

### The Missouri Compromise (1820):

<http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=22&page=transcript>

1. Why was the Missouri Compromise called a "compromise"?
2. What did each section of the country, North and South, gain and what did each give up?
3. What is the role of compromise in a self-governing society, considering that many convictions are deeply held but not shared by everyone in the community? Further, is some level of compromise necessary to the survival of a democratic republic?

### The Tariff of 1828:

<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=004/llsl004.db&recNum=317>

### The Tariff of 1832:

<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=004/llsl004.db&recNum=630>

3. List the products that are protected under these two tariff bills.

### Map of Slave Crops in the American South:

<http://mappinghistory.uoregon.edu/america/static/map16.html>

4. List the South's four major crops, in order of the amount of land devoted to producing them.

### Chart showing Occupational Distribution, 1820-1860:

[http://onlinecampus.fcps.edu/media2/Social\\_Studies/USVA\\_2010/Topic07/Resources/Occupation\\_chart.pdf](http://onlinecampus.fcps.edu/media2/Social_Studies/USVA_2010/Topic07/Resources/Occupation_chart.pdf)

5. Which sector of the American economy grew the most between 1820 and 1860?