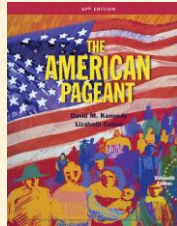


Chapter 15
**The South and
 the
 Slavery
 Controversy
 1793–1860**



I. "Cotton Is King!"

- Cotton Kingdom:
 - Developed into huge agricultural factory:
 - In an economic spiral, planters bought more slaves and land
 - Northern shippers reaped large profits from cotton trade
 - Prosperity of North, South, and England rested on bent backs of enslaved bondsmen
 - So too did nation's growing wealth:
 - Cotton accounted for half the value of American exports



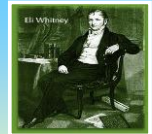
I. "Cotton is King!"

- Cotton export earnings provided capital for Republic's economic growth
- South produced more than half of world's supply of cotton
- **About 75% of England's cotton came from South, and about 20% of England's populace worked in textiles**
- Southern leaders knew Britain was tied to them by cotton threads
- This dependence gave South power
- In South's eyes, "Cotton was King"

COTTON PRODUCTION



*The invention
 which changed
 the South, cotton
 and slavery.*



1791: 4,000 bales of cotton are produced
 1849: 2,246,900 bales of cotton are produced
 6 cents a lb. to 14 cents in 1857
 Expanded into Arkansas and Texas
 Crop increase: 2,500,000 bales in 1850 to 5,300,000 in 1860
 Crop Value: In 1800, \$8 million: In 1860, \$250 million
 Tobacco by 1860 : 200,000,000 lbs. to 430,000,000 lbs.

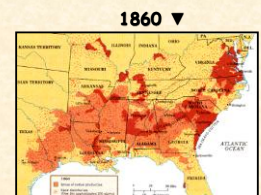


THE COTTON-GIN: CREATOR OF COTTON'S KINGDOM

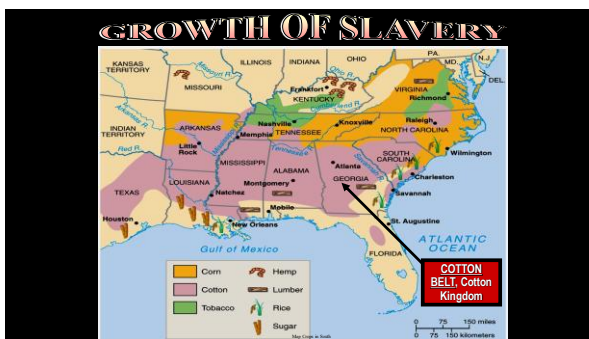
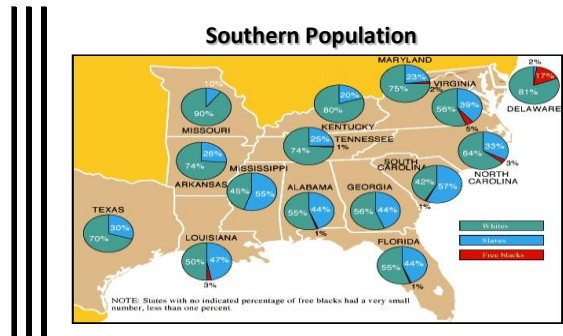
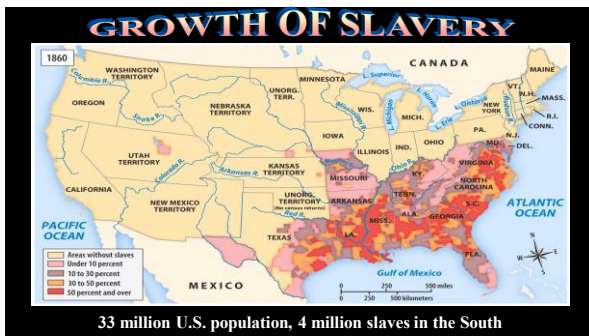
Changes in Cotton Production



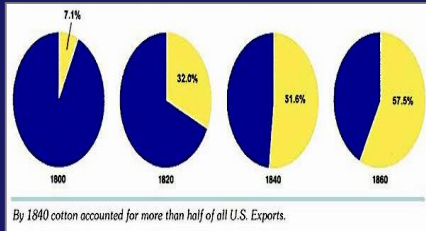
1820 ▲



1860 ▼



Value of Cotton Exports As a Percentage of All U.S. Exports



. By 1850, cotton was 50% of our GDP, and a multi-billion dollar institution worth more than all the manufacturing and railroad companies combined.



II. The Planter "Aristocracy"

- South was a planter aristocracy:
 - In 1850 only 1,733 families owned more than 100 slaves:
 - Select group provided political and social leadership
 - Enjoyed lion's share of southern wealth
 - Educated their children in finest schools
 - **Money provided leisure for study, reflection, and statecraft:**
 - **Notable:** John C. Calhoun (Yale), Jefferson Davis (West Point)
 - Felt keen sense of obligation to serve

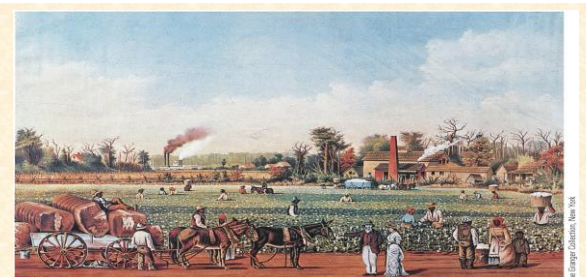
II. The Planter "Aristocracy"

- Dominance by a favored aristocracy was basically undemocratic:
 - Widened gap between rich and poor
 - Hampered tax-supported public education
 - Idealized feudalism of medieval Europe
- Plantation system shaped lives of southern women:
 - Mistresses commanded sizable household staff
 - Relationships between mistress and slaves ranged from affectionate to atrocious

WHITE SOCIETY & CULTURE

Defense of Slavery & White Supremacy

- "necessary evil" → "positive good"
- Legal & constitutional
- History
- Religious
- Better than North – "wage slaves"
- Black Inferiority
- [Among Southerners] Elevated poor whites

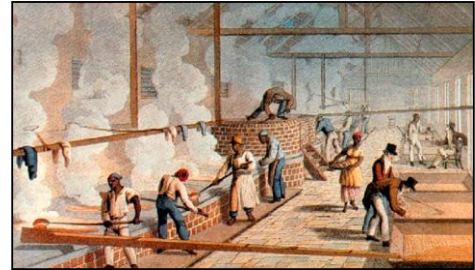


Harvesting Cotton This Currier & Ives print shows slaves of both sexes harvesting cotton, which was then "ginned," baled, carted to the riverbank, and taken by paddle wheeler downriver to New Orleans for shipment to New England or overseas.

"Hauling the Whole Week's Pickings" William Henry Brown, 1842



Slaves Working in a Sugar-Boiling House, 1823



II. The Planter "Aristocracy" (cont.)

- Some mistresses showed tender regard for their bondwomen
- Some slave women took pride in status as "members" of household
- But slavery strained bonds of womanhood
- Virtually no slaveholding women believed in abolition

III. Slaves of the Slave System

- Plantation life:
 - Plantation agriculture worrisome, distasteful, and sordid because despoiled good earth
 - Quick profit led to excessive cultivation or "land butchery"
 - Caused population to leave for West and Northwest
- Economic structure of South became increasingly monopolistic:
 - Big got bigger and small smaller

III. Slaves of the Slave System (cont.)

- Financial instability of plantation system:
 - Over-speculation in land and slaves
 - Slaves represented heavy investment of capital
 - An entire slave quarter might be wiped out by disease
- Dominance by King Cotton led to dangerous dependence on one-crop economy:
 - Prices at mercy of world conditions
 - System discouraged healthy diversification
- Southern planters resented North growing fat at their expense

FACTS ON SLAVERY



Conditions on a slave ship were horrible. This was called the Middle Passage.

•At the Constitutional Convention

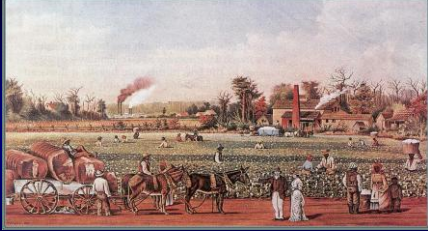
- 3/5's Compromise
- 1807, imported slaves was abolished in the U.S.
- Fugitive Slave Law

•90% of Europe's cotton came from the South by 1860

•1/2 of U.S. exports were from cotton

•More money invested in slaves than land and tools—\$2 billion

FACTS ON SLAVERY



- More slaves you had the greater social status
- 2/3's of presidents since independence were slaveowners
- Majority of Supreme Court justices were from the South

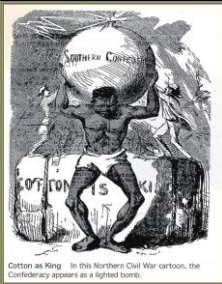
FACTS ON SLAVERY



Slaves being sold at an auction was prevalent throughout the Southern U.S. right up to the Civil War.

- More millionaires in the South than the North
- 75% of the cotton harvest was done by plantations with 10 or more slaves.
- Slave population grew from natural reproduction
- There was a slave trade within the U.S.

FACTS ON SLAVERY



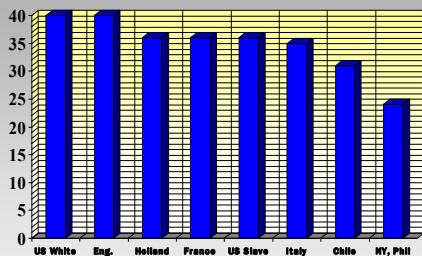
Cotton as King In this Northern Civil War cartoon, the Confederacy appears as a lighted bomb.

- No political or civil rights to protect slaves
- U.S. was the largest slave institution in the world by 1860
- U.S. produced 7/8's of world's cotton supply
- Peculiar Institution, to own another human being is immoral.
- Cotton is King/King Cotton
- South was not willing to change
- Always felt isolated and threatened from the rest of the U.S.

FACTS ON SLAVERY

Year ^a	Total of Blacks in U.S. Population	Total of Free Blacks in U.S. Population	Percent of Free Blacks in Total Black Population	Percent of Slaves in the Total Black Population
1790	757,208	59,527	7.9%	92.1%
1800	1,002,037	108,435	10.8	89.2
1810	1,377,808	186,446	13.5	86.5
1820	1,771,656	233,634	13.2	86.8
1830	2,328,642	319,599	13.7	86.3
1840	2,873,648	386,293	13.4	86.6
1850	3,638,808	434,495	11.9	88.1
1860	4,441,830	488,070	11.0	89.0

FACTS ON SLAVERY



Life Expectancy of Working Men, 1830 to 1920

Paths of the Internal Slave Trade



III. Slaves of the Slave System (cont.)

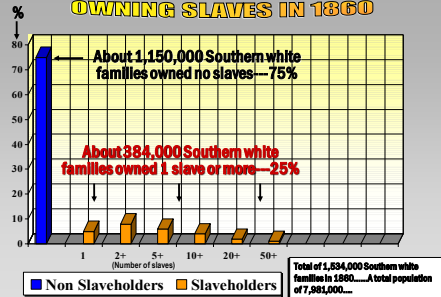
— Cotton King repelled large-scale European immigration:

- Immigrants added to manpower and wealth of North
- **1860 only 4.4 % of southern population was foreign-born as compared to 18.7% for North**
- German & Irish immigration to South discouraged by:
 - competition with slave labor
 - high cost of fertile land
 - European ignorance of cotton farming
- **South became most Anglo-Saxon part of U.S.A.**

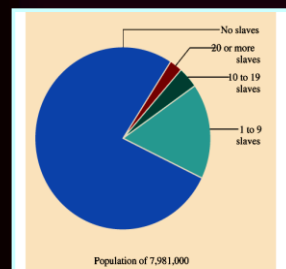
IV. The White Majority

- Southern life:
 - Only handful of southern whites lived in Grecian-pillared mansions
 - Only 1,733 families owned a hundred or more slaves (see Figure 16.1)
 - Most slave owners had fewer than ten slaves
 - Smaller slave owners didn't own majority of slaves, but were majority of masters
 - These lesser masters were typically small farmers

% OF SOUTHERN WHITE FAMILIES OWNING SLAVES IN 1860



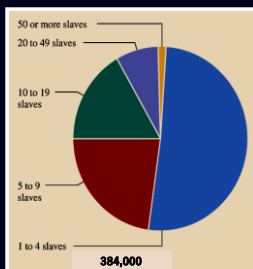
FACTS ON SLAVERY



- **Statistically only 25% of Southern families owned slaves**
- **384,000 Southern families owned 1 or more slaves.**
- **75% of Southern families did not own slaves.**

Figure 12.4** Southern White Population, 1860

FACTS ON SLAVERY



- **Out of the 25% of slaveowners, here is the breakdown of the number of slaves.**
- **75% owned 1 to 9 slaves.**
- **22% owned 10 to 49 owned slaves.**
- **3% owned 50 or more slaves.**

Figure 12.3** Slaveowning Population, 1860



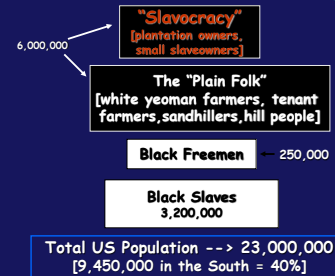
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Figure 16-1 p343

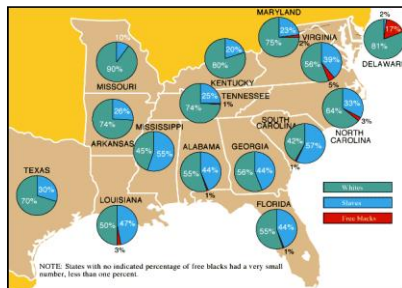
IV. The White Majority (cont.)

- Beneath slave owners was great body of whites who owned no slaves (see Maps 16.1 and 16.2)
- Only ¼ of white southerners owned slaves or belonged to slave owning family
- Most whites were subsistence food farmers not part of cotton export economy
- Whites without slaves had no direct economic stake in slavery, yet they defended slave system:
 - Hoped to buy slaves (“American dream” of upper mobility)
 - Took pride in presumed racial superiority
 - Logic of economics joined with illogic of racism to buttress slave system

SOUTHERN SOCIETY (1850)



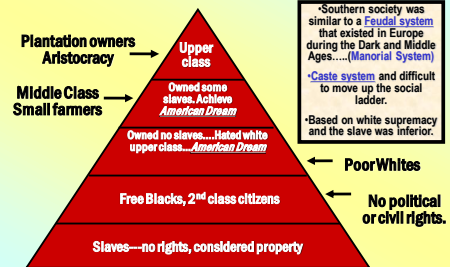
Southern Population



How will the ratio of White to Black Populations affect these states in the future?

How will this shape state histories going forward?

SOUTHERN SOCIETY



WHITE SOCIETY & CULTURE

- Why did many Southerners support the slave system when 75% didn't own slaves?



Southern Yeoman farmer's home



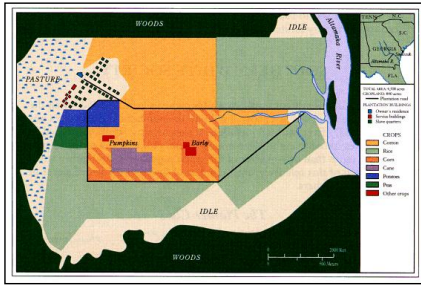
Plantation House, St. Mary's, MD
(1830s)

Tara – Plantation Reality or Myth?



Hollywood's Version?

A Real Georgia Plantation



Scarlet and Mammie (Hollywood Again!)



Hattie McDaniel was the first African American to win an Academy Award. She won the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress for her role in "Gone with the Wind" in 1940. This groundbreaking achievement took place at the 12th Academy Awards ceremony. Despite this historic win, McDaniel faced segregation and was seated at a segregated table during the ceremony.

A Real Mammie & Her Charge



Note how your textbook deliberately (?) uses the word "bondswoman"

The Southern "Belle"



"Southern belle" (from French belle "beautiful") is a colloquialism for a debutante or other fashionable young woman of European heritage in the planter class of the Antebellum South, particularly as a romantic counterpart to the Southern gentleman.

IV. The White Majority (cont.)

- In special category of white southerners were mountain whites:
 - Independent small farmers who lived in valleys of Appalachian range (Hill Billys)
 - Had little in common with whites of flatlands
 - When war came, mountain whites constituted vitally important peninsula of Unionism
 - Played significant role in crippling Confederacy
 - After Civil War, they were only concentrated Republican strength in solid Democratic South

V. Free Blacks: Slaves Without Masters

- South's free blacks:
 - Numbered about 250,000 by 1860:
 - Some in upper South traced emancipation to idealism of Revolutionary days
 - In lower South, many were mulattoes
 - Some purchased their freedom
 - Many owned property
 - Were a kind of "third race:"
 - Banned from certain occupations
 - Vulnerable to being hijacked into slavery



Even free blacks in the northern states were at risk of being enslaved. Solomon Northrup (1808–1863?), shown on the right, was a musician living in upstate New York in 1841, when he was kidnapped by slave traders, shipped to New Orleans, and sold at auction. He spent twelve years enslaved on a Louisiana plantation. Regaining his freedom at last, he wrote a sensational account of his experience, "Twelve Years a Slave," published in 1853. More than 150 years later the book became the basis for a major Hollywood film.



V. Free Blacks: Slaves Without Masters (cont.)

– Hostile northern climate for free blacks (250,000):

- Several states forbade their entrance
- Most denied them right to vote
- Some barred them from public schools
- Northern blacks were particularly hated by Irish immigrants because two groups competed for menial jobs
- Antiblack feelings in ways stronger in North than in South:
 - Southern whites liked blacks as individuals, but despised race
 - Northern whites professed to like race, but disliked individual blacks



Bob Wilkinson, Barber in St. Louis, Missouri, for more than twenty-five years. Missouri Historical Society, colored by Nick Sacco/History Beyond Black and White

VI. Plantation Slavery

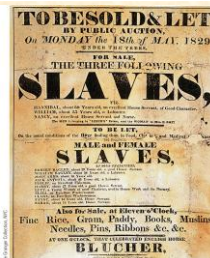
- In South of 1860, nearly four million black slaves:
 - Legal importation of African slaves into America ended in 1808 by Congress
 - Britain abolished slave trade in 1807:
 - Royal Navy's **West African Squadron** seized hundreds of slave ships and freed thousands of captives
 - Yet three million enslaved Africans still shipped to Brazil and West Indies after 1807

VI. Plantation Slavery (cont.)

- Slavery:
 - In U.S.A., price of "black ivory" so high before Civil War that thousands of blacks smuggled into South
 - Ironically, suppression of international slave trade fostered growth of **vigorous internal slave trade**
 - Most of increase in U.S. slave population came from natural reproduction:
 - Distinguished North American slavery from slavery in more disease-ridden southerly New World societies

VI. Plantation Slavery (cont.)

- Planters regarded slaves as investments:
 - Worth \$2 billion in capital by 1860
 - Slaves were primary form of wealth in South:
 - Cared for as any asset is cared for by prudent capitalist
 - Sometimes spared dangerous work
 - Slavery was profitable, even though it hobbled economic development of region as a whole



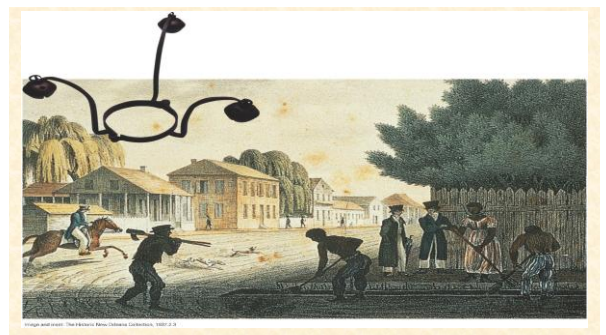


VI. Plantation Slavery (cont.)

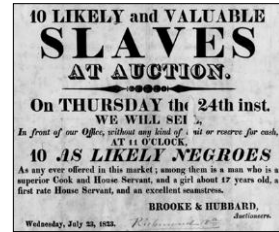
- Breeding of slaves not openly encouraged, but:
 - Women who bore thirteen or fourteen babies were prized as "rattlin' good breeders"
 - White masters forced their attentions on female slaves fathering sizable mulatto population, most of which remained enslaved
- Slave auctions were brutal sights:
 - Most revolting aspects of slavery
 - Families separated with distressing frequency
 - Slavery's greatest psychological horror
 - Abolitionists decried practice
 - Harriet Beecher Stowe 1852 novel: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

VII. Life Under the Lash

- How did slaves actually live?
 - Conditions varied greatly:
 - Slavery meant hard work, ignorance, and oppression
 - No political rights; minimal protection
 - Protection laws difficult to enforce since slaves forbidden to testify in court or to have marriages legally recognized
 - Floggings were common
 - Strong-willed slaves sometimes sent to **breakers** who lavishly used lash



Slave Auction Notice, 1823



Slave Auction: Charleston, SC-1856

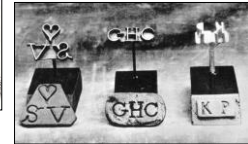


Slave Accoutrements



Slave muzzle

Slave Master Brands



Anti-Slave Pamphlet



Slave Accoutrements



Slave leg irons



Slave tag, SC

Slave shoes



A Slave Family



The Ledger of John White

Matilda Selby, 9, \$400.00 sold to Mr. Covington, St. Louis, \$425.00
Brooks Selby, 19, \$750.00 Left at Home - Crazy
Fred McAfee, 22, \$800.00 Sold to Pepidal, Donaldsonville, \$1200.00
Howard Barnett, 25, \$750.00 Ranaway. Sold out of jail, \$540.00
Harriett Barnett, 17, \$550.00 Sold to Davenport and Jones, Lafourche, \$900.00

VII. Life Under the Lash (cont.)

- Savage beatings made sullen laborers & hurt resale values
- Typical master had too much money invested in slaves to beat them bloody on regular basis
- Blacks concentrated in **black belt** of Deep South by 1860:
 - Stretched from South Carolina to Georgia into new southwest: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana
 - Frontier life was harsh

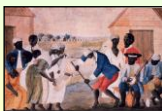
VII. Life Under the Lash (cont.)

- **Black living:**
 - Most lived on large plantations of 20 or more slaves
 - In some Deep South areas, blacks 75% of population
 - Family life relatively stable, and distinctive African American slave culture developed
 - Forced separations more common on smaller plantations or in Upper South
 - Slaves managed to sustain family life
 - Most slave children raised in two-parent households

SLAVERY & SLAVE CULTURE

Slave Life & Culture

- Black Christianity [Baptists or Methodists]:
 - * more emotional worship services; negro spirituals.
- Nuclear family with extended kin links, where possible.
- Importance of music in their lives. [esp. spirituals].
- Slave codes
- Resistance
 - Nat Turner
 - “Sambo”



Slave Rebellions and Uprisings, 1800-1831





VII. Life Under the Lash (cont.)

- Family identity continued across generations
- Displayed African culture when avoided marriage between first cousins, unlike frequent intermarriage of close relatives among planter aristocracy
- African roots visible in slaves' religion:
 - Many Christianized during Second Great Awakening
 - Yet they molded their own distinctive religious forms that mixed Christian and African elements
 - African practice of **responsorial** style of preaching—give and take between caller and dancers



p358

VIII. The Burdens of Bondage

- Slavery intolerably degrading to victims:
 - Deprived of dignity and sense of responsibility that come from independence and right to make choices
 - Denied an education
- Victims of “peculiar institution” devised ways to protest:
 - Slowed pace of labor to bare minimum
 - Filched food from “big house”
 - Pilfered other goods
 - Sabotaged expensive equipment

VIII. The Burdens of Bondage (cont.)

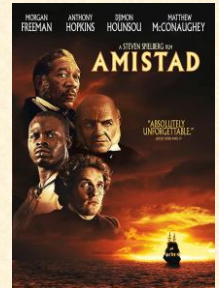
- Slaves universally pined for freedom:
 - Many took off as runaways
 - Others rebelled, though never successfully
 - 1800: armed insurrection led by slave named **Gabriel Prosser** in Richmond, Virginia—foiled by informers, its leaders hanged
 - 1822: **Denmark Vesey**, a free black, led rebellion in Charleston, South Carolina; foiled by informers, Vesey & 30 followers hung
 - 1813: **Nat Turner**, visionary black preacher, led uprising that slaughtered 60 Virginians—**Nat Turner's rebellion** soon crushed

15.9 The Resurrection of Henry "Box" Brown, c. 1850 A Virginia husband and slave, Henry Brown worked in a tobacco factory until his wife and children were sold. Brown then resolved to escape, which he accomplished by the ingenious means of mailing himself in a wooden crate—labeled "dry goods" and "handle with care"—to a group of Pennsylvania abolitionists. His bid for freedom worked, and he lived the rest of his days as a free man.



VIII. The Burdens of Bondage (cont.)

- Enslaved Africans rebelled aboard Spanish slave ship **Amistad** in 1839
- Slavery also affected southern whites:
 - Fostered brutality of whip, bloodhound, & branding iron
 - Increasingly lived in state of imagined siege, surrounded by potentially rebellious blacks inflamed by abolitionist propaganda from North
 - Such fears bolstered theory of biological racial superiority



IX. Early Abolitionism

- Inhumanity of "peculiar institution" caused antislavery societies:
 - Abolitionist sentiment first stirred during Revolution, especially among Quakers
 - American Colonization Society (1817):**
 - Transport blacks back to Africa
 - 1822 Liberia**, on West African coast, established for former slaves
 - Its capital, Monrovia, named after President Monroe
 - 15,000 freed slaves transported over four decades

Southern Slavery--> An Aberration?

- 1780s:** 1st antislavery society created in Philadelphia.
- By 1804:** slavery eliminated from last northern state.
- 1807:** the legal termination of the slave trade, enforced by the Royal Navy.
- 1820s:** newly indep. Republics of Central & So. America declared their slaves free.
- 1833:** slavery abolished throughout the British Empire.
- 1844:** slavery abolished in the Fr. colonies.
- 1861:** the serfs of Russia were emancipated.

TABLE 16.1 Comparative Abolition of Slavery

Country	Date Abolished	Notes
Mexico	1829	The slave trade was prohibited in 1824, but slavery itself was not abolished until 1829, eight years after Mexico gained independence from Spain.
Great Britain	1833	The slave trade was ended in 1807, but slavery was not abolished until 1833. The abolition of slavery did not apply to British India, where slavery persisted until 1860.
France	1848	Slavery was first abolished in 1794 but was reestablished by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802. In 1848, the Second Republic replaced the July Monarchy and abolished slavery in all French colonies.
Bolivia	1851	All slaves born since independence (1825) were freed in 1851, but slavery was not abolished entirely until 1861.
Ecuador	1852	At the time of independence in 1821, all children born to slaves after that date were declared free, but slavery persisted until 1852.
Peru	1854	At the time of independence in 1821, all children born to slaves after that date were declared free, but slavery was not abolished entirely until 1854.
Argentina	1854	Emancipation, first begun in 1813, was completed in 1854.
Venezuela	1854	Gradual emancipation began when independence was fully secured in 1821, but slavery was not completely abolished until 1854.
Russia	1861	Peter the Great first abolished slavery in 1723 by converting household slaves into serfs. Tsar Alexander II freed Russian 22 million serfs in 1861.
Netherlands	1863	Slavery was abolished in all Dutch colonies.
United States	1865	The slave trade was ended in 1808, but slavery was not abolished entirely until after the Civil War, with the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment. Slavery was abolished earlier in the North, in the decades after the Revolution, often through gradual emancipation.
Paraguay	1869	Gradual emancipation began in 1842, but slavery was not abolished until 1869.
Cuba	1886	Gradual emancipation began in 1870; the Spanish government freed the remaining slaves in 1886.
Brazil	1888	The slave trade was abolished in 1851. A gradual emancipation law was first passed in 1871, but slavery was not abolished entirely until 1888.
Korea	1894	State-owned slaves were emancipated in 1891. Although slavery was formally abolished in 1894, it persisted in some regions until the 1930s.
China	1949	The emperor abolished slavery toward the end of the Qing dynasty, in 1910, but it persisted until the communist government proclaimed abolition in 1949.
Saudi Arabia	1962	Slavery was abolished under pressure from the United Nations and moderate Arab states.
Yemen	1962	Leaders of the newly proclaimed Yemen Arab Republic abolished slavery after overruling the Imamate in 1962.

*The British East India Company had serfdom over India until 1858, when the British government took over—and abolished slavery shortly thereafter. Sources: Shannon A. Stiles, *Abolition of Slavery and Abolition (2002)*; Robert Engel, *Whitewash of Conscience (1994)*; Herbert Klein, *African Slavery to Latin America and the Caribbean (1985)*; Edward Palmer, *Creole Communities and Abolition (1983)*; John H. Coatsworth, *Slavery and the Americas (1980)*; James A. Coates, R. Randall Edwards, and Thomas Chang, *China, Slavery and the Qing Dynasty (1990)*.

Table 16.1 p387

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, in view of the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston.

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CAUGHT, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, show them in every possible manner, as so many **HOPEFUL** as the Flock of the good shepherd of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.

Fugitive Slave Law was made law at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 as a compromise between the North/South.

Any escaped slaves captured in the North or free state had to be returned to their plantation owner.

Unpopular in the North and led to the creation of the **Underground Railroad**.

Southerners became bitter towards the North because they refused to enforce it.

ABOLITIONIST ARGUMENTS



- Abolitionists believed slavery was immoral.....**Peculiar institution** or it is odd, strange or weird to own another human being.
- Abolitionists argued slavery was immoral because it violated the ideals that this country was founded on.
 - All men are created equal (DOI)
- If the U.S. was to succeed as a democratic society, slavery had to be abolished



Abolitionist Movement

- 1816 --> **American Colonization Society** created (gradual, voluntary emancipation.



British Colonization Society symbol

Abolitionist Movement



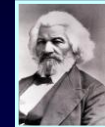
- Create a free slave state in Liberia, West Africa.
- No real anti-slavery sentiment in the North in the 1820s & 1830s.

Gradualists



Immediatists

ABOLITIONISTS

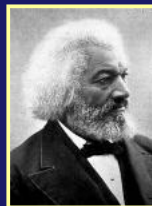


Frederick Douglass

- Escaped slave in 1838
- Mother was a slave and father was white
- Great speaker against slavery
- Bought his freedom for \$600.00
- Wrote his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*
- Editor of the *North Star*—Abolitionist paper
- Friends with Garrison
- Organized the 54th Black Regiment of Mass

Abolitionism

- Free blacks, such as **Frederick Douglass**, who had escaped from slavery in Maryland, also joined the **abolitionist** movement
- To abolitionists, slavery was a moral, not an economic question
- But most of all, abolitionists denounced slavery as contrary to Christian teaching
- 1845 --> *The Narrative of the Life Of Frederick Douglass*
- 1847 --> "The North Star"



ABOLITIONISTS

After hearing Frederick Douglass speak in Bristol, England, in 1846, Mary A. Estlin wrote to an American abolitionist:

"There is but one opinion of him. Wherever he goes he arouses sympathy in your cause and love for himself.....Our expectations were highly roused by his narrative, his printed speeches, and the eulogisms of the friends with whom he has been staying: but he far exceeds the picture we had formed both in outward graces, intellectual power and culture and eloquence."

ABOLITIONISTS



•Harriet Tubman, Moses of her people.

- **Led over 300 escaped slaves out of the South during the 1850's.**

- \$40,000 bounty was placed on her head

- Conductor of the Underground Railroad

•Supplied money from abolitionists.

Sojourner Truth (1787-1883)

or **Isabella Baumfree**



1850 --> The Narrative of Sojourner Truth

ABOLITIONISTS

135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



FOR SALE HERE.

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 Vol. PRICE 27 1/2 CENTS.
 " " IN GERMAN, IN 1 Vol. PRICE 30 CENTS.
 " " IN 2 Vols. CLOTH, 4 PLATES, PRICE \$2.00.
 SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION, IN 1 Vol. WITH 132 ENGRAVINGS,
 PRICES FROM \$5.00 TO \$25.00.

The Greatest Book of the Age.



- **Harriet Beecher Stowe, Abolitionist, authored the book Uncle Tom's Cabin**

- **Book was used as propaganda to show the inhumanity of slavery.**

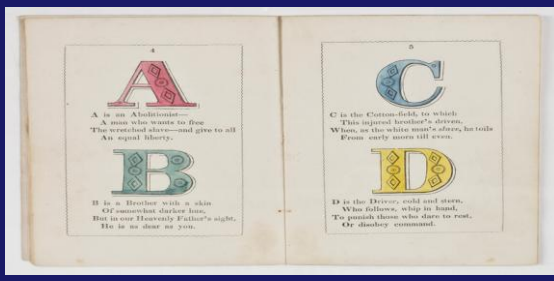
- **Southerners were enraged by this book and called it "lies".**

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

In the closing scenes of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, Uncle Tom's brutal master, Simon Legree, orders the \$1200.00 slave savagely beaten (to death) by two fellow slaves. Through tears and blood Tom exclaims,

"No! no! no! my soul ain't yours Mas'r! You haven't bought it-----ye can't buy it! It's been bought and paid for by One that is able to keep it. No matter, no mater, you can't harm me!" "I can't," said Legree, with a sneer; "we'll see---we'll see! Here, Sambo, Quimbo, give this dog such a breakin' in as he won't get over this month!"

Anti-Slavery Alphabet



The Tree of Slavery—Loaded with the Sum of All Villanies!



The Underground Railroad



The **Underground Railroad** existed as early as 1786. It was started by the Quakers and spread through most of the North by 1830.

One estimate places the number of African Americans who escaped through the **Underground Railroad** between 1830 and 1860 at 50,000.

• **Underground Railroad** provided food, shelter, and hiding places to runaway slaves as they escaped to Canada

• Violated the **Fugitive Slave Law**

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

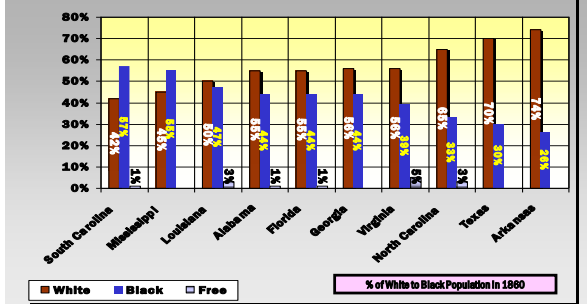
SLAVE CODES AND LAWS

*Slave Revolts would lead plantation owners to develop a series of **slave laws/codes** which restricted the movement of the slaves.*

- Slaves were not taught to read or write
- Restricted to the plantation
- Slaves could not congregate after dark
- Slaves could not possess any type of firearm
- A larger slave population than white in some states

Slave owners wanted to keep their slaves ignorant of the outside world because learning about life beyond the plantation could lead to more slave revolts and wanting to escape.

FACTS ON SLAVERY



SLAVE CODES OR LAWS

Slave Codes of the State of Georgia, 1848

SEC. I. CAPITAL OFFENSES.

1. Capital crimes when punished with death.
The following shall be considered as capital offences, when committed by a slave or free person of color: insurrection, or an attempt to excite it; committing a rape, or attempting it on a free white female; murder of a free white person, or murder of a slave or free person of color, or poisoning of a human being; every and each of these offences shall, on conviction, be punished with death.

SLAVE LAWS

Georgia Slave Code, 1848

2. Punishment of free persons of color for encouraging slaves.

If any free person of color commits the offence of encouraging or enticing away any slave or slaves, for the purpose of, and with the intention to aid and assist such slave or slaves leaving the service of his or their owner or owners, or in going to another state, such person so offending shall, for each and every such offence, on conviction, be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for one year.

SLAVE LAWS

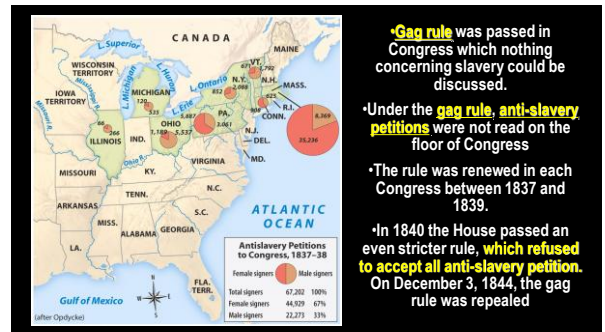
Georgia Slave Code, 1848

3. Punishment for teaching slaves or free persons of color to read.

If any slave, Negro, or free person of color, or any white person, shall teach any other slave, Negro, or free person of color, to read or write either written or printed characters, the said free person of color or slave shall be punished by fine and whipping, or fine or whipping, at the discretion of the court.

ARGUMENTS FOR SLAVERY

- Economically profitable
- Slavery was in the Bible
- Duty of Southerners to Christianize the slaves, Positive Good
- Provided a better life for slaves than in Africa, Positive Good
- 5th Amendment legalized and protected slavery because slaves were considered property.



• **Gag rule** was passed in Congress which nothing concerning slavery could be discussed.

• Under the **gag rule**, **anti-slavery petitions** were not read on the floor of Congress

• The rule was renewed in each Congress between 1837 and 1839.

• In 1840 the House passed an even stricter rule, **which refused to accept all anti-slavery petition**. On December 3, 1844, the gag rule was repealed



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IX. Early Abolitionism (cont.)

- Most blacks had no wish to move to a strange civilization after having become partially Americanized
- By 1860, most southern slaves were native-born African-Americans, with a distinctive history & culture
- Yet colonization appealed to some antislaverites, including Abraham Lincoln, before Civil War

IX. Early Abolitionism (cont.)

• William Wilberforce:

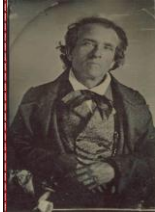


- Member of British Parliament & an evangelical Christian reformer ended slavery in West Indies
- Wilberforce University in Ohio, an African American college, later sent many missionaries to Africa



IX. Early Abolitionism (cont.)

– Theodore Dwight Weld:



- Inspired by Second Great Awakening
- Appealed with special power to rural audiences of untutored farmers
- Materially aided by two wealthy and devout New York merchants—brothers Arthur and Lewis Tappan. They paid his way to Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio
- Expelled with several other students in 1834 for organizing an 18-day debate on slavery
- Weld and his fellow "Lane Rebels" fanned out across Old Northwest preaching antislavery gospel
- Assembled potent propaganda pamphlet, *American Slavery as It Is* (1839)
- Compelling arguments made it among most effective abolitionist tracts and greatly influenced Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

X. Radical Abolitionism

• William Lloyd Garrison:

- Inspired by Second Great Awakening
- ***The Liberator***—his militantly antislavery newspaper started in 1831:
 - Under no circumstances would he tolerate poisonous weed of slavery, but would stamp it out, root & branch
- **American Anti-Slavery Society** (1833):
 - Founders: Garrison, Wendell Phillips

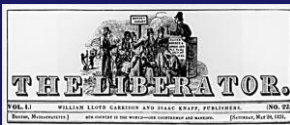
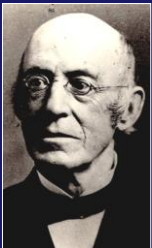
William Lloyd Garrison (1801-1879)



- ▣ **Slavery & Masonry undermined republican values.**
- ▣ **Immediate emancipation with NO compensation.**
- ▣ **Slavery was a moral, not an economic issue.**

Abolitionism

- **William Lloyd Garrison**, publisher of the ***The Liberator***, first appeared in 1831 and sent shock waves across the entire country
 - He repudiated gradual emancipation and embraced immediate end to slavery at once
 - He advocated racial equality and argued that slaveholders should not be compensated for freeing slaves.



Premiere
issue
January 1,
1831

ABOLITIONISTS



Garrison, a leader among American abolitionists, delivered his views with great conviction, as well as great foresight. "Posterity," he concluded in the editorial, "will bear testimony that I was right."

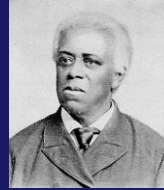
• Through his newspaper, *The Liberator*, William Lloyd Garrison spoke out against slavery and for the rights of black Americans for 35 years. The tone of the paper was established in the first issue of the paper with Garrison's editorial entitled, "To the Public,"

"On this subject, I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. No! no! Tell a man whose house is on fire, to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hand of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen; -- but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. I am in earnest -- I will not equivocate -- I will not excuse -- I will not retreat a single inch -- AND I WILL BE HEARD".

X. Radical Abolitionism (cont.)

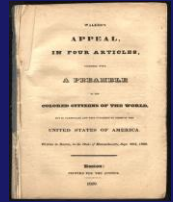
- Black abolitionists:
 - David Walker's **Appeal to the Colored Citizens of World** (1829)—advocated bloody end to white supremacy
 - Sojourner Truth—fought tirelessly for black emancipation and women's rights

Black Abolitionists



David Walker
(1785–1830)

1829 --> *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*



Fight for freedom rather than wait to be set free by whites.

X. Radical Abolitionism (cont.)

- **Martin Delany:**
 - one of few black leaders who took seriously notion of mass recolonization of Africa
 - In 1859 visited West Africa's Niger Valley seeking a suitable site for relocation



X. Radical Abolitionism (cont.)

- **Frederick Douglass**—greatest black abolitionist:
 - Escaped bondage in 1838 at age 21
 - Was “discovered” by abolitionists in 1841 after giving impromptu speech at an antislavery meeting in Massachusetts
 - Continued to lecture, despite repeated punishment
 - *Narrative of the Life of Fredrick Douglass* (1845) his classic autobiography
 - Depicted his remarkable origins, his struggle to learn to read and write, and his eventual escape to North



X. Radical Abolitionism (cont.)

- Comparison of Garrison and Douglass:
 - Garrison:
 - Stubbornly principled
 - More interested in his own righteousness than in substance of slavery itself
 - Repeatedly demanded that “virtuous” North secede from “wicked” South.
 - Never explained how creation of independent slave republic would end “damning crime” of slavery.
 - Renouncing politics, he publicly burned a copy of Constitution as “a covenant with death and an agreement with hell” on July 4, 1854.
 - Critics charged he was cruelly probing moral wound in America's underbelly, but offered no acceptable balm to ease pain.

X. Radical Abolitionism (cont.)

- Douglas:
 - Flexibly practical
 - He and other abolitionists increasingly looked to politics to end slavery
 - Backed Liberty party in 1840; Free Soil party in 1848; Republican party in 1850s
 - Most abolitionists, including Garrison, followed logic of beliefs and supported war as price of emancipation

XI. The South Lashes Back

- Antislavery sentiment existed in South
- In 1820s, more antislavery societies south of **Mason-Dixon line** than north of it
- After 1830 southern abolitionism silenced:
 - Virginia legislature debated and defeated various emancipation proposals in 1831-1832:
 - Marked turning point
 - Slave states tightened slave codes
 - Banned emancipation of any kind, voluntary or compensated

XI. The South Lashes Back (cont.)

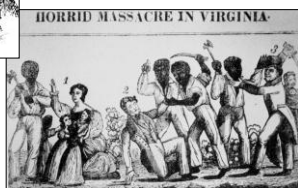
- **Nat Turner's rebellion** in 1831:
 - Caused hysteria throughout South
 - Garrison bitterly condemned as terrorist and inciter of murder although he was unconnected with rebellion
 - State of Georgia offered \$5,000 for his arrest and conviction
- Nullification crisis of 1832 further implanted fear in white southern minds
- Jailings, whippings, & lynching greeted rational efforts to discuss slavery problem in South

XI. The South Lashes Back (cont.)

- Proslavery whites responded by launching massive defense of slavery as positive good:
 - Claimed master-slave relationships resembled those of a family
 - Were quick to contrast “happy” lot of their “servants” with overworked northern wage slaves
 - Proslavery arguments widened chasm between South and North

The South Lashes Back

Slave Rebellions in the Antebellum South: Nat Turner, 1831



1831-1832 Turning Point: Virginia Legislature Debate

- emancipation proposals
- defeated
- result: tightened slave codes
- result: no emancipation whatsoever - voluntary or compensated! It is illegal!

Va Legislature Debate 1831-1832

Thomas Wright

If you wish to speak of economic advantages, I have some facts for you to consider regarding the efficiency of free labor and slave labor. The best estimates are that it takes six slaves to do the work of three free laborers. The slave receives the same support and food whether he works much or little. The slave has every inducement to spare himself as much work as possible without drawing punishment. Free laborers work hard for short periods. This gives them free time to be idle. When idle, the free laborer does not have to be paid. Therefore, free labor is cheaper than slave labor.

In 1800, field hands were selling for \$400 and cotton was 36 cents per pound. Today slaves sell for \$800 to \$1000 and cotton is 11½ cents per pound.

One half of the slave owners have fewer than twenty slaves. The economic loss of slaves as property will be more than offset by decreased labor cost and greater productivity.

Emancipation can result in a greater supply of cheap labor that will mean profitable industrial operation. Of course, safeguards must be taken to see that laborers are not exploited or abused.

Va Legislature Debate 1831-1832

Amos Lovejoy

Slaves should be freed but not all at once. As a step toward complete freedom, several practices should change. The power of punishing slaves could be taken from the master and given to a magistrate. The sale of all women could be stopped at once. All slaves could be provided wages rather than using punishment as an incentive.

A second step could involve the complete release of slaves born on certain days periodically. Over a period of years, all slaves could be set free. Such a system has already worked in Mexico, Chile, and Argentina. In no case has there been insurrection and bloodshed as is feared here.

Taking steps toward freeing slaves will lessen the possibility of violence and insurrection.

Va Legislature Debate 1831-1832

James Hammond

In the state of Virginia, there are 470,000 slaves. The aggregate value of the slave population in Virginia in 1830 was \$94,000,000. All of the land and homes were valued at \$206,000,000. Slaves represent one-third of the property. Therefore, slaves should not be freed without just compensation to their owners.

I propose that those slaves normally sold outside this state be sold to the State and colonized elsewhere at the expense of the State.

This proposal will mean that 6,000 slaves would be given their freedom annually and colonized at the expense of the State. This would cost \$2,400,000 annually. This is a modest investment to preserve the economy of the state. If the State cannot afford it, perhaps the federal government could be called upon to compensate owners for their slaves.

Va Legislature Debate 1831-1832

Samuel Holt

The idea of emancipation and relocation as proposed by some sounds good. However, further examination exposes some flaws in this plan. To ask State or Congress to purchase two million slaves at \$400,000,000 is out of the question. This will place far too great a burden upon those taxpayers who have never owned to plan to own slaves. When the government begins to buy slaves, it will cause the price of slaves to go up considerably. This will cause slave owners to encourage their slaves to marry and produce more children, thus compounding the problem.

I ask those who say colonize the slaves: Where? Liberia now has a population of 2,500. At the most, Liberia could handle 500 new residents a year. If only 500 slaves were freed and located annually, in a 25-year period 41,000 more slaves would be born than relocated.

Va Legislature Debate 1831-1832

Thornton Ruffin

I am opposed to emancipation of the slaves until some way can be found to sustain the trade and commerce generated by the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. Two-thirds of the cotton produced in this country is exported. This greatly helps our balance of trade with Europe. Only one-fourth-sixth of the remaining agricultural production is exported. At the present time, one-sixth of the blacks in the country are free. They shun the cottonfields. I will favor emancipation of slaves only when we can assure that blacks will remain in the cotton and tobacco labor market. If this cannot be assured, to give the slaves their freedom would ruin the economy of the South and seriously injure the economy of the North and England.

Va Legislature Debate 1831-1832

Stringfellow Holmes

The impact of emancipation upon employment of free laborers and artisans will be devastating. The rate of pay in the North is now much lower than in the South.

Sample Wages:

Average Farmhands Earn Per Month

North Carolina	\$10.37
Alabama	21.41
Mississippi	16.66
Indiana	13.71
Average US	14.73

Daily Wages:	<u>Bricklaying</u>	<u>Carpentry</u>	<u>Labor</u>
Nashville	\$2.50-3.50	\$2.25-2.75	\$1.00-1.50
Lowell	\$1.50-2.00	\$1.50-1.75	\$.75 - 1.00

Va Legislature Debate 1831-1832

Stingfisher Holmes

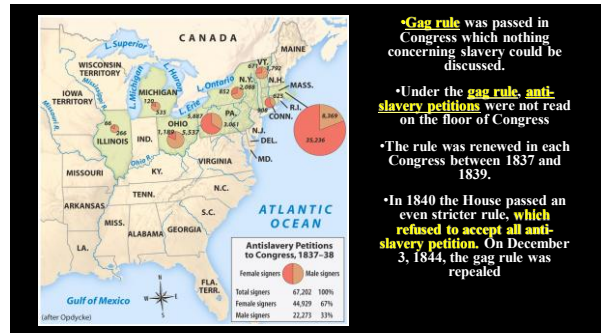
The impact of emancipation upon employment of free laborers and artisans will be devastating. The rate of pay in the North is now much lower than in the South.

If slaves are freed, the impact on the labor market will be devastating. Wages will go down and many will be unemployed. The cost for room and board will probably go up tremendously.

Average room and board per week is now:

- \$2.70 in Louisiana
- 1.30 in Tennessee
- 1.70 in Pennsylvania
- 1.75 in South Carolina
- 1.49 in Illinois
- 2.12 in Massachusetts

Presently, there is no begging, starvation, and unemployment in our state and the South. This will change if slaves are suddenly freed.



• **Gag rule** was passed in Congress which nothing concerning slavery could be discussed.

• Under the **gag rule**, **anti-slavery petitions** were not read on the floor of Congress

• The rule was renewed in each Congress between 1837 and 1839.

• In 1840 the House passed an even stricter rule, **which refused to accept all anti-slavery petition**. On December 3, 1844, the gag rule was repealed

XI. The South Lashes Back (cont.)

Controversy increasingly limited free speech:

– Gag Resolution:

- Pushed through Congress by southerners
- Required antislavery appeals to be tabled without debate

– Southern whites resented use of mail for abolitionist literature:

- Congress (1835) ordered southern postmasters to destroy abolitionist material
- Called on southern states to arrest postmasters who did not comply

XII. The Abolitionist Impact in the North

– Abolitionists, esp. Garrisonians, unpopular in North:

- Northerners revered Constitution and saw its clauses on slavery as lasting bargain
- Ideal of Union had deep roots

– North had heavy economic stake in South:

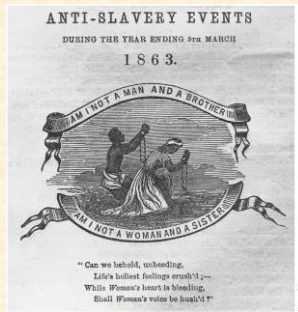
- Southern planters owed northern bankers & creditors about \$300 million—would be lost if Union dissolved
- Disruption to slave system might cut off vital supply of cotton to northern mills and thus bring unemployment

XII. The Abolitionist Impact in the North (cont.)

- Abolitionists often suffered violent attacks.
- They had influenced northern opinion by 1850s:
 - Many had come to see South as land of unfree and home of a hateful institution
 - Few prepared to abolish slavery outright, but growing number opposed extending it to western territories

15.16 World's Anti-Slavery Convention, London, 1840
The convention assembled antislavery advocates from around the world, but it refused to seat female delegates. Women were allowed to observe, but not to take part in, the official proceedings. The frustrations of the unseated American representatives led to the historic Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848 (see Section 14-8, p. 323).





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CHRONOLOGY

1793	Whitney's cotton gin transforms southern economy	1833	British abolishes slavery in West Indies American Anti-Slavery Society founded
1800	Gabriel slave rebellion in Virginia	1834	Abolitionist students expelled from Lane Theological Seminary
1807	Britain abolishes slave trade	1835	U.S. Post Office orders destruction of abolitionist mail "Broadcloth Mob" attacks Garrison
1808	Congress outlaws slave trade Royal Navy forms West Africa Squadron	1836	House of Representatives passes "Gag Resolution"
1817	American Colonization Society formed	1837	Mob kills abolitionist Lovejoy in Alton, Illinois
1820	Missouri Compromise	1839	Weld publishes <i>American Slavery as It Is</i> Slave revolt aboard <i>Amistad</i>
1822	Veer slave rebellion in Charleston, South Carolina Republic of Liberia established in Africa	1845	Douglass publishes <i>Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass</i>
1829	Walker publishes <i>Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World</i>	1848	Free Soil party organized
1831	Nat Turner slave rebellion in Virginia Garrison begins publishing <i>The Liberator</i>		
1831-1832	Virginia legislature debates slavery and emancipation		

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