USHC 3.1 Evaluate the relative importance of political events and issues that divided the nation and led to civil war, including the compromises reached to maintain the balance of free and slave states, the abolitionist movement, the Dred Scott case, conflicting views on states' rights and federal authority, the emergence of the Republican Party, and the formation of the Confederate States of America.

Monroe	Events Leading to the Civil	War			
Wolffee	1820 Compromise				
J.Q. Adams	1828 Tariff of	Clay's American System 1 2			
Jackson	1828-1833	_ Crisis 3			
	1831 published William Lloyd	WHO LOSES?			
Van Buren	1836 Texas	The Great Compromiser			
Tyler	1845 Texas	1			
Polk	1846-1848 War	3(18)			
	Proviso No in territories gained from (Never passed Congress, but still considered influential)				
	Abolitionism vs. Free Soil				
	Abolitionism	Free Soil			
	Geographic Base: Geographic	Geographic Base:			
Taylor Fillmore	Compromise of 1850 The Compromise of 1850 had five provisions:				
	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				

The Crisis of the 1850s

The 1830s vs. the 1850s				
1830 s	1850 s			

Pierce	1852	published IMPACT:	
	1854	Act Popular Sovereignty (Stephen Douglas)	
	1856	"Bleeding" Notable abolitionist involved:	
Buchanan	1857	Sen. Charles Sumner, "The Crime Against Kansas" Beatingv. Sandford 1 2	In his inflammatory Senate speech, Sumner compared Sen. Andrew Butler (SC) to Don Quixote, provoking an angry response from Butler's relative, Rep. Preston Brooks.
Lincoln		3. Nullified the	