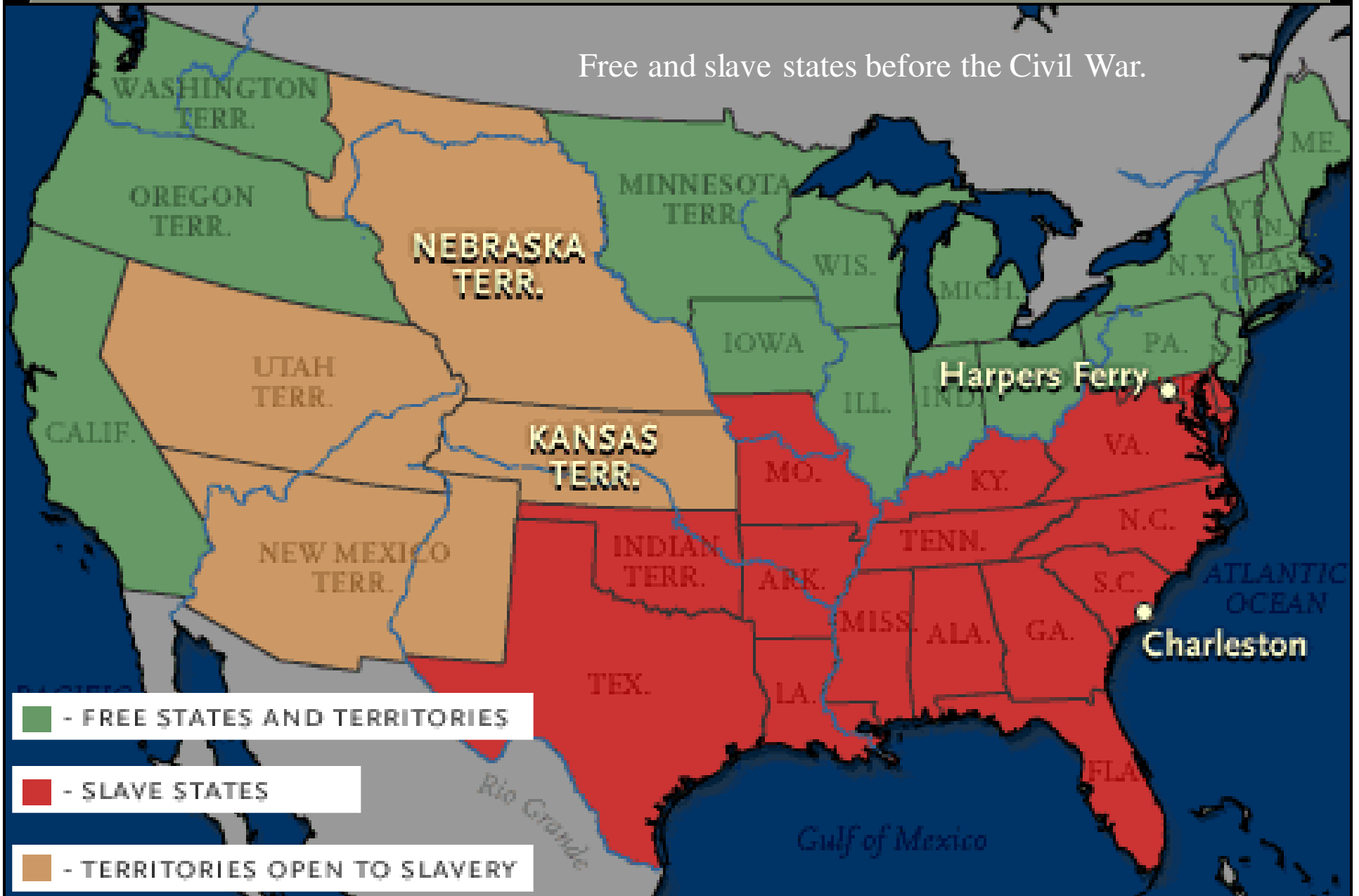


# PPT NOTES: A HOUSE DIVIDED

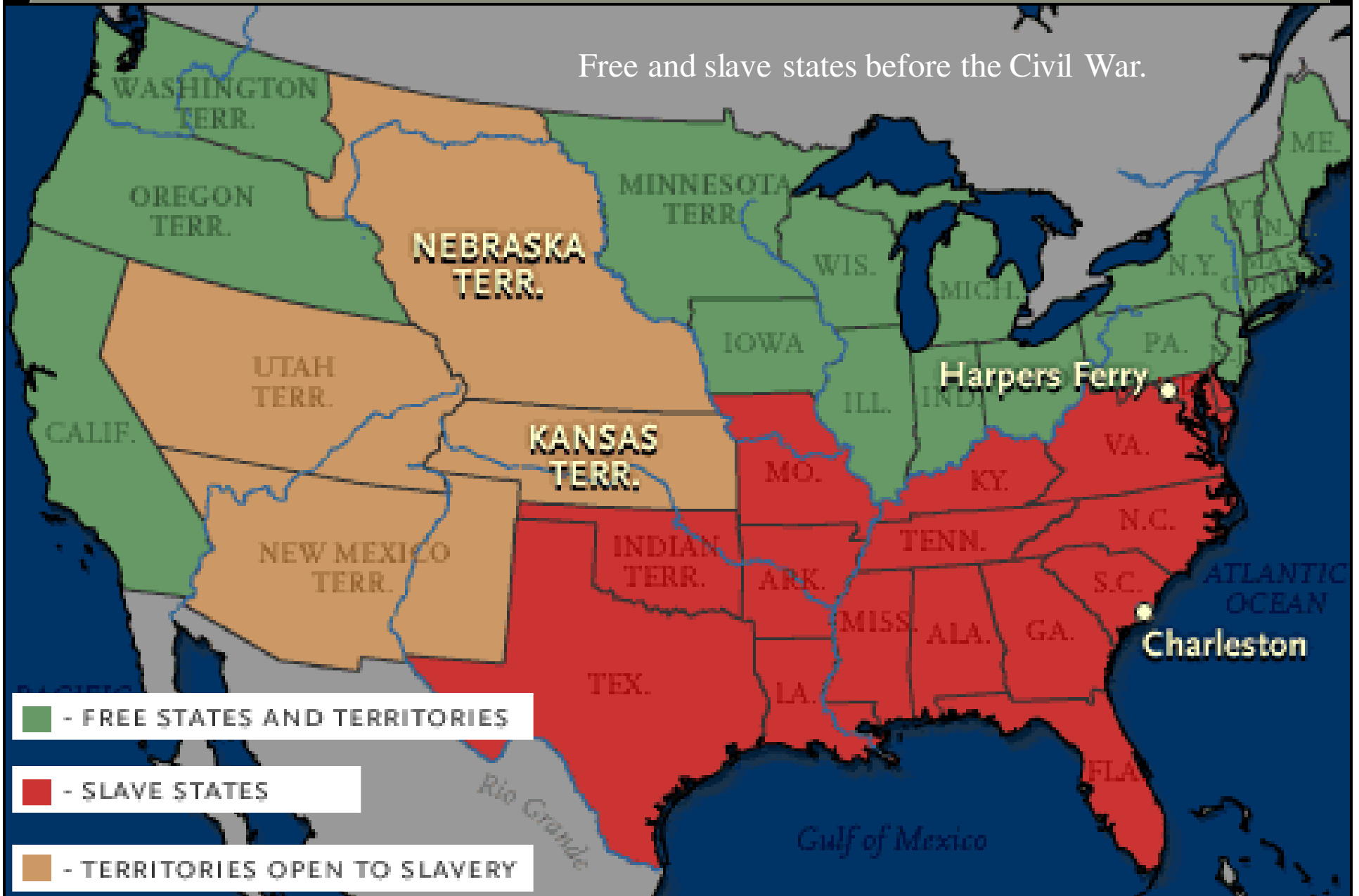
Tensions related to slavery would eventually lead to war.

Free and slave states before the Civil War.



Specifically, the right of states to decide on the issue of slavery.

Free and slave states before the Civil War.



# The Missouri Problem

In 1819, there were 11 slave states and 11 free states. Admitting a state would upset the balance in the Senate. Missouri wanted to become a new state in the Union.

**Should Missouri be a slave state or free state?**



**Missouri**

# The Missouri Compromise

In 1819, there were:

11 free states

11 slave states

11	11
	+1
<hr/>	<hr/>
11	12

# Missouri Compromise of 1820

- That same year, Maine sought statehood.
- The Senate agreed that Maine would enter the Union as a free state and Missouri would enter as a slave state.



# Free & Slave States-1820

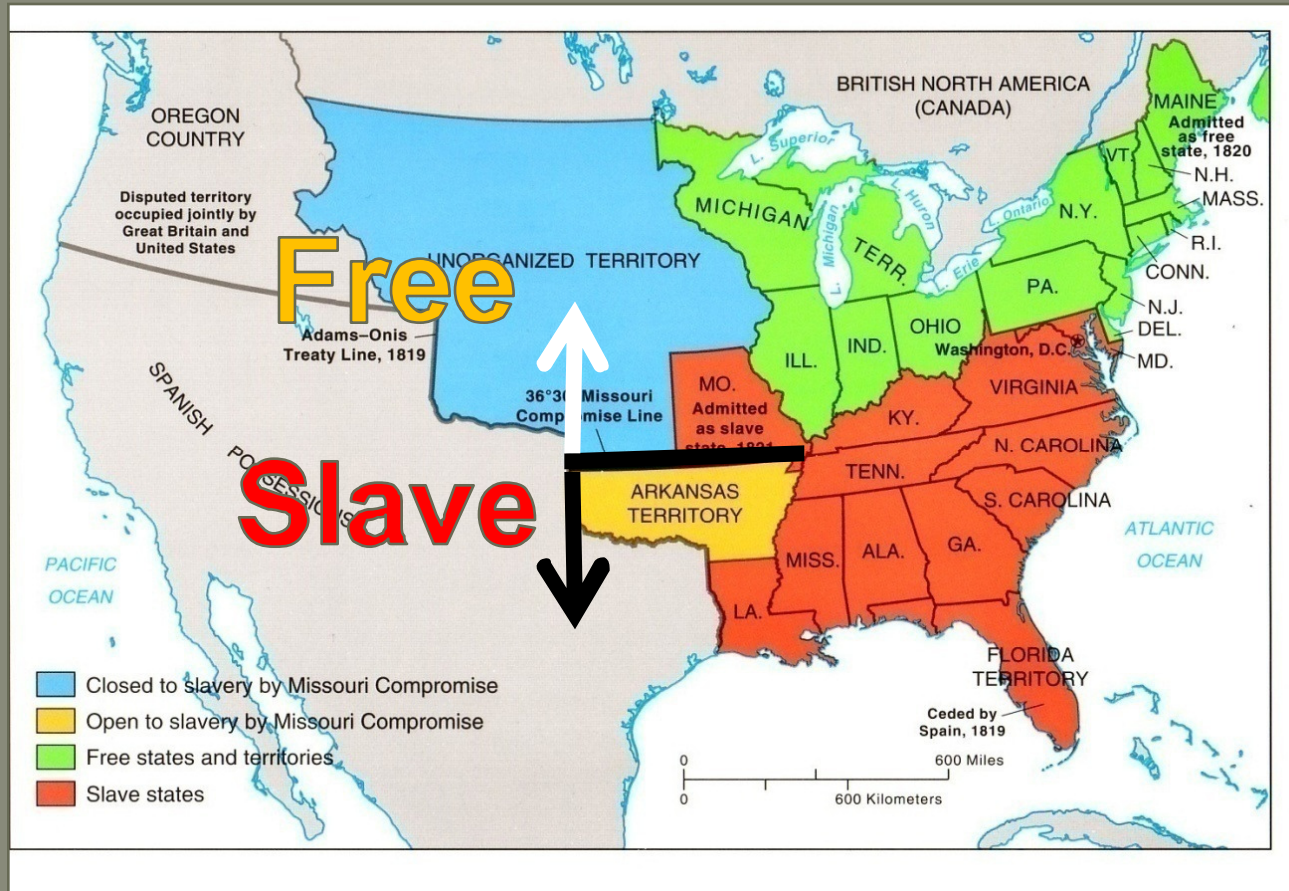
## Free States

1. New York
2. New Jersey
3. Connecticut
4. Rhode Island
5. Pennsylvania
6. New Hampshire
7. Vermont
8. Massachusetts
9. Ohio
10. Indiana
11. Illinois
12. Maine (Missouri Compromise, 1820)

## Slave States

1. Virginia
2. Kentucky
3. Maryland
4. Delaware
5. North Carolina
6. South Carolina
7. Georgia
8. Alabama
9. Mississippi
10. Louisiana
11. Tennessee
12. Missouri (Missouri Compromise, 1820)

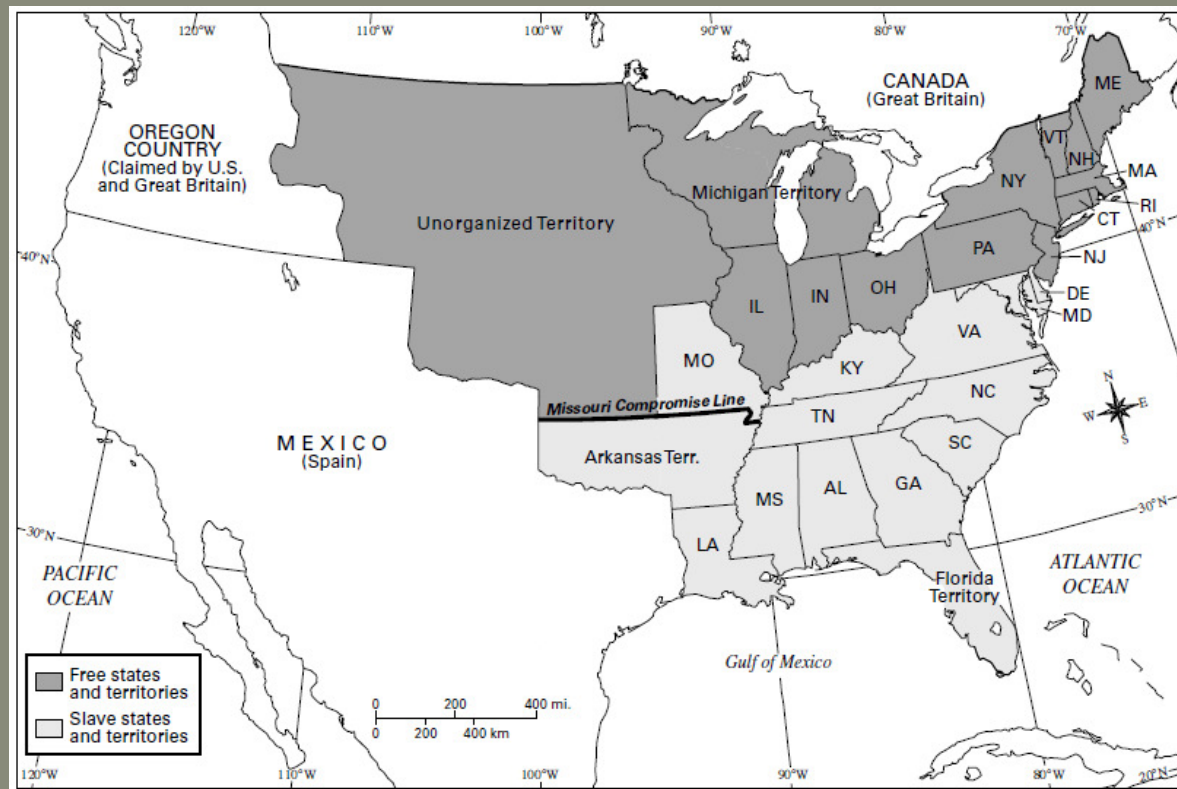
# Missouri Compromise of 1820



In addition, the latitude line 36-30 was created, dividing the North as free and the South as slave.

## The Missouri Compromise, 1820

[I]n all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.



# Free & Slave States-1849

## Free States

1. New York
2. New Jersey
3. Connecticut
4. Rhode Island
5. Pennsylvania
6. New Hampshire
7. Vermont
8. Massachusetts
9. Ohio
10. Indiana
11. Illinois
12. **Maine (Missouri Compromise, 1820)**
13. **Michigan**
14. **Wisconsin**
15. **Iowa**

## Slave States

1. Virginia
2. Kentucky
3. Maryland
4. Delaware
5. North Carolina
6. South Carolina
7. Georgia
8. Alabama
9. Mississippi
10. Louisiana
11. Tennessee
12. **Missouri (Missouri Compromise, 1820)**
13. **Arkansas**
14. **Florida**
15. **Texas**

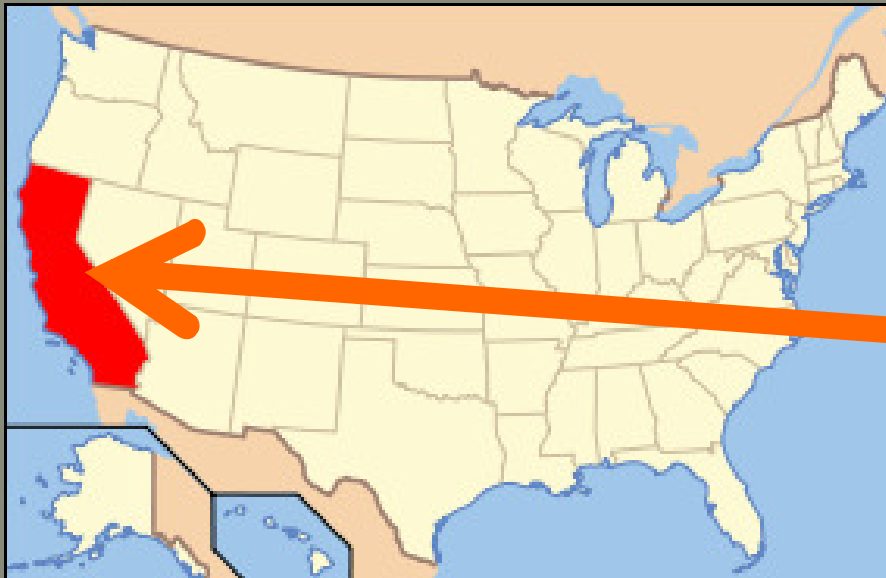


## Mexican- American War (1846-48)

- Defeated, under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Feb 2, 1848), Mexico hands over to the U.S. what is now CA, NV, UT, AZ, NM, and part of CO and WY.

# Another Problem!

In 1849, there were 15 slave states and 15 free states. California wanted to become a new state in the Union. Should California be a slave state or free state?



California

# Senator Henry Clay

- Wanted California to be a free state.
- *Let's **compromise!***  
California will be a free state, but the North must pass the Fugitive Slave Law



# Compromise of 1850



In addition, the **Fugitive Slave Act** was passed, which required all citizens (including Northerners) to assist in the return of runaway slaves.



### **Fugitive Slave Act of 1850**

[W]hen a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, (has) heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due ... may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners ... for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive...

# Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

- Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was an abolitionist, wrote a book called *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852 to speak against the Fugitive Slave Law.
- The book showed the horrible conditions of slavery and increased northern protest against the Fugitive Slave Act.

135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



**FOR SALE HERE.**

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 Vol., PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS.  
" " IN GERMAN, IN 1 Vol., PRICE 50 CENTS.  
" " IN 2 Vols., CLOTH, 6 PLATES, PRICE \$1.50.  
SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION, IN 1 Vol., WITH 153 ENGRAVINGS,  
PRICES FROM \$2.50 TO \$5.00.

**The Greatest Book of the Age.**



## Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

- Allowed the Kansas and Nebraska territories to use **popular sovereignty** to vote on whether to permit slavery → allowed people to decide for themselves.
- this act nullified the Missouri Compromise

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oWww0YIf-JE>

How one piece of legislation divided a nation - Ben Labaree, Jr.

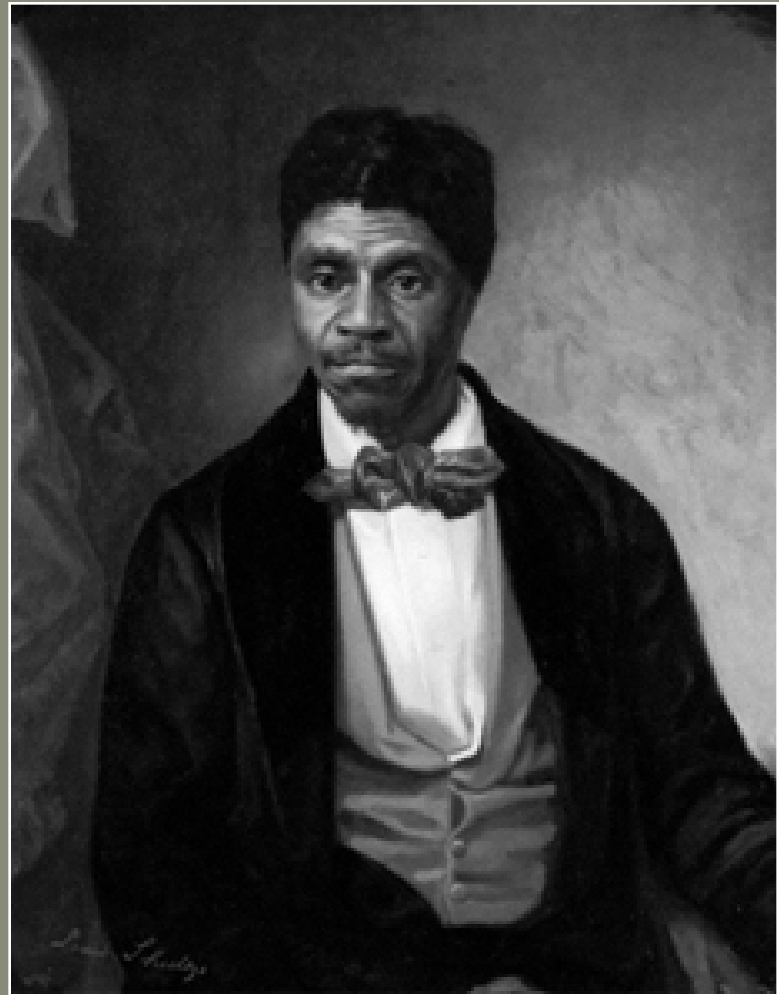


1:25 / 6:02



# Dred Scott - 1857

- Dred Scott sued for his freedom after his owner died.
- Scott's argument was that because his owner had taken him North into free territory for four years, he therefore was freed.



*Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)*: Supreme Court rules that enslaved people are property protected by law in every state, that the enslaved are not entitled to use the courts, and that slaves and their descendants can never be citizens.

THE  
SLAVERY QUESTION.

DRED SCOTT DECISION.

TO THE FREE VOTERS OF OHIO.

To the consideration of every man who believes in the duty of patriotism as higher than the obligations of party, and who will not cowardly turn away from evidence offered to show that the duty in question now forbids him to vote with the party styling itself Democratic, the following facts are presented, with the assurance that they cannot be denied:

Jefferson, so often claimed as the founder of Democracy, began to agitate for emancipation before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He regarded slavery as an evil of the first magnitude; and, though he did not use the very words of the Democratic resolution of 1848, he labored to "prevent the increase" of slavery, to "mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil."

The adoption of the Constitution operated no restraint on his efforts, or those of his followers, to hasten the preparation of the heart of the master and the mind of the slave, for the sundering of the bonds of servitude.

It was not then dreamed that the Constitution was a guaranty for slavery any where. It was, by the studied selection of words, unfitted to describe a state of property in man, an instrument eloquent against the perpetuity, though just as to the present existence in certain places, of the evil in question. All the concessions it made to the necessities of the slaveholder were cautiously made, in mere recognition of the necessary right of recapture, of the expedient rule of representation, and of the impossibility to put an immediate period to the slave trade. The very terms of the provision for the redelivery of fugitives from service, show that the relation of master and slave was clearly distinguished from that of the owner and the thing owned. Why provide for the case of an escaping man and not for that of an escaping beast, if the property in the one and the other was identical, as the majority of our federal judges now pretend?

So, as already stated, the adoption of the Federal Constitution operated no restraint on the efforts of Jefferson or his followers for emancipation.

The agitation which attended the addition of Missouri to the Union, grew out of the Jefferson doctrines, although some engaged in it may have gone in a direction not such as he would have chosen. The question was not then of a territory, which, like that of Kansas in 1854, was without government, and still free from slavery sanctioned by the law. Slavery was in Missouri, and Missouri was already subject to organized government, when the great question, afterwards quieted by compromise, was raised in Congress.

Without deciding who held the right of the question as raised, we content ourselves with the simple statement, that a valid and constitutional compromise of the question was made in 1821. Voters, remember this statement as we proceed.

Down to 1832, the sentiment afterwards so strongly expressed by the Democracy of Ohio, (in the platform of 1848,) "that all constitutional means should be used to prevent the increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil of slavery," was a part of National Democracy, just as it was a part of national sentiment. It was not sectional, but general; it was expressed as freely in Virginia as in Massachusetts.

