



# Civil War and Reconstruction

1820-1877

**1860**  
Democratic Party divides into antislavery and proslavery factions.

**1854**  
Republican Party founded to oppose slavery in the territories.

**1855**  
South Carolina secedes from the Union, first of 11 states to do so.

**1820**  
Missouri Compromise prohibits slavery north of 36°30'N.

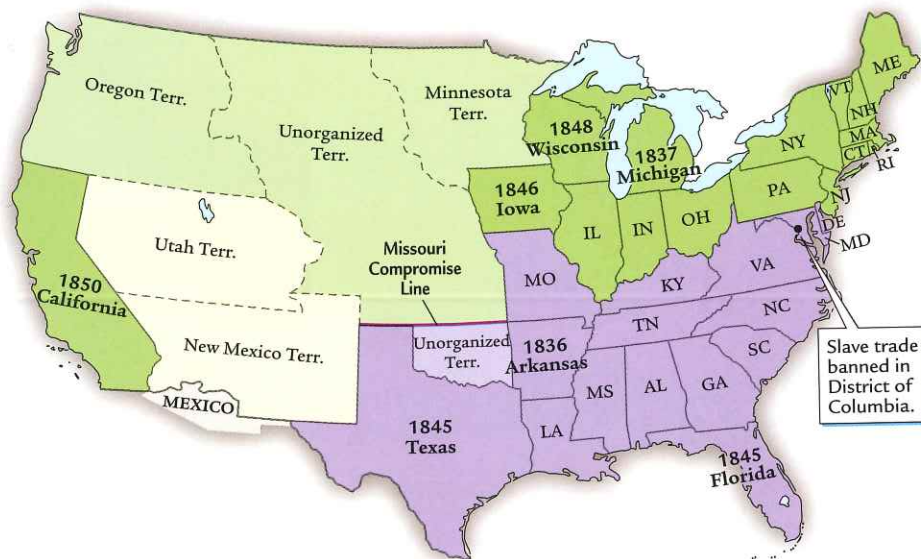
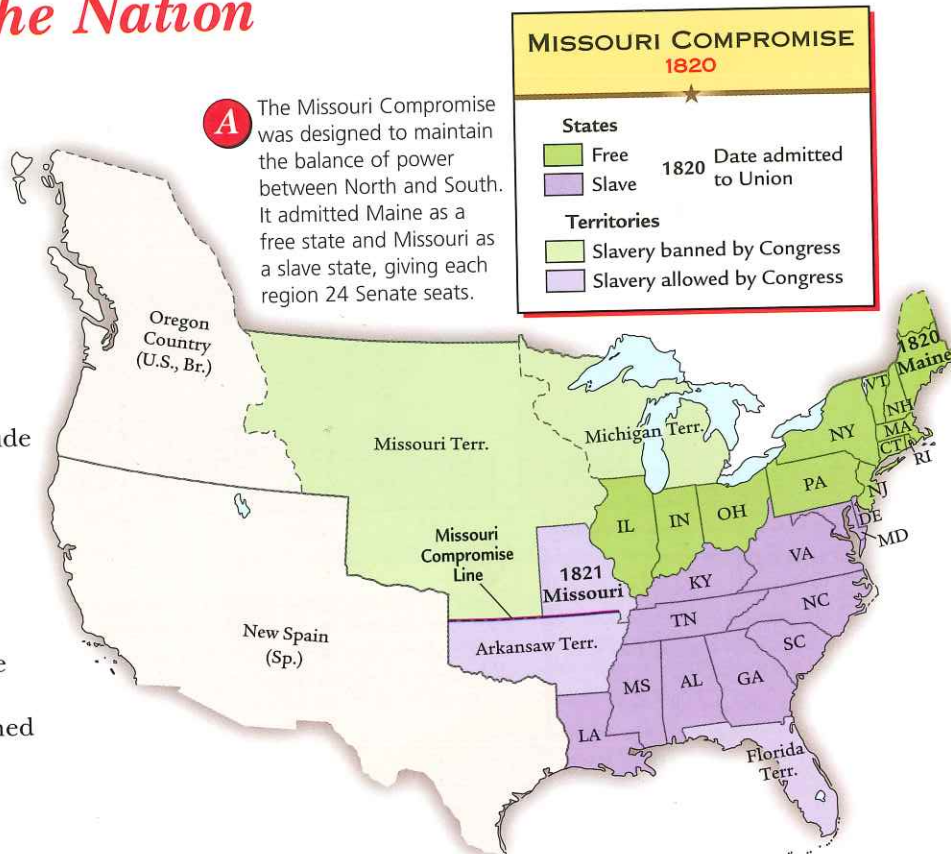
**1857**  
Dred Scott decision declares blacks are not U.S. citizens.

## Slavery Divides the Nation

The issue of slavery affected national decisions for decades. Congress twice compromised to satisfy both North and South, but without lasting success.

- ★ The Missouri Compromise divided new territories at 36°30'N. Slavery was banned north of this line and allowed south of it.
- ★ The Compromise of 1850 allowed territory gained from Mexico to decide on slavery by a vote of the residents, or *popular sovereignty*.
- ★ The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed slavery in those two territories, even though they were north of 36°30'N.
- ★ In the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery. This opened all territories to slavery.

**A** The Missouri Compromise was designed to maintain the balance of power between North and South. It admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state, giving each region 24 Senate seats.



**B** New states gave the North a majority in the Senate. But the Compromise of 1850 permitted the residents of Utah and New Mexico to allow slavery. The related Fugitive Slave Act required that escaped slaves in the North be returned to their Southern owners.

Slave trade banned in District of Columbia.



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## 1820-1877

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**1854** Republican Party founded to oppose slavery in the territories.

**1855** Dred Scott decision declares blacks are not U.S. citizens.

**1860** 1861-1865 Civil War pits the Union against the Confederacy.

**1861** Confederate States of America founded with Jefferson Davis as President.

**1863** Emancipation Proclamation declares freedom for slaves in Confederacy.

**1865** Surrender of Confederacy. Lincoln is assassinated.

**1865-1877** Reconstruction restores Confederate states to the Union.

**1870** Readmission of last Confederate states to the Union.

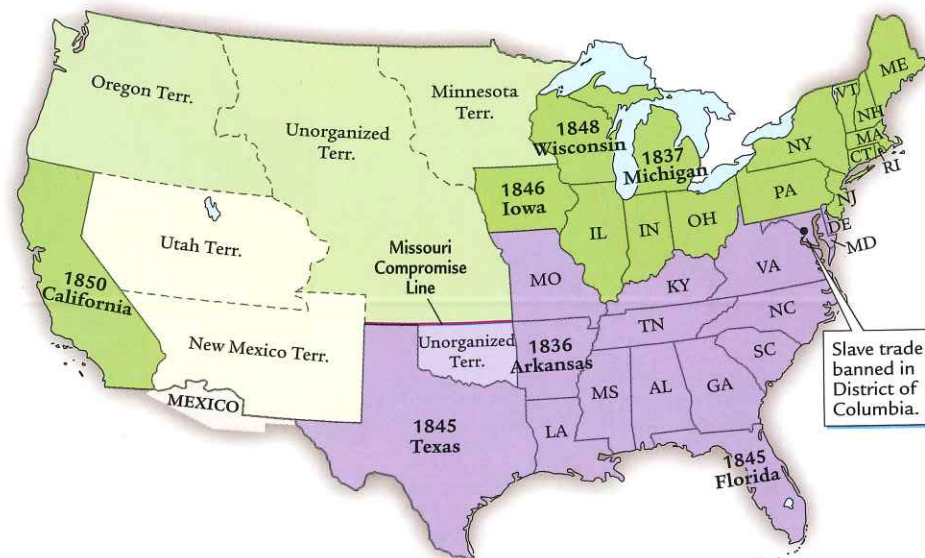
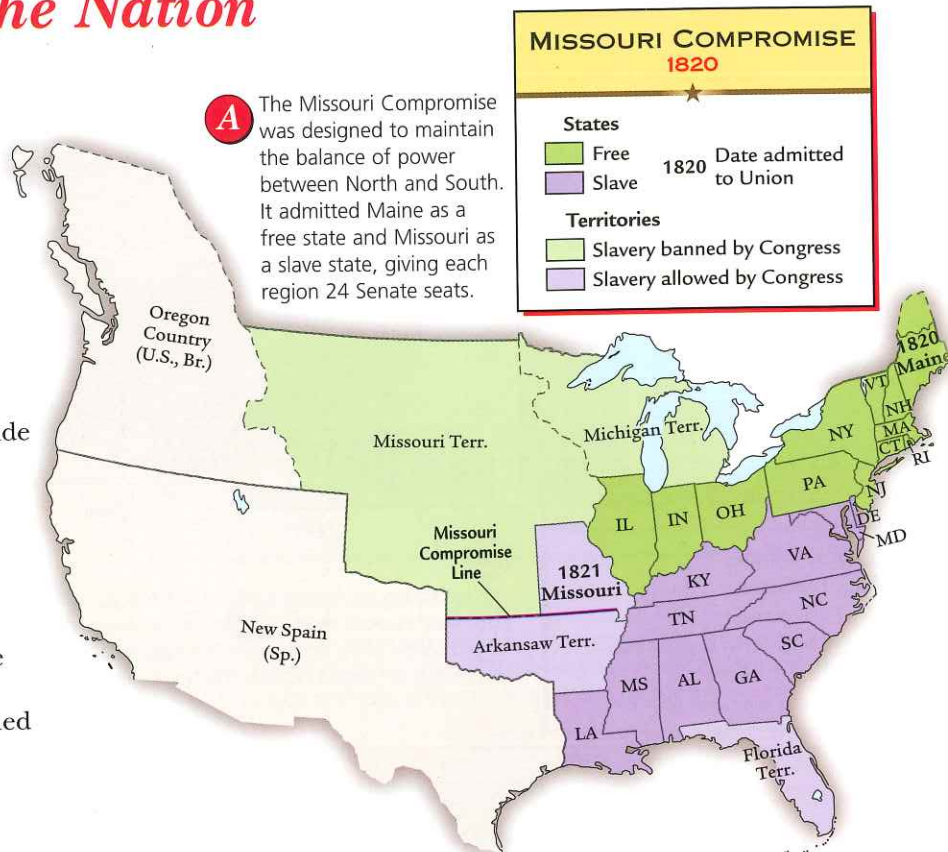
**1877** Democrats regain control of the South; Reconstruction ends.

## Slavery Divides the Nation

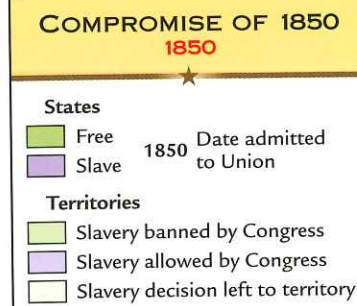
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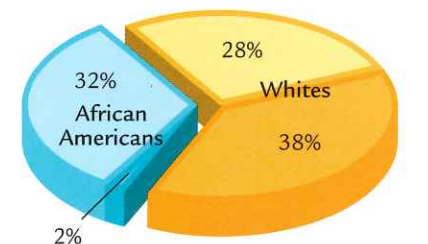
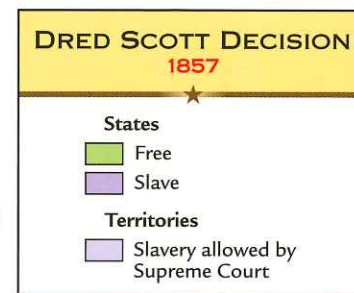


**B** New states gave the North a majority in the Senate. But the Compromise of 1850 permitted the residents of Utah and New Mexico to allow slavery. The related Fugitive Slave Act required that escaped slaves in the North be returned to their Southern owners.



**C** After passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, forces for and against slavery clashed in Kansas. Soon the territory earned the nickname, "Bleeding Kansas."

**D** Dred Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom. He lost his case when the Supreme Court decided that blacks were not U.S. citizens and had no rights in a federal court of law.



Total population: 12 million



### SOUTHERN POPULATION, 1860

Only 24,000 of the 8 million Southern whites were in families owning more than 100 slaves. More than half of Southern white families owned no slaves at all. More than half of the country's free blacks also lived in the South.