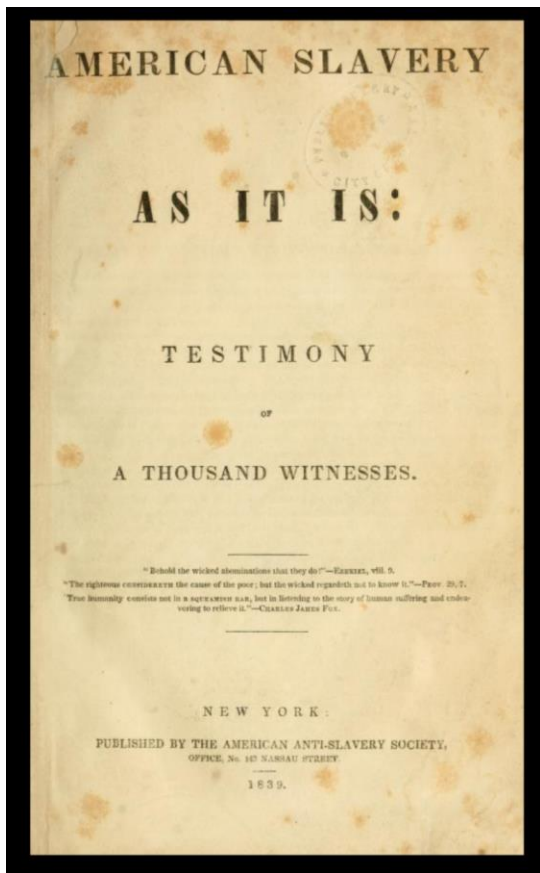


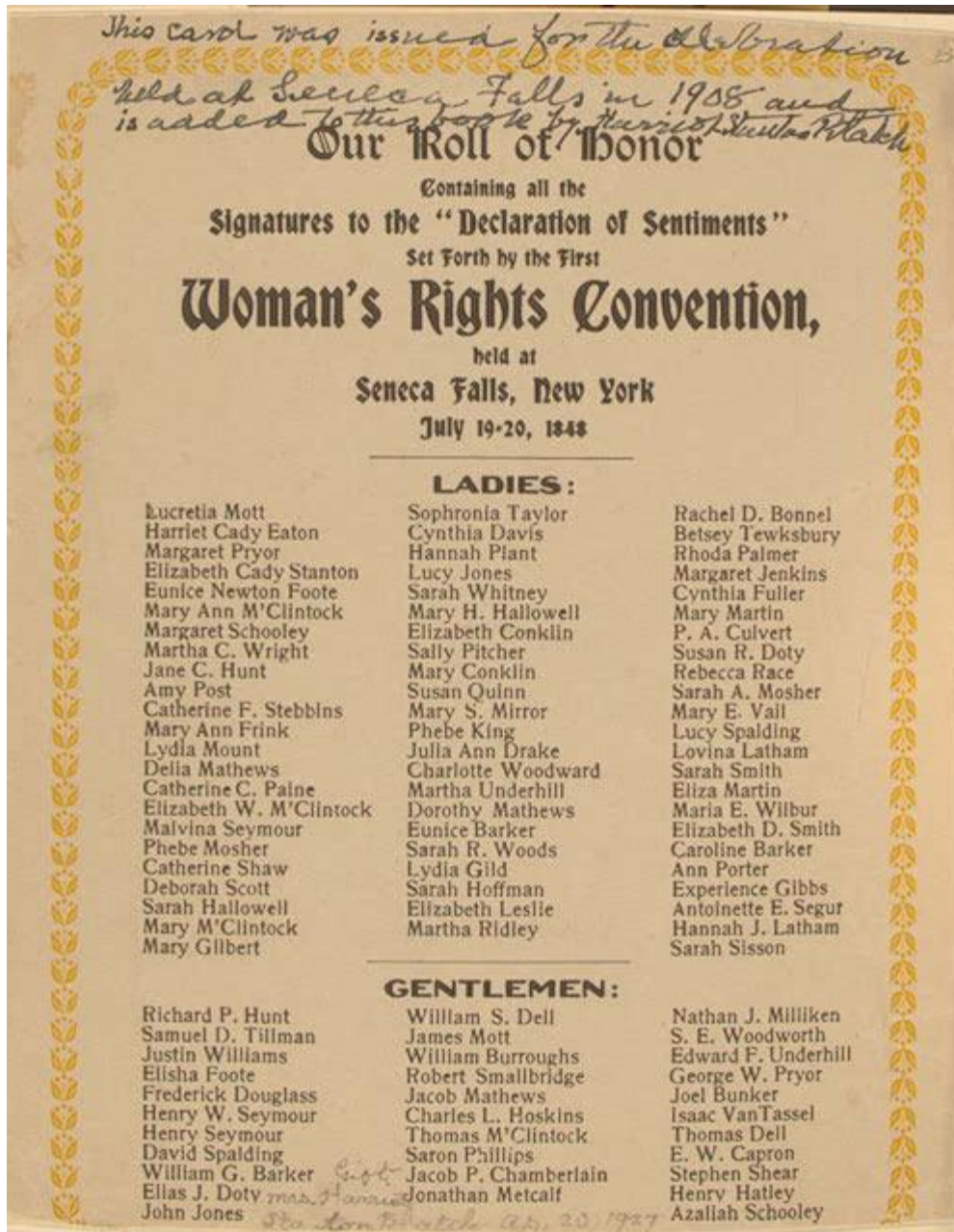
Unbound:
America from the War of 1812
Class 5



Theodore Dwight Weld Husband of Angelina Grimke

- An architect of the abolitionist movement from 1830 to 1844, as writer, editor, speaker, and organizer
- Co-authored in 1839 with the Grimke Sisters *American Slavery as It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses*
- Formed the main source of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel
- *American Slavery* is second only to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in its influence on the antislavery movement.





Seneca Falls Convention 1848

- First formal gathering explicitly organized to discuss the social, civil, and religious rights of women
- Modeled after the Declaration of Independence, its main objective was Women's Suffrage, a divisive issue but supported by Frederick Douglass
- Its attendees went on to lead many other social improvement movements

Uncle Tom's Cabin and Fugitive Slave Law Affect Northerners

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and
advised, to avoid conversing with the
Watchmen and Police Officers
of Boston,
For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR &
ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as
KIDNAPPERS
AND
Slave Catchers,
And they have already been actually employed in
KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING
SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY,**
and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun*
them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS**
on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for
KIDNAPPERS, and have
TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.



1851 Jerry Rescue in Syracuse New York

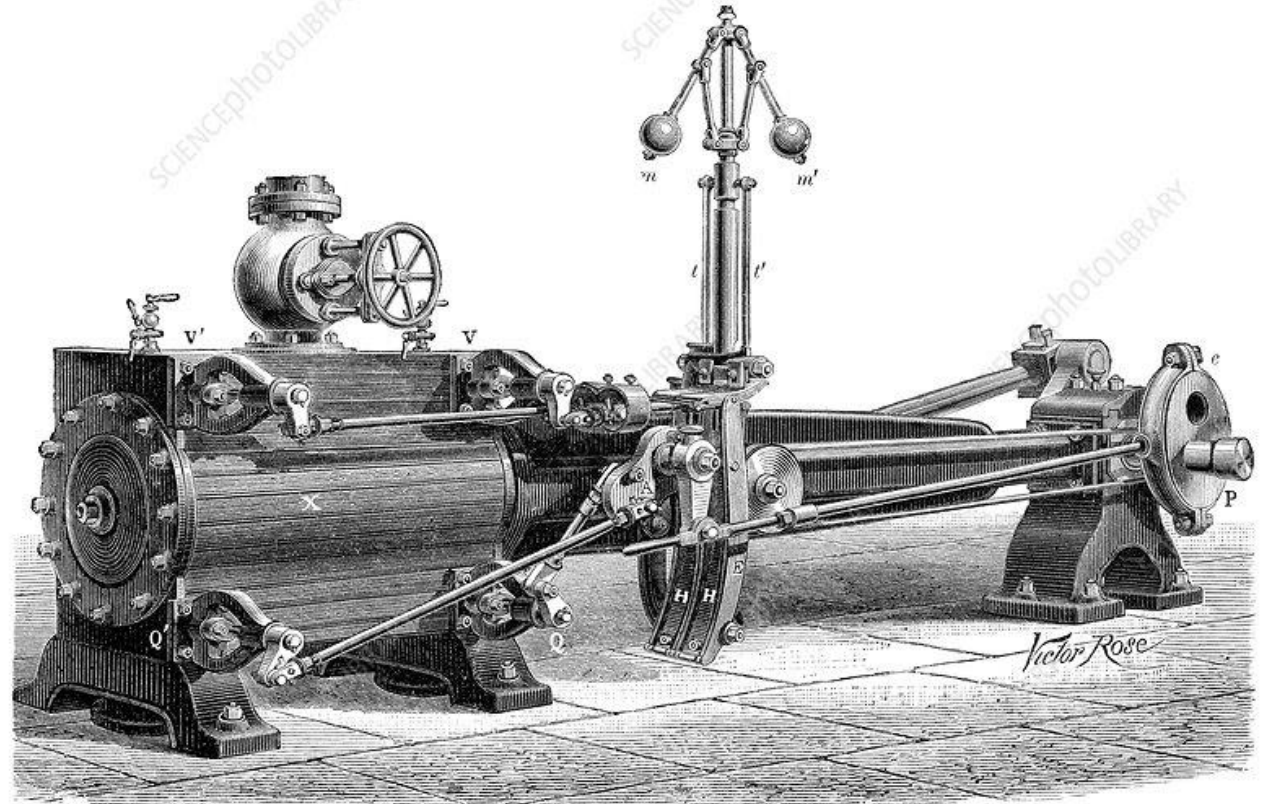


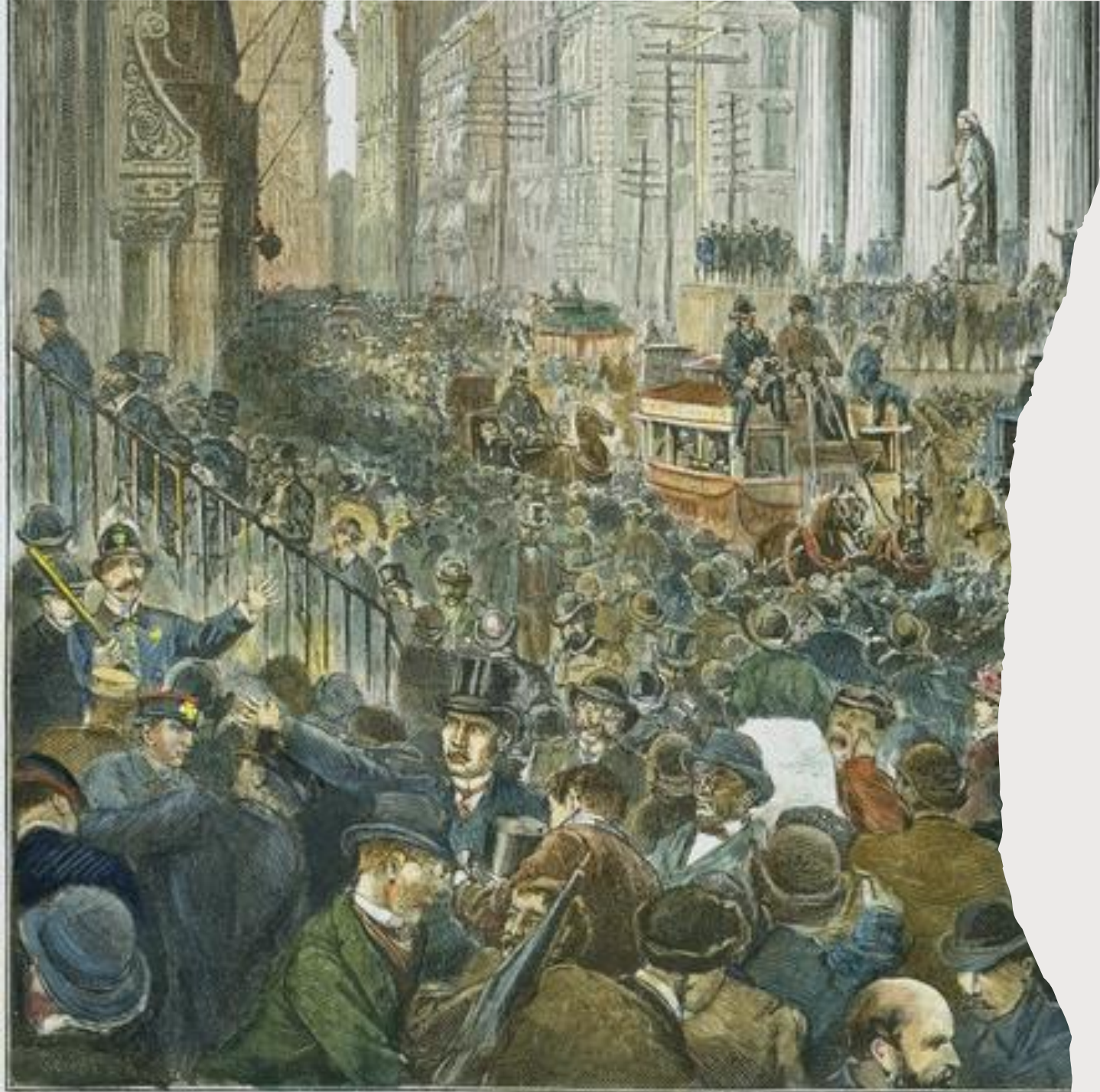
Horace Mann

- Championed the Common School Movement, which advocated for:
 - Free, non-sectarian, universal public education, accessible to all children regardless of their background
 - State funding for schools, ensuring that education was publicly financed rather than reliant on private or local contributions.
 - Standardized curriculum focused on reading, writing, arithmetic, with professional teachers
 - Compulsory attendance; gradually introduced in some states, requiring children to attend school for a certain number of years

Corliss Steam Engine

- Patented 1849 in Providence Rhode Island
- best thermal efficiency of any type of stationary steam engine until the 20th century

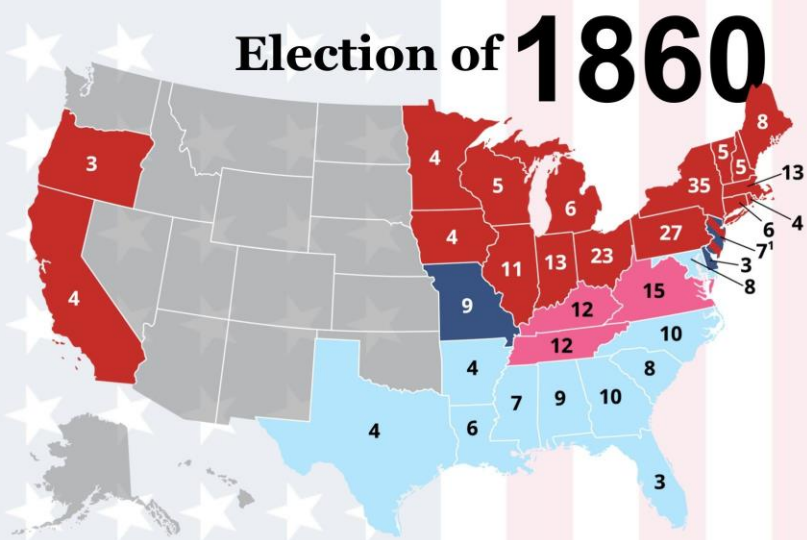



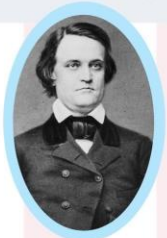




Panic of 1857

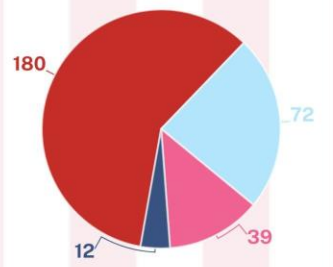
- Triggered by the collapse of a major insurance company, the decline in international grain prices, and the overexpansion of railroads
- Northern states, reliant on industry and commerce, were hit hardest: banks failed; unemployment rose in manufacturing sectors; bitterness against Democrats lowering the tariffs gave Republican an opportunity
- South's agricultural economy with stable cotton prices and railroads continuing there to expand, reinforced prior notions of self-sufficiency: ***"They did not need the Union"***

Election of 1860

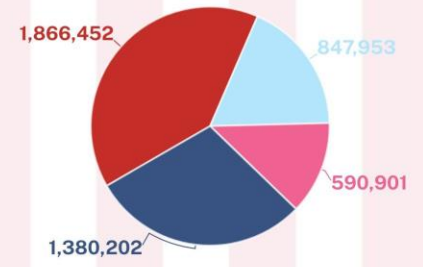


<p>Abraham Lincoln</p>  <p>Republican</p> <p>180 electoral votes</p>	<p>John C. Breckinridge</p>  <p>Southern Democratic</p> <p>72 electoral votes</p>	<p>John Bell</p>  <p>Constitutional Union</p> <p>39 electoral votes</p>	<p>Stephen A. Douglas</p>  <p>Democratic</p> <p>12 electoral votes</p>
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ELECTORAL VOTE



POPULAR VOTE



Election of 1860

- Democrat Party splits into Northern and Southern wings
- November 1860: Lincoln elected with less than a majority of the popular vote; receives no Southern States' electoral votes
- December 20, 1860: South Carolina secedes
- February 1861: Confederate States formed with seven former states

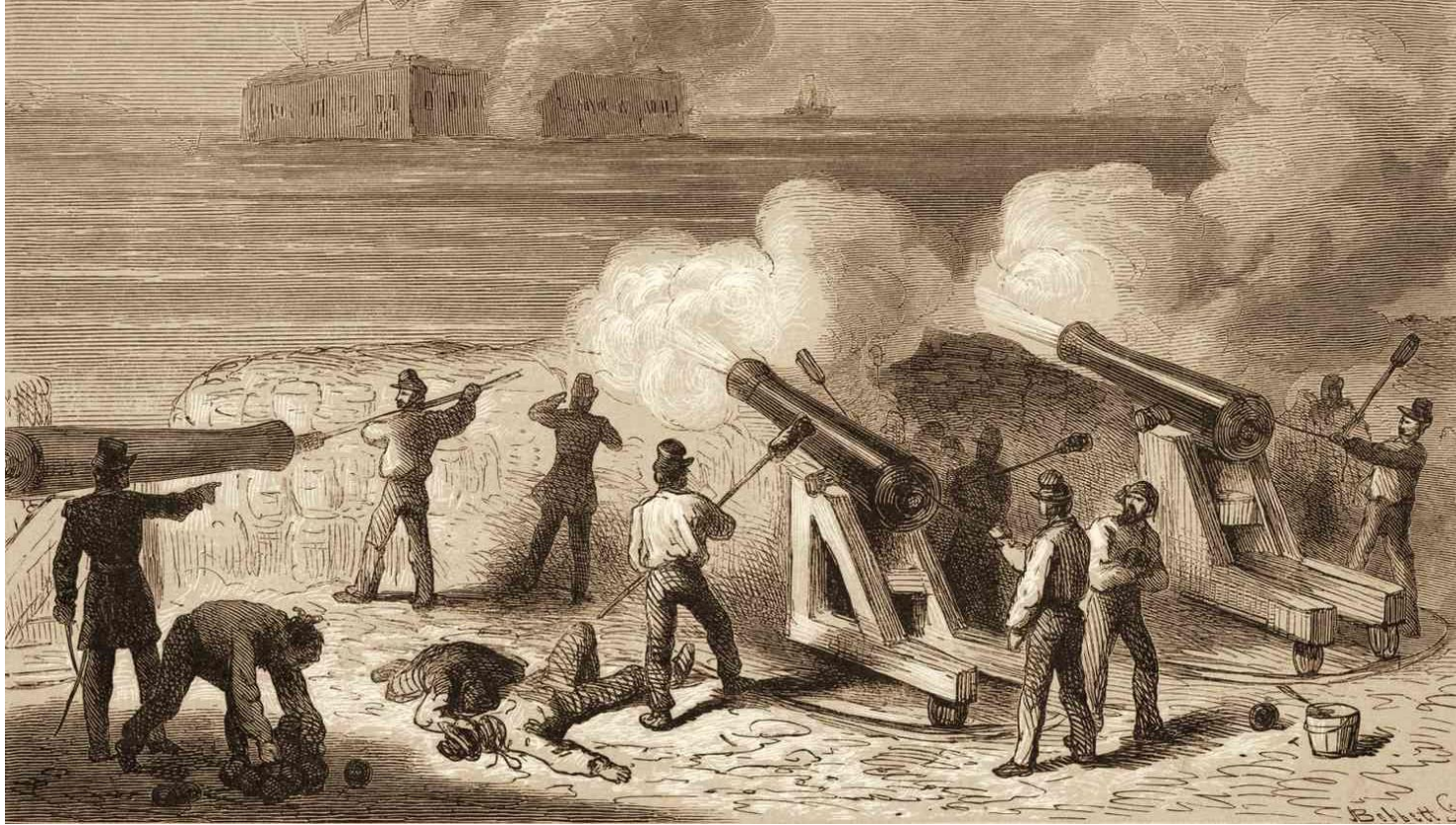
FOOTNOTES



Lincoln's Inaugural Address March 4, 1861

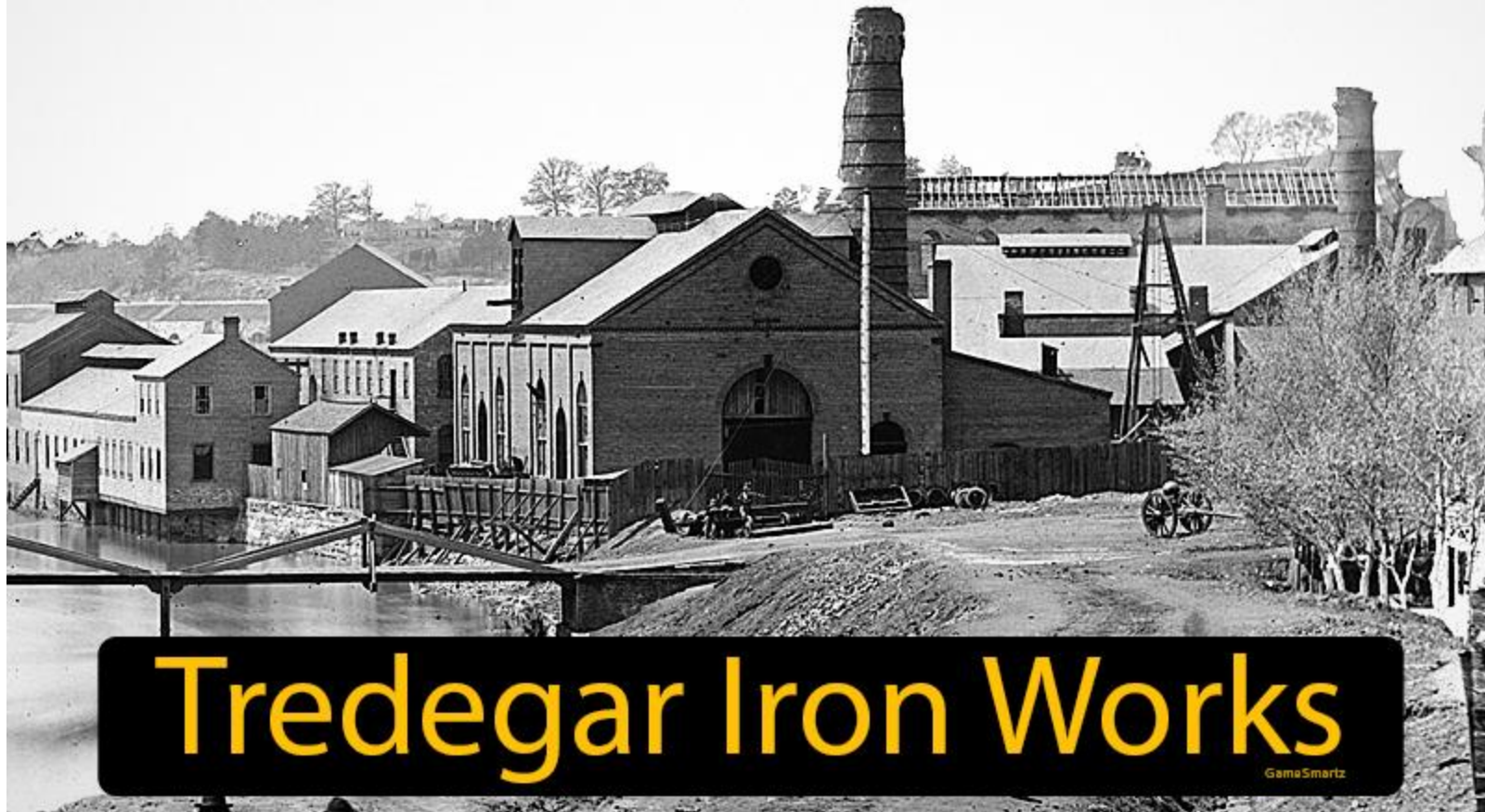
I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

Events Leading Up to Civil War



- 1858: Lincoln-Douglas Debate revealed the long-term tensions over the Dred Scott Decision
- October 16, 1859: Abolitionist John Brown Raid on Federal Arsenal at Harpers Ferry
- March 4 1861: Lincoln Inauguration
- April 17 1861: Virginia joins Confederacy

The biggest ironworks in the Confederacy



Tredegar Iron Works

GameSmartz

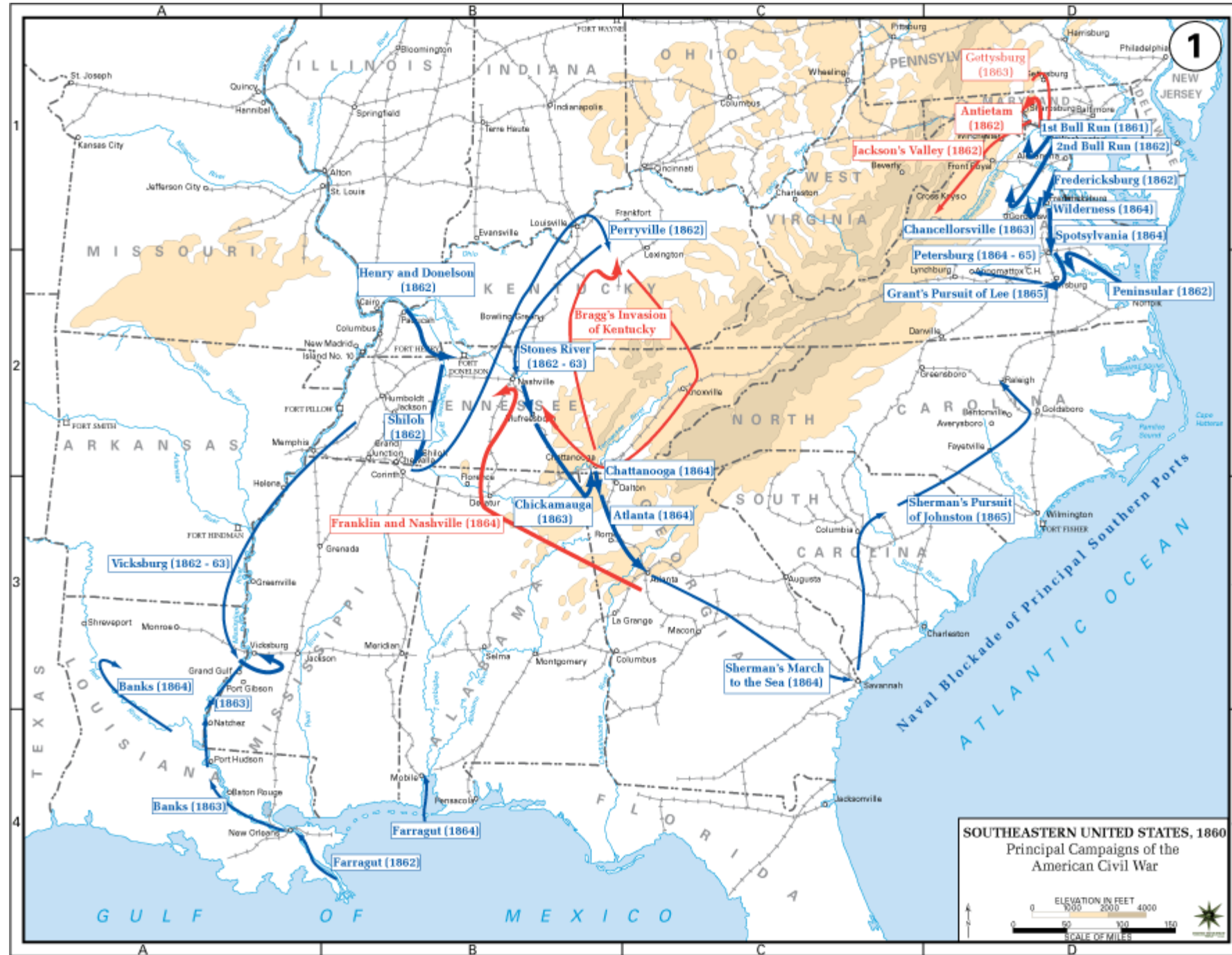


Railroads North and South in 1861

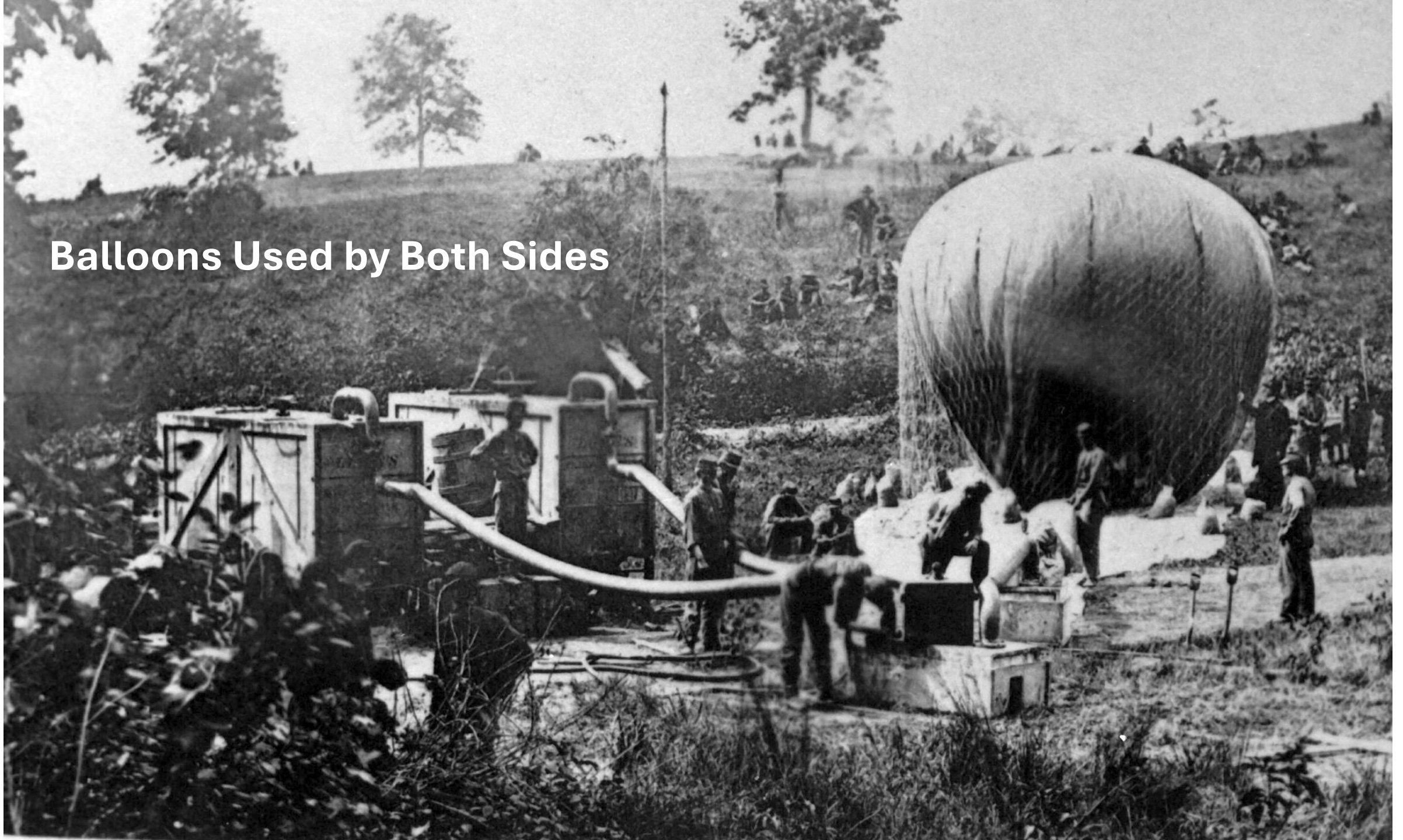
- North had about 70% of rail mileage
- Northern railroads were more integrated and standardized, with many lines linked across state borders. This interconnectedness made it easier for the North to move troops, supplies, and war materials efficiently over long distances
- South's railroads were optimized to deliver goods like cotton to water transport centers and suffered from inconsistent track gauge and lack of connections to the far fewer industrial centers
- Southern train components had been manufactured mainly in the North

Civil War Strategy

- West Point taught various methods, including:
 - The big decisive battle and
 - Importance of effective defense
- Interior supply lines vs. longer attacking lines of supplies



Balloons Used by Both Sides

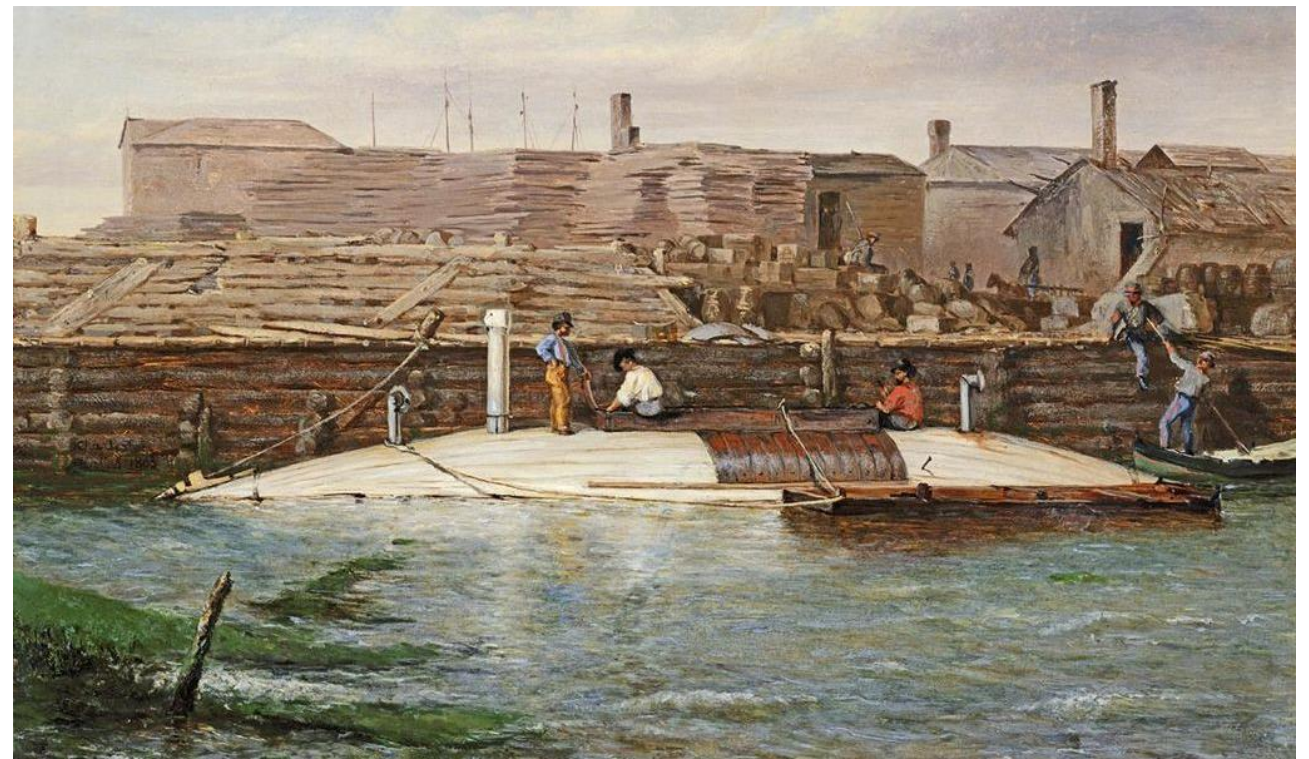
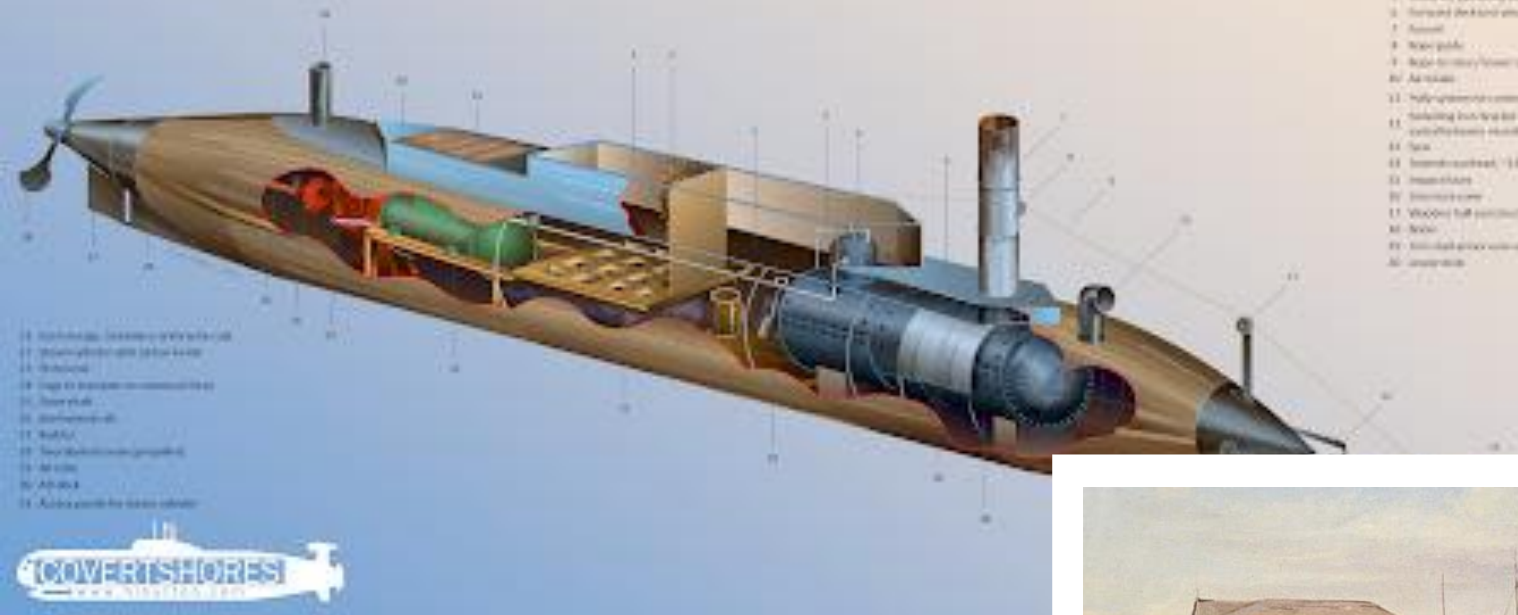




DAVID CLASS

SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE TORPEDO BOAT

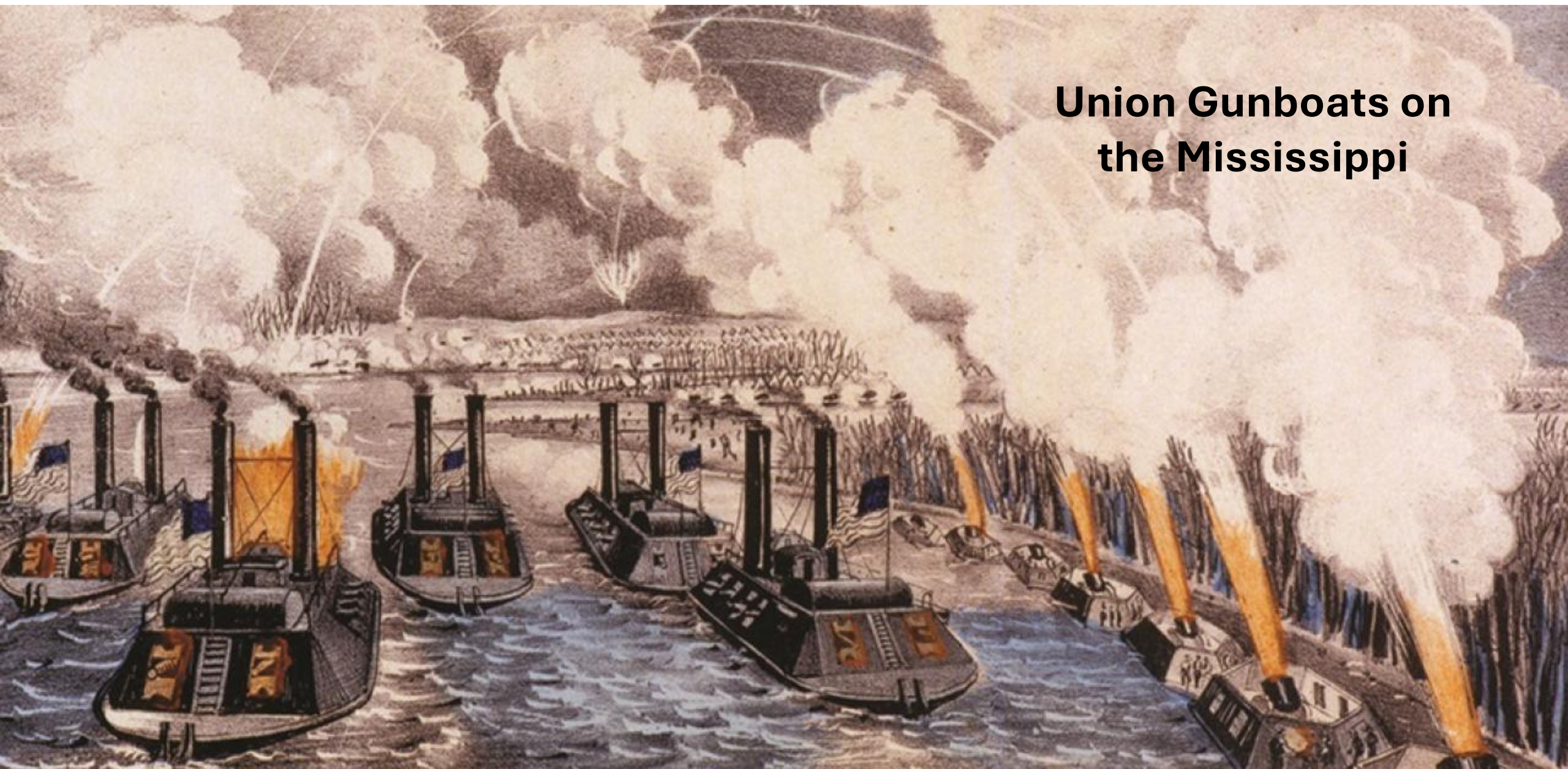
Confederate Navy, Charleston, S.C., 1863-65



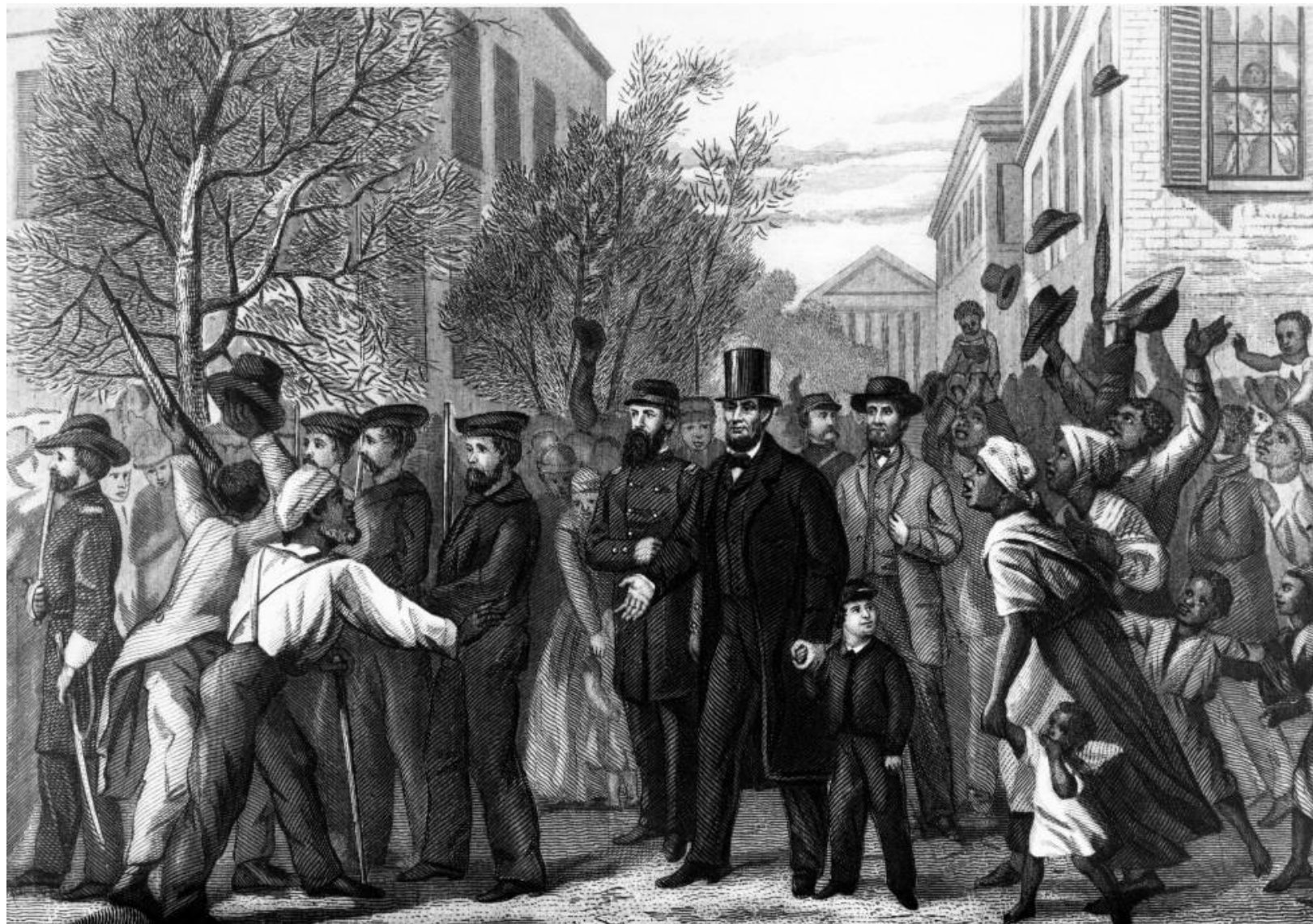
Confederate Technology

- Semi-submersible above and right
- CSS Hunley submarine above right

**Union Gunboats on
the Mississippi**



The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863: A Pragmatic Decision Based Upon Presumed War-making Powers



Tariff Act of 1861

A financial conservative, Morrill sponsored tariffs which introduced high import duties not for the traditional purpose of national revenue but to protect American industry from overseas competition



THE NEW TARIFF ON DRY GOODS.

Morrill Tariff Vote

House of Representatives (May 10, 1860)

	Yea Votes		Nay Votes	
	Yea	Percent of Yea Votes	Nay	Percent of Nay Votes
Border States	7	7%	10	16%
Confederate States	1	1%	39	61%
Northern States	97	92%	15	23%
Total	105	100.0%	64	100%

Source: <https://tinyurl.com/trbzejx>

Homestead Act of 1862

- The first of many, this act gave away more than 160 million acres of public land, or nearly 10 percent of the total area of the United States
- Most of the homesteads were west of the Mississippi River
- Intended to include the South after the War, as part of an integrated strategy with railroads and increased commerce between regions





- **Railroad Expansion**

- In February 1860, a bill to fund the railroad passed the House, but died when it could not be reconciled with the Senate version because of opposition from southern states who wanted a more southerly route
- After the southern states seceded from the Union, the House of Representatives approved the bill on May 6, 1862, and the Senate on June 20 and Lincoln signed the **Pacific Railroad Act of 1862** into law on July 1
- It authorized creation of two companies, the Central Pacific in the west and the Union Pacific in the mid-west, to build the railroad.

The Civil War: Some of Its Causes and Reasons for the Outcome

