

Africans in America: Brotherly Love, 1791-1831

“Brotherly Love,” volume III of the Africans in America video series, examines the journey through slavery from 1791 to 1831. Although many members of the Founding Generation, including Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, believed that slavery might slowly die out during this era, it did not. In fact, after Eli Whitney introduced the cotton gin (1793) and the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory (1803), slavery spread like a contagion across the South and West.

The growth of the Southern slave system was accompanied by international revolution and domestic strife. The Haitian Revolution, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, inspired slave rebellions throughout the South, and the end of the international slave trade strengthened the abolitionist movement. Although pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces were able to compromise over the expansion of slavery into Missouri, the spirit of negotiation was slowly fading by the time Jefferson died in 1826. In fact, after Nat Turner's Rebellion in 1831, Southern whites became increasingly defensive about their “peculiar institution,” which abolitionists hoped to destroy.

1. Thomas Jefferson's only book was entitled _____.
2. In his book, Jefferson commented on race, arguing that _____.
3. Who was Richard Allen and what did he do?
4. What does Dr. Benjamin Rush's behavior during the 1793 outbreak of yellow fever reveal?
5. When did Eli Whitney introduce the cotton gin and why was it important? _____
6. What happened to the slave insurrection planned by Gabriel Prosser? _____
7. Was the slave rebellion in Saint Domingue (Haiti) successful? _____ If so what came of it? _____
8. When and why did Napoleon sell Louisiana to the US? _____
9. What major piece of Congressional legislation was passed in 1808? _____
10. Did all slave trading in America end in 1808? _____
11. When and where was the African Methodist Episcopal Church founded and why was it important?
12. What was the American Colonization Society, and when was it founded?
13. Who was Denmark Vesey, what did he do, and what happened to him?
14. What was the Missouri Compromise (also known as the Compromise of 1820)?
15. In 1827, a year before Andrew Jackson becomes president, what did New York State law do? _____
16. What did Charles Caldwell of Philadelphia try to do? _____
17. What did Edward Clay do? _____
18. In 1830 Richard Allen organized _____
19. What did Nat Turner do in 1831? _____