

## **Civil War Causes Graphic Organizer Evidence for Essay**

### **Bleeding Kansas:**

#### **Description:**

- As a result of the policy, popular Sovereignty, Kansas attracted both Northern & Southern settlers with political motives.
- Border ruffians coerced (forced) votes with sights set on controlling the local government and establish slave or free status in the Kansas territory
- Both pro & anti-slavery establish governments in a fight for Kansas' identity.

#### **Results:**

- Bleeding Kansas; violence erupts with deadly consequences
- John Brown & his two sons respond with a midnight execution of five pro-slavery settlers
- Abolitionists do not support Brown's actions
- Popular Sovereignty was not a solution to the slavery issue
- Kansas enters as a free state
- Violence spreads to Senate floor when Brooks bashes Sumner's skull with his cane
- Further divided the North & South

## **John Browns Raid**

### **Description:**

- Abolitionist, John Brown viewed himself as an angel of g-d, avenging the evil of slavery
- Concluded violence was the best way to achieve his goal
- Leads a slave revolt & seizes U.S. military weapons at Harper's Ferry
- Frederick Douglass & other abolitionists do not offer support

### **Results:**

- The raid failed
- Federal troops backed by Robert E. Lee squash the revolt
- Two of Brown's sons killed
- Brown hung in the gallows
- Brown's execution deepens the growing divide
- Lincoln condemns Brown
- Many see Brown as a hero
- Many see a Brown as a lunatic who went too far.

## **The Election of 1860**

### **Description:**

- Presidential election of 1860
- Republicans nominate Lincoln
- States rights huge issue regarding slavery'
- Lincoln strikes the perfect balance between Republican platform for abolishing slavery and being a proponent for states rights (state's control their own institutions including deciding whether or not to become a free or slave state.)
- Lincoln not even on ballot in most Southern states
- The South would not accept a Republican President
- Democrats are split and divided. Stephen A. Douglass is popular in the upper South and pushes for popular sovereignty. While, John Breckinridge garners support in the deep South where his platform is to protect Slavery and the Southern way of life at all costs.

### **Results:**

- Lincoln wins election.
- The Democratic split works against them
- Lincoln did not receive a single, Southern vote.
- The North and South were more split than ever
- Lincolns victory served as an immediate cause of Southern Secession
- Brink of war.

### **Dred Scott Case:**

#### **Description:**

- Missouri slave Dred Scott sues for freedom
- Based his case on the fact that his owner took him above the 36/30 parallel to live in the free state of Missouri

#### **Results:**

- Fueled flames of division between the North & South
- Supreme Court rules against Scott
- Court deems slaves as property and are not entitled to the rights of citizens. Therefor, Dred Scott wasn't legally entitled to sue for his freedom
- Southerners celebrated the decision
- Northerners & Abolitionists are alarmed
- Splits an already divided nation