

The Cause – the reason WHY something happened

Missouri Compromise

This Compromise prohibited slavery in most of the Louisiana Purchase above the “Missouri Compromise Line”. It set a pattern by admitting one Free State and one Slave state into the Union at the same time.

Rather than a risk the breakup of the Union, the compromise admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state.

North of the 36’30’ Line, slavery was to be banned forever, except in Missouri. South of the line, slave holding was permitted (allowed).

The Missouri Compromise kept the Union together, but it pleased no one.



What caused the effect?

The Missouri Compromise and the Dred Scott Case is considered a slavery issue and a state's rights issue because the 36'30' line established a boundary banning slavery in certain states, which explains why Dred Scott was fighting his freedom against slavery.



The Effect – the result WHAT happened

Dred Scott Case

In 1857, the slavery issue shifted from the bloodied floor of the Congress to the Supreme Court. The Court was about to decide a case concerning a Missouri slave named Dred Scott.

Scott traveled with his owner to Wisconsin, where slavery was banned by the Missouri Compromise. Upon his return to Missouri, Scott went to court to win his freedom. He argued that his stay in Wisconsin had made him a free man.

By a vote, the Court had decided that Scott could not sue for his freedom because he was not a citizen. Africans could never become U.S. citizens since Africans were not included when the Constitution was written. The reason was simple. The Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

Ruling of the court meant, slaves were property and that Congress had no right to take away a slaveholder's property.

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Compromise of 1850

After the Mexican-American War, new lands of the Mexican Cession would be admitted to the Union. Northerners wanted all states to be free, and the Southerners wanted all of the Mexican Cession open to slavery.

The Compromise of 1850 admitted California as a free state and allowed the southwestern territories to be set up with no restriction on slavery.

Which means, New Mexico, and Utah would be organized as territories open to slavery, which would please the South.

Making California a free state, would upset the equal balance between slave and free states.



What caused the effect?

The Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law is considered a state's rights issue because the compromise allowed each state to decide to be a free or slave state. The Fugitive Slave Law is a slavery issue because this federal law was established to capture slaves that were escaping from the South.



The Effect – the result WHAT happened

Fugitive Slave Law

Slavery rebellion continued to rebel by running away to freedom in the North, after the Compromise of 1850 was established. These fugitives from slavery were often helped in their escape by abolitionists in the North. Southerners reaction as to tightened restrictions on slaves.

Under the Fugitive Slave Law, any person arrested as a runaway slave had almost no legal rights. Many runaways fled to Canada rather than risk being caught and sent back to their masters.

Any person who helped a slave escape, or even refused to aid slave catchers, could be jailed. Northerners' refusal made enforcement of the law almost impossible. Over tens of thousands fugitives lived in the North.

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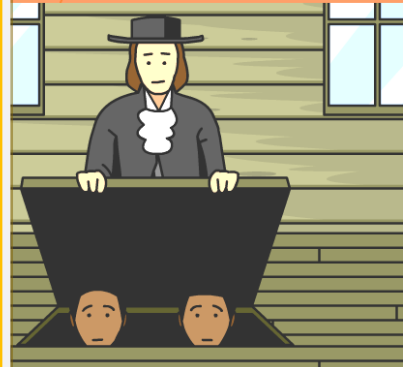


Uncle Tom's Cabin

The scene of the old slave's death became part of a much longer story entitled *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The story was first published in an abolitionist's newspaper.

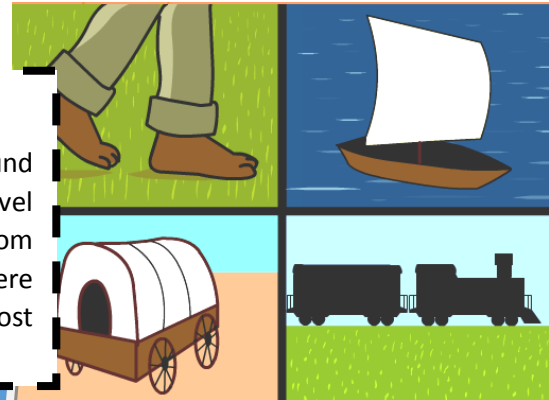
Readers shared the pain of Uncle Tom's dramatic escape to freedom and wept of the Tom's death. Plays based on the book toured the country. No other work had ever aroused such powerful emotions about slavery.

In the South, the novel and its author were destroyed. The North however, turned millions of people against slavery and thought slavery was the cruelest thing in the world.



What caused the effect?

Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Underground Railroad are regarding a slavery issue. The novel and the network of escaping slaves to freedom was a major cause of the civil war. These were the reasons that helped slaves, under the most difficult conditions, to gain freedom.



The Effect – the result WHAT happened

Underground Railroad

As the North started to change their emotions about slavery, especially abolitionists, wanted to help the slaves escape the horror of their slaveholders.

Some slaves escaped from the South with the help of the Underground Railroad. This was not a railroad but a network of people who helped fugitive slaves escape to the North or Canada.

People allowed the escaping fugitives to rest in their barns, cellars, or houses. These safe places were called "stations." The fugitive slaves usually moved by foot at night, helped on their journey by a "conductor."

One well known conductor was Harriet Tubman. She traveled 19 times, back and forth from the North to the South, helping slaves escape. They would travel 10-20 miles, until they reach the next station to freedom..

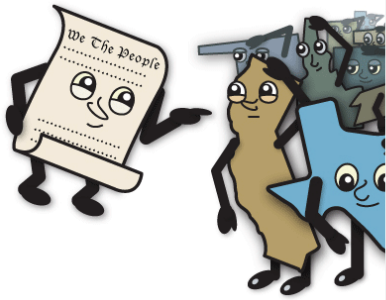
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Kansas-Nebraska Act

Two new territories, Kansas and Nebraska had to decide for themselves whether that area should have slavery. This overturned the Missouri Compromise by leaving up to the settlers to decide based on the policy “popular sovereignty” or rule by the people.

The Kansas Nebraska Act haunted the North by nightmare visions of slavery marching across the Great Plains and violated the Missouri Compromise.

But the act led to bloodshed in Kansas between the supporters and opponents of slavery. Both sides sent supporters into the territory to win the vote.



What caused the effect?

The cause of the Kansas-Nebraska Act is considered a state's rights issue because it was up to the territories to decide if the area should have slavery. It is also a slavery issue because the settlers turned into violence when the governments split.



The Effect – the result WHAT happened

John Brown's Raid

After the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, settlers poured into Kansas. Most settlers moved to Kansas either to support or to oppose slavery. The struggle over slavery soon turned violent.

Before long, Kansas had two competing governments, one for slavery and one against it. The pro-slavery invaders burned a hotel and several homes. The raid outraged the North.

A fiery abolitionist named John Brown plotted his own revenge at Harper's Ferry. Brown and seven followers invaded the pro-slavery town and dragged five men from their homes and killed them to death with swords.

Brown was seen as a hero to many in the North. His name became the symbol for the anti-slavery movement. His act of violence also demonstrated to many how badly divided the country had become..

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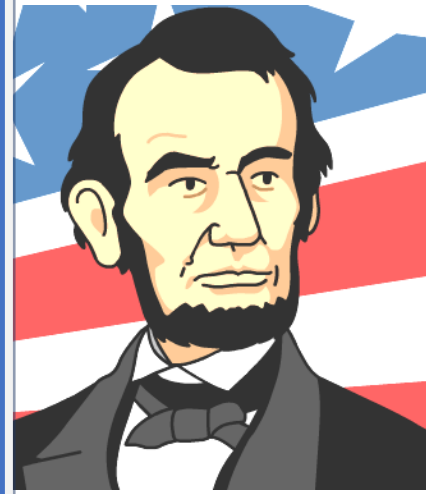


Lincoln's Election

The 1860 presidential race showed just how divided the nation had become. While the Republicans supported Lincoln, the Southern Democrats had split between northern and southern candidates.

Lincoln sailed into victory as president, but it was a strange sort of victory. For the white southerners, the election had an unmistakable message. The South feared slavery would be abolished.

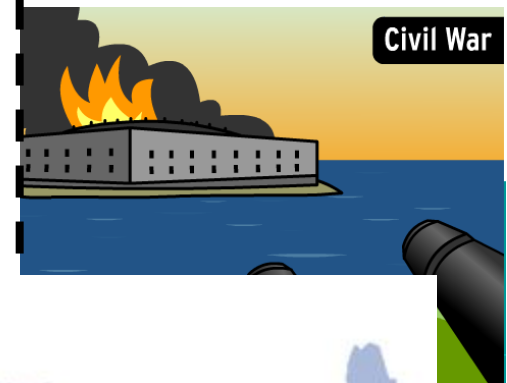
Lincoln was clear on his plan to draw a line by letting slavery extend into territories and there would be no compromise on slavery support. In the weeks following the election, talk of secession filled the air.



secede

What caused the effect?

As Lincoln becomes president of the United States, the south secedes from the Union. Slavery issue and Sectionalism issue caused the effects of both events. The nation divided over slavery soon divided the nation into the North and South sections, ready for a



The Effect – the result **WHAT** happened

South Secedes

When Lincoln won the election, Southerners were attending a state convention on the same day planning to leave the Union. Once the vote was approved, South Carolina declared secede from the Union.

The city of Charleston, South Carolina went wild. Church bells rang. Huge crowds filled the streets, roaring their approval. A South Carolina newspaper proudly proclaimed, "THE UNION IS DISSOLVED!" Six more states, including Texas, soon followed South Carolina's lead.

The time for compromise was over. The issues that had divided the nation for so many years would now be decided by war. The Civil War begins..

Missouri Compromise Line

