Juan Alfaro

September 5,2017

HIS 121-400

Slaves in the South.

Did free labor between 1850-1860, impact Northern industrialists, who felt it was impending their owl goal of industrialism, and giving the Southern slave owners an unfair advantage in business? With slavery the south refused Factories and also hindered the building of railroads. Economy and southern slavery were also incredibly linked to politics-the south had political power with slaves, as well as by growing cash crops, allowing them to hold seats in Congress the north could not win, and therefore stopping any legislature the north wanted to pass to encourage industrialism.

* Slave labor in 1850-1860 before the civil war (how was it)
* Triangle Trade

You may wonder how slaves even got to the americas? The Triangular trade was old routes started by the dutch & Portuguese back in the 15th Century. Perfected not until the late 1700’s as the demand grew to cheap labor. Endentured servents were no longer good for business. As Slaves were more expensive but didn’t have to get paid, and lived a long time. Most importantly slaves did not have the opportunity to become free and become competition. Colonist during this time in james town. Plantation owners traded raw materials and cash,tobacco, sugar for slaves. Demand led for the growing maturation to the Triangualr trade routes. Slaves came from west Africa, where they were bouth for kepf of rum and gold to bring back to the Americas. This famous traded route didn’t die out until the early 19th century, being outlawed from cause of the industrial revolution.

* Cash Crops( Tobacco, Rice, Cotton,Indigo)

While Studying slavery we find most of slavery is way in the southern side of the U.S Because the South’s soil and year-round growing season were ideal for platation crops like rice, tobacco, cotton, sugar etc. Which were mostly cash crops. These valuable plants required much labor to produce the answer was slavery; during the 1840s and 1850s americans had found a gold mine. “The toal out put of the U.S economy had multiplied twelvefold.” How can we deny that out of the unfairness of slavery, a growing economy was emerging.

* Types of slavery(small plantations vs. Large)

As the the platntation economy continued to grow, planters began to have difficulty finding enough laborers to work their planataion. Toward the end of the 1600s the planters begain to turn to enslaved Africans for labour. When we talk abour unfair advantage to businesses over the north we can see the people from northern side like Pennsylvania, ohio, they control over the people of southern America. This slavery system helps the economy so much that time because owners of land take hard work from slaves and almost they pay nothing to their workers. Many farmers and merchants and some financies became fabulously wealthy and made a lot of money from the trade of rice, cotton, tobacco and sugars. By this way u.s economy goes well. On the contrary you can say “slavery is theft of life, theft of work, theft of any propery of produce, theft even of the children a slave might have borne.(–kevin Bales) We can think that how slavery is harmful for human being and freedom of human being, because life under slavery enslaved people usually lived in a small cabin that were furnished only with sleeping cots. For food slaves might receive only aroughd a quarter bushel of corn and pound of pork. In spite of brutal living conditons,how any one could defend slavery.

Life for a slave owner was great ad lucrative; yet not so much for a slave. Runaway slaves in the 1850s didn’t have have it any good. The Fugitive Slave Act was created to sieze slaves and commissioners whom’s task was to resell them to their slave owners at a price of ten dollars for every slave. The law strictly required northern citizens to become slave catchers if encountered with one.

* What laws helped the south
* Fugitive Slave Act
* 36 30 Line
* Bleeding Kansas
* How unfair was business compared to the north?

Life got good after 1850 for the south. Laws had been trying to get rid of slavery way before 1850 to encourage slaves to run away to freedom causing slavery to become unstable in the bordering states.

 Nevertheless: it can be said slavery played a big role in the economic development of the south. In the pre-civil war, the

Sources for the south finding slavery to their main point of economy, while the north only saw southern economy as holding them back.

* The Clash rival Economies by Charles and mary Beard
* The civil War and Class Structure by Algie Simons
* Antebellum Southern Exceptionalism by james McPherson
* The Irrepressible conflict by William Henry Seward( this is a primary Source)
* Puritans and Cavaliers by Edward Pollard
* A conflict of Bourgeois and Prebourgeois Cultures by Eugene Genovese
* No Union with Abolitionists, an article in the New Orleans Bee( Also a Primary source?

It is possible that European colonist could have settled and continue to develop the Americas without the use of slave labor. Moreover, slavery was revolutionary to helping the mass quantities of consumer goods; coffee, tobacco, sugar and cotton to be traded around the world during that 10-year period.

Did Free Labor between 1850-1860, impact northern industrialist, who argued the south slave labor gave Southerners, an unfair advantage in business.

Sources

The Triangular trade what is it

Howlett, Charles F. "Triangular Trade." In *The Encyclopedia of North American Colonial Conflicts to 1775*: *A Political, Social, and Military History*, edited by Spencer C. Tucker, James Arnold, and Roberta Wiener, 781-782. Vol. 2. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2008. *Gale Virtual Reference Library* (accessed October 8, 2017). http://aurarialibrary.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://go.galegroup.com.aurarialibrary.idm.oclc.org/ps/i.do?p=GVRL&sw=w&u=auraria\_main&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CCX2443800874&sid=summon&asid=37f805d466619a4b1bbf7e79544cb8dc.

Triangular Trade Slavery

"Slavery Industry." *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, edited by William A. Darity, Jr., 2nd ed., vol. 7, Macmillan Reference USA, 2008, pp. 547-549. *World History in Context*, Accessed 8 Oct. 2017.