

# Chap. 2 Sec. 3 Worksheet

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS: Outlining** Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

## I. Manifest Destiny

- A. Most Americans believed in \_\_\_\_\_—the idea that the nation was meant to spread to the Pacific.
- B. As overland traffic increased on the Oregon Trail, the California Trail, and the Santa Fe Trail, the \_\_\_\_\_ came to resent the threat that settlers posed to their way of life.
- C. The statehood of \_\_\_\_\_ was a key issue in the presidential race of 1844.
- D. Pres. Polk sent troops across the Nueces River, into land claimed by both the U.S. and Mexico. Why?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## II. Slavery and Western Expansion

- A. The idea that Americans settling in new territories should be able to decide for themselves if they wanted to permit slavery was called \_\_\_\_\_.

- B. What was the Wilmot Proviso?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- C. There were five provisions contained within the Compromise of 1850. What were these five provisions?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

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- D. In 1849 Southerners feared that if California entered the Union as a free state, the slaveholding states would become a \_\_\_\_\_ in the Senate.
- E. The \_\_\_\_\_ was an informal but well-organized network of abolitionists that helped thousands of enslaved persons to flee North.

### III. The Crisis Deepens

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ enraged opponents of slavery because it reopened the territories to slavery and made obsolete the balance maintained by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. One of the goals of the \_\_\_\_\_, which formed during the congressional elections of 1854, was to keep slavery from spreading into new territories.
- C. People's fears that immigrants would take away jobs enabled the American Party, or \_\_\_\_\_, to win many seats in Congress and state legislatures in 1854.
- D. The divisions between the North and the South over slavery worsened when the Supreme Court ruled in the \_\_\_\_\_ that Congress's ban on slavery in the western territories was unconstitutional and when John Brown tried to incite a slave rebellion by capturing the federal arsenal at \_\_\_\_\_.

### IV. The Union Dissolves

- A. Abraham Lincoln was unpopular in the South because he believed that \_\_\_\_\_ was morally wrong and opposed its spread into \_\_\_\_\_ territories.
- B. A series of proposed constitutional amendments called \_\_\_\_\_ was an effort to appease the South by guaranteeing slavery where it already existed.
- C. The seceding states declared themselves to be a new nation called the Confederate States of America, known as the \_\_\_\_\_, and chose \_\_\_\_\_ to be president.

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**DIRECTIONS: Outlining** Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

## I. Manifest Destiny

- A. Most Americans believed in **Manifest Destiny**—the idea that the nation was meant to spread to the Pacific.
- B. As overland traffic increased on the Oregon Trail, the California Trail, and the Santa Fe Trail, the **Plains Indians** came to resent the threat that settlers posed to their way of life.
- C. The statehood of **Texas** was a key issue in the presidential race of 1844.
- D. Pres. Polk sent troops across the Nueces River, into land claimed by both the U.S. and Mexico. Why? **He wanted the Mexicans to fire the first shot, so they would be blamed for starting the war.**

## II. Slavery and Western Expansion

- A. The idea that Americans settling in new territories should be able to decide for themselves if they wanted to permit slavery was called **popular sovereignty**.
- B. What was the Wilmot Proviso? **Slavery was banned from all of the territory acquired from Mexico.**
- C. There were five provisions contained within the Compromise of 1850. What were these five provisions?
  - 1. **California admitted to the union as a free state.**
  - 2. **Utah and New Mexico will vote on whether to have slavery.**
  - 3. **Border between Texas & New Mexico settled and Texas gets \$10 mill.**
  - 4. **Slave trade abolished in Washington, D.C.**
  - 5. **Strong enforcement of Fugitive Slave Act.**
- D. In 1849 Southerners feared that if California entered the Union as a free state, the slaveholding states would become a **minority** in the Senate.
- E. The **Underground Railroad** was an informal but well-organized network of abolitionists that helped thousands of enslaved persons to flee North.

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## III. The Crisis Deepens

- A. The **Kansas-Nebraska Act** enraged opponents of slavery because it reopened the territories to slavery and made obsolete the balance maintained by the **Missouri Compromise**.
- B. One of the goals of the **Republican Party**, which formed during the congressional elections of 1854, was to keep slavery from spreading into new territories.
- C. People's fears that immigrants would take away jobs enabled the American Party, or **Know-Nothings**, to win many seats in Congress and state legislatures in 1854.
- D. The divisions between the North and the South over slavery worsened when the Supreme Court ruled in the **Dred Scott Decision** that Congress's ban on slavery in the western territories was unconstitutional and when John Brown tried to incite a slave rebellion by capturing the federal arsenal at **Harper's Ferry**.

## IV. The Union Dissolves

- A. Abraham Lincoln was unpopular in the South because he believed that slavery was morally wrong and opposed its spread into **western** territories.
- B. A series of proposed constitutional amendments called **Crittenden's Compromise** was an effort to appease the South by guaranteeing slavery where it already existed.
- C. The seceding states declared themselves to be a new nation called the Confederate States of America, known as the **Confederacy**, and chose **Jefferson Davis** to be president.

