

# Road to Civil War Review

- What reason did the Supreme Court give for ruling that Dred Scott was not free?

He was not a  
United States  
citizen and  
therefore he  
could not sue  
in court

- What state was the first to formally withdraw from the Union?

South Carolina

- The fugitive slave act was enacted into law by what compromise?

# The Compromise of 1850

- During the election of 1860, who did the Republicans choose for their candidate?



Abraham  
Lincoln

During the election of 1860, why did the Democratic party split?

Northern and  
Southern  
Democrats  
could not  
agree on a  
single  
candidate

- When did Dred Scott believe his freedom occurred?

When he lived  
in a free  
territory

How did John Brown plan to aid the abolitionists' cause?

Raid a federal  
arsenal in VA,  
arm local  
slaves, lead  
them to  
freedom, and  
kill anyone  
who stood in  
their way

- South Carolina moved their secession convention from Columbia to Charleston. Why?



Charleston  
was more  
sympathetic to  
secession and  
there were  
rumors of a  
small pox  
outbreak in  
Columbia

- Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?

Harriet  
Beecher Stowe

- How was the question of slavery to be decided Kansas?

Popular  
sovereignty

- Why did Lincoln's election anger many southerners?

Lincoln  
opposed the  
existence of  
slavery in the  
western  
territories (did  
not want  
slavery to  
spread)

- Why did the Supreme Court rule that Congress could not stop someone from taking slaves into a federal territory?



Slaves were  
considered  
property

- This Supreme Court case was based on the ruling that the federal government could not take away property and slaves were property. Southern Democrats were happy about the decision, but Northerners were upset.

Dred Scott  
decision (1857)

- Henry Clay proposed this compromise that would admit California as a free state, but also asked settlers to vote on the slavery issue in the Mexican Cession (Utah and New Mexico Territories). A new fugitive slave law was created and the government promised to enforce it strictly. The Compromise eased tensions for a short time.

Compromise  
of 1850

- Supporters of the end of slavery in the United States were calling for an immediate end to slavery in the United States. Books like *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and newspapers like *The Liberator* promoted the freeing of slaves.

# Abolitionist Movement

- Henry Clay proposed admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Americans were torn between feelings of nationalism and sectionalism.



# Missouri Compromise

- South Carolina met and nullified the tariff of 1832. No other southern states supported SC. This act questioned the right of a state to invalidate a federal law; Northerners were outraged and even Southern states that disagreed with the tariffs questioned the legality of nullifying a federal law. Ultimately, SC used the justification to secede from the Union.

# Nullification Crisis of 1832

- SC and other southern states did not support protective tariffs that protected Northern industrial business/products. Many South Carolinians, including John C. Calhoun, were already upset about this Tariff of Abomination.

Tariff of 1832

- Passage renewed the sectional disputes between the North and the South. Fighting began between anti-slavery and proslavery supporters in Kansas. This event was called “Bleeding Kansas”. Northern and Southern Democrats began to split over the issue of slavery.

Kansas-  
Nebraska Act  
(1854)

- What were those who supported secession, only if other states would joined them, called?



Cooperationists

- He gave a speech in Congress attacking southern states for helping Kansas during the outbreak of violence there. How dare the southern states offer sympathy to Kansas! After my speech, I was attacked on the floor of the Senate and was beaten so badly I couldn't work for three years! Who am I?

Charles  
Sumner

- I was the mastermind behind the planning of one of the largest attempted slave revolts. The plan was to attack whites living in Charleston in the middle of summer when many of them were away. We recruited a huge army of plantation slaves, yet tried to be careful that no house slaves found out. Unfortunately, one house slave discovered the plan and told on us. I was then arrested and hanged. Who am I?

Denmark  
Vesey

- I planned a large slave revolt in South Hampton County, VA. The revolt lasted for several days and resulted in the death of 57 white people. My rebellion was more violent than any other slave uprising and fueled the debate over slavery in the United States.

Nat Turner

The term Antebellum referred to a time in South Carolina ...



Before the Civil  
War

- The idea that a territory should decide whether or not there would be slavery or not in the territory by voting is called

Popular  
sovereignty

- Throughout much of the history of the United States, the economy of the South was based on

agriculture

- The Republican Party was first associated with northern interests and abolitionism. Because of this association, how did the South view the election of Abraham Lincoln as President?

Feared that he  
might try to  
destroy slavery  
and other  
southern  
institutions