

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 8th Grade U.S. History

### Chapter 15 Homework Packet A Divided Nation



#### Requirements:

- All margin questions must be answered in complete thoughts and sentences.
- Chapter Summary must be completed to the best of your ability.
- Students must make at least three marginal annotations or "mental moves" per page. Marginal annotations should be purposeful and can take the form of any of the following:

#### Predicting:

- I predict that...
- In the next part I think...

#### Visualizing:

- I picture...
- I can see...

#### Questioning:

- A question I have is...
- Could this mean...

#### Making Connections:

- This is like...
- This reminds me of...

#### Identifying a Problem:

- I got confused when...
- I'm not sure of...

#### Fixing Problems:

- I'll reread this part...
- I'll read on and check back...

#### Summarizing:

- The big idea is...
- I think the point is...

## A Divided Nation

### Section 1



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. The addition of new land in the West renewed disputes over the expansion of slavery.
2. The Compromise of 1850 tried to solve the disputes over slavery.
3. The Fugitive Slave Act caused more controversy.
4. Abolitionists used antislavery literature to promote opposition.

## Key Terms and People

**popular sovereignty** the idea that political power belongs to the people

**Wilmot Proviso** suggested bill that would outlaw slavery in new U.S. territory

**sectionalism** situation in which people favor the interests of one region over those of the entire country

**Free-Soil Party** third political party that formed to support abolition

**secede** formally withdraw

**Compromise of 1850** law that maintained America's slave-state/free-state balance

**Fugitive Slave Act** law that made it a crime to aid runaway slaves

**Anthony Burns** Virginia slave-fugitive whose attempted rescue from a Boston jail ended in violence

**Uncle Tom's Cabin** antislavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe

**Harriet Beecher Stowe** author of the antislavery novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

## Section Summary

### NEW LAND RENEWS SLAVERY DISPUTES

The nation's debate over slavery continued as the country got bigger. Many northerners for example, supported the **Wilmot Proviso**, which would outlaw slavery in new lands. Many southerners, on the other hand, did not support the bill. Arguments about the proviso showed how **sectionalism** was dividing the country.

Some favored the idea of **popular sovereignty**. They thought each region's voters should decide the question of slavery for that region. The debate was so intense that a third political party, the **Free-Soil Party**, formed to support abolition.

Why do you think southerners were opposed to the Wilmot Proviso?

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Section 1, *continued*

**COMPROMISE OF 1850**

The **Compromise of 1850** was presented by Kentucky’s Senator Henry Clay. Its purpose was to maintain the delicate balance between slave and free states. It became law because of support by representatives like Senator Daniel Webster. Other lawmakers were not so happy. Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina asked that the slave states be allowed to **secede** from the Union.

What made Henry Clay’s law a compromise?

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**FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT**

Part of the Compromise of 1850 required passage of the **Fugitive Slave Act**. This act made it a crime to help runaway slaves. Abolitionists especially reacted in anger to the Compromise. Sometimes that anger turned to violence. This was true when abolitionists tried to rescue Virginia fugitive **Anthony Burns** from a Boston jail.

How can you tell that Anthony Burns was a slave?

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**ANTISLAVERY LITERATURE**

Many abolitionists expressed their antislavery feelings in speeches. Others used the written word to influence people on the issue of slavery. One effective author was **Harriet Beecher Stowe**. In 1852 Stowe’s antislavery novel, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, was published. The book showed some of the consequences of slavery. It sold more than 2 million copies and influenced many to support the end of slavery.

How did Harriet Beecher Stowe impact the issue of slavery in America?

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Write to Identify** Write a paragraph about something you read or saw that made you change your mind. It could be a book, a speech, a television show—even a teacher.

## A Divided Nation

### Section 2



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. The debate over the expansion of slavery influenced the election of 1852.
2. The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed voters to allow or prohibit slavery.
3. Pro-slavery and antislavery groups clashed violently in what became known as "Bleeding Kansas."

## Key Terms and People

**Franklin Pierce** Democratic candidate who won the presidential election of 1852

**Stephen Douglas** representative who introduced what would become the Kansas-Nebraska Act

**Kansas-Nebraska Act** the law that divided the rest of the Louisiana Purchase into two territories—Kansas and Nebraska

**Pottawatomie Massacre** the murder of five pro-slavery men at Pottawatomie Creek by John Brown and several other abolitionists

**Charles Sumner** Massachusetts senator who was an outspoken critic of pro-slavery leaders

**Preston Brooks** South Carolina representative who used a cane to beat Charles Sumner on the Senate floor for his criticisms of pro-slavery leaders

## Academic Vocabulary

**implications** effects of a decision

## Section Summary

### ELECTION OF 1852

In the presidential election of 1852, the Democrats nominated **Franklin Pierce**. He was not a well-known politician, however his promise to honor the Compromise of 1850 assured him many southern votes. Pierce ran against Winfield Scott.

Pierce's win over Scott was resounding. When the votes were counted, it was discovered that out of the 31 states, 27 voted for Pierce.

**Why was Franklin Pierce a popular candidate in the South?**

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Section 2, *continued*

**THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT**

The slavery issue continued to plague the United States. In 1854, Representative **Stephen Douglas** introduced a bill that addressed slavery in the Louisiana Territory. When it was signed into law on May 30, it became known as the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. It got its name from the two territories into which it divided the rest of Louisiana—Kansas and Nebraska. In each territory, popular sovereignty would determine the answer to the slavery question. Antislavery northerners feared the implications of the Act. They were afraid free territory would become slave territory.

To make sure Kansas voted in favor of slavery, pro-slavery voters left their homes in Missouri to cross the border and vote in Kansas. They won and quickly set up a pro-slavery government. However those who did not believe in slavery set up another, separate government in Topeka.

How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act get its name?

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What do you think would be the consequences of one state having two governments?

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**BLEEDING KANSAS**

In May 1856, pro-slavery jurors charged antislavery leaders with treason. Pro-slavery forces rode to Lawrence to arrest those charged. When they found the suspects had fled, they burned the town.

The Sack of Lawrence outraged many abolitionists, including New England abolitionist John Brown. Together with a small group that included four of his sons, Brown was responsible for the **Pottawatomie Massacre**, in which five pro-slavery men were killed. Quickly, Kansas fell into civil war.

Fighting even took place on the Senate floor. South Carolina Representative **Preston Brooks** used his cane to beat Massachusetts Senator **Charles Sumner** into unconsciousness because of Sumner’s criticisms of pro-slavery leaders.

What caused the Sack of Lawrence?

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Was Senator Charles Sumner for or against slavery?

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Write to Explain** Write a few sentences to explain how Kansas got the nickname “Bleeding Kansas.”

## A Divided Nation

### Section 3



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. Political parties in the United States underwent change due to the movement to expand slavery.
2. The *Dred Scott* decision created further division over the issue of slavery.
3. The Lincoln-Douglas debates brought much attention to the conflict over slavery.

### Key Terms and People

**Republican Party** political party founded to fight slavery

**James Buchanan** Democratic candidate and winner of the 1856 presidential election

**John C. Frémont** Republic candidate for the 1856 presidential election

**Dred Scott** slave who unsuccessfully sued for his freedom in 1846

**Roger B. Taney** Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during the *Dred Scott* decision

**Abraham Lincoln** early leader of the Republican Party

**Lincoln-Douglas debates** debates between senatorial candidates Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas

**Freeport Doctrine** Stephen Douglas's belief in popular sovereignty, stated during the Freeport debate

### Academic Vocabulary

**complex** difficult; not simple

### Section Summary

#### POLITICAL PARTIES UNDERGO CHANGE

As the 1850s progressed Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers, and abolitionists united to create the **Republican Party** to fight slavery. Others left their parties to form the Know-Nothing Party.

For the 1856 presidential election, the old Democratic Party nominated **James Buchanan**.

Buchanan had been out of the country during the Kansas bloodshed, but he defeated Know-Nothing Millard Fillmore and Republican **John C. Frémont**.

Why would it matter to voters that James Buchanan had been out of the country during "Bleeding Kansas"?

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Section 3, *continued*

**DRED SCOTT DECISION**

**Dred Scott** was a slave. His slaveowner was a doctor who traveled from Missouri, a slave state, to free areas and back again to Missouri. Scott sued for his freedom, since he had lived in free states.

The Supreme Court’s decision in this **complex** case was against Scott. Chief Justice **Roger B. Taney** wrote that African Americans were not citizens, and only citizens could sue in federal court. Taney also wrote in the Dred Scott decision that slaves were considered property, and Scott living in free territory did not make him free. Taney said that Congress could not stop people from taking slaves into federal territory.

Many antislavery voices rose against the decision. This included the voice of an Illinois lawyer named **Abraham Lincoln**.

**LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES**

In 1858 Abraham Lincoln ran for a U.S. Senate seat as the Republican candidate. His opponent was Democrat Stephen Douglas, who was up for reelection. During the campaign, the two men met several times in what became known as the **Lincoln-Douglas debates**. In the debates, Lincoln was careful not to talk about slavery in the existing slave states. Instead, he claimed the Democrats were trying to spread slavery across the nation.

During the second debate, Lincoln questioned Douglas about popular sovereignty. He wondered whether that belief went against the *Dred Scott* decision. In other words, how could the people ban what the Supreme Court allowed? Douglas restated his belief in popular sovereignty. His response was remembered as the **Freeport Doctrine**.

**Underline the three decisions the Supreme Court made in the *Dred Scott* case.**

**Are you surprised to know that at the time of the *Dred Scott* decision, a majority of Supreme Court Justices were from the South? Why or why not?**

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**Why do you believe Lincoln would not talk about slavery in the existing slave states?**

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**Why did Lincoln question the Democrats’ belief in popular sovereignty?**

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Write to Summarize** Write a paragraph summarizing the impact of the Fifth Amendment on the Supreme Court’s ruling in the *Dred Scott* case.



## A Divided Nation

### Section 4



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry intensified the disagreement between free states and slave states.
2. The outcome of the election of 1860 divided the United States.
3. The dispute over slavery led the South to secede.

### Key Terms and People

**John Brown's raid** Brown's attack on the Harpers Ferry arsenal, which began October 16, 1859

**John C. Breckinridge** pro-slavery candidate nominated by southern Democrats for the 1860 presidential election

**Constitutional Union Party** new political party that concentrated on constitutional principles

**John Bell** candidate nominated for the 1860 election by the Constitutional Union Party

**Confederate States of America** the country formed by seceding southern states

**Jefferson Davis** the Confederacy's first president

**John J. Crittenden** Tennessee senator who proposed a compromise to try to stop southern secession

### Section Summary

#### RAID ON HARPERS FERRY

John Brown was an abolitionist. He decided to use violence to try to stop slavery. He planned to lead an attack on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

**John Brown's raid** began on October 16, 1859. Although he succeeded in taking the arsenal, federal troops overwhelmed him and his small band. They killed some of Brown's followers and captured others, including Brown himself. Brown was charged and found guilty. On December 2, 1859, he was hanged for his crimes.

Many northerners agreed with Brown's anti-slavery beliefs, but they did not agree with his violent methods. Southerners worried that Brown's raid was the start of more attacks on the South.

**When did John Brown's raid begin?**

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**Why do you think John Brown's raid scared southerners?**

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Section 4, *continued*

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**ELECTION OF 1860**

The country was torn as the 1860 presidential election approached. The Democrats proposed two candidates—the North’s Stephen Douglas and the South’s **John C. Breckinridge**. In addition, the new **Constitutional Union Party** nominated **John Bell**. Abraham Lincoln ran on the Republican ticket.

Lincoln won the election, but he did not carry a southern state in his win. This angered southerners, who worried that they had lost their political power.

**Underline the names of the presidential candidates who ran for election in 1860.**

**THE SOUTH SECEDES**

Southern states responded to Lincoln’s election with secession. These states joined together into a new country—the **Confederate States of America**. They elected Mississippian **Jefferson Davis** as their first president. In this country, slavery was legal.

Lincoln argued that southern states could not secede. It seemed that even compromises, like one proposed by Kentucky Senator **John J. Crittenden**, would not mend this tear in the national fabric. President-elect Lincoln declared there could be no compromise where slavery was concerned. He also announced that the federal property in southern lands remained part of the United States.

**Why did southern states secede from the United States of America?**

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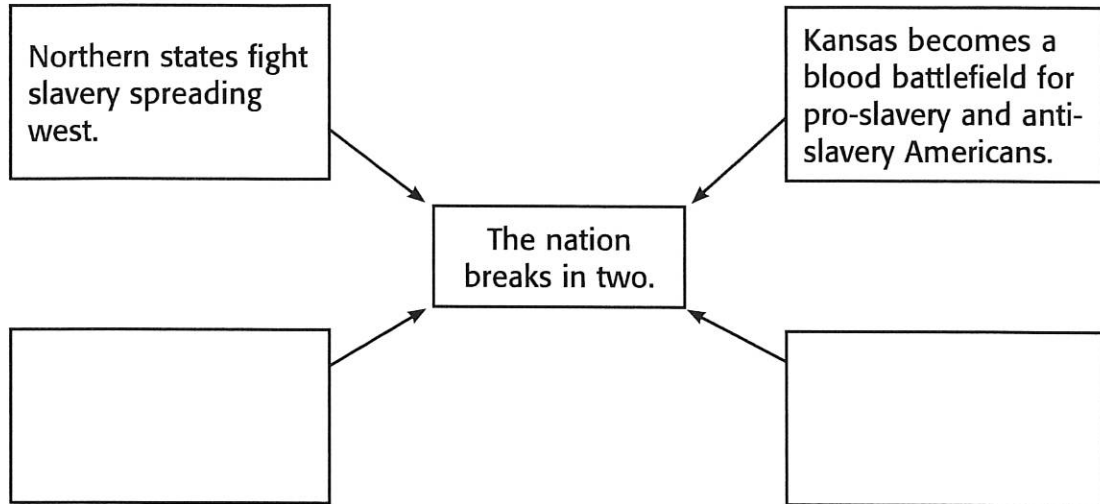
**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Write to Analyze** Write a paragraph explaining why the Democrats ran two candidates in the 1860 presidential election and the affect that had on the South’s secession.

## A Divided Nation

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### CHAPTER SUMMARY



### COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

As you read the section summaries, complete the empty boxes above and answer the questions below.

**1. Interpret Information** What earned Kansas the nickname “Bleeding Kansas”?

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**2. Draw Conclusions** List two events involving Abraham Lincoln that led to the breakup of the nation.

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**3. Make Inferences** Why do you think Lincoln was against the spread of slavery? Explain your answer.

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