



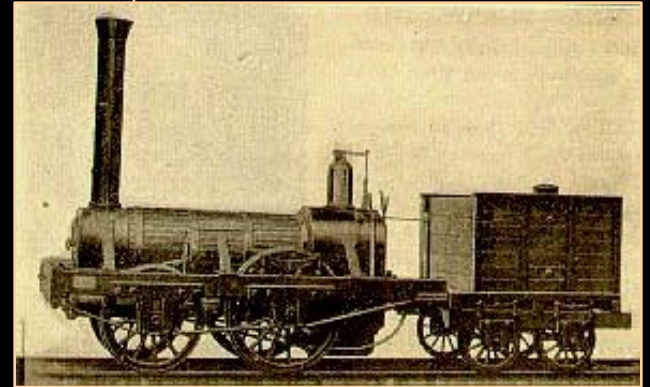
*The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*

# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## Topics of Consideration

- I. Division over slavery after the Revolutionary War
- II. Transportation, Communication, and Market Revolutions
- III. Cultural Differences Between the North and South
- IV. The Slavery Debate, 1820-1844
- V. Westward Expansion Between 1845-1849
- VI. The Compromise of 1850



# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## I. Division over Slavery after the Revolutionary War

- A. The nation was born divided on the slavery issue.
- B. Northern states gradually abolished slavery during the Revolution
- C. Southern states maintained their slave systems after the Revolution
- D. There were early attempts to limit slavery's expansion into the West
- E. Jefferson's 1784 attempt to outlaw slavery in all territories failed
- F. The Northwest Ordinance (1787)
- G. Slavery expanded in the southwest





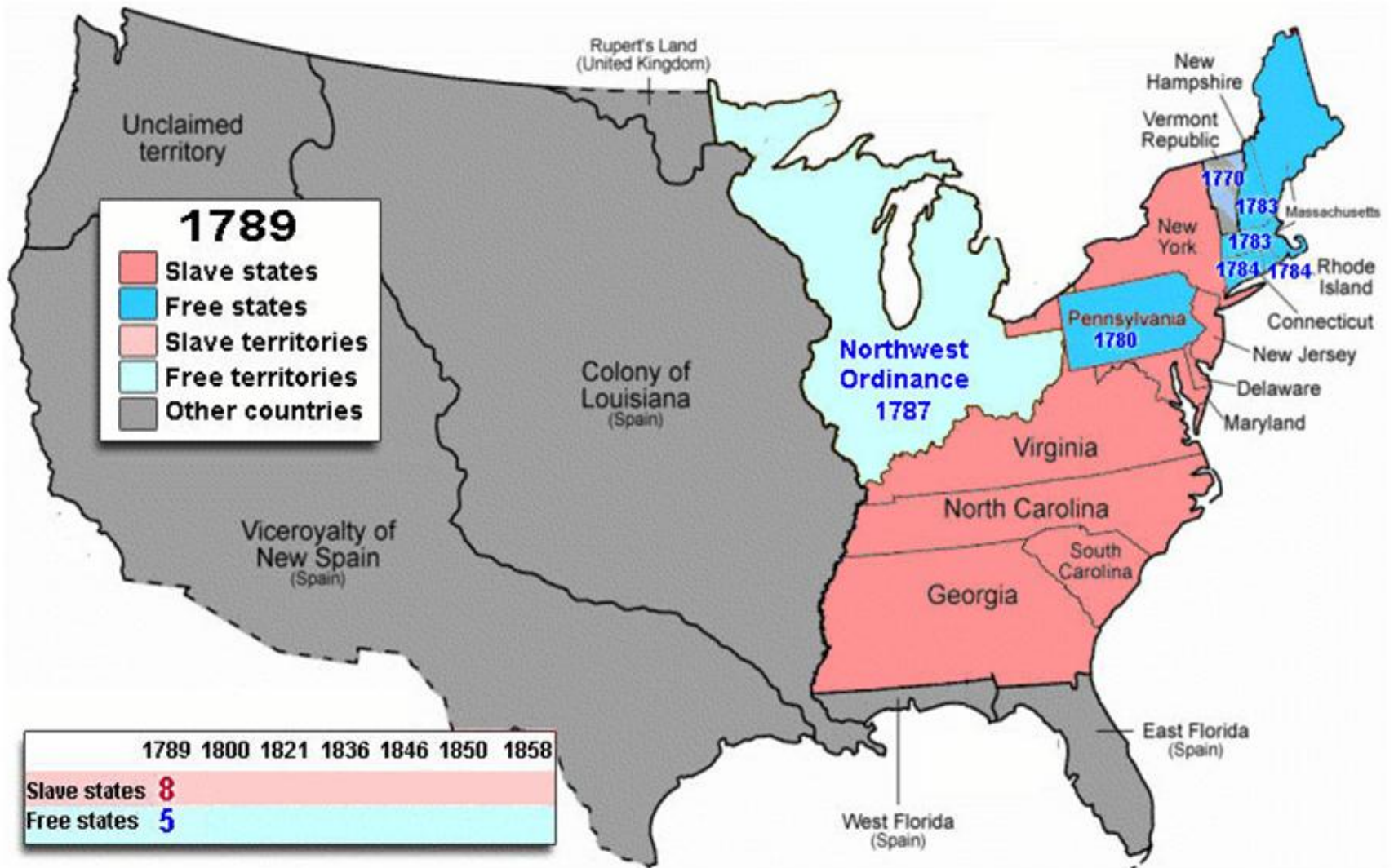


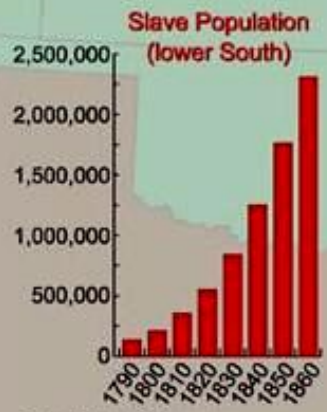
TABLE 3  
SLAVE POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION, 1790 and 1860

	1790		1860	
United States	697,897	(17.8%)	3,953,760	(12.6%)
North	40,370	(2.1%)	64†	(0.0%)
regional share		5.8%		0.0%
South	657,527	(33.5%)	3,953,696	(32.1%)
regional share		94.2%		100.0%
Upper South	521,169	(32.0%)	1,530,229	(22.1%)
regional share		74.7%		38.7%
Deep South	136,358	(41.1%)	2,423,467	(44.8%)
regional share		19.5%		61.3%
UPPER SOUTH				
Delaware	8,887	(15.0%)	1,798	(1.6%)
Maryland	103,036	(32.2%)	87,189	(12.7%)
D.C.	—		3,185	(4.2%)
Virginia	293,427	(39.2%)	490,865	(30.7%)
North Carolina	100,572	(25.5%)	331,059	(33.4%)
Kentucky	11,830	(16.2%)	225,483	(19.5%)
Missouri	—		114,931	(9.7%)
Tennessee	3,417	(9.5%)	275,719	(24.8%)
DEEP SOUTH				
South Carolina	107,094	(43.0%)	402,406	(57.2%)
Georgia	29,264	(35.5%)	462,198	(43.7%)
Florida	—		61,745	(44.0%)
Arkansas	—		111,115	(25.5%)
Alabama	—		435,080	(45.1%)
Louisiana	16,544*	(51.6%)	331,726	(46.9%)
Mississippi	—		436,631	(55.2%)
Texas	—		182,566	(30.2%)

\* In 1785; not included in regional or national totals.

† Includes 18 lifetime "apprentices" in New Jersey.

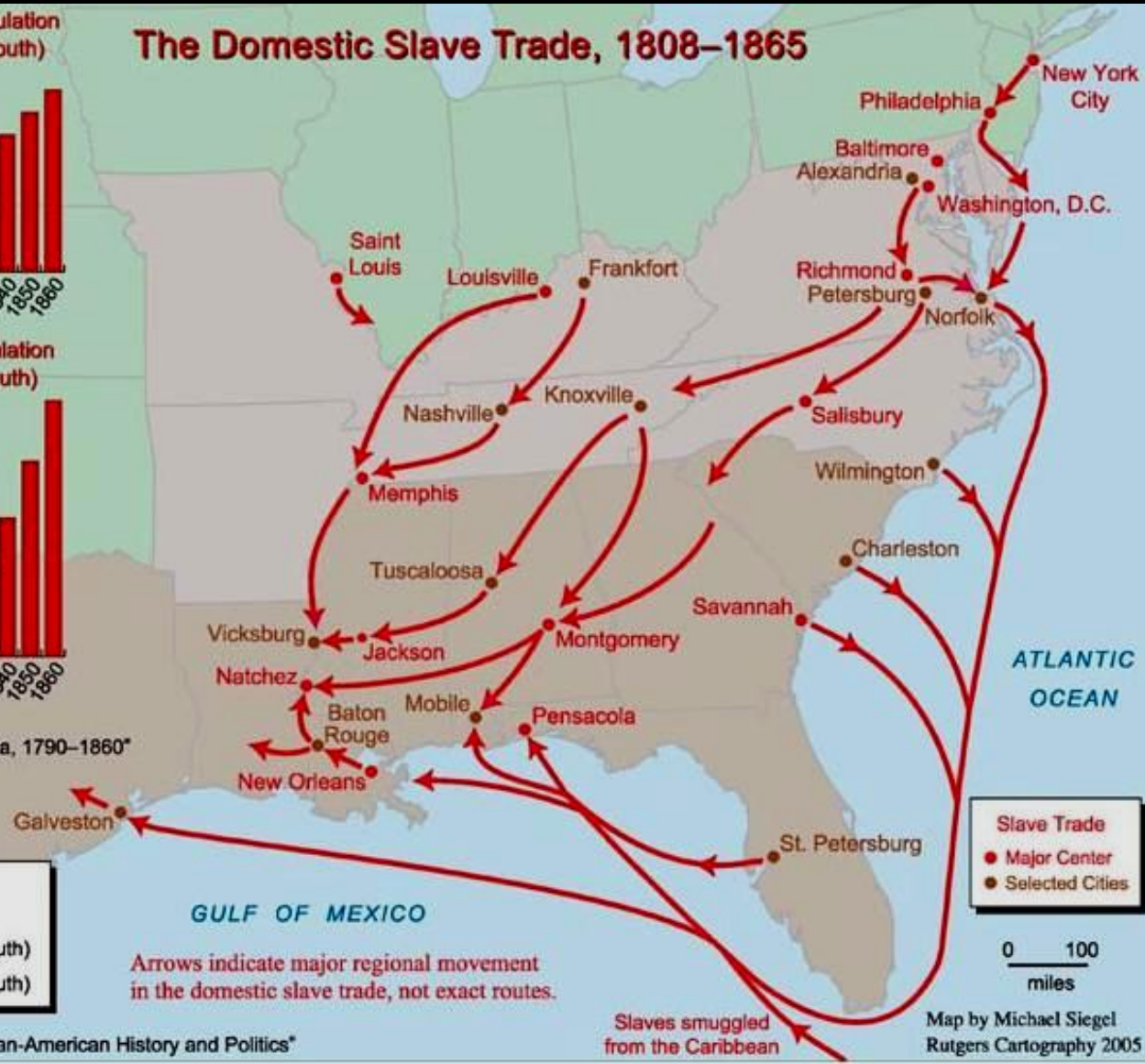
# The Domestic Slave Trade, 1808–1865



Graph Data Source:  
"Black Demographic Data, 1790–1860"

**REGIONS**

- Free
- Slave (Upper South)
- Slave (Lower South)



**Slave Trade**

- Major Center
- Selected Cities

0 100  
miles

Map by Michael Siegel  
Rutgers Cartography 2005

Source: "The Atlas of African-American History and Politics"

# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## I. Division over Slavery after the Revolutionary War

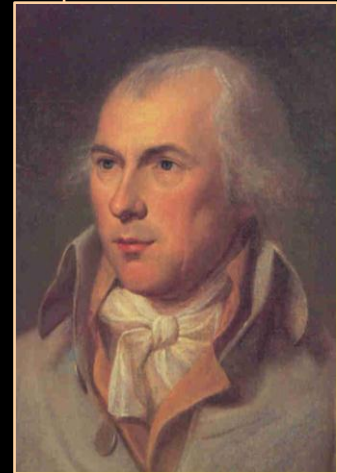
H. Even though the North and South were divided, they compromised on slavery at the Constitutional Convention

I. 3/5 clause

J. The “fugitive slave” clause

K. The international slave trade provision

L. Both sides saw slavery as a “necessary evil” -- thus “slave” and “slavery” don’t appear in the Constitution



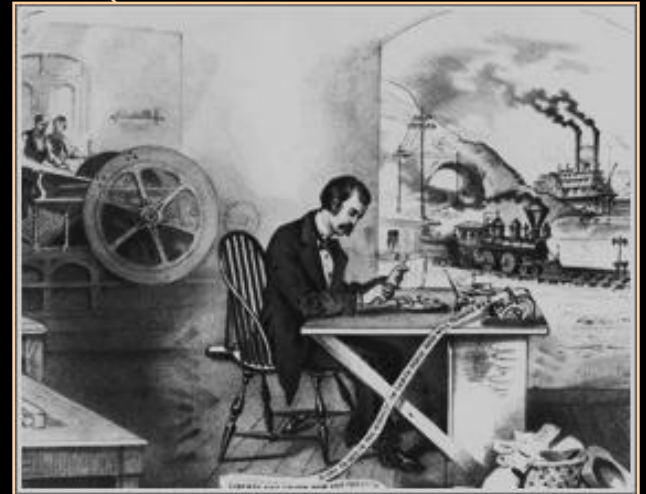


# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## II. Transportation, Communication, and Market Revolutions

- A. Growing Divide Between North and South after 1800
- B. Transportation Revolution
- C. Communications Revolution
- D. Market Revolution





# The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South



## II. Transportation, Communication, and Market Revolutions

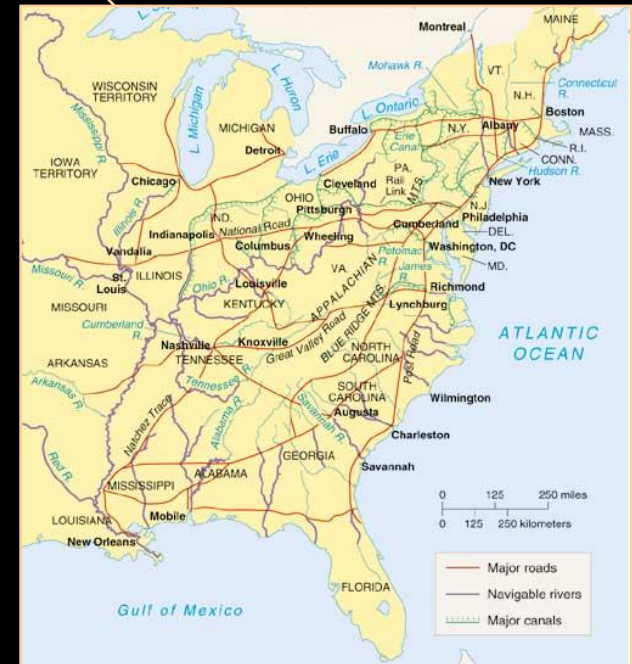
### Transportation Revolution

1. Roads
2. Canals
3. Steamboats
4. Railroads

-- Much of this was made possible  
By the invention of the steam engine

1769 – patented by James Watt

1807 – Robert Fulton employs on  
first commercially successful steamboat





# 1830

- ROADS
- CANALS
- RAILROADS



# 1840

- ROADS
- CANALS
- RAILROADS



# 1850

- ROADS
- CANALS
- RAILROADS



# 1860

- ROADS
- CANALS
- RAILROADS





# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## II. Transportation, Communication, and Market Revolutions

### Communication Revolution

#### The Telegraph

January 6, 1838 Samuel Morse first successfully tested the device and on February 8 he publicly demonstrated it to a scientific committee at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.







**STANDARD TIME ZONES OF THE WORLD**





# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## II. Transportation, Communication, and Market Revolutions

Market Revolution: Old Society

rural

agricultural

isolated societies

self-sufficient

local markets



# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## II. Transportation, Communication, and Market Revolutions

Market Revolution: New Society

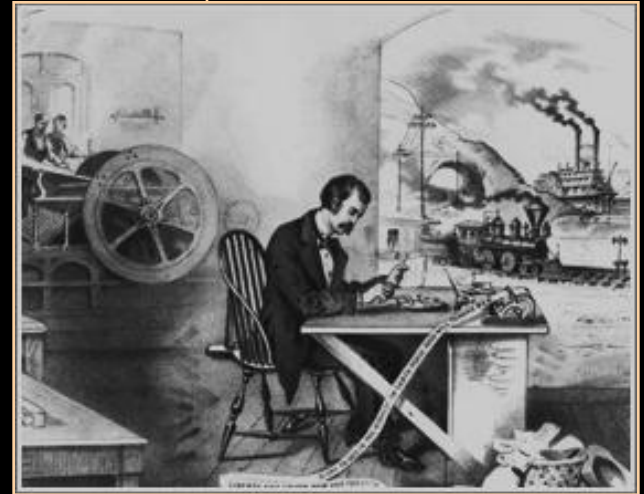
rural--urban

agricultural--industrial—investment

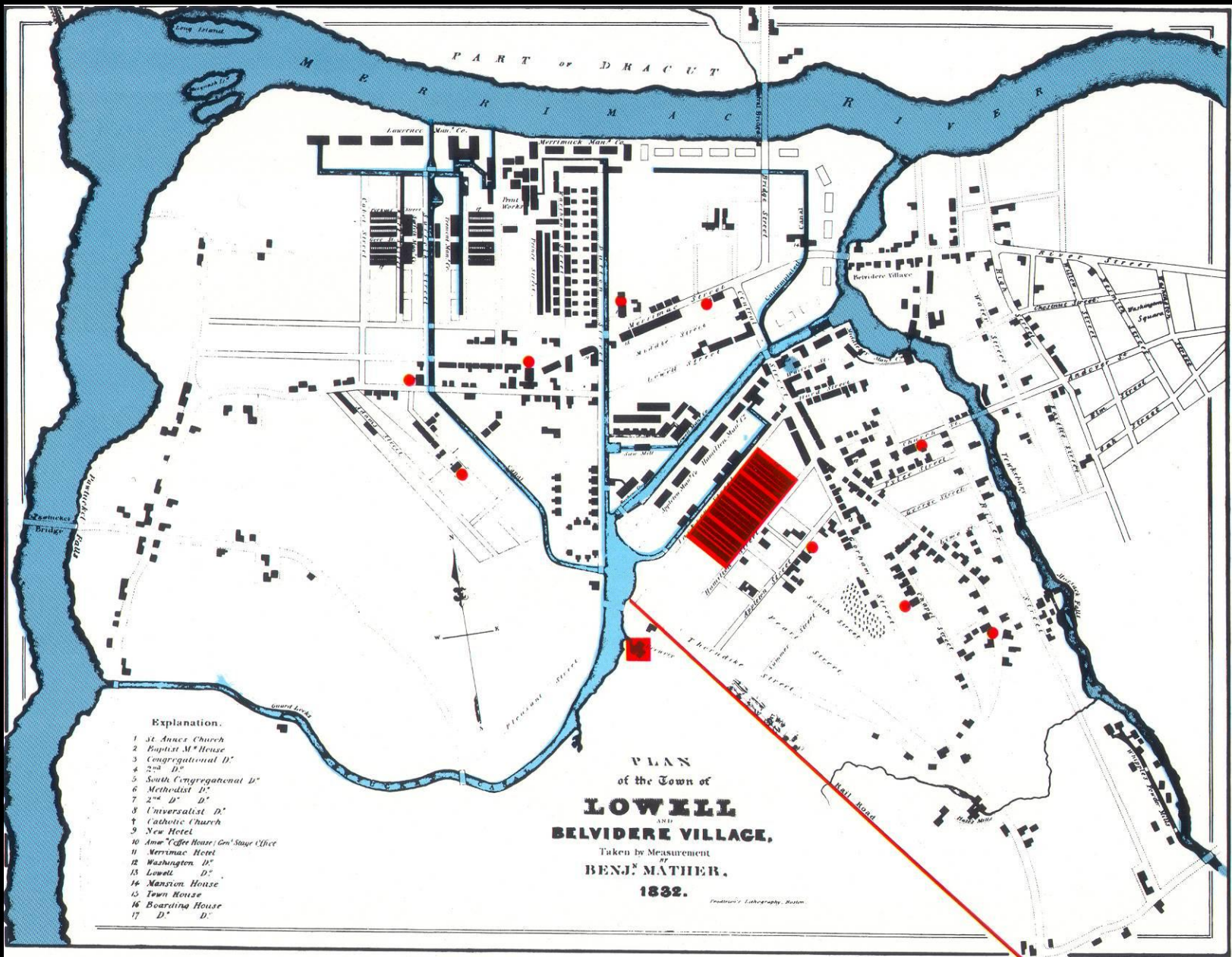
merging societies

interdependence

national--international markets







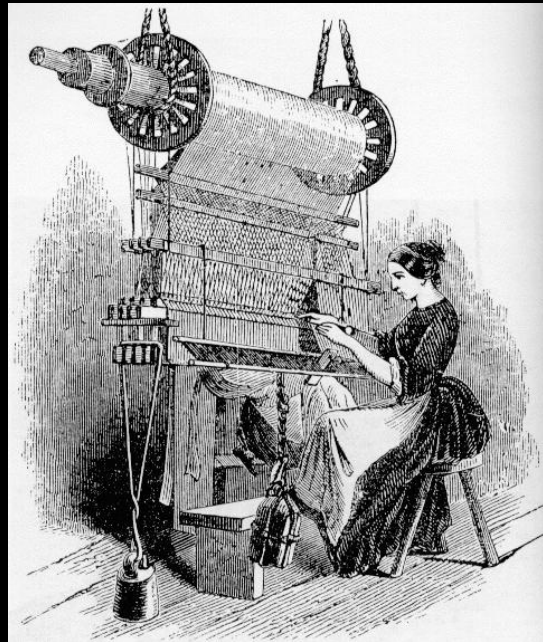
**Explanation.**

- 1 St. Anne's Church
- 2 Baptist M<sup>r</sup> House
- 3 Congregational D<sup>r</sup>
- 4 2<sup>nd</sup> D<sup>r</sup>
- 5 South Congregational D<sup>r</sup>
- 6 Methodist D<sup>r</sup>
- 7 2<sup>nd</sup> D<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup>
- 8 Universalist D<sup>r</sup>
- 9 Catholic Church
- 10 New Hotel
- 11 Am<sup>r</sup> Coffee House, Gin Stage Office
- 12 Merrimac Hotel
- 13 Washington D<sup>r</sup>
- 14 Lowell D<sup>r</sup>
- 15 Mansion House
- 16 Town House
- 17 Boarding House
- 18 D<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup>

PLAN  
of the Town of  
**LOWELL**  
AND  
**BELVIDERE VILLAGE,**  
Taken by Measurement  
by  
**BENJ. MATHER,**  
1832.

*Practical Lithography Boston.*

Lowell, Massachusetts, 1832



## TIME TABLE OF THE LOWELL MILLS,

Arranged to make the working time throughout the year average 11 hours per day.  
TO TAKE EFFECT SEPTEMBER 21st, 1853.

The Standard time being that of the meridian of Lowell, as shown by the Regulator  
Clock of AMOS SANBORN, Post Office Corner, Central Street.

**From March 20th to September 19th, inclusive.**

COMMENCE WORK, at 6.30 A. M. LEAVE OFF WORK, at 6.30 P. M., except on Saturday Evenings.  
BREAKFAST at 6 A. M. DINNER, at 12 M. Commence Work, after dinner, 12.45 P. M.

**From September 20th to March 19th, inclusive.**

COMMENCE WORK at 7.00 A. M. LEAVE OFF WORK, at 7.00 P. M., except on Saturday Evenings.  
BREAKFAST at 6.30 A. M. DINNER, at 12.30 P. M. Commence Work, after dinner, 1.15 P. M.

### BELLS.

**From March 20th to September 19th, inclusive.**

<i>Morning Bells.</i>	<i>Dinner Bells.</i>	<i>Evening Bells.</i>
First bell,..... 4.30 A. M.	Ring out,..... 12.00 M.	Ring out,..... 6.30 P. M.
Second, 5.30 A. M. ; Third, 6.20.	Ring in,..... 12.35 P. M.	Except on Saturday Evenings.

**From September 20th to March 19th, inclusive.**

<i>Morning Bells.</i>	<i>Dinner Bells.</i>	<i>Evening Bells.</i>
First bell,..... 5.00 A. M.	Ring out,..... 12.30 P. M.	Ring out at..... 7.00 P. M.
Second, 6.00 A. M. ; Third, 6.50.	Ring in,..... 1.05 P. M.	Except on Saturday Evenings.

### SATURDAY EVENING BELLS.

During APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST, Ring Out, at 6.00 P. M.  
The remaining Saturday Evenings in the year, ring out as follows:

<b>SEPTEMBER.</b>	<b>NOVEMBER.</b>	<b>JANUARY.</b>
First Saturday, ring out 6.00 P. M.	Third Saturday ring out 4.00 P. M.	Third Saturday, ring out 4.25 P. M.
Second " " 5.45 "	Fourth " " 3.65 "	Fourth " " 4.35 "
Third " " 5.30 "		
Fourth " " 5.20 "		
<b>OCTOBER.</b>	<b>DECEMBER.</b>	<b>FEBRUARY.</b>
First Saturday, ring out 5.05 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out 3.50 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out 4.45 P. M.
Second " " 4.55 "	Second " " 3.55 "	Second " " 4.65 "
Third " " 4.45 "	Third " " 3.55 "	Third " " 5.00 "
Fourth " " 4.35 "	Fourth " " 4.00 "	Fourth " " 5.10 "
Fifth " " 4.25 "	Fifth " " 4.00 "	
<b>NOVEMBER.</b>	<b>JANUARY.</b>	<b>MARCH.</b>
First Saturday, ring out 4.15 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out 4.10 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out 5.25 P. M.
Second " " 4.05 "	Second " " 4.15 "	Second " " 5.30 "
		Third " " 5.35 "
		Fourth " " 5.45 "

YARD GATES will be opened at the first stroke of the bells for entering or leaving the Mills.

\* \* SPEED GATES commence hoisting three minutes before commencing work.





Wild Heron: Georgia Rice Plantation, 1850s



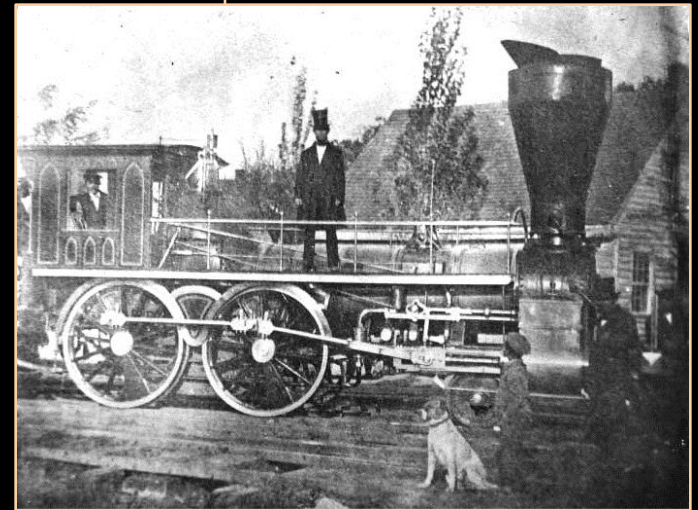
# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## III. Cultural Differences Between the North and South

### Comparisons Made by James McPherson

- a. Northern states become increasingly “modern”
  - 1) greater urbanization (24)
  - 2) fewer people involved in agricultural production (24)
  - 3) more mechanized production (24)
  - 4) more investment in manufacturing (24)
  - 5) positive attitude toward “change” or “modernization” (24)
  
- b. Southern states become increasingly suspicious of change
  - 1) praise farming (25)
  - 2) oppose manufacturing (24-25)
  - 3) oppose urbanization (24-25)
  - 4) lag in literacy (27)
  - 5) negative attitude toward “change” or “modernization” (25)





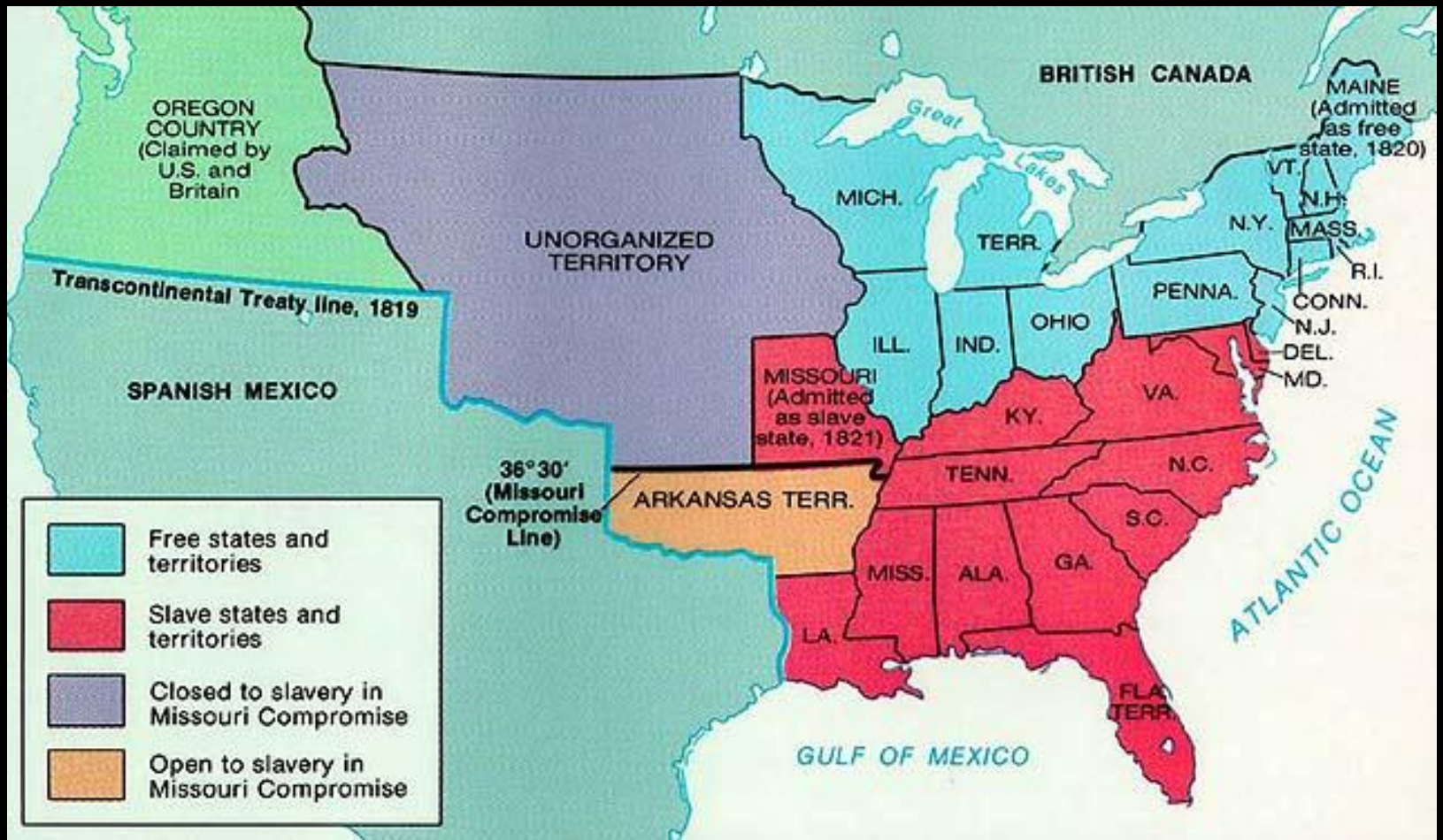
# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## IV. The Slavery Debate, 1820-1844

- A. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
- B. Westward Expansion By 1820
- C. Missouri Enabling Bill
- D. Tallmadge Amendments and Gridlock
- E. The Missouri Compromise (1820)





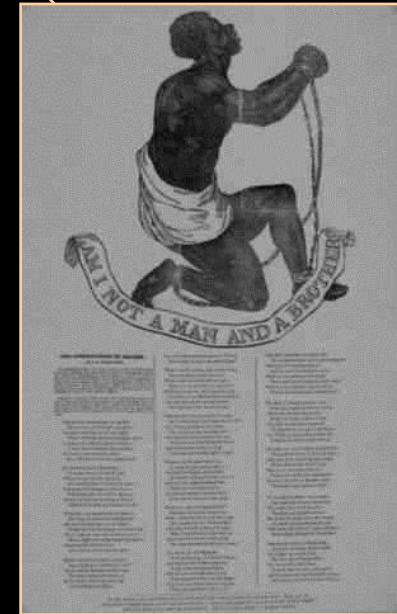
# *The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South*



## IV. The Slavery Debate, 1820-1844

### F. Slavery Struggle between 1803-1830s

- Remains a political & economic debate
- Not primarily a moral debate
- Abolitionists are few in number
- Apologists defending the moral good of slavery are few in number
- Most white Southerners don't own enslaved people
- Most white Northerners don't oppose slavery for moral reasons
- Racism is prevalent
- Economic reasons
- After 1830, this scene begins to change



**Number of slaves in 1860****Slaveholders in  
1860**

1 slave	77,333
2 slaves	46,165
3 slaves	34,859
4 slaves	28,979
5 slaves	24,278
6-9 slaves	65,278
10-14 slaves	40,388
15-19 slaves	21,322
20-29 slaves	20,796
30-99 slaves	23,194
100-1000 slaves	2,292
Total Slaves	3,953,742
Total Slaveholders	384,884
Total Non-Slaveholding Population	8,464,324



# The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South



## IV. The Slavery Debate, 1820-1844

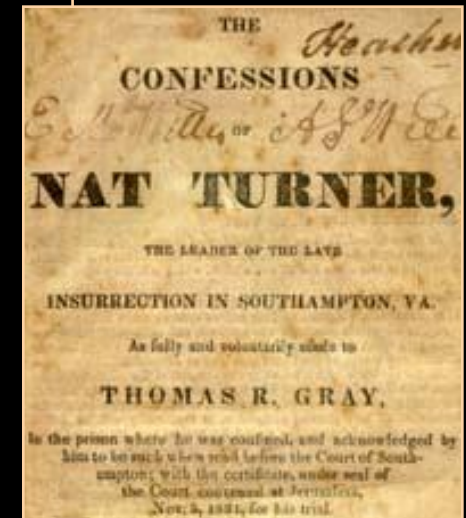
### G. Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)

### H. Abolitionism

- Growing Aggressiveness of Abolitionists after Missouri Compromise
- William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*
- New England Anti-Slavery Society
- American Anti-Slavery Society

### I. The Southern Defense of Slavery

- Defensive stance of Southern slave apologists in face of abolitionism
- Thomas Dew, *A Review of the Debates*
- Gag Rule in Congress



# The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South



## V. Westward Expansion Between 1845-1849

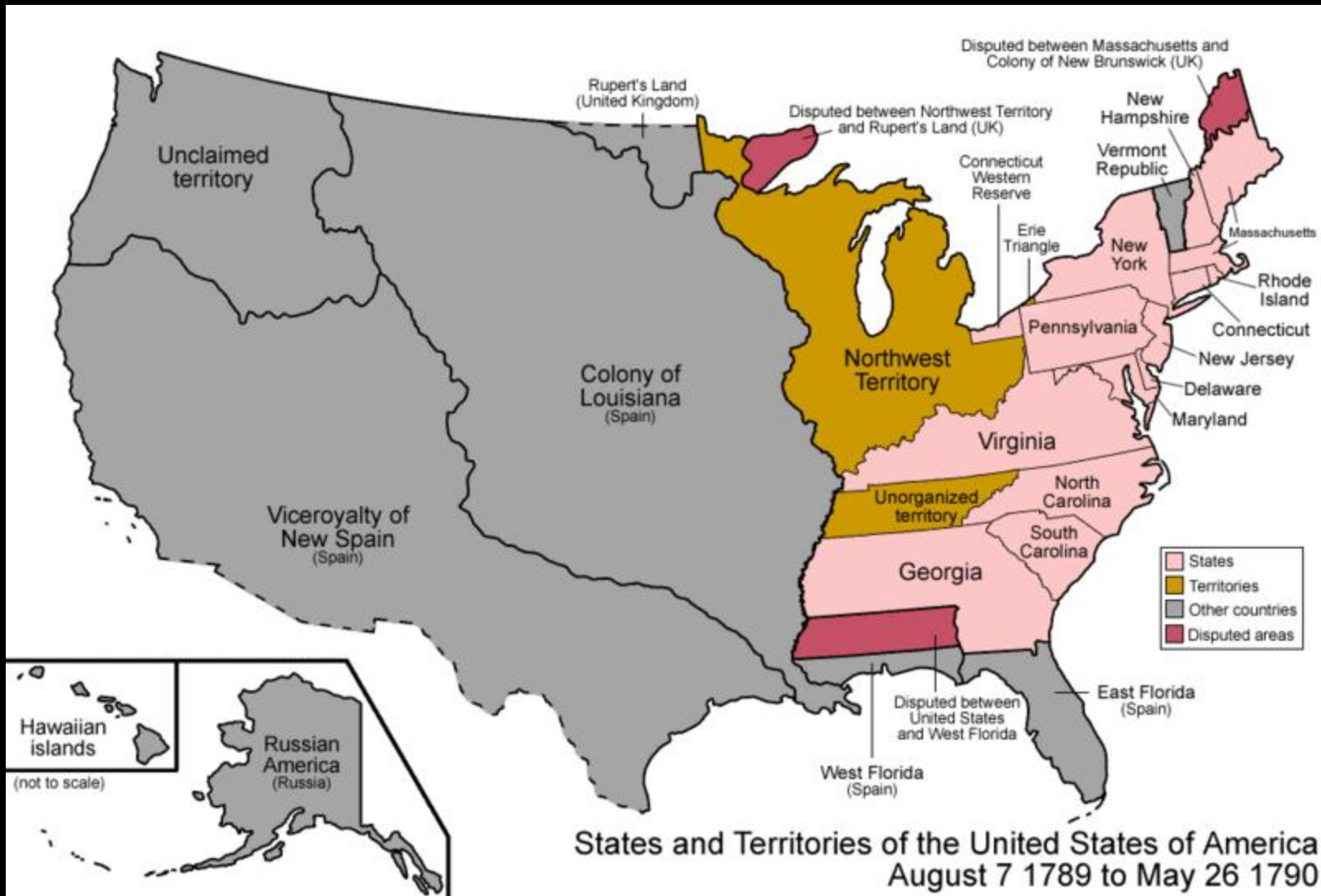
1845: Texas enters the Union  
slavery is legal in the new state

1846: Oregon territory  
slavery will not play a role in Oregon

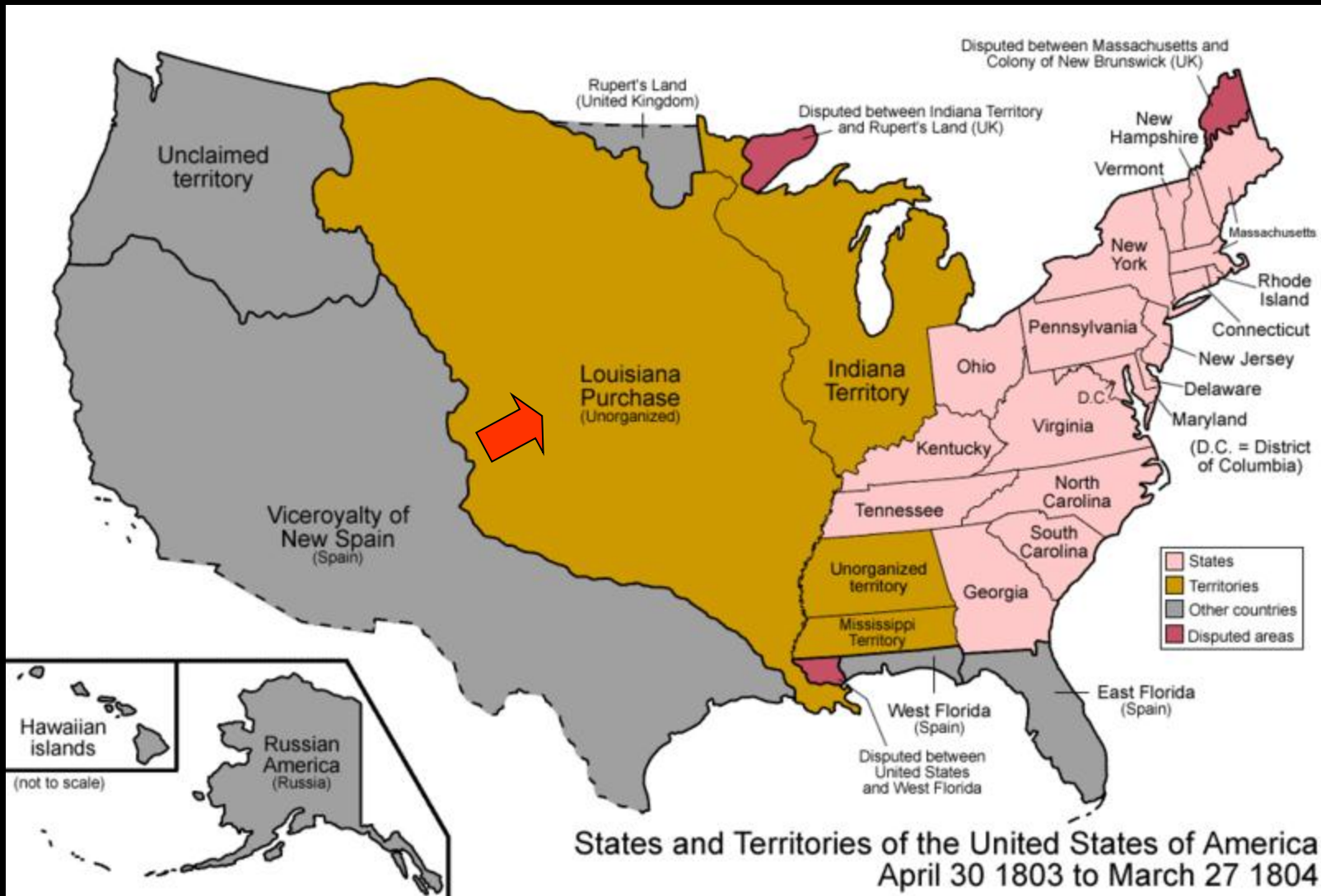
1846-48: Mexican War

1848: Mexican Cession:  
Wilmot Proviso & Gridlock





States and Territories of the United States of America  
 August 7 1789 to May 26 1790



States and Territories of the United States of America  
 April 30 1803 to March 27 1804

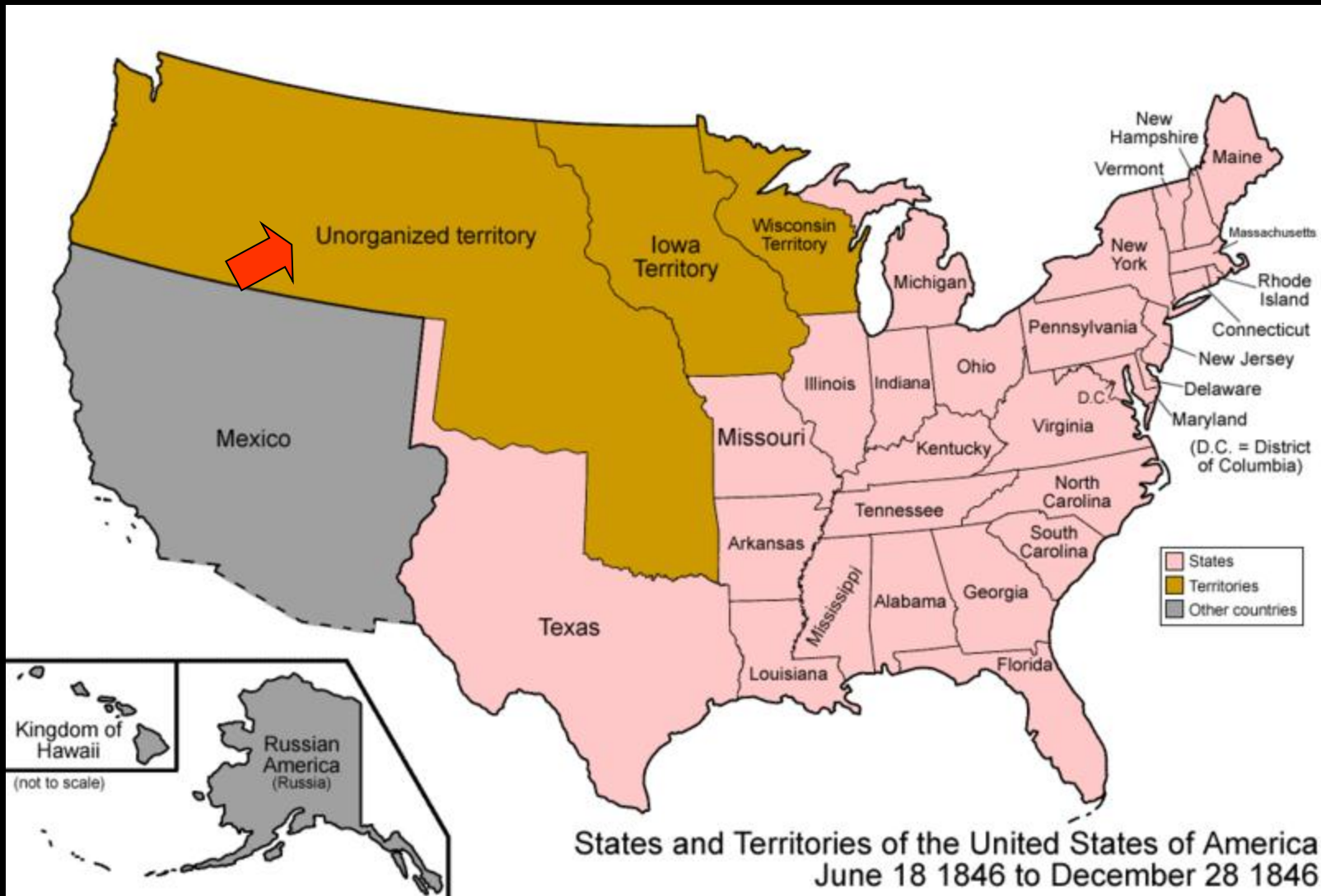


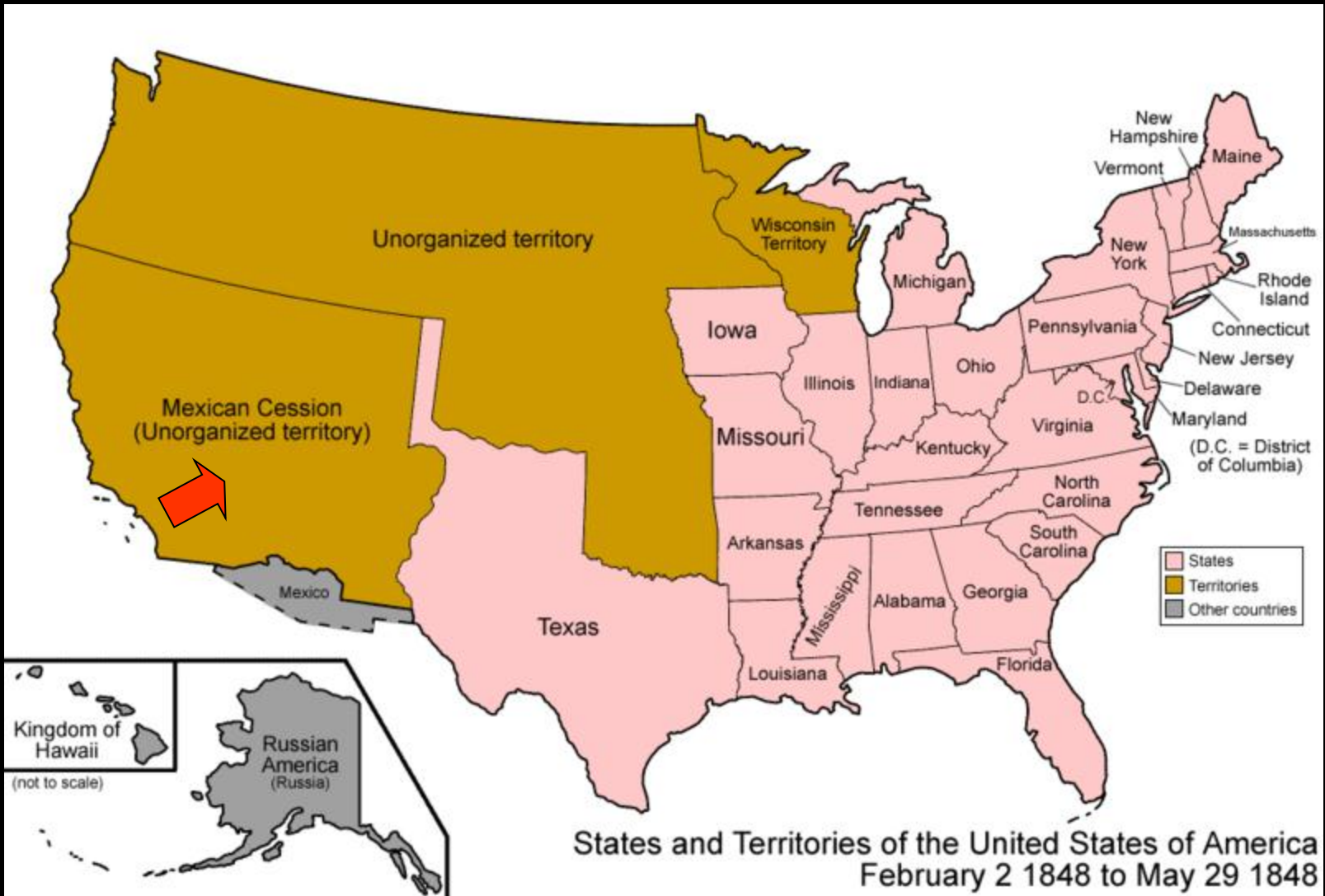


States and Territories of the United States of America  
August 10 1821 to March 30 1822



States and Territories of the United States of America  
 December 29 1845 to June 18 1846









# The Differences Between the Antebellum North and South



## VI. The Compromise of 1850

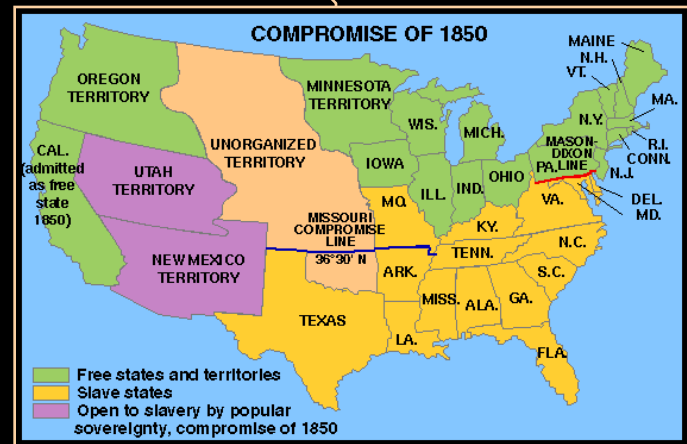
Debate erupts because of California in 1849

California admitted as a free state

Utah and New Mexico popular sovereignty

Slave trade outlawed in D.C.

Stronger Fugitive Slave Law of 1850



# COMPROMISE OF 1850

