



Sectional Conflict Increases

GUIDED READING STRATEGIES 11.2

READING THE SECTION Preview the list below. Then, as you read the section, number the following events in the order in which they occurred.

- _____ 1. The Republican Party is formed from antislavery Whigs and Democrats.
- _____ 2. Kansas was admitted into the union as a free state.
- _____ 3. The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, organizing the two territories on the basis of popular sovereignty.
- _____ 4. The Fugitive Slave Act made many northerners confront the horrors of slavery.
- _____ 5. Kansas violence between pro-slavery and antislavery groups broke out, leading to the Pottawatomie Massacre.
- _____ 6. The publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* began to change public opinion on slavery.
- _____ 7. The Lecompton Constitution was passed in Kansas, safeguarding the rights of slaveholders there.
- _____ 8. Pro-slavery senator Andrew Butler severely beat abolitionist senator Charles Sumner with a cane.
- _____ 9. Pro-slavery voters used illegal election tactics to elect a pro-slavery legislature in Kansas, angering antislavery crusaders.
- _____ 10. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania was elected president.
- _____ 11. Franklin Pierce won the presidency by persuading people on both sides of the slavery issue that he supported their views.
- _____ 12. Two rival governments began to operate in Kansas.
- _____ 13. New Englanders encouraged antislavery settlers to move to Kansas, while southerners encouraged pro-slavery settlers to move there.

POST-READING QUICK CHECK After you have finished reading the section, in the space provided, tell who Frederick Douglass was and what he thought of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Topic III, Detail D: Some American Indians helped the pioneers on the trail, others attacked them.

Topic IV, Detail A: After settler diseases like smallpox killed many of their people and settler livestock killed much of their plant life, the Cayuse Indians fought back in a series of battles called the Cayuse War.

Topic V: Brigham Young led his group of Mormons to Utah in 1847.

Topic V, Detail B: Because of their strong independence and the helping of American Indians on a raid against a wagon train, tensions ran high between Mormons and the U.S. government.

POST-READING QUICK CHECK

1. Santa Fe Trail:

Starting point: Independence, Missouri

Ending point: Santa Fe, New Mexico Territory

2. Oregon Trail:

Starting point: Independence, Missouri

Ending point: Astoria, Oregon Country

STRATEGIES 10.4

READING THE SECTION

- 2
- 6
- 7
- 1
- 8
- 5
- 9
- 4
- 10
- 3

POST-READING QUICK CHECK

- Spanish settlers (Californios):** Many Spanish men married American Indian women. The Spanish settlers who were artisans taught American Indians in the missions blacksmithing, carpentry, and herding. Some Spanish settlers took land that should have gone to the American Indians, causing the American Indians to have to move inland.
- Forty-niners:** White miners forced American Indians off of gold-rich land,

and some American Indians were forced into service in the mines.

CHAPTER 11

STRATEGIES 11.1

READING THE SECTION

- b
- a
- c
- d
- a
- b
- c
- d

POST-READING QUICK CHECK

Antislavery Whigs and Democrats formed the party because they were angry that the established parties would not address the slavery issue. The Free-Soilers believed they could force Congress to debate the issue.

STRATEGIES 11.2

READING THE SECTION

- 10
- 13
- 4
- 2
- 8
- 3
- 12
- 9
- 6
- 11
- 1
- 7
- 5

POST-READING QUICK CHECK

Frederick Douglass was an abolitionist and a former slave. He spoke out against the Fugitive Slave Act, urging northerners to take “forcible resistance” against it.

STRATEGIES 11.3

READING THE SECTION

- b
- j