

Events Leading to the Civil War

CLOZE Notes I

Differences

- Large _____ the northern and southern states long before the Civil War started in 1861.
- The two important issues that increased tensions were _____

Tariff

- During the 1800s, _____ was the way of life in the South while _____ were being built in the North.
- Northerners wanted to sell their goods in the South, but it was cheaper for Southerners to import _____
- In 1828, President Jackson put a _____ to help Northern industries.

Nullification

- Southerners were angry and _____ because it was put in place to help northern businessmen, rather than southern plantation owners.
- In 1832, South Carolina invoked the _____, saying that the tariff was not valid in the state and threatened to withdraw from the Union.
- To avoid this, Congress _____ in 1833.

States' Rights

- Many Southerners were angry because they believed the national _____ more and more on states' rights.
- (The authority _____ what goes on inside their own borders.)
- Many Southern states felt that states should have _____, not the national government.
- Many people in the South believed that states could choose which federal _____
- They felt that if a state didn't like a law passed by the federal government, then they _____
- Many also believed that any _____, or secede, from the Union if it chose to do so.

Slavery

- When the US Constitution was written, it _____ anything on slave labor.
- Slavery was a matter of states' rights and _____ whether or not to allow slaves.
- In the 1800s, slavery became a _____ between the North and the South.

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CLOZE Notes 2

The South

- The South _____, like cotton, and depended heavily on (free) slave labor to work the large plantations.
- Plantation owners _____ to plant cotton, harvest it, and operate the cotton gins.
- The _____ depended on slave labor.

The North

- The North relied mostly on _____, and did not need slaves in order to maintain its economy.
- Many Northern abolitionists _____ the evils of slavery and wanted it to end, while Southerners wanted to protect their way of life.
- Wealthy Southern _____ Northern interference in their livelihood.

Division

- Soon, arguments began to arise between the North and the South over whether slavery should be _____ added to the Union.
- Kentucky Senator Henry Clay convinced Congress that there must be a _____ in order to make both sides happy.

Missouri

- In 1820, Congress approved the _____ in an effort to appease both sides.
- The slave state of Missouri applied for statehood, but admitting Missouri would _____ between free and slave states.

Compromise

- Lawmakers created a compromise plan that admitted _____ and Maine as a free state.
- They also decided to _____ that could apply for statehood as a slave state.
- All new states north of a certain point _____, and all states south of that point would allow slavery.

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CLOZE Notes 3

Compromise of 1850

- The slavery issue _____ when the U.S. gained more territory after the war with Mexico in 1848.
- The Compromise of 1850 admitted _____ and made no decision on the new territories of New Mexico and Utah.
- The _____ was also abolished in Washington D.C., although slavery was still permitted there.

Fugitive Slave Act

- To pacify slave states, the Compromise of 1850 also included the _____
- The act required runaway slaves to be _____ even if they had made it to free territory the North.
- It also _____ who helped runaway slaves.

GA Platform

- The Compromise of 1850 did _____
- Many Georgians still opposed the compromise and _____
- In December 1850, Georgia's lawmakers met to discuss the issue and adopted the _____
- The Georgia Platform stated that Georgia was willing to accept the Compromise of 1850 as long as the _____ with the Fugitive Slave Act.
- Georgia would remain in the Union as long as the North _____ return runaway slaves to the South and would _____ in new territories and states.

Dred Scott

- Another controversial event that sparked anger was the _____ case in 1857.
- Dred Scott, a Missouri slave, _____ because he had lived for a period of time with his master in Illinois and Wisconsin (both free).
- When he returned to Missouri, Scott sued the state based on his belief that his time in the free states made him _____

Issue

- Many slaves who had lived in free territory had _____ and gained their freedom, and Dred Scott believed he should be able to do the same.
- When Scott sued for his freedom, the _____ had to decide if slaves could gain freedom just by living in a free territory.
- This case gave the Supreme Court the opportunity to make a _____ either for or against slavery.

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CLOZE Notes 4

Ruling

- The Supreme Court ruled against Dred Scott, declaring that slaves and freed blacks _____ of the U.S. and did not have the right to sue in the first place.
- It went on to state that banning slavery in U.S. territories _____
- The Court declared that the national government had _____ the expansion of slavery into western territories.

Outcome

- The Supreme Court sided with the _____, so Southern slaveholders were pleased with the decision.
- The Dred Scott case's outcome made Northern _____ because it meant that slave owners could keep their slaves in any state.
- The court's decision further _____

New Party

- In 1854, those opposing the spread of slavery united and formed the _____
- Initially, the party only sought to _____ in new states and territories, not outlaw it where it already existed.
- In 1860, the Republicans nominated _____ of Illinois as their candidate for president of the United States.

Split

- The Democratic party was split between _____
- Northern democrats supported Senator Stephen Douglas, who had proposed the idea of _____ in the territories (idea that power would be given to citizens).
- Southern Democrats _____ and nominated Kentucky's John Breckinridge.
- A third group, the _____, nominated Tennessee's John Bell.

1860 Election

- Abraham _____ the election on November 6, 1860.
- Southern states were concerned because they felt Lincoln wanted to _____
- Lincoln's goal was to keep the Union together; however, South Carolina decided to _____ on December 20, 1860.

Events Leading to the Civil War

CLOZE Notes 5

Debate

- When South Carolina seceded from the Union, Georgians were _____.
- One group, including _____, wanted to leave the Union right away.
- _____ disagreed and said that Lincoln was not the South's enemy.
- He also warned of the _____ that would occur from a civil war.

GA Secession

- Georgia's legislature called a special secession convention in order to _____.
- Delegates voted _____ in favor of secession.
- In January of 1861, _____.

Events Leading to the Civil War

Compromise
of 1850

Georgia
Platform

Dred Scott
Case

Election of
1860

Georgia's
Secession

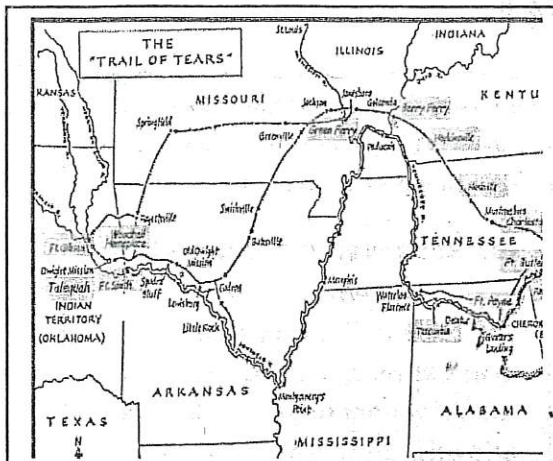
Issues of the Civil War

Slavery

States'
Rights

Nullification

We divided the following reading into sections. Each group of students was assigned a section. Students were responsible for taking notes on the reading and informing the class on what they read. If you missed this day you need to write 25 facts from this reading.



The Treaty of Indian Springs removed the Creek from southern and middle Georgia. Andrew Jackson's refusal to follow Worcester v. Georgia, coupled with the Indian Removal Act, sealed the fate of the Cherokee. **The Trail of Tears was the forced removal of the Cherokee from Georgia.** The Cherokee were rounded up, forced into stockades (concentration camps), and then forced to march to Oklahoma in the wintertime. Some Cherokee were forced to make the journey by boat. This move devastated the Cherokee. It killed one third of their people, and remains one of the most terrible events in Georgia's history.

THE CIVIL WAR

SS8H6 The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

- Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War; include slavery, states' rights, nullification, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the Georgia Platform, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott case, election of 1860, the debate over secession in Georgia, and the role of Alexander Stephens.
- State the importance of key events of the Civil War; include Antietam, the Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville.

The Civil War quite possibly affected Georgia more than any other event in its history. This event left the state in complete ruins and killed thousands of its people. Let's look at what caused the Civil War:

Remember North = Union. South = Confederacy.

States' rights is the belief that the interests of the state are more important than the interests of the nation. The South believed that they should have states' rights (they didn't think the nation should tell them what to do about slavery or tariffs). The North thought that the nation's interests were more important.



Nullification means to say "no," to cancel, or to make invalid. During this time period, the North was trying to make the South pay tariffs (or taxes) on imported goods. Since the South imported (brought in) most of their goods.

THE CAUSES

Slavery is one of the most important causes of the Civil War. The South (for the most part) felt that the North was interfering in its way of life. The North felt that slavery was wrong. This caused a lot of tension (anger) between the North and South.

The **Dred Scott** Case was a case that divided the North and South. Dred Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom (since he travelled in free states with his master). The Supreme Court ruled that slaves were property. The South felt that this was the final say-so as to slave ownership and freedom in the United States.

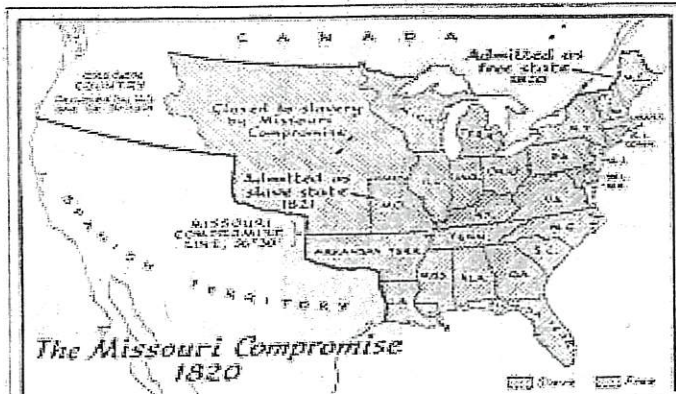


Dred Scott, the slave who sued for his freedom.

THE COMPROMISES

During this time period, there was a time of expansion out West. People were moving there to begin new lives. There was a question, however, on whether the new territories (and states) should be slave or free. The addition of new states could mean an imbalance of power in the Senate for the North and South.

The **Missouri Compromise** was written to answer the question of imbalance in the Senate. The state of Missouri was added as a free state in exchange for Maine entering as a free state. This also made a line that divided North and South (which was Missouri's southern border).



I'm ugly, yo!



The **Compromise of 1850** was another attempt to keep the North and South from splitting. This compromise allowed California to enter the Union in exchange for a Fugitive Slave Act (where the North had to send runaway slaves back to the South). This Compromise was supported by **Georgia Platform**, a group of Georgians who fought to keep the Union together at all costs. **Alexander Stephens** was a man who supported the idea of staying in the Union (although he later became the vice president of the Confederacy).

The **Kansas-Nebraska Act** was another cause of the Civil War. This was where the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were fighting over whether they should be slave or free. Even though Congress said they should choose (popular sovereignty), they did not accept Kansas's bid to become a slave state. This showed the South that the North would not support them in Congress.



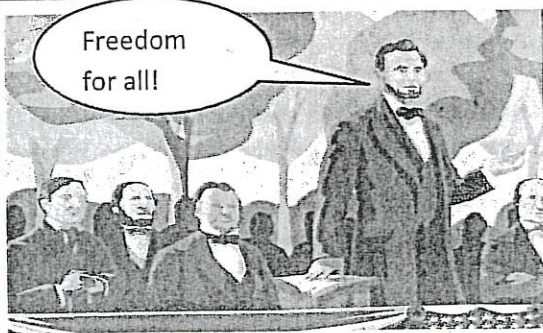
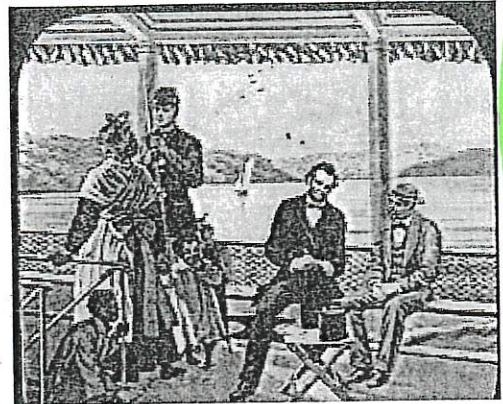
The **election of 1860** proved to be the final straw between the North and South. Abraham Lincoln was elected president with no single electoral vote from the South. (The North had a much larger population!) After this, **Georgia** had a debate over whether they should **secede** (or break away) from the North and form their own nation. There was a big debate. **Alexander Stephens** argued to stay in the Union, but it didn't do any good. Georgia seceded along with other Southern states to form a new country, the Confederate States of America in December of 1860. Alexander Stephens became the vice president of the Confederacy. War broke out in April of 1861.

THE CIVIL WAR BROKE OUT IN APRIL OF 1861 AT FORT SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA...

THE CIVIL WAR

Our standards mention a few isolated events/battles in the Civil War. Remember the terms – Union means North (or the US) and the Confederacy Overall, this war was very devastating for the state of Georgia...

The **Battle of Antietam** was fought in Sharpsburg, Maryland in September of 1862. Although this battle was only one day long, it was the bloodiest one day of the whole war. This battle led both sides (Union and Confederacy) to realize that the war was going to take a long time. Abraham Lincoln, who was the president of the Union, decided to write the **Emancipation Proclamation**. This proclamation basically let the South know that if they ended the war in 1862, Lincoln would let the South keep their slaves. If not, he would free them. This caused more division between the North and South.



The **Battle of Gettysburg** was the most devastating overall battle of the Civil War, and was considered the turning point of the war. The Confederacy suffered a huge loss in Gettysburg, PA. After the Battle, Lincoln gave his famous Gettysburg Address.

The **Battle of Chickamauga** was fought in Georgia. In this battle, Union General William T. Sherman was trying to take control of Chattanooga, TN (he wanted access to its railroads). The Confederacy was able to stop Sherman at this point, but they did not follow up on the retreat – this was a big mistake for the Confederacy. Sherman came back stronger!

SHERMAN'S WRATH

William T. Sherman was a Union general who was determined to destroy the Confederacy. He was very successful.



Once Sherman regrouped, he was able to begin the **Atlanta Campaign**. This was an attempt to get to Atlanta, Georgia. Sherman was able to capture and encircle the city, and then he burned it to the ground. Sherman then began his **March to the Sea**, a path of destruction in Georgia that was 60 miles wide and 300 miles long. This march totally devastated the state of Georgia.

When Sherman got to Savannah, he was able to take advantage of the fact that the **Union Blockades** had prevented supplies from leaving and entering the Confederacy. Instead of burning Savannah, he cashed in on the supplies that the blockades kept from leaving the South.

After Sherman's March to the Sea (which took place in Nov-Dec of 1864), the South surrendered in 1865. The war was very devastating for Georgia – it took years to recover.

Georgia had a very bad prisoner of war camp during the war called **Andersonville**. **Andersonville** killed around **18,000 Union soldiers** because its conditions were so bad. The head of the prison was executed for cruelty.

We watched *Gone with the Wind* in class. Students had to pick one of the following questions and write a one paragraph response.

When you watch the movie *Gone with the Wind* think about for discussion:

1. In what way does Scarlett represent the Old South and in what way does she represent the New South? How does her transformation reflect the changes the South undergoes during and after the Civil War?
2. Compare and contrast Ashley and Rhett. What cultural attitudes or ways of life do they embody?
3. How are slavery and black people depicted in *Gone with the Wind*? Can the movie be labeled racist?