

1: Border States Slavery | American Civil War Forums

In the border states, slavery was already dying out in urban areas and the regions without cotton, especially in cities that were rapidly industrializing, such as Baltimore, Louisville, and St. Louis.

See emancipation proclamation text Emancipation Proclamation summary: It declared that "all persons held as slaves shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free" but it applied only to states designated as being in rebellion, not to the slave-holding border states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri or to areas of the Confederacy that had already come under Union control. The careful planning of this document, with Lincoln releasing it at just the right moment in the war, ensured that it had a great positive impact on the Union efforts and redefined the purpose of the war. The Emancipation Proclamation continues to be a symbol of equality and social justice. The First Confiscation Act In August , Congress passed the First Confiscation Act, authorizing the confiscation of any property including slaves used in the rebellion against the U. Later that month, Union major general John C. Fremont, commander of the Department of the West, issued an order declaring martial law in Missouri and freeing all slaves held by Missouri secessionists. In a letter dated September 11 that was published in Union newspapers, Lincoln ordered Fremont to change his order to conform to the First Confiscation Act, afraid that linking abolition with the war would cause the slave-holding border states to rebel. When it became clear that Fremont would not revoke or amend the order, Lincoln removed him from command and revoked the order himself. Under political pressure, he later appointed Fremont to the newly formed Mountain Department in West Virginia. A second unauthorized emancipation proclamation was issued on May 9, , by Maj. This proclamation not only declared to be free all slaves in areas of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, it authorized the arming of able-bodied blacks. Lincoln again issued a public statement revoking the order but urged the slave-holding border states to "adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery. Though Lincoln was still wary of linking abolition to the war and driving the slave-holding border states to support the Confederacy, it became clear to him that popular sentiment in the North had begun to support abolition as one of the purposes of the war. On September 22, , Lincoln signed the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation , which informed both the Confederacy and the Union of his intention to free all persons held as slaves in the rebellious states. As promised in the preliminary proclamation, days later, on January 1, , Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The five-page document declared that slaves in the rebel states were free, provided them with the support of the U. In reality, it simply freed Union army officers from returning runaway slaves to their owners under the national Fugitive Slave Act of Any escaped slaves who managed to get behind the lines of the advancing Union armies and any who lived in areas subsequently captured by those armies no longer had to be returned because, in the words of the proclamation, they were "thenceforward, and forever free. Perhaps its most significant immediate effect was that it, for the first time, it officially placed the U. The South had long counted on aid from England and France. Constitution also protected slavery the Emancipation Proclamation drew a clearer distinction between the two. Forty-eight copies of the document were signed in June by Lincoln and donated to the Sanitary Commission, an American Red Cross precursor, which sold the documents to improve conditions in military camps and provide medical care to Union soldiers. The original document is held in the National Archives in Washington, D. Ushers threw open the doors of the White House around 11 a. Today history would be made. Waiting for him was Secretary of State William H. Solemnly, Lincoln sat down at his accustomed spot at the head of the table. Now, at last, he would sign the most important order of his administration, perhaps of the century: Exactly days earlier, Lincoln had issued a preliminary proclamation, vowing to free the slaves in all states still in active rebellion against the federal authority on this day, January 1. The rebellion had continued, but many doubted until the very last minute that Lincoln would make good his threat. One persistent rumor held that Mrs. Lincoln, the daughter of a slaveholder, would bewitch her husband into reneging. To his own surprise, his hand was trembling. Did it free all the slaves? Was it a thunderbolt aimed at correcting generations of inhumanity? One thing is certain: Lincoln himself believed his order would change the course of both the Civil War and the peace that would follow. And so did his contemporaries including the

painters, engravers and lithographers who commenced portraying him as a modern Moses in a host of artistic tributes—a sure measure of public opinion before the days of professional polling. But popular culture ultimately embraced Lincoln as a liberator, and for nearly a century most historians agreed he deserved the title. Then, in the crucible of the Civil Rights revolution, dissenting voices began offering a different version of the story. Such criticisms, however, ignore the tremendous impact the Proclamation had in its own time, a far more accurate yardstick than hindsight. In the words of one contemporary, nothing so revolutionary had happened in America since the Revolutionary War itself. Perhaps that is why Lincoln anguished so long before doing what some of his supporters thought he should have done the moment he became president. Modern Americans should never forget that above all else, in its own day the Emancipation Proclamation was immensely controversial. We must also acknowledge that Lincoln personally opposed slavery all his life even this inescapable truth has been challenged by a smattering of revisionists in recent years. As a legislator in Illinois, he became one of the few to sign a resolution condemning slavery. And in his single term in the House of Representatives, he opposed the American war against Mexico, largely because its Democratic supporters hoped with conquest to acquire new Southern territory ripe for slavery. At the very least, he insisted, slavery must be limited to those states where it had long existed. True, Lincoln did not then or perhaps ever believe in perfect social equality for African Americans. Before he became president, he did not yet think blacks should be permitted to vote or to serve on juries, much less intermarry with whites. Candidate Lincoln was elected president in pledging to do nothing to interfere with slavery in the Southern states, where, he acknowledged, the institution was protected by the U. Because Lincoln judged that the American people—even those in the loyal states—would defy him. Consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. Lincoln had ample reason to fear that if he acted against slavery precipitately, he would at the very least lose crucial support in the vital Border States, which he desperately needed to keep from joining the Confederacy. Virginia had already seceded, but Lincoln could not afford to lose the next slave state to the north, Maryland. If Maryland seceded, then Washington, D. The federal government would almost certainly fall if others joined the bandwagon. Lincoln fretted too that if he moved too soon, Northern voters might turn against his party and force on Lincoln a hostile Congress unwilling to continue prosecuting the war. Then all would be lost anyway: So Lincoln waited, enduring blistering criticism from the political left as abolitionists assailed him for wasting a precious opportunity. Congress did pass, and Lincoln signed, two Confiscation Acts authorizing the seizure of property held by Rebel traitors—including slaves. But the law suffered from fatal flaws: It left unclear precisely how to define traitors, and assigned judgment to the federal courts, which no longer operated in the areas affected by the bill. The tide, however, was turning. Lincoln signaled his instinct for freedom by signing a D. Not until July did Lincoln finally conclude that he could act boldly and broadly: He had settled on both a legal argument and a window of opportunity. Returning to Washington after a frustrating visit to Maj. It was during his daily trips to and from the White House that the president first encountered the contraband camps ringing the area, occasionally stopping to visit the escaped slaves. On July 22 Lincoln called his cabinet together and revealed that he had reached his momentous decision. A president who routinely polled his ministers on all issues of public policy and deferred to their collective wisdom, he bluntly told them that this time he would entertain no opposition or debate. Initiating a campaign of disinformation even as he commenced rewriting the brief first draft he had read to his cabinet, Lincoln continued to deny that he was planning such an announcement. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union. But he was shrewdly preparing Northerners to think of the document as a measure necessary to win the war and preserve the nation, not to achieve humanitarian goals or change the social order. Only then, he felt, would Northern whites accept it. Critics often point to the Greeley letter as proof that the evil of slavery was never as important to Lincoln as the blessing of Union. Such critics forget that Lincoln knew full well when he wrote it that he was about to recalibrate the fight to embrace both union and liberty alike. But Lincoln knew how difficult it would be to redefine the goals of a great war in mid-fight. There was no guarantee that troops would march as readily for

the freedom of the black man as they had for the government of the white man. So he continued to grease the public mood. On August 14, with the Proclamation still unannounced, a delegation of free African Americans visited the White House. Lincoln greeted them with an icily formal statement, read aloud without interruption or question. Suggesting the war would never have begun had it not been for slaveryâ€”for slaves! The freedmen should consider emigrating to Africa or the Caribbean. Once again, Lincoln was moving to mold or in this case blunt public sentimentâ€”but in the white community at the expense of the black. Knowing his remarks would be printed in newspapers reporters had witnessed the meeting , Lincoln ensured he would not be portrayed as a bleeding-heart friend of the black race. This, he likely reasoned, would further guarantee that when his Proclamation was issued, it would be received by whites as a tactical military move, rather than a grand act of liberation, increasing the chances for its acceptance. But here was yet another case in which Lincoln sacrificed historical stature in the name of public relations. Critics have used the statement against him ever since. In its day, however, it functioned precisely as Lincoln hoped. As for his own flirtation with the notion of colonizing free blacks abroad, Lincoln eventually abandoned it. It was by no means a decisive or overwhelming triumph, since General Robert E. But it was enough. Lincoln summoned his cabinet and read them a revised proclamation he had been re-crafting. This time there was even less opportunity for debate than in July. The stock market declined. I wish I could write more cheerfully.

2: Home | Border States Electric

The Border States -- Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and West Virginia -- comprised the Civil War's middle ground, a region of moderation lying between the warring North and South.

Even one full year into the Civil War, the elimination of slavery was not a key objective of the North. Despite a vocal Abolitionist movement in the North, many people and many soldiers, in particular, opposed slavery, but did not favor emancipation. They expected slavery to die on its own over time. Click here for the full text of the Emancipation Proclamation African Americans across the nation celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation. This image shows a Union soldier reading the Proclamation to a slave household. By mid Lincoln had come to believe in the need to end slavery. Besides his disdain for the institution, he simply felt that the South could not come back into the Union after trying to destroy it. The opposition Democratic Party threatened to turn itself into an antiwar party. Many Republicans who backed policies that forbid black settlement in their states were against granting blacks additional rights. When Lincoln indicated he wanted to issue a proclamation of freedom to his cabinet in mid, they convinced him he had to wait until the Union achieved a significant military success. Slaves in the border states that remained in the Union, shown in dark brown, were excluded from the Emancipation Proclamation, as were slaves in the Confederate areas already held by Union forces shown in yellow. That victory came in September at Antietam. No foreign country wants to ally with a potential losing power. By achieving victory, the Union demonstrated to the British that the South may lose. Five days after the battle, Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, effective January 1, Unless the Confederate States returned to the Union by that day, he proclaimed their slaves "shall be then, thenceforward and forever free. In a way, this is true. The proclamation would only apply to the Confederate States, as an act to seize enemy resources. By freeing slaves in the Confederacy, Lincoln was actually freeing people he did not directly control. The way he explained the Proclamation made it acceptable to much of the Union army. He emphasized emancipation as a way to shorten the war by taking Southern resources and hence reducing Confederate strength. Even McClellan supported the policy as a soldier. Lincoln made no such offer of freedom to the border states. The Emancipation Proclamation created a climate where the doom of slavery was seen as one of the major objectives of the war. Overseas, the North now seemed to have the greatest moral cause. Even if a foreign government wanted to intervene on behalf of the South, its population might object. The Proclamation itself freed very few slaves, but it was the death knell for slavery in the United States. Eventually, the Emancipation Proclamation led to the proposal and ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which formally abolished slavery throughout the land. This webpage from the Library of Congress gives the details. There are pictures and a timeline with good links to follow, too. What sort of day was Lincoln having when he signed it? How was news of the Proclamation received in different parts of the country? How was it celebrated then and now?

3: Abraham Lincoln and the Border States

12 President Lincoln appeals to congressmen from the border states to support gradual, compensated emancipation, with colonization of freed slaves outside the United States, warning that if they do not act soon, slavery in their states "will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion - by the mere incidents of the war"; two days later.

Background[edit] In the border states, slavery was already dying out in urban areas and the regions without cotton, especially in cities that were rapidly industrializing, such as Baltimore , Louisville , and St. By , more than half of the African Americans in Delaware were free, as were a high proportion in Maryland. Border Unionists hoped that a compromise would be reached, and they assumed that Lincoln would not send troops to attack the South. Secessionists insisted that Washington had usurped illegitimate powers in defiance of the Constitution, and thereby had lost its legitimacy. A secession movement began in western Virginia, where most farmers were yeomen and not slaveholders, to break away and remain in the Union. Union military forces were used to guarantee that these states remained in the Union. The western counties of Virginia rejected secession, set up a loyal government of Virginia with representation in the U. Congress , and created the new state of West Virginia although it included many counties which had voted for secession. All but Delaware also share borders with states that joined the Confederacy. History of Delaware By Delaware was integrated into the Northern economy, and slavery was rare except in the southern districts of the state; less than 2 percent of the population was enslaved. There was quiet sympathy for the Confederacy by some state leaders, but it was tempered by distance; Delaware was bordered by Union territory. Historian John Munroe concluded that the average citizen of Delaware opposed secession and was "strongly Unionist" but hoped for a peaceful solution even if it meant Confederate independence. Had Maryland also joined the Confederacy, Washington would have been surrounded. There was popular support for the Confederacy in Baltimore, Southern Maryland , and the Eastern Shore , the latter two areas with numerous slaveholders and slaves. Baltimore was strongly tied to the cotton trade and related businesses of the South. The Maryland Legislature rejected secession in the spring of , though it refused to reopen rail links with the North. It requested that Union troops be removed from Maryland. To protect the national capital, Lincoln suspended habeas corpus and imprisoned without charges or trials one sitting U. On September 17, , the day the legislature reconvened, federal troops arrested without charge 27 state legislators one-third of the Maryland General Assembly. Because a large part of the legislature was now imprisoned, the session was canceled and representatives did not consider any additional anti-war measures. Maryland contributed troops to both the Union 60, and the Confederate 25, armies. During the war, Maryland adopted a new state constitution in that prohibited slavery, thus emancipating all remaining slaves in the state. Lincoln once said, I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game. Kentucky gone, we cannot hold Missouri, nor Maryland. These all against us, and the job on our hands is too large for us. We would as well consent to separation at once, including the surrender of this capitol [Washington, which was surrounded by slave states: Confederate Virginia and Union-controlled Maryland]. When Lincoln requested 1, men to serve in the Union army, however, Magoffin, a Southern sympathizer, countered that Kentucky would "furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern states. In elections on June 20 and August 5, , Unionists won enough additional seats in the legislature to overcome any veto by the governor. After the elections, the strongest supporters of neutrality were the Southern sympathizers. While both sides had already been openly enlisting troops from the state, after the elections the Union army established recruitment camps within Kentucky. In response, the Kentucky legislature passed a resolution on September 7 directing the governor to demand the evacuation of the Confederate forces from Kentucky soil. Magoffin vetoed the proclamation, but the legislature overrode his veto, and Magoffin issued the proclamation. The legislature decided to back General Ulysses S. Grant and his Union troops stationed in Paducah, Kentucky , on the grounds that the Confederacy voided the original pledge by entering Kentucky first. The General Assembly soon ordered the Union flag be raised over the state capitol in Frankfort, declaring its allegiance with the Union. Later legislative resolutions passed by Unionistsâ€”such as inviting Union General Robert Anderson to enroll volunteers to expel the Confederate forces, requesting the

governor to call out the militia, and appointing Union General Thomas L. Crittenden in command of Kentucky forces incensed the Southerners. Magoffin vetoed the resolutions but was overridden each time. In 1862, the legislature passed an act to disenfranchise citizens who enlisted in the Confederate States Army. Most of those who originally sought neutrality turned to the Union cause. During the war, a faction known as the Russellville Convention formed a Confederate government of Kentucky, which was recognized by the Confederate States of America as a member state. Kentucky was represented by the central star on the Confederate battle flag. On December 10, 1862, Kentucky became the 13th state admitted to the Confederacy. Kentucky, along with Missouri, was a state with representatives in both Congresses, and with regiments in both Union and Confederate armies. Magoffin, still functioning as official governor in Frankfort, would not recognize the Kentucky Confederates, nor their attempts to establish a government in his state. Fed up with the party divisions within the population and legislature, Magoffin announced a special session of the legislature, and resigned his office in 1862. Bowling Green was occupied by the Confederates until February 1862, when General Grant moved from Missouri, through Kentucky, along the Tennessee line. Confederate Governor Johnson fled Bowling Green with the Confederate state records, headed south, and joined Confederate forces in Tennessee. Shortly afterwards, the Provisional Confederate States Congress was adjourned on February 17, 1862, on the eve of inauguration of a permanent Congress. However, as Union occupation henceforth dominated the state, the Kentucky Confederate government, as of 1862, existed only on paper. Its representation in the permanent Confederate Congress was minimal. It was dissolved when the Civil War ended in the spring of 1865. Jackson called upon the legislature to authorize a state constitutional convention on secession. A special election approved of the convention, and delegates to it. This Missouri Constitutional Convention voted to remain within the Union, but rejected coercion of the Southern states by the United States. Jackson, who was pro-Confederate, was disappointed with the outcome. He called up the state militia to their districts for annual training. Jackson had designs on the St. Louis Arsenal, and had been in secret correspondence with Confederate President Jefferson Davis to obtain artillery for the militia in St. Louis. Aware of these developments, Union Captain Nathaniel Lyon struck first, encircling the camp, and forcing the state militia to surrender. While his troops were marching the prisoners to the arsenal, a deadly riot erupted the Camp Jackson Affair. These events resulted in greater Confederate support within the state among some factions. Governor Jackson appointed Sterling Price, who had been president of the convention, as major general of this reformed militia. Price, and Union district commander Harney, came to an agreement known as the Price-Harney Truce, which calmed tensions in the state for several weeks. After Harney was removed, and Lyon placed in charge, a meeting was held in St. Louis. The negotiations went nowhere. After a few fruitless hours, Lyon declared, "this means war! In the absence of most of the now exiled state government, the Missouri Constitutional Convention reconvened in late July. On July 30, the convention declared the state offices vacant, and appointed a new provisional government with Hamilton Gamble as governor. On October 30, 1864, in the town of Neosho, Jackson called the supporting parts of the exiled state legislature into session, where they enacted a secession ordinance. It was recognized by the Confederate Congress, and Missouri was admitted into the Confederacy on November 1864. The exiled state government was forced to withdraw into Arkansas. For the rest of the war, it consisted of several wagon loads of civilian politicians attached to various Confederate armies. In 1865, it vanished. Missouri abolished slavery during the war in January 1865. Guerrilla warfare [edit] Regular Confederate troops staged several large-scale raids into Missouri, but most of the fighting in the state for the next three years consisted of guerrilla warfare. Anderson, and many personal feuds were played out in the violence. Stiles argues that Jesse James was an intensely political, postwar neo-Confederate terrorist, rather than a social bandit or a plain bank robber with a hair-trigger temper. The order forced the total evacuation of four counties that fall within the area of modern-day Kansas City, Missouri. These had been centers of local support for the guerrillas. About 20,000 civilians chiefly women, children and old men had to leave their homes. Many never returned, and the counties were economically devastated for years. According to Glatthaar, Union forces established "free-fire zones". Union cavalry units would identify and track down scattered Confederate remnants, who had no places to hide and no secret supply bases. Price coordinated his moves with the guerrillas, but was nearly trapped, escaping to Arkansas with only half his force after a decisive Union

victory at the Battle of Westport. The Republicans made major gains in the fall elections on the basis of Union victories and Confederate ineptness. Quantrill and a handful of followers moved on to Kentucky, where he was ambushed and killed. West Virginia in the American Civil War The serious divisions between the western and eastern sections of Virginia had been simmering for decades, related to class and social differences. The western areas were growing and were based on subsistence farms by yeomen; its residents held few slaves. The planters of the eastern section were wealthy slaveholders who dominated state government. Leading eastern spokesmen called for secession, while westerners warned they would not be legislated into treason. The decision was dependent on ratification by a statewide referendum. Western leaders held mass rallies and prepared to separate, so that this area could remain in the Union. Unionists met at the Wheeling Convention with four hundred delegates from twenty-seven counties. The statewide vote in favor of secession was , to 37, Pierpont as governor of Virginia not West Virginia on June Pierpont headed the Restored Government of Virginia , which granted permission for the formation of a new state on August 20, The new West Virginia state constitution was passed by the Unionist counties in the spring of , and this was approved by the restored Virginia government in May

4: Black Civil War Soldiers - HISTORY

The Border states were those states that during the American Civil War did not leave the Union. The border states were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. After West Virginia separated from Virginia, it was also considered a border state.

It was the region in which no states supported Abraham Lincoln in the presidential election. Yet, any hope that this pursuit of the middle ground would bring peace to Border State residents was quickly dashed in wartime. Angry confrontations, including some of the most violent guerrilla warfare in American history, became an everyday fact of life in this region, as the two sides lived side-by-side and confronted one another on a daily basis. The Border States were both compromising in peacetime and antagonistic in war, two seemingly contradictory positions that in fact sprung from the same source: In the Border States, civilian loyalties were divided, with some favoring secession and others remaining loyal to the Union. These divided populations had a profound impact on Union and Confederate strategy, both political and military. Each side undertook measures, including brutal guerrilla warfare, intended to persuade or sometimes conquer areas of divided loyalty. Each side suffered setbacks in the face of hostile moral and political views held by local civilians. In the Border States the war pitted neighbor against neighbor, and the wrong word at the wrong time could land a civilian in jail. In some areas, bitter resentments and divisions remained long after the war was over. See also Civil War Border States: Although Delaware is the second smallest state in the United States, its population was approximately 1,000,000 at the beginning of the war. Its size makes it a useful microcosm in understanding the divisiveness of the war. Factionalism, from abolitionism to secessionism, existed in Delaware, but many of its citizens did not align with either extreme. For example, there are three counties in Delaware. New Castle, which contains the city of Wilmington, was a center of trade, industry, and Republicanism. The two other counties, Kent and Sussex, were agricultural and generally pro-Southern. Thousands of men enlisted in the Union, but several hundred joined the Confederacy. Communities were divided, and Union troops had to patrol election polls to protect Republican voters. After the colonial period, the agricultural economy of the state began to shift from tobacco to mixed farming, which created less need for slave labor. In 1860, there were 1,000 slaves in the state and 19,000 free African Americans. Many slaves ran away during the war, and some elected to serve the Union. In 1862, African Americans joined the Union army, and a handful of others served in the navy. However, many citizens of this state were not happy with the Emancipation Proclamation. In the election, they voted for George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate. After the war, Delaware Democrats rejected the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments and worked to disenfranchise African Americans for several decades. Although Delaware was not a battlefield, the war did find its way into the First State. Fort Delaware became a prison for Confederate prisoners of war. The fortress was completed shortly before the war began and is located on Pea Patch Island. Most northern prisoners had a rate of twenty-one percent. His most well known efforts were in crafting the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the later Compromise of 1850. As clear from these most prominent residents, Kentucky was a state of divided loyalties and families torn apart. The state provided 90,000 troops to the Union and 35,000 to the Confederacy. Nowhere was this division more evident than in the "First Family. Another family similarly divided was that of U. Senator John Crittenden, whose two sons were generals on opposite sides. Some historians even say that the ensuing family feuds, such as the Hatfields and the McCoys, carried on the war in Kentucky long after its official end. The major slaveholding areas in the Bluegrass Region and the western counties favored the Confederacy and sent many recruits to its army. Early in the war, however, the Union entered Kentucky. By the end of the Battle of Perryville in 1862, Confederate forces had retreated from the state. Although a rival secessionist government was formed, it had little power. These raiders destroyed supply lines, depots, public and private property. However, when he offered freedom to slaves who joined the Union army, numerous slaves fled to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, which became a recruitment center and major fugitive slave camp. As a symbolic gesture, the amendments were officially ratified by the state on March 18, 1862. Kentucky Civil War Border State: While Maryland stayed within the Union, it was mostly by the strong hand of Abraham Lincoln. Maryland Governor Thomas Hicks, a Union

sympathizer, refused to call the state legislature during the secession crisis. He hoped that by remaining neutral the state could wait until passions had cooled. However, there was considerable Confederate sympathy along the eastern shore, along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay south of the Susquehanna River, and along the Potomac River. With more troops on the way, Mayor Brown and Governor Hicks sent an order to burn the bridges north of town to avoid further confrontation. The weeks following the Baltimore Riot of were tense as troop lines were reestablished. On April 27, President Lincoln authorized the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Maryland, if public safety demanded it. Lincoln ordered the military to arrest several Confederate sympathizers and hold them as political prisoners. John Merryman was among those incarcerated at Fort McHenry. When Merryman appealed for his release, Chief Justice Roger Taney, in ex parte Merryman, ruled that the Constitution permitted only Congress to suspend the writ. This debate on civil liberties only served to further galvanize citizens of Maryland against Union occupation. A Controversial Border State Map. The Confederate States have historically been regarded as forming "the South. This image depicts the original, trans-Allegheny borders of Virginia, and so does not show West Virginia separately. See the images above for post Virginia and West Virginia borders. Although Oklahoma was aligned with the Confederacy, it was not an official state because at the time the region was Indian Territory also known as "IT" , not a state. After General Robert E. He hoped such an invasion would bring Maryland back to the South, influence midterm elections, and perhaps end the war. In a bold move, Lee split his army upon crossing the Potomac River. Jackson was successful in capturing Harpers Ferry, but Lee was forced to retreat. He decided to make a stand at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg on September 17, The Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest one day battle in American history, with approximately 23, casualties. Lee was forced to retreat back to Virginia. The Confederacy did not achieve any of its aims in Maryland, and it lost an opportunity for international recognition and aid. Support for the Union in Maryland seemed to increase in The state was no longer the battleground that it was in The citizens began to enjoy the prosperity of supporting the Union army. This strengthening of Union sentiments led the state legislature to renew their discussion of the abolition of slavery. Slave valuations had disintegrated and many slaves had joined the Union army. In , by a narrow margin of votes, the state adopted a new constitution that abolished slavery. It was the northernmost slave state in the Mississippi River valley, and when its neighbor Kansas wanted to enter the Union in as a free state, trouble erupted along the border. Missouri Compromise of The admission of Missouri as a state in provoked a contentious national debate over slavery. Missouri was the second state to be carved from the vast territory acquired from France in the Louisiana Purchase and was to be admitted as a slave state. This aroused concern in the North. After much wrangling, a compromise was worked out. Under the terms of the Missouri Compromise, Maine was admitted as a free state at the same time that Missouri came in as a slave state, maintaining the balance between slave and free states. This acquisition renewed the controversy over slavery in the territories. California applied for admission as a free state in Southern political leaders were concerned that this would upset the balance of 15 free and 15 slave states. They also were disturbed by northern agitation to end slavery in the District of Columbia and by the passage of "personal liberty" laws in the northern states. The personal liberty laws aimed to restrict the cooperation of state officials in enforcing the federal fugitive slave law. Southern senators blocked the admission of California and a crisis was at hand. Prolonged negotiation finally produced a series of measures that became known as the Compromise of Aspects of the compromise included 1 admission of California as a free state; 2 a stronger fugitive slave law; 3 assurance that Congress would not interfere with the interstate traffic in slaves in the South; and 4 prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Finally, an act allowed the citizens of the remaining territories to be carved out of former Mexican land to decide for themselves on allowing slavery. Optimists believed that these measures constituted a lasting settlement of the divisive issue of slavery, but this was not to be. In , the slavery issue got tied up with the effort to build a transcontinental railroad. In order to achieve territorial organization of land that a railroad to the West Coast might pass through, the Democratic Party had to make concessions to the South. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of gave the people of those territories the authority to decide on the legal status of slavery, effectively repealing the Missouri Compromise line. This act kicked off seven years of intense national dispute over slavery, culminating in secession and, finally, civil war in Pro- and anti-slavery

factions immediately converted the territory of Kansas into a bloody battleground. The years of were a turbulent time in Kansas territory.

5: Article Search (U.S. National Park Service)

The Border States were slave states that shared a border with free states to the north. These included Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and www.enganchecubano.com a rule, the Border States maintained strong cultural ties with the South, but important economic relationships with the North.

Unfortunately, many of these distorted perceptions of reality come from the classroom; as, for example, when a teacher instructs his or her students that Lincoln did free all the slaves with the Emancipation Proclamation in the middle of the Civil War. However, it does prove the point that many Americans have been misinformed on the limitations of the Emancipation Proclamation. In fact, the border states of the Civil War are often left out in the description of what many Americans know of the Civil War. In doing so, many assumptions are made that are definitely not true. It would be odd to believe the reality that many border states, such as Kentucky, strongly sided with the Union, while intensely siding with the continuation of slavery. Yet, the idea of staying in the Union made more sense with the belief that slavery would be better protected by staying in the Union. Would the border states support it with their support for the Union as it did not affect their property? This is the general assumption. The assumption that border states would support and accept the Emancipation Proclamation would be incorrect. There is a lot of evidence to suggest that border states, such as Kentucky, were not supportive of emancipation. In fact, in the gradual, compensated emancipation plan, which would provide apprenticeships and release African-Americans over a longer period of time, was still widely opposed by the border states. Obviously, the Emancipation Proclamation was met with a mix of emotions in the border states, as it would have been met with in the North, but in a different way. There were abolitionists in Kentucky, like the German immigrants who called for the immediate abolition of slavery [5] , who may have liked the direction, but like many other abolitionists in the North would have liked the measure to go further and free all enslaved populations. Yet, for many people in the border states, how they reacted did not fit this mold of likability. This speaks to the level at which many border states opposed this measure. In addition, it also shows the fear that it was only a matter of time until their property would be illegally confiscated by the government as well. Many border state individuals in the military were also greatly upset by the proclamation. A group of officers went so far as to begin working on tendering their resignation from the military in response to the Emancipation Proclamation. Other responses by border state military officers were to remain in the military, but refuse the order to free slaves or to enlist free Negroes into their regiment, as in the case of Col. And, as he was a strong Union supporter, he was against the confiscation of slaves and their enlistment into the military. Realistically, few white men would want to serve beside colored soldiers. And, for the purpose of raising regiments of new soldiers, the decrees of only taking white men for his regiments allowed Wolford to raise his troops much faster than could be found elsewhere in Kentucky. Everyday soldiers also became aggravated at the intentions of the Emancipation Proclamation and how it changed what they were fighting for. In the end, the results of the war would not work to their advantage. In conclusion, there are many misconceptions that exist regarding the border states and the Emancipation Proclamation. In order to clear this up, we must come to fully understand that Lincoln did not really free the slaves; the 13th amendment would accomplish that. As for the Emancipation Proclamation, it would anger the South, as well as the border states. Some individuals would follow the Union ideal and remain loyal to the United States, as in the case of Col. Wolford, but refuse to follow the actions of the Emancipation Proclamation by not confiscated property slaves and declining to admit any African Americans into the army. Others simply refused to remain in the military to aid a government, which in their mind, would destruct their present living standard. It is a complicated web of reality and not one that could or should be broken down to a single assumption. It is a complicated story that should be told in its entirety as it shows the problems and tensions that tell the story that was the Civil War, rather than a series of battles. The Man Who Freed the Slaves? The Casey County News. Buckner, Manhood and Proslavery Unionism in Kentucky. [Trackback from your site.](#)

6: Civil War: Border States - Brothers at War

The border states during the Civil War were the slave states that didn't leave the Union. These states included Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri. West Virginia, which separated from Virginia during the war, was also considered a border state.

The Republican party had run on an anti-slavery platform, and many southerners felt that there was no longer a place for them in the Union. On December 20, 1860, South Carolina seceded. The seceded states created the Confederate States of America and elected Jefferson Davis, a Mississippi Senator, as their provisional president. In his inaugural address, delivered on March 4, 1862, Lincoln proclaimed that it was his duty to maintain the Union. He also declared that he had no intention of ending slavery where it existed, or of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law -- a position that horrified African Americans and their white allies. Federal troops returned the fire. The Civil War had begun. Immediately following the attack, four more states -- Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee -- severed their ties with the Union. To retain the loyalty of the remaining border states -- Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri -- President Lincoln insisted that the war was not about slavery or black rights; it was a war to preserve the Union. His words were not simply aimed at the loyal southern states, however -- most white northerners were not interested in fighting to free slaves or in giving rights to black people. For this reason, the government turned away African American volunteers who rushed to enlist. Lincoln upheld the laws barring blacks from the army, proving to northern whites that their race privilege would not be threatened. There was an exception, however. African Americans had been working aboard naval vessels for years, and there was no reason that they should continue. Black sailors were therefore accepted into the U. Navy from the beginning of the war. Still, many African Americans wanted to join the fighting and continued to put pressure on federal authorities. Even if Lincoln was not ready to admit it, blacks knew that this was a war against slavery. Some, however, rejected the idea of fighting to preserve a Union that had rejected them and which did not give them the rights of citizens. The federal government had a harder time deciding what to do about escaping slaves. Because there was no consistent federal policy regarding fugitives, individual commanders made their own decisions. Some put them to work for the Union forces; others wanted to return them to their owners. Finally, on August 6, 1862, fugitive slaves were declared to be "contraband of war" if their labor had been used to aid the Confederacy in any way. And if found to be contraband, they were declared free. As the northern army pushed southward, thousands of fugitives fled across Union lines. Neither the federal authorities nor the army were prepared for the flood of people, and many of the refugees suffered as a result. Though the government attempted to provide them with confiscated land, there was not enough to go around. Many fugitives were put into crowded camps, where starvation and disease led to a high death rate. Northern citizens, black and white alike, stepped in to fill the gap. They organized relief societies and provided aid. They also organized schools to teach the freedmen, women, and children to read and write, thus giving an education to thousands of African Americans throughout the war. Though "contraband" slaves had been declared free, Lincoln continued to insist that this was a war to save the Union, not to free slaves. But by 1862, Lincoln was considering emancipation as a necessary step toward winning the war. The South was using enslaved people to aid the war effort. Black men and women were forced to build fortifications, work as blacksmiths, nurses, boatmen, and laundresses, and to work in factories, hospitals, and armories. In the meantime, the North was refusing to accept the services of black volunteers and freed slaves, the very people who most wanted to defeat the slaveholders. In addition, several governments in Europe were considering recognizing the Confederacy and intervening against the Union. If Lincoln declared this a war to free the slaves, European public opinion would overwhelmingly back the North. On July 22, 1862, Lincoln showed a draft of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet. It proposed to emancipate the slaves in all rebel areas on January 1, 1863. Secretary of State William H. Seward agreed with the proposal, but cautioned Lincoln to wait until the Union had a major victory before formally issuing the proclamation. He issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862. The proclamation warned the Confederate states to surrender by January 1, 1863, or their slaves would be freed. Some

people were critical of the proclamation for only freeing some of the slaves. Others, including Frederick Douglass, were jubilant. Douglass felt that it was the beginning of the end of slavery, and that it would act as a "moral bombshell" to the Confederacy. Yet he and others feared that Lincoln would give in to pressure from northern conservatives, and would fail to keep his promise. Despite the opposition, however, the president remained firm. On January 1, , he issued the final Emancipation Proclamation. With it he officially freed all slaves within the states or parts of states that were in rebellion and not in Union hands. This left one million slaves in Union territory still in bondage. Throughout the North, African Americans and their white allies were exuberant. They packed churches and meeting halls and celebrated the news. In the South, most slaves did not hear of the proclamation for months. But the purpose of the Civil War had now changed. The North was not only fighting to preserve the Union, it was fighting to end slavery. Throughout this time, northern black men had continued to pressure the army to enlist them. A few individual commanders in the field had taken steps to recruit southern African Americans into their forces. But it was only after Lincoln issued the final Emancipation Proclamation that the federal army would officially accept black soldiers into its ranks. African American men rushed to enlist. This time they were accepted into all-black units. Their heroism in combat put to rest worries over the willingness of black soldiers to fight. Douglass proclaimed, "I urge you to fly to arms and smite with death the power that would bury the government and your liberty in the same hopeless grave. On March 6, , the Secretary of War was informed that "seven hundred and fifty blacks who were waiting for an opportunity to join the Union Army had been rescued from slavery under the leadership of Harriet Ross Tubman Black soldiers faced discrimination as well as segregation. The army was extremely reluctant to commission black officers -- only one hundred gained commissions during the war. African American soldiers were also given substandard supplies and rations. Probably the worst form of discrimination was the pay differential. At the beginning of black enlistment, it was assumed that blacks would be kept out of direct combat, and the men were paid as laborers rather than as soldiers. Black troops strongly resisted this treatment. The Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment served a year without pay rather than accept the unfair wages. Many blacks refused to enlist because of the discriminatory pay. Finally, in , the War Department sanctioned equal wages for black soldiers. In the South, most slaveholders were convinced that their slaves would remain loyal to them. Some did, but the vast majority crossed Union lines as soon as Northern troops entered their vicinity. A Confederate general stated in that North Carolina was losing approximately a million dollars every week because of the fleeing slaves. Numbers of white southerners also refused to support the Confederacy. From the beginning, there were factions who vehemently disagreed with secession and remained loyal to the Union. Many poor southern whites became disillusioned during the course of the war. Wealthy planters had been granted exemptions from military service early on. This became especially inflammatory when the South instituted the draft in and the exemptions remained in place. It became clear to many poor southern whites that the war was being waged by the rich planters and the poor were fighting it. In addition, the common people were hit hard by wartime scarcity. By , there was a food shortage. Riots and strikes occurred as inflation soared and people became desperate. There were also northerners who resisted the war effort. Others were white men who resented the fact that the army was drafting them at the same time it excluded blacks. And there were whites who refused to fight once black soldiers were admitted. The North was also hit by economic depression, and enraged white people rioted against African Americans, who they accused of stealing their jobs. Finally, on April 18, , the Civil War ended with the surrender of the Confederate army. Thousands had been injured. The southern landscape was devastated. A new chapter in American history opened as the Thirteenth Amendment, passed in January of , was implemented. It abolished slavery in the United States, and now, with the end of the war, four million African Americans were free. Thousands of former slaves travelled throughout the south, visiting or searching for loved ones from whom they had become separated. Harriet Jacobs was one who returned to her old home. Former slaveholders faced the bewildering fact of emancipation with everything from concern to rage to despair. Men and women -- black and white and in the North and South -- now began the work of rebuilding the shattered union and of creating a new social order.

7: Border states (American Civil War) - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Slavery in the Border States (DE, Dist. of Columbia, KY, MD, MO) The so-called "border states"â€”Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouriâ€”were slave states whose geographic positions helped shape the tension between the perpetuation of slavery in the United States and progress toward abolition.

Early history[change change source] Slavery was legal and practiced in each of the Thirteen Colonies. Others joined the British Army , encouraged by British promises of freedom in exchange for military service. After the British lost the war, none of their promises were kept. In the s, blacks throughout New England began sending petitions to northern legislatures demanding freedom. At the Constitutional Convention many slavery issues were debated and for a time slavery was a major obstacle to passage of the new constitution. As a compromise the institution of slavery was acknowledged although never mentioned directly in the constitution. An example is the Fugitive Slave Clause. By , five of the Northern states had policies that started to gradually abolish slavery: Vermont abolished slavery in , while it was still independent. When it joined the United States as the 14th state in , it was the first state to join that had no slavery. By all of the northern states had abolished slavery or had plans in place to gradually reduce it. Tennessee was created a slave state out of a part of North Carolina By , after Ohio had been admitted to the United States, there were nine free states and eight slave states. In , the Missouri Compromise extended the Masonâ€”Dixon line westward as the official dividing line between free and slave states east of the Ohio River. The 15 slave states had Texas and Florida , outnumbering the 14 free states, which gained Iowa The 17 free states included Wisconsin , California and Minnesota , to outnumber the 15 slave states. The Northwest Ordinance of , passed just before the U. Constitution was ratified , prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory. The southern boundary of the territory was the Ohio River. This was regarded as a westward extension of the Masonâ€”Dixon line. The territory was generally settled by New Englanders and American Revolutionary War veterans who were granted land there. War of [change change source] During the War of , the British accepted all slaves who came into their hands as free. This was without any conditions as to military service such as had been made in the Revolutionary War. By the end of the War of , the momentum for antislavery reform , state by state, appeared to lose momentum. Half the states had already abolished Slavery, had prohibited it from the start or were in the process of eliminating slavery. The other half were committed to preserving slavery within their borders. At the federal level politicians were concerned over the balance of power in the United States. With an equal number of slave states and free states, the Senate was equally divided on issues important to the South. Both the North and South were concerned over the western territories and whether new states would be admitted as free states or slave states. Missouri Compromise Controversy over whether Missouri should be admitted as a slave state, resulted in the Missouri Compromise of Territory south of that line would be reserved for organization as slave states. The growing population in the industrialized North resulted in the House of Representatives having more free state votes than slavery votes. To overcome this imbalance, in the House instituted a "gag rule" forbidding the House from considering any anti-slavery petitions. Although the settled portion of Texas was an area rich in cotton plantations and dependent on slavery, the territory acquired in the Mountain West did not seem hospitable to cotton or slavery. As part of the Compromise of , California was admitted as a free state , without a slave state pair. To avoid creating a free state majority in the Senate, California agreed to send one pro-slavery and one anti-slavery senator to Congress. Last battles[change change source] The difficulty of identifying territory that could be organized into additional slave states stalled the process of opening the western territories to settlement. Slave state politicians sought a solution, with efforts being made to acquire Cuba see Ostend Manifesto , and to annex Nicaragua see Walker affair , â€” Both were to be slave states. This allowed white male settlers in the new territories to determine through popular sovereignty whether they would allow slavery within each territory. The result was that pro- and anti-slavery elements flooded into Kansas with the goal of voting slavery up or down. This led to the conflict known as Bleeding Kansas. It was to be paired with Minnesota as a free state. But the admission of Kansas as a slave state was blocked because of questions over the legitimacy of its slave state constitution. Anti-slavery

settlers in Kansas in the s were called Free-Soilers , because they fought successfully to include Kansas in the Union as a free state in . When the admission of Minnesota proceeded unimpeded in , the balance in the Senate was lost. Oregon was admitted in as a free state. End of slavery[change change source] Division of states during the Civil War. Blue represents Union states, including those admitted during the war; light blue represents border states; red represents Confederate states. Unshaded areas were not states before or during the Civil War. At the start of the Civil War, there were 34 states in the United States, 15 of which were slave states. Of these, 11 slave states declared their secession from the United States to form the Confederacy. The slave states that stayed in the Union were Maryland, Missouri, Delaware, and Kentucky, and were referred to as the border states. By the time the Emancipation Proclamation was made in Tennessee was already in Union control. So the Proclamation applied only to the 10 remaining Confederate states. Abolition of slavery also became a condition of the return of local rule in those states that had declared their secession. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution abolished slavery throughout the United States on December 18, , ending the distinction between slave and free states. Oxford University Press, , pp. University of Alabama Press, , p. A Social, Political, and Historical Encyclopedia, vol. Rodriguez Santa Barbara, CA:

8: Slave states and free states - Wikipedia

The fears that played on the white population of these border states may have been enough, along with the loss of property values of slaves, to cause them to oppose most any kind of emancipation. Obviously, the Emancipation Proclamation was met with a mix of emotions in the border states, as it would have been met with in the North, but in a.

Background[change change source] In the border states, slavery was already dying out in urban areas and the regions without cotton. Several cities were rapidly industrializing , including Baltimore , Louisville , and St. By , most of the African Americans in Delaware were free. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the 40 western counties of Virginia were strongly against secession and they seceded from Virginia. The state senate voted against secession five to three. Senators and their sole representative in Congress , were sympathetic towards the South. Generally, most people in the state wanted a compromise that would prevent a war between the North and South. They were clearly tied economically to the North but culturally to the South. The governor suggested calling a convention to consider secession, but the legislature ignored his request. But Union troops moving to Washington, D. He occupied Federal Hill and set up cannons threatening anyone who would move against them. To prevent further trouble Lincoln suspended habeas corpus and imprisoned without charges or trials one sitting U. On September 17, , the day the legislature reconvened, federal troops arrested without charge 27 state legislators one-third of the Maryland General Assembly. Because a large part of the legislature was now imprisoned, the session was canceled and representatives did not consider any additional anti-war measures. Maryland contributed troops to both the Union 60, and the Confederate 25, armies. During the war, Maryland adopted a new state constitution in that prohibited slavery. It also freed all remaining slaves in the state. Kentucky[change change source] Kentucky was strategic to Union victory in the Civil War. Lincoln once said, "I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game. Kentucky gone, we cannot hold Missouri, nor Maryland. These all against us, and the job on our hands is too large for us. We would as well consent to separation at once, including the surrender of this capitol [Washington, which was surrounded by slave states: Confederate Virginia and Union-controlled Maryland. At the same time the declaration offered to mediate a peace between the two sides. When the Civil War began on April 12, , the entire state of Missouri was firmly divided between pro-Confederate and pro-Union forces. A special election approved of the convention, and sent delegates to it. This Missouri Constitutional Convention voted to remain within the Union. Jackson, who was pro-Confederate, was disappointed with the outcome. He called up the state militia to their districts for annual training. Jackson had designs on the St. Louis Arsenal , and had been in secret correspondence with Confederate President Jefferson Davis to obtain artillery for the militia in St. Aware of these developments, Union Captain Nathaniel Lyon struck first, encircling the camp, and forcing the state militia to surrender. While his troops were marching the prisoners to the arsenal, a deadly riot erupted the Camp Jackson Affair. This caused greater Confederate support in the state. Governor Jackson appointed Sterling Price , who had been president of the convention, as major general of this reformed militia. Price, and Union district commander Harney, came to an agreement known as the Priceâ€”Harney Truce , which calmed tensions in the state for several weeks. After Harney was removed, and Lyon placed in charge, a meeting was held in St. The negotiations went nowhere. After a few fruitless hours, Lyon declared, "this means war! Lyon quickly moved his army to attack the pro-confederate forces at Jefferson City, Missouri , the state capital. On June 17, both sides fought the Battle of Boonville which lasted only about 30 minutes. Lyon next moved to Springfield, Missouri where the army camped. Lyon was killed while trying to rally his outnumbered soldiers.

9: SparkNotes: The Civil War – The Union Side: –

Border States supplies electrical supplies and related products to construction, industrial and utility customers.

These five states separated the Northern free states from the major slave states of the Upper South: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Some of the border states had recognized slavery from the early colonial period. For example, slavery existed in Maryland in 1650, fifteen years after the first slaves landed in Jamestown, Virginia, but the institution was not officially recognized there until 1776, when Maryland passed a law that established the legality of lifelong servitude for slaves of African descent. Maryland gained admission to the Union as a slave state in 1788. Because Maryland borders Virginia, the slave trade and the plantation-based system of slave labor spread to Maryland and developed there, so that by 1790 there were 87,000 African American slaves in Maryland. Slavery continued in Maryland until November 1, 1864, when the state adopted its state constitution, which outlawed slavery. Delaware was admitted to the Union as a slave state in 1787, but because it is such a small state geographically and had such a small number of slaves, in 1787, slavery there was not significant except for the fact that it and Kentucky were two of the northernmost slave states (Gienapp, p. 1). In Kentucky became the first state west of the Appalachian Mountains to gain admission to the United States as a slave state. Slavery flourished in Kentucky, except during a period in the 1820s when the state suffered an economic downturn. In 1820, Kentucky had more than 100,000 African American slaves within its borders. Kentucky did not completely abolish slavery until the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1865. This law made slavery illegal in Washington, D.C. This federal law was the first time that the U.S. It was also the first example of the United States paying any type of compensation or reparations to African American slaves or their descendants. In that federal district, it is a legal public holiday commemorating the beginning of the end of slavery in the United States. From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans. Compensated Emancipation in the District of Columbia: Petitions under the Act of April 16, 1863. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 allowed Missouri to be admitted to the United States as a slave state at the same time that Maine gained admission as a free state. The institution of slavery was well embedded in the Missouri Constitution of 1820, which stipulated that slaves could not be set free "without the consent of their masters, or without paying them, before such emancipation. Fletcher banned slavery in Missouri through an executive order on January 11, 1820, but total abolition of slavery in Missouri did not occur until after December 1865, with the end of the Civil War and the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment. General Slave Conditions The living and working conditions of slaves in the border states were similar to conditions of slaves in other parts of the country, except that there were more avenues of escape available to them: Their homes bordered the free states of the North, and there were larger free African American populations than in slave states in the Deep South. Slaveholders still maintained complete dominion and control over their African American slaves, and conditions were often harsh and dangerous. Many enslaved people escaped to freedom along established Underground Railroad routes, including Frederick Douglass – The daughter of a former slave from Cockeyville, Maryland, recounted one failed escape: There were about this time a number of white people who had been going through Cockeyville, some trying to find out if there was any concerted move on the part of the slaves to run away, others contacting the free people to find out to what extent they had "grape-vine" news of the action of the Negroes. She was immediately accused of voodooism by the whites of Cockeyville, she was taken to Towson jail, there confined and grilled by the sheriff of Baltimore County – the Cockeys, and several other men, all demanding that she tell where the escaped slave was. She knowing that the only way he could have escaped was by the York Road, north or south, the Northern Central Railroad or by the way of Deer Creek, a small creek east of Cockeyville. Both the York Road and the railroad were being watched, she logically thought that the only place was Deer Creek, so she told the sheriff to search Deer Creek. By accident he was found about eight miles up Deer Creek in a swamp with several other colored men who had run away Work Projects Administration The border states typically did not have the extensive plantation systems that were prevalent in the Upper and Deep South, except in parts of Kentucky and Maryland, but nonetheless most African American slaves worked in agriculture. Slave Population and Ownership Statistics By 1860, before the start of the

Civil War , the slave population of the border states numbered , according to William Gienapp: Delaware had 1, slaves; Kentucky, ,; Maryland, 87,; and Missouri, , Even in Kentucky and Maryland, the border states with the largest slave populations, the majority of white citizens did not own slaves and most of those that did owned only a few , and the slave populations were a small percentage of the total state populations. In Delaware, African American slaves comprised only 1. Although Kentucky had the largest slave population of the border states, slaves were only In comparison, slaves comprised 29 percent of the total population of the slave states of the Upper South—Virginia, North Carolina , Tennessee, and Arkansas—and Franklin, John Hope , and Alfred A. Holland, and Gary Kremer. A History of Blacks in Kentucky: From Slavery to Segregation, Kentucky Historical Society, Kimber and Sharpless, Cuffee Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Retrieved November 15, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

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