

Chapter 15 “The Nation Breaking Apart 1846-1861” pg. 454-477

15-1 “Growing Tensions Between North and South” pg. 457-461

North and South Take Different Paths

How did the economies of the North and South differ?

What two factors caused the rapid growth of Northern cities?

Why was there so little investment in industry in the South?

**Which was not true of the North and South by the mid-1850s: the North experienced more immigration than the South, Southerners invested in slavery while Northerners invested in industry, the North relied more on exports than the South did, the slavery issue increased tensions between North and the South

Antislavery and Racism

Why did free workers in the North oppose slavery?

What are two reasons Southern slaveholders offered in defense of slavery?

In what ways was racism common in both the North and the South?

**On what subject did most Northern whites and Southern whites agree: slavery was dying and one day all slaves would be free, the people in a territory should decide whether to permit slavery or not, congress presented no serious threat to the South and slavery, free African Americans should not be allowed to vote

The Wilmot Proviso and Controversy over Territories

How did the War with Mexico lead to conflict between the North and the South?

What was proposed to outlaw slavery in any territory gained from war with Mexico?

Why did slaveholders claim that the Wilmot Proviso was unconstitutional?

What party was dedicated to stopping the expansion of slavery?

Why was the formation of the Free-Soil Party important to national politics?

What did the proposed addition of new states threaten?

What made California's admission as a state controversial?

Why were Southerners opposed to the admission of California to the Union as a free state?

What senator warned, "For the first time, we are about permanently to destroy the balance of power between the sections."

**What bill unsuccessfully attempted to ban slavery in any territory gained from the War with Mexico?

**What political party was dedicated to stopping the expansion of slavery?

****How did the outbreak of the war with Mexico revive disagreements over slavery: Northerners believed Southerners wanted to expand slavery to new lands, some congressmen wanted to force Mexico to abolish slavery, Northerners tried to block the admission of California as a slave state, the South sent slaves to fight in the War with Mexico**

The Compromise of 1850

What compromise allowed California to join the Union?

Who created a plan to settle the issue of statehood for California that satisfied both Northerners and Southerners?

What were the 5 parts to the Compromise of 1850?

What role did Daniel Webster play in passing the Compromise of 1850?

Who supported the Compromise of 1850 in order to keep the nation from breaking apart?

What role did Stephen Douglas play in passing the Compromise of 1850?

Who had the job of winning approval in Congress for the compromise of 1850?

****Which bill settled the controversy over slavery in California and in the rest of the Mexican Cession?**

****What effect did the Compromise of 1850 have on slavery: Congress admitted California as a free state, Congress passed a stronger law to recapture runaway slaves, Congress banned the buying and selling of slaves in the nation's capital, All of the above are true**

15-2 "The Crisis Deepens" pg. 462-465

The Fugitive Slave Act and Uncle Tom's Cabin

What was the Fugitive Slave Act?

Why did Southerners feel that the Fugitive Slave Act was justified?

What moral dilemma did the Fugitive Slave Act force Northerners to face?

What was *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and who authored it?

Why did white Southerners resent *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?

What was the impact of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: it angered many Northerners because it described slavery as a positive experience for the slave, white southerners charged that the book did not portray slavery accurately, it convinced some Northerners to support the Fugitive Slave Act, it caused proslavery settlers to attack antislavery settlers in Kansas

****Which law aroused great opposition and widespread disobedience in the North?**

****What impact did *Uncle Tom's Cabin* have on the slavery controversy: it provided Northern readers with a true account of slavery in the South, white Southerners viewed it as an unfair attack on their way of life, it led to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, all of the above are true**

****Test Essay Question.** What was the Fugitive Slave Act? How did Northerners and Southerners react to it?

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

What is popular sovereignty?

The Kansas-Nebraska Act called for: a ban on slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, land in Kansas and Nebraska to be given to escaped slaves, the residents of Kansas and Nebraska vote to decide the issue of slavery, the punishment of slaveholders in Kansas for attacks on antislavery settlers

Stephen A. Douglas tried to win Southern support for Kansas-Nebraska Act by allowing the issue of slavery in these territories to be settled by: representative government, republicanism, primary elections, popular sovereignty

What groups of people supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

What groups opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

What would the Kansas-Nebraska Act overturn?

****Which is not true of the Kansas-Nebraska Act:** it resulted in what became known as “Bleeding Kansas”, it did away with the Missouri Compromise, people without slaves were permitted to settle in Nebraska but not Kansas, it led to two opposing governments in Kansas

****The belief that the people living in a region should decide key issues is?**

****What caused the Kansas Territory to be called “Bleeding Kansas”:** slavery in Kansas was to be decided by popular sovereignty, one senator in Kansas physically attacked another senator, John Brown led the Sack of Lawrence, the Supreme Court’s decision in the *Dred Scott* case caused riots in Kansas

******Test Essay Question.** What was popular sovereignty, and how did it affect the Kansas Territory?

“Bleeding Kansas”

How did proslavery forces ensure that Kansas would elect a proslavery legislature?

What did John Brown do to avenge the Sack of Lawrence?

What role did John Brown play in the slavery controversy: introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act in Congress, attacked an antislavery senator in the Senate, murdered several proslavery settlers in Kansas, fought for the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act

What effects did John Brown’s actions have on the situation in Kansas?

What would you have done to prevent the violence in Kansas?

Violence in Congress

Who did Preston Brooks attack and why?

In what ways did the beating of Senator Sumner represent what was happening in the nation?

15-3 “Slavery Dominates Politics” pg. 466-470

One American’s Story

Who was editor of the Detroit Tribune?

Who did he want to join forces?

What party was formed on July 6, 1854?

The Republican Party Forms

This party grew out of problems caused by what?

Why did the Whig party split?

What new political party was formed by Free-Soilers, Northern Whigs, and Democrats who opposed the spread of slavery?

The Northern Whigs joined with opponents of what?

What was key to the Republicans rise?

Who got blamed for the violence in Kansas?

Who did the Republicans nominate for President in 1856?

What two reasons did Republicans like Fremont?

What area of the country did Fremont's name not appear on the ballot?

What explorer and national hero became the Republican Party's candidate for president in 1856?

****Which is true about the Republican Party: in 1860 it selected Abraham Lincoln as its first presidential candidate, it was formed in response to the Fugitive Slave Act, it was formed by antislavery politicians from different parties, it had little appeal to voters outside the South**

The Election of 1856

Who did the Democrats nominate to run for President in 1856?

What was this person's goal?

Why do you think the democratic nominee appealed to so many people in different parts of the country? (Critical Thinking....not in the book)

What party nominated Millard Fillmore?

Who did Millard Fillmore follow as president?

By winning in all but one of the slave states, what Democrat was elected president in 1856?

How many states did Fremont and the Republicans win?

What two things did these results show?

The Case of Dred Scott

Who was Dred Scott?

What argument did Scott use to sue for his freedom?

What year did this case reach the Supreme Court?

What Chief Justice of the Supreme Court deepened the divisions between North and South with his ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*?

What was the court's ruling?

Why could Scott not sue in U.S. courts?

What else did Taney argue?

What legislation was declared unconstitutional?

How do you think this decision to declare the Missouri Compromise affected the country? (Critical Thinking)

**Whose lawsuit to gain freedom was denied in a landmark Supreme Court decision?

**How did the Supreme Court add to the tensions over slavery in the 1850s: it ruled slavery could not legally be banned in any territory, it declared that the Bill of Rights protected slavery and slaveholders, it refused to grant freedom to a slave who had lived on free soil, all of the above are true

**How did the Supreme Court apply the Bill of Rights to the slavery issue: it said efforts to ban abolitionist papers violated the First Amendment, it said congressional bans on slavery violated the Fifth Amendment, it ruled that freedom of religion did not apply to slaves, all of the above are true

Lincoln and Douglas Debate

What did the Republicans charge the Democrats with concerning slavery?

Who was one of the main Democratic targets for the Republicans?

Who was nominated by the Republicans to challenge for the Illinois Senate seat?

Read A VOICE FROM THE PAST. In this case History proved Lincoln's statements to be true. Put these statements into your own words to explain what they mean.

What are the Lincoln-Douglas debates seen as now?

What was the nation's most pressing issue?

What did Lincoln not suggest?

What did Lincoln argue?

What did Douglas argue was the best way to address slavery?

What case made popular sovereignty unconstitutional?

Who won the Senate seat?

Although he lost a Senate race in 1858, what Illinois Republican became nationally known because of debates with his opponent during the campaign?

**Which is true of the Lincoln-Douglas debates: they helped Lincoln unseat Douglas as U.S. senator from Illinois, they refused to discuss the Supreme Court's *Dred Scott* decision, Lincoln accepted slavery where it existed but opposed its spread, Lincoln said popular sovereignty should decide the slavery issue

John Brown Attacks Harper's Ferry

Who came up with a plan to inspire slaves to fight for their freedom?

Where did he plan to capture a U.S. arsenal at?

How many people were killed in the raid?

Did any slaves join his fight?

What was Brown tried for?

What was Brown's sentence?

Why were Southerners horrified by Northern reactions toward his death? (Critical Thinking)

****Who captured the U.S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry?**

****Why did John Brown lead an attack on Harper's Ferry?**

15-4 "Lincoln's Election and Southern Secession" pg. 471-475

Political Parties Splinter

What issue split the Democratic Party?

How many people were running for President?

Who were the candidates and which region of the country does each person represent?

What was the aim of the Constitutional Union Party?

**What is a statement of a political party's belief called?

**Who did the Northern Democrats nominate to be president in 1860?

The Election of 1860

How did Breckenridge's stance on the expansion of slavery in the territories differ from Lincoln's?

Why were Douglas and Bell thought to be moderates?

What did Southerners fear Lincoln would do after the election?

**Which political figure opposed the expansion of slavery into the Western territories?

**What event affected the outcome of the 1860 presidential election: Douglas's support for popular sovereignty split the Democratic Party, Douglas's views on slavery turned Southern voters against him, Lincoln's views on slavery made him the best candidate in the North, all of the above are true

Southern States Secede

What argument did some Southerners use to justify secession?

Which state was the first to secede?

What states followed?

The Confederate States of America were: a group of Southern states united to bring an end to slavery, an agreement among Southern states to work together to fight laws against slavery, the slaveholding states that seceded from the Union, a new political party created by Southern Democrats

What happened when Southern states seceded: they refused to take part in the election of 1860, they supported John Breckinridge as the Democrats' presidential candidate in 1860, they nullified the results of the 1860 election, they dissolved their ties to the United States

How was the Confederate Constitution different from the U.S. Constitution?

Do you think the Southern states seceded to protect slavery or states' rights?

****Whom did the Confederate States of America select as president after seceding from the Union?**

****Why did the Southern states decide to secede after the election of 1860:** Southern leaders feared that Lincoln would force the South out of the Union, Southerners feared the Republicans would abolish slavery, Lincoln wanted Northerners to take over the production of cotton, Jefferson Davis wanted to be president of the South

****How did Southern leaders justify secession:** they claimed that the Declaration of Independence gave Southerners the right to revolt against an oppressive government, they used John Locke's theories of natural law and inalienable rights to justify forming a government that would protect their property, they argued that since each state had voluntarily joined the Union, it had the right to leave the Union, they cited the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which protected property owners against unlawful government attacks on their property

******Test Essay Question.** Why did Lincoln's victory in the 1860 election convince Southern leaders to secede?

The Union Responds to Secession and Efforts to Compromise Fail

What was President Buchanan's reaction to the secession?

What was the Crittenden Plan?

How did Lincoln try to reassure the South in his first Inaugural Address?