

“Road to Civil War”**Important People:**

**Nat Turner** was an African American preacher who led a Slave revolt in Virginia, in which 57 white people were killed. He was hung as a result of his actions.

Abolitionist is a person who wanted to end slavery in the United States.

- ✓ Frederick Douglas was the best-known African American abolitionist.
- ✓ William Lloyd Garrison was the most outspoken white abolitionist.

**Harriet Tubman** was known for The secret network of passageways that were created by abolitionists to help runaway slaves escape to freedom in the North was known as the Underground Railroad.

**Harriet Beecher Stowe** was Author of Uncle Tom’s Cabin.

What influence did her novel have on the nation? (Video)- It’s called the novel that started the war.

**Dred Scott :**

- ✓ A slave who was brought by his owner into a “free” state, and later returned home.
- ✓ Later, when his owner died, Dred filed a court case in which he argued he was a “free” man because he had once traveled to a “free” state.
- ✓ The Supreme Court decided 7 – 2 against Scott.
- ✓ The Court had ruled that African Americans had no claim to freedom or citizenship- therefore, slaves were not people, they were property.

**Important events:**

In 1819, there were 22 states:

- 11- “free” states
- 11- “slave” states

Why was the admission of Missouri as a state such a debated topic?

The admission of Missouri would offset the balance of power in the Senate (12-)).

What did *Henry Clay* propose in the **Missouri Compromise?**

Why was his idea such a good one?

Admit Missouri as a “slave” state and Maine as a “free” state. It would keep the balance.

As part of the *Missouri Compromise*:

Where was slavery permitted? Lands South of Missouri

Where was slavery banned? Lands North of Missouri

Sectionalism- loyalty to a state, or section of land, rather than to the country as a whole.

What does **popular sovereignty** mean? Control by the people/voters decide

In 1848, the Free Soil Party formed out of the issue of slavery.

**Election of 1848:**

- *Free Soil Party* candidate - Martin Van Buren

- *Democrat Party* candidate - Lewis Cass

- *Whig Party* candidate - Zachary Taylor

Who won the Election of 1848 (the 12<sup>th</sup> President of the United States)?

Zachary Taylor

President Taylor died in office, in 1850. Who became the next (13<sup>th</sup>) President of the United States? Millard Fillmore

What was a **fugitive**? Slave who managed to free himself/herself from owner (runaway slave).

The **Compromise of 1850** has four parts to it:

- ✓ California entered the Union as a “free” state.
- ✓ The rest of the Mexican Cession as divided into territories – in these territories, the voters would decide if slavery was going to be allowed (*popular sovereignty*).
- ✓ The overseas slave trade ended. However, Congress declared that it didn't have the power to ban the slave trade between the states.
- ✓ The **Fugitive Slave Law** was passed.

**The Fugitive Slave Law** (1850):

- ✓ Required ALL citizens to help catch, and return to the South, runaway slaves (fugitives), and
- ✓ Permitted Slave Owners to travel into “free” states to capture runaway slaves.

**The Kansas-Nebraska Act:**

- ✓ Created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and stated that in these new territories popular sovereignty would be used to determine if slavery was going to be allowed.
- ✓ The act was designed by Stephen A. Douglas – a senator from Illinois.

In 1852, Franklin Pierce was elected as the 14<sup>th</sup> President.

**“Bleeding Kansas”:**

- ✓ John Brown and six other abolitionists, killed five proslavery settlers in a town in Kansas.
- ✓ This episode resulted in an eruption of violence and bloodshed.
- ✓ By 1856, more than 200 people had been killed in Kansas.

The Republican (GOP) Party formed between the years 1854 – 1856.

**Election of 1856:**

- *Republican Party* candidate - John C. Fremont

- *Whig Party* candidate - James Buchanan

Who won the Election of 1856 (the 15<sup>th</sup> President of the United States)?  
James Buchanan

In 1858, Abraham Lincoln challenged Stephen A. Douglas for his Illinois senator seat.

What is an **arsenal** – A Gun warehouse.

**Harpers Ferry, Virginia**

In 1859, abolitionist John Brown led a group of followers to Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Their plan was to raid the arsenal that was in the town.

Robert E. Lee stopped the abolitionist uprising by killing 10 of the raiders and capturing John Brown.

John Brown was hung for his actions, as well as for his involvement in “Bleeding Kansas”.

### **Election of 1860:**

The *Republican Convention of 1860* was held in Chicago, Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln won the Election of 1860 – becoming the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the United States.

### **Southern Secession**

Upon Abraham Lincoln’s victory, South Carolina became the first state to **secede** (leave) the Union.

Soon after, six more states seceded:

Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Texas

These 7 states call themselves the Confederate States of America.

**Jefferson Davis** became the President of this new nation.

### **Civil War**

The first shots of the *Civil War* were fired on Fort Sumter, 1861. These shots were fired at **Fort Sumter**, off the coast of South Carolina.

After 34 hours of bombardment, the Confederates won the battle!

### **What are the 5 causes of the Civil War? (Video)**

- Economic and social differences in North and South
- State rights vs. Federal rights
- Revolts
- Abolition
- Abe Lincoln’s election