Rising National Tensions

1850-1860

Abolitionism

•Spread in North

• Frederick Douglass: runaway slave who became abolitionist leader

• William Lloyd Garrison: editor of abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator

•Underground Railroad: elaborate network of white abolitionists, free blacks and slaves (not only Harriet Tubman)

•Total number of fugitives assisted by the UGR 1830-1860 was between 70,000 and 100,000

Compromise of 1850

•California wanted to be a free state

 The South had assumed it wouldn't be and was upset it was

As a compromise, California would enter the Union as a free state with the condition that Utah and New Mexico would vote on slavery
Fugitive Slave Law – meant to appease South, many Northerners felt it turned them into slave-catchers

Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

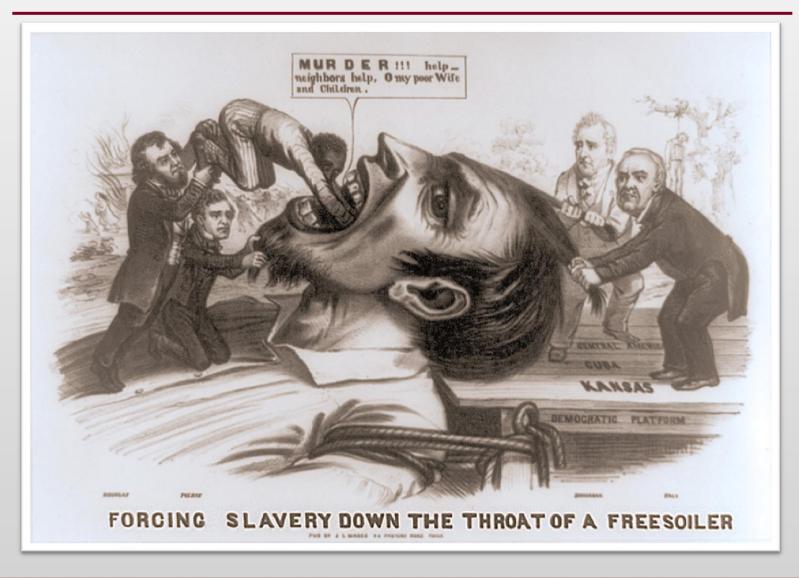
Proposed by Stephen Douglas
People in Nebraska Territory would vote on whether to have slavery or not (popular sovereignty).

 Sounded like a sound compromise, but it upset some anti-slavery forces

• Freesoilers (poor farmers who couldn't compete with slave-owners), and pro-slavery forces streamed in

•Mini civil war: "Bleeding Kansas"

Political Cartoon, 1856



John Brown

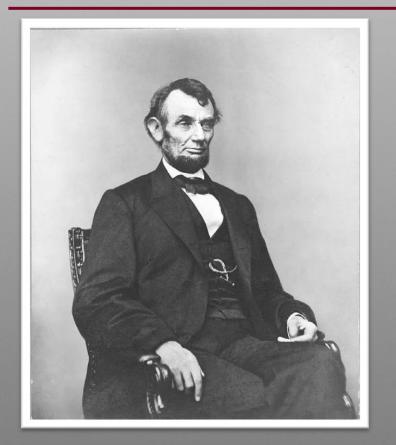
- Abolitionist
- Involved in the Underground Railroad
- •Moved to Kansas to support the antislavery cause

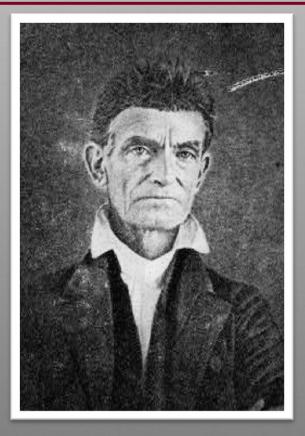
•Responded to violence by pro-slavery men by organizing the murder of 5 proslavery settlers: Pottowatomie Creek Massacre

John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry

Brown planned a raid on a federal arsenal
He wanted to distribute weapons to slaves
Action failed. Brown and his men were mostly captured or killed within 36 hours
Brown was ultimately hanged

Abraham Lincoln called Brown a "misguided fanatic."





Abraham Lincoln

John Brown

Central Historical Question:

Was John Brown a "misguided fanatic"?