Record Nr. UNINA9910465591103321 Autore Fehrenbacher Don E **Titolo** Slaveholding Republic [[electronic resource]]: An Account of the United States Government's Relations to Slavery New York: Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 0-19-028912-0 1-280-65539-9 0-19-803247-1 1-60256-719-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (481 p.) Altri autori (Persone) McAfeeWard M 326/.0973 Disciplina Soggetti African Americans -- Legal status, laws, etc. -- History -- 18th century African Americans -- Legal status, laws, etc. -- History -- 19th century Constitutional history -- United States Reconstruction (U.S. history, 1865-1877) Slavery -- Government policy -- United States -- History Slavery -- Political aspects -- United States -- History United States -- Politics and government -- 1775-1783 Slavery - Political aspects - History - 18th century - United States Slavery - Government policy - History - 19th century - United States Reconstruction (U.S. history, 1865-1877) - Legal status, laws, etc Constitutional history - Legal status, laws, etc - History African Americans Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese Materiale a stampa **Formato** Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. CONTENTS; PREFACE: 1 INTRODUCTION; 2 SLAVERY AND THE Nota di contenuto FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC; 3 SLAVERY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL; 4 SLAVERY IN AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS; 5 THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1789 TO 1842; 6 THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1842 TO 1862; 7 THE FUGITIVE SLAVE PROBLEM TO 1850; 8 THE FUGITIVE SLAVE

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## Sommario/riassunto

Many leading historians have argued that the Constitution of the United States was a proslavery document. But in The Slaveholding Republic, one of America's most eminent historians refutes this claim in a landmark history that stretches from the Continental Congress to the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln. Fehrenbacher shows that the Constitution itself was more or less neutral on the issue of slavery and that, in the antebellum period, the idea that the Constitution protected slavery was hotly debated (many Northerners would concede only that slavery was protected by state law, not by federal la