

A Divided Nation 1848-1860

In this chapter you will learn about how the debate over slavery increasingly divided Americans during the mid- 1800s.

A horizontal timeline with a black bar at the top and a white bar at the bottom. The years 1848, 1850, 1855, and 1860 are marked on the bar. Various historical events are listed in boxes above and below the bar, accompanied by small images of flags, books, and people.

- 1848** **UNITED STATES**
The Free-Soil Party is formed on August 9.
- 1848** **WORLD**
Revolutionary movements sweep across Europe.
- 1850**
Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Act on September 18.
- 1850**
Louis-Napoléon declares himself Emperor Napoléon III of France.
- 1852**
Uncle Tom's Cabin is published by Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- 1856**
British and French forces defeat Russia in the Crimean War.
- 1856**
In the Sack of Lawrence, pro-slavery forces attack the town of Lawrence, Kansas, on May 21.
- 1857**
Indian soldiers in the British army begin the Sepoy Mutiny against British control of India.
- 1859**
John Brown takes control of the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.
- 1860**
On December 20, South Carolina votes to secede from the United States.
- 1860**
UNION DISSOLVED!



Focus on Themes This chapter describes the growing tension between the North and the South over the slavery issue. You will read what happened as more states were admitted to the Union and people argued if they should be slave states or not.

You will read about events that widened the division between the North and South so that the South finally chose to secede from the Union. Throughout the chapter you will see that **cultural** differences influenced **political** decisions.

The Debate Over Slavery

Chapter 15 Section 1 Page 476

New Land Renews Slavery Disputes:

1. What did the Missouri compromise do?
2. What is popular sovereignty?

Regional Differences about Slavery:

3. What was the Wilmot proviso?
4. Did it pass?
5. What did it cause?

The California Question:

6. How would the admission of California as a state upset the balance of power in the government?

Compromise of 1850:

7. What did the north get?
8. What did the south get?

The Controversy:

9. What did Seward want?
10. What did Calhoun want?
11. What did Webster want?

Reactions to the Fugitive Slave Act:

12. How did northern feel about the act?
13. What impact did Anthony Burns have on the debate?

Antislavery Literature:

14. What was "Uncle Toms Cabin"?

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.

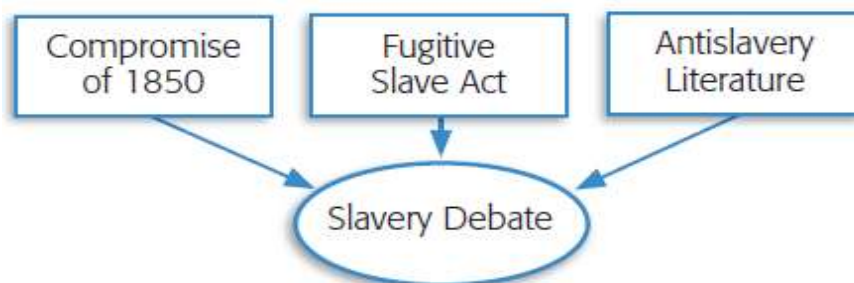
The Big Idea

Antislavery literature and the annexation of new lands intensified the debate over slavery.

1. California would enter the Union as a free state.
2. The rest of the Mexican Cession would be federal land. In this territory, popular sovereignty would decide on slavery.
3. Texas would give up land east of the upper Rio Grande. In return, the government would pay Texas's debts from when it was an independent republic.
4. The slave trade—but not slavery—would end in the nation's capital.
5. A more effective fugitive slave law would be passed.

Key Terms and People

popular sovereignty, p. 476
Wilmot Proviso, p. 476
sectionalism, p. 477
Free-Soil Party, p. 477
secede, p. 478
Compromise of 1850, p. 479
Fugitive Slave Act, p. 479
Anthony Burns, p. 480
Uncle Tom's Cabin, p. 481
Harriet Beecher Stowe, p. 481



Trouble in Kansas

Chapter 15 Section 2 Page 483

Election of 1852

15. Who won this election?

Douglas and the Railroad:

16. What did Stephen Douglas want to build?

17. What would it mean for the states that were created by it?

Two New Territories:

18. What did the Kansas Nebraska act do?

19. How did the north feel about this?

Bleeding Kansas:

20. In your own words describe both sides of the “bleeding Kansas debate”

Attack on Lawrence:

21. Who was charged with treason?

22. What was “the sack of Lawrence”?

John Brown’s Response:

23. What was the Pottawatomie Massacre?

24. Who did brown think ordered his actions?

25. What happened to Kansas?

Brooks Attacks Sumner:

26. What did Charles Sumner do?

27. How did Preston Brooks respond?

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.”

The Big Idea

The Kansas-Nebraska Act heightened tensions in the conflict over slavery.

Key Terms and People

Franklin Pierce, *p. 483*

Stephen Douglas, *p. 484*

Kansas-Nebraska Act, *p. 485*

Pottawatomie Massacre, *p. 487*

Charles Sumner, *p. 487*

Preston Brooks, *p. 487*

The Missouri Compromise, 1820

Under the Missouri Compromise of 1820, there are an equal number of free states and slave states.

The Compromise of 1850

The Compromise of 1850 allowed for one more free state than slave state, but also passed a strict fugitive slave law.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

As a result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the question of slavery is to be decided by popular sovereignty—by the people who vote in the elections there—in the newly organized territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The act sparked violent conflict between pro-slavery and antislavery groups.

Political Divisions

Chapter 15 Section 3 Page 488

Political Parties Undergo Change:

1. Why did the Republican Party form?
2. What candidates were chosen for the election?
3. Who won?

Dred Scott v. Sanford:

4. In your own words, summarize the Dred Scott decision:

Lincoln-Douglas Debates:

5. What were the topics of each debate?

Lincoln:

Douglas:

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.

The Big Idea

The split over the issue of slavery intensified due to political division and judicial decisions.

Key Terms and People

Republican Party, p. 488

James Buchanan, p. 488

John C. Frémont, p. 489

Dred Scott, p. 489

Roger B. Taney, p. 490

Abraham Lincoln, p. 490

Lincoln-Douglas debates, p. 491

Freeport Doctrine, p. 492

Causes of Conflict

- Failure of Missouri Compromise
- Failure of Compromise of 1850
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- *Dred Scott* decision

Short-Term Effects

- Political battles
- Sectional differences
- "Bleeding Kansas"
- Lincoln-Douglas debates

Long-Term Effect

- Civil War

The Nation Divides

Chapter 15 Section 4 Page 493

Person	Importance
Brown	
Breckenridge	
Bell	
Lincoln	
Davis	
Crittenden	

Terms to know:

1. What was the constitutional Union Party?
2. What states made up the confederacy?
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
3. How was West Virginia formed?

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.

↓

The Big Idea

The split over the issue of slavery intensified due to political division and judicial decisions.

Key Terms and People

Republican Party, p. 488
 James Buchanan, p. 488
 John C. Frémont, p. 489
 Dred Scott, p. 489
 Roger B. Taney, p. 490
 Abraham Lincoln, p. 490
 Lincoln-Douglas debates, p. 491
 Freeport Doctrine, p. 492