

PRACTICING Historical Thinking

Identify: Paraphrase King's and Walker's arguments about the expansion of slavery.

Analyze: Compare the two arguments' different attitudes toward congressional power over the spread of slavery. Which side favors more congressional control?

Evaluate: Do King's and Walker's arguments depend primarily on political, economic, or social support? Explain.

DOCUMENT 9.3 | Missouri Compromise of 1820

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 provided a framework for the division of new territories into slave and free until the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) added nearly one million square miles of new territory to the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited. Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from where labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Horace Greeley, ed., *A History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from the Declaration of Independence to the Present Day* (New York: Dix, Edwards, 1856), 28.

PRACTICING Historical Thinking

Identify: Explain how the Missouri Compromise limited the growth of slavery.

Analyze: How did the Missouri Compromise reflect regional differences toward slavery?

Evaluate: To what extent did the Missouri Compromise act as a turning point for the political debates about slavery, which culminated with the Emancipation Proclamation?