



North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

Chapter 07: The Antebellum Era- Section 5: Racial Issues in the Time of Reform

Guided Reading

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

1. In the _____ era, the rights of minority groups were _____ by the actions of the white majority in the state.
2. In the early 1800s, North Carolina actually included part of another _____, the area where the _____ lived.
3. North Carolina _____ lived in the deepest part of the _____ and kept many of the old traditions of _____, gathering, and village life.
4. Beginning in the 1820s, southern whites began to _____ the Cherokee and other Native American groups to give up their _____ so that whites could use their rich _____ to grow cotton and other crops.
5. In the 1830s, _____ Andrew Jackson convinced some _____ to sign a treaty calling for their _____ to the West.
6. Despite _____ claims that treaties with North Carolina allowed them to stay in the state, federal _____ continued to corral the Cherokee they could find into wooden _____ (enclosures for prisoners) on the Little Tennessee River.
7. During 1838 and 1839, more than _____ members of the Cherokee nation were forced to moved to Indian Territory (later the state of _____) in a journey that was so _____ it came to be known as the _____.

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8. With the help of William H. Thomas, a white who had been _____ into the Cherokee nation, about _____ Cherokee were allowed to remain in _____.
9. Thomas continued to _____ the property in his name to protect the Native Americans from whites who wanted the _____. He became the _____ of the settlement along the Oconaluftee River.
10. During the first half of the nineteenth century, in any given year, about one in _____ North Carolina families owned _____.
11. The greatest _____ of slaves was along the belt of counties where the _____ met the _____, from Hertford south through Pitt and Wayne Counties. These counties had _____ factors that promoted the _____ of slavery.
12. Although most slave-owning North Carolinians owned only one or two slaves, a _____ number of slaves lived on _____ (farms large enough to be strictly organized to produce both enough food for _____ and large amounts of _____ staple crops that earned money for the owners).
13. _____ were primarily tobacco and cotton, but sometimes they included _____ like corn, wheat, and even rice or tar on the Cape Fear River.
14. First, a _____ used its slave labor to _____ off and _____ huge areas of land and graze large numbers of livestock.
15. Second, a plantation that _____ used its slaves taught some of them to be _____. An artisan is a skilled _____.

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16. Third, planters often _____ gang work to cultivate and _____ the fields.
17. Two _____ could make a person a slave. He or she had to be at least _____ African American, and his or her _____ had to have been a slave.
18. Without a visible act of _____ (where a slave was legally freed by a master), a slave was a slave for _____.
19. The _____ defined the social, economic, and physical place of slaves in North Carolina.
20. First, they lacked _____ of movement.
21. Second, a slave was _____ most forms of _____. A slave could learn counting, which was a skill needed on the plantation, but could not legally learned to _____ or _____.
22. A slave could not _____ under state law, either to another slave or to a free person.
23. Quite a number of slaves kept their own _____ and their own _____. Some of the smarter masters allowed slaves to _____ the produce of their own labor, which eased in some ways the _____ that went with slavery.
24. A slave's _____ condition in the antebellum era varied considerably, depending on the _____ of the master.
25. Slaves generally formed close bonds in the _____, the area where their housing was located. Slaves often had their own _____ services in the quarters or a nearby barn.

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26. All slaves faced two horrors. They could be _____, even for a minor infraction against a white, and they or members of their families could be _____ and sent away.
27. A few blacks in North Carolina were _____ but they still suffered from _____ and ill treatment. In towns like Fayetteville, _____ wore a label on their sleeve that identified their condition.
28. “Elder” Ralf Freeman, a _____ slave, became one of the more notable _____ in the Uwharries during the 1820s.
29. Almost two hundred free blacks owned _____. In many cases, the slaves were _____ bought to keep them from being owned by whites.