APUSH
1787-1860
THE SOUTH & SLAVERY
REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 16
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 11
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 12
• 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
  ▪ 3/5th 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**
North and South were able to postpone a major sectional crisis with the Missouri Compromise in 1820.
“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
EXPANSION OF SLAVERY

Slave Concentration, 1860

- More than 50% slave
- 10% to 50% slave
- Less than 10% slave
- No slaves, or no statistics available
- Main routes of the Underground Railroad
Western expansion and the issue of slavery will cause an increase in sectional conflict

- Missouri Compromise (1820)
- Compromise of 1850
- Kansas-Nebraska Act (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
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
African American culture emerged as a blending of African and American cultural influences

- African American religion (especially after 2\textsuperscript{nd} 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 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
  - Published “The Liberator”
- **Sojourner Truth** & **Frederick Douglas**: former slaves who advocated for abolitionism.
- **Liberty Party** (1840)
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
Subscribe to
JOCE Productions