Lesson Four: *National Feelings*

Objective
Students will learn about laws and Supreme Court rulings that shaped the slavery system in the United States.

Materials: *Slavery Timeline*.

Procedures:

Activity One: *Slavery Timeline*

1. Distribute *Slavery Timeline* to students.
2. Using their textbooks or any other teacher approved resource, have students complete the exercise asking them to match terms, people, and events to their appropriate description.
3. Then, as a class and using the images that follow, construct a timeline of slavery related events in the United States and Mississippi.
4. If time allows, have students conduct research to elaborate upon the captions provided. They may also research additional events, people, or places that may be added to the timeline.

Extension Activity: *View* Underground Railroad ***and*** Slave Catchers, Slave Resisters

- View *Underground Railroad.* The Underground Railroad began in colonial America and continued until the end of the Civil War. Native Americans helped the earliest slaves escape into Spanish Florida. Later, slaves found their way to freedom in the northern states, Canada, the western frontier, and Cuba. Award-winning host Alfre Woodard narrates this history with the help of archival images, dramatic reenactments, and comments from prominent historians. This documentary honors the humanitarians, both remembered and forgotten, who risked everything they had for the sake of freedom. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and its effects are also discussed.

- View *Slave Catchers, Slave Resisters*. After Africans brought to the United States were forced into slavery, they began to resist the institution of slavery by escaping. This resulted in the hiring of slave patrols to hunt them down. African slaves, who were caught escaping, received brutal punishment. Federal laws were created to prevent slaves from fleeing and even punished those who helped them. This film discusses the Nat Turner slave rebellion, abolitionist view points, and additional events that led to the Emancipation Proclamation.

  These films can be borrowed free of charge from the Mississippi History on Loan Collection. Go to http://mdah.state.ms.us/education/ms_hist_on_loan.php or contact the Outreach Programs Coordinator at 601-576-6997.

Extension Activity: Benton vs. Foote..but why?

- Who were Thomas Hart Benton and Henry S. Foote and why did they dislike each other? Have students conduct research to understand the relationship between these two infamous U.S. Senators.

Extension Activity: Political Cartoons, Yesterday and Today

- Learn more about political cartoons with the lesson plan *Satires and Spoofs - History and Hot Topics*, available at http://mdah.state.ms.us/new/learn/classroom-materials/lesson-plans-and-teaching-units/

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NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Slavery Timeline

Match the following terms with the appropriate description. Then, using the following images representing your findings, create a timeline of slavery in the United States and Mississippi.

Missouri Compromise of 1850
Emancipation Proclamation
Harper's Ferry
Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 1857
Robert J. Walker
Missouri Compromise of 1820
Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854
Fugitive Slave Act of 1793
13th Amendment
Jefferson Davis
William Johnson
John J. Pettus
Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
General Adelbert Ames
Northwest Ordinance
Thomas Hart Benton
John Anthony Quitman

1. _____Replaced an earlier compromise. It added Texas as a slave state and California as a free state, abolished the slave trade in Washington D.C., and set up new fugitive slave laws.

2. _____Elected President of the Confederate States of America on February 9, 1861.

3. _____Was adopted by the Confederation Congress in July, 1787. It outlined the process for admitting a new state to the Union and prohibited slavery in U.S. territories.

4. _____A former slave, he became a successful barber and businessman in Natchez during the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s before his death in 1851.

5. _____U.S. Supreme Court ruling that stated slaves were not U.S. citizens and could not expect any protection from the Federal Government or courts. Also, Congress could not ban slavery in a territory.

6. _____Governor of Mississippi from December 1835 to January 1836 and again from 1850 to 1851.

7. _____An act that authorized the arrest and seizure of fugitives from their masters and empowered local officials to rule on the matter. It also established a $500 fine for any person who aided a fugitive.

8. _____Governor of Mississippi from 1859 to 1863. He once said he would rather eat fire than sit down with Yankees. Under his leadership, Mississippi seceded from the Union on January 9, 1861.

9. _____Freed all slaves within states in open rebellion. It also announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy.

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10. _____A distinguished Union general and Medal of Honor winner. Later governor of Mississippi from 1868 to 1870 and from 1874 to 1876.

11. _____An act used as a partial compromise that denied a fugitive's right to a jury trial. They would be decided by commissioners who received $5 for released fugitives and $10 for detained fugitives.

12. _____Born in Pennsylvania, he later settled in Mississippi where he practiced law and served in the Senate from 1835 to 1845. He served briefly as Kansas Territorial Governor during the Bleeding (or Bloody) Kansas period.

13. _____Passed in 1865, this Amendment to the U.S. Constitution abolished slavery in the United States of America and any place under their jurisdiction.

14. _____This U.S. Senator from Missouri and proponent of westward expansion declared himself to be against slavery in 1849, making him unpopular within his state. The following year, during debates on the Missouri Compromise of 1850, he was nearly shot by Mississippi Senator Henry S. Foote.

15. _____Led by John Brown, a violent anti-slavery advocate, this failed raid in 1859 on a federal arsenal for weapons consisted of twenty-one men, five blacks and sixteen whites, most whom were killed or captured.

16. _____ The first of three compromises crafted with the help of Henry Clay to attempt to balance the number of slave and free states. It admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state, as well as outlawed slavery above the 36°30' latitude of the U.S. territories.

17. _____This act repealed the Missouri Compromise allowing slavery north of the 36°30' latitude. It also stipulated the issue of slavery in each territory would be decided by the residents of each territory.

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Slavery Timeline Answer Key

1. Missouri Compromise of 1850
2. Jefferson Davis
3. Northwest Ordinance
4. William Johnson
5. Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 1857
6. John Anthony Quitman
7. Fugitive Slave Act of 1793
8. John J. Pettus
9. Emancipation Proclamation
10. General Adelbert Ames
11. Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
12. Robert J. Walker
13. 13th Amendment
14. Thomas Hart Benton
15. Harper's Ferry
16. Missouri Compromise of 1820
17. Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

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Portrait of General Adelbert Ames. Image courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Portrait of John J. Pettus. Image courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

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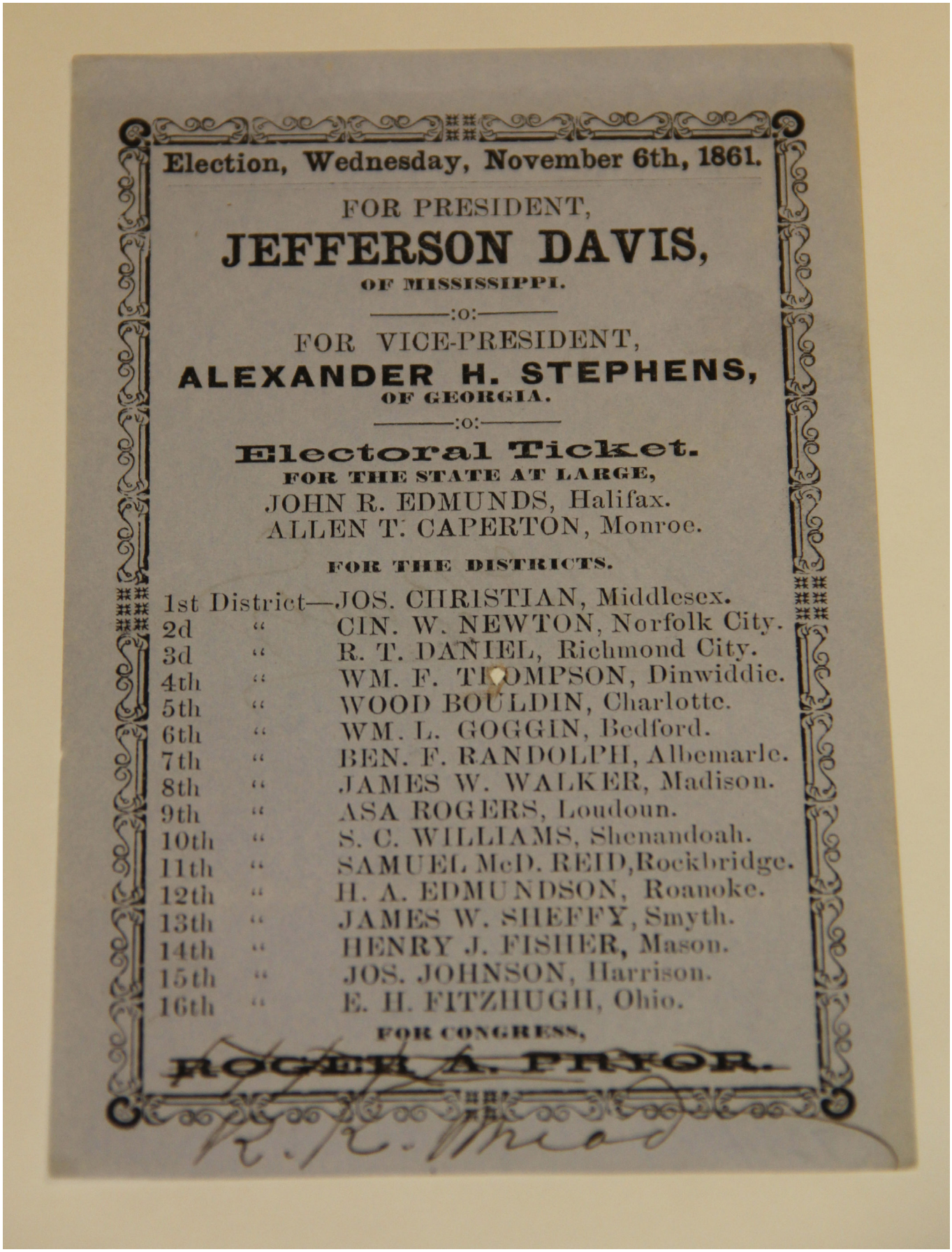

Election, Wednesday, November 6th, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

:o:

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

:o:

Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

JOHN R. EDMUNDS, Halifax.
ALLEN T. CAPERTON, Monroe.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st District—JOS. CHRISTIAN, Middlesex.
2d " CIN. W. NEWTON, Norfolk City.
3d " R. T. DANIEL, Richmond City.
4th " WM. F. THOMPSON, Dinwiddie.
5th " WOOD BOULDIN, Charlotte.
6th " WM. L. GOGGIN, Bedford.
7th " BEN. F. RANDOLPH, Albemarle.
8th " JAMES W. WALKER, Madison.
9th " ASA ROGERS, Loudoun.
10th " S. C. WILLIAMS, Shenandoah.
11th " SAMUEL McD. REID, Rockbridge.
12th " H. A. EDMUNDSON, Roanoke.
13th " JAMES W. SHEFFY, Smyth.
14th " HENRY J. FISHER, Mason.
15th " JOS. JOHNSON, Harrison.
16th " E. H. FITZHUGH, Ohio.

FOR CONGRESS,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Confederate States of America presidential ballot. Image courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

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Emancipation, 1865. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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Slave Tag. Image courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

The William Johnson House, Natchez, in 2013.

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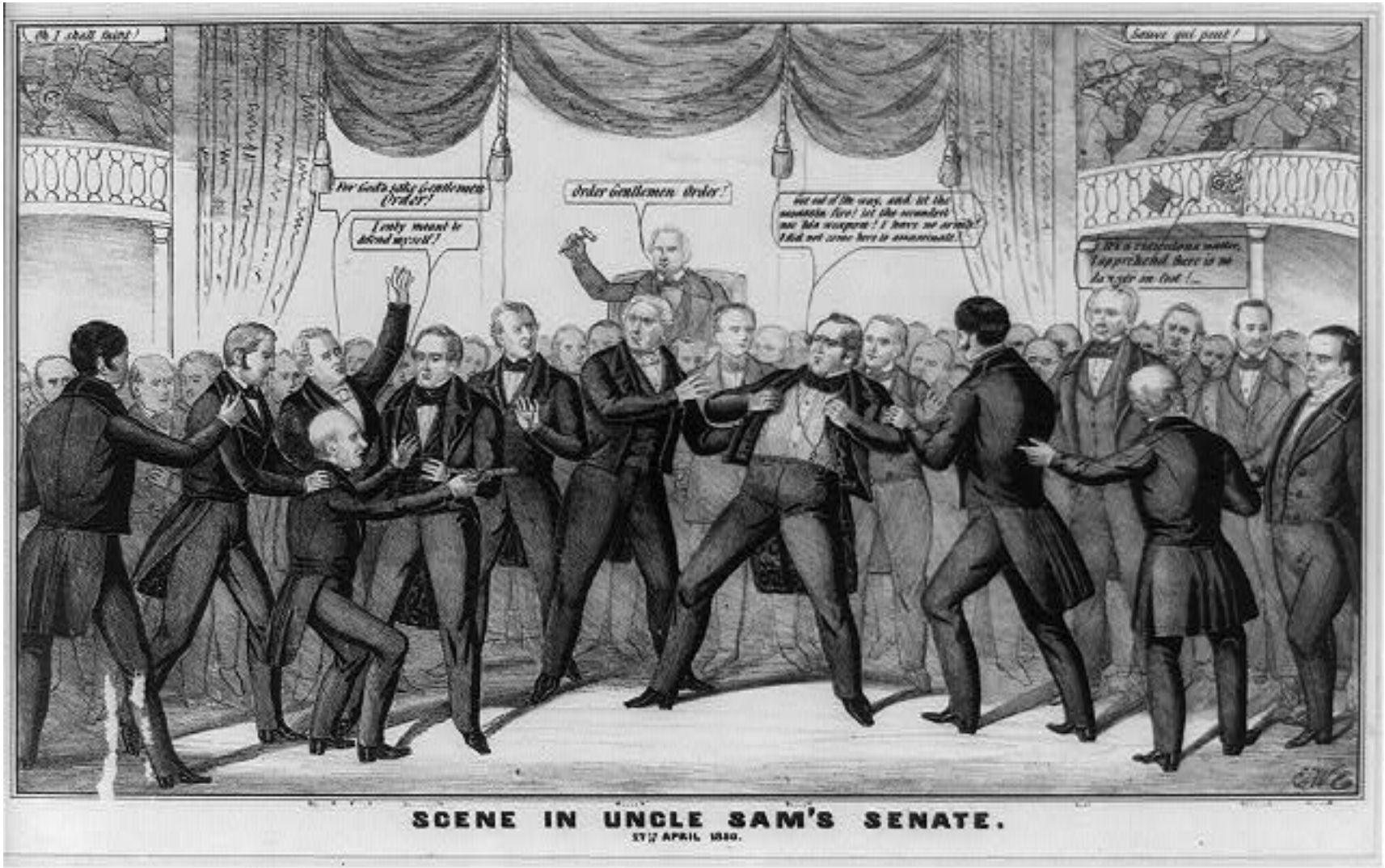

Scene in Uncle Sam's Senate (Missouri Compromise of 1850), 1850. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress. The action includes Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri (center) throwing open his coat and stating, "Get out of the way, and let the assassin fire! let the scoundrel use his weapon! I have no arm's! I did not come here to assassinate!" Henry S. Foote of Mississippi (left, with pistol) states, "I only meant to defend myself!" Vice President Fillmore raises his gavel and calls for order, as does another senator behind Foote. Henry Clay (right) jokes, "It's a ridiculous matter, I apprehend there is no danger on foot!"

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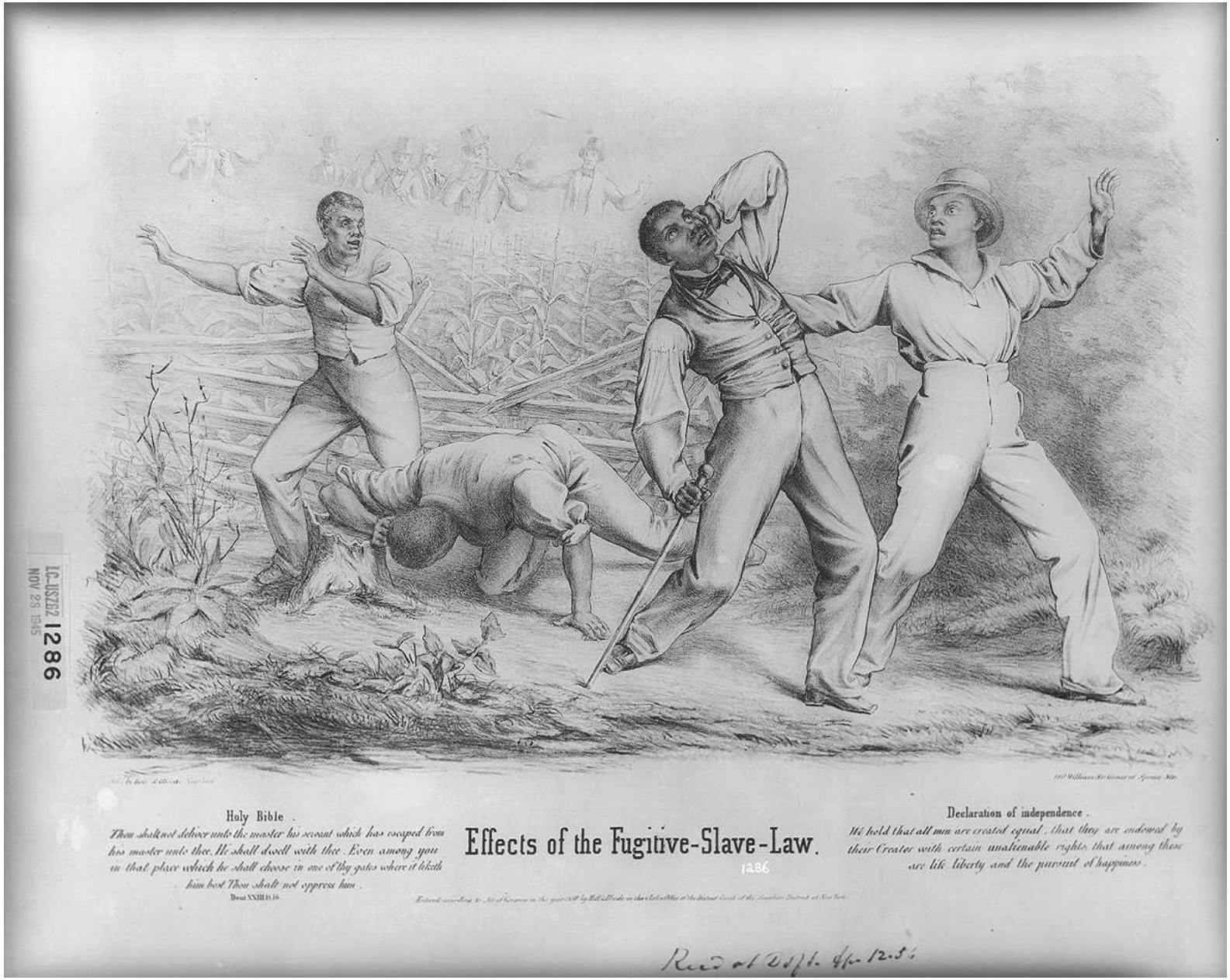

Effects of the Fugitive Slave Law, 1850. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress. Below this illustration are two texts. The first, from the Bible's Deuteronomy, reads: "Thou shalt not deliver unto the master his servant which has escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee. Even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best. Thou shalt not oppress him." The second text is from the Declaration of Independence: "We hold that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

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Liberty, the Fair Maid of Kansas in the Hands of the "Border Ruffians" (Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854), 1856. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress. Democrat incumbent Franklin Pierce (center), dressed as a border ruffian, has planted his foot on an American flag worn by Liberty, who begs, "O spare me gentlemen, spare me!!" Lewis Cass and Stephen Douglas (both at right) say "Poor little Dear. We wouldnt hurt her for the world, would we Frank? ha! ha! ha! . . ." and "Hurrah for our side! Victory! Victory! "We will subdue them yet." James Buchanan and William Marcy (both at left) empty the pockets of their victim as scenes of burning cottages, pillage, and murder occur in the background.

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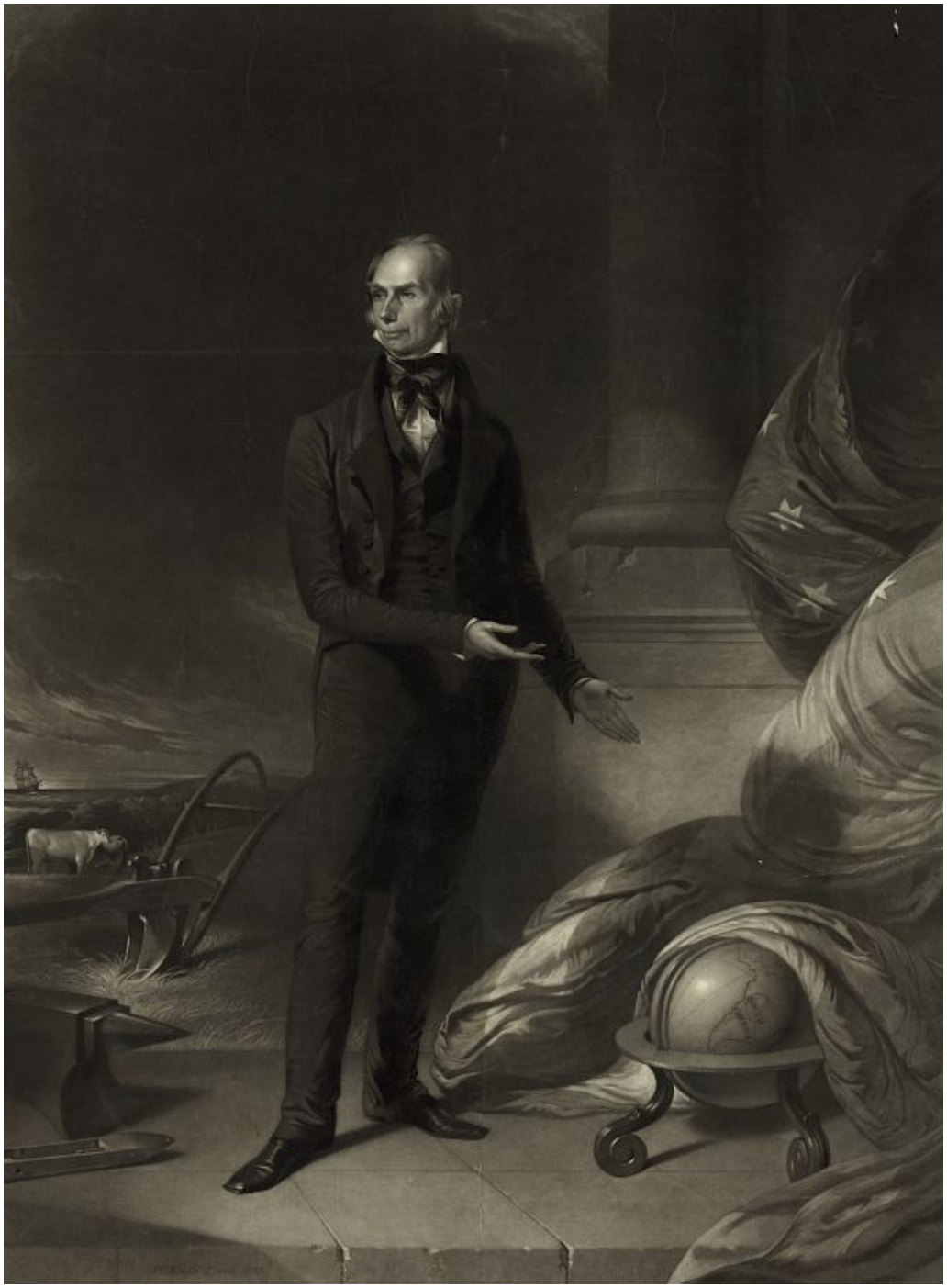

Henry Clay, 1843. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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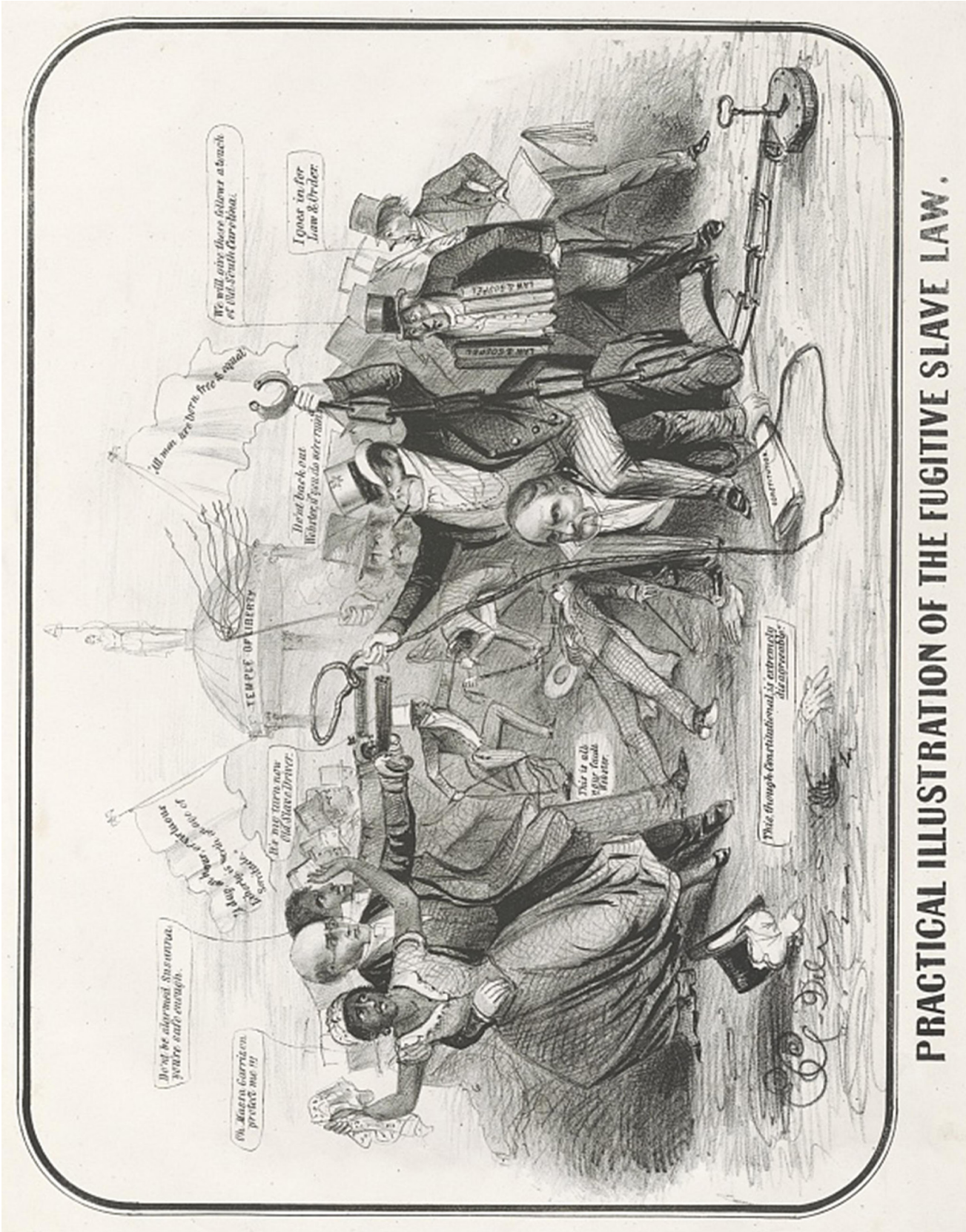

Practical Illustration of the Fugitive Slave Law, 1851. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress. The action of the cartoon includes abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison (left) rescuing a slave woman and saying, "Don't be alarmed Susanna, you're safe enough." He points a pistol at a slave catcher on the back of Daniel Webster. Another fallen slave catcher (right) declares "This is all your fault Webster." Flags in the background read "A day, an hour, of virtuous Liberty, is worth an age of Servitude" and "All men are born free & equal."

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President Lincoln Writing the Proclamation of Freedom, January 1, 1863. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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Union (Missouri Compromise of 1850), 1852. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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Portrait of J.A. Quitman. Image courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

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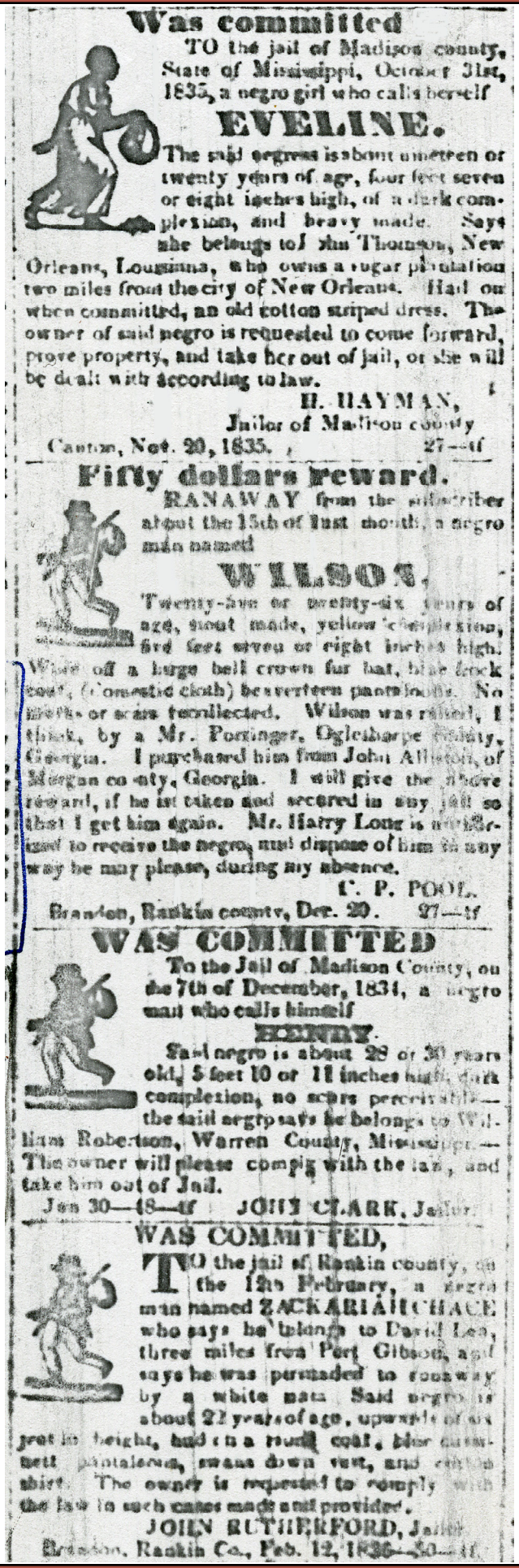

Was committed

TO the jail of Madison county, State of Mississippi, October 31st, 1835, a negro girl who calls herself

EVELINE.

The said negress is about nineteen or twenty years of age, four feet seven or eight inches high, of a dark complexion, and heavy made. Says she belongs to John Thompson, New Orleans, Louisiana, who owns a sugar plantation two miles from the city of New Orleans. Had on when committed, an old cotton striped dress. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her out of jail, or she will be dealt with according to law.

H. HAYMAN,
Jailor of Madison county

Canton, Nov. 20, 1835 27-tf

Fifty dollars reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 15th of last month, a negro man named

WILSON

Twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, stout made, yellow complexion, five feet seven or eight inches high. Wore off a large bell crown fur hat, blue frock coat (domestic cloth beaverteen pantaloons. No marks or scars recollected. Wilson was raised, I think, by a Mr. Porringer, Ogletharpe county Georgia. I purchased him from John Alliston of Morgan county, Georgia. I will give the above reward, if is taken and secured in any jail so that I get him again. Mr. Harry Long is authorized to receive the negro, and dispose of him in any way he may please, during my absence.

C.P. POOL

Brandon, Rankin county, Dec. 20. 27-tf

WAS COMMITTED

To the Jail of Madison County, on the 7th of December, 1831, a negro man who calls himself

HENRY

Said negro is about 28 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, no scars perceptible, the said negro says he belong to William Robertson, Warren County, Mississippi. The owner will please comply with the tax, and take him out of jail.

Jan 30 – 18-tf JOHN CLARK, Jailor

WAS COMMITED,

To the jail of Rankin county, on the 12th of February, a negro man named ZACKARIAH CHACE who says he belongs to David Lea, three miles from Port Gibson, and says he was persuaded to runaway by a white man. Said negro is about 22 years of age, upwards of six feet in height, had on a ____ coat, blue ____-bell pantaloons, swans down vest, and cotton shirt. The owner is requested to comply with the law in such cases made and provided.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Jailor

Brandon, Rankin Co, Feb. 12, 1836- 30-tf

Advertisements from The Jackson Mississippian*, April 9, 1836. Image courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.*

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The Sad Parting Between Two Old Friends, Thomas Hart Benton and Henry S. Foote, 1851. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress. In this scene, rival U.S. Senators Thomas Hart Benton and Henry S. Foote say farewell after Benton loses his Senate seat in January of 1851. Foote says, "So, yer goin ter leave us, ha Benton? well if I had my Pocket Hankercher about me I'de cry." To which Benton replies, "Thank yer Foote! any other time will do, the fact is I won't work in no Shop where the Boss is all the time a findin fault with me work, & the Fellers in the Shop is all the time a Laughin at me."

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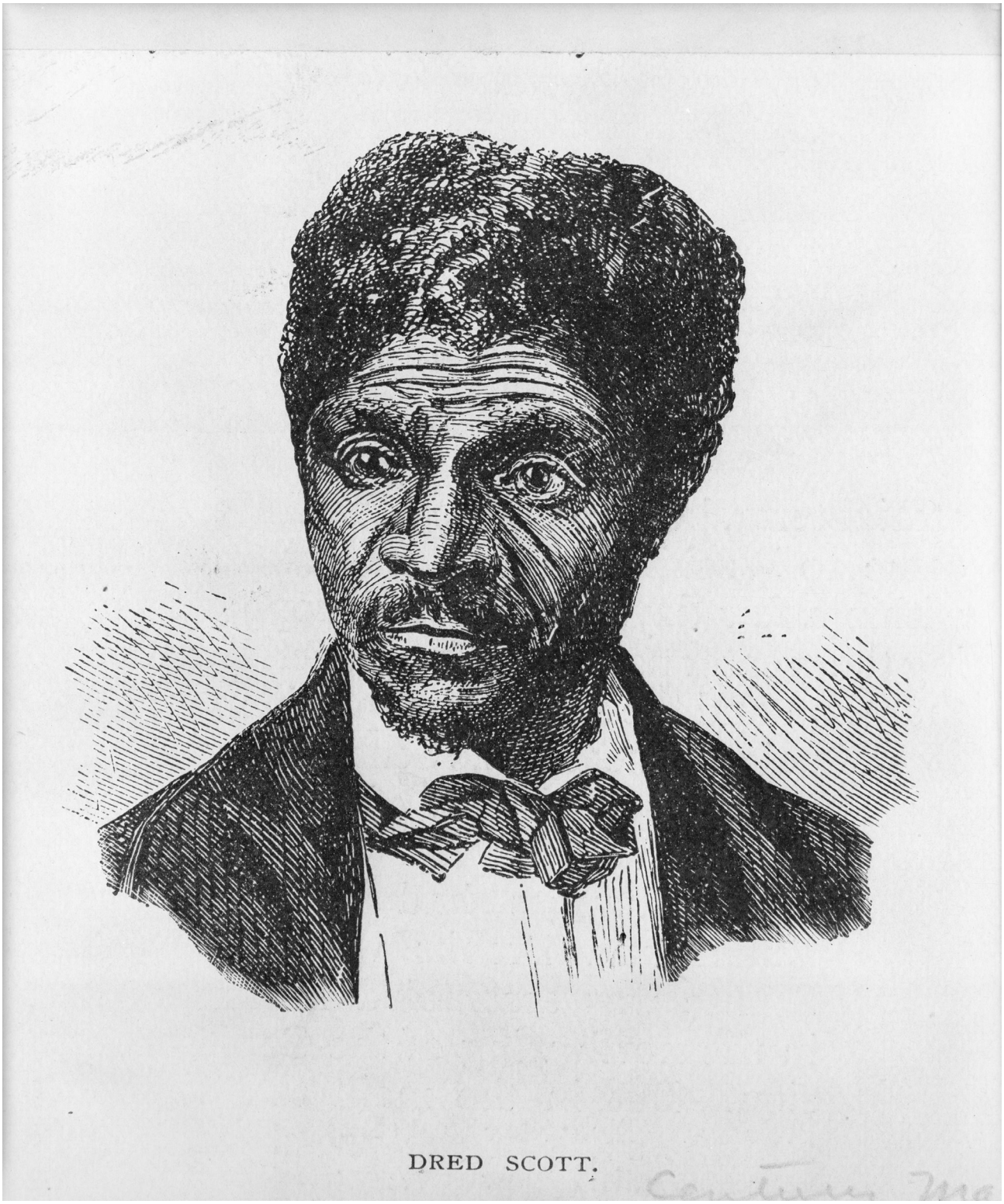

Dred Scott, wood engraving from Century Magazine*, 1887. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.*

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C.

An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio.

BE IT ORDAINED by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grand-child, to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate, shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. ——— And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as herein after mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be, (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses; — and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincent's, and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

[where there shall be no children of the intestate,]

[inhabitants of Kaskaskies and Post Vincent]

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked, he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

[above that rank]

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same: After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof---and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature; provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same:---Provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district; or the like freehold and two years residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years, and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of re-

An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio, 1787. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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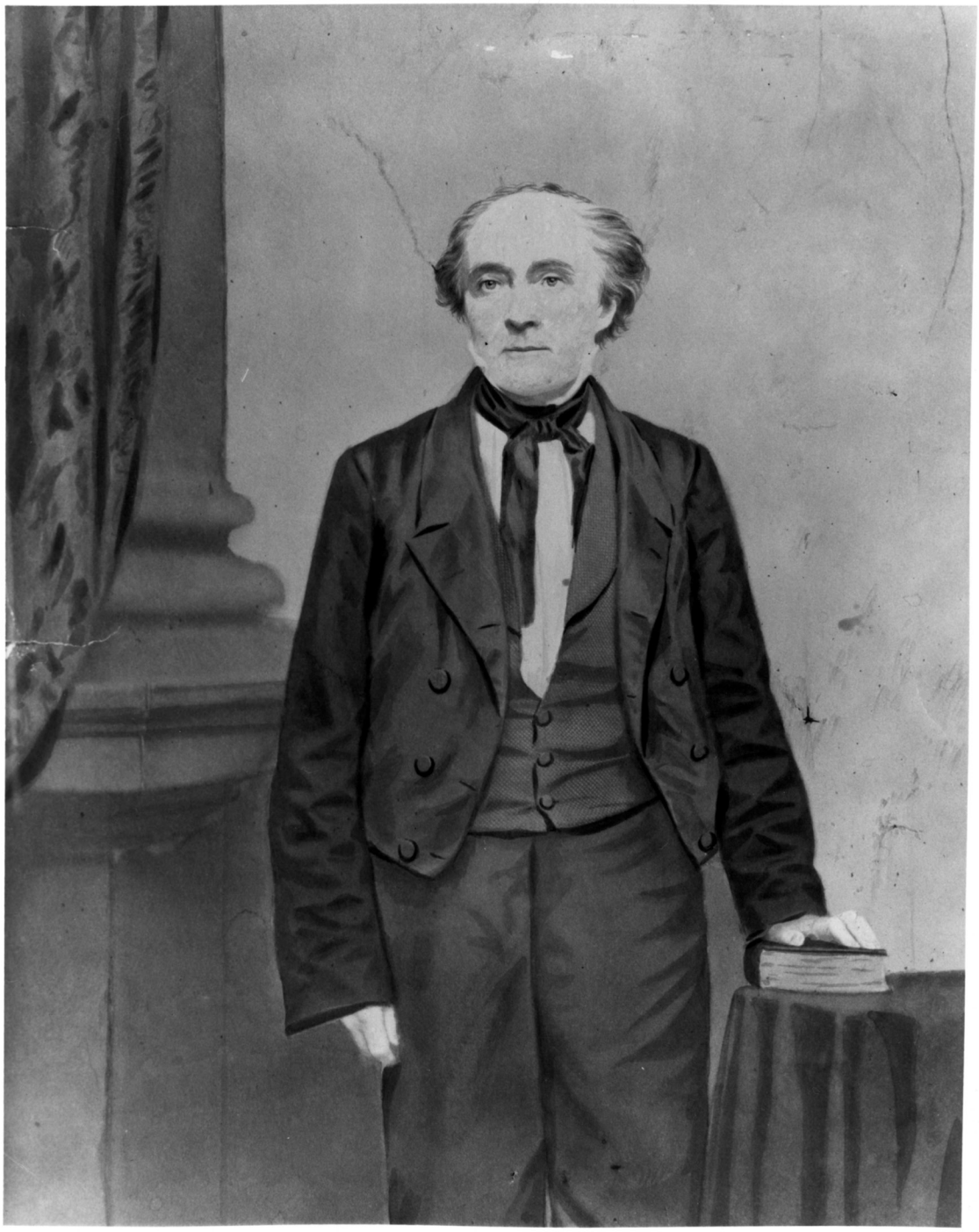

Portrait of Robert J. Walker. Image courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

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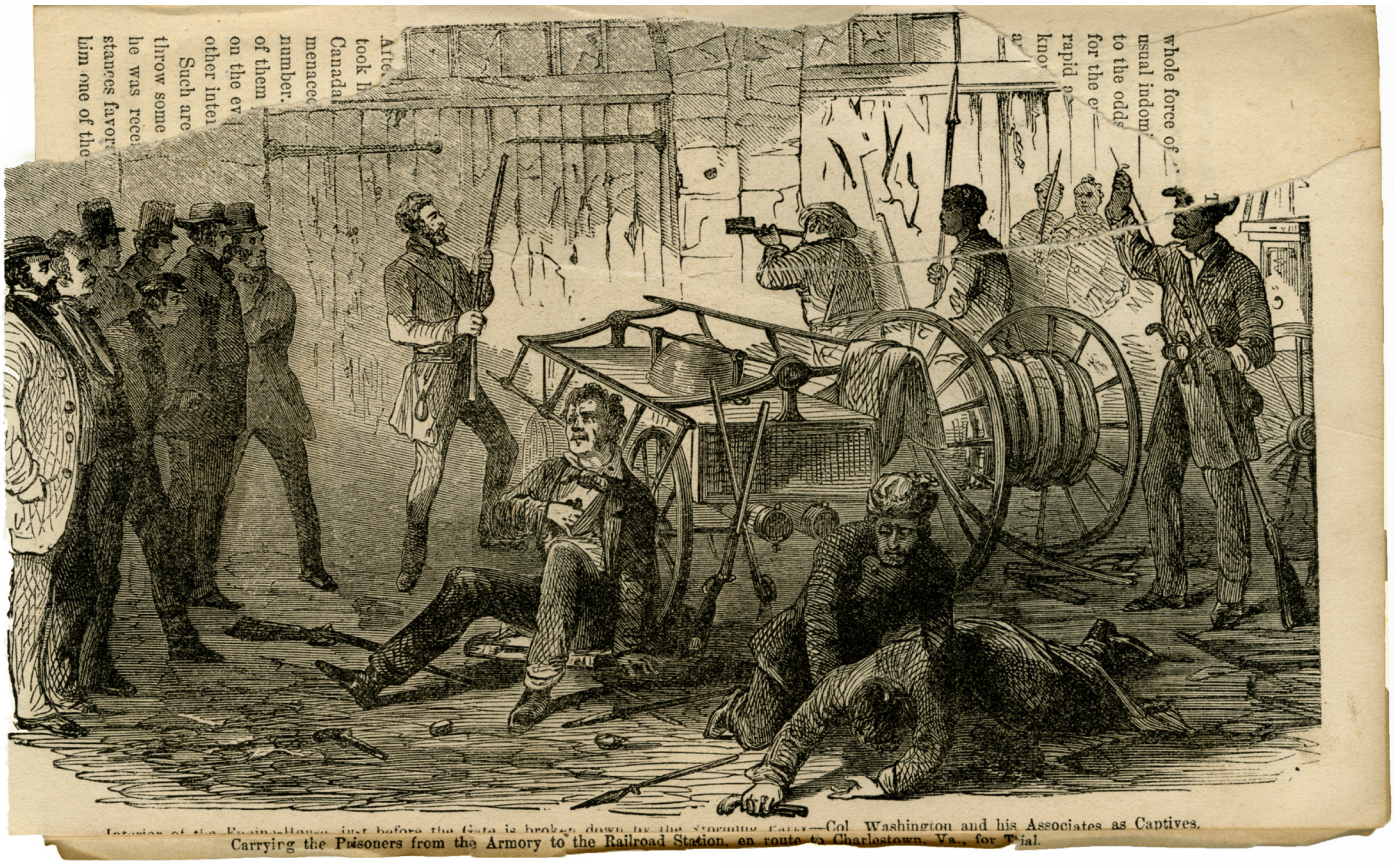

The Life, trial and execution of Captain John Brown, known as "Old Brown of Ossawatomie," [sic] with a full account of the attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry compiled from official and authentic sources, including Cooke's Confession, and all the incidents of the execution. *Image courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.*

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