

Unit 4 Lesson 23: What Were the Constitutional Issues That Led to the Civil War? U.S.

Growth of the U.S.

1. Population increase 1789 to 1861 grew from 4 million to ____ million
2. ____ new states were admitted into the union...13 original + ____ = 34
3. Growth in geographic size of the country...using the map on page 118, list the 8 U.S. territories.

a. _____	e. _____
b. _____	f. _____
c. _____	g. _____
d. _____	h. _____
4. Economic Development (new factions created) Regional Self-Interest Intensifies
 Northwest becomes a booming _____ center
 _____ becomes the world's largest producer of cotton
 Midwest becomes a new source of _____, cattle, & _____
5. Disagreement about the Relationship between the Nation and the States
 _____ Republicans emphasized state and local power in a _____ interpreted Constitution that granted the national government only _____ listed powers
 _____ argued for a _____ interpretation of the Constitution that allowed for a strong national government possessing _____, as well as enumerated powers
6. Sectionalism: Economic and other conflicts among various sections of the country
 North favored _____ (tax on imports) and the South did not
 The _____ continued slavery (increased _____ production), whereas in most of the North it disappeared and slavery was banned in the NW Territory.
7. Two Constitutional Issues to Consider
 - a. Do we believe in the principles of the _____ of Independence or not?
 - b. Are we one nation or a _____ made up of various states?

8. **Dred Scott decision 1857:** http://www.oyez.org/cases/1851-1900/1856/1856_0

a. Blacks, slave or free, could not be _____ of the United States. States may grant _____ citizenship, but not national citizenship and the protections of the Constitution.

Reasoning: blacks were not recognized as U.S. citizens when the _____ was ratified

b. The _____ government did not have the right to exclude _____ from the _____.

Reasoning: slaves were _____ and therefore, protected by the _____ Amendment _____ clause. Therefore, a slave owner could take a slave into any U.S. _____.

9. 1860 Presidential Election of _____ (lit the powder keg)
_____ : a vote to leave-secede from- the Union.

The _____ believed they had a constitutional right based on their view of the Union as a compact of _____ states.

President _____ and the _____ believed the Framers created a _____ (continuing or enduring forever; everlasting) Union, a national bond expressing the _____ authority of the American people as a whole.

A Struggle to Preserve the Union becomes a crusade for Freedom:

Emancipation Proclamation:

Freed slaves in states, or parts of states in _____ against the Union as of Jan. 1, 18____...why not all slaves everywhere in the United States?

Reasons:

Moral:

Political:

10. The Civil War ended 2 issues

- 1) the issue of secession as a constitutional right...IT IS NOT (South lost the war)
- 2) An end to slavery and “a new birth of freedom” ...the institution of slavery is over

