

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War - Section 1: Sectionalism and Secession **Guided Reading**

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. _____ is the withdrawal of a state from the Union.
2. _____ is the freeing of slaves.
3. Between 1820 and 1850, political disputes arose over the related issues of _____, its _____, and _____.
4. The principle of _____ emphasizes the rights of individual _____ over the rights of the _____ government.
5. In the _____, the economic system was dependent on _____.
6. As the United States grew in the years following the _____, repeated disagreements arose about whether newly acquired _____ and _____ would come into the Union with or without _____.
7. The _____ of 1820 set a _____ between slave and free states, along the southern border of the new state of Missouri.
8. David Wilmot wrote _____ that would prohibit _____ in any new territory acquired as a result of the Mexican-American War, which was called the _____.
9. Finally, Congress reached a five-part compromise called the _____, which dealt with _____ in the new Southwest territories and a law regarding _____.
10. _____ is the ability of the people of an area to decide an _____, such as whether to allow _____, for themselves.
11. The _____ was designed to ensure southern _____ that they could _____ slaves who escaped to free states.
12. A novel, _____, published in 1852, created great sympathy for the _____ of slaves and advanced the _____ cause in the North.

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13. Political parties retained their _____ throughout the 1850s, but the ongoing _____ over slavery's existence and extension began to _____ loyalty to a political party.
14. This way of _____ the country based on slave or free was called _____.
15. By the time of the _____, the previous party system, dominated by the Democrats and Whigs, had come _____.
16. _____ of Illinois was the fourth candidate in the presidential race of 1860. He represented the six-year-old _____.
17. Republicans believed that _____ was a negative social force and that it _____ the dignity of free laborers.
18. Most _____ were so anti-Republican that Abraham Lincoln did not even appear on the _____ in ten of the fifteen slave states, including _____. Thus, when Lincoln was elected _____ in November 1860, many southerners felt his election was _____.
19. Although he had originally _____ withdrawing from the Union, Louisiana Governor _____ began to move the state toward _____ soon after Lincoln's _____, by taking over federal facilities along the Mississippi River.
20. In December 1860, the Louisiana _____ called an election for delegates to consider the question. The balance of elected delegates who were for and against secession was _____.
21. By the time those _____ gathered to debate the issue in Baton Rouge, the tide had shifted toward _____ from the Union.
22. Louisiana _____ from the United States on _____, _____.
23. In early April, _____ joined six other slave states in the newly formed _____.