II. G.

1. cause: Mexican War; effect: Acquisition of California
2. cause: California’s gold rush; effect: California’s admission to the union
3. cause: death of Taylor; effect: passage of Compromise of 1850
4. cause: northern aid to fugitive slaves; effect: Fugitive Slave Law
5. cause: election of 1852; effect: disappearance of Whig party
6. cause: Compromise of 1850; effect: southern “filibuster” ventures
7. cause: plans for southern railroad; effect: Gadsden Purchase
8. cause: Douglas’s railroad plans; effect: Kansas-Nebraska Act
9. cause: Ostend Manifesto; effect: end of Pierce administration’s Cuba schemes
10. cause: Kansas-Nebraska Act; effect: rise of Republican party

II. H.

1. Wyoming, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas
2. California
3. Utah
4. two: Oregon and Minnesota
5. Honduras and Nicaragua
6. Colombia (New Granada)
7. El Paso and Houston
8. Nebraska
9. slavery existed in Missouri
10. yes

Chapter 19

II. A.

1. True
2. False. Few proslavery people brought slaves with them to Kansas.

3. True
5. True
6. True
7. False. The Dred Scott decision held that slavery could not be prohibited in a terri- tory because slaves were property pro- tected by the Constitution.
8. True
10. True
11. False. It was southern delegates who walked out when northern Democrats nominated Douglas.
12. True
13. False. Lincoln obtained a minority of the popular vote but a majority of the Electoral College.
14. True
15. False. Lincoln rejected the Crittenden Compromise.