**Chapter 18 Review-**

* ***POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY***:
  + Belief that the people of a territory should decide the issue of slavery
  + Why is this good for politicians? Why is this good for people living there?
* Free-Soil Party:
  + Favored the Wilmot Proviso, against slavery in territories, Hated slavery because it took away job opportunities from whites
* Conscience Whigs:
  + Condemned slavery on moral grounds
* Gold Rush Sutter’s Mill, **CA** (1848), gold is discovered, CA drafted a constitution that forbade slavery
  + Gold paved the way for economic growth
* South threatened secession
  + Henry Clay is back (Missouri Compromise, Nullification crisis)- Favored concessions from both sides; North should yield by enacting tougher fugitive-slave law
  + John C. Calhoun, “The Great Nullifier”- Wanted to leave slavery alone, return runaway slaves
* ***Compromise of 1850***
  + CA admitted as free state
  + Slave trade illegal in D.C.
  + Popular Sovereignty in Mexican Cession: Utah and New Mexico
  + More stringent fugitive-slave law
  + Texas received $10 million from federal gov’t for surrendering claim to disputed territory in New Mexico
* **Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (“Bloodhound Bill”)**
  + **Very Important, Very**
  + Slaves could not testify on own behalf, denied a jury trial
  + Northerners who aided slaves could be fined/jailed
* Effects of Slave Law:
  + Moderates join abolition bandwagon
  + “Personal Liberty Laws”: denied local jails to federal officials involved in catching slaves
* Gadsen Purchase
  + Desire to build RR to west coast, only one could be built: North or South?
  + South wins because of favorable geography
  + US pays $10 million to Santa Anna (Mexico) for area
* Kansas Nebraska Act
  + Most important short-term cause of Civil War
  + Response to Gadsden Purchase
  + Territory of Nebraska would be split into two territories – Kansas and Nebraska
  + Slavery issue would be decided by popular sovereignty
  + Kansas would presumably become slave, Nebraska free
  + Repeal’s the Missouri Compromise of 1820 with 36˚30’ line

**Chapter 19 Review-**

* Two Books with Huge Impact
  + *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
  + Translated into more than 20 languages
  + Helped thousands of northerners join the cause
    - Refuse to help with fugitive slave law
    - Kept France and England from siding with South
* *The Impending Crisis of the South*
  + Nonslave-holding whites were the ones that suffered most from slavery
  + Banned and burned in the South
* Dred Scott Case
  + Scott sued for his freedom
  + Roger Taney (Chief Justice) wrote majority opinion that stated:
    - Slaves are not citizens, cannot sue
    - Slaves are property, could not be taken away without due process (5th amendment)
    - MO compromise is unconstitutional (Congress cannot legislate slavery in territories)
* Lincoln Douglas Debates
  + Lincoln (Republican) challenges Douglas (Democrat and KS-NE fame) to debates for Douglas’ Senate seat
  + ***Freeport Doctrine***:
    - Lincoln asks, “Could a territory vote down slavery despite the Dred Scott decision?”
    - Douglas stated that territories could pass laws to limit slavery
  + Impact of Doctrine:
    - Split in Democratic party for 1860 election, Lincoln emerges on the national spotlight
* ***John Brown Harper’s Ferry*:**
  + John Brown and followers seize an arsenal, killing 7 innocent people
    - Hoped to encourage a massive slave rebellion
  + Brown is convicted of murder and treason, hanged with followers
  + Effects of John Brown’s raid:
    - Becomes a martyr in the North to abolitionists
    - South becomes very fearful of future attacks
    - Major immediate cause of disunion

**Chapter 20 & 21**

* Civil War
  + Northern Advantages:
    - More population
    - Industrial advantage
* Southern Advantages:
  + Fought a defensive war
  + Military leadership
* Border States
  + Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland
  + Know importance- Even though they had slaves, they remained loyal to, and fought on behalf, of the Union, Strategically located, **industrialized**
* Emancipation Proclamation
  + Written after the Battle of Antietam:
  + Union victory, bloodiest day, helped to keep Europe out of war
  + Freed slaves in the states in REBELLION (Confederate States of America)
  + Did NOT free slaves in Border States
  + Impact of Emancipation:
    - Strengthened moral cause of war
    - Helped to keep Europe from intervening on behalf of CSA
* Lincoln Actions During Civil War
  + **Suspended *Habeas Corpus*:**
    - Held people in jail without trial (Only Congress can do this)
  + Increased size of military (Only Congress can do this)
  + Shut down newspapers in D.C. and surrounding areas that were critical (violation of 1st amendment)
  + **This is very very important: In times of crisis, personal liberties decrease, power of government increases**
* Conscription: Forced enlistment of citizens (draft)
  + Leads to New York City Riots
  + Class tensions between rich and poor (immigrants)