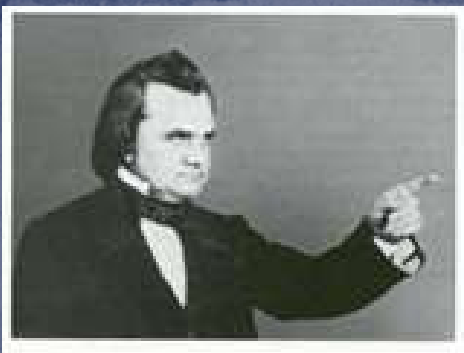




***A. Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, Dred Scott case, and John Brown's Raid***

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**SSUSH 9** The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.



## *Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854*

- **Stephen Douglas** of Illinois proposes
- Repeals Missouri Compromise (1820)
- The Act divided the western territory in two: Kansas and Nebraska and use of popular sovereignty.

# KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT 1854



# “Bleeding Kansas”

- Two years of chaos; direct result of the Kansas- Nebraska Act
- 3 Events:
  1. Sack of Lawrence, Kansas → small scale civil war
  2. The Pottawattamie Massacre → **John Brown** led this retaliation attack for sack on Lawrence
  3. The caning of Charles Sumner





- People poured into Kansas to vote on the issue of slavery
- March 1856 – Kansas has two state capitols, two state governments, and two state constitutions!?!
  - Topeka Constitution- Anti-Slavery
  - Lecompton Constitution – Favored Slavery; caused a split in the Democratic party
- House of Rep. blocked acceptance of Kansas into the Union

# *Dred Scott v. Sandford*

- Dred Scott was a slave who was encouraged to sue his master for his freedom.
  - He did this because his master took him into free territory and lived there for a while.

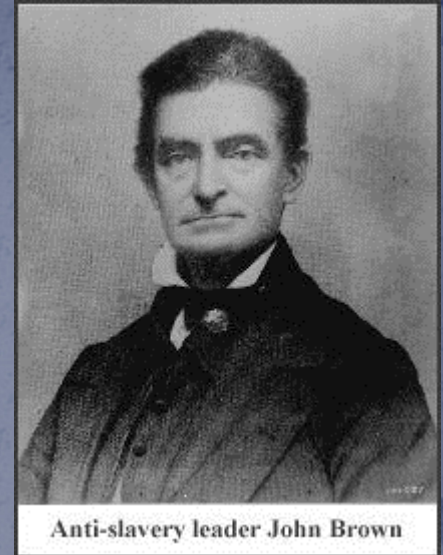




- Supreme Court (**Roger Taney**) ruled:
  - 1. that a slave belongs to his master no matter where they move
  - 2. that blacks were not citizens, could not sue in courts, had no rights, property not humans
  - 3. Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional

# *John Brown's Raid*

- Martyr or Murderer depending upon perspective
- Attempted to start slave rebellion in Virginia by raiding the Federal Arsenal at Harper's Ferry
- Nicknamed a "white" Nat Turner



Anti-slavery leader John Brown

***B. Describe President Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union as seen in his second inaugural addresses and the Gettysburg speech and in his use of emergency powers i.e. decision to suspend habeas corpus.***

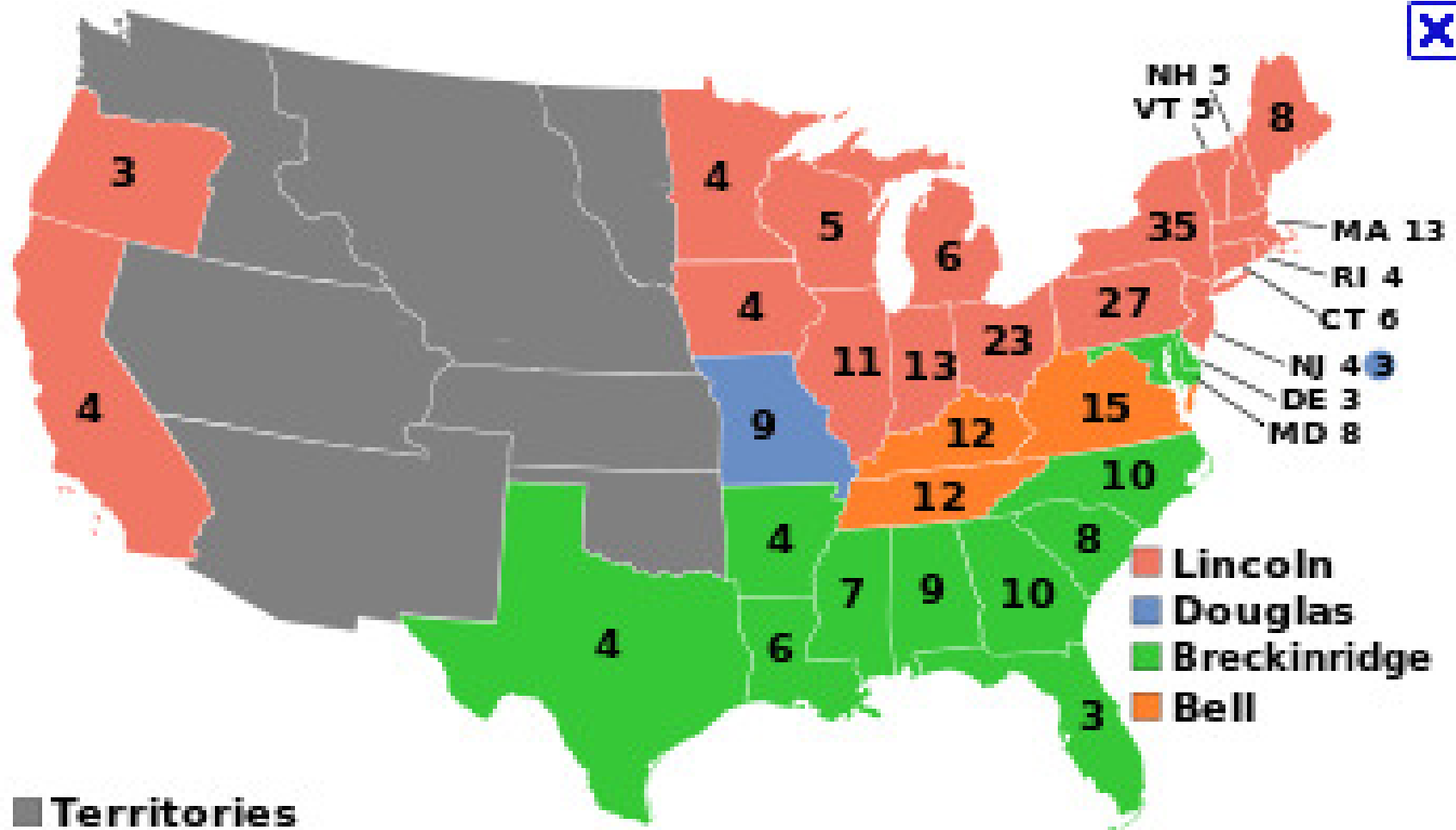
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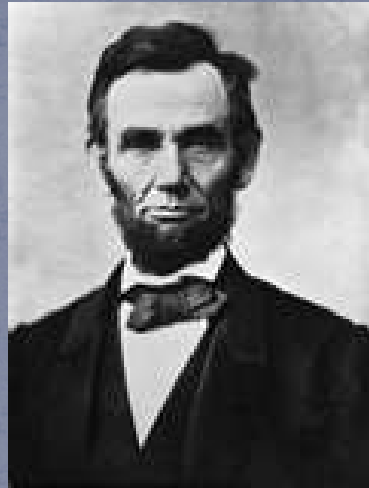
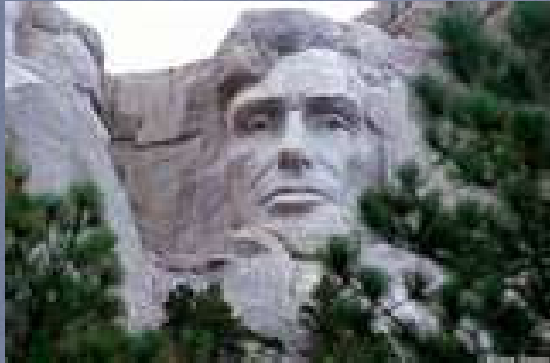
# *Election of 1860*

- Parties & Candidates:
  - Northern Democrats- Stephen Douglas
  - Southern Democrats- John Breckinridge
  - Republicans- Abraham Lincoln
  - Constitutional Unionists- John Bell
- Lincoln won 39% pop vote with 180 electoral college votes – second was Breckinridge with 72

# Election of 1860 Results



# Abraham Lincoln



- Considered by many historians as America's Greatest President
- Expanded power of the President more than any other president in history

***Lincoln attempts to preserve the Union***

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# *Before the War*

- Refused to attack – waited for South to start war (Ft. Sumter)
- Appealed directly to South with 1<sup>st</sup> Inaugural Address
  - Promised no invasion of the South unless necessary
  - Argued Constitution created perpetual Union – binding contract
  - Willing to accept existence of slavery in the South



# *Suspension of Habeas Corpus*

- Habeas Corpus-- a person's right to be released from jail, if he/she was placed in jail illegally
- Lincoln suspended this right during the Civil War
- The suspension meant Lincoln put people in prison without following legal procedures
- (Expansion of presidential/ emergency powers)

# Gettysburg Address

- Read by Johnny Cash

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5\\_hYZFUuOuw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5_hYZFUuOuw)

- Read by Jeff Daniels

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V4bM9geY0do>

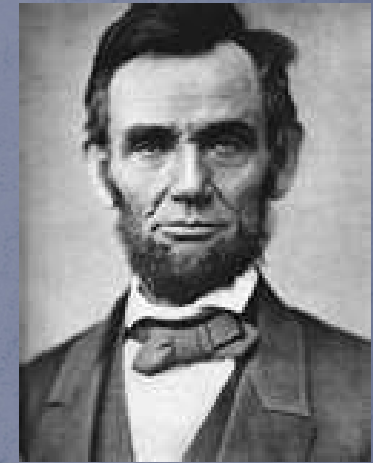
# Gettysburg Address



- Considered by many historians as the greatest speech in American history
- Lincoln's speech explained the Civil War in terms of a fight for differing versions of Freedom, "new birth of freedom"
- Espoused ideas of human equality
- Goal of Speech to inspire the Union to continue the fight for freedom

# *Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address*

- chief cause of war being slavery in the South
- both sides expected a short war – neither expected the number of dead or length of year
- Suggested that the Civil War was God punishing the nation for the sin of slavery.
- Offered a vision of “Reconstruction” designed to heal the wounds of the Civil War



***D. Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and the Battle for Atlanta.***

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***E. Describe the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation.***

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**SSUSH 9** The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.

# *A Nation Goes to War*



# *Fort Sumter*

- South and Jefferson Davis started war by firing on
- Fort Sumter surrenders on April 12, 1861 start of Civil War
- South seen as instigator, volunteers poured to join Union Army in the North
- Charlestown, South Carolina-center of Secession sentiment since the Nullification Crisis



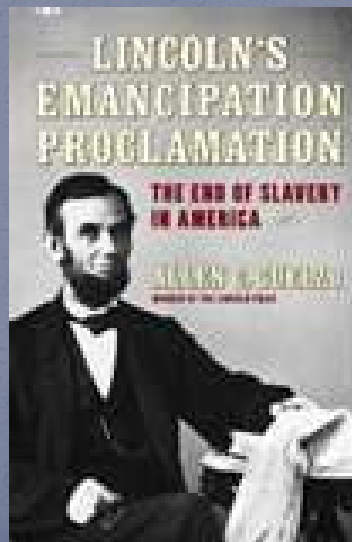
# *Battle of Antietam*

- Turning point in the war--
- The first time South invades the North (Maryland)
- Antietam: single bloodiest day of battle in US history
- Because of Northern victory:
  - Lincoln decides to write the Emancipation Proclamation
  - British alliance with South was stopped.



# Emancipation Proclamation

- Only freed slaves in the Confederacy, effective **January 1, 1863**
- Changed the nature of the war from a fight to preserve the Union to a fight for the freedom of slaves
- Inspired former slaves and free blacks to join in the Union Army



# *Siege of Vicksburg*

- Vicksburg, Mississippi –control of Vicksburg meant control of Mississippi River
- Siege of Vicksburg ends with surrender by Confederate forces
- Cuts Confederacy in half and loses vital means of transport – Miss. River
- General Grant gains recognition and gets promoted by Lincoln to Command all Union forces



# Battle of Gettysburg

- Turning point of Civil War because
  - Second attempt to invade North and win crucial victory
  - First significant defeat for Lee
  - Like battle of Antietam - Kept British from recognizing Confederacy
  - After Gettysburg – Lee and South were kept on the defensive
  - Union victory provided Republicans with popularity and political power

# *Battle for Atlanta*

- Union forces destroy rail center in Atlanta and then burn Atlanta to the ground – 1/3 city of Atlanta destroyed by fire
- Sherman occupies Atlanta and launches his “March to the Sea”



- Sherman's March to sea then to South Carolina
  - Destroyed Southern will/capacity to continue to fight
  - Engage in Total War
  - Devastated Southern economy
  - Sherman's March Left Lee's Army of Virginia as only viable military force

## *End of War*

- April 3, 1865 - Grant took Richmond Va. - final blow to Lee's army
- Lee surrenders on April 9, 1865 at APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE



- All Confed. troops forced to take an oath of loyalty to U.S.
- otherwise, terms of surrender were lenient
- Lincoln didn't want a humiliated South and further conflict
- issue of states' rights now "solved"- fed. gov't had asserted its status

# *Lincoln's Assassination*



Discovery  
EDUCATION



# Lincoln's Assassination

- Shot April 11, 1865; died April 14th
- Ford's Theater
- John Wilkes Booth

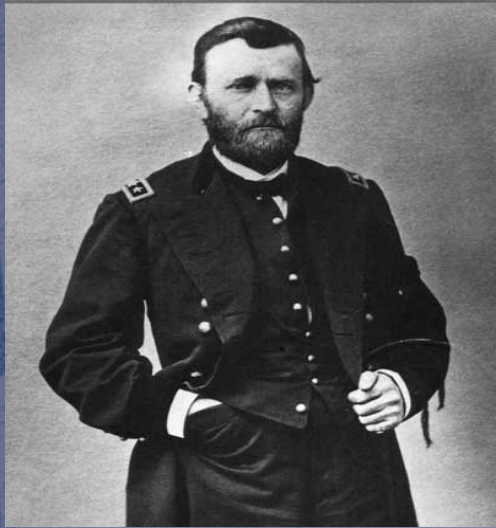


***C. Describe the role of Ulysses Grant, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis.***

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**SSUSH 9** The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.

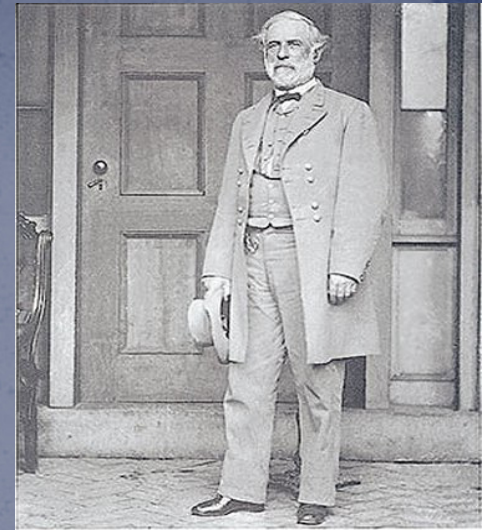
# Ulysses S. Grant



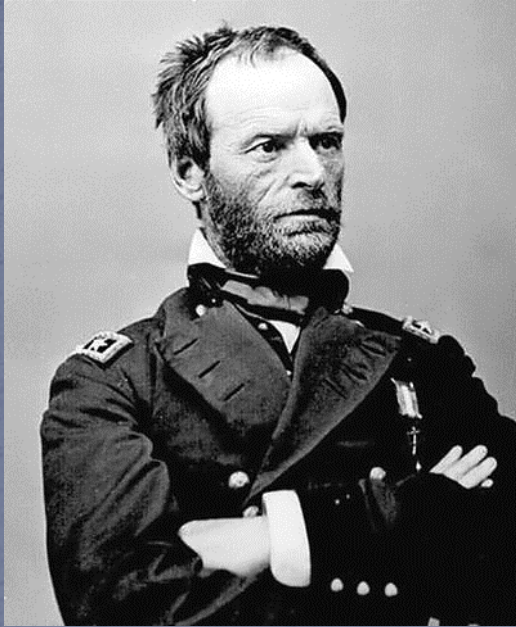
- Nicknamed “Unconditional Surrender” Grant
- Greatest General for the Union/North
- Victory in Vicksburg cut Confederacy in two
- Victory over Lee ends the Civil War

# Robert E. Lee

- South's and America's greatest General
- Offered command of all Union forces by Abraham Lincoln, but refused to fight against his country – Virginia
- His brilliant leadership of the Army of Virginia prolonged the war
- Always outnumbered – won nearly every battle
- His example of surrender encouraged other southerners to accept defeat with the same grace and dignity



# William T. Sherman



- General Grant's right hand man
- Instrumental in the Battle of Atlanta
- His "March to the Sea" helped end the war quickly – Total War



Unusable railroad junction (Atlanta)



Atlanta after Sherman's  
March to the Sea



Atlanta after being burned

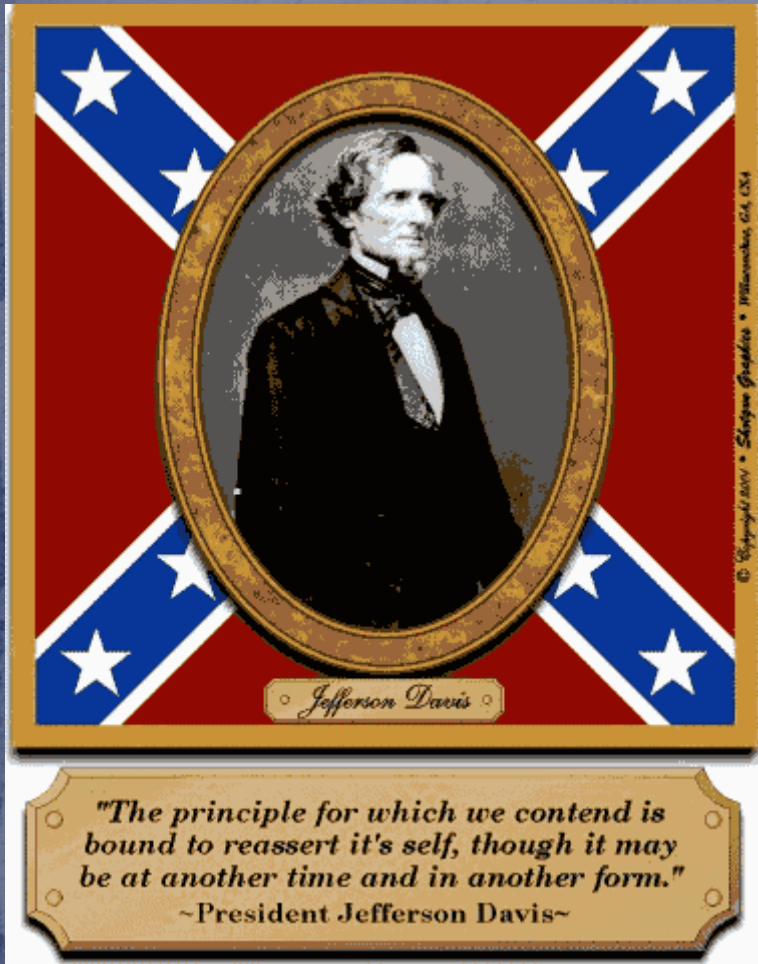


# Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson

- General Lee’s right hand man
- His brilliant leadership of the Calvary and his personal courage inspired Southerners to continue fighting
- His untimely death damaged Lee’s ability to continue fighting the war



# Jefferson Davis



- President of the Confederacy
- Began Civil War with order to fire on Fort Sumter
- His inept leadership help lead to South's downfall
- Confederacy government's weaknesses mirrors weaknesses of Articles of Confederation
- Could not gain alliances with Britain or France to help against war with Union

***F. Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North, and the South through an examination of population, functioning railroads, and industrial output.***

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**SSUSH 9** The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.

# *Characteristics of Northern States*

- More populated - Large immigrant population
- Economy industrialized – experienced a wartime boom – 80% of nations factories in North – easily able to make weapons, equipment, clothes
- Most of the railroads, canals, roads in the North
- North able to finance war by issuing “greenbacks”
- Agriculture based on food production not cash crops
- Politics dominated by Republican Party
- Lincoln led strong, effective central government

# *Characteristics of Southern States*

- Less populated – few immigrants
- Many men kept out of war because of need to keep slave population from rebelling
- Food shortages, Equipment and supply shortages due to distribution problems
- Politics dominated by Democrat Party
- Confederacy – weak, ineffective central government
- Difficulty in raising money to pay for war
- Best soldiers – sharpshooters and Best generals
- Fighting on home ground – more motivated and easier to defend