

NAME: _____

PERIOD: _____

NAME: _____

PERIOD: _____

EVENTS BEFORE 1850

1. D 3/5 Compromise
 2. J Constitution's 20 year ban on Congress making laws about Slave Trade
 3. F Missouri Compromise
 4. N Tariff of Abomination
 5. C Nat Turner's Rebellion
 6. M South's refusal to fund Internal Improvements
 7. B Moving the Capital South
 8. E David Walker's Appeal
 9. H Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin
 10. G Gold Rush and California's Statehood
 11. A Wilmot Proviso
 12. K War with Mexico
 13. L Annexation of Texas
 14. I Formation of the Free-Soil Party
- a. proposed a ban on slavery in any lands taken from Mexico.
 - b. Required that land be taken away from Maryland and Virginia.
 - c. Resulted in the death of about 55 white slave owners.
 - d. Was the result of arguments over how to tax slaves and if they should count towards representation in government.
 - e. A written argument against slavery; said violence was justified.
 - f. Banned slavery north of 36deg.30'.
 - g. Resulted in thousands of people moving there quickly.
 - h. Cleaned cotton of seeds quickly.
 - i. Had some success politically, but biggest impact was making slavery an important national issue.
 - j. Atlantic slave trade made illegal when this expired.
 - k. Resulted in Mexico losing about half of its territory.
 - l. Helped lead to war with Mexico.
 - m. Its objections were based on feeling that it was excessively taxed and received little benefit.
 - n. Enacted in 1828; resulted in South Carolina threatening to secede.

NAME: _____

PERIOD: _____

1850 California Statehood (agreement for it to enter Union was part of Compromise of 1850)

California would be admitted as a free state.

1850 Fugitive Slave Act (part of the Compromise of 1850)

Created new, harsher laws regarding escaped slaves:

People in the North could be forced to help capture escaped slaves.

Seized African-Americans could not speak in court to plead their case (for example, that they were really free men/women).

Court magistrates were paid twice as much to decide a seized person was an escaped slave than to rule they were not.

1852 Uncle Tom's Cabin

Inspired by the Fugitive Slave Act.

Told the story of a slave who originally had a decent owner, but was then sold to a plantation with a mean owner; he is whipped to death at the end of the story.

Got people in the North to think more about slavery; the emotions it brought out in people made them more pro-abolition.

1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Law proposed by Stephen Douglas of Illinois.
- It established some territory in the West into 2 territories: Kansas & Nebraska.
- It would allow for 'popular sovereignty' (a system in which issues are decided directly by voting by the citizens of a certain area) to determine whether either territory (or future states) would allow slavery or not.
- By allowing citizens to vote on the issue-- even north of the Missouri Compromise line-- it ended this old agreement that had existed since 1820.

1854 Formation of the Republican Party

- The Kansas-Nebraska Act caused the Whig Party to break apart because Southern Whigs supported it and Northern Whigs opposed it.
- Southern Whigs mainly joined the Democratic Party.
- Northern Whigs (for example, William Seward & Abraham Lincoln) mainly helped form and joined the new Republican Party.

NAME: _____

PERIOD: _____

1856 Bleeding Kansas/ Pottawatomie Creek Massacre

- Violence resulted from the Kansas-Nebraska Act as each side used violence to intimidate the other side.
- The Potawatomie Massacre was carried out by John Brown and his followers against pro-slavery men in retaliation for violence against anti-slavery people in the territory.

1857 The Dred Scott Decision

This Supreme Court decision was concerning a slave who sued for his freedom because his owner had taken him to live in both a free state & free territory for several years. The Supreme Court ruled he could not be free.

The decision became more important because the Court broadly ruled that:

- African-Americans were not citizens and had no rights.
- **Slave-owners could travel anywhere in the country with slaves-- Congress, state governments, and other people had no right to interfere with a person's property rights.**

1854 Anthony Burn's Trial

An escaped slave who was re-captured in Boston. People of Boston showed up to protest and demand his release.

President Pierce sent thousands of marines to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 and see that he was returned to his owner in the South.

1859 Raid on Harper's Ferry

Famous raid by John Brown against a Federal armory in Virginia.

He had a plan to help slaves escape and then use the guns at the armory to fight for their freedom.

It was not a good plan-- most of his men were killed; he was captured and later tried for treason and hanged.

In the North, many people honored him; they tolled bells for him on his execution days.

In the South, they were angered and horrified by the way the North reacted.