Name

Date

**Week One Study Guide**

**“The Roots of Conflict”**

1. **Contrast the beliefs of these two parties**

**Federalist Party: supported the idea of a strong central government**

**Democratic-Republicans: believed states had the right to nullify laws they believed were unconstitutional.**

1. **Vocabulary Question: Why would a southern state want to “nullify” a federal law?**

**The law may not favor the South—for example, tariffs and slavery**

1. **Make T-chart that shows the differences between the North and the South.**

**North South**

* **No slavery slavery**
* **Industry agriculture**
* **Strong federal states’ rights**

**government**

* **Cities farms**
* **Tariffs favored against tariffs**
* **Laws favored Felt left out**

**“Abolitionists ‘Build’ an Underground Railroad”**

1. **Explain what the Underground Railroad was. Why was it called that?**

**The Underground Railroad wasn’t really a railroad and it wasn’t underneath the ground. Instead, it was a name for a system of people and homes that secretly helped slaves escape to free states. Homes were known as stations, and the people, or conductors, helped the slaves to hide.**

1. **Why did the Fugitive Slave Act make things even more difficult for the runaway slaves?**

**The Fugitive Slace Act allowed runaway slaves to be tracked into Northern states; they weren’t really free until they reached Canada**

1. **Using your definition for abolish, why were people like Harriet Tubman called abolitionists?**

**Abolitionists felt that all slavery should be abolished forever. Harriet Tubman was one of the most famous conductors on the Underground Railroad after she escaped to freedom herself.**

**“1860: The Election of Abraham Lincoln”**

1. **Why would the election of Abraham Lincoln cause the southern states to “secede”?**

**Southern congressmen made it clear that unless an “acceptable” man was elected, their states would secede from the U.S.**

1. **What were Lincoln’s views on slavery?**

**He promised he would leave slavery alone in the South, but would not let it spread into new territories in the West.**

1. **What two people ran against Lincoln in the Election of 1860?**

**Stephen Douglas and John C. Breckinridge**

**Missouri Compromise of 1820**

1. **Why did Henry Clay’s plan give the people in the U.S. hope?**

**The new plan made the people in the U.S. feel better, and it gave them hope that the problems with slavery could be solved for good.**

1. **Of the three plans, why was the Missouri Compromise the best example of your definition of a compromise?**

**If a slave state was added to the Union, then a free state would also be added. The number of free and slave states would remain equal. It was fair to both sides.**

1. **What was the point of the imaginary borderline in the Missouri Compromise?**

**Slavery wouldn’t be allowed north of this line (except in Missouri)**

**Kansas: The End of Compromise**

1. **Why did they have to have two elections on the slavery issue in Kansas?**

**In the first election, over 6,000 voted, but Kansas only had 3,000 voters.**

1. **How did Stephen Douglas’s plan go against what Henry Clay said in the Missouri Compromise?**

**Douglas believed that people should be allowed to decide for themselves if they wanted to allow slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. In the Missouri Compromise, slavery was not supposed to spread north of the imaginary borderline.**