

People to Know: Lesson 21

The following people played key roles in the time period they lived in. Paste their pictures on the left side of the assigned notebook page. To the right of the picture, write who the person was (ten words or less in one bullet) and why they were important (up to five bullets of ten words or less per bullet). Use the "People to Know Biographies sheet for information.



Stephen A. Douglas



John Brown



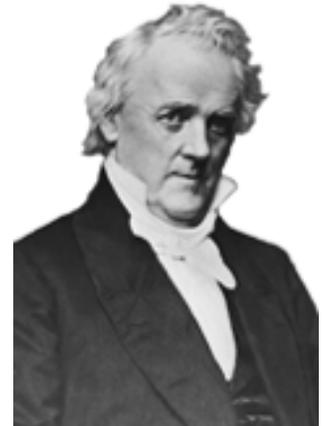
Dred Scott



Harriet Beecher Stowe



Charles Sumner



Example as to how information for each person should be organized in the notebook:



who:

• Italian sailor, adventurer who sailed for Spain

importance:

• searched for a trade route to Asia

• discovered the New World

• established Spain as the great American power

• started European exploration of the Americas

• introduced European diseases to the New World

Vocabulary: Lesson 21

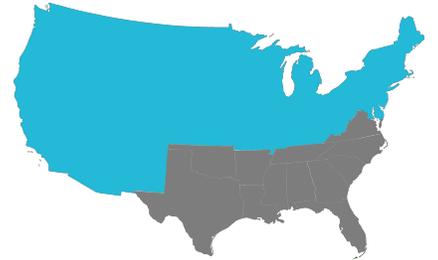
Directions: Cut out and paste onto the left side of the page. No more than three pictures per page. Write the definition next to each picture in ten words or less. Definitions are in the text glossary. If there is an asterisk (*), then the definition is in the People to Know/Vocabulary sheet.



fugitive



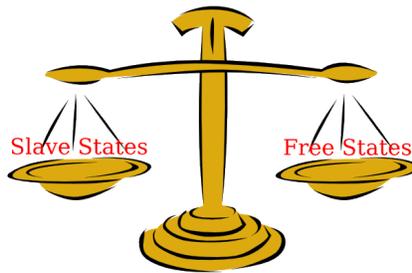
territory



secede



Union



compromise*



popular sovereignty



abolitionist



unconstitutional*



non-extension*

Compromise of 1850

Directions: Read Section 4 on page 407. Under “What Happened,” write what the compromise did for each issue listed on the left. Then, under “Who Benefitted,” write which section got what they wanted: the North or the South.

Issue	What Happened	Who Benefitted
California		
New Mexico and Utah Territories		
Washington DC		unknown
Fugitive Slave Act		

Lincoln-Douglas Debates

Directions: Read “Section 7” on pages 414-415. Answer each question.

Questions	Answers
Why do you think Lincoln joined the Republican Party?	
Did Lincoln think compromises on slavery worked?	
Lincoln saw slavery as what kind of issue?	
How did debating Douglas help Lincoln?	

Secession

Directions: Read Section 8 on pages 415-417. Use the correct words in the word bank to complete each statement. Each word can only be used once. There are three false terms in the word bank.

Before What started it?	Secession What happened?	After How did it end?
<i>Slavery caused factions between North and South splitting the...</i>	<i>Lincoln said he would not allow slavery to spread in the...</i>	<i>At his inaugural, Lincoln stated that secession was...</i>
<i>The united, antislavery Republican Party won the presidency with...</i>	<i>In December 1860, South Carolina voted for...</i>	<i>At Charleston Harbor, South Carolina Confederates fired on...</i>
<i>Southerners realized that at some point Congress would try to abolish...</i>	<i>By early 1861, other states seceded and formed the...</i>	<i>The issue of slavery would now be decided by...</i>

Word Bank

Fort Sumter	secession	Democratic Party
territories	Abraham Lincoln	states
Republican Party	civil war	unconstitutional
slavery	Confederate States	compromise

Harriet Beecher Stowe

Directions: Read “Section 5” on pages 406-409. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote the controversial anti-slavery book *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. Answer each question based upon the book *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*.

Questions	Answers
Give an example of violent brutality against slaves.	
Give an example of how some enslaved people rebelled against slavery.	
How did the South react to this novel?	
How did the North react to this novel?	

John Brown’s Raid

Directions: Read Section 7 on pages 414-415. Complete the chart using bullet points:

The Plan: What did John Brown intend to do at Harper’s Ferry?

The Raid: What happened to John Brown once he started the raid on Harper’s Ferry?

Southern Reaction: How did Southerners react to John Brown’s raid?

John Brown’s Raid		
The Plan	The Raid	Southern Reaction

Confronting Slavery

Directions: Read “Section 1” on pages 402-403. In each box, write “North” or “South” to answer each question.

Question	North or South
Who supported the institution of slavery?	
Who opposed the institution of slavery?	
Who supported bringing Missouri in as a free state under the Tallmadge Amendment?	
Who feared the spread of free states?	
Who supported states’ rights believing Congress could not interfere with slavery in the states?	
Who controlled the House of Representatives?	
Who controlled the Senate?	

Fugitive Slave Act

Directions: Read Sections 4 and 5 on pages 407-412. Use the correct words in the word bank to complete each statement. Each word can only be used once. There are three false terms in the word bank.

Before What started it?	Fugitive Slave Act What happened?	After How did it end?
<i>Conflict between North and South began over the admission of...</i>	<i>People arrested as runaways, had no...</i>	<i>Northerners resented being forced to become...</i>
<i>Henry Clay attempted to please everyone by introducing the...</i>	<i>Many runaways fled to...</i>	<i>Lack of support made slaveholders angry at the...</i>
<i>The South wanted a new...</i>	<i>Northerns who did not obey the Fugitive Slave Act could be...</i>	<i>The Fugitive Slave Act was mostly a...</i>

Word Bank

California	slave catchers	jailed
South	fugitive slave law	Mexico
legal rights	failure	Canada
North	Compromise of 1850	success

Missouri Compromise

Directions: Read Sections 1 and 2 on pages 402-405. Use the correct words in the word bank to complete each statement. Each word can only be used once. There are three false words in the word bank.

Before What started it?	Situation What happened?	After How did it end?
<i>Admitting Missouri threatened to undo the balance of power in the...</i>	<i>Slavery was allowed in the new state of...</i>	<i>Northern congressmen who supported the Compromise were called...</i>
<i>The North feared the spread of...</i>	<i>Slavery was banned in the new state of...</i>	<i>Southern slaveholders resented the ban on slavery in the...</i>
<i>The South feared losing control of the...</i>	<i>North of the Missouri Compromise Line slavery was...</i>	<i>John Quincy Adams saw the Compromise as a temporary...</i>

Word Bank

banned	Senate	traitors
House of Representatives	Missouri	states
Maine	solution	allowed
Congress	territories	slavery

Dred Scott Case

Directions: Read Section 6 on pages 412-413. Use the correct words in the word bank to complete each statement. Each word can only be used once. There are three false terms in the word bank.

Before What started it?	Dred Scott Case What happened?	After How did it end?
<i>Dred Scott, a slave, spent some time in the free territory of...</i>	<i>The Supreme Court ruled that Scott had no right to sue because he lacked...</i>	<i>In territories, Congress now had a constitutional right to protect...</i>
<i>Slavery was banned in Wisconsin by the...</i>	<i>Since slaves were property, slaves cannot be taken away under the...</i>	<i>Essentially, slavery could spread to all of the...</i>
<i>When Dred Scott returned to Missouri, he sought his freedom by filing a...</i>	<i>The Missouri Compromise was therefore...</i>	<i>People protested the decision in the...</i>

Word Bank

Kansas	unconstitutional	Wisconsin
Missouri Compromise	citizenship	territories
legal	slavery	Fifth Amendment
states	lawsuit	North

Bleeding Kansas

Directions: Read Section 5 on pages 408-412. Use the correct words in the word bank to complete each statement. Each word can only be used once. There are four false terms in the word bank.

Before What started it?	Kansas-Nebraska Act What happened?	After How did it end?
<i>Stephen A. Douglas wanted to build a railroad to...</i>	<i>Kansas and Nebraska Territories were carved out of the...</i>	<i>Proslavery forces in Kansas attacked abolitionists in...</i>
<i>Douglas needed support from the...</i>	<i>Popular sovereignty would decide slavery in each territory, abolishing the...</i>	<i>John Brown murdered proslavery men in...</i>
	<i>The Act created great fear in the...</i>	<i>For opposing proslavery people in Kansas, Preston Brooks caned...</i>

Word Bank

Washington	Charles Sumner	California
South	Great Plains	Compromise of 1850
North	Kansas	territories
Lawrence	Missouri Compromise	Pottawatomie