

CHAPTER
10

Section 2

GUIDED READING *Protest, Resistance, and Violence*

A. As you read, make notes to answer questions about the issue of slavery.

After the Compromise of 1850 is reached, Northern abolitionists continue to attack slavery.

In reaction to the Fugitive Slave Act, Northern states pass personal liberty laws.

Harriet Tubman conducts more than 300 slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad.

Harriet Beecher Stowe describes slavery's evils in her novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.



The North-South split grows deeper.

Stephen Douglas proposes replacing the Missouri Compromise with the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

1. How had the Missouri Compromise proposed to limit slavery?

2. How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act propose to deal with the issue of slavery?

The Kansas-Nebraska Act is passed in 1852.

3. Why did Douglas believe that popular sovereignty would solve the problem of slavery in the Nebraska Territory?

4. Why did popular sovereignty, in fact, lead to "Bleeding Kansas," instead of settling the issue of slavery in the Nebraska Territory?