

## UNIT 3 – EXPANSION AND SLAVERY

Name:

DUE: OCTOBER 28<sup>th</sup>!

1. **Jacksonian Democracy** – Starting with the election of President Andrew Jackson (1828), voter participation increased due to **the end of property requirements for voting by many states**. Jackson was seen as the political champion of the “common man.”
2. **The Spoils System** – President Jackson used the spoils system to **provide jobs to political party supporters**. Jackson claimed that use of the spoils system increased democracy in the federal government because it **allowed larger numbers of citizens to hold office**.
3. **National Bank / Tariff Debates** – During the 1830s, the development of a new national two-party political system (the Democrats and the Whigs) was mainly the result of **debates over the National Bank and tariffs**.
4. **States’ Rights / Nullification Crisis** – One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that **each claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws**.
5. **The Indian Removal Act** – As a result of President Andrew Jackson’s policies, Native American Indians were **forcibly removed to areas west of the Mississippi River**.
6. **Trail of Tears / Worcester v. Georgia** – In the *Worcester v. Georgia* decision, the Supreme Court said that the govt could NOT remove Native Americans, but the President/Army did anyway, and **forced them west across the Mississippi along the Trail of Tears**, where many died.
7. **Manifest Destiny** – The term Manifest Destiny was first used to support **westward expansion to the Pacific Ocean**. In the 1840s, the term Manifest Destiny was used by many Americans to **justify westward expansion into lands claimed by other nations**.
8. **Oregon Trail** – In the early 1800s, trappers and explorers helped establish **a trail through the Great Plains and Rocky Mnts** to the rich farmland on the West Coast. Throughout the 1800s, **hundreds of thousands of settlers moved west** to build farms and start new lives.
9. **Annexation of Texas / Mexican-American War** – In the 1840s, President James K. Polk’s belief in Manifest Destiny led to **the annexation of Texas and the Mexican-American War**. As a result of the war, the **US gained Texas, California, and the rest of the Southwest**.
10. **California Gold Rush** – In the mid-1800s, the growth of the populations of California and the western territories was mainly a result of **the discovery of gold and silver**. The rapid westward migration caused by the discovery of gold in California **led to the Compromise of 1850**.
11. **Cotton Gin / Expansion of Slavery in the South** – Technological improvements like **the cotton gin made harvesting cotton easier** and more profitable, which **led to the expansion of slavery across the South in the first half of the 1800s**.
12. **Expansion of Slavery** – As the US acquired more land between 1803 and 1850, controversy developed concerning **the expansion of slavery**. During the 1840s, abolitionists opposed annexation of new western territory because **they feared the admission of new slave states**.
13. **Abolitionists** – Frederick Douglass (former slave), Harriet Tubman (Underground Railroad), William Lloyd Garrison (*The Liberator*), and Harriet Beecher Stowe (*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*) are best known for their efforts to **oppose the practice of slavery**.
14. **Harriet Beecher Stowe / Uncle Tom’s Cabin** – The publication of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, contributed to the start of the Civil War by **intensifying Northern dislike of slavery**.
15. **Missouri Compromise** – This tried to address to **controversy over the extension of slavery into the West** (South of the 36°30’ line=slave, North=free). **Missouri was added as a slave state and Maine as a free state** (this kept the balance between slave/free in the Senate).
16. **Compromise of 1850** – Like the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the Compromise of 1850 attempted to **settle conflicts between the North and the South over admission of states to the Union**. California was added as a free state, the South got a tougher Fugitive Slave Act.
17. **Fugitive Slave Act** – The most controversial element of the Compromise of 1850 was **the Fugitive Slave Act** (which made it easier for slave owners to recapture runaway slaves in the North). Many runaway **slaves went to Canada because this act kept them at risk in the US**.
18. **Popular Sovereignty** – Popular sovereignty gave settlers the right to **vote on whether slavery would be legal in their territory**. The principle of popular sovereignty was an important part of the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**.
19. **Kansas-Nebraska Act / Bleeding Kansas** – Popular sovereignty was proposed as a way to **allow settlers in Kansas/Nebraska to vote on the issue of slavery**. In 1854, the phrase “Bleeding Kansas” was used to describe clashes between **pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups**.
20. **Dred Scott v. Sandford** – Scott had been taken to a free state, so when his master died, **Scott sued for his freedom**. The Supreme Court ruled that **slaves are property, not citizens**, and because property is protected by the Constitution, **there is no such thing as a free state**.
21. **A Divided Nation** – Bleeding Kansas, John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry, and the Dred Scott decision all displayed that **the nation had grown increasingly divided over slavery**. Sectional conflict (between the North and South) increased as the US neared the Civil War.
22. **Slavery and States’ Rights** – At the time of the Civil War, two major issues dividing the North and South were **states’ rights and the status of slavery in the West**. Before the Civil War, many Southern political leaders supported **states’ rights** (like the “right” to use slave labor).

**Directions:** After reviewing the key terms, use the spaces below to record a definition in your own words for each term.

1. Jacksonian Democracy

2. The Spoils System

3. National Bank / Tariff Debates

4. States' Rights / Nullification Crisis

5. The Indian Removal Act

6. Trail of Tears / *Worcester v. Georgia*

7. Manifest Destiny

8. Oregon Trail

9. Annexation of Texas / Mexican-American War

10. California Gold Rush

11. Cotton Gin / Expansion of Slavery in the South

12. Expansion of Slavery

13. Abolitionists

14. Harriet Beecher Stowe / *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

15. Missouri Compromise

16. Compromise of 1850

17. Fugitive Slave Act

18. Popular Sovereignty

19. Kansas-Nebraska Act / Bleeding Kansas

20. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*

21. A Divided Nation

22. Slavery and States' Rights

# Unit 3 Take-Home Exam Answer Sheet

**Directions:** Use the key-term definitions to answer the questions on the following pages. Record your answers in the spaces below. The definitions and answers are **due on October 28<sup>th</sup>**, the day of the **Fall Interim Assessment**.

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- 1) Starting with the election of President Andrew Jackson (1828), voter participation increased due to the
  1. passage of an amendment ending religious qualifications for voting
  2. extension of suffrage to Native American Indians
  3. end of property requirements for voting by many states
  4. arrival of more immigrants from nations with democratic governments
- 2) President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to
  1. veto bills he disliked
  2. enforce Supreme Court decisions
  3. move Native American Indians off their traditional lands
  4. provide jobs to political party supporters
- 3) During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, the spoils system resulted in
  1. federal laws being nullified by the states
  2. elected officials rewarding their supporters with government jobs
  3. all free males being given the right to vote
  4. the end of political corruption in the federal government
- 4) President Andrew Jackson claimed that use of the spoils system increased democracy in the federal government because it
  1. removed property-holding qualifications for voting
  2. limited the role of the electoral college in presidential elections
  3. allowed larger numbers of citizens to hold office
  4. used nominating conventions to pick political party candidates
- 5) During the 1830s, the return of a national two-party political system was mainly the result of
  1. conflicts over the use of the Monroe Doctrine
  2. debates over the National Bank and tariffs
  3. disputes over the Oregon boundary
  4. controversy over the Indian Removal Act
- 6) One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that each
  1. claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws
  2. formed part of the unwritten constitution
  3. supported the federal government's power to declare war
  4. provided a way for new states to enter the Union
- 7) From 1820 to 1865, the debates over nullification, protective tariffs, and the spread of slavery into the new territories concerned the constitutional issue of the
  1. balance of power between the federal and state governments
  2. balance between the rights of individuals and the need to maintain order
  3. protection of the rights of ethnic and racial groups
  4. separation of power between the executive and legislative branches
- 8) "Jackson Replaces Many Government Workers With His Supporters"  
 "Jackson Vetoes Bank Recharter Bill for Political Reasons"  
 "Jackson Refuses to Enforce Supreme Court's Decision"  
 Which conclusion about President Andrew Jackson is most consistent with these headlines?
  1. He allowed Congress to decide controversial issues.
  2. He expanded presidential powers.
  3. He demonstrated weakness in dealing with domestic issues.
  4. He relied on the Supreme Court to settle disputes.
- 9) As a result of President Andrew Jackson's policies, Native American Indians were
  1. relocated to reservations in Mexico
  2. forcibly removed to areas west of the Mississippi River
  3. gradually allowed to return to their ancestral lands
  4. given United States citizenship
- 10) The United States government is creating memorials along the Trail of Tears because it was
  1. an important road used by settlers going to the frontier
  2. the site of victories by General Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812
  3. the location of injustices against many Native American Indians
  4. the route followed by the first transcontinental railroad
- 11) Which Supreme Court decision is most closely associated with the Trail of Tears?
  1. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
  2. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
  3. *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)
  4. *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)
- 12) Which term did Americans use in the 1840s to describe the idea that the United States should possess the entire continent?
  1. containment
  2. Manifest Destiny
  3. globalization
  4. popular sovereignty

- 13) The term Manifest Destiny was first used to support
1. independence from Great Britain
  2. westward expansion to the Pacific Ocean
  3. efforts to stop secession of Southern states
  4. laws restricting labor union activity
- 14) In the 1840s, the term Manifest Destiny was used by many Americans to justify
1. the extension of slavery into the territories
  2. war with Russia over the Oregon territory
  3. the acquisition of colonies in Latin America
  4. westward expansion into lands claimed by other nations
- 15) In the 1840s, President James K. Polk's belief in Manifest Destiny led to
1. a war with Mexico
  2. an alliance with several South American nations
  3. the establishment of new colonies in the Caribbean
  4. a ban on the activities of northern abolitionists
- 16) The dispute with Britain over Oregon, the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican-American War all relate to the
1. theory of nullification
  2. practice of secession
  3. belief in Manifest Destiny
  4. idea of due process
- 17) In the mid-1800s, the growth of the populations of California and the western territories was mainly a result of the
1. discovery of gold and silver
  2. opening of the Panama Canal
  3. migration of freedmen after the Civil War
  4. secession of the Southern states
- 18) Before the Civil War, slavery expanded in the South rather than in the North because
1. the Constitution contained a clause that outlawed the importation of slaves into the Northern states
  2. Congress passed a law forbidding slavery in the North
  3. Northern states passed affirmative action legislation
  4. geographic conditions in the South encouraged the development of large plantations
- 19) What was a major reason that slavery expanded in the South in the first half of the 1800s?
1. Federal government regulations favored Southern exports.
  2. New inventions led to an increase in cotton production.
  3. Most early textile mills were built in the South.
  4. The federal government encouraged the importation of enslaved persons.
- 20) By the time of the Civil War, slavery had nearly disappeared in the North mainly because
1. slave rebellions in Northern states had forced the end of slavery
  2. the United States Constitution required the end of slavery in Northern states
  3. slaves had become too expensive for Northern farmers
  4. slavery did not fit the economic interests of the North
- 21) During the 1840s, abolitionists opposed annexation of new western territory because they
1. feared the admission of new slave states
  2. wanted to limit the power of the national government
  3. were concerned with the legal rights of Native American Indians
  4. supported an isolationist foreign policy
- 22) Which is a primary source of information about the nature of slavery in the United States?
1. a television program showing life on a Southern plantation
  2. a copy of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown V. Board of Education*
  3. the autobiography of Frederick Douglass
  4. a history of slavery written by a 20th-century historian
- 23) Which person's action was most closely associated with the abolitionist movement?
1. William Lloyd Garrison's publication of *The Liberator*
  2. Booker T. Washington's commitment to African American education
  3. Thurgood Marshall's legal argument in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
  4. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s leadership of the Birmingham march
- 24) William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe are best known for their efforts to
1. create free public schools
  2. begin the temperance movement
  3. expand the rights of women
  4. oppose the practice of slavery
- 25) Abolitionists in the pre-Civil War period were most likely to support the
1. removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia
  2. passage of the Fugitive Slave Act
  3. activities of the Underground Railroad
  4. use of popular sovereignty in the territories

- 26)** The publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, contributed to the start of the Civil War by
1. exposing the dangers of cotton manufacturing
  2. intensifying Northern dislike of slavery
  3. pressuring the president to support emancipation
  4. convincing Congress to ban the importation of slaves
- 27)** One way in which Harriet Beecher Stowe and Thomas Paine were similar is that each
1. fought to protect the environment
  2. worked to change problems in society through writing
  3. supported the Women's Christian Temperance Union
  4. attempted to end racial discrimination
- 28)** As the United States acquired more land between 1803 and 1850, controversy over these territories focused on the
1. need for schools and colleges
  2. failure to conserve natural resources
  3. expansion of slavery
  4. construction of transcontinental railroads
- 29)** Which problem did the Missouri Compromise attempt to solve?
1. extension of slavery into the western territories
  2. equitable distribution of frontier lands to the owners of small farms
  3. placement of protective tariffs on foreign imports
  4. need for internal improvements in transportation
- 30)** Which statement about the Missouri Compromise (1820) is most accurate?
1. Slavery was banned west of the Mississippi River.
  2. Unorganized territories would be governed by the United States and Great Britain.
  3. The balance between free and slave states was maintained.
  4. The 36°30' line formed a new boundary between the United States and Canada.
- 31)** The rapid westward migration caused by the discovery of gold in California led directly to
1. the start of the Civil War
  2. the adoption of the Compromise of 1850
  3. increased trade through the Panama Canal
  4. control of the United States Senate by the slave states
- 32)** Both the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 settled conflicts between the North and the South over
1. admission of states to the Union
  2. Supreme Court decisions
  3. presidential election results
  4. voting rights
- 33)** During the first half of the 19th century, territorial expansion led to
1. improved relations with bordering nations
  2. increased tensions over slavery
  3. fewer conflicts with Native American Indians
  4. decreased domestic demand for manufactured goods
- 34)** "Missouri Compromise Allows Two New States Into the Union"  
"California Admitted to Union as Free State Under Compromise of 1850"  
Which issue is reflected in these headlines?
1. status of slavery in the territories and states
  2. growth of agriculture on the Great Plains
  3. clash of federal and state powers
  4. conflicts with foreign nations over the West
- 35)** In the Compromise of 1850, California was added to the Union as a free state. In return, slave states received
1. Florida as a new slave state
  2. a tough new fugitive slave act
  3. more representation in Congress
  4. a guarantee that slavery would never be abolished
- 36)** The whole military force of the State is at the service of a Mr. Suttle, a slaveholder from Virginia, to enable him to catch a man whom he calls his property; but not a soldier is offered to save a citizen of Massachusetts from being kidnapped! Is this what all these soldiers, all this training, have been for these seventy-nine years past [since the beginning of the American Revolution]? Have they been trained merely to...carry back fugitive slaves to their masters?... — Henry David Thoreau  
The author of this statement is expressing dissatisfaction with a provision included in the
1. Treaty of Ghent (1815)
  2. Oregon Treaty of 1846
  3. Compromise of 1850
  4. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
- 37)** In the 1850s, why did many runaway slaves go to Canada?
1. They feared being drafted into the Northern army.
  2. The Fugitive Slave Act kept them at risk in the United States.
  3. More factory jobs were available in Canada.
  4. Northern abolitionists refused to help fugitive slaves.
- 38)** Which term refers to the idea that settlers had the right to decide whether slavery would be legal in their territory?
1. nullification
  2. sectionalism
  3. southern secession
  4. popular sovereignty

- 39) The principle of popular sovereignty was an important part of the
1. Indian Removal Act
  2. Homestead Act
  3. Dawes Act
  4. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- 40) In the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, popular sovereignty was proposed as a way to
1. allow northern states the power to ban slavery
  2. deny southern states the legal right to own slaves
  3. allow settlers in new territories to vote on the issue of slavery
  4. overturn previous Supreme Court decisions on slavery
- 41) In the 1850s, the phrase "Bleeding Kansas" was used to describe clashes between
1. proslavery and antislavery groups
  2. Spanish landowners and new American settlers
  3. Chinese and Irish railroad workers
  4. Native American Indians and white settlers
- 42) Which problem did the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act attempt to solve?
1. equitable distribution of frontier lands to the owners of small farms
  2. extension of slavery into the western territories
  3. placement of protective tariffs on foreign imports
  4. need for internal improvements in transportation
- 43) The Supreme Court ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857) helped to increase sectional conflict because the decision
1. ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in the territories
  2. allowed for the importation of enslaved persons for ten years
  3. prohibited slavery in lands west of the Mississippi River
  4. gave full citizenship to all enslaved persons
- 44) Which group benefited most directly from the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)?
1. abolitionists
  2. slave owners
  3. immigrants
  4. enslaved persons
- 45) Most Southern political leaders praised the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857) because it
1. granted citizenship to all enslaved persons
  2. upheld the principle of popular sovereignty
  3. supported the right of a state to secede from the Union
  4. protected the property rights of slave owners in the territories
- 46) "Uncle Tom's Cabin Stirs Controversy"  
"Kansas Rocked by Bloody Conflict"  
"John Brown's Raid Angers South"  
Which statement about the United States in the 1850s is best supported by these headlines?
1. The nation had grown increasingly divided over the future of slavery.
  2. Americans had lost confidence in the plan for Reconstruction.
  3. Northern and Southern voters were united in support of popular sovereignty.
  4. Support for the abolitionist movement decreased during this period.
- 47) One way that "Bleeding Kansas," the Dred Scott decision, and John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry had a similar effect on the United States was that these events
1. ended conflict over slavery in the territories
  2. eased tensions between the North and the South
  3. made sectional compromise more difficult
  4. contributed to the formation of the Whig Party
- 48) From 1820 to 1865, the debates over nullification, protective tariffs, and the spread of slavery into the new territories concerned the constitutional issue of the
1. balance of power between the federal and state governments
  2. balance between the rights of individuals and the need to maintain order
  3. protection of the rights of ethnic and racial groups
  4. separation of power between the executive and legislative branches
- 49) At the time of the Civil War, two major issues dividing the North and South were
1. welfare reform and income tax rates
  2. immigration policies and westward expansion
  3. loyalty to Great Britain and taxation without representation
  4. states rights and the status of slavery in the West
- 50) Before the start of the Civil War, many Southern political leaders supported
1. higher tariff rates
  2. states rights
  3. voting rights for women
  4. repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act