

# **CHAPTER 16 POWERPOINT NOTES**

## **EFFECTS OF THE COTTON GIN**

- In the South, slavery on the way out
- Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin—made cotton profitable again
- More cotton, need more workers...need more slaves!!!
- So, slavery began to grow again!

## **IMPORTANCE OF COTTON**

- “King Cotton”—term for the power and influence of cotton in the South and in the world markets
- South produced more than ½ of the entire world’s supply of cotton
- British very dependent on Southern cotton
- Southern leaders thought if war ever broke out, Britain would HAVE TO aid the South
- They were wrong!

## **SOUTHERN SOCIETY**

- South ruled politically and economically by the planter aristocracy or wealthy plantation owners
- Smallest group in the South, but most dominate group
- Enjoyed most of the wealth
- Could educated their children in the finest schools
- Money gave them time for leisure and time to serve in public

## **PROBLEMS WITH THE PLANTATION SYSTEM**

1. It was risky
2. Focused on one-crop economy
3. Destroyed the land
4. Creates lack of immigration

## **THE REAL SOUTH?**

- Most Southern people did not live on plantations in mansions
- Most Southerners did not own slaves
- Only about 25% of white southerners owned slaves
- That means 75% DID NOT own any slaves
- Those that did own slaves usually owned only a small number
- Non-Slave Owners?
  - Made up 75% of all whites in the South
  - Didn’t farm cotton but raised corn and hogs
  - Known by many as “crackers, poor white trash, hillbillies, or clay eaters”
  - Yet they defended slavery b/c of the dream of moving up....plus at least someone was worse off!
  - Mountain whites didn’t own slaves at all and were against slavery usually
- “A rich man’s war, but a poor man’s fight”

## **FREE BLACKS**

- Free Blacks numbered about 250,000 in 1860
- Restricted from working in certain occupations
- Couldn’t testify against whites in courts
- Could be put back into slavery by slave traders
- Free Blacks very unpopular in the North too
- Immigrants really hated Free Blacks with whom they competed for jobs
- Before the War, anti-Black feeling was stronger in the North than in the South!!!

## **SLAVERY**

- Nearly 4 million slaves in South by 1860
- Number had grown tremendously since 1800
- Legal import of slaves ended in 1808, but thousands smuggled in
- Most of the increase came about by natural reproduction
- Mulatto slave children also common in South
- Slave Owners
  - Slave owners see slaves as an investment and primary source of wealth
  - Wouldn't put slaves in situations where they might get hurt or killed
- Slave Auctions
  - Families of slaves split up and sold off
  - Slave auctions the plot of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel Uncle Tom's Cabin

## **SLAVERY (PART 2)**

- Most slave located in the "black belt" or "cotton belt" of Deep South
- Deep South included South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas

## **DEEP SOUTH**

- Plantations present in the Deep South
- Cotton was KING
- Grew 95% of the South's cotton
- Slaves make up 47% of the total population
- 43% of all families owned slaves

## **SLAVE REVOLTS**

- Conditions for slaves varied from region to region and slave master to slave master
- Usually worked from dawn to dusk in the fields under the care of a "driver" or white overseer
- Ways Slaves Dealt With Conditions?
  1. Slowed the pace of work
  2. Stole goods or food produced from their labor
  3. Sabotaged equipment
  4. Occasionally, poisoned their masters
- Historic Slave Revolts?
  1. Stono Rebellion (1739)--Scarolina slaves fled toward Florida killing whites on the way--did not make it
  2. Gabriel Prosser (1800)
  3. Denmark Vessey (1822)
  4. Nat Turner (1831)

## **HISTORY OF ABOLITIONISM**

- Abolitionism was a movement in the North that demanded the immediate end of slavery
- Abolition became the dominant reform movement of the antebellum period
- Greatly influenced by the Second Great Awakening
- American Colonization Society
  - Group that sought to solve the slave problem by moving slaves to another area
  - Supported by many prominent Northerners and Southerners
  - Monrovia, Liberia--created on West African coast for former slaves in 1822

## **FAMOUS ABOLITIONISTS**

- Theodore Dwight Weld
  - Wrote *American Slavery As It Is*
  - Influential on Harriet Beecher Stowe
- William Lloyd Garrison
  - Published newspaper "*The Liberator*"
  - Wanted North to secede
- Sojourner Truth

- Frederick Douglas
  - Greatest of the black abolitionists
  - Published "*North Star*"
  - Most practical abolitionist
- Elijah P. Lovejoy
  - The Martyr Abolitionist
- David Walker
  - Wrote *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*
- Martin Delaney
  - Supported recolonization of Africa
- Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - Wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852

## **SOUTHERN ARGUMENTS**

- Southern response to abolitionism including attempts to silence them in the 1830's
- Proslavery Whites attempted to defend slavery
- "Wage Slaves"
  - South's argument that the North had "slaves" too!!!
  - Said we treat our "slaves" better
- Gag Resolution
  - Banned any talk in Congress about antislavery appeals
- Abolitionists in the North were unpopular for a long time because:--Northern business ties to the South
- By the 1850's, the view of the South by the North had begun to change
- Most Northerners did not want to end slavery, but just didn't want to see it spread further