

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

Chapter 8: A Growing United States Grows Less United

Section 2: Slavery Binds and Divides

Focused Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. An essential part of the representative democracy of the United States is _____ and _____.
2. An increasing number of Americans saw _____ as incompatible with the values of a free, _____ society.
3. Differences in _____ in different areas of the country created a feeling of _____.
4. It was in the _____, where large fields of crops might be grown, that _____ labor had attraction.
5. _____ is given credit for figuring out a way to speed the process of removing _____ from ripe cotton bolls.
6. His successful cotton _____ transformed cotton production in the _____.
7. _____ realized that much of the land in the region's interior could grow _____ as a cash crop that would create great profit.
8. New _____ meant that workers could produce textile goods more quickly. If the _____ were producing more, they would need more _____.
9. _____ accounted for about 50 percent of the exports from the United States, and most of the _____ supply of cotton came from the region.
10. In _____ states, where cotton was not raised, many people were _____ to slavery.

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11. One result of this _____ idea was an increased support for _____ (the movement to do away with slavery).
12. In 1831, the _____ movement found a voice and great organizer when William Lloyd Garrison founded his _____, *The Liberator*. Printed in _____, the paper was dedicated to exposing the _____ of slavery and calling for it to end.
13. Some _____ also participated in the informal system of routes and safe houses that helped _____, mainly from the border states, escape to the North. In 1831, this became known as the _____.
14. _____ slave owners and some other white southerners felt _____ by the antislavery movement. They saw slaves as necessary to their _____ system.
15. So even though both the South and this _____ area of the North based their economies on _____, northern farmers did not use _____.
16. Another _____ between the sections of the country was that the _____ had begun to _____ more than the South.
17. The concentration of _____ along the Mid-Atlantic Coast led to the _____ of towns and cities, so the Northeast became increasingly _____ (city-centered), while the South stayed mainly _____ (farm-centered).
18. As _____ sentiment increased, southerners wanted to ensure that Congress could not pass laws to _____ slavery.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

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19. In 1819, _____ requested statehood. At that time, there were eleven _____ states (those that allowed slavery) and eleven _____ states (those that no longer allowed slavery or were in the process of abolishing it).
20. Missouri planned to _____ slavery. This would upset the _____ in the Senate in the favor of slave states.
21. Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky offered a _____. Missouri would be allowed to join the Union as a _____ state. _____, which was a part of Massachusetts at that time, would be _____ from Massachusetts and admitted as a _____ state.
22. Although both sides accepted this _____ in 1820, the event showed that the question of slavery and its expansion into new areas was going to be an issue that _____ people.
23. The first _____ was passed by Congress in 1816. The tariff added a _____ to manufactured goods imported from other countries.
24. _____, a South Carolinian, argued that a state had the right to _____ a law that it thought _____. This idea of _____ and not following national laws within a state is known as _____.
25. A law could be _____ only in a special state _____ called for that purpose, not by the state _____.
26. If the state was still _____ (to a national law), he argued that the state had the right to _____, or withdraw, from the United States.

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27. The South Carolina _____ called a convention that nullified the tariff. South Carolina planned to refuse to collect the _____ on goods coming into the port of _____.
28. South Carolina threatened to _____ if troops were used.
29. In 1833, Henry Clay offered another _____, and South Carolina agreed to follow the national law. The plan was for the _____ to be gradually lowered to about 20 percent over the next ten _____.
30. This stance for _____ in South Carolina had an even deeper issue than the tariff—the question of _____.
31. Even northerners who believed that _____ could not be interfered with where it already existed also believed that the national government had the _____ to keep it from spreading into new _____. This idea was known as _____.
32. The _____ Party responded by defining the democratic ideal of _____ to suit their cause. They thought that _____ in a new territory should be allowed to decide an issue—such as whether to allow slavery—for themselves.
33. _____ voters had ratified (approved) a state constitution by November 1849 and requested statehood as a _____ state.
34. _____ admission as a _____ state would change the balance of power between free and slave states in the _____.
35. The two major political parties at the time—the _____ and the _____—found themselves being torn apart on _____ lines.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

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36. In the end, _____ laws passed Congress in a deal known as the _____ of 1850. Supporters in the North and South saw this compromise as _____ the country from breaking up.
37. In 1854, Douglas introduced _____ to organize this area into two new territories, _____ and _____. To get _____ support, he included a clause stating that the Compromise of 1850 had made popular sovereignty available to the territories.
38. When the _____ - _____ Act passed, many northern free spoilers believed that the national government had come under the _____ of some sort of “slave power.”
39. By January 1856, two _____ were set up in Kansas, one _____ and the other _____. Each claimed to be the true _____.
40. Two days after President Buchanan was sworn in, the U.S. Supreme Court tried to end the _____ over slavery through a decision in the case of _____ and his family.
41. The Court ruled that blacks, _____ or _____, were not _____, which meant they did not have the right to sue.
42. Finally, the Court ruled that Congress had never had the right to _____ slavery in territories.
43. _____ had the idea that southern slaves needed help to liberate themselves. He came up with the idea of _____ the U.S. government’s _____ (arms storehouse) at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia). He planned to take _____ and _____, arm the slaves, and start a _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

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44. Brown was quickly convicted of _____, _____, and trying to start a _____.
45. In the _____, Brown's raid alarmed white southerners, whose greatest _____ was a _____.
46. There was no single _____ that led to the _____ seen in the antebellum United States.
47. Eventually _____ and _____ failed to provide a peaceful solution. The passion of _____ found in _____ propelled the country into its bloodiest war.