ESSENTIAL QUESTION: What was the immediate effect of the election of 1860 and why?

Supporting questions:
- Who were the presidential candidates in 1860 and what were their stances on those issues?
- How close was the election and who won? Were there any trends in voting patterns?
- When and why did South Carolina secede from the Union? Who else followed? When did they formally create the Confederate States of America?

PROCEDURES:
1. Analyze the Election of 1860 Candidate Reference chart and map to answer the questions. (10 minutes)
2. Use the Popular Vote vs Electoral Vote chart to determine who won the election based on the results. (5 minutes)
3. Using the charts and map, decipher who each individual would vote for given the context clues. (10 minutes)
4. Use the reading excerpts to answer the during reading questions. (20 minutes)
5. Wrap-up question using all the previous resources. (15 minutes)

WORK TO BE RETURNED:
1. Map and chart questions
2. In-reading questions
3. Wrap-up question

RESOURCES:
HSH Resources Chart and Map.
Ushistory.org article.

TIME ALLOCATED:
One 60 minute lesson.
Use the chart & map to answer the following questions.

1. From what area of the country did Breckenridge get most of his support from?
   a. North  
   b. West  
   c. South  
   d. Border States

   Why do you think that is?

2. From what area of the country did Lincoln get most of his support from?
   a. North  
   b. West  
   c. South  
   d. Border States

   Why do you think that is?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>1,866,452 (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglass</td>
<td>1,375,157 (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breckenridge</td>
<td>847,953 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>590,631 (13%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the data in the chart to answer the following questions.

1. Who won the most popular votes? Second most popular votes?
   1st- 
   2nd- 

2. Who won the most electoral votes? Second most electoral votes?
   1st- 
   2nd- 

Who’s voting for who? The election of 1860 showed the nation’s differing opinions through their votes.

Use the charts and map above to decipher which candidate each individual would vote for.

A. This person is a Georgia Native who owns a cotton plantation and several slaves. He believes slavery should be legal in all states.
   a. Person A would most likely vote for ______________________.

B. This person is from Pennsylvania and runs a small business where he pays his workers. He does not believe in slavery. He is worried about the influence of slave owners in the south on the US government and future of the Union.
   b. Person B would most likely vote for ______________________.

Read the excerpt from ushistory.org.

“Within three months of Lincoln's election, seven states had seceded (left the union of the United States of America). Just as Springfield, Illinois celebrated the election of its favorite son to the Presidency on November 7, so did Charleston, South Carolina, which did not cast a single vote for him. It knew that the election meant the formation of a new nation. The
Charleston Mercury said, "The tea has been thrown overboard, the revolution of 1860 has been initiated."

What do you think the South Carolinians meant when they said "The tea has been thrown overboard"? What are they referencing?

- a. They are “spilling the tea” about hating Lincoln
- b. They are saying Lincoln’s tea tax is unreasonable
- c. They are referencing the Boston Tea Party from the American Revolution
- d. They are actually throwing tea off of ships

“Within a few days, the two United States Senators from South Carolina submitted their resignations. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas all left the Union by February 1. On February 4, delegates from all these states except Texas met in Montgomery, Alabama, to create and staff a government called the Confederate States of America. They elected President Jefferson Davis. The gauntlet was thrown. How would the North respond?”

Which states seceded from the Union? What did they decide to call their new government?

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

“What was the President doing during all this furor? Abraham Lincoln would not be inaugurated until March 4. James Buchanan presided over the exodus from the Union. Although he thought secession to be illegal, he found using the army in this case to be unconstitutional. Both regions awaited the arrival of President Lincoln and wondered anxiously what he would do.”

Predict: How do you think Abraham Lincoln will respond to the states who have seceded once he is sworn in as President of the United States?

- a. He will not act, he will allow the Confederate States to become independent
- b. He will worry about other issues associated with the Presidency first
- c. He will fight the secession of the states by declaring war on the Confederate States

Wrap-Up Question:

South Carolina and the other southern states seceded directly because of Lincoln’s election as the 16th president and his stance on slavery.

Use the readings, charts, and the map to find three text details that proves this statement to be true.

1.  
