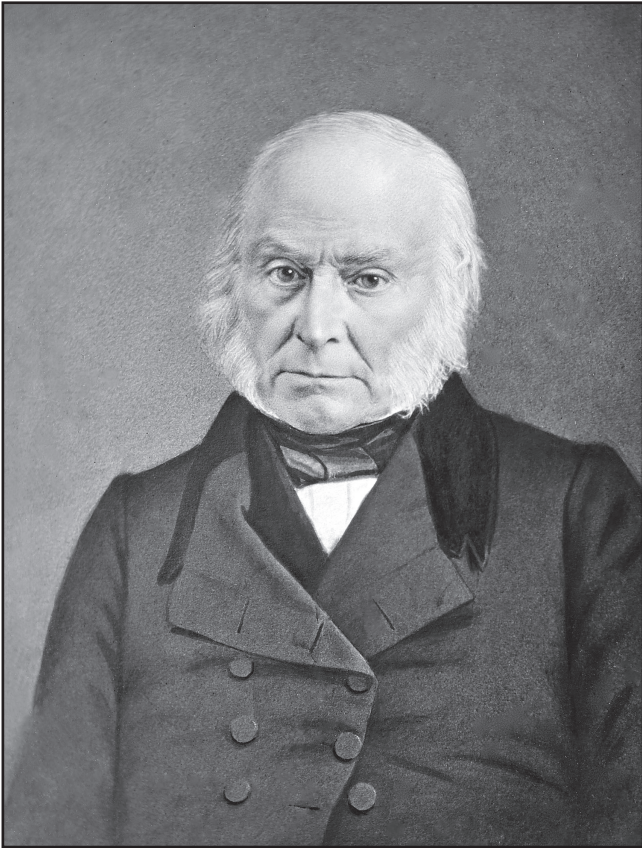


The Tariff of 1828

When America was first settled, the colonists **imported** most **goods** from Europe. Eventually the North was able to **produce** much of the goods the United States needed. In 1828, President John Quincy Adams approved a **bill** placing high **taxes** on goods imported from Europe—The Tariff of 1828. This angered many people in the South because they felt the **tariff** only benefitted the **economy** in the North. The South produced mostly agricultural goods like cotton and food crops. They believed that they were being forced to buy other necessary goods from the North because of the high taxes placed on imported goods. The only items protected by the tariff were items the South did not produce. Southerners labeled the tariff “The Tariff of **Abominations**.”



John Quincy Adams, 6th President of the United States



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f0P3JOoEtDg>

abomination: something regarded with disgust or hatred

bill: a draft of a proposed law presented to a legislature for consideration

economy: the wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services

goods: tangible items that are produced, bought or sold, and then consumed

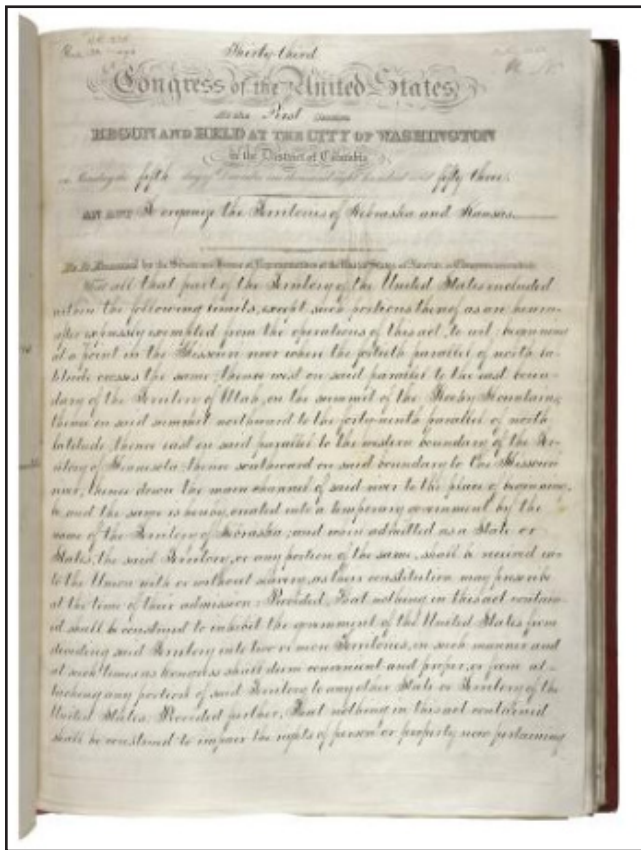
imported: goods or services brought into a country from another country for sale

tariff: a tax or duty to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports

tax: money that people are required to pay to the government

Westward Expansion

As the country expanded westward, more states were added to the Union. Northern **politicians** tried to **ban slavery** in the Western Territories, but southern politicians were concerned this would weaken the power and influence of their states in the Union. Southerners wanted the chance to use slave **labor** in the Western Territories and Northerners wanted to establish farms out West without having to compete with southern **plantation** owners who had the advantage of slave labor to produce crops like cotton. The South fought to **overturn** the slavery bans.



An Act to Organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas

ban: to forbid something

labor: work, especially hard physical work

overturn: to reverse a decision

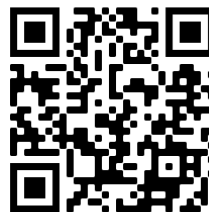
plantation: a large agricultural property on which a particular crop is grown

politician: a person who is professionally involved in politics; a member of a government or law-making organization

slavery: the practice of owning other people who are forced to work for you or obey you



<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/1501722>



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LQQJDR_rX30
(Start at minute 1:00 and end at minute 3:26)

The Election of 1860

Abraham Lincoln was **elected** President of the United States in 1860. Almost no Southerners **voted** for Lincoln, but the Northern **majority** voted him President. Southerners feared that Lincoln would free the **slaves** that were used to **produce** cotton and other **crops**. After his election, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina formed the Confederate States of America and **seceded** from the Union.



Republican Banner for the 1860 Presidential Election

crops: a plant such a as a grain, vegetable, or fruit grown in large amounts on a farm

elected: chosen to hold public office or some other position by voting

majority: a number that is greater than half of a total; the group or party that is the greater part of a large group

produce: to create, manufacture, or cultivate

secede: to become independent of a country or area of government

slave: a person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them



<https://sacramento.pastperfectonline.com/photo/5F984589-2A16-4241-B591-220901827064>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tavwNI08GXk>
(Watch until minute 4:00)