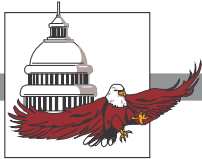


Unit Assessment

Use the list below to complete the following statements.

abolitionists	Freedmen's Bureau
civil war	Fugitive Slave Law
Confederacy	Missouri Compromise
Dred Scott	popular sovereignty
Emancipation Proclamation	tariff

1. _____ were people that wanted slavery stopped immediately throughout the United States.
2. The _____ was proposed to maintain the balance of power between slave and free states.
3. The Tariff of 1828 was an excessively high tax called a protective _____ or duty placed on imported goods.
4. _____ means rule by the people.
5. The _____ was part of the Compromise of 1850 and required citizens to turn in runaway slaves.
6. The Supreme Court's _____ decision stated that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and that slaves were considered property.

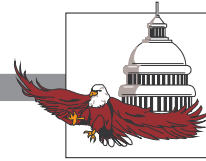


7. Another name for the Confederate States of America was the _____ .
8. A _____ is fought between people of the same country.
9. President Lincoln issued the _____ that freed the slaves in the Confederacy on January 1, 1863.
10. One of the most important aspects of the Reconstruction process was the establishment of the _____ .

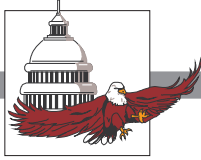
Match each definition with the correct term. Write the letter on the line provided.

Black Codes	Nullification Crisis
cash crop	secession
interposition	Slave Codes
Louisiana Purchase	Tariff of Abominations
nullification	Underground Railroad

- _____ 11. idea of declaring a federal law illegal
- _____ 12. system of routes along which runaway slaves were helped to escape to Canada or to safe areas in free states
- _____ 13. series of laws that limited the rights of African-American freedoms; passed by new Southern legislatures after the Civil War



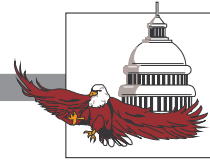
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14. purchase in 1803 of France's mainland American territories, extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, for \$15 million
-
15. John C. Calhoun's name for the Tariff of 1828
-
16. a crop grown by a farmer for sale, not personal use
-
17. series of laws that controlled the behavior of slaves and denied slaves basic rights; passed by colonists
-
18. the formal withdrawal of a state from the Union
-
19. tense situation created by South Carolina when it declared the tariffs of 1828 (or Tariff of Abominations) and 1832 illegal
-
20. doctrine that an individual state may oppose any federal action that it believes is unconstitutional



Use the list below to write the correct term for each definition in the line provided.

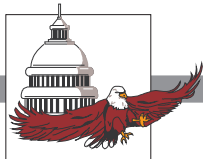
13th Amendment	Compromise of 1850
14th Amendment	Gettysburg Address
15th Amendment	omnibus
Bleeding Kansas	

- _____ 21. constitutional amendment in 1870 that guaranteed African American males over the age of 21 the right to vote in all states
- _____ 22. a name applied to the Kansas Territory in the years before the Civil War, when the territory was a battleground between proslavery and antislavery forces
- _____ 23. constitutional amendment in 1865 that banned slavery in the United States
- _____ 24. series of measures for settling major disagreements between free states and slave states
- _____ 25. constitutional amendment in 1868 that granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, including former slaves
- _____ 26. covering many things at once
- _____ 27. a famous speech given by President Lincoln in 1863 at the dedication of a national cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg



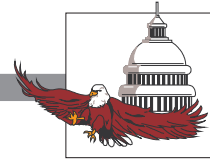
Answer the following using complete sentences.

28. In President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, he said that the Civil War tested whether a nation that believed "all men are created equal" could survive. What positive steps do you think the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments made to help make Lincoln's statements true?



29. What political and social issues from the Civil War era do you think

are still issues? _____



30. What suggestions would you make to address the issues you discussed in the previous question? Write a brief essay that persuades others to your position. Be sure to give examples.
