

Warm Up

(copy and answer on notebook paper)

- 1. Why did the cotton gin increase the need for slaves?
- 2. How did cotton help to unify South Carolina?
- 3. How do you think the cotton gin affected Northern states? (they had textile factories)

What does antebellum mean?

Antebellum South Carolina

The time period before the Civil War (1820-
1860)

Antebellum SC

1. During the colonial period, slavery was legal in all regions.
2. State statutes abolished slavery in the northern states after the Revolutionary War by a gradual emancipation.
3. A federal law was passed in 1807 prohibited the importation of slaves. (no importation after Jan 1808)
4. Why then, were slaves retained in the South?

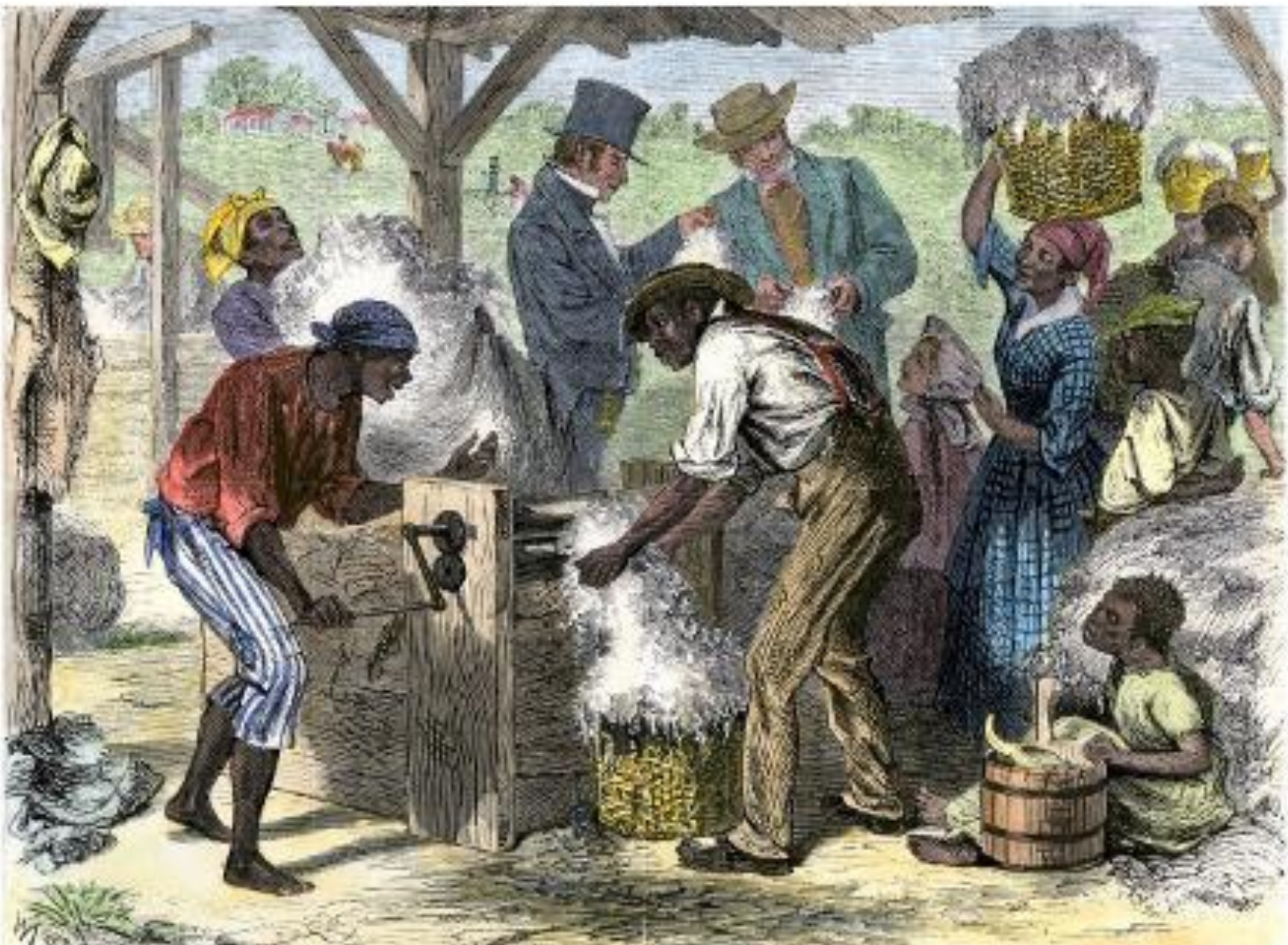
Slave Population of the Thirteen Original States from the 1790 Census

State	Population	Slave Population
Connecticut	237,946	2,764
Delaware	59,096	8,887
Georgia	82,548	29,264
Maryland	319,728	103,036
Mass.	378,787	0
New Hampshire	141,885	158
New Jersey	184,139	11,423
New York	340,120	21,324
NC	393,751	100,572
Pennsylvania	434,373	3,737
Rhode Island	68,825	948
SC	249,073	107,094
Virginia	691,737	292,627

Antebellum SC

Many historians believe slavery would have died out in the South after the Revolutionary War had not been for the invention of _____.

- a. Eli Whitney's cotton gin, 1793, made the cotton industry extremely profitable
- b. This created a great need for slave labor on the cotton and rice plantations. Why?



What about the Western Territories?

- Slavery was prohibited in the Northwest Territory by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.
- Slavery was thereafter confined to the region south of the Ohio River and the Mason-Dixon Line.



Mason-Dixon Line



Additional Territories

- Louisiana Territory, Texas, Mexican Cession, Oregon Country and the Gadsden Purchase.
- When the new territories began to apply for statehood, the issue over the allowance of slavery arose, creating sectionalism (loyalty to one's geographic region over the country as a whole) in the United States.



Question....

- Think about how our government is set up. . .

Q. How is representation determined in the House and the Senate?

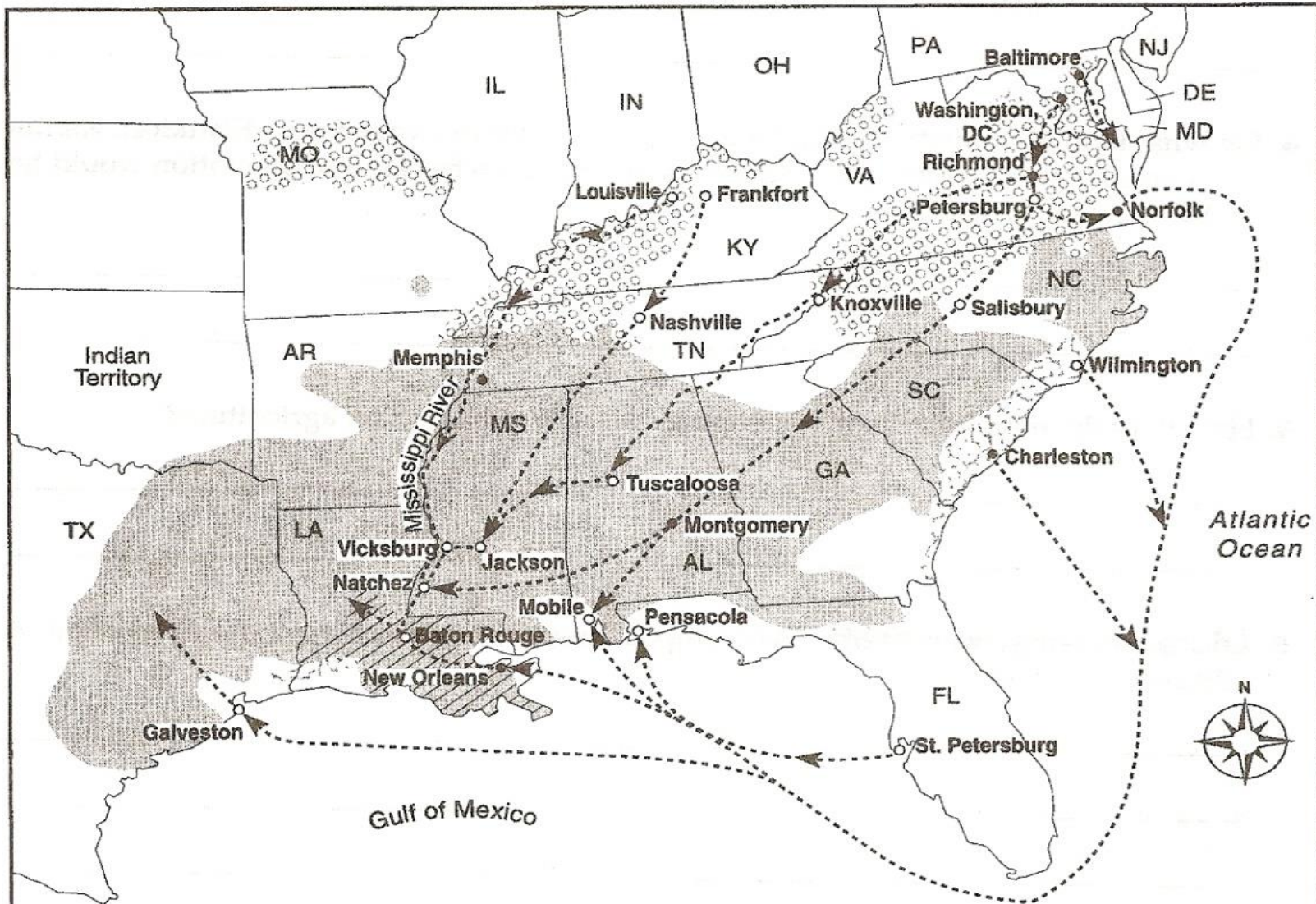
A. House based on population; Senate two per state

Q. Why would Northern and Southern states be concerned whether a new state would allow slavery or not?

A. It would upset the balance
In the House of Representatives
And one could out vote the
other



Southern Agriculture and the Slave Trade, 1860



LEGEND:



rice



tobacco



slave trade center



slave trade route



sugarcane



cotton



major slave trade center

Scale: 1 inch = 225 miles (approx.)

INCREASE IN SLAVE POPULATION

Slave Population in South Carolina

1790		1820		1840		1860	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
140,178	108,895	237,440	265,301	259,084	335,314	291,300	412,320

1. What is responsible for the growth in slavery between 1790 and 1820?
2. What do you think happens to the number of slaves in the year 1870? Why?
3. Why would the number of slaves cause white residents of South Carolina to be fearful?

Slave Revolts

- Increase in number of slaves leads to increased fear of revolt
- Revolts
 1. Denmark Vesey- SC
 2. Nat Turner-VA



Opposition to Slavery

- **Abolitionist**: those who wanted to abolish or end slavery
- Grimke Sisters of Charleston
- Response by southerners to the abolitionists
- Sectionalism: exaggerated loyalty to one's own area rather than the country as a whole



Sarah & Angelina Grimke