Review of ideas that reflect a desire to end slavery

Northwest Ordinance

Slave Trade Compromise

Free Soil Party 1848, p. 483

Compromise of 1850, p. 484 "A Bitter Debate," p. 486 "The Compromise of 1850"

Fugitive Slave Law 1850, p. 487 first paragraph and "Outrage in the North"

Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852, p. 488

Republican Party forms 1854, p. 494

Supreme Court Decision in the Dred Scot Case, p. 495 "The Dred Scot Decision, " "the Court Decides," "Reaction"

Lincoln-Douglas Debates, p. 496-7 "The Lincoln-Douglas Debates," "A House Divided, "Debating Slavery"

John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, p. 497-8

Review - Election of 1860, pp. 499-500

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| Headings/Questions | Main Ideas and Details | Additions and Corrections |
| Slave Trade Compromise  How had the Slave trade Compromise limited slavery? | Constitutional limitation on slavery   * negotiated at the Constitutional Convention   the slave trade would only be allowed to last for another 20 years |  |
| Northwest Ordinance  How had the Northwest ordinance limited slavery? | Legislation limiting slavery   * Passed under the Articles of Confederation   Required that there be no slavery in the these territories   * Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin |  |
| Free Soil Party 1848,  p. 483  What did popular sovereignty mean?  What was the goal of the Free Soil Party? | New party starts due to fight over Wilmot Proviso   * Neither Democrats or Whigs took a stand on slavery * wanted support from both the North and South   Popular sovereignty had been proposed   * Let people in each new territory decide for themselves - Not Congress! * goal - it would appeal to everyone   Free-Soil Party is anti-slavery party from both parties   * Goal - all land from War with Mexico free * take votes from popular sovereignty Democrats * Zachary Taylor (A Whig) wins | Common Effect of third party - take votes from another party |
| Compromise of 1850, p. 484  "A Bitter Debate,"  p. 486  Why was California becoming a state a problem? | Due to Gold Rush, California soon had enough people to become a state   * if free - upset the balance in Senate   North and South fight about whether free or slave   * N - free - north Missouri Compromise line * S - if free - lose power in senate, too   + threaten to secede   Other issues divided the North and South, too   * N - want slave trade out of Washington, D.C. * S - want fugitive slave law to force Northerners to help catch and return runaway slaves |  |
| "The Compromise of 1850,"  p.486  What two things did the North get?  What two things did the South get? | Compromise of 1850   * + took 9 months, 5 bills to pass   + proposed by Henry Clay   + opposed by Taylor but dies   For the North   * + California admitted as free   + slaves could not be bought or sold in Washington, D.C.   For the South   * + popular sovereignty votes in each territory gained from Mexico   + a tough new fugitive slave law |  |
| Fugitive Slave Law 1850,  p. 487  first paragraph and "Outrage in the North"  List four outrageous parts of the fugitive slave law.  Describe reaction of northerners. | Outrageous parts of law   * "Special" government officials can arrest anyone accused of being a runaway slave * no right to trial if falsely accused * only evidence needed - a white witness swears suspect is the slaveholder's property * Northern citizens ***required*** to help in captures   Fugitive Slave Law most controversial part of Compromise   * Northerners vow to resist it   Northerners outraged to see accused deprived of freedom   * Man in Indiana taken from wife and kids   + had escaped 19 years earlier * Wealthy African American tailor captured   + had lived in New York for years   + Friends raise money to buy his freedom * Thousand flee to Canada   + including many who had never been slaves   Residents of many cities band together to resist   * Boston - two slave catchers from Georgia threatened if don't leave right away * A group rescues a runaway and sends him to Canada   + a jury refuses to convict them   South had wanted to force Northerners to acknowledge rights of slaveholders   * Instead convinces Northerners slavery is evil |  |
| *Uncle Tom's Cabin* 1852,  p. 488  Who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin and why did she?  Describe the two main characters and their story.  Describe the impact of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. | Harriet Beecher Stowe very upset by Fugitive Slave Law   * Daughter of abolitionist minister * Had met many escaped slaves * Decided to write "something that will make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is."   *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) about kindly Uncle Tom   * slave abused by cruel owner - Simon Legree * dies after a severe beating * As dies   + says there is no more they can do to him   + forgives them   Bestseller in North   * Shocked people who had been previously unconcerned * makes them see slavery as moral problem   + not a political conflict   Southerners outraged   * Say it is propaganda * Claim it is not fair or accurate | **Also tells story of Eliza**   * **Mixed race, quadroon, beautiful** * **Has four year old son, octoroon** * **Plan to sell him** * **Makes dramatic escape to save him**   Stowe write another book proving absolutely every part of the plot was based on reality. |
| Republican Party forms 1854,  p. 494  What was the goal of the Republican Party?  Give three examples of how successful the Republican Party was. | The Republican Party   * goal - stop the spread of slavery into the territories * pulls people from - Northern Whigs, Northern Democrats, and Free-Soil Party   Quickly Powerful   * a few month later - Congressional elections * 105 of 245 new members of House of Representatives * took control of all but two northern states from Democrats   Presidential Candidate 1856 -   * Candidate John C. Fremont - led forces that took California in Mexican War * lost but took 11 of 16 free states |  |
| Supreme Court Decision in the Dred Scot Case,  p. 495  "The Dred Scot Decision "  "The Court Decides" "Reaction"  Give the facts of the Dred Scott Case.  Why was Dred Scot not free?  How do Southerners feel about the decision?  How did Frederick Douglass feel about the decision? | Dred Scott v. Sanford 1857   * Supreme Court case * "shattering blow to anti-slavery forces"   Facts of Case - Dred Scott   * was a slave to an Army doctor * taken by his owner into free territory - Illinois and Wisconsin * returns with owner to Missouri   Sues for freedom   * because he had lived where slavery illegal   Decision - not free for two reasons   * not a citizen - no right to sue in courts * Slaves are property   + Constitution protects property rights   Congress has no power to prohibit slavery anywhere   * would violate 5th amendment right to property   Pro-slavery people rejoice   * Slavery legal in all territories   Frederick Douglas says "hopes are bright"   * Decision will convince more whites to help end slavery   Northerner whites shocked   * hoped slavery would die out if kept only in South * now it can spread   Lincoln, an Illinois lawyer speaks out   * Says the idea that African Americans can't be citizens is wrong * caused by not understanding American History!!! | Watch Video - [http://video.pbs.org/video/2298073069/](http://video.pbs.org/video/2298073069/%20) |
| Lincoln-Douglas Debates, p. 496-7 | | |
| "The Lincoln-Douglas Debates"  What causes Lincoln to return to politics? | * Lincoln - only briefly in politics before   + Illinois state legislature   + One term as representative in the House - a Whig * Comes back to politics due to Kansas-Nebraska Act   + as a Republican   + Rival of Stephan Douglas -     - wrote the Kansas-Nebraska Act       * leader of popular sovereignty argument     - both courted Mary Todd Lincoln |  |
| "A House Divided,  What party is Lincoln a candidate for?  Give one key line from his famous speech during the debates with Douglas.  Why do the Southerners think this speech means? | * Chosen by Republicans to run for Senate   + against Stephen Douglas and popular sovereignty   + makes great speech     - "A house divided against itself cannot stand."     - "I do not believe this government can endure permanently, half slave and half free."     - "I do not expect the nation to be dissolved- I do not expect the House to fall-but I do expect it will cease to be divided."     - "It will become all one thing or all the other."   + Never said wanted to ban slavery, but . . .     - Will U.S. be all slave?     - Southerners convinced abolitionist |  |
| "Debating Slavery"  What position did Douglass defend?  What did Lincoln say it was the obligation of Americans to do?  How does Lincoln avoid being accused of being for the equality of Blacks and Whites but still convey this understanding?  Opinion - Did it matter that Lincoln didn't win? | * Challenges Stephen Douglas to a series of debates   + Thousands attend   + Newspapers report on debates all over nation, not just in Illinois! * Douglas defended popular sovereignty   + not one state's business what another state does   + Says Lincoln is a ***dangerous*** abolitionist who wants equality for African Americans * Lincoln takes stand against spread of slavery   + "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong."   + believed slavery would die out on its own   + Obligation of Americans - do not let it spread * Lincoln believed in equality?   + "... I am not ...for the social and political equality of the white and black races."   + " There is no reason in the world why the Negro is not entitled to all the rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence...." * Douglas wins but 2 years later   + Douglas will run for president   + Against Lincoln | Lincoln had great impact though didn't win. |
| John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, p. 497-8  What had Brown done before?  What was Brown trying to do now?  Was he successful?  Opinion - Did it matter that Brown wasn't successful?  How did he North's reaction to his hanging show a victory? | * man who helped start Bleeding Kansas   + murdered 5 pro-slave neighbors   + Driven out   + Returned to New England   + plotted to raise an army to free the slaves * Attacked arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia   + only small band of supporters but   + Thinks slaves will rush to join him   + with the weapons, could lead a revolt * Gains control of arms but   + surrounded by forces led by Robert E. lee   + Ten are killed   + Brown wounded and captured * quiet at trial but gives moving speech at sentencing   + says willing to give his life to further justice   + Sentenced to death * Bells toll all over the North when hanged   + Considered a hero   + southerners shocked - a man that led slave revolt a hero!!!!     - believe North out to destroy them | Johm Brown's Speech at Trial  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CMktgZbS2Qo> |
| Review - Election of 1860,  pp. 499-500  How did the positions of the candidates show this election was about slavery? State the 4 positions.  How did the electoral college results show it was an election about slavery? | Abraham Lincoln - Republican, Popular in North   * had criticized slavery in debates   Stephen Douglass - Northern Democratic   * Popular sovereignty   John Breckenridge KY - Southern Democratic   * Seek spread of slavery into territories   John Bell - Constitutional Union   * Support slavery but stay in Union   Election shows great division   * Lincoln won in every free state * Breckenridge won all but 4 Southern states * Only upper South (where cotton is not only crop) voted for compromise   + Missouri -     - Pop Sov - Douglas   + Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia     - Stay in Union - Bell |  |