

## Crises Lead to a Showdown

## RETEACHING ACTIVITY

### Chapter 13, Section 4

**Directions:** Read the paragraphs below. Then answer the who, what, and when questions at the bottom of the page. You will then understand why the Southern states left the Union.

- **Dred Scott Decision—1857.** Dred Scott was a slave who sued his master for freedom on the basis that he had lived with his master in a free state. Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled against Scott, saying that African Americans were not citizens. The decision meant that slavery could exist in any territory of the United States.
- **Economic Depression of 1857.** In 1857 the national economy was depressed. Banks and businesses folded. The depression emphasized the enormous differences between the economies of the North and the South. Some people believed that slavery was holding back the economy of the South and that the South should be industrialized like the North.
- **Lincoln-Douglas Senatorial Race—1858.** Democrat Stephen Douglas was challenged by Republican Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate. The two men held seven open-air debates. Most were on the issue of slavery in the territories. Douglas believed popular sovereignty would keep slavery out of the territories. Lincoln did not support slavery, but he was not an abolitionist. In Douglas's Freeport Doctrine, he acknowledged that slavery could not exist without laws to support it.
- **John Brown Reappears—1859.** With money from Boston abolitionists, John Brown attacked the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry in Virginia. He wanted to start a slave uprising. Instead, federal troops under Colonel Robert E. Lee surrounded the arsenal. Brown surrendered. He was tried, found guilty of treason to Virginia, and hanged.
- **Election of Lincoln—1860.** Four candidates ran for President in 1860. They were John Breckinridge of Kentucky, nominated by Southern Democrats; Stephen Douglas, nominated by Northern Democrats; John Bell of Tennessee, nominated by the Constitutional Union party; and Abraham Lincoln, nominated by the Republican party. Lincoln won with 40 percent of the popular vote—all from the Northern states.
- **Confederacy Formed—1861.** Six weeks after the election of Lincoln, South Carolina seceded from the Union. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas seceded shortly after. Representatives of these states met in 1861 and formed the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis was chosen President of the Confederacy. People in the North, having heard frequent threats of secession, were calm about what happened.

#### Who

1. was the slave who sued his master for freedom but lost his case?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. debated Stephen Douglas on the issue of slavery in the election for United States Senate in 1858?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. was hanged for attacking the arsenal at Harpers Ferry?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. was elected President in 1860?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. was chosen President of the Confederacy?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### What

6. emphasized the economic differences between the North and the South?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. was the main issue in the Lincoln-Douglas debates?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. was the first state to secede from the Union?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### When

9. was the Dred Scott case decided?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. was the Confederate States of America formed?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Goal 3.01: U.S. History



### Economic Resources of the North and South in 1860

Closely examine the chart of data below. Consider these facts when evaluating the causes of the Civil War.

Resource	North (Numbers)	North (Percentages)	South (Numbers)	South (Percentages)
Farmland	105,835 acres	65%	56,832 acres	35%
Railroad Track	21,847 miles	71%	8,947 miles	29%
Value of Manufactured Goods	\$1,794,417,000	92%	\$155,552,000	8%
Factories	119,500	85%	20,600	15%
Workers in industry	1,198,000	92%	111,000	8%
Population	22,340,000	63%	9,103,000 (3,954,000 slaves)	37%

1. As the war approached, why were Southerners claiming that they were fighting to maintain their way of life?
2. Were Southerner states prepared for life without slavery?
3. What do these figures tell us about the chances of the South being able to win the Civil War?
4. What do these figures tell us about a balance of political power between the North and South?
5. If the North had 65% of the nation's farmland, why were they not dependent upon slavery for their economic activities?
6. Speculate on the difference between what Northern factories manufactured and on what Southern factories manufactured.
7. Think back to the colonial era when the South led the nation in many ways. Speculate on how they must have felt about their role as national leaders at the dawn of the Civil War.



Unit: Civil War and Reconstruction  
Lesson: Long-Term Causes of the Civil War  
NCSCOS Objective: 3.01

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What does the word abolition mean? What were people doing, in both the North and the South, to work toward the abolition of slavery (the anti-slavery movement)?

2. As part of the anti-slavery movement, what was the Underground Railroad? What was Harriet Tubman's relationship to the Underground Railroad?

3. How did Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, affect the Northern opinion on slavery? How was her book significant to the oncoming Civil War?

4. Explain why southerners see slavery as a "necessary evil."

5. What new technologies allowed for better communication and transportation in the North? Who was Samuel Morse and what did he invent?

6. What does it mean to annex something? What area wanted to be annexed to the United States in the mid-1800s?

7. Why were Americans divided over Texas Annexation? When does Texas become a state?

8. What were President Polk's dreams for the Mexican territory? How did the United States begin the Mexican War?

9. Who wins the Mexican War? What was the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo? What were the four major terms of the treaty?

10. What was the Gadsden Purchase?

11. As the United States acquired more land from Mexico and began moving onto that land as a part of Manifest Destiny, what major issue were people arguing over and why?

Unit: Civil War and Reconstruction  
Lesson: Long-Term Causes of the Civil War

NCSCOS Objective: 3.02

1. How did the ideas of state's rights and nullification relate?

2. What were the major parts of the Missouri Compromise of 1820?

3. What were the major parts of the Compromise of 1850, developed by Henry Clay?

4. What is popular sovereignty?

5. What was the Underground Railroad? Who was its most famous conductor?

6. As a part of the Compromise of 1850, what was the Fugitive Slave Act?

Unit: Civil War and Reconstruction

Lesson: Immediate Causes of the Civil War

Book References: Pages 355-373

NCSCOS Objective: 3.02

1. Who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin and why is it seen as a cause of the Civil War?

2. What did the Kansas-Nebraska Act state?

3. What happened during the summer of violence that earned the nickname "Bleeding Kansas"?

4. What was the Sumner Brooks Incident?

5. What did the Supreme Court decide in the 1857 Dred Scott v. Sandford case? What were the effects of the court decision?

6. What was the official policy of the newly formed Republican Party?

7. What were the Lincoln-Douglas Debates? Did Abraham Lincoln win after the debates?