

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 15: Slavery and Sectionalism

Section 1 Slavery in Georgia

Directions: Use the information from page 356 - 362 to complete the following.

1. Much of Georgia's _____ was based on the labor of _____ people. (page 355)
2. The _____ of slaves increased throughout the period historians call the _____, or pre-Civil War period of U.S. history. (page 355)
3. As the institution of slavery grew in the _____, opposition to it grew in the _____. (page 355)
4. The antislavery movement, including the _____ who wanted to do away with slavery throughout the United States, became an important _____ for northerners. (page 355)
5. Slaves in Georgia all lived under the same set of _____ about slavery, called the slave _____.
6. They [slaves] all lacked the _____ to make most decisions about their _____ and where and how they would spend them.
7. No factor in a slave's well-being was more important than his or her _____.
8. The amount of _____ and _____, the quality of _____, the likelihood of being able to _____ with family members, and the amount of _____ could all vary by the kindness, _____ or _____ of an owner.

9. Men and women had different _____ in slavery; women were expected not only to _____, but also to produce many _____.
10. An individual slave spent most of the day _____.
11. The majority of slaves were _____ slaves, which meant they worked _____, tending and _____ the crops they grew for their owners, especially the _____ crops.
12. Growing _____ required a _____ deal of work, which meant that not enough rice could be grown by a small farmer to be _____.
13. Therefore, rice was grown on large _____ with _____ slaves.
14. Rice plantations used the _____, where each day a _____ amount of work, usually in a portion of a rice field was _____ to each slave.
15. Average task assignments had slaves working from _____ to _____ hours a day; those who worked fast finished early.
16. Work on rice plantations was very _____. Rice fields had to be flooded with _____ off and on during the growing period.
17. Slaves did their work while standing in water that might also harbor _____ and _____.
18. Rice fields were breeding grounds for mosquitoes, which carried _____.
19. Both men and women worked in the fields, given tasks based on what owners or _____ (supervisors) thought them capable of doing.
20. _____ usually received their first tasks around age ten.
21. _____ plantations were different.

22. Slaves worked on the _____ *system*, where work was based on _____.
23. Men and women planted, tended, or harvested cotton in _____, or gangs, from sunup to _____.
24. Those on the gang system had no hope of _____ time for themselves, no matter how _____ they worked.
25. In fact, to make sure they kept a _____ pace, slaves under the gang system worked under the watchful eyes of overseers and _____ (older slaves the plantation owner thought were loyal).
26. If the slaves worked too slowly, they were often punished, especially by being _____.
27. Although most slaves worked in the fields, a few worked as _____ servants and some were _____.
28. Some house servants _____ in the main house, sometimes on cots in the hall or in the rooms with _____ under their care.
29. Most slaves, however, had _____ away from the main house. On large plantations, the " _____ " where they lived was similar to a small village.
30. Two important aspects of life for many slaves were _____ and _____.
31. A slave _____ was not a _____ marriage with a license from the courthouse, but many slaves considered themselves _____ to their partners.

32. _____ thought that couples made slave communities more _____.
33. Owners also wanted their slave women to have children because that _____ their slave population without their having to _____ additional slaves.
34. Since slave relationships did not have the legal status of marriage, owners could still _____ the couple by _____ one of them.
35. _____ was also an important part of the lives of many slaves.
36. _____ of this period had both _____ and white members, although many sanctuaries had _____ balconies where the slaves and free blacks sat.
37. Some towns had independent _____ churches where slaves could worship more _____ without their owners around.
38. Such churches were sometimes _____ to have a _____ person present to make sure no _____ were plotted.
39. Wherever they worshiped, religion offered _____ and, for some slaves, the _____ of justice, if not on earth then in heaven.
40. _____, on the other hand, saw religion as a way of _____ slaves by emphasizing parts of the _____ that stressed obedience and meekness.
41. In _____, Georgia passed a new slave code. These laws affected many _____ of slaves' lives.

42. Because slave owners in Georgia believed that _____ slaves were easier to control, it was _____ to teach slaves to read and _____.

43. They [slaves] could not own _____.

44. They also could not _____ without written passes from their owners.

45. There were many _____ that could result in a slave's _____ including murder, _____ (setting a fire), and plotting a rebellion.

46. While owners had been able to _____ or sell _____ to slaves before 1833, that was no longer allowed under the new code.

47. Some slave _____ who wanted to _____ slaves joined the organization called the _____ Colonization Society, which sent freed _____ to a country it had bought in Africa called _____.

48. With the law and law enforcement on the side of white slave owners, _____ to slavery was difficult and _____.

49. Some acts of _____ were hidden, such as working _____, pretending to be sick, breaking _____, or taking extra _____.

50. The most common open resistance was _____ away.

51. Owners put ads in the _____ describing runaway slaves.

52. In fact, most attempts at freedom were _____.

53. Occasionally, slaves went beyond running away and planned full-scale _____.

54. In Augusta, a slave named Coco, or _____, conspired in 1819 to set fires on two ends of the town. While whites were busy putting out the _____, he and his followers planned to _____ the place where _____ and ammunition were kept and _____ over the town.

55. His revolt never _____ because it was reported. He was _____, found guilty, and _____.

56. Nat _____ revolt in 1831 in Southampton, Virginia, caused so much _____ in slave owners throughout the _____ that most southern states passed new, _____ slave codes.

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GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 15: Slavery and Sectionalism

Section 2

Georgia, the Nation, and Sectionalism, 1820 - 1848

Directions:

Use the information from page 364 - 371 to complete the following.

1. As the United States grew _____ in the 1800s, different regions or section of the country _____ in different ways.
2. In upper South states such as Virginia and Kentucky, _____ was still a major crop.
3. After Eli _____ invention of the cotton _____, the lower South states from South Carolina all the way across to eastern Texas had become _____ producers by the 1820s.
4. Rice was still grown in coastal _____, the Carolinas, and _____.
5. Louisiana also produced some _____ from sugar cane.
6. All of these cash crops required many _____, so _____ grew in all those areas.
7. _____ was also important in the upper _____ states, which included Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and eventually Iowa.
8. The major _____ in those states, however, was _____ such as _____.

9. The invention in the 1830s of a better _____ by John _____ and a machine to _____ (harvest) wheat by Cyrus _____ made it possible for the average farmer to grow much more wheat _____ extra workers.
10. But the _____ of grain crops took less _____, so the _____ difference in these two agricultural areas [North and South] was that the northern farmers did not use _____.
11. In fact, the _____ Ordinance of 1787, passed during the Confederation period, made slavery _____ in those areas.
12. As the _____ between the North and South grew, the _____ areas of the north did not _____ with the agricultural South, even though both had _____ based on farming.
13. The _____ area of the country had some farming, but it also relied on _____ and _____ as an important part of the economy.
14. By the 1800s, _____ had built _____ that manufactured various goods including guns, shoes, and, most importantly, _____.
15. Factories led to the growth of towns and cities, so the Northeast became increasingly _____ (city-centered), while the South stayed mainly _____ (farm-centered).
16. These _____ differences led to differences in the kind of _____ the areas were willing to support.

17. This emphasis on policies good for one's own region over others and the tensions that emerged over these differences is known as _____.
18. Following the War of 1812, Georgians and other Americans were very _____ of their country and wanted to make it _____.
19. For example, _____ created a national _____ and passed America's first protective _____ (a tax on imports).
20. A tariff is considered " _____ " when it imposes a high tax on _____ goods, making them cost more than the same goods _____ in the United States.
21. Thus the tariff protects the American _____ from foreign _____ by making the American-made goods _____.
22. Because Americans agreed that they wanted their nation to be stronger, the period after the War of 1812 until the mid-1820s is known as the "Era of Good _____."
23. _____ was part of the _____ Purchase territory, and no _____ had been passed about whether slavery would be _____ in states made from the territory.
24. In 1819, Missouri requested _____.
25. 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).
26. This meant that the U.S. _____ had an _____ number of senators from the slave states and the free states.

27. In the House of Representatives, the free states had _____ representatives because they had a greater _____ than the slave states.
28. _____ planned to allow slavery.
29. A congressman from the free state of _____ (which was next to Missouri) wanted to _____ the Missouri statehood law to _____ Missouri to do away with slavery.
30. This caused a huge _____.
31. Senator Henry _____ of Kentucky offered a _____: Missouri would be allowed to join the _____ as a slave state.
32. _____, which was a part of Massachusetts at that time, would be divided from Massachusetts and admitted as a _____ state.
33. That would maintain the _____ between slave and free states in the U.S. Senate.
34. To prevent further arguments, a _____ was drawn westward across the rest of the Louisiana Purchase _____; slavery would be allowed _____ of that line.
35. Although both sides accepted this _____ in 1820, the event showed that the question of slavery and its _____ into new areas was going to be an issued that _____ people.
36. When the first protective tariff passed in 1816, it had wide _____ from the public, who wanted to encourage the establishment of _____ in America.

37. When an even higher tariff passed Congress in 1828, however, many in the _____ objected.
38. With _____ manufacturing in their area [South], southerners increasingly saw the protective _____ as a _____ that helped _____.
39. Vice President John C. _____, who had supported the 1816 tariff, secretly _____ a pamphlet _____ the tariff.
40. He [Calhoun] argued that a state had the right to _____ a law that it thought _____.
41. This idea of voiding and not following national laws within a state is known as _____.
42. This _____ was one of the ideas that became part of the states' rights argument.
43. _____ is the belief that all powers not specifically given to the national government in the U.S. Constitution or specifically denied to the states remain with the states.
44. Calhoun thought a _____ had the right to put itself between the _____ government and the _____.
45. A law could be _____ only if a special state _____ called for that purpose, not by the state legislature.
46. Under his doctrine, the law would remain _____ while the national government passed a constitutional _____ giving it the specific power to make such a law.

47. If the state was still _____, he argued the state had the right to _____, or _____, from the United States.
48. In 1829, _____ C. Calhoun was _____ vice president of the United States under the administration of President Andrew _____.
49. When another _____ was passed in 1832, an angry Calhoun _____ and went home to South Carolina to fight the tariff.
50. As president, _____ Jackson had to _____ the national law, so he prepared to do that even if it meant having to use federal _____.
51. _____ Carolina threatened to _____ if troops were used.
52. Georgia's _____ had come out in opposition to the 1828 tariff. But while Georgians did not _____ the tariff, they also did not respond as strongly as South Carolinians.
53. The Georgia legislature again came out in opposition to protective tariffs, but it also opposed _____.
54. This entire incident is known as the *nullification* _____.
55. However, this stance for states' rights in South Carolina had an even deeper issue than the tariff - the question of _____.
56. Slaves made up over _____ percent of South Carolina's population, and South Carolina's political leaders did not want the national _____ to have the power to _____ a law that would limit or _____ slavery.
57. Great _____ was planning to pass a law _____ slavery in all its territories (it passed in 1833). South Carolinians were _____ that Congress might do the same in the _____.

58. In 1831, the _____ movement found a _____ and greater organization when William Lloyd _____, founded his newspaper, *The _____*.

59. The newspaper was dedicated to writing about the _____ of slavery and calling for it to end.

60. He [Garrison] hoped to persuade people that slavery was _____ wrong.

61. Within two years, Garrison and others had founded both the New England _____ - _____ and the American Anti-Slavery Society.

62. Their early efforts mainly involved what they called "moral _____."

63. Some also participated in the informal system of _____ and safe _____ that helped slaves, mainly from the border states, _____ to the North.

64. In 1831, this became known as the _____.

65. By 1840, however, abolitionism was becoming a _____ issue.

66. _____ slave owners and some other white southerners felt _____ by the antislavery movement.

67. They saw slaves as _____ to their economic system.

68. They argued that African Americans were racially _____ and were better off in slavery.

69. They even said that slavery had _____ points because slaves were taken _____ of and taught _____.

70. The Louisiana Purchase territory was the _____ edge of the United States.

71. Beyond that was the country of _____, which had won its independence from Spain in 1821.

72. In the 1820's, southerners from the United States began to move across the _____ into what was then the northern territory of Mexico called _____.

73. At first, the _____ government had _____ these American immigrants to their territory.

74. The number of Americans _____ in Texas, however, grew to the point that they vastly _____ the number of native-born _____.

75. In 1836, the _____ living in Texas _____ and declared themselves _____ from Mexico. A brief _____ followed.

76. The Americans _____ and declared themselves a separate country called the _____ of Texas. Its _____ had one star.

77. Most _____ wanted to become _____ of the United States, but the U.S. government was afraid of making Mexico angry if it _____ (added) Texas.

78. In 1845, James K. _____ from Tennessee became _____.

79. He had _____ on annexing Texas, and so, in 1845, Texas became the _____ state.

80. This did anger Mexico and helped lead to the _____ - _____ War in 1846.

81. There were a few Georgia leaders who _____ the war, including Alexander _____, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Crawfordville.
82. But for most Georgians, the annexation of _____ brought another _____ state into the Union, and they wanted it to stay.
83. Most _____ who fought in the war were _____ and _____ percent of those volunteers came from the _____.
84. The U.S. _____ in that war led to a _____ that recognized Texas's independence from Mexico, and gave the United States a huge _____ of land that is now the southwest corner of the United States, including _____.
85. The new _____ once again brought up the question of the expansion of _____.
86. Congress had tried to pass a _____ during the war saying that any _____ territory acquired from the war would be _____ territory.
87. But while the bill had _____ the U.S. House of Representatives, it had been _____ in the _____ where the number of free and slave states was equal.

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GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 15: Slavery and Sectionalism

Section 3 The Road to War: 1848 - 1861

Directions: Use the information from page 372 - 380 to complete the following.

1. The Mexican-American War had not received the total _____ of the American citizens.
2. Some _____ saw it as an unjust war, taking the territory of a _____ country. But many other Americans had come to believe, even before the war, that America was _____ to expand from the _____ to the _____ Ocean.
3. A writer had called this America's _____.
4. In 1846, while the Mexican-American War was going on, the United States had signed a _____ with Great Britain dividing the northwest _____ Territory between them at the 49th parallel line.
5. The _____ of slavery was not really an _____ in this more northern area.
6. By the late 1840s, the _____ movement in the North had become stronger.
7. Even northerners who believed that slavery should not be _____ with where it already _____ also believed that the national government had the right to keep it from _____ into new territories.
8. This idea was known as _____.

9. The Democratic Party responded by adopting a position called _____
_____, an idea that allows the people in a new territory to decide
an issue, such as whether to allow _____.
10. From the election of 1848 until the _____ _____ broke out, slavery and the
question of expansion continued to be a major _____ issue.
11. It was the big argument over _____, and over the territories of Kansas
and Nebraska, over the _____ decision of the U.S. Supreme
Court in 1857, and the _____ of 1860.
12. The new territory of the American _____ included the desert lands of
what later became _____, Arizona, and New Mexico as well as the
_____ Mountains.
13. California especially had many _____: There were good bays for
_____ and _____ valleys for farming and raising livestock.
14. Some adventurous Americans from the _____ also began to settle in
northern California in the valley of the _____ River during the rush
toward _____ in the 1840s.
15. After 1848, they were all part of the _____.
16. In that year [1848], as workmen built a mill for Swiss immigrant John
_____ in California, they discovered shiny flakes of _____.
17. At first, Americans _____ in California were the main ones to head for the
hills in search of their _____.

18. But, by 1849, Americans from the East were coming in _____ around the tip of _____ America or making the journey by _____ across the American West. These were the " _____ - _____."
19. California needed _____. When Zachary _____, a _____ hero of the Mexican-American War, became _____ in 1849, he advised California to apply for _____.
20. California voters had _____ a state constitution by November 1849 and requested statehood as a _____ state.
21. _____ slave owners immediately _____ that, even though California had used _____ sovereignty, deciding for themselves that they did not want slavery.
22. California's admission as a free _____ would change the _____ of power between free and slave states in the _____.
23. The two major national parties at the time - the _____ and the _____ - found themselves being torn apart on sectional lines.
24. _____ trying to hold their parties and the country _____ tried to find another compromise.
25. In the end, five laws passed Congress in a deal known as the _____ of 1850.
26. Southern leaders responded to the sectional crises by holding _____ to decide how to _____ the South and the _____ of slavery.

27. The June meeting [in Nashville] took a moderate _____-and-_____ attitude.
28. In _____, the Compromise of 1850 passed.
29. They [southern leaders] _____ the compromise and insisted the southern states had the right to _____.
30. _____ played a key role in keeping this more extreme position of _____ from happening in the 1850 crisis.
31. This _____ over the Compromise of 1850 led to the _____ of new state political _____ in Georgia.
32. Those who _____ secession and opposed compromise became the Southern _____ Party.
33. Those who supported _____ and opposed secession formed a _____ that was pro-Union.
34. This later group was led by Alexander Stephens, Howell _____, and Robert _____.
35. After the Compromise of 1850, Georgia held an election for a _____ to meet on the compromise. The pro-Union faction _____ a major victory and formed the _____ Union Party at the convention in December.
36. The convention then passed the _____ introduced by Charles Jones _____.
37. The Georgia Platform _____ the Compromise of 1850 but agreed to _____ if the North did not live up to its obligations or if it _____ slavery.

38. Thanks to other states _____ the Georgia Platform, the _____ was accepted, even though many in the North and South did not like it.
39. In the _____, the sight of runaway slaves, including some who had been in the North for a long time, being _____ and taken away in _____ led many northerners to resist the _____ Slave Law.
40. In reaction to the compromise, Harriet Beecher _____ wrote _____, a novel that depicts the _____ of slavery through the story of slaves Uncle Tom, Eliza, and Eliza's young child.
41. When the book was _____ in 1852, it sold three hundred _____ copies and stirred many northerners to become _____.
42. Back in 1820, southerners had supported the Missouri Compromise which allowed slavery in the _____ Purchase territory south of Missouri's border.
43. Since that time, _____ had come into the Union as the only _____ state from the Louisiana Purchase territory.
44. Even though the area north of the _____ Compromise line was mainly _____, some northerners wanted it open for _____.
45. Illinois Senator Stephen _____ wanted to run a transcontinental _____ through the area, with its eastern end in _____.
46. In 1854, Douglas introduced legislation to organize this area into two new territories - _____ and _____.

47. To get southern support, he included a _____ stating that the Compromise of 1850 had made popular _____ available to the territories.
48. This changed the _____ of slavery set out in the Missouri Compromise.
49. When the _____ - _____ Act passed, many _____ free soilers believed that the national government had come under control of some sort of "_____ power."
50. Georgia's Alexander _____ had been the manager of the _____ in the House, and he was very happy about its _____.
51. But every northern _____ congressman had voted _____ it, as had every northern Whig in the _____.
52. The Kansas-Nebraska Act _____ the Whig party in the country. Northern Whigs did not _____ to be in the same party with the southern Whigs.
53. In the end, they [northern Whigs] and free soilers joined to form a new party - the _____ Party.
54. The new party _____ that the national government had the right to _____ slavery to the areas where it already _____ and to _____ it in new territories.
55. One northerner who joined the Republican Party was Abraham _____ of Illinois.
56. _____ was the ground on which the increasing _____ between the North and South became violent.

57. Those who lived there were to _____ if it [Kansas] would become a _____ state or a _____ state.
58. Thousands of _____ moved into the state so they could vote.
59. Proslavery _____, some of whom never actually _____ in Kansas, crossed into Kansas to vote _____ on slavery.
60. The result was a territorial _____ that had more _____ members; it voted to _____ slavery.
61. _____ voters complained about the voting _____.
62. By January 1856, two _____ were set up in Kansas, one proslavery and one antislavery.
63. By the summer of 1856, the _____ had gone beyond the legislature into the countryside.
64. Proslavery supporters attacked the _____ town of Lawrence, burning down buildings and looting.
65. After hearing about Lawrence, white abolitionist John _____ and his followers vowed _____. They _____ five unarmed, proslavery Kansans.
66. Proslavery Kansans _____, and Kansas soon became "_____ Kansas."
67. The _____ in 1856 ran on the free soil platform of not allowing _____ to expand into new territory, while the _____ supported popular sovereignty.

68. Some southerners had threatened _____ if Republican nominee John C. _____ won. But Democrat James _____ won the presidency.

69. Two days after _____ Buchanan was sworn in, the U.S. _____ Court tried to end the arguments over slavery through a _____ in the case of Dred Scott and his family.

70. Although he had been a slave his _____ life, Dred Scott had traveled and lived with his owner, an army _____, in _____ (a free state) and Wisconsin(a free _____).

71. In 1846, Scott had begun the _____ suit for his and his family's _____ because they had lived in territory that did _____ allow slavery.

72. _____ years later, in 1857, the case reached the Supreme Court, which was in control of southerners and headed by Chief Justice Roger _____ from the slave state of Maryland.

73. The Court _____ that blacks, free or slave, were not _____, which meant they did not have the civil right to sue.

74. Finally, the _____ ruled that _____ had never had the right to forbid slavery in territories.

75. One northerner who had not given up was _____ Brown of "Bleeding Kansas."

76. Brown had the idea that southern slaves needed help to _____ themselves.

77. He came up with the idea of _____ the U.S. government's _____ (arms storehouse) at _____, Virginia, to take guns and ammunition, _____ the slaves, and starting a slave _____.
78. It was a wild _____ with no chance of _____. Eight of his [Brown's] men, including two sons, were _____, and Brown himself was _____.
79. The _____ Party had already died over the issue of _____, replaced by the Republican Party, a northern party.
80. In 1860, the _____ Party also fell apart. Its first convention to choose a _____ candidate was deadlocked.
81. At a second convention, most of the _____ delegates walked out, had a convention of their own, and nominated John Breckinridge of _____ as the candidate of the _____ Democratic Party.
82. The _____ Democratic Party chose Steven _____ of Illinois as its candidate, with Georgian Hershel V. Johnson as his _____ presidential candidate.
83. Some concerned citizens in the _____ states (those states between the slave states and free states) formed a political party called the Constitutional _____ Party and nominated John _____ of Tennessee for president.
84. Meanwhile, the Republicans nominated _____ Lincoln of Illinois.

85. They (Southern democrats) supported a _____ slave code and stressed the right of the states.
86. The _____ opposed that [slave code] and supported the _____ position.
87. The _____ Democrats supported popular sovereignty.
88. Breckinridge won the popular _____ in Georgia and Georgia's _____ vote. Abraham Lincoln was not even on the _____ in Georgia and nine other Deep South states.
89. Nationally, Lincoln got about _____ percent of the popular vote. But Lincoln got _____ - electoral votes, more than enough to _____ the election.
90. With Republican Abraham Lincoln on his way to the _____, many _____ leaders thought that their way of life was _____, as was the _____ of states to decide issues such as slavery.
91. _____ Carolina led the way [to secession], holding a special convention in December 1860. The delegates voted to _____ the United States.
92. _____ also elected delegates to a special convention held in January 1861, but in Georgia it included many that favored _____ over secession.
93. Among other things, they [delegates at convention] argued, that if they _____ they would have more _____ in talks with the North, which might agree to some of the South's _____.

94. The vote on a _____ for secession was 166 to 130 in _____.

When delegates voted on the _____ ordinance of secession the next day, however, the vote was 208 to 89 in favor.

95. One of the most important _____ in Georgia before, during, and after the _____ was Alexander Hamilton _____ of Taliaferro (pronounced "Tolliver") County. (page 381)

96. Stephen was a Georgian who belonged to the _____ Party, the party that believed in a _____ national government. (page 381)

97. He defended the institution of _____ although he believed that slaves should be _____ well. (page 381)

98. Even at Georgia's _____ convention in 1861, he continued to _____ secession. (page 381)

99. However, when his state _____, he accepted the decision and went with the _____. (page 381)