**Key Terms (Must define as a group to pass off)**

Nationalism

Sectionalism

Nullification

Popular Sovereignty

Abolitionist

Freeman

Underground Railroad

Manifest Destiny

Secession

**Northern States Characteristics**

Free State

Believed in a Strong Federal Government

Nationalists

Urban/Big City

Economy is Industrial/ Big Business

Strong Transportation Network

**Southern States Characteristics**

Slave State

Believed in a Strong State Government

Sectionalist

Rural/ Small Town

Economy is Agricultural and relies on Slavery

Weak Transportation networks

**Abolitionist Movement**

Life as an enslaved person is awful and full of discrimination

1) Violent Abolitionist Movement

Between 1776 and 1860 there are over 200 Slave revolts

In 1831 Nat Turner led the deadliest slave revolt in American history leading 75 slaves to kill dozens of white slave owners and their families

White slave owners are terrified of slave revolts, so to send a message to slaves, they kill hundreds of slaves as a warning not to rebel

In 1959 white Abolitionist John Brown breaks into a U.S. Arsenal at Harpers Ferry to steal weapons to give to Slaves to kill their slave owners

John Brown is caught and hung for stealing weapons he is viewed as a villain in the south and a hero and a martyr in the north

2) Non-Violent Abolitionist Movement

By 1850 there are over 250,000 Freeman leading the Abolitionist movement

The Second Great Awakening happens in the North and people begin to focus and Individual Rights and Responsibility towards God and Society

Harriet Beecher Stow writes *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* exposing the evils of Slavery

People begin to reform society and many Northerners become Abolitionists believing Slavery is evil and begin helping Slaves escape to freedom using nonviolent ways like the Underground Railroad

Harriet Tubman uses the Underground Railroad to save herself and members of her family

By 1860 40,000 people have escaped to Freedom using the Underground Railroad

In the north black and white people join together to create the American Anti-Slavery Society with over 200,000 members

Fredrick Douglas a leading Abolitionist meets with Abraham Lincoln to discuss equal rights becoming the first African American to meet with the President in the White House

**American Expansion**

The beliefs in Manifest Destiny as well as other ideas cause many Americans to move west creating more and more states

1820 Missouri in admitted as a Slave State and Maine is a Free State maintaining an equal balance between slave and Free states

1834 Kansas Nebraska Act- All future states admitted into the United States will use the policy of Popular Sovereignty- which is states will choose whether they are free or slave state

1846- Mexican American War- America wins and gains Texas, Utah, Nevada, California, Colorado from Mexico

Soldiers fighting in the Mexican American War gain fighting experience and become lifelong friends

1849 Gold is discovered in California

1850 California applies for statehood and wants to be a free state

Compromise of 1850- the slave states are mad that California is a free state, so to keep the south happy they pass the Fugitive Slave Act requiring all escaped slaves to be returned to their owner.

Dred Scott’s owner takes his slave to the north and dies while in the North. Family owners want Scott returned, Scott refuses to return saying that because he is on free soil he is a free man

Dred Scoot sues his owners for his freedom

The Dred Scott v. Sandford court case proves that the Fugitive Slave Act will be followed; angering Abolitionists

**Causes of Southern Secession**

The Northern states are Abolitionists and believe the Federal Government has the responsibility to end Slavery

The Southern States are slave states and believe the states have the right to keep their way of life

The Sectionalist (State Power) verses Nationalist (Federal Power) debates become very heated throughout the country

In Congress pro-slavery representative Preston Brooks from South Carolina attacks Abolitionists Charles Sumner or Massachusetts. Brooks beats Sumner with a cane braking it and putting Sumner in the Hospital

Brooks gets hundreds of canes from pro- slavery advocates encouraging him to use it on Abolitionist

Abraham Lincoln supports Nationalism and believes the Federal Government has more power than the States

Stephen Douglas supports Sectionalism and believes the State Government have more power than the Federal Government

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates become some of the greatest debates in American History

Lincoln wins the election of 1860 in November

December 20, 1860 one month after Lincoln wins the election South Carolina leaves the Union

By February 1861 Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas also leave the Union

February 1861 the Southern States meet together in Montgomery Alabama and Elect Jefferson Davis to be the first President of the Confederate States of America.

March 4, 1861 Abraham Lincoln is sworn in as President of the United States and swears he will do everything he can to preserve the Union

First shots of the Civil War are fired April 12, 1861 a group of southern rebels attacks Fort Sumter, a United States Federal fort in South Carolina.

By May 1861, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas join the Confederate States of America

Both Sides start raising an Army and the Civil War officially starts

**Cause of the Civil War**

A fight for Power between the Federal Government and the Southern State governments over the issue of Slavery