

Events Leading to the Civil War

(1820-1861)

Chapter 16

This is how
it all began...

Missouri Compromise

(1820)

Missouri Compromise (1820)

devised by Henry Clay, kept the balance of free states (12) and slave states (12) with the admission of Missouri (slave) and Maine (free). Also, an imaginary line was drawn across the southern border of Missouri at latitude $36^{\circ}30'N$ —slavery is allowed south of this line and banned north of this line (this is the area obtained in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803).

MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1820



Compromise of 1850

(1850)

Compromise of 1850 (1850)

California admitted as a free state (# 31), upsetting the balance of states in Congress; new western territories (NM & UT) will decide whether or not to allow slavery (popular sovereignty); and a strict Fugitive Slave Act is passed as part of the compromise.

[For Texas: Its western border is revised, it must give up any claims to New Mexico Territory, and all of its debts are absorbed by the United States.]

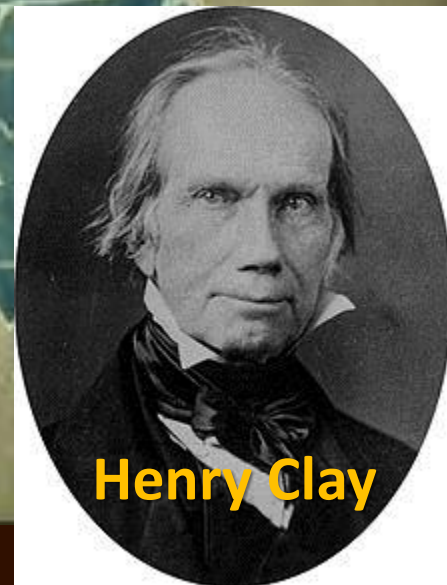
Cause

Upsets the balance of free (15) and slave (15) states with the addition of California as a free state.

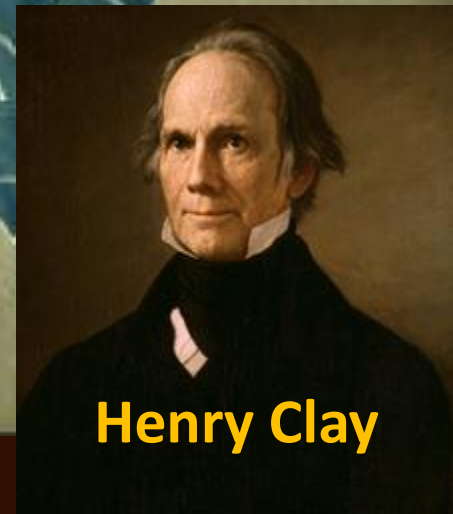
Effect

Neither side satisfied--four southern states threaten to secede. Northerners hate the Fugitive Slave Act.

COMPROMISE OF 1850



MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1820



Henry Clay

***Uncle
Tom's
Cabin***

(1852)

Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)

Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe
to describe the evils of slavery and
the injustices of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Cause

Fugitive Slave Act--Stowe agonizes as some northerners help slaves escape while others try to recapture them.

Effect

Abolitionist movement grew in the North as the book was a bestseller. South became very defensive about slavery.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;

OR,

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

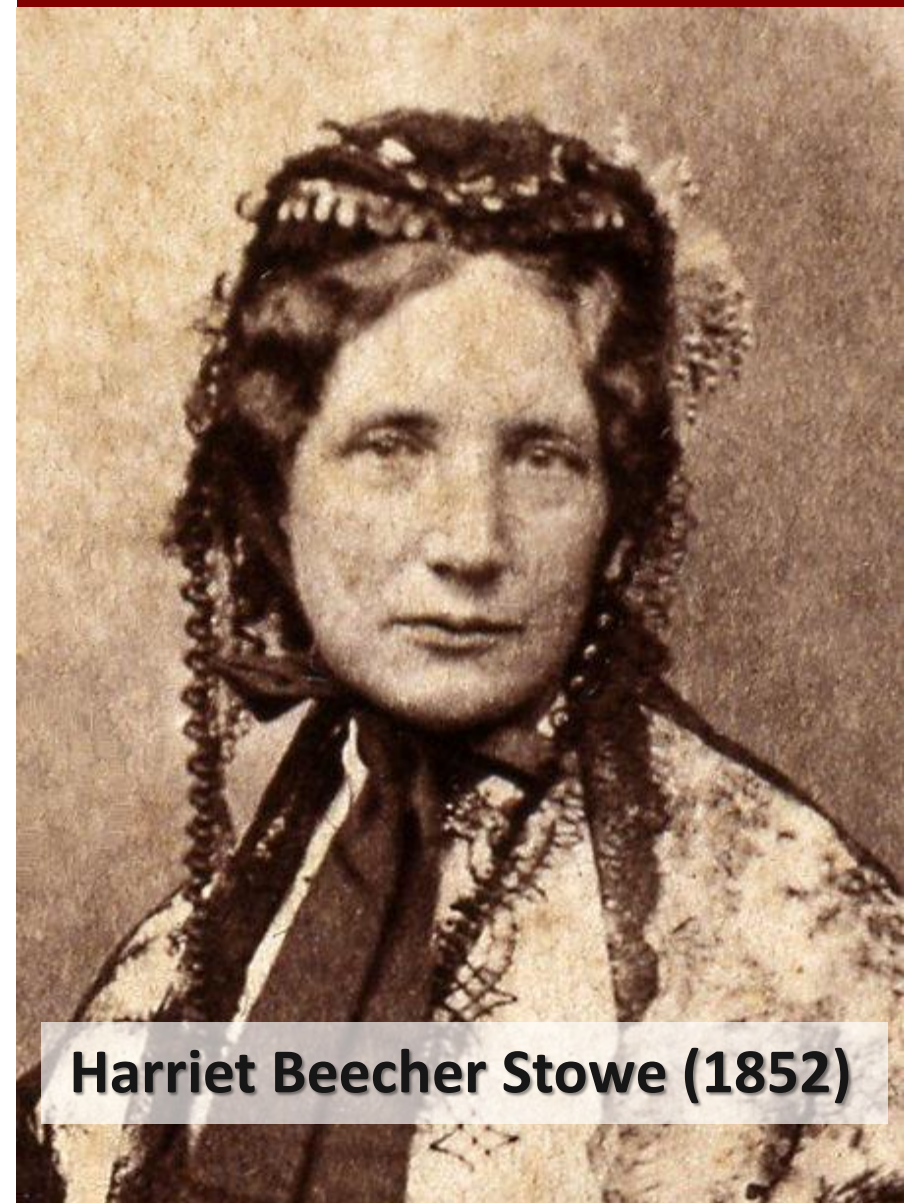
BY

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.



VOL. I.

BOSTON:
JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.
1852.



Harriet Beecher Stowe (1852)

[Harriet Beecher Stowe](#)

[Uncle Tom's Cabin](#)

Kansas- Nebraska Act

(1854)

Kansas – Nebraska Act (1854)

**The Missouri Compromise (1820)
was repealed in favor
of popular sovereignty
in the new territories
of Kansas and Nebraska.**

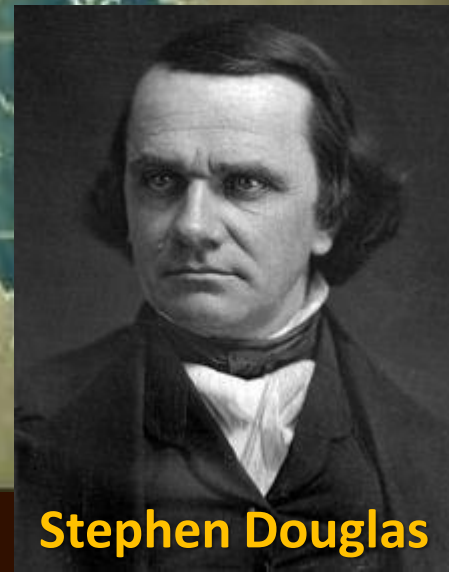
Cause

An attempt to deal with slavery in the former Louisiana Purchase with two new territories (KS & NE) and an opportunity to build a transcontinental railroad .

Effect

The Republican Party is formed to keep slavery out of the territories and some northerners openly oppose the Fugitive Slave Act.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT 1854



“Bleeding Kansas”

(1854-1856)

“Bleeding Kansas” (1854–1856)

**Kansas Territory became
a battleground for
proslavery (South) and
antislavery (North) forces.**

Cause

Territorial election to decide if Kansas is admitted as free or slave--both sides sent in "settlers" causing chaos.

Effect

Kansas remained free territory until admitted as free state in 1861--clashes between North and South intensify as blood is spilled for first time.



"Tragic Prelude" (1940) by John Steuart Curry (1897-1946)

***Dred Scott v.
Sandford***

(Supreme Court ruling)

(1857)

Dred Scott v. Sandford
(Supreme Court ruling)
(1857)

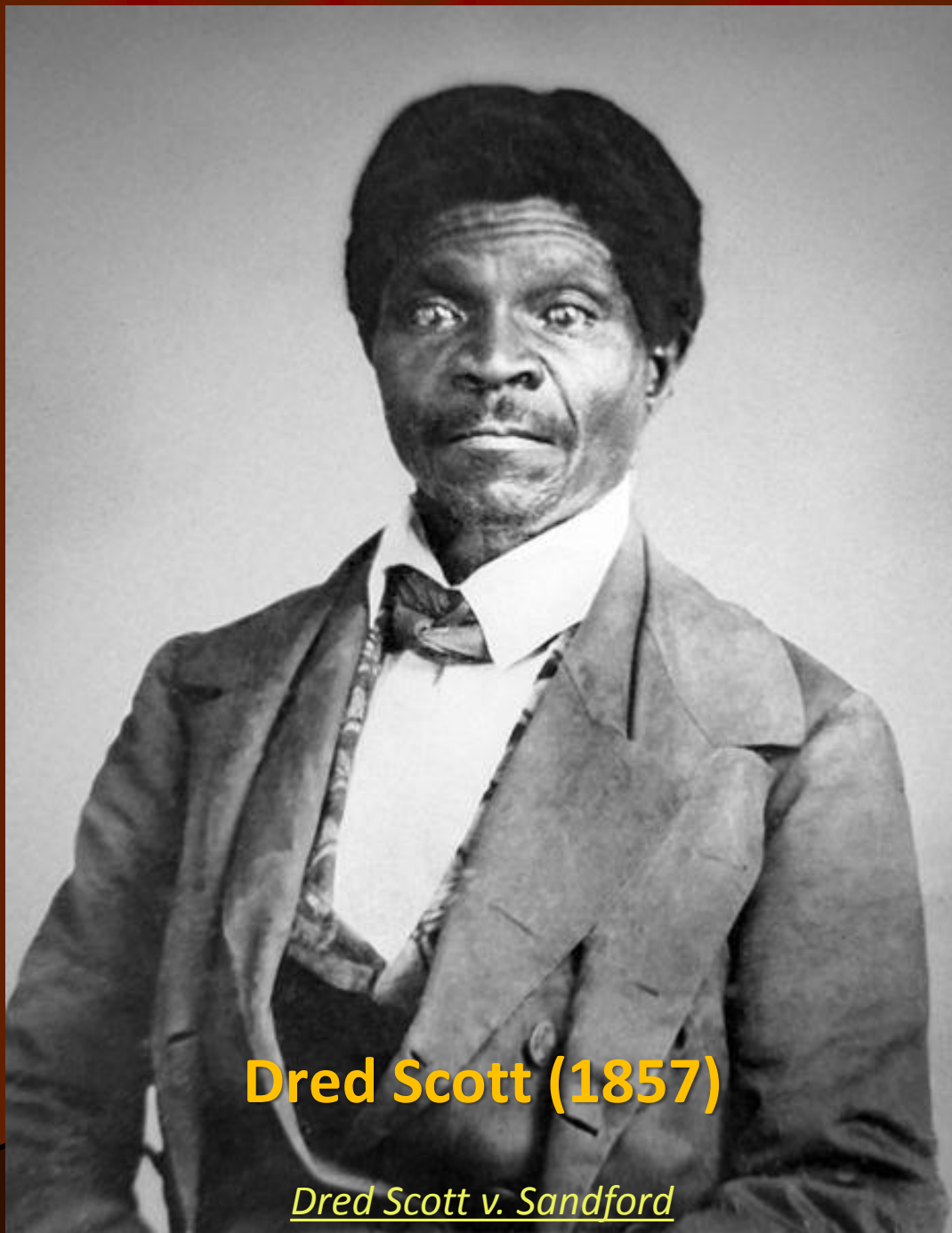
The Supreme Court ruled the Constitution did not apply to blacks (that they are not citizens and considered as property) and the Missouri Compromise (1820) is ruled unconstitutional

Cause

Scott sued for his freedom after his master's death, arguing that living in a free territory made him a free man.

Effect

Congress could not ban slavery in territories. South cheers decision, North is shocked, and Republicans run for national offices.



Dred Scott (1857)

Dred Scott v. Sandford

Lincoln-Douglas Debates

(1858)

Lincoln – Douglas Debates (1858)

A candidate (Stephen Douglas) revealed popular sovereignty could work for or *against* slavery, jeopardizing his standing in the South in the upcoming presidential election.

Cause

Republican Abraham Lincoln challenges Democrat Senator Stephen Douglas to debates over slavery.

Effect

Douglas barely won the election, but debates cost him southern support. Lincoln became known throughout the nation.



John Brown's Raid

(1859)

John Brown's Raid (1859)

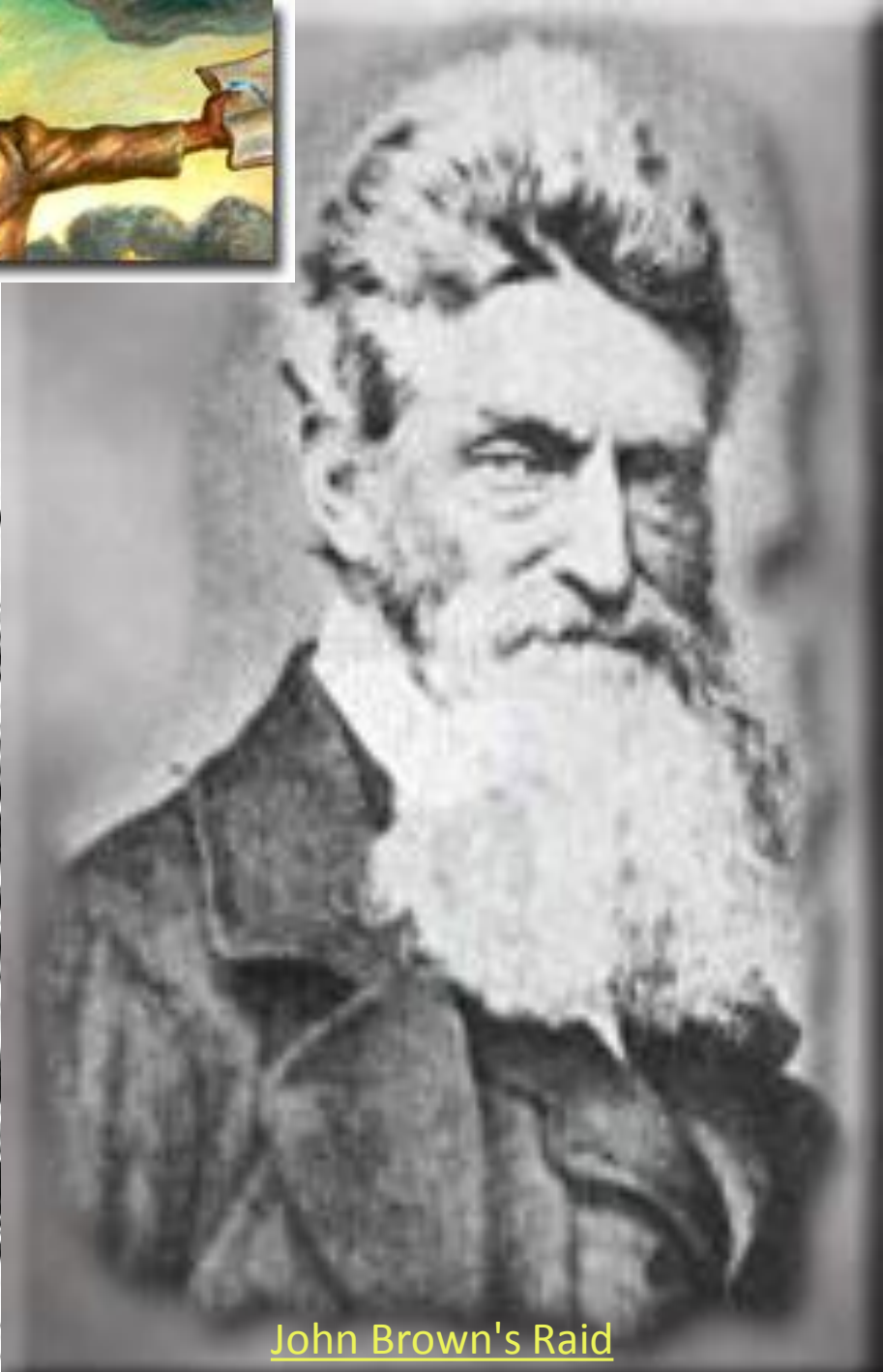
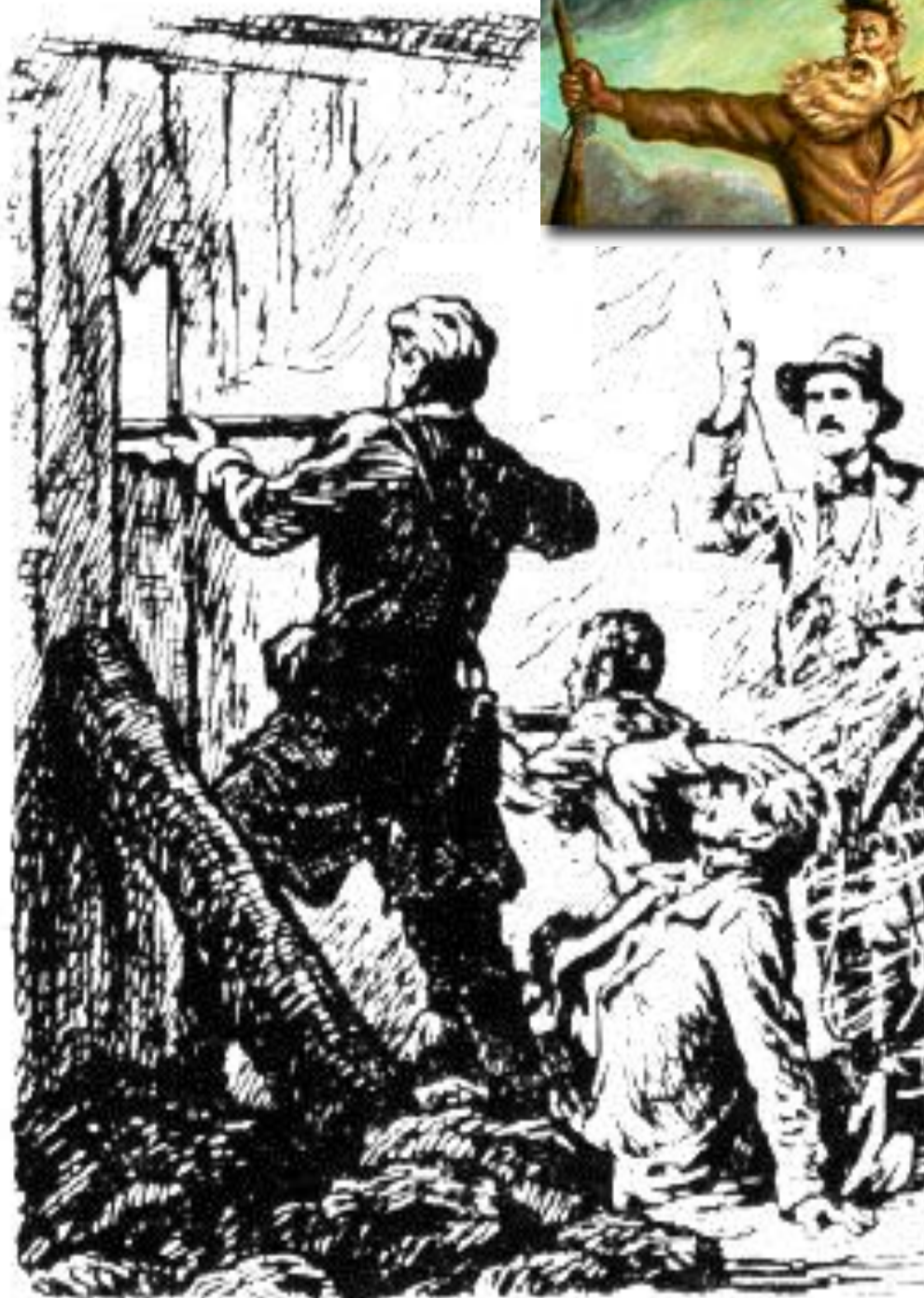
Attempt to free slaves was defeated at the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, VA. John Brown captured (by Robert E. Lee), convicted of treason, and hanged.

Cause

Brown thought a slave rebellion would sweep through the South and destroy slavery once and for all.

Effect

Brown became a martyr to the North.
The South was outraged by the northern reaction.



[John Brown's Raid](#)

**Lincoln
Elected
President**

(1860)

Lincoln Elected President (1860)

Republican Abraham Lincoln wins
presidency with 40% of the
popular vote and zero support
from the southern states.

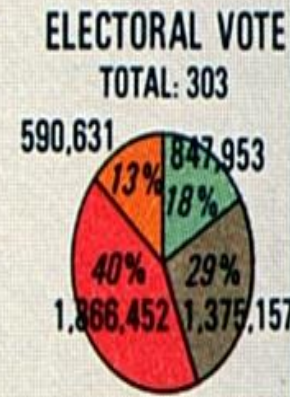
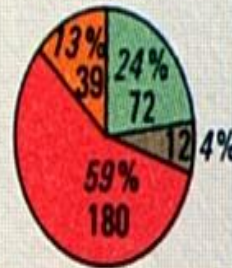
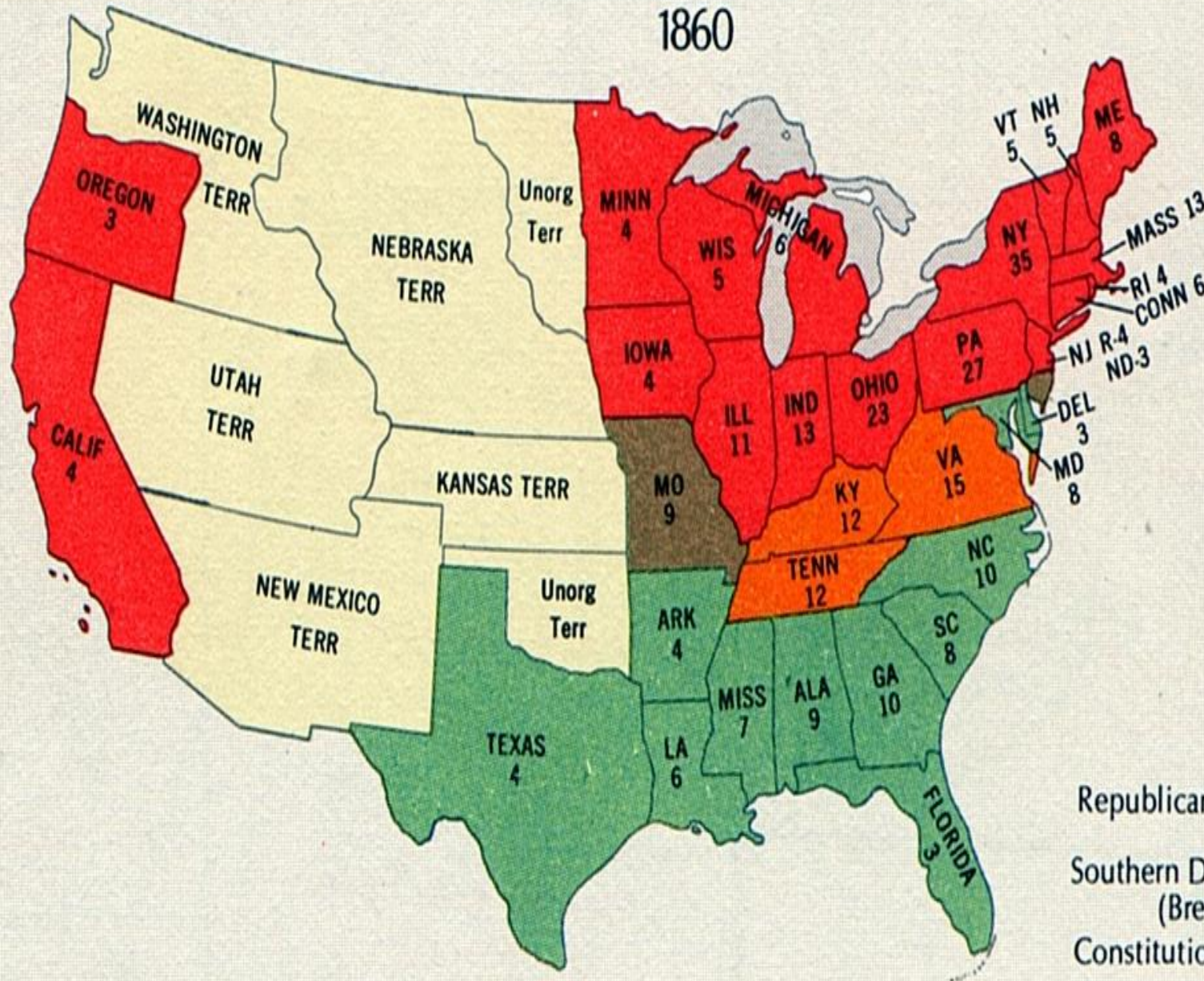
Cause

Democrats split over slavery as four candidates compete for votes. Lincoln seen as extremist by South.

Effect

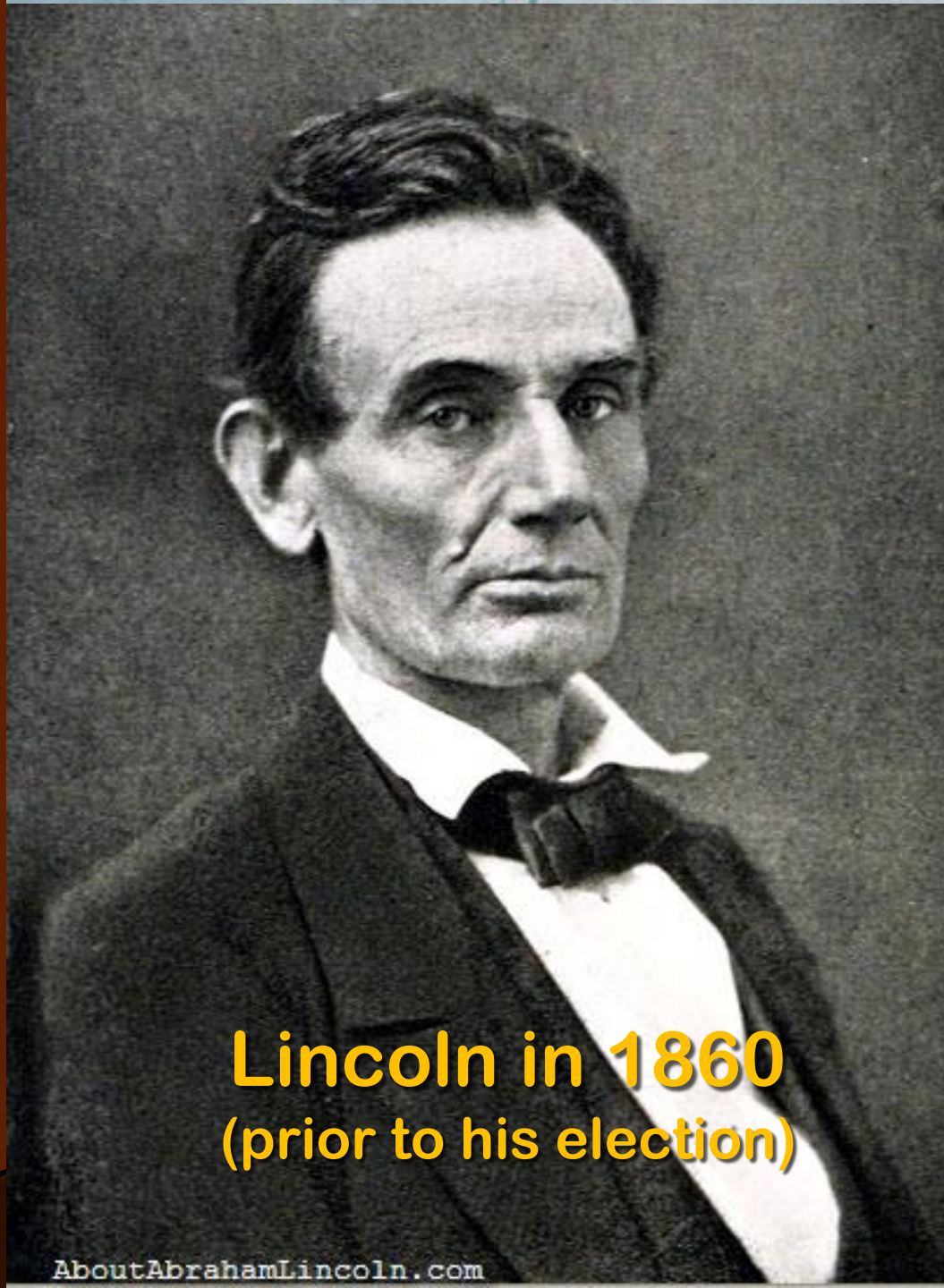
Although Lincoln never called for ending slavery altogether, South Carolina plus 6 states quickly secede (including Texas).

1860



- Republican (Lincoln)
- Southern Democratic (Breckinridge)
- Constitutional Union (Bell)
- Northern Democratic (Douglas)

Territories



Lincoln in 1860
(prior to his election)



Lincoln in February 1865
(last known photograph)

This is how
it ends...
for now!!

Fort Sumter, South Carolina

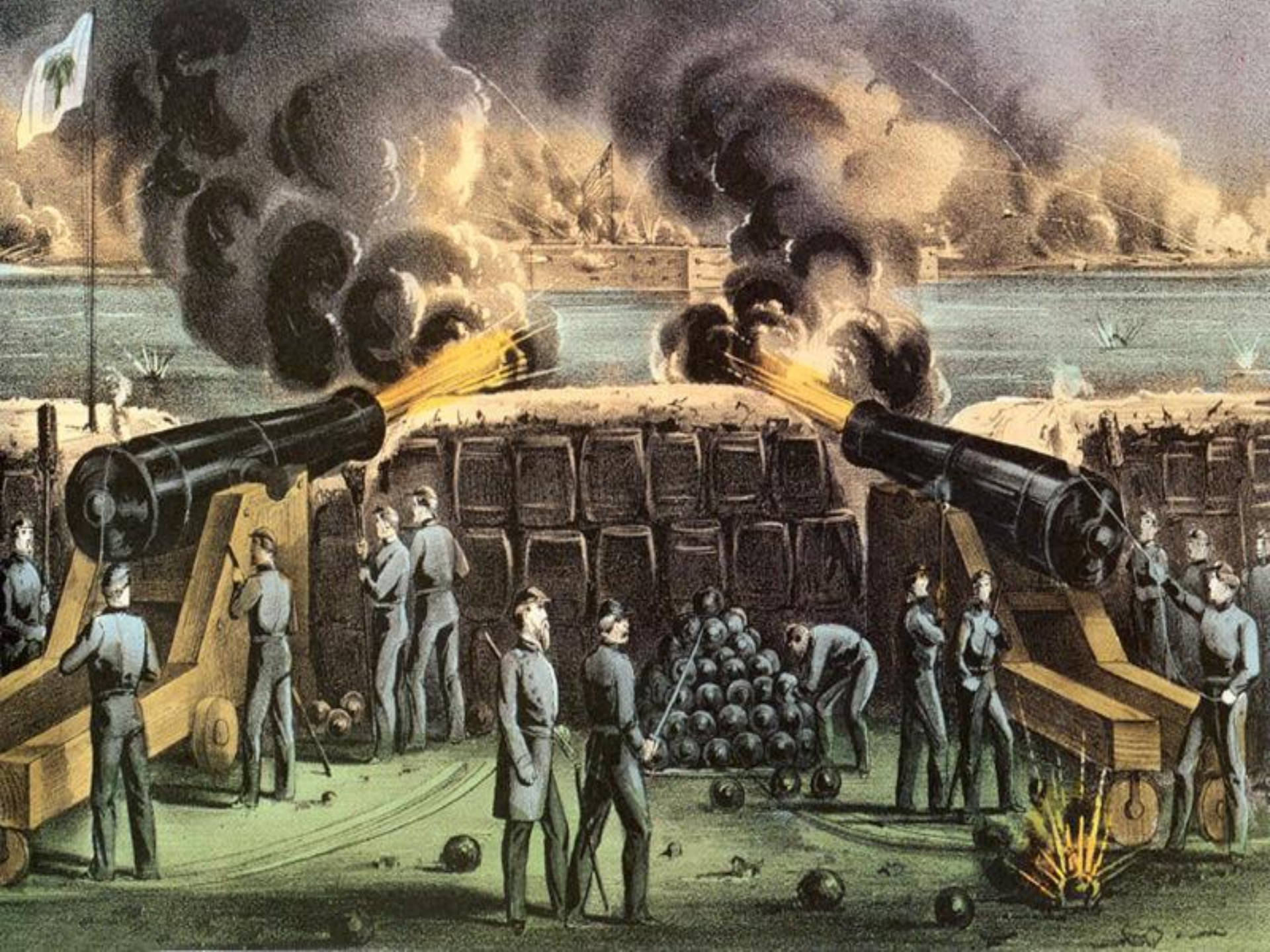
(1861)

Fort Sumter, South Carolina (1861)

is the Union fort guarding Charleston Harbor, and the Civil War begins in early April when Confederate forces fire upon the fort after demanding that it be abandoned—
Lincoln refused.

The fort was surrendered after a 34-hour bombardment with no casualties.

(Note: Two Union soldiers were killed during the surrender ceremony.)





Actual flag that flew
over Fort Sumter, SC

