1. "A rich man's war but a poor man's fight" slogan to describe Civil War; because rich men had the greatest stake in the outcome of the war, they stood to lose everything they had if slavery were ended; a poor man though stood to gain very little if they won; the rich wanted the war but the poor were doing most of the fighting and dying


3. "Black Belt" area of the south where most slaves were held, stretching from South Carolina across to Louisiana

4. "Black Ivory" term used for slaves because they were so valuable

5. "clay-eaters" poor slaveless Southern whites who were reduced to eating clay for nutrition; often considered lazy, they were in fact very sick with hookworm and malnutrition; also called "crackers"

6. "cottonocracy" name for the wealthy planters who made their money from cotton in the mid-1800s

7. "crackers" what plantation owners called "undesirable people" who moved from Virginia and the Carolinas and didn't own slaves; also called "clay-eaters"

8. "Lane Rebels" group of theology students, led by Theodore Dwight Weld, who were expelled from Lane Theological Seminary for abolitionist activity and later became leading preachers of the antislavery gospel

9. "necessary evil" vs "positive good" southern slave supporters gave slavery a new euphemism once it came under fire due to abolitionism; pointed out how masters taught their slaves religion, made them civilized, treated them well, and gave them "happy" lives

10. "peculiar institution" southern euphemism for slavery

11. "sold down the river" phrase used to describe a slave that was sold away from their plantation and family

12. "The Broadcloth Mob" was concerned that the New England textile mills would shut down if cotton was no longer available from the South; they dragged William Lloyd Garrison, through the streets of Boston with a rope tied around him & almost killed him but he escaped


14. American Colonization Society society formed in 1817 that thought slavery was bad; it purchased a tract of land in Liberia and returned free blacks to Africa

15. Angelina and Sarah Grimke daughters of a South Carolina slaveholder that were antislavery; controversial because they spoke to audiences of both men and women at a time when it was thought indelequate to address male audiences; Womens' rights advocates as well

16. Arthur and Lewis Tappan brothers born in Massachusetts who united with Theodore D. Weld to form the American Anti-Slavery Society; gave financial support to anti-slavery societies & to Oberlin College in Ohio

17. David Walker a black abolitionist who called for the immediate emancipation of slaves; wrote the "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World"; it called for a bloody end to white supremacy; believed that the only way to end slavery was for slaves to physically revolt

18. Denmark Vesey freed slave and insurrectionist in South Carolina who was involved in planning an uprising of slaves and was hanged

19. Frederick Douglass self-educated slave who escaped in 1838; became the best-known abolitionist speaker; edited an anti-slavery weekly, the North Star

20. Free Soil Party formed in 1848; dedicated to opposing slavery in newly acquired territories such as Oregon and ceded Mexican territory

21. Gabriel Prosser gathered 1000 rebellious slaves in 1800 outside of Richmond; 2 slaves gave the plot away, and the Virginia militia stopped the uprising before it could begin; he was executed along with many followers

22. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, a book about a slave who is treated badly, in 1852; it persuaded more people, particularly Northerners, to become anti-slavery

23. Jefferson Davis an American statesman and politician who served as President of the Confederate States of America for its entire history from 1861 to 1865

24. John C. Calhoun 7th Vice President of the United States and a leading Southern politician from South Carolina during the first half of the 19th century; was an advocate of slavery, states' rights, limited government, and nullification
25. Lane Theological Seminary
midwestern institution whose president expelled eighteen students for organizing a debate on slavery

26. Liberty Party
a political party that started during the two party systems in the 1840’s; party’s main platform was bringing an end to slavery by political and legal means; party split because they believed there was a more practical way to end slavery than Garrison’s moral crusade

27. Lyman Beecher
had 13 kids; thought alcohol was the biggest threat to society; early temperance group Connecticut Society for the Reformation of Morals 1825; inspired temperance movement not just against drunkenness

28. Martin Delany
one of the few black leaders to take seriously the notion of mass recolonization of Africa; visited West Africa’s Niger Valley in 1859 seeking a suitable site for relocation

29. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass
vivid autobiography of the escaped slave and renowned abolitionist Frederick Douglass

30. Nat Turner
slave in Virginia who started a slave rebellion in 1831 believing he was receiving signs from God; his rebellion was the largest sign of black resistance to slavery in America and led the state legislature of Virginia to a policy that said no one could question slavery

31. Northern "wage slaves"
these people’s livelihood depended on wages; worked in sweatshops; low social status and under the threat of starvation and poverty

32. Republic of Liberia
formed by the American Colonization Society in 1822 by former slaves on the West African coast; its population eventually comprised fifteen thousand freed blacks; its capital was named Monrovia, after President Monroe

33. Republican Party (1850s)
political party that believed in the non-expansion of slavery and comprised of Whigs, Northern Democrats, and Free-Soilers, in defiance to the Slave Powers

34. ring-shout
an African American religious celebration where they gathered in a circle and praised God by singing, dancing, and shouting

35. Sir Walter Scott
author of Ivanhoe; helped Southerners idealize a feudal society with them as the kings and queens and the slaves as their subjects

36. Sojourner Truth
United States abolitionist and feminist who was freed from slavery and became a leading advocate of the abolition of slavery and for the rights of women

37. The Gag Resolution
meant that Congress refused to hear petitions related to slavery and the slave trade, and all such petitions were tabled for about a decade; Americans revolted against this, claiming they had the right to petition Congress and that the law attacked their fundamental constitutional rights

38. The Liberator
anti-slavery newspaper written by William Lloyd Garrison; drew attention to abolition, both positive and negative, causing a war of words between supporters of slavery and those opposed

39. Theodore Dwight Weld
a prominent abolitionist in the 1830’s; was self-educated and very outspoken; put together a group called the "Land Rebels"; put together a propaganda pamphlet called "American Slavery As It Is"

40. Toussaint L’Overture
in 1803 led a slave rebellion which took control of Haiti; rebellion led Napoleon to feel that New World colonies were more trouble than they were worth and encouraged him to sell Louisiana to the U.S.

41. Wendell Phillips
an associate of William Lloyd Garrison, this man founded the American Antislavery Society in 1833

42. William Lloyd Garrison
January 1st, 1831, he published the first edition of "The Liberator" triggering a 30-year war of words and in a sense firing one of the first shots of the Civil War

43. William T. Johnson
Mulatto free slave who owned slaves himself; known as the "Barber of Natchez"