



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US HISTORY #13-SLAVERY

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

slavery	agriculture	resistance	rebellion	bible
slave	plantations	cotton	paternalism	chattel

- ☐ 1. So the _____-based economy in the South is sometimes characterized as having been separate from the market revolution, but that's not really the case.
- ☐ 2. In addition to turning _____ into cloth for sale overseas, northern manufacturers sold cloth back to the South, where it was used to clothe the very slaves who had cultivated it.
- ☐ 3. In short, _____ dominated the South, shaping it both economically and culturally.
- ☐ 4. This _____ allowed masters to see themselves as benevolent and to contrast their family-oriented slavery with the cold, mercenary Capitalism of the free-labor North.
- ☐ 5. Most slaves worked in _____ on plantations, and conditions were different, depending on which crops are grown.
- ☐ 6. On cotton _____, most slaves worked in gangs, usually under the control of an overseer, or another slave who was called a "driver."
- ☐ 7. This enabled slaveholders to rationalize what they were doing, and it was hoped to reduce slaves to the animal property that is implied by the term "_____ slavery."
- ☐ 8. While masters wanted their slaves to learn the parts of the _____ that talked about being happy in bondage, slave worship tended to focus on the stories of Exodus.
- ☐ 9. But the most successful slave _____, at least in the sense that they actually killed some people, was Nat Turner's in August 1831.
- ☐ 10. The truth is, sometimes carving out an identity as a human being in a social order that is constantly seeking to dehumanize you, is the most powerful form of _____.



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US HISTORY #13-SLAVERY

Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

- ☐ 1. So the _____-based economy in the South is sometimes characterized as having been separate from the market revolution, but that's not really the case.
- ☐ 2. In addition to turning _____ into cloth for sale overseas, northern manufacturers sold cloth back to the South, where it was used to clothe the very slaves who had cultivated it.
- ☐ 3. In short, _____ dominated the South, shaping it both economically and culturally.
- ☐ 4. This _____ allowed masters to see themselves as benevolent and to contrast their family-oriented slavery with the cold, mercenary Capitalism of the free-labor North.
- ☐ 5. Most slaves worked in _____ on plantations, and conditions were different, depending on which crops are grown.
- ☐ 6. On cotton _____, most slaves worked in gangs, usually under the control of an overseer, or another slave who was called a "driver."
- ☐ 7. This enabled slaveholders to rationalize what they were doing, and it was hoped to reduce slaves to the animal property that is implied by the term " _____ slavery."
- ☐ 8. While masters wanted their slaves to learn the parts of the _____ that talked about being happy in bondage, slave worship tended to focus on the stories of Exodus.
- ☐ 9. But the most successful slave _____, at least in the sense that they actually killed some people, was Nat Turner's in August 1831.
- ☐ 10. The truth is, sometimes carving out an identity as a human being in a social order that is constantly seeking to dehumanize you, is the most powerful form of _____.



Name _____

Date _____

Teacher: _____

Answer Key

US HISTORY #13-SLAVERY

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

slavery	agriculture	resistance	rebellion	bible
slave	plantations	cotton	paternalism	chattel

- ☐ 1. So the slave-based economy in the South is sometimes characterized as having been separate from the market revolution, but that's not really the case.
- ☐ 2. In addition to turning cotton into cloth for sale overseas, northern manufacturers sold cloth back to the South, where it was used to clothe the very slaves who had cultivated it.
- ☐ 3. In short, slavery dominated the South, shaping it both economically and culturally.
- ☐ 4. This paternalism allowed masters to see themselves as benevolent and to contrast their family-oriented slavery with the cold, mercenary Capitalism of the free-labor North.
- ☐ 5. Most slaves worked in agriculture on plantations, and conditions were different, depending on which crops are grown.
- ☐ 6. On cotton plantations, most slaves worked in gangs, usually under the control of an overseer, or another slave who was called a "driver."
- ☐ 7. This enabled slaveholders to rationalize what they were doing, and it was hoped to reduce slaves to the animal property that is implied by the term "chattel slavery."
- ☐ 8. While masters wanted their slaves to learn the parts of the Bible that talked about being happy in bondage, slave worship tended to focus on the stories of Exodus.
- ☐ 9. But the most successful slave rebellion, at least in the sense that they actually killed some people, was Nat Turner's in August 1831.
- ☐ 10. The truth is, sometimes carving out an identity as a human being in a social order that is constantly seeking to dehumanize you, is the most powerful form of resistance.