

1/22/18 Monday

## Organize Your Notebook for Unit 6

**#65 African-American Response to Slavery**

**#66 Typical Day for the Enslaved**

**#67 The Civil War Video Notes**

**#68 Sectionalism**

**New #69 1+2 Causes of the Civil War and Vocabulary**

**New 70 Map of the US in 1859**

# Unit 6 Causes of the Civil War

- In 1820, the US is experiencing a time period called the Era of Good Feelings.
- Nearly everyone belongs to the Democratic-Republican party.
- New lands are opening up for westward expansion
- Congress resolved not to discuss (the “Gag Rule”) the issue of slavery

# Missouri Compromise, 1820 “Firebell in the Night”



# The Missouri Compromise, 1820

- Divides the Louisiana Purchase into Free and Slave territory along 36 30'
- Admits Missouri as a Slave state and Maine as a Free state
- Keeps Equal Political Power in the SENATE

Each state gets 2 Senators (the Great Compromise)

This is important to the South because the House of Representatives is based on population. The North has far more people so it is controlled by the North/Free states.

# New Political Party: the Whigs

WHIGS

Founded to Oppose King Andrew Jackson

- For Strong national govt. to coordinate the expanding economy.
- Opposes Indian removal.
- Favor Internal Improvements
- Roads, Canals, Railroads
- Favored protective tariffs.
- Supported a National Bank.



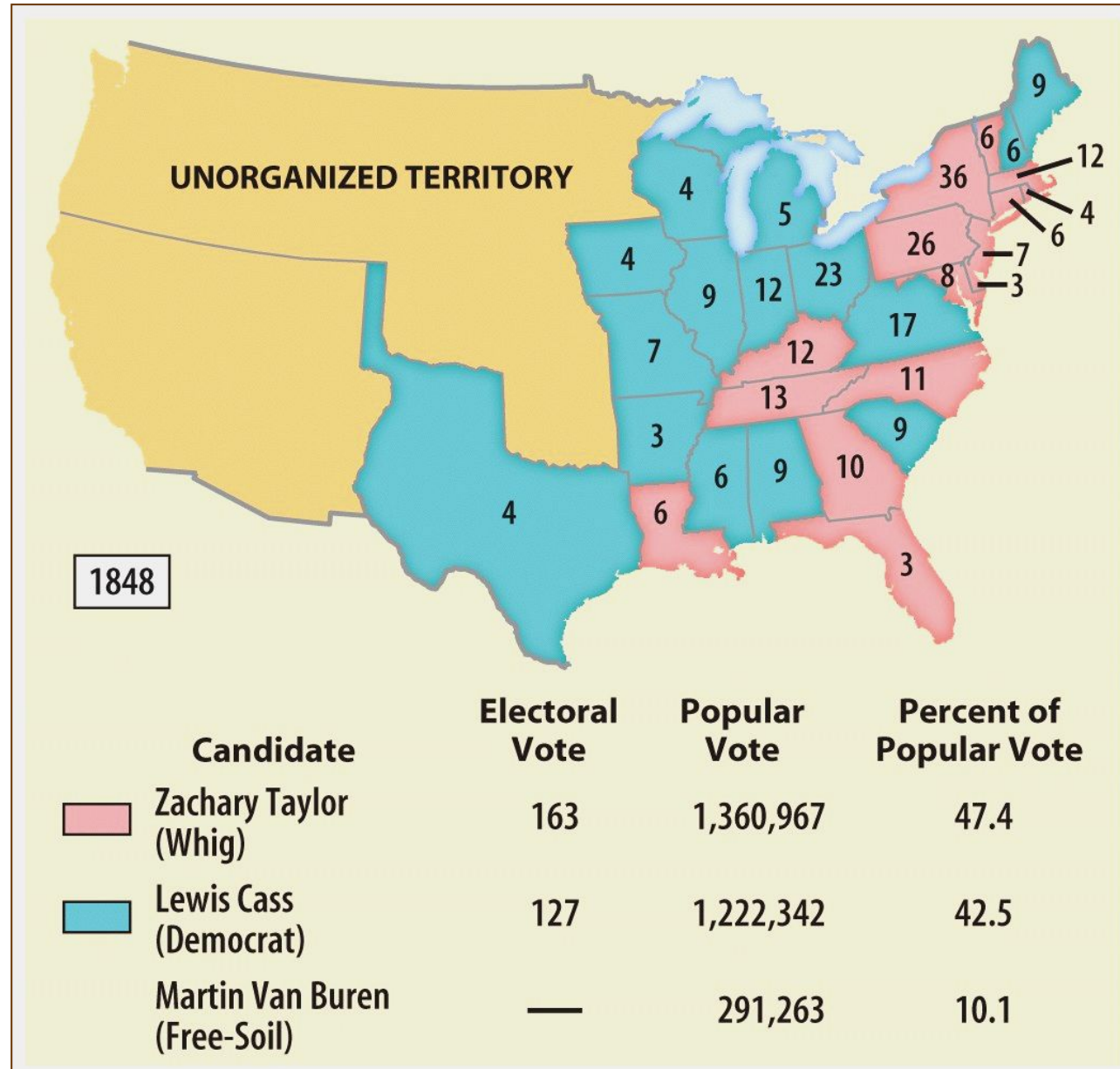
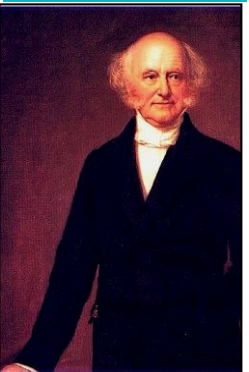
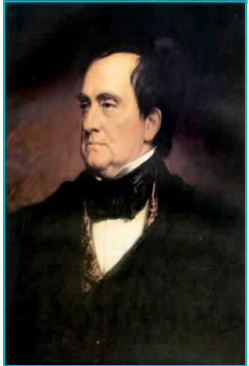
DEMOCRATS

- Felt the widening gap between rich and poor was alarming.
- Government. should have a hands-off laissez-faire for the economy to allow the little guy a chance to prosper.
- For Indian removal and States' rights.
- Oppose tariffs & internal improvements.
- Oppose the National Bank.

# The 1848 Presidential Election Results

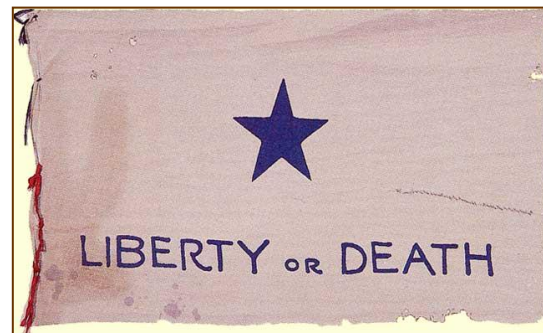
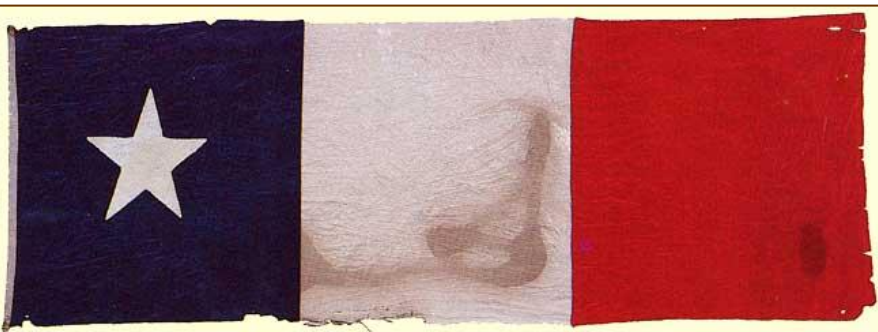


✓





**The Republic of Texas**  
**How many slave states**  
**will it become? Up to 5?**  
**Only in 1845 does US**  
**Annex (add to the**  
**country) the state of**  
**Texas**





# Trails Westward





# War with Mexico 1846-48

## The Mexican Cession





# 1848 Gold Discovered The 1849 Gold Rush in



# 1848 The Wilmot Proviso

- Congressman Wilmot proposes to ban slavery from the lands gained from Mexico (which had ended slavery)
- How can the US flag carry slavery with it west?
- Northern Whigs and Democrats vote for it while Southern Whigs and Democrats vote against it.
- It passes in the House of Representatives but is defeated in the Senate.
- How can Southerners feel secure about slavery in the USA?



# 1/23/18 Tuesday

**Understand the ways in which conflict, compromise and negotiation have shaped North Carolina and the United States.**

**The sequence of government attempts on compromise around the issue of slavery failed to unite the divided nation. (Compromises of 1820 and 1850, Fugitive Slave Law, and Kansas Nebraska Act).**

**Why was the government unsuccessful at achieving compromise?**

**Why was slavery important to the southern states?**

**TODAY's Schedule:**

**Powerpoint Notes - video - and reading to complete #69 Parts 1 and 2**

## **True or False**

- 1. Southern states were slaves states**
- 2. Every state gets 2 representatives in the House of Representatives**
- 3. Each state's population determines how many Senators they get.**
- 4. Missouri became a slave state in 1820**
- 5. Maine became a slave state in 1821**
- 6. All Americans agreed on slavery**
- 7. An enslaved person was treated like a horse**



**How does the Missouri Compromise affect US politics and government?**

- A.** Gives slave states an advantage in the House of Representatives
- B.** Gives the South an advantage in the US Senate
- C.** Gives the North an advantage in the Senate
- D.** Keeps the number of free and slave states equal

**Problems arose when Missouri wanted to join the Union with slavery, threatening the balance between free and slave states.**

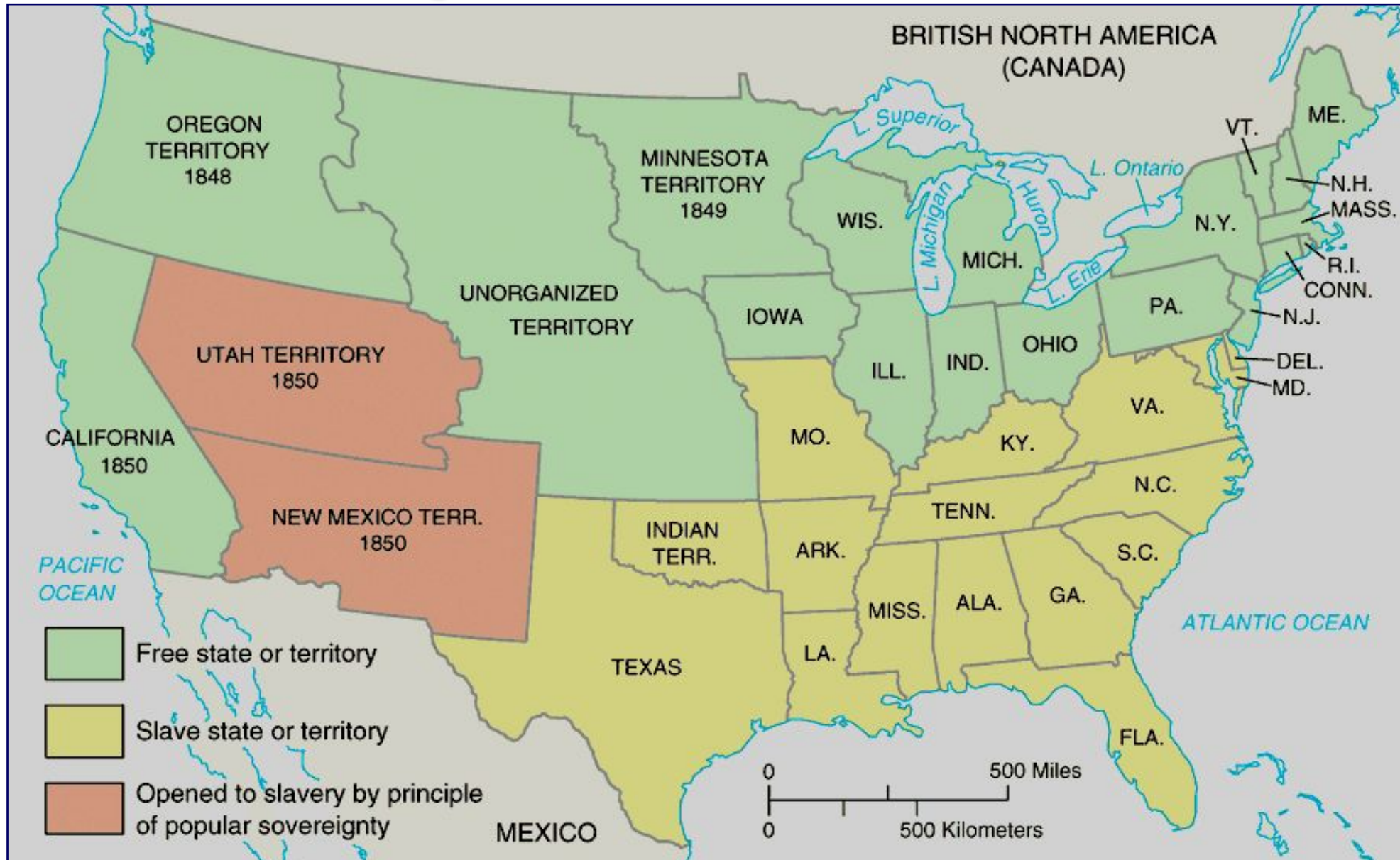


# The Underground Railroad

(1830-60 perhaps 25-40,000 slaves gained their freedom)



# Compromise of 1850

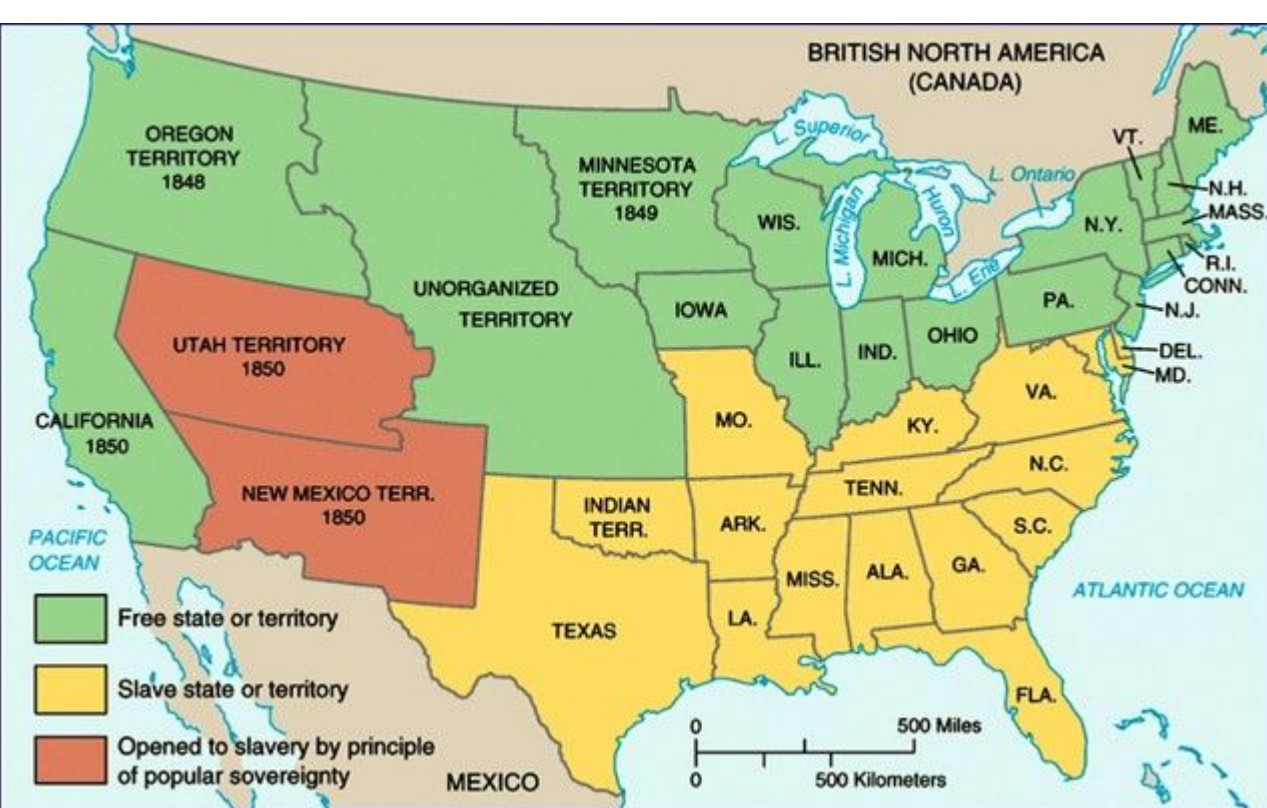


# Compromise of 1850

1. California joins as a free state (16 free to 15 slave states)
2. The Slave trade will be banned in Washington, DC
3. **STRONGER FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT**
4. **Popular Sovereignty (settlers will vote on slavery) in the western lands**

*Northerners are required to assist in the capture of a runaway slave. Wisconsin “nullifies” this and numerous incidents take place where Yankees actively oppose the police/slave catcher. President has to send in US soldiers to overcome the crowds in Boston to return a slave.*





In the Compromise of 1850  
Northerners were  
happy about \_\_\_\_ and  
angry about \_\_\_\_

- A. California enters the Union
- B. Lands from Mexico will permit slavery
- C. Fugitive Slave Act returns runaways
- D. The Missouri Compromise line will extend to the Pacific Ocean



# **Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 – 1896)**

***So this is the lady who  
started the Civil War.***

***-- Abraham Lincoln***


# *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

1852

- Sold 300,000 copies in the first year and 2 million in a decade!
- **Personalized slavery,** novel empathized with the enslaved **aroused Northern emotions and opposition**

135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



**FOR SALE HERE.**

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 Vol., PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS.  
" " IN GERMAN, IN 1 Vol., PRICE 50 CENTS.  
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# ***Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852***





# Territorial Growth to 1853

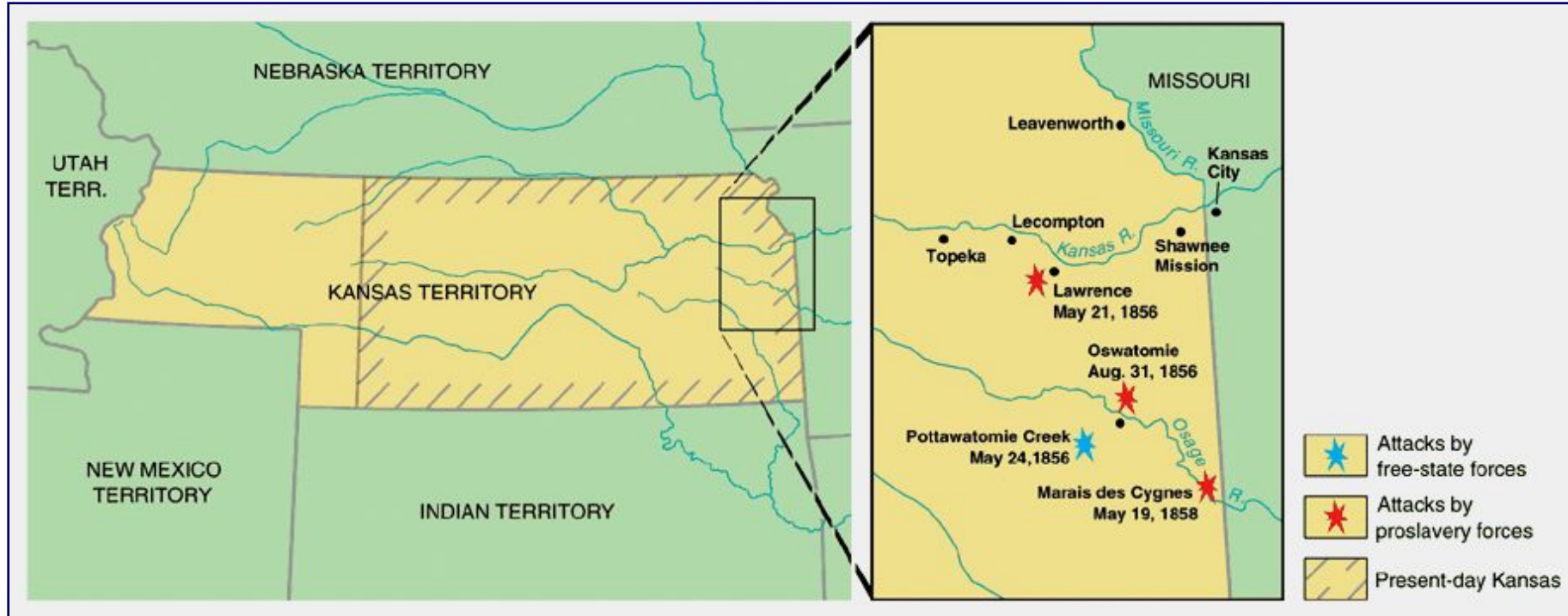


# Kansas-Nebraska Act,





# “Bleeding Kansas”



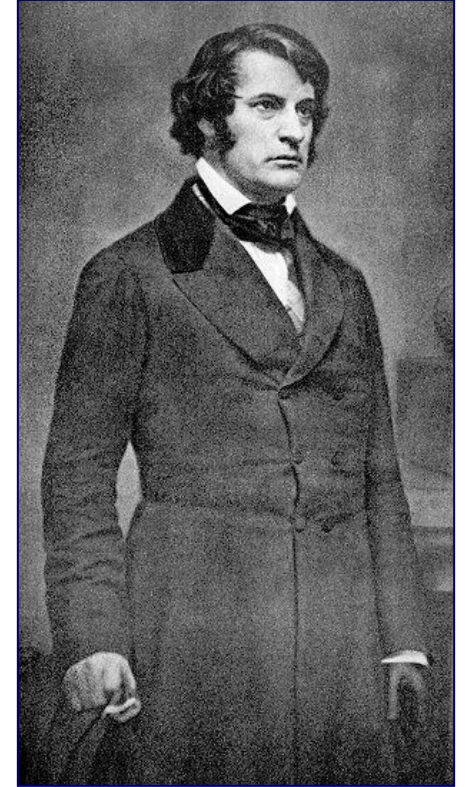
**Border  
“Ruffians”  
(pro-slavery  
Missourians)**



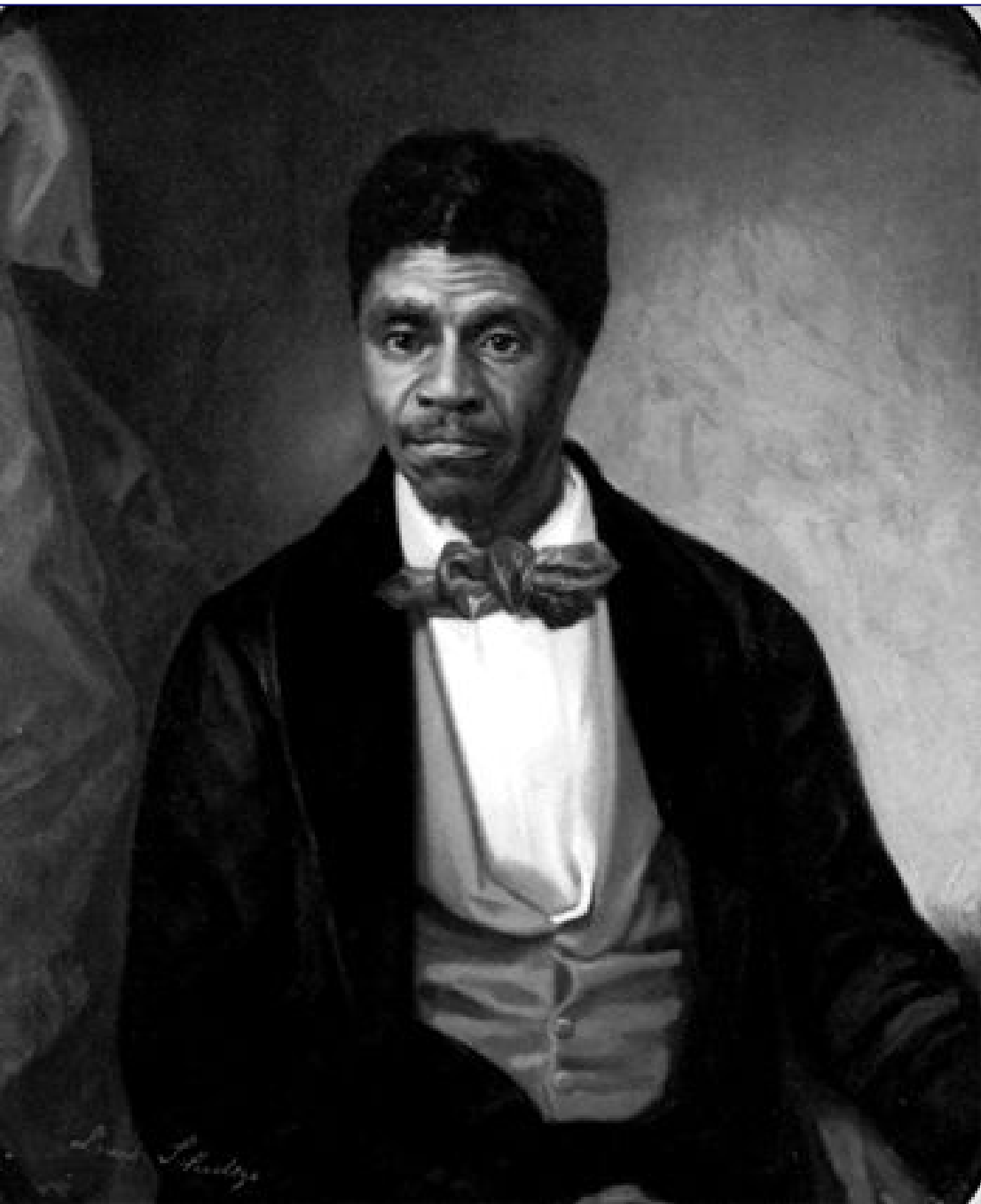
# **“The Crime Against Kansas”**



**Congr.  
Preston Brooks  
(D-SC)**



**Sen. Charles  
Sumner  
(R-MA)**



# ***Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857***

- 1 Dred Scott sued for his freedom**
- 2 Property is protected by the 5th Amendment.**
- 3 Congress cannot prevent the spread of slavery in the territories.**



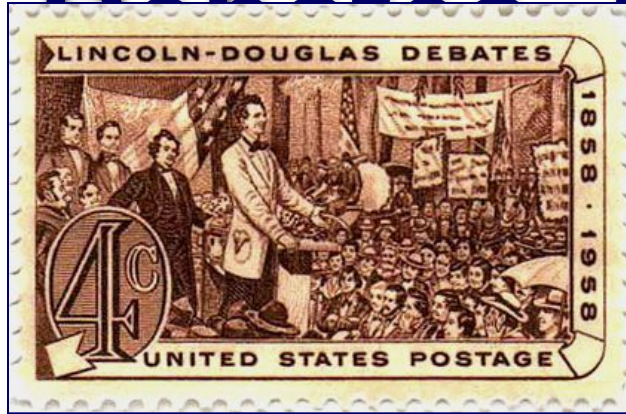
## DRED SCOTT SUPREME COURT DECISION

[African-Americans] ... had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it.

# **Birth of the Republican Party, 1854**

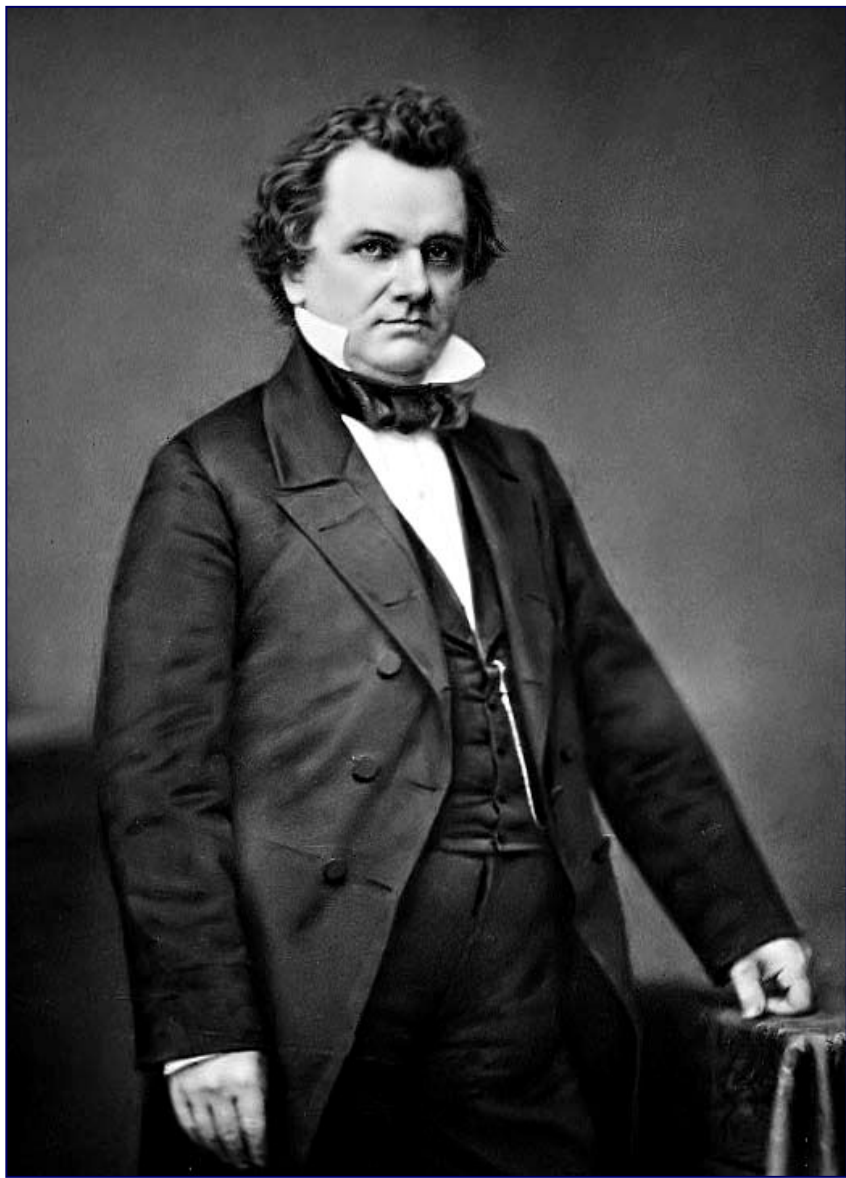
- β Northern Whigs (internal improvements/Anti-Jackson)**
- β Northern Democrats.**
- β Free-Soilers (whites only western lands).**
- β Know-Nothings (anti-immigrants like the Irish and Germans.)**
- β Other miscellaneous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.**

# The Lincoln-Douglas (Illinois Senate)



*A House divided  
against itself,  
cannot stand.*



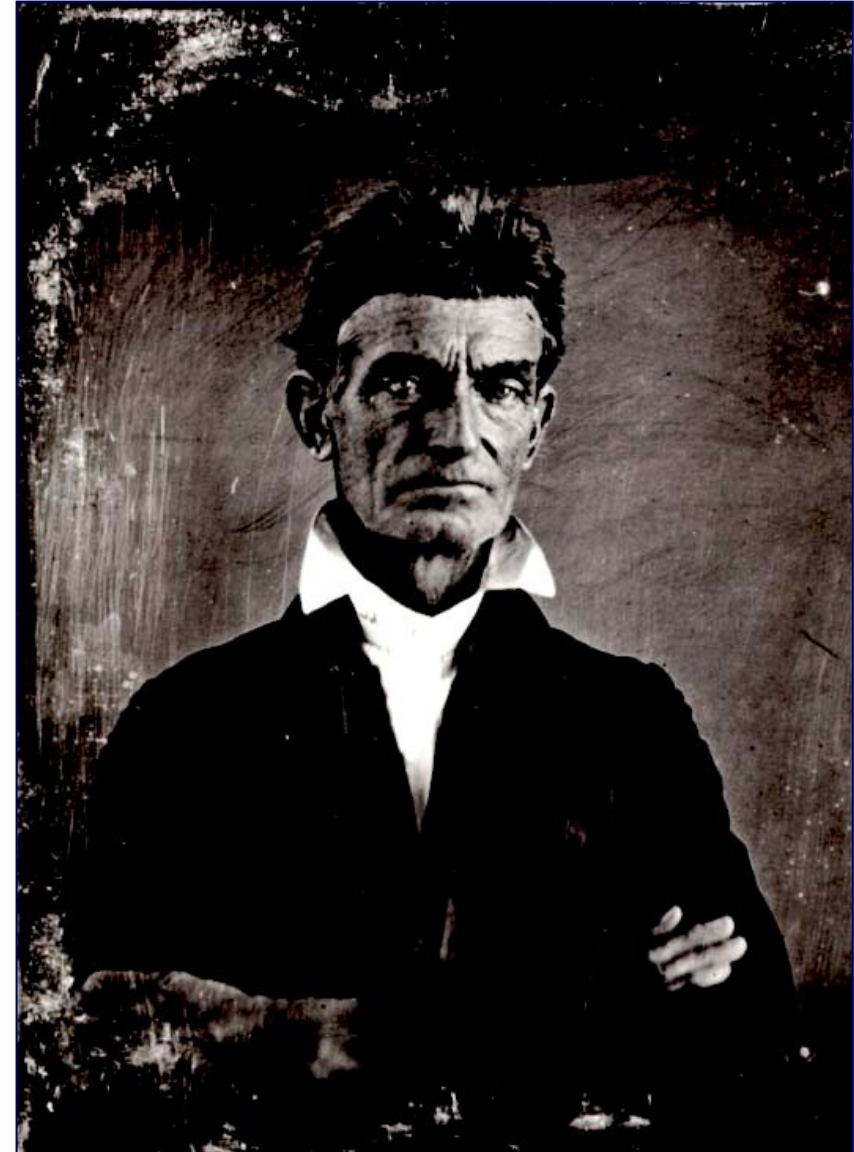


**Senator Stephen  
Douglas:  
Popular Sovereignty -  
Territories vote to permit  
slavery but slavery can  
succeed only where the  
population fully supports  
it.**

# John Brown: Madman, Hero or Martyr?



**Mural in the Kansas Capitol  
building  
by John Steuart Curry (20<sup>c</sup>)**

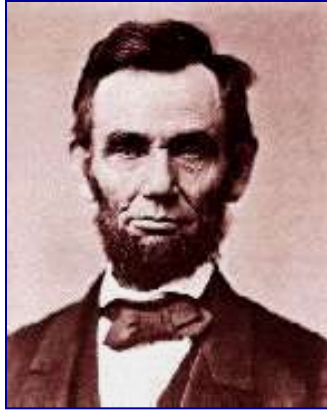




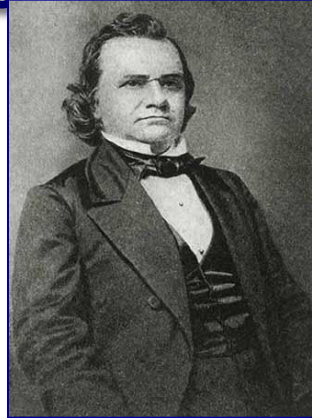
# John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, 1859





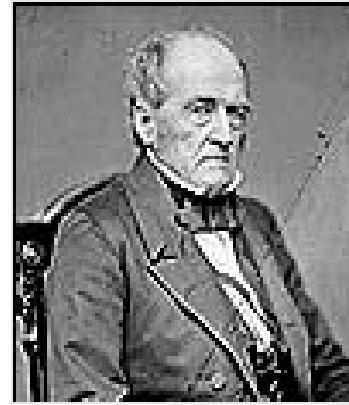


✓ **Abraham  
Lincoln  
Republican**



**Stephen A.  
Douglas  
Northern**

# 1860 Presidential Election



**John Bell  
Constitutional  
Union**



**John C.  
Breckinridge  
Southern**

# Republican Party Platform in 1860

- β **No slavery in the West**
- β **Protective tariff** - for the Northern Industrialists.
- β **Government aid to build a Pacific RR** - for the Northwest.
- β **Internal improvements** [for the West] at federal expense.
- β **Free homesteads 160 acres for white farmers.**

