Chapter 6
Sectional Conflict Intensifies
1848-1860

Section 1—Slavery and Westward Expansion
- Underground Railroad was a network of abolitionists helping thousands of slaves to freedom
- Harriett Tubman was the most famous "Conductor"
- Harriett Beecher Stow wrote the book *Uncle Tom' Cabin*
- Transcontinental Railroad propose to connect east and west coasts together, two routes proposed and northern and southern
- Senator Stephen Douglas wants Chicago to be starting point
- Douglass introduces Kansas-Nebraska Act with terror ties deciding slavery by popular sovereignty
- Bleeding Kansas occurred as a result killing 200 people and destroying $2 million in property
- Caning of Charles Sumter further divides Congress

Section 2—The Crises Deepens
- Whig Party shattered new Republican party formed in 1854
- Republicans will allow slavery where it already exists but no further spread
- Pres. Election 1856—Democratic James Buchanon
- Dred Scott v. Sanford
- Lincoln-Douglass Debates
- John Brown's Raid

Section 3—The Union Dissolves
- Democratic party splits into North and South
- Republicans feel they can win
- Pres. Election Nov. 1860—Republican Abraham Lincoln wins
- Dec. 1860 South Carolina secedes by Feb. 1861, six more states follow
- Feb. 1861, Confederate States of America form elect Pres. Jefferson Davis
- Pres. Buchanon still in office when secession starts, feels federal gov't. has no power to force them to stay
- Crittenden's Compromise fails
- Lincoln take office in March to a divided country, his goal is to preserve the Union
- Lincoln intends to "hold, occupy, and posses" all federal property in southern states
- April 1861, Lincoln wants to resupply Ft. Sumter, Charleston, South Carolina
- South two choices (1) allow U.S. in to most important harbor (2) fire on union ship or fort and begin war
- Confederate's fire on Ft. Sumter beginning Civil War
- Lincoln calls for volunteers causing upper South to secede.
- Lincoln couldn't lose slave states of Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland