

## Answer Key: Vocabulary

### Warm-up

Incorrect responses are crossed out.

... is a verb (action)	<del>... has a positive meaning</del>	... sounds similar to "give up"
<del>... is a noun (person, place, thing, or idea)</del>	... has a negative meaning	<del>... sounds similar to "gain or add"</del>
<del>... is probably related to the word "victory"</del>	... is probably related to the word "cession"	... probably related to the word "territory"

### Lesson

#### NOTES:

The advanced work requires a DEFINITION, EXAMPLE, ANTONYM, and IMAGE.

The grade level work does not include the ANTONYM category.

The foundations work does not include the EXAMPLE or the ANTONYM categories.

The ANTONYM and IMAGE required in the advanced work will vary. As such, those options are not included here. The EXAMPLE may vary in its wording.

The definition included here is the answer from the foundations work. Examples are taken from the readings on the slideshow.

#### 1. Manifest Destiny

- Definition: (B) The belief that the United States was destined by God to expand west.
- Example: Many Americans in the 1800s believed the U.S. was destined to expand all the way to the west, and this included acquiring Texas.

#### 2. Cession

- Definition: (A) Land that is given up or surrendered.
- Example: As a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo that ended the U.S.-Mexico War, Mexico was forced to give up all its land west of Texas. This land was known as the Mexican Cession.

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### 3. Popular Sovereignty

- a. Definition: (A) The belief that the people have the power in a government, and they exercise that power by voting.
- b. Example: Some Americans believed that the issue of slavery in the new territories of the Mexican Cession should be decided by popular sovereignty – or allowing the people of the territories to vote on the issue.

### 4. Sectionalism

- a. Definition: (D) People from the North and South were more loyal to their own region, instead of the United States
- b. Example: Texas supported the South in the sectional division of the U.S.

### 5. Compromise

- a. Definition: (C) Many people giving up something to make an agreement that satisfies the majority.
- b. Example: The Compromise of 1850 tried to satisfy the North by allowing California to join the Union as a free state while satisfying the South by passing stricter laws regarding escaped enslaved people.

### 6. Secede

- a. Definition: (A) To officially break connection with and separate from a country.
- b. Example: Southern states who were worried about the national government abolishing slavery stated they would secede from the U.S. to protect slavery within their borders.

## VOCABULARY QUIZ

### PART I: MATCHING

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. A | 4. F |
| 2. B | 5. D |
| 3. E | 6. C |

## Answer Key: Vocabulary

### PART II: FILL IN THE BLANK

#### *Grade Level and Foundations*

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Cede                | 5. Secede       |
| 2. Popular sovereignty | 6. Compromise   |
| 3. Manifest Destiny    | 7. Sectionalism |
| 4. Secession           | 8. Cession      |

#### *Advanced*

- |                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Cede                | 5. Secede     |
| 2. Popular Sovereignty | 6. Compromise |
| 3. Manifest Destiny    | 7. Secession  |
| 4. Sectionalism        | 8. Cession    |

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. D
2. D
3. (ADVANCED ONLY) A

### Exit Ticket

- Responses will vary