

# Civil War Stew

# 1. Differences Between North & South

## North

- **Economy: Industrial**
- **Geography: rocky soil in the east and fertile farms in the NW**
- **Transportation: more developed RR and roads**
- **DEPENDENT ON THE Protective TARIFF AND AGAINST SLAVERY**

## South

- **Economy: Plantation**
- **Geography: fertile soil long growing seasons**
- **Transportation: not as much-steamboat**
- **Little \$\$**
- **DEPENDENT ON SLAVERY AND AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF**



## 2. Protective Tariff Disputes

- Protective Tariff- tax on imported goods with the purpose of protecting American industries
- Helps to support the Northern industries and allows them to charge whatever they want (b/c the competition is always higher)
- southerners are stuck paying the higher prices and blame the North.



# 3. States' Rights

- States' Rights: Rights reserved for the states under the Constitution (10<sup>th</sup> Amendment).
- Southern States argued that if a federal law violated the Constitution they did not have to follow it (nullification)
- The belief in states' rights gives the southern states the right to secede but Lincoln will deny that right.



## PEPPER SAUCES

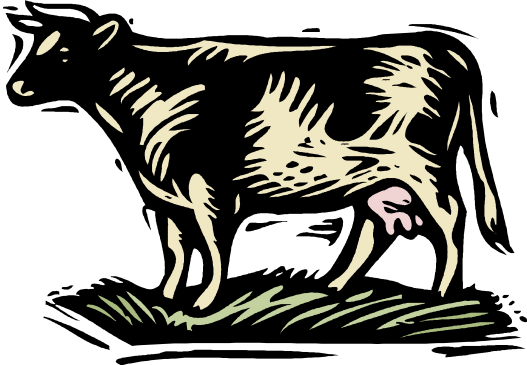
Flavors and sizes to fit every palate.

# 4. Fugitive Slave Laws



- A slave was worth 5 acres of land
- The south wanted strict Fugitive Slave Laws so that they can get back their runaway slaves
- Northerners, who were against helping enslave anyone, were against a strong law

# 5. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



- Although there were lot's of problems that contributed to the Civil War, slavery was at the base of every issue.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, illustrated the evils of slavery
- The North used the book to encourage abolition
- The South said that the book was fictional

## 6. Kansas-Nebraska Act

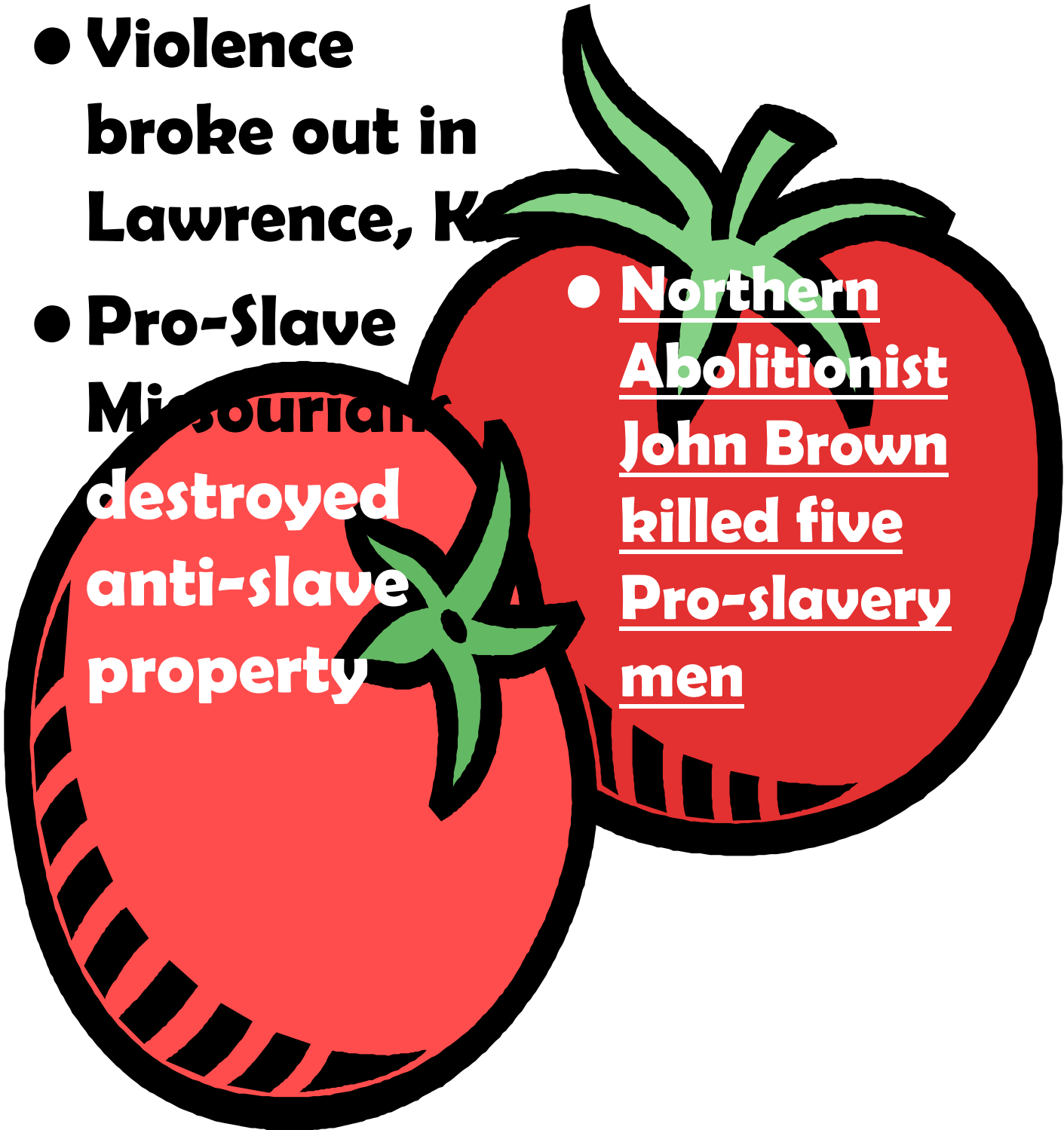
- Allowed slavery in the Kansas territory if approved by Popular Sovereignty.
- North: Did not like that it threw out the Missouri Compromise Line
- South: Liked the fact that Kansas was now open to slavery

# 7. BLEEDING KANSAS

- **Violence**  
**broke out in**  
**Lawrence, K**

- **Pro-Slave**  
**Missourians**  
**destroyed**  
**anti-slave**  
**property**

- **Northern**  
**Abolitionist**  
**John Brown**  
**killed five**  
**Pro-slavery**  
**men**





# 8. Dred Scott Case

- Dred Scott sued for his freedom because he was brought into free territory by his owner.



- Sweet (Peas) for the south! =  
The Missouri Compromise is  
declared unconstitutional



- Bitter (onions) for the north-  
Slavery cannot be prohibited  
anywhere in the US.

# 9. Election of Lincoln 1860

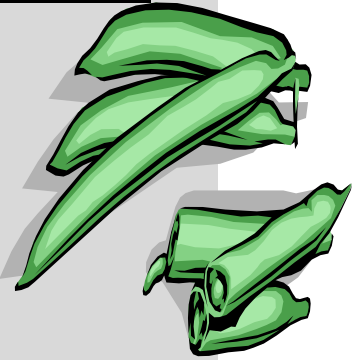
- Lincoln (Republican) wins election

- Douglas (Northern Democrat)

- Breckinridge (Southern Democrat)

- Lincoln wins- Southern voice will not be heard

- South secedes- forms the confederacy (a whole new country)



# 10. Firing on Fort. Sumter

- Lincoln felt that secession was unconstitutional (states don't have the right to leave).
- To push the issue Confederates fired on an American Fort, Ft. Sumter.
- This becomes the first official battle of the Civil War.



- The North and The South were as different as Salt and Pepper
- Tariff and Tatar sound the same
- State's Rights spice up the debate like Tabasco spices up the Stew
- Fugitive Slave Law is related to Catching slaves- Carrots sounds the same
- Uncle Tom's Cabin is about Slavery. Slavery is the base issue like bullion is the base of the stew
- Kansas and Nebraska grow a lot of corn
- Tomato juice looks like blood- Bleeding Kansas
- The Dred Scott case was sweet (because he will be released) like sweet peas and sour like onions (because the ruling states that slaves are property)
- In the election of 1860 Lincoln is elected. Lincoln is tall and skinny like a string bean.
- The ingredient that makes the stew is the fire (heat). The firing on Fort Sumter will ignite the Civil War