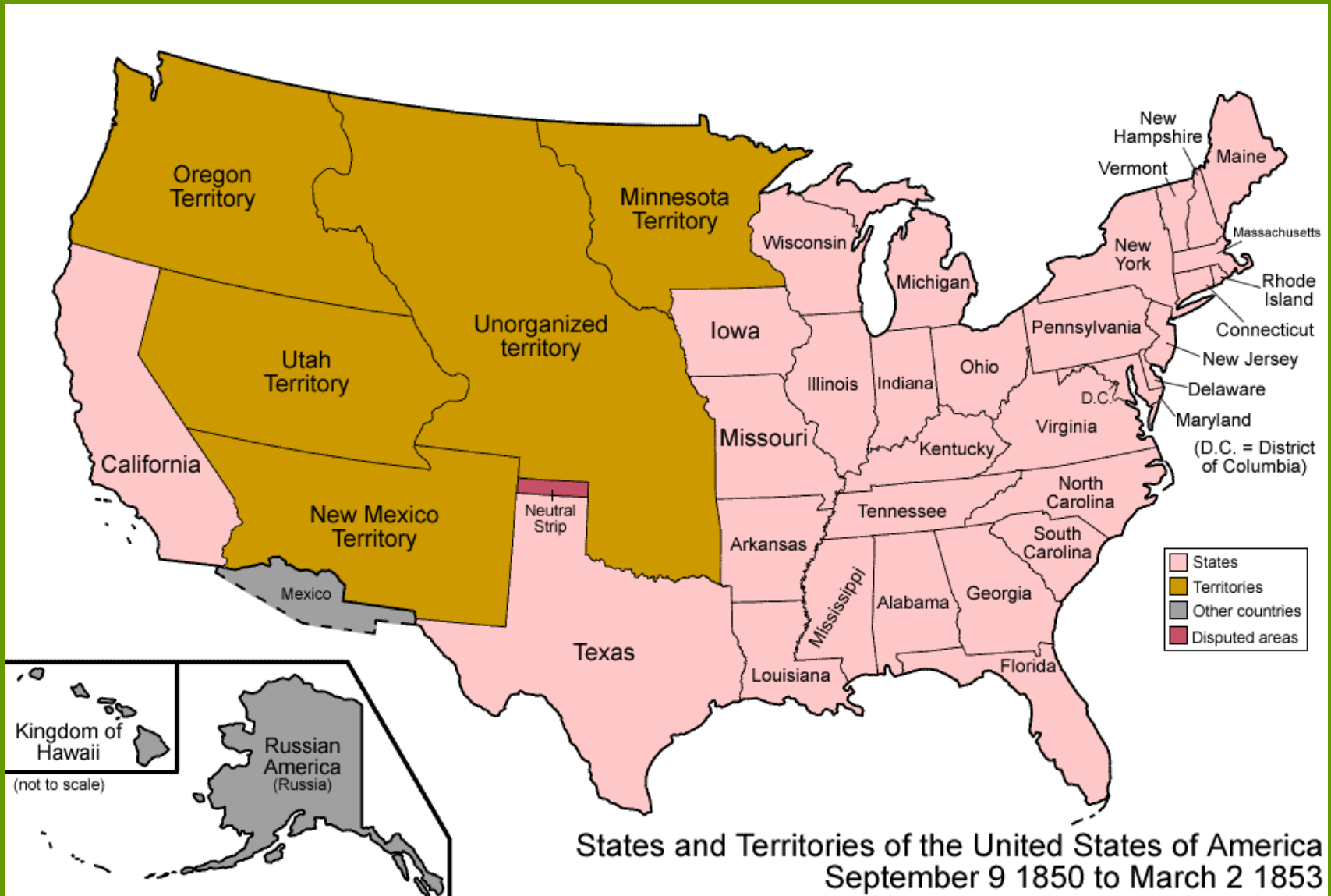


# LEQ: What agreement admitted California to the Union as a free state?



This map shows the states and territories of the United States from 1850 to 1853. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

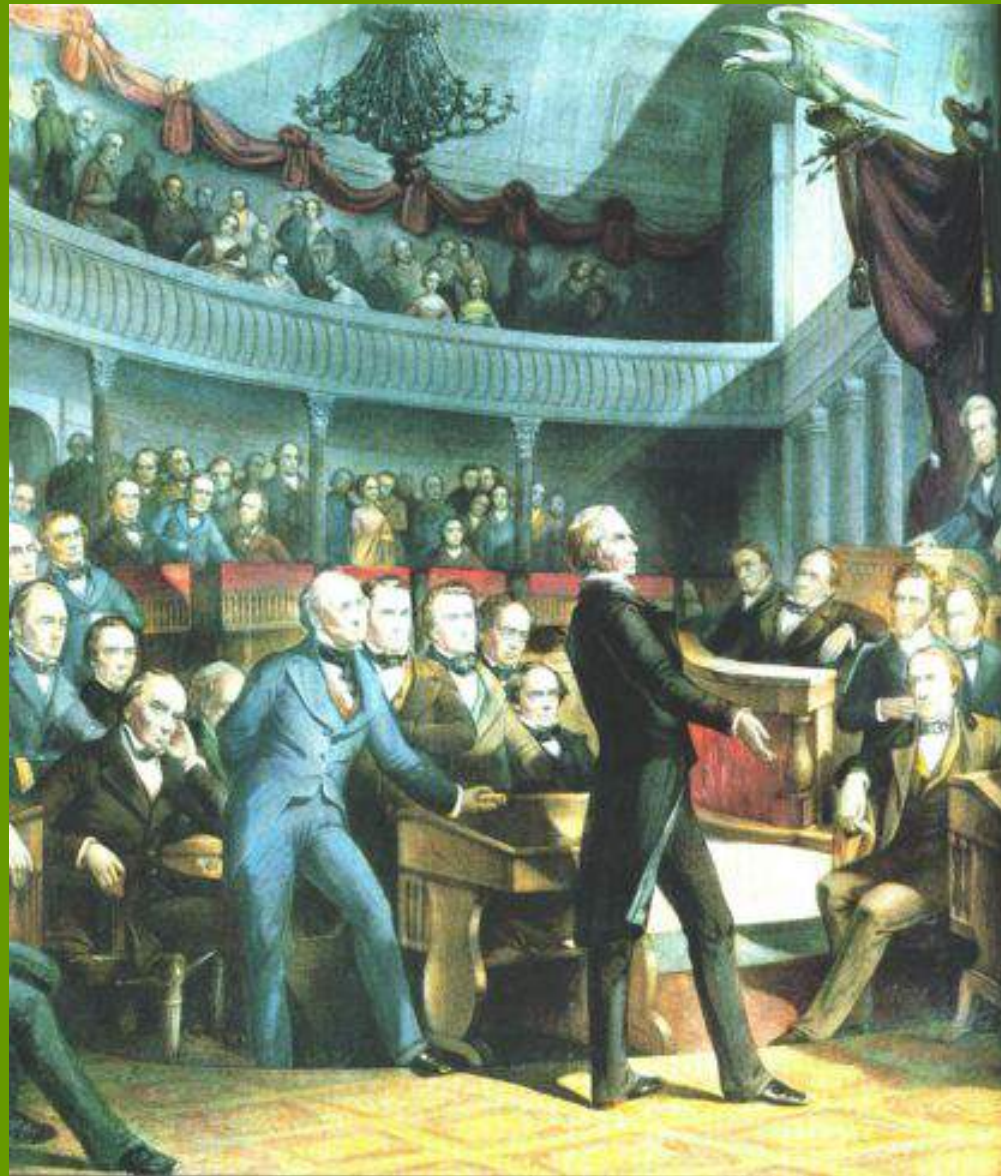
# LEQ: What agreement admitted California to the Union as a free state?

## Compromise of 1850



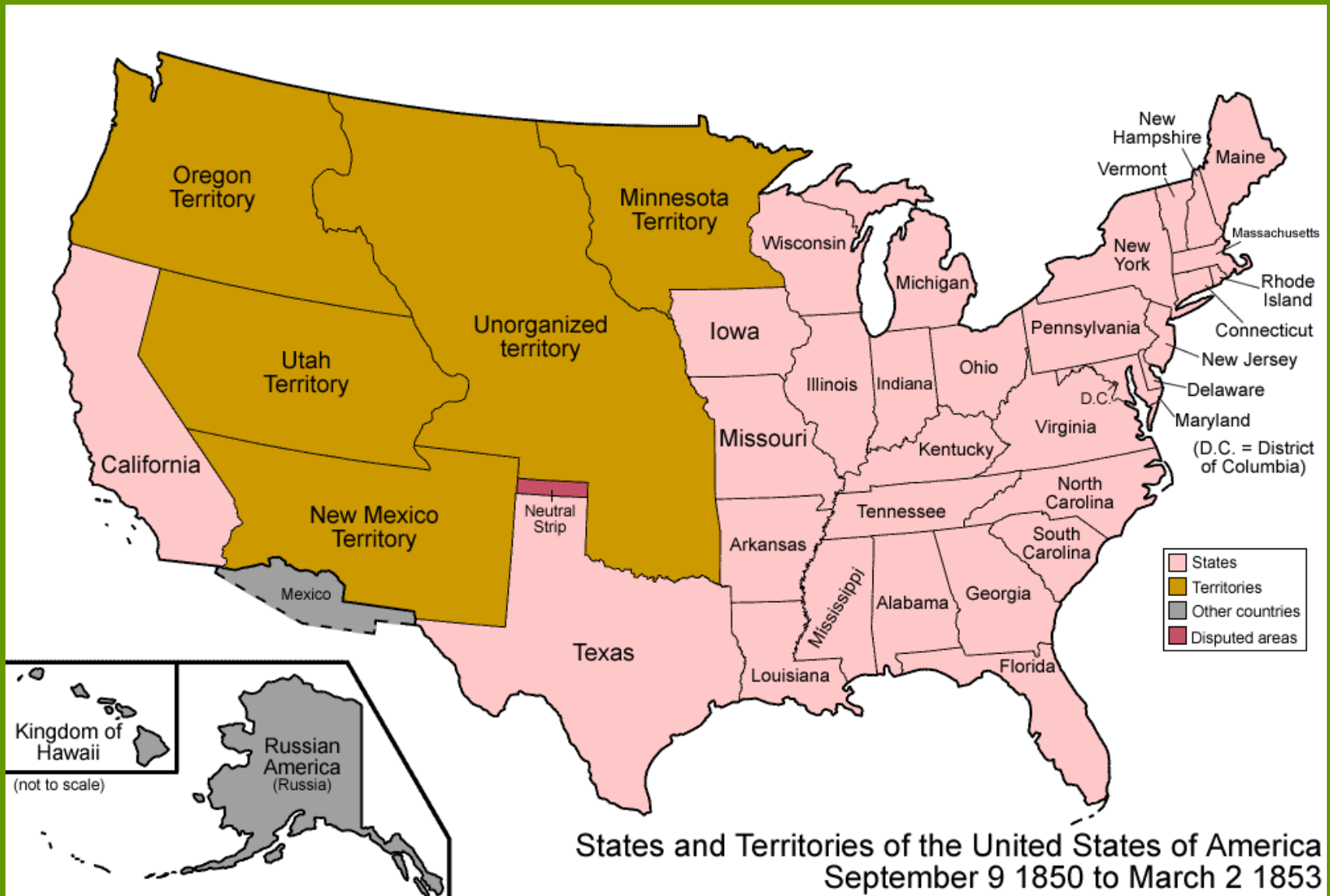
This map shows the states and territories of the United States from 1850 to 1853. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

# The Compromise of 1850



Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky introduced the Compromise of 1850 on the floor of the old United States Senate Chamber. The original image was created circa 1855 by Peter Rothermel (1817-1895). This image is courtesy of [conservapedia.com](http://conservapedia.com).

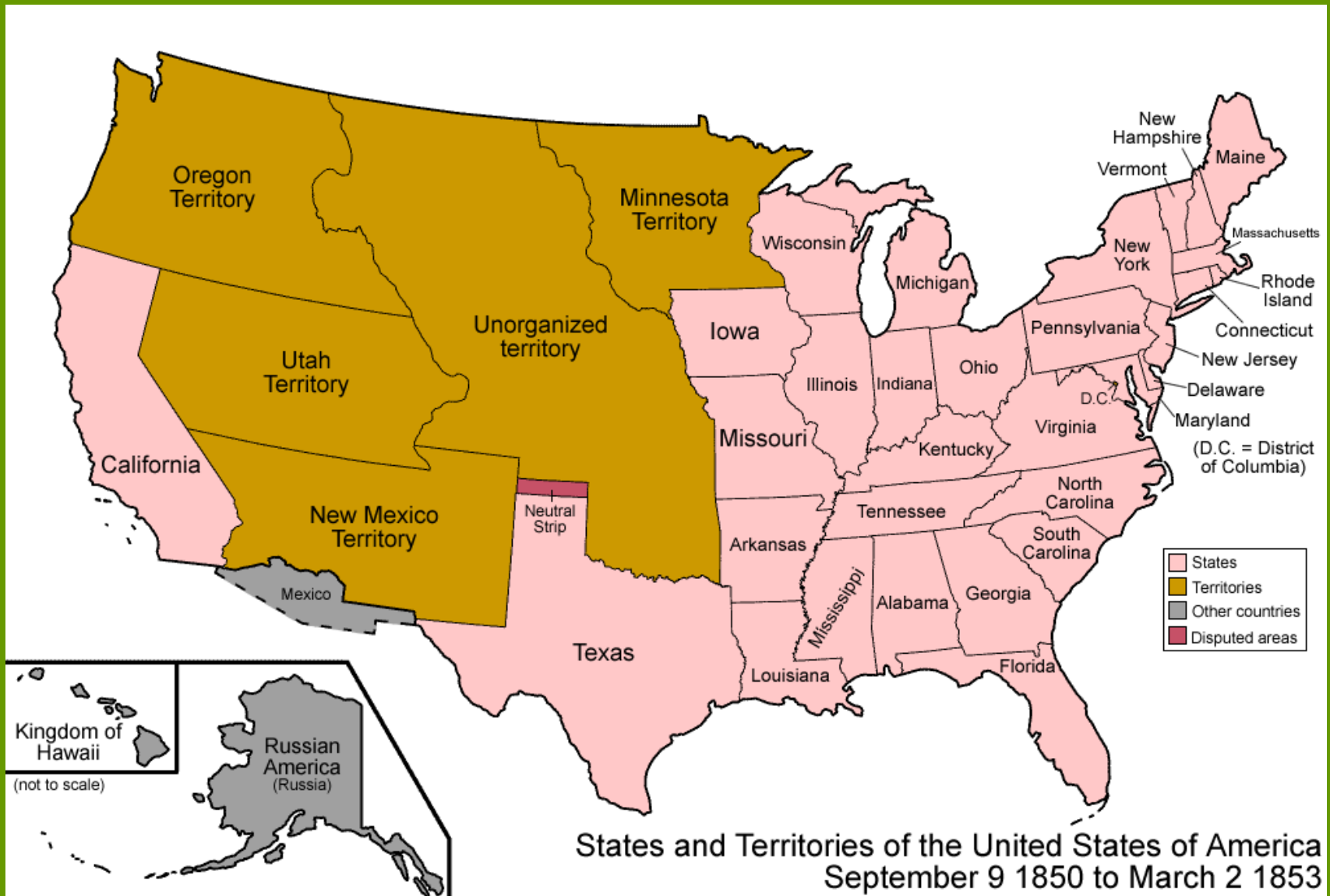
# LEQ: What agreement admitted California to the Union as a free state?



This map shows the states and territories of the United States from 1850 to 1853. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

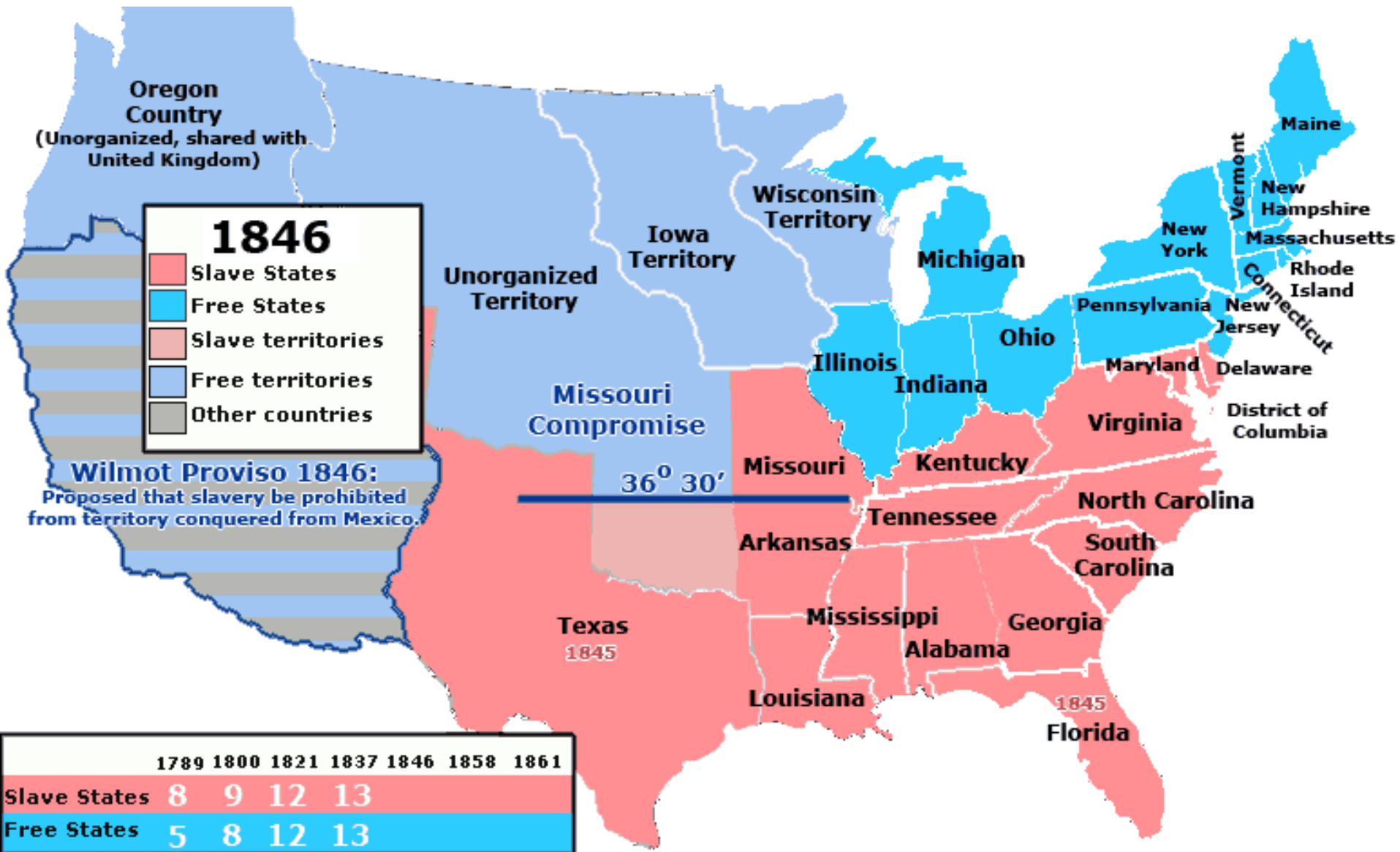
# LEQ: What agreement admitted California to the Union as a free state?

## Compromise of 1850



This map shows the states and territories of the United States from 1850 to 1853. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In the mid-1800s, the United States gained vast new territories in the West.



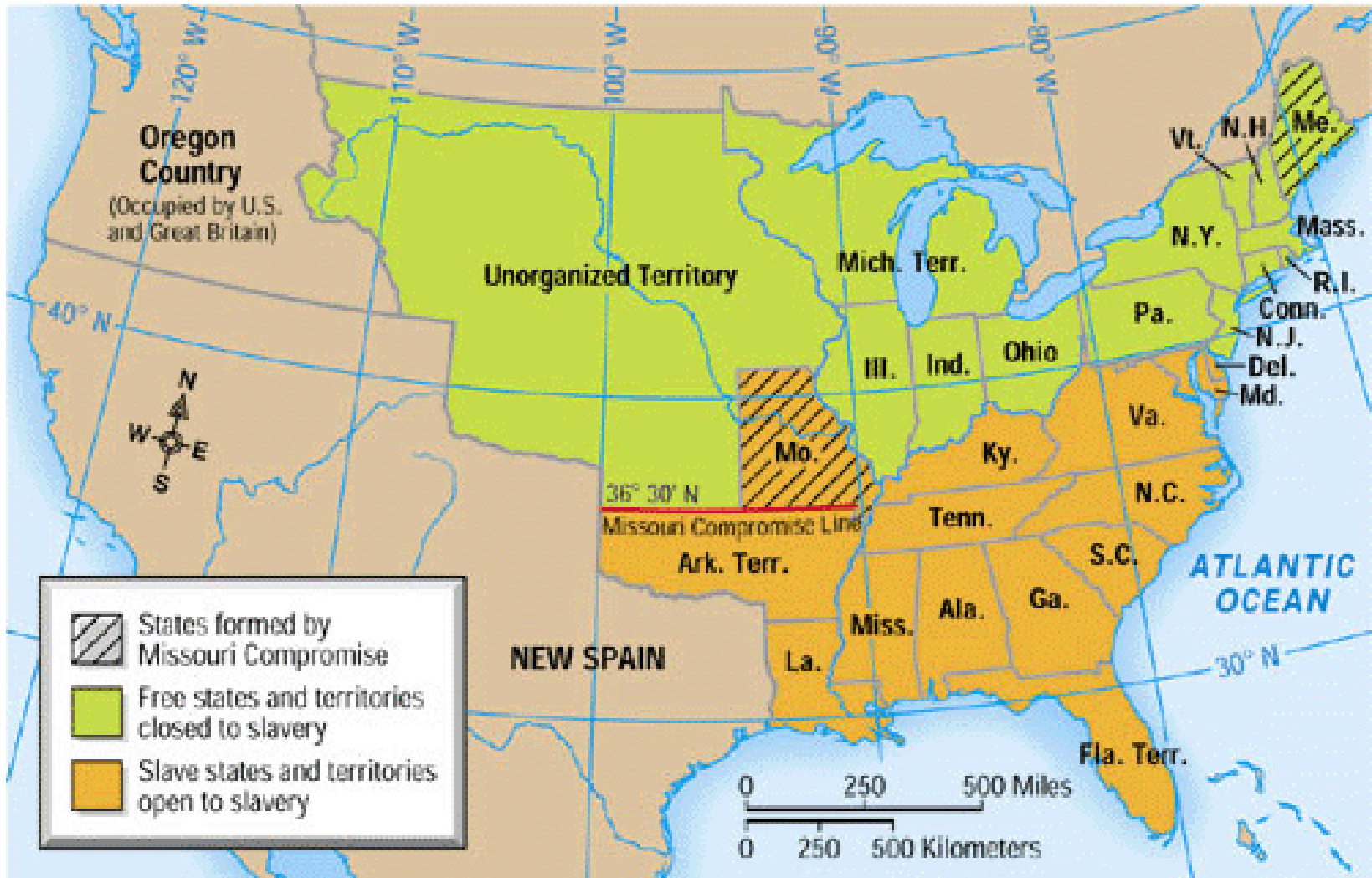
Eventually those territories would become states. Would they be free or slave states? This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The issue of slavery in the West would set the North against the South.



This image shows the states and territories of the United States from 1849-1850. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

# Slavery in the territories was not a new issue. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 kept the number of slave states and free states equal.



During the Missouri Compromise, Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state, and Maine was admitted as a free state. No slavery was allowed above the southern border of Missouri (except for Missouri, of course). This image is courtesy of [aupushpacia.blogspot.com](http://aupushpacia.blogspot.com).



The Missouri Compromise, however, applied only to those states carved out of the Louisiana Purchase.



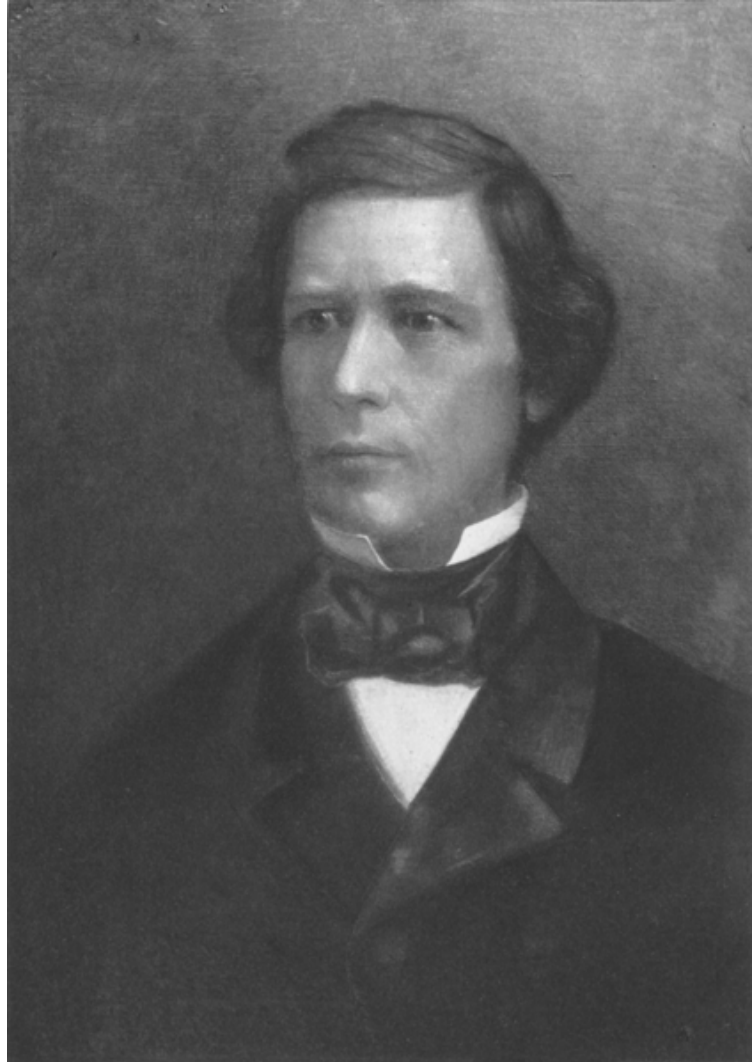
The Louisiana Purchase is highlighted in green over a modern map of the United States. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Mexican Cession in 1848 added a vast stretch of western lands not covered by the Missouri Compromise.



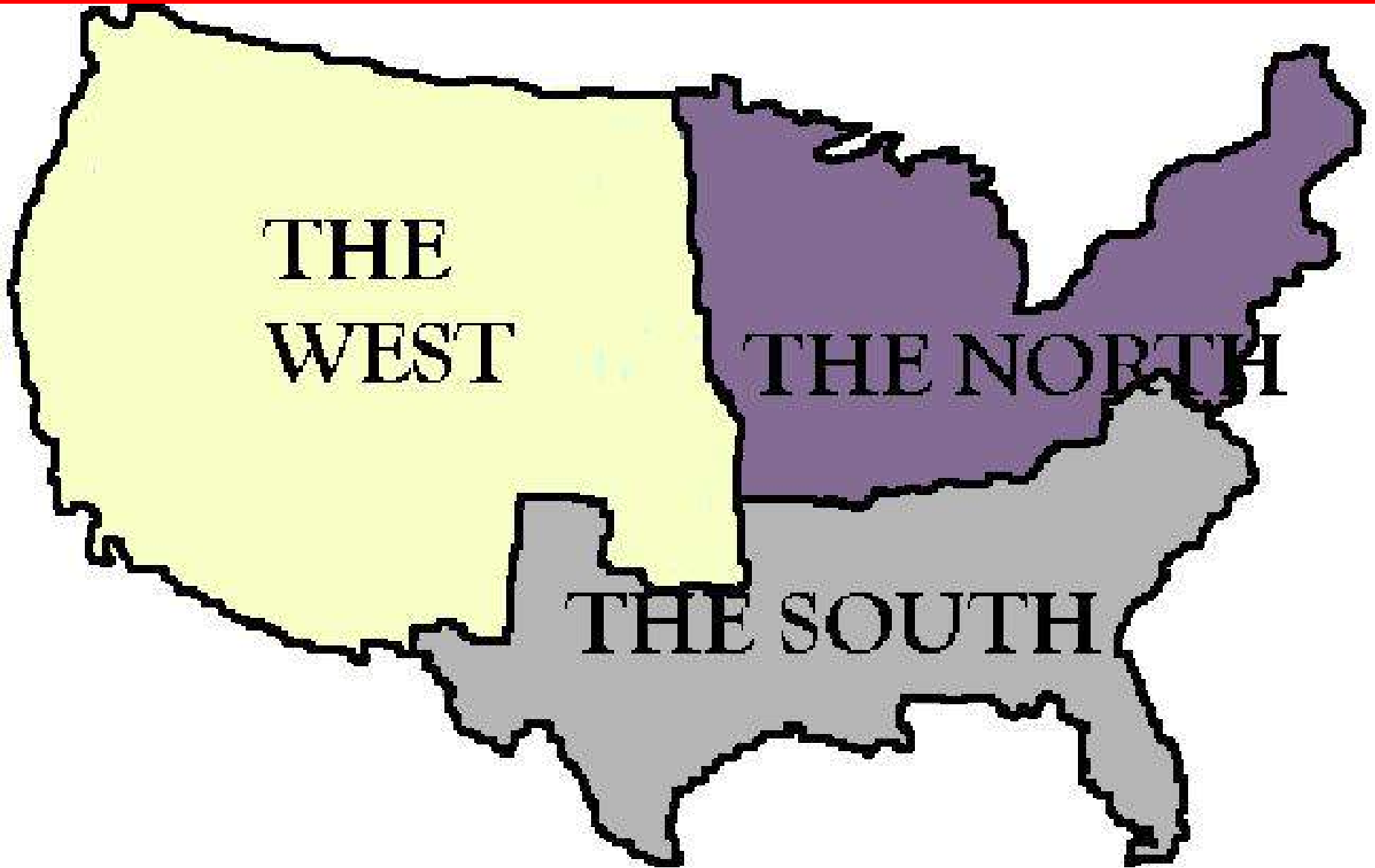
The United States acquired the Mexican Cession after its victory over Mexico in the Mexican War. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Even before the war with Mexico had ended, growing antislavery feelings in the North led the House of Representatives, with its Northern majority, to pass the Wilmot Proviso.



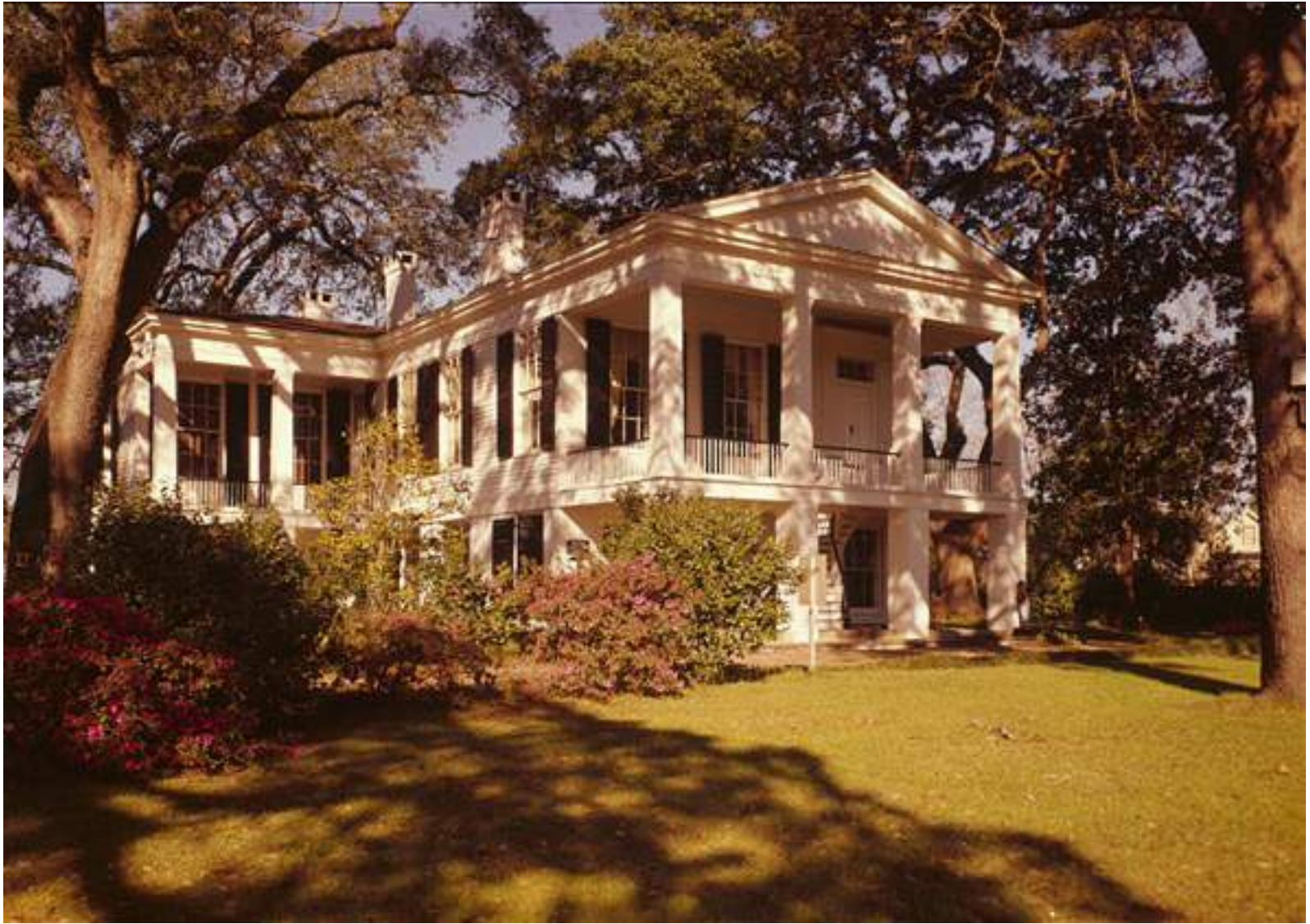
It would outlaw slavery in all territory acquired from Mexico. The bill was defeated in the Senate, where the North and South were equally represented. An antislavery Democrat, David Wilmot, from Pennsylvania, introduced this measure. David Wilmot (1814-1868) was a United States Congressman from the Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania area from 1845-1851. He was a United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1861-1863. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The debate over slavery in the territories strengthened the feelings of Sectionalism.



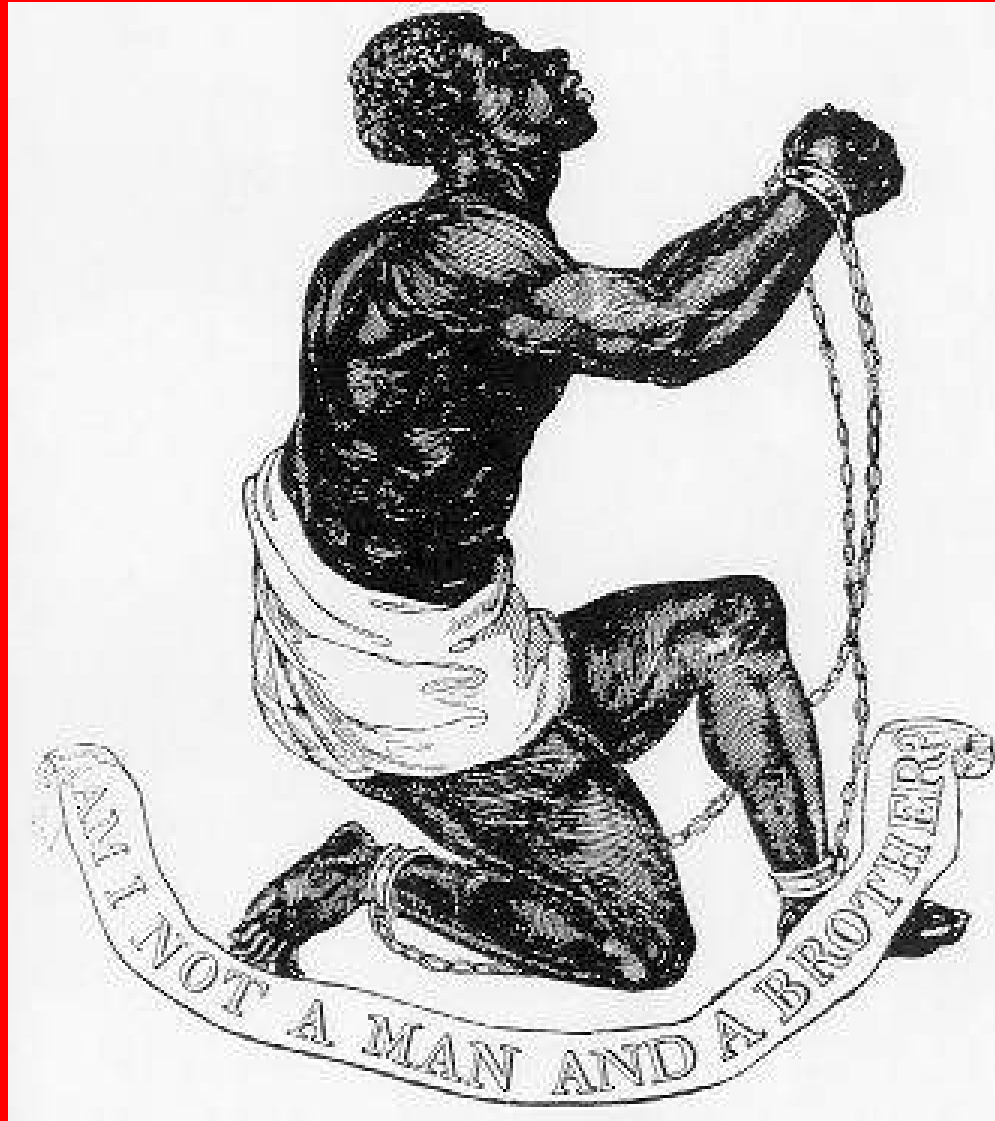
Sectionalism means that people are more loyal to their state or region than to the country as a whole. This image is courtesy of [socialstudieshelp.com](http://socialstudieshelp.com).

**White Southerners united in their support of slavery and accused the North of threatening their way of life.**



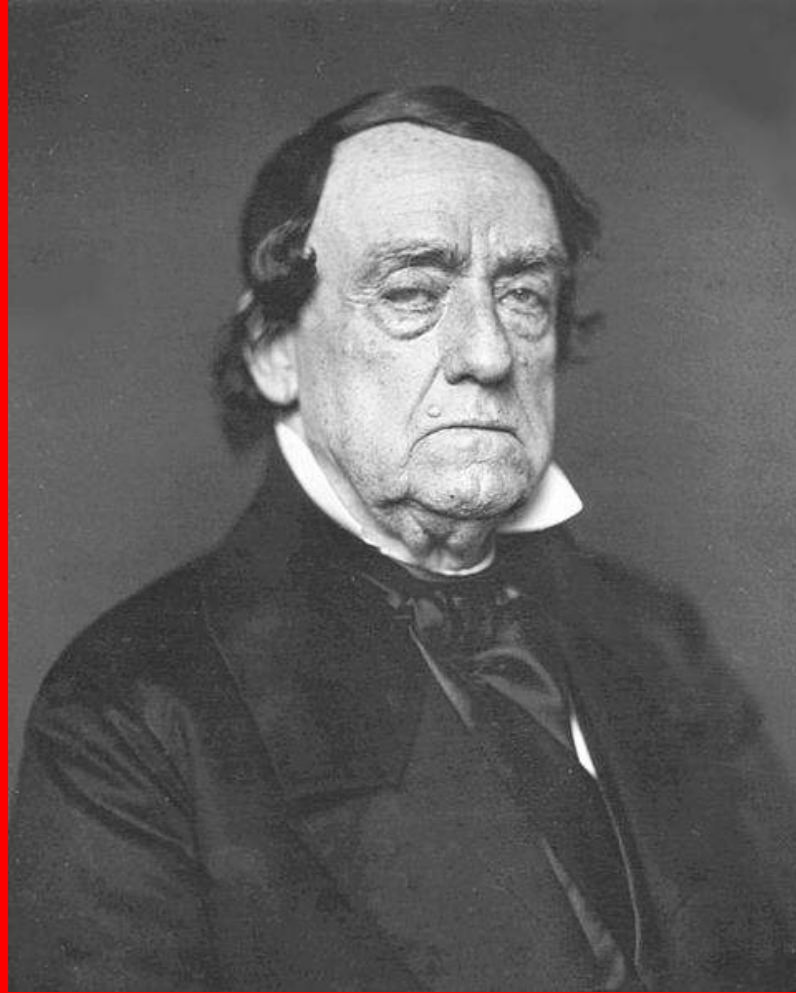
This image of the Oakleigh Plantation in Mobile, Alabama was taken in 1933. The house was constructed in 1833 by cotton factor James Roper. A cotton factor was a person whom cotton planters relied on to sell their crops for them. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

Northern abolitionists believed slavery to be morally wrong and demanded that the national government outlaw it.



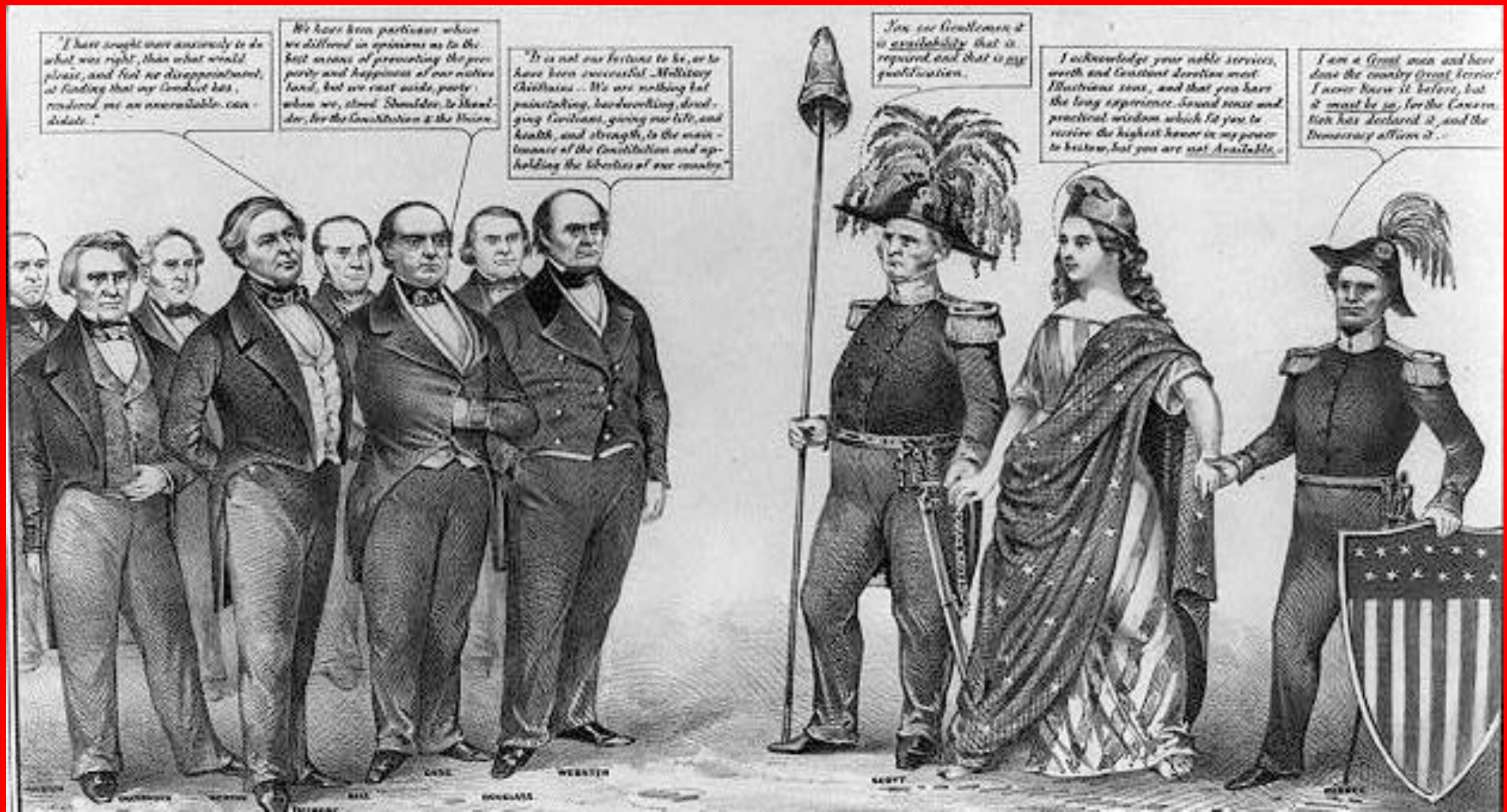
Some politicians suggested other ways to settle the question of slavery in the territories. This image, created in 1795 is the official medallion of the British Anti-Slavery Society. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan recommended that the voters who lived in a territory should decide whether the states they formed would be slave or free.



Lewis Cass (1782-1866) was born in New Hampshire. During the War of 1812, he commanded an Ohio regiment, and was appointed to the rank of brigadier general. He participated in the Battle of the Thames. As a reward for his military service, President James Madison appointed Cass as Governor of the Michigan Territory, and he served in that capacity from 1813-1831. Cass served as Secretary of War under President Andrew Jackson, and was a United States Senator from Michigan from 1845-1848 and 1849-1857. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

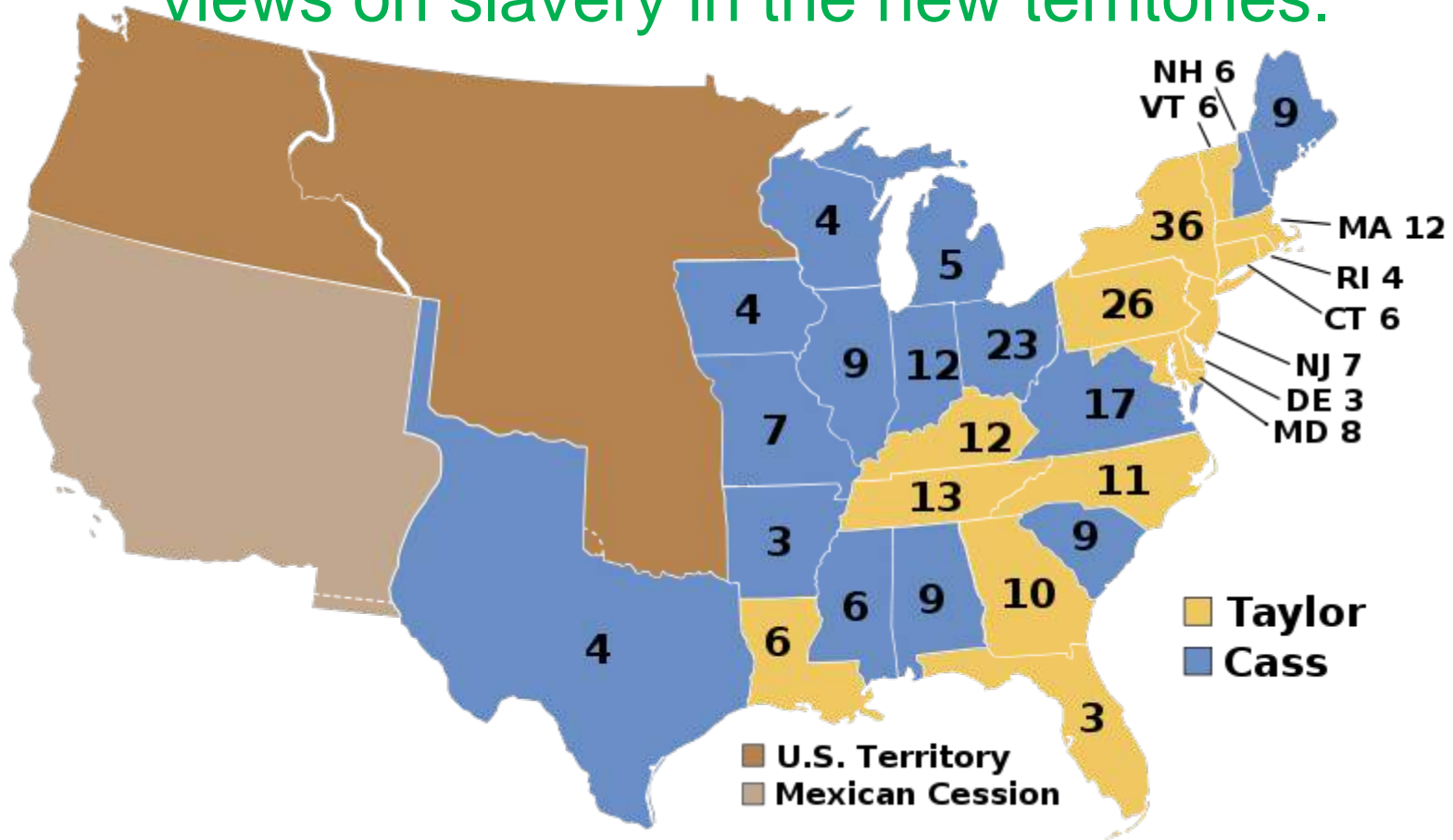
Senator Cass' idea supported popular sovereignty, or the notion that people should have the right to rule themselves.



In this image titled "Capability and Availability," the artist, Nathaniel Currier (1813-1888) is sharply critical of both the Democratic and Whig choice of presidential candidates in 1852. He laments the nomination of two soldiers, Winfield Scott (center) and Franklin Pierce (far right), in preference to several more "capable" statesmen who appear at left. The latter are (left to right): Samuel Houston, John J. Crittenden, Thomas Hart Benton, Millard Fillmore, John Bell, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, and Daniel Webster. Most prominent in the group are Fillmore, Cass, and Webster, who also sought the presidential nomination in 1852. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

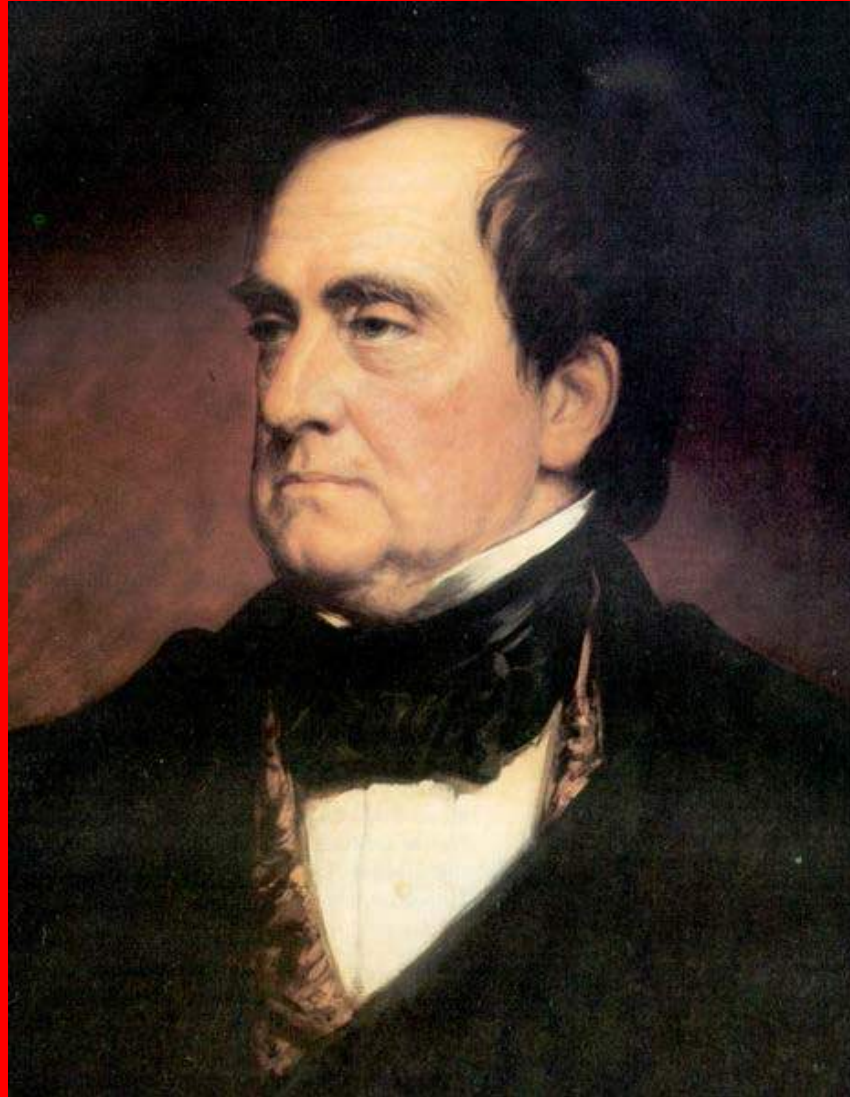


There seemed to be no way of reconciling the opposing views on slavery in the new territories.



In the election of 1848, both Northerners and Southerners tried to minimize any discussion of slavery. The Whigs nominated Zachary Taylor as their presidential candidate, and the Democrats nominated Lewis Cass. Martin van Buren ran for President in 1848 as the Free Soil Party candidate. There were 290 electoral votes in this election and 146 votes were needed to win. There were 30 states and both the Democrats and the Whigs won 15 states. Taylor and his running mate, Millard Fillmore received 163 electoral votes. Cass and his Vice-Presidential candidate, William O. Butler, received 127 electoral votes. Martin Van Buren and his running mate, Charles Francis Adams, did not win a state, but received 10% of the votes cast. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Democrats, although controlled by the Southern wing, nominated Northern Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan as their presidential candidate.



Following his defeat in the 1848 election, Lewis Cass (1782-1866) returned to the Senate, and served from 1849-1857. From 1857-1860 he served as Secretary of State under President James Buchanan. This portrait was produced by Daniel Huntington in 1873. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Whigs, who enjoyed strong support in the North, nominated Zachary Taylor, a hero of the Mexican War.



Zachary Taylor's running mate was Millard Fillmore, a moderate New York politician. This image is a campaign poster for Taylor and Fillmore during the 1848 election. This image is courtesy of [housedivided.dickinson.edu](http://housedivided.dickinson.edu).

Zachary Taylor owned a plantation in Louisiana with more than 100 slaves.



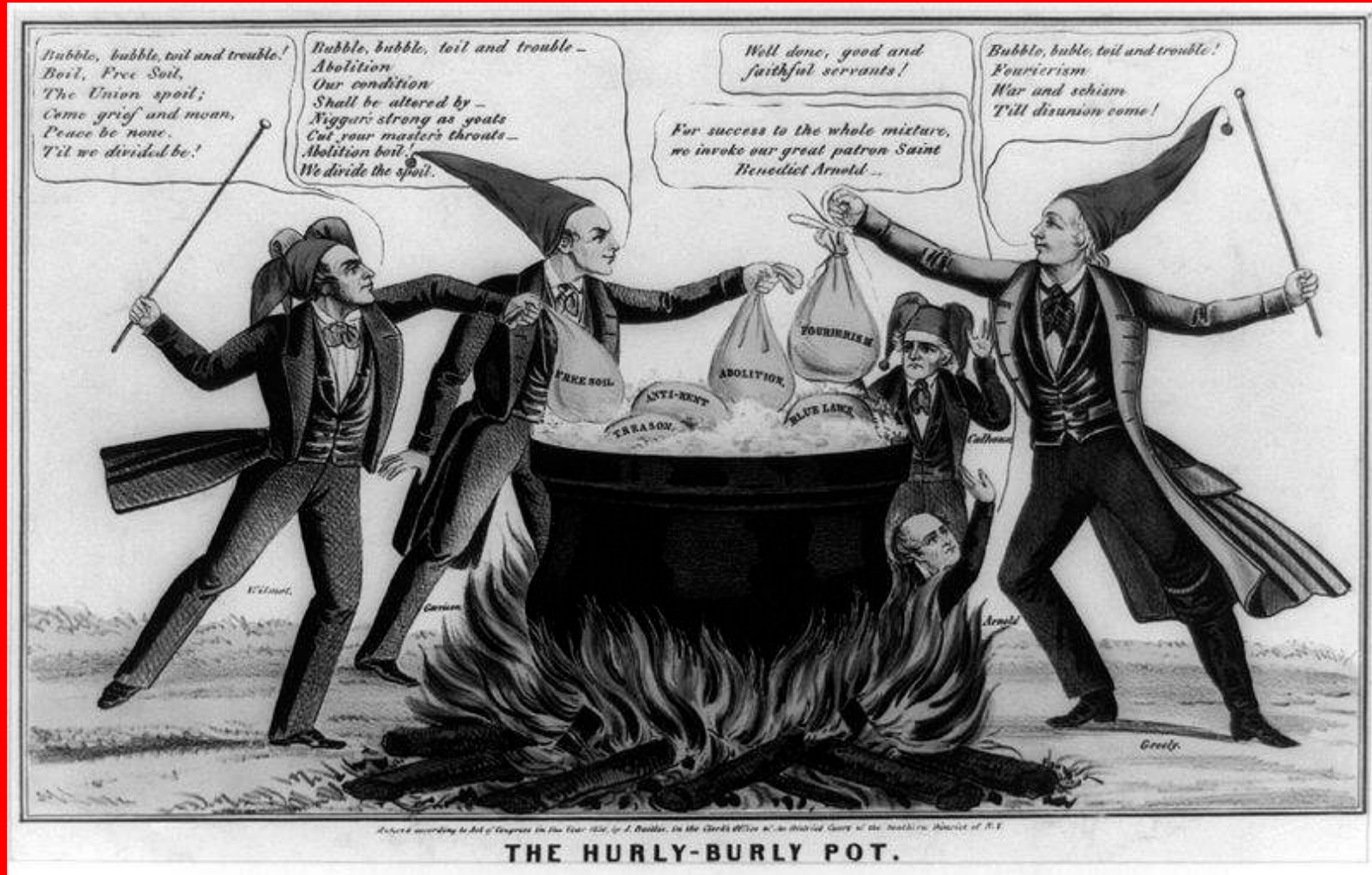
Major-General Zachary Taylor purchased the 1923 acre Cypress Grove Plantation in 1842. He paid \$95,000 for the plantation and its 81 slaves. Although Taylor was frequently away from his home because of military duties, it was said by visitors that his slaves were “happy, healthy, and well-cared-for... who lived in clean, well-furnished cabins.” This image was created by Henry Lewis. This image is courtesy of [jeffersoncountymys.org](http://jeffersoncountymys.org).

Many Northern Whigs backed Taylor because being a military hero he seemed to be a sure winner.



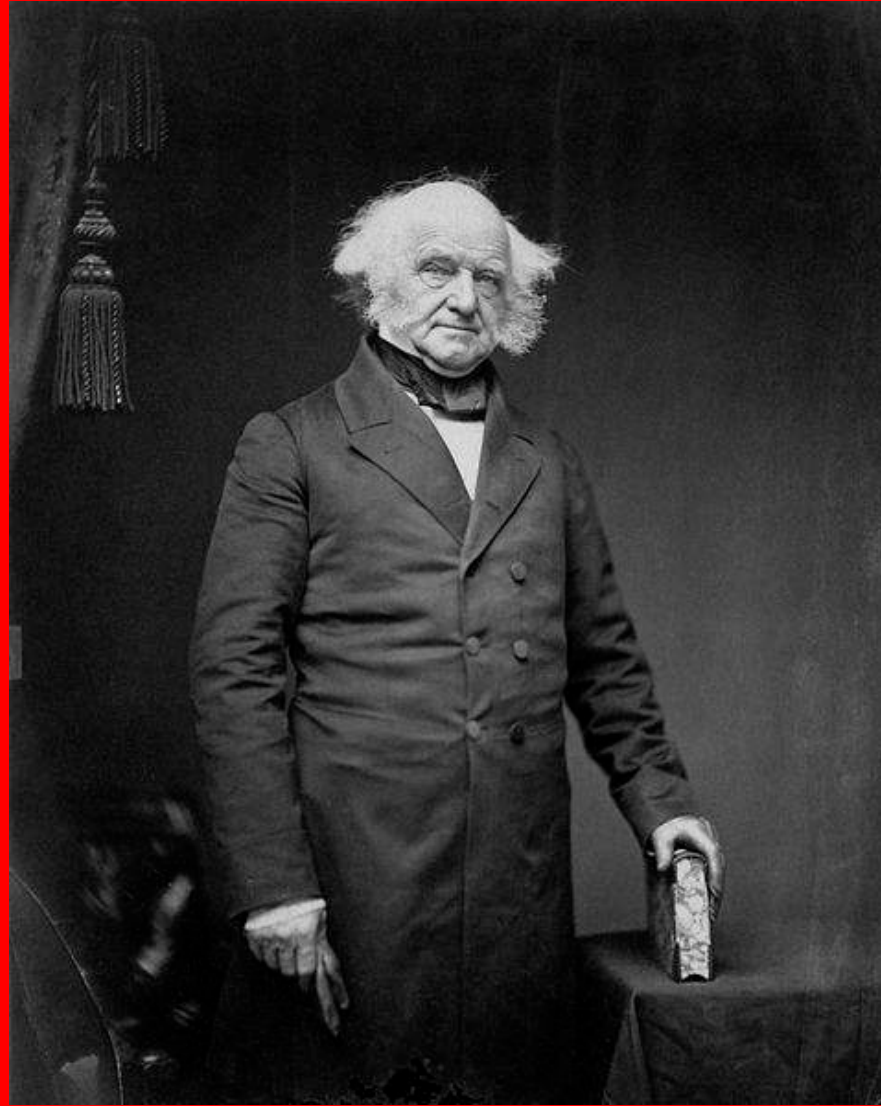
“Conscience Whigs,” however, rebelled. They refused to back a slaveholder or risk opening the West to slavery. This is the Official White House Portrait of President Zachary Taylor. It was created in 1848 by Joseph Henry Bush, and is currently on display in the White House. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Some Northern Whigs broke from the Whig Party and united with Northern Democrats to form their own party.



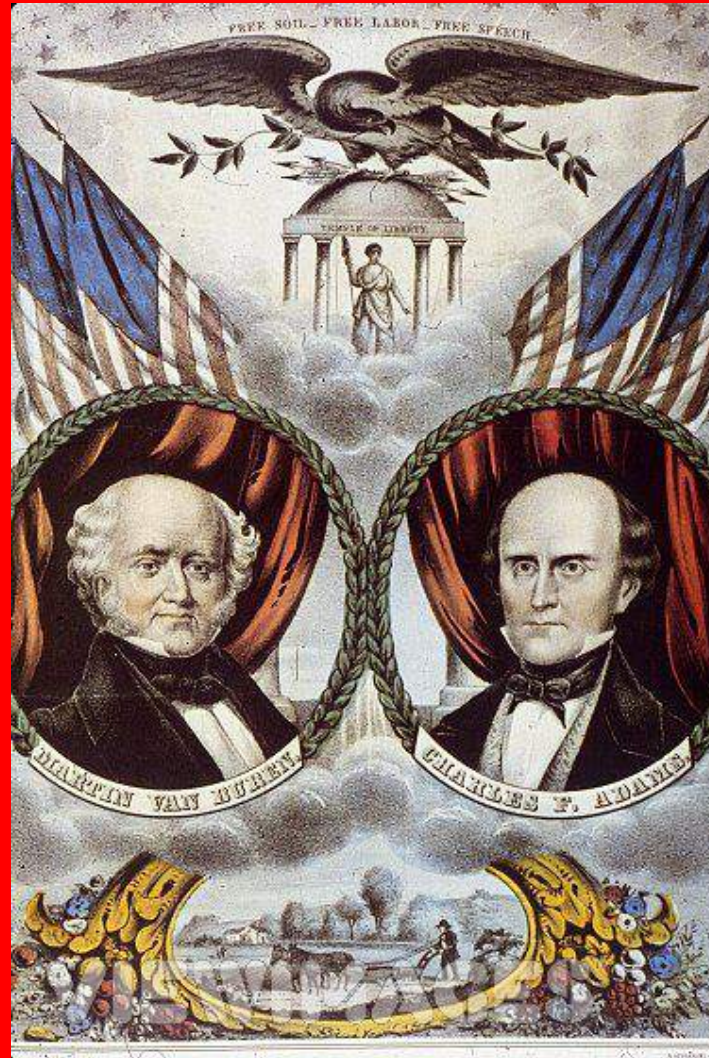
This image, titled "The Hurly-Burly Pot" was produced by James S. Baillie in 1850. The artist was not supportive of the Free-Soil Party. He attacks abolitionist and other sectional interests as dangers to the Union. He specifically criticizes abolitionists such as David Wilmot, Horace Greeley, and William Lloyd Garrison. The three wear fool's caps and gather, like the witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," round a large, boiling cauldron, adding to it sacks marked "Free Soil," "Abolition," and "Treason." This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Free-Soil Party chose former President Martin Van Buren as their candidate and campaigned with the slogan, “Free soil, free speech, free labor.. free men.”



The former 8<sup>th</sup> President of the United States, Martin Van Buren (1782-1862) was from New York. Van Buren considered slavery to be morally wrong, but approved by the Constitution of the United States. This photograph was taken by Mathew Brady (1823-1896) circa 1857. This image is courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of Wikimedia Commons.

Although Taylor became President, the Free-Soil party received an impressive number of votes.



The issue of slavery hurt both the Whig Party and the Democrat Party during the election. The Free Soil Party was founded in Buffalo, New York, and drew its greatest strength from New York State. The Vice-Presidential candidate was Charles Francis Adams from Massachusetts. Adams was the son of President John Quincy Adams and grandson of President John Adams. This image is courtesy of xtimeline.com.



# The California Gold Rush intensified questions about slavery in the new territories.

**A NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CLIPPER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
**MERCHANTS' EXPRESS LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS!**  
Leading none but First-Class Vessels and Regularly Dispatching the greatest number.  
THIS SPLENDID NEW OUT-AND-OUT CLIPPER SHIP



**CALIFORNIA**  
HENRY BARBER, Commander. AT PIER 13 EAST RIVER.

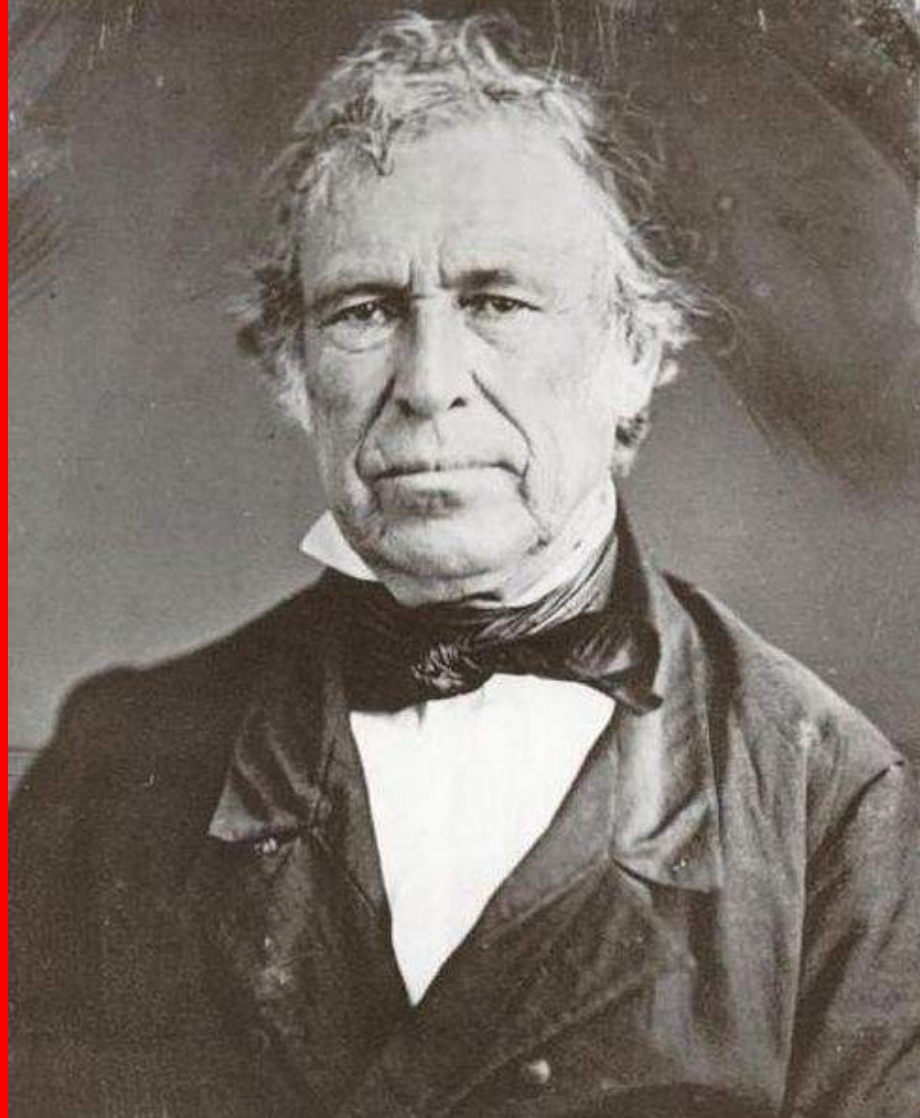
This elegant Clipper Ship was built expressly for this trade by Samuel Hall, Esq., of New Boston, the builder of the celebrated Clippers "Merrimack," "Hannibal," "John Green," and others. She will fully equal them in speed! Unusually prompt dispatch and a very quick response be relied upon. Engagements should be completed at once.

Agents in New York  
**NEWBERRY SMITH & CO.**

**RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, 88 Wall Street, Tontine Building.**

By the end of 1849, an estimated 95,000 "Forty-Niners" from all over the world had settled in California. Along with this tremendous growth came an urgent need for government. This image is an advertisement for fast sailing clipper ships to take gold prospectors to California. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

President Taylor believed statehood could become a solution to the issue of slavery in the territories.



As long as lands remained territories, the federal government decided the issue of slavery. Once the territories became states, their own governments could settle the slavery question. This image of Zachary Taylor was taken circa 1850 by an unknown artist. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

At the suggestion of President Taylor, a convention met in Monterey, California, in the fall of 1849 and adopted a constitution that prohibited slavery.



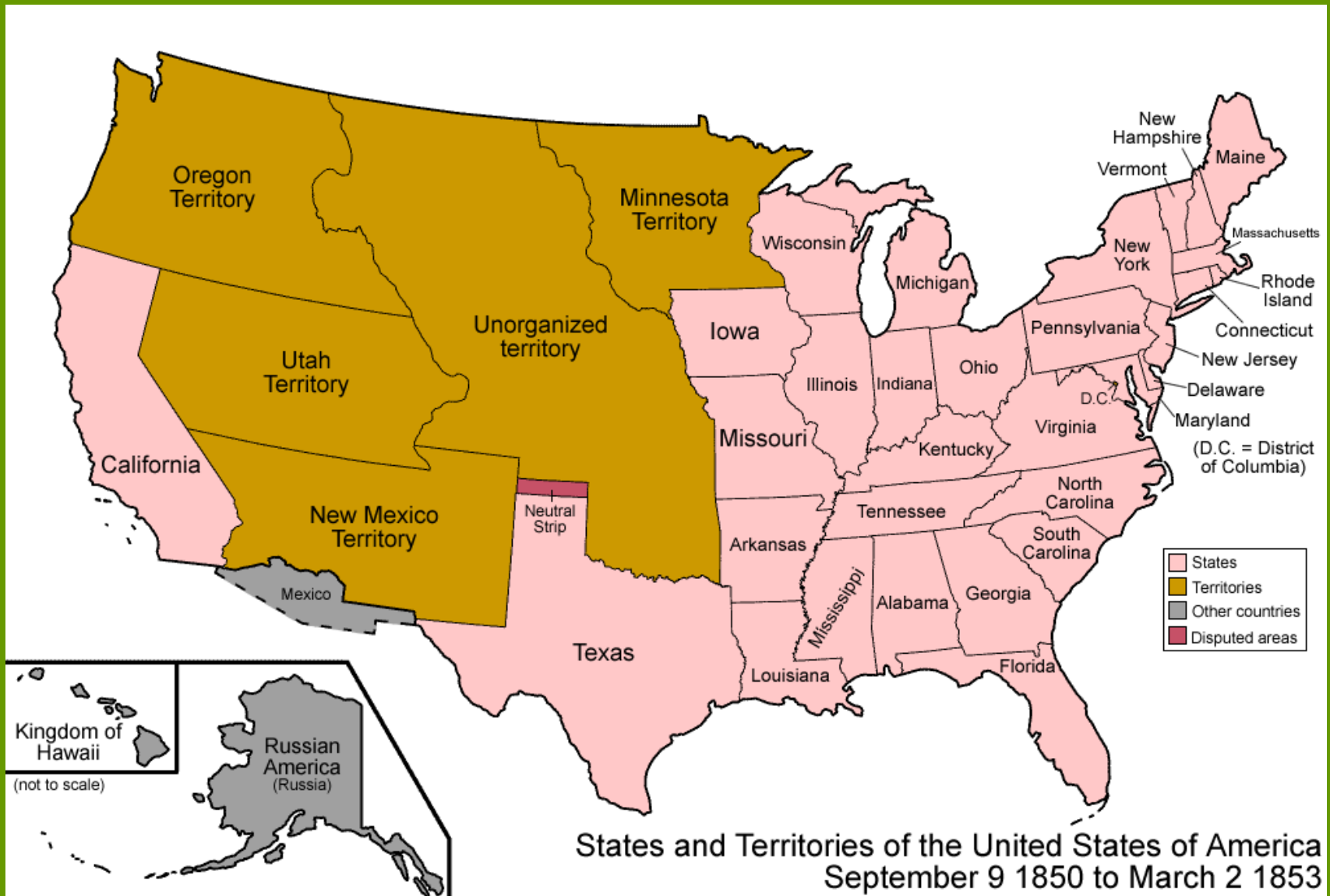
The newly created government immediately applied for admission to the Union as a free state. California's application for statehood touched off a long and bitter debate. This image shows Colton hall in Monterey, California. This building hosted the first California State Convention and it is now a museum. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Admission of California would tip the balance of power in the Senate in favor of the free states, which already held a majority in the House of Representatives.



Southern leaders threatened to leave the Union if it admitted California as a free state. In 1850, before the admission of California, there were 15 “free” states and 15 “slave” states. This image is courtesy of missouristate.edu.

# LEQ: What agreement admitted California to the Union as a free state?



This map shows the states and territories of the United States from 1850 to 1853. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

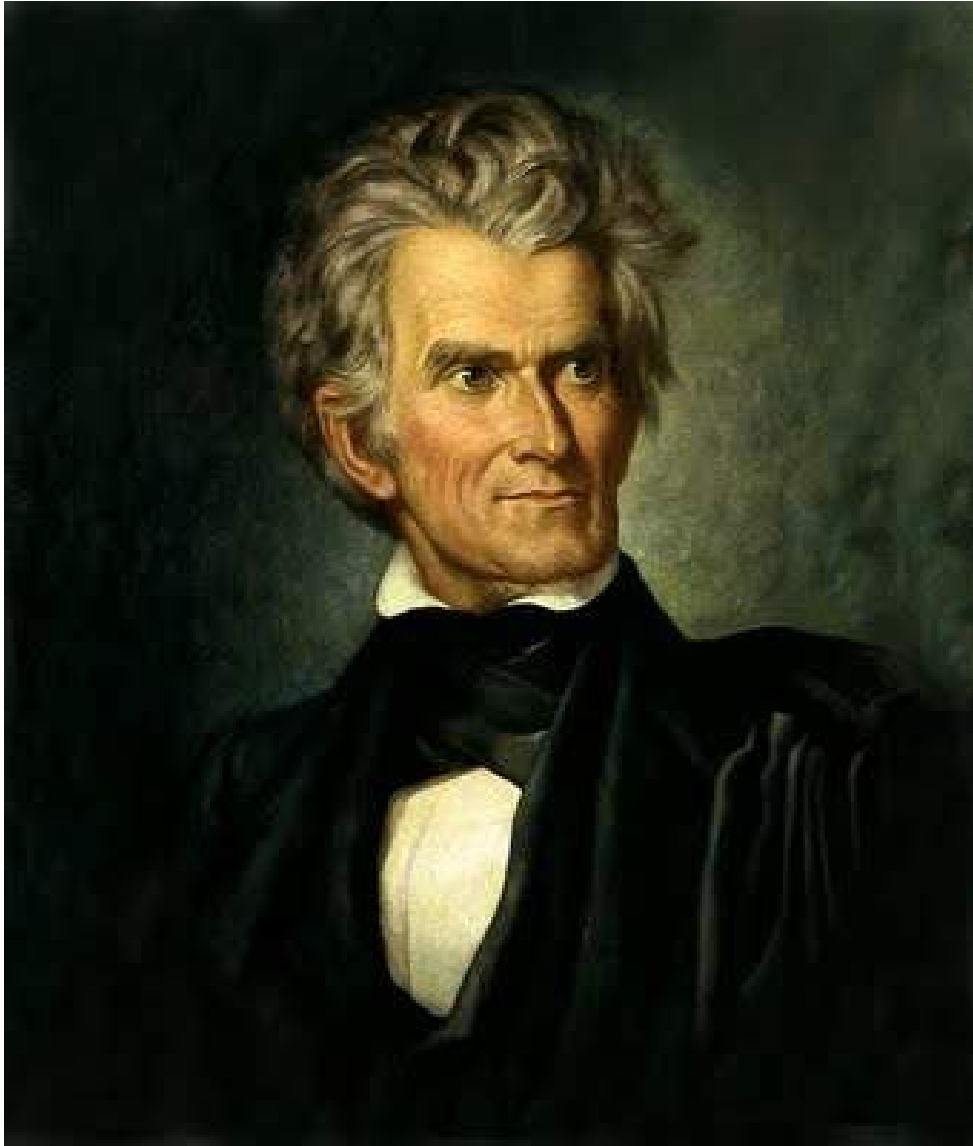
# LEQ: What agreement admitted California to the Union as a free state?

## Compromise of 1850



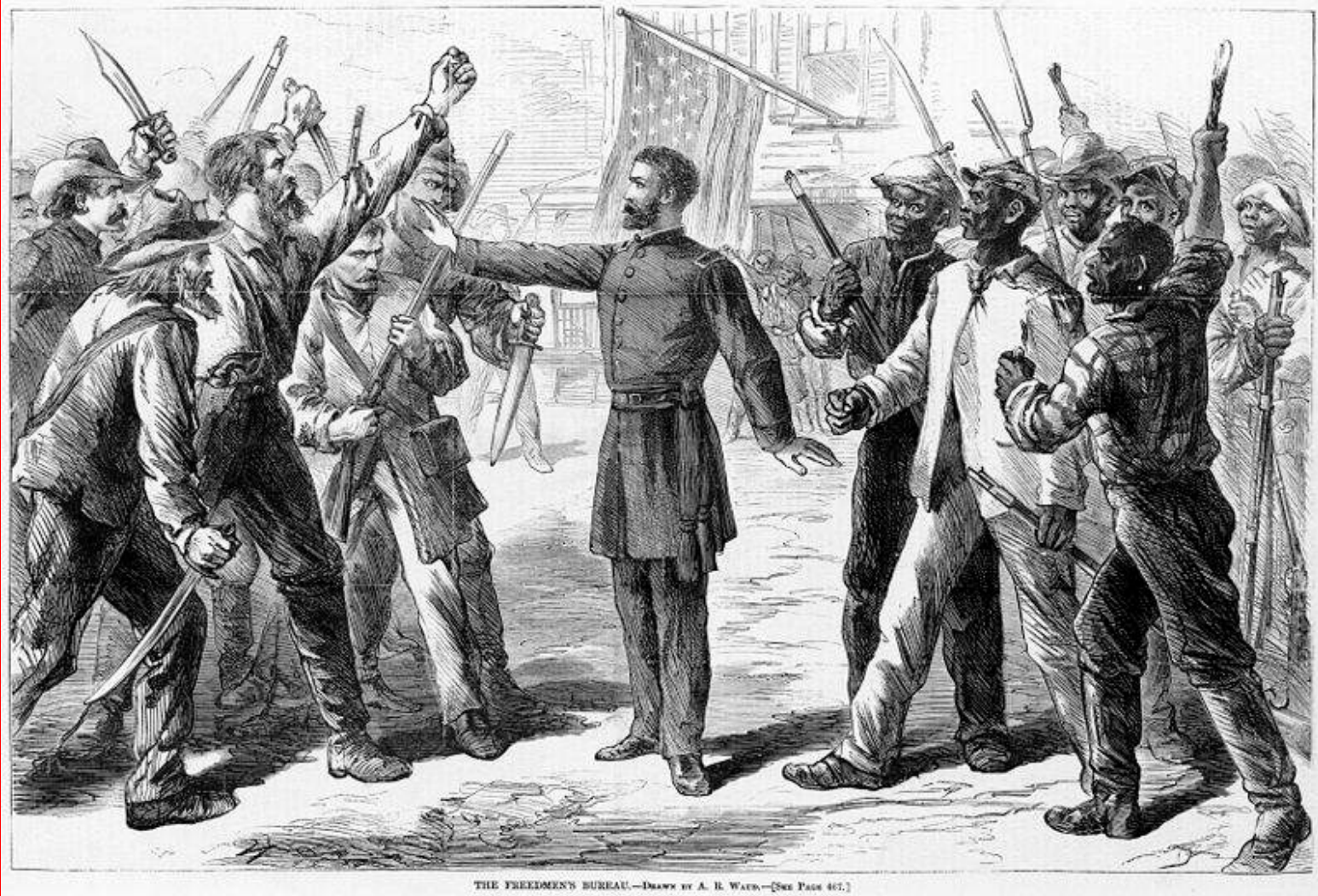
This map shows the states and territories of the United States from 1850 to 1853. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In January 1849, South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun acted against what he saw as a threat to the Southern way of life.



Calling a caucus, or private meeting, of the Southern members of Congress, he denounced the Ordinance of 1787 (which prohibited slavery in the Old Northwest Territory) and the Missouri Compromise of 1820 as attacks on the South. This image was created by Arthur E. Schmalz Conrad in 1958. This image is courtesy of senate.gov.

Calhoun claimed that any more similar Northern-sponsored measures would bring an end to slavery, start a race war, and lead to rule by African Americans.



THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—DRAWN BY A. R. WAUD.—[SEE PAGE 467.]

This is a scene John C. Calhoun did not live to see. This image, titled "The Freedman's Bureau," shows an individual representing the Freedmen's Bureau standing between armed groups of European Americans and African Americans. This image was created by Alfred Rudolph Waud (1828-1891) for the July 25, 1868 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Calhoun warned that the South would secede, or leave the United States.



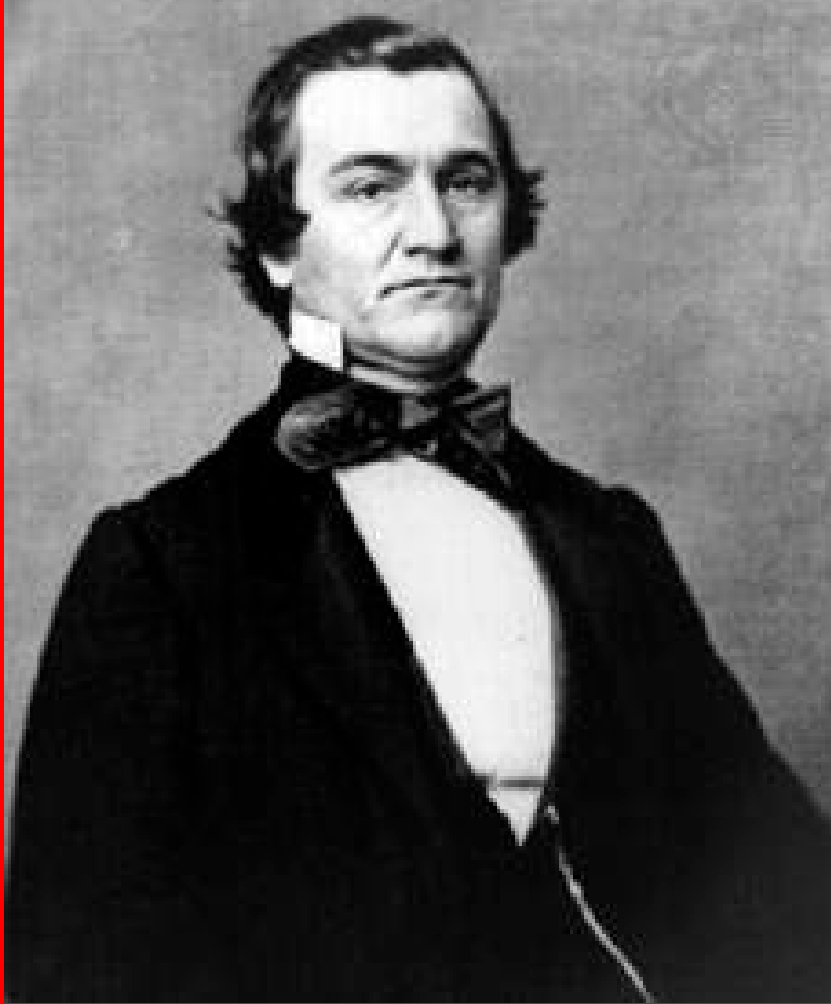
The states shown in green would secede from the United States from 1860-1861. The lighter colored states, or border states, would send soldiers to help the new Confederate States of America. This image is courtesy of ncpedia.org.

Calhoun's views seemed too extreme to many people.



Some slaveholding senators, including Sam Houston of Texas (1793-1863), left, and Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858) of Missouri, right, opposed Calhoun. Many Southern newspapers also declared their loyalty to the Union. The image on the left was created by Thomas Flintoff (1809-1892) circa 1850. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. The image on the right was created by Ferdinand Thomas Lee Boyle circa 1861. It is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution.

Some Southern members of Congress, however agreed with Calhoun.



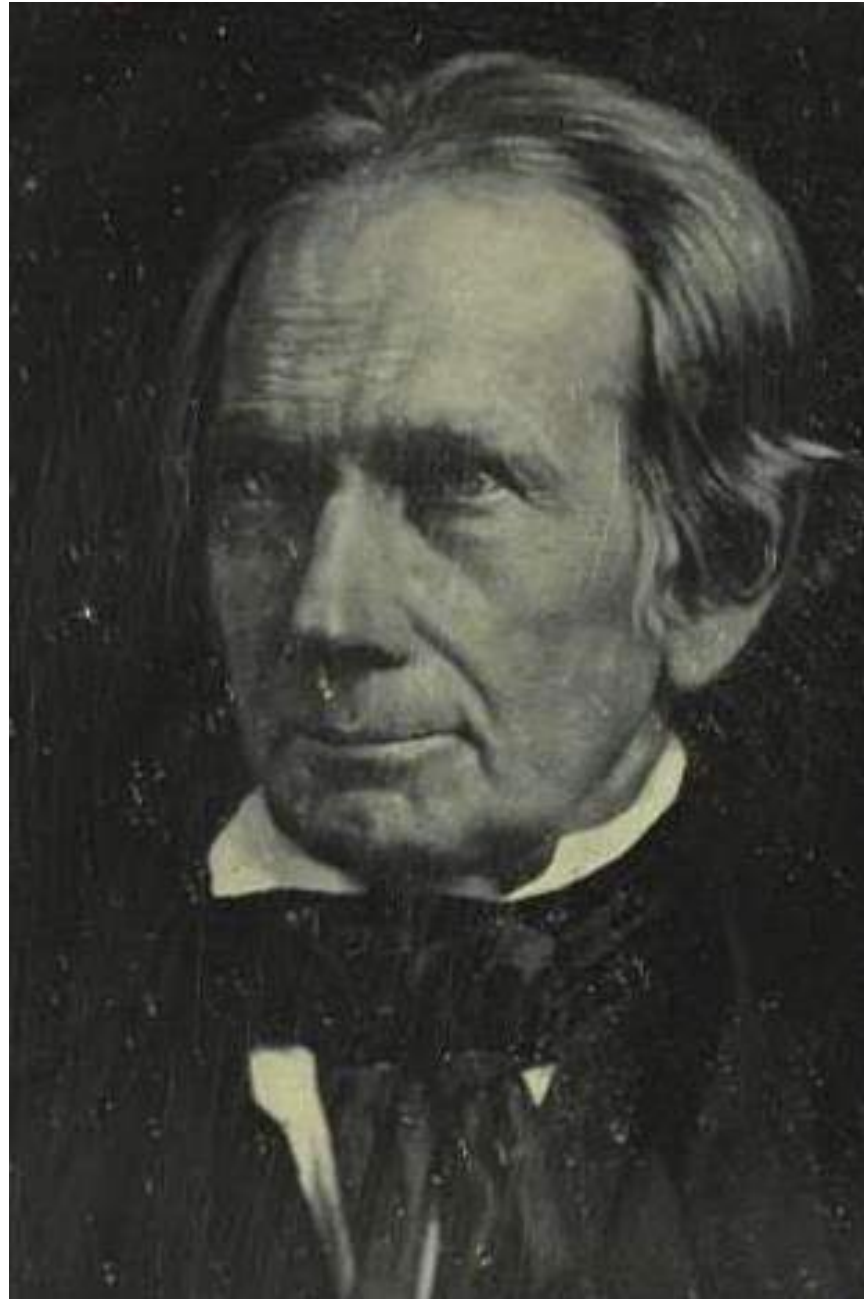
In the Southern states, some state legislatures, local conventions, and newspaper editors adopted his ideas. Those Southerners who wanted to take the slave states out of the Union, and who wanted to reopen the slave trade, were labeled by northerners as “Fire Eaters.” They included William Lowndes Yancey, left, a United States Senator from Alabama. The most prominent “fire eater” was William Barnwell Rhett (1800-1876) , right, a South Carolina Congressman, Senator, and the editor of the *Charleston Mercury*. These images are courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

In Congress debate over California's statehood dragged on for a year.



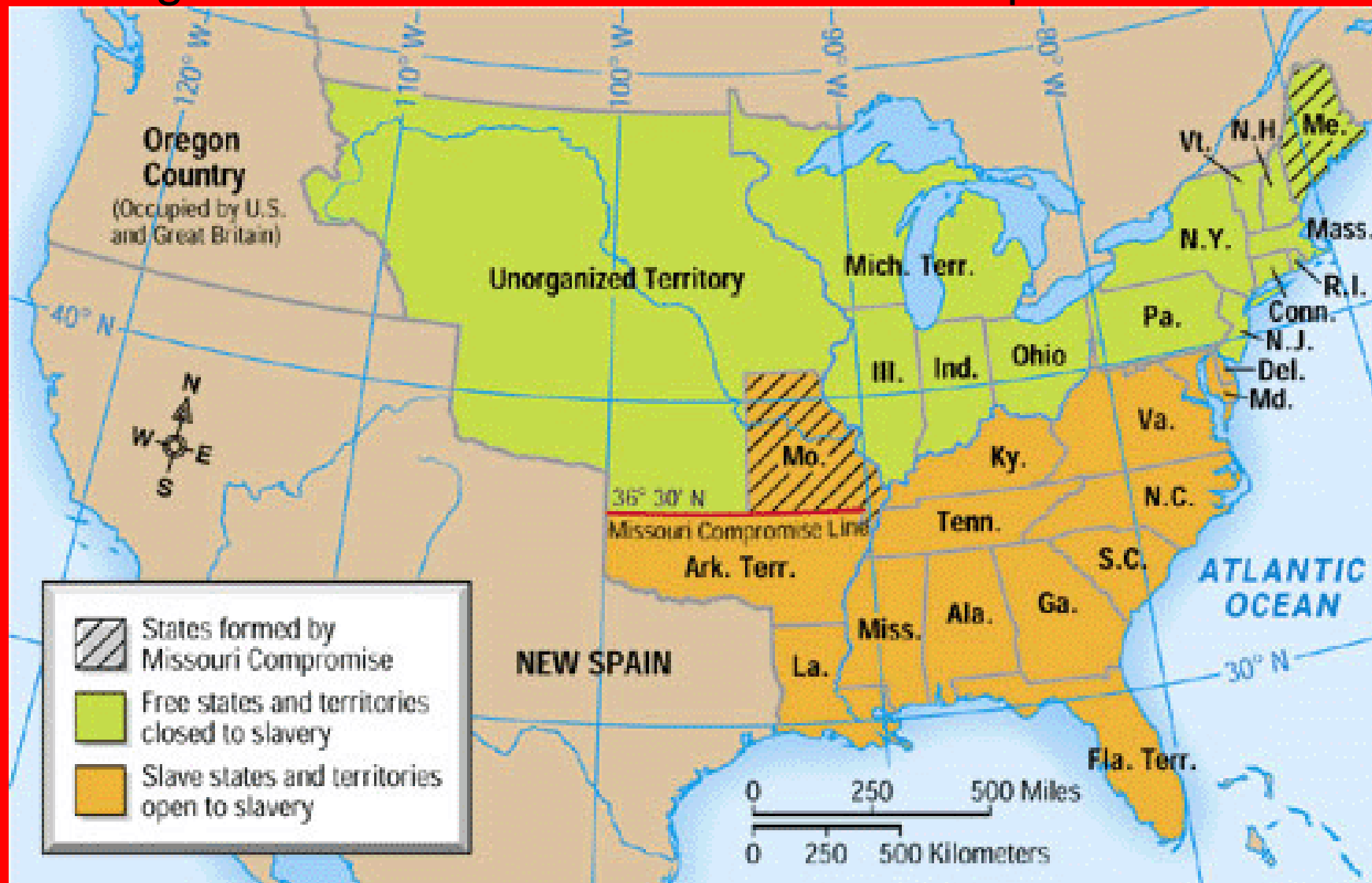
When Calhoun first talked of seceding, Representative Robert Toombs (1810-1885) of Georgia loudly opposed any such move. Before 1849 ended, however, Toombs stood in the House of Representatives and declared, "I am for disunion." This image was created circa 1865. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

To resolve the crisis, Congress turned to Senator Henry Clay from Kentucky.



This image was created circa 1852 by an unknown photographer. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

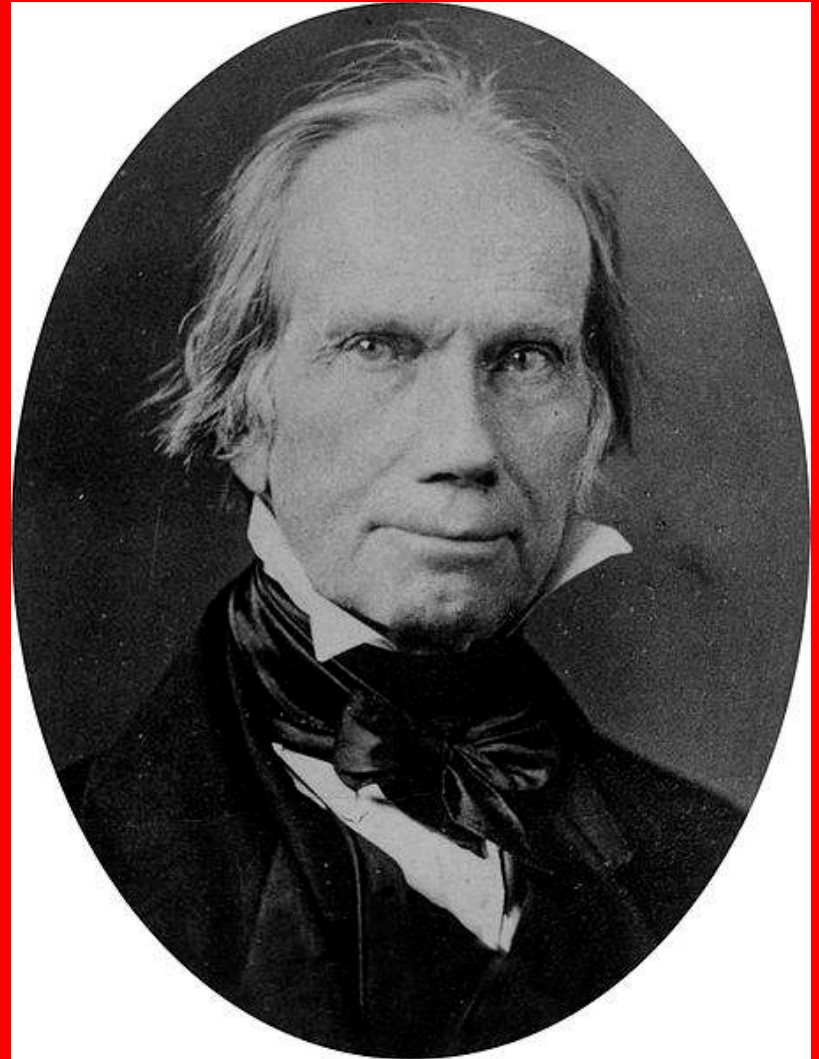
Clay had earned the nickname the “Great Compromiser” for working out the details of the Missouri Compromise of 1820.



During the Missouri Compromise, Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state, and Maine was admitted as a free state. No slavery was allowed above the southern border of Missouri (except for Missouri, of course).

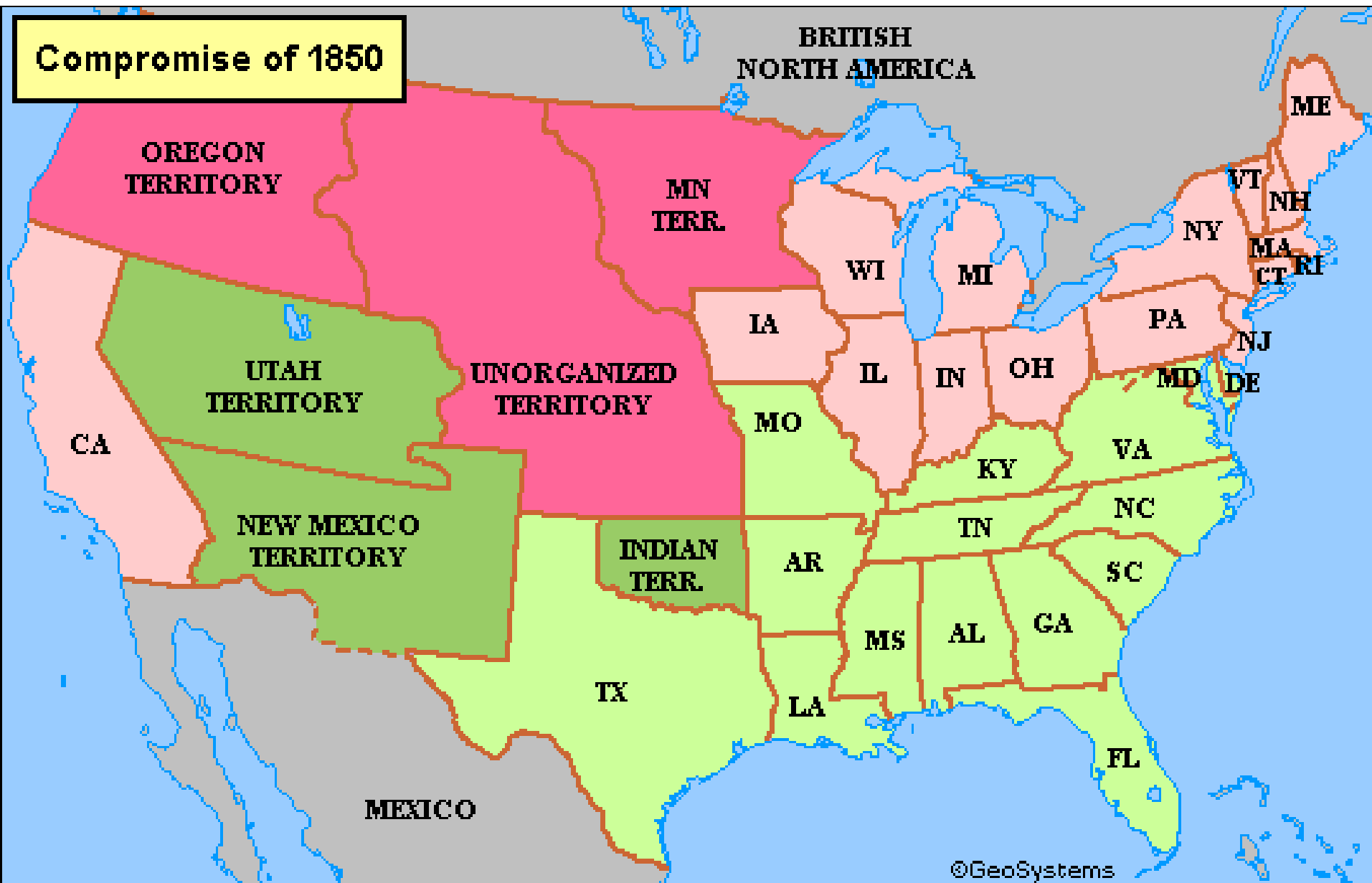
This image is courtesy of [aupushpacia.blogspot.com](http://aupushpacia.blogspot.com).

Now, 30 years later, the 73-year old Clay used all his charm and eloquence to persuade Congress to compromise one more time.



On the left is Henry Clay (1777-1852) in 1818, two years before the Missouri Compromise. He was 41 years old. This image was created by Matthew Harris Jouett (1788-1827). On the right is Henry Clay circa 1852, two years after the Compromise of 1850. This photograph was taken by an unknown artist. These images are courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In January 1850 Clay presented a bill in Congress with five provisions:



(1) admission of California as a free state...(Northerners liked this). On this map the free states are colored pink, and the slave states are colored light green. This image is courtesy of regentsprep.org.



## (2) ... organization of New Mexico and Utah as territories with popular sovereignty...



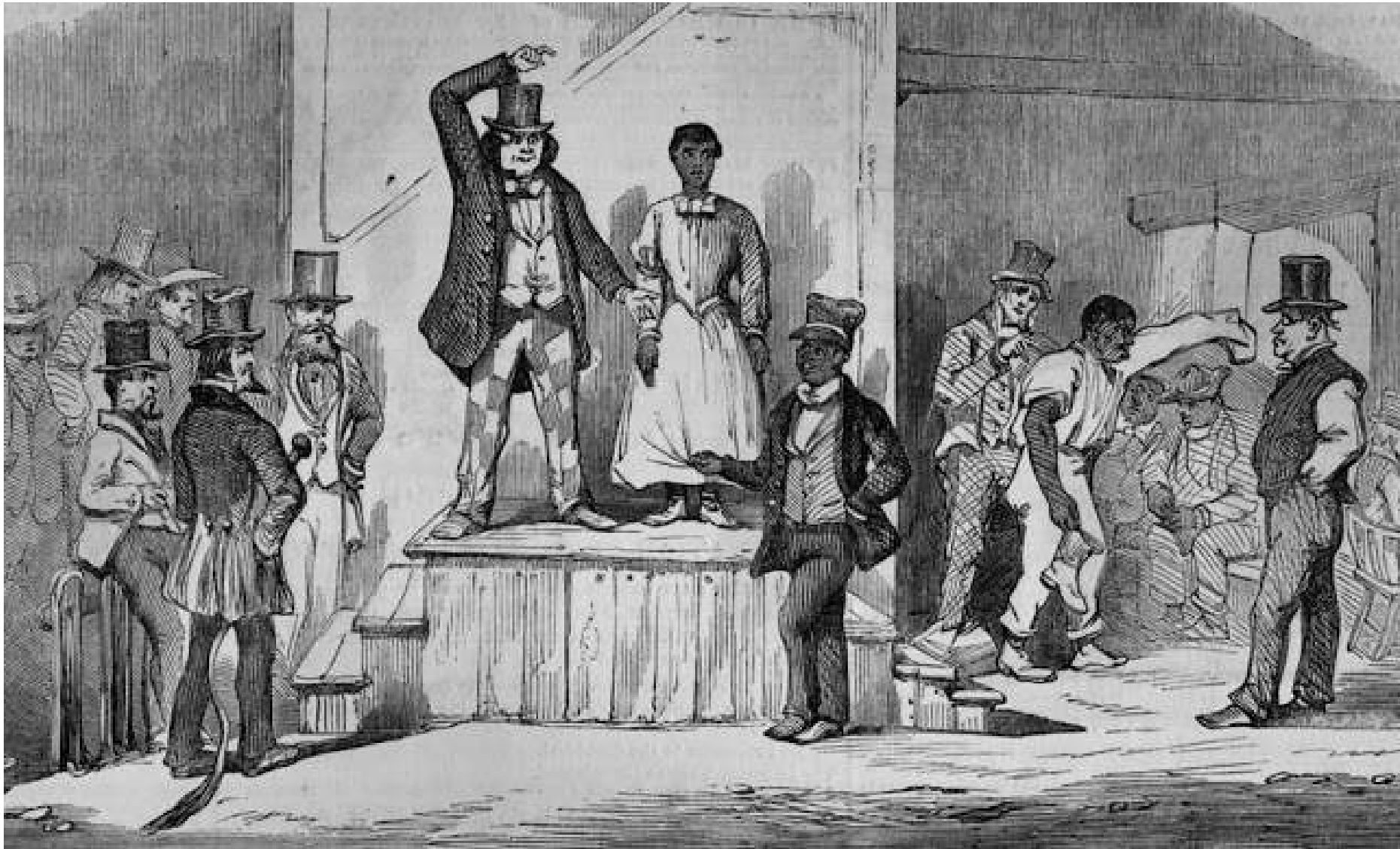
The residents of the Utah and the New Mexico territories could therefore vote if they wanted their future states to have slavery or not. **Southerners liked this.** This image is courtesy of mrkash.com.

### (3) ... payment to Texas for giving up some territory in New Mexico...



The land given up is colored brown. This led to the State of Texas having the shape that it does today. Northerners liked that the slave state of Texas had to give up some territory, and Southerners liked Texas being reimbursed for this territory. This image is courtesy of [texasalmanac.com](http://texasalmanac.com).

(4) ... an end to the slave trade, but not slavery, in the District of Columbia...



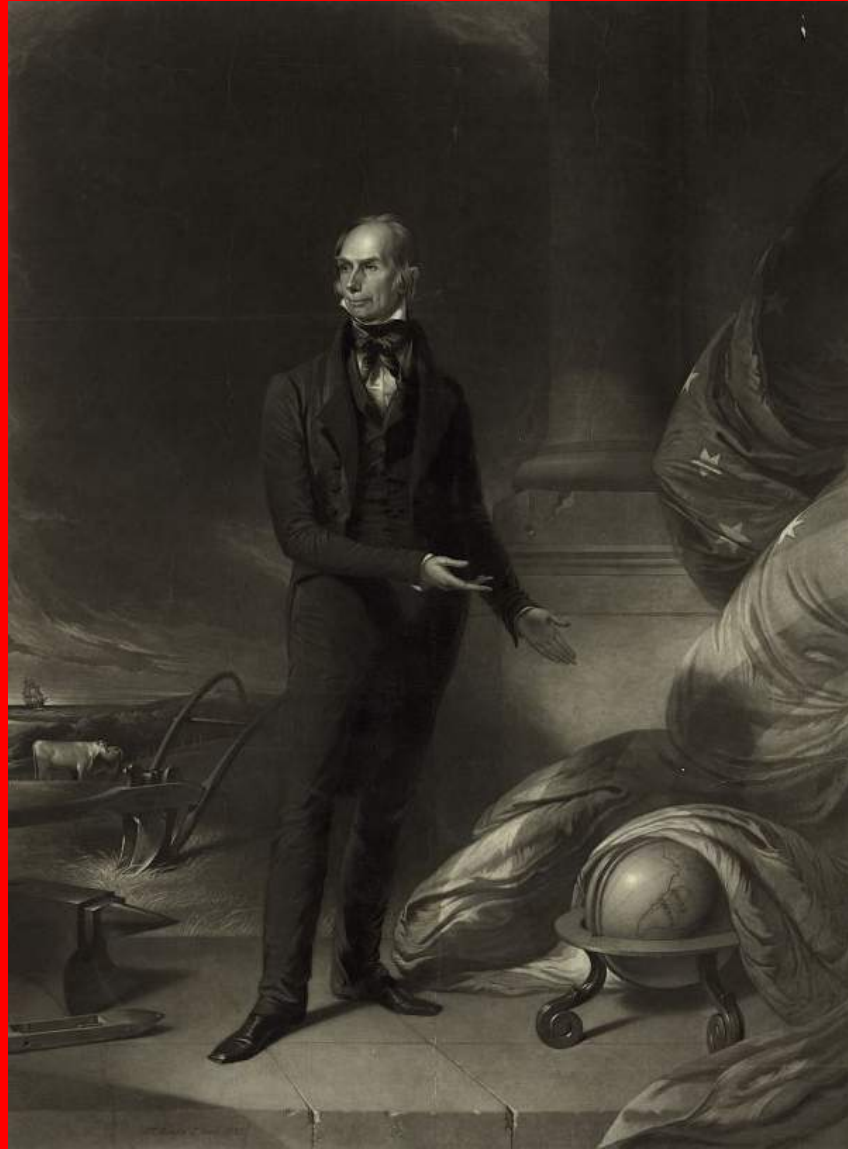
Northerners liked the ending of the slave trade. Southerners liked the fact that slavery was still legal in the nation's capital. Those living in Washington, D.C. who wanted to purchase a slave would have to go to either Maryland or Virginia. This image shows a slave auction in Richmond, Virginia in 1853. This image appeared in the September 27, 1856 edition of the *Illustrated London News*. This image is courtesy of [bjws.blogspot.com](http://bjws.blogspot.com).

(5) ...passage of a strict federal law enforcing the return of runaway, or fugitive slaves.



**Southerners liked this part of the compromise.** This image shows a family of African Americans attempting to escape their lives as slaves. This image is titled *A Ride For Liberty- The Fugitive Slaves*. This painting was created by Eastman Johnson (1824-1906) in 1862. He claimed that this was an actual event that he witnessed when he saw this group fleeing their masters near or on the former battlefield of Manassas, Virginia, on March 2, 1862. They are riding towards the Union (United States) lines. This image is courtesy of [brooklynmuseum.org](http://brooklynmuseum.org).

Clay designed the proposals to give both sides some of their demands.



Henry Clay (1777-1852) is presented in a formal campaign portrait for the Whig party's presidential candidate in the election of 1844. This image is based on John Neagle's (1796-1865) 1843 painting of Clay at Clay's estate, *Ashland*, in Kentucky. John Sartain (1808-1897) made this mezzotint from Neagle's painting. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

# Eventually the proposals would become the Compromise of 1850.

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THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. I. CH. 60. 1850.

Sept. 13, 1850.  
1793, ch. 7.

CHAP. LX.—*An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,* That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

1789, ch. 20.

To be appointed by the Superior Court of each Territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Superior Court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgements of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the Circuit Court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Powers and duties.

Courts authorized to enlarge the number of commissioners.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

Jurisdiction of commissioners concurrent with that of judges, and shall grant certificates to take fugitives from service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Duty of marshals and deputies.

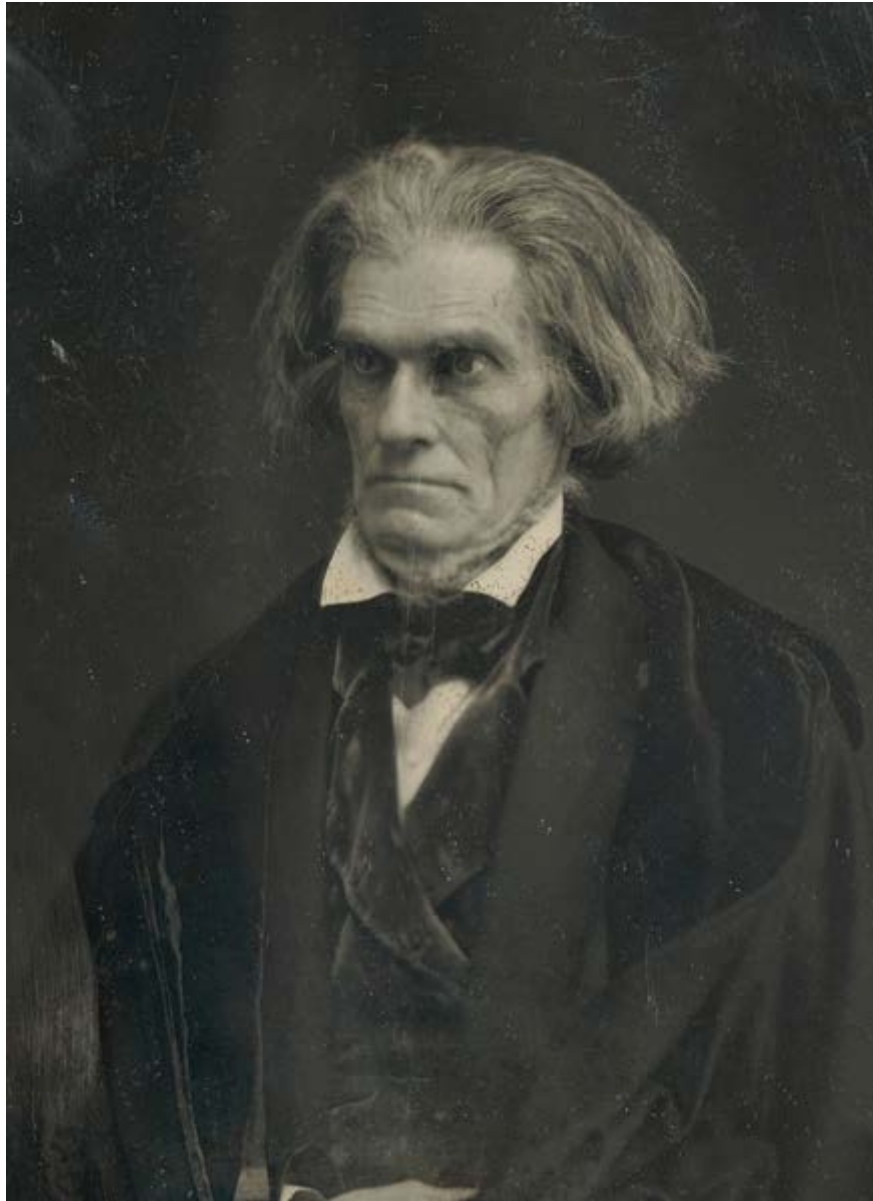
SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant, or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the Circuit or District Court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive, by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State,

Penalty for refusing to execute the same.

Liable for value of a fugitive escaping after his arrest.

This section of the Compromise of 1850 deals with the Fugitive Slave Act. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Senator John C. Calhoun— so ill that he had to sit grimly in his seat while another senator read his speech for him— rejected any compromise as unfair to the South.



This image of John C. Calhoun was taken by Mathew Brady (1823-1896) in 1849. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

**Calhoun warned that “the cords which bind these states together in one common Union” had already been broken or weakened by the North’s hostility.**



Rope is a collection of strands which are twisted or braided together to combine them into a larger and stronger form. This image is courtesy of [c4dcafe.com](http://c4dcafe.com).

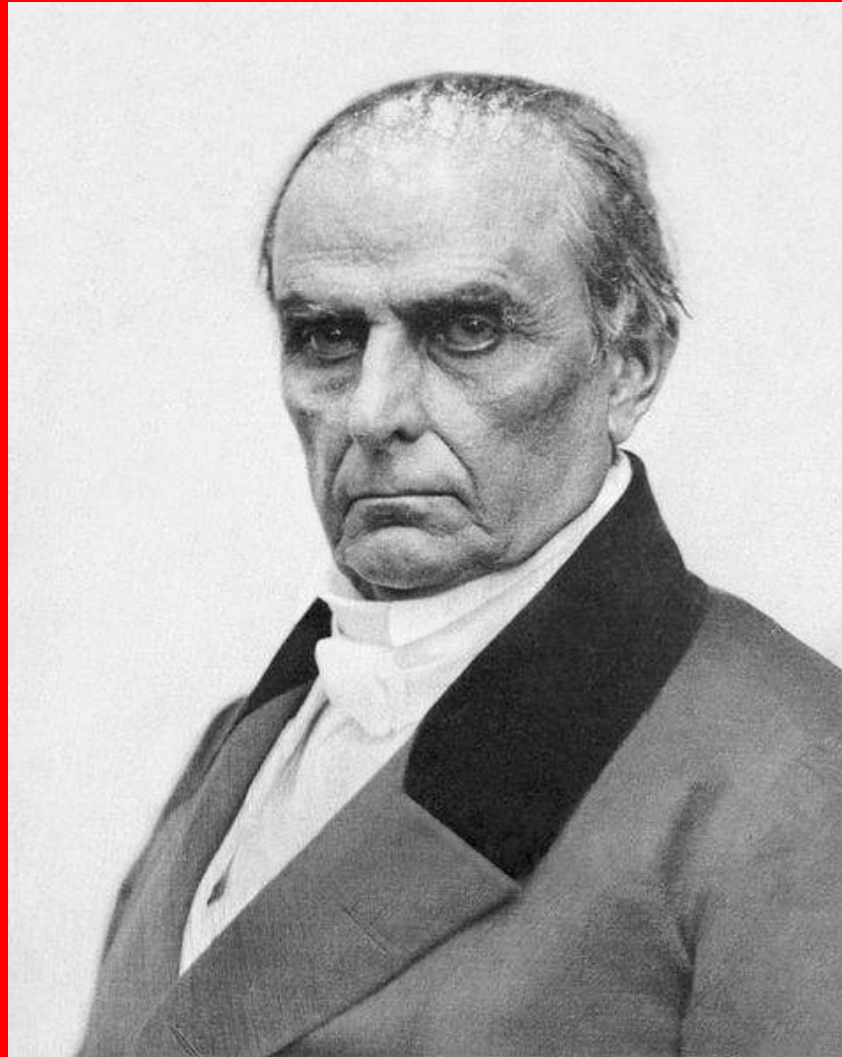


John C. Calhoun warned that continued unrest over slavery “will snap every cord” so that “nothing will be left to hold the states together except force.”



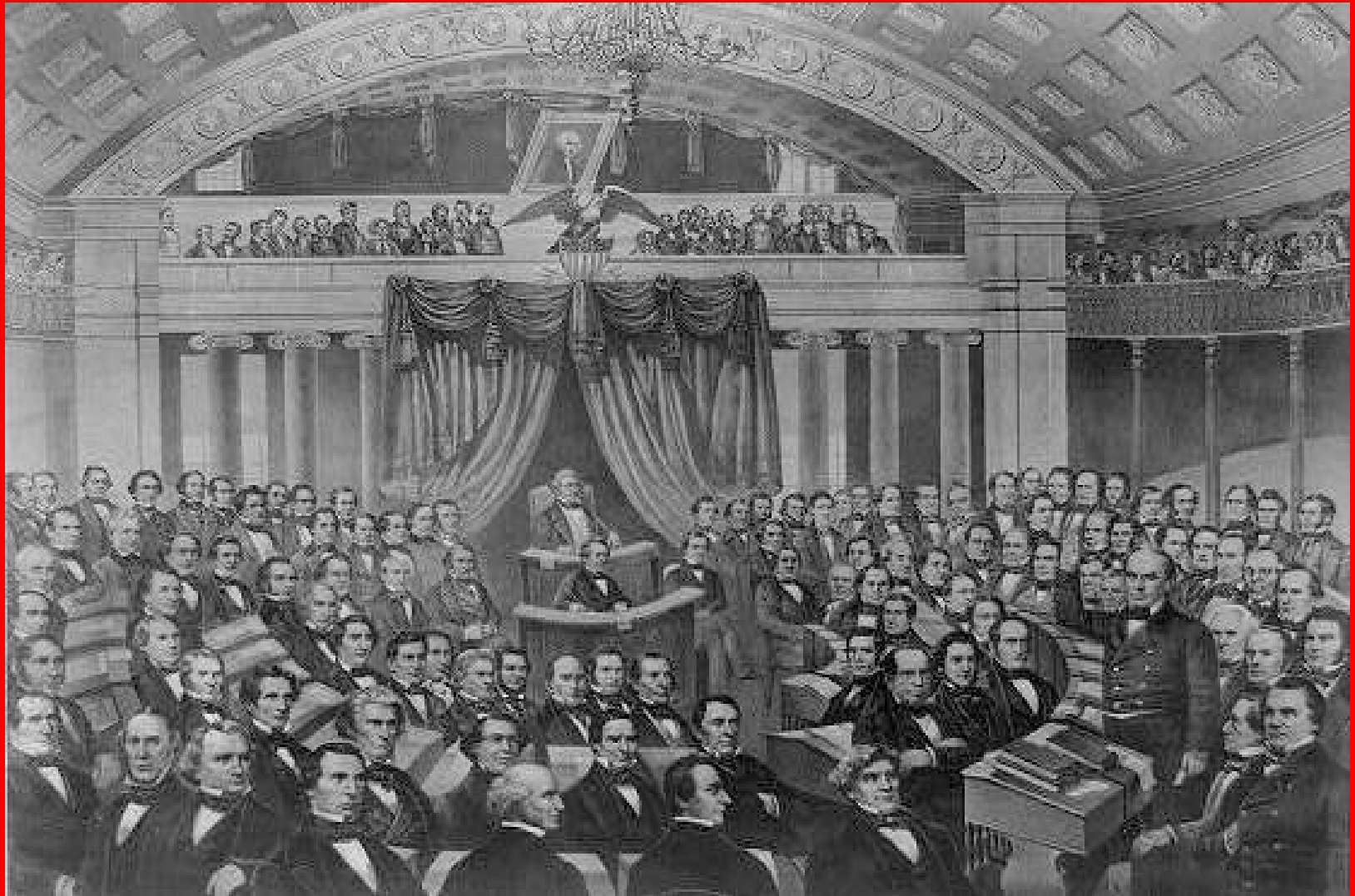
This image by Courier and Ives shows the Battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, on May 31, 1862. The United States soldiers are on the left, and the Confederate States soldiers are on the right. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Three days later, Senator Daniel Webster delivered a speech in favor of the compromise.



Although Webster had been Clay's political rival for decades, Webster supported Clay's attempt to save the Union. Like many Northerners he disagreed with the institution of slavery. Breaking up the Union, however, seemed even worse. This photograph was created by the firm of Southworth & Hawes in 1851, the year after the Compromise of 1850. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Webster was willing to compromise and support the South's demand that fugitive slaves be returned if doing so would save the Union.



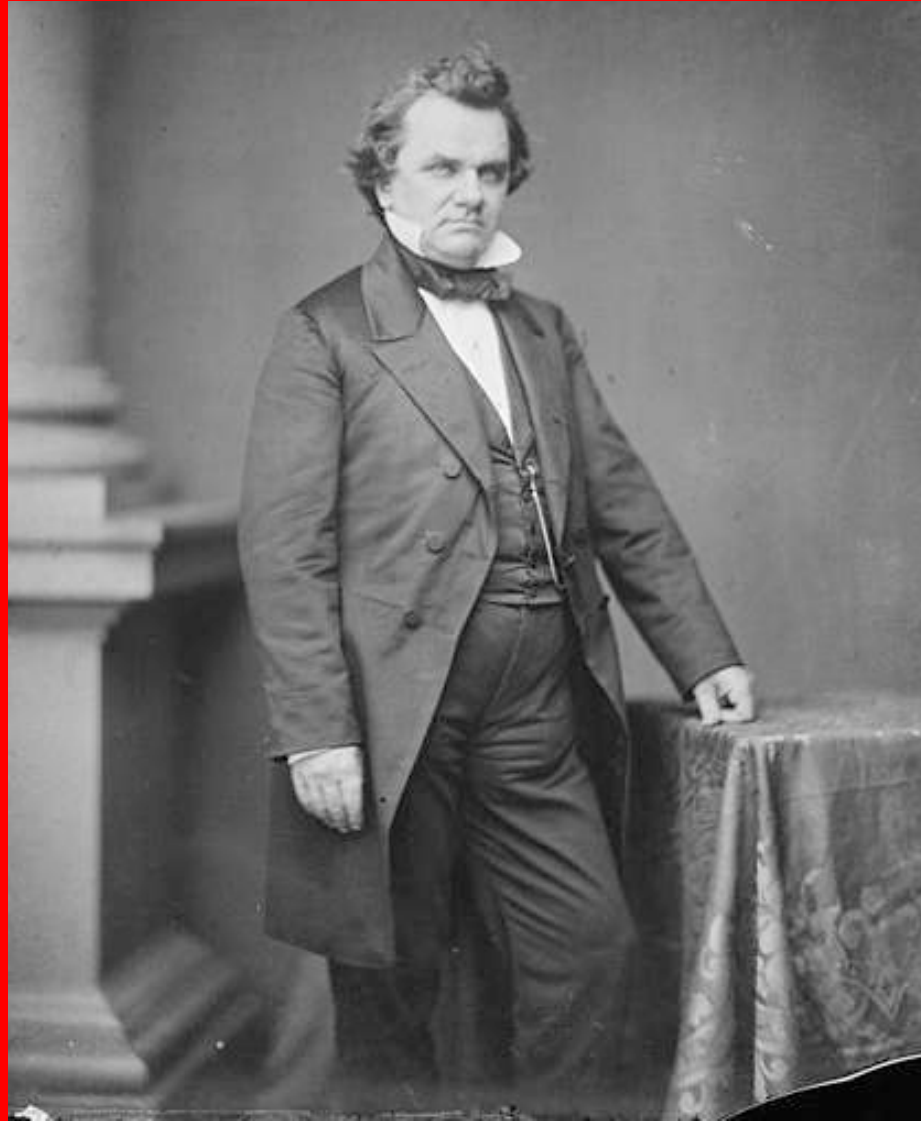
The angry debates continued. Even with Webster's support, Clay had to plead for his compromise again and again. This image is titled *Daniel Webster Addressing the United States Senate in the Great Debate of the Constitution and the Union 1850*. Because his speech was delivered on March 7, 1850, this event was known as Webster's "Seventh of March" Speech. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Clay eventually realized his five proposals would have a better chance of passing separately.



Senator Henry Clay (1777-1852) of Kentucky introduces the Compromise of 1850 on the floor of the old United States Senate Chamber. The original image was created circa 1855 by Peter Rothermel (1817-1895). This image is courtesy of [compromise-of-1850.org](http://compromise-of-1850.org).

At this point Stephen A. Douglas, a young senator from Illinois, hammered five bills out of Clay's proposal.



Douglas guided each bill through and won Senate approval for all of them. This photograph of Stephen A. Douglas (1813-1861) was taken by Mathew Brady (1823-1896) circa 1860. Although only 5'4" tall, he was nicknamed the "Little Giant" because of his being a dominant figure in politics. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

# In September 1850 Congress passed the bills.



Together they closely resembled Clay's original compromise proposals. This image shows Stephen A. Douglas preparing to guide the Fugitive Slave Act section of the Compromise of 1850 through the Senate. He is taking it out of the elderly (possibly sleeping) Henry Clay's pocket. A spectator states in the background "Good Heavens! Ain't the man done yet?" This image is courtesy of [newsjournalist.wordpress.com](http://newsjournalist.wordpress.com).

President Taylor, who might have vetoed the Compromise of 1850, had died in July, 1850.



President Taylor (1784-1850) died in the White House on July 9, 1850, five days after he attended 4<sup>th</sup> of July ceremonies at the Washington Monument. Taylor's last words were "I am prepared... I have endeavored to do my duty." This image was created by Nathaniel Currier in 1850. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

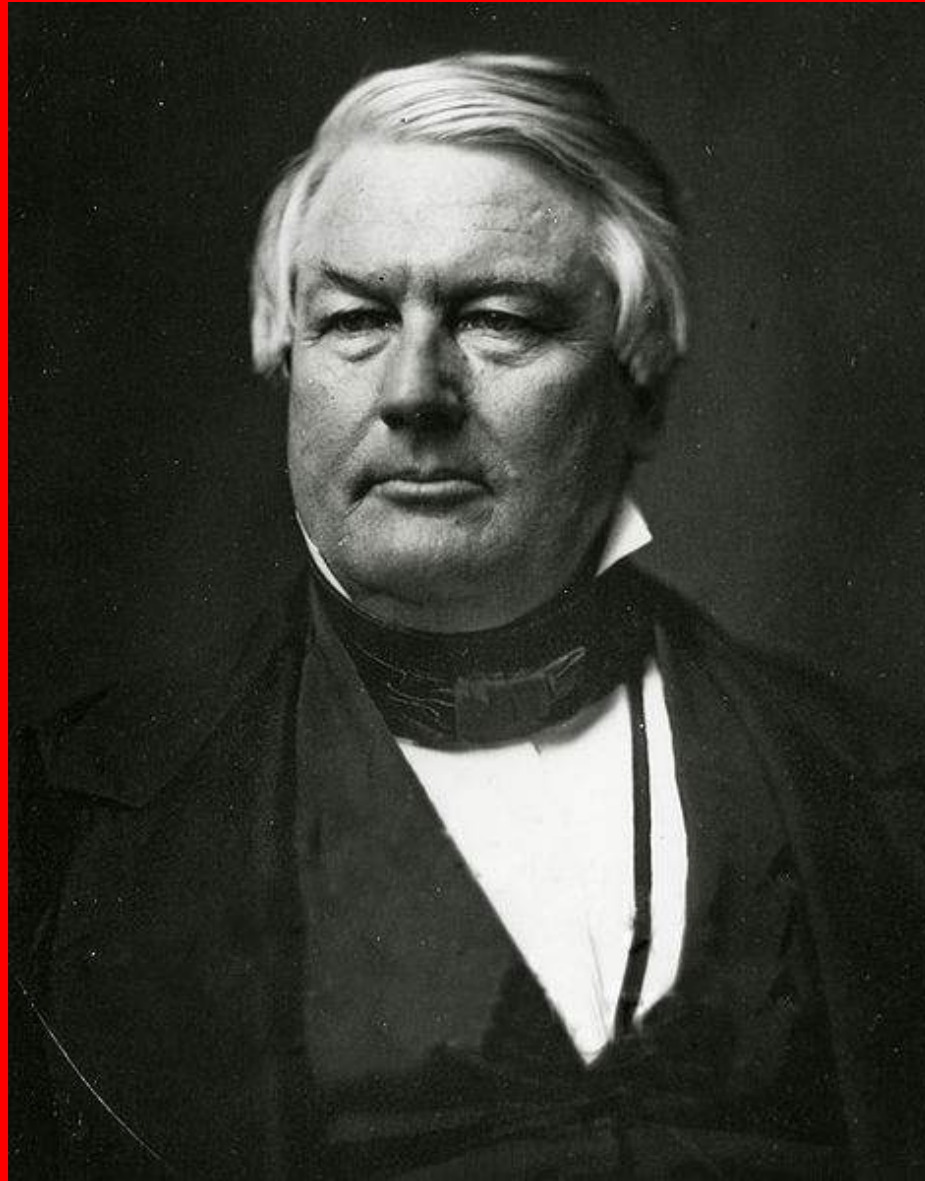
It appears that Taylor died of the inflammation of his intestines after he ate raw cherries and iced milk during the holiday festivities on that hot 4<sup>th</sup> of July day.



There were some theories that he was poisoned, but an autopsy in 1991 ruled out the poisoning theory. The image of the bowl of cherries is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. This image of the milk pitcher is courtesy of replacements.com.

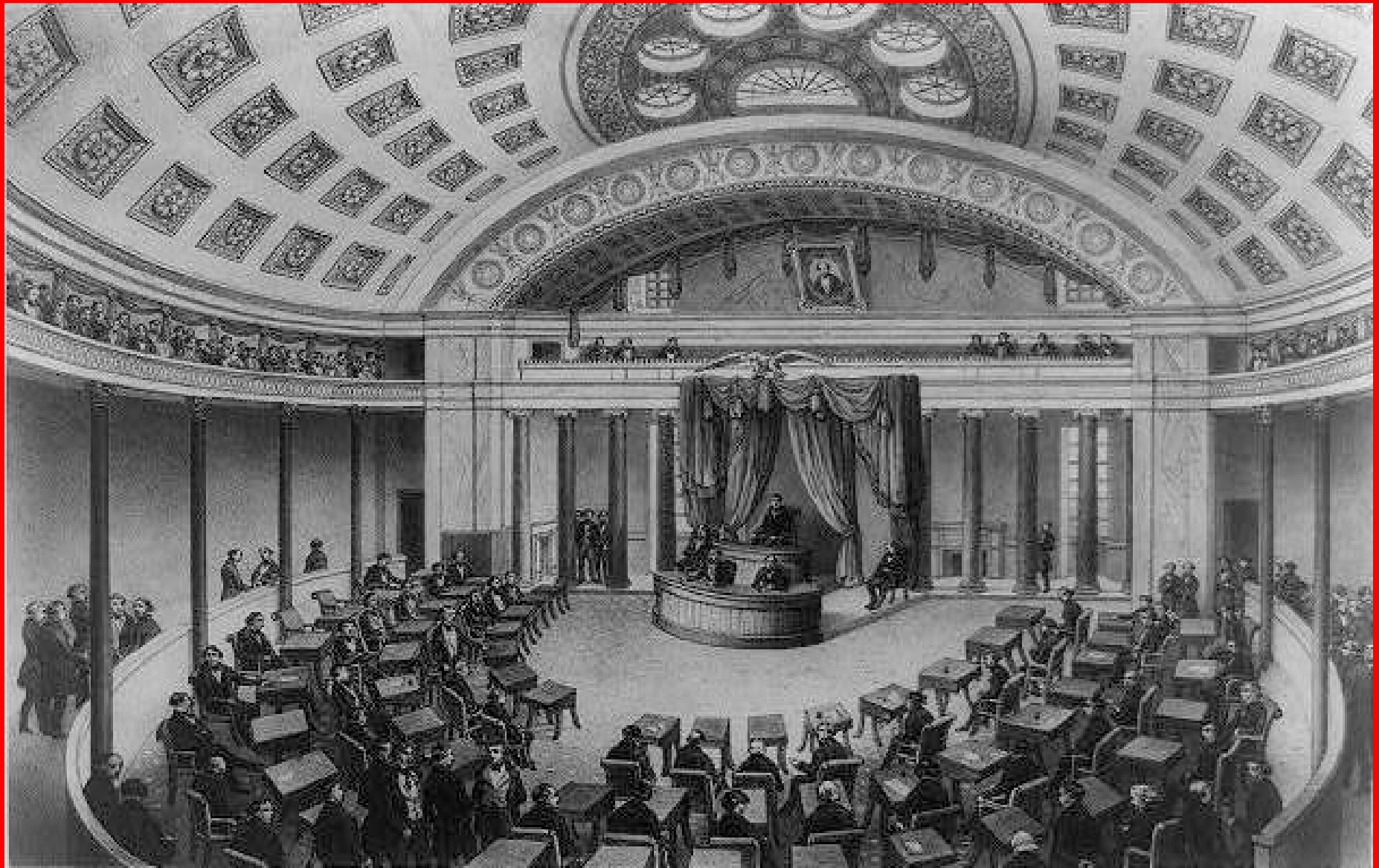


President Taylor's successor, Millard Fillmore, signed the bills into law.



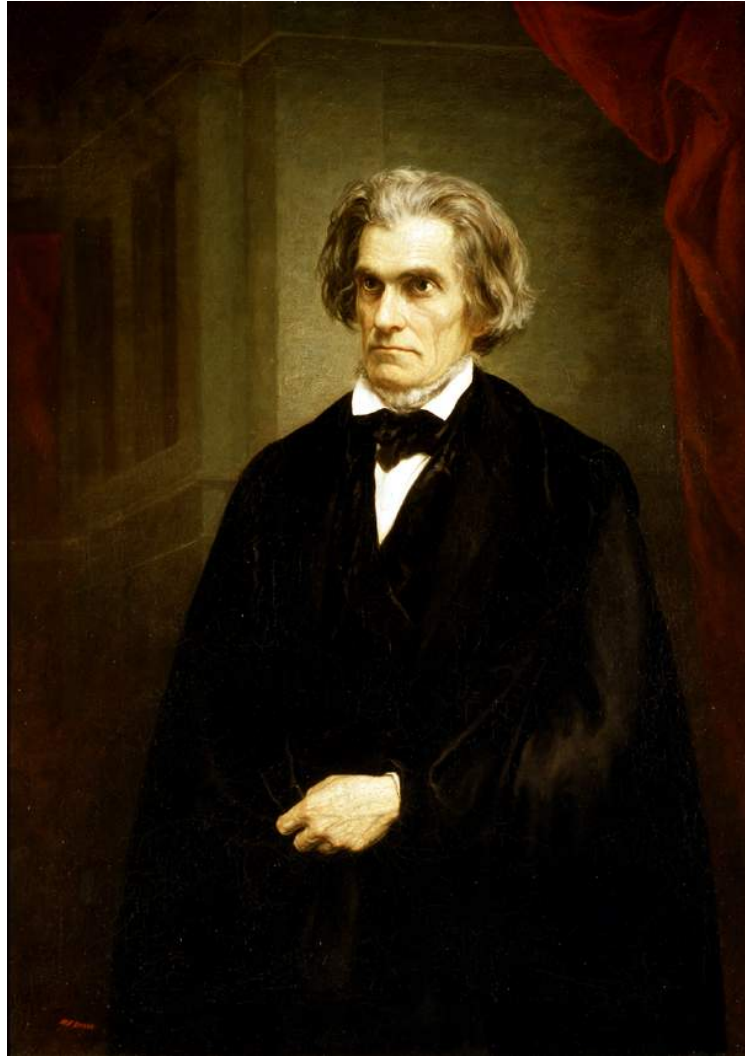
Millard Fillmore (1800-1874) was the 13<sup>th</sup> President of the United States. He was the last Whig President, and the last President to not be affiliated with either the Democratic or the Republican parties. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

For a time, the compromise patched up the North-South quarrel.



This image, titled "Washington Senate Chamber" was created on May 30, 1850. It shows the "Old Senate Chamber" which was the scene of much of the debates concerning the Compromise of 1850. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

**Many White Southerners, however, agreed with Calhoun's charges that the North had wronged the South.**



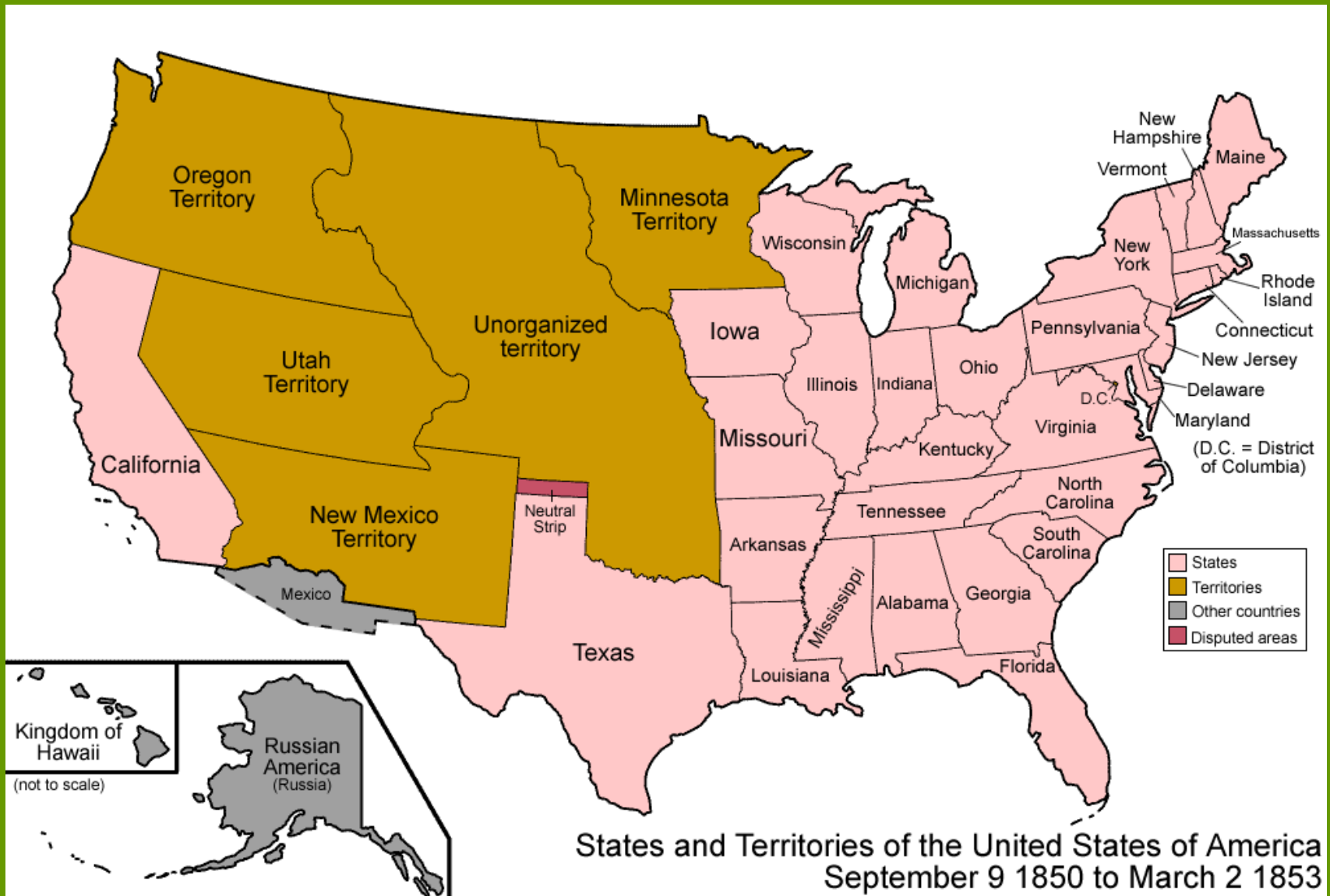
John C. Calhoun (1782-1850) died of tuberculosis at a boarding house in Washington, D.C. on March 31, 1850. He was 68 years old. The five parts of the Compromise of 1850 was signed into law in September, 1850, approximately 6 months after Calhoun's death. This image was created by Henry F. Darby (1829-1897) in 1858. This image is courtesy of senate.gov.

White Southerners also remembered Calhoun's remedy-- secession.



This image shows the South Carolina Secession Convention at Institute Hall on November 12, 1860. This image appeared in an edition of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*. This image is courtesy of legendsofamerica.com.

# LEQ: What agreement admitted California as a free state?



This map shows the states and territories of the United States from 1850 to 1853. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

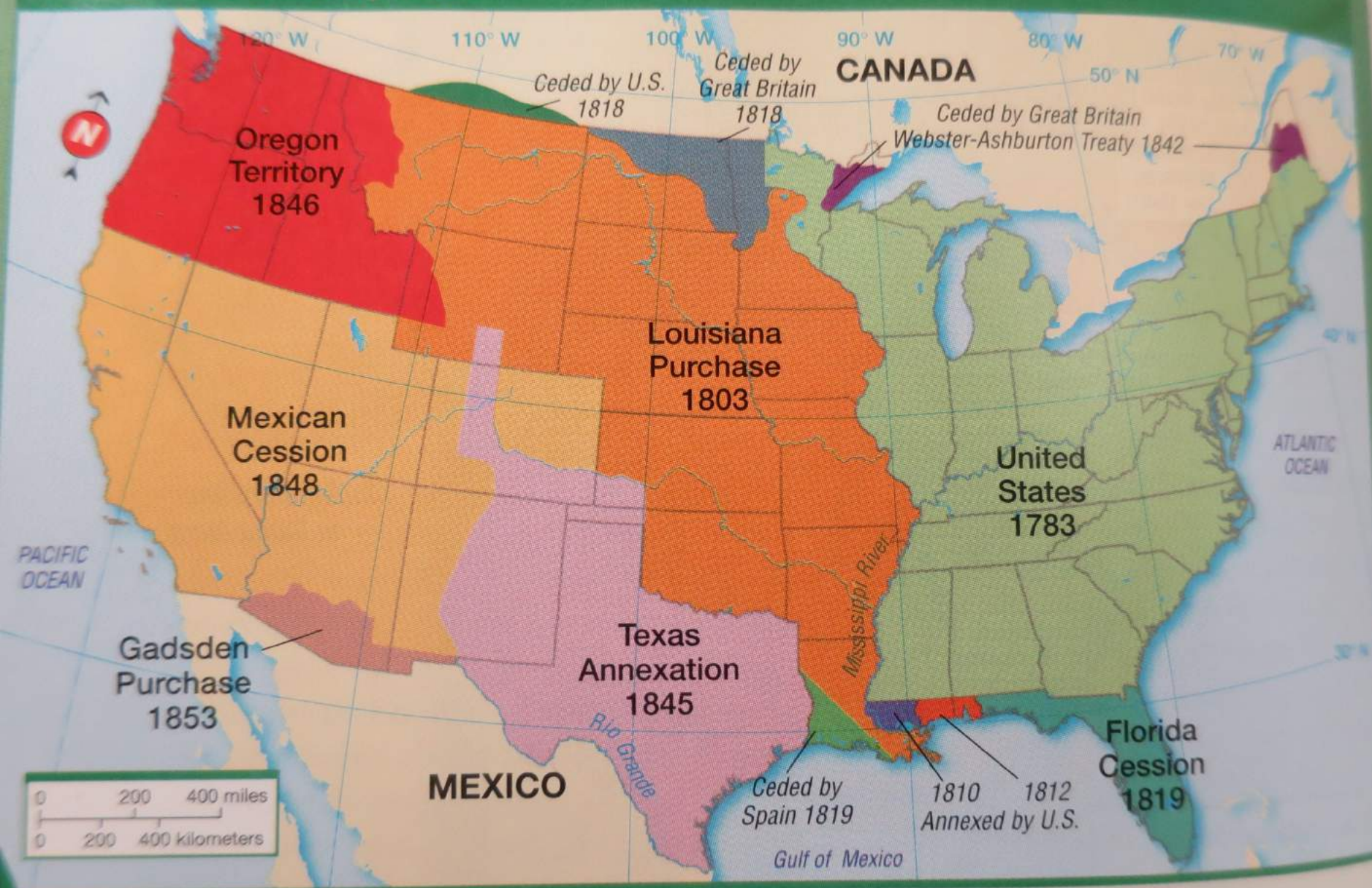
# LEQ: What agreement admitted California as a free state?

## Compromise of 1850



This map shows the states and territories of the United States from 1850 to 1853. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

# The United States, 1853



**Location** By 1853 the continental United States had reached its present national boundaries. How many complete states were later carved from the Oregon Territory?