VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:
- fugitive (450): a person who is running away from law officials
- prohibit (451): to make illegal
- preserving (453): maintaining
- crusade (454): struggle
- commissioner (454): official in charge of a government department
- threshold (454): entrance

REVIEWING FACTS  Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

slavery  Fugitive Slave Act  Wilmot Proviso
gold rush  Henry Clay  Harriet Beecher Stowe
Daniel Webster  abolitionists  John C. Calhoun
Free-Soil  Sojourner Truth  sectionalism

1. Representative David Wilmot proposed a plan known as the _______________ to outlaw slavery in all parts of the Mexican Cession.

2. The debate over the Wilmot Proviso demonstrated the increasing _______________ that began to split the nation.

3. The _______________ Party was created by antislavery northerners.

4. In 1848 California experienced a _______________ that rapidly increased its population.

5. Most Californians did not want _______________ to be legal in their state.

6. The Kentucky senator _______________ provided the basic ideas for the Compromise of 1850.

7. The Senator who spoke for much of the South during the debate over the Compromise of 1850 was _______________.

8. Senator _______________ thought preservation of the United States was important.
Main Idea Activities 15.1 continued

9. The __________________ made it a federal crime to assist runaway slaves and allowed fugitive slaves to be arrested even in areas where slavery was illegal.

10. Many northern ________________ opposed slavery and the Fugitive Slave Act.

11. One of the most well-known slave narratives was written by ________________, a woman who had been a slave in New York.

12. The powerful antislavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was written by ________________.

**MAKING CONNECTIONS**  Draw a line between the name of the individual and the idea that he is associated with regarding the California Question.

| 1. John C. Calhoun                          | a. created the Compromise of 1850 in the hope of pleasing both northerners and southerners |
| 2. William Seward                          | b. supported the Compromise of 1850                                               |
| 3. Henry Clay                              | c. thought that California should be admitted as a free state immediately          |
| 4. Daniel Webster                          | d. thought that admission of California as a free state would destroy the Union       |
A Divided Nation

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 15.2

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- reliable (457): dependable
- slayed (458): to put to death
- restriction (459): limitation
- controversy (459): disagreement and debate
- outraged (459): greatly angered
- posse (460): group of people organized to maintain the public peace

EVALUATING INFORMATION  Mark each statement T if it is true or F if it is false.

1. The Whig party nominated Winfield Scott in 1852.

2. Stephen A. Douglas opposed the idea of building a railroad to the Pacific.

3. The Kansas-Nebraska Act outlawed slavery in all western territories.

4. Only pro-slavery settlers in Kansas had guns.

5. Many men from Kentucky traveled to Kansas to vote in the Kansas elections.

6. Popular sovereignty would decide the question of slavery in the territories.

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS  For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

1. Who was elected president in 1852?
   a. Millard Fillmore
   b. Winfield Scott
   c. Franklin Pierce
   d. Stephen A. Douglas

2. Southerners said they would abandon their plans for a southern railroad to the Pacific if
   a. more factories were built by northerners in the South.
   b. the slave trade was re-opened.
   c. more Congressional representatives were given to southern states.
   d. new lands were opened to slavery.
Main Idea Activities 15.2 continued

3. Which act divided the Louisiana Purchase into two territories?
   a. Wilmot Proviso
   b. Fugitive Slave Act
   c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
   d. Louisiana Purchase Act

4. Which anti-slavery activist raised money to send weapons to abolitionists in Kansas?
   b. John Brown
   c. Charles Sumner
   d. Preston Brooks

5. John Brown led a group in the killing of five pro-slavery men in what was called the
   a. Kansas Slayings.
   b. Bleeding Murders.
   c. Slavery Massacre.
   d. Pottawatomie Massacre.

6. After Kansas erupted into a state of civil war, what became the state's nickname?
   a. Violent Kansas
   b. Divided Kansas
   c. Bleeding Kansas
   d. Armed Kansas

7. Who did Representative Preston Brooks beat with a cane on the floor of the Senate?
   a. William Henry Harrison
   b. Zachary Taylor
   c. Charles Sumner
   d. Andrew Pickens Butler

8. What happened to Brooks after his violent outburst in the Senate?
   a. He retired in humiliation.
   b. He was fined $300 and was able to return to the Senate after a three-year absence.
   c. He became a leading abolitionist.
   d. He was murdered by angry northerners.

IDENTIFYING POINT OF VIEW
Identify the speakers of these quotations, and briefly explain what each person meant by the statement.

1. “We will engage in competition for . . . Kansas, and God give the victory to the side which is stronger in numbers as it is in right.”

2. It is time to “strike terror in the hearts of the pro-slavery people.”
VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- platform (462): statement of beliefs and goals of a political party
- terminate (462): bring an end to
- ban (464): to make illegal
- stunned (464): surprised
- deprived (464): kept from having
- doctrine (466): rule or principle

IDENTIFYING PEOPLE  Match the letter of the descriptions with the appropriate names.

___ 1. John C. Frémont  ____ 5. Roger B. Taney
___ 3. Dred Scott  ____ 7. Abraham Lincoln
___ 4. Millard Fillmore

a. sued for his freedom in a case that reached the Supreme Court
b. ran for president as a Republican
c. chief justice who wrote that African Americans were not citizens
d. participated in the Illinois debates of 1858 and stated that African Americans should have basic rights
e. participated in the Illinois debates of 1858 and stated that African Americans should not have basic rights
f. served 20 years in Congress, was President Polk’s secretary of state, and was the Democratic presidential candidate in 1856
g. former president who ran again in 1856
UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS   For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

1. Which presidential candidate recorded every penny he ever earned or spent?
   a. John C. Frémont
   b. Millard Fillmore
   c. James Buchanan
   d. Franklin Pierce

2. What new political party had the primary goal of preventing the spread of slavery?
   a. Know-Nothing Party
   b. Democratic Party
   c. Whig Party
   d. Republican Party

3. The winner of the 1856 presidential election was
   b. John C. Frémont.
   c. James Buchanan.
   d. Millard Fillmore.

4. The *Dred Scott* decision determined that
   a. Scott was a free man because he had lived for a time in a free state.
   b. no African Americans were citizens under the U.S. Constitution.
   c. all African Americans were citizens under the U.S. Constitution.
   d. slavery should be illegal throughout the Union.

5. Chief Justice Taney also declared that
   a. the Missouri Compromise was legal.
   b. slaves would no longer be considered property.
   c. Congress had no right to ban slavery in any federal territory.
   d. Congress could ban slavery in any federal territory or state.

6. During the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Lincoln
   a. claimed that slavery was acceptable only in territories in the West.
   b. said that his party believed that slavery was wrong.
   c. tried to focus on issues of racial equality.
   d. stated that the nation should be “half slave and half free.”

7. Stephen A. Douglas’s statement that it made no difference what the Supreme Court said about slavery became known as the
   a. Freeport Doctrine.
   b. *Dred Scott* decision.
   c. Democratic Platform.
   d. Douglas Rule.

8. After the Lincoln-Douglas debates,
   a. Lincoln was elected to the Senate.
   b. Lincoln was elected president.
   c. Douglas was elected to the Senate.
   d. Douglas was elected president.

CLASSIFYING INFORMATION   Next to each person's name, place the letter of the political party to which he belonged.

D – Democratic

1. John C. Frémont
2. Stephen A. Douglas
3. Franklin Pierce

R – Republican

4. Abraham Lincoln
5. Millard Fillmore
6. James Buchanan

K – Know-Nothing

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VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- raid (467): surprise attack by a small armed force
- seize (467): to take
- treason (468): to betray one's country to an enemy
- blunt (468): direct in making a statement
- conspiracy (468): a secret agreement
- distrust (469): lack of confidence in
- urge (471): convince
- lawfully (472): permitted
- acquired (472): to get
- confederate (472): member of a group

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS  For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

1. John Brown wanted to help slaves by
   a. writing stories opposing the idea of slavery.
   b. meeting with slaveholders to convince them that slavery was wrong.
   c. giving weapons to slaves and starting a revolt.
   d. running for president so he could make slavery illegal.

2. John Brown's raid occurred in
   a. Charleston, South Carolina.
   b. Harpers Ferry, Virginia.
   c. Atlanta, Georgia.
   d. Richmond, Virginia.

3. As punishment for his crimes, John Brown was sentenced with
   a. a life term in jail.
   b. a short jail term and 10 years community service.
   c. death.
   d. a life term in a labor camp.

4. The Democratic Party had two presidential candidates in the 1860 election because
   a. Democrats could not decide on a single candidate.
   b. the party had officially split in 1850.
   c. the party thought both candidates should be elected.
   d. the Republicans also had two presidential candidates.
5. Abraham Lincoln said he believed that
   a. slavery should not spread, but it
      also should not be abolished where
      it already existed.
   b. slavery should be immediately
      abolished.
   c. slavery should be allowed only in
      the South and throughout the West.
   d. slavery was morally wrong, but
      should not be limited.

6. After the 1860 election several states
   seceded from the Union because
   a. they feared that Republicans would
      abolish slavery throughout the Union.
   b. the election was corrupt.
   c. Lincoln insulted several senators.
   d. they opposed the building of a rail-
      road to the Pacific.

7. The Crittenden Compromise failed
   because
   a. it did not include a plan to pay
      slaveholders for freed slaves.
   b. it outlawed slavery in western
      states.
   c. too many northern Democrats in
      Congress voted against it.
   d. President Lincoln convinced south-
      ern Republicans in Congress to vote
      against it.

8. The president of the Confederate States
   of America was
   b. Abraham Lincoln.
   d. Jefferson Davis.

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ORGANIZING INFORMATION  Complete the following graphic organizer about the
election of 1860.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>HOME</th>
<th>ELECTORAL VOTING RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong></td>
<td>Stephen Douglas</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2. ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>3. ______________</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Split electoral votes of southern slave states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democrats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong></td>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>5. _____</td>
<td>Won almost all electoral votes of states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional</td>
<td>John Bell</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>6. ______________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Divided Nation

DAILY QUIZ 15.1

MATCHING 10 points each  Match each of the following people or terms with the correct description by writing the letter of the description in the space provided. Some descriptions will not be used.

____ 1. Wilmot Proviso  ____ 6. Compromise of 1850
____ 2. sectionalism  ____ 7. Fugitive Slave Act
____ 3. popular sovereignty  ____ 8. Anthony Burns

a. person who introduced a proposal to prohibit slavery in all parts of the territory won by the United States during the Mexican War
b. person who offered a series of proposals to address all of the current issues of sectional disagreement
c. five-part proposal that addressed the slavery controversy
d. devotion to the interests of one region instead of to the country as a whole
e. powerful antislavery novel
f. fugitive slave from Virginia who was arrested and jailed in Boston, where a group of abolitionists tried to rescue him
g. principle that would allow voters in a particular territory to decide whether they wanted to ban or permit slavery
h. law that made it a federal crime to assist runaway slaves and allowed slaves to be arrested even in areas where slavery was illegal
i. endorsed the Wilmot Proviso and chose former president Martin Van Buren of New York as its candidate for president
j. person who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin
k. proposal that stated that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist in any part of the Mexican Cession
l. president who signed each bill that made up the Compromise of 1850
TRUE/FALSE 10 points each Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

1. Franklin Pierce swore to honor the Compromise of 1850 and enforce the Fugitive Slave Act.

2. The 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act divided the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase into two territories in which the slavery question would be decided by popular sovereignty.

3. With popular sovereignty to determine the status of slavery in Louisiana, antislavery and pro-slavery groups both worked to get people there as quickly as possible.

4. By 1856 Missouri had both a pro-slavery government and an antislavery government.

5. A pro-slavery grand jury charged antislavery leaders with murder.


7. The Sack of Lawrence occurred when a gang of pro-slavery settlers took out its anger on the town of Lawrence.

8. John Brown and seven others killed five pro-slavery men in the Pottawatomie Massacre.

9. After the Pottawatomie Massacre, Nebraska collapsed into a state of civil war.

10. Representative Preston Brooks beat Senator Charles Sumner unconscious with a cane.
FILL IN THE BLANK 10 points each  For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. The ________________ Party was formed in 1854 by people opposed to the spread of slavery.

2. The Republican candidate for president in 1856 was ____________________.

3. The ________________ Party fell apart completely because of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

4. The main goal of the Republican Party was to prevent the spread of ____________________ in the West, which to the public made the Republicans a “single-issue party.”

5. The Know-Nothings Party chose ____________________ as their presidential candidate in the election of 1856.

6. On election day, Democrat ____________________ carried 14 of the 15 slave states and beat out his opponents to become the new president.

7. In the Dred Scott decision, the Supreme Court concluded that African Americans, whether slave or free, were not citizens under the U.S. ____________________.

8. The Supreme Court also ruled that since slaves were considered ____________________, Congress could not prohibit someone from taking slaves into a federal territory.

9. The central issue of the seven ____________________ debates held in Illinois in 1858 involved slavery and its future in the West.

10. In the ____________________, Stephen Douglas explained how, if Congress could not ban slavery from a federal territory, Congress could allow the citizens of that territory to ban it.
MULTIPLE CHOICE 10 points each  For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

1. The purpose of the raid on Harpers Ferry was to
   a. kidnap slaves and take them to the South.
   b. aid the abolitionists’ cause.
   c. seek revenge for the Pottawatomie Massacre.
   d. sack the town as Lawrence had been sacked.

2. Who led the raid on Harpers Ferry?
   a. John Brown
   b. Robert E. Lee
   c. Stephen Douglas
   d. Jefferson Davis

3. At his trial, the leader of the raid on Harpers Ferry was
   a. found not guilty and released.
   b. sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000.
   c. sentenced to life in prison.
   d. sentenced to death.

4. The first state to secede from the Union was
   a. South Carolina.
   c. Virginia.
   d. New Hampshire.

5. Which of the following statements about the 1860 presidential election is correct?
   a. Stephen Douglas received the most electoral votes.
   b. Stephen Douglas had the fewest popular votes.
   c. Abraham Lincoln won more than 50 percent of the overall popular vote.
   d. Abraham Lincoln did not carry a single southern state.

6. Just four days after Lincoln’s election,
   a. Congress passed a law abolishing slavery in the South.
   b. Stephen Douglas called for a recount of the election votes.
   c. South Carolina called for a special convention to consider secession.
   d. New York’s legislature voted to withdraw the state from the Union.

7. What was the outcome of the Crittenden Compromise?
   a. Every Republican in the Senate approved it.
   b. Every Democrat in the House of Representatives rejected it.
   c. Every Republican in the Senate rejected it.
   d. It was approved by the Senate but rejected by the House.

8. What new political party was formed during the presidential campaign of 1860?
   a. Whig Party
   b. Constitutional Union Party
   c. Free-Soil Party
   d. Republican Party

9. In 1861 delegates from the seceding states met to form a new nation, called
   a. the Secession States of America.
   b. the Confederate States of America.
   c. the United States of the South.
   d. the Confederate States of the Union.

10. In 1861 Jefferson Davis was elected
    a. president of the Confederacy.
    b. chief justice of the Supreme Court.
    c. vice president of the United States.
    d. president of the U.S. Senate.