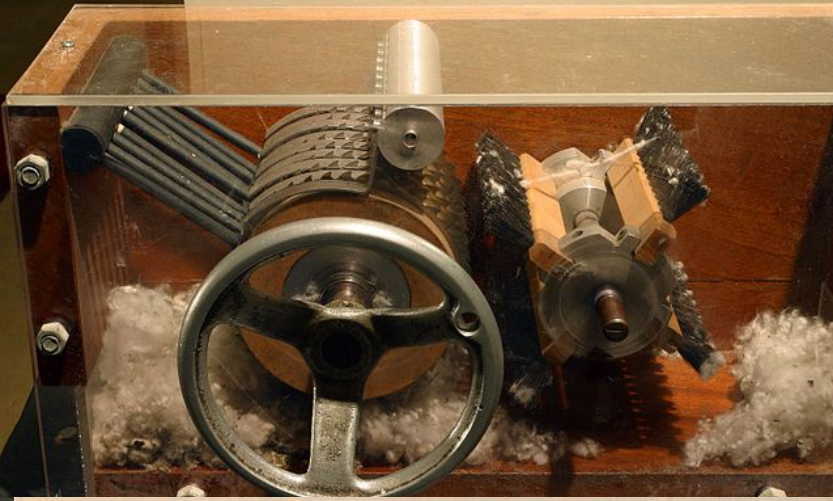


Vocabulary - Key facts Review

There will be 21 questions with a few that need to be 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?**
- 2. Why did it make slavery so important to the South?**



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.

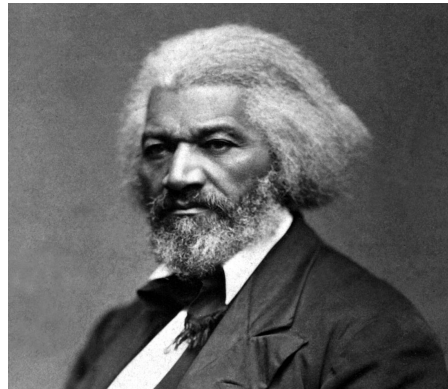
Turn Out!

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

EMANCIPATION or DISSOLUTION, and a FREE
NORTHERN REPUBLIC!

ROBERTS PRINT, CINCINNATI, OHIO

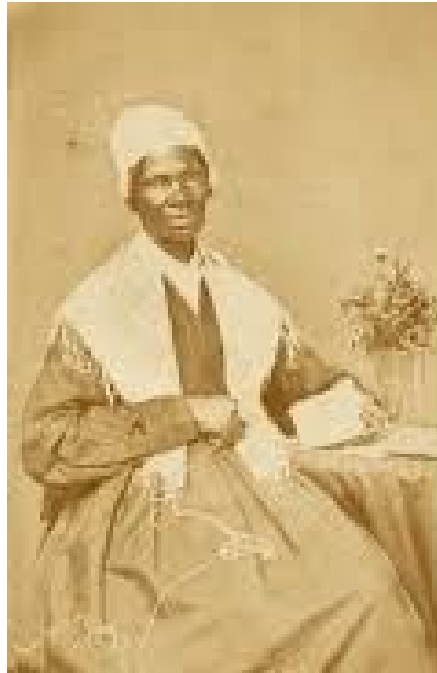
6. People who wanted to
end slavery NOW! Were
called?



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.



**And ain't I
a woman?**



8. A series of safe houses and people willing to help the enslaved gain freedom was called the ?



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!

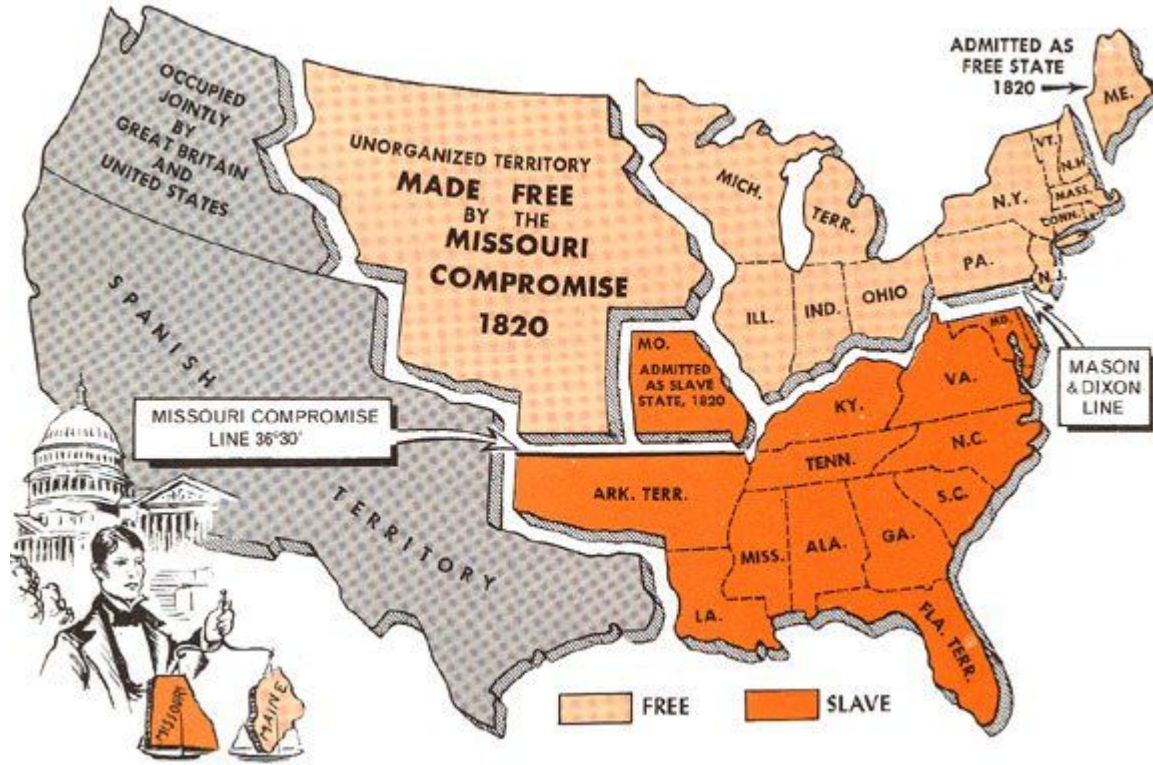
10. Open ended: If the North knew the South was angered by the anti-slavery movement, why didn't the North silence these protesters in order to stop the sectional conflict?

Provide evidence to support your answer.

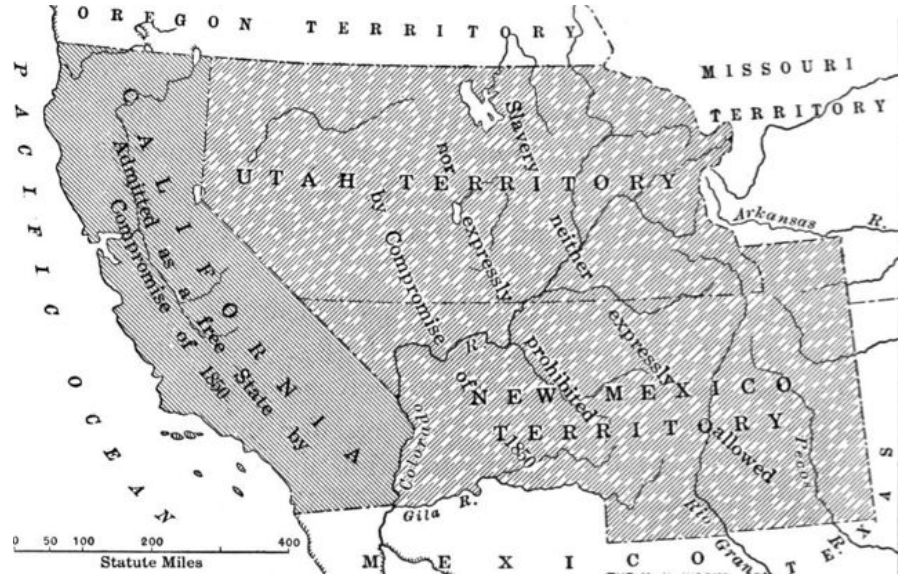
Feelings of separation between North and South, commonly referred to as **Sectionalism**, continued to grow between 1820 and 1860.

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

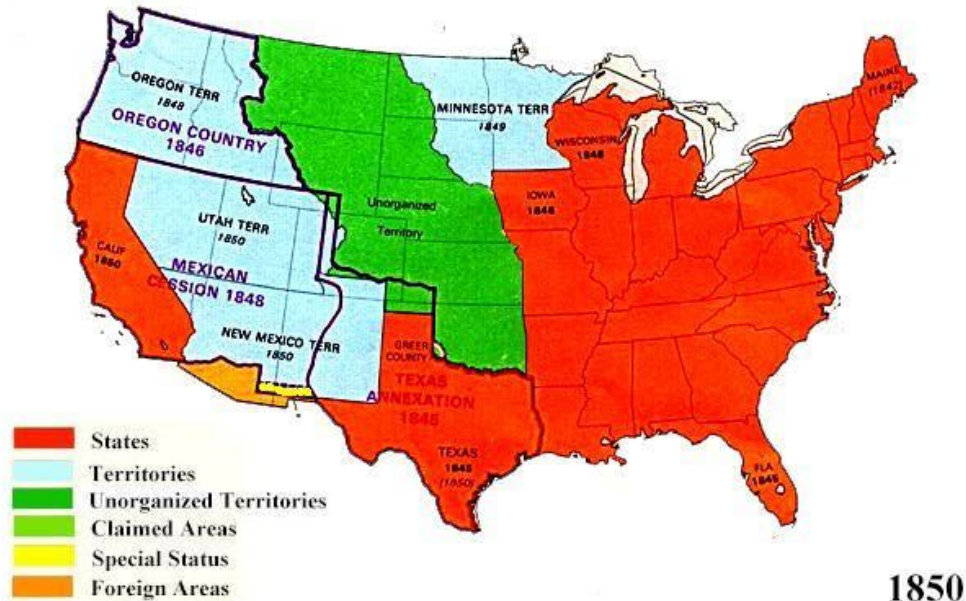
11. How did the Missouri Compromise of 1820 keep the political balance in the US Government equal?



12. The _____ of 1850 was an effort to solve the conflict over slavery which had a Fugitive _____ Act for the South, _____ 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.

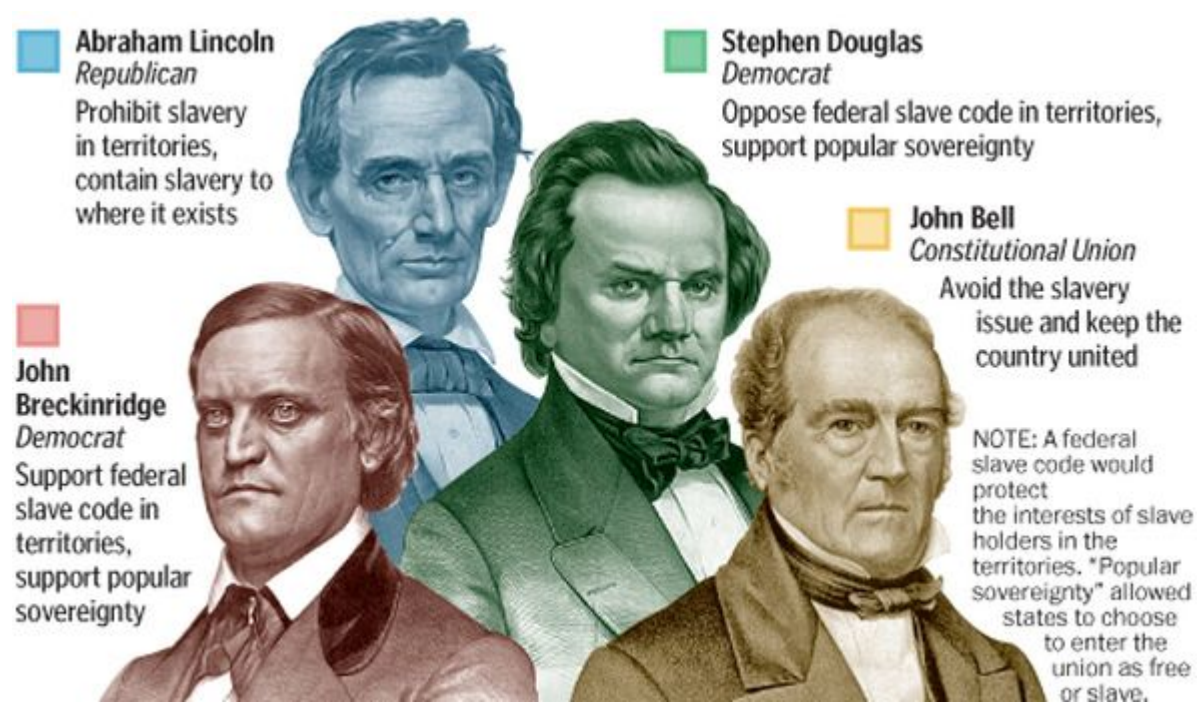


14. This act in 1854 over ruled the Missouri Compromise by opening up the Louisiana territory. It stated the area would vote to become a free or slave state. It caused bloodshed and the birth of the Republican party which opposed any expansion of slavery.



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.



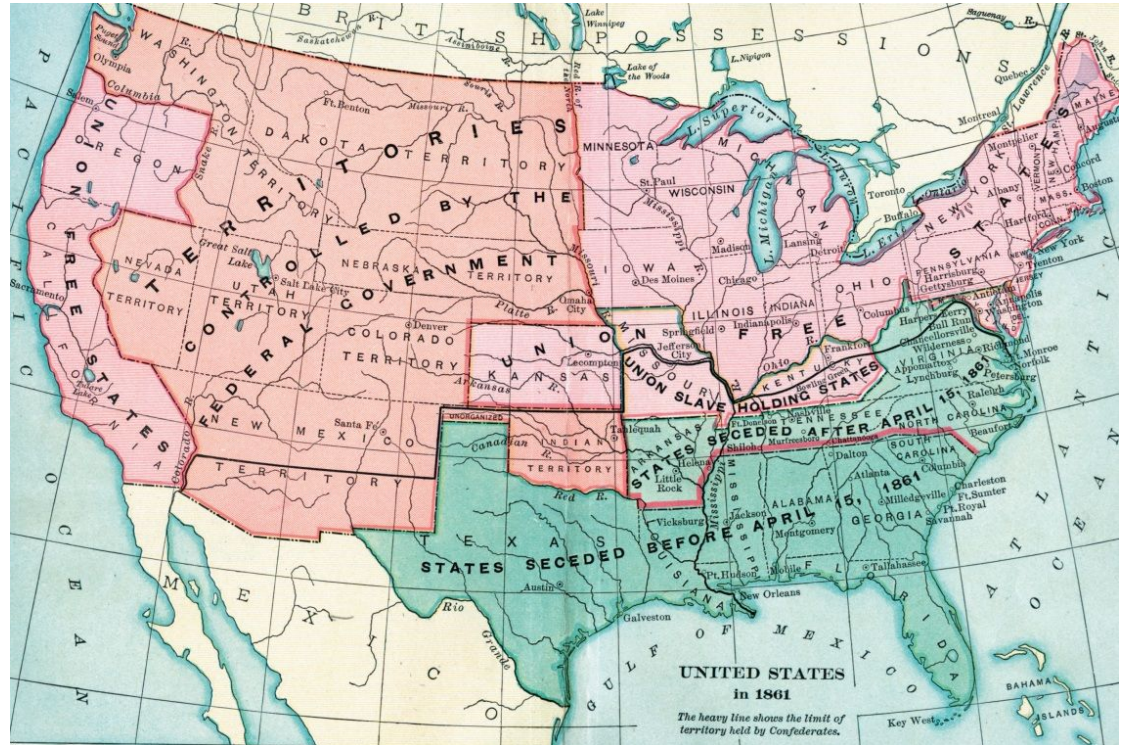


18. Why did the Northern states vote for Abraham Lincoln and thereby win the 1860 Presidential election?

19. What made John Breckinridge so popular in the South?

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?





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