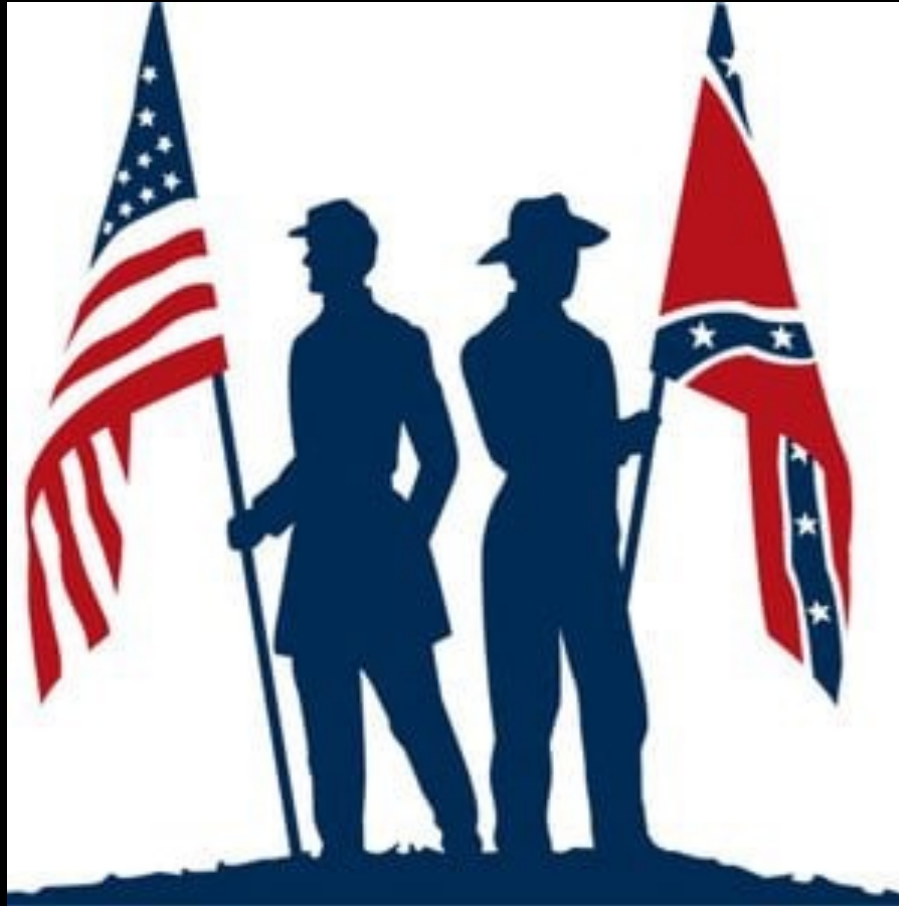
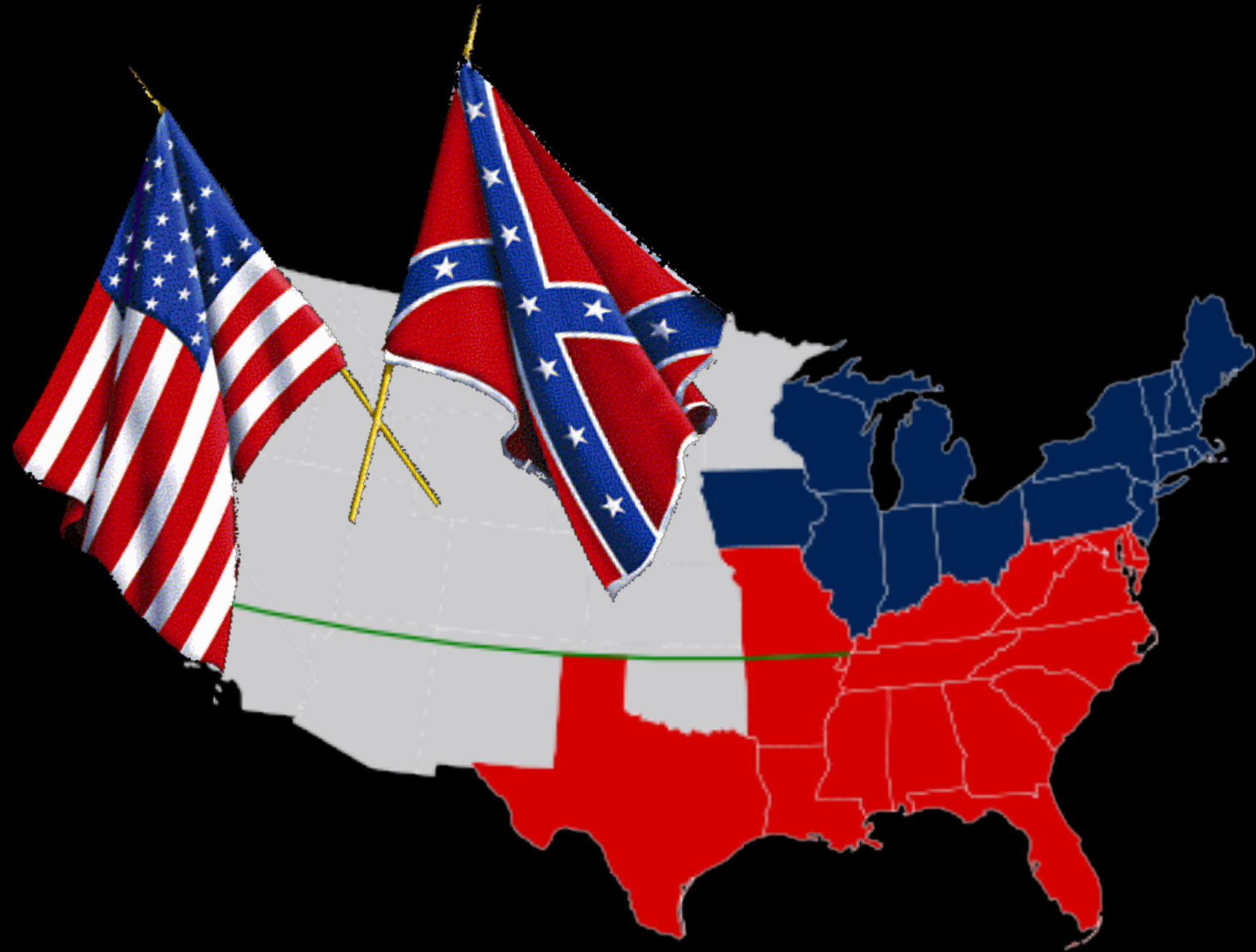


Road to the Civil War

Timeline of events



- 1820: Missouri Compromise is passed- all states below Missouri would be slave and all states above would be free. Beginning debate for states' rights
- STATES RIGHTS: Anything not specifically outlined in the Constitution is left for states to decide.



- 1831: Nat Turner Rebellion- a slave gathered a group of followers and on the night of August 21 killed 60 white men, women, and children. This incident frightened many white southerners and treatment of slaves and blacks intensified to send a message.



- 1832: Tariff Act of 1832 passed- outraged Southern states because their economy was being damaged by having to pay higher prices on goods the South did not produce, and it increased taxes on British imports which made it difficult for Britain to pay for the cotton they imported from the South.
- Tariff: a tax placed on goods imported from foreign countries

- 1838: The Underground Railroad is formally organized
- 1845: Frederick Douglass writes his autobiography, Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass
- 1846: Wilmot Proviso- slavery banned in all territory gained from Mexican- American War- law didn't pass but upset Southerners
- 1850: The Fugitive Slave Act- part of the Compromise of 1850, required the return of runaway slaves. Any blacks -even free blacks- -could be sent south if someone claimed them as a slave.

- 1850: The Compromise of 1850- a package of five separate bills passed by Congress to defuse political tensions between slave and free states regarding the status of territories acquired during the Mexican–American War

North Gets	South Gets
California admitted as a free state	No slavery restrictions in Utah or New Mexico territories
Slave trade prohibited in Washington D.C.	Slaveholding permitted in Washington D.C.
Texas loses boundary dispute with New Mexico	Texas gets \$10 million
	Fugitive Slave Law

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,

For share the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR &
ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS AND Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in
KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING
SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY,
and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, Shun
them in every possible manner, as so many *HOUNDS*
on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for
**KIDNAPPERS, and have
TOP EYE open.**

APRIL 24, 1851.



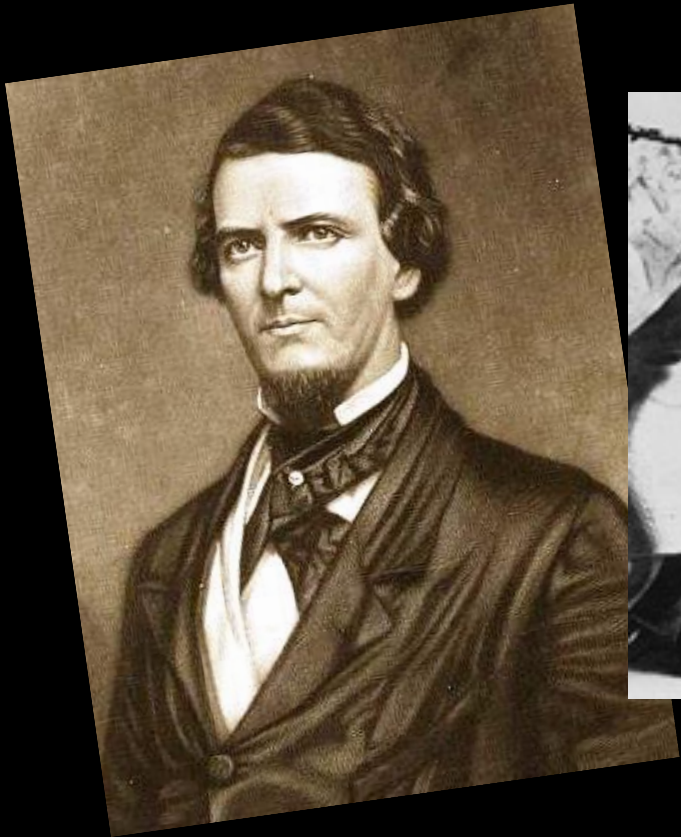
Operations of the Fugitive-Slave Act

- 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin- outlining the cruelty of slavery, turns many toward abolitionism
- 1854: Kansas-Nebraska Act- allowed people in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether to allow slavery within their borders. This goes against the Missouri Compromise and upset both sides.

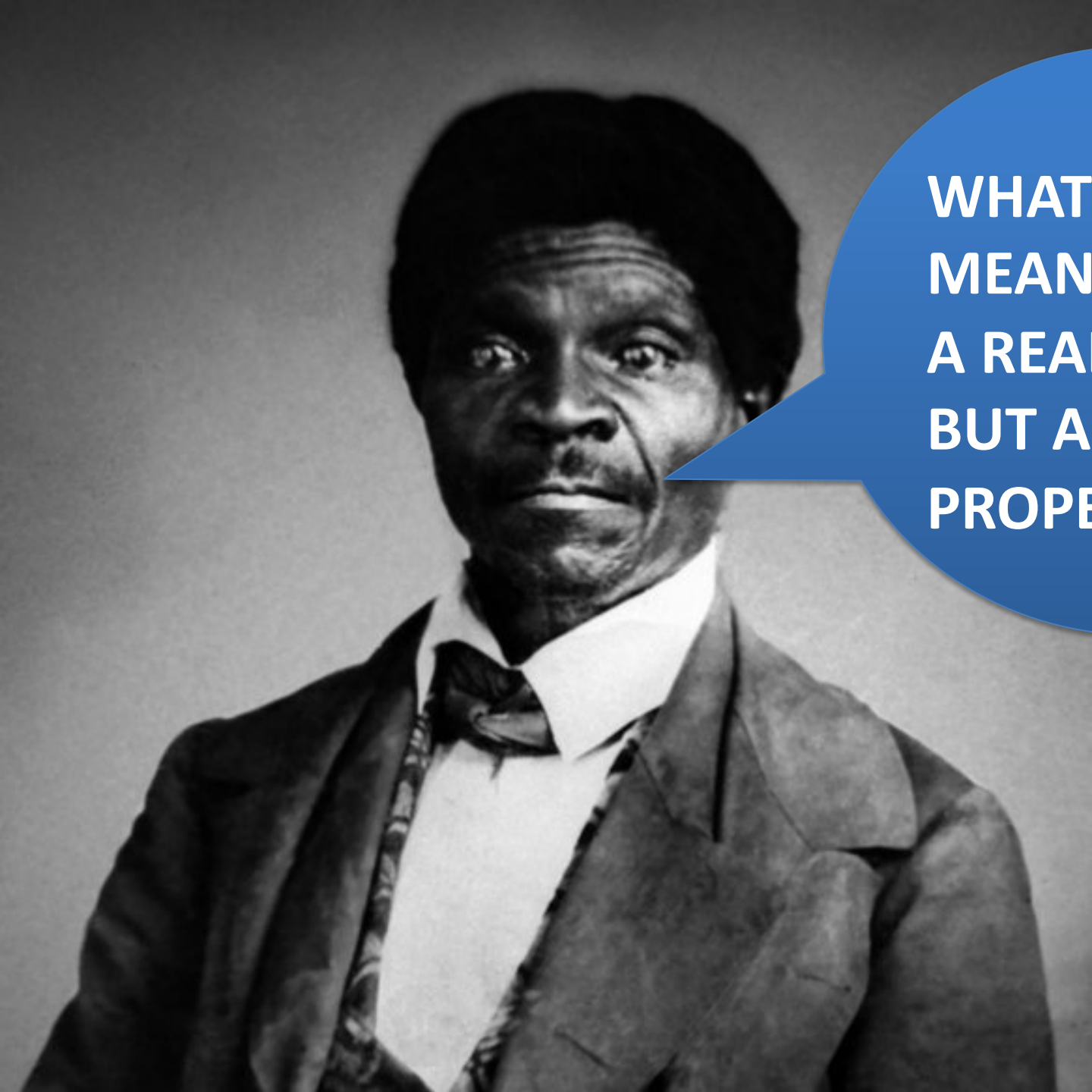
- 1855: Bleeding Kansas- the period of violence during the settling of the Kansas territory. Kansas-Nebraska act used the principle of popular sovereignty to determine whether Kansas became a free state or a slave state. Violence soon erupted as both fought for control.
- Popular Sovereignty: right of the people to vote directly on government issues



- 1856: Sumner-Butler debate in Senate-
- Violence breaks out in the Senate between Charles Sumner and Preston Brooks after Sumner denounced slavery

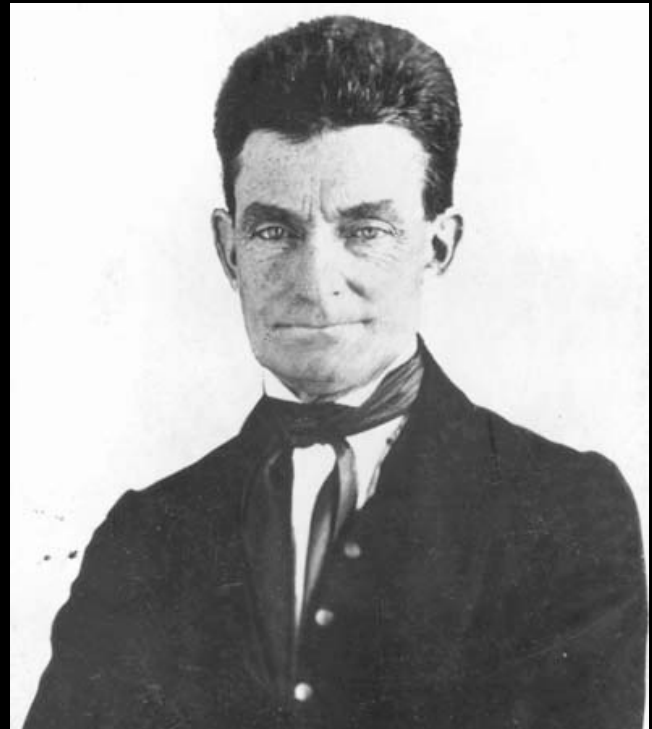


- 1857: Dred Scott decision- Supreme Court Case that decided a slave (Dred Scott) who had lived in a free state with his master was not entitled to his freedom; Slaves were property and property rights were protected by the Constitution. African Americans were not and could not be citizens of the US
- MO Compromise ruled unconstitutional, and Congress did not have the power to prohibit slavery in any territory.

A black and white portrait of Frederick Douglass, an African American man with a serious expression, wearing a suit and bow tie. The image is partially obscured by a blue speech bubble on the right side.

**WHAT DO YOU
MEAN IM NOT
A REAL PERSON
BUT A PIECE OF
PROPERTY?!?!?**

- 1859: John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry- abolitionist tried to lead a revolt on southern states to free slaves.... He failed but scared southerners

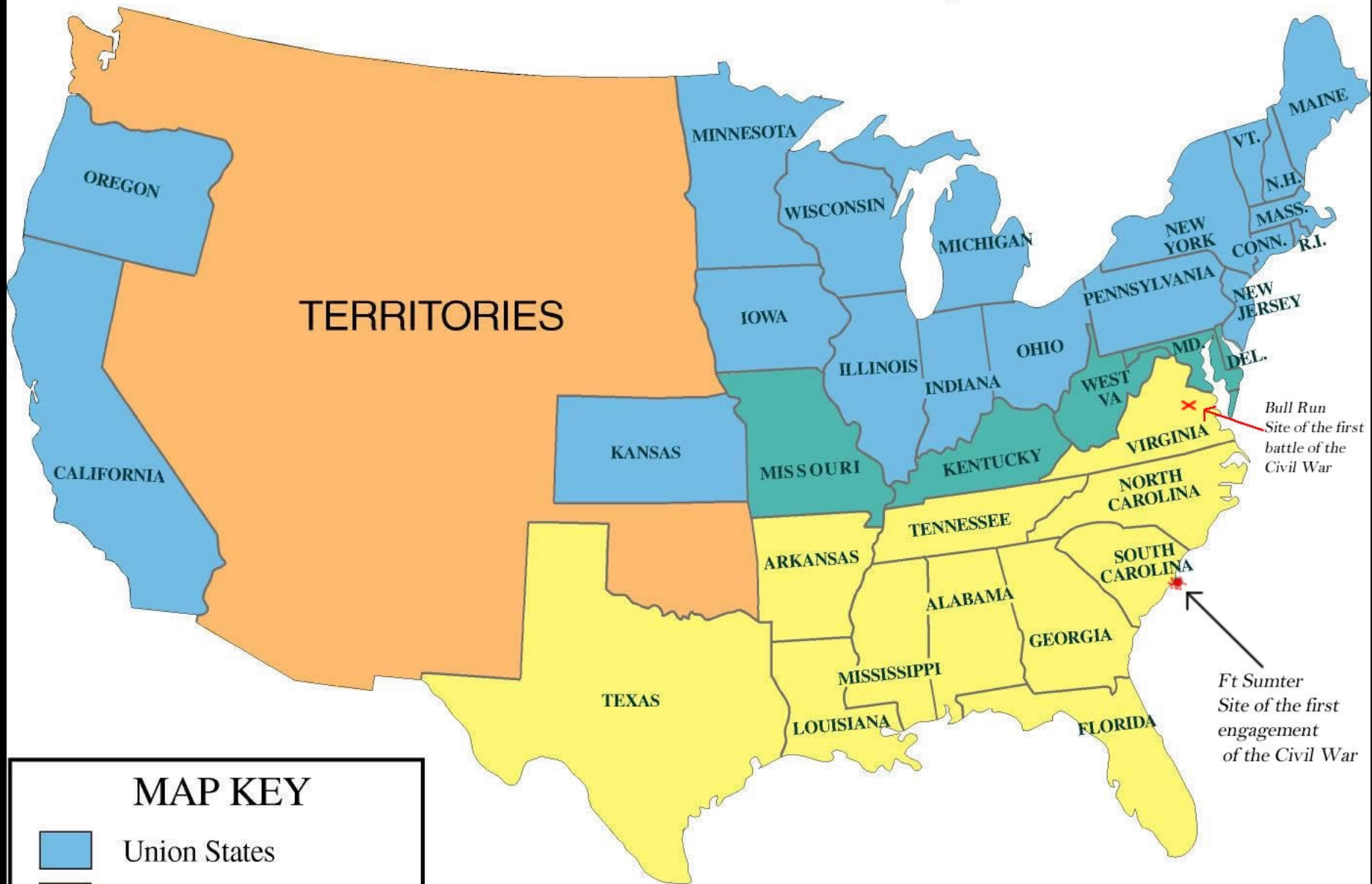


- November 1860: Abraham Lincoln elected president- against slavery spreading, Republican, won every free state, lost every slave state.
- December 1860: South Carolina secedes
- SECEDE: to withdraw from membership in a group. When states left the Union (United States) they were seceding



- January 1861: The following states seceded in this order: Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana
- January 1861: Kansas enters the Union as a free state
- February 1861: Texas secedes from the Union
- February 1861: Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy written, Jefferson Davis (Senator from Mississippi) elected president of the Confederate States of America

States of the Confederacy



Bull Run
Site of the first
battle of the
Civil War

Ft Sumter
Site of the first
engagement
of the Civil War

MAP KEY



Union States



Confederate States



Border States

**List the 11 Confederate States and
the 5 border states in your notes**

- March 1861: Lincoln inaugurated as the 16th president
- March 1861: Confederacy authorizes army of volunteers
- April 12, 1861: First battle of the Civil War. US troops were held hostage in Fort Sumter, South Carolina. South Carolina troops wanted to take the fort and supplies for their Confederate army. Shots were fired by the Confederates and 34 hours later they had won their first battle of the Civil War.



Main Causes of the Civil War

1. American Economy and Sectionalism- the division of northern factories and southern farmland that led to tax and tariff disputes
2. State's Rights- the 10th Amendment outlines that all matters not covered by the Constitution shall be up to the individual states to decide
3. Expansion- the push westward and the debate over land, the equal representation of free and slave states, and not wanting slavery to spread
4. Slavery- debate between free and slave states and the unjust institution of slavery
5. Election of Abraham Lincoln- Southerners knew he would bring legislation to end slavery

Directions:

- Re-read your notes on the road to the Civil War
- For each box, or "step", toward the War relate the event to one or several of the main causes
- Shade in that box according to the color that matches the cause.
- Example: The Missouri Compromise can relate to slavery, Expansion, and states' rights so that box should be Blue, Yellow, and Red.

