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| **Event** | **Description** | **Northern Response** | **Southern Response** |
| **Missouri**  **Compromise**  **(1820)** | Kept the war between the northern and southern sides from happening. | It made them much more at peace because they were worried that slavery would spread to the newly formed west states | Were kept in check by the law and brought a definitive end to the debate as to if the western states should allow slaves or not. |
| **The Abolitionist Movement** | Led by John Brown, lead a group of abolitionists to seize a federal arsenal in Harper’s Ferry in hopes for it to become a massive slave revolt, but that never happened and Brown was hanged together with 6 other raiders. | The said that it was an act of a madman, one who is righteously motivated, Brown had been raised in a deeply religious and antislavery family in Connecticut. | They opposed Brown’s ideals. |

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| **Event** | **Description** | **Northern Response** | **Southern Response** |
| **The Underground Railroad** | Network of secret underground passages and routes to allow slaves to escape into free states. | Allowed and even helped slaves states, together with abolitionists. They were angry that by slave act of 1850, slaves could be taken back into slavery, even though they were in a free state. | Very angry at the fact that the north was allowing and helping the slaves escape. |
| **Compromise of 1850** | Resolution designed to keep abolitionist northerners satisfied while trying not to alienate the South. Was carried out by Stephen Douglas after Henry Clay's sudden death, Henry being the one who proposed it. | Was very welcome in the northern states, although it left to popular vote the decision of becoming a slave free state to New Mexico and Utah | Was not very popular in the south as it made California a free state and make slave trade illegal in Washington DC |

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| **Event** | **Description** | **Northern Response** | **Southern Response** |
| **Publication of Uncle Tom’s Cabin**  **(1851)** | Publication of an anti-slavery novel that forever changed the way Americans saw slavery. | The book put a face on the issue of slavery and made it much more personal than many people had experienced before. It also added more fuel to the Abolitionist fire, as increasingly amounts of people used the book as a rallying cry for the end of the institution. | The clear majority of did not approve of the book. One Southerner, Martha Haines Butt, went as far as to publish a book of her own about slavery: She repeatedly emphasized that slaves were better off than servants in the North and that they did not want freedom. |
| **Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)** | Allowed people in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether to allow slavery within their borders. The Missouri Compromise had prevented this from happening since 1820. | Every northern American had opposed the bill. | Almost every southerner had supported it. |

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| **Event** | **Description** | **Northern Response** | **Southern Response** |
| **“Bleeding Kansas” (1856)** | Also known as the Kansas border war. following the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, pro-slavery forces from Missouri, known as the border ruffians, crossed the border into Kansas and terrorized and murdered antislavery settlers. | Antislavery sympathizers from Kansas carried out reprisal attacks. John Brown’s Abolishment movement is one of the responses. Northern won the battle, even though 200 were killed. | Feared that slavery was slowly becoming unfavorable because of the increasing amount of non-slave states. |
| **The Beating of Charles Sumner (1856)** | Charles Sumner was nearly beat to death by Preston Brooks, a southern congressman, on the floor of the Senate | They disliked the act of war against their ideologies. | Felt like revenge because Charles Sumner had previously given a speech that humiliated the Southern way of life, saying that slavery was like rapping a virgin. |

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| **Event** | **Description** | **Northern Response** | **Southern Response** |
| **Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)** | Dred Scot was a slave in Missouri in the 1830's, his owner took him to Illinois and Wisconsin which were free states. The owner died there and his grandchildren took Scot back to Missouri so Scott sued saying that since he had lived on free soil, and should therefore be free. | The court official who ruled the decision that blacks aren’t citizens was sunk by the norther’s people claims, since the court represented the voice of the northern | Was happy with the decision given by the official since they want to degrade slaves and not allow them of any right. |
| **John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry, Va (1859)** | Led by John Brown, lead a group of abolitionists to seize a federal arsenal in Harper’s Ferry in hopes for it to become a massive slave revolt, but that never happened and Brown was hanged together with 6 other raiders. | The said that it was an act of a madman, one who is righteously motivated, Brown had been raised in a deeply religious and antislavery family in Connecticut. | They opposed Brown’s ideals. |

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| **Event** | **Description** | **Northern Response** | **Southern Response** |
| **The Election of 1860** | Instead of having one presidential election for the country, there was one in the north and one in the south, Lincoln won overall. Because of the separation of the democratic party. | Most of the north supported Lincoln, so they should’ve been mostly happy. | The south was not too happy with the election since none of the democratic party candidates won. |

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