

3. Question #3 is about what Henry Clay called 'The American System' (4 pts)

a. Explain the importance of protective tariffs in 'The American System'?

Protective tariffs ensured that Americans obtain the maximum value out of the cotton plantation in the North, instead of losing value to other countries like Britain. The North planted cotton and the South collaborated by using the cotton for textile factories.

b. Identify 2 Additional and Different Aspects of 'The American System'?

- entirely slave-based: African American slaves planted the cotton, benefitting the masters.
- north is more industrial than the South: While the South was busy planting cotton, the North had several industrial revolutions.

4. Question #4 is about the institution of slavery in the USA (4 pts)

a. Identify 2 ways slavery changed in the USA in the late 1700s and early 1800s?

- Importing slaves was banned: Slave masters started breeding the slaves for auctioning.
- Eli Whitney's cotton gin in the 1790s: drastically increased cotton production → no need for slaves to pick the seeds out → focus on cotton planting → increase of slave value → masters want more slaves.

b. Explain 1 way American slavery was particularly brutal and cruel?

Whipping and beating; If a slave didn't meet his/her daily quota of cotton, he/she would be tied up and whipped as a punishment.

3. Question #3 is about what Henry Clay called "The American System" (4 pts)

a. Explain the importance of protective tariffs in "The American System"?

The purpose of protective tariffs is to secure domestic businesses and trade, to prevent over-reliance on imports from foreign nations.
~~for example,~~

b. Identify 2 Additional and Different Aspects of "The American System"?

4. Question #4 is about the institution of slavery in the USA (4 pts)

a. Identify 2 ways slavery changed in the USA in the late 1700s and early 1800s?

Due to the idea of King Cotton and the invention of the cotton gin that helped fuel it, the South became the biggest international producer of cotton. This increased the demand of slaves for picking cotton, introducing salerooms where slaves are fattened up and prepared to be sold. It also made the focus of slave labor on cotton and not food crops. As the African slave trade was banned in 1807, African American slave breeding became a profitable business in slavery. It provided a constant supply of labor without tripping over the laws. good - 0

b. Explain 1 way American slavery was particularly brutal and cruel?

The whipping of slaves for random reasons or not meeting their quota of the day was just 1 example of the detrimental condition African Americans face under slavery. Run-arounds and undesired slaves were hanged to warn them to not escape and to work harder as well. These are not only physically harmful but psychological brutal. - 0

5. Question #5 is about the importance of 1863 in The Civil War. (3 pts)

a. Explain what you think is the #1 Reason 1863 is the turning point in The Civil War?

1 reason is due to Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which freed slaves on rebel states (border states don't count). This removed a major source of labor in the south and also turned the Civil War to a moral fight against slavery. As a result, many African Americans even joined the army such as the 54th Massachusetts Regiment.

b. Identify TWO ADDITIONAL reasons 1863 is a turning point in The Civil War?

The Battle of Gettysburg was another factor that changed the tide of the war. After the battle, Robert E. Lee's army suffered such heavy losses that they didn't win any battles after that. The Battle of Vicksburg also allowed the Union to gain 100% of the Mississippi River, finishing the Anaconda Plan. This split the Confederacy into two, greatly benefitting the North.

Part 2 Long Essay: Select one of the two essay prompts to answer. In your answer you must use one of the primary documents provided. Before you write the essay, you must analyze one of the documents provided and complete the Primary Document Analysis Chart for 15 Points. Write your actual essay answer on the attached lined paper for 40 Points.

Choose only 1 of these prompts to answer:

Essay Option A prompt: Violent slave revolts were the most successful and instrumental resistance to slavery in the USA in the 1800s. Agree, disagree, or modify this statement.

Essay Option B prompt: The Dred Scott Decision was the most important cause of the 1861-1865 USA Civil War. Agree, disagree, or modify this statement.

Primary Document Analysis Chart for 15 Points:

Before you start writing your Essay Answer on the lined paper, you must complete the following Primary Document Analysis Chart on this test paper for 15 points. Remember only choose 1 of the Primary Documents to analyze in this chart. Also remember to use this same document somewhere as evidence in your essay also.

Which Document are you analyzing here? (1A, 1B, 2A, or 2B) 14

<p>1) What is the SUBJECT of this document? (What is the Main Idea?)</p>	<p>- Frederick Douglass Speech "What to the Slave is the Fourth of July"</p> <p>- Statements on the hypocritical ideals of American independence as being incompatible with slavery. -0</p>
<p>2) What is the OCCASION of this document? (When and what was happening?)</p>	<p>- Rochester, New York, in July 5th 1852 -0</p> <p>- At the Women's Anti-Slavery Society Conference ^{good}</p> <p>- After escaping slavery, Douglass as a self taught writer and reader took the invitation to speak about slavery after seeing the trend of abolishment of slavery in Britain, and France a few years later.</p>
<p>3) What was the PURPOSE of this document? (Who made it & for what audience?)</p>	<p>- to highlight that slavery is morally unjust and urge White abolitionists and the African Americans to abolish slavery</p> <p>- To galvanize the American people of the oppressive and destructive nature of slavery that some Northerners might not be aware of.</p>

<p>4) What is the SIGNIFICANCE of this document? (How can it be used as evidence in your essay?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This act of resisting slavery was a demonstration made by freedom in the Abolitionist Movement - He calls onto the Declaration of Independence and the Founding Fathers are being guaranteed African Americans freedom and equality that is still denied to them
<p>5) What are some specific details or quotations in the document you can specifically use as specific evidence?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A - B - Marked on Source

After you have completed this chart for 15 points, you should now write your 1 Essay Response on the attached lined paper for 40 points. You are not required to do any pre-writing notes or outline; however, you may do so only if it helps you.

HT Essay on Causes of Civil War

In the 1800s, slavery in the United States became a much more significant component in the economy of the nation. After the invention of cotton gin, the US became very dependent on slaves for producing cotton for boosting the economy by increasing trade with other nations. However, many people had diverse opinion on the owning of slaves, which caused disagreements between the people in the nation, mostly between the North and the South. This eventually lead to the Civil War in the US. There were many causes that lead to this war, including the foundation differences between the North and the South, the fact that compromise was shown to be impossible, and what eventually "sparked" the war. The fugitive slave law and popular sovereignty within the causes ^{were} the most important causes of the Civil War.

To start off, the foundations were different in the North and South. When the U.S. was first discovered by Columbus, Europeans were encouraged to immigrate to this new land. Most people who immigrated to the North were pilgrims who went there in search of religious freedom. On the other hand, immigrants that arrived at the South were Europeans who want to this "New World" and become rich. This difference made the people in the states to divide later on in history, because of their difference in their mind set. As the South's purpose was to gain money, they developed the plantation system, where they grew cash crops and sold them to other countries. As time went on, the expansion of these plantation needed more

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workforce, where the slaves came in and took that part. This then caused the South to be extremely dependant on slaves, which made them unable to give up slavery as time went on. The North's economy was not built on slaves like the south, as they went through industrial revolution and had a more diverse economy.

Furthermore, one short term cause of the Civil War was that compromise between the North and South was impossible. One example is the compromise of 1850. In the Compromise of 1850, the North wanted the newly created state of California to be a free state while the South wanted it to be a slave state. The compromise stated that the North would "get" to make California a free state, and the South would "get" the fugitive slave law in return. This compromise did not work, because people were still unhappy after this was passed. As shown in the political cartoon about the Fugitive Slave Law, the North was trying to protect an African American woman from the South trying to capture her. Many American ideals are also shown in the cartoon, such as "All men are born and created equal," which shows a contrast between slavery and American ideals. This shows that many people, especially people who opposed slavery, was not satisfied with the Fugitive Slave Law, and people continued to fight and argue over this topic, which lead to the Civil War. Another example that shows compromise was impossible was the Kansas

Topic sentence

Example with details

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Nebraska act. This act allowed the states Kansas and Nebraska to have popular sovereignty, which let people vote to decide whether they wanted the state to be free or to be a slave state. This then led to violence, as radical Northerners and Southerners gathered at these states to try to make the states the way they want. They ended up fighting, and blood was shed, thus the name "bloody Kansas." This showed that compromise was impossible, because popular sovereignty gave people a choice, which would usually result in peaceful agreements, but this ended up with violence. From these two events, Fugitive Slave Law and Popular sovereignty are arguably the most important causes of the Civil War, since the Fugitive Slave Law not only angered the antislavery groups by stating that all runaway slaves had to be returned to the South no matter if it led them to a free state, but any African American can be accused of being a slave and sent to the South without any trials. This law took away the basic rights that were given to men in the Declaration of Independence, and ^{did not} ~~treated~~ the African American as humans. The popular sovereignty was equally important because by giving people a choice led to further disagreements and unhappy people, which also increased the tension between the North and South.

Analysis

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Analysis

Last but not least, short term causes that sparked the war included the Dred Scott Decision,

the John Brown Trial, and the Election of 1860. TOPIC sentence
The Dred Scott Decision was a case put on Dred Scott, who was a slave. Dred Scott stated that since his owner has died and he has lived in a free state, he should be considered a free man. However, the Supreme Court disagreed, and their reason was because Scott was not a citizen, and could never be one, and that the 5th Amendment protected property, and since he was his master's property, they could not take him from his master. This angered many people, as he was not treated as a citizen of the state, and was not respected as a human being. Example
The John Brown Trial was a trial put on John Brown, who was a man that attempted to start a slave revolt but was caught before starting the revolt. Brown's trial also brought up the spirit of the Northerners, as his act of trying to give human rights failed, and resulted in him getting hanged. The Election of 1860 was also significant, because Lincoln, who was a delegate from the Republican party, which was formed by abolitionists, became the president of the United States. This caused the Southern slave states to secede from the nation, and this started the Civil War. analysis

In conclusion, the long-term cause - the foundation of the North and South were different, that compromise was impossible, and the goals of the war caused the Civil War to happen. Within those causes, the Fugitive Slave Law and popular sovereignty were the two most important causes of this war.

At Essay on Slave Resistance

Violent slave revolts in the 1800s were bloody uprisings of African American slaves who were often lead by black slave overseers themselves. The bloody and violent conflicts were all suppressed by the US army at the end, yet it provided incredible demonstrations of resistance against slavery. However, there were countless other factors that helped provided successful resistance in slavery. Violent slave revolts weren't the most successful or instrumental resistance to slavery as indirect methods of ideological rejection as well as the Abolitionist Movement played just as big of a role. Very good thesis

To start off, violent slave revolts were notably impactful in combating the injustices of slavery. The Denmark Vesey Plot of 1822 was one such example. A freedman seeing the harsh and cruel conditions of slavery, had decided to plan a rebellion to ^{kill white softlers and} install a Black Republic similar to the Haiti. However, as one of the recruits revealed the plot to his master, Vesey was arrested and all African Americans believed in the conspiracy was executed. Despite the fact that the rebellion failed, the plot showcased an early attempt of a violent revolution so much so that it spread fear among Whites of a future uprising. This slave revolt plot even made teaching slaves writing and reading illegal. Not only was this revolt exemplify the outright combat to slavery, but the random killing of conspirators and the forbiddance to learn lead to more future conflicts to physically fight against slavery's intolerable conditions. In addition, the Nat Turner's rebellion in 1831 was another slave revolt. Nat Turner, who believed God gave him a sign to bring an end to slavery, lead a 2 day rebellion killing numerous white families and burning their plantations. This rebellion was attempt to free the slaves once and for all by wiping out all institutions of slavery. It revealed not only the anger among the African American community, but their willingness to sacrifice themselves for freedom and equality. This allowed African Americans to realize the agency before themselves to act out against slavery to secure their natural rights.

Excellent
Specific
Historical
Details!

However, it wasn't only slave revolts that were crucial to resistance, as indirect method in which African Americans ideologically challenged slavery. For example, African Americans formed a larger "family", especially among slaves. They called people close to them or working with them as "brother" or "sister" and elders as "uncle or aunt." This called is a representation of the kinship practices in Africa. By taking on their cultural heritage, African Americans are fighting to build their own individual identity despite the restrictions in their practices. This by itself is a subtle yet effective challenge of slavery by refusing to obey the ideals set before them, and refusing to let go of their will. Moreover, slaves took on Christianity in their own individual way to reject slavery. They took portions of the Bible into their beliefs, including Exodus 8:1 from the Old Testament which stated that God instructed Moses to demand Israelites to be released from bondage in Egypt. It is noteworthy to mention that slave owners took other portions of the Bible to support slavery. However, by using Christianity in their own ideals, African Americans find an inspiring source of hope to mentally resist the institutions of slavery. They were also able to use their own doctrine in Christianity to resist slavery due to spiritual and religious backing.

very good

Finally, another factor that greatly enabled successful resistance to slavery was the Abolitionist Movement. In Frederick Douglass' speech, "What to the Slave is the Fourth of July", he states of the "hypocrisy - a thin veil to cover up the crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages". His use of the word "crimes" calls onto the violation of the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence that the nation was built on. The words "savages" and "disgrace" further criminalizes the American people for being morally unjust for excluding African Americans from the revolutionary ideas set forth by the Founding fathers, which should encompass all people. By revealing the hypocritical stance of the US in slavery, Douglass' impactful words sets up irrefutable evidence to resist slavery by abolishing it. Furthermore, William Lloyd Garrison was another abolitionist that established the

good

anti-slavery newspaper the Liberator, as well as a network of churches, newspapers and offices that highlight the crimes of slavery. His use of the media allows him to unrelentingly condemn slavery and urge for the same cause as Douglass, which is to build up support for the Abolishment of Slavery. This is once again another vocal resistance in revealing the injustices of slavery, and the necessity of bringing the evil practice to an end.

In conclusion, there were other factors including indirect methods of ideological rejection and the Abolitionist Movement that had just as big an impact as violent slave revolts. Slave revolts can thus not be categorized as being the most essential or effective response against slavery. Whatever the mode of resistance is, all of these efforts undoubtedly helped paved way to the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed slaves in rebellious states, and soon the establishment of the 13th Amendment during the US Civil War. These efforts all allowed slavery to be abolished for its entirety in the US at the end.

Excellent

Best Essay!
in class!
Wonderful mix
of specific historical
details + analysis!
At 40/40
-D

