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| **Uncle Tom’s Cabin** | **Kansas-Nebraska Act** | **Bleeding Kansas** |
| **1851** | **1854** | **1854-1856** |
| Big ?: Did a novel start the Civil War?  Summary:   * Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe * Was a best-selling novel, selling over 500,000 copies * Depicted realities of slave life * So impactful that Abraham Lincoln told Stowe “So this is the lady who made this big war!” when he met her.   Result:   * UTC was very controversial. It fueled the Abolitionist cause by opening people’s eyes to what slavery really meant, but angered people who supported and defended slavery. | Big ?: Should the states decide from themselves slave or free?  Summary:  The law   1. Divided Nebraska Territory into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska 2. Allowed citizens of the territories to decide for or against slavery. (Popular Sovereignty) 3. Ended the 36-30 dividing line between slave and free from the Missouri Compromise   Result:   * Anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces go head to head in the battle over the slave or free status of Kansas. * Many Northerners oppose the law and are outraged, leading to creation of the Republican party. | Big ?: What happens when pro and anti-slavery forces meet>  Summary:   * As a result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, people flock to Kansas so they can vote it slave or free. Pro-Slavery forces are called Border Ruffians, Anti-Slavery forces are Free-Soilers * After the vote in 1855, both sides claim victory and set up their own state government. * In 1856, Border Ruffians attack the Free Soiler’s government in Lawrence, killing one man and destroying the governor’s home. * Four days later, abolitionist John Brown retaliates along Pottawatomie Creek, killing five innocent pro-slavery men. * In Congress, Senator Sumner gives a speech against slavery and Senator Butler . Two days later, Butler’s nephew, southern Senator Brooks attacks Sumner with his cane and beats him unconscious, and then leaves with a broken cane.   Result:   * Brooks is considered a hero in the South, and receives new canes in the mail. The North is outraged over the attack. |
| **Missouri Compromise** | **Compromise of 1850** | **Fugitive Slave Law** |
| **1820** | **1850** | **1850** |
| Big ?: How do we divide the Louisiana Purchase between slave and free?  Summary:   * Congress had used the Northwest Ordinance to create new states and keep balance between free and slave in the NW Territory. * Missouri, part of the Louisiana Purchase, wants to be a slave state. This could open up all of the Louisiana Territory to slavery. (South happy, North unhappy!) * Congress is deadlocked until Henry Clay comes up with a compromise.  1. Missouri joins as a slave state. 2. Maine joins as free state. 3. Draw an imaginary line at 36-30 latitude. No slavery above that line.   Result:   * Not everyone is happy, but they have stopped the nation from dividing. Pushes the problem of slavery into the future.   Missouri_Compromise_map | Big ?: How do you keep both the North and South happy?  Summary:   * Missouri Compromise falls apart, because it gave more land to free states than slave states, and cut California in half. * California wants to enter a free state. * Henry Clay comes up with a compromise again.  1. South -New, stronger fugitive slave law 2. South - Citizens of each new territory (Utah & New Mexico) would vote to decide slave or free. 3. North - California as a free state. 4. North - Slave trade is abolished in Washington, D.C. 5. Neutral - Texas gives up some of it’s territory in exchange for debt forgiveness   Result:   * The nation is once again patched together, but the divide between Slave and Free grows bigger.   the-compromise-of-1850 | Big ?: Who should help capture runaway slaves?  Summary:   * Passed as part of the Compromise of 1850   Law stated that:   1. Accused fugitives could be arrested without a warrant 2. Accused fugitive slaves had no right to trial by jury 3. Federal officials were paid $5 for releasing fugitives, $10 for turning them over to owners. This made it more profitable to rule that they were slaves. 4. Required people of the North to help capture and return slaves. 5. People who helped fugitives slaves faced jail time and high fines.   Result:   * Northerners are angered because they can no longer ignore slavery, and are forced to help uphold it by capturing runaway slaves.   http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-o4olBgV7YvM/TnaUHH78GiI/AAAAAAAAAcw/pP9U092u43Y/s1600/fugitive+slave+act+1.jpg |

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| **Dred Scott Decision** | **Lincoln-Douglas Debates** | **John Brown & Harper’s Ferry** |
| **1857** | **1858** | **1859** |
| **Big ?:** Is a slave a citizen?  **Summary:**   * Dred Scott was a slave. His owner took him to Wisconsin, where slavery was banned by the Missouri Compromise. When he returned to Missouri, he sued for his freedom in court. * Court was made up of five justices from the South, four from the North.   The court ruled:   1. No African-American, slave or free, was or ever could be a citizen, so Scott had no right to sue for freedom in a federal court. 2. The Missouri Compromise was ruled unconstitutional. Because slaves were property, and the Fifth Amendment said property could not be taken without due process, banning slavery in a territory was the same as taking away slave owners property from them.   **Result:**   * Slavery is now allowed in all territories. * Federal gov’t has ruled that slaves are property, not people. * Many northerners are enraged, southerners are thrilled that slavery can’t be limited in new territories. | Big ?: Who will be the next Senator from Illinois?  Summary:   * Series of seven debates between Abraham Lincoln (Republican) and Stephen Douglas (Democrat) for the Illinois seat in the U.S. Senate * Main issue discussed was slavery and its expansion. * Douglas is re-elected and serves as the Illinois Senator * Widespread media coverage raises Lincoln’s profile nationally   Result:   * Lincoln becomes known throughout the country and becomes the Republican candidate for president * Lincoln beats Douglas in the Election of 1860 and becomes president | Big ?: John Brown: Martyr or Terrorist?  Summary:   * Instead of waiting for Congress to stop slavery, John Brown takes things into his own hands * Plots to seize the Federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, and use the weapons to arm slaves in a rebellion that would end slavery for good. * All of Brown’s men are killed or captured during the raid. Brown is convicted of treason and hung. * “I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood.”   Result:   * Southerners fear another rebellion and call Brown a terrorist. Northerners view him as a hero. Nation is completely divided. |

***Civil War***: a war fought between the people of a single country

***Popular Sovereignty:*** the idea that the authority of the government comes from the people, the people have the power

***Arsenal:*** a collection or storage of weapons and ammunition, usually for the military purposes

***Martyr:***a person who is put to death or endures great suffering on behalf of any belief, principle, or cause

***Terrorist:*** a person who uses  violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially for political purposes or to resist a government. Often controversial, since one person's terrorist may be another's "freedom fighter"