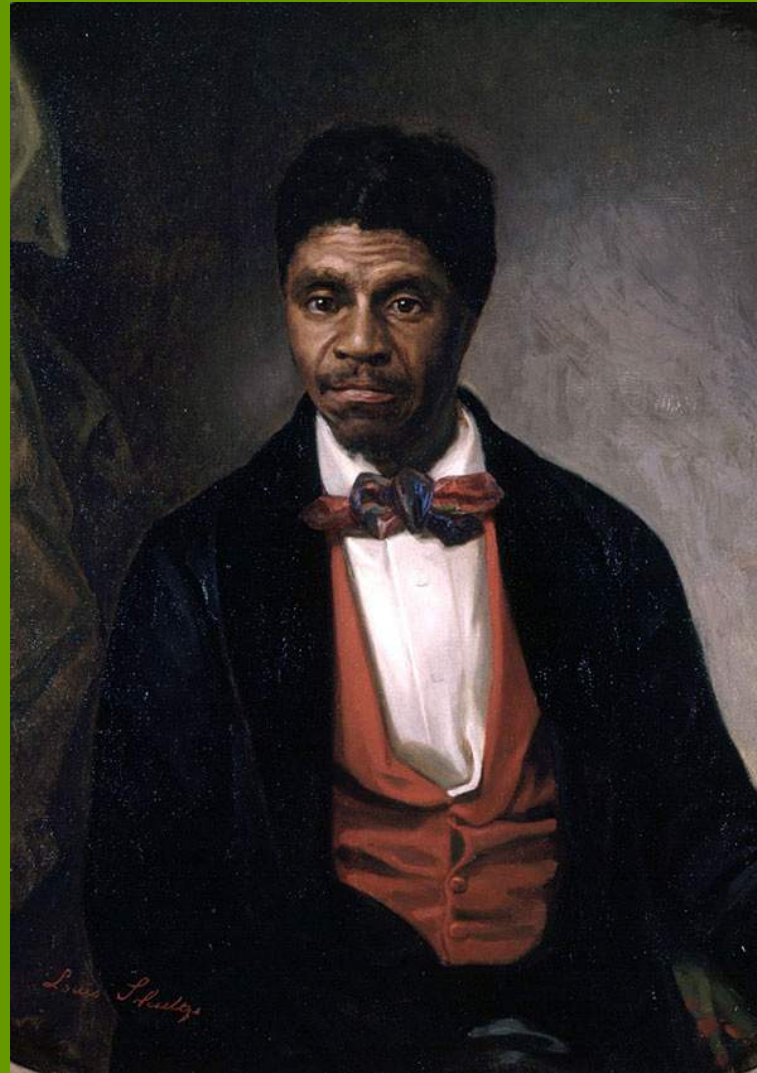


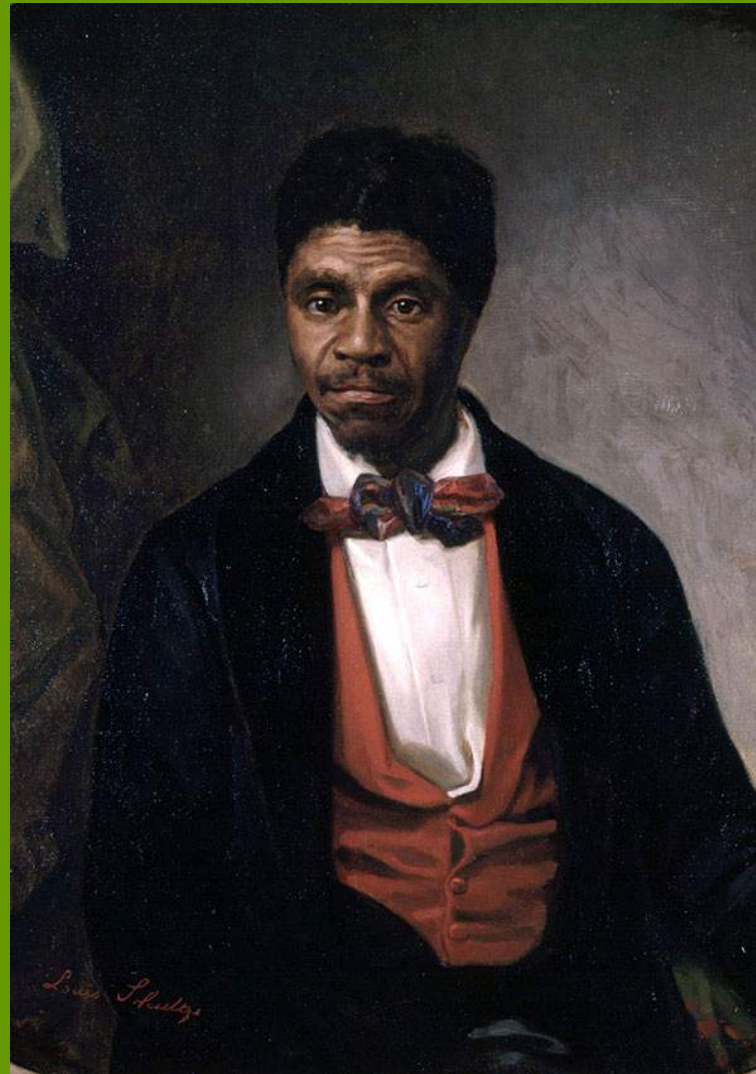
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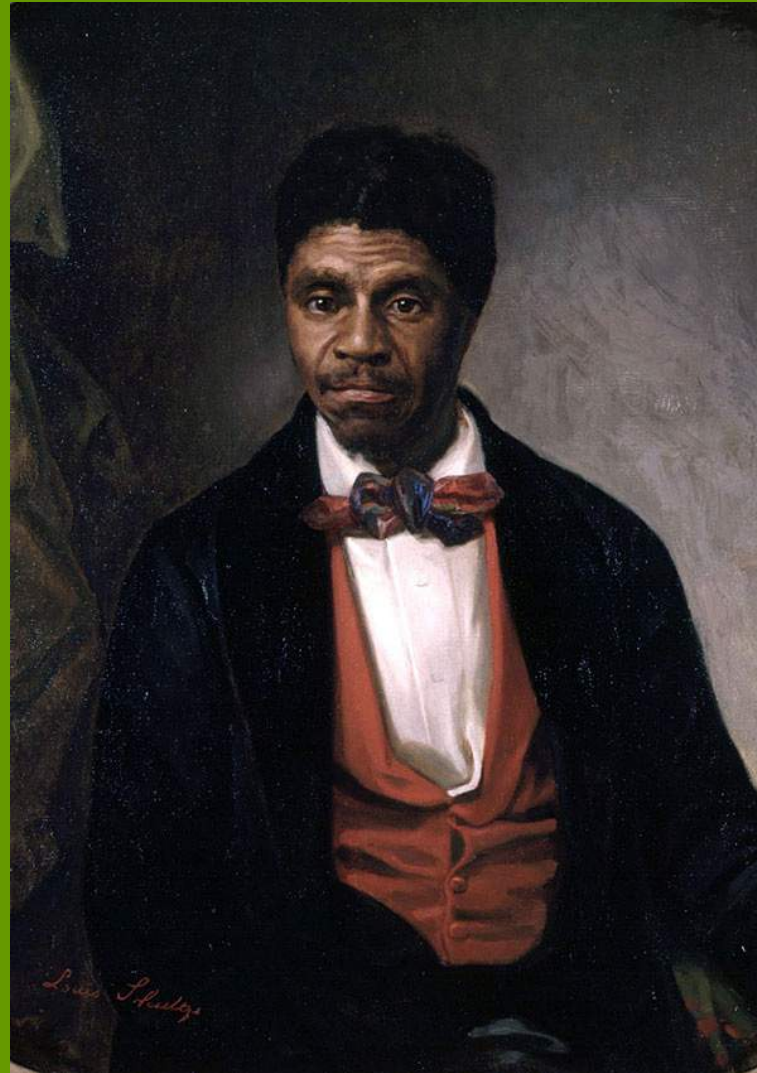
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Bleeding Kansas



This image is titled "The Civil War in Kansas." It was published in Edward S. Ellis' *The History of Our Country: From the Discovery of America to the Present Time*. This book was published in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1910. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

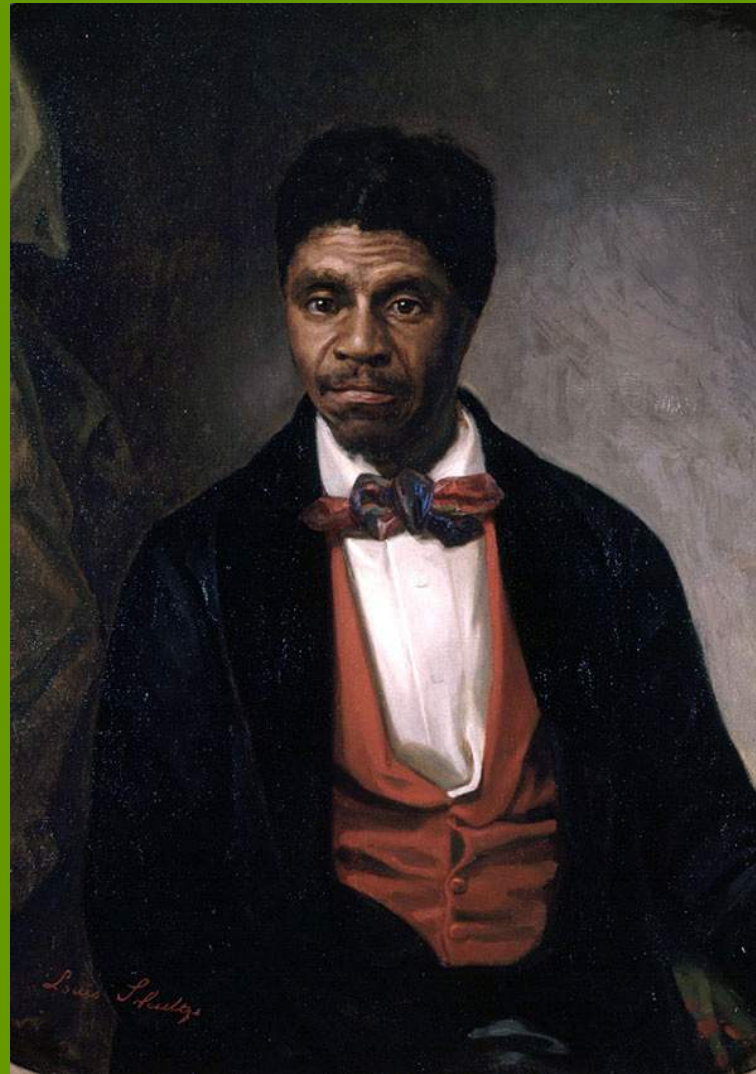
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A fugitive Slave Act had been in effect since 1793, making it a crime to help runaway enslaved persons.

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the
Watchmen and Police Officers
of Boston,

For since the recent **ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN**, they are empowered to act as
KIDNAPPERS
AND
Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in **KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES**. Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY**, and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for
KIDNAPPERS, and have
TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

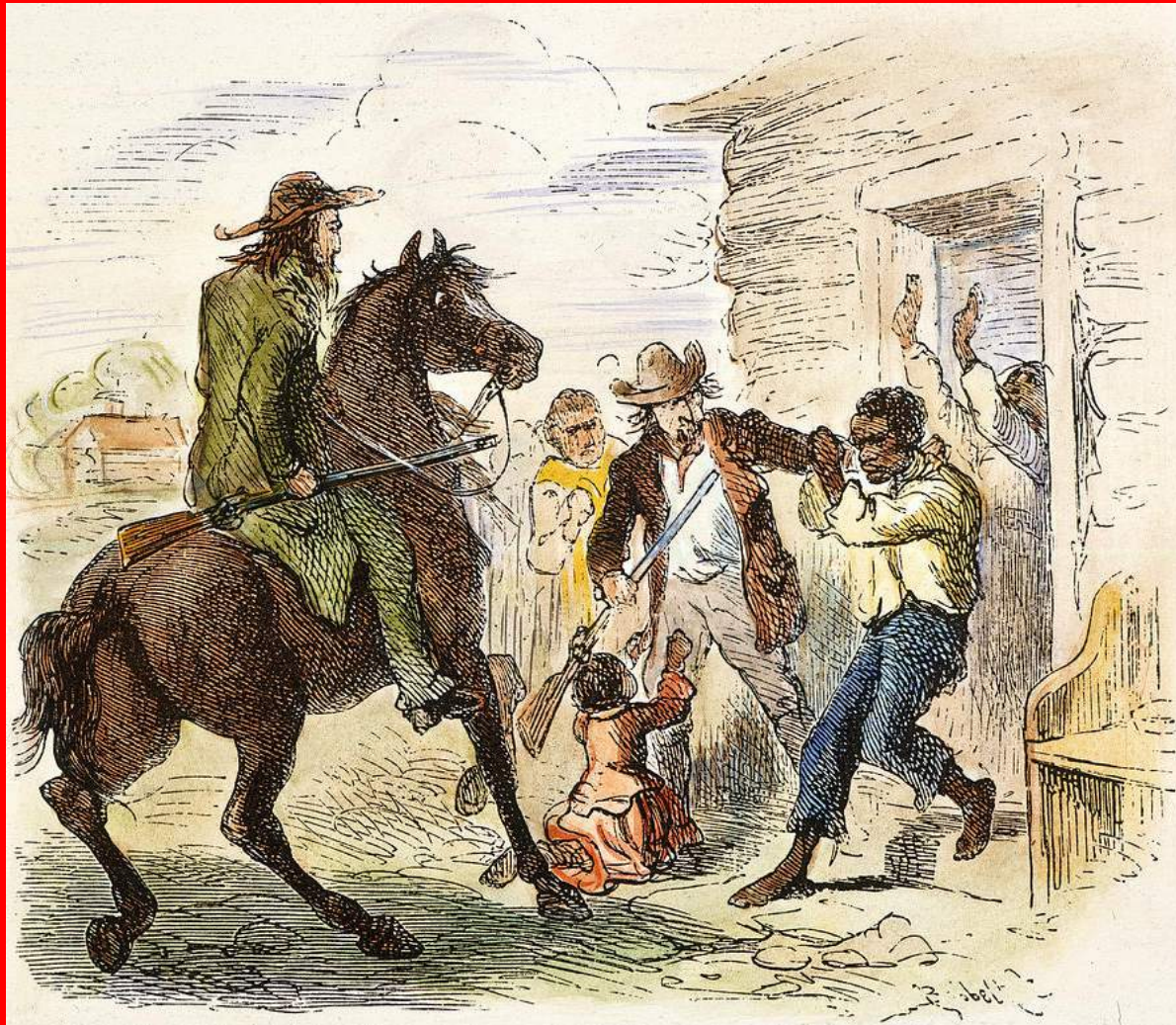
The new Fugitive Slave Act, passed as part of the Compromise of 1850, however, set up harsher punishments. This poster, placed in Boston on April 24, 1851 warned African Americans in the area to beware of authorities who acted as slave catchers. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Because of the new Fugitive Slave Act, now anyone caught aiding runaway slaves could be fined \$1000 and be jailed for six months.



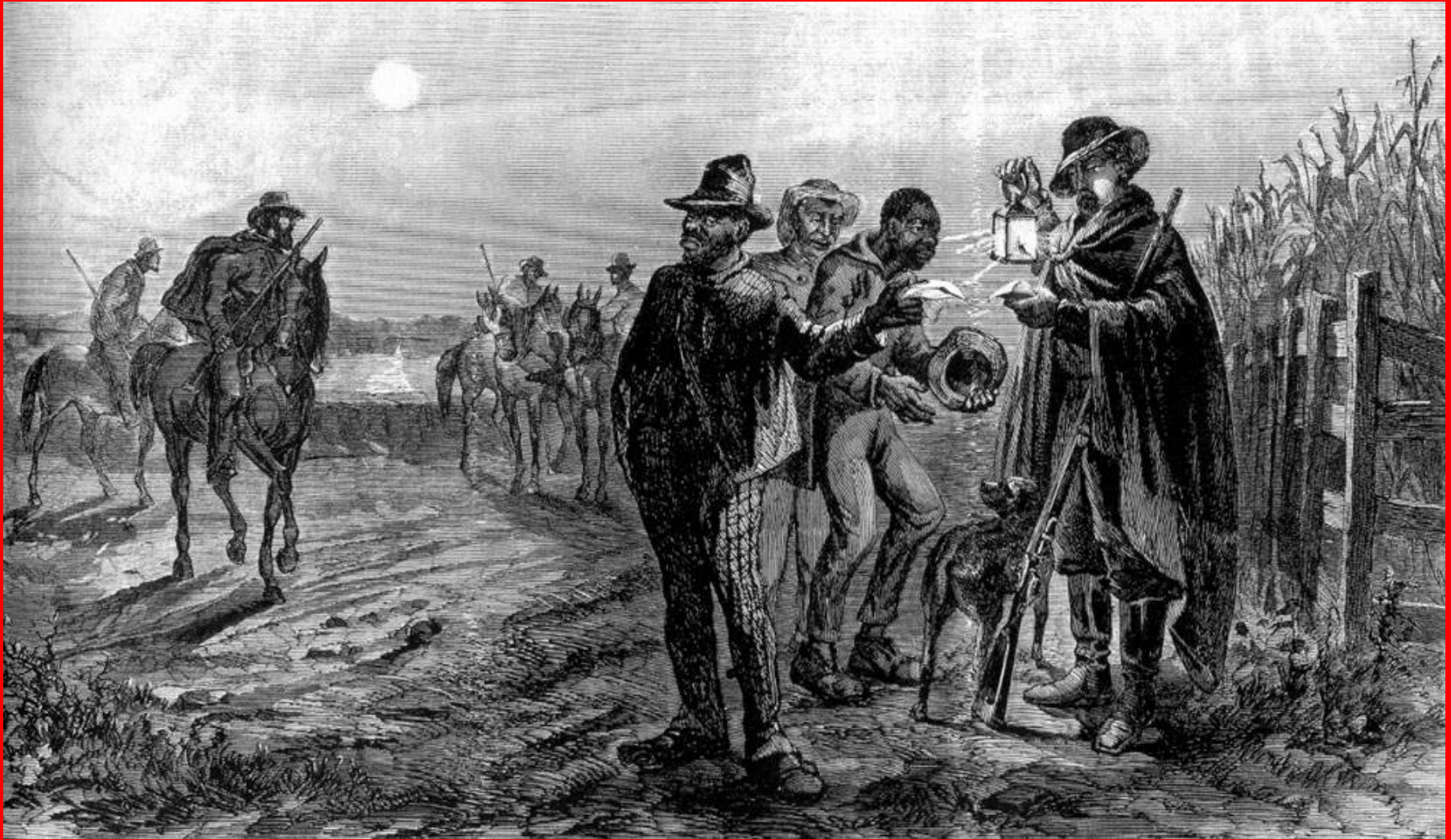
This image is titled "Heavy Weights—Arrival of a Party at League Island." It shows runaway slaves being helped to shore from a ship which had carried them as passengers on the underground railroad system. This image is from William Still's *The Underground Railroad*, which was published in Philadelphia in 1872. This image is courtesy of hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu.

With the new law, slaveholders hunted fiercely for runaways, whom they thought of as valuable lost property.



The slaveholders sent agents, offered rewards, or traveled north themselves to hunt down those who had run away. This image is titled "Operations of the Fugitive-Slave Law." The original black and white version of this image was created by Albert Bobbett (1824-1888) for Benson Lossing's *Our Country: A History of the United States from the Discovery of America to the Present Time*. It was printed in New York in 1905. This colored version of the image is courtesy of delanceyplace.com.

Slave-catching agents even caught free African Americans and claimed that they were fugitives.



Free or enslaved African Americans could not testify in their own defense to prove that they were not fugitives. This image is titled "The Plantation Police, or Home Guard, Examining Negro Passes on the Levee Road, Below New Orleans, LA." This image was created by F.B. Schell for the July 11, 1863 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. This image is courtesy of louislibraries.org.

Watching fugitives being brutally seized and driven back into slavery convinced more people of the evils of slavery.



Despite the penalties, many Northerners openly assisted runaways. This image shows abolitionist Wendell Phillips speaking against the Fugitive Slave Act on April 11, 1851 on Boston Common. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Former slaves and free-born African Americans worked harder than ever to help slaves escape.



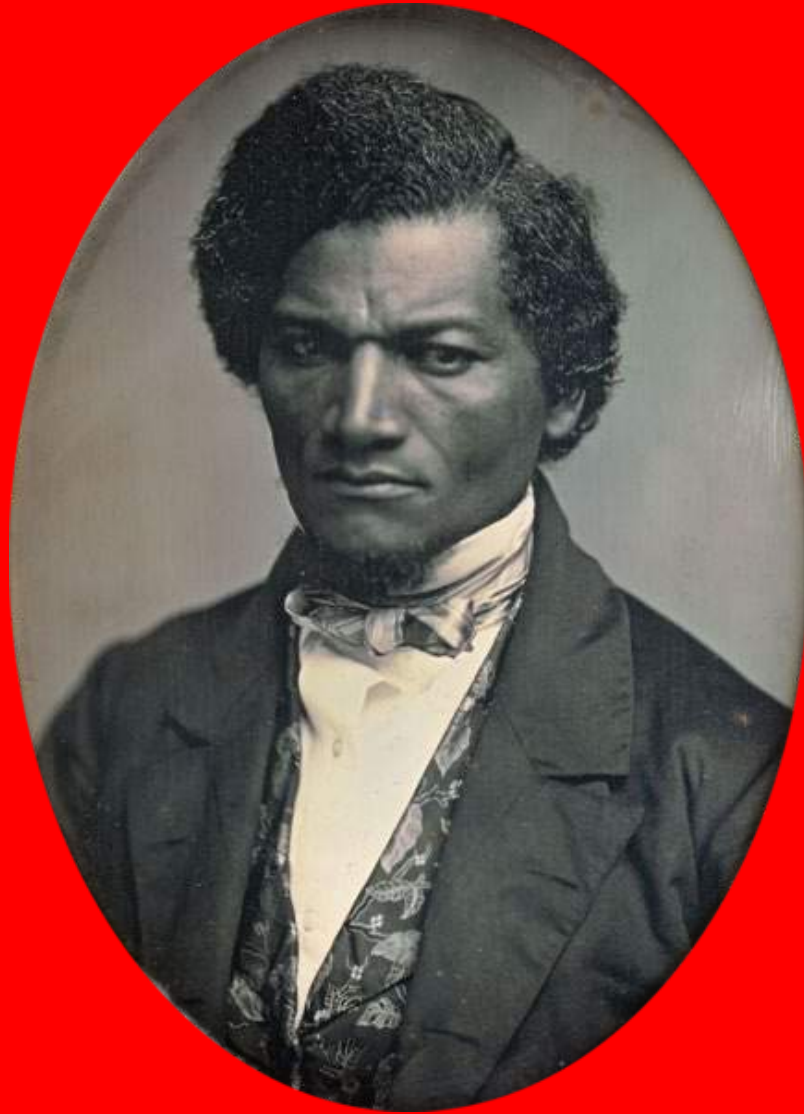
This painting is titled "The Underground Railroad." This painting was created by Charles T. Webber (1825-1911) in 1893. This image is courtesy of the Cincinnati Art Museum.

Harriet Tubman, one of the best-known conductors on the Underground Railroad, began guiding slaves all the way to Canada.



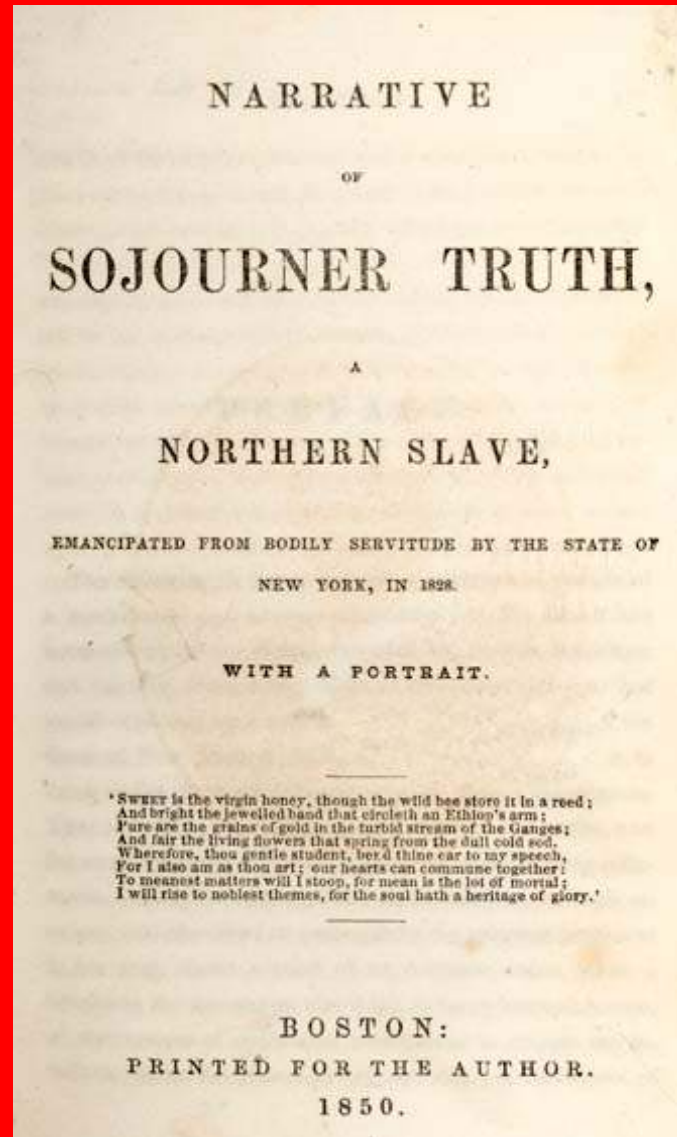
Harriet Tubman (1820-1913) was born Araminta Harriet Ross in Dorchester County, Maryland. This image was created circa 1885 by H. Seymour Squyer (1848-1905). This image is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery.

To win support for the abolitionist movement, Frederick Douglass and others who had gained freedom spoke at meetings and church services.



Frederick Douglass (1818-1895) was born Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey in Talbot County, Maryland. This image was created circa 1850 by Samuel J. Miller (1822-1888). This image is courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Some ex-slaves wrote their life stories, known as slave narratives.



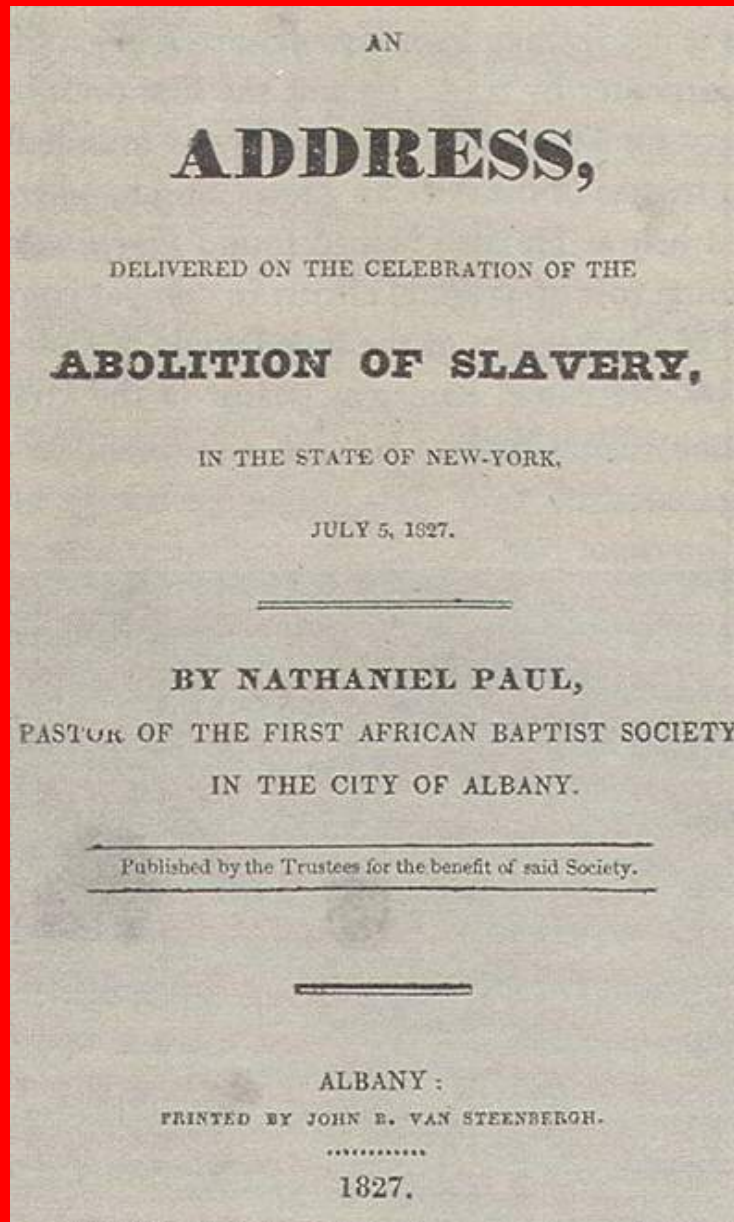
One of the slave narratives, *Narrative of Sojourner Truth: A Northern Slave*, was published in 1850 by the well-known abolitionist editor William Lloyd Garrison. The book depicted the effects of slavery in the North. This image is courtesy of the University of Pennsylvania.

Sojourner Truth was born a slave with the name Isabella Baumfree in New York State.



Nicknamed "Belle," she lived in the cellar of her master's large house. This image is courtesy of the University of Pennsylvania.

Isabella Baumfree was born around 1797, but “Belle’s” life changed drastically when she became free in 1828 under a New York law that banned slavery.



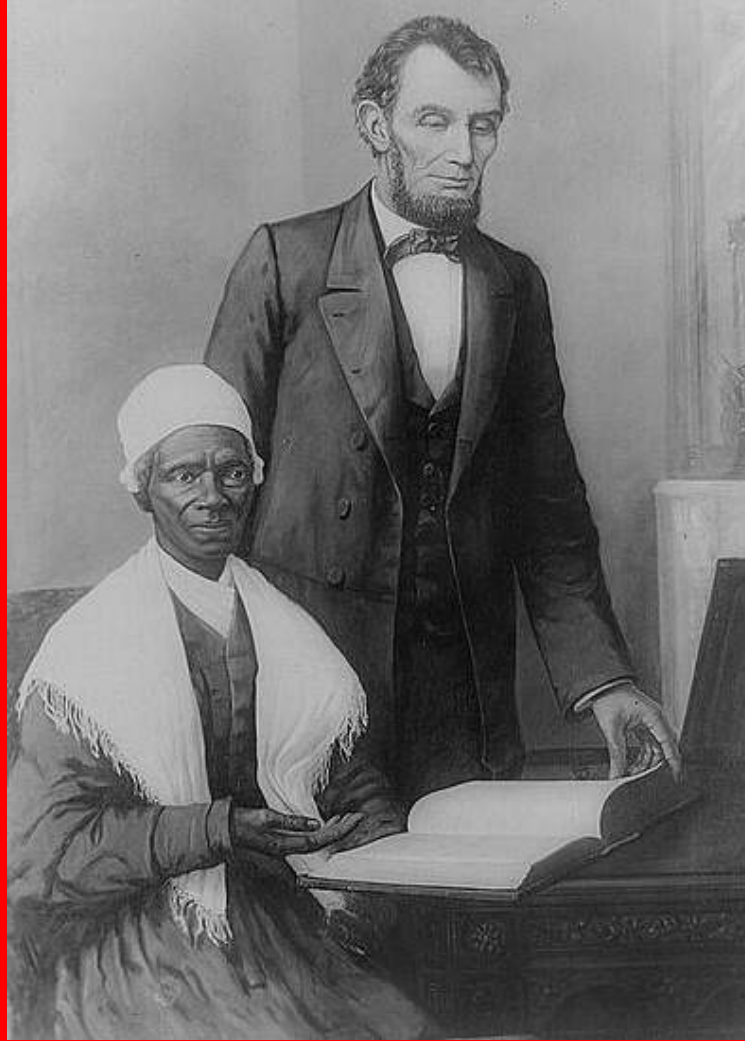
In 1843 Belle chose a new name. All New York slaves were freed in 1827. This image is courtesy of blackpast.org.

“Sojourner Truth is my name,” she said, “because from this day I will walk (sojourn) in the light of [God’s] truth.



Sojourner Truth (1797-1883) began to work in the movements for both abolition and for women’s rights. This image was created in Detroit, Michigan in 1864. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Sojourner Truth had never been taught to read or write,
but she spoke with wit and wisdom.



Like Abraham Lincoln, Sojourner Truth used stories to help convince her audience of injustices in their world. This image shows Abraham Lincoln showing Sojourner Truth a Bible presented to him by the “colored people of Baltimore.” This event took place at the White House on October 29, 1864. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Many of the people who read slave narratives and listened to stories told by freed African Americans already believed in abolition.



A new novel published in 1852, however, brought the cruel story of slavery to a wider audience, moving some of them to tears and anger. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Harriet Beecher Stowe came from a family of well-known educators and clergy.



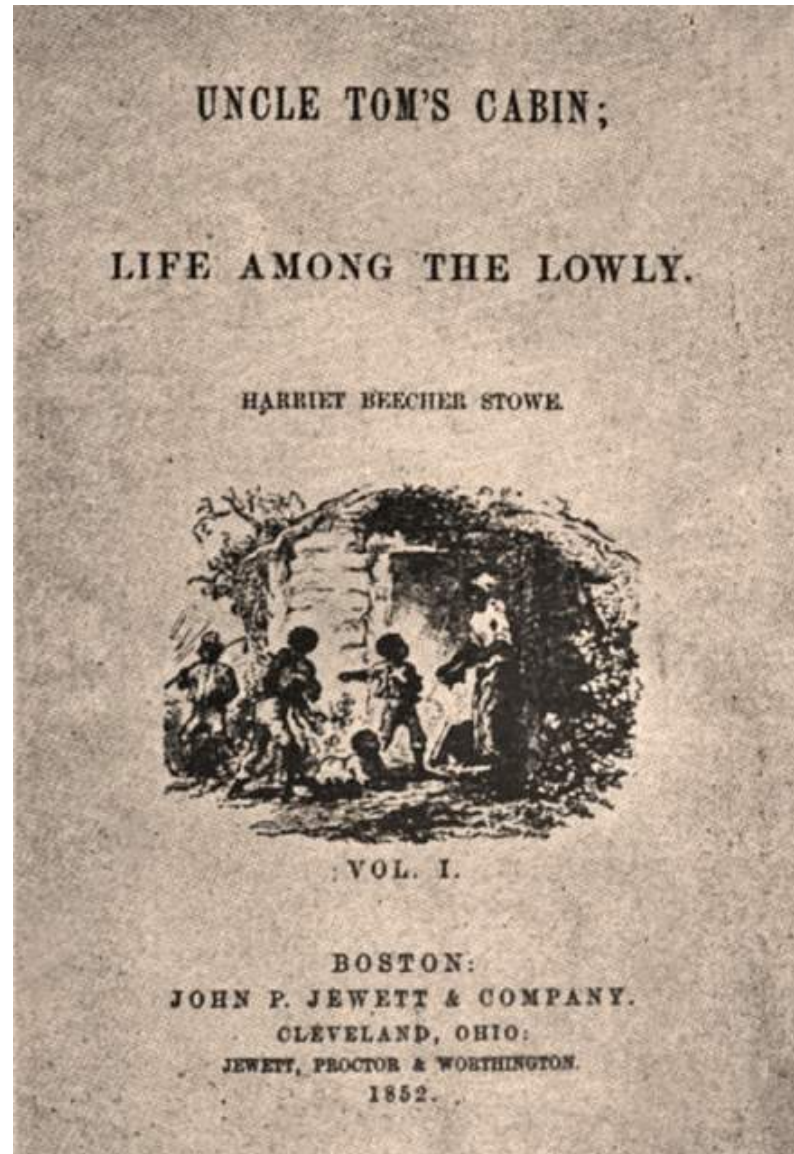
After moving from Connecticut to Ohio, she heard stories about slavery from those escaping by the Underground Railroad. She also visited plantations in nearby Kentucky. In this picture of the Beecher family, Harriet Beecher Stowe is seated on the far right of the first row. Her brother Henry Ward Beecher, a prominent abolitionist preacher is standing on the far right. This image is courtesy of inkspiredmusings.blogspot.com.

After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, Stowe used her experiences to write the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.



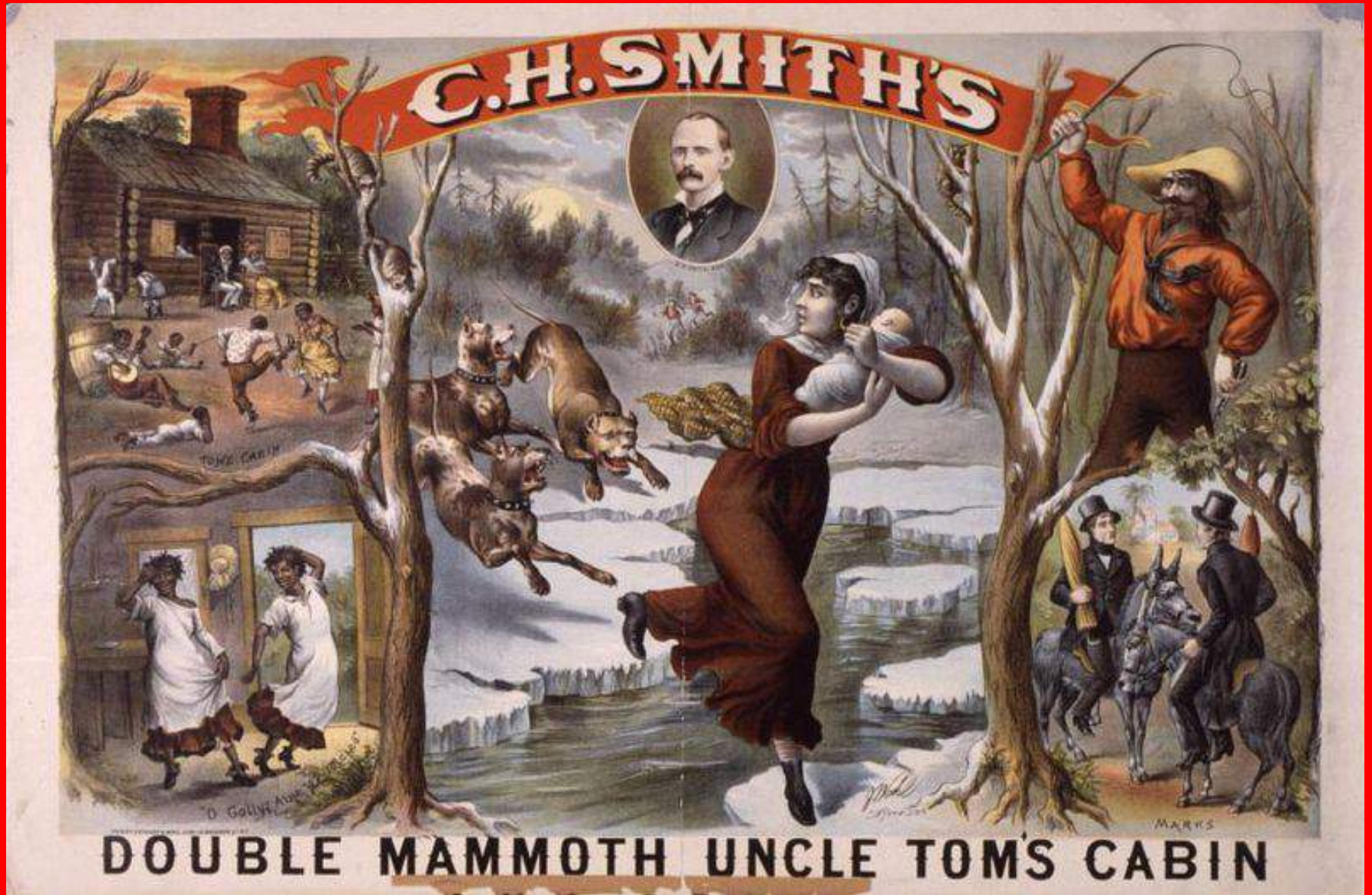
Uncle Tom's Cabin portrayed a kindly plantation family, a brutal overseer named Simon Legree, and a saintly enslaved man, Uncle Tom. This poster is for a stage production of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It was produced by Erie Litho Company, located in New York and Erie, Pennsylvania. This image is courtesy of the University of Virginia.

First printed as a series in an abolitionist newspaper, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* came out as a book in 1852.



In the first week, it sold 10,000 copies. Later it was reprinted in 37 languages, sold more than 1 million copies in the British Empire, and became a hit play. It was the bestselling novel of the 1800s, and the second bestselling book after the Bible. This image is courtesy of housedivided.dickenson.edu.

While Stowe was kind to some “white” Southerners, her description of a suffering slave and heartless slaveholder swayed more Northerners than ever against slavery.



This post is for C.H. Smith's Double Mammoth stage production of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. This image is courtesy of obsidianwings.blogspot.com.

Uncle Tom's Cabin also turned many “white” Southerners against the North.



South Carolina diarist Mary Chestnut complained that Stowe and other Northern abolitionists did not know what they were talking about. Their antislavery opinions, she said, were an “obsession with other decent people’s customs” and a “self-serving” way to make money.” This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1854 the political truce over slavery ended with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.



Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois proposed the act to set up territorial governments in the Nebraska Territory and to encourage rapid settlement of the region. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Douglas and other Northern leaders also hoped to build a transcontinental railroad through their states instead of in the South.



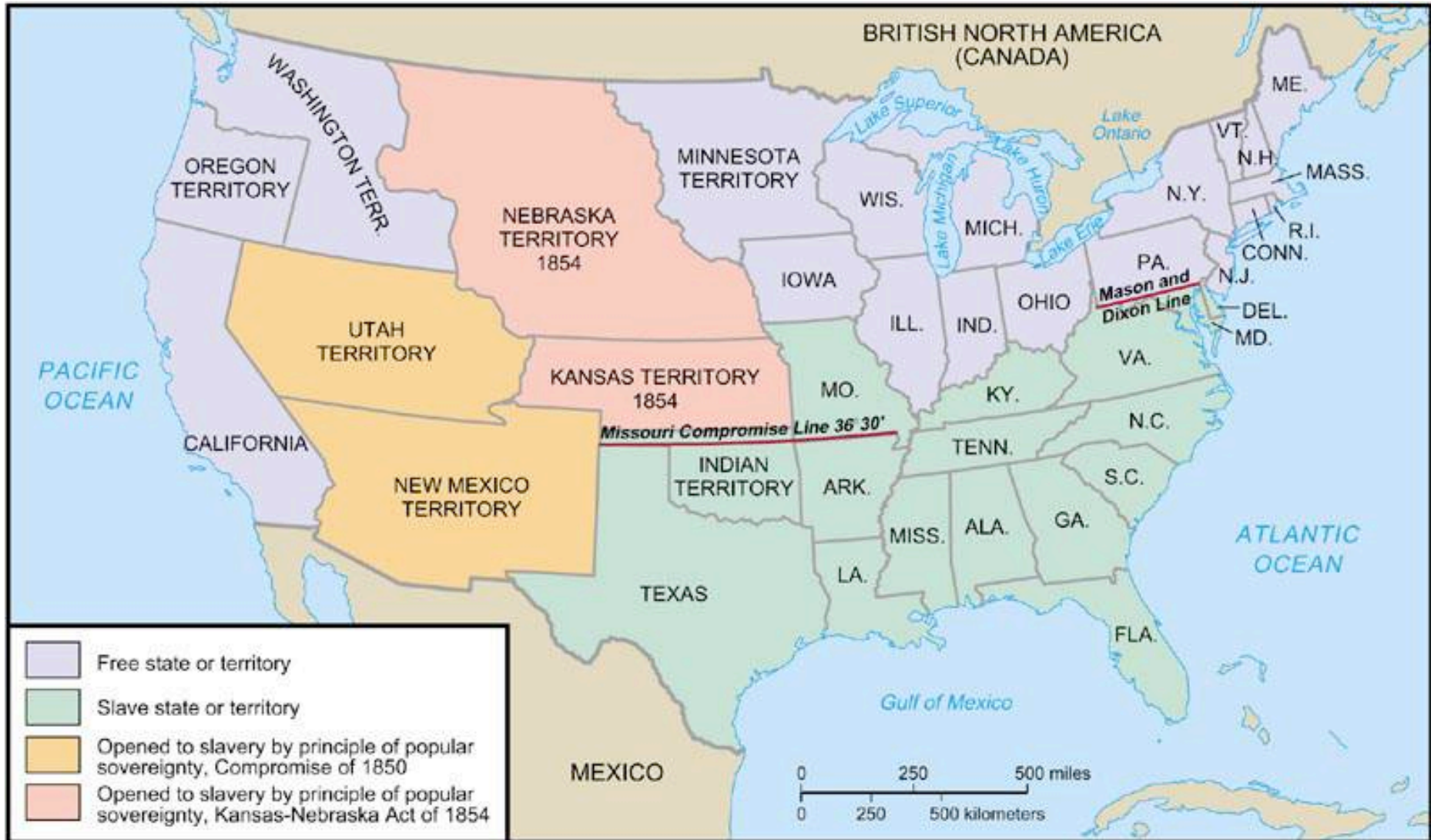
This map shows the transcontinental railroad going through Douglas' home state of Illinois, and also through the present-day state of Nebraska. This image is courtesy of christopheloustau.com.

The Nebraska Territory stretched from Texas to Canada and from Missouri west to the Rocky Mountains.



Senator Stephen A. Douglas knew that the South did not want to add another free state to the Union. In 1852, the Nebraska Territory was also known as "Indian Territory." It is shown in yellow. This image is courtesy of etsy.com.

Senator Douglas proposed dividing the Nebraska Territory into two territories, Nebraska and Kansas.



THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

The "Indian Territory," now known as Oklahoma, was placed below the Missouri Compromise line. This image is courtesy of storiesofusa.com.

In each territory settlers would decide the issue of slavery by popular sovereignty.



Popular sovereignty is the principle that the authority of the government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives. It is closely associated with republicanism. This ballot box is missing some important pieces, such as its top which would have contained a slot for the ballots to be placed by voters. This image is courtesy of jdvintageprops.com.

Leaders throughout the South supported the proposal.



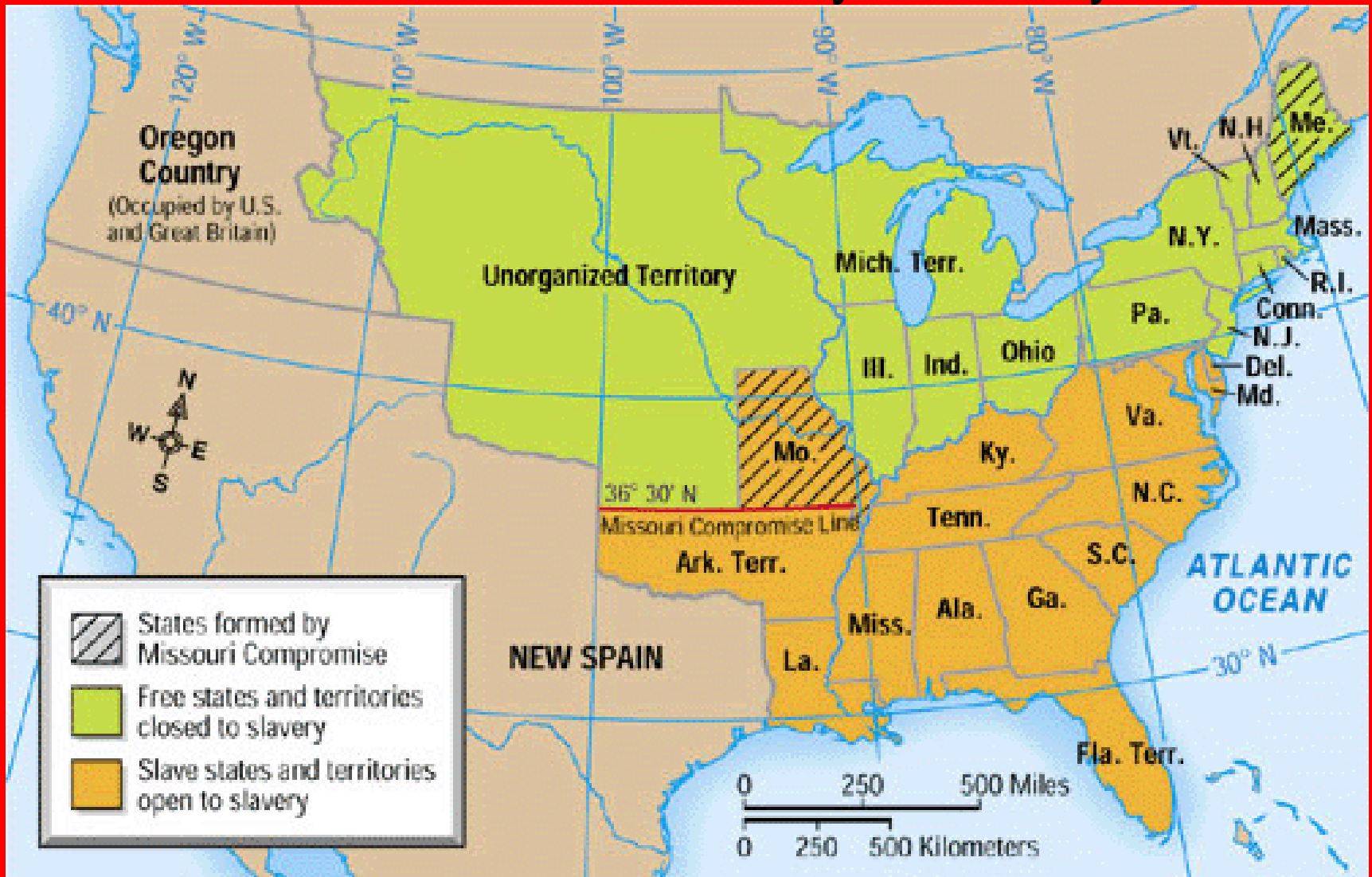
Many white Southerners believed that slaveholders in Missouri would move across the border into Kansas. They hoped that eventually, Kansas would become a slave state. This image is courtesy of bluejayblog.wordpress.com.

President Franklin Pierce, a Democrat elected to office in 1852, also supported Douglas' proposal.



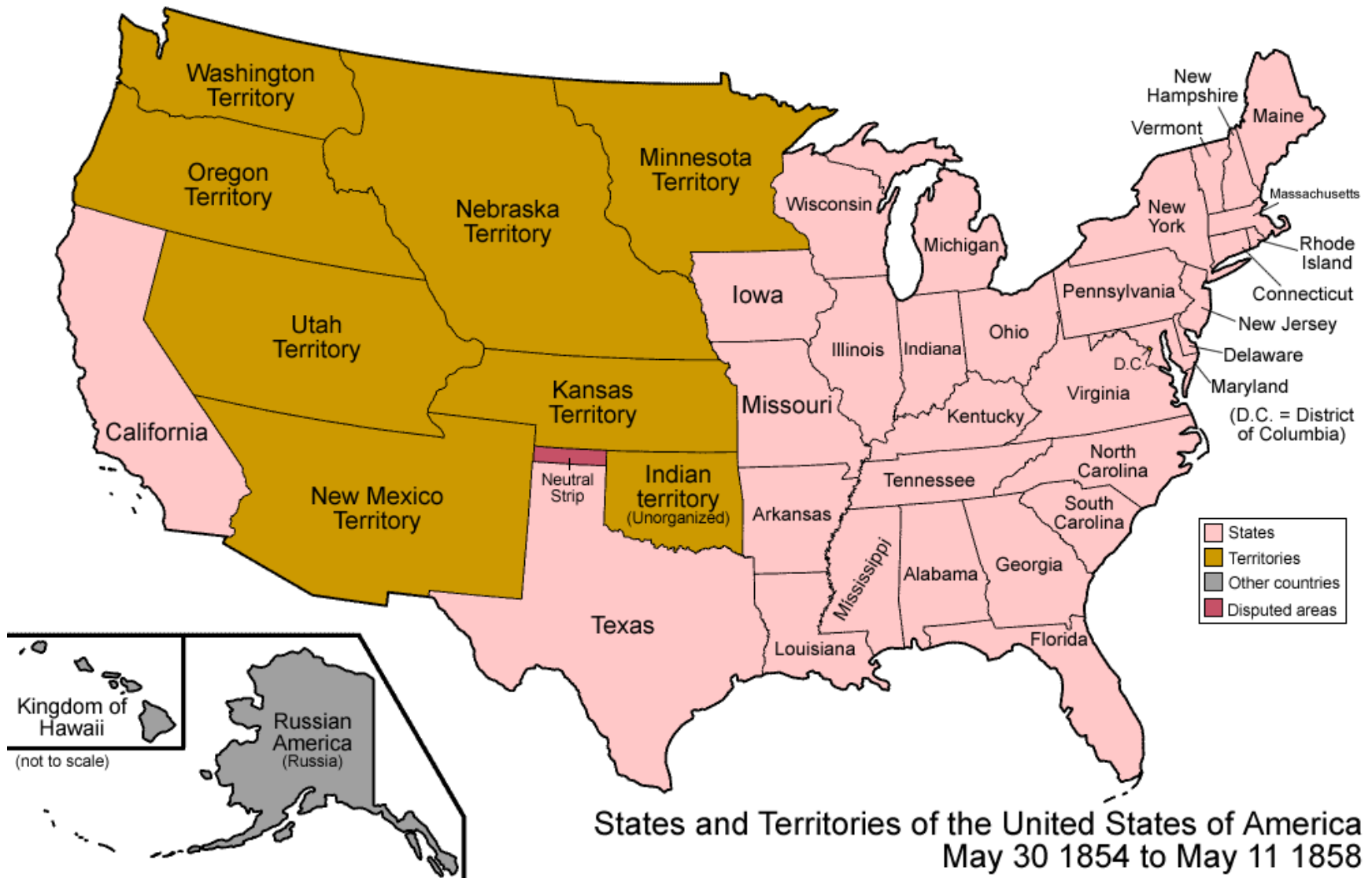
With President Pierce's help, Douglas pushed the bill through Congress. Franklin Pierce (1804-1869) was a Democrat from New Hampshire. This image was taken circa 1855. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Many Northerners became outraged by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. They felt betrayed.



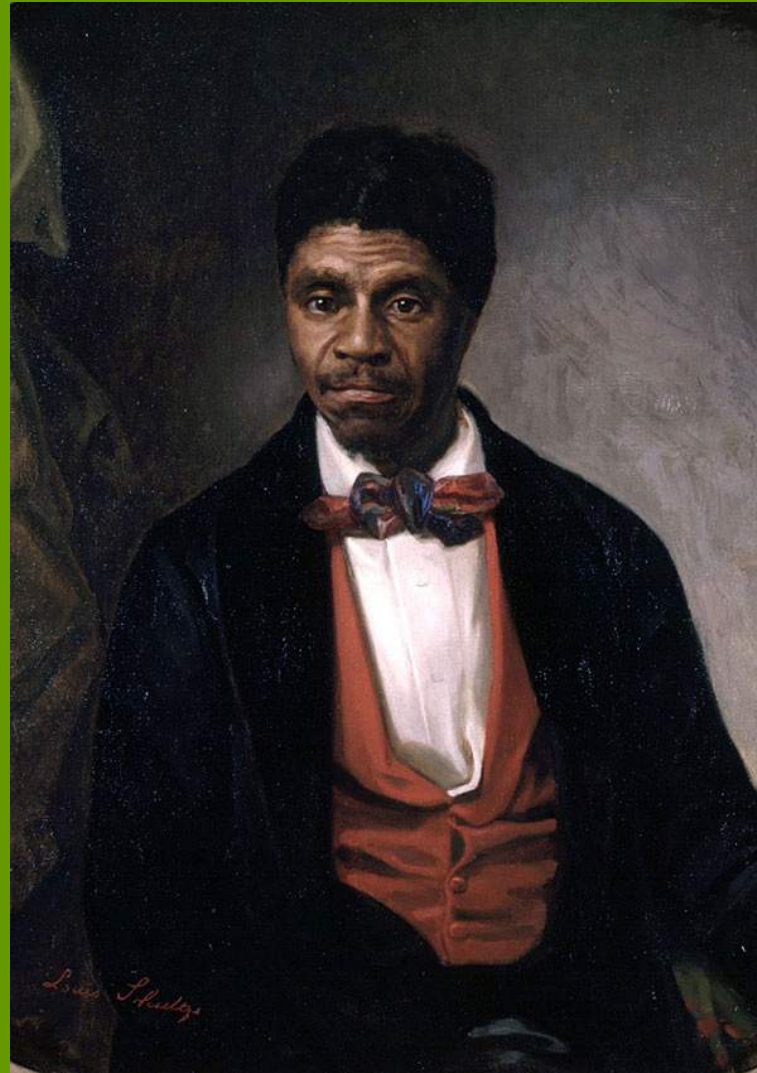
Many Northerners were upset that popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska canceled the Missouri Compromise. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 stated that Maine would come into the Union as a free state, and Missouri would come into the Union as a slave state. No slavery was allowed above the southern border of Missouri (36 degrees, 30' North) in the new territories. This image is courtesy of socialstudieswithasmile.com.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act opened the possibility of new slave states in the West— an area that had been free for more than 30 years.



The possibility of slavery in the West was a major cause of the American Civil War. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

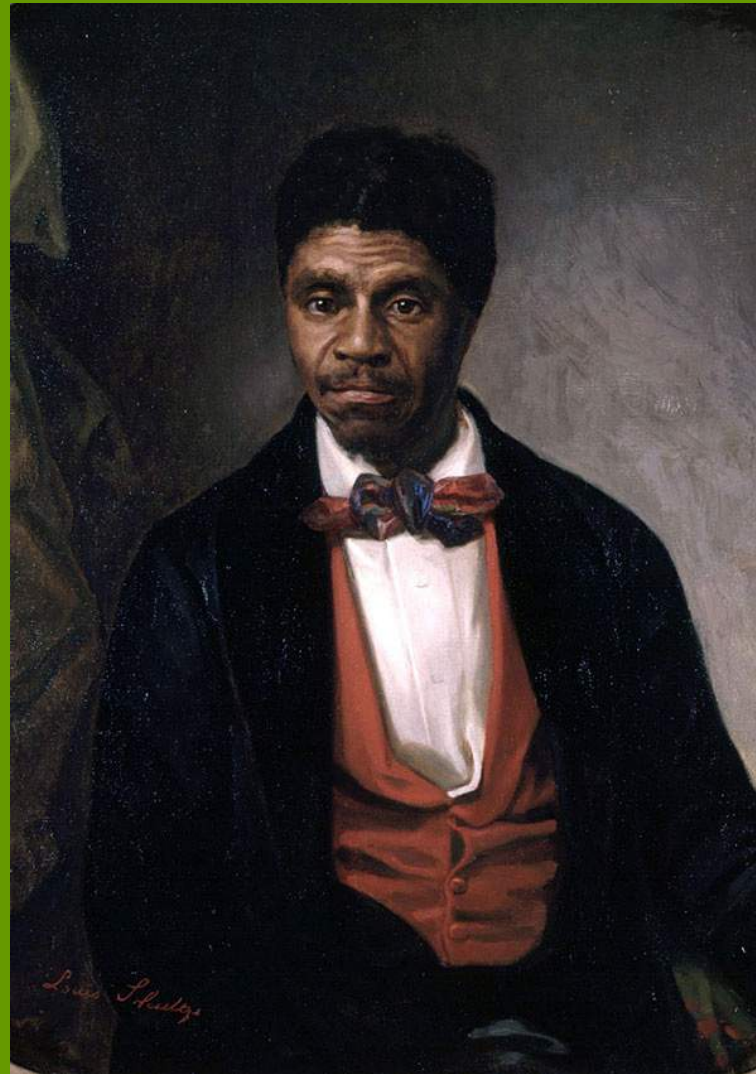
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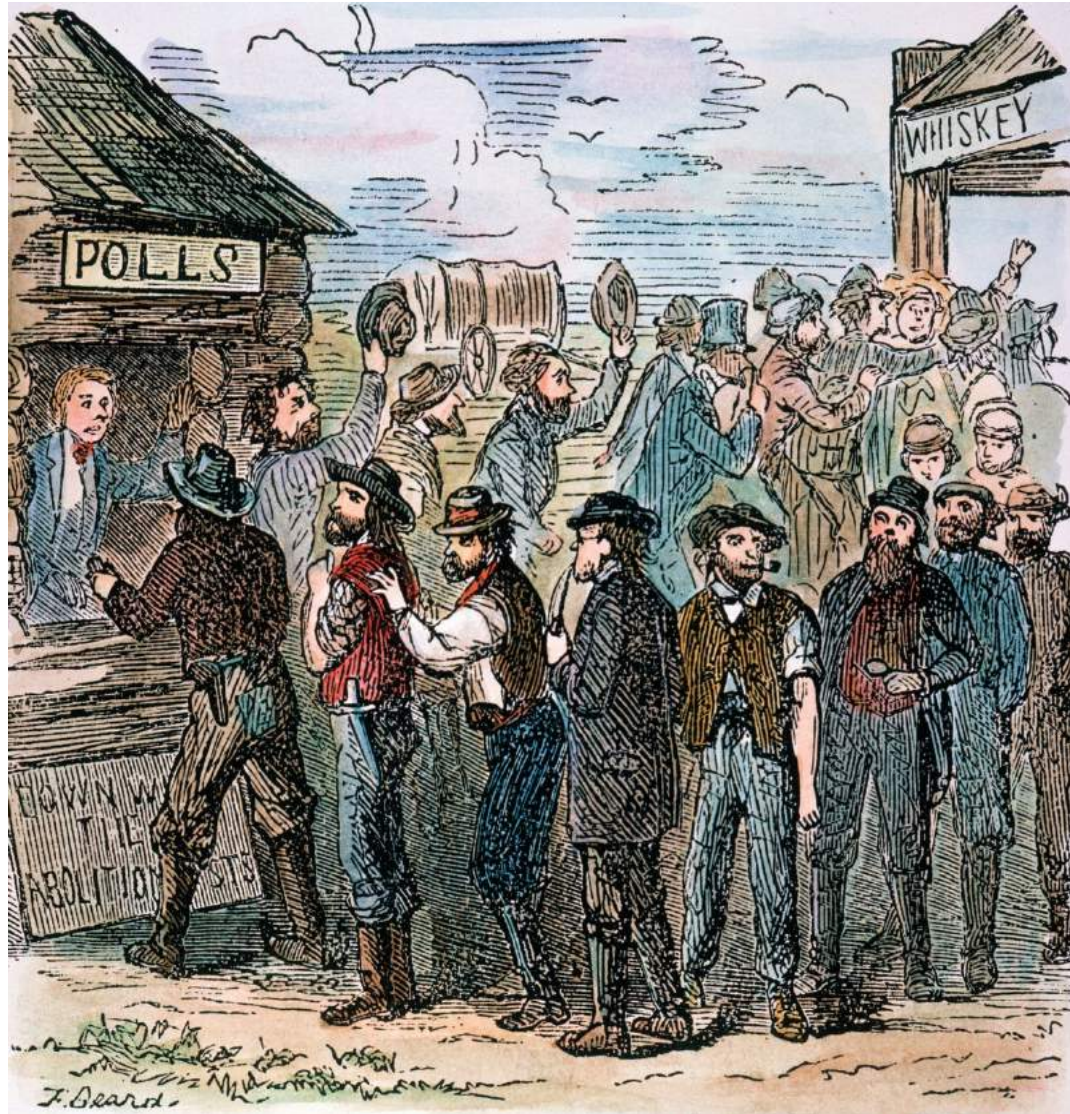
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The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act started a race to win Kansas for either the pro-slavery or the anti-slavery sides.



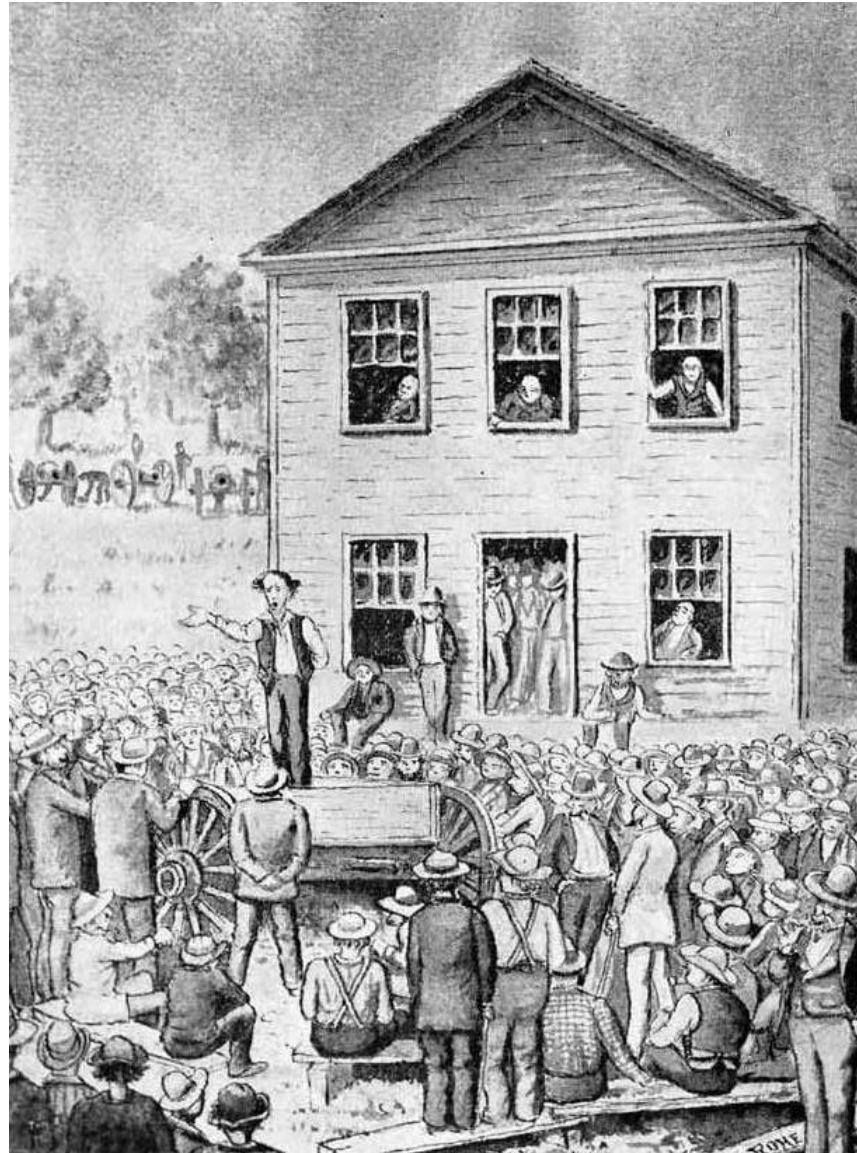
This image is titled "A Peace Convention at Fort Scott Kansas." This image was printed in Albert D. Richardson's *Beyond the Mississippi*, published in 1867 in Hartford, Connecticut. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

Backers of slavery from Missouri and other slave states moved to the Kansas Territory.



Under popular sovereignty, they could vote for Kansas to enter the Union as a slave state. This image shows voters at Kickapoo, Kansas Territory, casting their ballots over a sign that reads “Down With the Abolitionists.” Then they move to an area in the right background to get some whiskey. The black and white image is from Albert D. Richardson’s *Beyond the Mississippi* published in Hartford, Connecticut in 1867. This image is courtesy of the Granger Collection.

To counter the proslavery groups, abolitionists helped Free-Soilers to migrate to Kansas and “vote to make it free.”



This image shows abolitionist speaker Jim Lane speaking at Constitution Hall, Lecompton, Kansas, on September 7, 1857. This image is courtesy of latinamericanstudies.org.

Anti-Slavery settlers built the town of Lawrence, Kansas, which became a Free-Soil stronghold.



Other emigrant aid societies also sent Free-Soil settlers and weapons. Antislavery settlers soon outnumbered proslavery settlers. In 1855 Kansas held elections to choose its lawmakers. This image shows Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas, in 1867. This image was taken by Alexander Gardner. This image is courtesy of kansas.com.

Hundreds of proslavery drifters, known as border ruffians, crossed the Kansas border from Missouri.



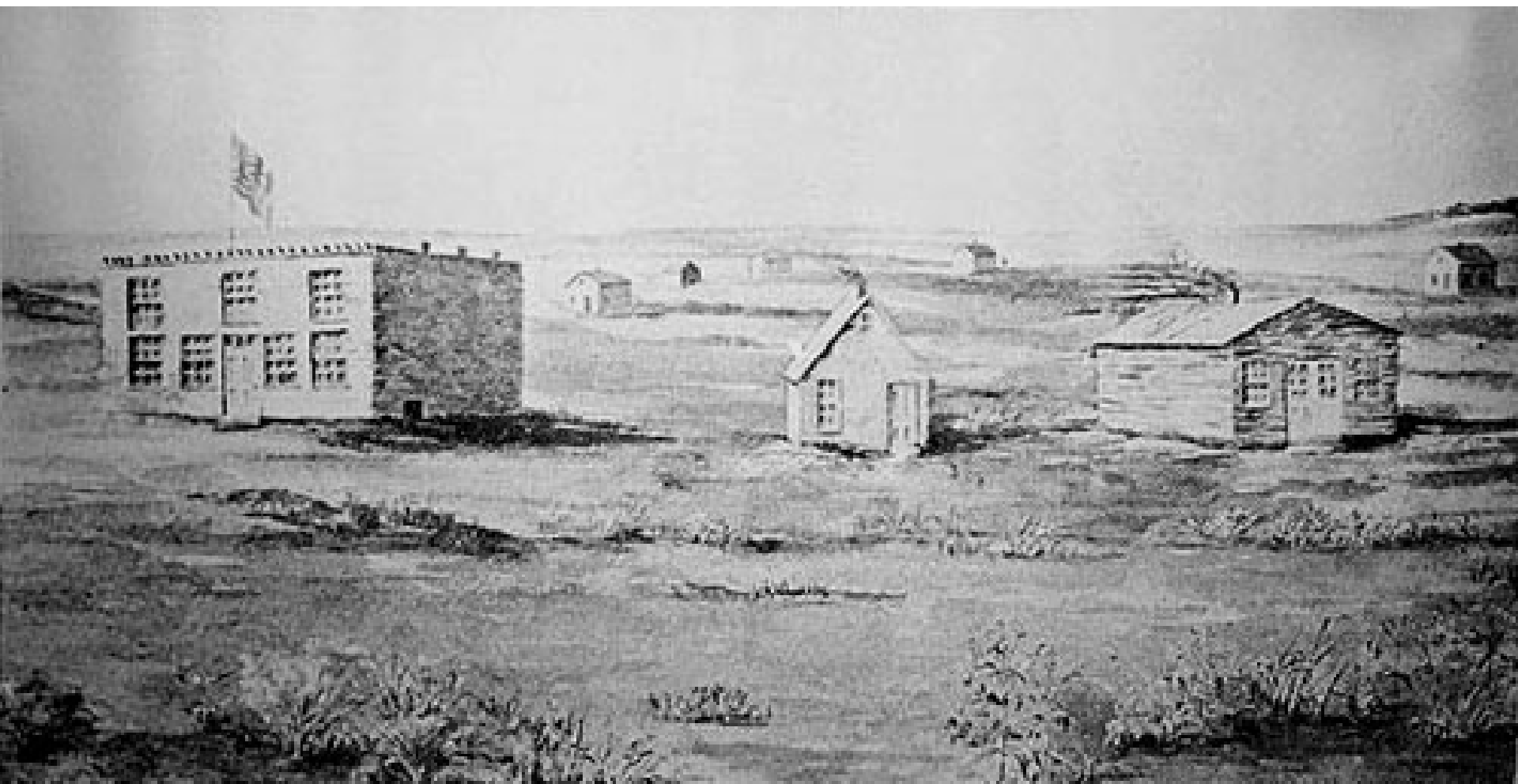
The border ruffians harassed antislavery settlers in Kansas and illegally voted for a proslavery government. This image is titled "Missourians Going to Kansas to "Vote." This image was created by Felix Octavius Carr Darley (1808-1888) in 1855. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

The elections were close, but there were voter “irregularities” favorable to the proslavery faction.



This print, titled “Liberty, the Fair Maid of Kansas in the Hands of the Border Ruffians” appeared during the presidential election of 1856. Liberty is asking a border ruffian, “Spare me, gentlemen, Spare Me!” This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

At one voting precinct, there were only six houses and fewer than 20 voters.



The precinct's location was in Oxford, Johnson County, Kansas. This image is courtesy of legendsofkansas.com.

It was reported that 1200 voters had cast their votes for slavery there.



History Center

This image shows an 1800s ballot box. This image is courtesy of fwhistorycenter.com.

At another location where there were only 20 registered voters...



The precinct's location was in McGee County, Kansas. This photograph was taken in Dodge City, Kansas. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

...it was reported that 1628 voters had cast their votes for slavery.



This image shows an 1800s ballot box. This image is courtesy of fwhistorycenter.com.

As a result, Kansas elected a proslavery legislature.



Its members, called by Free-Soilers the “bogus legislature,” passed what the Free-Soilers called “black laws.” One law punished antislavery talk with 5 years in prison. Another law gave 10 years in jail to anyone caught helping escaped slaves. This is the East Building of the Shawnee Methodist Mission in Wyandotte County, Kansas. The proslavery legislature met here in 1855. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Antislavery forces refused to obey the new government in Kansas.



They drafted a free-state constitution and elected their own representative to Congress. The antislavery forces met in Topeka Kansas. This image, titled "Constitutional Convention, Kansas Territory" is from the December 15, 1855 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Violence increased. Shootings and barn-burnings became common.



A proslavery sheriff was shot outside the town of Lawrence. Proslavery newspapers blamed the town's Free-Soilers and called for revenge. This image is titled "The Marais De Cygnes Massacre, Kansas- May 19, 1858." This image was printed in Albert D. Richardson's *Beyond the Mississippi*, published in 1867 in Hartford, Connecticut. This image is courtesy of the ushistoryimages.com..

In May of 1856 an army of border ruffians and proslavery Kansans looted and burned Lawrence.



The proslavery attackers killed five abolitionists in the process. This image is titled "Ruins of Free State Hotel after Sacking of Lawrence." This image is courtesy of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

John Brown, a fanatical abolitionist from the Northeast, had come to Kansas with his 5 sons to join the antislavery forces.



This image shows John Brown (1800-1859) in the winter of 1856. This image was created by the firm of Southworth & Hawes. This image is courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Wikimedia Commons.

When Brown heard of the murders of abolitionists at Lawrence he decided he had to avenge the crime.



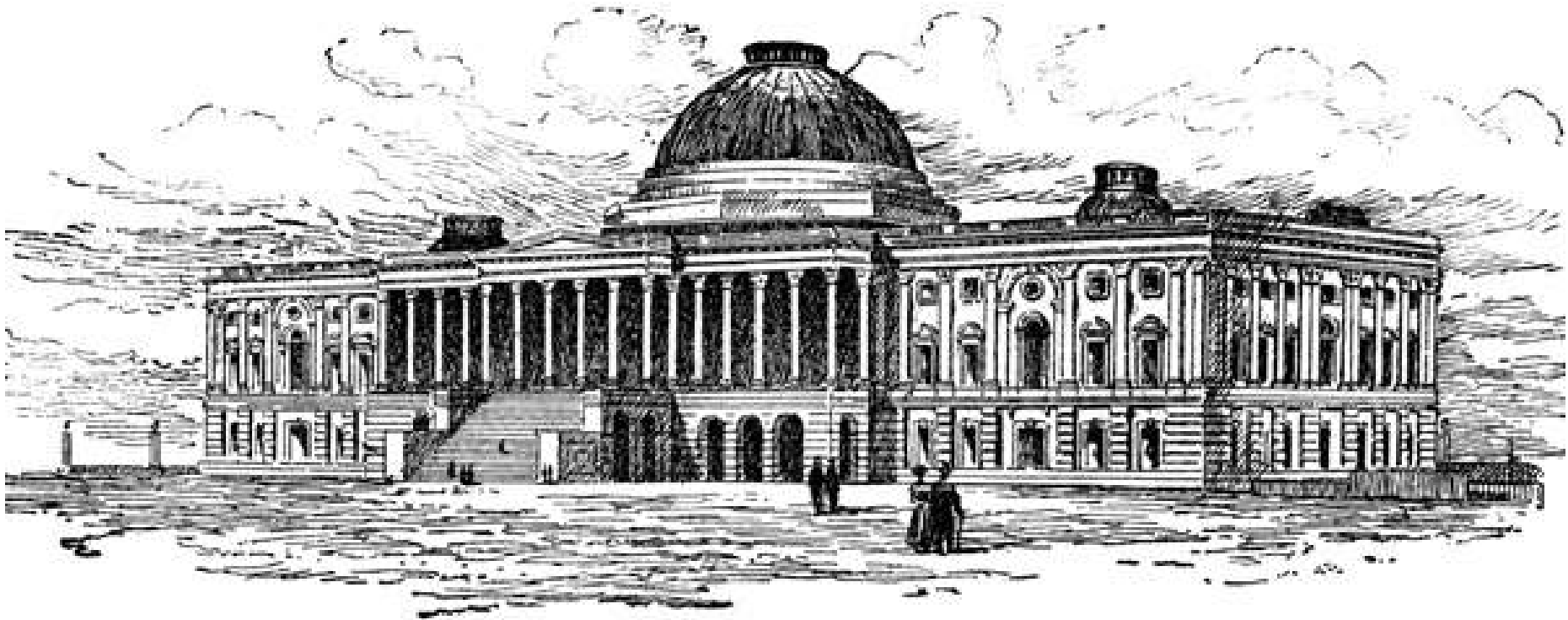
On the night of May 24, 1856, Brown and some followers murdered 5 proslavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek. More fighting and killing followed. This image is titled "Hurrying into Kansas to Vote." This image was published in William H. Mace's *A School History of the United States*. It was published in Chicago in 1904. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

By late 1856, more than 200 people had been killed. Americans began to call the territory Bleeding Kansas.



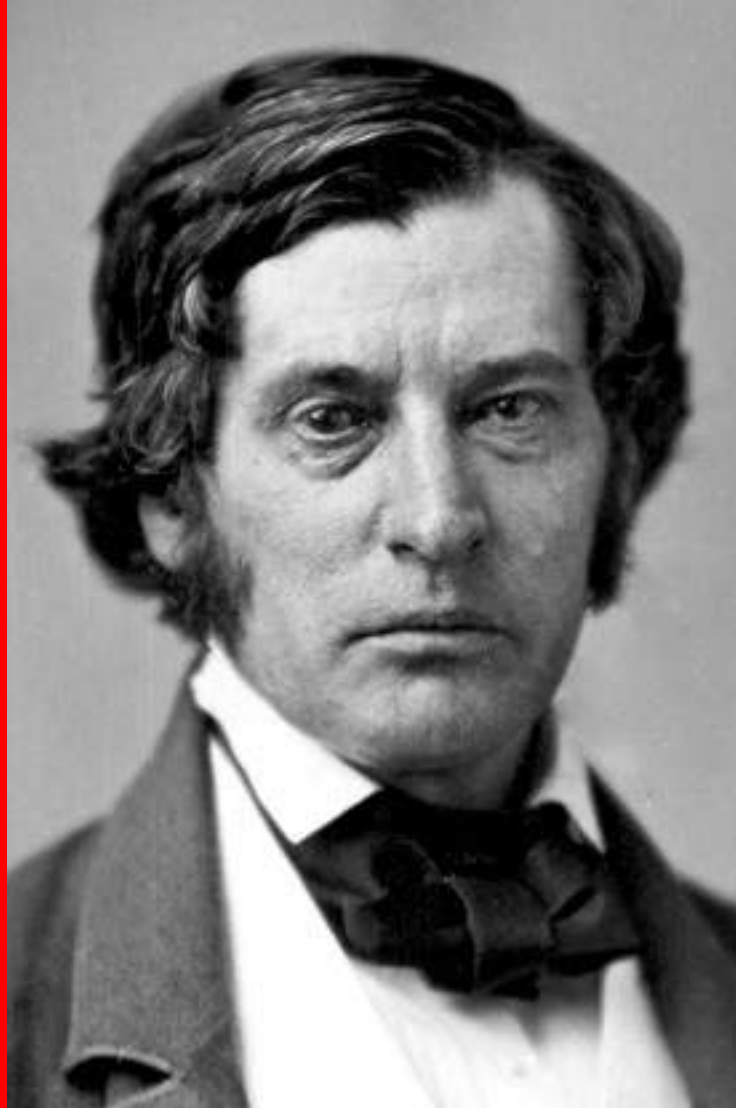
This image is titled "The Civil War in Kansas." It was published in Edward S. Ellis' *The History of Our Country: From the Discovery of America to the Present Time*. This book was published in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1910. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

The violence in Kansas extended to the nation's capital, where anger over the issue of slavery exploded in the United States Senate.



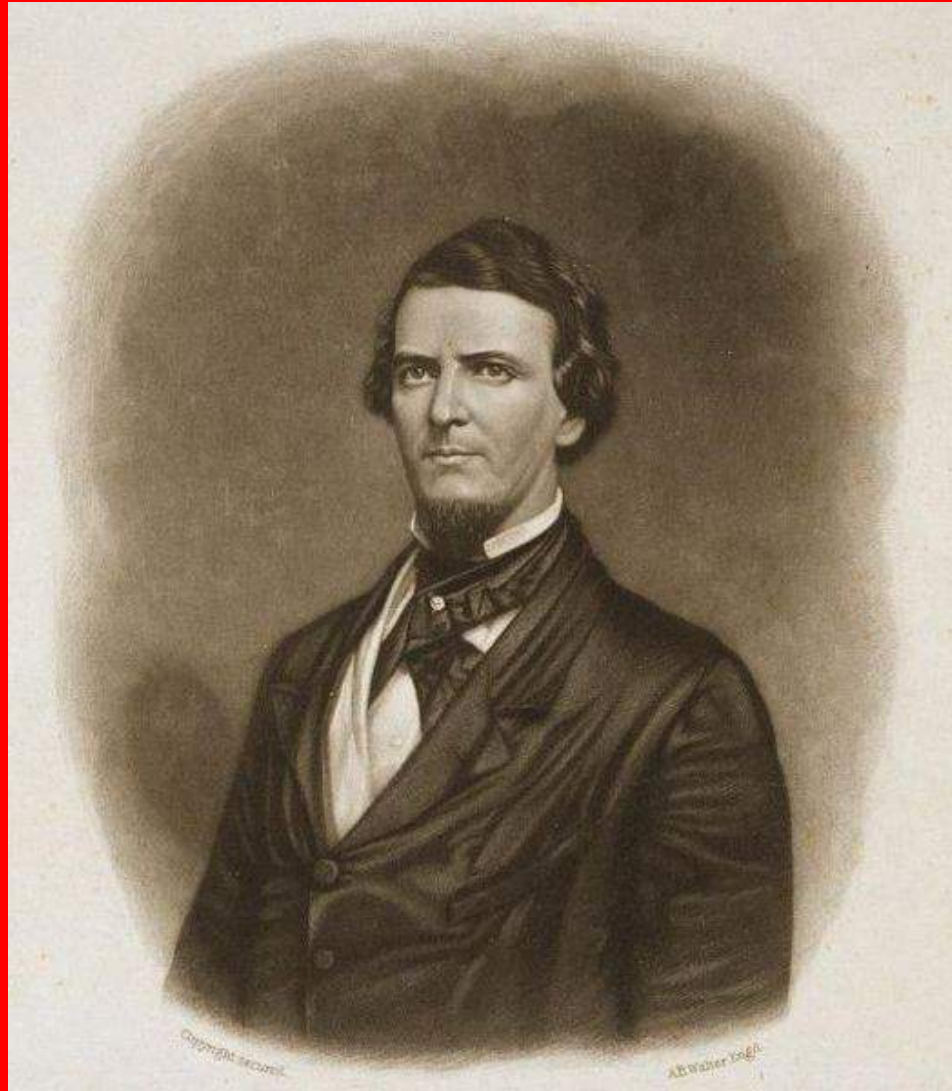
This image shows the east front of the United States Capitol in 1825. This image was first published in John Bach McMaster's *A School History of the United States*. It was published in New York in 1897. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts made a long speech viciously denouncing southern slaveholders.



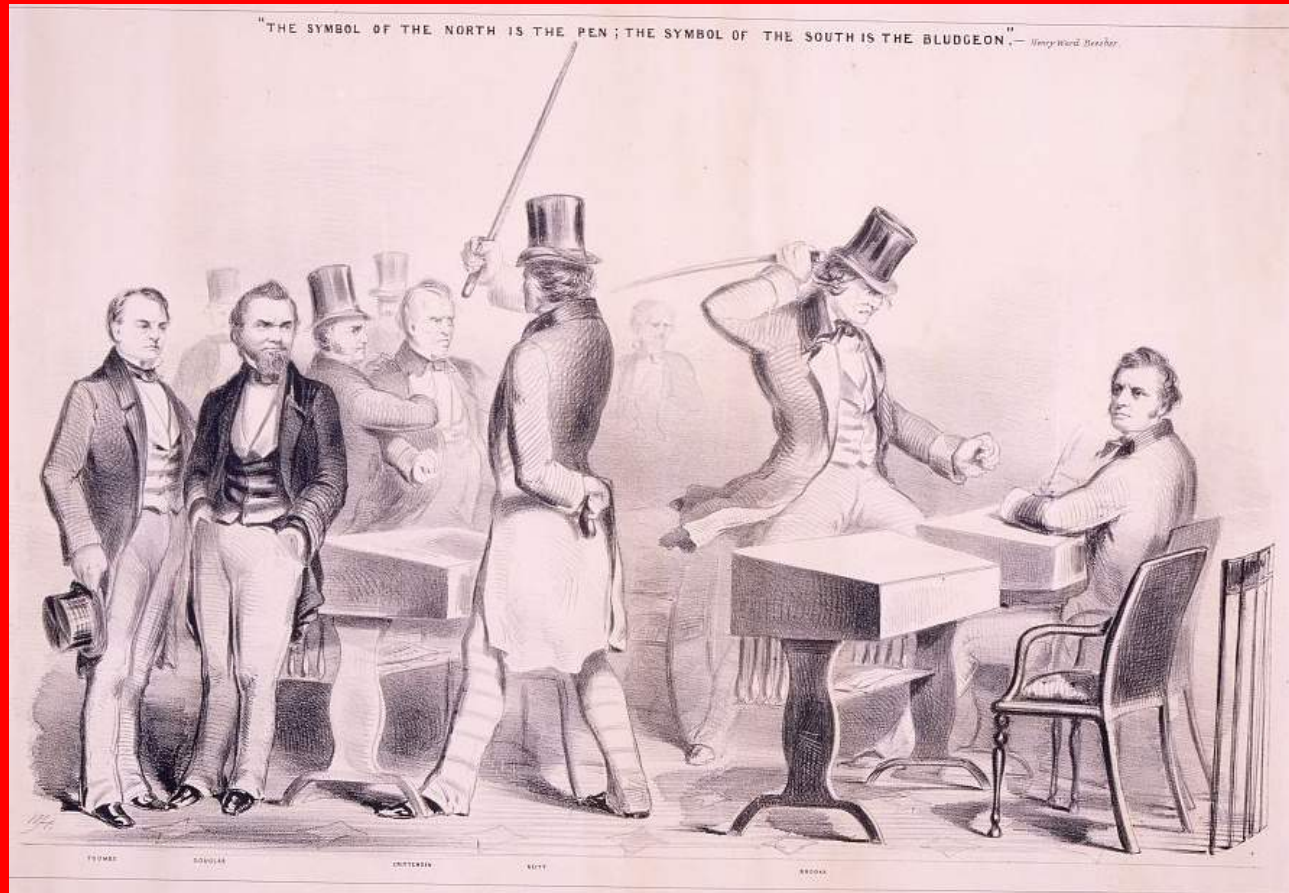
Sumner also denounced Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina for supporting slavery in Kansas. This image of Charles Sumner (1811-1874) was taken circa 1855. It is courtesy of the Boston Library and of Wikimedia Commons.

Sumner's speech enraged Butler's nephew, South Carolina representative Preston Brooks.



Two days after Sumner's speech, and the day after the burning of Lawrence, Kansas an interesting event took place on the Senate floor. This image of Preston Brooks (1819-1857) was created by Adam B. Walter (1820-1875). This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Brooks approached Sumner at his desk on the Senate floor and beat him with a heavy cane, splintering the wood.



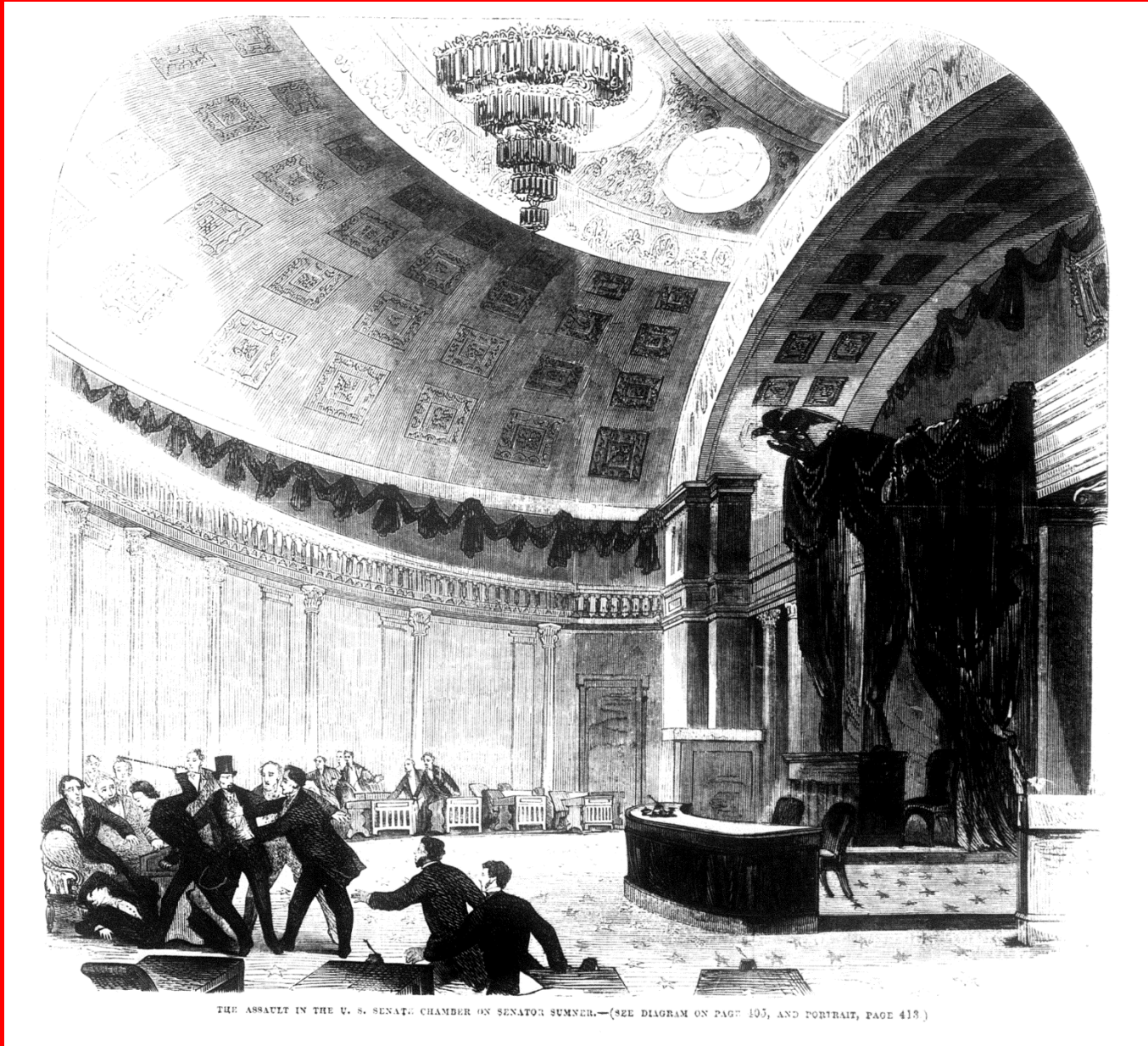
Bleeding and half-conscious, Sumner was helped out of the Senate. This image is titled "Argument of the Chivalry." The print shows an enraged Brooks (right) standing over the seated Sumner in the Senate chamber, about to land on him a heavy blow of his cane. Brooks's fellow South Carolinian Representative Lawrence M. Keitt stands in the center, raising his own cane to stop intervention by the other members. Behind Keitt's back, concealed in his left hand, Keitt holds a pistol. In the foreground are Georgia senator Robert Toombs (far left) and Illinois senator Stephen A. Douglas (hands in pockets) looking satisfied by the event. Behind them elderly Kentucky Senator John J. Crittenden is restrained by a fifth, unidentified man. This drawing was created by John Henry Bufford (1810-1870) in 1856. This image is courtesy of The Library of Congress.

Shocked Northerners viewed Sumner as a martyr and held protest meetings against this violent act.



This cartoon, titled "Southern Chivalry: Argument versus Club's" was created by John L. Magee in 1856. It depicts South Carolina Representative Preston Brooks clubbing Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner on the floor of the U.S. Senate on May 22, 1856. This image is courtesy of the New York Public Library.

For some Southerners, however, Preston Brooks became a hero.



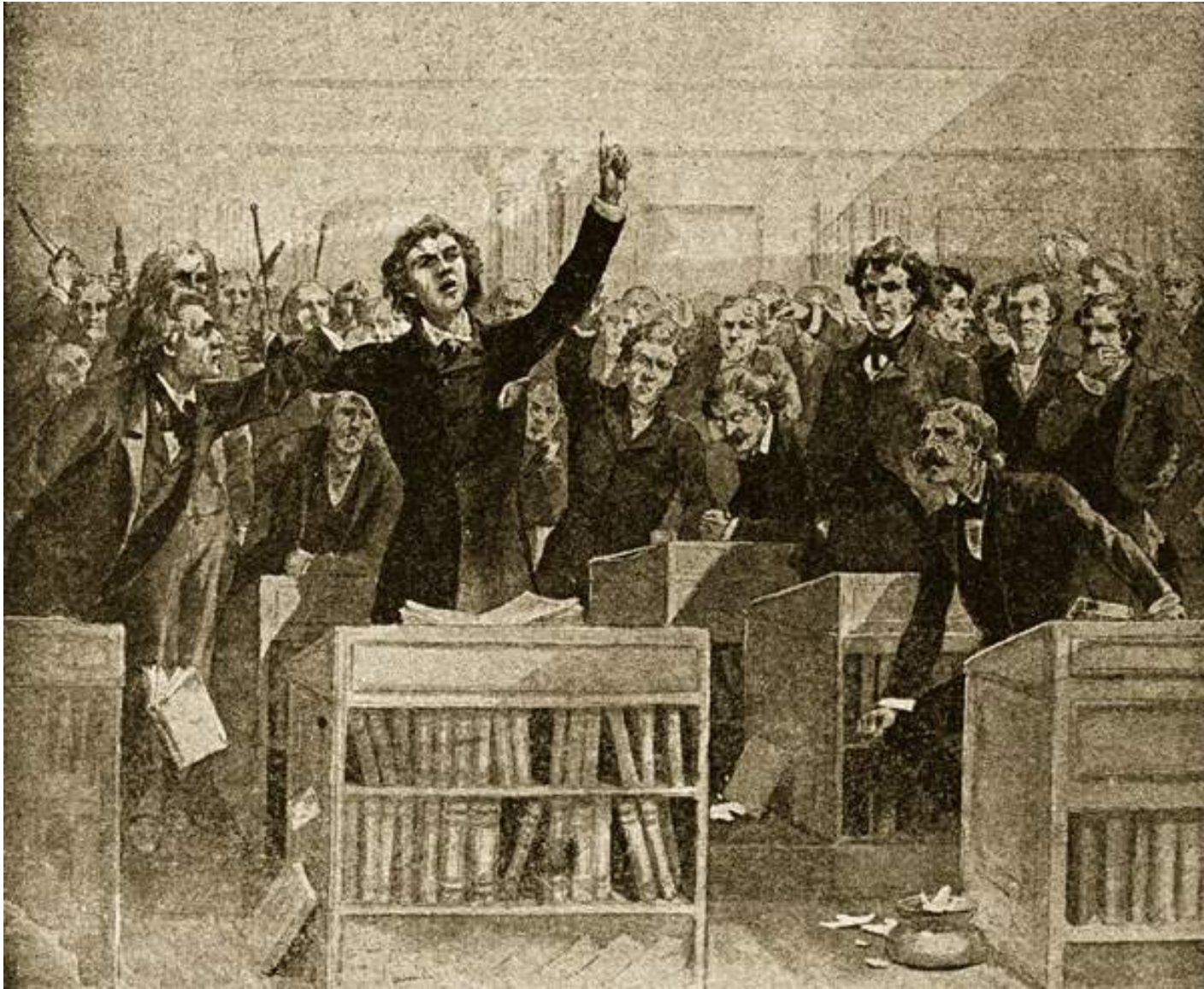
This image is titled "The Assault in the U.S. Senate Chamber on Senator Sumner." It was created for the June 7, 1856 edition of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

Admirers sent Preston Brooks more canes to replace the one that he broke. One cane bore the inscription "Hit him again."



This image is titled "The Assault in the U.S. Senate Chamber on Senator Sumner." It was created for the June 7, 1856 edition of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

Meanwhile in Kansas the struggle over slavery continued.



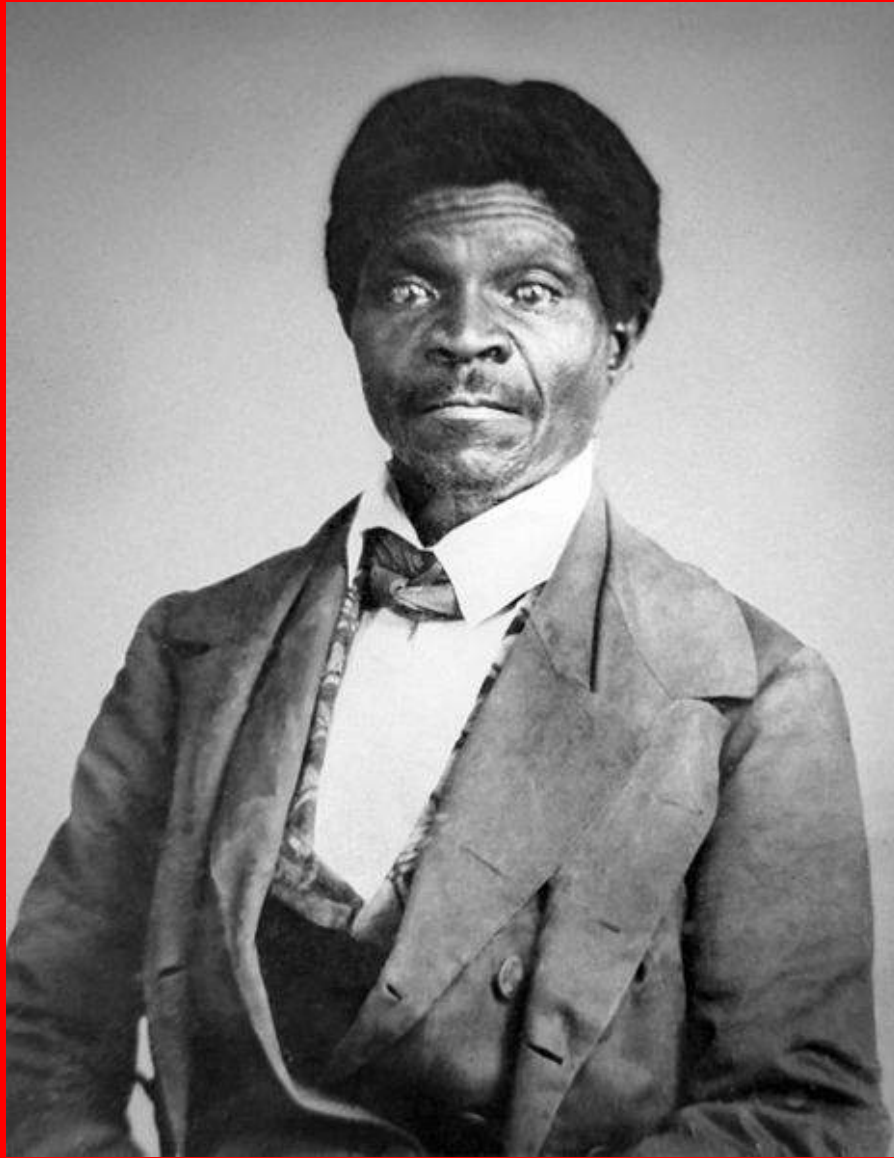
Antislavery settlers eventually won the fight because of their great numbers. In 1861 Kansas entered the Union as a free state. This image is titled "Slavery Debate in Congress." It was published in Edward S. Ellis' *The History of Our Country: From the Discovery of America to the Present Time*. This book was published in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1910. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

During the 1850s Southerners often criticized the federal government for treating them unfairly.



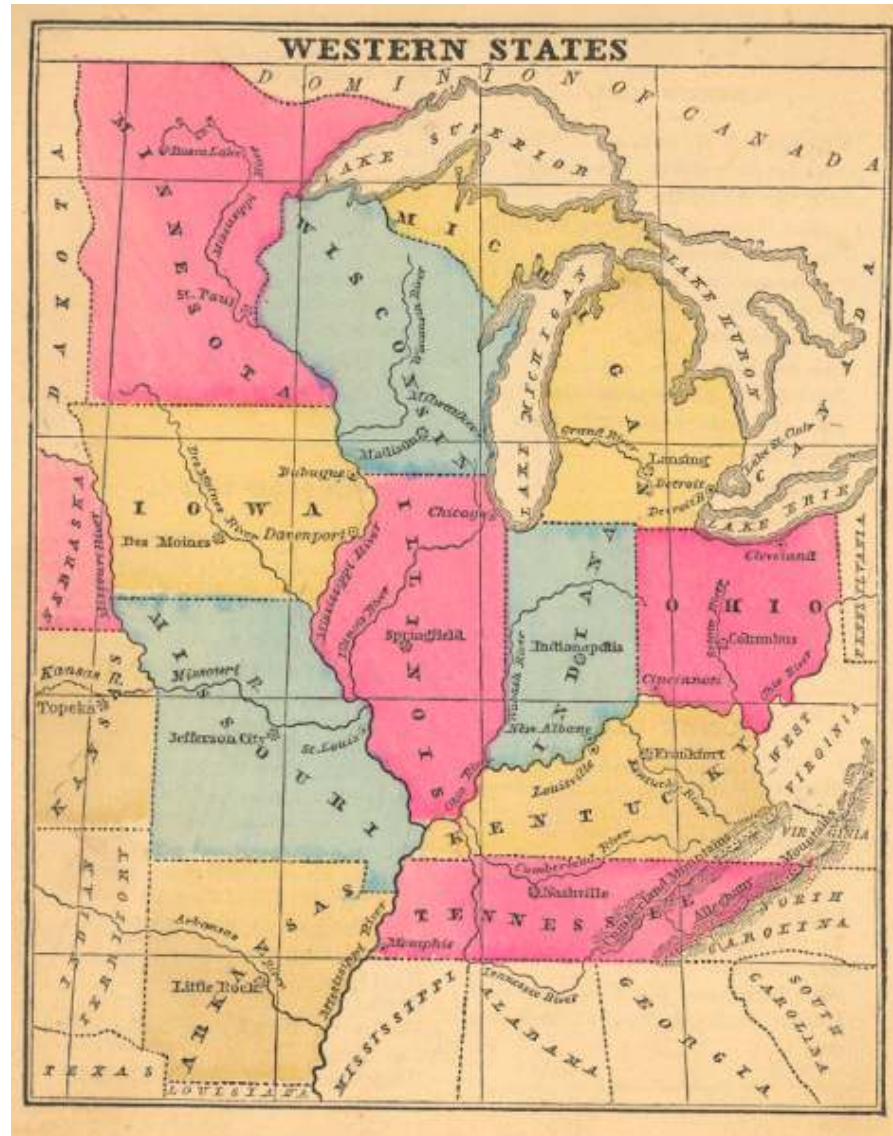
In 1857, however, the Supreme Court took their side on the question of slavery and pushed the North and South further apart. This image shows the Old Supreme Court Chamber, located in the United States Capitol. It was used by the Supreme Court from 1810-1860. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

In the 1830s an army doctor in Missouri bought an enslaved man, Dred Scott.



Dred Scott (1795-1858) was born in Southhampton County, Virginia. Some historians believe that he was originally named Sam Scott and had an older brother named Dred. However, when his brother died, Scott chose to take his brother's name. This image was taken circa 1857. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The doctor then moved with his family and slaves to Illinois, a free state, and next to Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was banned by the Missouri Compromise.



Later the family returned to Missouri, where the doctor died. This map was published in S.S. Cornell's *First Steps in Geography*. It was published by D. Appleton Company in New York City in 1876. This image is courtesy of antiquemapsandprints.com.

In 1846 Dred Scott decided to sue for freedom for himself and his family.



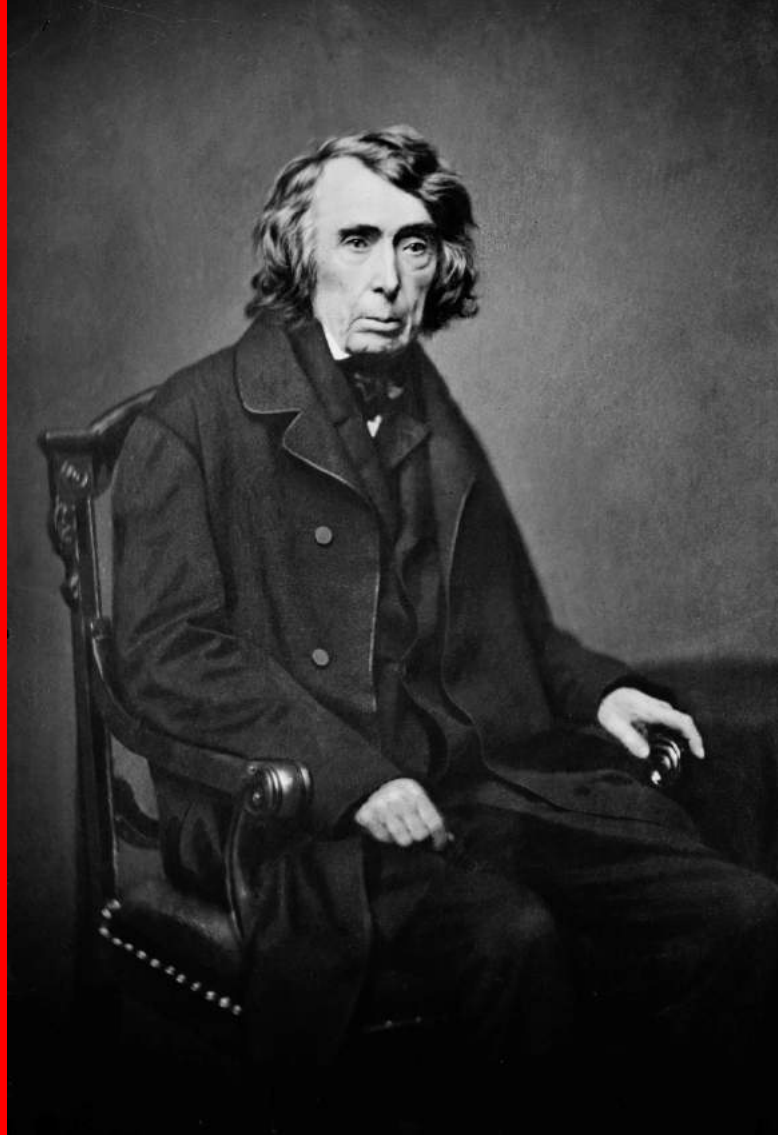
Dred Scott claimed that living in free territory had made him a free person. The first two trials took place in the “Old Courthouse” in St. Louis, Missouri in 1847 and 1850. This image shows the courthouse in 1862. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

With the help of antislavery lawyers, Scott's case eventually reached the Supreme Court.



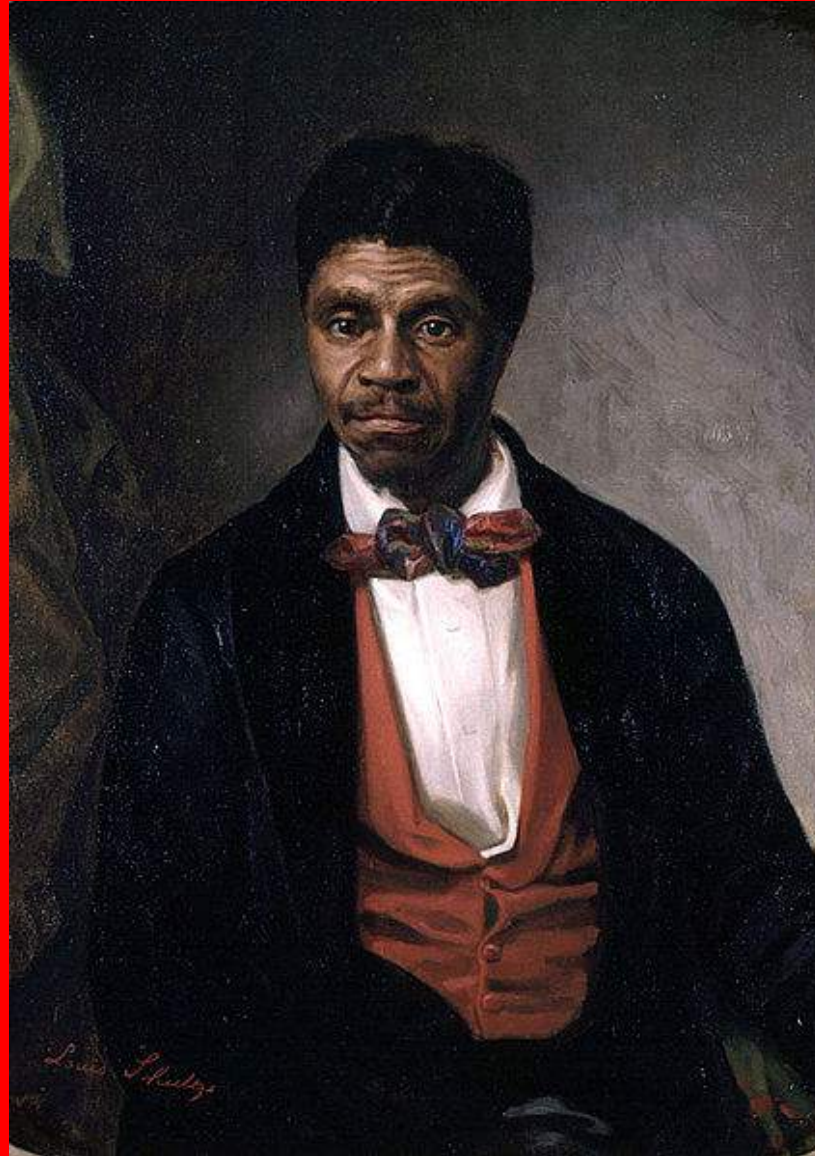
Many of the justices, however, favored slavery. The Court voted 7 to 2 against Scott. At that time, the Supreme Court Chamber was located in this room in the United States Capitol. It was used by the Supreme Court from 1810-1860. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

In 1857, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney delivered an opinion that upheld the Southern view that Scott had no right to sue in a federal court.



In Frederick, Maryland, Roger Brooke Taney (1777-1864) was the law partner of Francis Scott Key. He became the United States' Attorney General, and later became the United States' Secretary of the Treasury in Andrew Jackson's administration. This image was taken circa 1860. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Court ruled against Scott, Taney said, because the founders of the United States did not intend for African Americans to be citizens.



In addition, the Supreme Court ruled that Scott's travels to free territory had not affected his status as a slave. This painting was created by Louis Schultze (1820-1900) in 1888. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Slaves were property, said Taney, and the Fifth Amendment prohibited Congress from taking property without “due process of law.”



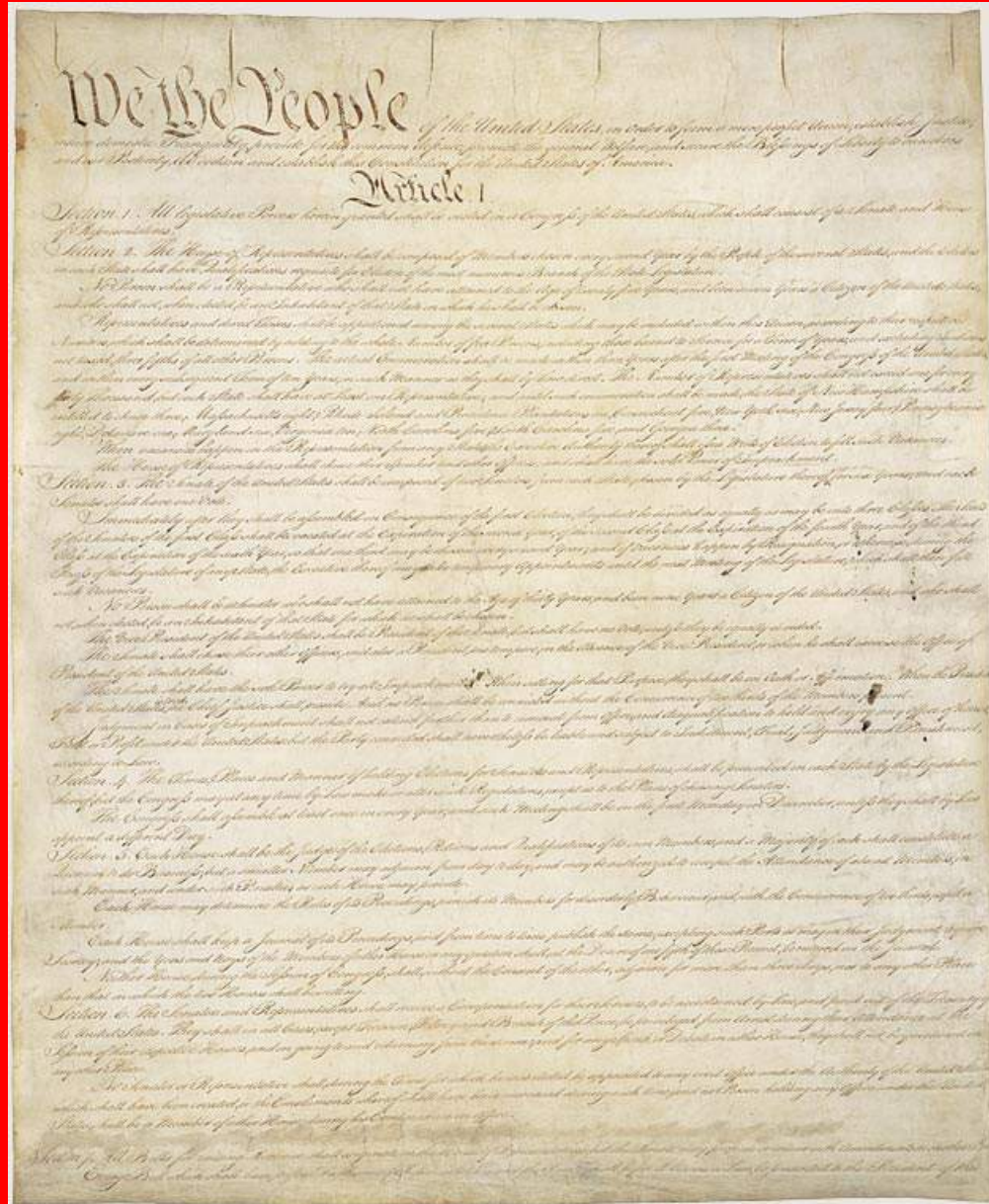
Roger Brooke Taney (1777-1864) was the fifth Chief Justice of the United States. He was appointed by Andrew Jackson, and finally became Chief Justice in 1836. He emancipated his own slaves and gave pensions to those who were too old to work. This image was painted by George Peter Alexander Healy (1818-1894). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Taney also said that the Missouri Compromise ban on slavery north of the 36° 30' line was unconstitutional because Congress had no right to prohibit slavery in the territories.



The red line on the map is the Missouri Compromise line of 36 30. The line is also the southern border of Missouri, which was a slave state. This image is courtesy of mrkash.com.

In effect, the *Dred Scott* decision meant that the Constitution protected slavery.



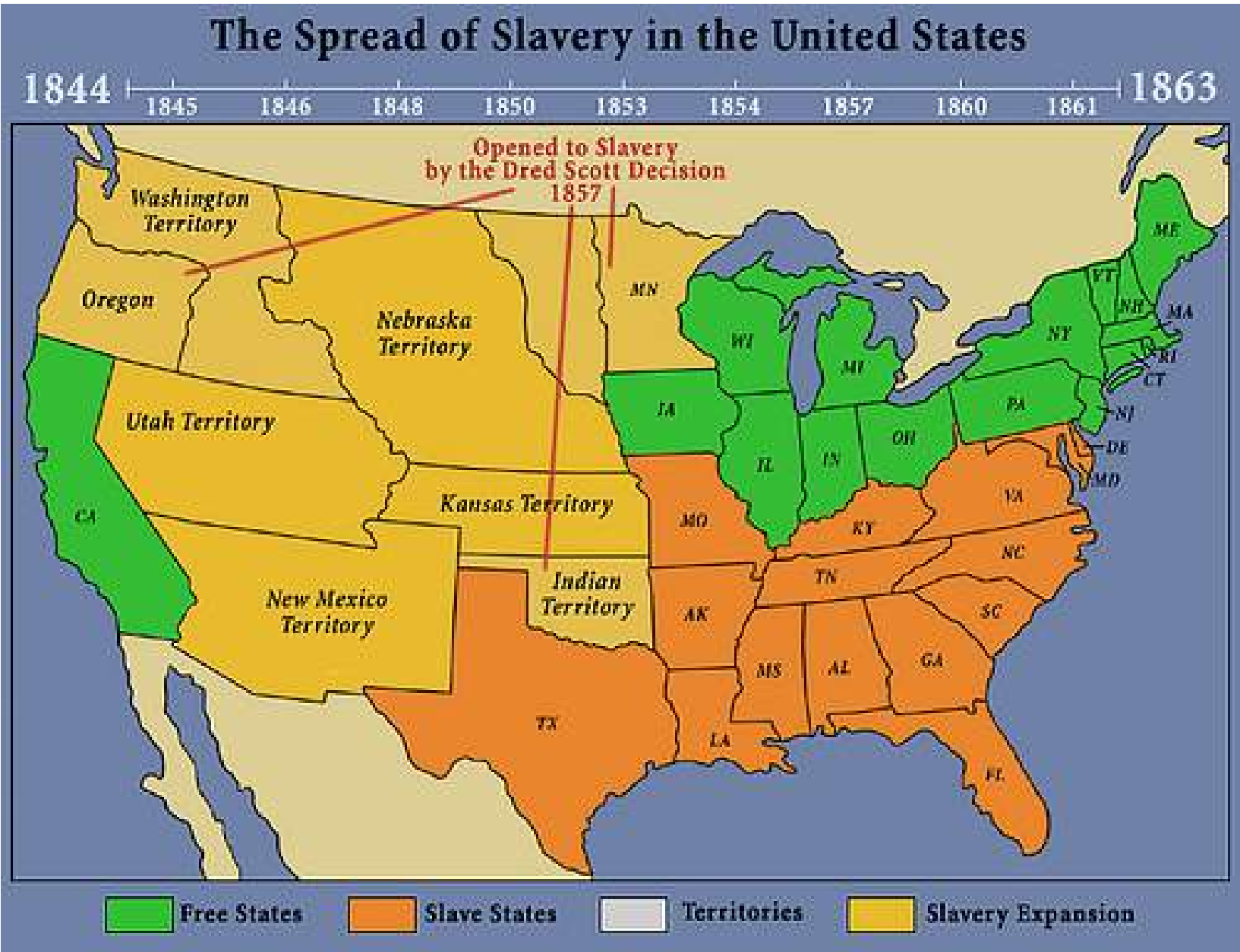
Abolishing slavery would require a constitutional amendment. This is the first of four pages of the Constitution of the United States. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

The *Dred Scott* decision aroused bitterness among the abolitionists and increased tensions between the North and the South.



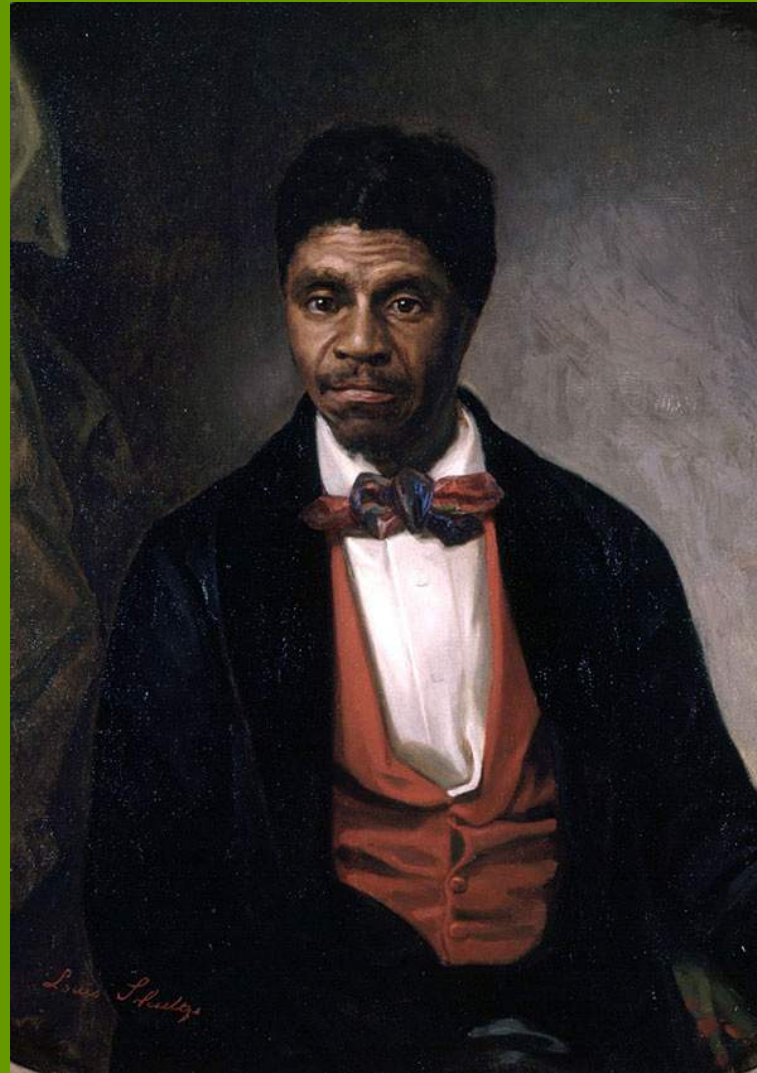
The June 27, 1857 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* featured an article about the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case, and pictures of Scott's family. His children were named Eliza and Lizzie. His wife was Harriet. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Many "white" Southerners now happily considered all territories open to slavery.



Stunned Northerners vowed to fight the *Dred Scott* decision. This image is courtesy of apushcanvas.pbworks.com

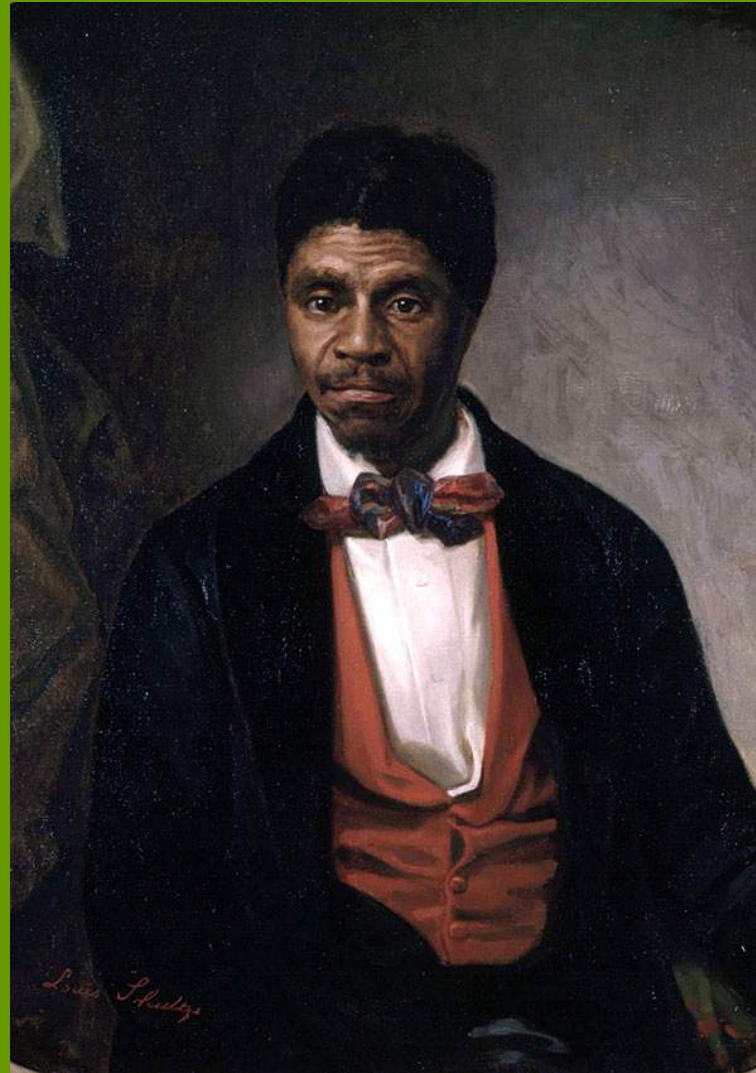
LEQ: What Supreme Court decision stated that slaves were property, and could be taken anywhere in the United States?



The Dred Scott case is officially titled *Dred Scott v. Sandford* being some relatives of Dred Scott's previous owner. Dred Scott (1795-1858) was born in Southhampton County, Virginia. The painting was created by Louis Schultz (1820-1900) in 1888. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

LEQ: What Supreme Court decision stated that slaves were property, and could be taken anywhere in the United States?

Dred Scott v. Sandford



The Dred Scott case is officially titled *Dred Scott v. Sandford* being some relatives of Dred Scott's previous owner. Dred Scott (1795-1858) was born in Southampton County, Virginia. The painting was created by Louis Schultz (1820-1900) in 1888. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Under “[Related Documents](#)” open up the Gold Rush newspaper pages 3-8

A. Read at least 5 “sections”

B. Explain in 3-5 sentences what each “section” is discussing, and then describe how each section is connected to something going on in our country or in our world today.

Page 3: Women Demand Equal Rights

Page 3: Around the States/Around the World and the Map United States 1848

Page 4: Aboard the Freedom Train

Page 4: Economy Stuck in a Rut

Page 4: Letters

Page 5: Liberty Should Mean Liberty for Everyone

Page 5: Our Peculiar Institution

Page 5: Slavery Must Be Abolished

Page 7 Ask Dr. Bones

Page 7 Women Issue Declaration and For the Record

Page 8 Advertisements

Page 8 Children’s Scene and Firemen Heat up Stage

The Underground Railroad

