



...dial government, 1850; (10) Minnesota...
 ...t of the unorganized territory, 1850...
 ...political unity throught the country, the...
 ...different parts, with the effect on in-...
 ...sectional differences, some of national...
 ...articular caused disagreement and that...
 ...days of the republic, slavery was per-...
 ...The northern states in which slavery...
 ...conditions passed laws prohibiting slave...
 ...are an equal number of slave and free...
 ...sion over the slavery issue was so high...
 ...20, whereby the admission of Maine as...
 ...e admission of Missouri as a slave state...
 ...ed in all the rest of Louisiana Purchase...
 ...n boundary of Missouri—36°30' north...
 ...slavery persisted in the north and was...
 ...in the south. The north opposed the...
 ...as admitted to the Union in 1845, the...
 ...extend slave holding territory, for the...
 ...ise of adding to the voting strength of...
 ...h the annexation of Texas there de-...
 ...Mexico. The dispute developed into...
 ...e successful along the Rio Grande and...
 ...ied Vera Cruz and Mexico City. In the...
 ...of California and Kearney occupied...
 ...nia, Nevada, Utah, parts of Wyoming...
 ...izona (see Mexican Cession, map 12)...
 ...ed the slavery controversy. The North...
 ...to slavery; the South desired to extend...
 ...Before the signing of the peace treaty...
 ...ates, gold was discovered in California...
 ...development in California, and in 1849...
 ...n of California led to the Compromise...
 ...California should be admitted as a free...
 ...of Utah and New Mexico should be...
 ...slavery. The compromise also provided...
 ...law. The division of the country into...
 ...slave states and territories is shown on...
 ...utes, with chief slave centers and also...
 ...gitive slaves (shown on map 14) illus-...
 ...re traffic at this time. The histories...
 ...nt and its abolition are shown in gre-

...CESSION 1860-1...
 ...country continued t...
 ...ever, was practi...
 ...was an increas...
 ...1860 there...
 ...of the r...
 ...immir...
 ...terr...
 ...ft

...power of the anti-slavery forces is shown by the...
 ...the representation of slave and free states was pr...
 ...In the House there were 147 members from free...
 ...from slave states. Thus political power was in...
 ...states. In the presidential campaign of 1860...
 ...were the great issues. The Southern Democr...
 ...that secession would follow if the principle of s...
 ...The result of the election was that Lincoln be...
 ...nation on an anti-slavery platform, altho by a...
 ...of the electors. Altho Lincoln affirmed that...
 ...with slavery where it existed already, the fear...
 ...secessionist movement. Led by South Carolina...
 ...Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and...
 ...Union before Lincoln had been inaugurated...
 ...formed themselves into the Confederate Sta...
 ...tempts at compromise were made but to no...
 ...opened the struggle against a superior opponen...
 ...States had a population of 31,000,000, of whi...
 ...slaves lived in the 11 seceding states while 2...
 ...23 northern states (including territories). Wi...
 ...greater facilities for the making of munic...
 ...Through wealth, the superiority of the Nort...
 ...the seceding states United States prop...
 ...and forts, was seized by Confederate forces. I...
 ...advised to maintain peace until the new adm...
 ...should come into office. The spirit of discuss...
 ...and South was soon to pass into open hostilities...
 ...had taken office the Federal authorities start...
 ...vision Fort Sumter. This attempt brought on...
 ...and on April 14, 1861 Fort Sumter surrendere...
 ...This was the beginning of the Civil War. With...
 ...by Lincoln the North accepted the challenge o...
 ...The border states of Arkansas, North Carolin...
 ...ginia cast in their lot with the seceding states...
 ...border states including Missouri, Kentucky, M...
 ...remained loyal to the Union.

MAP A16. CIVIL W

The first serious battle between the Union and the Confederacy was fought at Bull Run, south of Washington. It ended in a Union defeat. This defeat brought home to the Union the need for the war and also the knowledge that the Union would need more men and money. Congress authorized \$20,000,000 for the war and also the knowledge that the Union undertook first to block the Confederacy from receiving aid from England which was to have the effect of cutting off the Confederacy from the amount of \$20,000,000. England would not do this because she was looking for the cotton which she needed for her textile industry. The Union was to open the door to the world and to use the cotton which she had bought from the North (1) and the West (2).

