

* Did not want limits on the spread of slavery
* Maintained an economy based on

**The**

* Opposed the spread of slavery in the

and

* Had become

**The**

**American in the 1850s**

America was increasingly divided in the 1850s.

**Politics in 1850**

At the time, the nation had two political parties.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| * Believed Congress should have   power than the president   * Favored modern industry * Championed free labor * Included Abraham Lincoln | Started as Democratic-Republican Party  Favored —  allowing states to make their own laws on issues such as slavery |



territories.

in the

with regard to slavery and its

* Compare and contrast the viewpoints held by senators Lincoln and

the Republican Party.

as a leader of

* Describe the emergence of

views.

outline its

and

* Examine the establishment of the

**Lesson Objectives**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

also began to splinter.

•

.

split over the issue and

•

opposed it.

wanted slavery to spread in the West;

•

**Slavery and the Political Parties**

The issue of slavery also divided political parties in the 1850s.

Act

not slave owners

Whigs”

, Kansas-Nebraska

lands to go to

“

* Opposed the
* Wanted
* Were also called

came together to make the new party.

Many political factions in the

.

to passage of the

**The Formation of the Republican Party**

The Republican Party was formed in direct

**?**

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**2**

* Angered many in the
* Overturned

decide whether slavery would be allowed in territories

– a vote of the people – to

* Allowed for
* Created the Kansas and Nebraska territories

’s Kansas-Nebraska Act sharpened the debate.

Senator

**The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854**

**Slide**

out of 16 Northern states in 1856.

, won 11

The first Republican presidential candidate,

decision

* Opposed the

with slave labor

without having to

men to get work

labor, or the right of

* Believed in

, and build

, expand

* Wanted to

**Platform of the Republican Party**

* Opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act

**4**

**6**

.

* lower

of business.

* reduce

.

* reduce government

force.

* maintain a strong

**The Republican Party Today**

**REAL-WORLD CONNECTION**

The Republican Party is still one of the two major political parties in the United States today. Some of its current goals are to:

**Slide**

* Elected president in
* Opposed spread of slavery in the

and state legislator

* Self-educated

in

* Born in

.

nation through the

**Abraham Lincoln (1809−1865)**

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States. He led the

**8**



**1849**

Returned to Illinois to work as a lawyer

**1837**

Became a

**1832**

**1850**

**1840**

**1830**

Served in the

state legislature

**1847–1849**

Served in the US

**1835–1842**

**Lincoln’s Early Career**

**8**

**10**

* Did not think African Americans and whites could live as true

of slavery

* Did not argue for

was wrong

and that slavery

* Believed enslaved people had
* Opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act and

**Lincoln’s Complex Views on Slavery**

Lincoln’s public views on slavery were complicated.

where it already existed.

* He did not call for slavery to be

.

* He forcefully believed slavery should not

.

nation

**Lincoln against Abolition**

Lincoln personally believed slavery was wrong, but he did not want to see the

**Slide**

**Party.**

**.**

**.**

**He joined the**

**new**

**Lincoln did not want to see**

**slavery**

**The Kansas- Nebraska Act**

**became law in**

from politics.

**Lincoln’s Return to Politics**

The Kansas-Nebraska Act ended Lincoln’s

**Slide**

across Illinois.

Lincoln and Douglas agreed to a series of

.

majority in the

* Lincoln would be the new senator for Illinois if the Republicans won a

senator.

, who chose a

* Voters cast their ballots for local

directly by voters.

* At that time, US senators were not

for US Senate in 1858.

**The Election of 1858**

Lincoln decided to run against

**13**

railroad

support for

* Wrote the Kansas-Nebraska Act to get

route from

* Wanted a

Party leader who believed in

* Was a

**Stephen Douglas (1813−1861)**

Stephen Douglas was a US senator from Illinois.

**13**

.

or all

* He believed the Union would eventually become all

policy.

**Lincoln at the 1858 Debates**

Lincoln felt popular sovereignty was the

called popular sovereignty.

– a policy

* He wanted to let people decide the issue locally, not

question.

state should decide the

**Douglas at the 1858 Debates**

* Douglas felt that people in

**Slide**

**Douglas vs. Lincoln**

Neither supported

, but there were real differences:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Douglas** | **Lincoln** |
| * the Kansas-   Nebraska Act   * Supported * Thought slavery could be treated as a issue | * the Kansas-   Nebraska Act   * Did not support popular sovereignty * Did not want slavery to |

**15**

**17**

* Felt America would become all slave or all free

everywhere

decision would lead to slavery being

* Worried the

”

* Argued that “

.

**A House Divided**

Lincoln spoke at the Illinois Republican

.

* Lincoln’s victory in the 1860 election would spark the

choice of the Republicans.

* Lincoln became the

two years later.

put him in the running for

Lincoln’s strong showing in the

**1860: Republicans Choose Their Candidate**

**Slide**

election.

would remember Lincoln as they looked to the 1860

•

figure.

* Lincoln’s campaign made him a

kept his Senate seat.

won the majority in the legislature, and

The

**1858: Defeat and Victory**

How did Abraham Lincoln become the leader of the new Republican

Party?

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**?**

to this act.

Party formed in 1854 in direct

* The
* The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 sharpened the debate.

.

in the

the major parties

**Review: The Birth of the Republican Party**

* The question of slavery and its expansion began to

**Answer**

**2**

**Slide**

wrong

views about slavery, which he considered

* Held
* Strongly opposed slavery’s

to politics after the Kansas-Nebraska Act

•

from politics in 1849

and politician who

* Was a

**Review: Abraham Lincoln**

**2**

Republican nominee in

* Emerged as a

of slavery and the idea of

* Argued against the

with

**Review: Lincoln’s Rise to Power**

* Captured national attention with 1858

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*