

Chapter 19

Drifting Toward Disunion, 1854-1861

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* proved to be the most influential publication in arousing the northern and European publics against the evils of slavery
- ___ 2. Prosouthern Kansas pioneers brought numerous slaves with them in order to guarantee that Kansas would not become a free state.
- ___ 3. The violence in Kansas was provoked by both radical abolitionists and militant proslavery forces.
- ___ 4. By opposing the proslavery Lecompton Constitution in Kansas, Senator Stephen A. Douglas was able to unite the Democratic party.
- ___ 5. Both South Carolina and Massachusetts defiantly reelected the principal figures in the Brooks-Sumner beating incident.
- ___ 6. Although the Republican candidate lost to Buchanan, the election of 1856 demonstrated the growing power of the new anti-slavery party.
- ___ 7. The *Dred Scott* decision upheld the doctrine of popular sovereignty that the people of each territory should determine whether or not to permit slavery.
- ___ 8. Republicans considered the Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision invalid and vowed to defy it.
- ___ 9. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Lincoln's criticisms forced Douglas to back away from his support for popular sovereignty.
- ___ 10. John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry failed to set off a slave uprising but succeeded in inflaming passions in both North and South.
- ___ 11. Northern Democrats walked out of the Democratic party in 1860 when southerners nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president.
- ___ 12. The election of 1860 was really two campaigns, Lincoln versus Douglas in the North and Bell versus Breckenridge in the South.

- ___ 13. The overwhelming support for Lincoln in the North gave him a majority of the total popular vote despite winning almost no votes in the South.
- ___ 14. Seven states seceded and formed the Confederate States of America during the “lame-duck” period between Lincoln’s election and his inauguration.
- ___ 15. Lincoln made a strong effort to get the South to accept the Crittenden Compromise in order to avoid a civil war.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
 - a. greatly strengthened northern anti-slavery feeling.
 - b. argued the non-slaveholding whites suffered the most from slavery.
 - c. increased the desire for sectional compromise on the issue of slavery.
 - d. was based on Stowe’s long personal experience with slavery in the Deep South.
- ___ 2. Hinton R. Helper’s *The Impending crisis of the South* contended that
 - a. slavery violated the essential principles of the U.S. Constitution.
 - b. slavery was contrary to the religious values held by most Americans.
 - c. slavery deeply harmed the poor whites of the South.
 - d. slavery violated the human rights of African Americans.
- ___ 3. The conflict over slavery in Kansas
 - a. came about because the first settlers brought substantial numbers of slaves to the territory.
 - b. was resolved by the Crittenden Compromise
 - c. was temporarily resolved by the Compromise of 1850.
 - d. was greatly escalated by abolitionist-funded settlers and pro-slavery “border ruffians” from Missouri.
- ___ 4. As presented to Congress, the Lecompton Constitution provided for
 - a. the admission of Kansas as a free state.
 - b. a statewide referendum on slavery to be held after Kansas’s admission to the Union.
 - c. a prohibition against either New England or Missouri involvement in Kansas politics.
 - d. the admission of Kansas as a slave state.
- ___ 5. The fanatical abolitionist John Brown made his first entry into violent antislavery politics by
 - a. killing five proslavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas.
 - b. organizing a slavery rebellion in Missouri.
 - c. leading an armed raid on the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.
 - d. organizing an armed militia of blacks and whites to conduct escaped slaves to Canada.

- ___ 6. The Sumner-Brooks affair revealed
 - a. that antislavery northerners were as willing to turn to violence as proslavery southerners.
 - b. the violent disagreements about slavery were being felt in the halls of Congress.
 - c. that neither northerners nor southerners were yet ready to tolerate political violence over slavery.
 - d. how loyalty to section was beginning to supersede loyalty to political party.

- ___ 7. The election of 1856 was most noteworthy for
 - a. the Democrats' surprising loss of the White House.
 - b. the support immigrants and Catholics gave to the American party.
 - c. the dramatic rise of the Republican party.
 - d. the absence of the slavery issue from the campaign.

- ___ 8. In the *Dred Scott* decision, the Supreme Court
 - a. avoided controversy by ruling that Dred Scott had no right to sue in federal court.
 - b. ruled that the Kansas-Nebraska Act was unconstitutional.
 - c. ruled that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories because slaves were private property.
 - d. ruled that slaves could sue in federal court only if their masters permitted them to do so.

- ___ 9. The panic of 1857 encouraged the South to believe that
 - a. its economy was fundamentally stronger than that of the North.
 - b. it ought to take new steps to develop its own banking and manufacturing institutions.
 - c. it would be wise to support the Homestead Act.
 - d. its economic future was closely tied to that of the North.

- ___ 10. A key issue in the Lincoln-Douglas debates was
 - a. whether secession from the Union was legal.
 - b. whether the people of a territory could prohibit slavery in light of the *Dred Scott* decision.
 - c. whether Illinois should continue to prohibit slavery.
 - d. whether Kansas should be admitted to the Union as a slave or a free state.

- ___ 11. Southerners were particularly enraged by the John Brown affair because
 - a. so many slaves had joined the insurrection.
 - b. they believed Brown's violent abolitionist sentiments were shared by the whole North.
 - c. Brown had expressed his contempt for the southern way of life.
 - d. Brown escaped punishment by pleading insanity.

- ___ 12. In the campaign of 1860, the Democratic Party
 - a. tried to unite around the compromise "popular sovereignty" views of Stephen A. Douglas.
 - b. campaigned on a platform of restoring the compromises of 1820 and 1850.
 - c. split in two, with each faction nominating its own presidential candidate.
 - d. threatened to support secession if the sectionally-based Republicans won the election.

- ___ 13. During the campaign of 1860, Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party
- opposed the expansion of slavery but made no statements threatening to abolish slavery in the South.
 - waged a national campaign to win votes in the South as well as the Midwest and the Northeast.
 - promised if elected to seek the peaceful abolition of slavery in the South.
 - were forced to be cautious about limiting the expansion of slavery because of Stephen A. Douglas's threats to support secession.
- ___ 14. Within two months after the election of Lincoln,
- Northerners were mobilizing for a civil war.
 - seven southern states had seceded and formed the Confederate States of America.
 - all the slaveholding states had held conventions and passed secessionist resolutions.
 - President Buchanan appealed for troops to put down the secessionist rebellion.
- ___ 15. Lincoln rejected the proposed Crittenden Compromise because
- it did not address the issue of the future slavery.
 - it permitted the further extension of slavery south of the 36° 30' line.
 - it represented a further expansion of Douglas's popular sovereignty idea.
 - the Supreme Court would probably have ruled it unconstitutional.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. A powerful, personal novel that altered the course of American politics
- _____ 2. A book by a southern writer that argued slavery especially oppressed poor whites
- _____ 3. Rifles paid for by New England abolitionists and brought to Kansas by anti-slavery pioneers
- _____ 4. Term that described the prairie territory where a small-scale civil war erupted in 1856
- _____ 5. Tricky proslavery document designed to bring Kansas into the Union but blocked by Stephen A. Douglas
- _____ 6. Anti-immigrant party headed by former President Fillmore that competed with Republicans and Democrats in the election of 1856.
- _____ 7. Controversial Supreme Court ruling that blacks had no civil and human rights and that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories
- _____ 8. Sharp economic decline that increased northern demands for a high tariff and convinced southerners that the North was economically vulnerable

- _____ 9. Thoughtful political discussions during an Illinois senate campaign that sharply defined national issues concerning slavery
- _____ 10. Newly formed middle-of-the-road party of elderly politicians that sought compromise in 1860, but carried only three Border States
- _____ 11. First state to secede from the Union, in December 1860
- _____ 12. A new nation that proclaimed its independence in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861
- _____ 13. A last-ditch plan to save the Union by providing guarantees for slavery in the territories
- _____ 14. Four-way race for the presidency that resulted in the election of a sectional minority president
- _____ 15. Period between Lincoln's election and his inauguration, during which the ineffectual president Buchanan remained in office

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ 1. Harriet Beecher Stowe | A. Southern Congressman whose bloody attack on a northern senator fueled sectional hatred |
| ___ 2. Hinton R. Helper | B. Leading northern Democrat whose presidential hopes fell victim to the conflict over slavery |
| ___ 3. New England Emigrant Aid Company | C. Black slave whose unsuccessful attempt to win his freedom deepened the sectional controversy |
| ___ 4. John Brown | D. Former United States senator who in 1861 became the president of what called itself a new nation |
| ___ 5. James Buchanan | E. "The little woman who wrote the book that made this great war" (the Civil War) |
| ___ 6. Charles Sumner | F. Fanatical and bloody-minded abolitionist martyr admired in the North and hated in the South |
| ___ 7. Preston Brooks | G. Southern-born author whose book attacking slavery's effects on whites aroused northern opinion |
| ___ 8. John C. Frémont | H. Scene of militant abolitionist John Brown's massacre of proslavery men in 1856 |
| ___ 9. Dred Scott | I. Site where the seven seceding states united to declare their independence from the United States |
| ___ 10. Harpers Ferry | J. Romantic western hero and first republican candidate for president |
| ___ 11. Stephen A. Douglas | K. Abolitionist senator whose verbal attack on the South provoked a physical assault that severely injured him |
| ___ 12. Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas | L. Site of a federal arsenal where a militant abolitionist attempted to stop a slave rebellion |
| ___ 13. John C. Breckenridge | M. Buchanan's vice president, nominated for president by breakaway southern Democrats in 1860. |
| ___ 14. Montgomery, Alabama | N. Weak Democratic president whose manipulation by proslavery forces divided his own party |
| ___ 15. Jefferson Davis | O. Abolitionist group that sent settlers and "Beecher's Bibles" to oppose slavery in Kansas |

E. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
___ 1. H. B. Stowe’s <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</i>	A. Moved South Carolina to declare immediate secession from the Union.
___ 2. The exercise of “popular sovereignty” in Kansas	B. Shattered one of the last links between the sections and almost guaranteed Lincoln's victory in 1860
___ 3. Buchanan’s support for the proslavery Lecompton Constitution	C. Convinced southerners that the North generally supported murder and slave rebellion
___ 4. The <i>Dred Scott</i> case	D. Made Lincoln a leading national Republican figure and hurt Douglas’ presidential chances
___ 5. The 1858 Illinois senate race	E. Ended the last hopes of a peaceable sectional settlement and an end to secession
___ 6. John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry	F. Paralyzed the North as the southern secessionist movement gained momentum
___ 7. The splitting of the Democratic party in 1860	G. Infuriated Republicans and made them determined to defy the Supreme Court
___ 8. The election of Lincoln as president	H. Offended Senator Douglas and divided the Democratic party
___ 9. The “lame-duck” period and Buchanan’s indecisiveness	I. Persuaded millions of northerners and Europeans that slavery was evil and should be eliminated
___ 10. Lincoln’s rejection of the Crittenden Compromise	J. Led to a “mini” prairie civil war between proslavery and antislavery groups

F. Map Mastery

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 19, answer the following questions.

1. In which six northern states did Lincoln carry every single county? _____

2. In which four future Confederate states was the *opposition* to secession strongest?

3. In which three states did every single county for which returns are available support secession?
