

Section 1, *continued*

1. What were two features of the Compromise of 1850?

PROTEST, RESISTANCE, AND VIOLENCE (Pages 159-161)

How did people oppose slavery?

The Fugitive Slave Act provided harsh punishment for escaped slaves—and for anyone who helped them. Many Northerners were angry. Free African Americans and white abolitionists organized the **Underground Railroad**. This was a secret network of volunteers who hid fugitive slaves on their dangerous journey north to freedom. **Harriet Tubman**, an escaped slave, was a famous “conductor,” or worker, on the Underground Railroad.

Meanwhile, a popular book helped many in the North see the fight to ban slavery as a moral struggle. **Harriet Beecher Stowe’s** novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (1852) showed slavery’s horrors. Southerners saw the book as an attack on their way of life.

In 1854, slavery in the territories became an issue again. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 split Nebraska into the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. Both could decide whether to allow slavery. Proslavery and antislavery people rushed into Kansas. Each side wanted to have enough people to decide the vote on slavery. After violence on both sides, the territory was nicknamed “Bleeding Kansas.”

2. What were two ways in which people took actions against slavery?

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES EMERGE (Pages 161-162)

How did the slavery issue affect political parties?

The Whig Party split over the issue of slavery. That split left an easy victory for Democratic presidential candidate **Franklin Pierce** in 1852. Several new parties appeared in the North, including the Free Soil Party and the Know-Nothing Party. The Know-Nothing Party supported nativism and was against immigration. The Free-Soil Party was against the extension of slavery into the territories but was not abolitionist. Free-Soilers feared slavery competing with the wage labor system of the North.

The Republican Party formed in 1854 bringing together Free-Soilers, anti-slavery Whigs, Democrats and nativists. In the election of 1856, the Republican candidate, John C. Frémont lost to the Democrat, James Buchanan.

3. What major political party was born out of the slavery issue?

CONFLICTS LEAD TO SECESSION (Pages 162-165)

What events widened the split between North and South?

Dred Scott was a slave who had been taken by his master into the free states of Illinois and Wisconsin for a time. Scott claimed that being in free states had made him a free man. In 1857, the Supreme Court ruled in the *Dred Scott* case that slaves were property protected by the Constitution. Southerners felt that this decision allowed slavery to be extended into the territories.