

14-3 – Political Divisions- Pages- 450-454

Essential Question: *In what ways did the split over the issue of slavery intensify due to political division and judicial decisions?*

Main Idea 1:

Political parties in the United States underwent change due to the movement to expand slavery.

- Some Whigs, _____, Free-Soilers, and _____ joined in _____ to form the _____ Party.
 - United _____ spread of _____ in the _____
 - Nominated explorer _____, who stood _____ spread of _____
- Democrats were in _____. Those who _____ the _____ - _____ debate were not _____.
 - Nominated _____, Polk's secretary of state, who had not been _____ in _____ - _____ debate
- _____ was elected by _____ 14 of 15 _____ states.

Main Idea 2:

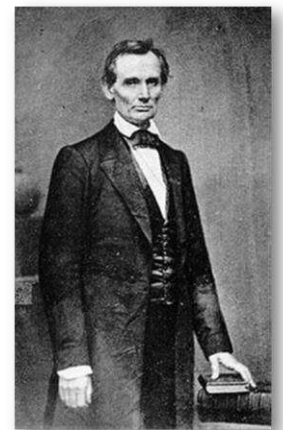
The Dred Scott decision created further division over the issue of slavery.



- _____ was _____ of Missouri physician
- Had been _____ to _____ territory by _____
- Sued for _____ in 1846 after owner _____, arguing he had become _____ when he lived in _____
- _____ reached _____ in 1857

Dred Scott v. Sandford

- Chief Justice _____ wrote _____ opinion
- Supreme Court's _____ in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* included _____ of the following rulings:
 - _____, whether free or _____, were not _____ and had no right to _____ in federal court
 - Slaves were considered _____ and could not be _____ from their _____
 - Ruled the _____ restriction on _____ was _____
- Most white _____ were _____ by the _____.
- Ruling _____ many _____, including _____ lawyer _____, who _____ about its _____
- _____ especially _____ by the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision.
 - Their 1856 _____ campaign was _____ on the fact that _____ had the _____ to _____ slavery



Main Idea 3:

The Lincoln-Douglas debates brought much attention to the conflict over slavery.

- Illinois _____ nominated _____ for the U.S. _____ in 1858.
- His opponent was _____ Stephen Douglas, who had been _____ since 1847.
- _____ challenged _____ to what became the historic _____ - _____ debates.

“A house _____ against _____ cannot _____ . I believe this _____ cannot endure permanently half _____ and half _____. I do not expect the _____ to be dissolved -- I do not expect the _____ to fall -- but I do _____ it will _____ to be _____ .”



--Abraham Lincoln, from his “House Divided” speech, 1858

- Lincoln’s _____ reveals his _____ about the nation’s _____.
- The _____ over _____ between the _____ and the _____ will be _____.

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

- Abraham Lincoln accused _____ of wanting to spread _____ in the _____.
- Douglas _____ Lincoln for saying _____ could not _____ “half _____ and half _____”
- _____ put forth Freeport Doctrine: people had _____ to _____ or _____ slavery, and _____ would _____ their _____ even if it _____ the Supreme Court
- The Freeport Doctrine _____ by Stephen Douglas stated that the _____ to practice _____ in the _____ belonged to the _____
- Freeport Doctrine helped _____ win, but _____ became an important _____ Party leader and later _____.

