

# North Vs. South

# Missouri Compromise

- \* This ended sectional differences for a short time
- \* Agreement passed in 1820 between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the United States Congress
- \* Involved primarily the regulation of slavery in the western territories
- \* It prohibited slavery in the former Louisiana Territory north of the parallel 36°30' north except within the boundaries of the proposed state of Missouri.

# Missouri Compromise

## TERRITORIAL GROWTH

### COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

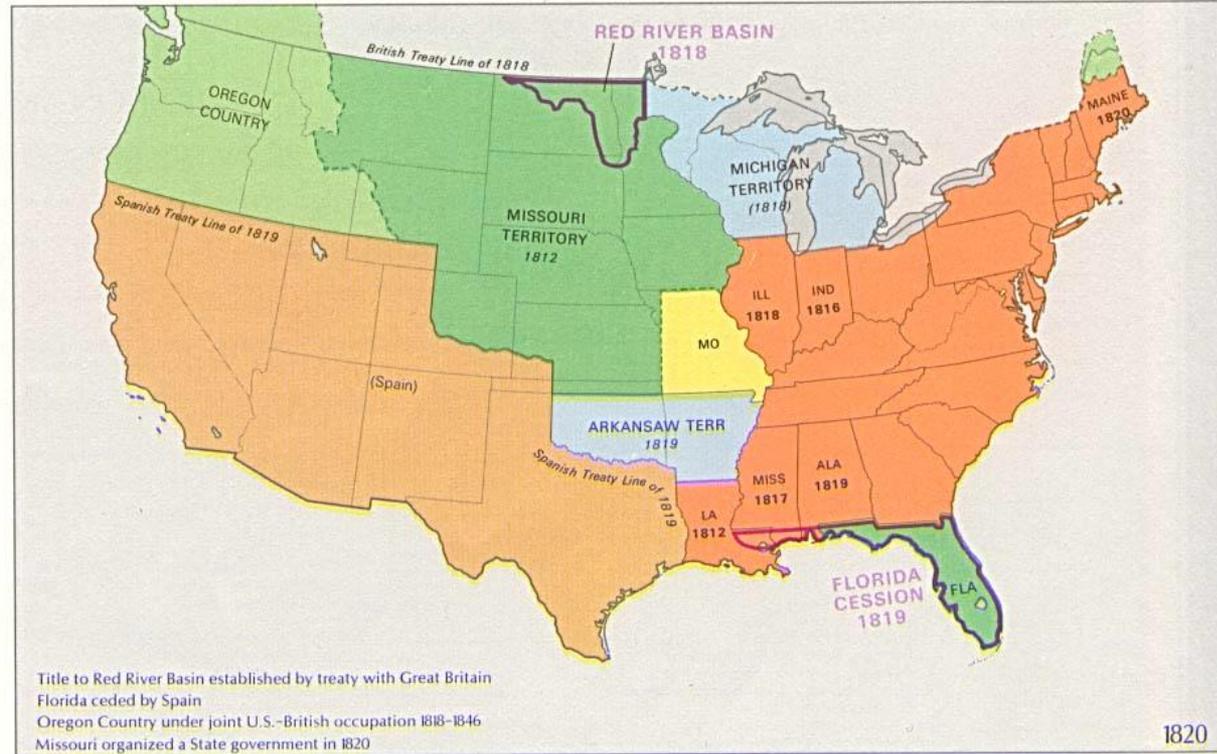
### UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

- 1803** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

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1812 Dates of admission to the Union

1850

# Compromise of 1850

- \* California becomes a free state
  - \* California originally wanted to join as a free state
  - \* This was opposed by many in congress
  - \* Was not allowed
  - \* This compromise finally allowed California to join the Union
- \* Strict fugitive slave law adopted
  - \* Fugitive slaves in the north were not pursued
  - \* This law changed that and made it so that all slaves were pursued and returned to the south

# Compromise of 1850

- \* Slave trade but not slavery banned in District of Columbia
  - \* This was done to appease northern congressmen
- \* New Mexico and Utah organized as popular sovereignty territory
  - \* They were able to govern themselves
- \* Texas debt paid in exchange for adjustment of Texas boundary
  - \* Set western border where it is today.

# Effect of the Compromises

- \* These two compromises were very different in what they did
- \* They both had one thing in common
- \* They both delayed the beginning of the Civil War for a number of years
- \* They did not settle the issue of slavery for the Western Territories
  - \* There were fights over whether or not to extend slavery into the western territories

# Dred Scott v. Sandford

- \* Dred Scott was a slave that sued for his freedom
- \* Commonly referred to as The Dred Scott Decision
- \* Decision by the United States Supreme Court
  - \* Ruled that people of African descent imported into the United States and held as slaves, or their descendants—whether or not they were slaves—were not protected by the Constitution and could never be citizens of the United States
  - \* Held that the United States Congress had no authority to prohibit slavery in federal territories

# Dred Scott v. Sandford

- \* Ruled that because slaves were not citizens, they could not sue in court
- \* Ruled that slaves could not be taken away from their owners without due process
- \* Southern States favored it because it stated that slaves were property
- \* Northern states did not like this decision
- \* Western states were divided depending on whether or not they used slavery