

“Road to Civil War 1820-1860” Video Notes

The Missouri Compromise of 1820

- The _____
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

- The South _____. The South is going to resist this.

Nullification 1828-1833

- Resulted in _____ paying more money in taxes.
- The protected tariff is _____.

The “Great Compromiser” – Henry Clay’s Compromises

1. 1820 _____
2. 1833 _____
3. 1850 _____

1831 – William Lloyd Garrison publishes the “_____”.

- Beginning of the _____ Movement.

1836 - _____ Independence

1845 – Manifest Destiny -> Annexation

1846-1848 – The Mexican War

Wilmot _____ – Free Soil Document

- David Wilmot- Free Soil Democrat from the North
- Said any land we get from Mexico is going to be closed to _____.
- Never passes Congress, but does draw a line in the sand.

Abolitionism	Free Soil
Opposition to _____	Opposition to _____
Geographic Base: _____	Geographic Base: _____

Compromise of 1850 – Put together by Henry Clay & Stephen Douglas

- Five Provisions
 - (For the North) _____ California _____ free state
 - (For the South) Stronger _____

- Doesn't include jury trials for the accused slaves.
- It's a bench trial, contrary to the Constitution that guarantees everyone to a jury trial.
- (For the New Mexico Territory) Popular Sovereignty in _____
_____. Allow the Settlers to choose.
- (For the New Mexico Territory) Texas _____
_____ / Federal Gov. assumes Texas war debt.
- (For Slavery in Washington DC) _____ Slave Trade in
_____.

The 1830s vs. the 1850s

- The 1830s were about _____.
 - Accept difference in order to keep the peace (e.g., "Gag Rule" on slavery).
- The 1850s were about _____.
 - Advance sectional and/or moral interest at the expense of sectional harmony.

Personal Liberty Laws – De Facto _____

- Guaranteed jury trials for accused slaves
- Passed by Wisconsin and other Northern states
- Contrary to Federal law

1852 Uncle Tom's Cabin written by _____

- An anti-slavery novel, that even though it was fiction, it influenced the real world.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Popular Sovereignty (allowing settlers to choose)
- This was the area of the Louisiana Purchase, north of 36°/30'
- This Act is superceding the _____, _____, and as a result, the Free Soil Movement gains more steam.

1854 Republican Party was formed.

- Collection of Northern Whigs & Northern Free Soil Democrats
- Their main platform is _____,
- Not Abolitionist

1855-1859 - "Bleeding Kansas"

- 56 dead, occurred during peace time over slavery.
- _____ - a violent abolitionist who believed he was on a mission from God to end slavery.

1856- Brooks/Sumner Incident

- Rep. Preston Brooks (SC) VS. Sen. Charles Sumner (MA)
- Sumner makes an inflammatory speech and Brooks' nephew beats him up.
- Southerners are portrayed as being "animals".

1857 – Dred Scott v. Sandford (This is an example of "Judicial Activism")

- Facts of the case:
 - Dred Scott, a _____, lived with his master in a _____ territory for two years.
 - Scott claimed this made him a _____ man.
 - The Supreme Court was dominated by Southerners at the time.
- The Decision:
 - People of _____ descent (incl. Scott) could _____ be U.S. citizens.
 - _____ can't forbid slavery in federal territories (violation of property rights).
 - Ergo, the Missouri Compromise is _____.

1858 – Abraham Lincoln gives his "_____ speech that said that a house divided against itself cannot stand.

1859 – John Brown's Raid in Harper's Ferry, VA

- Objective: To seize a _____ and arm slaves for a rebellion. Failed miserably.
- Treason:
 - Tried, convicted, and executed.
 - Different reactions in North (martyr) and South (terrorist).

Paranoia

- North – "Slave _____" Conspiracy – the South wants to spread slavery throughout the nation.
- South – North plans to destroy southern _____ by igniting slave revolts.

1860 – Abraham Lincoln is elected the 16th President (1861-1865)

- First president to get elected without the support of a single slave state.
- Democratic Party split.
- Election prompted secession of the states in the _____.