

Map Analysis: Conflict Over Slavery

In the early 1800s westward settlement and increasing opposition to slavery – particularly among northerners—led to conflict over the existence of slavery in territories newly acquired and opened for settlement. A series of compromises kept the conflict from erupting into war for several decades. These maps show the results of the three major compromises.

Follow the directions below for coloring and labeling each map and answer the questions.

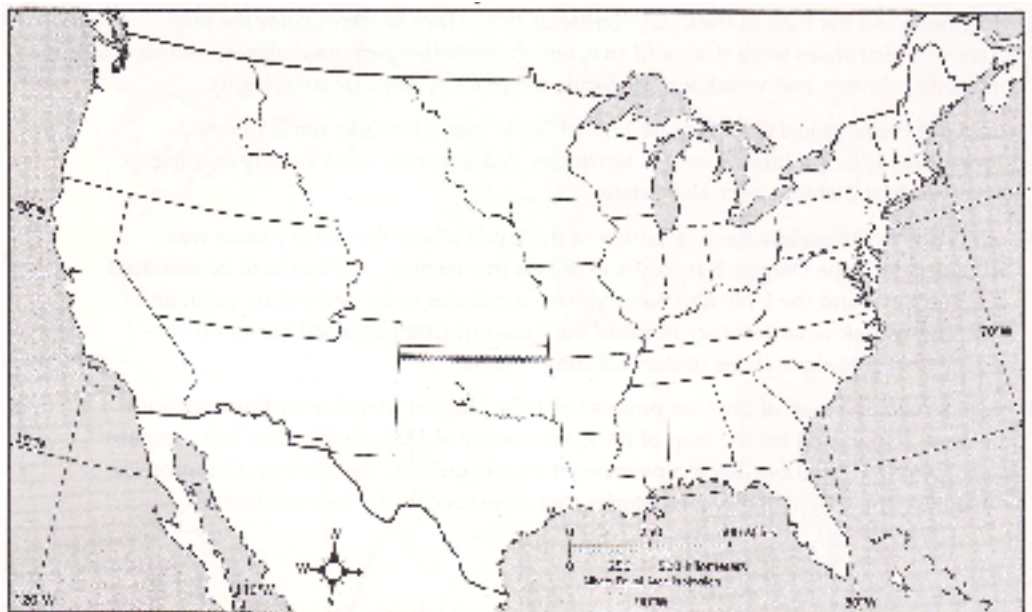
Color each map to show:

- which states were slave and free
- which territories permitted slavery
- which territories prohibited slavery
- which territories could decide the issue by popular sovereignty

Label the Missouri Compromise Line of 36° 30' latitude on all three maps.

**The Missouri Compromise
1820**

	Free State
	Slave State
	Free Territory
	Slave Territory
	Popular Sovereignty

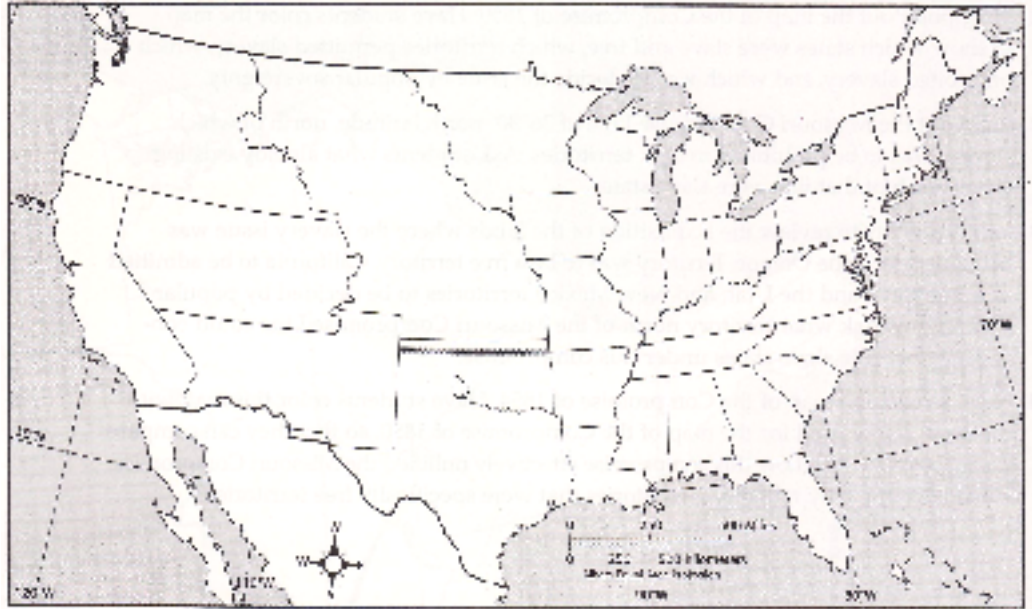


Missouri Compromise:

1. Who was responsible for the compromise over the admission of Missouri?
2. What territory did the MO Compromise line apply to?
3. What was the meaning of the MO Compromise line?
4. What state entered as a slave state in 1821?
5. What state entered as a free state in 1820?
6. Which part of the country voted against the compromise?

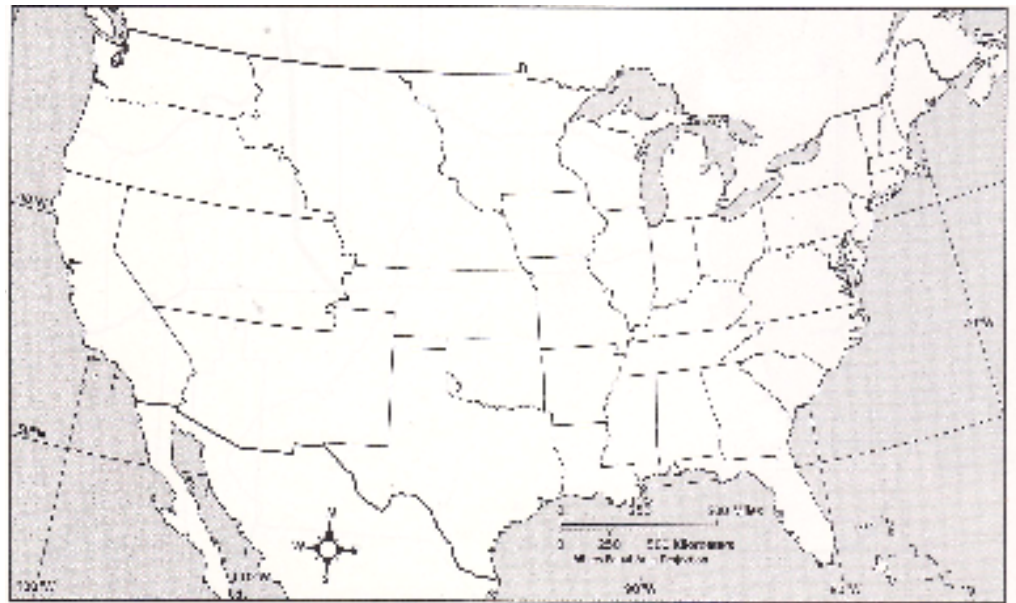
The Compromise of 1850

	Free State
	Slave State
	Free Territory
	Slave Territory
	Popular Sovereignty



The Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854

	Free State
	Slave State
	Free Territory
	Slave Territory
	Popular Sovereignty



Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854:

1. Who sponsored the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
2. What territory north of the Missouri Compromise Line could conceivably become slave states?
3. How did this compromise effectively nullify the Missouri Compromise?
4. Which area of the country was most opposed to this law?
5. What were the only remaining territories that were specifically free territories?