

Chapter 15 Test ~ Study Guide

Terms:

1. Popular Sovereignty:
2. Sectionalism:
3. Martyr:
4. Secession:

Names (Who are they and why important):

1. Franklin Pierce:
2. Stephen A. Douglas:
3. Abraham Lincoln:
4. John Brown:
5. Jefferson Davis:
6. Roger B. Taney:
7. Henry Clay:

Concepts:

1. Explain the Fugitive Slave Act and its effects on both Northerners and Southerners.
2. What was the Wilmot Proviso and why was it important?
3. Kansas / Nebraska Act: Who proposed it and what was it?
4. What was Bleeding Kansas and why was it important?
5. 1858 Lincoln / Douglas debates for U.S. Senate: What state, major issue, each candidate's stance on the issue, and who won?
6. Who is associated with the Freeport Doctrine and what was it?
7. Who ran in the Election of 1860 and what were the results?

8. Whose name did not appear on most southern ballots in the Presidential election of 1860?
9. How did southerners justify succession? Explain.
10. Who proposed a last minute Constitutional Amendment to try to keep the country unified? What was the compromise called and what would it have done?
11. Where was Fort Sumter, what happened, and why important?

Reading Passages:

“Upon these considerations, it is the opinion of the court that the Act of Congress [the Missouri Compromise] which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned, is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void; and that neither Dred Scott himself, nor any of his family, were made free by being carried into this territory; even if they had been carried there by the owner, with the intention of becoming a permanent resident. . .

—Supreme Court Chief Justice, March 6, 1857

“It was a sense of the wrongs which we have suffered that prompted that noble but unfortunate Captain Brown and his associates to attempt to give freedom to a small number, at least, of those who are now held by cruel and unjust laws, and by no less cruel and unjust men. . . I fully believe that not only myself, but also all three of my poor comrades who are to ascend the same scaffold (a scaffold already made sacred to the cause of freedom by the death of that great champion of human freedom, Captain John Brown), are prepared to meet our God.”

—John Copeland, black man in John Brown’s group, letter to his brother

In this passage from 1851, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., speaks of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

“If the law were constitutional, which I firmly believe it is not, it would be the duty of a citizen not to resist it by force, unless he was prepared for revolution and civil war; but we rejoice in the escape of a victim of an unjust law as we would in the escape of an ill-treated captive deer or bird.”

Source: Charles Francis Adams, *Richard Henry Dana*

Essay Questions: One of the following historical questions will be randomly chosen and you need to write an essay (5-8 complete sentences) using the **Claim (Thesis) – Evidence (Specific S.S. Details) - Reasoning Format** that answers the question.

1. How did sectionalism lead to the Civil War?
2. Why was the *Dred Scott* Supreme Court decision important in American history?
3. Was John Brown a radical murderer or a hero? Defend your position.

Create an outline for each essay topic