



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US HISTORY #18-ELECTION OF 1860 & THE ROAD TO DISUNION

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

railroads	sovereignty	Kansas	court	confederate
west	republican	slavery	fugitive	northerners

- 1. The road to the Civil War leads to discussions of state's rights, and differing economic systems, and the election of Abraham Lincoln, but none of those things would have been issues without _____.
- 2. The most important result of The _____ Slave Law was that it convinced some Northerners that the government was in the hands of a sinister "slave power."
- 3. _____ made shipping cheaper and more efficient, and allowed people to move around the country quickly.
- 4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act formalized the idea of popular _____ which basically meant that white residents of states could decide for themselves whether the state should allow slavery.
- 5. For many _____, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, was yet more evidence that Congress was controlled by a sinister slave-power group.
- 6. The _____ was seen as a place where individuals, specifically white individuals, could become self-sufficient farmers.
- 7. _____ eventually did join the U.S. as a free state in 1861, by which time it was frankly too late.
- 8. The _____ held that Scott was still a slave, but it went even further, attempting to settle the slavery issue once and for all.
- 9. In 1860, the _____ party chose as its candidate, Abraham Lincoln.
- 10. By the time he took office on March 1, 1861, seven states had seceded and formed the _____ States of America and the stage was set for the fighting to begin.



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Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

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- 2. The most important result of The _____ Slave Law was that it convinced some Northerners that the government was in the hands of a sinister "slave power."
- 3. _____ made shipping cheaper and more efficient, and allowed people to move around the country quickly.
- 4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act formalized the idea of popular _____ which basically meant that white residents of states could decide for themselves whether the state should allow slavery.
- 5. For many _____, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, was yet more evidence that Congress was controlled by a sinister slave-power group.
- 6. The _____ was seen as a place where individuals, specifically white individuals, could become self-sufficient farmers.
- 7. _____ eventually did join the U.S. as a free state in 1861, by which time it was frankly too late.
- 8. The _____ held that Scott was still a slave, but it went even further, attempting to settle the slavery issue once and for all.
- 9. In 1860, the _____ party chose as its candidate, Abraham Lincoln.
- 10. By the time he took office on March 1, 1861, seven states had seceded and formed the _____ States of America and the stage was set for the fighting to begin.



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Answer Key

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west	republican	slavery	fugitive	northerners

- 1. The road to the Civil War leads to discussions of state's rights, and differing economic systems, and the election of Abraham Lincoln, but none of those things would have been issues without **slavery**
- 2. The most important result of The **Fugitive Slave Law** was that it convinced some Northerners that the government was in the hands of a sinister "slave power."
- 3. **Railroads** made shipping cheaper and more efficient, and allowed people to move around the country quickly.
- 4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act formalized the idea of popular **sovereignty** which basically meant that white residents of states could decide for themselves whether the state should allow slavery.
- 5. For many **Northerners**, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, was yet more evidence that Congress was controlled by a sinister slave-power group.
- 6. The **West** was seen as a place where individuals, specifically white individuals, could become self-sufficient farmers.
- 7. **Kansas** eventually did join the U.S. as a free state in 1861, by which time it was frankly too late.
- 8. The **Court** held that Scott was still a slave, but it went even further, attempting to settle the slavery issue once and for all.
- 9. In 1860, the **Republican** party chose as its candidate, Abraham Lincoln.
- 10. By the time he took office on March 1, 1861, seven states had seceded and formed the **Confederate States of America** and the stage was set for the fighting to begin.