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<th>Big Idea Questions</th>
<th>Guided Notes</th>
<th>Areas of Concern</th>
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<td><strong>What invention helped lead to an increase in the production of cotton because it could separate seeds from cotton at a fast rate? Who invented it?</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Cotton Economy</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Why was cotton so popular?&lt;br&gt;  - _______________ exhausted land, fluctuated in price&lt;br&gt;  - Sugar and rice cultivation was ___________&lt;br&gt;  - Industrial Revolution created a new, large, demand&lt;br&gt;• Spread of cotton&lt;br&gt;  - By 1850, cotton became the dominant crop of the South&lt;br&gt;  - _______________ saw most production&lt;br&gt;    - Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana&lt;br&gt;• Southern Industry:&lt;br&gt;  - Mostly agriculture&lt;br&gt;  - Some _______________ developed, but it served the “plantation economy”&lt;br&gt;• Why did the South not industrially develop?&lt;br&gt;  - $ could be made in agriculture&lt;br&gt;  - _______________&lt;br&gt;  - Lack of adequate _______________ (railroads, canals, etc.)&lt;br&gt;• James B. De Bow:&lt;br&gt;  - Warned of the dependence on the North&lt;br&gt;  - Favored _______________ for the South&lt;br&gt;</td>
<td><strong>White Society in the South</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Roughly _______________ whites owned slaves&lt;br&gt;  - An even smaller portion owned plantations&lt;br&gt;    - Those that did had tremendous power and _______________&lt;br&gt;• George Fitzhugh:&lt;br&gt;  - Southern writer, defended slavery and subordination of women&lt;br&gt;• Women had few opportunities at _______________&lt;br&gt;  - Those that did, focused on being “good wives”&lt;br&gt;• The Plain Folk:&lt;br&gt;  - Mostly subsistence farming, some cash-crop&lt;br&gt;• Few educational opportunities in the rural south&lt;br&gt;• “Hill People”:&lt;br&gt;  - Lived in the _______________ region&lt;br&gt;  - Opposed the planter elite&lt;br&gt;  - Resisted _______________ leading to the Civil War&lt;br&gt;• Why were plantation owners so influential?&lt;br&gt;  - They _______________</td>
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Why were overseers particularly harsh towards slaves?

- They often had many ________ in town

**Slavery: The “Peculiar” Institution**

- In the mid-19th century, slavery was illegal in the Western world, except for US, Brazil, Cuba, and Puerto Rico

- Regulated behavior of slaves:
  - Could not own ________

- In charge of slaves in fields, often harsh and brutal towards slaves

**Slave Life:**

- Living conditions were harsh
- Women often worked in fields with men, then did ________

**House Slaves:**

- Closer proximity to owners often led to more ________
- Often ________ from other slaves
- Female house slaves were subject to harsh treatment from owners and white women

**Slaves in Cities:**

- Fewer than in rural areas
- Fear of ________

**The Slave Trade**

- International slave trade was outlawed in 1808
- Domestic slave trade continued
  - Humiliating experience
  - ________

- 1839 slave revolt aboard a ship in ________
  - ________ argued that the slaves should be freed
  - Former slaves were returned to Africa

**Resisting slavery:**

- Resistance took many forms:
  - ________ — working slowly, faking illness
  - Running away
  - Breaking tools

- Although slave revolts did happen, they were ________

**Gabriel Prosser (1800):**

- Rebellion stopped before it occurred, Prosser and 35 others were hanged

**Denmark Vesey (1822):**

- Planned a rebellion, but word leaked out

**Nat Turner (1831):**

- Armed revolt, killing 60 people in ________
The Culture of Slavery

- A unique language that combined English and African language developed
- Music played a large role in daily life:
  - Helped pass time in fields
- Religion:
  - Virtually all slaves were ______________________
  - African American religion was often ______________________
- Slave family life:
  - Slaves could not legally ________________
  - _________ of all families were broken up due to slave trade
  - A frequent cause of running away was to be reunited with family