

State:

Name:

Tell a little about yourself:

Compromise of 1820 (Missouri Compromise)

Do you think Missouri should enter the Union as a free or slave state?

Why do you want that?

How do you feel about the Missouri Compromise decision?

Compromise of 1850

Do you think the new territories should enter the Union as free or slave states?

Why do you want that?

How do you feel about the Compromise of 1850 decision?

How do you feel about the Fugitive Slave Act? Is it fair? Why or why not?

Kansas-Nebraska Act

Do you think Kansas and Nebraska should enter as free or slave states?

Why do you want that?

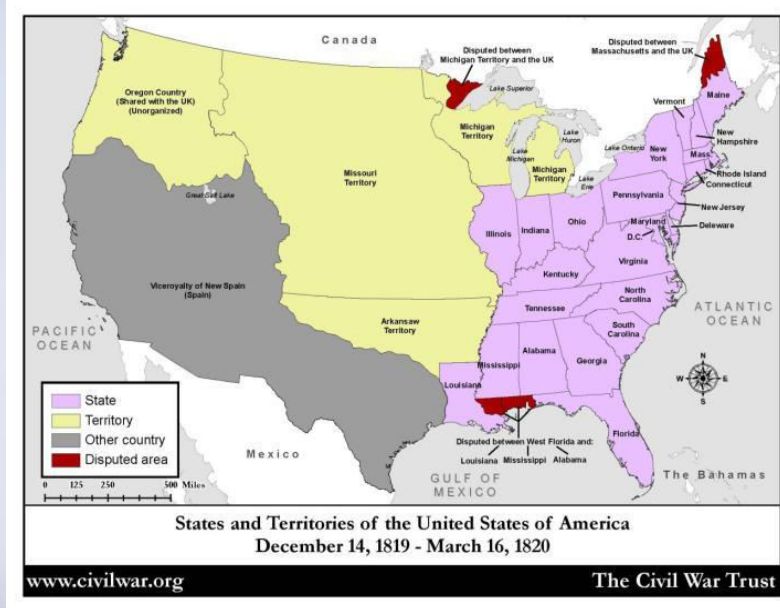
How do you feel about the Kansas-Nebraska Act decision?

Dred Scott Case

According to the editorial, what group do the authors believe the Supreme Court decision favors?

Who do you think it favors?

United States in 1820



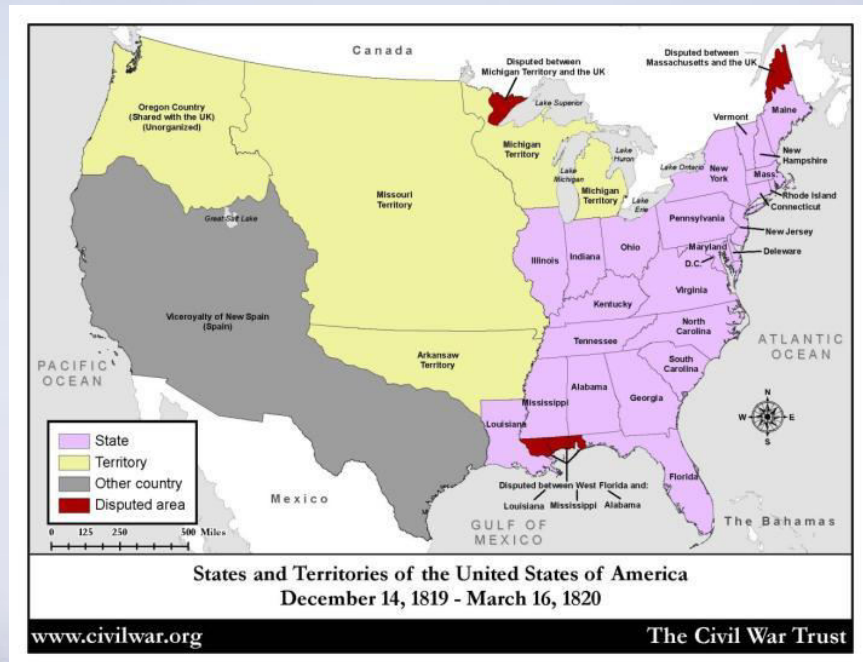
Handout “National Expansion” map and identify free and slave states. Have students follow directions and answer the question.

Explain: The number of free and slave states are currently equal, meaning that representation for all states is equal in congress.

Explain that the Northern free states and Southern slave states had stereotyped views of each other:

- Northern free states believed the white Southerners were aristocratic, lazy wealthy planters who succeeded due to slave labor
- Southern slave states believed that Northerners were greedy capitalists, commercial and materialistic

How to Resolve?



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Explain: In 1819 Missouri wants to enter the Union as a slave state. Refer to *National Expansion* handout and note that if this happens, slave states would have more representation in Congress.

Ask: Should Missouri enter as free or slave?

Use the Compromise Scenario Cards under Missouri Compromise (1820), pick out one or two scenarios. Read the scenarios aloud and discuss as a group what these people would think about Missouri.

Students fill out the Compromise of 1820 part of the Compromise Notes Sheet.

Missouri Compromise

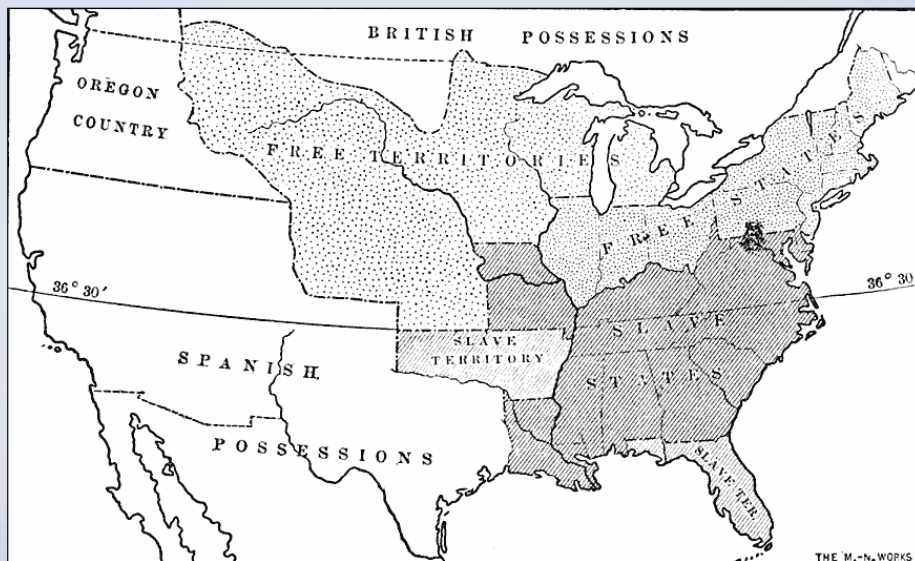
SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That in all that **territory** ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies **north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude**, not included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, **slavery and involuntary 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.



Discussion:

- According to the document, what is prohibited in the territory north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude?
- According to the document, what will happen to a person who escapes to the territory described above?
- Why do you think this document from 1820 is relevant when discussing the Civil War?
- Note also escaped slaves may be reclaimed.

Slave and Free Areas after the Missouri Compromise, 1820



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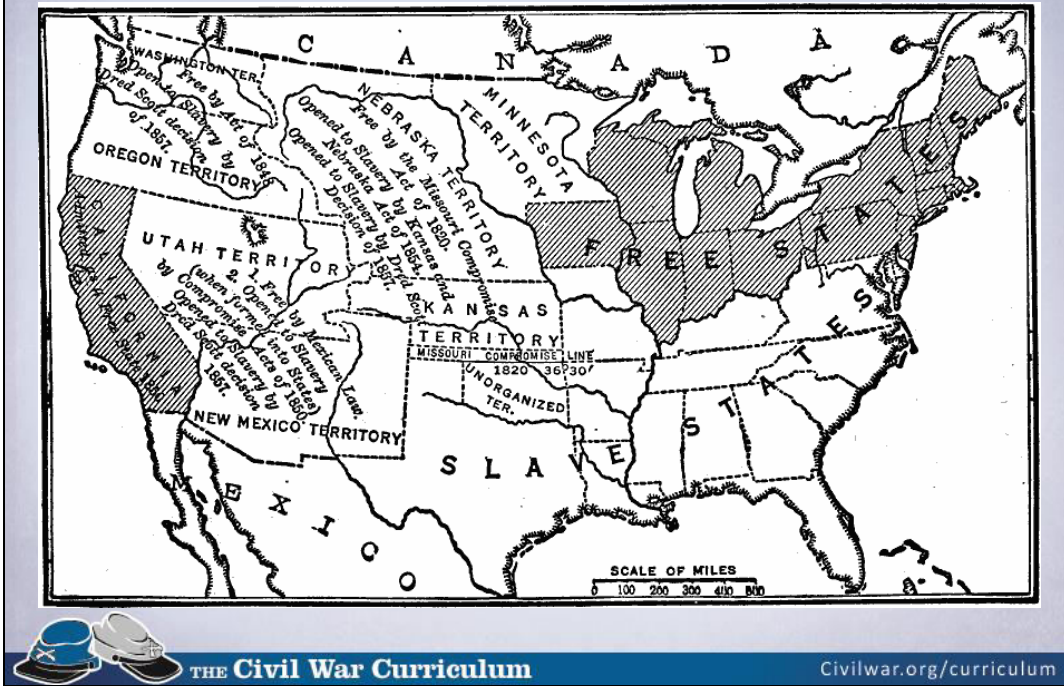
Have students draw $36^{\circ}30'$ on their National Map Handout to the Pacific Coast.

Ask: What do you think of the decision? Why?

Map Credit:

Jacques W. Redway, F.R.G.S., *The Redway School History* (New York, NY: Silver, Burdett and Company, 1911) 250. Courtesy the private collection of Roy Winkelman. Retrieved February 11, 2011, from <http://etc.usf.edu/maps/pages/7700/7719/7719.htm>

Compromise of 1850



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Discuss:

According to the Missouri Compromise of 1820, what can the students expect to occur with the territories above and below $36^{\circ}30'$?

How did the Compromise of 1850 change the Missouri Compromise?

Map Credit:

Robert Hall, Harriet Smither, and Clarence Ousley, *A History of the United States* (Dallas, TX: The Southern Publishing Company, 1920) 308. Courtesy the private collection of Roy Winkelman. Retrieved February 11, 2011, from <http://etc.usf.edu/maps/pages/5200/5289/5289.htm>

Compromise of 1850

It being desirable, for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them arising out of the institution of slavery upon a fair, equitable and just basis: therefore,

- 1. Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.
- 2. Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the republic of Mexico...
- 8. Resolved, That Congress has no power to promote or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.



Discuss:

- According to the document, which institution is causing conflict between the states?
- According to the document, did California enter the Union as a free or slave state?
- According to the document, what does Congress not have the power to do?
- How do you think the country reacted?

Excerpt, The Fugitive Slave Act

Section 6

And be it further enacted, That when 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 or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process...

In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence

Section 7

And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor,...or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the District or Territorial Courts...



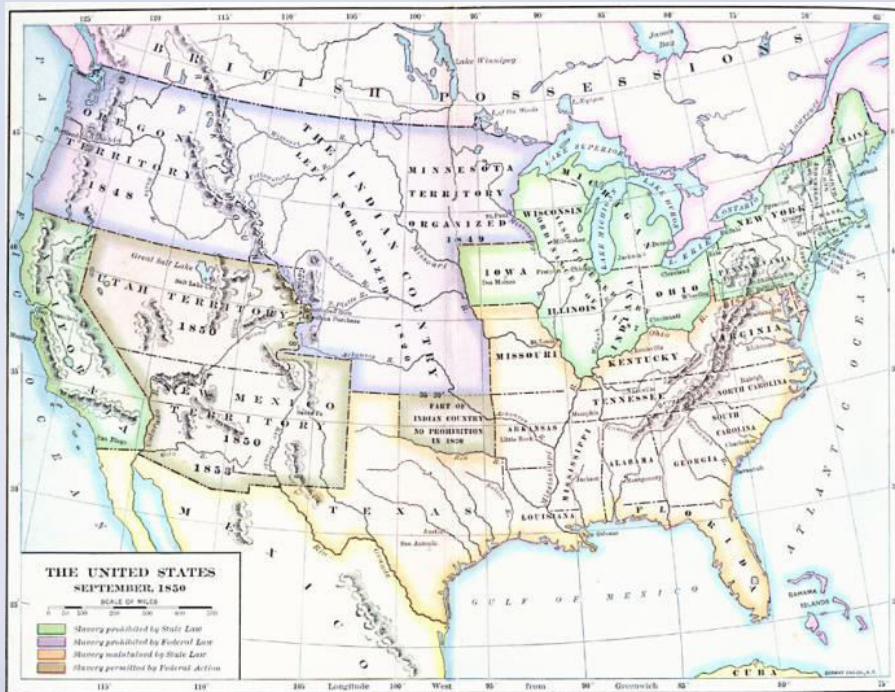
Explain: In the Compromise of 1850 that the Southern slave states agreed to California's entry as a free state in exchange for a stronger Fugitive Slave Act. The Fugitive Slave Act is part of the Compromise of 1850.

- Established by the Judicial Courts of the United States
- U.S. Marshalls and slave owners and others can pursue and reclaim escaped slaves in Northern states
- Failure to cooperate will result in a \$1,000 fine and prison term of up to 6 months.

Ask:

- How do you think the citizens of the free states viewed the compromise, especially Section 7?
- Why do you think the "Compromise of 1850", including the Fugitive Slave Act, is called a compromise? What issue do you think they are compromising over?
- How do you think people reacted?

United States in 1850



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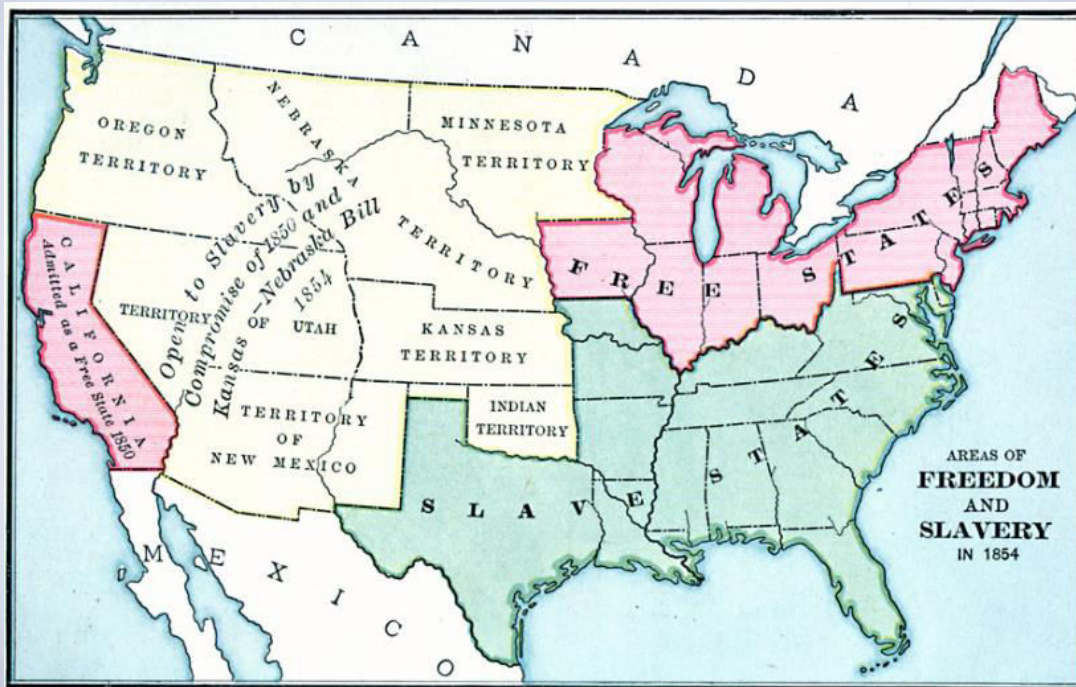
Explain: 1854 -Kansas and Nebraska want to join the Union.

Refer to the Missouri Compromise. In 1854 the American government needed to decide if Kansas and Nebraska should enter as free or slave states.

Map Credit:

Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D., *The American Nation Vol. 18* (New York, NY: Harper and Brothers, 1907) 6. Courtesy the private collection of Roy Winkelman. Retrieved February 11, 2011, from <http://etc.usf.edu/maps/pages/2900/2906/2906.htm>

Kansas-Nebraska Act



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Discussion:

What changes occurred in 1854?

What did the Kansas-Nebraska Act do to the Missouri Compromise? (Repealed the compromise)

Map Credit:

Charles Kendall Adams, *A History of the United States* (Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon, 1909) 321. Courtesy the private collection of Roy Winkelman. Retrieved February 11, 2011 from <http://etc.usf.edu/maps/pages/800/808/808.htm>

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

Territory Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of the admission...

...Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission...

Opposition: *“We arraign this bill as a gross violation of a sacred pledge; as a criminal betrayal of precious rights; as part and parcel of an atrocious plot to ...convert it [the territories] into a dreary region of despotism, inhabited by masters and slaves....”* Salmon P. Chase

Defense: *“The legal effect of this bill...is neither to legislate slavery into these territories or out of them, but to leave the people to do as they please....Why should this principle not prevail?”* Stephen A. Douglas



Discussion:

Both the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were above the line drawn in the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Why do you think it was decided that these new territories would choose their own states' status of free or slave?

In the four years after this compromise bloodshed and violence dominated these territories with leaders from both slave holding and abolitionist factions. Why do you think these groups were fighting?

How do you think news of this fighting affected Americans throughout the country?

Dred Scott



Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom based upon his extended residence, with his master, in the free states of Illinois and Wisconsin.



Dred Scott

Supreme Court Decision

“They [African Americans] are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word ‘citizens’ in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to citizens of the United States.”

“...the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property [slaves] ...north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the Constitution and is therefore void...”

Chief Justice Roger Taney, Majority Opinion



Discussion:

According to the document above, whom does this person think the Supreme Court is favoring?

Dred Scott

Public Reaction

“It is no novelty to find the Supreme Court following the lead of the Slavery Extension party, to which most of its members belong. Five of the Judges are slaveholders, and two of the other four owe their appointments to their facile ingenuity in making State laws bend to Federal demands in behalf of "the Southern institution.”

- Editorial in the Albany, New York, Evening Journal, 1857

