

T = Tariffs

Tax on imported goods.

Helped the North because it made people buy American made goods.

Bad for the South because it hurt farmers' trade with Europe.

I = Industry vs. Agriculture

*Industry was key to the North.

*Factories, and paid workers

*Agriculture was key to the South

*Growing goods on plantations, and slavery

S= State's Rights

The South feared that the North would pass laws that would hurt its lifestyle. Some examples would be tariffs and laws to restrict or abolish slavery. The south claimed they had the right of nullification.

S= Slavery

Permitted (okay) in the South

Outlawed (cannot have) in the North

The issue of slavery was a problem in the territories that were not yet states

U= Uncle Tom's Cabin

Book by: Harriet Beecher Stowe

The book caused people to dislike slavery. The North wanted to abolish slavery, and the South was angry.

E= Election of 1860

Lincoln became President of the U.S. (Republican)

He did not want the expansion of slavery in the new territories

South Carolina threatened to secede if Lincoln was elected

S= Sectionalism

Loyalty to one's own region rather than to the country as a whole.

The nation was divided by its interests, attitudes, and overall lifestyles. The North focused on industry and manufacturing. The South focused on agriculture and slave labor.