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### Chapter 5 Study Guide

**1) Define yeoman:**

a person who owns and works a small farm

**2) Define speculator:**

a person who buys something planning to sell it later for profit

**3) Define frontier:**

land beyond settled areas

**4) Define economy:**

includes all the things people do to make and sell goods and services

**5) Where were most of Alabama's first settlers from?**

Most Alabama's settlers were from Georgia , Virginia, and the Carolinas.

**6) How did Alabama's first settlers get their land?**

Most settlers did not wait to buy land before they cleared it and started building. Most just chose a place to live, cleared the land, built log cabins, and planted crops. These people were known as squatters.

**7) What was the name of the first slave ship? Where was it from?**

The first slave ship to come to America was a Dutch ship. It brought African slaves to Jamestown, Virginia in 1619. The Spaniard Hernando de Soto brought African men with him to Alabama to settle into Mobile in 1721 on the ship Arcanine.

**8) What types of cultures influenced Alabama?**

On the frontier, there were people from American Indian, African, French, Spanish, and British Cultures.

**9) Did planters have a social life? What did they do?**

Yes, Families visited other planter families traveling by horse or carriage.

Men might travel to a nearby town for supplies and news.

Women sewed or embroidered while they talked to each other. Some painted or played music.

Outdoor parties, foxhunts, weddings, and church services filled the social life of planters' families.

**10) How did Black people first settle in Alabama?**

Black slaves had been a part of the Spanish and French settlements.

The British started bringing Africans to America in 1619 to work as slaves on Virginia plantations. The first slaves to come to Mobile arrived in 1721.

Slaves were forced to work and could not quit their jobs or leave the area.

A law was passed in 1808 to stop slaves from coming into the United States.

The Clotilde arrived in Mobile in 1860 with a load of slaves to sneak in and sell. Descendants of this group later started a settlement near Mobile called AfricaTown, USA. In 1860, about 1/3 of Alabama families owned slaves.

Most owned less than five slaves. The Black Belt and Tennessee River Valley were good for growing cotton and so had the most slaves.

**11) How did the invention of the cotton gin change Alabama? How much did it increase production?**

**Cotton Gin Increased Amount of Cotton Grown**

The invention of the cotton gin encouraged farmers to grow cotton.

Alabama moved from growing 4% of America's cotton to 23%.

Growing more cotton required more slave workers and made many people wealthy.

Alabama's cotton was shipped to mills in Europe through the ports of Mobile and New Orleans. This trade made Alabama a "cotton kingdom."

12) Why did French settlers move to the Gulf Coast? Good land, good climate, and navigable rivers attracted settlers to Alabama.

13) When did the United States make bringing slaves into the country against the law?

A law was passed in 1808 to stop slaves from coming into the United States.

14) What were the slave codes?

Slave Codes were laws meant to control the lives of the slaves.

One law made it illegal to teach slaves to read or write.

Slaves could not carry weapons, own land or animals, or speak against a white man in court.

Slaves who broke a law could be whipped or worse!

Slaves could be sold which might break up their families.

15) What happened to families that were slaves when they were sold?

Field slaves worked outdoors on the farm from sunrise to sunset.

House slaves worked as servants for the family in the house. Slaves lived in cabins, often with dirt floors. Masters (owners) gave food and clothing to the slaves. Wives would often serve as nurses to sick slaves. Slaves had to ask permission to marry.

Slaves sang songs of heaven where life seemed better than their earthly life.

African traditions of singing and preaching blended with the traditions of southern churches. Slaves could attend church with their white masters but sat in the back or on the balcony.

**16)Who was Horace King?**

Horace King was a former slave who was a covered bridge builder.

**17)What were the first two roads in Alabama called?**

The Federal Road and Natchez Trace (1806) were the first real roads into Alabama.

They connected Washington, D.C. to New Orleans, Louisiana.

Settlers traveled in groups for protection.

Roads were rough and had no bridges.

The Huntsville Road connected St. Stephens, Alabama's capital, with Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**18)Why did pioneers build cabins out of logs?**

Most settlers built log cabins for shelter.

Tree trunks were cut and stacked to build walls. Roofs were made of thick boards.

Chinking was the process of filling the gaps in the wall with mud, rocks, and sticks to keep out the winds and rain.