

What's the Story? *Foundations*

Unit 7: Early Statehood

Name: Date: Period:

Part I: Significant Events

1. Read each passage about a significant event during the Texas Revolution.
2. **What happened:** Highlight or circle **two** statements that are most significant to this event.
3. **Significance:** A helpful tip: determine the significance of each event **FIRST** to help you understand what's most important about each reading. Then choose the **two** events under "What Happened" that best support the significance.

First Significant Event(s)

The North, the South, & Slavery in America

When:	What happened?	Significance:
Ongoing	<p>A) The North's economy developed more around manufacturing, while the South's economy developed around plantation agriculture with slave labor.</p> <p>B) The South had abolished slavery in all southern states by the early 1800s to focus more on business and trade.</p> <p>C) The South wanted slavery to expand into new western territories, while the North did not.</p>	<p>A) Northern politicians wanted to control Congress in order to abolish slavery in the United States.</p> <p>B) Arguments between the North and the South over the westward expansion of slavery increased during this era.</p>

**Second Significant
Event(s)**

The U.S. – Mexico War 1846 – 1848

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1846 - 1848	<p>A) Texas declared war on Mexico when the Mexican army invaded and occupied San Antonio.</p> <p>B) The U.S. and Mexico fought a war over the southern border of Texas.</p> <p>C) The U.S. won the war, and Mexico was forced to cede its lands west of Texas to California.</p>	<p>A) The Mexican army attacked the U.S. army at the Rio Grande, which started the U.S.-Mexico War.</p> <p>B) The new lands of the Mexican Cession started new debates over the westward expansion of slavery in the U.S.</p>

**Third Significant
Event(s)**

The Gold Rush & the Compromise of 1850

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
<p>1848 – Gold Rush</p> <p>1850 – California statehood</p> <p>1850 – Compromise</p>	<p>A) Gold was discovered in California in 1848 which increased California's population enough for statehood.</p> <p>B) Runaway slaves were declared free to escape to free states and start new lives as citizens of the U.S.</p> <p>C) California was admitted as a free state, stricter laws were passed about runaway slaves, and the western border of Texas was reduced.</p>	<p>A) The Compromise of 1850 attempted to satisfy both the North and the South over slavery in western states like California.</p> <p>B) The U.S. government passed a stricter law about runaway slaves, which greatly angered the North.</p>

**Fourth Significant
Event(s)**

The Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1854 – Kansas – Nebraska Act	<p>A) The Kansas-Nebraska Act undid the restrictions on slavery's expansion from the Missouri Compromise.</p> <p>B) Violence broke out in Kansas as Northerners and Southerners entered the state to vote on slavery.</p> <p>C) The Kansas-Nebraska Act successfully solved the issue of slavery in the United States.</p>	<p>A) The U.S. expanded west into the Mexican Cession and most Americans supported the expansion of slavery into the new land.</p> <p>B) Arguments over slavery in the west caused more anger, arguments, and violence in new territories like Kansas.</p>

Fifth Significant Event(s)

Conflicts Over Slavery Continued to Grow

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1854 – Republican Party formed 1857 – Dred Scott Case 1859 – Raid on Harper’s Ferry	<p>A) The Republican Party only had support from the pro-slavery states of the South like Virginia and Alabama.</p> <p>B) The Republican Party formed to oppose slavery, while the Supreme Court ruled African Americans were not citizens and had no rights.</p> <p>C) John Brown led a raid on Harper’s Ferry to try to start a slave rebellion.</p>	<p>A) The North and South were constantly becoming more divided over the issue of slavery.</p> <p>B) The North was afraid of slave rebellions and abolitionists who opposed slavery.</p>

Sixth Significant Event(s)

The Election of 1860

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1860 – Presidential Election	<p>A) Anti-slavery Republican, Abraham Lincoln, won the presidential election of 1860.</p> <p>B) Abraham Lincoln won the presidency by a large margin, demonstrating that most of the country opposed slavery.</p> <p>C) The Southern state of South Carolina seceded from, or officially ended its connection to the U.S.</p>	<p>A) Many pro-slavery supporters were worried about the election of 1860.</p> <p>B) The secession of South Carolina after the election of 1860 caused many other Southern states to consider leaving the Union too.</p>