

Warm-Up | Lincoln



American in the 1850s

America was increasingly divided in the 1850s.

The

- Had become and
- Opposed the spread of slavery in the

The

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

Politics in 1850

At the time, the nation had two political parties.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believed Congress should have <input type="text"/> power than the president • Favored modern industry • Championed free labor • Included Abraham Lincoln 	<p>Started as Democratic-Republican Party</p> <p>Favored <input type="text"/> — allowing states to make their own laws on issues such as slavery</p>



Slavery and the Political Parties

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

- wanted slavery to spread in the West;
 opposed it.
- split over the issue and .
- also began to splinter.



Lesson Objectives

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

- Examine the establishment of the and outline its views.
- Describe the emergence of as a leader of the Republican Party.
- Compare and contrast the viewpoints held by senators Lincoln and with regard to slavery and its in the territories.



Lesson Question

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The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

Senator ’s Kansas-Nebraska Act sharpened the debate.

- Created the Kansas and Nebraska territories
- Allowed for – a vote of the people – to decide whether slavery would be allowed in territories
- Overturned
- Angered many in the

The Formation of the Republican Party

The Republican Party was formed in direct to passage of the

.

Many political factions in the came together to make the new party.

- Were also called “ Whigs”
- Wanted lands to go to not slave owners
- Opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act

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Platform of the Republican Party

- Opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Wanted to , expand , and build
- Believed in labor, or the right of men to get work without having to with slave labor
- Opposed the decision

The first Republican presidential candidate, , won 11 out of 16 Northern states in 1856.

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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:

- maintain a strong force.
- reduce government .
- reduce of business.
- lower .

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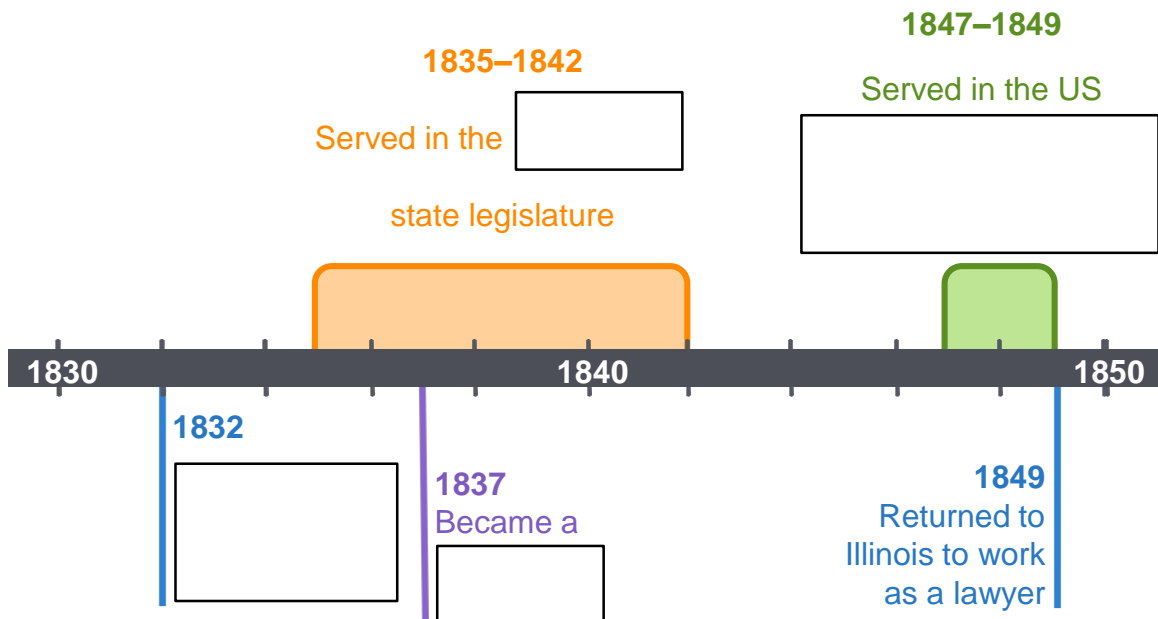
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Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865)

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

- Born in in
- Self-educated and state legislator
- Opposed spread of slavery in the
- Elected president in

Lincoln's Early Career



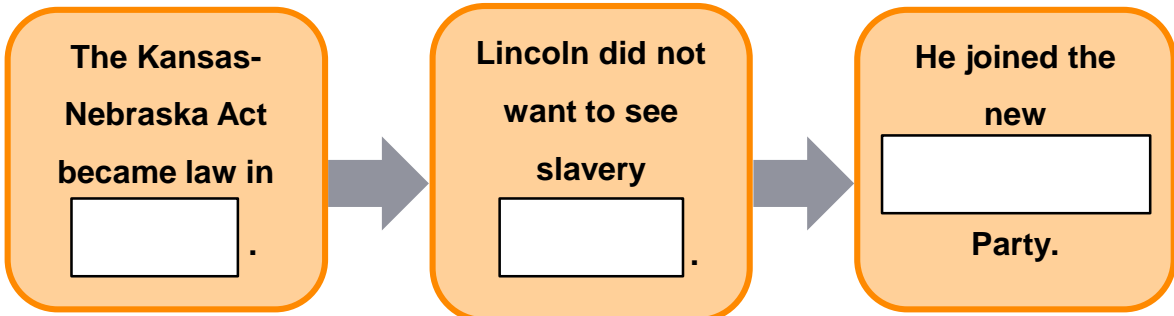
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Lincoln's Return to Politics

The Kansas-Nebraska Act ended Lincoln's from politics.



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Lincoln's Complex Views on Slavery

Lincoln's public views on slavery were complicated.

- Opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act and
- Believed enslaved people had and that slavery was wrong
- Did not argue for of slavery
- Did not think African Americans and whites could live as true

Lincoln against Abolition

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

- He forcefully believed slavery should not .
- He did not call for slavery to be where it already existed.

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The Election of 1858

Lincoln decided to run against for US Senate in 1858.

- At that time, US senators were not directly by voters.
- Voters cast their ballots for local , who chose a senator.
- Lincoln would be the new senator for Illinois if the Republicans won a majority in the .

Lincoln and Douglas agreed to a series of across Illinois.

Stephen Douglas (1813–1861)

Stephen Douglas was a US senator from Illinois.

- Was a Party leader who believed in
- Wanted a route from
- Wrote the Kansas-Nebraska Act to get support for railroad

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Douglas vs. Lincoln

Neither supported , but there were real differences:

Douglas	Lincoln
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="text"/> the Kansas-Nebraska Act • Supported <input type="text"/> • Thought slavery could be treated as a <input type="text"/> issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="text"/> the Kansas-Nebraska Act • Did not support popular sovereignty • Did not want slavery to <input type="text"/>

Douglas at the 1858 Debates

- Douglas felt that people in state should decide the question.
- He wanted to let people decide the issue locally, not – a policy called popular sovereignty.

Lincoln at the 1858 Debates

Lincoln felt popular sovereignty was the policy.

- He believed the Union would eventually become all or all .

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1858: Defeat and Victory

The won the majority in the legislature, and kept his Senate seat.

- Lincoln's campaign made him a figure.
- would remember Lincoln as they looked to the 1860 election.

A House Divided

Lincoln spoke at the Illinois Republican .

- Argued that “”
- Worried the decision would lead to slavery being everywhere
- Felt America would become all slave or all free

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1860: Republicans Choose Their Candidate

Lincoln's strong showing in the put him in the running for two years later.

- Lincoln became the choice of the Republicans.
- Lincoln's victory in the 1860 election would spark the .

**Lesson
Question**

How did Abraham Lincoln become the leader of the new Republican Party?

**Answer**

Slide

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

- The question of slavery and its expansion began to the major parties in the .
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 sharpened the debate.
- The Party formed in 1854 in direct to this act.

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Review: Abraham Lincoln

- Was a and politician who from politics in 1849
- to politics after the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Strongly opposed slavery's
- Held views about slavery, which he considered wrong

Review: Lincoln's Rise to Power

- Captured national attention with 1858 with
- Argued against the of slavery and the idea of
- Emerged as a Republican nominee in



Summary

Lincoln

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