Chapter Review 1-10 + Critical Thinking (all) Kolin Krewinkel

Period ¾

1. The North and South differed in the 1840s because the North was a more industrial, non-slave economy, while the South was an agricultural and slave-dependent area.
2. Southerners reacted to the Wilmot Proviso angrily, because it took away their property rights of slaves.
3. Stephen A. Douglas’s role in passing the Compromise of 1850 was that he was the final vote needed to pass the Compromise.
4. Northerners reacted to the Fugitive Slave Act by realizing the problem that was at hand, due to the slave bounty hunters who were now swarming the north.
5. The Kansas-Nebraska Act caused disagreement between Northerners and Southerners because the South felt the Missouri Compromise was wrong because it affected slavery, a supposed state issue, while the North viewed it as unfair because it invalidated already-created legislation and easy to gain control of with popular sovereignty.
6. Bleeding Kansas caused problems for Democrats because it became a battlecry for the North and a symbol for the violence the South represented, along with the unfair tactics they used.
7. Lincoln believed that slavery should stop *spreading*, while Douglas believed that popular sovereignty should govern whether or not slavery stays in place.
8. John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry led to his death and no slaves escaping but became another rally cry for support of the anti-slavery for the North.
9. Lincoln won the election of 1860, which showed that the North had finally aligned itself to believe in one thing: stopping the domination slavery had on politics and social life.
10. Southerners justified secession by claiming it as a state right, though this was not the case, as Congressional approval would have to be attained to secede.
    1. The Compromise of 1850 and Kansas-Nebraska were both acts positive for slavery and both were factors in the North’s gathering angst towards slavery and the South.
    2. I believe the Kansas-Nebraska act caused the most damage to the North and South’s relationship because it caused the deaths of Northerners, on U.S. soil.
11. The nation’s leaders weren’t able to compromise in the 1850s-60s because of the political split. Because there were an even amount of Northerners and Southerners, and the domination slavery had on politics, politicians were unable to compromise. Many of the politicians from the 1820s were still in Congress at the same time, such as Henry Clay, so it’s not reflective of the people.
12. The states in the South could’ve sought a bill which would’ve finally compromised the spread of slavery while guaranteeing for the original slave states. Instead, they chose to secede, creating the biggest crisis America had ever faced.
13. Slavery divided the Americans in the 1850s by creating social and political tensions. Because politics was dominated by slavery, even the amount of delegates present, Northerners and Southerners would always be against each other. Tensions from this would grow infinitely to the point when the South made the decision to secede.
14. To prevent the Southerners from seceding, provisions could have been offered guaranteeing slavery in the original slave states and explaining the flaws in popular sovereignty, the South’s new go-to. The Americans all shared somewhat similar morals, with the exception of slavery, so they could’ve drawn on this and religious and other cultural similarities to draw them back together. Ultimately, however, the South was a stubborn and hard to work with aspect of American politics in the early to mid 1800s, which made secession for them almost certain.