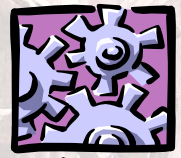




North begins to rely on industry and commerce and the South starts to rely on plantations and agriculture



North - Industry



South - Agriculture

Major export of the South is cotton



Cotton plant



South invests in slave labor, not industry

most Southerners do not own slaves and resent the rich slave owners



many Northern workers and immigrants opposed slavery because it took away jobs and was an economic threat to them



many in the North who considered themselves abolitionists were still racists

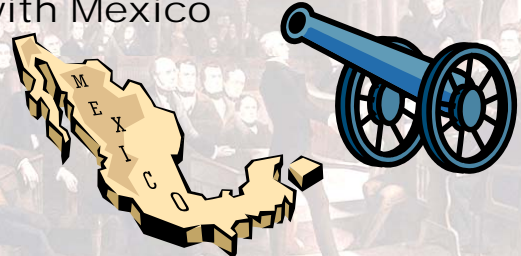


RACIST – having prejudice based on race

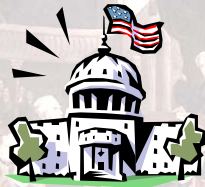
Slave owners defended the owning of slaves by saying they were actually helping the African Americans by giving them shelter, food and religion



WILMOT PROVISIO – a bill to outlaw any slavery in land obtained from the war with Mexico

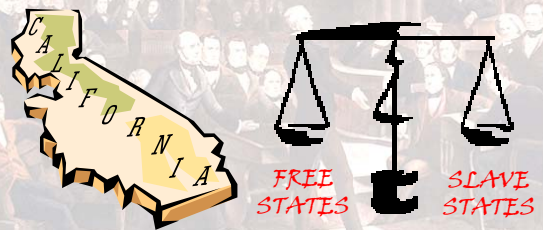


It passed in the House of Representatives but not the Senate

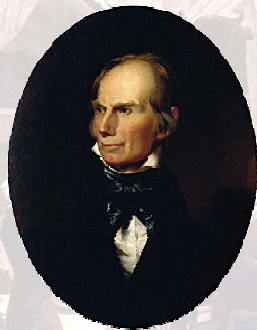


Created a new political party called the **FREE SOIL PARTY**

California wants to enter as a free state – this would upset the balance of power between free and slave



COMPROMISE OF 1850 – a plan offered by **Henry Clay**, a senator from Kentucky



Henry Clay

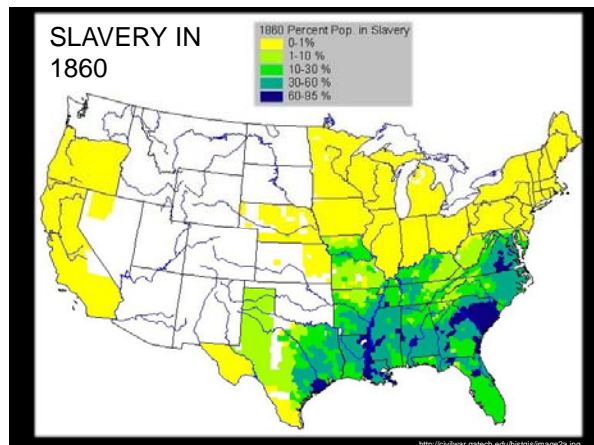
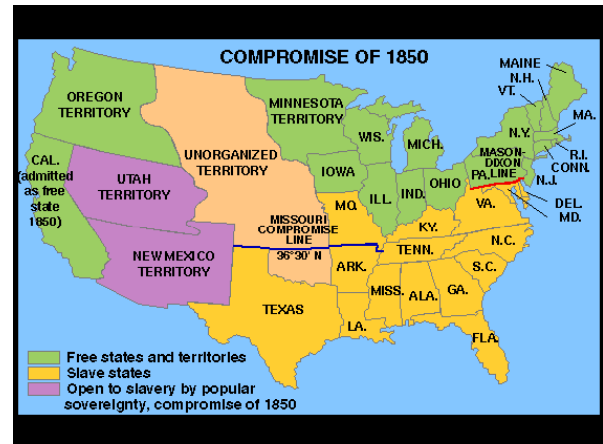
Compromise of 1850:

1) California enters as a free state and slave trade is abolished in Washington D.C.



Compromise of 1850:

2) Congress agrees to not pass any laws about banning slavery in areas received in the Mexican War and pass tougher fugitive slaves laws



DANIEL WEBSTER – Senator from Massachusetts who supports the Compromise of 1850



DANIEL WEBSTER

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS – Senator from Illinois, was in charge of passing the Compromise of 1850



STEPHEN A DOUGLAS

COMPROMISE OF 1850 - a temporary solution to the free state / slave state debate as the nation grew

