# Chapter 13 - The Entrenchment of Slavery and Regional Conflict

1. Which region in the New World received the *largest* share of slaves brought to the New World?

a. Brazil

b. Colonial America

c. Cuba

d. Canada

2. Which region in the New World received the *smallest* share, about 6%, of slaves brought to the New World?

a. Brazil

b. Colonial America

c. Spanish America

d. French Caribbean

3. The majority of slaves that were brought during the colonial period were used in the production of:

a. cotton.

b. sugar.

c. tobacco.

d. rice.

4. By 1825, what area in the New World had the greatest portion of slaves?

a. Spanish colonies

b. The West Indies

c. The United States

d. Brazil

5. From the 1ate 1780s to immediately before the Civil War, the U.S. slave population

a. increased from roughly 300,000 to over 6 million.

b. increased from roughly 600,000 to almost 4 million.

c. stayed roughly the same.

d. increased by nearly 10 million.

6. With the adoption of the U.S. Constitution in 1787,

a. importation of slaves was made illegal.

b. importation of slaves was allowed, but only for the next 20 years.

c. importation of slaves from the Caribbean was prohibited, but importation of African slaves was allowed.

d. importation of slaves was allowed only on federally-approved vessels that met minimum crew sizes.

7. Legally speaking, the geographic concentration of slavery in the southern part of the U.S. is explained by all of the following except

a. provisions in the Northwest Land Ordinance of 1787.

b. provisions in the constitutions of some northern states.

c. laws allowing for gradual emancipation in some northern states.

d. an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that allowed importation of slaves only through the port of Charleston after 1800.

8. The first actions taken socially to compel conformity to abolitionist sentiments was taken by

a. the Puritans.

b. various Plains Indian tribes.

c. the Quakers.

d. Roman Catholics.

9. Between 1780 and 1805, five Northern states enacted emancipation laws. All of the following statements characterize these laws *except*:

a. The emancipation laws provided for freedom of newborn babies when they reached adulthood.

b. The emancipation laws allowed owners to avoid freeing slaves by selling them to Southerners.

c. The emancipation laws provided for government agencies that assisted newly-freed slaves.

d. The emancipation laws indirectly compensated owners for the losses incurred by freeing slaves.

e. recognized that after age 10 the cost of a slave to the owner was less than the benefit of a slave to the owner.

10. Which did not contribute to the rise of "King Cotton"?

a. Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793

b. soils and climate of the new Southwest

c. large shifts in slave populations

d. all of the above contributed to the rise of the “King Cotton”

11. By 1850, the single largest U. S. commodity export (in terms of value) was

a. iron railroad tracks.

b. wheat.

c. cotton.

d. slaves.

12. Between 1820 and 1860, cotton output per slave

a. remained fairly stable.

b. increased by about 10 percent.

c. increased by fourfold or more.

d. decreased slightly.

13. Productivity gains on southern cotton plantations were due to

a. improved varieties of seeds.

b. use of the gang system - specialization and division of labor

c. longer work hours.

d. All of the above.

e. Both a and b are correct.

14. Large slave plantations were \_\_\_\_\_ efficient than farms without slaves because (among several reasons) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. more, the great intensity per hour with which slaves were forced to worked.

b. more, large plantation owners used political power to control the best land.

c. less, free men work harder than slaves.

d. less, slaves frequently sabotaged production.

15. Between 1810 and 1860, the value of slaves in the United States

a. nearly doubled.

b. tripled.

c. increased nearly fourfold.

d. increased nearly tenfold.

16. In 1860, the total value of U.S. slaves was

a. greater than GNP.

b. about $3 billion.

c. greater than $10 billion.

d. about $1 billion.

17. In the Dred Scott decision (1857), the Supreme Court declared that

a. Congress could not admit a free state without simultaneously admitting a slave state.

b. slavery was not legal in the western territories.

c. fugitive slaves were not legally protected from bounty hunters.

d. Congress could not prohibit slavery in the western territories.

18. Which of the following statements about the slave family in the U.S. is *most accurate*?

a. Slave owners preferred slaves who lived in intact families.

b. In most two-parent slave families, the parents lived on different plantations.

c. The father was white in about 75 percent of the households headed by single slave mothers.

d. About half of children under 15 years of age were sold away from their families.

19. The break-up of slave families was most often due to

a. the sale of fathers.

b. the sale of mothers.

c. the sale of children.

d. divorce.