

The DEBATE OVER SLAVERY

(CHAPTER 14, SECTION 1)

A. NEW LAND RENEWS SLAVERY DISPUTES

- 1) **Popular Sovereignty**, the idea that political power belongs to the people when it came to allowing or banning slavery, was encouraged.

B. THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION

- 1) The Gold Rush caused rapid population growth allowing California to apply to be a state.
- 2) Would California enter as a "**FREE state**" **OR** a "**SLAVE state**"? Californians wanted to be a "free" state, which upset the South and tipped the balance in Congress.

C. COMPROMISE OF 1850

- 1) **Henry Clay** comes up with the **Compromise of 1850** to settle the dispute w/ CA.
 - a) California enters the Union as a "FREE STATE"
 - b) The rest of the Mexican Cession would be divided into "Utah" and "New Mexico" and popular sovereignty would decide on slavery for that land.
 - c) Texas would give up land east of the Rio Grande River in return for financial help from the U.S. gov't (to pay off debts from when it was an independent republic).
 - d) The slave trade – but not slavery – would end in the nation's capital.
 - e) A better fugitive slave law would be passed.

D. FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT

- 1) The **Fugitive Slave Act** made it a crime to help runaway slaves and allowed officials to arrest any slaves captured in free areas.
- 2) Helping a slave runaway would result in a \$1,000 fine and six months in jail.
- 3) \$10 rewards were offered for returning runaway slaves to their owners.

E. ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE

- 1) **Harriet Beecher Stowe** wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, an anti-slavery novel about the evils of slavery.



TROUBLE IN KANSAS

(CHAPTER 14, SECTION 2)

A. ELECTION OF 1852

- 1) Democrat **Franklin Pierce** was elected President and **hoped to end** the **slavery** arguments in the country.

B. THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

- 1) **Stephen Douglas** proposed the **Kansas-Nebraska Act** to divide the Louisiana Purchase into **two territories** – Kansas and Nebraska – and allow the people in each region to decide on the question of slavery.
- 2) Anti-slavery and Pro-slavery groups argued in Kansas & eventually violence broke out.
 - a) Pro-Slavery people set fires and destroyed the Anti-Slavery town of Lawrence, and one man was killed in the attack.
 - b) Anti-Slavery (abolitionists) were angered and later killed five pro-slavery men, known as the Pottawatomie Massacre.
 - c) Kansas erupted into a Civil War, known as "Bleeding Kansas," where 200 people were killed.
 - d) In Congress, Charles Sumner criticized pro-slavery people. Representative Preston Brooks, a slave supporter, beat Sumner with a walking cane in the Senate chambers.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS

(Ch. 14, Sec. 3)

A. POLITICAL PARTIES UNDERGO CHANGE

- 1) The _____ Party was formed by Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers, and abolitionists to unite against the spread of _____ in the _____.

B. DRED SCOTT DECISION

- 1) Dred Scott was the _____ of Dr. John Emerson of Missouri (_____ state) and travelled to Illinois & Wisconsin (_____ states) for tours of duty in the army with his master.
- 2) After returning to Missouri, Dr. Emerson _____ & Dred Scott became the property of his widowed _____.
- 3) Dred Scott sued for his _____ stating that he had become free when he lived in the free states but the Missouri Supreme Court _____ his claim.
- 4) The case went to the U.S. _____ Court where Chief Justice Roger B. _____ ruled that all African Americans, whether free or slave, were not _____ under the U.S. _____ and therefore, did not have the right to _____ in federal court.
- 5) The U.S. Supreme Court also ruled that Scott's time on free soil did not make him _____.
- 6) Chief Justice Taney also ruled that the Missouri Compromise was "_____ " because the _____ Amendment states that no one can be deprived of "property." Since slaves were considered _____, Congress could not prohibit someone from taking their "property," or _____, into free land north of the _____ boundary line.

C. LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

- 1) In 1858, _____ nominated **Abraham Lincoln** for the U.S. Senate in _____ against _____ **Stephen Douglas**.
- 2) Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of _____.
 - a) Lincoln said the Democrats were trying to spread _____ across the nation.
 - b) Douglas said the Republicans desire to have each state free would lead to _____ between the _____ and _____.
 - c) _____ won the Senate seat, but _____ gained national recognition.

The NATION DIVIDES

(Ch. 14, Sec. 4)

A. RAID ON HARPER'S FERRY

- 1) _____ **John Brown** wanted to attack the _____ arsenal in Virginia and arm the _____ in an effort to start a slave _____.
- 2) Slaves, however, were _____ to join the rebellion in fear of _____.
- 3) Colonel Robert E. _____ killed some of Brown's men and _____ **John Brown**.
- 4) John Brown was convicted of _____, murder, and conspiracy, and then _____.

B. ELECTION OF 1860

- 1) Abraham Lincoln promised **not to abolish slavery** where it already _____, but insisted slavery could not _____.
- 2) Lincoln won enough electoral votes, even though no _____ states voted for him. (The election signaled that the South was losing its national political power).

C. THE SOUTH SECEDES

- 1) Southerners were _____ by the election of Lincoln and considered _____ formally _____ from the _____.
- 2) _____ **seceded** from the _____, followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Together these states formed the _____ of _____, called the **Confederacy**.
- 3) **Confederate** delegates elected _____ as _____ of the Confederacy.
- 4) Lincoln _____ **secession** in the _____ states and claimed that federal land in the south would still belong to the northern _____.