

REVIEW: Chapter 14

Timeline:

1850: Fugitive Slave Law

1852: Uncle Tom's Cabin is published

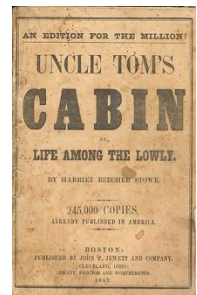
1858: Lincoln-Douglas debates

1857: Dred Scot decision

Election of 1860

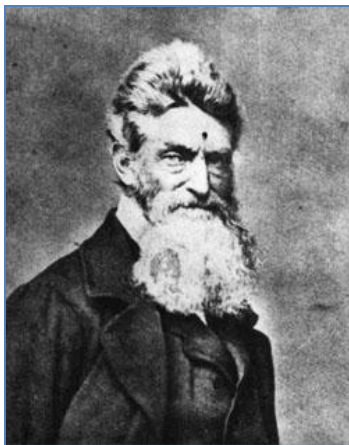
Abolition

- ✓ Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote the book Uncle Tom's Cabin
- ✓ Abolitionists were members of anti-slavery groups



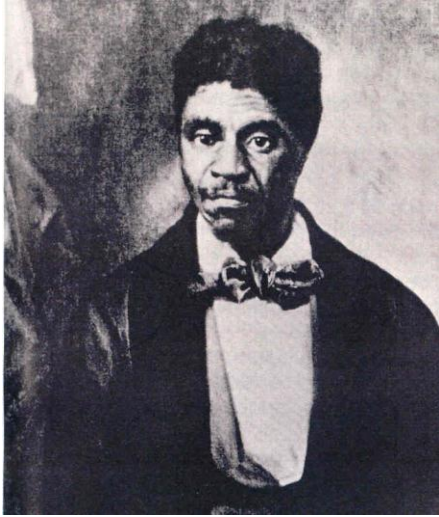
Underground Railroad → *helped slaves escape to freedom*

John Brown:



Abolitionist who attacked an arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia.





Dred Scott

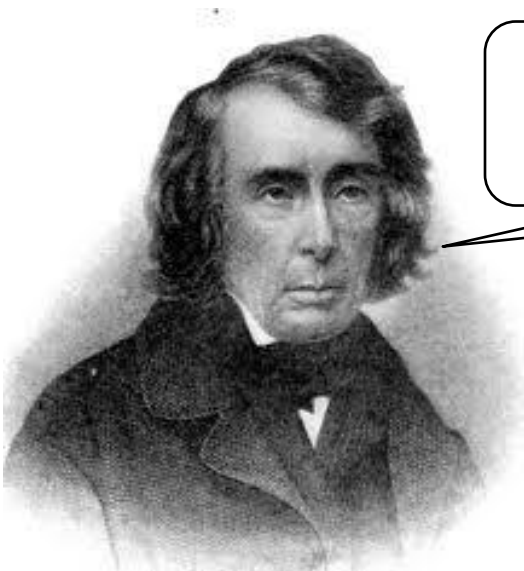
He is a slave

Sues his owners for his freedom.

*.....his case went to the
Supreme Court.*

In the Dred Scott case.....

The Supreme Court states....



*"....slaves are property and they do not
have rights as citizens."*

Roger Taney

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

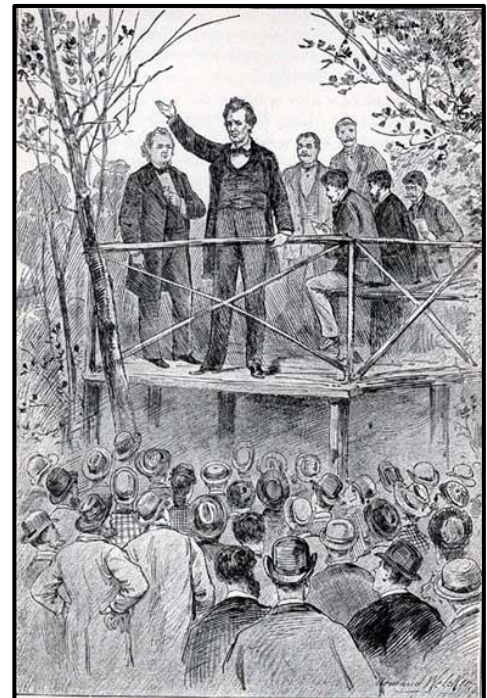
Popular Sovereignty = citizens vote to decide whether or not to be a free or slave state.



Lincoln-Douglas Debates:

Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas travel around Illinois having debates about the future of slavery.

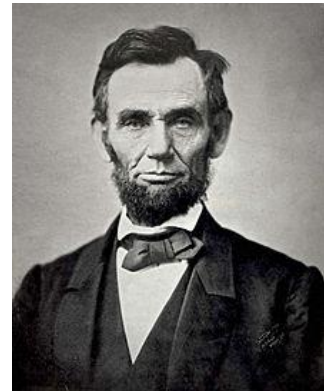
- ✓ Both men are running for the Senate.
- ✓ Douglas wins the election to the Senate.
- ✓ Lincoln become well-known around the nation.



Abraham Lincoln:



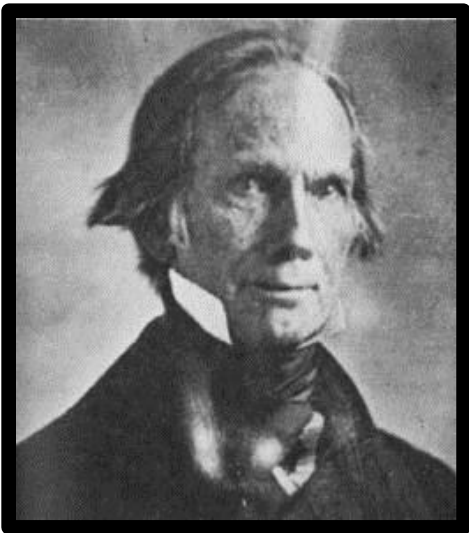
- ✓ Became President in 1860
- ✓ His goal was to PRESERVE the UNION



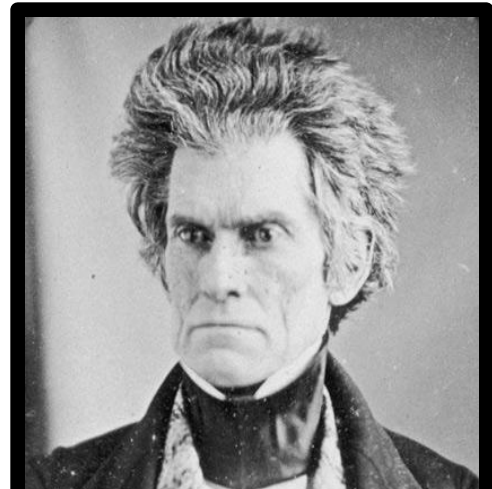
Southern states seceded (*broke away from*) over the issue of state's rights



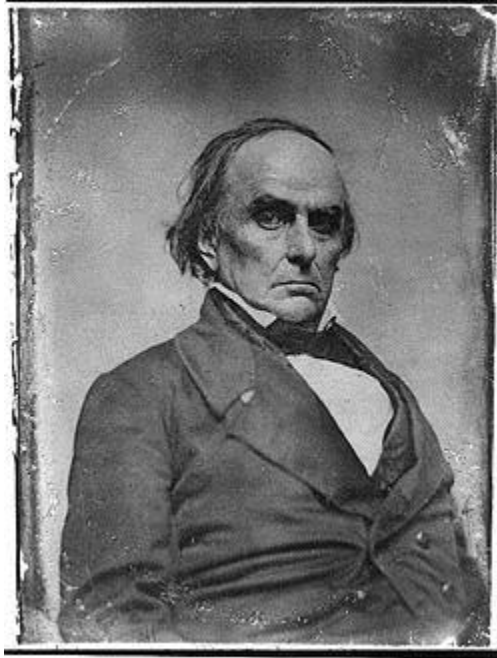
Popular Sovereignty = citizens vote to decide whether or not to be a free or slave state.



Henry Clay
Senator from Kentucky
Known as the
"Great Compromiser"



John C. Calhoun
Senator from South Carolina.
He was
against compromise.



Daniel Webster

Senator from Massachusetts.

He supported Clay's ideas of compromise.



Stephen Douglas

Senator from Illinois

Supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act
and Popular Sovereignty

