

5 Expansion, crisis, and the failure of compromise – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

intensified by ex-
pansion

sectional parties

Recall

- You know new land has to be governed under some rule.
- You have seen an agreement hold for years and settle nothing.
- You know a party needs votes in more than one place.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Expansion intensifies

Debates over slavery were **intensified by expansion** and deepening regional divisions. Each new territory forced the question of whether slavery would extend there.

Worked example. Growth converted a standing disagreement into a recurring crisis.

■ 2 Compromise that held and settled nothing

Congressional attempts such as the Missouri Compromise **only temporarily stemmed** growing tensions. It did work, and it did not settle the question.

Worked example. Calling it a failure misses that it held; calling it a success misses that tensions kept growing.

■ 3 Sectional parties

The Second Party System ended as slavery and nativism weakened loyalties and fostered **sectional parties**, notably the Republican Party in the North.

Worked example. A national party must find positions both sections accept; a sectional party need not.

Watch out: The party system had produced compromises because national parties needed votes in both sections. When parties became sectional, nothing required anyone to compromise.

Practice

2.1 State what intensified the debates over slavery. [2]

2.2 Explain both halves of 'only temporarily stemmed'. [2]

2.3 State what ended the Second Party System. [2]

2.4 Explain why sectional parties made compromise less likely. [2]

2.5 State the three questions the Mexican Cession raised. [2]
