

Name : _____ Hr.: _____

Ch. 15 Study Guide- A Divided Nation

Directions: Using multiple resources, fill in the missing information below. After completion, use the guide to study for your exam.

Key Terms and People: Define each of the following terms/describe the following people.

- secession: _____
- popular sovereignty: _____
- Wilmot Proviso: _____
- Jefferson Davis: _____
- Free-Soil Party: _____
- Pottawatomie Massacre: _____

Ch. 15, Section 1 (The Debate Over Slavery)

- 1.) The United States added more than _____ square miles of land as a result of winning the _____ War in 1848. The additional land caused bitter debate over slavery and its potential to spread West.
- 2.) Some leaders wanted to extend the _____ Compromise Line to the Pacific. Some leaders encouraged _____, or the right for people to vote. And, Representative David Wilmot offered the _____, a document stating that slavery should be banned completely.
- 3.) Although it didn't pass, the _____ spurred a debate that showed growing _____, or one region of a country favoring self-interest over the interests of the whole country.
- 4.) Making a decision mandatory, however, was the question over whether to admit _____ into the union a free state. This caused bitter debate and some Southern states talked of _____, or formally withdrawing from the Union. A compromise was needed.
- 5.) Proposed by Senator Henry _____, the _____ of _____ settled most of the disputes between slave and free states. However, the Fugitive _____ that was established made it a crime to help runaway slaves and allowed officials to arrest those slaves in free states. Northerners were upset with the Fugitive _____ because it gave _____ too much power and didn't allow slaves a right to trial by _____. This resulted in escalated sectional tension,
- 6.) Abolitionists in the North used stories of _____ slaves to gain sympathy for their cause. Fiction also informed people about the evils of slavery. As an example, Harriet Beecher _____ wrote _____ Cabin, an anti-slavery novel meant to expose the harsh _____ of slave life. This too resulted in growing sectional tension.

Ch. 15, Section 2 (Trouble in Kansas)

- 7.) Ever since entering Congress in the mid-1840's, Stephen Douglas had supported building a railroad to the Pacific Ocean. The first step to building such a railroad would be to organize what

remained of the Louisiana Purchase. However, the Missouri Compromise required this land be _____ and Southern legislators wouldn't vote for organizing territory that would be free.

8.) Douglas asked a few key southern senators to support his plan. They agreed to do so only if the new territory west Missouri was opened to slavery.

9.) In January 1854, Douglas introduced the _____ Act, a law that divided the Louisiana Purchase into _____ territories, and removed the Missouri _____ restriction on _____ in the territories.

10.) Anti-slavery and pro-slavery groups rushed their supporters to _____ to impact the vote. Eventually, a pro-slavery legislature would be elected and the territory would fall into a time of civil war and bloodshed. We call this period of time, _____ Kansas.

Ch. 15, Section 3 (Political Divisions)

11.) The _____ Act brought the slavery issue back into the national spotlight. In 1854, members of various political parties joined to form the _____ party, which united against the spread of _____.

12.) James Buchanan, a _____, won the presidential election of 1856. Just two days after Buchanan became president, the _____ issued a historic ruling about slavery.

13.) Dred _____, a slave that had spent time on _____ soil, was suing for his freedom. Scott's case reached the U.S. Supreme Court in _____. The justices had three issues before them. First, Dred _____ citizenship was addressed when it was determined that _____ Americans were not considered citizens. Second, the court found that Scott's time on _____ soil didn't because Scott had returned to the slave state of _____. Lastly, the court declared the Missouri Compromise _____, pointing out the Fifth Amendment said no one could be deprived of _____ without due process of the law. Many northerners feared this meant the spread of slavery would not stop with federal territories, but rather reach _____ states as well.

14.) In 1858, Lincoln challenged Senator Stephen _____ to a series of debates in what became the historic Lincoln-_____ debates. The central issue of the Senate campaign, Lincoln stressed, was the spread of slavery _____. Lincoln accused _____ of wanting to spread slavery _____. Lincoln, while not victorious in the 1858 Illinois Senate election, proved in the debates that he would be a strong and important leader of the _____ Party.

Ch. 15, Section 4 (The Nation Divides)

15.) In 1858, abolitionist John _____ wanted to start an uprising. On the night of October 16, 1859, John _____ raid began when he and his men took over the arsenal in Harpers _____, Virginia, in hopes of starting a _____.

17.) Federal troops arrived in Harpers _____ the following night and _____ and his men were captured. Brown was convicted of treason, _____ and conspiracy and sentenced to _____. Some of his men received death sentences as well.

18.) Most southern whites felt threatened by the actions of John _____ and feared the safety of the South was in jeopardy and another attack from the _____ might occur.

19.) In this climate of _____, Americans prepared for another presidential election. After a long and bitter campaign, _____ won 180 of 183 electoral votes in _____ states. The election results angered southerners. _____ did not campaign in their region but became the next president. The election signaled that the _____ was losing its national political power.

20.) People in the _____ believed their economy and way of life would be destroyed without _____ labor and, although Lincoln insisted that he would not change slavery in the _____, he said slavery could not expand and would eventually die out. As a result, southern states started to _____, or withdraw from the Union.

21.) Lincoln tried to convince _____ that the government would not start a _____ with southern states but that the U.S. would keep all government _____ in the seceding states.

Essay Questions: Please answer the following questions to the best of your ability. Make sure to answer all parts of all questions and convey your thoughts through complete thoughts, sentences, and paragraphs.

22.) What were the four parts or provisions of the Compromise of 1850?

23.) Of the causes of sectionalism in the country, which one do you feel most caused the Civil War? Must give at least 2 supporting details as to why you picked that cause.