

LEAD UP TO THE CIVIL WAR



BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA

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Bleeding
Kansas

Tensions over
slavery in
Kansas
territories
resulted in
violence and
bloodshed

John Brown's
Raids

Took over
arsenal at
Harper's Ferry
- wanted to
incite a slave
rebellion -
caught by
Federal
government
and hanged

Dred Scott
Decision

Court ruled
that Scott was
not a citizen
and could not
sue for his
freedom -
upheld slavery

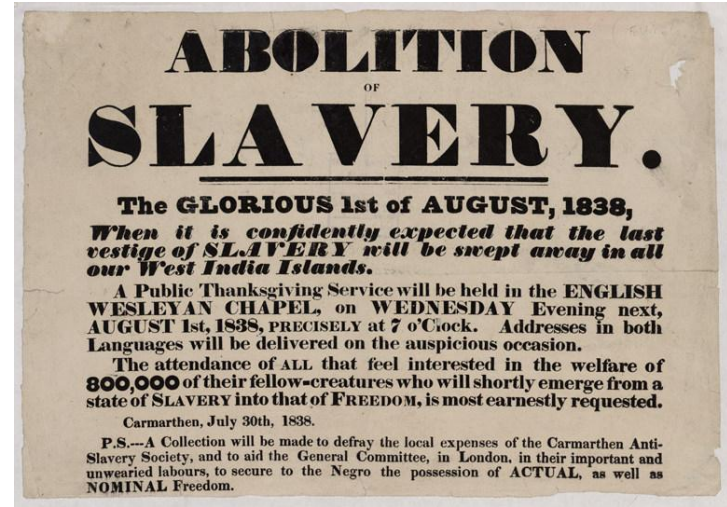
ABOLITION MOVEMENT

William Lloyd Garrison: white leader of radical abolition movement in Boston; founded *The Liberator* in 1831 to work for immediate end to slavery

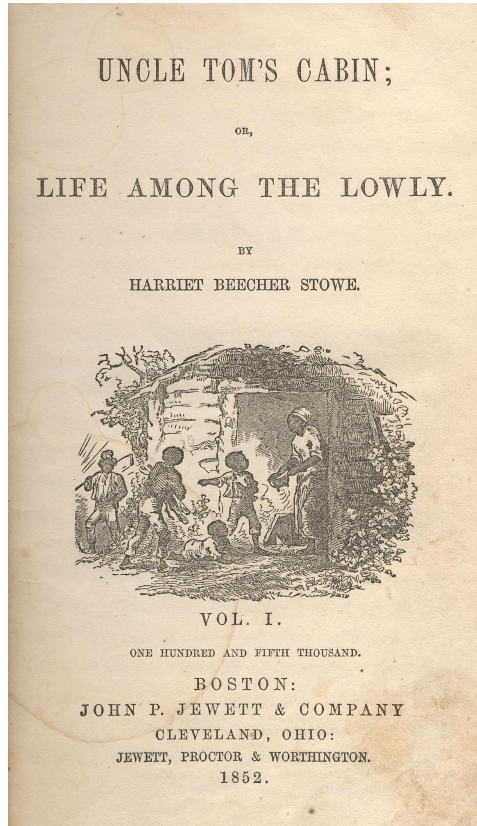
Frederick Douglass: African American Abolitionist leader, spoke for abolition in U.S. and Britain

Harriet Tubman: conductor on Underground railroad, which helped slaves escape to freedom before Civil War

Sojourner Truth: abolitionist and women's rights activist before Civil War; former slave; she spoke to white audiences about abolition



UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



Exposed the horrors of slavery; written by Harriet Beecher Stowe; stoked anti-slavery sentiment in North and internationally.

WOMEN IN ABOLITION MOVEMENT

Many abolitionists were women, and believed that they would get more rights when slavery ended.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott created the **Seneca Falls Convention** to help get women the right to vote.

The **Declaration of Rights and Sentiments** was different from the Declaration of Independence because they added the word “women” to the phrase “All men are created equal”.

CIVIL WAR 1861-1865

Lincoln's main goal was to **preserve the Union**.

He **suspended Habeas Corpus** in order to keep suspected Confederate spies in prison for the length of the war, so they could not continue to spy for the south.

He **issued the Emancipation Proclamation**, which transformed the nature of the war. He also helped to swell the numbers of African Americans who fought for the Union. This was not enforceable, since it only applied to southern states, which were not part of the Union.



RECONSTRUCTION 1865-1877



Andrew Johnson: 1865-1869 - 17th President; clashed with Radical Republicans over Reconstruction; impeached, then acquitted (found innocent)

Rutherford B. Hayes: 1877-1881 - 19th President; promised to withdraw U.S. troops from South to end dispute over his election

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

Presidential Plan (Lincoln and Johnson)	Congressional Plan led by Radical Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 13th amendment- Pardons to those who swear loyalty to Union- 10% Plan - 10% of states voters had to swear loyalty- Treatment of freed slaves - freed, not given equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 14th and 15th amendment- Must ratify amendments- 5 military districts controlled by U.S. army- Freedmen's Bureau - provided jobs, clothes, food, etc. for freed slaves and poor whites





Carpetbagger: northerner who went south during Reconstruction to make money off of South's misfortune

Scalawags: southern whites who supported Reconstruction

13th amendment: 1865 – freed slaves

14th amendment: 1868 – citizenship for African Americans; equal protection

15th amendment: 1870 – black men get the right to vote