



Unit 8: Civil War

Lesson 6: Causes of the Civil war

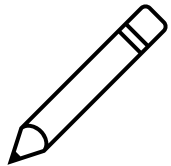
Abraham Lincoln's Inauguration, March 4, 1861
Library of Congress

Warm-up

Follow the directions to complete your warm-up



- Read the primary source excerpt from the State of Texas Declaration of Secession, 1861



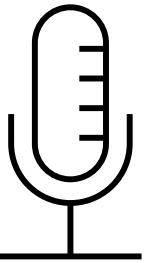
- Answer the question that follows.



- Discuss with a partner



Share with the class



One complaint that Texas made
against the North was _____

Essential Question

What was the primary cause of the Civil War, and what events occurred from 1820 to 1860 that give evidence of this cause?

In today's lesson...

1. **We will** identify the primary cause of the Civil War and examine seven significant events related to this cause that contributed to the outbreak of the Civil War.
2. **I will** consider and explain how each event contributed to the rising sectionalism that led to the Civil War.

Causes of the Civil War

Guided Notes



Part I: Slavery, Sectionalism, and States' Rights

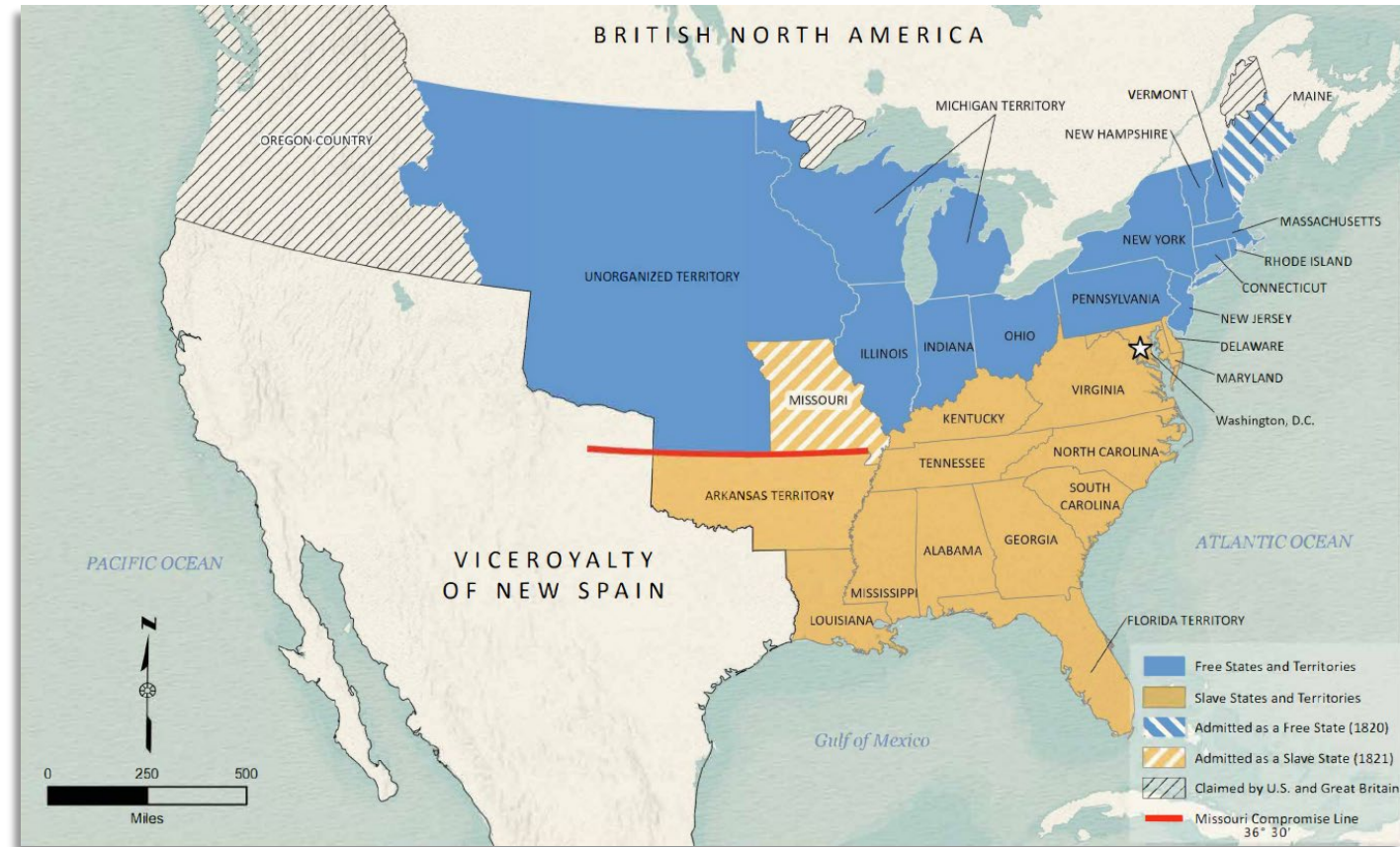


Map of the United States, 1854
The Library of Congress



The Missouri Compromise

- **What:** An 1820 law addressing the issue of slavery in the territory of Missouri.
- **Terms:**
 - Missouri admitted to the U.S. as a slave state.
 - Maine admitted as a free state.
 - Slavery was prohibited in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase north of the 36°30' line.



Missouri Compromise Map
Texas General Land Office

The Compromise of 1850

- **What:** An 1850 law addressing the issue of slavery in the Mexican Cession Territory
- **Terms:**
 - California joined the U.S. as a free state.
 - Slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty (vote) in Utah and New Mexico.
 - Decreased the size of Texas
 - Ended the slave trade in Washington D.C.



Compromise of 1850 Map
Texas General Land Office

“Bleeding Kansas”

- Northerners and Southerners flooded into Kansas to try to influence the vote on slavery.
- From 1855 to 1859 violence broke out in Kansas between pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups.
- May 1856, a radical abolitionist named John Brown and his sons killed 5 pro-slavery supporters at the Pottawatomie Creek.



“The Tragic Prelude” Mural at the Kansas State Capitol
John Brown stands in the front

The Dred Scott Case

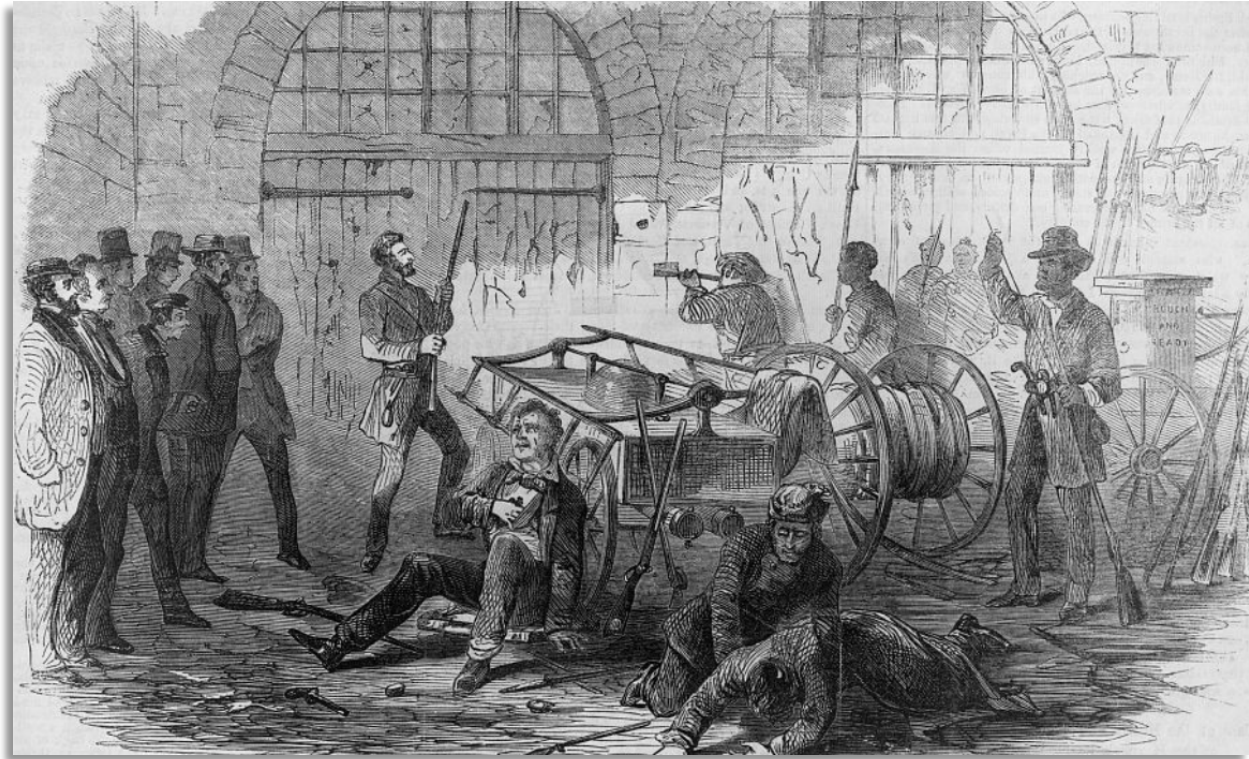
- **What:** An 1857 Supreme Court case about the status of an enslaved man named Dred Scott.
- **The Case:** Scott argued that he should be free, because his master brought him into free states and territories.
- **The Verdict:**
 - The Supreme Court ruled that Scott was ***not*** free, and that he had no rights in court because Black people were not citizens of the U.S.
 - The court also ruled that Congress had no authority to ban slavery from a U.S. territory.



A Portrait of Dred Scott
The Library of Congress

John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry

- **When:** October 16, 1859
- **What:** Radical abolitionist John Brown led a raid on a federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.
- **Why:** He wanted to steal federal weapons at the arsenal to arm slaves so they could revolt against Southern slave owners.
- **Outcome:** Brown and his men were captured and executed.



The Harpers Ferry Insurrection
Library of Congress



The Presidential Election of 1860

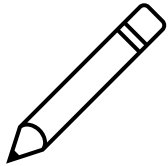
- A Northern, anti-slavery Republican named Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States.
- Southern states opposed the election of an anti-slavery president and began to secede from the Union.



A campaign poster for the 1860 election
The Library of Congress

Exit Ticket

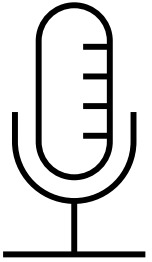
Follow the directions to complete your exit ticket



- Complete each portion of the graphic organizer to explain the primary cause of the Civil War and provide an example based on the lesson.
- Discuss with a partner



Share with the class



The primary cause of the Civil War between the North and the South was _____.

One event related to this cause was _____.
This event was significant because _____.

