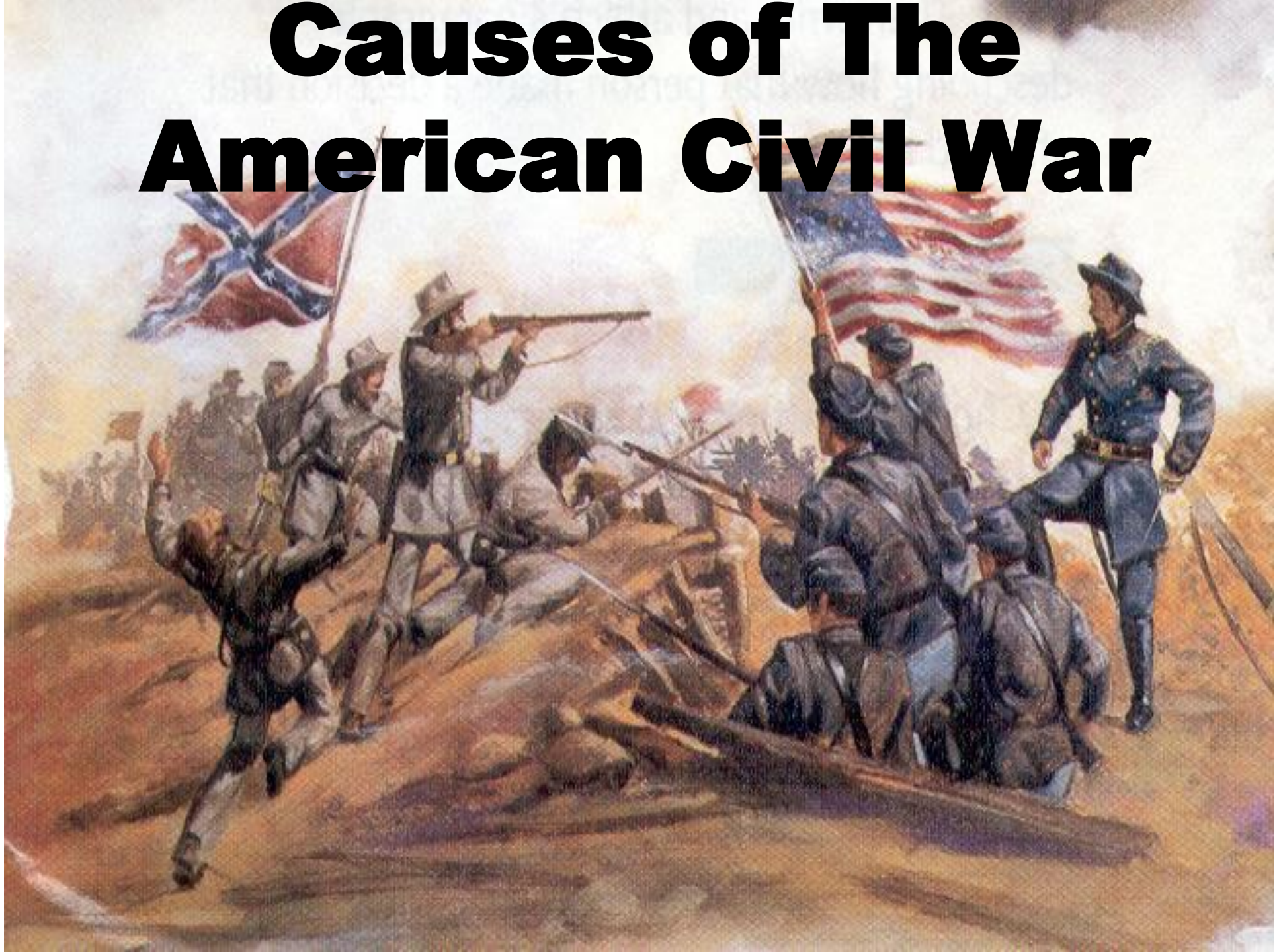


# Causes of The American Civil War



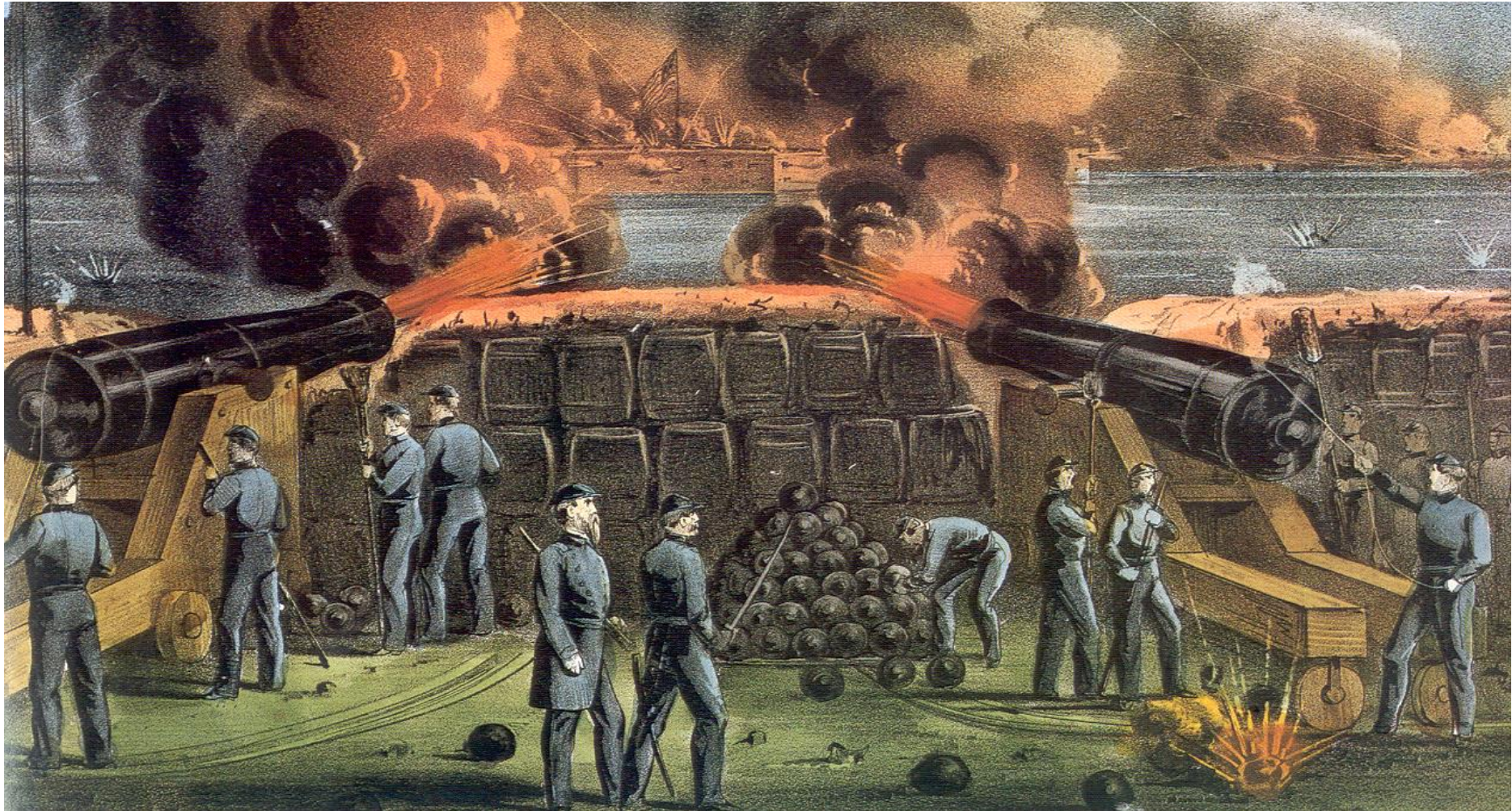
**People in the North and South were all Americans, but by 1860, it seemed as if they were two different worlds.**

**Each side was very different from the other and had different ideas of what America should be.**



There were **cultural**, **economical**, and **constitutional** differences between the north and the south.

These differences eventually led to the Civil War.



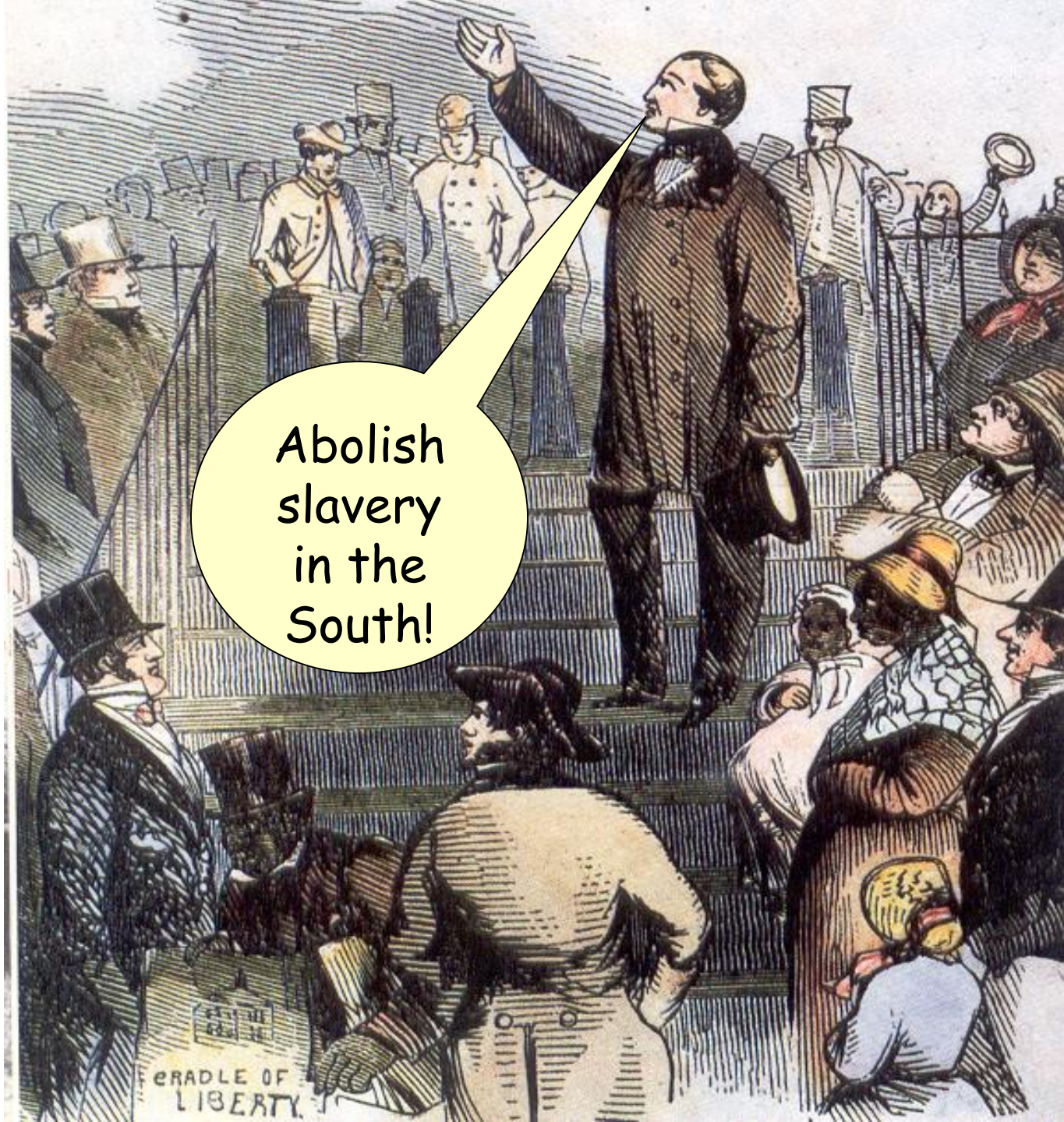
# ISSUE #1 -- SLAVERY



The **South** felt that the **abolition** of slavery would destroy their region's **economy**.

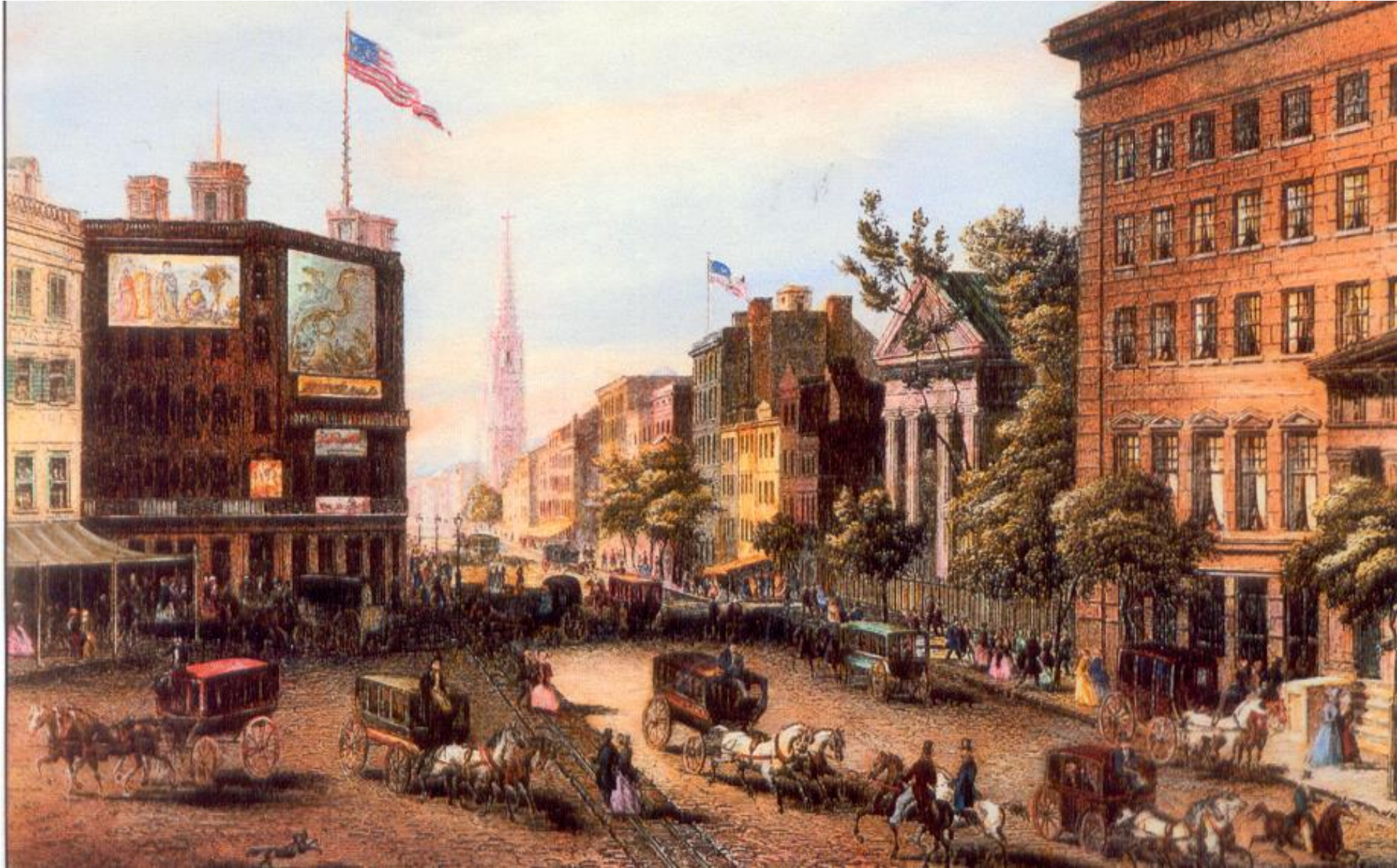


The **North** believed that slavery should be **abolished** for **moral** reasons.



Abolish  
slavery  
in the  
South!

# ISSUE #2 – DIFFERENT CULTURES



The **South** was primarily an **agricultural** society where people lived on **farms** and **plantations**.

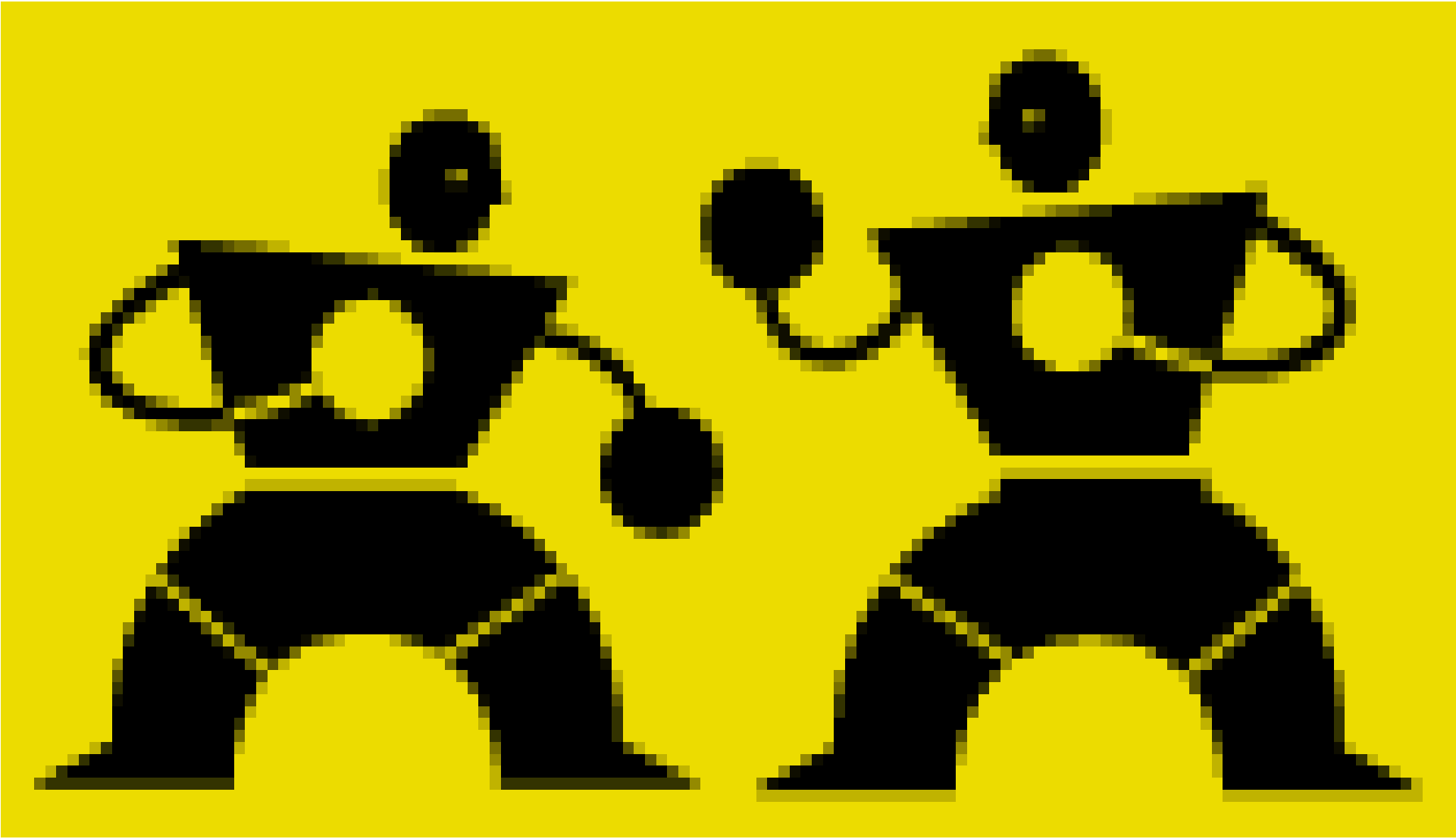




The **North** was mainly an **urban** society where there were **factories**, people had jobs and lived in **cities**.



Because of their cultural differences, people of the North and South found it **difficult** to agree on **social** and **political** issues.



# Draw It!

- If your LAST NAME starts with A-L, illustrate the culture in the **SOUTH**.
- If your LAST NAME starts with M-Z, illustrate the culture in the **NORTH**.

# ISSUE #3 -- CONSTITUTIONAL

*We the People* of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be seven Years a Citizen of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Representatives and whole Number shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and in every subsequent Term of seven Years, on such Day as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and no State shall have more than three Representatives.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the State Legislatures shall fill the Vacancies in such Manner as they may direct.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be qualified in consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of any of the Senators, the State Legislatures shall fill the Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be seven Years a Citizen of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be chosen in the Manner provided in the Constitution, and shall exercise the Powers and Functions of the Office, which shall devolve on him in the Absence of the President, and when he shall exercise the Powers of the President.

Section 4. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Section 5. The Senate shall have the sole Power to declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and authorize the raising of Armies, but no Appropriation of Money for that Purpose shall be made for a longer Term than two Years, unless the Appropriation is continued by Law.

Section 6. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be in the first Monday of December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 7. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a majority of all shall be necessary to pass a Bill. Yeas and Nays may be required on any Question, and the Attendance of absent Members, in each House, and under such Punishment and Privileges as they may prescribe.

Section 8. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and punish its Members in such Manner as they may think proper; and they shall have the sole Power to expel a Member.

Section 9. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of each House on any Question shall be entered on the Journal.

Section 10. No Member of either House shall be questioned in any other Place, for any Speech or Debate in either House; nor shall any Member be held in Contempt, or imprisoned, or punished, or deprived of his Rights, for any Speech or Debate in either House.

Section 11. The President and Vice President shall receive such Compensation as they shall think proper, but no Increase or Decrease shall take Effect until the next Election of the President.

Section 12. The President and Vice President shall receive such Compensation as they shall think proper, but no Increase or Decrease shall take Effect until the next Election of the President.

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Section 16. The President and Vice President shall receive such Compensation as they shall think proper, but no Increase or Decrease shall take Effect until the next Election of the President.

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States, who shall hold his Office for a Term of four Years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, shall appoint and remove such Officers as they may think proper, and shall appoint and remove such Judges as they may think proper.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and shall vote for President and Vice President, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 2. The President shall hold his Office for a Term of four Years, and shall be eligible for a second Term, but no Person shall be elected President who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be fourteen Years a Citizen of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 3. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 4. The President shall have the Power to make Treaties, provided he shall obtain the Consent of two thirds of the Senate.

Section 5. The President shall have the Power to nominate and to receive the Advice and Consent of the Senate to appoint and to remove such Officers as they may think proper.

Section 6. The President shall have the Power to grant Pardons and Reprieves for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

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Section 12. The President shall have the Power to grant Pardons and Reprieves for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 13. The President shall have the Power to make Treaties, provided he shall obtain the Consent of two thirds of the Senate.

Section 14. The President shall have the Power to nominate and to receive the Advice and Consent of the Senate to appoint and to remove such Officers as they may think proper.

Section 15. The President shall have the Power to grant Pardons and Reprieves for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

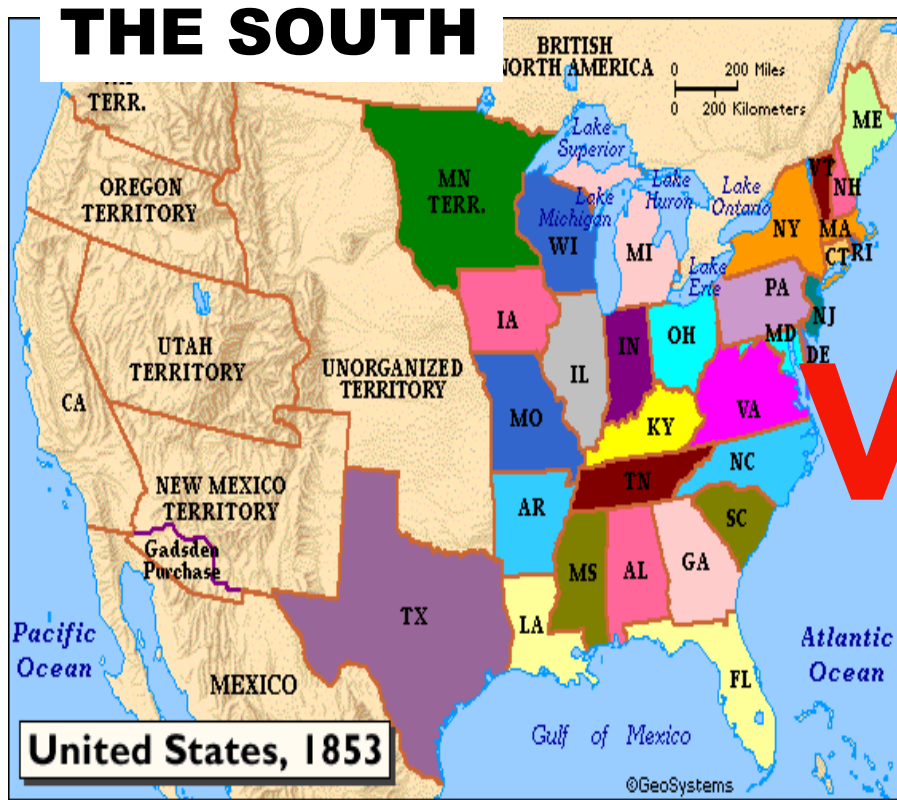
Section 16. The President shall have the Power to make Treaties, provided he shall obtain the Consent of two thirds of the Senate.

Section 17. The President shall have the Power to nominate and to receive the Advice and Consent of the Senate to appoint and to remove such Officers as they may think proper.

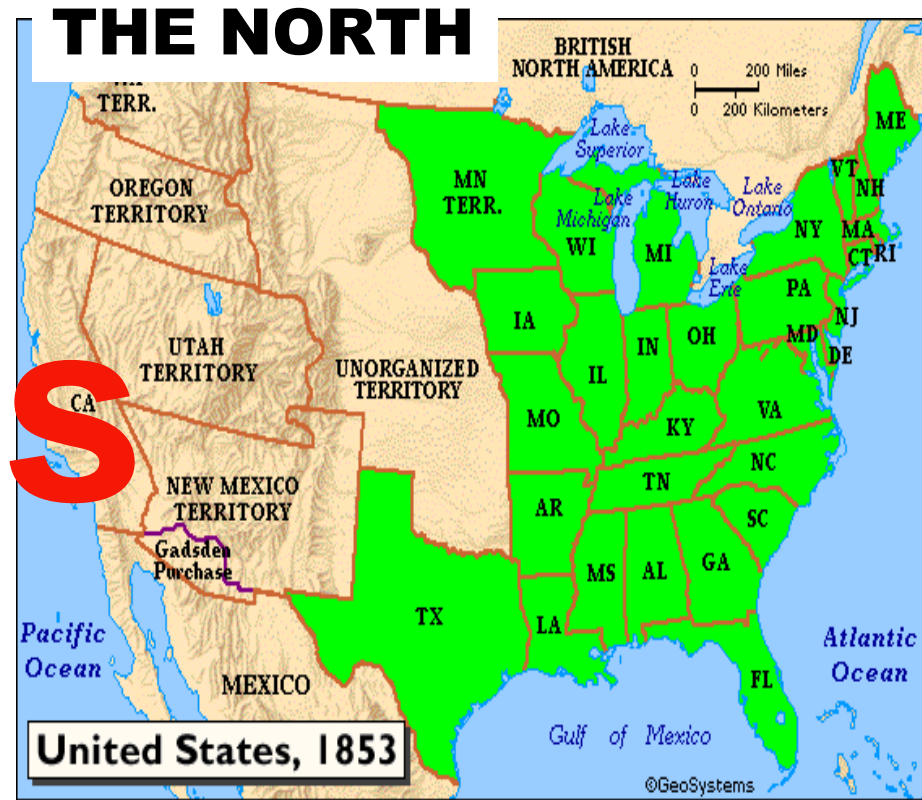
Section 18. The President shall have the Power to grant Pardons and Reprieves for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 19. The President shall have the Power to make Treaties, provided he shall obtain the Consent of two thirds of the Senate.

Section 20. The President shall have the Power to nominate and to receive the Advice and Consent of the Senate to appoint and to remove such Officers as they may think proper.



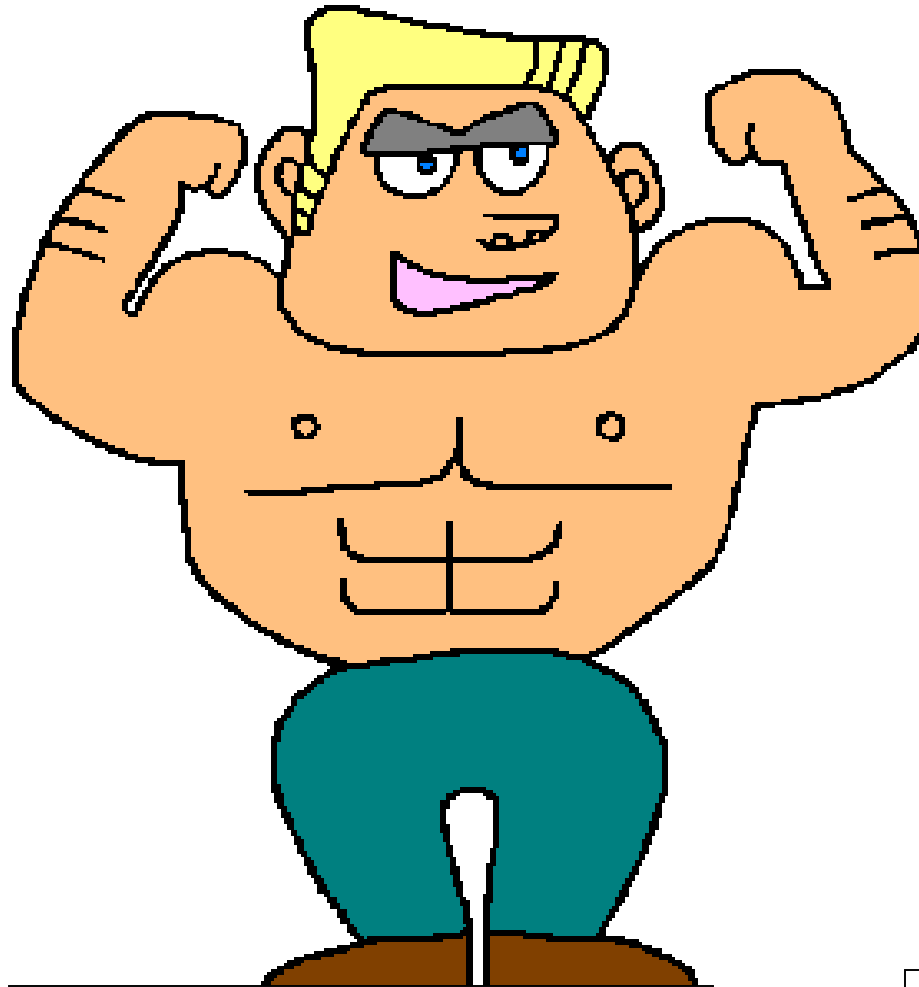
individual



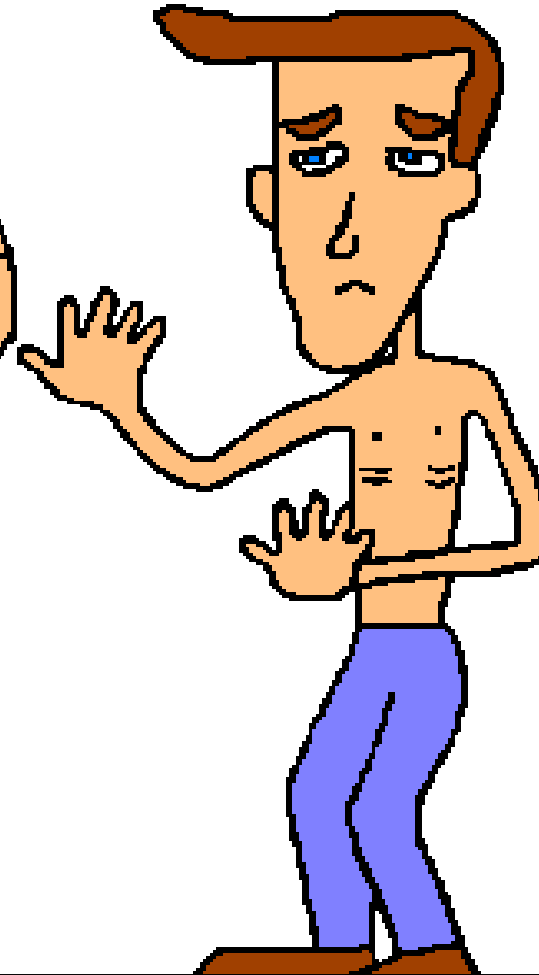
all together

**A major conflict was states' rights versus a strong national government.**

The **South** believed in **States' rights** to make their own decisions and laws.

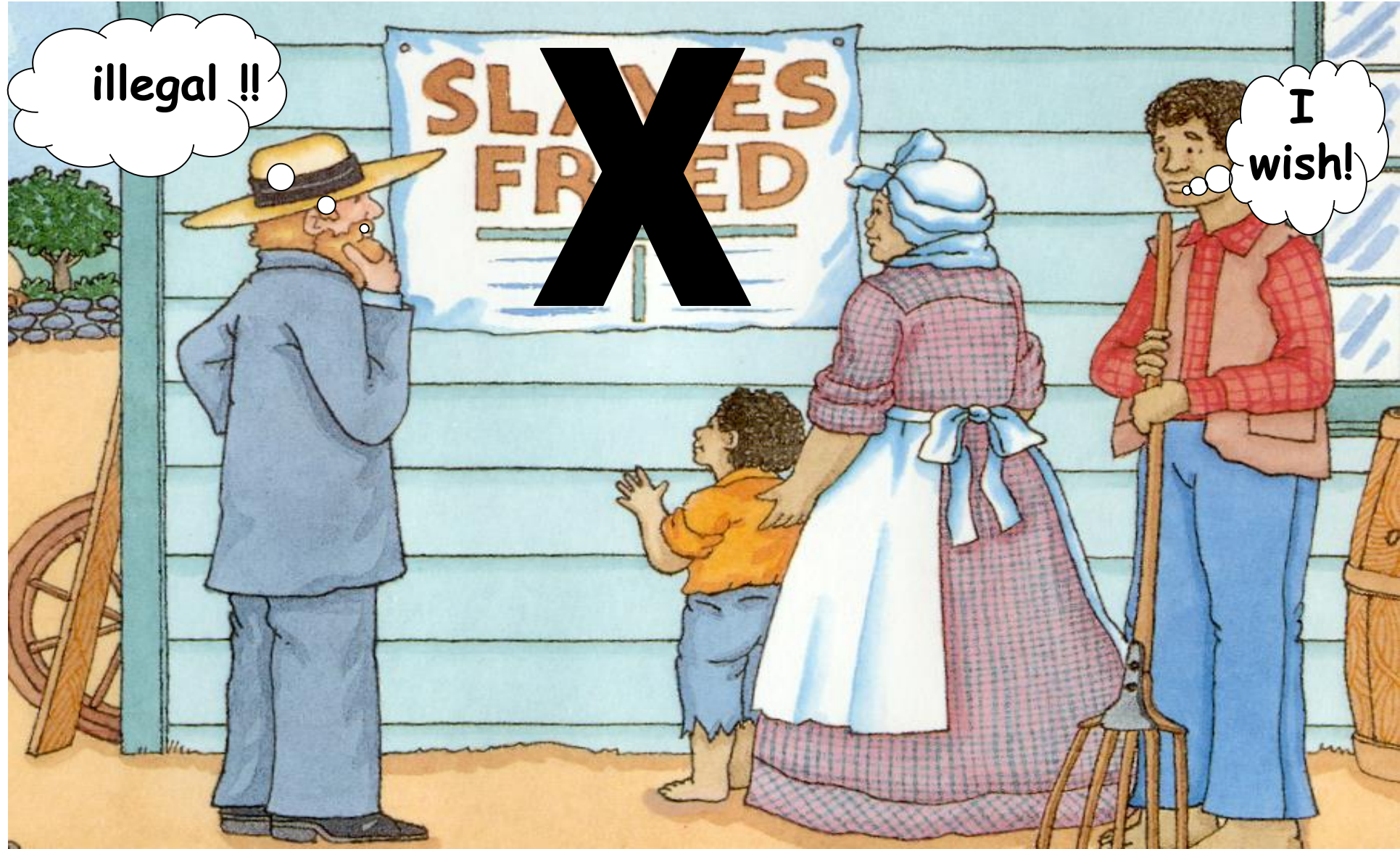


State Government

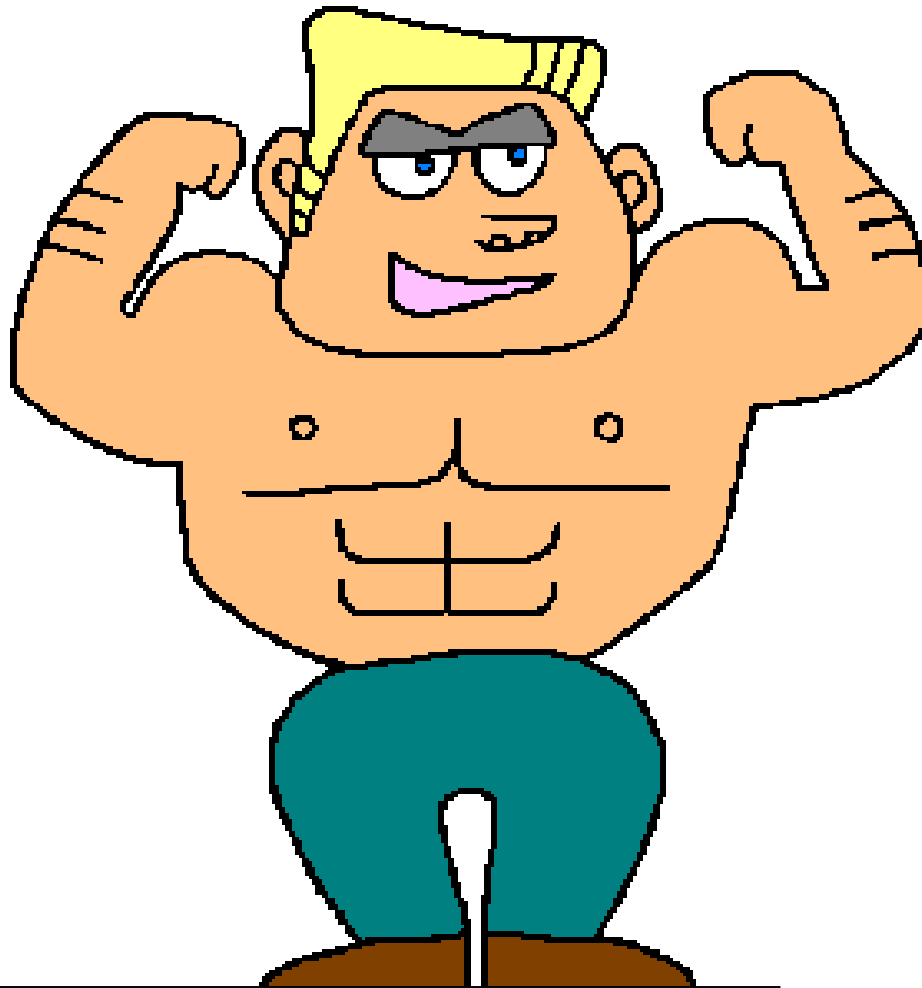


National Government

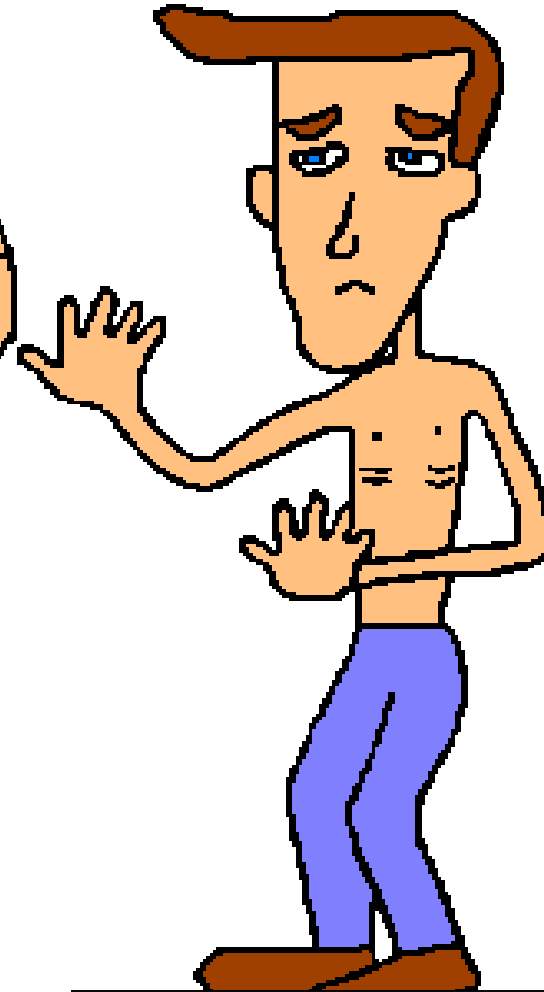
They believed they had the **power** to declare  
any **national** law **illegal**.



The **North** believed in a strong **national** government who had power over the **states**.



National Government



State Government



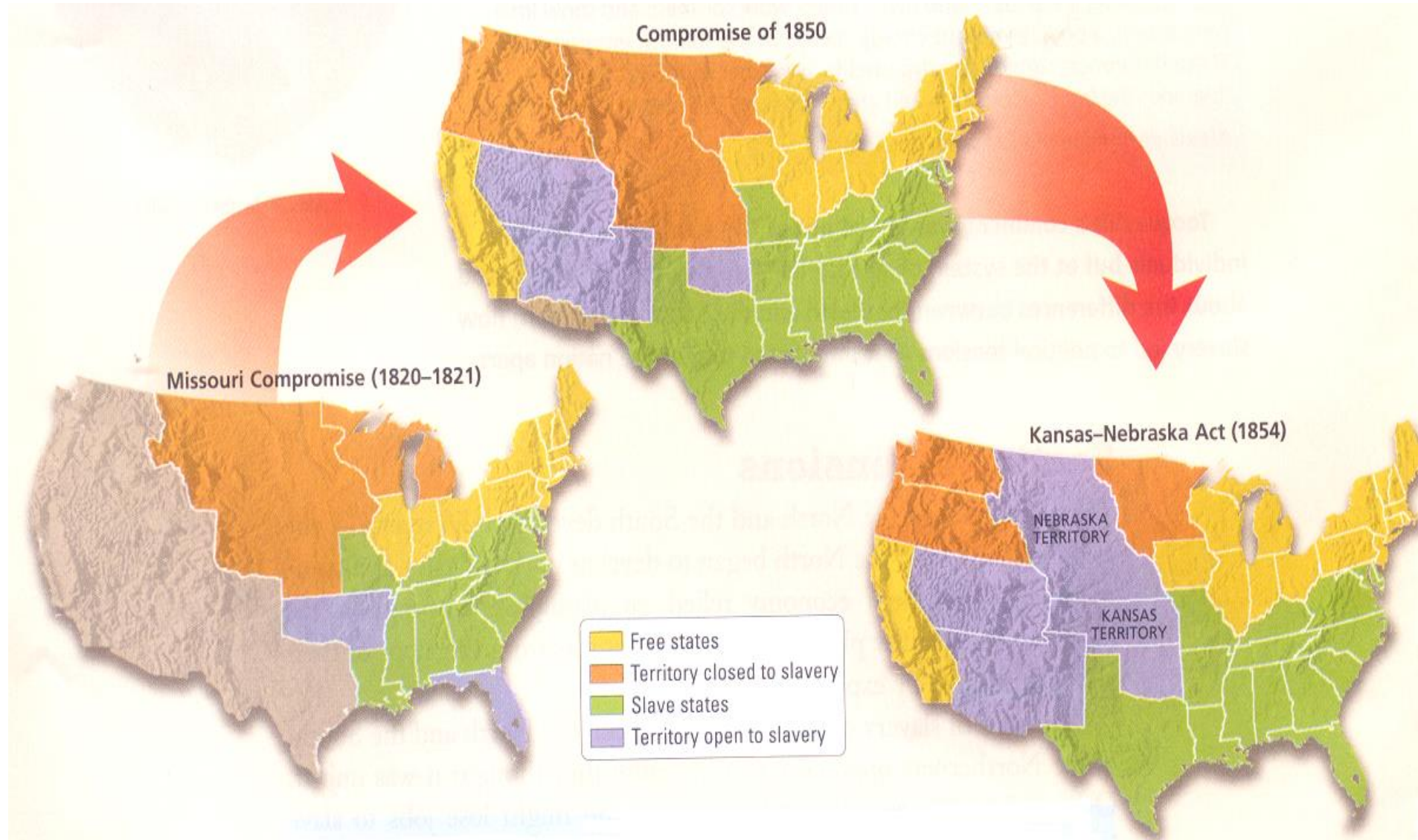
The North believed that the nation was a **union** and could not be divided.



# Poll

- Which difference do you think caused the biggest problems between the north and the south?
  - A. Slavery
  - B. Cultural
  - C. Constitutional

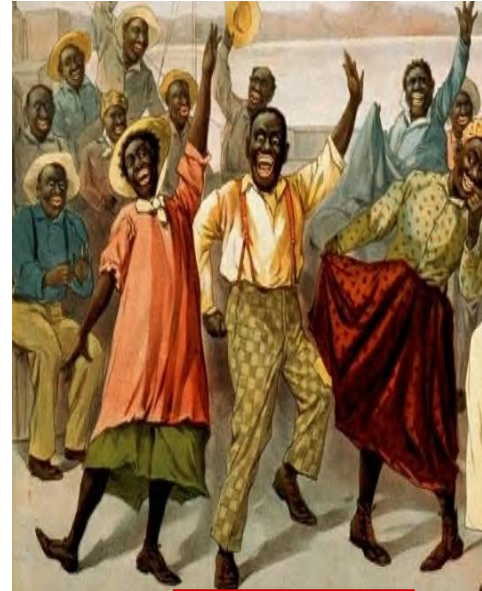
# Whenever a new state joined the Union, the government tried to come up with some compromises to avoid Civil War.



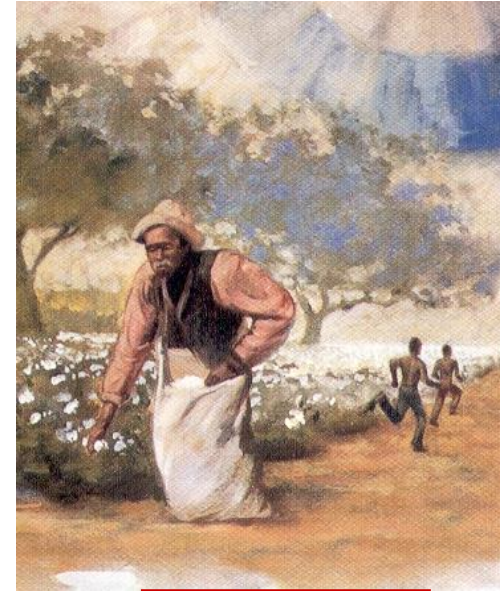
# The Missouri Compromise – 1820

## Background information...

- In 1819, Missouri asked Congress to join the U.S. as a slave state.
- At that time, there were 11 free states and 11 slave states.
- Northerners did not want to upset the balance of 11-11.



Free



Slave



**Henry Clay** of  
**Kentucky**  
proposed or  
suggested a  
**compromise,**  
which became  
known as the  
**MISSOURI**  
**COMPROMISE**  
**(1820).**

# 1. Missouri became a **slave** state.



## 2. Maine became a **free** state.

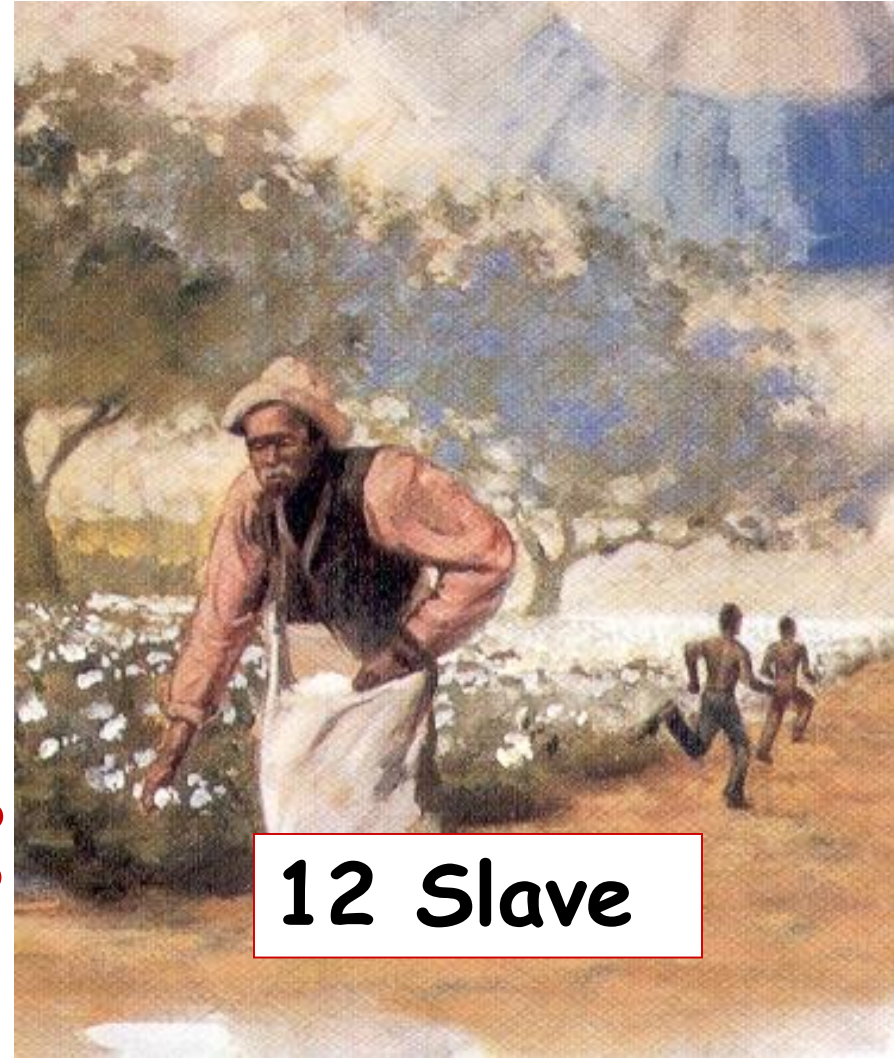


3. This compromise would keep the number of **free** states and **slave** states in the United States **equal**.



12 Free

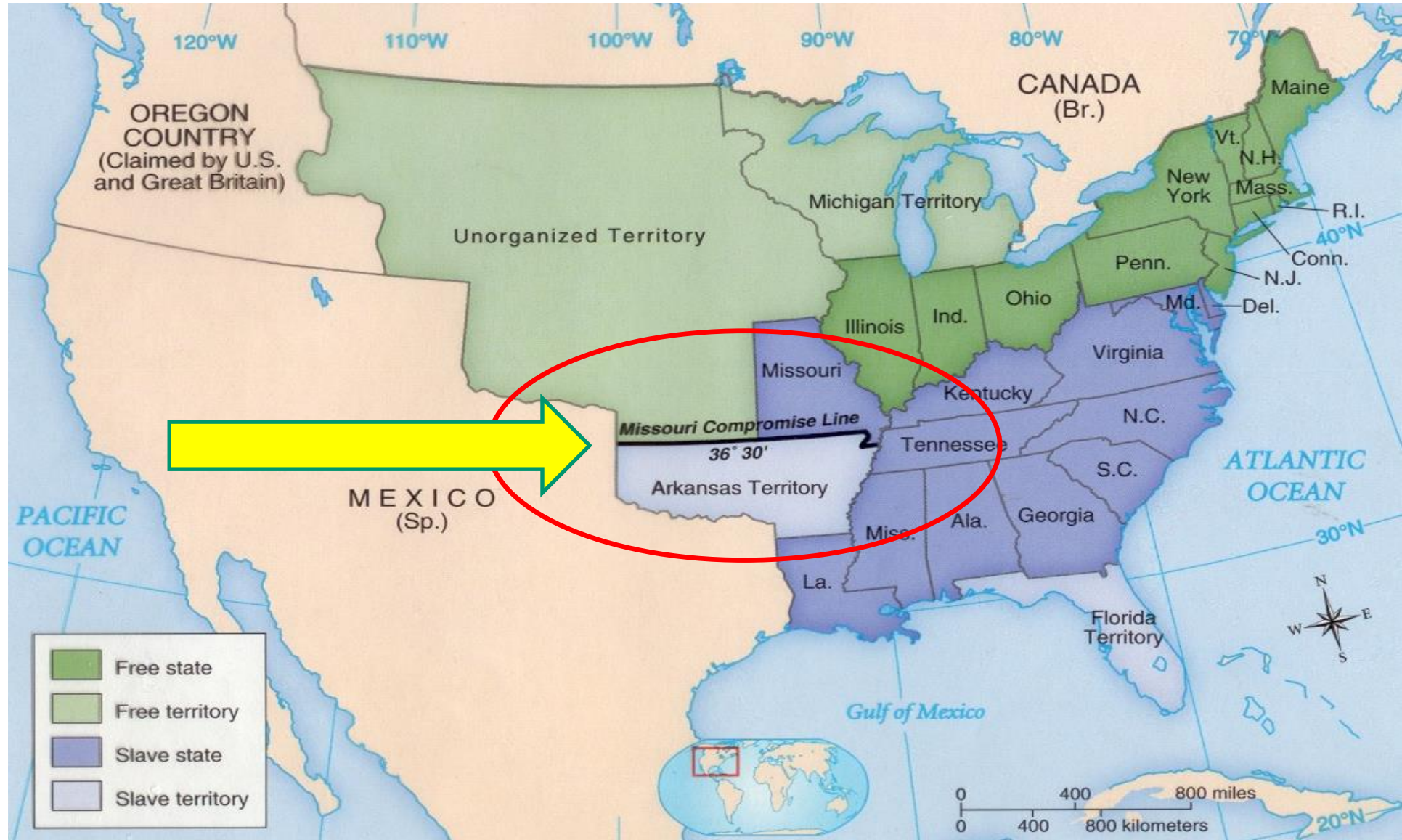
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12 Slave



4. There would be a **line** across the map of the U.S. at **latitude 36/30**. No slave-states would ever be allowed **north** of that line.



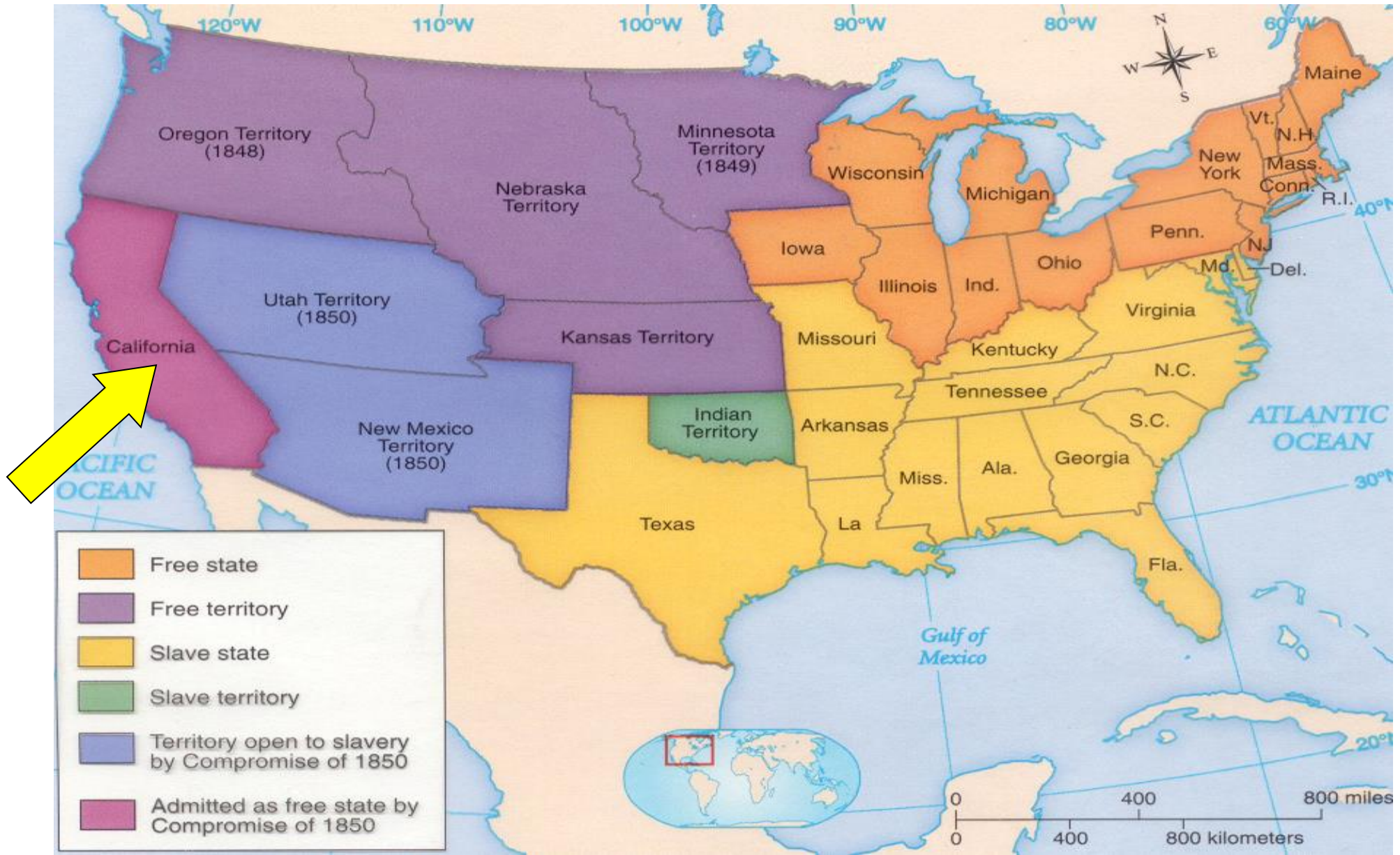
# Poll

- Which side do you think got the best deal from the **Missouri Compromise?**
  - A. North
  - B. South
  - C. Neither

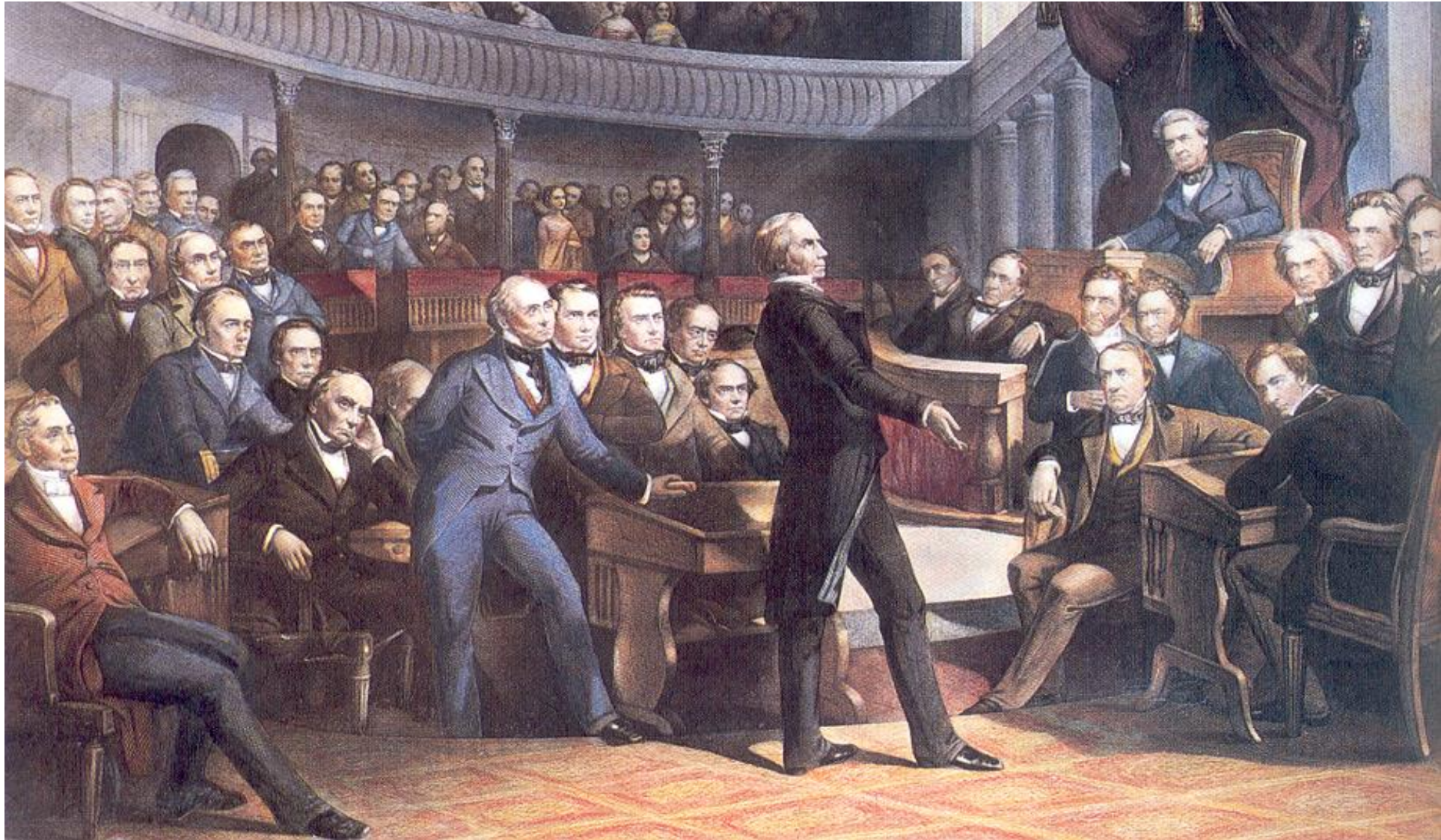
# The Compromise of 1850



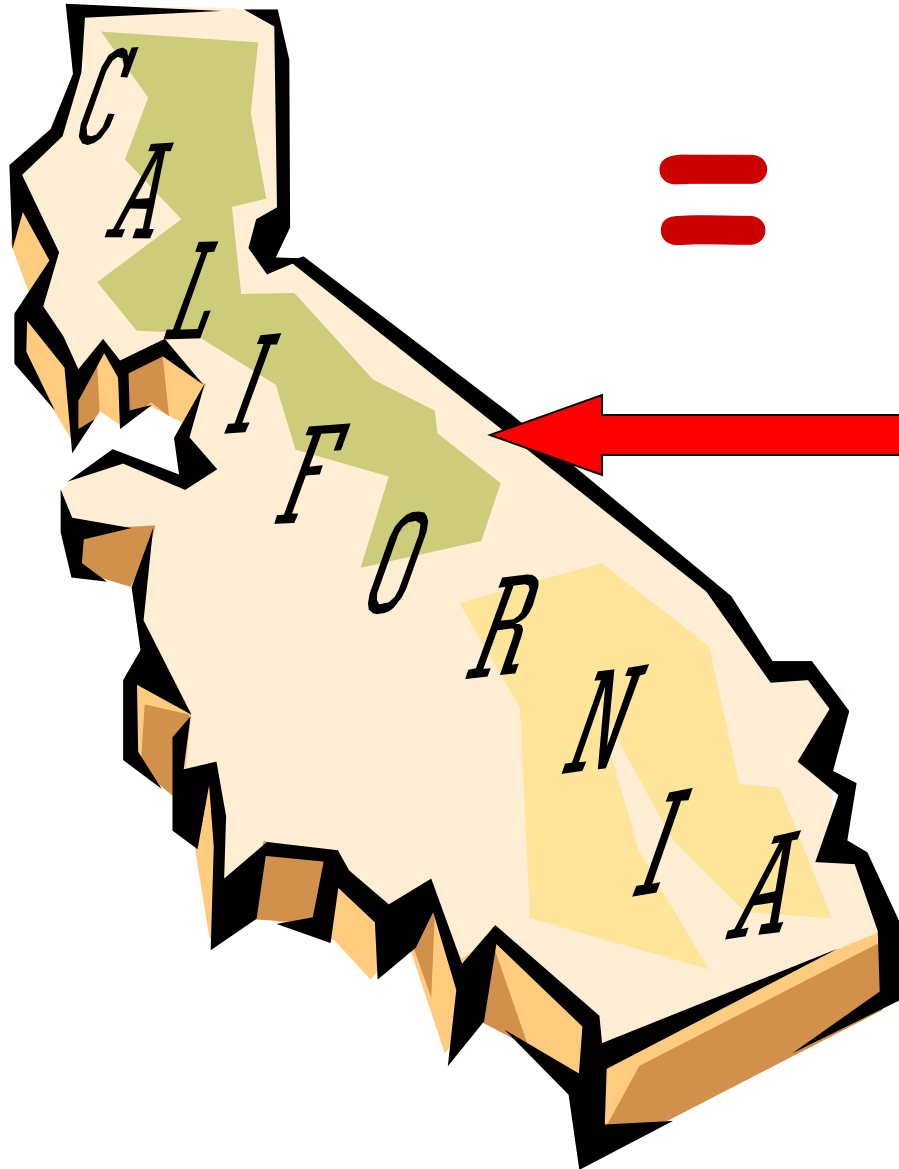
# In 1849, **California** asked Congress to join the U.S. as a **free** state.



Once again, **Henry Clay** suggested a compromise. This one was called the **COMPROMISE OF 1850.**



# 1. California could be a **free** state.

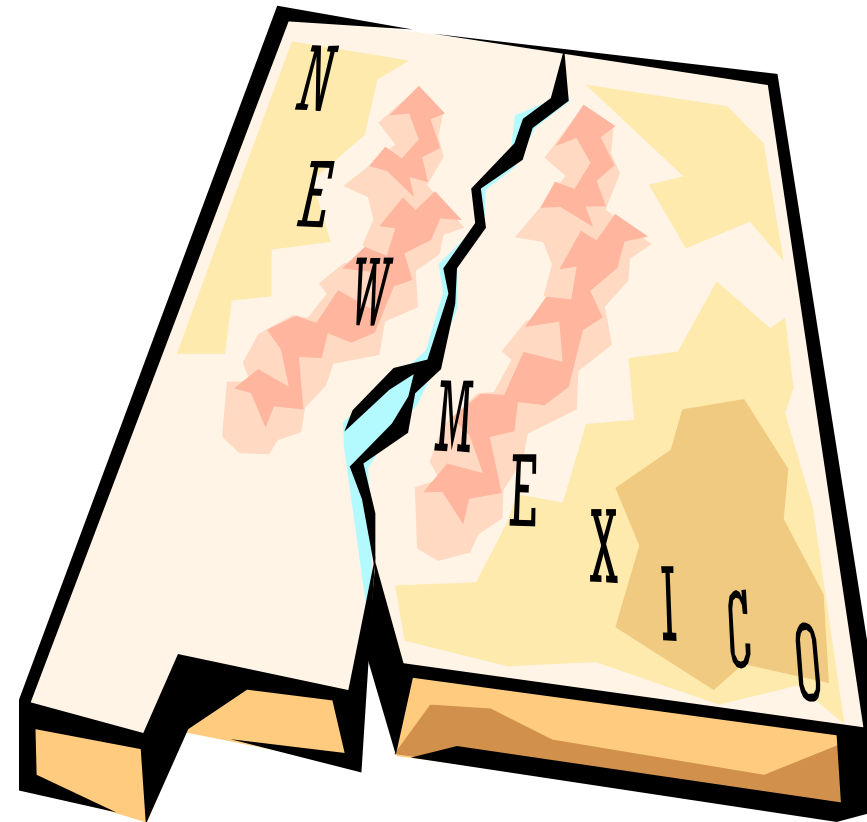


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**2. The Southwest territories of Utah and New Mexico would decide about slavery on their own.**



**3. To make the South happy, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act, which said that officials in the North would help capture runaway slaves.**

### **Components of the Fugitive Slave Act:**

- \*Government officials could **arrest** any person accused of being a runaway slave.**
- \*Suspects had no right to a **trial**.**
- \*Northerners had to help **capture** runaways if asked to do so.**





# Poll

- Which side do you think got the best deal from the **Compromise of 1850**?
  - A. North
  - B. South
  - C. Neither

# Uncle Tom's Cabin (1850)

- Anti-slavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Best-selling novel of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, credited with helping fuel the abolitionist cause in the 1850s

- The Author: Harriet Beecher Stowe

- Active abolitionist, daughter of an abolitionist minister
- She wanted to write "something that will make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is."



People's reaction to the book? Stowe's book made white southerners feel angry and threatened because the north was more strongly against slavery.

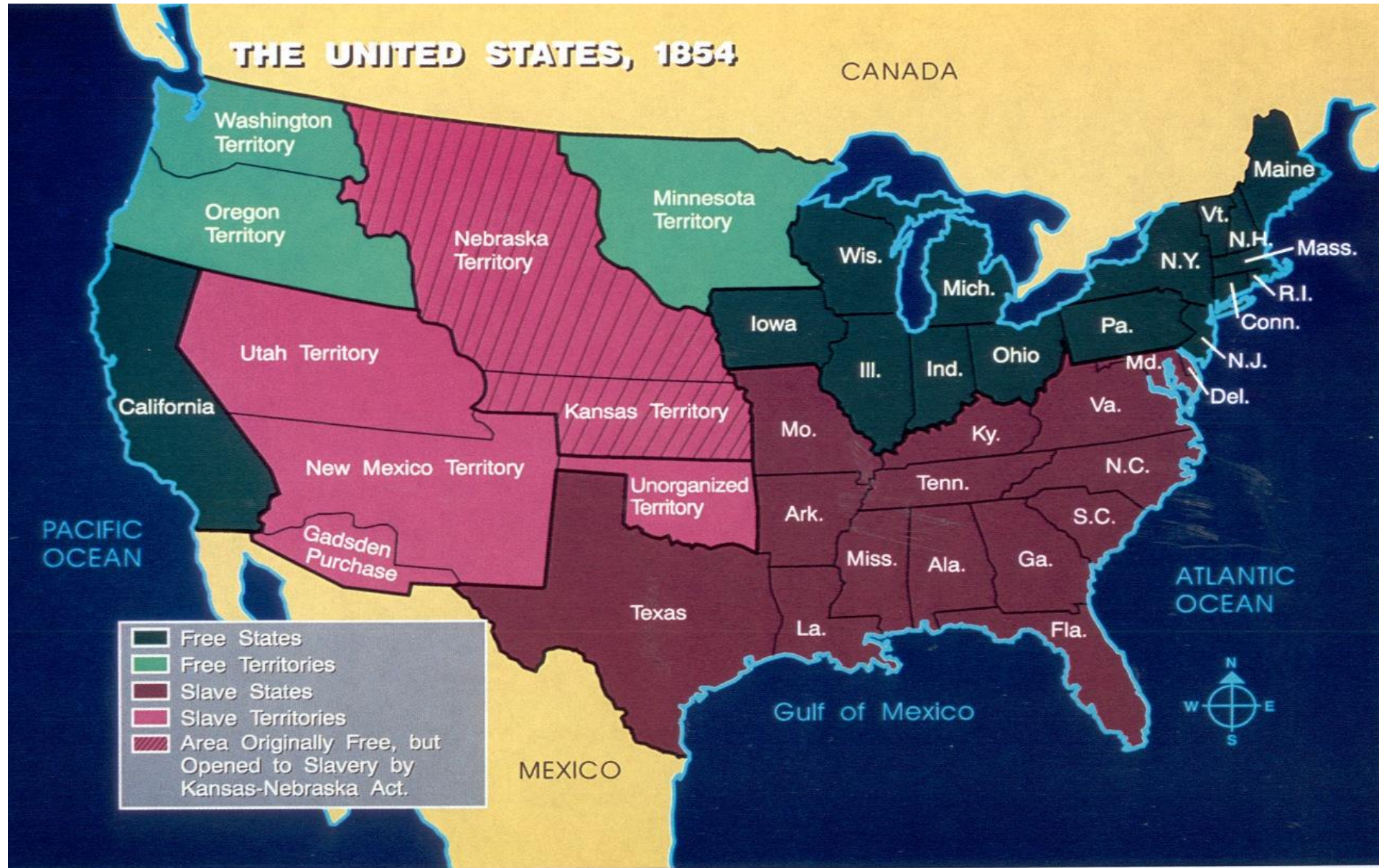
# The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

Problems between the North and the South became **worse** as the territories of **Kansas** and **Nebraska** prepared to become **states**.

Both territories were **north** of latitude 36/30, and according to the **Missouri Compromise**, both should have become “**free states**.”



# But, in 1854, Congress **changed** the **rules** by passing the Kansas-Nebraska Act.



1. This act allowed the people of Kansas and Nebraska to decide about **slavery** on their **own**.

This is called "**Popular Sovereignty.**"

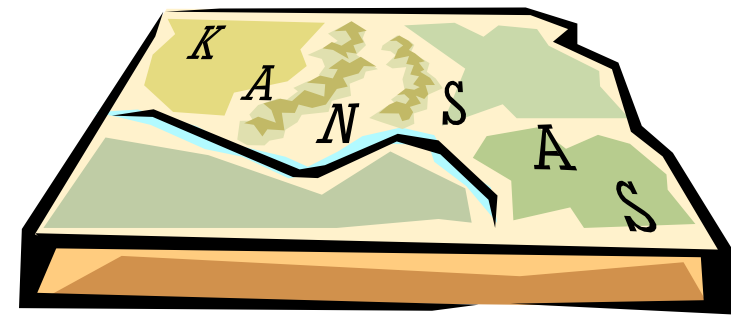
Should I  
have  
slaves or  
not???



# Open Question

- Do you think "popular sovereignty" is a fair way to solve a problem? Explain.

2. This made many people in Kansas **angry** and **caused** fighting.



3. The fighting in Kansas became known as “Bleeding Kansas” because more than **200** people died there.





# The Crisis Deepens

- The New Antislavery Party
  - The **Republican** Party was created in **1854**.
  - The party's main goal was to **stop** the spread of slavery into the **western territories**.

## CNN Explains: How today's GOP has its roots in anti-slavery crusade

By Tom Foreman, CNN

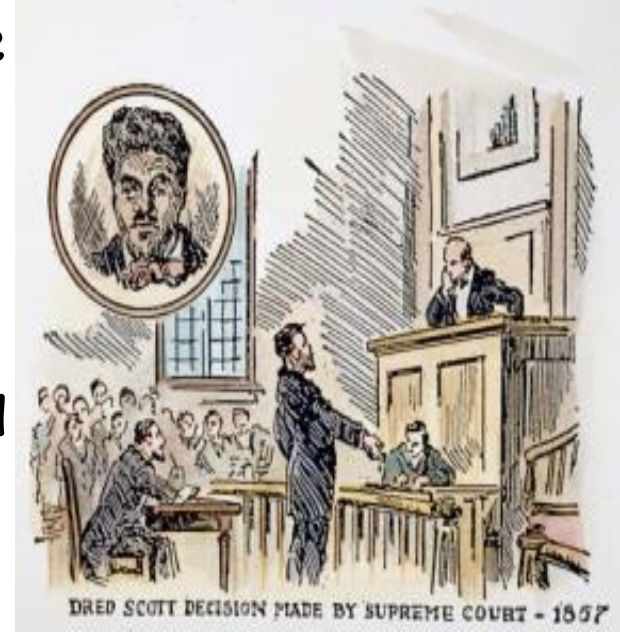
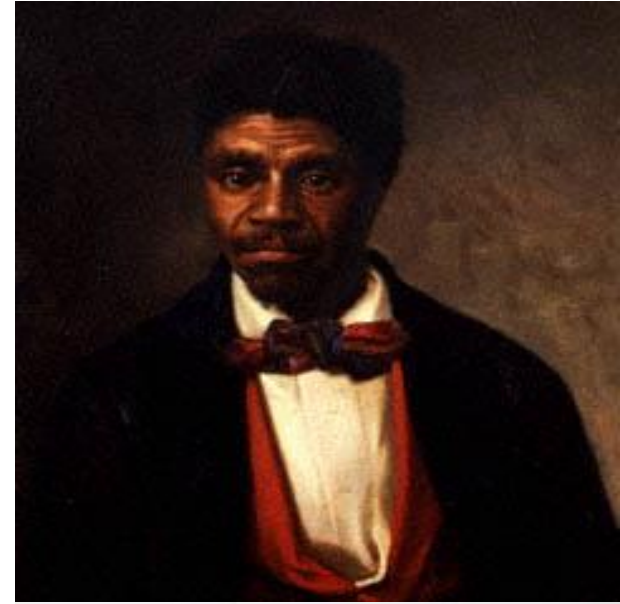
August 26, 2012 -- Updated 0227 GMT (1027 HKT)



CNN Explains: How the Republican party began

# The Dred Scott Decision (1857)

- Dred Scott was a **slave** whose owner took him to Illinois and Wisconsin to live for a while. Slavery was **illegal** in both places.
- Scott **sued** for his freedom, pleading it was **unconstitutional** because of the **Missouri Compromise**.
- His case was taken to the Supreme Court and they said he was **NOT** free.
  - Reason #1: He had **no** right to sue because African Americans were not **citizens**.
  - Reason #2: Slaves are **property**, and property rights are protected by the US **Constitution**.

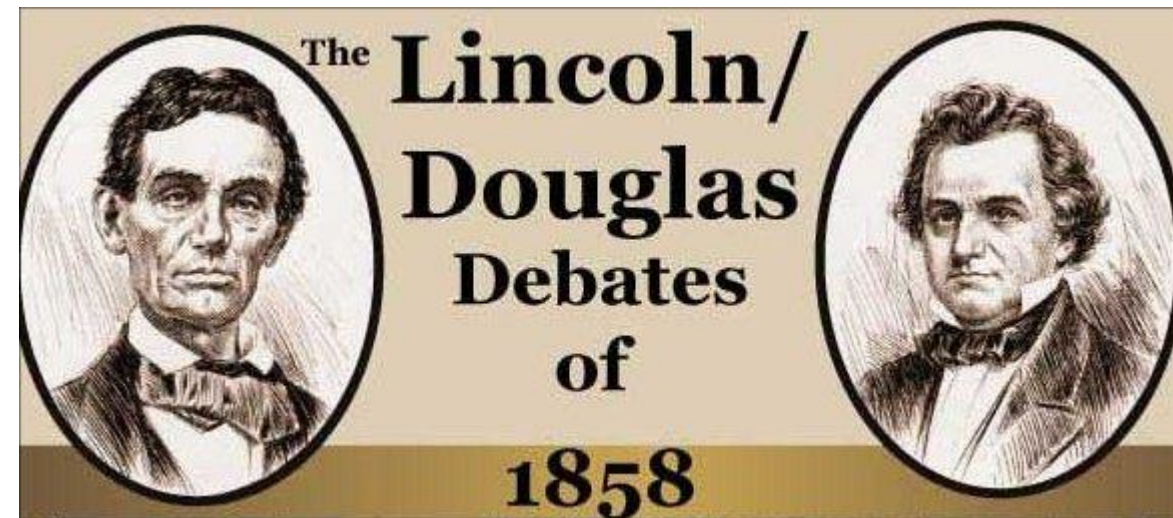


# The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

- Abraham Lincoln belonged to the **Republican** Party.
- Lincoln believed that Africans were **entitled** to all **rights** listed in the **Declaration of Independence**; the right life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

## *Famous Quote!*

- Lincoln said once, "If **slavery** is not wrong, **nothing** is wrong."



# John Brown's Raid (1859)

## What Happened?

White abolitionist John Brown attempted to seize guns at the arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

He wanted to give them to African Americans to lead them in a revolt.

## What was the outcome?

The raid failed and 10 of Brown's men were killed. Brown was captured and hanged.



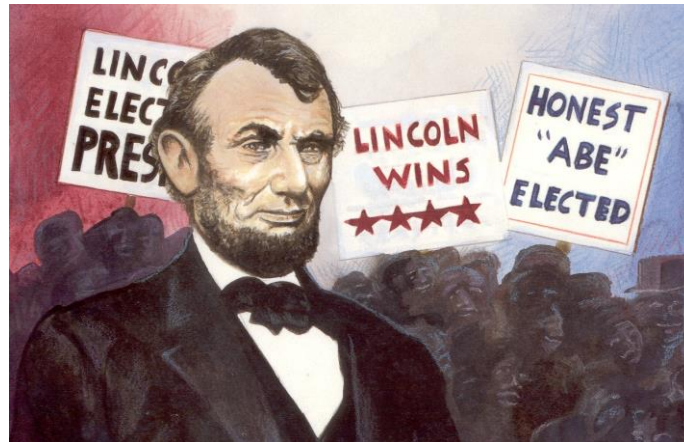
# Draw It!

- Illustrate the John Brown Raid.

# The Coming of the Civil War

## Election of 1860

- Abraham Lincoln was selected as the **Republican** candidate for the Election of 1860.
- Abraham Lincoln was extremely **popular** in the **North**.



## Outcome of the Election

- After Abraham Lincoln's presidential election, our nation would **split** and be pushed into **war**.

**Video** → Lincoln's rise to presidency(3:58min)

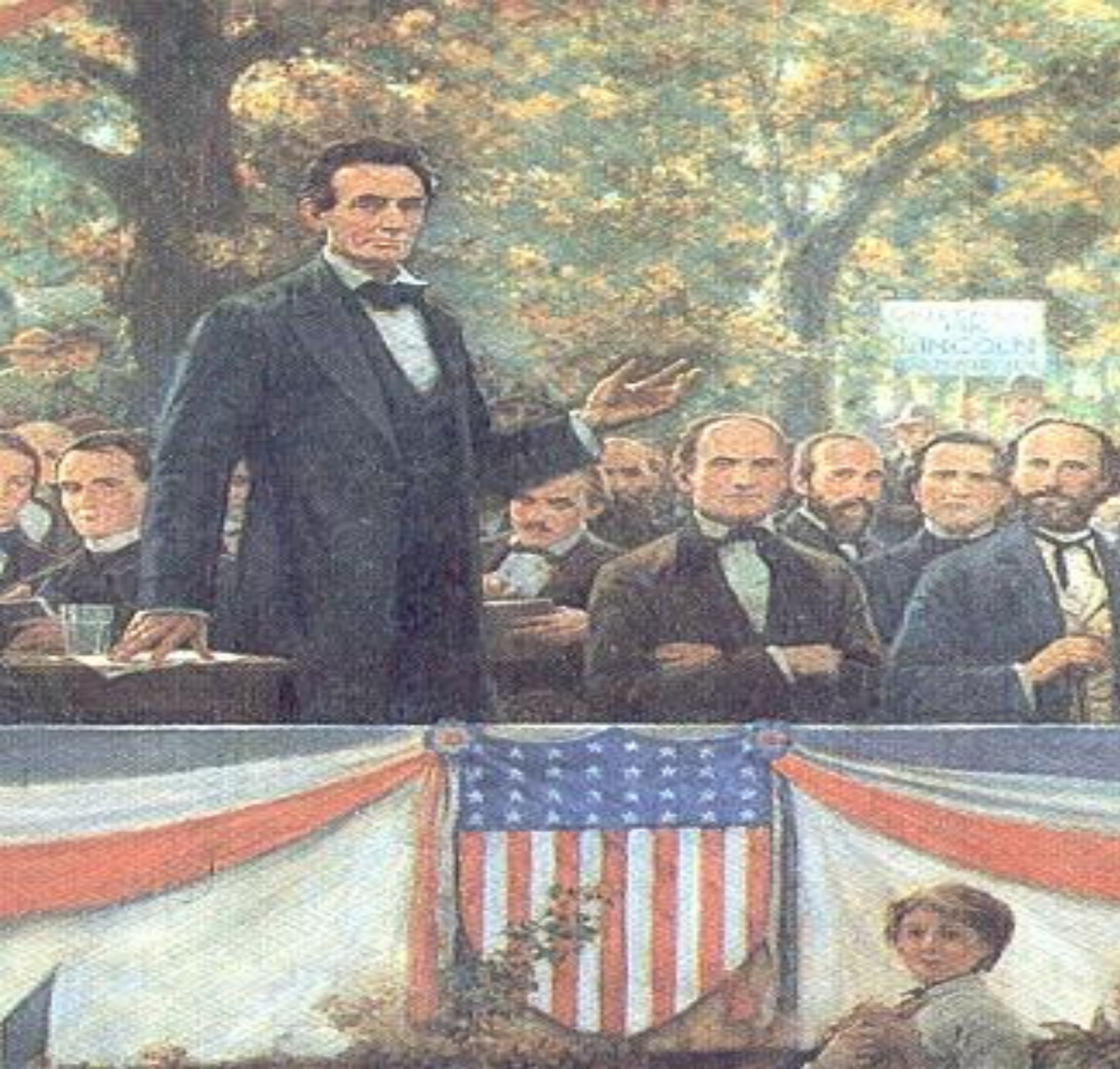
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bjxbb-tjSAA>



The South was **unhappy** and decided to **secede** (break away) from the rest of the United States and joined together to create the **Confederacy**.

The South became their own **nation**.

They even selected their own president, **Jefferson Davis** from Mississippi.



**President Lincoln and many Northerners believed that the United States was one nation and should **not** be divided or **separated**.**

**Most **Southerners** believed that states had freely created and joined the United States and so could freely **leave** it.**



**South Carolina** became the first southern state to **secede** from the **Union**. Violence would erupt there and push America into **war**.



# Fast Recap!!

- Causes of the Civil War
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oOCx8bKtPAM>