

(Social Studies 8)

SLAVERY IN AMERICA

I. Slave life in America

A. Americans who had hoped that the American Revolution would bring an end to slavery had been disappointed.

1. In most of the Northern states, the slaves gained their freedom and some of their rights of citizenship.

a. Under the Articles of Confederation, _____

b. No effort was made to end slavery in the Southern states or in the Old Southwest.

2. _____

a. The Southern states would not accept any restrictions on slavery itself.

b. _____

B. The Growth of slavery

1. The main reason for the growth of slavery was the _____



a. The new spinning and weaving machines of England could use all the cotton the South could produce.

b. _____

i. In 1800, _____

ii. By 1830, _____

iii. By 1860, _____

2. Life as a slave

a. The life of the slaves varied greatly from region to region and from small farm to large plantation.

b. House slaves worked in the planter's mansion.

i. _____

- c. Field slaves worked the cotton field from sunrise until dark
- d. The plantation was managed by _____
 - i. Most slaves worked under a fellow slave known as the _____



- ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - e. The slaves worked everyday with the exception of Sundays and a few holidays
 - f. Slave owners sometimes allowed their slaves to leave the plantation and hire themselves out as workers for wages
 - i. The slave would pay his master a certain sum of money and beyond that sum usually was kept by the slave.
3. The difficulty of work depended on the type of plantation, the season of the year, and the kind of man who was the overseer.
- a. Slave can be sold at the will of his master
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
4. As slavery increased, slave owners began to find new reason to justify slavery
- a. Slavery owners claimed that the black race was inferior to the white race.
 - i. They argued that the slaves were like a child who had to be cared for by others.
 - b. The slave owners were constantly fearful of slave revolt.
 - i. To control the slaves, each state passed its own strict code of laws known as a _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____

- vi. _____
- vii. _____
- viii. _____

c. The desire for freedom and the sorrow and longing of the slaves were often expressed in religious songs known as _____

- d. Some slaves found ways to express their hatred for slavery.
- i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____

e. _____ required white Americans to seize any runaway slave and return him to his owner.

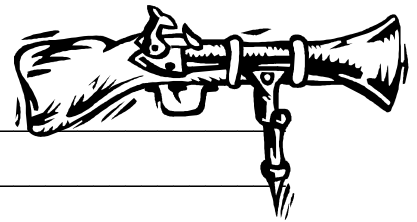
C. Slave Revolts

1. Gabriel Prosser's plot

a. A young slave who had planned to take over Richmond, Virginia and kill every white man except for a few.

b. Two reason for its failure

- i. _____
- ii. _____



iii. Prosser was seized and 36 of his followers were hanged.

c. News of the plot shocked white Virginians and in general, slaves usually were treated better in VA than in some of the other Southern states

- i. _____
- ii. _____

D. Demark Vesey's plan

1. Former slave who purchased his freedom came close to success in 1822 at Charleston, South Carolina
 - a. The slaves in Charleston would rise up and kill all the white men.
 - b. But again, a slave who wanted to spare his master's life told about the plot.
 - c. Vesey and others were caught and hanged

E. Nat Turner's War

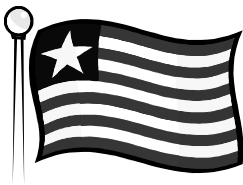
1. He was a slave who believed that he was guided by God
 - a. He and his followers attacked people in Southampton County, VA for 2 days killing every man and woman and child they found.
 - b. Some 3,000 armed men were sent to put down the revolt
 - i. After 2 months of hiding, Nat Turner was caught and hanged
 - c. Slave codes were made even tougher.
 - d. Many plantation owners bought weapons and some slept with pistols under their pillows
 - e. Uprisings did much to destroy the mistaken idea that slaves were content and happy with their lives.



II. How did some Americans try to end slavery?

A. The American Colonization Society

1. Wanted to free the slaves few at a time and send them to Africa
 - a. Set up an African colony where former slaves could settle
 - b. _____



- i. They suffered racial prejudice
 - c. The free black men and white anti-slavery leaders supported the plan.
2. They asked support from President James Monroe and with his support the Congress agreed to provide the fund to purchase land in Africa.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

3. Failure of colonization

a. _____

i. They wanted to get the free black men to leave the nation

b. _____

c. _____

i. America not Africa was their home

ii. What they wanted was not exile in Africa but freedom in America

B. The Underground Railroad

1. _____

a. Secret routes leading to Canada was set up.

i. Few routes also led by sea form Southern seaports

b. Along each route were “stations” _____

i. Many former slaves served as “conductors” _____

ii. Once in Canada, the run away slave was free and the owner could not get him back.

2. Harriet Tubman.

a. Runaway slaves herself, she risked her life to help others

i. _____

ii. She made 19 trips to South and helped more than 300 slaves

iii. Slave owners offered \$40,000 for Harriet Tubman, dead or alive.

iv. During the Civil War _____



3. William Lloyd Garrison

- a. A white abolitionist published a newspaper called _____
 - i. Called for immediate freedom of the slaves
 - ii. Carried reports and stories showing slavery as a terrible evil
 - iii. _____
-

- b. Many runaway slaves spent the rest of their lives trying to win freedom for others

4. Frederick Douglas

- a. Former runaway slave who was taught to read
 - b. Later hired by Garrison to speak at abolitionist meetings
 - c. _____
-

- i. Published own newspaper _____

