

STUDY GUIDE for CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR!

For: Mr. Cook's Social Studies class

By: Mrs. Camuto



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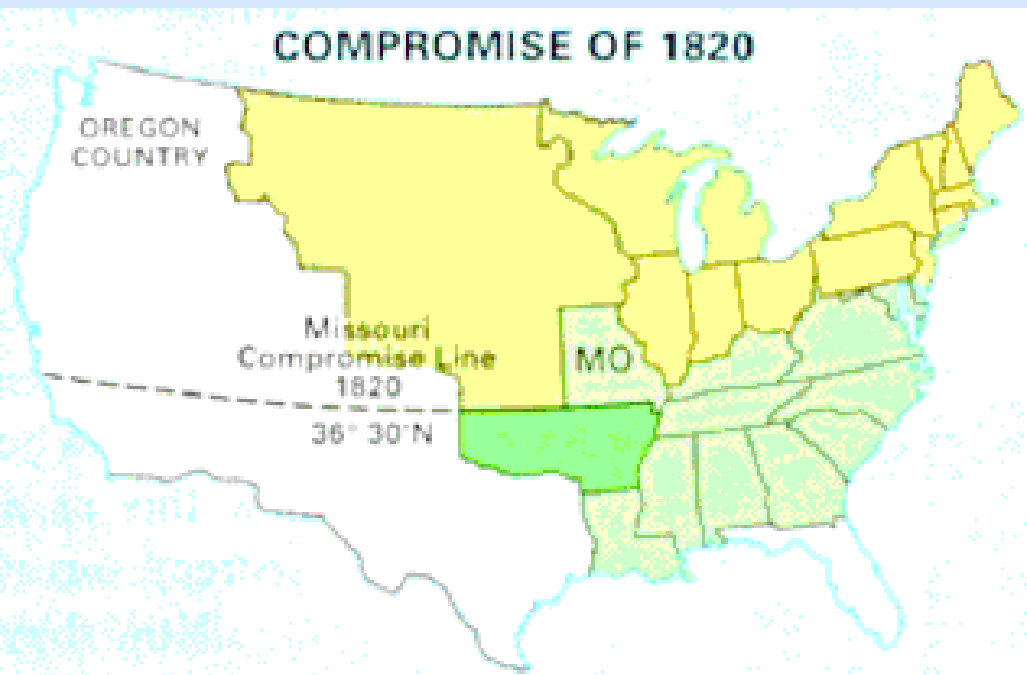
A Union camp along the James River, 1864.
Photo by Egbert Guy Fox. National Archives.



Confederate Uniform

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE (1820)

<http://www.germantown.k12.il.us/html/compro.html>



- 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 **slave** state
 - 2.) **Maine** entered as a **free** state.
 - 3.) The **36' 30'' line** is drawn. This line was suppose 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.

WILMOT PROVISIO (1846)

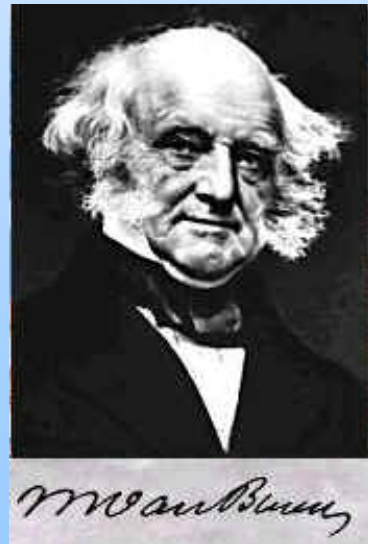


- This was a plan presented by David Wilmot, a Congressman from Pennsylvania, to stop the spread of slavery into the territories won from Mexico.
- His plan **PASSED** the House but **FAILED** in the Senate.
- His plan showed the power of the North.
- His plan also made the South suspicious of the North's intentions.

FREE SOIL PARTY (1848)

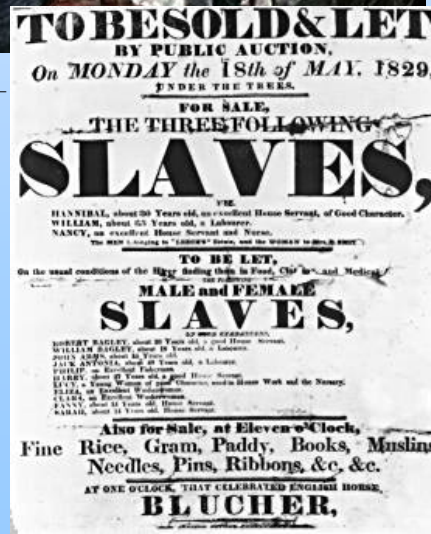


encarta.msn.com/media



- This was a NEW political party formed in Buffalo, New York.
- It was formed by Northerners who wanted to DISCUSS the issue of slavery.
- This was the FIRST party formed that was a “sectional party” and they picked Martin Van Buren as their first candidate for President.

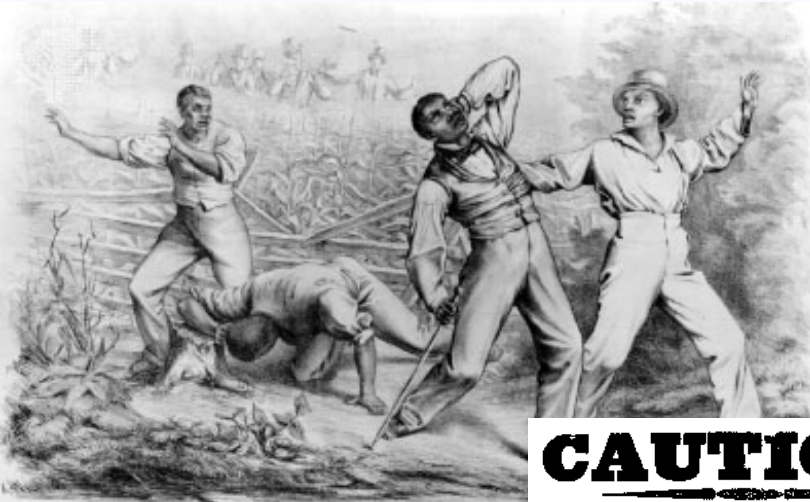
COMPROMISE OF 1850



http://encarta.msn.com/media_461525447_761556943_-_1/Painting_of_a_Slave_Auction.html

- COMPROMISE AGAIN!
- This time it includes 5 parts!
 - 1.) California enters as a FREE state.
 - 2.) Area from Mexican Cession divided into Utah and New Mexico. Slavery issue to be decided by POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.
 - 3.) ENDED slave trade in Washington D.C.
 - 4.) Made a STRICT Fugitive Slave Law
 - 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)



July 1851
The subject depicted in the engraving above is a very real one. It is a scene which is still to be seen in all the great cities of the North. It is a scene which is a direct result of the Fugitive-Slave-Law.

CAUTION!!
COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the **Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,**
For since the recent **ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN,** they are empowered to act as **KIDNAPPERS**
AND
Slave Catchers,
And they have already been actually employed in **KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES.** Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY,** and the *Welfare of the Fugitives among you,* Show them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.
Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.
APRIL 24, 1851.

<http://search.eb.com/blackhistory/micro/222/8.html>

- This law was part of the compromise of 1850.
- It was a law that **REQUIRED** citizens to catch runaway slaves.
- If a person did not comply, they could be fined up to \$1000 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 **HATED** this law because it forced them to become a part of the system of slavery.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

(1852)



- This was a NOVEL written by Harriett 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 LIES!



<http://www.uwm.edu/Library/special/exhibits/clastext/clspg150.htm>

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT (1854)

Democratic senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois sponsored this bill.



<http://encarta.msn.com/media>

- Divides lands into Kansas and Nebraska territories.
- Decided that SLAVERY issue would be decided by POPULAR SOVREIGNTY.
- Led to violence in the Senate.
- Pro-slavery and Anti-slavery settlers in ONE AREA and this leads to conflict!
- Northerners believe this REPEALS the Missouri Compromise.

POTTOWATOMI CREEK KILLINGS (1856)



<http://encarta.msn.com/media>

- 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 Pottowatomi Creek 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 law suit for him.
- It went to the Supreme Court but he LOST.
- The Court ruled he was NOT a citizen but RATHER property and therefore he could not file a lawsuit.
- Also, they ruled that Congress could NOT ban slavery in any of the territories.
- This REPEALED the Missouri Compromise.
- Southerners LOVED the ruling while Northerners HATED it. It meant slavery could spread into all the territories!

<http://encarta.msn.com/media>

LINCOLN-DOUGLASS DEBATE (1858)



<http://encarta.msn.com/media>

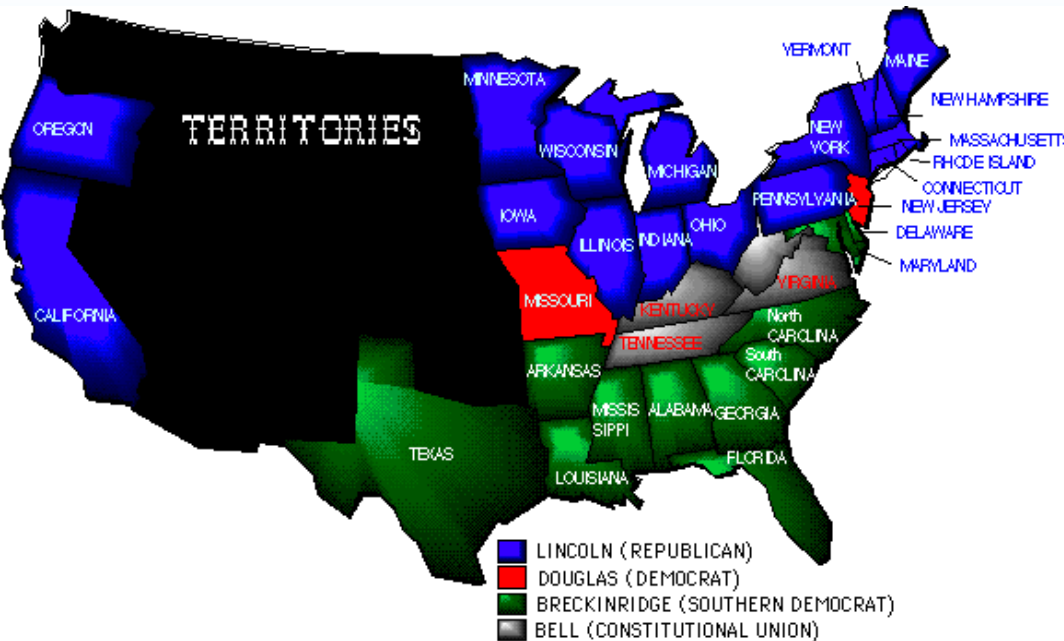
- Lincoln and Douglas debated!
- Douglass believed in deciding slavery by popular sovereignty.
- Lincoln believed that slavery should NOT be allowed to spread into the territories.
- Lincoln ALSO believed the Nation could not survive if the fighting continued to rip the Union apart with the slavery issue.

RAID ON HARPER'S FERRY (1859)



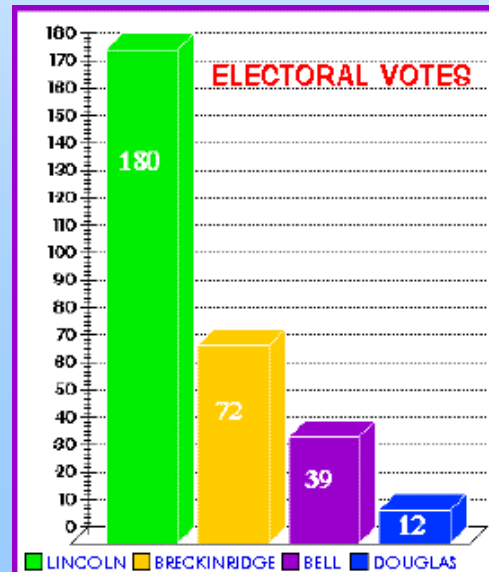
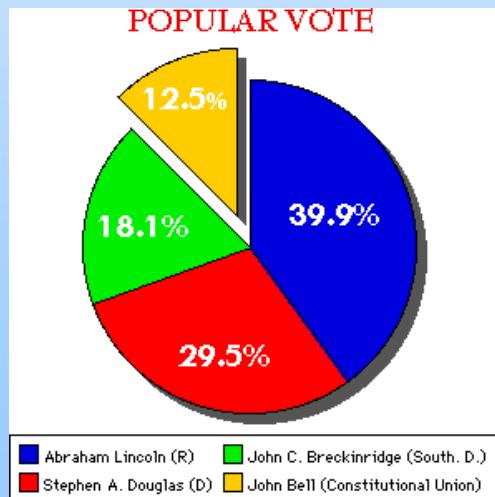
- John Brown was at it again!
- This time, he led five blacks and thirteen whites into Harper's Ferry.
- They planned to raid an arsenal and start a slave revolt.
- Problem: No slaves “rose” to help.
- A number of his men died and Brown was arrested by Robert E. Lee.
- Brown was tried and found guilty 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 Lincoln STILL got elected.

<http://www.multied.com/elections/1860.html>

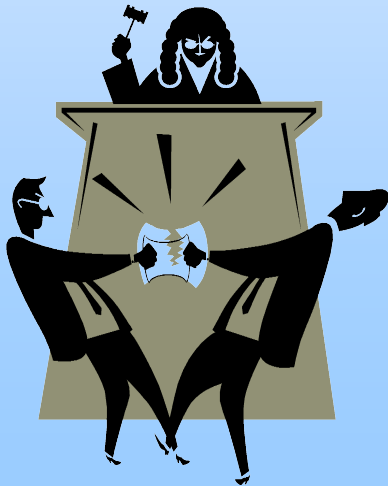


- Southerners grew very angry. Said this showed it did not matter what their opinions were, the North had too much power!
- Many Southerners talked of **SECEDING** from the Union.

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY!



- POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY –
A VOTE where the people decide on an issue. (I.E. – slavery)



- COMPROMISE –
An agreement reached between two sides where both sides have to “give up” something.

MORE VOCAB. -



[/encarta.msn.com/media](http://encarta.msn.com/media)

- ABOLITIONIST –

A person who works to bring an end to or believes in NO slavery. Often they try and help slaves to freedom.

- 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.

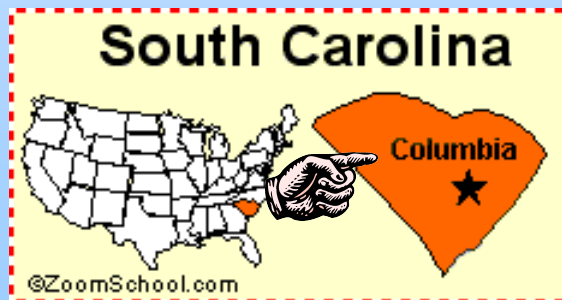


MORE VOCAB.

\$150 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Monday the 11th July, a negro man named
TOM,
about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; of dark color; heavy in the chest; several of his jaw teeth out; and upon his body are several old marks of the whip, one of them straight down the back. He took with him a quantity of clothing, and several hats.
A reward of \$150 will be paid for his apprehension and security, if taken out of the State of Kentucky; \$100 if taken in any county bordering on the Ohio river; \$50 if taken in any of the interior counties except Fayette; or \$20 if taken in the latter county.
July 12-84-tf B. L. BOSTON.

- FUGITIVE –

A person who has gone against or broken the law and is on the loose.



- SECEDE -

To remove or break away as the Southern states did from the Union.

LAST TWO!



- ARSENAL –
A warehouse that stores guns and ammunition.



- MARTYR –
A person who is willing to die for their beliefs. I.E. – John Brown