

Study Guide Ch. 12 Sec. 1 Abolitionists

Abolitionist: Reformers who sought to end slavery

Underground Railroad: A secret network established by free African-Americans and white abolitionists that helped assist runaway slaves to escape from the South to the safety of the North

Frederick Douglass: Former African-American slave who became the most famous abolitionist. Spent much time as a public speaker against slavery and worked to gain equality for all.

Harriet Tubman: Former slave who was the main “conductor” of the Underground Railroad. She was called the “Moses of her people” in the many slave she helped escape from Southern slavery.

Fugitive Slave Act: a law enacted that demanded that all citizens to help catch and return runaway slaves. This was a cause of frustration and a reason many people in the North began despising the act of slavery.

Summary: As tension mounted the people of the North grew more angry and weary of slavery. The Southern people became angrier and crueler in seeing that there was a growing movement to end the practice of slavery.

Study Guide Ch. 12 Sec. 2 Slavery and the West

Missouri Compromise: Know how it affected the balance between slave and free states admitted to the union

Nullification: Know what it is and why states would want to nullify Federal rules, laws or tariffs

Slavery and the West: Know the Wilmot Proviso and Free Soil Party. How was slavery addressed in relation to new states, particularly in the West and Southwest?

Compromise of 1850: Henry Clay drafted this plan. How did it address slavery and how was it finally presented?

Abstain: the right to not cast a vote

Summary: Slavery was a very controversial topic. It became a greater issue as new states entered into the Union (the *Union* refers to the United States). There was much debate and differing opinions regarding the balance between free and slave states as the US grew. Several agreements and compromises were developed to address the differences.

Study Guide Ch. 12 Sec. 3 A Nation Dividing

Kansas-Nebraska Act: Analyze maps on page 546. Be aware it put the possibility of becoming slave or free states into the hands of the voters

Uncle Tom's Cabin/Harriet Beecher Stowe: Know these topics (follow the link on moseshistory under assignments). Food for thought: what does it mean to ban a book and why would Uncle Tom's Cabin have been banned in certain parts of the United States?

John Brown: Abolitionist and Religious Leader. What was his story?

Compromise of 1850 v. Kansas-Nebraska Act: Know the differences

Civil War: Conflict between citizens of the same country

Summary: Pro and Anti-slavery forces started increasing their input into addressing the issue of slavery in the United States. The Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the agreements of the Missouri Compromise (for every free-state admitted to the union a slave state would also be admitted to maintain balance). Both sides increased in anger and frustration moving from policy and paper to physical attacks in support or against the issue of slavery).

Study Guide Ch. 12 Sec. 4 Challenges to Slavery

Republican Party: Anti-slavery Whigs + Anti-slavery Democrats + Free-Soil Party = Republican Party

Dred Scott Decision: Supreme Court ruling: Dred Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom. The ruling was that slaves were *property* and under the Fifth Amendment you cannot take a citizen's property. This infuriated Abolitionists.

Lincoln and Douglas: Congressmen at the time who debated Slavery (Lincoln against slavery and Douglas for slavery). This led to Abraham Lincoln earning a national reputation for the anti-slavery movement.

Summary: The Republican Party formed made up of Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery people. Abraham Lincoln emerged as a major Republican voice against slavery. The Dred Scott decision resulted in the Supreme Court making the issue of slavery even worse by defining slaves solely as "property".

Study Guide Ch. 12 Sec. 5 Secession and War

Abraham Lincoln: Republican candidate on the anti-slavery platform, eventually elected President 1860.

Secession: A state's withdrawal from the union.

States Secede: South Carolina declares secession first followed by: Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

The Confederacy: The Confederate States of America are formed

Lincoln's Declaration: Abraham Lincoln declares secession unconstitutional

Fort Sumter: The spot where the Civil War began p. 559

Map Study: Analyze the map on p. 558 for information

Jefferson Davis: Chosen as President of the Confederate States

Summary: The Republican Party nominates Abraham Lincoln and Lincoln wins the 1860 Presidential election. Lincoln declared that slavery would not be taken from the South, but that slavery would no longer be adopted in new states. Southern states secede from the Union, forming the Confederacy. Civil War begins in 1861 at Fort Sumter, South Carolina.