**Study Guide - Civil War Part 1 (Chapter 15)**

1. **Northern economy** was industry and manufacturing, many immigrants worked in the factories. **Southern economy** was agriculture, with cotton plantations worked by slaves. North and South economies were **specialized.**
2. Slavery was **illegal in the North**. Slavery was **legal in the South**.
3. The issue of slavery caused **tensions** between the North and South.
4. The South felt that the States should have more power than the federal government (**States’ rights)**. The North felt that the federal government should have more power than the States **(federalism**).
5. The relationship between the North and the South was tense, but their economies were **interdependent** on each other. North relied on South to provide cotton for manufacturing, and South relied on North to purchase cotton.
6. **The Missouri Compromise** allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state, while Maine entered as a free state. No future slave states would be allowed North of Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, etc. (Know where these states are on a map.)
7. **Compromise of 1850** allowed California to join the Union as a free state, while the territories of Utah and New Mexico would each decide for themselves **(popular sovereignty)** whether slavery would be legal or illegal. A strict **Fugitive Slave Law** was put into place. (Know where California, Utah territory and New Mexico territories are on a map.)
8. **The Fugitive Slave Act** required that slaves who escaped to the North to be captured and returned to their owners in the South. Many Northerners refused to follow the law. Many southerners supported this law.
9. **The Kansas-Nebraska Act** allowed Kansas and Nebraska to vote **(popular sovereignty)** on whether slavery would be legal or illegal in their territories (Be able to find Kansas and Nebraska territories on a map - p. 118)
10. **Harriet Beecher Stowe** was a former slave who wrote a book based on her experiences as a slave. The book was called *Uncle Tom’s Cabin.*
11. ***Uncle Tom’s Cabin*** made many Southerners realize the horrors of slavery and support the abolitionist movement.
12. **John Brown** led a raid on Harper’s Ferry, which was a place where the government stored weapons. He wanted to get weapons for slaves to use to get free from their owners. John Brown was captured and two of his sons died in the raid.
13. **John Brown’s Raid at Harper’s Ferry** failed in that he did not get weapons for slaves, but the raid showed that people were willing to use violence to stop slavery. This made tensions worse between the North and South.

\*\*Be able to locate states and territories discussed in the study guide (Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Maine, California, Utah and New Mexico).

