**Unit Five Terms and Questions—Enduring Vision and AMSCO texts**

**Chapter 12 Terms—Enduring Vision**

Nat Turner's rebellion

debate in the Virginia legislature over slavery, 1831-1832

three-fifths clause of the Constitution

J.D.B. DeBow

Tredegar Iron Works

Whig party

Democratic party

Hinton R. Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South*

proslavery argument

George Fitzhugh

southern code of honor

northern "character"

Gabriel Prosser

Denmark Vesey

Henry "Box" Brown

Frederick Douglass

Harriet Tubman

Josiah Henson

Underground Railroad

evangelical

planters

pidgin

social structure

yeoman

**Chapter 12 Short Answer Questions:**

1. Explain the differences between the Upper and Lower South. What tied them together?
2. Explain why the Old South failed to industrialize.
3. Summarize the proslavery argument developed by southern intellectuals to defend the "peculiar institution."
4. Discuss the free black population of the Old South. How many were there by the eve of the Civil War? Where did most of them live? Under what economic and legal constraints did they exist?
5. Describe the "furtive resistance" of slaves in the Old South.

**AMSCO terms (Chapter 9)**

sectionalism

urbanization

Daniel Webster

Industrial Revolution

unions

Irish potato famine

German immigration

Old Northwest

immigration

Nativists

American party

King Cotton

“peculiar institution”

free blacks/African Americans

planters; poor whites; mountainpeople

the West

the frontier

Great Plains

environmental damage

**Chapter 13 terms (Enduring Vision):**

Brigham Young and the Mormons

Know-Nothing, or American, party

George Henry Evans

*Commonwealth* v. *Hunt* (1842)

Spanish missions and presidios

Stephen F. Austin and American *empresarios* in Texas

Antonio López de Santa Anna

the Alamo

Sam Houston

Overland Trail and the Donner party

John Tyler

John C. Calhoun

Henry Clay

James K. Polk

John L. O'Sullivan and manifest destiny

Zachary Taylor ("Old Rough and Ready")

Winfield Scott

John C. Frémont and the Bear Flag Republic

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

Wilmot Proviso

squatter or popular sovereignty

Martin Van Buren and the Free Soil party

freethinker

proviso

dark horse

steerage

secularize

**Chapter 13 Short Answer Questions:**

1. In the antebellum period, why did Irish and German immigrants generally favor the Democratic party over the Whig party?
2. Why did Polk first demand all of the Oregon Territory from Britain and then agree to a compromise? What were the terms of that compromise?
3. Why did many northern Democrats who were not abolitionists favor the Wilmot Proviso?
4. What was the platform of the Free-Soil party in the election of 1848? How well did the party do in the election? Why was its showing significant?
5. How were the clipper ships and the California gold rush related?
6. How did the California gold rush bring to a head the issue of slavery in the Far West?

**AMSCO Chapter 12 Terms:**

manifest destiny

Texas—brief history of road to statehood

Aristook War

Webster-Ashburton Treaty

Oregon territory

“Fifty-four Forty or Fight!”

Rio Grande: Nueches River

Mexican War (1846-47)

Stephen Kearney

Franklin Pierce

Ostend Manifesto

Walker Expedition

Clayton-Blwer Treaty

Gadsden Purchase

Great American Desert

overland trails

minig frontier

gold rush; silver rush

farming frontier

urban frontier

industrial technology

Elias Howe

Samuel F. B. Morse

railroads: federal land grants

foreign commerce; exports and imports

Matthew C. Perry; japan

Panic of 1857

**Chapter 14 Terms (Enduring Vision):**

John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry

William H. Seward and irrepressible conflict

popular (squatter) sovereignty

Daniel Webster

Henry Clay's omnibus bill and the Compromise of 1850

Millard Fillmore

Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, Anthony Burns, and personal-liberty laws

Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

American (or Know-Nothing) party

Stephen A. Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act

free soil and free labor

Gadsden Purchase

John A. Quitman, William Walker, and filibustering

Ostend Manifesto

"Bleeding Kansas"

Lecompton versus Topeka legislature and the Lecompton constitution

sack of Lawrence and Pottawatomie massacre

Charles Sumner and Preston Brooks

John C. Frémont

James Buchanan

Roger B. Taney and *Dred Scott* v. *Sandford*

Lincoln-Douglas debates and Douglas's Freeport Doctrine

Panic of 1857

John C. Breckenridge

John Bell and the Constitutional Union party

Jefferson Davis and the Confederate States of America

Crittenden compromise

Fort Sumter

omnibus bill

doughface

lynch

stalwart

naturalization

referendum

vigilantes

**Chapter 14 Short Answer Questions:**

1. Discuss the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. How did northerners attempt to prevent its enforcement?
2. What were the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act? Why did it anger and alarm many northerners?
3. What brought about civil war in Kansas in 1856?
4. Explain Lincoln's position on slavery when he ran for the Senate in 1858 and for president in 1860.
5. Explain the impact of John Brown's Harpers Ferry raid on the South's mood and thought.
6. Discuss the political impact of the Confederacy's seizure of Fort Sumter.

**AMSCO Chapter 13 Terms**

free-soil movement/Free Soil Party

conscience Whigs

“barnburners”

popular sovereignty

Lewis Cass

Henry Clay

Zachary Taylor

Compromise of 1850

Stephen A. Douglas

Millard Fillmore

Fugitive Slave Law

Underground Railroad

Harriet Tubman

Harriet Beecher Stowe/Uncle Tom’s Cabin

HintonR. Helper, Impending Crisis of the South

George Fitzhugh, Sociology of the South

Franklin Pierce

Kansas-Nebraska Act

Know-Nothing party

Republican party

John C. Fremont

James Buchanan

New England Emigrant Aid Society

“bleeding Kansas”

John Brown; Pottawatomie Creek

Sumner-Brooks incident

Lecompton constitution

Dred Scott v. Sandford

Roger Taney

Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln-Douglas debates

house-divided speech

Freeport Doctrine

Harper’s Ferry raid

election of 1860

secession

Crittenden compromise