

Standard – SSUSH 8

Explore the relationship between slavery, growing north-south divisions, and westward expansion that led to the outbreak of the Civil War.

- a) *Explain the impact of the Missouri Compromise on the admission of states from the Louisiana Territory.*
- b) *Examine James K. Polks presidency in fulfillment of Manifest Destiny including the Texas Annexation and Oregon.*
- c) *Analyze the impact of the Mexican-American War on growing sectionalism.*
- d) *Explain how the Compromise of 1850 arose out of the territorial expansion and population growth.*
- e) *Explain the failure of popular sovereignty, Scott v. Sanford, John Browns Raid on Harper's Ferry, and the election of 1860 as events leading to the Civil War.*

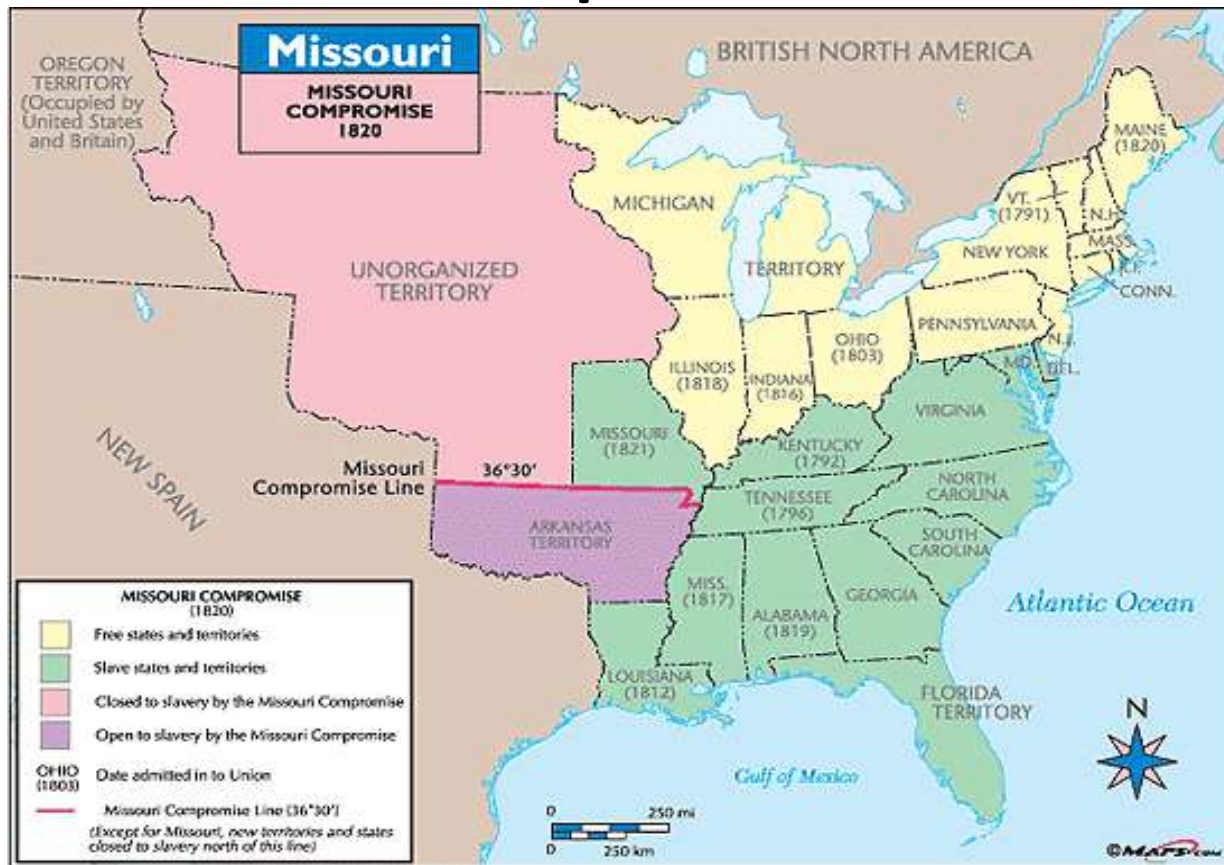
Cultural Composition of the United States, 1860

Element	North	South
Labor Force in agriculture	40 % (down 30% from 1800)	80% (constant)
Concentration in urban areas	25%	10%
School Attendance	Twice the southern rate	Half the Northern rate
Illiteracy	6%	50% (incl. slaves)

Cultural Composition of the United States, 1860

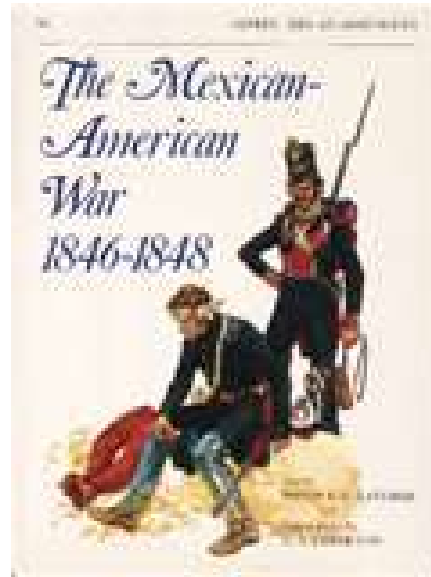
Plantation Culture	Cotton	Slavery
<p>- The South's agricultural economy developed, in part, due to its warm climate and fertile soil. Planters in search of cheap land gradually left the seaboard states and established large plantations in western Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and even farther west.</p>	<p>- The economic system of the South was dominated by the production of cotton. Prior to 1793, cotton had been a very expensive crop to produce. In 1793, Eli Whitney's invention of a "cotton gin" (short for cotton engine) made it possible for one worker to clean 50 pounds a day. Cotton was suddenly profitable.</p>	<p>- Labor was needed to work the plantations, and the planters relied on slaves. Slavery, an institution that had been diminishing somewhat in the South, experienced a burst of growth. In 1790, the numbers of slaves in the United States was almost 700k. By 1820, the number was more than 1.5 million, and by 1860, 2.9 million.</p>

Missouri Compromise of 1820



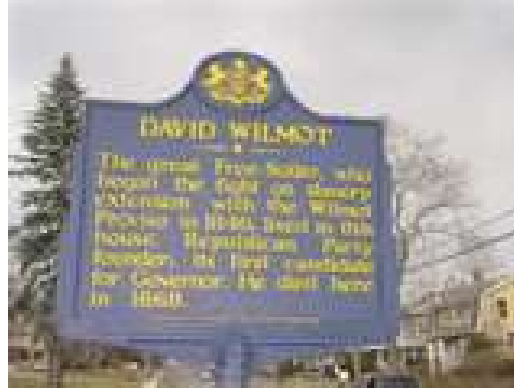
- Compromise kept balance in Senate
- Missouri = slave state, Maine = free state
- Banned expansion of slavery elsewhere in Louisiana Purchase
- Overturned by Kansas-Nebraska Act and Dred Scott Decision

Mexican-American War



- Dispute over the border of Texas and Mexico
- Controversial war – first for US on foreign soil
- Defeat of Mexico = vast new territories, US a continental nation
- New territories – Old problem = whether or not to allow the spread of slavery .
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Wilmot Proviso

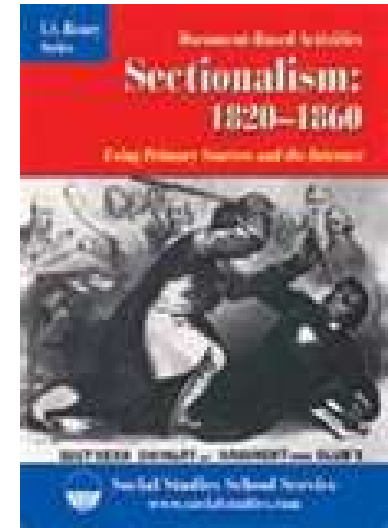


- Wilmot Proviso-no slavery to be allowed in territories obtained from Mexico
 - Was not approved, but it kept the issue alive
- Controversial amendment – kept issue of the spread of slavery at the top of nation's agenda
- Wilmot Proviso – basis for the creation of Republican Party of Abraham Lincoln

Sectionalism

Slavery and Cotton Production

Year	Slaves	Cotton
1790	75,000	100,000 lbs
1800	100,000	150,000 lbs
1810	1,250,000	250,000 lbs
1820	1,750,000	350,000 lbs
1830	2,250,000	450,000 lbs
1840	2,750,000	550,000 lbs
1850	3,250,000	650,000 lbs
1860	4,250,000	750,000 lbs



- devotion to one's region or state greater than one's devotion to nation.
- How did it increase?
 - Economic differences between N & S
 - Disagreement over Tariffs
 - Disagreement over extending slavery

COMPROMISE OF 1850



Compromise of 1850

- Compromise of 1850 Provisions
 - Calif. Added as free state
 - Fugitive Slave Act
 - Helped slave owners recapture slaves who escaped to the North
 - New Mex., Utah allowed to vote whether to be free or slave [popular sovereignty]
- Results of Compromise – Briefly ended the debate in Congress over slavery; postponed but did not prevent Civil War for 10 years

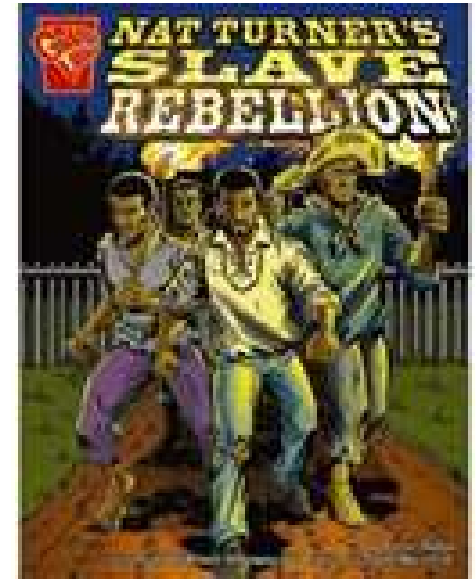
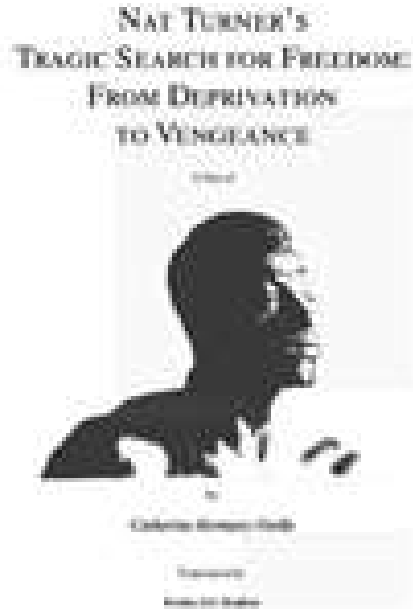
Kansas-Nebraska Act

- In 1854, Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which allowed the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide on the legalization of slavery based on a popular vote.
 - What problem is this going to create?
- “Bleeding Kansas”
 - Proslavery Missourians voted illegally
 - 4 years of a state civil war
- Failure of Popular Sovereignty

Dred Scott V. Sandford

- March 6, 1857
 - Supreme Court handed down a momentous decision in the ongoing slavery debate
 - Dred Scott filed a lawsuit insisting that because he had lived in a free state (Illinois), he was a free man.
- Decision?
 - Slaves or those of slavery ancestry could not be citizens of the U.S.
 - Slaves were “property” to be transported from state to state.

Nat Turner's Rebellion



- Most famous/influential of slave rebellions in the south
- Southern response – stricter slave laws and greater support for the institution of slavery
- Increase of sectionalism over slavery

John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry

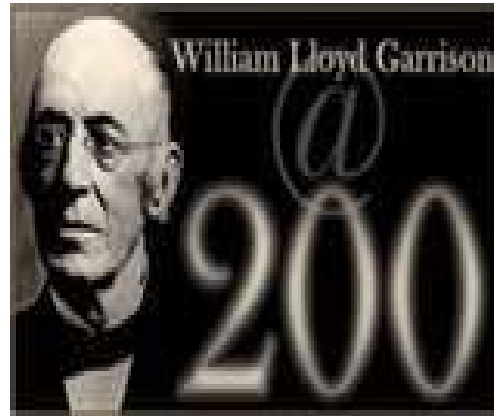
- Hatched a plan to invade the south.
 - Called upon slaves to rise, furnish them with weapons, establish a black free state.
- October 1859: seized federal arsenal
- Slaves didn't rise. “?”
- Harpers captured and hung.



States' Rights – Before the Civil War

- Idea that ultimate political authority resides in the sovereign states and not the national government
- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of Jefferson and Madison
- Infamous Dred Scott Case
 - Issue over whether or not slaves could be considered citizens.
 - Delighted the South, North was outraged
- One Cause of the Civil War

William Lloyd Garrison

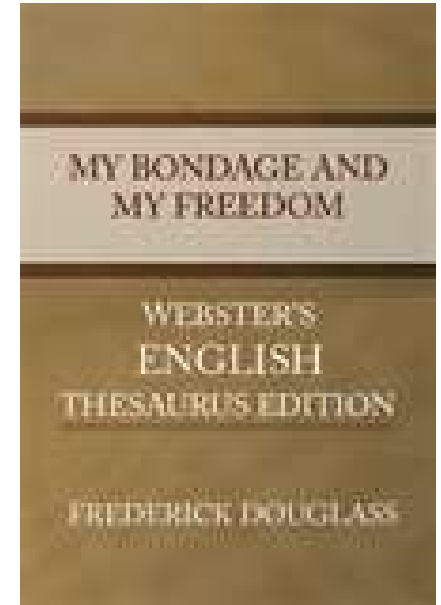
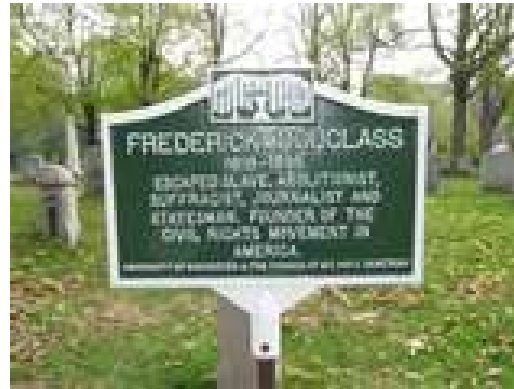
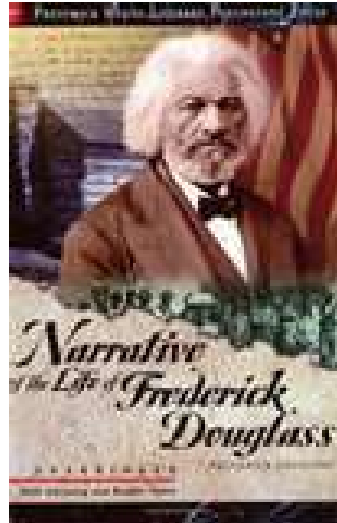


- 1831 published newspaper – The Liberator
- Advocated for abolition of slavery
- Considered by southerners as most “radical” of abolitionists
- Founded the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833.
- His newspaper banned in the South

Finishing the Revolution Against Tyranny

- As the 1850's drew to a close, many Southerners began to regard their struggles against the North as an extension of the American Revolution.
 - Abolitionist sought freedom for African Americans
 - Southerners sought freedom from what they perceived as a tyranny of a central government infringing upon their rights as sovereign states.

Frederick Douglass

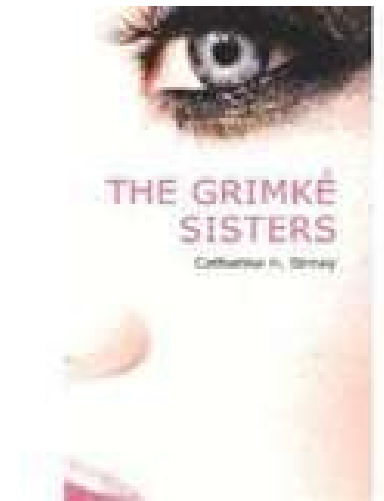
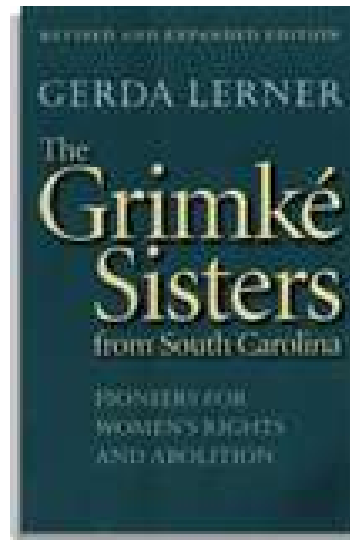


- Former slave and famous abolitionist
- Wrote influential autobiography and other works
- Forcefully argued for African American freedom and rights – before and after the Civil War

Grimke Sisters

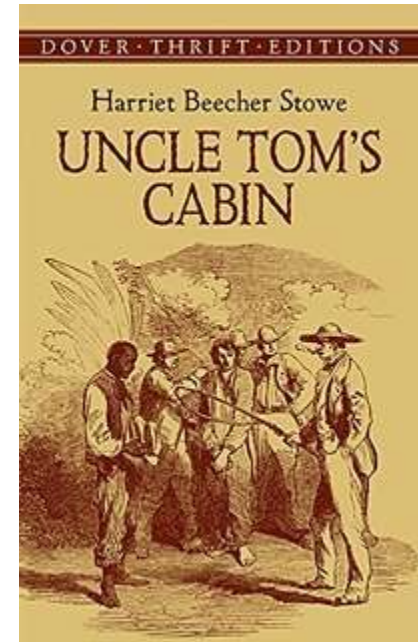


Sarah & Angelina Grimke



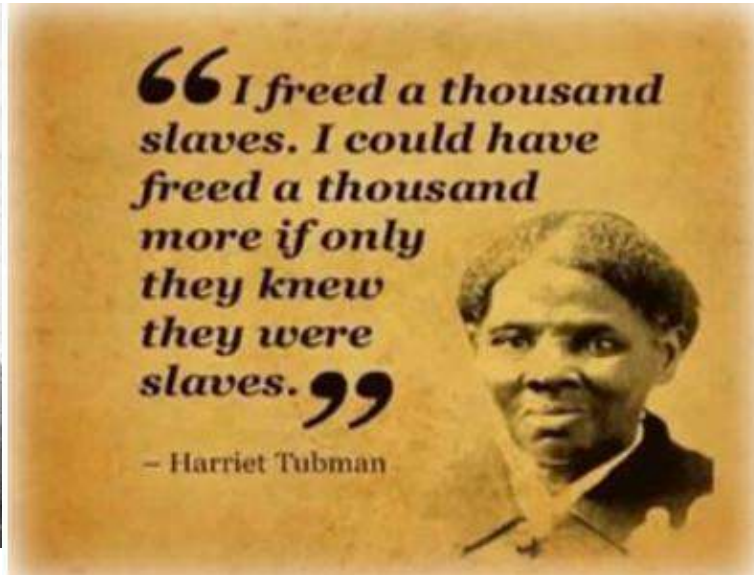
- Southern sisters and abolitionists
 - Grew up in a slave-owning family in S.C.
- Lectured and wrote against slavery
- Became women's rights activists later in life
- Banned in the South

Uncle Tom's Cabin



- Harriet Beecher Stowe's book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was so important to the abolition movement because it exposed the evils and cruelty of slavery.
 - This book educated many Americans on the evils of slavery.

Harriet Tubman



- Called the “Moses of her people”
- Born into slavery
 - Escaped in 1849 and fled to Philadelphia.
- 19 trips to and from the South via the Underground Railroad
- Succeeded in bringing out more than 300 fugitive slaves.
- After the Civil War Began, she worked as a nurse, a scout for Union Soldiers, and a spy.