Guided Reading Activity

Toward Civil War

Slavery and the West

Reading Tip: When the reading becomes difficult, slow down and reread that paragraph. If you still do not understand the text, highlight it and ask your teacher for help.

Outlining DIRECTIONS: Read the section and complete the outline below to help you learn about slavery and the West.

I. Missouri Compromise
   A. In 1819 there was a __________ in Congress between slave states and free states.
   B. Both Northerners and Southerners developed __________, an exaggerated loyalty to their regions of the country.
   C. In the Missouri Compromise, __________ joined as a slave state and __________ joined as a free state.
   D. The Compromise banned slavery __________ of 36°30' N latitude.

II. A New Compromise
   A. The Wilmot Proviso wanted to ban slavery in lands taken from __________.
   B. The __________ Party was formed in 1848 by opponents of slavery.
   C. Southerners wanted a strong national law that required states to return runaways, or __________, enslaved people.
   D. Senator Henry Clay proposed a plan in which the slave trade, but not slavery itself, would be banned in __________.
   E. Senator __________ opposed Clay’s plan, believing that the Union could be saved only by protecting slavery.
   F. Clay’s plan was divided into several parts by Senator __________.
   G. Five bills were passed in 1850 and were collectively known as the __________.
Filling in the Blanks  DIRECTIONS: Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Some words may not be used.

free  border ruffians  Lawrence
John Brown  Fugitive Slave Act  Nebraska
Kansas  Iowa  Charles Sumner
Preston Brooks  civil war  slave
Missouri Compromise  popular sovereignty  Underground Railroad

The (1) _________ required citizens to help catch enslaved people who ran away.

Many Northerners refused to cooperate and helped runaways through the (2) _________.

Senator Stephen A. Douglas created a plan to organize the territories of (3) _________ and (4) _________. Because they were likely to become (5) _________ states, Douglas proposed that the settlers in each territory should vote on the slavery issue. He called this (6) _________. Douglas’s plan would have effectively repealed the (7) _________.

Pro-slavery and antislavery groups rushed into Kansas, including armed groups of Missourians known as (8) _________. In 1856 slavery supporters attacked the town of (9) _________. In retaliation, the abolitionist (10) _________ led a group in killing five slavery supporters. The violence in Kansas was seen by many people as a (11) _________ because it involved citizens of the same country. Physical conflict even occurred in Congress when Senator (12) _________ was struck unconscious with a cane.
Challenges to Slavery

Reading for Accuracy  DIRECTIONS: Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write T or F in the blank. If a statement is false, rewrite it to make it true.

1. The Republican Party was formed by Free-Soilers along with antislavery Whigs and Democrats.

2. During the 1850s, the Democrats were increasingly becoming a Northern party.

3. The American Party, also called the Know-Nothings, was against immigrants.

4. Dred Scott claimed he should be free because he had escaped from his owner in the South.

5. The Supreme Court’s decision in the Dred Scott case effectively meant that the Constitution protected slavery.

6. The Freeport Doctrine held that people could exclude slavery by refusing to pass laws that protected the rights of slaveholders.

7. John Brown led a raid on Harpers Ferry to capture slaveholders.
Guided Reading Activity

Toward Civil War

Secession and War

Reading Tip: Concentrate while you read. Read alone in a quiet room with the television and music turned off.

Answering Questions  DIRECTIONS: As you read the section, answer the questions below.

1. Explaining  What was the Republican platform in the election of 1860?

2. Naming  What was the first state to secede from the Union?

3. Identifying  What was the name of the nation formed by the states that seceded, and who was chosen as president?

4. Analyzing  What was the theory of states’ rights in support of secession?

5. Summarizing  What was Northern reaction to secession?

6. Describing  What was President Lincoln’s attitude toward the seceding states as expressed in his Inaugural Address?

7. Identifying  Where did the Civil War begin?