

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 8: The Antebellum Era

Section 1 The Economy and Everyday Life

Directions: Use the information from pages 228 - 240 to complete the following.

1. The _____ class was composed of families who owned several hundred _____ of land and at least _____ slaves.
2. Your _____ was based on the _____ of those twenty, fifty, or three hundred _____.
3. South Carolina in the _____ era was a _____ society.
4. The people of each _____ were expected to show proper _____ (respect) to their "betters" in the class above them.
5. The code of _____ was important to the upper crust.
6. If your honor as a _____ were questioned by your social _____, you might _____ him to a _____ (a fight with weapons between two people, following strict rules).
7. _____ belonged to a rapidly growing class as the cotton Kingdom expanded.
8. If you were one of forty _____, you likely walked in _____ to an Upcountry plantation.
9. Creating a _____ was of great _____ to you as a slave.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. Slavery was built on a foundation of _____ or threat of violence. You were not _____ to work, so your _____ to work was _____ of physical punishment.
11. Your _____ was, like your family, a _____ and _____.
12. Between the planter aristocracy and the black slaves were the majority of _____ who generally fit into two broad groups, the " _____ " and the " _____."
13. The middle class consisted of _____ and _____ in the towns and _____ **farmers** (small landowning farmers) in the rural areas.
14. Your life, like the slaves' lives, was one of _____.
15. As a member of the "poor whites", you worked for _____ on someone else's farm or in a _____ (lowly) job in town.
16. You lived in a _____ that was no better than a slave cottage, and sometimes worse.
17. _____ and _____ were often the poorest of the poor.
18. In the early nineteenth century, a _____ revival movement called the _____ Great Awakening swept across the nation like wildfire.
19. All denominations benefited, but the _____ and _____ grew the most.
20. Slaves were attracted to the _____-filled religious services and were _____ by their owners to become members.

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21. The _____ of _____ pastors to their mixed audience was this :slaves, _____ your masters; _____, be _____ to your slaves.
22. The Second Great Awakening brought _____ (regulations enacted by state and local governments to restrict activities on Sunday). Buying and _____, engaging in sports, and doing nonessential work on _____ were made _____.
23. As the _____, including South Carolina, _____ itself more and more from the rest of the nation, its _____ leaders became more outspoken in their _____ of southern institutions and customs.
24. Thomas Cooper, president of the College of South Carolina in Columbia, was a leading _____, along with John C. Calhoun, for the _____ of slavery and _____ **rights** (the belief that the rights and powers of the states are more important than the rights and powers of the federal government).
25. _____ in the antebellum era continued to be largely a _____ matter.
26. The state _____ did not _____ responsibility for educating children.
27. Private _____ were the norm.
28. Most _____ families could _____ afford private academies; therefore, fewer than _____ the children in South Carolina in this era received even an _____ education.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

29. _____ was an exception. By the 1850s, the city _____ schools that were good and popular with _____ classes of white citizens.
30. South Carolina's efforts in _____ education were more vigorous and successful than at _____ levels.
31. Though the state's white residents were _____ average in _____, a higher percentage of its population got a _____ education than in most states.
32. In the 1820s, the world _____ of cotton went down and so did South Carolina's _____.
33. In the first decade of the century, South Carolina was _____ one-half of all cotton _____ in the United States each year. By 1821, the state's production amounted to only _____ percent.
34. Unfortunately, Carolina farmers and planter had not taken _____ of their land. They grew _____ until the land was _____ out.
35. Instead of _____ the soil and preventing _____, it was easier to clear more land and start over.
36. Despite the low points, cotton continued to grow in _____ in South Carolina and in the whole _____.
37. Senator James Henry Hammond _____ the United States Senate in 1858 that _____ one should _____ the South or slavery because "Cotton is king."
38. Harming _____ would _____ the _____ of

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

America and Great Britain, Hammond suggested.

39. In addition to rapidly wearing out the land, cotton resulted in a renewed dedication to _____.
40. At the end of the American Revolution, many serious discussions _____ whether the institution of _____ went against the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the teaching of Christianity.
41. _____ states gradually _____ their slaves.
42. Slavery experienced a _____ of growth in the 1790s that continued throughout the antebellum era.
43. By 1820, the slave _____ was again in the _____ in South Carolina.
44. The _____ Revolution brought great change to Europe beginning in the late eighteenth century.
45. It shifted work from _____ to water - or _____ - powered machines.
46. _____ was the only section of _____ that developed much _____ early in the nineteenth century.
47. Except for cotton gins and rice mills, _____ almost totally _____ out on the early Industrial Revolution.
48. In this state, _____ and prestige had always come from owning _____ and _____.
49. The magnificent _____ systems in South Carolina needed some human

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

help to make them serve _____ needs more effectively.

50. _____ were built to connect rivers and bypass rocky rapids at the fall lines in several rivers.

51. The canals _____ river transportation, but the state needed a _____ system that could _____ all the main towns to one another.

52. The _____ to the problem was the _____.

53. In the 1820s, inventors began to experiment with _____ engines on _____ that would pull _____ on _____.

54. Within three decades, _____ crisscrossed the _____ and connected most of the main towns.

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Chapter 8: The Antebellum Era

Section 2 Nationalism, Sectionalism, and States' Rights

Directions: Use the information from pages 242 - 249 to complete the following.

1. Early in the era, the _____ [South Carolina] expressed a strong sense of national _____ and _____.
2. However, by 1830, South Carolina politicians and voters had decided that the _____ government had turned _____ them.
3. _____ is the sense of pride in one's country, its people, its institutions and government.
4. Often that nationalism is most noticeable when a country is _____ by enemy nations.
5. In its first twenty-five years under the new Constitution, Americans were brought _____ together by _____ of the rights of American _____ by both Great Britain and France.
6. The United States _____ war until the British began stopping our ships, _____ cargo, and _____ some of our sailors in to the British navy.
7. In 1812, the Congress _____ war on Great Britain, in the conflict known as the _____.
8. Four of the strongest advocates _____ war in Congress were John C. Calhoun, Langdon Cheves, William Lowndes, and David R. Williams.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

9. These South Carolinians were among a group of young congressmen called war _____.
10. The _____ was a near _____ for the young United States.
11. The war was basically a _____, and a _____ was signed in December 1814 with nothing really accomplished for either side.
12. But the biggest _____ of the war was fought in January 1815 before _____ of the treaty arrived in America.
13. In the Battle of _____, General Andrew Jackson and a ragtag American force aided by a few pirates _____ a large, well-trained _____ army.
14. The _____ gave Americans the feeling they had _____ the war.
15. After the election of James _____ in 1816, the Federalist Party died, leaving only one organized _____ party, the Democratic-Republicans.
16. John C. _____, the _____ South Carolina political leader of the nineteenth century, was at first a part of this sense of _____ unity.
17. He wanted to strengthen the nation with **internal** _____ (government projects to improve transportation and trade).
18. A _____ on _____ provided the money.
19. Calhoun also wanted to charter a new United States _____ to help stabilize the _____ (money) system and improve the economy.
20. _____ is allegiance to one region of the country as opposed to loyalty to the broader interests of the whole country.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

21. In the Northeast, _____ was still important, but towns and cities based on _____ were becoming even more important.
22. That section wanted the federal government to _____ industry, especially with a protective tariff.
23. A _____ is a _____ (tax) on _____ that protects American manufactured goods from competition from cheaper goods made in other countries.
24. _____ of these states had _____ slavery within their borders and were becoming increasingly _____ to slavery elsewhere in the nation.
25. The Old Northwest Territory became the _____ of the nation, producing an abundance of corn, _____, and livestock.
26. Many of its settlers were immigrants, and most were opposed to _____.
27. The _____ was becoming more dedicated to producing _____, though certain regions continued to produce _____, _____, or sugarcane.
28. These staple crops were _____ on slavery.
29. In the 1820s, South Carolina tended to _____ the federal government or their _____.
30. They argued that the protective tariff only helped the _____ and _____ the South.
31. The South exported _____ products and imported many necessities, which meant they had to pay higher _____ for imported

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goods.

32. The issue of _____ was raised dramatically in 1819 when _____ applied for _____ in the Union.

33. Northern opposition to slavery in the _____ state set off a furious _____ over whether _____ had the authority to _____ the spread of slavery.

34. Congress settled the issue temporarily by adopting the _____ **Compromise** of 1820, which allowed Maine into the Union as a _____ state and Missouri as a _____ state.

35. This kept the number of states, and thus the _____ of _____, balanced between free and slave.

36. However, another _____ of the compromise ruled that _____ the northern territories of the Louisiana Purchase were to be _____ of slaves.

37. _____ in South Carolina lived in constant _____ of _____ uprisings.

38. In 1822, two slaves in Charleston revealed a _____ by Denmark _____, a _____ slave who had _____ his freedom with money won in a lottery.

39. Dozens of slaves and _____ were arrested.

40. Vesey and thirty-four others were _____, thirty-seven were _____, and twenty-three were _____ (found not guilty).

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- 41.. The white people of the state began to close their _____ to any ideas from outside that were contrary to their notions of white _____.
42. South Carolina was alarmed in 1831 by the news of the Nat _____ rebellion in Virginia. Turner led a small band of slaves in a _____ they hoped would sweep across the South.
43. The Turner rebellion _____ southern whites' fear of the slaves in their midst.
44. It also made them more certain that _____ (people who wanted to do away with slavery) from the North were _____ up trouble with their propaganda.
45. As angry as South Carolinians were with free blacks and rebellious slaves, they were even _____ with northern _____ advocates.
46. In the 1820s, _____ states passed _____ in favor of the gradual _____ of slaves in the United States.
47. In the 1820s and 1830s, the population of all the northern states was _____ rapidly.
48. Most _____ preferred to settle in the _____ rather than compete with _____ labor in the South.
49. These developments had _____ consequences. The North got a _____ in the U. S. House of Representatives.
50. In 1828, the Congress passed an extremely _____ tariff that the South labeled the Tariff of Abominations.

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51. If the North could impose an _____ (horrible, detestable) tariff, would it be long before that section could push through legislation _____ slavery?
52. John C. Calhoun, who was vice president in 1828, became a defender of _____ rights and proposed a way for South Carolina to protect itself against the majority of the nation.
53. Calhoun argued that a state could declare an act _____ and _____ the law (declare it invalid and of no effect within the state).
54. South Carolina leaders like Robert Barnwell Rhett advocated _____ (dissolving the state's connection to the nation and becoming a separate nation) with or without the company of other southern states.
55. A political struggle between Nullifiers and Unionists took place across the map of the _____.
56. _____ believed that the state could _____ to obey or enforce a federal law that the state thought was unconstitutional or _____ its states' rights.
57. _____ believed that the state could best deal with political issues _____ the Union, rather than in defiance of federal law.
58. Governor James Hamilton, Jr., led the Nullifiers in a well-organized drive to elect Nullifiers, call a convention, and _____ the tariff.
59. In 1832, the Nullifiers called the Nullification Convention and declared _____ and _____ both the tariff of 1828 and a new one passed in 1832.

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60. The possibility of a _____ showdown between the federal government and South Carolina was defused by a _____ in Congress worked out by _____ and Henry Clay of Kentucky.

61. The _____ would be gradually _____, and South Carolina would drop its nullification.

62. In the years after the nullification crisis, South Carolina leaders _____ the Great Reaction. The General Assembly enacted severe _____ on Carolinians' freedom.

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Section 3 The March Toward Catastrophe

Directions: Use the information from pages 250 - 256 to complete the following.

1. A constant in American History from 1607 to 1900 was the _____ of the population _____.
2. By the 1840s, most Americans _____ that expansion of the nation across the _____ to the _____ Ocean was our God-given right, our _____.
3. Much of the land west of the Louisiana Purchase was claimed by either _____ or _____.
4. There was also _____. Once owned by Mexico, Texas had won its _____ in 1836.
5. The Republic of Texas wanted _____ to the United States, but Americans feared annexation would cause _____ with _____.
6. In the expansionist fever of the 1840s, the United States did bring _____ into the _____ as a _____ state in 1845. _____ with Mexico did break out in 1846.
7. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania introduced legislation in Congress that would _____ slavery in any territory _____ from Mexico as a result of war, but it _____ passed.

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8. The Wilmot Proviso strengthened the _____ (those who wanted to withdraw from the Union) in South Carolina.
9. They [Secessionists] were urging the _____ to get out of the _____ before Congress could take action _____ slavery.
10. At the end of the Mexican War in 1848, the triumphant United States _____ the enormous _____ from Texas west to the Pacific.
11. Almost immediately _____ became a prize possession because of the discovery of _____.
12. The population grew so rapidly that California could apply for _____ in 1850.
13. The South _____ the addition of a new _____ state because it would give free states a _____ in the U.S. Senate.
14. The crisis concerning California was solved by another _____ compromise.
15. In the _____ of 1850, California was to be _____ to the Union as a _____ state — a big victory for the _____.
16. A new _____ was passed that required all citizens, North and South, to assist in _____ and returning slaves to their owners.
17. This was supposed to be a big _____ for the _____, but it angered many northerners and strengthened _____.

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18. Unlike other southern states, _____ embraced its _____ and gave them a majority in the _____ in the 1850 election.

19. By the early 1850s, South Carolina whites were _____ into three factions on the only issue _____ - _____ (the name given to the southerners who actively advocated secession) thought was important:

_____.

20. _____ expansion continued, and so did the _____ over whether _____ would be allowed in the _____ territories carved out of the northern section of the Louisiana purchase.

21. _____ had _____ slavery there in the Missouri Compromise.

22. The South appeared to have won a great victory when Congress passed the _____ - _____ **Act** in 1854.

23. The act _____ the people who moved into these two territories to _____ the issue of _____ for themselves.

24. The Kansas-Nebraska Act played havoc with the American _____ system.

25. The _____ Party, which had arisen in the 1830s, was already weak. It _____ on the slavery issue and _____ out.

26. A new major party, the _____ Party, arose in place of the Whigs and several smaller parties.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

27. It was entirely a _____ party.
28. The _____ Party of Jefferson and Jackson was deeply damaged by a split into _____ and _____ wings or factions.
29. As settlers began to _____ into Kansas and take up land to farm, northerners sent _____ families to settle and southerners sent _____ families.
30. Both factions _____ governments, and soon _____ broke out.
31. As a result of the struggle in _____, many people hoped a case in the _____ would settle the matter of _____ in the western territories.
32. The case was about _____ and Harriet _____, slaves who had been taken by their owner into free states and into territories where slavery was _____ by the Missouri Compromise.
33. The Scotts _____ in the courts, claiming that being _____ into free states and territories made them _____.
34. The supreme Court ruled that the Scotts were not _____ of the United States and thus had no right to bring a _____ before the federal court.
35. They [Supreme Court] also ruled that _____ had no authority to ban _____ from the territories.
36. The Court also ruled that being _____ into a _____ state did not change the Scotts status.
37. _____ were thrilled over the **Dred Scott** decision. Most

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

sentiment in the _____ was strongly _____ to the decision.

38. The new president, James _____, approved the _____ and thought it had put the _____ question to rest.

39. Some individuals within the _____ ranks were willing to take drastic measures. One such person was _____.

40. In October 1859, he led a band of men in a _____ on a federal arsenal in _____, Virginia (now West Virginia), hoping to capture _____ for a great slave _____.

41. They [band of men] _____ the arsenal, but a company of federal troops commanded by Colonel Robert E. _____ quickly crushed the _____.

42. Brown was captured, convicted of _____, and _____.

43. Sectional _____ in the nation were at a fever pitch after John Brown's raid.