

CHAPTER 8 SECTION 2 D READING SLAVERY ABOLITION ANSWERS

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What did most northern abolition laws promise? Black and white abolitionists contributed to the enactment of new legislation gradually abolishing slavery in some northern states such as Vermont and Pennsylvania. However, these laws emancipated only the newly born children of enslaved women.

What state had slaves until the end of the Civil War? However, slavery legally persisted in Delaware, Kentucky, and (to a very limited extent, due to a trade ban but continued gradual abolition) New Jersey, until the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution abolished slavery throughout the United States, except as punishment for a crime, on December 18, 1865 ...

Are most northern abolition laws only promised to liberate future children born to an enslaved mother? There was no immediate moment of jubilee, as many northern states only promised to liberate future children born to enslaved mothers. Such laws also stipulated that such children remain in indentured servitude to their mother's master in order to compensate the slaveholder's loss.

When did the northern states abolish slavery? By 1804, all Northern states had voted to abolish the institution of slavery within their borders. In most of these states, however, abolition was not immediate.

When was slavery first abolished? Vermont was the first state in America to abolish slavery in 1777. By 1804, the rest of the northern states had abolished slavery but it remained legal in southern states. By 1808, the United States outlawed the importation of slaves but did not ban slavery outright until 1865.

What did Northern abolitionists want? Abolitionists believed that slavery was a national sin, and that it was the moral obligation of every American to help eradicate it from the American landscape by gradually freeing the slaves and returning them to Africa..

What state never had slavery? Yes. Slavery was never legal in Vermont, never legal in the Northwest Territories and the five states created from it, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Slavery was never legal in Iowa, Minnesota, California, Oregon or Nevada.

Where did 400 years of slavery come from? Today we reflect on a grim chapter in our nation's history — the beginning of a 400-year story filled with tragedy, inequality, resilience and survival. On Aug. 20, 1619, a ship carrying 20 enslaved Africans arrived in Jamestown, Virginia, changing the course of American history.

How many states allowed slavery? The Slave States During the Civil War On the eve of the Civil War in 1860, there were a total of 34 states in the United States of America. Nineteen of those states were Free States and 15 of those were Slave States. The states of Maryland, Tennessee, and Missouri all abolished slavery during the Civil War.

Who was the last state to free slaves? Juneteenth honors the date, June 19, 1865, when the last Confederate community of enslaved Americans in Galveston, Texas, received word that they had been freed from bondage. Union General Gordon Granger led the unit in Galveston who would ensure the proclamation was enforced.

Which law freed all slaves? President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of bloody civil war. The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."

What was the abolition of child labor? The most sweeping federal law that restricts the employment and abuse of child workers is the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). Child labour provisions under FLSA are designed to protect the educational opportunities of youth and prohibit their employment in jobs that are detrimental to

their health and safety.

What else was Juneteenth called when it was first celebrated? Early Juneteenth celebrations One year later, on June 19, 1866, freedmen in Texas organized the first of what became annual commemorations of "Jubilee Day." Early celebrations were used as political rallies to give voting instructions to newly freed African Americans.

Where did slavery start? Sumer or Sumeria is still thought to be the birthplace of slavery, which grew out of Sumer into Greece and other parts of ancient Mesopotamia. The Ancient East, specifically China and India, didn't adopt the practice of slavery until much later, as late as the Qin Dynasty in 221 BC.

Were there free blacks in the South? Free blacks in the Lower South were more urban, educated, wealthier, and were generally of mixed race with white fathers, compared to free blacks in the Upper South. Despite these differences, the Southern states passed similar laws to regulate black life, borrowing from one another.

What did the North want to abolish? In the North, where economies did not depend on slave labor after the Revolution, legislatures and courts quickly moved to abolish slavery and adopted a policy of gradual emancipation.

How did most northerners feel about abolition? A significant portion of the northern economy rested on slave grown cotton. This is one reason that most northerners were hostile to the abolitionist movement. The attached document illustrates the conflict between Northern merchants and abolitionists.

What law abolished slavery in the North? 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery (1865)

What did the northern states want? The Northern states, having abolished slavery, sought to prevent its spread, while the Southern states, having grown more dependent on slave labor, asserted the rights of Southerners to transport their way of life into the new territories.

Did Bo Burnham have anxiety? I was just nervous. Every day. And that's why I was, like, on the toilet. I know I have a legitimate anxiety disorder.

Why did Bo Burnham quit performing? He had also abandoned his social media profiles by December 2022. Having previously referenced struggling with anxiety and panic attacks, particularly surrounding his creative work and performances, he confirmed in Inside that this was the reason he walked away from live performance.

Did Bo get into Harvard? 8 He Got into All the Colleges But Pursued Comedy Instead Burnham sent in his videos along with his college applications and got accepted by Harvard, Brown and New York University's experimental theater program. He ended up ditching college to go on tour with his comedy.

Understanding Accounting Principles: Questions and Answers with Weygandt, Kimmel, and Kieso

Question 1: What is the purpose of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)? **Answer:** GAAP provides a common set of rules and guidelines for recording and reporting financial transactions, ensuring consistency and comparability across different companies.

Question 2: Describe the different financial statements prepared using GAAP. **Answer:** The three primary financial statements are the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. The balance sheet summarizes assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific point in time, while the income statement reports revenues and expenses over a period of time, and the statement of cash flows shows inflows and outflows of cash.

Question 3: What is the role of the matching principle in accounting? **Answer:** The matching principle requires that expenses be recognized in the same period as the revenues they generate. This ensures that financial performance is accurately reflected in the income statement.

Question 4: How does the Weygandt, Kimmel, and Kieso textbook help students understand accounting principles? **Answer:** The 9th edition of Weygandt, Kimmel, and Kieso's "Accounting Principles" textbook provides clear explanations, real-world examples, and interactive exercises to help students grasp the fundamentals of accounting and apply them in practical scenarios.

Question 5: What are the advantages of using technology in accounting education?

Answer: Technology can enhance accounting education by providing students with access to online resources, simulations, and data analysis tools. It also allows for personalized learning experiences and real-time feedback, making the learning process more engaging and effective.

Ultimate Mind Games: Puzzles to Test Your Limits

Puzzles have a unique ability to challenge our cognitive abilities and push our problem-solving skills to the brink. Here are some ultimate mind games to test your mental agility:

1. The Monty Hall Problem:

You're playing a game show and there are three doors behind you. One door hides a prize, while the other two hide goats. You pick a door, but before it's opened, the host reveals one of the other doors to show a goat. Does it make a difference if you stick with your original choice or switch doors?

Answer: Switching doors increases your chances of winning the prize to $\frac{2}{3}$.

2. The Bridge and the Torch:

Three people must cross a bridge at night. They have one torch that casts light only for a certain distance. They must cross in pairs, but each person takes a different amount of time to cross: 1 minute, 2 minutes, and 5 minutes. How do they all cross safely?

Answer: The pair taking 5 minutes crosses first. Then, the pair taking 2 minutes brings the torch back. The pair taking 1 minute crosses alone, then returns with the torch. Finally, the pair taking 2 minutes crosses again with the torch.

3. The Riddle of the Sphinx:

What has a head and body but no neck, a back but no spine, four legs but no feet?

Answer: A bed.

4. The Follow-the-Leader Puzzle:

There are three leaders, each with a group of followers. The first leader says, "My followers are all liars." The second leader says, "My followers are all truth-tellers." The third leader says, "My followers are all liars." Only one of the leaders is telling the truth. Which group should you follow?

Answer: The second leader, because if they were lying, their followers would all be liars. By following them, you would be following liars, which means the leader must be truthful.

5. The Sheep and the Wolf:

A farmer, a wolf, and a sheep must cross a river in a boat that can only hold two at a time. If the wolf is left alone with the sheep, it will eat it. If the farmer is left alone with the sheep, he will take it safely to the other side. How do they all cross safely?

Answer: Farmer takes wolf, drops wolf off, goes back, takes sheep, drops sheep off, goes back and takes wolf.

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