

Conflicts & Compromises

Today, you will be able to:

Identify the provisions and compare the effects of congressional conflicts and compromises during the Pre-Civil War period

Directions:

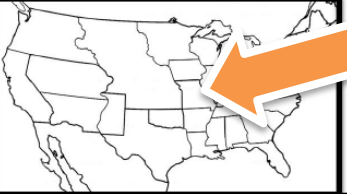

- 1. Label/Color the Compromise Maps**
- 2. Read and answer the guiding questions**




Color the US Map of 1850

Page 107



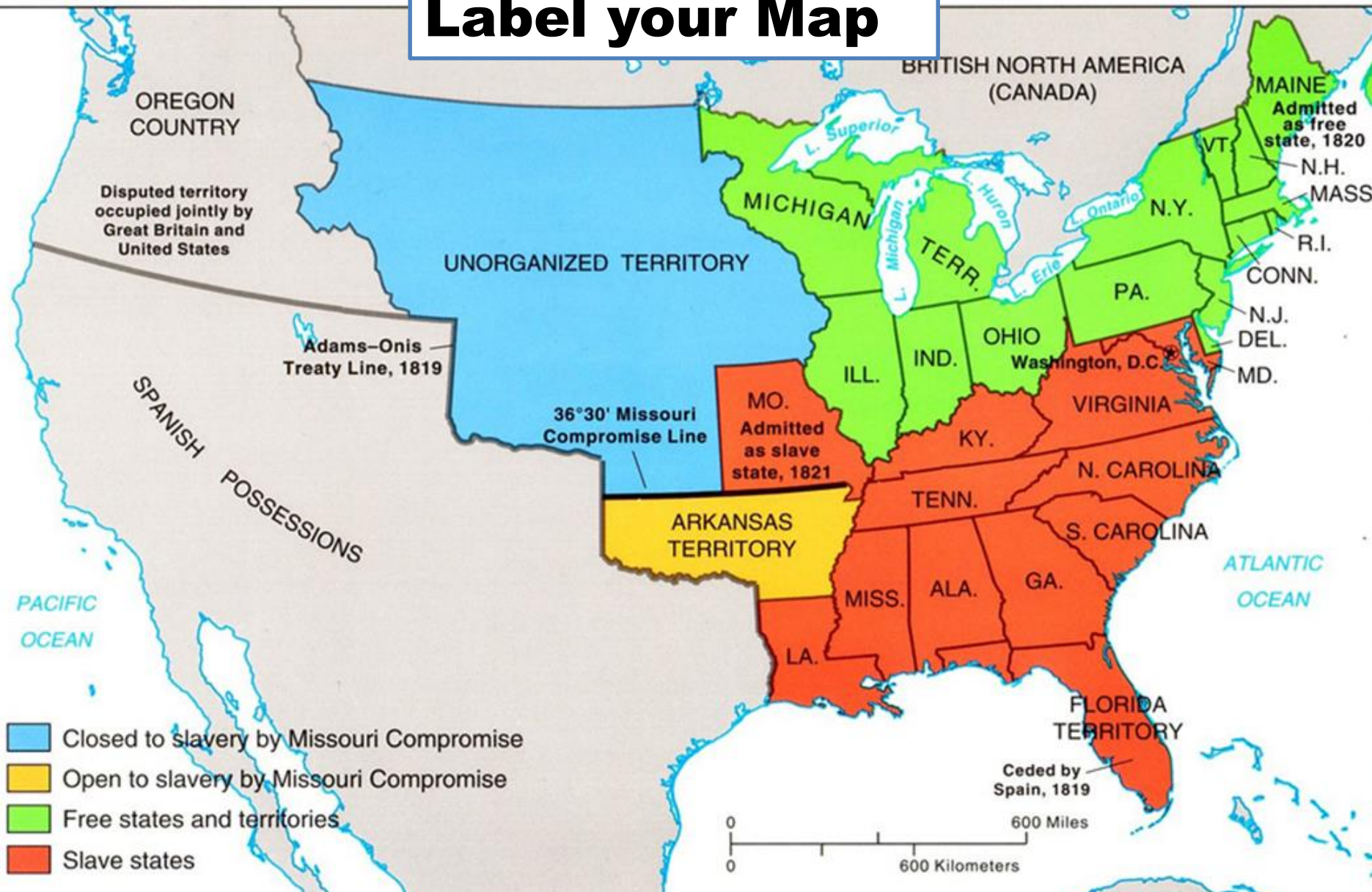
As you answer the questions in each section, make sure you label your map FIRST!!

❖ Missouri Compromise	❖ Compromise of 1850
	
Identify the following: Slave States: Label the state Missouri Free States: Draw the 36°30' Line	Identify the following: Slave States: Free States: Areas open to Popular Sovereignty: Label the state California, Utah & New Mexico Territories
How many slave and free states were there in 1820?	What did slave owners think was unfair?
What happened to Missouri in 1820? What allowed it to do this?	What was the purpose of the 36°30' line?
Where did free states think slaves should be allowed?	How did Henry Clay solve the compromise problem?
What are the effects of the Missouri Compromise?	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	What are "free soilers"?

❖ Fugitive Slave Law	❖ Kansas-Nebraska Act
	
Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 What did the Fugitive Slave Law do? How did Northerners react to the Fugitive Slave Law? What did they do?	Identify the following: Slave States: Free States: Areas open to Popular Sovereignty: Label the state Kansas and Nebraska Territories
Where did most of the runaways fled to?	What was the caused of the issue for Kansas and Nebraska applying for statehood?
What did the others decide to do besides escaping?	How did the issue was solve?
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	What was the effect of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> ?
	What were the effects of the Kansas Nebraska Act?
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

Missouri Compromise

Label your Map

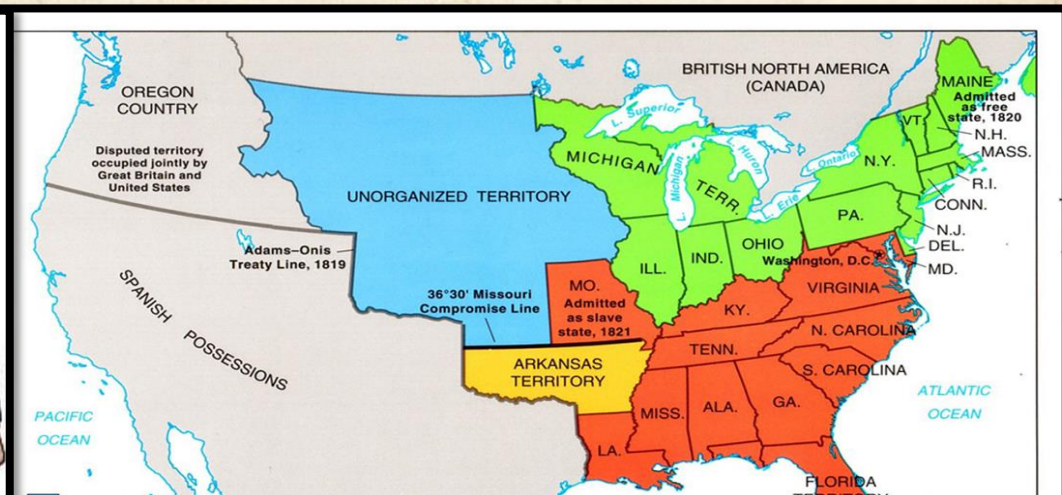
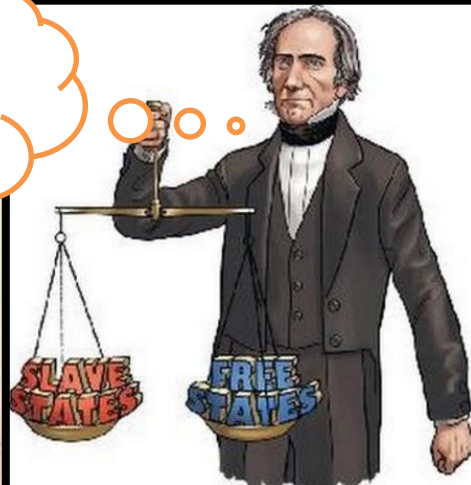


Missouri Compromise

- How many slave and free states were there in 1820?

In 1820, there were an equal amount of slave and free states in the United States. This balance was important to make sure that both sections of the country would be equally represented. Those that owned slaves would not entertain any idea that would forbid slavery in Western lands.

This nation
needs
balance..



Missouri Compromise

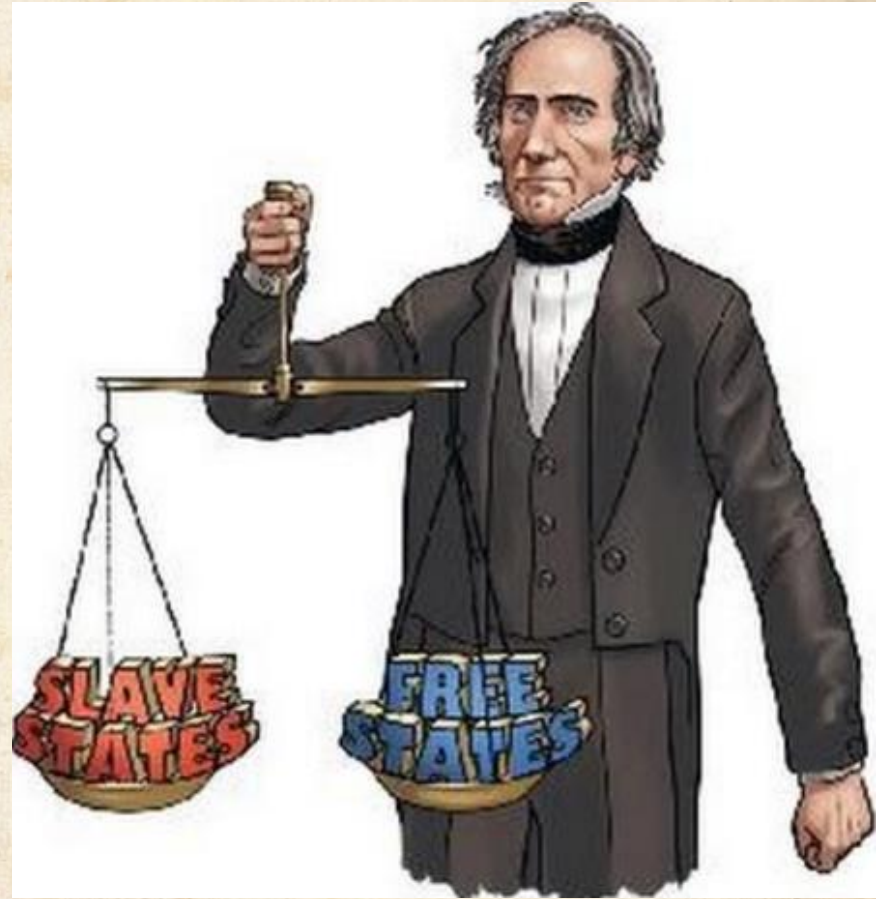
- What happened to Missouri in 1820?
- What allowed Missouri to apply for statehood?

In 1820, Missouri had 60,000 people in its territory which would allow it according to the **Northwest Ordinance** would allow it to apply to become a state. However, Missouri wanted to become a slave state when it entered the US.



Missouri Compromise

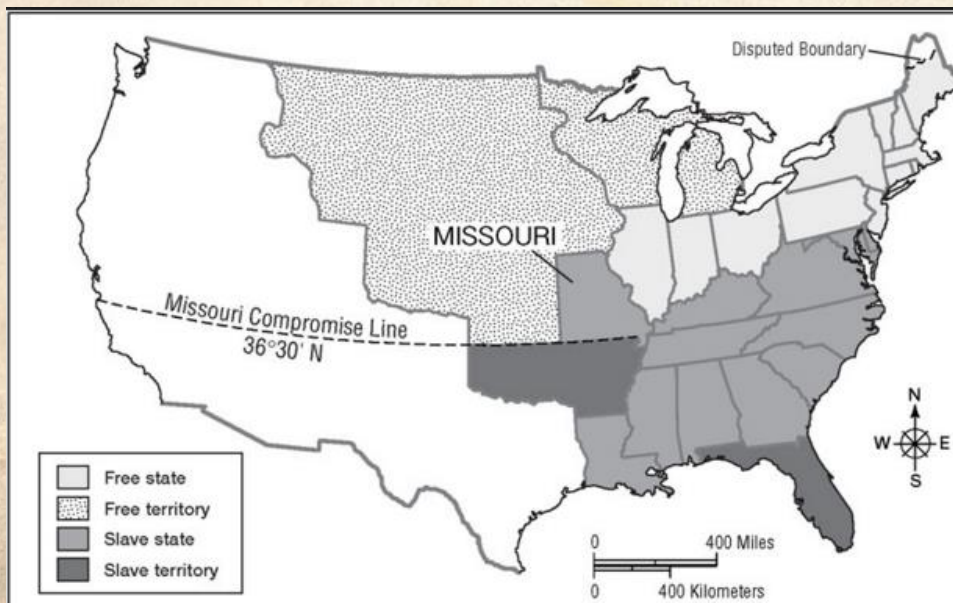
This posed a problem as this would mean there would now be 13 slave states and 12 free states. There was also an issue on how slavery would be allowed to spread to new territories.



Missouri Compromise

- Where did free states think slaves should be allowed?

Many slave states thought any new states should be allowed to carry slaves. Free states thought that no new states should be allowed to have slaves. A compromise was reached that allowed for both sides to get something they wanted.



Missouri Compromise

- What are effects of the Missouri Compromise?

The Missouri Compromise effects:

- ❖ Missouri was to be entered as a slave state with Maine being a free state to keep equal number of slave and free states
- ❖ Did not allow slavery north of the 36'30' line



Compromise of 1850

Label your Map



Compromise of 1850

- What did slaves owners think was unfair?

In 1850, several western states had more than 60,000 white male settlers to apply for statehood and become a state. This posed an issue as new many slave holding settlers felt that the Missouri Compromise was unfair.



This line is unfair!!



Compromise of 1850

- What was the purpose of the 36'30' line?

Under the Missouri Compromise, slavery was outlawed North of the 36'30' line west of Missouri. Many Americans who fought in the Mexican War were settlers from the South who owned slaves. They believed the land gained from the Mexican War should be open to slaves.



Compromise of 1850

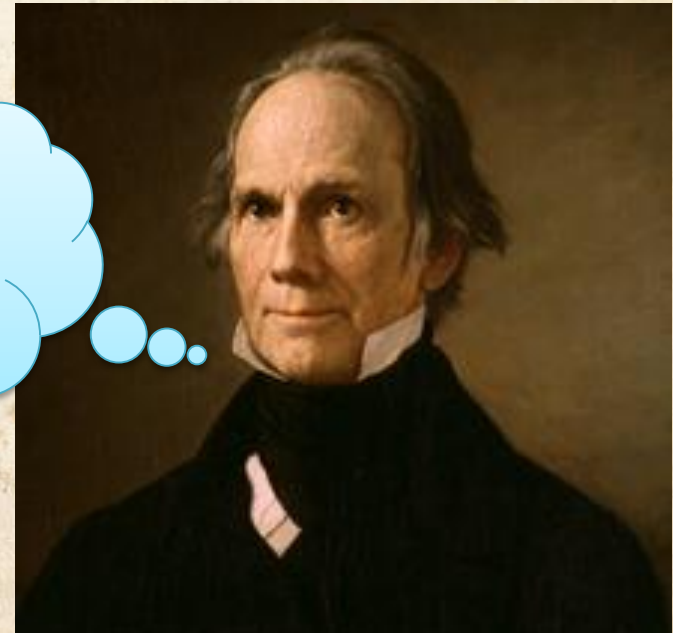
- How did Henry Clay solve the compromise problem?

To help solve this problem, Henry Clay came up with the Compromise of 1850 which did the following:

- ❖ Allowed California to be admitted as a free state
- ❖ Popular sovereignty will decide whether New Mexico and Utah territories would allow for slavery
- ❖ Created the fugitive slave law



I can solve
this problem,
no doubt!



Compromise of 1850

- What are “free soilers”?

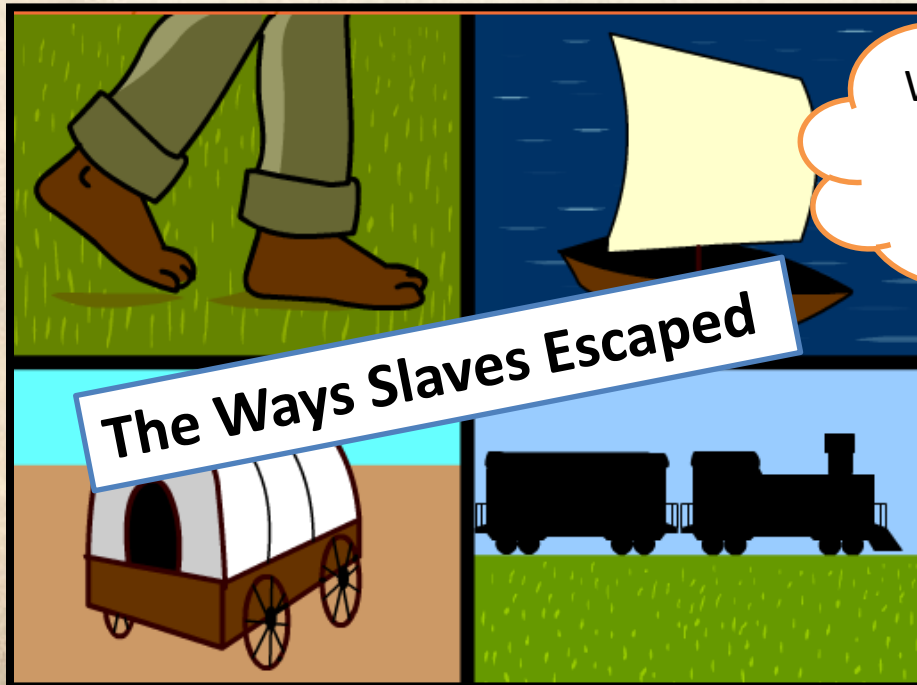
Many of the people who moved to California in 1949 during the Gold Rush were **free soilers**. The “free soilers” were people who believed that slavery should not expand to new territories that became states. As a result, California was admitted as a free state.



Fugitive Slave Law

- What did the Fugitive Slave Law do?

Slave states accepted the Compromise of 1850 on the condition that it created something known as the Fugitive Slave Law. Previously, any slave who escaped to a free state would be free from slavery.

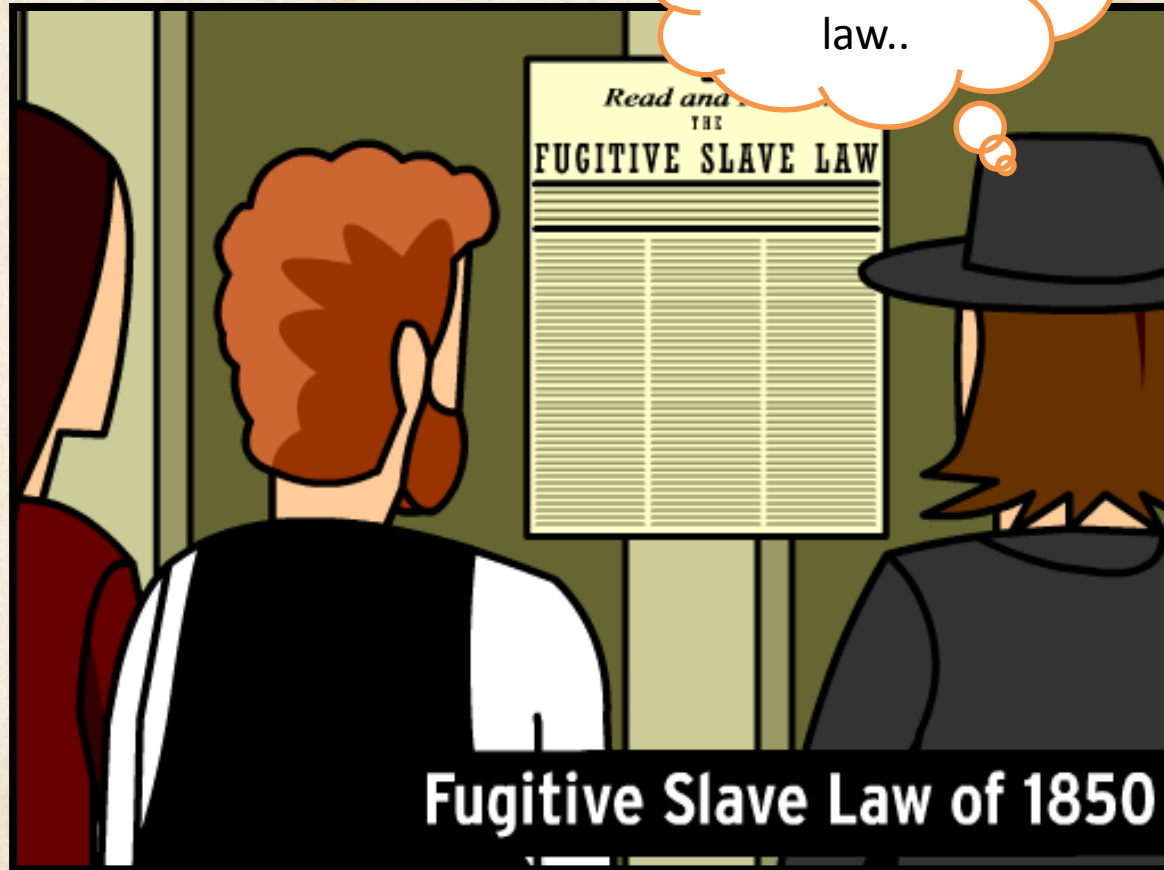


We should obey the law and arrest him..

Fugitive Slave Law

- How did Northerners react to the Fugitive Slave Law?
- What did they do?

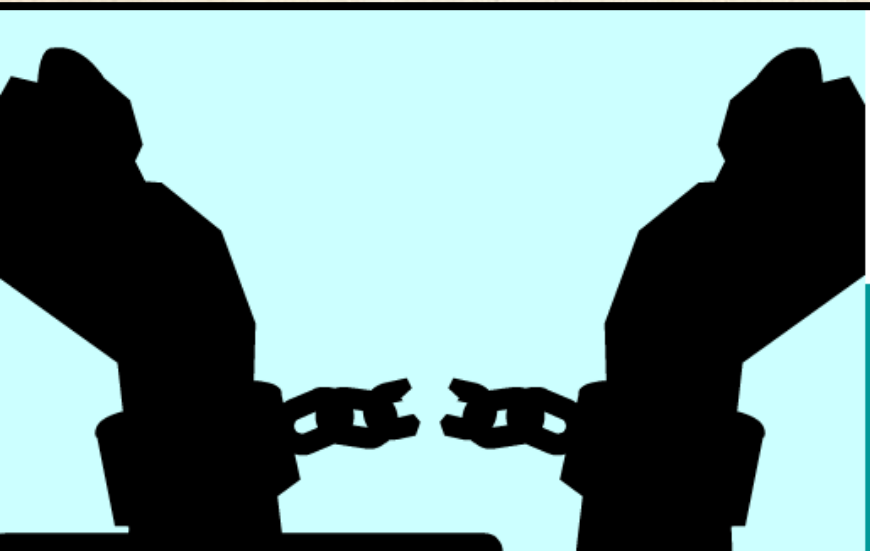
Under the new law, it was considered a crime to help any escaped slave who was living in a free state. Northerners were outraged by the law and many Northerners simply ignored the law.



Fugitive Slave Law

- Where did most of the runaways fled to?
- What did the others decide to do besides escaping?

Many runaways fled to Canada rather than risk being caught and sent back to their masters. Others decide to stand and fight. Of the tens of thousands of fugitives living in the North, only 299 were captured and returned to their owners.



Kansas-Nebraska Act

Label your Map



Kansas-Nebraska Act

- What was the issue when Kansas and Nebraska both were applying for statehood?

By 1854, the areas of Kansas and Nebraska both were applying to become states. The issue of not allowing slavery north of the 36'30' once again became an issue.



Kansas-Nebraska Act

○ How did the issue was solve?

To solve this issue, the Kansas Nebraska Act did two things:

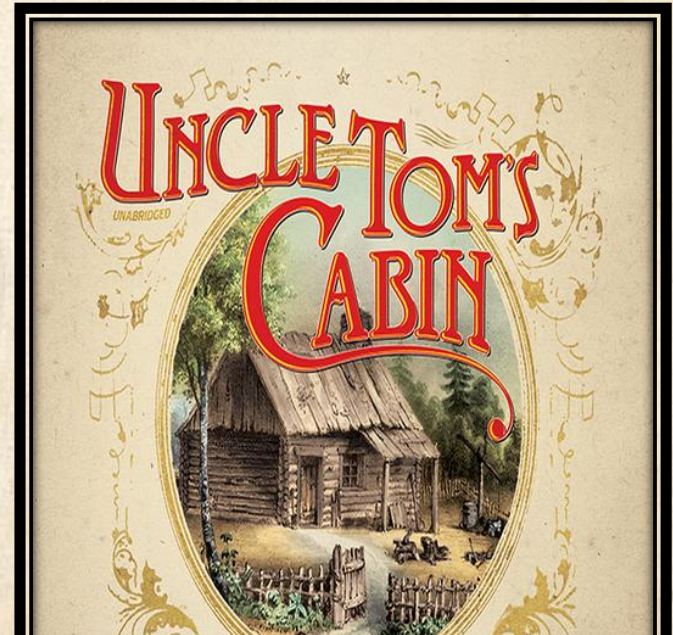
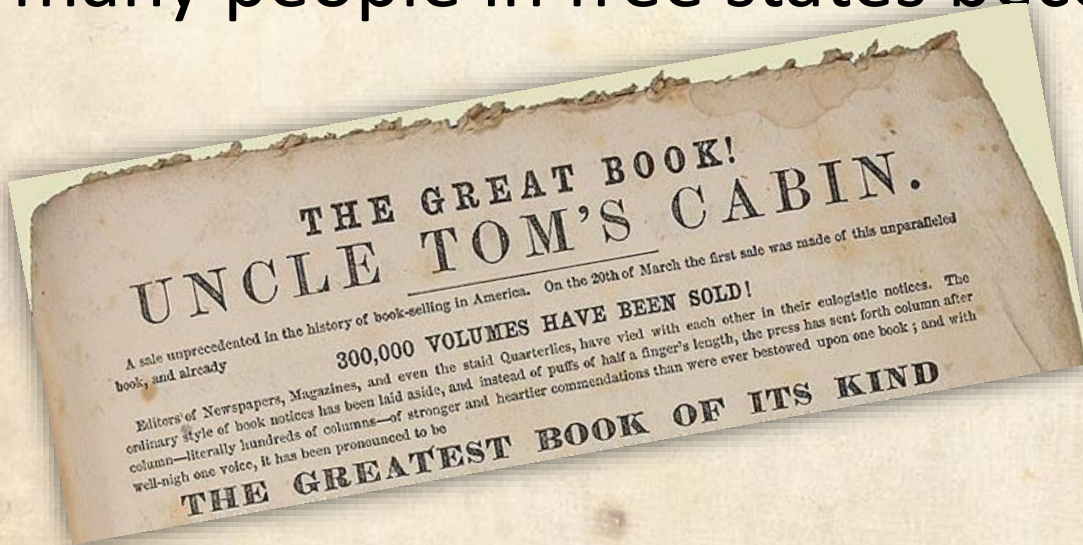
- ❖ Repealed (took away) the Missouri Compromise
- ❖ Called for popular sovereignty – people rule to decide whether new territories would allow slavery



Kansas-Nebraska Act

- What was the effect of Uncle Tom's Cabin?

Many Northerners felt that the Kansas Nebraska Act did not help anybody except the Southern economy. This also occurred two years after the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which had the effect of leading many people in free states becoming abolitionists.



Kansas-Nebraska Act

- What were the effects of the Kansas Nebraska Act?

The Kansas Nebraska Act led to 2 key events:

- ❖ Pro and anti-slavery settlers in Kansas began to fight each other in what became known as “Bleeding Kansas”
- ❖ Northerners who were upset with the decision created the Republican Party

