

Follow along with the PowerPoint to complete the Guided Notes below. There will be additional sources and activities added along the way.

Sectionalism:

- Placing the interests of your region or your part of the country ahead of the interests of the nation as a whole.

Add the notes in the sections of the country below



Compromise:

- Working with others to _____
- Both sides get _____, but not _____

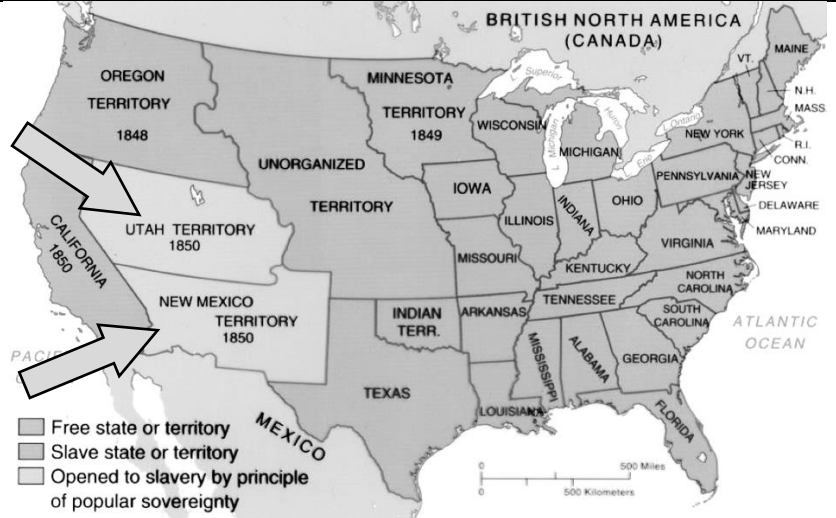
Missouri Compromise (1820)

- States will be added in _____ (one free and one slave) to keep an equal balance in the _____
- _____ would be admitted as a slave-state
- _____ would be admitted as a free-state
- A _____ that would determine where they would free and slave states



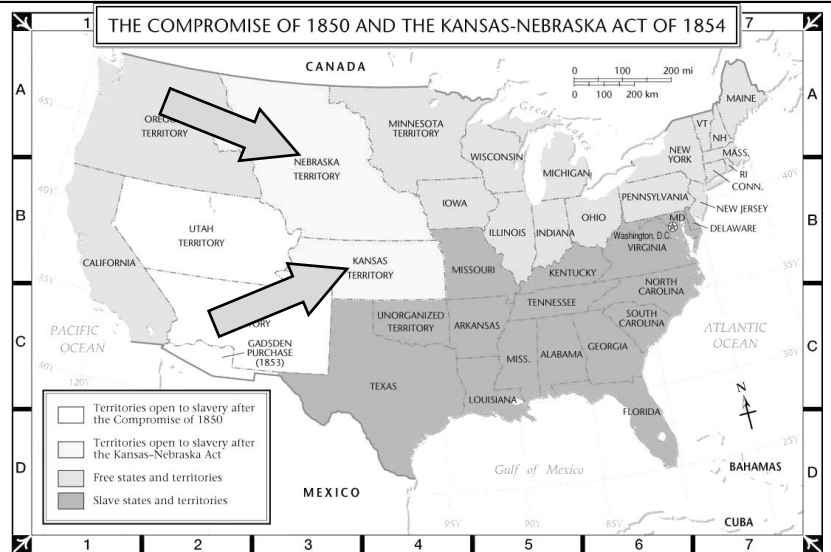
Compromise of 1850

- The government could not decide if the new lands acquired after the _____ should be free or slave.
- _____ would allow the people of the New Mexico Territory and the Utah Territory to _____ if they would become free or slave
- A new _____ was passed making it easier to capture free blacks and bring them to slavery



Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

- The rest of the _____ would be divided into the Kansas Territory and the Nebraska Territory
- _____ would be used in both territories to decide if slavery would exist there



"Bleeding Kansas"

- Citizens of _____ (a slave state) snuck into Kansas to vote for a pro-slavery state constitution.
- Once slavery wins in Kansas, _____ citizens attack and vandalize businesses of _____ citizens.
- This is the first _____ in the United States. (If you do not count slave revolts).



"Caning Summer"

Describe what the Cartoon is about and why it is important.

States' Rights

- The idea that each state has the right to _____

Dred Scott v. Sanford (1854)

- Dred Scott sued for his freedom because he _____
- The Supreme Court ruled against him because _____ and therefore did not have a right to sue in court
- The Supreme Court also said that the federal government _____ no matter where they lived.
- Therefore, the Missouri Compromise was _____, slaves can be allowed anywhere

OUTGRAGE.

Fellow Citizens,

AN ABOLITIONIST,

of the most revolting character is among you, exciting the feelings of the North against the South. A solitious Lecture is to be delivered

THIS EVENING.

at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in Cannon-street. You are requested to attend and unite in putting down and silencing by peaceable means this tool of evil and fanaticism. Let the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution be protected.

Feb. 27, 1837. *The Union forever!*

The Election of 1860

- _____, an opponent of slavery is elected president
- _____ fear that he will abolish slavery
- Southern states, beginning with _____, **secede** from the **Union** to become a separate country

The Candidates for President

Abraham Lincoln

- Republican
- Illinois

Platform:

Slavery must not be allowed in the territories.



Stephen Douglas

- Northern Democrat
- Illinois

Platform:

Popular sovereignty should decide the issue of slavery in the territories when they become states.



John Bell

- Constitutional Unionist
- Tennessee

Platform:

The federal government should support slavery and also defend the Union.



John Breckinridge

- Southern Democrat
- Kentucky

Platform:

The federal government must protect slavery.

