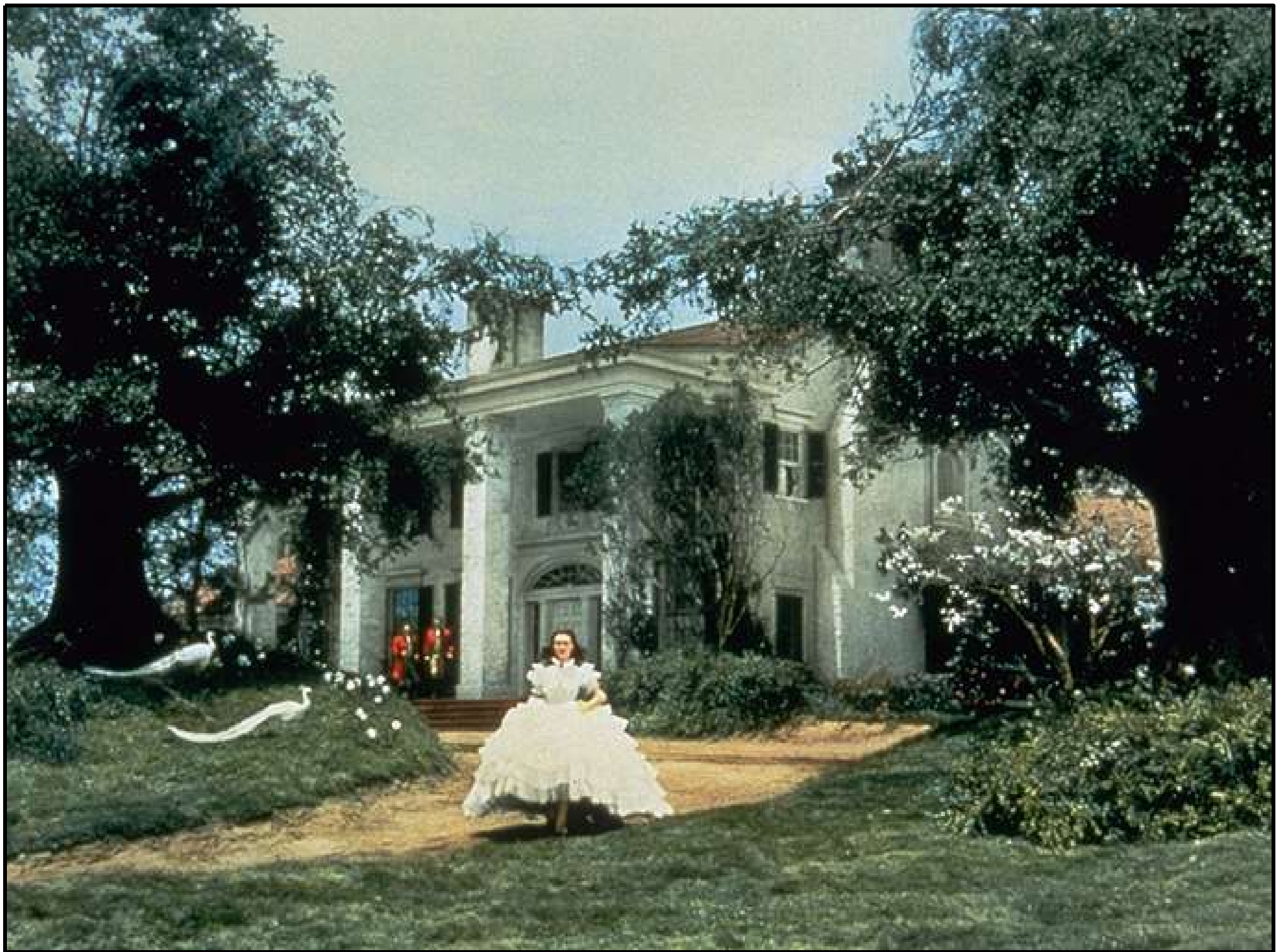


THE ANTEBELLUM SOUTH

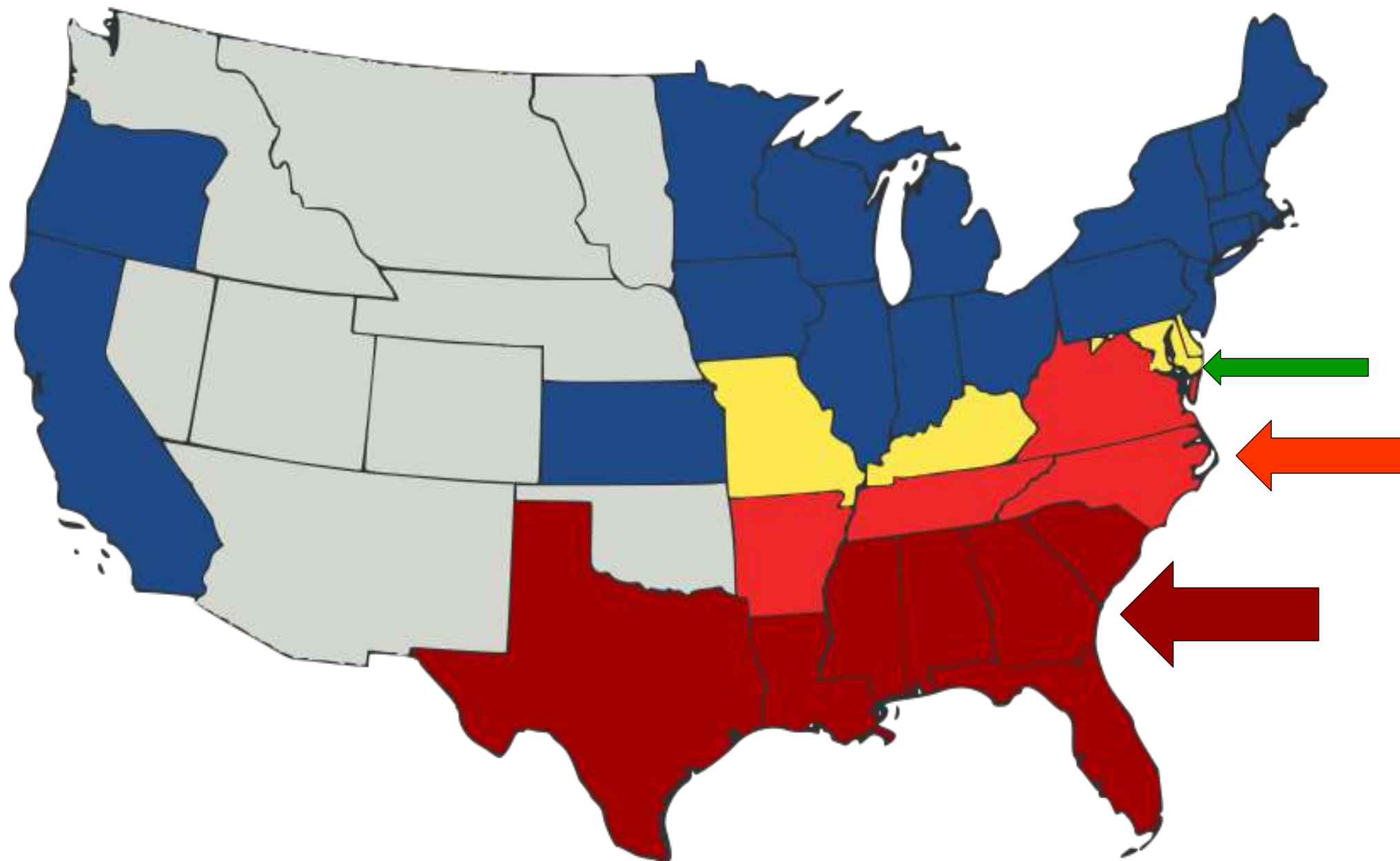


A. THEE

THREE

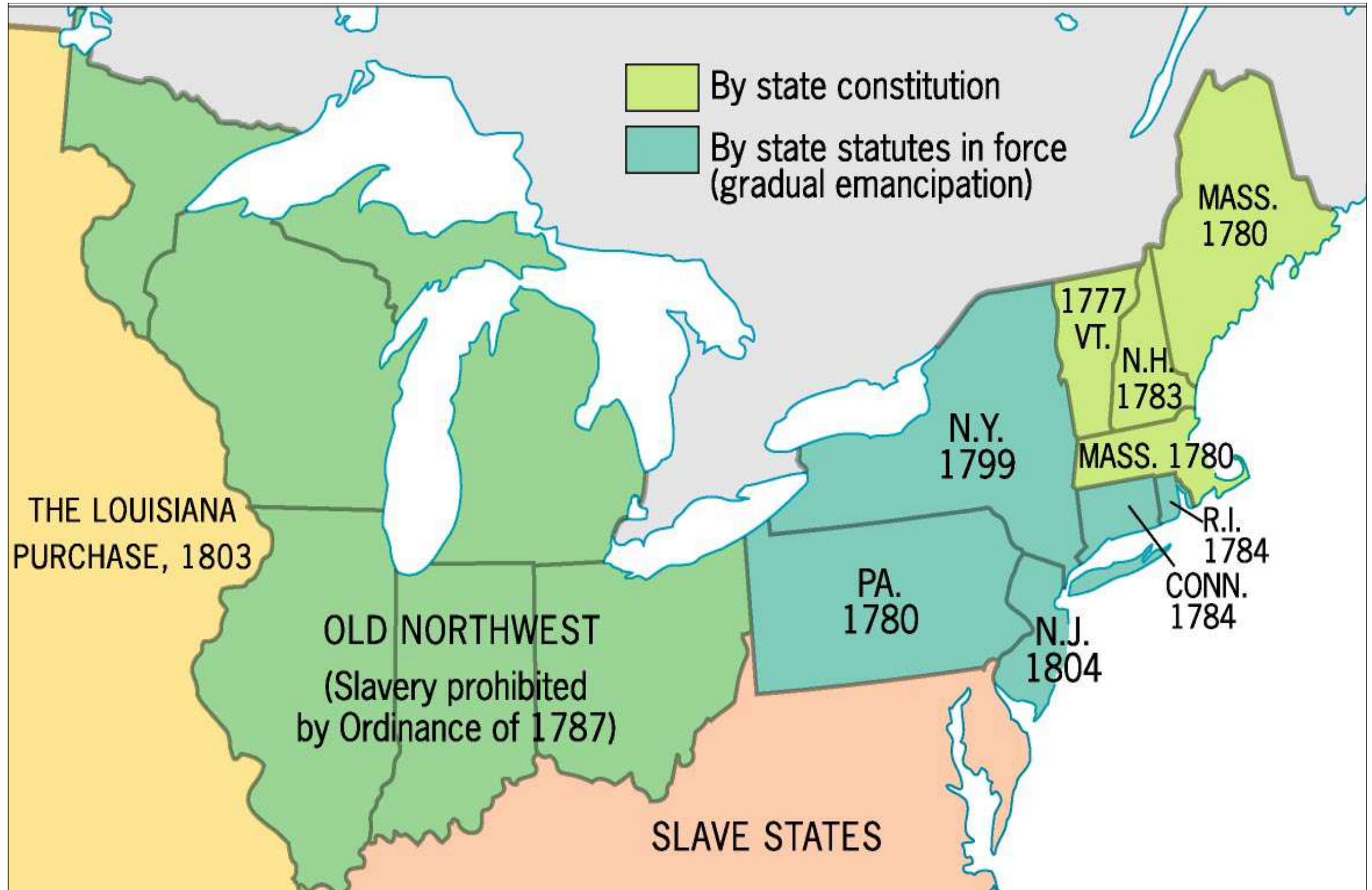
SOUTH'S

- Border South: (MD, DE, KY, MO)
- Middle South [aka Upper South]: (VA, NC, TN, AK)
- Deep South: (SC, FL, GA, AL, MS, TX, LA)



•The further south, the more entrenched slavery was in the Southern way of life

The North



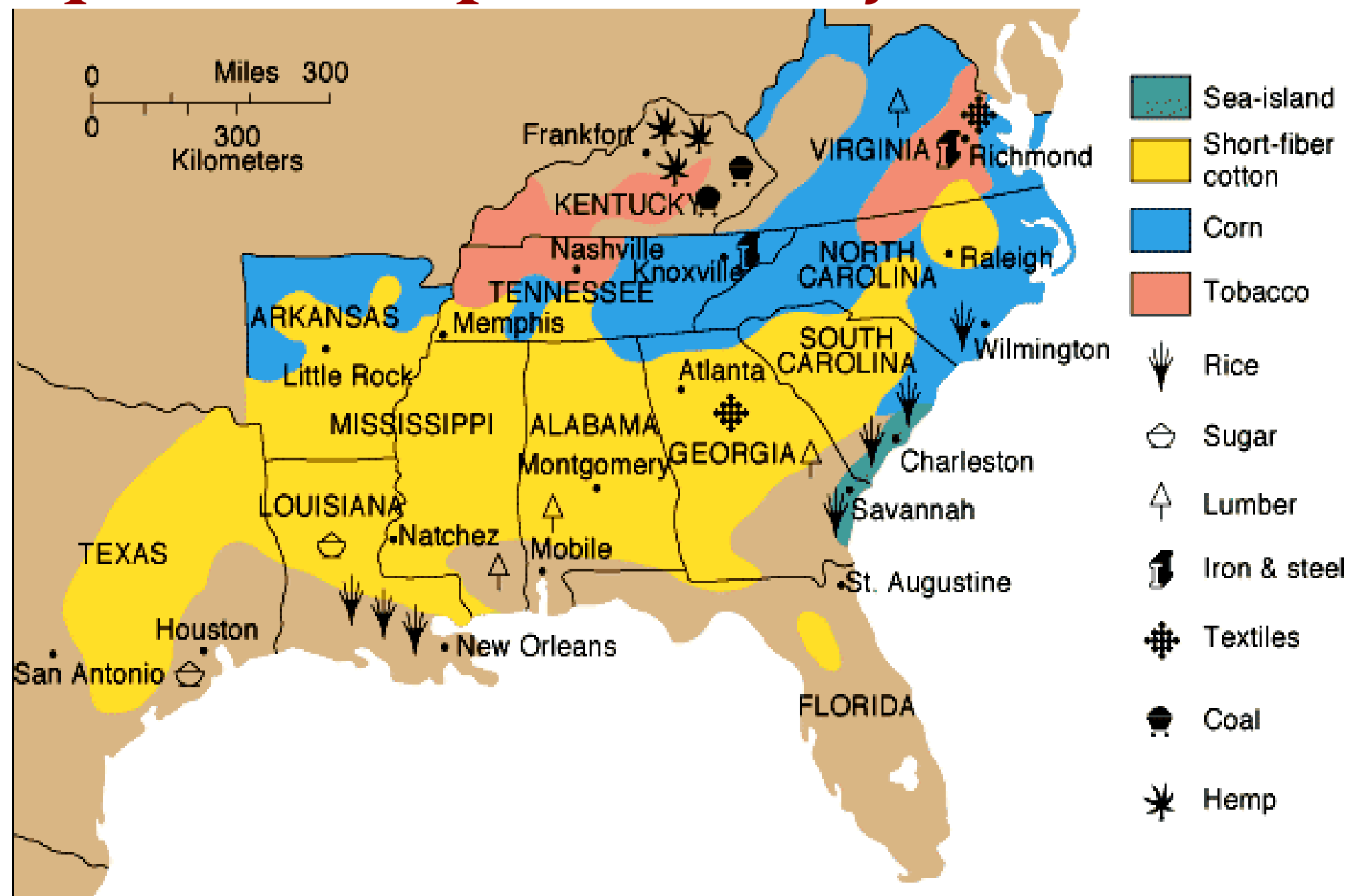
• **The Northern states had all abolished slavery by 1804**

B. THE

SOUTHERN

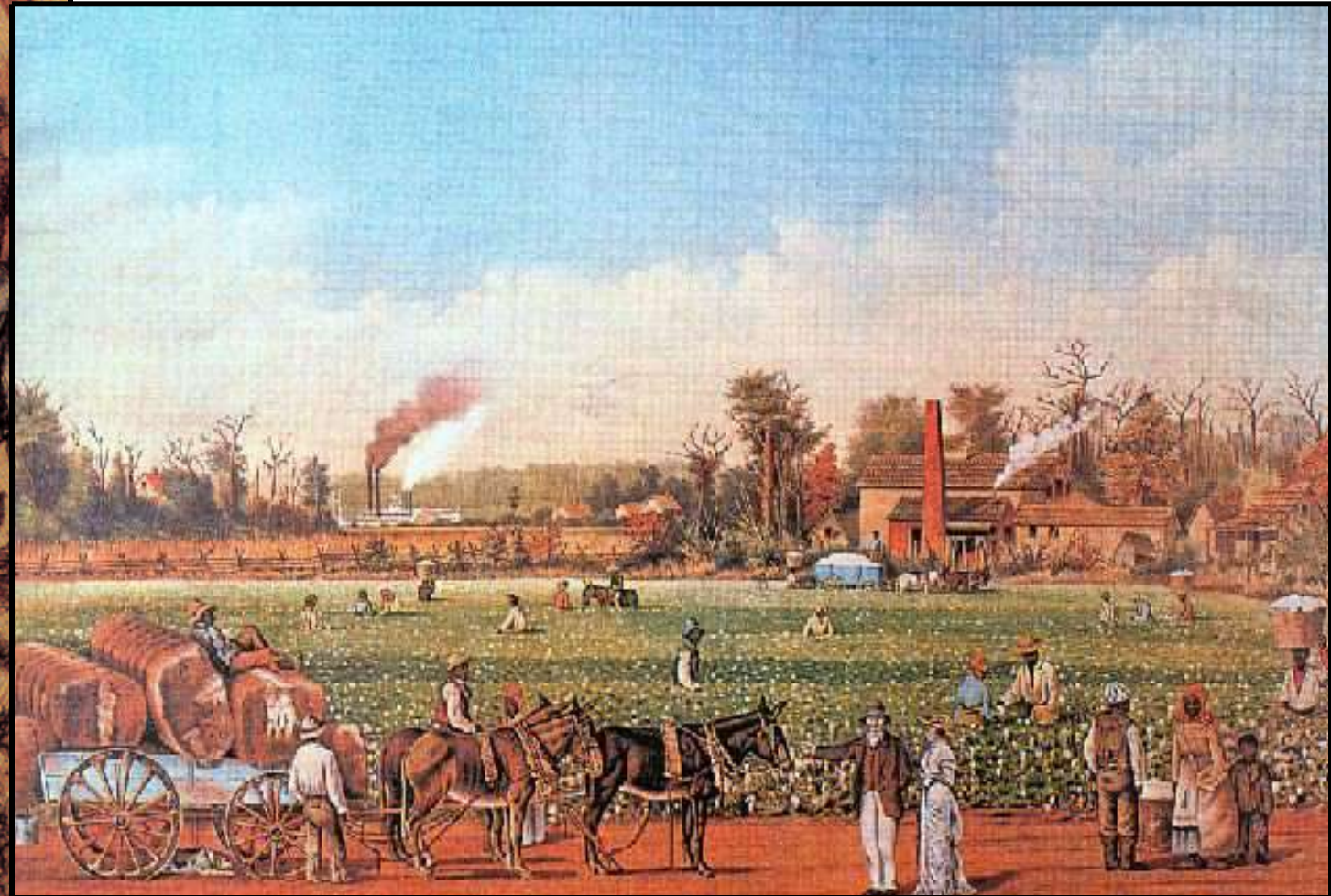
ECONOMY

- **Primarily agrarian – very rural**
- **Very slow development of industrialization**
- **Little immigration**
- **Rudimentary financial system**
- **Inadequate transportation system**

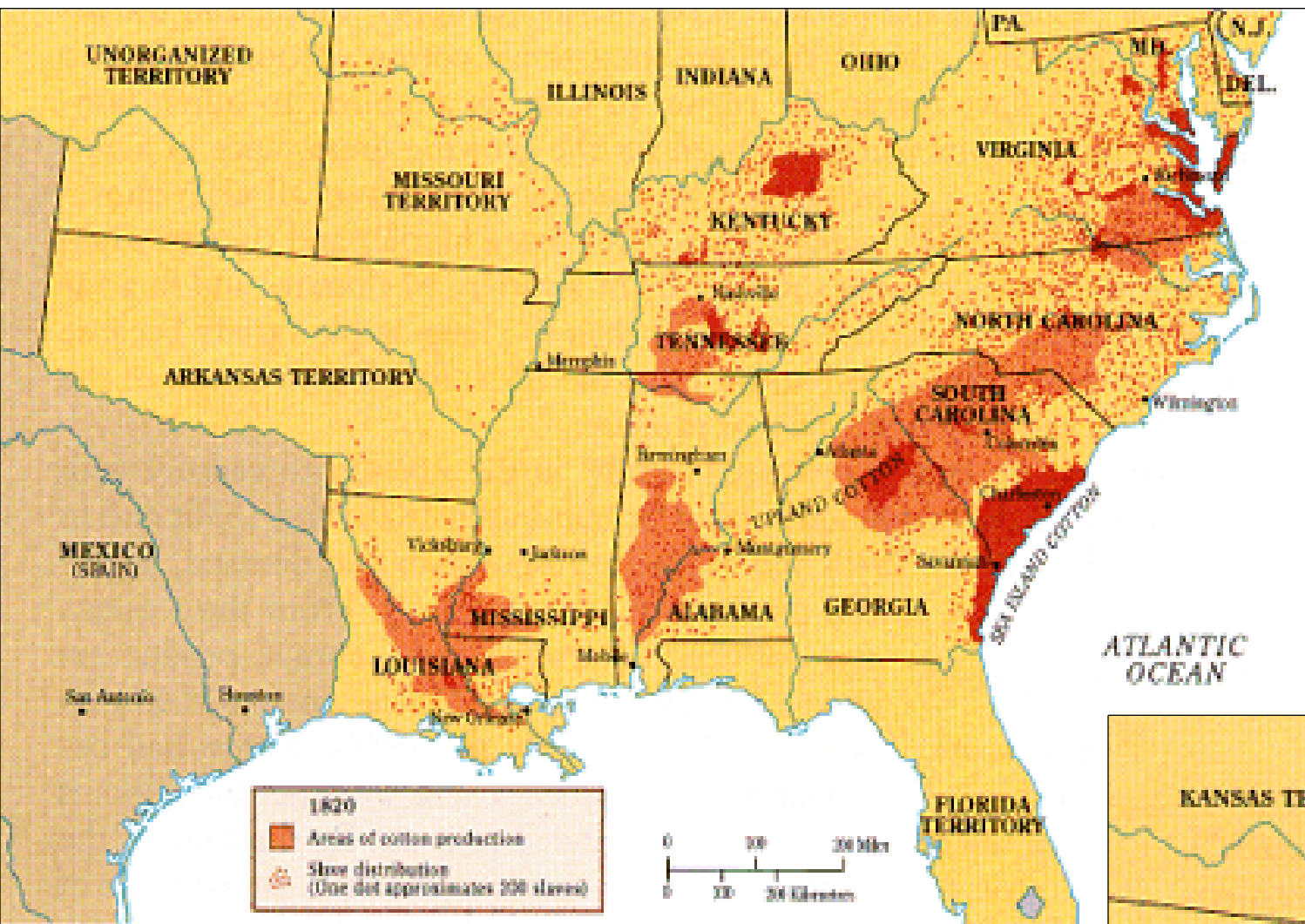


“King Cotton”

- Economic power shifted from the “upper South” (tobacco) to the “lower South” (cotton)
- 1830 → 720,000 bales a year
- 1860 → 5 million bales a year

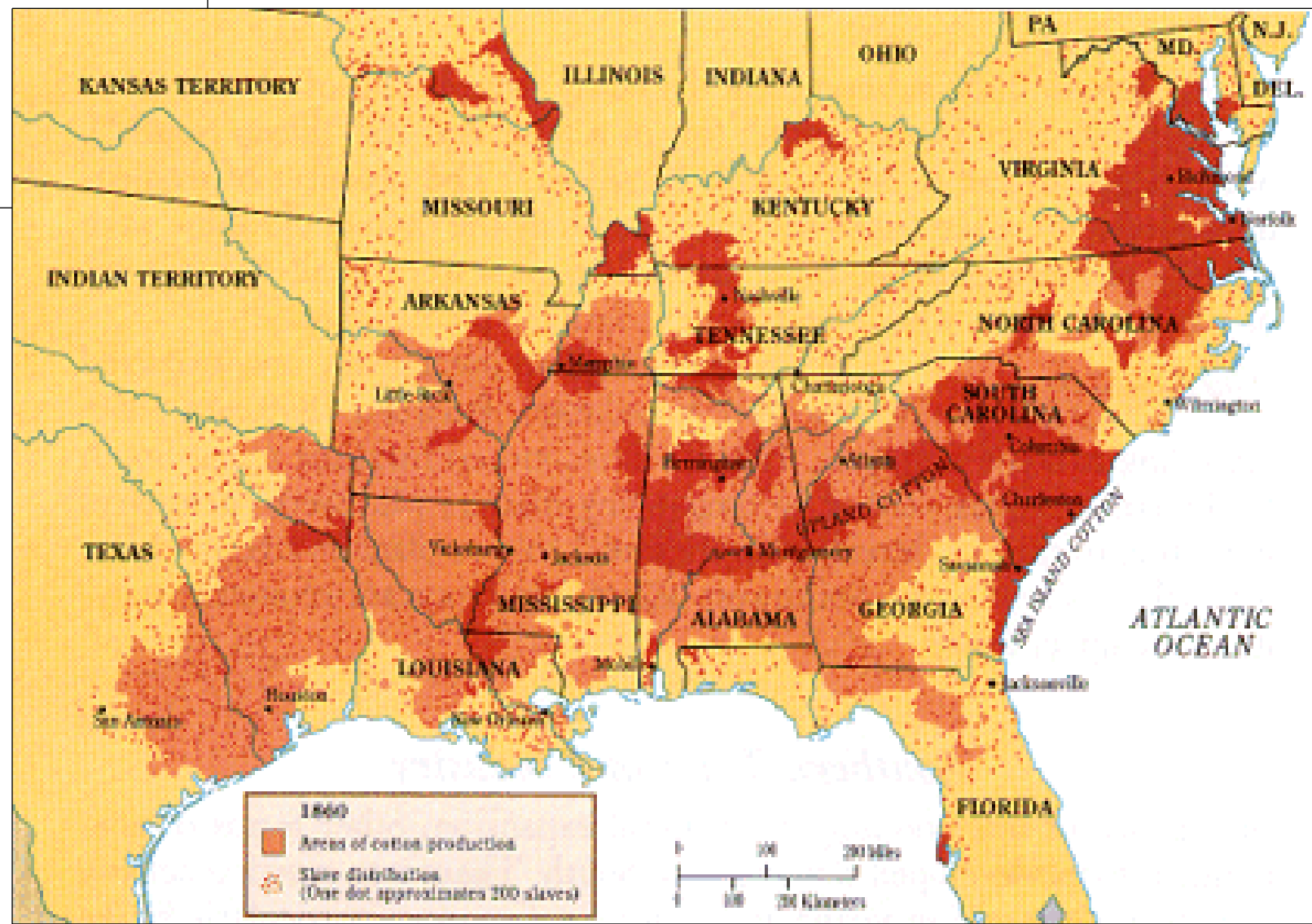


Increase in Cotton Production



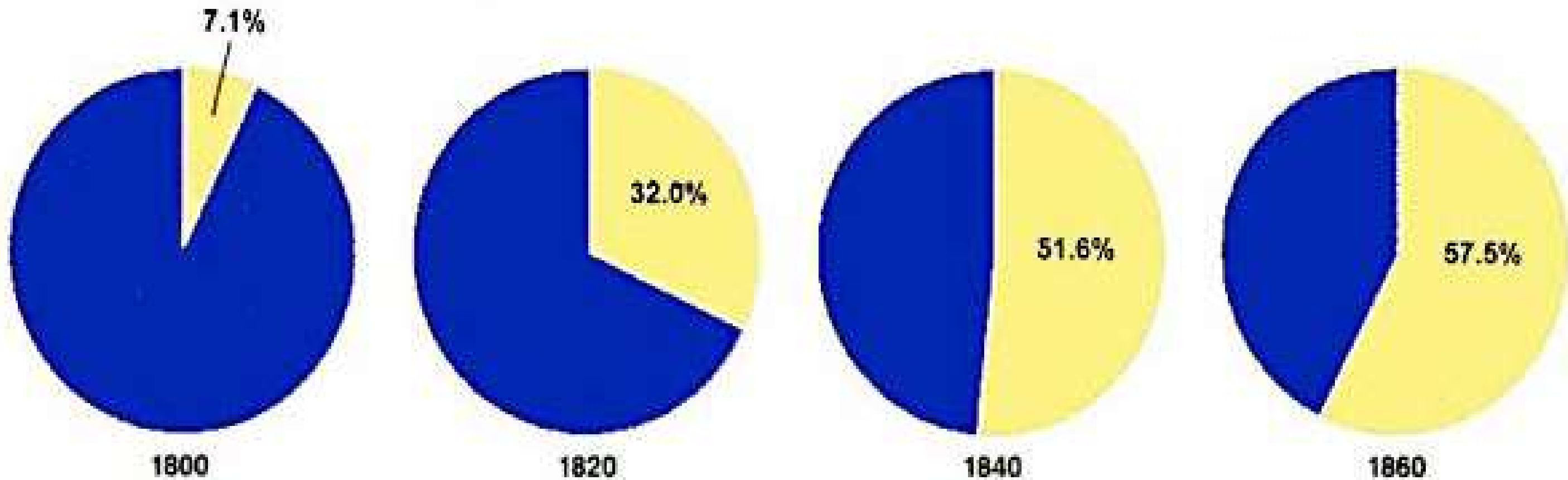
← 1820

1860 →



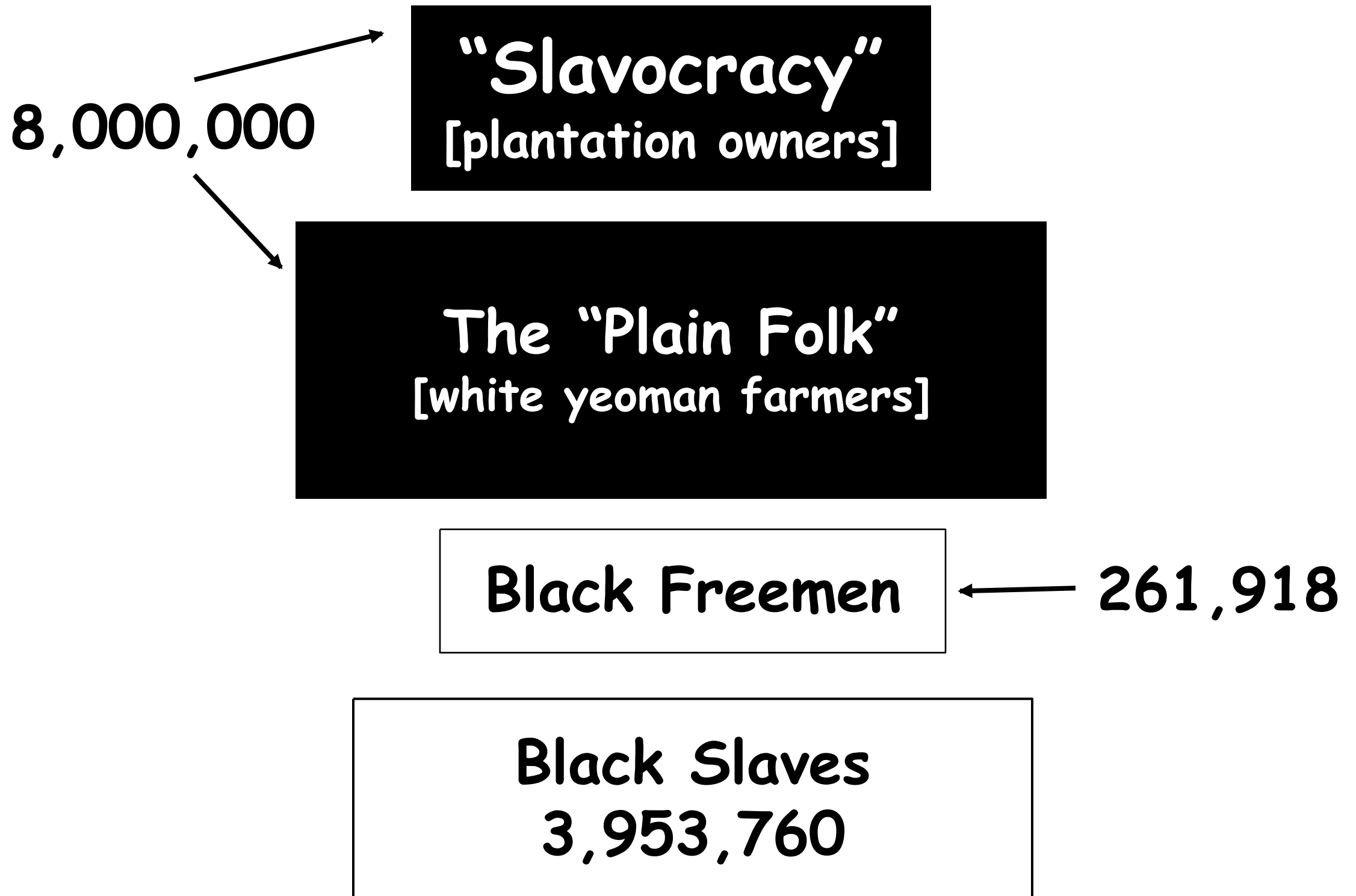
Trade

- Cotton mainly exported to England
- After 1840, Cotton was over 50% of Am. Exports
- By 1860 almost 60% of exports valued at \$200 million/year



By 1840 cotton accounted for more than half of all U.S. Exports.

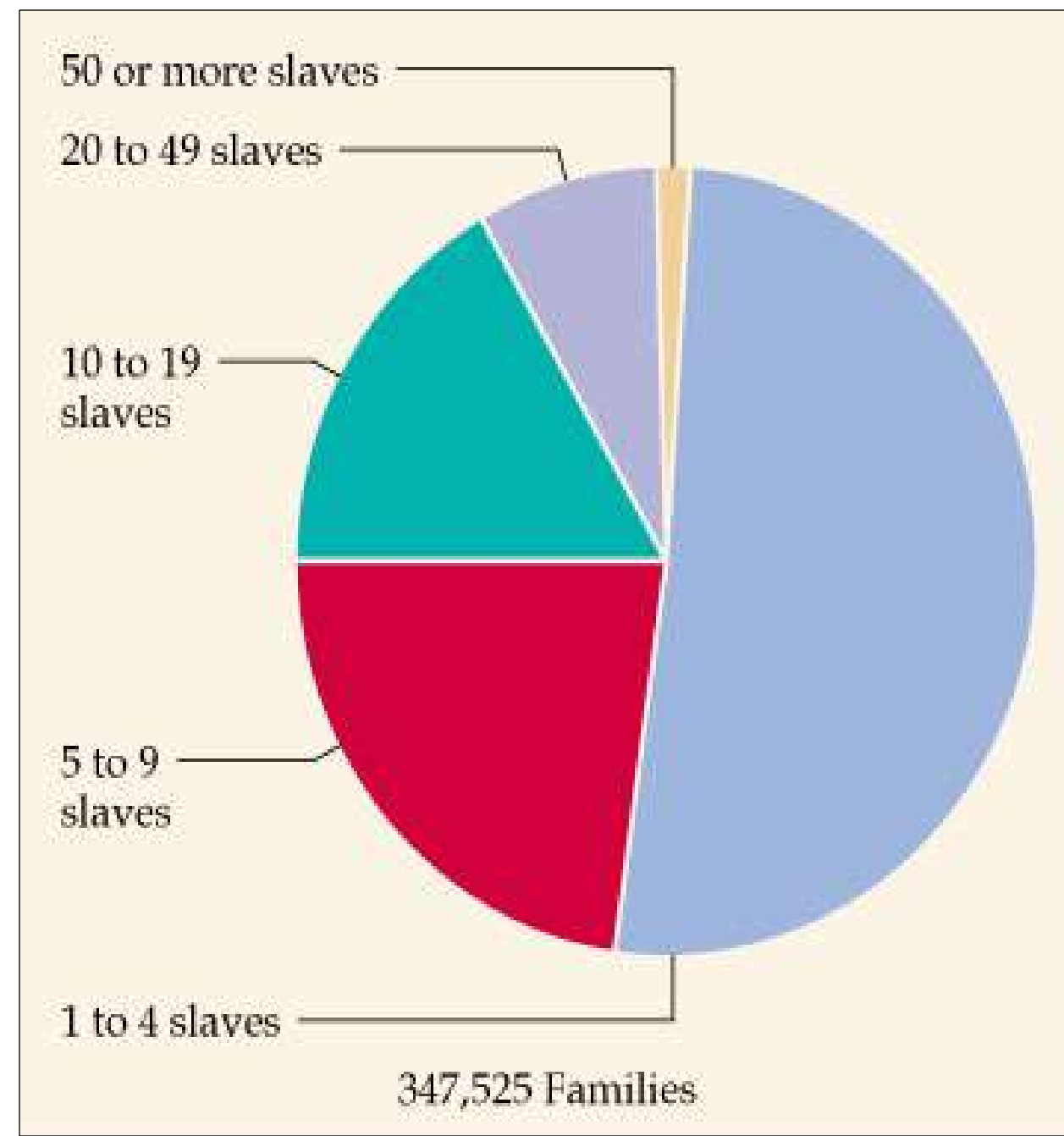
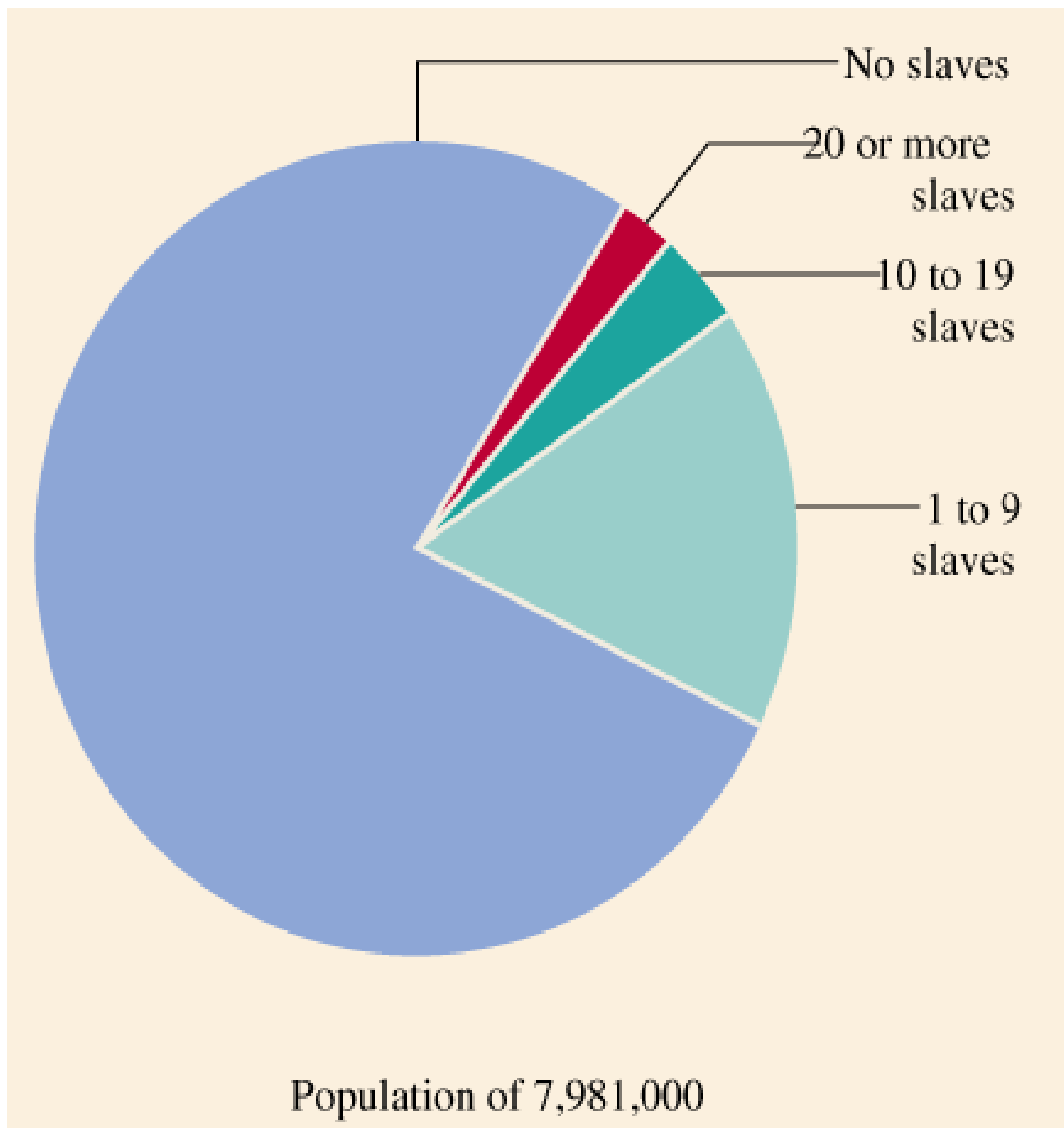
C. Social Hierarchy



Total US Population → 31,000,000
[12,000,000 in the South = 40%]

"Slavocracy"

- Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of Southern society owned slaves
- Only $\frac{1}{3}$ of those owned more than 10
- Only 1,733 families owned more than 100 slaves



Planter Elite

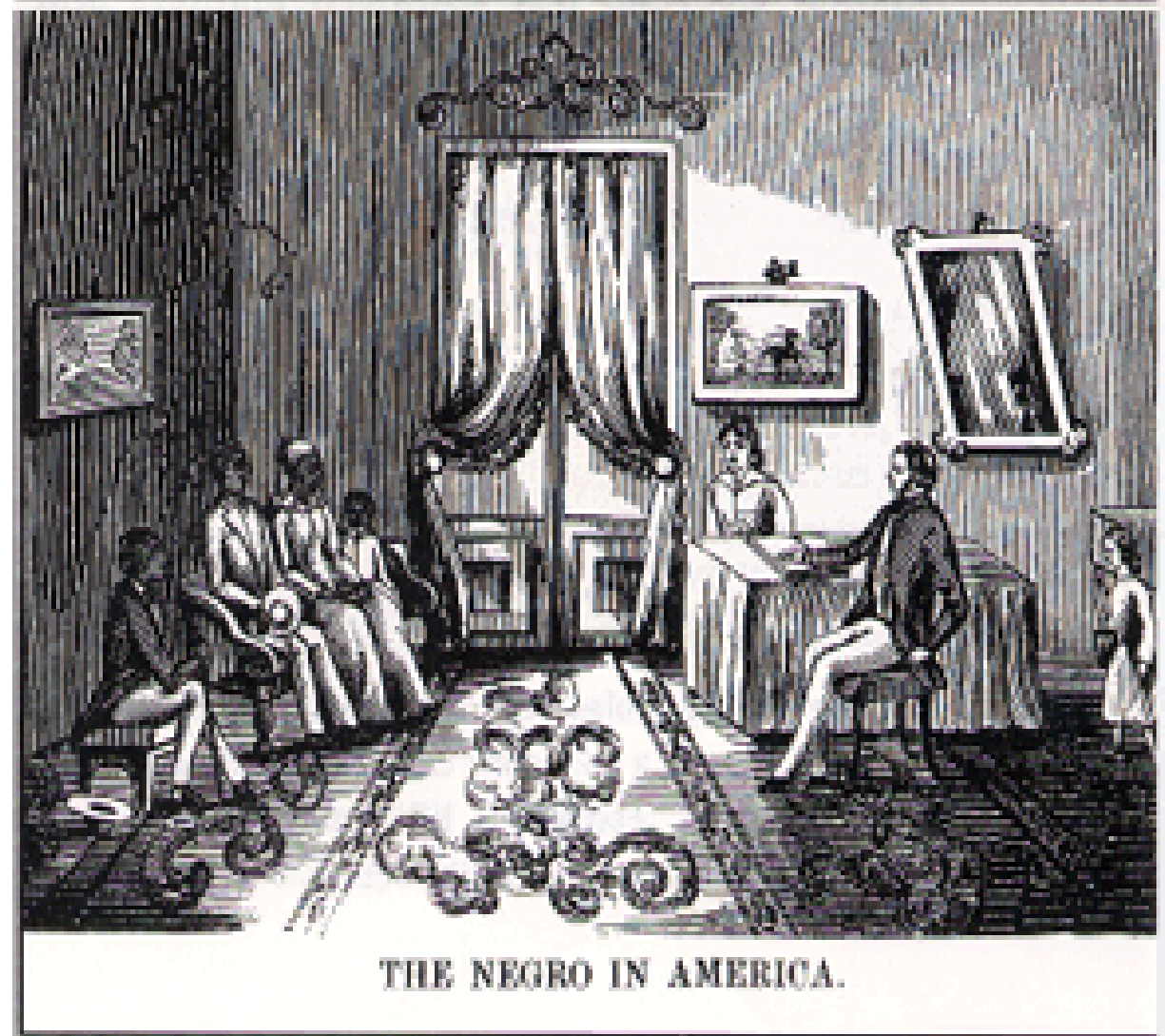
- Minority of the population, but dominated Southern Society
- Created a Paternalistic society with themselves at the top
- Controlled politics and saw themselves as the protectors of the South





Yeoman Farmers

- 75% of the population that had NO slaves
- Were subsistence farmers
 - Lived in the Backcountry & mountain valleys
 - Raised Corn & Animals
 - Were illiterate
- Fiercely defended slave system
 - They were not at the bottom of the social scale
 - Hoped to one day own slaves
 - It was their “American Dream”



ID. SLAVE

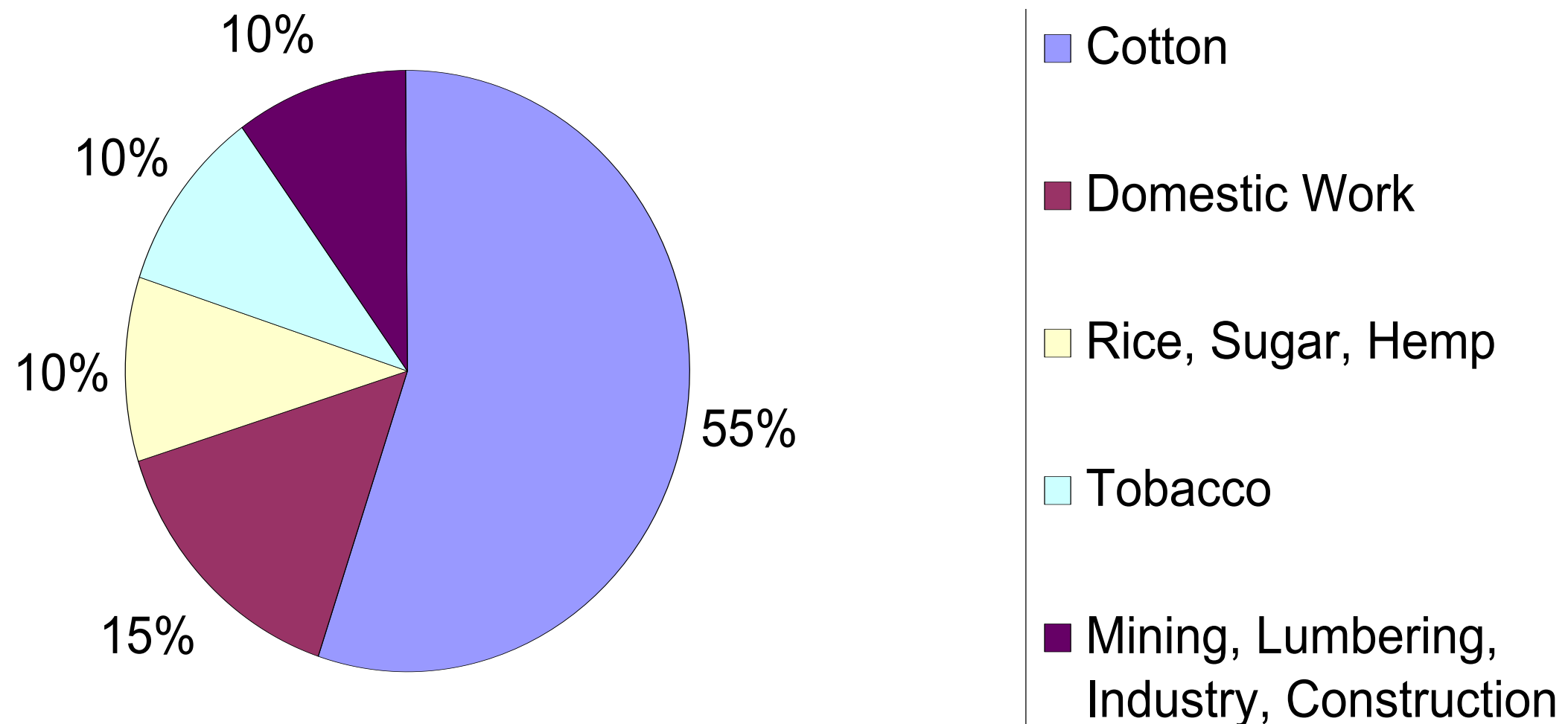
LIFE

The Basics

- Slaves were PROPERTY, not people
 - Few rights
 - Uneducated
- 1860: 4 million slaves
 - Quadrupled since 1800
- International slave traded banned in the U.S. since 1808
- Natural Reproduction led to an increase in numbers
 - Families created
 - Children often fathered by White Owner
 - “Mulatto” children – white father, black mother

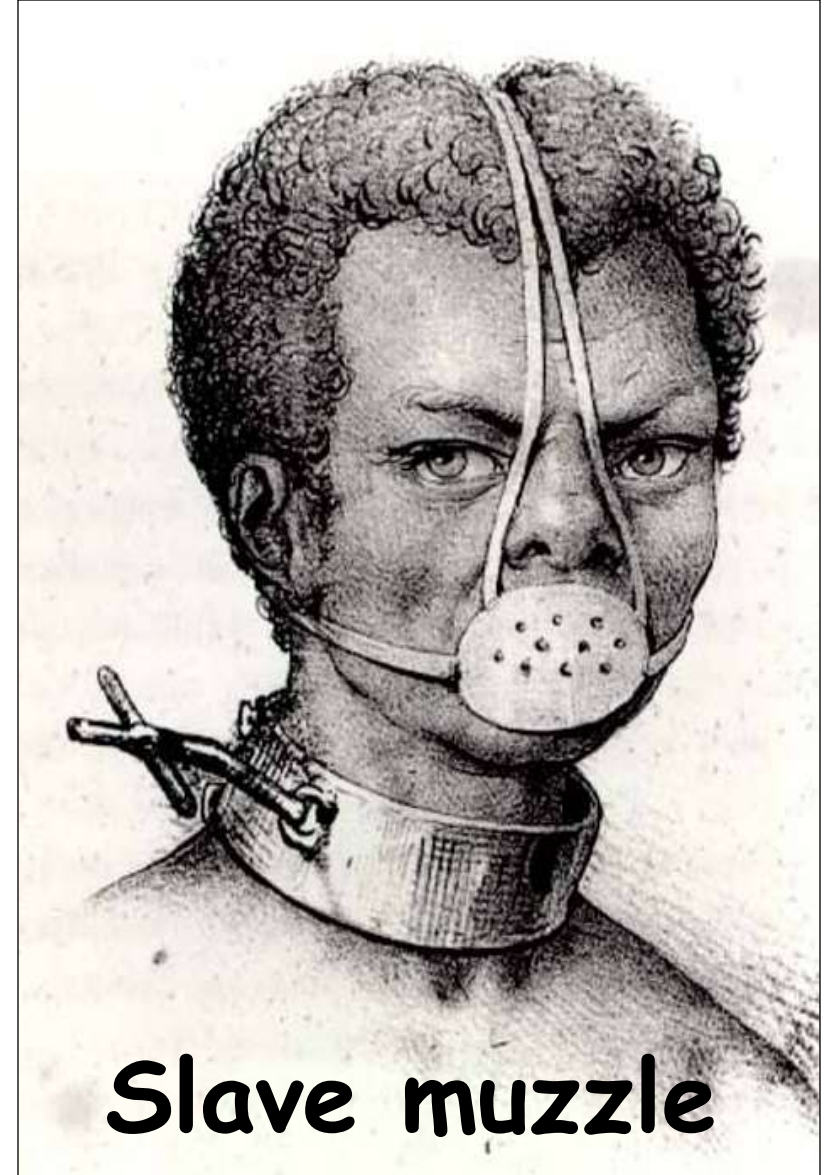
Distribution of Labor

- 75% of slaves worked in the fields
- Worked in “Gang Labor” system
 - Watched by a White Overseer with a whip
- Worked from “can see to can’t see”
- Could work on their free time for money

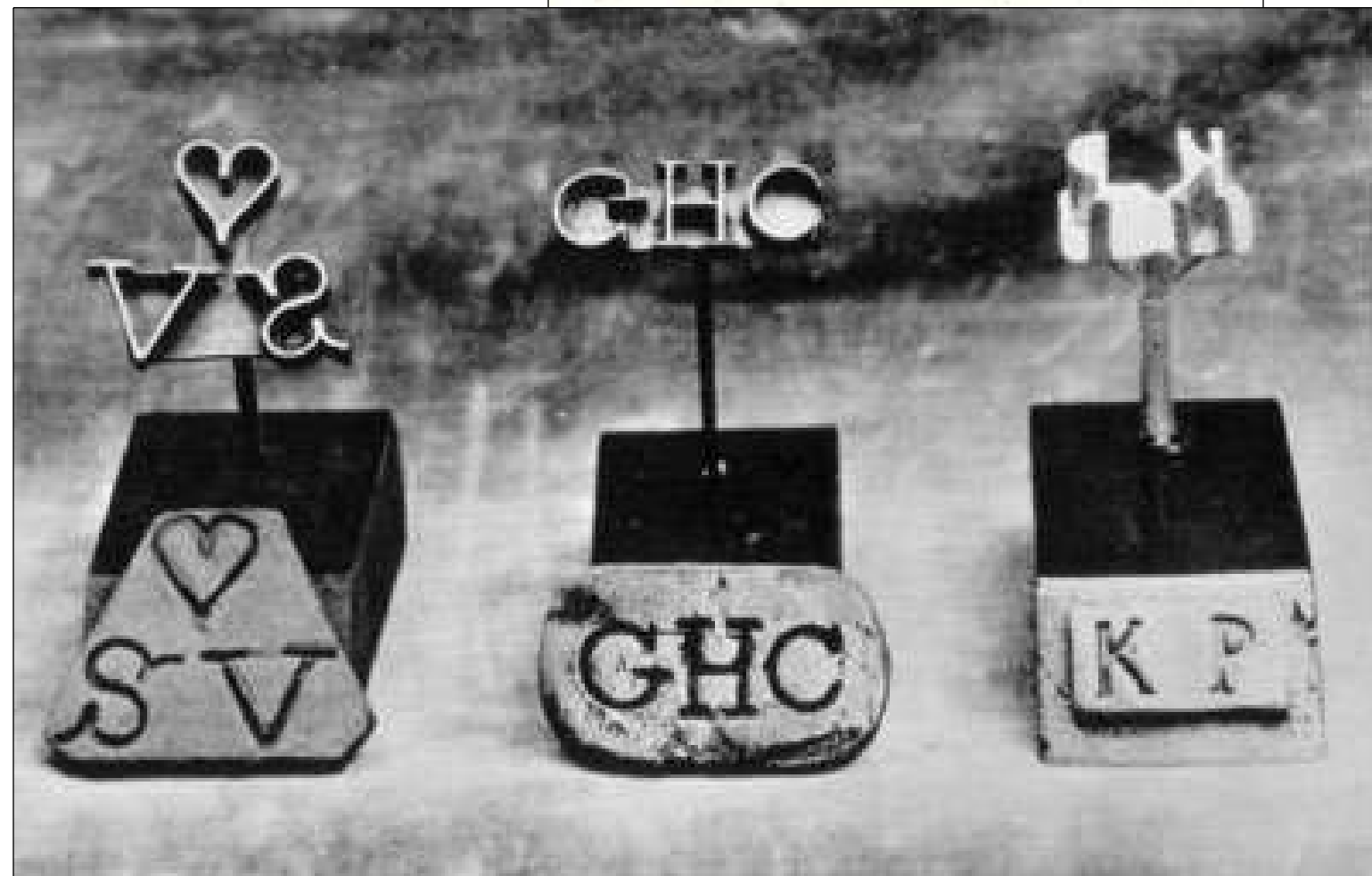


Maintaining Order

- Slave owners needed to be able to control slaves
- Most common methods:
 - The whip
 - Psychological Abuse
 - Incentive Method
- Most powerful method was the threat of sale



Slave muzzle



Slave Master Brands

Internal Slave Trade

- Domestic slave trade not outlawed in 1808
- Slaves given to Slave Trader to be sold at auction was very common
- Every year 150,000-250,000 slaves sold

**10 LIKELY and VALUABLE
SLAVES
AT AUCTION.**

—•••••—

On THURSDAY the 24th inst.
WE WILL SELL,
In front of our Office, without any kind of bid or reserve for cash,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
10 AS LIKELY NEGROES
As any ever offered in this market; among them is a man who is a superior Cook and House Servant, and a girl about 17 years old, a first rate House Servant, and an excellent seamstress.

BROOKE & HUBBARD,
Auctioneers.

Wednesday, July 23, 1823. *Richard P. Brooke*

- Placed in Slave Pens in main trading cities
- Dressed in new clothes
- Inspected like animals
- Once sold, moved in groups (Coffles) that were chained together to go to their new homes
- Mainly moved west as slavery and cotton expanded
- Slaves with whip scars were not popular





E. SLAVE

CULTURE

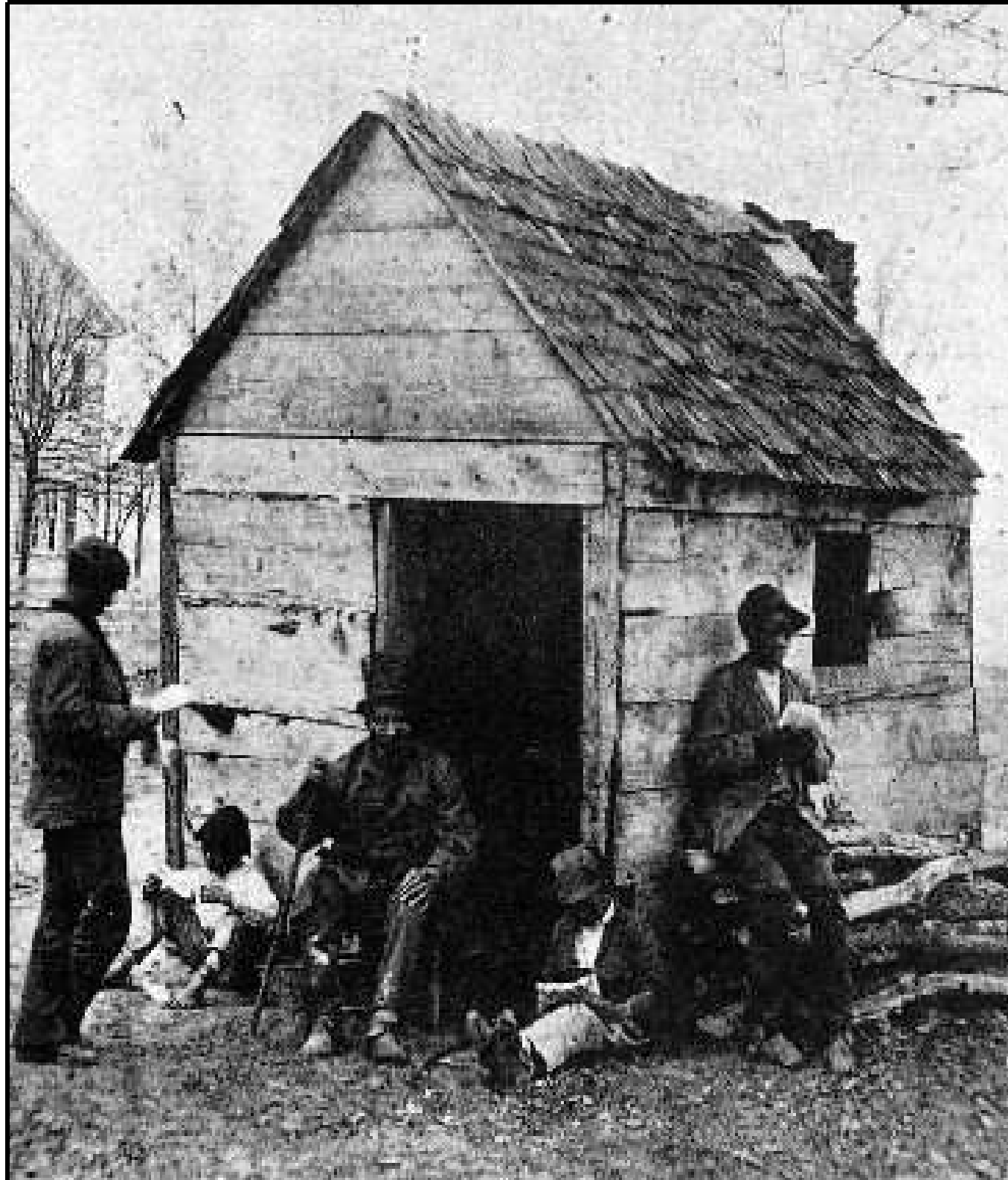
Creating a Separate Culture

- Slaves NEVER abandoned hope for freedom
- Did not want white owners to have full control over them
- Successfully developed a culture to maintain their dignity and hope
- Unique in the blend of African traditions with American values

Slave Families

- Could not legally marry
- “Jumped the Broomstick” with owners permission
- Created nuclear family with extended kin links, where possible





**Slaves posing
in front of
their cabin
on a
Southern
plantation.**

Slave Religion

- Created a distinctive Christian religion
 - More emotional religious worship
 - Emphasis on music
- Combined Christianity with traditional African rituals
- Church services led by another slave
- Practiced in secret from masters b/c of the different message preached

F. SLAVE RESISTANCE

&

REVOLTS

Resistance

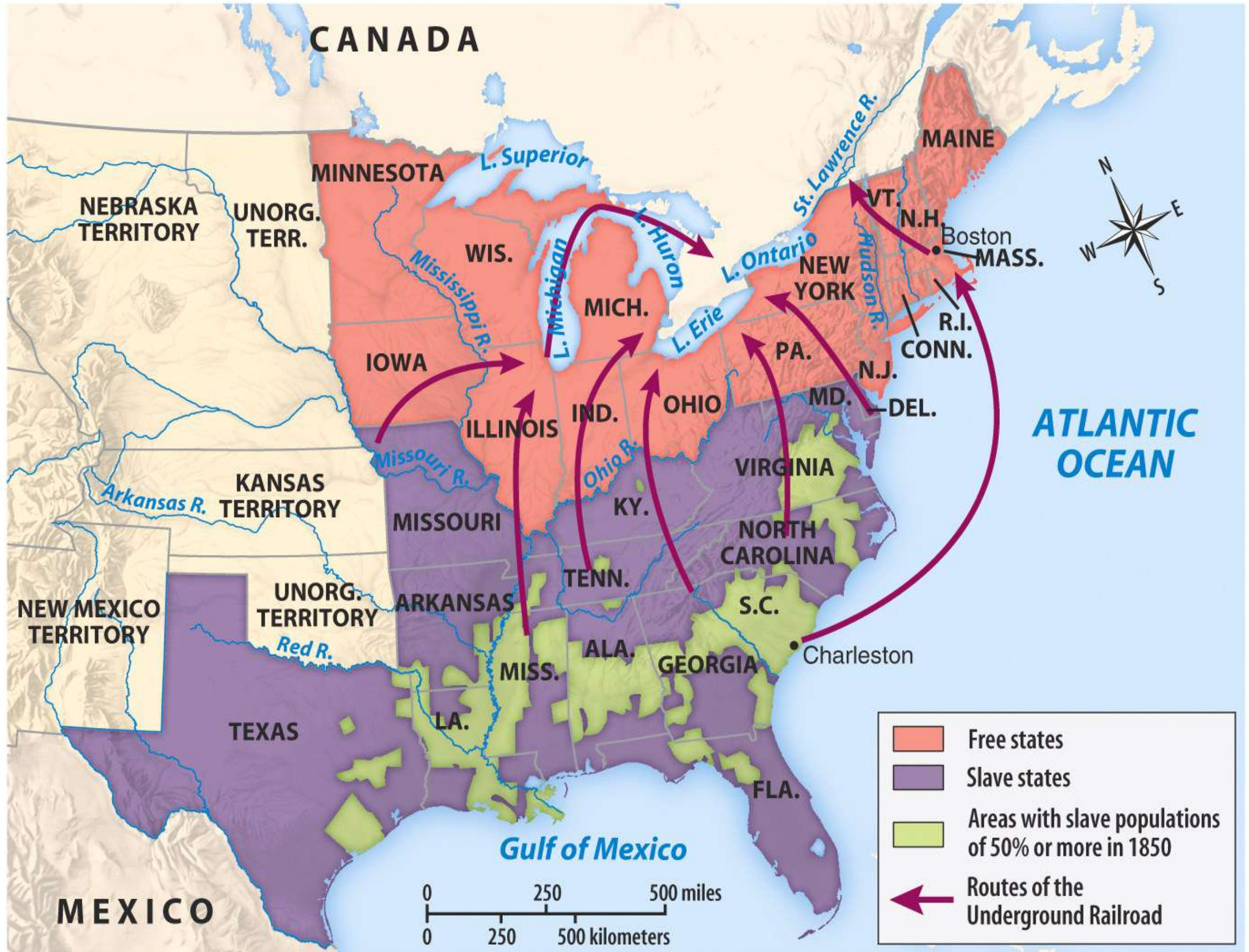
- “Silent Sabotage” was the day to day resistance
- Most common types:
 - Doing poor work
 - Breaking tools/equipment
 - Abusing animals
 - Poisoning Food
 - Anything that would disrupt the plantation routine

Escape

- Many slaves tried to leave the South to freedom
- More successful the farther to the North a slave was
- Common escape route was the Underground Railroad
 - NOT a real RR
 - A network of sympathetic abolitionists who offered shelter and help to runaway slaves



The Underground Railroad



The Underground Railroad

- Problem? Slaves didn't know geography
- Only knew to follow the North Star to get to the North and therefore freedom
- Southerners unhappy about escaping slaves
- Had patrols to find and stop runaway
- Passed harsh laws to punish runaway slaves
 - Ex: cut off a toe or foot



\$1200
TO
1250 DOLLARS!
FOR NEGROES!!

THE undersigned wishes to purchase a large lot of NEGROES for the New Orleans market. I will pay \$1200 to \$1250 for No. 1 young men, and \$850 to \$1000 for No. 1 young women. In fact I will pay more for likely

NEGROES,

Than any other trader in Kentucky. My office is adjoining the Broadway Hotel, on Broadway, Lexington, Ky., where I or my Agent can always be found.

WM. F. TALBOTT.
LEXINGTON, JULY 2, 1852.

The Underground Railroad

- "Conductor" ===== leader of the escape
- "Passengers" ===== escaping slaves
- "Tracks" ===== routes
- "Trains" ===== farm wagons transporting the escaping slaves
- "Depots" ===== safe houses to rest/sleep

The Underground Railroad

- Harriet Tubman was the most famous “Conductor”
 - Helped over 300 slaves escape
- Ultimately only about 1,000/year actually escaped



\$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY

From the undersigned, living on Current River, about twelve miles above Doniphan, in Ripley County, Mo., on 2nd of March, 1860, **A NEGRO MAN**, about 30 years old, weighs about 160 pounds; high forehead, with a scar on it; had on brown pants and coat very much worn, and an old black wool hat; shoes size No. 11.

The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend this said negro and of the value, and fifty dollars if apprehended in the State outside of Ripley county, or \$25 if taken in Ripley county.

APOS TUCKER.

Rebellions



- Full scale rebellions not common in the U.S.
- Slave rebellions more common in Latin America

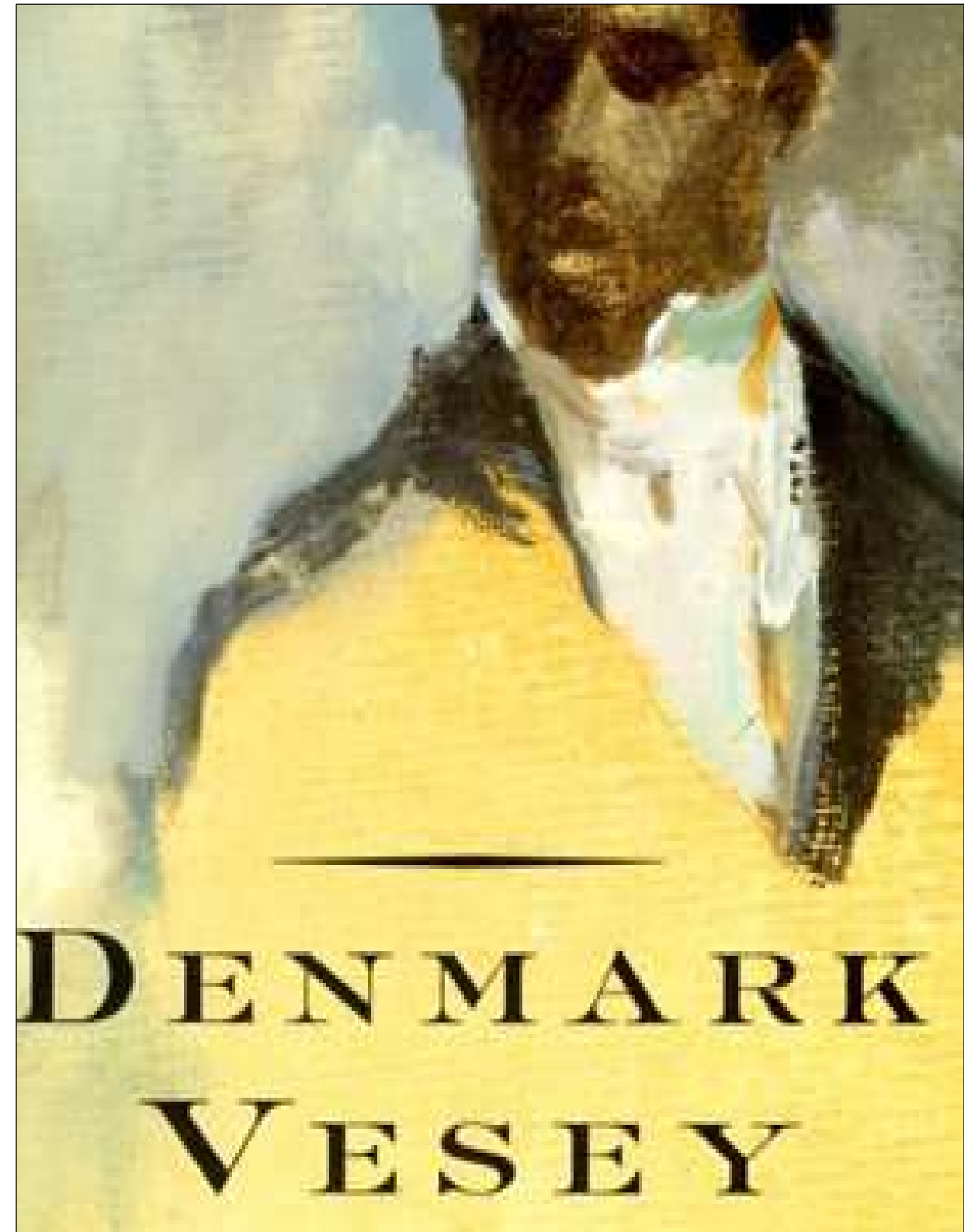
Gabriel Prosser 1800

- Blacksmith slave in Virginia
- Planned and led a slave rebellion in Richmond, VA
 - Recruited 150 men to take part
- Did not happen
 - Scared slave told their master
- Governor of VA sent the militia to put the rebellion down
- Gabriel & 26 others were hung



Denmark Vesey 1822

- Free mulatto in Charleston
- Angry b/c his church was repeatedly shut down
- Planned to overthrow Charleston owners and sail to Haiti
- Didn't happen
- SC militia arrested and hung conspirators



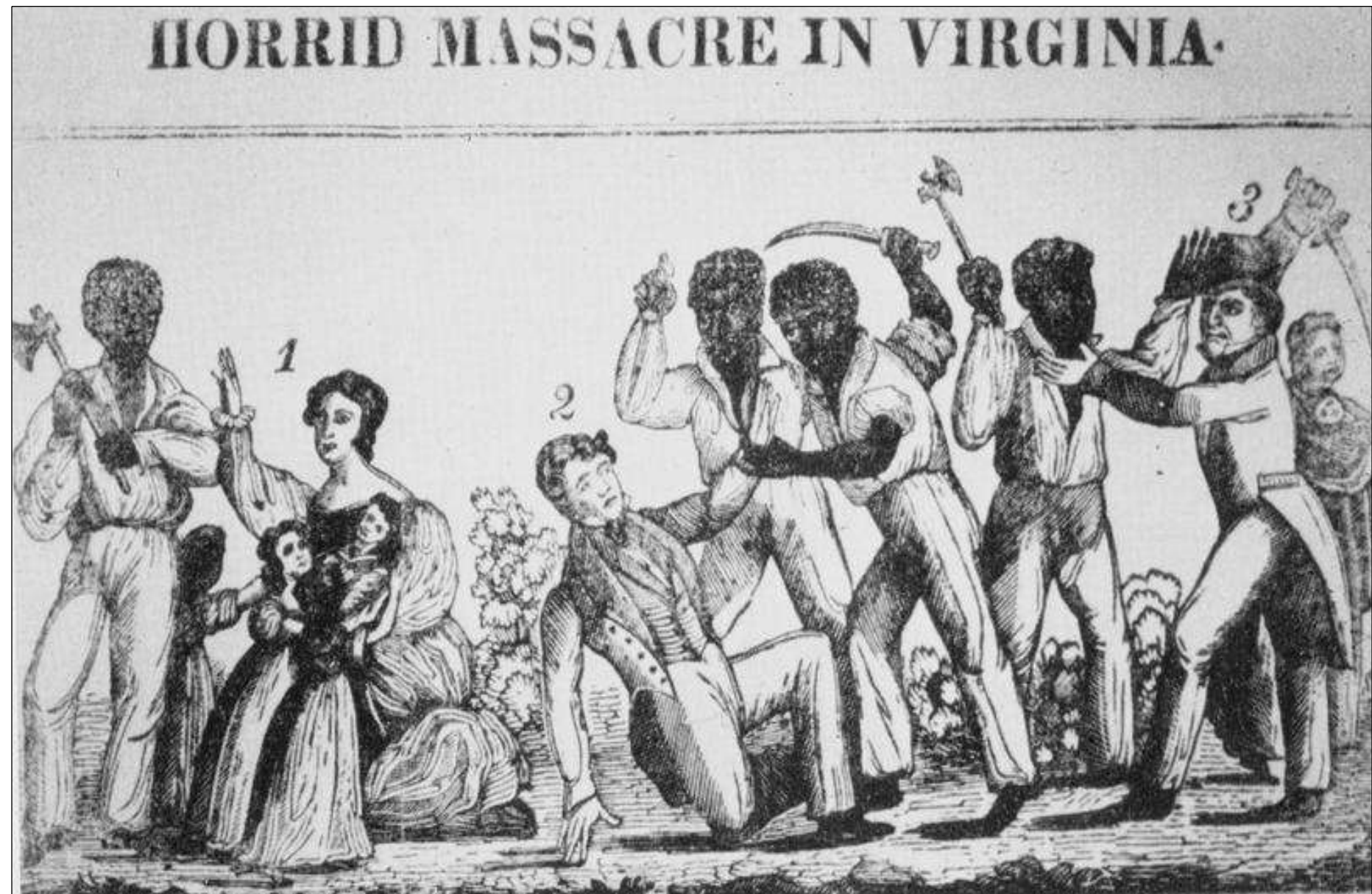
Nat Turner 1831

- Largest slave rebellion in U.S. history
- He was a preacher in VA
- Believed he was chosen by God to lead a black uprising
- Uprising began in August 1831



Nat Turner 1831

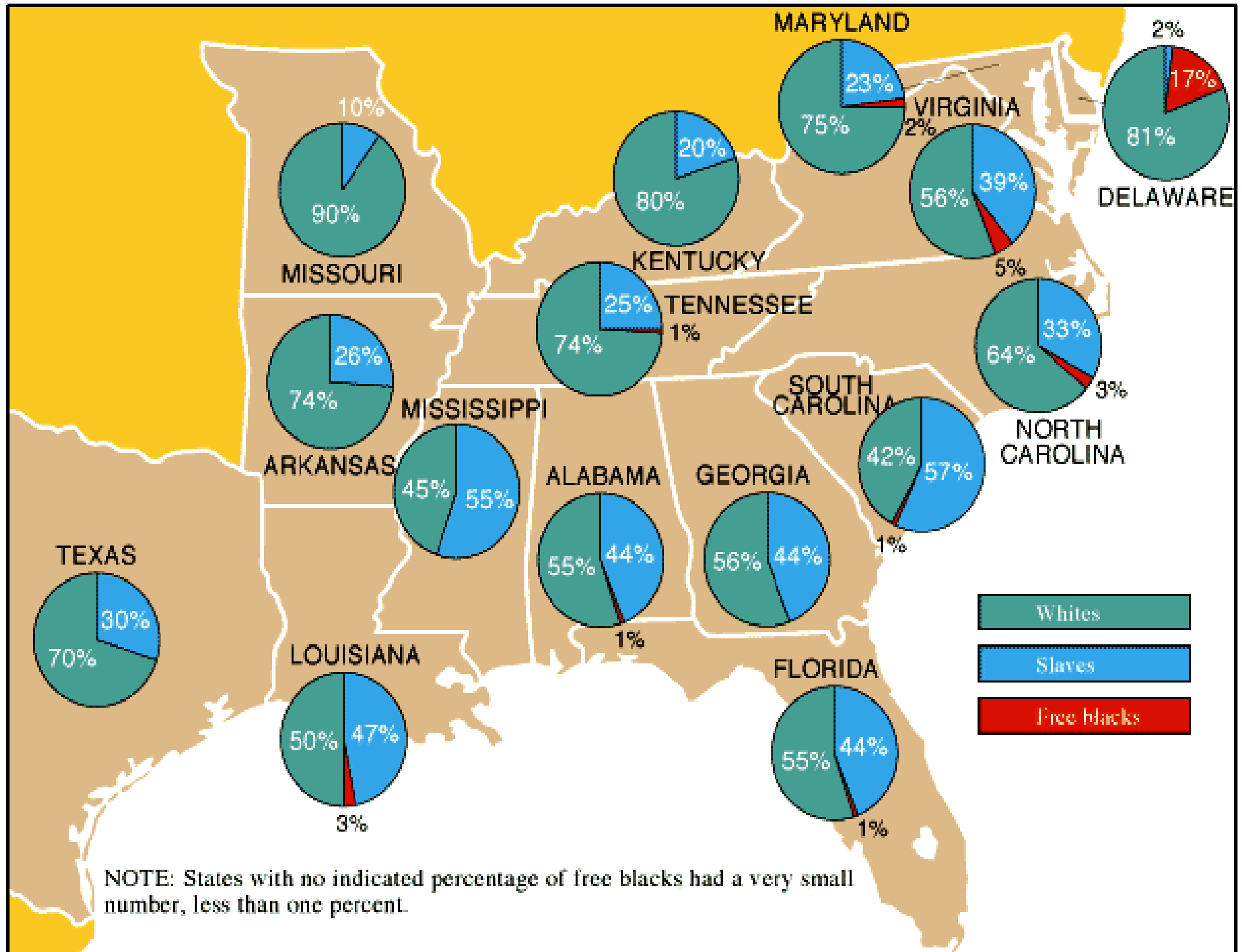
- Nat & a few other slaves traveled from house to house freeing slaves
- Killed all white people at home
 - 60 were killed
 - Mainly women and children
- Quickly put down
- Nat Turner killed
- 200 slaves that were suspected of taking part were killed or beaten



G. FRIE

BLACKS

Southern Population



Who is Free?

- By 1860, 261,000 free blacks in the South
- 226,000 in the North
- Most were descendants of slaves freed by the Revolution
- Some had purchased their freedom or had been emancipated by their owners
- Others had successfully escaped

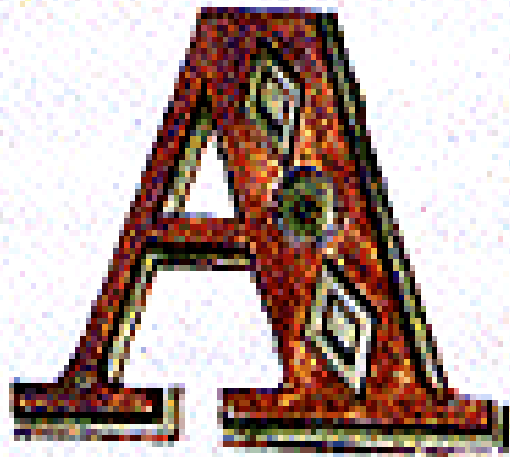
Free Blacks in the South

- Allowed to:
 - Marry
 - Own Property
 - Could not be bought or sold
- Not Allowed to:
 - Carry guns
 - Drink
 - Vote
 - Testifying in Court
 - Live in certain areas
- Had to carry certification that they were actually free AT ALL TIMES

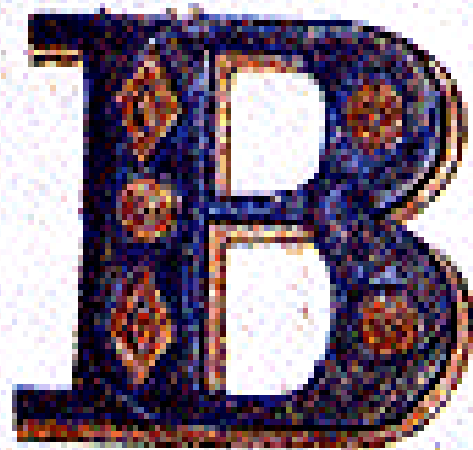
Free Blacks in the North

- Not that different from the South
- Faced massive discrimination
- Some states forbade them from coming
- None allowed them into public education systems
- Faced violence (especially from the Irish)

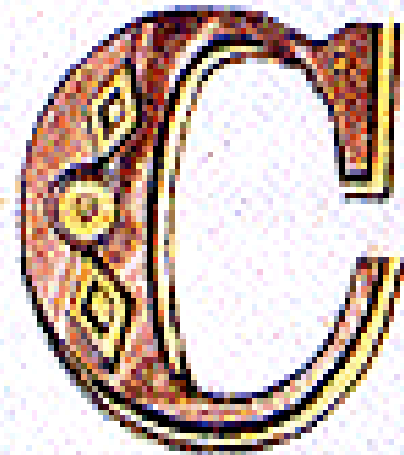
H. ABOLITIONISM



A is an Abolitionist—
A man who wants to free
The wretched slave—and give to all
An equal liberty.



B is a Brother with a skin
Of somewhat darker hue,
But in our Heavenly Father's sight,
He is as dear as you.



C is the Cotton-field, to which
This injured brother's driven,
When, as the white man's slave, he toils
From early morn till even.



D is the Driver, cold and stern,
Who follows, whip in hand,
To punish those who dare to rest,
Or disobey command.

Early Abolitionism

- American Colonization Society (1816)
 - Forced return to Africa (Liberia)
- 2nd Great Awakening convinced many in the North that slavery was a sin
- William Lloyd Garrison
 - The Liberator (1831)



American Anti-Slavery Society

- Founded in 1833 by William L. Garrison with Theodore Weld
- By 1838 had over 250,000 members
- Split apart in 1840 over differences in approaches and the role of women in the movement
- Methods used: Anti-slavery propaganda spread throughout the country and meetings

The Liberty Party

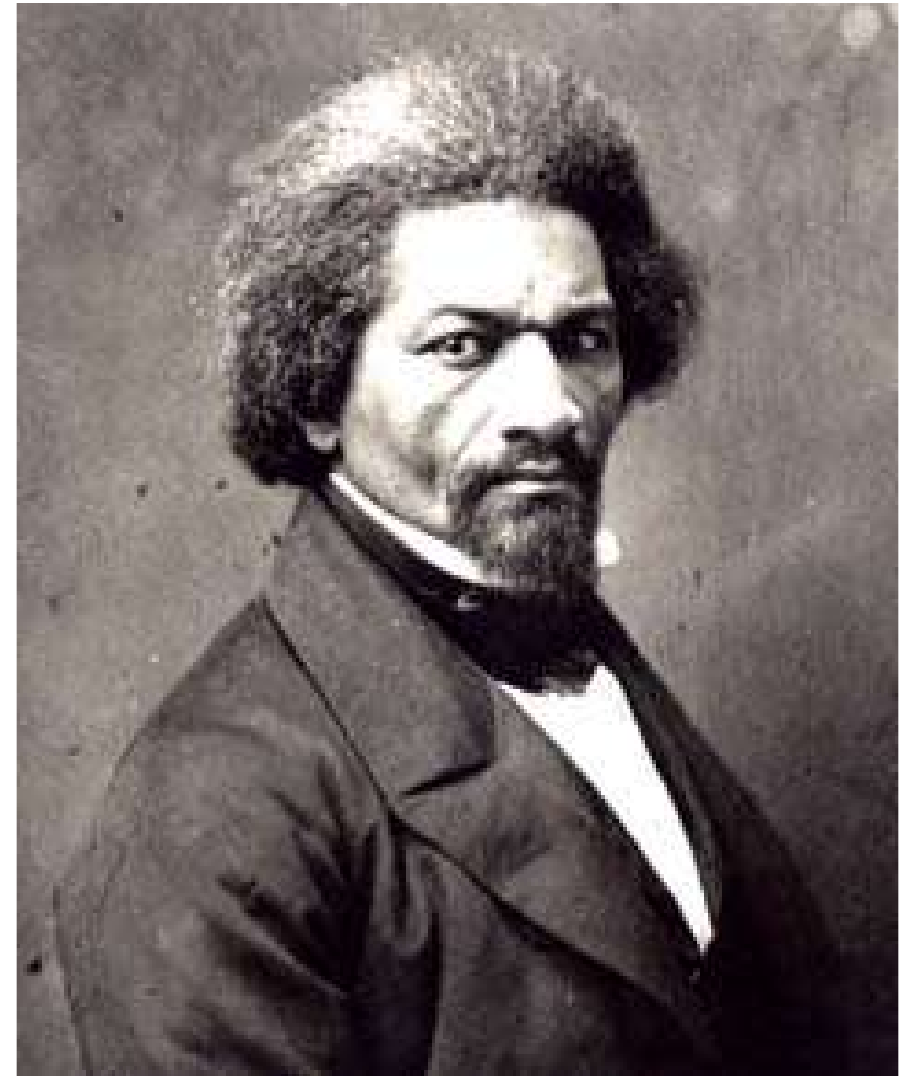
- Group that split from American Anti-Slavery Society
- Unlike the Society, it was a minor political party of the 1840's
- Later merged with the Free Soil Party

American View of Abolitionists

- North: Saw them as trying to disrupt the Union & the economy
- Mobs would disrupt meetings, destroy printing presses
- W.L. Garrison was dragged by a rope around the neck from a meeting
- South: HATED them

Frederick Douglass

- African-American abolitionist
 - Believed in the equality of ALL
- Escaped from slavery in 1838
- 1845: wrote *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*
- 1847: began publishing *The North Star*, an abolitionist newspaper
- Became a famous speaker on the reality of slavery



Sojourner Truth

- Former slave who became an outspoken abolitionist
- 1850 wrote *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*
- Most well known speech was “*Ain’t I a Woman?*” (1851)

