Causes of the Civil War

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY!
• POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY – A VOTE where the people decide on an issue. (I.E. – slavery)
• SECTIONALISM – The belief that your part of the country is the BEST. You put your part of the country’s needs in front of what is best for the WHOLE nation.
• FUGITIVE – A person who has gone against or broken the law and is on the loose.
• ARSENAL – A warehouse that stores guns and ammunition.
• MARTYR – A person who is willing to die for their beliefs. I.E. – John Brown

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE (1820)
• There was a great debate over where slavery would be allowed and where it would not. A debate occurred and finally a compromise was reached. It stated:

1.) **Missouri** entered as a
______________state

2.) **Maine** entered as a ____________state.

3.) The **36° 30’ line** is drawn. This line was supposed to decide whether slavery would be allowed in certain territories or not.

• This compromise was effective for a number of years – almost thirty! However, after about 1850, problems began to occur and the compromise was less and less effective.

COMPROMISE OF 1850

1) ________________________________ enters as a FREE state.
2) Area from Mexican Cession divided into Utah and New Mexico. Slavery issue to be decided by ________________________________.
3) ENDED slave trade in Washington D.C.

4) Made a STRICT ________________________________
5) Settled boarder problems between New Mexico and Texas.

• Again, problems better for a short period of time and then became worse.
FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW (1850)

- This law was part of the compromise of _____________________.
- It was a law that __________________________ citizens to catch runaway slaves.
- If a person did not comply, they could be fined up to __________________________ or put in jail for SIX months.
- Judges received $10 if they returned a slave and $5 if they freed them.
- MANY blacks who were free were captured and sent back into slavery.
- Northerners ____________________________ this law because it forced them to become a part of the system of slavery.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN (1852)

- This was a __________________________ written by Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- It was written to show the EVILS of slavery by telling the story of an older slave who was whipped to death by his owner.
- After reading it, MANY Northerners began to change their view of slavery.
- Southerners said the book was full of __________________________!

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT (1854)

- Divides lands into Kansas and Nebraska territories.
- Decided that SLAVERY issue would be decided by __________________________.
- Led to __________________________ in the Senate.
- Pro-slavery and Anti-slavery settlers in __________________________ and this leads to conflict!
- Northerners believe this __________________________ the Missouri Compromise.
POTTOWATOMI CREEK KILLINGS (1856)

• Because of the violence going on in Kansas, John Brown and four of his sons, decide to take the law into their own hands.

• They ride into a small town named and pull five pro-slavery men out of their beds in the middle of the night.

• The men are murdered. John Brown believes he is doing what “GOD has told him to do”.

• Many Northerners, while they don’t believe in slavery, are appalled at what he did.

DRED SCOTT DECISION (1857)

• Dred Scott was a slave.
  • He had lived in a free territory with his owner.
  • His owner moved back into a slave state.
  • While there, the owner died.
  • Scott had ABOLITIONIST attorneys file a lawsuit for him.
• It went to the Supreme Court but he LOST.

• The Court ruled he was NOT a ____________________________ but RATHER ____________________________, and therefore he could not file a lawsuit.

• Also, they ruled that Congress could NOT ban slavery in any of the territories.

• This ____________________________ the Missouri Compromise.
• Southerners LOVED the ruling while Northerners HATED it. It meant slavery could spread into all the territories!

LINCOLN-DOUGLASS DEBATE (1858)

• Lincoln and Douglas debated!

• ____________________________ believed in deciding slavery by popular sovereignty.

• ____________________________ believed that slavery should NOT be allowed to spread into the territories.

• Lincoln ALSO believed the Nation could not survive if the fighting continued to rip the Union apart with the slavery issue.
RAID ON HARPER’S FERRY (1859)

- John Brown was at it again!
- This time, he led five blacks and thirteen whites into Harper’s Ferry.
- They planned to raid an arsenal and start a slave revolt.
- Problem: No slaves “rose” to help.
- A number of his men died and Brown was arrested by Robert E. Lee.
- Brown was tried and found guilty of murder and treason. He was later hanged.
- Some Northerners thought of him as a “Martyr” (someone who dies for his beliefs.)

ELECTION OF 1860

- Lincoln ran against Douglass in the Presidential Election of 1860.
  - The Southern states did not like Lincoln or what he believed in. They overwhelmingly supported Douglass yet _________________________ STILL got elected.

  - Southerners grew very angry. Said this showed it did not matter what their opinions were, the North had too much power!

  - Many Southerners talked of _________________________ from the Union.