

The Crisis Deepens

Chapter 14: Section 3



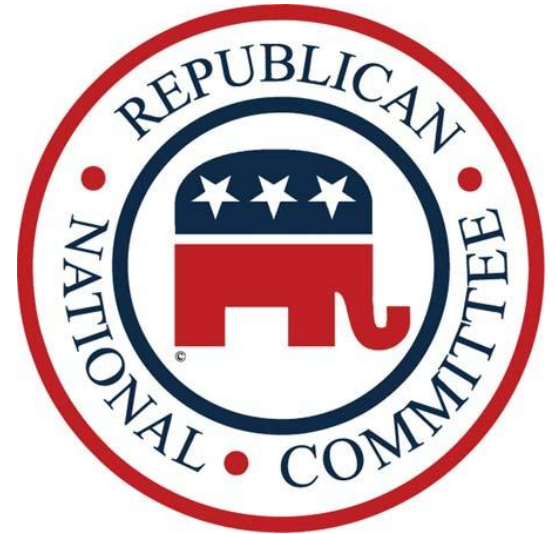
The Birth of the Republican Party

-In 1854 the Whig party split.

Northern Whigs then formed the
Republican Party

-The Republican Party wanted to stop the
spread of slavery.

-The Republican Party's anti-slavery view
attracted northern Democrats and
Free-Soil Party members.



Dred Scott



- Dred Scott was a slave whose owner lived in Illinois and then Wisconsin.
- Slavery was illegal in those territories.
- Scott sued for his freedom.

Supreme Court Justice Roger D. Taney Ruled:

1. Dred Scott could not sue in a federal court because African Americans were not citizens.
 2. Residing in a free territory did not make an enslaved person free.
 3. The Supreme Court did not have the power to prohibit slavery in any territory.
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The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

-In 1858 **Abraham Lincoln** ran for the Senate in Illinois.

Lincoln ran as a Republican.

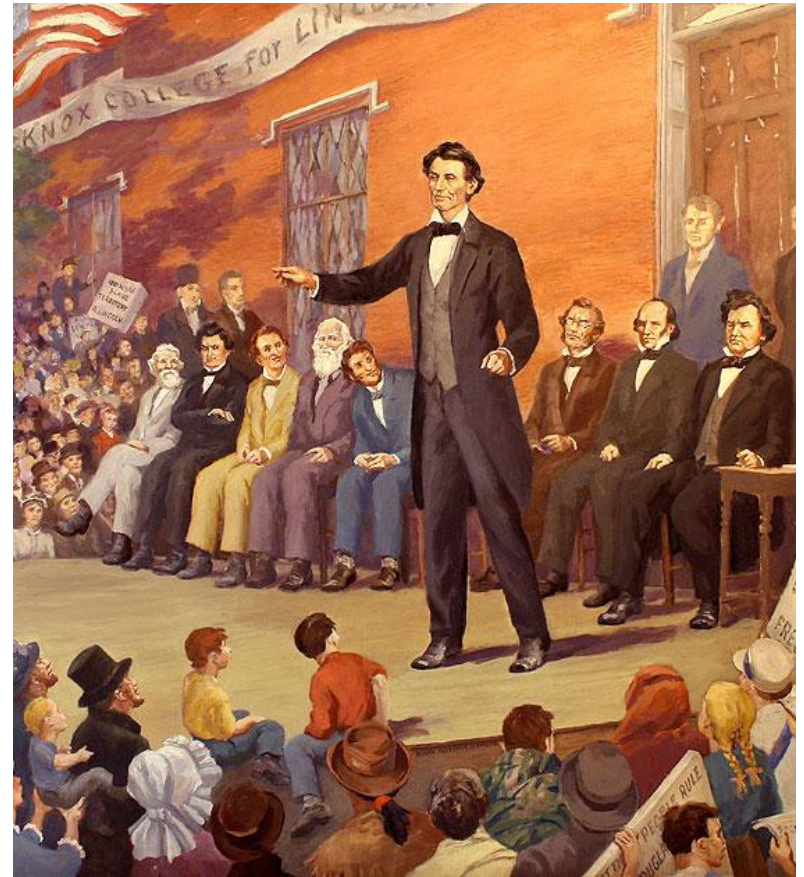
His opponent, Stephen Douglas was a Democrat.

-Lincoln and Douglas held public debates across Illinois.

-In these debates Lincoln argued against the expansion of slavery and Douglas argued for *Popular Sovereignty*.

-The debates were printed in Newspapers across the U.S.

-Lincoln lost the election but the debates brought him national attention. (free publicity)



John Brown's Raid

- In 1859 John Brown and nineteen supporters captured the Federal Armory at Harpers Ferry.
- Brown expected to gain the support of slaves and lead a large-scale slave rebellion.
- U.S. Army troops surrounded Brown's forces
 - Brown and his remaining followers were arrested
- Brown was convicted of murder and treason and sentenced to death.
- Many northerners regarded Brown's actions heroic while many southerners regarded his actions as an attack against their way of life.

