

# Vocabulary PowerPoint

Unit 4 Lesson 1:  
Antebellum Georgia

# Slavery

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- Forced labor – People bought and sold as property and forced to work for a master
- Provided most of the labor in the south during Antebellum

# States' Rights

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- One of the major causes of the American Civil War
- Belief that the interests of a state take precedence over the national government.
- Northern states believed all states should follow national laws
- Southern states believed they had the right to govern themselves and do what they thought was best

# Nullification

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- Legal theory that states had the right to invalidate (not follow) any law they believed to be unconstitutional
- Southern states believed they had the right to nullify any federal law that took away their right to own slaves

# Missouri Compromise

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- Compromise between northern and southern states in 1820
- Meant to keep the number of free and slaves states equal
- Maine would enter the U.S. as a free state and Missouri would enter as a slave state

# Compromise of 1850 and the GA Platform

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- Agreement between northern and southern states in 1850
- Admitted California as a free state and New Mexico and Utah could vote on the issue of slavery
- GA Platform – Statement from GA convention; Georgia would agree to follow the Compromise of 1850 as long as northern states would stop taking away rights from southern states

# Kansas-Nebraska Act

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- Create the territories of Kansas and Nebraska in 1854
- Nullified the Missouri Compromise and broke the peace created by the Compromise of 1850
- Allowed Popular Sovereignty in these new territories. Each would be allowed to vote on whether or not to allow slavery

# Dred Scott Case

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- Dred Scott was a slave whose case went to the U.S. Supreme Court
- Argued that he was free because he had lived in a free state
- U.S. Supreme Court decided in favor of the owner ruling that slaves were property and could not file lawsuits



# Election of 1860

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- Northern states favored a Republican candidate believing they would help to end slavery.
- Southern states threatened to secede (leave the U.S.) if a Republican became President.
- The newly formed Republican Party candidate, Abraham Lincoln, is elected President in 1860

# Debate Over Secession in GA

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- Georgians were, for the most part, for the Union but they were strongly for states' rights
- Secession convention began in January 1861 in Milledgeville (GA's 4<sup>th</sup> capital). GA decided to secede at this meeting.
- The Southern states who seceded met in Montgomery, Alabama in February, 1861, and formed the Confederate States of America

# Role of Alexander Stephens

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- Served as one of Georgia's Representatives in Congress from 1843-1859
- Spoke out against secession
- In 1861, after GA seceded from the Union, Stephens was elected Vice President of the Confederate States of America