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This image shows a scene from the fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate in Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858. Abraham Lincoln is speaking. Senator Stephen A. Douglas is seated to the left of Lincoln. This image was created by Robert Marshall Root (1863-1937). This image is courtesy of [art-now-and-then.blogspot.com](http://art-now-and-then.blogspot.com).



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# The Republican Party Begins



This image shows a campaign poster for the Republican Party's first Presidential ticket in 1856. John C. Fremont was the party's Presidential candidate, and William Dayton was the Vice Presidential candidate. This image is courtesy of ncsu.edu.



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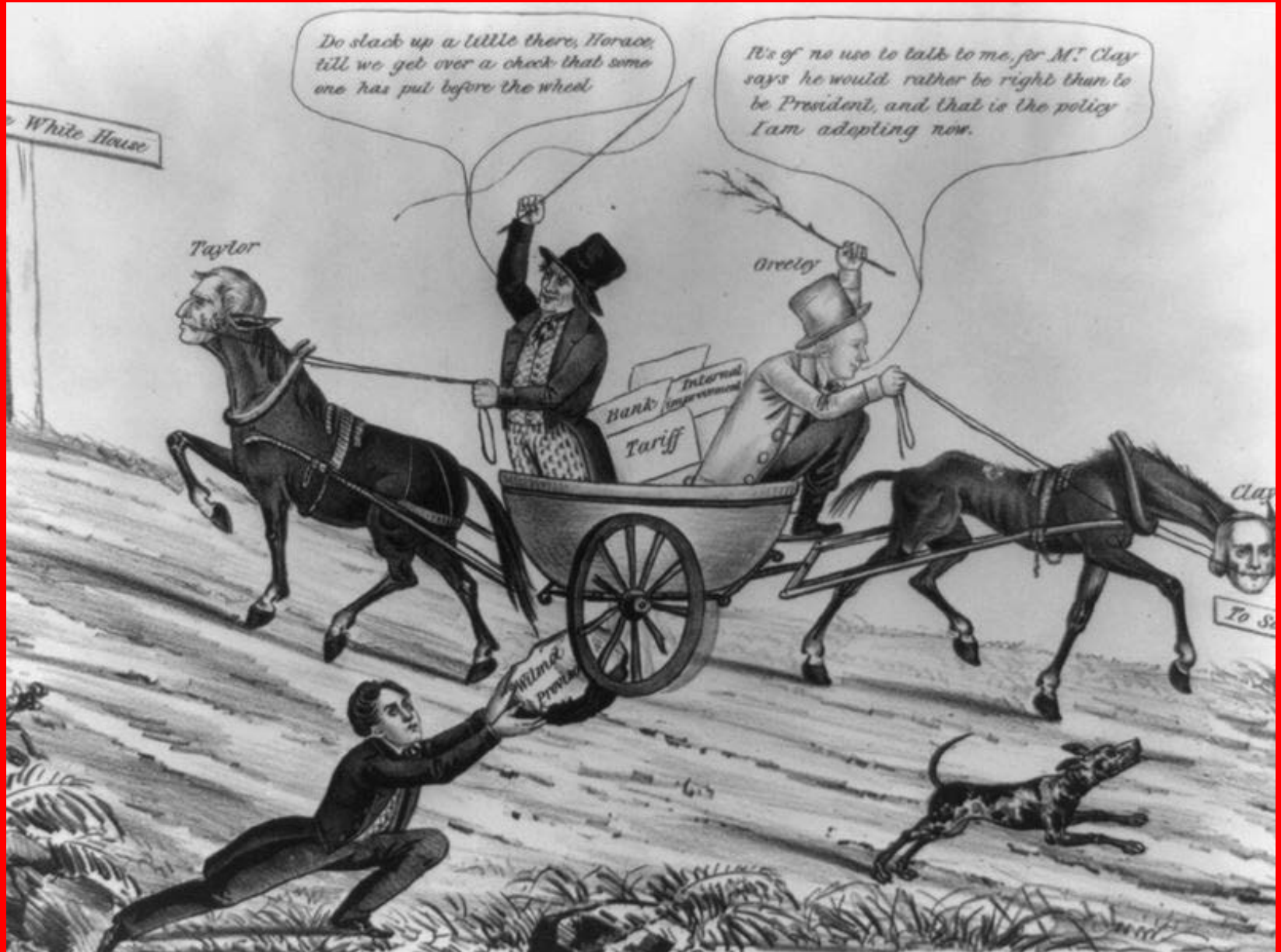


Disagreement over the Kansas-Nebraska Act split the old Whig party and brought about new political alliances.



This 1856 map shows slave states in gray, free states in pink, United States territories in green, and the Kansas-Nebraska area in the light color in the center of the West. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

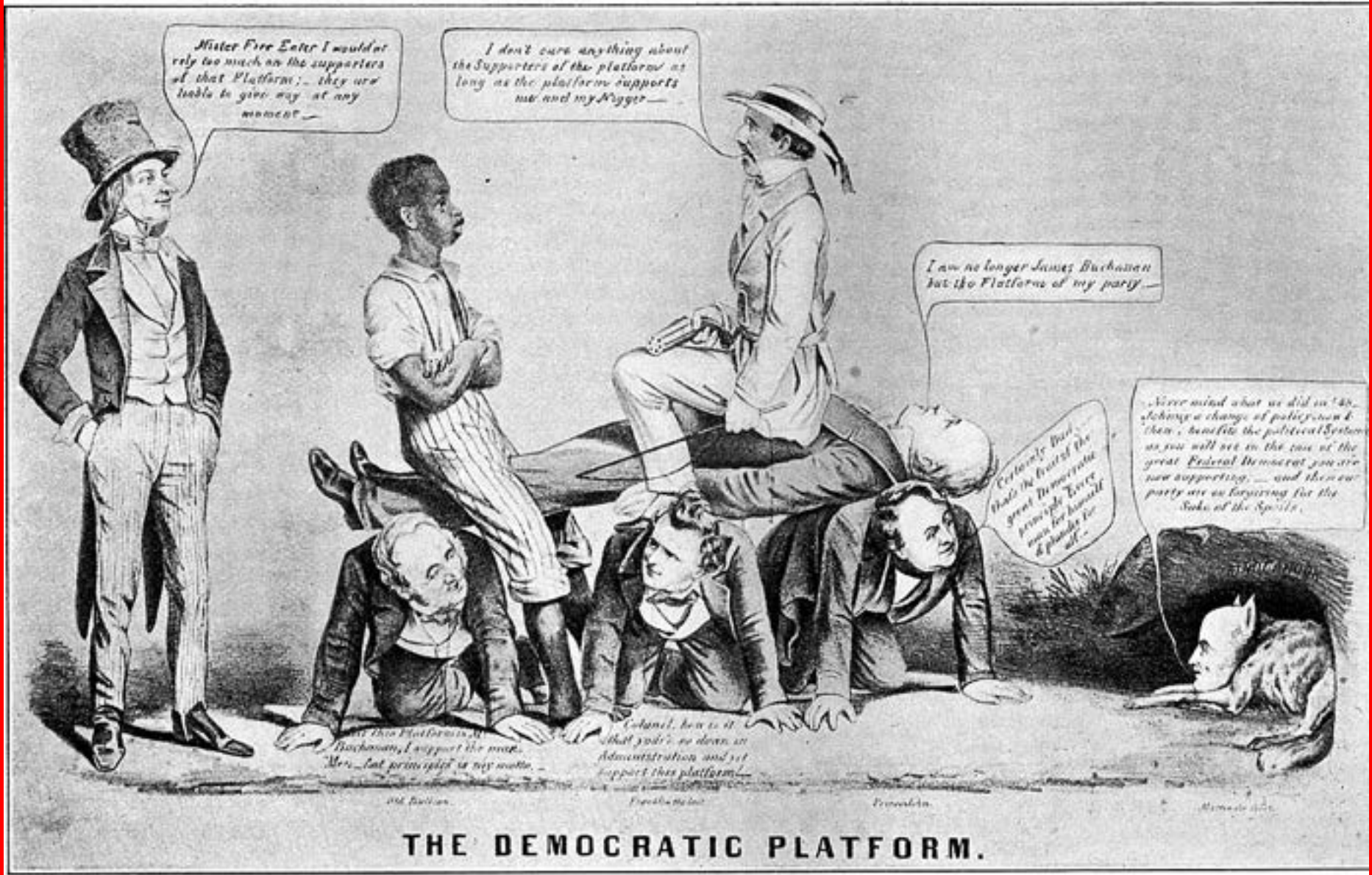
The Whig Party had refused to take a stand on slavery in the territories, and the party began to fall apart.



The conflict over slavery led to the end of the Whig Party. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



# Proslavery Whigs drifted into the Democratic party.



Political cartoon of the 1856 United States presidential election. Satirizes the Democratic Party platform, with James Buchanan as a plank being ridden on by a slaveholder and his slave; Brother Johnathan observes from left; prominent Democrats are below supporting Buchanan. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Whigs and Democrats opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Act joined Free-Soilers in loosely organized anti-slavery groups.

**FREE SOIL!**  
**GRAND RALLY!**

There will be a meeting of the friends of VAN BUREN  
AND FREE SOIL, ADAMS AND LIBERTY, AT  
**LYCEUM HALL, DORCHESTER**  
On Thursday Evening, Oct. 5th, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by CHARLES SUMNER  
of Boston, and other speakers.

The public, without distinction of party, are invited to  
attend. The Galleries will be reserved for the Ladies.

**COME ONE, COME ALL!**  
JOHN G. NAZRO,  
Chairman Free Soil Town Com.

H. O. HILDRETH, Secy.

22 Devonshire Street, Boston. Dickinson Printing House, Boston.

This poster promoted a Free Soil rally in Boston Massachusetts on October 5, 1848. Future Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner was an organizer of the Free Soil Party. When Sumner was elected Senator in 1851, he took the seat previously held by Daniel Webster. This image is courtesy of [hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu](http://hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu).



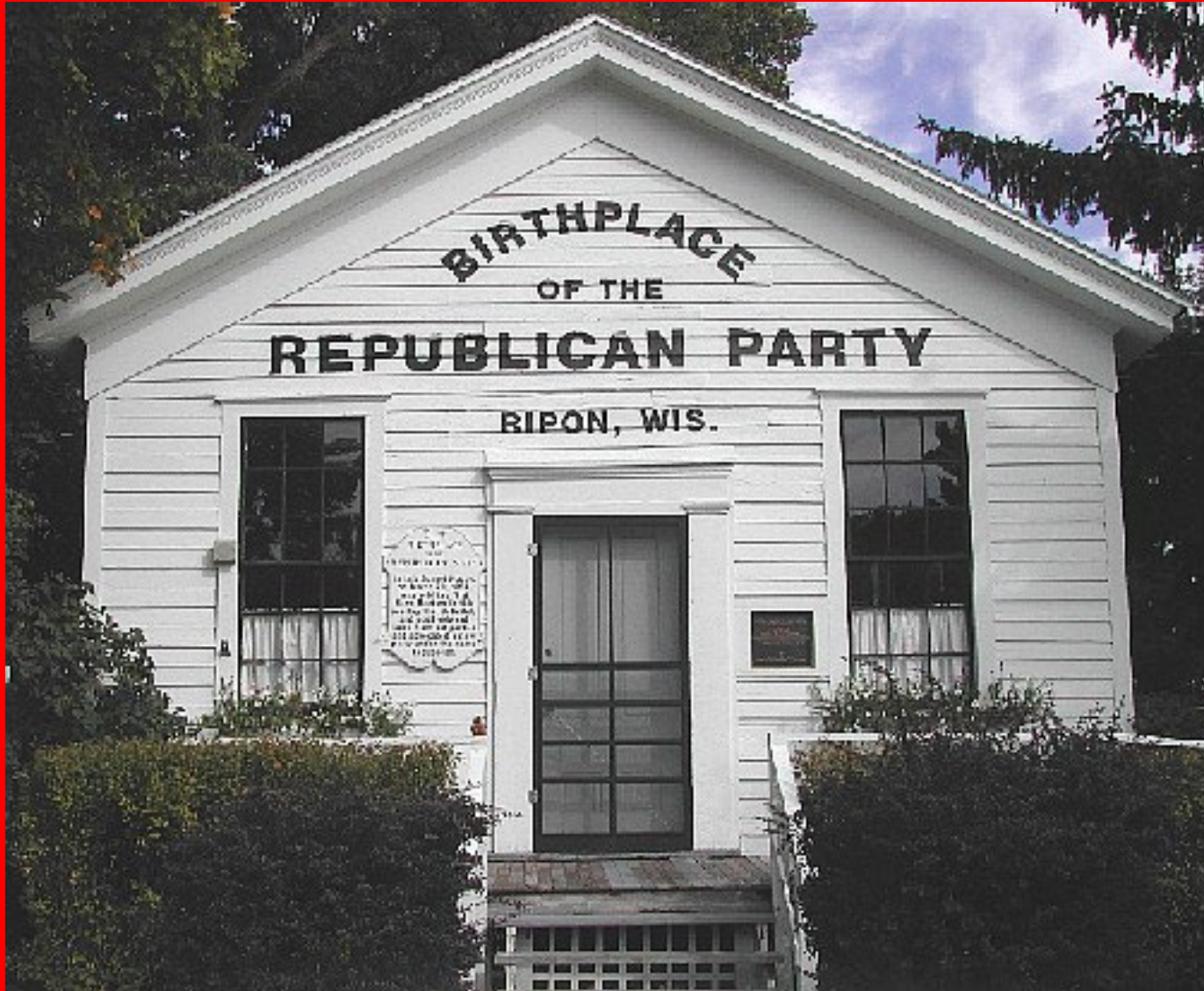
**Gradually the “anti-slavery” groups united and organized themselves in different states.**



In Wisconsin they met in the town of Ripon on February 24, 1854. This school house in Ripon, Wisconsin was used as a school from 1853-1860. It was then remodeled into a home. This image is courtesy of the facebook.com.



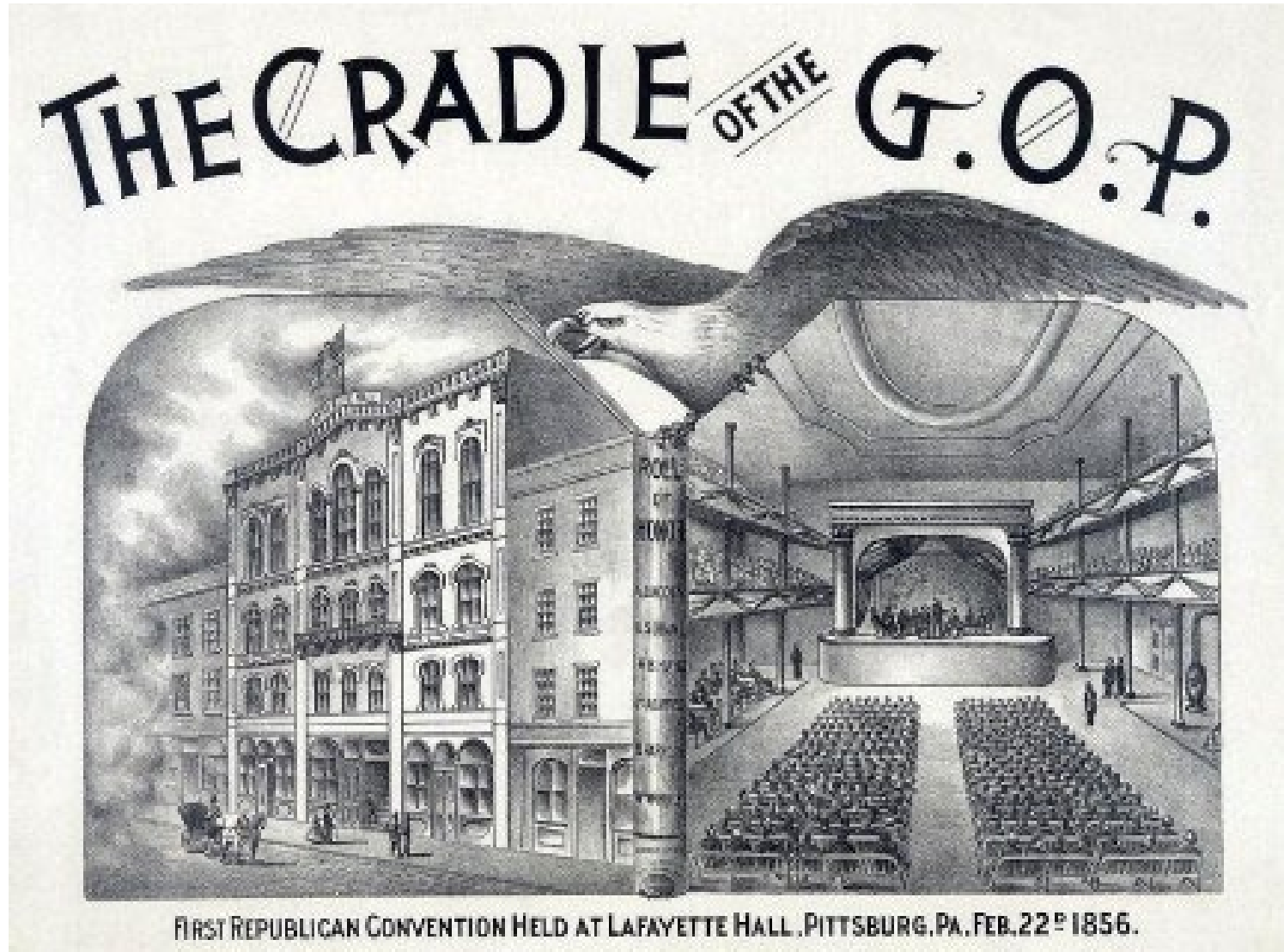
The chairman in a meeting in Ripon, Wisconsin suggested that the attendees call themselves Republicans.



Eventually the Republicans became a new national party. The meeting in this schoolhouse was attended by Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Democrats. They came out of the meeting as Republicans. This image is courtesy of [tcgop.org](http://tcgop.org).



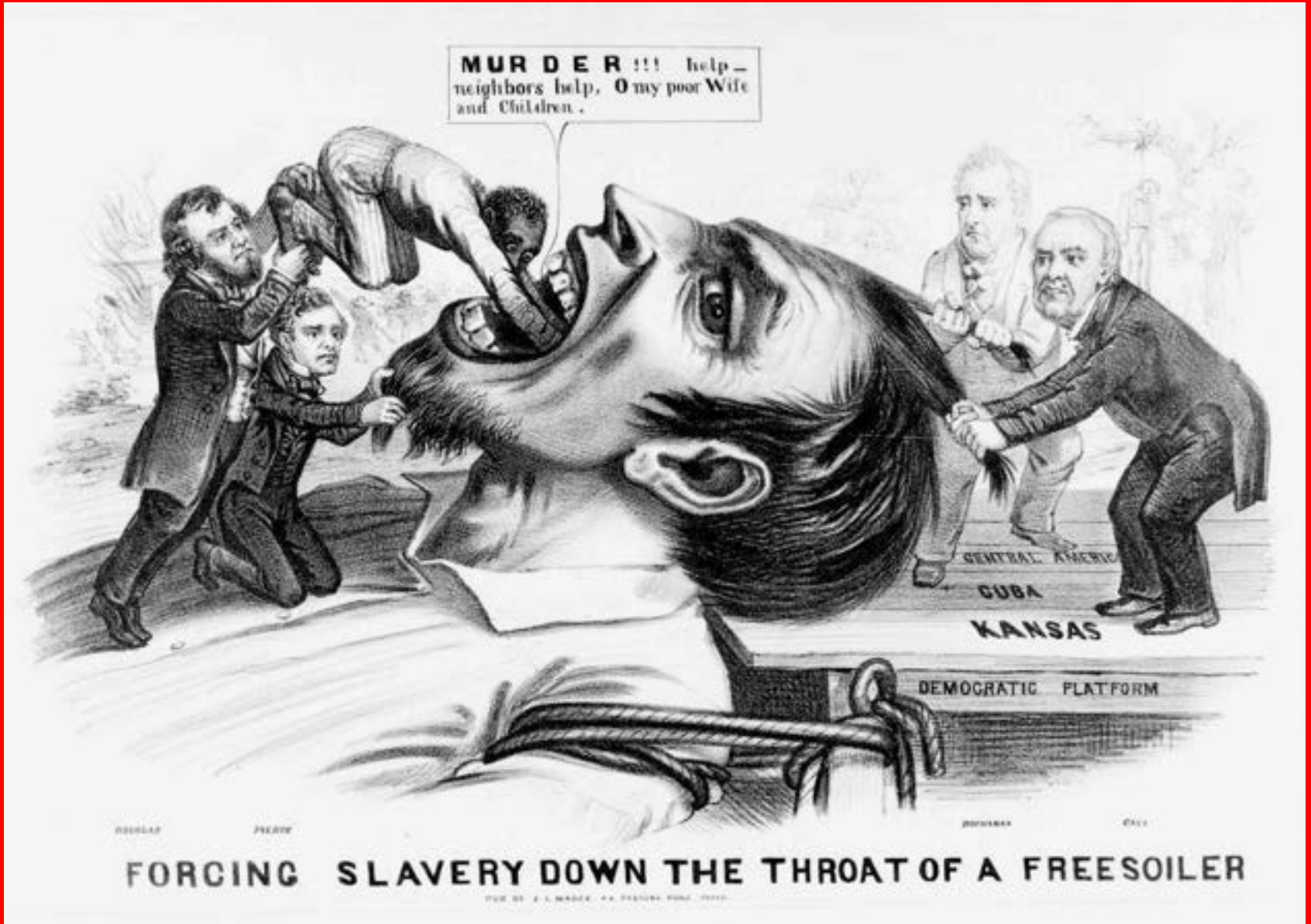
The first national convention of the Republican party took place in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in February 1856.



The first Republican convention brought together fragmented groups of state-level Republicans, abolitionists, Free-Soilers, and anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats. The letters "G.O.P." stand for "Grand Old Party." This image is courtesy of [pdxretro.com](http://pdxretro.com).

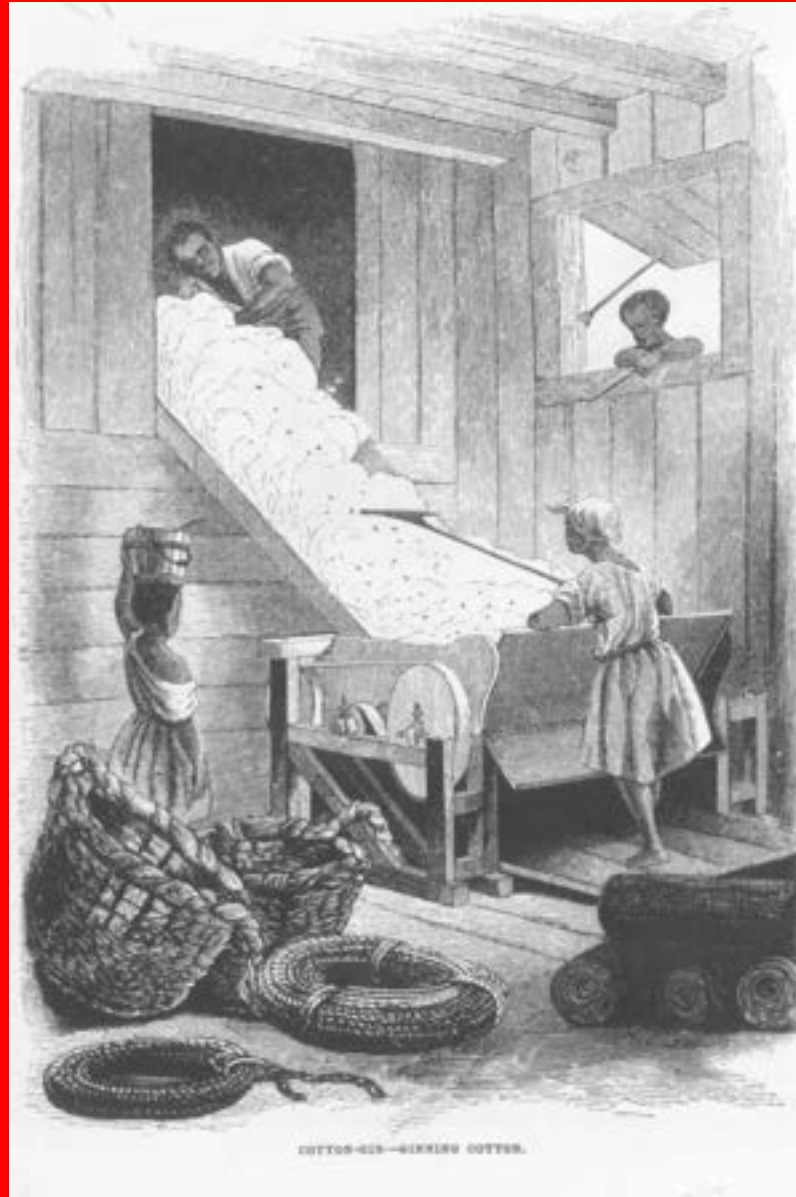


Members of the new Republican Party accused Southerners of forcing slavery on the territories.



This image was created by John L. Magee in 1856. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Some of the Convention members thought that the institution of slavery kept wages low for “white” workers. Others considered slavery to be immoral.



This image shows slaves placing cotton in a cotton gin. This image is courtesy of history.com.



All Republicans agreed that Congress should keep slavery out of the western territories.



This image shows the east front of the United States Capitol. The capitol was redesigned by Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844) who was the Architect of the Capitol from 1818-1829. This image was taken by John Plumbe (1809-1857) circa 1846. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

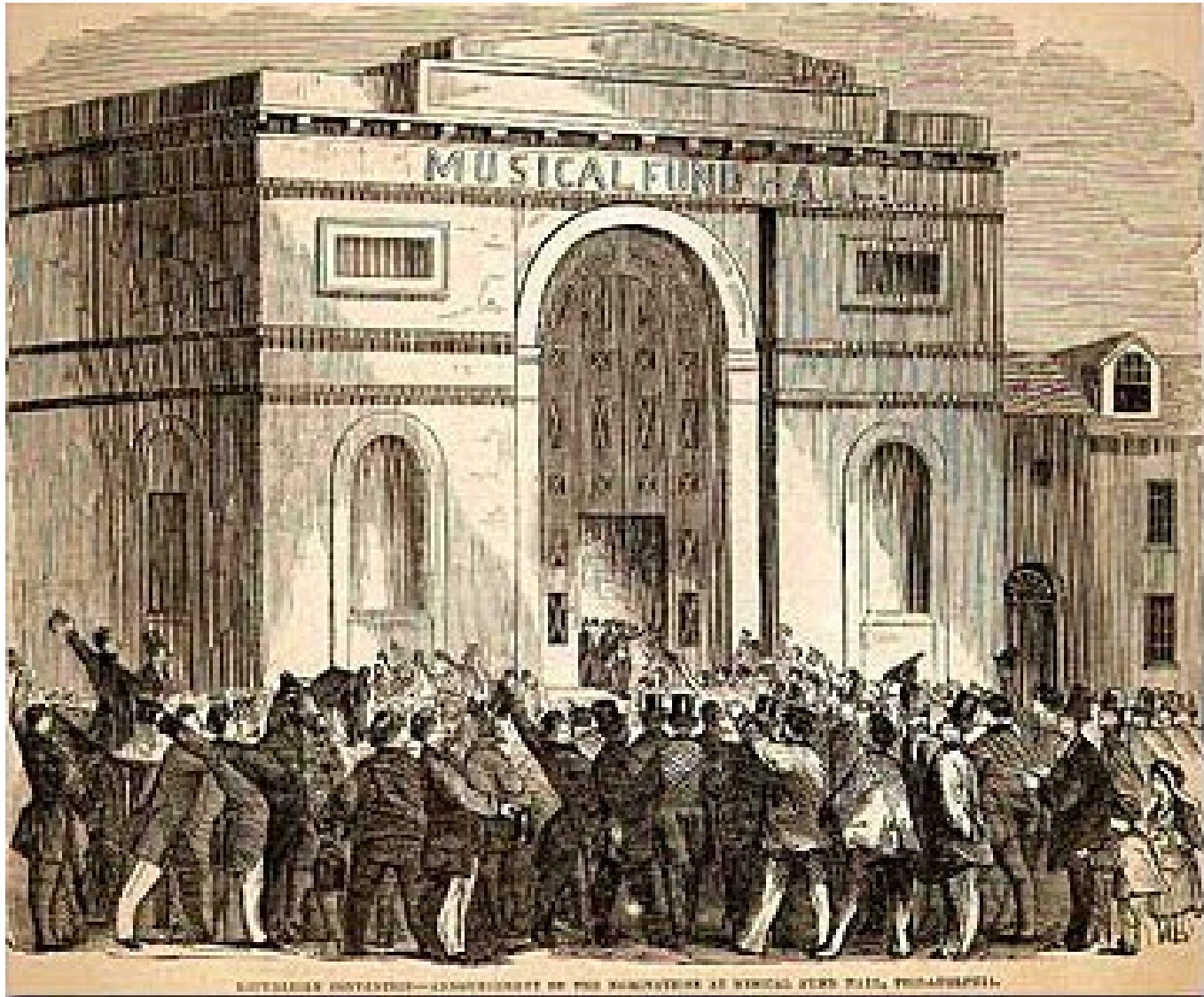
Most Republicans did not expect to eliminate slavery in the South, where it already existed.



This map shows the United States in 1860. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.



Members of the new Republican party met in June in Philadelphia's Musical Fund Hall to nominate a presidential candidate and they chose John C. Fremont.



REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—CONVENEING IN THE MUSICAL FUND HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

John C. Fremont was a western explorer and head of the California uprising against Mexico in 1846. The Hall was located at 808 Locust Street. This image was printed in *Ballou's Pictorial Magazine*. This image is courtesy of the Historical Society of Philadelphia.

Republicans rallied around their candidate with the cry  
“Free Men, Free Soil, Fremont!”



John Charles Fremont (1813-1890) was an American military officer, explorer, and politician. During the 1840s, when he led four expeditions into the West, he received the nickname *The Pathfinder*. This image was created by William Smith Jewett (1813-1873) in 1852. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, but by the time the American Civil War began, his home was in California. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



By 1856 the Democratic Party was made up mostly of Southerners.



Oak Alley Plantation is located along the Mississippi River in Louisiana. The oak trees were planted in the early 1700s. The plantation was established to grow sugarcane. The house was completed in 1839. This image is courtesy of [oakalleyplantation.com](http://oakalleyplantation.com).

# While meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, the Democrats nominated James Buchanan of Pennsylvania.



James Buchanan (1791-1868) was an experienced diplomat and a former member of Congress. The Democrats also endorsed the idea of popular sovereignty. This image was created by George Peter Alexander Healy (1818-1894) in 1859. This image is courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution's National Portrait Gallery.



A third political party, the American Party, or “Know-Nothing Party,” had grown quickly between 1853 and 1856.

**AMERICAN CITIZENS!**

We appeal to you in all calumnes. Is it not time to pause? Already the enemies of our dearest institutions, like the foreign spies in the Trojan horse of old, are within our gates. They are disgorging themselves upon us, at the rate of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS EVERY YEAR! They aim at nothing short of conquest and supremacy over us.

---

A PAPER ENTITLED THE



**AMERICAN**



**PATRIOT.**

**IN FAVOR OF**

The protection of American Mechanics against Foreign Pauper Labor.  
 Foreigners having a residence in the country of 21 years before voting.  
 Our present Free School System.  
 Carrying out the laws of the State, as regards sending back Foreign Paupers and Criminals.

**OPPOSED TO**

Papal Aggression & Roman Catholicism.  
 Foreigners holding office.  
 Raising Foreign Military Companies in the United States.  
 Nunneries and the Jesuits.  
 To being taxed for the support of Foreign paupers millions of dollars yearly.  
 To secret Foreign Orders in the U. S.

We are burdened with enormous taxes by foreigners. We are corrupted in the morals of our youth. We are interfered with in our government. We are forced into collisions with other nations. We are tampered with in our religion. We are injured in our labor. We are assailed in our freedom of speech.

**The PATRIOT is Published by J. E. Farwell & Co., 32 Congress St., Boston, And for Sale at the Periodical Depots in this place. Single copies 4 Cents.**

This image shows a viewpoint which supported the American Party. This image is courtesy of exhibits.library.villanova.edu.



The American party's growth was largely due to attacking immigrants and promoting temperance.



Temperance means not drinking alcohol. This image is an anti-immigrant cartoon showing two men labeled "Irish Whiskey" and "Lager Bier," carrying a ballot box. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.



The origin of the "Know Nothing" term was in the semi-secret organization of the party. When a member was asked about its activities, he was supposed to reply, "I know nothing."



Another reason for them to answer questions with the words "I Know Nothing" is on the following slide. This image is courtesy of [exhibits.library.villanova.edu](http://exhibits.library.villanova.edu).

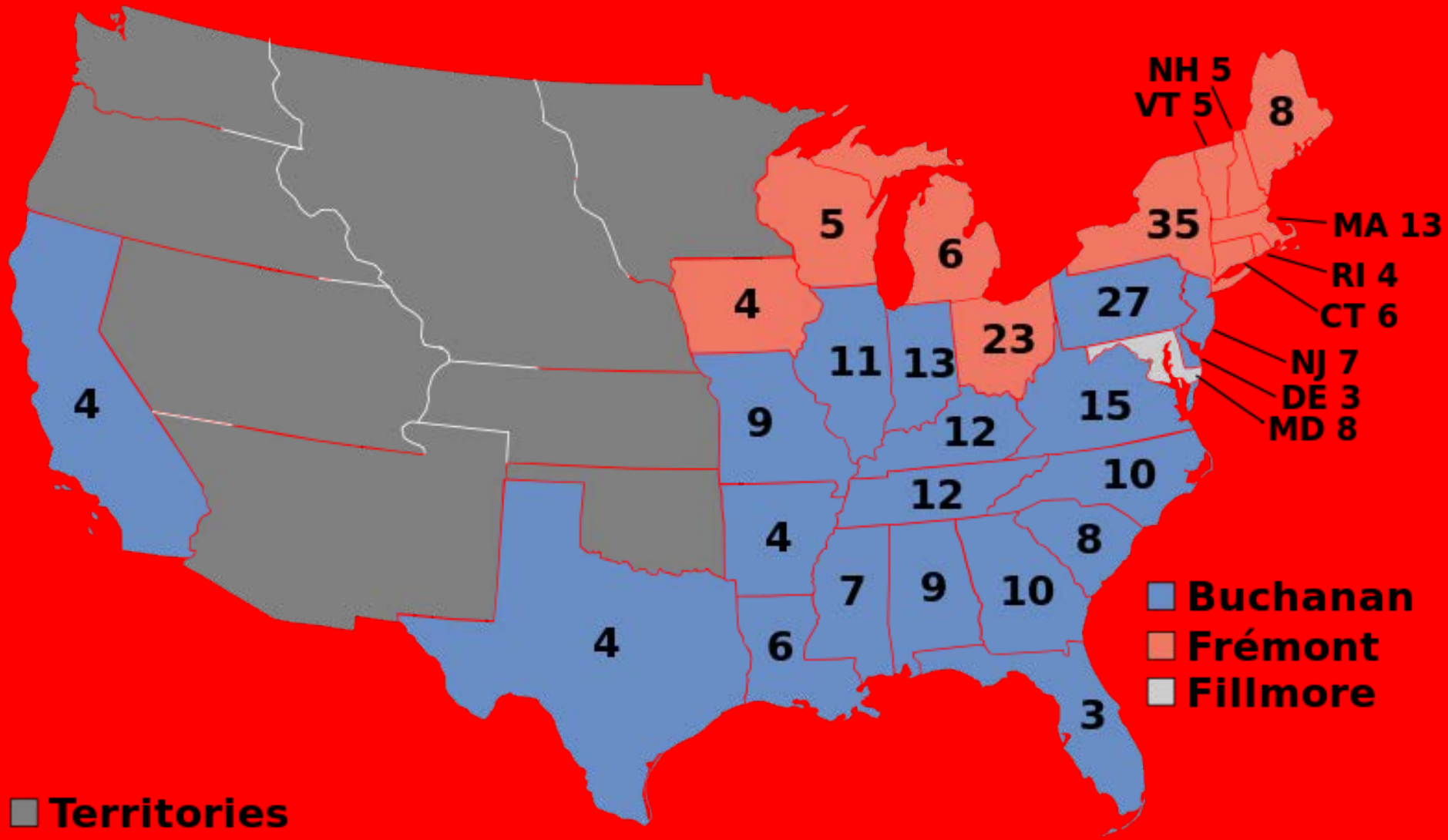
The Know-Nothings nominated former President Millard Fillmore to be their candidate for President in the 1856 election.



The American Party, or Know-Nothing Party, quickly lost support among average voters because it ignored the issue of slavery in the territories. Another reason for the nickname for the Know Nothings appears on this 1856 campaign poster. Vice Presidential candidate Andrew Jackson Donelson was the grandson of President Andrew Jackson. Fillmore and Donelson were also on the Whig Party's standard bearers during the 1856 election. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Due to large support in the South, Buchanan won the election.



Although Buchanan achieved only a minority of the popular vote, he won all of the Southern states except for Maryland. Fremont carried 11 of the 16 free states. Buchanan received 174 electoral votes against 114 for Fremont and 8 for Fillmore. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The election of 1856 made it quite clear that sectionalism now played a critical role in American politics.



This image shows the inauguration of James Buchanan on the east side of the United States Capitol on March 4, 1857. This image was taken by John Wood. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



# James Buchanan remains the only United States President from the State of Pennsylvania.



James Buchanan (1791-1868) was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and is buried in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in Woodward Hill Cemetery. This image was taken by Mathew Brady (1822-1896) circa 1860. This image was colorized. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

# Abraham Lincoln became a national figure in the 1850s.



As a young man Abraham Lincoln moved to New Salem, Illinois, where he purchased a country store. This image is courtesy of [lincolninstitute.wordpress.com](http://lincolninstitute.wordpress.com).

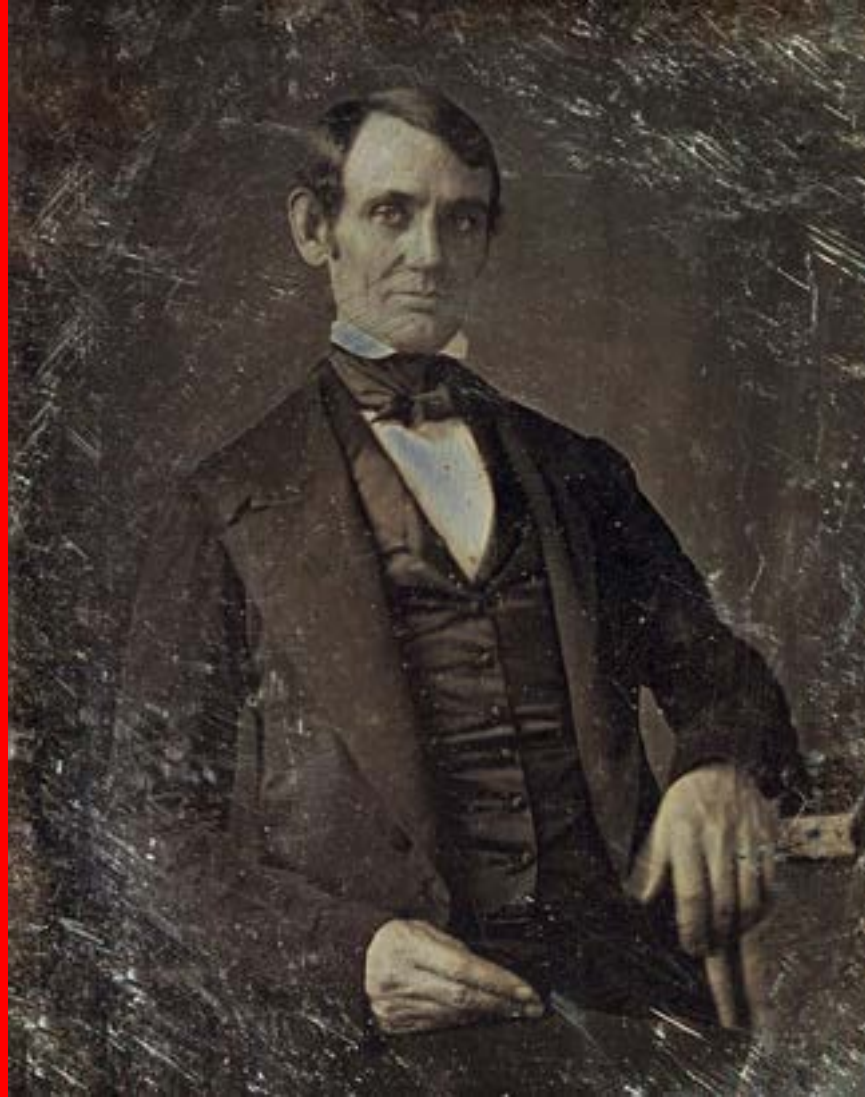


**Lincoln entered politics in 1832, losing a race for the state legislature.**



**In 1834 Lincoln again ran for the legislature. This second try was a win for Lincoln.** By 1836 the State Capitol was located in this building in Vandalia, Illinois. Lincoln served in this building. This image is courtesy of [ilstatehouse.com](http://ilstatehouse.com).

During the time when he ran for a seat in the state legislature, he began studying law and received his attorney's license in 1836.



This is the earliest known photograph of Abraham Lincoln. It was taken by Nicholas H. Shepherd circa 1846. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

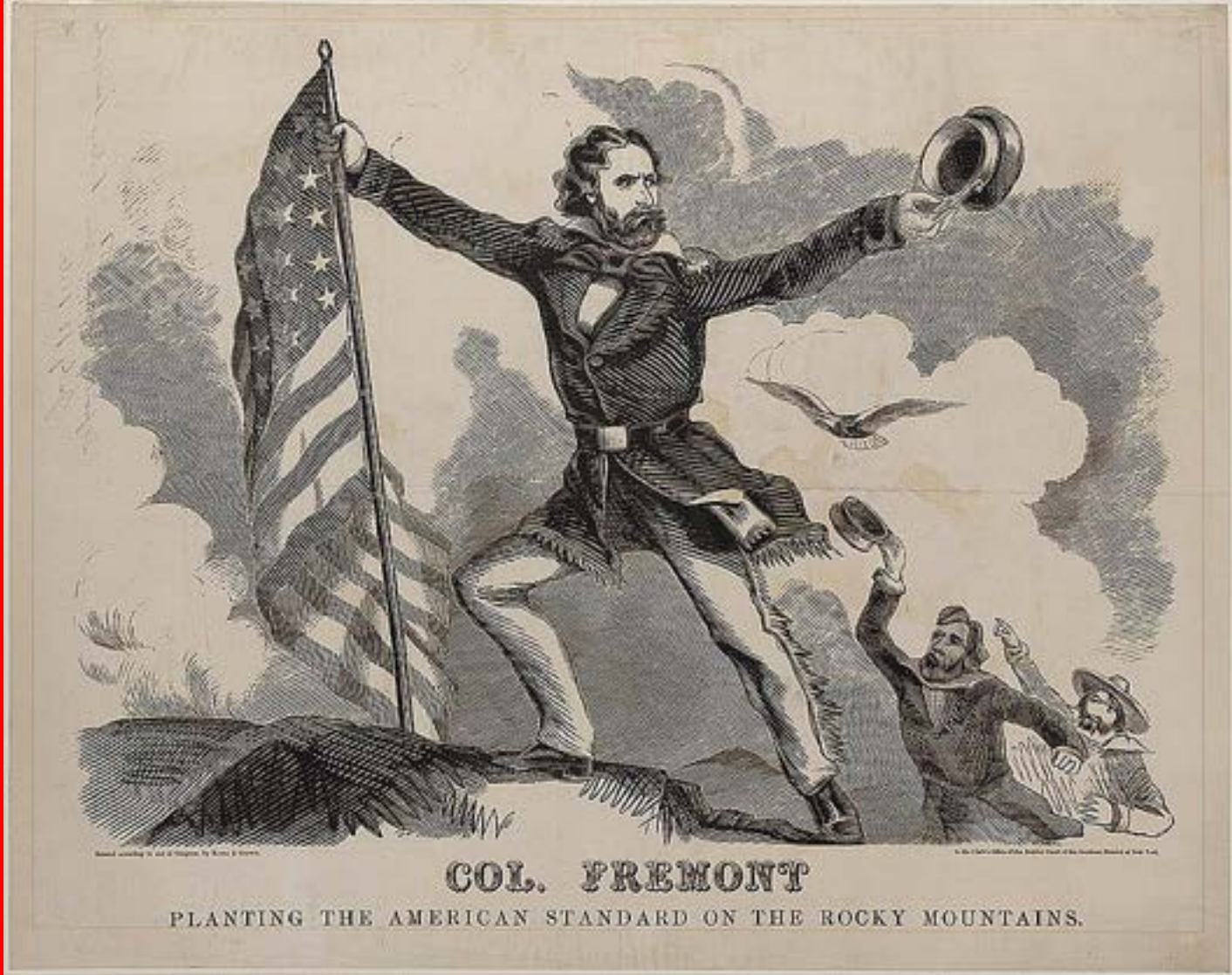


Lincoln had belonged to the Whig party for more than 20 years.



From 1834 to 1841 he served in the Illinois state legislature. This image shows the interior of the Old State Capitol in Springfield, Illinois where Abraham Lincoln served in the state legislature. This image is courtesy of [enjoyillinois.com](http://enjoyillinois.com).

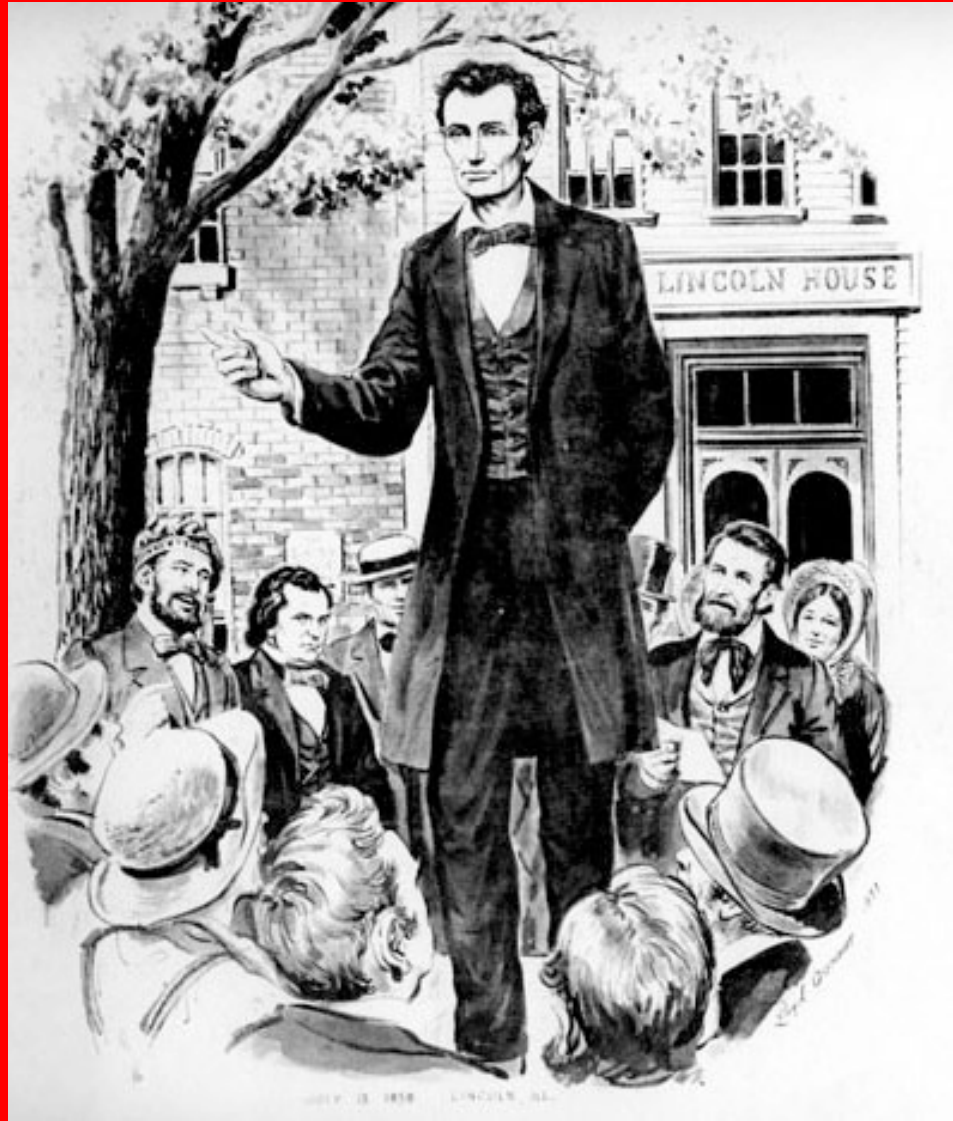
Republicans, not Whigs, however, addressed the spread of slavery-- one of Lincoln's concerns.



After the Whig Party collapsed, Lincoln joined the Republicans. During the 1856 Presidential election, Lincoln campaigned for John C. Fremont. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



As Illinois voters listened to Lincoln speak, they enjoyed the way he made complex arguments easy to understand.



This image shows Abraham Lincoln speaking in front of the Lincoln House in Lincoln, Illinois in 1858. This image was created by Lloyd Ostendorf in 1971. This image is courtesy of [findinglincolnillinois.com](http://findinglincolnillinois.com).

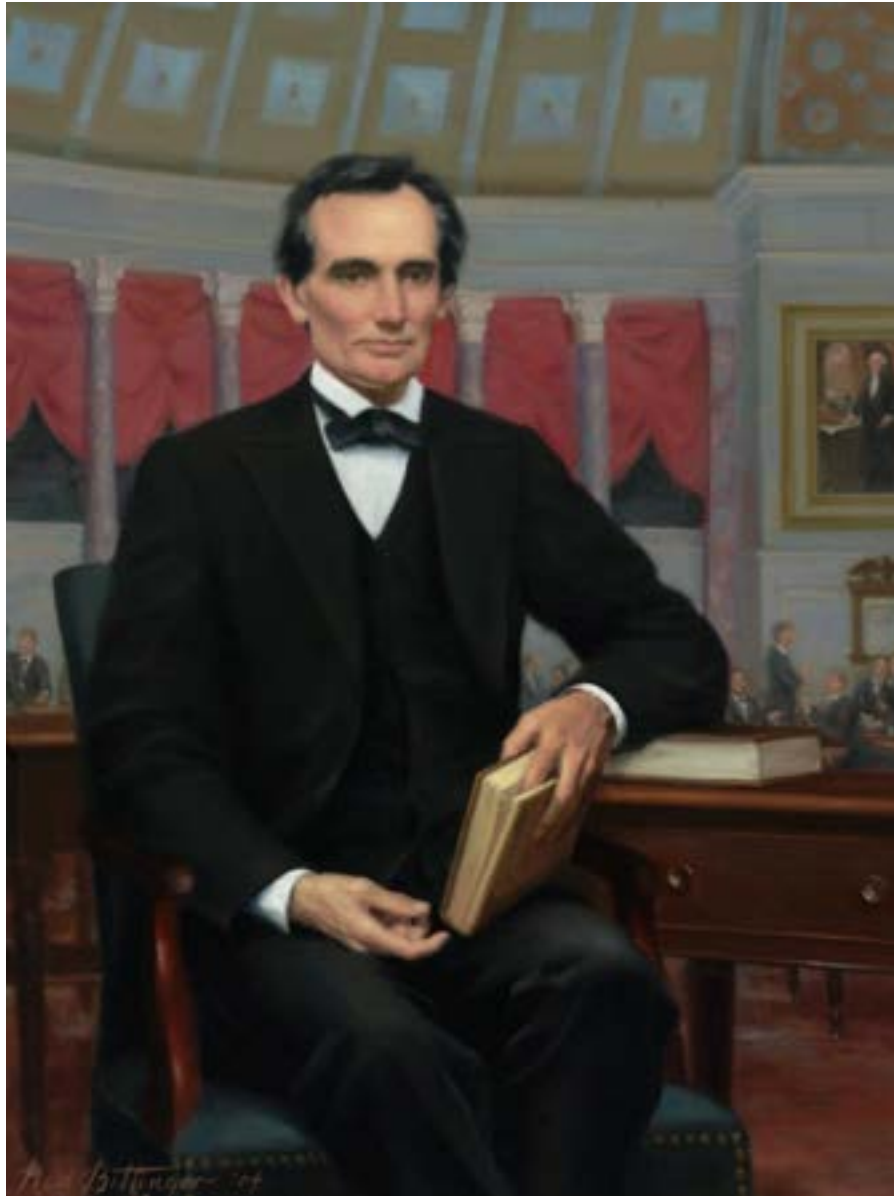
Many people admired Lincoln's honesty, wit, and soft-spoken manner.



Lincoln frequently began his stories with the words, "That reminds me of a little joke..." This image was created by Lloyd Ostendorf. This image is courtesy of [searchingforlincoln.com](http://searchingforlincoln.com).

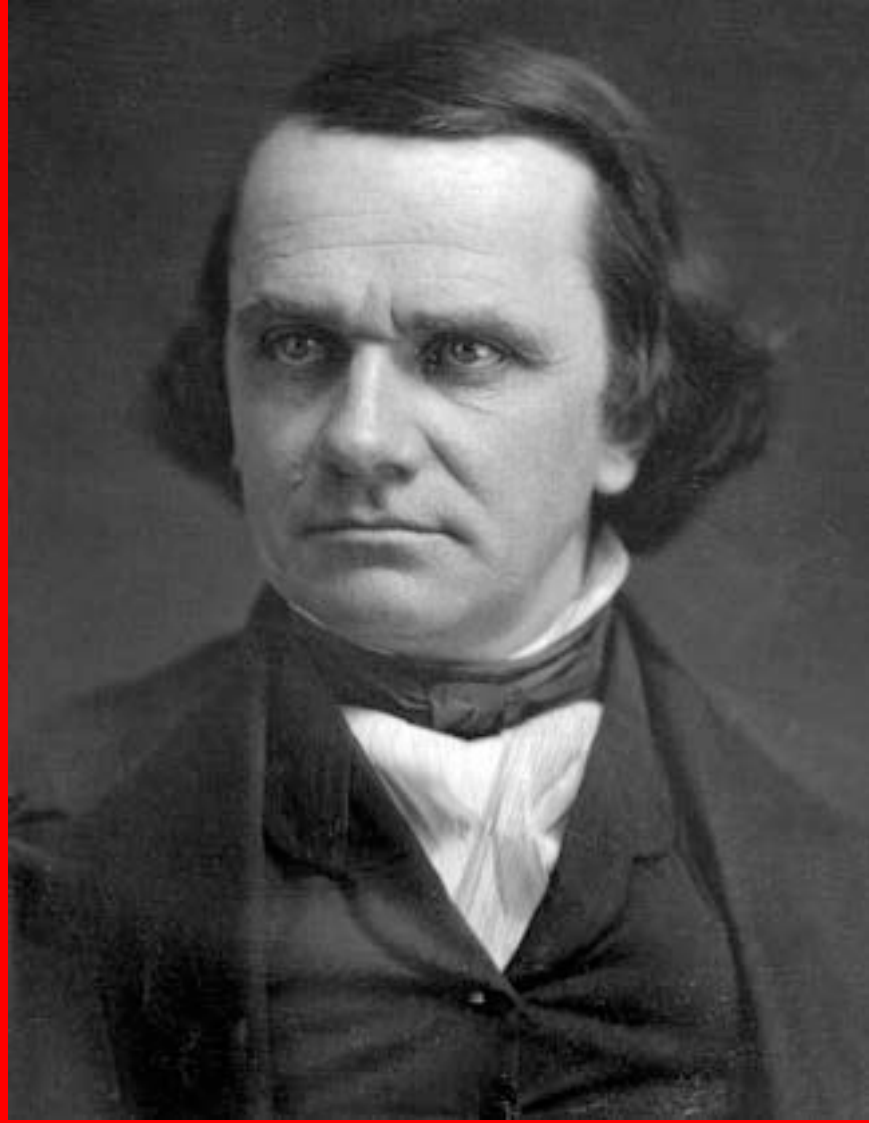


Lincoln served one term in the United States House of Representatives, from 1847-1849.



This image shows Congressman Abraham Lincoln at his desk in the United States Capitol's old House of Representatives Chamber, which is now known as Statuary Hall. This image was created by Ned Bittinger in 2004. This image is courtesy of the United States House of Representatives.

In 1858, Lincoln decided to challenge Senator Stephen A. Douglas for his seat in the Senate.



Stephen Arnold Douglas (1813-1861) was born in Vermont. He was nicknamed the “Little Giant” because he was short in physical stature, but forceful in politics. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



**When accepting the nomination to run for the Senate, Lincoln delivered a speech to a cheering crowd at the Illinois Republican convention.**



Lincoln gave his speech here in the Hall of Representatives Chamber in the Old State Capitol Building in Springfield, Illinois. This image is courtesy of Wikipedia Commons.

As Lincoln began to speak, he seemed nervous and stiff, but soon he energetically swung his long arms and rose up on his toes to stress each point:



Lincoln gave his speech here in the Hall of Representatives Chamber in the Old State Capitol Building in Springfield, Illinois. This image is courtesy of [trailinglincoln.com](http://trailinglincoln.com).

“A house divided against itself cannot stand.”



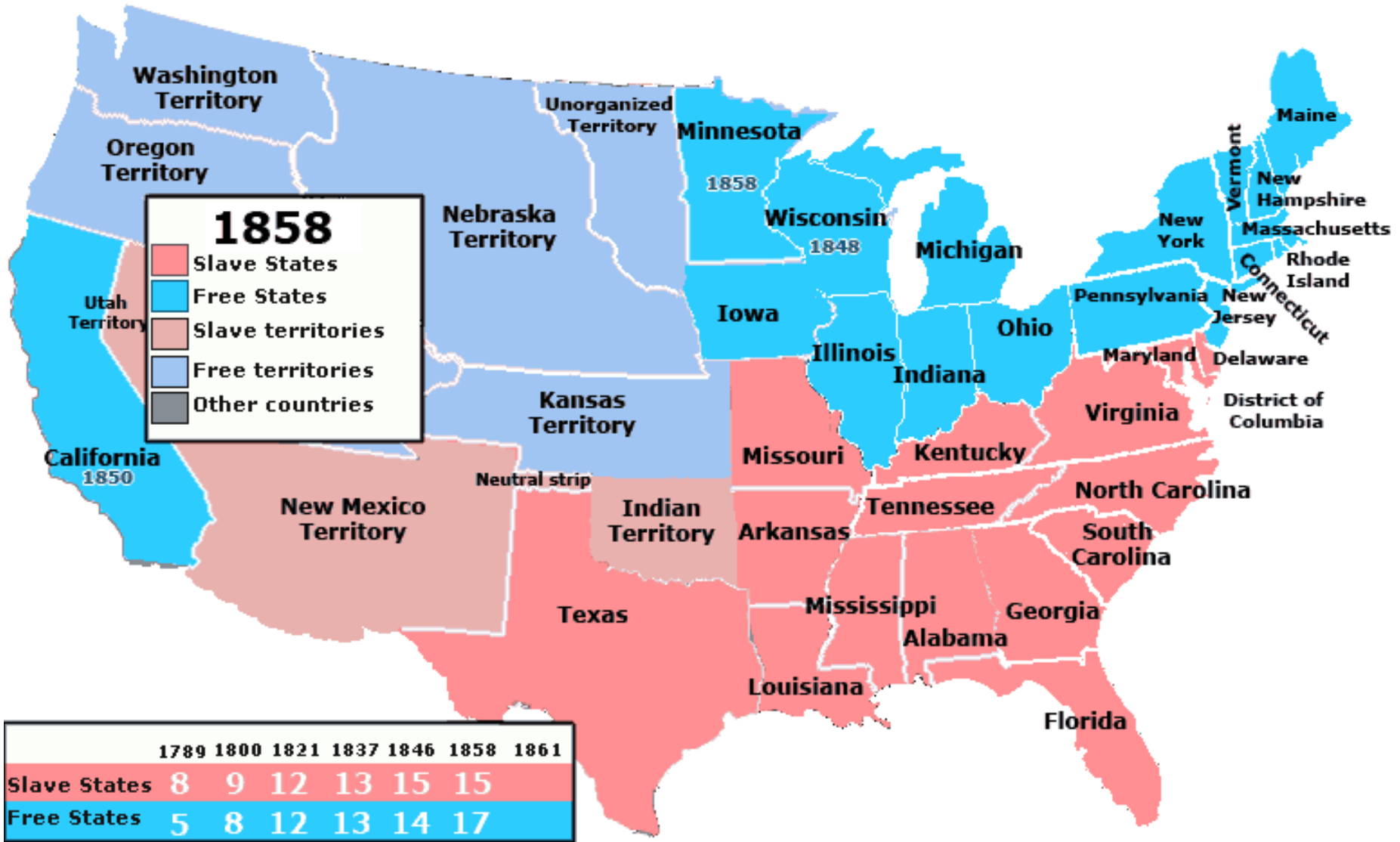
This image is courtesy of eagnews.org.



“I believe this government cannot endure permanently **half slave and half free.**”



“I do not expect the Union to be dissolved– I do not expect the house to fall– but I do expect it will cease to be divided...”



In this speech, candidate Lincoln was talking about the division between free states and slave states. This image is courtesy of writework.com.



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This image shows a scene from the fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate in Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858. Abraham Lincoln is speaking. Senator Stephen A. Douglas is seated to the left of Lincoln. This image was created by Robert Marshall Root (1863-1937). This image is courtesy of [art-now-and-then.blogspot.com](http://art-now-and-then.blogspot.com).

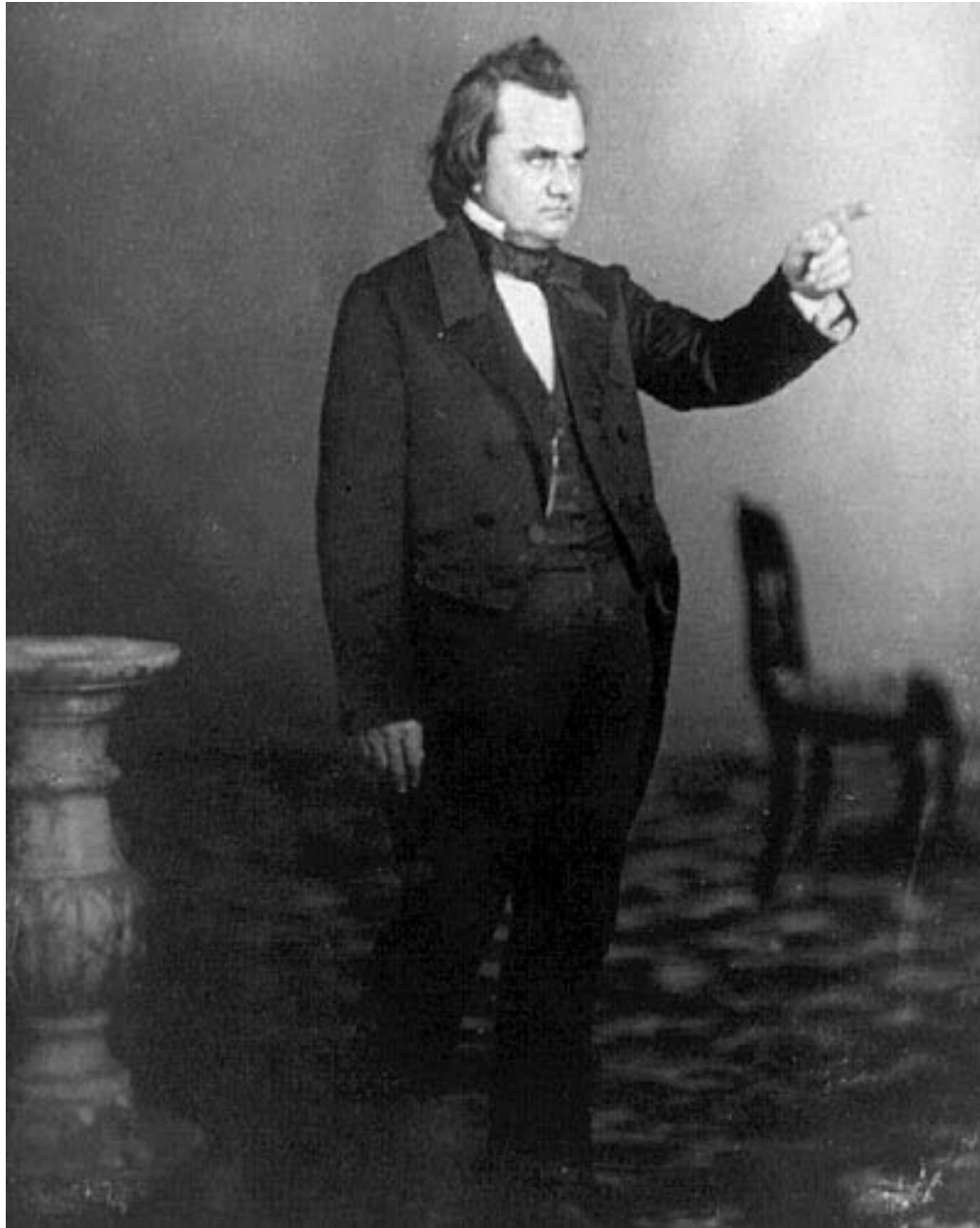


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Senator Stephen A. Douglas kicked off his Senate campaign in Chicago.



This image is courtesy of [mrlincolnanfreedom.org](http://mrlincolnanfreedom.org).



Douglas exclaimed to his supporters that Lincoln's "house divided" speech called for war between the North and South.



This image is was taken by Mathew Brady in the 1860s. This image is courtesy of Wikipedia Commons.

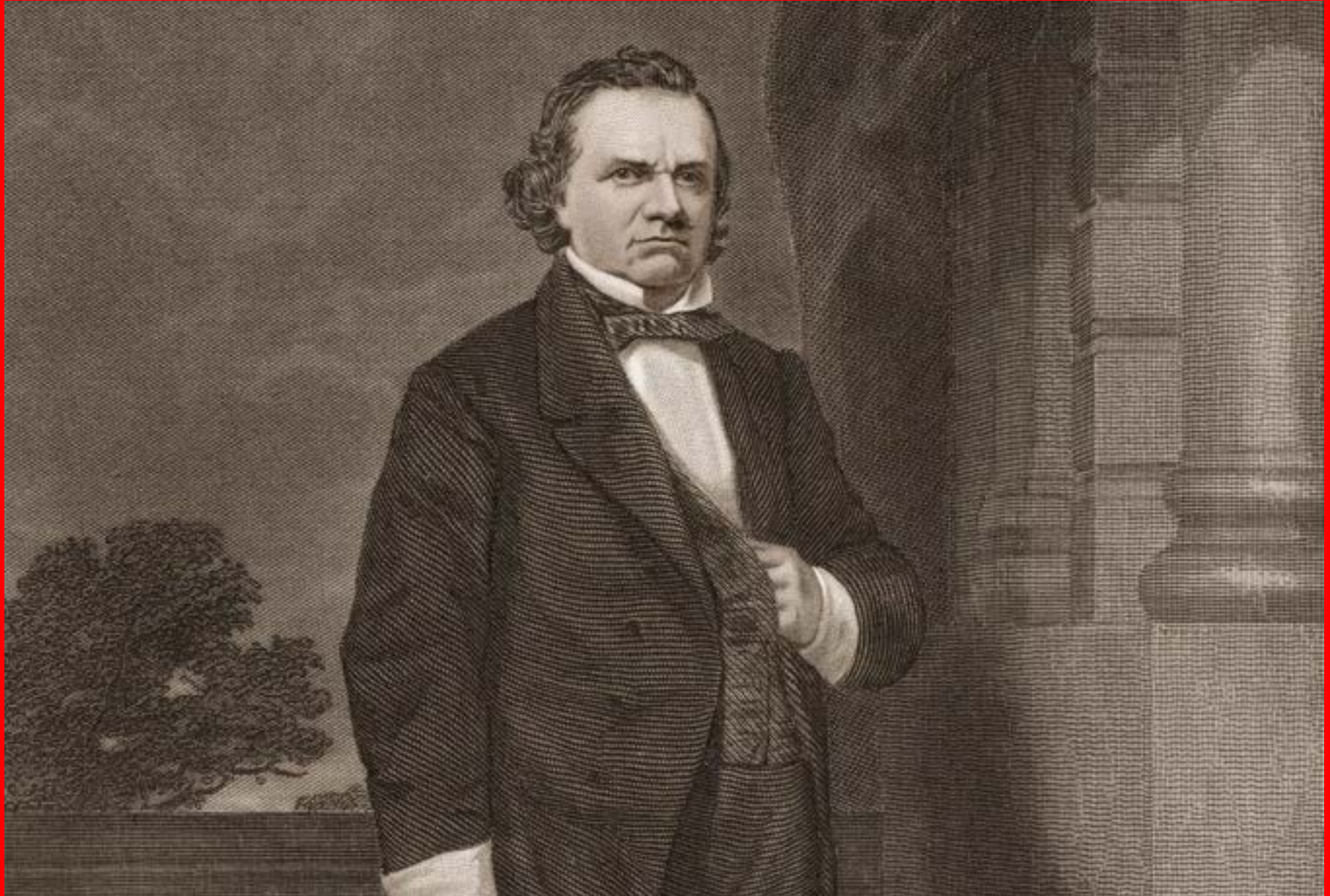


Douglas, whose two wives were both Southerners, and his first wife's father had left him a plantation of slaves to manage, attacked the idea of African American equality.



Douglas' first wife died in 1853. She was from North Carolina. This image is courtesy of africanamerican.com.

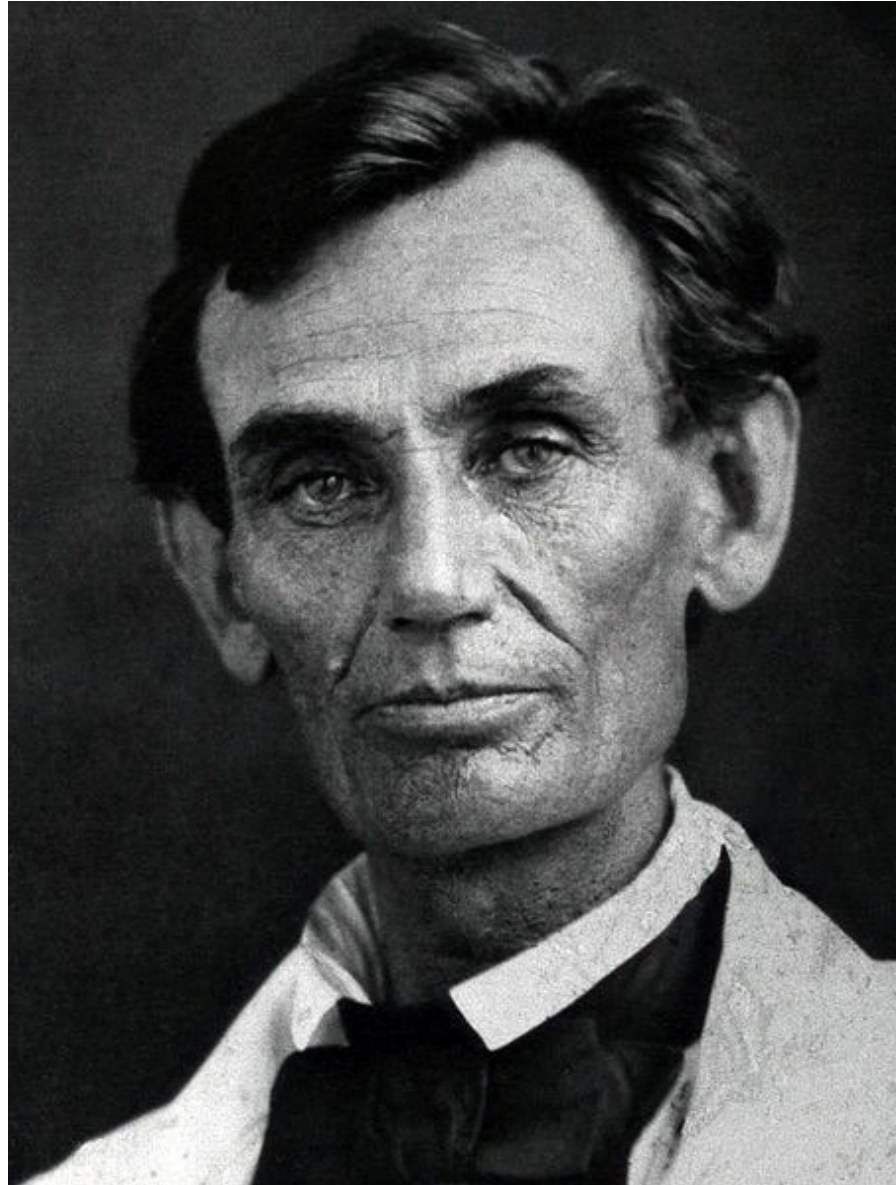
Douglas claimed that the American government “was made by the white man, for the benefit of the white man, to be administered by the white man.”



This image is courtesy of thoughtco.com.



**Speaking the following night, Lincoln denied Douglas' charge that Lincoln wanted to start a war between the North and the South.**

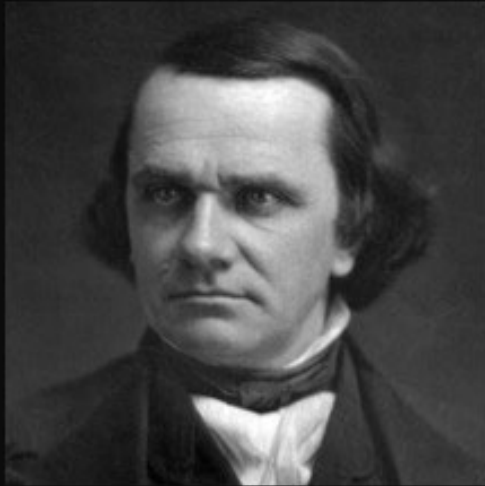


This image of Abraham Lincoln was taken by Abraham Byers of Beardstown, Illinois on May 7, 1858. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Douglas thought of slavery as a political concern, and that if the majority of the “white” people didn’t want slavery around, that eventually you wouldn’t have slavery in their area.

Stephen A. Douglas

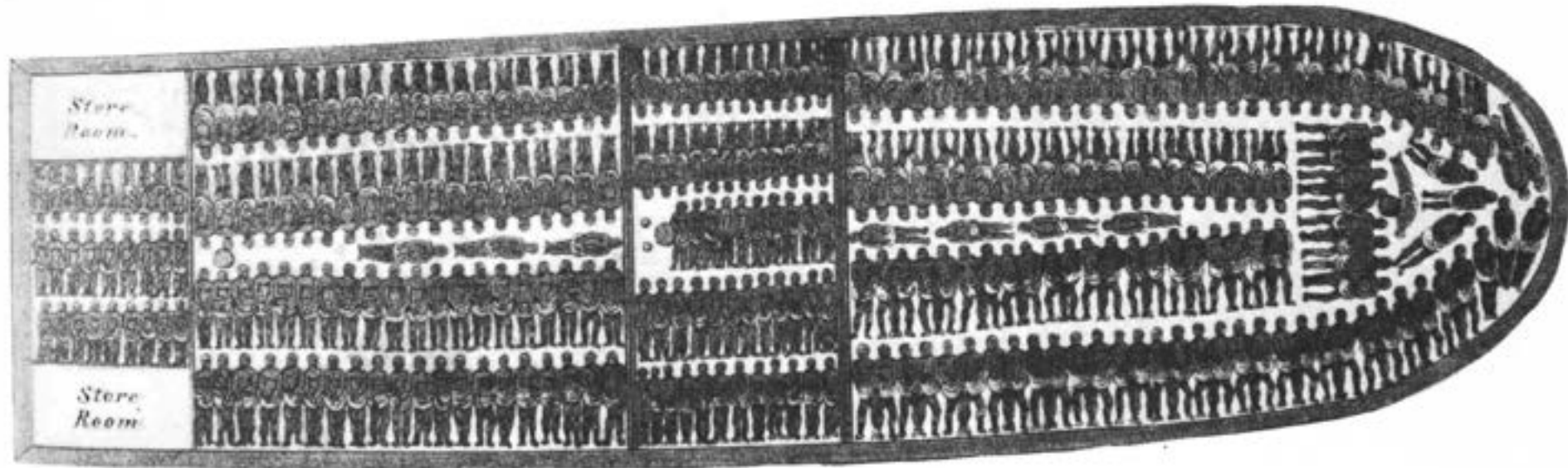


Slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations.

AZ QUOTES

If the majority of “white” people in an area wanted slavery, then they could have slavery. This image is courtesy of azquotes.com.

Lincoln considered slavery to be a moral question. Lincoln believed that slavery was an evil that must be limited so that it would eventually die out.



"Let us discard all this quibbling about... this race and that race and the other race being inferior." This image is courtesy of [tribexmarketing.com](http://tribexmarketing.com).



Lincoln urged his listeners to “once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal.”



With this phrase, Lincoln was urging his listeners to think back to the origins of our country and a famous line in the Declaration of Independence: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” This image is courtesy of the University of Virginia.

At the beginning of the campaign, Lincoln knew that he could not attract the large crowds that Douglas could.



Therefore, Lincoln decided to follow Douglas across the state, often traveling on the same train. Douglas relaxed in a private car while Lincoln rode in a public coach. This image is courtesy of the University of Virginia.

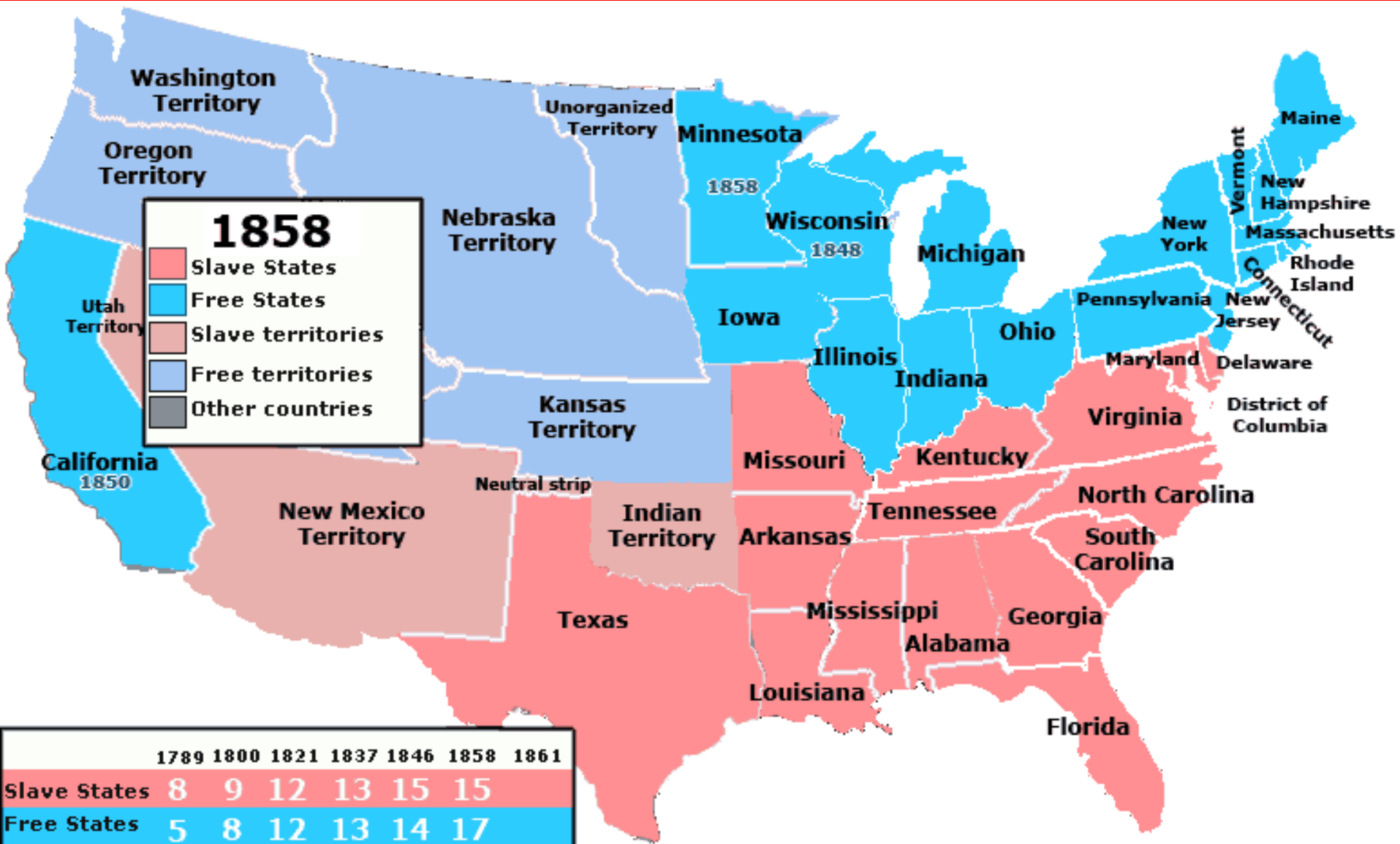
Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of debates, or public discussions, on slavery.



After some hesitation, Douglas accepted the challenge. During the campaign, the men debated seven times. This image is courtesy of [historyproject33.weebly.com](http://historyproject33.weebly.com).



The debates between Lincoln and Douglas focused on the extension of slavery into the free territories.



This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

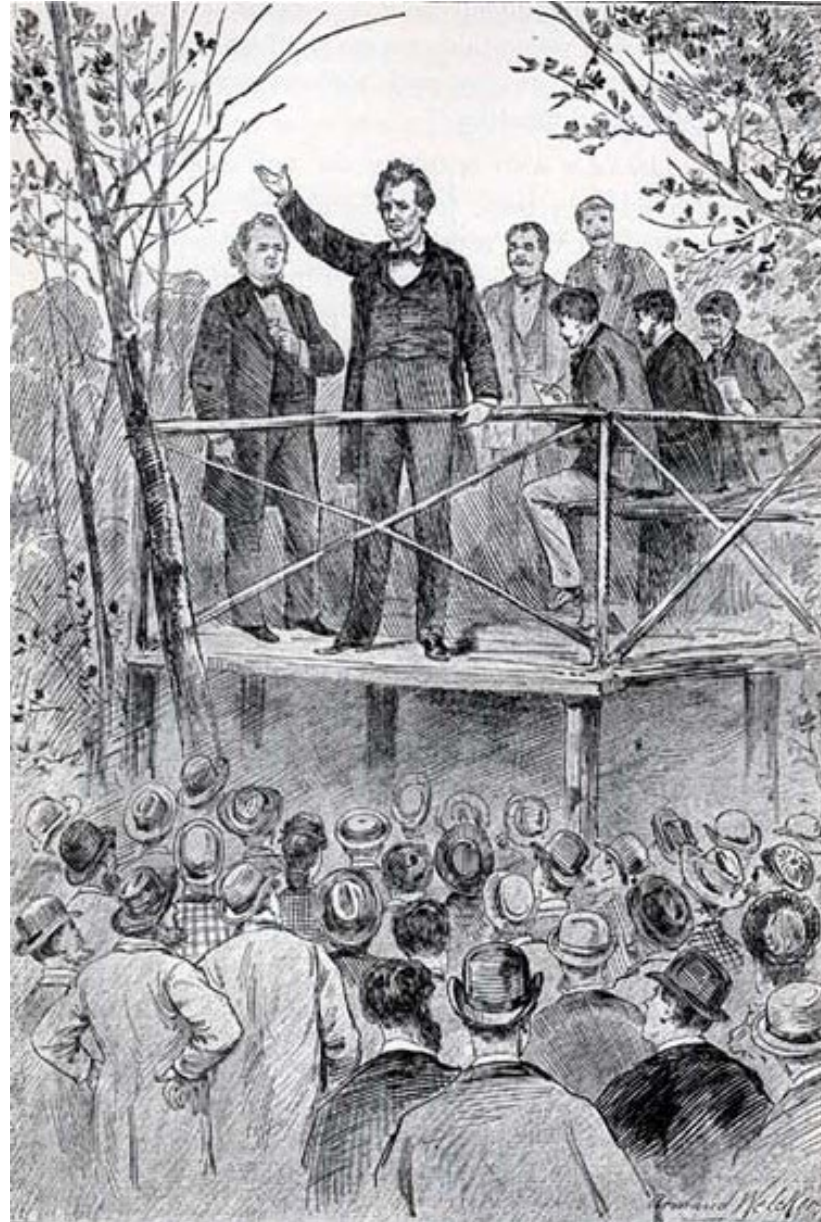
Lincoln and Douglas held their first debate in Ottawa, Illinois, before a crowd of 10,000 people.



This shows a statue of Lincoln and Douglas in Ottawa, Illinois. This image is courtesy of [pinterest.com](https://www.pinterest.com).



**Lincoln and Douglas were placed side by side on the speakers' platform.**



This image shows Lincoln and Douglas on August 21, 1858 in Ottawa, Illinois. This image is courtesy of the Lincoln Library.



Douglas was short but powerfully built. He had a large head, and looked the part of his nickname, "Little Giant." He dressed well, and spoke with a deep voice.



This image was taken by Mathew Brady (1822-1896) circa 1860. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

**Lincoln was tall and thin. He wore a baggy suit and kept his carpetbag full of notes beside him.**



These statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas are located in Freeport, Illinois. They commemorate the Lincoln-Douglas Debate that happened in Freeport near this location on August 27, 1858. This image is courtesy of flickr.com.



Knowing that many voters disliked abolitionists, and were racist, Douglas labeled Lincoln and his party “Black Republicans.”



When Lincoln ran for President in 1860, he was described as the “Rail Candidate” with the rail representing the Republican platform. A slave is holding up the platform on the left and abolitionist and newspaper editor Horace Greeley on the right. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

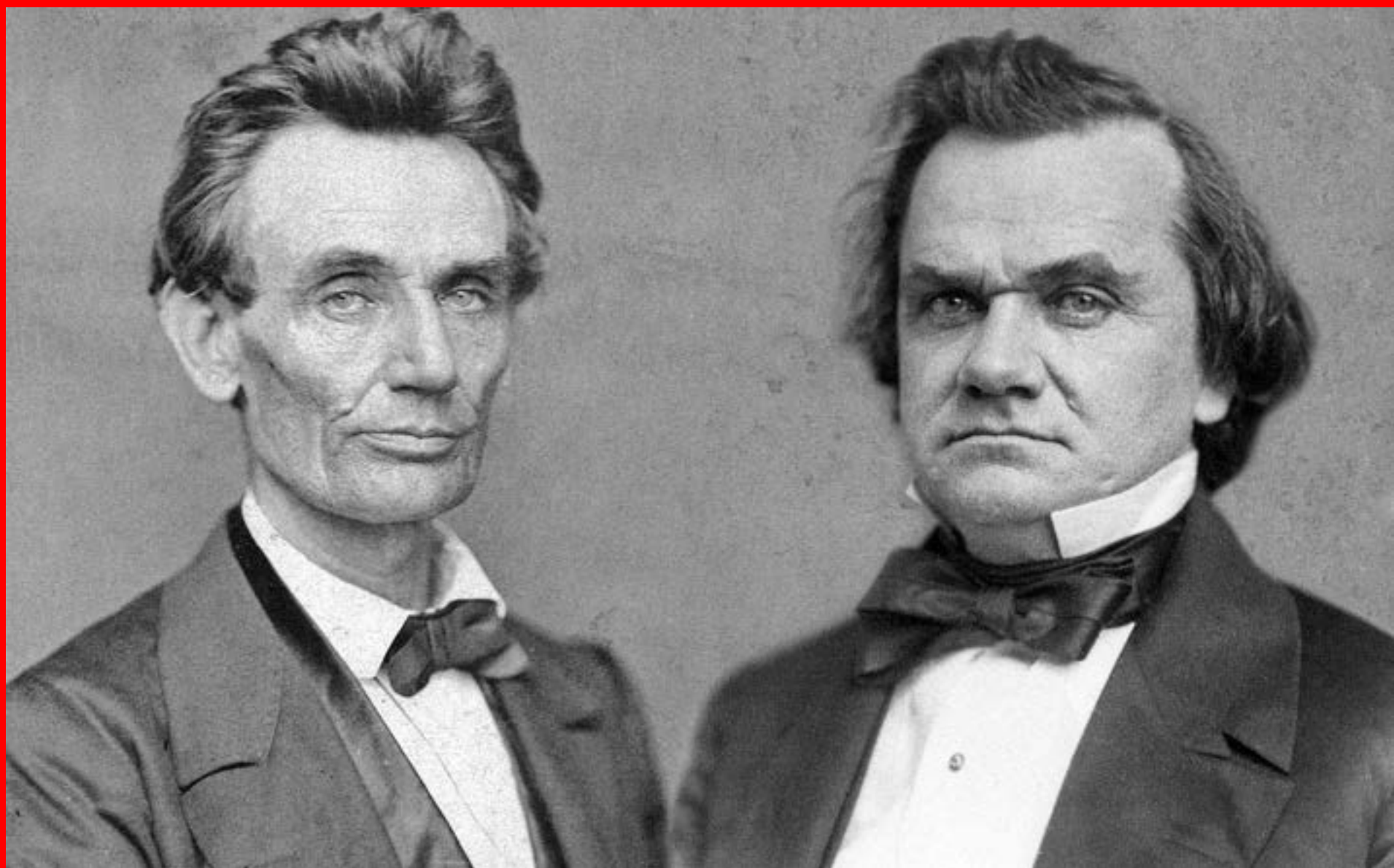


Douglas ridiculed Lincoln for declaring African Americans equal to whites.



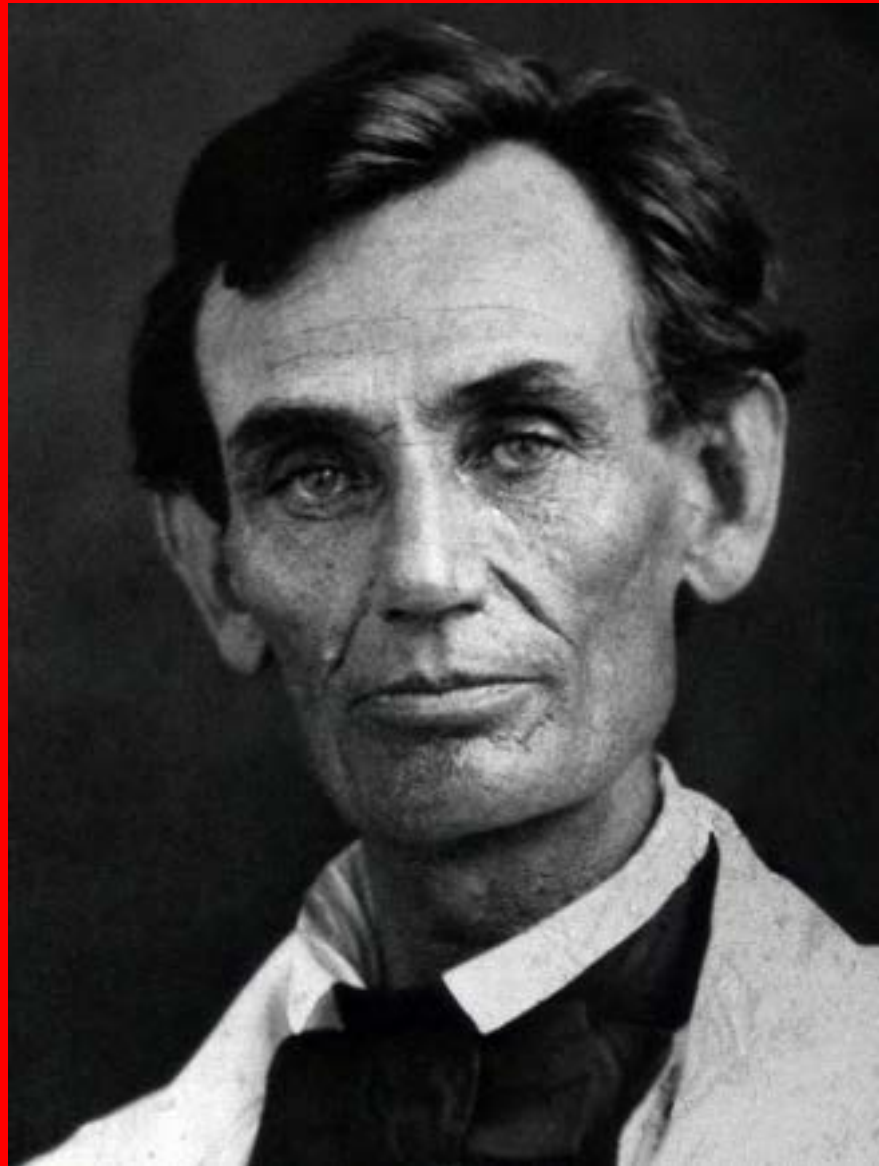
This might be a photograph taken in Ottawa Illinois on August 21, 1858. The tall central figure by the pillare might be Lincoln, and the shorter man to the left was thought to be Douglas. However, the original photograph has disappeared, and no positive identification has been made. This image is courtesy of [civilwartalk.com](http://civilwartalk.com).

Douglas asked Lincoln, if you believe that “all men are created equal,” then what would you do with “black people” if they were freed?



This is a composite photograph taken of Lincoln in 1860 and Douglas in 1859. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Unfortunately for those of us who like Lincoln today, Lincoln did not have a good answer. He said, "I should not know what to do."



This photograph was taken on May 7, 1858 in Beardstown, Illinois by Abraham Byers. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Although Lincoln said that African Americans should be freed, he also said that they should not be permitted to intermarry with whites, and not to be a juror or to hold office.



This photograph was taken at a reenactment of the Lincoln Douglas debates. This image is courtesy of youtube.com.

Lincoln said that he would not let African Americans to become citizens of the State of Illinois, and he would not allow African Americans to vote.



This image shows the Lincoln Douglas Debate at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois. This image is courtesy of tspr.org.



This is not the Abraham Lincoln that we admire today. He was like many other men of his time, and it would take him years before his thinking evolved. Later he believed African American men should have the right to vote if they served in the U.S. Army.



African American men began to serve in the United States army during the American Civil War. This image is courtesy of tspr.org.

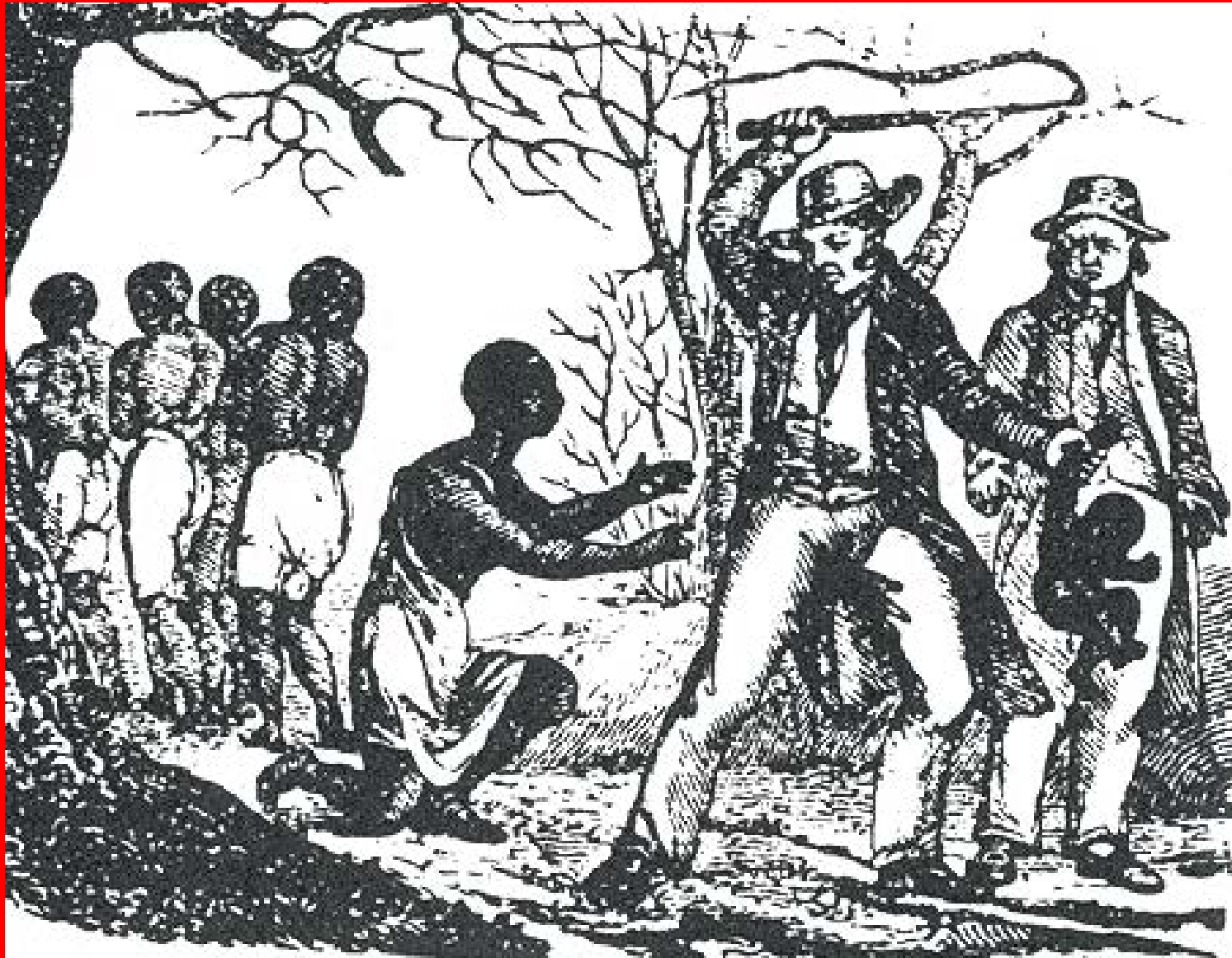


Remember that Lincoln and Douglas, being men of their times, also did not believe that women were equal to men.



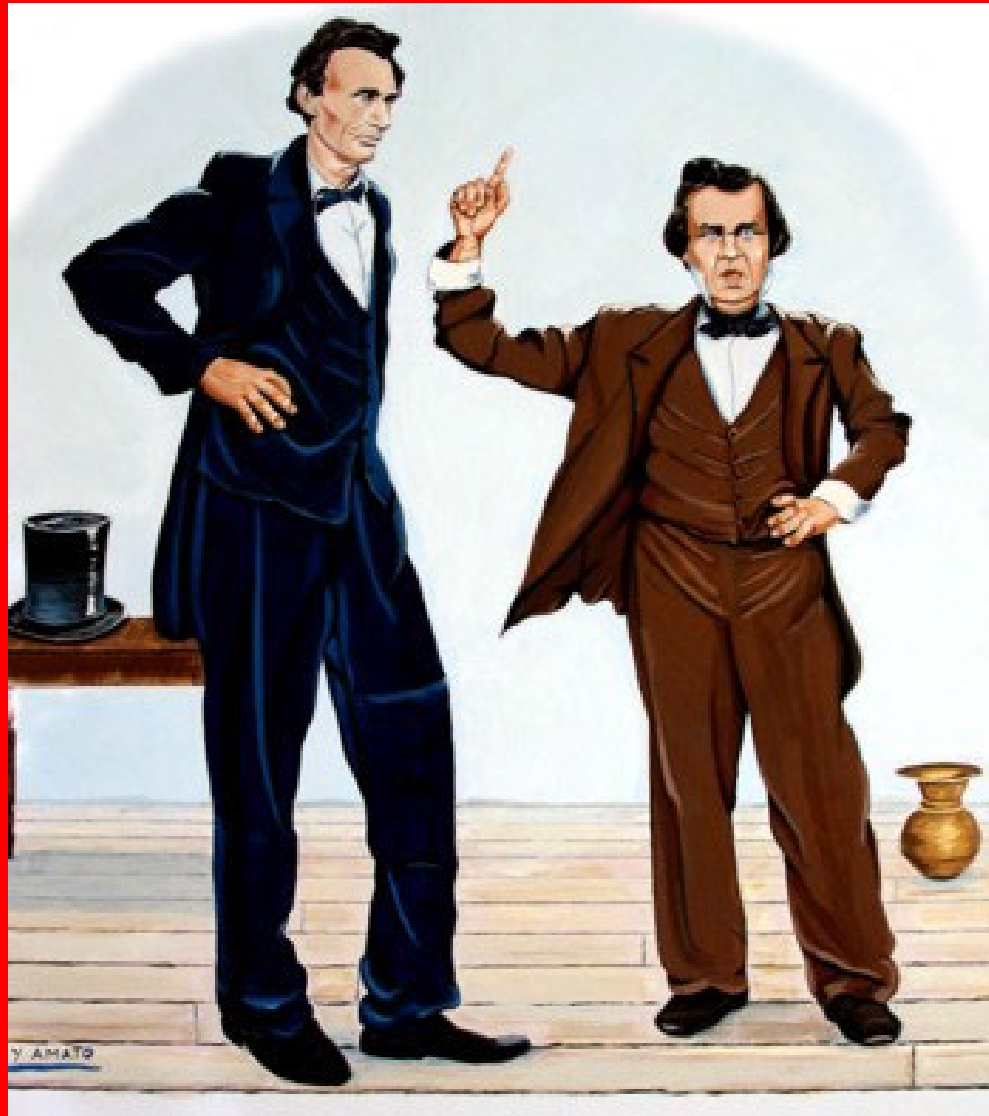
This image shows people on the Boston Common enjoying a spring day. This image was printed in Leslie's Weekly Magazine on May 22, 1858, page 9.

In a shrill but forceful voice, Lincoln accused Douglas of having a “don’t care” attitude towards the spread of slavery into the territories.



This image shows a man whipping a female slave as he takes her child away from her. This image is courtesy of [linalinhuyh.blogspot.com](http://linalinhuyh.blogspot.com).

As the debates continued, Lincoln devised a way to politically hurt Douglas within his own party (the Democrats).



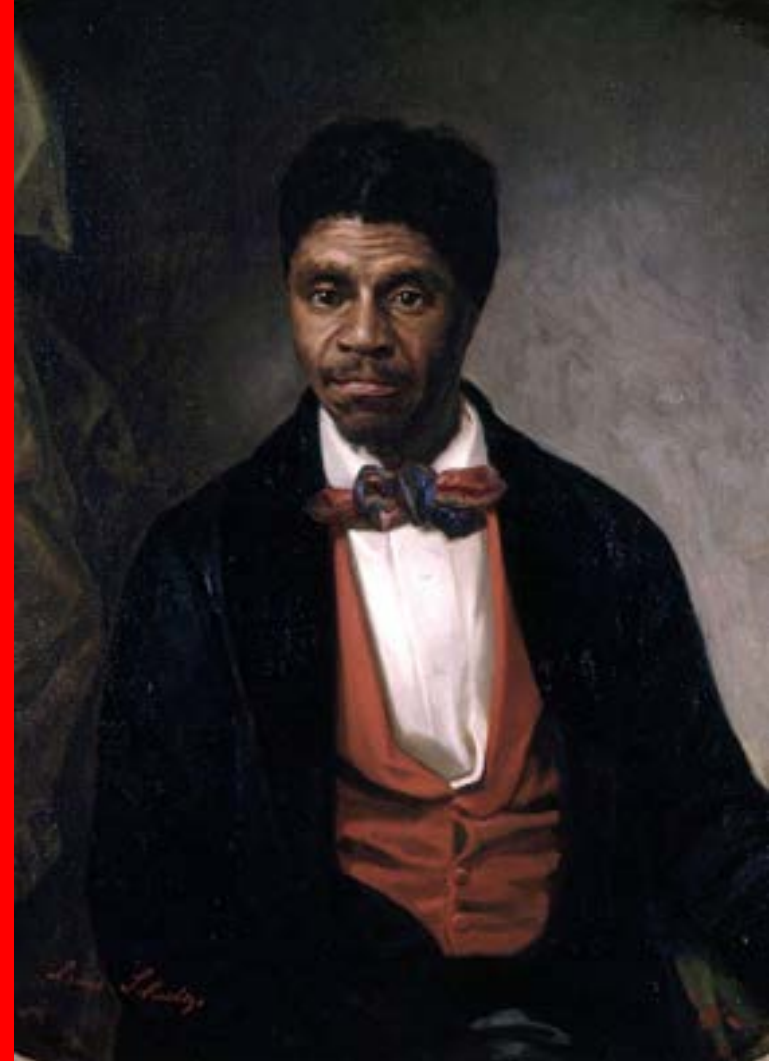
Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas certainly presented a visual contrast to their audience. Lincoln stood 6 feet 4 inches in height. Stephen A. Douglas was 5 feet 4 inches in height. This image is courtesy of [iowagrasslands.blogspot.com](http://iowagrasslands.blogspot.com).



Lincoln asked Douglas if he was for Popular Sovereignty (upon which Douglas had built his career) or for the *Dred Scott* decision?

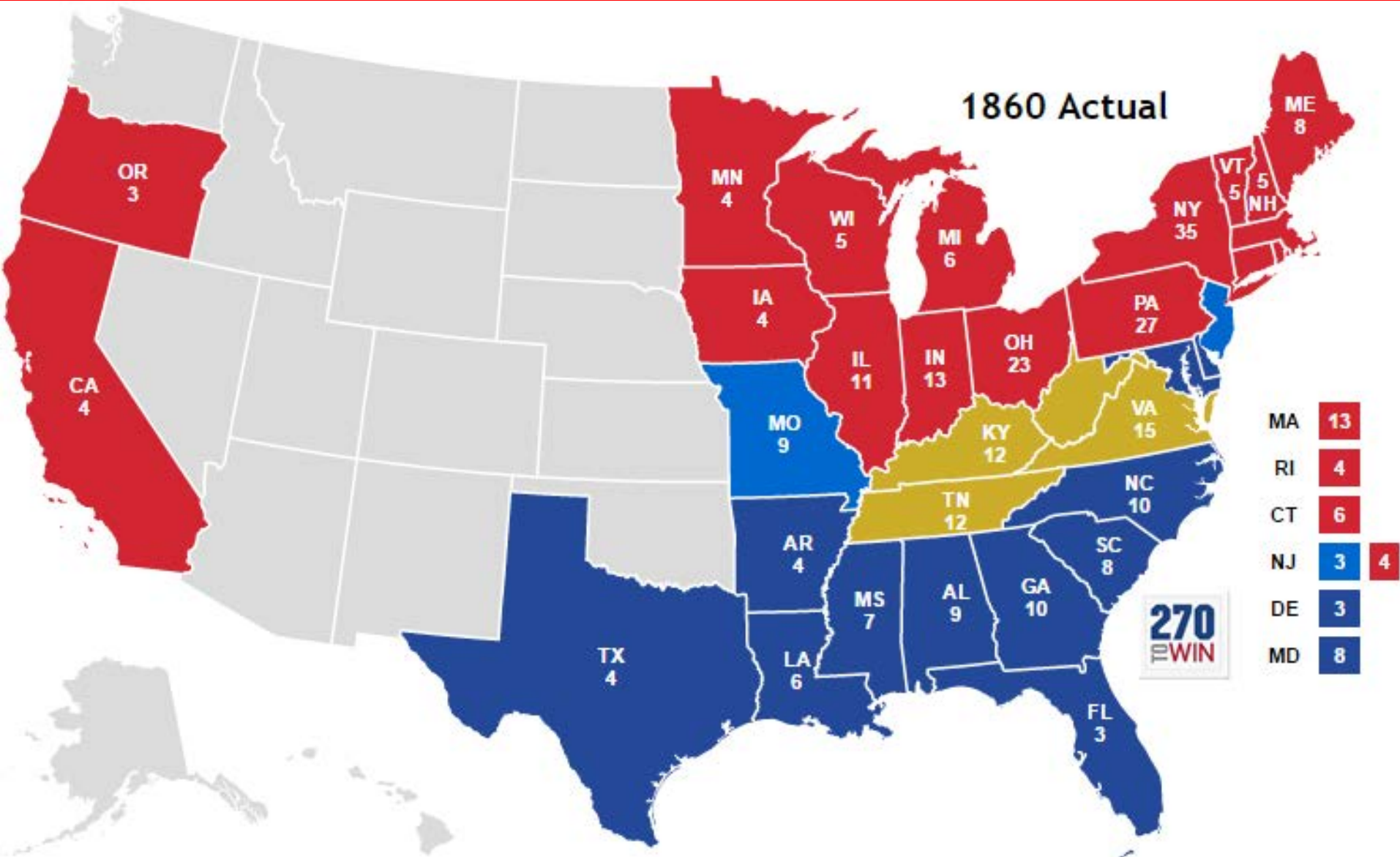


Popular Sovereignty meant that people could vote to have slavery in their territory/state or not to have slavery. This image is courtesy of nebraskahistory.org.



The Dred Scott decision stated that slaves were property and could be taken anywhere in the United States. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

If he said he was for Popular Sovereignty, it would improve Douglas' chances for reelection as a Senator from Illinois in 1858, but it would cost him Southern support for the Presidential election in 1860.



Many "white" Southerners supported the Dred Scott decision. The *Dred Scott* decision said slavery was allowed anywhere. This image is courtesy of 270towin.com.

If he said he was for the Dred Scott decision, it might be welcomed in the South during the 1860 Presidential election, **but it might cost him the 1858 Senate election in Illinois.**



This image shows statues of Lincoln and Douglas in Alton, Illinois. This image is courtesy of [abe.com](http://abe.com).

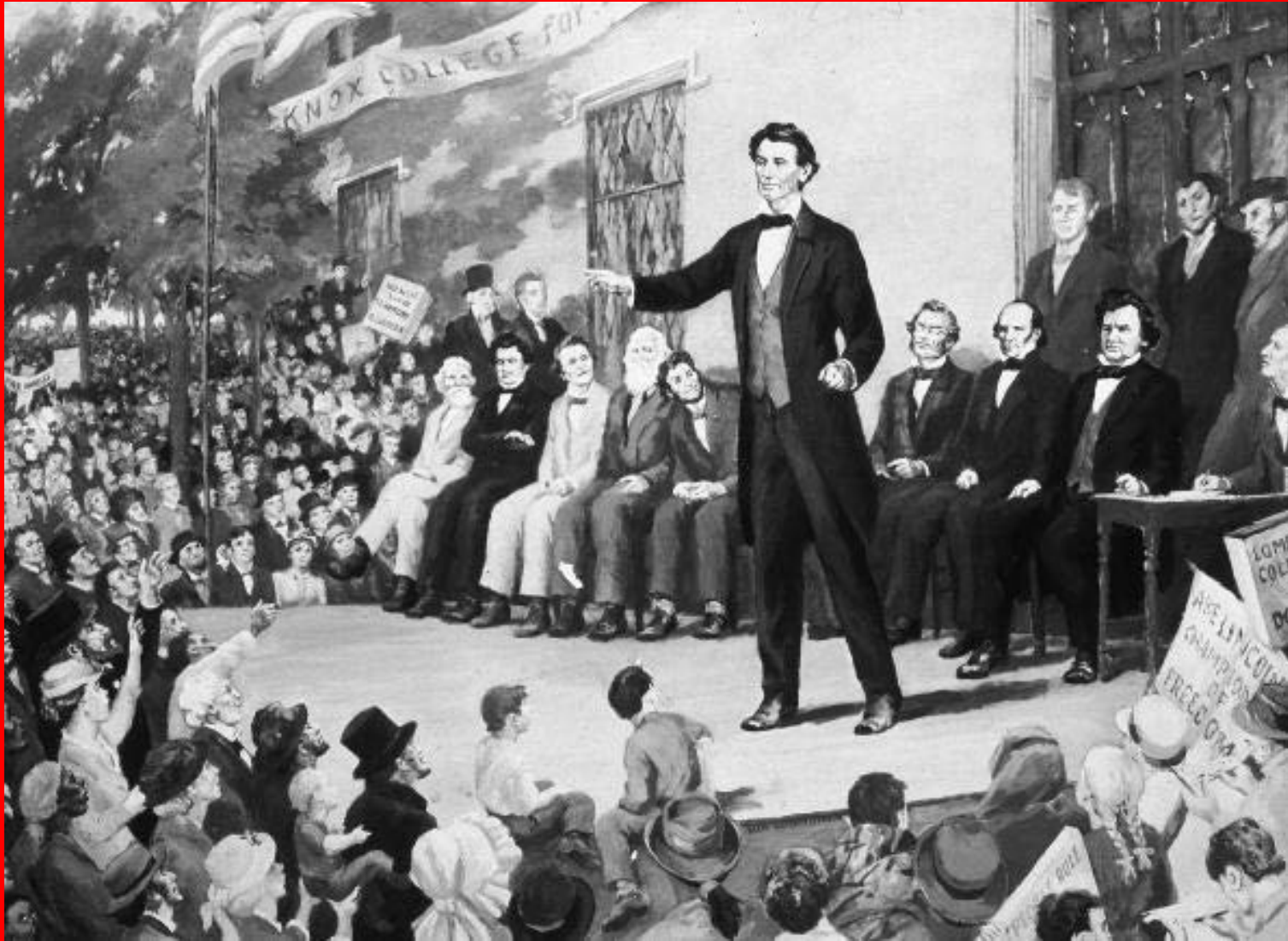


Douglas' answer supported popular sovereignty, or the idea that states could vote if they wanted to have slavery or not. This stance would cost Douglas votes in the South in the 1860 Presidential election.



This political cartoon is an attack on the Democrat party's 1856 platform, including the idea of Popular Sovereignty. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Lincoln said that the real issue is one group looks upon slavery as wrong, and the other group does not look upon slavery as wrong.



Lincoln and Douglas debated at Galesburg, Illinois at Knox College on October 7, 1858. Approximately 20,000 people listened to Lincoln and Douglas debating for three hours. A stiff wind also made it uncomfortable for those listening to Lincoln and Douglas. This image is courtesy of abcnewspapers.com.



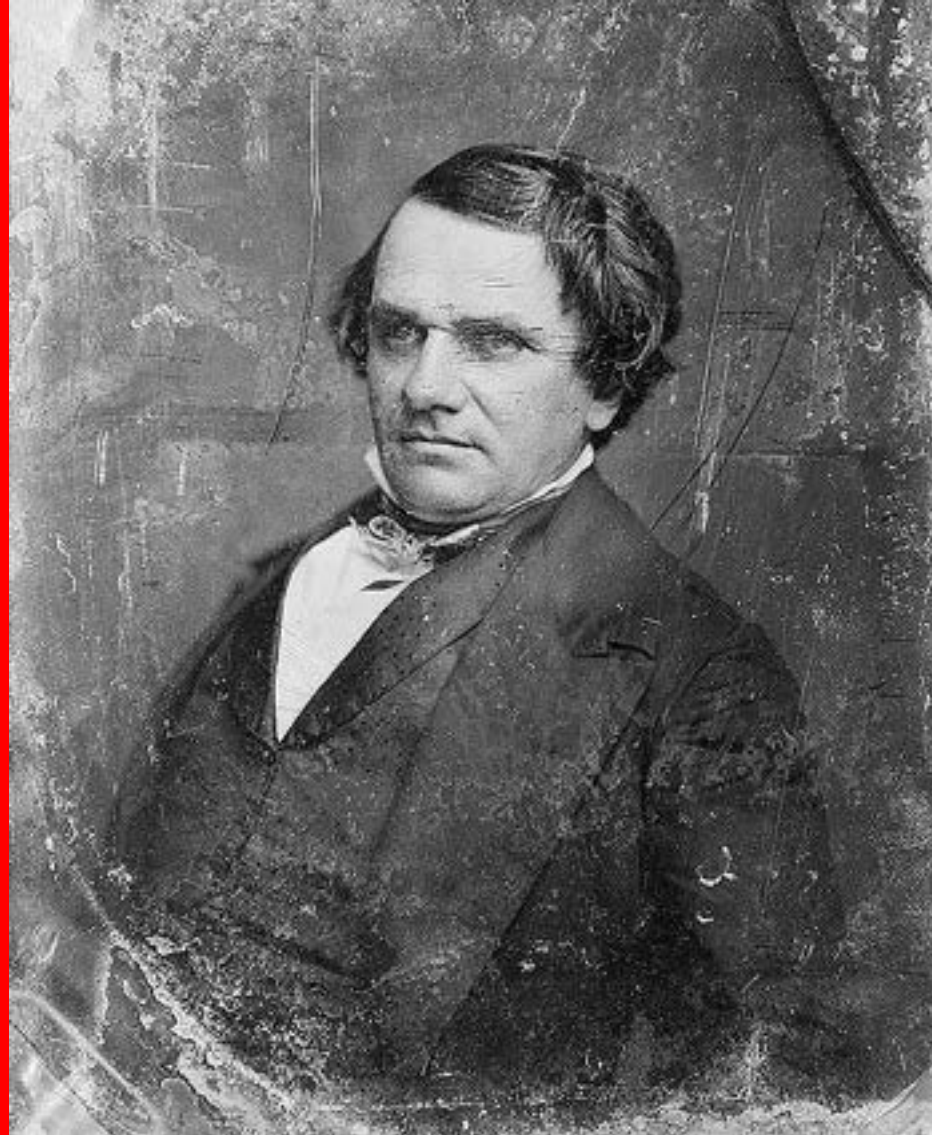
Douglas won the 1858 election by a narrow margin and kept his place in the Senate.



This is the Old Senate Chamber in the United States Capitol. It was the Senate home from 1819-1859. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

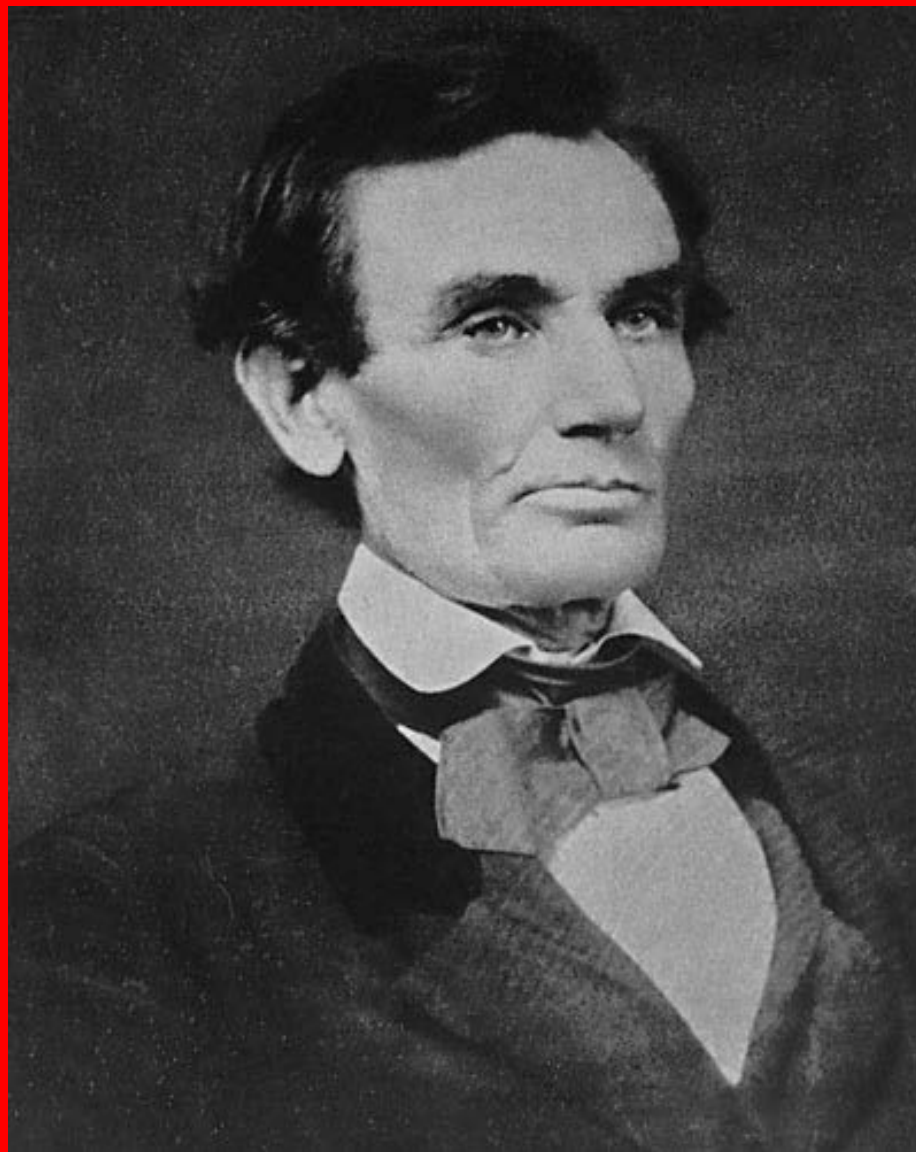


Although he was reelected as a Senator, Douglas lost the support of many Democrats outside of Illinois, especially Southerners who could have elected him President two years later.



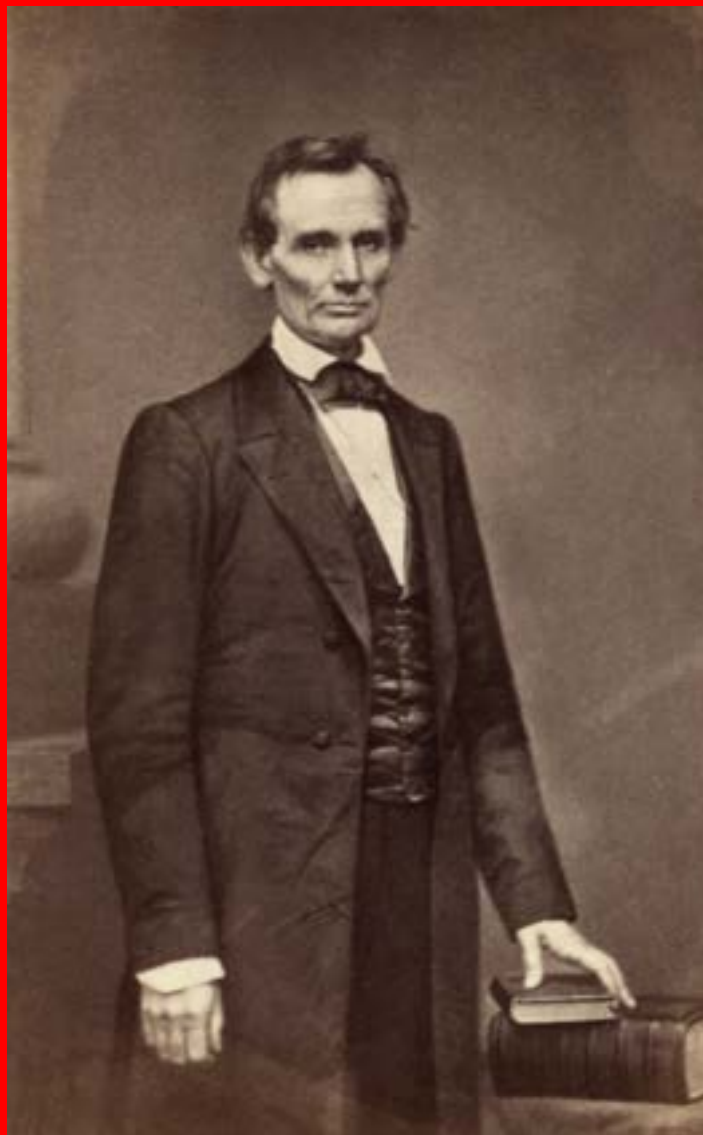
This image was taken circa 1852. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Lincoln won an impressive number of votes, and the election debates made him a national figure.



This image shows Abraham Lincoln in Urbana, Illinois on April 25, 1858. This image is courtesy of [mrlincolnandfreedom.org](http://mrlincolnandfreedom.org).

Immediately following the 1858 Illinois Senate election, however, Lincoln predicted that he would “**now sink out of view and be forgotten.**”



Lincoln made this statement on November 19, 1858, five years to the day before he would give his “Gettysburg Address,” one of the most famous speeches in American history. This photograph was taken by Mathew Brady on February 27, 1860. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



## LEQ: The Lincoln-Douglas Debates concerned which office in the State of Illinois?



This image shows a scene from the fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate in Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858. Abraham Lincoln is speaking. Senator Stephen A. Douglas is seated to the left of Lincoln. This image was created by Robert Marshall Root (1863-1937). This image is courtesy of [art-now-and-then.blogspot.com](http://art-now-and-then.blogspot.com).



**LEQ: The Lincoln-Douglas Debates concerned which office in the State of Illinois?  
United States Senate**



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1. Three written options will be presented to Mr. Housch for his approval.
2. Posters will be displayed Horizontally.  
Nothing will “hang off” the poster.
3. Everyone will work on their own item/icon for the group poster on a separate piece of poster paper.
4. Everyone will then glue that item/icon to the group poster.
5. The FRONT of the poster will include:
  - A. Group Name
  - B. First and Last Name of Everyone in the Group
  - C. Period: ?
  - D. December 11, 2019



# John Palmer Cass

People with the name John  
are sometimes nicknamed  
“Jack”

John F. “Jack” Kennedy