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slavery





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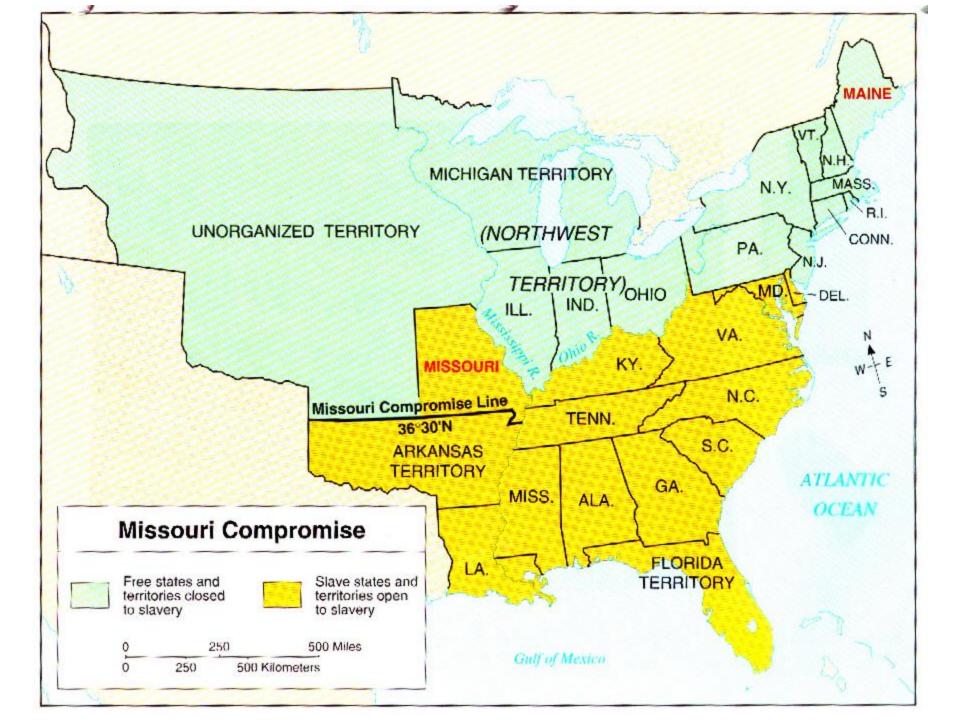
 Review the following slides for information on the differences between the North and the South.

- Choice 1: Read the article (The Civil War Overview: North and South). As you read, record details related to the differences between the north and the south.
- Choice 2: Watch the video entitled "Introduction: Civil War –
   Overview." While viewing the video record at least three (3) differences between the North and the South.

After watching the videos, go to page 24.

# **The Nation Breaking Apart**

1846-1861



# Section 1 - Growing Tensions Between North and South

## Find Out:

- How the abolitionist movement heightened tensions between the North and South
- The controversies over slavery in the territories
- Analyze the Compromise of 1850

#### **How Were the North and South Different?**

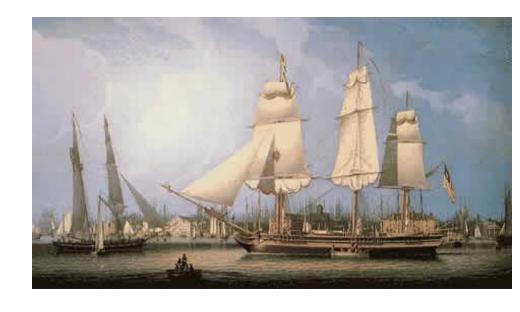
- Over the centuries, the Northern and Southern sections of the United States had developed into two very different cultural and economic regions
- There were also differences in geography and climate, as well as religious differences
- The rural plantation economy relied on slave labor
- "Southerners feared that the loss of slavery would mean loss of culture
- Both the North and the South relied on agriculture but the South relied more on plantation agriculture.



James Hopkinson's Plantation. Planting sweet potatoes. Library of Congress

#### **How Were the North and South Different?**

- The North had a more diverse economy
- The North was more urbanized than South. Immigration fueled Northern population growth
- Industry prospered
- Immigrants and Easterners moved west and built farms in the new states formed from the Northwest Territory. They used the canals and railroads that ran mostly east and west. (not north and south)
- Openly opposed slavery in the South and the new territories



**BOSTON HARBOR** 

### How did the South developed differently than the North?

- A few wealthy planters controlled Southern society, making great profits from the labor of slaves. Much of the profit came from trade, especially cotton.
- Most <u>Southern</u> whites were poor <u>farmers</u> who owned no slaves. But even many of the non-slaveholding whites supported slavery because it gave them social status that was above the slaves.

# **Antislavery Movements**

- Antislavery movement gained strength in North since 1830's
- Abolitionists felt slavery was unjust and should immediately be abolished



Why did Northern workers and immigrants oppose slavery?

 Slavery posed an economic threat to them because slaves did not work for pay. They feared managers would purchase slaves and they would lose their jobs.

• They feared that they would be forced to work

as slaves as well.

Slaveholders defended slavery. Most offered the openly <u>racist</u> argument that white people were <u>superior</u> to blacks. Many also claimed that slavery helped slaves by introducing them to <u>Christianity</u>, as well as providing them with <u>food</u>, <u>shelter</u>, and clothing.

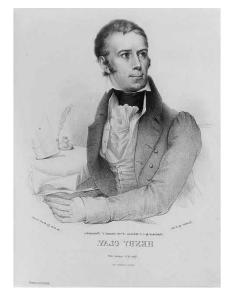


The issue of whether slavery in California and the West would be legal led to heated debates in Congress

The gold rush led to application for statehood for California

## Compromise of 1850

- Proposed by Henry Clay (The Great Compromiser)
- California admitted as a free state
- Slave trade ended in Washington, D.C.
- Congress would allow popular sovereignty regarding slavery for the rest of the territories won from Mexico
- Stronger fugitive slave laws passed



Henry Clay, known as the Great Compromiser for coming up with the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Years and years in the Senate can surely age a man!

Henry Clay – Library of Congress Prints and Photographs

