Unit 11 – Sectionalism and Civil War

Terms/Definitions:

Sectionalism –putting a part of the country’s interests ahead of the interests of the nation

Secession – to secede or withdraw from

Tariff – a tax on imports

Emancipation Proclamation – executive order freeing the enslaved peoples

Nullification – the idea that states could ignore federal laws if they did not agree with them

Contributing Factors to Sectionalism:

Think about the differences between the North & South

-slavery as an institution

-amount of industry in North

-how the land was used in the different parts of the U.S.

What was the economy of the North based on?

Industry, Manufacturing

The South? Agriculture

What years did the Civil War span? 1861 to 1865

How did tariff policies contribute to sectionalism?

The Southern states were not happy with having to pay taxes on products it imported because it made them more expensive. They felt they should be able to nullify the laws they didn’t agree with – including the tariffs.

What type of economic opportunities did free African Americans have that enslaved ones did not?

They were able to work in a number of areas, more importantly they were able to have families and homes.

What was a Southern slaveholder’s view on slavery?

It supported their way of life, a way of life that was profitable for a slave owner.

John C. Calhoun was an advocate(supporter) of what?

Nullification – States’ Rights

What was Henry Clay’s role in American Politics, what did he specifically do to help with the issue of slavery?

“The Great Compromiser” – he assisted in the Missouri Compromise, as well as the Compromise of 1850

**William Carney** – Medal of Honor recipient that served in the 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry

Gettysburg was the turning point of the Civil War because it **turned back the Confederate invasion of the North.**

President Lincoln’s assassination had what type of affect on the nation? (*Think about the reconstruction plan he had*)

He was going to be easier on the South than what eventually happened under the “Radical Republicans”

What did the Emancipation Proclamation achieve?

Freedom for slaves that were in the South.

How did Lincoln view the legality of secession?

It was illegal for those states to leave the country, they were part of a union of states and should not be allowed to leave.

What was the North’s initial reason for fighting the war?

To restore the Union to where it was before the South seceded.

Was nullification a state’s right or a national gov’t right?

State’s right to nullify Federal laws.

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction”

**What does this statement mean? It comes from the 13th Amendment – what do you think that amendment established or did for our country?**

**Political Parties**

Republicans

-supported Lincoln in 1860 election

-no extension of slavery

 Democrats

-had 2 candidates in 1860 election

-individual states should decide the slavery issue

**Frederick Douglas**-

Former slave that escaped to freedom in the North

Influential leader of the abolitionist movement

Convinced gov’t to allow Af-Americans to fight in army

**Events Leading up to the Civil War:**

**3/5ths Compromise –** First ever situation that arose over slavery; Slave populations would only count for 3/5ths of their totals, so that representation in Congress would be balanced.

**Missouri Compromise –** Compromise in the year 1820 over entrance of Missouri as a slave state. In order to balance the number of slave states and non-slave states, Maine entered as a state, as well as Missouri, in order to balance the number of states on each side of the slavery issue.

**Compromise of 1850 –** Issue arose over California becoming a state. Question was whether it would allow slavery or not. In order to appeal to the Northern (Anti-Slavery) states, Congress would allow California to enter as a free state. To please the Southern (Pro-Slavery) states, Congress would not pass any more laws about slavery in the territories won in the Mexican-American War. Additionally, Congress would pass a strict law helping recapture runaway slaves – known as the **Fugitive Slave Act**.

**Kansas-Nebraska Act –** The area known as Kansas Territory (remains of Louisiana Territory) would be divided into two areas – Kansas and Nebraska. People that moved there would vote on the issue of slavery – **popular sovereignty** – and this would decide the issue in the territories. This led to a mini civil war in Kansas known as **Bleeding Kansas**.

**Fugitive Slave Act –** 1850 law that helped owners recapture runaway slaves. The law allowed people of being accused of being runaways into custody, provided them with no trial, allowed a magistrate (judge) to rule on them being returned to their owner (received $10) or release them ($5).

**Scott v. Sanford –** Dred Scott sued for his freedom after his owner’s death. Decision went against Scott and in addition, extended slavery to the entire country by stating that slaves were the property of the owner and they could take their property with them any where they decided to go. A victory for the South.

**Important Events of the Civil War**

Firing on Fort Sumter                     April 12-14, 1861

1st Battle of Bull Run                          July 21, 1861

Battle of Antietam                    September 17, 1862

Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation

 September 22, 1861;
                                                       January 1, 1861

Battle of Gettysburg                            July 1-3, 1863

Siege of Vicksburg                 May 18 - July 4, 1863

Lee’s Surrender at Appomattox          April 9, 1865

Assassination of Abraham Lincoln      April 14, 1865

(Good Friday)

**Civil War Leadership**:

**NORTH SOUTH**

**President**

**General**