Chapter 21: A Dividing Nation
Learning Intention: Investigate the events that led to the American Civil War

Relevance: Wars are complex, they have multiple causes

Success Criteria: Describe the event you believe pulled the nation apart the most
Geography Challenge
Review: Differences between North and South (geographically)

What are some of the features of America you notice in this scene?
"A House Divided Cannot Stand"

-Lincoln, 1858

Predict what Abraham Lincoln means by this statement
For chapter 21, you will:

Complete "Geography Challenge"

Complete vocabulary sheet

Complete graphic organizer questions

Work collaboratively on events leading to Civil War

Read and analyze "A House Divided"
Vocabulary
Northwest Ordinance
How did Northerners and Southerners feel about Missouri becoming a state?
Equal Numbers?
3 decisions of the Missouri Compromise

1.

2.

3.
John Quincy Adams:

I have favored this Missouri compromise, believing it to be all that could be effected [accomplished] under the present Constitution, and from extreme unwillingness to put the Union at hazard [risk]. If the Union must be dissolved, slavery is precisely the question on which it ought to break. For the present, however, the contest is laid asleep.

Rewritten:
Wilmont Proviso:
Clay's Plan

1.

2.

3.

4.
When the armies for the North and South were first formed, only a small minority of the soldiers on either side would have declared that the reason they joined the army was to fight either "for" or "against" slavery. However, equally true is the statement: "Had there been no slavery, there would have been no war. Had there been no moral condemnation (disapproval) of slavery, there would have been no war."

If the Civil War was not fought about slavery, what then was it fought over?

Give at least two reasons other than slavery that the Civil War was fought over. Be prepared to explain your answer.
Jigsaw teaching of events that led to the American Civil War

You will teach the class information about your topic

   Need at least 4 key details
   Need at least one way the event helped pull the nation apart

Read your section (Chapter 21)

Paper
   Topic
   4 bullet points
   1-Explains your event
   3-Its significance as an event leading to war
   4-Image
Example: Missouri Compromise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Three Key Details</th>
<th>How the Event Pulled the Nation Apart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820) | • Line created and showed definite sectionalism in the United States  
• Kept the Union together, but pleased no one  
• Did not settle the future of slavery for the United States | • Compromise officially split the United States down the middle for the first time |
| Compromise of 1850           |                                                                                  |                                                       |
Compromise of 1850

California enters as a free state, NM/Utah territory open to slavery; no more slavery in D.C.; strong fugitive slave act

Did not settle slavery issue

Talk of secession

Tensions rising
Fugitive Slave Act
- Part of the Compromise of 1850 requiring that fugitive slaves be returned to owners
- If you helped a slave, you could be jailed

Supported by south
North refused to obey

Thousands of slaves escaped, 299 captured
FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT
“WARNING POSTER”
April 24, 1851
"THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT"
1850
Uncle Tom's Cabin Published

Anti-slavery work portraying the evils of slavery by Harriet Beecher Stowe

Turned millions against slavery

North loved it

South hated it
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

BY

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

READ BY

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The Greatest Book of the Age.
Kansas Nebraska Act Passed

Kansas and Nebraska would enter the Union and let the settlers there decide to be a slave or free state

Popular sovereignty—let the people decide

Anti slavery and pro slavery people started fighting = bleeding Kansas

Major cause of the Civil War because it reopened the controversy over slavery
Kansas – Nebraska Act

An 1854 cartoon depicts a giant free soiler being held down by James Buchanan and Lewis Cass standing on the Democratic platform marked “Kansas”, “Cuba” and “Central America”. Franklin Pierce also holds down the giant’s beard as Stephen A. Douglas shoves a black man down his throat.

Democratic Party-becomes pro-slavery
Republican Party-is formed and is anti-slavery
Kansas – Nebraska Act

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

- Free state or territory
- Slave state or territory
- Territory open to slavery
Dred Scott Decision

After traveling to a free territory and back to slave territory, Scott (a slave) sued for his freedom

The Supreme Court (1857) said:
- African Americans are not citizens
- The MO. Compromise is unconstitutional—slaves are property and slavery is allowed anywhere in the United States

Upholds "state's rights" meaning federal government cannot infringe upon a person's right to own property
Result of Dred Scott Decision:

1. No more compromises in Congress—Supreme Court ruled that slavery could not be prohibited in territories, so land could no longer be set aside as "free"

2. Angry anti-slavery voters voted for Lincoln in 1860
John Brown and Harper's Ferry
Led a raid to seize the arsenal at Harper’s Ferry
Put fear in Southerners over a slave rebellion
North viewed Brown as a hero
South viewed Brown as a villian
Hanged for his crime
Bleeding Kansas
John Brown

-The raid was an attempt by Brown to start an armed slave revolt by seizing a United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry

-Was defeated by US Marines led by Col. Robert E. Lee (1 killed; 1 wounded)

Statistics for Brown's men:

16 white men
3 free blacks
1 freed slave
1 fugitive slave
10 killed
7 captured
4 escaped
Lincoln Douglas Debates

Slavery is debated as a moral issue, not a legal issue

Realized that compromise over slavery is impossible

Lincoln is viewed as a great speaker

Gains fame
Election of 1860

Lincoln becomes President and the South threatens to leave the Union
Showed how divided the US was
South worried that slavery would be outlawed
Talk of secession fills the air
Election of 1860

- Turned out to be two different races for presidency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORTH</th>
<th>SOUTH</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>Douglas and Bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opposed expansion of slavery into territories.</td>
<td>Didn’t want new laws on slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breckenridge insisted that federal government be required to protect slavery in any new territory.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Lincoln defeated Breckenridge in the north.
- Douglas and Bell won only the states between Deep South and the North
- Because North had more people than South, **Lincoln won the election**
Election of 1860 | electoral results

Lincoln: 180 | Breckenridge: 72 | Bell: 39 | Douglas: 12
Secession!

Lincoln becomes president, says keeping Union is most important, yet his anti-slavery views were already known

Southern states seceed or leave the Union

1. South Carolina
2. Mississippi
3. Louisiana
4. Georgia
5. Alabama
6. Florida

and formed the Confederacy or the Confederate States of America (CSA)

Lincoln tries to compromise and states, "no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists"

:lincoln’s Inaugural Adress, 1861
Civil War Begins with the Firing of Ft. Sumter
April 12th, 1861, South Carolina 'rebels' fired on Ft. Sumter, a federal fort in Charleston, South Carolina

American flag is taken down meaning rebels took the fort from the Americans

The CIVIL WAR HAS BEGUN!!
Primary Source:
"A House Divided Cannot Stand"
Read silently
Talk to the Text
Summarize the article
Timeline: Put in order the events that caused the Civil War

Significance: Put in order the top 6 events from least significant to most significant that caused the war

Critical Thinking: Was there any more possible compromises that Congress could have made? Explain your thinking (5 sentences)

Compare the American Civil War to another Civil War in history. What are the similarities and what are the differences? (Venn Diagram and 2 paragraphs)