

Unit 15: The Birth of the Republican Party. Pages 318- 321

<p>New Political Parties Emerge</p>	<p>The issue of <u>slavery</u> splits the Whig Party.</p> <p><u>Franklin</u>, a Democrat, won the election of <u>1848 + 1852</u></p> <p><u>Nativism</u> One alternative to for the Southern Whigs was the <u>American Party</u>. They believed in <u>Nativism</u>, or <u>favoring Native born Americans over immigrants</u>. The American Party was also known as the <u>Know-Nothing Party</u></p>
<p>Antislavery parties Form</p>	<p>The two forerunners to the Republican Party were <u>Liberty Party</u> and the <u>Free-Soil Party</u>. The <u>Parties</u> opposed the extension of <u>Slavery</u> into <u>new territories</u> (Copy down the chart on page 320 on major political parties into your notes).</p> <p>The Republican Party: On July 6, 1854; Free-Soilers and Northern Whigs created the <u>Republican Party</u>. The Republican Party opposed the <u>Kansas-Nebraska Act</u> and <u>the extension of slavery Act</u></p> <p>1856 Election Republican's ran <u>John C. Fremont</u>, who helped <u>map Oregon</u> & <u>Fought during the Bear Flag Revolt</u></p> <p>Democrats ran <u>James Buchanan</u> of Penn. They ran him because <u>he was not in the U.S. during the slavery discussion</u></p> <p><u>James Buchanan</u> wins, because he won all of the <u>South</u> except <u>Maryland</u>. He won with a total of <u>45%</u> of the popular vote.</p> <p>This election meant _____ (page 321). <u>the candidates must run a Northern candidate that cannot alienate the South. That</u> <u>a sectional candidate may win the next election.</u></p>