

John Brown



- White John Brown led a raid on federal arsenal (arms storehouse) at Harper's Ferry, Virginia
- Brown wanted ammunition to lead a rebellion to free the South's slaves
- He was captured and hanged for treason
- The John Brown Raid added to fear and distrust, especially in the South; to many Northerners, Brown became a hero

The Underground Railroad



- Network of roads, houses, river crossings, boats, wagons, woods, and streams operated by blacks and whites
- Provided a trail of flight for Runaway Slaves slaves seeking freedom in Canada or the Northern states
- Safe stops along the way called Stations
- Ex-slave Harriet Tubman personally helped more than 300 slaves escape to freedom

Slavery Mini-Review

John Brown Harriet Tubman Nat Turner Drivers Abolitionists

<u>Nat Turner</u>	Led a bloody rebellion in Virginia in 1831
<u>Abolitionists</u>	People who wanted to help slaves
<u>Drivers</u>	Older slaves trained by plantation owners
<u>John Brown</u>	Raided a federal arsenal to get weapons to free the South's slaves
<u>Harriet Tubman</u>	Led 300 slaves to freedom through the Underground Railroad

Georgia's Agricultural

Economy



68,000 farms by 1860; cotton was chief crop
 500 plantations (500 acres or more); most farms were less than 100 acres
 60 percent of Georgians owned no Slaves;
 only 236 had 100 or more slaves
 Half of Georgia's total wealth was in slaves (\$400 million)
 1,890 factories in Georgia by 1860; about \$11 million in value

Tariffs



- Tariffs or taxes on imported goods, were another source of conflict between North and South
- Northern states wanted higher tariffs because items made in the North would cost less than imported ones
- Southern states had fewer factories and bought many manufactured goods from European countries. Therefore, they didn't want higher tariffs.

Education



- Most Georgians had little education
- 20 percent of Georgians were illiterate in 1850
- \$100,000 allotted in 1858 to begin free schools; the outbreak of the Civil War delayed these plans
- Georgia's first law school founded in 1859
- Blacks were not given educational opportunities

Religion



- Georgians involved in the Great Revival Movement of the early 1800s
- Campfire Revivals popular, especially among Methodists
- By 1860, Georgia second only to Virginia in the South in number of churches
- Methodists and Baptists most common Religions

States' Rights



- ◊ States' Rights; the belief that the state's interests should take Precedence over the interests of the national government
- ◊ Political difference between North and South

North	South
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • believed that political decisions should be made that would benefit the entire country • All states should abide by laws made by Congress, signed by the President, or decreed by the courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thought states had the right to govern themselves and decide what would be best for their own needs and situation • Politicians from the North could not possibly understand or care about Southern states

Doctrine of Nullification

> Slave States understood the 10th Amendment to mean that they could nullify federal laws which they believed didn't follow the Constitution

> This belief is known as the doctrine of nullification; claimed that state authority could "nullify" (ignore) national laws

> In 1832, South Carolina nullified a federal tariff on British imported goods because they felt it was unfair to Southern consumers; S.C. threatened to secede, causing the U.S. government to back off and lift the tariff

Missouri

Compromise



◆ In 1820, Missouri was set to become a new slave state

◆ Congress had to keep a balance between the number of free and slave states

◆ Maine would enter Union as a free state, Missouri admitted as a slave state

◆ Slavery was banned north of latitude 36° 30'

Dred Scott Decision



◆ In 1834, Dred Scott, a slave, was taken by his owner from the slave state of Missouri to the free state of Illinois and later to Wisconsin, also a free state

◆ Upon return to Missouri, Scott filed a lawsuit claiming he was free since he had lived in a free state

◆ Brought to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1857

◆ Said Scott couldn't sue because he was a slave, and slaves were not citizens

◆ Court also ruled that Congress had no right to stop slavery in territories

Sectionalism



> Sectionalism: the belief by the people in a given territory or state that their ideas and interests are better and more important than those of another regions or area

> As the country moved westward, the issue of Slavery would have to sorted out

Compromise of 1850

By 1849, California's population had reached over 100,000, enough to ask for statehood. Yet, California's constitution didn't allow slavery. If California were to join the Union as a free state, there would no longer be a balance of free and slave states

For 3 months, Congress tried to agree on what to do about California. This was later called

"Great Debate"

California would enter Union as a free state

Compromise of 1850

○ New Mexico territory would not become part of Texas or a guaranteed slave state

○ The District of Columbia would no longer trade slaves, but Slave owners there could keep their slaves

○ Runaway slaves could be returned to their owners in slave states

○ Utah and New Mexico territories could decide if they wanted to allow Slavery or not

○ Fugitive Slave Act: stated that slaves who ran away to free states would be _____ to their owners

Georgia Platform

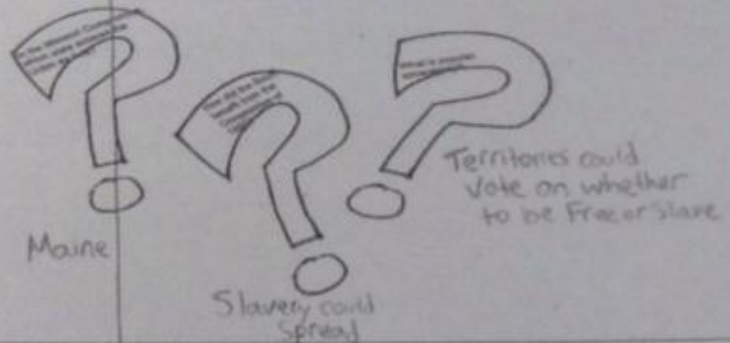
○ Two Georgia congressmen who played key roles in securing support for the Compromise of 1850 among southerners were Robert Toombs and Alexander Stephens

○ Georgia called a special convention to vote on whether to accept the compromise and remain in the Union or not

○ The Georgia Platform stated that the state accepted the Compromise of 1850, but it would not hesitate to resist any effort by Congress to outlaw slavery in new territories

Kansas and Nebraska Act

- ★ Created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska
- ★ Those territories had right of popular sovereignty
- ★ Popular sovereignty: When a territory asked for statehood, the people could vote on whether they wanted to be a free state or slave state
- ★ Northerners were angry because this changed the Missouri Compromise
- ★ New territories had two groups of people: proslavery or free soilers
- ★ Free soilers were against slavery and also wanted land to be given to western settlers for farming
- ★ Bleeding Kansas broke out between proslavery and free soilers



Georgia Politics



- Democrats and Whigs were two major Political Parties
- Democrats supported States' Rights; took strong stand for slavery
- Whigs mainly from upper social classes, favored moderate protective tariff and federal help for the South
- Most Legislators were Whigs; most Governors were Democrats

Know-Nothing Party



- ★ Leading Georgians formed 2 new political parties, one party favored the Compromise of 1850 while the other did not
- ★ A new party, the Know-Nothing party, did not want immigrants to become citizens or anyone not born in the United States to hold political office
- ★ Members answered all questions, "I Don't Know"
- ★ By 1856, Democrats were dominant party; Dem. Joseph E. Brown, elected governor in 1856, served during the Civil War

The Republican Party



- Republican Party formed in 1854 in free states
- Antislavery Whigs and Democrats joined
- Nominated Abraham Lincoln of Illinois as their candidate in 1860
- Southern and Northern Democrats split over slavery issues and nominated Stephen Douglas & John Breckinridge
- Southerners angrily viewed the plans of the Republicans as harmful to the South

Georgia and 1860 Election



- Georgians were, for the most part, for the Union; however, they were strongly for States' Rights
- Despite lawmakers' strong debates for and against Secession, a Secession convention began in January 1861 in Milledgeville, the capital
- A Secession (bill) passed 208-89
- The Southern states who seceded met in Montgomery, Alabama in February, 1861; they formed the Confederate States of America
- Robert Toombs named Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America (CSA)
- Alexander Stephens named Vice-President
- Governor Joseph Brown favored secession and used his terms as governor to prepare Georgia for war