

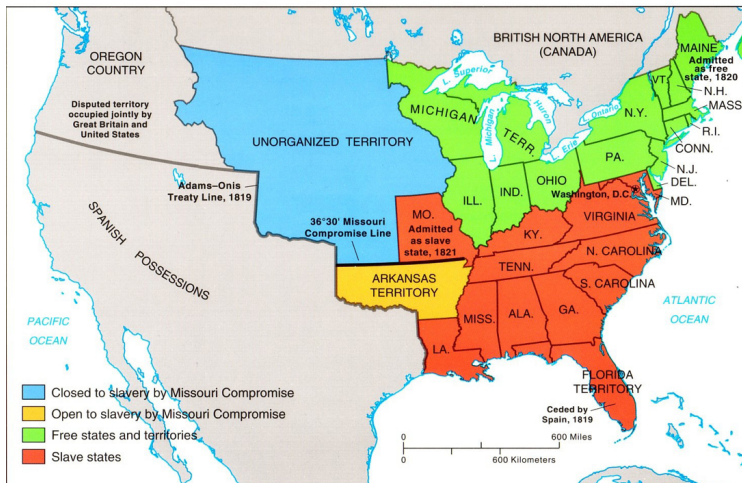
Missouri (Maine) Compromise (1820)

in the early 1800s, tensions began to rise between _____ and _____ groups across the country
 by 1819 there were _____ free states and _____ slave states in the U.S. Congress _____ requested admission to the country as a slave state
 this threatened to upset the delicate balance between slave and free states

Congress created a compromise:

_____ entered the country as a _____
 _____ entered the country as a _____

the _____ line of latitude across the former Louisiana Territory became a boundary
 any future states created above that line would be _____
 any states below that line would be _____



Mexican Session

(lands gained from the Mexican War - should they be free or slave?)

Wilmot Proviso (1846)

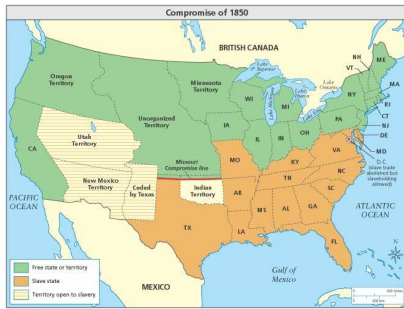
suggested outlawing slavery in any territory acquired the Mexican-American War
(named for Congressman David Wilmot, a Democrat from Pennsylvania - _____)

“Provided, That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.”

Compromise of 1850

CA admitted as a free state

other territory split (UT & NM) = _____
let the voters of a territory decide whether they are to be free or slave



slave trade (not slavery itself)
_____ in DC

new, stronger _____
required citizens to assist in the recovery of fugitive slaves

denied a fugitive's right to a jury trial

cases handled by commissioners

were paid \$ _____ if an alleged fugitive were released

\$ _____ if they were sent “back” to slavery

Kansas-Nebraska Act

(1854)



Sen. _____ of IL wanted to
wanting to ensure a northern

_____ route that
would allow his Illinois voters to profit from
railroad terminals throughout the area

southern senators objected

(wanted a _____ route)

to get the southern Congressmen to vote for it, he introduced a bill to organize the Nebraska
Territory into 2 sections (Kansas and Nebraska) and that would be open to

_____ assumed that the northern area would oppose slavery and the southern one would permit it

basically repealed the _____

Bleeding Kansas

(1856)

a sequence of violent events involving _____ and pro-slavery elements
several abolitionist organizations from the North organized and funded the settlement of several
thousand people in Kansas so they could vote to make it a free state

Minister Henry Ward Beecher armed settlers with “_____”

thousands of armed Southerners (nicknamed “_____”)

arrived to vote **for** slavery
(few of them actually owned slaves; they were too poor!)

_____ forces won the election

President Franklin Pierce continued to recognize the proslavery legislature



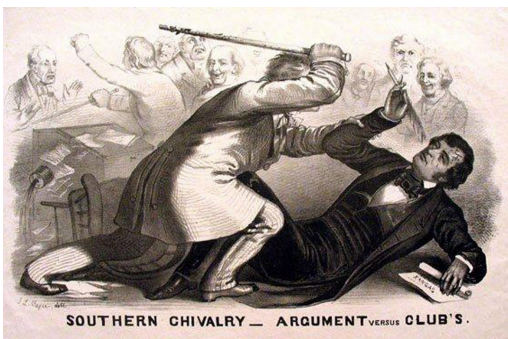
_____ traveled north to an
antislavery settlement
burned a hotel, destroyed printing presses, and
ransacked homes & stores
abolitionist _____ led an attack on
a proslavery settlement at

_____ dragged five proslavery men from their homes and
hacked them to death
in all, approximately 55 people died

Kansas entered the Union as a free state in 1861

Sumner-Brooks Incident

(1856 - occurred during Bleeding Kansas crisis)



MA Senator _____
made an antislavery speech in Congress, insulting SC
Senator _____

made several mocking references to Butler's speech
impediment
(caused by a stroke)

two days later, South Carolina Representative
_____ (Butler's nephew)
confronted Sumner as he sat writing at his desk in the
almost empty Senate chamber

“Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech twice over carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina, and
Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine.”

_____ beat _____ over the head with a thick
cane with a gold head

Sumner, blinded by his own blood, staggered up the aisle and collapsed

Brooks continued to beat the motionless Sumner until his cane broke

Sumner became a _____ in the North and
Brooks a hero in the South

_____ was symbolic of the
extreme hatred the two sides of the slavery issue had for each other



Dred Scott Decision

(1857)

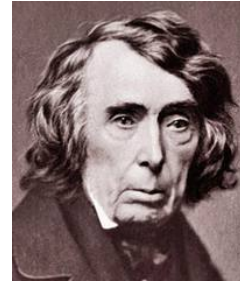


Dred Scott had been the _____
of Dr. John Emerson who died in 1843

Scott sued for his freedom because he had lived in areas
where slavery was _____
multiple appeals brought the case the US Supreme Court

Chief Justice Roger B. Taney delivered the majority opinion:
slaves are _____, not _____, and are
protected by the _____, which
says property cannot be taken away without “due process”
essentially made slavery legal _____ in the country

Scott was returned to his original owners and granted his freedom
died 18 months later from tuberculosis



Lincoln-Douglas Debates

(1858)

a series of seven debates in Illinois between Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln and
incumbent Democratic Senator Stephen Douglas

at the time, U.S. senators were elected by state legislatures, so Lincoln and Douglas were really
campaigning for their respective parties to win control of the Illinois state legislature

the main issue discussed in all seven debates was slavery



Freeport Doctrine

named this because it happened at the Freeport, IL debate
Lincoln tried to trip Douglas up, forcing him to
choose either popular sovereignty (as in his
Kansas-Nebraska Act) or the Dred Scott
decision (slavery can't be excluded from the
territories)

Douglas said slavery could be prevented from any territory by the refusal of the people
living there to pass laws that supported to slavery

Douglas was reelected but alienated Southern Democrats
would eventually be key to his loss in the 1860 presidential election

John Brown's Raid

(1859)



Brown and 18 men were armed with 200 rifles supplied by northern abolitionist societies
attacked

(armory for weapons)

plan was to arm local slaves and head south, starting a revolution



armory surrounded by US troops under the command of Lt. Col. _____ (!)

Brown and his men told they would be spared if they surrendered

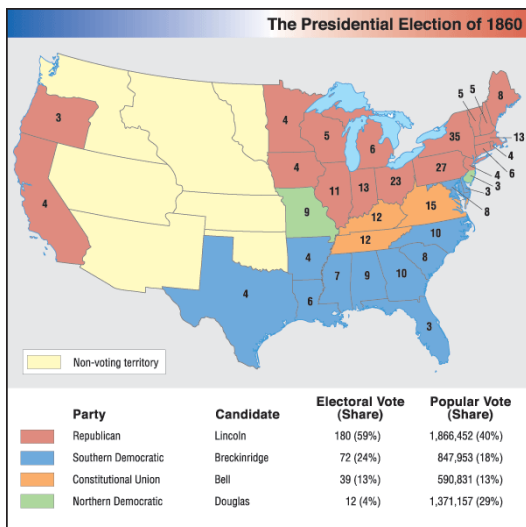
Brown refused; troops stormed the building

10 of Brown's men were killed (including his 2 sons)

Brown's men killed four of the troops, wounded nine

Brown later hanged for _____

Election of 1860



Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas, John Breckinridge, John Bell
election was noteworthy for exaggerated _____ of the vote

Lincoln not even on the ballot in nine Southern states

Lincoln captured less than 40% of the popular vote but 180 electoral votes

November 6 - _____ officially wins Presidency

December 24 - South Carolina secedes from the Union