

# Chapter 10 The Union In Peril Answers

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



## CHAPTER TEST *The Union in Peril*

### Part 1: Main Ideas

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Wilmot Proviso was favored by
  - a. the North.
  - b. the South.
  - c. the North and the South.
  - d. California alone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The formal withdrawal of a state from the Union is known as
  - a. confederacy.
  - b. compromise.
  - c. secession.
  - d. popular sovereignty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Compromise of 1850 was supported by
  - a. Clay and Calhoun.
  - b. Clay and Webster.
  - c. Calhoun and Webster but not Clay.
  - d. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. One of the most active conductors on the Underground Railroad was
  - a. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
  - b. Harriet Tubman.
  - c. Horace Greeley.
  - d. Abraham Lincoln.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was written by
  - a. Horace Greeley.
  - b. John Brown.
  - c. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
  - d. Charlotte Forten.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Members of the Know-Nothing Party were known for all of the following **except** their
  - a. use of passwords.
  - b. use of secret handshakes.
  - c. support of the rights of immigrants.
  - d. belief in nativism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. One of the founders of the Republican Party was
  - a. Franklin Pierce.
  - b. Horace Greeley.
  - c. James Buchanan.
  - d. Millard Fillmore.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The topic of the Lincoln-Douglas debates was
  - a. the Missouri Compromise.
  - b. secession.
  - c. the Wilmot Proviso.
  - d. slavery in the territories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The *Dred Scott* decision did all of the following **except**
  - a. please Southerners.
  - b. rule that slaves did not have rights.
  - c. declare the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.
  - d. guarantee that slavery would not be allowed in future states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Confederacy included all of the following states **except**
  - a. Maryland.
  - b. Texas.
  - c. Alabama.
  - d. South Carolina.

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**Chapter 10: The Union in Peril Answers** is an essential part of American history, focusing on the turbulent period leading up to the Civil War. This chapter delves into the social, political, and economic factors that contributed to the deepening divide between the North and South. Understanding the answers and themes presented in this chapter is crucial for comprehending the broader context of the Union's struggles during this era.

## Overview of Chapter 10

Chapter 10, often titled "The Union in Peril," highlights the tensions that developed in the United States during the 1850s. This chapter investigates pivotal events, significant figures, and the ideologies that shaped the nation. The primary focus is on the sectional conflict between free and

slave states, the impact of key legislation, and the growing abolitionist movement.

## Key Themes and Events

Several themes and events are critical to understanding the Union's peril during this chapter. Here are some of the most significant:

1. **Slavery and Sectionalism:** The moral, economic, and political disputes surrounding slavery exacerbated tensions.
2. **Political Compromises:** Compromises such as the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850 aimed to maintain a delicate balance but ultimately failed.
3. **Rise of Abolitionism:** The abolitionist movement gained momentum, influencing public opinion and political action.
4. **Key Legislation:** The Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave Act were particularly contentious, igniting further conflict.
5. **Violence and Conflict:** Events like "Bleeding Kansas" and John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry highlighted the deep divisions in society.

## The Role of Key Figures

Understanding the individuals who shaped this tumultuous period is essential for grasping the Union's peril. Several key figures emerged during this time, each contributing to the ongoing conflict in different ways.

### Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln's rise to prominence during the 1850s was crucial. His opposition to the expansion of slavery made him a leading figure in the Republican Party. Lincoln's speeches and debates, particularly with Stephen A. Douglas, emphasized the moral and political implications of slavery. His election in 1860 was seen as a direct threat to the Southern way of life, prompting secession.

### Stephen A. Douglas

Stephen A. Douglas was a prominent Democrat and advocate for popular sovereignty, which allowed territories to decide the slavery issue for themselves. His role in the Kansas-Nebraska Act demonstrated his belief in the necessity of compromise, although it ultimately backfired, leading to

increased tensions and conflict.

## **Harriet Beecher Stowe**

Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had a profound impact on the perception of slavery in the North. By humanizing the struggles of enslaved individuals, Stowe's work rallied public sentiment against slavery and fueled abolitionist efforts.

## **John Brown**

John Brown, an ardent abolitionist, became infamous for his radical methods, including the violent raid at Harpers Ferry in 1859. Brown's actions symbolized the desperation and urgency felt by many abolitionists, further polarizing the nation and inciting fear among Southern slaveholders.

## **Major Legislation and Their Consequences**

Several pieces of legislation played pivotal roles in escalating tensions between the North and South. Understanding these laws and their implications is crucial for analyzing the Union's peril.

### **The Missouri Compromise (1820)**

The Missouri Compromise was an early attempt to address the issue of slavery's expansion. It allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state while Maine entered as a free state. The compromise also established a boundary line (36°30') that determined the status of future states. However, it only temporarily eased tensions.

### **The Compromise of 1850**

The Compromise of 1850 was a series of laws intended to resolve disputes arising from the acquisition of new territories. Key provisions included:

- California was admitted as a free state.
- The territories of New Mexico and Utah were organized with popular sovereignty.
- The slave trade was abolished in Washington, D.C.
- The Fugitive Slave Act was strengthened, requiring citizens to assist in the capture of runaway slaves.

While the Compromise temporarily calmed the situation, the Fugitive Slave Act, in particular, incited outrage in the North, leading to increased resistance against slavery.

## **The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)**

The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide on the issue of slavery based on popular sovereignty. This act effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise and led to violent clashes in Kansas, known as "Bleeding Kansas." The conflict between pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions demonstrated the untenable nature of the compromises and the growing animosity between the sections.

## **Social Movements and Public Sentiment**

The social climate of the time was heavily influenced by the growing abolitionist movement and the rising tide of sectionalism. Understanding these movements provides insight into how public sentiment evolved during this period.

### **The Abolitionist Movement**

The abolitionist movement gained momentum in the 1850s, drawing support from various groups, including religious organizations, former enslaved individuals, and radical activists. Prominent abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, and Harriet Tubman played significant roles in advocating for the end of slavery. Their efforts helped raise awareness and mobilize public opinion against the institution of slavery.

### **Sectionalism**

Sectionalism refers to the intense loyalty to one's region over the nation as a whole. The North and South developed distinct economic systems, social structures, and cultural identities, leading to a growing divide. The North's industrial economy contrasted sharply with the South's agrarian reliance on slave labor, resulting in conflicting interests and ideologies.

## **The Path to Secession and Civil War**

As tensions mounted, the prospect of secession became increasingly plausible. The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was viewed as a tipping point, prompting several Southern states to secede from the Union.

# **The Secession Crisis**

Following Lincoln's election, South Carolina became the first state to secede in December 1860. This act was followed by several other Southern states, ultimately leading to the formation of the Confederate States of America. The secession crisis highlighted the inability of the existing political framework to address the fundamental issues dividing the nation.

## **The Prelude to War**

The culmination of events in Chapter 10 set the stage for the Civil War. The failure of compromises, the violence of "Bleeding Kansas," and the rise of radical abolitionist sentiments contributed to an environment ripe for conflict. By the time the first shots were fired at Fort Sumter in April 1861, the Union was indeed in peril.

## **Conclusion**

Chapter 10: The Union in Peril answers are fundamental to understanding the complexities of the pre-Civil War era. The interplay of legislation, key figures, social movements, and growing sectionalism contributed to a landscape fraught with tension. By examining these elements, we gain invaluable insight into the struggles that ultimately led to the Civil War, a defining moment in American history that reshaped the nation and its ideals. Understanding this chapter is essential for any comprehensive study of America's journey toward unity and equality.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What major events are discussed in Chapter 10 regarding the Union's challenges?**

Chapter 10 covers significant events such as the rising tensions over slavery, the Dred Scott decision, the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and the raid on Harpers Ferry.

### **How did the Dred Scott decision impact the political landscape of the Union?**

The Dred Scott decision heightened tensions between the North and South by ruling that African Americans were not citizens and that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories.

### **What role did the Lincoln-Douglas debates play in shaping public opinion about slavery?**

The Lincoln-Douglas debates brought national attention to the issue of slavery and showcased Abraham Lincoln's arguments against its expansion, which helped him gain political traction.

## **What were the consequences of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry?**

John Brown's raid intensified sectional conflict, leading to Southern fears of a slave uprising and increasing support for the abolitionist movement in the North.

## **How did the events in Chapter 10 contribute to the outbreak of the Civil War?**

The events highlighted in Chapter 10, such as the Dred Scott decision and John Brown's raid, deepened the divide between North and South, contributing to the conditions that led to the Civil War.

## **What was the significance of the Republican Party's formation during this period?**

The formation of the Republican Party represented a political response to the crisis over slavery, uniting various anti-slavery factions and gaining significant support in the North.

## **How did the concept of popular sovereignty play a role in the Union's peril?**

Popular sovereignty, which allowed territories to decide on the legality of slavery, led to violent conflicts in places like Kansas, known as 'Bleeding Kansas,' exacerbating tensions between pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions.

## **What was Abraham Lincoln's position on slavery as discussed in Chapter 10?**

Abraham Lincoln's position evolved, emphasizing the need to prevent the expansion of slavery into new territories while advocating for the rights of African Americans, setting the stage for his later leadership during the Civil War.

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