

A Response To The Tariff of Abominations (p328-329)

- **In 1832, President Jackson urges Congress to pass a NEW tariff that would be LOWER than the 1828 Protective Tariff.**
- **South Carolina DID NOT THINK THIS WAS ENOUGH**
 - They passed the **NULLIFICATION ACT** (this declared the '28 & '32 tariffs **NULL & VOID**)
 - They also **THREATENED TO SECEDE** (*leave the Union*) if Federal troops were used to collect the tariff duties
- Jackson responded to South Carolina's actions by having Congress pass the **FORCE BILL** (a.k.a. The "Bloody Bill")
 - This gave President Jackson the authority to use Federal troops to make South Carolina follow the federal laws. **JACKSON PLANNED ON DOING THIS!!**
- In 1833, Henry Clay (KY) proposed the **COMPROMISE TARIFF OF 1833**
 - This tariff would **LOWER TARIFF RATES TO THAT OF THE 1816 RATES OVER A TEN YEAR PERIOD.**
 - In exchange for the lower tariff rates, South Carolina agreed to enforce the law & collect import duties
- ***Although a compromise had been reached, the ideas of NULLIFICATION and SECESSION had been proposed and were still "out there..."***

New Land Renews Slavery Disputes

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| <p>What was Popular Sovereignty?</p> | <p><i>The idea that the people of a state / territory should determine (by vote) what laws & rules should exist in the state / territory.</i></p> <p><i>This concept was used to try to allow the spread of slavery in the lands acquired west of the Mississippi River</i></p> |
| <p>What was the Wilmot Proviso?</p> | <p><i>A proposal that would outlaw slavery in all lands gained in the Mexican Cession</i></p> <p><i>This legislation PASSED the House of Rep. but was VOTED DOWN in the Senate</i></p> |
| <p>How was the Wilmot Proviso different from Popular Sovereignty?</p> | <p><i>The Wilmot Proviso was a LAW that would clearly define where slavery would and would not be allowed</i></p> <p><i>Pop. Sov. Places the decision in the hands of the people</i></p> |
| <p>What was the Free-Soil Party?</p> | <p><i>A political party formed out of the 1848 Presidential election because neither the Democrats nor Whigs would take a strong position on Abolition and the slavery issue</i></p> |

The California Question

1. Based on California's population at the time, what TWO (2) reasons made it seem likely that California would enter the Union as a FREE state?

- **Most "49-er's" had come from Northern FREE states**
- **Slavery had been illegal in California when it was still a part of Mexico**

2. Why did many Southerners oppose the admission of California as a FREE state?

It would have created an IMBALANCE in the Senate

The Compromise of 1850

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| The FIVE (5) Components of the Compromise of 1850 | <i>California enters the Union as a FREE state</i> |
| | <i>The rest of the Mexican Cession would be Federal Land. Popular Sovereignty would be used to determine slavery in the region</i> |
| | <i>Texas would give up claims EAST of the Rio Grande. In exchange, the Federal Gov't would pay remaining Texas debts from before the Mexican-American War</i> |
| | <i>The slave trade, BUT NOT slavery would be outlawed in Washington D.C.</i> |
| | <i>New, more strict Fugitive Slave Law would be created</i> |

Opinions About The Compromise

| Senator | State | Opinion |
|------------------------|--------------|---|
| William Seward | NY | Opposed the Compromise Wanted CA admitted immediately without any terms, conditions, or qualifications |
| John C. Calhoun | SC | Argued that letting CA in would disrupt the balance of free & Slave states |
| Daniel Webster | MA | Praised the idea of “compromise” Criticized both Abolitionists and pro-slavery supporters for their divisiveness |

The Fugitive Slave Act:

3. What was the **Fugitive Slave Act**?

A law that made it a crime to help runaway slaves, allowed for the arrest of escaped slaves in areas where slavery was illegal and required their return to slaveholders

4. How was the Fugitive Slave Act biased TOWARDS slave owners?

- ***Slave Commissioners were paid more to find accused runaways slaves in violation of the F.S.A. than to let them remain “free”***
- ***“Accused runaway slaves” could not testify on their own behalf***
- ***People who aided runaway slaves were subject to prosecution***

Antislavery Literature:

5. What important antislavery novel was published in 1852, AND who was its author?

[Uncle Tom’s Cabin](#) by Harriet Beecher Stowe

6. What type of impact did this book have on...

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| The South | <i>Outraged – Claimed that the book was full of lies Banned the book</i> |
| Northern Abolitionists | <i>Sparked an increase in support for the abolitionist movement</i> |
| President Abraham Lincoln | <i>Referred to Stowe as “the little lady who started this great big [Civil] War”</i> |