

Toward Civil War

Lesson 1 The Search for Compromise

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What political compromises were made because of slavery?*
2. *What is the Kansas-Nebraska Act?*

Terms to Know

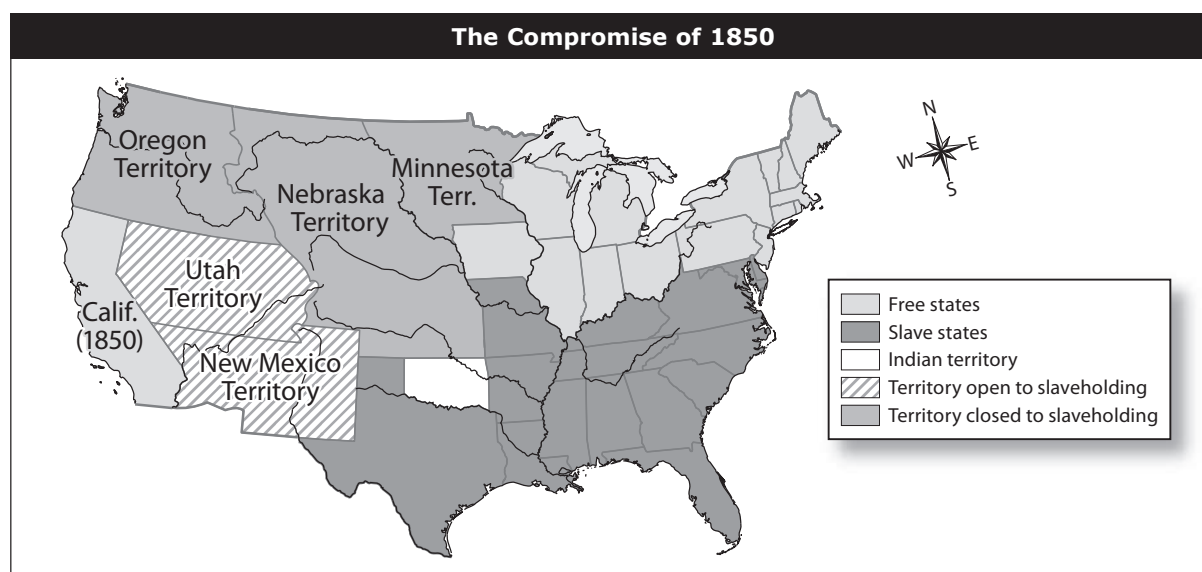
fugitive person who runs away from the law

secede leave

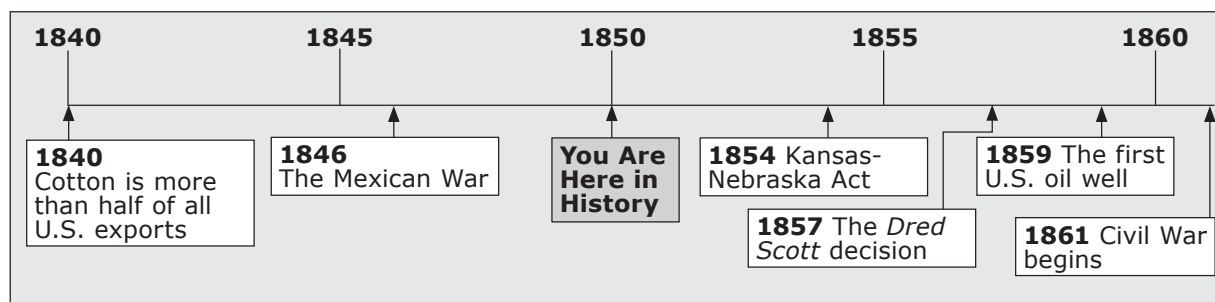
border ruffian armed pro-slavery supporter who crossed the border from Missouri to vote in Kansas

civil war fighting between citizens of the same country

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Toward Civil War

Lesson 1 The Search for Compromise, *Continued*

Political Conflict Over Slavery

The question of slavery divided Americans. Many Northerners wanted to ban it. Most Southerners wanted Northerners to stay out of the South's business. Each time there was a debate over slavery, the nation's leaders came up with a compromise. For example, Congress passed the Missouri Compromise in 1820. This kept a balance of power in the Senate between slave states and free states. It also stopped the debate over slavery for a little while.

In the 1840s there was another disagreement over slavery in new territories. Texas became a state in 1845. This angered Mexico. The United States and Mexico fought over the boundary between Texas and Mexico. A war with Mexico followed. After the Mexican War, the United States took New Mexico and California.

Representative David Wilmot of Pennsylvania wanted slavery banned in any lands gotten from Mexico. His plan was called the Wilmot Proviso. Southerners did not like this plan. They wanted California and New Mexico open to slavery. Senator John C. Calhoun stated that Congress could not ban or control slavery in any territory.

In 1848 both presidential candidates ignored the slavery issue. This made voters angry. Many antislavery Whigs and Democrats formed the Free-Soil Party. The new party's slogan was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." Former president Martin Van Buren was the party's candidate. He lost the election and Zachary Taylor won. Still, the party gained some seats in Congress.

The debate over slavery came up again in 1849 because:

- California wanted to become a state as a free state;
- antislavery groups wanted to ban slavery in Washington, D.C.;
- Southerners wanted a stronger **fugitive**, or runaway slave, law. All states would have to return runaway slaves.

If California entered the United States as a free state, slave states would be outvoted in the Senate. Southerners talked about **seceding** from, or leaving, the Union.

Senator Henry Clay tried to find a compromise. He suggested that:

- California be a free state.
- slavery would be allowed in new territories.

Drawing Conclusions

1. What conclusion can you draw about who won the Mexican War?

Mark the Text

2. Underline the name of the plan that would ban slavery from any lands taken from Mexico.

Reading Check

3. Who formed the Free-Soil Party and why?

Toward Civil War

Lesson 1 The Search for Compromise, *Continued*

Critical Thinking

4. How do you think Clay's proposal for Washington, D.C., pleased both the North and the South?

- the slave trade would be illegal in Washington, D.C., but slavery itself would be allowed.
- there would be a stronger fugitive slave law.

Congress discussed the ideas and argued about them. Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois solved the problem. He divided Clay's plan into parts. Congress voted on each part separately. In this way, Congress passed five laws. Together, they are called the Compromise of 1850.

Compromise of 1850	Major Ideas
Senator Henry Clay had the ideas.	1. Stronger Fugitive Slave Law
Senator Stephen A. Douglas made the plan.	2. California to be a free state
Five separate laws were passed.	3. Other new territories could have slavery
	4. Okay to have slaves in Washington, D.C.
	5. However, no slave trade in Washington, D.C.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

In 1854 Senator Douglas suggested making the lands west of Missouri into two territories. They would be called Kansas and Nebraska. They were north of the line that limited slavery, so the two states would be free states. Douglas knew the South would object. He suggested that Congress repeal the Missouri Compromise. Instead, settlers in those areas would vote on whether to allow slavery. Douglas called this "popular sovereignty." That means the people are allowed to decide.

Many Northerners did not like Douglas' plan. It would allow slavery in places that had been free for years. Southerners liked the plan. They thought Kansas would be settled mostly by slaveholders from Missouri. Since slavery was legal in Missouri, those settlers would vote to make slavery legal in Kansas, too.

Pro-slavery and antislavery groups rushed to Kansas. Thousands of pro-slavery supporters crossed the border from Missouri just for the purpose of voting in Kansas. They traveled in armed groups. They were known as **border ruffians** (BOHR • duhr RUH • fee • uhns).

Vocabulary

5. Who were the border ruffians?

Toward Civil War**Lesson 1** The Search for Compromise, *Continued*

The Kansas-Nebraska Act passed in 1854. The pro-slavery group had won. Kansas passed laws in favor of slavery. People opposed to slavery refused to accept the laws. Instead, they held their own election. They adopted a constitution that banned slavery. By 1856, Kansas had two separate governments.

Both antislavery and pro-slavery groups had weapons. Soon fighting broke out. Pro-slavery supporters attacked a town where many antislavery supporters lived. Then John Brown, an abolitionist, led an attack on a pro-slavery group. Brown's group killed five slavery supporters. Newspapers called the conflict "Bleeding Kansas" and the "Civil War in Kansas." A **civil war** is a war between people of the same country.

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Check for Understanding

Why did Senator Douglas suggest that Congress repeal the Missouri Compromise?

What two groups were involved in a "civil war" in Kansas?

**Reading Check**

6. What events led to "Bleeding Kansas"?



7. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Slavery* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *pro-slavery* and *antislavery*. Write two things you remember about each group. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

Toward Civil War

Lesson 2 Challenges to Slavery

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

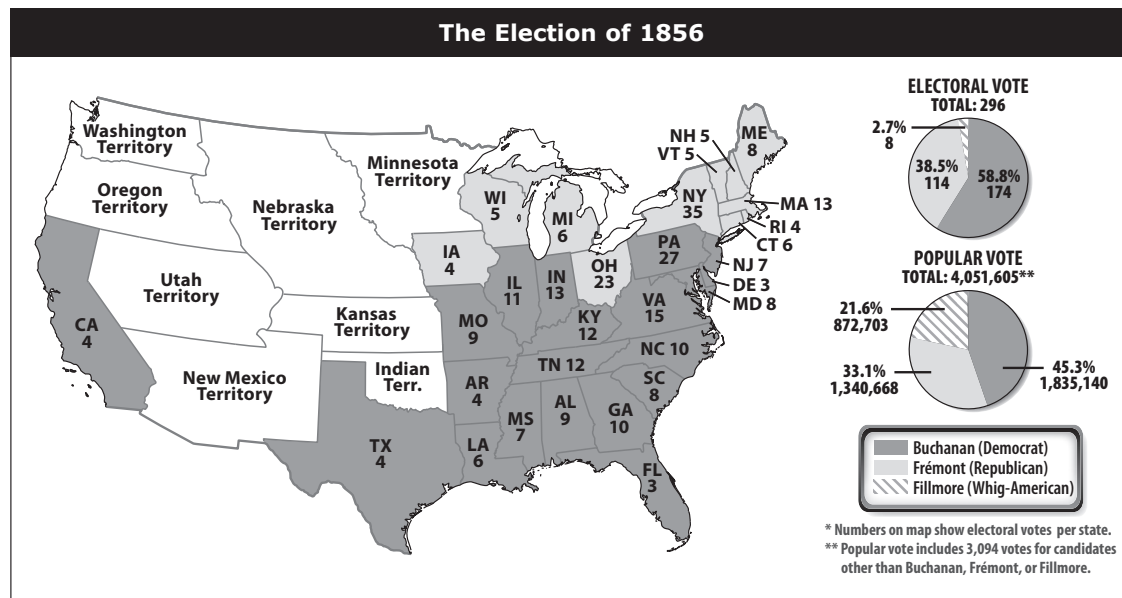
1. How did a new political party affect the challenges to slavery?
2. Why was the Dred Scott case important?
3. How did Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas play a role in the challenges to slavery?

Terms to Know

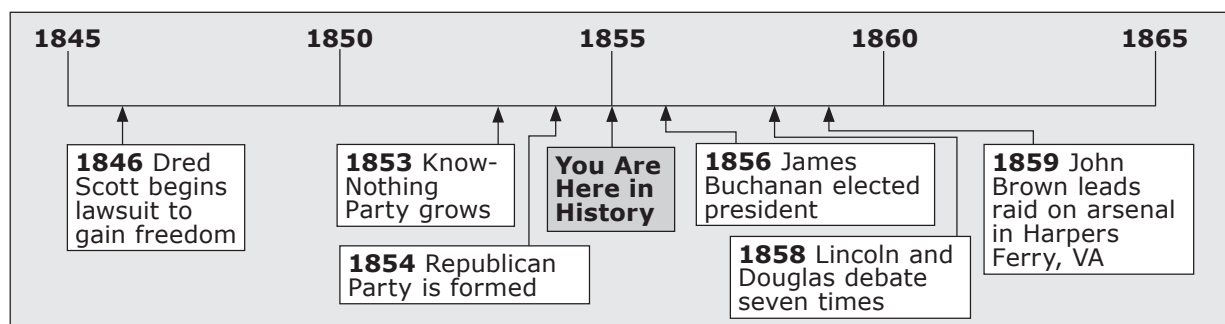
arsenal a place to store weapons

martyr a person who dies for a cause

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Toward Civil War**Lesson 2** Challenges to Slavery, *Continued***Birth of the Republican Party**

The Kansas-Nebraska Act drove the North and South further apart. Many Northern Democrats left the party. In 1854, antislavery Whigs and Democrats joined with Free-Soilers. They started the Republican Party. They wanted to ban slavery in new territories. Northerners liked the Republican Party's message. The Republicans won seats in Congress. The Democratic Party became mostly a Southern party.

In the presidential election of 1856:

- the Republicans chose John C. Frémont as their candidate. The party called for free territories.
- the Democrats nominated James Buchanan. The party wanted popular sovereignty, or government where the people are the authority.
- the American Party, or "Know-Nothings," nominated former president Millard Fillmore.
- the Whigs were very divided over slavery. They did not have a candidate.

Buchanan won the most electoral votes. He won all the Southern states except Maryland. None of Frémont's electoral votes came from south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
Buchanan (Democrat)	1,838,169 (45%)	174 (59%)
Frémont (Republican)	1,341,264 (33%)	114 (38%)
Fillmore ("Know-Nothing")	874,534 (22%)	8 (3%)

Dred Scott v. Sandford

Dred Scott was an enslaved African American. A doctor in Missouri, a slave state, bought him. In the 1830s, the doctor and Scott moved to Illinois. Illinois was a free state. Then they moved to the Wisconsin Territory. Slavery was not allowed there. Later the doctor and Scott returned to Missouri.

In 1846, Dred Scott went to court to get his freedom. He said he should be free. He said this because he had lived where slavery was not allowed.

**Reading Check**

1. Who joined together to form the Republican Party? What was their goal?

**Visualize It**

2. Who was the "Know-Nothing" Party's candidate? How much of the popular vote did he receive? How many electoral votes did he get?

**Sequencing**

3. Number these events in the order in which they happened.
 - _____ The doctor moves with Dred Scott to Illinois and then to the Wisconsin territory.
 - _____ The doctor and Dred Scott return to Missouri.
 - _____ A doctor buys Dred Scott in Missouri.

Toward Civil War

Lesson 2 Challenges to Slavery, *Continued*



Explaining

4. Why did Dred Scott think he should be free?



Reading Check

5. In the *Dred Scott* decision, why could voters or Congress *not* ban slavery?



Mark the Text

6. Underline the sentence(s) that tells what people liked about Lincoln.

The case finally came before the Supreme Court in 1857. The case gained a lot of attention. It gave the Court a chance to rule on the question of slavery itself. Justice Roger B. Taney was the head of the Supreme Court. He wrote the Court's decision.

This is what the Supreme Court decided:

- The fact that Scott had lived in areas where slavery was not allowed did not make Scott a free man.
- Dred Scott was not a citizen. Because of this he had no right to go to court.
- Enslaved people were property.
- The Missouri Compromise was not allowed, according to the United States Constitution.
- Popular sovereignty was not allowed, according to the United States Constitution.
- Neither Congress nor voters could ban slavery. That would be like taking away a person's property.

The Court's decision angered Northerners. Southerners believed that now nothing could stop the spread of slavery.

Lincoln and Douglas

In 1858 the Illinois Senate race was the center of attention throughout the country, because of the candidates. Senator Stephen A. Douglas, a Democrat, was running against Abraham Lincoln, a Republican.

Douglas was popular. People thought he might run for president in 1860. Lincoln was not as well known. He challenged Douglas to debate him. A debate is a kind of argument. There are rules for how to state your point.

Lincoln and Douglas debated seven times. Slavery was the main topic each time. All the debates were in Illinois. Thousands of people came to watch. Many newspapers wrote articles about the debates.

Douglas supported popular sovereignty. He believed people could vote to limit slavery. People in the South did not like him after that. Lincoln said that African Americans had rights. He said that slavery was wrong.

Douglas won the election. Even though he lost, Lincoln became popular around the nation. People thought of him as a clear thinker who could state his ideas well.

Southerners felt threatened by Republicans. In 1859 an act of violence added to their fears. Abolitionist John Brown

Toward Civil War**Lesson 2** Challenges to Slavery, *Continued*

led a raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia. The target was an **arsenal** (AHRS•nuhl), a place where weapons are stored. Brown hoped to arm enslaved African Americans. He hoped they would revolt against slaveholders.

Local citizens and troops stopped the raid. Brown was convicted of treason and murder. He was hanged. His death divided the North. Some antislavery groups had never approved of Brown's violence. Others saw him as a **martyr**—a person who dies for a great cause.

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Check for Understanding

Name the three anti-slavery parties from which people came to start the Republican Party.

List two of the reasons the Supreme Court gave for its decision in the Dred Scott case.

**Reading Check**

7. Why did John Brown raid the arsenal at Harpers Ferry?



8. Place a Venn diagram Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Opposed to Slavery* on the anchor tab. Label the three tabs *Republican Party*, *Both*, and *Dred Scott*. Write two things you remember about each and one thing they have in common. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

Toward Civil War

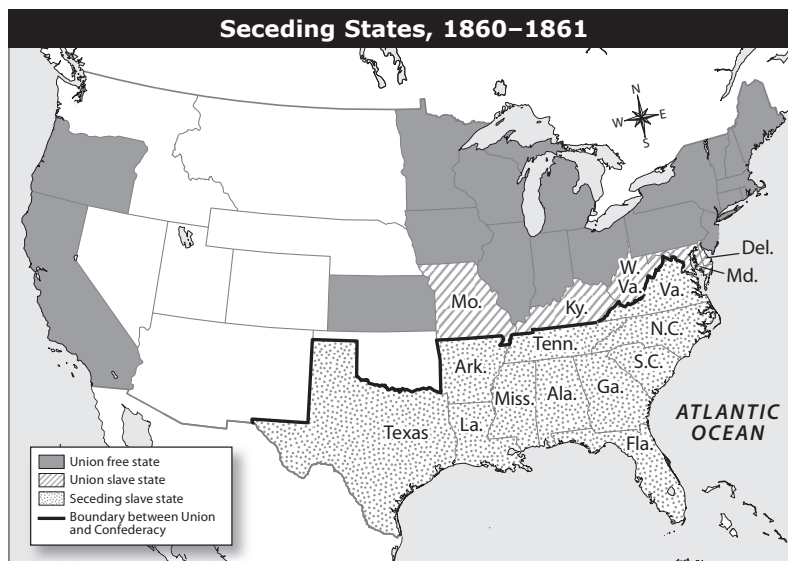
Lesson 3 Secession and War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION
Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What was the importance of the election of 1860?*
2. *What did the attack on Fort Sumter signify?*

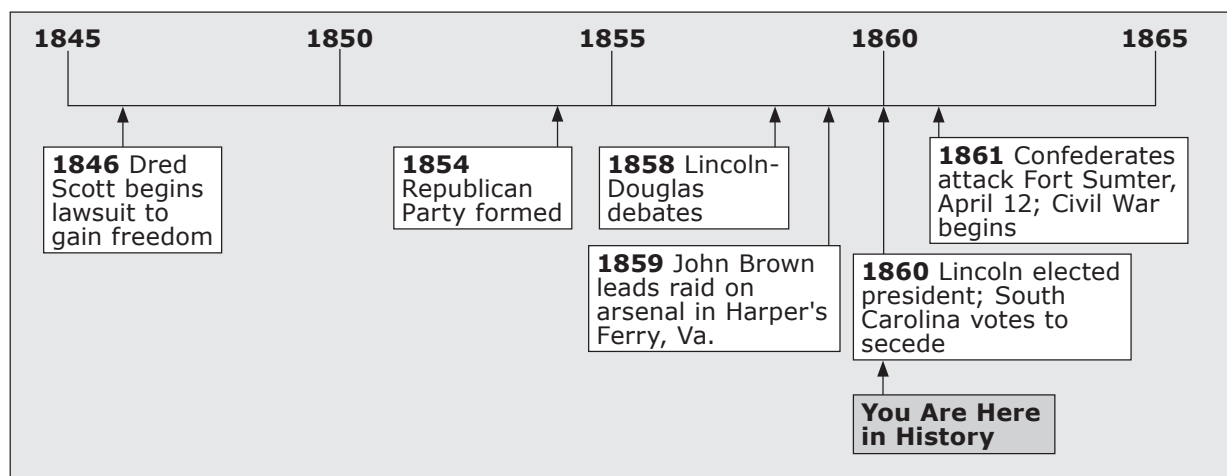
Where in the world?



Terms to Know

secession withdrawal
states' rights idea that states have the right to control their own affairs, and the federal government does not

When did it happen?



Toward Civil War

Lesson 3 Secession and War, *Continued*

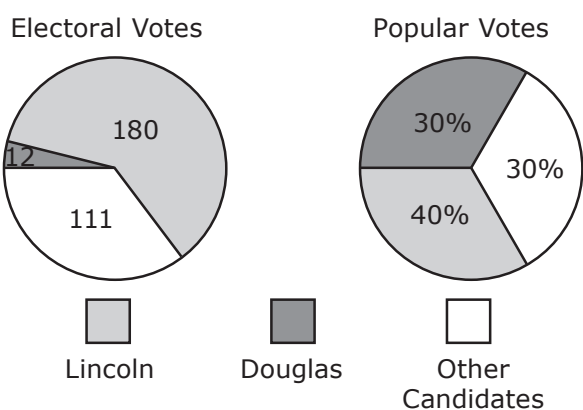
The 1860 Election

The issue of slavery split the Democratic Party in the presidential election of 1860.

- Democrats in the North supported popular sovereignty. They chose Stephen A. Douglas as their candidate.
- Democrats in the South favored slavery. They chose John Breckinridge.
- Moderates in the North and South started the Constitutional Union Party. They chose John Bell. The party took no position on slavery.
- Republicans chose Abraham Lincoln. They wanted to leave slavery where it existed, but ban it in the territories. Lincoln's name was not even on the ballot in most Southern states.

Lincoln won. He won every Northern state. Many Southerners believed the Republicans would try to end slavery wherever it existed. On December 20, 1860, South Carolina left the Union. Other Southern states debated **secession**, or withdrawing from the Union, too.

1860 Presidential Election



Congress worked to hold the Union together. Senator John Crittenden suggested amendments to the Constitution. He said they would protect slavery south of the line set by the Missouri Compromise. Neither Republicans nor Southern leaders liked Crittenden's plan.

By February 1861, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia had seceded. Delegates from these states met with South Carolina leaders. Together they formed the Confederate States of America. They chose Jefferson Davis as their president.



Identifying

1. Name the 1860 political parties and their candidates for president.



Mark the Text

2. Underline the name of the first state to secede from the Union.



Visualize It

3. Based on the circle graph, who won most of the electoral votes in 1860?



Reading Check

4. What was John Crittenden's suggestion to save the Union?

Toward Civil War**Lesson 3** Secession and War, *Continued***FOLDABLES®****Describing**

5. Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover "Southerners used the idea of states' rights ...". Write *Secession* on the anchor tab. Write *State's Rights* in the middle of the tab. Draw three arrows around the title and write three things about secession and states' rights.

**Summarizing**

6. Describe in your own words the idea of states' rights.

**Reading Check**

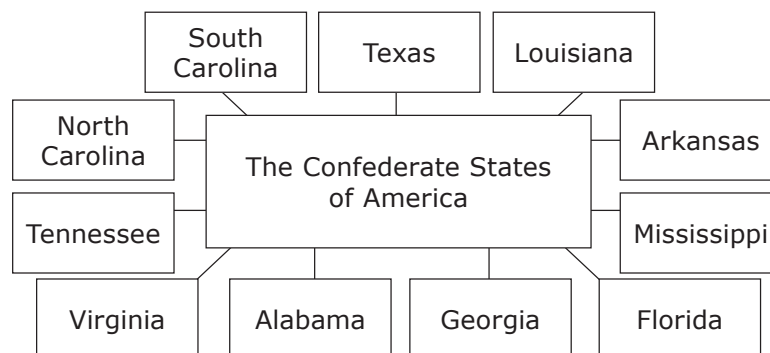
7. Why do you think Lincoln decided not to send armed troops to Fort Sumter?

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Southerners used the idea of **states' rights** to explain their decision to secede. They argued that

- each state had joined the Union voluntarily.
- the Constitution was a contract between the federal government and the states.
- the government broke the contract because it did not give Southern states equal rights in the territories.
- therefore, a state had the right to leave the Union.

Not all Southerners believed in secession. Some Northerners were glad to see Southern states leave the Union. Most Northerners, however, thought secession would be bad for the country.



In March 1861, Abraham Lincoln took office as president. He asked the seceding states to rejoin the Union. He pleaded for peace. He also warned that he would enforce federal law in the South.

Fighting at Fort Sumter

The day after Lincoln took office, he received a message. It came from Fort Sumter, a U.S. fort on an island in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. The fort's commander warned that supplies were low. He said the Confederates were demanding that he surrender. Lincoln sent an unarmed group with supplies. He ordered Union troops at the fort not to fire unless they were fired upon.

Jefferson Davis made a historic choice. He ordered Confederate troops to attack Fort Sumter before the supplies arrived. On April 12, 1861, the Confederates fired on Fort Sumter. Rough, high seas kept Union ships from

Toward Civil War**Lesson 3** Secession and War, *Continued*

coming to help. Two days later, Fort Sumter surrendered. The Civil War had begun.

Lincoln issued a call for troops. Volunteers quickly signed up. Meanwhile, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas joined the Confederacy.

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Check for Understanding

Write the name of the new nation formed by the states that seceded and its president.

What was the historic choice Jefferson Davis made, and why was it historic?

The historic choice was

_____.

Davis's choice was historic because

_____.



- 8.** Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Cut the tabs in half to form four tabs. Write *Jefferson Davis* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *who*, *what*, *when*, and *where*. List what you remember about Jefferson Davis as you answer each question. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.