

Chapter 21 PowerPoint Notes

A Dividing Nation

The Missouri Compromise

- Missouri became a _____ state.
- Maine became a _____ state.
- _____ became the future line to divide free areas and _____ areas.

How did this compromise help to keep the United States out of war in 1820?

What events contributed to the failure of this compromise?

- A. _____ led a violent slave rebellion.
- B. Nat Turner's rebellion led to _____ new laws in the _____ that were meant to _____ slaves.
- C. Southerners also worked hard to _____ abolitionists' writings from being discussed in _____ or getting into their _____ hands.
- D. Now more than ever _____ were helping slaves who were trying to escape the south in search of freedom.
- E. Southern slaveholders said that the _____ who were helping slaves escape were _____ their _____.
- F. President Polk was working hard to expand the United States further _____. As we acquired new territories, decisions had to be made about if _____ would be allowed in these new _____ acquired.
- G. If a new _____ was added to the North or South, it would upset the _____ between slave and free states.
- H. California wanted to join the United States as a _____ state.

The Compromise of 1850

What did the North get?

- California became a _____ state.
- The south _____ to end the _____ trade in _____ D.C.

What did the South get?

- The _____ acquired from _____ (not California) could become slave or free. They called this _____. The people would decide what they wanted.
- A _____ Fugitive Slave Law is passed.

How did this compromise help to keep the United States out of war in 1850?

What events contributed to the failure of this compromise?

A. The Fugitive Slave Act- What it was and how it pulled the nation further apart?

- This act said that any _____ who helped a slave _____, or even refused to _____ slave catchers, could be jailed.
- Northerners hated the law because, “it made slave catchers out of us all”
- The slaveholders were infuriated because _____ northerners did not support the act and refused to _____ and follow it.

B. Uncle Tom’s Cabin- What it was and how it pulled the nation further apart?

- A book written by _____.
- In the book a master _____ his old slave to death.
- No other work has ever aroused such _____ about slavery.
- _____ Seller
- The book made Southerners _____ they thought the book was full of _____.
- In the North, it made many more people even more _____ about the cruelties of _____.

C. The Kansas- Nebraska Act- What it was and how it pulled the nation further apart?

- The act was passed in _____.
- It broke the _____ and said that these territories could choose to become _____ or _____.
- Northerners were _____ that slavery was _____ to spread into these _____.
- Pro- Slavery and anti-Slavery _____ turned to violence.

D. Bleeding Kansas- What it was and how it pulled the nation further apart?

- After the Kansas and Nebraska Act was passed settlers _____ into _____.

- Some settlers favored slavery while others did not.
- Some southern towns took up a _____ to send young men to Kansas to live.
- Violence erupted between pro and anti-slavery settlers.

E. The Attack on Senator Charles Sumner- What it was and how it pulled the nation further apart?

- Senator Sumner gave a passionate _____ explaining why slavery should not _____ into Kansas and Nebraska.
- In his speech he hurled _____ at some southerners.
- One Southerner took offense to this. His name was Preston Brooks. He walked up to Sumner and _____ him up with his cane on the senate floor.
- Some southerners applauded _____ for his actions. Some even sent him new _____ to replace the one he broke over Senator _____ head.
- Most Northerners viewed the _____ as another example of _____ brutality.

F. Dred Scott Decision- What it was and how it pulled the nation further apart?

- Dred moved into a free territory with his slave master. He sued because he believed because of this he should be _____.
- By a vote of five to four, the _____ had decided that Scott could not _____ for his freedom in a federal court because he was not a citizen. He was to be considered _____.
- This ruling also made the Missouri Compromise _____.

G. John Brown's Raid- What it was and how it pulled the nation further apart?

- John Brown was an abolitionist who used a violent approach. He attacked a Federal arsenal at _____ Ferry in Virginia. His plan was to _____ the weapons and use them to _____ slaves for a rebellion that would end _____.
- The raid _____.
- He was convicted of _____ and hanged.
- The _____ spread more fear across the south. The fact that many northerners viewed _____ as a hero also left many southerners uneasy.

H. Lincoln Douglas Debates- What it was and how it pulled the nation further apart?

- The Senator in Illinois was _____.
- Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of _____.
- The _____ centered around slavery.
- Lincoln lost the Senate _____ but the debates made him a national _____ and brought the _____ of slavery into view.

- Lincoln gained popularity because of these debates. When he is _____ president _____ years later the south knows where he _____ on slavery.

I. The Election of 1860 and Secession- What it was and how it pulled the nation further apart?

- Lincoln is _____ president. He only has _____ percent of the votes
- For white _____, the election of 1860 delivered an unmistakable message. The South was now in the _____. It no longer had the power to shape national events or policies. Sooner or later, Southerners _____, Congress would try to _____ slavery.
- In Charleston, _____, delegates attending a state convention voted that same day—December 20, 1860—to _____ the Union.
- On April 12, 1861, Confederates opened fire on Fort _____, a federal fort in _____ Harbor. The first shots of the Civil War had been shot.