[**Chapter 19 Drifting Toward Disunion**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863877535/chapter-19-drifting-toward-disunion)

1. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel Uncle Tom’s Cabin intended to show the cruelty ofslavery.

2. Uncle Tom’s Cabin may be described as a powerful political force.

3. As a result of reading Uncle Tom’s Cabin, many northerners swore that they would have nothing to do with the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law.

4. When the people of Britain and France read Uncle Tom’s Cabin, their governments realized that intervention in the Civil War on behalf of the South would not be popular.

5. Hinton R. Helper’s book The Impending Crisis of the South argued that those who suffered most from slave labor were nonslaveholding southern whites.

6. In 1855, proslavery southerners regarded Kansas as slave territory.

7. In “Bleeding Kansas” in the mid-1850s, the Lecompton Constitution was identified with the proslavery element, and the New England Immigrant Aid Society was associated with the antislavery free-soilers.

8. In 1856, the breaking point over slavery in Kansas came with an attack on Lawrence by a gang of proslavery raiders.

9. President James Buchanan’s decision on Kansas’s Lecompton Constitution hopelessly divided the Democratic Party.

10. The Lecompton Constitution proposed that the state of Kansas have black bondage regardless of whether the document was approved or not.

11. Kansas Territory’s Lecompton Constitution was supported by President James Buchanan and proslavery settlers in Kansas.

12. The situation in Kansas in the mid-1850s indicated the impracticality of popular sovereignty in the territories.

13. The clash between Preston S. Brooks and Charles Sumner revealed the fact that passions over slavery were becoming dangerously inflamed in both North and South.

14. James Buchanan won the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1856 because he was not associated with the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

15. The central plank of the Know-Nothing party in the 1856 election was nativism.

16. Nativists in the 1850s were known for their anti-Catholic and antiforeign attitudes.

17. The Republicans lost the 1856 election in part because of southern threats that a Republican victory would be a declaration of war. As late as 1856, many northerners were still willing to vote Democratic instead ofRepublican because many did not want to lose their profitable business connections with the South.

18. In ruling on the Dred Scott case, the United States Supreme Court expected to lay to rest the issue of slavery in the territories.

19. In the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court ruled that Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States; Dred Scott could not legally sue in a federal court; the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; and Congress had no power to ban slavery from a territory.

20. The decision rendered in the Dred Scott case was applauded by proslavery southerners.

21. For a majority of northerners, the most outrageous part of the Supreme Court’s ruling in the Dred Scott case was that Congress had never had the power to prohibit slavery in any territory.

22. As a result of the panic of 1857, the South believed that “cotton was king.”

23. The panic of 1857 resulted in clamor for a higher tariff.

24. The panic of 1857 hit hardest among grain growers of the Northwest.

25. The political career of Abraham Lincoln could best be described as slow to get off the ground.

26. As a result of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Douglas defeated Lincoln for the Senate.

27. Stephen A. Douglas argued in his Freeport Doctrine during the Lincoln-Douglas debates that action by territorial legislatures could keep slavery out of the territories.

28. In his raid on Harpers Ferry, John Brown intended to foment a slave rebellion.

29. After John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry, the South concluded that the North was dominated by “Brown-loving” Republicans.

30. Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 Republican Party presidential nomination in part because he had made fewer enemies than front-runner William Seward.

31. Before his nomination in 1860, Abraham Lincoln had been a state legislator in Illinois, a United States congressman from Illinois, and a failed candidate for the United States Senate.

32. The 1860 Republican Party platform favored protective tariffs, construction of a transcontinental railroad, free homesteads, and nonextension of slavery.

33. The presidential candidate of the new Constitutional Union party in 1860 was John Bell.

34. In the election of 1860, Abraham Lincoln won a majority in the Electoral College and won less than a majority of the popular vote.

35. When Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 presidential election, people in South Carolina rejoiced because it gave them an excuse to secede.

36. The government of the Confederate States of America was first organized in Montgomery, Alabama.

37. “Lame-duck” President James Buchanan believed that the Constitution did not authorize him to force southern states to stay in the Union.

38. President James Buchanan declined to use force to keep the South in the Union for all of the following reasons: he was surrounded by prosouthern advisers; a slim chance of reconciliation remained; northern public opinion would not support it; and the army was needed to control Indians in the West.

39. The proposed Crittenden Compromise, if adopted, would have prohibited slavery north of 36 degrees 30’; guaranteed federal protection of slavery in territories south of 36 degrees 30’; and permitted the expansion of slavery into new territories south of 36 degrees 30’.

40. Abraham Lincoln opposed the Crittenden Compromise because the Compromise could allow slavery to expand into Latin America.

41. Secessionists supported leaving the Union because they were tired of abolitionist attacks; they believed that the North would not oppose their departure; the political balance seemed to be tipping against them; and they were dismayed by the success of the Republican Party.

42. The immense debt owed to northern creditors by the South was repudiated by the South.