



# Chapter Eighteen

Renewing the  
Sectional Struggle,  
1848-1854

# Kennedy, The American Pageant

## Chapter 18

“Popular sovereignty” was the idea that

1. the government of each new territory should be elected by the people.
2. the American public should vote on whether to admit states with or without slavery.
3. the people of a territory should determine for themselves whether or not to permit slavery.
4. the United States should assume popular control of the territory acquired from Mexico.

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## Chapter 18

“Popular sovereignty” was the idea that

3. the people of a territory should determine for themselves whether or not to permit slavery.

Hint: See page 391.

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## Chapter 18

The Free Soil Party condemned the expansion of slavery primarily because

1. it put the United States on a course of perpetual conflict with other nations in the Western hemisphere.
2. it created excessive class divisions between wealthy plantation owners and ordinary farmers.
3. it destroyed opportunities for white workers to rise from wage-earning dependence to independent ownership.
4. it was built on a false doctrine of racial superiority and dehumanization of blacks.

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## Chapter 18

The Free Soil Party condemned the expansion of slavery primarily because

3. it destroyed opportunities for white workers to rise from wage-earning dependence to independent ownership.

Hint: See pages 391–392.

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## Chapter 18

The essential approach of the Whig party to the slavery issue in the election of 1848 and after was

1. to support the doctrine of popular sovereignty.
2. to emphasize the necessity of maintaining an equal balance between slave and free states in the Senate.
3. to campaign as a pro-slavery party in the South and an anti-slavery party in the North.
4. to avoid discussing the issue in hopes that it would eventually go away.

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## Chapter 18

The essential approach of the Whig party to the slavery issue in the election of 1848 and after was

4. to avoid discussing the issue in hopes that it would eventually go away.

Hint: See page 401.

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## Chapter 18

The event that precipitated the crisis of 1850 was

1. the Senate's passage of the Fugitive Slave Law.
2. the proposal that Texas be carved into several slave states in order to maintain an equal balance of power in the Senate.
3. the proposal to admit California directly to the Union as a free state without passing through the territorial stage.
4. the proposal that the issue of slavery in Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico be determined on the basis of popular sovereignty.



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## Chapter 18

The event that precipitated the crisis of 1850 was

3. the proposal to admit California directly to the Union as a free state without passing through the territorial stage.

Hint: See page 393.

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## Chapter 18

Underlying the South's opposition to admitting California to the Union as a free state was

1. its belief that California would become the breeding ground for radical abolitionism.
2. the loss of southern California as a place where cotton growing and slavery could thrive.
3. the belief that California's admission would tip the balance of political power in the Senate and the nation against them.
4. the belief that it would make enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law virtually impossible.

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## Chapter 18

Underlying the South's opposition to admitting California to the Union as a free state was

3. the belief that California's admission would tip the balance of political power in the Senate and the nation against them.

Hint: See page 394.

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## Chapter 18

The “Great Compromiser” who helped to make the Compromise of 1850 his last great achievement was

1. William Seward.
2. Henry Clay.
3. Daniel Webster.
4. Stephen Douglas.

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## Chapter 18

The “Great Compromiser” who helped to make the Compromise of 1850 his last great achievement was

2. Henry Clay.

Hint: See page 396.

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## Chapter 18

### Senator Daniel Webster's role in the debates leading up to the Compromise of 1850 was

1. to stand firmly for the principle of no expansion of slavery.
2. to urge compromise and acceptance of the principle of popular sovereignty in the West.
3. to block the proposed Fugitive Slave Law while accepting other concessions to Texas and the South.
4. to attack John C. Calhoun's doctrines of nullification and secession as the greatest threat to the Union.

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## Chapter 18

Senator Daniel Webster's role in the debates leading up to the Compromise of 1850 was

2. to urge compromise and acceptance of the principle of popular sovereignty in the West.

Hint: See page 396.

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## Chapter 18

### Under the terms of the Compromise of 1850,

1. California was admitted to the Union as a free state, and slavery in Utah and New Mexico territories would be left up to popular sovereignty.
2. California was admitted as a free state, and Utah and New Mexico as slave states.
3. California, Utah, and New Mexico were kept as territories but with slavery prohibited.
4. New Mexico and Texas were admitted as slave states and Utah and California as free states.



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## Chapter 18

### Under the terms of the Compromise of 1850,

1. California was admitted to the Union as a free state, and slavery in Utah and New Mexico territories would be left up to popular sovereignty.

Hint: See page 397.

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## Chapter 18

The idea that a divinely ordained “higher law” than the Constitution prohibited the expansion of slavery was vigorously promoted by

1. Senator Daniel Webster.
2. Senator William Seward.
3. Senator Stephen A. Douglas.
4. Senator Abraham Lincoln.

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## Chapter 18

The idea that a divinely ordained “higher law” than the Constitution prohibited the expansion of slavery was vigorously promoted by

2. Senator William Seward.

Hint: See page 397.

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## Chapter 18

### The immediate effect of the Compromise of 1850 was

1. to calm the national crisis and create a brief period of good feeling.
2. to strengthen the southern “fire eaters” call for secession from the Union.
3. to set off violent conflict between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces in Kansas.
4. to guarantee that the question of expanding slavery into the territories would not be raised again.

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## Chapter 18

The immediate effect of the  
Compromise of 1850 was

1. to calm the national crisis and create a brief period of good feeling.

Hint: See page 398.