**Study Guide for Test on Ch. 19-21**

**Know the following people:**

* Eli Whitney – inventor of the cotton gin
* Cyrus McCormick – inventor of the reaper
* Henry Clay – known as the “Great Compromiser”
* Abraham Lincoln – president whose election helped cause the Civil War
* Stephen A. Douglas – senator from Illinois who pushed for a transcontinental railroad
* Harriet Beecher Stowe – wrote the novel, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
* John Brown – white abolitionist who attacked the arsenal at Harper’s Ferry
* Nat Turner – slave who led deadly rebellion
* Roger Taney – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who ruled against Dred Scott
* James Tallmadge – wrote the Tallmadge Amendment (voted down) that demanded that Missouri be admitted to the Union as a *free* state
* Dred Scott – slave who sued his owner for his freedom, having moved to a free state

**Know the definitions of the following vocabulary words:**

* Deforestation – the clearing away of forests
* Agrarian – person who favors a farming way of life
* Plantation – giant farms that relied upon slavery
* Cotton gin – tool used to remove the seeds from raw cotton
* Industrial Revolution – time when machines replace much of the work previously done by people
* Industrialist – person who favors an economy based on business and factories
* Immigrant – person who moves from one country to another
* Discrimination – unequal treatment based on a person’s race, gender, religion, etc.
* Segregation – social separation of people (usually by race)
* Oppression – the feeling of being weighed down or held back by unfair force
* Secession – the choice to leave a group (like a country)
* Fugitive – term used for people who have escaped
* Popular sovereignty – using votes to decide certain issues

**Know the details about the following events:**

* Missouri Compromise – Made by Henry Clay; Missouri enters as slave state, Maine enters as free state, no more slavery allowed north of the 36°30’ line (in the territory gained in the Louisiana Purchase)
* Compromise of 1850 – Made by Henry Clay; California enters as a free state, no more trading of slaves in Washington DC, and slavery is open to the rest of the territory gained in the Mexican Cession
* Kansas/Nebraska Act – Stephen A. Douglas; made the Missouri Compromise null and void; divided the rest of the unorganized territory into two parts (Kansas Territory and Nebraska Territory); both territories can decide for themselves (popular sovereignty) about whether to allow slavery
* Gag Rule – Congress chose not to discuss the issue of slavery for 10 years

**Know how the North and South differed in terms of Transportation:**

* Railroads – far more in North; main form of transportation of people and products
* Steamboats – main form of transportation of goods in South
* Rivers – in the South, they are wide and slow-moving; used by steamboats to transport goods

**Know the importance of cotton to the southern economy** – cotton was “king”