

Chapter 11 Antebellum Slavery

1. In 1830, about _____ of white Southern families owned slaves.
 - A. one-fourth
 - B. **one-third**
 - C. one-half
 - D. two-thirds
 - E. three-fourths
2. The most valuable export from the United States in 1860 was
 - A. wheat
 - B. oats
 - C. hemp
 - D. iron ore
 - E. **cotton**
3. The most common form of resistance on the part of black American slaves prior to the Civil War was:
 - A. Violent uprisings in which many persons were killed.
 - B. Attempts to escape and reach Canada by means of the "Underground Railroad"
 - C. **Passive resistance, including breaking tools and slightly slowing the pace of work.**
 - D. Arson of plantation buildings and cotton gins.
 - E. Poisoning of the food consumed by their white masters.
4. A Maryland master placed the following newspaper advertisement in 1772 after Harry, his slave, had run away: "He has been seen about the Negro Quarters in Patuxent, but is supposed to have removed among his Acquaintances on Potomack; he is also well acquainted with a Negro of Mr. Wall's named Rachael; a few miles from that Quarter is his Aunt, and he may possibly be harboured thereabouts."

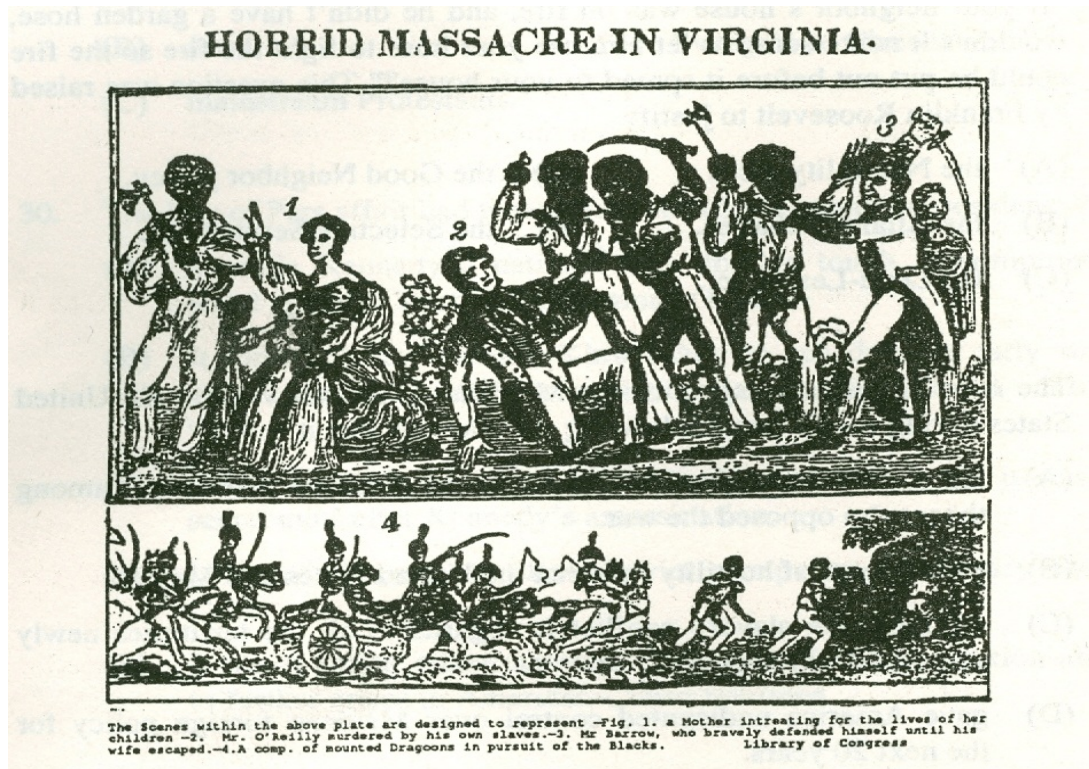
Which of the following statements about conditions under slavery is best supported by the passage above?

- A. Slaves had no opportunity to develop their own culture and society.
 - B. Slaves commonly formed settlements of their own away from the plantations.
 - C. Slaves lived entirely independently of their masters.
 - D. Slaves frequently associated with free Black people.
 - E. **Slaves maintained social networks among kindred and friends despite forced separations.**
5. The "black codes" of many Southern states in the 1830s were intended to
 - A. Force Northern states to return runaway slaves to their Southern masters
 - B. Prevent slave rebellions by allowing the execution of any slave found guilty of attempting to gain his or her freedom
 - C. **Limit the rights of freed blacks and force them to migrate to Northern states where they couldn't serve as models for slaves to idolize or emulate.**

- D. Keep all blacks in servitude by refusing to recognize any black as free and allowing so-called “free blacks” to be rounded up and enslaved whenever a shortage of slave labor developed.
 - E. Deal with the increased number of people of mixed race (due to white slaveholders impregnating black slaves) by setting up strict standards as to who was genetically white and who was genetically black.
6. Which of the following best describes the attitudes of Southern whites toward slavery during the mid-nineteenth century (ca. 1835-1865)?
- A. Slavery was a necessary evil.
 - B. Slavery should be immediately abolished.
 - C. **Slavery was a benefit to both whites and blacks.**
 - D. Slavery should gradually be phased out and the freed slaves colonized to some place outside the United States.
 - E. Slavery was a national sin.
7. The paternalistic view of slavery held that
- A. Slavery was a necessary evil that should be phased out as soon as it was economically possible
 - B. Slavery was a totally unjustifiable abuse of humanity demanding immediate abolition
 - C. Slavery was an artifact of a more primitive past that would eventually fade out on its own
 - D. **Slavery was necessary to protect blacks from the mistreatment and abuse they would receive if they were freed**
 - E. Slavery was necessary to keep blacks from developing their superior potential and eventually dominating the white race.
8. All of the following statements about pre-Civil War American slavery are true EXCEPT
- A. Although experience varied from one plantation to another, investments in slaves generally yielded rates of return equal to or better than other forms of investments of comparable risk in the pre-Civil War American economy.
 - B. Although Southern legal codes did not uniformly provide for the legalization and stability of slave marriage, slaves were generally able to marry, and the institution of marriage was common on Southern plantations.
 - C. Although slaves were mainly employed in agriculture, by the 1850s they also were employed as construction workers and industrial laborers.
 - D. **Because of the relative ease with which slaves could gain their freedom by manumission or by purchase, the proportion of freedmen to slaves was almost equal in many areas of the South.**
 - E. despite the geographical diffusion of slavery throughout the South, at no time did the majority of White families in the South own slaves.

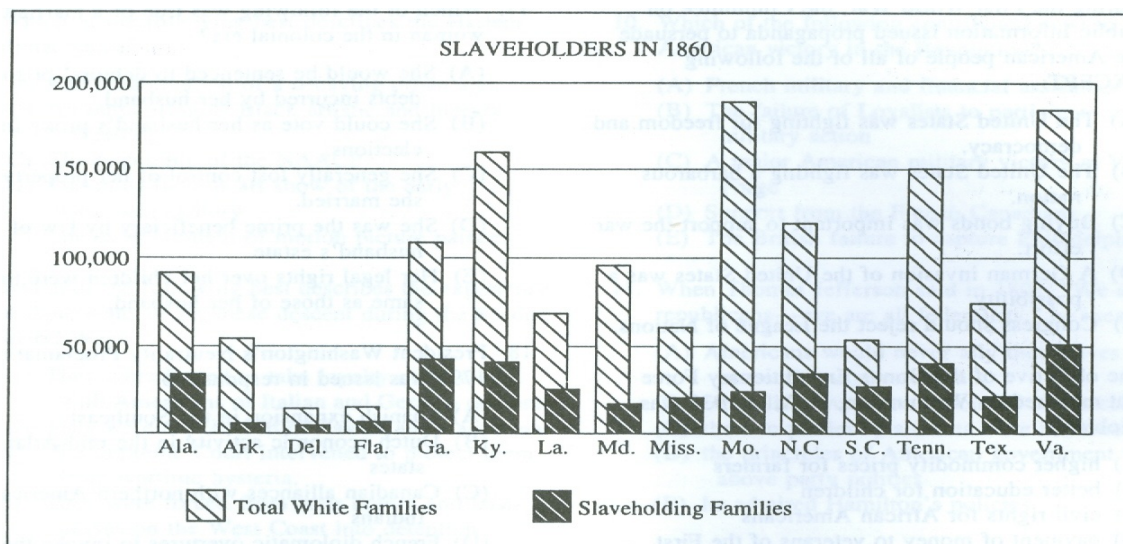
9. The dramatic increase in the South's slave labor force between 1810 and 1860 was due to
- A. an increase in the African slave trade
 - B. the importation of slaves from the West Indies
 - C. an increase in the severity of fugitive slave laws.
 - D. the acquisition of Louisiana.
 - E. **the natural population increase of American-born slaves.**
10. The Congressional "gag rule" stipulated that
- A. No law could be passed prohibiting slavery in the territories.
 - B. No member of Congress could make statements or speeches outside of Congress pertaining to slavery.
 - C. No antislavery materials could be sent through the mail to addresses in Southern states.
 - D. **No antislavery petitions would be formally received by Congress**
 - E. No bills pertaining to slavery would be considered.

11. This engraving of the Nat Turner revolt takes what point of view?



- A. The revolt of the slaves was justified.
- B. Northern abolitionists were responsible for the revolt.
- C. **The revolt was an attack upon innocent victims.**
- D. The slaves were ineffective revolutionists.
- E. The slave revolt was successful.
12. Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vesey, and Nat Turner were leaders of
- A. the post-Revolutionary movement to establish separate and independent churches for the nation's free blacks.
- B. **unsuccessful slave revolts in the Southern states**
- C. the efforts to provide educational opportunities for free blacks during the antebellum period.
- D. the movement to return freed slaves to Africa
- E. The American Anti-Slavery Society, the American Colonization Society, and the Knights of Liberty, respectively.
13. In 1831, Nat Turner organized and led a slave insurrection in Southampton County Virginia, that resulted in
- A. the gradual and compensated emancipation of the majority of slaves in Virginia.

- B. increased miscegenation between the white and slave populations of the slave states
 - C. the immediate emancipation and eventual transportation of the Nat Turner and his followers to Santo Domingo
 - D. Congress passing a stringent Fugitive Slave Law
 - E. **the Southern states expanding their militia systems and strengthening the slave codes.**
14. William Lloyd Garrison persuaded the American Anti-Slavery Society to endorse the concepts of
- A. compensated emancipation
 - B. gradual emancipation
 - C. **immediate emancipation**
 - D. colonization
 - E. violent revolution
15. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a novel about slavery, in response to the
- A. Nat Turner Insurrection (1831) in Southampton County Virginia
 - B. trial and execution of John Brown
 - C. **passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850**
 - D. admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave state
 - E. annexation of Texas
16. The radical abolitionists who appeared in the early 1830s viewed slavery as
- A. **a great moral evil**
 - B. an economic problem
 - C. a problem with no solution
 - D. a dying institution
 - E. a problem whose solution should be left to the slave states.
17. The most persuasive single instrument of antislavery propaganda written in response to Fugitive Slave Law was
- A. **Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin***
 - B. Henry David Thoreau's "*On Civil Disobedience*"
 - C. Hinton Rowan Helper's *Impending Crisis*
 - D. George Fitzhugh's *Cannibals All!*
 - E. Frederick Douglass' *My Bondage*
18. Before the radicalization of the antislavery movement in the 1830s, most of those who opposed slavery agreed that the best solution to the problem was
- A. to declare all slaves to be indentured servants with a term of service of ten years.
 - B. to compensate the slaveowners for the immediate emancipation of their slaves
 - C. **to colonize freed slaves in Africa**
 - D. to impose economic sanctions on slaveholders.
 - E. to provide for the emancipation of the children of slaves.



19. The graph above refutes which of the following statements?
 - A There were more Black people than White people in the antebellum South
 - B **Most Southern families held slaves**
 - C Most Southern families lived in rural areas
 - D The Southern population was much smaller than that of the North
 - E Slaveholders were an extremely powerful group
20. The majority of White families in the antebellum South owned
 - A more than 100 slaves
 - B 50 to 100 slaves
 - C 10 to 50 slaves
 - D 5 to 10 slaves
 - E **no slaves**
21. The American Colonization Society was established in the early nineteenth century with the goal of
 - A encouraging immigration from Ireland and Germany
 - B encouraging Chinese contract laborers to emigrate to the United States
 - C settling White Americans on western lands
 - D settling American Indians on reservations
 - E **transporting African Americans to Africa**
22. The goal of the American Colonization Society was to
 - A **return freed slaves to Africa**
 - B recruit immigrant labor for American factories
 - C assimilate recent immigrants into American society
 - D extend United States influence to overseas colonies
 - E promote western expansion by funding internal improvements

23. All of the following contributed to the growth of the free African American population in the United States in the early nineteenth century EXCEPT
- A the gradual emancipation laws of individual states
 - B manumission granted to Revolutionary War service
 - C manumission granted by slaveholders' wills
 - D natural increase among free African Americans
 - E **federal constitutional provisions for emancipation**
24. By 1850, free African-Americans generally
- A had higher status than white yeoman farmers
 - B **were descendants of slaves emancipated in the 1780's and 1790's**
 - C owned their own land
 - D had the right to vote
 - E lived in the Lower South states of Louisiana and Arkansas
25. The status of slavery was influenced profoundly in 1832 when the state of Virginia
- A put down the Gabriel Prosser slave rebellion
 - B **debated the abolition of slavery**
 - C instituted a program of gradual emancipation
 - D abolished property qualifications for office
 - E established the death penalty for owners who murdered slaves
26. In an attempt to make the governments of southern states more responsive to the interests of yeoman farmers, reformers instituted all of the following EXCEPT
- A the adoption of white manhood suffrage
 - B the popular election of governors
 - C **gradual emancipation of all slaves**
 - D legislative apportionment based on the white population only .
 - E locally chosen county officials
27. From 1830 to 1860, the percentage of white southern families owning slaves
- A rose sharply
 - B **declined steadily**
 - C remained the same
 - D declined sharply then rose slowly
 - E rose slowly then dropped sharply
28. Support for slavery in the Southern states was based on all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- A **Most White families owned slaves**
 - B Slaveholders believed that slaves were inferior and required White guardianship.
 - C Slavery was condoned in the Bible
 - D .White plantation owners feared abolition would destroy the South's economy
 - E Poor White farmers feared the economic competition of four million freed persons