

# The Election Of 1860 Answer Key



1. Based on this map why is Lincoln considered to be a sectional president?  
LINCOLN IS CONSIDERED TO BE A SECTIONAL PRESIDENT BECAUSE HE DID NOT RECEIVE ANY ELECTORAL VOTES FROM SOUTHERN STATES
2. What political party was Lincoln in?  
REPUBLICAN
3. What advantage did Lincoln have based on the candidates' political parties?  
LINCOLN HAD THE ADVANTAGE THAT THERE WERE TWO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES (SPLIT THE VOTE)
4. What was a result of the Election of 1860? LINCOLN WON

## The Election of 1860: Answer Key to a Nation Divided

The election of 1860 remains a pivotal moment in American history, a watershed election that irrevocably propelled the nation towards the Civil War. Understanding its complexities, the candidates, and the ultimate outcome is crucial to grasping the deep-seated divisions that fractured the United States. This comprehensive guide serves as your "Election of 1860 answer key," providing in-depth analysis and clarifying the key factors that shaped this turbulent election. We'll unpack the candidates, their platforms, the sectional tensions, and the results that ultimately foreshadowed the nation's tragic descent into conflict.

## The Contenders: A Deep Dive into the 1860 Candidates

The election of 1860 saw a fractured Democratic Party and a surge of sectionalism. Four major candidates vied for the presidency, each representing a distinct political ideology and geographical base:

### Abraham Lincoln (Republican):

Lincoln, a relatively unknown Illinois lawyer, championed the Republican Party platform focused on preventing the expansion of slavery into new territories. His campaign was surprisingly successful in

the North, attracting a broad coalition of anti-slavery activists, free-soil advocates, and those concerned about the balance of power between the North and South. His stance on slavery, while not advocating for abolition in existing slave states, was a key factor in securing his victory.

#### **Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democrat):**

Douglas, the incumbent Senator from Illinois, advocated for popular sovereignty—allowing territories to decide the issue of slavery through their own votes. His position, while attempting to appeal to both North and South, ultimately alienated both, leaving him without a clear path to victory. His focus on national unity was overshadowed by the escalating sectional tensions.

#### **John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat):**

Representing the pro-slavery faction of the Democratic Party, Breckinridge staunchly defended the institution of slavery and advocated for its protection and expansion. His candidacy solidified the deep South's commitment to preserving slavery, further exacerbating the already fragile national unity.

#### **John Bell (Constitutional Union Party):**

Bell, from Tennessee, represented the Constitutional Union Party, a group advocating for maintaining the Union and avoiding the issue of slavery altogether. His platform, while aiming for national reconciliation, ultimately failed to gain significant traction amidst the polarized political climate.

## **The Sectional Divide: Understanding the Underlying Tensions**

The election of 1860 wasn't simply about choosing a president; it was a referendum on the future of slavery and the very fabric of the nation. The deep-seated sectional divisions between the North and South, fueled by economic differences, differing social structures, and fundamentally opposing views on slavery, were at the heart of the election.

#### **Economic Disparities:**

The industrial North and the agrarian South held vastly different economic interests. The North's burgeoning industrial economy thrived on free labor, while the South's economy relied heavily on enslaved labor. These economic differences created a fundamental conflict of interest.

#### **Social Structures:**

The North's social structure was increasingly diverse and urbanized, while the South remained largely agrarian with a rigid social hierarchy based on race and ownership of slaves. These contrasting social structures fueled cultural and ideological differences.

# **The Results and Their Ramifications: The Election's Legacy**

Lincoln's victory, while decisive in the North, was entirely absent in the South. This stark regional division highlighted the irreconcilable differences between the sections. The Southern states, fearing the eventual demise of slavery under a Lincoln administration, quickly initiated secession, leading to the formation of the Confederate States of America and the outbreak of the Civil War.

Lincoln's victory was not a mandate for abolition; however, it was interpreted by the South as a direct threat to their way of life. This misinterpretation, coupled with the already fragile state of the Union, accelerated the secession process and plunged the nation into a bloody conflict.

## **The Election of 1860: An Answer Key to the Road to Civil War**

The election of 1860 wasn't simply an election; it was a turning point, a stark revelation of the deep-seated divisions within the United States. Understanding the candidates, their platforms, and the underlying sectional tensions is crucial to comprehending the causes of the Civil War. Lincoln's victory, while seemingly decisive in the North, became the catalyst for the South's secession and the subsequent four years of devastating conflict. This "answer key" provides a clearer understanding of this pivotal moment in American history and its enduring legacy.

**Conclusion:** The Election of 1860 remains a significant turning point in American history, a potent symbol of the nation's fragility and the destructive power of unchecked sectionalism. By understanding its intricacies, we gain valuable insight into the complex dynamics that shaped the nation's past and continue to inform its present.

### **FAQs:**

1. Why didn't the Constitutional Union Party gain more support? The Constitutional Union Party's attempt to avoid the slavery issue proved ineffective in a climate where the issue dominated political discourse. Their platform lacked the strong ideological appeal of the other candidates.
2. What role did popular sovereignty play in the election? Popular sovereignty, advocated by Douglas, aimed to allow territories to decide the slavery question themselves. However, it failed to resolve the underlying tensions and ultimately alienated both Northern and Southern voters.
3. How did Lincoln's victory directly contribute to secession? Lincoln's election, while not explicitly advocating for abolition in existing slave states, was perceived by the South as an existential threat to their way of life and their economic system based on slavery. This fear fueled the secession movement.
4. What were the long-term consequences of the 1860 election? The election's long-term consequences were profound and far-reaching, culminating in the Civil War, the abolition of slavery, and the reshaping of the American political landscape.
5. What were the key differences between the Northern and Southern Democrats? Northern

Democrats, represented by Douglas, favored popular sovereignty, while Southern Democrats, represented by Breckinridge, championed the expansion and protection of slavery. This fundamental difference led to a split in the party and contributed significantly to the outcome of the election.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Team of Rivals** Doris Kearns Goodwin, 2006-12-08 One of the most influential books of the past fifty years, *Team of Rivals* is Pulitzer Prize-winning author and esteemed presidential historian Doris Kearns Goodwin's modern classic about the political genius of Abraham Lincoln, his unlikely presidency, and his cabinet of former political foes. Winner of the prestigious Lincoln Prize and the inspiration for the Oscar Award winning-film *Lincoln*, starring Daniel Day-Lewis, directed by Steven Spielberg, and written by Tony Kushner. On May 18, 1860, William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Edward Bates, and Abraham Lincoln waited in their hometowns for the results from the Republican National Convention in Chicago. When Lincoln emerged as the victor, his rivals were dismayed and angry. Throughout the turbulent 1850s, each had energetically sought the presidency as the conflict over slavery was leading inexorably to secession and civil war. That Lincoln succeeded, Goodwin demonstrates, was the result of a character that had been forged by experiences that raised him above his more privileged and accomplished rivals. He won because he possessed an extraordinary ability to put himself in the place of other men, to experience what they were feeling, to understand their motives and desires. It was this capacity that enabled Lincoln as president to bring his disgruntled opponents together, create the most unusual cabinet in history, and marshal their talents to the task of preserving the Union and winning the war. We view the long, horrifying struggle from the vantage of the White House as Lincoln copes with incompetent generals, hostile congressmen, and his raucous cabinet. He overcomes these obstacles by winning the respect of his former competitors, and in the case of Seward, finds a loyal and crucial friend to see him through. This brilliant multiple biography is centered on Lincoln's mastery of men and how it shaped the most significant presidency in the nation's history.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Political Debates Between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in the Celebrated Campaign of 1858 in Illinois** Abraham Lincoln, 1895

**the election of 1860 answer key: *With Malice Toward None*** Stephen B. Oates, 1994-01-05 The definitive life of Abraham Lincoln, *With Malice Toward None* is historian Stephen B. Oates's acclaimed and enthralling portrait of America's greatest leader. Oates masterfully charts, with the pacing of a novel, Lincoln's rise from bitter poverty in America's midwestern frontier to become a self-made success in business, law, and regional politics. The second half of the book examines his legendary leadership on the national stage as president during one of the country's most tumultuous and bloody periods, the Civil War years, which concluded tragically with Lincoln's assassination. In this award-winning biography, Lincoln steps forward out of the shadow of myth as a recognizable, fully drawn American whose remarkable life continues to inspire and inform us today.

**the election of 1860 answer key: *Lincoln's Forgotten Ally*** Leonard, Elizabeth, 2011 This manuscript is the first biography of Joseph Holt, the U.S. Army's Judge Advocate General during the Civil War. Leonard argues that Holt has been portrayed as more or less a caricature of himself, flatly represented as the brutal prosecutor of Lincoln's assassins and the judge who allowed Mary Surratt to be hanged despite knowing her sentence had been reduced. Leonard contends that the southern view of Holt became the predominant way we see him, in large part because the memory perpetrated by the Lost Cause defined Holt as ruthless toward Southerners and the South. But Leonard argues that there is much more to Holt than what sympathizers with the Lost Cause came to think of him, and she tells his story here, from his early life in Kentucky to his wartime life as a member of Lincoln's administration to his postwar life as the prosecutor of Lincoln's assassins. Perhaps most important, Leonard will look at the erasure of Holt from American memory and investigate how such a significant figure has come to be so widely misunderstood.

**the election of 1860 answer key: *U.S. History*** P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund,

Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Guide to U.S. Elections** Deborah Kalb, 2015-12-24 The CQ Press Guide to U.S. Elections is a comprehensive, two-volume reference providing information on the U.S. electoral process, in-depth analysis on specific political eras and issues, and everything in between. Thoroughly revised and infused with new data, analysis, and discussion of issues relating to elections through 2014, the Guide will include chapters on: Analysis of the campaigns for presidency, from the primaries through the general election Data on the candidates, winners/losers, and election returns Details on congressional and gubernatorial contests supplemented with vast historical data. Key Features include: Tables, boxes and figures interspersed throughout each chapter Data on campaigns, election methods, and results Complete lists of House and Senate leaders Links to election-related websites A guide to party abbreviations

**the election of 1860 answer key: The Impending Crisis of the South** Hinton Rowan Helper, 2023-04-29 Reprint of the original, first published in 1859. The publishing house Anatiposi publishes historical books as reprints. Due to their age, these books may have missing pages or inferior quality. Our aim is to preserve these books and make them available to the public so that they do not get lost.

**the election of 1860 answer key: The Constitutional Origins of the American Civil War** Michael F. Conlin, 2019-07-18 Demonstrates the crucial role that the Constitution played in the coming of the Civil War.

**the election of 1860 answer key: *By One Vote*** Michael Fitzgibbon Holt, 2008 A fresh interpretation of the disputed presidential election of 1876 between Rutherford Hayes and Samuel Tilden, which was characterized by allegations of election fraud and a narrow victory by a single electoral vote. Many historians consider this election the precursor to the bitterly divisive 2000 Bush-Gore election.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Reconstruction (Illustrated)** Frederick Douglass, 2019-07-26 It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men. — Frederick Douglass - An American Classic! - Includes Images of Frederick Douglass and His Life

**the election of 1860 answer key: *American Nations*** Colin Woodard, 2012-09-25 • A New Republic Best Book of the Year • The Globalist Top Books of the Year • Winner of the Maine Literary Award for Non-fiction Particularly relevant in understanding who voted for who during presidential elections, this is an endlessly fascinating look at American regionalism and the eleven “nations” that continue to shape North America According to award-winning journalist and historian Colin Woodard, North America is made up of eleven distinct nations, each with its own unique historical roots. In *American Nations* he takes readers on a journey through the history of our fractured continent, offering a revolutionary and revelatory take on American identity, and how the conflicts between them have shaped our past and continue to mold our future. From the Deep South to the Far West, to Yankeedom to El Norte, Woodard (author of *American Character: A History of the Epic Struggle Between Individual Liberty and the Common Good*) reveals how each region continues to uphold its distinguishing ideals and identities today, with results that can be seen in the composition of the U.S. Congress or on the county-by-county election maps of any hotly contested election in our history.

**the election of 1860 answer key: *Compendium of the Impending Crisis of the South*** Hinton Rowan Helper, 1860 This book condemns slavery, by appealed to whites' rational self-interest, rather than any altruism towards blacks. Helper claimed that slavery hurt the Southern economy by preventing economic development and industrialization, and that it was the main reason why the South had progressed so much less than the North since the late 18th century.

**the election of 1860 answer key:** The Civil War: The War Between the States, Grades 5 - 12 Lee, Gaston, 2018-01-02 The Civil War: The War Between the States resource book for middle grades provides reading selections, photographs, and graphic organizers to bring this era to life for students. This Civil War book for middle school encourages students to examine the historical decisions of the leaders of the time, as well as everyday people, while completing activities that develop reading comprehension skills. Mark Twain Media Publishing Company specializes in providing engaging supplemental books and decorative resources to complement middle- and upper-grade classrooms. Designed by leading educators, this product line covers a range of subjects including mathematics, sciences, language arts, social studies, history, government, fine arts, and character.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Breckinridge** William C. Davis, 2021-05-11 John C. Breckinridge rose to prominence during one of the most turbulent times in our nation's history. Widely respected, even by his enemies, for his dedication to moderate liberalism, Breckinridge's charisma and integrity led to his election as Vice President at age 35, the youngest ever in America's history. After a decade of being out-of-print, Breckinridge: Statesman, Soldier, Symbol returns as the quintessential biography of one of Kentucky's great moderates. Historian William C. Davis sheds light on Breckinridge's life throughout three key periods, spanning his career as a celebrated statesman, heroic soldier, and proponent of the reconciliation. A true Kentucky hero, Old Breck's bravery in battle, dedication to the pursuit of truth, and unique ability to win the loyalty of others rank him alongside Henry Clay and Simon Kenton. Drawing from a remarkable collection of sources, including previously unknown documents and letters, as well as the papers of his associates and extensive aid from the Breckinridge family, Davis presents the legacy of a man often overlooked.

**the election of 1860 answer key: American Government 3e** Glen Krutz, Sylvie Waskiewicz, 2023-05-12 Black & white print. American Government 3e aligns with the topics and objectives of many government courses. Faculty involved in the project have endeavored to make government workings, issues, debates, and impacts meaningful and memorable to students while maintaining the conceptual coverage and rigor inherent in the subject. With this objective in mind, the content of this textbook has been developed and arranged to provide a logical progression from the fundamental principles of institutional design at the founding, to avenues of political participation, to thorough coverage of the political structures that constitute American government. The book builds upon what students have already learned and emphasizes connections between topics as well as between theory and applications. The goal of each section is to enable students not just to recognize concepts, but to work with them in ways that will be useful in later courses, future careers, and as engaged citizens. In order to help students understand the ways that government, society, and individuals interconnect, the revision includes more examples and details regarding the lived experiences of diverse groups and communities within the United States. The authors and reviewers sought to strike a balance between confronting the negative and harmful elements of American government, history, and current events, while demonstrating progress in overcoming them. In doing so, the approach seeks to provide instructors with ample opportunities to open discussions, extend and update concepts, and drive deeper engagement.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Princeton Review AP U.S. History Premium Prep, 24th Edition** The Princeton Review, 2024-11-12 PREMIUM PRACTICE FOR A PERFECT 5! Ace the new Digital AP U.S. History Exam with The Princeton Review's comprehensive study guide—including 6 practice tests with answer explanations, timed online practice, and thorough content reviews. Techniques That Actually Work • Tried-and-true strategies to help you avoid traps and beat the test • Tips for pacing yourself and guessing logically • Essential tactics to help you work smarter, not harder Everything You Need for a High Score • Updated to address the new digital exam • Detailed coverage of the short-answer and source-based multiple-choice questions • In-depth guidance on the document-based and long essay questions • Access to digital flashcards for core content, study plans, a key terms and concepts list, and more via your online Student Tools Premium Practice for AP Excellence • 6 full-length practice tests (4 in the book, 2 online) with complete answer

explanations • Online tests provided as both digital versions (with timer option to simulate exam experience) online, and as downloadable PDFs (with interactive elements mimicking the exam interface) • Pacing drills to help you maximize points

**the election of 1860 answer key:** *Letter to Abraham Lincoln (Classic Reprint)* Manton Marble, 2018-02-14 Excerpt from Letter to Abraham Lincoln This reprint of Mr. Manton marble's letter to the late President of the United States is made entirely Without the author's knowledge, being undertaken at the instance and expense of gentlemen, two-thirds of whom do not belong to the political party with which Mr. Marble is connected, and who do not even enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance. As a frank, fearless and manly protest against a gross act of tyranny, it deserves to be read by the descendants of those men who forced a king of England to respect the rights and liberties of his people; as a calm, forcible and logical argument against oppression, it is worthy to be placed side by side with Mr. John Stuart Mill's essay on liberty; as a model of English composition, it is fit to be studied by all those who wish to use their native language courteously, but yet with the vigor which a righteous cause is so well calculated to give. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

**the election of 1860 answer key:** *The Zealot and the Emancipator* H. W. Brands, 2021-10-12 From the acclaimed historian and bestselling author: a page-turning account of the epic struggle over slavery as embodied by John Brown and Abraham Lincoln—two men moved to radically different acts to confront our nation's gravest sin. John Brown was a charismatic and deeply religious man who heard the God of the Old Testament speaking to him, telling him to destroy slavery by any means. When Congress opened Kansas territory to slavery in 1854, Brown raised a band of followers to wage war. His men tore pro-slavery settlers from their homes and hacked them to death with broadswords. Three years later, Brown and his men assaulted the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, hoping to arm slaves with weapons for a race war that would cleanse the nation of slavery. Brown's violence pointed ambitious Illinois lawyer and former officeholder Abraham Lincoln toward a different solution to slavery: politics. Lincoln spoke cautiously and dreamed big, plotting his path back to Washington and perhaps to the White House. Yet his caution could not protect him from the vortex of violence Brown had set in motion. After Brown's arrest, his righteous dignity on the way to the gallows led many in the North to see him as a martyr to liberty. Southerners responded with anger and horror to a terrorist being made into a saint. Lincoln shrewdly threaded the needle between the opposing voices of the fractured nation and won election as president. But the time for moderation had passed, and Lincoln's fervent belief that democracy could resolve its moral crises peacefully faced its ultimate test. *The Zealot and the Emancipator* is the thrilling account of how two American giants shaped the war for freedom.

**the election of 1860 answer key:** *Princeton Review AP U.S. History Prep, 23rd Edition* The Princeton Review, 2023-11-14 EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO HELP SCORE A PERFECT 5—Ace the AP U.S. History Exam with this comprehensive study guide from The Princeton Review. It includes 3 full-length practice tests, thorough content reviews, targeted strategies for every section, and access to online extras. Techniques That Actually Work • Tried-and-true strategies to help you avoid traps and beat the test • Tips for pacing yourself and guessing logically • Essential tactics to help you work smarter, not harder Everything You Need for a High Score • Fully aligned with the latest College Board standards for AP® U.S. History • Detailed coverage of the short-answer and source-based multiple-choice questions • In-depth guidance on the document-based and long essay questions • Access to study plans, a handy list of key terms and concepts, helpful pre-college information, and more via your online Student Tools Practice Your Way to Excellence • 3 full-length

practice tests in the book with complete answer explanations • End-of-chapter review questions to test your retention of the material • Pacing drills to help you maximize points

**the election of 1860 answer key:** The Missouri Compromise Michael Burgan, 2006 Discusses the Missouri Compromise and its impact on history.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States** National Research Council, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, Committee on Applied and Theoretical Statistics, Policy and Global Affairs, Committee on Science, Technology, and Law, Committee on Identifying the Needs of the Forensic Sciences Community, 2009-07-29 Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

**the election of 1860 answer key:** *Democracy for All* Ronald Hayduk, 2006 First Published in 2006. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**the election of 1860 answer key:** The Road to Disunion William W. Freehling, 1991-12-05 Far from a monolithic block of diehard slave states, the South in the eight decades before the Civil War was, in William Freehling's words, a world so lushly various as to be a storyteller's dream. It was a world where Deep South cotton planters clashed with South Carolina rice growers, where the egalitarian spirit sweeping the North seeped down through border states already uncertain about slavery, where even sections of the same state (for instance, coastal and mountain Virginia) divided bitterly on key issues. It was the world of Jefferson Davis, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, and Thomas Jefferson, and also of Gullah Jack, Nat Turner, and Frederick Douglass. Now, in the first volume of his long awaited, monumental study of the South's road to disunion, historian William Freehling offers a sweeping political and social history of the antebellum South from 1776 to 1854. All the dramatic events leading to secession are here: the Missouri Compromise, the Nullification Controversy, the Gag Rule (the Pearl Harbor of the slavery controversy), the Annexation of Texas, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Freehling vividly recounts each crisis, illuminating complex issues and sketching colorful portraits of major figures. Along the way, he reveals the surprising extent to which slavery influenced national politics before 1850, and he provides important reinterpretations of American republicanism, Jeffersonian states' rights, Jacksonian democracy, and the causes of the American Civil War. But for all Freehling's brilliant insight into American antebellum politics, *Secessionists at Bay* is at bottom the saga of the rich social tapestry of the pre-war South. He takes us to old Charleston, Natchez, and Nashville, to the big house of a typical plantation, and we feel anew the tensions between the slaveowner and his family, the poor whites and the planters, the established South and the newer South, and especially between the slave and his master, Cuffee and Massa. Freehling brings the Old South back to life in all its color, cruelty, and diversity. It is a memorable portrait, certain to be a key analysis of this crucial era in American history.

**the election of 1860 answer key:** Learn about the United States U.S. Citizenship and



Immigration Services, 2009 Learn About the United States is intended to help permanent residents gain a deeper understanding of U.S. history and government as they prepare to become citizens. The product presents 96 short lessons, based on the sample questions from which the civics portion of the naturalization test is drawn. An audio CD that allows students to listen to the questions, answers, and civics lessons read aloud is also included. For immigrants preparing to naturalize, the chance to learn more about the history and government of the United States will make their journey toward citizenship a more meaningful one.

**the election of 1860 answer key: The Federalist Papers** Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, 2018-08-20 Classic Books Library presents this brand new edition of "The Federalist Papers", a collection of separate essays and articles compiled in 1788 by Alexander Hamilton. Following the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, the governing doctrines and policies of the States lacked cohesion. "The Federalist", as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyze the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton recruited fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755-1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation's finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Party Ballots, Reform, and the Transformation of America's Electoral System** Erik J. Engstrom, Samuel Kernell, 2014-10-27 This book demonstrates that nineteenth-century electoral politics were the product of institutions that prescribed how votes were cast and were converted into political offices.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Princeton Review AP U.S. History Premium Prep, 23rd Edition** The Princeton Review, 2023-11-14 PREMIUM PREP FOR A PERFECT 5 WITH THE BESTSELLING AP U.S. HISTORY BOOK ON THE MARKET! Ace the AP U.S. History Exam with this Premium version of The Princeton Review's comprehensive study guide. Includes 6 full-length practice exams, thorough content reviews, targeted test strategies, and access to online extras. Techniques That Actually Work • Tried-and-true strategies to help you avoid traps and beat the test • Tips for pacing yourself and guessing logically • Essential tactics to help you work smarter, not harder Everything You Need for a High Score • Fully aligned with the latest College Board standards for AP® U.S. History • Detailed coverage of the short-answer and source-based multiple-choice questions • In-depth guidance on both the document-based and the long essay questions • Access to study plans, a handy list of key terms and concepts, helpful pre-college information, and more via your online Student Tools Premium Practice for AP Excellence • 6 full-length practice tests (4 in the book, 2 online) with complete answer explanations • End-of-chapter review questions to test your retention of the material • Pacing drills to help you maximize points

**the election of 1860 answer key: Slavery by Another Name** Douglas A. Blackmon, 2012-10-04 A Pulitzer Prize-winning history of the mistreatment of black Americans. In this 'precise and eloquent work' - as described in its Pulitzer Prize citation - Douglas A. Blackmon brings to light one of the most shameful chapters in American history - an 'Age of Neoslavery' that thrived in the aftermath of the Civil War through the dawn of World War II. Using a vast record of original documents and personal narratives, Blackmon unearths the lost stories of slaves and their descendants who journeyed into freedom after the Emancipation Proclamation and then back into the shadow of involuntary servitude thereafter. By turns moving, sobering and shocking, this unprecedented account reveals these stories, the companies that profited the most from neoslavery, and the insidious legacy of racism that reverberates today.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Abraham Lincoln and Civil War America** William E. Gienapp, 2002-04-08 In Abraham Lincoln and Civil War America, historian William Gienapp provides a

remarkably concise, up-to-date, and vibrant biography of the most revered figure in United States history. While the heart of the book focuses on the Civil War, Gienapp begins with a finely etched portrait of Lincoln's early life, from pioneer farm boy to politician and lawyer in Springfield, to his stunning election as sixteenth president of the United States. Students will see how Lincoln grew during his years in office, how he developed a keen aptitude for military strategy and displayed enormous skill in dealing with his generals, and how his war strategy evolved from a desire to preserve the Union to emancipation and total war. Gienapp shows how Lincoln's early years influenced his skills as commander-in-chief and demonstrates that, throughout the stresses of the war years, Lincoln's basic character shone through: his good will and fundamental decency, his remarkable self-confidence matched with genuine humility, his immunity to the passions and hatreds the war spawned, his extraordinary patience, and his timeless devotion. A former backwoodsman and country lawyer, Abraham Lincoln rose to become one of our greatest presidents. This biography offers a vivid account of Lincoln's dramatic ascension to the pinnacle of American history.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Dred Scott and the Problem of Constitutional Evil** Mark A. Graber, 2006-07-03 Dred Scott and the Problem of Constitutional Evil, first published in 2006, concerns what is entailed by pledging allegiance to a constitutional text and tradition saturated with concessions to evil. The Constitution of the United States was originally understood as an effort to mediate controversies between persons who disputed fundamental values, and did not offer a vision of the good society. In order to form a 'more perfect union' with slaveholders, late-eighteenth-century citizens fashioned a constitution that plainly compelled some injustices and was silent or ambiguous on other questions of fundamental right. This constitutional relationship could survive only as long as a bisectional consensus was required to resolve all constitutional questions not settled in 1787. Dred Scott challenges persons committed to human freedom to determine whether antislavery northerners should have provided more accommodations for slavery than were constitutionally strictly necessary or risked the enormous destruction of life and property that preceded Lincoln's new birth of freedom.

**the election of 1860 answer key: The Dred Scott Case** Roger Brooke Taney, Israel Washburn, Horace Gray, 2022-10-27 The Washington University Libraries presents an online exhibit of documents regarding the Dred Scott case. American slave Dred Scott (1795?-1858) and his wife Harriet filed suit for their freedom in the Saint Louis Circuit Court in 1846. The U.S. Supreme Court decided in 1857 that the Scotts must remain slaves.

**the election of 1860 answer key: The Great Comeback** Gary Ecelbarger, 2008-09-02 In the fall of 1858, Abraham Lincoln looked to be anything but destined for greatness. Just shy of his fiftieth birthday, Lincoln was wallowing in the depths of despair following his loss to Stephen Douglas in the 1858 senatorial campaign and was taking stock in his life. The author takes us on a journey with Abraham Lincoln from the last weeks of 1858 until the end of May in 1860, on the road to his unlikely Republican presidential nomination. In tracing Lincoln's steps from city to city, from one public appearance to the next along the campaign trail, we see the future president shape and polish his public persona. Although he had accounted himself well in the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, the man from Springfield, Illinois, he was nevertheless seen as the darkest of dark horses for the highest office in the land. Upon hearing Lincoln speak, one contemporary said, I will not say he reminded me of Satan, but he certainly was the ungodliest figure I had ever seen. The reader sees how this ungodliest of figures shrewdly spun his platform to crowds far and wide and, in doing so, became a public celebrity on par with any throughout the land. This is a story teeming with drama and intrigue about an event that no one could fathom occurring today...yet it absolutely happened in with America seven score and eight years ago, when Lincoln, the man, took his first steps on the way toward becoming Abraham Lincoln, the legendary leader and most respected president of American history.

**the election of 1860 answer key: What Caused the Civil War?: Reflections on the South and Southern History** Edward L. Ayers, 2006-08-17 "An extremely good writer, [Ayers] is well worth reading . . . on the South and Southern history."—Stephen Sears, Boston Globe The Southern

past has proven to be fertile ground for great works of history. Peculiarities of tragic proportions—a system of slavery flourishing in a land of freedom, secession and Civil War tearing at a federal Union, deep poverty persisting in a nation of fast-paced development—have fed the imaginations of some of our most accomplished historians. Foremost in their ranks today is Edward L. Ayers, author of the award-winning and ongoing study of the Civil War in the heart of America, the Valley of the Shadow Project. In wide-ranging essays on the Civil War, the New South, and the twentieth-century South, Ayers turns over the rich soil of Southern life to explore the sources of the nation's and his own history. The title essay, original here, distills his vast research and offers a fresh perspective on the nation's central historical event.

**the election of 1860 answer key: AP US History** Eugene V. Resnick, 2020-08-04 Barron's AP United States History Study Guide is aligned with the current exam and includes comprehensive subject review plus five realistic practice tests. The College Board has announced that there are May 2021 test dates available are May 3-7 and May 10-14, 2021. Two full-length practice tests in the book with all questions answered and explained Test-taking strategies for answering multiple choice, short answer, long essay, and document-based questions Comprehensive review of all topics on the AP U.S. History curriculum, including pre-contact American Indian societies and the evolution of Colonial society; the American Revolution; the Civil War and Reconstruction; the growth of industrial America; World War I; the Great Depression; World War II; the Cold War; America in the age of Clinton, Bush, and Obama; and much more

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**the election of 1860 answer key: The Gettysburg Address** Abraham Lincoln, 2022-11-29 The complete text of one of the most important speeches in American history, delivered by President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War. On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln arrived at the battlefield near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to remember not only the grim bloodshed that had just occurred there, but also to remember the American ideals that were being put to the ultimate test by the Civil War. A rousing appeal to the nation's better angels, The Gettysburg Address remains an inspiring vision of the United States as a country "conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

**the election of 1860 answer key: Nativism and Slavery** Tyler Anbinder, 1992 Although the United States has always portrayed itself as a sanctuary for the world's victim's of poverty and oppression, anti-immigrant movements have enjoyed remarkable success throughout American

history. None attained greater prominence than the Order of the Star Spangled Banner, a fraternal order referred to most commonly as the Know Nothing party. Vowing to reduce the political influence of immigrants and Catholics, the Know Nothings burst onto the American political scene in 1854, and by the end of the following year they had elected eight governors, more than one hundred congressmen, and thousands of other local officials including the mayors of Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Chicago. After their initial successes, the Know Nothings attempted to increase their appeal by converting their network of lodges into a conventional political organization, which they christened the American Party. Recently, historians have pointed to the Know Nothings' success as evidence that ethnic and religious issues mattered more to nineteenth-century voters than better-known national issues such as slavery. In this important book, however, Anbinder argues that the Know Nothings' phenomenal success was inextricably linked to the firm stance their northern members took against the extension of slavery. Most Know Nothings, he asserts, saw slavery and Catholicism as interconnected evils that should be fought in tandem. Although the Know Nothings certainly were bigots, their party provided an early outlet for the anti-slavery sentiment that eventually led to the Civil War. Anbinder's study presents the first comprehensive history of America's most successful anti-immigrant movement, as well as a major reinterpretation of the political crisis that led to the Civil War.

**the election of 1860 answer key:** *Encyclopedia of American History* Richard Brandon Morris, Jeffrey Brandon Morris, 1982 This study assesses the extent to which African decolonization resulted from deliberate imperial policy, from the pressures of African nationalism, or from an international situation transformed by superpower rivalries. It analyzes what powers were transferred and to whom they were given. Pan-Africanism is seen not only in its own right but as indicating the transformation of expectations when the new rulers, who had endorsed its geopolitical logic before taking power, settled into the routines of government.

**the election of 1860 answer key: The Slave Power** Leonard L. Richards, 2000-08-01 From the signing of the Constitution to the eve of the Civil War there persisted the belief that slaveholding southerners held the reins of the American national government and used their power to ensure the extension of slavery. Later termed the Slave Power theory, this idea was no mere figment of a lunatic fringe's imagination. It was, as Leonard L. Richards shows in this innovative reexamination of the Slave Power, endorsed at midcentury by such eminent and circumspect men as Abraham Lincoln, William Henry Seward, Charles Sumner, the editors and owners of the New York Times and the Atlantic Monthly, and the president of Harvard College. With *The Slave Power*, Richards reopens a discussion effectively closed by historians since the 1920s—when the Slave Power theory was dismissed first as a distortion of reality and later as a manifestation of the “paranoid style” in the early Republic—and attempts to understand why such reputable leaders accepted this thesis wholeheartedly as truth and why hundreds of thousands of voters responded to their call to arms. Through incisive biographical cameos and narrative vignettes, Richards explains the evolution of the Slave Power argument over time, tracing the oft-repeated scenario of northern outcry against the perceived slaveocracy, followed by still another “victory” for the South: the three-fifths rule in congressional representation; admission of Missouri as a slave state in 1820; the Indian removal of 1830; annexation of Texas in 1845; the Wilmot Proviso of 1847; the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850; and more. Richards probes inter- and intraparty strategies of the Democrats, Free-Soilers, Whigs, and Republicans and revisits national debates over sectional conflicts to elucidate just how the southern Democratic slaveholders—with the help of some northerners—assumed, protected, and eventually lost a dominance that extended from the White House to the Speaker's chair to the Supreme Court. *The Slave Power* reveals in a direct and compelling way the importance of slavery in the structure of national politics from the earliest moments of the federal Union through the emergence of the Republican Party. Extraordinary in its research and interpretation, it will challenge and edify all readers of American history.

**the election of 1860 answer key: Differentiation in Practice** Carol A. Tomlinson, Cindy A. Strickland, 2005 This third book in the *Differentiation in Practice* series presents annotated lesson

plans to illustrate how real teachers incorporate differentiation principles and strategies throughout an entire instructional unit.

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