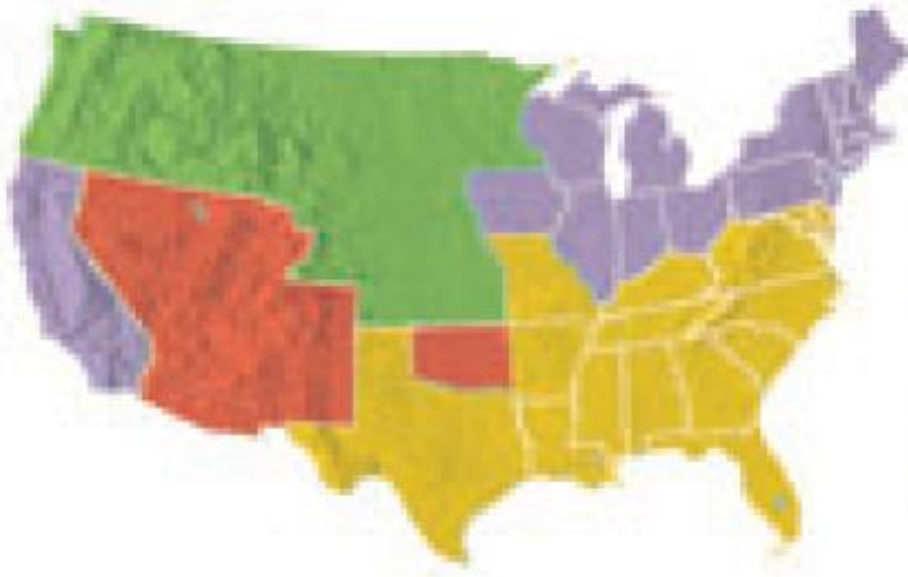


The Missouri Compromise, 1820-1821



The Compromise of 1850



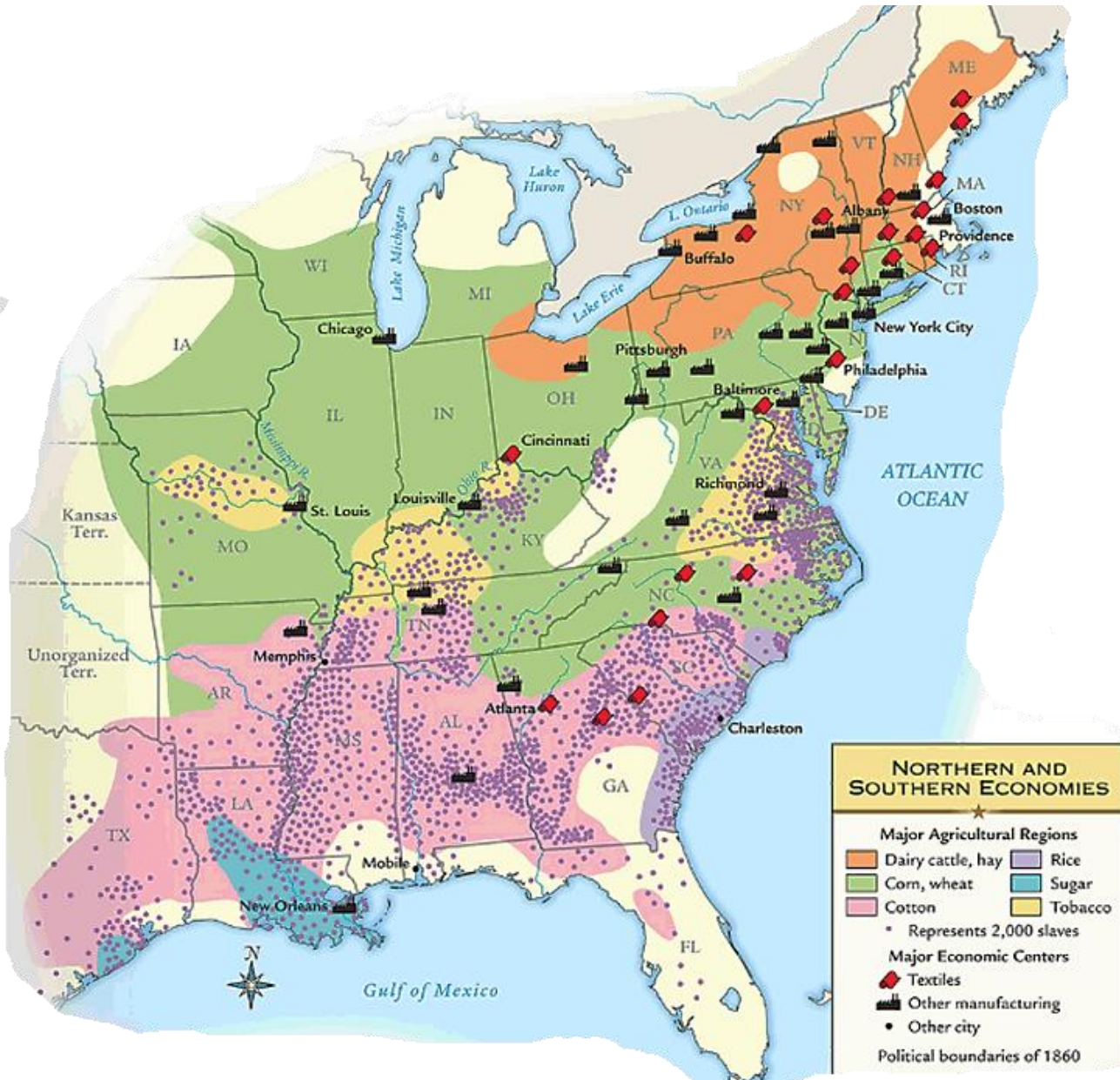
- Free states
- Territory closed to slavery
- Slave states
- Territory open to slavery

Use the image to answer the questions:

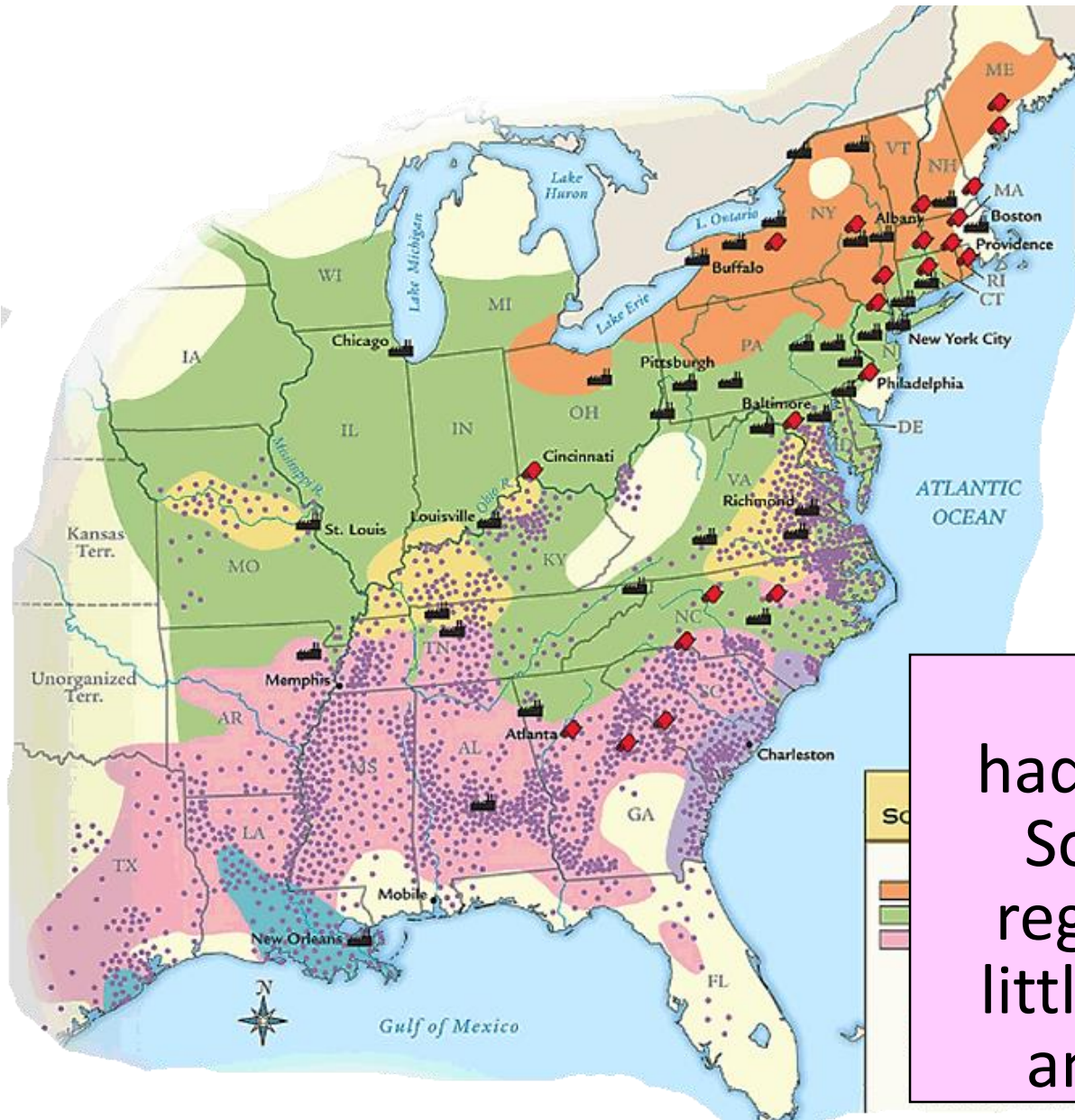
(1) What major changes took place from 1820 to 1850?

(2) Were these changes good or bad for the U.S? Why?

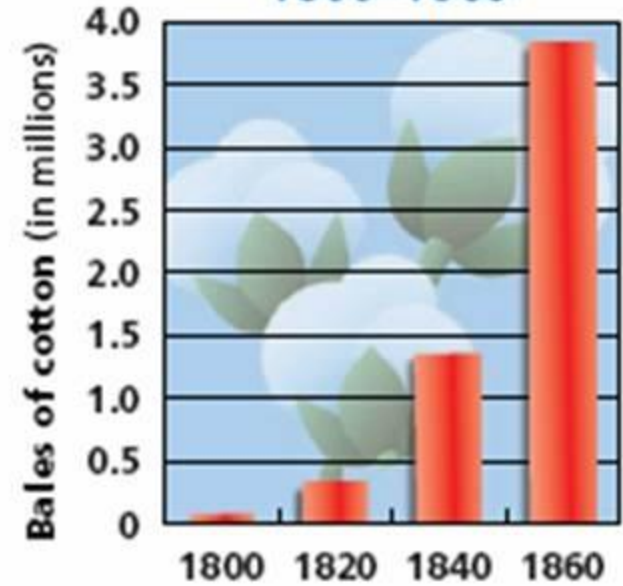
From 1800-1860, the North and South became vastly different regions



From 1800-1860, the North and South became vastly different regions

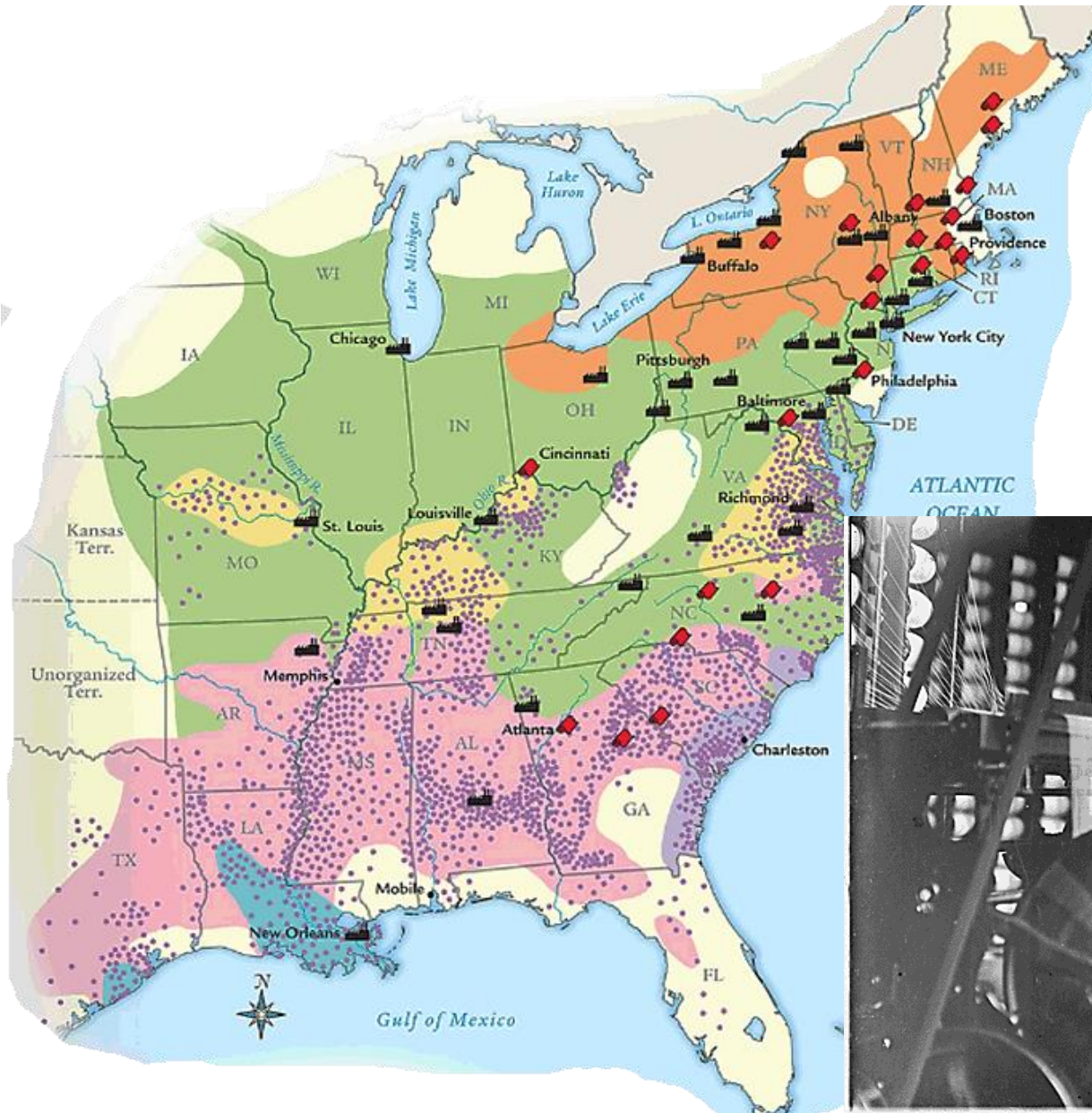


Cotton Production, 1800-1860



“King Cotton” had transformed the South into a rural region with slavery, little manufacturing, and few railroads

From 1800-1860, the North and South became vastly different regions

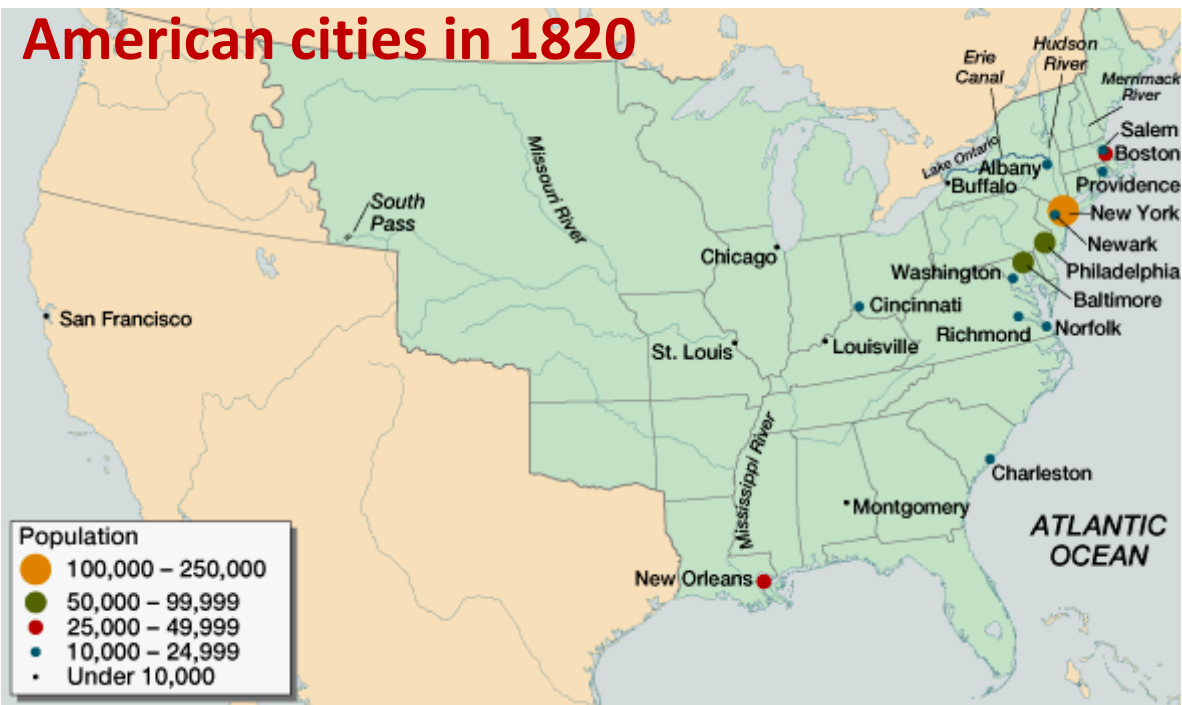


The North had industrial factories, cities, paid immigrant workers, railroads, and larger population

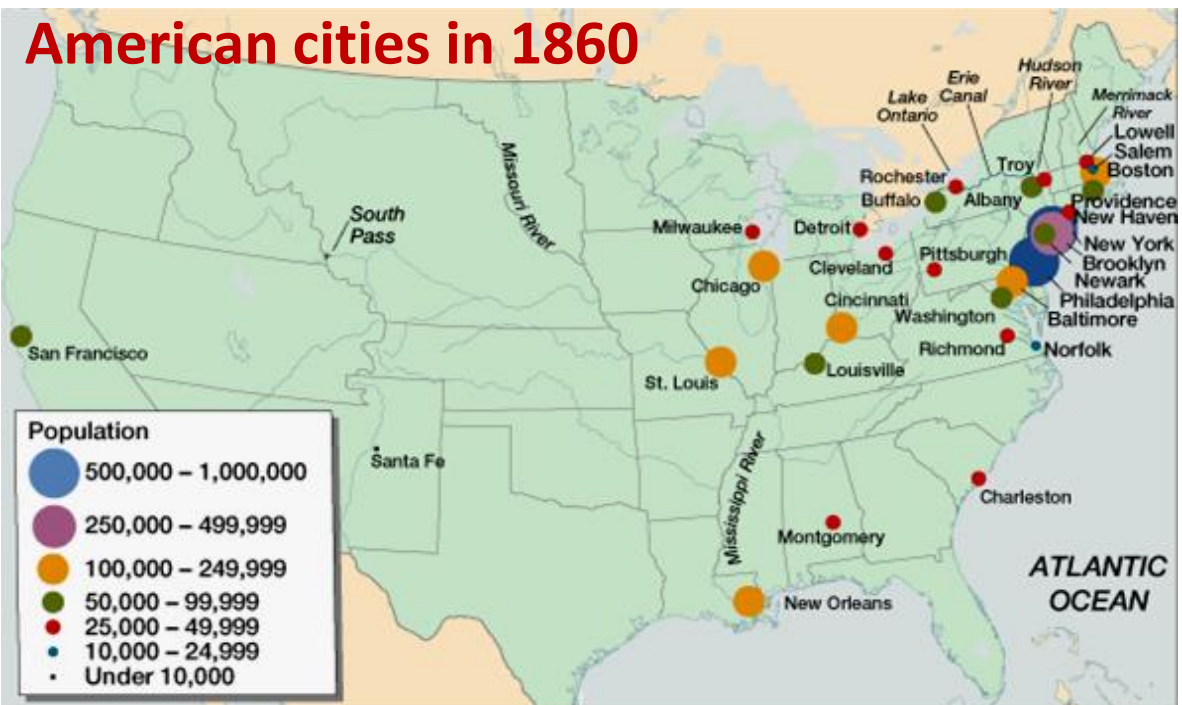


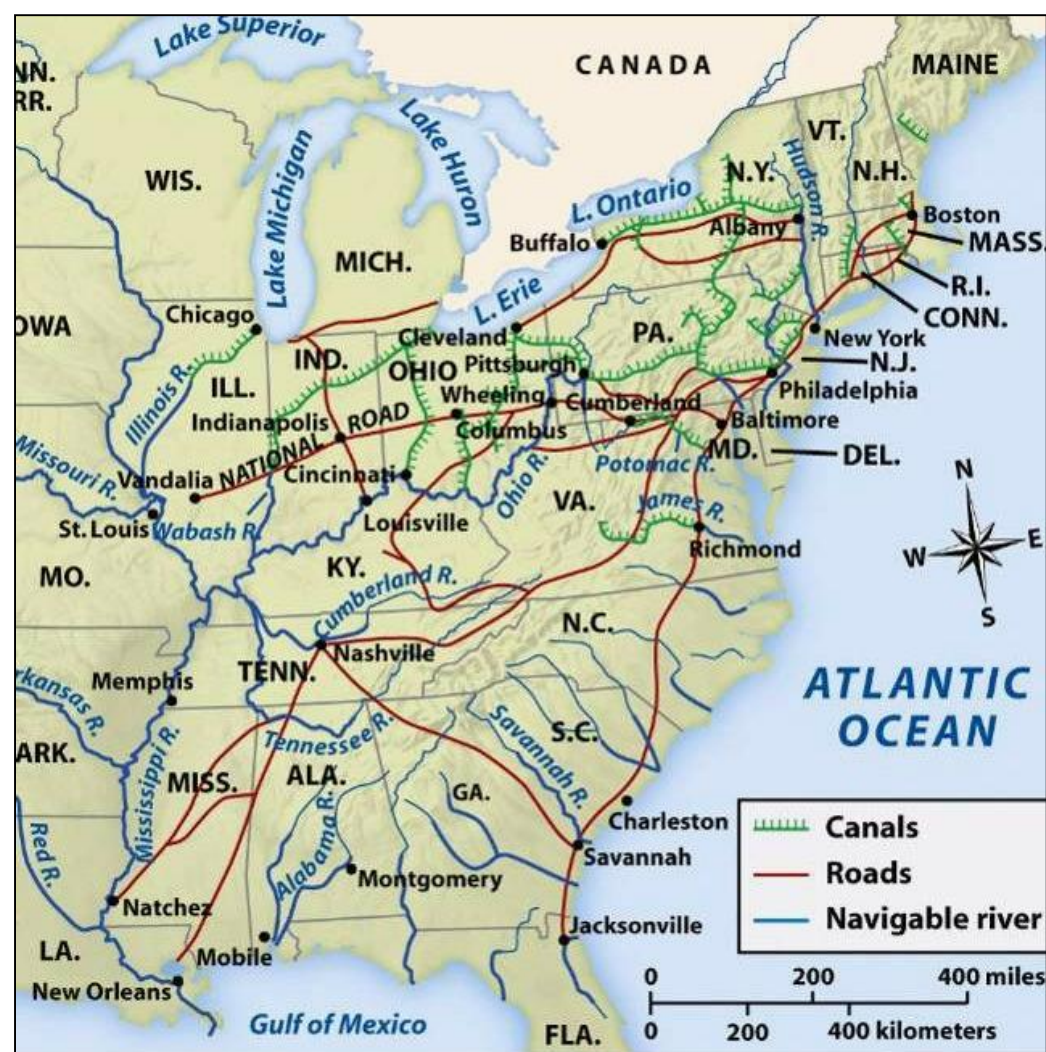
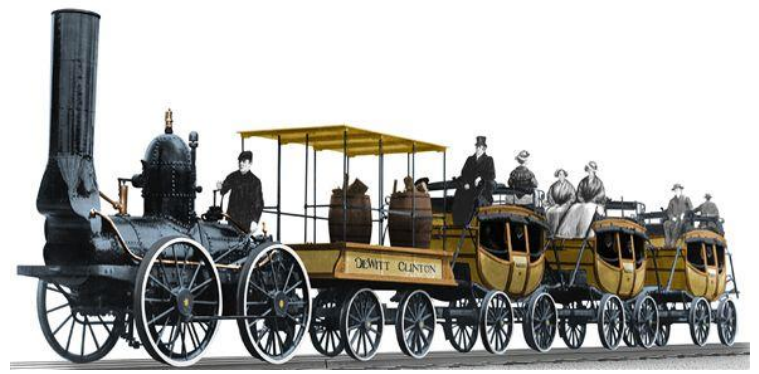
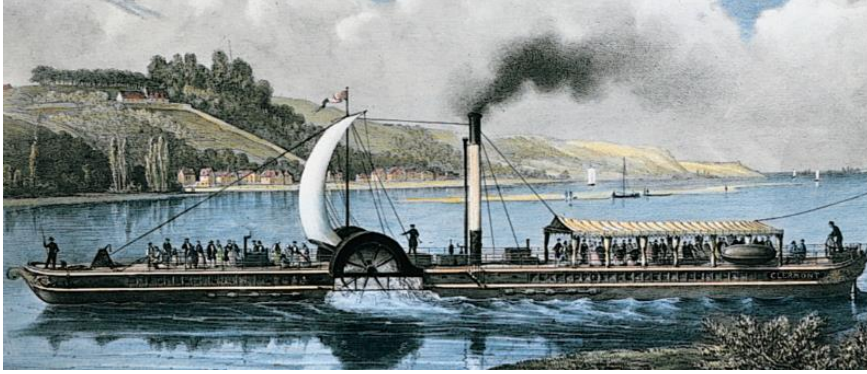


American cities in 1820



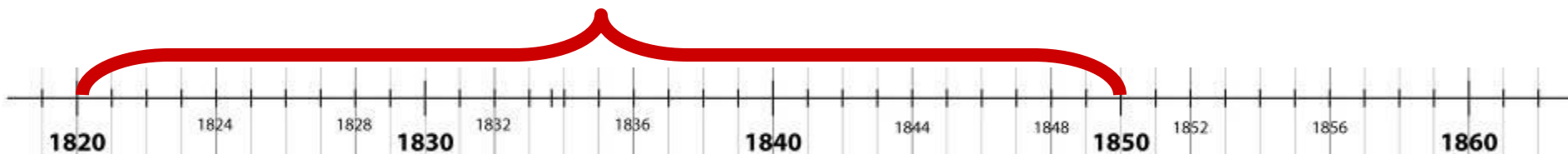
American cities in 1860





Sectionalism in the Antebellum Era

- These regional differences increased sectionalism—placing the interests of a region above the interests of the nation
 - 1820-1850: Sectionalism was mild and resolved by compromise

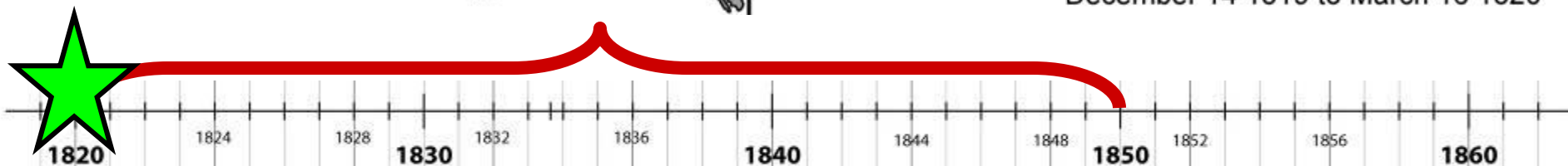


The first major issue regarding slavery in the antebellum era focused on Missouri becoming a state in 1820

Northerners and Southerners did not want to upset the equal balance of free and slave states in the Senate

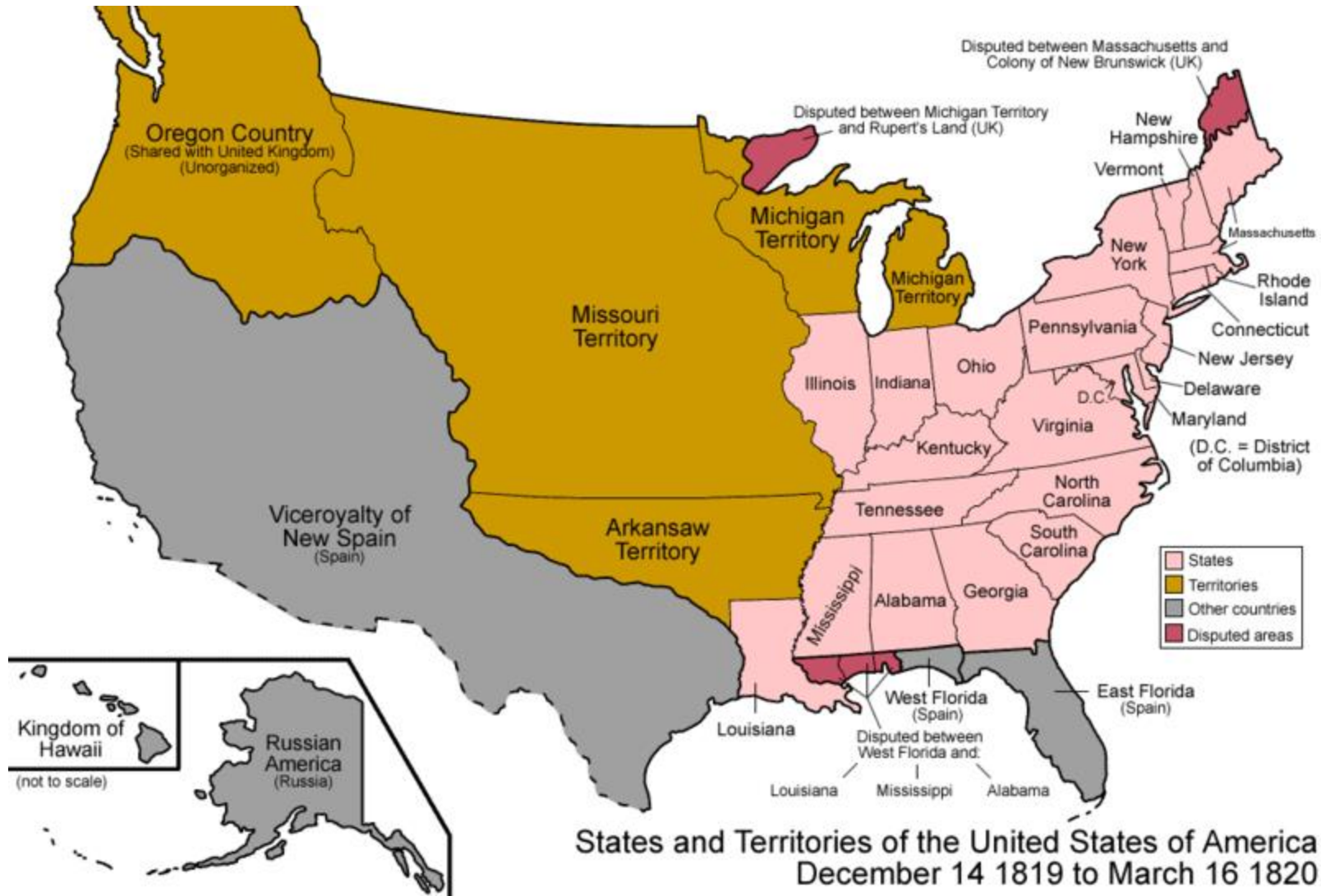
Northerners did not want slavery to spread beyond the “Deep South”

Southerners did not think Congress had the power to stop slavery



Sectional Issue #1:

Assume your role as Northerner or Southerner and work out a solution to this problem



In 1820, Henry Clay negotiated the Missouri Compromise

MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1820

Maine broke from Massachusetts and became a free state

States

Free

Slave

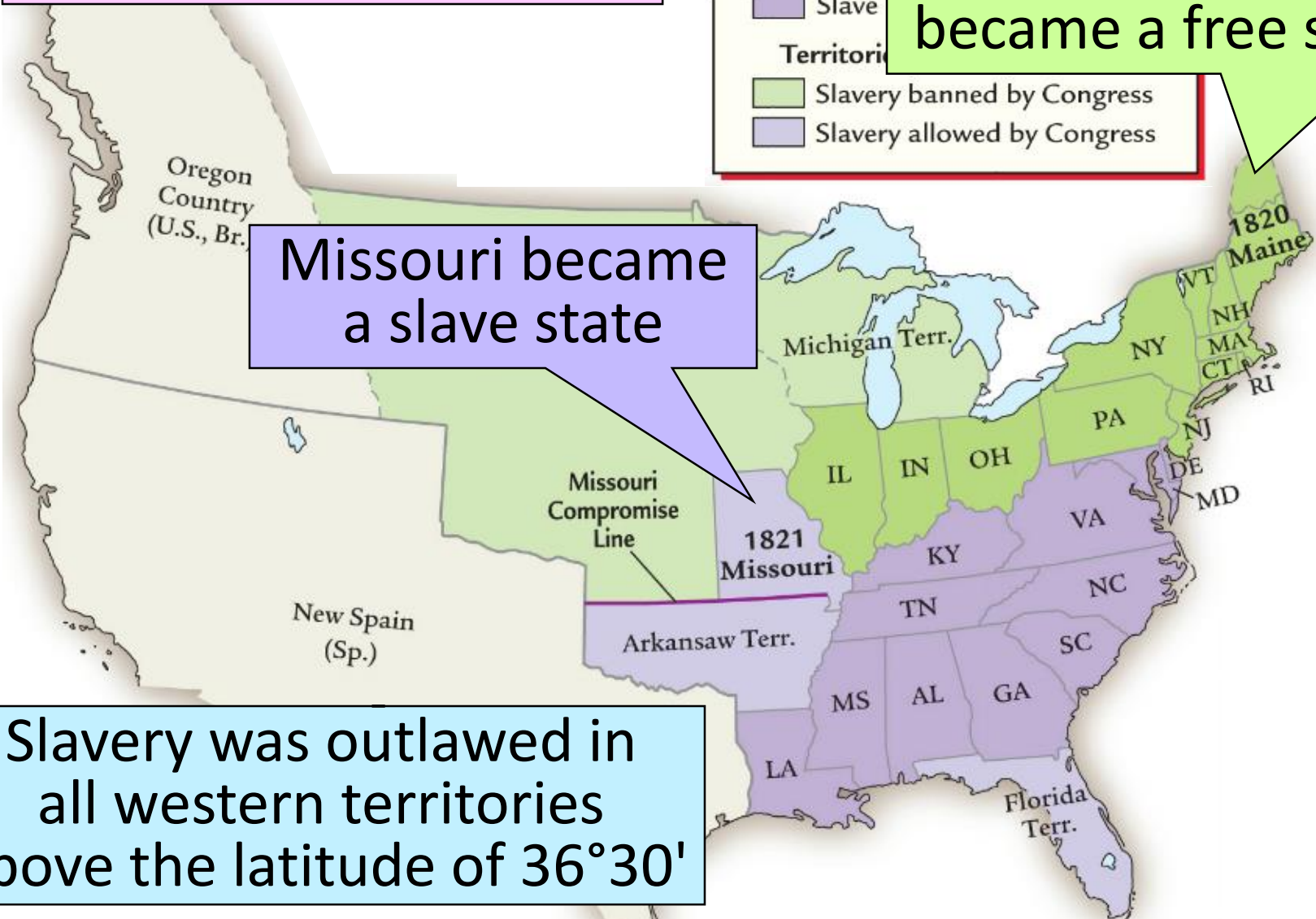
Territories

Slavery banned by Congress

Slavery allowed by Congress

Missouri became a slave state

Slavery was outlawed in all western territories above the latitude of 36°30'

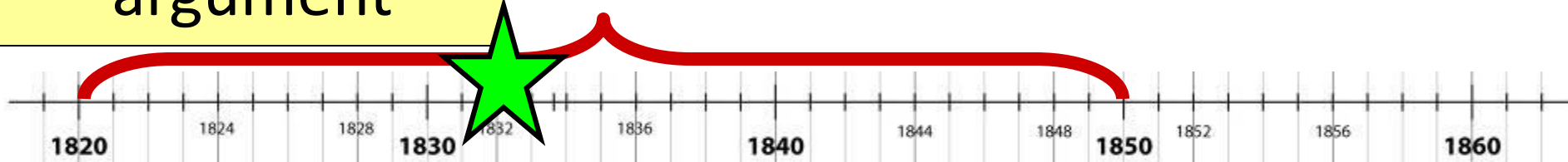
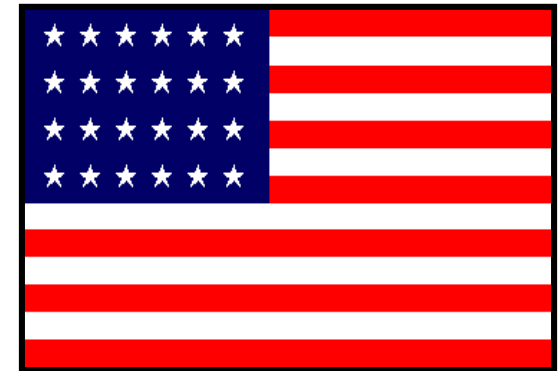
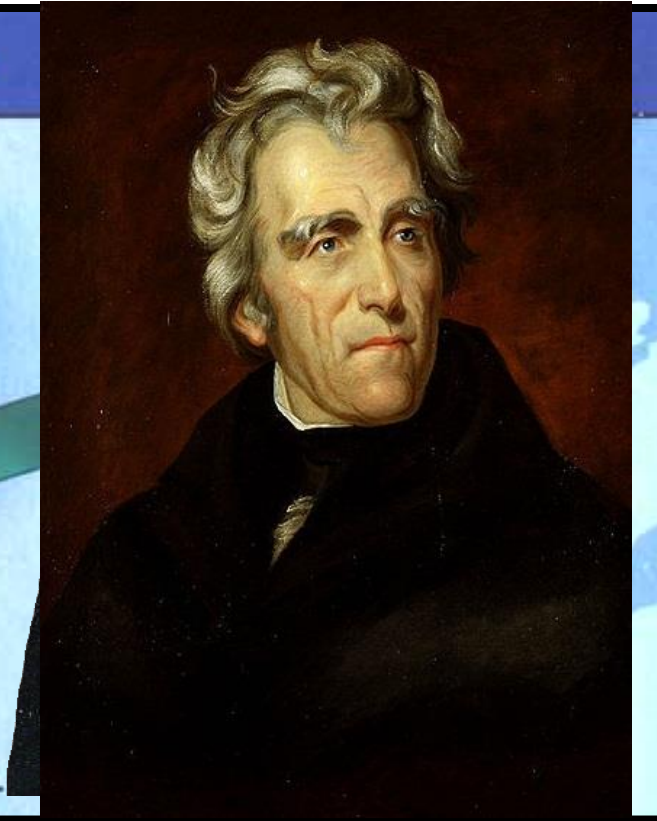


In the 1830s, tariffs divided North and South

Southerners argued that tariffs benefited only the North and made manufactured goods too expensive

John C. Calhoun of SC attempted nullification and threatened secession

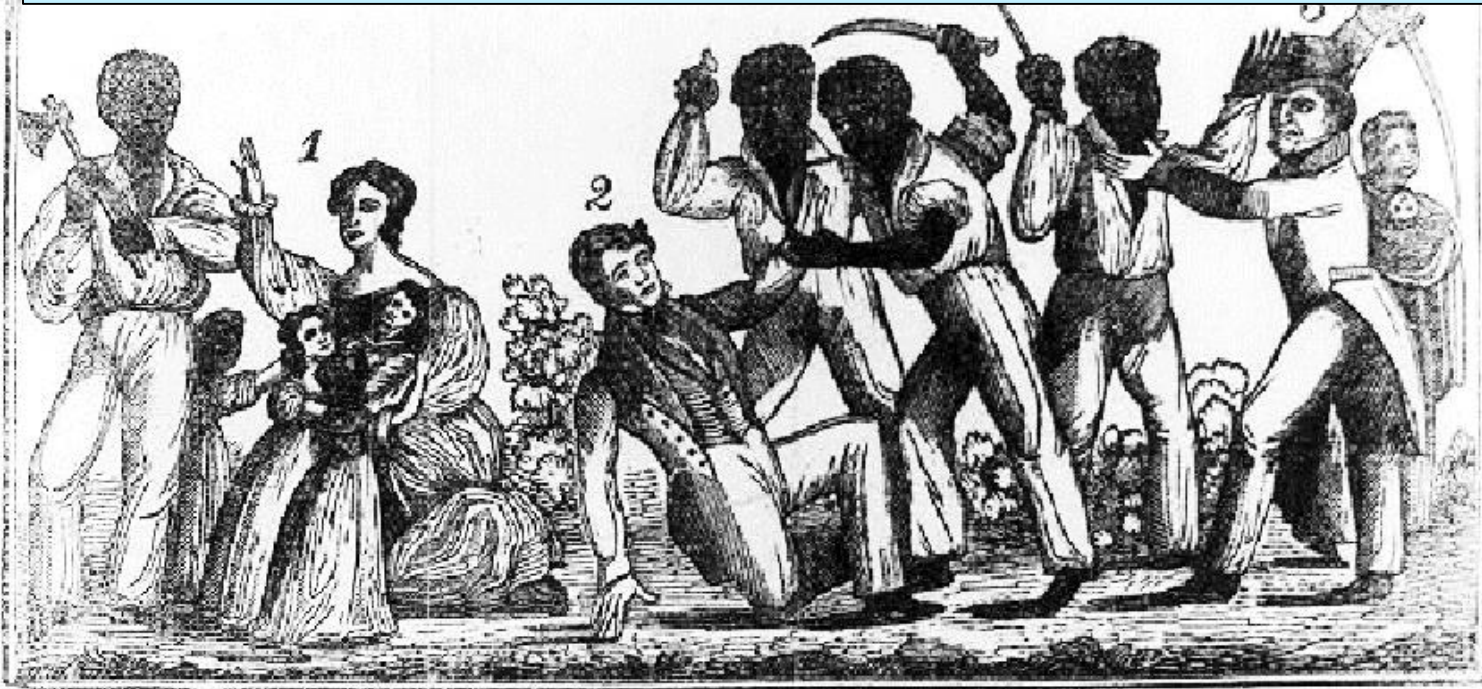
President Andrew Jackson fought this states' rights argument



The Nat Turner rebellion increased the barbarity of slavery in the South

In 1831, Nat Turner freed slaves on Virginia farms and killed 60 whites

Southern whites responded by making slave codes more severe



1820

1824

1828

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1836

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1844

1848

1850

1852

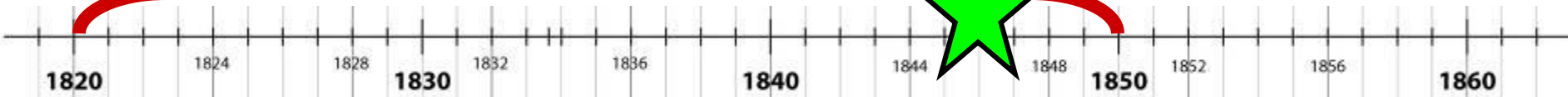
1856

1860

In the 1840s, westward expansion brought the issue of slavery up again

Texas was not annexed for 9 years because it would unbalance the number of free and slave states

The addition of the Mexican Cession after the Mexican-American War gave Southerners hope that slavery would spread to the Pacific Ocean

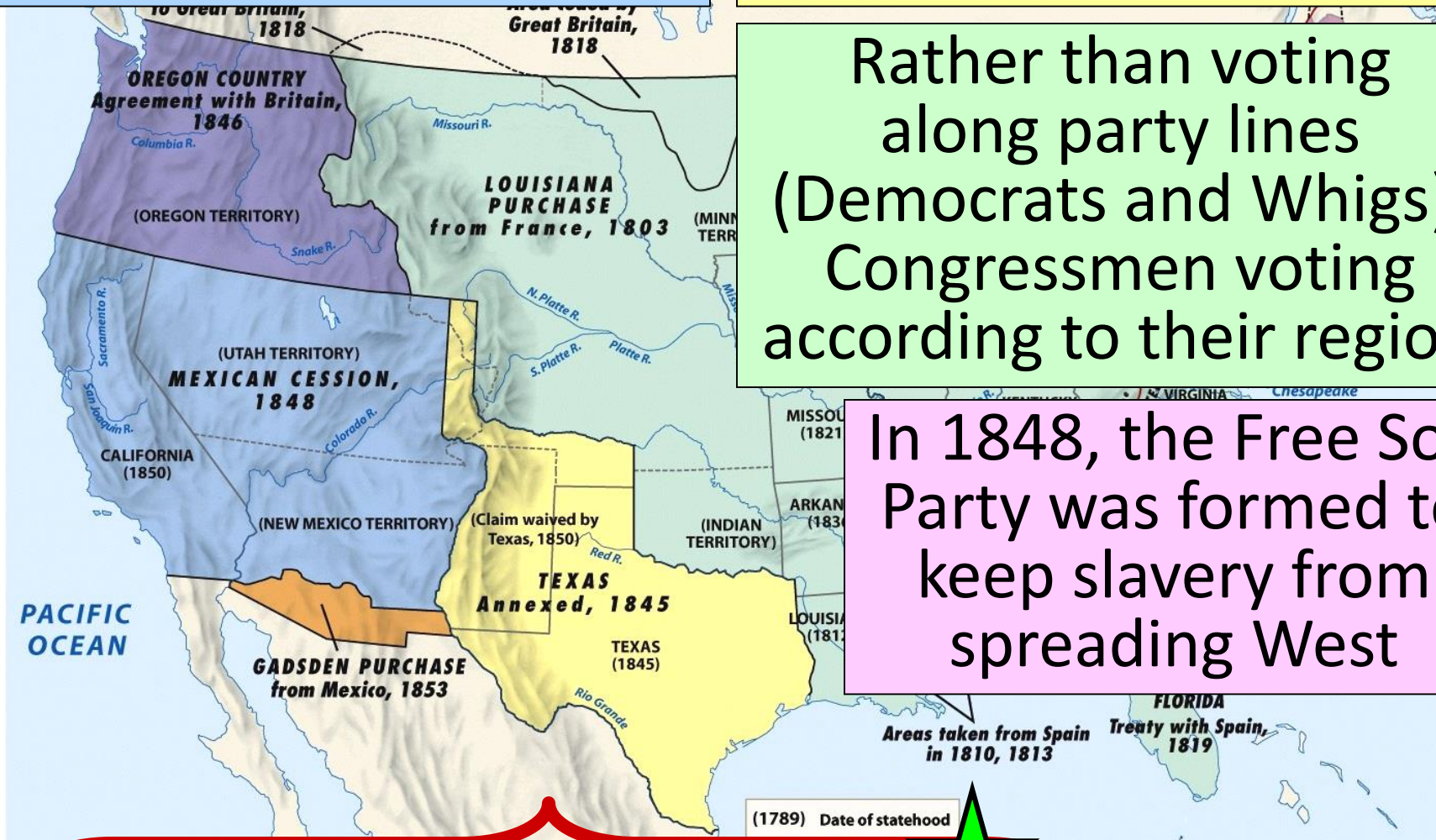


In 1846, Northern
Congressmen tried to
pass the Wilmot Proviso

This law would have
outlawed all slaves from
the Mexican Cession

Rather than voting
along party lines
(Democrats and Whigs),
Congressmen voting
according to their region

In 1848, the Free Soil
Party was formed to
keep slavery from
spreading West



1820

1824

1828

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1832

1836

1840

1844

1848

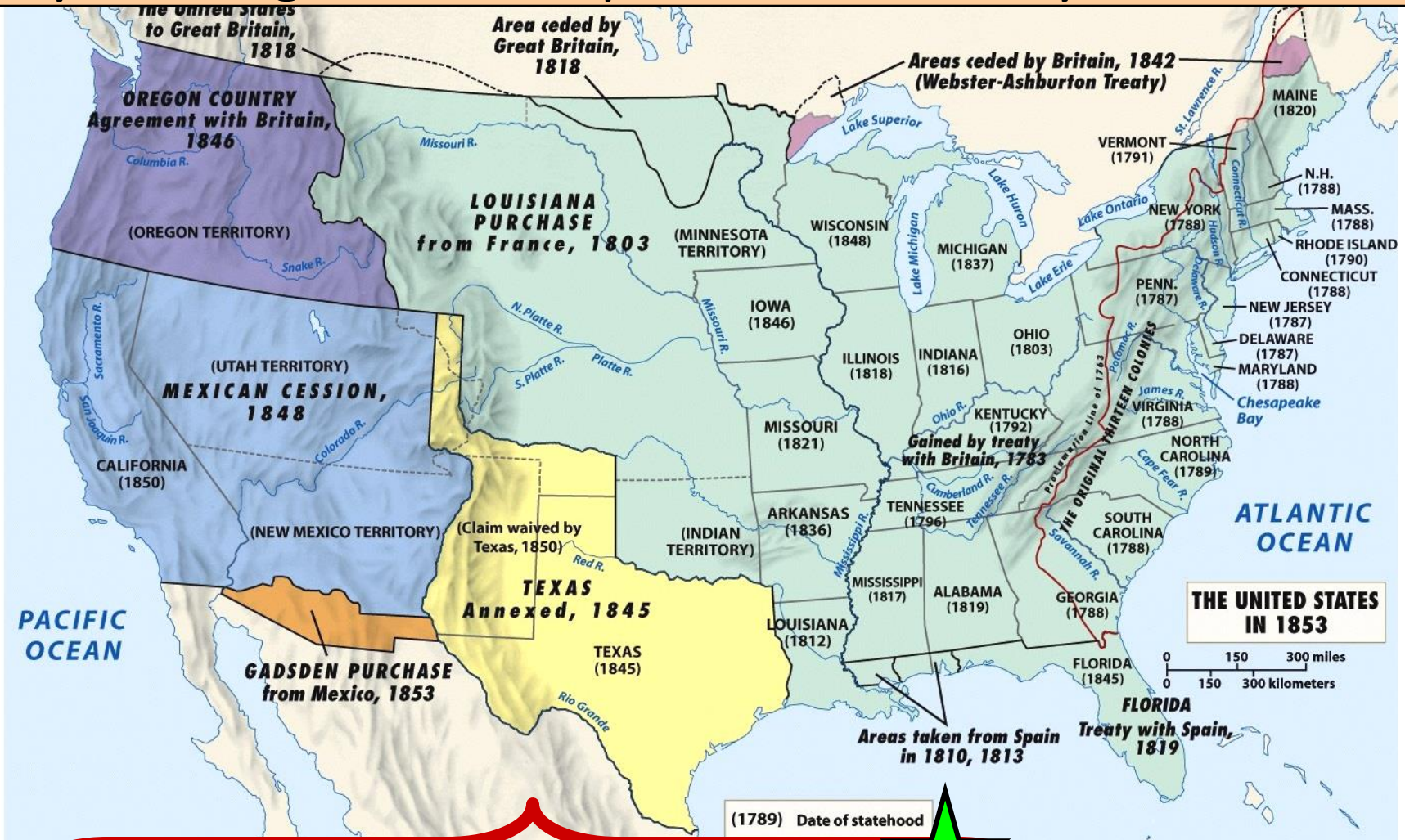
1850

1852

1856

1860

Free Soilers were not abolitionists because they did not think Congress had the power to end slavery; They were against the *expansion* of slavery into the West



1820

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1844

1850

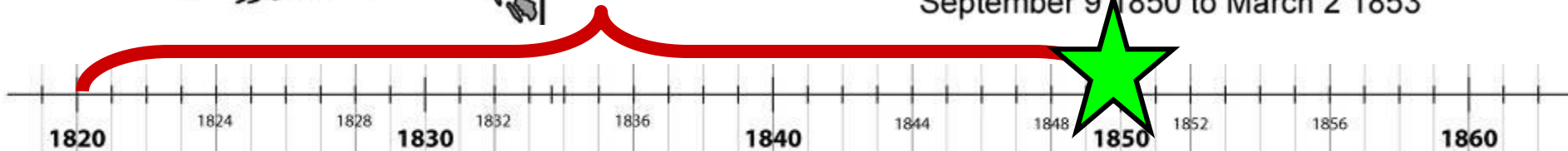
1852

1856

1860

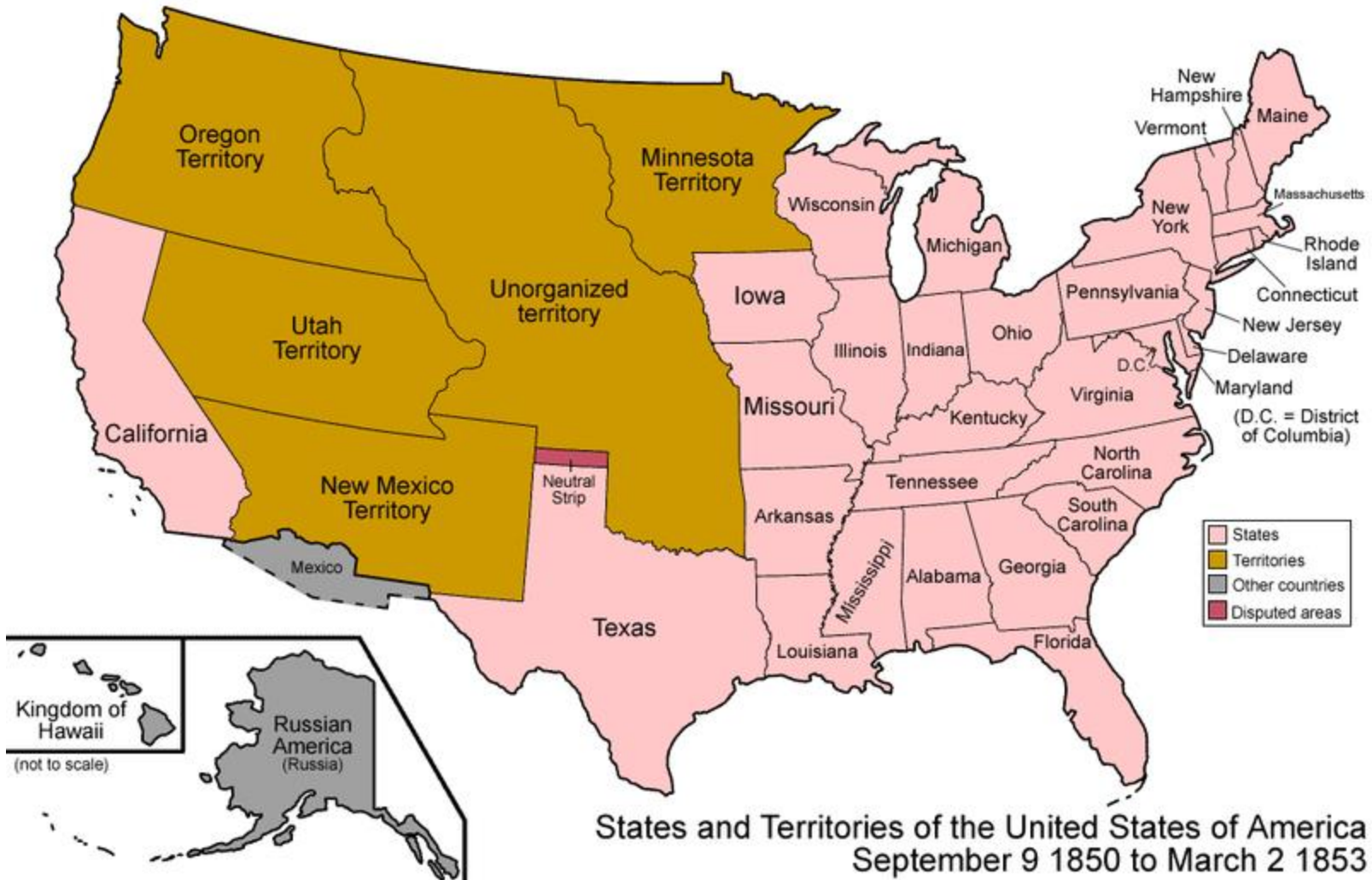
In 1850, California asked to enter the Union as a free state

Southerners did not want more free states and wanted slavery to be allowed in the southwest territories



Sectional Issue #2:

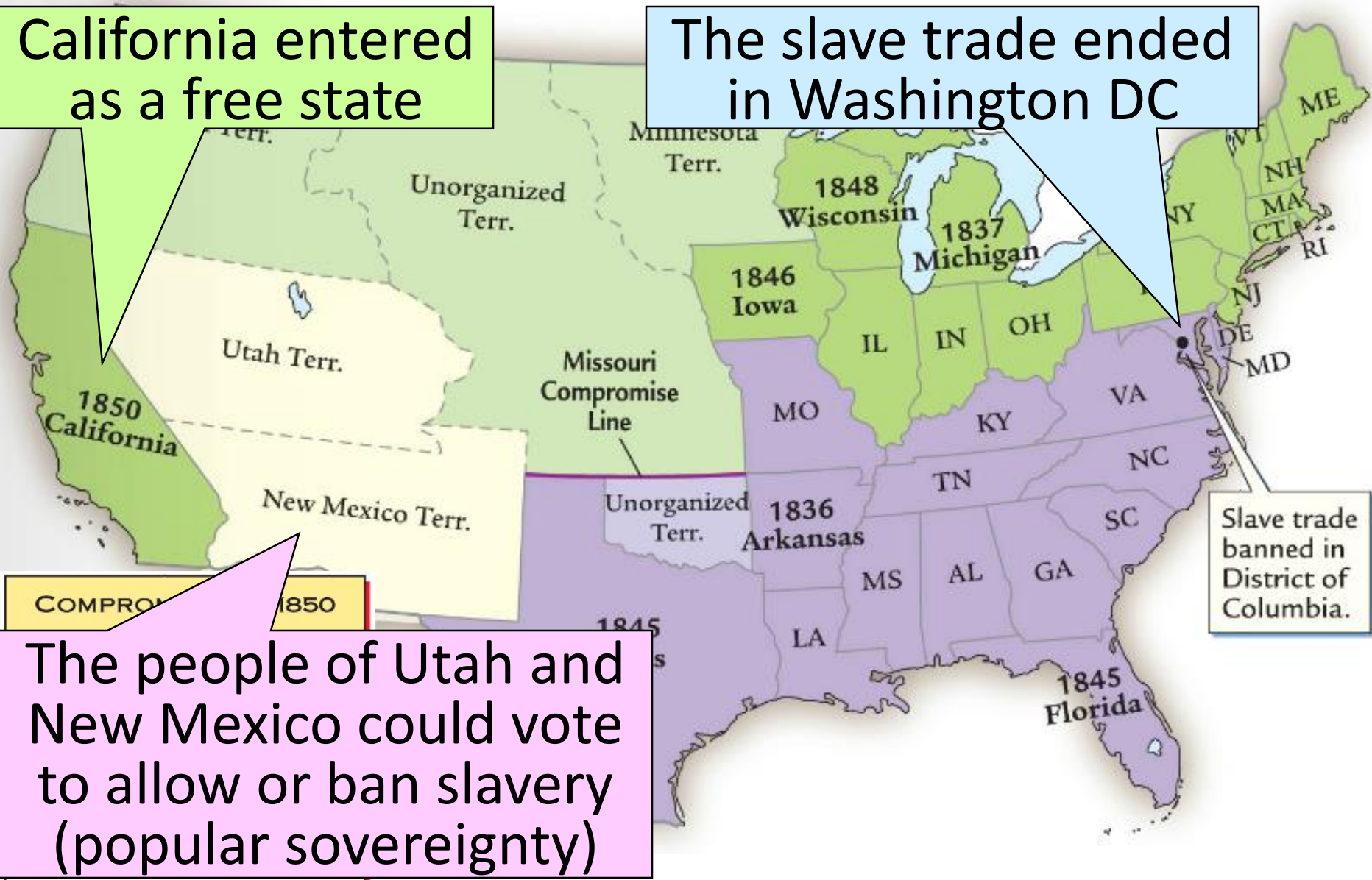
Assume your role as Northerner or Southerner and work out a solution to this problem



The Compromise of 1850 solved the sectional dispute between North and South

California entered as a free state

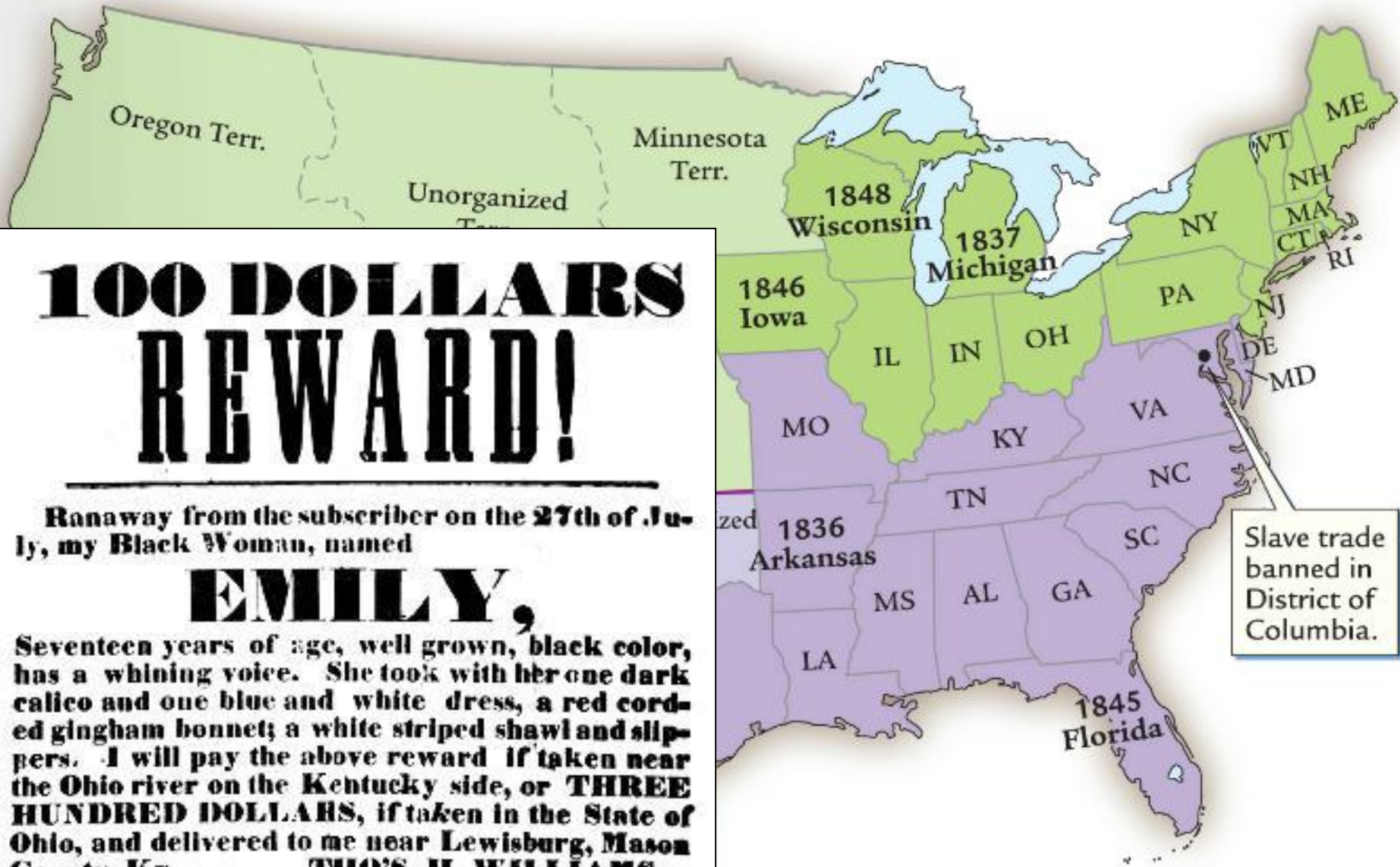
The slave trade ended in Washington DC



The people of Utah and New Mexico could vote to allow or ban slavery (popular sovereignty)

COMPROMISE 1850

A stronger Fugitive Slave Law was created that allowed Southerners to recapture slaves in the North



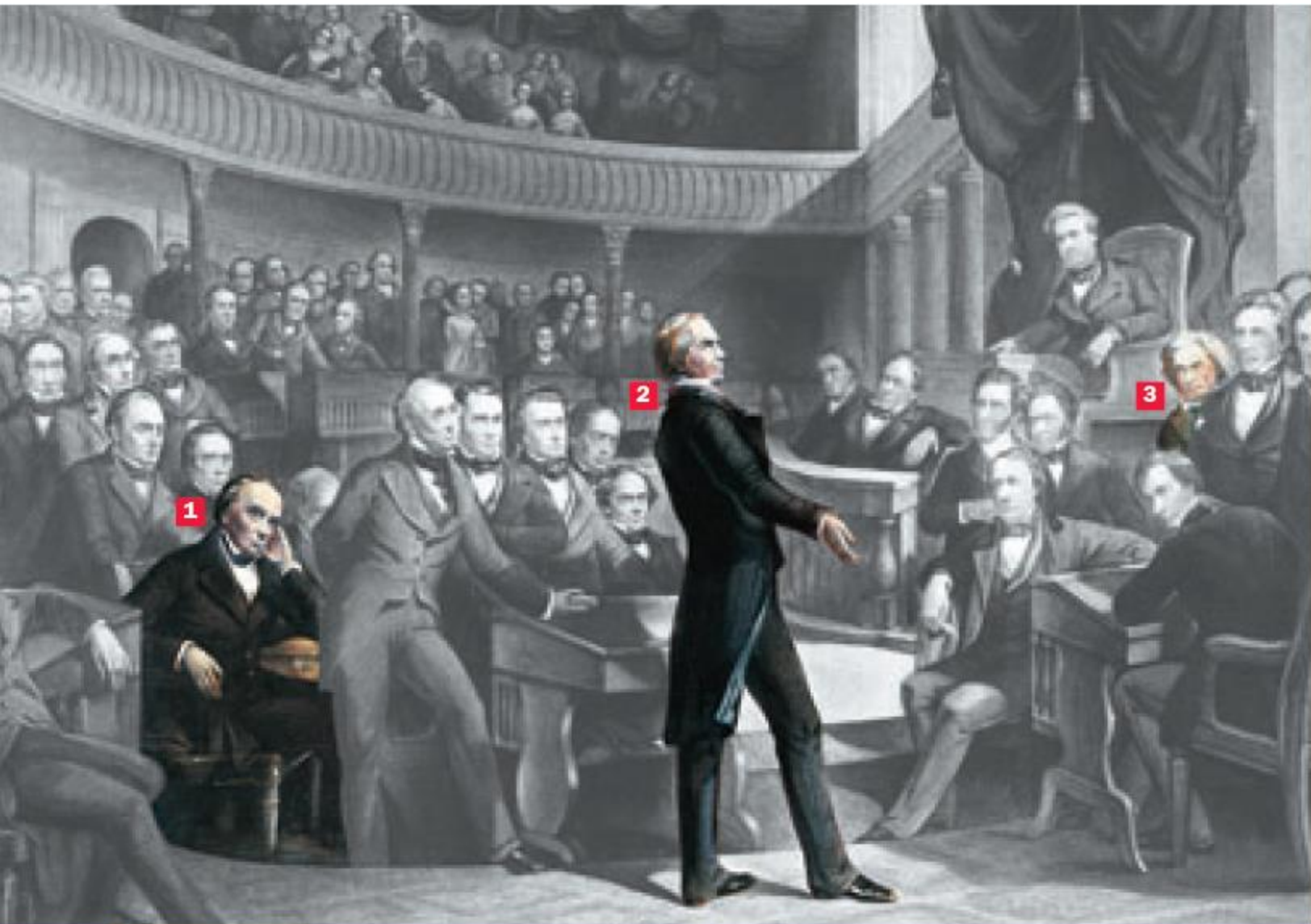
100 DOLLARS REWARD!

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 27th of July, my Black Woman, named

EMILY,

Seventeen years of age, well grown, black color, has a whining voice. She took with her one dark calico and one blue and white dress, a red corded gingham bonnet; a white striped shawl and slippers. I will pay the above reward if taken near the Ohio river on the Kentucky side, or **THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, if taken in the State of Ohio, and delivered to me near Lewisburg, Mason County, Ky.
THO'S. H. WILLIAMS.
August 4, 1853.

The Compromise of 1850: Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, & John Calhoun



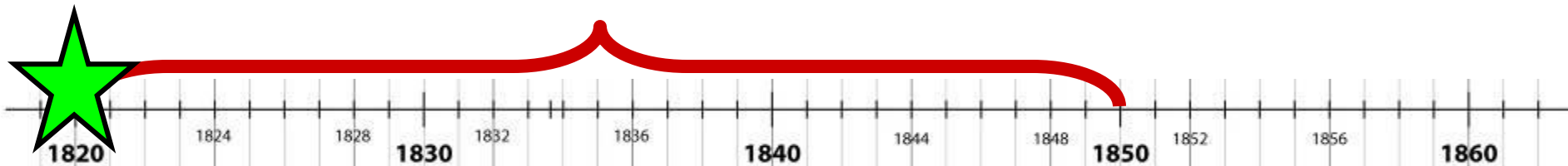
1 Daniel Webster strongly supported Clay's compromise. He left the Senate before Stephen Douglas could engineer passage of all the provisions of the compromise.

2 Henry Clay offered his compromise to the Senate in January 1850. In his efforts to save the Union, Clay earned the name "the Great Compromiser."

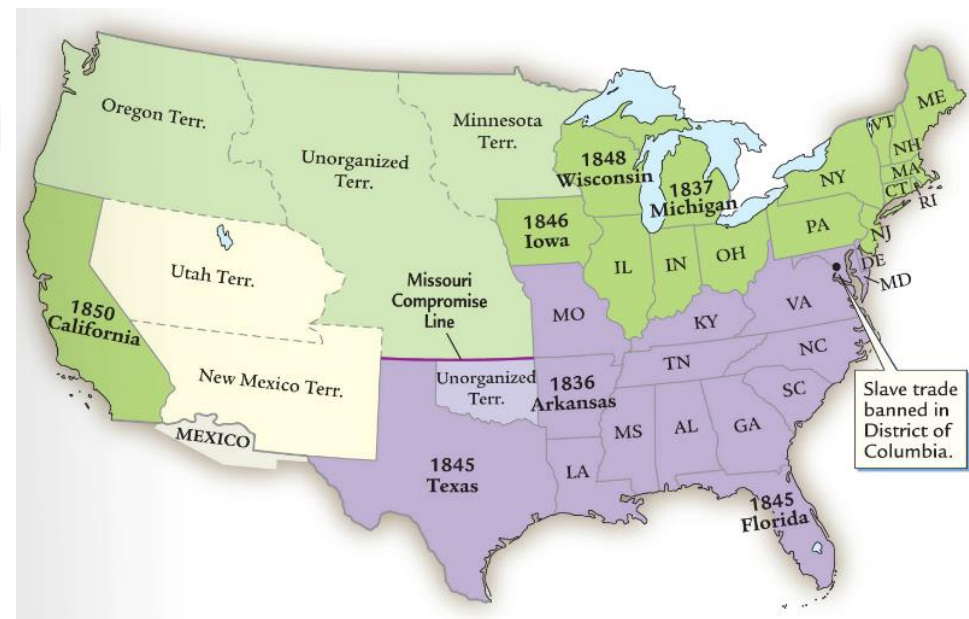
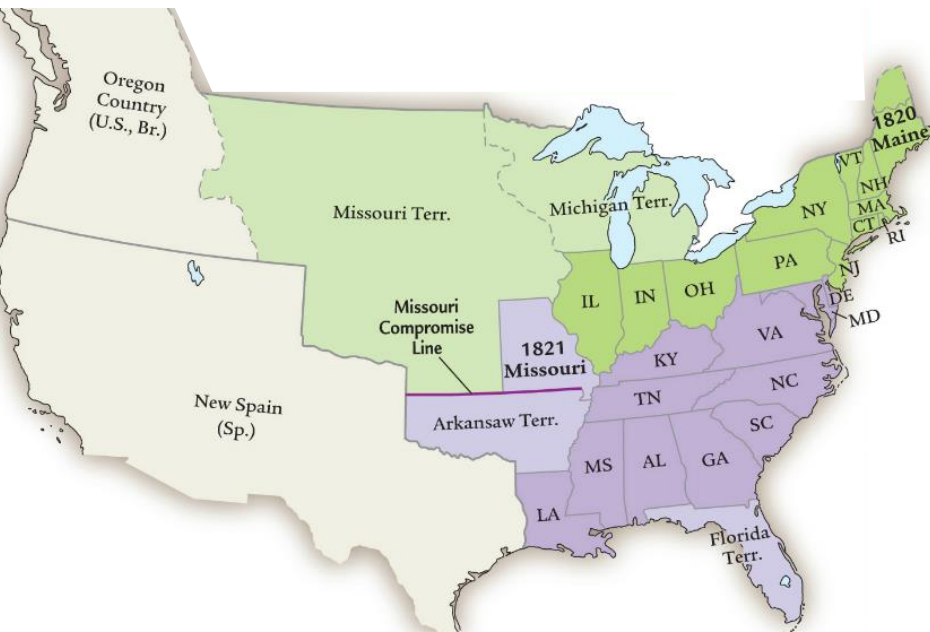
3 John C. Calhoun opposed the compromise. He died two months after Clay proposed it.

Sectionalism: 1820-1850

- From 1820 to 1850, sectionalism in America increased due to
 - Differences in regional economies and the use of slavery
 - Westward expansion and the entry of new states to the Union
 - Growing abolitionism in the North
- But, each time a dispute threatened the nation, a compromise was reached



Closure Activity: Label the free and slave states and territories as a result of the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 on the outline maps provided



MISSOURI COMPROMISE
1820

★

States

Free 1820 Date admitted to Union

Slave

Territories

Slavery banned by Congress

Slavery allowed by Congress

COMPROMISE OF 1850
1850

★

States

Free 1850 Date admitted to Union

Slave

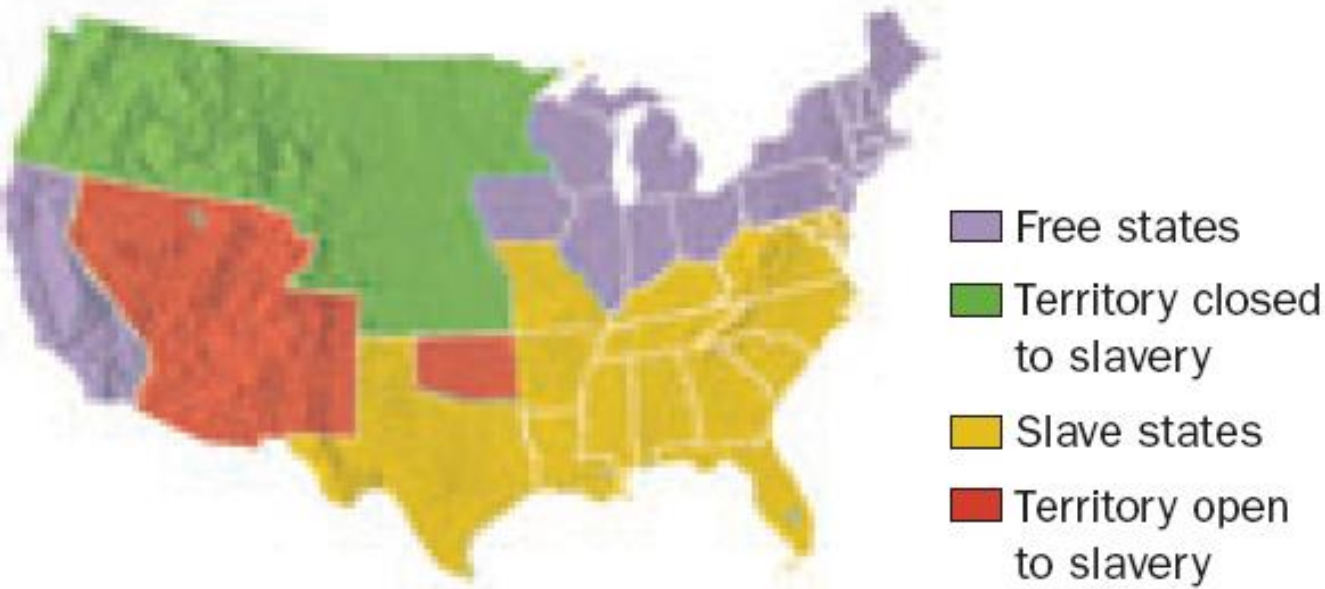
Territories

Slavery banned by Congress

Slavery allowed by Congress

Slavery decision left to territory

The Compromise of 1850



Use the image to answer the questions:

(1) What major changes took place from 1850 to 1854?

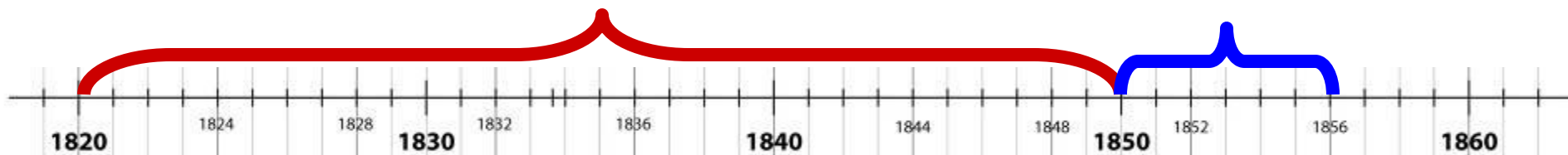
(2) Is the Missouri Compromise still in effect by 1854? How can you tell?

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854



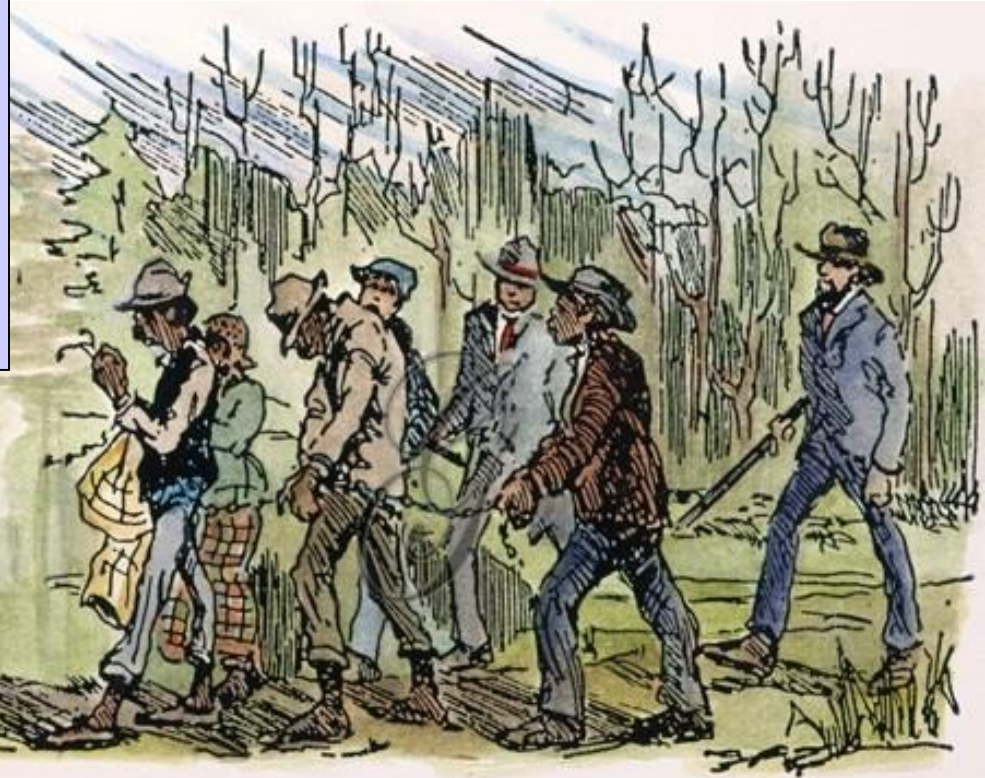
Sectionalism in the Antebellum Era

- These regional differences increased sectionalism—placing the interests of a region above the interests of the nation
 - 1820-1850: Sectionalism was mild & resolved by compromise
 - 1850-1856: The growth of abolitionism & westward expansion intensified the question of the “morality” of slavery



Abolitionists and many Northerners despised the Compromise of 1850

The Fugitive Slave Law allowed runaway slaves (and sometimes free blacks) to be recaptured and enslaved



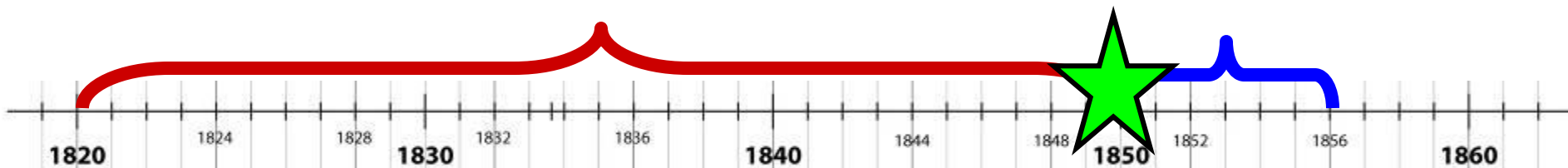
FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW REQUIRES RETURN OF SLAVES-1850

For since the recent **ORDER OF THE MAYOR &**

Northerners formed vigilante committees to protect runaways

them in every possible manner, as so many **ROUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Abolitionism grew in the North

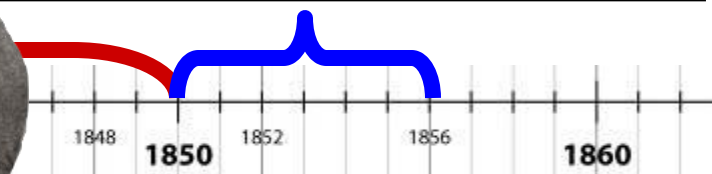
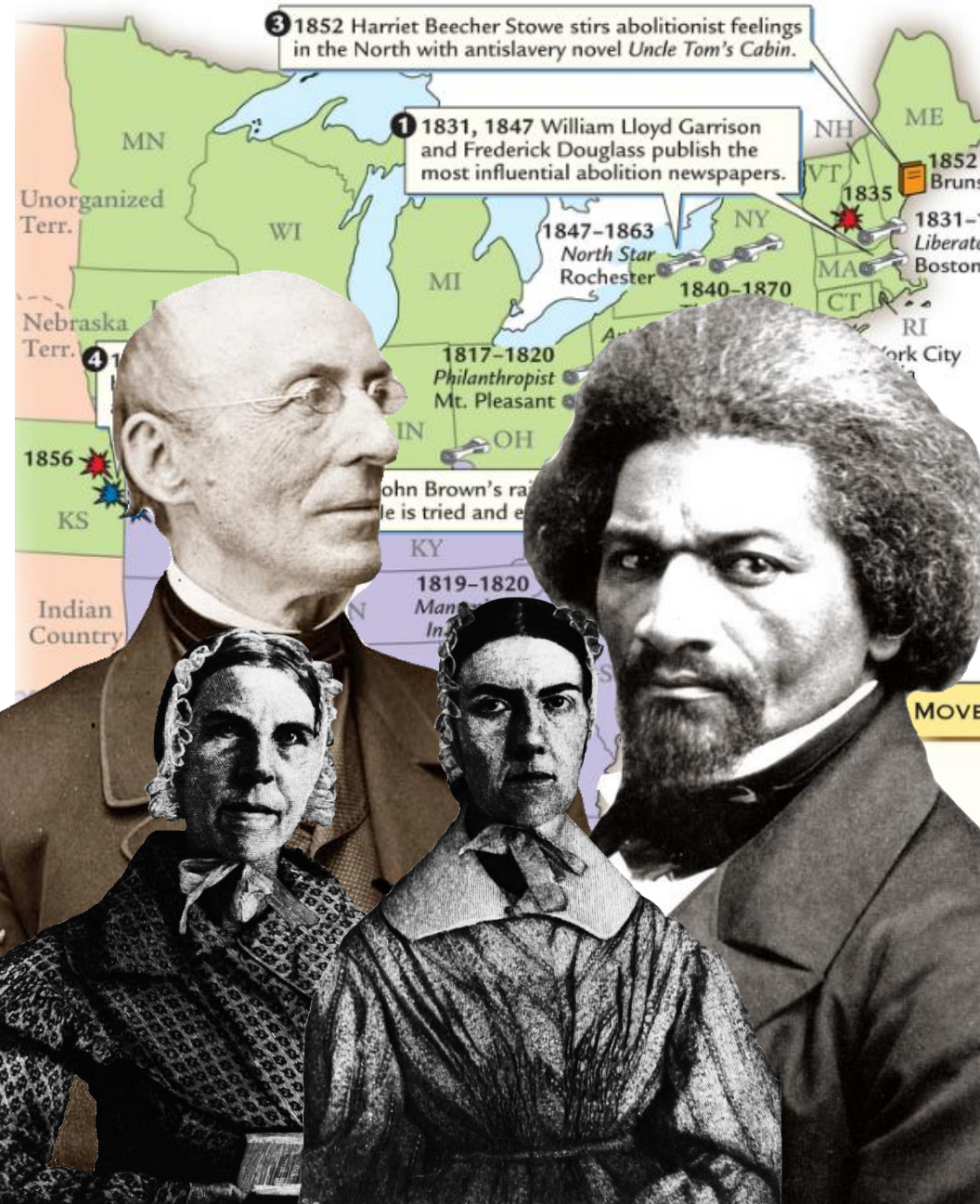


Abolitionism was growing in the North

William Lloyd Garrison formed the American Anti-Slavery Society and published *The Liberator*

Ex-slave Frederick Douglass published *The North Star*

The Grimke Sisters revealed that some Southerners opposed slavery



The Underground Railroad was a network of safe houses to help slaves escape to freedom



Harriet Tubman, shown here, was one of many runaway slaves to join

Harriet Tubman made 19 trips South to lead 300 slaves to freedom through the Underground Railroad

Quilt Patterns Showed Secret Messages



The *monkey wrench* pattern told slaves to prepare to flee

The *drunkard path* design warned escapees not to follow a straight route

In 1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe published Uncle Tom's Cabin

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



FOR SALE HERE.

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 Vol., PRICE 37 1/2 CENTS.

" " IN GERMAN, IN 1 Vol., PRICE 50 CENTS.

" " IN 2 Vols., CLOTH, 6 PLATES, PRICE \$1.50.

SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION, IN 1 Vol., WITH 153 ENGRAVINGS,

PRICES FROM \$2.50 TO \$5.00.

The Greatest Book of the Age.

Depicted slavery as a moral evil and inspired many in the North to join the abolitionist cause

Became the bestselling book of the 19th century

1820

1824

1828

1830

1832

1836

1840

1844

1848

1850

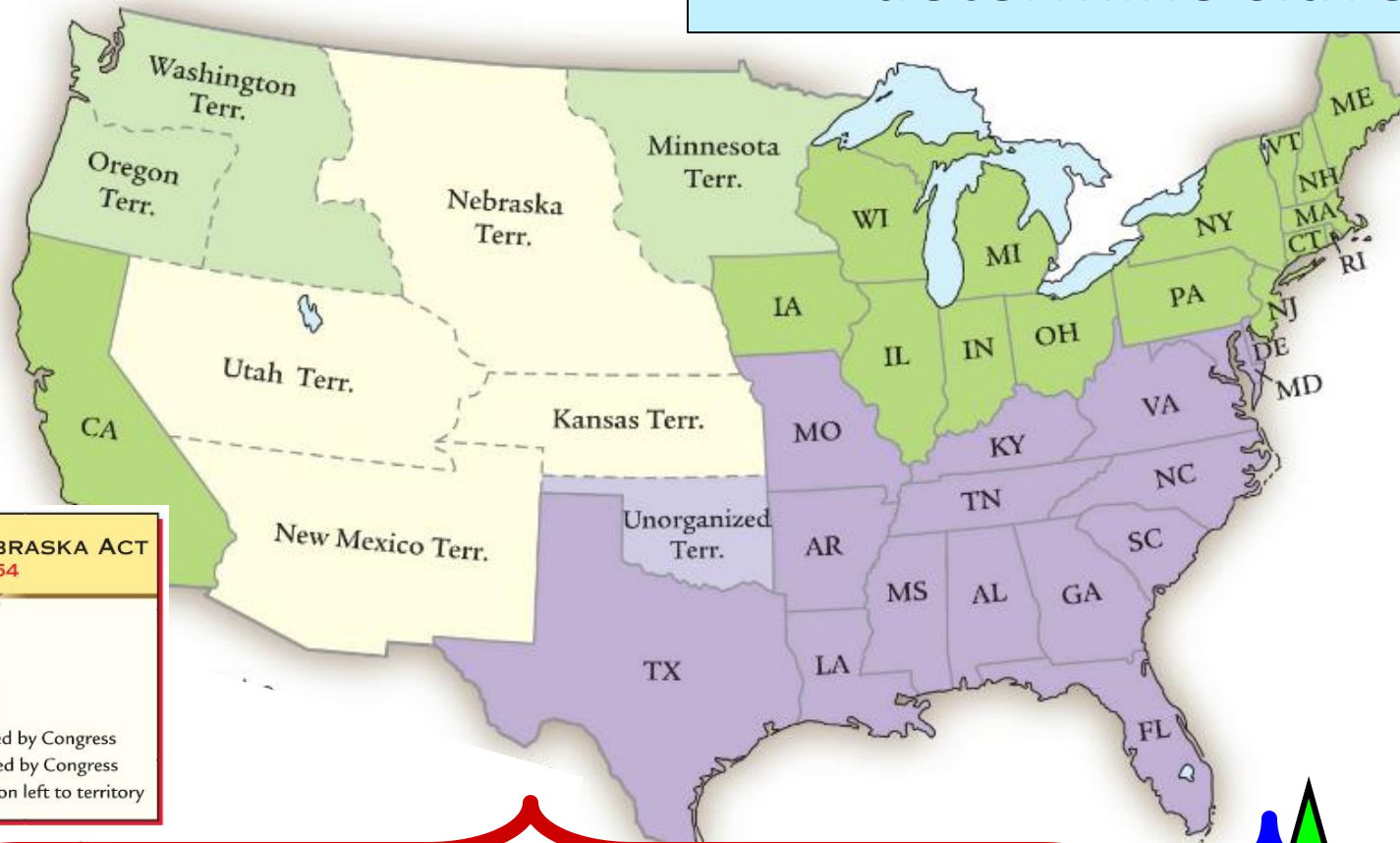
1852

1856

1860

In 1854,
Congress passed
Stephen Douglas'
Kansas-Nebraska Act

The law used popular
sovereignty to give the
residents of the territories
the right to vote to
determine slavery



KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

1854

States

- Free
- Slave

Territories

- Slavery banned by Congress
- Slavery allowed by Congress
- Slavery decision left to territory

1820

1824

1828

1830

1832

1836

1840

1844

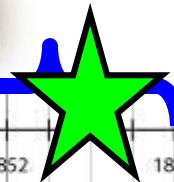
1848

1850

1852

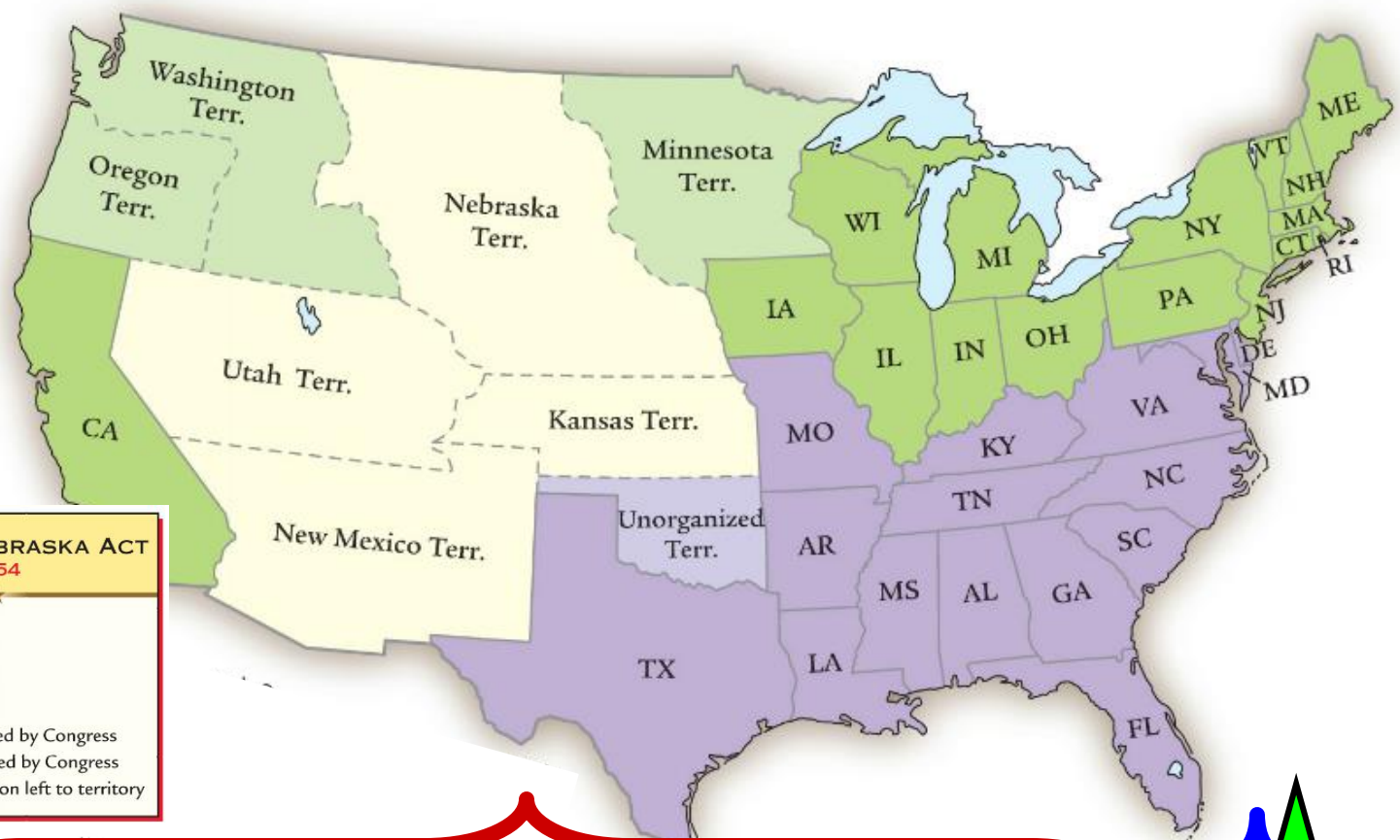
1856

1860



Northerners were outraged by the Kansas-Nebraska Act

Congress allowed slavery to spread into an area where slavery was already outlawed



KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT
1854

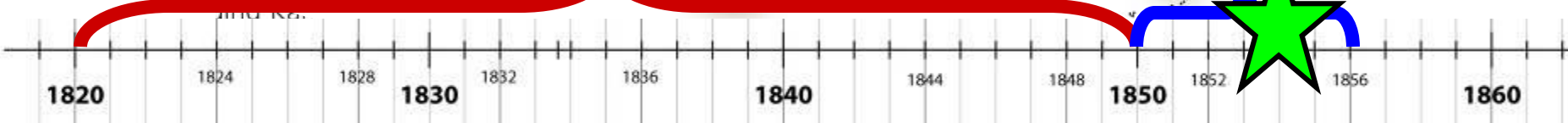
★

States

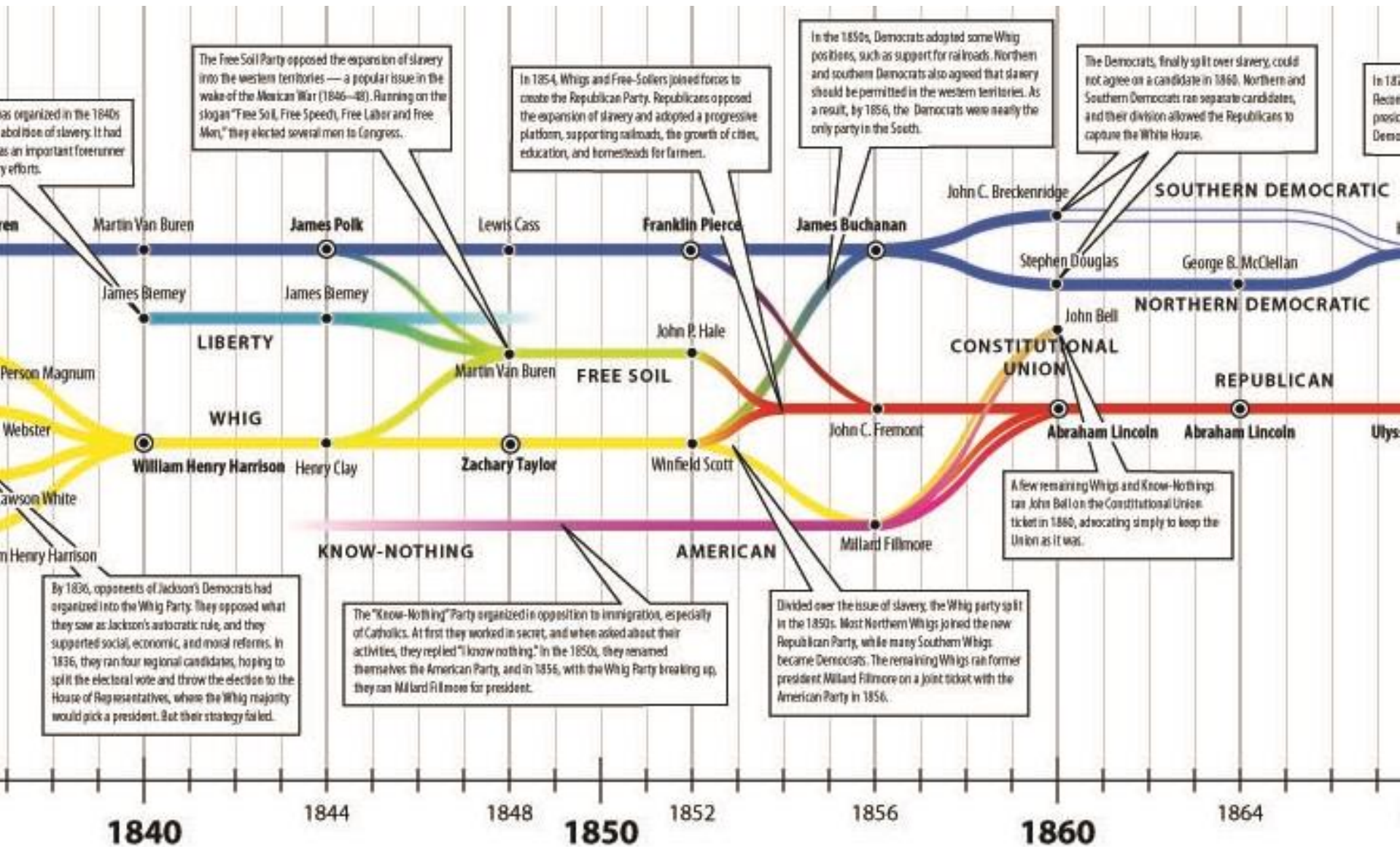
- Free
- Slave

Territories

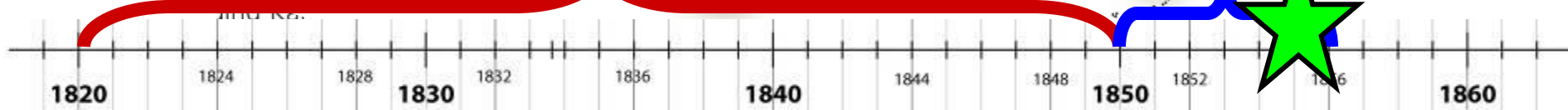
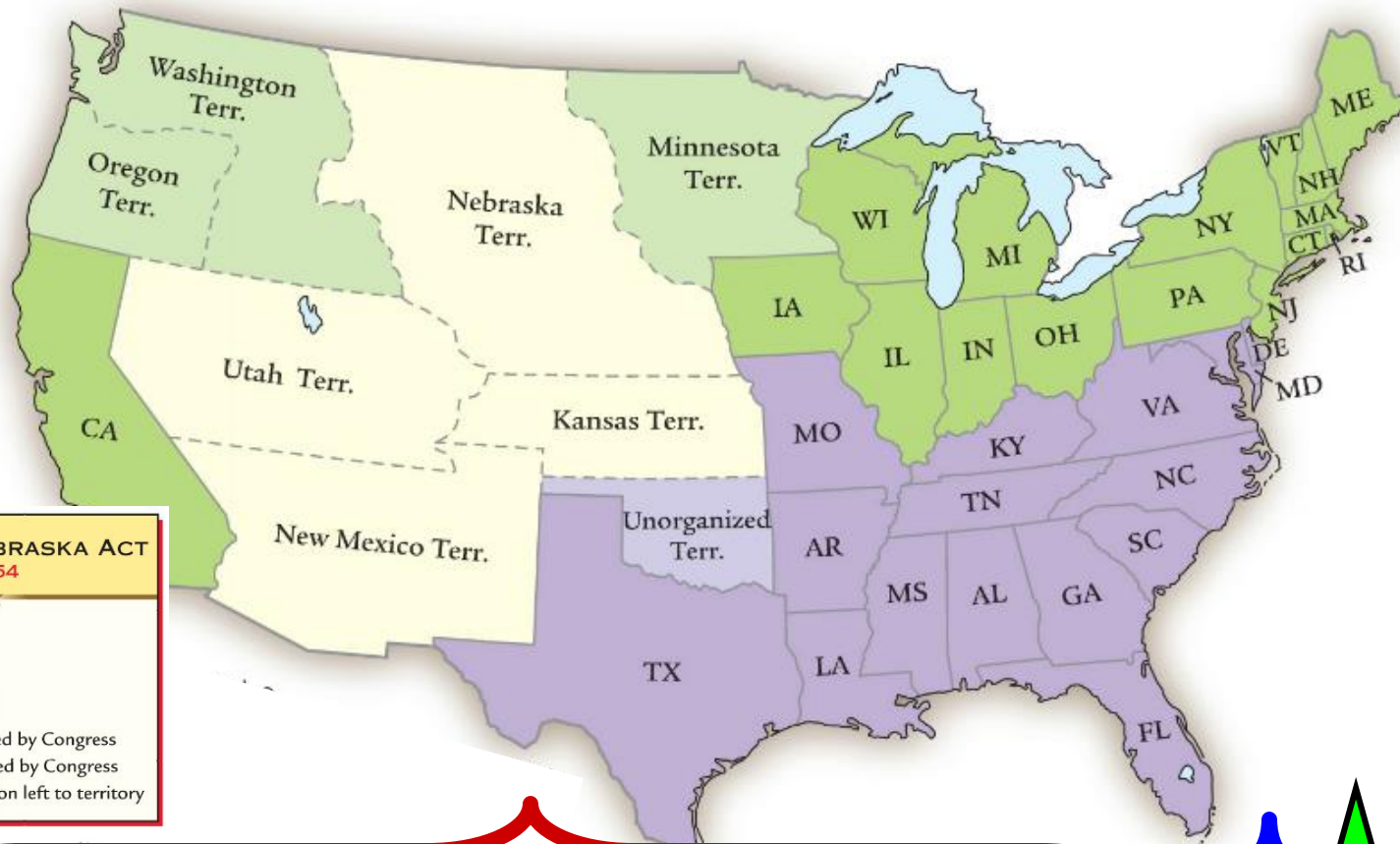
- Slavery banned by Congress
- Slavery allowed by Congress
- Slavery decision left to territory



Northerners formed the Republican Party in 1854 and became committed to the “free soil” movement



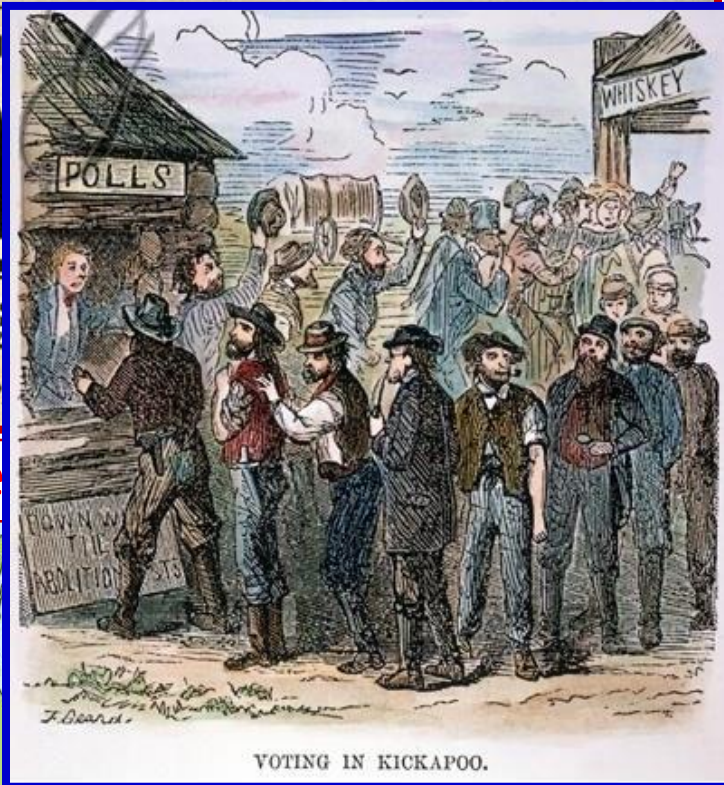
Popular sovereignty failed to settle the slavery question in the West



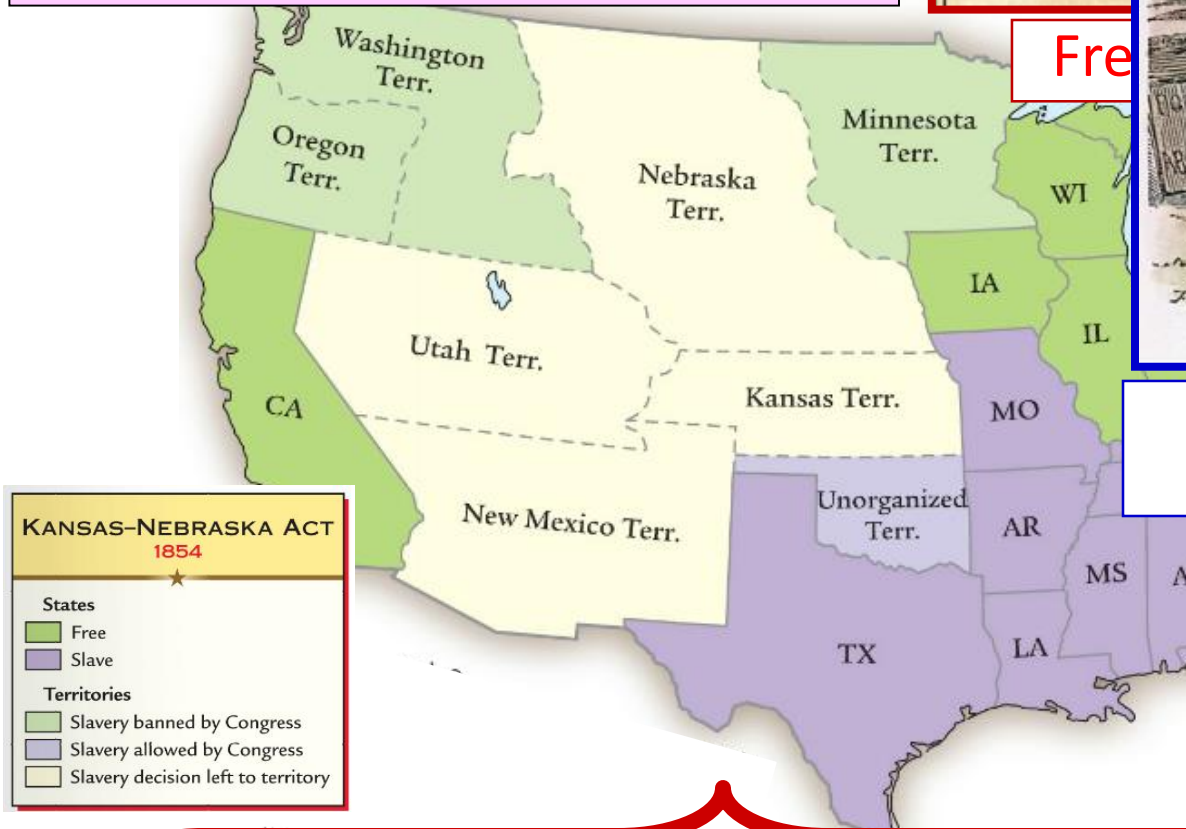
When a vote was held in Kansas in 1855 to decide on slavery, thousands of Missouri residents illegally voted



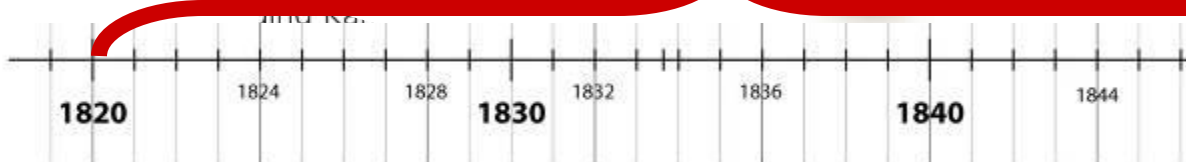
Free



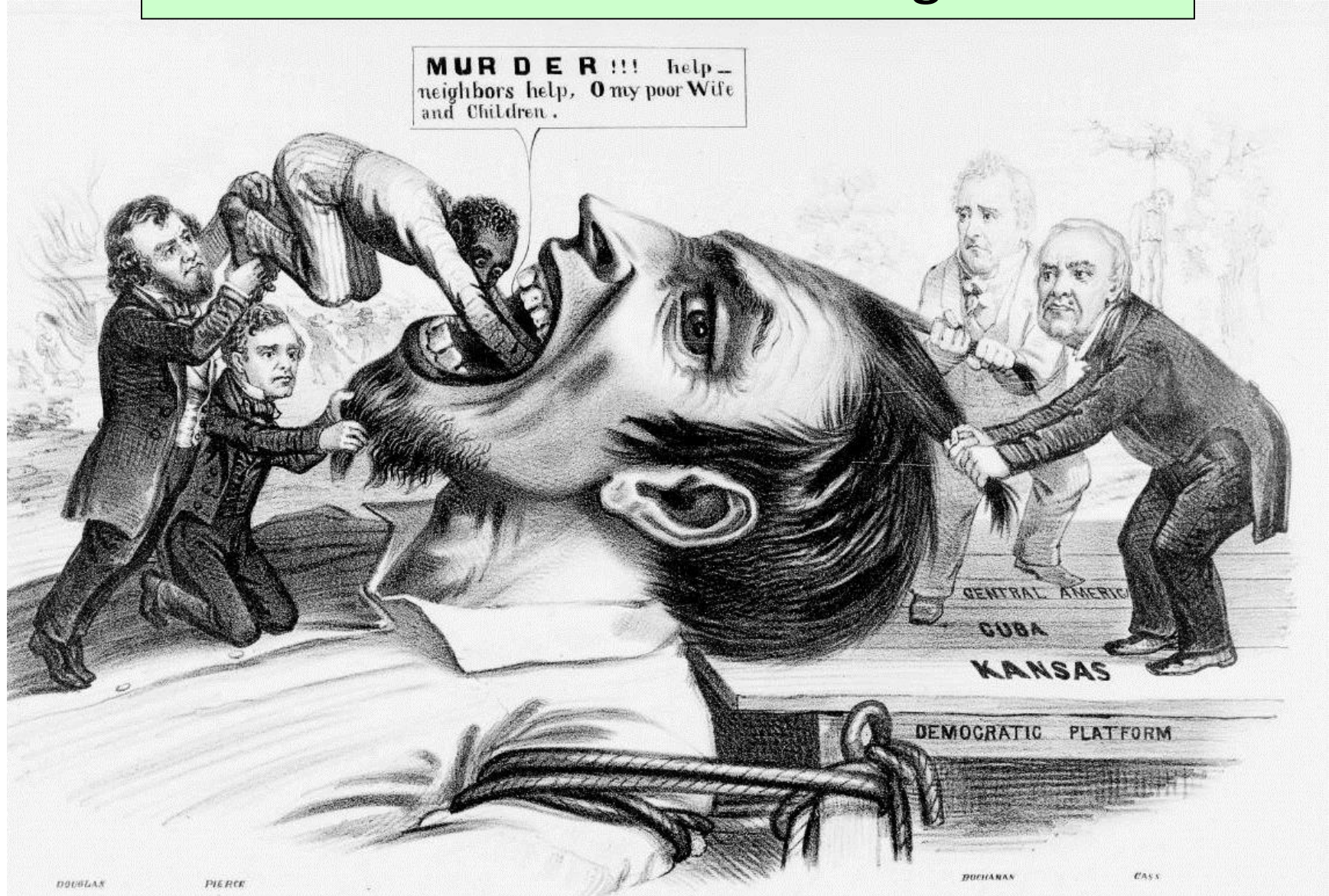
Pro-slavery Missourians voting in Kansas



Pro-slavery Missourians sneaking across the border to vote

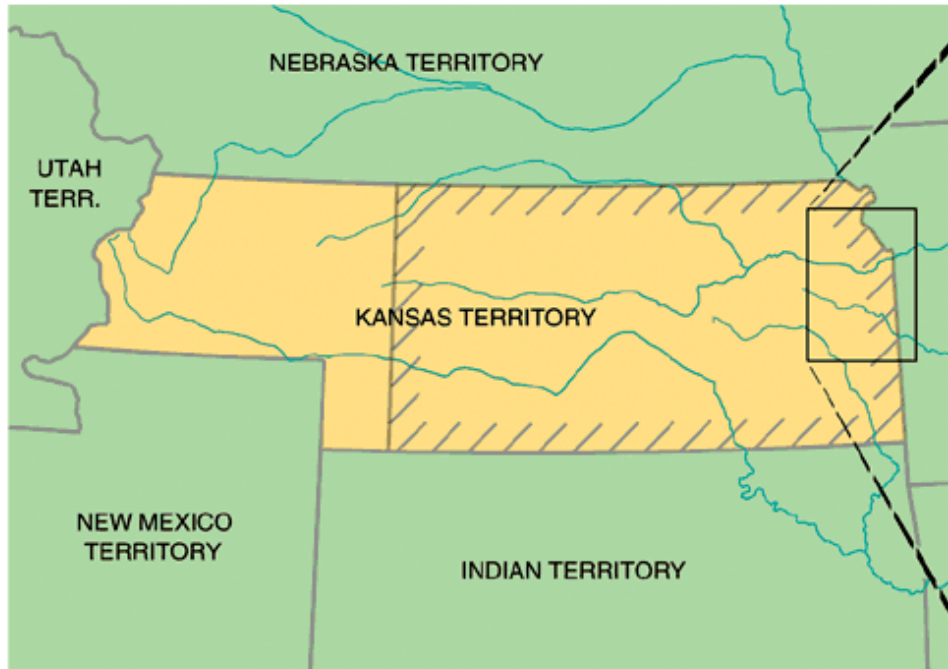





This illegal vote gave Kansas slavery when its residents voted against it



FORCING SLAVERY DOWN THE THROAT OF A FREESOILER

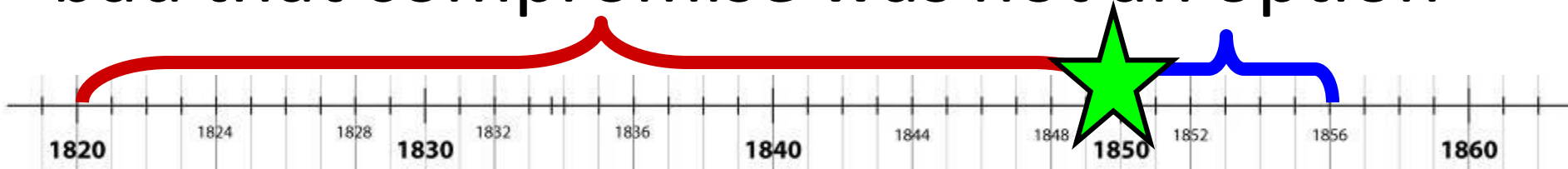
In 1856, a war began between Kansas and Missouri (known as "Bleeding Kansas")



-  Attacks by free-state forces
-  Attacks by proslavery forces
-  Present-day Kansas

Sectionalism: 1850-1856

- From 1850 to 1856, sectionalism in America increased due to
 - The growth of abolitionism due to the Fugitive Slave Law, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - The birth of regional (not national) political parties like the Republicans
- Sectional tensions were becoming so bad that compromise was not an option



Sectionalism in the Antebellum Era

■ These regional differences increased sectionalism—placing the interests of a region above the interests of the nation

—1820-1850: Sectionalism was mild & resolved by compromise

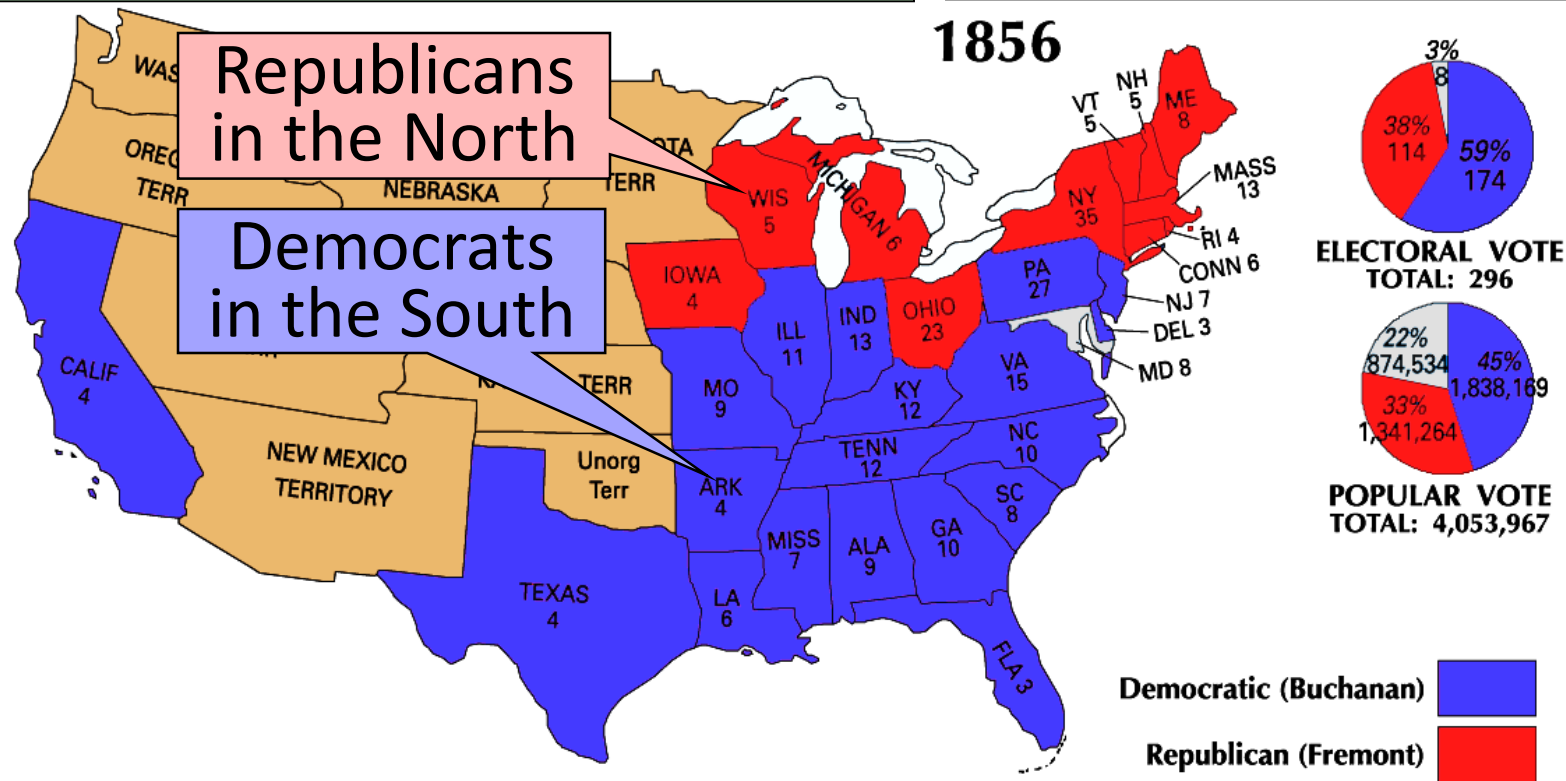
—1850-1856: The growth of abolitionism & westward expansion intensified the question of the “morality” of slavery

—1856-1860: The slave issue became “irreconcilable” & led to the Civil War



The election of 1856 was the first time in which political parties represented regions of the country, not the nation

Slavery became the most important political issue in American politics



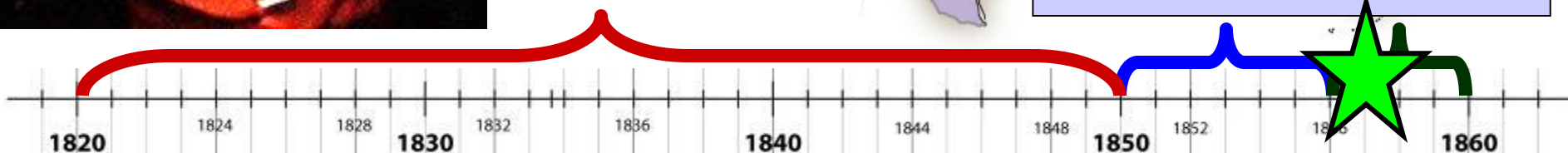
Even though the Republicans lost in 1856, they realized that they had enough electoral votes to win the presidency without Southern support

In 1857, a slave named Dred Scott sued for his freedom after traveling with his master from Missouri to Wisconsin

The Dred Scott case presented the Supreme Court with two questions

Does Congress have the power to decide on slavery in the territories?

Is the Missouri Compromise constitutional?

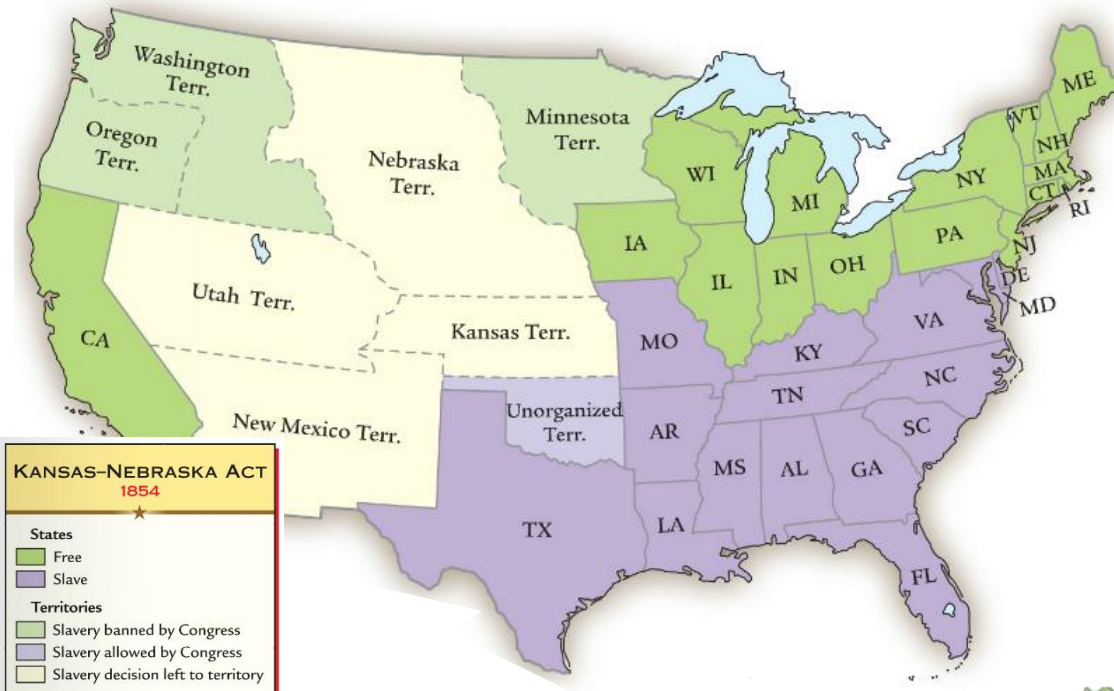


Sectional Issue #3:

Assume your role as Northerner or Southerner and work out a solution to this problem



States and Territories of the United States of America
May 30 1854 to May 11 1858

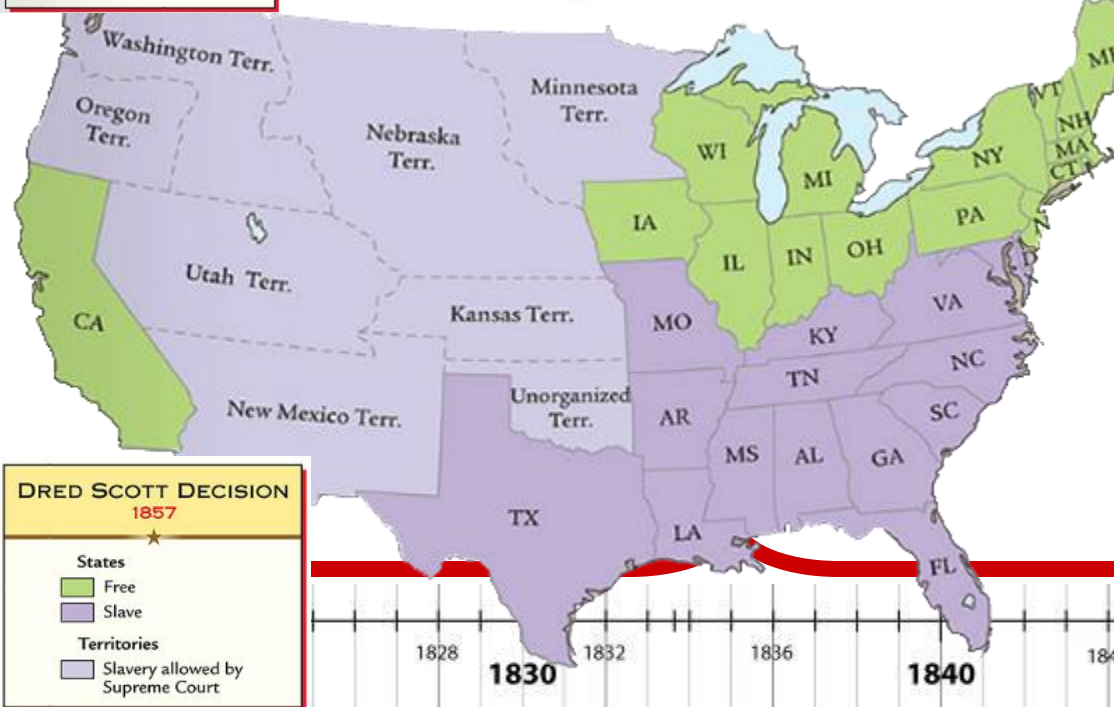


In *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857), the Supreme Court ruled

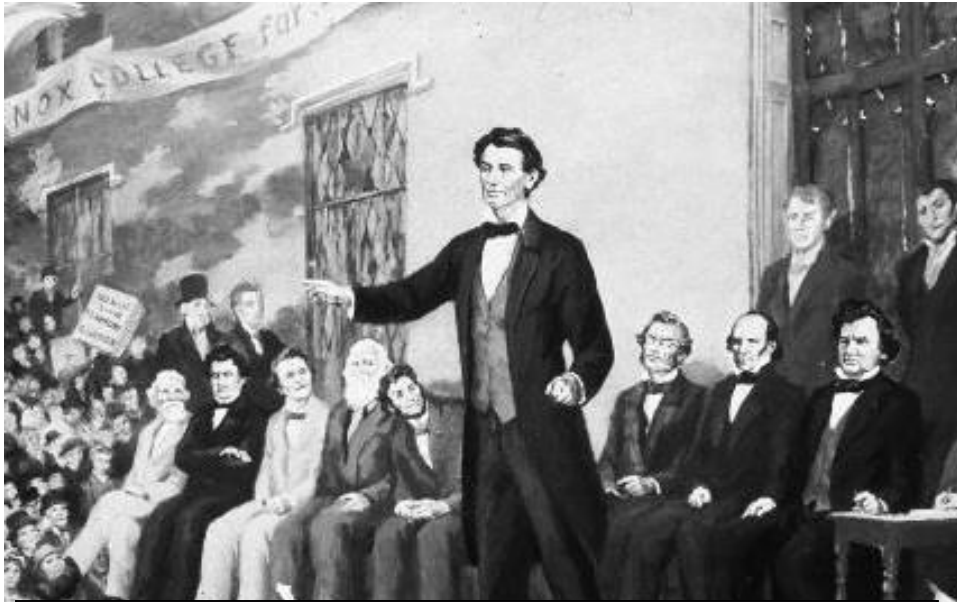
Dred Scott had no right to sue because blacks are not citizens

Congress did not have the power to stop slavery in western territories so the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional

Northern abolitionists were furious



In 1858, Democrat Stephen Douglas ran against Republican Abraham Lincoln for the Illinois Senate

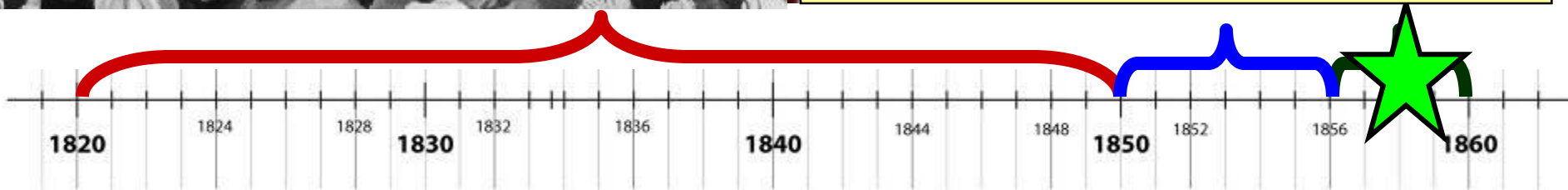


Lincoln was unknown at the time, but during the campaign he argued that Congress must stop the spread of slavery (free soil argument)

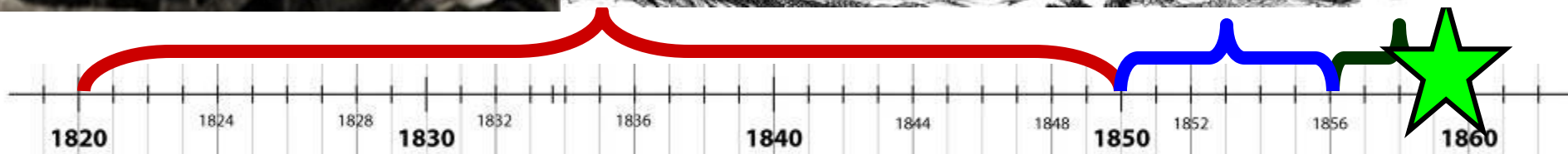
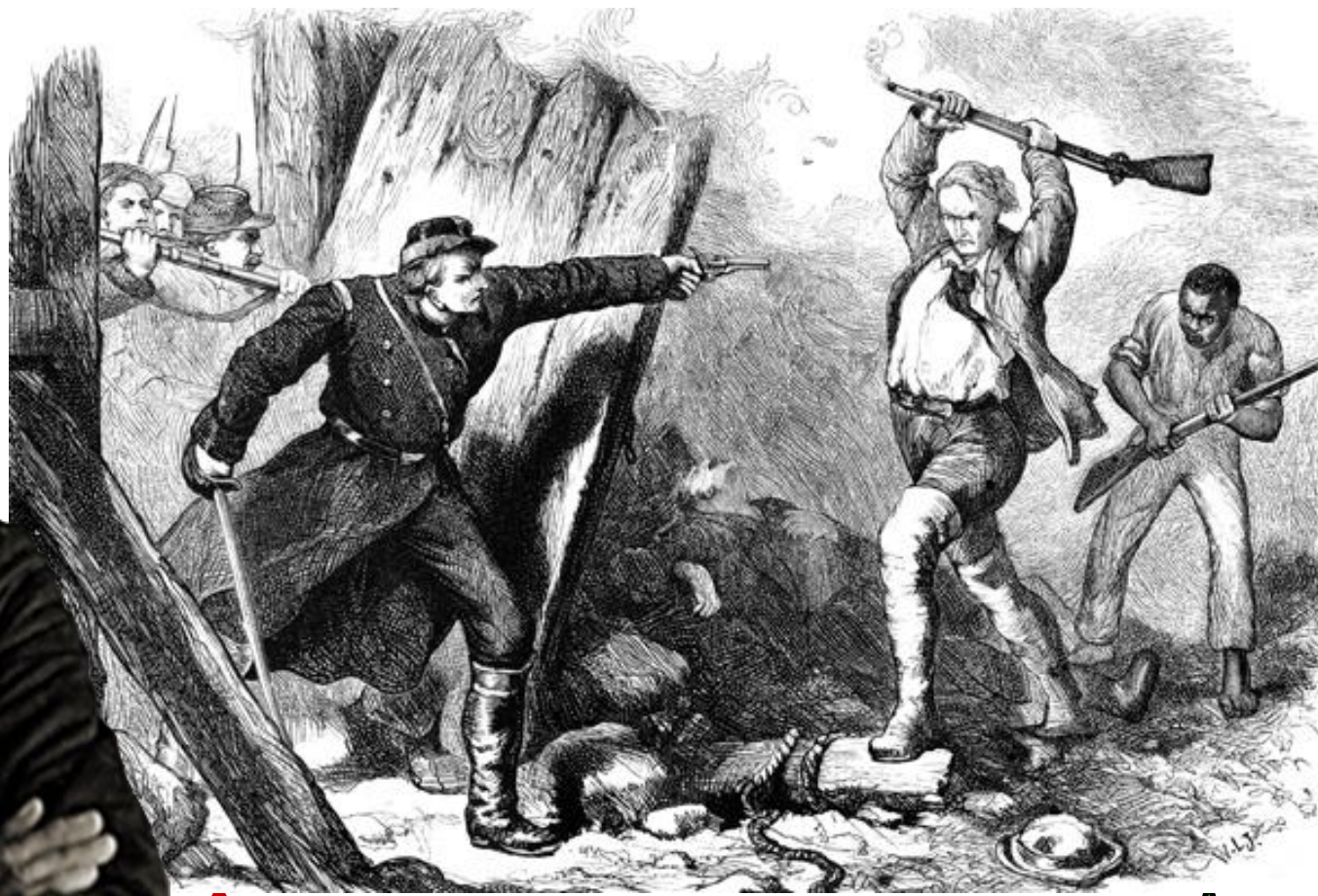
“A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this gov’t cannot endure, permanently half *slave* and half *free*.”

—Abraham Lincoln, 1858

Lincoln lost the Senate election, but his argument against slavery made him a popular national figure



In 1859, abolitionist John Brown led an unsuccessful raid on a federal armory at Harper's Ferry, VA in an attempt to free slaves in a massive slave uprising

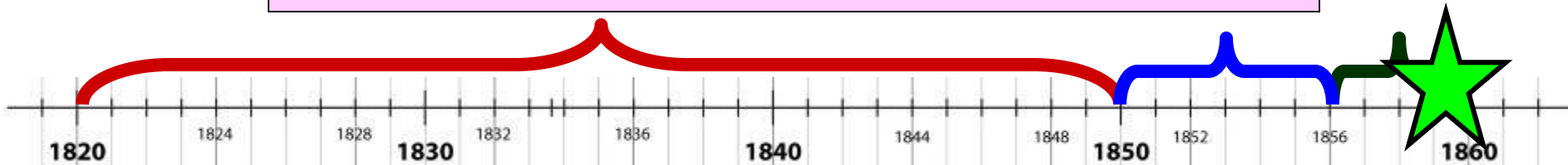


Brown was caught and executed

But he was seen as a martyr by many in the North

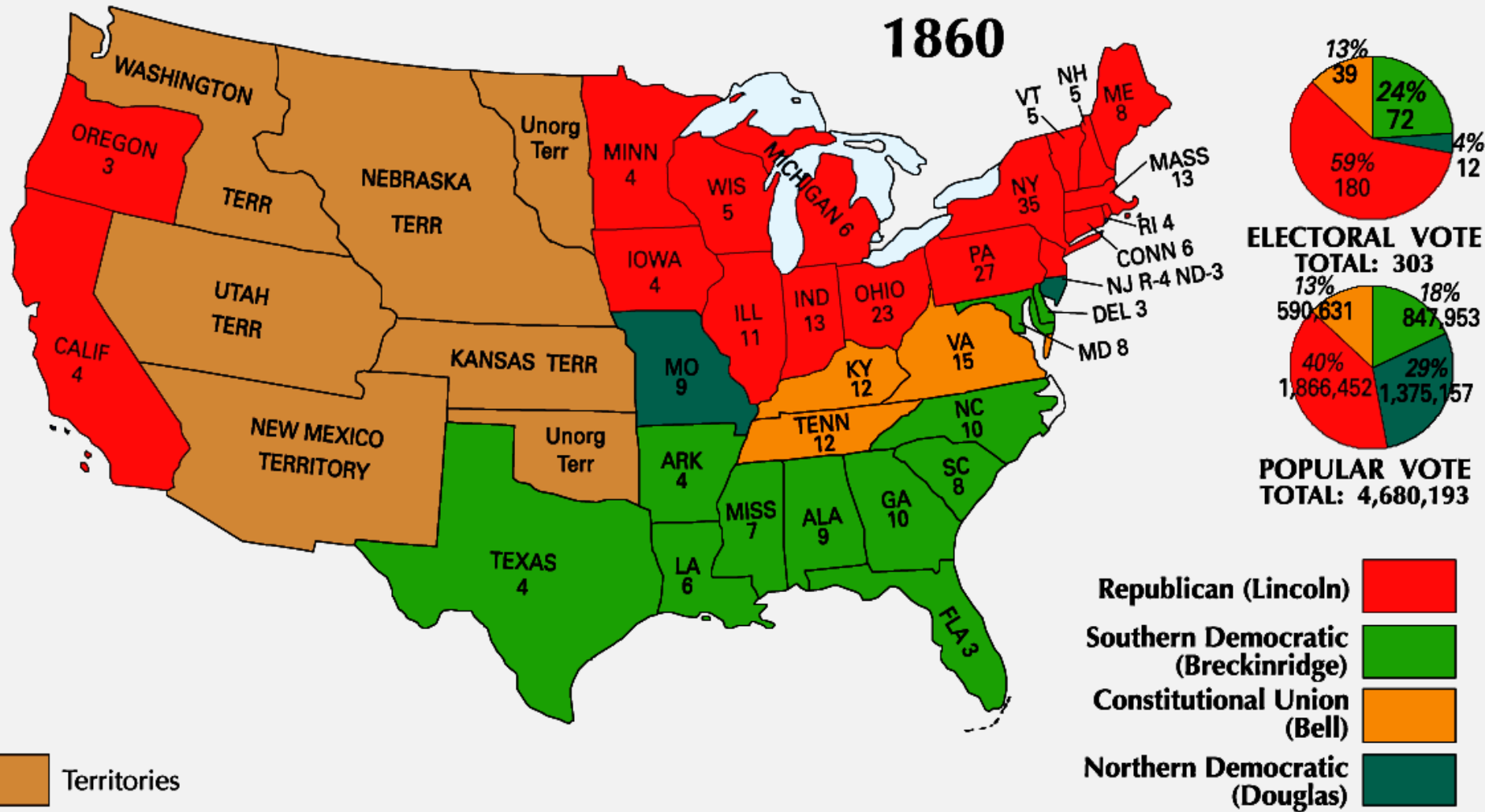


Southerners believed Northerners were using violence to end slavery



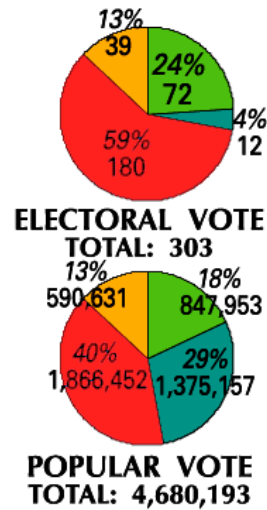
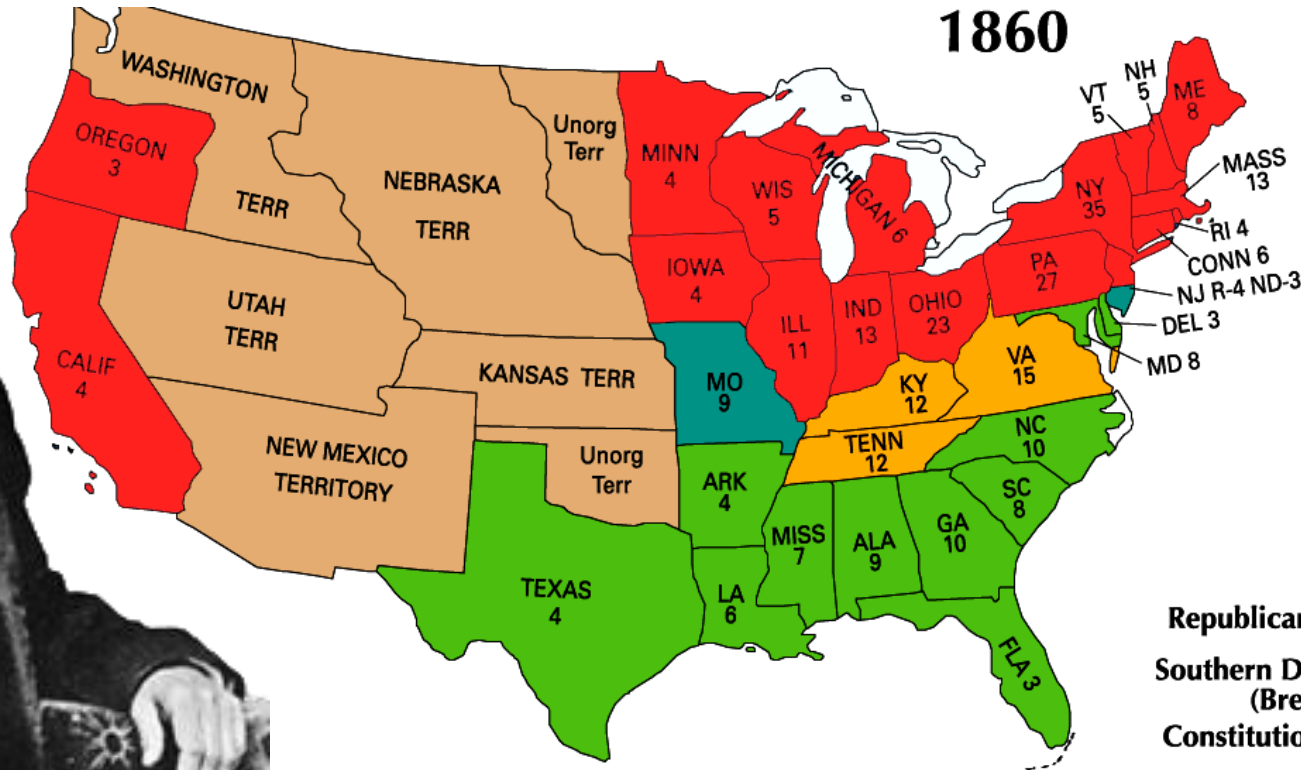
Sectional Issue #4:

Assume your role as Northerner or Southerner and work out a solution to this problem

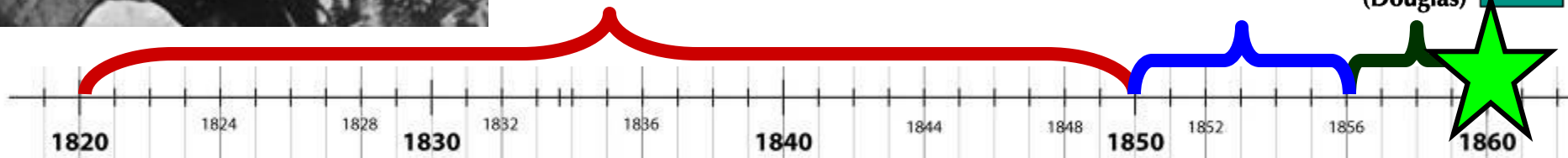


Lincoln won the election without a single Southern vote

Southerners assumed slavery would soon be abolished and began to discuss the possibility of seceding (breaking away) from the USA



- Republican (Lincoln) ■
- Southern Democratic (Breckinridge) ■
- Constitutional Union (Bell) ■
- Northern Democratic (Douglas) ■



In December 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union

In 1861, more Southern states seceded and the Civil War between North and South began

