



# HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY 1104

## A NATION DIVIDED

### CONTENTS

<b>I. A NATION DIVIDED .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>The Emergence of Sectionalism.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>The Division of Land .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>The Establishment of New Territory.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>The Division of the People .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>II. SLAVERY .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>The Emergence of Slavery .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>The Politics of Slavery .....</b>	<b>36</b>

**Author:**  
Editor:  
Illustrations:

**Alpha Omega Staff**  
Alan Christopherson, M. S.  
Alpha Omega Staff



Alpha Omega Publications®

804 N. 2nd Ave. E., Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

© MM by Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. All rights reserved.

LIFEPAC is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications, Inc.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners. Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates', and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.



# HISTORY 1104

## A NATION DIVIDED

James 4:1 states that war is the result of “lust,” a word for evil desires or desires not compatible with God’s will. Throughout history people and nations have reached out for wealth, power, and authority. Their quest—independent of God’s will—has led to war again and again.

This unit will help you see evidence of the quest for wealth, power, and authority in the United States prior to the Civil War and become aware of the circumstances in nature and society that led to the development of different lifestyles and sectional discord between the North and the South.

As you explore the role of individuals before the war, your study will help you to understand why God expects each person to turn to Him in love and obedience regardless of the man-made circumstances that lead to pestilence, famine, war, and death. You will learn that the individual’s response to God’s will is the way that the will of the society is changed.

The Civil War has been called the War of the Rebellion, The Lost Cause, The War Between the States, and Our Greatest National Disaster. At the conclusion of the war, the number of men killed totaled only slightly less than all the American casualties in World War I and II, the Korean Conflict, and Vietnam.

The magnitude of human suffering, the economic and social devastation in the South, Reconstruction, and the legacy of slavery have all had a lasting effect on the development of our nation. Social issues preceding a war are never simple. Debate still continues among historians and social scientists about the causes of the Civil War and the reasons the democratic process deteriorated to the point where disagreements could not be solved by **compromise** and majority rule.

In this section of the unit, you will study the issues that increased sectional differences, resulting in the division of both lands and peoples. These divisions were great enough to bring about civil war within the United States.

### OBJECTIVES

**Read these objectives.** The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC®.

When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Demonstrate understanding of the issues which caused the polarization of the nation prior to the Civil War.
2. Demonstrate understanding of these issues both from the Northern and Southern perspective.
3. Describe how regional needs of the country influenced political and social conflict.
4. Identify the leading personalities of the pre-Civil War era and explain the consequences of their actions.
5. Identify leaders of the abolition movement.
6. Understand the effect literature and writing had in forming opinions about the issue of slavery.
7. Describe how the needs of each region of the country influenced political and social conflict.
8. Understand the effect literature and writing had in forming opinions about the issue of slavery.



## VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

<b>abolitionist</b>	A person who wants to do away with some rule or custom
<b>arsenal</b>	A building for making and storing arms and military equipment
<b>boycott</b>	To refrain by concerted action from using or purchasing a product
<b>buttress</b>	To support and strengthen something
<b>cede</b>	To give up, surrender or hand over something to another
<b>compromise</b>	The settlement of a disagreement when each party gives up part of his demand
<b>confiscate</b>	To take by authority or as if by authority
<b>depression</b>	A reduction in the amount of jobs, money, and goods; a time of economic slowdown
<b>embargo</b>	An order restricting certain goods and/or ships from entering or leaving a country
<b>immigrant</b>	One who comes into a country in which one is not a native
<b>Manifest Destiny</b>	The idea that the United States should extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific
<b>nullification</b>	The action of a state setting aside a national law it considers unconstitutional
<b>polarize</b>	To acquire two opposite views, principles, or tendencies
<b>secede</b>	To leave an organized group
<b>sectionalism</b>	Support for one section without regard for the needs of the other sections or the nation as a whole
<b>sovereignty</b>	Supreme political power or authority
<b>stereotypes</b>	A fixed form or character; a conventional type
<b>suffrage</b>	The right to vote
<b>tariff</b>	A tax on products being brought into the country

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

---

---

## THE EMERGENCE OF SECTIONALISM

Differences of opinion exist among the members of any group. If differing opinions harden and are treated as rights, a group will become **polarized** and could split apart. Among the rights at issue prior to the Civil War were expansion rights, economic rights, and states' rights. Related to each of these rights was the larger issue of slavery.

**Expansion rights.** Throughout the years after the War of 1812, the population of the United States increased rapidly. Industry expanded, agricultural production boomed, settlers began to move into new territories, roads and canals were carved over mountains and through dense forests, and the cry of "**Manifest Destiny**" could be heard across the nation. Manifest Destiny is the idea that it was a God-given right for Americans to extend their way of life from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that no physical barrier or human force could stop the settlement of these lands. The expansion into new territories across the continent is a direct link in the chain of events leading to the Civil War.



Each time new territory was acquired by the nation, the troublesome question of slavery was raised. Many people in the free state faction persisted in thinking that slavery in the territories would result in the South gaining economic superiority, and that the demise of free enterprise would follow. The proslavery faction, in contrast, feared the destruction of the Southern lifestyle unless the balance between free and slave states could be maintained.

Another factor that helped create the **sectionalism** that paved the way for the war was the increase in universal white male **suffrage**. After the Declaration of Independence, state laws in the former colonies stipulated that only white men with considerable property or those paying high taxes were allowed to vote. These laws were still in effect after the War of 1812. Between 1816 and 1821, six new states were admitted to the Union that allowed all white men to vote without regard for property qualifications. After 1821 the eastern and southern states began to relax their voting restrictions, and many men who had never shown an interest in politics began to participate in the elective process. Now, for the first time, the common man had the opportunity of electing people to office who would encourage the federal government to adopt policies primarily beneficial to their sectional needs.