

Chapter 09—The Old South, 1790-1850

1. Under the task system of slavery
 - a. masters allowed slaves to chose their work.
 - b. slaves were unlikely to be punished.
 - c. slaves worked less hard than under the gang system.
 - d. one master would watch over slaves working on several plantations at one time.
 - e. slaves were assigned daily specific work to be done.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

2. By 1834, the cotton belt produced more than ____ of the cotton in the United States.
 - a. 30 percent.
 - b. 40 percent.
 - c. 50 percent.
 - d. 70 percent.
 - e. 90 percent.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Cotton Belt

3. Between 1790 and 1850, the southern planters became more dependent on
 - a. France.
 - b. Britain.
 - c. Spain.
 - d. Mexico.
 - e. Portugal.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction; The Cotton Belt

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4. A common calculation that separated planters from yeoman farmers was that a planter owned
- a. five slaves.
 - b. ten slaves.
 - c. twenty slaves.
 - d. fifty slaves.
 - e. one hundred slaves.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Mastery as a Way of Life

5. The primary reason Chesapeake slaves were sold was
- a. to make money for the owner.
 - b. as punishment.
 - c. to reduce the threat of rebellions.
 - d. to control the overall slave population.
 - e. to become "breeders."

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

6. In slave Christianity the "liberator" was
- a. Jesus.
 - b. Abraham.
 - c. John the Baptist.
 - d. Moses.
 - e. Mary.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

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7. The inventor of the cotton gin was

- a. James Henry Hammond.
- b. Eli Whitney.
- c. Samuel Slater.
- d. Richard Arkwright.
- e. Thomas Edison.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: New Farms: The Rise of the Deep South

8. In 1790, Chesapeake planters saw falling prices for

- a. cotton.
- b. corn.
- c. wheat.
- d. tobacco.
- e. livestock.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Chesapeake, 1790–1820

9. Which of the following most made the southwest cotton belt possible?

- a. initiative of planters
- b. initiative of small farmers
- c. reluctance of farmers to move west
- d. the support of the national government
- e. none of these choices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Cotton Belt

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10. Compared to long-staple cotton, short-staple cotton was
- a. more delicate.
 - b. only cultivated on the Sea Islands.
 - c. unprofitable before the 1790s.
 - d. easy to process by hand.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: New Farms: The Rise of the Deep South; The Cotton Belt

11. For the most part, owners ____ slave marriages.
- a. encouraged
 - b. discouraged
 - c. gave little thought to
 - d. did not sanction
 - e. forced

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

12. The leader of the aborted slave rebellion in South Carolina in 1822 was
- a. Nat Turner.
 - b. Gabriel.
 - c. Denmark Vesey.
 - d. Frederick Douglass.
 - e. none of these choices

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Denmark Vesey

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13. The international slave trade ended in

- a. 1790.
- b. 1803.
- c. 1808.
- d. 1812.
- e. 1852.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Interstate Slave Trade

14. In the cotton belt, planters

- a. moved away from the task system.
- b. generally permitted slaves to keep small gardens.
- c. had less control over their slaves than in the Chesapeake.
- d. sought to diversify their agriculture.
- e. worked their slaves less than did coastal planters.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Cotton and Slave Labor

15. Between 1780 and 1810, the slave population in Virginia saw

- a. an increase in both free and enslaved blacks.
- b. a decrease in both free and enslaved blacks.
- c. an equal number of free and enslaved blacks.
- d. more free than enslaved blacks.
- e. a decrease in free blacks but an increase in enslaved blacks.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Flirting with Emancipation

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16. The large slave rebellion that began in Southampton, Virginia, in 1831 under the leadership of a Baptist lay minister was known as the
- a. Nat Turner Revolt.
 - b. Denmark Vesey Revolt.
 - c. Swamplands Revolt.
 - d. Gullah Revolt.
 - e. Southampton Revolt.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Nat Turner

17. Slave rebellions had little chance of success in the southern United States because
- a. plantations were generally enclosed by fences.
 - b. the white population was large.
 - c. slaves were more interested in freedom in the next world.
 - d. slaves were chained together at night.
 - e. few whites had weapons.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Religion and Revolt

18. The Denmark Vesey slave revolt failed when
- a. Vesey was killed.
 - b. a white overseer overheard the plotters.
 - c. a letter from Vesey was intercepted by authorities.
 - d. Vesey was sold by his master.
 - e. slaves betrayed the plotters.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Denmark Vesey

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19. Christianity as practiced by slaves was
- a. similar to that of their masters.
 - b. at variance with that of their masters.
 - c. exactly the same as that of their masters.
 - d. dependant on white preachers.
 - e. a call for violent revolution to bring on the end of the world.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

20. In 1799, a major slave revolt was carried out in
- a. Virginia.
 - b. Cuba.
 - c. Haiti.
 - d. Florida.
 - e. Brazil.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Gabriel's Rebellion

21. After 1820, southern state laws gave slaves the right to
- a. sue another slave.
 - b. Sundays off.
 - c. own a garden.
 - d. buy their freedom.
 - e. sell extra items to other slaves.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Cotton and Slave Labor

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22. In the counties of upland Georgia, most farmers owned ____ slaves.

- a. no
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 5
- e. 20

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Yeomen and Planters

23. Which of the following best describes the Middle Passage?

- a. pleasant
- b. short
- c. clean
- d. horrific
- e. quick

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Interstate Slave Trade

24. Southern slaves

- a. had no distinct culture.
- b. essentially imitated white culture.
- c. created their own culture, which included religious piety and African-style songs and folk magic.
- d. were brutalized to the extent that they became irresponsible and childlike.
- e. never openly resisted slavery.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

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25. The primary crop of the lowcountry was
- a. tobacco.
 - b. rice.
 - c. cotton.
 - d. wheat.
 - e. potatoes.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

26. There was a heavy emphasis on ____ in southern society.
- a. wealth
 - b. family
 - c. religion
 - d. political affiliation
 - e. gender

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southern Families

27. Slave families were always
- a. large.
 - b. small.
 - c. vulnerable.
 - d. recognized.
 - e. discouraged.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

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28. The system of master-slave relations that developed in the nineteenth-century United States is best described as
- a. paternal.
 - b. mutual dependence.
 - c. maternal.
 - d. fraternal.
 - e. social.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

29. At Thomas Jefferson's *Monticello*
- a. most young children lived with both parents.
 - b. slaves were segregated by sex.
 - c. slaves that were sold were always sold as families.
 - d. children were sold as soon as they could work.
 - e. few slaves were allowed to marry.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

30. In 1860, the value of southern slaves exceeded the investments in
- a. banking.
 - b. railroads.
 - c. manufacturing.
 - d. all of these choices
 - e. none of these choices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Southern Market Revolution?

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31. Under the task system in the early nineteenth century, a slave was expected to tend ____ acre(s) of rice daily.
- a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four
 - e. five

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

32. All of the following states became net exporters of slaves except
- a. Kentucky.
 - b. Georgia.
 - c. Virginia.
 - d. South Carolina.
 - e. Maryland.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Interstate Slave Trade

33. "Georgia traders" were speculators who bought slaves in ____ and sold them in the lower South.
- a. Florida
 - b. Upper South
 - c. Caribbean
 - d. Africa
 - e. South America

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Interstate Slave Trade

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34. Among white southern males

- a. the attainment of wealth was highest achievement possible.
- b. drinking liquor was considered a sign of moral weakness.
- c. first names were always taken from their paternal grandfather.
- d. those who were most educated were held in the highest esteem.
- e. one's reputation and honor was paramount.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southern Families

35. The whipping of slaves was

- a. regulated by law.
- b. a common form of punishment.
- c. reserved for runaways and thieves.
- d. unheard of outside of the deep South.
- e. banned after 1848.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

36. In regards to American slaves and Christianity

- a. in 1800, one in five Methodists were black.
- b. no black could be a preacher.
- c. congregations were never integrated.
- d. in 1820, there were 700 independent black churches.
- e. all of these choices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

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37. Antebellum southern society placed its greatest importance on
- a. honoring obligations.
 - b. individual achievement.
 - c. personal freedom.
 - d. gender equality.
 - e. social progress.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Southern Families

38. All of the following statements are true except
- a. cotton requires a long growing season.
 - b. cotton ripens evenly.
 - c. cotton requires lots of attention.
 - d. cotton has a long harvest season.
 - e. cotton was well suited to slave labor.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Cotton and Slave Labor

39. Successful slave owners found that the easiest way to control their slaves was through
- a. terror and draconian discipline (whippings and even murder).
 - b. treating slaves like little children.
 - c. educating and training slaves to encourage feelings of self-worth.
 - d. giving slaves their freedom and paying them wages.
 - e. offering slaves limited independence and privileges in return for their labor and obedience.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

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40. Which of the following states was not a major producer of cotton?

- a. Alabama
- b. Texas
- c. Mississippi
- d. Louisiana
- e. North Carolina

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Cotton Belt

41. Slave marriages

- a. were not recognized by the law.
- b. were discouraged by slave owners.
- c. were legally binding.
- d. were not recognized or respected within the slave community.
- e. did not exist.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

42. In 1860, the southern slave population was collectively worth \$1.3 billion.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: A Southern Market Revolution?

43. The most intensely commercialized farms in the world were found in the Chesapeake.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Cotton and Slave Labor

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44. In southern yeoman farm communities, slaves did most of the fieldwork.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Yeoman Neighborhoods

45. In the Chesapeake slave system a majority of women worked as domestic servants.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Chesapeake, 1790–1820

46. By 1834, the cotton belt produced more than half of the cotton in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Cotton Belt

47. In the cotton belt few planters retained the task system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Cotton and Slave Labor

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48. Slave rebellions had little chance of success in the southern United States because plantations were relatively small and dispersed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Religion and Revolt

49. Diseases on southern coastal plantations kept masters and overseers out of the fields.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

50. Chesapeake slaves had the lowest reproduction rate among all slaves.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Flirting with Emancipation

51. Slaves in the cotton belt worked longer and harder than slaves in the Chesapeake.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Cotton and Slave Labor

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52. The Lowcountry was not a center of plantation slavery.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

53. Slaveholders were committed to paternalism that sought to make slaves Christian.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nat Turner

54. In 1860, the value of southern slaves exceeded the investments in banking, railroads, and manufacturing combined.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Southern Market Revolution?

55. Cotton belt planters did little to improve the cultivation of cotton.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A Southern Market Revolution?

56. Compared to long-staple cotton, short-staple cotton was more hardy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Farms: The Rise of the Deep South

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57. Denmark Vesey was betrayed by slaves.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Denmark Vesey

58. The task system encouraged slaves to work hard without supervision.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Farms: The Rise of the Deep South

59. When the international slave trade ended, an internal slave trade developed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Interstate Slave Trade

60. Slaves were able to negotiate and gain privileges.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

61. Between 1800 and 1860, the percentage of the southern workforce engaged in agriculture increased.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Southern Market Revolution?

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62. The ownership of slaves transformed a housewife into a lady.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Mastery as a Way of Life

63. North American slaves seldom went into organized, armed revolt.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Religion and Revolt

64. Between 1790 and 1850, the southern planters became more dependent on Spain.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction

65. Few yeoman farmers in the south were wholly subject to market fluctuations.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Yeomen and Planters

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66. By 1860, the U.S. South produced four-fifths of the world supply of cotton.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Southern Market Revolution?

67. Misbehaving antebellum southern wives damaged the reputation of their husbands.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Southern Families

68. At Thomas Jefferson's *Monticello* slave children were sold as soon as they could work.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

69. In 1790 the future of the plantation was in doubt due to the fall in value of tobacco.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

70. In 1820, rice planters in the low country faced an optimistic future.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

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71. Between 1780 and 1810, the slave population in Virginia saw a decrease in free blacks but an increase in enslaved blacks.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Flirting with Emancipation

72. Among white southern families one's reputation was more important than wealth.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southern Families

73. Under the task system in the eighteenth century, a slave was expected to tend four acres of rice daily.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

74. In slave kinship, nonrelatives were called "brother," "sister," "aunt," and "uncle."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

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75. The *Hammond Quarterly* was the principal southern business journal.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Southern Market Revolution?

76. The largest cities were in the North.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Southern Market Revolution?

77. By the Civil War three out of four white southern families did not own a single slave.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Southern Yeomanry

78. The international slave trade ended in 1808.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

79. Prior to 1820, blacks and whites in the Chesapeake attended church together.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

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80. The plantation economy of the South resulted in an unequal distribution of wealth.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Southern Yeomanry

81. In the early nineteenth century, Georgia rice planters were among the richest Americans.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

82. Under the _____ system slaves were assigned daily specific work to be done.

ANSWER: task

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

83. Slaves relied on _____ to create an extended family.

ANSWER: kinship

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Slave Families and the Slave Trade

84. _____ and Savannah were the two major ports for slaves from Africa.

ANSWER: Charleston

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

85. The slaveholding senator from South Carolina who stated that "cotton is king" was _____.

ANSWER: James H. Hammond

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Conclusion

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86. Masters or their sons carried as many as _____ percent of slaves to the new lands of the cotton belt.

ANSWER: Georgia traders

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Interstate Slave Trade

87. In 1790, Chesapeake planters saw falling prices for _____.

ANSWER: tobacco

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Chesapeake, 1790–1820

88. After 1820, southern state laws universally slaves the right to _____.

ANSWER: Sunday's off

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Cotton and Slave Labor

89. A distinct regional difference between northerners and southerners was seen in their attitude towards _____.

ANSWER: fences

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Yeoman Neighborhoods

90. In 1860, only _____ percent of slave owners owned 20 or more slaves.

ANSWER: five

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Southern Yeomanry

91. Southern yeoman farm communities relied largely on _____ for business transactions.

ANSWER: barter

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Yeoman Neighborhoods

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92. In the 1830s, the South produced three-fourths of the world's supply of _____.

ANSWER: cotton

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Cotton Belt

93. _____ was the principal southern business journal.

ANSWER: *Debow's Review*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A Southern Market Revolution?

94. The primary crop of the low country was _____.

ANSWER: rice

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820

95. In slave Christianity the "liberator" was _____.

ANSWER: Moses

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

96. A slave revolt by _____ was betrayed by slaves.

ANSWER: Vesey

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Denmark Vesey

97. By 1820 there were roughly _____ independent African American churches.

ANSWER: 700

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

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98. In the Chesapeake, most slave women were assigned to _____ chores.

ANSWER: farm

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Chesapeake, 1790-1820

99. Nat Turner was a(n) _____.

ANSWER: preacher

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Nat Turner

100. A large group of southern farmers practiced _____ farming.

ANSWER: mixed

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Yeomen and Planters

101. From 1790 to 1810, the most dramatic growth in the black population was among _____ blacks.

ANSWER: enslaved

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Flirting with Emancipation

102. The slave revolt that was planned with military precision was led by _____.

ANSWER: Gabriel

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Gabriel's Rebellion

103. Eli Whitney's gin led to an expansion of _____ cotton.

ANSWER: short-staple

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Farms: The Rise of the Deep South

Chapter 09—The Old South, 1790-1850

104. By _____ most blacks considered themselves Christians.

ANSWER: 1820

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

105. Traveling preachers were known as _____ led revivals and were important for African American Christians.

ANSWER: itinerant preachers

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

106. Despite claims of paternalistic treatment of slaves, Cotton Belt states passed _____ that defined slaves as persons without rights.

ANSWER: slave codes

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Cotton and Slave Labor

107. The system of master-slave relations that developed in the nineteenth-century United States is best described as _____.

ANSWER: paternal

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Cotton and Slave Labor

108. Nat Turner began his slave revolt after seeing a(n) _____.

ANSWER: solar eclipse

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Nat Turner

109. The association of black labor, white leisure, and white _____ was central to the planter regime and would come to define the South's identity.

ANSWER: gentility

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Mastery as a Way of Life

Chapter 09—The Old South, 1790-1850

110. Nat Turner's Rebellion killed _____ people.

ANSWER: 55

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Nat Turner

111. The slave who plotted a revolt while he was a leading member in a Methodist congregation was _____.

ANSWER: Denmark Vesey

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Denmark Vesey

112. **The cotton belt**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Cotton Belt

113. **Denmark Vesey**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Denmark Vesey

114. **Nat Turner**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nat Turner

115. **Gabriel's Rebellion**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Gabriel's Rebellion

116. **Eli Whitney**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Farms: The Rise of the Deep South

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117. task system

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Lowcountry, 1790–1820; Cotton and Slave Labor

118. interstate slave trade

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Interstate Slave Trade

119. itinerant preachers

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Slave Theology

120. tenancy

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

121. Examine the impact of slavery and the cotton culture on southern economic development.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Chesapeake, 1790–1820; The Lowcountry, 1790–1820 New Farms: The Rise of the Deep South; The Cotton Belt; The Interstate Slave Trade; Cotton and Slave Labor; The Southern Yeomanry; Yeomen and Planters; A Southern Market Revolution?

122. How did the short-staple cotton alter the South?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Farms: The Rise of the Deep South; The Cotton Belt ;The Interstate Slave Trade; Cotton and Slave Labor

123. How did Christianity affect southern slaves?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Slave Theology; Religion and Revolt

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124. Explore the various slave rebellions of the early nineteenth century.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Religion and Revolt; Gabriel's Rebellion; Denmark Vesey; Nat Turner

125. Describe the developing economy of the South in the years from 1800 to 1850.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Old Farms: The Chesapeake and Lowcountry; The Chesapeake, 1790–1820; The Lowcountry, 1790–1820; New Farms: The Rise of the Deep South; The Cotton Belt; The Interstate Slave Trade; Cotton and Slave Labor; The Southern Yeomanry; Yeomen and Planters; Slave Families and the Slave Trade

126. Describe the cultures of the southern United States in the period from 1820 to 1850.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mastery as a Way of Life; Southern Families; The Southern Yeomanry; Yeomen and Planters; Yeoman Neighborhoods; Slave Culture; Slave Families and the Slave Trade; Slave Theology; A Southern Market Revolution?

127. Examine the slave culture that flourished in the nineteenth-century United States.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Slave Culture; Slave Families and the Slave Trade; Slave Theology; Religion and Revolt