

# ESSENTIAL CIVIL WAR CURRICULUM

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## The Civil War and Statehood

By Scott A. MacKenzie

### Resources

#### If you can read only one book

Author	<i>Title</i> . City: Publisher, Year.
Shearer, Benjamin F, ed.	<i>The Uniting States: The Story of Statehood for the Fifty United States</i> . Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2004.

### Books and Articles

Author	<i>Title</i> . City: Publisher, Year.   “Title,” in <i>Journal</i> ##, no. # (Date): #.
Arenson, Adam and Andrew Graybill, eds.	<i>Civil War Wests: Testing the Limits of the United States</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press, 2015.
Berwanger, Eugene R.	<i>The Rise of the Centennial State: Colorado 1861-1876</i> . Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2007.
Colton, Ray Charles	<i>The Civil War in the Western Territories: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah</i> . Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1959.
Foner, Eric	<i>Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men: The Ideology of the Republican Party Before the Civil War</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1970.
Frazier, Donald S.	<i>Blood and Treasure: Confederate Empire in the Southwest</i> . College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1995.
Green, Michael S.	<i>Nevada: A History of the Silver State</i> . Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2015.
Josephy, Alvin	<i>The Civil War in the American West</i> . New York: Knopf Doubleday, 1991.

MacKenzie, Scott A.	<i>The Fifth Border State: Slavery, Emancipation, and the Formation of West Virginia, 1829 – 1872.</i> Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 2023.
Potter, David M.	<i>The Impending Crisis 1848-1861.</i> New York: HarperCollins, 1976.
Potter, James E.	<i>Standing Firmly by the Flag: Nebraska Territory and the Civil War, 1861-1867.</i> Lincoln, NE: Bison Books, 2013.
Sage, Leland	<i>A History of Iowa.</i> Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1987.
Scharff, Virginia, ed.	<i>Empire and Liberty: The Civil War and the West.</i> Berkeley: University of California Press, 2015.
West, Elliot	<i>The Contested Plains: Indians, Goldseekers, and the Rush to Colorado.</i> Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1998.

## Organizations

## Web Resources

## Other Sources

## Scholars

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## Topic Précis

From 1791(Vermont) to 1861 (Kansas) the United States added twenty-one states to the original thirteen. With equal representation of each state in the Senate, the issue of slavery dogged each admission of a new state with a constant need to balance equally the number of slave vs free states. The Northwest Ordinance (1787) and Southwest Ordinance (1790) divided the country into free and slave states, the line along which the two sections would

later battle. The Constitution of 1789 provided for admission of new states under the jurisdiction of the Congress, without consent of state legislatures. At first rapid expansion allowed the addition of new states carved out of existing states or formed from newly created territories, the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the Treaty of Ghent after the War of 1812. But then a series of crises occurred during the later antebellum period when balancing new free and slave states became more difficult. The compromises reached after each crisis averted the ultimate crisis of the Civil War for a time. The Missouri Compromise (1820), The Compromise of 1850. The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) was the last flawed compromise which, together with the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 led to the Civil War. Kansas was admitted to the Union in January 1861 as a free state in the midst of the secession of the Confederate States. Nebraska was not admitted until 1867. With the election of Lincoln and Republican control of a shrunken Congress, the approach to admission of new states fundamentally changed. No longer would there be any attempt at balancing free and slave states. In June 1862 the practice of slavery was forbidden in all new states to be formed from the western territories, though the Lincoln administration did not try to end slavery in border states still in the Union nor in the seceded Confederate States until the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. In June 1863 West Virginia, consisting of loyalist counties in northwest Virginia, was formed as the thirty-fifth state. Admission of various states formed out of western territories was debated and the first new state added was Nevada in October 1864, the second and last state admitted during the Civil War. The Republican's Civil War approach to creating territories and then new states from the territories was followed from the admission of Nebraska in 1867 to Arizona in 1912. The last two states admitted, Alaska and Hawaii in 1959 were created as a result of the unique circumstances of the Alaska purchase and the Second World War. The current map of the United States owes much of its shape to the run up, processes and outcomes of the Civil War.

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