### The Domestic Slave Trade

- **The Upper South Exports Slaves:**
  - Many plantation owners moved South (AL, MI)
  - By 1850s, most African Americans lived in the _________ South
  - Sugar cultivation was incredibly arduous
- **The Impact on Blacks:**
  - __________________________
    - Regulated behavior of slaves:
      - Could not own __________________________, be out after __________, strike a white person, receive an __________________________
  - Slave trade ripped families apart
    - __________ marriages
    - __________ of children under 14

### The World of Southern Whites

- **The Dual Cultures of the Planter Elite:**
  - The Traditional Southern Gentry:
    - Lived in the Chesapeake, SC, and GA
    - Viewed themselves as nobles in other countries
    - Children married other __________________________ planters
  - The Ideology and Reality of “Benevolence”:
    - By the 1830s, southerners argued slavery was a “_________________________” — John C. Calhoun
    - __________ was used to justify slavery — Jesus did not condemn slavery
  - Cotton Entrepreneurs:
    - Overseers worked on many plantations – pay was based on production
    - __________________________ – enhanced productivity, made work harder for slaves
- **Planters, Smallholding Yeomen, and Tenants**
  - Most southerners did not own slaves (_______)
  - Planter Elites:
    - ___% of the South’s population controlled much of the economy
      - Why were plantation owners so influential?
        - They controlled __________________________
        - They often had many relatives in town
        - Many lawyers doubled as plantation owners, often __________________________
  - Smallholding Planters and Yeomen:
    - __________________________ had control over their homes in every aspect
What does surrogate family?

Expanding and Governing the South

- The Settlement of Texas:
  - Mexico encouraged the migration of Americans
    - Immigrants were to be ______________________
    - 1830, Mexico ________________________________, tensions between Mexico and US
  - Texas declares independence in 1836
    - Alamo: 13 day siege, all Americans are killed
    - Battle of San Jacinto:
      - Sam Houston captures ______________________,
        sign treaties
  - Texas wants to join Union
    - Fear from North over ______________________
- The Politics of Democracy:
  - AL granted suffrage to all white men
  - _______% of AL legislators owned slaves
  - Why did the South not industrially develop?
    - $ could be made in ______________________
    - Capital was tied up in farming
    - Lack of adequate ________________________________
      (railroads, canals, etc.)

The African American World

- Evangelical Black Protestantism:
  - Black Protestantism – did not follow ______________________
  - Develop distinctive mass services – “_____________________
- Forging Families and Communities:
  - Combining of American and African ______________________
    - Pronouncing “th” as “de”
  - Slaves would get married, but were not binding
    - ______________________ families were often used
    - A frequent cause of running away was to be reunited with family
- Negotiating Rights:
  - __________ System: completing a specific job each day
    - Resisting slavery:
      - Resistance took many forms:
        - _______________ – working slowly, faking illness, running away, breaking tools
      - Slave rebellions did occur, but were rare (Nat Turner, Prosser)
- The Free Black Population:
  - Roughly ______________________
  - Free blacks in the North faced discrimination:
    - Lower-paying jobs, segregation, prohibited from voting
  - Free blacks in the South:
- Over 200,000 by 1860
- Faced similar discrimination as the North
  - Denied ______________________
  - Kidnapped and sold into slavery

**Quick Recap**

- ________________________________
- ________________________________
- ________________________________
- ________________________________
- ________________________________
- ________________________________