

Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21 Study Guide

Directions: Part 1 of the study guide is given to you in hopes that you will use this in preparation for the upcoming chapter exam. It is not required and will not be graded. It is expected that you will be able to give a statement of definition for each term and also provide a statement about the significance of each.

Part I Identifying Key Terms

Notable People

Charles Sumner/Bleeding Kansas

John Brown/ Pottawotomie Creek and Harpers

Ferry

Stephen Douglas/Popular Sovereignty

US Grant/Total War

Winfield Scott

Terms and Events

Underground Railroad/ Harriet Tubman

“conscience Whigs”

Lecompton Constitution

“Bleeding Kansas”

Dred Scott decision/ Roger Taney

Freeport Doctrine

13th Amendment

Emancipation Proclamation and its immediate effects

Copperheads

New England Immigrant Aid Society

Free Soil party

Fire eaters

Part II Review Questions

Directions: Check your understanding of this chapter by answering the following questions in about four sentences each.

1. Indicate how the Whig party disintegrated and disappeared because of its divisions over slavery.
2. Describe the Kansas-Nebraska Act and explain why it stirred the sectional controversy to new heights. Be certain to discuss the link to the railroad.
3. Explain the sequence of major crises that led from the Kansas-Nebraska Act to secession.
4. Trace the growing power of the Republican party in the 1850s and the increasing divisions and helplessness of the Democrats.
5. Analyze the election of 1860 in relation to the sectional crisis.
6. Indicate the strengths and weaknesses of both sides as they went to war.
7. Analyze the economic and social consequences of the war for both sides.
8. Explain the significance of Antietam and the Northern turn to “total war” against slavery.
9. Describe the political struggles between Lincoln’s “Union Party” and the antiwar Copperheads.
10. Describe the end of the war and list its consequences.

Part III Chronological Awareness

Directions: Place the following events in the correct chronological order. Provide the year of each event. Since the events are given to you in a sequence that is out of chronological order, please reorder the events correctly. In the event that one or

more of the events listed below do not have a single year in which it took place, provide the appropriate date ranges. Please rewrite this list in the correct chronological order, providing the year of the event, occurrence, or trend.

1. Dred Scott Decision
2. Kansas Nebraska Act
3. Lincoln Douglas Debates
4. Harper's Ferry Attack
5. Bleeding Kansas
6. Bleeding "Sumner"
7. John Brown and Pottawatomie Creek Massacre
8. Emancipation Proclamation
9. Attack on Fort Sumter
10. Gettysburg and Vicksburg
11. Battle of Bull Run
12. Appomattox Courthouse Meeting

Part IV Multiple Choice Practice

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then circle the correct answer from the choices given.

1. Northern youth were highly influenced by reading *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The significance of this reality is
 - a. they formed abolitionist societies
 - b. d. they were imbued with a feeling of that slavery was wrong and carried that feeling with them onto the battle fields in support of the Union.
 - c. the began to advocate the revocation of the gag resolution in Congress
 - d. they joined the dying Whig party in an attempt to keep it alive.
 - e. they stopped going to school and dedicated themselves to the abolition of slavery
2. The Pierce Administration supported all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Annexation of Cuba
 - b. Manifest Destiny
 - c. The Ostend Manifesto
 - d. the interests of the South
 - e. Free Soil
3. All of the following were effects of the Kansas Nebraska Act EXCEPT
 - a. The New England Emigrant Aid Company increases its efforts
 - b. Whig Party Dies
 - c. Indirect crippling of the Compromise of 1850
 - d. End of American hope for reconciliation in the period preceding the Civil War
 - e. Civil War erupts in Kansas
4. Organize the following events in the correct chronological order: (I) Bleeding Sumner, (II) Harsher Fugitive Slave Law Passed, (III) Kansas Nebraska Act, (IV) Dred Scott Decision, (V) John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry
 - a. I, II, III, IV, V
 - b. II, I, III, IV, V
 - c. II, III, I, IV, V
 - d. IV, I, II, V, III
 - e. II, III, IV, V, I
5. The Lecompton Constitution provided for
 - a. the admission of Kansas as a free state
 - b. the admission of Kansas as a slave state
 - c. a statewide referendum on slavery to be held after Kansas admission to the Union
 - d. a territorial wide referendum on whether the proposed state constitution would be voted either with slavery or without.
 - e. a prohibition against either New England or Missouri involvement in Kansas politics

6. The doctrine of popular sovereignty was appealing to the American people for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- a. politicians could make slavery a local issue rather than a national one
- b. it deferred the issue of slavery until a later date
- c. it restored the democratic tradition of self-determination
- d. it was in line with the sentiments associated with the era of mass democracy
- e. it guaranteed to maintain the sectional balance in the senate between slave and free states

7. In the 1850s, Southern sectionalism was increased by all of the following EXCEPT?

- a. New Mexico and Utah territories push to be admitted to the Union as free states
- b. the Underground railroad
- c. the desire by Northerners for abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia
- d. Northern lack of support with regard to the Fugitive Slave Law
- e. the admission of Kansas to the union as a free state

8. In the Dred Scott decision, the Supreme Court

- a. avoided controversy by ruling that the slave Dred Scott has no right to sue in federal court
- b. ruled that slaves could sue in federal court only if their masters permitted them to do so
- c. ruled that the Kansas-Nebraska Act was unconstitutional
- d. clearly distinguished the legal status and difference between a slave and a free black
- e. ruled that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories because slaves were property

9. A key issue in the Lincoln-Douglas debates was

- a. whether secession from the Union was legal
- b. whether Kansas should be admitted to the Union as a slave or free state
- c. whether the people of a territory could prohibit slavery in light of the *Dred Scott* decision
- d. whether sectional parties served the interests of the nation
- e. whether Illinois should continue to prohibit slavery

10. The South was particularly enraged by the John Brown affair at Harper's Ferry because

- a. so many slaves joined the rebellion
- b. Brown escaped punishment by pleading insanity
- c. the believed Brown's violent abolitionist sentiments were shared by the entire North
- d. Brown's position on nullification and the tariff were widely supported by Northerners
- e. Brown had expressed his contempt for Southern life

Note: Incomplete study guides will receive a 10 point penalty. This will not be allowed to be made up via a redo. Organize your time and work on your study guide a little bit at a time. Substantially incomplete study guides will be graded, but considered late, and only allowed to be redone up to 25 points.

Study Guide Grading Rubric. 50 points.

20 points Review Questions. 4 questions will be selected from those above. Each will be worth 5 points.

10 points. Multiple Choice: This section is worth 10 points. 1 point will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points – Chronology – This section is worth 10 point. Points will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points. Overall completion. 10 points will be awarded for completion of all questions and parts.