**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)