

## Answer Key: What's the story?

### Warm-up

- Responses will vary

### Lesson

Part I: How students record the following information may vary if they paraphrase. The responses below are taken specifically from the available options in the Foundations work and should act as a general guide for Advanced and Grade Level work.

<i>First Significant Event(s)</i>	<b>The North, the South, &amp; Slavery in America</b>
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<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
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>

<i>Second Significant Event(s)</i>	<b>The U.S. – Mexico War 1846 – 1848</b>
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<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>

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*Third Significant  
Event(s)*

### The Gold Rush & the Compromise of 1850

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

*Fourth Significant  
Event(s)*

### The Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854

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

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### *Fifth Significant Event(s)*

### Conflicts Over Slavery Continued to Grow

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

### *Sixth Significant Event(s)*

### The Election of 1860

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

### Exit Ticket

1. D	4. C
2. B	5. E
3. A	