

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hr: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Ch. 13 Study Guide- The South**

#### **Ch. 13 Key Terms and People- Define the following words/describe the following people and events:**

cotton gin: \_\_\_\_\_

planters: \_\_\_\_\_

cotton belt: \_\_\_\_\_

yeomen: \_\_\_\_\_

folktales: \_\_\_\_\_

spirituals: \_\_\_\_\_

Nat Turner's Rebellion: \_\_\_\_\_

#### ***Ch. 13, Section 1***

1.) Before the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution, tobacco was the South's leading and first major cash crop. After the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution, however, crop prices fell. This caused the demand and price of slaves to \_\_\_\_\_ as well.

2.) By the early 1790's, the demand for American cotton began to \_\_\_\_\_. A machine that could remove seeds from cotton was needed. In 1793, \_\_\_\_\_ invented a machine called the cotton gin, which used a hand-cranked cylinder and wire \_\_\_\_\_ to separate seeds from cotton fiber.

3.) Whitney hoped to keep the design a secret, but his \_\_\_\_\_ was often ignored by other manufacturers. Whitney's gin revolutionized the cotton industry, and other farmers abandoned other crops in favor of growing cotton. Soon, cotton production would spread as far west as \_\_\_\_\_, and this area of high cotton production would be referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

4.) Cotton had one disadvantage- it \_\_\_\_\_ used up the nutrients in the \_\_\_\_\_. Many agricultural scientists recommended \_\_\_\_\_, or changing the crop grown on a plot of land every few years. \* The growth in the cotton industry led to a dramatic increase in the "need" for slaves.

5.) Some leaders worried the South was depending too much on \_\_\_\_\_, and agriculture in general. Although most resources were still spent on agriculture, industry did begin to play a role. Many of the first factories were built to serve \_\_\_\_\_ needs by processing crops such as \_\_\_\_\_.

6.) In addition, the nation's first-steam powered sawmill was built in the south, as well as cotton mills and an iron mill. Industry, however, remained a small part of the southern economy because of stiff competition in the \_\_\_\_\_ and from \_\_\_\_\_.

#### ***Ch. 13, Section 2***

7.) During the first half of the 1800's, only about \_\_\_\_\_ of white southern families had slaves; even fewer had \_\_\_\_\_. However, planters had much influence over the South.

8.) \_\_\_\_\_ planters were primarily concerned with raising crops and supervising slave laborers, whereas their \_\_\_\_\_ would run the plantation household. This included supervision of household slaves, raising of the children, and the planning and hosting of events such as \_\_\_\_\_ and dinners.

9.) Most white southerners were \_\_\_\_\_, owners of small farms. Many \_\_\_\_\_ owned few to no slaves, worked long days, and worked alongside their slaves if they owned any at all.

10.) The poorest of white southerners lived on land not suitable for growing \_\_\_\_\_, and would therefore hunt, \_\_\_\_\_, raise small gardens, and do odd jobs for money.

11.) Although most were enslaved, more than \_\_\_\_\_ free African Americans lived in the south by 1860. This group faced constant \_\_\_\_\_, and many governments passed laws limiting the rights of free African Americans. To many white southerners, the existence of free African Americans threatened the institution of slavery, and others feared freed slaves would encourage slave rebellions.

### **Ch. 13, Section 3**

12.) Most enslaved African Americans lived in \_\_\_\_\_ areas where they worked on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and were assigned specific jobs (most being assigned to the field).

13.) Most plantation owners used the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_, where all field hands worked on the same \_\_\_\_\_ at the same \_\_\_\_\_. Breaks were minimal, and sickness and poor weather rarely stopped the work.

14.) Slaves working in the planter's home often had better \_\_\_\_\_, clothing and \_\_\_\_\_ than the field hands did, but had to serve the planter's family \_\_\_\_\_ hours a day.

15.) Some enslaved African Americans worked at skilled jobs, such as blacksmiths and \_\_\_\_\_. One \_\_\_\_\_ to this job is that some were able to lend services to others for payment, and some skilled slaves were able to buy their \_\_\_\_\_.

16.) Slaveholders bought and sold slaves at an \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ would determine if families would be separated or not. Slaves worried about this aspect of slavery the most.

17.) Slaves were sometimes offered better living conditions to encourage slaves' \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ was used most often. In addition, many states passed \_\_\_\_\_ to further prohibit things such as traveling far from homes and the teaching of literacy to slaves.

18.) Many enslaved Africans found comfort in their community and culture. They made time for social activity, even after exhausting workdays. Some examples of aspects important to slave culture were the family unit, the passing down of family traditions and folktales, and the practicing of religion (often referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ because it was practiced out of sight of slave owners).

19.) Slaves rebelled in many ways. Sometimes they worked slower to protest \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, would often run away for short periods of time to visit \_\_\_\_\_, and in rare instances, would stage violent \_\_\_\_\_.

20.) The most violent of all the slave revolts was led by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1831. In total, \_\_\_\_\_ and his followers killed more than 60 white southerners. \_\_\_\_\_ was eventually caught and executed. After the rebellion, many states strengthened their slave codes which placed stricter control on enslaved people.

### Short Answer:

1.) Briefly describe ways that slaves resisted the institution of slavery and strategies used to punish slaves. Include 2 of each on how slaves resisted and types of punishment.

2.) Describe the life of free African Americans in the Antebellum South? Must include types of jobs worked, limitations on travel, and suffrage.