

# THE COTTON KINGDOM

*Southern States*

WHERE

*1800 - 1860s*

WHEN

WHO FUELED IT? *white landowners (v. rich)*

WHO WAS INVOLVED?

*Enslaved people*

WHAT WAS THE REASON?

*The Industrial Revolution, the intro of the cotton gin & textile mills created such a high demand for cotton that the south would use land & slaves to feed their hunger*

WHERE DID THEY GO?

*Farmers would travel westward to access deep soil rich with nutrients, the perfect environment for growing cotton.*

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS?

- increase in dependency on slavery as a primary force of labor
- economy trade boosted
- westward expansion of the US
- there was little industrial activity  
↳ its only noteworthy cities were ports focused on shipping cotton out of the US.

WHO WAS AFFECTED?

- slaves who were continuously brought into the industry
- natives who had whites trespassing onto their land westward
- rich white landowners who made money

WHAT HAPPENED BECAUSE OF IT?

- more people brought to the south
- landowners getting rich from the cotton
- great growth in the areas of new slave-owning states
- increased demand for cotton & slaves



# GAG RULE

A prohibition of a person or group of people to practice or advocate for something

Also known as **silencing**

civil rights

protests

secret suggestions  
not brought up

Me too movements

same semantics

Planned Parenthood

abolitionist +

advocates

**SILENCED**

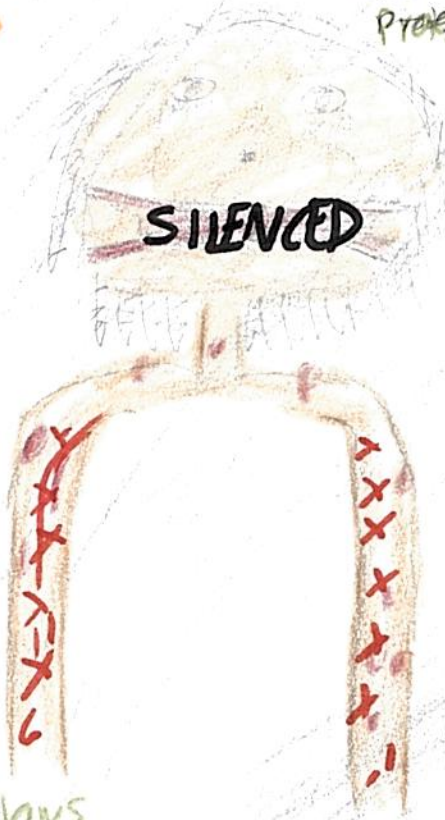
When the gag rule has been enforced, many government officials keep quiet about the situation, whereas on the other hand the citizens who protest about the issues are going to get in trouble for doing or protesting against the government or are just going to be **officially silenced** and then the wrongs.

Basically on the ground

has to go to against the government

Around the world, many people have unforgotten their government stand by and do absolutely nothing because the government went nothing to do with them or because they are at fault. So instead of admitting they are wrong they blame others and silenced themselves.

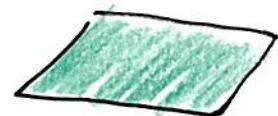
abolitionists



From the 1800s many African American sought to fight for freedom and rights. However, they were silenced.

Some people in modern movements were silenced for protesting against rape, sexual assault etc.

Normally those who either protest or fight for what rights are given the gag rule by being silenced.



1 acre \$\$\$

Maintain high public land prices to generate revenue for the federal government



YAY<sup>5</sup>

vs.

BOO

The system was controversial. Northerners loved it but southerners and westerners hated it.

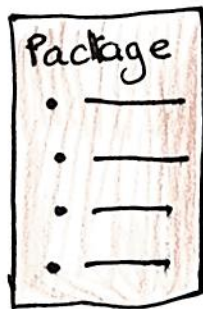


keep high tariffs (taxes on foreign goods) to protect American industries

Foreign Goods



# AMERICAN SYSTEM



1.

The American system is an economic package that had 3 main goals but was controversial

2.

Maintain the BUS so the financial system can be stable.



# SENECA FALLS CONVENTION

THE FIRST WOMENS RIGHTS CONVENTION HELD IN THE UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:  
THIS IS THE TIME TO SUPPORT WOMEN SUFFRAGE

WE SHALL FIGHT UNTIL WE WIN!

WOMEN UNITE!

WOMEN DEMAND EQUALITY!

THE Seneca Falls convention was held in New York on July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1848 to July 20<sup>th</sup>. This event is what made sure women had more opportunity years to come.

Due to this women's movement's popularity, Elizabeth Cady Stanton got 100 out of 300 participants to sign the Declaration of Sentiments which described the concerns and issues of women during that time.

After came the list of 11 resolutions. This stated that anyone, regardless of their gender, should have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. All of the resolutions were passed by the government except one of them, the vote to vote. This meant that women still had something to fight for in the years to come.

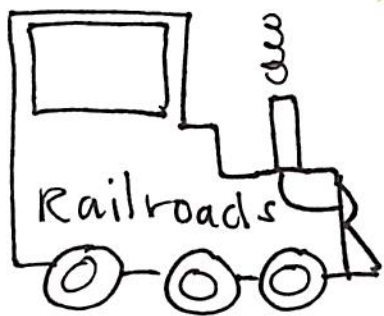
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were the two holders of the Seneca Falls convention. They met each other at the 1840 World Anti-Slavery Convention in London. Other important women include Mary M. Clibborn, Martha Coffin Wright and Jane Hunt.

## FUN FACTS

- ① Susan B Anthony did not go to the convention like many people think. Instead, they will meet in 3 years.
- ② There were more people who signed the Declaration of Sentiments than the Declaration of Independence!

As for how the rest of the country, many people supported them, and many people criticized them. People believed that women's rights was in the constitution, therefore there should not be a problem. Others strongly disliked the idea of women voting. They believe that women are much less intelligent and worthy than men, and that they're only role in life is to follow the cult of domesticity and belong to home.

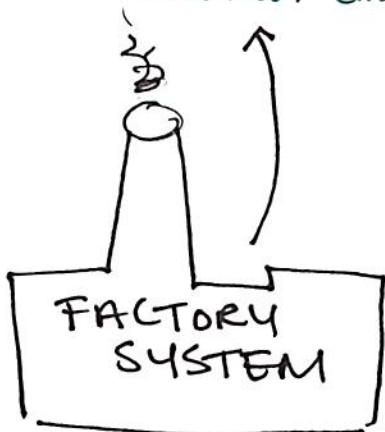
# Market Revolution



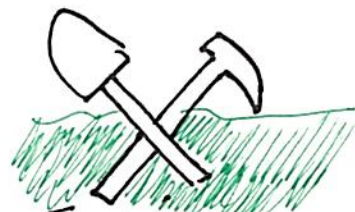
- connected US.
- trade in the West increased
- faster transportation of goods inland
- more faster communication between states

## Migration

- many farmers left rural areas in exchange for cities (Jobs)
- mostly to the North and Midwest (manufacturing)



- mass production of goods
- more cheaper products
- shift to wage labor
- women/children also worked in factories



## Farming Advancements

- McCormick's Reaper
- Steel Plow
- Cotton Gin
- made farming much faster and efficient



## Social changes

- increase in the middle class
- women became more active in political and social issues since they were now more active in the work force
- challenged the cult of domesticity

## Labor Unions

- factory workers demanded higher wages, better working conditions
- went on strike - refused to work - challenged by immigrants who were willing to work in their place for low wages
- commonwealth vs. Hunt legalized Labor Unions



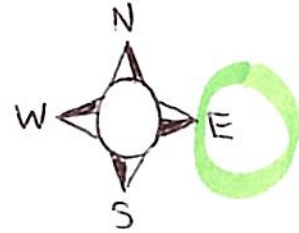
# Irish Immigration

Why did they immigrate

- ★ lack of jobs
- ★ religious conflicts
- ★ bad landlords
- ★ rising rents & prices
- ★ Potato Famine

Where did they settle?

They settled in Boston, New York, and other cities along the east coast



1820s-1860s

Work?

Often entered the workforce at the bottom of the working ladder (did dirty work) and took on the dangerous jobs that were avoided by others.

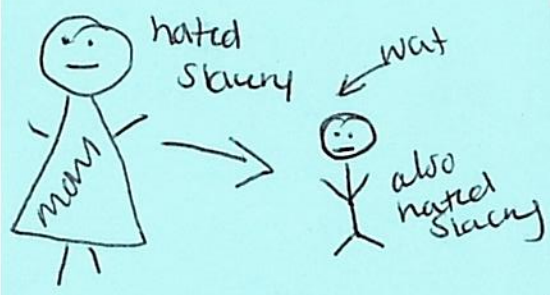
women → servants / domestic workers

men → coal mines & built railroads & canals

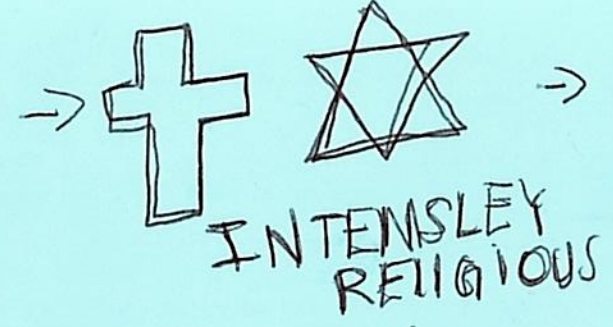
Effects

- often suffered job discrimination
- some businesses took advantage of Irish immigrants' willingness to work at unskilled jobs for low pay
- "No Irish Need Apply"
- Accused of stealing jobs of Americans

Born in VA  
in 1800



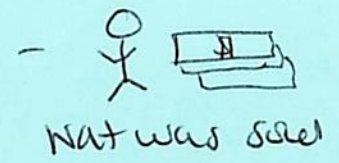
learned to read  
from his master's  
son's lessons



fanatic  
↳ obsession  
grew over  
decades

# NAT TURNER

1831



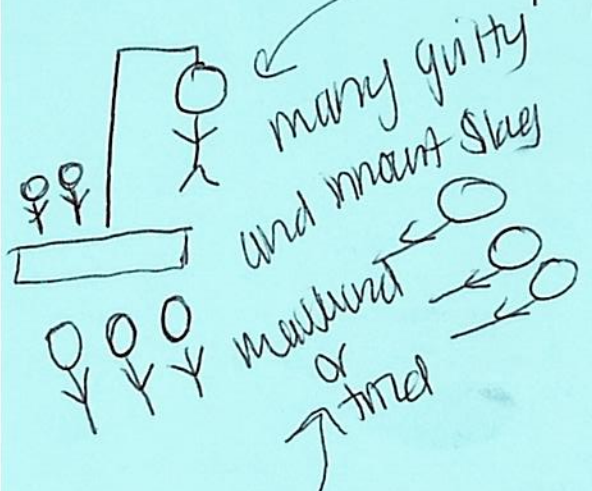
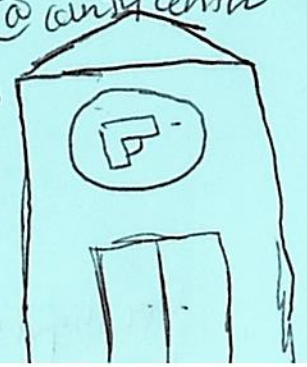
"god came  
to me in form  
of an eclipse"



↳ told him that it  
was time for slaves to be  
**FREED**

wanted to capture  
the army  
@ corny Centre

@ denverton, VA



3000 man  
militia of Whitemen

NO discipline  
between soldiers  
failed rebellion

**2**  
DAYS

**60**



white people dead

AUG 21



nat + other  
men had to pass  
through the dismal scene

↳ the house  
Begun

## The Tariff Abominations



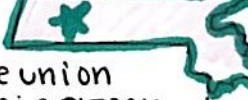
- The United States decided to set up tariffs in efforts to protect the industrial systems.
- The middle and upper class did not mind this however, the South, whom did not have industry to protect, were heavily offended by the sudden high prices. (1828)

(1832) A new tariff was made but still did not help.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA ORDINANCE OF NULLIFICATION

## The Nullification Crisis

### Webster vs. Hayne

• Webster (MA)   
↳ Believed the union needed to remain preserved and all individual states needed to be there to preserve it.

• Hayne (SC)   
↳ Believed individual states should have the ability to get a nullification and that federal union was more important.



Marked the tariff placed in South Carolina as "null and void"

↳ passed a nullification act to remove themselves from the union



Jackson simply asked congress to get the military to enforce it.

Henry Clay set up a "compromise" tariff to calm the situation which severely helped.



# CHEROKEE NATION V. GEORGIA



CHEROKEE NATION V. GEORGIA (1831)  
asked the Supreme Court to determine whether a state may impose its laws on indigenous peoples and their territories.



## MOTIVATIONS

- early 1800s, U.S. experiencing rapid growth and westward expansion
  - wanted to open Indians' land for settlement
- ↑  
President Adams did NOT support this!!
- Georgia began to put pressure on the federal government to relocate the Cherokee Indians
  - gold found near Cherokee land

## CASE FAST FACTS

CASE ARGUED: 1831  
 DECISION ISSUED: March 5, 1831  
 PETITIONER: The Cherokee Nation  
 RESPONDENT: The State of Georgia



RULING: The Supreme Court ruled that it did not have jurisdiction to grant an injunction in Georgia law, nor hear the case because the Cherokee Nation is not a "foreign state" but rather a "domestic foreign state", as defined by Article III of Constitution.



## IMPACT

President Andrew Jackson pushed Congress to approve Indian Removal Act 1830

↓  
ignored Supreme Court ruling and removed them by force

↓  
Cherokees moved to area west of Mississippi (TRAIL OF TEARS)

## WORCESTER V. GEORGIA (1832)

← basically Cherokee Nation v. Georgia pt. 2 (but better)

→ court found in favor of Cherokee people  
 ↳ according to the Supreme Court, the Cherokee Nation was a foreign state and could not be subject to the Georgia laws.

TLDR: The U.S. Supreme Court ultimately ruled that the Cherokee Nation was sovereign and that Georgia had no right to enforce state laws in territory.

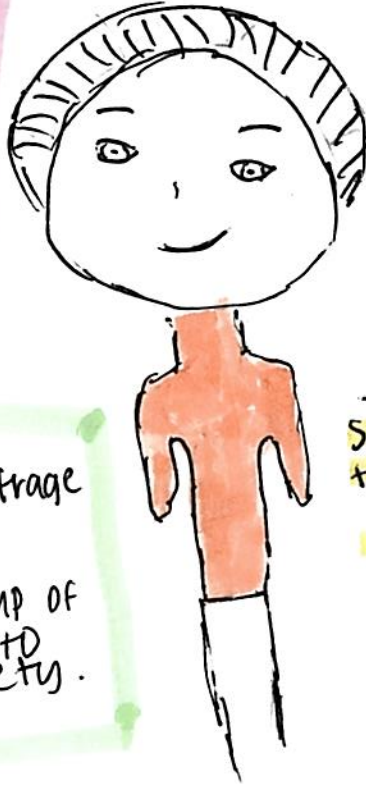
# The Women's Suffrage

\* main goal

Goal:

- woman the right to vote \*
- right to education
- right to land
- right to jobs

Elizabeth  
Cady  
Stanton



Susan  
B.  
Anthony



Started  
the  
woman  
suffrage



Other important  
people:

- Lucretia mot +
- Lucy Stone

The woman suffrage:

Started: 1848

Where: New York at  
the Seneca Falls  
convention

ended: 1920

what happened:  
the 19th amendment  
was added to the  
constitution which gave  
woman the right to  
vote!

What was the  
National Woman Suffrage  
Association?

They brought a group of  
woman together to  
fight against society.

The Seneca Falls convention:

- Located in New York
- A group of woman activists  
gathered to see about what  
to do to get equal rights  
is the men and how to get  
the right to vote.

Both Elizabeth Cady Stanton and  
Susan B. Anthony created the National  
Woman Suffrage Association!

# The Spoils System

## What is it?

The spoils system is the practice of political leaders rewarding favors from their followers with positions of office.

## Example



"It's a Corrupt Bargain!"  
- Jackson

Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, and W.H. Crawford tie in the election of 1824

The House of Representatives had to choose the president.



Henry Clay convinces the House to elect John Quincy Adams.

Adams makes Clay the Secretary of State.

John Quincy Adams becomes President.

## What was its affect?

The Spoils System led to many unqualified people gaining positions in the government, which caused corruption and incompetent people gaining power.

Overall: Not good for the government or democracy.



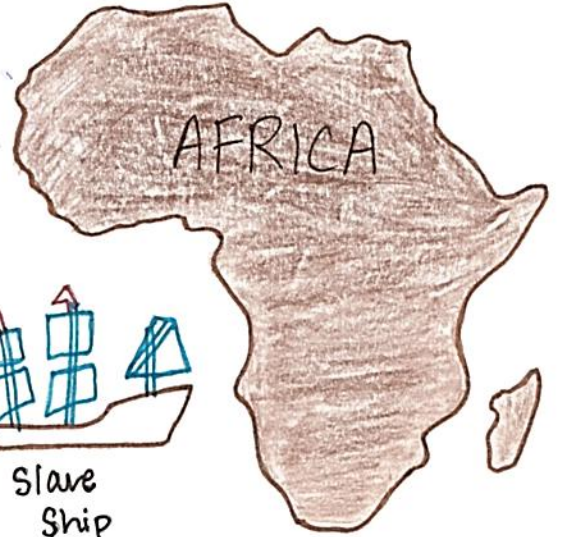
FOUNDED By:

Robert Finley, 1816



1821-1867

10,000 black Americans were resettled elsewhere



Stopped after the American Civil War

Why was it created?

Clergymen and abolitionists believed that free blacks could not be integrated into white America.

GO TO AFRICA!

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

AKA Society for the Colonization of Free People of Color of America

1822 - Republic of Liberia:-

4,500 freed blacks transported there over the next 4 decades.



PURPOSE:

Encourage and support the migration of free African-Americans to Africa as an alternative to emancipation in the United States

FAILED???

- ★ Emigration was expensive
- ★ Lack of interest by blacks
- ★ Opposition by abolitionists

GOALS

1. Provide a place for former slaves to live
2. Ensure the colony had what it needed to succeed
3. Suppress attempts to engage in the Atlantic Slave Trade.

# SECOND ★

## What?

Braden Garcia  
10-22  
Region 1A

What is the second Great Awakening? A Protestant Religious movement in the 19th century caused by a rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs as a response to rationalism.

## Who? ★

# GREAT

## Why?

Why is it important? This movement inspired other intellectual movements and advanced government ideals also boosted abolitionist and anti-slavery movements.

Charles Finney: one of the most important speakers in this movement. Gave emotional speeches that attempted to get people to devote their lives to GOD. Also allowed women to pray aloud.



# ★ AWAKENING

# INDIAN REMOVAL ACT OF 1830

## What was it?

An act signed by President Andrew Jackson that allowed him to displace Native Americans to land more West and take their current land. Many Native Americans resisted, but Jackson forced them out. It was signed on May 28, 1830 and it benefitted American citizens greatly by giving them more land, but it devastated native Americans.

## Causes of the act:

Jackson's implementation of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 was triggered by multiple things. Some include the discovery of precious metals on native American land, ideas of racial superiority (social darwinism), etc. He wanted to show the dominance of the United States while gaining land at the same time.

## effects of the act:

Native Americans were forced out of their homes and to migrate across the country. This resulted in horrific events such as the trail of tears and breaking up of families. Many native americans died during this journey and some even tried to revolt, however they were always met by "power-hungry" Americans who shut down their efforts.

# WORCESTER V. GEORGIA



# Trail of Tears

- Series of forced displacements of Native Americans between 1830-1850.

➔ Moved from Southeast U.S. to Now, Oklahoma

## How & Why did this happen?

- President Andrew Jackson was set on expanding West, thus he created the Indian Removal Act
- Georgia disagreed with this action and declared the Cherokee tribe a "domestic independent" Party not to be messed with



➔ SPOILER ➔

← Andrew Jackson disregarded it!



## What About the Natives?

- On the way to (now) Oklahoma  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the entire Native American Population died.
- The trail reached 5,064 miles, across 9 states, in grueling conditions
- Most prominent tribes moved were Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Cherokee



# Adams-Onís Treaty

**Context:** British colonies of East & West FL returned to Spanish control after the American Revolution. After 1783, Americans began moving into Florida.

In 1810, American settlers rebelled and declared independence from Spain, thus James Madison claimed the region, knowing that Spain was weak by their wars with Napoleon.

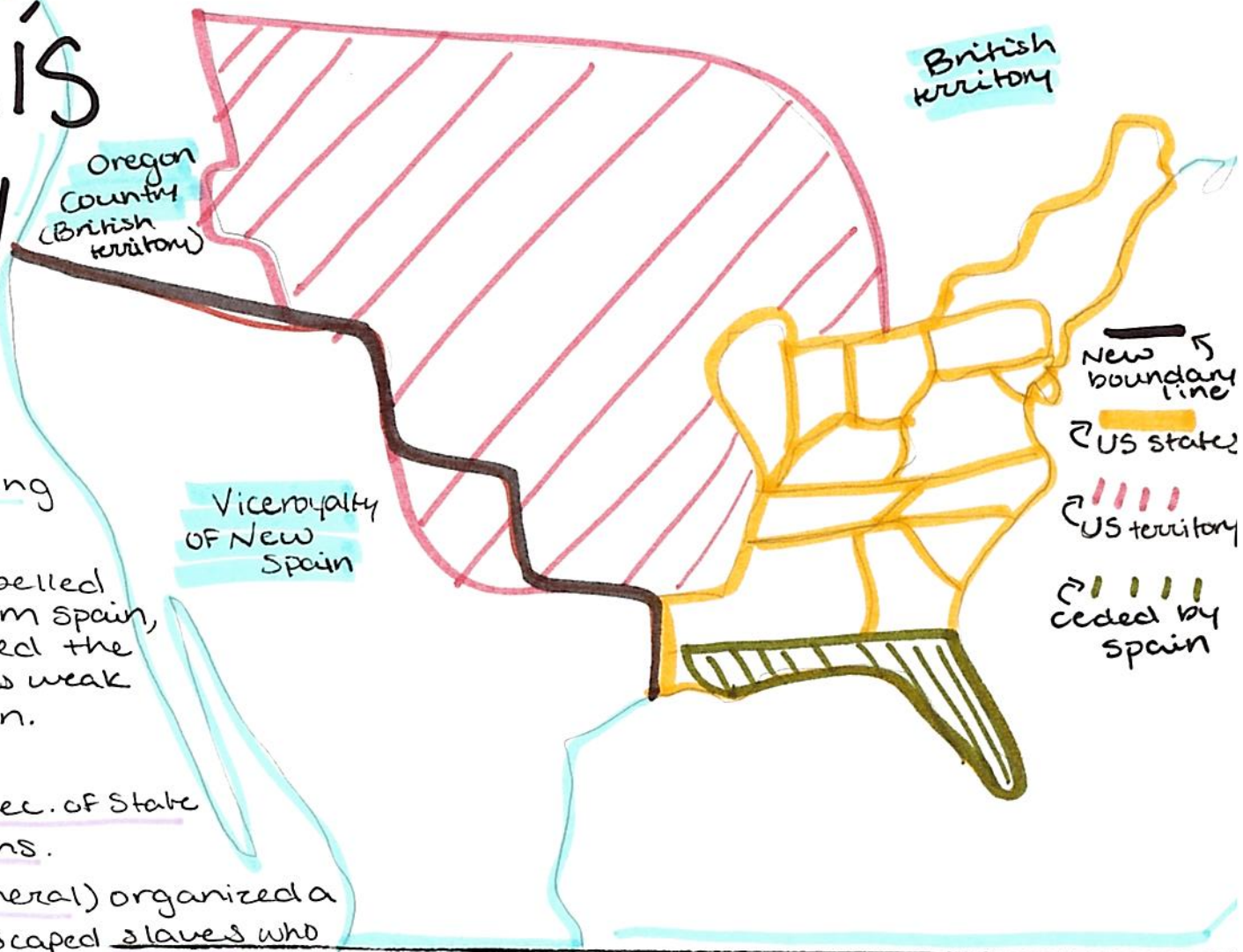
Don Luis de Onís met with sec. of State Monroe in 1815 for negotiations.

Andrew Jackson (military general) organized a raid against Seminoles and escaped slaves who he felt threatened Georgia.

Sec. of State Adams used this as leverage in his negotiations, arguing that since Spain failed to restrain Natives and escaped slaves, they had to do it themselves.

↳ Spain thus ceded land to America, holding America to a \$5 million liability price for damage done by American results.

**Result:** The U.S. and Spain defined western limits of the Louisiana purchase. The U.S. recognized Spanish sovereignty over Texas in return. U.S. receives Florida.



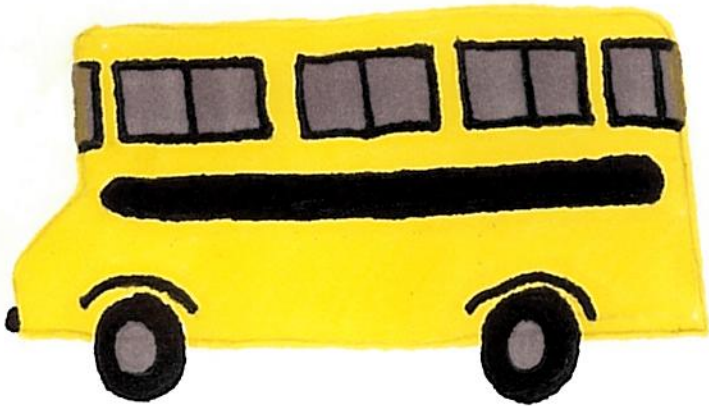
## Conditions

# BANKWAR

## What is it?



- A Political conflict over the second bank of the U.S. during Andrew Jackson's Presidency.
- Jackson vetoed a recharter for the second U.S. bank in 1832.



## Why is it important?

- > With Jackson's veto he contradicted the 1819 ruling that the bank was constitutional.
- > Some people believed this veto showed that Jackson was too king-like.

## What is the Impact?

- ▶ the Whig Party was organized and later formally censured Jackson.
- ▶ This eventually led to

# Sojourner Truth

## background

Sojourner Truth was born in R. Fenton, New York in 1797, born into slavery when she met her husband. She had 4 children by her husband James and 1 a result of rape by her master Dumont. Sojourner then escaped slavery with her daughter Sophia and had to leave behind her other children until they completed their slavery term. Truth then changed her name because it was originally Isabella Baumfree.



Christianity

## Achievements

Devoted her life to abolitionist  
Helped recruit black troops to the Union Army  
First black woman to win court case against white man  
Famous speech "Ain't I a woman"



#BLM

## Abolitionist

Truth encouraged African Americans to stand up for their universal right to liberty and successfully relocated many former slaves to northern and western settlements.

Wanted to help African slave women because women made up half the slave population and faced women oppression, black women would not achieve freedom.

#Equality

#Womens Rights



## Book and Speeches

Famous speech "Ain't I a woman"  
Speaks out for the rights of African Americans, during and after civil war. Felt like women should have equal rights and right to vote. She believed that African women were excluded from other activist work. Also feels like white women are treated better than African women.

In her book "The Narrative of Sojourner Truth" she talks about her childhood, her parents, and her being sold into slavery.

# The Election Of 1840

(Democrat)

Martin Van Buren

Current President

- was characterized as a man who preferred to sit in his log cabin and drink hard cider than run a country.

his campaign was nicknamed

the **Log Cabin and hard cider** campaign

- 1 - "Democracy" was seen as a bad thing by the founders of the US.
  - By 1840 aristocracy was now viewed negatively
  - Officers were full of elites but they needed the support of commoners
- 2 - The founders of America didn't like parties
  - Jeffersonians adopted most of the Federalist positions
    - No parties during the era of good feelings
  - Parties FULLY developed by 1840 election

VS.

Democrats supported...

- States' rights and keeping federal government under control
- Individualism (generally poorer people)

Whigs supported...

- National bank, protective tariffs, internal improvements, public schools, moral reforms
- Community (generally wealthier people)

(Whig)

William Henry Harrison

- The whig party is unified for the first time here

his slogan was

**Tippecanoe and Tyler too**

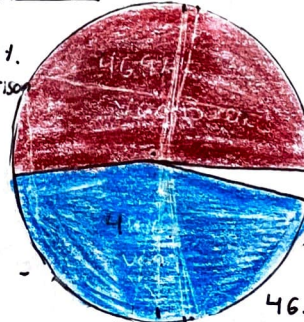
Why is it important?

Well, the election of 1840 demonstrated 2 changes in politics.

- 1) The rise of a popular democratic styled politics
- 2) The formation of the 2-Party system

← Popular vote (1840)

52.1% Harrison



46.9% Van Buren

# Panic of 1819

Government tried to help by...

- establishing Land Act of 1820 + Relief Act of 1821



but in the end...

- farmers lost their lands
- money became scarce
- states implemented taxes on Banks



of 1819

Some states include:

- Maryland: taxed Bank of the U.S. branch in Baltimore, Maryland
- Ohio: taxed Bank of U.S. in 1819 in the Cincinnati + Chillicothe branches

## CAUSES

1. decline ↓ in cotton prices
2. closings of numerous factories
3. foreign competition
4. hard-currency payments for land purchases

## Important Figures

- Chief Justice John Marshall: "The power to tax is the power to destroy"
- Ralph Osborn: Ohio Auditor; in charge of the seizure of \$100k from Chillicothe branch; only returned \$20k + was sued for \$100k by the Bank!

## Effects:

- Banks failed
- unemployment rates increased
- People kicked out from their homes + farms
- decline in agriculture + manufacturing

