

Chapter 1 Answer Key

I. Key Terms

1. Missouri Compromise: An 1820 agreement that maintained balance between free and slave states, admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, while establishing the 36°30' parallel as the dividing line for future states.
2. Popular Sovereignty: The principle allowing new states to decide the slavery question for themselves, introduced in the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854.
3. Fugitive Slave Law: A stricter law introduced as part of the Compromise of 1850, requiring the return of escaped slaves.
4. Secession: The act of withdrawing from the Union, which South Carolina was the first to do in December 1860.

II. Main Concept Overview

The American Civil War was caused by a complex set of factors, primarily centered around **slavery** and its expansion. The conflict arose from long-standing **tensions** between the North and South, which had different **economic** systems and political ideologies.

III. Matching Section

- B. Missouri Compromise: Established 36°30' parallel as dividing line for future states
- A. Kansas-Nebraska Act: Allowed new states to decide the slavery question
- C. Compromise of 1850: Admitted California as a free state
- D. Dred Scott Decision: Declared African Americans were not citizens
- E. Fort Sumter: Site of the attack that began the Civil War

IV. Fill in the Table

Aspect	North	South
Economy	Industrialized	Agricultural
Labor System	Wage labor	Slave labor
View on Tariffs	Favored high tariffs	Opposed high tariffs

V. True or False

- T - The South opposed high tariffs as they raised the cost of imported goods.
- T - The Compromise of 1850 admitted California as a free state.
- F - The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 **was seen** as a threat by many Southerners.
- T - The concept of states' rights was primarily championed by Southern politicians.
- T - The attack on Fort Sumter marked the beginning of the Civil War.

VI. Application Question

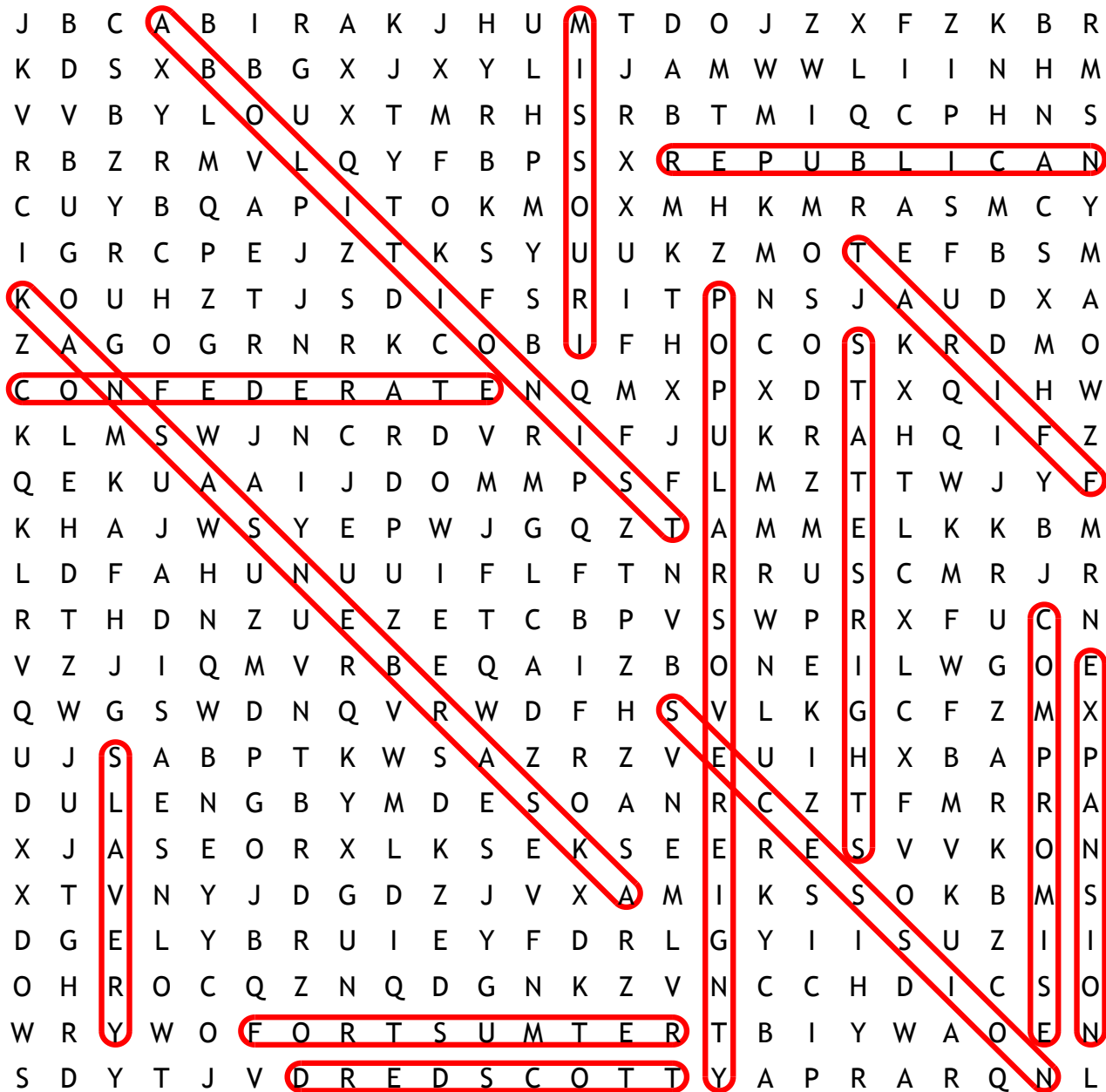
Sample answer: The expansion of slavery into new territories was a major source of conflict between the North and South. As the United States expanded westward, debates arose over whether new states would be free or slave. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 tried to maintain balance by admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, while establishing the 36°30' parallel as a dividing line for future states. The Compromise of 1850 attempted to address the status of territories gained from Mexico, admitting California as a free state and allowing popular sovereignty in Utah and New Mexico. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 further strained relations by repealing the Missouri Compromise and allowing new states to decide the slavery question through popular sovereignty. These compromises ultimately failed because they did not address the fundamental moral and economic issues surrounding slavery, and instead tried to find temporary political solutions to a deeply rooted problem.

VII. Reflection/Summary

Sample answer: The main causes of the American Civil War included the institution of slavery and its expansion, economic differences between the industrialized North and agricultural South, political divisions exemplified by the rise of the Republican Party, and differing interpretations of states' rights. These historical divisions continue to impact American society today through ongoing debates about federal versus state power, economic disparities between regions, and the long-lasting effects of systemic racism rooted in the history of slavery.

1: WORD SEARCH

Causes of the American Civil War



Popular sovereignty

Confederate

Kansas-Nebraska

Tariff

Compromise

States' rights

Abolitionist

Missouri

Secession

Slavery

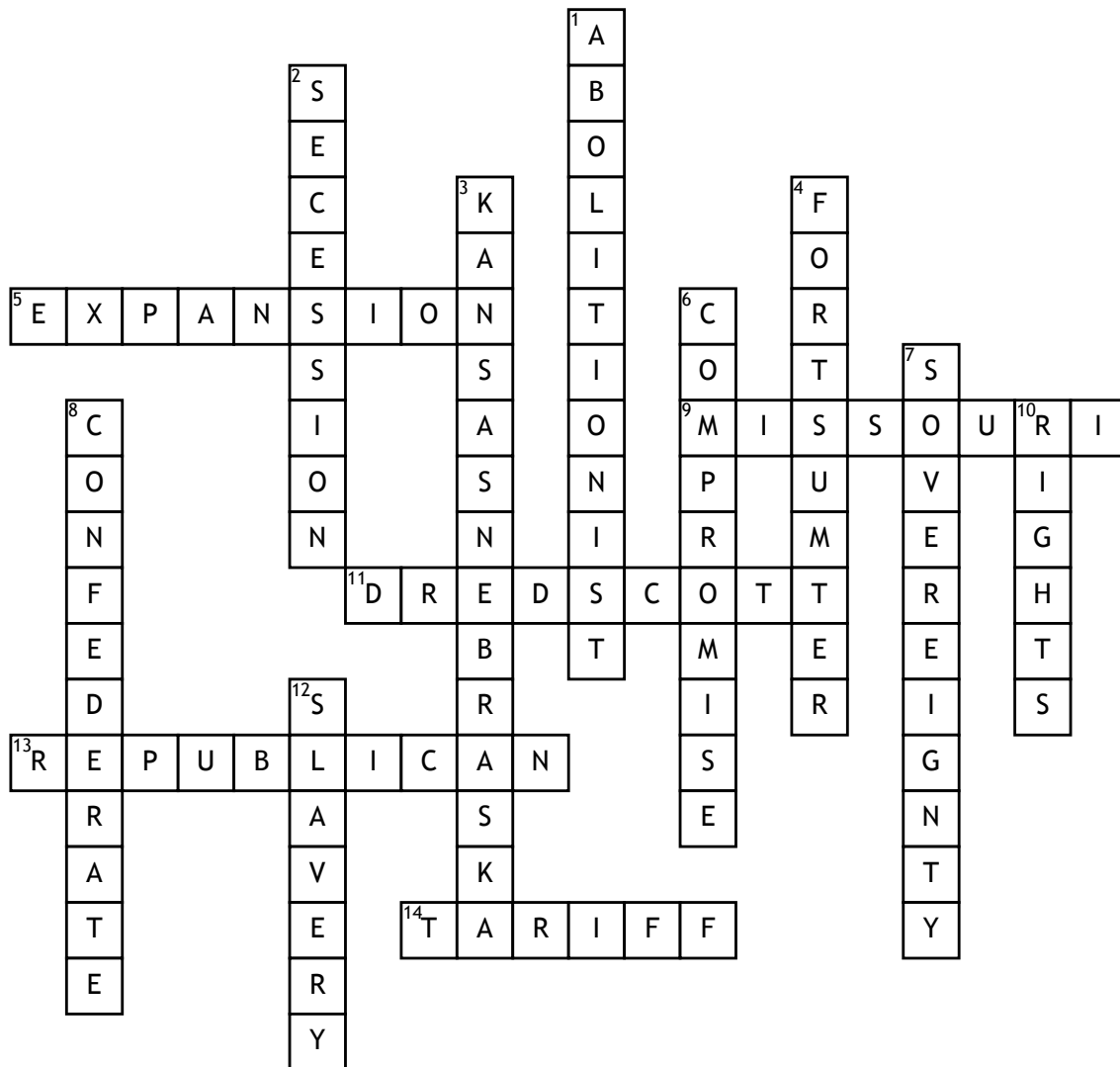
Fort Sumter

Dred Scott

Republican

Expansion

Causes of the American Civil War



Across

5. Westward growth that fueled debates over new states' status.

9. State whose admission sparked a crucial 1820 agreement.

11. Supreme Court case that intensified sectional tensions. (2 words)

13. New party formed with an anti-slavery expansion platform.

14. Tax on imports, a source of economic tension between North and South.

Down

1. Advocate for ending the peculiar institution.

2. Southern states' act of leaving the Union following Lincoln's election.

3. Act that allowed popular sovereignty in new territories. (2-words)

4. Site of the attack that sparked the Civil War. (2 words)

6. Political agreement, often named after years like 1820 and 1850.

7. Concept allowing territories to decide the slavery question, Popular _____

8. Member of the Southern alliance formed in 1861.

10. Concept championed by Southerners to oppose federal laws, States' _____

12. Central institution at the heart of the Civil War debate.