

GUIDED READING

Alabama: Our Beautiful Home

Chapter 5: Settlement of a Territory

Section 1

Pioneers

Directions:

Use the information from pages 131 - 137 to complete the following.

1. The 100 years between 1800 and 1900 brought many _____ to Alabama.
2. The number of _____ living in the territory _____ very fast.
3. These new people wanted the Alabama Territory to become a _____.
4. So in 1819, Alabama became the _____ state to join the _____ of _____.
5. The American _____ were _____ from Alabama in what was called the "_____."
6. _____ growth stopped during the war [Civil War].
7. _____ activities are those that try to make money.
8. "_____ fever" struck the southern states after the Treaty of Fort Jackson.
9. The Creek Indians had _____ (given up) much of their land in Alabama to the United States government.
10. The U.S. government then _____ the land to settlers.
11. This migration of settlers into Alabama changed the _____ from mainly _____ to largely _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. Settlers heard reports of _____ land, _____ climate, and _____ (passable by ship) rivers in Alabama.

13. They were willing to _____ their _____ for a new frontier.

14. A _____ is land beyond settled areas.

15. Some settlers were already rich. These well-educated people brought their slaves and belongings to make a new _____ in richer _____. They _____ large areas of _____.

16. But _____ of the _____ were _____ and could only afford small farms.

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Section 2 Frontiers Open to Settlement

Directions: Use the information from pages 138 - 144 to complete the following.

1. Some of the earliest settlers came to present-day Alabama before the _____ had land to sell. They did not _____ to _____ land.
2. They just _____ a place to live, _____ the land, _____ log cabins, and _____ crops.
3. These people were known as _____.
4. After the land was _____, it was _____ to the people who were willing to _____ the _____ money.
5. Some people formed _____ and bought _____ amounts of land at very low prices.
6. They were called speculators or land _____.
7. A _____ buys something planning to sell it later for a profit.
8. Most of the _____ were neither squatters nor speculators.
9. They were _____ farmers.
10. A _____ is a person who owns and works a small farm.
11. Most settlers lived in _____.
12. At one end of the cabin was a large _____.
13. It [fireplace] was used for _____ the cabin and for _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

14. Log cabins were built close to a _____ or _____ so families could have water to _____, for bathing, and _____ clothes.
15. Most cabins had only _____ room.
16. _____ a field for _____ was harder than building a log cabin.
17. First, the settlers had to _____ down all the _____.
18. _____ were not easy to grow.
19. _____ was the main farm crop.
20. They made _____ and cane _____ from sugarcane.
21. Most early pioneers did not have _____.
22. Families had fun too. They _____ each other or had parties.
23. A _____ was one of the favorite get-togethers.
24. The settlers gathered to _____ (take the husk off) corn.
25. They [settlers] did not have time to think about _____.
26. In 1799, William and John _____ opened the _____ school in Alabama.
27. These early schools were sometimes called " _____ schools."
28. The students would _____ aloud all at once.
29. Most schools _____ have many books.
30. Pupils had _____ pencils or paper on which to write.
31. Instead, they _____ and _____ their lessons.
32. One teacher taught _____ the _____.

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Section 3 Different Cultures Move to the Alabama Frontier

Directions: Use the information from pages 146 - 150 to complete the following.

1. On the _____, there were people from American Indian, French, Spanish, and British _____.
2. There were also yeoman _____, slaves, _____, and plantation owners.
3. A _____ was a black person who was not a slave.
4. _____ people in Alabama who grew _____ were _____ farmers.
5. But some of the wealthier settlers _____ large areas of land.
6. These big farms were called _____, and the people who owned them were called _____.
7. Planters _____ who farmed the large plantations.
8. Plantations used _____ to grow most of the food that they needed.
9. The _____ of wealthy planters did not have to go to one-room schools.
10. Planters _____ teachers for their _____.
11. Some _____ of plantation owners went to special schools in town.

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Section 4

Slavery in Alabama

Directions:

Use the information from pages 152 - 158 to complete the following.

1. The first _____ people to settle in _____ arrived with the _____.
2. The first _____ to come to America was a _____ ship.
3. It brought _____ slaves to Jamestown, _____ in 1619.
4. Slaves were brought into _____ in 1721 on the ship *Africane*.
5. The slaves were _____ to work. They could not _____ their jobs or _____ the area.
6. _____ slaves into the United States was _____ the _____ after 1808.
7. In 1860, about _____ - _____ of Alabama families _____ slaves.
8. Some [slaves] worked as _____ hands in the _____ fields.
9. Other slaves worked in and around the _____.
10. Older women cared for young _____ during the day while their parents worked.
11. But even _____ worked.
12. Plantation owners _____ food for the slaves.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

13. Some slave _____ (masters) _____ give the slaves _____ food.
14. Masters gave out _____ twice a year.
15. The plantation owner's _____ most often treated _____ slaves.
16. When two _____ wanted to get _____, the man would ask the master, who often married the couple.
17. Most _____ wanted slaves to marry and have _____ families. The planters wanted _____ slaves to work on the plantation.
18. _____ was important in the life of a slave.
19. There were many _____ concerning slaves.
20. The _____ were laws made to _____ the slaves in every way.
21. It was against the law to _____ slaves to _____ or _____.
22. By law, slaves _____ carry weapons, own land, or speak against a white man in court.
23. One of the worst things about being a slave was being _____.
24. _____ all _____ in Alabama were slaves.
25. A small number of slaves _____ their _____.
26. Sometimes a _____ would _____ a slave his or her freedom.
27. There were also _____ laws for _____ blacks.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

28. They had to carry _____ to _____ they were free.
29. They [free blacks] could not _____ and had only a small chance to get an _____.
30. After _____ was picked, the small _____ had to be removed from the bolls.
31. This was done by _____, and it took hours of work.
32. A young _____ named Eli _____ changed all of that.
33. He made a simple _____ that could take the seeds _____ of the fiber.
34. Whitney named his invention the "cotton engine," later shortened to _____.
35. Horace _____ (1807-1885) was born a _____ in South Carolina.
36. He [King] went on to be a huge success as an _____, architect, and _____.
37. King was one of the _____ former _____ in Alabama.
38. As _____ of the cotton spread, landowners grew _____ cotton.
39. Whitney's invention made a big difference in Alabama's _____.
40. The _____ includes all the things people do to make and sell goods and services.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

41. It [cotton gin] helped Alabama become the " _____ " of the South.

42. The _____ market for cotton grew rapidly.

43. This was because more cotton was needed for the _____ of Great Britain and France.

44. These _____ were factories built near rivers with swift-flowing water.

45. The water turned a _____ that then moved the factory parts.