

# Was the Civil War Inevitable?

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Cornell Notes

# Lesson Objectives

## Content:

I can **understand** the causes of the Civil War **by summarizing** the main idea of a lecture.

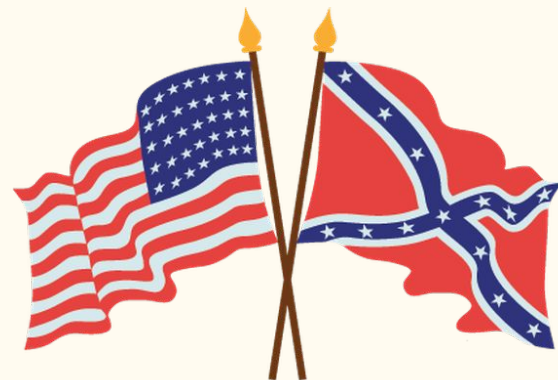
## Language:

I can **write my understanding** of the causes of the Civil War **using key vocabulary terms** to summarize the lecture in my notes.



# Cornell Notes

1. **EQ:** Was the Civil War inevitable?
2. **Notes:** Main points from slides
3. **Question:** THREE questions at different levels
4. **Summary:** Answer the EQ in 2-3 sentences



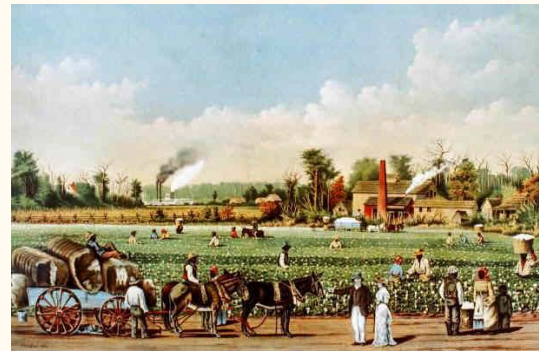
*The Civil War [was/was not] inevitable because ...*

**Content:** I can **understand** the causes of the Civil War **by summarizing** the main idea of a lecture. **Language:** I can **write my understanding** of the causes of the Civil War **using key vocabulary terms** to summarize the lecture in my notes.

# Slavery

## Slavery is cited as the biggest cause of the Civil War

- Why would slavery be a cause of the Civil War?
- What were the arguments against slavery?
- What other issues might slavery cause?
- What was life like for free African Americans in the North?



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# State's Rights

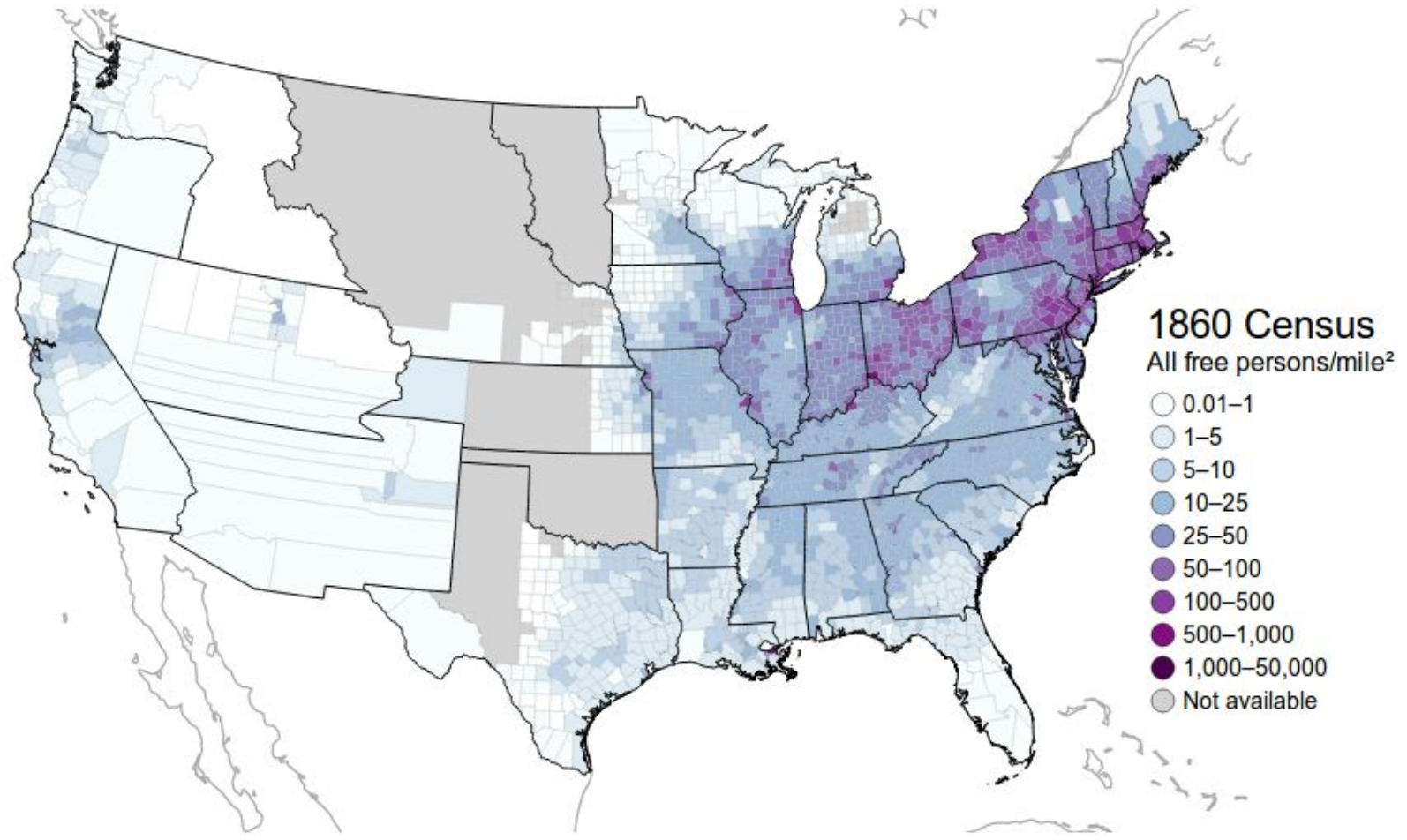
**Sectionalism:** Political ideas and beliefs were split between different regions of the country (North, South, West)

- Population in the North was growing
- Population in the South wasn't growing as fast
  - Less representation in the government
  - People felt like the federal government wasn't meeting their needs
- Southerners trusted their state legislatures more than the federal government



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**\*\* Remember, only free persons could vote or participate in government.**

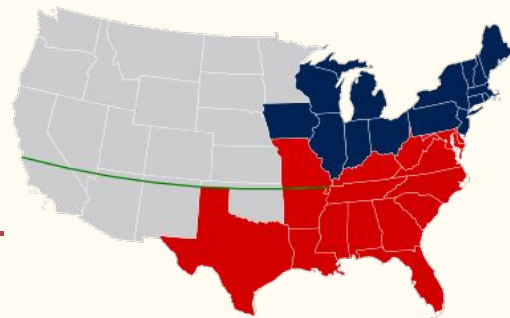


# Missouri Compromise 1820

**Definition:** settlement reached in Congress about slavery in new territories.

Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a non-slave state at the same time, keeping the balance between slave and free states.

- All of the Louisiana Purchase north of the southern boundary of Missouri would be free soil forever (with the single exception of the state of Missouri)
- Drew an imaginary line across the Louisiana Territory, making a boundary between free and slave regions
  - Remained the law of the land until it was negated by the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act



# The Underground Railroad



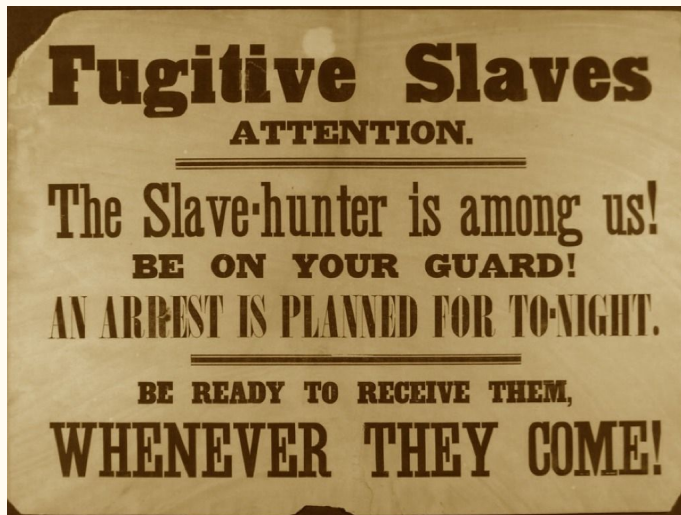
**Definition:** network of people, homes, and hideouts that enslaved people in the South used to escape to freedom in the North and Canada.

- People who led the slaves along the route were called conductors
- Hideouts and homes where slaves hid along the way were called stations
- People who helped by giving money and food were sometimes called stockholders
- Traveled at night by foot, 10-20 miles a night
- Punishment for helping enslaved people escape was death by hanging
- An estimated 100,000 people escaped

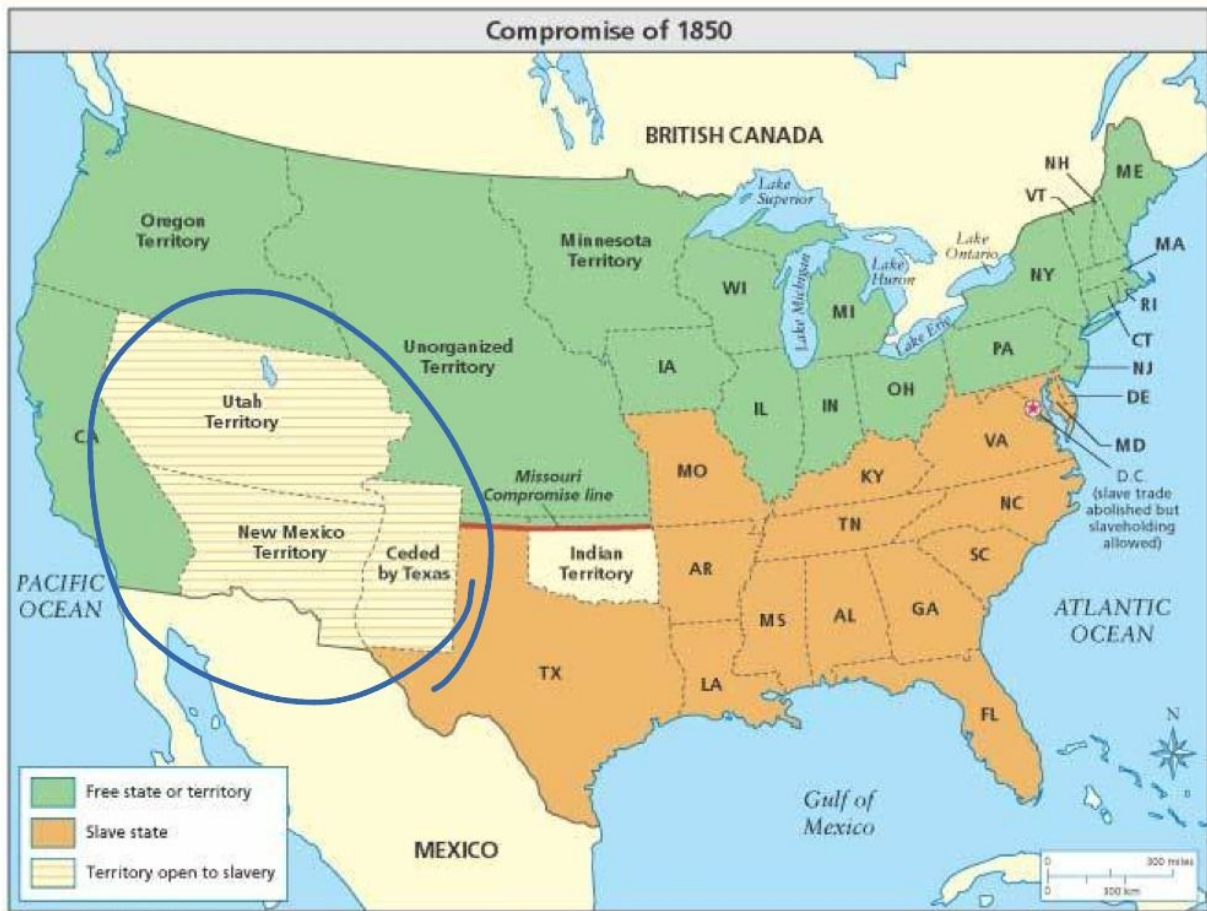


# Fugitive Slave Act 1850

- Part of the Compromise of 1850
- Made it a law that runaway slaves found in free states had to be returned to their owners in the South
- This made it even more difficult for the Underground Railroad
- Now slaves needed to be transported all the way to Canada in order to be safe from being captured again



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**Content:** I can **analyze** the causes of the Civil War **by comparing** the ideas leading to the Civil War with the Constitutional Convention. **Language:** I can **write my analysis** of the causes of the Civil War using the sentence stem: *The idea of ... from the Constitutional Convention led to the Civil War because ...*

# Bleeding Kansas

Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854: Allowed territories of Kansas and Nebraska to vote on whether they would have slavery or not against the Missouri Compromise.

- Pro- and anti-slavery settlers moved to the territories to vote
- Pro-Slavery voters won the election and made laws to enforce slavery
- Anti-Slavery settlers refused to follow laws and elected their own leaders
- Pro-slavery men raided anti-slavery towns and destroyed property
- Abolitionists like John Brown attacked proslavery towns and people
- 200 people killed by 1856

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# Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

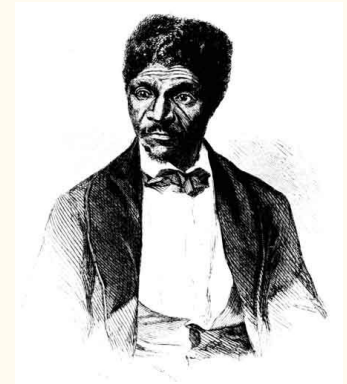




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# Dred Scott Case 1857

- John Emerson was the slave owner of Dred Scott and moved to Illinois
- Scott refused to move with Emerson when the man returned to Missouri
- Scott claimed that he was no longer a slave because Illinois did not allow slavery
- Scott cited the 5th Amendment - prevents the unlawful abuse of power undertaken by a governing body
- The state ruled against Scott
  - Found that those born into slavery were not considered full citizens of the US
  - The US Constitution did not apply to Scott
  - Scott was forced to return to slavery



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# Election of 1860



- Republican party forms in 1850s to keep slavery out of West
- Democratic party splits in two because of the issue of slavery (N / S)
- Constitutional Union Party created to oppose war by avoiding the issue of slavery in the election
- Even though he was not included on many southern ballots, Lincoln won the election because the population in the North was so much larger

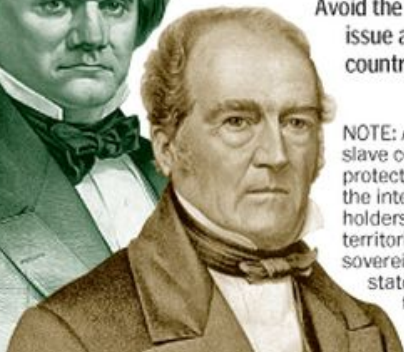
**Abraham Lincoln**  
*Republican*  
 Prohibit slavery in territories, contain slavery to where it exists



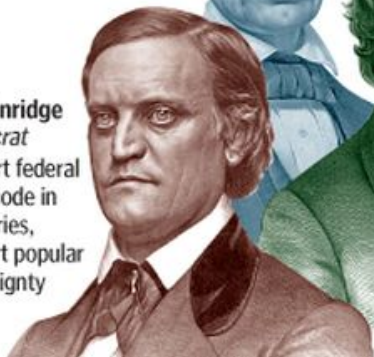
**Stephen Douglas**  
*Democrat*  
 Oppose federal slave code in territories, support popular sovereignty



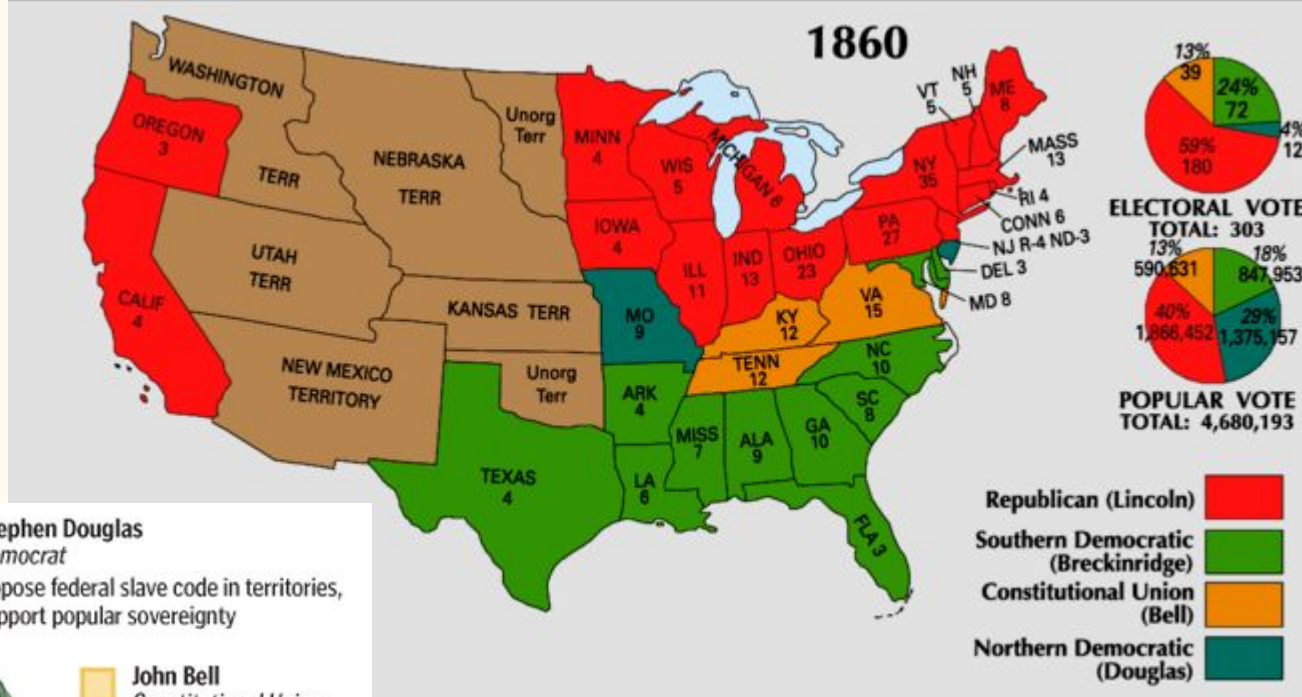
**John Bell**  
*Constitutional Union*  
 Avoid the slavery issue and keep the country united



**John Breckinridge**  
*Democrat*  
 Support federal slave code in territories, support popular sovereignty



NOTE: A federal slave code would protect the interests of slave holders in the territories. "Popular sovereignty" allowed states to choose to enter the union as free or slave.



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# Secession

se·ces·sion

/sēˈseshən/ ⓘ

*noun*

the action of withdrawing formally from membership of a federation or body, especially a political state.

"the republics want secession from the union"

- Lincoln's election made Southerners feel their voice was not represented in the government
  - Felt that Lincoln would be an abolitionist for the entire country
  - Secession was their only option
  - Secession is their right by the Declaration of Independence
  - Some want to remain in union, but efforts go unsupported
- South Carolina secedes in December 1860 and are followed by most other southern states by February 1861



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