

The Civil War

Disunion



Bellwork

Respond in your spiral in 2-3 sentences:

What is your favorite thing to do?

How would you feel if you could no longer do that thing?

North vs. South

Slavery

North: did not support slavery and worked to end, or **abolish**, it

South: most did not own slaves, but did support it and relied on it.

North vs. South

Culture

North: **urban**, mostly cities with some farms

South: **rural**, mostly farms with some cities

North vs. South

Economy

North: manufacturing, factories were mostly in the North

South: agricultural, large plantations worked by slaves were mostly in the South

North vs. South

Constitution

North: **Federal**, the US should be united with one government

South: **States' Rights**, the federal government should have less power and the state government should make decisions

1820

Missouri Compromise

- Missouri wants to be part of the **Union** (the US) as a **slave-holding state**.
- The Missouri Compromise allowed Missouri to be a part of the union as a slave state
- Maine was accepted as a **free state** (non slave-holding) to balance things out.

1831

Nat Turner's Rebellion

- Nat Turner, a slave, leads a violent rebellion
- He and 60 other slaves killed over 50 Virginians
- They were executed, but slave owners were now afraid
- New restrictions placed on slaves

Compromise of 1850



- Should the new land from Mexico be slave or free states?
- California is a free state, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah can decide
- **Fugitive Slave Act**
 - If a slave is captured and makes it to a free state, he is not free and must be returned.

1852

Uncle Tom's Cabin

- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- A book about a slave who is killed
- Best selling book after the Bible in the 1800s

1852

Declaration of Causes, South Carolina

- South Carolina declares that the Constitution violated states' rights
- Did not **secede** (leave the union) yet

1854

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Undid the Missouri Compromise
- Allowed Kansas and Nebraska to decide whether they would have slavery in their states when they applied for statehood (not states yet!)

1857

Dred Scott Decision

- Dred Scott's master takes him to free territories
- Dred Scott takes his master to court to ask for his freedom
- Should he be free?

1857

Dred Scott Decision

- Dred Scott's master takes him to free territories
- Dred Scott takes his master to court to ask for his freedom
- Should he be free?
- Decision: No. He is not a US citizen, he is property, so he cannot ask for his freedom in court
- Furthermore, Congress does not have the power to exclude slavery from the territories

1859

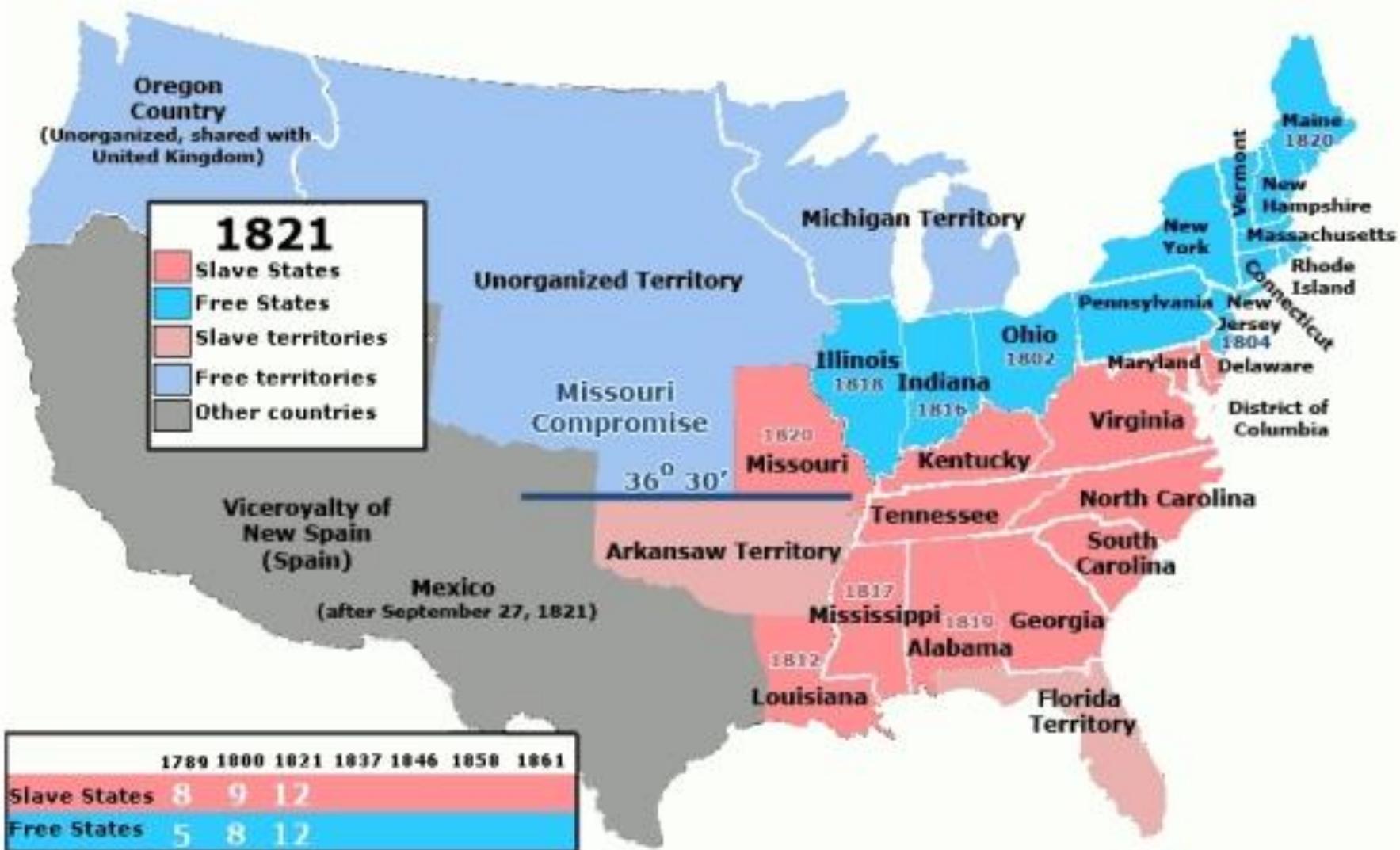
John Brown's Raid

- John Brown, an abolitionist, takes over US military supplies at Harper's Ferry, Virginia
- Kills civilians and takes hostages
- He and his followers are hanged

1860

Presidential Election

- Lincoln elected
- Republican
 - Republicans wanted to ban slavery in the territories



1861

The Civil War Begins

- On April 12 at 4:30 am
- Confederates fire on Union-held Fort Sumter
 - Confederates are mostly Southern, pro-states' rights, pro-slavery