

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860

- **The parties vying for office**
 - The Republicans – Abraham Lincoln (who defeated William Seward on the third ballot at the convention in Chicago)
 - The Democrats – Stephen Douglas (Senator from Illinois)
 - The National (Southern) Democrats – John Breckinridge (Vice-President under James Buchanan)
 - The Constitutional Union Party – John Bell (a Kansan slaveholder and William Henry Harrison's Secretary of War)
- The Democratic Party split into the Democrats and the National Democrats after southern delegates to the Charleston, South Carolina, convention left in the wake of failing to reach agreement on platform issues.
- **Vice-Presidential Candidates**
 - The Republicans – Hannibal Hamlin (Senator from Maine, a former Democrat)
<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000121>
 - The Democrats – Herschel Johnson (former Governor of Georgia)
<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=J000139>
 - The National (Southern) Democrats – Joseph Lane (Senator from Oregon)
<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=L000062>
 - The Constitutional Union Party – Edward Everett (would speak before Lincoln at Gettysburg) <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=E000264>
- **The platforms**
 - The Republicans
 - Opposed expansion of slavery into the territories
 - Upheld the rights of slaveholders in the South
 - Opposed the Dred-Scott decision
 - Called for the facilitation of homesteading in the West
 - Favored a transcontinental railroad
 - **The Democrats**
 - Supported popular sovereignty
 - Attacked Lincoln's supposed support of social equality for African Americans
 - **The National (Southern) Democrats**
 - Supported passage of a national slave code
 - Supported protection of slavery and slaveholders' property rights in the territories
 - Attacked Lincoln's supposed support of social equality for African Americans
 - **The Constitutional Union Party**

- Offered no well-defined platform
- Appealed to adherence to the Constitution, the Union, and the body of laws
- **The campaign strategies**
 - Lincoln
 - Focused on the northern and western states
 - Stayed away from the South
 - Douglas
 - Focused on all states
 - Became the first Presidential candidate in American history to go on a national tour, delivering campaign speeches himself
 - Resorted to racial slurs
 - Breckinridge
 - Focused on the South
 - Stayed away from the northern and western states
 - Resorted to racial slurs
 - Bell
 - Win enough electoral votes to throw the election into the House of Representatives
 - **No strong position on the issues of slavery or secession**
- **Common tactics**
 - Stump speeches
 - Campaign songs
 - Newspaper editorial propaganda
- **The results**
 - Lincoln carried Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, part of New Jersey (4 of 7 electoral votes), Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, and California; 180 electoral votes, and 40% of the popular vote
 - Douglas carried part of New Jersey (3 of 7 electoral votes) and Missouri; 12 electoral votes; and 29% of the popular vote
 - Breckinridge carried North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; 72 electoral votes; and 18 % of the popular vote
 - Bell carried Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia; 39 electoral votes and 13% of the popular vote

For a map of the results, click on http://teachpol.tcnj.edu/amer_pol_hist/fi/000000bd.htm