

Civil War Causes Worksheet

(I) Pre-1820: Slaves worked in the South picking cotton and tobacco. Slaves had to do whatever their masters told them to do.

**(1783) Case #1 (1783)
John Brown's Raid**
John Brown was an abolitionist who tried to get weapons to give to slaves for an uprising against their masters. He was unsuccessful but he was considered a hero by the North.

(1820) Missouri Compromise of 1820

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**(1820) Missouri Election for Senator (1820)
Lincoln/Douglas Debates**
Stephen Douglas supported the Great South Decision. Abraham Lincoln opposed it. Douglas believed in popular sovereignty for the new territories and Lincoln was against allowing slavery to expand west. Douglas wins the election.

1850 Compromise of 1850

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**(1857) Case #2 (1857)
The Great South Decision**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**(1852) Case #3 (1852)
Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher
Stowe. Abolitionist
Told about the horrors of slavery.**

**(1854) Case #4, Kansas-Nebraska Act
(1854) Bleeding Kansas (1854)**
Kansas & Nebraska decide by vote whether or not they want slavery. (Popular sovereignty) Stephen Douglas comes up with the idea of allowing Kansas and Nebraska to vote on whether or not they should be slavery.

Violence Breaks Out: Pro-slavery and anti-slavery people get killed. Slaves believe this is the first action of the Civil War.