



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Course: US History/Ms. Brown**

**Homeroom:**



7th Grade US History  
Standard # - Do Now - Day #104

**Aims:** SWBAT identify reasons for western expansion  
SWBAT identify and explain the purpose of the Missouri Compromise

**DO NOW**

**Directions:** Answer the following questions in complete and historically accurate sentences. Use your notes and knowledge of history. You **MUST** annotate your answers, which means cross off the question stem, capitalize the first letter, and cross off the question mark.

In 1858, Abraham Lincoln warned, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

1. What do you think the "house" in Lincoln's statement represents? Explain your answer choice in the space below.

- a. The White House
- b. The Western Hemisphere
- c. The United States
- d. Republicans and Democrats

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

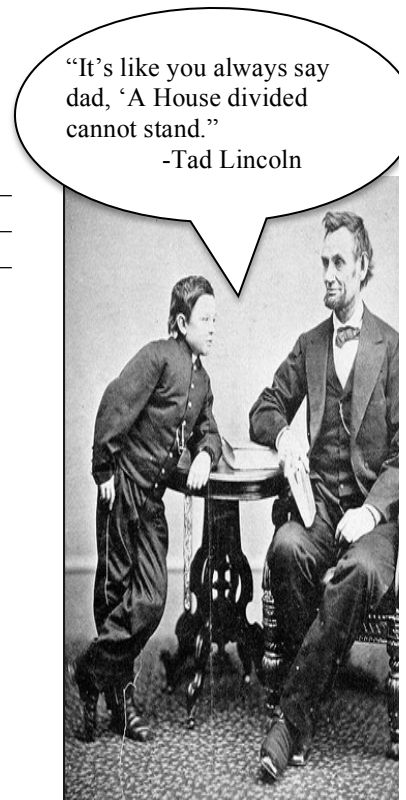
2. Make a prediction: What might be dividing this house? Explain

- a. Manifest Destiny
- b. Slavery
- c. Cotton
- d. Indian Removal

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do you think Lincoln meant by this statement?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**Daily Debrief**

Dear Scholars,

Lincoln issued this warning to the nation three years before the start of the Civil War. His words reveal the tensions that developed between the North and the South throughout the 1800s. The “house in Lincoln’s warning was the Union. The issue dividing the house was slavery. We’re going to explore which events of the mid-1800s kept the nation together and which pulled the Union apart.

The differences between the North and South led to different perspectives on how the government should be run and what types of laws should be passed. Because of this, western expansion raised a big question: As a territory becomes a state, should it be a slave state or a free state?

Stop & Jot: Why does this matter?

---

---

---

Imagine this (numbers are made up so as to simplify the issue)

**Northern/Free states: 20 Senators, 75 Representatives**  
**Southern/Slave States: 20 Senators, 75 Representatives**

What would happen if a new slave state became part of the country?

---

---

---

What would happen if a new free state became part of the country?

---

---

---



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**Mapping it Out: The Missouri Compromise**

**The United States, 1819**



**Turn & Talk**

**Directions:** Answer the questions independently and then share your answers with your shoulder partner.

1. What do you see on this map? \_\_\_\_\_

2a. How many free states are there? \_\_\_\_\_ 2b. How many slave states are there? \_\_\_\_\_

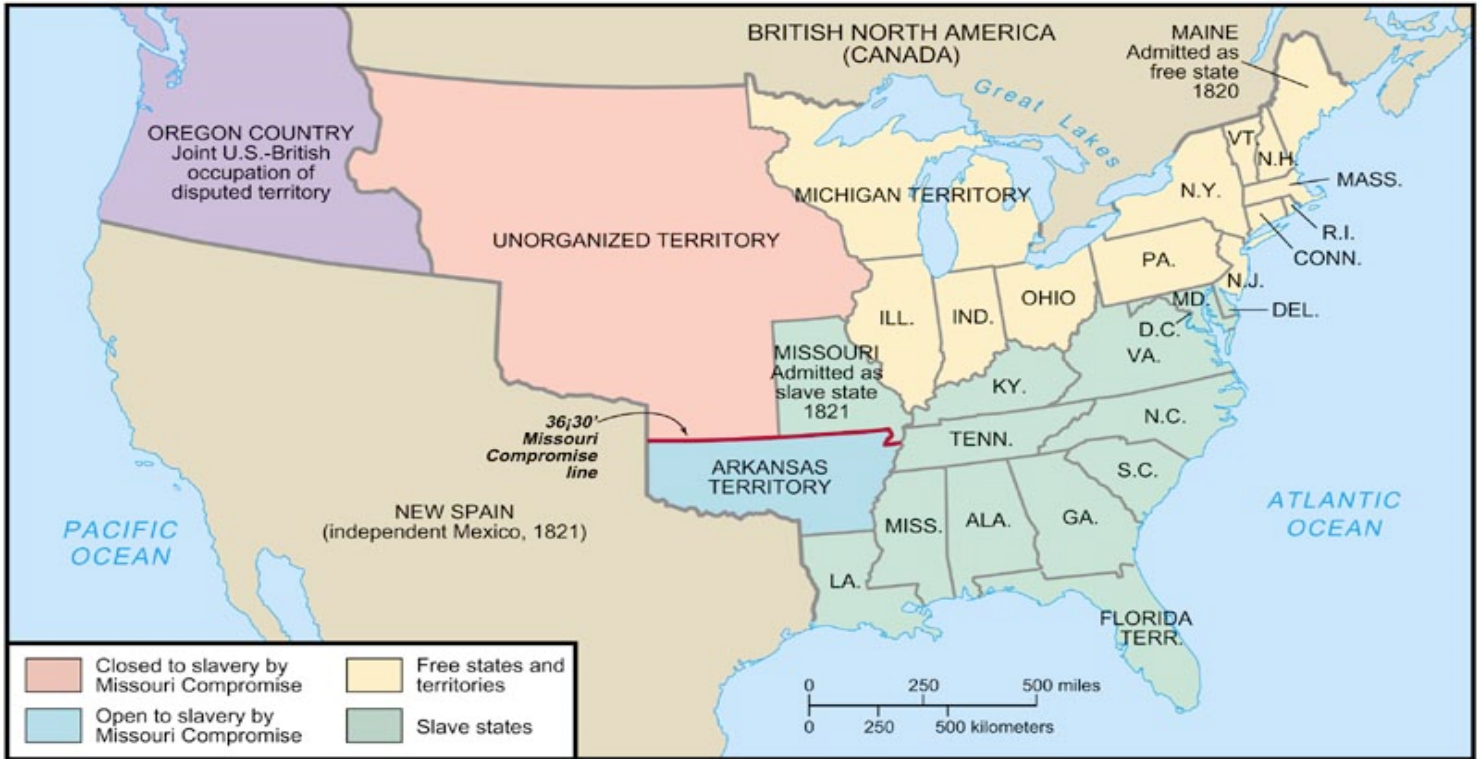
3. Why did the issue of Missouri statehood pull the nation apart?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. How would have solved this problem? Why?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**The Compromise!**



**THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821**

A Compromise was struck called the Missouri Compromise.

**The Missouri Compromise Stated:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ would be added to the United States as a \_\_\_\_\_ state
2. \_\_\_\_\_ would be added to the United states as a \_\_\_\_\_ state
3. All states \_\_\_\_\_ of the Missouri Compromise line would be \_\_\_\_\_ states.  
All states \_\_\_\_\_ of the Missouri Compromise line would be \_\_\_\_\_ states.
4. Congress \_\_\_\_\_ slavery in the huge unorganized portion of the old Louisiana Territory.
5. On your map draw a **dark line** over the 36° 37' line (Missouri Compromise Line)
6. Draw an **“X”** over the area that banned slavery according to the Missouri Compromise.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

### Missouri Compromise Reader's Theatre

#### *Reader's Theater Missouri Compromise*

**Northern Senator:** I propose a law to end slavery!

**Southern Senator:** You no-good, low-down yank!

**Speaker:** All those in favor, say aye.

**Northern Senators:** Aye!

**Speaker:** All those against, say nay.

**Southern Senators:** Nay!

**Speaker:** It's a tie. The motion failed.

**Southern Senator:** Hooray! I propose a motion to make slavery legal in the North!

**Northern Senator:** Lunatic! Madman!

**Speaker:** All those in favor, say aye.

**Northern Senators:** Aye!

**Speaker:** All those against, say nay.

**Southern Senators:** Nay!

**Speaker:** Another tie. The motion failed.

**Northern Senator:** I propose a bill to make slavery illegal in Washington, DC!

**Speaker:** All those in favor, say aye.

**Northern Senators:** Aye!

**Speaker:** All those against, say nay.

**Southern Senators:** Nay!

**Speaker:** The motion failed.

**Southern Senator:** Face it, the Senate is always split evenly. There is nothing you can do to end slavery, and there is nothing I can do to protect it...

**Messenger 1:** Senators, Missouri has requested to become a state! *Messenger leaves.*

**Southern Senator:** All right, reinforcements! That is two new Senators for our side!

**Northern Senator:** Not so fast, we'll only allow Missouri to become a state if it outlaws slavery first. We want two more senators for *our* side.

*The two Senators approach each other and look as if they are about to fight!*

**Messenger 2:** Senators, Maine has requested to become a state!



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**Senator 3:** *Gets up and separates the Northern Senator and the Southern Senator.* Hey now, I think we can compromise. I propose that we allow Missouri to become a slave state, and Maine to become a free state!

**Speaker:** All those in favor...

**All:** Aye!

**Speaker:** Motion passed.

**Senator 3:** Finally! We've had a tie vote on everything for over a month now!

**Messenger 1:** Senators, California has requested to become a state. *Messenger leaves.*

**Northern Senator:** I propose that we admit New Mexico as a free state.

**Southern Senator:** Jerk!

**Northern Senator:** Idiot!

**Southern Senator:** If California becomes a free state, the South will leave the United States. We'll secede!

**Northern Senator:** That is treason! You should be put in jail just for saying that!

**Messenger 2:** Senators, New Mexico has requested to become a state. *Messenger leaves.*

**Senator 3:** I've got an idea. I think we can compromise here...

### Reader's Theatre Analysis Questions:

1. Why did it matter so much whether each new state was a free state or a slave state?
  - a. If there were more slave states than the south would lose control of Congress
  - b. Northerners and Southerners wanted to maintain a balance of power between free and slave states
  - c. If there were less slave states than the North would gain control of Congress
  - d. It did not matter much whether states decided to be free or slave
2. How did the Southern Senators convince the Northern Senators to let Missouri become a slave state?
  - a. The Southern states threaten to secede (leave the United States) if Missouri is not allowed to become a slave state
  - b. The Southern states allow Missouri to enter as a free state
  - c. The Southern states allow Maine to enter as a free state
  - d. The Southern states do not allow Missouri to apply for statehood



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**The Missouri Compromise  
HOMEWORK**

\_\_\_\_\_/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

**The Missouri Compromise of 1820** (p. 167)

During the years following 1815 (marking the end of the War of 1812), **sectional** issues between the north and South revived. The nation's first political parties – the Federalist and the Republicans - had failed to confront slavery as a national issue. The northern wing of the modernizing Federalist Party had abolitionist tendencies. But during the 1790s when they controlled the national government, the Federalists did not raise the slavery issue. Then the victory of the state-rights-oriented Republican Party in the election of 1800 fatally weakened the Federalists as a national organization. The Republicans brought a series of implicitly proslavery administrations to power in Washington.

Innovations in transportation and production during the 1810s, as well as the continuing disappearance of slavery in the northern states transformed the North into a region at odds with the South's traditional culture and slave-labor economy. The first major expression of intensifying **sectional** differences over slavery and its expansion came in 1819 when the slaveholding Missouri Territory, which had been carved out of Louisiana Territory, applied for admission to the Union as a slave state. Northerners expressed deep reservations about the creation of a new slaveholding state, which threatened to destroy the political balance between the **sections** and the expansion of slavery in general. Thomas Jefferson called this negative northern reaction a "fire bell in the night." It awakened slaveholders to an era in which slavery could no longer be avoided as an issue in national politics.

Concerned African Americans were also aware of the significance of the Missouri crisis. Black residents of Washington, D.C. crowded into the U.S. Senate gallery as that body debated the issue. Finally, Henry Clay of Kentucky, the slaveholding Speaker of the House of Representatives, directed an effort that produced in 1820 a compromise that temporarily quieted discord. This Missouri Compromise permitted Missouri to become a slave state and maintained a sectional political balance by admitting Maine, which had been part of Massachusetts, as a free state. It banned slavery north of 36° 37' line of latitude in the old Louisiana Territory. Yet **sectional** relations would never be the same, and a new era of black and white antislavery militancy soon confronted the South.



1. The text repeatedly uses the word “**sectional**”. Based on the context clues in the text, define this term in your own words. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What did the Federalists fail to do when they were in power in the 1790s? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why were Northerners against the admission of a new slave state? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Explain the Missouri Compromise. What did the North get? What did the South get?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What impact did the Missouri Compromise have on African Americans?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**The Missouri Compromise  
EXIT TICKET**

\_\_\_\_\_/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

1. How did Missouri's application as a slave state in 1819 challenge US law?
  - a. It did not have a state constitution
  - b. States west of the Mississippi River were to be slave states
  - c. It did not have the population required for statehood
  - d. States north of the Ohio River were to be free states
  
2. Which was a fear of Southern senators if there were more free states than slave states?
  - a. Losing respect
  - b. Losing tax revenue
  - c. Losing voting power
  - d. Losing future elections
  
3. What was an effect of the Missouri Compromise?
  - a. It temporarily ended the slavery debate
  - b. It required Southern states to pay higher taxes
  - c. It led to the South seceding from the Union
  - d. It upset the balance of slave and free states in the Union
  
4. What is the significance of the 36° 37' parallel?
  - a. It separated the North from the South
  - b. It indicated the northern border of Missouri
  - c. It showed the borders of the United States
  - d. It indicated where slavery was allowed and banned