[**Chapter 16 The South and the Slavery Controversy**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863746472/chapter-16-the-south-and-the-slavery-controversy)

1. As a result of the introduction of the cotton gin, slavery was reinvigorated.

2. Members of the planter aristocracy dominated politics and society in the South.

3. All of the following were true of the American cotton economy under Cotton Kingdom except quick profits from cotton drew planters to its economic enterprise.

4. Plantation agriculture was wasteful largely because its excessive cultivation of cotton despoiled the good earth.

 5. Plantation mistresses commanded a sizeable household staff of mostly female slaves.

 6. Plantation agriculture was economically unstable and wasteful.

7. The plantation system of the Cotton South was increasingly monopolistic.

 8. All of the following were weaknesses of the slave plantation system except that its land continued to remain in the hands of small farmers.

9. German and Irish immigration to the South was discouraged by competition with slave labor.

10. As their main crop, southern subsistence farmers raised corn.

 11. Most white southerners were subsidence farmers.

 12. All told, only about ¼ of white southerners owned slaves or belonged to a slaveholding family.

13. “We must get rid of slavery or we must get rid of freedom” –Ralph Waldo Emmerson

14. By the mid-nineteenth century, most slaves lived on large plantations

15. Most slaves in the South were owned by plantation owners.

 16. The majority of southern whites owned no slaves because they could not afford the purchase price.

 17. The most pro-Union of the white southerners were people with northern economic interests.

18. Some southern slaves gained their freedom as a result of purchasing their way out of slavery.

19. The great increase of the slave population in the first half of the nineteenth century was largely due to natural reproduction.

20. Northern attitudes toward free blacks can best be described as liking the individual but despising the race.

 21. For free blacks living in the North, discrimination was common.

22. The profitable southern slave system hobbled the economic development of the region as a whole.

23. Regarding work assignments, slaves were generally spared dangerous work.

24. Perhaps the slave’s greatest horror, and the theme of Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin, was the enforced separation of slave families.

25. By 1860, slaves were concentrated in the “black belt” located in the Deep South states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

 26. As a substitute for the wage-incentive system, slaveowners most often used the whip as a motivator.

27. By 1860, life for slaves was most difficult in the newer states of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

28. Forced separation of spouses, parents, and children was most common on small plantations and in the upper South

 29. Most slaves were raised in stable two-parent households.

30. One way slaves did not fight the system was by refusing to get an education.

31. As a result of white southerners’ brutal treatment of their slaves and their fear of potential slave rebellions, the South developed a theory of biological racial superiority.

32. In the pre-Civil War South, the most uncommon and least successful form of slave resistance was armed insurrection

33. John Quincy Adams had little in common with Nat Turner, David Walker, Denmark Vesey, and Gabriel.

 34. The idea of transporting blacks back to Africa was supported by the black leader Martin Delaney.

 35. Match each abolitionist below with his publication.  William Lloyd Garrison - *The Liberator*  Theodore Dwight Weld - *American Slavery as It Is* Frederick Douglass - *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* David Walker - *The Appeal*  36. Know the following in chronological order: American Colonization Society (1816), American Anti-Slavery Society (1833), Liberty party (1840).

37. William Lloyd Garrison pledged his dedication to the immediate abolition of slavery in the South.

38. Match each abolitionist below with his role in the movement.  Wendell Phillips - abolitionist golden trumpet

Frederick Douglass - black abolitionist  Elijah P. Lovejoy - abolitionist martyr William Lloyd Garrison - abolitionist newspaper publisher

39. Many abolitionists turned to political action in 1840 when they backed the presidential candidate of the Liberty Party.

 40. The voice of white southern abolitionism fell silent at the beginning of the 1830s.

41. In arguing for the continuation of slavery after 1830, southerners placed themselves in opposition to much of the rest of the Western world.

 42. Those in the North who opposed the abolitionists believed that these opponents of slavery were creating disorder in America.

 43. Conclusions made my Ulrich B. Phillips were that: slaves were racially inferior, slavery was a dying economic institution, planters treated their slaves with kindly paternalism, and that salves were passive by nature, and did not abhor slavery.

44. The South became the Cotton Kingdom in the early nineteenth century because of: Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin, the new profitability of short-staple cotton, and the opening of rich river bottomlands in the Gulf Coast states

45. Cotton became important to the prosperity of the North as well as the South because;northern merchants handled the shipping of southern cotton and that cotton accounted for about half the value of all United States exports after 1840

 46. The pre-Civil War South was characterized by; a well-developed martial spirit, the lack of free, tax-supported public education, a widening gap between rich and poor, a ruling planter aristocracy, a growing hostility to free speech and a free press.

 47. Even those who did not own slaves in the pre-Civil War South supported that institution because they dreamed of one day owning slaves themselves presumed themselves racially superior to black slaves.

48. Before the Civil War, free blacks were often the mulatto offspring of white fathers and black mothers, were often forbidden basic civil rights, were disliked in the North as well as the South

 49. Slaves were regarded primarily as financial investments by their owners, the primary form of wealth in the South, and profitable for their owners.

50. The slave culture was characterized by a hybrid religion of Christianity and African  elements, widespread illiteracy, and subtle forms of resistance.

51. After 1830, the abolitionist movement took a new, more energetic tone, encouraged by the success of the British having slavery abolished in the British West Indies, and the religious spirit of the Second Great Awakening.

52. The South’s “positive good” argument for slavery claimed that slavery was supported by the Bible, and the Constitution, slavery converted the barbaric Africans to Christianity, slaves were treated as members of the family, and they were better off than most northern wage earners.

53. After 1830, most people in the North held that the Constitution sanctioned slavery and were alarmed by the radical abolitionists.