

Terms and People

- **Stephen Douglas** – Illinois senator who pushed the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854
- **John Brown** – antislavery settler from Connecticut who led an attack on a proslavery settlement

Terms and People

- **Harriet Beecher Stowe** – daughter of an abolitionist minister and author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- **propaganda** – false or misleading information that is spread to further a cause

Get Tablets

Conflict over Slavery 1850s 1



Objectives:

- Summarize the main points of the Compromise of 1850.
- Describe the impact of the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
- Explain how the Kansas-Nebraska Act reopened the issue of slavery in the territories.
- Describe the effect of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.



What was the Compromise of 1850, and why did it fail?

Congress passed the Compromise of 1850, a series of laws meant to solve the controversy over slavery.



The bitterness between the North and South caused all attempts at compromise to fail.

The Compromise of 1850 included five laws that addressed issues related to slavery.

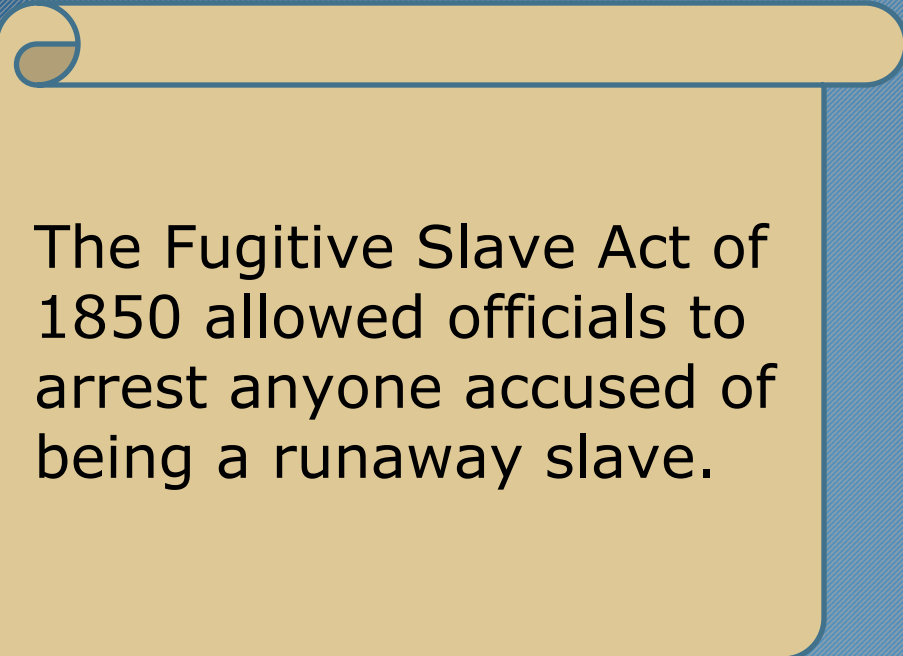
Clay's Compromise of 1850

1. Congress would admit California as a free state.
2. The people of the territories of New Mexico and Utah would decide the slavery question by popular sovereignty.
3. The slave trade—but not slavery—would be ended in Washington, D.C.
4. Congress would pass a strict new fugitive slave law.
5. Texas would give up its claims to New Mexico in return for \$10 million.

President Fillmore signed the compromise into law.

Some of the new laws pleased the North, and others pleased the South.

To Please the North	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• California admitted to the Union as a free state• Slave trade banned in Washington, D.C.
To Please the South	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Popular sovereignty used to decide slavery in the rest of the Mexican Cession• Tough new fugitive slave law



The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 allowed officials to arrest anyone accused of being a runaway slave.

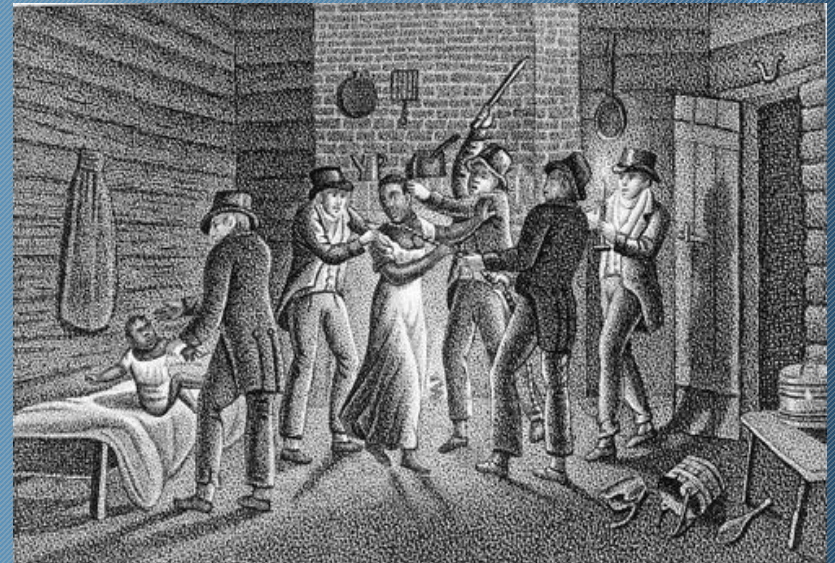
Suspects had no rights to a trial.

Northern citizens were required to help capture accused runaways.

Slave catchers would seize fugitives even after many years had passed since their escape.

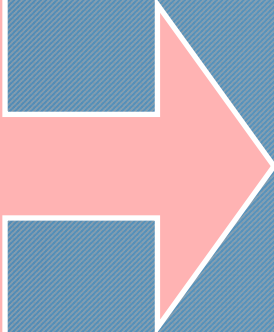
An Indiana man was separated from his wife and children when a slave owner claimed he had escaped 19 years prior.

A wealthy tailor was seized, but his friends in New York quickly raised money to free him.



The Fugitive Slave Act was the most controversial part of the Compromise of 1850.

Senator Calhoun hoped that it would force northerners to admit that slaveholders had rights to their property.

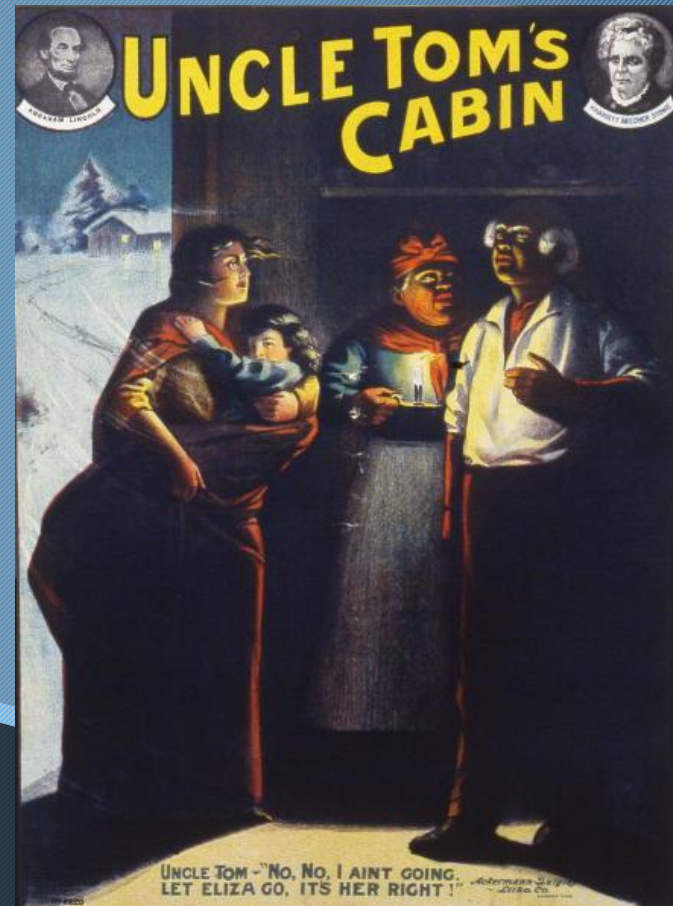


Instead, it convinced more northerners that slavery was evil.

Northerners began to resist the law.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, the daughter of an abolitionist minister, was deeply affected by the Fugitive Slave Law.

In 1853,
Stowe
published the
novel *Uncle
Tom's Cabin*,
about an
enslaved man
who is abused
by his cruel
owner.



Stowe's novel provoked strong reactions from people on both sides of the slavery issue.

Many northerners were shocked and began to view slavery as a serious moral problem rather than a political issue.

Many white southerners said it was **propaganda**, misleading information meant to further a cause.

Tablet:

5 facts about each

1. Harriet Beecher Stowe
2. Stephen Douglas
3. Uncle Tom's Cabin
4. John C. Calhoun

The debate over slavery continued with the Kansas and Nebraska territories.

Southerners refused to admit the territories because they lay above the Missouri Compromise line.

In 1854, Senator **Stephen Douglas** helped pass the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

Allowed the people in the territories to decide the slavery issue by popular sovereignty.

The act undid the Missouri Compromise.



North and South were divided over the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Southerners supported the act.

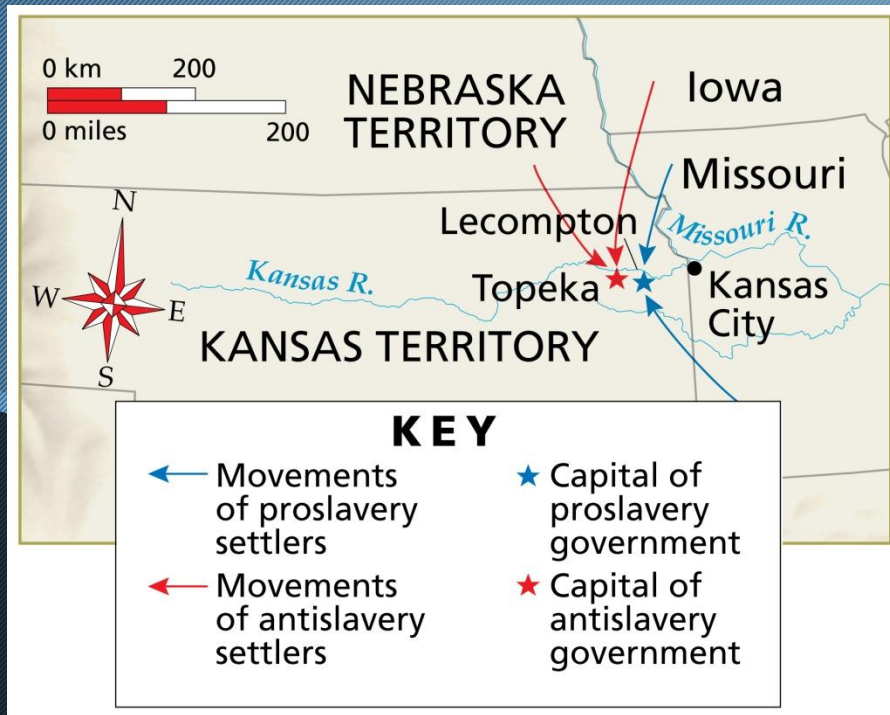
They hoped the new territories would become slave states.

Northerners were outraged.

They felt Douglas had betrayed them into allowing more slave states.

Nevertheless, the act was signed into law by President Franklin Pierce.

Thousands of proslavery and antislavery settlers immediately poured into Kansas.



Each side wanted to hold a majority in the vote on slavery.

Kansas soon had two governments, one antislavery and one proslavery.

Violence broke out.



Bands of fighters began roaming the territory, terrorizing those who did not support their views.



The violence was so bad that it earned Kansas the name Bleeding Kansas.



The violence in Kansas spread over into the United States Senate.

Abolitionist Charles Sumner spoke out against proslavery Senator Andrew Butler.

By 1856, all attempts at compromise had failed.

Butler's nephew beat Sumner unconscious in the Senate chamber.

Quiz

1. wrote the antislavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin.

a. Harriet Beecher Stowe

2. Many southerners considered Uncle Tom's Cabin to be misleading _____.

b. John Brown

c. Stephen Douglas

3. pushed the Kansas-Nebraska Act through Congress.

d. Fugitive

4. was an antislavery settler who led attacks on proslavery settlers in Kansas.

e. Propaganda

f. Sedition

5. In 1850, slave trade was banned in (Kansas/Washington D.C)

6. The Compromise of 1850 allowed California to join the United States as a free state and passed a strict (Fugitive Slave Law/Immigration law), which allowed escaped slaves in the North to be recaptured.

7.(California/Kansas) suffered widespread violence as proslavery and antislavery settlers fought for control of the territory.

8. The (Kansas-Nebraska/Fugitive Slave) Act allowed settlers in the territories to decide whether to allow slavery.

9. How did northerners react to the Compromise of 1850? Give one example of what they liked and one example of what they did not like about the compromise.