Name:	
APUSH Review: Key Concept 5.2 – 20	015 Revised Curriculum

Big Idea	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions	The New Constantine	
	The New Curriculum	
	 "Intensified by expansion and Deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war. Page 53 Big Idea Questions: 	
	Key Concept 5.2, I	
Who coined the	 "Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South." A) 2 Economies: North - manufacturing that relied on labor 	
term, "Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men"?	 South - agriculture - reliant on slavery Free Soil movement - sought to keep slavery from expanding Especially in land out west ->	
Wen .	 Believed slavery was incompatible with free labor B) Abolitionist movement: Comprised of whites and blacks, percentage of population in the North 	
	 Tactics used by the abolitionist movement: arguments - incompatible with "natural rights" and "all men are created equal" Assisting slaves' escapes - Willingness to use violence - John Brown @ Harpers Ferry 	
	C) Arguments used to defend slavery:	
	Constitution - believed slavery protected states' rights and slavery (slaves were deemed as property in, property can't be taken away)	
	Key Concept 5.1, II	
	 "Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussions in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states." 	
	A) Mexican Cession -> debates over slavery sought to ban slavery in the Mexican Cession	
	the Mexican Cession • Passed the, NOT the	

B) Attempts to resolve slavery issue in the territories What other Courts: court case Dred Scott v. Sanford: declared a group • African Americans (free and slave) were deemed not of people not ____and could not sue citizens? • Slaves were considered property, could not be taken away (_____ amendment) Congress could NOT regulate slavery in territories Helped split the party along sectional lines B) Attempts to resolve slavery issue in the territories National Leaders: Compromise of 1850 (Douglass and Clay) Major Parts: ____ was added as a free state - (tips balance in favor of free states) Slave _____ was abolished in D.C. in Mexican Cession More strict fugitive slave law -> ____ What are _____ in the North personal liberty Kansas-Nebraska Act (Douglass) laws? Allowed for popular sovereignty in KS and NB expectation was _____ would be slave, _____ would be free Overturned the Helped lead to the creation of the Republican Party C) End of the Second Party System: Declined due to issues over _____ and antiimmigration sentiments Led to the emergence of sectional parties (see election of 1860) Republican Party emerged in the North • Made up of _____ and former Whigs Lincoln's platform in 1860 was the D) Election of 1860 - Lincoln wins on a free-soil platform, without a Southern electoral vote from the South He did NOT want to end slavery, but keep it from of the Civil War South Carolina secedes on December 20, 1860, many states follow shortly after **Test Tips** Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:

• Essay Questions:	