Antebellum Study Guide

**Choose the correct letter to answer the questions below:**

**A. Compromise of 1850 B. Kansas-Nebraska Act C.** **Missouri Compromise**

1. \_\_\_ Missouri Compromise\_ Set the new boundary for slavery at the 36º30’ parallel

2.\_ Compromise of 1850 \_\_\_\_ Admitted California as a free state

3.\_\_\_ Kansas-Nebraska Act \_\_ Allowed citizens to vote (popular sovereignty) on the issue of slavery

4.\_\_ Compromise of 1850\_\_\_\_ Contained the Fugitive Slave Law

5 \_\_\_Missouri Compromise\_\_\_ Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state

**William Lloyd Garrison Harriett Beecher Stowe Frederick Douglass Dred Scott**

**Harriett Tubman**

6.\_\_\_ William Lloyd Garrison- Started the newspaper*, The Liberator*, an abolitionist newspaper, banned in Georgia

7 Harriett Tubman - Credited with establishing the Underground Railroad

8.\_\_\_ Harriett Beecher Stowe\_\_\_ Wrote a best -selling novel, Uncle Tom’s Cabin, which persuaded many people to become abolitionists.

9.\_\_\_ Dred Scott\_\_\_ Lost a court case to become free after owner took him from a slave state to a free territory

10.\_\_\_ Frederick Douglass\_\_\_ Convincing speaker who was former slave. Gave speeches to promote the Underground Railroad and even advised President Lincoln during the Civil War.

**States’ Rights Tariffs Popular Sovereignty Antebellum**

11.\_\_Tariffs\_\_ Taxes placed on imports (helped boost the northern industries)

12.\_\_ States’ Rights\_\_\_ The belief that the interests of the state should be more important than the interests of the nation

13.\_\_\_antebellum\_\_ The time period before the Civil War

14. Popular Sovereignty -“majority rule”

15. On the social ladder of the south, which class was the largest group of white southerners?

**Yeoman Farmers and Poor Whites**

16. Who might be found at the top of the slave social structure or class structure in the South?

**Butler or Man servant**

17. The most mobile social structure (can move from class to class) during the antebellum period was found in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**NORTH**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18. Class structure in the north was generally based on \_\_\_\_\_**Wealth**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

19. When northerners or southerners believed their section of the country was the best section, this attitude was known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Sectionalism**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

20. During the antebellum period, how was most of Georgia’s wealth determined?

**By the number of slaves you had and the amount of land you owned.**

21. Which southern states were the original seven that formed the Confederate States of America in 1861?

**SC, GA, TX, AL, MS, LA, & FL**

22. What was the first state to secede?\_\_\_\_\_ **SC\_\_\_\_\_**

23. The \_\_\_**UNDERGROUND RAILROAD**\_\_\_\_ was an escape route that ran from southern slave territories into the non-slave areas of Canada.

24. What was the Fugitive Slave Act?

**The Fugitive Slave Act was a law saying that all runaway slaves must be returned to the south.**

25. What invention proved to be both a positive and a negative in the Antebellum Era?

**The Cotton Gin**

26. What were the five underlying causes of the Civil War? (Think the 5 S’s)

1. **SLAVERY**

2. **SECTIONALISM**

3. **STATES RIGHTS**

4. **SECESSION**

5.  **SOCIAL STRUCTURE**

27. Most of Georgia’s economy was centered around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**COTTON**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

28. Which new political party was born in the campaign of 1854?\_\_\_\_\_\_**REPUBLICAN**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

29. \_\_\_\_\_**SLAVERY**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Forced labor; provided most of the labor in the south during Antebellum

30. \_\_\_**NULLIFICATION**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Legal theory that states had the right to invalidate (not follow) any law they believed to be unconstitutional.