Name	Class
Date	Teacher – Mr. Clark

#### THE CIVIL WAR - CAUSES AND COURSE - USHC 3.1 & 3.2

#### OBJECTIVE: TO EXAMINE THE CAUSES AND COURSE OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

Compromise of 1850				California (1850)		
I be	came a	ctate		Wisconsin (1848)	Texas (1845)	
1 000	came a	state.		Iowa (1846)	Florida (1845)	
II. The rest of the Mexican	137	25		Michigan (1837) Maine (1820)	Arkansas (1836)	
1: 11 1: 4 4	W	as	_	1	Missouri (1821)	Slave
divided into two parts;	$\underline{}$ (UT) and		Free	Illinois (1818)	Alabama (1819) Mississippi (1817)	States
(NM)	).		States	Indiana (1816)	11 '	States
· · ·				Ohio (1803) Vermont (1791)	Louisiana (1812)	
* people in UT and NM used				Rhode Island	Tennessee (1796)	
to de	ecide on the slavery is	ssue		New York	Kentucky (1792) Virginia	
	_		Original	New Hampshire	North Carolina	
III. The trade end	ded in		13	Massachusetts	South Carolina	
			States	Connecticut	Maryland	
·			States	New Jersey	Georgia	
IV. The	L	aw		Pennsylvania	Delaware	
was passed.					mise of 1850	
was passeu.			<u> </u>	Complete	IIISE 01 1030	112
The Fugitive Slave Law	CAUTION	II	1	10	BRITISH CANADA	
The Fugitive Slave Law	COLODIA DECE	-	-18	0	Take .	NH ME
• All Americans, by law, were	COLORED PEOPI	ال الما	Oregon Territory	) \ \	nnesota Superior La	W A A
· · ·	OF BOSTON, ONE & ALI		territory		rritory WI Lake Ont	NY MA
required to help catch	You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONEI advised, to avoid conversing with the	) and		Unorganized	MI	RI CT
	Watchmen and Police Office	PAPE	Utah	Territory	IA OH	DE NJ
	of Roston.	CA	Territory	2	" "	VA MD
	of Boston,  For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAY ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act s	OR &	-	Missouri Compromise	line MO KY	NC Babolished but
• You could be	KIDNAPPER	S		Mexico itory Ceded In	dian	abolished but slaveholding allowed)
and/or imprisoned for helping a	Slave Catcher	PACIFIC		by Texas Ter	ritory AR	ATLANTIC
	SIAVE CALCHEI  And they have already been actually employ	9	10	7	MS AL ON	OCEAN
slave.	KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEE SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBE	PING RTY,	(6)	TX	LA STAIR	FL N
• This law angored	KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEE SLAVES. Therefore, If you value your Libes and the Welfure of the Fuglities among you, them in every possible manner, as so many HOZ on the track of the most unfortunate of your rac	NDS	4/2	~ \	and the same	一个大米
• This law angered	Keep a Sharp Look Out	for f	ree state or territory		Gulf of	P 00 55.
northerners!	KIDNAPPERS, and ha	ave   st	ave state	MEXICO	Mexico  DATI STITUTE I AWERICA  (CANADA)	· UI \ NA
IZ Ni-ll A -4	TOP EYE open.		WASHING WASHING	1	Superior Lake	ME. Y
Kansas-Nebraska Act			OREGON	M TI	INNESOTA Ontario	N.H. MASS.
I. The	Torritory was		TERRITORY	NEBRASKA TERRITORY 1854	WIS. MICH.	N.Y.
				1854	IOWA OHIO Masor	and N.J.
divided into two parts:(NE) and		PACIFIC	TE	UTAH RRITORY KANSAS TERR	ILL. IND. VA	MD.
(NE) and	(KS)	OCEAN		1854	N. N.	0. 3
	,		CALIFORNIA	NEW MEXICO TE	INDIAN TENN. S.C.	7
II. The people of each territory			1	TERRITORY	MISS. ALA GA.	ATLANTIC OCEAN
on wl	hether or not to allow		16	TEXA	- July	
		Fre	ee state or territory	N	purchas FLA	100
· · · · ·		Opi	ive state or territory ened to slavery by princi	ple of popular	Gulf of Mexico	, 80 /
sovereignty)		Ope Sov	vereignty, Compromise of ened to slavery by princi vereignty, Kansas-Nebra	f 1850 MEXICO ple of popular ska Act of 1854	0 250 500 miles 0 250 500 kilometers	Em ganga
* The Kansas-Nebraska Act	the		isas-Nebraska		200	
The Kansas-Neoraska Act	uic	•	.1	COCHOON	)	25 50 miles
	promise. Both territor			01 36*3UN	NEBRASKA TERRITORY	25 50 kilometers
and should NOT have been allowed	d to have		_•			
//DX XX XX					2	MISSOURI
"Bleeding Kansas"					KANSAS TERRITORY	- 5
D - C - 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -					Kanana	Missourith
Before the vote on slavery:					Topeka Kansas Ci	4
•	read the border to Iron	n KS o			Lawrence May 21, 1856	
• cros	ssed the bolder to kee]	р <b>кэ</b> а.		<del></del>	Osawatomie Aug. 31, 1856 Marais des C	ranes
state.					Pottawatomie Creek (led by John Brown) May 24 1858	
_	and the bendents 1	. VC -		c4c4c		
• cros	ssed the dorder to mak	ke KS a		state.		
• sides claimed	on the	a votal			Attacks by free-state forces	E DO
sides claimed	On the	c voic:			Attacks by pro-slavery forces	万世
					"Bleeding Kansas"	11 15

		abolitionist named five proslavery me		
		people		g that followed.
		Sandford – FACTS:		
\=\	•	was a	slave from	
	Missouri. (M			
10		s moved		Co /
		) for fou		
	• Scott's own Missouri.	er after retu	arning to	
		laimed that he should be l in a free		
for four years.				
SUPREME COURT D	ECISIONS:			
Q: Was Scott a U.S	with	the right to sue?		A:
Q: Did living in a free to	erritory make Sco	ott a	?	A:
Q: Did	_ have the right t	o outlaw	in any territory?	A:
<b>RESULTS:</b>				
	•	eedom and the	Compromis	e was found to be
	and his	s followers seized a feder		
		, Virginia		
Brown was caught and	sentenced to de	ath by hanging.		
Election of 1860:	Main Onedi	1-1-		Co.
	Main Candid	dates	Secession	
Abraham (Republican)		John(Southern Demo	the	from the Union in
Stephen(Northern Democrat)		John_ (Constitutional U	Amorico	States of
*_	wo	n the election.		was

	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	Comparative resources: Union and Confederate states, 1861  Confederate States  Confederate States	
N O R T H			Total population: 2.5 to 1  Maie population: 2.6 to 1  Maie population 18-60 yrs. 4.4 to 1  Free men 18-60 yrs. in military san/ccr 1864  Wealth produced: 3 to 1  Merchant ship tromage: 9 to 1	Naval ship tonnage: 25 to 1 Factory production value: 10 to 1 Textile goods production: 17 to 1 Iron production: 20 to 1 Coal production: 38 to 1 Corp production: 32 to 1  Veurs  Yeurs
S O U T H				1865 620,924 1864 611,250 233,586 611,250 1863 253,208 1862 253,208 1862 709,852
	tegies for Victory			Figure 15.2°°Comparative Troop Strength, North and South
 the (	Confederate capital –	s, seize control of the		River, and capture
	nfederate Plan:			
- To and	stay at home and fight asupplies, and with a belief/hope the	war with assistan well assistan would quickly	ce from Euro of fighting	pean and give up.
	ery: Lincoln's Dilemma	-		2
I cou I wo abou	uld save the Union without freeing uld do it; and if I could save it by ut slavery, and the colored race, I ear because I do not believe it wo	e is to save the Union, and is not a gany slave I would do it, and if I freeing some and leaving others do because I believe it helps to so wild help to save the Union."  To Horace Greeley August 22, 18	could save it alone I would ave the Union	by freeing all the slaves l also do that. What I do
· Th	e Civil War began as a war to	the, <i>NO</i>	T to end	
	ncoln was afraid that if he ended son. (,, and	lavery, it would )	_ the four pro	-slavery states in the
Town the second	The Civil W  Wash.  Dakota  Territory  Minegon		free enslavin the states only (Emancipa On Januar	ation Proclamation –  ate – to)  ry 1, 1863, Lincoln
	Texas	La. Union States Union Territories	issued the	

A 3,

### **Emancipation Proclamation**

•	of January, in the year of our Lord f a state (whose) peopleshall the	<u> </u>	•
1 0	enceforward, and		
· Now the Union	n had <i>two</i> goals:		
	the Union		
- end	in all	states	

# **Battle of Gettysburg**

· Gen Robert E. \_\_\_\_\_ decided to attack the Union in Gettysburg, PA, in July of 1863.

# **Gettysburg Address**

· Over	_soldiers were killed or
wounded at	·
· On November 19,	1863, a ceremony was
held to dedicate a _	in honor
of the dead	soldiers.
· Pres. Lincoln's sp	eech was known as the



## **The War Ends**

· On April 2, 1865, Union Gen. Ulysses S captured	, VA,
the Confederate	
· On April 9, surrendered to the town of	in
, VA.	
* The was over!	

