

Study Guide-Westward Expansion/Antebellum Slavery Test

Please look up the following questions in your notes, materials, etc. These will likely be covered on the test.

What were some future U.S. states that came out of the Northwest Ordinance (Territory)? Did this territory allow slavery? (Cartoon on eBackpack)

Future States: Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan
This territory did NOT allow slavery.

What was the Louisiana Purchase? Who was the U.S. president that made this happen?
U.S. bought land from France in 1803, and it doubled the country's size.
Thomas Jefferson made this happen!

Who were Lewis and Clark? Where did they begin their journey, and where did they end up?
(Guided notes)

Lewis and Clark were explorers sent from St. Louis to explore new land
They ended up at the Pacific Ocean

What was the significance of the Star-Spangled Banner? Who wrote it, and what did it summarize?

Francis Scott Key wrote 'Star-Spangled Banner' during War of 1812
It summarized the U.S. flag after the Battle of Fort McHenry

Summarize the Missouri Compromise 1820.

Missouri was admitted as a slave state, Maine as a free state
Make the North and South happy on this slavery issue

Connect the Indian Removal Act to the Trail of Tears.

Pres. Andrew Jackson and Congress pushed to kick the Cherokee and others off their land

This was in states like N.C., Georgia, Alabama, etc.

Cherokee and others traveled to present-day Oklahoma, and thousands died
Property and personal rights were violated

'Manifest Destiny' was America's attitude toward moving West, especially after the U.S. expanded. What was the significance of the Mexican Cession and Gadsden Purchase? How did the U.S. gain this?

U.S. gained the Mexican Cession after winning the Mexican-American War (1848)

U.S. bought land that set the border between Mexico-Arizona/New Mexico

How are the California Gold Rush and the Compromise of 1850 connected, especially with slavery?

California immediately applied for statehood after gold was found there
Compromise of 1850-California (free state), Fugitive Slave Act enforced

Describe the connection between the Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854 and slavery. What was 'popular sovereignty'?

Popular sovereignty-people decide on an issue, vote for it

This idea was in the Kansas-Nebraska Act in terms of either territory entering the Union as a slave or free state

What was "Bleeding Kansas"? **The end result of Kansas-Nebraska Act, as people fought each other over it**

What invention helped bring back slavery? **Cotton Gin**

What was an abolitionist? Who were some examples of abolitionists?

Someone who wanted to get rid of something, like slavery.

Examples: Frederick Douglass (former slave), Harriet Beecher Stowe (author), and John Brown (violence)

What was the significance of the Underground Railroad? Who was one of the most well-known 'conductors'? **Underground helped thousands of slaves run toward freedom**
Most well-known conductor: Harriet Tubman!

Describe the Dred Scott Case (1857). **Dred Scott, a slave, sued for his freedom. He claimed he was on free soil, so he was free**
U.S. Supreme Court said because of his skin color, he had no rights
No freedom

Briefly summarize the Lincoln-Douglas debates (Use back if necessary).

Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas (popular sovereignty guy) ran for the U.S. Senate in 1858.

They debated seven times on the issue of slavery in the territories.

Lincoln was against it, Douglas said 'let the people decide'

This helped Lincoln gain national attention

In response to Lincoln's views (and eventual election), what did Southern states decide to do?
Southern states kept him off the ballot, and eventually seceded (left the Union)