|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Notes**  The South and Slavery   * Slave ships first come to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1619   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion—shift from indentured servitude to slavery   + 1790s—major issue at Constitutional Convention     - Is postponed until later on   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Compromise temporarily handles the issue   + Trade ends in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Fugitive Slave Law   + Southerners allowed to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slaves * States in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Middle areas begin to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slavery   + Not important, profitable, ideological ideas   + Mainly happens after American Revolution   + Articles of Confederation will ban slavery in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1787 * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--1820   + North and South postpone sectional crisis (36, 30) * King Cotton   + Southern economy relies on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Tobacco (VA), Rice (SC) Cotton     - Eli Whitney’s cotton gin       * Leads to a rise in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ownership and slavery   + All fueled by Market Revolution     - Prosperity in South and North built on slavery   + Cotton production initially coastal     - Eventually spreads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_       * Slave-trade within the southern states       * Many Southern states are 50%(+) slave * Major Laws   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1820)   + Compromise of 1850   + Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)     - All postpone, don’t END the crisis * Antebellum South   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society—agriculture over industry     - 25% of population owns slaves       * Less than 10 slaves per owner on average     - Most in south don’t own slaves, support the idea       * Hopes of owning slaves; social hierarchy; racism   + Government similar to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Government run by the wealthy few     - Gap between rich and poor     - Four Groups       * Plantation owners (wealthy)       * Small slaveholders       * Majority of population—farmers w/o slaves       * People of pine barrens—no slaves, no land   + Lack of immigration to south—most go North   + Lack of public schooling in south   + Further north—more likely to see free blacks (rare) * African-American Communities   + About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free African-Americans in the North     - Life not great for them     - Tension with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_       * Competition for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free African-Americans in the South     - Mixed race; freed after Revolution; some pay for freedom   + Restrictions on Daily Life     - Nat Turner’s Rebellion * Slavery   + Chattel slavery—slaves are property     - *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*   + By Civil War, most slaves in deep south   + Illegal to learn to read or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * African-American Culture emerges   + Religion—2nd Great Awakening     - Baptists and Methodists     - Responsorial style of preaching     - West African traditions—back and forth, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, etc. * Resistance to Slavery   + Work slowdowns   + Negligence / breaking equipment   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ; runaway slaves   + Revolts—not common     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion (1739)—SC to FL     - Denmark Vesey- revolt in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_       * Betrayed; killed     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1831)       * Leads to death of Americans (60 Virginians)   + Leads to creation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Slave patrols; harsher control of Blacks in the South * Growth of Abolitionist Movement   + Quakers oppose war and the institution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Other Groups     - American Colonization society—send back to Africa (goal!)     - David Walker—“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Colored Citizens of the World”       * Calls for violent uprising     - William Lloyd Garrison—“The Liberator”       * Immediate Emancipation     - Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglas       * Former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; advocate abolitionism     - Liberty Party       * Eliminate slavery through political process * Southerners Defend slavery   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule—can’t discuss slavery in Congress   + Overturned by John Quincy Adams (in 1844) * Anti-slavery messages banned from the South * Pro-Slavery argument from George Fitzhugh, John C. Calhoun   + Slaves seen as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Slavery seen as good   + Better than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slavery up North   + By bringing ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ people to the US, they are being uplifted | **Needs Clarification** |