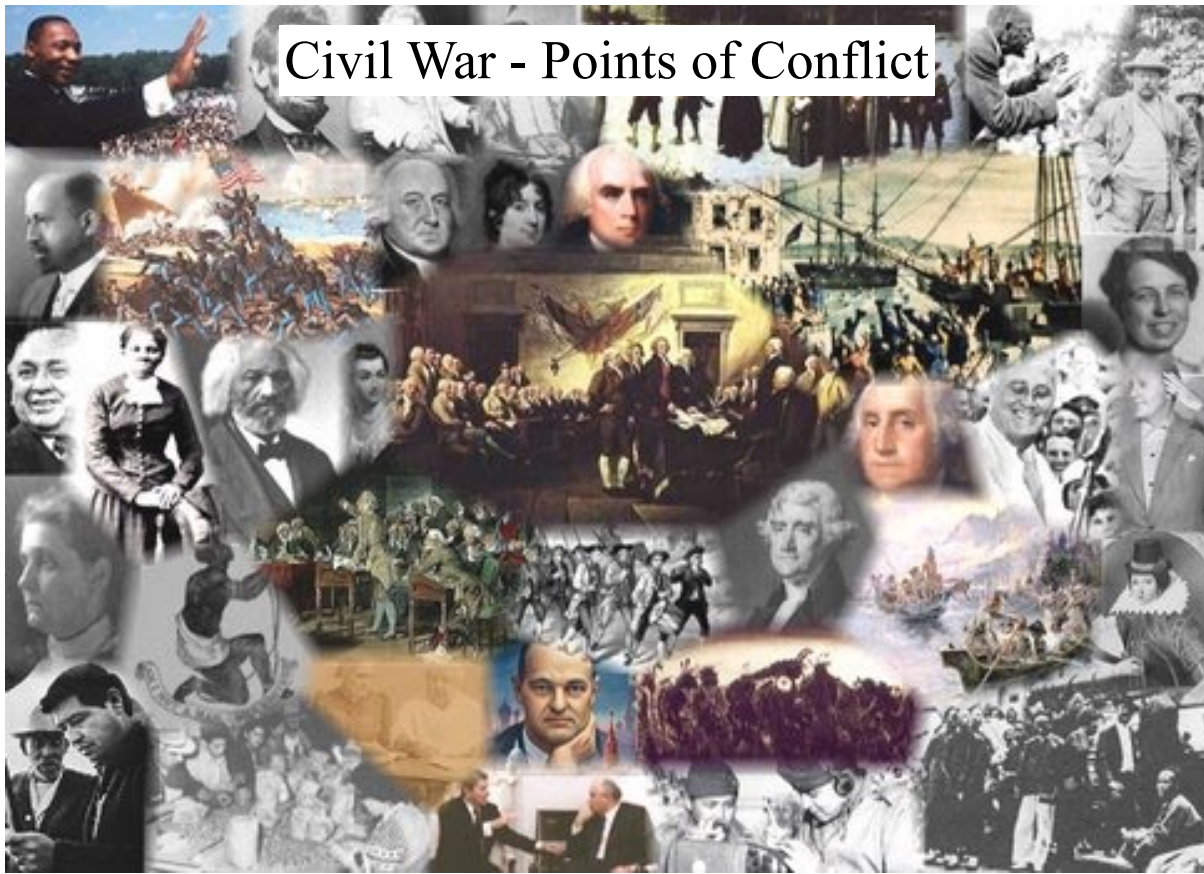


## Civil War - Points of Conflict

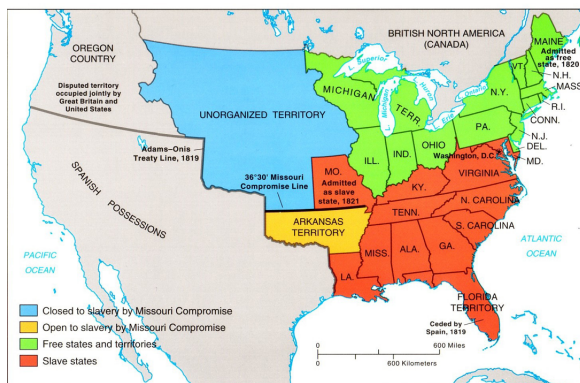


## Missouri (Maine) Compromise (1820)

in the early 1800s, tensions began to rise between pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups within the U.S. Congress and across the country

\_\_\_\_\_ requested admission to the country as a slave state in 1819  
threatened to upset the delicate balance between slave states and free states (had 11 of each)

Congress created a two-part compromise:



an imaginary line is drawn at the \_\_\_\_\_ across the former Louisiana Territory

any states entering the country above that line would be \_\_\_\_\_

any states entering the country below that line would be \_\_\_\_\_

# Mexican Session

(lands gained from the Mexican War - should they be free or slave?)

## Wilmot Proviso

suggested \_\_\_\_\_ in any territory acquired the Mexican-American War

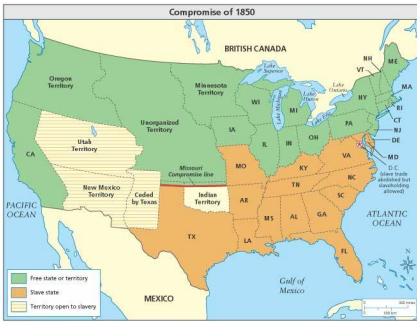
(named for Congressman David Wilmot, a Democrat from Pennsylvania - didn't pass)

*"Provided, That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."*

## Compromise of 1850

CA admitted as a free state

other territory split (UT & NM) = \_\_\_\_\_  
let the voters of a territory decide whether they are to be free or slave

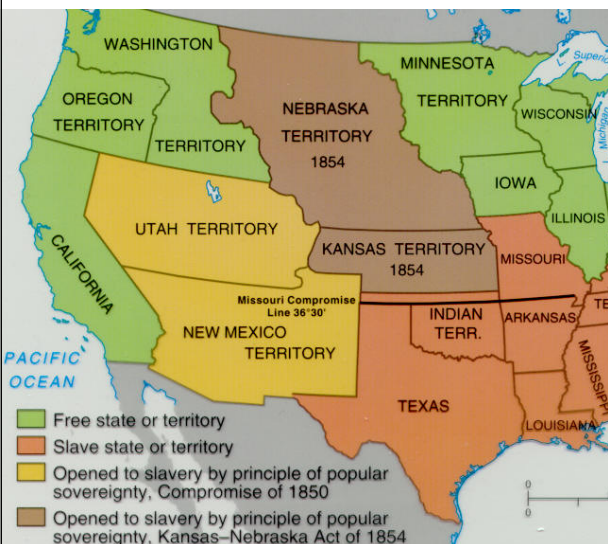


\_\_\_\_\_ (not slavery itself)  
forbidden in Washington DC

new, stronger \_\_\_\_\_  
required citizens to assist in the recovery of fugitive slaves  
denied a fugitive's right to a jury trial  
cases handled by commissioners  
were paid \_\_\_\_\_ if an alleged fugitive were released  
\_\_\_\_\_ if they were sent "back" to slavery

## Kansas-Nebraska Act

(1854)



Sen. \_\_\_\_\_ of IL  
wanted to ensure a \_\_\_\_\_  
transcontinental railroad route that would  
allow his Illinois voters to profit from railroad  
terminals throughout the area  
southern senators objected  
(wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ route)

to get the southern Congressmen to vote for it, he introduced a bill to  
organize the Nebraska Territory into 2 sections (Kansas and Nebraska)  
and that would be open to \_\_\_\_\_

assumed that the northern area would oppose slavery and the southern one would permit it  
basically repealed the \_\_\_\_\_



# Bleeding Kansas

(1856)

a sequence of violent events involving \_\_\_\_\_ and pro-slavery elements  
several abolitionist organizations from the North organized and funded the settlement of several  
thousand people in Kansas so they could vote to make it a free state

Minister Henry Ward Beecher armed settlers with “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

thousands of armed Southerners (nicknamed “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”)

arrived to vote for slavery

(few of them actually owned slaves; they were too poor!)

only half the ballots were cast by registered voters

proslavery forces won the election



proslavery members traveled north to an antislavery  
settlement

burned a hotel, destroyed printing presses, and ransacked  
homes & stores

abolitionist \_\_\_\_\_ led an attack  
on a proslavery settlement at Pottowatomie Creek

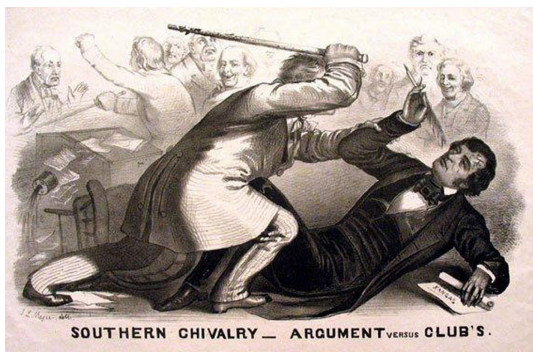
dragged five proslavery men from their homes and  
hacked them to death

in all, approximately 55 people died

Kansas entered the Union as a free state in 1861

## Sumner-Brooks Incident

(1856 - occurred during Bleeding Kansas crisis)



MA Senator \_\_\_\_\_  
made an antislavery speech in Congress,  
insulting SC Senator \_\_\_\_\_

made several mocking references to  
Butler's speech impediment (caused by a stroke)

two days later, SC Representative

\_\_\_\_\_ (Butler's nephew)

confronted Sumner as he sat at his desk  
in the almost empty Senate chamber

*"Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech twice over carefully.  
It is a libel on South Carolina, and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine."*

Brooks beat Sumner over the head with a  
thick \_\_\_\_\_ topped with gold

Sumner, blinded by his own blood, staggered up the aisle and collapsed

Brooks continued to beat the motionless Sumner until his cane broke

Sumner became a \_\_\_\_\_ in the North  
and Brooks a \_\_\_\_\_ in the South

was symbolic of the conflict between the two sides of the slavery issue



# Dred Scott Decision

(1857)



Dred Scott had been the property of Dr. John Emerson  
who died in 1843

Scott sued for his freedom because he had

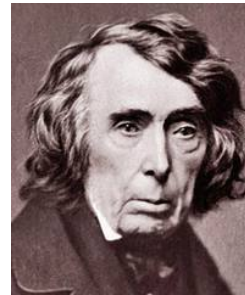
multiple appeals brought the case to the US Supreme Court

Chief Justice Roger B. Taney delivered the majority opinion:

slaves are \_\_\_\_\_, not citizens

as property, they are protected by the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment,  
which says property cannot be taken away without  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

slaves (property) could not bring a lawsuit against anyone in court  
essentially \_\_\_\_\_  
anywhere in the country



Scott was returned to his original owners and granted his freedom  
died 18 months later from tuberculosis

# Lincoln-Douglas Debates

(1858)

a series of \_\_\_\_\_ debates for the \_\_\_\_\_ between

Republican candidate \_\_\_\_\_ and

incumbent Democratic Senator \_\_\_\_\_

at the time, U.S. senators were elected by \_\_\_\_\_, so Lincoln and Douglas  
were really campaigning for their respective parties to win control of the Illinois state legislature

the main issue discussed in all seven debates was \_\_\_\_\_



## Freeport Doctrine

*named this because it happened at the Freeport, IL debate*

Lincoln tried to trip Douglas up,  
forcing him to back either popular sovereignty  
(as in his Kansas-Nebraska Act) or  
the Dred Scott decision  
(slavery can't be excluded from the territories)

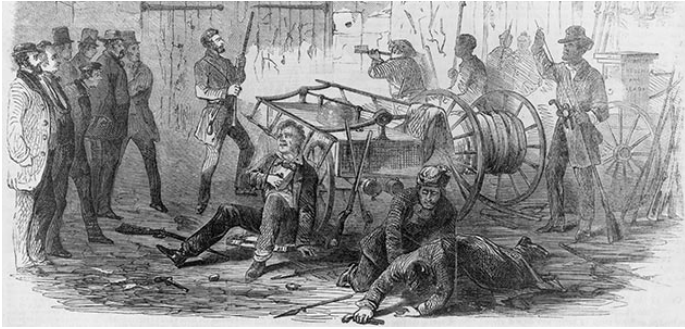
Douglas said slavery could be prevented from any territory if

Douglas was reelected but alienated Southern Democrats  
would eventually be key to his loss in the 1860 presidential election



# John Brown's Raid

(1859)



Brown and 18 men were armed with 200 rifles supplied by northern societies

attacked \_\_\_\_\_ armory for weapons

plan was to arm local slaves and head south, starting a revolution

armory was surrounded by US troops under the command of Lt. Col. \_\_\_\_\_ (!)

Brown and his men told they would be spared if they surrendered

Brown refused; troops stormed the building

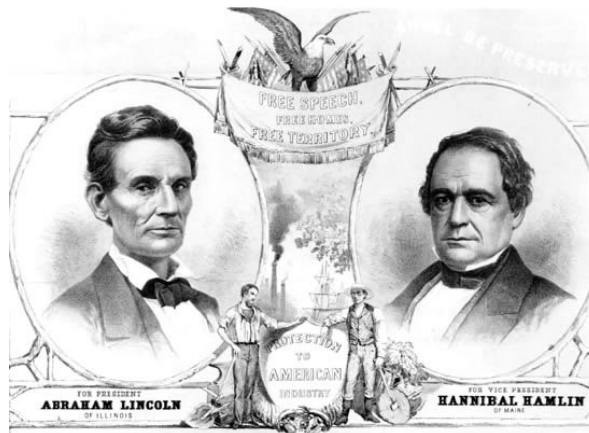
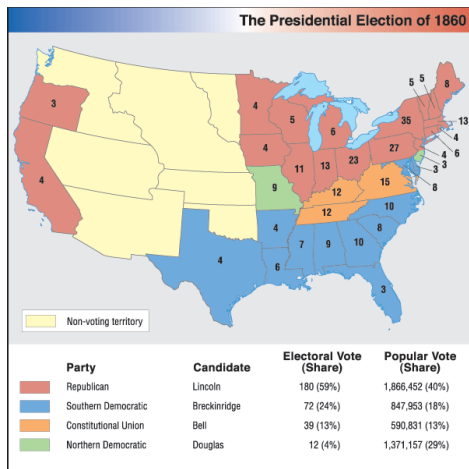
10 of Brown's men were killed (including his 2 sons)

four troops were killed by Brown's men, nine were wounded

Brown later hanged for treason and became a \_\_\_\_\_



## Election of 1860



John Breckinridge, and John Bell

election was noteworthy for exaggerated \_\_\_\_\_ of the vote

Lincoln not even on the ballot in nine Southern states

Lincoln captured less than 40% of the popular vote but 180 electoral votes

November 6 - Lincoln officially wins Presidency

December 24 - South Carolina \_\_\_\_\_ from the Union