

Name: _____

America's History: Chapter 12 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What two colonies made up the Chesapeake in Colonial America?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Domestic Slave Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Upper South Exports Slaves:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ _____:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulated behavior of slaves:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Could not own _____, be out after _____, strike a white person, receive an _____◦ Slave trade ripped families apart<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ marriages• _____ of children under 14 <p style="text-align: center;">The World of Southern Whites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Dual Cultures of the Planter Elite:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ The Traditional Southern Gentry:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lived in the Chesapeake, SC, and GA• Viewed themselves as nobles in other countries• Children married other _____ planters◦ The Ideology and Reality of "Benevolence":<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By the 1830s, southerners argued slavery was a " _____ – John C. Calhoun• _____ was used to justify slavery – Jesus did not condemn slavery◦ Cotton Entrepreneurs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overseers worked on many plantations – pay was based on production• _____ – enhanced productivity, made work harder for slaves• Planters, Smallholding Yeomen, and Tenants<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Most southerners did not own slaves (_____)◦ Planter Elites:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____% of the South's population controlled much of the economy<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Why were plantation owners so influential?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They controlled _____• _____• They often had many relatives in town• Many lawyers doubled as plantation owners, often _____◦ Smallholding Planters and Yeomen:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ had control over their homes in every aspect	

- Poor Freemen:
 - Few educational opportunities in the rural south

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:

What does surrogate family?

- Over 200,000 by 1860
- Faced similar discrimination as the North
 - Denied _____
 - Kidnapped and sold into slavery

Quick Recap

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____