



Lesson 10.2: The Presidential Election of 1860

Name _____

Quick Connect: “Dividing the National Map”

Encounter List 10 things you notice about the image. Be specific.	Investigate Who would have used this source? Why do you think it was made?	Build What could a caption for this source say?



Name _____ Possible responses _____

Quick Connect: “Dividing the National Map”

Encounter	Investigate	Build
List 10 things you notice about the image. Be specific.	Who would have used this source? Why do you think it was made?	What could a caption for this source say?
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The image seems to be a printed drawing.2. The image shows four people and a map.3. Three of the people are tearing apart the map.4. Two of those people are fighting over the same section. (One of those people looks like Abraham Lincoln.)5. The fourth person is using a pot of glue to fix the map.6. The people appear to be men.7. They are wearing clothes that are formal, pants, coats, shirts.8. The word “National” appears at the top of the image.9. It was published in 1860.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Someone reading a newspaper or magazine would have seen this image.It explained a situation in American politics.It’s not realistic. The four people didn’t actually tear apart a map, but their actions or beliefs were either dividing the country or represented how people in the country were feeling.It’s a political cartoon; it is intended to be satirical—a humorous description of a real, serious problem.Instead of writing an essay, a political cartoonist uses drawing to express their point of view.	<p>Responses may have some of the following information:</p> <p>This 1860 political cartoon shows the four candidates in the presidential election: Abraham Lincoln, John Breckinridge, Stephen Douglas, and John Bell. The cartoonist shows the candidates ripping up a map of the United States, because the four candidates represented four very different perspectives on the big issues of the day. Lincoln and Douglas are fighting over the western territories. Lincoln did not think slavery should be allowed there while Douglas thought new territories’ people should decide. Breckinridge is shown ripping up the South to show the threat of secession. John Bell thought ignoring the issue of slavery would be the best way to fix the divided country, but that’s like mending the problems with a tiny tiny jar of glue.</p>



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10.The title is "Dividing the National Map."

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Election of 1860: Meet the Candidates

Candidate & Political Party	Abraham Lincoln, Republican	John Breckinridge, Southern Democrat	Stephen Douglas, Northern Democrat	John Bell, Constitutional Union
View on slavery in the South	Allow slavery where it currently exists	Allow slavery where it currently exists	Allow slavery where it currently exists	<p>This candidate and party did not take a specific stance on any issue.</p> <p>It declared it would "recognize no political principle other than the Constitution of the country, the union of the states, and the enforcement of the laws"</p>
View on slavery in the territories	Do not allow slavery in new states or territories	Allow slavery to expand throughout the country	New states and territories should decide if they will allow slavery	
View on tariffs (taxes) on imported goods	Tariffs on imported goods should be high	Does not support increasing tariffs	Does not support increasing tariffs	
View on giving western homesteads to people who will work the land	Supports homesteads	Does not support homesteads	Supports homesteads	
View on building a transcontinental railroad	Federal government should help pay for	Build a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Railroad	Build a railroad between Atlantic and Pacific states	

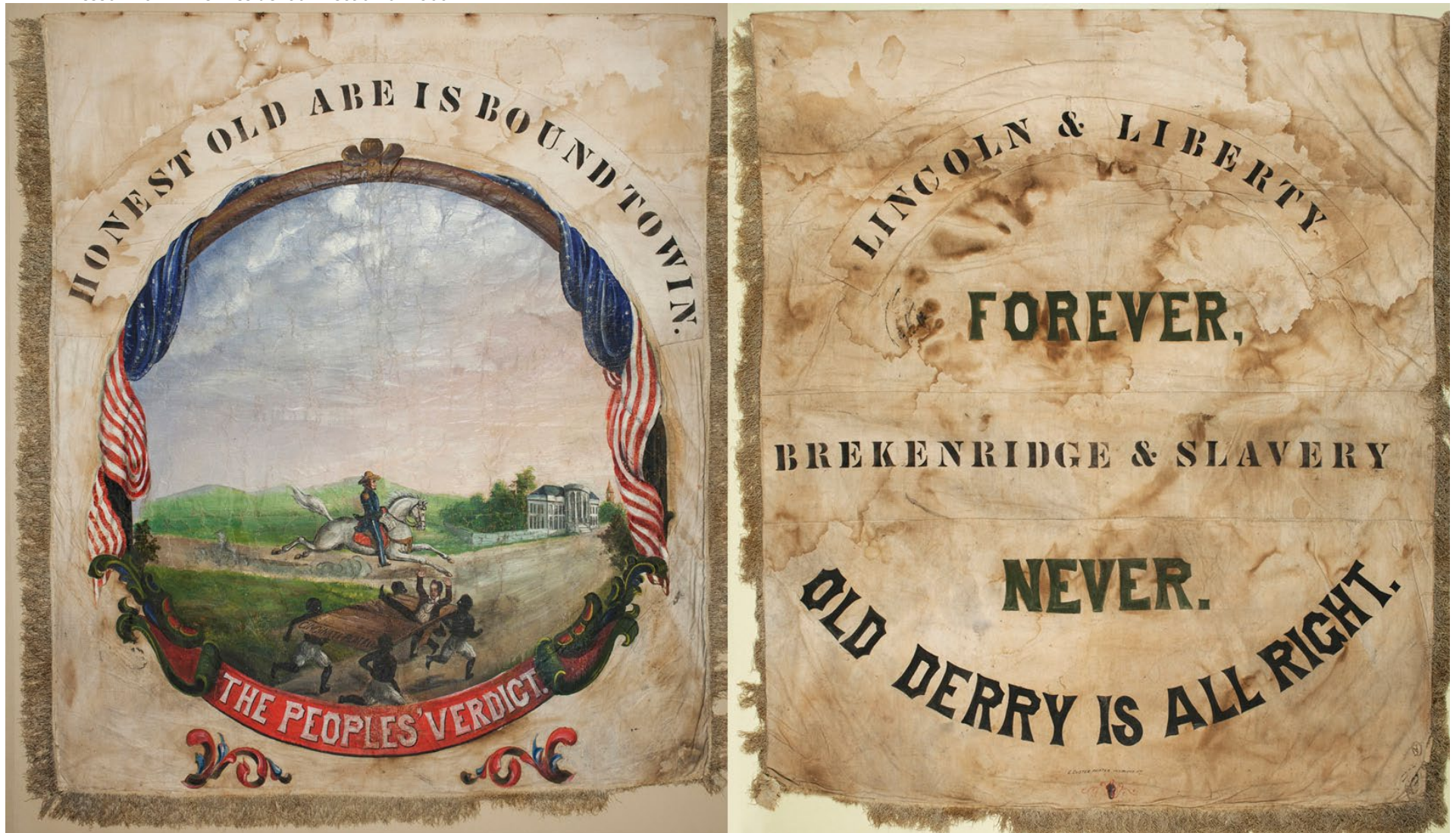


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	building a railroad to the Pacific Ocean			
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Lesson 10.2: The Presidential Election of 1860



Honest Old Abe Is Bound to Win, 1860, front and back
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



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Spreading the Word about Honest Abe

Which symbols, images, or language on the banner stand out most to you? Describe or draw them below.	How does this banner summarize the Republican Party's platform? How does it try to convince voters to choose Abraham Lincoln?

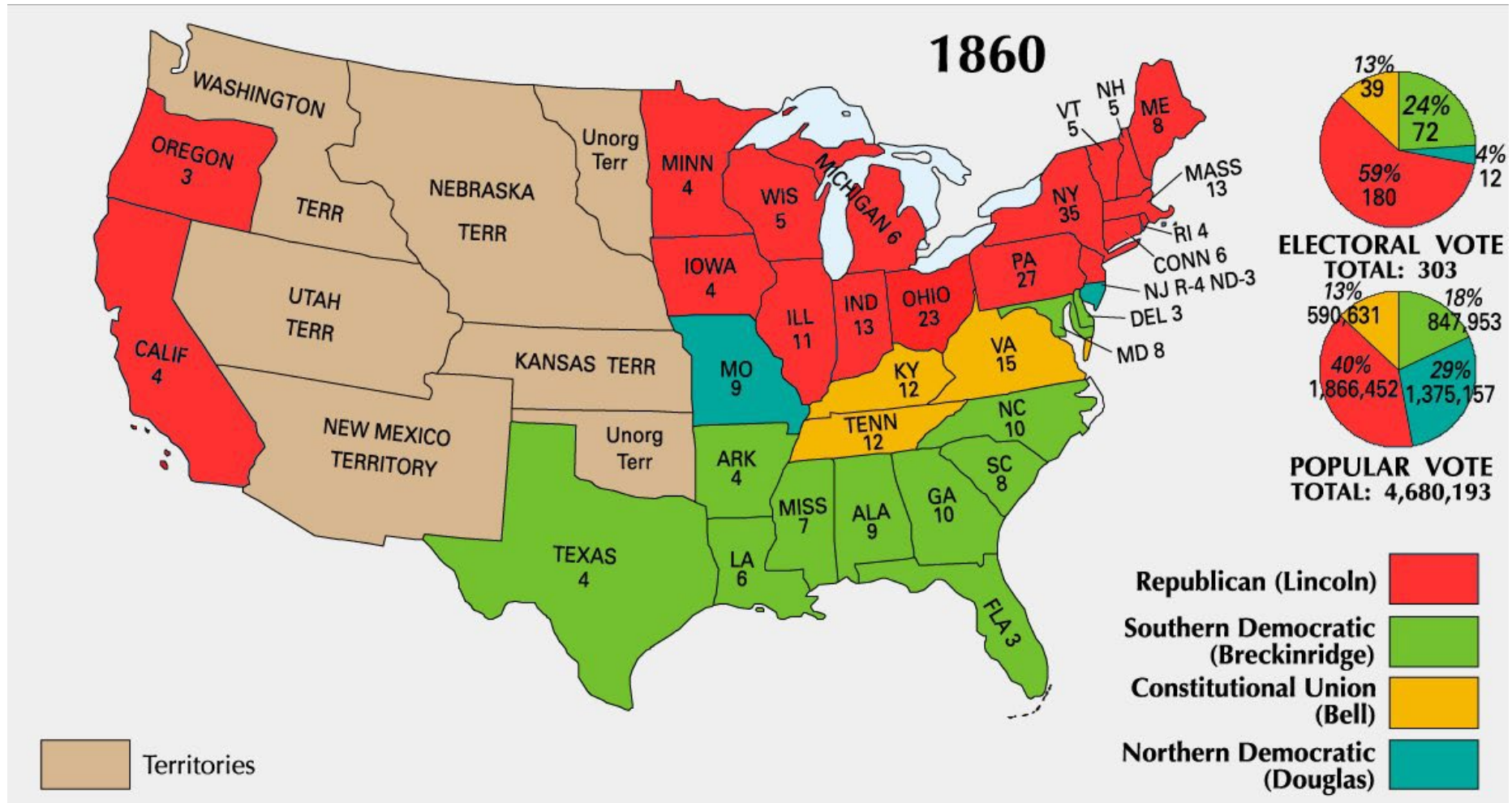


Spreading the Word about Honest Abe

Which symbols, images, or language on the banner stand out most to you? Describe or draw them below.	How does this banner summarize the Republican Party's platform? How does it try to convince voters to choose Abraham Lincoln?
<p>Possible responses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• American flags• Lincoln on horseback• A broken platform carrying Breckinridge• Rhyming "forever" and "never"• Simple phrasing pairing candidate name with one word• "People's Verdict"• "Honest Abe"	<p>Possible responses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It summarizes the main idea of the Republican platform by comparing it with the main idea of the Democratic platform.• It pairs Lincoln's name with a positive word, liberty, and Breckinridge's name with a negative word, slavery.• It uses a simple rhyme to help people remember the message.• The nickname "Honest Abe" and the phrase "peoples' verdict" suggest that people will choose the truth or what is best for the country.• Lincoln, on horseback riding toward the White House, looks in control. Breckinridge, being carried away on his broken "platform" does not look like a leader. Note that Breckinridge is being carried by people who we assume are enslaved.



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Election of 1860 Results

Source: *National Atlas of the United States*,
1970, file on Wikimedia Commons



Name_____

Election of 1860: Results

Examine the map and the charts. Use their data to answer the questions about the results of the election.

1. How many total votes were cast in the election?
2. Rank the candidates in order of popular votes received from most to least.
3. Rank the candidates in order of electoral votes received from most to least.
4. Who won the election?
5. If the Democrats had just one candidate, would that candidate have won? Use the data to support your answer.
6. How do these results illustrate how divided the country was in 1860?
7. Following the election, and before the new president was inaugurated in March 1861, the following states declared they were no longer part of the United States: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina later joined this secession. How does the election result map illustrate this?
8. The southern slaveholding states felt the results of the election proved the political dominance of the northern states. Do the results shown on the map and charts support that perspective?



Election of 1860: Results

Examine the map and the charts. Use their data to answer the questions about the results of the election.

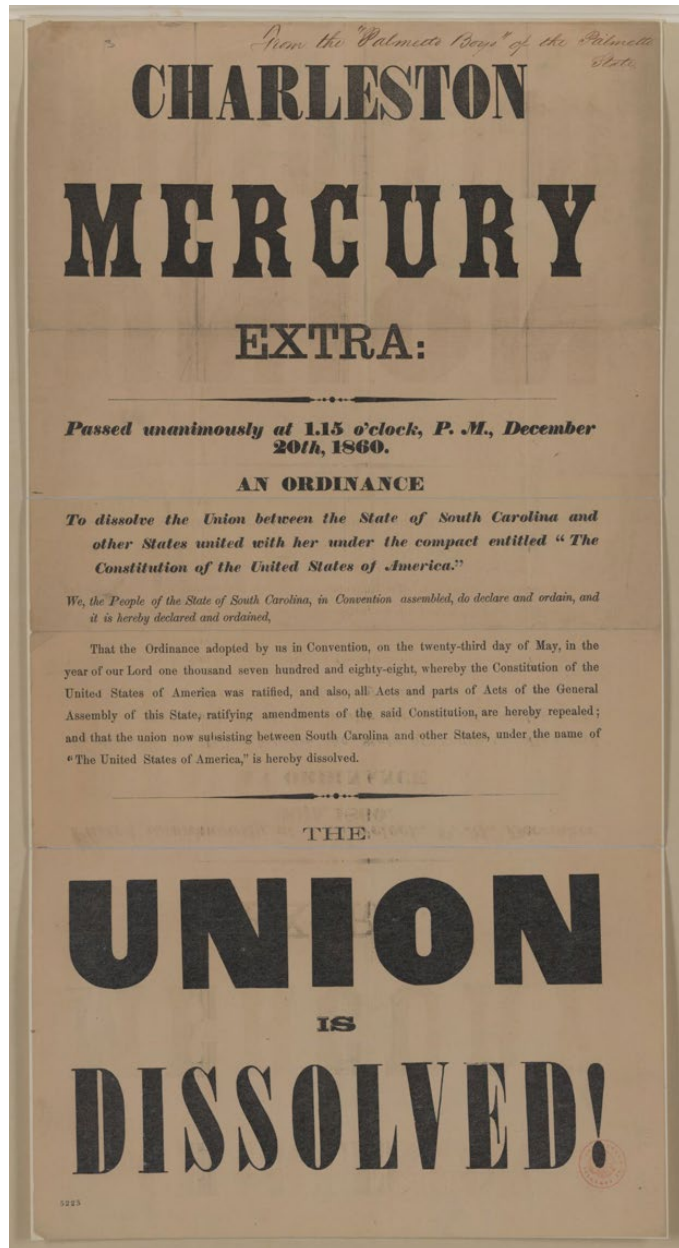
1. How many total votes were cast in the election?
4,680,193 votes were cast in all
2. Rank the candidates in order of popular votes received from most to least.
Lincoln, Douglas, Breckinridge, Bell
3. Rank the candidates in order of electoral votes received from most to least.
Lincoln, Breckinridge, Bell, Douglas
4. Who won the election?
Abraham Lincoln won both the popular vote and the electoral vote. He won the election.
5. If the Democrats had just one candidate, would that candidate have won? Use the data to support your answer.
If you combine the popular votes for Douglas and Breckinridge, the Democrats would have received 2,223,110 votes, nearly 50% of the popular vote. But they still only earned 84 electoral votes, not enough to win the election.
6. How do these results illustrate how divided the country was in 1860?
The regional divisions are very clear, with the northern and western states putting their support behind Lincoln and limitations on slavery, while the southern states mostly supported Breckinridge and the expansion of slavery.
7. Following the election, and before the new president was inaugurated in March 1861, the following states declared they were no longer part of the United States: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina later joined this secession. How does the election result map illustrate this?
Not one of these states was carried by Lincoln in the election. They clearly did not agree with the Republican party platform and did not want Lincoln to be president.
8. The southern slaveholding states felt the results of the election proved the political dominance of the northern states. Do the results shown on the map and charts support that perspective?
Based on both the popular vote and the number of states carried by Lincoln, the southern states were right to perceive that the approach toward slavery championed in the north was the dominant way of thinking. The southern states were right to perceive that the laws about slavery would likely change.



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The Election That Led to Division?



South Carolina officially seceded from the Union on December 20, 1860, just over a month after the presidential election. Read this notice that was published in the *Charleston Mercury*, a newspaper published in South Carolina's capital. Then answer the questions on the back.

CHARLESTON

MERCURY

EXTRA:

Passed unanimously at 1.15 o'clock P.M. December 20th, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

THE
UNION
IS
DISSOLVED!

The Union Is Dissolved, 1860
Library of Congress, Manuscript Division,
Abraham Lincoln Papers



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Reflect

1. What does it mean to secede?
2. What agreement or document did South Carolina say was no longer valid?
3. There are few details for the reasons for secession in this notice. Why do you think South Carolina seceded from the United States?
4. Think about all of the information and sources you have examined about the presidential election of 1860. How did the election of 1860 divide the country? Write a response using evidence to support your thinking.



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Reflect: Possible responses

1. What does it mean to secede?

To secede means to separate or detach from something, like an organization or country.

2. What agreement or document did South Carolina say was no longer valid?

South Carolina declared that its ratification of the Constitution was repealed and therefore it was no longer part of the United States of America.

3. There are few details for the reasons for secession in this notice. Why do you think South Carolina seceded from the United States?

Answers will vary but students should identify that South Carolina, a slaveholding state, did not support the platform of the Republican party and was likely afraid that the new president and federal government would overturn their right as a state to uphold slavery. Students may observe that this notice does not actually give any specific reasons. This may be because it was published in the state capital where anyone reading it would have been well aware of the reasons for secession.

4. Think about all of the information and sources you have examined about the presidential election of 1860. How did the election of 1860 divide the country? Write a response using evidence to support your thinking.

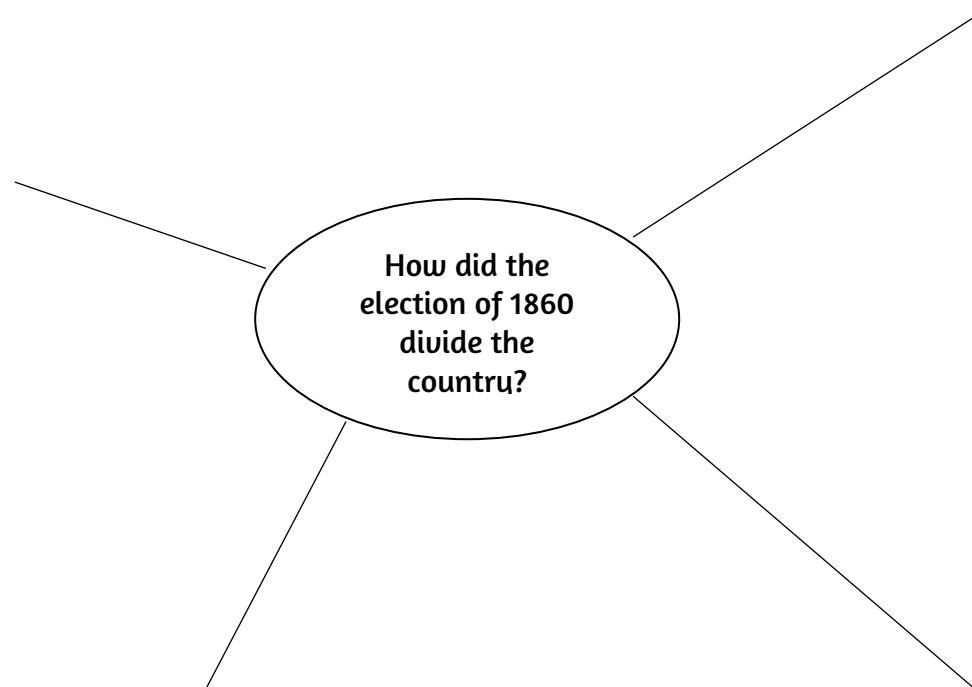
Answers will vary but students should mention the clear divisions in thinking about slavery across regional lines that were reflected by the field of presidential candidates.



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Focus Question Mind Map





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A Political Race, 1860
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection, courtesy of the
Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites