

Chapter 17

Aim: How did the abolition movement affect the growth of the United States?

-Abolition was a movement that began due to anti-slavery sentiments. This movement's goal was to end slavery in the United States.

-The Abolition Movement was opposed by southern slave owners who relied on slaves as a source of cheap labor for cotton production.

-The issue of slavery led to a political division in the nation well before the Civil War. Here are some examples of political battles that took place:

- Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854 stated that when Kansas and Nebraska were made territories, the slavery issue would be decided by popular sovereignty. (What about the 36'30 Line?)

- Bleeding Kansas is when slave owners and abolitionists hurried to Kansas seeking to gain control of Kansas. There were fanatics on both sides and this led to violent battles causing over 200 deaths and great property damage. Reports of Bleeding Kansas kept sectional passions inflamed throughout the nation.

-Important abolitionist leaders included:

a) Frederick Douglass, a former slave and the most important abolitionist because of his firsthand account of the life of a slave

b) William Lloyd Garrison, who published an abolitionist newspaper called the Liberator.

c) Harriet Tubman, who was the most important leader of the Underground Railroad.

d) Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin. e) John Brown-fanatical abolitionist who died in an attempt to lead an armed slave rebellion 1859.

CASE: Dred Scott vs. Sanford

ISSUE:

- Can a slave be considered free when they enter a free territory or state?

COURT RULING:

- Slaves are not citizens and cannot bring a case to the United States court.
- Slaves are property and the 5th Amendment protects property owners from laws of Congress that would tamper with their rights as property owners.

RESULTS:

- Missouri Compromise is declared unconstitutional
- Major victory for the pro-slavery movement
- Intensified the sectional differences between the north and the south