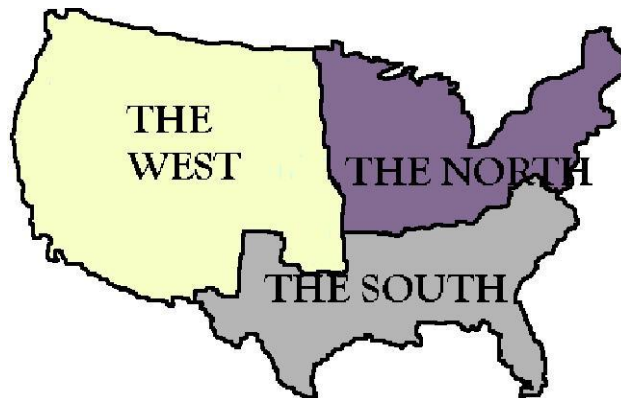


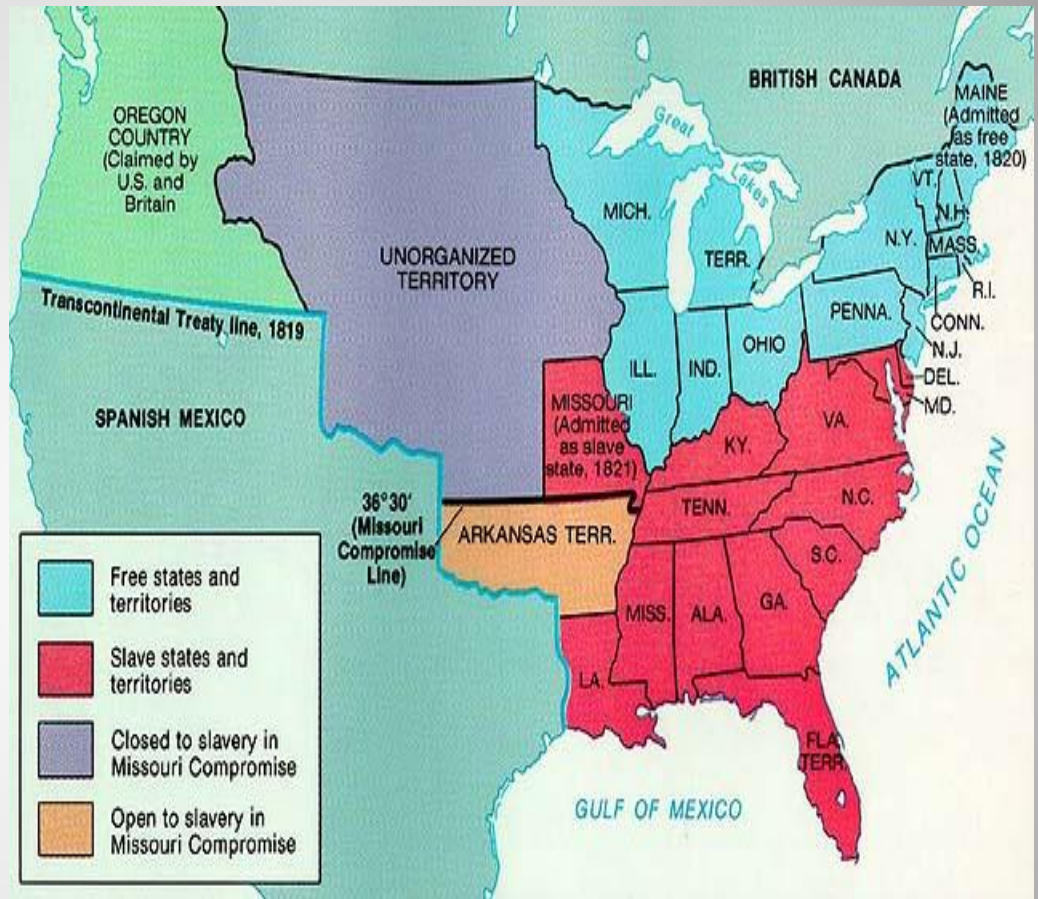
Sectionalism and Compromise

Steps to Civil War



CA 8th Grade US History Standard 8.9.5

- In 1818, Missouri asked to Join the Union as a slave state.
- At that time the number of slave and free states were even.
- Missouri would give the South an advantage in Congress.
- After a year of arguing over admitting Missouri into the Union Maine requested statehood.



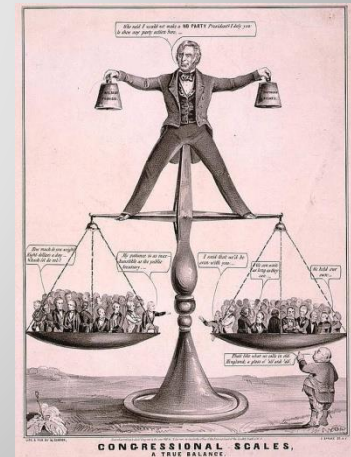
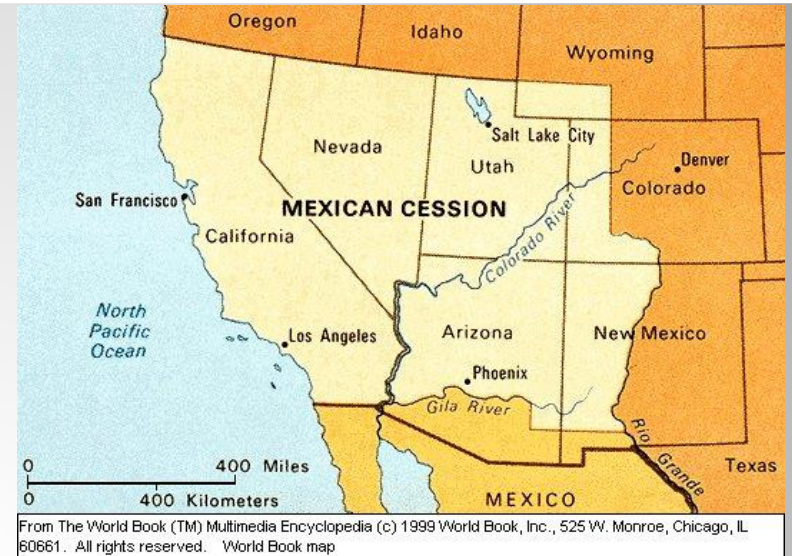
Missouri Wants Statehood

- Henry Clay came up with the Missouri Compromise.
 - Missouri would be admitted as a slave state
 - Maine would be admitted as a free state
- This would keep the balance in Congress
- The Missouri Compromise also:
 - Drew a line along the Southern border of Missouri through the Louisiana Territory.
 - All new states above that line, would be free states.
 - All new states below that line would permit slavery.



Missouri Compromise

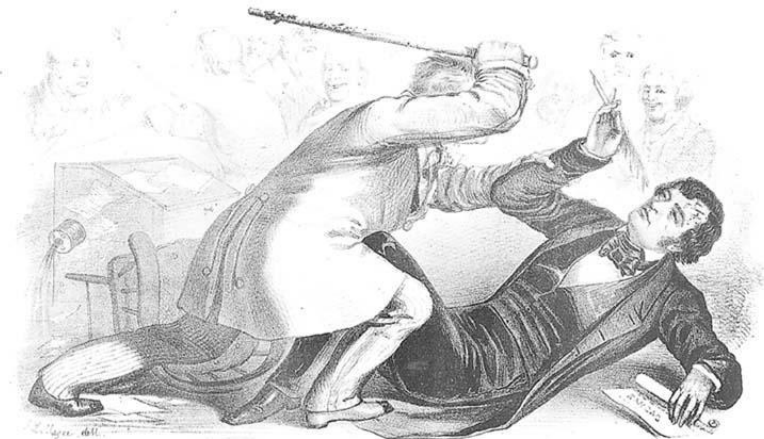
- After the Mexican War, the North wanted to insure that none of the new territory gained through the Mexican Cession would allow slavery.
- David Wilmot, Congressman from Pennsylvania, called on Congress to outlaw slavery in any land taken from Mexico.
- This was called the Wilmot Proviso
- Southerners argued the government didn't have the right to ban slavery in any territory.
- The Wilmot Proviso passed in the House but failed in the Senate.



Wilmot Proviso

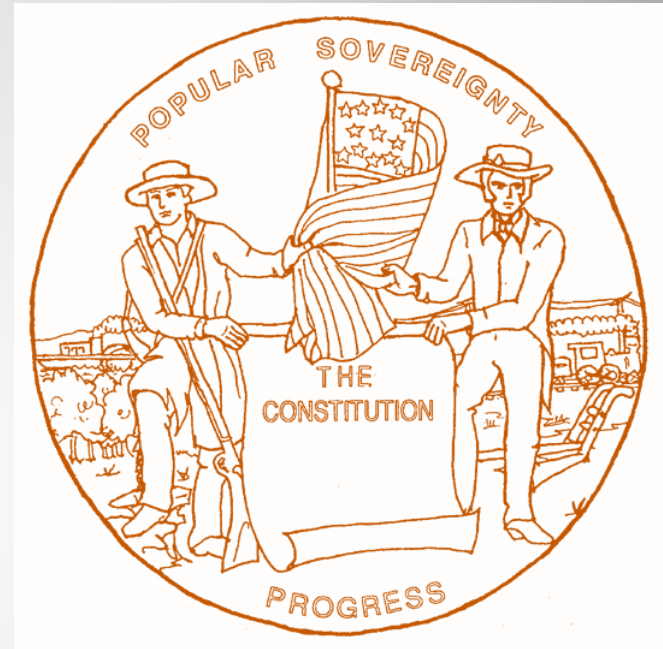
- Sectionalism is a strong sense of loyalty to a state, or section of a country rather than the whole country.
- Sectionalism was becoming a big problem for the U.S.
- The North viewed the South as immoral because they kept slaves.
- The South argued that slavery should be allowed in any territory and runaways should be returned to their owners.

Sectionalism



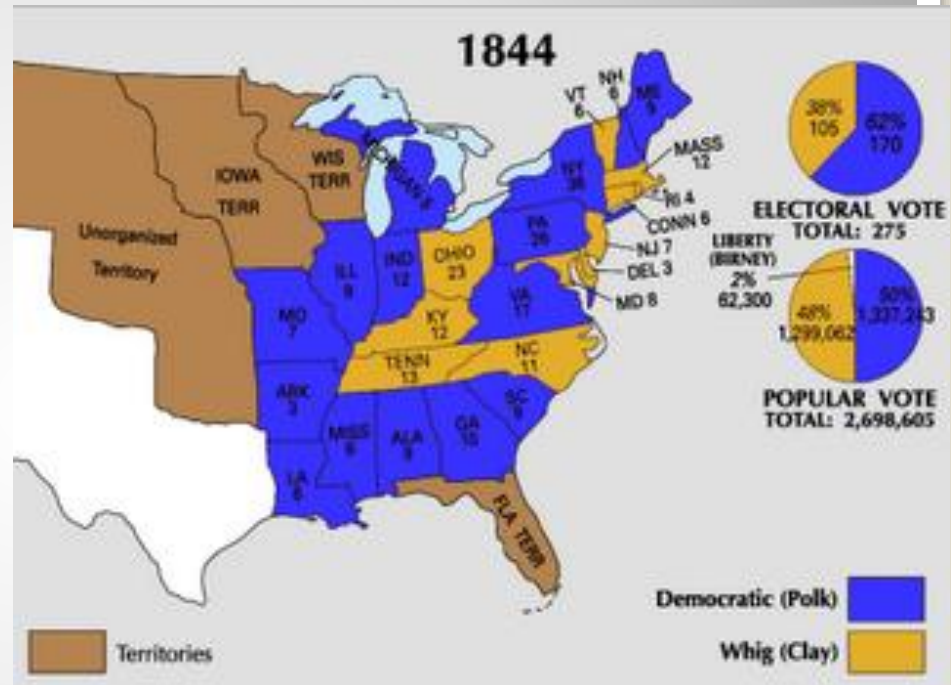
SOUTHERN CHIVALRY - ARGUMENT VERSUS CLUB'S.

- Some Americans thought the Missouri Compromise line should stretch all the way to the Pacific Ocean.
- This would allow slaves only South of the Compromise line.
- Other Americans believed in popular sovereignty, the right for the people to choose whether to be a free or slave state.



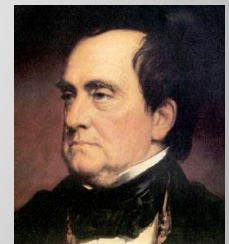
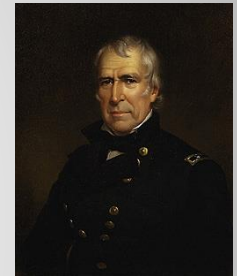
Alternative Solutions

- Debate over slavery became even more heated by 1848
- Northerners in both the Whig and Democratic Parties opposed slavery.
- Both parties unsuccessfully demanded that their parties take a stand on the slavery issue.
- Unfortunately both parties refused, fearing the loss of Southern votes in Congress.



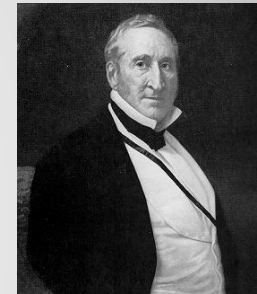
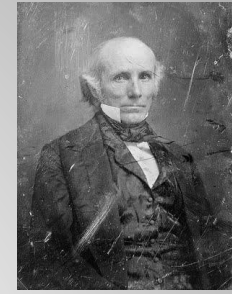
Slavery and Politics

- In 1848 the anti-slavery members of the Whig and Democratic parties created a new party. The Free Soil Party.
- Most members opposed the expansion of slavery into the West.
- Election of 1848
 - Three Candidates ran for President in 1848
 - Zachary Taylor (Whig Party)
 - Lewis Cass (Democratic Party)
 - Martin Van Buren (Free Soil Party)
 - Results:
 - Zachary Taylor becomes President
 - 13 Free Soil members won Congressional seats

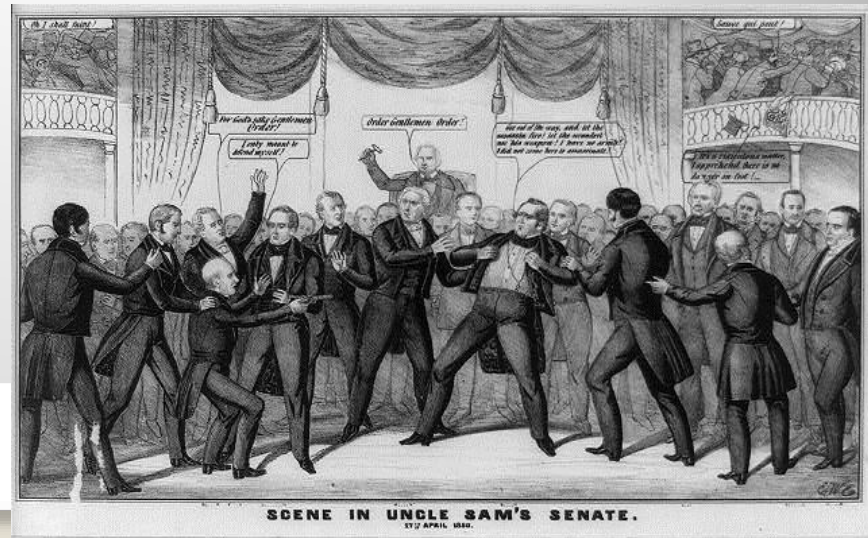


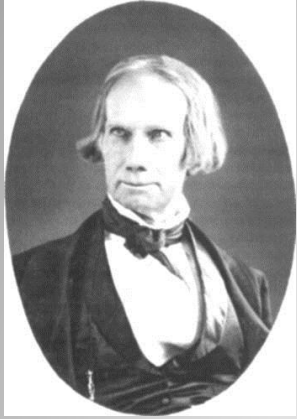
Free Soil Party

- In 1850, California asked Congress for admission to Union as a free state.
- Senator Thomas Hart Benton argued in favor of statehood for California
- Senator Henry Stuart Foote tried to block their admission.
- Benton denounced Foote on the floor of Congress so...
- Foote took a pistol from his pocket and aimed it at Benton.
- Benton responded "Let him fire. Stand out of the way and let the assassin fire!"

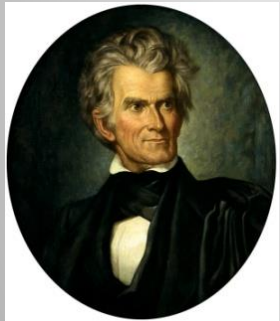


Conflict in the Senate



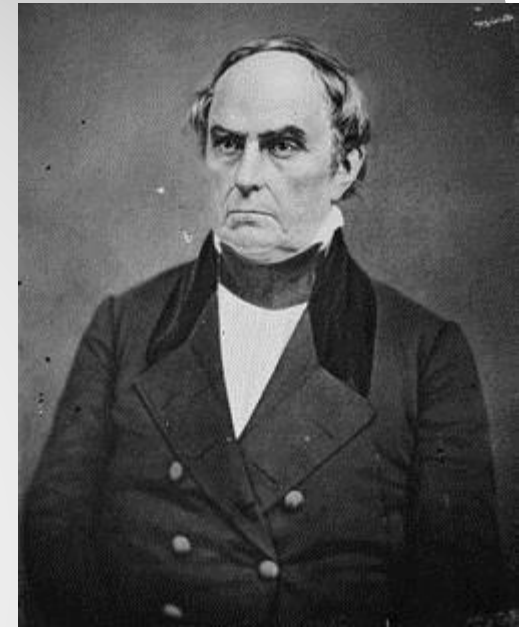


- California's admission would shift the balance in Congress in favor of free states.
- Congress called in "The Great Compromiser" Henry Clay (now 73) to find a solution.
- John C. Calhoun led the South's fight against any compromise on the slavery issue.
 - He argued that Western territories must be allowed to have slaves and
 - The North had an obligation to return fugitive slaves.
- He also suggested the South should peacefully secede if the issue of slavery was not resolved.



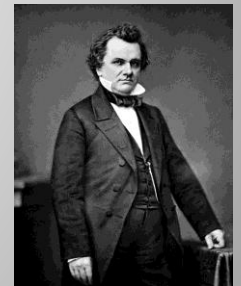
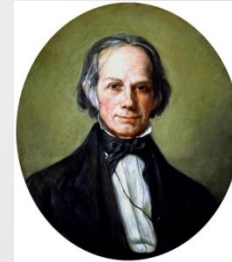
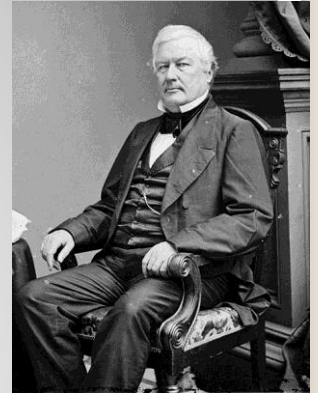
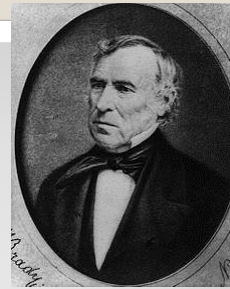
Compromise of 1850

- Webster agreed to support Clay's compromise to save the Union.
 - He considered slavery evil but saving the Union came first.
- Webster wanted the slave trade in Washington, D.C. stopped.
- In exchange he agreed to support the return of fugitive slaves to the South.



Daniel Webster

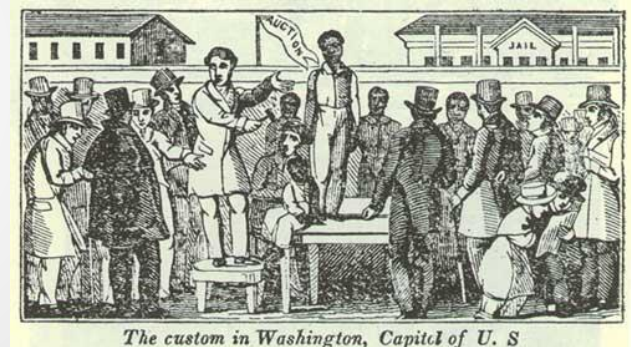
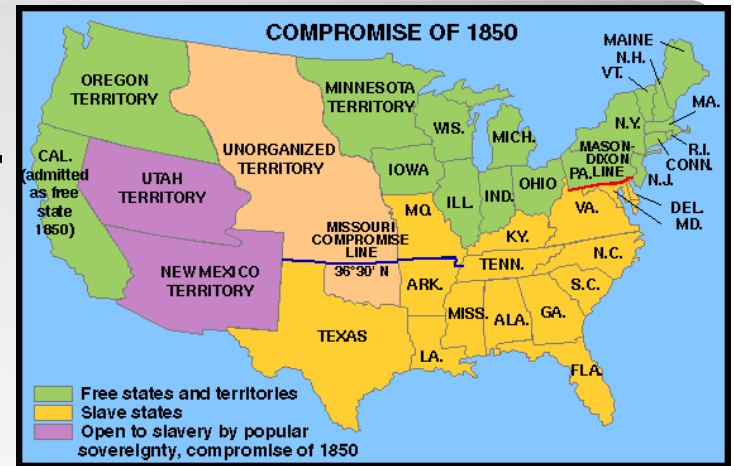
- In 1850, President Taylor did not support Clays compromise.
 - Taylor unexpectedly died of food poisoning
- Vice President Millard Fillmore replaced him as President of the United States.
- Fillmore did support Clay's compromise.
- Shortly thereafter, John C. Calhoun died.
- A compromise over California's admission now seemed possible.
- Clay was too sick to campaign for his compromise so Illinois Senator Stephen Douglas took over for him.
- He worked tirelessly for the passage of the Compromise of 1850.



President Taylor to Millard Fillmore

The Compromise stated:

- 1. California enters as a free state.
 - 2. The Mexican Cession was divided into 2 territories. Utah and New Mexico.
 - The territories would use popular sovereignty to choose whether to enter as a free or slave state.
 - 3. Slave Trade in Washington, D. C. would end.
 - 4. Strict fugitive slave law would be passed.
- As with all compromises, no one was completely happy but it was better than the alternative.



Compromise of 1850

CAUTION!!
COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the
Watchmen and Police Officers
of Boston,
For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as
KIDNAPPERS
AND
Slave Catchers,
And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, Shun them in every possible manner, as so many HOUNDS on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.
Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.
APRIL 24, 1851.



- The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850
 - Required citizens to catch runaway slaves or be fined or sent to jail.
 - A new court would hear cases regarding runaway slaves.
 - Slaves returned to South paid the judge \$10.
 - Slaves not returned paid the judge \$5
- Thousands of Free African American fled to Canada.
- Northerners hated the law and it spurred many to join abolitionist movements.

Fugitive Slave Law

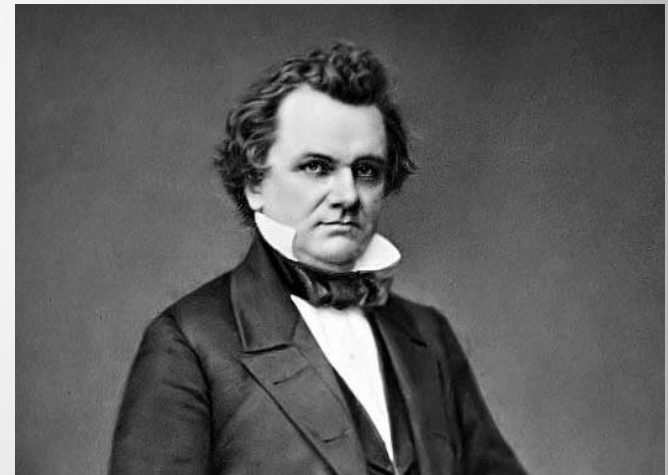


- In 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe published a novel called "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
- The book detailed the fictional life of a kind, deeply religious slave who is sold to a cruel owner who treats him brutally.
- Ultimately, Tom is beaten to death.
- The book stirred emotions and debate in both the North and South.
- Stowe made slavery a moral rather than a political issue.
- In its first year of sale it sold over 300,000 copies.
- When Stowe met President Lincoln during the Civil War, he is said to have commented "So this is the little woman who made this big war!"



Uncle Tom's Cabin

- In 1854, Stephen Douglas proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - It proposed splitting the Nebraska territory into two parts – Kansas and Nebraska.
- Douglas hoped to build a railroad from Illinois to California.
 - He thought the railroad would win him votes in the next election.
- To keep from upsetting the South he proposed each territory use popular sovereignty to choose whether to be a free or slave state.



Kansas-Nebraska Act

