

# Vocabulary Quiz *Advanced*

## Unit 7: Early Statehood

Name:  Date:  Period:

### Part I: Matching

**Directions:** Match the vocabulary term with its correct definition

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Manifest destiny            | A. The belief that the United States had a divine mandate to expand west.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Cession ( <i>cede</i> )     | B. Territory that was officially given up or surrendered.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Popular Sovereignty         | C. To formally separate from membership in a country.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sectionalism                | D. Making a decision that satisfies the majority by requiring people to give up certain things.                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Compromise                  | E. A political principle meaning that the power of the government is with the people who exercise their power by voting. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Secede ( <i>secession</i> ) | F. Loyalty to one's region rather than one's country.  |

## Part II: Fill in the Blank

**Directions:** Use the vocabulary terms from the matching above to fill in the blanks in the sentences below. Use the word bank for assistance.

Manifest Destiny	Cede	Cession	Popular Sovereignty
Sectionalism	Compromises	Secede	Secession

1. In the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Mexico was required to \_\_\_\_\_ all of its territory west of Texas to the United States of America.
2. Some in the United States believed that the issue of slavery in the new territories should be decided by a vote of the people, in other words, by the political principle of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The United States wanted to expand west to the Pacific Ocean for better access to trade with Asian markets. Some also argued that it was God's will that the United States expand west. This belief was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Differences specifically regarding the issue of slavery caused the growth of \_\_\_\_\_ in the U.S. so that people of the North and South focused only on their own regions, rather than the whole country.
5. Some southern states began to think it would be better to \_\_\_\_\_ than stay part of the United States in order to preserve their right to slavery.
6. United States congressmen tried to find \_\_\_\_\_ that would satisfy both the anti-slavery North and the pro-slavery South.
7. Some southern states began to consider \_\_\_\_\_, or the act of officially separating from the United States, over the issue of slavery.
8. The Mexican \_\_\_\_\_ was a large area of land in the American southwest that expanded America's territory all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

## Part III: Comprehension Questions

Read the following primary source excerpt from *The Washington American* newspaper from Washington, Texas, published September 17, 1856. Answer the questions that follow.

"It may be wrong to wish that the North may be made to *feel their dependence*. - Well, this can be done in many ways and to some purpose. Should the South set up a separate government, I for one say, that a *prohibitory duty* be laid on all Northern manufactures . . . that none of our Cotton, Rice, or Tobacco be sold to them.. It is but fair perhaps, to let their shipping interests feel our power too!"

- *The Washington American*, Vol. 1, no. 46, Ed. 1 Wednesday, September 17, 1856. The Portal to Texas History.

1. Which of the following excerpts from the passage best exemplifies our new vocabulary word, **secede**?
  - a. "It may be wrong to wish that the North may be made to feel their dependence."
  - b. "...this can be done in many ways and to some purpose."
  - c. "...a prohibitory duty be laid on all Northern manufactures..."
  - d. "Should the South set up a separate government..."
2. The main idea of this passage best exemplifies which of our new vocabulary words below?
  - a. Manifest Destiny
  - b. Cession
  - c. Compromise
  - d. Sectionalism
3. What are the primary differences between the North and the South as described in this article?
  - a. The South has an agricultural economy, while the North has an economy based on manufacturing.
  - b. The South supports the abolition of slavery, while the North opposes the westward expansion of slavery into new territories.
  - c. The North wants to pass new taxes on the South, while the South wants to expand its shipping and manufacturing.
  - d. The North is upset with the South's monopoly on shipping and manufacturing.