

Lincoln's Election and Southern Secession

MAIN IDEA

The election of Lincoln led the Southern states to secede from the Union.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

This was the only time in U.S. history that states seceded from the Union.

TERMS & NAMES

platform

secede

Confederate States of America

Jefferson Davis

Crittenden Plan

ONE AMERICAN'S STORY

In 1860, most people assumed that William Seward of New York would win the Republican party's presidential nomination.

However, throughout the Republican convention, other candidates tried to win away Seward's delegates. Abraham Lincoln, a lesser-known candidate from Illinois, gained strength. The reporter Murat Halstead described the scene as Lincoln received the winning votes.



In 1860, the Republican delegates met in Chicago at a convention hall known as the Wigwam.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

8.9.5 Analyze the significance of the States' Rights Doctrine, the Missouri Compromise (1820), the Wilmot Proviso (1846), the Compromise of 1850, Henry Clay's role in the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857), and the Lincoln-Douglas debates (1858).

8.10.2 Trace the boundaries constituting the North and the South, the geographical differences between the two regions, and the differences between agrarians and industrialists.

8.10.4 Discuss Abraham Lincoln's presidency and his significant writings and speeches and their relationship to the Declaration of Independence, such as his "House Divided" speech (1858), Gettysburg Address (1863), Emancipation Proclamation (1863), and inaugural addresses (1861 and 1865).

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

There was a moment's silence. The nerves of the thousands, which through the hours of suspense had been subjected to terrible tension, relaxed, and as deep breaths of relief were taken, there was a noise in the Wigwam [convention hall] like the rush of a great wind [just before] a storm—and in another breath, the storm was there. There were thousands cheering with the energy of insanity.

Murat Halstead, *Caucuses of 1860*

Having won the nomination, Lincoln could turn his attention to winning the general election. In this section, you will learn about the election of 1860 and its role in pushing the nation toward civil war.

Political Parties Splinter

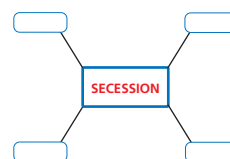
In April, a few weeks before the Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln, the Democrats held their convention in Charleston, South Carolina. Northern and Southern Democrats disagreed over what to say about slavery in the party's **platform**, or statement of beliefs.

The Southerners wanted the party to defend slavery in the platform.



Taking Notes

Use your chart to take notes about the election of 1860.



But Northerners wanted the platform to support popular sovereignty as a way of deciding whether a territory became a free state or a slave state. The Northerners won the platform vote, causing 50 Southern delegates to walk out of the convention.

The remaining delegates tried to nominate a presidential candidate. Stephen A. Douglas was the leading contender, but the Southerners who stayed refused to back him because of his support for popular sovereignty. Douglas could not win enough votes to gain the nomination.

Finally, the Democrats gave up and decided to meet again in Baltimore in June to choose a candidate. But as the Baltimore convention opened, Northerners and Southerners remained at odds. This time, almost all the Southerners left the meeting.

With the Southerners gone, the Northern Democrats nominated Douglas. Meanwhile, the Southern Democrats decided to nominate their own candidate. They chose John Breckinridge of Kentucky, the current vice-president and a supporter of slavery.

As you read in *One American's Story* on page 471, the Republicans had already nominated Abraham Lincoln. In addition to Lincoln, Douglas, and Breckinridge, a candidate from a fourth party entered the race. This party was called the Constitutional Union Party, and its members had one aim—to preserve the Union. They nominated John Bell of Tennessee to run for president.

ReadingHistory

A. Recognizing Effects How did slavery affect U.S. political parties in 1860?

The Election of 1860

The election of 1860 turned into two different races for the presidency, one in the North and one in the South. Lincoln and Douglas were the only candidates with much support in the North. Breckinridge and Bell competed for Southern votes.

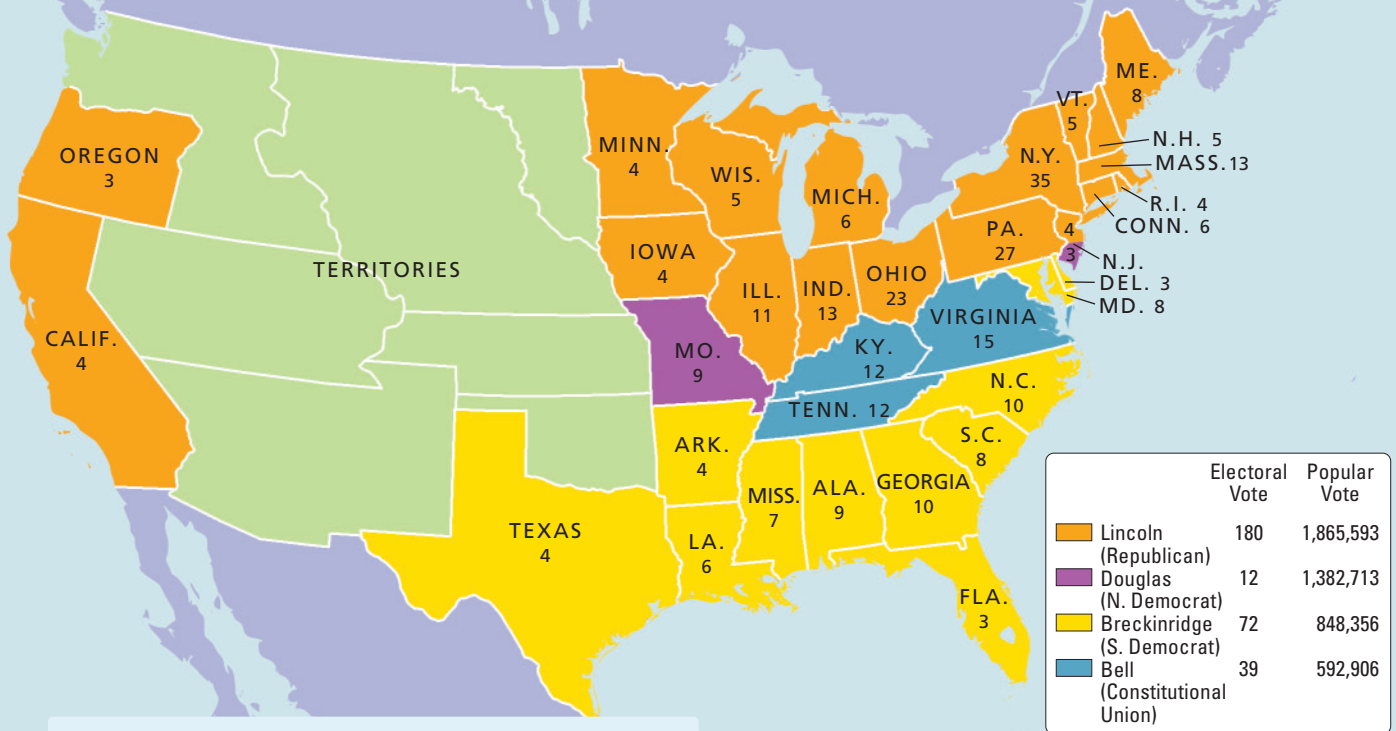
Lincoln and Breckinridge were considered to have the most extreme views on slavery. Lincoln opposed the expansion of slavery into the territories. Breckinridge insisted that the federal government be required to protect slavery in any territory. Douglas and Bell were considered moderates because neither wanted the federal government to pass new laws on slavery.

The outcome of the election made it clear that the nation was tired of compromise. Lincoln defeated Douglas in the North. Breckinridge carried most of the South. Douglas and Bell managed to win only in the states between the North and the Deep South. Because the North had more people in it than the South, Lincoln won the election.

This cartoon of the long-legged Abe Lincoln shows him to be the fittest candidate in the 1860 presidential election.



The Election of 1860



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER Interpreting Maps

- Region** Which state split its vote, and which candidates received those votes?
- Region** How many states did Lincoln win?

Despite Lincoln's statements that he would do nothing to abolish slavery in the South, white Southerners did not trust him. Many were sure that he and the other Republicans would move to ban slavery. As a result, white Southerners saw the Republican victory as a threat to the Southern way of life.

Southern States Secede

Before the 1860 presidential election, many Southerners had warned that if Lincoln won, the Southern states would **secede**, or withdraw from the Union. Supporters of secession based their arguments on the idea of states' rights. They argued that the states had voluntarily joined the Union. Consequently, they claimed that the states also had the right to leave the Union.

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede. Other states in the Deep South, where slave labor and cotton production were most common, also considered secession. During the next six weeks, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas joined South Carolina in secession.

In early February 1861, the states that had seceded met in Montgomery, Alabama. They formed the **Confederate States of America**. The convention named **Jefferson Davis** president of the Confederacy.

Background

Before becoming president of the Confederacy, Davis had been a hero during the War with Mexico and a U.S. senator.



In his First Inaugural Address, Lincoln argued passionately for the North and the South to preserve the Union.

Along with naming Davis president, the convention drafted a constitution. The Confederate Constitution was modeled on the U.S. Constitution. But there were a few important differences. For example, the Confederate Constitution supported states' rights. It also protected slavery in the Confederacy, including any territories it might acquire.

Having formed its government, the Confederate states made plans to defend their separation from the Union. Some believed that war between the states could not be avoided. But everyone waited to see what the Union government would do in response.

The Union Responds to Secession

Northerners considered the secession of the Southern states to be unconstitutional. During his last months in office, President James Buchanan argued against secession. He believed that the states did not have the right to withdraw from the Union because the federal government, not the state governments, was sovereign. If secession were permitted, the Union would become weak, like a "rope of sand." He believed that the U.S. Constitution was framed to prevent such a thing from happening.

In addition to these issues, secession raised the issue of majority rule. Southerners complained that Northerners intended to use their majority to force the South to abolish slavery. But Northerners responded that Southerners simply did not want to live by the rules of democracy. They complained that Southerners were not willing to live with the election results. As Northern writer James Russell Lowell

Vocabulary
sovereign: supreme, self-governing authority

wrote, “[The Southerners’] quarrel is not with the Republican Party, but with the theory of Democracy.”

Efforts to Compromise Fail

With the states in the lower South forming a new government in Montgomery, Alabama, some people continued to seek compromise. Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky developed a compromise plan. The **Crittenden Plan** was presented to Congress in late February 1861, but it did not pass.

With the hopes for compromise fading, Americans waited for Lincoln’s inauguration. What would the new president do about the crisis? On March 4, Lincoln took the oath of office and gave his First Inaugural Address. Citing the Constitution many times, as well as the Declaration of Independence, he assured the South that he had no intention of abolishing slavery there. But he spoke forcefully against secession. Then he ended his speech with an appeal to friendship.

“We must not be enemies.”

Abraham Lincoln

ReadingHistory

B. Making Inferences

What do you think Lincoln meant by “mystic chords of memory”?

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Abraham Lincoln, *First Inaugural Address*

Lincoln would not press the South. He wanted no invasion. But he would not abandon the government’s property there. Several forts in the South, including Fort Sumter in South Carolina, were still in Union hands. These forts would soon need to be resupplied. Throughout March and into April, Northerners and Southerners waited anxiously to see what would happen next. You will find out in the next chapter.

Section 4 Assessment

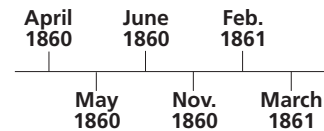
1. Terms & Names

Explain the significance of:

- platform
- secede
- Confederate States of America
- Jefferson Davis
- Crittenden Plan

2. Using Graphics

Use a time line to fill in the main events that occurred between April 1860 and March 1861.



Do you think secession could have been avoided? Why? (CST2)

3. Main Ideas

- Who were the candidates in the 1860 presidential election, and what policies did each candidate stand for? (HI1)
- Which states seceded right after Lincoln’s election? How did they justify this action? (HI2)
- What attempts did the North and the South make to compromise? What were the results? (HI2)

4. Critical Thinking

Analyzing Points of View

Do you think the Southern states seceded to protect slavery or states’ rights? (REP5)

THINK ABOUT

- the Southern view of the Fugitive Slave Act
- the Confederate Constitution
- slaveholders’ views of the Republican Party

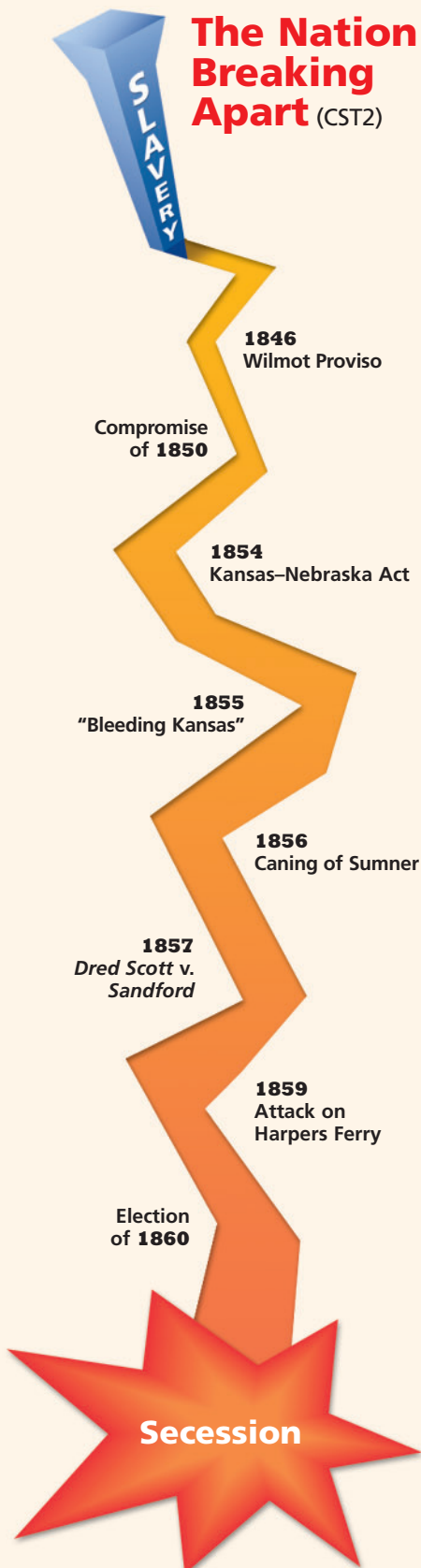
ACTIVITY OPTIONS

SPEECH

TECHNOLOGY

Read Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address. Deliver a section of the **speech** before the class or plan an **electronic presentation** about that day and Lincoln’s message. (REP4)

The Nation Breaking Apart (CST2)



TERMS & NAMES

Briefly explain the significance of each of the following.

1. Wilmot Proviso
2. Compromise of 1850
3. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
4. popular sovereignty
5. Kansas-Nebraska Act
6. John Brown
7. John C. Frémont
8. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
9. secede
10. Confederate States of America

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Growing Tensions Between North and South (pages 457–461)

1. How did the North and the South differ in the 1840s? (HI1)
2. How did Southerners react to the Wilmot Proviso? (HI2)
3. What was Stephen A. Douglas's role in passing the Compromise of 1850? (HI1)

The Crisis Deepens (pages 462–465)

4. How did Northerners react to the Fugitive Slave Act? (HI2)
5. Why did most Northerners and Southerners disagree about the Kansas-Nebraska Act? (HI1)
6. How did "Bleeding Kansas" cause problems for Democrats? (HI2)

Slavery Dominates Politics (pages 466–470)

7. What positions did Lincoln and Douglas take in their debates? (REP5)
8. What was the result of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry? (HI2)

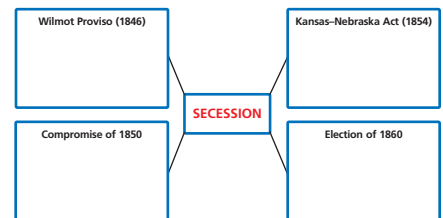
Lincoln's Election and Southern Secession (pages 471–475)

9. What were the results of the election of 1860, and what did these results show? (HI1)
10. How did Southerners justify secession? (REP5)

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES: ANALYZING CAUSES

Using your completed diagram, answer the questions below. (HI2)



- a. What did the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act have in common?
- b. Which event do you think caused the most damage to the relationship between the North and the South? Explain.

2. ANALYZING LEADERSHIP

Why were the nation's leaders in 1860 unable to compromise like the leaders in 1820 and 1850? Does their failure to compromise in 1860 mean that they were not as capable as earlier leaders? (CST1)

3. APPLYING CITIZENSHIP SKILLS

What alternatives did the states in the lower South have to secession? Which of these alternatives do you think would have been the best choice? (HI4)

4. SOLVING PROBLEMS

How did slavery divide Americans in the 1850s? (HI1)

5. THEME: DIVERSITY AND UNITY

What could have been done in the 1850s to prevent the Southern states from seceding? What did Americans have in common that could have overcome their differences over slavery? (HI4)

Interact with History

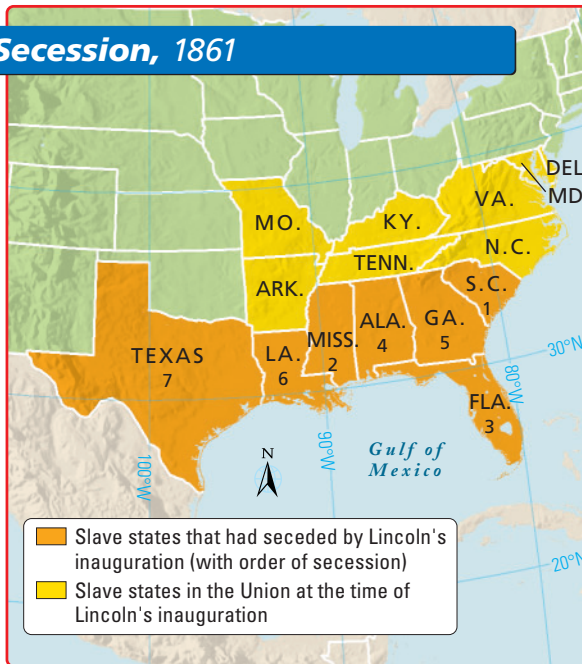
Now that you have read about the sectional crisis of the 1850s, do you think the solution you came up with at the start of the chapter would have helped keep the Union together? Explain.

STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT

Use the map and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer questions 1 and 2.

Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33.

Secession, 1861



1. Of the following states, which was the last to secede before Lincoln's Inauguration? (8.10.2)
 - A. South Carolina
 - B. Texas
 - C. Georgia
 - D. Louisiana

2. How many slave states were in the Union at the time of Lincoln's inauguration? (8.10.2)
 - A. 6
 - B. 7
 - C. 8
 - D. 9

Abraham Lincoln is discussing the future of the United States regarding slavery in this quotation. Use the quotation and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 3.

PRIMARY SOURCE

"A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.

Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois, June 16, 1858

3. Which of the following best states Lincoln's point of view? (8.10.4)
 - A. The states of the Union will be all free.
 - B. The states of the Union will be all slave.
 - C. The Union will remain intact.
 - D. The Union will be divided.



TEST PRACTICE
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ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY

Imagine you work for a popular magazine and have been assigned to write an **article** about one of the important figures in this chapter. You might choose such figures such as Harriet Beecher Stowe or Stephen A. Douglas. (REP4)

- Write a series of questions to ask this person.
- Use library resources to see how he or she might answer your questions.

2. COOPERATIVE LEARNING

Work with a small group to research the Dred Scott case and conduct a mock trial. In your research, look for information about the roles of Taney, the other justices, Scott, and other major participants. After you conduct the trial, have your class decide on a verdict. (REP5)

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

DOING INTERNET RESEARCH

Political parties in America changed a great deal during the 1840s and 1850s. Using the Internet or other library resources, research the election returns of the presidential elections from 1848 to 1860. (REP4)

- Use an online or standard encyclopedia to find the election results.
- Prepare a presentation for your class. Create pie charts to show the percentage of votes that went to each political party in each election. Or use bar graphs to show the growth in total popular vote for each party for each election.

For more about these elections . . .



INTERNET ACTIVITY
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