



Chapter Sixteen

The South and the
Slavery Controversy,
1793-1860

Kennedy, The American Pageant

Chapter 16

In 1850, the number of southern families who owned over 100 slaves was approximately

1. 120.
2. 10,000.
3. 25,000.
4. 1,700.

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Chapter 16

In 1850, the number of southern families who owned over 100 slaves was approximately

4. 1,700

Hint: See page 351.

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Chapter 16

Culturally, many slave-owning southerners were great admirers and imitators of

1. the Russian nobility.
2. the Italian and French bourgeoisie.
3. the European medieval era.
4. the Japanese samurai warrior class and culture.

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Chapter 16

Culturally, many slave-owning southerners were great admirers and imitators of

3. the European medieval era.

Hint: See page 351.

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Chapter 16

In the decades before the Civil War, one of the great economic problems the South faced was

1. the increasing concentration of wealth in a few hands.
2. the decreasing profitability of the slave system.
3. the growing shift of southern capital from agriculture to industry.
4. the unwillingness of plantation owners to migrate from the coastal plans to richer lands in the Southwest.

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Chapter 16

In the decades before the Civil War, one of the great economic problems the South faced was

1. the increasing concentration of wealth in a few hands.

Hint: See page 352.

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Chapter 16

Among the economic consequences of the South's cotton economy was

1. increasing immigration of laborers from Europe.
2. a dependence on the North for trade and manufacturing.
3. a stable system of credit and finance.
4. a relatively equal distribution of property and wealth.

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Chapter 16

Among the economic consequences of the South's cotton economy was

2. a dependence on the North for trade and manufacturing.

Hint: See page 353.

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Chapter 16

The proportion of white southerners who owned at least one slave was approximately

1. five percent.
2. ten percent.
3. twenty-five percent.
4. forty percent.

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Chapter 16

The proportion of white southerners who owned at least one slave was approximately

3. twenty-five percent.

Hint: See page 353.

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Chapter 16

Most non-slaveholding southern whites made their living as

1. wage laborers on the plantations or in the cities.
2. traders or middlemen between the plantation owners and northern industrialists.
3. subsistence farmers.
4. growers of commercially profitable crops other than cotton or sugar.

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Most non-slaveholding southern whites made their living as

3. subsistence farmers.

Hint: See pages 353–354.

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Chapter 16

The only group of white southerners who strongly opposed slavery and the slaveowners were

1. poor southern whites.
2. urban merchants and manufacturers.
3. religious leaders.
4. Appalachian mountain whites.

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Chapter 16

The only group of white southerners who strongly opposed slavery and the slaveowners were

4. Appalachian mountain whites.

Hint: See page 356.

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Chapter 16

Many northern free blacks were especially hated by Irish immigrants because

1. the Irish sympathized with the South as an oppressed nation.
2. free blacks were identified with the hated Yankee Republican party.
3. free blacks competed with the Irish for menial jobs.
4. free blacks were allowed to vote at a time when immigrants were forbidden to vote by nativists.

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Many northern free blacks were especially hated by Irish immigrants because

3. free blacks competed with the Irish for menial jobs.

Hint: See page 356.

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Chapter 16

Slaves were often prevented from performing the most dangerous forms of labor because

1. they were considered incapable of accomplishing such difficult tasks.
2. the tools used in dangerous work might be turned into weapons and used in rebellion.
3. they were too valuable an investment to risk losing in an accident.
4. owners were often sentimental about risking the lives of their most talented slaves.

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Chapter 16

Slaves were often prevented from performing the most dangerous forms of labor because

3. they were too valuable an investment to risk losing in an accident.

Hint: See page 358.

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Chapter 16

The most brutal and widely criticized feature of the slave system was

1. the frequent brutal beatings and often murder of disobedient slaves.
2. the breakup of slave families through sale.
3. the programs of deliberate forced breeding of slave children.
4. the widespread driving of slaves to death in dangerous or illness-inducing tasks.

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Chapter 16

The most brutal and widely criticized feature of the slave system was

2. the breakup of slave families through sale.

Hint: See page 359.