

# Compromises Notes **Copy and Return**

## I. Missouri Compromise

- A. Northwest Ordinance of 1797
  - 1. bans slavery north of Ohio river
- B. Unspoken agreement that slave states and free states will be equal
  - 1. One side won't have power in congress
- C. Missouri applies as slave state
  - 1. Northerners
    - a. violates NW Ordinance- above Ohio river
    - b. Don't want slavery allowed in Louisiana territory
    - c. Slavery is evil, should be banned
  - 2. Southerners
    - a. People of Missouri want slaves they should be allowed
    - b. Congress can't deny what people want
    - c. Missouri is critical to southerners to maintain balance in Senate
- D. Missouri Compromise of 1820
  - 1. Missouri is added as a slave state.
  - 2. Louisiana Territory is divided along the 36'30 line.

## II. Compromise of 1850

- A. Change in how Northerners viewed slavery
  - 1. Anti-slavery images are disturbing
  - 2. Return to Christian principles- can't support slavery
- B. Nat Turner's revolt
  - 1. 60 white men, women and children are killed
  - 2. Southerners no longer believe that slaves are simple happy people
    - a. Enact strict laws
      - 1. No gatherings.
      - 2. Increase number of slave catchers
      - 3. \$5000 reward for the arrest of anyone with antislavery

writings

- C. Runaway slaves
  - 1. Severe punishment for running away
  - 2. 1000 slaves escaped to the north each year.
    - a. helped by people like Harriet Tubman
  - 3. Each slave lost was the equivalent of losing 5 acres of land.
    - a. Southerners demanded their return
- D. By 1848
  - 1. People demanded the end of slavery in Washington DC
  - 2. New territory gained from war with Mexico
    - a. North- all territory north of Missouri Compromise is free
    - b. South-land from Mexico has to be slave to maintain balance

c. California applies as free state- northerners welcome it, southerners block it

E. Compromise of 1850

1. California is added as a free state.
2. Utah and New Mexico territories decide the slavery issue for themselves
3. Slave trade but not slavery is banned in Washington DC
4. Strict Fugitive Slave Act- illegal to help slaves escape

III. Kansas Nebraska Act

A. Kansas and Nebraska Territories are formed

1. North
  - a. Above 36'30 line, slavery should not be allowed.
  - b. Congress should decide the slavery issue in these territories.
2. South
  - a. 36'30 line cuts California in half- allowed as all free.
  - b. People in each territory should decide.

B. Kansas Nebraska Act

1. People decide by popular sovereignty the slavery issue

### III. Dred Scott Case

#### A. Northerners hate the fugitive slave law

1. Escaped slaves jailed without bail or jury trial
2. Anyone who helps slaves could be fined or jailed
3. Many free and fugitive blacks flee to Canada
4. Northerners refuse to obey law making southerners angry

#### B. Uncle Tom's Cabin

1. Convince even more northerners that slavery is evil.

#### C. Kansas-Nebraska Territory

1. Created the Kansas and Nebraska territories- people decide if they want slavery

a. Southerners love this idea

b. Northerners hated it- saw slavery extending across the plains

#### D. Bleeding Kansas

1. Settlers poured into Kansas to sway the population
2. Both sides violently attack each other

#### C. Bleeding Sumner

1. Brooks (southerner) beats Sumner (northerner) almost to death
2. Southerners see it as a defense of their honor- send Brooks new canes
3. Northerners see it as an example of the brutality of the South

#### D. Dred Scot- Supreme Court Decision

1. Owner takes him to free territory
2. Argues that he should be free
3. Can a slave be considered a citizen with rights to bring case to court?
4. Does congress have the power decide the slavery issue for people?
5. Was the Missouri Compromise a constitutional use of that power?