What were people called who opposed slavery?

What is the term for freeing a slave?

Any abolitionist in Mississippi? Who?

Well-known citizens like William Winans of Wilkinson County, a Methodist minister, and Stephen Duncan of Adams County, who owned hundreds of slaves, helped organize the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Society for the Colonization of Free People of Color of America. An organization that helped in founding Liberia, a colony on the coast of West Africa. In 1847, the legislature of Liberia declared itself an independent state. The society was supported by Southerners fearful of organized revolt by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_it emphasized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abolition of slavery and persuading blacks to move to Africa.

William Lloyd Garrison =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end to slavery, and published an antislavery newspaper called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.* This was an unpopular view, even with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who were against slavery.

The Nullification Crisis

The issue of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the principle that the rights of the individual states should prevail over the rights of the federal government) also threatened the Union. Underlying issue of slavery made nullification important.

The South Carolina Exposition and Protest was a protest against the Tariff of 1828. Written in 1828 by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Vice President of the United States under Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun believed that the people of a state or several states, acting in a democratically elected convention, had the retained power to veto any act of the federal government which violated the Constitution. John C. Calhoun resigned in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in protest against Jackson's continuing support of the 1828 tariff. A compromise settled the crisis. Congress passed a new tariff that gradually reduced the duties (taxes) to earlier rates. It also passed a bill that denied the states the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a law. Most Mississippians supported\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Mexican Texas

In the hopes that an influx of settlers could control the Indian raids, the government liberalized its immigration policies for the region. Texas grew rapidly, from a population of approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (primarily of Mexican descent) in 1825 to approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Mexican descent) in 1834. Many new settlers to Texas openly flouted Mexican law, especially the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against slavery. Mexican President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personally led an army to end the revolt in Texas. Santa Anna's forces, after a thirteen-day siege, overwhelmed Texan defenders at the Battle of the Alamo. The newly-elected Texan delegates quickly signed a Declaration of Independence on March 2, forming the Republic of Texas. At the Battle of San Jacinto, Santa Anna was captured and forced to sign the Treaties of Velasco, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Mexican–American War

The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, signed on February 2, 1848 ended the war and gave the U.S. undisputed control of Texas, established the U.S.-Mexican border of the Rio Grande River, and ceded to the United States the present-day states of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and parts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In return, Mexico received US $18,250,000 ($459,127,885 today)—less than half the amount the U.S. had attempted to offer Mexico for the land before the opening of hostilities—and the U.S. agreed to assume $3.25 million ($81,762,500 today) in debts that the Mexican government owed to U.S. citizens.

Wilmot Proviso

The intent of the proviso, submitted by Democratic Congressman David Wilmot, was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in any territory acquired from Mexico. The Wilmot Proviso was introduced as a rider on a $2 million appropriations bill intended for the final negotiations to resolve the Mexican-American War. The proviso did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in that session or in any other session when it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the course of the next several years, but many consider it as one of the first events on the long slide to secession and Civil War.

Compromise of 1850

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interests were each concerned with both the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on which slavery was permitted and with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which respectively would be in the Slave or Free camps. The Compromise of 1850 was a series of bills aimed at resolving the territorial and slavery controversies arising from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Texas

Since Texas was a Slave State, not only the residents of that State, but the pro- and anti-slavery camps on a national scale had an interest in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the State of Texas. Texas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to land north of the 32nd parallel north and west of the 103rd meridian west in favor of New Mexico Territory, and north of the 36°30' parallel north and east of the 103rd meridian west which became unorganized territory. In return the US government assumed Texas's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The first of these concerned the State of Texas and organization of the Territory of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The second concerned organization of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

California

The third statute of the Compromise of 1850 enacted on September 9, 1850 admitted California to the Union as the 31st State. California was expressly admitted as a State free of slavery.

Fugitive Slave Law.

The fourth law, enacted September 18, 1850, was the notorious Fugitive Slave Law. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the admission of the testimony of a person accused of being an escaped slave into evidence at the judicial hearing to determine the status of the accused escaped slave. Any person aiding a runaway slave by providing food or shelter was to be subject to six months' imprisonment and a $1,000 fine.

Slave Trade

The fifth law, enacted September 20, 1850, banned the slave trade from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.