8-4.3: Road to Secession Notes

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| Topic: | Notes: |
| Missouri Issue | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** applied to be a state in 1819.  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** applied in 1820.  The North wanted them to be free states & the South wanted them to be slave states. |
| Missouri Compromise | They decided to enter Missouri as a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** state & Maine as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_state.  They drew a line at **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that would apply to the rest of the territory. (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) |
| Nullification Crisis | SC was angry about a protective tariff passed in 1828 (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**). They tried to pass a state law that gave them the right to “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” (ignore) the tariff.  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** resigned as Vice President to support SC.  President **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** passed the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (which said the U.S. govt. could send in troops to get the tariff money).  They reached a compromise, when SC agreed to get rid of their nullification law. In exchange, Congress agreed to lower tariffs for the next **\_\_\_\_\_** years. |
| Theory of Secession | Tension kept building. South Carolina and other southern states started arguing for greater **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. The North felt like the U.S. govt was the ultimate power.  The debate turned into the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. This theory stated that the United States was merely a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (loose alliance) and they had the right to leave if their rights were being threatened. |
| Compromise of 1850 | In 1849, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** wanted to enter as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The South freaked out because this would upset the balance between the free and slave states.  After nearly a year of debate, they settled on the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** which was a series of laws that tried to give both side something:   * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** * Utah & New Mexico would get to decide by a vote * Slave trade was abolished in D.C. * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| Fugitive Slave Law | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or face jail time & $1,000 fine |
| Kansas-Nebraska Act | Senator Stephen Douglas wanted to develop the rest of the Louisiana Purchase territory and build a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.  He proposed the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, which divided the territory into two states (Kansas & Nebraska).  Each state would then be allowed to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** whether or not to have slavery (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**).  \*This got rid of the Missouri Compromise line. |
| Bleeding Kansas | Pro-slavery residents of Missouri **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  Fighting broke out between pro-slavery and antislavery residents. 200 people were killed, nicknaming the state “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” |
| Dred Scott v. Sanford | The Dred Scott case was one of the worst Supreme Court Case decisions in U.S. History.  Dred Scott was a slave whose owner brought him to live in Illinois (free state) for 5 years before returning to Missouri (slave state).  Scott **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, claiming that he couldn’t be a slave because he had lived in a place where slavery didn’t exist. |
| Dred Scott Decision | The Supreme Court (led by Chief Justice **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) decided **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Dred Scott.  They also took it a step further. They ruled that Dred Scott and other African Americans were **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Therefore they didn’t have the right to sue in court.  Additionally, the court ruled it had to protect “property” so it was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in territories. |
| John Brown’s Raid | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** led a disastrous raid on a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, VA in 1859. He hoped to get guns to arm slaves who would use them to rise up against their masters.  He wasn’t a great tactician or a clear thinker, so it was an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. He did become a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for the abolitionist cause. |
| Election of 1860 | The election for President in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ended up being the tipping point.  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ran on the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ticket. He had become famous from his unsuccessful Senate campaign (he lost to Stephen Douglas).  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** favored **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** wanted **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of Kentucky.  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ran for the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Party. |
| Election of 1860 | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** without getting a single vote in 9 states, but he won 40% of the overall popular vote (more than any other candidate) and he had the most votes in many of the most populated states.  He didn’t even appear on many ballots in the South (who **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ...even though he repeatedly said he would not). |
| Outcome | As a result of Lincoln’s victory, South Carolina voted to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from the Union. (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**)  Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas all followed SC within two months. |