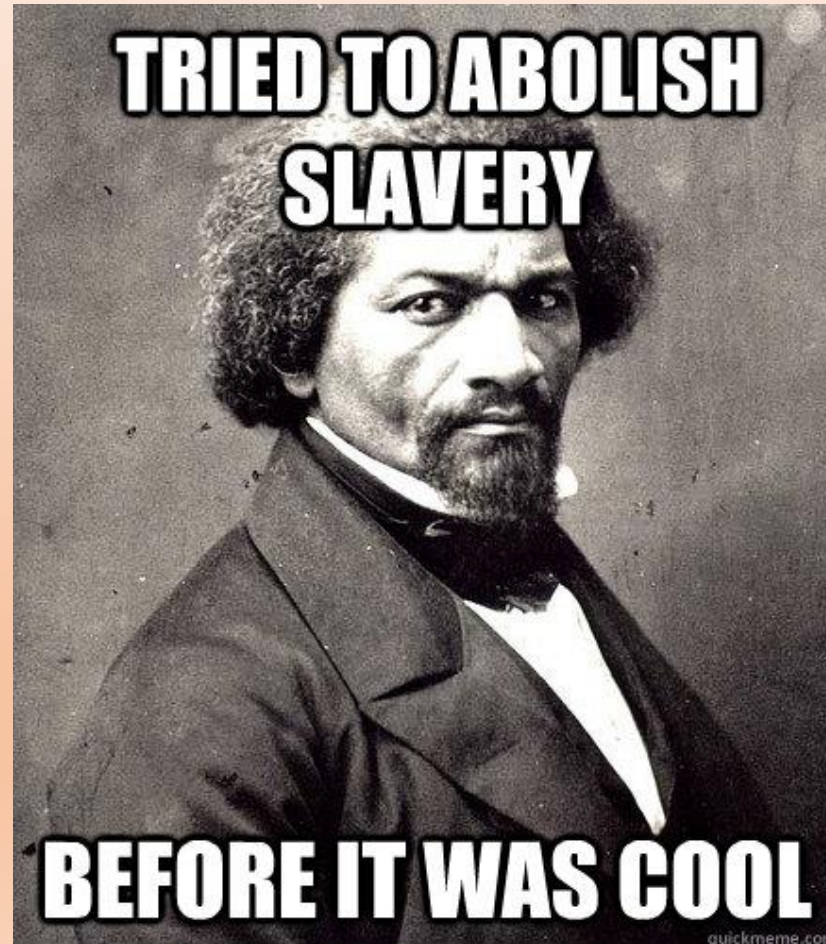


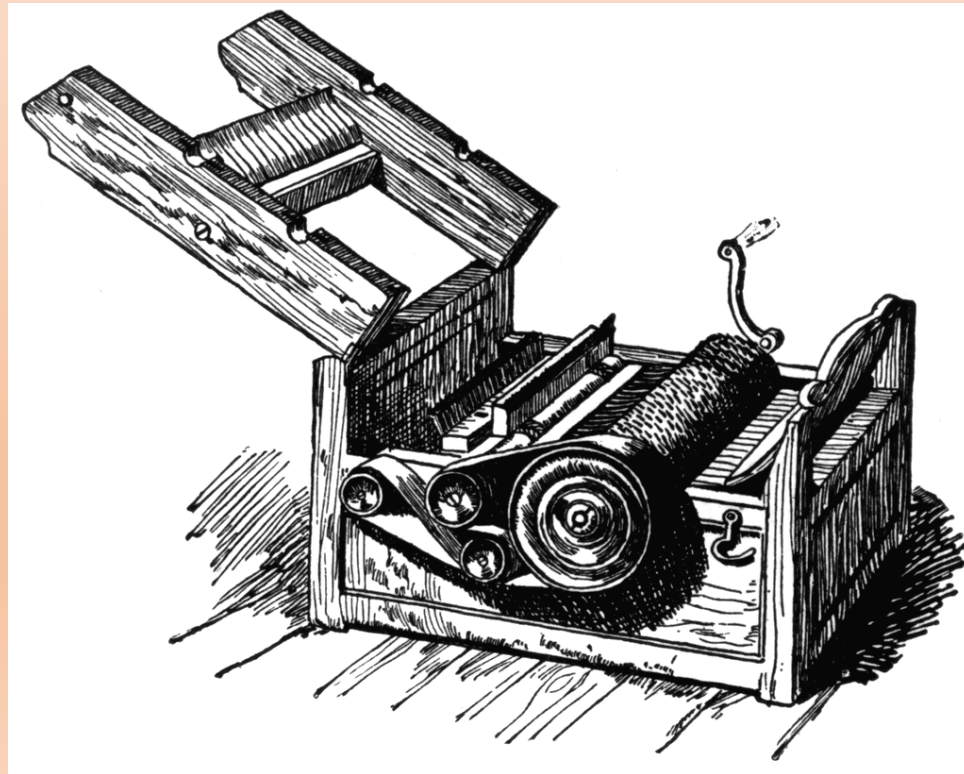
APUSH

Chapter 16: The South and Slavery



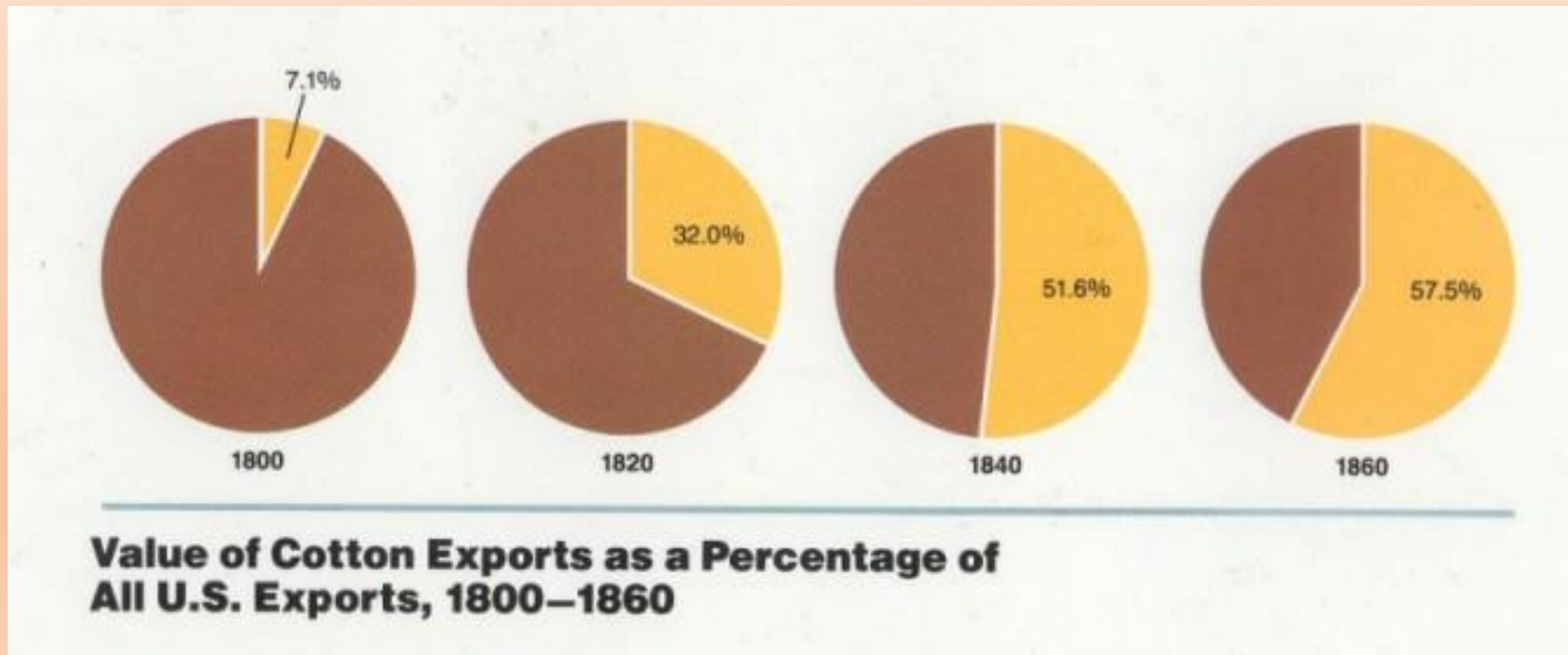
Background

- In the late 1700s, slavery was starting to die out, but the invention of the cotton gin revived slave ownership.

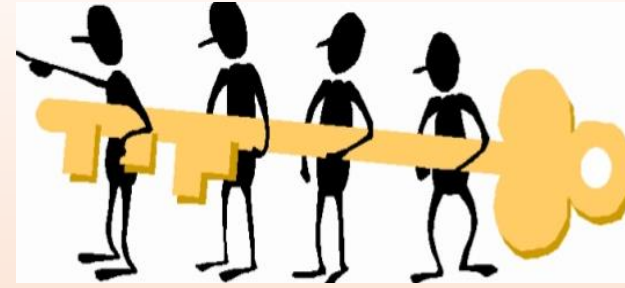


“Cotton in King!”

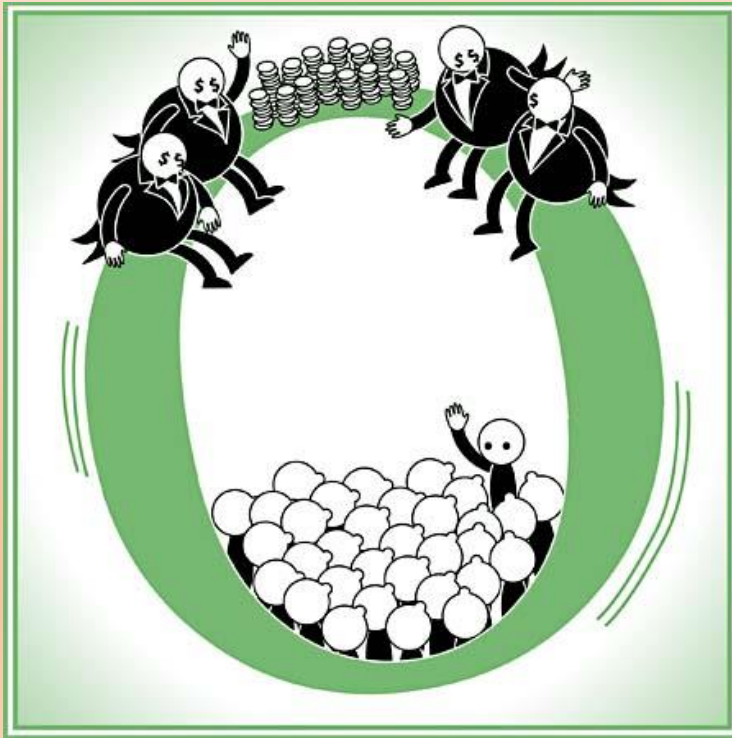
- Cotton accounted for half the value of all American exports after 1840.



The Planter “Aristocracy”



- The South was more of an **oligarchy**, a government ran by a few. Heavily affected by the planter aristocracy.



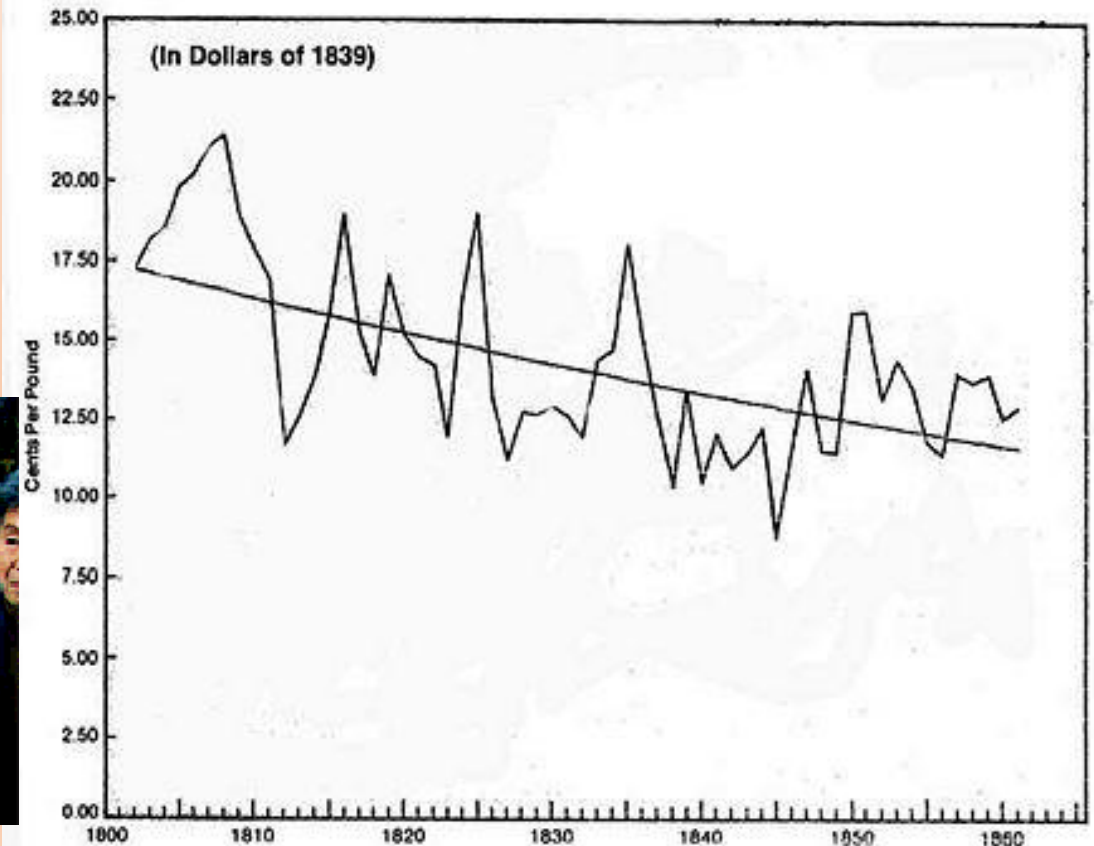
Slaves of the Slave System

- The Southern economy - very dependent on cotton which was unstable.
- Plantation owners **over-speculated** in land and slaves, causing them fall into debt.



Figure 26

The Course of Cotton Prices, 1802-1861



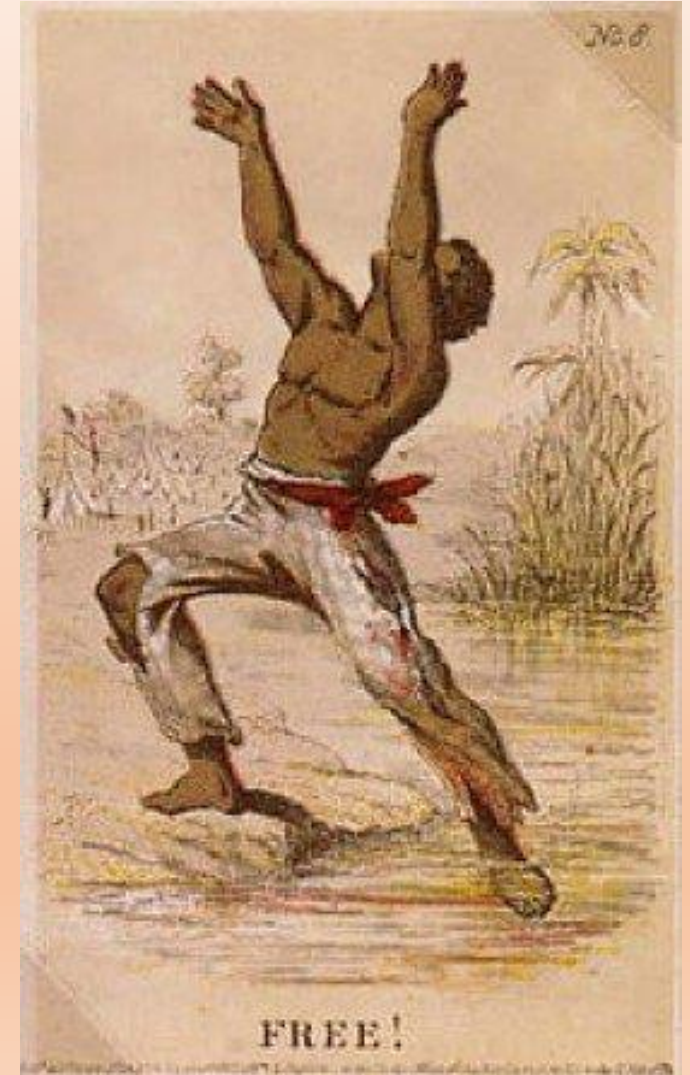
The White Majority

- The white population of the South was as follows (from smallest to largest):
 - a) Wealthy slave owners.
 - b) Less wealthy slave owners. These people didn't own a majority of the slaves, but they made up a majority of the masters.
 - c) Non-slave-holding whites (3/4 of South white population).
- Poor whites supported slavery - wanted to achieve the "**American dream**" of moving up in society.



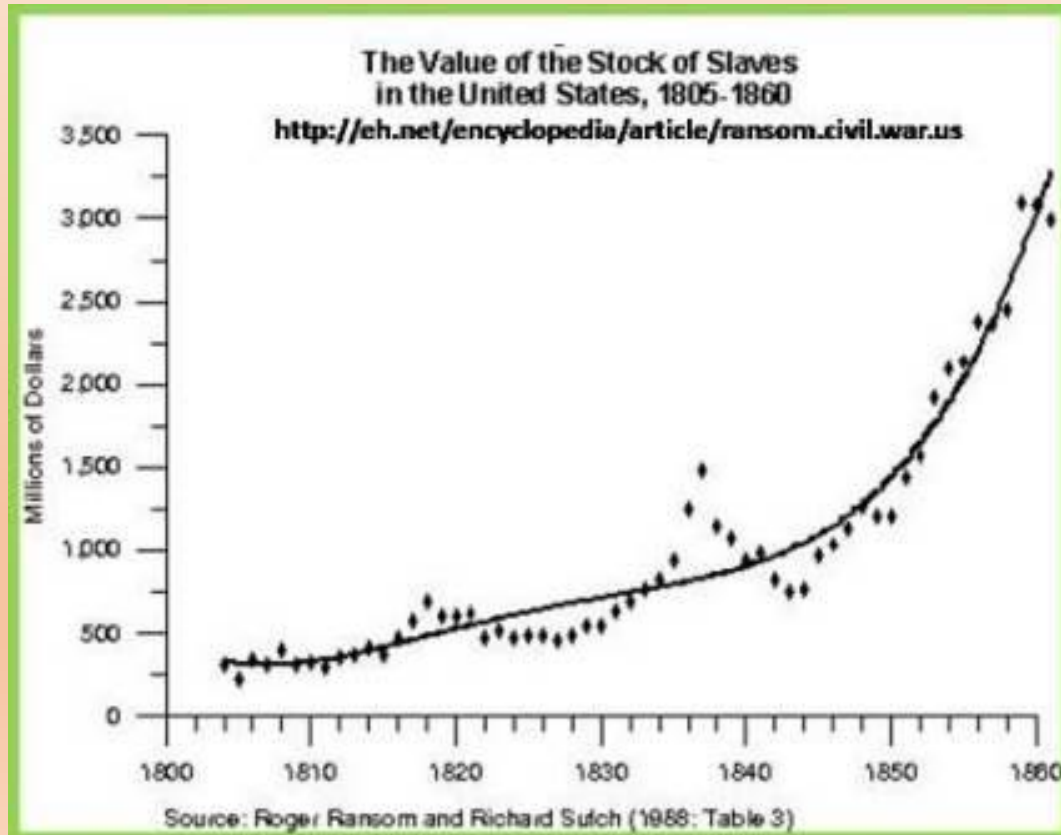
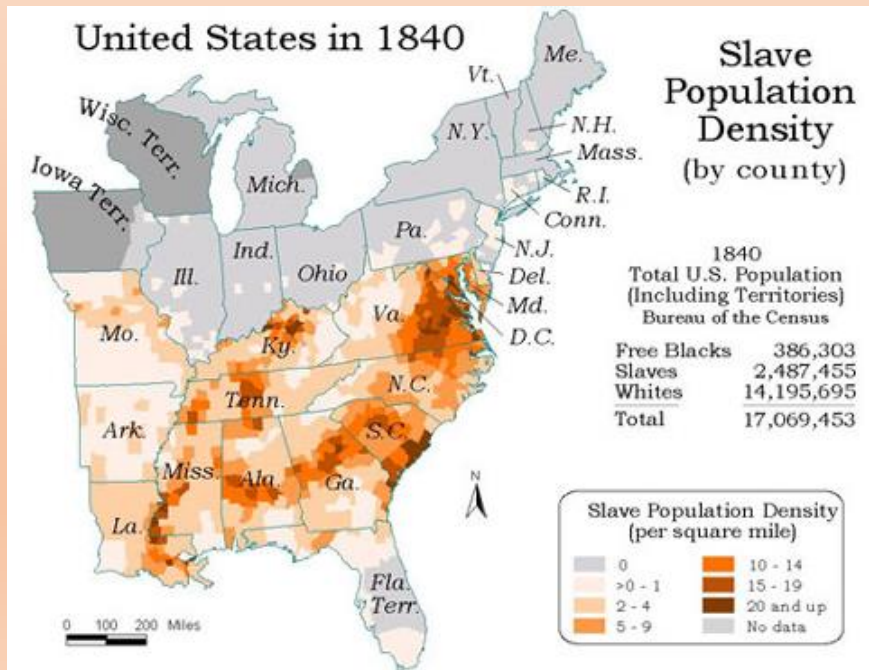
Free Blacks: Slaves Without Masters

- Many free blacks settled in **New Orleans**.
- Free blacks were generally not liked in the North and South. They were known as the "**3rd Race**."
- Viewed differently as people and as a race.



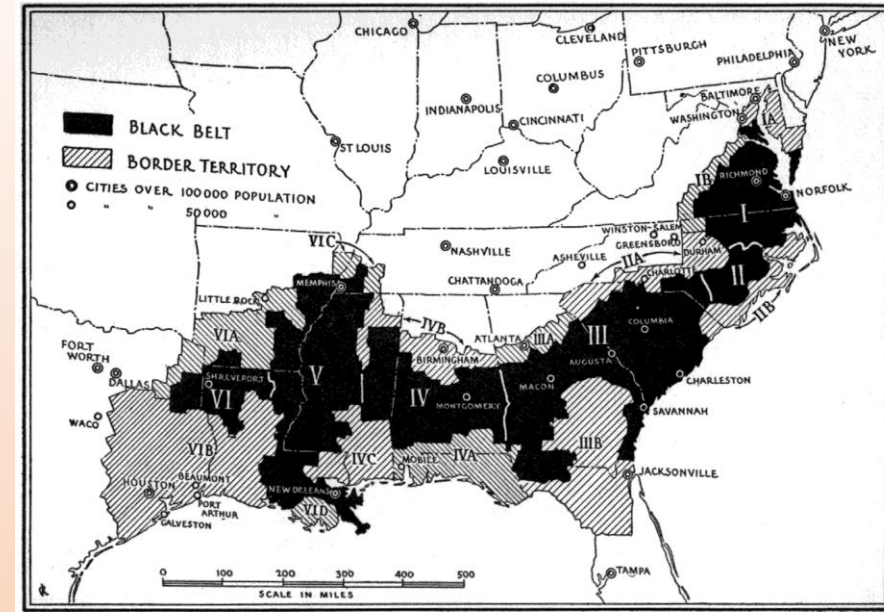
Plantation Slavery

- Legal importation of African slaves into America ended in **1808**.
 - Most slaves were the offspring of slaves already in America.
- Major investments

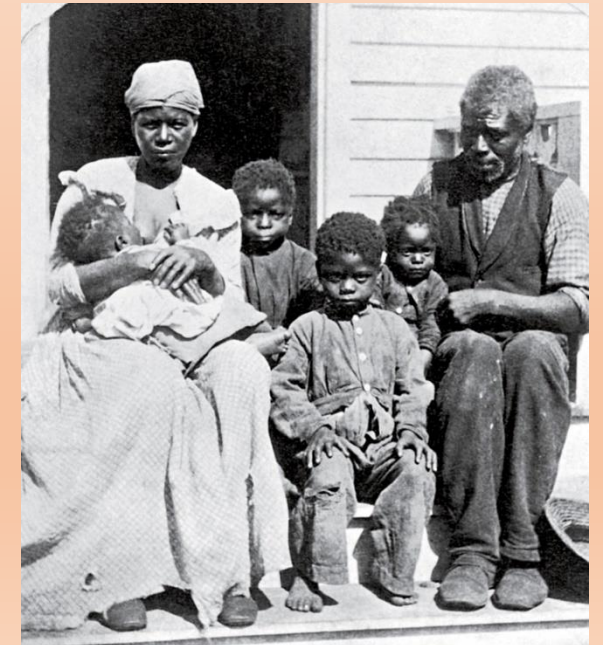
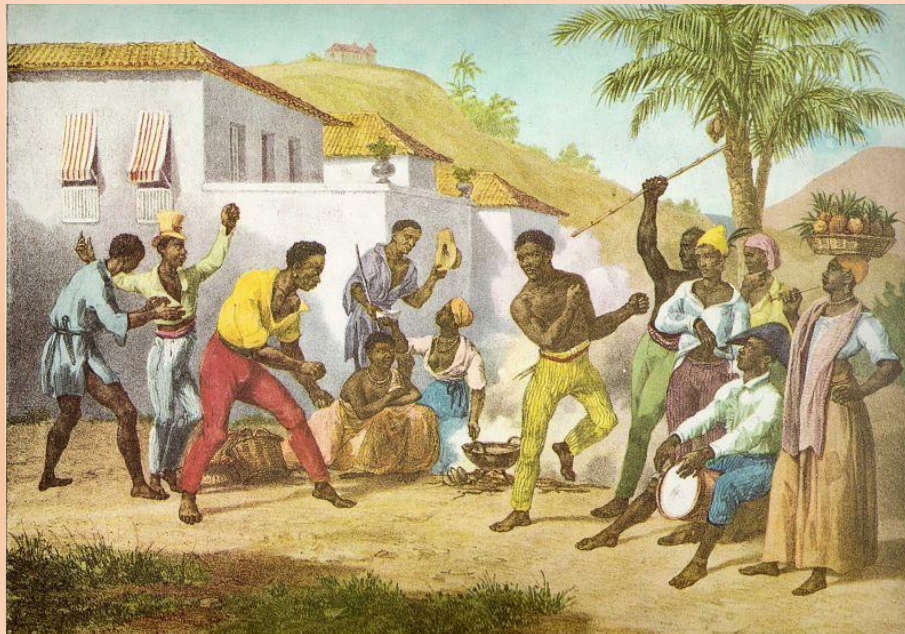


Life Under the Lash

- "Black Belt"
- Blacks managed to sustain family life in slavery.
- Blacks formed their own religions - mixture of Christian and African elements.



BLACK BELT AND BORDER TERRITORY



The Burdens of Bondage



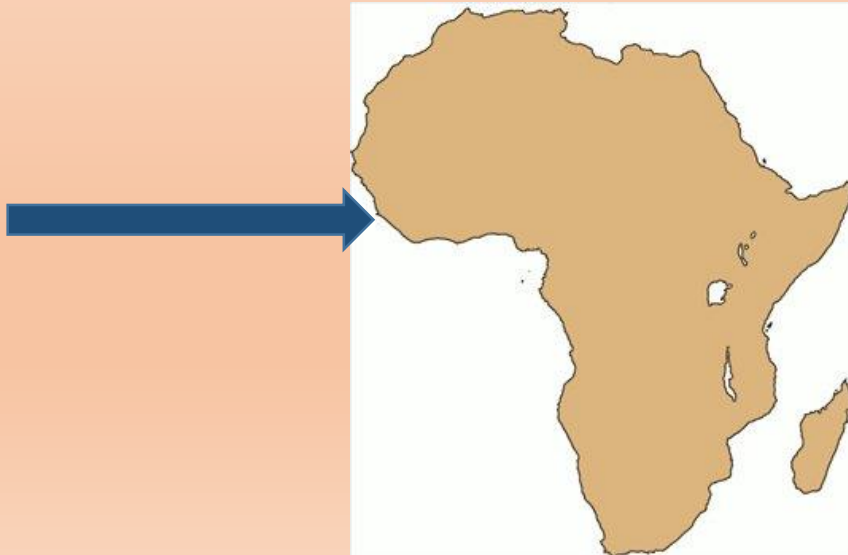
- Slaves were not permitted to **read**
- Slavery in the South was known as the "**peculiar institution.**"
- **Nat Turner's Rebellion:** southern rebellion against slavery led by Nat Turner; the rebellion was defeated.
- *La Amistad* rebellion (1839)



Early Abolitionism



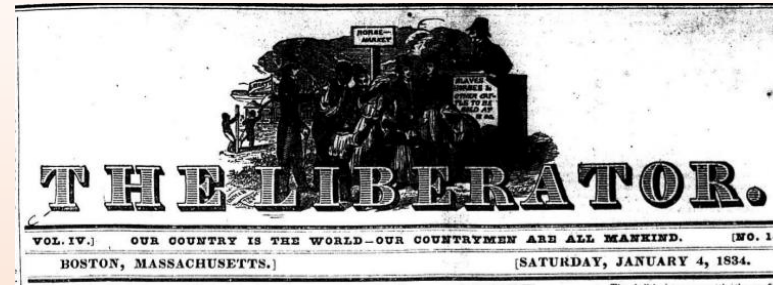
- **American Colonization Society:** Attempted to transport slaves back to Africa.
 - **Republic of Liberia:** founded in 1822 as a place for former slaves.
- The Second Great Awakening inspired many abolitionists to speak out against the sins of slavery.



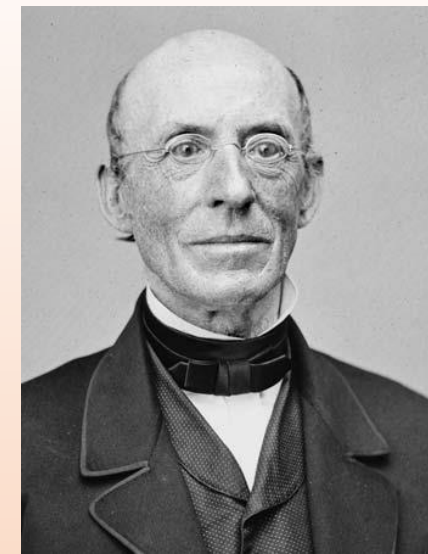
Radical Abolitionism

- William Lloyd Garrison: wrote a militantly anti-slavery newspaper ***The Liberator***.
- **American Anti-Slavery Society**: founded in 1833 to oppose slavery.
- Sojourner Truth: freed black woman who fought for black emancipation and women's rights.

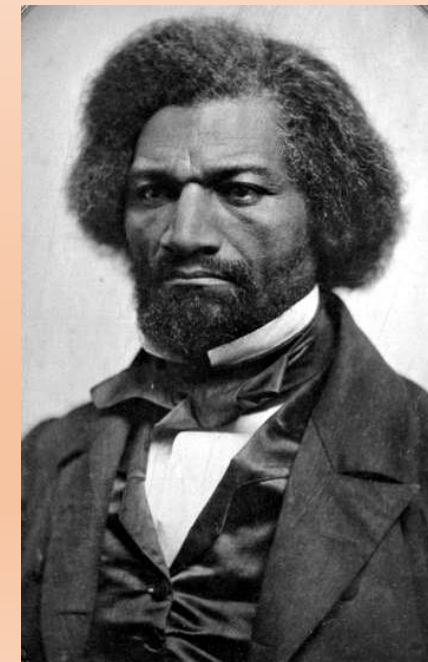
Frederick Douglass: black abolitionist who lectured for abolitionism; looked to politics to end slavery



Sojourner Truth



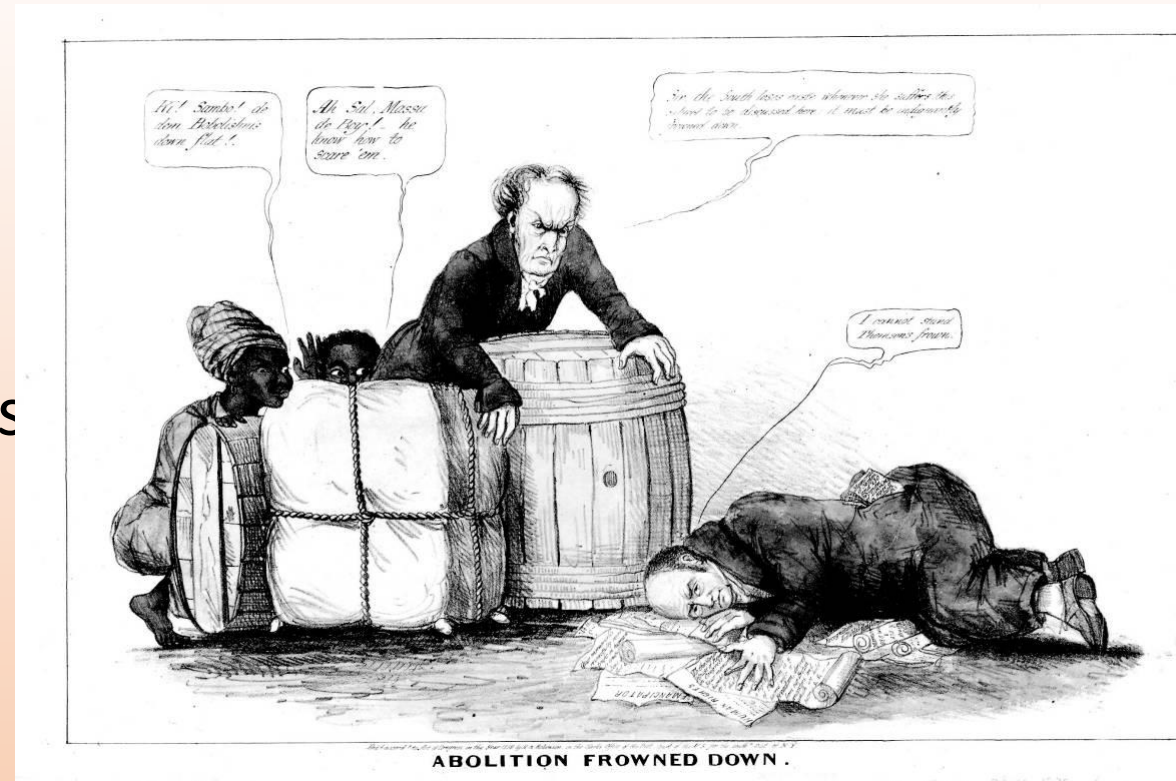
William Lloyd Garrison



Frederick Douglass

The South Lashes Back

- From 1831-1832, the southern states defeated numerous emancipation bills. **Nullification crisis of 1832.**
- The **Gag Resolution** - anti-slavery appeals tabled in the House of Representatives.
- In **1835**, the government ordered the southern postmasters to destroy abolitionist material.





The Abolitionist Impact in the North

- The southern planters owed much money to the northern bankers. If the Union collapsed, these debts would not be repaid.
- New England textile mills were supplied with southern cotton. If the cotton supply was cut off it would result in unemployment.
- **"Free soilers"** opposed extending slavery to the western territories.

