Date Distributed: Date Due: Cut Off Date: Date Turned In: **page**

The Causes of the Civil War

no	m	Λ.	
110	ım		

Slavery & the Civil War	Unit 1A
Key Idea:	A) Rewrite the Key Idea as an investigative question.
How did significant political events and the failure of	
compromises contribute to the escalating tensions and	
ultimately lead to the outbreak of the Civil War?	

Follow along with the PowerPoint to complete the Guided Notes below. There will be additional sources and activities added along the way.

Sectionalism: • (definition) Add the notes in the sections of the country below North

South

Compromise:

- Working with others to ______
- Both sides get ______, but not _____

Missouri Compromise (1820)

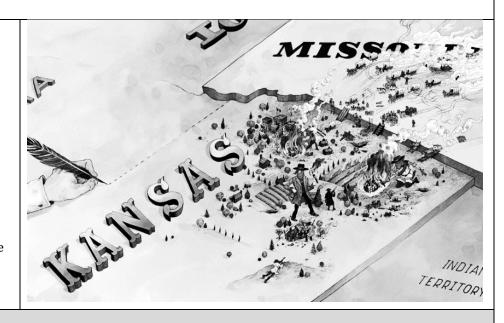
Watch the video, and with your team answer these 2 questions:

- 1) What was the issue the Missouri Compromise resolved?
- 2) How did it attempt to resolve the issue?

	States will be added in (one free and one slave) to keep an equal balance in the would be admitted as a slave-state would be admitted as a free-state A that would determine where they would free and slave states	OCCUPIED ONTITION ON THE STATE ARK. TERR. OR ARK. TERR. OR ARK. TERR. OR ARK. TERR. S.C. ARK. TERR. OR ARK. TERR. S.C. ARK. TERR. OR ARK. TERR. S.C. FREE SLAVE
Co	mpromise of 1850	
	The government could not decide if the new lands acquired after the should be free or slave. would allow the people of the New Mexico Territory and the Utah Territory to if they would become free or slave A new was passed making it easier to	OREGON TERRITORY 1848 UNORGANIZED UNORGANIZED IOWA TERRITORY 1850 INDIAN TERRITORY 1850 INDIAN TERRITORY 1850 INDIAN TERRITORY 1850 INDIAN TERRITORY ISSUER SOUTH CAROLINA OCEAN OCEAN OCEAN TEXAS Free state or territory Slave state or territory
	capture free blacks and bring them to slavery	Opened to slavery by principle of popular sovereignty
3)	what did the new Fugitive Slave Law at the way the new Fugitive Slave Law at the new Fugitive Slave Slave Law at the new Fugitive Slave Sl	ttempt to do?

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)		
•	The rest of the	THE COMPROMISE OF 1850 AND THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854 7
	would	CANADA 0 100 200 mi
	be divided into the Kansas Territory	OREGON TERRITORY MINNESOTA TERRITORY VT NET VT NET NET NET NET NET
	and the Nebraska Territory	NEBRASKA TERRITORY MISCONSIN MICHICAN RI AND
•		B INTERNAL DEPENDENT VANIA OHIO MD PENDENT VANIA BELLEVILLE BELLEV
	would be used in both territories to	TERRITORY KANSAS KANSAS (Mashington D.C. VIRGINIA
	decide if slavery would exist there	TERRITORY MISSOURI KENTUCKY NORTH CAROLINA
•	This the 34° 30'	PACIFIC SOUTH TERRITORY TERRITORY ARKANSAS CAROLINA ATLANTIC
	part of the	PURCHASE (1853) MISS. ALABAMA GEORGIA 300
	which required	TEXAS TEXAS LOUISIANA FLORIDA FLORIDA
	states north to be admitted as free	Territories open to slavery after the Kansas-Nebraska Act
	and south as slave.	Free states and territories Slave states and territories MEXICO MEXICO
		7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
"Bleeding Kansas"		
Watch the video, and with your team answer these 2 questions:		
5) How did "popular sovereignty" lead to the violence in Kansas?		

- Citizens of ______ (a slave state) snuck into Kansas to vote for a pro-slavery state constitution.
 - Once slavery wins in Kansas,
 _____ citizens attack and
 vandalize businesses of
 _____ citizens.
- This is the first
 ______ in the
 United States. (If you do not count
 slave revolts).



"Caning Sumner"

Describe what the Cartoon is about and why it is important.

6) How does this event demonstrate the failure of compromise regarding slavery?

Sta	ites' Rights	
•	The idea that each state has the right to	
Dr	ed Scott v. Sanford (1854)	
•	Dred Scott sued for his freedom because	
	he	
•	The Supreme Court ruled against him	OUTGRAGE.
	because and	
	therefore did not have a right to sue in	Fellow Citizens, AN
	court	ABOLITIONIST,
•	The Supreme Court also said that the	of the most resulting character is among you, exciting the feel- ings of the North against the South. A seditions Lecture is to
	federal government	be delicered
	no	THES EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in Cannon-street.
	matter where they lived.	You are requested to attend and unite in putting down and silencing by nearesable means this tool of evil and functicism.
•	Therefore, the Missouri Compromise	Let the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution be projected.
	was,	Feb. 27, 1837. The Union forever!
	slaves can be allowed anywhere	
Th	e Election of 1860	
•	, an	The Candidates for President
	opponent of slavery is elected president	Abraham Lincoln Stephen Douglas John Bell Republican Northern Democrat Constitutional Southern Democrat
•	fear that he	• Illinois • Platform: • Platform: • Platform: • Platform:
	will abolish slavery	Slavery must popular sovereignty not be allowed should decide the government should
•	Southern states, beginning with	the territories when the territories when they become states.
	, secede from the	Union.
	Union to become a separate country	
		347
		-47
	mmary: Rewrite the question made from t swering it below. If YOU DO NOT REWRITE THE	the Key Idea at the beginning and summarize this worksheet by
	write your Key Idea as a Question:	<u> </u>
_		
		_