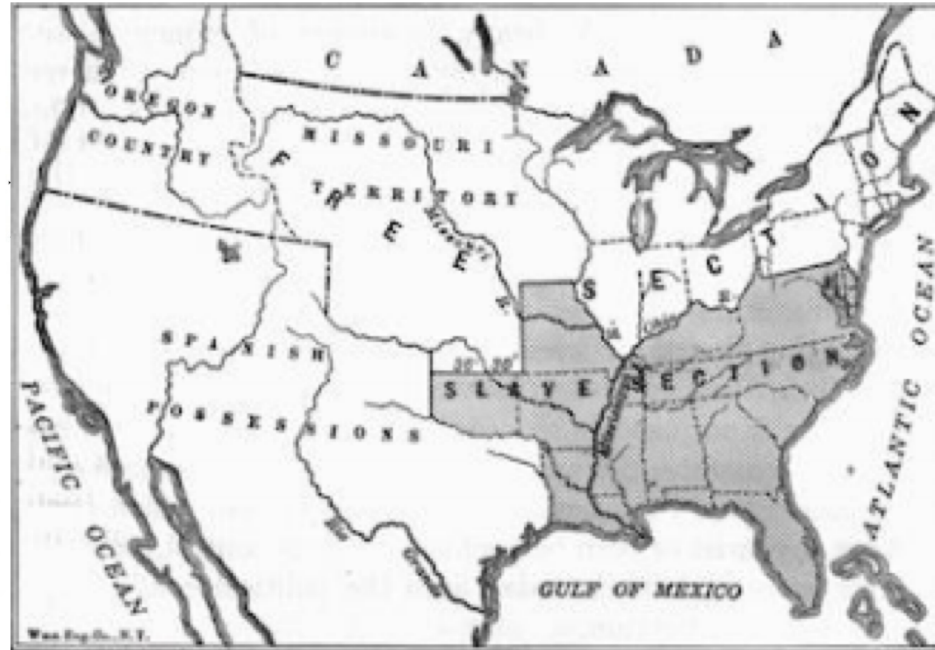
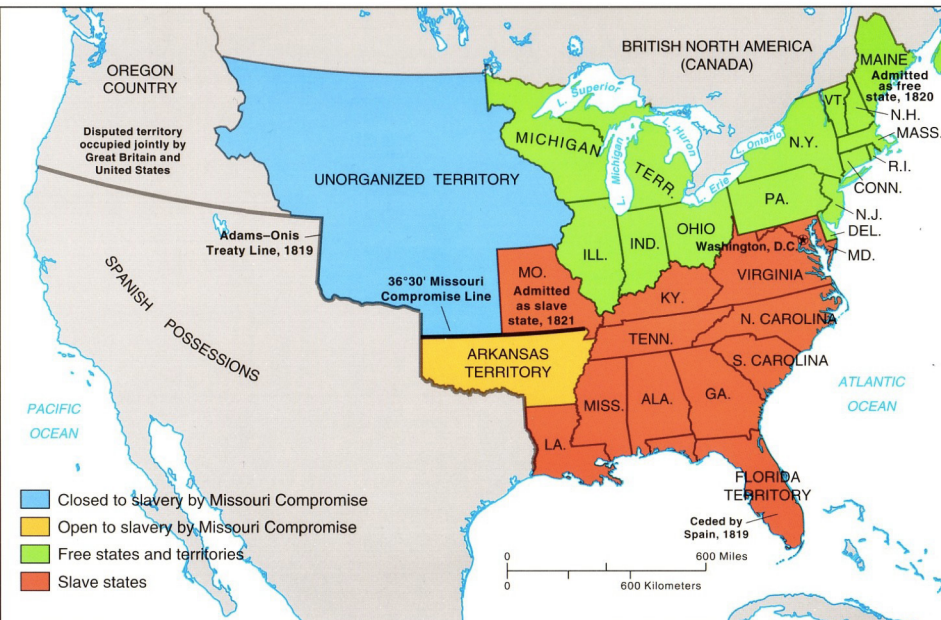


# SSUSH8: EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLAVERY, GROWING NORTH-SOUTH DIVISIONS, AND WESTWARD EXPANSION THAT LED TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR.



Map of the United States  
Following the Missouri Compromise 1820

**ELEMENT A:** Explain the impact of the Missouri Compromise on the admission of states from the Louisiana Territory

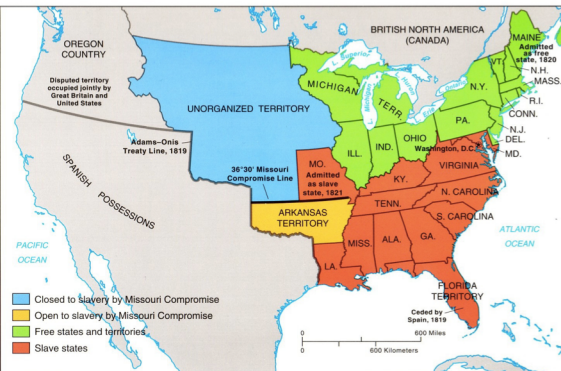
# Louisiana and Missouri Territories

- ❑ The Louisiana Territory encompassed a wide swath of land in the middle of the North American continent.



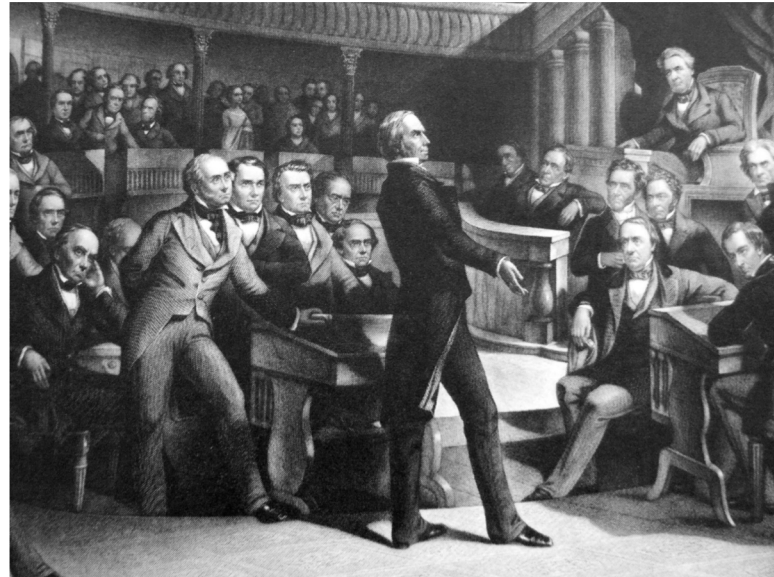
- Thomas Jefferson purchased the land from France in 1803.
- By mid-century, the population in portions of the territory had increased dramatically and their next step was to apply for statehood through the United States Congress.

- ❑ Missouri was one such territory, primed for acceptance as a full and equal state.
  - At the time of its application, however, there was already a balanced number of free and slave states.
  - The sectional divisions of the nation were demonstrated in the hard fought negotiations over whether Missouri would enter the Union as a slave or free state.
  - The admission of Missouri as a new state is an excellent illustration of how Congress sought to maintain a “perfect equilibrium” between the number of free and slave states.

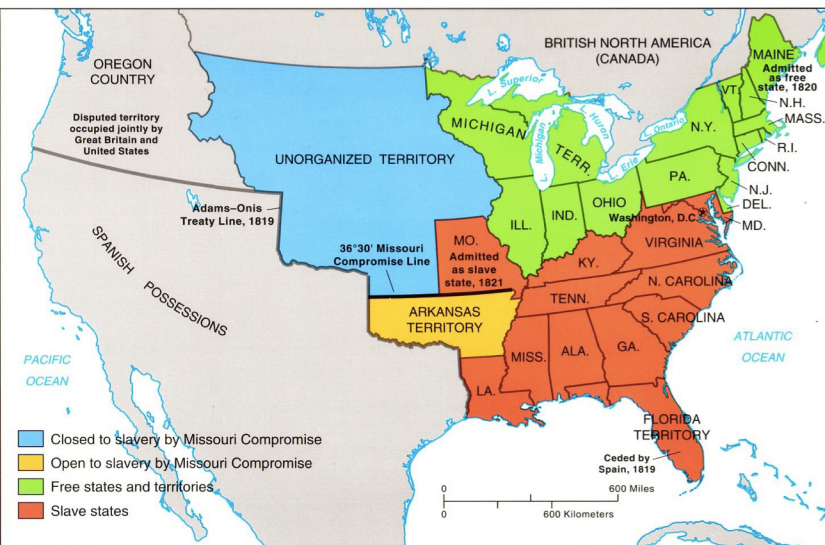


- In 1819, right before Missouri applied for admission to the United States, there were 11 free states and 11 slave states. The balance was politically important.
- The North had a larger population, which gave that region an advantage through the proportional representation of the House of Representatives.
- The Senate, however, was evenly balanced between free and slave states because each state had equal representation in that chamber.
- For a bill to become a law, it had to be passed by both bodies of the legislature. Therefore, the balanced Senate prevented either region of the country from mandating policy concerning the contentious slavery issue.

# Slavery in Missouri Territory



- ❑ Slavery was already a common practice in the Missouri territory that was applying to become a state, which concerned the Northern Senators.
  - If Missouri came into the United States as a slave state, it would tip the balance of the Senate in favor of the South.
- ❑ Another issue that concerned the North about Missouri's application for statehood was the fact that it was the first territory from the region of the Louisiana Purchase that was prepared to enter the Union as a state.
  - Missouri's slave status would set a precedent for future states forming from that area.
  - The South also worried about attempts by Northern Senators to limit slavery within the new state.
  - Debate over Missouri's admission was heated in the Congress and lasted for months.



# Missouri Compromise

- ❑ Henry Clay, a leading Congressman from Kentucky, is credited with putting together a compromise that resolved the issue.



Map of the United States  
Following the Missouri Compromise 1820

- A key component of his plan hinged on the fact that Maine had also petitioned the Senate for admission to the Union.
  - Maine had previously been part of Massachusetts and was slated to become a separate state.
- Clay's Missouri Compromise included the following provisions.
  1. First, Maine and Missouri would both enter the Union. Maine would enter as a free state and Missouri would enter as a slave state, thus preserving the balance in the Senate.
  2. Second, the rest of the Louisiana Territory would be subject to a geographic division at the 36 Degrees , 30” line of latitude (Missouri's southern border).
    - Slavery would be prohibited north of the line, except in Missouri.
    - Slavery would remain untouched south of the line.
    - The Missouri Compromise passed both bodies of Congress and James Monroe signed it into law in March 1820.



- ❑ The seeds of sectionalism were beginning to sprout.