

## 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:

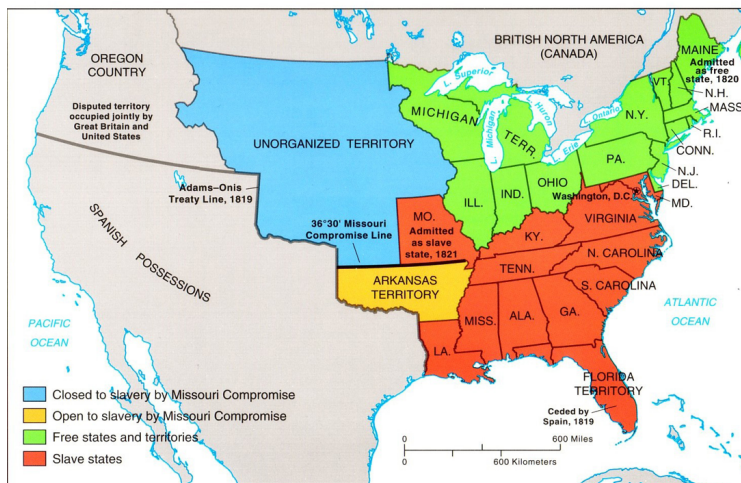
\_\_\_\_\_ entered the country as a \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 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)

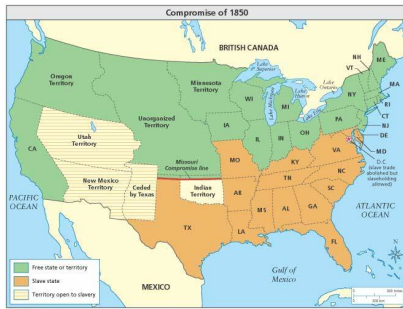
suggested outlawing slavery in any territory acquired the Mexican-American War  
(named for Congressman David Wilmot, a Democrat from Pennsylvania - \_\_\_\_\_)

*"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

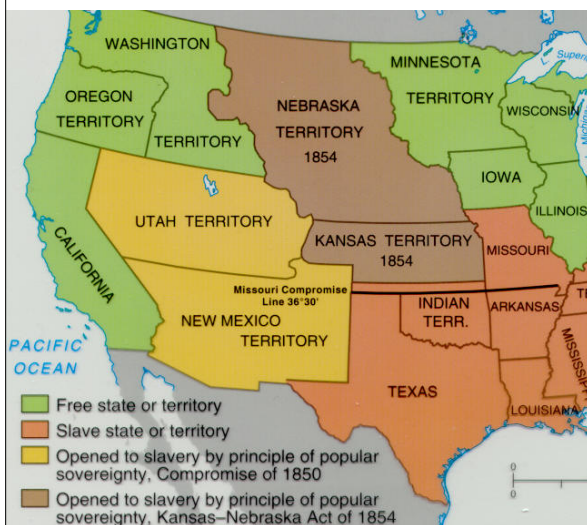
cases handled by commissioners

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  
\_\_\_\_\_ railroad 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the Missouri Compromise.



# 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



a pro-slavery group of men traveled north to an  
antislavery settlement  
burned a hotel, destroyed printing presses, and  
ransacked homes & stores

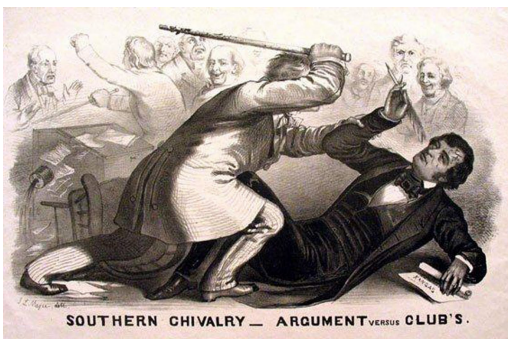
abolitionist \_\_\_\_\_ led an attack on  
a proslavery settlement at

\_\_\_\_\_ 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)



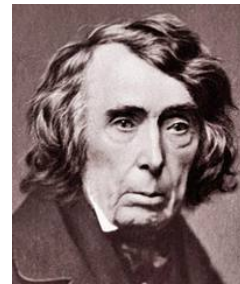
Dred Scott had been the \_\_\_\_\_  
of Dr. John Emerson who died in 1843

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 \_\_\_\_\_ political debates in Illinois

Republican candidate \_\_\_\_\_

v.

incumbent Democratic Senator \_\_\_\_\_

the main issue discussed in all seven debates was \_\_\_\_\_



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

\_\_\_\_\_ 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

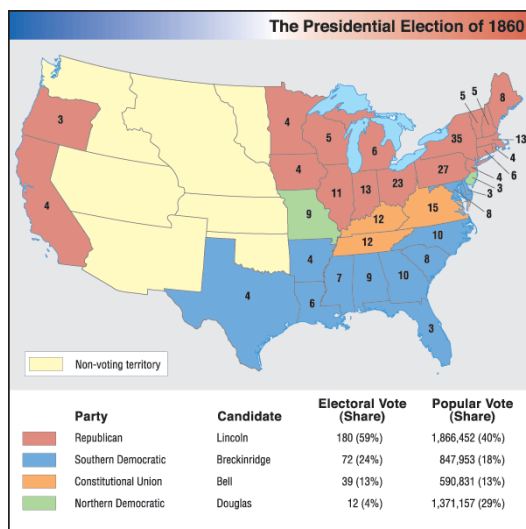
Brown refused; troops stormed the building

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