

5.6 Failure of Compromise

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **why compromise failed** 妥协的失败.

You must be able to:

- name the two later attempts the CED gives
- state the CED's verdict on them
- state what ended the Second Party System
- explain why sectional parties are a step towards war

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Two attempts

The Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision —one legislative, one judicial.

■ The verdict

They **ultimately failed to reduce conflict**. The CED does not say they caused the war; it says they did not do what they were for.

■ The party system

The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.

■ Why it matters

A national party has to hold voters in both sections, so it must find positions both can accept. When parties become sectional, nothing in the party system requires anyone to compromise —the institution that had produced compromises stops producing them.

2 Practice

2.1 Name the two later attempts and state the CED's verdict. [2]

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

2.3 Sectional parties are a step towards war.

(a) Explain why. [2]

(b) Name the party the CED gives. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The CED says these attempts [1]

- **A** ultimately failed to reduce conflict
- **B** caused the war directly
- **C** succeeded
- **D** were never made

3.2 The Second Party System was weakened by slavery and [1]

- **A** anti-immigrant nativism
- **B** the tariff alone
- **C** foreign policy
- **D** judicial review

3.3 A party needs votes in only one section to win office.

(a) State what it no longer needs. [1]

(b) Explain the consequence for compromise.

[2]

4 Go further

- work through the **5.6 Failure of Compromise** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Period 5: 1844-1877** section of the AP US History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Dred Scott decision; they ultimately failed to reduce conflict.

2.2 the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties.

2.3 (a) a national party must hold voters in both sections and therefore seek positions both can accept; a sectional party need not, so nothing in the party system requires compromise. (b) the Republican Party in the North.

3.1 A. failed to reduce conflict.

3.2 A. nativism.

3.3 (a) positions acceptable to the other section. (b) the party system stops generating compromises, and the institution that had contained the dispute no longer does.