**The Union in Peril (1848-1861)**

What were the primary causes to the US Civil War? Read pp. 247-260 in AMSCO.

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| Territories | \*Free-Soil movement, outlined in the Wilmot Proviso, states all land gained from Mexican War be non-slave. South opposes.  \*Lewis Cass (MICH) proposes idea of popular sovereignty- let states decide, not Congress.  \*California population increases (Gold Rush) and applies for statehood.  \*Henry Clay’s Compromise of 1850 settled the dispute with FOUR provisions.  a. California admitted as free state.  b. Allow Utah and New Mexico popular sovereignty.  c. Ban slave trade in Washington, DC, but still allow slaves.  d. Adopt a new Fugitive Slave Law and enforce it. |
| Slavery | \*Many Northerners openly defied the Fugitive Slave Act.  \*H. Tubman and black/white abolitionists free hundreds- many to Canada.  \*Anti-slavery movement grows including Uncle Tom’s Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe and Grimke sisters- American Slavery as It Is.  \*South retaliates by justifying slavery and calling North on its inequalities among immigrants. |
| Political Differences | \*Whig party (ignoring slavery issue) falls apart and rare Northern Democrat Franklin Pierce wins Election of 1852.  \*1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act devised by Sen. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, allowed for popular sovereignty which negated the Missouri Compromise.  \*Abolitionists and Pro-slavery ‘Border Ruffians’ fight over control of ‘Bleeding Kansas’ resulting in dozens killed.  \*New parties emerge such as Know-Nothings and birth of the Republican party.  \*Election of 1856 won by Democrat Buchanan, but Republican John Fremont won 11/16 free states. |
| Other issues | \*Dred Scott Case-  \*Lincoln Douglas Debates-  \*Harper’s Ferry-  \*Election of 1860- |