

# CHAPTER ELEVEN

## COTTON, SLAVERY, AND THE OLD SOUTH

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Eleven should enable the student to understand:

1. The significance of the shift of economic power from the "upper South" to the "lower South."
2. How cotton became "king," and the role it played in shaping the "southern way of life."
3. How trade and industry functioned under the southern agricultural system.
4. The structure of southern society, and the role of an enslaved people in that society.
5. The place of the South, with its increasing reliance on King Cotton, in the nation's economy.
6. The continuing historical debate over the South, its "peculiar institution," and the effects of enslavement on the blacks.

### Main Themes

1. How economic power shifted from the "upper" to the "lower" South, and the impact this had on southern social and political development.
2. How society in the South developed both in myth and in reality.
3. The nature of the South's "peculiar institution," and the effect it had on the southern way of life.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

**"King Cotton"**

**"Deep South"**

**"factors"**

*De Bow's Review*

Cavalier myth

Cult of honor

Plain folk

Hill people

**"Peculiar Institution"**

Slave codes

Task system

Gang system

**"Sambo"**

Gabriel Prosser

Denmark Vesey

Nat Turner

# CHAPTER TWELVE ANTEBELLUM CULTURE AND REFORM

## Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twelve should enable the student to understand:

1. The two basic impulses that were reflected in the reform movements, and examples of groups illustrating each impulse.
2. The contributions of a new group of literary figures (such as James Fenimore Cooper, Walt Whitman, and Edgar Allan Poe) to American cultural nationalism.
3. The transcendentalists and their place in American society.
4. The sources of American religious reform movements, why they originated where they did, their ultimate objectives, and what their leadership had in common.
5. The two distinct sources from which the philosophy of reform arose.
6. American educational reform in the antebellum period, and the contribution of education to the growth of nationalism.
7. The role of women in American society, and the attempts to alter their relationships with men.
8. The origins of the antislavery movement, the philosophy behind it, and the sources of its leadership.
9. The role of abolitionism in the antislavery movement, and the strengths and weaknesses of that part of the movement.
10. The role world opinion played in ending slavery.

## Main Themes

1. How American intellectuals developed a national culture committed to the liberation of the human spirit.
2. How this commitment to the liberation of the human spirit led to and reinforced the reform impulse of the period.
3. How the crusade against slavery became the most powerful element in this reform movement.

## TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Romanticism	<b>Temperance</b>	Lucy Stone
<b>Abolitionists</b>	Horace Mann	American Colonization Society
James Fenimore Cooper	Dorothea Dix	Liberia
<i>Leatherstocking Tales</i>	Indian reservations	<b>William Lloyd Garrison, <i>The Liberator</i></b>
Walt Whitman	Transcendentalism	<b>"Genius of Universal Emancipation"</b>
Edgar Allan Poe	Ralph Waldo Emerson	<b><i>Liberator</i></b>
<b>Brook Farm</b>	<b>"Self Reliance"</b>	<b>Frederick Douglass</b>
Robert Owen	Henry David Thoreau	<b><i>Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass</i></b>
New Harmony	<b><i>Walden</i></b>	Prudence Crandell
Margaret Fuller	<b>"Resistance to Civil Government"</b>	Elijah Lovejoy
Oneida Community	"Civil disobedience"	American Antislavery Society
Shakers	Nathaniel Hawthorne	Underground railroad
<b>Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints</b>	<b>The Scarlet Letter</b>	Prigg v. Pennsylvania 1842
Joseph Smith	Antebellum period	"Personal liberty laws"
Brigham Young	Grimke Sisters	Liberty Party
Unitarianism	Lucretia Mott	"Free soil"
<b>Second Great Awakening</b>	Elizabeth Cady Stanton	John Brown
New Light	Seneca Falls Convention	<b><i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i></b>
Charles Grandison Finney	<b>"Declaration of Sentiments"</b>	
<b>"Burned over district"</b>	Elizabeth Blackwell	

# CHAPTER THIRTEEN

## THE IMPENDING CRISIS

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Thirteen should enable the student to understand:

1. Manifest Destiny, and its influence on the nation in the 1840s.
2. The origin of the Republic of Texas, and the controversy concerning its annexation by the United States.
3. The reasons why the United States declared war on Mexico, and how the Mexican War was fought to a successful conclusion.
4. The impact of the Wilmot Proviso on the sectional controversy.
5. The methods used to enact the Compromise of 1850, and its reception by the American people.
6. The role of the major political parties in the widening sectional split.
7. The part played by Stephen A. Douglas in the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the effect of this act on his career and on the attitudes of the people in all sections.
8. The impact of the Dred Scott decision on sectional attitudes and on the prestige of the Supreme Court.
9. The reasons for Abraham Lincoln's victory in 1860, and the effect of his election on the sectional crisis.

### Main Themes

1. How the idea of Manifest Destiny influenced America and Americans during the period.
2. How the question of the expansion of slavery deepened divisions between the North and the South.
3. How the issue of slavery reshaped the American political-party system.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

#### **Manifest Destiny**

#### **Henry Clay**

Stephen F. Austin

General Antonio Lopez de Santa

Anna

Alamo Mission

Davy Crockett

Goliad

Battle of San Jacinto

Tejanos

Oregon country

"Joint occupation"

#### **Old Northwest**

Mormons

Martin Van Buren

#### **James K. Polk**

"Dark horse"

"Fifty-four forty or fight"

Liberty Party

General Zachary Taylor

Sante Fe

John A. Sutter

Annexationists

#### **Mexican War**

Colonel Stephen W. Kearny

John C. Fremont

"Bear Flag Revolution"

General Winfield Scott

Nicolas Trist

#### **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**

#### **Wilmot Proviso**

"Popular sovereignty"

Lewis Cass

#### **Compromise of 1850**

#### **John C. Calhoun**

#### **Daniel Webster**

"Seventh of March Address"

Stephen A. Douglas

Millard A. Fillmore

Free-Soil Party

Fugitive Slave Act

Ableman v. Booth (1857)

Ostend Manifesto

Gadsden Purchase

Kansas-Nebraska Controversy

"Bleeding Kansas"

#### **John Brown**

Pottawatomie Massacre

Charles Sumner

Senator Andrew Butler

Preston Brooks

"Slave power conspiracy"

Republican Party

"Positive good" thesis

Freeport Doctrine

"Gag-rule"

James Buchanan

*Dred Scott v. Sanford*

Justice Roger Taney

Lecompton Constitution

Abraham Lincoln

John Brown's Raid

John C. Breckenridge

William H. Seward

John Bell

California gold rush

Ida B. Tarbell

"Personal liberty laws"