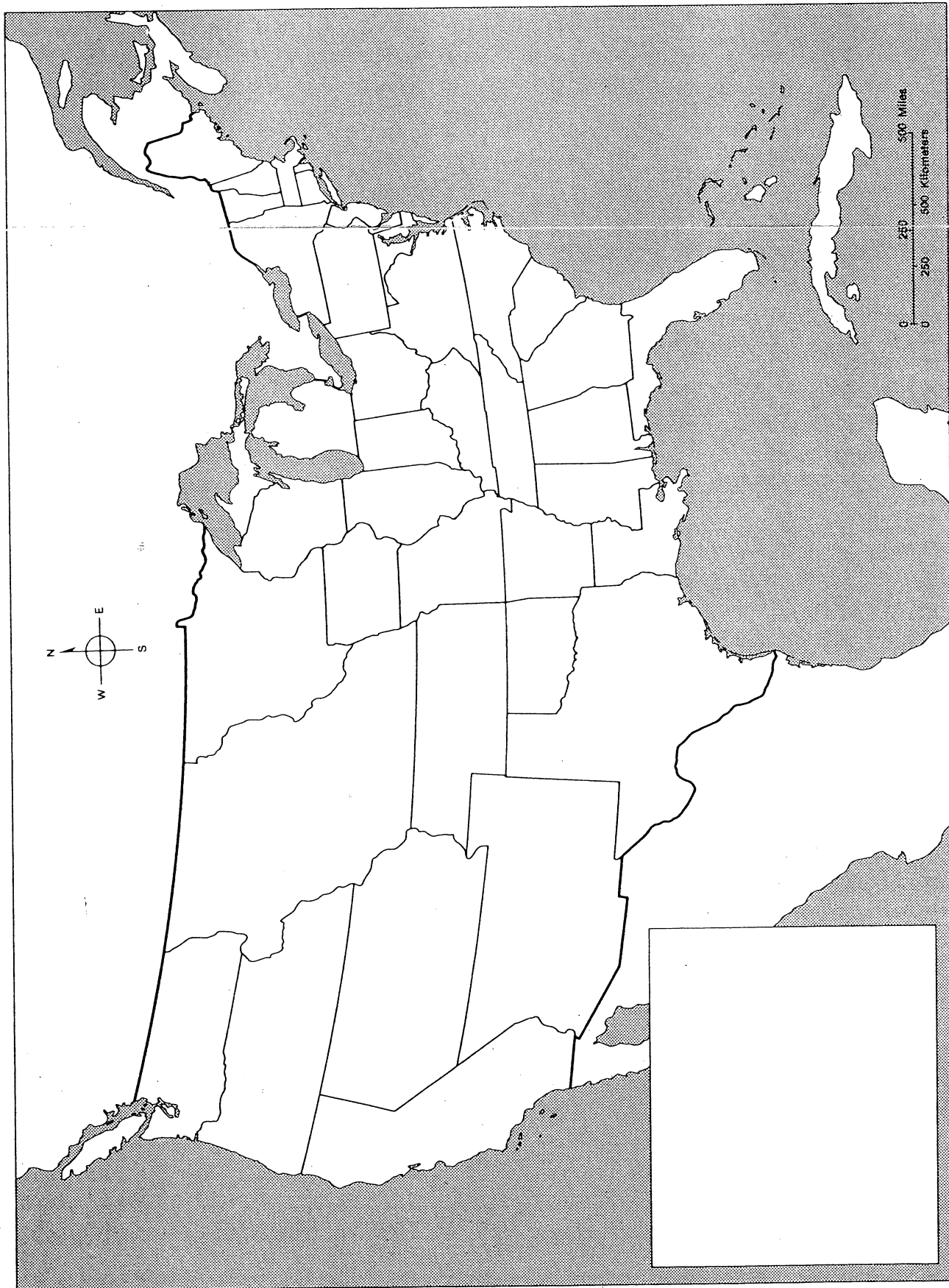
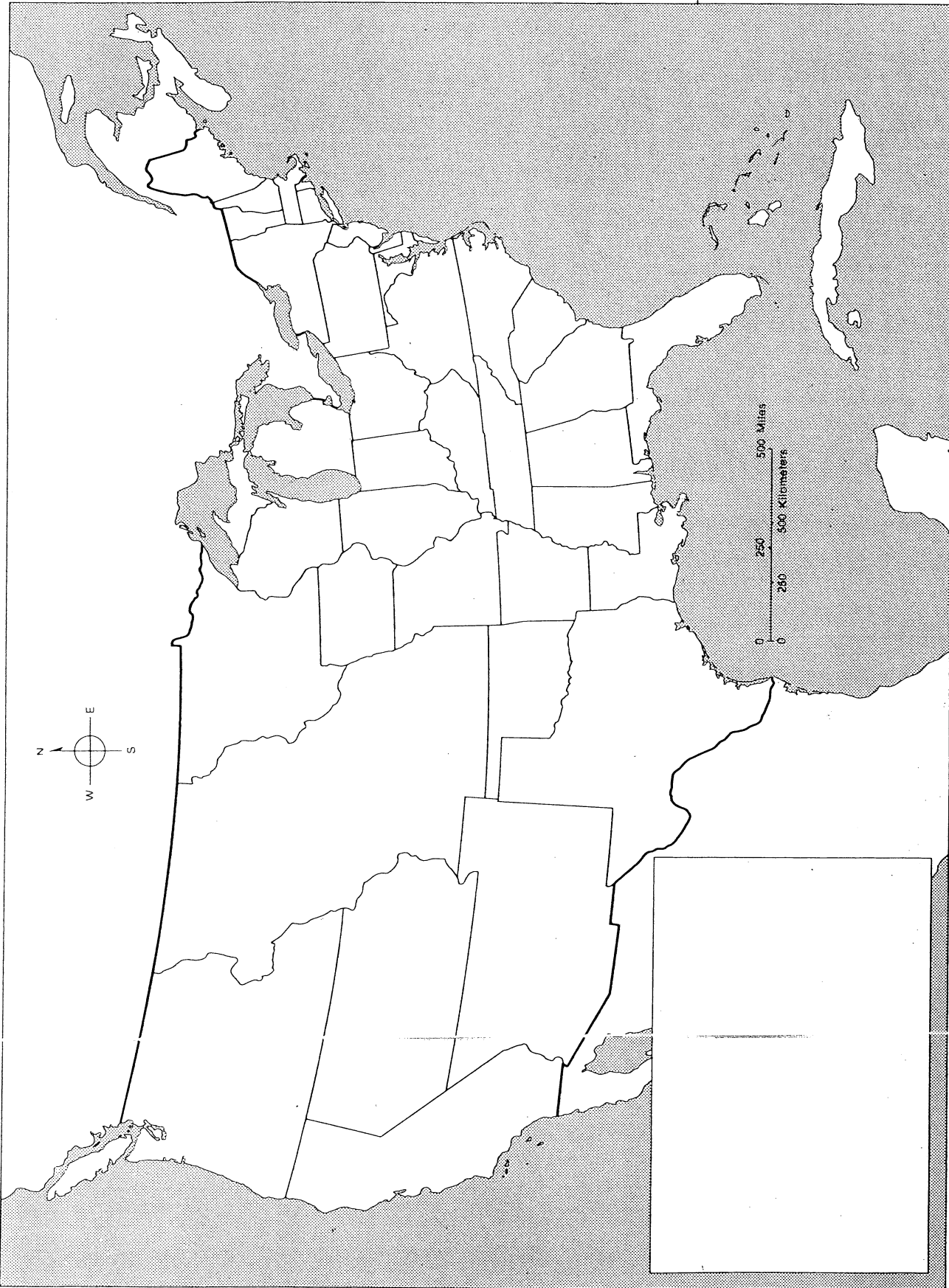


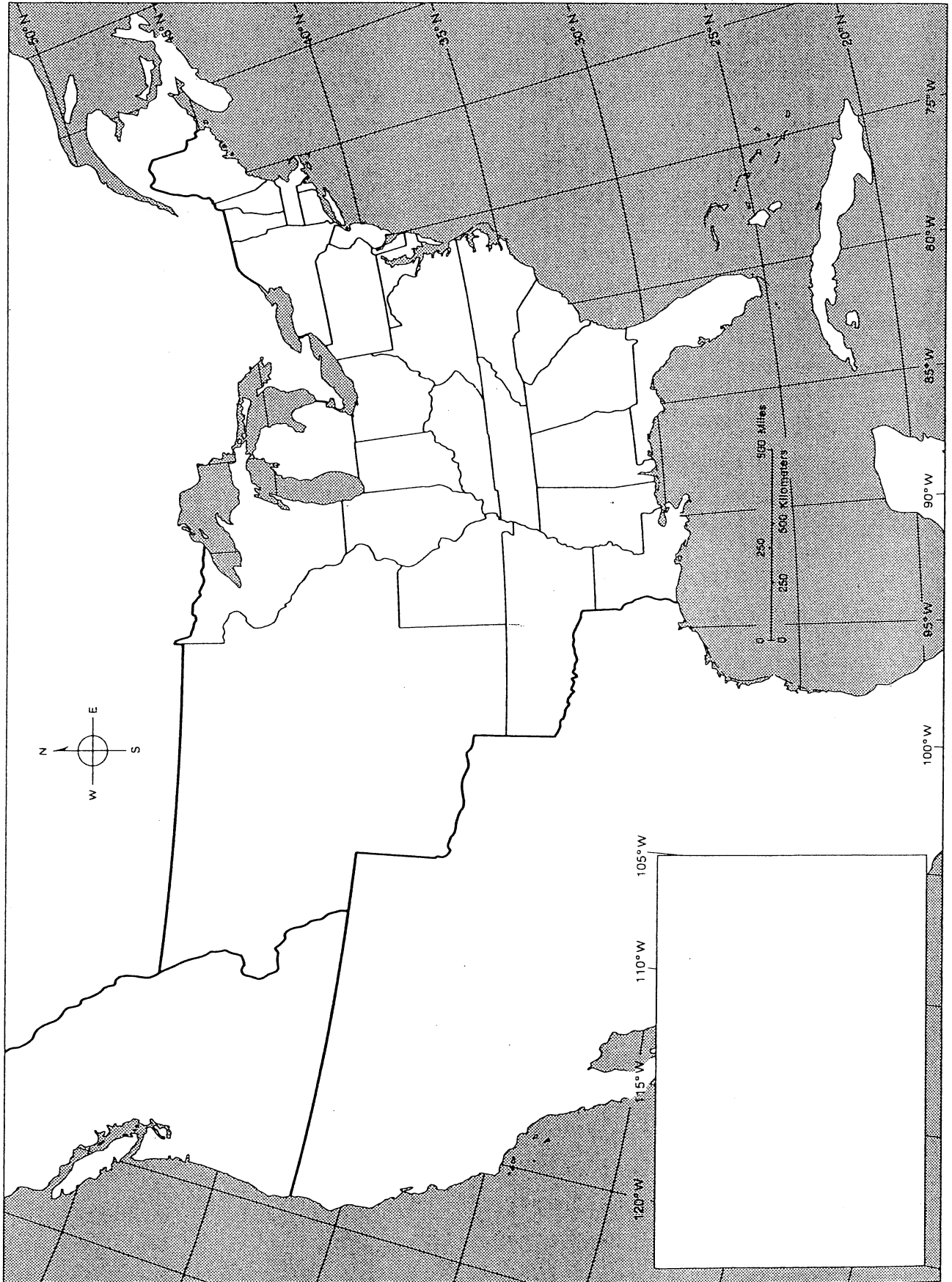
# 47 Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854



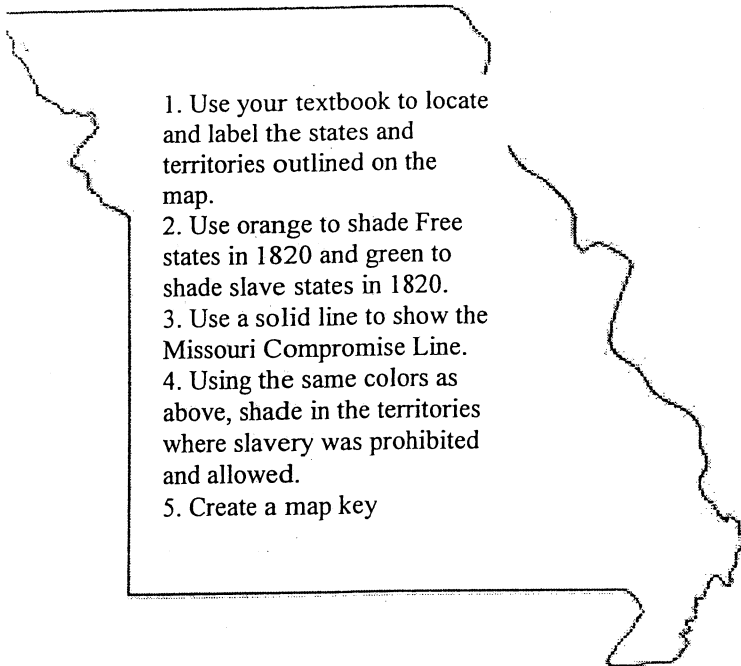
# 46 The Compromise of 1850



# 45 The Missouri Compromise, 1820



# The Missouri Compromise, 1820



1. Use your textbook to locate and label the states and territories outlined on the map.
2. Use orange to shade Free states in 1820 and green to shade slave states in 1820.
3. Use a solid line to show the Missouri Compromise Line.
4. Using the same colors as above, shade in the territories where slavery was prohibited and allowed.
5. Create a map key

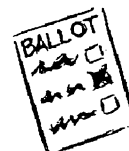
Put an X next to the statements that are supported by the map. Correct the statements that are incorrect.

- A. \_\_\_ Pennsylvania was a free state in 1820.
- B. \_\_\_ According to the Missouri Compromise, slavery would be prohibited in the Michigan Territory and permitted in the Arkansas Territory.
- C. \_\_\_ In 1818, the slave states held most of the seats in the Senate.
- D. \_\_\_ The Missouri Compromise allowed slavery in the Michigan Territory.
- E. \_\_\_ Florida Territory was a slave territory because it was south of the latitude 36°30'.
- F. \_\_\_ Most of the Louisiana Purchase was south of the Missouri Compromise line.
1. How did settlement of the West increase tension between the North and the South?
  2. What information on the map demonstrates this growing tension?
  3. How could the formation of states in the Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida territories probably affect the balance that the Missouri Compromise tried to maintain?

## The Compromise of 1850

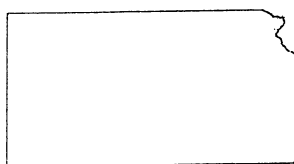
Use your textbook to locate the areas described in each phase below. Label each area with its name and the letter of the description.

- A. Two territories that could choose to become slave states through popular sovereignty according to the Compromise of 1850
- B. First territory from the Mexican Cession to ask for admission to the nation
- C. territory set aside for Indians
- D. territory divided at the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel in agreement with Britain
- Locate and label the remaining states and territories outlined on the map.
  - Use a solid line to show the Missouri Compromise line.
  - Use different colors for each of the following: (1) free states and territories in 1850; (2) slave states and territories in 1854; (3) territory open to slavery by popular sovereignty under the Compromise of 1850.
  - Create a key in the blank box.

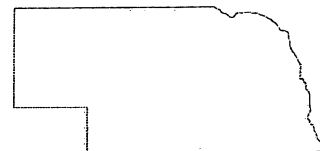


1. How many Free states existed in 1850? How many slave states?
2. Which territories were affected by the Compromise of 1850? How were they affected?
3. How did the number of Free states and slave states affect representation in Congress?
4. Explain why the Missouri Compromise line did not provide a solution to the problem of California's statehood.

## The Kansas-Nebraska, 1854



Label and locate states and territories outlined on the maps in your book. Use a line to show the Missouri Compromise line. Use different colors to shade (1) free states and territories in 1852; (2) slave states and territories in 1854; (3) territory open to slavery by popular sovereignty according to the Compromise of 1850; (4) territory open to slavery by popular sovereignty according to the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. Create a key in the blank box.



Put an X next to the following statements that are supported by the map. Correct the statements that are incorrect below.

- A. \_\_\_ Missouri was a free state because it was north of the Missouri Compromise line.
- B. \_\_\_ The New England states were Free states.
- C. \_\_\_ States carved from the Nebraska Territory were to decide on slavery through popular sovereignty.
- D. \_\_\_ Slavery was allowed in the Utah Territory according to the Compromise of 1850.
- E. \_\_\_ The Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed at the Compromise of 1850.

Agree or disagree with the following statement: "Compromises over slavery were destined to fail because Southerners were fighting for more than slavery; they were trying to preserve a way of life." Defend your position with fact.