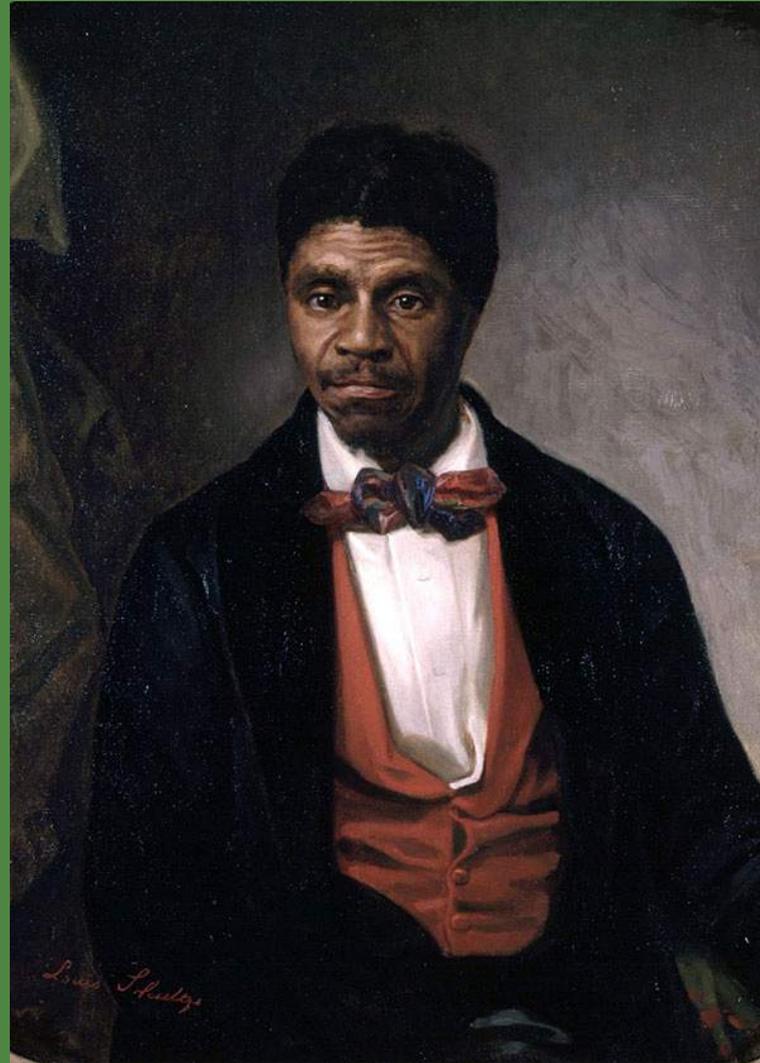


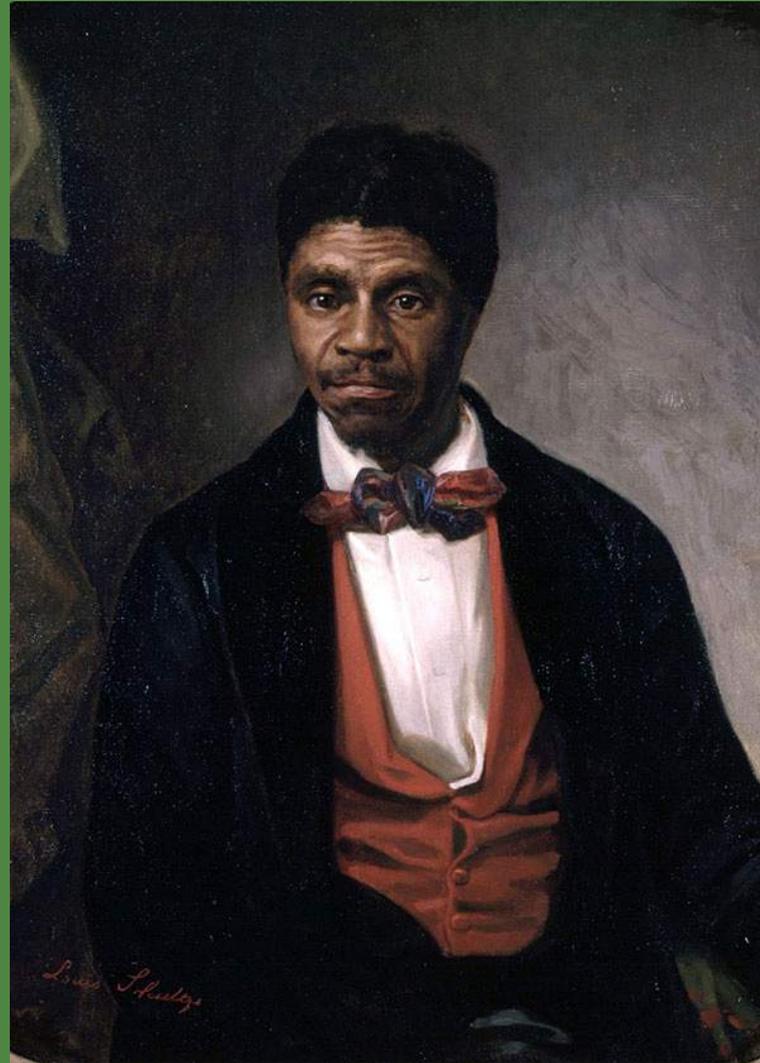
**LEQ: What Supreme Court decision stated that slaves were property, and could be taken anywhere in the United States?**



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# Bleeding Kansas Basics



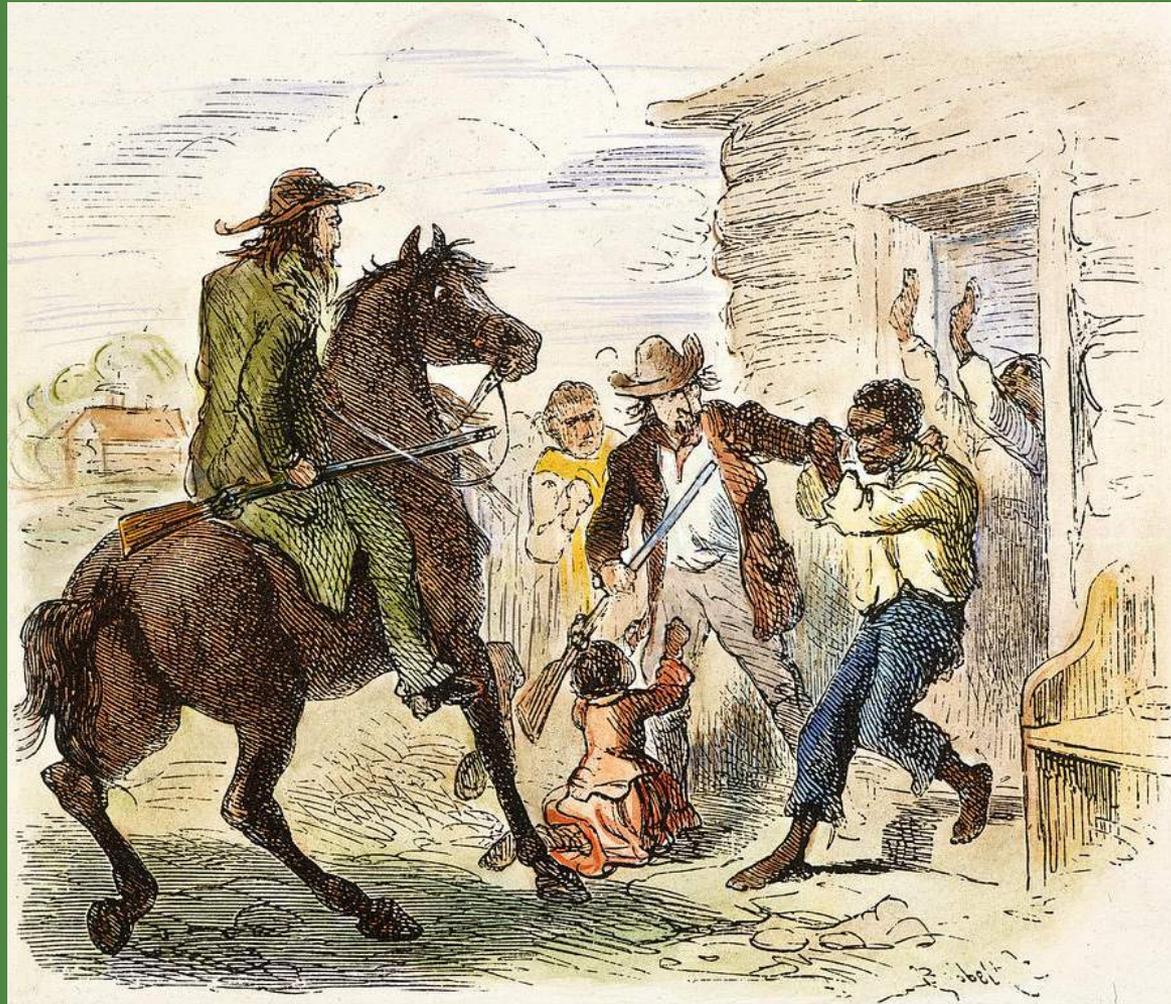
This image is titled "The Civil War in Kansas." It was published in Edward S. Ellis' *The History of Our Country: From the Discovery of America to the Present Time*. This book was published in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1910. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

# Bleeding Kansas Vocabulary



This image is from [wordinfo.info](http://wordinfo.info).

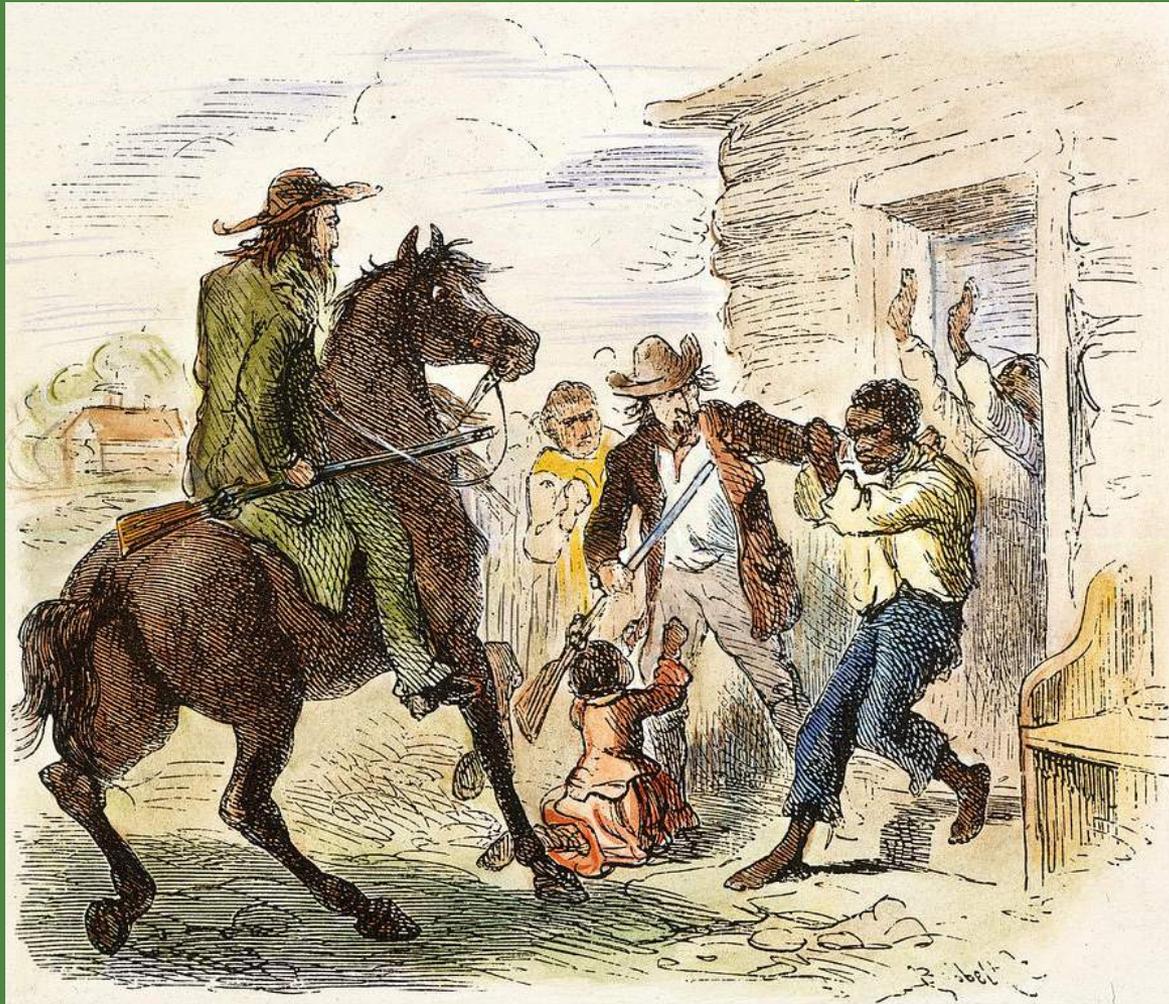
A part of the Compromise of 1850 that demanded harsh penalties for those who assisted runaway slaves.



This image is titled "Operations of the Fugitive-Slave Law." The original black and white version of this image was created by Albert Bobbett (1824-1888) for Benson Lossing's *Our Country: A History of the United States from the Discovery of America to the Present Time*. It was printed in New York in 1905. This colorized version of the image is courtesy of [delanceyplace.com](http://delanceyplace.com).

## Fugitive Slave Act

A part of the Compromise of 1850 that demanded harsh penalties for those who assisted runaway slaves.



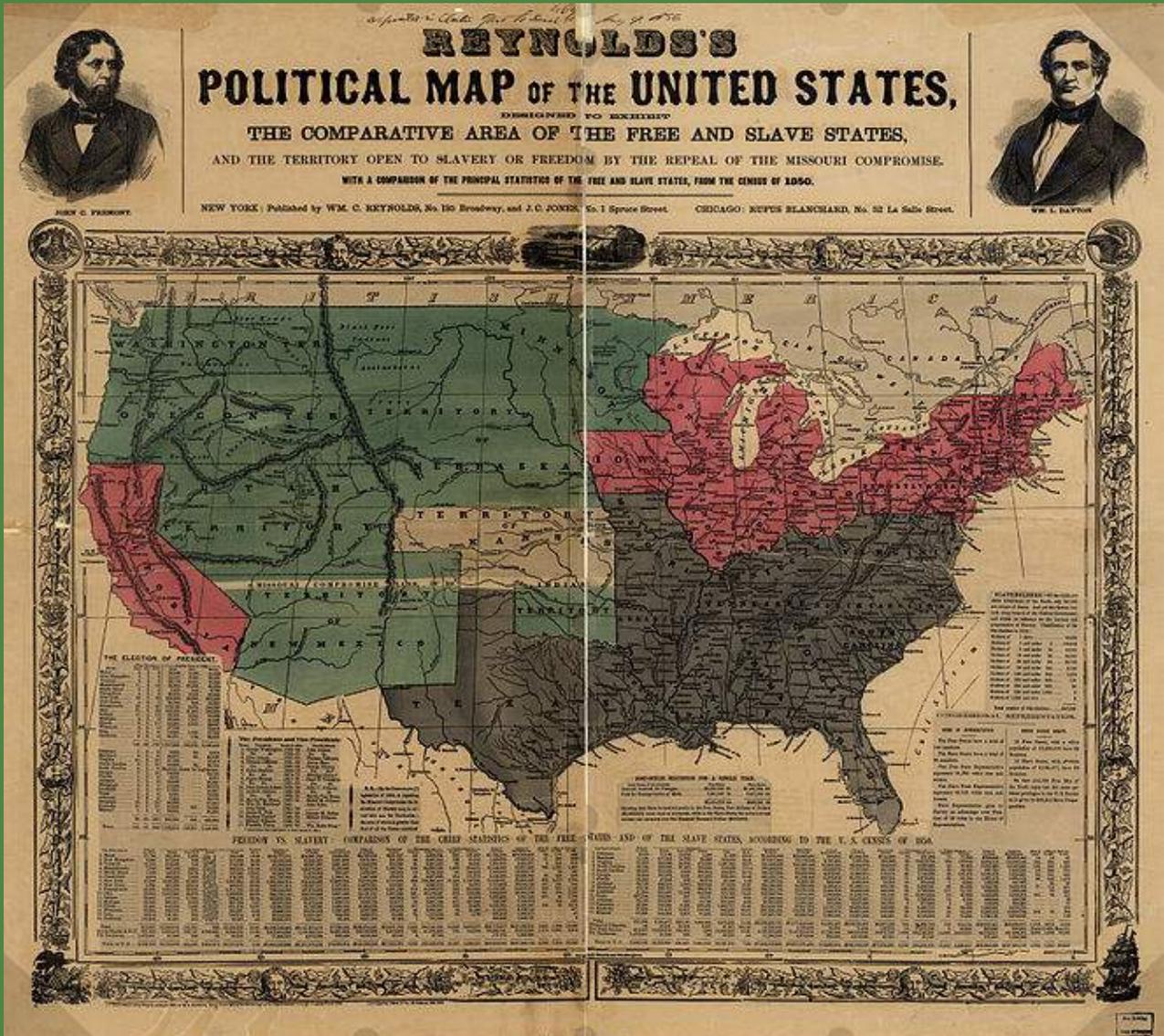
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Because of the **Fugitive Slave Act**, now anyone caught aiding runaway slaves could be fined \$1000 and be jailed for six months.



This image is titled "Heavy Weights—Arrival of a Party at League Island." It shows runaway slaves being helped to shore from a ship which had carried them as passengers on the underground railroad system. This image is from William Still's *The Underground Railroad*, which was published in Philadelphia in 1872. This image is courtesy of [hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu](http://hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu).

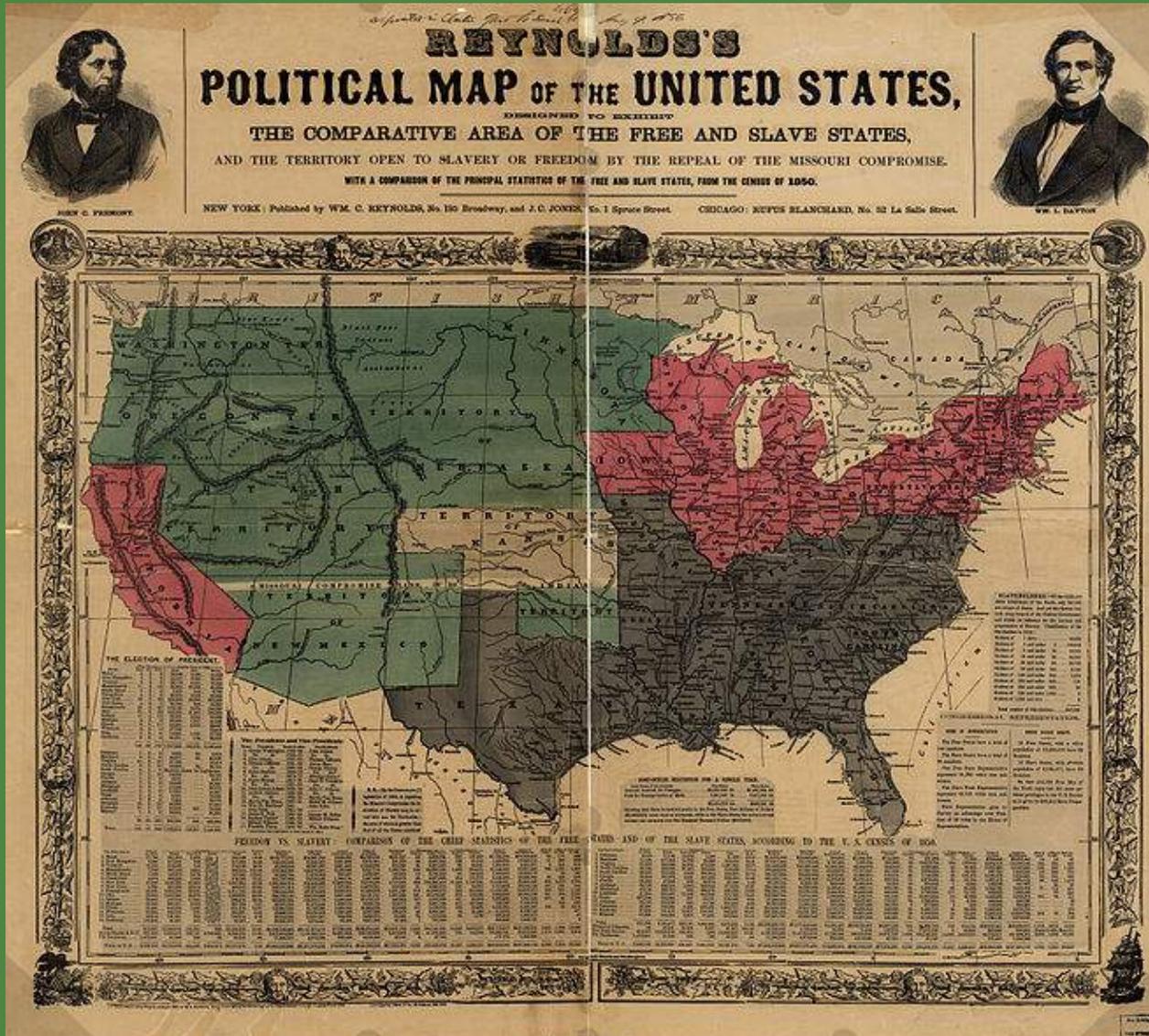
An act that allowed slavery north of the Missouri Compromise line. The citizens of each territory would now be able to determine whether their state would be slave or free.



Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois proposed the act to set up territorial governments in the Nebraska Territory and to encourage rapid settlement of the region. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

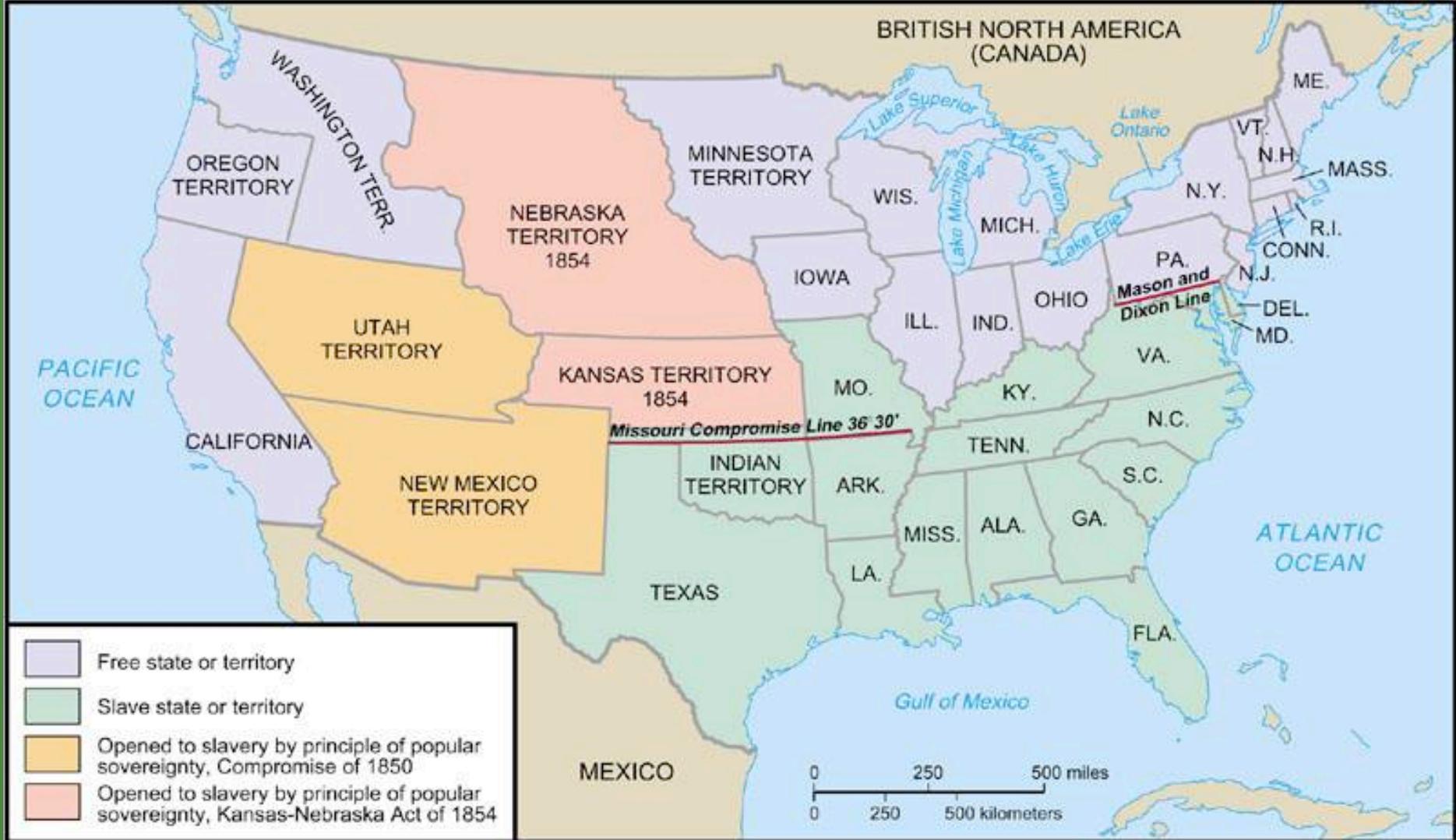
# Kansas-Nebraska Act

An act that allowed slavery north of the Missouri Compromise line. The citizens of each territory would now be able to determine whether their state would be slave or free.



Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois proposed the act to set up territorial governments in the Nebraska Territory and to encourage rapid settlement of the region. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

# The Kansas-Nebraska Act also divided the Nebraska Territory into two territories, Nebraska and Kansas.



## THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

The "Indian Territory," now known as Oklahoma, was placed below the Missouri Compromise line. This image is courtesy of [storiesofusa.com](http://storiesofusa.com).

# Bleeding Kansas

## People to Meet



This image is titled "A Peace Convention at Fort Scott Kansas." This image was printed in Albert D. Richardson's *Beyond the Mississippi*, published in 1867 in Hartford, Connecticut. This image is courtesy of [ushistoryimages.com](http://ushistoryimages.com).

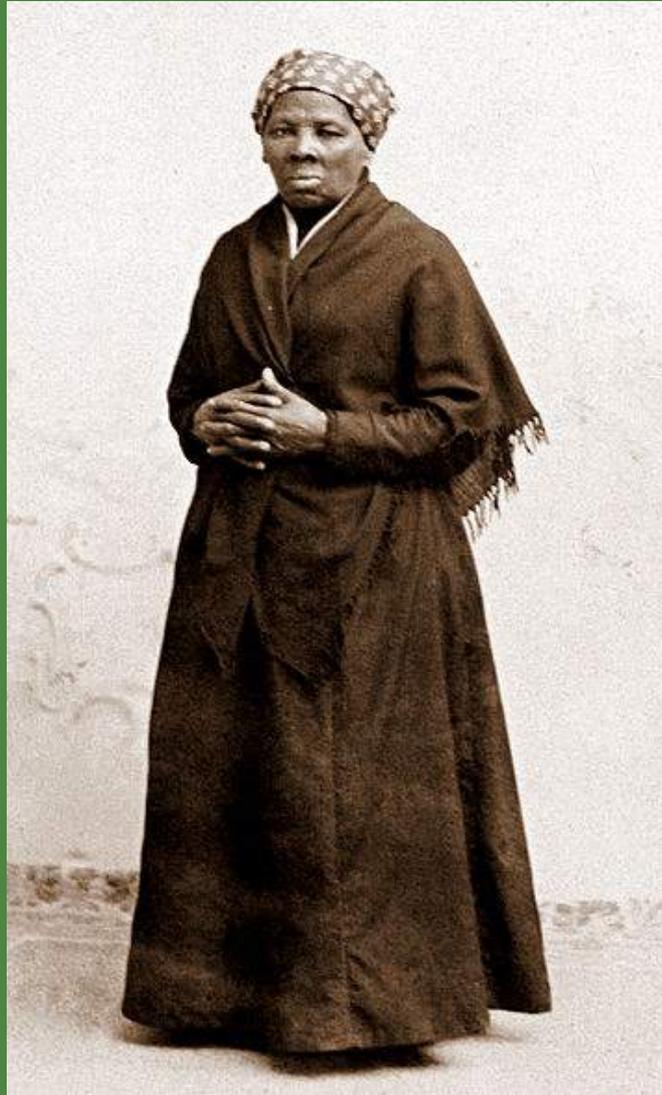
One of the best known conductors on the “Underground Railroad” who after the Compromise of 1850 began guiding slaves to Canada.



Harriet Tubman (1820-1913) was born Araminta Harriet Ross in Dorchester County, Maryland. This image was created circa 1885 by H. Seymour Squyer (1848-1905). This image is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery.

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A slave born in New York state whose story about her life was widely read. She became active in the anti-slavery movement and in the women's rights movement.



Sojourner Truth (1797-1883) helped to recruit African American troops into the United States Army during the Civil War. This image was created in Detroit, Michigan in 1864. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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Harriet Beecher Stowe (1782-1852) was born into a prominent anti-slavery family in Massachusetts. This image was taken circa 1852 by an unknown photographer. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

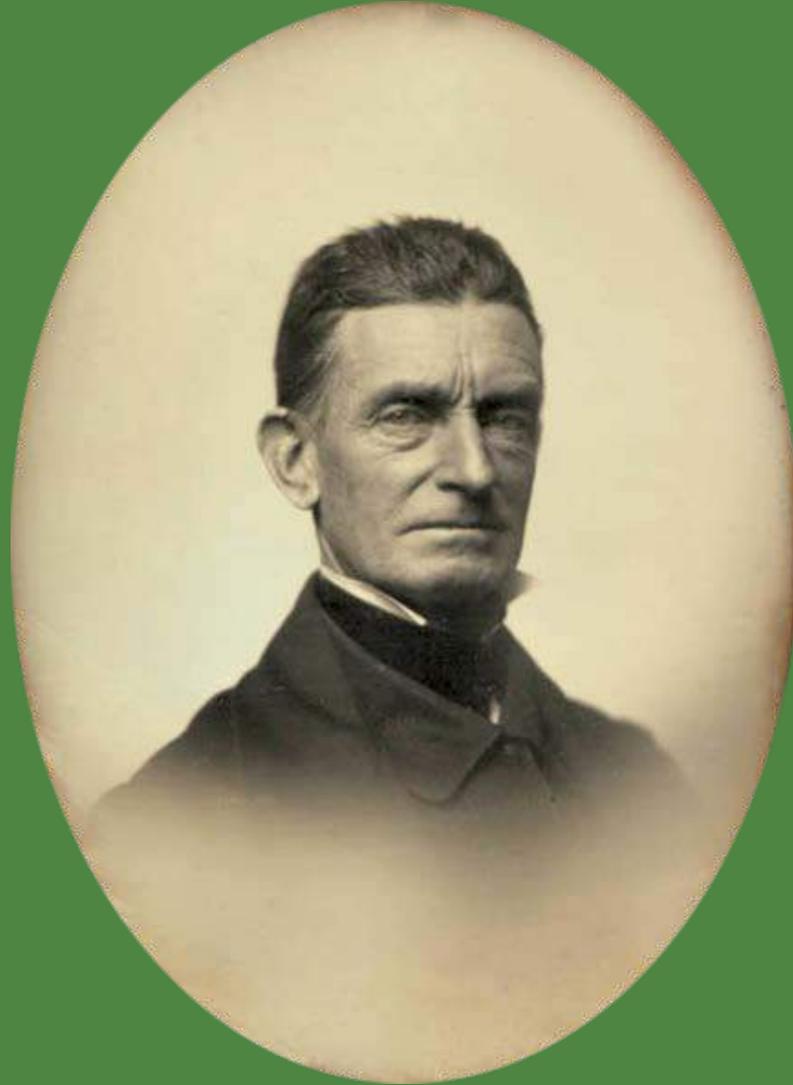
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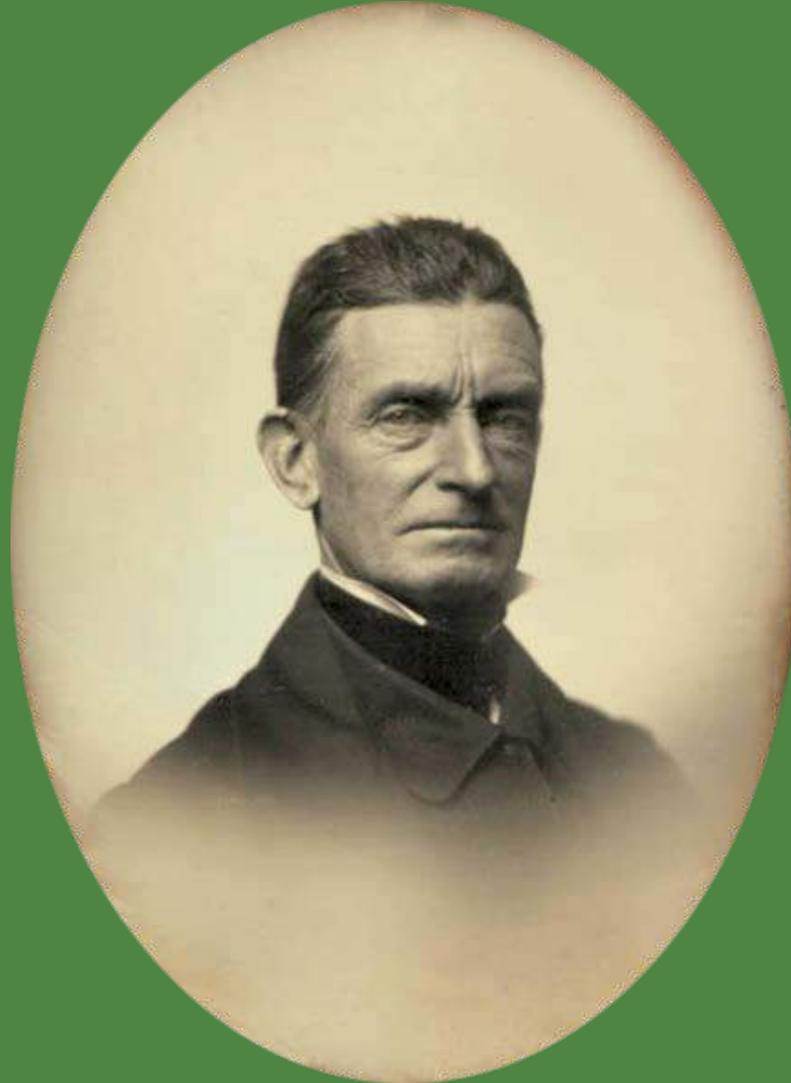
Abolitionist in Kansas who along with his followers, murdered five pro-slavery settlers at Pottawattamie Creek, Kansas.



This image shows John Brown (1800-1859) in the winter of 1856. This image was created by the firm of Southworth & Hawes. This image is courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Wikimedia Commons.

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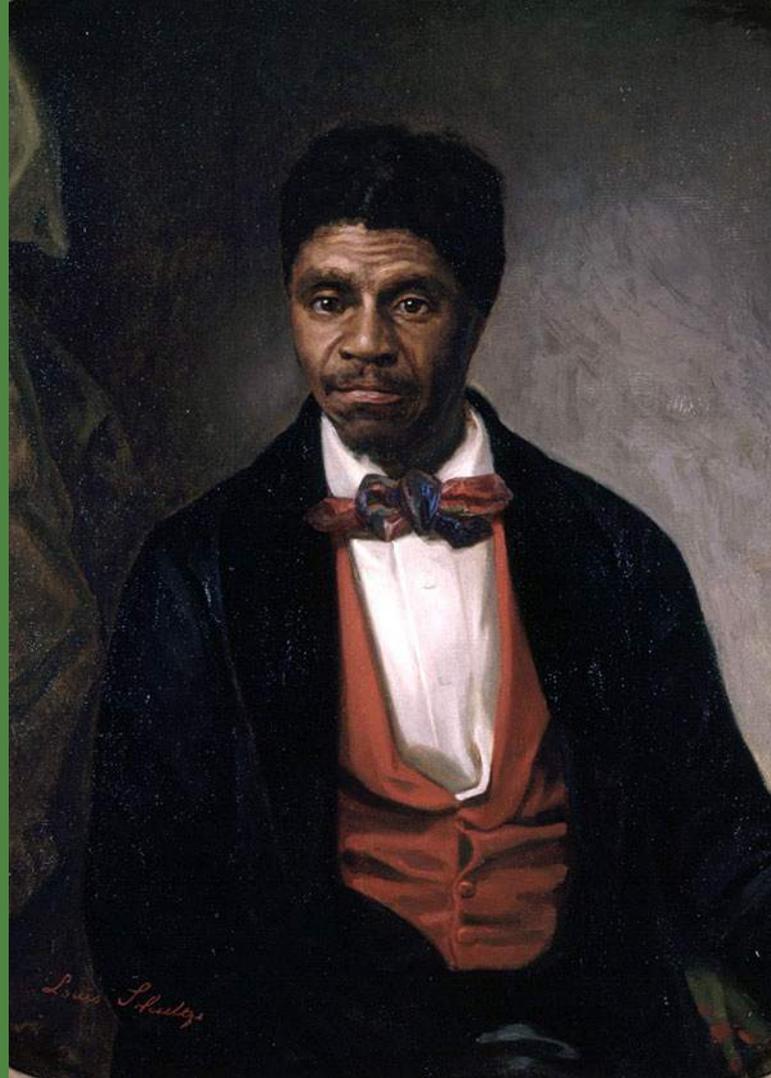
Slave who was taken by his master into “free territory.” When he tried to sue for his freedom the Supreme Court ruled against him.



Dred Scott (1795-1858) was born in Southhampton County, Virginia. The painting was created by Louis Schultze (1820-1900) in 1888. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

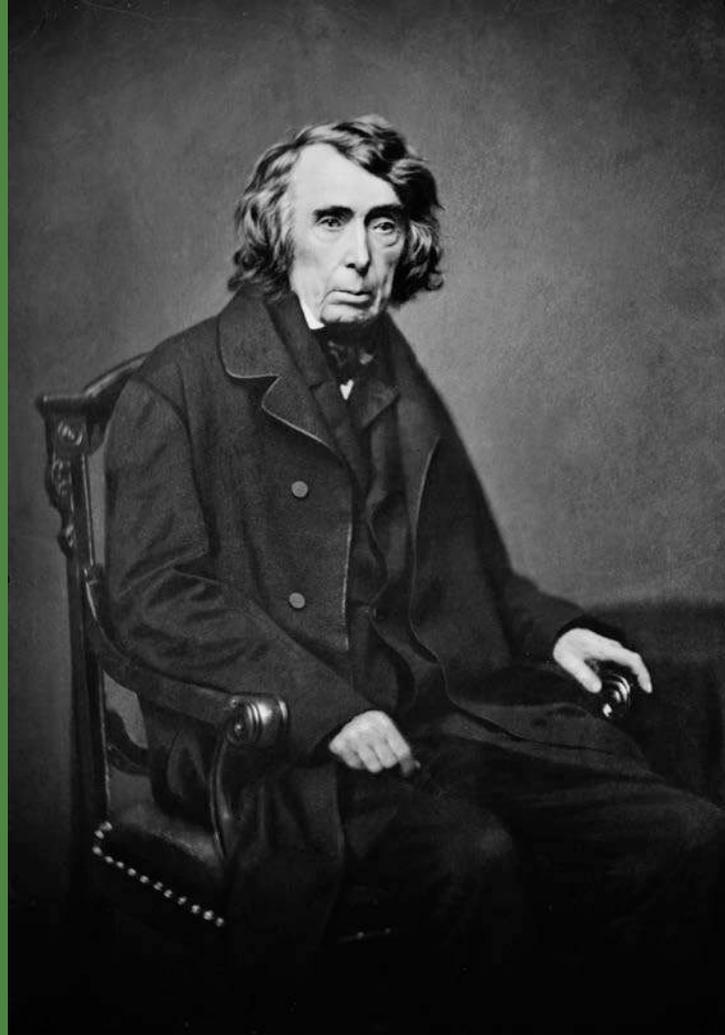
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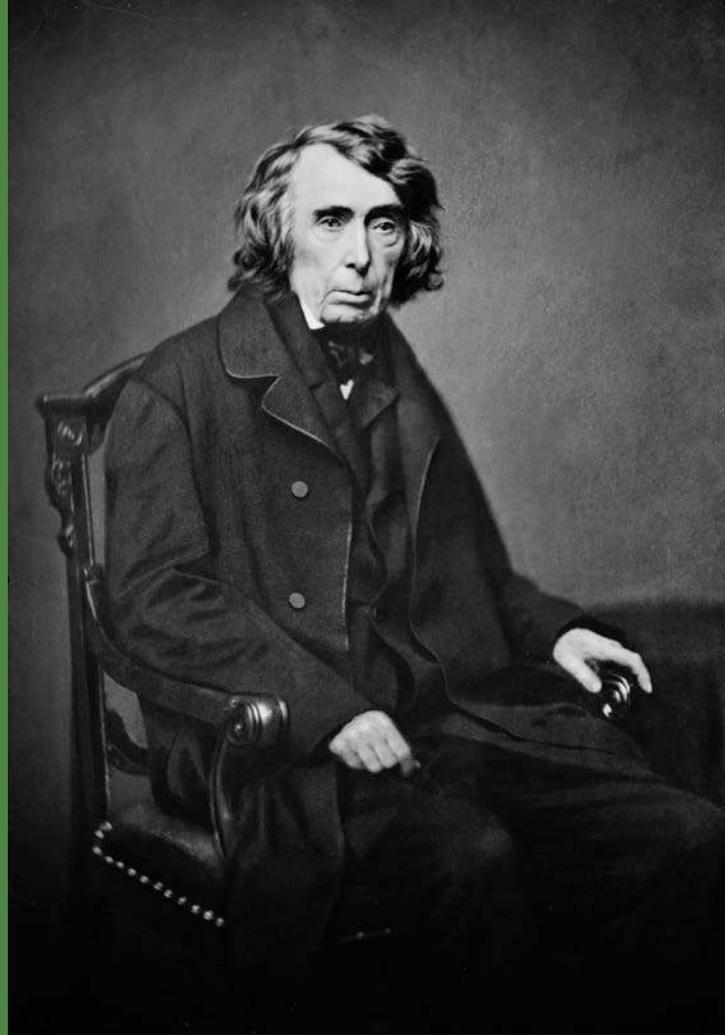
Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court who said that slaves were property and could be taken anywhere in the United States.



In Frederick, Maryland, Roger Brooke Taney (1777-1864) was the law partner of Francis Scott Key. He became the United States' Attorney General, and later became the United States' Secretary of the Treasury in Andrew Jackson's administration. This image was taken circa 1860. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

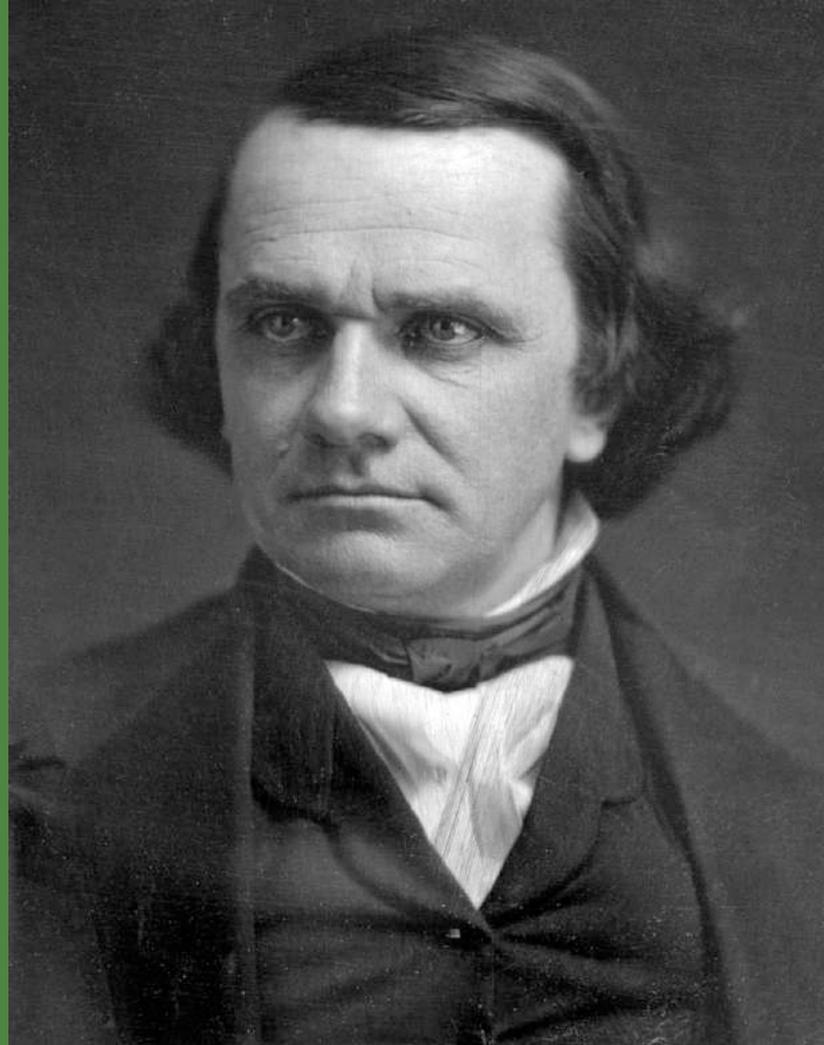
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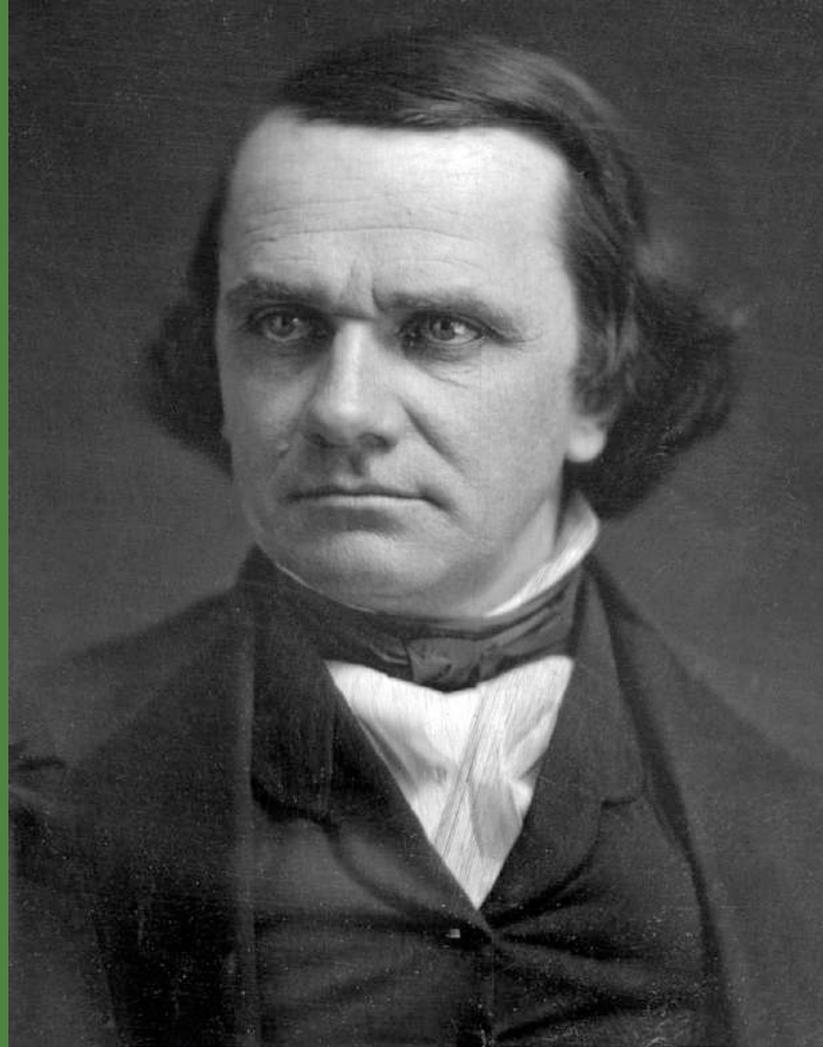
Illinois Senator who helped to push through Congress the five parts of the Compromise of 1850 and created the Kansas-Nebraska Act.



Stephen Arnold Douglas (1813-1861) ran against Abraham Lincoln for Senator from Illinois in 1858, and as President of the United States in 1860. He was nicknamed "The Little Giant." This image was created by Mathew Brady on an unknown date. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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# Bleeding Kansas

## Maps



This map shows the years that Kansas, Nebraska and other areas became organized territories or states. This image is courtesy of [bluejayblog.wordpress.com](http://bluejayblog.wordpress.com).

## Missouri Compromise Line

Find the Missouri Compromise Line on this map of the 50 States of the United States.



This image shows the 50 States of the United States. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

## Missouri Compromise Line

Find the Missouri Compromise Line on this map of the 50 States of the United States.



The Missouri Compromise Line is now colored red. As part of the Missouri Compromise, any states from the Louisiana Purchase who entered the Union above this line (except for Missouri) would not have slavery. Any states that entered below this line could have slavery. This image shows the 50 States of the United States. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

# Kansas

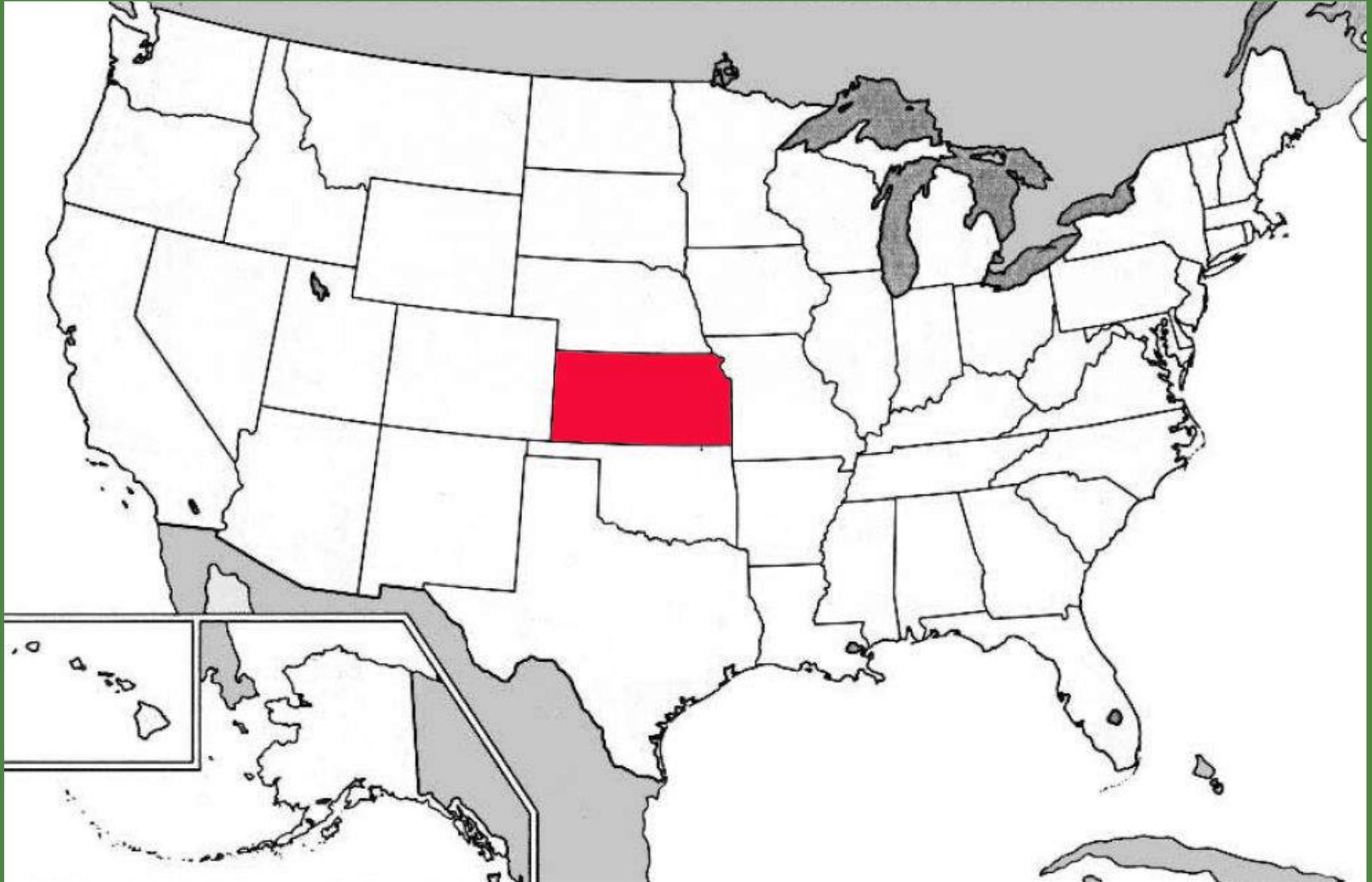
Find Kansas on this map of the 50 States of the United States.



This image shows the 50 States of the United States. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

# Kansas

Find Kansas on this map of the 50 States of the United States.



Kansas is now colored red. On January 29, 1861, Kansas became the 34<sup>th</sup> State. This image shows the 50 States of the United States. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

# Nebraska

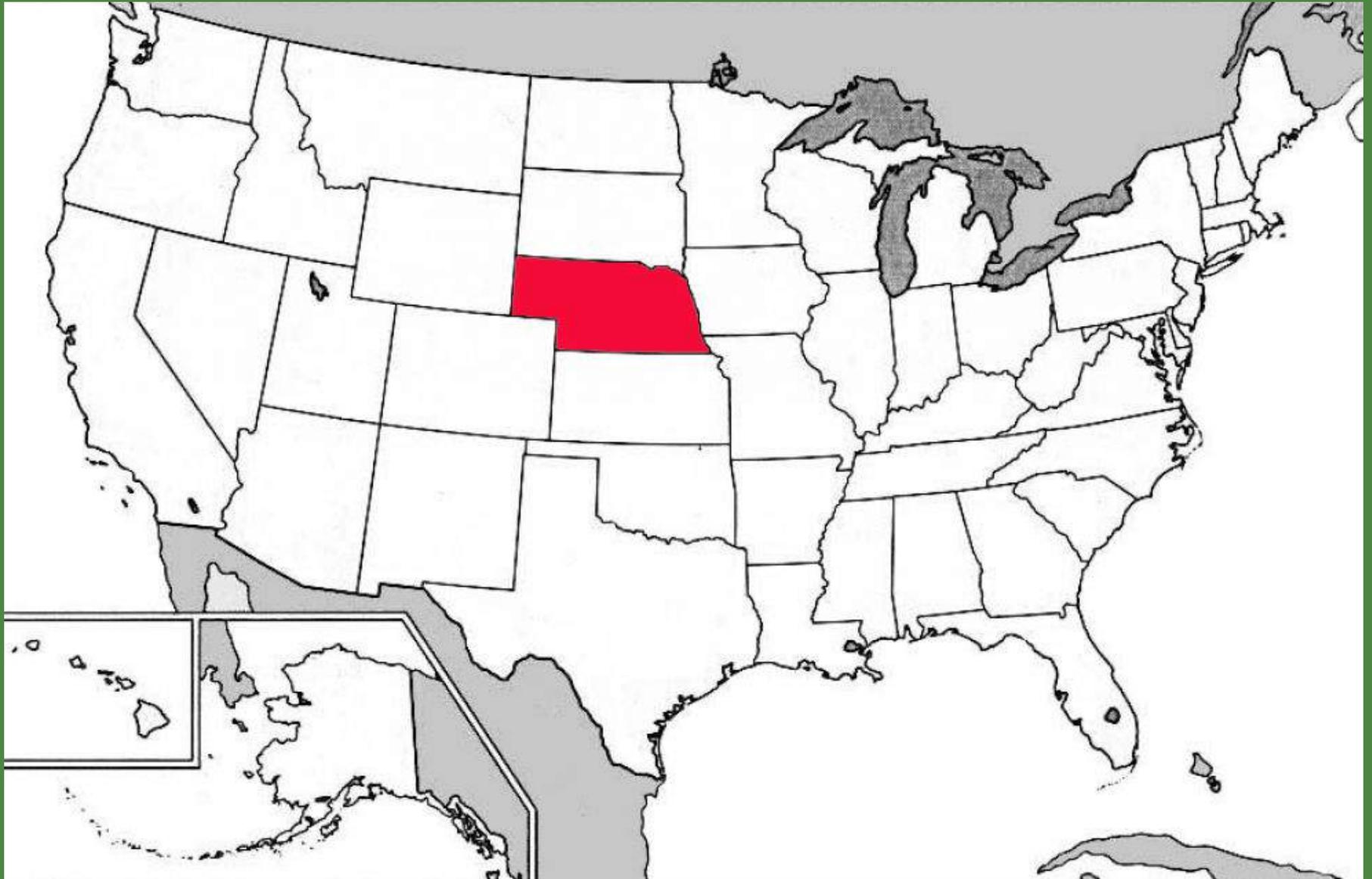
Find Nebraska on this map of the 50 States of the United States.



This image shows the 50 States of the United States. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

# Nebraska

Find Nebraska on this map of the 50 States of the United States.



Nebraska is now colored red. On March 1, 1867, Nebraska became the 37<sup>th</sup> State. This image shows the 50 States of the United States. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

# Washington, D.C.

Find Washington, D.C. on this map of the current United States.



This map shows the present boundaries of the states. The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

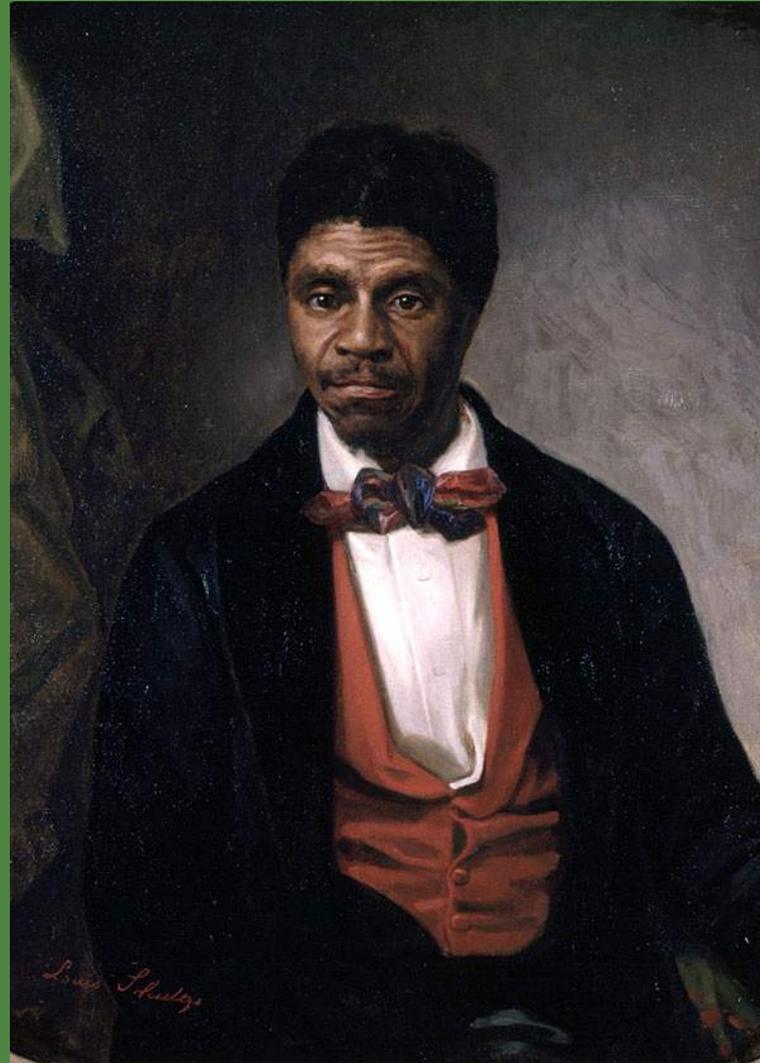
# Washington, D.C.

Find Washington, D.C. on this map of the current United States.



Washington, D.C. is now marked by a red dot and the words "Washington, D.C." The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

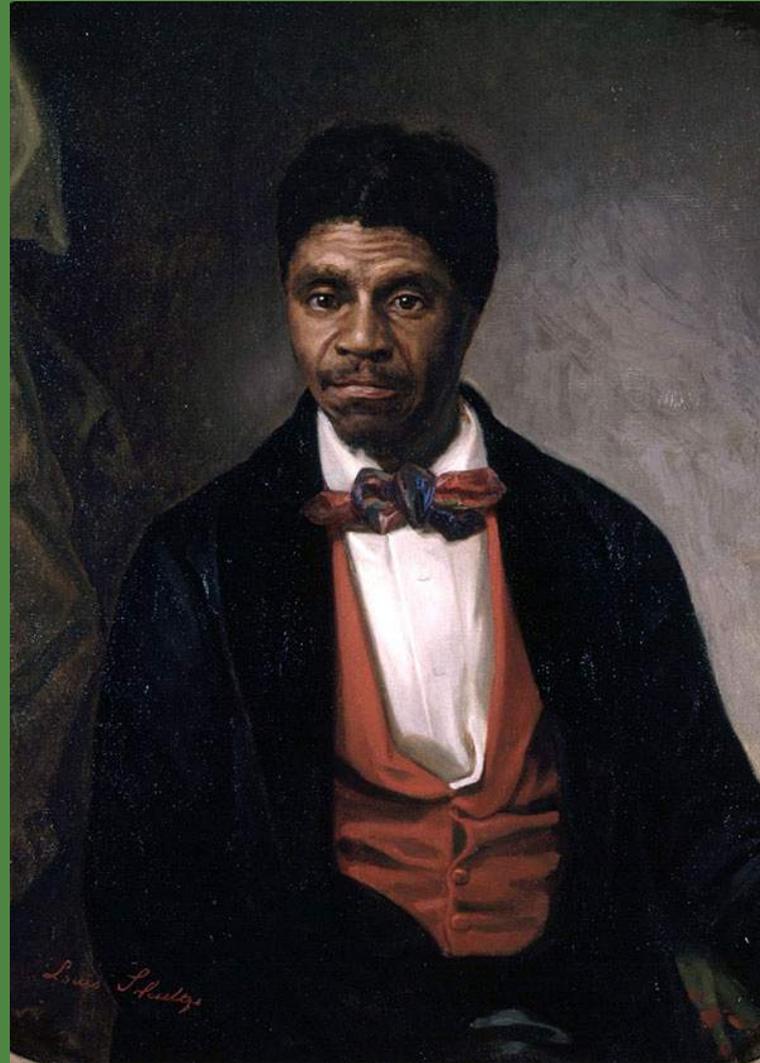
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