**Abolition**

As an effect of the American Revolution many northern states began to gradually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (free) slaves. Further expansion of slavery was limited by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited the extension of slavery into the Northwest Territories. Slavery was further hampered in 1808 when the ban on the importation of African slaves was enacted. During this time, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement confined itself to promoting the resettlement of African-Americans to the new colony of Liberia. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (religious revival of the early 19th century) marked a resurgence of the abolitionist movement. By 1833 the abolitionist movement began to organize itself into a mass movement. Among the most notable abolitionists were the following:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the leading voice for temperance, women’s equality and immediate emancipation. He was the founder and editor of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His newspaper was the leading abolitionist newspaper and was noted for graphic stories of the bad treatment received by slaves.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a former slave, worked for Garrison and traveled widely, giving eloquent speeches on behalf of equality for African Americans, women, Native Americans, and immigrants. He later published autobiographies and his own antislavery newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Douglass was the most influential African-American in the abolitionist movement.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, were southern women who lectured publicly throughout the northern states about the evils of slavery they had seen growing up on a plantation. Their public careers began when Garrison published a letter from Angelina in his newspaper. The sisters were considered very radical for the time because they advocated not just abolition but equality for women and African-Americans.

The campaign included both men and women; Northerners and some Southerners. For the first time, African-Americans began to play a significant role in the movement. Instead of a gradualist approach, the new abolitionists advocated for immediate emancipation without compensation for slave owners. Abolition became a divisive issue as the southern states reacted against the growing hostility in the North toward slavery.

**Nat Turner Rebellion**

African American preacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed his mission on Earth was to free his people from slavery. In 1831, he led a slave rebellion on four Virginia plantations. About 60 whites were killed before he and his band were captured, tried, and executed. Virginia, who had been considering banning slavery, instead passed a series of laws to strengthen the institution of slavery. Other southern states quickly passed laws that emulated Virginia’s revised slave codes.

**Slavery as a Major Political Issue**

Prior to the cotton gin, slavery was nearly dead in the upper South, awaiting its final benediction by state legislatures, and was dying a slow death in the Lower South. The cotton gin and westward expansion revived slavery. Politicians in the first third of the 1800’s sought to maintain “a perfect equilibrium” on the issue of slavery in several ways, mainly by maintaining an equal number of slave and free state, and by continuing the process of working out compromises on slavery in the 1850’s. However, as the mid-western and northern states continued to grow in economic power and population (political representation), slavery became increasingly entangled in every political issue facing the nation, such as states’ rights, and the admission of new territories as states. Party politics were also affected by slavery. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political system re-emerged in the early 1830’s with the birth of the Whig Party but the issue of slavery fatally split the party by the end of the 1850’s.

**Missouri Compromise of 1820**

The admission of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a new state is an excellent illustration of how Congress sought to maintain a “perfect equilibrium” between the number of free and slave states. When Missouri petitioned in early 1820 for admission, northern Senators were reluctant to agree because the balance of power would favor slave states. However, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had petitioned the Senate for admission also. Senators linked the admission of Maine and Missouri together and added a last minute provision restricting slavery to a line south of latitude \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Missouri’s southern border), excluding Missouri itself. Northern Senators hoped to restrict the further expansion of slavery into the Louisiana Territory. The Missouri Compromise passed.

**Nullification Crisis**

After the issue of slavery, states’ rights were the second great divisive issue of the mid-19th century. Simply, the idea of states’ rights revolved around who held the supreme power of government- states or the Federal government. The roots of the argument can be seen in the Constitutional debates between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. It re-emerged in 1798 as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Resolutions, which opposed the legality of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Acts passed under President John Adams. The issue of whether states could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or void, a federal law nearly split the United States. Congress had passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1828 and 1832 to protect American manufacturers from cheap British goods. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that the tariff was purposely passed to hurt plantation owners, so South Carolina legislators nullified the tariff. Andrew Jackson’s Vice President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued with President Jackson about the right of states to nullify federal laws they opposed. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, resigned from the vice presidency to lead the efforts of the southern states in this crisis. The issue was resolved when a compromise tariff was passed and Jackson’s Congressional supporters authorized the President to use the army and navy to enforce federal law. What came to be known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Crisis had a profound effect on North-South relations. Calhoun continued to vocally support the issue of states’ rights and began to build a coalition of southerners who would not back down from the threat of force in the future.

**Sectionalism**

As the 19th century approached its half-way mark, two distinct regions were developing in the United States. The social and economic disparity between the Northern and Mid-western states and the Southern states contributed to the rise of sectionalism. The North and Mid-west were based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, increasingly educated, and populated by a growing immigrant population. The Southern states continued to rely heavily on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and slave labor for all aspects of its economy. In addition, the Southern states’ populations grew slowly and were socially stagnant. Politics were dominated by wealthy plantation owners and their commercial interests, while in the North an era of mass political involvement had begun. Southerners saw newly opening lands in the far west as an opportunity to preserve and protect the southern way of life.

**The Republic of Texas**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also known as the Texas War of Independence was the military conflict between the government of Mexico and Texas colonists that began October 2, 1835 and resulted in the establishment of the Republic of Texas. Open warfare began in Texas on October 2, 1835, with the Battle of Gonzales. Early Texan successes at La Bahía and San Antonio were soon reversed when the Mexican Army retook the territory a few months later. San Antonio became the battle ground for one of the most tragic losses in American history.

 **- “Remember the Alamo”:** The Mexican Army arrived in San Antonio on February 23, 1836. By late afternoon, the area was occupied by about 1,500 Mexican troops, who quickly raised a blood-red flag signifying no quarter. For the next 13 days, the Mexican army besieged the Alamo. the early hours of March 6, the Mexican army attacked the fort in what became known as the Battle of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Almost all of the Texan defenders, estimated at 182–257 men, were killed, including James Bowie and Davy Crockett. From there, Mexican leader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divided his army and sent three garrisons across Texas. The objective was to force a decisive battle over the Texan Army, now led by General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Santa Anna was unsuccessful, however. The war ended at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , where the Texan army under General Sam Houston routed the Mexican forces with a surprise attack. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was signed shortly after, granting Texas its independence from Mexico.

**Mexican-American War**

**- Causes:** In 1845 the United States, under the leadership of President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, took Texas into the Union. The war began as a result over differing frontier claims. The United States insisted that the U.S.-Mexican border was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while Mexico insisted that the border was marked by the Nueces River (150 miles north).

 **- The War:** As the war developed, the United States attacked on two fronts. First U.S. forces occupied California. Second, a large American force invaded Mexico from Texas. Mexican forces were defeated and the United States occupied much of northern Mexico. As this northern force, under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advanced south, a second force landed at Vera Cruz, under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Scott’s forces advanced overland from the coast, attacked Mexico City, and captured it on August 7, 1846.

 **- Mexico Surrenders:** As the war was coming to a conclusion, an official was sent by President Polk to negotiate an armistice with the Mexican government. Trist found the political situation in Mexico chaotic with the absence of Mexican President Santa Anna and negotiated a peace treaty with other members of the government. The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resembled the pre-war attempts of the United States to acquire Mexican territory. Provisions included:

• The Rio Grande would be the recognized border between the United States and Mexico,

• Mexico ceded the territories of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eventually becoming all or parts of seven states). The area became known as the Mexican Cession.

• The United States paid $15 million to the Mexican government and assumed the claims of American citizens against the Mexican government.

**Wilmot Proviso**

When the treaty was introduced to Congress for ratification, it immediately was caught up in the tensions between pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions. Pennsylvania Representative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ introduced legislation in the House that boldly declared "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist" in lands won in the Mexican-American War. Wilmot and other Northern representatives had grown tired of President Polk and his allies continual blocking of internal improvement bills in the House and were worried that the extension of slavery into California would harm free labor. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passed through the House where northern states held the majority but failed in the Senate where the division between free and slave states was equal. The issue of whether to allow or prohibit slavery in new states remained unresolved.

**Compromise of 1850**

The compromised over California were four years in the making. Northern Whigs and Southern Democrats engaged in heated attacks on one another on the status of slavery in the Mexican Cession. Then the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ in California in 1848 at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , which rapidly increased the population of the territory past the 100,000 citizens’ necessary for statehood. As a part of their plan of statehood, Californians drew up a state constitution that outlawed slavery in the proposed state. Southern politicians objected to California’s admission as a free state on two points. First, Southerners argued that the exclusion of slavery in the territory violated the Missouri Compromise, and second, Northerners already controlled the House and Southerners feared the admission of California would upset the balance of free and slave states in the Senate. Finally, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who defused tensions previously with the Missouri Compromise in 1820 and a compromise tariff in 1833, (earning Clay presented a plan that he hoped would solve the issues. Numerous votes were taken, but the extremists on both sides prevented passage of the bill. Clay and John C. Calhoun both left the Senate too ill to continue. Senator Stephen A. Douglas (Illinois) and Daniel Webster (Massachusetts) worked to split Clay’s bill into separate bills so that Congressmen could vote on each separately. The five bills then moved through Congress and were passed.

Collectively, the five laws were known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The compromise stated:

• The state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be established by carving its borders from the state of Texas.

• New Mexico would have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (voters would determine whether the state would permit or prohibit the practice of slavery).

• \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be admitted to the Union as a free state.

• All citizens would be required to apprehend runaway slaves and return them to their owners. Those who failed to do so would be fined or imprisoned. This was known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

• The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would be abolished in D.C, but the practice of slavery would be allowed to continue.

**Kansas-Nebraska Act**

In 1852 and 1853, Congress considered creating the territories of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for settlement. The legislation caught the attention of southern Congressmen who refused to consider the creation of the new territories unless the provisions were made for southerners to bring slaves into the territories. Northern representatives argued that the expansion of slavery into the new territories was a violation of the Missouri Compromise. In 1854, Congress again took up the issue of slavery in new U.S. states and territories. Stephen A. Douglas included a provision using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_(rule by the people), which would allow the citizens of the territory to decide whether or not slavery would be allowed. Southerners hoped that by allowing the people to decide the issue that more slave states could be added. After a great deal of debate in both Houses, the bill was approved. The passage of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had several effects. First, the Act virtually repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850. Settlers in all new territories would have the right to decide for themselves whether their new home would be a free or a slave state. Second, pro- and antislavery groups hurried into Kansas in an attempt to create voting majorities there. Antislavery abolitionists came from eastern states; proslavery settlers came mainly from neighboring Missouri. Some of these Missourians settled in Kansas, but many more stayed there only long enough to vote for slavery and then returned to Missouri. Proslavery voters elected a legislature ready to make Kansas a slave state. Abolitionists then elected a rival Kansas government with an antislavery constitution, established a different capital city, and raised an army. Proslavery Kansans reacted by raising their own army. Violence between the two sides created warlike conditions that lead to the territory being referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .Ultimately, in 1859, a constitution reflecting an abolitionist point of view was approved by both citizens in Kansas and the Congress. Popular sovereignty, excepting voter fraud, proved a failure for pro-slavery forces. Third, the passage of the act split the existent political parties and gave rise to the Republican Party.

**Dred Scott Decision**

In 1857, the U.S. Supreme Court issued the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, settling a lawsuit in which a slave named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_claimed he should be a free man because he had lived with his master in slave states and in free states. The Court rejected Scott’s claim, ruling that no African American––even if free––could be a U.S. citizen. The Court said Congress could not prohibit slavery in federal territories. The Dred Scott decision gave slavery the protection of the U.S. Constitution. In essence, nothing short of a constitutional amendment could end slavery—an event not likely to occur. Proslavery Americans welcomed the Court’s ruling as proof they had been right during the previous few decades’ struggles against abolitionists. In contrast, abolitionists convinced many state legislatures to declare the Dred Scott decision not binding within their state borders. The new Republican Party said that if its candidate was elected in 1860, he would appoint a new Supreme Court that would reverse Dred the ruling.

**John Brown’s Raid**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an ardent abolitionist, decided to fight slavery with violence and killing. In 1856, he commanded family members and other abolitionists to attack proslavery settlers in Kansas, killing five men. Leaving Kansas, Brown decided to begin a slave war in the east by seizing arms and munitions and leading slaves in rebellion. In 1859, he led a group of white and black men in a raid on the federal armory at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Virginia (in modern-day W. Virginia) in hopes of arming slaves. The raid failed and Brown was captured by U.S. Marines led by U.S. Army Colonel Robert E. Lee. Eventually, Brown was convicted of treason and executed by hanging. At first, many northerners and southerners were horrified by Brown’s actions. Eventually, many northerners came to respect what Brown had done, viewing him as a martyr for the abolitionist movement; whereas, many Southerners viewed him as a terrorist seeking to incite a slave insurrection that would have led to the slaughter of hundreds of men, women, and children.