



A Problem That Won't Go Away

As new territory was acquired in the 1800s, faced a continuing challenge.

- Should be allowed to spread?

After the War, this disagreement had to be resolved again.

- The United States acquired new territories, including .

The Missouri Compromise (1820)

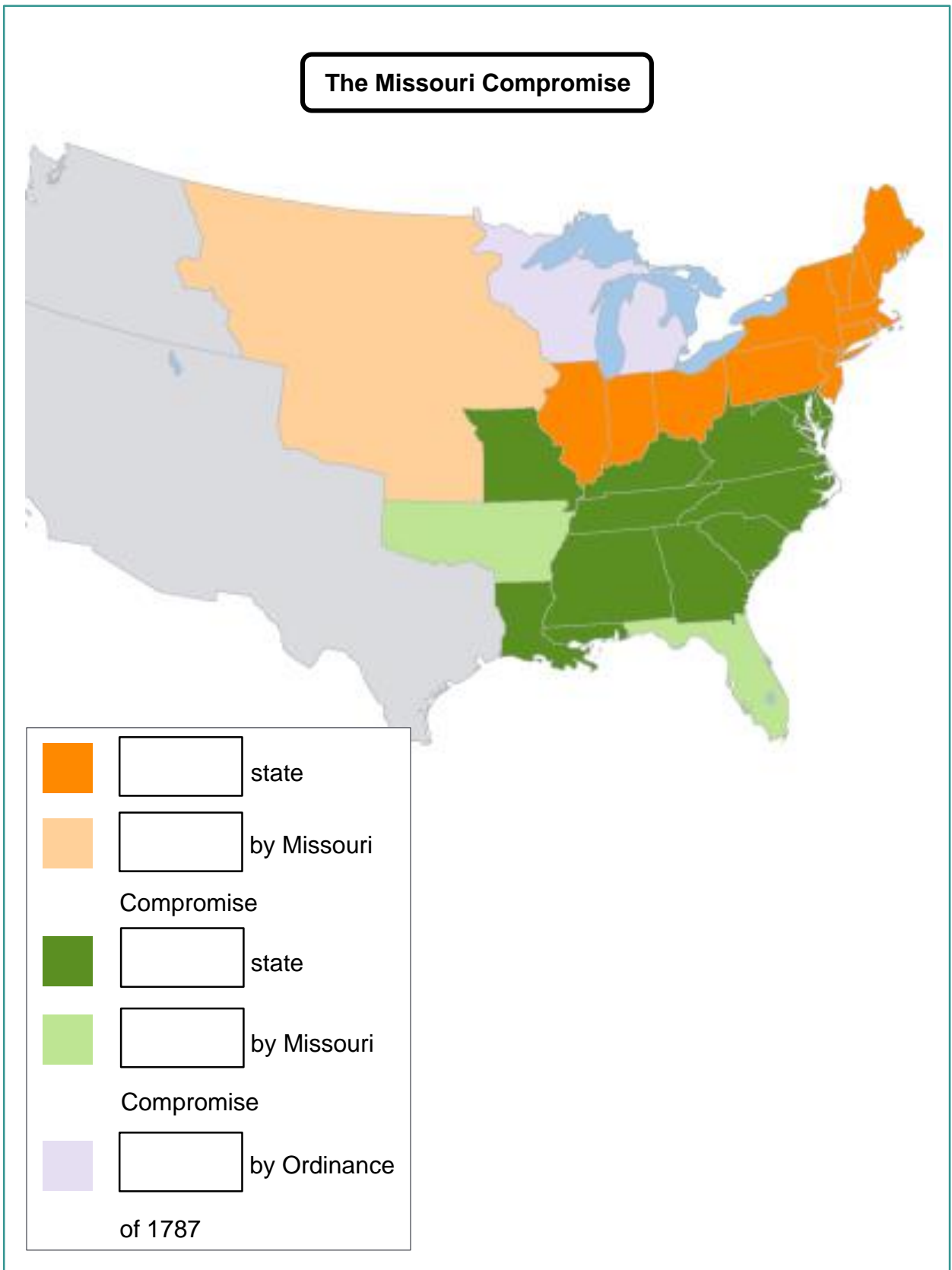
Congress debated slavery in the territories in 1820.

This established a balance between and states.

- Missouri entered as a state.
- Maine entered as a state.
- 36°30'N became the between free states and slave states.

Warm-Up

Temporary Compromise





Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Analyze the debate over as it pertained to the acquisition of new territories west of the Mississippi.
- Explain the events surrounding the California , and analyze its effect on westward expansion.
- Describe the significance of the and the .



Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

| | |
|--|--|
| | a policy of letting voters decide, such as on the issue of whether or not to allow slavery |
|--|--|

Lesson
Question

Slide

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Slavery in the Territories

The added a large territory to the United States.

- Americans disagreed on whether should be allowed in this region.

- states supported the spread of slavery.

- states opposed it.

Conflicting Positions

American political leaders supported different positions.

Ban slavery in the territories.

Legalize slavery in the territories.

Extend the compromise line across the new territory.

Let settlers vote to decide.

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Slavery and Politics: The Election of 1848

and tried to keep slavery from dividing their parties.

Whigs

- The Whigs nominated .
- Taylor was a hero of the War.
- He took on the expansion of slavery.

Democrats

- The Democrats nominated .
- Cass was a senator from Michigan.
- He supported .

Neither party wanted to become a major campaign issue.

Free-Soil Party is Born

The Party formed in 1848.

This new party:

- included Whigs and Democrats in the .
- the spread of slavery into the territories.
- nominated ex-president .

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Support for Free-Soilers

The Free-Soil Party gained support from different groups in the North, including:

- .
- small and merchants.
- workers and domestic .
- Northern who did not want competition from workers in the West.

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Results to the Election of 1848

Whig candidate won the presidency in a close election.

Each side won support in the and the .

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Gold in California

In January 1848, was discovered in California.

- News spread across the country.
- moved to California.
- Though struck it rich, people kept coming.

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Applying for Statehood

California's population soared after the discovery of gold.

- The population rose from to .
- and became large cities.
- At the end of 1849, California had enough people to apply for .

A Controversial Issue

California's application for statehood sharpened the debate over in the territories.

- California wanted to be a state.
- This would the balance of free states and slave states.

Upsetting the Balance

feared the loss of influence in national politics.

- Would lose in the Senate
- Could no longer antislavery laws
- Could lose opportunity to slavery

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Taylor Angers the South

President Taylor California's admission as a free state.

- creation of new slave states
- Wanted to resolve California issue quickly

Southerners felt by one of their own.

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Champions of Compromise

The debate over California intensified in 1850.

The "Great Compromiser," , tried to forge a compromise.

- Proposed a package deal that would give something to
- Could not get it passed through

Sectional Crisis

Senator William
 and
 Northern radicals
 opposed compromise
 with the South.

Southern Senator
 John C.

 opposed compromise
 with the North.

President Taylor
 threatened to
 any
 compromise passed
 by Congress.

Northern states demanded of slavery in the territories.
 Southern states considered the Union.

Champions of Compromise

The path to compromise was cleared when President Taylor passed away.

- Was succeeded by

Clay's ideas were championed by Senator of Illinois.

- Passed each measure
- Allowed members of Congress to the measures they disagreed with

The passed.

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The Compromise of 1850

| What the North received | What the South received |
|--|--|
| California entered the Union as a <input type="text"/> state. | A new, more effective <input type="text"/> law was enacted. |
| The <input type="text"/> (but not slavery) was banned in the District of Columbia. | <input type="text"/> would decide slavery in the Utah and New Mexico territories. |
| Land in the Mexican Cession claimed by Texas was added to <input type="text"/> . | <input type="text"/> received \$10 million for giving up its land claim to New Mexico. |

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Celebrating the Compromise

Americans in the North and the South celebrated the Compromise of 1850.

- The Union was , and was avoided.

The good feelings would not last.

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Fugitive Slave Act

The new Fugitive Slave Act included harsh measures.

- Denied suspects trial by
- Enslaved through the testimony of one witness
- Required citizens to help runaways

Northern Outrage

opposed the Fugitive Slave Act.

- gained support.
- Officials refused to the law.
- States passed laws.

resented this opposition, and remained between the sections.



Summary

Temporary Compromise



**Lesson
Question**

Why did the nation agree to compromise over the expansion of slavery in 1850?



Answer

Slide

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Review: A Growing Debate

New territory acquired from Mexico increased the debate over the future of .

- The Party was created to the spread of slavery.
- and tried to keep slavery from dividing their parties.
- Whig was elected president.

Review: California Gold Rush

Thousands of gold-seekers moved to in .

California applied for admission to the Union as a state.

- President Taylor California's admission.
- Southerners the addition of a new free state.

Summary

Temporary Compromise

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Review: Compromise of 1850

proposed a compromise that was passed with help from .

- entered the Union as a free state.
- would decide the future of slavery in Utah and New Mexico.
- The was banned in Washington, DC.
- A new Act was passed.

The Act angered many , who refused to enforce it.



Summary

Temporary Compromise

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.