



A Divided Nation

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 15.1

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
2. William Seward
3. Henry Clay
4. Daniel Webster

a. created the Compromise of 1850 in the hope of pleasing both northerners and southerners
b. supported the Compromise of 1850
c. thought that California should be admitted as a free state immediately
d. thought that admission of California as a free state would destroy the Union



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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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>_____ 1. Who was elected president in 1852?</p> <p>a. Millard Fillmore</p> <p>b. Winfield Scott</p> <p>c. Franklin Pierce</p> <p>d. Stephen A. Douglas</p> | <p>_____ 2. Southerners said they would abandon their plans for a southern railroad to the Pacific if</p> <p>a. more factories were built by northerners in the South.</p> <p>b. the slave trade was re-opened.</p> <p>c. more Congressional representatives were given to southern states.</p> <p>d. new lands were opened to slavery.</p> |
|---|---|

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?
- a. Henry Ward Beecher
 - 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."

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 15.3

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 |
| _____ 2. James Buchanan | _____ 6. Stephen A. Douglas |
| _____ 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

Main Idea Activities 15.3 continued

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
a. Stephen A. Douglas.
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

R – Republican

K – Know-Nothing

- _____ 1. John C. Frémont
_____ 2. Stephen A. Douglas
_____ 3. Franklin Pierce
_____ 4. Abraham Lincoln
_____ 5. Millard Fillmore
_____ 6. James Buchanan



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 15.4

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.

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Main Idea Activities 15.4 continued

- _____ 5. Abraham Lincoln said he believed that
- slavery should not spread, but it also should not be abolished where it already existed.
 - slavery should be immediately abolished.
 - slavery should be allowed only in the South and throughout the West.
 - slavery was morally wrong, but should not be limited.
- _____ 6. After the 1860 election several states seceded from the Union because
- they feared that Republicans would abolish slavery throughout the Union.
 - the election was corrupt.
 - Lincoln insulted several senators.
 - they opposed the building of a railroad to the Pacific.
- _____ 7. The Crittenden Compromise failed because
- it did not include a plan to pay slaveholders for freed slaves.
 - it outlawed slavery in western states.
 - too many northern Democrats in Congress voted against it.
 - President Lincoln convinced southern Republicans in Congress to vote against it.
- _____ 8. The president of the Confederate States of America was
- Robert E. Lee.
 - Abraham Lincoln.
 - Stephen A. Douglas.
 - Jefferson Davis.

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

PARTY	CANDIDATE	HOME	ELECTORAL VOTING RESULTS
1. _____	Stephen Douglas	Illinois	2. _____ _____
Southern Democrats	3. _____ _____	Kentucky	Split electoral votes of southern slave states
4. _____	Abraham Lincoln	5. _____	Won almost all electoral votes of states
Constitutional Union	John Bell	Tennessee	6. _____ _____

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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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 |
| _____ 4. Free-Soil Party | _____ 9. <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> |
| _____ 5. Henry Clay | _____ 10. Harriet Beecher Stowe |

- 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



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DAILY QUIZ 15.2

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.

_____ 6. Reverend Henry Ward Beecher sent rifles to help Kansas abolitionists.

_____ 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.



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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DAILY QUIZ 15.3

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-Nothing 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.



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DAILY QUIZ 15.4

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
- kidnap slaves and take them to the South.
 - aid the abolitionists' cause.
 - seek revenge for the Pottawatomie Massacre.
 - sack the town as Lawrence had been sacked.
- _____ 2. Who led the raid on Harpers Ferry?
- John Brown
 - Robert E. Lee
 - Stephen Douglas
 - Jefferson Davis
- _____ 3. At his trial, the leader of the raid on Harpers Ferry was
- found not guilty and released.
 - sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000.
 - sentenced to life in prison.
 - sentenced to death.
- _____ 4. The first state to secede from the Union was
- South Carolina.
 - North Carolina.
 - Virginia.
 - New Hampshire.
- _____ 5. Which of the following statements about the 1860 presidential election is correct?
- Stephen Douglas received the most electoral votes.
 - Stephen Douglas had the fewest popular votes.
 - Abraham Lincoln won more than 50 percent of the overall popular vote.
 - Abraham Lincoln did not carry a single southern state.
- _____ 6. Just four days after Lincoln's election,
- Congress passed a law abolishing slavery in the South.
 - Stephen Douglas called for a recount of the election votes.
 - South Carolina called for a special convention to consider secession.
 - New York's legislature voted to withdraw the state from the Union.
- _____ 7. What was the outcome of the Crittenden Compromise?
- Every Republican in the Senate approved it.
 - Every Democrat in the House of Representatives rejected it.
 - Every Republican in the Senate rejected it.
 - It was approved by the Senate but rejected by the House.
- _____ 8. What new political party was formed during the presidential campaign of 1860?
- Whig Party
 - Constitutional Union Party
 - Free-Soil Party
 - Republican Party
- _____ 9. In 1861 delegates from the seceding states met to form a new nation, called
- the Secession States of America.
 - the Confederate States of America.
 - the United States of the South.
 - the Confederate States of the Union.
- _____ 10. In 1861 Jefferson Davis was elected
- president of the Confederacy.
 - chief justice of the Supreme Court.
 - vice president of the United States.
 - president of the U.S. Senate.