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| **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** |