Chapter 11 Quiz Key

1. The leader of the 1831 slave uprising in Southampton, Virginia, was

A. Denmark Vessey.

B. Nat Turner.

C. Hinton R. Helper.

D. George Fitzhugh.

E. Daniel Webster.

2. Slavery would not have lasted as long as it did except for

A. the constant supply of slaves from Africa.

B. the South's lack of moral sensitivity.

C. the willingness of slaves to submit to the system.

D. the North's lack of interest in the problem.

E. the place it held in the southern economy.

3. The invention in the 1790s that permitted the great expansion of cotton cultivation was the

A. cotton gin.

B. railroad.

C. mechanical seed planter.

D. steel plow.

E. cotton reaper.

4. Which of the following is true of cotton agriculture in the pre-Civil War era?

A. Cotton was a major export for the South, but relatively unimportant to the national economy.

B. Many planters worked their land until it was exhausted.

C. Changes in the price of cotton were relatively insignificant between 1830 and 1860.

D. both A and B

E. both B and C

5. The cotton economy of the lower South

A. led to greater Southern self-sufficiency.

B. was free from market fluctuations.

C. did not create uniform prosperity throughout the region.

D. brought uniform prosperity to the region.

E. constantly grew.

6. A leading advocate of the need for southern self-sufficiency was

A. Daniel Webster.

B. William Gregg.

C. Robert Fogel.

D. J. D. B. DeBow.

E. Stephen Douglas.

7. The union of slavery and cotton

A. hindered industrialization in the South.

B. facilitated economic self-sufficiency in the South.

C. led to industrialization in the South.

D. encouraged more whites to work as plantation laborers.

8. By 1860, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of all white southerners owned slaves.

A. 10

B. 90

C. 65

D. 25

E. 35

9. When compared with other New World slaves, southern slaves

A. had higher literacy rates.

B. lived under similar conditions.

C. lived under much worse conditions.

D. experienced more problems with their owners.

E. enjoyed a higher standard of living.

10. Which one of the following individuals tried to convince southern yeoman farmers that slavery actually reduced their standard of living?

A) Denmark Vesey

B) John C. Calhoun

C) Harriet Beecher Stowe

D) Hinton R. Helper

E) Will Campbell

11. Slaveholders continually indoctrinated their slaves with the idea of

A. their superiority to Native Americans.

B. patriotism.

C. self-sufficiency.

D. the God-ordained supremacy of whites.

E. the work ethic.

12. The leader of the uprising in Richmond, Virginia, in 1800 was

A. Nat Turner.

B. Denmark Vesey.

C. Stephen Douglas.

D. Bob Ferebee.

E. Gabriel Prosser.

13. The conspiracy for slave rebellion uncovered in South Carolina in 1822 was led by

A. George Fitzhugh.

B. Nat Turner.

C. Denmark Vesey.

D. Gabriel Prosser.

E. Frederick Douglass.

14. Free African Americans in the North were

A. actively involved in helping fugitive slaves.

B. prohibited from helping slaves.

C. passive to the plight of slaves.

D. unsympathetic to the plight of slaves.

E. often persuaded to preserve the status quo.

15. Studies of the slave family reveal that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

provided a model for personal relationships and the

basis for a sense of community

A. matriarchal family

B. African family structures

C. the nuclear family

D. the extended family

E. kinship