

Civil War Overview

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Civil War Triggering Events

❑ 1820: The Missouri Compromise

- ❑ Would new territory after Louisiana Purchase allow slavery? Compromise= Missouri admitted as slave state, Maine admitted as free state. Line was drawn between slave states in South and free states in North.

❑ 1831: Nat Turner's Rebellion

- ❑ Nat Turner, a slave, insites uprising. Result was Virginia rolling back rights for slaves and free black people to education and right to assemble (severely limited)

❑ 1846-1850: The Wilmot Proviso

- ❑ Proposal to outlaw slavery in territory acquired by U.S. as result of Mexican-American War. Failed to pass but sparked serious discussions about secession

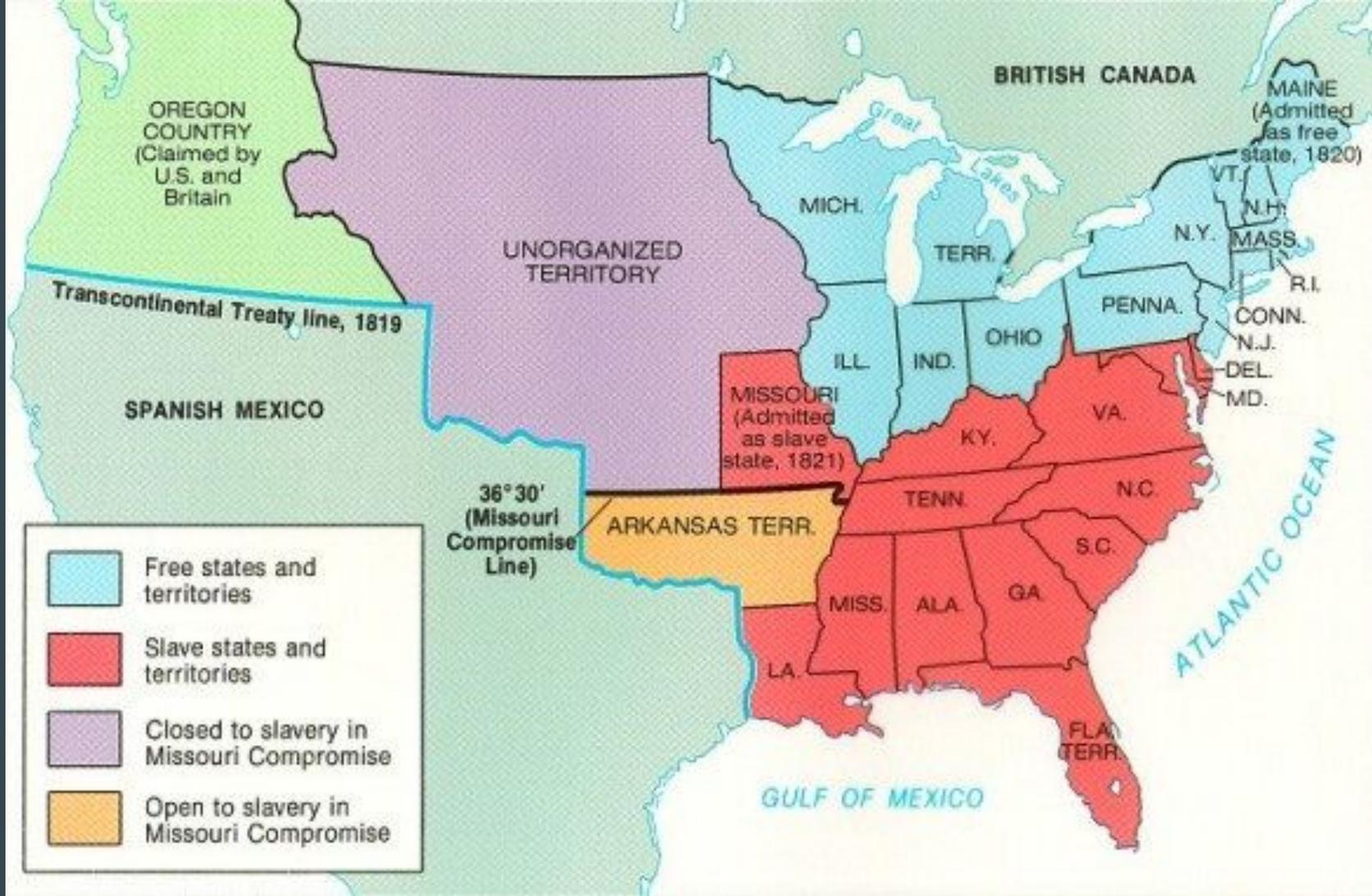
❑ 1850: The Compromise of 1850

- ❑ Prevented further territorial expansion of slavery while strengthening Fugitive Slave Act (compelled Northerners to return escaped slaves to South). Very polarizing between N & S.

❑ 1852: Uncle Tom's Cabin

- ❑ Harriet Beecher Stowe's fictional book about slave life. Opened many Northerners eyes to horrors of slavery.

Missouri Compromise



Triggering Events (Cont.)

❑ 1854-1861: Bleeding Kansas

- ❑ Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 allowed settlers in those areas to determine whether or not to permit slavery by a popular vote. Bloody conflict between people flocking to Kansas to shift popular vote. 56 dead.

❑ 1857: Dred Scott v. Sanford

- ❑ Scott sued for freedom in court. Supreme Court decision= Scott was piece of property with no legal rights of a human being

❑ 1859: John Brown's Raid

- ❑ Brown was abolitionist led raid against gov't arsenal in Virginia. Hoped to distribute weapons to Southern slaves.

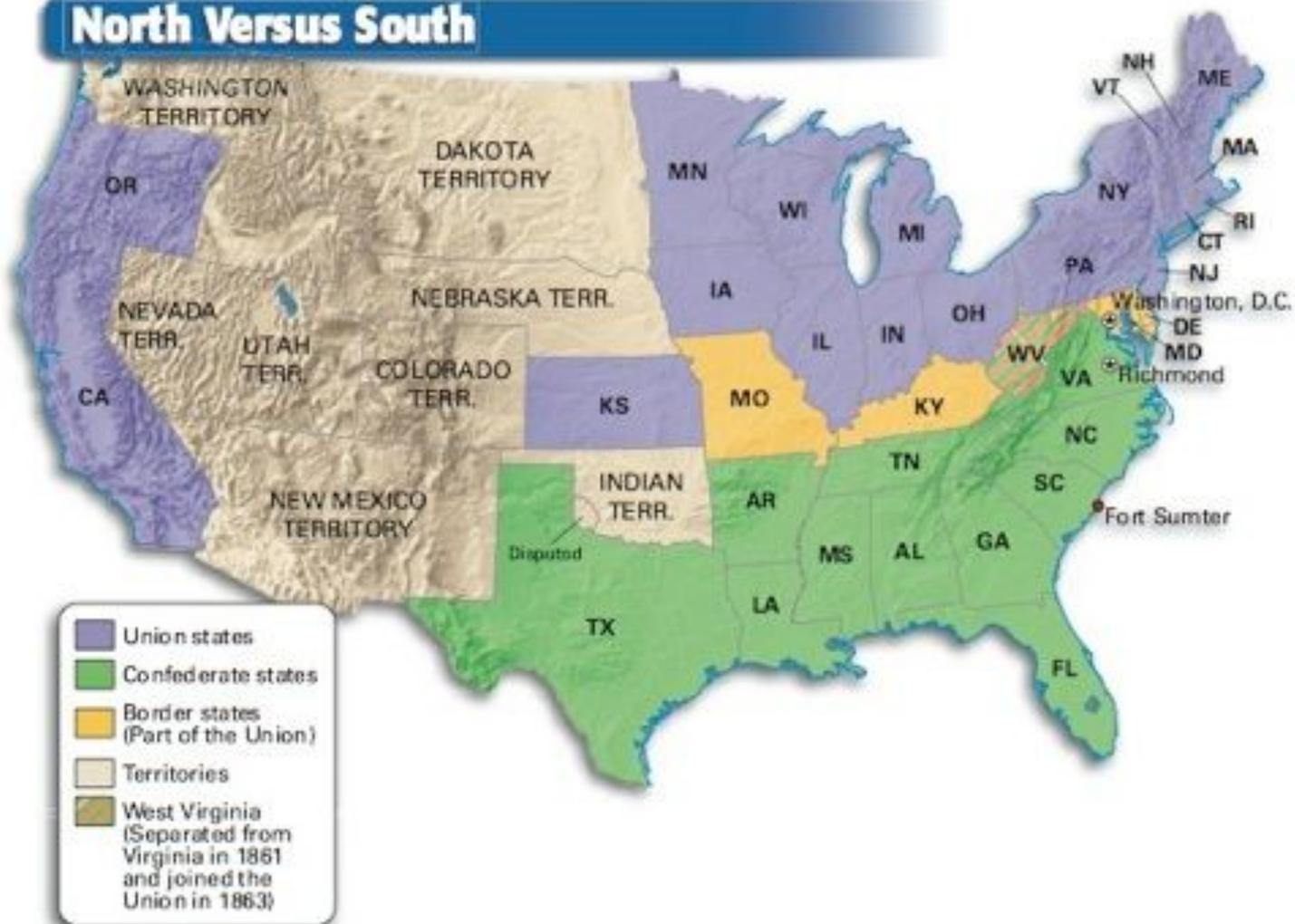
❑ 1860: Abraham Lincoln's Election

- ❑ Elected by considerable margin even though many Southern ballots didn't even list him. Anti-Slavery outlook.
- ❑ December 20, 1860: South Carolina secedes from Union followed by 6 more states

❑ 1861: Battle of Fort Sumter

- ❑ With succession, several forts became outposts in "foreign" lands. Lincoln sends supplies. Confederate warships turned back supplies and opened bombardment: Civil War now underway

North Versus South



Effects of the Civil War

- ❑ Nation reunited and southern states not allowed to secede
- ❑ South placed under military rule and divided into military districts
- ❑ Emancipation Proclamation: 1863. Lincoln declared all slaves in “enemy territory” liberated. South ignores order at the time and slaves in border states not included.
- ❑ Over 600,000* people died in Civil War
- ❑ Jim Crow Laws: South bitter toward integration of African Americans into society. Jim Crow laws meant to punish and ostracize African Americans in “legal” manner. Ways around 13th and 14th amendments.

RECONSTRUCTION (1865-1877)