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Sources A, B, C, and E agree support the assertion that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South. Source D does not agree with this assertion, in that it does not talk of Senator Sumner's speech. Sumner's speech was called 'The Crime Against Kansas', the crime being talked about relates directly to the occurrences of the south in the Kansas-Nebraska territory, that were caused by the sectional differences on slavery.

Source A supports the claim that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South. The document is the actual speech given by Sumner, a republican senator from Massachusetts, which means it will show his emotions on the matter of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and will be persuasive in order to affect the minds of the rest of the US Senate. The information presented is extremely hostile towards South Carolina, a deep southern state, and the rest of the south as a whole. He depicts Senator Butler, senator of South Carolina, as a tyrannical rapist of Kansas, who cannot see the wretchedness of slavery that he is trying to invoke upon Kansas. This source is not as trustworthy as other sources, such as source E due to its emotion and purely persuasive intention. Source A refutes claims made by source C, because it chastises the South, whereas source C makes the North to be at fault for any conflict. Source A does not clearly refute or support any statements made by sources B, D, or E. Source B did not have emotion to conflict with Source A, but instead showed what occurred after the speech. Source D did not mention the speech made by Sumner at all, therefore no conflicting or supporting arguments were made. Source E did not take a side, whereas source A did, so no conflicting or supportive arguments were made. Source A supports the claim that Senator

Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South due to its proof of hostility towards the south and the argument that the south would never see that slavery is wrong, because they only see the good in it.

Source B supports the claim that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South. The document comes from a newspaper, roughly four days after the speech by Sumner was given, this means it should show the thoughts of the people in the area where the newspaper originates, which happens to be New York, a northern state. The information presented shows no emotion, and is more for educational, and informative purposes of what happened after the speech was given for the public, rather than the persuasive purposes of Source A. It shows no tilt towards one side or the other and shows only what happened. This source is the third most reliable because it shows not anger towards either north or South, and is not filled with emotion, but uses facts to make its case. Source B has a neutral tone towards the North and South, therefore supporting claims made in all other sources, except for D, which did not talk about the speech at all. Source B supports the claim that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South, due to its content that shows how Northerners and Southerners acted towards each other, even as well-educated, government officials.

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Source C supports the claim that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South. The document comes from a newspaper in Richmond, which will become the capital of the Confederate states during the Civil War, which means it will show the views of the southerners in South Carolina, and most of the Deep South as well. The information presented shows hatred towards Sumner, saying he is a cowardly fool, who cannot handle the consequences that come from his unjust actions. This source also states that

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abolitionists of slavery are vulgar and are not the gentleman they claim to be. This source is the least reliable due to its obvious anger shown towards Sumner, abolitionists, and the North as a whole. Source C refutes claims made by all sources due to its obvious anger towards the North, whereas the other sources are either neutral, such as sources B, D, and E, or showed hostility towards the South, as seen in Source A. Source C supports the claim that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South, because it shows the thoughts of southerners, and their hatred for the North and abolitionists as a whole.

Source E supports the claim that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South. This document comes from a modern perspective, which means there are no ties between the source of this document and the speech because it comes from a modern historian, rather than a Northerner or Southerner from the time period, allowing a less biased view. The information given is a summary of the occurrences, and gives both sides of what happened, along with insight into the mind of both sides. This source is the most reliable due to its informational nature, as well as its modern, less <sup>two</sup> one-sided point of view. Document E supports claims made in all other sources due to its purely informative nature, and lack of emotion. Source E supports the claim that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between north and south, because it shows how Northerners and Southerners could not get along.

Source D does not support the claim that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South. The document comes from an election speech made by Douglas, two years after Sumner's speech, which means it will show his personal views on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that are slightly altered to make him more appealing to the public in order to receive their vote. The information presented does not mention of Senator Sumner's

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speech, and speaks of promoting the end of slavery peacefully and quietly, as to not cause major disputes. This source is the second most reliable due to its calm nature, and lack of anger shown. This document does not talk agree with the side of the assertion that the other sources took, and does not support any claims made in the other documents. Source D does not support the claim that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South because it does not speak of the speech once, and instead blames the unbridgeable division between the North and South on the forcing of abolishing slavery.

Sources A, B, C, and E agree support the assertion that Senator Sumner's 1856 speech revealed an unbridgeable division between North and South. Source D does not agree with this assertion, in that it does not talk of Senator Sumner's speech.

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