

SOCIAL STUDIES

US History

Compromising Towards War

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Elementary Teacher





Objectives

At the end of this lesson, students shall be able to explain:

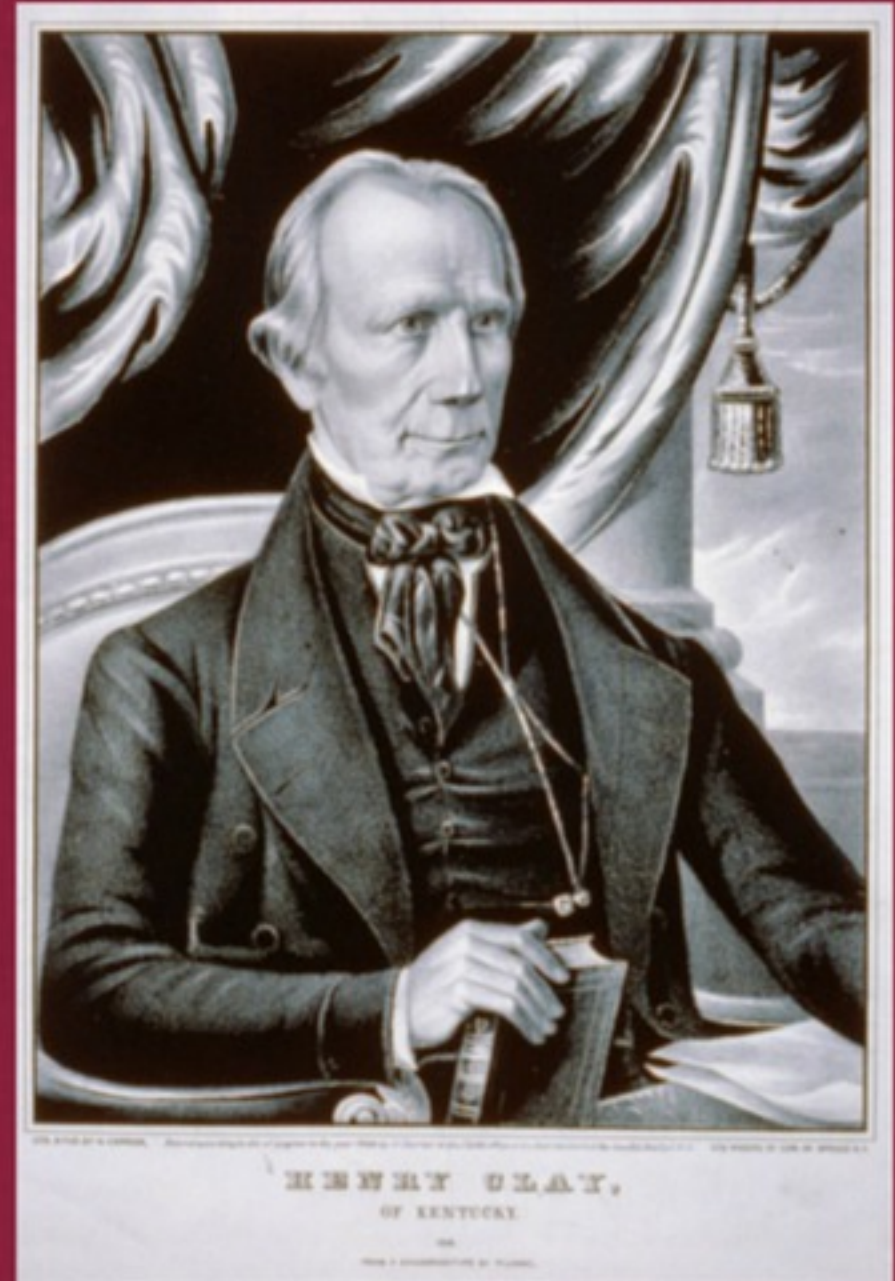
- 💡 the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850; and
- 💡 how the Kansas-Nebraska Act impacted these compromises.

Estimated Time = 40 minutes

Warm Up!

**I'm a great
compromiser,
but what does
that word
mean?**

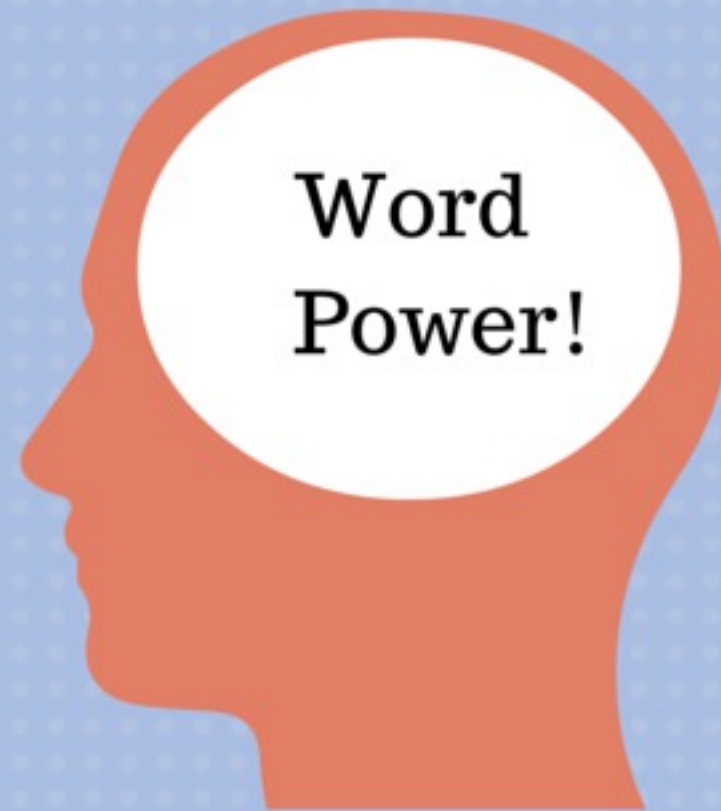
**Discuss and
write your
answer on the
next slide.**



Open Ended Question



What does it mean to 'compromise'?



Abolitionist - a person who wants slavery outlawed.

Popular Sovereignty - allowing citizens of a territory to vote on whether to be a slave or free territory.

Secede - to leave, or break away, from the United States

An individual who hated slavery, and sought to abolish it.



To leave the Union of the United States

Matching Pairs

Troubles Began Early

The United States in 1819 was a nation slowly dividing into two parts - slave and free. Neither side truly trusted the other.

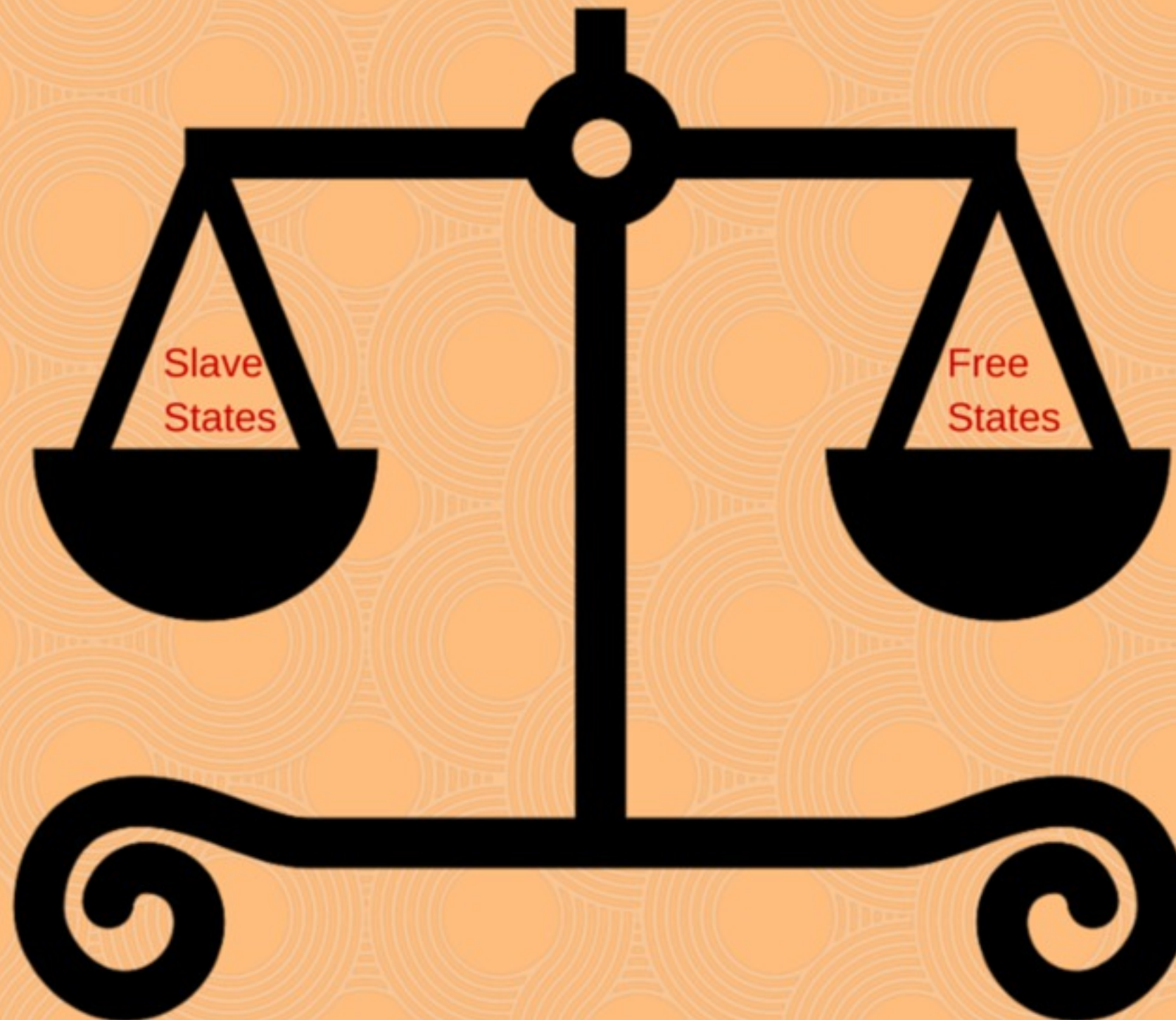
There were an equal number of free and slave states.

When Missouri applied for statehood in 1819 as a slave state, Northern members of Congress moved to block it.

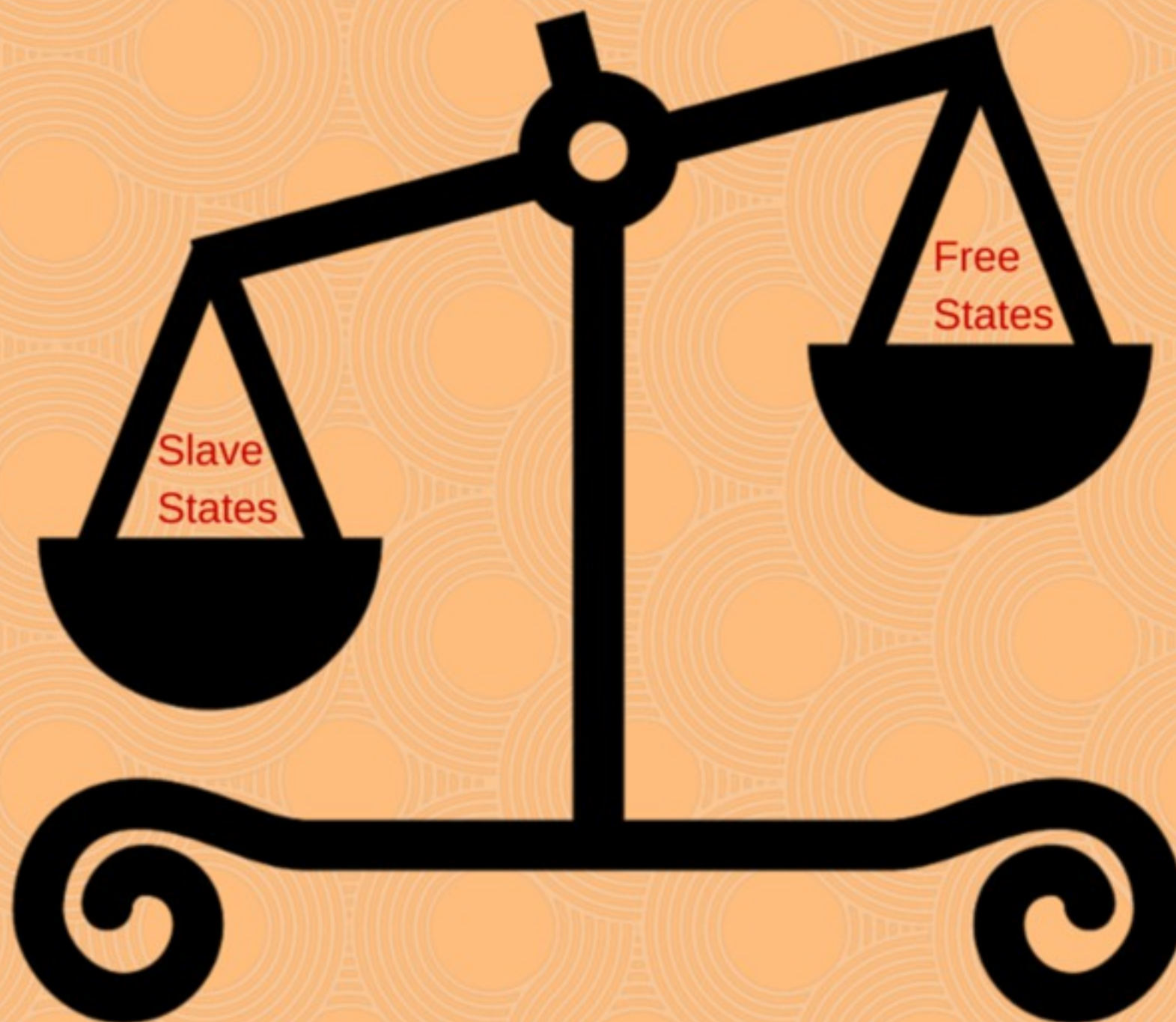


I'm ready to be a state!

In the Senate, there were an equal number of free and slave states. This meant neither side could do anything without the agreement of the other.



If Missouri came in as a slave state, it would upset the balance.



Critical Thinking!

- Why was it so important for the free and slave states to have an equal amount of power in the U.S. Senate? What might each side be thinking?
- Discuss with your neighbor and write your answer on the next slide.

Open Ended Question



Why was it so important to the slave and free states to have an equal amount of power in the U.S. Senate? The Wheel of Destiny will randomly call on individuals to share their answer

A Last Minute Change

Debate dragged on, and some Southern Congressmen threatened to secede, or leave the United States. Still others warned of a civil war.

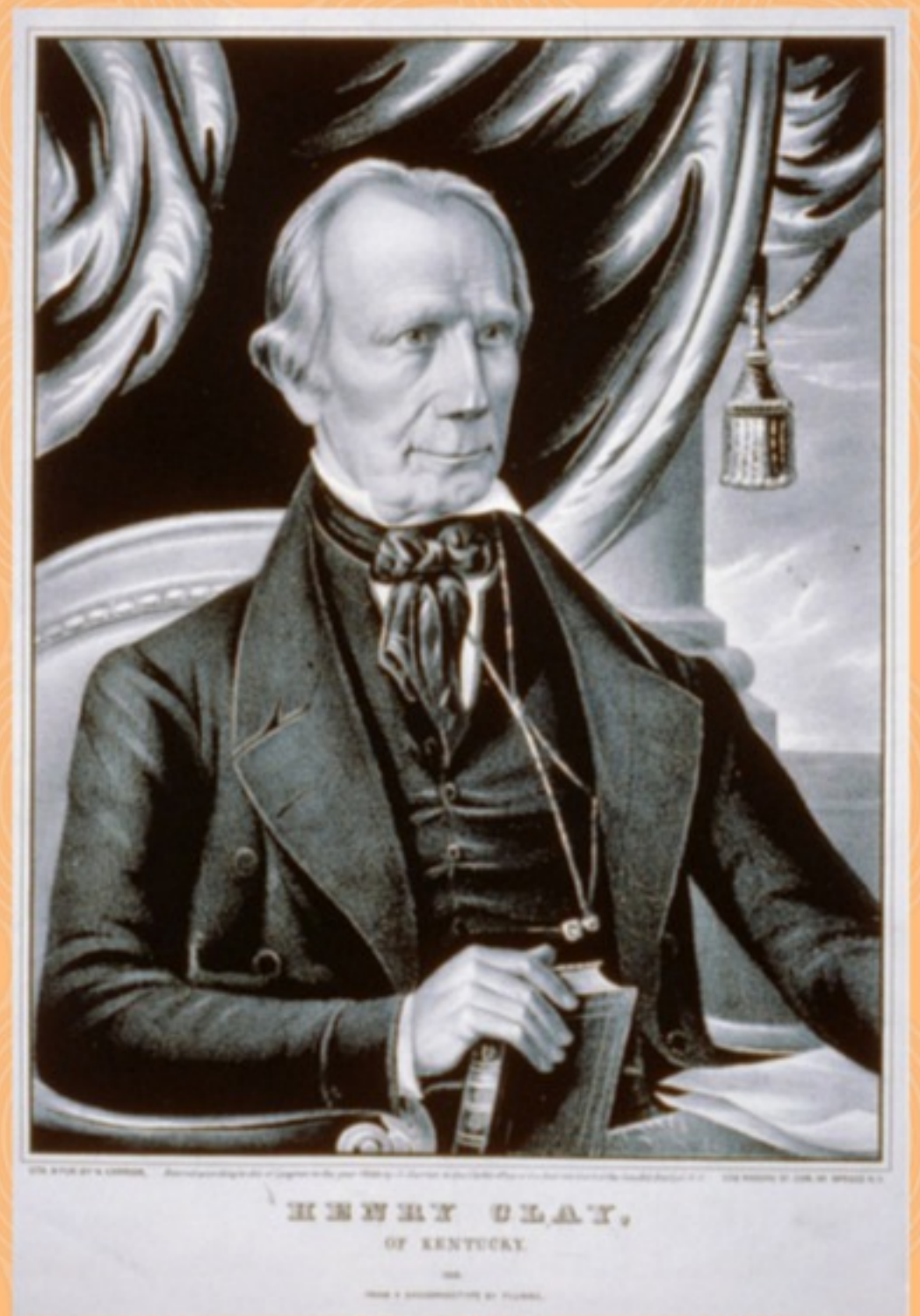
In 1820, however, Maine applied to become a free state.



Just in time. I'm ready to be a state!

The Missouri Compromise

Created by Henry Clay of Kentucky, the Missouri Compromise attempted to maintain the balance in the Senate, and settle the issue of whether new states would be slave or free in the future.

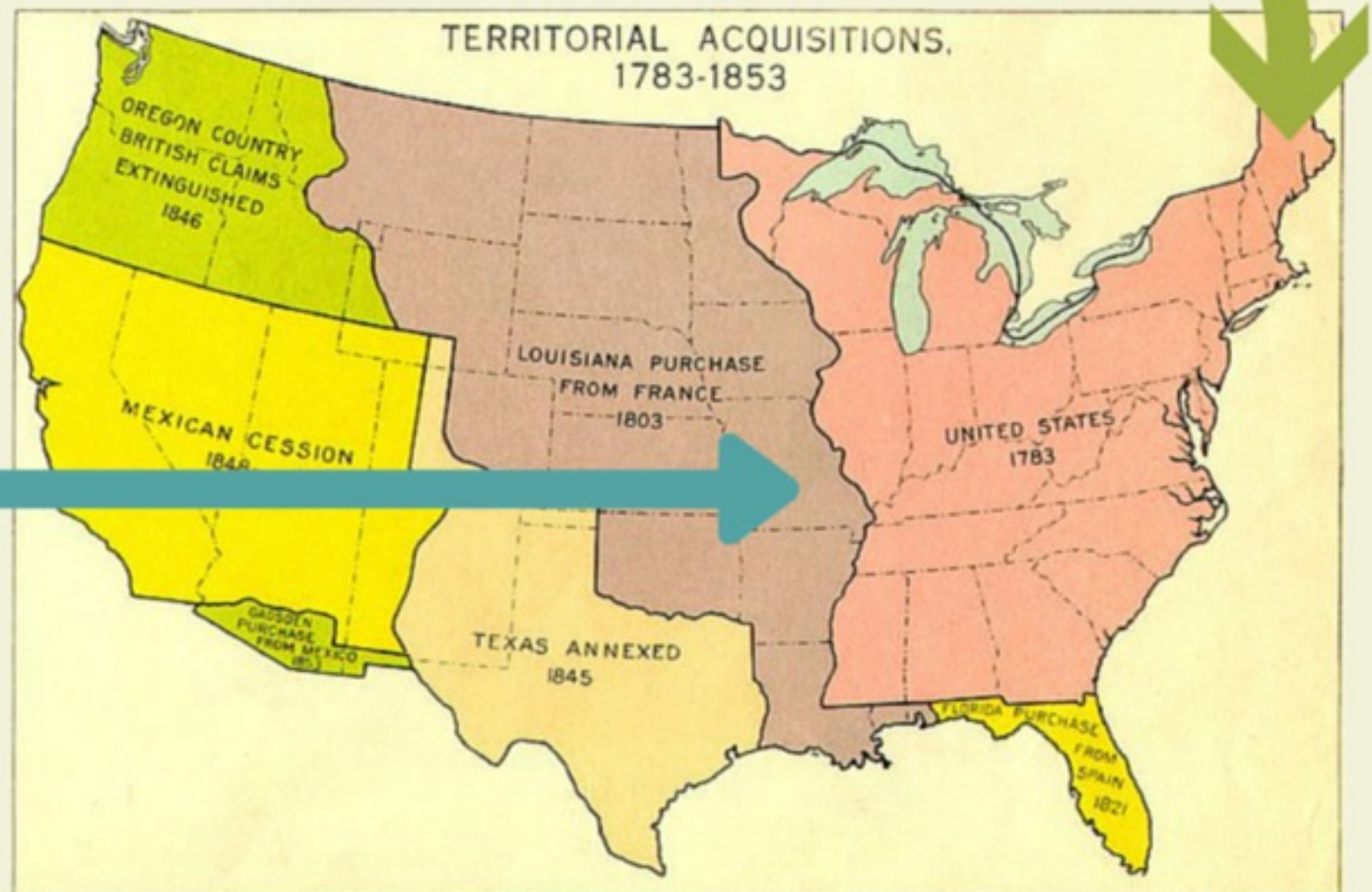


The
Missouri
Compromise

To keep the balance in
the Senate:

Maine enters the
union as a free state.

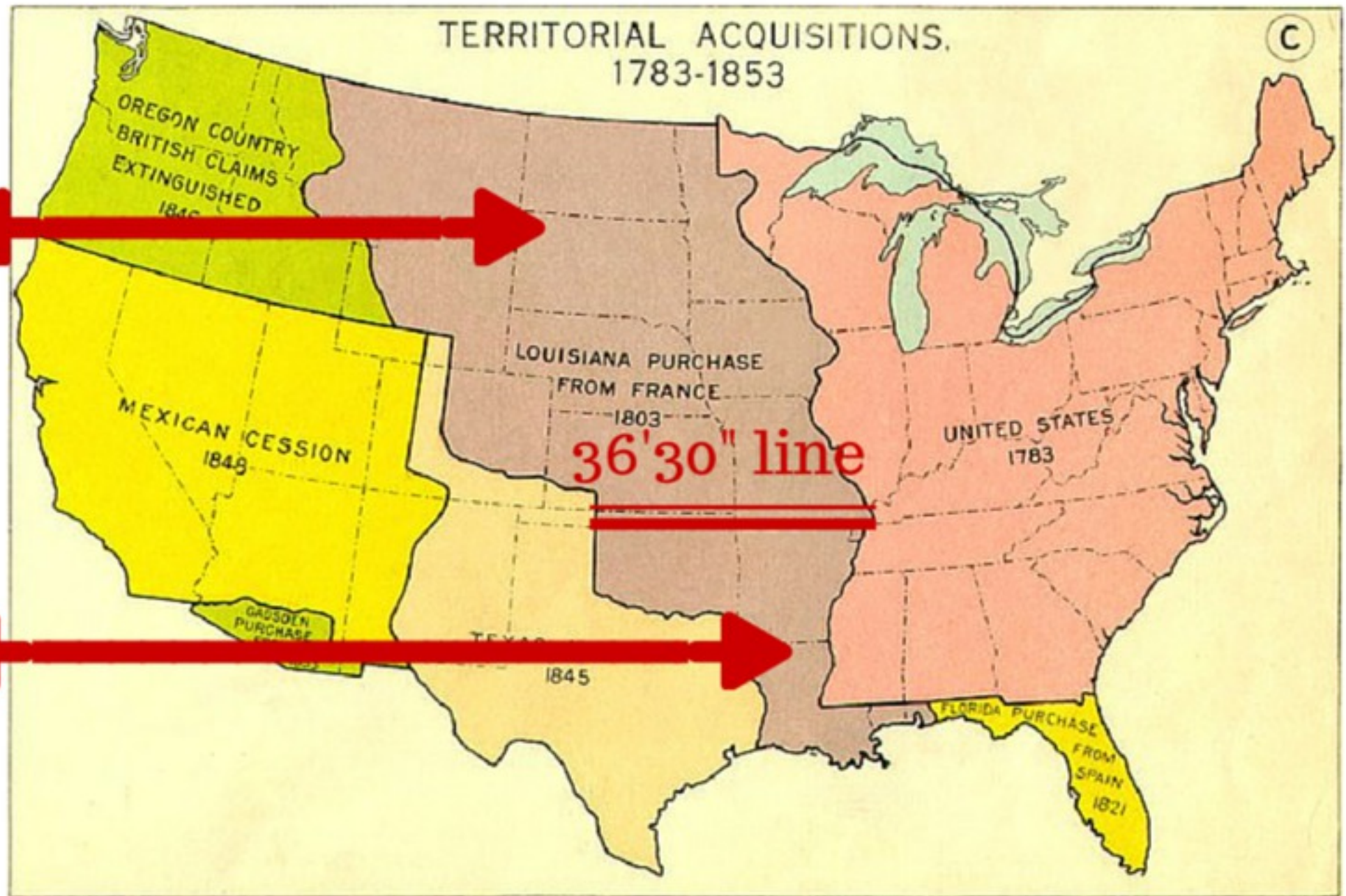
Missouri enters
the union as a
slave state.



A line was drawn through the Louisiana Territory at the 36'30" line of latitude, dividing it in two.

All states formed from areas North of the line will be free states.

All states formed South of the line will be slave states.



Draw It

Checkpoint! Some of these statements about the Missouri Compromise are not true. Cross out the incorrect parts and write in the words needed to make them true.

Missouri enters as a free state.

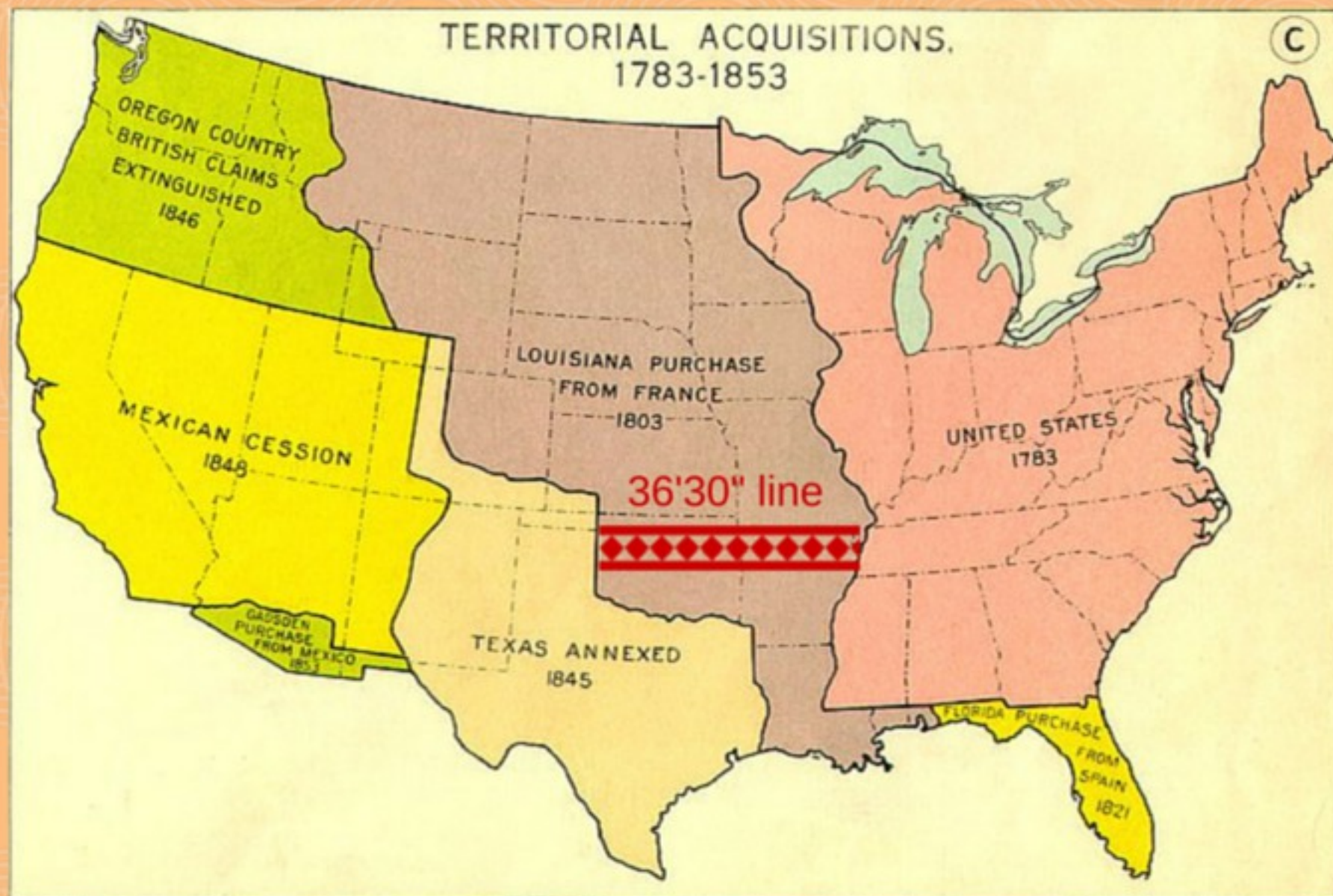
Maine enters as a slave state.

The Louisiana Territory is divided at the 36'30" line of latitude.

Everything North of the line is slave, everything south of the line is free.

Although it settled the argument for the time, few people were happy with the compromise.

Study the map. Why might slave states dislike the compromise? Why might some free states oppose it?



Open Ended Question



What about the Missouri Compromise might make free states unhappy? What about slave states? The Wheel of Destiny will call on individuals randomly to share their answer

Another Bump in the Road

In 1848, the United States gained a huge chunk of land after the Mexican-American War.

In 1849, California applied to enter as a free state. This would upset the balance! There were no states ready to enter as slave states this time.

Henry Clay had to do some fast thinking to solve this problem.



How would you get the South to let California in as a free state? What can you offer?

Poll

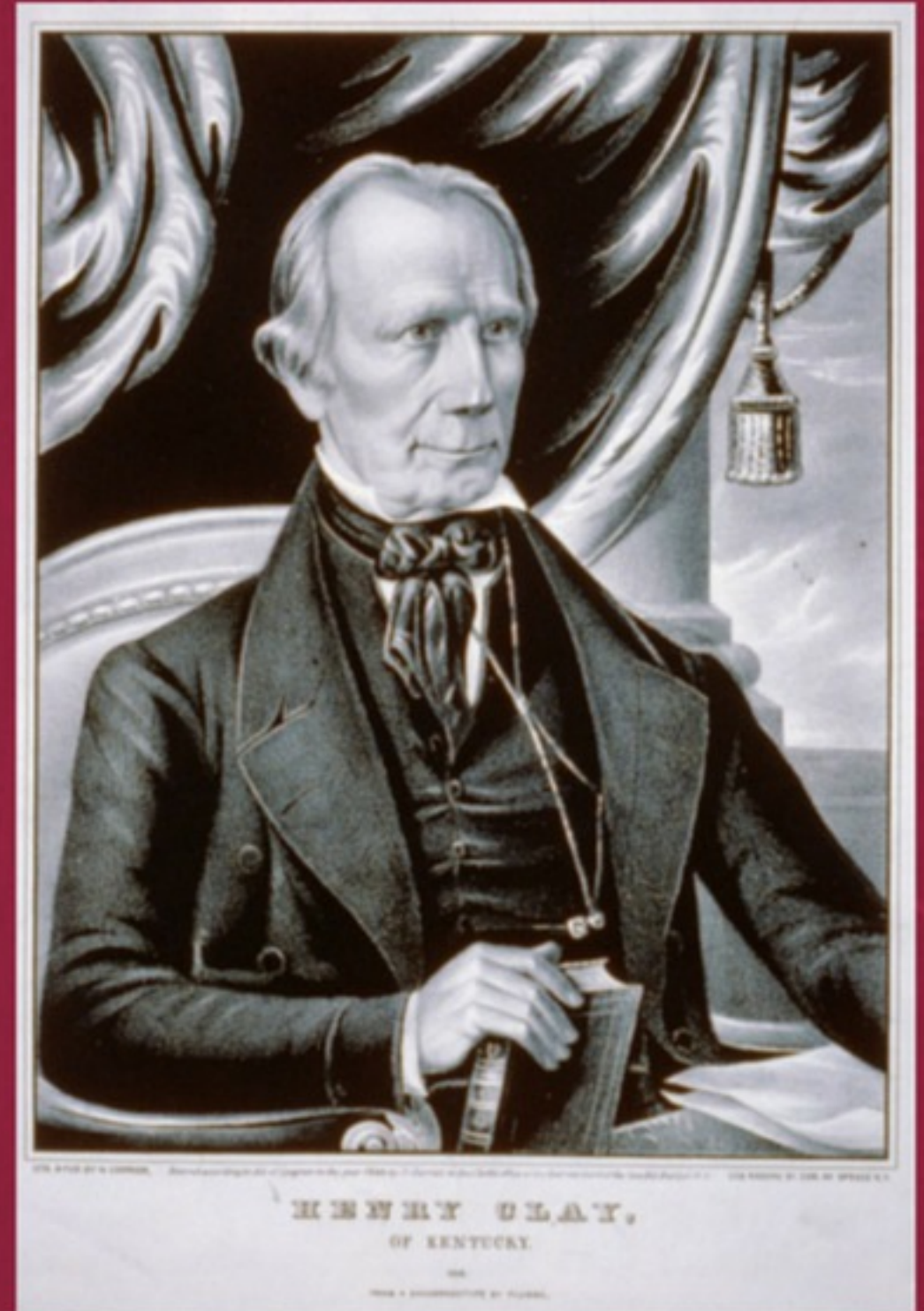


What would you offer the slave states to get them to agree to let California into the U.S.?

- The next state will be a slave state.
- The next state will vote on whether to be slave or free.
- Promise that slavery will never be banned.
- Something else (be ready to explain!)

The Great Compromiser Gets to Work!

I'll come up with a new compromise, but I'll have to get creative to get everyone to go along. I'll call it the Compromise of 1850.



The Compromise
Of 1850

The Utah and New Mexico territories will vote on whether to be slave or free (popular sovereignty).

California enters as free state.

Why would slave states agree to this?
What benefit do they get?

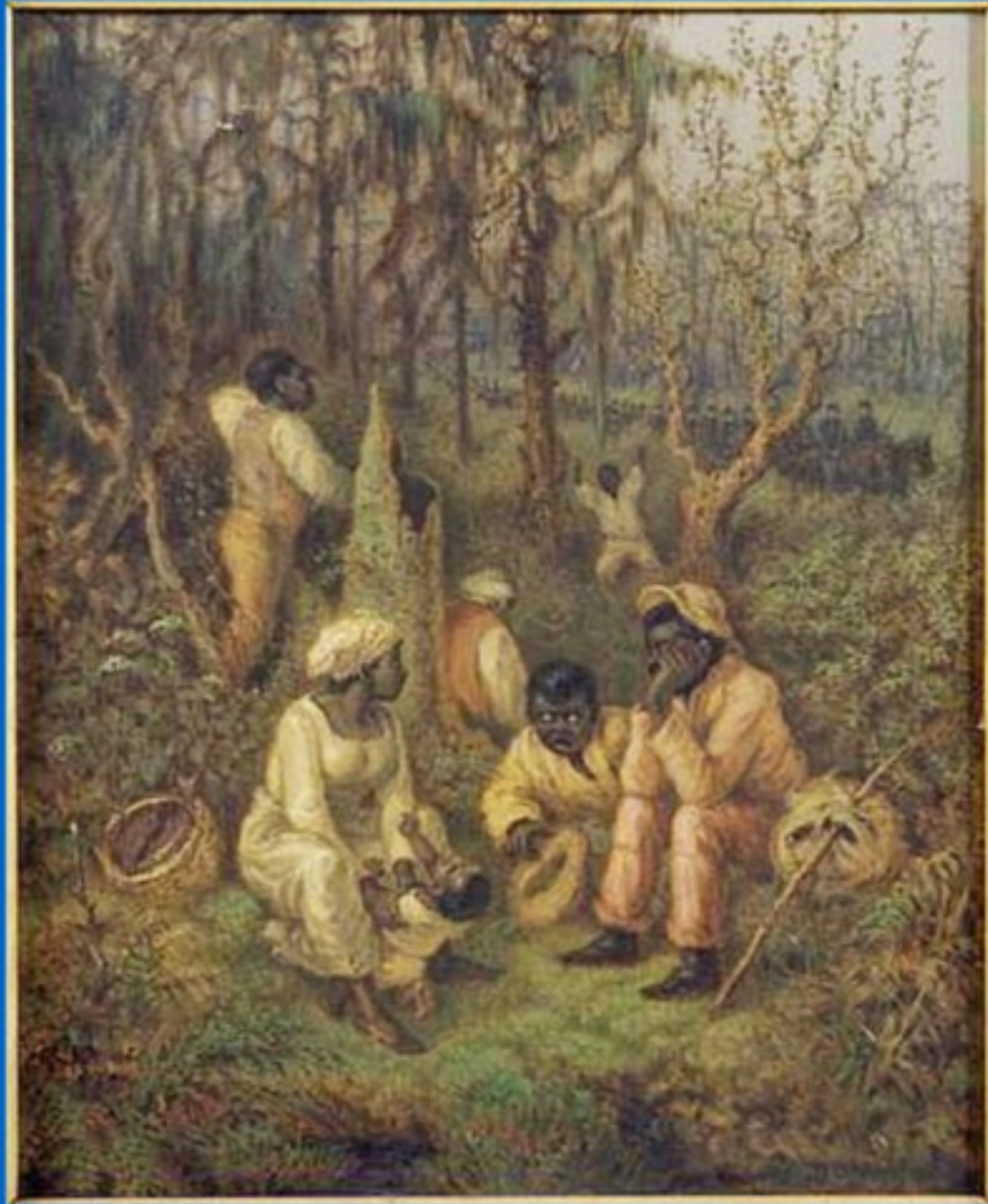


Open Ended Question



What benefit would the South get by letting California in as a free state, while the Utah and New Mexico territories vote on the issue of slavery? The Wheel of Destiny will call on individuals at random so be sure you are ready.

Fugitive Slave Act



As part of the Compromise of 1850, a strong Fugitive Slave Act was passed.

It allowed Southern slave-catchers to travel into the North, and required Northern law enforcement to help them.

End to Slave Trade in Washington, D.C.

To get more abolitionists in Congress to support the compromise with the new Fugitive Slave Law, the slave trade in Washington, D.C. would be banned.

You could own a slave in Washington, D.C., but the buying and selling of slaves in the city would be illegal.



Draw It

Checkpoint! Match each phrase to the compromise to which it belongs.

A. Missouri Compromise

B. Compromise of 1850

- _____ 1. A Fugitive Slave law was passed.
- _____ 2. The Louisiana Territory was divided at the 36'30" line.
- _____ 3. Maine entered the Union as a free state, keeping balance in the Senate.
- _____ 4. California entered the Union as a free state, upsetting the balance.
- _____ 5. The Utah and New Mexico territories will vote on whether to be slave or free.

BIG

New Railroad

to

California

Awesome!

newrailroad.com



The compromises held the nation together, but anger between slave and free states grew.

In 1854, the shaky peace would be blown apart. Stephen A. Douglas, a Senator from Illinois, wanted to build a railroad to California.

To get Southern support for the project, Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act in Congress.

It made big changes to the way the slavery issue was handled in new western states.



<https://www.youtube.com/embed/oWww0YIf-JE>

Open Ended Question



According to the Missouri Compromise, should Kansas and Nebraska be free or slave? Why? The Wheel of Destiny will call on individuals at random to share their answers.

Fallout: Bleeding Kansas

Northerners and abolitionists were furious!

For 34 years, the Northern part of the Louisiana Territory had been expected to be 'free soil'.

Slaveholders were thrilled, as a huge new territory might be open to slavery.



Bleeding Kansas

Both pro- and anti-slavery settlers poured into Kansas. Each side hoped to swing the vote on the slavery issue to their side.



Both sides elected their own territorial government and claimed to be the true government of Kansas.

Violence soon followed. Over the next two years, 55 people would be killed. It was a hint of the future.

Timeline Review!

Missouri
Compromise
of 1820

Compromise
of 1850

Kansas-
Nebraska
Act

Civil
War
1861

Bans slavery above
the 36'30" line in the
Louisiana Territory.

California became a free
state, and New Mexico and
Utah territories will vote to
be slave or free. A new
Fugitive Slave Law is passed,
and the sale of slaves in
Washington, D.C. is banned.

The Missouri Compromise
is undone and Kansas and
Nebraska territories will
vote on slavery question.
Bleeding Kansas is the
result.



Thank you for your
participation!