

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

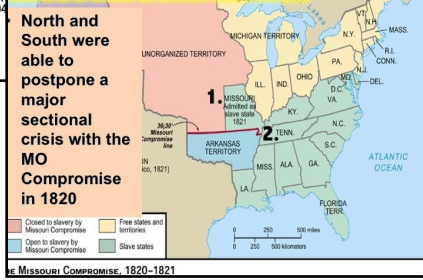
Slavery banned in Northwest Territory with Northwest Ordinance 1787

- By state constitution
- By state statutes in force (gradual emancipation)



MISSOURI COMPROMISE

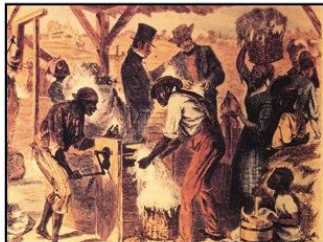
North and South were able to postpone a major sectional crisis with the MO Compromise in 1820



KC-4.2.III.C: Southern business leaders continued to rely on the production and export of traditional agricultural staples, contributing to the growth of a distinctive Southern regional identity.

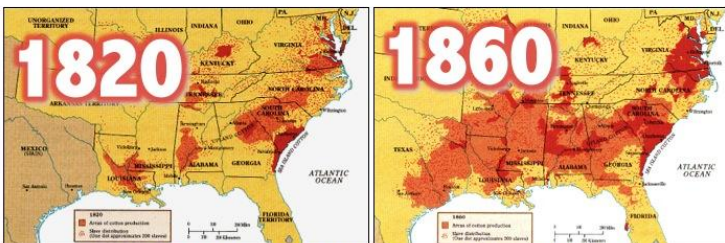
“KING COTTON”

- 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



KC-4.3.II.A: As overcultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow.

Increase in Cotton Production



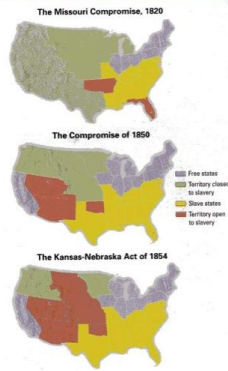
EXPANSION OF SLAVERY



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

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

Free and Slave States and Territories, 1820-1854



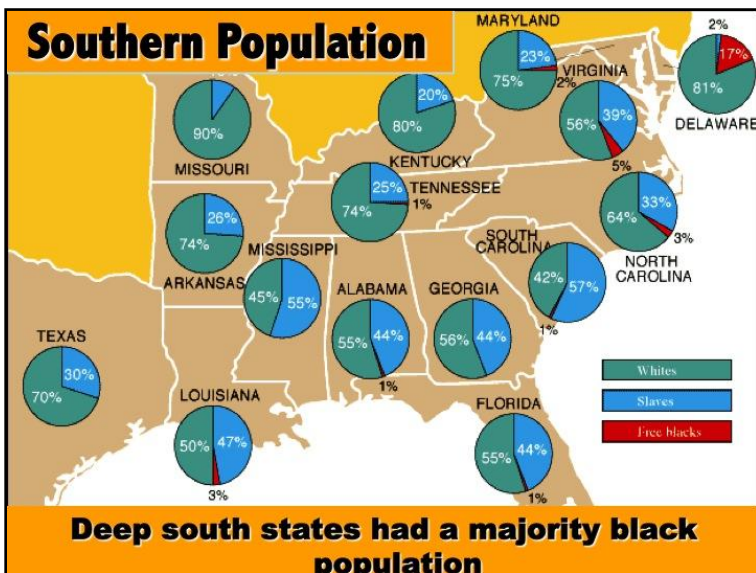
KC-5.2.II.B.ii: The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce conflict.

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

KC-4.3.II.B.ii: In the South, although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life.

Southern Population



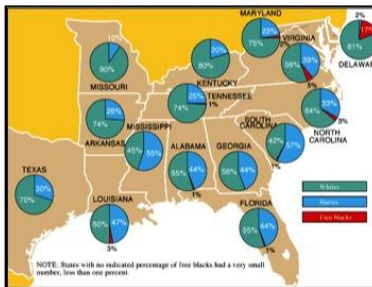
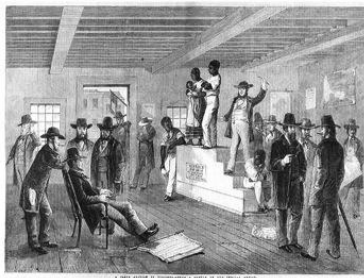
Video & Textbook Notes

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**



KC-4.1.II.D: Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status.

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

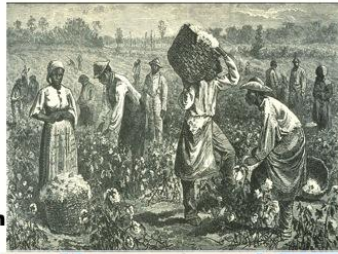
- **African American religion** (especially after **2nd GA**)
 - **Black Christianity** [Baptists & Methodists]:
 - * African practice of **responsorial style** of preaching.
 - Drawing on **West African traditions**
- Importance of music in black culture. [esp. **spirituals**].



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**

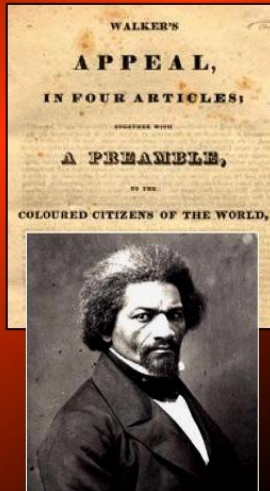


Video & Textbook Notes

KC-4.1.III.B.ii: Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions.

Abolitionist Movement

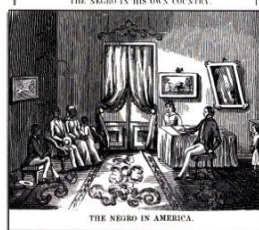
- **Quakers** were earliest opponents of slavery
- **American Colonization Society**: transport freed slaves back to Africa (1822 Monrovia, Liberia)
- **David Walker**- "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of World" (1829) called for violent uprising
- **William Lloyd Garrison (1833)** American Anti-Slavery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



KC-4.1.III.B.i: Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth of the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans' rights. KC-4.3.II.B.i: Antislavery movements increased in the North.

SOUTHERN REACTION: DEFENSE OF SLAVERY

- **Gag Resolution in Congress (1836-1844)**
 - Ban on anti-slavery petitions being discussed in Congress
 - Repealed by **John Quincy Adams** 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



KC-5.2.I.C: Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states' rights were protected by the Constitution.