




Differences Between the North and South

Geography of the North

- **Climate** – frozen winters; hot/humid summers
- **Natural features:**
 - **coastline:** bays and harbors – fishermen, shipbuilding (i.e. Boston)
 - **inland:** rocky soil – farming hard; turned to trade and crafts (timber for shipbuilding)

Geography of the South

- **Climate** – mild winters; long, hot, humid summers
- **Natural features:**
 - **coastline:** swamps and marshes (rice & sugarcane, fishing)
 - **inland:** indigo, tobacco, & corn
 - **Towns follow rivers inland!**




Economy of the North

- **MORE Cities & Factories**
- **Industrial Revolution: Introduction of the Machine**
 - products were made cheaper and faster
 - shift from skilled crafts people to less skilled laborers
 - **Economy BOOST!!!**



Economy of the South

- **Agriculture: Plantations and Slaves**
 - **White Southerners made living off the land**
 - **Cotton Kingdom – Eli Whitney**
 - cotton made slavery more important
 - cotton spread west, so slavery increases



Transportation of the North

- **National Road** – better roads; inexpensive way to deliver products
- **Ships & Canals** – river travels fast; steamboat (i.e. Erie Canal)
- **Railroad** – steam-powered machine (fastest transportation and travels across land)



Transportation of the South

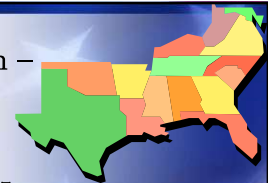
- **WATER!** Southern rivers made water travel easy and cheap (i.e. Mississippi)
- **Southern town sprang up along waterways**



Society of the North – industrial, urban life

- **Maine to Iowa**
- **Black Northerners**
 - free but **not** equal (i.e. segregation)
 - worked as laborers & servants
- **White Northerners**
 - most lived on farms
 - children expected to help with harvesting
 - cities next to factories or RR tracks

Society of the South – agrarian, rural life



- **Maryland to Florida & west to Texas**
- **Black Southerners**
 - small minority free (live separate, wear special badges) – skilled crafts people or servants
 - slaves – cooks, carpenters, blacksmiths, nurse maids/nannies, MOST field hands
- **White Southerners**
 - measured wealth in terms of land & slaves

Abolitionist Movement

- **Abolitionists** – wanted to end slavery
- **both blacks & whites worked in Abolition Movement**
 - **William Lloyd Garrison** – "Liberator" (white)
 - **Frederick Douglass** – "North Star" (black)

HOWEVER... Female abolitionists:

- **tried to convince lawmakers to make slavery illegal**
- **raised money for suffrage movement**
- **spoke out against slave beatings**

The Underground Railroad

- *a series of escape routes running from South to North*
- *traveled by night; hid/rested in stations*
- *conductors - people who led runaways to freedom*
- **Harriet Tubman**

Women's Suffrage

- **Fighting Slavery: Women get involved**
- **Inspired by Second Great Awakening - religious reform movement; good works get you to heaven**
- **Anti - slavery fight helped pave way for women's suffrage (right to vote)**

Seneca Falls: The Declaration of Sentiments

- **1848 - almost 300 people, including 40 men, arrived for the Convention**
- **People there: Abolitionists, Quakers, Housewives, etc.**
- **Dec. of Sent. - proposal for women's rights - modeled after Dec. of Ind.**
- **it listed acts of tyranny by men over women**

The Legacy of Seneca Falls

- **created organization among women**
- **established awareness of women suffrage**
- **Sojourner Truth - "Aint I a woman?" - awareness of black women**

The Legacy of Seneca Falls (cont.)

- **Elizabeth Cady Stanton - organized Seneca Falls Convention, concerned with voting rights**
- **Susan B. Anthony - built movement into national organization, concerned with women getting equal treatment in work place.**

Women (at this time)

- **Could not hold office; only white men**
- **Could not practice professions (i.e. medicine or law)**
- **Could not control their own money or property (fathers or husbands controlled it)**
- **Would be disciplined by males**

Intro to the Civil War: Immediate Causes

- Election of Lincoln as President
- Secession of southern states

SIDES

- **NORTH: Union**
- **SOUTH: Confederacy**

Issues Leading to the Civil War

- Southerners threaten secession to get what they want!!!
- Balance of Power in Congress: 1840's Southerners want to extend slavery into new territories



Northwest Ordinance 1787

- All states North of Ohio River = FREE
- All states South of Ohio River = SLAVE

Add a picture here.

Missouri Compromise: attempt to keep equal number of slave & free states

• **Southern states threatened to break (secede) from Union if Missouri became a "free" state**

• **So... Missouri = slave; Maine = free**

• **36°30 parallel – North of it free, South of it slave**

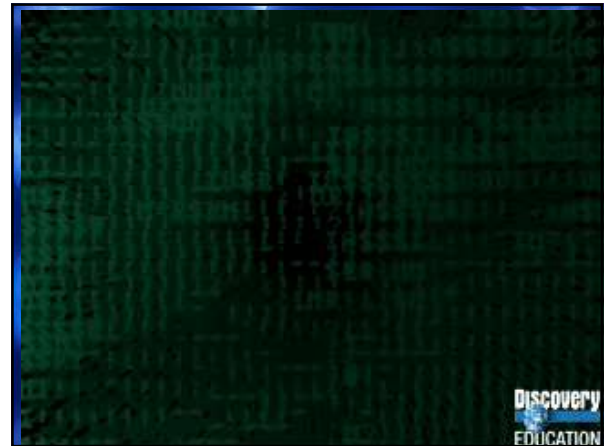
• **kept Union together, but no one happy # of slave and free states EQUAL!**

Compromise of 1850

- California = free state; New Mexico & Utah = slave state
- Passed a stricter Fugitive Slave Law – returning slaves to their owners when they would run away
- Southerners threaten secession if Fugitive Slave Law not enforced
 - wasn't enforced

Harriet Beecher Stowe

- Uncle Tom's Cabin
- book that turned many Northerners against slavery
- author scorned by South



Kansas-Nebraska ACT

- cancelled Missouri Compromise
- allow settlers to decide issue of slavery
 - popular sovereignty - rule by the people
 - North = upset, South = happy
- struggle over slavery turned violent
 - "Bleeding Kansas" - violence between pro and anti slavery forces

Dred Scott Case

- slave from Missouri who was taken to Wisconsin (a free state)
- sued to gain freedom when returning to Missouri
- said he was made free in Wisconsin
- Decision of case:
 - 1. Slaves are PROPERTY not citizens! (no right to sue..)
 - 2. Fugitive Slave law must be enforced
 - 3. Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional

5th Amendment

- slaves are property - Scott was a slave
- Property cannot be taken away without due process
- South = happy; North = mad

Republican Party

- new party formed
- believed no man can own another
- nominated Abraham Lincoln for Illinois Senator → he lost



Abraham Lincoln

- did not want Union divided over slavery
- slavery is a moral issue, not a legal one
- not an abolitionist but wanted to stop slavery from spreading into new territories



John Brown

- Abolitionist (Radical)
- Raided Harpers Ferry in Virginia, plan to seize guns
- wanted weapons to arm slaves for rebellion
- all men caught, tried, hanged
- Northerners outraged
- Southerners alarmed
- increase tension between North & South

Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858 Senate Campaign)

- Lincoln's views on slavery: It should not be allowed to spread!
- Stephen Douglas: believed each state should decide for itself whether or not to allow slavery

Presidential Election of 1860

- Lincoln won
- Election results made it clear: the nation no longer wanted compromise
- Now 18 free states, 15 slave states
- South is upset!

Secession

- South saw Lincoln as an abolitionist
- South Carolina – first state to break away from Union

Fort Sumter

- 1861
- Southerners captured federal fort for weapons
- no one killed, but surrendered to South