

**APUSH**  
**1787-1860**  
**THE SOUTH & SLAVERY**  
**REVIEWED!**

**American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 16**

**American History (Brinkley) Chapter 11**

**America's History (Henretta) Chapter 12**

# BIG IDEAS

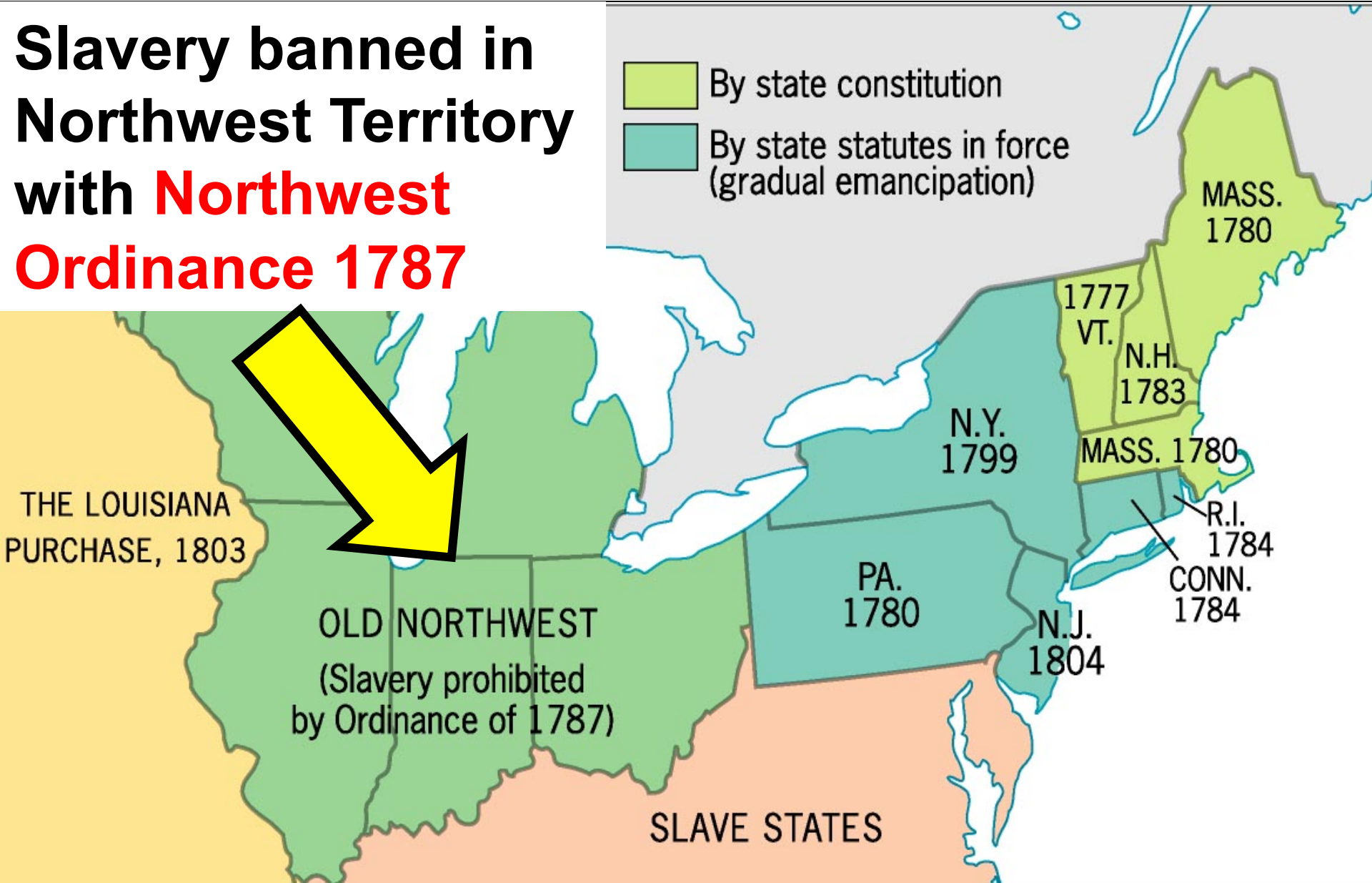
- **The South remained politically, culturally, and ideologically distinct** from the north.
- **As overcultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders relocated their agricultural enterprises to the new Southwest, increasing sectional tensions** over the institution of slavery.
- **States' rights, nullification, and racist stereotyping** provided the foundation for the **Southern defense of slavery** as a positive good.
- **African Americans developed both overt and covert ways to resist the dehumanizing nature of slavery**
- **Abolitionists**, although a minority in the North, will develop a variety of strategies to **campaign against slavery**.

# SLAVERY IN AMERICA

- **Bacon's Rebellion** in Virginia (1676) leads to shift from indentured servants to black slavery.
- **1780s: Slavery issue of debate at the Constitutional Convention**
  - **3/5<sup>th</sup> Compromise**
  - **Slave Trade ends in 1808**
  - **Fugitive Slave Act**

# Following the American Revolution slavery slowly ends in Northern and middle states.

Slavery banned in Northwest Territory with **Northwest Ordinance 1787**



# MISSOURI COMPROMISE

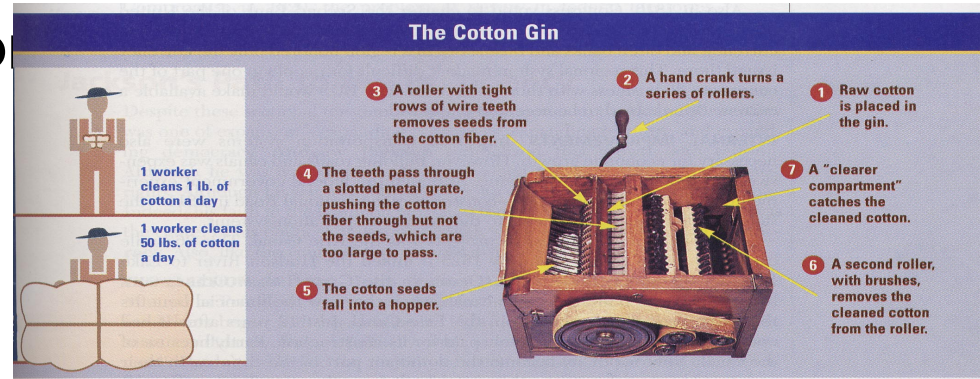
North and South were able to postpone a major sectional crisis with the MO Compromise in 1820



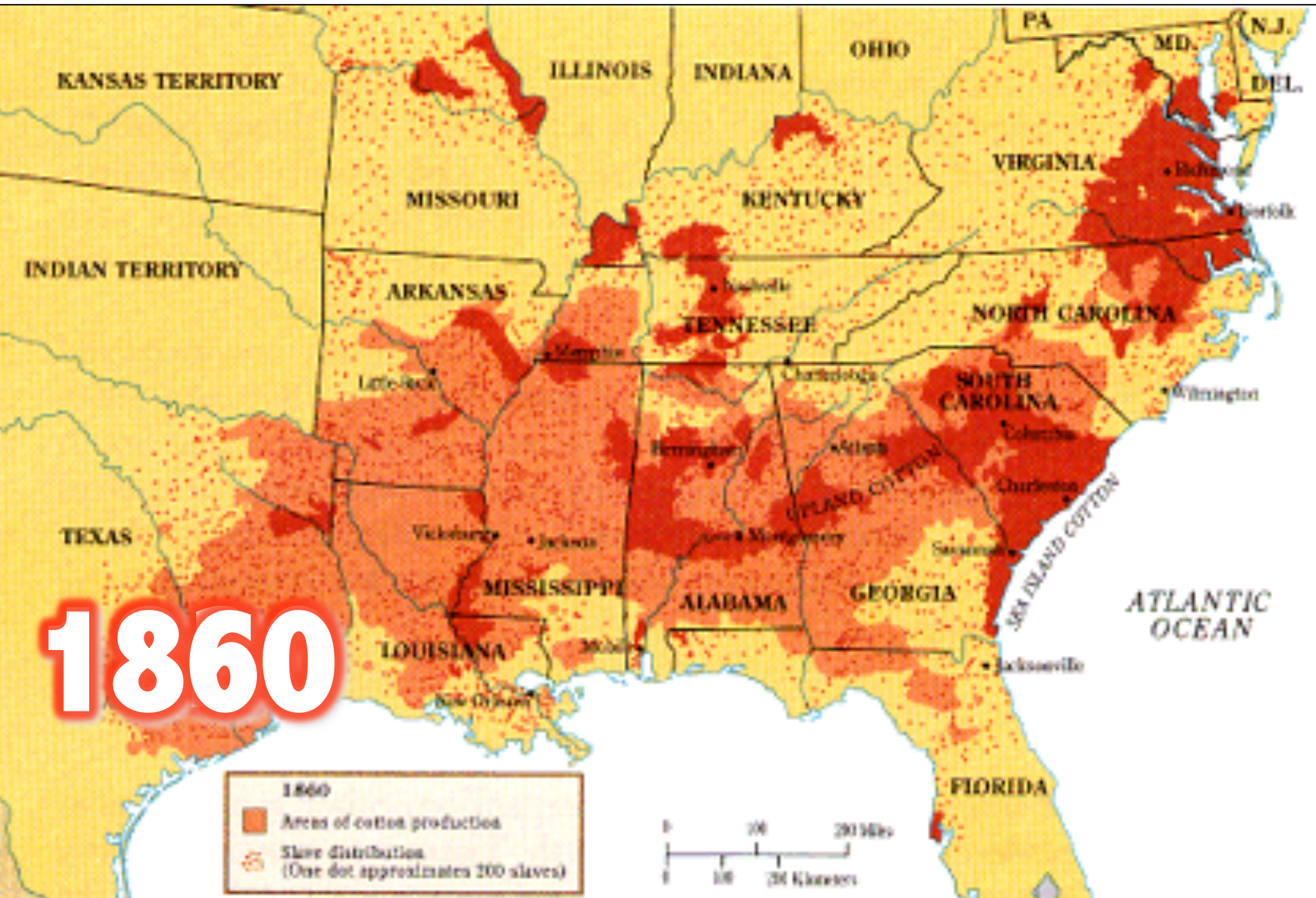
THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821

# “KING COTTON”

- Southern economy reliant on **cash crops** such as tobacco, rice, and cotton
  - **Eli Whitey cotton gin** makes the cash crop economy profitable.
  - Demand for land for cotton production leads to huge increase in **demand for slave labor**
- **Market Revolution:** northern industry demand for southern cotton
- Prosperity of North, South, and England built on backs of slaves



# Increase in Cotton Production



# EXPANSION OF SLAVERY



SLAVE CONCENTRATION, 1860

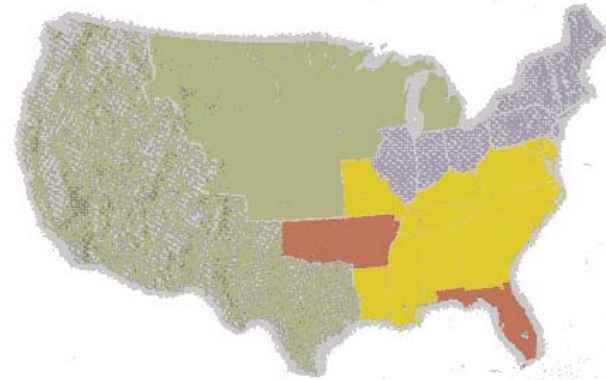


# Western expansion and the issue of slavery will cause an increase in sectional conflict

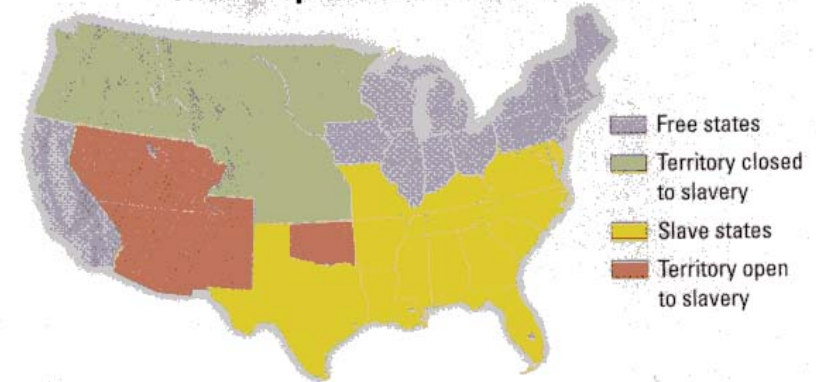
## Free and Slave States and Territories, 1820–1854

- **Missouri Compromise (1820)**
- **Compromise of 1850**
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)**

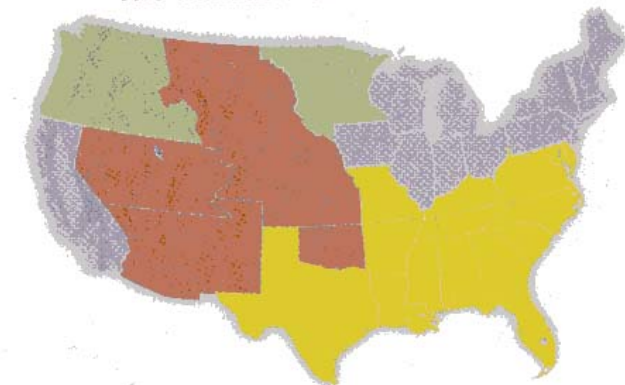
The Missouri Compromise, 1820



The Compromise of 1850



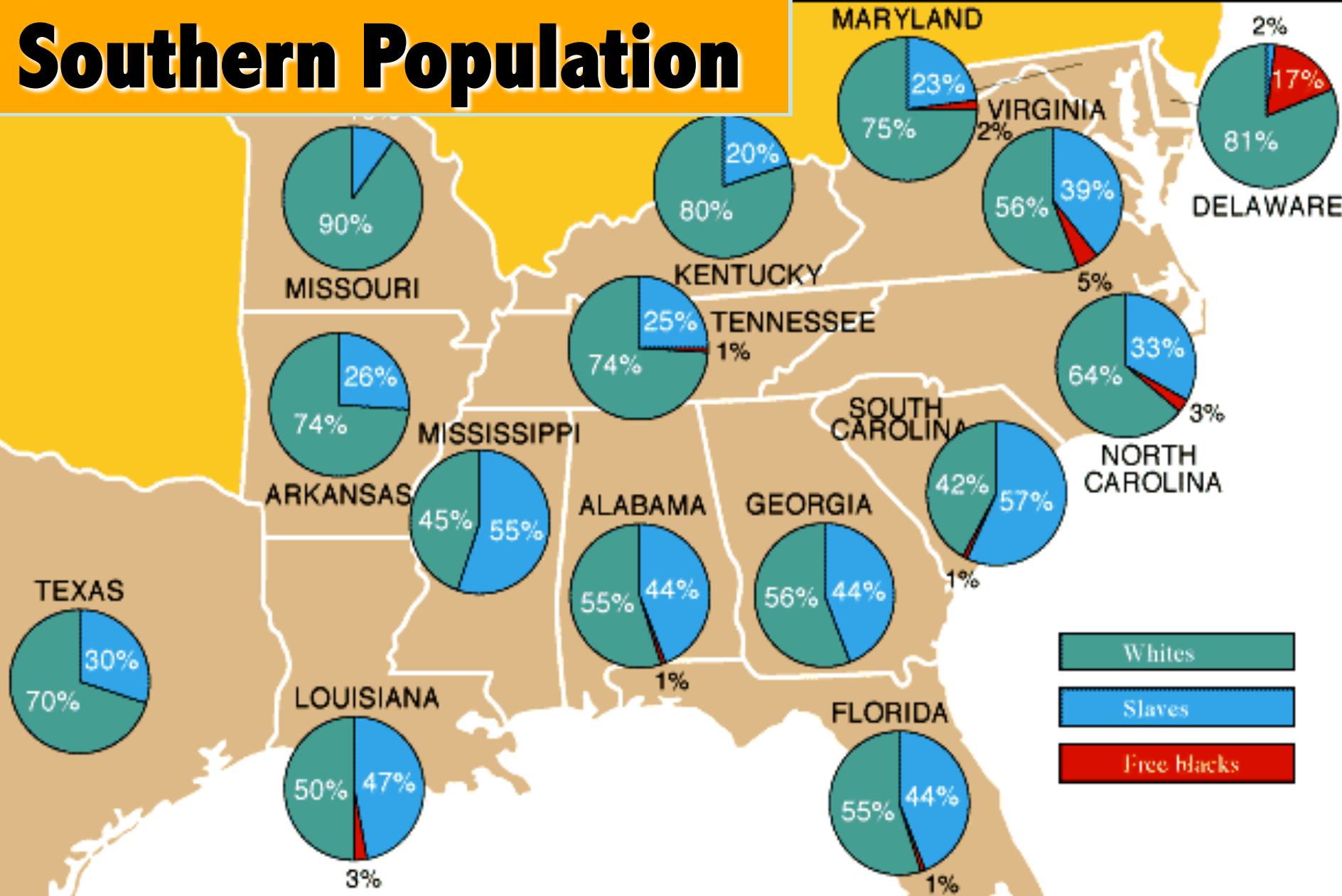
The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854



# Antebellum South:

- **Primarily agrarian society: “King Cotton”**
  - **Lack of industrialization**
  - **\$\$\$ invested in slave labor**
- **25% of population owned slaves**
  - **Majority of southerners were not slave owners**
    - **Southern whites support and defend institution of slavery**
      - **Hopeful they will one day own slaves**
      - **Racism: Felt higher than slaves in southern society**
- **Southern politics was in many ways a oligarchy**
  - **Government by the few wealthy**
    - **Plantation owners**
  - **Southern large slave holders control southern politics**
- **1) Southern plantation owners 2) Small slaveholders 3) Yeoman farmers 4) people of the pine barrens**
- **Contrast with the north**
  - **Lack of immigration to the south**
  - **Lack of public schooling reforms**

# Southern Population



**Deep south states had a majority black population**

# **AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES**

- **African American population in the North**
  - **About 250,000**
  - **Tensions with Irish immigrants**
    - **Competition over low skilled jobs**
- **Free black population in the South**
  - **About 250,000**
  - **Many restrictions on daily life**
    - **Especially after Nat Turner's rebellion in 1831**

# SLAVERY

- **Chattel slavery**
  - Slaves were treated as property
  - **“Uncle Tom’s Cabin”**: brought the issue of families being broken up to a mass audience
- By the eve of the civil war most slaves were in the **deep south**
- Slaves were not afforded any social, political, or civil rights
  - Illegal to learn to **read or write**

**GREAT SALE**  
of  
**SLAVES**  
JANUARY 10, 1855

There Will Be Offered For Sale at Public Auction, at the SLAVE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE, LEXINGTON, All The SLAVES of JOHN CARTER, Esquire, of LEWIS COUNTY, KY., On Account of His Removal to Indiana, a Free State. The Slaves Listed Below Were All Raised on the CARTER PLANTATION at QUICK'S RUN, Lewis County, Kentucky.

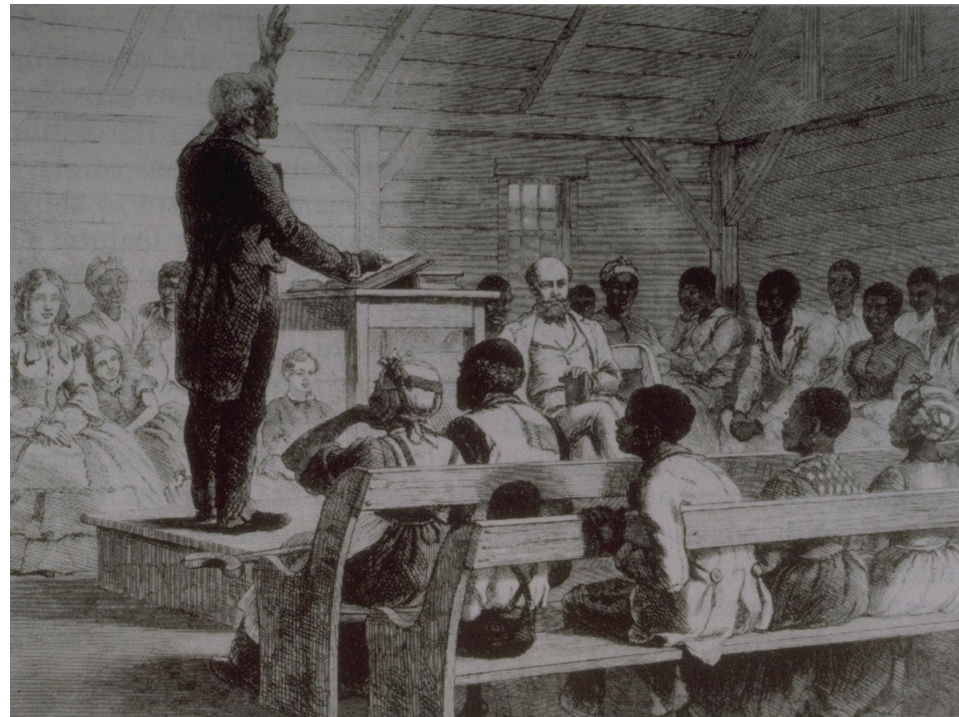
3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 26, Strong, Ablebodied  
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42, Excellent Cook  
1 Wench, Lize, Aged 23 with 6 mo. old Picinniny  
One Buck Aged 52, good Kennel Man  
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

TERMS: Strictly CASH at Sale, as owner must realize cash, owing to his removal to West. Offers for the entire lot will be entertained previous to sale by addressing the undersigned.

**JOHN CARTER, Esq.**  
Po. Clarksburg      Lewis County, Kentucky

# **African American culture** emerged as a blending of **African and American** cultural influences

- African American religion (especially after **2<sup>nd</sup> GA**)
  - **Black Christianity** [Baptists & Methodists]:
    - \* African practice of **responsorial style** of preaching.
      - Drawing on **West African traditions**
- Importance of music in black culture. [esp. **spirituals**].



# RESISTANCE TO SLAVERY

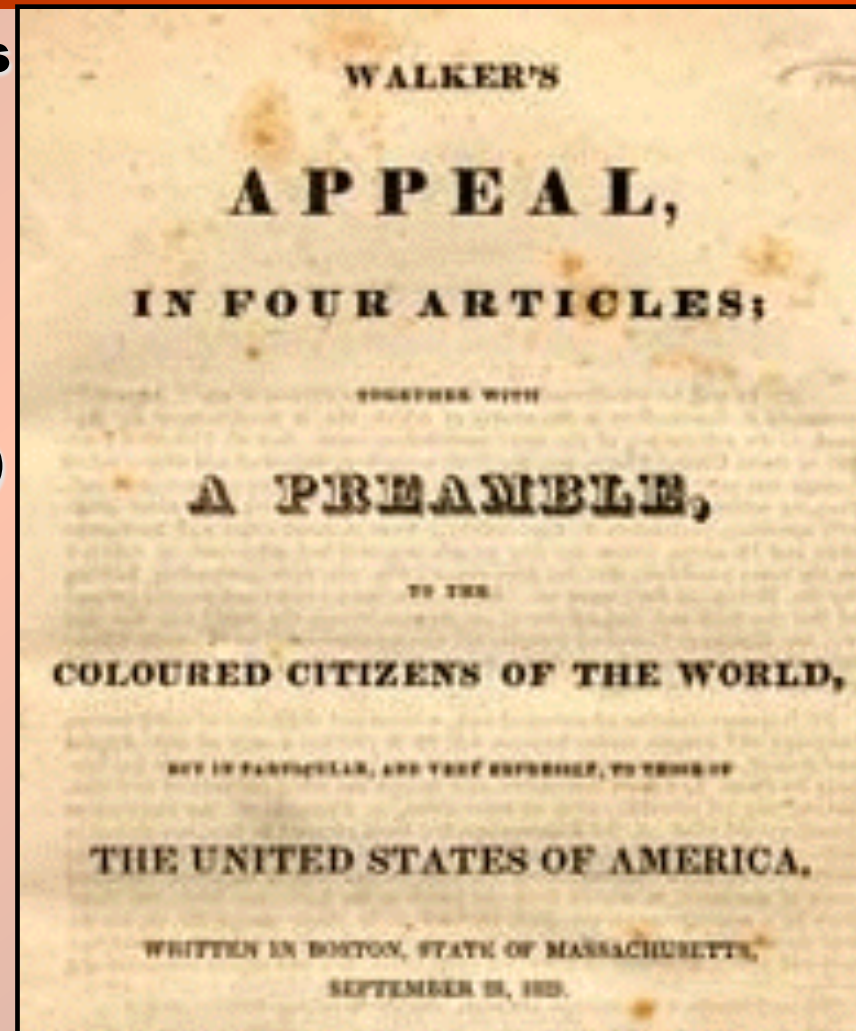
## Forms of resistance

- **Work slowdowns**
- **Negligence**
  - **Break equipment**
- **Run away: **Underground RR****
- **Slave revolt**
- **Slave revolts were not common**
  - **Stono Rebellion (1739): South Carolina slaves runaway to Florida**
  - **Denmark Vesey (1822): massive revolt planned in South Carolina**
  - **Nat Turner (1831): Revolt in Virginia killed 60 people**
- **Southerners react**
  - **Harsher laws: **“Black codes”****
  - **Slave patrols**



# Abolitionist Movement

- Quakers were earliest opponents slavery
- American Colonization Society: transport freed slaves back to Africa (1822 Monrovia, Liberia)
- David Walker- “Appeal to the Colored Citizens of World” (1829) called for violent uprising
- William Lloyd Garrison (1833) American Anti-Slavery Society called for immediate uncompensated emancipation.
  - Published “The Liberator”
- Sojourner Truth & Frederick Douglas: former slaves who advocated for abolitionism.
- Liberty Party (1840)





# SOUTHERN REACTION: DEFENSE OF SLAVERY

- **Gag Resolution** in Congress (1836-1844)
  - Ban on anti-slavery petitions being discussed in Congress
  - Repealed by **John Quincy Adam** in 1844
- Bans on teaching slaves to read or write
- Southern states adopt strict **slave codes**
  - Nat Turner revolt
- Anti-slavery messages banned from Southern mail
- **Pro-slavery argument** by **George Fitzhugh**
  - Slaves as family
  - Better than “wage slavery”
  - Civilized inferior people



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