Key Period 5 (1844-1877)

**Primary Source 11.1:** John C Calhoun’s “The Clay Compromise Measures” (pg. 253)

“The North has only to will it to accomplish it… to cease the agitation of the slave question, and to provide for the insertion of a provision in the Constitution, by an amendment, which will restore to the South in substance the power she possessed of protecting herself, before the equilibrium between the sections was destroyed by the action of this government.” -John C. Calhoun

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| 1. What is Calhoun’s main argument?   1. He wants the North and South to continue fighting each other and only one can prevail 2. He wants the North to conquer all of the South 3. He wants the South to fully remove itself from the North, creating a new Country 4. He wants the South back in the union by devising a new amendment   2. Why does Calhoun use the word “equilibrium”?   1. He’s really into Chemistry 2. To show how the North and South worked with each other, relying on one another 3. To describe the amount of military power between the North and South 4. He wants the factories in the North to work faster and create more manufactured goods   3. To what extent was the return of fugitive slaves to the South the main reason for Calhoun’s argument?   1. Fugitive slaves weren’t the problem in the South 2. It upset the relationship between the North and South, they had different views 3. They threatened the way of life in the North 4. They contradicted the Fugitive Slave Laws | 4. What was Calhoun’s view on slavery?  A. Against slavery  B. Doesn’t know what slavery is.  C. Supports slavery  D. Doesn’t have an opinion on slavery  HIPPOS worksheet  H- In response to Henry Clay’s “Compromise Measure” (1850), John C. Calhoun provides an alternate solution to resolve the debates over the future of slavery.  I- Calhoun’s intended audience were the Northerners specifically congressmen trying to keep the union intact.  P- The author provides a counter resolution for the issues in regards to the expansion of slavery. His main goal is to get the measures of the South adopted to save the union from secessions. Calhoun also aims to protect the South therefore “cease the agitation” of slavery -an amendment.  P- Calhoun’s predisposition is similar to most white Southerners who depend on slavery economically.  O- His ideas are similar to Southerners who depended on slavery economically.  S- Even without Calhoun’s suggestions being met Henry Clay’s Compromise pushed the war back 10 years |

Key Period 5 (1844-1877)

**Primary Source 13.4:** Charles Sumner - *The Crime of Kansas (1856)* (pg. 328-331)

“[B]efore entering upon the argument, I must say something of a general character, particularly in response to what has fallen from senators who have raised themselves to eminence on this floor in championship of human wrongs.” -Charles Sumner

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| 1. Are the issues Sumner raised in his speech short- or long-term causes of the Civil War?   1. Long-term; The subject of slavery was the very cause of the Civil War 2. Short-term; Slavery didn’t last very long in the Civil War 3. Short-term; Slavery was only a problem at the beginning of the war 4. Long-term; Slavery wasn’t a major problem, but it led to other problems   2. How did Sumner and Calhoun differ in the way they understood the political conflict of the 1850s?   1. Both Calhoun and Sumner wanted to abolish slavery 2. Sumner wanted to stop slavery from spreading and Calhoun wanted to get everybody to agree on the issue 3. Both Sumner and Calhoun wanted nothing to do with slavery and politics 4. Sumner didn’t want slavery to end and Calhoun didn’t care about slavery   3. How did Sumner’s speech and the response to it reflect the historical context of the 1850s?   1. The tension at this time was low, everybody got along 2. He was given a landmark to remember his beautiful speech 3. He insulted people and was beaten by the Senators and their families; there was lots of tension 4. He was ignored because of the awful speech he made | 4. What was Sumner’s view on slavery?   1. Wanted to abolish it 2. Doesn’t know what slavery is. 3. Fully supports slavery 4. Doesn’t have an opinion on slavery   HIPPOS worksheet  H- Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner spoke to other Senators to stop the spread of slavery into Kansas in 1856. This speech addressed the violent conflict preluding the Civil War in 1861.  I- The author’s intended audience were the Senators (like from South Carolina and Illinois)  P- Sumner’s purpose was to stop the spread of slavery into Kansas. Even though Sumner was an abolitionist, he believed that the South trying to bring slavery into Kansas would take it way too far.  P- There was a lot of tension between the states at this time and Sumner was beaten after his speech because he attacked a fellow Senator which hospitalized him for three years.  O- The Republican Party wanted to stop the spread of slavery, so they appointed Sumner to speak about it (the stop of expansion of slavery)  S- The Missouri Compromise also raised many arguments about the topic of slave vs free. The Compromise was devised to keep the Union together. |