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|  | **NORTH** | **SOUTH** |
| Describe the differences in Economic Activity between the North and South. | **Very Diverse**   * Manufacturing * Trade/ Shipping * Banking/ investment * Commercial Farming * Lumbering, Fishing, Whaling, Shipbuilding, Mining | * Plantation Farming - Cotton |
| Describe the differences in Labor between the North and South. | * Free Labor | * Slave Labor |
| Describe the differences in population patterns between the North and South. | * Urban - Cities growing * High Population Density * Immigration | * Rural * Low Population Density |
| Describe the differences in social classes between the North and South. | Upper –   * Bankers, Capitalists/Investors, Factory Owners, Merchants involved in International Shipping and Trade   Middle –   * Commercial Farmers, Skilled Trades, Small Business Owners, Lawyers, Doctors, Office Workers, Journalists   Lower –   * Subsistence Farmers, Laborers, Factory Workers, Servants | Upper –   * Plantation Owners and their families   Middle Class –   * Extremely small   Lower –  Subsistence farmers  Below, Separate –   * Slaves |

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| Questions | Main Ideas and Details from Notes |
| Describe the balance of power in the House of representatives. | * Representation in the House of Representative - based on population * New England and Middle Colonies - Majority   + New England - densely populated with towns and small subsistence farms   + Middle Colonies - cities * South - always Minority   + rural - large plantations   + 1/3 of population slaves |
| Why had northerners stopped Missouri from becoming a state? | * 11 free and 11 slave states * Northerners upset at Missouri's request to be a free state * Upset balance in ***Senate*** * Each state - 2 votes in Senate   + So South would have majority in Senate     - South - 24 votes     - North - 22 votes |
| Who proposed this compromise?  Describe the Missouri Compromise. | Compromise proposed   * By Henry Clay   2 parts for North   * Maine admitted - free * Draw line - at southern border of Missouri   + All remaining land in Louisiana territory north of that line - free   2 parts for South   * Missouri admitted - slave * Gave right to slave owners - pursue runaway slaves into North |
| Are both the South and the North pleased with the Missouri Compromise?  How did Jefferson express that he was worried by the Missouri Compromise? | South not happy -   * Congress made a law about slavery   North not happy -   * Congress had allowed slavery to expand   Jefferson alarmed - issue raised will tear nation apart   * "a firebell in the night" - awoke him, filled with terror * "[W]e have a wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go." |
| What prevents Texas from being annexed as a state after it wins its independence from Spain? | North - against   * do want to expand slavery into West   Two presidents refused to annex   * afraid that adding slave state will lead to war |
| What allowed Texas to be annexed? | Polk won election for president   * Supported of expansion * annexed both Texas and Oregon   + Texas became a slave state.   + Balanced by Oregon, a free state. |
| What led to Congress declaring war against Mexico? | * Dispute over boundary   + U.S. say Rio Grande   + Mexico say Rio Nueces - farther North * Polk provoked Mexican attack to get reason to declare war * Sends troops onto disputed land between the rivers * Mexico sees this as act of war - Send troops   + ambush American troops * Congress declared war   + claims Mexico shed "American blood on American soil" |
| How did many Northerners feel about the War with Mexico? | North claim South trying to expand slavery   * Lincoln is a representative in the House speaks against war   + Says the land was not "American soil"   + Says Polk invaded |
| What was the purpose of the Wilmot Proviso? | * North proposed banning slavery on any land acquired by war with Mexico * When Southerners vote against this - admitted the war’s goal was to obtain slave land. |
| Who proposed Kansas -Nebraska Act and popular sovereignty and why?    Define popular sovereignty.  How do Southerners react to popular sovereignty?  How do Northerners react to popular sovereignty? | * Proposed by representative from Illinois   + Stephen Douglas * Wanted to get a railroad built from Illinois to Pacific coast   + needs to increase population in West to get this going * Definition - the people rule * Each territory will decide for itself if it is free or slave * Congress makes no laws that affect the decision   Southerners support   * Would erase Missouri Compromise line   Northerners outraged   * Reopened territories to slavery |
| Describe the effect popular sovereignty had on Kansas's elections. | * Pro- and anti- slave "settlers" both flood into state * 1000s of people illegally vote in election for legislature that will write the constitution   + most from Missouri, a slave state     - directly east of Kansas   + Kansas only had 3000 registered voters     - 8000 voted!   + Only 3 of 39 representatives elected are anti-slavery * Anti-slavery settlers hold a second election! |
| Describe the violence in Kansas. | * Two governments claim right to rule territory   + Proslavery sheriff shot   + 800 proslavery men then attack * John Brown, an anti-slavery settler, retaliates   + Murdered 5 proslavery men and boys * Widespread fighting begins - Bands of fighters from both sides roam the countryside |
| Describe the violence in the Senate.  How do Southerners react to it?  How do Northerners react to it? | * Senator from Massachusetts gave speech against proslavery legislature in Kansas * Attacked Southern legislators who support it * Singled out a leader, a senator from South Carolina * Senator's nephew, a representative in the House, marched in the Senate a few days later * Beat the senator from Massachusetts with a cane * Left him on the floor, bloody, unconscious * Southerners supported the beating * sent him canes to show support * Northerners say represents brutality of slavery |
| Who were the four candidates of the Election of 1860 and what did each stand for?  Who wins and why? | * Republican candidate - Abraham Lincoln * criticized slavery * Northern Democratic candidate - Stephen Douglass   + Popular sovereignty * Southern Democratic candidate - John Breckenridge, KY   + wants to spread slavery into territories * Constitutional Union candidate - John Bell * Support slavery but stay in Union * Lincoln won in every free state   + free states hold 59% of electoral college votes |

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| Questions | | Main Ideas and Details |
| What did popular sovereignty mean?  What was the goal of the Free Soil Party? | | Popular sovereignty meant that   * the people in each new territory should vote to decide whether the territory would be free or slave- Not Congress! * Goal - all land from War with Mexico free |
| Why was California becoming a state a problem? | | * Due to Gold Rush, California had enough people to become a state very quickly * if free - upset the balance in Senate |
| Describe the Compromise of 1850  What two things did the North get?  What two things did the South get? | | For the North   * + California admitted as free   + slaves could not be bought or sold in Washington, D.C.   For the South   * + a tough new fugitive slave law   + popular sovereignty votes in each territory gained from Mexico |
| Fugitive Slave Law 1850,  p. 487  first paragraph and "Outrage in the North"  List four outrageous parts of the fugitive slave law.  Describe reaction of northerners. | | Outrageous parts of law   * "Special" government officials can arrest anyone accused of being a runaway slave * no right to trial if falsely accused * only evidence needed - a white witness swears suspect is the slaveholder's property * Northern citizens ***required*** to help in captures   Northerners outraged to see accused deprived of freedom   * Man in Indiana taken from wife and kids   + had escaped 19 years earlier * Wealthy African American tailor captured in NYC   + had lived there for years   + Friends raise money to buy his freedom * Thousand flee to Canada   Residents of many cities band together to resist   * Boston - two slave catchers from Georgia threatened if don't leave right away * A group rescues a runaway and sends him to Canada - a jury refuses to convict them |
| Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and why did she?  Describe the two main characters and their story.  Describe the impact of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. | | Harriet Beecher Stowe very upset by Fugitive Slave Law   * Decided to write "something that will make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is."   Kindly Uncle Tom   * slave abused by cruel owner - Simon Legree * dies after a severe beating   + As dies says there is no more they can do to him, forgives them   Bestseller in North   * Shocked people who had been unconcerned * makes them see slavery as moral problem - not a political conflict   Southerners outraged - Say it is propaganda |
| What was the goal of the Republican Party?  Give three examples of how successful the Republican Party was. | | The Republican Party   * goal - stop the spread of slavery into the territories   Quickly Powerful -   * in Congressional elections a few months later - 105 of 245 new members of House of Representatives * State elections - took control of all but two northern states * Presidential Candidate - lost but took 11 of 16 free states |
| Supreme Court Decision in the Dred Scot Case,  p. 495  Give the facts of the Dred Scott Case.  Why was Dred Scot not free?  How do Southerners feel about the decision?  How did Frederick Douglass feel about the decision? | | Facts of Case - Dred Scott   * was a slave to an Army doctor * taken by his owner into free territory - Illinois and Wisconsin * returns with owner to Missouri * Sues for freedom because he had lived where slavery illegal   Decision - not free for two reasons   * not a citizen - no right to sue in courts * Slaves are property   + Constitution protects property rights * So Congress has no power to prohibit slavery anywhere   Southerners rejoice - Slavery legal everywhere!  Frederick Douglas says "hopes are bright"   * Decision will convince more whites to help end slavery * Northerner whites shocked * hoped slavery would die out if kept only in South |
| Lincoln- Douglas Debates | | |
| What caused Lincoln to return to politics?  What party is Lincoln a candidate for?  Give one key line from his famous speech during the debates with Douglas.  Why do the Southerners think this speech means?  What position did Douglass defend?  did Lincoln say it was the obligation of Americans to do?  What did Lincoln say about equality? | * Lincoln - only briefly in politics before   + Illinois state legislature and in the House   + came back to politics due to Kansas-Nebraska Act * Chosen by Republicans to run for Senate against Stephen Douglas * "A house divided against itself cannot stand." * "I do not believe this government can endure permanently, half slave and half free." * "It will become all one thing or all the other." * Southerners convinced abolitionist * Douglas defended popular sovereignty * Lincoln says Americans must not let slavery spread   " There is no reason in the world why the Negro is not entitled to all the rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence..." | |
| John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, p. 497-8 | | |
| What had Brown done before?  What was Brown trying to do now?  Was he successful?  How did the North's reaction to his hanging show a victory? | * man who helped start Bleeding Kansas   + murdered 5 pro-slave neighbors * Attacked arsenal   + where government keeps guns   + give guns to slaves   + lead a slave revolt * got some guns, but   + surrounded by forces led by Robert E. lee   + Ten are killed   + Brown wounded and captured * at trial says willing to give his life to further justice * Bells toll all over the North when hanged   + Considered a hero | |
| Review of Election of 1860 - Issue of Slavery in Election | | |
| How did the positions of the candidates show this election was about slavery? State the 4 positions.  How did the electoral college results show it was an election about slavery? | Abraham Lincoln - Republican   * criticized slavery in debates   Stephen Douglass - Northern Democratic   * Popular sovereignty   John Breckenridge KY - Southern Democratic   * wanted to spread slavery into territories   John Bell - Constitutional Union   * Supported slavery but stay in Union   Election about slavery because   * + Lincoln won in every free state   + Breckenridge won all but 4 Southern states | |

Possible Essay Question -

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| Describe the Election of 1860 and how the results show the division that led to the Civil War. | Claim - The Election of 1860 showed the division that led to the Civil War.   * First Reason - There were four candidates instead of two.   + Abraham Lincoln - Republican     - Had criticized slavery, said country would have to be all free or all slave   + Stephen Douglass - Northern Democratic     - Wanted popular sovereignty - any territory could become a slave state of the people voted for slavery   + John Breckenridge KY - Southern Democratic     - Wanted to spread slavery into territories   + John Bell - Constitutional Union     - Supported slavery but wanted stay in Union * Second Reason - The results showed the country was divided over slavery.   + Lincoln won in every free state   + Breckenridge won all but 4 Southern states * Third reason - The South saw it had no power to effect who was chosen as president.   + Lincoln won in every free state.   + Free states held 59% of the electoral college votes. |