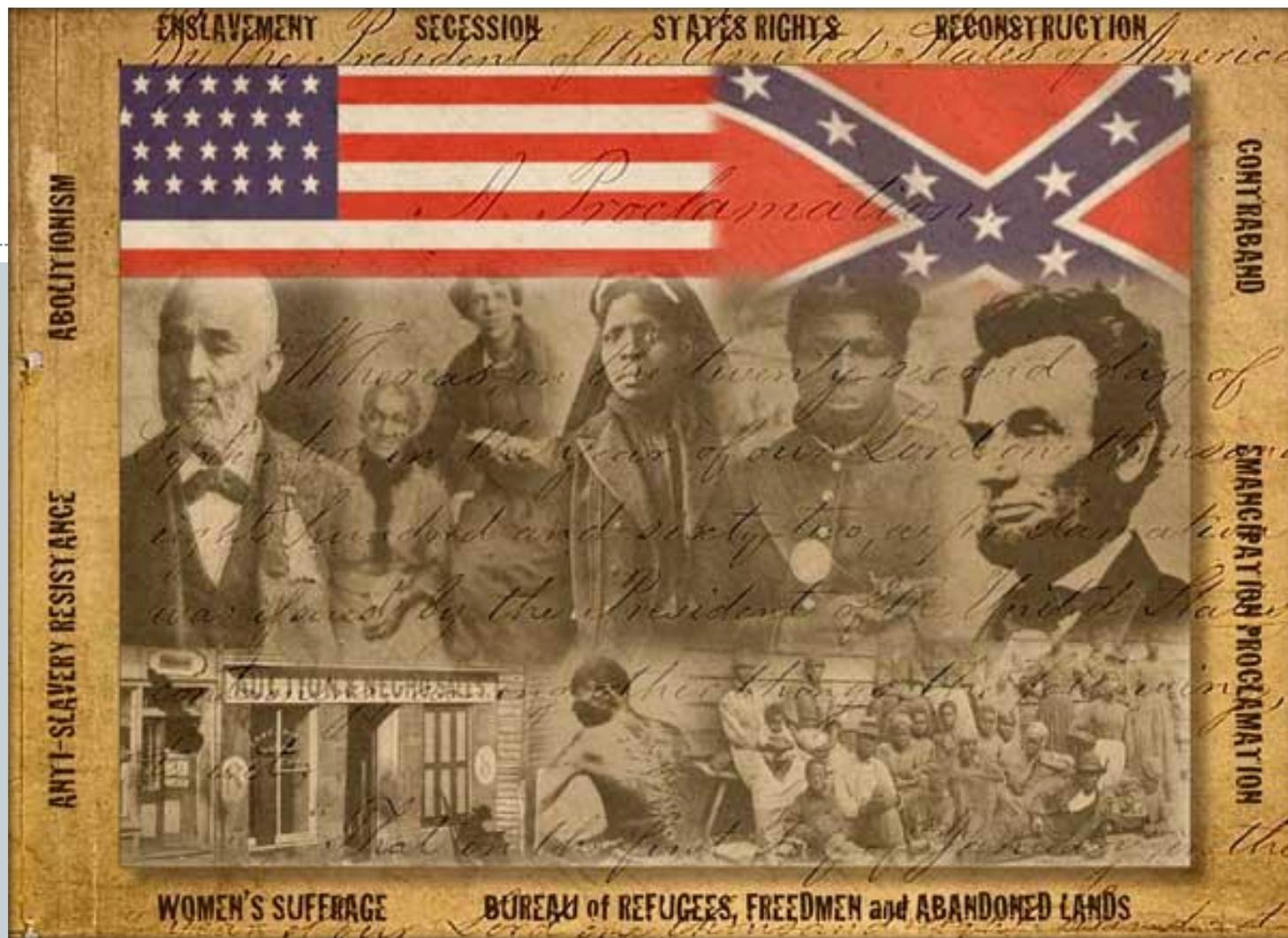


The American Civil War

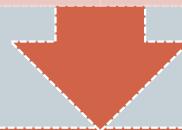




Early Threats of Secession

Differences: North & South

The Missouri Compromise



Slavery

Opposition and Defense

The Kansas-Nebraska Act



Secession & the Future of the Union

Lincoln & the 1860 Election

The Road to War

Antebellum Issues



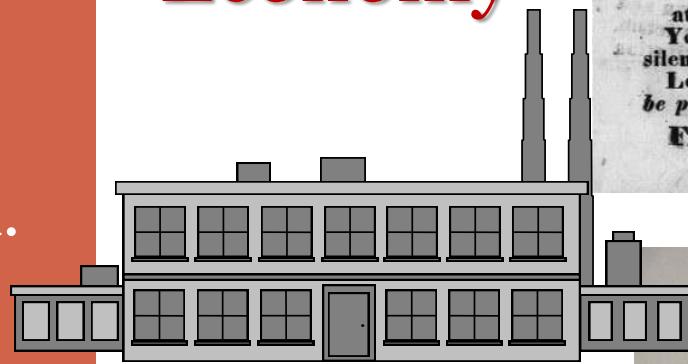
1. How did the Missouri Compromise of 1820 illustrate the widening divide between northern and southern states?
2. What were the leading arguments against slavery in the antebellum era and how did slaveholders defend the "peculiar institution"?
3. How did the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln lead to the secession of southern states and eventually civil war?

- There were many causes for the outbreak of the Civil War. Sectional differences led to conflicts.
- Northern and Southern states were developing different lifestyles and cultures.
- Differences in the economic life of the North and the South also contributed to the conflict. The North's economy focused on finance and manufacturing, and the South specialized in crops and agricultural trade.
- Southern states also began to question the extent of the federal government's power.

The North in the 1820s

- Industrial centers like New York, Boston, & Philadelphia.
- Most northerners considered slavery barbaric and cruel.

North Industrial Economy



“Free” States

OUTRAGE.

Fellow Citizens,

AN ABOLITIONIST,

of the most revolting character is among you, exciting the feelings of the North against the South. A seditious Lecture is to be delivered

THIS EVENING,

at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in Cannon-street. You are requested to attend and unite in putting down and silencing by peaceable means this tool of evil and fanaticism. Let the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution be protected.

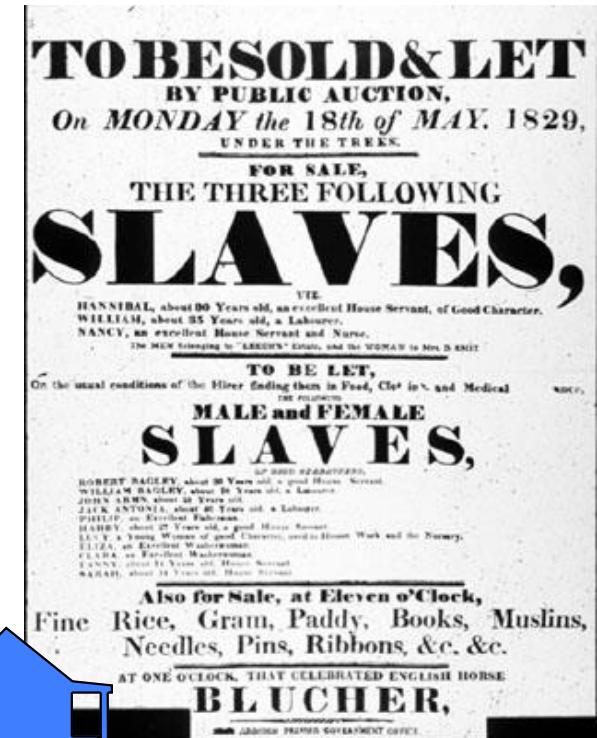
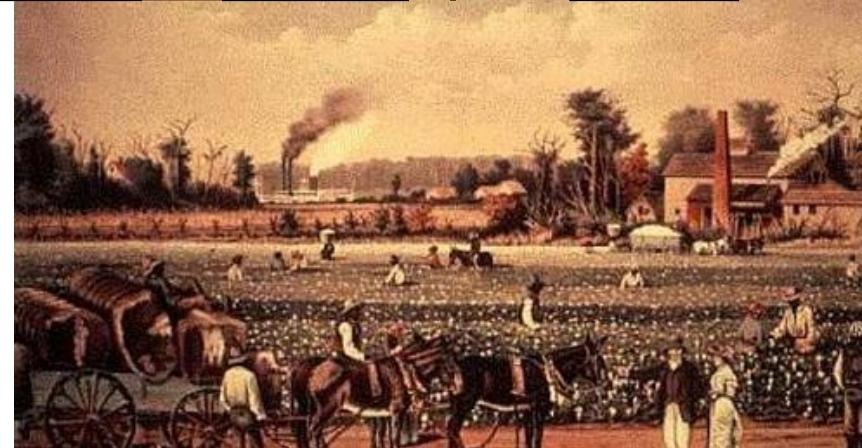
Feb. 27, 1837. The Union forever!



The South in the 1820s

- Heavily agrarian in economy.
- Used slaves to operate large plantations.
- Southern states angry about taxes on foreign imports used to fund northern factories.

South Agricultural Economy

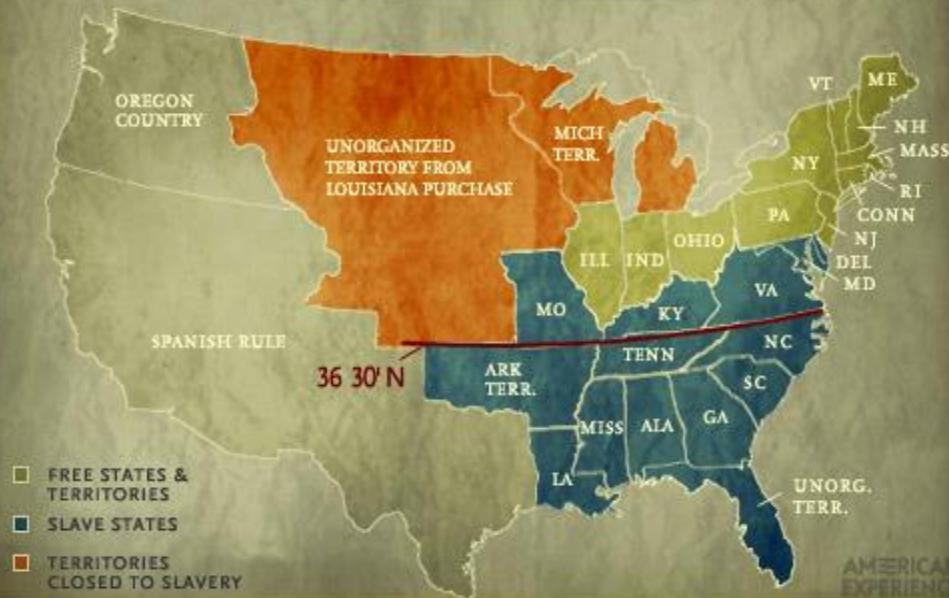


“Slave” States

The Missouri Compromise

- Missouri applies for statehood in 1819. Maine applies for statehood in 1820.
- The north wants them to be free states. The south wants them to be slave states.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1820



- But America was also expanding west towards the Pacific coast. Would these states be slave or free?

The Fight Over Slavery

The North: Abolition

- Northern states began abolishing slavery after 1776.
- Abolitionists (anyone who opposes slavery) thought it totally inhumane and economically infeasible.
- Free states were richer than slave states.

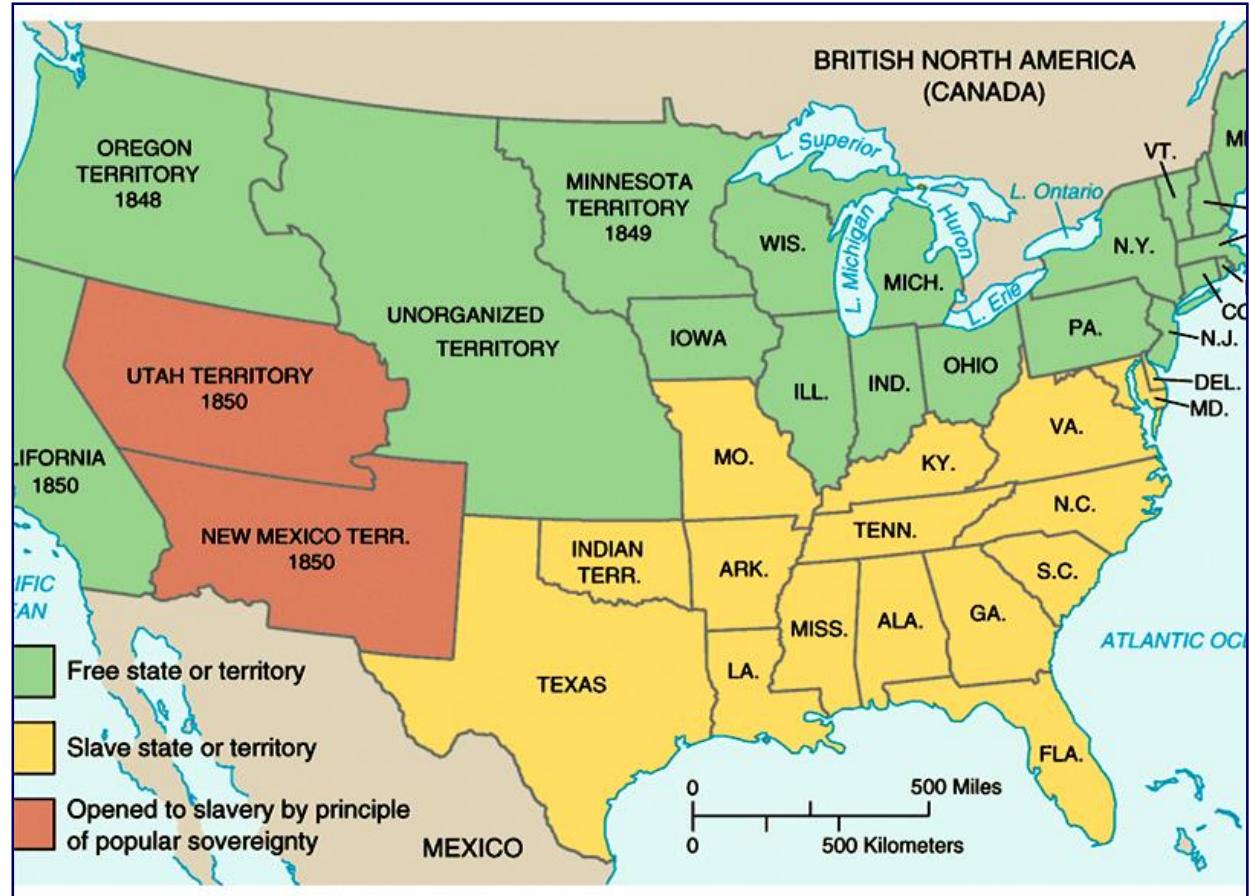
The South: “our peculiar institution”

- Southern states regarded slavery as crucial to their agrarian economy.
- Pro-slavery argued that slavery was less cruel than work in Northern factories
- South calls it their “peculiar institution”

Compromise of 1850



- California enters a free State.
- Acquired territories of Mexic without restrictions.
- Texas-New Mexico border limite in favour of New Mexico.
- Trafficking of slaves abolished in DC, not slavery.
- Fugitive Slave Law.



Compromise of 1850



Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 – 1896)

***“So this is the lady
who started the
Civil War.”***

Abraham Lincoln

Uncle Tom's Cabin

1852

- Sold 300,000 copies the year published.
- 2 millions in the first decade!

135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



FOR SALE HERE.

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 VOL., PRICE 37 1/2 CENTS.

" " IN GERMAN, IN 1 VOL., PRICE 50 CENTS.

" " IN 2 VOL., CLOTH, 6 PLATES, PRICE \$1.50.

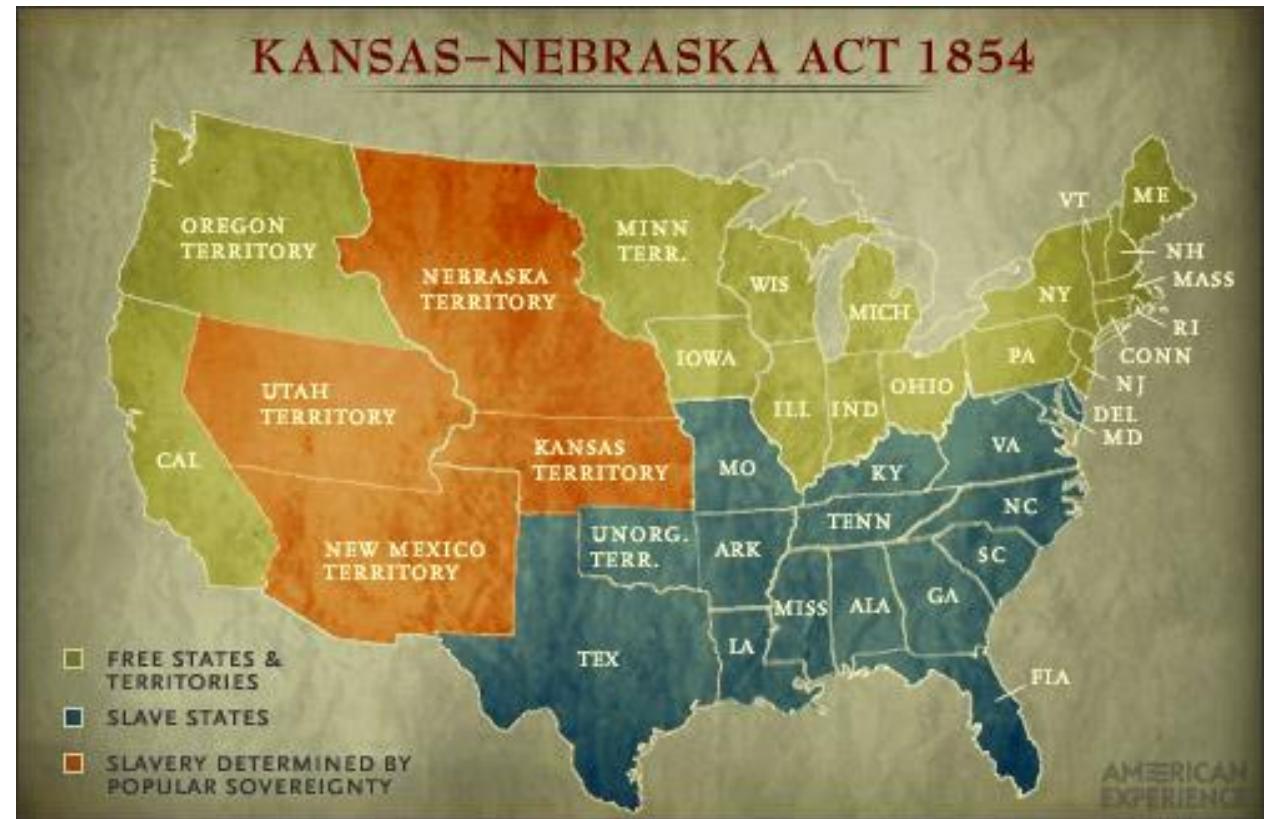
SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION, IN 1 VOL., WITH 153 ENGRAVINGS,
PRICES FROM \$2.50 TO \$5.00.

The Greatest Book of the Age.

Repeals the
Missouri
Compromise.

Admits Kansas
& Nebraska as
states.

*Popular
Sovereignty*
decides if they
are slave
states.

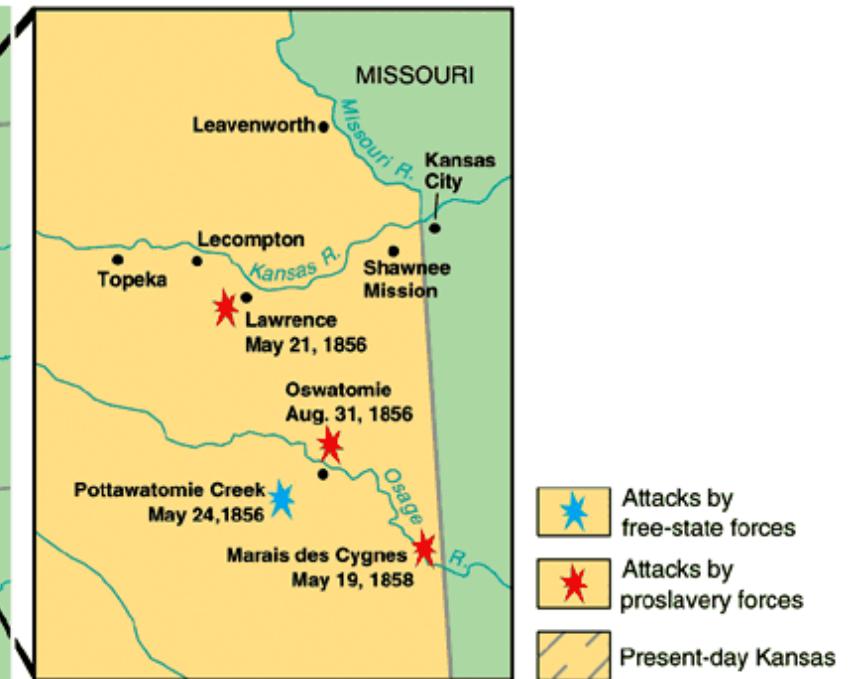


The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

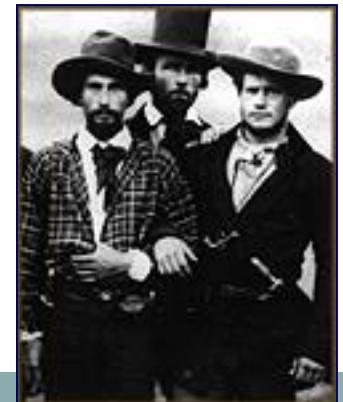


- ***Popular Sovereignty*** meant allowing the settlers of Kansas and Nebraska decide on whether they would allow slavery in their state or not.
- Kansas becomes a battleground for the slavery debate.
- The North did not want slavery spreading west into Kansas & Nebraska. The South does. America is polarized.

“Bleeding Kansas”



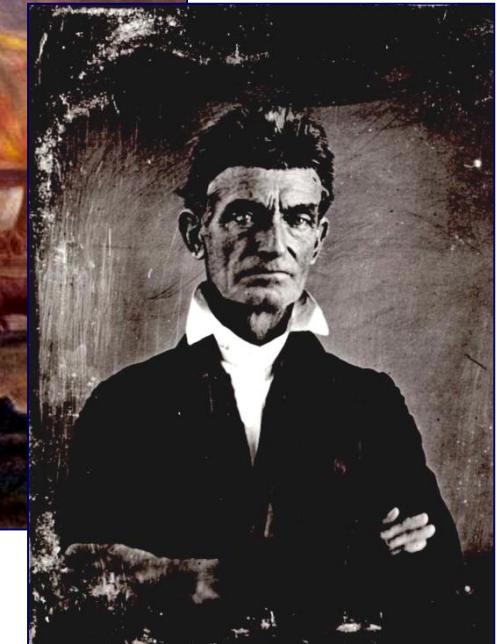
Frontier
Ruffians
(Pro-slavery
Missourians)



John Brown: Madman, Heroe or Martir?

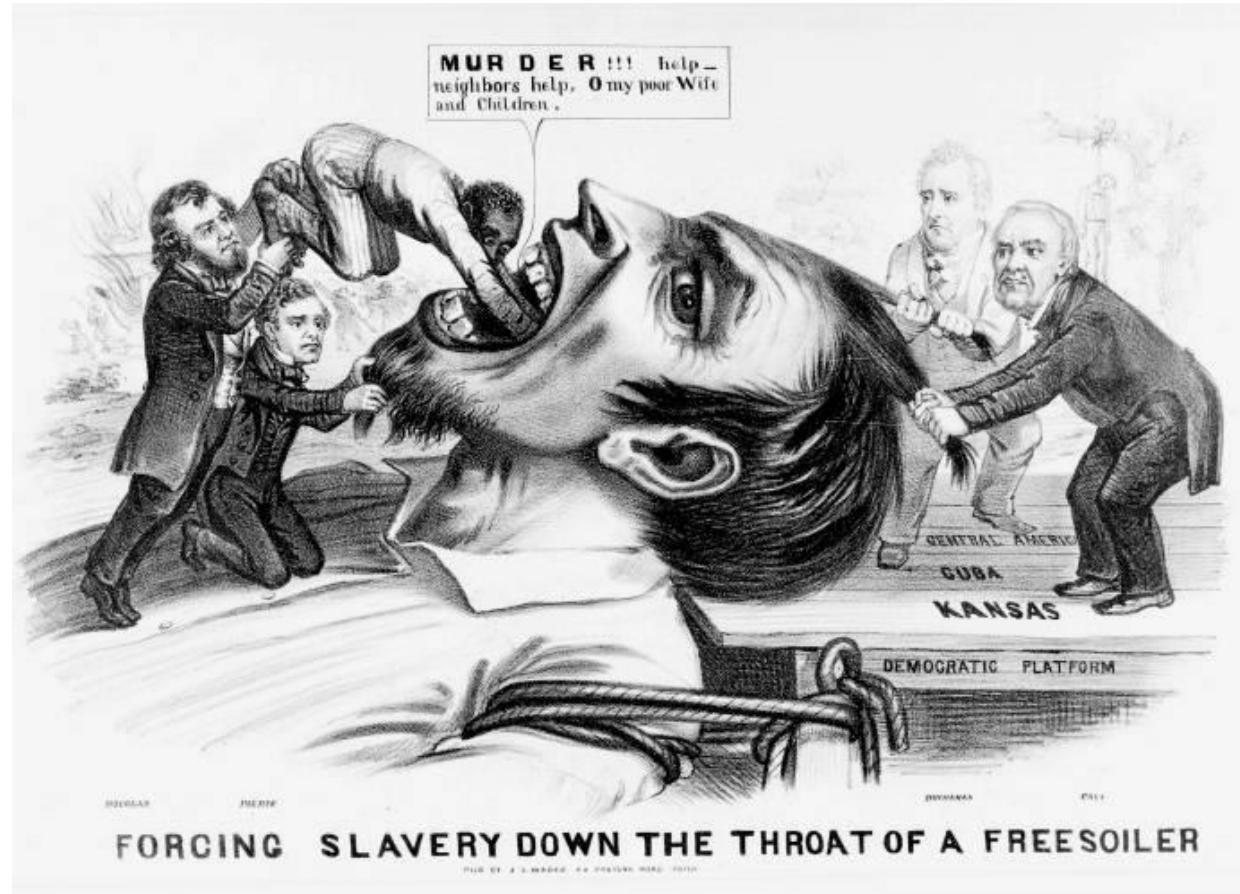


**Mural at the Kansas Congress
by John Stewart Curry**



The fight over which new states were declared “free” or “slave” was not only about the institution of slavery.

People, and politicians especially, were concerned about the balance of power in Congress.



Was the division only about slavery?

“The Crime against Kansas”



**Sen. Charles
Sumner
(R-MA)**



**Congr. Preston
Brooks
(D-SC)**

Antebellum Parties

- ❖ Republican Party 1854
- ❖ Progressives from the North (Whigs)
- ❖ Democrats from the North
- ❖ Free Soilers Party
- ❖ American Party (Know-Nothings)

American Party or Know Nothings

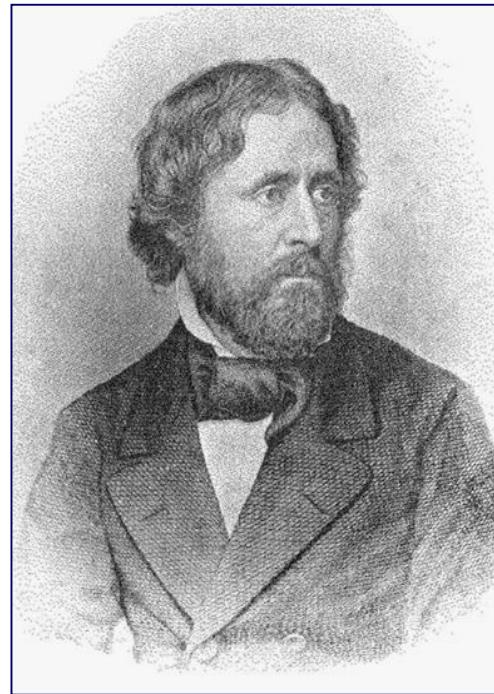


- ❖ Nativists
- ❖ Anti catholics
- ❖ Anti
Inmigrants

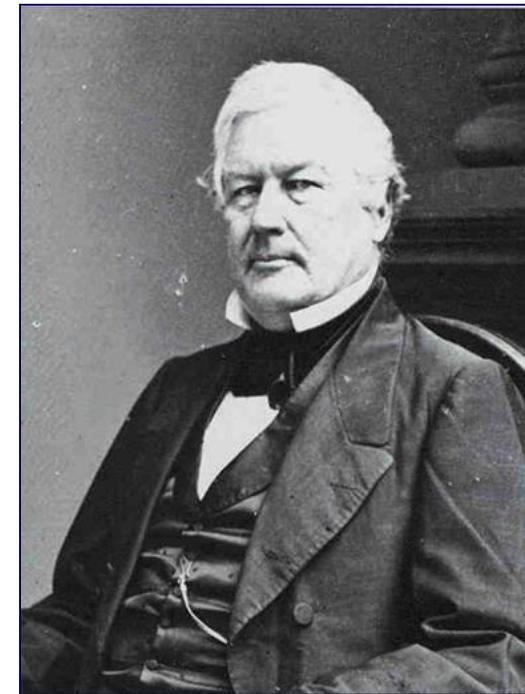
Presidential Elections 1856



✓ James Buchanan
Democrat

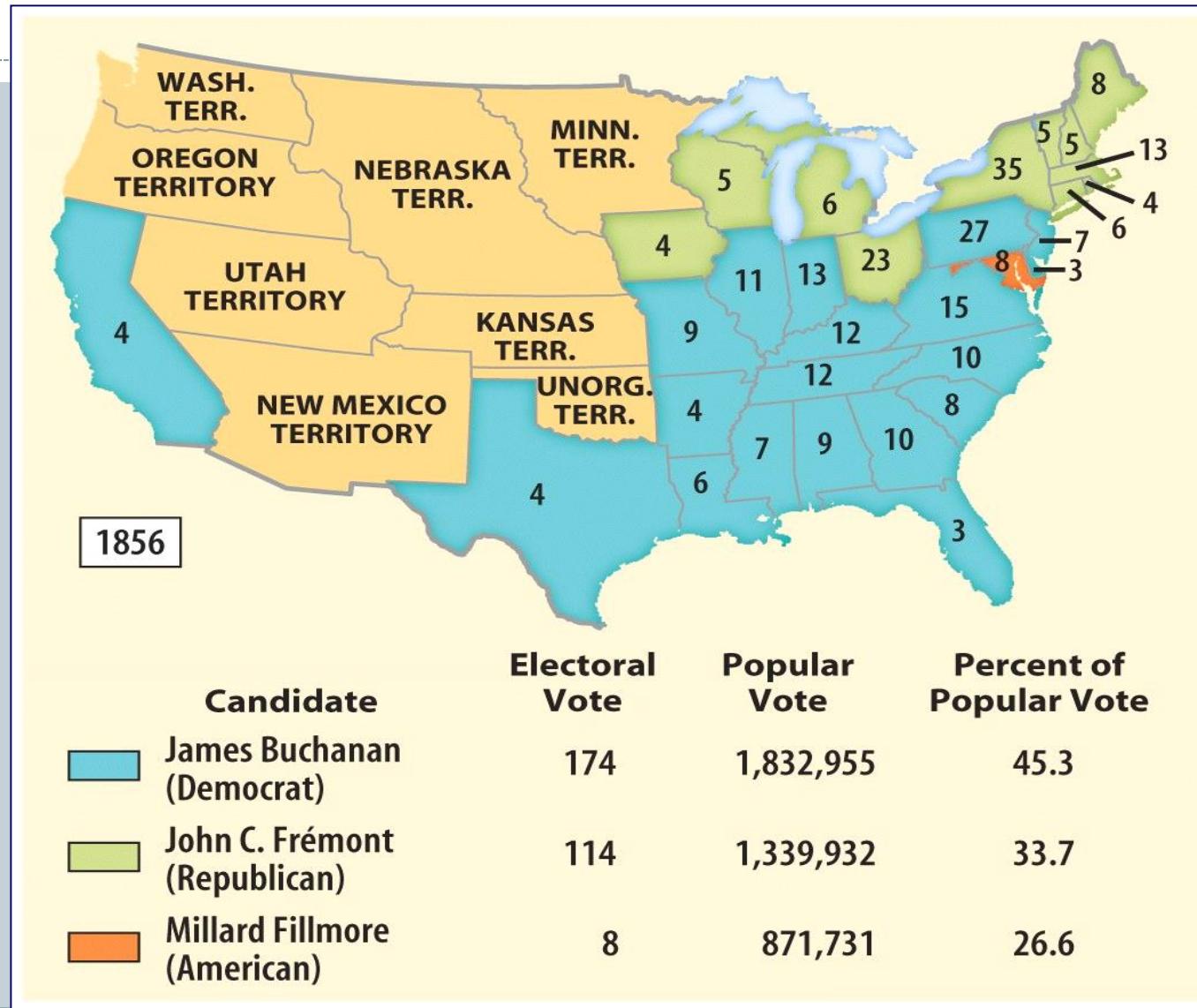


John C. Frémont
Republican



Millard Fillmore
Whig

The 1856 Election



Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 1857



Louis Schultze

Dred Scott Supreme Court Decision 7-2

Supreme Court Roger Taney's decision:

- A slave who had resided in a free state and territory (where slavery was prohibited) was not thereby entitled to his freedom.
- Slaves are property and the right to property is protected by the Constitution.
- African Americans were not and could never be citizens of the United States.
- The **Missouri Compromise** (1820), which had declared free all territories west of Missouri and north of latitude 36°30', and **popular sovereignty** are unconstitutional.

Lincoln in the Political Arena

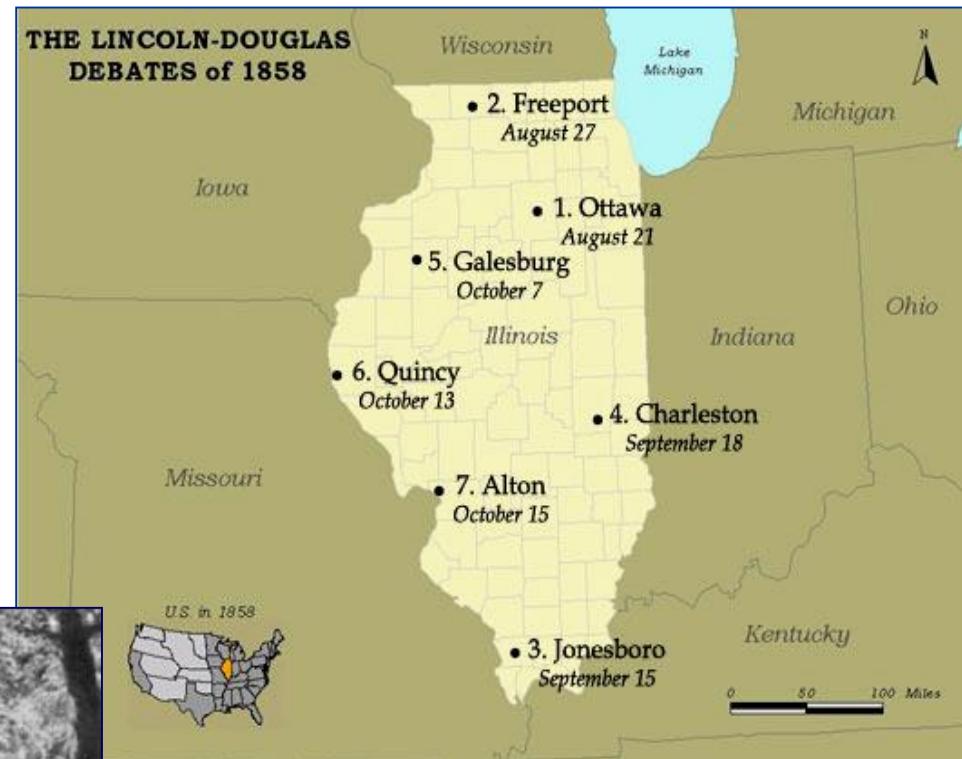
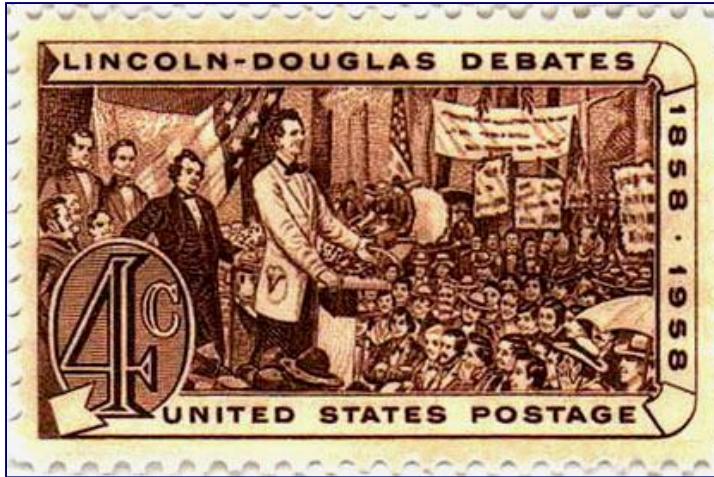
- Abraham Lincoln had been a congressman during the Mexican-American War, but left public service for 5 years to attend to his law practice.



- After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Lincoln decided to reenter politics to fight the spread of slavery westward.

- Although he had always wanted slavery to end, he knew early on there would be no peaceful means to do so.

Lincoln-Douglas Debates (Illinois Senate) 1858



“A house divided against itself cannot stand”

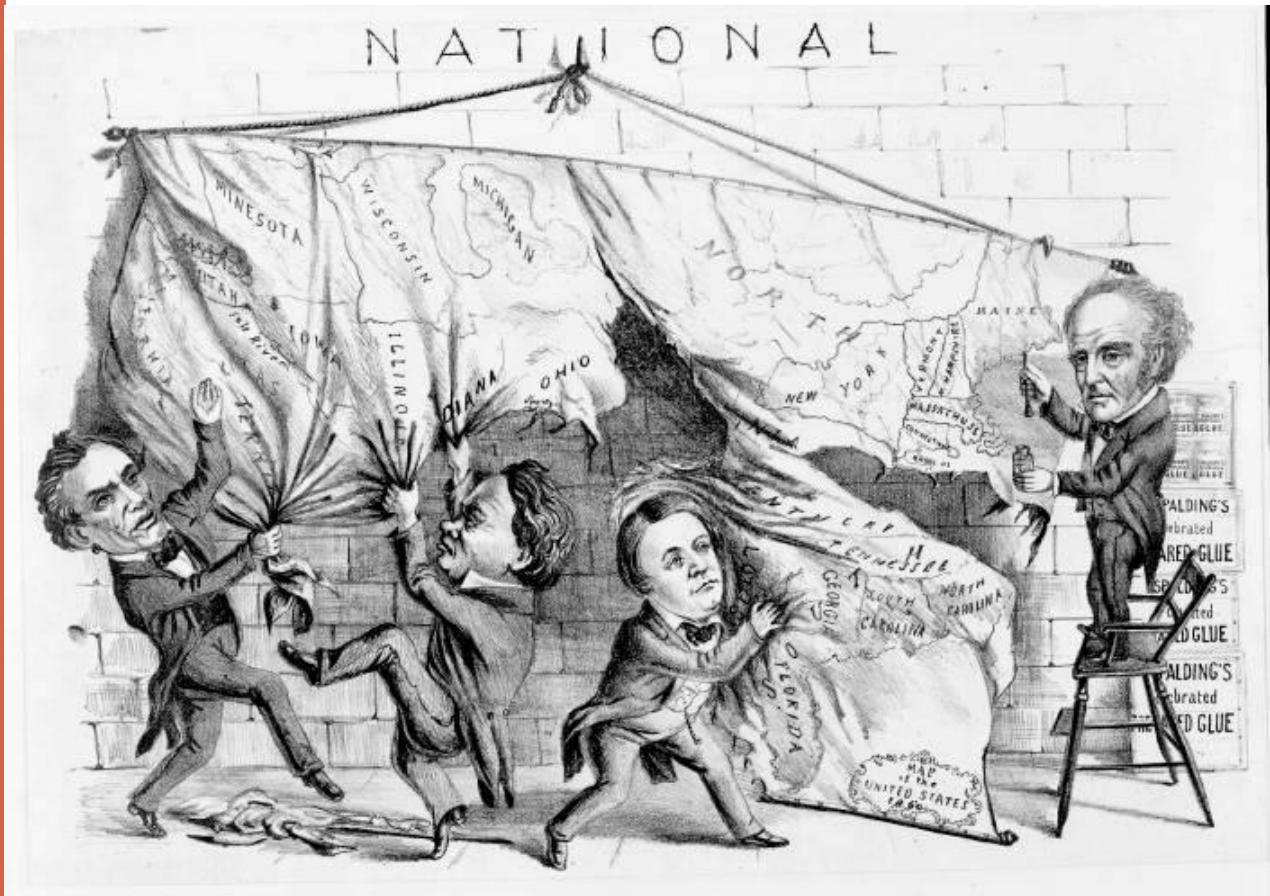
John Brown's attack at Harpers Ferry 1859



The Start of the 1860 Election

One of the most contentious elections in American history.

America had been deeply divided for almost ten years leading up to it.



The 1860 Election

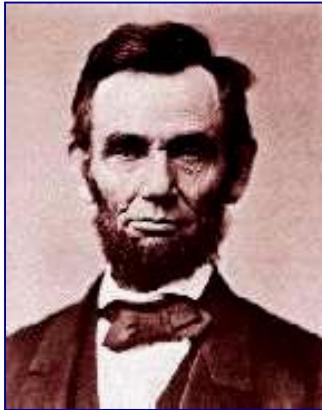


Four delegates ran for president in this election.

This race would ultimately decide the fate of the union, and whether the south would secede.

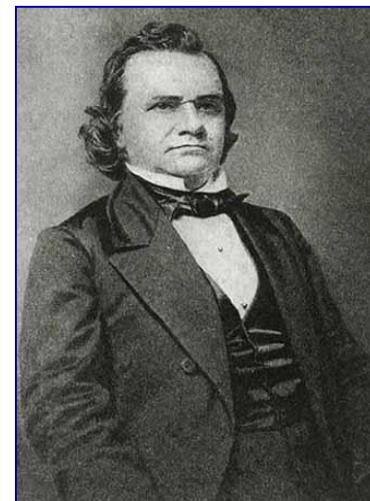
Freeport Doctrine

- Legislation to protect the slave property of the northern states.
- It divided the Democratic Party.

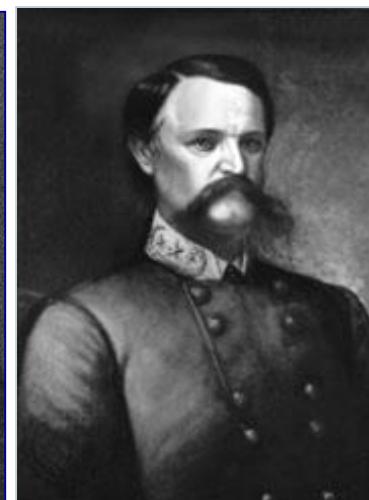


1860 Presidential Elections

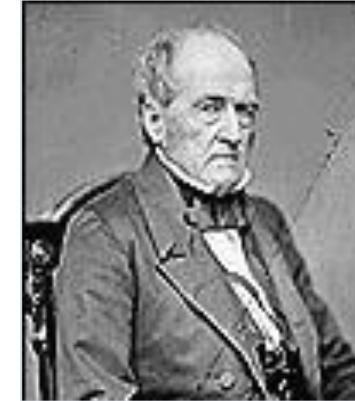
✓ **Abraham Lincoln**
Republican
Illinois



Stephen A. Douglas
Northern Democrat
Illinois

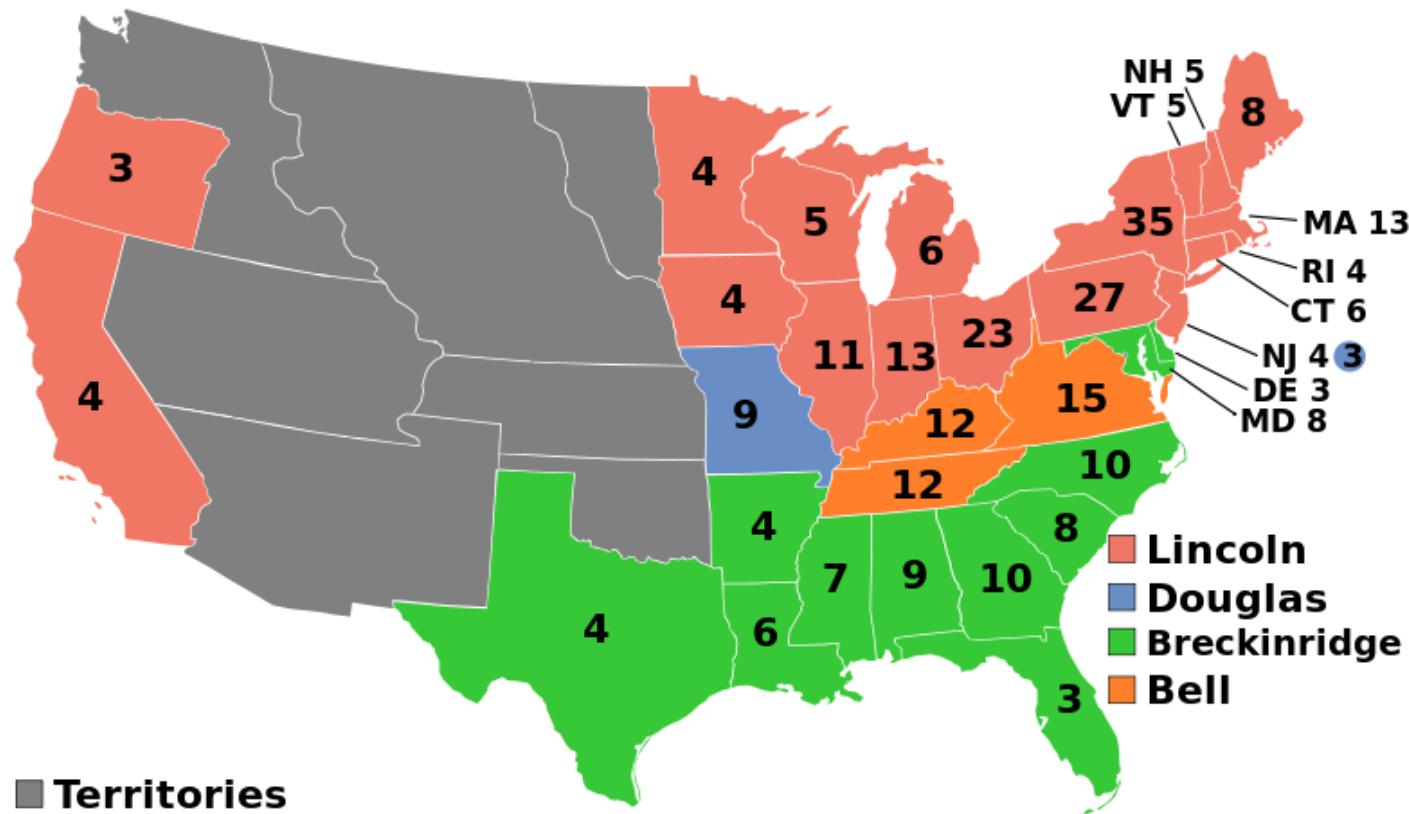


John C. Breckinridge
Southern Democrat
Kentucky



John Bell
Constitutional Union
Tennessee

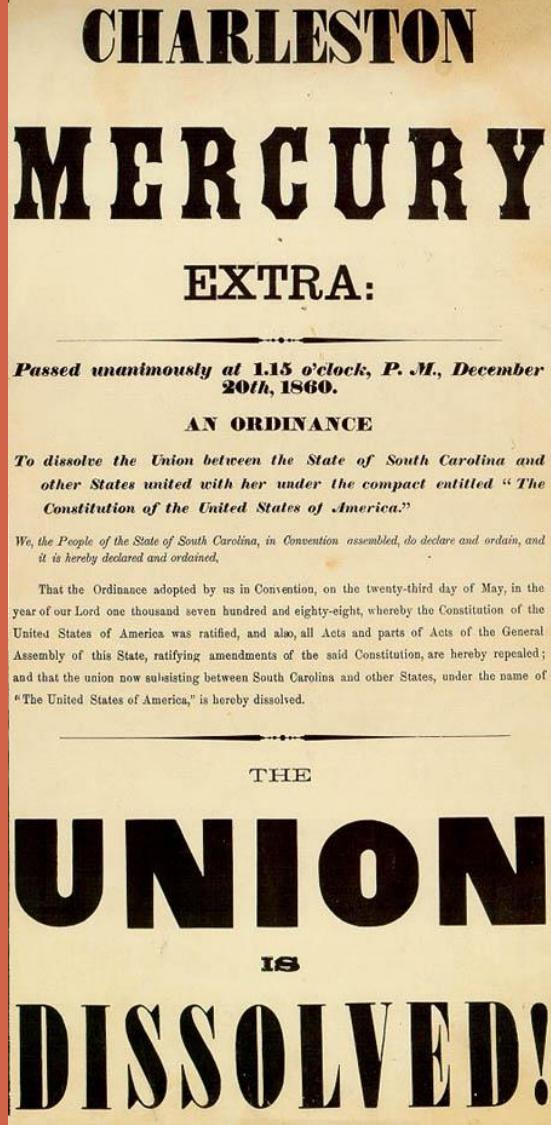
Electoral College Voting Results for the 1860 Election



States are already starting the secession process before Lincoln is even inaugurated on the steps of the as yet unfinished capitol.



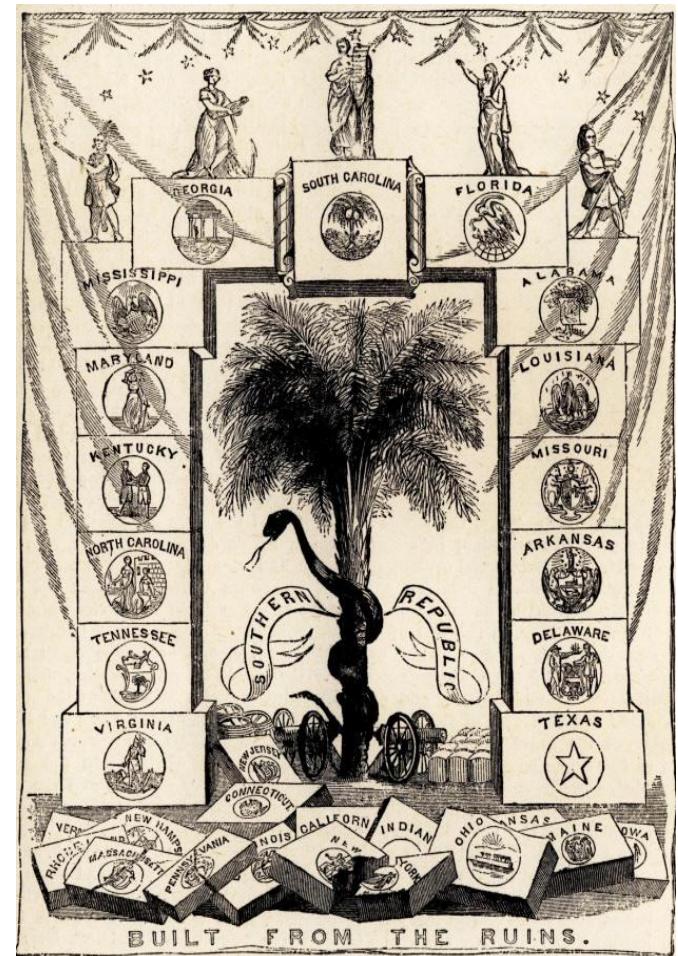
Lincoln Wins the 1860 Election



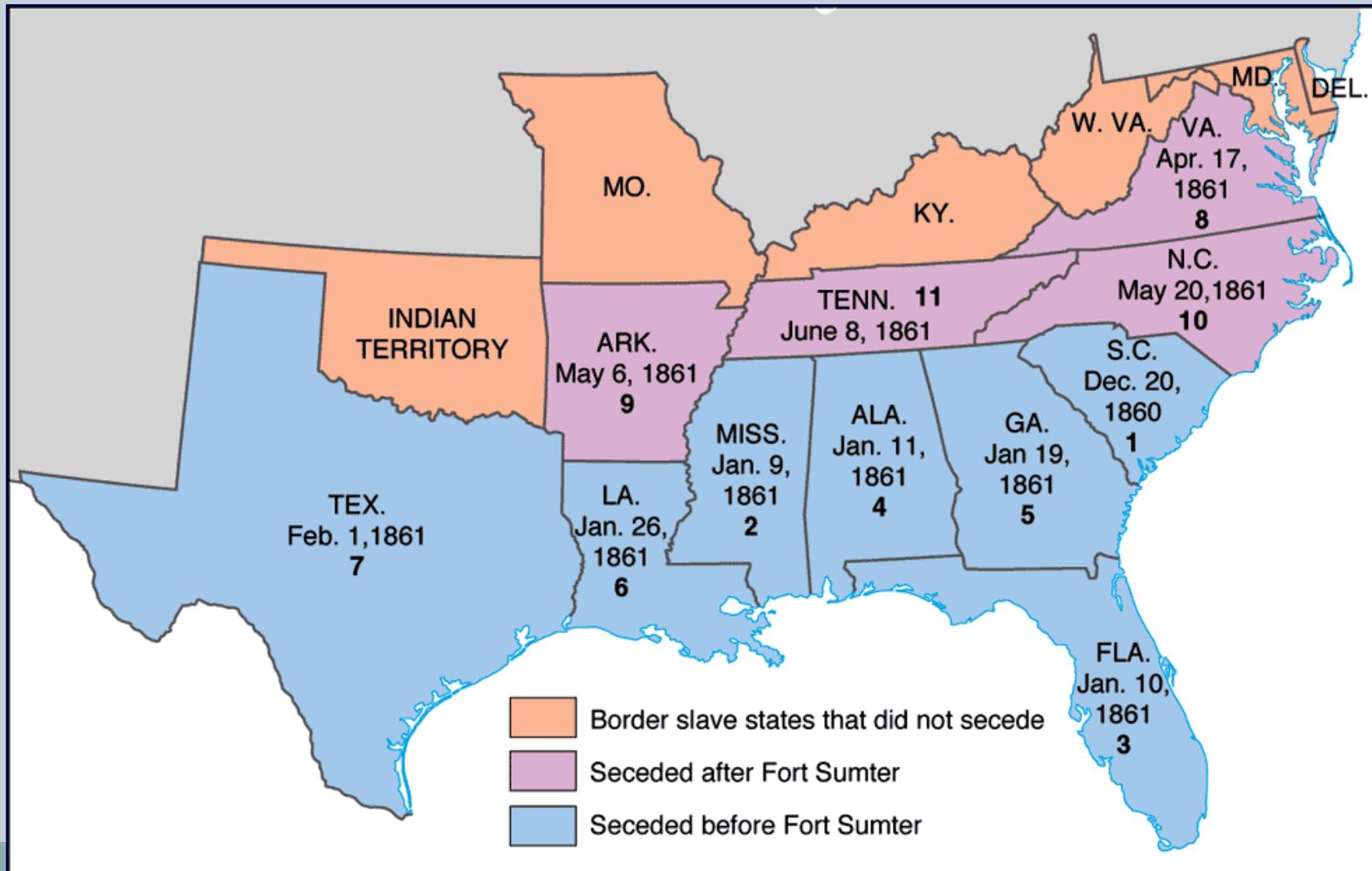
Lincoln Tips the Scales

Lincoln's election is a breaking point for many southern states that wish to preserve their autonomy, especially as it relates to slavery, which they consider their livelihood.

South Carolina is the first to secede in 1860.



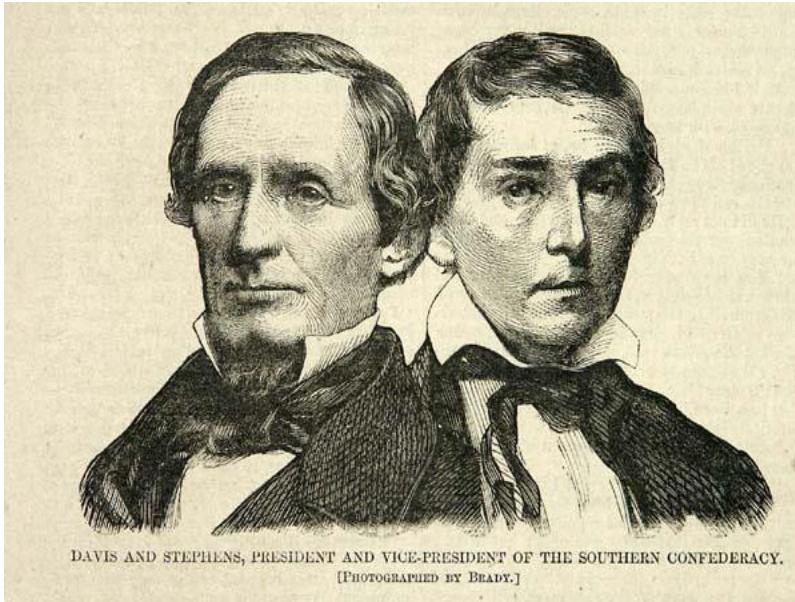
The Confederate States of America



Reasons for Secession



- State rights: voluntary joining of the Union, voluntary separation from it.
- The Constitution is a contract between independent governments. The contract can be broken.
- The Union failed to act on the Fugitive Slave Act.



- South Carolina decides to secede on December 20, 1860.
- Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia follow South Carolina.
- They meet at Montgomery, **Alabama** and declare a new nation : **The Confederate States of America.** Its capital, **Richmond, Virginia.**
- The elected president is **Jefferson Davis** .

The Civil War



- The Civil War did not begin because these 11 southern states seceded.
- The Civil War began because Lincoln and the Union decided to resist the secession, and push back, forcing the confederacy to rejoin the Union.

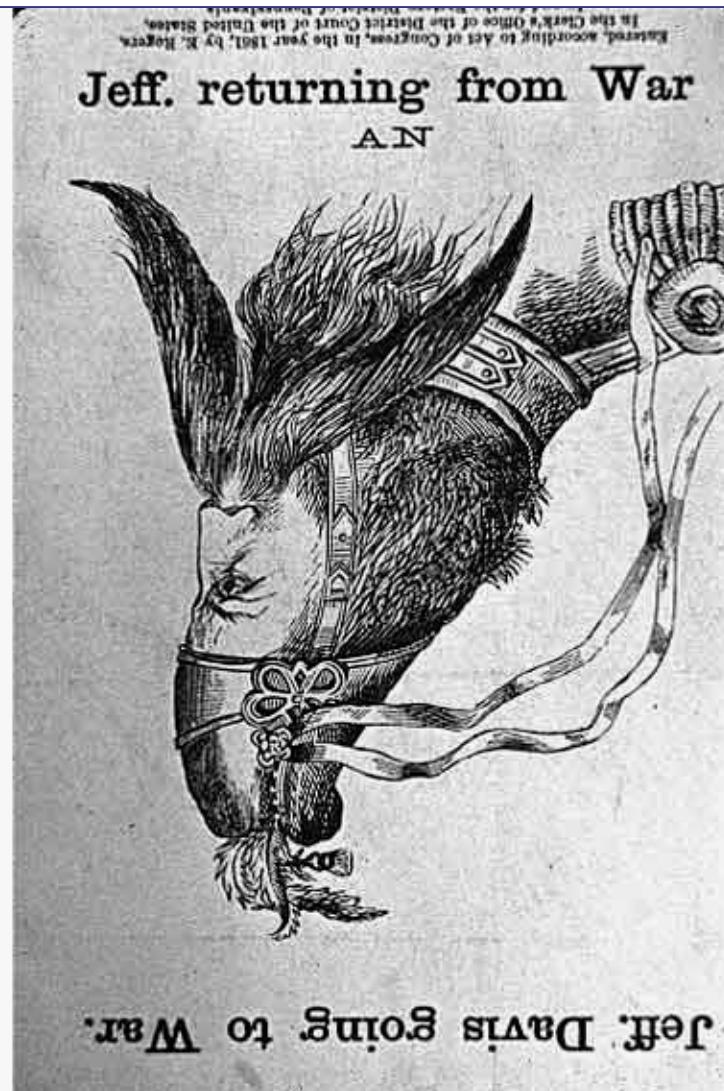


The first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter, South Carolina.



- Going into the war it was unclear which side had the most advantage.
- Because the North and South had developed so differently over the past 50 years they had many different advantages.
- The North had manpower and industry, but the South had highly trained military leaders.

Northern's vision of President Jeff. Davis



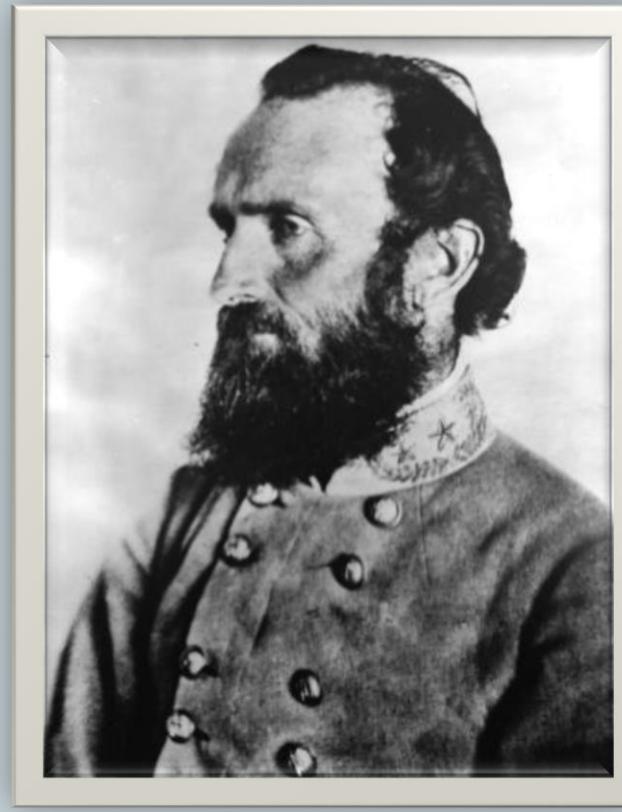
Fort Sumter, South Carolina

- The first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter.
- In the morning of April 12, 1861, the Confederates launched an attack.
- The Confederacy continued its attack and the Union troops in the fort surrendered a day later.
- One Confederate soldier and four Union soldiers were killed in the battle.



First Bull Run / Manassas

- The First Battle of Bull Run took place on July 21, 1861.
- It lasted about five hours. Confederate forces began to retreat due to losses, except **General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson** who continued to fight until reinforcements arrived.
- Union casualties were almost three thousand, and the Confederates suffered two thousand casualties.
- It was an important victory for the South.

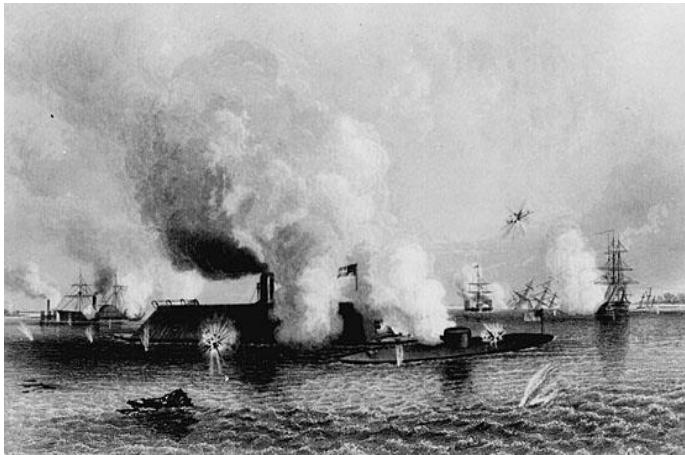


Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
Confederate

The Battle of the Ironclads



- Also is known as the Battle of *the Monitor* and the *Merrimack*..
- It was the first naval battle between two **ironclad ships**, the Union's **USS Monitor** and the Confederacy's **CSS Virginia**, which was rebuilt from the **USS Merrimack**.
- The battle took place over two days, and the *Virginia* destroyed many of the Union's wooden ships. The next day the *Virginia* was damaged.
- Neither side claimed victory in this battle, but the battle revealed the future of naval warfare. **Ironclads**, steam-driven ships were at a decisive advantage against wooden sailing vessels.



The Battle of Antietam



- The Battle of Antietam was fought on September 16-18, 1862.
- It was a confrontation between Union and Confederate forces under **Generals George McClellan** and **Robert E. Lee**.
- Federal armies brutalized the Confederacy; the combined casualties were more than twenty-three thousand.
- The two sides fought to a standstill, and both armies withdrew.
- It was the bloodiest battle of the Civil War and gave way to the **Proclamation of Emancipation** by President Lincoln.

Reasons for the Proclamation:

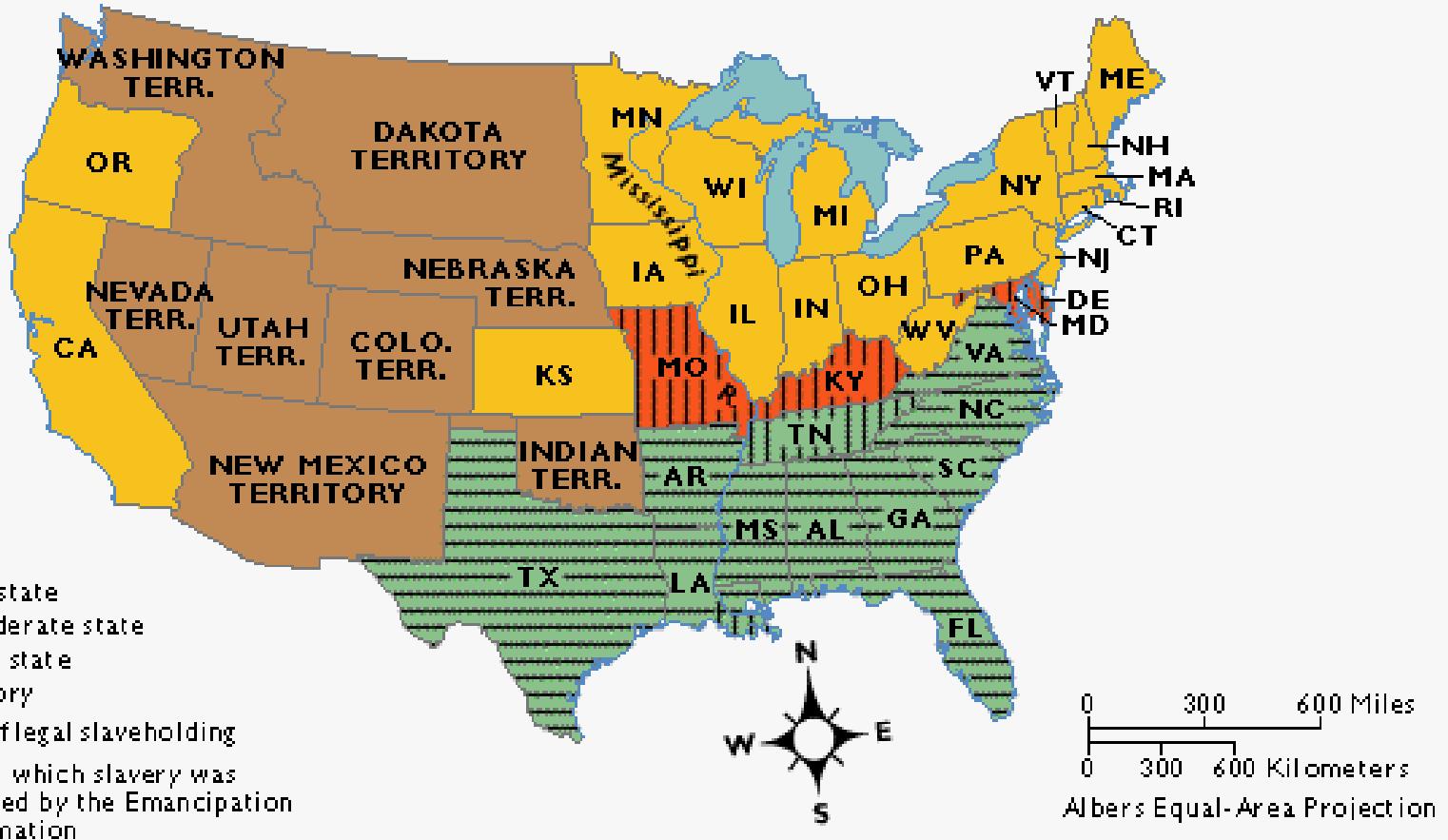
Great Britain and France, allies of the South, had both abolished slavery.

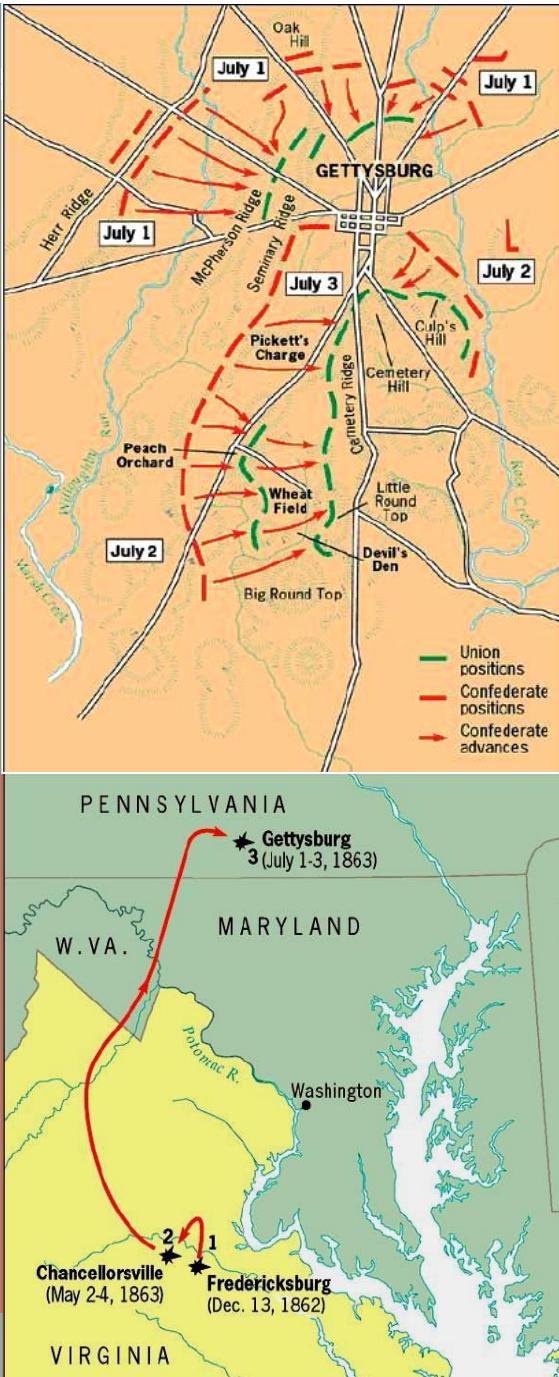
Slaves would stop working or flee to the North.

As Commander in Chief, the President could abolish slavery in the rebellious states as a military strategy.



Proclamation of Emancipation Map





The Battle of Gettysburg

July 1-3, 1863

Confederate General Lee forced federal troops, under General George C. Meade's command, to lose ground as the Confederates attempted to take the city.

The Union army fought back, repelling Confederate attacks.

Lee sent his army back to attack, but to no avail. He eventually began a retreat and lost the battle.

	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	George E. Meade	Robert E. Lee
Troop strength	75,000	50,000
Losses		
Killed	3,155	3,903
Wounded	14,529	18,735
Captured, missing	5,365	5,425
Total Losses	23,049	28,063

Source: Data from *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1884–1888; reprinted ed., 1956).

The Gettysburg Address

November 19, 1863



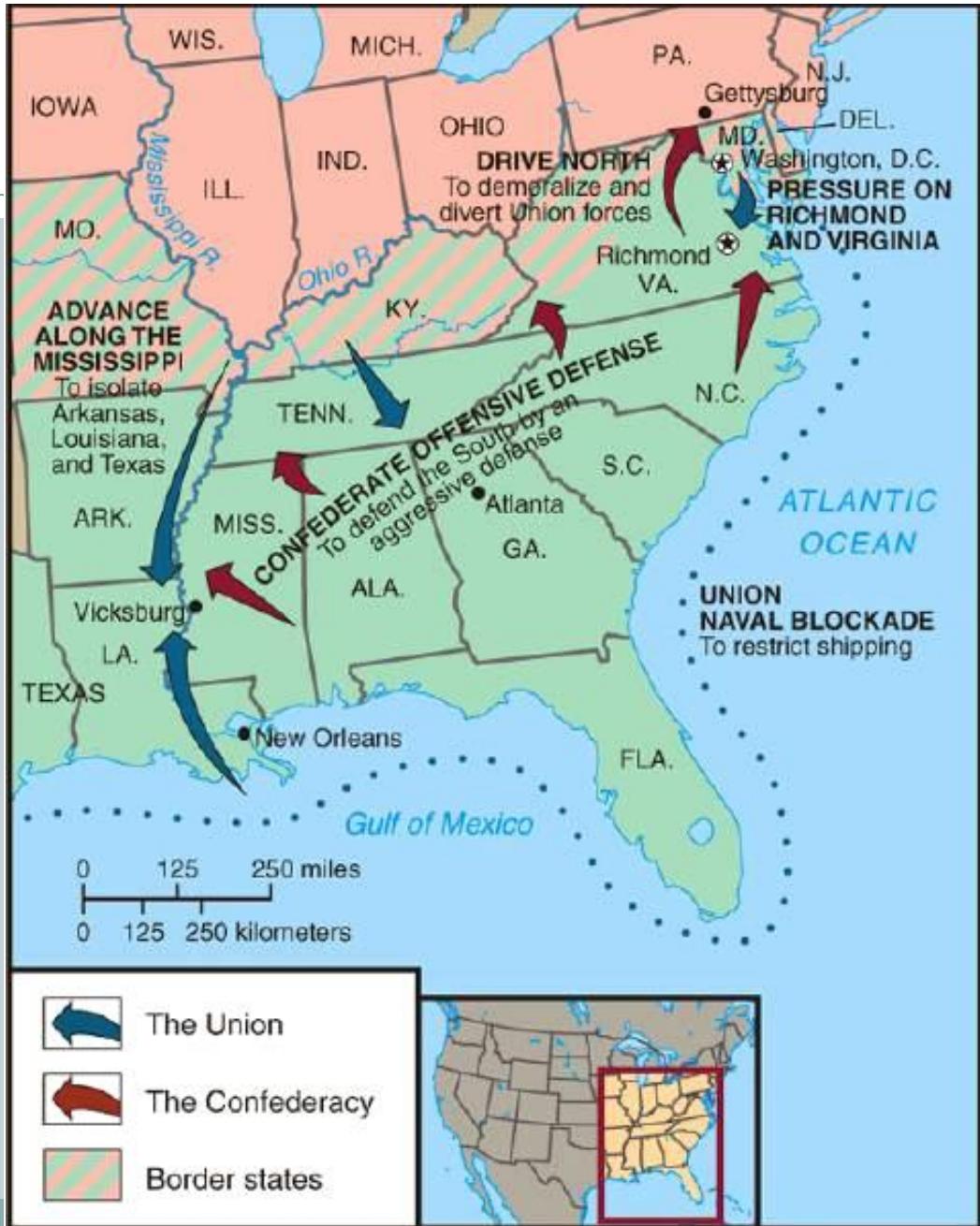
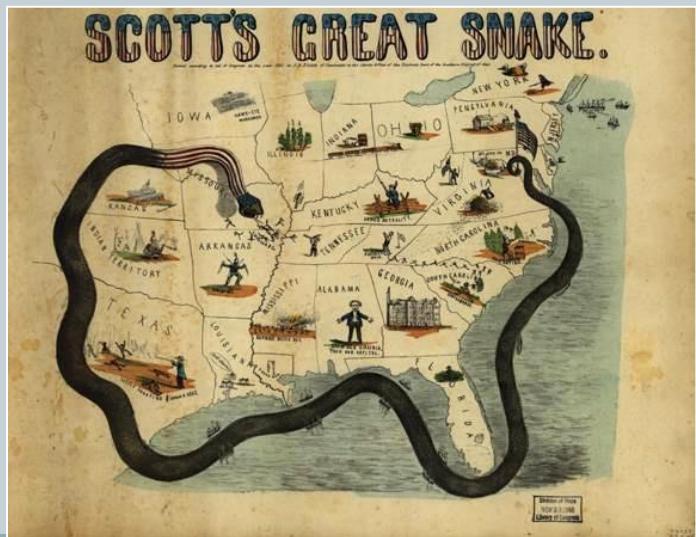
Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous speech on November 19, 1863, to a crowd at the dedication of Soldier's National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The speech contains only two hundred seventy-two words, but it is considered one of the greatest speeches in American history.

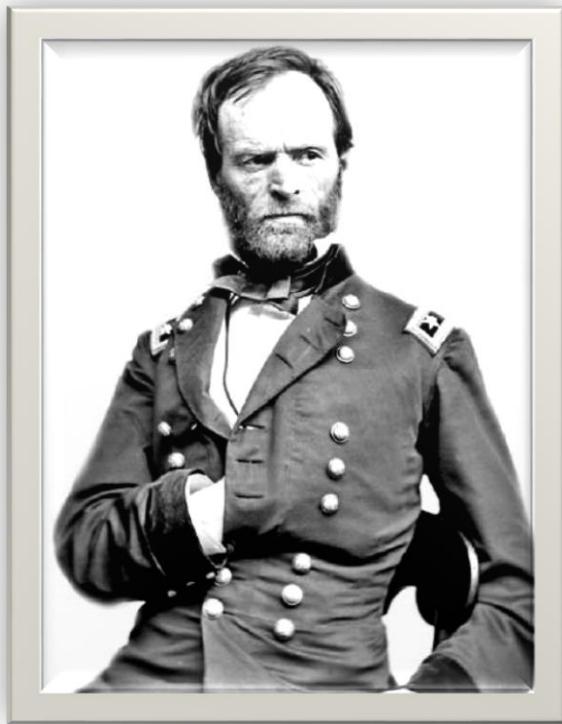
The North's Strategy

Anaconda Plan

- Invade and divide the South.
- Block and restrict shipping.
- Isolate Confederate troops to weaken army.



Sherman's March to the Sea



- Union General **William T. Sherman** captured Atlanta, and marched the rest of his army to the Atlantic Ocean through **Savannah, Georgia**.
- Sherman's troops burned buildings and everything along the way, destroying many towns and cities. Sherman's troops defeated the depleted Confederate army and took Savannah on December 22, 1864.
- As the Union army moved through the South, they destroyed train tracks by heating the rails and bending them into a bow. This became known as **“Sherman’s Neckties”**

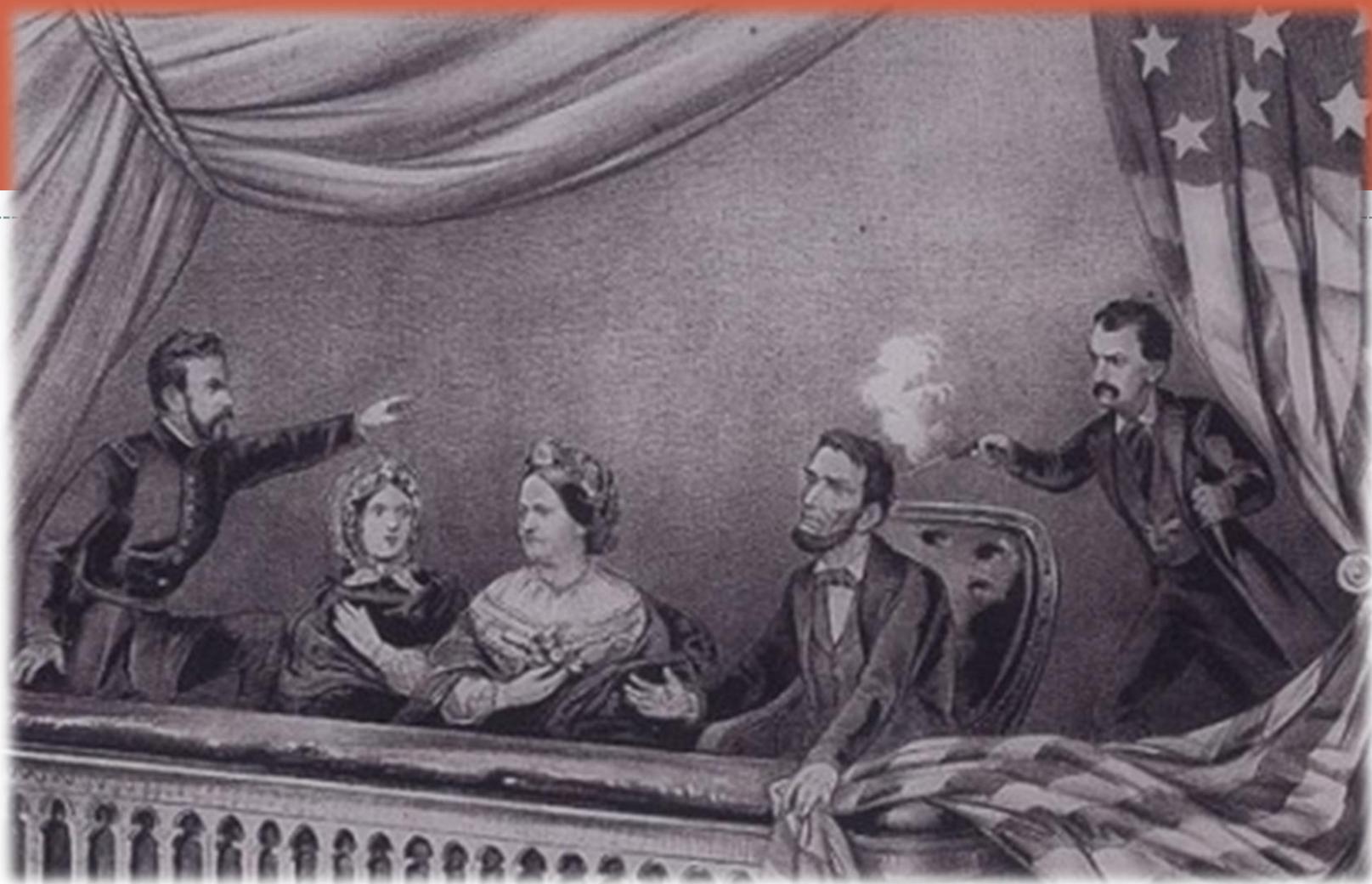
Surrender at Appomattox



General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. In a sign of respect, Grant allowed Lee to keep his saber and horse.

General Joseph Johnston was the last Confederate general who continued to fight. He still believed that the South could win the war. Johnston's troops eventually fell to federal troops, and he surrendered to General Sherman on April 26, 1865.

Assasination of Lincoln





Assassinated on April 14, 1865, while attending Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C.

Lincoln was watching *Our American Cousin* when John Wilkes Booth shot him in the back of the head.

Booth thought the Confederacy could triumph if Lincoln were dead.

Booth jumped off the balcony and broke his ankle, but managed to escape. Lincoln died of his fatal wound the next morning.



John Wilkes Booth



The conspirators in the assassination, Mary Surratt, Lewis Powell, David Herold, George Atzerdot, Michael O'Laughlen, Samuel Arnold, Edman Spangler, and Dr. Samuel Mudd were tried in a military tribunal court.

All eight were found guilty.

Surratt, Powell, Herold, and Atzerdot were sentenced to death by hanging. O'Laughlen died in prison.

President Andrew Johnson pardoned Arnold, Spangler, and Mudd.

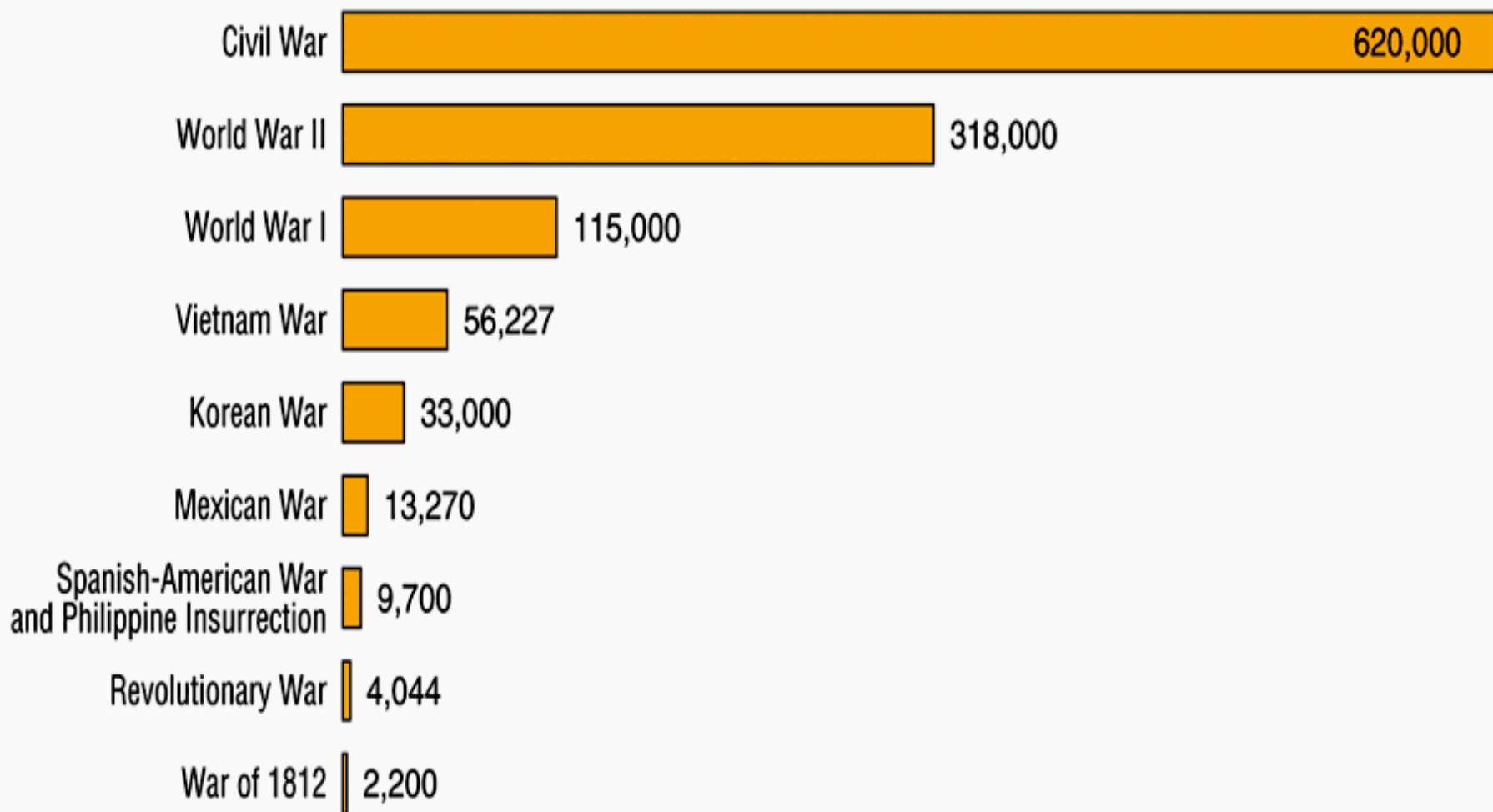


Legacy of the War



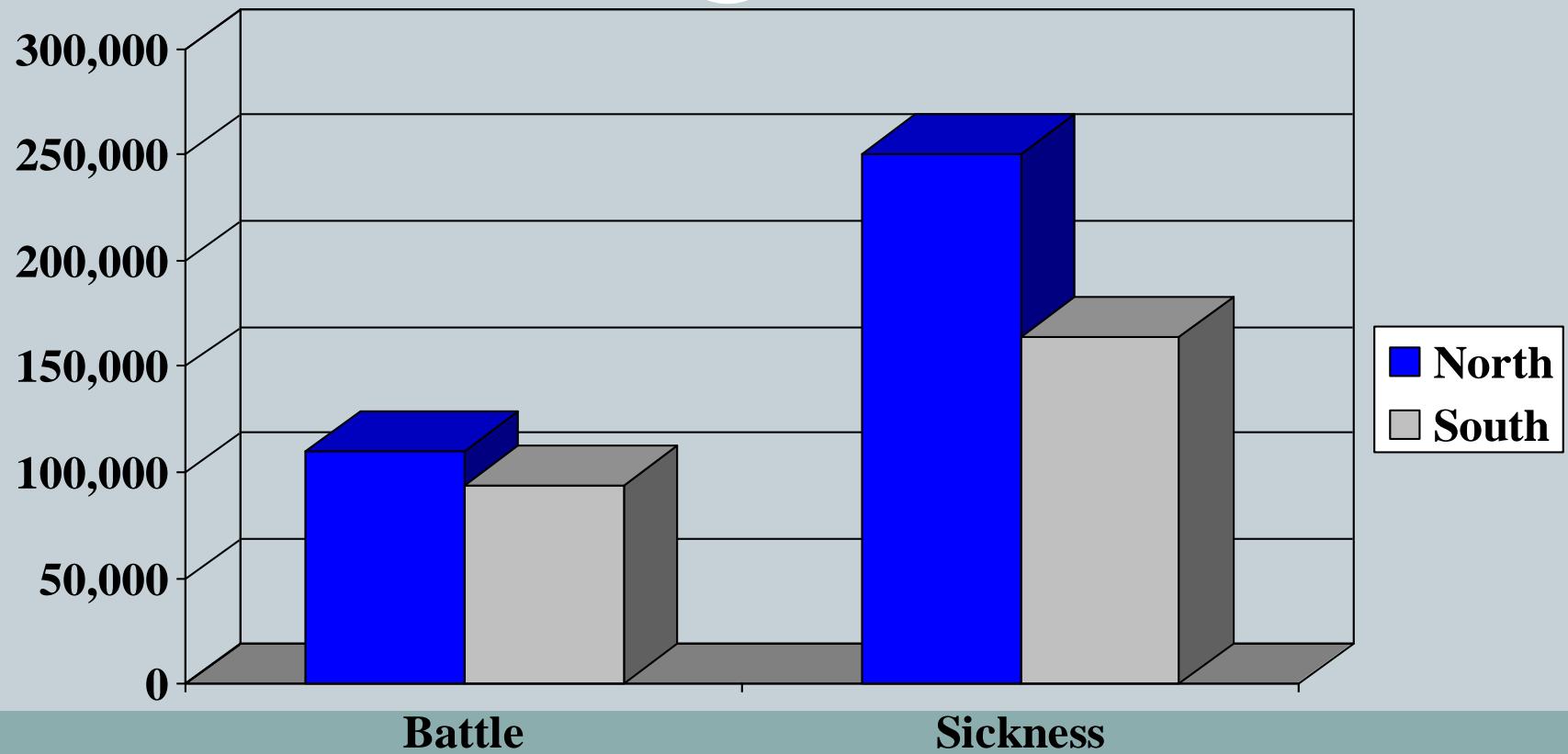
- The Civil War was the bloodiest war in American history.
- It has been referred to as **“The War Between the States,” “The Brother’s War,”** and the **“War of Northern Aggression.”**
- More than 600,000 Americans lost their lives, and countless others were wounded severely.

Total Civil War Deaths Compared to U.S. Deaths in Other Wars





Loses of the War





- The Civil War led to passage of the **Thirteenth, Fourteenth , and Fifteen Amendments** to the United States Constitution.
- These amendments outlawed slavery, granted African Americans United States citizenship, and granted African-American males the right to vote.
- Although equal treatment under the law for African Americans would not be enforced until almost a hundred years later, the Civil War abolished slavery and established the supremacy of the federal government.