

The Civil War (1861-1865)

Causes of the Civil War (15 slides)

Civil War: Sides and Leaders (15 slides)

Battles of the Civil War (15 slides)

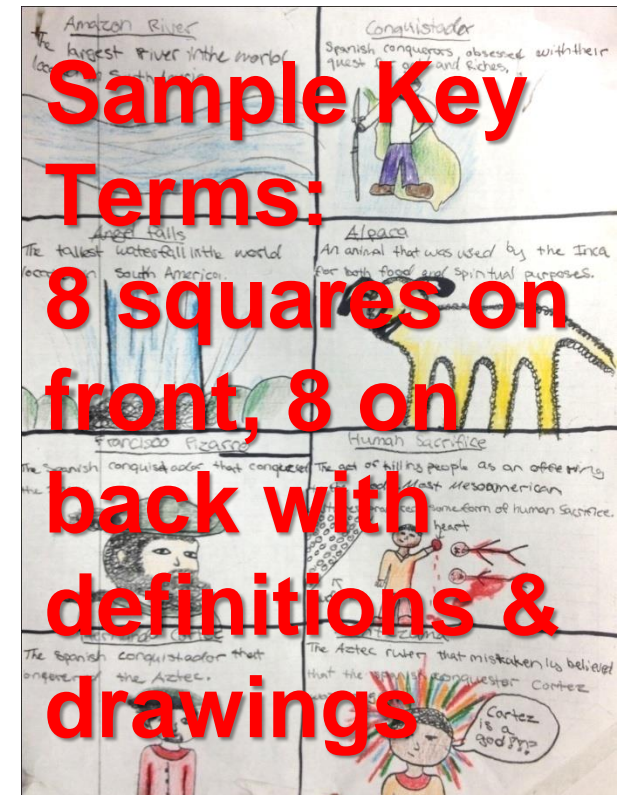
Civil War Outcomes (15 slides)

8.10 Students analyze the multiple causes, key events, and complex consequences of the Civil War.

- Compare the **conflicting** interpretations of **state and federal authority** as emphasized in the speeches and writings of statesmen such as Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun.
- Trace the **boundaries** constituting the **North and the South**, the geographical differences between the two regions, and the **differences between agrarians and industrialists**.
- Identify the constitutional issues posed by the doctrine of nullification and secession and the earliest origins of that doctrine.
- Discuss **Abraham Lincoln's presidency** and his significant writings and speeches and their relationship to the Declaration of Independence, such as his "House Divided" speech (1858), **Gettysburg Address** (1863), **Emancipation Proclamation** (1863), and inaugural addresses (1861 and 1865).
- Study the views and lives of leaders (e.g., **Ulysses S. Grant**, Jefferson Davis, **Robert E. Lee**) and soldiers on both sides of the war, including those of black soldiers and regiments.
- Describe critical developments and events in the war, including the **major battles**, **geographical advantages** and obstacles, **technological advances**, and General Lee's surrender at Appomattox.
- **Explain how the war affected combatants, civilians, the physical environment, and future warfare.**

- 1 Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- 2 Wilmot Proviso
- 3 Fort Sumter
- 4 Battle of Bull Run
- 5 Robert E. Lee
- 6 Abraham Lincoln
- 7 Battle of Antietam
- 8 Ulysses S. Grant
- 9 Siege of Vicksburg
- 10 Emancipation Proclamation
- 11 54th Massachusetts Infantry
- 12 Clara Barton
- 13 Battle of Gettysburg
- 14 Gettysburg Address
- 15 Total War
- 16 Seven Days' Battles

Civil War Key Terms



Causes of the Civil War:

- 1) U.S. Constitution ratified (1787):** The Old Articles of Confederation would have made for more powerful states, but the New U.S. Constitution made for a stronger federal government
- 2) Missouri Compromise (1820):** Slavery was allowed in Missouri, but not in the new state of Maine (kept the number of slave and free states equal)
- 3) Abolition movement (1830s):** The movement was growing popular in the north (e.g. Tubman, Douglass, Truth, and Transcendentalists)
- 4) The Wilmot Proviso (1846):** A proposition to outlaw slavery in the new territories from Mexico. This wedge issue divided Democrats, eventually allowing Abraham Lincoln to win the presidency in 1860
- 5) Compromise of 1850 (1850):** California could enter the Union as a free state, but the “Fugitive Slave Act” would go into effect
- 6) Fugitive Slave Act (1850):** made it illegal to help runaway slaves, any found in the North were to be brought back to their owner

Causes of the Civil War:

- 7) Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852):** Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* revealed the true horrors of slavery to many northerners
- 8) Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854):** A plan to divide the Louisiana territory & allow the people to vote on whether it would be slave or free
- 9) Election of 1860 (1860):** When Northern Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected president, Southerners felt little connection with him as their leader
- 10) Southern States seceded (1860):** These states left the Union to maintain a slave economy and way-of-life, which was being threatened
- 11) North wanted to keep the Union (1860):** Leaders in the North were unwilling to let the country split, and resolved to uphold the authority of the federal government
- 12) Attack on Fort Sumter (1861):** The newly formed Confederate (Southern) States attacked the federal outpost in South Carolina after the northern troops refused the Confederate evacuation order

Causes of the Civil War: #1

U.S. Constitution ratified (1787)

After declaring independence from England and winning the Revolutionary War, the newly formed United States needed a set of laws to guide the country. The first attempt at this produced the Articles of Confederation. The Articles would have made for more powerful, independent states. But federalists ultimately led the country in a new direction, creating the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution made for a much stronger federal government that shared power with the states.

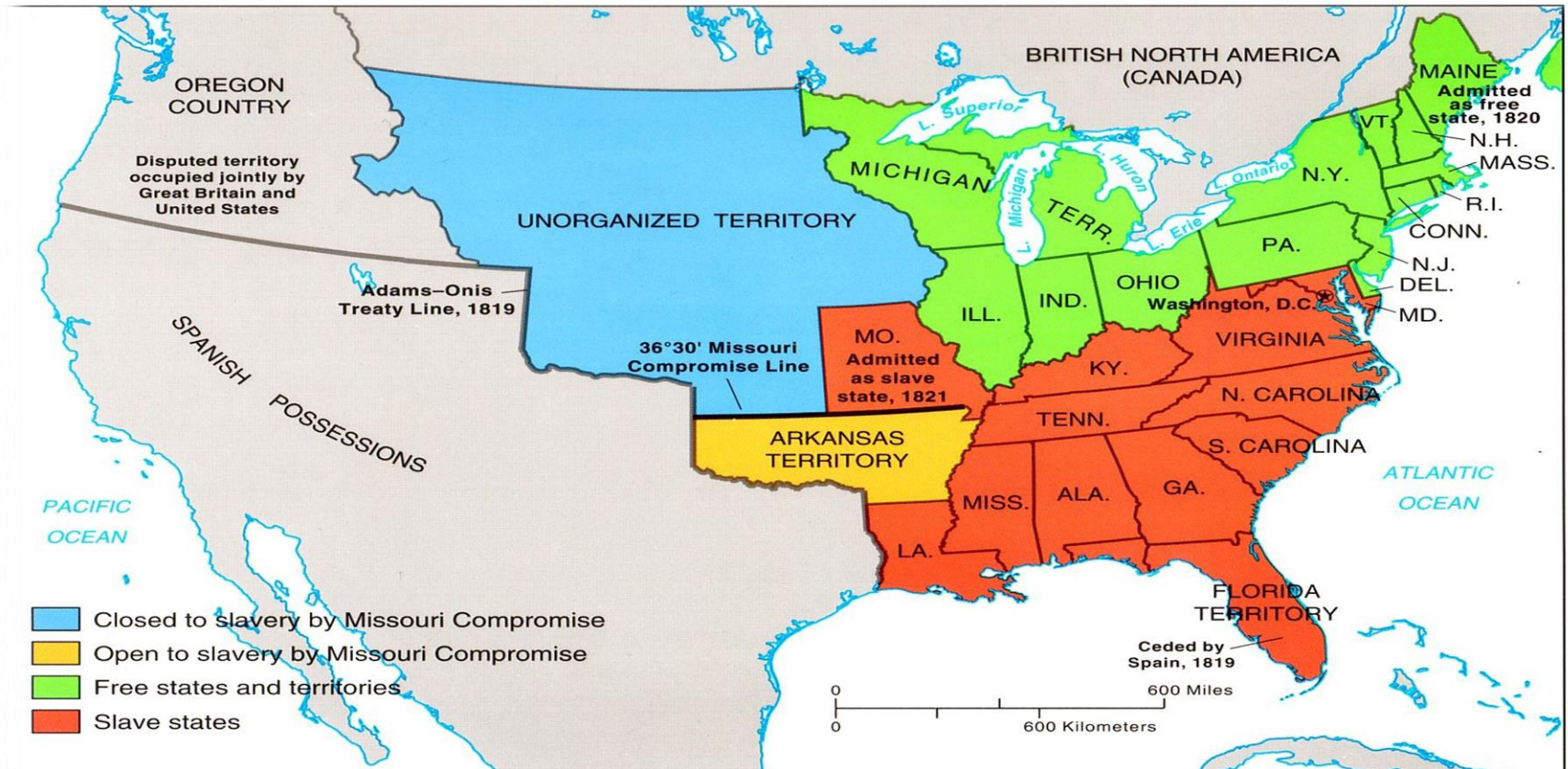


The **U.S. Constitution** is a living document that establishes government, law and order in our country. It replaced the Articles of Confederation, which was commonly considered to have established too weak a federal government.

Causes of the Civil War: #2

Missouri Compromise (1820)

By 1820, the nation was already beginning to divide over the issue of slavery. In order to maintain an equal number of free states and slave states, slavery was allowed in the new state of Missouri, but not in the new state of Maine.



Causes of the Civil War: #3

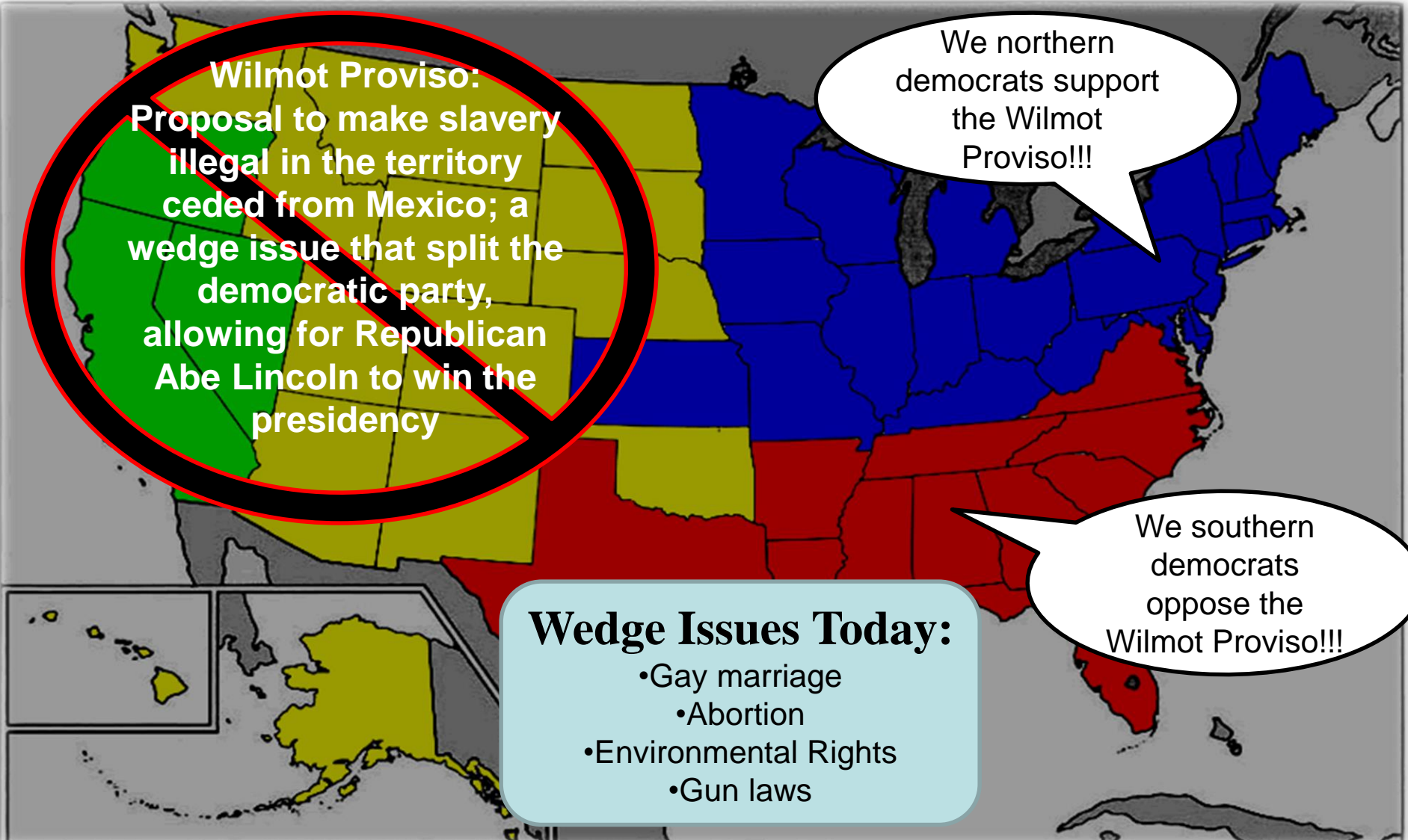
Abolition Movement (1830s)

When William Wilberforce helped bring an end to England's role in the slave trade in 1807, other nations like the United States soon followed. Although the trade was illegal, slavery itself continued. The Abolition movement to bring an end to slavery, began to move powerfully by the 1830s, especially in the north. Leaders like Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, and many of the transcendentalists brought the issue of slavery to the national conversation.



Causes of the Civil War: #4

Wilmot Proviso (1846)



Wilmot Proviso:
Proposal to make slavery illegal in the territory ceded from Mexico; a wedge issue that split the democratic party, allowing for Republican Abe Lincoln to win the presidency

We northern democrats support the Wilmot Proviso!!!

We southern democrats oppose the Wilmot Proviso!!!

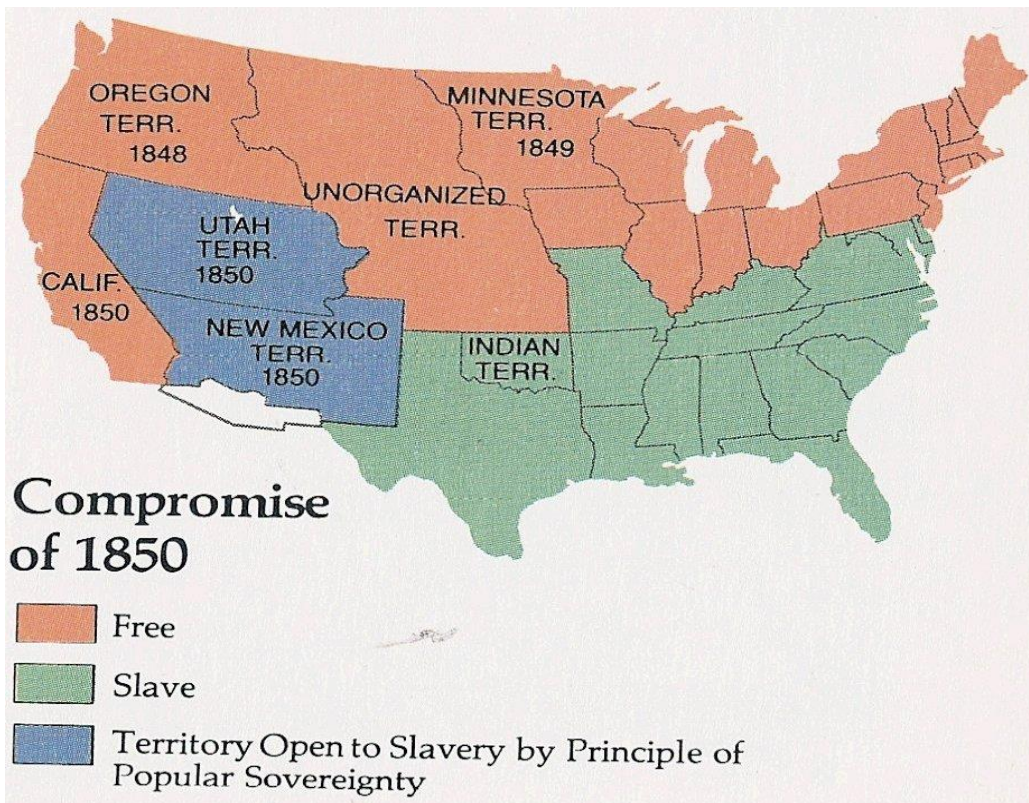
Wedge Issues Today:

- Gay marriage
- Abortion
- Environmental Rights
- Gun laws

Causes of the Civil War: #5

Compromise of 1850 (1850)

Much like the 1820 Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850 meant to keep the balance of power split evenly between pro-slavery advocates and abolitionists. The compromise was for the new state of California to enter the Union as a free state, while the “Fugitive Slave Act” would go into effect.



Causes of the Civil War: #6

Fugitive Slave Act (1850)

The Fugitive Slave Act, going into effect in 1850, stated that when escaped slaves were caught, they were to be returned to their plantations in the South. Anyone aiding runaway slaves, even northern whites, were breaking the law. Many free blacks who had never experienced slavery were mistakenly rounded up and brought to plantations during the 1850s.



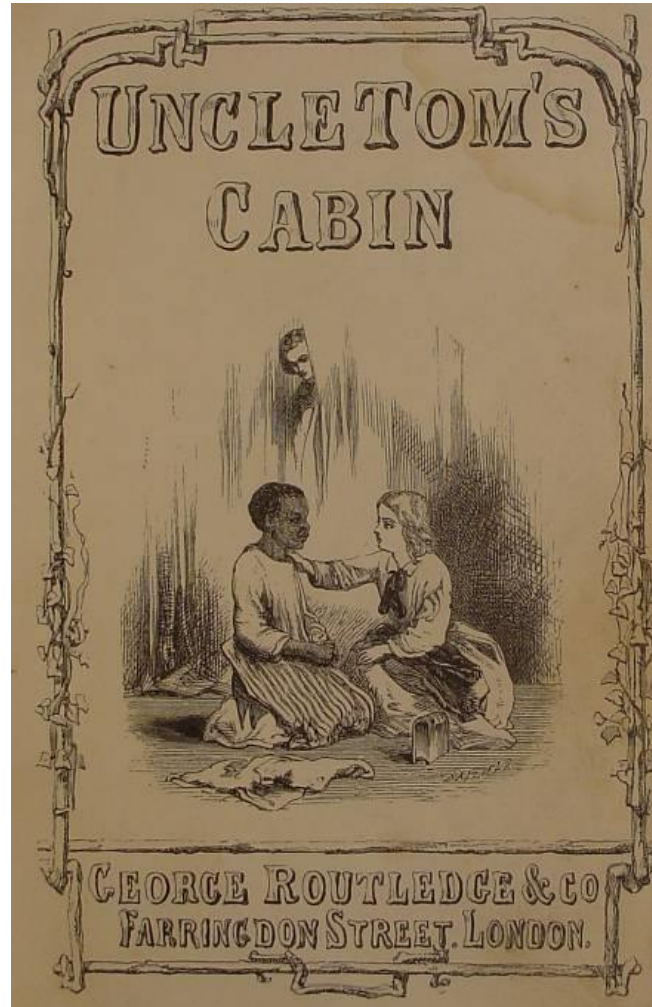
CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,
You are hereby respectfully **CAUTIONED** and
advised, to avoid conversing with the
Watchmen and Police Officers
of Boston.

Causes of the Civil War: #7

Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)

Uncle Tom's Cabin was a powerful anti-slavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe. For the first time, the horrors of slavery became common knowledge for many northerners who had previously been ignorant on the issue.



Causes of the Civil War: #8

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

The Kansas-Nebraska Act was a plan to divide parts of the Louisiana territory (acquired from France decades earlier) and allow the citizens there to vote on whether it would allow slavery or not. Many advocates for either side moved into these territories to champion their respective causes, leading to much conflict and bloodshed. This struggle became known as 'Bleeding Kansas'.



Causes of the Civil War: #9


Southern States Secede (1860)

Ultimately, the Southern 'Confederate' states seceded from the Union because an increasing number of people in the federal government opposed slavery and the South needed to maintain the system of slavery to keep their economy strong.



Causes of the Civil War: #10

North wanted to keep the Union (1860)



Slave-ownin' son-of-a-cotton seed! You can't just secede from the Union! Obey the National government...or else...

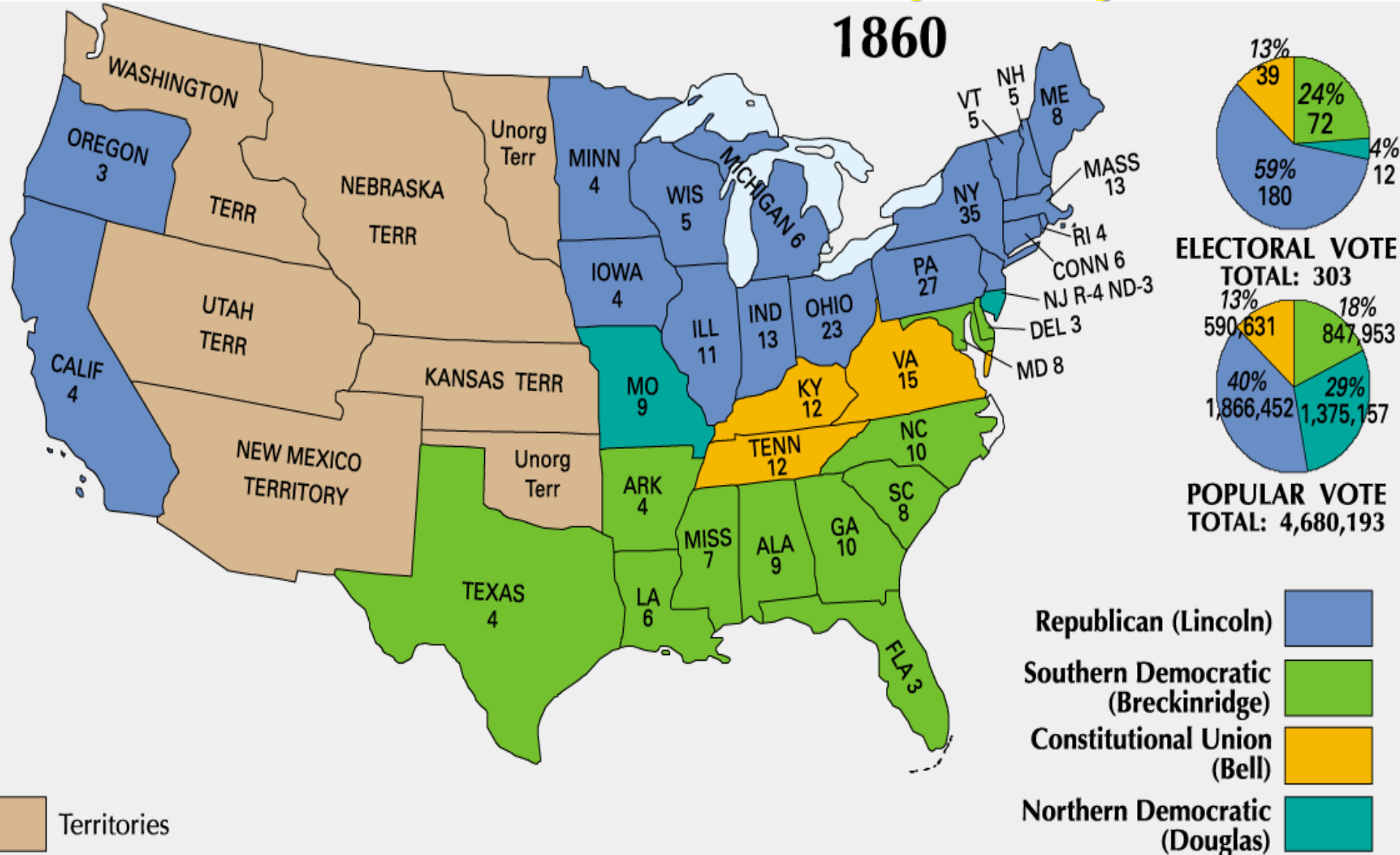
Let states do what they want and stay out of our business boy! After we whip your Yankee butts, we'll be back home with our slaves at the harvest.

Union Soldier,
fighting for the
North

Confederate
Soldier, fighting
for the South

Causes of the Civil War: #11

Election of 1860 (1860)



Causes of the Civil War: #12

Attack on Fort Sumter (1861)

In 1861, the Federal Outpost in South Carolina was ordered to evacuate by The Confederate States of America. When the Union soldiers did not leave, the Confederates began bombing the fort. This action officially started the Civil War.

Fort Sumter
(before the attack)



Fort Sumter
(during the attack)



Fort Sumter
(during the attack)



Fort Sumter
(today)



Causes of the Civil War

Which three causes (out of the 12) were the most significant in leading to the American Civil War? Write a paragraph for each of the three causes that you choose. Defend your answer.

1) U.S. Constitution ratified (1787)

2) Missouri Compromise (1820)

3) Abolition movement (1830s)

4) The Wilmot Proviso (1846)

5) Compromise of 1850 (1850)

6) Fugitive Slave Act (1850)

7) Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel (1852)

8) Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

9) Election of 1860 (1860)

10) Southern States seceded (1860)

1) North wanted to keep the Union (1860)

12) Attack on Fort Sumter (1861)

