

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

(Lecture/Reading Notes)	
<p>Chief Justice John Marshall</p>	<p>Referred to the Constitution as a document “intended to endure for ages to come, and consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs”</p>
<p>Growth of the U.S.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population increase 1789 to 1861 grew from 4 million to 30 million</li> <li>2. 21 new states were admitted into the union</li> <li>3. Growth in geographic size of the country</li> </ol>
<p>Economic Development (new factions created) Regional Self- Interest Intensifies</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Northwest becomes a booming manufacturing center</li> <li>2. South becomes the world’s largest producer of cotton</li> <li>3. Midwest becomes a new source of wheat, cattle, &amp; corn</li> </ol>
<p>Disagreement about the Relationship between the Nation and the States</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Jeffersonian Republicans</u> emphasized state and local power in a _____ <b>interpreted Constitution</b> that granted the national government only specifically listed powers</li> <li>2. <u>Federalists</u> argued for a _____ <b>interpretation of the Constitution</b> that allowed for a strong national government possessing implied, as well as enumerated powers</li> </ol>
<p><b>Sectionalism:</b></p>	<p><b>Economic and other conflicts among various sections of the country</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. _____ favored tariffs and South did not</li> <li>2. _____ continued slavery (increased cotton production), whereas in most of the North it disappeared and was banned in the NW Territory</li> </ol>
<p>Two Constitutional Issues to Consider</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do we believe in the principles of the _____ of Independence or not?</li> <li>2. Are we one nation or a _____ made up of various states?</li> </ol>

Dred Scott decision  
1857:

**Chief Justice  
Roger Taney**  
wrote the Court's  
opinion

1860 Presidential  
Election of  
Abraham Lincoln  
(lit the powder keg)

A Struggle to  
Preserve the Union  
becomes a crusade  
for Freedom

**moral vs. political**  
aspects of the  
**Emancipation  
Proclamation.**

The Civil War  
ended 2 issues

[http://www.oyez.org/cases/1851-1900/1856/1856\\_0](http://www.oyez.org/cases/1851-1900/1856/1856_0)

1. Blacks, slave or free, could not be citizens of the United States. States may grant state citizenship, but not national citizenship and the protections of the Constitution. **Reasoning:** blacks were not recognized as U.S. citizens when the Constitution was ratified
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ government did not have the right to exclude \_\_\_\_\_ from the territories. **Reasoning:** slaves were \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore, protected by the **Fifth Amendment** \_\_\_\_\_ clause. A slave owner could take a slave into any U.S. territory.

\_\_\_\_\_ : -a vote to leave-secede from- the Union.

The \_\_\_\_\_ believed they had a constitutional right based on their view of the Union as a \_\_\_\_\_.

President \_\_\_\_\_ and the **North** believed the Framers created a \_\_\_\_\_ **Union**, a national bond expressing the sovereign authority of the American people as a whole.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Proclamation**- the war became a fight for the Unions founding principles.

Freed slaves in states, or parts of states in \_\_\_\_\_ against the Union as of Jan. 1, 1863...why not all slaves everywhere under the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution??

Moral:

Political (military):

- 1) the issue of secession as a constitutional right...NOT
- 2) An end to slavery and "a new birth of freedom"