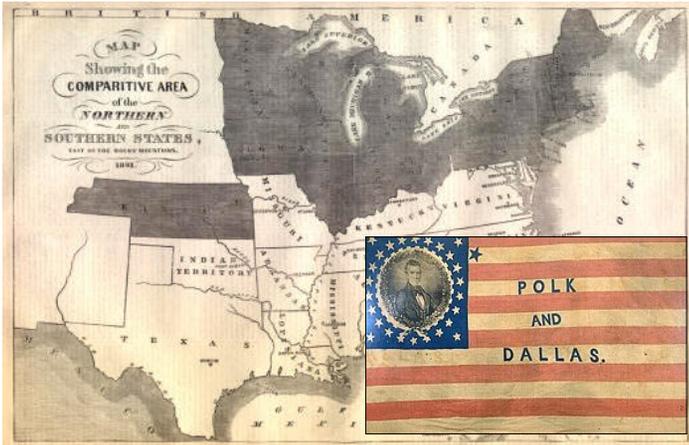


CH. 15 ROAD TO THE CIVIL WAR

Sect. 1 - Slavery and the West



Name _____

Grady _____

1

(kp) The Missouri Compromise

(pages 436-437)

- When _____ applied for statehood in 1819, it was a territory whose citizens owned about 10,000 enslaved African Americans.
- The _____ was balanced, with 11 free states and 11 slave states.
- Missouri's admission to the Union as a slave state would have upset that balance of _____

2

(kp) The Missouri Compromise

(pages 436-437)

- The North and the South, with different economic systems, were also competing for new lands in the _____. People in the North wanted to stop the spread of slavery into new states and territories. People in the South resented the North's attempts to interfere with slavery.

3

(kp) The Missouri Compromise

(pages 436-437)

- Rep Henry _____ (S.O.H.) proposed a solution to the Missouri problem. _____, which had been part of (MA) had also applied for admission to the Union as a new state. Clay suggested admitting Missouri as a slave state and admitting Maine as a free state at the same time.

4

(kp) The Missouri Compromise

(pages 436-437)

- Clay then proposed to settle several arguments about slavery in the territories. He proposed prohibiting slavery in all territories and stated carved from the _____ Purchase north of the latitude line of _____, _____ N.
- Clay's two proposals, which became known as the _____ Compromise, were passed by Congress in 1820. It prevented the balance between free and slave states in the Senate, and ended the debate in Congress over slavery in new states and territories....at least for a while.

5

(KP) NEW WESTERN LANDS

(PAGES 437-438)

- The issue of slavery in new Western Lands stayed in the background between 1820 and the 1840's. The proposal to add a new set of _____ and territories (TX, NM, and CA) brought the issue to a head again.

7

DISCUSSION QUESTION 1

- Why do you think the balance of power in the Senate between free states and slave states was so important?*

6

(KP) NEW WESTERN LANDS

(PAGES 437-438)

- After winning independence from Mexico, _____ asked for admission to the Union.
- Because slavery existed in Texas, it would have entered the _____ as a slave state. This again brought out the question of whether free or slave states would control the Senate.

8

(KP) NEW WESTERN LANDS
(PAGES 437-438)

- ❑ (D) James K. _____ won the election and pressed to add Texas. Texas then became a state in 1845. At the same time, support in the South for taking over New Mexico and California, which were both part of the _____, also grew.
- ❑ Disputes between the U.S. and Mexico over boundaries in TX and the desire of the U.S. for (NM) and (CA) led to the Mexican American War.

9

(KP) NEW WESTERN LANDS
(PAGES 437-438)

- ❑ Calhoun's counterproposal stated that neither Congress nor any other government authority had the power to prohibit or _____ slavery in any way in a territory. Neither proposal passed Congress, but these proposals intensified arguments for and against slavery.

11

(KP) NEW WESTERN LANDS
(PAGES 437-438)

- ❑ A bitter dispute over slavery in Western lands began over proposals by Rep David _____ (PA) and Sen. John C. _____ (SC).
- ❑ Wilmot's proposal, called the Wilmot _____, said that slavery should be prohibited in any lands that might be acquired from Mexico at the end of the Mexican-American War.

10

(KP) NEW WESTERN LANDS
(PAGES 437-438)

- ❑ The debate over slavery and the refusal of either the Democratic or Whig candidates in 1848 to take a stand on slavery led to the formation of the _____ Party, which supported the Wilmot Proviso. Whig candidate Zachary _____ won the election by successfully appealing to both slave and free states.

12

(KP) NEW WESTERN LANDS
(PAGES 437-438)

- Once in office, President Taylor encouraged the territories of (NM) and (CA) to apply for statehood. After California did so in 1849, the problem of the balance of power in the Senate came up again. California would enter the Union as a _____ state, which would upset the balance of power of 15/15
- Southerners worried they would lose power and talked of _____ the Union.

13

DISCUSSION QUESTION 2

- Why would the proposals by David Wilmot and John C. Calhoun regarding slavery in the Western Lands have been received differently in the North and South?

14

(kp) A New Compromise

- January 1850 – Sen. Henry Clay presented a new multi-part plan to settle a number of issues dividing Congress, including the possible _____ of slavery into Western lands.

15

(kp) A New Compromise

- According to the Clay's plan, the following things would happen:
 - 1. California would be admitted as a _____ state
 - 2. The New Mexico Territory would have no slavery _____
 - 3. A New Mexico-Texas border dispute would be decided in favor of _____.
 - 4. The slave trade – though not slavery – would be abolished in _____, D.C.
 - 5. There would be a stronger _____ _____.

16

(kp) A New Compromise

- ❑ Clay's plan could not pass as a package, and President Taylor opposed it.
- ❑ July 1820, Taylor suddenly died. The new president, Millard _____, proposed a compromise. Sen. Stephen Douglas split Clay's proposal into five different bills to allow members of Congress to vote on them separately.

17

DISCUSSION QUESTION 3

- ❑ *How did the Compromise of 1850 satisfy both free states and slave states?*

19

(kp) A New Compromise

- ❑ Congress passed the series of five separate bills in August and September of 1850. Together they became known as the Compromise of _____. Many Americans, including President Fillmore, thought this compromise would settle the question of slavery once and for all...

18

Sample Question #1

(Sect I)

- An exaggerated loyalty to a particular region of the country is called
 - A. abolitionism
 - B. fugitive
 - C. secede
 - D. sectionalism

20

20

Sample Question #2 (Sect I)

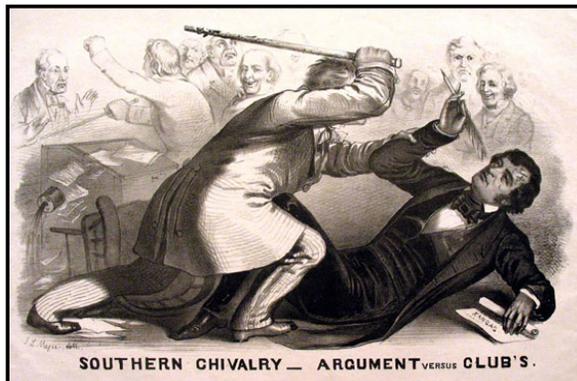
- The plan that preserved the balance between slave and free states in the Senate was called
 - A. North/South Compromise
 - B. Missouri Compromise
 - C. Maine Compromise
 - D. Slavery Compromise

21

21

CH. 15 ROAD TO THE CIVIL WAR

Sect. 2 - A Nation Dividing



23

Sample Question #3 (Sect I)

- President Millard Fillmore persuaded several Whig representatives to not cast votes, or to
 - A. secede
 - B. become a fugitive
 - C. abstain
 - D. increase sectionalism

22

22

(kp) The Fugitive Slave Act (pages 441-442)

- In 1850 Congress passed the _____ Act. It required all citizens to help capture and return enslaved African Americans who had run away. People who helped runaways could be fined or imprisoned.

24

(kp) The Fugitive Slave Act
(pages 441-442)

- ❑ After passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, Southerners stepped up efforts to _____ runaways. They even made new attempts to capture enslaved laborers who had run away and who had lived as free people in the North for years. In some cases, free African Americans who had never been _____ were captured and forced into slavery.

25

DISCUSSION QUESTION 4

- ❑ *Why do you think many people refused to obey the Fugitive Slave Act?*

27

(kp) The Fugitive Slave Act
(pages 441-442)

- ❑ Many Northerners who opposed slavery refused to cooperate with the Fugitive Slave Act and continued to aid runaway enslaved African Americans. They created the _____ to help runaways.
- ❑ Although the Fugitive Slave Act was the law of the land, Northern _____ often refused to convict people accused of breaking this.

26

(kp) The Kansas-Nebraska Act
(pages 442-443)

- ❑ Senator Stephan _____ proposed organization the region west of Missouri and Iowa as the territories of _____ and _____. Douglas thought his plan would allow the nation to expand while satisfying both the North and the South.
- ❑ However...the plan reopened the conflict between North and South concerning the territories.

28

(kp) The Kansas-Nebraska Act (pages 442-443)

- ❑ Both Kansas and Nebraska lay north of ___'___'- the area that was established as free of slavery in the Compromise of 1820 - it was expected that Kansas and Nebraska would become free states.
- ❑ Sen. Douglas (IL) proposed abandoning the Missouri Compromise and letting settlers in each territory decide whether to allow slavery. This was called "_____."

29

DISCUSSION QUESTION 5

- ❑ *Why could the North have considered the Kansas-Nebraska Act a betrayal?*

31

(kp) The Kansas-Nebraska Act (pages 442-443)

- ❑ There was a bitter debate over the issue in Congress. In 1854 Congress passed the _____-_____ Act, which opened the door to slavery in these territories. The bill heightened animosity and mistrust between the North and South and convinced many Northerners that compromise with the South was not possible.

30

(kp) Conflict in Kansas (pages 443-444)

- ❑ After the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, proslavery and antislavery groups rushed supporters into _____ to influence voting over whether Kansas would enter the _____ as a free state or slave state.

32

(kp) Conflict in Kansas

(pages 443-444)

- ❑ In the spring of 1855, in an election thought by antislavery supporters to be unfair, Kansas voters elected a _____ legislature. Although there were only about 1,500 voters in Kansas, more than _____ ballots were cast in the election, largely because many proslavery voters had crossed the border from _____ into Kansas just to vote in the election.

33

(kp) Conflict in Kansas

- ❑ Soon after the election, the new Kansas legislature passed a series of laws supporting slavery, such as the requirement that candidates for political office be proslavery. Antislavery forces, refusing to accept these laws, armed themselves, help their own elections, and adopted a _____ prohibiting slavery.
- ❑ By January 1856, rival governments – one proslavery and one antislavery existed in Kansas. Both of them applied for _____ on behalf of Kansas and asked Congress for recognition.

34

(kp) Conflict in Kansas

(pages 443-444)

- ❑ The opposing forces, both armed, clashed in Kansas. Many people were killed. Newspapers began to refer to the area as “_____.” The fighting went on from May of 1856 until October of 1856, when John _____, the newly appointed territorial governor, was finally able to end the bloodshed. Geary overpowered guerilla forces and used 1,300 federal troops. However, the animosity between the two sides continued.

35

DISCUSSION QUESTION 6

- ❑ *Why did people who opposed slavery mistrust the results of the 1855 election for the Kansas legislature?*

36

Sample Question #1 (Sect 2)

- The law that required all citizens to help catch runaway enslaved people was the
 - A. Removal Act
 - B. Fugitive Slave Act
 - C. Runaway Act
 - D. Slave Owners Act

37

37

Sample Question #2 (Sect 2)

- Missourians who traveled in armed groups to cross the border and vote in election became known as
 - A. border ruffians
 - B. border voters
 - C. border patrol
 - D. Missouri voters

38

38

Sample Question #3 (Sect 2)

- a war between citizens of the same country is called
 - A. a cold war
 - B. an undeclared war
 - C. a civil war
 - D. a country war

39

39

CH. 15 ROAD TO THE CIVIL WAR

Sect. 3 - Challenges to Slavery



40

(KP) A NEW POLITICAL PARTY
(PAGES 445-446)

In 1854 antislavery _____ and antislavery _____ joined with _____ _____ to create the _____ Party. The Republican Party's main issue was the abolition of slavery, or at least the prevention of its spread into _____ lands.

41

(KP) A NEW POLITICAL PARTY
(PAGES 445-446)

Republican candidates began to challenge proslavery Whigs and Democrats in state and congressional elections of 1854, with the message that the government should ban slavery in the territories. The election showed that the Republican Party had strength in the _____, but almost no support in the _____. The Democratic Party's strength was almost totally in the South.

42

(KP) A NEW POLITICAL PARTY
(PAGES 445-446)

Democrat James _____ won the president election of _____, with the strong support of Southerners. The Democrats supported popular sovereignty – the right of the voters in each new territory or state to decide for themselves whether to allow slavery.

43

(kp) The Dred Scott Decision
(pages 446-448)

Two days after Buchanan took office, the Supreme Court announced the *Dred Scott* decision. Dred Scott was an enslaved African American who had been taken by his owner from the South to live for a time in Illinois and Wisconsin, areas where slavery was not allowed. After his owner died, antislavery lawyers helped Scott sue for his _____, claiming that he had for a time lived on free soil.

44

(kp) The Dred Scott Decision
(pages 446-448)

- ❑ In the *Dred Scott* decision, Chief Justice _____ said that Scott was a slave, not a _____, and therefore he had no right to bring a lawsuit.
- ❑ Scott's residence on free soil did not make him free, because he was _____. As property, he could not be taken away from his owner without "due process of law"
- ❑ Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in any territory, the Missouri Compromise, which had limited slavery was _____.
- ❑ The *Dred Scott* decision outraged antislavery advocates in the North, but pleased Southerners, dividing the country more than ever.

45

(kp) The Dred Scott Decision
(pages 446-448)

- ❑ Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of _____ leading up to the election. This seven debates took place between August and October 1858. _____ was the main topic.

47

(kp) The Dred Scott Decision
(pages 446-448)

- ❑ In 1858 the Senate race in Illinois attracted national attention. It pitted Democrat Senator Stephen Douglas against a little known Republican challenger named _____. Douglas was against slavery personally, but believed that popular sovereignty would resolve the issue without interfering with national unity. Lincoln also personally opposed slavery, but thought there was no easy way to eliminate it where it already existed. He thought the solution was to prevent its spread into the territories.

46

(kp) The Dred Scott Decision
(pages 446-448)

- ❑ During the debates Douglas put forth his idea that people in a territory could exclude slavery by refusing to pass laws protecting slaveholder's rights. This became known as the _____ Doctrine, after the Illinois town where Douglas made the statement.

48

(kp) The Dred Scott Decision
(pages 446-448)

❑ Douglas claimed that Lincoln wanted African Americans to be _____ to whites. Lincoln denied this. He said that he and the Republican Party merely felt that slavery was wrong.

49

(kp) The Dred Scott Decision
(pages 446-448)

- ❑ _____ narrowly won the election, but during the debates, Lincoln earned a national reputation.
- ❑ After the election of 1858, Southerners felt increasingly threatened by the growing power of the antislavery Republican Party.

50

(kp) The Dred Scott Decision
(pages 446-448)

❑ A raid on _____'s _____, VA, further led Southern Fears. On October 16th, 1859, abolitionist John _____ led a small group of whites and free African Americans in a raid on an arsenal at Harpers Ferry. The aim was to arm enslaved African Americans and spark a slave uprising.

51

(kp) The Dred Scott Decision
(pages 446-448)

- ❑ John Brown's death became a rallying point for abolitionists in the North
- ❑ When Southerners learned of Brown's connection to abolitionists, their fears of a great northern _____ were confirmed. Distrust and animosity between the North and South were about to reach the breaking point.

52

DISCUSSION QUESTION 7

- *How did the Dred Scott decision and John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry increase mistrust between the North and South?*

53

Sample Question #1

(Sect 3)

- Antislavery Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers joined together to form the
 - A. Northern Party
 - B. Abolitionist Party
 - C. Republican Party
 - D. Antislavery Society

54

54

Sample Question #2

(Sect 3)

- What Supreme Court decision meant that the Constitution protected slavery?
 - A. Missouri Compromise
 - B. Lincoln-Douglass debates
 - C. The Dred Scott Case
 - D. election of 1856

55

55

Sample Question #3

(Sect 3)

- Which man's death became a rallying point for abolitionists?
 - A. Stephen A. Douglas
 - B. John Brown
 - C. Dred Scott
 - D. Abraham Lincoln

56

56

CH. 15 ROAD TO THE CIVIL WAR

Sec. 4 - Secession and WAR



57

(kp) The Election of 1860 (pages 449-458)

- In the months leading up to the election of 1860, the issue of _____ split the Democratic Party along sectional lines. A Northern wing of the Democratic Party nominated Stephan _____, supporter of popular sovereignty. Southern Democrats nominated John C. _____ of Kentucky, who supported the *Dred Scott* decision. Moderates from the North and South formed the _____ party and nominated John _____, who took no position on slavery.

58

(kp) The Election of 1860 (pages 449-458)

- The Republican Party nominated _____ . The Republican Party said that slavery should be left alone where it existed, but should not be allowed to spread into the territories.

59

(kp) The Election of 1860 (pages 449-458)

- With the Democratic Party split, Lincoln narrowly won the election. But he won primarily with _____ votes. His name did not even appear on most ballots in the South. In effect, the more populous North had outvoted the South. The South feared a Republican victory would encourage slave _____ or other dreaded consequences...

60

DISCUSSION QUESTION 8

➤ Why could you call the Republican Party in 1860 a strictly sectional party?

(kp) The South Secedes (pages 451-452)

- Although Lincoln had promised to leave slavery alone where it existed, Southerners did not trust the Republican Party to protect their rights. On November 20, 1860, _____ held a special convention and voted to _____ from the Union.
- Even after South Carolina's secession, leaders in Washington worked to find a compromise that would preserve the Union.

(kp) The South Secedes (pages 451-452)

➤ Sen. John _____ of Kentucky proposed a plan to protect slavery in all present and future territories south of the 36'30' N line set by the Missouri Compromise. This was unacceptable to both Republicans and Southern leaders.

(kp) The South Secedes (pages 451-452)

➤ By February 1861 Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia had joined South Carolina in secession. Delegates from those states met at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4th to form a new nation and government, called the _____ of _____. They chose Jefferson _____, a Mississippi senator, as their president.

(kp) The South Secedes
(pages 451-452)

➤ The Southern state felt justified in leaving the Union because, they argued, they had voluntarily entered the Union. They saw the U.S. Constitution as a voluntary _____ among independent states. According to the states that seceded, the refusal of the U.S. Govt. to enforce the _____ act and its attempt to deny Southern states equal rights in the territories had violated that contract. The Southern states were therefore justified in leaving the Union.

(kp) The South Secedes
(pages 451-452)

➤ Lincoln's term as president did not begin until _____ 1861. So while the Southern states were seceding, James Buchanan was still president. Buchanan sent a message to Congress stating that the Southern states had no right to secede. He added that the U.S. Govt. did not have to power to stop them.

(kp) The South Secedes
(pages 451-452)

➤ Lincoln disagreed with Buchanan. He said secession was unlawful. But in his inaugural speech in March 1861, Lincoln took on a calming tone. He said secession would not be permitted, but pleaded with the South for _____.

DISCUSSION QUESTION 9

➤ How did the Southern states that seceded justify leaving the Union?

(kp) Fort Sumter

pg 453

- Confederate forces had taken over some federal property after secession, including several _____. Lincoln had vowed to protect federal property in Southern states and felt that allowing the Confederate forces to keep forts would amount to acknowledging the right of Southern states to secede

69

(kp) Fort Sumter

pg 453

- On the day of his inauguration, Lincoln received a message from the commander of Fort Sumter, which was located on an island at the entrance of the harbor in Charleston, South Carolina. The fort was low on supplies, and the Confederates were demanding its _____.

70

(kp) Fort Sumter

pg 453

- Lincoln informed the governor of South Carolina that the Union would send supplies to the fort, but would not include additional troops, arms, or ammunition unless the fort was fired upon.
- The Confederates responded by attacking Fort Sumter before the Union supplies could arrive. Confederate guns opened fire on the fort on April ____, 1861. The fort surrendered on April ____, with no loss of life on either side.

71

(kp) Fort Sumter

pg 453

- News of the attack got the North fired up. Lincoln's call for _____ to fight the Confederacy was quickly answered.
- In the meantime, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and _____ also voted to join the Confederacy. The Civil War had begun.

72

DISCUSSION QUESTION 10

➤ Why do you think the Confederacy decided to fire on Fort Sumter rather than accept Lincoln's request to peacefully resupply the soldiers there?

73

Sample Question #2 (Sect 4)

- The first president of the Confederate States of America was
 - A. Stephen Douglas
 - B. Robert E. Lee
 - C. Jefferson Davis
 - D. Abraham Lincoln

75

75

Sample Question #1 (Sect 4)

- The first state to vote to secede was
 - A. South Carolina
 - B. Maryland
 - C. Missouri
 - D. Georgia

74

74

Sample Question #3 (Sect 4)

- What event marked the beginning of the Civil War?
 - A. Lincoln-Douglas debates
 - B. Lincoln inauguration
 - C. South Carolina seceding
 - D. attack of Fort Sumter

76

76