

Chapter 17 Jigsaw Groups

Alpha:	Julian Cammi	Esther	Joshua,	Jordan	Cindy
Bravo:	Elena Kristian	Anika	Katie	Denise	Giovanna
Charlie:	Edona Robin	Ivana,	Amanda	Maddalena	Yasmine
Delta:	Irene Emily F	Christopher	Kristine	Donald	Erin

* Skylar is with the Alpha Group, and will work with Julian's vertical group

Group Name	Pages	GRQ's	Topics
Alpha	381-388	11-14	American Blood on American Soil to Profit and Loss in Mexico
Bravo	374-377	5-7	<u>The Lone Star of Texas Shines</u> <u>Alone to Oregon Fever</u> <u>Populates Oregon</u>
Charlie	377-381	8-10	A Mandate for Manifest Destiny to Misunderstandings with Mexico
Delta	370-374	1-4	<u>The Accession of "Tyler Too"</u> to <u>Manipulating the Maine Maps</u>

Chapter 16: The South and the Slavery Controversy – Big Picture Themes

1. Cotton ran the South before the Civil War— it was "King Cotton." The entire southern economy was based on cotton.
2. The South had developed a pyramid-like social structure. From top-to-bottom: planter aristocrats, small farmers, the white majority (who owned no slaves), free blacks, slaves.
3. Life as a slave could be wildly varied—some slave owners were kind toward their slaves, some were immensely cruel. In all situations, slaves were not free to do as they pleased.
4. Abolition (move to abolish slavery) began with the Quakers. Frederick Douglass became the main spokesman against slavery. And William Lloyd Garrison printed "The Liberator", a radical abolition newspaper.
5. Southerners countered that northern workers were treated even worse than slaves. Slave owners, they said, had a vested interest in their slaves. Northern factory workers exploited then fired their workers.

IDENTIFICATIONS:

Nat Turner

Black priest; led a revolt in Virginia 1831, killed 60 people (mostly women and children). This scared the Southerners because it was the first really violent action of the slaves. As a result slave codes were made stricter.

Sojourner Truth

A freed slave who lived in America during the late 1800's. She was also known as Isabella. From her home in New York she waged a constant battle for the abolition of slavery. She was also a prominent figure in the fight for women's rights.

Theodore Dwight Weld

Theodore Dwight Weld was a prominent abolitionist in the 1830's. He was self-educated and very outspoken. Weld put together a group called the "Land Rebels." He and his group traveled across the Old Northwest preaching antislavery gospel. Weld also put together a propaganda pamphlet called *American Slavery As It Is*.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

An American abolitionist and author. Her novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) depicted life for African-Americans under slavery; it reached millions as a novel and play, and became influential in the United States and United Kingdom. It energized anti-slavery forces in the American North, while provoking widespread anger in the South. She wrote more than 20 books, including novels, three travel memoirs, and collections of articles and letters. She was influential both for her writings and her public stands on social issues of the day.

William Lloyd Garrison

A prominent American abolitionist, journalist, and social reformer. He is best known as the editor of the abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*, and as one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he promoted "immediate emancipation" of slaves in the United States. Garrison was also a prominent voice for the women's suffrage movement.

David Walker

He was a black abolitionist who called for the immediate emancipation of slaves. He wrote the "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World." It called for a bloody end to white supremacy. He believed that the only way to end slavery was for slaves to physically revolt.

READING QUESTIONS:

"Cotton is King!"

Know: Eli Whitney, Cotton Gin

1. What is meant by "Cotton is King?" How did its sovereignty extend beyond the South? What implications did its rule have?

The Planter "Aristocracy"

Know: Chivalry

2. In what ways was the south "basically undemocratic?"

Slaves and the Slave System

Know: One crop economy

3. What were the weaknesses of the South's dependence on cotton?

The White Majority

Know: Yeoman Farmer, hillbilly

4. Why did many whites who did not own slaves support slavery?

Free Blacks: Slaves Without Masters

Know: Emancipate, mulattoes

5. Would it have been better to be a free Black in the North or in the South? Explain.

Plantation Slavery

Know: Chattel, natural increase, Harriet Beecher Stowe

6. "...planters regarded slaves as investments [like a mule]...." Explain what was positive and what was negative about this situation for slaves.

Life Under the Lash

Know: Overseer, breaker, Old South, Deep South

7. Give evidence to show that slaves developed a separate, unique culture. What circumstances made this possible?

The Burdens of Bondage

Know: Peculiar institution, Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner

8. Thomas Jefferson once said that having slaves was like holding a wolf by the ears, you didn't like it but you couldn't let go. How does this section help to explain this statement?

Early Abolitionism

Know: Abolition, The American Colonization Society, Theodore Weld, Arthur and Lewis Tappan, Harriet Beecher Stowe

9. Describe some of the early abolitionists.

Radical Abolitionism

Know: William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, David Walker, Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass

10. How were the attitudes of William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass different?
When dealing with an issue that is moral and political, how rigid should a person be?

The South Lashes Back

11. How did the South defend itself against the attacks of abolitionists?

The Abolitionist Impact in the North

12. How did Northerners view abolitionists? Did they have any success?