

Approach of the Civil War Learning Targets

Chapter 16 and Chapter 13 section 4

I can describe how slavery in the Western lands caused sectionalism to increase.

I can describe how American opinion regarding the spread of slavery was polarized among slaveholders, abolitionists, and moderates.

I can explain how life was different among free blacks, whites, and enslaved people.

Describe each of the following and explain how each increased sectional tensions:

- Missouri Compromise (1820)
- Wilmot Proviso (1846)
- Compromise of 1850 including the Fugitive Slave Act
- Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and subsequent conflict in Kansas
- Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857)
- changes in the party system (e.g. Free Soil, rise of the Republican party, and division of the Democratic party)

I can describe the resistance of enslaved people including Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, the Underground Railroad, and Sojourner Truth and the effects of their actions.

I can describe how John Brown's action, both in Kansas and during the raid on Harpers Ferry, led to very different views of him in the North and the South.

I can explain how the results of the Election of 1860 impacted the nation.

I can connect the arguments at the Constitutional Convention to the issues between the Northern and Southern states in the Antebellum period (e.g. distribution of political power, rights of the individual, rights of states, election of the executive, and slavery).

People

John Brown
Harriet Beecher Stowe

Dred Scott
Abraham Lincoln

Stephen Douglas

Ideas

Mexican Cession
Bleeding Kansas
Gadsden Purchase
Missouri Compromise
Wilmot Proviso

Compromise of 1850
Fugitive Slave Law of 1850
sectionalism
secede
Kansas-Nebraska Act

popular sovereignty
Republican Party
arsenal