

# Missouri Compromise

The Issue of Slavery and the Movement West

# Essential Questions

- How did the Missouri Compromise of 1820 attempt to settle the debate over the future of slavery in the growing American republic?
- How did the Nullification Crisis a decade later demonstrate the widening divide between northern and southern states?

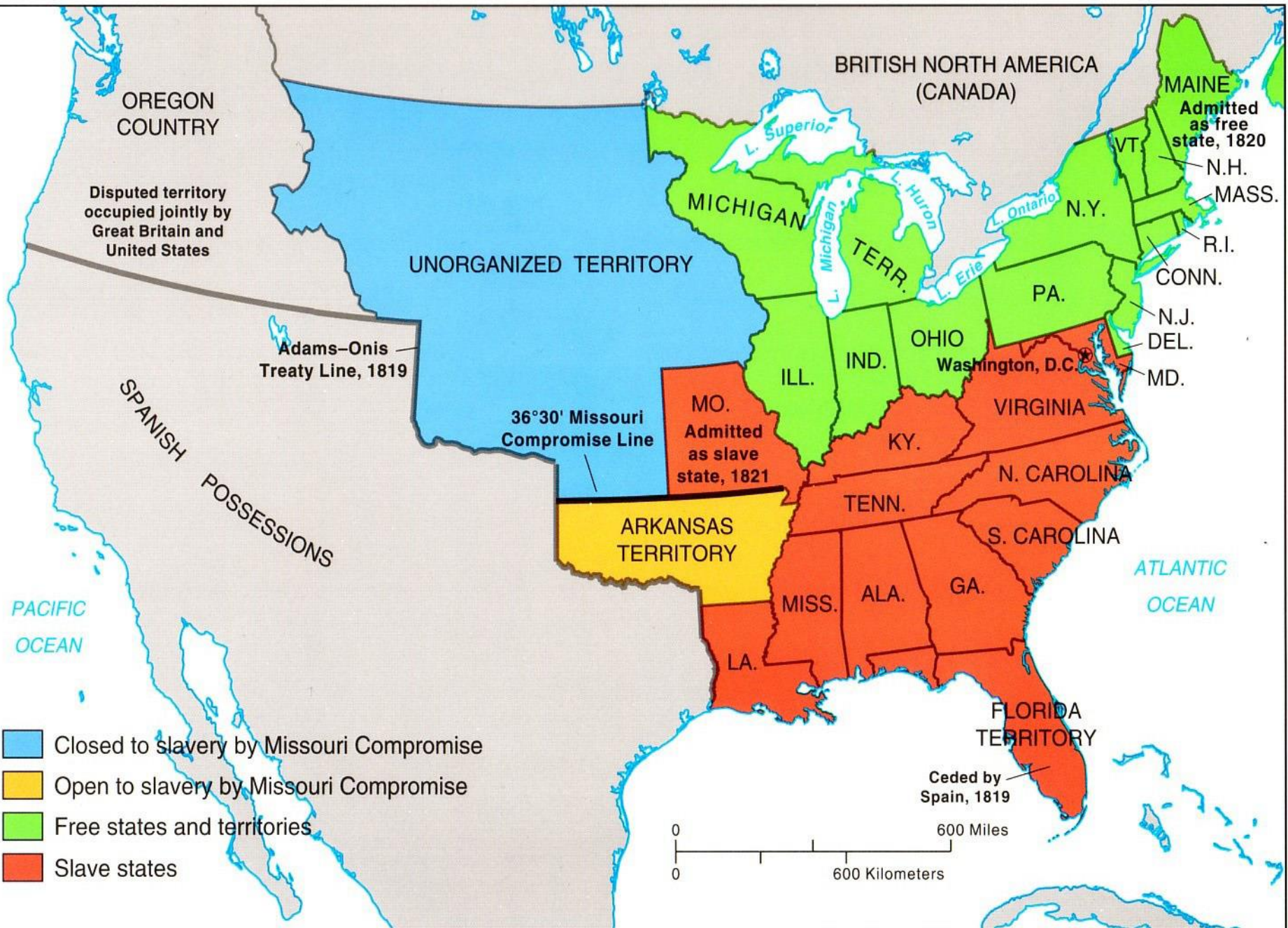
# Manifest Destiny

- God himself blessed the growth of the American nation
- Indian tribes Christianized
  - Saving souls – 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Awakening
- Economic Motives
  - Fur trapping
  - California Gold Rush (1848)

# Manifest Destiny



American Progress – John Gast (1872)



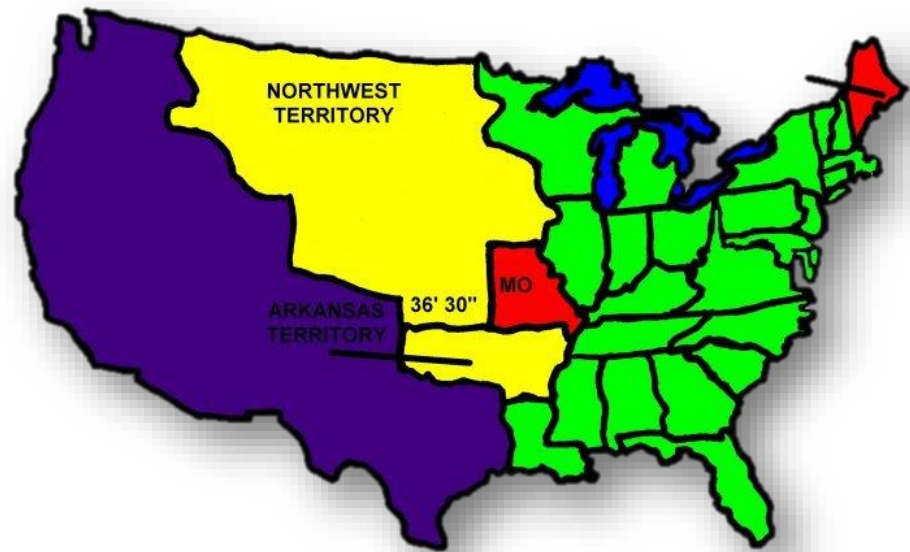
# 1819

## 11 free states and 11 slave states

- Problem - what to do with new territories?
- Senate consist of :
  - 2 representatives from each state
- House of Representatives:
  - based on states population-
- ***slave states had more representatives***

# Why is this a Problem?

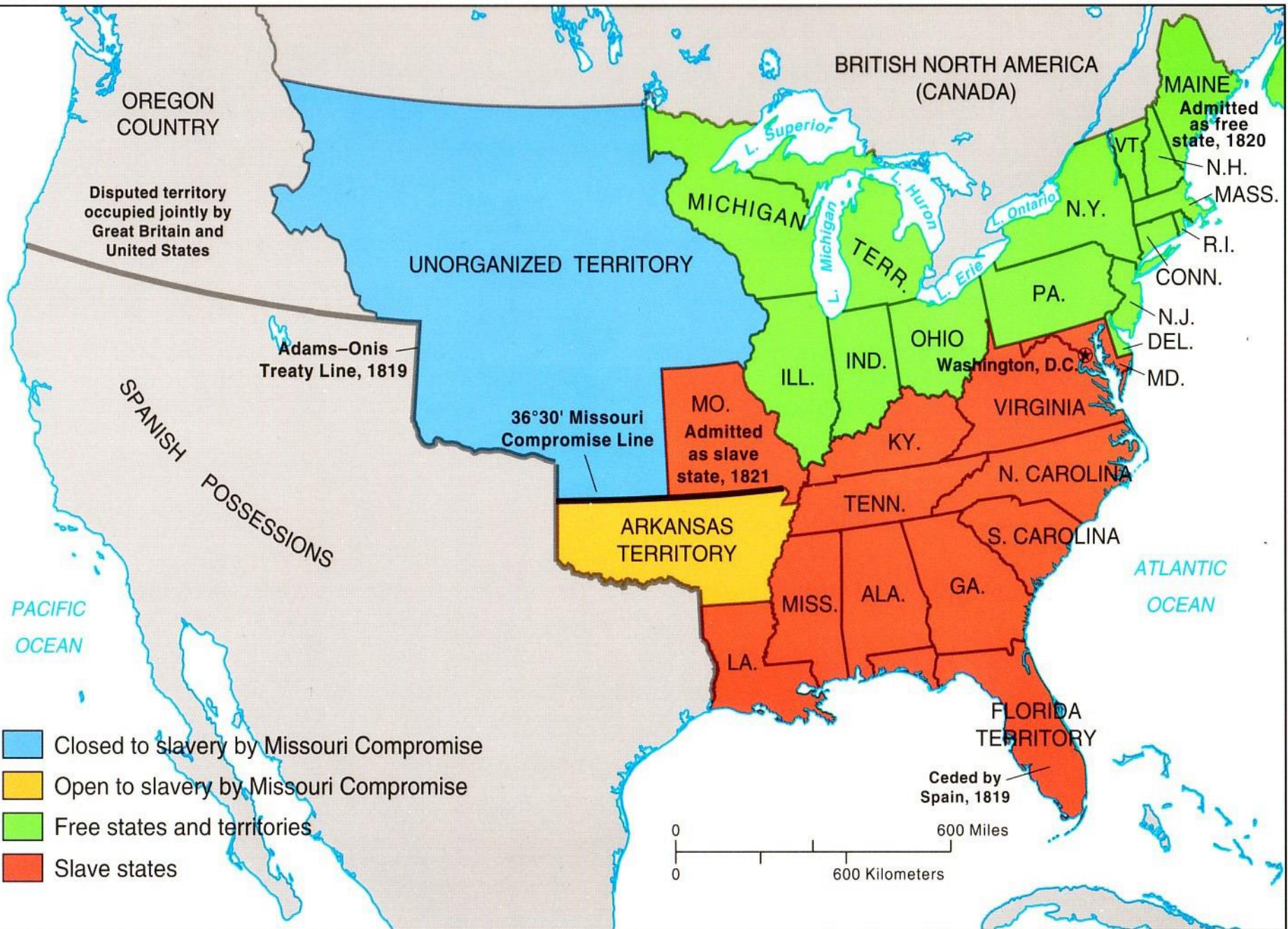
- 1820 - 2 territories want to enter
  - Maine
  - Missouri (about 2,000 slaves)
- What is the dilemma for Congress?



# Missouri Compromise

- Also known as the Compromise of 1820
- Maine enters as a free state
- Missouri enters as a slave state
- No slavery would be allowed north of the 36'30" line





- Closed to slavery by Missouri Compromise
- Open to slavery by Missouri Compromise
- Free states and territories
- Slave states

# Interactive map of Missouri Compromise

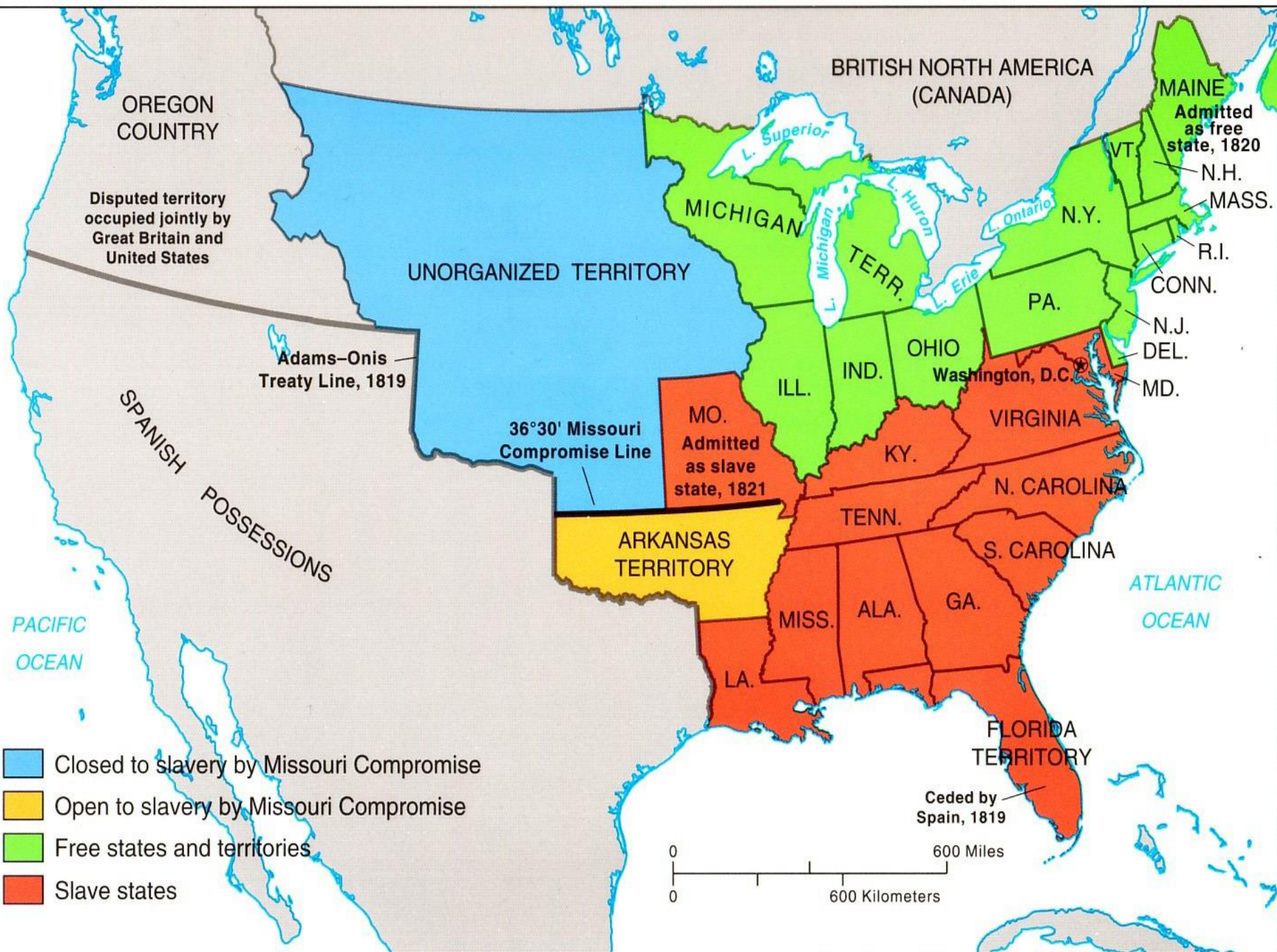
- [INTERACTIVE MISSOURI COMPROMISE MAP](#)

# The Quick Fix

- The Missouri Compromise was a temporary solution to the questions of slavery and territorial rights.

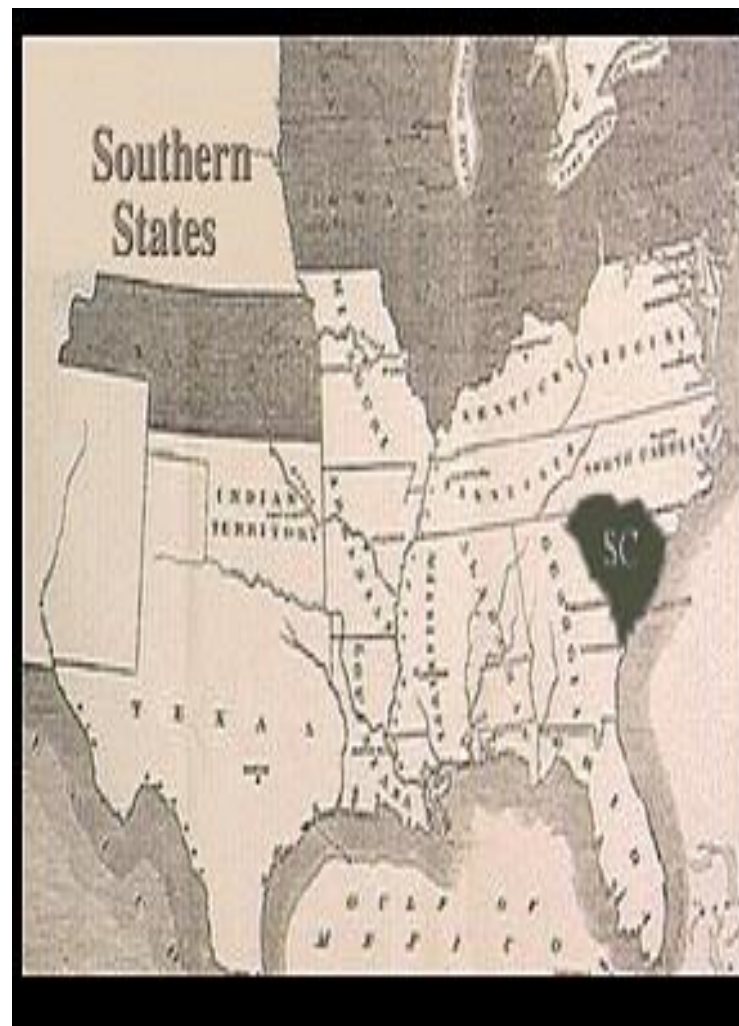
# Southern Response

- South realized that this compromise threatened the balance between free and slave states
  - **WHY?**
- South felt the US would need territories from Mexico's territory in which to expand slavery the only area left was in Arkansas



# Nullification of South Carolina

- SC argued that a state has the right to void within its borders, a law passed by Congress.
- Tariff of Abominations (Tariff of 1828)
  - Attacked Southern Planters
  - Endangered the institution of slavery
- John C. Calhoun and other South Carolinians wanted "States' rights)
- S.C. Threatened to secede from the Union



# Critical Thinking Questions

- Why was the Missouri Compromise called a "compromise"?
- What did each section of the country, North and South, gain and what did each give up?
- What is the role of compromise in a self-governing society, considering that many convictions are deeply held but not shared by everyone in the community? Further, is some level of compromise necessary to the survival of a democratic republic?