

- Slavery
  - Deep South
    - \* Mainly cotton growing
  - All of the talent that would come out of the south comes out in slaves
  - Benefits the south because of 3/5 clause
    - \* Slaves count as citizens but can't vote
  - Dissension in south over slavery
  - Small cabins housing many people
  - Slave Rebellions
    - \* Very few of them - whites have the guns and the punishment is swift and harsh
    - \* Nat Turner
      - Very charismatic slave who escapes from his owner and remains at large for 6 years
      - Has a vision - battle between white angels and black angels
      - Signals a general uprising
      - Raises 50 follows, kills 60-70 plantation owners
      - Put into the press everywhere
      - 200 slaves are “tried” and executed
      - Mostly innocent
      - A local doctor interviews Nat Turner
      - Publishes “Confessions of Nat Turner”
      - Drives south further into the defensive crouch
    - \* Movements in the south to abolish slavery
      - Every one of them fails, but Virginia's was close
      - Even so, they did have the vote, which is important
      - Gradually they decline, starting around 1830
  - A few slaves escape, but not many
    - \* Underground railroad exists
    - \* Probably most people involved were blacks
  - Box Brown - 1850
    - \* Gets himself shipped north in a box

- Slave codes
  - \* More repressive every time
  - \* Not effective
- Cassius Marcellus Clay
  - \* Born as the son of a Kentucky slave owner
  - \* Later became a strong advocate of gradual abolitionism
- “Impending Crisis of the South”
  - \* The South, tied to cotton, is headed to economic disaster
- Dixie
- Manufacturing
  - Mainly north
  - What happens in south is primary manufacturing
  - Exeption: Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, VA
    - \* 4th largest Iron Works in the US
  - 1835: Prattville
  - Southern mechanization is preempted by cotton
- Election of 1848
  - Zachary Taylor comes to office
  - Oregon is already in the union under Polk
  - California soon joins
  - South loses control in House, but still has blocking power in senate
  - Congress is the power that decides what the terms are for states entering the union
  - California is clearly going to be a free state
  - What about New Mexico? Not nearly as clear

- Can't really think that slavery will go into either
  - \* Don't have the suitable conditions for growing cotton
- Southern "Fire-Eaters"
- Calhoun calls for a southern convention in Nashville in 1850
- Simultaneously, there is the issue of the speaker of the house
- Clay puts together a compromise (Compromise of 1850)
  - \* California will come in as a free state
  - \* Utah and New Mexico will have no restrictions
  - \* Texas will get money to pay off the bonds
  - \* Disputed border between Utah and Texas will be resolved
- Millard Filmore takes the Presidency
  - Whig
  - 12th president
  - The leaving of Calhoun, Webster, and one other guy really causes a lack of union feeling
- Stephen A. Douglas