

**Assignment for HST115, HIST201 & HIST202:**

Readings - Henretta & Brody, *America Concise History*, Ch 13 pgs. 404-413

Section Review Questions – Ch 13 p.404, p.410, & p.413 (6 questions total)

- Compromise didn't settle regional differences
  - Northerners
    - "Personal liberty" laws
  - Southerners
  - Toll on political system
  
- Fillmore
  - Nothing domestically
  - Opened Far East
    - Webster dispatched Matthew Perry
  
- Election of 1852
  - Whigs passed over Fillmore
  - Winfield Scott
  - Dems = Franklin Pierce of NH
  - Know-Nothings & Grand Olde Party

- American Party
  
- Sectional tensions doomed Whigs
  
- Uncle Tom's Cabin
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe
  
  - Harriet Tubman
  
- Republican Party
  
- Dems not immune to problems
  - Pierce
  
  - James Gadsden
    - Southern transcontinental
  
    - Gadsden Purchase
  
  - Stephen Douglas
    - National railroad
  
  - Nebraska Territory
    - Popular sovereignty

- Divide territory into two
- Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854
  
- Private expeditions
  
- “Slave Power” conspiracy
  - Pierce
  
  - Ostend Manifesto
  
- Kansas
  - Eli Thayer & New England Emigrant Aid Society
  
  - Proslavery southerners
  
  - Popular sovereignty
  
  - “Border Ruffians”
  
  - Lawrence, KS
  
  - Samuel LeCompte
  
  - John Brown
  - Pottawaromie River

- Election of 1856
  - Know-Nothings = Millard Fillmore
  - Republicans = John C. Fremont
  - Whigs = Fillmore
  - Dems = James Buchanan
  - Buchanan emerged victorious
  - Sectional balloting = bad omen
  
- SCOTUS issued ruling = Dred Scott Decision
  - Dr. John Emerson
  - Irene Sandford Emerson
  - “Once free, forever free”
  - Buchanan
  - SCOTUS rejected Scott’s argument, plus:
  - Roger B. Taney

- Two most important points:
  
- Missouri Compromise = unconstitutional
  
- Question = publicly debated in Illinois
  - Stephen A. Douglas vs. Abraham Lincoln
  
- John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry
  - Militia counterattacked
  
  - Dangerfield Newby
  
  - Buchanan -> federal troops
  
  - Robert E. Lee & Jeb Stuart
  
  - In South
    - Vigilante groups
  
    - Book burnings
  
  - In North:
    - Condemned Brown
  
  - Brown's martyrdom

- Emerson & Thoreau
  
- Election of 1860
  - Tensions of sectionalism
  
  - Four major candidates
  
  - Republicans
    - Republican platform
  
    - William H. Seward
  
    - Thurlow Weed
  
    - Lincoln
  
    - Lincoln's platform
  
  - Democrats
    - Douglas
  
    - Douglas's platform
  
  - Southern Dems

- John C. Breckinridge
  - Breckinridge's platform
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- Constitutional Union Party
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- John Bell
  
  - Party resolved
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- Election = divided nation
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- Lincoln won
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- 1<sup>st</sup> purely sectional candidate elected POTUS