

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 4: From Territory to Statehood, 1798 - 1860

Section 1 The Mississippi Territory, 1798 - 1817

Directions: Use the information from pages 91 - 102 to complete the following.

1. On April 7, 1798, just one week after the _____ evacuated Natchez, the United States established the _____ Territory.
2. The _____ that created the Mississippi Territory was based on the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which established the _____ Territory and provided for its government.
3. The law for the Northwest Territory stated that _____ was _____.
4. The law creating the Mississippi Territory made slavery _____ in Mississippi.
5. The law that created the Mississippi Territory designated _____ as the _____.
6. In 1802, the territorial assembly _____ the capital from Natchez to _____.
7. _____ College, Mississippi's first _____-supported institution of higher _____, was established at Washington in 1802.
8. The college was named for _____ Thomas _____.
9. Elizabeth Female _____, which is considered by some historians as the nation's _____ Collegiate Institute for _____, was founded at Washington in 1818.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. Among Washington's most renowned citizens were John James _____, the famous _____, and Joseph Holt _____, who, with his son Prentiss Ingraham, _____ more than seven hundred _____.
11. The Mississippi River and the _____ (the overland route that followed a northeasterly path beginning in Natchez) were the two main _____ routes into the Mississippi Territory, but they were _____ by _____ gangs of robbers who made both life and property unsafe in the new territory.
12. The first _____ erected in Mississippi was a _____.
13. _____ (large boats with flat bottoms and square ends, used for carrying freight downstream) carried a variety of _____ from Kentucky and Tennessee down the Mississippi River, past Natchez, to the _____ of New Orleans.
14. The slow-moving flatboats were easy _____ to the cutthroats and robbers who clustered in bands along the great river and the Natchez Trace.
15. The _____ (thickets of cane) near Vicksburg were among their favorite hideouts.
16. While land titles were being settled in the Mississippi Territory, one of the most spectacular _____ in history was being negotiated by American agents in _____.
17. In 1802 there was a rumor that Spain might _____ Louisiana back to _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

18. After learning that Spain _____ to return Louisiana to France, President Thomas _____ opened _____ with France.
19. He [Jefferson] did not want to buy _____ of Louisiana; he just wanted _____.
20. However, when Emperor Napoleon _____ of France offered to sell all 828,000 square miles of the Louisiana _____ for _____, which was about _____ cents and _____, President Jefferson _____ the deal.
21. This Louisiana Purchase more than _____ the _____ of the United States.
22. In September 1810, a group of _____ captured the Spanish fort at Baton Rouge and established the Republic of West _____.
23. They [Republic of West Florida] immediately asked for _____ (adding territory to an existing governmental unit) to the United States.
24. President James _____ issued a proclamation stating they would be part of the United States.
25. The basic _____ of the _____ between England and America was _____ of the _____, but, as far as the _____ Territory was concerned, it was primarily an _____.
26. For about a year before the war, _____ agents in the United States had been forming _____ with various _____ nations.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

27. The British _____ to _____ their tribal _____ to the Indians if they helped _____ the United States.
28. _____, the famous _____ warrior, helped the British organize the Indian tribes.
29. In 1811, Tecumseh came to _____ to _____ the Choctaw and Chickasaw in his great confederation of Indian nations.
30. The Choctaw and Chickasaw _____ Tecumseh in his war against the Americans, but the _____ Nation did.
31. Soon after Tecumseh's speech, Creek war parties _____ white settlements along the southern frontier.
32. General Andrew _____ and his Tennessee _____ were ordered to _____ the _____.
33. At the famous Battle of _____ on March 27, 1814, General Jackson _____ the Creek nation and _____ them to _____ the Treaty of Fort Jackson.
34. Under the terms of that treaty, the Creek nation _____ nearly 23 _____ of land to the United States.
35. After the defeat of the Creek, General Jackson was ordered to _____ to _____ the city against a _____ invasion.
36. When the _____ of New Orleans took place on January 8, 1815, the War of 1812 was already _____.
37. But _____ the British naval commanders, nor General Jackson had _____ the official news.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

38. This famous battle, which was a great _____ for _____, made General Jackson a national _____ and helped him _____ the _____ election several years later.

39. After the War of 1812, Mississippi's population _____ rapidly and soon reached the _____ necessary for advancement to _____

40. After a _____ was written and state _____ were _____, the U.S. _____ officially admitted Mississippi to statehood on December 10, 1817.

41. _____ was named the state _____.

42. Under the _____ Constitution of 1817, our first state constitution, _____ was maintained as a _____ institution.

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Chapter 4: From Territory to Statehood, 1798 - 1860

Section 2 Early statehood, 1817 - 1845

Directions: Use the information from pages 105 - 111 to complete the following.

1. One of the challenges facing the young American republic in its early years was _____ (an allegiance to local, rather than national, interests).
2. This problem was caused by the differences in _____ and _____ that existed in various parts of the country.
3. People in each of these regions, or sections, developed local _____ and traditions and different _____ interests.
4. Representatives and senators in the U.S. Congress almost always _____ and policies that were _____ for their section.
5. One of the major causes of sectionalism was the protective _____.
6. A _____ is a _____ placed on manufactured _____ that are _____ into America from foreign countries.
7. This tax is _____ to the _____ of the products when they are sold to the American people.
8. The _____ of this tax is to _____ American _____ from the _____ of manufacturers in other _____.
9. Another _____ that caused serious sectional differences was _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. In the _____ agricultural states, _____ was the primary system of _____.
11. The state's most abundant _____ was _____.
12. There were several _____ that had to be overcome before the state could realize the maximum benefit from this resource.
13. In 1817, there were few _____ and _____ in Mississippi.
14. Also, many of the state's _____, another natural resource, were not _____ for any great distance.
15. In order for settlers to _____ and _____ the land, they had to be able to get to it.
16. The need for _____ (roads, bridges, canals, and other transportation needs) was one of the most important issues to come before the state legislature.
17. In 1821, the _____ appointed a special committee to recommend a _____ for a _____ state _____ as near the _____ of the state as possible.
18. The committee recommended _____ on the Pearl River. In December 1822, this city was renamed _____ in honor of General Andrew Jackson.
19. On September 10, 1832, forty-eight _____ met at Jackson and _____ a _____ state _____ [the constitution from 1817 was outdated].

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

20. Among the most important _____ in the Mississippi Constitution of 1832 was the _____ of all _____ qualifications for public _____ and _____.
21. The 1832 constitution _____ as a legal institution.
22. The 1832 constitution _____ the _____ in both _____ of the legislature and created several new state agencies.
23. The Constitution of 1832 also _____ the _____ to live in Jackson during his term of office.
24. To provide for the needs of an _____ state _____, the first legislature to meet after the adoption of the new constitution appropriated \$105,000 for the _____ of a state _____ and a _____ for the governor.
25. In antebellum Mississippi, there were two major _____, the _____ and the _____.
26. Only the _____ and the _____ remained in Mississippi when it was admitted to _____.
27. In the early 1830s, these two large nations [Indian] _____ their remaining tribal _____ and moved to _____.
28. Those land cessions more than _____ the area open for white settlement and caused a _____ and _____ explosion that transformed Mississippi's _____ and _____ system.
29. The economic expansion of the early 1830s was known as the _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

30. _____ were imported into the state in ever-increasing numbers.
31. During those Flush Times, Mississippians established the _____ system and the _____ economy — and linked their destiny to _____.
32. One of the most important developments of the Flush Times was Mississippi's increasing _____ on a _____-_____ cotton economy, a crop that became known as _____.
33. The first major _____ over slavery was not about the _____ of the institution, but the _____ of slavery into the _____ established in the Louisiana Territory.
34. If there were more _____ states, they [congressmen and senators of each state] could _____ the national government in _____. If there were more _____ states, they would control the national government.
35. The early controversy over _____ into the _____ territories was resolved by the _____ of 1820.
36. After the Missouri Compromise, states were _____ to the Union in _____, with one _____ state and one _____ state admitted at the same time.

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Chapter 4: From Territory to Statehood, 1798 - 1860

Section 3 Events Leading to Secession, 1845 - 1860

Directions: Use the information from pages 112 - 119 to complete the following.

1. In 1836, _____ gained its independence from Mexico and asked the United States to _____ the territory.
2. Most Texans were _____ who had moved to Texas to acquire cheap land and plant cotton; and, they took their _____ with them.
3. Slavery in Texas was _____.
4. As Texas was seeking admission to statehood, _____ also petitioned for _____ [to the Union] and was admitted as a _____ state on March 3, 1845.
5. The admission of those two states tipped the _____ in _____ of the _____ states.
6. In the spirit of the Compromise of 1820, two _____ states were soon admitted to restore a balance between free and slave states.
7. _____ did not recognize the _____ of Texas.
8. Within a year after the annexation of Texas, _____ was at _____ with Mexico.
9. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, which _____ the Mexican War, the United States _____ the _____ that includes all or part of the present states of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. The Mexican War had broad popular _____ in _____ and the _____, but it was very _____ in the _____.
11. _____ (those who wanted to end slavery) claimed that the war was destined to _____ the political _____ of the _____.
12. To prevent this happening [increase of political power of slave states], David Wilmot, a congressman from Pennsylvania, introduced a _____ to _____ slavery from any of the territory that America might _____ from _____.
13. This bill, called the _____, ignited a bitter sectional _____ in _____.
14. The law was _____, but Mississippians and other southerners were angry that _____ states would try to _____ them from _____ their _____ into the western territory.
15. By the time the war was over in 1848, some _____ were talking about _____ and the formation of a _____.
16. On June 3, 1850, _____ from nine southern states, including _____, met in Nashville, Tennessee.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

17. The _____ of this meeting was to _____ a _____ that would legalize slavery in Utah and New Mexico territories and would prevent the admission of California as a free state.
18. While the convention was in session, Senator Henry _____ of Kentucky introduced several bills that were designed to _____ sectional _____.
19. Clay introduced a series of bills that became known as the _____.
20. The Compromise of 1850 _____ resolve the _____ between the free and slave states.
21. Mississippi's two United States _____ in 1850 were Henry Stuart _____ and Jefferson _____.
22. Senator Foote strongly _____ the compromise, but Senator Davis, Mississippi's most popular politician, _____ and voted _____ the compromise.
23. The Mississippi _____ also _____ the compromise and authorized a special election in September 1851 to elect _____ to a _____.
24. This call for a special election sparked a great public debate and caused a major _____ of political _____ in Mississippi.
25. Senator Foote _____ his seat in the U.S. Senate, returned home, and organized the _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

26. This party was composed of both Whigs and Democrats who had one thing in common; they were _____ to _____.
27. The convention delegates assembled in _____ on November 10, 1851.
28. What was supposed to be a _____ convention turned out to be something quite different.
29. Instead of passing an ordinance _____ (cutting) the ties between _____ and the _____, the convention passed a _____ reprimanding the legislature for _____ the _____.
30. The _____ also declared that, even though they _____ _____ with all of its provisions, the state of Mississippi should _____ and abide by the _____ of 1850.
31. However, the delegates asserted that a state _____ the constitutional and legal _____ to _____ from the Union.
32. In the early 1850s, a _____ of southern _____ began making _____ throughout the South.
33. These men, called _____ - _____, tried to _____ the southern people that _____ was the only _____ southerners had if they wanted to maintain their traditional way of _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

34. An increasing number of southerners _____ the _____ of the fire-eaters and began to think in terms of _____ an _____ southern _____.

35. The _____ - _____ Act of 1854 created _____ new _____ of Kansas and Nebraska and specified that the status of _____ in those territories would be determined by _____.

36. The law also _____ the Missouri Compromise.

37. _____ in the free states _____ the law, but _____ applauded the Kansas-Nebraska Act because it opened a vast new territory to _____.

38. Both sections [North and South] immediately realized the importance of _____ into Kansas, where a popular vote would determine the _____ of slavery.

39. The New England Immigrant Aid Society was formed to assist _____ (those opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories) migrating to Kansas.

40. One of the most important _____ decisions in the nation's history, the _____, in the case of *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, was made on March 6, 1857.

41. Dred Scott was a _____ who had been taken by his owner from Missouri, where slavery was _____, to Illinois and Minnesota, where slavery was _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

42. When his [Dred Scott] owner died, he was purchased by an abolitionist who allowed him to file _____ in federal court seeking his _____.
43. The U.S. Supreme Court _____ that Dred Scott had _____ because he was taken into free territory.
44. On October 16, 1859, _____ led a _____ on the federal arsenal at _____, Virginia (now West Virginia).
45. Brown's _____ was to capture a supply of _____ and _____ and lead the _____ in armed _____.
46. The raid was _____ successful; Brown was _____ by federal soldiers under the command of Robert E. _____, and later tried, _____, and _____ in December of 1859.
47. After the Dred Scott decision and John Brown's Raid, _____ were weary of compromises and began to view the bitter struggle over _____ as an _____ (impossible to control) _____ that would lead eventually to _____ between the free states and the slave states.