

## The North and the South

sectionalism *regional loyalty*

diverse economy *economy based on many different industries*

free state *did not allow slavery*

slave state *allowed slavery*

tariff *- tax*

states' rights *states, not the national government should have final say on all laws*

fugitive *someone who escapes from the law*

How were the Northern and Southern states different?

North	South
family farms outlawed slavery diverse economy lots of factories	plantations slavery only a few different industries

What caused conflicts between these two?

- states rights
- tariffs
- Slavery

Why was a balance of free states and slave states in the Senate important? *Each side wanted to have equal power in passing laws*

What was Henry Clay's plan and how did it maintain balance in the Senate? *(1819)*

### The Missouri Compromise

- Missouri enters the Union as a slave state
- Maine can enter as a free state
- draw a line across the country - states north of line would be free - states south of the line - would be slave.

What were the three parts of the Compromise of 1850? —

- California joins the union as a free state
- New Mexico & Utah can decide for themselves
- Fugitive Slave Act was passed

What was the Fugitive Slave Act?

required all Americans to return runaway slaves to their owners.

What right did the Kansas-Nebraska Act give voters in those territories?

It gave people living in these territories the right to vote whether or not to allow slavery.

What was the effect of this act?

This divides the nation even more