

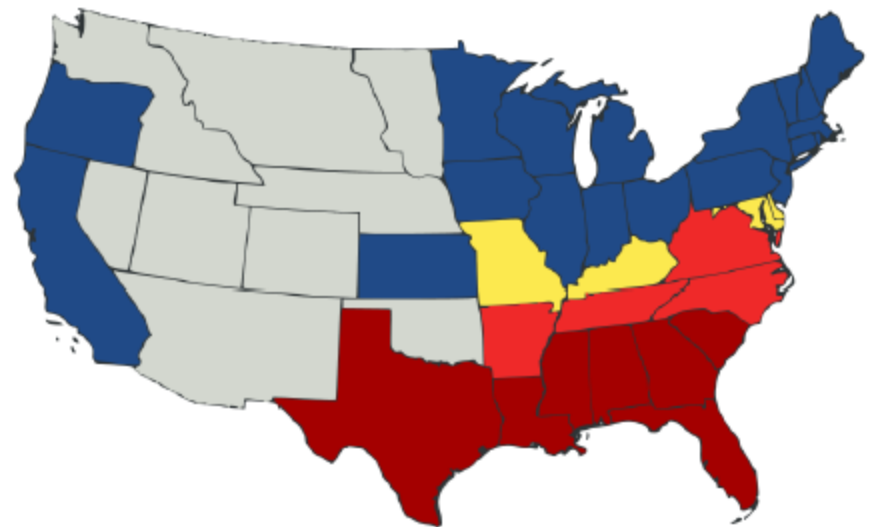
# Comparing the North & South

## North






Urban Centers
Manufacturing Based Economy
Larger Population
More Miles of railroad
Larger Army trained and ready

## South

Rural Farmlands
Agricultural Based Economy
Smaller Population
Control of the Mississippi River
Seasoned Military leaders

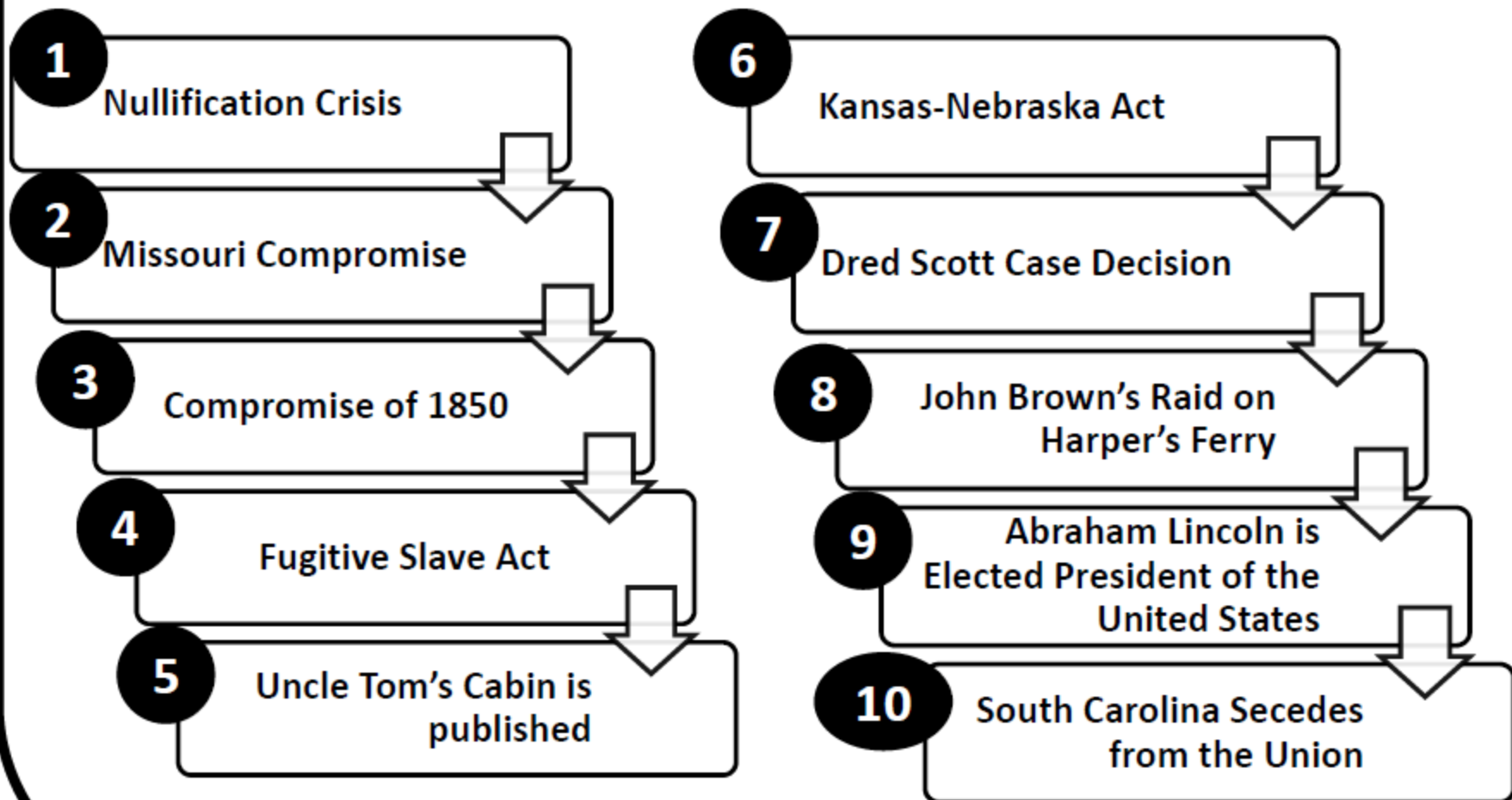


Status of the states, 1861.

-  States that seceded before April 15, 1861
-  States that seceded after April 15, 1861
-  Union states that permitted slavery
-  Union states that banned slavery
-  Territories

# The Road to Secession

## The Sectional Crisis



# Fugitive Slave Act

Passed as a part of the Compromise of 1850 between  
Slave-holding southern states and Northern Free Soil supporters.

## **Fugitive Slaves**

**ATTENTION.**

**The Slave-hunter is among us!**

**BE ON YOUR GUARD!**

**AN ARREST IS PLANNED FOR TO-NIGHT.**

**BE READY TO RECEIVE THEM,**

**WHENEVER THEY COME!**



The law said that any slave captured must be returned to his owner in slave holding states.

Officials could be penalized for not arresting those who were "suspected" of being a runaway slave.

As a result, many run-away slaves who moved to free territories were no longer safe and many moved further north to Canada.

Many northerners did not like the law because they saw it as an invasion of their rights as free states.

Many northerners called the act the "bloodhound law" after the dogs that were used by slave catchers.

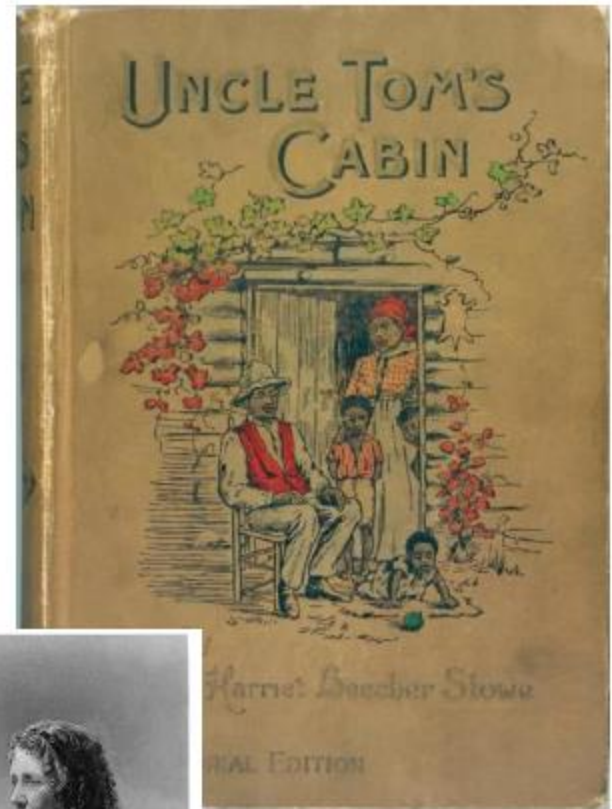
# Uncle Toms Cabin

A novel written by abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Stowe wrote the novel in response to the Fugitive Slave Act to illustrate the evils of slavery.

Over 500,000 copies were sold in the United States and it was translated into 20 languages.

The novel was responsible for increasing northern disapproval of slavery, increasing the numbers of abolitionists and prompting increase involvement in the Underground Railroad.



Abraham Lincoln called Stowe, "the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war".



# Kansas-Nebraska Act

The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed in 1854 and created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The act also opened up farmlands to homesteaders and made possible a transcontinental railroad through the Midwest.

The Kansas-Nebraska act included a popular sovereignty clause which indicated that the people of the territory would decide if it was going to be a free or slave holding territory .



As a result of the act, both pro slavery and free soil supporters flooded into Kansas and began to physically fight one another leading to the term "Bleeding Kansas".

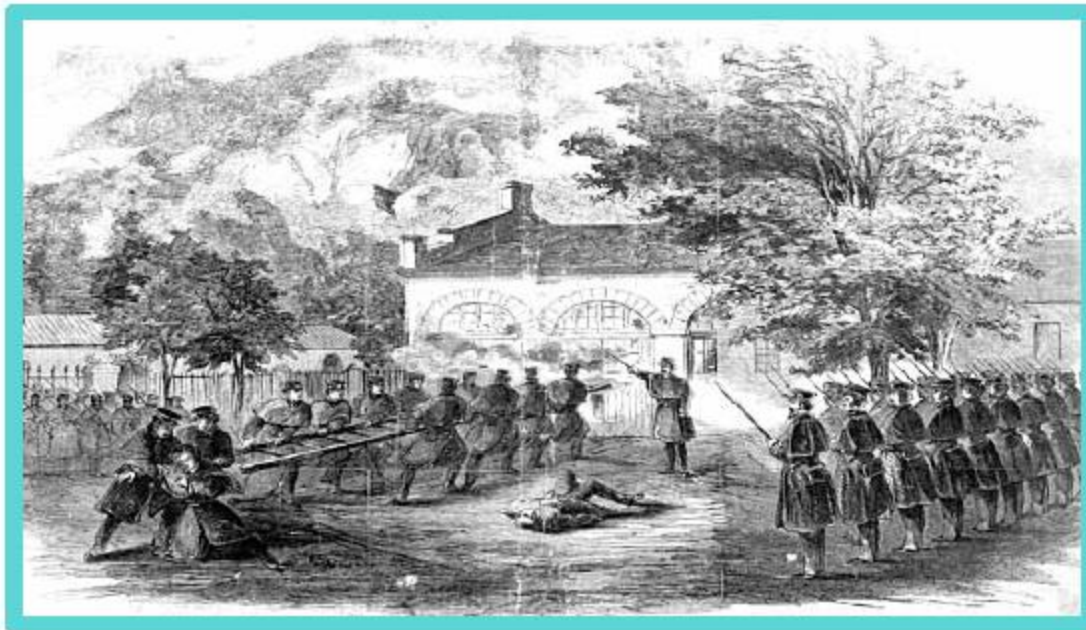
# John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry

John Brown was an abolitionist who wanted to plan an armed slave revolt.

Brown and 20 followers planned to take over the arsenal at Harper's Ferry Virginia.

A platoon of Marines led by Robert E. Lee met Brown and ended the affair.

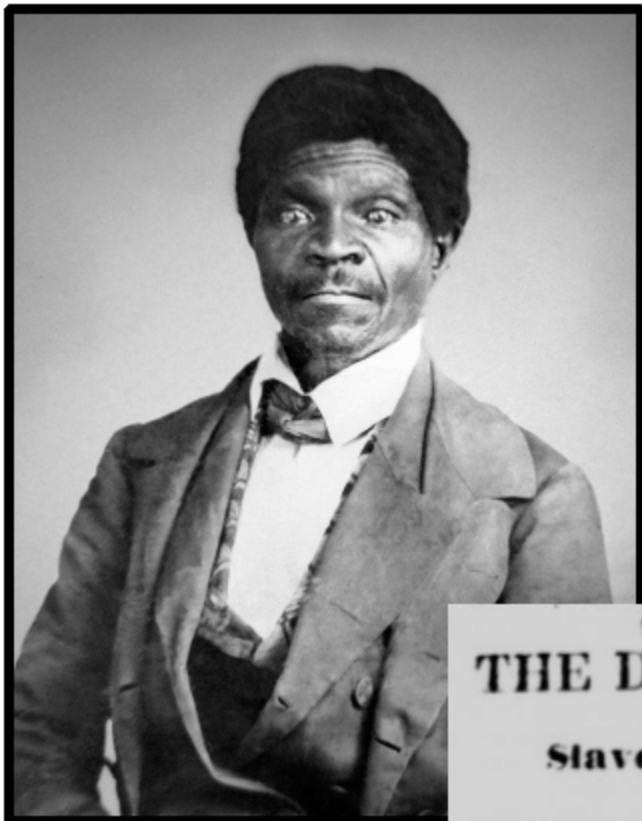
John Brown was captured, tried for treason, and executed.



Brown tried to recruit both Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass to join him; neither participated.

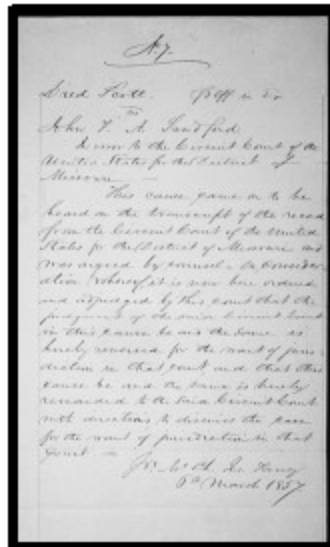


# Dred Scott Decision



The US Supreme Court Decided 7-2 against Scott.

Dred Scott was a slave who sued his owner for his and his wife's freedom because they had lived in the Illinois and Wisconsin territories for 4 years where slavery was illegal. Scott lost his case because the Court said that he did not have the right to sue because he was not a citizen.



## THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

Slavery alone "National."

JUDGMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Chief-Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court said that this case, after argument at the last Term, was directed to be reargued at the present Term, owing to difference of opinion existing among members of the Court and in order to give the subject more

The Dred Scott Decision also declared the Missouri Compromise illegal because it violated the due process clause of the 5<sup>th</sup> amendment. Additionally, it established that laws cannot take away a person's property.





# Secession of South Carolina

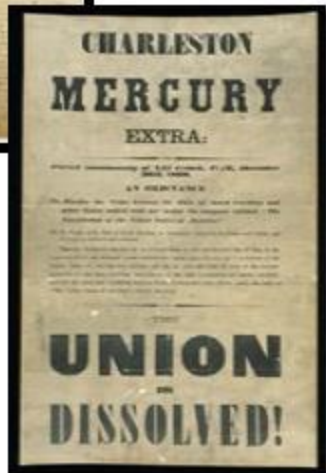
Early in 1860 politicians began to discuss their reaction if the Republican Party would win the Presidency.



South Carolina saw the Republican party as the anti-slavery party and a threat to the economic existence of the south.

November 1860, before the presidential election, the South Carolina Assembly passed a resolution to declare secession if a Republican candidate won the Presidency.

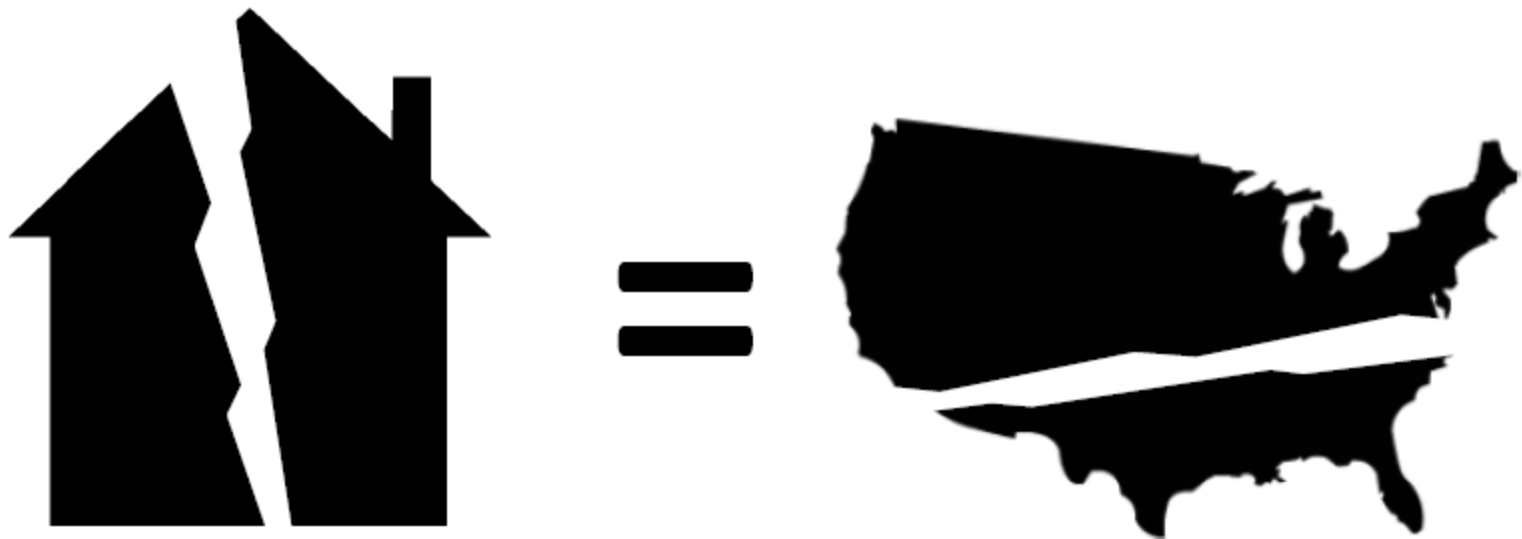
South Carolina seceded from the Union December 20, 1860. This is 47 days after Lincoln was elected.



# A Nation Divided

**“A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.” Abraham Lincoln**

**The house mentioned by Lincoln is a metaphor for the United States**



Popular Sovereignty, Slavery, Protective Tariffs, and the growing social divide between the industrial north and agrarian south are some of the differences that led to Sectional Crisis and eventually the Civil War.

# Fort Sumter



The first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter in South Carolina. Many civilians (non soldiers) watched the bombardment. General P.G.T. Beauregard led the attack on the fort. The fort was poorly supplied and inadequately equipped for the attack and the fort was surrendered.

