

The Civil War

Part One



Part One

Part Two

Part Three

Thematic Icons



Economics



Geography



Historical concepts



Government

Icons



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page

For more instructions, see the *User Guide*.





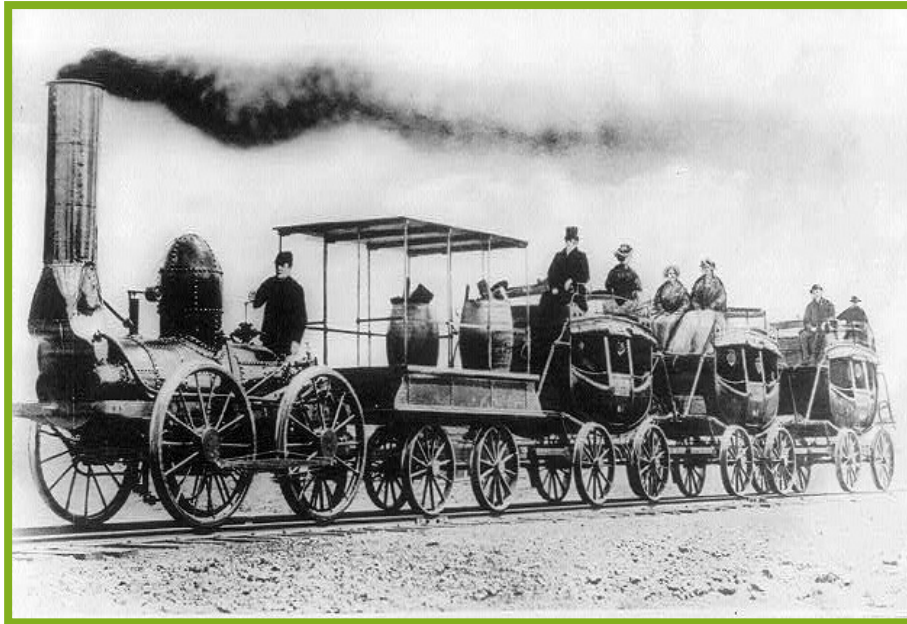


The **Industrial Revolution** of the early 19th century changed American industry in several key ways:

- Innovations such as the development of interchangeable parts allowed for **mass production**.
- As a result of mass production, industry moved from artisan workshops to large factories staffed by unskilled workers.
- New England, which had previously focused on shipping, became the industrial center of the United States.



Another major change was the development of a national transportation system.



By 1860, rail lines connected the Northeast with the expanding West, but isolated the South, where riverboats were the primary mode of transportation.

What affect do you think the isolation of the South had on the relationship between Northern and Southern states?



Two economies, two Americas



The “peculiar institution”





Congress dealt with the issue of slavery by keeping the number of slave states equal to the number of free states. This way, both sides had equal representation in the Senate.



The balance was upset when Missouri applied for statehood in 1819, causing bitter debate over its status as a slave or a free state.

Henry Clay proposed the **Missouri Compromise** of 1820, admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as free.

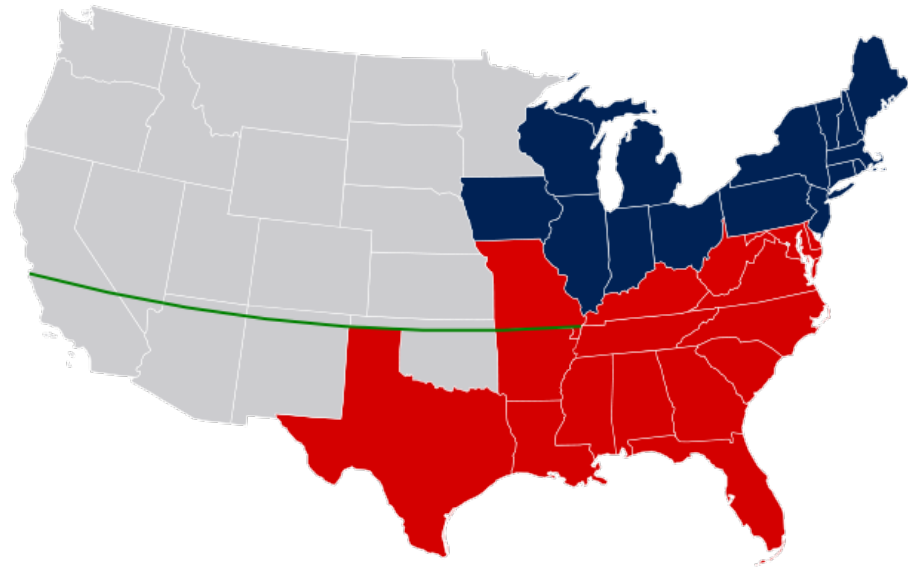




The 36° 30' parallel

The Missouri Compromise split the newly acquired Louisiana Territory roughly in half.

The split occurred on the **36° 30' parallel**. This refers to the geography of the U.S. and the equatorial line. The parallel is located 36 and one-half degrees north of the **equator** of the Earth.



It was decided by the government that all territory south of that line would be open to slavery; all territory north of the line would be free.





The Wilmot Proviso



As the U.S. grew, the issue of slavery remained problematic.

In 1846, Rep. David Wilmot added an attachment to a bill regarding the end of the Mexican-American War.



The **Wilmot Proviso** stated that “neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist” in the territories acquired from Mexico. These included California, Utah and New Mexico.

Southern senators saw this as an attack on their position in the Senate. The issue of slavery was back at the forefront of American politics.



