SECTIONALISM

SSUSH8 The student will explain the relationship between growing north-south divisions and westward expansion.

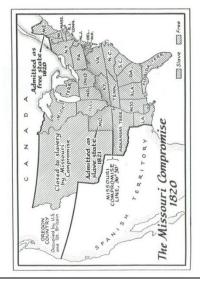
- a. Explain how slavery became a significant issue in American politics; include the slave rebellion of Nat Turner and the rise of abolitionism (William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas, and the Grimke sisters).
- b. Explain the Missouri Compromise and the issue of slavery in western states and territories.
- c. Describe the Nullification Crisis and the emergence of states' rights ideology; include the role of John C. Calhoun and development of sectionalism.
- d. Describe the war with Mexico and the Wilmot Proviso.
- e. Explain how the Compromise of 1850 arose out of territorial expansion and population growth.

SSUSH9 The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.

a. Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, Dred Scott case, and John Brown's Raid.

"The Nullification Crisis"	Vice President, John C.
(1828)	, argued with Andrew
	Jackson about states' rights to nullify (cancel) federal laws
	leuer ar laws
	states wanted to
	nullify a high tariff (tax) Congress had passed on
	manufactured goods coming in from Europe
	* The tourist was and four Nouth and havings but
	* The tariff was good for Northern business, but bad for Southern plantation owners
Sectionalism	1. Define "sectionalism":
Sectionarism	Ti Benne decionanom i
	2. Describe the differences between:
	*North *South
	1.
	2. 3.
	4.
	5
Famous Abolitionists	Explain the contributions of each to the abolitionist movement:
	1. Nat Turner:
	2. William Lloyd Garrison:
	3. Frederick Douglass:
	4. Sarah and Angelina Grimke:

Missouri Compromise (1820)



In 1820,	the states in the	allowed slavery and
half did not, so the next state was going to tip		
the	I	

0		_ would be admitted as a
	sta	ate
0		would be admitted as a
	state	e
0	All future states above	
the _		would be free, and all future
belov	v would be slave	

Did the Missouri Compromise create a final solution to the political problem of slavery?

Mexican War (1846-1848)

- 1. Which would-be state became the center of conflict for the nation of Mexico during the 1830s and 1840s?
- 2. When Texas officially became a state in 1845, was it slave or free?
- 3. Before the war, what did the US want to buy from Mexico?
- 4. What were the two reasons Mexico was upset with the United States?
- 5. Which treaty officially ended the Mexican-American War?
- 6. One the map below, circle the area acquired by the US after the war with Mexico:



	7. How did the Wilmot Proviso attempt to settle the slavery question in this newly acquired territory from Mexico?
Compromise of 1850	started to realize the nation was threatened by the growing over the issue of slavery
Which of these pieces was good for the North?	They looked for a to rebuild nationalism and restore calm O The of the NM territory could themselves on the issue of slavery California would be a state The in Washington DC would stop
Which of these was good for the South?	stop slaves had to be returned, failure by a citizen to do so could result in fine or jail Degree Heav Hampel Heave Hampel Heav Hampel He
Popular Sovereignty	Define popular sovereignty:
The Kansas-Nebraska Act	1. According to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, under what conditions would
Free state or territory Slave state or territory Ferritory open to slavery	Kansas and Nebraska enter the Union?
	2. How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act nullify the Missouri Compromise?3. Why did settlers flock to Kansas after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?4. Why is this event in history known as "Bleeding Kansas"?

1. Who was Dred Scott? The Dred Scott Decision (1857)2. What was the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case? 3. Why did the Supreme Court also say that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional? Using the map to the left, circle the areas of the United States now open to slavery because of the Dred Scott decision. John Brown's Raid (1859) 1. Who is John Brown and what is his goal concerning slavery? 2. How did John Brown plan to help slaves achieve freedom? 3. Explain how each section of the country reacted to John Brown's attempted raid on the armory. a. North: b. South: Election of 1860 1. Who wins the Presidential election of 1860? 2. As a result of the election, what action does the state of South Carolina take? 3. The states that secede from the Union, give their new "nation" what name? Civil War is about to begin...