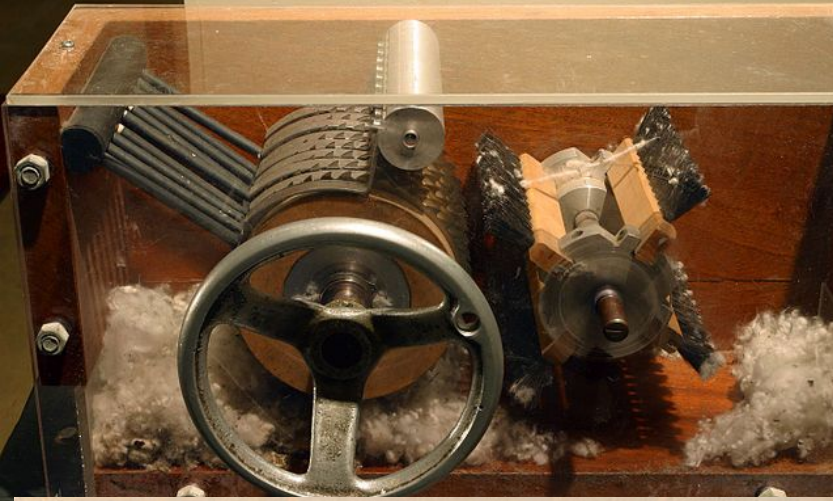


Vocabulary - Key facts Review

There will be 21 questions with a few that need to answered
in sentence form.



To start: how did geographic features and technology affect the development of sections in the US?

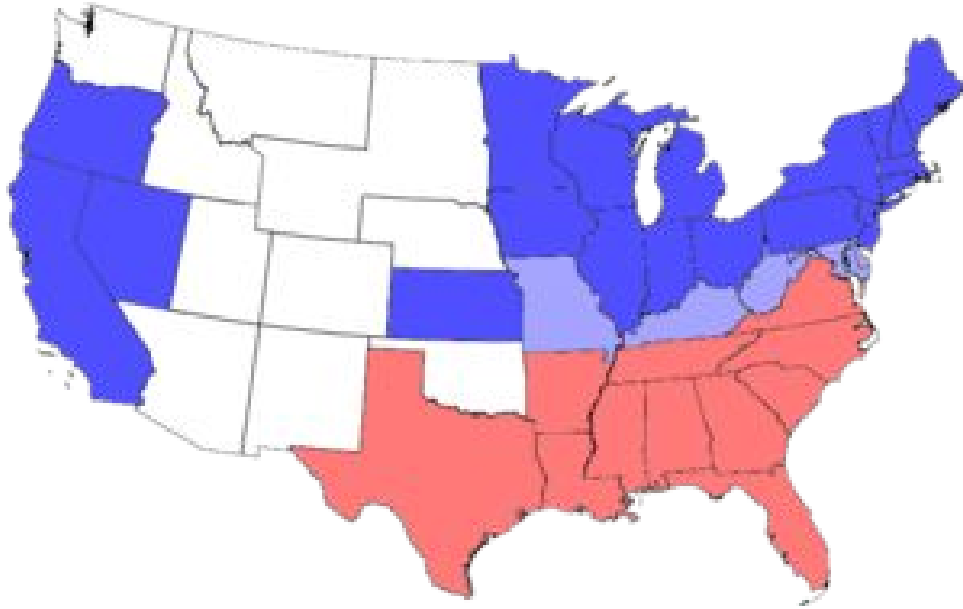
1. What device is this?

COTTON GIN

2. Why did it make slavery so important to the South?

Basis for the southern economy; their labor allows for tremendous profit from this cash crop





With regards to slavery:

3. What do we call the blue states? Free

4. What do we call the red states? Slave

5. What are the purple states called? Hint they are on the edge of each side - they BORDER the two areas.

How were people not directly exposed to slavery made aware of its harsh treatment of the enslaved population?

Use the next slides to come to a conclusion.

Union with Freemen--No Union with Slaveholders.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS!

Anti-Slavery Meetings will be held in this place, to
commence on _____ at _____
in the _____

To be Addressed by

Agents of the Western ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Three millions of your fellow beings are in chains--the
Church and Government sustains the horrible
system of oppression.

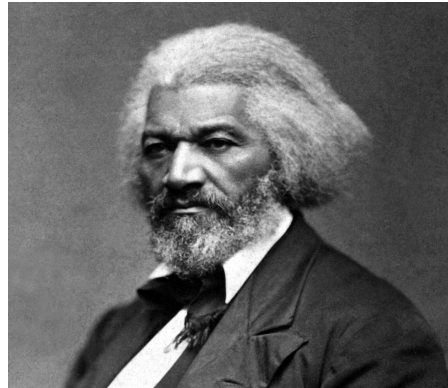
Turn Out!

AND LEARN YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES,
THE SLAVE AND GOD.

EMANCIPATION or DISSOLUTION, and a FREE
NORTHERN REPUBLIC!

ROBERTS PRINT, BALDWIN, OHIO

6. People who wanted to
end slavery NOW! Were
called? - ABOLITIONISTS



UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



7. This African-American woman was a former slave and powerful speaker against slavery. She was one of the many reasons why the North slowly began to oppose slavery. SOJURNER TRUTH





John Brown on his way to be hung for his raid on Harper's Ferry.

9. Why does the artist create a picture of this with him kissing an African-American baby? Provide evidence!

John Brown attempted to start a slave revolt by raiding the Federal Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

The painting shows his devotion to setting African-Americans free.

10. Open ended: If the North knew the South was angered by the anti-slavery movement, why didn't the North silence these protesters in order to stop the sectional conflict?

Provide evidence to support your answer.

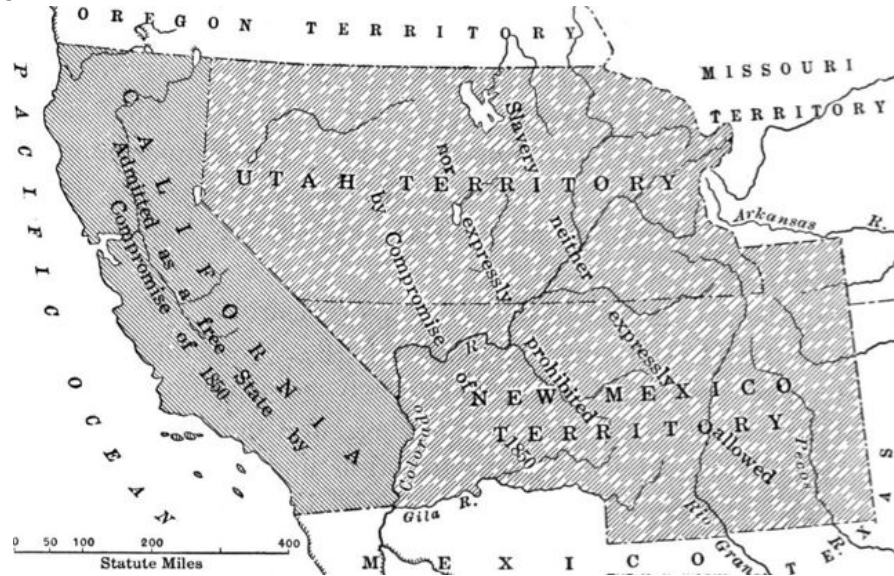
Feelings of separation between North and South, commonly referred to as **Sectionalism**, continued to grow between 1820 and 1860.

How did the the US try to solve this expanding sectional conflict? See the next slides to determine this answer.

11. How did the Missouri Compromise of 1820 keep the political balance in the US Government equal?
KEEPS THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE SENATE EQUAL; MISSOURI joins as a slave state and Maine joins as a free state



12. The COMPROMISE of 1850 was an effort to solve the conflict over slavery which had a Fugitive SLAVE Act for the South, CALIFORNIA was admitted to the Union as a Free state for the North, and voting to determine if a territory became slave or free.



13. This term means voting and it was used to determine how the territories west of the Mississippi River would become free or slave states.

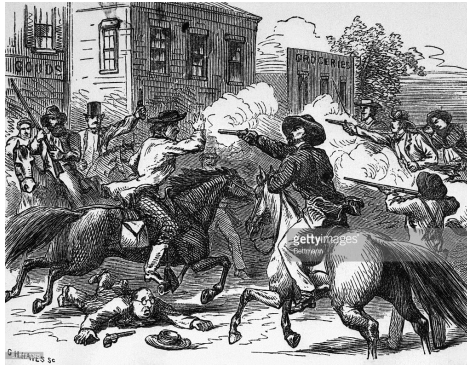
POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY



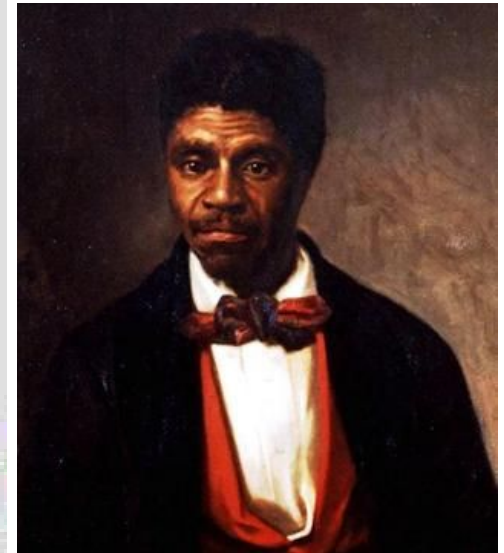
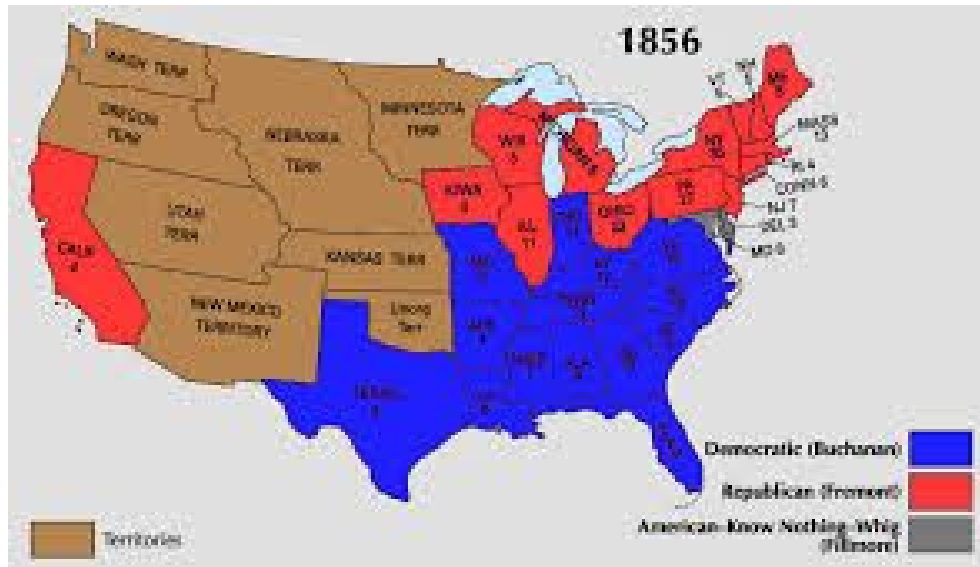
14. This act in 1854 over ruled the Missouri Compromise by opening up the Louisiana territory. It stated the area would vote to become a free or slave state. It caused bloodshed and the birth of the Republican party which opposed any expansion of slavery. KANSAS -NEBRASKA ACT



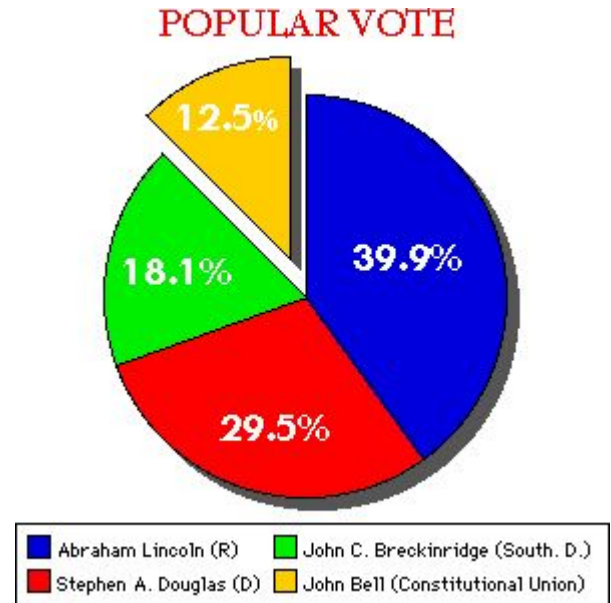
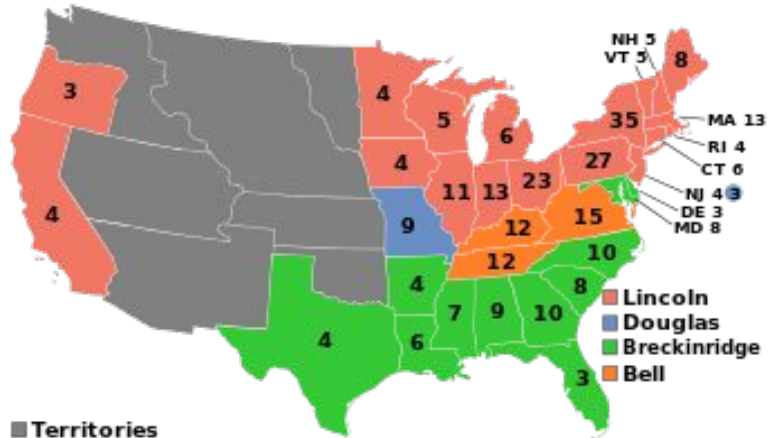
15. The conflict over slavery was not solved by popular sovereignty as voters in this territory fought and killed each other over whether it became a slave or free state. BLEEDING KANSAS

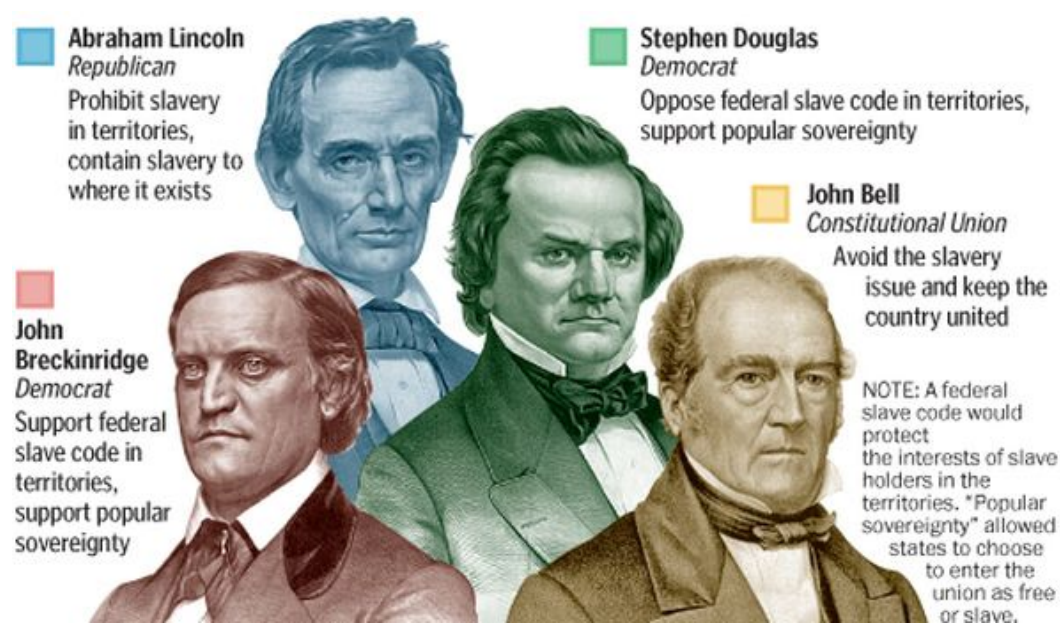


16. This Supreme Court decision tried to end the conflict over slavery by stating that slaves were property and Congress could not bar slavery from any of the territories (brown areas on the map below). Instead it outraged the North and inspired many to join the Republican party. DRED SCOTT



17. Why was the Republican candidate for President Lincoln the winner in the 1860 Presidential election when he only gained 39.9% of the popular vote?
Won the ELECTORAL COLLEGE (more votes in the NORTH)





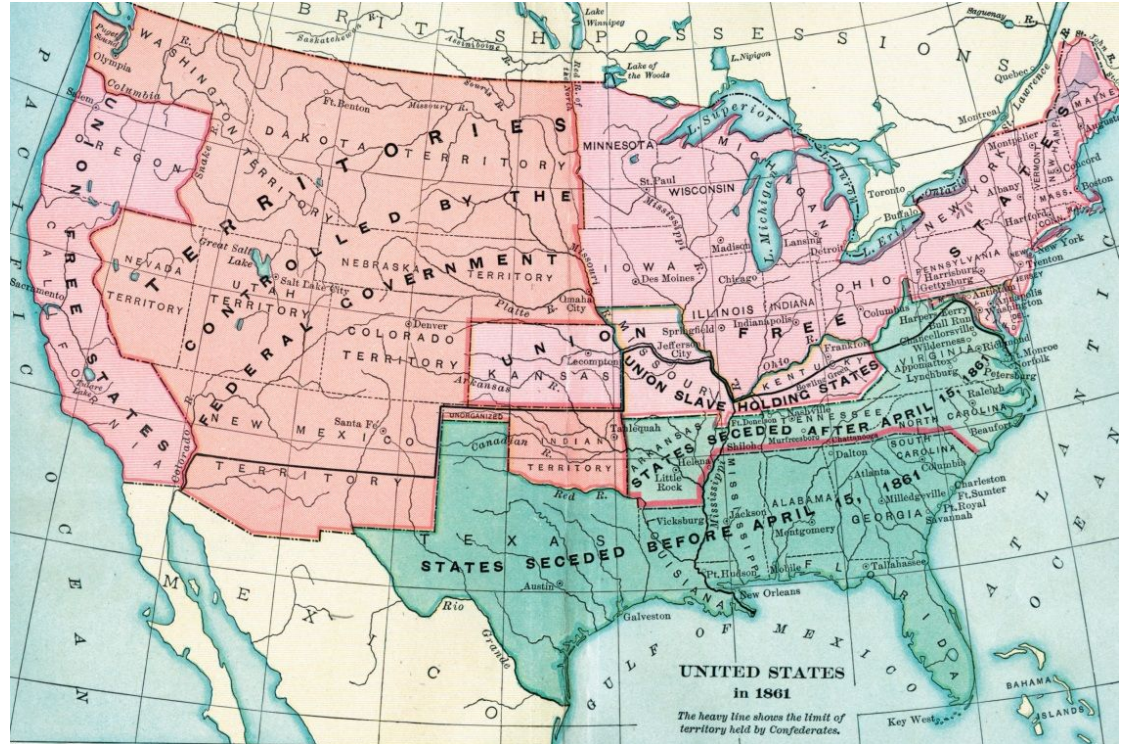
18. Why did the Northern states vote for Abraham Lincoln and thereby win the 1860 Presidential election? - see slide

19. What made John Breckinridge so popular in the South? - see this slide

20. After the 1860 Presidential Election, the blue states on the map seceded from the US (left the Union) and became which country?

All of these states were free or slave States?

CONFEDERATE
STATES OF
AMERICA - SLAVE





21. The southern states chose this former US Senator from Mississippi and Secretary of Defence became its first President. What is his name?

JEFFERSON DAVIS