Blue vs. Grey **Unit 4

Theme:

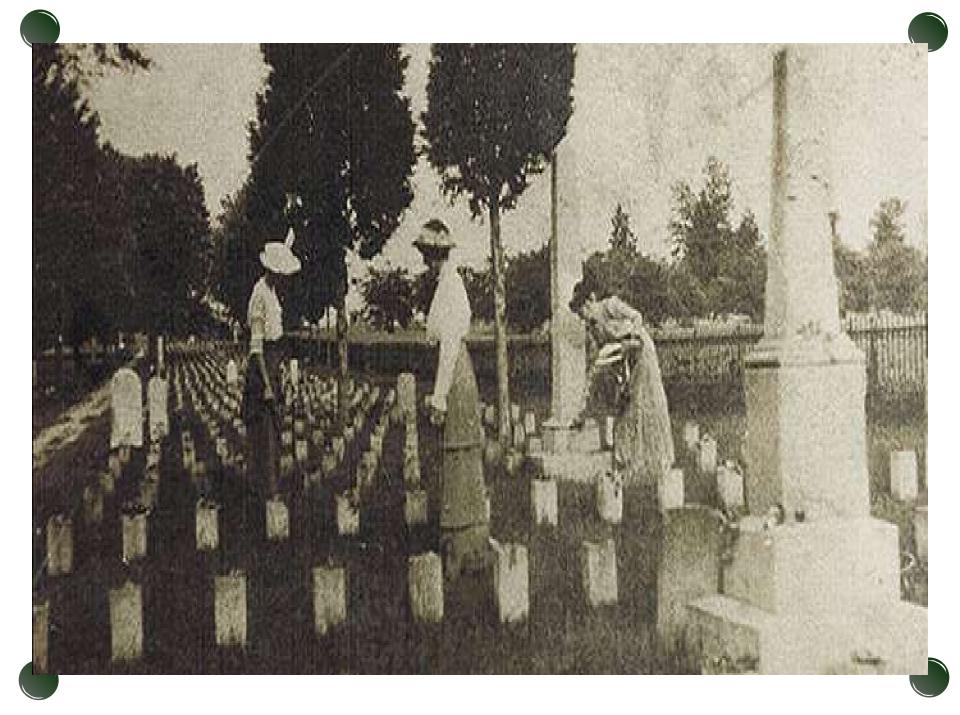
•"Rich Man's War and a Poor Boy's Fight"

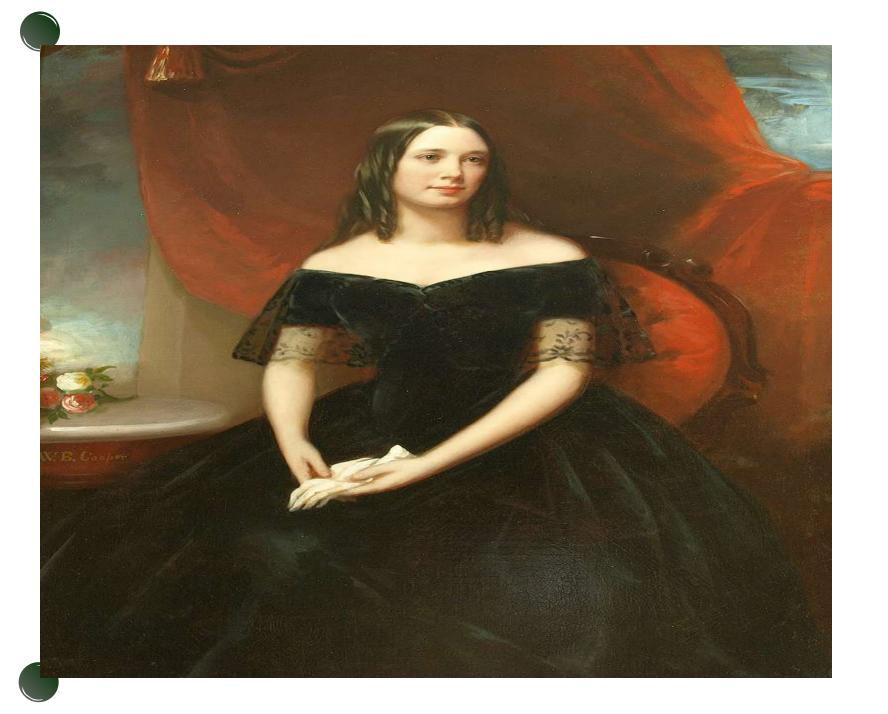
Antebellum Era The period before the Civil War 1823-1860





• Read from The widow of the South: Pg.170, The Battle of Franklin, TN





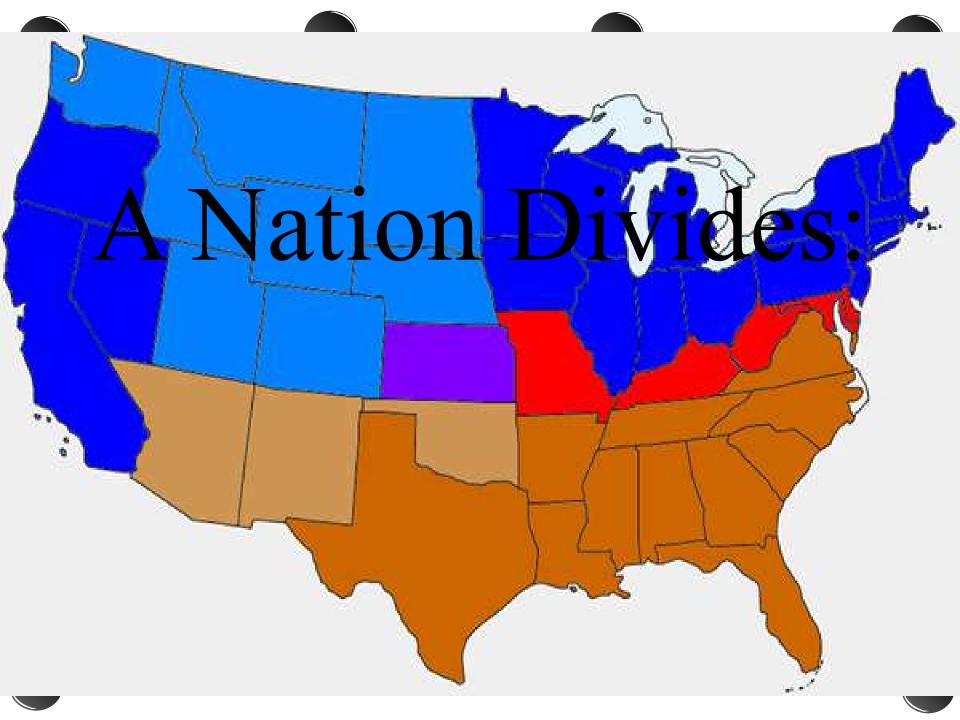












- SSUSH8 The student will explain the relationship between growing north-south divisions and westward expansion.
- a. Explain how slavery became a significant issue in American politics; include the slave rebellion of Nat Turner and the rise of abolitionism (William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas, and the Grimke sisters).
- b. Explain the Missouri Compromise and the issue of slavery in western states and territories.
- c. Describe the Nullification Crisis and the emergence of states' rights ideology; include the role of John C. Calhoun and development of sectionalism.
- d. Describe the war with Mexico and the Wilmot Proviso.
- e. Explain the Compromise of 1850.

• EQ: How did views on culture, social structure, government, economy, states rights, slavery, morals and ethics divide a country?

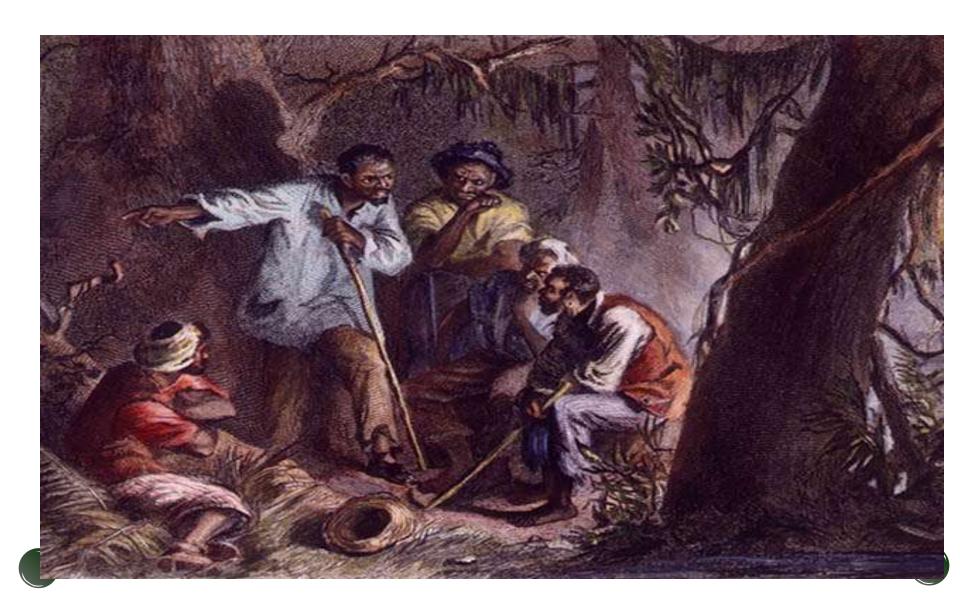
SSUSH 8 & 9:

- The Road to Secession

SSUSH 8: a. Explain how Slavery Became a significant Issue in American Politics:

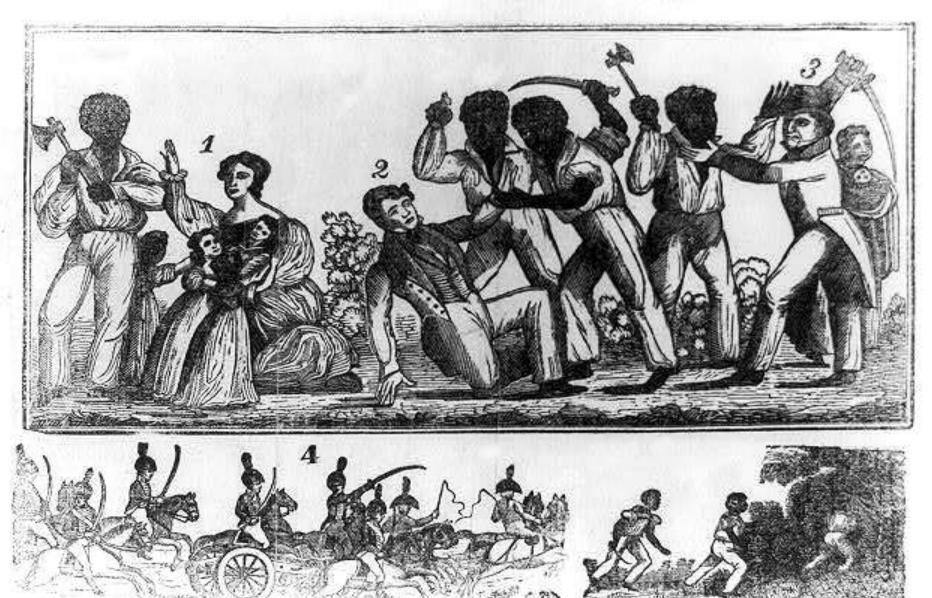


1. The Slave Rebellion of Nat Turner



• A slave preacher who led the bloodiest slave revolt.

HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA

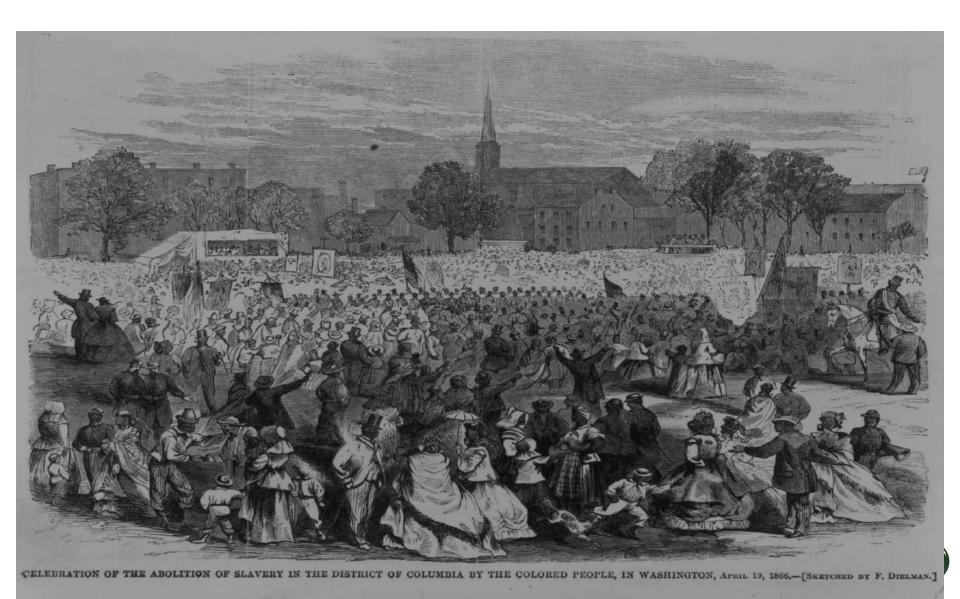


The Serves which the above Plac is designed to represent, one—Fig. 1. a Mather introding for the lives of her children, —2, Mr. Proces, excelly more derectly his awa Slaves, —3. Mr. Barrow, who bravely defended himself both his wife escaped.—4. A comp. of mounted Dragoom in present of the Blacks.

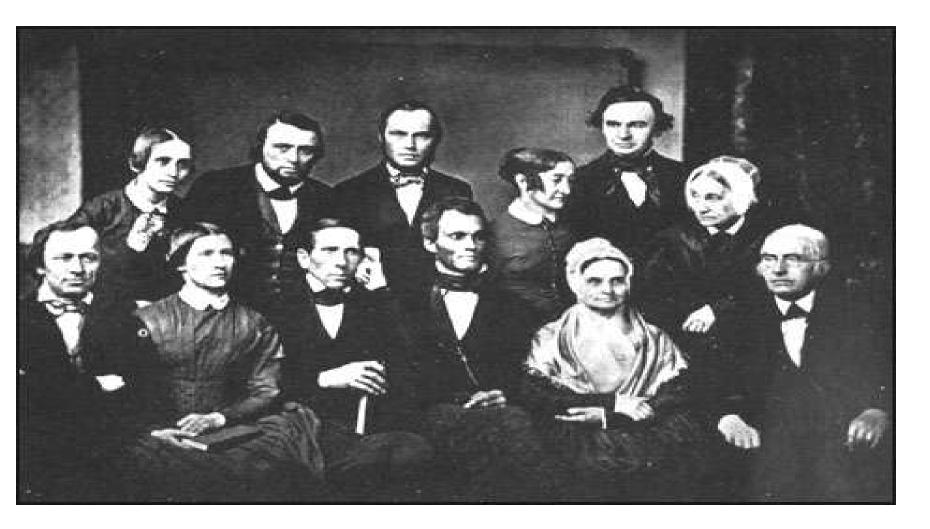
Results:

- Greater Restrictions on slaves
- Slave Codes & Strict enforcement
- White Hysteria leading to tighter control of enslaved blacks.

2. Rise of Abolitionism



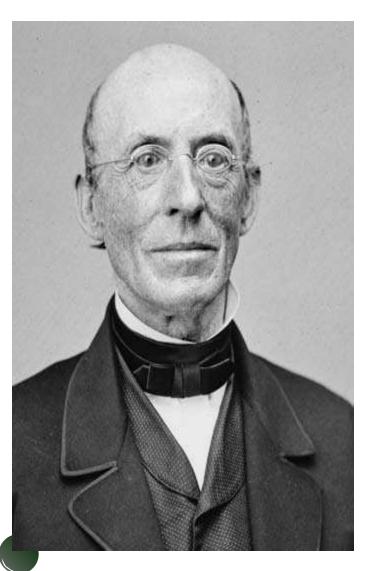
i.American Anti-Slavery Society of 1835







ii. William Lloyd Garrison



- Wrote and Printed The Liberator
- A Leader of the Abolitionist

iii. Frederick Douglas



Leader of the Abolitionist Movement.

iv. Grimké Sisters



Southern Abolitionists, Pioneers for Women's Rights

<u>Sarah Grimké (1792-1873) and Angelina Grimké Weld (1805-1879),</u>

known as the **Grimké sisters**, were 19thcentury American Quakers, educators and writers who were early advocates of abolitionism and women's rights.

The Grimké sisters were born in Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Sarah Moore Grimke was born on November 26, 1792 and Angelina Emily Grimke was born on November 26, 1805.

Throughout their lives, they traveled throughout the North, lecturing about their first-hand experiences with slavery on their family's plantation. The Grimke father has hundreds of slaves.

Among the first women to act publicly in social reform movements, they received abuse and ridicule for their abolitionist activity.

Letters:

- Write two letter to your state
 Congressman. The first has to be in support for Literature being printed Against slavery
- The second letter has to be against the printing of Abolition.

Theme:

• The failure to follow the principles of compromise and consensus often leads to conflict and division.

SH8b: Missouri Comprise 1820



EQ: (SSUSH8b)

• How did western expansion in the 1840's make conflict between the North and South inevitable?

Missouri is admitted to the

Nation as a slave state

- Maine had to outlaw slavery to join the Union
- Banned slavery above the 36'30 parallel

 Southern Pro-slavery leaders and northern anti-slavery leaders wanted to maintain their power in Washington and spread their ideology to new territories that would eventually become state.

The nation is trying to keep a balance of Slave and free states in the Nation this helps keeps a balanced power in Washington as the US expanded.

• SSUSHc: Nullification •

Crisis

The Southern Colonies



EQ: (SSUSH8c)

• Why did the idea of state's rights continue to be one of the main issues of first half of the 19th century?

1832 SC Passed the Ordinance of Nullification.

- Declaring Federal legislation illegal.
- The high tariffs hurt The South's trade with Europe.
- Cotton in exchange for European manufactured goods!

Tariffs:

- Customs duties on merchandise imports are called tariffs. Tariffs give a price advantage to locallyproduced goods over similar goods which are imported, and they raise revenues for
- overnments.

North vs. South

Happy with High Tariffs

- Angry with High Tariffs,
- Benefitted Northern Business as the expense of small land owners and Plantation owners.

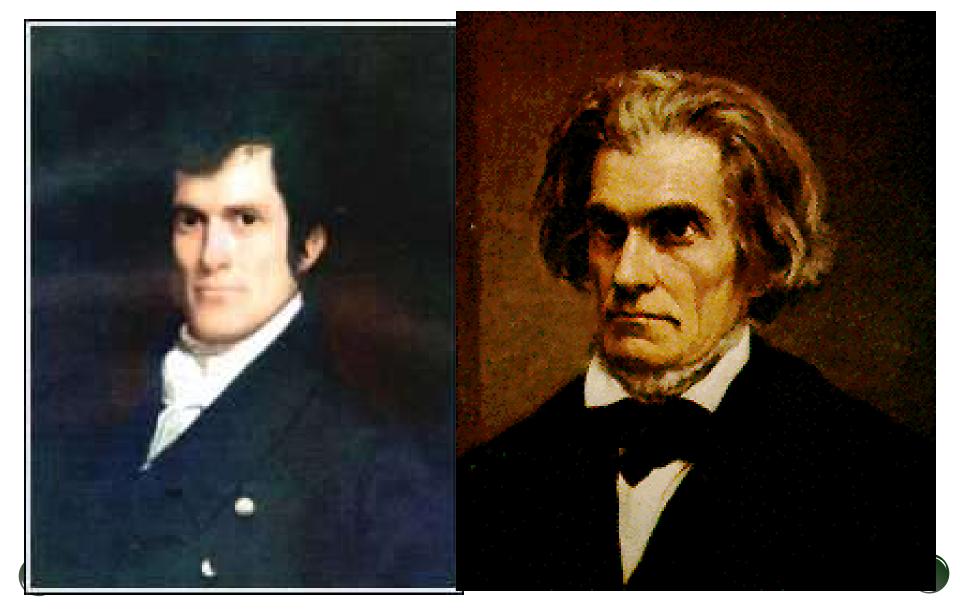
Is nullification legal?



SSUSc: Ideology of States Rights

 Supporters of State's Rights believed that the federal Gov't should restrict itself to powers specifically stated in the Constitution

John C. Calhoun



John C. Calhoun

In his last speech to the Senate on the admission of California to the Union as a free state, 27 days before his death in 1850, he restated his positions on states' rights and foresaw bleak prospects for the continuation of the Union.

His speeches reflected his keen mind, legal training, and devotion to reason. He analyzed the underlying values and conflicts of issues and applied his political theories to resolve them. In both religion and politics he thought the same way: he was rational, consistent, factual, and resistant to either emotional pleas or divine commands. Along with his nemesis John Quincy Adams, Calhoun was one of the founders of All Souls Unitarian Church (established 1822) in Washington, D.C. Calhoun's religion was largely a private matter, one rarely referred to in his writings or public utterances.

Calhoun's Role in the Nullification Process

- SC Senator John C. Calhoun wrote the Pamphlet, *Exposition* and *Protest*
- Calhoun argued for states' rights and asserted that any state could refuse to enforce a law it saw as unconstitutional.

- In 1832 he supported South Carolina to secede the Union.
- President Jackson threatened to hang Calhoun personally and threatened to call up the federal troops to enforce the tariffs.

 Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky proposed a compromise that ended the Nullification Crisis, but the crisis harden the sectionalism between the North and South.

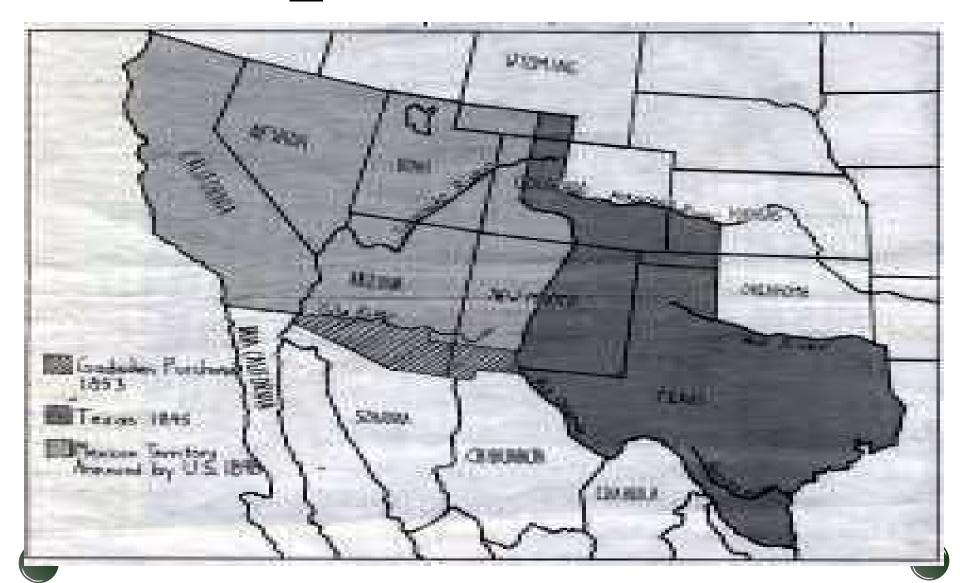
Sectionalism

 The south's heavy reliance on slaves and cotton, along with the North's increased dependency on immigrant labor industry.

Culture

- N- Large cities offering museums, operas, schools, and theaters!
- S- No formal educational system, Some state school and or private college

USH8:d_The War with Mexico



EQ: (SSUSH8b, SSUSH8d)

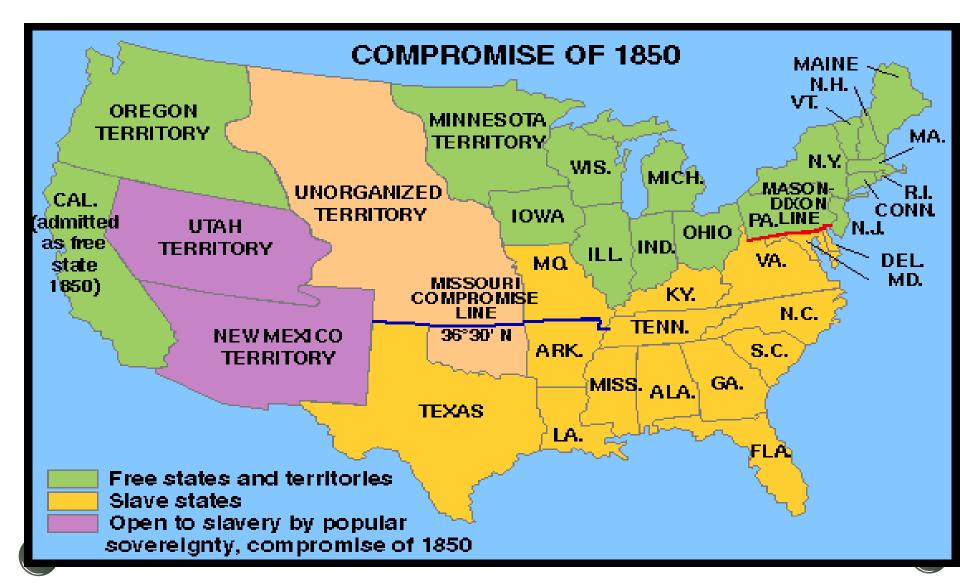
• How did western expansion in the 1840's make conflict between the North and South inevitable?

• The US acquired territory that eventually became Arizona and New Mexico

USH8:d Wilmont Proviso

- *Proviso* or condition, proposed banning slavery from any land purchased from Mexico.
 - Northerners embraced the idea, but southerners denounced it.
 - Congress eventually voted down the Wilmot Proviso creating more division in the USA.

USH8:e_ Compromise of 1850



 Admitted California to the Union as a free state and declared the unorganized western territories free as well.

SSUH9: Key Events, Issues and Individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences to the

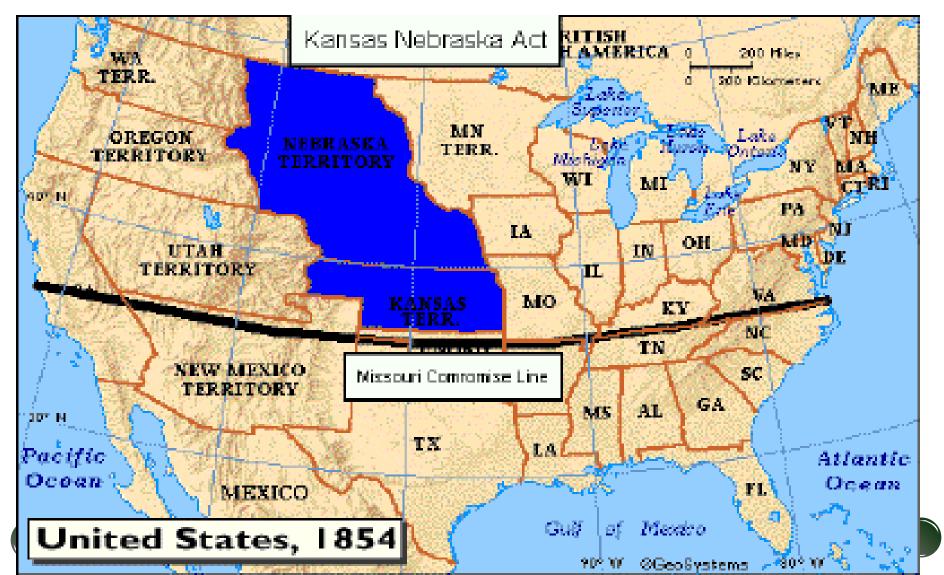
Civil War



The North and South developed along different lines

| NORTH | SOUTH |
|---|---|
| Diverse economy based on industry and agriculture | Economy based on agriculture |
| Large cities undergoing rapid urbanization | Mainly rural with a few cities |
| Massive immigration strengthened the economy | Few immigrants |
| Favored federal spending on internal improvements and wanted high tariffs | Opposed federal spending on internal improvements and wanted no tariffs |
| The Northeast was economically linked with the Midwest | Sought to expand by creating more slave states |
| Economy based on free labor | Economy based on slave labor |

SSUSH9:a_Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854



EQ: SSUSH9a

• How did the actions of Nat Turner, John C. Calhoun, and John Brown contribute to the Civil War?

EQ: (SSUSH9a)

• How did western expansion in the 1840's make conflict between the North and South inevitable?

 Allowed the previously free unorganized territories of Kansas and Nebraska to choose whether or not permit slavery by popular sovereignty.

(Popular Sovereignty as it applies)

 The areas could vote to have slaves: Leading to a Civil War within the states between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces

Georgia Platform

Although GA accepted the Compromise of 1850, so long as the federal gov't didn't outlaw slavery in the western territories

USH9:a_Failure of Popular Sovereignty

"Bleeding Kansas"



 Armed clashes between the Abolitionist and Pro-Slavery became common in Kansas and Washington, D.C.



SOUTHERN CHIVALRY __ ARGUMENT CLUB'S.

On the day before the sack of Lawrence, Republican senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts delivered a bombastic and wrathful speech, "The Crime Against Kansas," in which he verbally whipped most of the U.S. Senate for complicity in slavery. Sumner singled out Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina...Two days later, a relative of Butler, Democratic representative Preston Brooks of South Carolina, strode into the Senate chamber, found Sumner at his desk, and struck him repeatedly with a cane. The hollow can broke after five or six blows, but Sumner required stitches, experienced shock, and did not return to the Senate for three years. Brooks became an instant hero in the South, and the fragments of his weapon were "begged as sacred relics." A new cane, presented to Brooks by the city of Charleston, bore the inscription "Hit him again."

 The assault against Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts by South Carolina congressman Preston Brooks in May 1856 shocked most northerners and thrilled many southerners. However, this violent episode in the heart of the U.S. Capitol illustrated to nearly everyone that the sectional conflict was becoming far more than a battle of words.

USH9:a Dred Scott

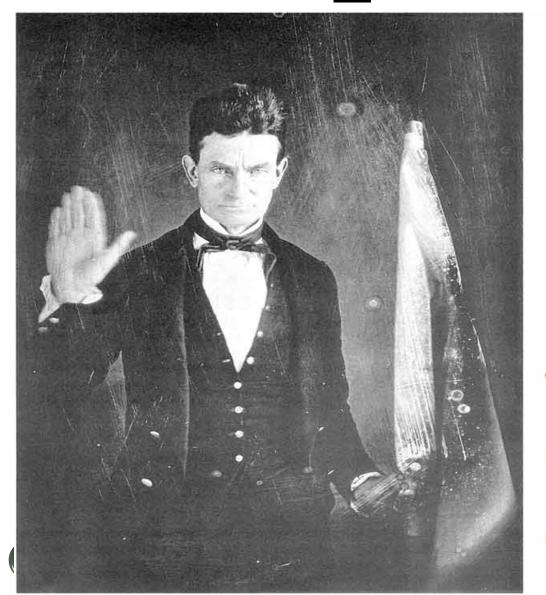


- 1. Supreme Court of 1857 decided against Scott.
- 2. Slaves were property w/o Constitutional or Human rights
- 3. Scott remained a slave

Another reason to Divide

- Freeman vs. Slavery
- Northys. South
 - North is extremely un happy with the decision and The South is content...for the time being.

SSUSH9:a John Brown's Raid





YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A
MAN TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
ALL YOU HAVE TO BE IS AN
INTELLIGENT HUMAN BEING.

On October 16, Brown set out for Harpers Ferry with 21 men -- 5 blacks, including Dangerfield Newby, who hoped to rescue his wife who was still a slave, and 16 whites, two of whom were Brown's sons. Leaving after sundown, the men crossed the Potomac, then walked all night in heavy rain, reaching the town at 4am. They cut telegraph wires, then made their assault. First they captured the federal armory and arsernal. They then captured Hall's Rifle Works, a supplier of weapons to the government. Brown and his men rounded up 60 prominent citizens of the town and held them as hostages, hoping that their slaves would join the fight. No slaves came forth.

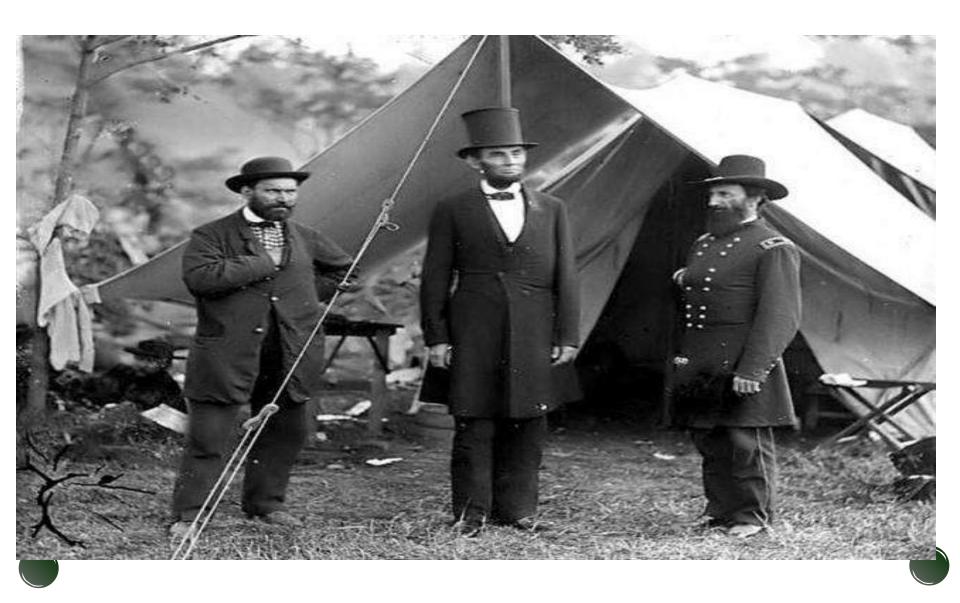
The local militia pinned Brown and his men down. Under a white flag, one of Brown's sons was sent out to negotiate with the citizens. He was shot and killed. News of the insurrection, relayed by the conductor of an express train heading to Baltimore, reached President Buchanan. Marines and soldiers went dispatched, under the leadership of then Colonel Robert E. Lee. By the time they arrived, eight of Brown's 22-man army had already been killed. Lee's men moved in and quickly ended the insurrection. In the end, ten of Brown's men were killed (including two blacks and both of his sons), seven were captured (two of these later), and five had escaped.



- An Abolitionist
- led an attack on the us arsenal at Harper's Ferry in Virginia in 1859
- Brown was hanged, and provided proof...bloodshed was needed to protect the South's way of life.



UUSH8: President Lincoln



Election of 1860

Tip of the Ice Burg!

Republican Party takes over D.C.

- Abraham Lincoln is elected with a single southern state electoral college vote.
- He stands for everything the south is against!

•Presidents Lincoln's Position

Slavery should not span into new territories.

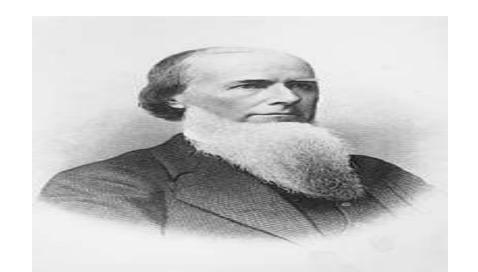
 Southern States feared that Lincoln would seek not only to prevent slavery in the New territories but to dismantle the South.

Secession Arrives!

December 20, 1860 SC withdrawals from the Union!

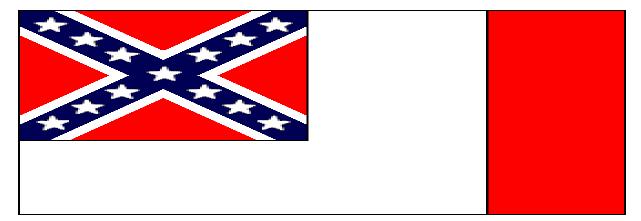
GA Session Debates

a. November 21, 1860: Governor Brown called for a secession convention!



C. Montgomery, Alabama

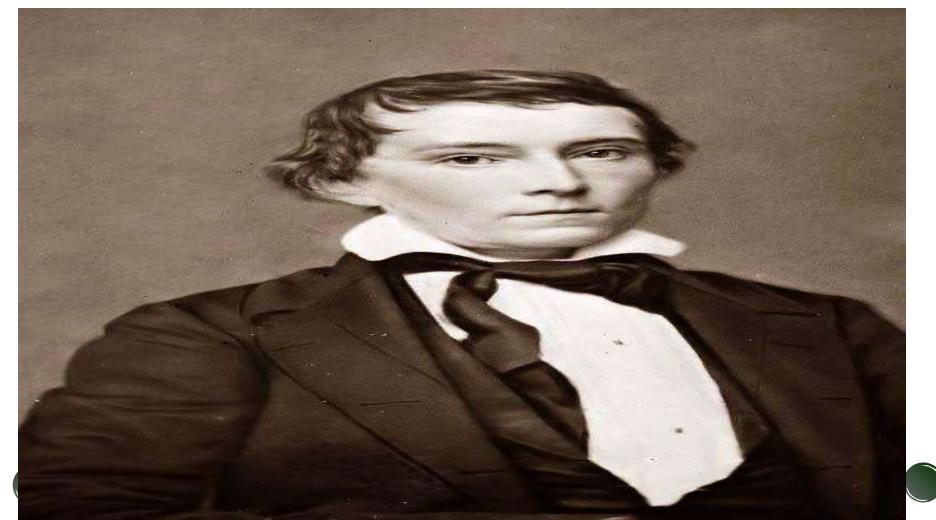
• February 4, 1861 delegates from Fla., Al., Miss., La., and TX. Meet to form the Confederate States of America.



President: Jefferson Davis of Miss.



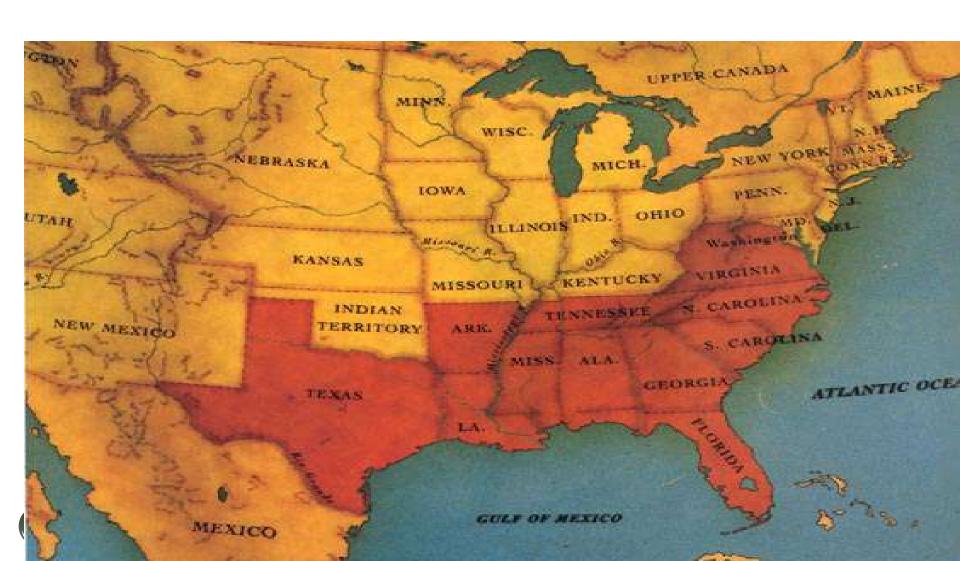
Vice President: Alexander Stephens of GA.



Secretary of State: Robert Toombs of Ga.



The South A Waits Invasion!



G. GA Session Debates

a. November 21, 1860:
Governor Brown called for a secession convention!

