Preview:
In 1858, Abraham Lincoln warned, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

1 – What do you think the “house” in Lincoln’s statement represents?

2 – What might be dividing this house?

3 – What do you think Lincoln meant by his statement?

Key Terms:
As you complete the Reading Notes, use these terms in your answers.
Union
Wilmot Proviso
Missouri Compromise
Compromise of 1850
Fugitive
Kansas-Nebraska Act
Dred Scott decision
Lincoln-Douglas debates

Section 2
1. Label the map to show how the Northwest Ordinance regulated slavery.

2. Fill in the speech bubbles to show two arguments in the debate over Missouri statehood.
3. Why was it important to Southerners to keep an equal number of senators from free states and slave states in Congress? Mention the defeat of the Tallmadge Amendment in your answer.

1. What were the three decisions in the Missouri Compromise?

2. Rewrite John Quincy Adams's diary entry to explain how he felt about the Missouri Compromise.

   I have favored this Missouri compromise, believing it to be all that could be accomplished under the present Constitution, and from extreme unwillingness to put the Union at hazard [risk]. If the Union must be dissolved, slavery is precisely the question on which it ought to break. For the present, however, the contest is laid asleep.

   March 3, 1820
Section 4

1. What was John Quincy Adams's 1839 antislavery proposal? What was the gag rule, and how did it affect his proposal?

2. How did the fugitive slave issue and the Wilmot Proviso pull the nation apart?

Fugitive slave issue:

Wilmot Proviso:

3. Why did Northerners in Congress accept California's application for statehood while Southerners rejected it?

Section 5

1. List four details of Henry Clay's plan to end the deadlock over the issue of California statehood.

2. Write a new sentence to correct the errors in this sentence: Northerners and Southerners easily accepted the terms of the Compromise of 1850 and put their suspicions to rest once it had been passed.
List two key details to describe each event in the chart. Also explain how each event pulled the nation apart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Events After the Compromise of 1850</th>
<th>Two Key Details</th>
<th>How the Event Pulled the Nation Apart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fugitive Slave Act passed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</em> published</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas-Nebraska Act passed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raid on Lawrence, Kansas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beating of Senator Sumner</td>
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</tbody>
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Section 7

1. Why did Dred Scott argue that he should be freed from slavery?

2. Choose and explain the two most important decisions that came out of the Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision.

3. Fill in the speech bubbles to show two different reactions to the Dred Scott decision.

Section 8

1. Besides helping Stephen Douglas win the 1858 Senate race in Illinois, what were two other results of the Lincoln-Douglas debates?

2. Why did John Brown attempt to seize the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia?
1. Create a newspaper headline to show how most Southerners reacted to the election of Lincoln in 1860.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY
November 8, 1860

2. What happened in the South on each of these dates?

December 20, 1860:

February 1861:

Extra Credit—due test day

A letter to the editor is a statement of your opinion on an issue about which you feel strongly. Choose the event that you believe pulled the nation furthest apart in the mid-1800s. On a separate sheet of paper, write a letter to the editor about that event. Your letter should be written from the time period of your event and should

- have an appropriate date.
- include your (fictitious) name and where you live.
- be one or two paragraphs long.
- briefly describe the event in one or two sentences.
- explain why you believe this event pulled the nation apart and eventually led to civil war.
- be free of grammatical and spelling errors.

The New York Tribune
April 14, 1861

3. What did Lincoln state about secession in his inaugural address on March 4, 1861? What was his appeal to the rebellious Southern states?

4. Create a newspaper headline to show how most Northerners reacted to the events at Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina.