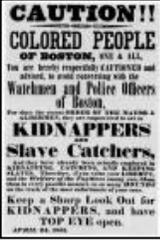


Event	Date (Year)	Brief summary of what happened in the event	Describe how the event contributed to hostility between the North and the South
Missouri Compromise	1820	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conflict of admitting new states to the Union. -Compromise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maine = Free -Missouri = Slave -Divided LA Territory at 36 ½ °N latitude line (n = free; s = slave) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Set a precedent to determine free and slave states -Hotly debated; exposed bitter regional differences
Nat Turner's Rebellion 	1831	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Turner, a slave, led a riot in Southhampton, VA and killed 55+ whites -He was captured and hanged 	This rebellion frightened white Southerners and led them to pass more slave codes (laws passed in Southern states that controlled and restricted enslaved people)
Compromise of 1850	1850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Henry Clay tried to pass a multipart plan, but did not pass under Pres. Taylor; passed under Pres. Fillmore -CA = free -Mexican Cession divided into NM Territory and Utah Territory (popular sovereignty will decide issue) -Passed Fugitive Slave Act -Slave trade abolished in Washington, D.C. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bitter regional differences continue
Fugitive Slave Act 	1850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Required all citizens to help catch runaways -Anyone who helped a fugitive could be fined or imprisoned -Abolitionists formed to help slaves to escape and to force the end of slavery -Underground Railroad created -Northern juries refused to convict those accused of breaking the Fugitive Law 	Enforcement of the laws led to mounting anger in the North, convincing more people of the evils of slavery
Uncle Tom's Cabin 	1852	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe -Describes the injustice of slavery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Book showed the need for reform of slavery -Northerners become aware of the conditions of slavery -“The book that started the Civil War” -- Lincoln

Event	Date (Year)	Brief summary of what happened in the event	Describe how the event contributed to hostility between the North and the South
Kansas-Nebraska Act	1854	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pres. Pierce wanted to support the Fugitive Slave Act -Act canceled the Missouri Compromise letting land north of 36 ½ °N to be free -Instead, the territory would be decided by popular sovereignty (slave v. free) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reopened the conflict about slavery in the territories
“Bloody/Bleding Kansas”	1856	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proslavery and antislavery groups rushed supporters into Kansas -Proslavery was elected by many who went to KS to vote -Antislavery refused to accept these laws and adopted a constitution that banned slavery -Pro and anti slave groups fight each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Violence in KS goes to Congress -Pierce and Senate support proslavery view -House supported the end to slavery
Charles Sumner’s Beating	1856	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gave speech, “The Crime Against KS”; speech against proslavery forces in KS and proslavery senators -Rep. Preston Brooks beats Sumner unconscious – Sumner doesn’t return to Senate for several years 	<p>Increased the hostility between North and South – now seen on the personal level</p>
Dred Scott v. Sanford 	1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Scott, a slave from MO (slave state) and owner moved to IL (free state) then to Wisconsin Territory (slavery banned); Scott sues for freedom -Court determines Scott (a slave) is not a citizen, thus can not bring suit -Court states that Congress had no right to prohibit slavery in any territory (MO Compromise and popular sovereignty unconstitutional) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Divided the country even more -South and N. Democrats elated (nothing legally prevented the spread of slavery) -Republicans/Antislavery groups outraged
John Brown’s Raid 	1859	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Abolitionist -Led 18 men to Harper’s Ferry, VA to get weapons and ammunition for rebellion (financed by abolitionists) -All captured and hung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -North: Antislavery Northerners denounced Brown’s use of violence; others considered him a hero/martyr -South: Fears of a great Northern conspiracy confirmed -Nation on a brink of war

Election of 1860

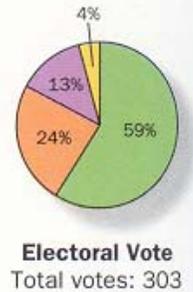
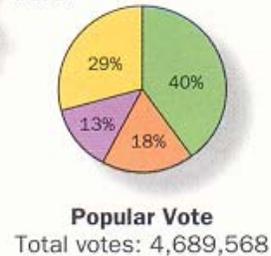
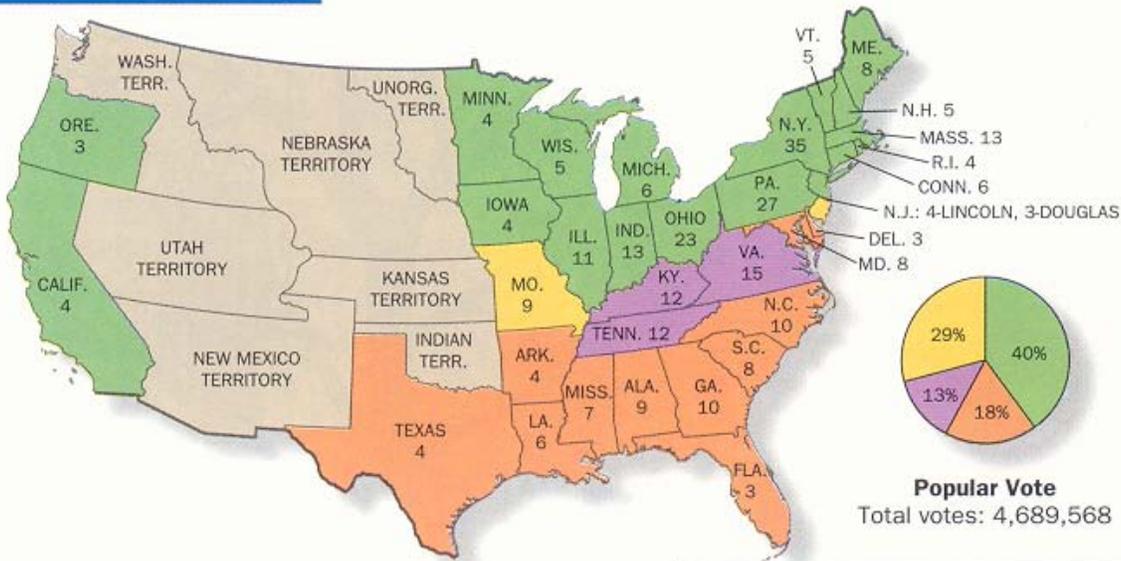


1860

- Slavery discussed and caused a break in the Democratic Party
- N. Democrats supported Douglas (popular sovereignty)
- S. Democrats supported Breckinridge (supported slavery)
- Republicans supported Lincoln (left slavery undisturbed where it existed, but should be excluded from the territories)

- More populous North outvoted the South
- Southerns did not trust Lincoln (seceded from the Union)

Election of 1860



	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
Lincoln (Republican)	1,865,593	180
Breckinridge (Southern Democrat)	848,356	72
Bell (Constitutional Union)	592,906	39
Douglas (Northern Democrat)	1,382,713	12

Numbers on the map indicate the electors from each state.