

## Homework

- Foner 473-484

## Part I: Causes of the Civil War

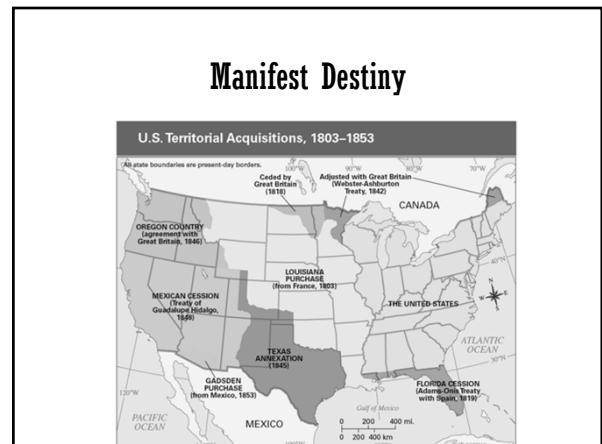
Mr. McMurray  
US History

Cause 1

## EXPANSION

## Missouri Compromise of 1820

- Proslavery (South) and anti-slavery (North) states are split 11-11
- Why does this balance matter?
  - Balance of power in the senate is even
- Henry Clay becomes the "Great Compromiser"
  - Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state,
  - Maine would enter as a free state
  - Balance is kept
  - Created a Compromise Line at 36°30' latitude—above it would be free, below it would be open to slavery
  - Both sides dissatisfied

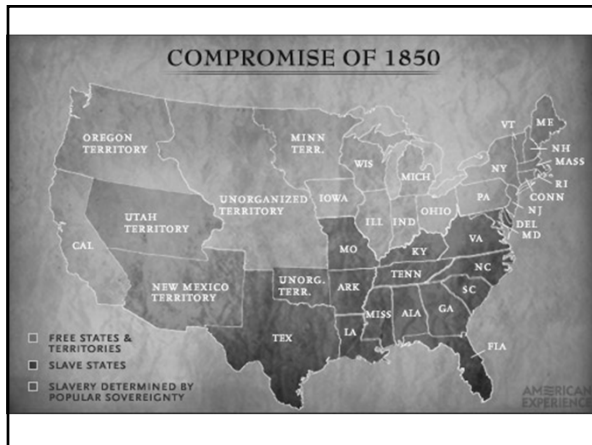


### Wilmot Proviso (1846)

- New Territories after the Mexican War
  - Wilmot Proviso – No territory acquired by the Mexican War shall have slavery...didn't pass
  - Served to enflame tensions over the slavery question in the West

### Compromise of 1850

- Henry Clay at his finest...
  - California will be free
  - Utah and New Mexico could decide on their own...called **popular sovereignty** (Stephen Douglas)
  - Included the Fugitive Slave Act
    - Northern states were forced to return runaway slaves to their masters or face fines and possibly jail time
    - Strengthened the movement for abolition in the North
    - Emboldened the "conductors" of the Underground Railroad to smuggle more slaves to the north



### Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

- Calls for popular sovereignty
  - People rush to Kansas to vote on or "influence" the issue
  - Kansas quickly becomes a hotbed for violence garnering the nickname "Bleeding Kansas"
- Introducing: John Brown, "murderer or saint"
  - Massacre at Pottawatomie (1856)
- Lecompton Constitution (1857) push for slavery in Kansas
  - Did not pass, but stirred the pot even more



The West and the Civil War Video Clip. Take notes on the Compromises.