

Objective: To examine the causes and course of the War Between the States. **USHC 3.1 & 3.2**

Review: Why were Northern states against adding Missouri to the Union, and how was the conflict resolved?



The United States Senate, A.D. 1850.

**Free
States**

**Original
13
States**

California (1850)	
Wisconsin (1848)	Texas (1845)
Iowa (1846)	Florida (1845)
Michigan (1837)	Arkansas (1836)
Maine (1820)	Missouri (1821)
Illinois (1818)	Alabama (1819)
Indiana (1816)	Mississippi (1817)
Ohio (1803)	Louisiana (1812)
Vermont (1791)	Tennessee (1796)
Rhode Island	Kentucky (1792)
New York	Virginia
New Hampshire	North Carolina
Massachusetts	South Carolina
Connecticut	Maryland
New Jersey	Georgia
Pennsylvania	Delaware

**Slave
States**

Compromise of 1850



Compromise of 1850

I. California became a free state.

II. The rest of the Mexican Cession was divided into two parts; Utah (UT) and New Mexico (NM).

* people in UT and NM used **popular sovereignty** to decide on the slavery issue

III. The slave trade ended in Washington, D.C.

IV. The Fugitive Slave Law was passed.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from Mount Welby, Prince George's County, Maryland, on Monday, the 2d inst., a negro man calling himself Joe Bond, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, stout built, copper complexion; the only mark recollected is a peculiar speck in one of his eyes. Had on when he went away a frock tweed coat, dark brown, and cap near the same color. I will give twenty-five dollars if taken in Prince George's County, Md., or in Alexandria County, Virginia; and fifty dollars if taken elsewhere and returned to me, or secured so that I get him again.

T. R. EDELAN

Piscataway, Prince George's, December 5, 1850.

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, *Shun* 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.

The Fugitive Slave Law

- All Americans, by law, were required to help catch runaway slaves.
- You could be fined and/or imprisoned for helping a runaway slave.
- This law angered many northerners!

Cazenovia, MA, Fugitive Slave Law Convention held on 21 and 22 August 1850; Frederick Douglass is seated at the right side of the table.



Kansas-Nebraska Act

I. The Nebraska Territory was divided into two parts: Nebraska (NE) and Kansas (KS).



THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

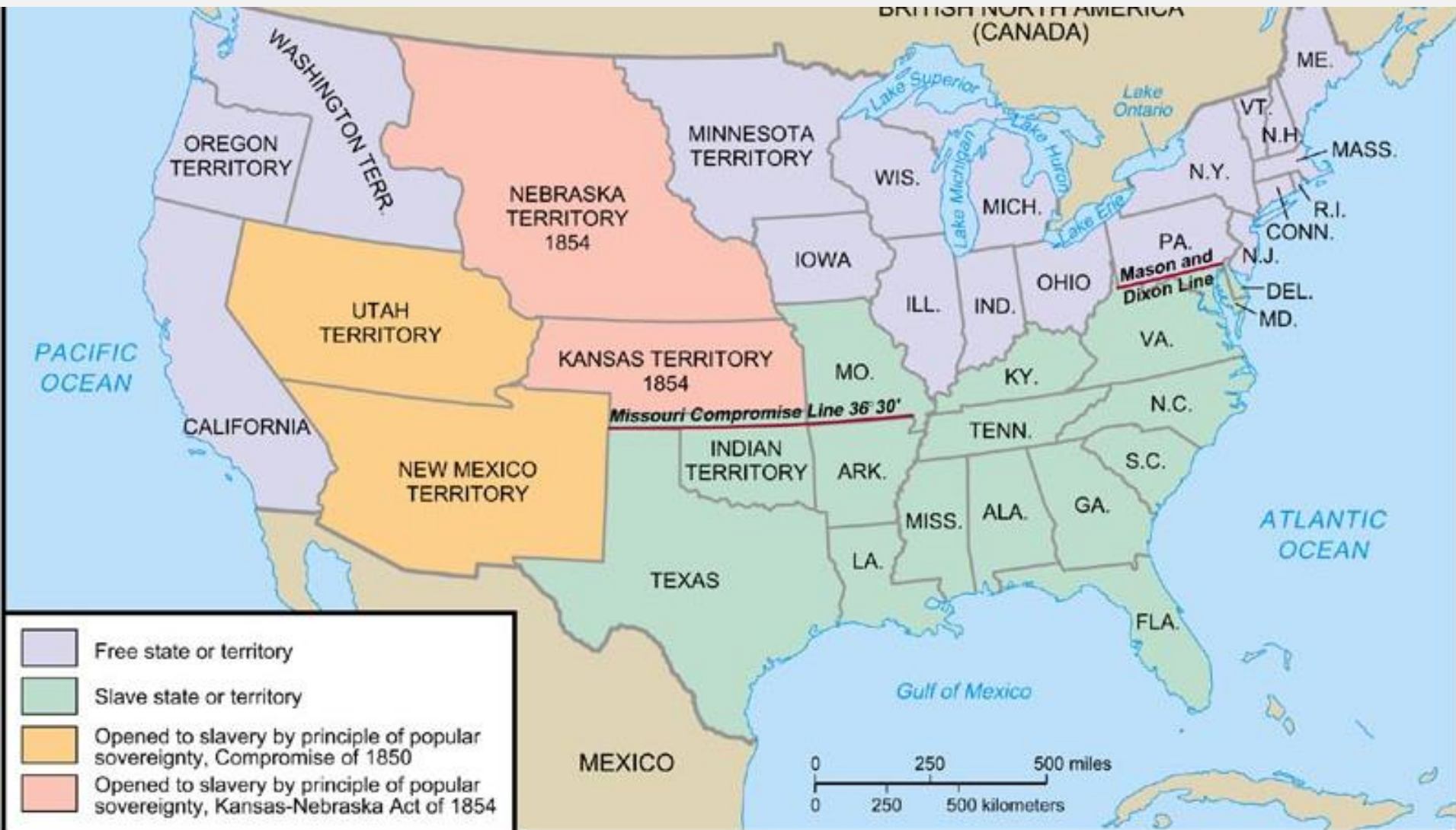
Kansas-Nebraska Act

II. The people of each territory voted on whether or not to allow slavery. (popular sovereignty)



THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

* The Kansas-Nebraska Act violated the Missouri Compromise. Both territories were north of 36°30'N and should **NOT** have been allowed to have slaves.

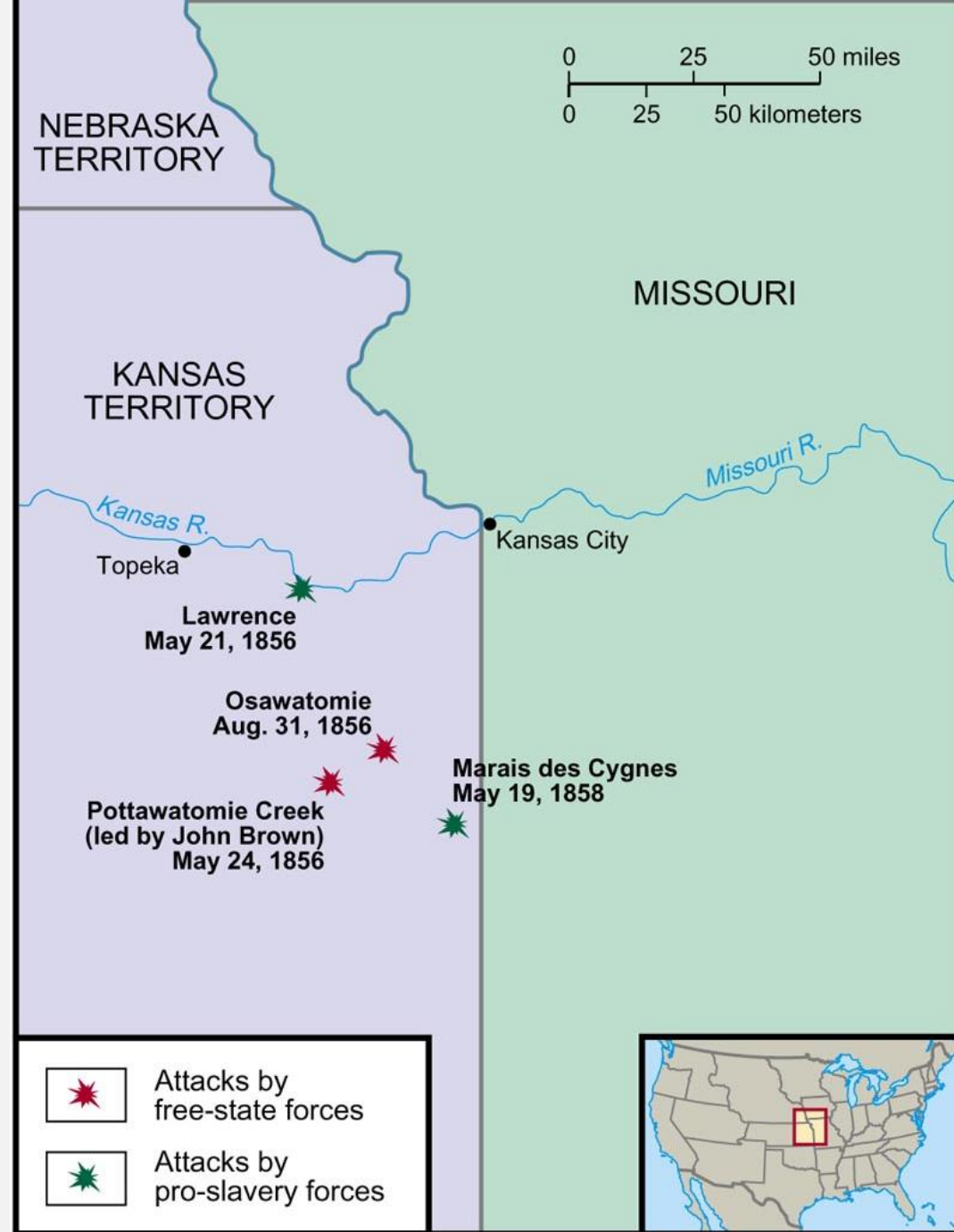


THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

“Bleeding Kansas”

Before the vote on slavery:

- Northerners crossed the border to keep KS a free state.
- Southerners crossed the border to make KS a slave state.
- Both sides claimed victory on the vote!



“BLEEDING KANSAS”

* In 1856, an abolitionist named John Brown murdered five proslavery men in Kansas.

* Over 200 people died in the fighting in Kansas.



The abolitionist John Brown lived in Osawatomie, Kansas Territory. Brown and his sons were responsible for the brutal murder of several proslavery men near Pottawatomie, Kansas. The men were called out of their homes at night and hacked to death with swords. This was just one of many incidents that earned Kansas Territory the name of "Bleeding Kansas."

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS:

Q: Was Scott a U.S. citizen
with the right to sue?

A: **NO**

Q: Did living in a free
territory make Scott a free
man?

A: **NO**

Q: Did Congress have the
right to outlaw slavery in
any territory?

A: **NO**

Missouri - C. C. U. S.

No. 157. Oct. 7.

Dred Scott, Plaintiff in Error

vs.

John F. A. Sandford -

Filed 30th December 1854.

Dismissed for want of
jurisdiction. -

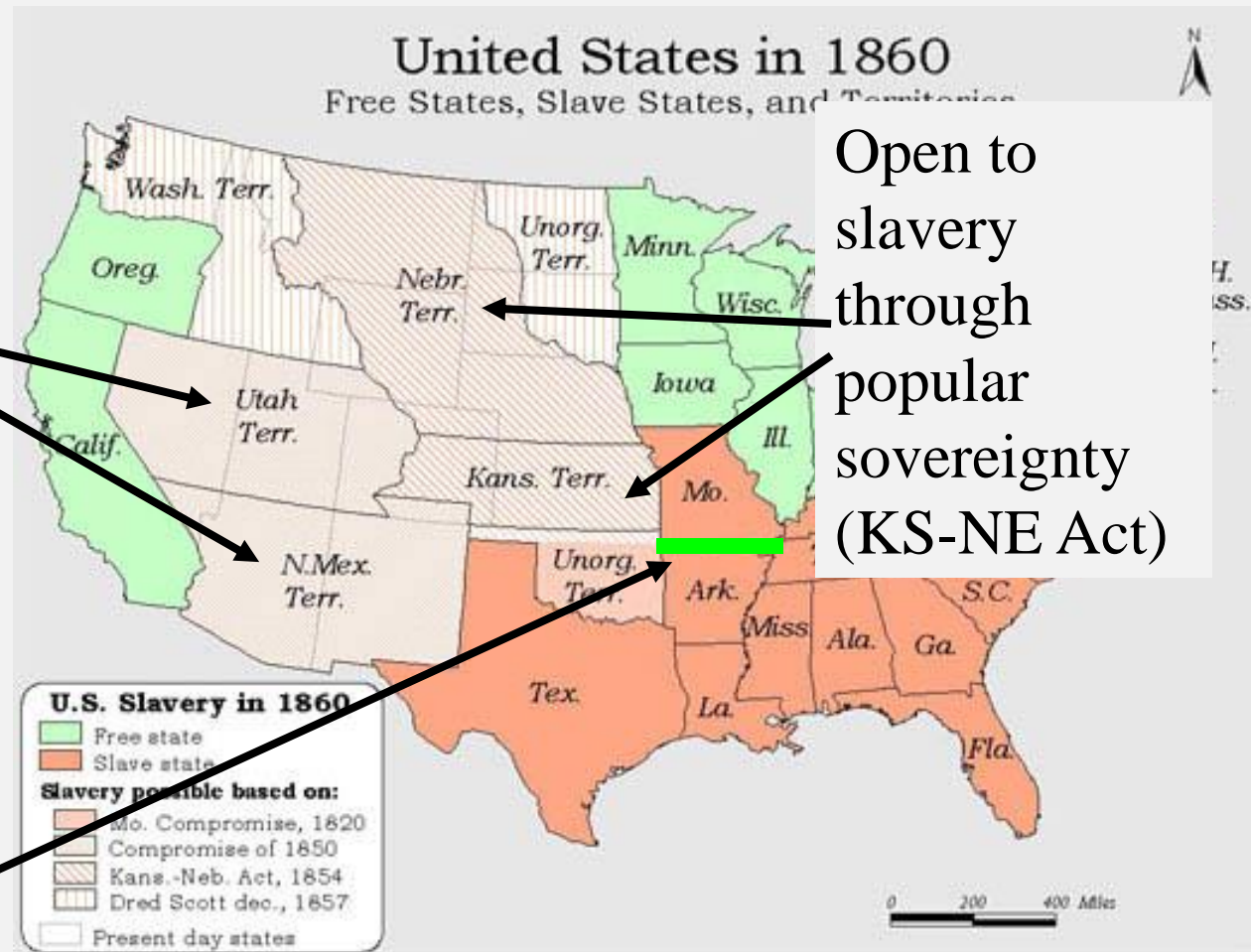
March 6th 1857. -

RESULTS:

- Dred Scott was not given his freedom and the Missouri Compromise was found to be unconstitutional.

Open to slavery through popular sovereignty (Compromise of 1850)

Open to slavery through popular sovereignty (KS-NE Act)



Missouri Compromise line is declared unconstitutional (Dred Scott Decision)

John Brown's Raid:

- In 1859, John Brown and his followers seized a federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Virginia.
- Brown was caught and sentenced to death by hanging.

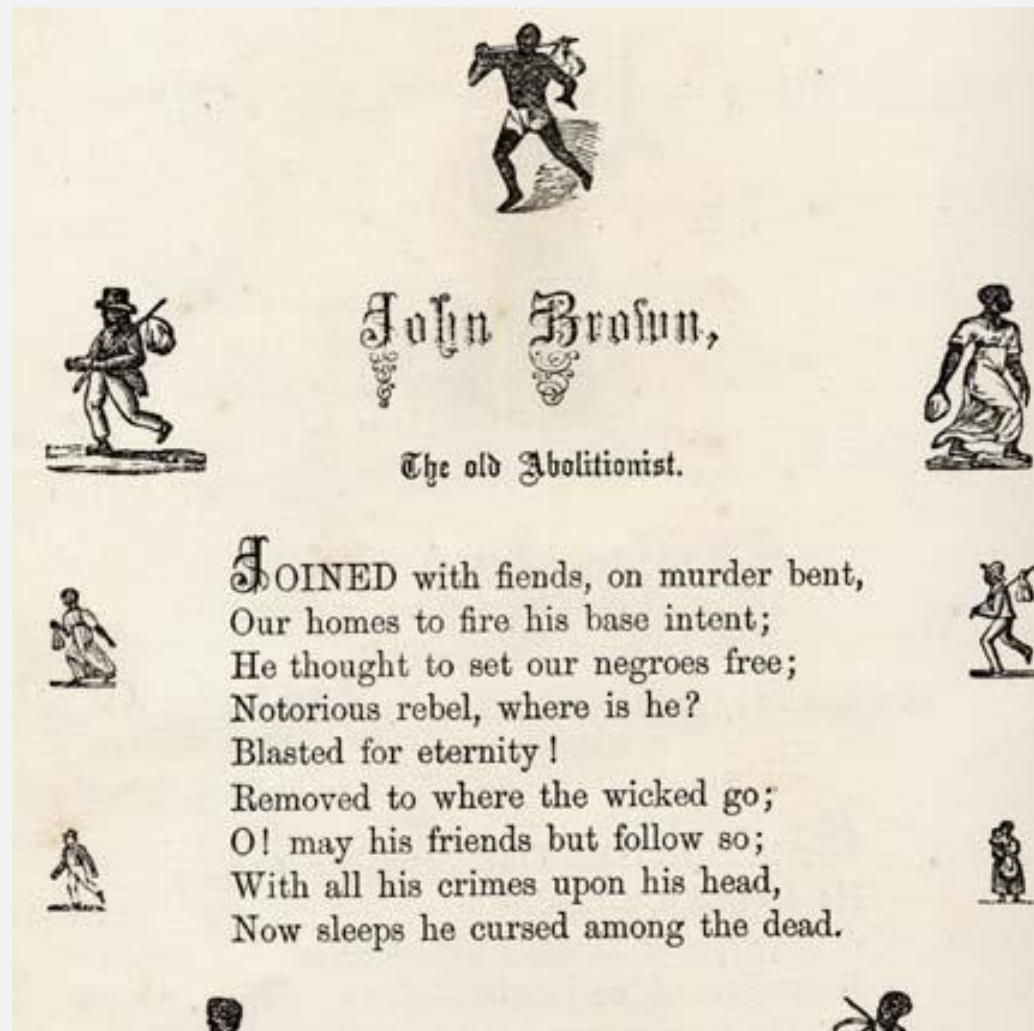


"Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done."

--John Brown, statement at his sentencing on Nov. 2, 1859

"[John Brown is] that new saint, than whom none purer or more brave was ever led by love of men into conflict and death,--the new saint awaiting his martyrdom, and who, if he shall suffer, will make the gallows glorious like the cross."

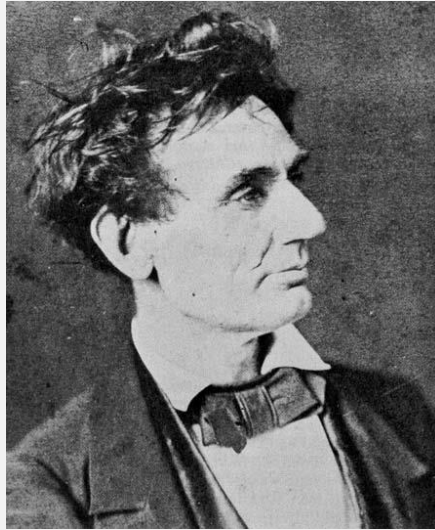
--Ralph Waldo Emerson, from his lecture "Courage," delivered in Boston on Nov. 8, 1859



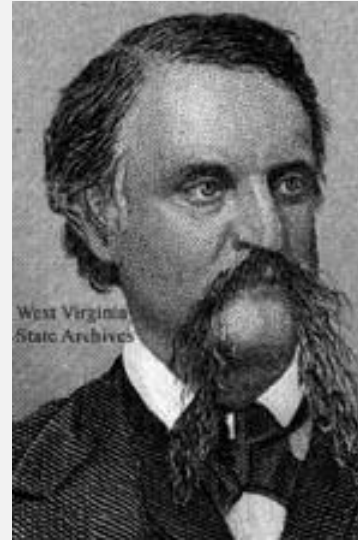
Election of 1860:

Main Candidates

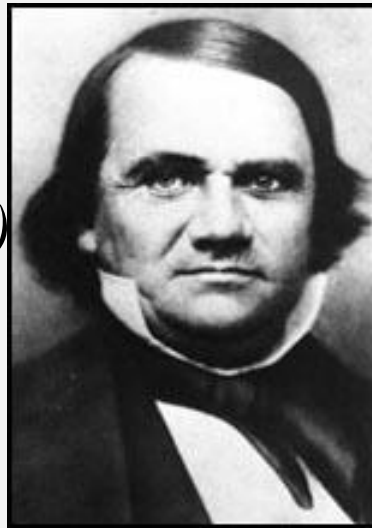
*Abraham Lincoln
(Republican)*



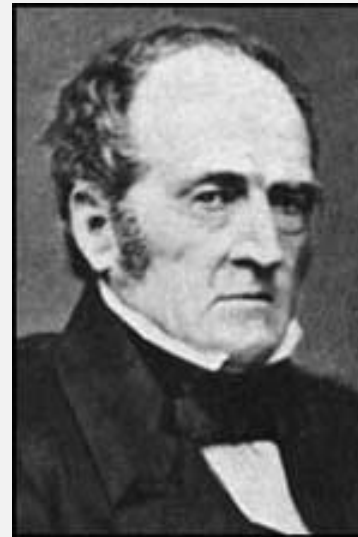
*John Breckinridge
(Southern Democrat)*



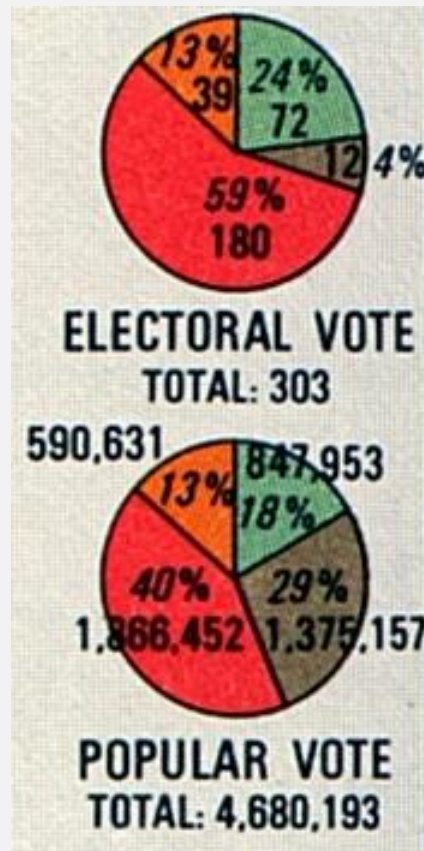
*Stephen Douglas
(Northern Democrat)*







*John Bell
(Constitutional Union)*

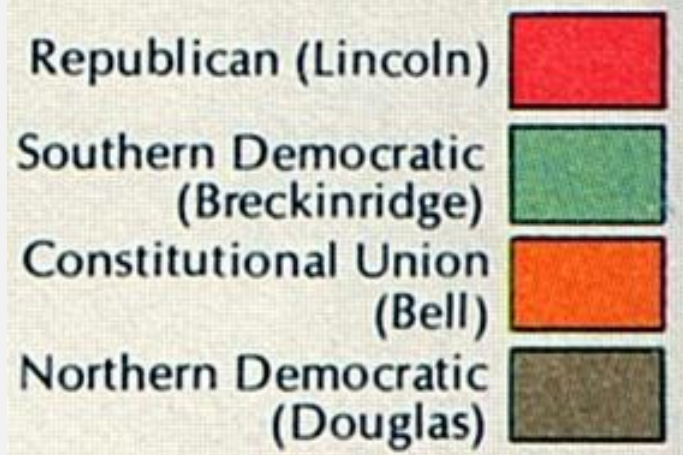


*** Lincoln won.**



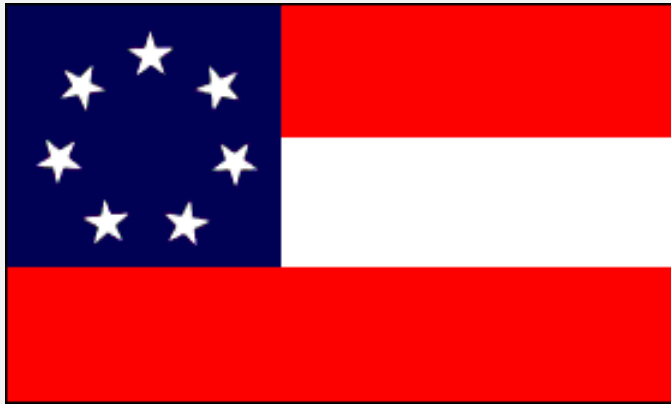
Election of 1860

Electoral Vote by State		Popular Vote	
REPUBLICAN Abraham Lincoln	180	1,865,593	
DEMOCRATIC, SOUTHERN John C. Breckinridge	72	848,356	
DEMOCRATIC, NORTHERN Stephen A. Douglas	12	1,382,713	
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION John Bell	39	592,906	
	303	4,689,568	



Secession:

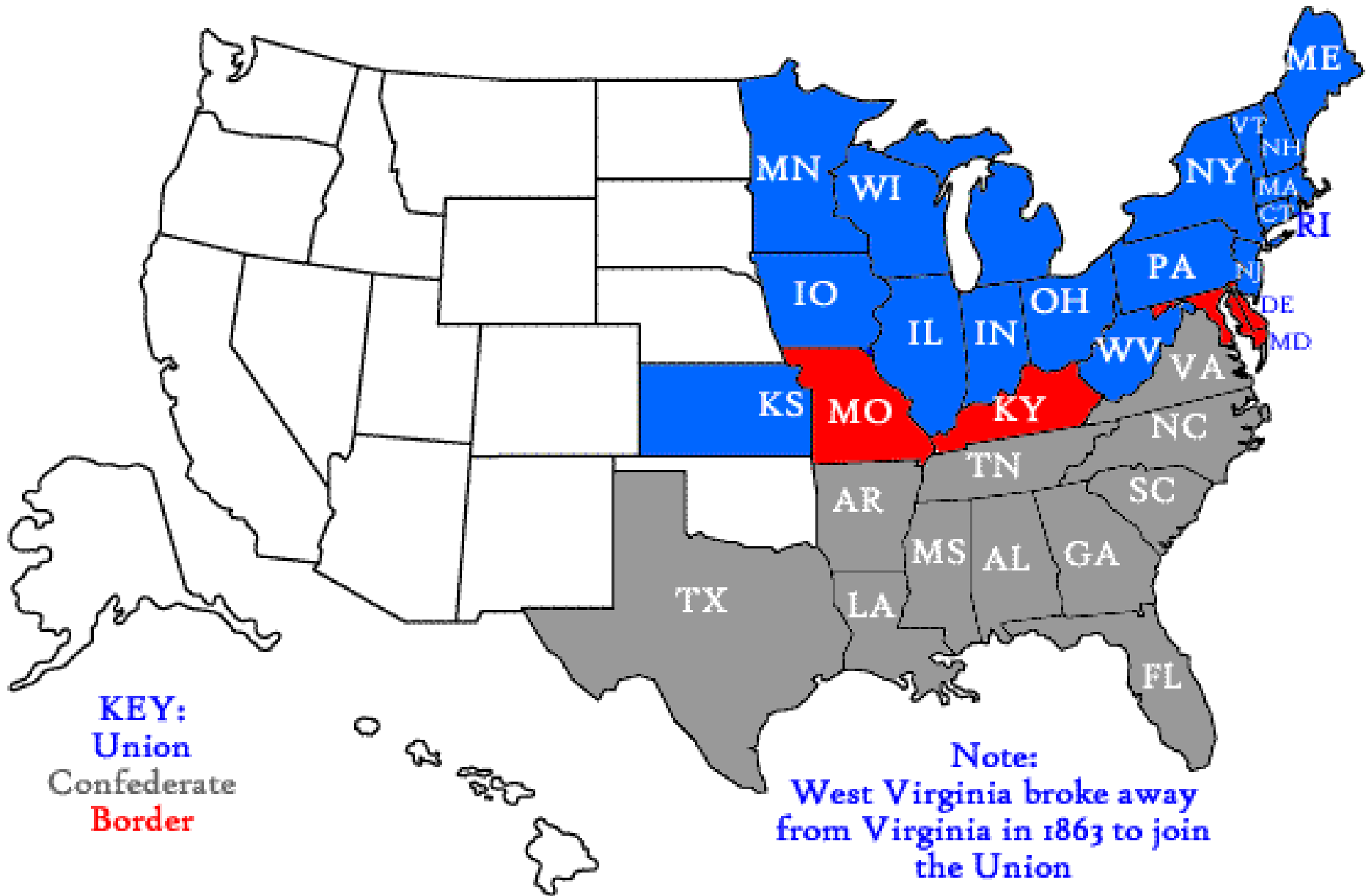
- In response to Lincoln's victory, the southern states seceded from the Union in 1860 and 1861, forming the Confederate States of America.
- Jefferson Davis was named the president of the Confederacy.



*Original
Confederate
flag (top left),
eventual
Confederate
flag (bottom
left), and the
first president
of the
Confederacy,
Jefferson
Davis (right).*

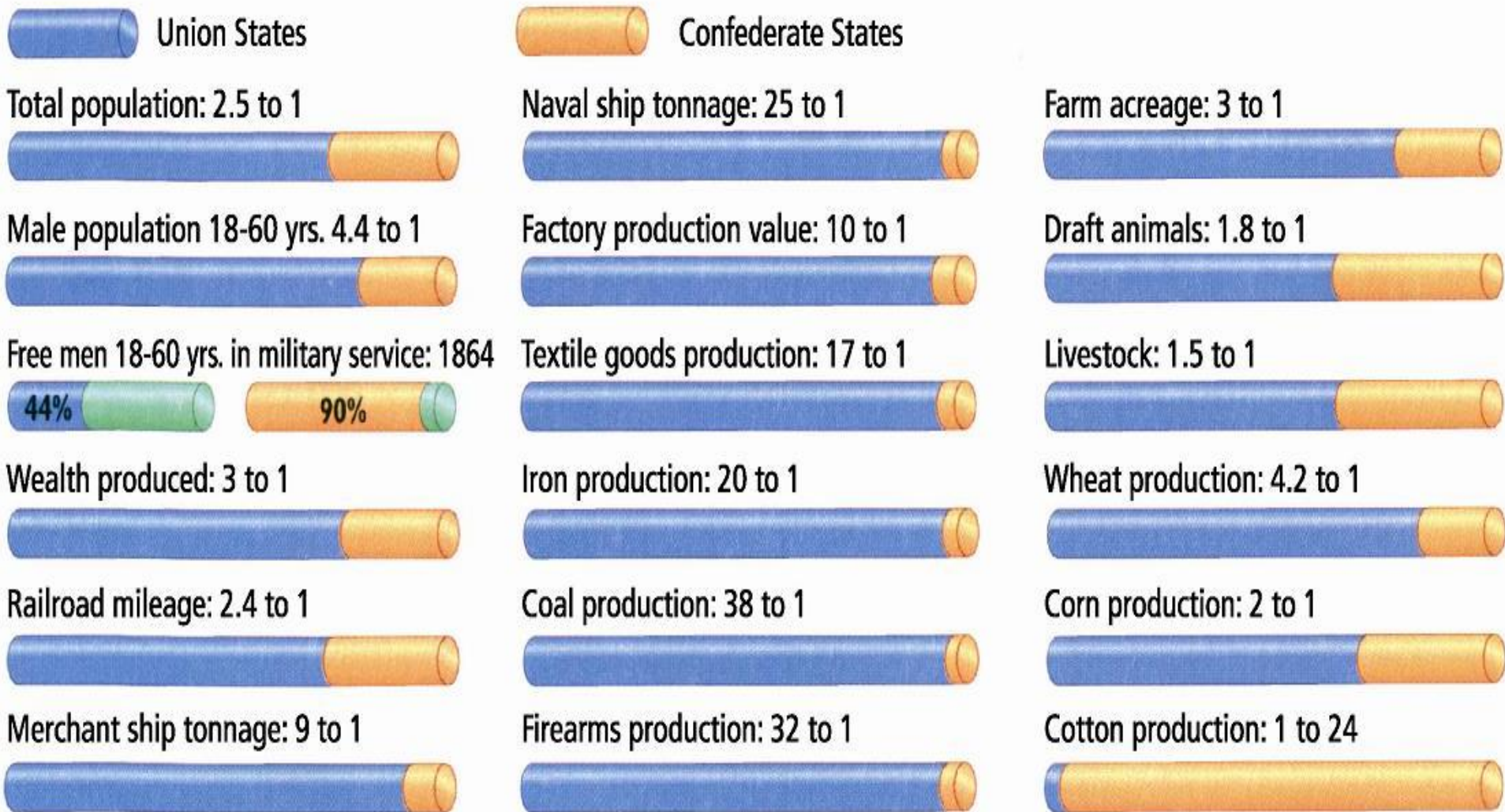


Civil War: Union v. Confederacy

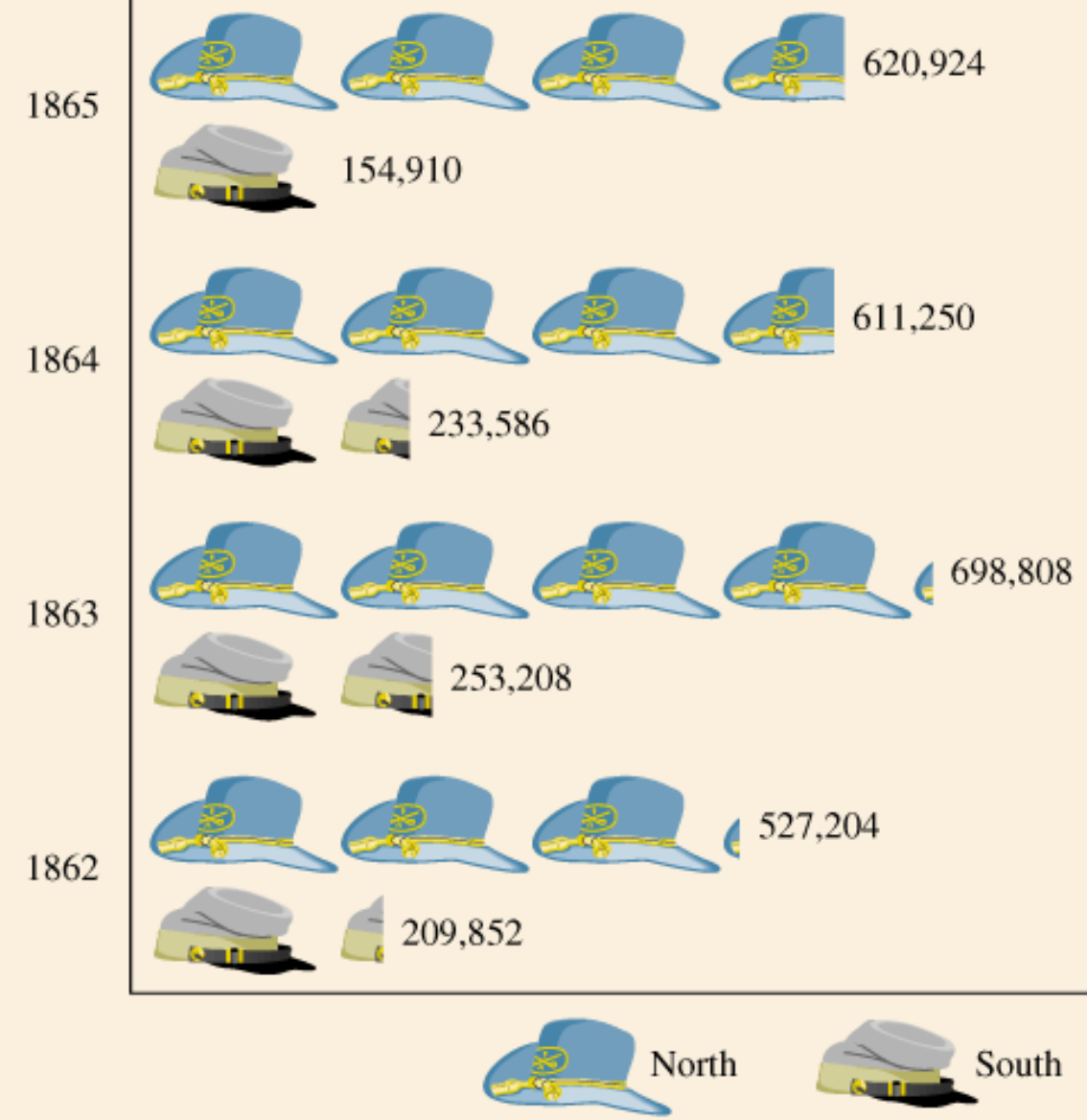


Who had the advantage at the start of the Civil War, the Union or the Confederacy, and why do you think so?

Comparative resources: Union and Confederate states, 1861



Years



Union Advantage

- large population of 22 million

Confederate Disadvantage

- small population of 9 million, of which 1/3 were slaves

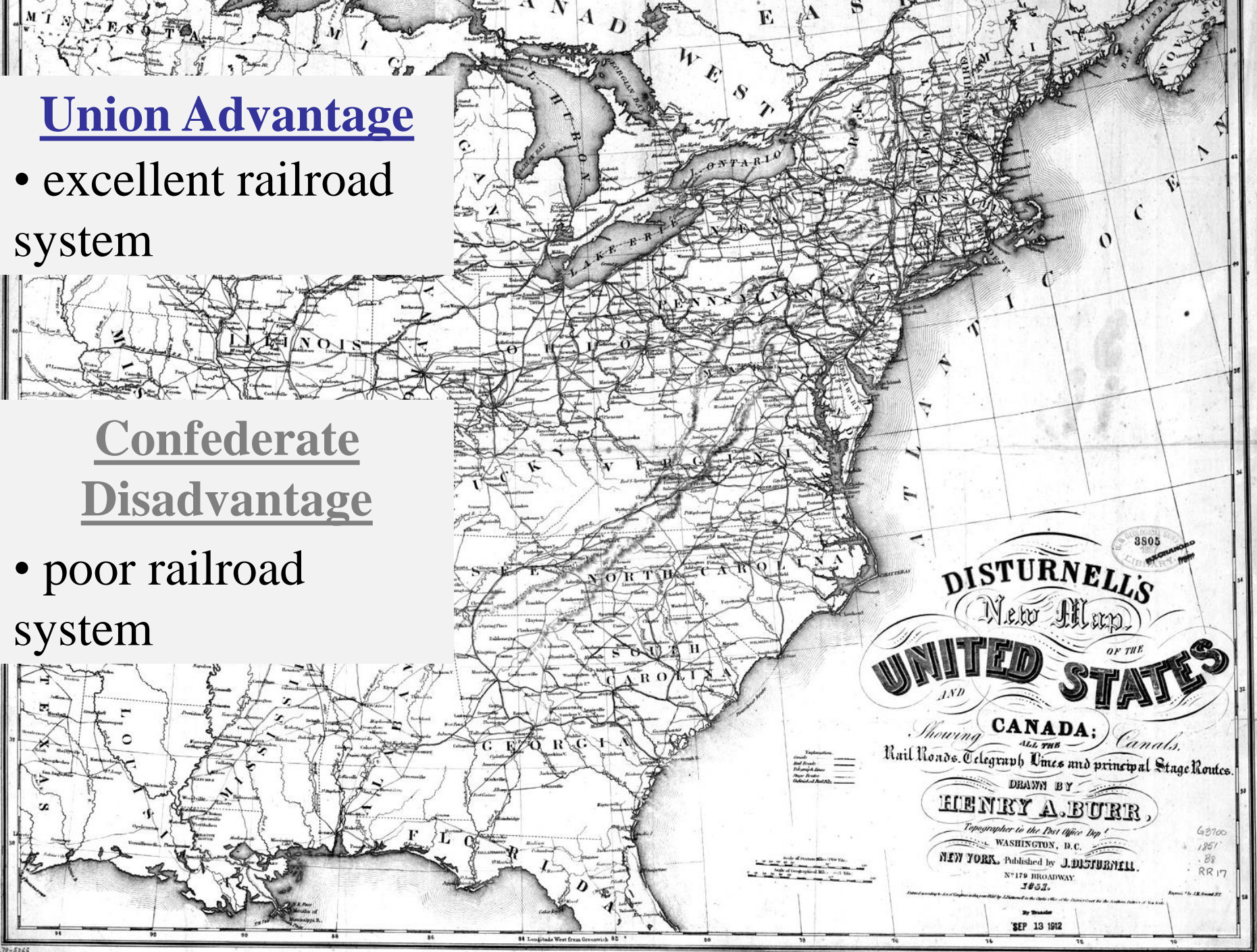
Figure 15.2° Comparative Troop Strength, North and South

Union Advantage

- excellent railroad system

Confederate Disadvantage

- poor railroad system



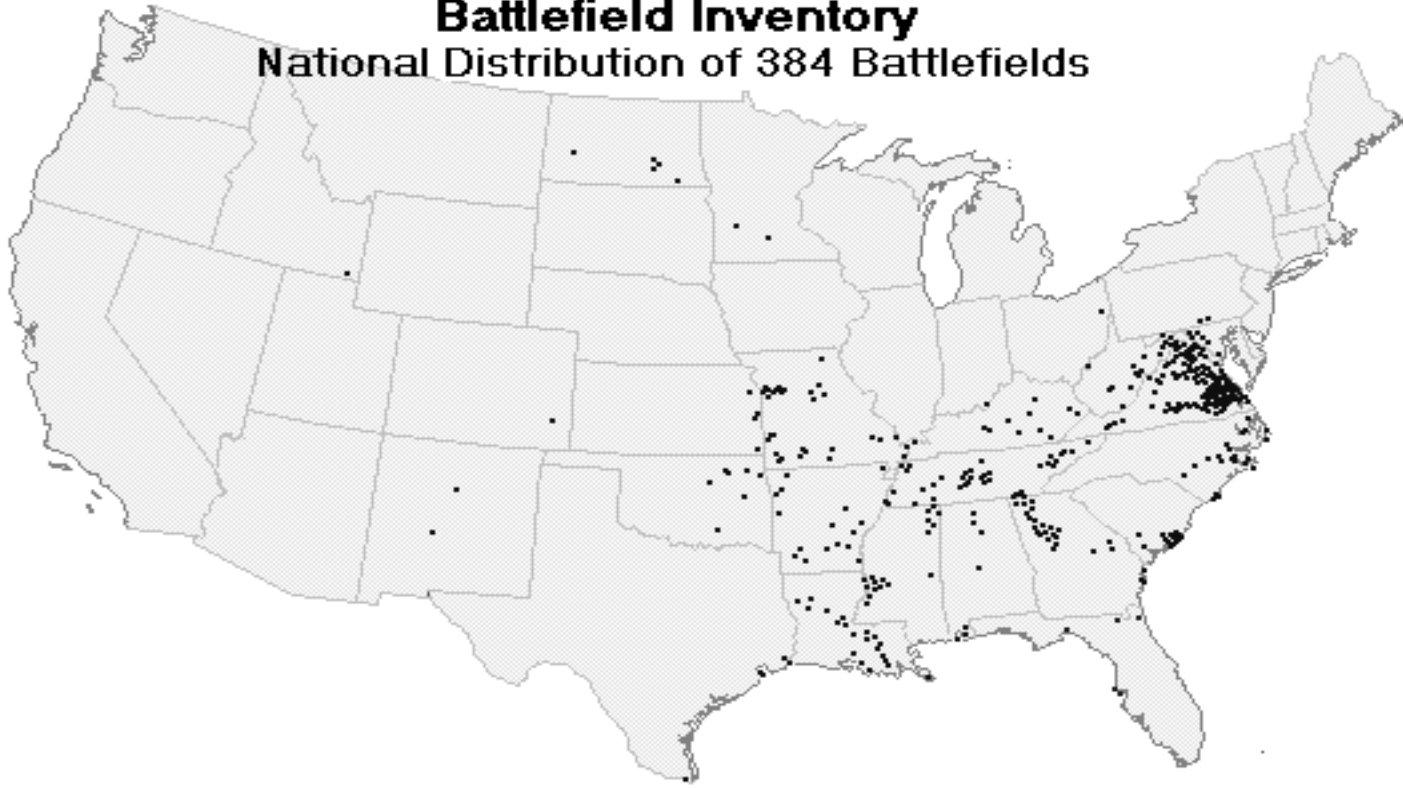
8805
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

69700
1851
.88
RR 17

3905

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Battlefield Inventory

National Distribution of 384 Battlefields



Confederate Advantages

- fought a defensive war at home
- defending their homeland

Union Disadvantages

- The South was a huge area to conquer.
- The North invaded unfamiliar territory.

Strategies for Victory

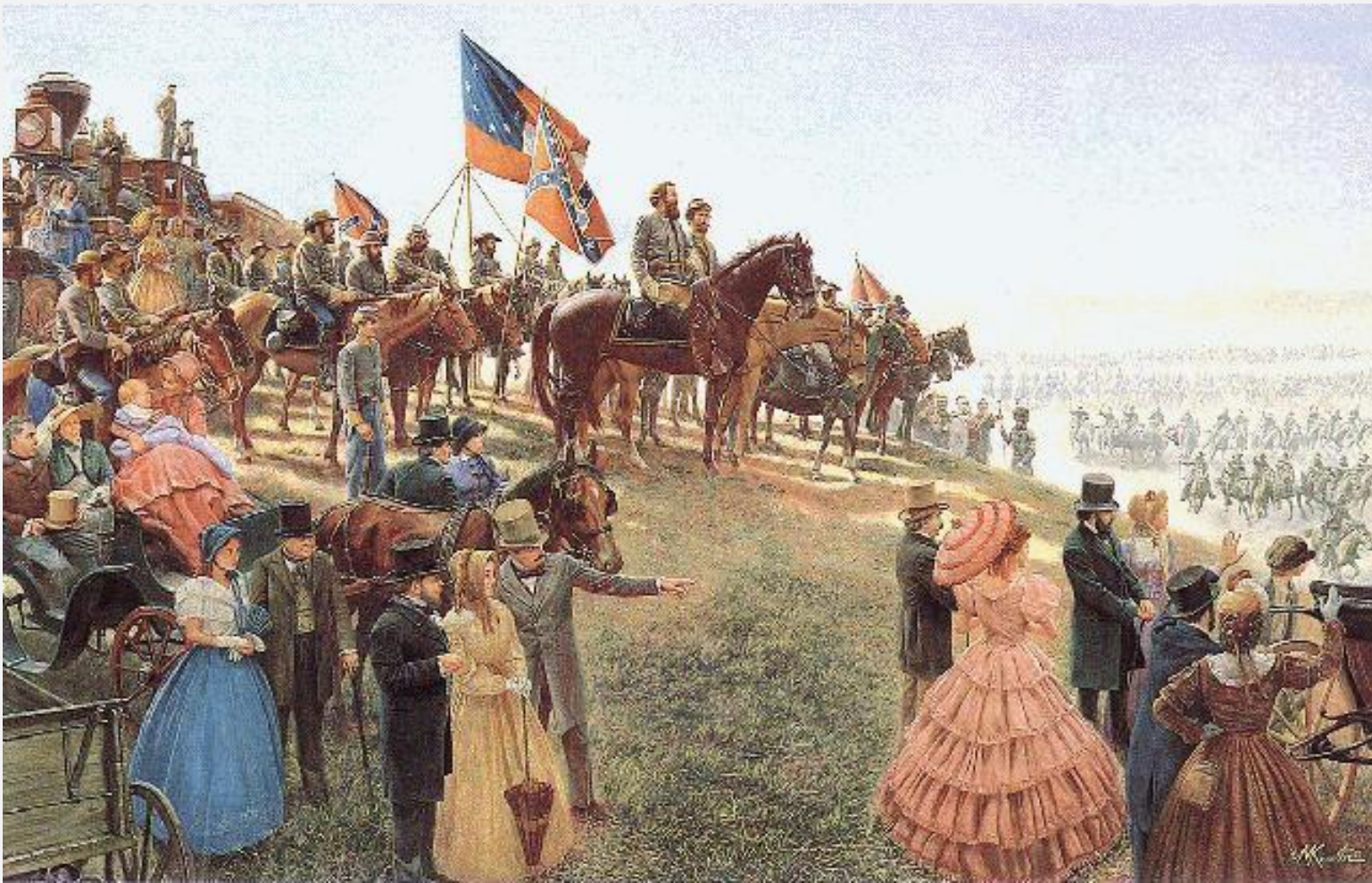
Union plans: Anaconda Plan

- blockade Southern ports
- seize control of the Mississippi River
- capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia



Confederate plans:

- To stay at home and fight a defensive war with assistance from European money and supplies, and with a belief/hope the North would quickly tire of fighting and give up.



560



560





7946

Slavery: Lincoln's Dilemma

- The Civil War began as a war to restore the Union, *NOT* to end slavery.



“My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.” – Abraham Lincoln, in a letter to Horace Greeley August 22, 1862

(left) Free and slave states prior to the Civil War.



- FREE STATES AND TERRITORIES
- SLAVE STATES
- TERRITORIES OPEN TO SLAVERY

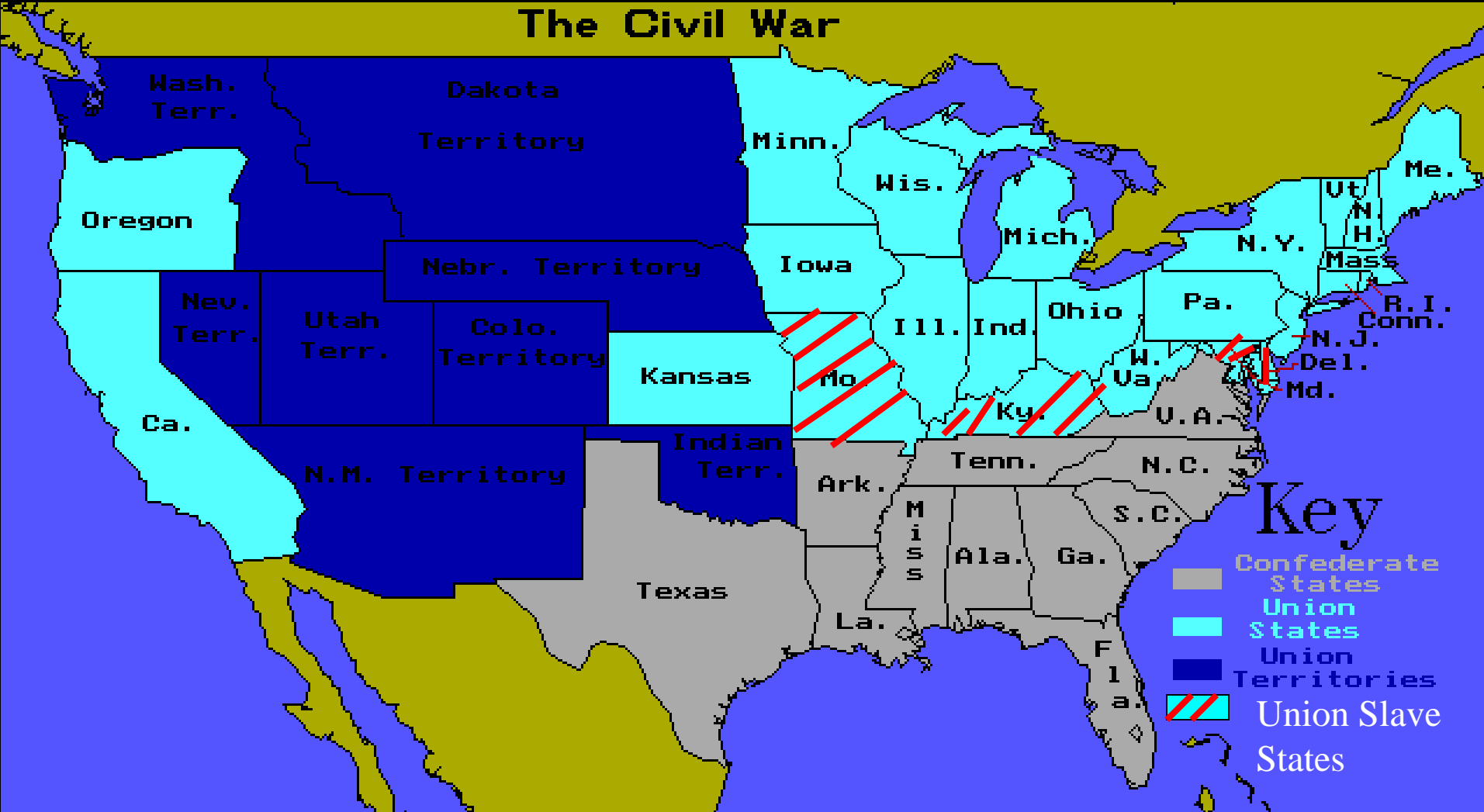
(right) Confederate and Union states after the start of the Civil War.

- States in 1861
- States admitted after 1861
- States readmitted to the Union



States in 1861 States admitted after 1861 (dates of admittance) States readmitted to the Union (dates of readmittance)

The Civil War



- Lincoln was afraid that if he ended slavery, it would anger the four proslavery states in the Union. (DE, MD, KY, and MO)
- Therefore, Lincoln decided to free enslaved African Americans in the Confederate states only.

Emancipation Proclamation (*Emancipate – to set free*)

· On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation

*“On the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as **slaves** within any state or...part of a state (whose) people...shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.”*

· Now the Union had *two* goals:

- restore the Union

- end slavery in all Confederate states



How would you feel about the Emancipation Proclamation if you were...

(1) a slave owner from Texas?

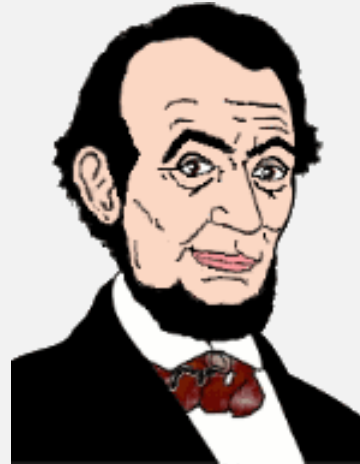


(2) a slave owner from Missouri?



(3) an abolitionist from Massachusetts?

(4) a slave from Georgia?



(5) a slave from Maryland?



(6) Abraham Lincoln?

How would you feel about the Emancipation Proclamation if you were...

(1) a slave owner from Texas?

“The slaves are free? Not in my state their not. Abraham Lincoln isn’t my President anymore, so I don’t have to listen to the Emancipation Proclamation. I only have to free my slaves if the Confederates lose the war.”

(2) a slave owner from Missouri?

“I knew it was a good idea for us to stay in the Union! I get to keep my slaves, just like the slave owners in Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware get to keep theirs.”

(3) an abolitionist from Massachusetts?

“Hmmm...the Emancipation Proclamation is a good start, but it doesn’t go far enough. Slavery should be ended in *all* the states, not only the one’s in rebellion against the Union!”

How would you feel about the Emancipation Proclamation if you were...

(4) a slave from Georgia?

“I’m free!! Wait a minute, no I’m not. I have to stay a slave until the Union wins the war!”

(5) a slave from Maryland?

“How come the slaves from most of the other states were freed but I have to remain a slave?”

(6) Abraham Lincoln?

“I wish that I could free the slaves in all of the states immediately. However, if I free the slaves in the border states, they may switch to the Confederacy, and I can’t allow that to happen. Anyway, nobody is really free until we’re able to defeat those Confederate rebels!”

Battle of Gettysburg

• Gen. Robert E. Lee decided to attack the Union in Gettysburg, PA, in July of 1863.



- Over 40,000 soldiers were killed or wounded at Gettysburg.



Casualties of the Battle of Gettysburg awaiting burial



Confederate soldiers on the Gettysburg Battlefield in an unfinished trench grave.



The view of Seminary Ridge seen from Cemetery Ridge. It was across these fields that Union soldiers repulsed the Confederates participating in the Pickett / Pettigrew Charge.



Gettysburg Address

- On November 19, 1863, a ceremony was held to dedicate a cemetery in honor of the dead Union soldiers.
- Pres. Lincoln's speech was known as the Gettysburg Address.

Gettysburg Nov. 2nd 1863



To His Excellency,
A. Lincoln,
President of the United States,
Sir,

The several States
having soldiers in the Army of the
Potomac, who were killed at the
Battle of Gettysburg, or have since
died at the various hospitals which
were established in the vicinity,
have procured grounds on a
prominent part of the Battle Field
for a Cemetery, and are having
the dead removed to them
and properly buried.



The War Ends

- On April 2, 1865, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant captured Richmond, VA, the Confederate capital.
- On April 9, Lee surrendered to Grant in the town of Appomattox Courthouse, VA.

- The war was over!

