### Essential Question(s) & Objectives:

- How did westward expansion impact slavery and how did slavery impact westward expansion?
- Why did they decide to override the Missouri Compromise with the Kansas Nebraska Act? Why is "states’ rights" a key issue?
- What was Bleeding Kansas?

**Students will learn**

- The debate over the expansion of slavery influenced the election of 1852.
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed votes to allow or prohibit slavery.
- Pro-slavery and antislavery groups clashed violently in what became known as “Bleeding Kansas”.

### Procedures:

1. **Warm-up:** Read *A Divided Nation Section 2* and answer the essential questions posed on the right of the text as you read. After answering each question make sure to complete the CHALLENGE ACTIVITY: Critical Thinking at the end – Write a few sentences to explain how Kansas got the nickname “Bleeding Kansas.”
2. **Organizing Information - Creating a Flow Chart:** Students are to brainstorm the events in Kansas as described in the reading for the warm-up. With this information, students are to fill out the blank Flow Chart by placing the events in separate boxes and use the arrows to show cause and effect. You will include information about the election of 1852, the Kansas-Nebraska Act and “Bleeding Kansas.”
3. **Matching:** Students will match terms, places and/or people from the reading with the description that best matches.

### Work to be Returned:

1. *A Divided Nation essential questions and completed Challenge Activity.*
2. *Completed Flow Chart* showing cause and effect with information from the reading.
3. Complete *(8) question matching* terms with descriptions.

### Resources:

1. Main Ideas and Key Terms & People with definitions.
2. *A Divided Nation* reading with essential questions and Challenge Activity.
3. Blank Flow Chart with information included.
4. Terms with matching descriptions.

### Time Allocated:

One (60) minute lesson
Key Terms and People

Franklin Pierce  Democratic candidate who won the presidential election of 1852
Stephen Douglas  representative who introduced what would become the Kansas-Nebraska Act
Kansas-Nebraska Act  the law that divided the rest of the Louisiana Purchase into two territories—Kansas and Nebraska
Pottawatomie Massacre  the murder of five pro-slavery men at Pottawatomie Creek by John Brown and several other abolitionists
Charles Sumner  Massachusetts senator who was an outspoken critic of pro-slavery leaders
Preston Brooks  South Carolina representative who used a cane to beat Charles Sumner on the Senate floor for his criticisms of pro-slavery leaders

Academic Vocabulary

implications  effects of a decision

Section Summary

ELECTION OF 1852
In the presidential election of 1852, the Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce. He was not a well-known politician, however his promise to honor the Compromise of 1850 assured him many southern votes. Pierce ran against Winfield Scott.

Pierce’s win over Scott was resounding. When the votes were counted, it was discovered that out of the 31 states, 27 voted for Pierce.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT
The slavery issue continued to plague the United States. In 1854, Representative Stephen Douglas introduced a bill that addressed slavery in the Louisiana Territory. When it was signed into law on May 30, it became known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act. It got its name from the two territories into which it divided the rest of Louisiana—Kansas and Nebraska. In each territory, popular sovereignty would determine the answer to the slavery question. Antislavery northerners feared the implications of the Act. They were afraid free territory would become slave territory.

Why was Franklin Pierce a popular candidate in the South?

How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act get its name?
To make sure Kansas voted in favor of slavery, pro-slavery voters left their homes in Missouri to cross the border and vote in Kansas. They won and quickly set up a pro-slavery government. However those who did not believe in slavery set up another, separate government in Topeka.

**BLEEDING KANSAS**

In May 1856, pro-slavery jurors charged antislavery leaders with treason. Pro-slavery forces rode to Lawrence to arrest those charged. When they found the suspects had fled, they burned the town.

The Sack of Lawrence outraged many abolitionists, including New England abolitionist John Brown. Together with a small group that included four of his sons, Brown was responsible for the Pottawatomie Massacre, in which five pro-slavery men were killed. Quickly, Kansas fell into civil war.

Fighting even took place on the Senate floor. South Carolina Representative Preston Brooks used his cane to beat Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner into unconsciousness because of Sumner’s criticisms of pro-slavery leaders.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Write to Explain** Write a few sentences to explain how Kansas got the nickname “Bleeding Kansas.”

OR Draw a small picture explaining how Kansas got the nickname “Bleeding Kansas.”
One-half of the territory that came from the **Louisiana** Purchase.

Citizens of this territory would vote on the issue of **slavery**. The outcome (or majority) of the decision(s) of the citizens living in the territory is called **Popular Sovereignty**.

Pro-slavery voters left their homes in **Missouri** to vote in Kansas. They set up a pro-slavery government against those who were against slavery.

One-half of the territory that came from the Louisiana Purchase.

Citizens of this ________ would vote on the issue of slavery. The outcome (or majority) of the decision(s) of the citizens living in the territory is called **Popular Sovereignty**.
Choose 8 of the following matching items and fill in with the correct letter choice.

MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term, place, or person that best matches that description. Some answers will not be used.

1. democratic presidential nominee in 1852
   a. Charles Sumner

2. party whose candidate won the presidency in 1852
   b. Democrats

3. wanted to run a railroad to the Pacific from Chicago
   c. Franklin Pierce

4. act that divided the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase in two
   d. John Brown

5. territory with two governments in 1856
   e. Kansas

6. abolitionist who led an attack along the Pottawatomie Creek
   f. Kansas-Nebraska Act

7. Senator from Massachusetts who criticized the pro-slavery population of Kansas
   g. Nebraska

8. beat a Senator unconscious with a cane
   h. Preston Brooks

9. Debate over the expansion of this practice influenced the election of 1852.
   i. slavery

10. May 1856 eruption of violence that engulfed a Kansas town
    j. Stephen Douglas

    k. The Sack of Lawrence

    l. Whigs

    m. Winfield Scott