

Review Packet for Chapters 15 and 16

U.S. History



Vocabulary for Chapter 15, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 (Pages 434-451)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

Review Packet

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|-------------------|------------|----------------------|
| A. Abolitionist | B. Debtor | C. Individualism |
| D. Predestination | E. Revival | F. Transcendentalist |

- ____ 1. A person who cannot repay the money they owe.
- ____ 2. The idea that God decides in advance who will go to heaven
- ____ 3. A person who believed that the most important truths in life went beyond human reason.
- ____ 4. A huge outdoor religious meeting that usually lasted for days.
- ____ 5. A person who wanted to completely end slavery in the United States.

Chapter 15, Section 1 (Pages 434-437)

True or False If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line.

- ____ 1. The Second Great Awakening was a dynamic religious movement that swept the nation in the early 1800s. Its leaders stressed that individuals could save their souls and reach heaven by living good lives. Once people started to work on improving themselves, many felt a desire to improve society as a whole. _____
- ____ 2. Dorothea Dix led two social reforms in the 1840s. First, she led the movement to treat people with mental disabilities as patients instead of criminals. Second, Dix called for improvements to prison conditions. As a result, many states built prisons with only one or two inmates to a cell. Cruel punishment was banned and people convicted of minor crimes received a get out of jail free card after three days of good behavior.

_____ 3. Educational reforms improved opportunities for different groups of people in the 1800s. Most northern states set up tax-supported elementary schools by the 1850s. Women began studying “men’s subjects” in high school and started attending colleges. African Americans also gained more opportunities for education in the North, though black students were segregated into different schools. Thomas Gallaudet and Samuel Gridley Howe set up schools for foreign students and disabled soldiers.

_____ 4. Alcohol was widely abused in the United States in the 1800s because drinking water was often contaminated with bacteria. Children drank heavily from a young age, making them more likely to become alcoholics as adults. In response, a campaign against alcohol abuse took shape in the 1820s called the drink responsibly movement.

Chapter 15, Section 2 (Pages 439-442)

_____ 5. The American Colonization Society proposed to end slavery by setting up an independent colony in Africa for freed slaves.

_____ 6. Some abolitionists formed the Underground Railroad. It was a network of secret subway trains that helped slaves escape to freedom in the North. Eventually, slaves who had escaped to the North could be recaptured, so their escape paths had to extend to Canada.

_____ 7. Many people in both the North and the South feared the abolition of slavery as an economic disaster. Northern mill owners, bankers and merchants depended on black slaves to work the most difficult and degrading jobs at their businesses.

Chapter 15, Section 3 (Pages 444-447)

_____ 8. Women had few political or legal rights in the mid-1800s. They could not vote or hold office. When a woman married, she had to give her husband all of her property and wages.

_____ 9. Women at the Seneca Falls Convention voted for resolutions that demanded equality for women at work, at school, and at church. Only one resolution met with any opposition at the convention. It demanded that women be allowed to go to the bathroom in large groups. Even the bold reformers at Seneca Falls hesitated to take this step. In the end, this resolution passed.

_____ 10. Before the women's rights movement, women from poor families had little hope of learning to read. Middle-class girls who went to school learned cosmetic arts and horoscope reading rather than mathematics and physics. _____

Chapter 15, Section 4 (Pages 448-451)

_____ 11. Before 1800, most American painters studied in Europe and most American writers set their stories there as well. By the mid-1800s, however, American artists and writers began to develop their own unique American style. _____

_____ 12. Transcendentalist thinker Ralph Waldo Emerson stressed individualism in his essays and encouraged people to trust their conscience. Henry David Thoreau, another transcendentalist, argued in favor of civil disobedience, the idea that people have a right to eat Kit-Kats by taking a bite across the whole candy bar rather than breaking off a piece and eating it that way. _____

Vocabulary for Chapter 16, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (Pages 460-481)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Border Ruffian	B. Fugitive	C. Guerilla Warfare
D. Martyr	E. Popular Sovereignty	F. Secede

_____ 1. A runaway. This term was used to describe runaway slaves.

_____ 2. The right of people to create their own government.

_____ 3. A proslavery or antislavery settler who entered Kansas territory in order to illegally vote and fight one another.

_____ 4. A person who gives up their life for their beliefs.

_____ 5. When a state removes itself from membership in the United States.

Chapter 16, Section 1 (Pages 460-462)

Fill in the Blank: Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. The Missouri compromise kept the number of slave and free states _____. This balanced the power between the North and the South and kept the peace between the two sides for 30 years.

Chapter 16, Section 2 (Pages 463-466)

2. When California tried to enter the Union alone as a free state in 1850, it set off a crisis between the North and the South. Henry Clay proposed the Compromise of 1850 to solve the crisis. To please northerners, the compromise allowed California to enter the Union as a free state and ended the slave trade in Washington D.C. To please southerners, the compromise allowed territories in the Mexican Cession to vote to possibly allow slavery through popular sovereignty. The Compromise of 1850 also included the _____, which required all citizens to help catch runaway slaves. Both sides hated the compromise and it led to increased tension between the North and the South.
3. In 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe published a novel called Uncle Tom's Cabin. The book sold millions of copies and helped change the way northerners felt about slavery. More and more northerners now saw slavery as a _____ problem facing every American.

Chapter 16, Section 3 (Pages 468-472)

4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed Kansas and Nebraska Territories to decide the slavery issue by popular sovereignty. Both proslavery and antislavery settlers moved into Kansas and each elected its own government. Gangs from each side roamed the territory attacking each other. The violence became so bad that people began calling the territory _____.
5. In the court case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the Supreme Court declared that Congress did not have the power to _____ in the territories. This case reversed the Missouri Compromise and resulted in even more friction between the North and the South.

Chapter 16, Section 4 (Pages 473-476)

6. The Republican Party was formed in 1854. Like the Free-Soil Party before it, the main goal of the Republican Party was to keep slavery _____.
_____. Only a few Republicans were Abolitionists.

Chapter 16, Section 5 (Pages 478-481)

7. Before the election of 1860, the Democratic Party held its convention to choose a candidate for president. Southern Democrats wanted the party to support slavery in the territories while northern Democrats refused to do so. In the end, the party _____.
With two candidates, the Democrats divided their voters and lost the election.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

8. When the votes were counted, Lincoln had carried the North and won the election. Southern votes did not affect the outcome at all. To many southerners, Lincoln's election meant that the South no longer had a _____.
They believed that their only choice was to secede from the Union.
9. By February, 1861, seven southern states had seceded from the Union and formed a new country they called the Confederacy. They chose Jefferson Davis and their first president. He ordered Confederate forces to begin seizing _____.
Fort Sumter became the last Union fort to resist the Confederacy in the South. The southerners bombarded the fort until it surrendered. This marked the beginning of the Civil War.

"The Treaty Period" Notes (Not in the book)

True or False If a statement is true, write a "T" to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an "F" to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

- _____ 1. The main reason that the United States first wanted to make treaties with western tribes was because the U.S. wanted to build fast food restaurants on tribal land in order to feed hungry travelers along the Oregon Trail. Congress felt such a project would help unite the country and encourage settlement. _____
- _____ 2. The United States had several goals when it signed treaties with western tribes. The U.S. wanted Indian people to permanently settle in towns or villages and to live like Euro-Americans. The U.S. also wanted Indians to become farmers and to convert to Buddhism.

- _____ 3. Treaties between the United States and Indian tribes had a number of problems. First, the two sides had different ideas about land ownership. Second, the treaties were often very poorly translated. Third, the U.S. believed that one chief could speak for all of his people. Finally, the United States often failed to live up to their side of the bargain.

- _____ 4. Gold was discovered in Montana in the early 1860s. As part of their treaty agreements, the United States had promised to protect tribal land from U.S. citizens. The Sioux and Northern Cheyenne called on the U.S. Army for help protect Indian land but instead the army fired on the tribes and imprisoned the survivors on reservations. In response, chief Red Cloud declared war on the Americans. _____