**Chapter 14: Study Guide KEY**

1. Some Democrats and Whigs formed the Free-Soil Party, and supporters of slavery thought the North were attacking them.
2. If California was admitted to the Union as a free state, it would upset the balance between free and slave states in the Senate.
3. John C. Calhoun was a senator from South Carolina. He was against compromising with the North. He felt that if CA was admitted as a free state, it would expose South to further attacks on slavery. He said there should be an amendment to the Constitution to protect states’ rights, or the South should secede.
4. The Compromise of 1850 were five bills based on Henry Clay’s proposals (see Section 1). California was admitted into the Union as a free state, and the slave trade was prohibited in the nation’s capital. However, popular sovereignty was used to decide rest of land gained from Mexican-American War, plus the introduction of Fugitive Slave Act.
5. In 1853, Stephen Douglas suggested forming two new territories – Kansas and Nebraska (MAKE SURE TO KNOW MAP ON PG. 489).
6. The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed in 1854. In 1853, Stephen Douglas suggested two new territories (See #4), but both were above the Missouri Compromise line, which would make them free states. This upset the South because it would create an imbalance in the Senate and House. Douglas proposed that these 2 territories utilize “popular sovereignty” (MAKE SURE TO KNOW MAP ON PG. 489).
7. The Dred Scott Case involved an enslaved man who sued for his freedom from his owner. He said that while living in IL, since it was a free state and slavery was illegal, he was technically free and therefore should not be considered a slave when they moved to Missouri. Roger B. Taney decided that he 1) couldn’t sue for freedom because African Americans were not legal citizens, and 2) his white master bought him, and therefore owned him, and that fell under property rights and therefore could not be free even in a free state..
8. The North was furious over the case. They hoped that slavery would die out if restricted in the South, but now it could spread out West. Abraham Lincoln specifically spoke out against it. The South rejoiced because it meant that slavery was legal in all territories, even in the North free states.
9. Douglas believed in popular sovereignty, and said Lincoln was a dangerous abolitionist who wanted equality for African Americans. Lincoln wanted to stop the spread of slavery to other territories.
10. John Brown was an antislavery settler from CT. He led a group to a proslavery settlement near Pottawatomie Creek, where he murdered proslavery men and boys (Section 3). After he returned to New England, he led a group to steal weapons from a city called Harpers Ferry in Virginia. He was captured by Robert E. Lee and put on trial for murder and treason. He defended himself by saying the Bible told him to defend the poor and enslaved. He was found guilty of treason and hanged.
11. The North rang bells to mourn the man they considered a hero. The South was outraged by the North’s actions because they felt they were praising a murderer who tried to lead a revolt.
12. Slavery was the main debate. The Democrat party split into two groups: Southern Democrats and Northern Democrats. The Southern Democrats wanted the party to support slavery in the territories, and the Northern Democrats refused to do so. The Republicans were against slavery.
13. The South was very upset by Lincoln’s election win. They felt the South no longer had a voice in national government. South Carolina seceded from the Union, and then six more followed to make seven states total.
14. The Civil War began because 1) the South was upset over Abraham Lincolns election, 2) the Confederacy formed and started taking over post offices, forts, and federal buildings within their borders, 2) the Confederacy attacked Fort Sumter.