

Causes of the Civil War

Today, you will be able to:

Identify the major events including sectionalism and **explain** the causes of the Civil War

Directions:

- 1. Write vocabulary words on page 101**
- 2. Read and Summarize the major events by answering the guided questions**

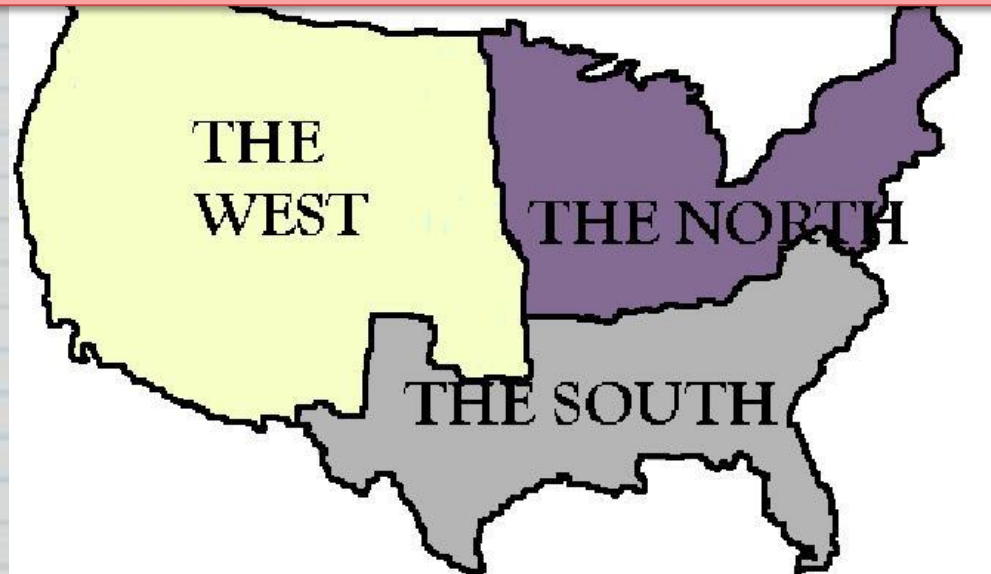
Causes of the Civil War

Vocabulary

Causes CW
Vocabulary

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Vocabulary

Causes of the Civil War Vocabulary Page



Timeline Voc.

The Union

Secession

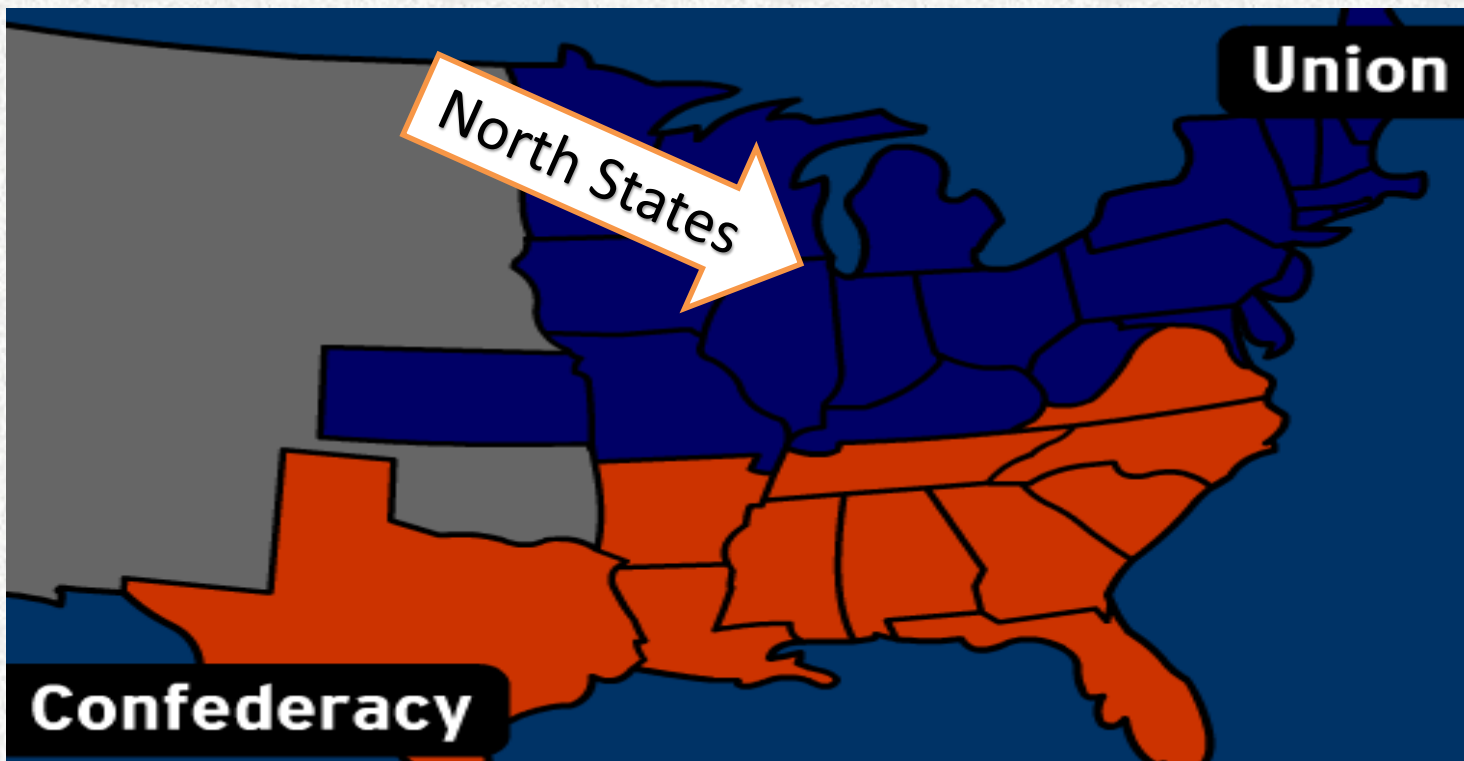
Compromise

Fugitive

The Union

Pages 101-102

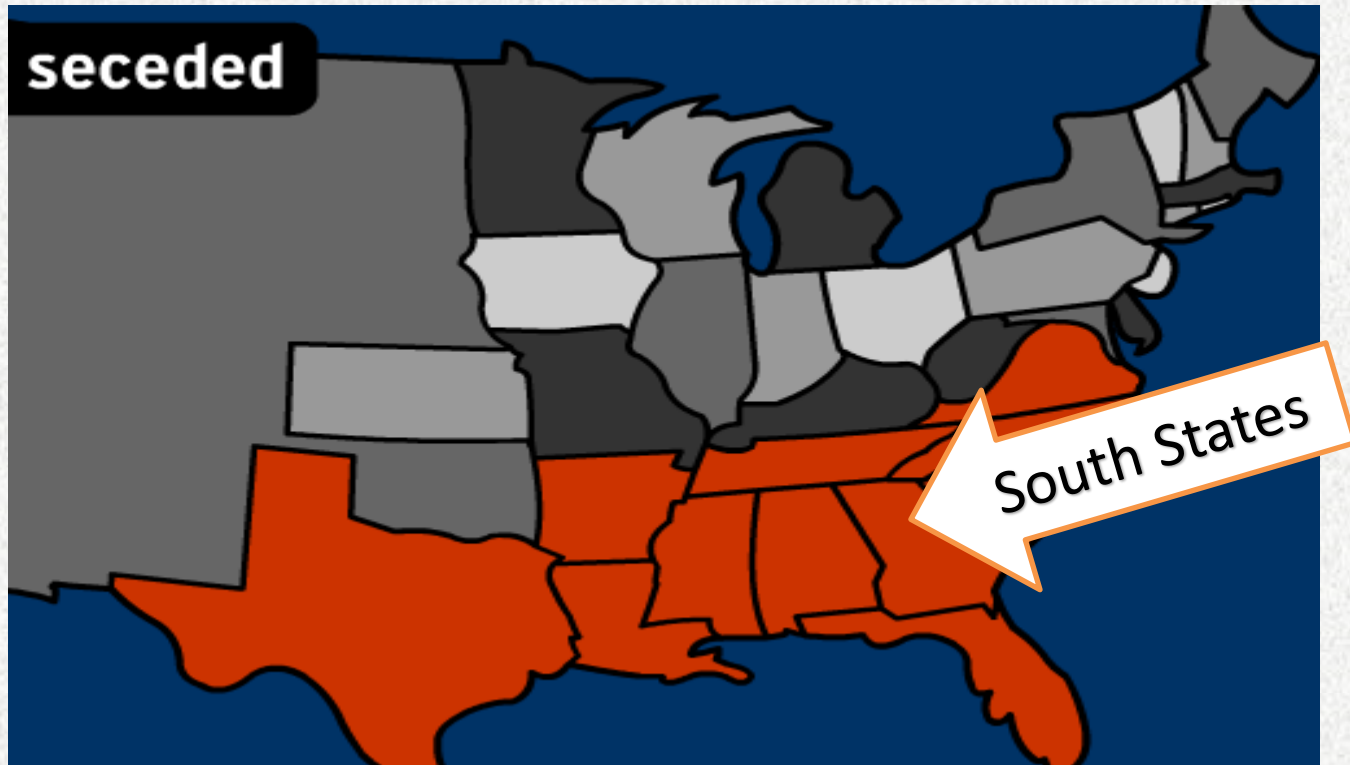
- ❑ **United States as one country;** during the Civil War, “the Union” meant the government and armies of the North



Secession

Pages 101-102

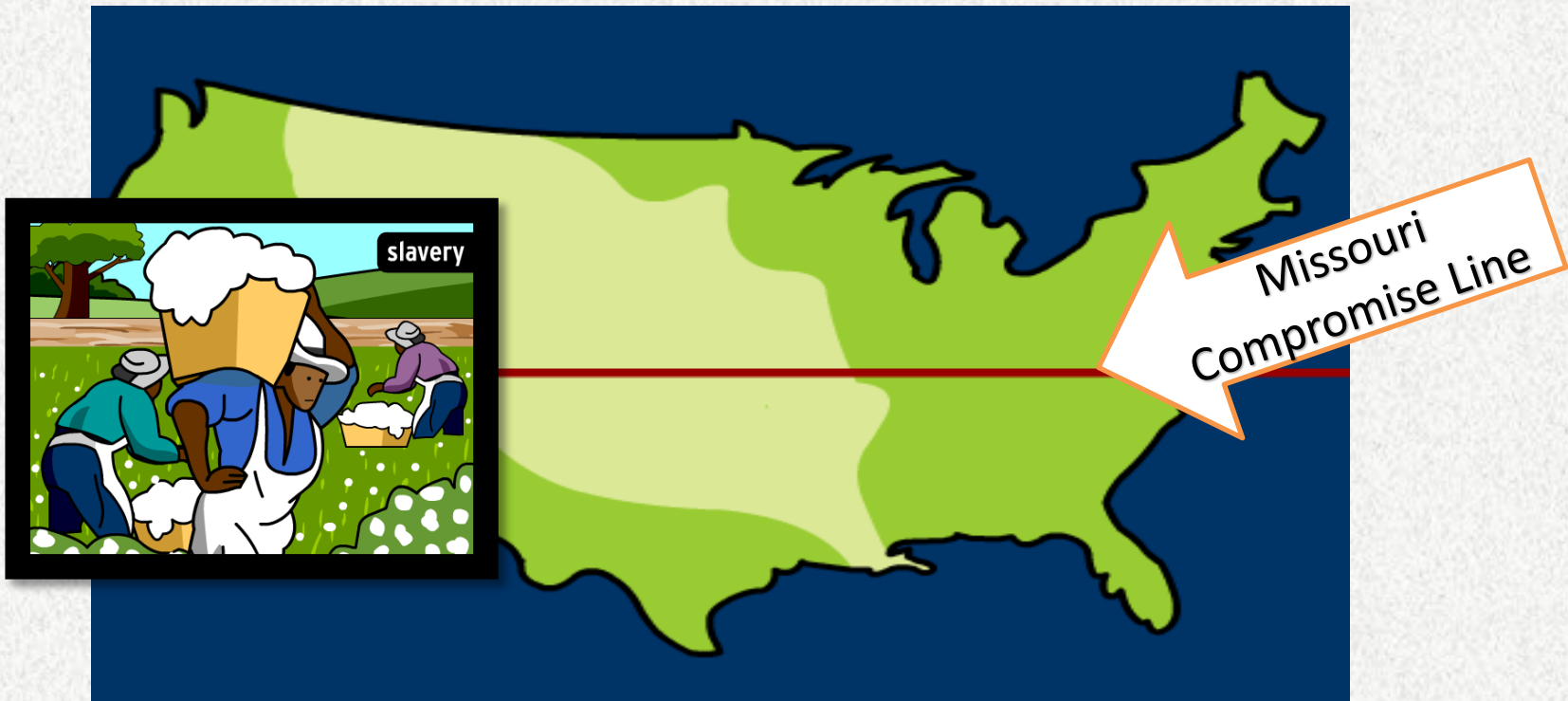
- ❑ The act of withdrawing from an **organization**; such as the southern states withdrawing from the Union



Compromise

Pages 101-102

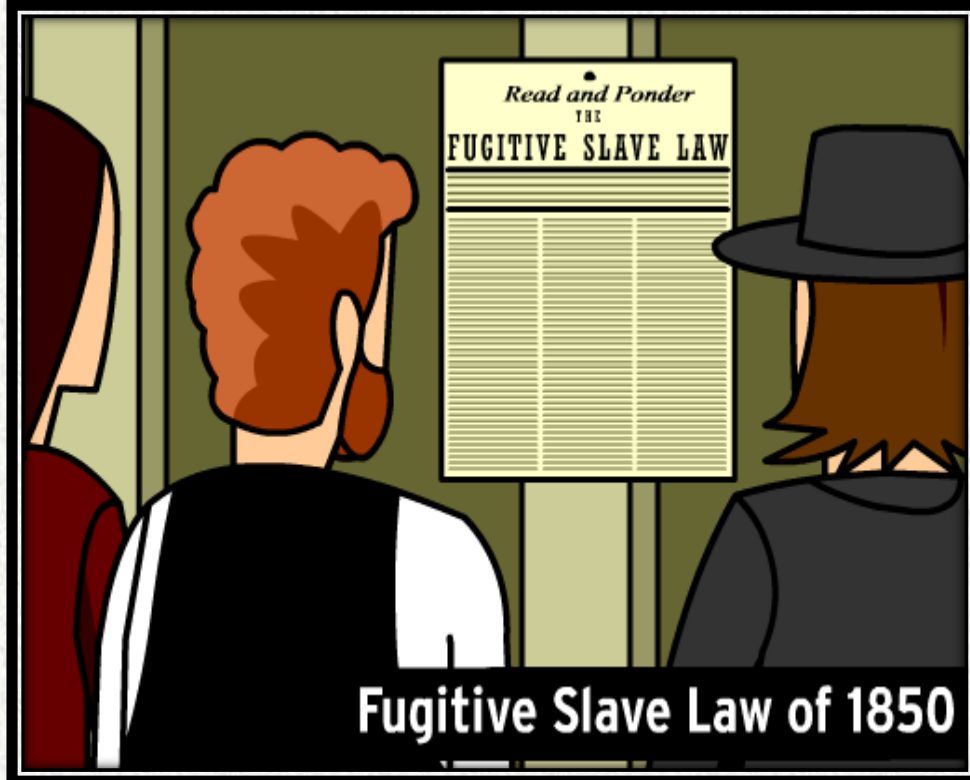
- ❑ To agree on an issue to make things **better**; for example Missouri Compromise Line kept the Union together



Fugitive

Pages 101-102

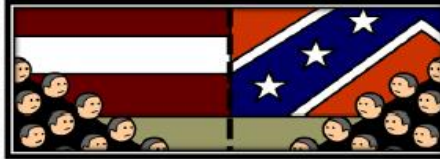
- ❑ A person who flees or tries to escape; for example escaping from slavery



Causes of the Civil War Timeline

Causes of the Civil War

8.1A identify major eras and events in US history including sectionalism

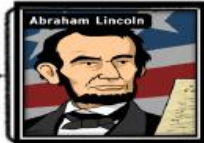
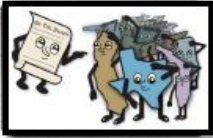


Sectionalism



Dred Scott
Stanford

State's Rights



Election of
1860

Conflicts & Compromises



Southern
Secession

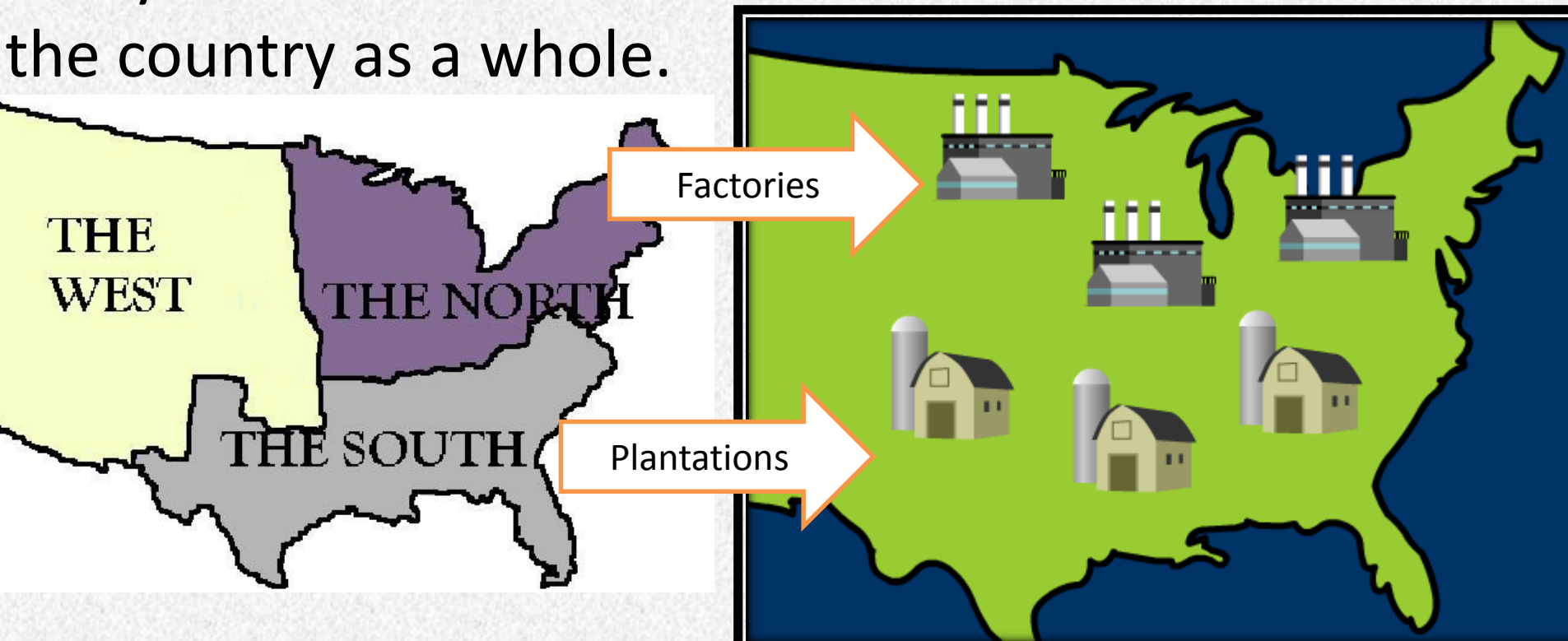
Slavery



Sectionalism

- What is sectionalism?

By the mid 1800s, each of these sections of the country had developed its own way of life. These differences led to sectionalism – the greater loyalty many Americans felt toward their own section that to the country as a whole.



Sectionalism

- How were the South and North different on their way of life?

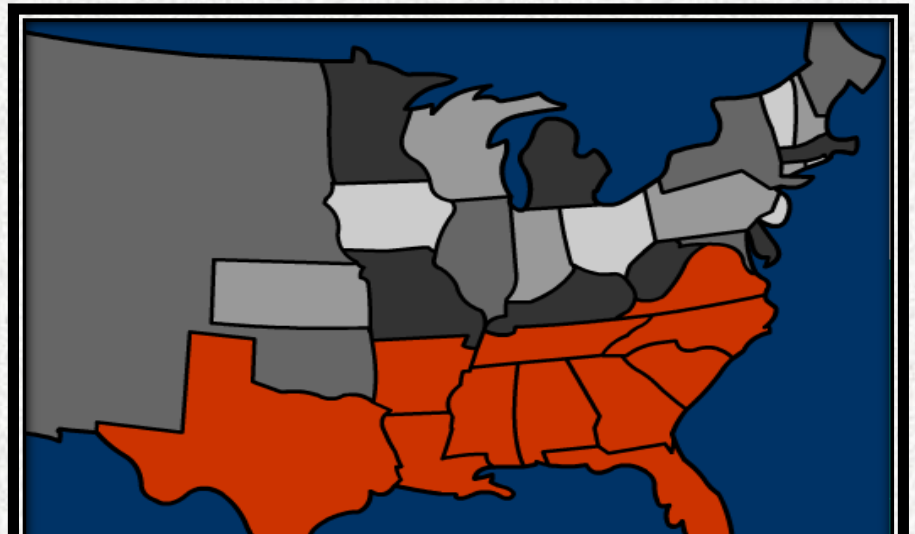
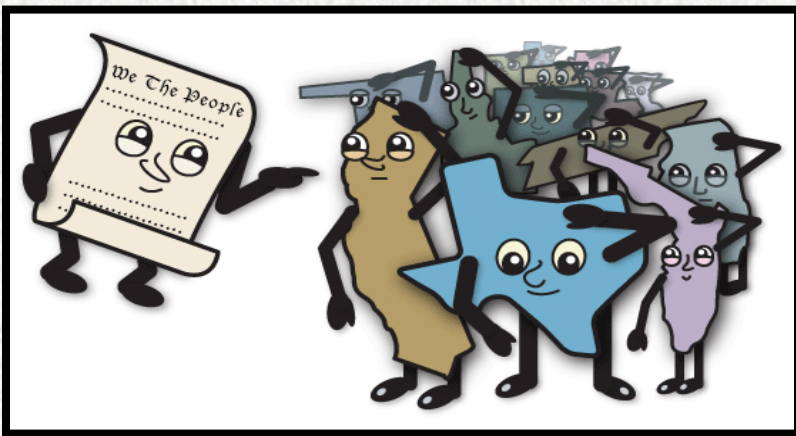
Southerners felt their way of life was being threatened by the North. Northerners feared that the South wanted to spread slavery throughout the nation. The North's focus was on business and industry, as they concentrated on manufacturing, shipping, and trading goods. The South's economy centered around plantations, cash crops, and agricultural growth.



State's Rights

- Why did the Southern states argued against the federal government?

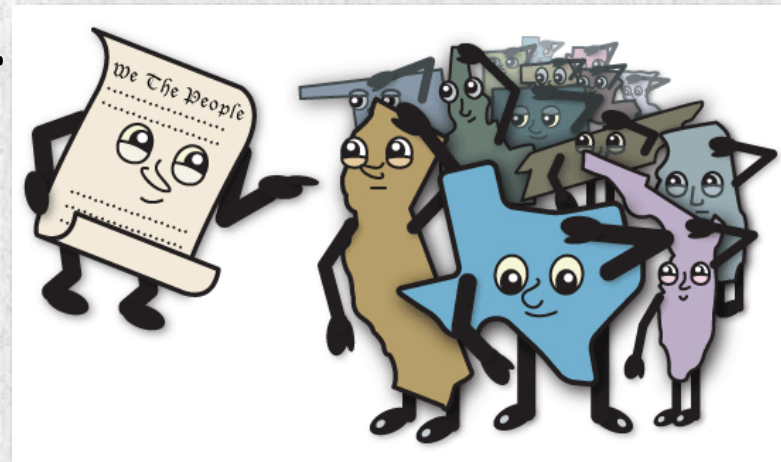
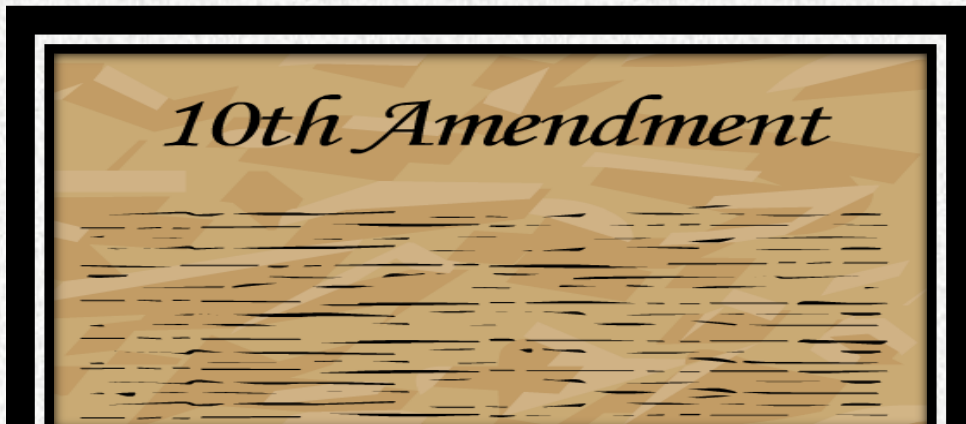
The issue of slavery became closely tied to state's rights. Southerners argued that the federal government was failing to respect the arrangement in the Constitution that had bound the states together. They thought the federal government's growing powers were being used by the North and the West against the South.



State's Rights

- How did the Southern states challenged the federal government with the 10th amendment?

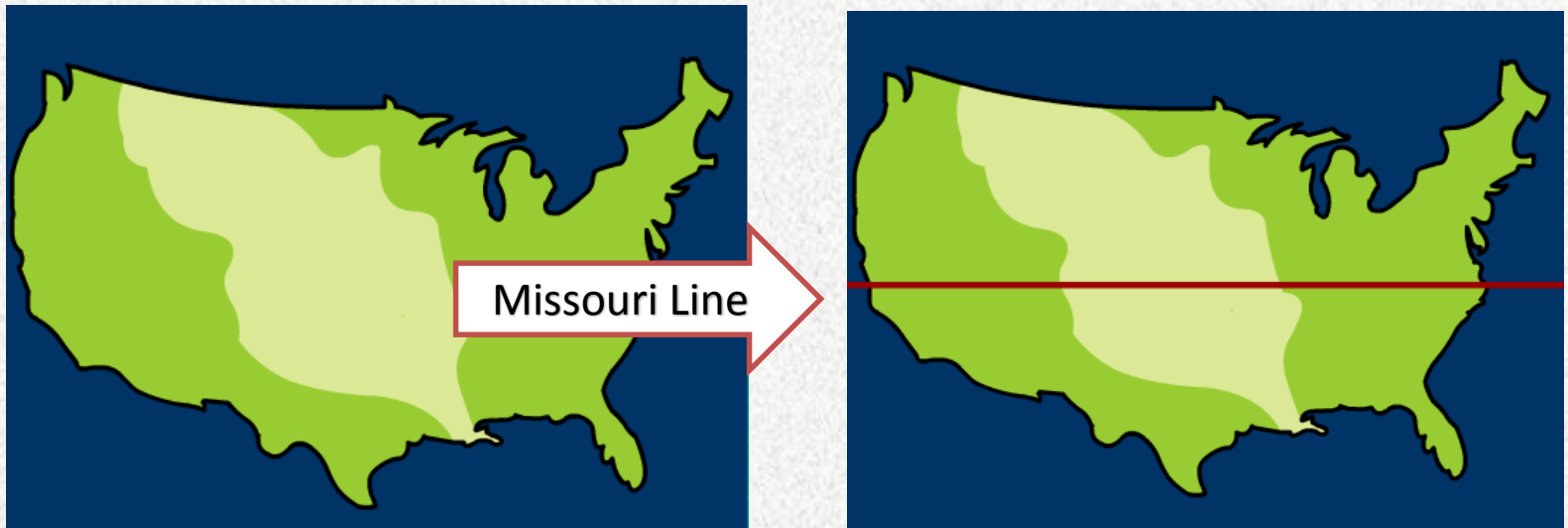
The 10th amendment was challenged on state's rights in the South. The amendment divides the power between the states and federal government. All other powers are given to the states or the people, if not specified to the federal government. The principle of state's rights would eventually lead several Southern states to secede from the Union.



Conflicts & Compromises

- Why did the Congressmen agreed in series of compromises?

Different sectional interests and the debate over slavery were tearing the nation apart. To keep the Union together, Congressmen had agreed to a series of compromises. The Missouri Compromise (1820) and the Compromise of 1850 temporarily kept the peace.



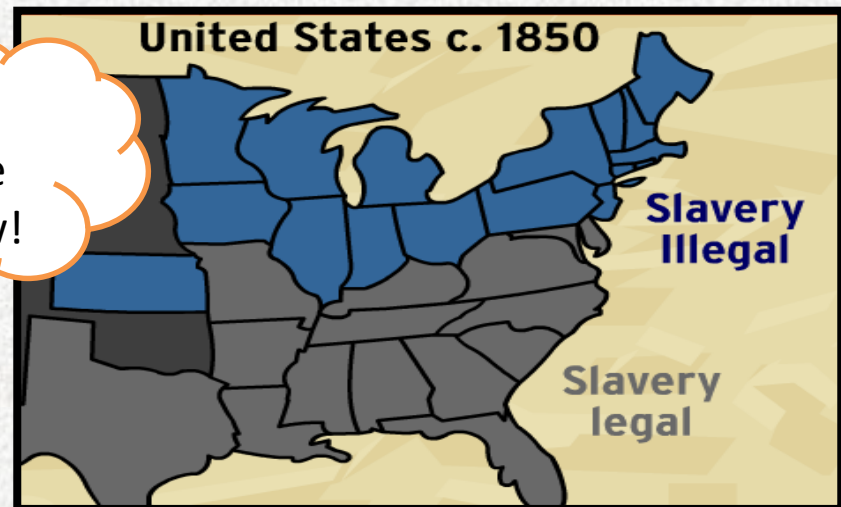
Conflicts & Compromises

- What was the main issue by creating the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850?

The Missouri Compromise (1820), It set the pattern by admitting one free state and one slave state in the Union. The Compromise of 1850, was the issue of the new lands of the Mexican Cession by admitting California as a free state. The series of compromises failed to keep the nation from splitting in two over the issue of slavery.



I rather nullify the federal law!



Slavery

- What was the main idea of the book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?

In the decades leading up to the Civil War, abolitionists leaders were men and women of courage who sought to make the issue of slavery. The book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote about the evils of slavery and stirred the public beliefs of the North.

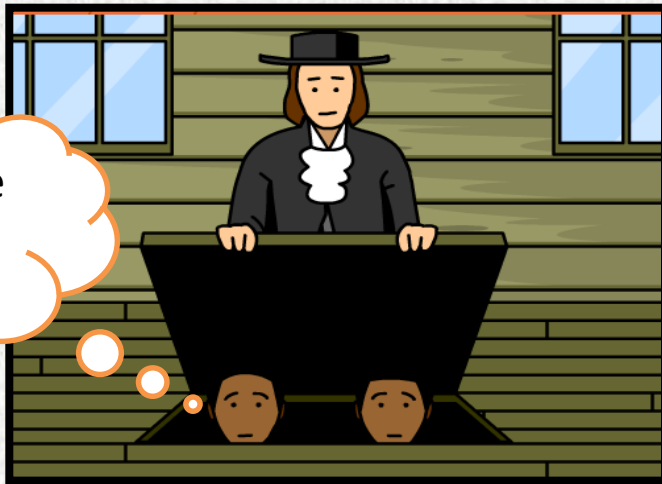


Slavery

- What is the slaves in the South tried to do?
- How did Congress address the fugitives from escaping?

Some slaves escaped from the South with the help of the Underground Railroad – a vast network of people who helped **fugitive** slaves escape the North where slavery had been abolish. In exchange, Congress passed a tighter **Fugitive** Slave Law, letting Southern slave owners hunt down slaves who escaped to the North.

We will hide for our freedom!



Dred Scott v. Stanford

- Why did Dred Scott sue for his freedom?

A Southern slave, Dred Scott, was taken by his owner to the North and then back into slavery in the South. Scott sued for his freedom. Having been on free soil, he argued that he could not be taken back into slavery.



I will fight
for my
freedom!


Dred Scott



Dred Scott v. Stanford

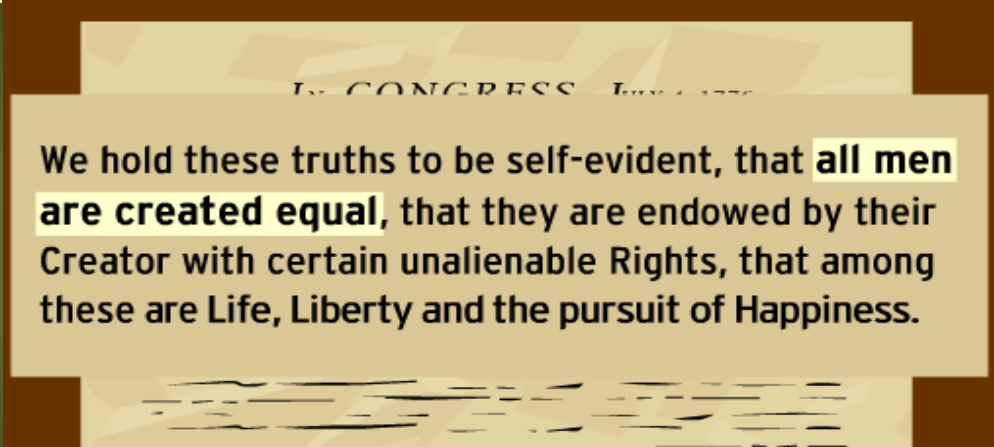
- What was the Supreme Court decision of Dred Scott?

The Supreme Court decision decided that Scott could not sue for his freedom in a federal court because he was not a citizen. No African American, whether slave or free, was an American citizen – or could ever become one. As a result of the Dred Scott decision, slavery was allowed in all territories and that slavery could spread.



I am not a slave!! I am FREE!!

Dred Scott



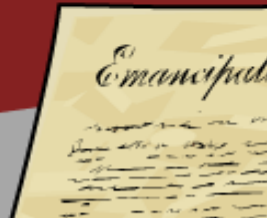
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that **all men are created equal**, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

Election of 1860

- What was Lincoln's main goal if he became president?

Deep divisions existed among Americans over the future of the nation and especially over the issue of slavery. In the Election of 1860, the Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln "Honest Abe" opposed (against) the extension of slavery.

Abraham Lincoln



Election of 1860

- Why do you think Lincoln did not campaign in the South?

Democrats could not agree on a candidate. North and South Democrats chose separate candidates. The split party allowed Lincoln to win the election with only 39% of the popular vote. Lincoln did not campaign in the South, and not surprisingly, did not win a single Southern state.



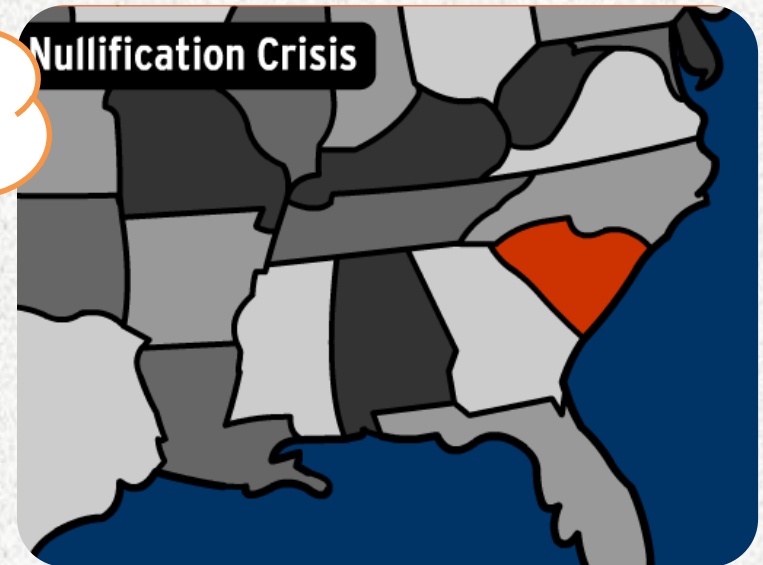
Southern Secession

- Why were the senators worried if Lincoln became president?

In the weeks following the election, talk of **secession** filled the air. Alarmed senators formed a committee to search for yet another compromise that might hold the nation together. They had to do something to stop the rush toward disunion and disaster.



We will create
our own
nation!!



Southern Secession

- What was the South reaction when Lincoln won the election?
- What was happened at the statewide convention?

When Lincoln won the election, Southerners were outraged. South Carolina immediately seceded from the Union. Six other Southern states followed South Carolina's example by seceding before Lincoln took office. These included Texas, where a statewide convention decided on **secession** and formed the Confederate States of America.

