(6:11) Middle School Documents: Slavery and Civil War

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| Chronology of conflict between the North and South 1820- Missouri Compromise, maintains sectional balance in the Senate  1846- Mexican-American War adds new lands in the west  1850- California applies for admission, balance ends  1854- Kansas-Nebraska Act- Popular Sovereignty- any territory can choose slavery  1856- Bleeding Kansas- war between pro and anti-slavery forces in Kansas  1857- Dred Scott Case- Supreme Court rules slavery cannot be stopped  1858- Lincoln-Douglas Debate- Can nation continue half slave and half free?  1859- Harper's Ferry- John Brown tries to lead a slave rebellion  1860- Lincoln Elected President of the United States  1860- Southern States Secede from the union  1861- Lincoln Inaugurated as President  1861- South attacks Fort Sumner in South Carolina |

William Lloyd Garrison: “I am determined at every hazard to lift up the standard of emancipation in the eyes of the nation until every chain be broken and every bondman set free! Let Southern oppressors tremble-- let their secret supporters tremble -- let their Northern defenders tremble -- let all enemies of the persecuted blacks tremble.”

Supreme Court Justice Charles Taney: “Dred Scott was not a citizen of Missouri within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States . . . The right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly confirmed in the Constitution.”

Abraham Lincoln’s Inauguration Address, March 4, 1861: “Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern states that their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed . . . I declare that ’I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.”

General Robert E. Lee, 1861, letter to his sister: “Despite my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty as an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise a hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have resigned my commission in the Army.”

General Robert E. Lee, 1861, statement to President Lincoln when offered command of the Union Army: “How can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native state? I shall return home and share the miseries of my people and, save in defense, draw my sword on none.”

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| **North/South Comparison - Manufacturing by section, 1860**  Region Factories/ Value of Factory Value  Workshops Factories Workers of goods  in millions in thousands in millions  New England 20,671 $257 million 392 thousand $469 million  Middle States 53,387 $435 546 802  West 36,785 $194 210 385  South 20,631 $95 111 156  Pacific 8,777 $23 50 71 |

William Cooley, a Union soldier, to his parents, on June 22, 1862: “The enemy had very strong batteries and rifle pits and we had to march right up in front of them. The charges . . . from the Rebels raked us down in scores. It was a regular Slaughter Pen to march us up in the way they did but our Boys stood it nobly and Bravely . . . I never expected to come out of it alive.”

President Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, 1865: “With malice towards none, with charity for all...bind up the nation's wounds, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”