

2002 Revision will include Arkansas slaves

THE TWO SIDES OF SLAVERY

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TWO-WEEK UNIT

There were free Blacks and indentured servants, however, the great masses of African-Americans lived as slaves during the colonial period of American history. Although we will look at slavery as a whole, the southern colonies were by far the most important colonies from the standpoints of population, economy, and cultural development. Issues which will be used for class room discussions: The Underground Railroad, the Abolition movement, and the total experience of slavery.

Reading Requirements

American Issues

“Defense of Slavery as a Benefit to Society,” John C. Calhoun (pp 191-192)

“Images of Slavery,” C. Giroux, Eyre Crow (pp 195-196)

Eyewitnesses and Others

“On the Underground Railroad” (ca. 1850) (pp 335-340)

“A Contemporary Account of Harriet Tubman” (pp 341-346)

“John Brown’s Last Speech” (pp367-369”

“At a Slave Auction” (pp 370-376)

Africans in America Video

Day 1 Introduction of unit

Africans in America Video (students will take notes)

Homework: chapter 13 and AI reading assignment

Day 2 Quiz over chapter 13 (20 points)

Discussion of chapter 13 and AI reading assignment

Homework: EW reading assignment and pp 510-527 and pp 532-535 in chapter 15

Day 3 Second section of Africans in America (again students will take notes)

Discussion of film as it applies to the readings

Day 4 Conclude chapter 13 and begin chapter 15 reading discussion

Day 5 Continue discussion of chapter 15 and assigned readings

Day 6 Third section of Africans in America (students will take notes)

Discussion of film

- Day 7 Quiz over chapter 15 (20 points)
 Final section of Africans in America (again, students please take notes)
- Day 8/9 Review of test material
- Day 10 Unit test (unit test points 100%)

Issues which will be addressed for classroom discussions:

The defense of slavery
The domestic slave trade
The economics of slavery
Quasi-free Blacks
American Colonization Society
Cotton and the slaves
Sea Island Cotton
Upland cotton
The effects of Eli Whitney's cotton gin
The Abolition Movement
The Underground Railroad
The slave culture
The voice of Frederick Douglas and Harriet Tubman
The stress and strain of "That Peculiar Institution"
John Brown
Slavery and the Civil War

Slavery Unit Quiz

(2 points each)

1. _____ - was the first Negro born in the colonies.
2. What invention made it possible to increase cotton production? _____
3. _____ was a surveyor, mathematician, antislavery essayist, and writer of a popular almanac.
4. The African American who favored returning former slaves to Africa as a way to escape prejudice and mistreatment was _____ .
5. _____ helped found the Anti-Slavery Society.
6. _____ led bloody slave uprising in Southampton County, Virginia.
7. _____ is a term used for people who oppose slavery.
8. _____ designed and tested the cotton gin.
9. _____ was the first Negro to own land in the colonies.
10. The first known Negroes (indenture servants) were brought to this country in _____ .

The Peculiar Institution

For each of the following, place the letter of the best choice in the space provided. (2 points each)

- ___1. David Walker proposed that
 - a. African Americans use force if necessary to gain their rights.
 - b. African Americans return to Africa.
 - c. African Americans be patient.
 - d. Slaves escape to Canada.

- ___2. Which of the following was NOT a result on Nat Turner's revolt?
 - a. Proslavery people used the revolt as evidence that slavery was not morally or politically evil.
 - b. Most slaves were taught to read.
 - c. African American preachers were placed under tighter controls.
 - d. Fear increased among the white population of the South.

- ___3. Which of the following African American abolitionist specialized in helping slaves escape to the North?
 - a. Sojourner Truth
 - b. Paul Cuffe
 - c. Harriet Ross Tubman
 - d. Charles Remond

- ___4. What did southerners mean by the slogan "Cotton is King"?
 - a. that cotton was their chief crop
 - b. that cotton ruled their lives
 - c. that growing cotton was more important than the welfare of slaves
 - d. that cotton was essential to the economic prosperity of the United States

- ___5. Which of the following is NOT true concerning the legal status of slaves?
 - a. Slaves could not own property.
 - b. Slaves could testify against a white person in court.
 - c. Slaves could not travel without a pass.
 - d. Slaves could not legally possess whiskey or guns.

- ___6. The primary aim of the colonization movement was to
 - a. gain freedom for former slaves.
 - b. Provide assistance to the majority of freed slaves who wanted to return to Africa.

- 13.
- b. Great cotton boom.
 - c. Colonization movement.
 - d. Money that could be made importing slaves from Africa.
- ___ 14. The price of slaves increased dramatically by the 1850s because
- a. the supply of slaves increased.
 - b. competition for American-born slaves increased.
 - c. few white farmers were trained in growing cotton.
 - d. the cost of importing slaves from Africa increased dramatically.
- ___ 15. According to abolitionist slavery
- a. was the best possible social system.
 - b. was essential to America's economic prosperity.
 - c. should be allowed in the western territories.
 - d. was sinful and contrary to American principles.
- ___ 16. Southerners claimed all of the following in defense of slavery except
- a. that their whole way of life depended on owning slaves.
 - b. that slaves were childlike and needed protection.
 - c. that white workers could not pick cotton.
 - d. that slaves lived under better conditions than poor immigrants and low-paid factory workers in the North.
- ___ 17. Which of the following is not a true statement concerning the colonization movement?
- a. most sponsors of colonization genuinely wanted to help the slaves.
 - b. the American colonization society persuaded several thousand freed slaves to move to what became the African nation of Liberia.
 - c. Most freed slaves did not want to go to Africa.
 - d. The primary aim of the colonization movement was to get rid of former slaves.
- ___ 18. Why can it be said that the abolitionist were having more success than they realized?
- a. People were showing increasing willingness to take political action against slavery.
 - b. They were convincing northerners that slavery was a bad institution.
 - c. They were responsible for the passage of several laws against slavery.
 - d. Abolitionist were becoming a majority in every part of the country.
- ___ 19. All of the following are among the results of Nat Turner's revolt except
- a. an increase in fear among the white population of the South.
 - b. A decrease in the number of slaves who learned to read.
 - c. An increase in the freedom allowed African American preachers.
 - d. Claims by proslavery people that slavery was not a moral or political evil.

- ___20. When southerners said “Cotton is King” they meant that
- cotton was essential to the prosperity of the United States.
- ___27. David Walker proposed that
- African Americans use force if necessary to gain their rights.
 - African Americans return to Africa
 - African Americans be patient.
 - Slaves escape to Canada
- ___28. Which of the following African American abolitionists specialized in helping slaves escape to the North?
- Sojourner Truth
 - Paul Cuffe
 - Harriet Ross Rubman
 - Charles Remond
- ___29. Why did the price of slaves increase rapidly by 1850?
- The cost of importing slaves from Africa increased dramatically after 1840.
 - Most slaves were not trained in the art of picking cotton.
 - Competition for American-born slaves increased after Congress outlawed the importing of slaves from Africa.
 - The supply of slaves increased dramatically.
- ___30. By the 1840s and 1850s abolitionist
- had convinced northerners to take action against slavery
 - had become a majority in every part of the country.
 - Had managed to get many slave laws changed in the South
 - Had convinced northerners that slavery was a bad institution.
- ___31. Which of the following did not contribute to an increase in the demand for slaves in the South?
- the development of a new spinning machine
 - the development of Sea Island cotton
 - the invention of the cotton gin
 - an increase in the profitability of growing cotton

- ___32. The cotton gin made life more difficult for slaves for all of the following reasons except
- a. by decreasing the value of slaves as property
 - b. by making owners less willing to free their slaves
 - c. by causing many southern states to pass laws making it more difficult for owners to free their slaves
 - d. by increasing the amount of work expected of slaves
- ___33. The first Blacks came to the new world as indentured servants in
- a. 1619
 - b. 1640

3. Contrast the opportunities for African Americans in the North and the South in the first half of the 1800s.
