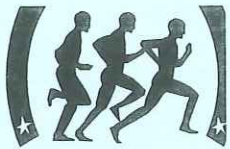
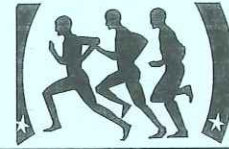


BLEEDING KANSAS

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 stated that “popular sovereignty” (i.e. voting) would decide the slavery issue in Kansas and Nebraska so...

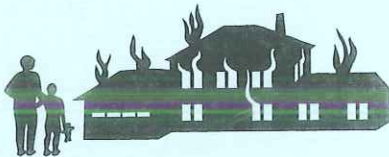


Pro-Slavery Forces
(a.k.a Border
Ruffians)

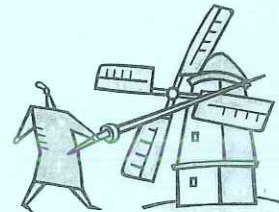


Anti-Slavery Forces
(a.k.a. Free-Soilers)

After the vote in March 1855, both sides claimed victory and set up their own governments. Eventually the division led to bloodshed.

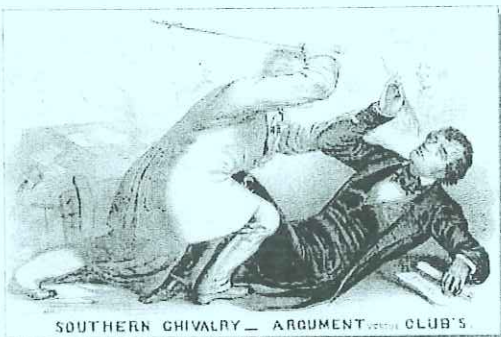


On May 21, 1856, armed with 5 cannons, an eight-hundred-man army of Border Ruffians swept into Lawrence. They killed one man, wrecked the newspaper offices, burned a hotel, and destroyed the Free-Soil governor's home.



Four days later, an abolitionist named John Brown and four of his sons retaliated. They dragged five pro-slavery settlers, who were completely innocent of the attack on Lawrence, from their homes along Pottawatomie Creek. In front of the men's families, Brown and his son's shot and hacked them to death with a medieval broadsword.

THE BLEEDING SPREAD



SOUTHERN CHIVALRY - ARGUMENT CLUB'S

“Senator Butler has chosen a mistress to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight. I mean the harlot Slavery.” This comes from a speech called “The Crime Against Kansas” given by Senator Charles Sumner. He gave this speech while the violence was erupting in Kansas. Two days after the speech Sumner was sitting at his desk on the Senate floor when South Carolina Representative Preston Brooks, Butler's nephew, approached him. Saying that Sumner had libeled his uncle, Brooks demanded an apology.

Sumner refused to apologize and began to rise from his seat to emphasize his point. However, before Sumner made it to his feet Brooks pulled out his walking stick and began to beat Sumner with it. By the time Brooks was done, Sumner lay on the floor, unconscious with blood running down his face. Brooks calmly left the Senate floor carrying his broken cane.

The beating of Sumner left America stunned. Brooks was hailed as a hero by southerners and he received hundreds of canes in the mail, one even had “Hit him again” inscribed on it. The House of Representatives did not impeach Brooks, but he did resign his seat. He was however reelected later on and the only punishment he ever faced was a \$300 fine.