

Quick Study Guide

Progress Monitoring *Online*For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nca-1011

■ Key Legislation Affecting Slavery

Legislation	Effect on Slavery
Missouri Compromise	Prohibited slavery in all federal territories north of 36° 30', except in Missouri
Compromise of 1850	Opened New Mexico and Utah territories to slavery by applying popular sovereignty, or letting the residents decide when they applied for statehood; ended the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
Fugitive Slave Act	Part of the Compromise of 1850, this law forced all Americans to return fugitive slaves to their masters or face arrest
Personal liberty laws	State laws passed in several northern states that allowed slave catchers to be arrested for kidnapping
Kansas-Nebraska Act	Opened Kansas and Nebraska territories to slavery by applying popular sovereignty

■ Proslavery and Antislavery Arguments

Proslavery Arguments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banning slavery would deprive slave owners of their property (their slaves) • African Americans were better off enslaved than free because slave owners cared for them • Free African Americans would compete with white laborers for jobs
Antislavery Arguments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slavery was morally wrong • Slavery harmed society

■ Key People

Person	Significance
John Brown	Abolitionist who killed proslavery settlers in Kansas and tried to start a slave revolt in Virginia
James Buchanan	President from 1857–1861 who did not act to stop South Carolina's secession
Henry Clay	Kentucky senator who proposed the Compromise of 1850
John Calhoun	South Carolina senator who supported slavery and warned that the South would secede if slavery were threatened
Jefferson Davis	Mississippi senator who became president of the Confederacy
Stephen Douglas	Illinois Democrat who believed in popular sovereignty and steered the Compromise of 1850 through the Senate; he defeated Lincoln in the 1858 Senate race but lost to him in the 1860 presidential election
Frederick Douglass	Former slave and abolitionist who became the face of abolitionism
William Lloyd Garrison	White abolitionist and publisher of <i>The Liberator</i> who helped organize the American Anti-Slavery Society
Abraham Lincoln	Republican President whose election in 1860 caused South Carolina to secede
Dred Scott	The slave who sued for freedom after living in free states and a free territory; his loss in the Supreme Court outraged many northerners and pushed the nation toward war
Daniel Webster	Massachusetts senator and nationalist who supported the Compromise of 1850 to save the Union

✓ Quick Study Timeline

1848
The Mexican War ends and northern Mexico is annexed to the United States

In America

1850
Congress agrees to the Compromise of 1850



Presidential Terms James K. Polk 1845–1849

Zachary Taylor 1849–1850

Millard Fillmore 1850–1853

1846

1849

1852

Around the World

1848
Revolutions take place throughout Europe

1850
Taiping Rebellion begins in China

American Issues Connector

By connecting prior knowledge with what you have learned in this chapter, you can gradually build your understanding of enduring questions that still affect America today. Answer the questions below. Then, use your American Issues Connector study guide (or go online: www.PHSchool.com Web Code: nch-1012).

Issues You Learned About

● **Federal Power and States' Rights** State governments and the federal government may disagree over legislation.

1. How did the system of popular sovereignty favor state power over federal power?
2. Why and how did some northern state legislatures reject the federal government's passage of the Fugitive Slave Act?
3. How did the constitution created by the Confederacy support states' rights over federal power?

● **Sectionalism and National Politics** During the mid-1800s, the South and North were split over the issue of slavery.

4. What incidents among members of Congress emphasized the emotional nature of the debate over slavery between North and South?
5. Which groups backed each of the four candidates for the presidency in 1860, and what positions did each hold?
6. Why was the result of the presidential election of 1860 unacceptable to the South?

● **America at War** By the mid-1800s, the United States had been involved in several wars, but never one that pitted citizens against each other.

7. How did Lincoln attempt to breach the divide between North and South in his inaugural address?
8. What caused Lincoln to call for troops to fight against the Confederacy?

Connect to Your World

Activity

Social-reform literature can be described as literature that an author writes in hopes of bringing about a specific change in society. Many writers created social-reform literature as part of the debate over slavery. Think about a social problem that exists today. You may review a newspaper, newsmagazine, or online news source to help you select a social problem. Then, research the problem at the local library or online and decide what you think would be the best way to solve it. Finally, imagine that you are going to create a piece of social-reform literature to persuade people to share your side of the issue, and write an outline for your book.

History Interactive

For: Interactive timeline
Web Code: ncp-1013

1854
Congress passes the Kansas-Nebraska Act

1857
The Supreme Court rules against Dred Scott



1860
Lincoln wins the presidential election, leading South Carolina to secede

1861
The Civil War begins at Fort Sumter, South Carolina

Franklin Pierce 1853–1857

James Buchanan 1857–1861

Abraham Lincoln 1861–1865

1855

1854
Britain and France join the Crimean War against Russia

1858

1857
Hindu and Muslim soldiers in India rebel against British rule

1861

1861
Czar Alexander II emancipates Russian serfs