

3 Slavery and the South (p. 6 ~ p. 9)

1. Choose the correct explanation for each word. * (reference page-line)

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|-------------------------|--------|--|
| (1) vote (6-7) | () | a. an important official statement |
| (2) declaration (9-14) | () | b. having the same rights |
| (3) independence (9-14) | () | c. the freedom from control of others |
| (4) equal (9-16) | () | d. to show your preference for a candidate |

2. Read the description of slaves in America and fill in each blank with a suitable word.

- (1) Black slaves were () like things, not people.
- (2) Slaves in Rome and Athens hundreds of years ago became () after some years of work, but those in North and South America were different.
- (3) At least 10 million Africans were taken to become slaves, but hundreds of thousands of them () on slave ships.
- (4) Even if slaves ran away, they were usually brought back to their ().

3. Based on the passage, put the following events in the right order.

- () → () → ()
- a. Haiti became the first free black country.
- b. A new country called Liberia was born in West Africa.
- c. Britain ended the buying and selling of slaves.

4. What does the word “this” on page 9, line 17 refer to? Answer in Japanese.

5. Read the statements and put T(True) or F(False) in the blanks.

- (1) When Martin Luther King was born, about 10% of African-Americans lived in the South. ()
- (2) Often African slaves couldn't live with their family and they never saw each other again. ()
- (3) Liberia was a country for people who were once slaves but were now free. ()
- (4) After 1808, it was against the law to bring slaves from Africa to the United States, so the number of slaves in the South decreased. ()
- (5) The Southern states didn't agree with many Northern states, which wanted slavery to stop all over America. ()