

Main Causes of the Civil War

1. _____
 -Social differences media: _____
 -Economic differences _____
 -Cultural differences _____

Life in the North

- Socially: _____
Class distinctions were less severe than the South.
- Economically: _____
- Culturally: North more _____, more _____, more egalitarian

SLAVERY in the South

The White Majority

- _____ **own slaves** _____ of economic success
- _____ whites (PWT, hillbillies) were _____
- Agricultural lifestyle of the South created _____ towards authority

The Southern Myth

In _____ Southerners owned slaves.
(Draw in Pie Chart below)

Justification of Slavery

- Paternalism/"Apologists"
 - Better _____
 - _____ and his Family
 - Better off than _____
 - _____ slaves
- The "peculiar institution"

3 Types of Slaves

Life Under the Leash

- _____ - region where most slaves were _____; _____.
- Conditions varied from region to region, farm to farm
 - Often _____
 - _____
 - _____; saved from the _____
 - No _____
- Blacks managed to _____ in slavery.
 - "_____"
- Blacks _____ religious forms from a _____.

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2. Political Issues

- Congressional Power _____
- New Territories: _____
- States' Rights and Slavery _____

<p>Election 1848 General Lewis Cass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Democrat <input type="checkbox"/> Hero of the War of 1812 <input type="checkbox"/> Supported popular sovereignty (safe and diplomatic) 	<p>Zachary Taylor</p>
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Issues of the Election of 1848

- _____
- Free Soil Party: (another single issue party, like _____)
 - Nominated Van Buren
 - Antislavery Northerners
 - Supported _____ (roads, canals, etc.)

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

- British influence in Central America was strong and even growing, _____ (1823)
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty stated that _____

Zachary Taylor

- Dates in Office:** 1849-1850
- Nicknames:** Old Rough and Ready
- Political Party:** Whig
- Major Events:**
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
- Died in office from cholera- _____

California Joins the Union

- CA _____ → _____ → CA able to _____
- Would have _____

End of an Era

- _____
 - Clay – The Great Compromiser, suggested _____
 - Webster – supported _____
 - Calhoun – the Great _____, suggested to _____, but elect two presidents – one from the North and _____

Compromise of 1850

- Stricter Fugitive Slave Law enacted (“Bloodhound Bill”)- _____
- _____
- Admission of CA as a free state; _____ decide by popular sovereignty
- The _____, symbolically shows _____ on the subject

An Escalating Problem

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Millard Fillmore

- Dates in Office:** July 10, 1850 - 1853
- Nicknames:** The Accidental President
- Political Party:** Whig
- Major Events:**
- Compromise of 1850
- Treaty of Kanagawa

End of the Whigs – Election of 1852

Franklin Pierce

Winfield Scott

- Whig
- Mexican-American War hero
- Supported both the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law
- Party split over supporting the cause or the candidate
- End of the Whigs

Competition for Kansas

- _____
- The _____ during the Kansas-Nebraska Act was that _____
- _____
- “_____” jump the border to _____
- Free soilers argue the election was rigged and drew up the Topeka Constitution → LeCompton Constitution
- Results:
 - _____ party
 - Kansas in limbo
 - Slavery problem still not solved

Southern Chivalry

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Franklin Pierce -Dates in Office: 1853-1857

Nicknames: Young Hickory of the Granite Hills, Handsome Frank **Political Party:** Democrat **Major Events:** Gadsden Purchase, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas, Ostend Manifesto

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3. Abolitionism

Slave Rebellion

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Abolitionists

Methods of Rebellion

- Slaves rebelled by _____
pace, _____ from their masters, or _____
- Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)
 - Believed he'd been _____ release
fellow slaves
 - _____
and _____
in the area
 - _____ put down the rebellion;

Stresses to the Slave System

- Underground Railroad: Escape system set up by white abolitionists and former slaves
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Negro spirituals
- Gag Resolution (1836): required all anti-slavery appeals to be tabled without debate in the House of Representatives

Uncle Tom's Cabin (S)- _____

- Written by _____
- A _____ slavery
- It touched _____ and created
widespread _____ northerners.

Different perspectives of the book:

Northern Perspective	Southern Perspective

Early Abolitionism

- _____ founded in 1817; focused on _____.
- Republic of _____ . They don't use the metric system!

Radical Abolitionism

- _____
 - The _____*,
 - American Anti-Slavery Society
 - Promoted " _____ " of slaves in the United States
- John _____ : A _____
 - Bleeding _____
- Raid on Harper's Ferry: Brown _____ . It failed, and he was tried,
_____.
- He became an _____.
- Sojourner Truth- _____ . (video):
- Frederick Douglass- lectured _____ ; looked _____ . Was a consultant for Abraham Lincoln.

Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857

- _____.
- Scott _____
- The _____ decision said
 - _____
 - Said Scott was to remain a slave until he was freed by his master
 - Concluded the _____
- Slavery could now _____

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4. The Republican Party

Creation

Supporters

Election of 1860

Birth of the Republican Party

- Founded in the _____.
- The main cause was _____ ; the Northern Republicans saw the _____.
- By _____, the Republicans _____ nearly all Northern states.

Election of 1856

The election was ugly, complete with mudslinging and charges of conspiracy and scandal. Fremont was _____.

James Buchanan (D)	John C. Fremont (R)
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Panic of 1857

- Causes:
 - _____
 - _____-will hurt the farmer (_____)
 - over-speculation of _____
- North _____.
- South largely unaffected

Lincoln-Douglas Debates

- _____
- "Lincoln-Douglas debates"
- "Freeport Doctrine"
 - Lincoln asked Douglas if the people of a territory voted slavery down, despite the Supreme Court saying that they could not do so, which side would he support, _____.
 - Put Douglas in a lose-lose situation (A catch 22)
 - Douglas straddled the issue _____-the people decide, what is popular.
 - Lost popularity with pro-slave Democrats

James Buchanan

- Dates in Office:** 1857–1861
- Nicknames:** Ten-Cent Jimmie
- Political Party:** Democrat
- Major Events:**
 - Pony Express
 - Dred Scott v. Sanford*
 - Southern Secession
 - Establishment of the Confederate States of America (CSA)