



Name _____

Date: _____

Course: US History/Ms. Brown

Homeroom:



7th Grade US History
Standard # - Do Now - Day #105

Aims: SWBAT analyze and explain various perspectives of historical persons regarding the Missouri Compromise and Westward Expansion

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.

1. What was the biggest disagreement between the Northern and Southern states regarding Manifest Destiny and Westward Expansion? How was the issue solved? Explain.

2. What do you think the quote “There are two sides to every story means”? How does it relate to the study of history? Give an example of how this has played out in your own life.



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Historical Profiles about the Missouri Compromise

Directions: Your group will bring to life four varying perspectives in the controversy over slavery and the Missouri Compromise. Ms. Brown will select one member of your group to play the part of your assigned character. A reporter will then interview those characters. First we will complete the profile of **Frederick Douglass** together.

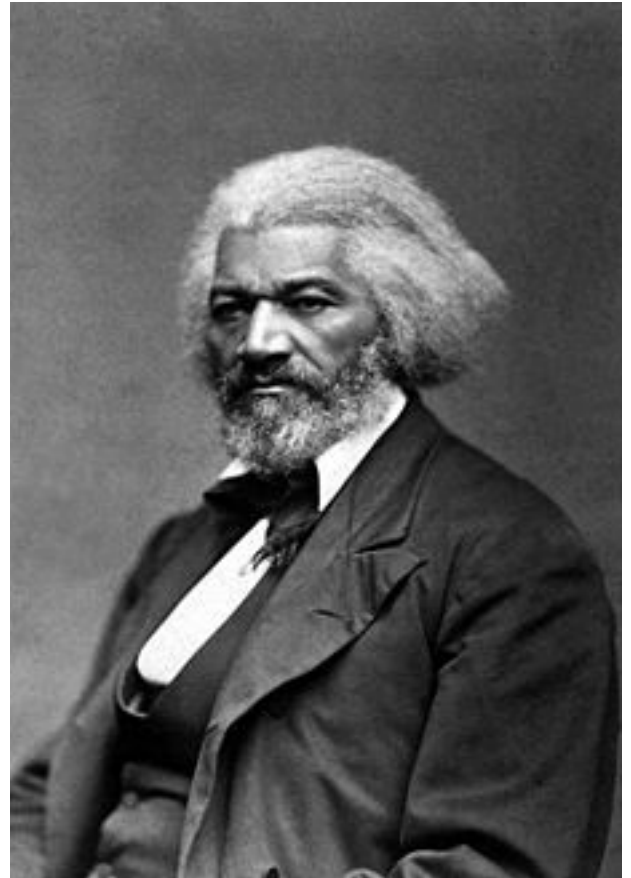
Frederick Douglass: African American Abolitionist: Westward Expansion Historical Profile

The son of a slave woman and an unknown white man, “Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey” was born in February of 1818 on Maryland’s Eastern Shore. He spent his early years with his grandparents and with an aunt, seeing his mother only four or five times before her death when he was seven. (All Douglass knew of his father was that he was white.) During this time he was exposed to the miseries of slavery, witnessing first hand the brutal whippings and spending much time cold and hungry. When he was eight he was sent to Baltimore to live with a ship carpenter named Hugh Auld. There he learned to read and first heard the words *abolition* and *abolitionists*. “Going to live at Baltimore,” Douglass would later say, “laid the foundation and opened the gateway, to all my subsequent prosperity.”

Douglass spent seven relatively comfortable years in Baltimore before being sent back to the country, where he was hired out to a farm run by a notoriously brutal “slavebreaker” named Edward Covey. And the treatment he received was indeed brutal. Whipped daily and barely fed, Douglass was “broken in body, soul, and spirit.”

On January 1, 1836, Douglass made a resolution that he would be free by the end of the year. He planned an escape. But early in April he was jailed after his plan was discovered. Two years later, while living in Baltimore and working at a shipyard, Douglass would finally realize his dream: he fled the city on September 3, 1838. Traveling by train, then steamboat, then train he arrived in New York City the following day. Several weeks later he settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts, living with his newlywed bride (whom he met in Baltimore and married in New York) under his new name, Frederick Douglass.

Always striving to educate himself, Douglass continued his reading. He joined various organizations in New Bedford, including a black church. He attended Abolitionists’ meetings. He subscribed to William Lloyd Garrison’s weekly abolitionist journal, *The Liberator*. In 1841, he saw Garrison speak at the Bristol Anti-Slavery Society’s annual meeting. Douglass was inspired by the speaker, later stating, “no face and form ever impressed me with such sentiments [the hatred of slavery] as did those of William Lloyd Garrison.” Garrison too, was impressed with Douglass, mentioning him in the *Liberator*. Several days later Douglass gave his





first abolitionist speech, one correspondent reported, “Flinty hearts were pierced, and cold ones melted by his eloquence.” Before leaving the island, Douglass was asked to become a lecturer for the Society for three years. It was the launch of a career that would continue throughout Douglass’ long life.

Despite apprehensions that the information might endanger his freedom, Douglass published his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave, Written by Himself*. The year was 1845. Three years later, after a speaking tour of England, Ireland and Scotland, Douglass published the first issue of the *North Star*, a four-page abolitionist weekly, out of Rochester, New York.

In 1851 Douglass announced at a meeting in Syracuse, New York, that he did not assume the Constitution was a pro-slavery document, and that it could even “be wielded in behalf of emancipation,” especially where the federal government had exclusive jurisdiction.

What is your social status? _____

What happens to you if slavery expands? _____

What happens to you if slavery is abolished? _____

What should be done if Missouri enters the US? _____

What should be done about Westward expansion in general? _____

How will this affect you? _____



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The Missouri Compromise Character Profiles

Step 1: Circle the character your group is assigned

*David Wilmot: Northern Congressman**Thomas Elliott: Southern Plantation Owner**John C. Calhoun: Southern Politician*

Step 2: Read your character's profile **two times**; the first time read to get a general idea about your character, the second time read with the following questions in mind. Make sure everyone is prepared to answer them

- What is your character's social status?
- What happens to you if slavery expands?
- What happens to you if slavery is abolished?
- What should be done if Missouri enters as a free state?
- What should be done about Westward expansion in general?
- How will this affect you (as your character)?
- Do you think the admission of Missouri into the Union will keep the nation together or pull it farther apart? Why?

Step 3: Discuss how the person chosen to perform can make the character come alive through facial expressions, tone of voice and posture.

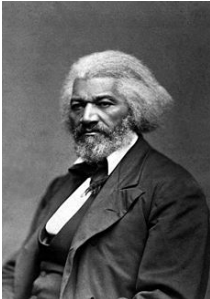
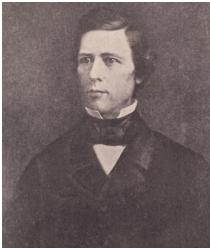

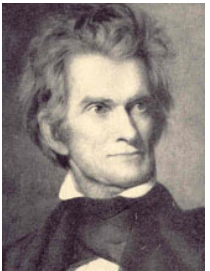
Step 2 Notes**Step 3 Notes**



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Historical Profile	Views on Expansion of Slavery in the West	How did this person gain from the MO compromise?	How did this person lose from the MO compromise?
Frederick Douglass: African American Abolitionist 			
David Wilmot: Northern Congressman 			
Thomas Eliot: Southern Plantation Owner 			
John C. Calhoun: Southern Congressman 			





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**The Missouri Compromise Character Profile
EXIT TICKET**

_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

Directions: Write the name of the character who would have said the following quotes.

“Expanding slavery into the western states is dangerous because it makes it more difficult for people like me to get a job. People are more likely to hire a slave than a free white!”

“The Missouri Compromise is not ideal, but it is helpful to me because I know that all states south of the 36°37’ line will all be slave states. I hope to buy some land out west and continue growing cotton and other cash crops.”

“The Missouri Compromise is a dreadful one, now more African Americans will be in chains in the new states out west. We need to abolish (outlaw) this cruel institution. We cannot live half slave and half free.”

“I feel bad for those blacks up north, we take care of our slaves down here in the deep south, and we’ll continue to care for slaves in the new western states thanks to the Missouri Compromise. I think slavery should be expanded in ALL US states and territories!”
