

GUIDED READING**CHAPTER 11: OUT OF TURMOIL, WEST VIRGINIA MOVES CLOSER TO STATEHOOD****Section 1: Slavery Promotes Conflict**

Directions: Use the information from pages 415-428 to complete the following statements.

Introduction

1. Small farms in the North had little need for _____, since thousands of _____ provided plenty of cheap labor for the area's growing industrial base.
2. Growing _____ required a great deal of manual labor, and _____ labor kept down costs so the South could compete in the _____ marketplace.

Political Implications of Slavery

3. In 1819, the United States had _____ states. Of these, _____ were slave states, and _____ were free states. All of the slave states were in the _____; all of the free states were in the _____ or what was then the _____.
4. In the U.S. Senate, there was an _____ number of senators from slave states and _____ from free states. In the House of Representatives, the slave states had _____ representatives than the free states.
5. _____ could see the day coming when the rapidly growing _____ would gain control of _____ and tip the balance in favor of a strong _____ government.

Missouri Compromise

6. A compromise was worked out in the year _____ that maintained the balance between the number of _____ states and _____ states.
7. _____ and _____ would enter the Union at the same time—_____ as a slave state and _____ as a free state.

Name: _____

Date: _____

8. A line would be drawn from _____ southern border westward. Slavery would only be permitted _____ of that line.
9. This was known as the _____.
10. In 1833, the American _____ Society was formed. Its most lasting effect was to convince people that slavery was _____ and that slave owners were _____.
11. The abolitionists formed what came to be known as the _____, a network of houses and other places used to help _____ from the South escape to the North or _____.

The Compromise of 1850

12. The annexation of the lands taken from _____ after the war of the year _____ led to another debate. Congress settled that debate by passing the _____.
13. According to its terms, _____ was admitted as a free state and part of Texas was given to _____. Slavery was _____ in the District of Columbia, but a stronger _____ law was passed. Slavery in New Mexico and Utah would be decided by _____.
14. Four years later, Congress passed the _____ Act. A provision was put in the bill allowing those territories, which were both _____ of the Missouri Compromise line, to decide whether to permit _____.
15. A new antislavery party—the _____ Party—was formed.

“Bleeding Kansas”

16. In 1855, John Brown, a leading _____, received a letter from one of his sons, John Jr. He pleaded with his father to send _____ to help the free-state, or _____, supporters form militia companies.

Name: _____

Date: _____

17. John decided to do more than send arms; he decided to take the arms to _____ and fight alongside his _____.
18. In May 1855, Kansas held territorial elections and elected a _____ government.
19. Shortly after Brown's arrival, a _____ convention was held in Topeka setting up a _____ government. There were now _____ governments in Kansas.
20. The proslavery supporters targeted _____, a center of the _____ movement, for destruction.
21. In May 1856, Brown and his sons prepared to join the _____ of the town. But before they arrived, they learned that the _____ had taken Lawrence.
22. Charles Sumner, a Massachusetts _____, publicly criticized the _____ for their interference in _____. Sumner criticized Senator Andrew P. Butler of _____. Butler's _____, Congressman Preston Brooks, was enraged. With his _____, Brooks attacked _____ on the floor of the _____.
23. John Brown and _____ followers crept down upon the isolated cabins of proslavery settlers on _____ Creek, Kansas. They violently massacred _____ proslavery settlers.
24. A _____ was put on John Brown's head. He became an _____. He joined a band of antislavery _____ in the _____ countryside.
25. By the end of the summer, the _____ had regained some ground, and the _____ decided to make one last effort to save their cause.
26. The final battle began near the _____ River. The free-staters held their ground for a time against the _____ before being forced to _____. The Missourians decided not to pursue them, opting instead to go to _____, where they _____ homes and _____ the land.

Name: _____

Date: _____

27. John Brown decided to leave the _____ Territory and return _____ with the remainder of his family.

The Attack on Harpers Ferry

28. John Brown arrived at _____ on July 4, _____. For three months, Brown lived a _____ life. On the outside, he was just a harmless old man named _____; on the inside, he was planning his _____ and gathering support for his _____.

29. On the night of October _____, a band of _____ men set out down the road to _____. John Brown drove a wagon loaded with _____ and _____.

30. By midnight, the village was quietly being _____ by Brown's men.

31. At the bridge, _____ men seized another watchman. The watchman escaped, and one of Brown's men fired a shot, grazing the escapee's _____. The shot awoke a man named Dr. John _____, who, within hours, organized an opposing force of _____.

32. At 1:30 a.m., a _____ stopped in Harpers Ferry. It was about to leave when the wounded _____ came running up, screaming that the bridge was in the control of a band of _____ people.

33. As soon as the train stopped in _____, the conductor sent a _____ to government leaders, detailing what had happened.

34. President James _____ thus learned of the slave and abolitionist insurrection (_____). He then called in Colonel Robert E. _____ and ordered him to take command of the forces at _____.

35. As the battle heated up, the troops attacked the _____ and found a room with thirty to forty _____, all of whom they set free.

Name: _____

Date: _____

36. John Brown refused to _____. Federal troops stormed the _____ house, and a young lieutenant dealt Brown a deep blow with his _____.
37. A mob outside the engine house wanted to _____ Brown for his crime. One of his _____, however, said Brown had fought fairly and showed genuine concern for his _____.
38. One week later at _____, Brown was tried for murder, insurrection, and _____. He was _____, and, with six others, sentenced to be _____.
39. The _____ condemned Brown's raid. While many _____ also condemned Brown's raid, others considered him a _____.

West Virginia Portraits: John Brown

40. John Brown was born in _____ in the year _____.
41. His beliefs were modeled after those of his _____, Owen.
42. By the end of the _____ War, Owen Brown was caught up in the _____ revival of the time.
43. Since _____ were among those most oppressed, John and his father decided to dedicate their lives to _____ them.
44. As a young man living in western _____, John Brown helped fugitive slaves along the _____.
45. It was not until he was thirty-seven years old that Brown became associated with the _____ movement.
46. Brown had heard (William Lloyd) Garrison charge that slavery was really a threat to the _____ of all citizens.
47. Brown believed the only way to ensure _____ rule would not become a way of life in the United States was to take a firm stand against the _____ factions.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Special Feature: The Ramsdell House

48. Around 1858, (Eli) Thayer extended a personal invitation to _____, a Boston abolitionist, to relocate to _____ and join him in the abolitionist movement.
49. Ramsdell accepted the invitation and built a _____ home. It was built atop a _____. The house had a “hidden” _____, which was rumored to have served as a station on the _____.
50. When the Civil War broke out, Ramsdell left _____ to join the _____ Army.
51. Today, the house, which is listed on the National Register of _____ Places, serves as a _____.