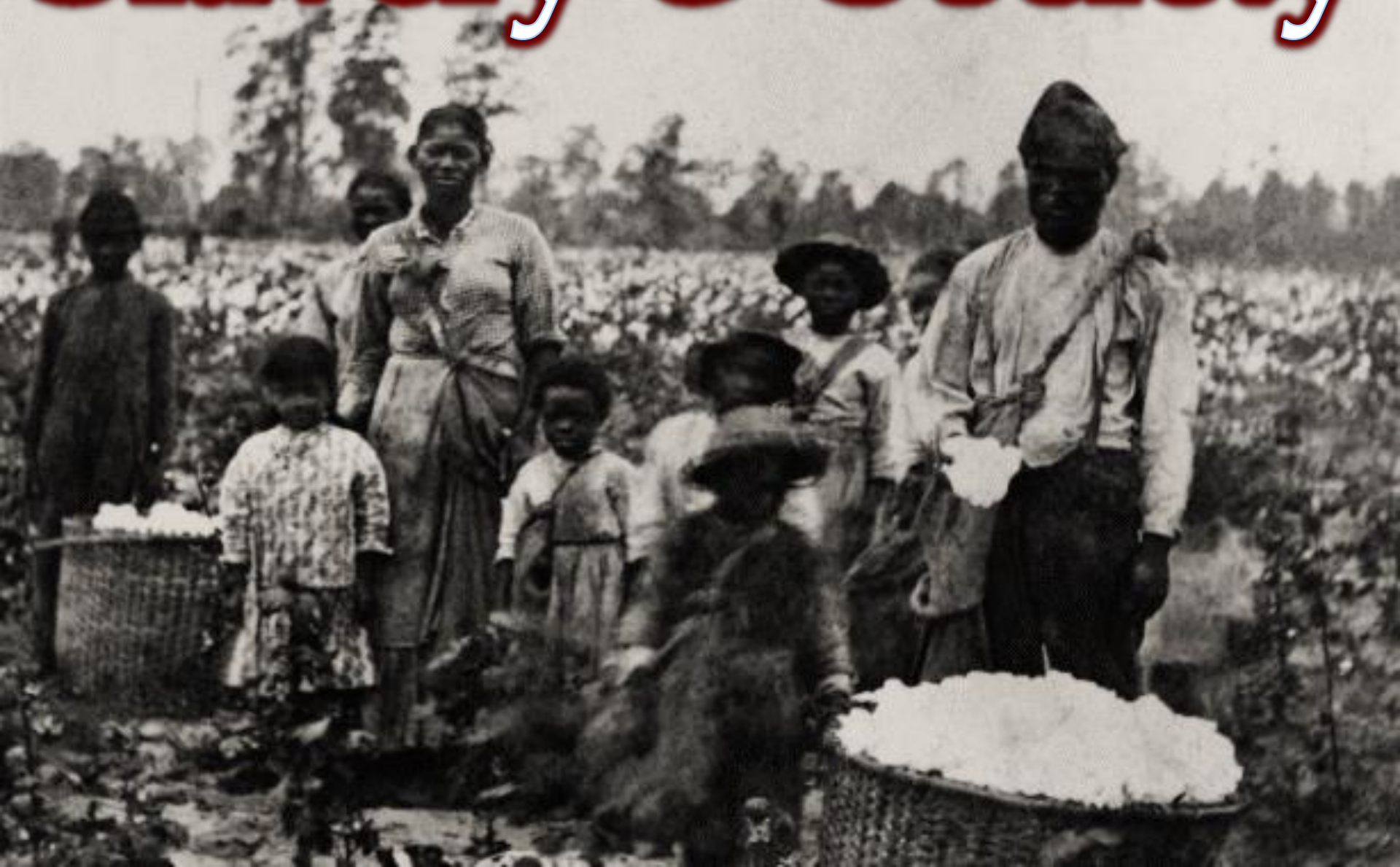
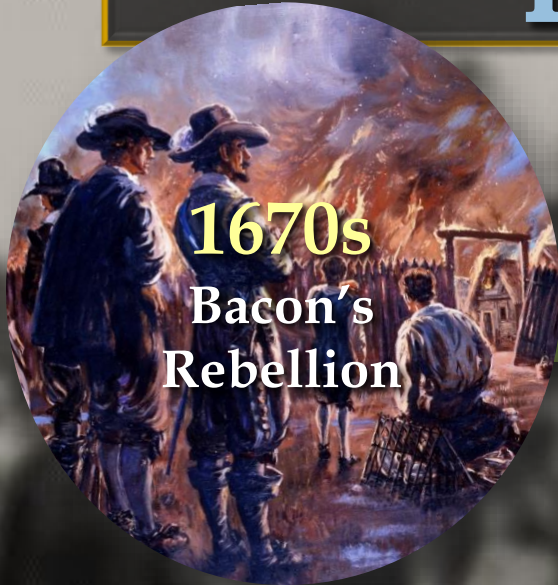


Slavery & Society



SLAVERY IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



1670s
Bacon's
Rebellion



1780s
Constitutional
Convention

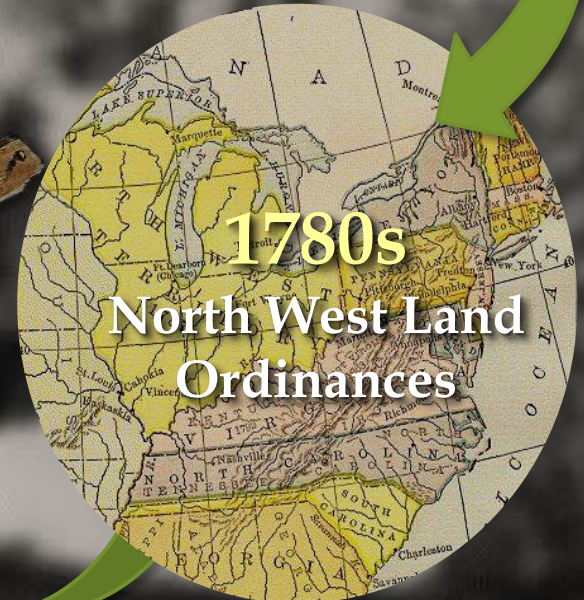
1780s-1810s
End of N. Slavery &
Slave Trade (**1807**)



1820
Missouri
Compromise



1790s
Cotton-gin

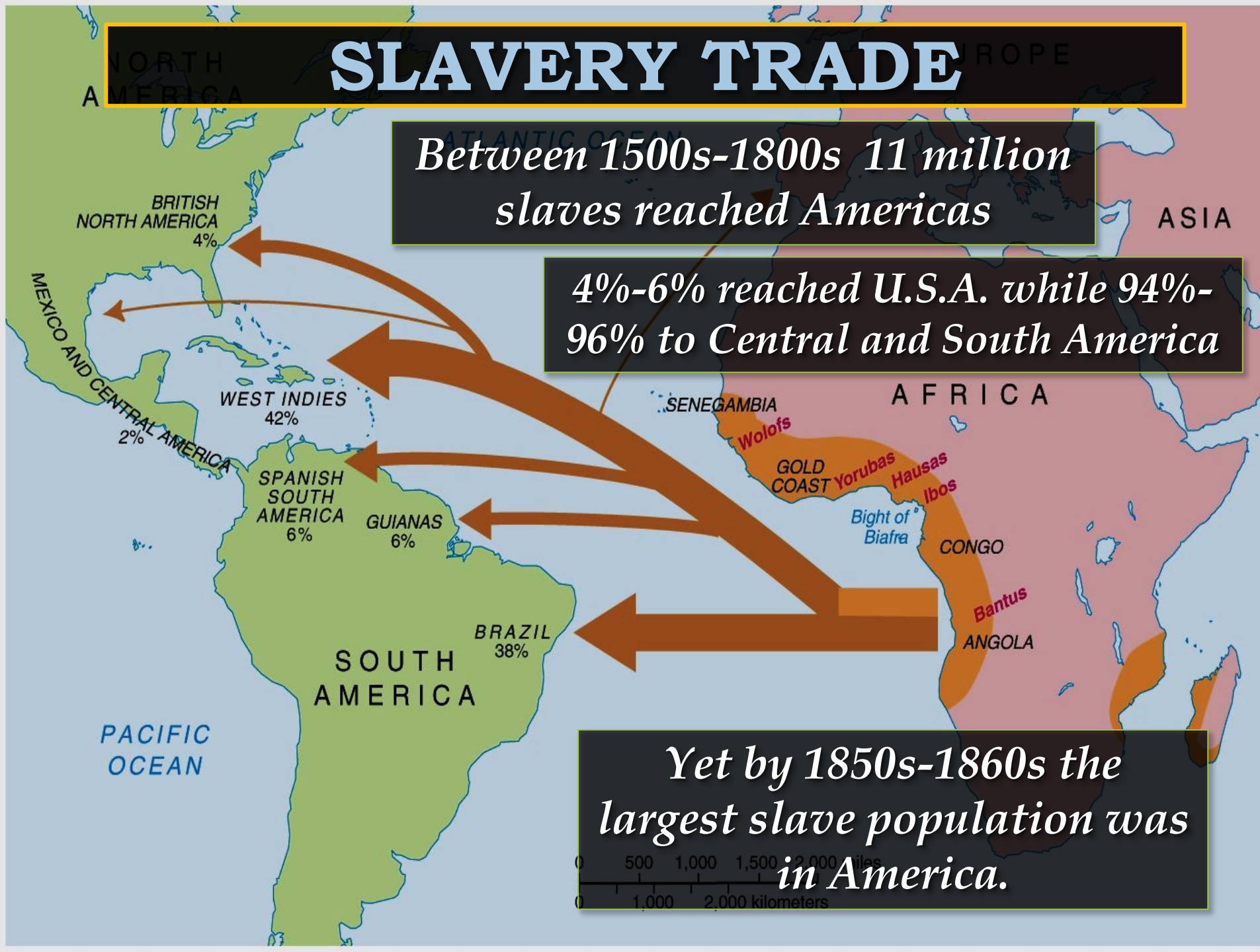


1780s
North West Land
Ordinances

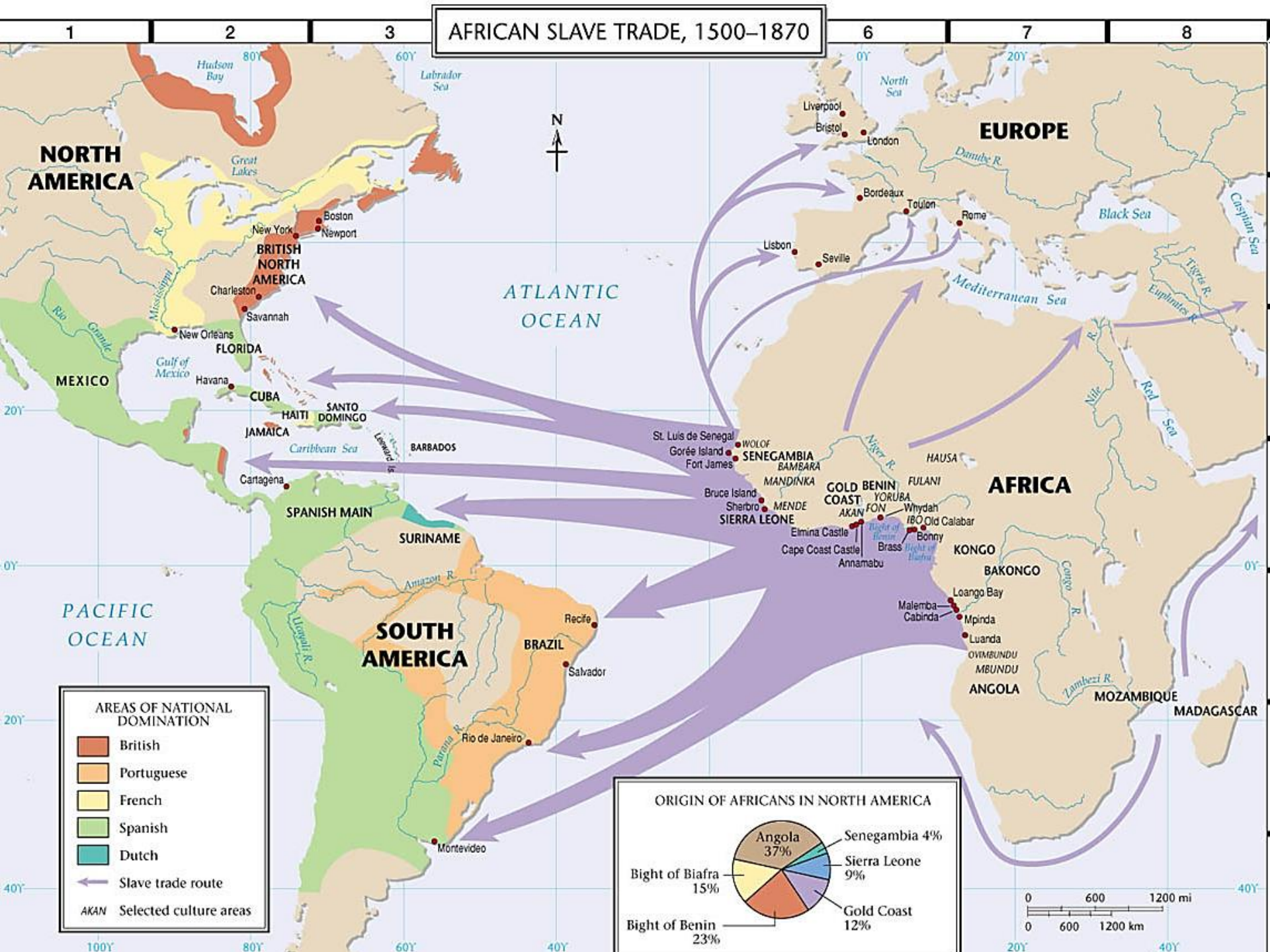
SLAVERY TRADE

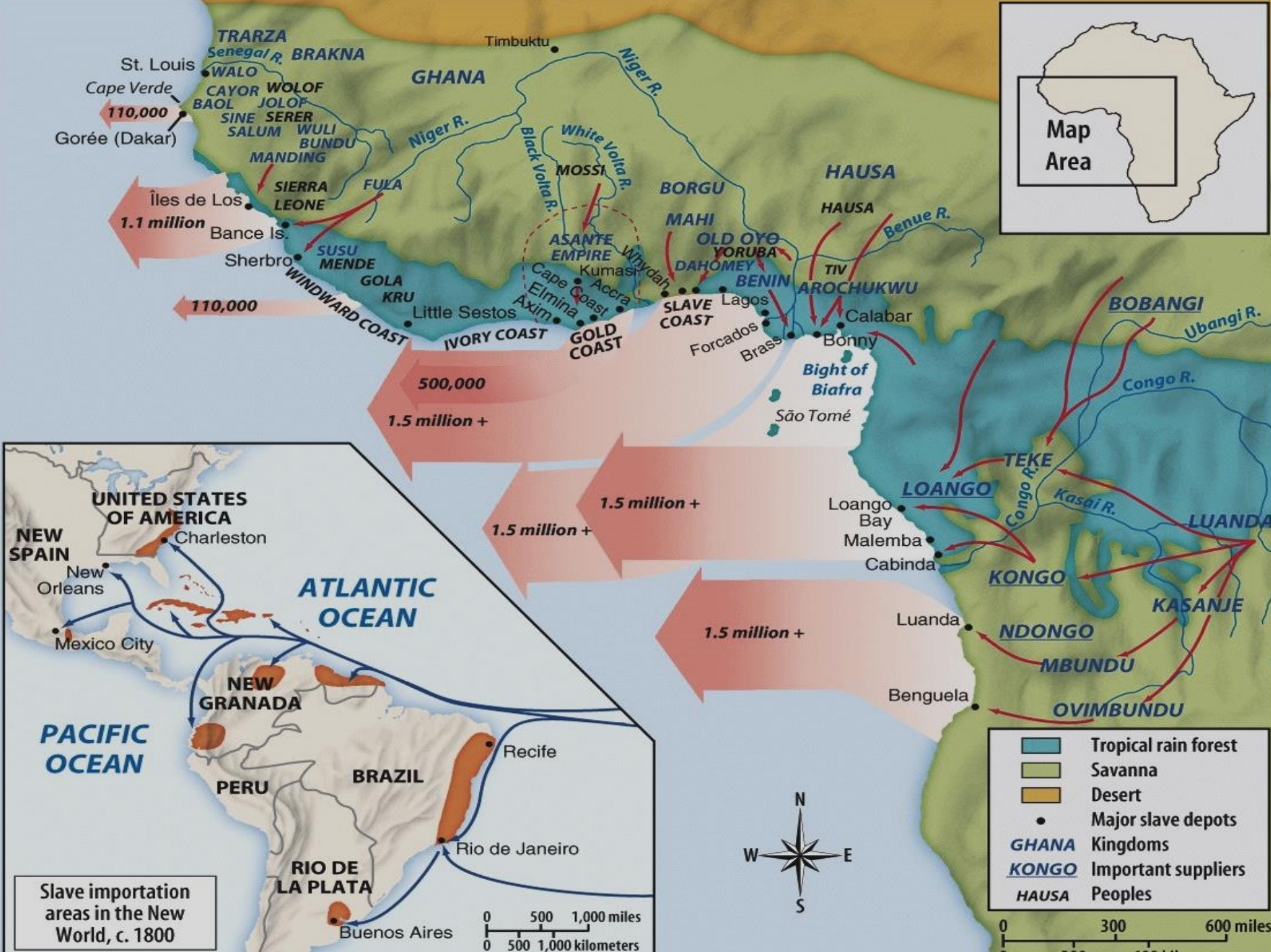
Between 1500s-1800s 11 million slaves reached Americas

4%-6% reached U.S.A. while 94%-96% to Central and South America



AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1500-1870







The Economics *of* Slavery

1790

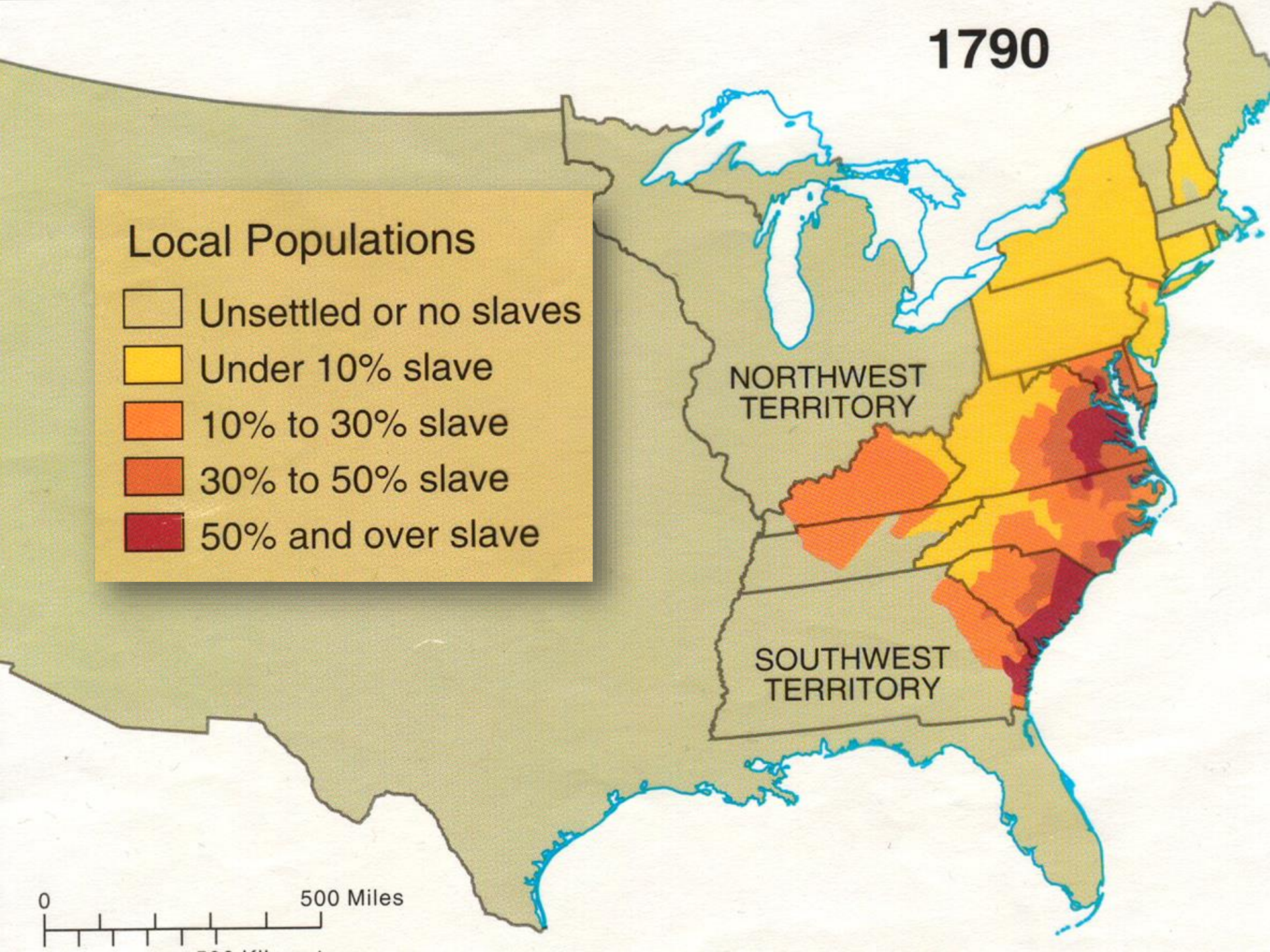
Local Populations

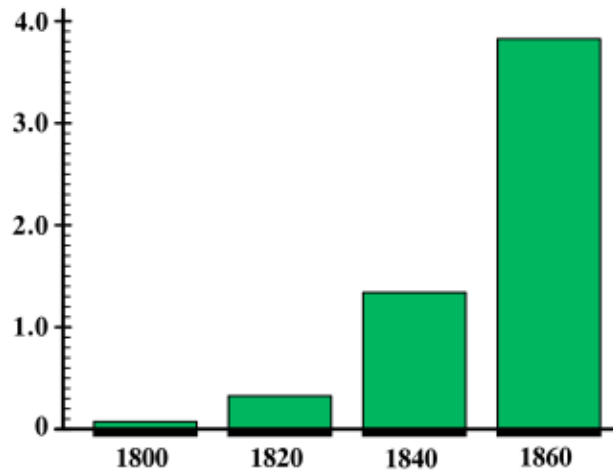
- Unsettled or no slaves
- Under 10% slave
- 10% to 30% slave
- 30% to 50% slave
- 50% and over slave

NORTHWEST
TERRITORY

SOUTHWEST
TERRITORY

0 500 Miles

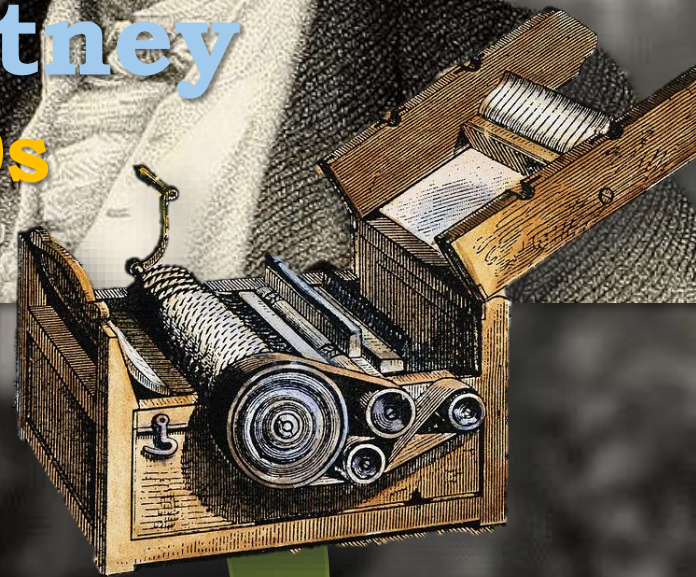




Cotton Production (Millions of Bales) 1800 - 1860

Eli
Whitney

1790s



Revitalized
(energized)



Cotton & Slavery

1860

Local Populations

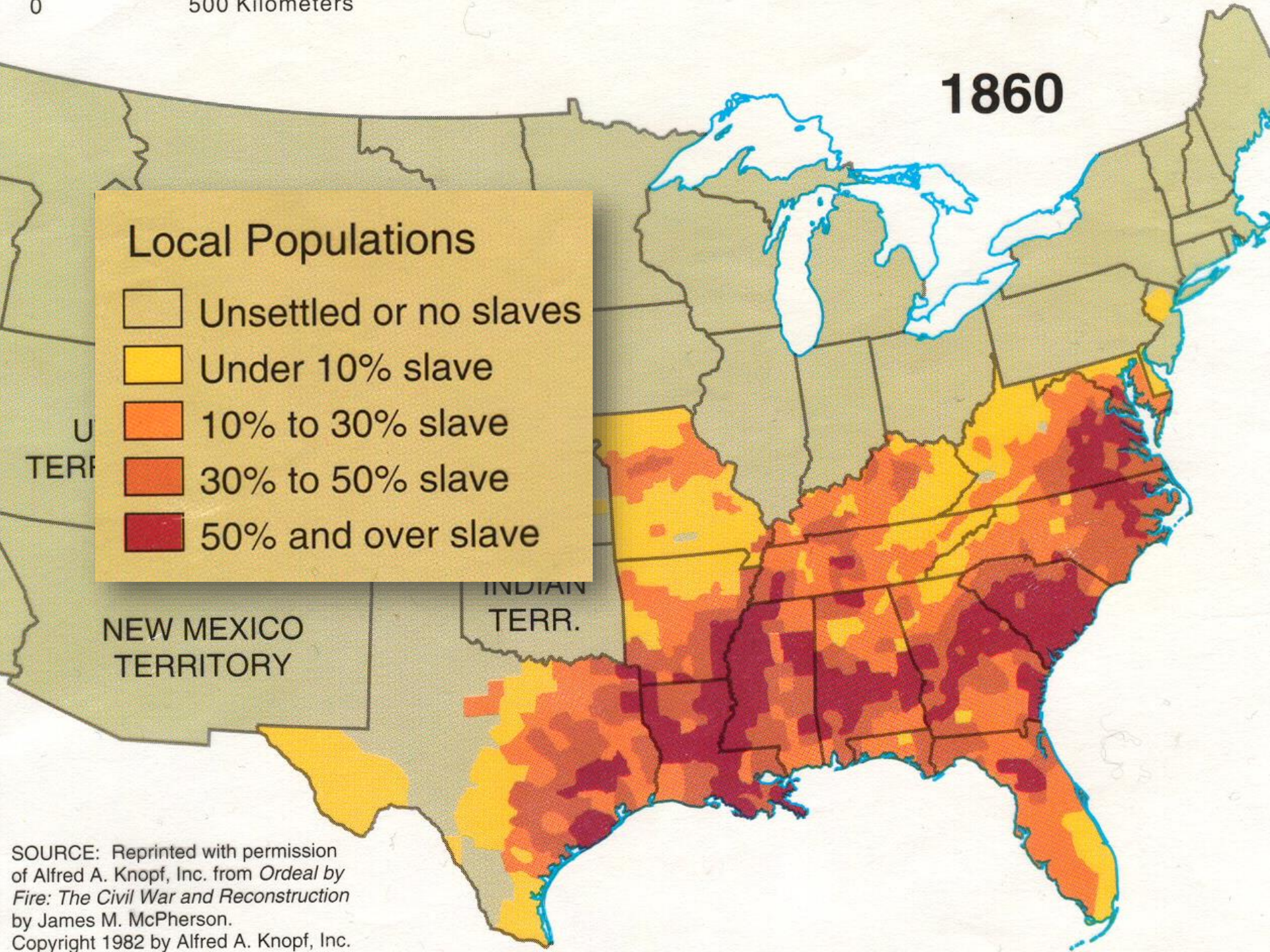
- Unsettled or no slaves
- Under 10% slave
- 10% to 30% slave
- 30% to 50% slave
- 50% and over slave

U
TERR

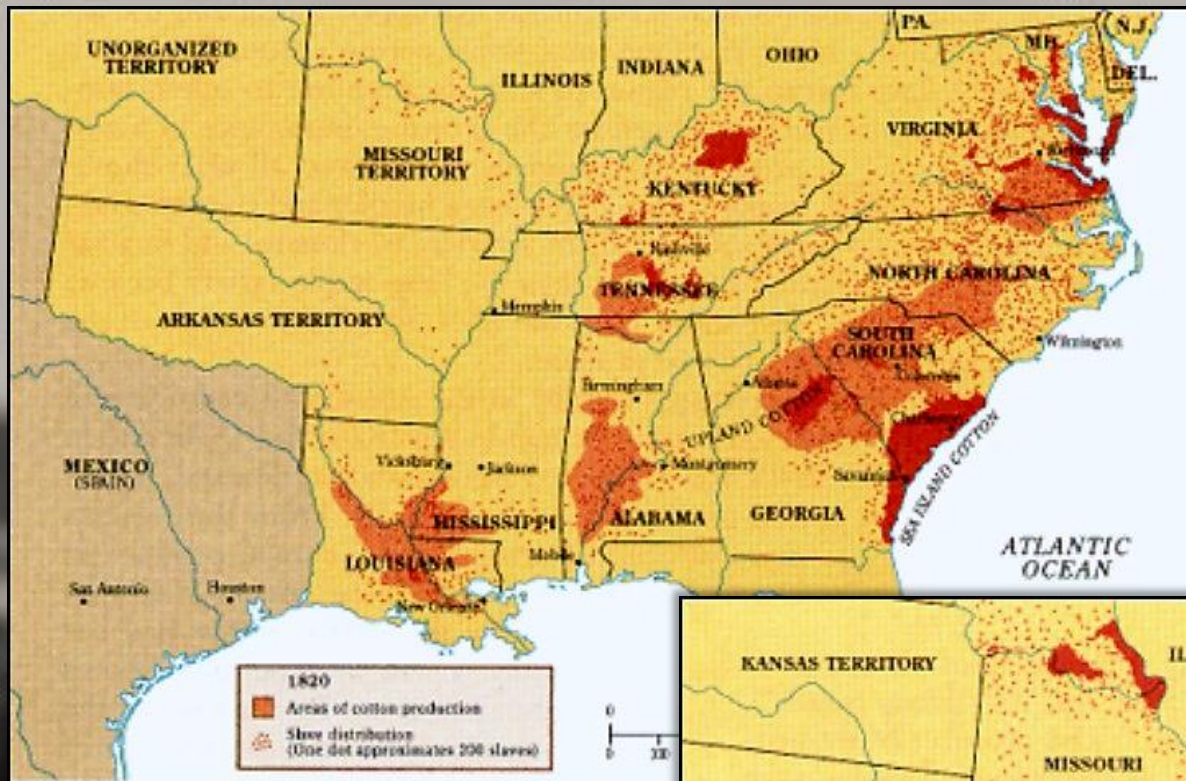
NEW MEXICO
TERRITORY

INDIAN
TERR.

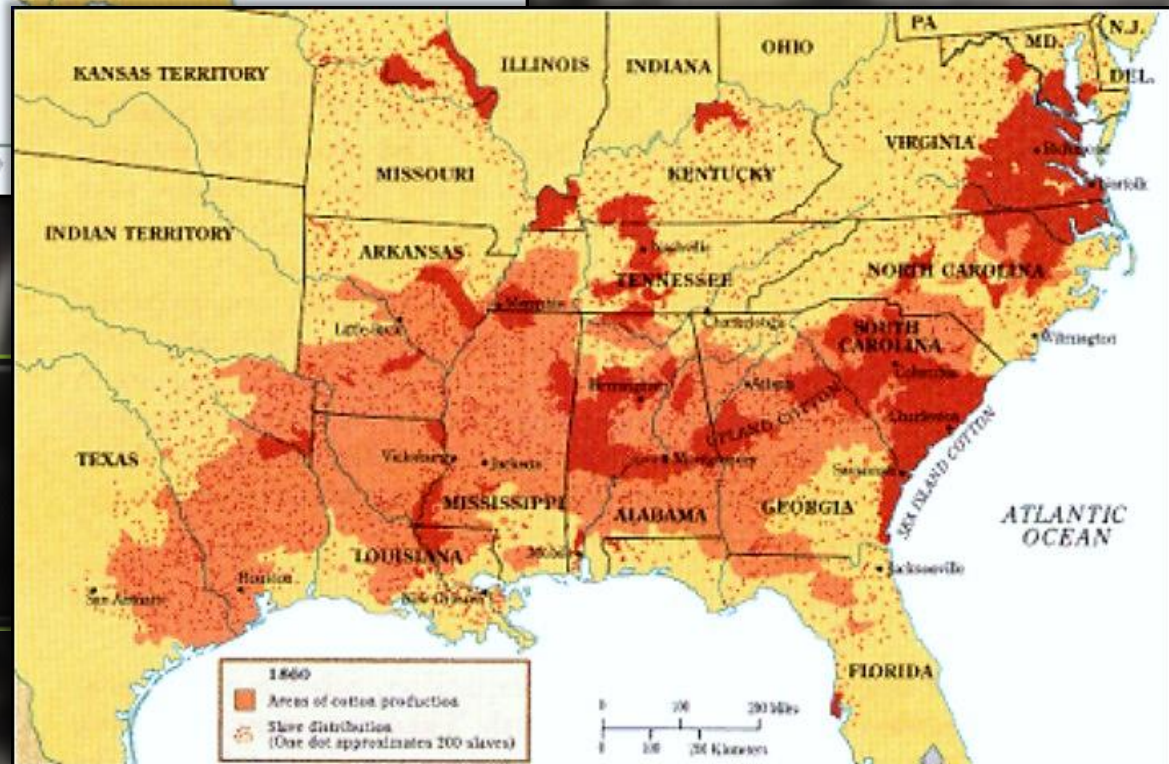
SOURCE: Reprinted with permission
of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. from *Ordeal by
Fire: The Civil War and Reconstruction*
by James M. McPherson.
Copyright 1982 by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

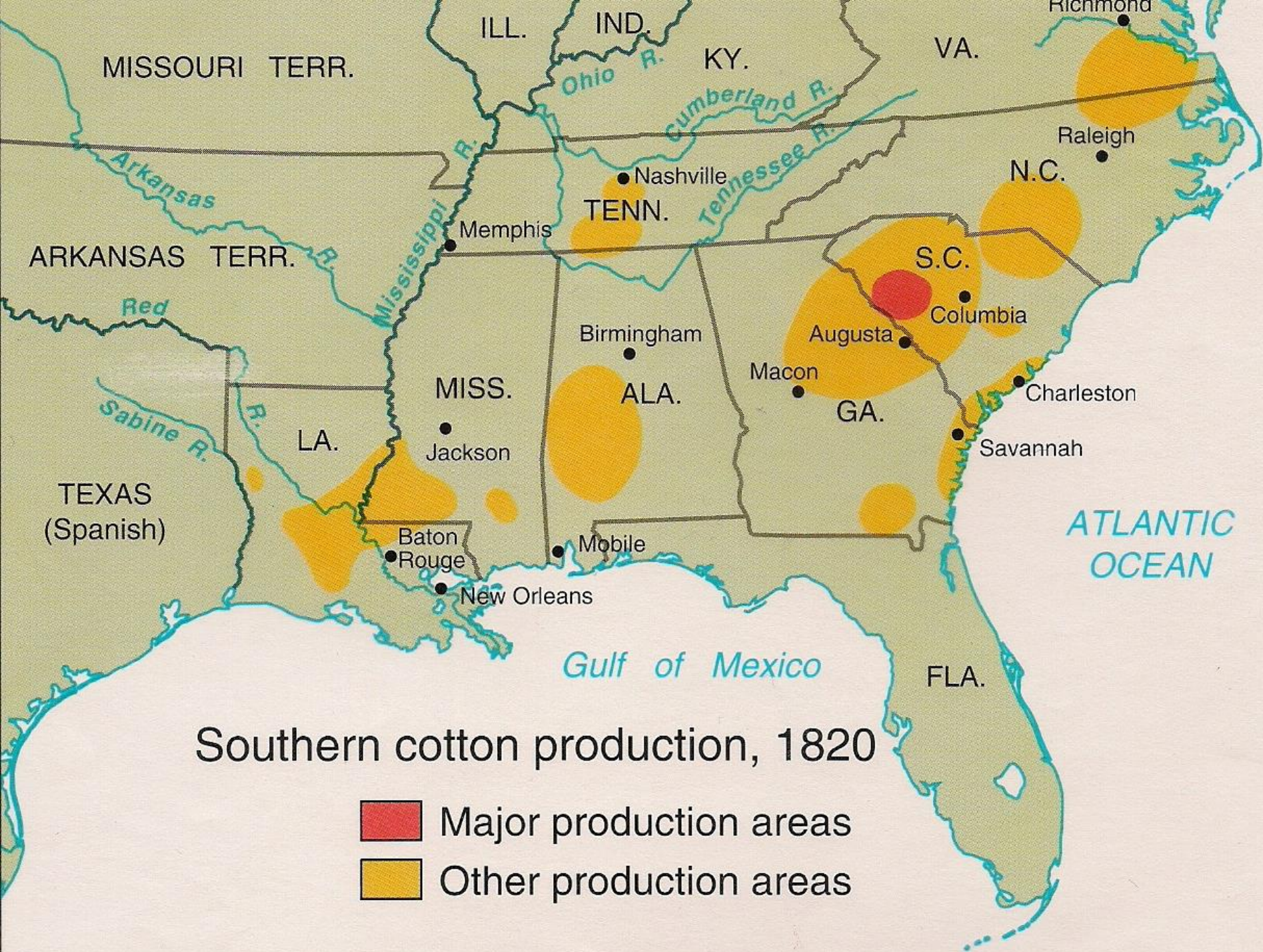


1820s



1860s





Georgia, Alabama, Miss, Louisiana produced 79% of South's cotton in 1859

Economic power shifted from the "upper South" to the Deep South

Southern cotton production, 1860

- Major production areas
- Other production areas

The map shows the Southern United States with cotton production areas highlighted in red (major) and yellow (other). Major production areas are concentrated in the Deep South, particularly in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Other production areas are more widespread across the South. The map also shows major cities and rivers.

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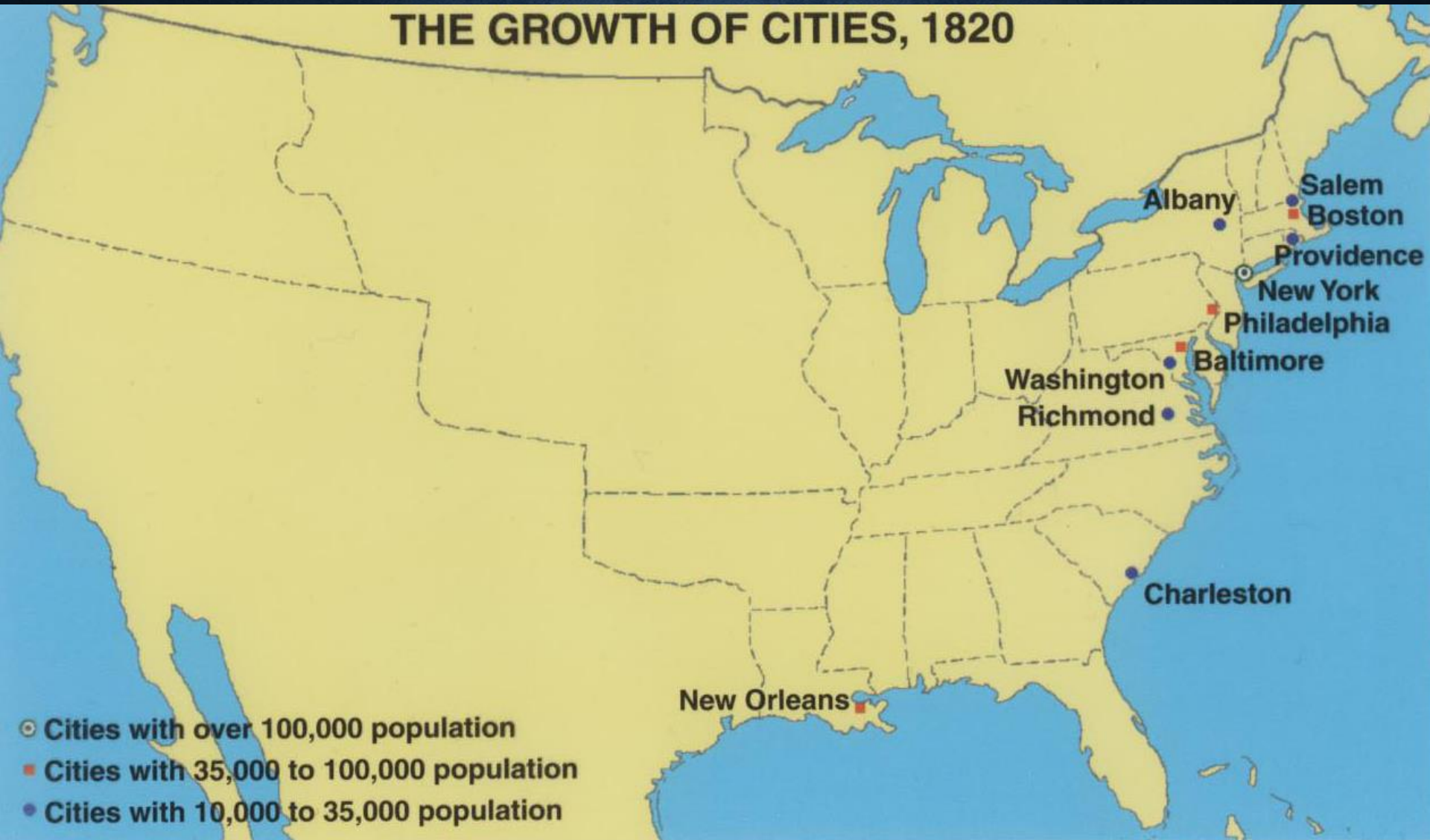
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The map shows the Southern United States with cotton production areas highlighted in red (major) and yellow (other). Major production areas are concentrated in the Deep South, particularly in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Other production areas are more widespread across the South. The map also shows major cities like Nashville, Memphis, Birmingham, Augusta, Columbia, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, as well as major rivers like the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Red.

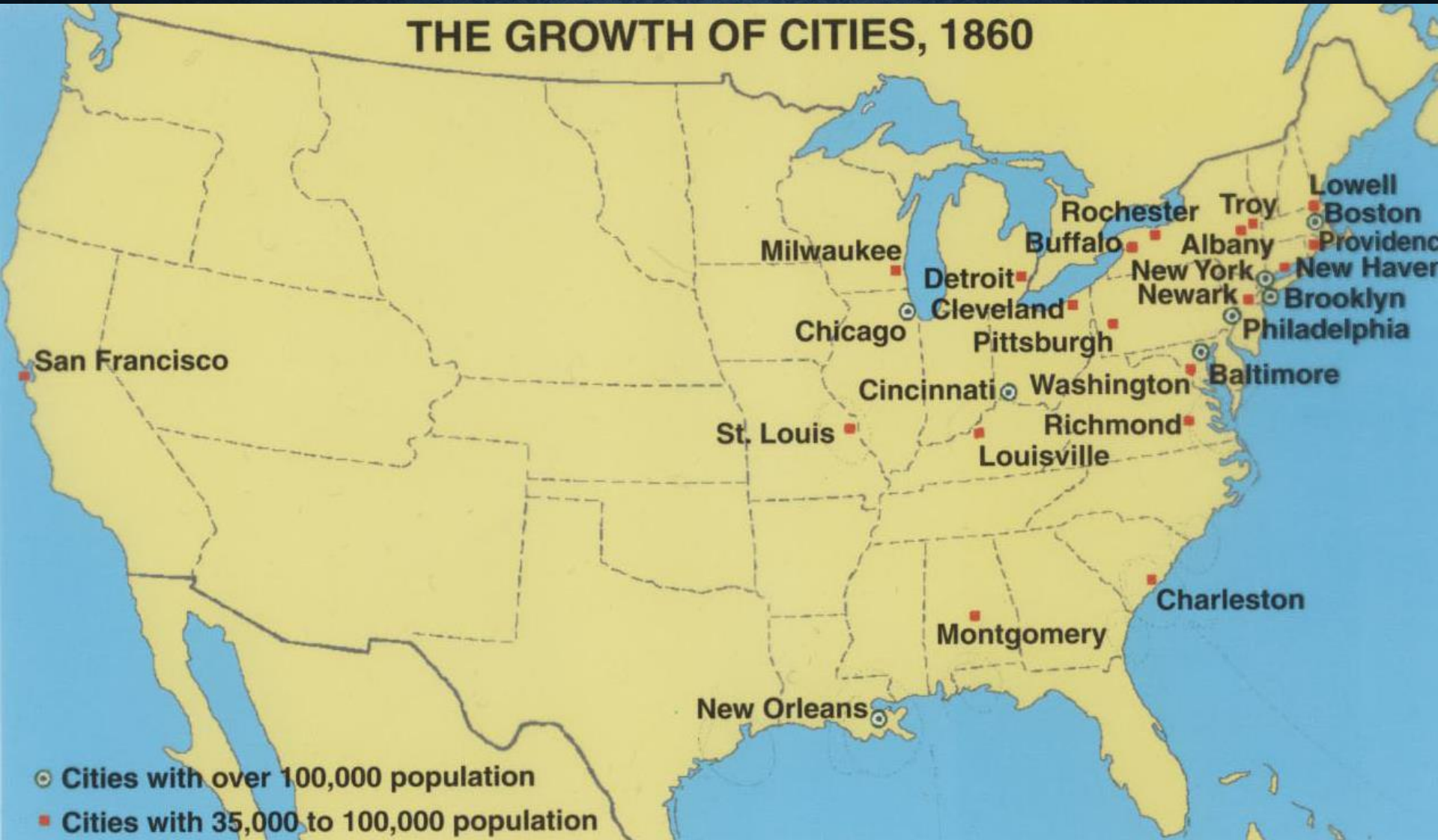
*South's
economy
became almost
completely
agrarian*

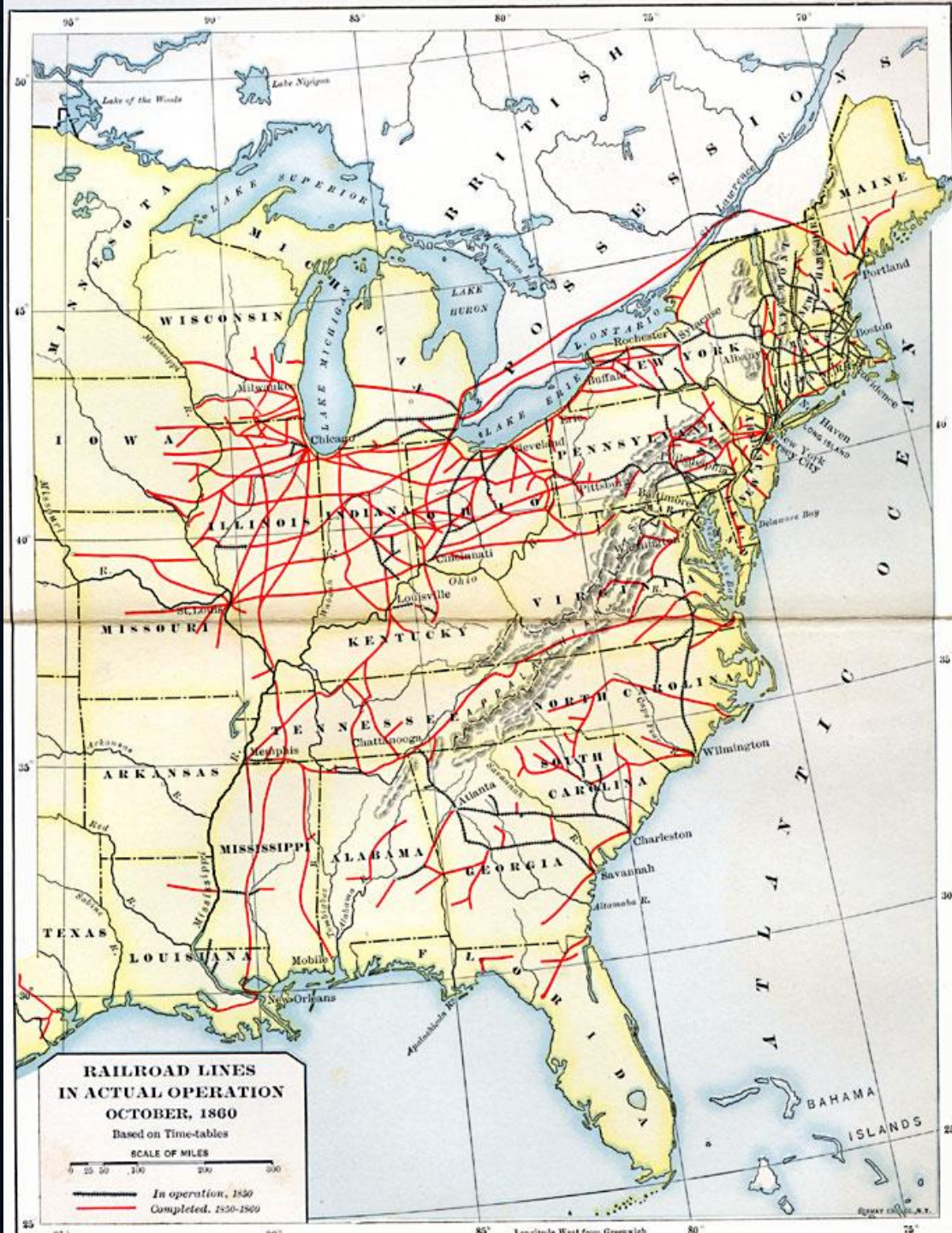


THE GROWTH OF CITIES, 1820

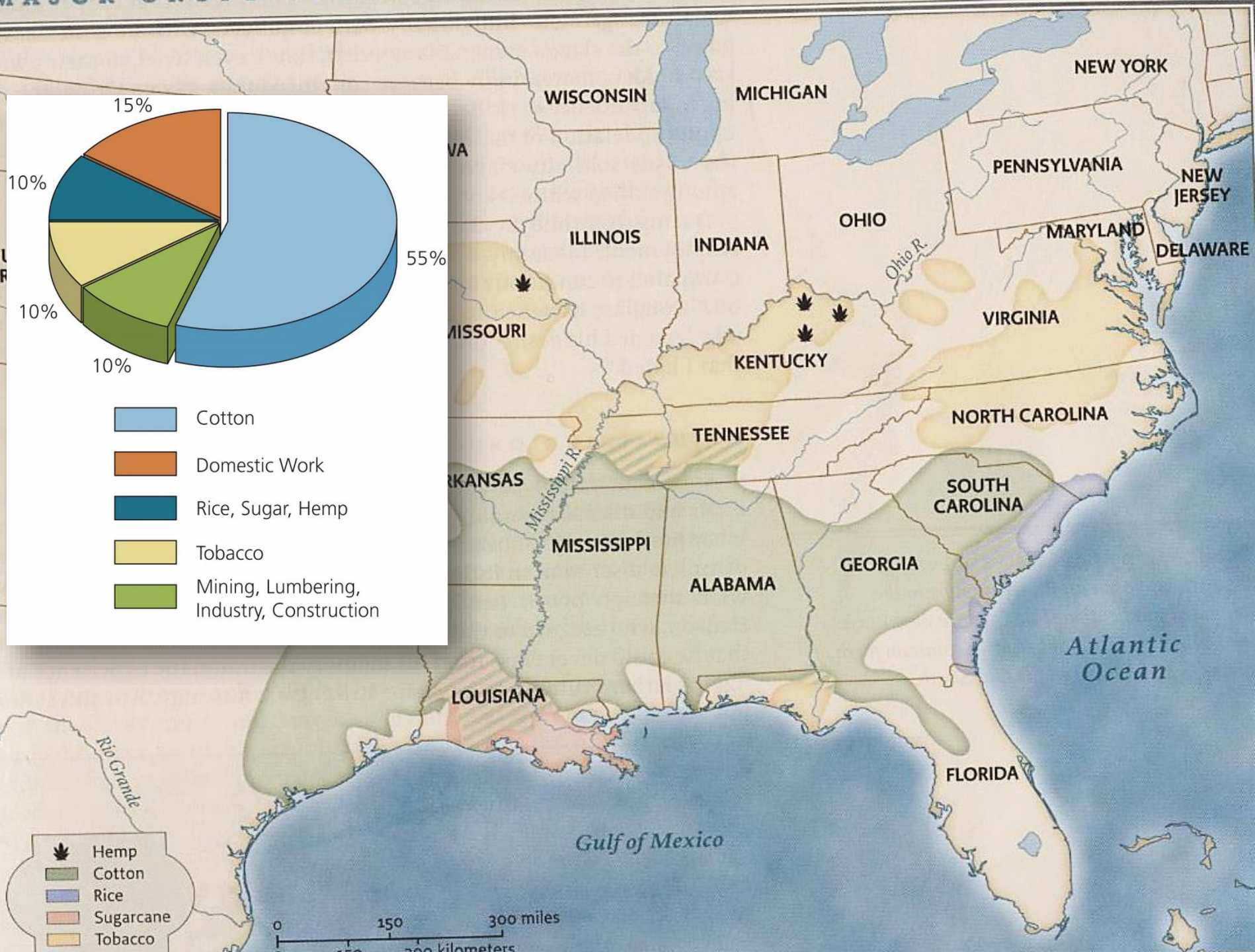
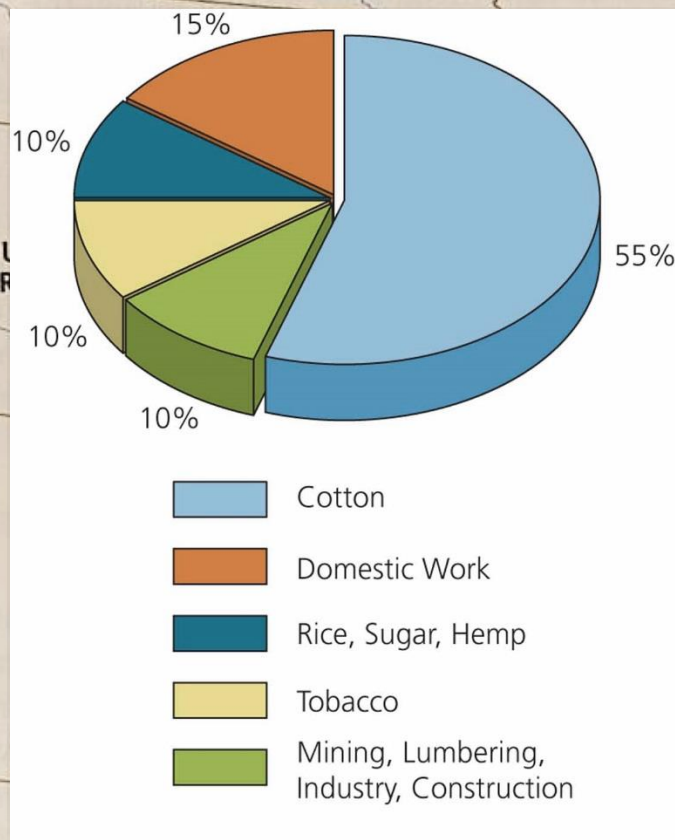


THE GROWTH OF CITIES, 1860

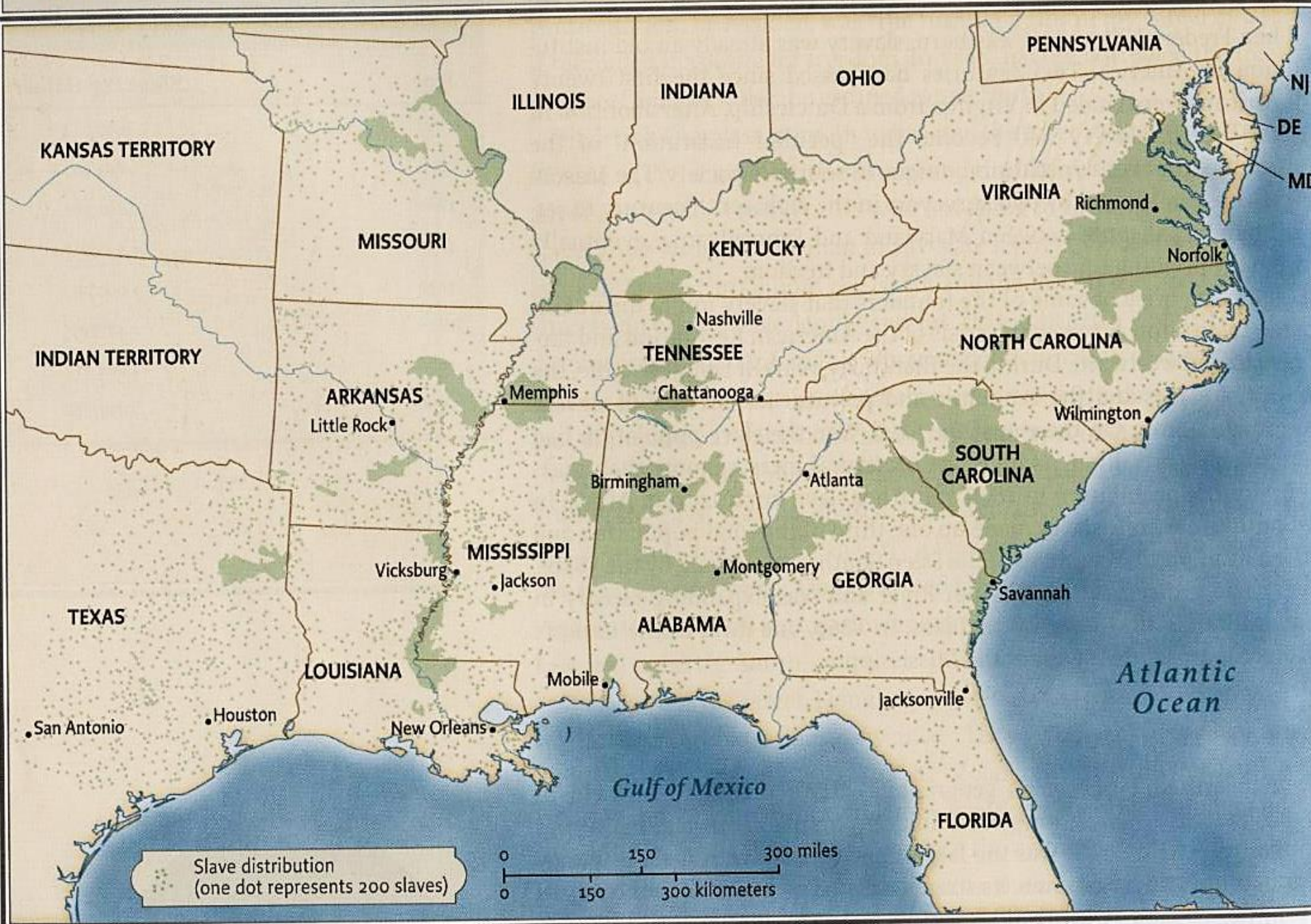






Only about
35% of the
country's
railroads were
in the South

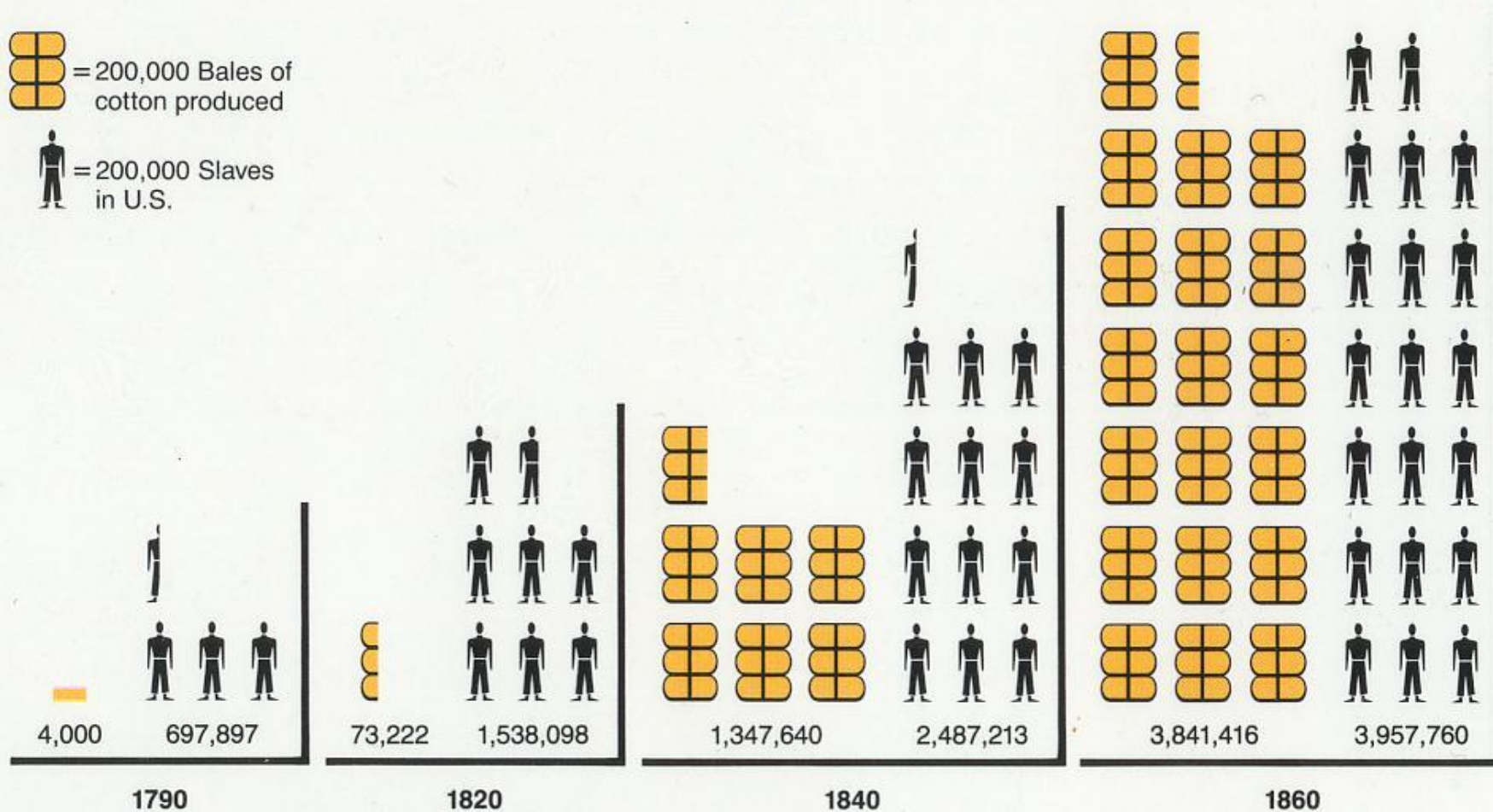


SLAVE POPULATION, 1860



 = 200,000 Bales of cotton produced

 = 200,000 Slaves in U.S.

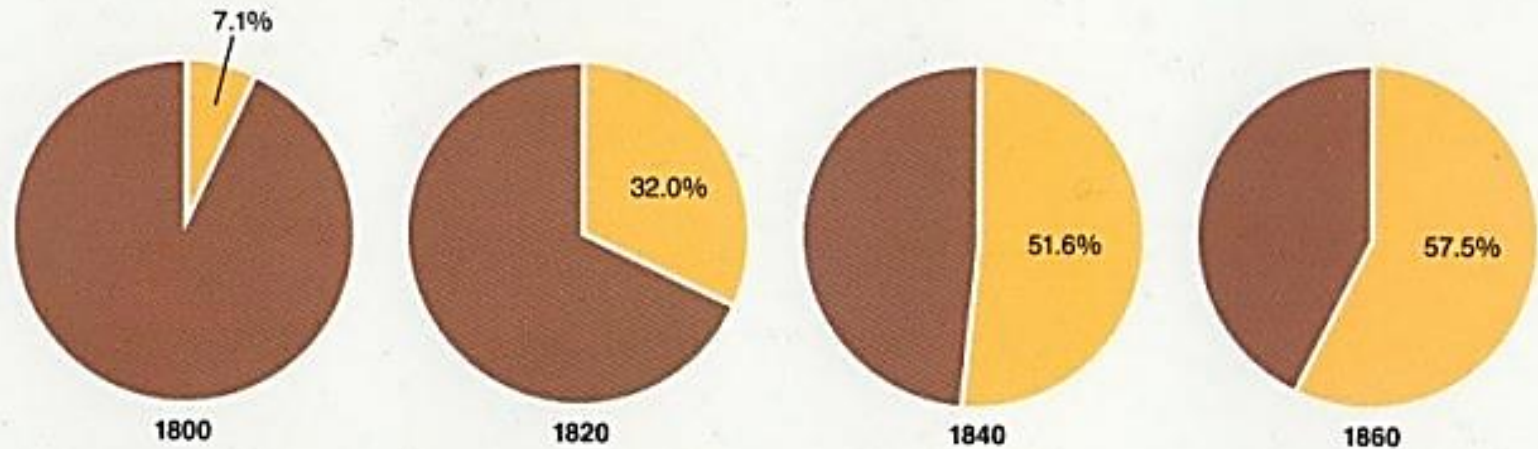


Growth of Cotton Production and the Slave Population, 1790–1860



OUR COTTON CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA—GATHERING, PACKING AND SHIPPING THE COTTON CROPS OF THE SEA ISLAND, JUST SEIZED BY THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL SUMNER.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY OUR SPECIAL AGENT ACCOMPANYING THE EXPEDITION.—SEE PAGE 100.

By the mid 1800s the South provided $\frac{3}{4}$ of world's total cotton



Value of Cotton Exports as a Percentage of All U.S. Exports, 1800–1860

By 1860 cotton made up 57% of all US exports (5 million bales exported per year)

“Cotton Is King!”

COTTON IS KING!

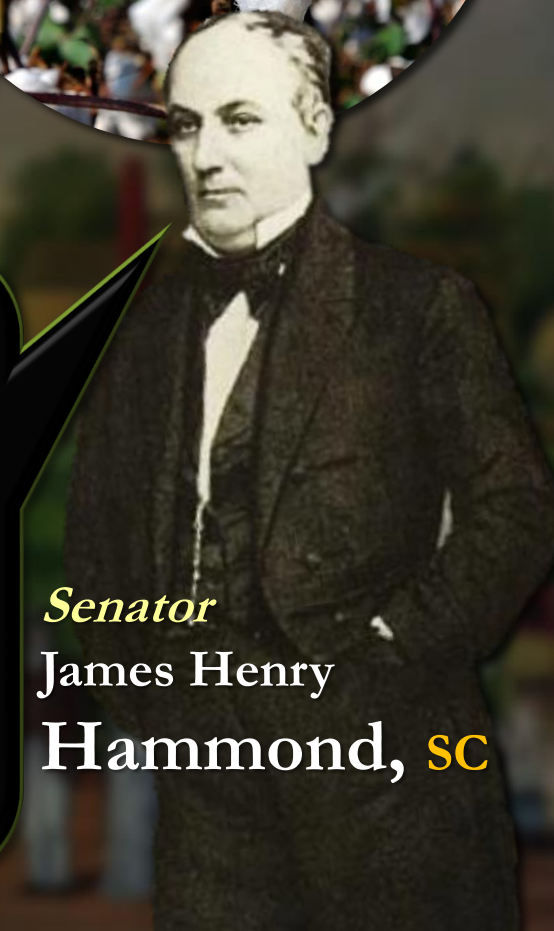


“No power on earth dares to make war upon it.

Cotton is King.”



Senator
James Henry
Hammond, SC















THE COTTON PLANTER AND HIS PICKERS.
H. TEES
WEST POINT, MISS.



A detailed painting of a slave courtyard scene. In the foreground, a man in a white shirt and brown pants is working at a wooden table, while a woman in a red skirt and yellow top stands beside him. To the right, a group of people are gathered, including a man playing a banjo, a woman in a blue dress, and a woman in a white dress. In the background, there are several wooden buildings, a large tree, and a small dog in the foreground. The scene is set in a courtyard with a brick wall and a large tree. The overall atmosphere is one of daily life in a slaveholding environment.

Slave **CULTURE**

SOUTHERN SLAVEOCRACY



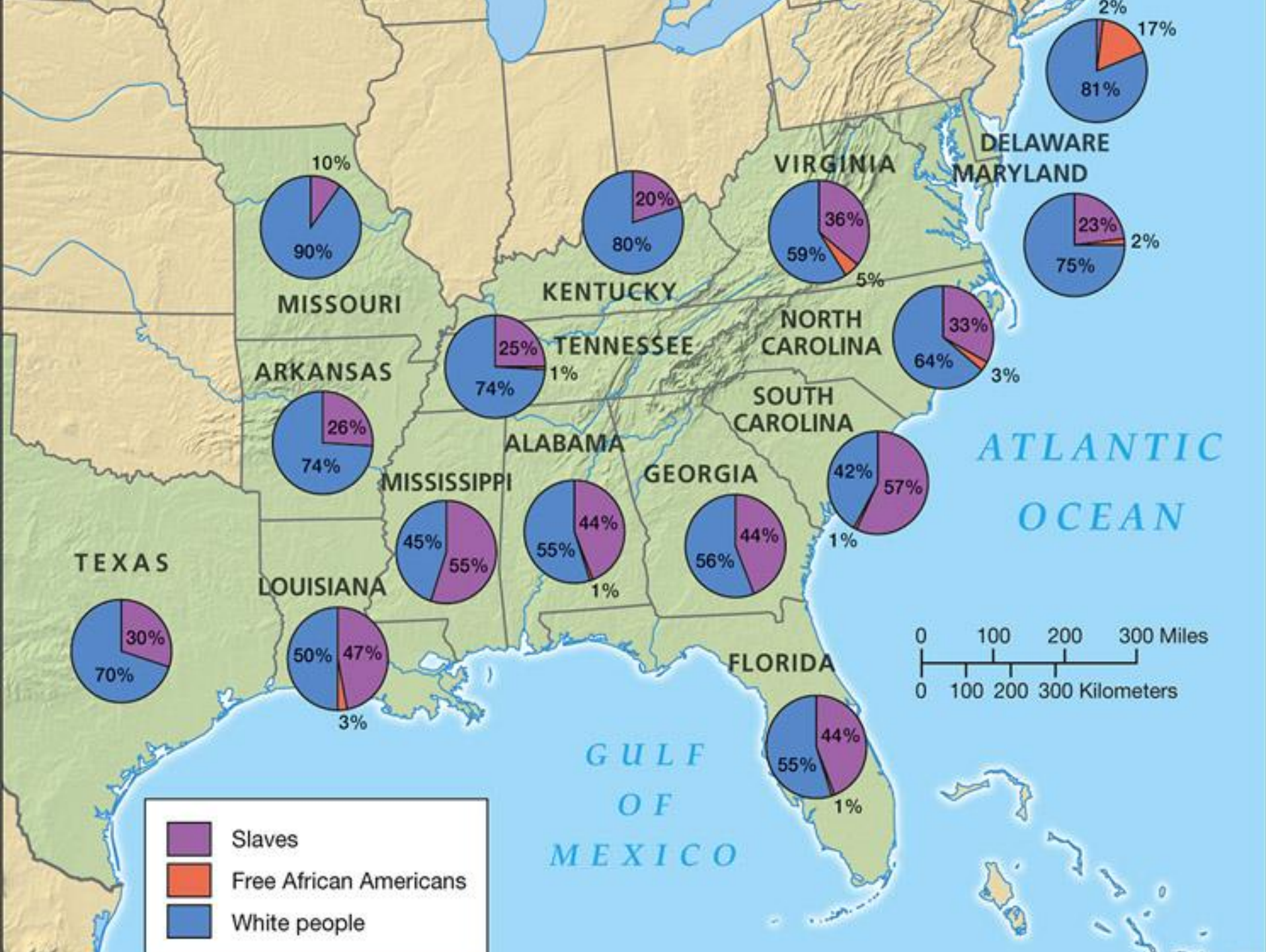
Planters
7%

U.S. population
in 1850 was
23,000,000
9,500,000 lived in
the South (40%)

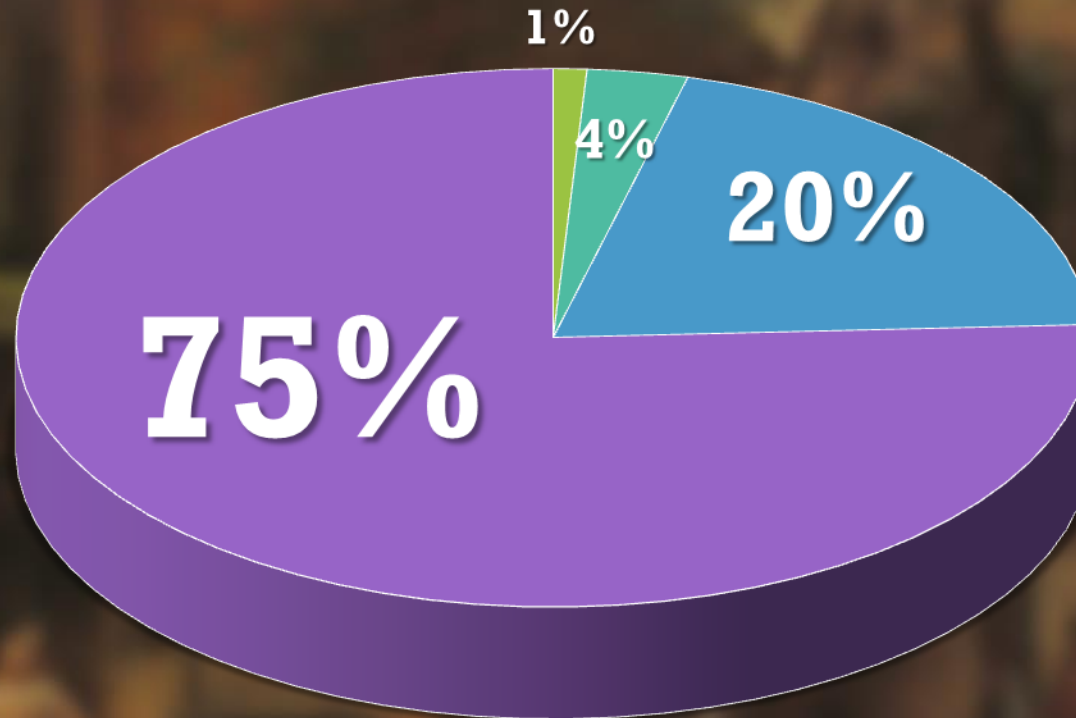
Yeoman Farmers/Poor Whites
50%

Black Freemen 3%

SLAVES 40%



Slave Holding in The South



- Planter Elite (50+ Slaves)
- Small Planters (20+ Slaves)
- Small Slave Holders (less than 20 slaves)
- Non-Slaveholders

Why did so many side with small percent who owned slaves?

Common tradition, shared culture

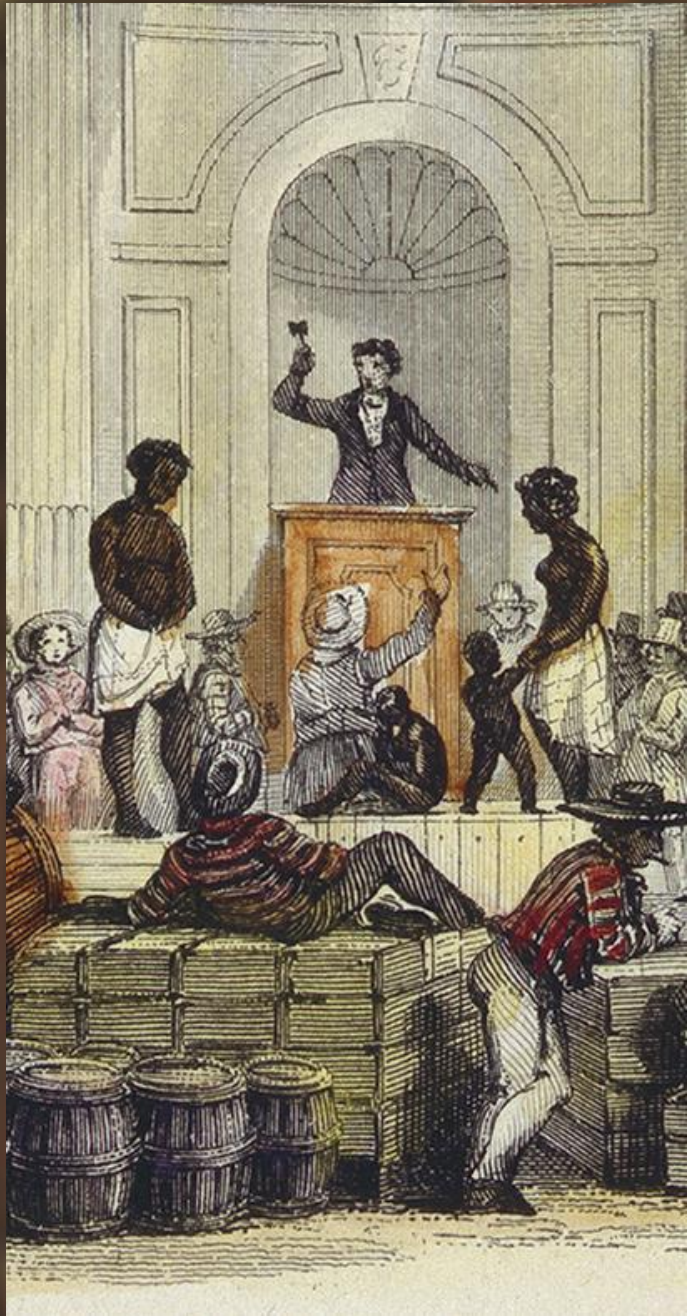
Racism – white supremacy

Economic concerns – dependence of the elites on loans, cotton gin, job opportunity

Stronger family ties

Social stability & mobility

Southern Defense of Slavery



- *“necessary evil” & “positive good”*
- *Legal & Constitutional*
- *Economic importance – “King Cotton”*
- *Historical nature of slavery*
- *Religious arguments – “God is white”*
- *Better than North – “wage slaves”*
- *Black Inferiority*
- *[Among Southerners]
Elevated poor whites*

heaven! in this hostile land of
 law to be serving for want of em-
 ployment! No relief from the per-
 secution and aristocracy when bleated for
 we have been made by our blood
 'test'!

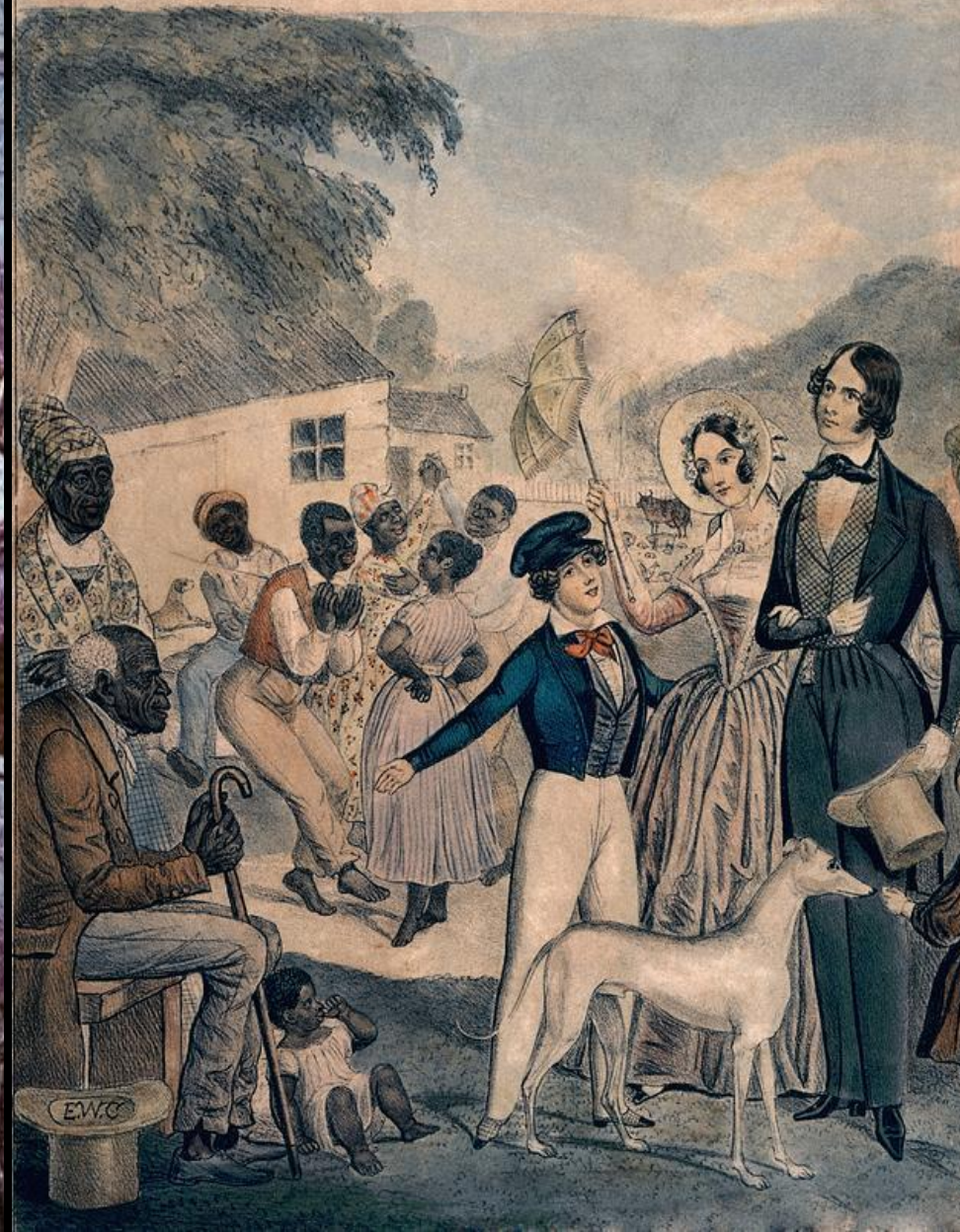
Come pack off to the
 house! That's the only
 way 'sum for you!



AMERICA.

God bless you massa! you feed
 and clothe us. When we are sick
 you nurse us, and when too old
 to work, you provide for us!

These poor creatures are a sacred legacy
 from my ancestors and while a dollar is
 left me, nothing shall be spared to increase
 their comfort and happiness.

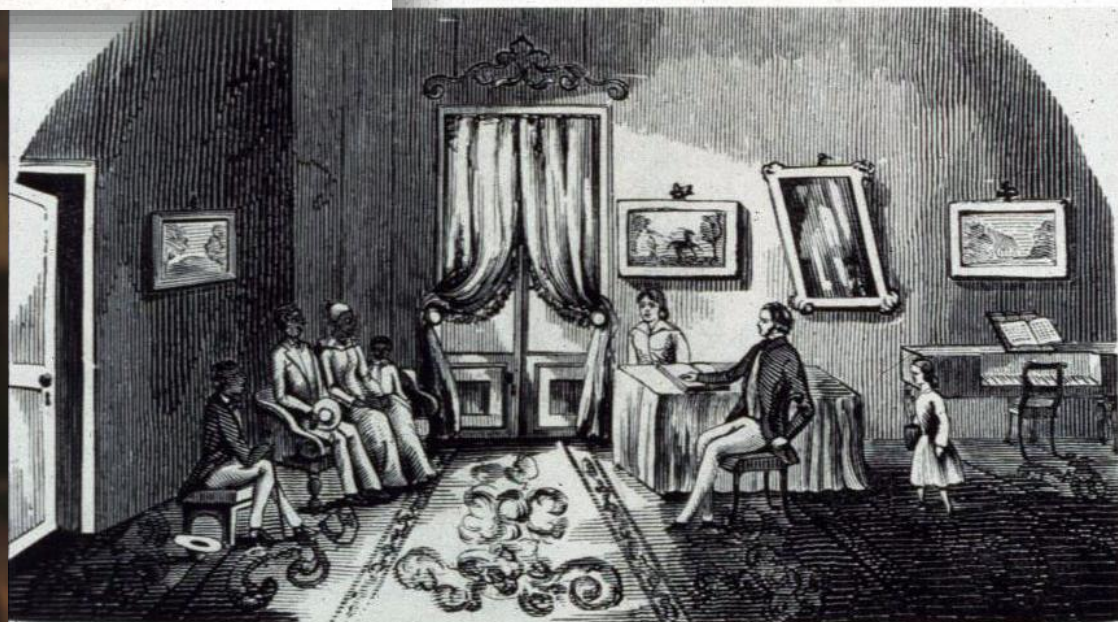




THE NEGRO IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.



"The Sabbath among Slaves."



THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

VALUABLE GANG OF YOUNG NEGROES

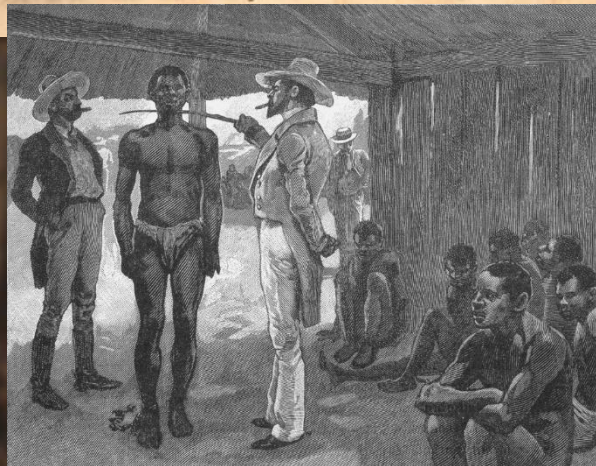
By **JOS. A. BEARD.**

Will be sold at Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, 25TH INST.

At 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade,
**17 Valuable Young Negroes,
Men and Women, Field Hands.
Sold for no fault; with the best
city guarantees.**

**Sale Positive
and without reserve!**
TERMS CASH.

New Orleans, March 24, 1840.



ESTATE SALE!

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

By **LOUIS D. DeSAUSSURE.**

On Wednesday, 19th Inst.

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M. WILL BE SOLD IN
CHARLESTON, SO. CAROLINA,

AT
MESSRS. RYAN & SON'S MART,
IN CHALMERS STREET,

By order of the Executor of the late Mr. and Mrs. WM. BARNWELL.

A PRIME GANG OF
67 NEGROES,

Accustomed to the Culture of Sea Island Cotton and Provisions,
IN BEAUFORT DISTRICT. Amongst whom are several
HOUSE SERVANTS.

CONDITIONS.—One-third Cash; balance by Bond, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two equal Annual Instalments, to be secured by a Mortgage of the Negroes, and approved Personal Security. Purchasers to pay for papers.

GREAT SALE

of

SLAVES

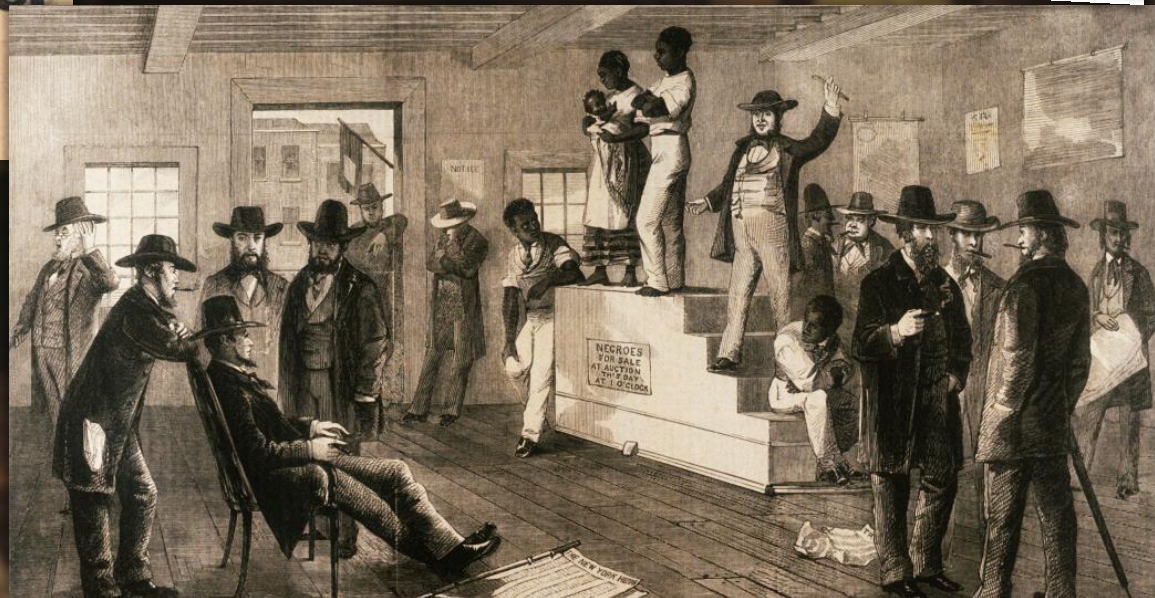
JANUARY 10, 1855

HERE Will Be Offered For Sale at Public Auction at the SLAVE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE LEXINGTON, All The SLAVES of JOHN CARTER, Esquire, of LEWIS COUNTY, KY. On Account of His Removal to Indiana, a Free State. The Slaves Listed Below Were All Raised on the CARTER PLANTATION at QUICK'S RUN, Lewis County, Kentucky.

3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 26, Strong, Ablebodied
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42, Excellent Cook
1 Wench, Lize, Aged 23 with 6 mo. old Picinny
One Buck Aged 52, good Kennel Man
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

TERMS: Strictly CASH at Sale, as owner must realize cash, owing to his removal to West. Offers for the entire lot will be entertained previous to sale by addressing the undersigned.

JOHN CARTER, Esq.
Po. Clarksburg
Lewis County, Kentucky



TOBACCO

AUCTION & NEGRO SALES.

LAMP, PINE
K... TE, OILS.

8

8



LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF SLAVERY

Slaves were deprived of:

- *Legal marriage, family life*
- *Personal mobility – did not control their own lives and aspirations*
- *Property ownership – work forever, never gain anything*
- *Right to assemble*
- *Access to education*
- *Controlled religious life*

“Protections” offered by Slave Codes

- **Murder, torture against slaves illegal**

State Level Slave Codes – Fed Gov. never adopted fed. level slave laws















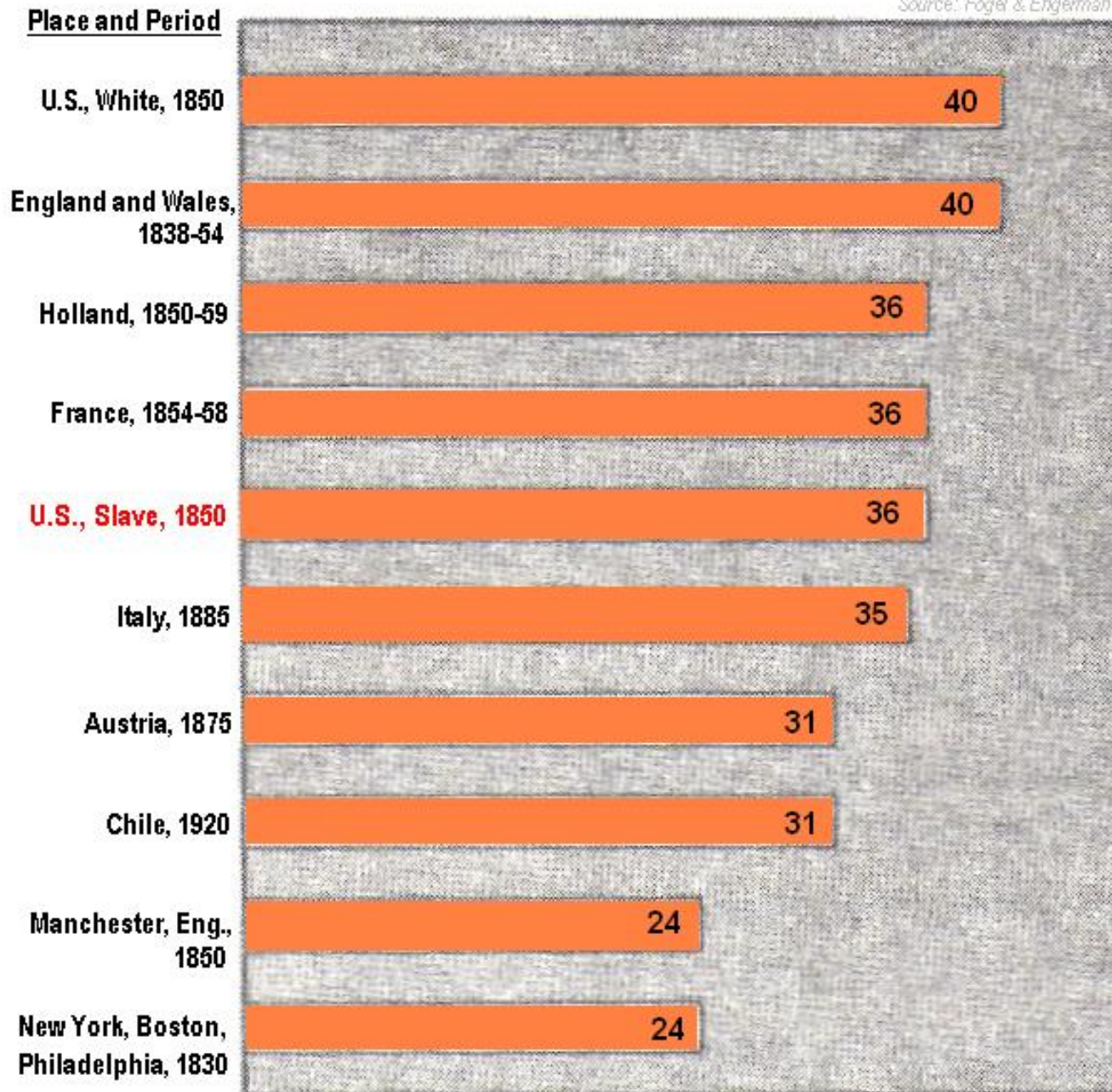






Life Expectancy at Birth for U.S. Slaves and Various Free Populations, 1830-1920

Source: Fogel & Engerman



FOOD	SLAVE CALORIES INTAKE	TOTAL POPULATION CALORIES INTAKE
Beef	108	152
Pork	543	521
Mutton	5	21
Milk	144	267
Butter	30	135
Sweet Potatoes	424	36
White Potatoes	19	137
Peas	427	55
Corn	2,265	652
Wheat Flour	156	1,019
Misc. Grains	64	132
All other Foods	---	614
TOTALS	4,185	3,741

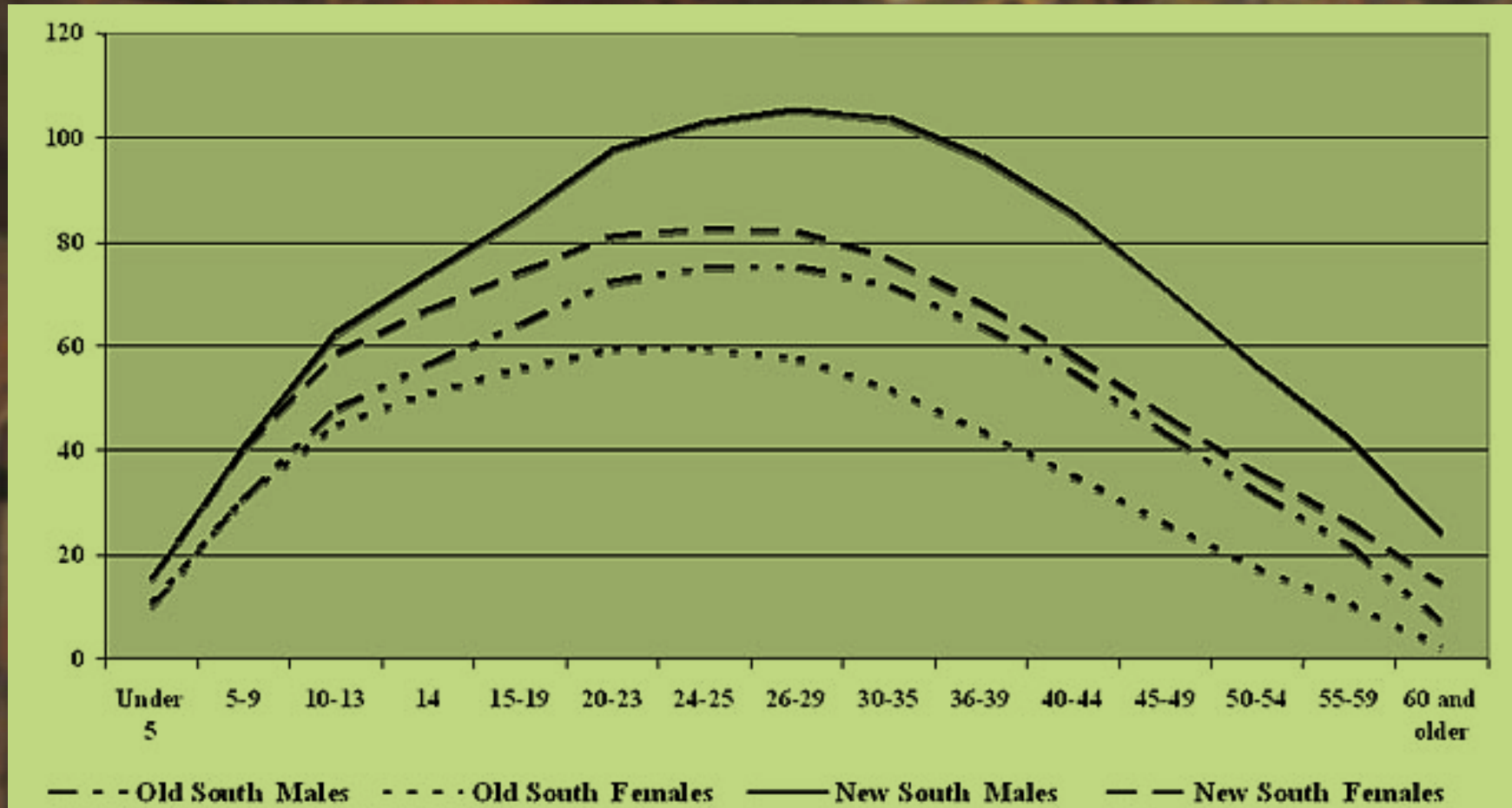


**Slave Price
Adjusted
in modern
money**

**Slave Price
through
the 1800s**

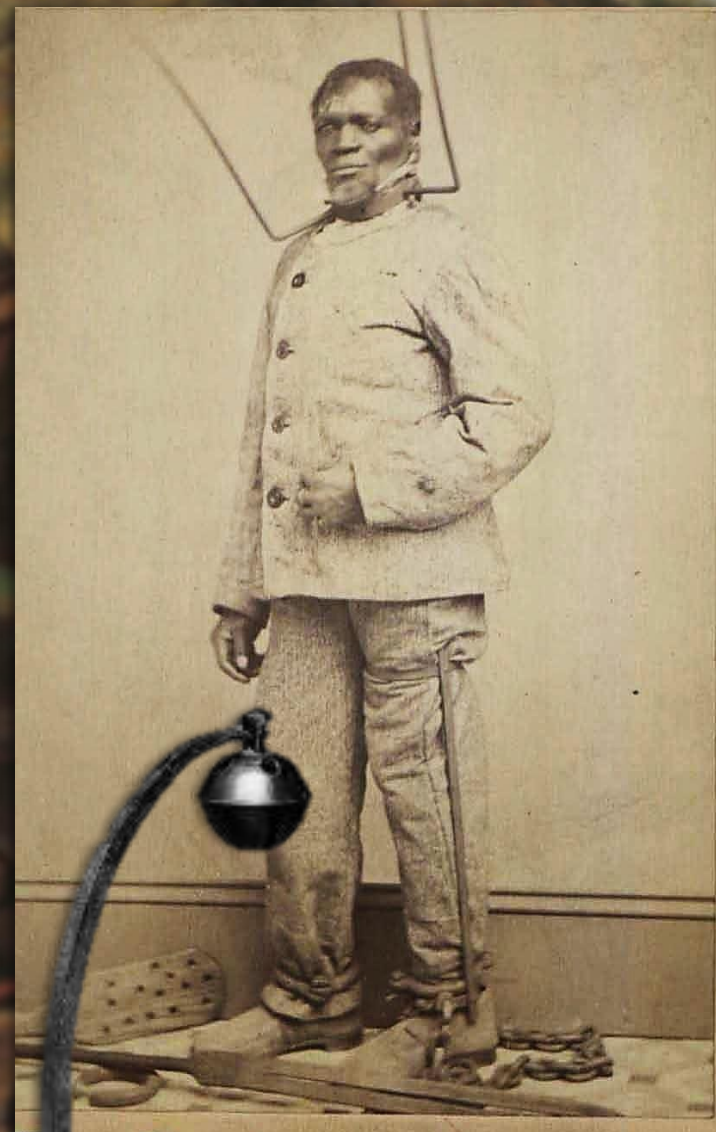


Slave Price Based on Age & Sex

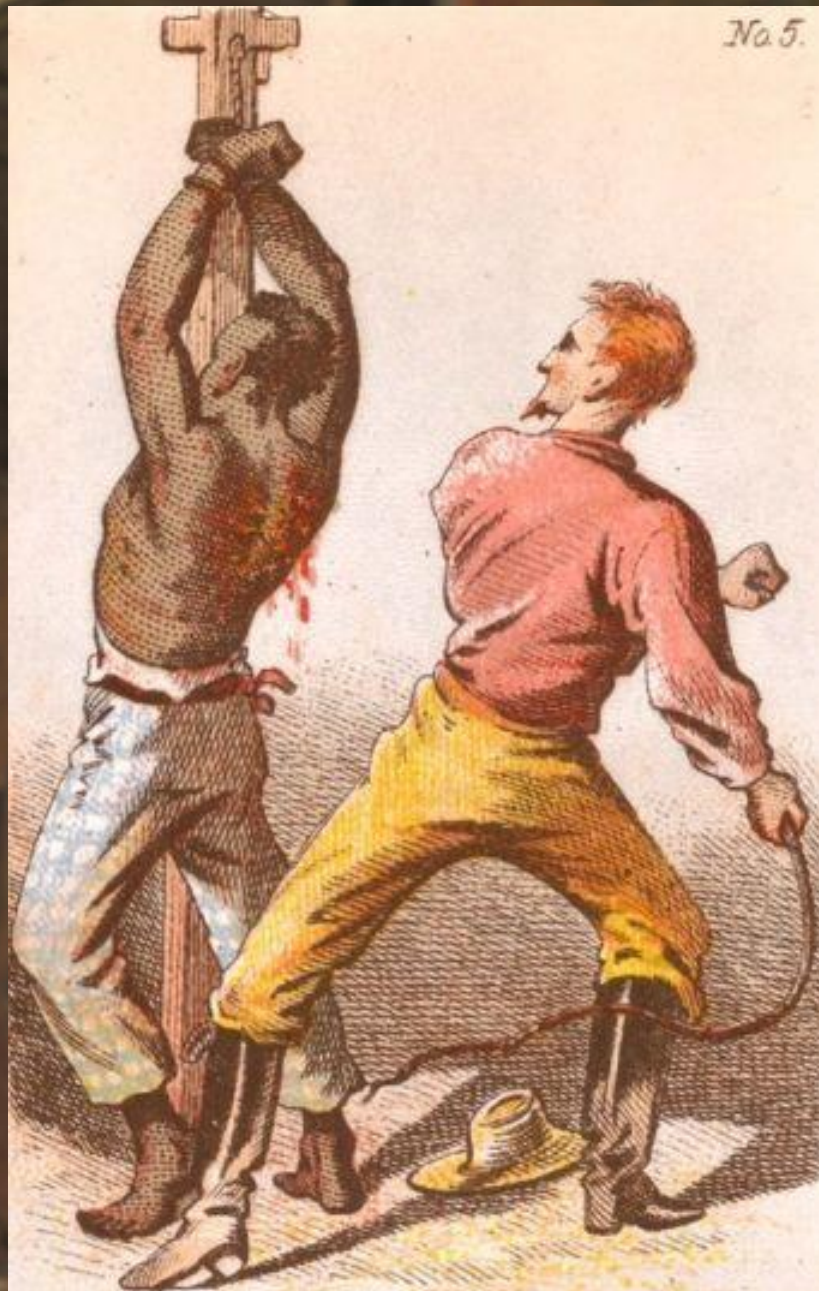


Source: Source: Historical Statistics, Index of slave values, by age, sex, and region: 1850. All the values are indexed to that of Louisiana males aged 18-30.

Names	Ages	Hands	H Hands	Value	Remarks
Mary Jose	55 years		y	100 00	wash women, on ac count
Little Mary	14 "		y	400 00	good Girl
Lina	40 "	"		400 00	Hospital nurse. fair.
Julia	20 "	"		400 00	fair hand
Vina	30 "		y	200 00	Sickly
Tamor	30 "	"		400 00	fair hand
Matilda	16 "	"		500 00	good hand
Rose	10 "		o	300 00	a great Liar but will do,
Mary Creole	20 "	"		500 00	good hand
Hannah	45 "		y	300 00	mischief maker all talk,
Terese	11 "		y	300 00	will lie & steal
Fanna	30 "	"		500 00	good hand
Louisa (Dretais)	22 "	"		500 00	good hand
Primitia "	22 "	"		500 00	good hand
Micky	5 "	o	o	150 00	well disposed
Oliza	7 "	o	o	250 00	great Liar but will do
Rebecca, 6 mo	"	o	o	100 00	to young to Judge
Nancy 5 months	o	o	o	100 00	" " " "
Rachael 3 months	o	o	o	100 00	" " " "
Elphry 2 months	o	o	o	100 00	" " " "



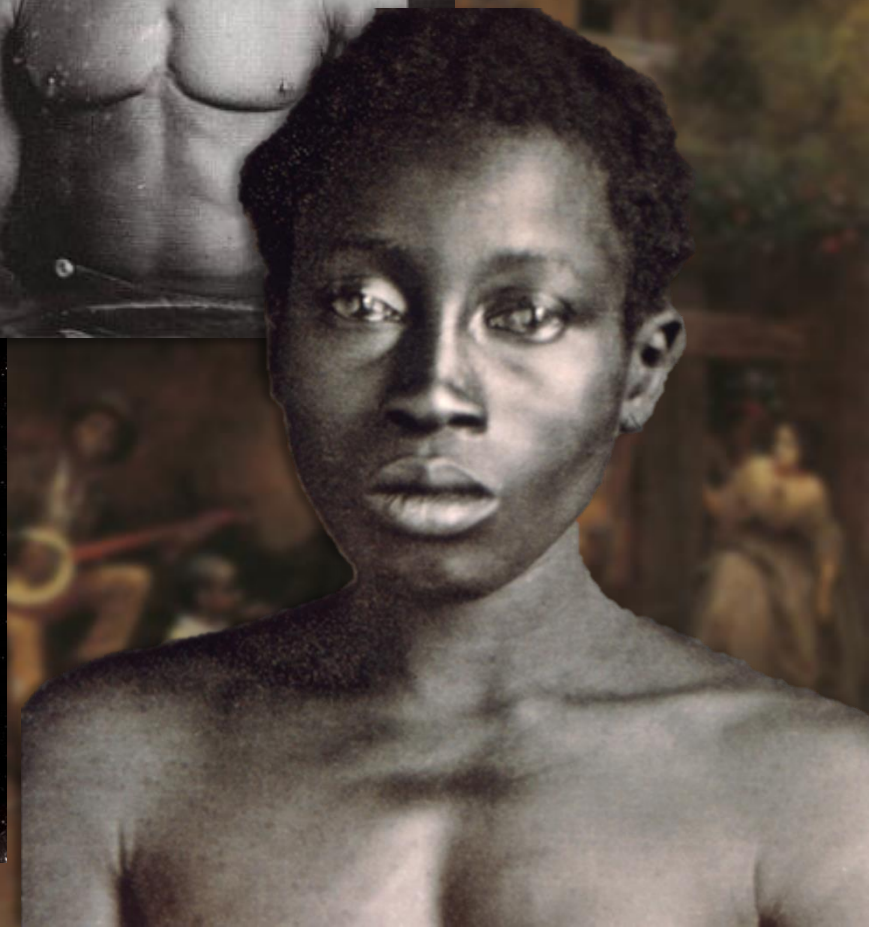
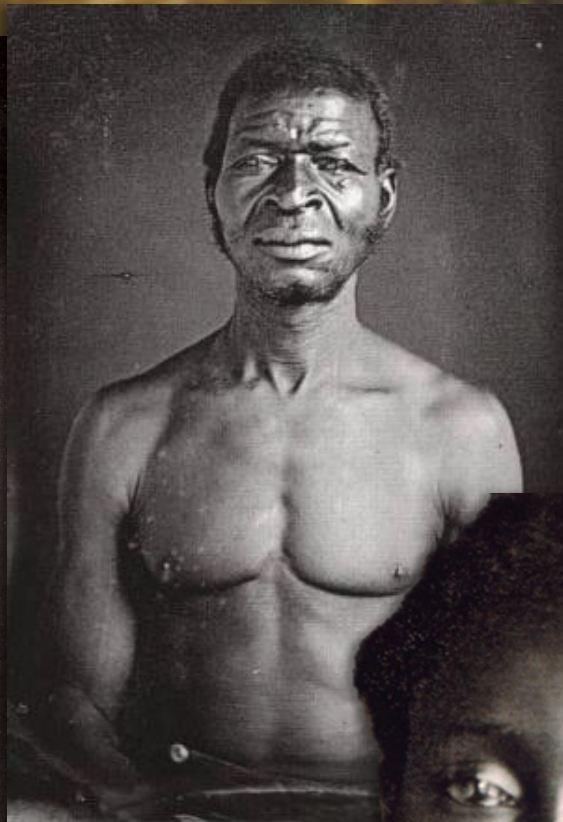
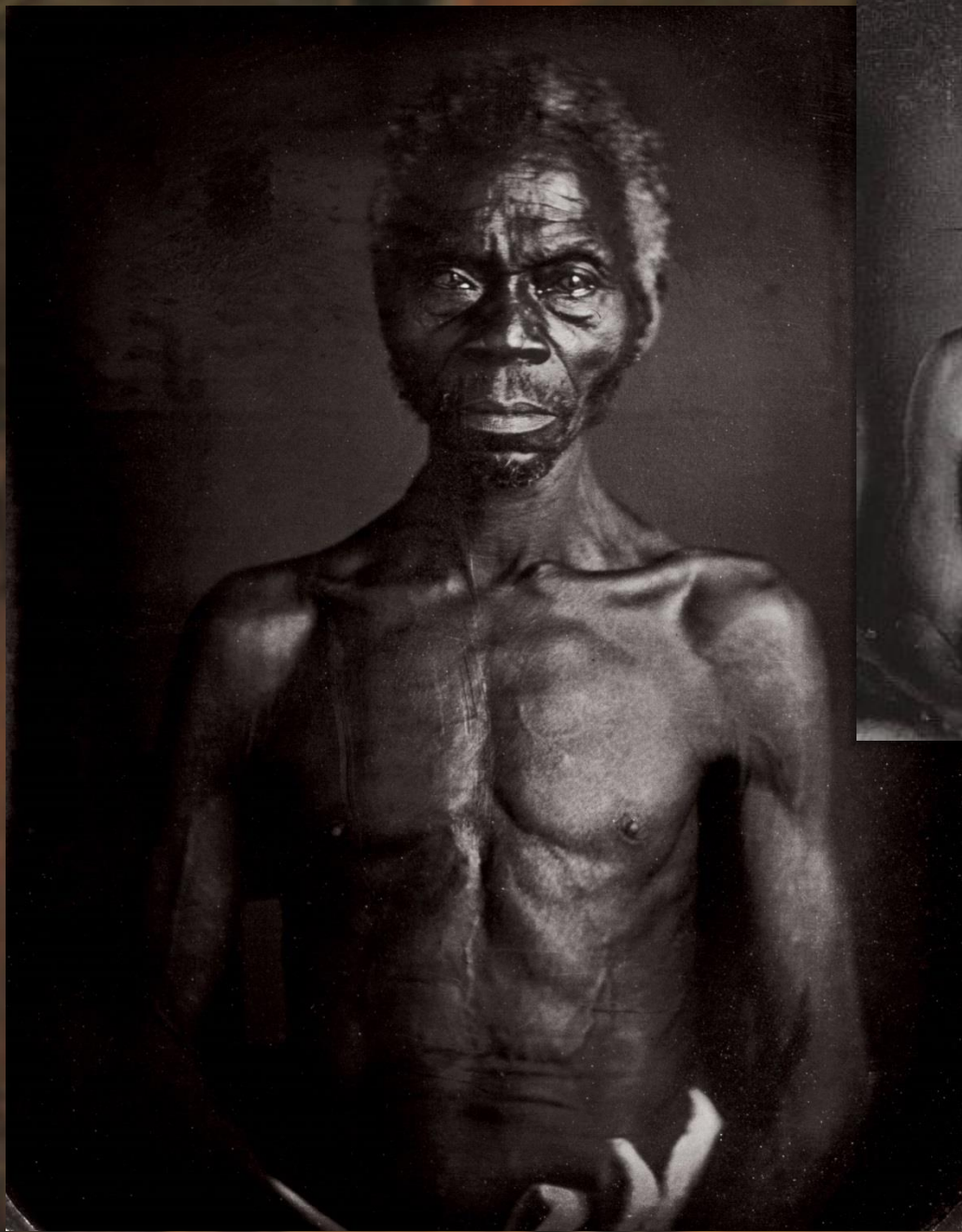
No. 5.



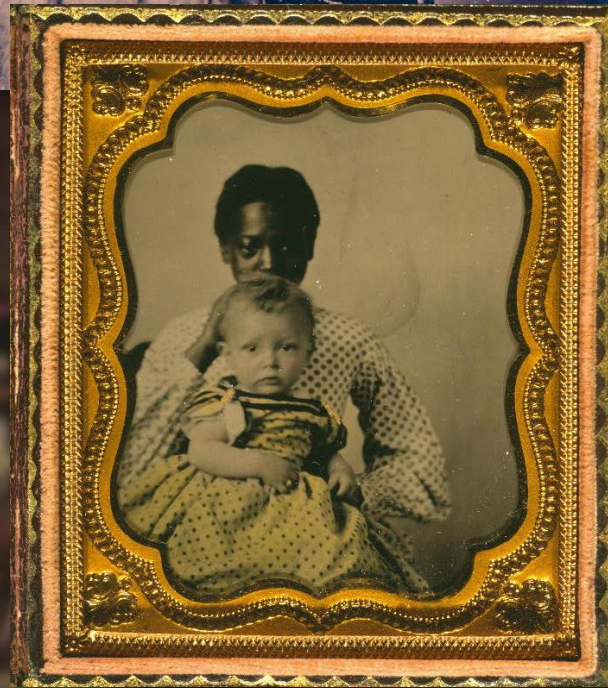
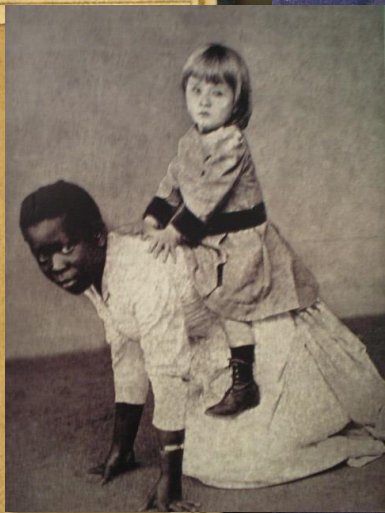
THE LASH.

From the report of the Committee on the Slave Trade, in the House of Representatives, 1844.









FAMILY & RELIGION did create an
undercurrent “African American culture”











THE SUNNY SOUTH.—A NEGRO REVIVAL MEETING.—A SEEKER "GETTING RELIGION."—DRAWN BY W. L. SHEPPARD.—SEE PAGE 346.

