

Unit 5: The Civil War

What was the impact of the Civil War on Georgia?

What key Issues & events led to the Civil War?

SS8H5 Analyze the impact of the Civil War on Georgia.

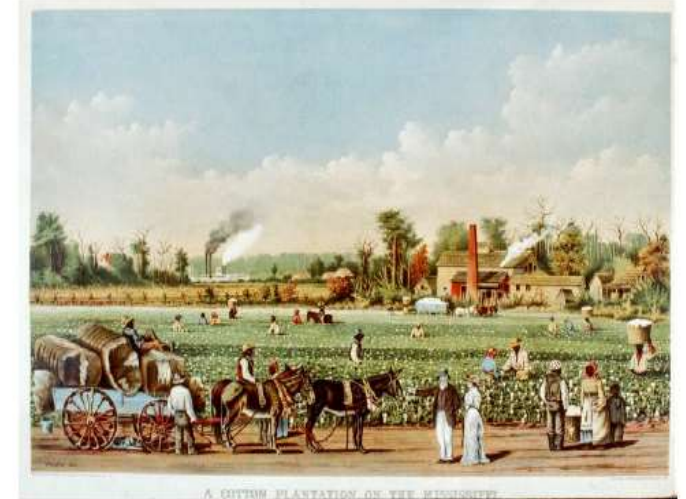
a. Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War; include slavery, states' rights, nullification, Compromise of 1850 and the Georgia Platform, the Dred Scott case, Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860, and the debate over secession in Georgia.

The United States Drifts Apart:

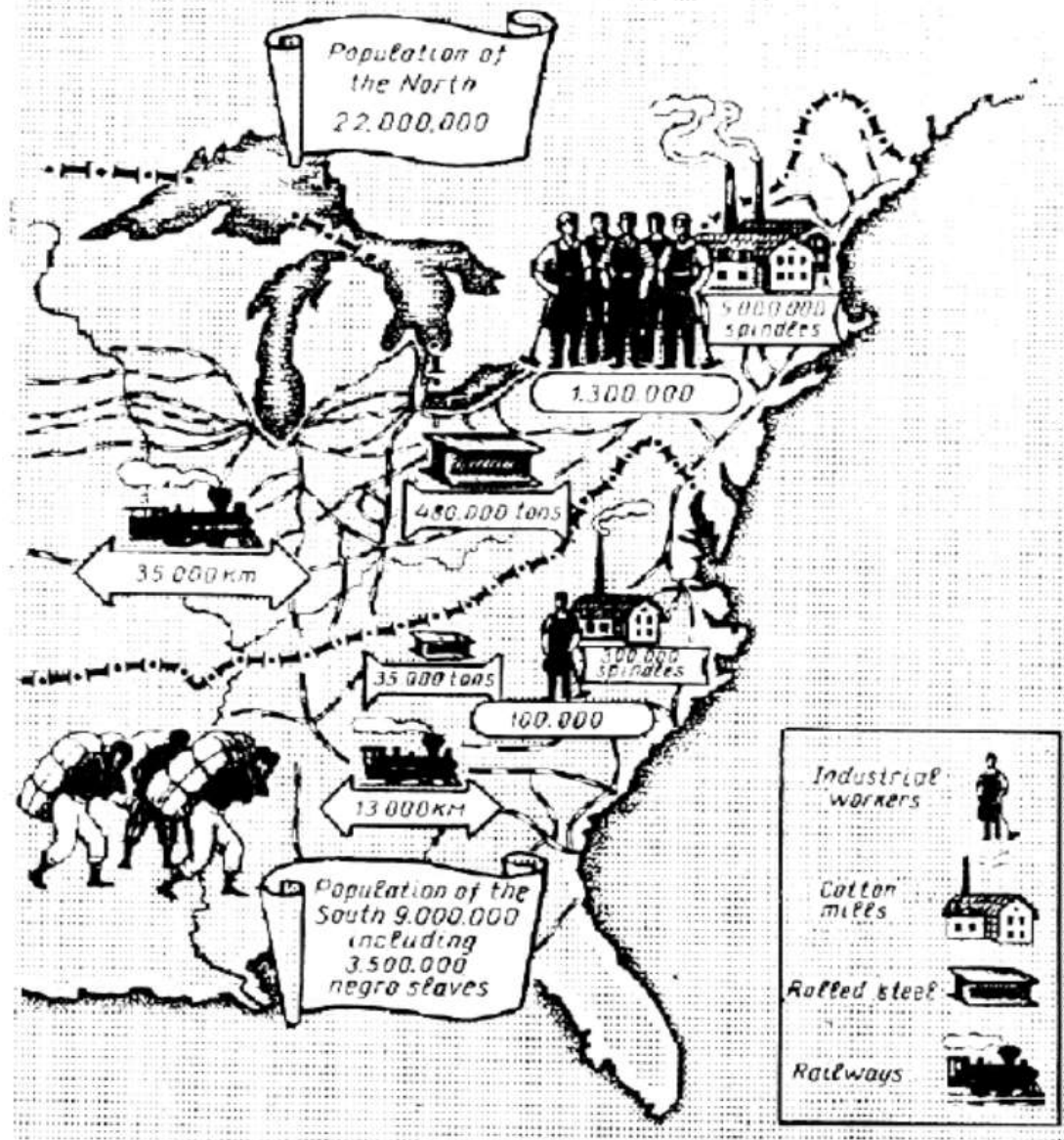
As the United States grew throughout the 1800s, very distinct differences developed between the culture of the North and the culture of the South. There were, in reality, two Americas....



The Industrial
North



The Agrarian
South



Slavery

Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War.

Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

1. Slavery

Since the invention of the cotton gin, cotton production and profit grew tremendously. By the mid-1800s, the southern agricultural economy depended on cotton.



Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

1. Slavery

As the South's dependence on cotton grew, so did its dependence on slavery.



Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

1. Slavery

By the 1800s, slavery was **THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE**



Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

1. Slavery

The North became increasingly opposed to slavery:

- Northern businessmen, who hired workers, could not compete with the unpaid black labor in the south.
- Abolitionists, a group of extremists, felt slavery was evil and wanted it to be outlawed immediately.



Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

1. Slavery

The South became increasingly distrustful of the North:

- The agricultural South felt that the industrial North was using slavery as an excuse to interfere in their way of life.
- Southerners believed abolitionists were encouraging blacks to rebel against, and even kill, white southerners.

OUTRAGE.

Fellow Citizens,

AN

ABOLITIONIST,

of the most revolting character is among you, exciting the feelings of the North against the South. A seditious Lecture is to be delivered

THIS EVENING,

at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in Cannon-street.
You are requested to attend and unite in putting down and silencing by peaceable means this tool of evil and fanaticism.
Let the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution be protected.

Feb. 27, 1837. *The Union forever!*

States' Rights & Nullification

Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War.

Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

2. States' Rights

Southerners began to feel, more and more, that the northerners were using issues, like slavery and tariffs, as excuses to interfere in the Southern way of life and to control the South...



Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

2. States' Rights

- In the 1800s, as more factories were being built in the North, Northerners wanted the South to buy Northern goods.
- Southerners preferred to buy European goods because they were often cheaper.
- To force the South to buy from the North, Congress would often tax European imports (tariffs) to make them too expensive.

**SOUTHERNERS HATED
TARIFFS!!! IN 1828, THE ISSUE
OF TARIFFS BECAME A
NATIONAL CRISIS!!!**

Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

2. States' Rights

- In 1828, Congress passed an tariff so high, Southerners called it the “tariff of abominations.”
- President Andrew Jackson, a Southerner, ordered S.C. to change the law or face invasion.
- South Carolina, the most radical of all Southern states, passed a law called the Ordinance of Nullification, declaring that the 1828 tariff would not apply to the state of South Carolina.

Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

2. States' Rights

- S.C. withdrew their nullification law and Congress lowered the 1828 tariff, but the North and South had grown to distrust each other more.
- Southerners felt betrayed by Andrew Jackson and he was denounced in every southern state (except in Georgia, where he was always popular).



Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...

**ANGER AND DISTRUST
BETWEEN THE NORTH AND
SOUTH CONTINUED TO
GROW!!!**



Comprehension Check

1. The North was becoming an economy based on _____.
2. The Southern economy was based on _____.
3. A tax on an imported good is called a _____.
4. The idea that a state can declare a federal law invalid is called _____.
- ~~5. The idea that the interests of the nation are most important is called _____.~~
6. During the 1800s, the south's most important cash crop was _____.
7. The President who "betrayed" the South during the crisis of 1828 was _____.

As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...



Missouri Compromise

Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War.

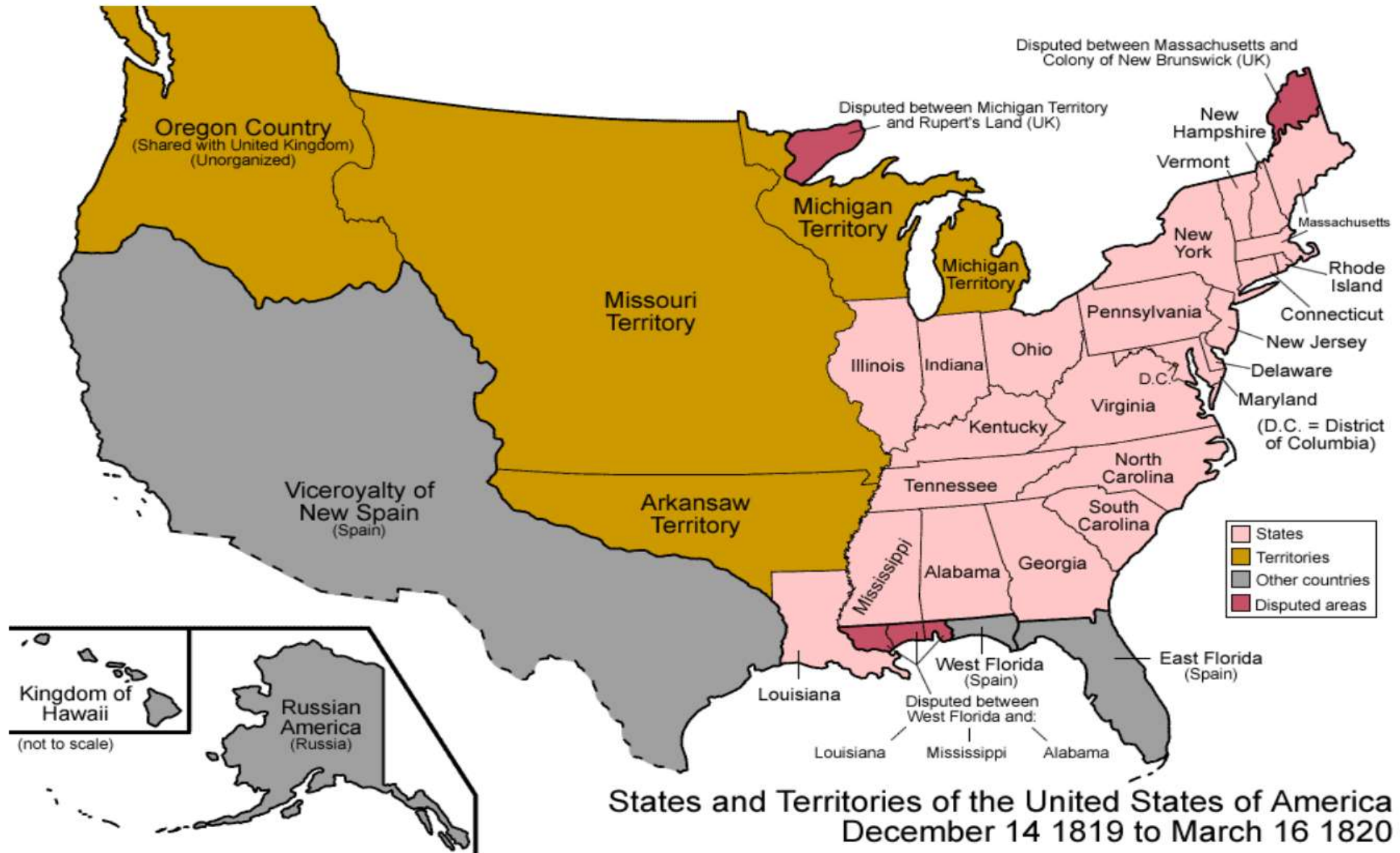
As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...

1. The Missouri Compromise

- By 1820, the North's population had grown so much that it had gained control of the House of Representatives.
- There were, however, an equal number of slave states and free states, so the North and South had an equal number of Senators.



* The South came to believe that in order to maintain any say in Congress, they had to have at least an equal number of states as the North.



As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...

1. The Missouri Compromise

- In 1820, Missouri applied for admission to the United States as a slave state.
- The North refused to allow Missouri to be admitted, because it would give the South a majority in the Senate.
- Senator Henry Clay from Kentucky offered a Compromise that both sides could agree on.

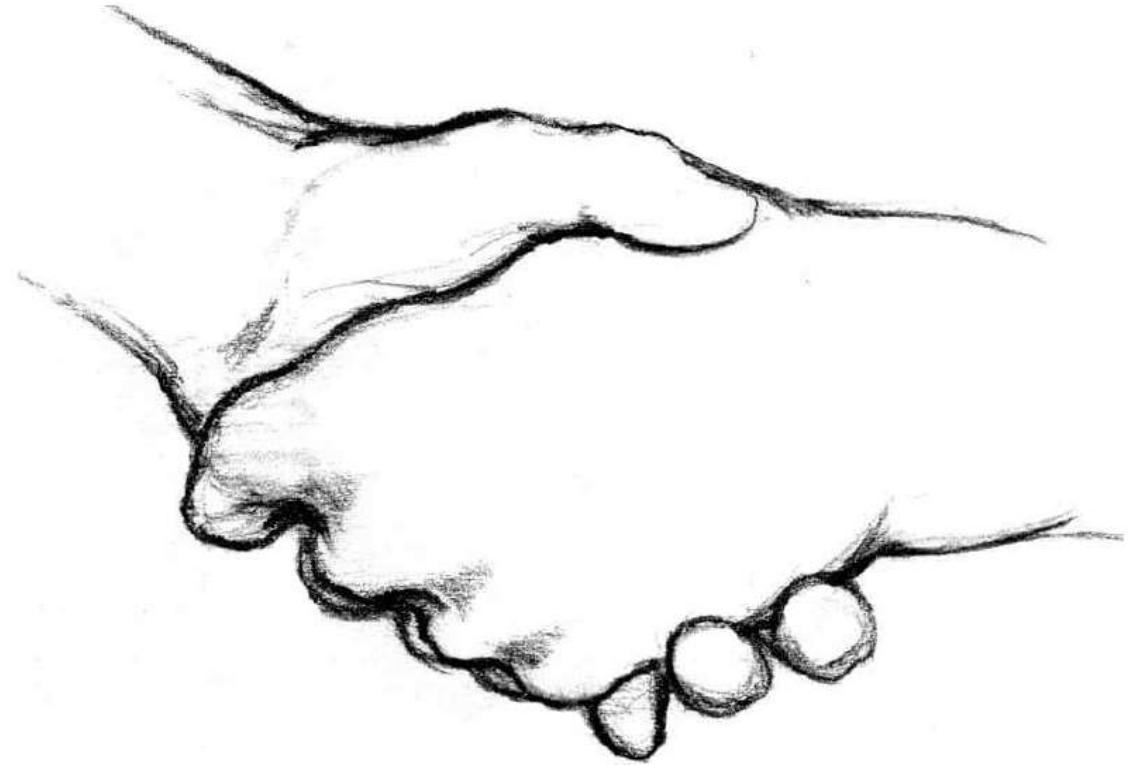


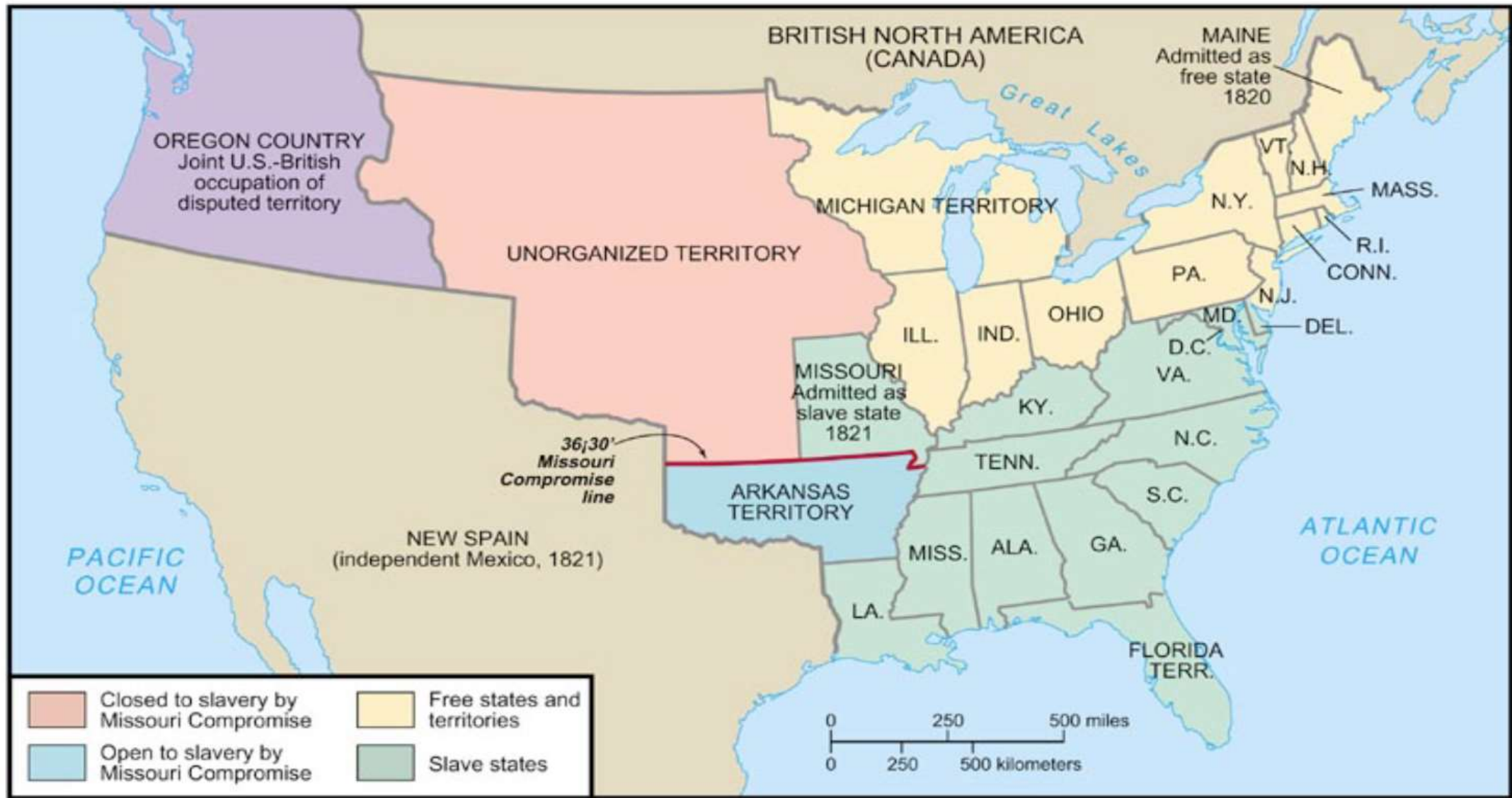
* Over the next 30 years, Henry Clay would gain a reputation as the “Great Compromiser.”

As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...

1. The Missouri Compromise

- Missouri was admitted to the United States as a slave state.
- Maine was created from land belonging to Massachusetts and was admitted to the Union as a free state.
- Congress agreed that, in the future, slavery would not be allowed in states north of the 36°30' line of latitude.





THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821

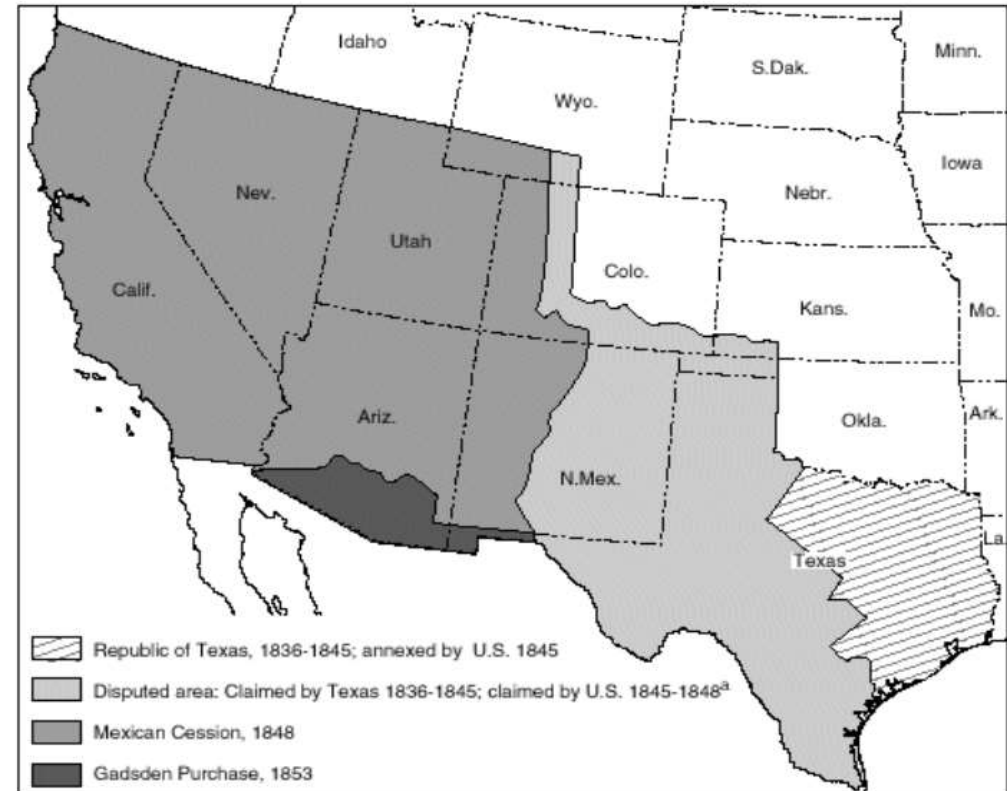
Compromise of 1850 & the Georgia Platform

Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War.

As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...

2. The Compromise of 1850

- Controversy exploded again after the United States defeated Mexico in the Mexican-American War in 1848.
- The North wanted to prevent slavery from spreading into lands won from Mexico, even though most of it was below $36^{\circ}30'$.



^aWhen Texas was officially recognized as a state in 1845, it included the light-gray area, which was also claimed by México. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo resolved this dispute, with Texas claiming the disputed land. In 1850, Texas transferred part of this land to the federal government, which became the eastern portion of the territory of New Mexico.

As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...

2. The Compromise of 1850

- Once again, Henry Clay, the “Great Compromiser,” came up with a Compromise:
 - California was admitted to the Union as a free state, but other lands would be open to slavery.
 - The slave trade was abolished in the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C.
 - A very strict *fugitive slave act* was passed, punishing those helping escaped slaves and forcing the North to return escaped slaves



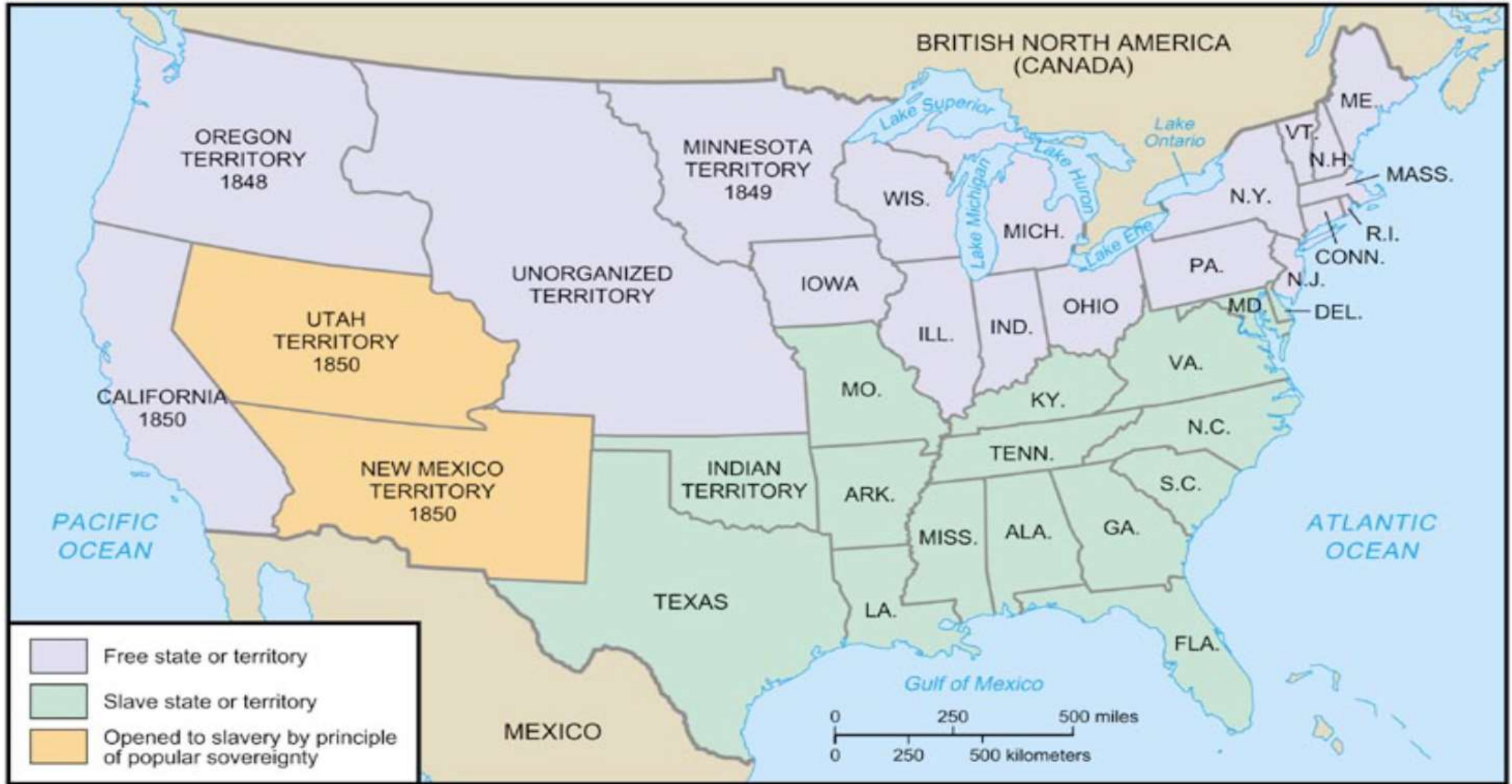
As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...

2. The Compromise of 1850

- Many Georgians felt that the Compromise of 1850 violated Southern rights. The Georgia General Assembly passed the Georgia Platform, was stated that Georgia would only agree to the Compromise if:
 - The North stopped trying to ban slavery in new territories.
 - The North strictly enforced the Fugitive Slave Act.



* If the North didn't keep their part of the Compromise, Georgia warned that they would secede from the United States.



THE COMPROMISE OF 1850





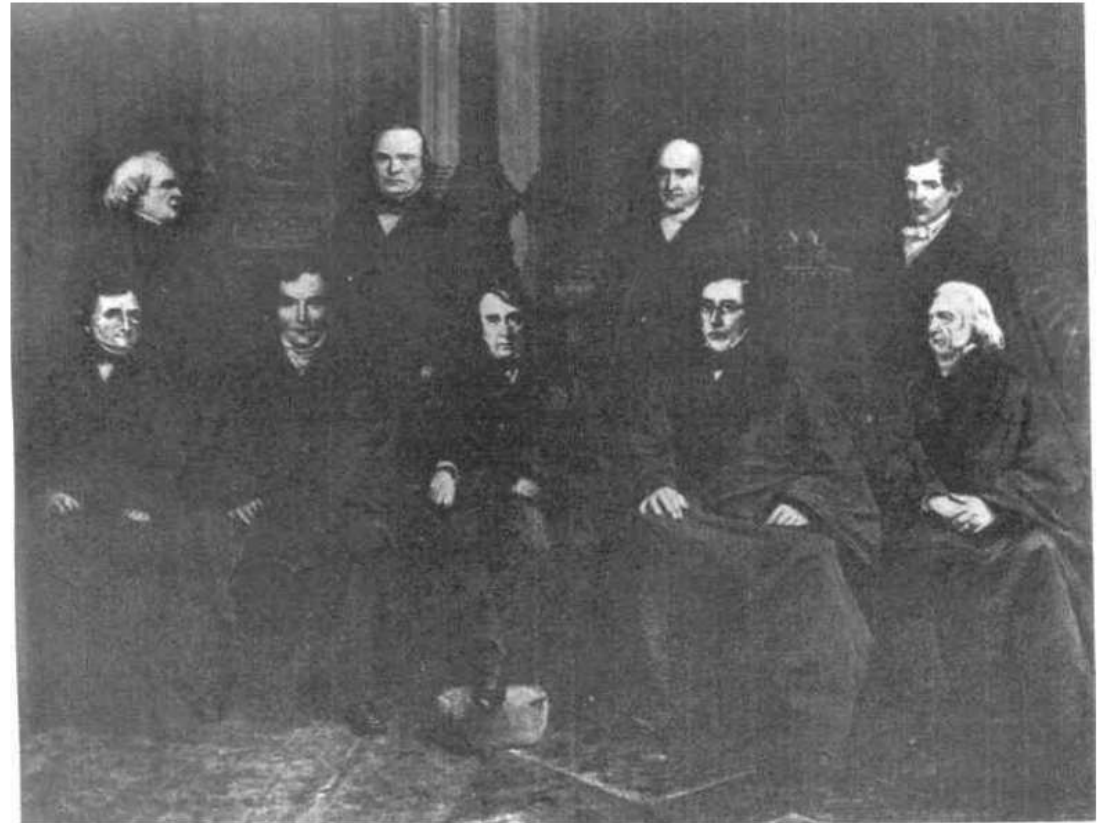
Dred Scott Case

Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War.

As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...

4. The Dred Scott Case

- In 1857, the Supreme Court destroyed all of the Compromises of the previous 30 years with the *Dred Scott* decision.



As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...

4. The Dred Scott Case

- A slave, Dred Scott, sued in court for his freedom, arguing that he had become free when he and his master lived in Illinois, a free state.
- The Supreme Court ruled:
 - Slaves were property, not citizens, and could not sue in court
 - Congress could not regulate private property (such as slaves), therefore...
 - ...all states were slave states!!!

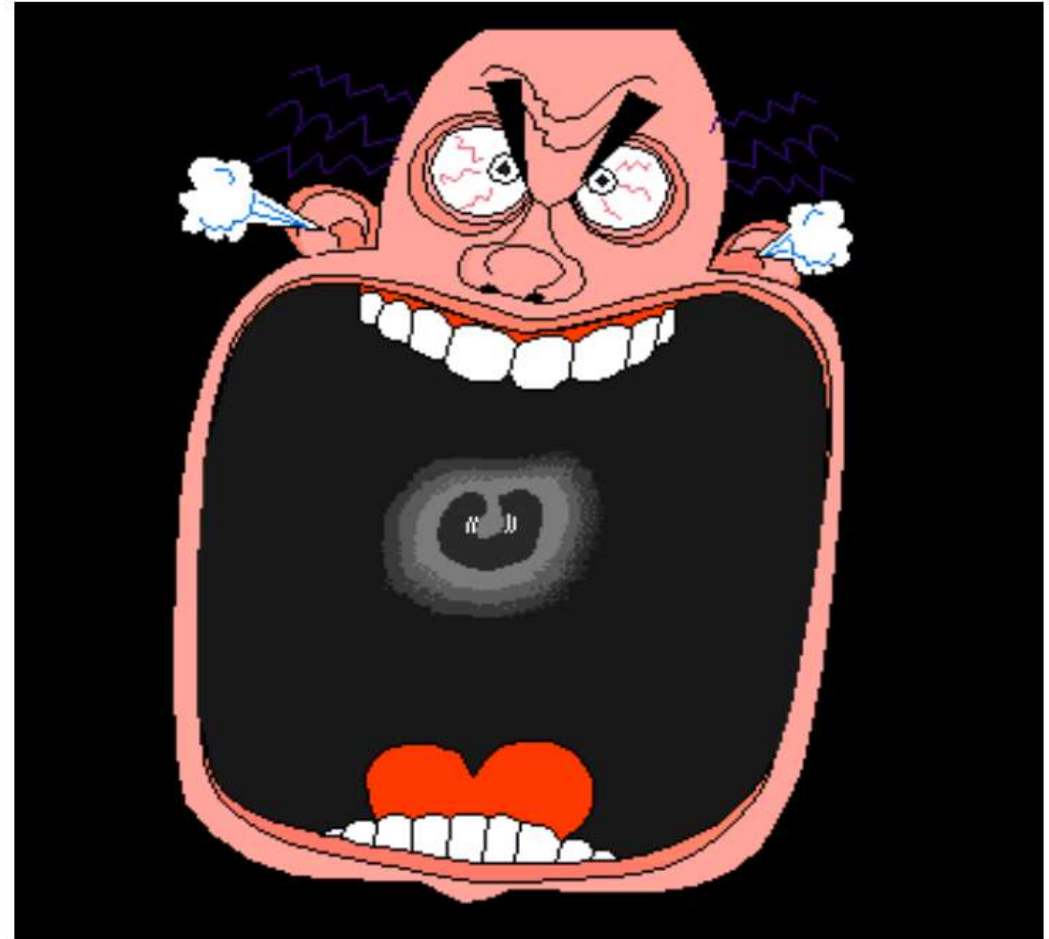


As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...

4. The Dred Scott Case

**THE NORTH WAS
OUTRAGED!!!**

They determined that they would,
never again, compromise with the
South.



Comprehension Check

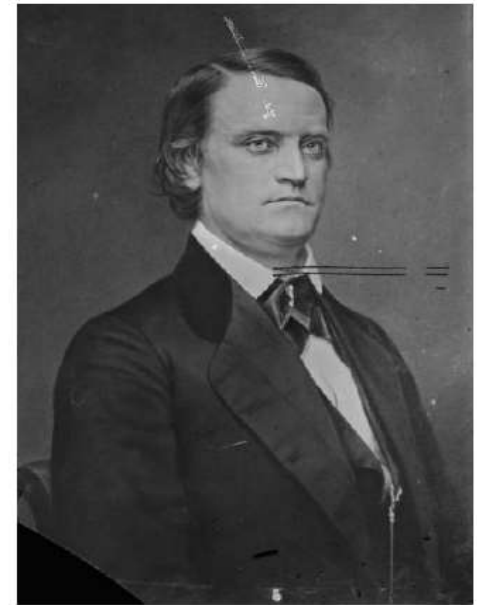
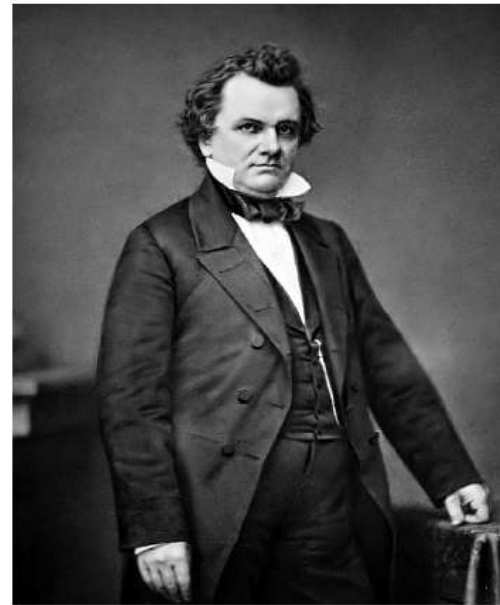
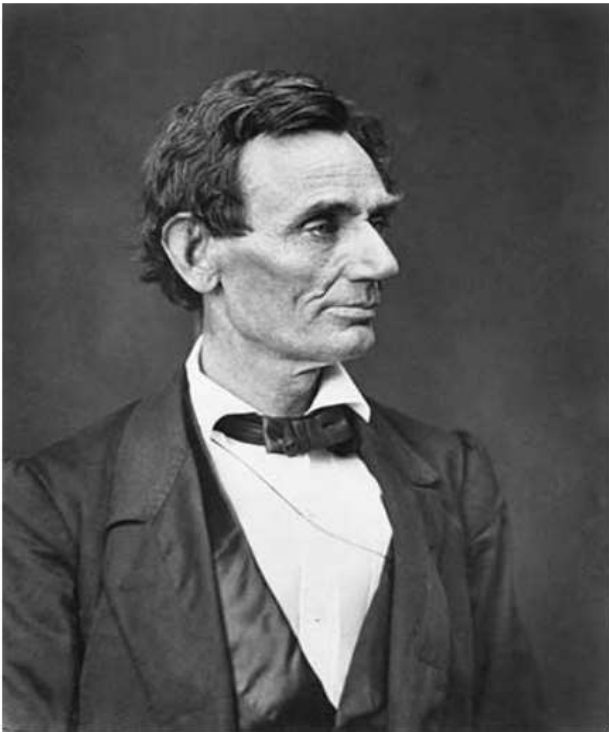
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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Georgia will stay in the Union if the North enforces the Fugitive Slave Act. | A. Dred Scott case |
| ___ 2. No slaves permitted north of the 36°30' latitude line. | B. Compromise of 1850 |
| ___ 3. California admitted as a free state; Fugitive Slave Act passed; slavery banned in Washington, D.C. | C. Missouri Compromise |
| ___ 4. Citizens may determine for themselves if they will allow slavery. | D. Georgia Platform |
| ___ 5. Slaves are not citizens and cannot sue in court; Congress may not regulate private property, including slaves. | E. Kansas-Nebraska Act |

Abraham Lincoln's Election in 1860

Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War.

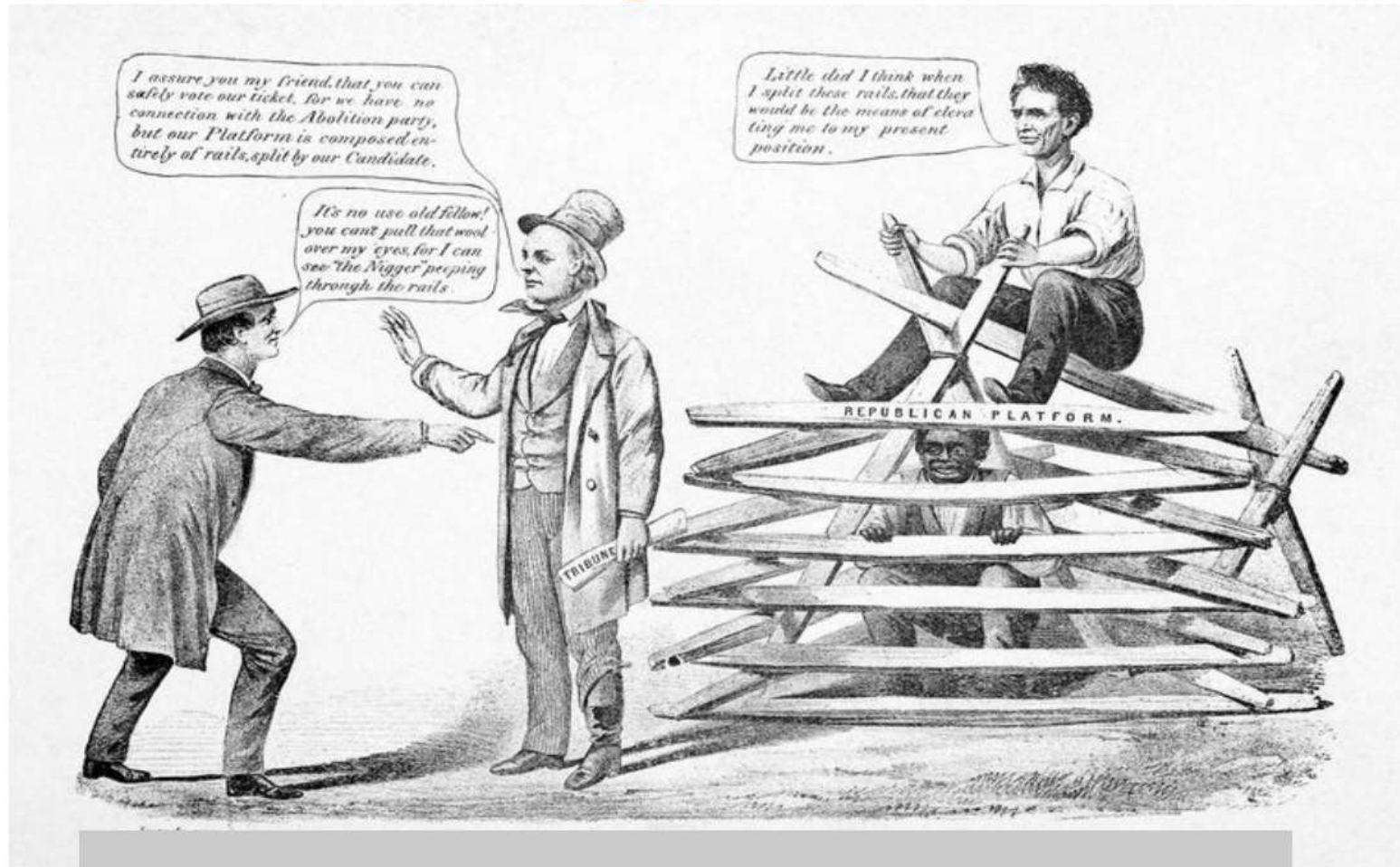
The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”

- Those opposing slavery, mostly Northerners, joined the new Republican Party and supported Abraham Lincoln.
- Democrats were split:
 - Northern Democrats supported Stephen Douglas of Illinois
 - Southern Democrats supported U.S. Vice President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky



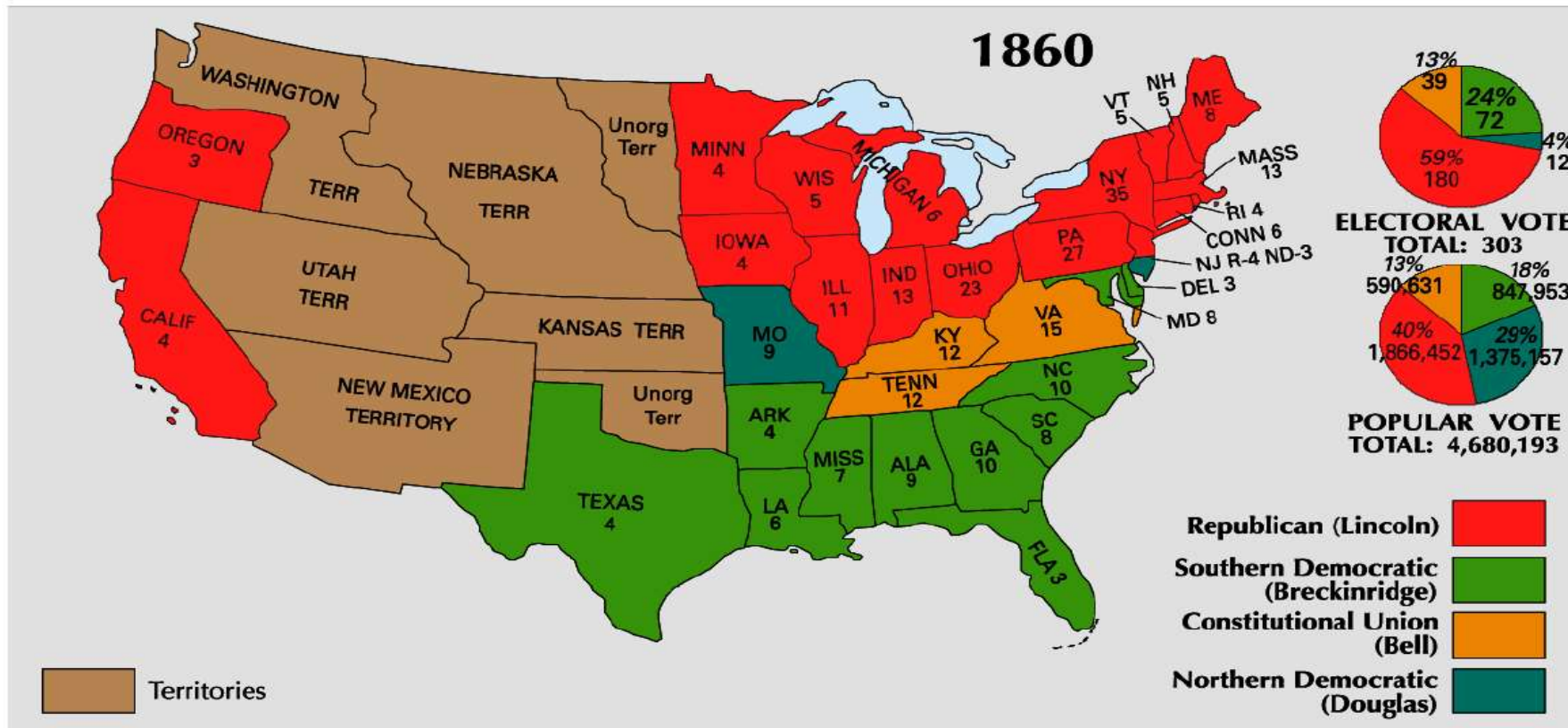
The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”

- Many states of the South threatened to secede from the Union if Abraham Lincoln, a “black Republican,” were elected President.



The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”

- With the Democratic Party in disarray, Abraham Lincoln was elected the 16th U.S. President without winning a single southern state.



The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”

- Convinced that, on the issue of slavery they would always be in the minority, the South began to discuss secession from the Union.
- On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the United States.



Comprehension Check

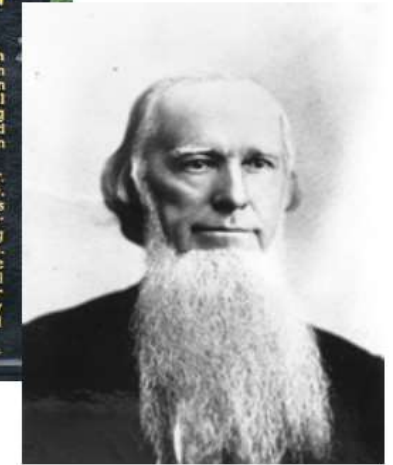
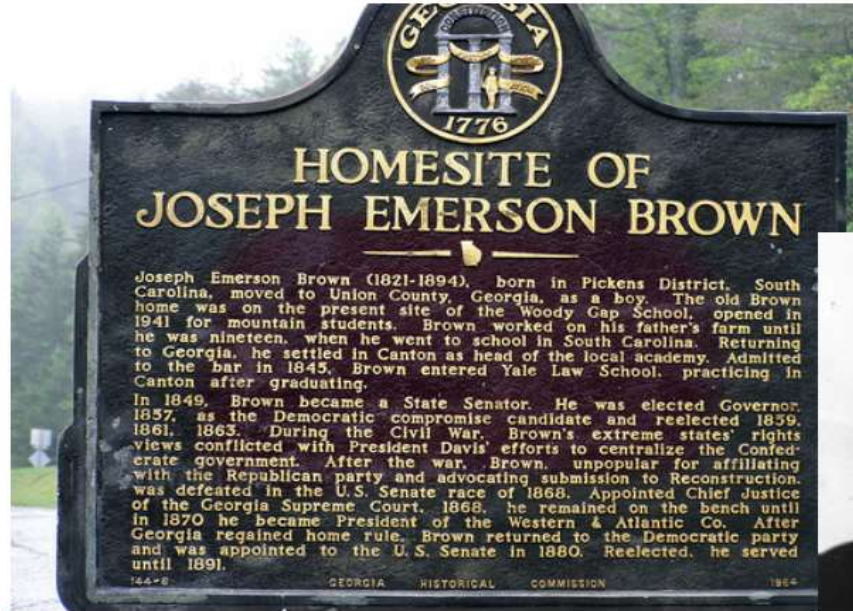
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|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ___ 1. Opposed the spread of slavery. | A. Republican Party |
| ___ 2. Nominated by the Republican Party. | B. Stephen A. Douglas |
| ___ 3. Nominated by the Northern Democrats. | C. John C. Breckinridge |
| ___ 4. Nominated by the Southern Democrats. | D. South Carolina |
| ___ 5. The first state to secede from the Union. | E. Georgia |
| ___ 6. Split into two factions before the 1860 election. | F. Democratic Party |
| | G. Abraham Lincoln |

Debate over Succession in Georgia

Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War.

Georgia was divided over the question of secession:

- Radicals in the state, led by Governor Joseph Brown, wanted to secede immediately.
- Moderates in the state, led by Sen. Alexander H. Stephens urged caution, arguing that Lincoln was not the enemy and economic ruin would occur if Georgia seceded.
- Despite Stephens' plea, Georgia voted 166-130 in favor of secession.



- By February of 1861, the seven states of the Deep South had seceded and formed a new nation, the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.).

