**Territorial Expansion and delaying the inevitable:**

* 1803 Louisiana Purchase
* Mexican Cession after Mexican War

- both led to debate over will the new states be “free” or “slave”

* Founding Fathers wanted a stronger Union in 1787 so they created an uneasy compromise over slavery

- it couldn’t last forever

**Missouri Compromise 1820**

* Missouri reached population for statehood
* Senate had = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states
* Missouri would be slave tipping the balance
* Henry Clay compromise
* Maine created from Mass. as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a slave state
* slavery will not be permitted north of Missouri’s southern border – 36 30

**William Lloyd Garrison**

* 1831
* revived the anti-slavery movement through the Liberator
* set up the American Anti-Slavery Society
* faced much Northern opposition

**Nat Turner Rebellion:**

* 1831
* 60 whites killed
* Virginia
* revolt led by Nat Turner

**Frederick Douglass:**

* 1845 Autobiography published
* Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave
* raises awareness of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of slavery

**Mexican War Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**

* 1846 War Begins
* Treaty signed 1848

**Wilmot Proviso:**

* 1846
* proposed making land acquired in Mexican Cession closed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* made it through House twice- never made it through the Senate

**Compromise of 1850:**

* Zachary Taylor is Pres.
* Compromise by Henry Clay

1. CA. is a free state
2. abolished slave trade in DC
3. popular sovereignty in the newly acquired territories of Mex. Cession
4. strengthened national fugitive slave law

**John C. Calhoun**

* Believes the South needs

1. Equality in the territories

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of fugitive slaves

3. Guaranteed equilibrium between N&S

* **Neither side was truly happy**
* **stage is set for a showdown between sections**

**Fugitive Slave Law:**

* led to armed slave-catchers on the streets in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* worked w/ support of federal government
* 1854 Pres. Pierce spent over $100,000 and brought in troops to return Anthony Burns to Va.

**Runaway Burns:**

* Boston reacts in protest to the recapture of Burns
* before Comp. of 1850 -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states had personal liberty laws refusing to cooperate
* storm jail, a sheriff is killed
* beaten back
* Pierce send in the troops
* Burns is sent back to VA

**Uncle Tom’s Cabin:**

* 1851-2
* Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe
* raised awareness of horrors of slavery

**Gadsden Purchase:**

* 1853
* Sec. of War Jefferson Davis instigates
* $10 million
* Buy land from Mexico
* Transcontinental RR

**Kansas-Nebraska Act:**

* 1854
* proposed by Stephen Douglas- Illinois Senator
* wanted the Trans-continental RR to go through his home state

Illinois

* wants 2 new western territories
* each territory gets to choose if they want slavery = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Anti-slavery Northerners angry believing it was a revocation of the Missouri Comp.

**Republican Party Formed:**

* 1854
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_party fails
* reorganize as Republicans
* dedicated to preventing the spread of slavery in the west
* not powerful enough to gain presidency in 1856
* gains ground

**Bleeding Kansas Pottawatomie Massacre:**

* 1856
* pro and anti-slavery factions launch guerilla warfare (mini-civil war)
* want to control the vote over slavery
* pro sacks town of Lawrence- an anti-stronghold

**Response**

* anti-responds with massacre of pro-forces at Pottawatomie Creek
* led by John Brown
* hacked the men to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Brooks v. Sumner:**

* May 1856
* S.C. Rep. Preston Brooks attacks Mass. Senator Charles Sumner for delivering a speech slandering Butler’s uncle

**James Buchanan Democrat elected President:**

* 1856
* defeats republican candidate John C. Freemont

**Dred Scott Decision:**

* 1857
* Dred Scott sues for freedom on the basis he lived in a free territory for a time
* chief justice Roger Taney
* ruled against Scott

1. slaves are not citizens and cannot sue
2. Congress has no authority to declare slavery illegal in the territories
3. AF. Am. have “no rights which a white man is bound to respect”

* implies individual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot ban slavery

**Lincoln Douglas Debates:**

* 1858
* Senate Race in Illinois
* Lincoln v. Stephen Douglas
* Lincoln wins debate but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Senate race
* places Lincoln in the national eye!
* **Lincoln wants to stop the spread of slavery not stop slavery**

**John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry**

* 1859
* financed by wealthy abolitionists
* leads small band of blacks and whites
* attack federal armory
* idea = seize weapons, distribute among slaves, slave revolt will destroy slavery throughout the S.
* no slaves come!
* alerted early militia besieges Brown and his men
* company of fed. marines under Colonel Robert E. Lee captures Brown
* quickly found guilty
* sent to gallows Dec. 2

**Reaction to John Brown:**

* anti-slavery portray Brown as a martyr to the cause of freedom
* pro-slavery upset over idea of N. helping slave revolt and N. Reaction

**Abraham Lincoln Republican elected President:**

* 1860
* reflects unsettled state of Union
* Stephen Douglas N. Democrat
* John C. Breckinridge S. Dem
* Abraham Lincoln Republican
* John Bell constitutional unionist ( remnants of S. Whigs)
* Lincoln pledges to leave slavery where it was
* election Nov. 6, 1860
* Lincoln does not appear on the ballot in 9 states
* 40% pop vote
* majority of electoral votes
* does not carry one single S. state
* travels in disguise through Maryland to avoid getting shot