

- Missouri enters the US as a slave state and Maine enters the US as a free state
- Line created along the southern border of Missouri, north of the line would be free and south would be slave
- Slave owners had the right to go into “free” regions to find escaped slaves

- California admitted to US as a free state
- Slave trade banned in DC
- **Popular sovereignty** would decide slavery question in the Mexican Cession
- Congress cannot regulate slave trade between slave states
- Fugitive Slave Act

- Most controversial part of the Compromise of 1850
- Any Black person could be accused of being a runaway slave, with no right to a trial
- Northern citizens required to help in the capture of accused runaways

- Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Showed horrors of slavery and injustice of the Fugitive Slave Act
- Uncle Tom was a character who was an enslaved African American
- Shocked people previously unconcerned about slavery; made slavery a more public issue

- Split Nebraska into Kansas and Nebraska, each could vote whether to be free state or slave state
- Went against Missouri Compromise by possibly allowing slavery north of the line through **popular sovereignty**
- South supported, North strongly opposed

- Pro- and anti-slavery forces flooded into Kansas to vote
- 8,000 votes cast → only 3,000 voters (fraudulent election)
- Slavery won in landslide, anti-slavery forces had separate vote; 2 separate governments tried to impose law
- Widespread fighting and violence broke out
- Charles Sumner (MA) and Preston Brooks get into a fight on the floor of Congress; Brooks breaks cane

- Scott has been enslaved when his owner took him to live in Illinois and Wisconsin Territory (free)
- Owner brought him to Missouri and died
- Scott claimed to be free because he had been brought to free territory by his owner
- Supreme Court:
 1. Scott could not file the lawsuit because he was property and not a citizen
 2. Congress could not outlaw slavery in any territory (Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional)

- Lincoln challenged Douglas, the incumbent Senator of Illinois, to a series of public debates
- Lincoln opposed the spread of slavery into western territories, but did not advocate abolishing slavery
- Lincoln gave his famous “A house divided against itself cannot stand” speech

- **John Brown** led small group to attack Harper’s Ferry, VA (now WV)
- Goal=seize the weapons in US Army arsenal
- Thought enslaved African Americans would rise up to join in, like with **Nat Turner**, and he would give them guns to fight for freedom
- Robert E. Lee surrounded Brown; killed 10 raiders and captured Brown
- North = Brown is a **martyr**; South = Brown was delusional

- Abraham Lincoln carried the North (all the free states)
- Lincoln won only 40% of the popular vote, but enough of the Electoral College to win Presidency
- Brekinridge took almost all slave states
- South felt like they no longer had a day in national government

- SC secedes with vote of legislature date:
- FL, GA, AL, MS, LA, and TX had also seceded with SC; date:
- Met in Montgomery, AL to form new nation; Confederate States of America
- Jefferson Davis of MS named President of CSA

- Fort Sumter guarded Charleston harbor (SC)
- Confederates requests surrender from federal government; SC now part of CSA
- Major Robert Anderson refused
- Confederates open fire; Anderson runs out of ammunition
- Surrenders next day; no one hurt in battle