

VUS.7a

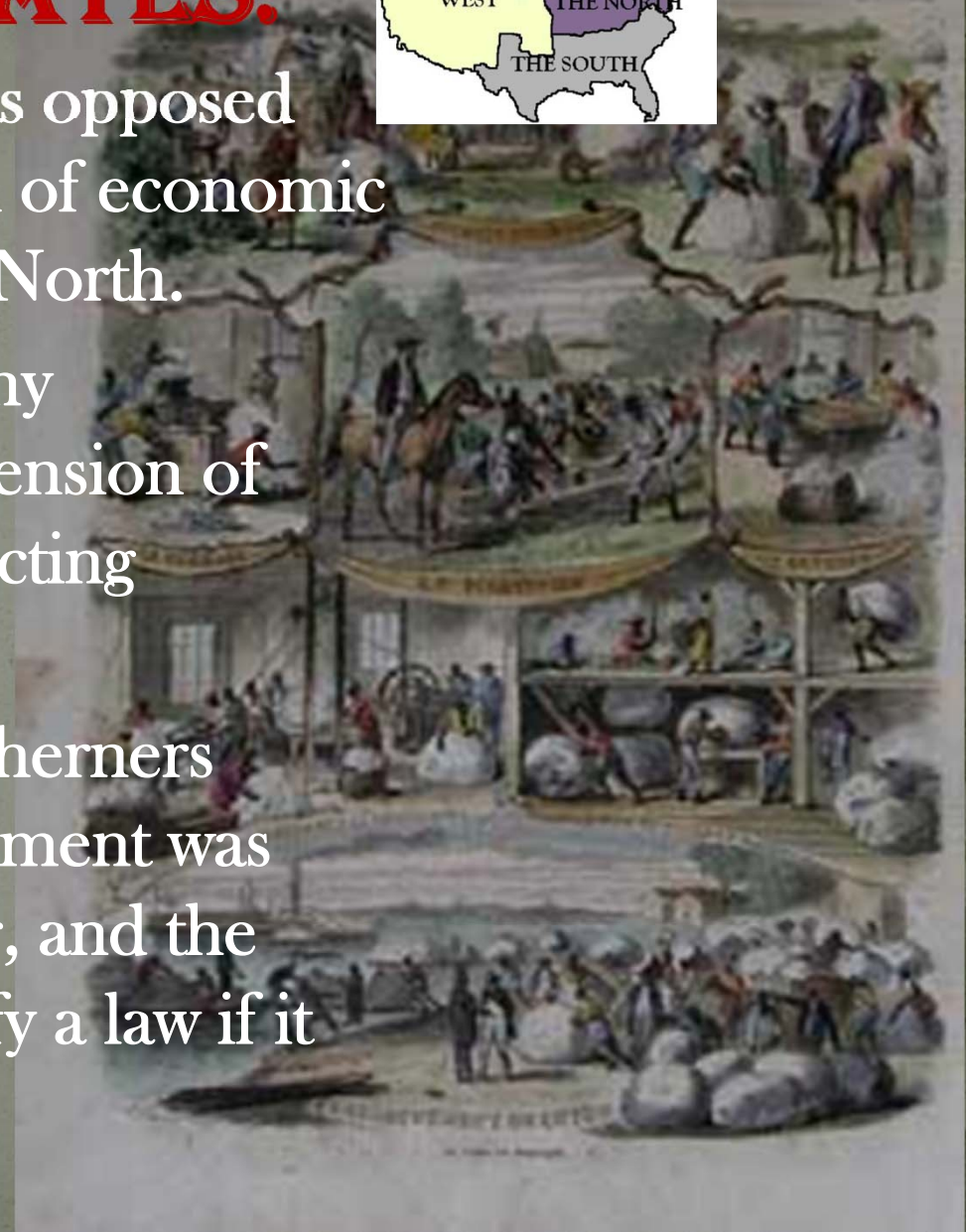
CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR



MOUNTING SECTIONAL TENSIONS
AND A FAILURE OF POLITICAL
WILL LED TO THE CIVIL WAR.

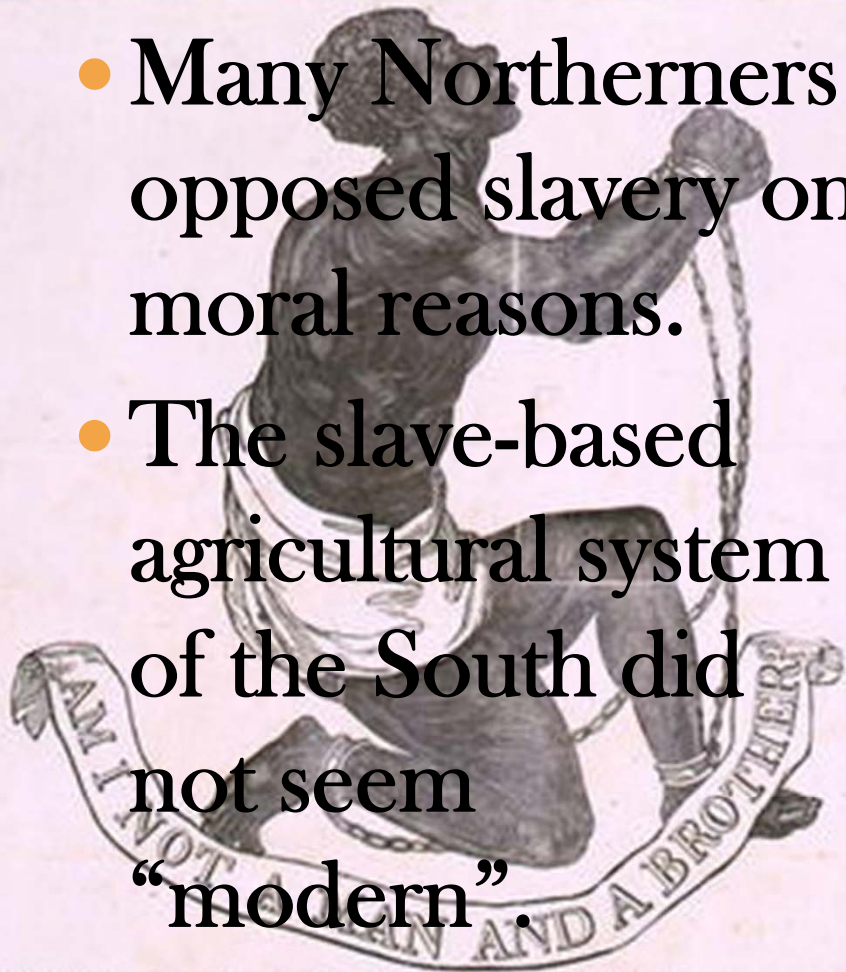
SECTIONAL DEBATES:

- Tariffs – Many Southerners opposed tariffs, claiming it as a form of economic imperialism passed by the North.
- Extension of Slavery – Many Southerners supported extension of slavery as a means of protecting economic interests.
- States' Rights – Many Southerners believed the central government was exercising too much power, and the states had the right to nullify a law if it harmed a state.



NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS VS. SOUTHERN DEFENDERS OF SLAVERY

- Many Northerners opposed slavery on moral reasons.
- The slave-based agricultural system of the South did not seem “modern”.

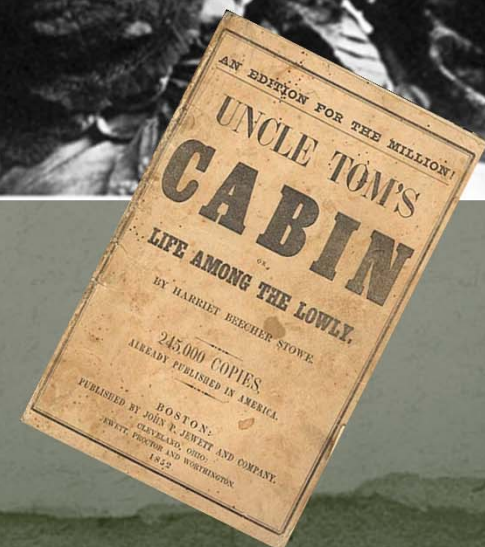


- Many Southerners relied on slavery as the basis of the large-scale agricultural economy.
- Viewing it as a “necessary evil” – and pointing to the hypocrisy of the poor labor class in the North.

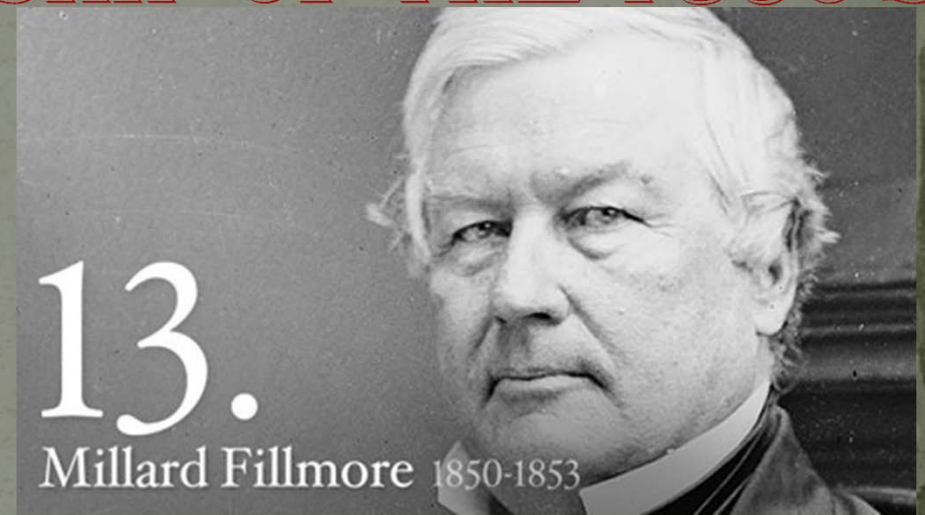
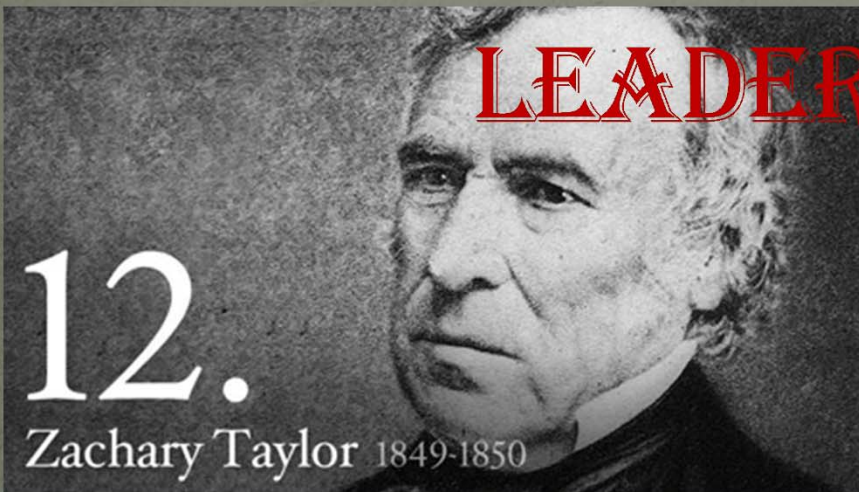
“THE LITTLE LADY WHO STARTED THE WAR.”

Abraham Lincoln

- **Harriet Beecher Stowe**, wife of a New England clergyman, wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a best-selling novel that inflamed Northern abolitionist sentiment.
- Southerners were frightened by the growing strength of Northern abolitionism.
- The book itself was based on stereotypes and imagination, as Stowe had never been to a plantation.



INEFFECTIVE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE 1850'S



PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

- Elected to presidency in 1860
- South Carolina and the “deep South” seceded, forming the Confederate States of America.
- Lincoln called to raise troops in 1861

