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GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 8: The Antebellum Era

Section 2

Nationalism, Sectionalism, and States' Rights

Directions:

Use the information from pages 242 - 249 to complete the following.

1. Early in the era, the _____ [South Carolina] expressed a strong sense of national _____ and _____.
2. However, by 1830, South Carolina politicians and voters had decided that the _____ government had turned _____ them.
3. _____ is the sense of pride in one's country, its people, its institutions and government.
4. Often that nationalism is most noticeable when a country is _____ by enemy nations.
5. In its first twenty-five years under the new Constitution, Americans were brought _____ together by _____ of the rights of American _____ by both Great Britain and France.
6. The United States _____ war until the British began stopping our ships, _____ cargo, and _____ some of our sailors into the British navy.
7. In 1812, the Congress _____ war on Great Britain, in the conflict known as the _____.
8. Four of the strongest advocates _____ war in Congress were John C. Calhoun, Langdon Cheves, William Lowndes, and David R. Williams.

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9. These South Carolinians were among a group of young congressmen called war _____.
10. The _____ was a near _____ for the young United States.
11. The war was basically a _____, and a _____ was signed in December 1814 with nothing really accomplished for either side.
12. But the biggest _____ of the war was fought in January 1815 before _____ of the treaty arrived in America.
13. In the Battle of _____, General Andrew Jackson and a ragtag American force aided by a few pirates _____ a large, well-trained _____ army.
14. The _____ gave Americans the feeling they had _____ the war.
15. After the election of James _____ in 1816, the Federalist Party died, leaving only one organized _____ party, the Democratic-Republicans.
16. John C. _____, the _____ South Carolina political leader of the nineteenth century, was at first a part of this sense of _____ unity.
17. He wanted to strengthen the nation with internal _____ (government projects to improve transportation and trade).
18. A _____ on _____ provided the money.
19. Calhoun also wanted to charter a new United States _____ to help stabilize the _____ (money) system and improve the economy.
20. _____ is allegiance to one region of the country as opposed to loyalty to the broader interests of the whole country.

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21. In the Northeast, _____ was still important, but towns and cities based on _____ were becoming even more important.
22. That section wanted the federal government to _____ industry, especially with a protective tariff.
23. A _____ is a _____ (tax) on _____ that protects American manufactured goods from competition from cheaper goods made in other countries.
24. _____ of these states had _____ slavery within their borders and were becoming increasingly _____ to slavery elsewhere in the nation.
25. The Old Northwest Territory became the _____ of the nation, producing an abundance of corn, _____, and livestock.
26. Many of its settlers were immigrants, and most were opposed to _____.
27. The _____ was becoming more dedicated to producing _____, though certain regions continued to produce _____, _____, or sugarcane.
28. These staple crops were _____ on slavery.
29. In the 1820s, South Carolina tended to _____ the federal government or their _____.
30. They argued that the protective tariff only helped the _____ and _____ the South.
31. The South exported _____ products and imported many necessities, which meant they had to pay higher _____ for imported goods.

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32. The issue of _____ was raised dramatically in 1819 when _____ applied for _____ in the Union.
33. Northern opposition to slavery in the _____ state set off a furious _____ over whether _____ had the authority to _____ the spread of slavery.
34. Congress settled the issue temporarily by adopting the _____ Compromise of 1820, which allowed Maine into the Union as a _____ state and Missouri as a _____ state.
35. This kept the number of states, and thus the _____ of _____ balanced between free and slave.
36. However, another _____ of the compromise ruled that _____ the northern territories of the Louisiana Purchase were to be _____ of slaves.
37. _____ in South Carolina lived in constant _____ of _____ uprisings.
38. In 1822, two slaves in Charleston revealed a _____ by Denmark _____, a _____ slave who had _____ his freedom with money won in a lottery.
39. Dozens of slaves and _____ were arrested.
40. Vesey and thirty-four others were _____, thirty-seven were _____ and twenty-three were _____ (found not guilty).

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41. The white people of the state began to close their _____ to any ideas from outside that were contrary to their notions of white _____.
42. South Carolina was alarmed in 1831 by the news of the Nat _____ rebellion in Virginia. Turner led a small band of slaves in a _____ they hoped would sweep across the South.
43. The Turner rebellion _____ southern whites' fear of the slaves in their midst.
44. It also made them more certain that _____ (people who wanted to do away with slavery) from the North were _____ up trouble with their propaganda.
45. As angry as South Carolinians were with free blacks and rebellious slaves, they were even _____ with northern _____ advocates.
46. In the 1820s, _____ states passed _____ in favor of the gradual _____ of slaves in the United States.
47. In the 1820s and 1830s, the population of all the northern states was _____ rapidly.
48. Most _____ preferred to settle in the _____ rather than compete with _____ labor in the South.
49. These developments had _____ consequences. The North got a _____ in the U. S. House of Representatives.
50. In 1828, the Congress passed an extremely _____ tariff that the South labeled the Tariff of Abominations.

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51. If the North could impose an _____ (horrible, detestable) tariff, would it be long before that section could push through legislation _____ slavery?
52. John C. Calhoun, who was vice president in 1828, became a defender of _____ rights and proposed a way for South Carolina to protect itself against the majority of the nation.
53. Calhoun argued that a state could declare an act _____ and _____ the law (declare it invalid and of no effect within the state).
54. South Carolina leaders like Robert Barnwell Rhett advocated _____ (dissolving the state's connection to the nation and becoming a separate nation) with or without the company of other southern states.
55. A political struggle between Nullifiers and Unionists took place across the map of the _____.
56. _____ believed that the state could _____ to obey or enforce a federal law that the state thought was unconstitutional or _____ its states' rights.
57. _____ believed that the state could best deal with political issues _____ the Union, rather than in defiance of federal law.
58. Governor James Hamilton, Jr., led the Nullifiers in a well-organized drive to elect Nullifiers, call a convention, and _____ the tariff.
59. In 1832, the Nullifiers called the Nullification Convention and declared _____ and _____ both the tariff of 1828 and a new one passed in 1832.

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60. The possibility of a _____ showdown between the federal government and South Carolina was defused by a _____ in Congress worked out by _____ and Henry Clay of Kentucky.

61. The _____ would be gradually _____, and South Carolina would drop its nullification.

62. In the years after the nullification crisis, South Carolina leaders _____ the Great Reaction. The General Assembly enacted severe _____ on Carolinians' freedom.