

Guided Viewing and the Election of 1860

Objective: Students will learn the impact of the presidential election of 1860 on the people of western Virginia and the steps taken in the formation of the state of West Virginia

Grade Level and Subject: Eighth Grade West Virginia Studies

Time Needed to Complete Lesson:

Guided Viewing only: film 47 minutes

Quiz: 30 minutes

Election of 1860 Activity: 75 minutes

Overall Lesson: Three to five 50 minute class periods

Strategic Vocabulary:

abolitionist – one who wished to end slavery right away.

amendment – the act or process of changing a law.

cavalry – an army component mounted on horseback

emancipation – freeing of the slaves

free state – a state that did not permit slavery.

ordinance – a regulation or decree; often used to refer to a municipal law.

proclamation – an official or public announcement.

secede – to withdraw from the Union.

sectionalism – putting one's section of the country ahead of the nation as a whole.

slave state – a state that permitted slavery.

slavery - the practice of owning people as property and forcing those people to work for a slaveholder.

Guiding Questions

1. What role did the Election of 1860 play in the separation of Virginia?
2. What were the steps taken to create West Virginia?
3. How could West Virginia be called an illegal state?

List of Materials Needed

1. WVPBS video: *West Virginia: Road to Statehood*
3. Guided Viewing Worksheets
4. Quiz
5. Printed 1860 Party Platform (found in the appendix) or Computer lab with links for students.

Text Set File (copies of documents can be found in the appendix)

1. *West Virginia 150 Years of Statehood*, Clairmont Press Chapter 11 Pages 439-443
2. <http://www.wvculture.org/history/statehood/1860presidentialvote.html>
This link shows the results of the 1860 presidential election in Virginia.
3. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/showelection.php?year=1860#axzz2hVwvxOnH>
This link shows the results of the 1860 presidential election nationally.
4. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29614#axzz2hVwvxOnH>
This link is the southern Democrats Party Platform. (Breckinridge)
5. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29571#axzz2hVwvxOnH>
This link is the Constitutional Union Party Platform. (Bell)
6. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29620#axzz2hVwvxOnH>
This link is the Republican Party Platform. (Lincoln)
7. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29577#axzz2hVwvxOnH>
This link is the Democrat Party Platform (Douglass)

Lesson Activities

1. While introducing the Election of 1860 (Chapter 11 Pages 439-443) students will choose or be assigned a candidate to support.
2. Students will research the political parties platforms linked in the text set file.
3. They will write a letter to the editor supporting that candidate based on the party's platform. While trying to persuade voters to vote for their candidate they must also provide reasons why not to vote for the others. All letters must be written from the perspective of a western Virginian.
4. Students will watch the video, *Road to Statehood*, while completing the Guided Viewing Worksheet.
5. One option would be to collect and grade the Worksheet. A second option would be to review answers with students to be used as a study guide for a quiz.
6. Administer quiz to students.

NextGen CSOs for 8th Grade WV Studies

SS.8.C.6 explain the amendment process of the West Virginia Constitution, give examples of amendments and explain their purpose.

SS.8.H.CL3.1 explain the effect of key events leading to Western Virginia's separation from Virginia after secession (e.g., First and Second Wheeling Conventions and John Brown's Raid).

SS.8.H.CL3.2 describe the moral, ethical and legal tensions that led to the creation of the new state of West Virginia and how these tensions were resolved (e.g., Virginia vs. West Virginia 1871).

SS.8.H.CL3.3 compare and contrast the military strategies of the North and South with regard to specific events and geographic locations in West Virginia (e.g., the Battle of Philippi, Rich Mountain, Droop Mountain, Battle of Scary Creek and Battle of Carnifex Ferry).

SS.8.H.CL3.4 identify significant contributions of men and women of West Virginia during the Civil War and identify the roles of ethnic and racial minorities.

NextGen Literacy Standards

SS.6-8.L.3 identify key steps in a text’s description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).

SS.6-8.L.4 determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.

SS.6-8.L.7 integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts

SS.6-8.L13 produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

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An electronic copy of this lesson and the WVPBS video *Road to Statehood* can be found at <http://www.wvpublic.org> Under the Education tab click on Learning Media and search “Road to Statehood”

Appendix:

Description
Guided Viewing
Guided Viewing Answer Sheet
Guided Viewing Teacher Guide
Quiz on Statehood
Quiz Answers
Text Set File Presidential Election Results in Virginia
Text Set File Presidential Election Results Nationally
Text Set File Democratic Party Platform Breckinridge
Text Set File Constitutional Union Party Platform
Text Set File Republican Party Platform
Text Set File Democratic Party Platform Douglas

West Virginia: The Road to Statehood Guided Viewing Worksheet

Albert Jenkins resigned from the U.S. (1) _____. He returned home to (2)_____ county, Virginia where as many as (3)_____ slaves worked his family's plantation. Jenkins then led his two older brothers to form a cavalry unit of a hundred men loyal to the (4)_____.

We know for a fact that about (5)_____ Union soldiers came from West Virginia. Early estimates said there was anywhere from (6)_____ Confederate soldiers from West Virginia. However, recent scholarship has updated that number to about (7)_____. These recent facts put West Virginia as one of the most divided in the United States.

Francis Pierpont grew up on a farm, in what is now (8)_____ County, worked his way through college and became a (9)_____. Like many others in northwestern Virginia, Pierpont ascribed to the (10)_____ philosophy.

One of the principle issues leading the nation into the Civil War, in 1861 was (11)_____. Slaveholding was practiced throughout the entire state of Virginia, the nature of slavery in the west differed from that in the east. In 1860, nearly (12)_____ white slaveholders held title to between (13)_____ blacks. Unlike the (14)_____ slaves, east of the Alleghenies, western slaves were not considered as vital to the region's economy.

Southern leaders were convinced the likely election of the (15)_____ Party's Abraham Lincoln would, no doubt, lead to unacceptable change, change that would spark civil war. On Election Day, 1860 most of the (16) _____ Virginia men going to the polls intended to keep the status quo.

Virginians split their votes evenly between Constitutional Union candidate

(17) _____ and Southern Democrat John Breckinridge.

Stephen (18) _____, the Northern Democrat, believed in allowing the people of a territory to decide whether to permit (19) _____ in their communities.

Ultimately, Republican Abraham Lincoln won the presidency, but claimed less than

(20) _____ votes in all of Virginia.

In response to Lincoln's election, (21) _____ became the first of (22) _____ southern states to secede from the Union and form the Confederate States of America. Virginia was slow to sever ties to the Union, but then on (23) _____, Confederate forces bombarded Fort Sumter. The Civil War had begun.

On April 17th, under these conditions, Virginia passed an (24) _____, 88 to 55. From what is now West Virginia, (25) _____ delegates supported secession, while (26) _____ voted to remain with the Union. John (27) _____ called for northwestern representatives to convene for a convention in (28) _____. On the second day of the first Wheeling convention, John Carlile stands up and calls for the creation of a new state, to be called (29) _____. Over the years, tension regarding (30) _____, (31) _____, (32) _____, and transportation had driven a wedge between Virginians, east and west of the Alleghenies. Many early statehood leaders considered the call for a new state premature and urges the delegations to go back to their homes and urge others to vote (33) _____ the Ordinance of Secession.

On June 3, 1861 within two weeks of the election nearly 4,000 (34) _____ soldiers under Colonel Benjamin Kelley easily defeated a Confederate force of (35) _____ men under Colonel George Porterfield.

This battle, commonly called the (36) _____, is considered the first land battle of the Civil War.

Arthur I. (37) _____, of Wood County, presided over the Second Wheeling Convention held in the Custom House. On June 14th the body unveiled, the Declaration of Rights of the People of Virginia, considered (38) _____ Declaration of Independence. This document declares that those officeholders in Virginia, who have joined the (39) _____, have (40) _____ their positions. On June 19th, the Wheeling Conventioneers voted unanimously to establish what is known as the (41) _____ Government of Virginia. Francis Pierpont was chosen as the (42) _____. Delegates reconvened in August and after two weeks of debate, delegates voted for dismemberment from Virginia. The new state would be called (43) _____ and consist of 39 counties. The eastern panhandle counties will be included to protect the (44) _____.

Voters approved the Ordinance to create the new state of Kanawha (45) _____ in favor, and (46) _____ opposed.

While creating the new constitution of West Virginia debate over (47) _____ was heated. According to the 1860 census, more than (48) _____ blacks remained in bondage in western Virginia. Many attending the constitutional convention, including Waitman T. (49) _____, had owned slaves. The first constitution of West Virginia says no more African Americans, whether (50) _____ or (51) _____. This provision in West Virginia's constitution would be divisive as it was sent to the U.S. Congress.

It became obvious that the (52) _____ controlled U.S. Senate would not pass a West Virginia Statehood bill without language guaranteeing

(53)_____. Therefore, the (54)_____ amendment would free any person born of slaves after July 4, 1863. Surprisingly, John Carlile unexpectedly (55)_____ admission of West Virginia into the Union.

President (56)_____ supported the Restored Government of Virginia, but feared conflicts over the (57) _____ of West Virginia. The President said special (58) _____ circumstances motivated him to sign the bill, an act that would never occur in peacetime. On (59)_____ President Lincoln proclaimed that, in 60 days, West Virginia would become the Union’s (60)_____ state. Union troops were stationed throughout the state to ensure the ratification of the West Virginia constitution on (61)_____, 1863. The next day citizens returned to the polls, and elected the Constitution Union Party’s Arthur I. Boreman to serve as the first governor of (62)_____. West Virginia officially joined the Union as its 35th state on (63)_____. Because President Lincoln’s (64)_____ Proclamation only applied to rebel states, West Virginia slaves remained in bondage until February 1865.

After Boreman assumed his role as Governor of West Virginia, Francis (65)_____, as chief executive of the Restored Government of Virginia, relocated to (66)_____. Pierpont is considered to be the “(67)_____.”

1. Why do you think John Carlile voted against the new state of West Virginia after being one of the first to call for the separation of the state of Virginia?

2. Explain some of the differences between eastern and western Virginians before the Civil War.

3. Explain whether you believe West Virginia was a legally created.

West Virginia: The Road to Statehood
Guided Viewing Worksheet Answers

1. Congress	36. Philippi Races
2. Cabell	37. Boreman
3. 80	38. West Virginia's
4. Confederate States of America	39. Confederacy
5. 20,000	40. vacated
6. 6 -8,000	41. restored or reorganized
7. 20,000	42. governor
8. Marion	43. Kanawha
9. lawyer	44. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
10. Unionist	45. 18,000
11. Slavery	46. 800
12. 4,000	47. slavery
13. 18,000 – 19,000	48. 18,000
14. 450,000	49. Willey
15. Republican	50. free
16. western	51. slave
17. John Bell	52. Republican
18. Douglas	53. emancipation
19. slavery	54. Willey
20. 2,000	55. opposed
21. South Carolina	56. Lincoln
22. 11	57. constitutionality
23. April 12, 1861	58. wartime
24. Ordinance of Secession	59. April 20 th
25. 9	60. 35 th
26. 29	61. May 26 th
27. Carlile	62. West Virginia
28. Wheeling	63. June 20 th
29. New Virginia	64. Emancipation
30. taxation	65. Pierpont
31. representation	66. Alexandria
32. education	67. Father of West Virginia
33. against	
34. Union	
35. 775	

West Virginia: The Road to Statehood
Guided Viewing Worksheet

Albert Jenkins resigned from the U.S. (1) Congress. He returned home to (2) Cabell county, Virginia where as many as (3) 80 slaves worked his family's plantation. Jenkins then led his two older brothers to form a cavalry unit of a hundred men loyal to the (4) Confederate States of America.

We know for a fact that about (5) 20,000 Union soldiers came from West Virginia. Early estimates said there was anywhere from (6) 6-8,000 Confederate soldiers from West Virginia. However, recent scholarship has updated that number to about (7) 20,000. These recent facts put West Virginia as one of the most divided in the United States.

Francis Pierpont grew up on a farm, in what is now (8) Marion County, worked his way through college and became a (9) lawyer. Like many others in northwestern Virginia, Pierpont ascribed to the (10) Unionist philosophy.

One of the principle issues leading the nation into the Civil War, in 1861 was (11) slavery. Slaveholding was practiced throughout the entire state of Virginia, the nature of slavery in the west differed from that in the east. In 1860, nearly (12) 4,000 white slaveholders held title to between (13) 18,000 – 19,000 blacks. Unlike the (14) 450,000 slaves, east of the Alleghenies, western slaves were not considered as vital to the region's economy.

Southern leaders were convinced the likely election of the (15) Republican Party's Abraham Lincoln would, no doubt, lead

to unacceptable change, change that would spark civil war. On Election Day, 1860 most of the (16) western Virginia men going to the polls intended to keep the status quo.

Virginians split their votes evenly between Constitutional Union candidate

(17) John Bell and Southern Democrat John Breckinridge.

Stephen (18) Douglas, the Northern Democrat, believed in allowing the people of a territory to decide whether to permit (19) slavery in their communities. Ultimately, Republican Abraham Lincoln won the presidency, but claimed less than (20) 2,000 votes in all of Virginia.

In response to Lincoln's election, (21) South Carolina became the first of (22) 11 southern states to secede from the Union and form the Confederate States of America. Virginia was slow to sever ties to the Union, but then on (23) April 12, 1861, Confederate forces bombarded Fort Sumter. The Civil War had begun.

On April 17th, under these conditions, Virginia passed an (24) Ordinance of Secession, 88 to 55. From what is now West Virginia, (25) 9 delegates supported secession, while (26) 29 voted to remain with the Union. John (27) Carlile called for northwestern representatives to convene for a convention in (28) Wheeling. On the second day of the first Wheeling convention, John Carlile stands up and calls for the creation of a new state, to be called (29) New Virginia. Over the years, tension regarding (30) taxation, (31) representation, (32) against, and transportation had driven a wedge between Virginians, east and west of the Alleghenies. Many early statehood leaders considered the call for a new state premature and urges the delegations to go back to their homes and urge others to vote (33) against the Ordinance of Secession.

On June 3, 1861 within two weeks of the election nearly 4,000

(34) Union soldiers under Colonel Benjamin Kelley easily defeated a Confederate force of (35) 775 men under Colonel George Porterfield.

This battle, commonly called the (36) Philippi Races, is considered the first land battle of the Civil War.

Arthur I. (37) Boreman, of Wood County, presided over the Second Wheeling Convention held in the Custom House. On June 14th the body unveiled, the Declaration of Rights of the People of Virginia, considered (38)

West Virginia's Declaration of Independence. This document declares that those officeholders in Virginia, who have joined the (39) Confederacy,

have (40) vacated their positions. On June 19th, the Wheeling Conventioneers voted unanimously to establish what is known as the

(41) restored or reorganized Government of Virginia. Francis Pierpont was chosen as the (42) governor. Delegates reconvened in August and after

two weeks of debate, delegates voted for dismemberment from Virginia. The new state would be called (43) Kanawha and consist of 39 counties. The eastern panhandle counties will be included to protect the

(44) Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Voters approved the Ordinance to create the new state of Kanawha (45) 18,000 in favor, and (46) 800 opposed.

While creating the new constitution of West Virginia debate over (47) slavery was heated. According to the 1860 census, more than (48) 18,000 blacks remained in bondage in western Virginia. Many attending the constitutional convention, including Waitman T.

(49) Willey , had owned slaves. The first constitution of West Virginia says no more African Americans, whether (50) free or (51) slave . This provision in West Virginia’s constitution would be divisive as it was sent to the U.S. Congress.

It became obvious that the (52) Republican controlled U.S. Senate would not pass a West Virginia Statehood bill without language guaranteeing (53) emancipation . Therefore, the (54) Willey amendment would free any person born of slaves after July 4, 1863. Surprisingly, John Carlile unexpectedly (55) opposed admission of West Virginia into the Union.

President (56) Lincoln supported the Restored Government of Virginia, but feared conflicts over the (57) constitutionality of West Virginia. The President said special (58) wartime circumstances motivated him to sign the bill, an act that would never occur in peacetime. On (59) April 20th President Lincoln proclaimed that, in 60 days, West Virginia would become the Union’s (60) 35th state. Union troops were stationed throughout the state to ensure the ratification of the West Virginia constitution on (61) May 26th , 1863. The next day citizens returned to the polls, and elected the Constitution Union Party’s Arthur I. Boreman to serve as the first governor of (62) West Virginia . West Virginia officially joined the Union as its 35th state on (63) June 20th . Because President Lincoln’s (64) Emancipation Proclamation only applied to rebel states, West Virginia slaves remained in bondage until February 1865.

After Boreman assumed his role as Governor of West Virginia, Francis (65) Pierpont , as chief executive of the Restored Government of Virginia, relocated to (66) Alexandria . Pierpont is considered to be the “(67) Father of West Virginia.”

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

West Virginia: The Road to Statehood
Quiz

Matching: Select the letter name that best matches each description.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. resigned from the U.S. Congress to join the confederacy and lead raids in West Virginia with his older brothers. | A. Abraham Lincoln |
| _____ 2. President of the U.S. during the Civil War and West Virginia's statehood movement. | B. Stephen Douglas |
| _____ 3. a Marion County lawyer who would become governor of the restored government of Virginia | C. John Carlile |
| _____ 4. U.S. Senator from Virginia that saved West Virginia statehood movement with the amendment named for him that gradually emancipated slaves. | D. Francis Pierpont |
| _____ 5. Union commander at the Philippi Races | E. Arthur I. Boreman |
| _____ 6. The presidential candidate that won the state of Virginia from the Constitutional Union Party. | F. George Porterfield |
| _____ 7. The first governor of West Virginia. | G. John C. Bell |
| _____ 8. The U.S. Senator from Virginia that opposed West Virginia statehood bill. | H. Benjamin Kelley |
| _____ 9. The Confederate commander at the Philippi Races. | I. Waitman T. Willey |
| _____ 10. This Northern Democrat presidential candidate in 1860 believed in allowing the people of a territory to decide whether to permit slavery in their communities. | J. Albert Jenkins |

Multiple Choice: Choose the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 11. Over the years, tension between eastern and western Virginians included all of the following except _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. representation | B. education |
| C. indentured servants | D. transportation |
- _____ 12. Who got the least amount of votes in Virginia in the 1860 presidential election?
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Abraham Lincoln | B. John Bell |
| C. Stephen Douglas | D. John Breckinridge |

West Virginia: The Road to Statehood
Quiz Answers

1. J
2. A
3. D
4. I
5. H
6. G
7. E
8. C
9. F
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. C
14. A
15. D
16. True
17. False
18. True
19. False
20. True
21. Answer will vary

Text Set #2

The 1860 Presidential Vote in Virginia

[extracted from *The Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1861* (New York: The Tribune Association)]

<u>County</u>	Republican	Union	Democrat	Democrat
	<u>A. Lincoln</u>	<u>J. Bell</u>	<u>J. Breckinridge</u>	<u>S. Douglas</u>
Accomac	--	736	737	80
Albemarle	--	1,317	1,056	97
Alexandria	16	1,012	565	141
Alleghany	--	250	344	37
Amelia	--	282	249	32
Amherst	--	622	808	26
Appomatox	--	221	563	10
Augusta	--	2,553	218	1,094
Bath	--	220	163	22
Bedford	--	1,468	1,037	91
Botetourt	--	590	589	174
Brunswick	--	308	444	137
Buckingham	--	544	523	22
Buchanan	--	14	134	19
Campbell	--	1,521	1,208	146
Caroline	--	561	772	18
Carroll	--	315	729	11
Charles City	--	224	111	9
Charlotte	--	418	465	25
Chesterfield	--	788	328	588
Clarke	--	288	335	49
Craig	--	112	322	2
Culpeper	--	526	525	19
Cumberland	--	278	276	37
Dinwiddie	--	389	254	183
Elizabeth City	--	248	164	24

Essex	--	279	308	4
Fairfax	24	691	685	91
Fauquier	1	789	1,027	39
Floyd	--	384	400	35
Fluvanna	--	487	443	7
Franklin	--	863	1,076	133
Frederick	--	963	1,315	66
Giles	--	366	244	63
Gloucester	--	301	460	--
Goochland	--	244	428	37
Grayson	--	315	447	--
Greene	--	74	521	10
Greensville	--	139	151	41
Halifax	--	563	1,312	138
Hanover	--	575	749	27
Henrico	--	1,403	641	189
Henry	--	543	444	59
Highland	--	215	170	255
Isle of Wight	--	147	757	19
James City	--	148	60	5
King and Queen	--	255	510	2
King George	--	184	223	37
King William	--	142	315	8
Lancaster	--	209	142	12
Lee	--	462	894	10
Loudoun	11	2,033	778	120
Louisa	--	498	754	2
Lunenburg	--	251	527	32
Madison	--	74	834	20
Mathews	--	251	306	--
Mecklenburg	--	430	901	63
Middlesex	--	151	241	--
Montgomery	--	712	425	74
Nansemond	--	477	429	1

Nelson	--	733	390	112
New Kent	--	264	172	2
Norfolk City	--	984	439	233
Norfolk County	--	704	447	52
Northampton	--	234	214	6
Northumberland	--	276	350	1
Nottoway	--	232	179	28
Orange	--	427	475	12
Page	--	141	937	75
Patrick	--	433	432	70
Petersburgh	--	970	223	613
Pittsylvania	--	1,702	1,057	177
Portsmouth	4	678	559	214
Powhattan	--	225	127	120
Princess Ann	--	562	942	239
Prince Edward	--	374	423	65
Prince George	--	343	191	126
Prince William	55	243	718	26
Pulaski	--	332	250	5
Rappahannock	--	491	409	--
Richmond City	--	2,402	1,167	753
Richmond County	--	353	185	6
Roanoke	--	293	373	52
Rockbridge	--	1,231	361	641
Rockingham	--	883	676	1,354
Russell	--	473	526	34
Scott	--	591	594	91
Shenandoah	13	427	1,883	170
Smyth	--	446	496	49
Southampton	--	545	563	9
Spottsylvania	--	599	516	257
Stafford	--	404	402	165
Surry	--	197	115	55
Sussex	--	177	294	96

Tazewell	--	306	934	--
Warren	--	276	462	54
Warwick	--	72	31	--
Washington	--	916	1,178	56
Westmoreland	--	438	160	4
Williamsburgh	--	49	43	24
Wise	--	102	363	8
Wythe	--	617	795	22
York	--	227	90	3

Present-day

West Virginia Counties

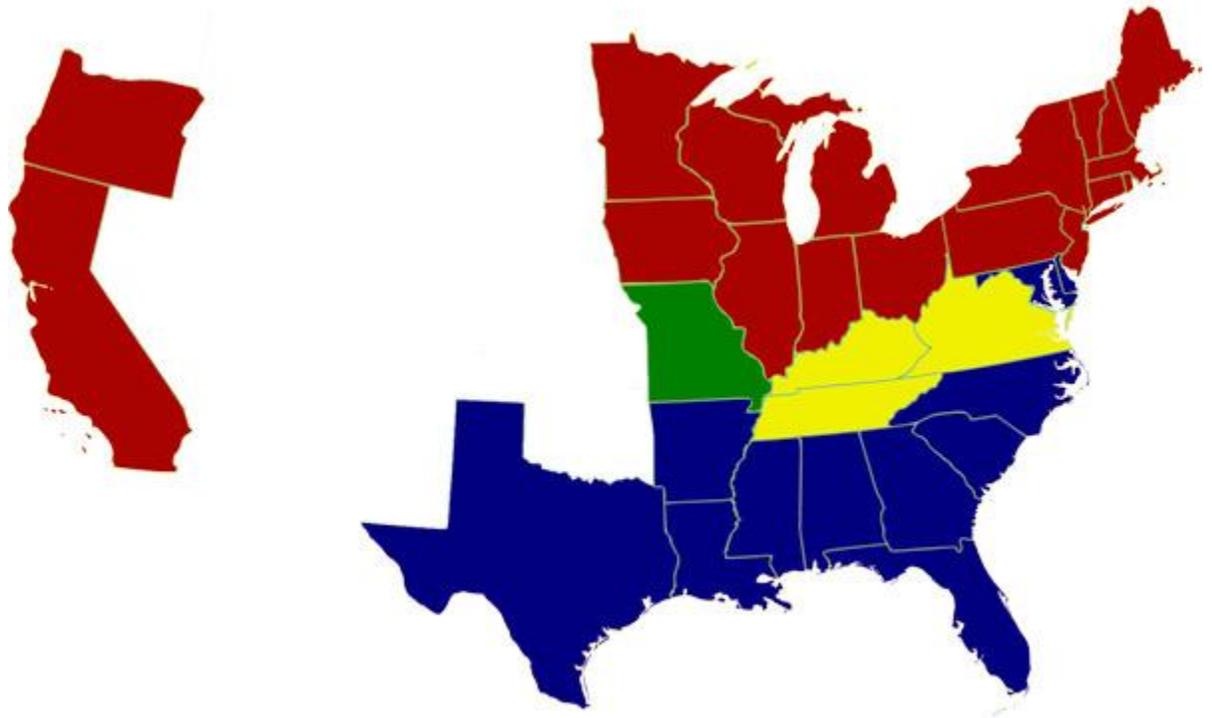
Barbour	--	422	910	39
Berkeley	--	913	830	106
Boone	--	121	204	24
Braxton	--	274	227	46
Brooke	173	173	450	76
Cabell	--	316	161	407
Calhoun	--	19	285	1
Clay	--	119	35	--
Doddridge	--	143	356	91
Fayette	--	381	241	65
Gilmer	--	117	268	119
Greenbrier	--	993	505	16
Hampshire	--	878	1,054	75
Hancock	254	33	262	85
Hardy	--	894	355	74
Harrison	--	931	1,191	107
Jackson	--	388	500	61
Jefferson	--	959	458	440
Kanawha	--	1,176	513	52
Lewis	--	332	604	247
Logan	--	100	271	6
Marion	1	569	1,337	137
Marshall	--	928	809	108

Mason	--	716	439	297
McDowell	--	35	37	--
Mercer	--	443	432	13
Monongalia	--	622	601	757
Monroe	--	693	520	83
Morgan	--	308	254	20
Nicholas	--	345	152	48
Ohio	771	1,202	915	716
Pendleton	--	400	217	133
Pleasants	--	140	166	119
Pocahontas	--	163	333	30
Preston	110	562	942	239
Putnam	--	400	327	38
Raleigh	--	230	69	14
Randolph	--	259	243	143
Ritchie	12	224	544	73
Roane	--	237	264	16
Taylor	--	647	575	26
Tucker	--	22	99	23
Tyler	--	315	423	197
Upshur	--	331	589	54
Wayne	--	326	166	82
Webster	--	66	52	5
Wetzel	--	90	607	153
Wirt	--	150	255	16
Wood	81	832	832	56
Wyoming	--	60	29	9
West Virginia Total	*1,402	20,997	21,908	5,742
Total	*1,929	74,681	74,323	16,290

Bell won over Breckinridge in Virginia by 358 votes; Breckinridge carried West Virginia counties by 911 votes.

* The county details of Lincoln's vote are incomplete.

Text Set #3



Political Party	Presidential Nom.	VP Nom.	#	%	#	%
Republican	Abraham Lincoln	Hannibal Hamlin	180	59.4	1,865,908	39.9
Democratic (Southern)	John Breckenridge	Joseph Lane	72	23.8	848,019	18.1
Constitutional Union	John Bell	Edward Everett	39	12.0	590,901	12.6
Democratic	Stephen Douglas	Herschel Johnson	12	4.0	1,380,202	29.5

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	Republican		Democratic		Southern Democratic		Constitutional Union	
		ABRAHAM LINCOLN	STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS	JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE	JOHN BELL	Votes	% EV	Votes	% EV
Alabama	90,122	-- 0.0	13,618 15.1	48,669 54.0	9	27,835	30.9		
Arkansas	54,152	-- 0.0	5,357 9.9	28,732 53.1	4	20,063	37.0		
California	119,827	38,733 32.3	4	37,999 31.7		33,969	28.3	9,111	7.6
Connecticut	74,819	43,488 58.1	6	15,431 20.6		14,372	19.2	1,528	2.0
Delaware	16,115	3,822 23.7		1,066 6.6		7,339 45.5	3	3,888	24.1
Florida	13,301	-- 0.0	223 1.7	8,277 62.2	3	4,801	36.1		
Georgia	106,717	-- 0.0	11,581 10.9	52,176 48.9	10	42,960	40.3		
Illinois	339,666	172,171 50.7	11	160,215 47.2		2,331	0.7	4,914	1.4
Indiana	272,143	139,033 51.1	13	115,509 42.4		12,295	4.5	5,306	1.9
Iowa	128,739	70,302 54.6	4	55,639 43.2		1,035	0.8	1,763	1.4

Kentucky	146,216	1,364	0.9	25,651	17.5	53,143	36.3	66,058	45.2	12			
Louisiana	50,510	--	0.0	7,625	15.1	22,681	44.9	6	20,204	40.0			
Maine	100,918	62,811	62.2	8	29,693	29.4	6,368	6.3	2,046	2.0			
Maryland	92,502	2,294	2.5	5,966	6.4	42,482	45.9	8	41,760	45.1			
Massachusetts	169,876	106,684	62.8	13	34,370	20.2	6,163	3.6	22,331	13.1			
Michigan	154,758	88,481	57.2	6	65,057	42.0	805	0.5	415	0.3			
Minnesota	34,804	22,069	63.4	4	11,920	34.2	748	2.1	50	0.1			
Mississippi	69,095	--	0.0	3,282	4.7	40,768	59.0	7	25,045	36.2			
Missouri	165,563	17,028	10.3	58,801	35.5	9	31,362	18.9	58,372	35.3			
New Hampshire	65,943	37,519	56.9	5	25,887	39.3	2,125	3.2	412	0.6			
New Jersey	121,215	58,346	48.1	4	62,869	51.9	3	--	0.0	--	0.0		
New York	675,156	362,646	53.7	35	312,510	46.3	--	0.0	--	0.0			
North Carolina	96,712	--	0.0	2,737	2.8	48,846	50.5	10	45,129	46.7			
Ohio	442,866	231,709	52.3	23	187,421	42.3	11,406	2.6	12,194	2.8			
Oregon	14,758	5,329	36.1	3	4,136	28.0	5,075	34.4	218	1.5			
Pennsylvania	476,442	268,030	56.3	27	16,765	3.5	178,871	37.5	12,776	2.7			
Rhode Island	19,951	12,244	61.4	4	7,707	38.6	--	0.0	--	0.0			
South Carolina	8 electors chosen by state legislature and awarded to John Breckinridge												
Tennessee	146,106	--	0.0	11,281	7.7	65,097	44.6	69,728	47.7	12			
Texas	62,855	--	0.0	18	0	47,454	75.5	4	15,383	24.5			
Vermont	44,644	33,808	75.7	5	8,649	19.4	218	0.5	1,969	4.4			
Virginia	166,891	1,887	1.1	16,198	9.7	74,325	44.5	74,481	44.6	15			
Wisconsin	152,179	86,110	56.6	5	65,021	42.7	887	0.6	161	0.1			
Totals	4,685,561	1,865,908	39.9	180	1,380,202	29.5	12	848,019	18.1	72	590,901	12.6	39

Election of 1860

Read more at the American Presidency Project: [1860 Presidential Election](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/showelection.php?year=1860#ixzz2iCY9IR8C)
<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/showelection.php?year=1860#ixzz2iCY9IR8C>

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POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS

Parties Receiving Electoral Votes: 1840 - 2012

Democratic Party Platform (Breckinridge Faction) of 1860

November 6, 1860

Read more at the American Presidency Project: [Minor/Third Party Platforms: Democratic Party Platform \(Breckinridge Faction\) of 1860](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29614#ixzz2i4kN0HQw)<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29614#ixzz2i4kN0HQw>

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1. That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.
2. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.
8. That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States, and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

WHEREAS, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill to the extent of the constitutional authority of

Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Rail road from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

APP Note: The American Presidency Project used the 1860 general election date as the "date" of this platform since the original document is undated.

Citation: Minor/Third Party Platforms: "Democratic Party Platform (Breckinridge Faction) of 1860," November 6, 1860. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=29614>.

Read more at the American Presidency Project: [Minor/Third Party Platforms: Democratic Party Platform \(Breckinridge Faction\) of 1860](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29614#ixzz2i4k9L680)<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29614#ixzz2i4k9L680>

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POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS

Parties Receiving Electoral Votes: 1840 - 2012

Constitutional Union Party Platform of 1860

May 9, 1860

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore

Resolved, that it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS, and that, as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad; believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country; the rights of the People and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

*APP Note: The American Presidency Project used the first day of the national nominating convention as the "date" of this platform since the original document is undated. The spelling of "tranquillity" near the end of the second paragraph reproduces the spelling used in Greeley and Cleveland, *A Political Textbook for 1860**

Citation: Minor/Third Party Platforms: "Constitutional Union Party Platform of 1860," May 9, 1860. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=29571>.

Read more at the American Presidency Project: [Minor/Third Party Platforms: Constitutional Union Party Platform of 1860](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29571#ixzz2i4lBdchH)<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29571#ixzz2i4lBdchH>

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POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS
Parties Receiving Electoral Votes: 1840 - 2012

Republican Party Platform of 1860

May 17, 1860

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.
2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.
3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.
4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.
5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relations between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That, as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no persons should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a state under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free-homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws or any state legislation by which the rights of citizens hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands

shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

APP Note: The Official Proceedings of the 1860 Republican National Convention indicates that the platform was announced and read on the second day of the convention (May 17, 1860).

Citation: Republican Party Platforms: "Republican Party Platform of 1860," May 17, 1860. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=29620>.

Read more at the American Presidency Project: [Republican Party Platforms: Republican Party Platform of 1860](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29620#ixzz2i4luSula)<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29620#ixzz2i4luSula>

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POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS
Parties Receiving Electoral Votes: 1840 - 2012

Democratic Party Platform of 1860

June 18, 1860

1. Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following:

2. Inasmuch as difference of opinion exists in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon these questions of Constitutional law.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

4. Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such Constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific coast, at the earliest practicable period.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

6. Resolved, That the enactments of the State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

7. Resolved, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of the Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the general government.

APP Note: The American Presidency Project used the first day of the national nominating convention as the "date" of this platform since the original document is undated.

Citation: Democratic Party Platforms: "Democratic Party Platform of 1860," June 18, 1860. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=29577>.

Read more at the American Presidency Project: [Democratic Party Platforms: Democratic Party Platform of 1860](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29577#ixzz2i4mUOawE)<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29577#ixzz2i4mUOawE>