

Four Main Causes of the Civil War



Causes of the Civil War

Sectionalism

Slavery

Tariffs

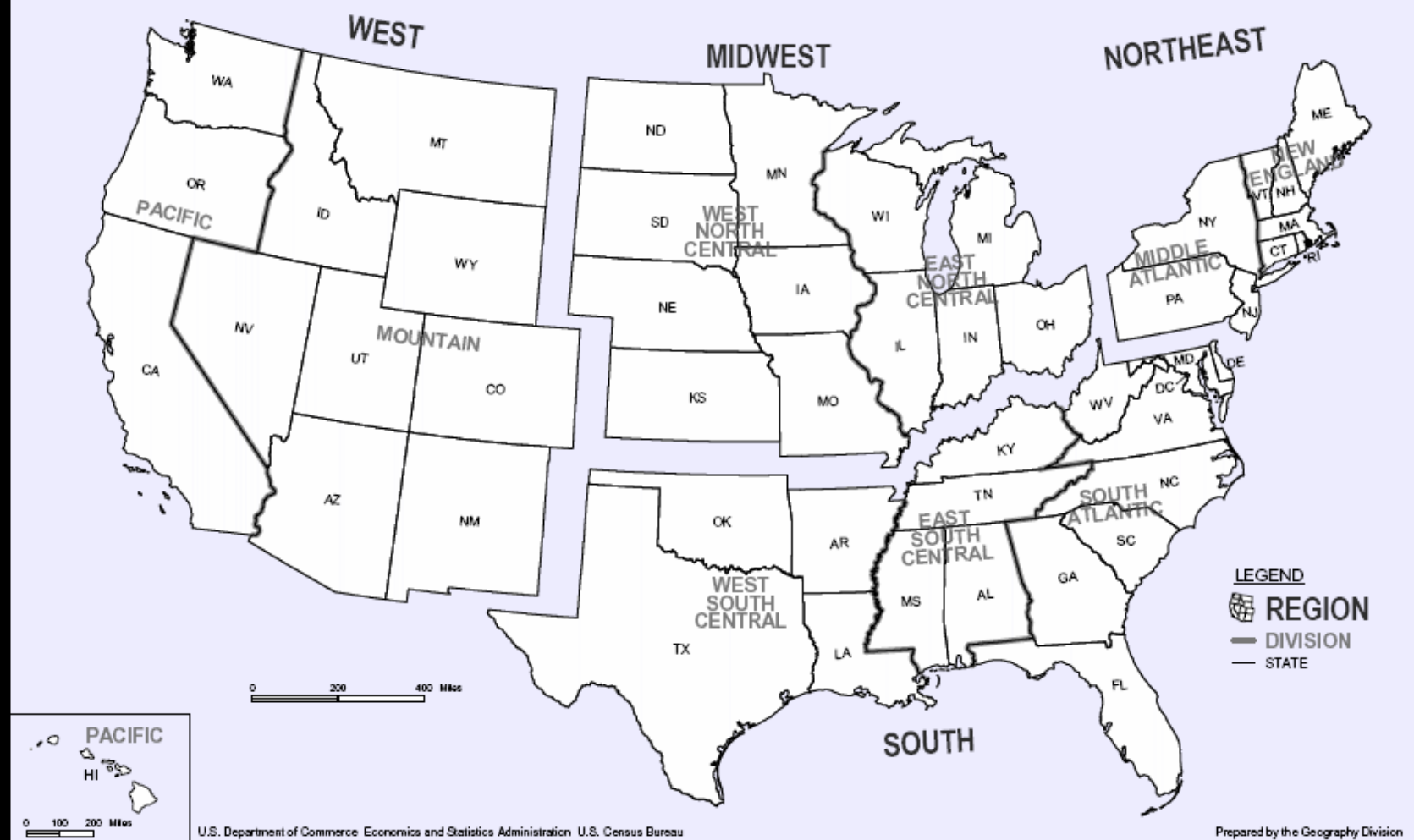
States' Rights

Sectionalism

- When one section of the country has common interests and is loyal to their section or area rather than to the nation (United States)
- By the 1850s there were three distinct sections of the United States, each with its own interests.

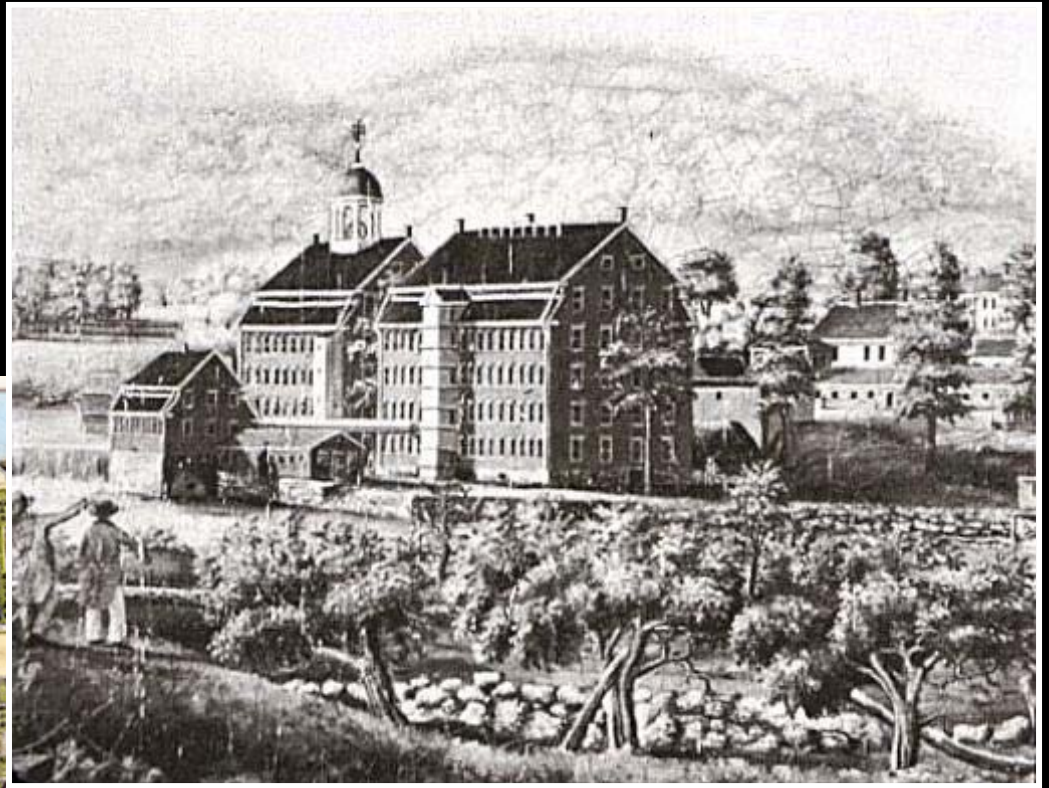


Census Regions and Divisions of the United States



Sectionalism: THE NORTH

- Large population, mostly workers in cities.
- Industries included steel mills, textile (cloth) mills, railroads, shipping.
- Agricultural land was in small family farms.
- Not dependent on imports or exports.
- Traded with the west and European countries.



Sectionalism: THE WEST

- Traded mostly with the North, linked by railroads, canals, rivers.
- Few people or towns . . . mostly farmers who grew grain (wheat, corn) on family farms with no slaves.

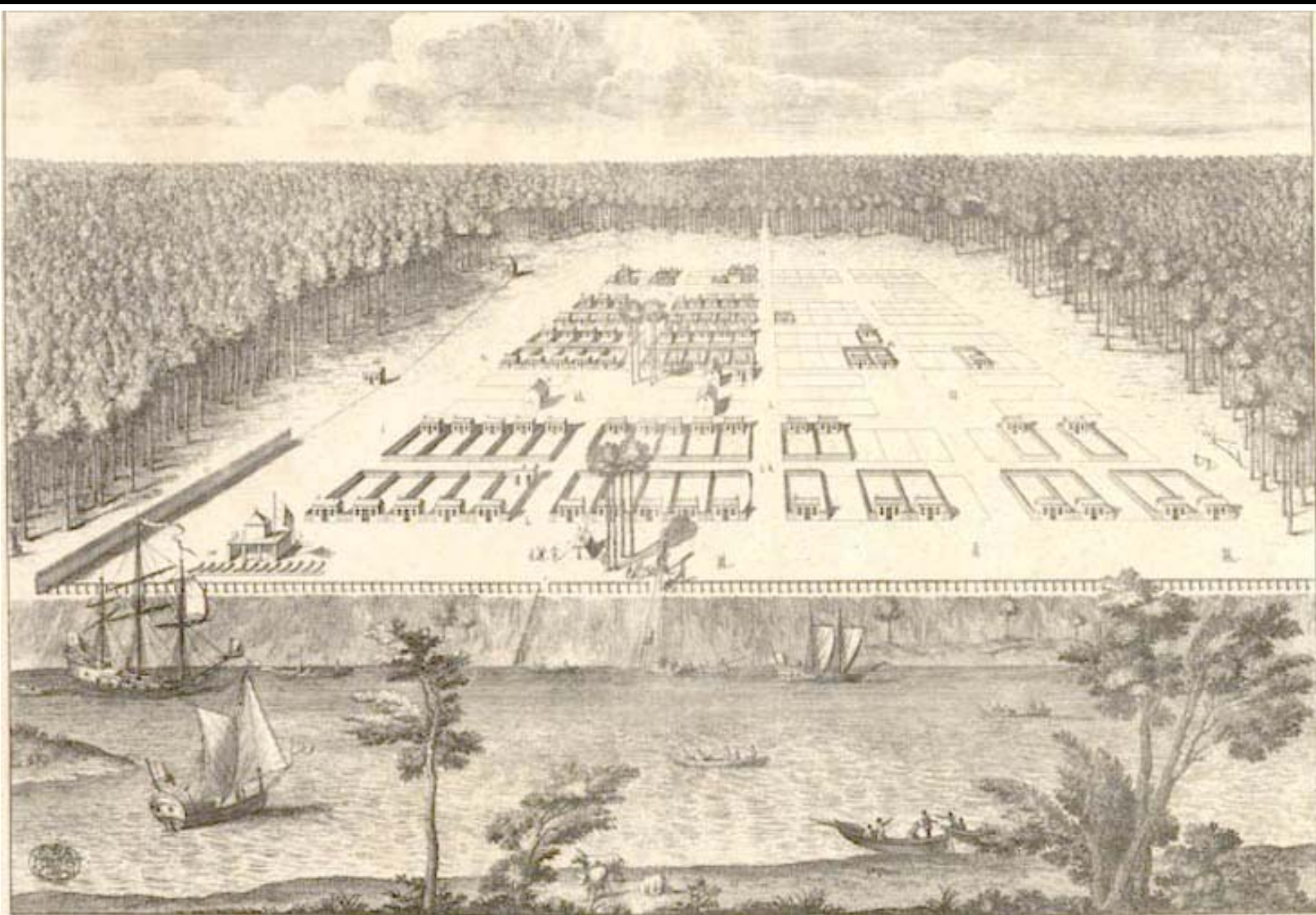


Sectionalism: THE SOUTH

- Only a few large cities (Charleston, SC; Richmond, VA; Atlanta, GA) and not a large population; most people lived in rural rather than urban areas.
- Few factories (not industrialized).
- Very dependent on exports of cash crops to the North and Great Britain) and imports of manufactured goods from factories in the North and in Great Britain.

Sectionalism: THE SOUTH

- The South's agricultural economy depended mostly on a plantation system.
- Plantations were large farms (several hundred acres) that used slave labor to grow cash crops to be sold for money or credit. Cash crops included cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and indigo.



1. The Church going up
2. The Church of St. John
3. The Court House
4. The Governor's House
5. The publick Hall
6. The Prison for Debtors
7. The publick Green
8. The Town Walls

To the Hon.^{ble} the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America
This View of the Town of Savannah is humbly dedicated by their Honors

Obliged and most Obedient Servant,

W. de Savannah done in Georgia

Wm. Gordon.

9. The Site for the Church
10. The publick House
11. The Fort
12. The Barracks
13. The Prison
14. The publick House
15. The publick House
16. The publick House
17. The publick House
18. The publick House
19. The publick House
20. The publick House

Slavery: THE HISTORY

- Slavery began in the English colonies in 1619 and continued in the United States until 1865.
- Although slavery was found in both the North and the South in the 1600 and the 1700's, by the middle of the 1700's, slavery continued mostly in the South as part of the plantation system.
- In 1808, it became illegal to import enslaved persons into the United States.



Slavery: THE DEBATE



- In the 1850's Western lands began to open up to American settlement (including Texas).
- The debate over whether slavery should spread began to divide the country:
 - North – opposed the spread of slavery
 - South – argued that each new state should be able to choose slavery if it wanted
 - West – both for and against slavery

Slavery: ABOLITIONISTS

- ABOLITIONISTS - people who wanted to abolish, or do away with, slavery.
 - Non-violent abolitionists - gave speeches, demonstrated, made posters, published newspapers and books against slavery.
 - Violent abolitionists - led slave revolts and encouraged slaves to fight back; believed that the only way to end slavery was to attack slave owners

Slavery: Non-Violent Abolitionists

- Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote a book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, about the evils of slavery.
- Harriet Tubman helped run the Underground Railroad to help slaves escape to freedom. This system of "safe" houses and people helped several hundred slaves to escape.
- Frederick Douglass was a former slave who argued for abolition in speeches and his newspaper *The North Star*.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
American Anti-Slavery Society,
Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

- I.
C. M.—MARLOW.
1. The land our Fathers left to us
Is foul with hateful sin;
When shall, O Lord, this sorrow end,
And hope and joy begin?
 2. What good, though growing might and wealth
Shall stretch from shore to shore,
If thus the fatal poison-taint
Be only spread the more?
 3. Wipe out, O God, the nation's sin,
Then swell the nation's power;
But build not high our yearning hopes,
To wither in an hour!
 4. No outward show nor favored strength
From thy stern justice saves;
There is no liberty for them
Who make their brethren slaves!

III.
BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Many eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
 He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of
 wrath are stored;
 He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift
 sword:
 His truth is marching on.
 Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.
 I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling
 camps;
 They have builded
 camps;
 I can read his right
 lamps:

Chorus

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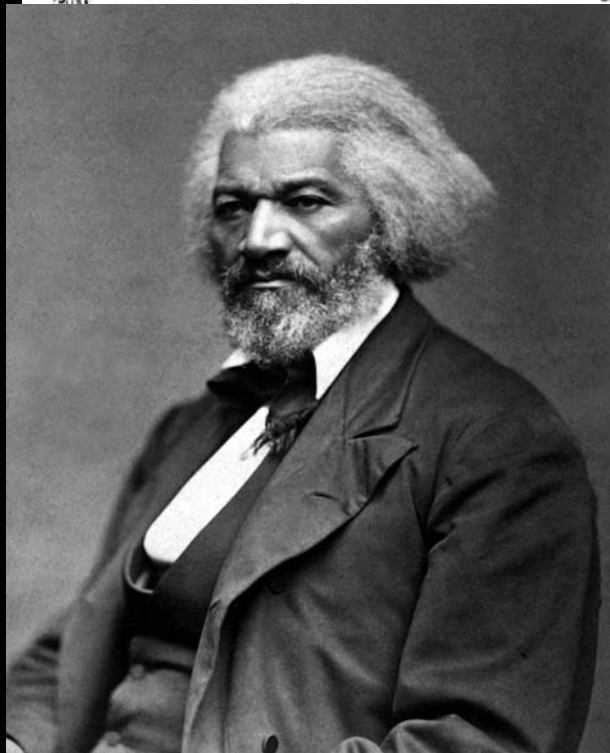
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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR,
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

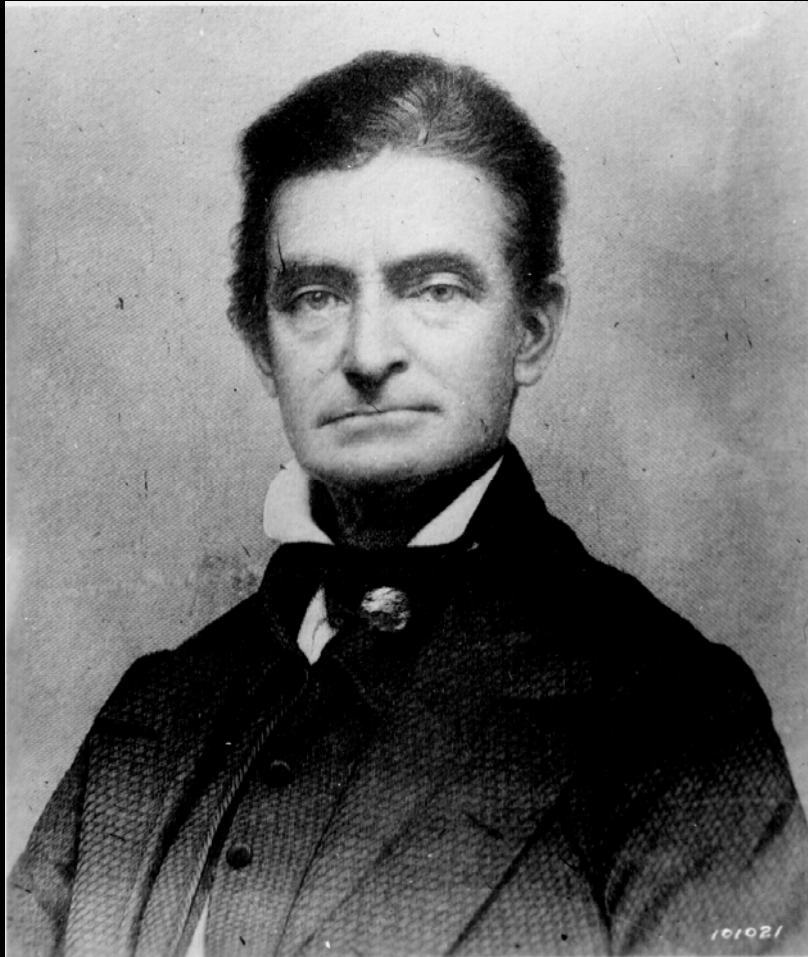
BY
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.



VOL. I.

BOSTON:
JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.
 CLEVELAND, OHIO:
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.
 1852.

Slavery: Violent Abolitionists



- John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry, VA, to steal guns from a federal arsenal so that slaves could revolt. He was captured, tried, and hanged. He became a "hero" to some Northerners and a threat to Southerners.

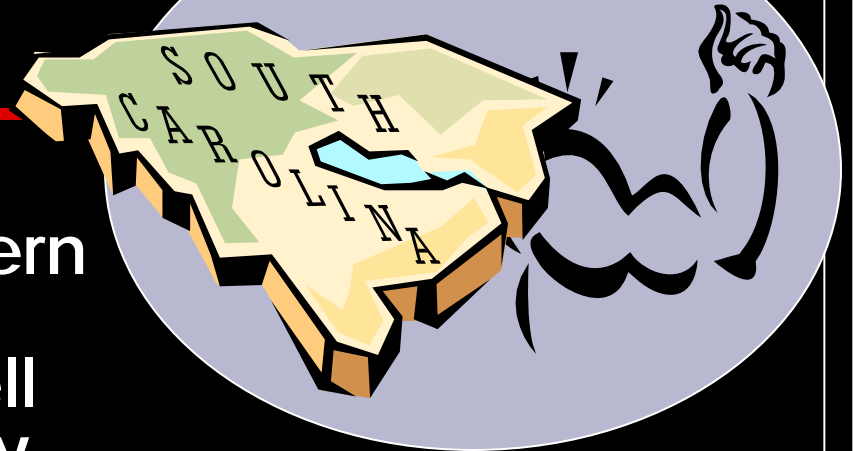
Tariffs

- PROTECTIVE TARIFF – a tax on imports to help local industries be more competitive
 - The NORTH was FOR TARIFFS – imports would cost more than products manufactured at “home” in the North. Their young factories would now have an advantage over factories in England.
 - The SOUTH was AGAINST TARIFFS – they imported 90% of their manufactured goods. Tariffs raised the prices of these imports.



States' Rights

- The belief in some Southern states that the federal government could not tell states which laws to obey.
- Southern states argued that each new western state should get to choose whether it allowed slavery.
- Some even argued that states that were hurt by protective tariffs should be able to refuse to pay the money to the federal government.



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