

Chapter 11- Cotton, Slavery, and the Old South

Name: _____

1. The Cotton Economy

Shift of economic power

Upper South –

Lower South –

a. The Rise of King Cotton

1. Problems with tobacco, rice & sugar
2. Short-Staple Cotton
3. “Cotton Kingdom”
4. Expansion of Slavery (**slaves to the southwest**)

b. Southern Trade and Industry

1. Manufacturing
2. Merchants
3. Banking
4. Transportation
5. De Bow’s Review

c. Sources of Southern Difference

2. White Society in the South

Only a small number (1/4 population) of southern whites owned slaves; only a small proportion owned them in substantial numbers.

a. The Planter Class (planter aristocracy)

b. “Honor”

c. The “Southern Lady”

1. Subordinate
2. “Women, like children, have but one right, and that is the right of protection. The right to protection involves the obligation to obey.” George Fitzhugh
3. Social

4. Economic
5. Education
6. Sexual relationships with slaves

d. The Plain Folk

1. Define: yeoman farmer
2. Education
3. "hill country" or "back country" people
4. Small Farmers
5. "crackers" "sand hillers" "poor white trash" "clay eaters"
6. "From childhood, the one thing in their condition which has made life valuable to the mass of whites has been that the niggers are yet their inferiors." Frederick Law Olmstead

3.Slavery: The "Peculiar Institution"
"peculiar institution"

African Americans under slavery began to develop a society and culture of their own.

a. Varieties of Slavery

1. Slave Codes
2. Enforcement of Codes
3. Task System
4. Gang System

b. Life Under Slavery (food, clothing, shelter, jobs, tasks, death, rape)

c. Slavery in the Cities (conditions, segregation)

- d. Free African Americans

- e. The Slave Trade
 - 1. Migration of slaves to the Southwest

 - 2. Slave Auction

 - 3. Foreign Slave Trade (smuggling)

 - 4. *Amistad*

- f. Slave Resistance
 - 1. "Sambo"

 - 2. Prosser's Rebellion

 - 3. Denmark Vesey's Rebellion

 - 4. Turner's Rebellion**

 - 5. Resistance – running away

 - 6. Resistance – everyday – lazy

4. The Culture of Slavery

- a. Language and Music
 - 1. "pidgin"

 - 2. Music

- b. African American Religion

- c. The Slave Family
 - 1. Marriages – Family

 - 2. Kinship

3. Paternalism

Debating the Past – The Character of Slavery p. 310-311

1. Why have scholarly studies of slavery interpreted the system so differently?

Do the differing interpretations reflect general social attitudes of the period in which the studies were written?

2. Why might the conclusions drawn by Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman in *Time on the Cross* have provoked vehement criticism?

3. What might be some reasons for the resurgence of focus on the “damage” thesis of slavery, as in the works by Walter Johnson and Ira Berlin?