**Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854**

Repealed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Initial purpose of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was to create opportunities for a Mid-eastern Transcontinental Railroad. It was not problematic until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was written into the proposal.

**Kansas**

Because Kansas was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 36° 30’N parallel, abolitionists were outraged. Pro-slavery settlers came to Kansas mainly from neighboring Missouri. Abolitionist settlers moved from the East with express purpose of making Kansas a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state.

**Bleeding Kansas, Bloody Kansas, or the Border War**

A series of violent events, involving anti-slavery Free-Soilers and pro-slavery "Border Ruffian" elements, that took place in the Kansas Territory. At one point, Kansas had two separate governments, each with its own constitution; although only one was federally recognized Preston Smith Brooks (a Democratic Congressman from South Carolina) physically attacked Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts in the United States Senate chambers.

**Republican Party**

The Republican Party was formed to oppose the expansion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The party began to form in the late 1840s, though it would take opposing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to unify the party.

**Dred Scott v. Sandford**

In 1832, U.S. Army Major John Emerson, stationed outside of St. Louis, Missouri, purchased Scott. Over the next \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Emerson took Scott along to new assignments at Fort Armstrong, Illinois and later to Fort Snelling in the Wisconsin Territory (present-day Minnesota). Illinois, a free state, had been free as a territory under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in its constitution in 1819 when it was admitted as a state. In 1837, the Army ordered Emerson to Jefferson Barracks Military Post, south of St. Louis, Missouri. Emerson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scott and Scott's wife Harriet at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Emerson was then quickly reassigned to Fort Jessup, Louisiana. In 1842, Emerson left the Army. He died in the Iowa Territory in 1843, his widow (in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) Eliza inheriting his estate, including Scott. Scott then attempted to purchase his freedom, but Mrs. Emerson refused. After failing to purchase the freedom of his family and himself and with the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advisers Scott sued Mrs. Emerson. The US Supreme Court ruling (7 to 2) was handed down on March 6, 1857. The Court first held that Scott was not a "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" within the meaning of the United States Constitution, as that term was understood at the time the Constitution was adopted, and therefore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in federal court. According to the Court, the drafters of the Constitution had viewed all African-Americans as: "beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which the white man was bound to respect."

**Harpers Ferry, Virginia**

It was an attempt by white abolitionist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to start an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolt by seizing a United States Arsenal at Harpers Ferry in Virginia in 1859. Brown came with a trained, small group of men for military action. His group included \_\_\_\_ white men, \_\_\_\_ free blacks, \_\_\_\_ freed slave and \_\_\_\_ fugitive slave. A Baltimore & Ohio train conductor alerted the authorities in Washington D.C. about the raid. Brown's men captured the armory that evening. Armory workers discovered Brown's men early on the morning of October 17. Local militia, farmers and shopkeepers surrounded the armory. When a company of militia captured the bridge across the Potomac River, any route of escape was cut off. President James Buchanan ordered a detachment of U.S. Marines to march on Harpers Ferry. The president’s choice to command this detachment was Brevet Colonel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10 marines, used a ladder as a battering ram to knock the front doors in. The action inside the engine house happened very quickly. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, all of the raiders still alive were taken prisoner and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. John Brown was taken to the court house in nearby Charles Town for trial. He was found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against the commonwealth of Virginia and was hung on December 2. This execution was witnessed by the actor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Mississippi’s Reaction**

Mississippi politicians defended the “peculiar institution” (as slavery was called) including the right of slave owners to take their property (slaves) anywhere in the United States. **What is secession?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a group of extremist pro-slavery politicians from the South who urged the separation of southern states into a new nation.

**Meeting in Nashville**

In 1850, a state convention in Jackson called for a regional meeting in Nashville to decide what should be done to protect slavery. William Sharkey, who presided at the Nashville convention, urged delegates to give Congress time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an acceptable compromise. Mississippi Senator Henry S. Foote of Vicksburg tried to make sure that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would protect the South. Senator Jefferson Davis and most of the congressmen from Mississippi believed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the only answer.

**Governor’s Race of 1851**

Foote organized a new party, called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party, and ran against Quitman. The only issue was that of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Quitman dropped out when it was clear that most Mississippians did not favor secession. Jefferson Davis, who was not as radical as Quitman, entered the contest. Foote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it was a close contest.

In 1859, John Jones Pettus of Kemper County, a supporter of secession, was elected governor of Mississippi.

**The 1860 Presidential Election**

**The Democratic Party**

The Democratic Party was divided over the issue of slavery. At the convention in Charleston in April 1860, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walked out because of a platform dispute over defending slavery in the territories. Six candidates were nominated. Douglas, a moderate on the slavery issue who favored "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_", was ahead on the first ballot, needing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more votes. On the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ballot, Douglas was still ahead, but still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ votes. On May 3 the delegates agreed to stop voting and adjourn the convention. The Democrats convened again in Baltimore, Maryland on June 18. This time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_southern delegates (led by “Fire-Eaters”) walked out when the convention would not adopt a resolution supporting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After two ballots, the remaining Democrats nominated the ticket of Stephen A. Douglas.

**Southern Democrats**

The Southern Democrats, led by Yancey, reconvened in Richmond, Virginia, and on June 28 nominated the pro-slavery incumbent Vice President, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Kentucky, for President.

**Constitutional Union Party**

Die-hard former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who felt they could support neither the Democratic Party nor the Republican Party formed the Constitutional Union Party, nominating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Tennessee for president. The party platform advocated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to save the Union.

**Republicans**

The Republican National Convention met in mid-May, after the Democrats had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to adjourn their convention in Charleston. Since it was essential to carry the West, and because Lincoln had a national reputation from his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he won the party's nomination on the third ballot.

**Abraham Lincoln**

The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln on a platform that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the territories, but pledged not to interfere with slavery where it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The election revealed the deep divisions in the country. Lincoln won the election.