

Student Response

Section B

Senator Stephan Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854

“The city of Kansas-Nebraska recalled in arguments in America. The North did not value slavery but other human freedom as the care of God. Stephan Douglas implemented the policy of popular sovereignty. Douglas was a leader of the north, who viewed the state without slave should not gain slavery and those with slavery should not extend it.

In his appeal to the Independent Democrats, Douglas stated that agents should not submit to extend legalized oppression and systemized injustice. He viewed slavery as injustice Douglas emphasized that they would not submit to slavery even if overcome in their implementing struggle. The source is however reliable because he is appealing to the independent democrats to consider the view of the human freedom as the cause from God.

The source B says that Douglas wanted to please the southern senators. He incorporated the principle of popular sovereignty rendering the Missouri Compromise inoperative and wild. Although he was anti-slavery, it showed that Douglas wanted to gain power from the southern for the principle of popular sovereignty. The bill by Douglas was to divide Kansas-Nebraska into two. The historian account cannot be reliable because it is the historian's objective analysis to the bill. The source does not agree with the question of the Kansas-Nebraska issue being entirely reasonable. Douglas wanted fraud from the democrats.

In his inaugural address, President Buchanan showed that the will of majority world govern. Any state that wanted to join the union had the right although with or without slavery. The idea of popular sovereignty would be reasonable as it gave freedom to the states. The Kansas was not in the Union yet therefore the popular sovereignty was not to become instinct. This address in is not reliable. President Buchanan could not have explained from his point of view.

In the Source D, Douglas gave a speech which gave liberty to the Kansas shelf. He said that it the Kansas wanted a slave hold they should have, however it was to be encouraged by the passives necessary views and policy regulations. In this speech he gave, choice to Kansas of views a slaveholding state or never to be. According to the question, it can be argued that his popular sovereignty was reasonable.

The popular sovereignty solution to slavery by Douglas in Source E shows that it was not entirely reasonable. The historian account argues that slavery would only exist if paid and the soil climate of Kansas and Nebraska were instituted to the calibration of plantation crops. In this source it can be argued that the popular sovereignty was entirely reasonable. However not a reliable source because it is an objective analysis of the historian account.

The source agitates the fact that Douglas's policy of popular sovereignty to the Kansas Nebraska was entirely reasonable. However source A shows that Douglas never wanted the extension of slavery and to exempt from the evil of slavery.

However, it is of argument that the issue of slavery could cause the implementing was because of the south hesitated more of the slaves in terms of labor.

In conclusion Douglas's policy of popular sovereignty to the Kansas-Nebraska is only supported in the Source B, C, and D. Although he wanted popular sovereignty, Douglas also wanted to gain power from the Democrats."