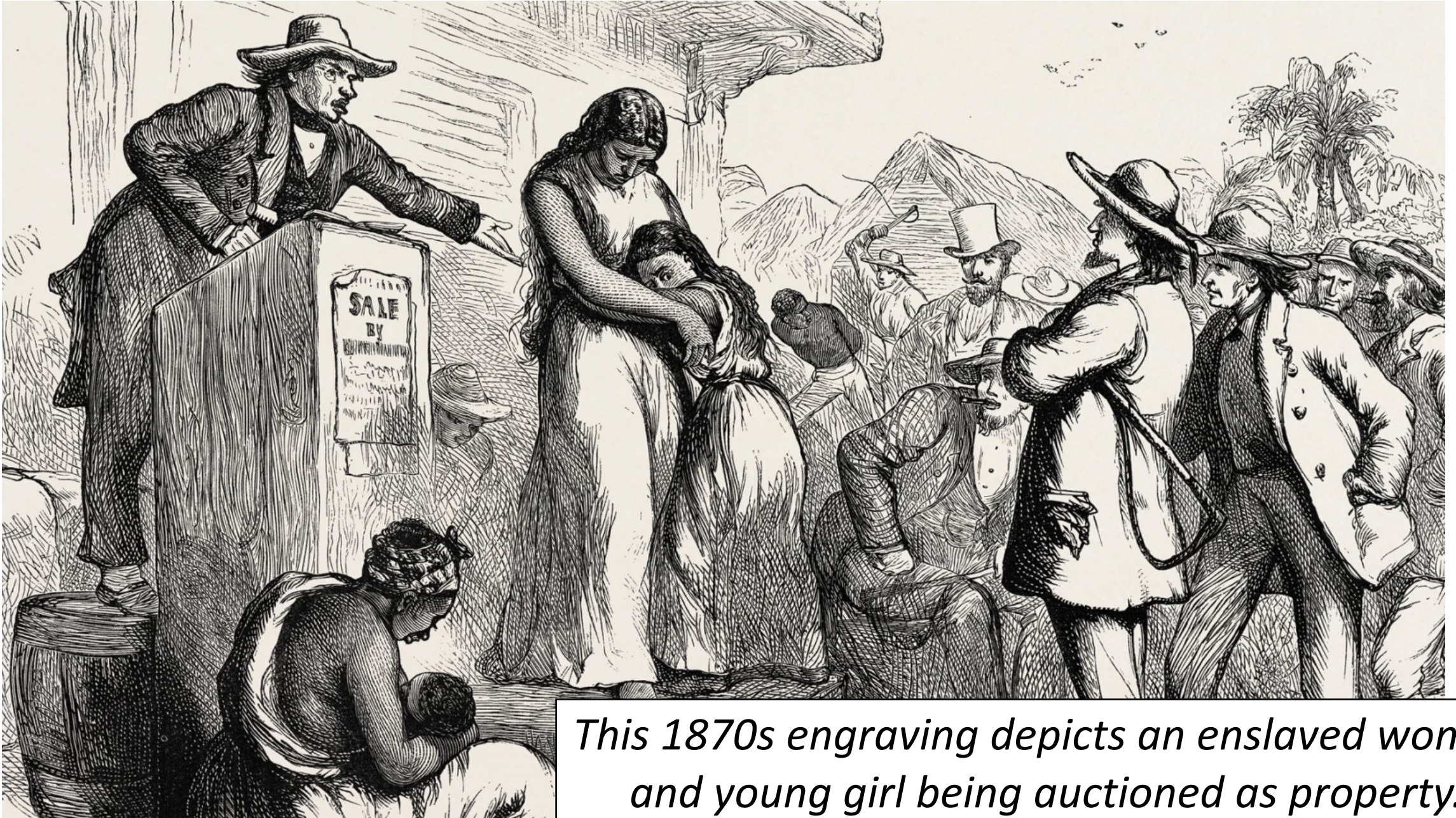


GED Social
Studies
Day 4



What do you see?



This 1870s engraving depicts an enslaved woman and young girl being auctioned as property.

What do you know about slavery?



Video: <https://history.com/topics/black-history/slavery-in-america-video>

In the 17th and 18th centuries, enslaved Africans worked mainly on the tobacco, rice and indigo plantations of the southern coast, from the Chesapeake Bay colonies of Maryland and Virginia south to Georgia.

After the American Revolution, many colonists—particularly in the North, where slavery was relatively unimportant to the agricultural economy—began to link the oppression of enslaved Africans to their own oppression by the British, and to call for slavery's abolition.

But after the Revolutionary War, the new U.S. Constitution tacitly acknowledged the institution of slavery, counting each enslaved individual as three-fifths of a person for the purposes of taxation and representation in Congress and guaranteeing the right to repossess any “person held to service or labor” (an obvious euphemism for slavery).

Europeans who had settled in America found it difficult to get workers for their farms and mines. They also had to pay workers. They wanted slaves from Africa because it was cheaper.

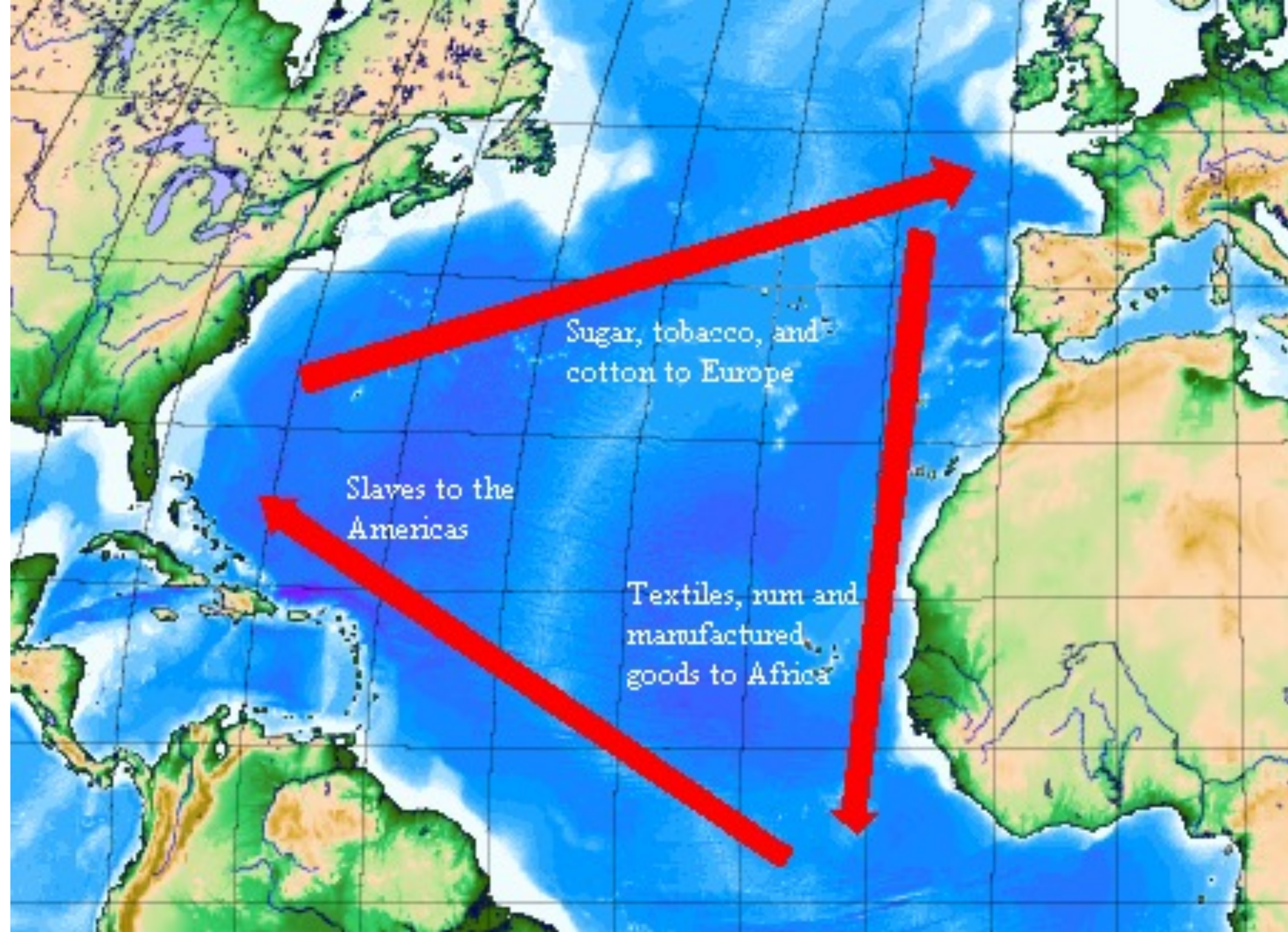
Merchants were able to make a good profit selling sugar, cotton, rum, tobacco and coffee from the Americas to the United Kingdom

Africans were eager to trade for the guns, alcohol, pots, pans and horses that were brought from Europe.

The Triangular Trade

Instructions:

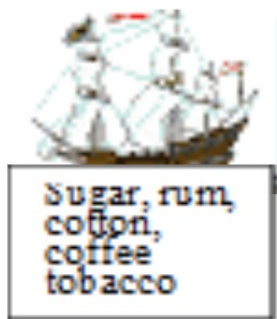
Read the paragraphs on the left, then cut out the boxes and boats at the bottom of the page. Stick the boxes in the correct countries and the boats on the lines between the countries.



Sugar, tobacco, and
cotton to Europe

Slaves to the
Americas

Textiles, rum and
manufactured
goods to Africa



Sugar, cotton,
rum, tobacco
and coffee

Slaves, because
they are cheaper
than workers

Cloth, pots,
pans, horses,
alcohol and
guns

United Kingdom

The Americas Wants

Africa Wants

1860: Disunion

1860: Disunion



THE Civil War Curriculum
by the CIVIL WAR TRUST | civilwar.org/curriculum

Endorsed by



United States in 1820



How to Resolve?

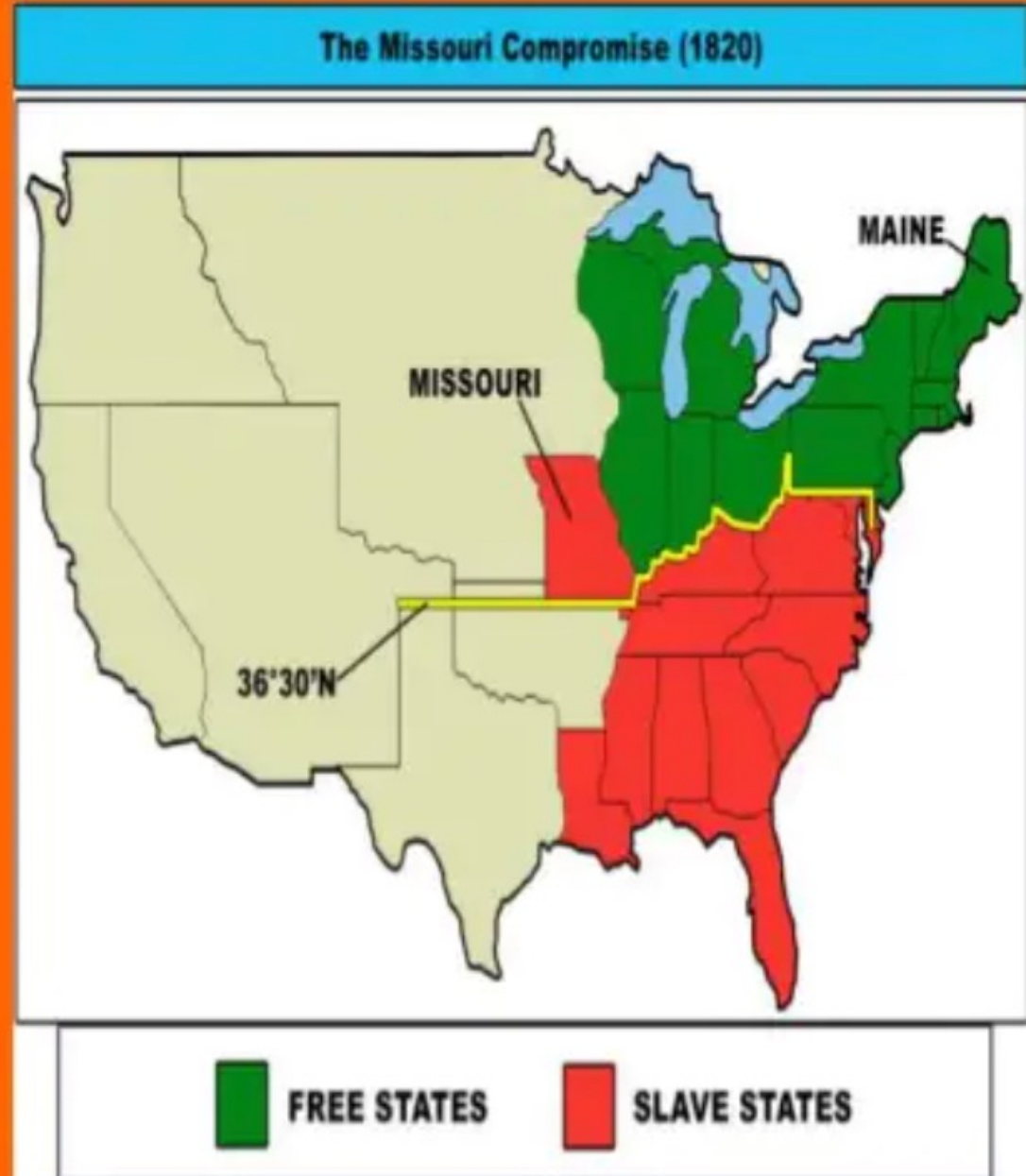


Missouri Compromise

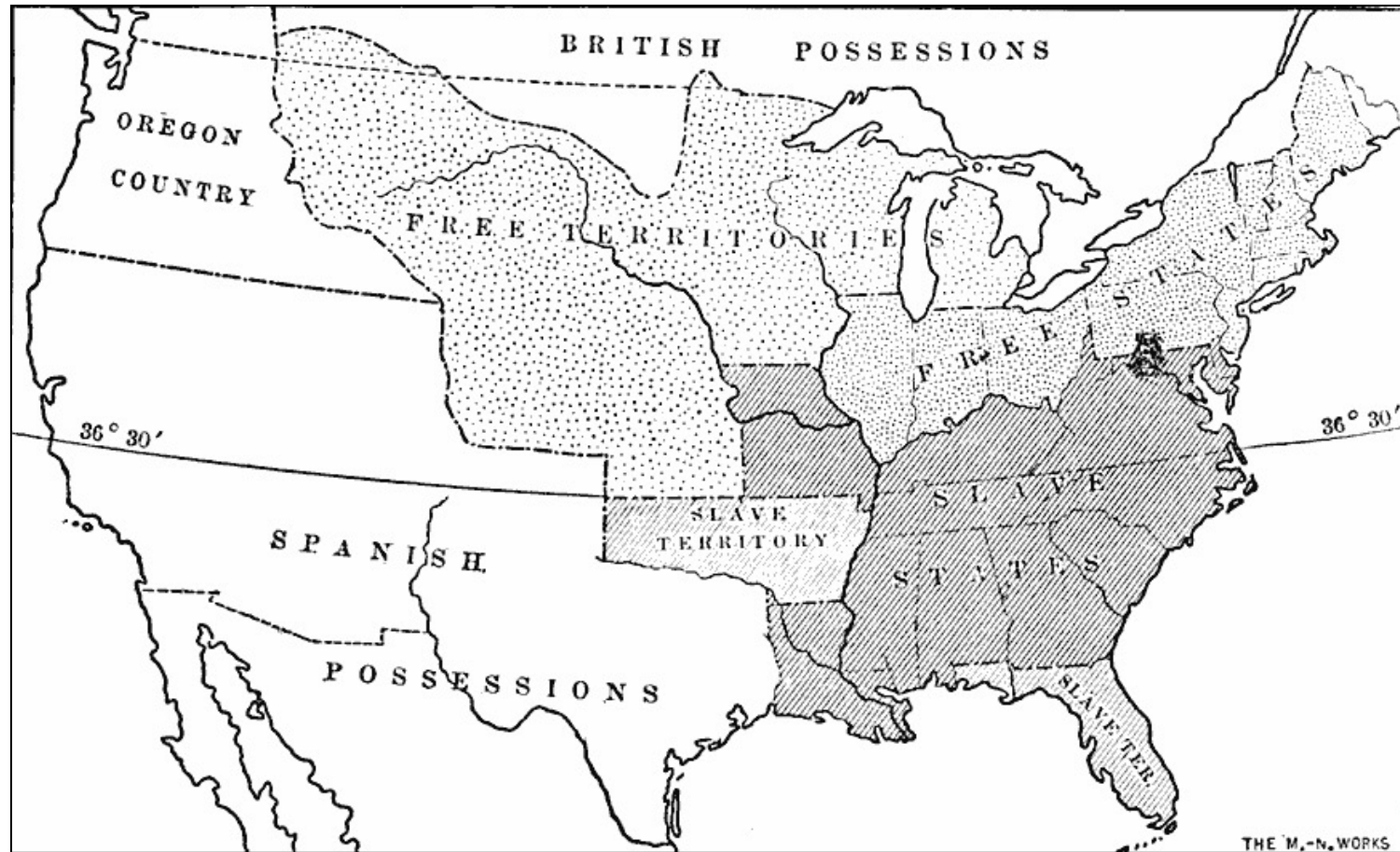
SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That in all that **territory** ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies **north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude**, not included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, **slavery and involuntary servitude**, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and **is hereby, forever prohibited**: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.

The Missouri Compromise

- Created by Henry Clay
- Missouri admitted as a SLAVE state and Maine is admitted as a FREE state
- Missouri Compromise line was drawn along the latitude line $36^{\circ}30'$ across the Louisiana Territory
- Balance of Power in the Senate stays the same
 - 12 FREE states
 - 12 SLAVE states



Slave and Free Areas after the Missouri Compromise, 1820



Thomas Jefferson's Opinion



“..the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm...I have been among the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much.”

letter to William Short, April 11, 1820

“...like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union.”

letter to John Holmes, April 22, 1820

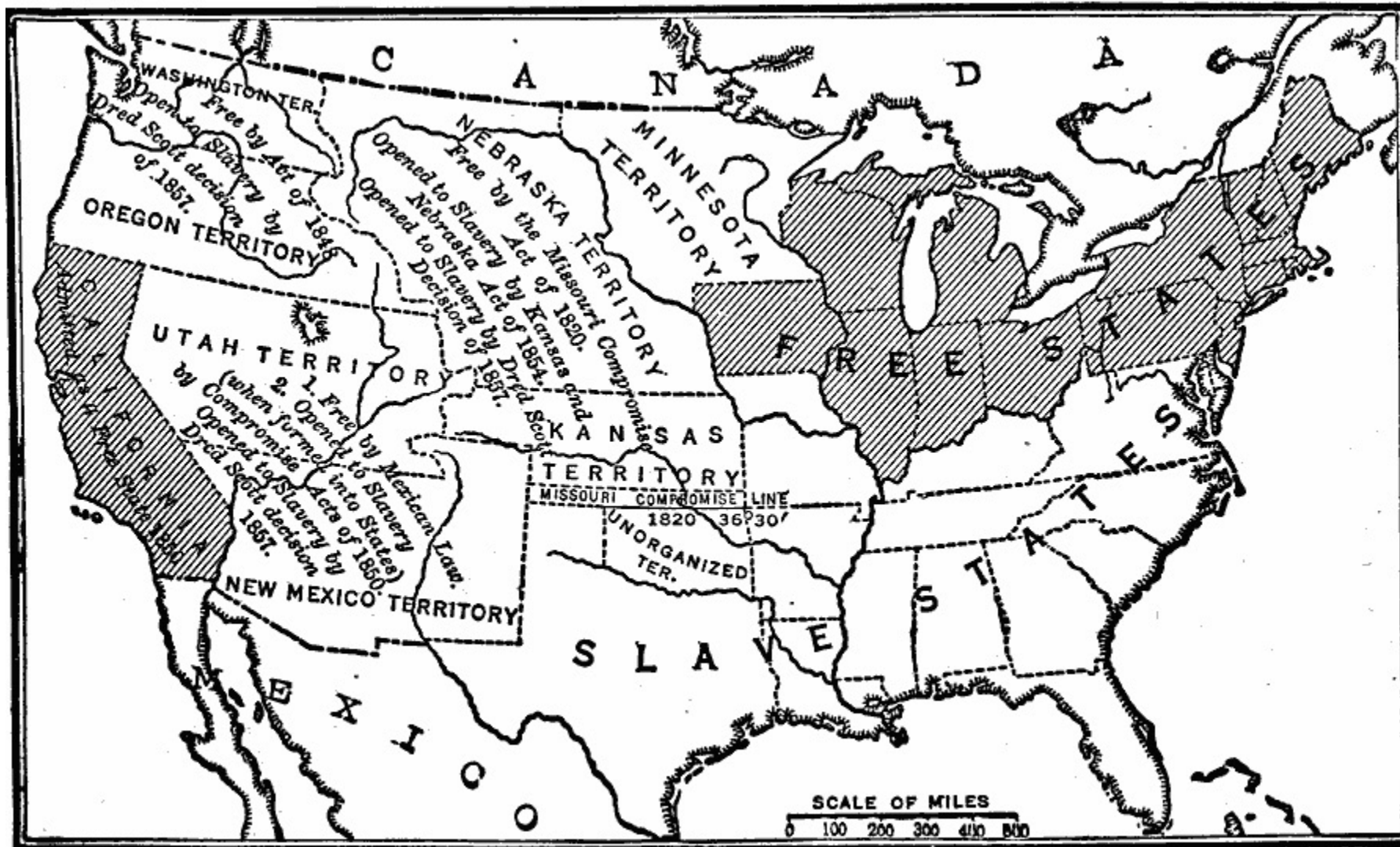
The United States in 1848



How to resolve?



Compromise of 1850



Compromise of 1850

It being desirable, for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them arising out of the institution of slavery upon a fair, equitable and just basis: therefore,

- 1. Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.
- 2. Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the republic of Mexico...
- 8. Resolved, That Congress has no power to promote or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

Excerpt, The Fugitive Slave Act

Section 6

And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due... may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process...

In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence

Section 7

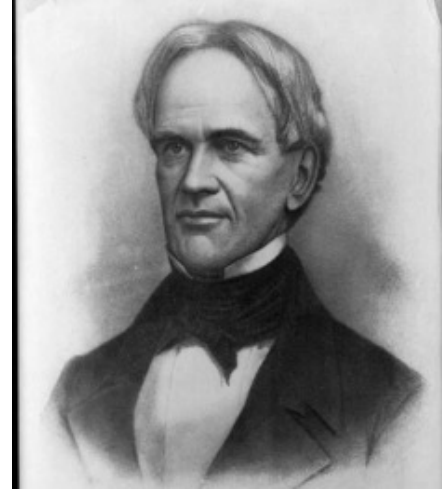
And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor,...or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the District or Territorial Courts...

Compromise of 1850

Reaction



“What do you want, you who reside in the free states? Do you want that there shall be no slavery introduced into the territories...? Have you not had your desire in California?... What more do you want? [Henry Clay](#)



“...the Southern gentlemen have pressed the cause, not only of human slavery but of slavery extension...the North has maintained an unbroken silence. The time has surely come when the voice of freedom should find an utterance.” [Horace Mann](#)

- Henry Clay's plan, The Compromise of 1850 had five main parts:

1. California admitted as a free state
2. Voters in Utah and New Mexico Territory would decide the slavery question according to popular sovereignty (vote)



CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE

OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

AND

Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, Shun them in every possible manner, as so many HOUNDS on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

Source: Library of Congress, *The American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broadsides and other Printed Ephemera*

3. The slave trade would end in Washington D.C.
4. Very strict Fugitive Slave Law – All states would have to help in returning runaway slaves to their owners
5. Border dispute between Texas and New Mexico was settled

\$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Monday the 11th July, a negro man named

TOM,

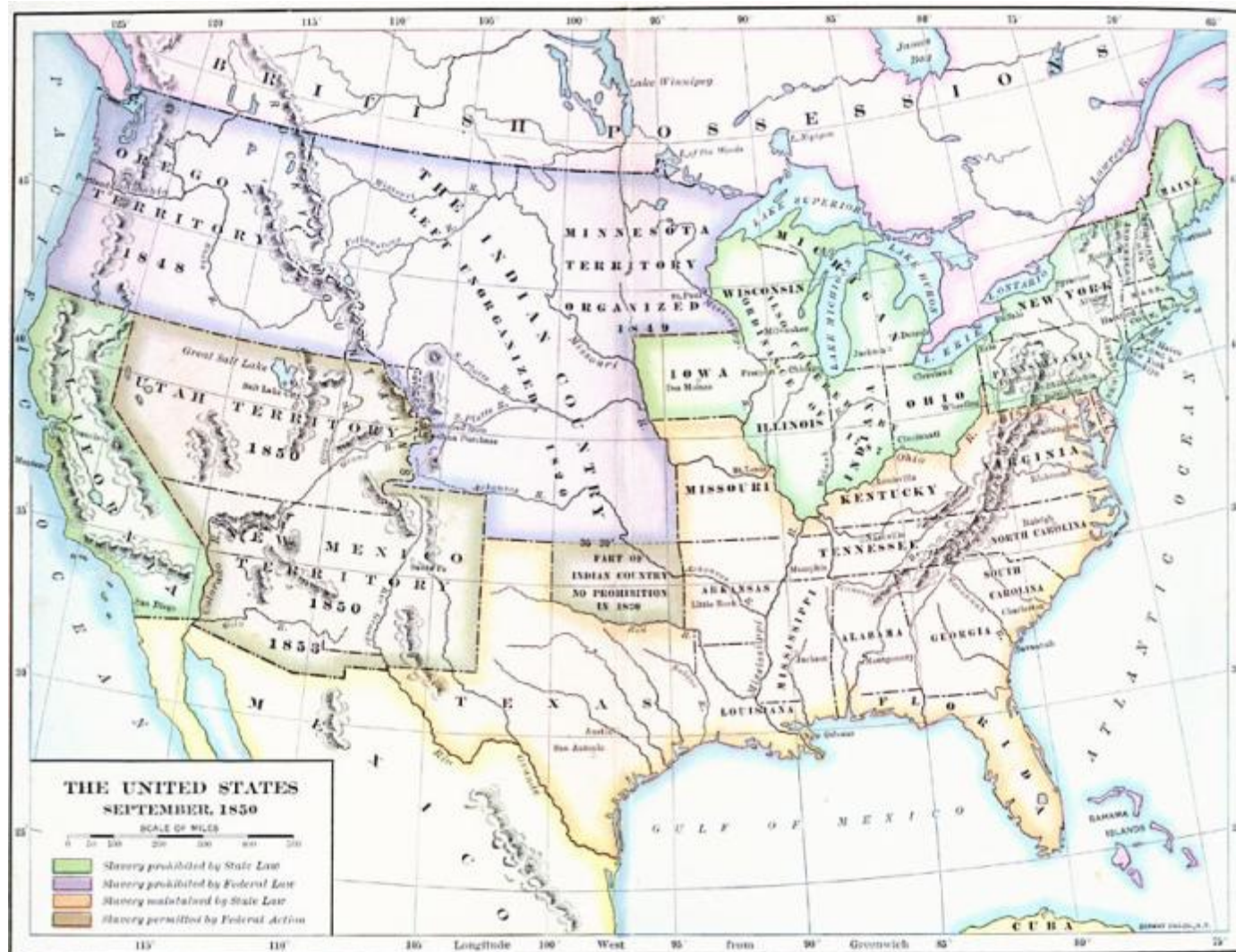
about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; of dark color; heavy in the chest; several of his jaw teeth out; and upon his body are several old marks of the whip, one of them straight down the back. He took with him a quantity of clothing, and several hats.

A reward of \$150 will be paid for his apprehension and security, if taken out of the State of Kentucky; \$100 if taken in any county bordering on the Ohio river; \$50 if taken in any of the interior counties except Fayette; or \$20 if taken in the latter county.

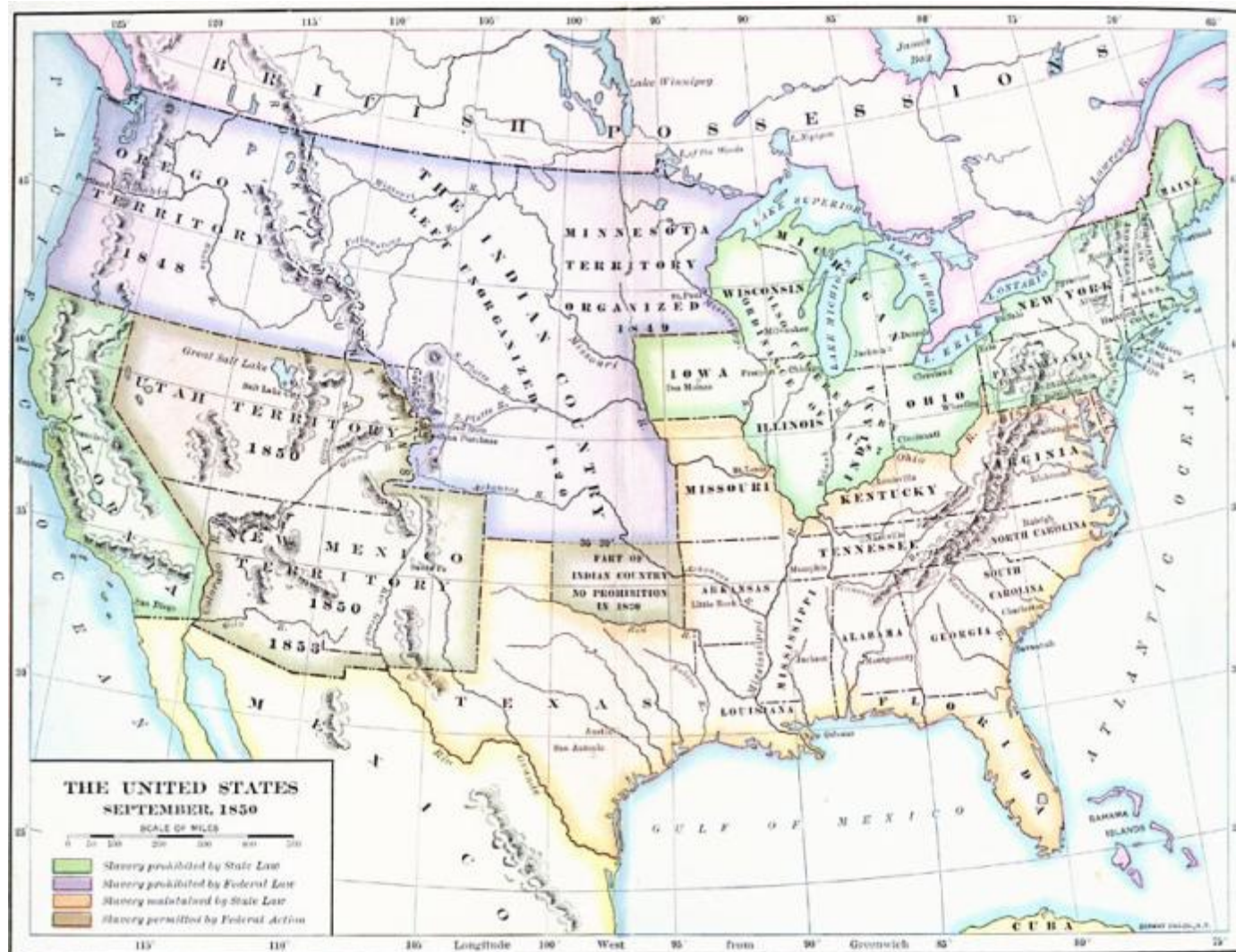
july 12-84-tf

B. L. BOSTON.

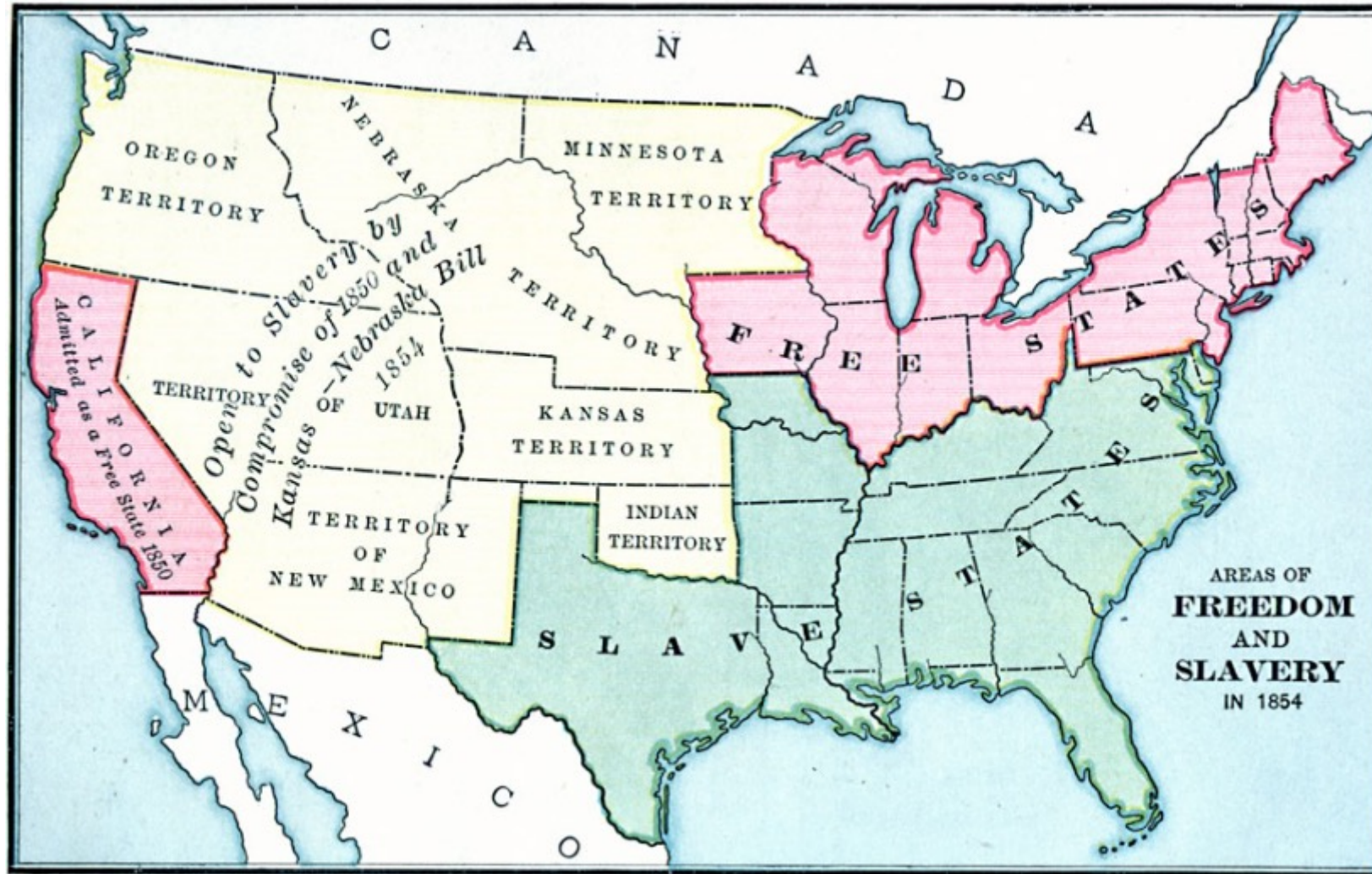
United States in 1850



How to Resolve?



Kansas-Nebraska Act



Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

Territory Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of the admission...

...Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission...

Opposition: *“We arraign this bill as a gross violation of a sacred pledge; as a criminal betrayal of precious rights; as part and parcel of an atrocious plot to ...convert it [the territories] into a dreary region of despotism, inhabited by masters and slaves....”* [Salmon P. Chase](#)

Defense: *“The legal effect of this bill...is neither to legislate slavery into these territories or out of them, but to leave the people to do as they please....Why should this principle not prevail?”*
[Stephen A. Douglas](#)

Dred Scott

- Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom based upon his extended residence, with his master, in the free states of Illinois and Wisconsin.



Dred Scott

Supreme Court Decision

“They [African Americans] are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word ‘citizens’ in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to citizens of the United States.”

“...the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property [slaves] ...north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the Constitution and is therefore void...”

Chief Justice Roger Taney, Majority Opinion

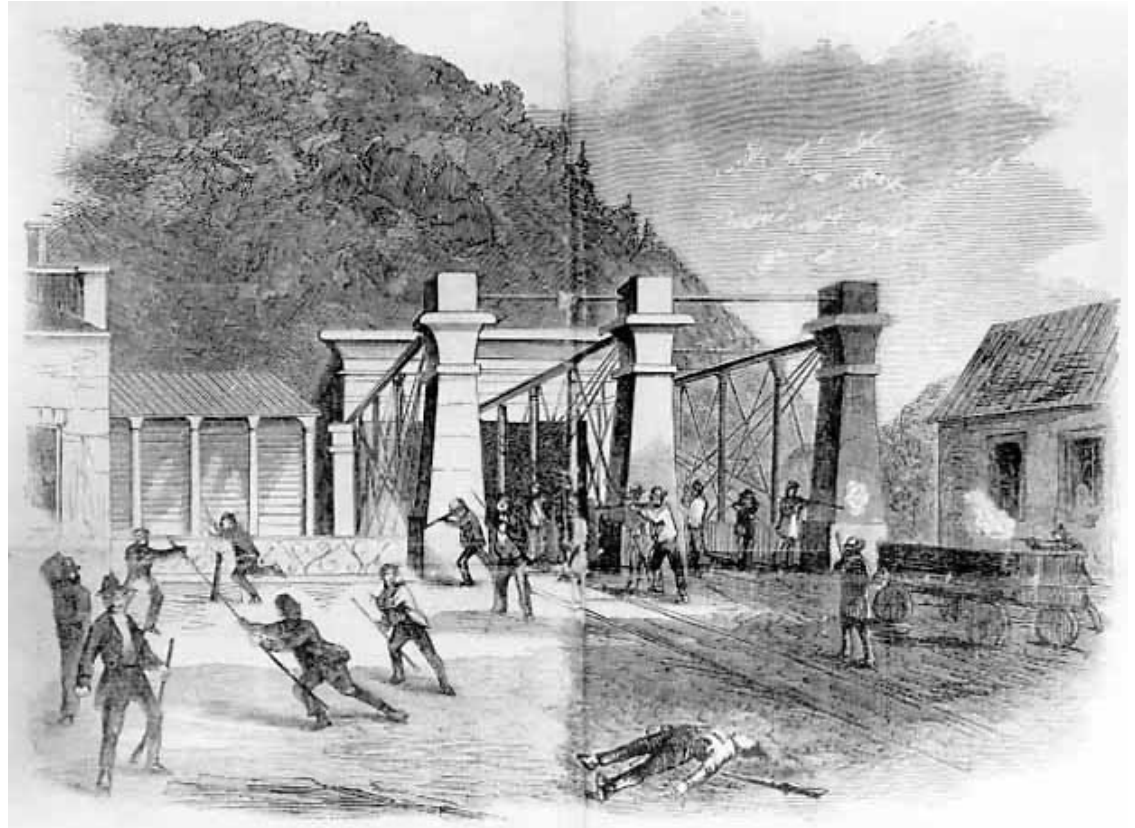
Dred Scott Public Reaction

“It is no novelty to find the Supreme Court following the lead of the Slavery Extension party, to which most of its members belong. Five of the Judges are slaveholders, and two of the other four owe their appointments to their facile ingenuity in making State laws bend to Federal demands in behalf of "the Southern institution.”

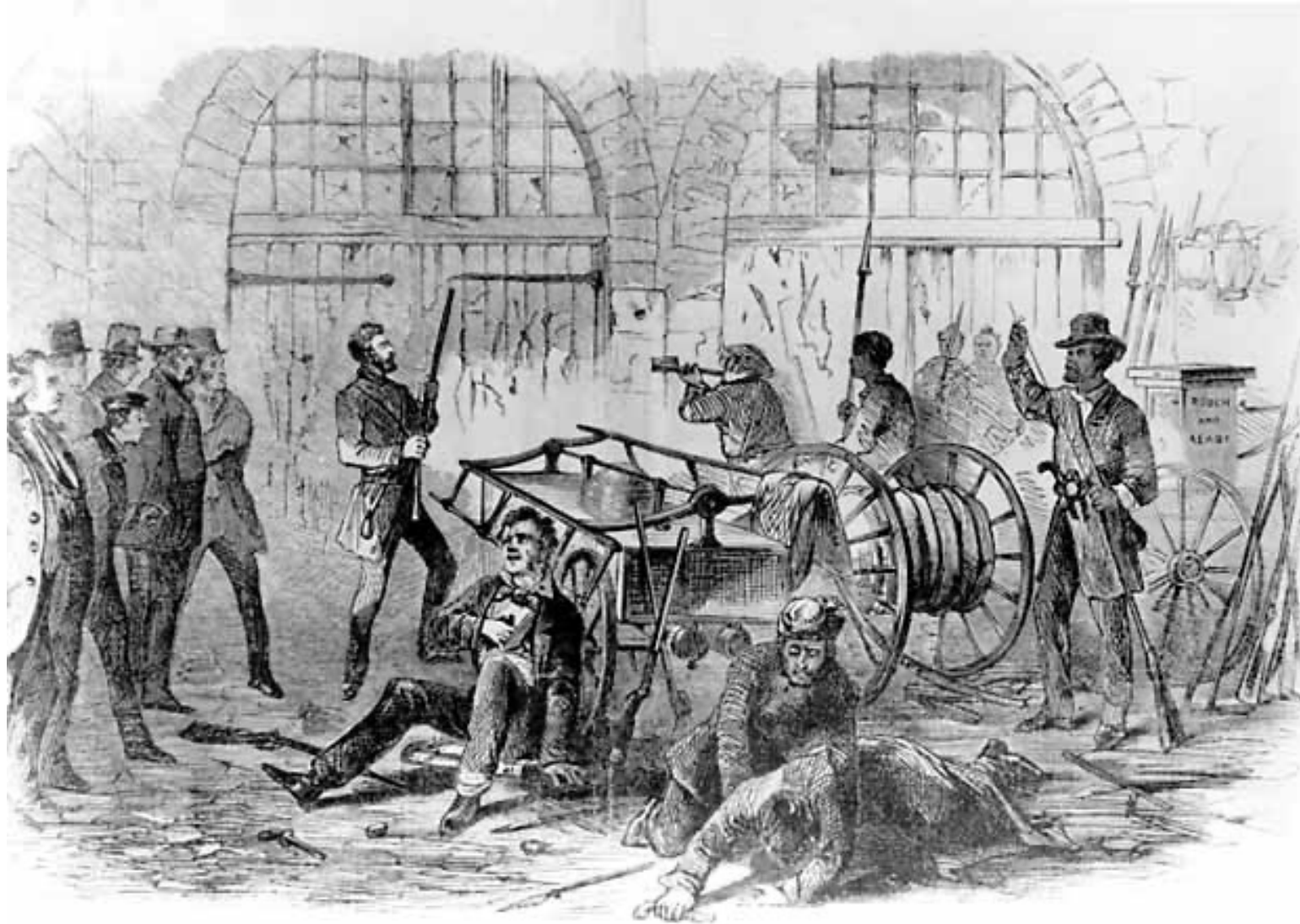
- Editorial in the Albany, New York, Evening Journal, 1857

John Brown's Raid

Harper's Ferry, VA, October 1859



John Brown's Raid



Two views

What's your opinion?

Martyr



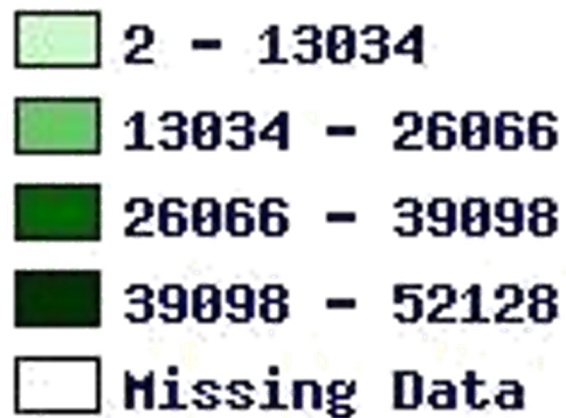
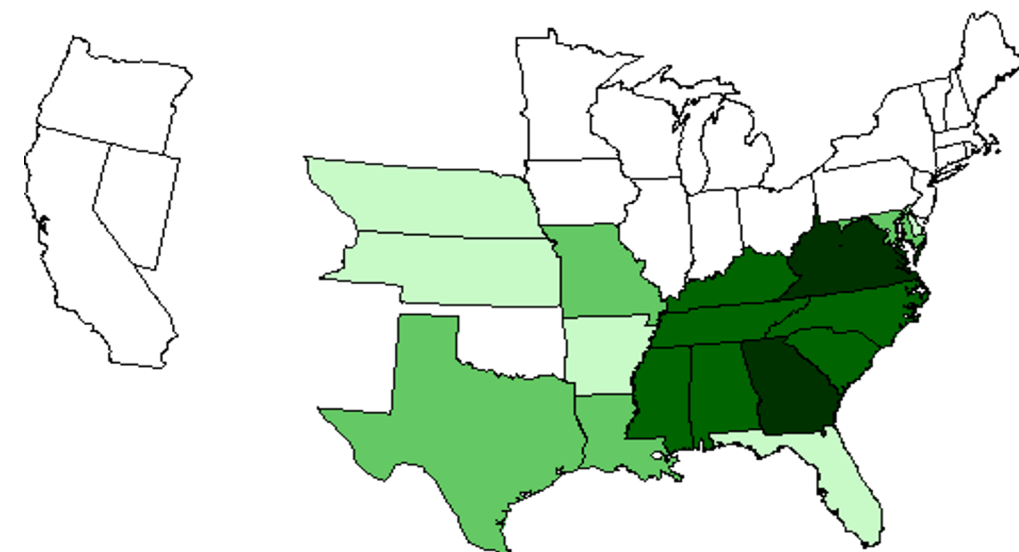
Terrorist



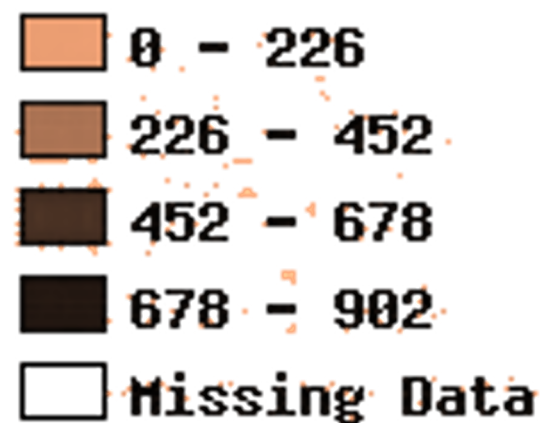
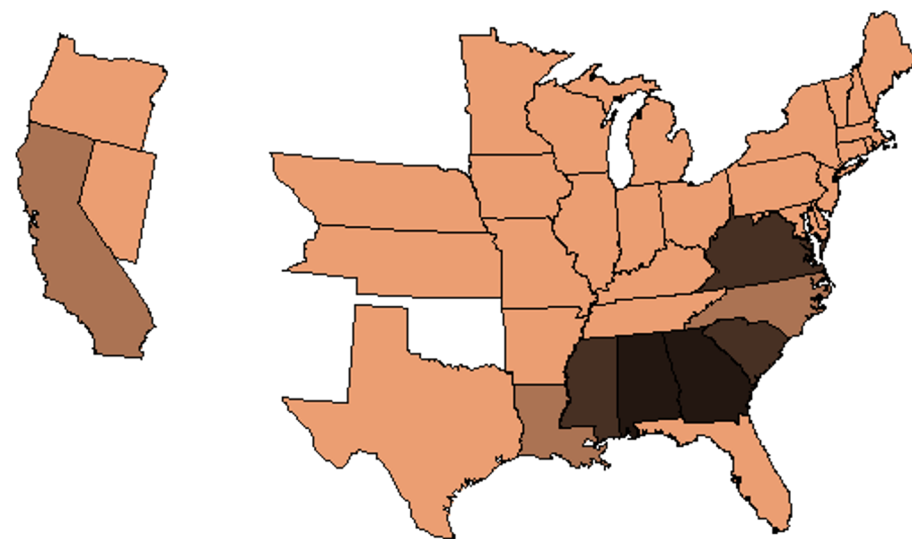
“I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood.”



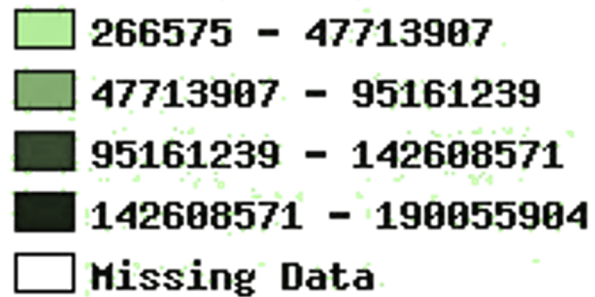
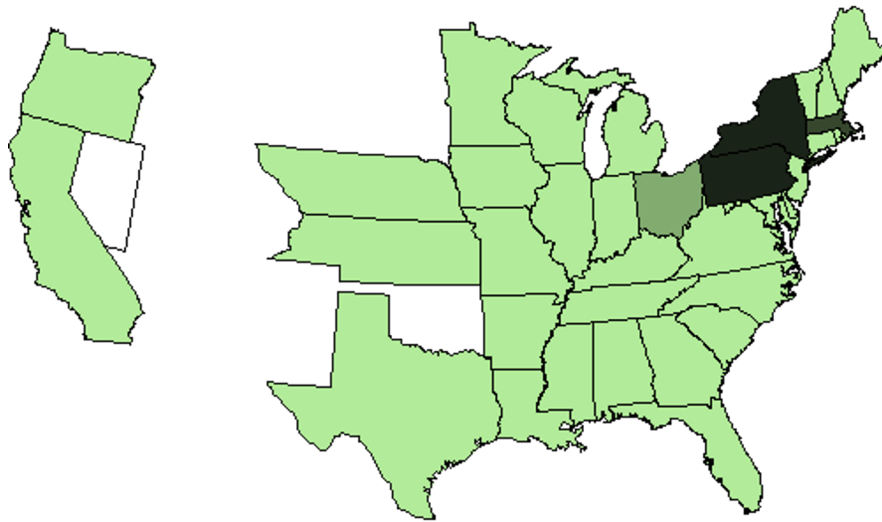
Total Slave Holders in 1860



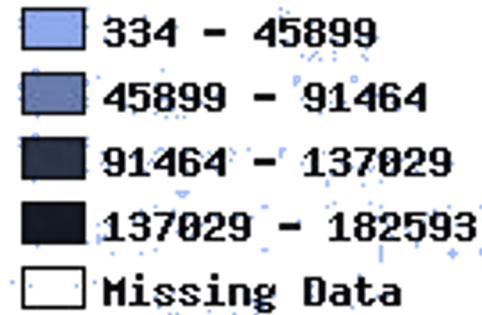
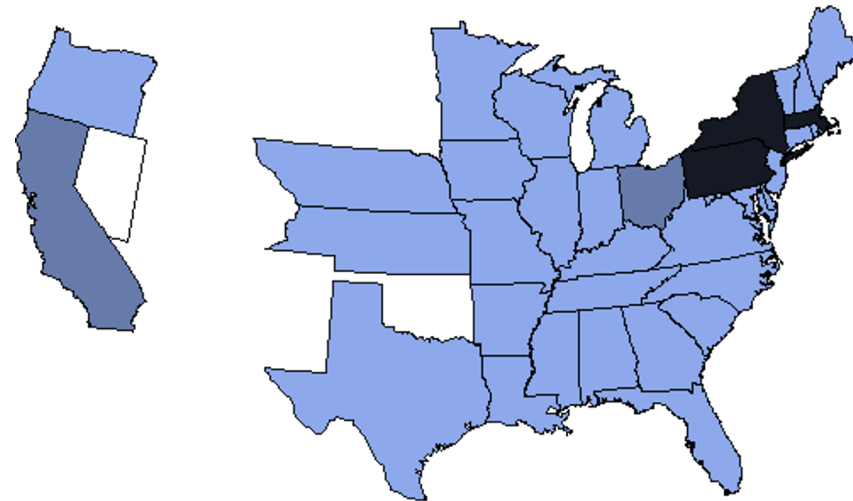
Farms Larger than 1000 Acres in 1860



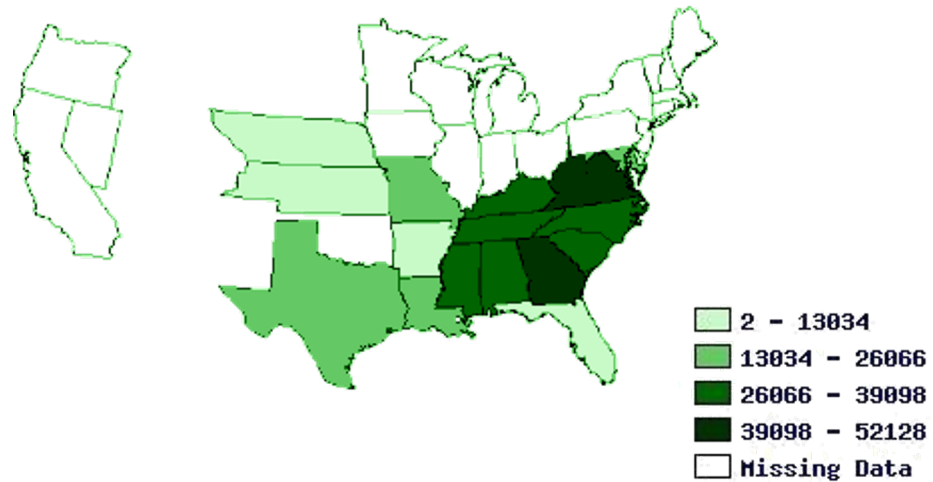
Capital Invested in Manufacturing
(In Dollars) in 1860



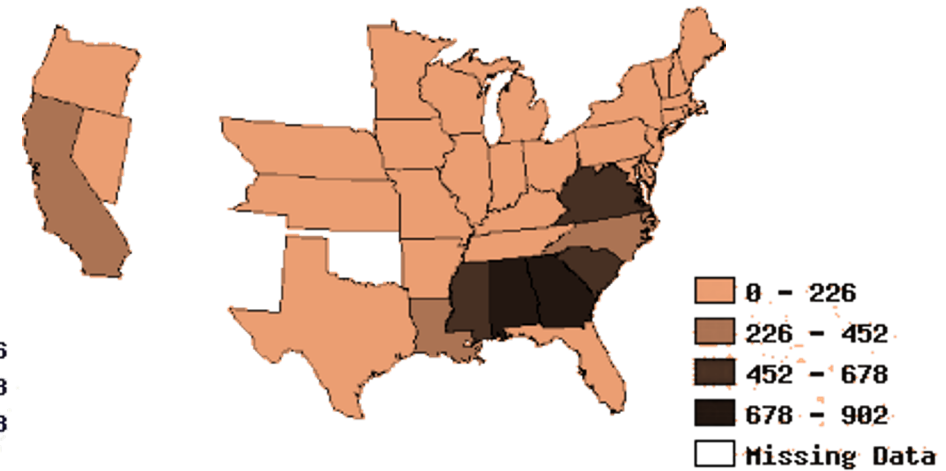
Males Employed in Manufacturing
in 1860



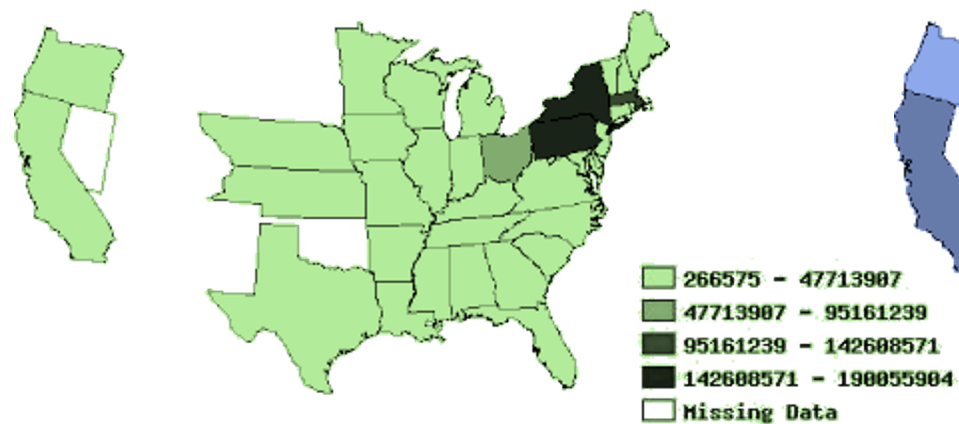
Total Slave Holders in 1860



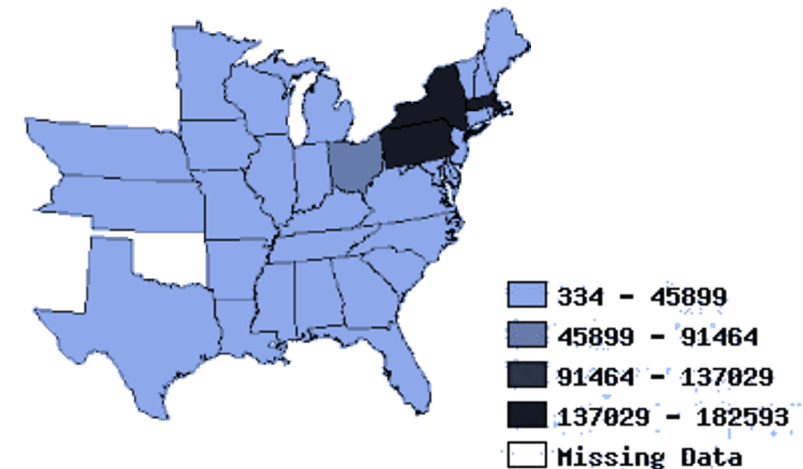
Farms Larger than 1000 Acres in 1860



Capital Invested in Manufacturing (In Dollars) in 1860



Males Employed in Manufacturing in 1860



The United States Civil War



In the spring of 1861, decades of tensions between the northern and southern United States over issues including states' rights versus federal authority, westward expansion, and slavery exploded into the American Civil War (1861-65). The election of the anti-slavery Republican Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 caused seven southern states to secede from (leave) the Union to form the Confederate States of America; four more joined them after the first shots of the Civil War were fired. The Civil War was fought over four hard years, pitting neighbor against neighbor and in some cases, brother against brother. By the time it ended in Confederate surrender in 1865, the Civil War proved to be the costliest war ever fought on American soil, with some 620,000 of 2.4 million soldiers killed, millions more injured and the population and territory of the South devastated. The states were united again, but changed.

Following the war, several Amendments to the Constitution were passed, including the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. These Amendments abolished (ended) slavery in the US, guaranteed equal protection for all people, and gave all men the right to vote (including formerly-enslaved African Americans).

Think about what you have learned about the United States in the years before the Civil War. Was the war inevitable? Can you think of different possible results? Explain your answers.



THE TWO PLAT

Every RADICAL in Congress VOTED for NEGRO SUFFRAGE. Every RADICAL in the Penna. STEVENS, FORNEY & CAMERON are for NEGRO SUFFRAGE; they are all Candidates for the UNITED STATES SENATE. GEARY said in a Speech, at Harrisburg, 11th of August, 1866—"THERE CAN BE NO POSSIBLE OBJECTION TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE."

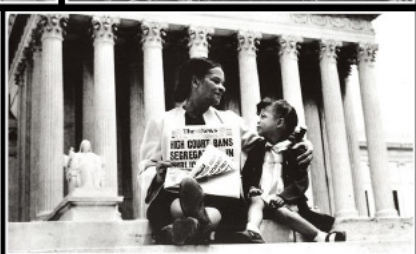
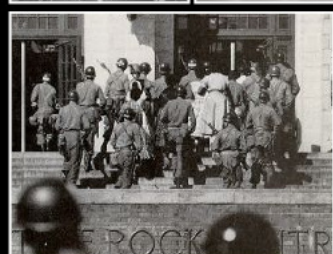
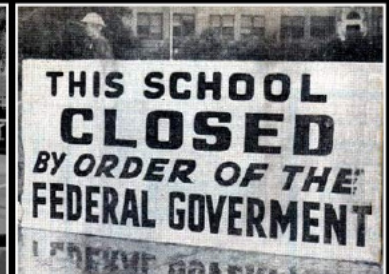


CLYMER'S
Platform is for the White Man.

GEARY'S
Platform is for the Negro.

READ THE PLATFORMS

CONGRESS says, THE NEGRO MUST BE ALLOWED TO VOTE, OR THE STATES BE PUNISHED.
(POST THIS UP.)

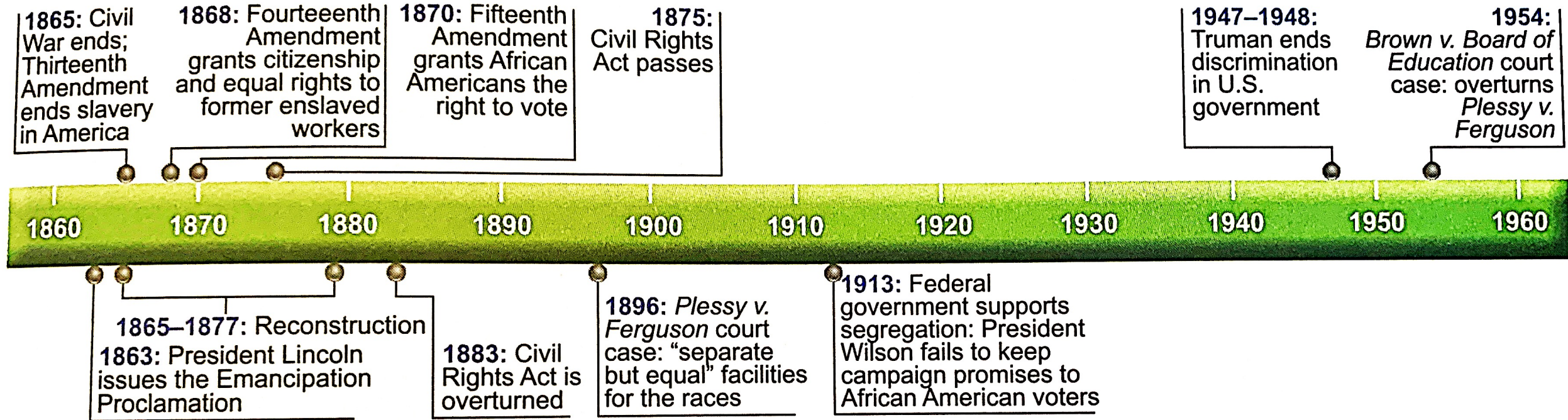




Segregation: What is it?



IMPORTANT DATES IN AMERICA'S JIM CROW PERIOD



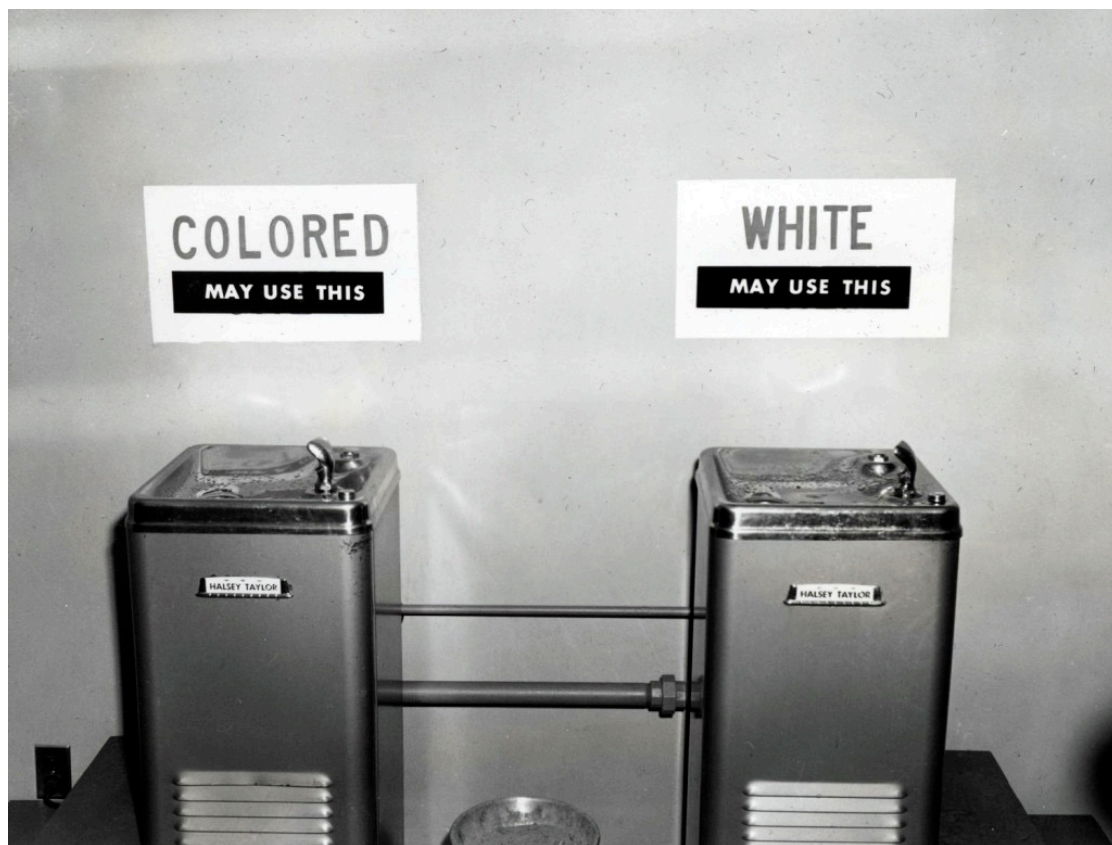
Following the Civil War, most Southern states as well as some border states enacted laws that denied basic human rights to newly freed African Americans. A white minstrel, popularly known as Jim Crow, wore blackface and mocked characteristics of African Americans. The term "Jim Crow" evolved to encompass the laws, customs, and personal behavior that white people displayed in their segregation and degradation of African Americans.

Jim Crow laws and practices in the South represented the biased racial hierarchy that was prevalent during the decades following the Civil War, with white people at the top and African Americans at the bottom.



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

For example, during the Jim Crow period, an African American person was expected to move from a front seat of a train or a bus to a seat in the back when a white person boarded. Segregated drinking fountains were common. Supporters of Jim Crow and racial segregation believed that if the two races shared public facilities, it might promote social equality, leading, they feared, to the destruction of American culture.



Also common during this time were separate hospitals, prisons, churches, cemeteries, public and private schools, public restrooms, and other public accommodations. In general, the facilities for African Americans were quite inferior, less conveniently located, much older, smaller, and dirtier. In many locations, there simply were no facilities available for African Americans, including no place to eat or sit or no public restrooms.

1

African Americans from all states received the right to vote years after the Civil War ended.

The year was notable

because practices of racial segregation were supported in the U.S. government.

White citizens who practiced racial segregation during the Jim Crow period did not

want

between the races.

Maintaining separate-but-equal public facilities between the races was ensured by the Supreme Court case

Read the first five paragraphs of an article about a Supreme Court case in 1896. Then answer the questions that follow with a partner.



Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

In Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), the Supreme Court considered the constitutionality of a Louisiana law passed in 1890 "providing for separate railway carriages for the white and colored races." The law, which required that all passenger railways provide separate cars for blacks and whites, stipulated that the cars be equal in facilities, banned whites from sitting in black cars and blacks in white cars (with exception to "nurses attending children of the other race"), and penalized passengers or railway employees for violating its terms.

Homer Plessy, the plaintiff in the case, was seven-eighths white and one-eighth black, and had the appearance of a white man. On June 7, 1892, he purchased a first-class ticket for a trip between New Orleans and Covington, La., and took possession of a vacant seat in a white-only car. Duly arrested and imprisoned, Plessy was brought to trial in a New Orleans court and convicted of violating the 1890 law. He then filed a petition against the judge in that trial, Hon. John H. Ferguson, at the Louisiana Supreme Court, arguing that the segregation law violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids states from denying "to any person within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," as well as the Thirteenth Amendment, which banned slavery.

The Court ruled that, while the object of the Fourteenth Amendment was to create "absolute equality of the two races before the law," such equality extended only so far as political and civil rights (e.g., voting and serving on juries), not "social rights" (e.g., sitting in a railway car one chooses). As Justice Henry Brown's opinion put it, "if one race be inferior to the other socially, the constitution of the United States cannot put them upon the same plane." Furthermore, the Court held that the Thirteenth Amendment applied only to the imposition of slavery itself.

The Court expressly rejected Plessy's arguments that the law stigmatized blacks "with a badge of inferiority," pointing out that both blacks and whites were given equal facilities under the law and were equally punished for violating the law. "We consider the underlying fallacy of [Plessy's] argument" contended the Court, "to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. If this be so, it is not by reason of anything found in the act, but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it."

Justice John Marshall Harlan entered a powerful -- and lone -- dissent, noting that "in view of the Constitution, in the eye of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste here. Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens."

What law was passed in Louisiana in 1890?

Why did Homer Plessy argue against this law?

What did the Supreme Court decide in his case?

Did all of the justices agree?

The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision led to legalized segregation. Read the final paragraph:

Until the mid-twentieth century, *Plessy v. Ferguson* gave a "constitutional nod" to racial segregation in public places, foreclosing legal challenges against increasingly-segregated institutions throughout the South. The railcars in *Plessy* notwithstanding, the black facilities in these institutions were decidedly inferior to white ones, creating a kind of racial caste society. However, in the landmark decision *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), the "separate but equal" doctrine was abruptly overturned when a unanimous Supreme Court ruled that segregating children by race in public schools was "inherently unequal" and violated the Fourteenth Amendment. *Brown* provided a major catalyst for the civil rights movement (1955-68), which won social, not just political and civil, racial equality before the law. After four decades, Justice Harlan's dissent became the law of the land. Following *Brown*, the Supreme Court has consistently ruled racial segregation in public settings to be unconstitutional.

What was the result of the *Brown v. Board of Education* case in 1954?

Today, most people agree that segregation is unequal.

What do you think?

Homework!

Active Assignments



Week 4

To begin, select an activity from All Activities

[Select New Activity](#) 



All Activities

Completion: 0/5 (0%)



No Due Date