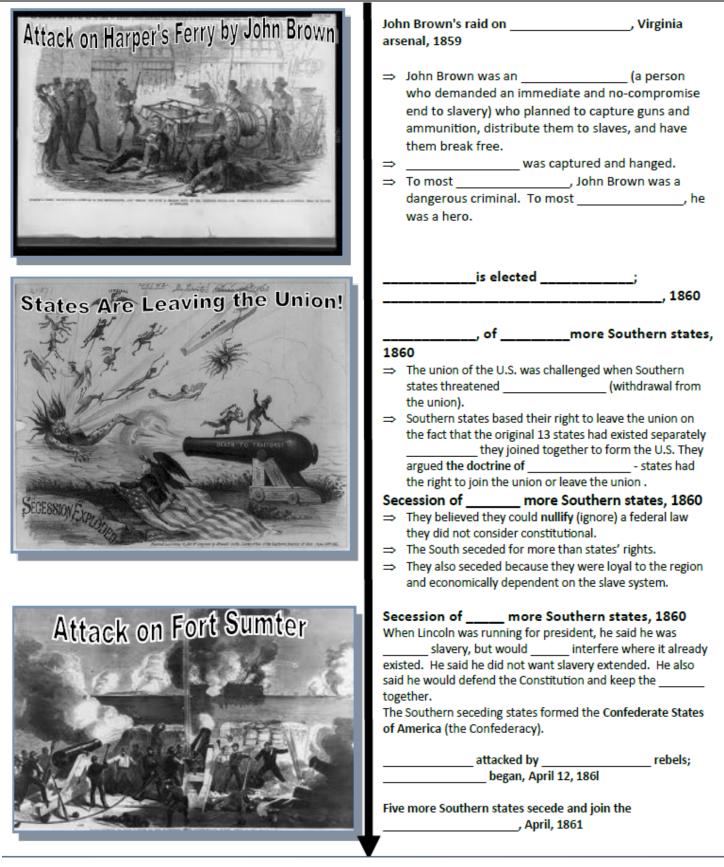
## Ch2.2 Events to Civil War GO

## Events Leading to Civil War Notes Graphic Organizer , 1820 ⇒ \_\_became a \_\_\_\_\_ state. ⇒ became a state. ⇒ \_\_\_\_\_ of the line-slavery was \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ It kept the Union together, but nobody really liked it. \_\_\_\_\_, 1856-57 Representative David \_\_\_\_\_\_ tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_ slavery in new U.S. territories. The ⇒ issue was by the House of Representatives but dropped by the ⇒ It created many debates and made slavery an even more explosive issue. 1850 \_\_\_\_\_became a \_\_\_\_\_state. ⇒ \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_became territories \_\_\_\_\_to slavery. in Washington, D.C. (but not slavery) was \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ A strong \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ Slave Law was supposed to be enforced in the North and the South. , 1850 ⇒ Part of the Compromise of 1850 - Required people in the North and the South to turn in \_\_slaves. ⇒ Some Northerners openly \_\_\_\_\_\_ it, creating more conflict between North and South. \_\_\_\_\_by\_\_\_\_, 1852 ⇒ This best-selling \_\_\_\_\_ told of the horrors of slavery in an emotional way. ⇒ It turned many people against slavery and \_\_\_\_\_ many \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ This act of Congress \_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ because the issue of slavery in territories of Kansas & Nebraska was to be decided by popular sovereignty (state citizen vote). \_\_\_\_\_\_-Border Ruffians snuck across to Kansas and \_\_\_\_\_\_ for , which was not reflective of the state vote. Bloody battles begin, resulting in a Civil War in Kansas. ⇒ Mad at the outcome, Abolitionist \_\_\_\_\_\_killed 5 pro-slavery people in Kansas. Senator Charles Sumner condemned slavery was by another senator (in the Chamber). \_\_, 1857 Dred Scott, a \_\_\_\_\_ who lived in \_\_\_\_\_ (a \_\_\_\_ state), moved with his master to Illinois, then to Wisconsin, both \_\_\_\_\_ states. When his master died, some abolitionist lawyers sued for his \_\_\_\_\_\_ saying that by living in a free state he was then \_\_\_\_\_. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled: ⇒ Scott could not for freedom because he was a ⇒ No \_\_\_\_\_ American (slave or free) was a \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ The Missouri Compromise was \_\_\_\_\_\_ because it banned slavery in some areas. ⇒ When Congress bans slavery it takes \_\_\_\_ from slave holders. ⇒ The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment to the Constitution says property \_\_\_\_\_ be taken from people. Slaves are property; therefore, the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional. Debates, 1858 ⇒ Abe Lincoln ran against Stephen Douglas for the \_\_\_\_\_. They challenged each other in a series of historic \_\_\_\_\_\_ which brought to light more clearly the issues of proslavery and antislavery. Lincoln wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ slavery in the territories. ⇒ Douglas argued for \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ (state citizen vote).

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Civil War!!