

## US History Wednesday April 21

Please be sure to have pencil, notebook/paper that you normally take notes on.

### **Opening question:**

Write your answer on your mini-white board- you may use the book and your notes and/or discuss with your shoulder partner...

How did many Southerners defend the institution of slavery?

**Today's objective:**

Students will describe the Wilmot Proviso, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Abolitionist Movement, Missouri Compromise, Bleeding Kansas, sectionalism.

Our classroom expectations are still:

- Conversation when allowed is at a level 2
- If you need help/have questions, please wait to raise your hand until the time I have given to ask questions. (if you think I forgot then of course raise your hand :) )
- If you use the bathroom, please remember you may go, let me know you're leaving, one student at a time, 3 minute time limit, take a bathroom pass. Not 10 min after class has started and not during 10 min before class is ending. Only one time per student.

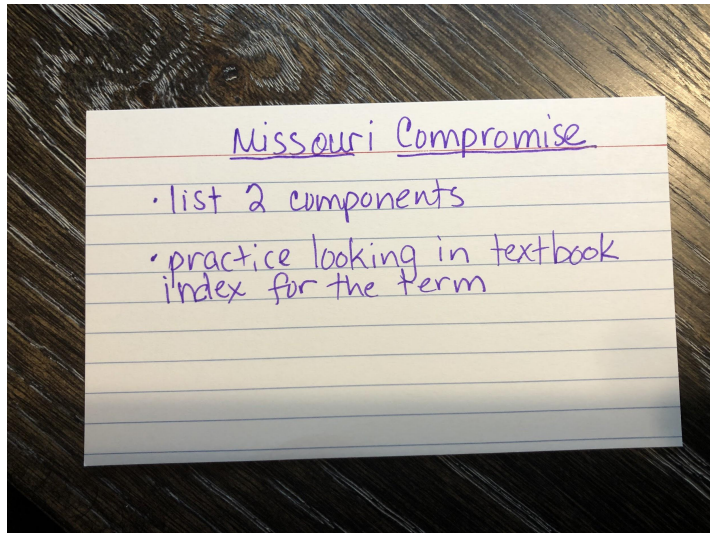
## Agenda:

- A few minutes on discussing the answer to the opening question
- I will read aloud from the book White Fragility for a different perspective.
- Background information that we may have missed: Abolitionist movement on page 414 on text- remote students: the text is loaded on the website for you to reference during class
- Read aloud The Story Matters... on page 431
- Looking ahead... More discussion next class on: Election of 1860 and how that further divided the United States, Uncle Tom's Cabin which are critical components of understanding The Civil War and what happened before the outbreak of violence.
- Foldable activity
- Creating your own 10 question quiz that you will trade with a class mate
- If there is time, a short video on the Wilmot Proviso
- Close and reflect discussion- exit ticket

We have a lot to get through so let's get started and what we do not get to, we can continue on Friday!

**Foldable instructions:** early finishers: create 10 quiz questions that require high level thinking- for example, “List the pros and cons of \_\_\_\_, How is \_\_\_\_ connected to \_\_\_\_, what ideas support/validate \_\_\_\_?”

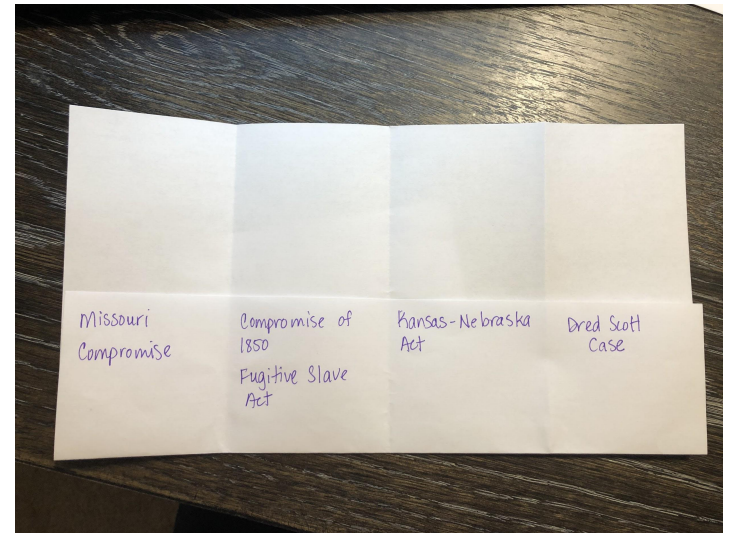
- You have a stack of index cards- the categories are:
  - Missouri Compromise
  - Compromise of 1850 & Fugitive Slave Act
  - Kansas-Nebraska Act



Rubric:

- Accurate description  
2 points
- Completion  
2 points
- Overall neatness/effort  
1 point

Total: 5 points



# Causes of the Civil War

Social	Economic	Political
<p><u>1. SLAVERY</u> South supported use of <u>slave labor</u> while North supported use of <u>paid labor</u></p> <p><u>2. CULTURE</u> South was an aristocratic, planter society while the North was an industrialist society</p>	<p><u>3. TARIFFS</u> South supported low tariffs while North supported high tariffs to protect its manufacturers from foreign competition</p> <p><u>4. ECONOMIC BASE</u> South was dependent on the agriculture while the North was dependent on trade and industry</p>	<p><u>5. STATES' RIGHTS</u> South supported state sovereignty (states deciding what was best for themselves) while north supported national sovereignty</p>

1. Powerpoint or mini-poster on The Missouri Compromise and how it divided the nation. Due April 21 at the beginning of class.
2. Use a map to explain the components.
3. Do not copy or plagiarize
4. One interesting fact
5. Who were the people involved?

Rubric: 10 points for each category

Total: 50 point test grade



## The Free-Soil Party

The Free-Soil Party was a minor political party in the United States prior to the Civil War. The party opposed the extension of slavery into the newly acquired western territories of the United States. The slogan of the Free-Soil Party was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." The party's ideas were popular with small farmers, merchants, and mill workers, among others. The Republican Party, which also opposed slavery, absorbed the Free-Soil Party in 1854.



## The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

In 1850 the U.S. Congress passed a second Fugitive Slave Act (the first was passed in 1793). This act established strict penalties for anyone who helped an enslaved person escape. It also named special commissioners who had the power to return enslaved people to their owners. The act was in effect until 1864, when Congress finally abolished it.

**\$150 REWARD**



**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, on the night of the 2d instant, a negro man, who calls himself *Henry May*, about 22 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, ordinary color, rather chunky built, bushy head, and has it divided mostly on one side, and keeps it very nicely combed; has been raised in the house, and is a first rate dining-room servant, and was in a tavern in Louisville for 18 months. I expect he is now in Louisville trying to make his escape to a free state, (in all probability to Cincinnati, Ohio.) Perhaps he may try to get employment on a steamboat. He is a good cook, and is handy in any capacity as a house servant. Had on when he left, a dark cassinett coatee, and dark striped cassinett pantaloons, new—he had other clothing. I will give \$50 reward if taken in Louisville; 100 dollars if taken one hundred miles from Louisville in this State, and 150 dollars if taken out of this State, and delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get him again.

**WILLIAM BURKE.**

*Bardstowen, Ky., September 3d, 1838.*



## The Underground Railroad



## Secessionists Leaving the Union



we are working on the differences between north and the south as far as how they supported abolition or slavery  
much industrialization in the north  
workers used machines to complete tasks  
railroads and steam powered locomotive changed transportation and linked cities together

By 1860, the nation's railroads formed a network that united the Midwest and the East.

slavery had largely disappeared in the North by 1830's  
more cities and factories in the north- with the intro of the machine, products were made cheaper and faster  
Black northerners were free but not equal  
worked as laborers and servants

## Exit Ticket April 21 5th period

1. What state was a free state in the Missouri Compromise?
2. What was the Fugitive Slave Act?
3. Which act reversed the Missouri Compromise?
4. Was California admitted as free or slave?