

American History

"Road to Civil War" – NOTES

Nat Turner was an _____ preacher who led a _____ revolt in Virginia, in which _____ white people were killed.

He was _____ as a result of his actions.

An _____ is a person who wanted to end _____ in the United States.

- _____ was the best-known African American abolitionist.
- _____ was the most outspoken white abolitionist.

The secret network of passageways that were created by abolitionists to help runaway slaves escape to freedom in the North was known as the _____.

In 1819, there were _____ states:

- * _____ - "free" states
- * _____ - "slave" states

Why was the admission of Missouri as a state such a debated topic?

What did *Henry Clay* propose in the **Missouri Compromise**?

Why was his idea such a good one?

As part of the *Missouri Compromise*:

Where was slavery permitted? _____

Where was slavery banned? _____

_____ = loyalty to a state, or section of land,
rather than to the country as a whole.

What does **popular sovereignty** mean?

In 1848, the _____ Party formed out of the issue
of slavery.

Election of 1848:

- *Free Soil Party* candidate - _____

- *Democrat Party* candidate - _____

- *Whig Party* candidate - _____

Who won the Election of 1848 (the 12th President of the United States)?

President Taylor died in office, in 1850. Who became the next (13th)
President of the United States?

What was a **fugitive**? _____

The **Compromise of 1850** has four parts to it:

- * _____ entered the Union as a "free" state.
- * The rest of the **Mexican Cession** was divided into territories – in these territories, the _____ would decide if slavery was going to be allowed (*popular sovereignty*).
- * The _____ slave trade ended. However, Congress declared that it didn't have the power to ban the slave trade between the _____.
- * The **Fugitive Slave Law** was _____.

The Fugitive Slave Law (1850):

- * Required _____ citizens to help catch, and return to the South, runaway slaves (fugitives), and
- * Permitted _____ to travel into "free" states to capture runaway slaves.

What is **Harriet Beecher Stowe** famous for?

The Kansas-Nebraska Act:

Created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and stated that in these new territories _____ would be used to determine if slavery was going to be allowed.

The act was designed by **Stephen A. Douglas** – a senator from _____. In 1852, _____ was elected as the 14th President.

"Bleeding Kansas":

- * John _____, and _____ other abolitionists, killed _____ proslavery settlers in a town in Kansas.
- * This episode resulted in an eruption of violence and bloodshed.
- * By 1856, more than _____ people had been killed in Kansas.

Dred Scott :

- * A _____ who was brought by his owner into a "free" state, and later returned home.
- * Later, when his owner died, Dred filed a _____ in which he argued he was a "free" man because he had once traveled to a "free" state.
- * The Supreme Court decided 7 – 2 _____ Scott.
- * The Court had ruled that African Americans had no claim to _____ or _____ - therefore, slaves were not people, they were _____.

The _____ Party formed between the years 1854 – 1856.

Election of 1856:

- Republican Party candidate - _____
- Whig Party candidate - _____

Who won the Election of 1856 (the 15th President of the United States)?

In 1858, _____ challenged Stephen A. Douglas for his Illinois senator seat.

What is an **arsenal** –

Harpers Ferry, Virginia

In 1859, abolitionist _____ led a group of followers to Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Their plan was to _____ the arsenal that was in the town.

_____ stopped the abolitionist uprising by killing 10 of the raiders and _____ John Brown.

John Brown was _____ for his actions, as well as for his involvement in "Bleeding Kansas".

Election of 1860:

The *Republican Convention of 1860* was held in _____.

_____ won the Election of 1860 – becoming the 16th President of the United States.

Southern Secession

Upon Abraham Lincoln's victory, _____ became the first state to **secede** (leave) the Union.

Soon after, six more states seceded:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

These 7 states call themselves the _____ States of America.

Jefferson Davis became the _____ of this new nation.

Civil War

The first shots of the *Civil War* were fired on _____, 1861.

These shots were fired at **Fort Sumter**, off the coast of _____
_____.

After _____ of bombardment, the _____ won
the battle!