

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 4: From Territory to Early Statehood, 1798 - 1860

Section 3 Events Leading to Secession, 1845 - 1860

Directions: Use the information from pages 112 - 119 to complete the following.

1. In 1836, _____ gained its independence from Mexico and asked the United States to _____ the territory.
2. Most Texans were _____ who had moved to Texas to acquire cheap land and plant cotton; and, they took their _____ with them.
3. Slavery in Texas was _____.
4. As Texas was seeking admission to statehood, _____ also petitioned for _____ [to the Union] and was admitted as a _____ state on March 3, 1845.
5. The admission of those two states tipped the _____ in _____ of the _____ states.
6. In the spirit of the Compromise of 1820, two _____ states were soon admitted to restore a balance between free and slave states.
7. _____ did not recognize the _____ of Texas.
8. Within a year after the annexation of Texas, _____ was at _____ with Mexico.
9. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, which _____ the Mexican War, the United States _____ the _____ that includes all or part of the present states of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. The Mexican War had broad popular _____ in _____ and the _____, but it was very _____ in the _____.
11. _____ (those who wanted to end slavery) claimed that the war was destined to _____ the political _____ of the _____.
12. To prevent this happening [increase of political power of slave states], David Wilmot, a congressman from Pennsylvania, introduced a _____ to _____ slavery from any of the territory that America might _____ from _____.
13. This bill, called the _____, ignited a bitter sectional _____ in _____.
14. The law was _____, but Mississippians and other southerners were angry that _____ states would try to _____ them from _____ their _____ into the western territory.
15. By the time the war was over in 1848, some _____ were talking about _____ and the formation of a _____.
16. On June 3, 1850, _____ from nine southern states, including _____, met in Nashville, Tennessee.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

17. The _____ of this meeting was to _____ a _____ that would legalize slavery in Utah and New Mexico territories and would prevent the admission of California as a free state.
18. While the convention was in session, Senator Henry _____ of Kentucky introduced several bills that were designed to _____ sectional _____.
19. Clay introduced a series of bills that became known as the _____.
20. The Compromise of 1850 _____ resolve the _____ between the free and slave states.
21. Mississippi's two United States _____ in 1850 were Henry Stuart _____ and Jefferson _____.
22. Senator Foote strongly _____ the compromise, but Senator Davis, Mississippi's most popular politician, _____ and voted _____ the compromise.
23. The Mississippi _____ also _____ the compromise and authorized a special election in September 1851 to elect _____ to a _____.
24. This call for a special election sparked a great public debate and caused a major _____ of political _____ in Mississippi.
25. Senator Foote _____ his seat in the U.S. Senate, returned home, and organized the _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

26. This party was composed of both Whigs and Democrats who had one thing in common; they were _____ to _____.
27. The convention delegates assembled in _____ on November 10, 1851.
28. What was supposed to be a _____ convention turned out to be something quite different.
29. Instead of passing an ordinance _____ (cutting) the ties between _____ and the _____, the convention passed a _____ reprimanding the legislature for _____ the _____.
30. The _____ also declared that, even though they _____ _____ with all of its provisions, the state of Mississippi should _____ and abide by the _____ of 1850.
31. However, the delegates asserted that a state _____ the constitutional and legal _____ to _____ from the Union.
32. In the early 1850s, a _____ of southern _____ began making _____ throughout the South.
33. These men, called _____ - _____, tried to _____ the southern people that _____ was the only _____ southerners had if they wanted to maintain their traditional way of _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

34. An increasing number of southerners _____ the _____ of the fire-eaters and began to think in terms of _____ an _____ southern _____.

35. The _____ - _____ Act of 1854 created _____ new _____ of Kansas and Nebraska and specified that the status of _____ in those territories would be determined by _____.

36. The law also _____ the Missouri Compromise.

37. _____ in the free states _____ the law, but _____ applauded the Kansas-Nebraska Act because it opened a vast new territory to _____.

38. Both sections [North and South] immediately realized the importance of _____ into Kansas, where a popular vote would determine the _____ of slavery.

39. The New England Immigrant Aid Society was formed to assist _____ (those opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories) migrating to Kansas.

40. One of the most important _____ decisions in the nation's history, the _____, in the case of *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, was made on March 6, 1857.

41. Dred Scott was a _____ who had been taken by his owner from Missouri, where slavery was _____, to Illinois and Minnesota, where slavery was _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

42. When his [Dred Scott] owner died, he was purchased by an abolitionist who allowed him to file _____ in federal court seeking his _____.
43. The U.S. Supreme Court _____ that Dred Scott had _____ because he was taken into free territory.
44. On October 16, 1859, _____ led a _____ on the federal arsenal at _____, Virginia (now West Virginia).
45. Brown's _____ was to capture a supply of _____ and _____ and lead the _____ in armed _____.
46. The raid was _____ successful; Brown was _____ by federal soldiers under the command of Robert E. _____, and later tried, _____, and _____ in December of 1859.
47. After the Dred Scott decision and John Brown's Raid, _____ were weary of compromises and began to view the bitter struggle over _____ as an _____ (impossible to control) _____ that would lead eventually to _____ between the free states and the slave states.