

RAINBOW NOTES:

I. Uncle Tom's Cabin

A. _____
_____ wrote a novel called
_____ to show
the _____ of _____ and the
injustice of the Fugitive Slave Act. The
book tells the story of Uncle Tom, an
enslaved African American noted for his
kindness and religious devotion. Uncle
Tom refused to follow the _____
of his master so he was beaten to
_____.

B. Uncle Tom's Cabin became one of the
most influential _____ in U.S.
_____. It changed the views of
many Northerner's thoughts about
slavery. Many viewed it now not as just a
_____ problem but a
_____ problem as well.

Northerners:

1. Northerners could no longer view
slavery as a political problem for
_____ to settle. More and more
northerners now saw _____ as a
moral problem facing every
_____.

Southerners:

2. Southerners claimed that the book did
not give a true _____ of a slave's
_____.

Name: _____

Period: _____

"WHOLE-BRAIN" CONNECTORS:

Using the proper format, create **ONE**
"Whole-Brain" Connector for each Roman
Numeral section of the notes. No words or
numbers may be used as connectors, images
only.

II. The Kansas-Nebraska Act

A. Americans hoped that the

_____ settled the debate over slavery for good in the lands of the _____.

B. In 1854, _____ introduced a bill to set up a government for the _____.

He proposed that the territory be divided into two territories, _____ and _____.

Settlers in each area would decide the slavery issue by _____ sovereignty.

The bill was called the _____ - _____.

C. The Problem:

1. The Compromise of 1850 dealt mainly with the _____, and not with the lands that were part of the _____.

D. Provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act:

1. Nebraska Territory was to be divided into _____ territories—Kansas and Nebraska.

2. The _____ in each territory would decide the issue of _____ by popular sovereignty.

E. The argument for the act:

1. Many people thought the act was _____ because the Compromise of 1850 had applied popular sovereignty in _____ and _____.

2. Southerners hoped slave owners from _____ would move into _____ and make Kansas a _____ state.

F. The argument against the act:

1. The Missouri Compromise already banned slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. In effect, the Kansas-Nebraska Act would _____, or undo, the Missouri Compromise.

2. Northerners protested by challenging the _____ Act.

III. Bleeding Kansas

A. Kansas settlers were to settle the slavery issue by popular sovereignty. Proslavery and antislavery settlers fought for _____ of Kansas. _____ brought in settlers from _____. Proslavery settlers also moved into Kansas, and proslavery bands from Missouri— _____—often rode across the border into Kansas and battled _____ forces.

B. In 1855, Kansas held elections. Border Ruffians voted _____, helping to elect a proslavery _____. Antislavery settlers refused to accept the legislature and elected their own governor and legislature. Kansas had _____ governments.

C. A band of _____ men raided the town of Lawrence, KS destroying homes and smashing the press of a Free-Soil _____.

D. Abolitionist _____ led an antislavery band to the town of _____ Creek and killed five _____ settlers there.

E. The killings at Pottawatomie Creek led to more violence. Both sides engaged in _____, or the use of hit-and-run tactics. Newspapers started calling the territory “_____.”

IV. Violence in the Senate

A. _____ of Massachusetts was the leading abolitionist senator. In one speech he denounced the proslavery legislature of Kansas and viciously criticized his southern foes, especially Senator _____ of South Carolina.

B. A few days later Butler's nephew, Congressman _____, marched into the Senate chamber and with his _____ and beat Sumner until he was unconscious.

V. The Dred Scott Case

A. What was the Dred Scott Case?

_____, a slave, filed a _____, that is, a legal case brought to settle a dispute between people or groups. Dred Scott had been _____ in Missouri. He moved with his owner to _____ and then to the _____ Territory, where slavery was not allowed. Scott with his owner later returned to Missouri. When his owner died, Scott claimed that because he had lived in a free _____, he had become a _____ man. The case reached the Supreme Court as _____ v. _____.

B. What did the Supreme Court decide?

1. Scott could not file a lawsuit because, as an _____ person, he was not a _____.

2. Slaves were considered to be _____.

3. Congress did not have the power to _____ slavery in any _____. This decision meant the Missouri Compromise was _____.

C. Reaction of the Nation to the Dred Scott Decision:

1. White Southerners:

White southerners were _____ . The decision meant that slavery was _____ in all territories.

2. African American Northerners:

Northern African Americans _____ the ruling and asked _____ to join their efforts to end _____ .

3. White Northerners:

White northerners were _____ . They had hoped that if slavery were kept to the _____ , it would eventually just _____ out. Now, slavery could _____ .