

History - choose 1 of the questions to answer

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History 5) Assume the role of northern politician in 1860. Give evidence of how a proslavery conspiracy has captured the Democratic Party and why you are voting for Abraham Lincoln for president.

The presidential election of 1860 was one of the most conflict-ridden in the United States history. The result of the election openly brought about the secession of seven states and eventually, the American Civil War (Peck 34). Abraham Lincoln, the Republican presidential contender, only obtained a meager 39% of the popular votes. Nevertheless, the votes Lincoln got were enough to thrust him to the government as there was a split in the Democratic Party. Slavery was a noteworthy subject of the Election of 1860. The process revolved around federal regulations concerning the condition of slavery under the federal and state constitutions. The Northern states put an end to slavery by the 19th century (Peck 34). Both American and Britain banned slave trade in their countries.

As a politician associated to the Republican Party, I strongly supported Lincoln's idea of eradicating both slavery, as well as the slave trade. By 1860, a majority of northerners became aggravated at the South's firmness for slavery to be lawful in the Western territories. People in the West and North saw slavery as a unit that needed to be overpowered (Peck 36). The Republican Party argued that the only way slave trade could be conquered was through abolishing it. The Democratic Party supported the South's use of black Republicanism. The pro-slavery group, created by the Democratic Party, portrayed that the slave trade was gaining power to the United States economy (Peck 36). The risk of slavery growing was a cause of the anti-slavery group in the North. The conspiracy was that the control of the

government is exercised by a moderately small number of individuals. The Democratic Party had a common interest in embracing slavery and the slave trade in the South, but the Republican Party did not want to embrace these factors. The Slave Power was an upper crust that alleged slavery was not ethically wrong, but instead a right of the slaveholder.

We, North politicians believed that there was a conspiracy amongst the Southern slaveholders to force slavery upon the country. They wanted to wipe out civil liberty, extend slave trade into the territories, perk up the slavery and control the laws of the Federal government. Different opinions from the Northerners, a majority Southerners, viewed slaves as assets of the slaveholder and considered slavery as a Constitutional and legal factor (Peck 38). The slave scheme did not hand out power equally for slaveholders often prohibited state legislatures, media, and education along with economic policies. The Southern administration felt that their region was not the violent one. However, they blamed the North of infringing the Southern rights (Peck 34). They also accused the North with miscegenation, revolting and social disorder. The claims of the Northern conspiracy united Southerners view point. The North observed the South as a Slave Power, which imposed laws jeopardizing the rights of free African Americans. We blamed the South of trying to change our country into a slave nation and wiping out the Union. The Republican Party also asserted that the slave trade was threatening the existence of civil and personal liberty, and this is how the country ended up supporting Abraham Lincoln.

Work Cited

Peck, Graham. " Abraham Lincoln and the Triumph of an Antislavery

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