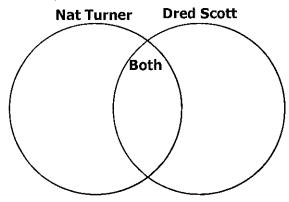
## Slavery: No Freedom, No Rights Name:

**You Make the Call.** Circle the correct option in each sentence.

- 1. A slave or abolitionist is a person who is held as the property of another person.
- 2. A slave owner had to invest enough money to keep slaves healthy or alive.
- 3. Slavery was not as widespread in the northern or southern colonies.
- 4. Congress had to wait 20 years before it could make it illegal to **import or own** slaves.
- 5. The Missouri Compromise or Compromise of 1850 created the Fugitive Slave Act.
- 6. A slave who escaped to a free state became free forever or did not become free.
- 7. A "necessary evil" is something we need or want but like or don't like.
- 8. In 1846, the Supreme Court said black people were not slaves or citizens.
- 9. Abolitionists tried to keep slavery from spreading or ending.
- 10. Slaves counted as a whole or three-fifths of a person.

**Compare.** What did Nat Turner and Dred Scott have in common? Decide whether each statement describes Turner, Scott, or both. Write the letter of each description in the correct part of the diagram.



- A. He was a slave.
- B. He lived in slave states
- C. He lived in free states
- D. He tried to gain his freedom
- E. He used violence
- F. He used the court system
- G. His plan to achieve freedom failed
- H. His challenge to slavery resulted in less freedom for slaves



Who do you think is most likely shown in this drawing?

(circle one)

Dred Scott

- or -

Nat Turner

**Hidden Values.** Ten (10) words from the documents quoted in "Freedom and Equality..." are hidden in the puzzle below. Find them!

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# Slavery: No Freedom, No Rights Name:

"Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally."

**Trading Places.** If Lincoln could have made slaves and owners trade places for one day, would the owners really learn what it was like to be a slave? Look at the checklist. Mark everything that could NOT be traded for just one day:



Inability to read or write

☐ Dirty living conditions

Trauma from past experiences

Skin color

Slavery in the Constitution

Clothes that don't fit right

□ Hard labor in the fields

☐ Bad health or physical condition

☐ Cheap food

Hopelessness for the future

□ Bare feet, no shoes

☐ Fear of being sold away from family

What Did It Mean To Have No Rights? Match each cause with an effect to learn about a few tragic consequences of slavery:

#### Causes

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Slaves did not have the right to a fair trial.
  - 2. Slaves were not protected by the laws that protected citizens.
  - Slaves could not vote.
- 4. People were afraid slaves who could read and write might convince other slaves to rebel.
- 5. Slaves could "marry," but their marriages were not legal.

### **Effects**

- A. Some states passed laws that made it illegal to educate slaves.
- B. Husbands, wives, and families could be broken up and sold to different owners.
- C. Slaves accused of a crime could be sentenced with little or no evidence.
- D. The slave population could not elect government leaders who would end slavery.
- E. Owners could treat slaves very badly and not get punished.

1863

## **Timeline of Anti-Slavery Laws**

Circle actions that happened at the **state level** to end slavery.

Box actions that the *federal government* took to end slavery.

1808
Congress makes it illegal to import slaves into the United States

President Lincoln's
Emancipation Proclamation
frees slaves in the
Southern states

1865
The 13th
Amendment
abolishes slavery in

The Massachusetts
Supreme Court
declares slavery
unconstitutional

1619
Cor
Slaves arrive
in the 13
colonies
1777
and
Vermont is the

first to abolish slavery

1787
Congress passes the Northwest Ordinance, banning slavery north and west of the Ohio

River

1799

New York passes a



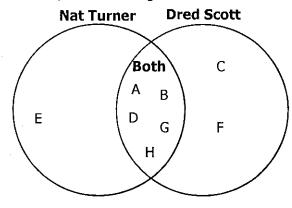
Review p.2

the United States

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