

Early American History

Days 131 – 150

Answers

Part of the Easy Peasy All-in-One High School

Directions: Write a complete sentence that defines each subject. (2 points each, 40 points total)
Where indicated, write a complete paragraph. (5 points)

Charles Grandison Finney was one of the greatest of the revival preachers and he denounced both alcohol and slavery.

Dorothea Dix tried to improve conditions for the mentally impaired.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were reformers that were outspoken for women to have full rights as citizens. They organized the first women's rights convention held at Seneca Falls, New York, in July 1848.

David Walker was an agent of the Freedom's Journal who wrote Walker's Appeal. The appeal rejected colonization and called for slave rebellion.

William Lloyd Garrison was an abolitionist who published a newspaper and founded a national abolitionist society. He demanded immediate, uncompensated emancipation, and equal rights for black Americans.

Santa Anna was the Mexican leader who lead Mexico's army in the battles against the Texans for Texas independence. He lead the Mexican army at the Alamo.

Sam Houston was elected President of Texas and sent envoys to Washington seeking admission to the United States.

Harriet Tubman was an escaped slave who helped others slaves escape though the Underground Railroad. She was also a Union spy in the Civil War.

"*Manifest Destiny*" was the belief that it was America's duty to extend liberty and democratic institutions across the continent.

The temperance movement was a reform movement that was for banning or restricting alcohol. It was led by those who believed that drunkenness was the cause of nearly every social problem.

The California gold rush -- In 1849 many rushed to California after the discovery of gold in January of 1848 by John Sutter in the foothills of Northern California.

Forty-niners were those who went to California looking for gold in 1849.

Popular sovereignty was the idea of letting the residents of new territories decide for themselves whether they wanted slavery or not.

Halls of Montezuma - The marines captured the 'Halls of Montezuma' (Mexico City) in September of 1847, and soon afterwards a treaty was signed to end the war with Mexico. Have you heard this in the Marines' Hymn? You can read the lyrics to it at this link, http://www.usmcpres.com/heritage/marine_hymn.htm.

Nat Turner's rebellion was a bloody slave rebellion in Virginia in 1831. The rebellion failed and Turner was executed. It was the only significant slave insurrection during the antebellum period in the United States.

The Compromise of 1850 kept the union together for a time by giving both sides some of the things they wanted. Texas was reduced in size (and compensated with 10 million dollars), California was allowed to enter as a free state, Utah and New Mexico were created as territories, a more stringent fugitive slave law was enacted, and the slave trade in Washington D. C. was abolished.

Uncle Tom's Cabin was a book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, an abolitionist, in response to the fugitive slave law. It was a story that was meant to stir the emotions of the reader and cause them to feel compassion for slaves. It was published in 1852 and was a phenomenal success for the antislavery cause.

The Underground Railroad was a network of secret routes and safe houses used by 19th-century black slaves in the United States to escape to freedom with the aid of abolitionist and allies who were sympathetic to their cause.

How did slave resist enslavement? There were several ways in which slaves resisted enslavement. There were uprisings (although they were rare), slaves ran away, slaves worked slowly or sabotaged the work by breaking tools.

Kansas-Nebraska Act (Answer with a paragraph.) In 1854, Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which split the territory into two sections, slave state Kansas and free state Nebraska. He believed in popular sovereignty and pushed to let the residents of each territory decide whether their state would permit slavery. Douglas called for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Since popular sovereignty gave the citizens of the territory the right to decide the slavery issue, both abolitionists and "proslavery-ites" recruited settlers to establish a majority there. The escalating bloody conflicts between the two groups in Kansas lead one newspaper reporter to coin the phrase, Bleeding Kansas.

In the Dred Scott Decision, the Supreme Court—with five of its nine members from slave states—ruled that black people were not citizens of the United States, but property.