



Chapter Nineteen

Drifting Toward
Disunion, 1854-1861

Kennedy, The American Pageant

Chapter 19

Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

1. focused especially on slavery's destructive effect on black families.
2. argued that non-slaveholding whites suffered the most from slavery.
3. used hard facts and objective descriptions rather than emotions in presenting the realities of slavery.
4. caused many southerners to feel guilty about the moral cruelties of slavery.

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Chapter 19

Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

1. focused especially on slavery's destructive effect on black families.

Hint: See page 409.

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Chapter 19

Hinton R. Helper's *The Impending Crisis of the South*

1. aroused strong hostility to slavery among poorer, non-slaveholding whites.
2. argued that slavery was contrary to the religious values held by most Americans.
3. was banned and burned throughout the South.
4. predicted and called for a violent civil war between North and South.

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Chapter 19

Hinton R. Helper's *The Impending Crisis of the South*

3. was banned and burned throughout the South.

Hint: See pages 411–412.

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Chapter 19

The conflict over slavery in Kansas

1. was first started when John Brown attempted to organize a slave uprising in the state.
2. demonstrated western pioneers' strong commitment to legality and the democratic process.
3. was fueled when southern slaveholders began importing large numbers of blacks to work in the wheat fields.
4. revealed the deep flaws in Stephen Douglas's idea that "popular sovereignty" could resolve the slavery issue.

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Chapter 19

The conflict over slavery in Kansas

4. revealed the deep flaws in Stephen Douglas's idea that "popular sovereignty" could resolve the slavery issue.

Hint: See pages 412–414.

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Chapter 19

As presented to Congress, the Lecompton Constitution provided for

1. the admission of Kansas as a free state.
2. a statewide referendum on slavery to be held after Kansas's admission to the Union.
3. a prohibition against either New England or Missouri involvement in Kansas politics.
4. the admission of Kansas as a slave state.

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Chapter 19

As presented to Congress, the
Lecompton Constitution provided for

4. the admission of Kansas as a slave state.

Hint: See page 413.

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Chapter 19

Congressman Preston Brooks beat Senator Charles Sumner nearly to death because

1. Sumner had vehemently attacked the South and pro-slavery Senator Andrew Butler in a speech on the Senate floor.
2. Sumner was involved in shipping weapons to anti-slavery forces in Kansas.
3. Sumner had charged that Brooks was the leader of a conspiracy to take the South out of the Union.
4. Brooks believed that Sumner would win the presidency as the anti-slavery Republicans' candidate in 1856.

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Chapter 19

Congressman Preston Brooks beat Senator Charles Sumner nearly to death because

1. Sumner had vehemently attacked the South and pro-slavery Senator Andrew Butler in a speech on the Senate floor.

Hint: See pages 414–415.

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Chapter 19

In the election of 1856, the Democrats and Republicans were both challenged by an anti-Catholic, anti-immigrant party called

1. the Free Soil Party.
2. the Americans or Know-Nothings.
3. the Whig Party.
4. the Ku Klux Klan.

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Chapter 19

In the election of 1856, the Democrats and Republicans were both challenged by an anti-Catholic, anti-immigrant party called

2. the Americans or Know-Nothings.

Hint: See page 416.

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Chapter 19

A primary reason for the
Republicans' defeat in the election of
1856 was

1. their inability to unite behind a single candidate.
2. the support immigrants and Catholics gave to the American party.
3. the Republicans' initial lack of clarity about where they stood on the slavery issue.
4. many northerners' fear that southern "fire-eaters" would carry out their threat to leave the Union if Fremont won.

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Chapter 19

A primary reason for the
Republicans' defeat in the election of
1856 was

4. many northerners' fear that southern "fire-eaters" would carry out their threat to leave the Union if Fremont won.

Hint: See page 417.

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Chapter 19

The slave Dred Scott's case in the Supreme Court was based on the argument that he should be freed because

1. slavery violated the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.
2. he had purchased his own freedom from his master.
3. his master had illegally taken him into a free state and a free territory.
4. that only Congress and not territorial legislatures could enforce slavery in the territories.

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Chapter 19

The slave Dred Scott's case in the Supreme Court was based on the argument that he should be freed because

3. his master had illegally taken him into a free state and a free territory.

Hint: See pages 417–418.

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Chapter 19

One of the persistent northern demands that was vetoed by pro-slavery Democratic presidents before the Civil War was

1. a homestead act that would offer free farms to western settlers.
2. a demand to prohibit all slavery in future territory to be acquired by the United States.
3. a bill to fund building of a transcontinental railroad across a northern route from Chicago to San Francisco.
4. a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act portion of the Compromise of 1850.

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Chapter 19

One of the persistent northern demands that was vetoed by pro-slavery Democratic presidents before the Civil War was

1. a homestead act that would offer free farms to western settlers.

Hint: See page 419.

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Chapter 19

Prior to his election as president of the United States in 1860, Abraham Lincoln's experience in public office consisted of

1. two terms as attorney general of Illinois.
2. service in the Illinois legislature and one term in Congress.
3. service as a Whig cabinet member and as the governor of Illinois.
4. two years as United States Senator from Illinois.

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Chapter 19

Prior to his election as president of the United States in 1860, Abraham Lincoln's experience in public office consisted of

2. service in the Illinois legislature and one term in Congress.

Hint: See page 420.