

Name: _____

Chapter 16 Video Guide

Popular Sovereignty and 1848

- Election of 1848:
 - Lewis Cass (Democrat) vs. Zachary Taylor (Whig)
- Lewis Cass believed slavery should be decided by _____:
 - Belief that the people of a territory should decide the issue of slavery
 - Why is this good for politicians? Why is this good for people living there? _____

Free-Soilers

- Free-Soil Party:
 - Favored the _____, against slavery in territories
 - Hated slavery because it took away job opportunities from _____
- Conscience Whigs:
 - _____

“Californy Gold”

- Sutter’s Mill, CA (1848), gold is discovered
- Gold paved the way for economic growth
- 1849:
 - CA drafted a constitution _____
 - Asked Congress for admission, bypassing territory
- South is upset, North is happy; potential upset to _____

Sectional Balance and Underground RR

- South had many presidents, cabinet members, and justices
 - If they were outnumbered in the House, they had _____
- Up until CA, 15 states were free, 15 were slave
- Harriet Tubman
 - _____ times she went to the South and rescued over _____ slaves
- By 1850, Southerners demanded a new and more stringent _____

The Great Triumvirate

- 1849:
 - _____ in the South threatened secession
- Henry Clay is back with..... (with Stephen Douglas)
 - Missouri Compromise, Nullification crisis
- Favored concessions from both sides; North should yield by enacting tougher fugitive-slave law
- John C. Calhoun, “The Great Nullifier”
 - Wanted to leave slavery alone, return runaway slaves
- Daniel Webster:
 - Favored tough fugitive slave law _____

Deadlock

- William H. Seward:
 - Against concessions for the South
 - Slavery shouldn't be allowed in western territories due to a _____ than the Constitution
- Taylor was against concession and threatened to veto it.....

Compromise of 1850

- Taylor dies in office, Millard Fillmore takes office, signs **Compromise of 1850**
 - _____
 - Slave trade illegal in D.C.
 - _____ in Mexican Cession: Utah and New Mexico
 - More stringent fugitive-slave law
 - Texas received \$10 million from federal gov't for surrendering claim to disputed territory in New Mexico.

Balancing the Compromise

- Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 ("Bloodhound Bill")
 - *****Single most important frictional issue between the North and South in the 1850s*****
 - Slaves could not testify on own behalf, denied a jury trial
 - Northerners who aided slaves could be _____
- Effects of Slave Law:
 - _____ join abolition bandwagon
 - "Personal Liberty Laws": denied local jails to federal officials involved in catching slaves
 - _____ -- *Supreme Court upheld the Fugitive Slave Law.*

More US Expansion

- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850):
 - Neither Britain nor America would seek control over future _____ waterways
- Ostend Manifesto:
 - Urged US to buy Cuba from Spain for \$120 million
 - _____ blocked the passage of this

Overseas Expansion

- Caleb Cushing:
 - Treaty of _____ (1844): first diplomatic agreement between US and China, purpose was to promote commerce
 - Opened up missionaries for _____
- 1852, Everybody's "_____ " opens up Japan
- Treaty of Kanagawa (1854)
 - Japan and US begins trade after 200 years of Japanese isolation
 - Begins _____ Restoration

Gadsden Purchase

- Desire to build RR to west coast, only one could be built: _____?
 - South wins because of favorable geography
- Jefferson Davis (Secretary of War and..... _____) appoints William Gadsden to negotiate purchase of land
- Gadsden Purchase (_____)
 - US pays \$10 million to Santa Anna for area
- _____

Kansas-Nebraska Scheme

- Most important short-term cause of Civil War
 - Response to _____
 - Territory of Nebraska would be split into two territories – Kansas and Nebraska
 - Slavery issue would be decided by **popular sovereignty**
 - Kansas would presumably become slave, Nebraska free
- Repeal's the _____
 - North is _____