

# A Discussion About the Hallmarks of the Antebellum Period and the Civil War

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## Antebellum Reform, Slavery, and the Coming of Civil War

The antebellum period [before the Civil War](#) was among the most significant reforms for the black community and the women of America. The considerable changes highlighted in the discussion of the American Civil War antebellum period were abolishing capital punishment slavery, and ameliorating prison conditions. Also, the conditions were highly unpredictable at the moment before the war which caused an increase in the temperature of the officials and the local community. American individualism reinforcement was also one of the core discussions of this period. The primary aim of this essay is to discuss the antebellum to the US Civil War as well as the fighting chance for Black and Women suffrage in the reconstruction of all over America and the compromise of 1850 seen in the time of Antebellum.

The political spectrum of the Antebellum Slavery Politics could be described as in the middle of the 19th century there was a great sale of slaves, which was the pro-slavery period. The Democrats and the Southern wing journals have highlighted the point the uncertain conditions could cause trouble to the citizens of the country, and the problems created by the masters on their slaves would be the greatest cause (Plant, Rebecca, and Frances, 49). There must be an addition to the federal law which will protect the slaves from the inhuman behaviour of their masters. Slavery could be continued as a positive good and should be practised perfectly so that both the masters and the slaves would live their lives happily. On the other side, there was also an abolishment movement from the slaves' side, who were highly pressed by their masters and didn't want to continue their lives in slavery. It was quoted that slavery is a wrong thing and as the United States is declared as a free nation so there should be a right for every individual to live freely in the country.

In addition to this political spectrum, it also included the popular severity, which explained that slavery should be expanded in the new states that were at that moment added to the United States. This concept was attractive and was an opportunity for investors who had an interest in spending money to buy excellent working slaves, but it was recommended that this be initiated by voting for the free community of the United States. One of the disturbing and problematic parts of this discussion was that the slaves were not allowed to vote which was disturbing for the black community and they resisted this act.

# Free Soil Politics and the Antislavery Movement

Another point in the discussion of antebellum slavery politics was the anti-slavery or the free soil movement in which the Democrats were against the anti-slavery movements in many Free states as well as the slave states (Plant, Rebecca and Frances, 49). Several rebellions occurred during antebellum America, the most prominent of which were religious beliefs, risking everything for freedom, several different movements for change, and even killings. The pre-civil war was the worst period in America, and it was entirely unknown which day would be the last day of peace for the American nation. There was a certainty that the Civil War could start anytime. Due to the slave rebellion, the slaves resisted a lot and caused the disturbance on a huge scale. There were almost close to a million killings of slaves during the antebellum period, and America has faced considerable economic loss in the country.

The abolitionist movement was one of the major reasons which caused the end of the Missouri Compromise and the awakening of the concept of slavery considered a sin. Due to the official debates on slavery abolishment, the slaves found awareness on a huge level that the slavery practice was a sin and they had the right to live freely. This awareness resulted in the slaves standing against their masters, and it resulted in a collective four-year civil war in all the states of the United States, which resulted in the killing of more than 750,000 innocent people. These things completely ruined the country and the fear of the invaders, and other economic losses have increased the speed of the reestablishment and rebuilding of the country's economy. It resulted in the development of the country. The Americans have a belief that the Civil War was one of the major causes of the building of one nation without any internal issues and ended slavery and equality among the blacks and the whites. The whites understood that killing the blacks would not give them anything but a loss of workforce as well and blacks understood that conflict and fighting have never been a proper way to solve the problems.

There were many white and black political and social leaders whose words and quotes are still in the discussion of the current United States community the most famous legislator, Abraham Lincoln stated: "As a nation of freemen, we must live through all time, or die by suicide." And Frederick Douglass said: "I do not despair of this country. There are forces in operation, which must work the downfall of slavery." Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass worked a lot for the end of slavery and helped in making one nation instead of dividing the country into territories (Gordon, James and Gigantino, 267). There is a belief that with the existence of slavery, foreign investors highly underestimated the country's progress and there was no progress in the development sector but with the end of slavery the people managed to understand the value of freedom and they started working for their country with great patriotism and love for the country.

# Women, Reform, and Social Change Before the Civil War

The women suffered initially before the Civil War in the time of antebellum. After that, they also found themselves liberal and completely ignored the influence of the men who controlled them in society before the great reform. There were several reform movements; the most noted were temperance and abolition. The temperance reform was the first reform movement in which the involvement was accepted widely. There were two main aims of this reform. The first one included public and private action. Temperance activism has taught and given awareness to hundreds of women who are at home agitation by asking their fathers and husbands to sign the abstinence pledges. Also it was asked to the men to protect their women outside the homes. The females were also given the awareness of being abused by the alcoholic provider law as that the guilty will not be able to find any rescue, recourse or relief in the law.

The abolition reform movement, the second one was supposed to permit few females in its ranks but have trained good and energetic leaders who could be the future of the women's movements. The basic aim of this movement was the foundation of the formal organization and the publishing of activist newspapers and pamphlets. Building alliances and raising funds were also considered facts that helped in the success of these reform movements. After the end of the Civil War, it was known that the new black citizens had begun reaching for the freedom and equality that emancipation promised. The Supreme Court released the white men who killed hundreds of black men which caused the healing of the Country without justice and it is still felt in the hearts of even whites as well as blacks in the current world (Plant, Rebecca and Frances, 49). The Antebellum system was the most significant reform for the black community in the USA. The Civil Wars fought for the abolishing of capital punishment, slavery, and the amelioration of prison conditions.

Slavery Politics in the middle of the 19th century caused great sales of slaves throughout the states in the country. There were suggestions from some democratic circles that slavery could be continued as a positive good and should be practised perfectly so that both the masters and the slaves would have consented to the terms and worked in peace. On the other side, there was also an abolishment movement from the slave's side, who were highly pressed by their masters and didn't want to continue their lives in slavery. Slavery should be expanded in the new states which were at that moment added to the United States (Dew). The slavery politics were the anti-slavery or the free soul movement in which the Democrats were against the anti-slavery movements in many Free states as well as the slave states.

The abolitionist movement was one of the major reasons which caused the end of the Missouri Compromise and the awakening of the concept of slavery considered a sin. These things completely ruined the country and the fear of the invaders, and other economic losses have increased the speed of the reestablishment and rebuilding of the country's economy. It resulted in the development of the country. The women suffered initially before the Civil War in the time of antebellum. After that, they

also found themselves liberal and completely ignored the influence of the men who controlled them in society before the Great Reform.

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