Ch 16 Key Terms

West Africa Squadron

British royal navy force formed to enforce the abolition of the slave trade in 1807. It intercepted hundreds of slave ships and freed thousands of Africans.

breakers

slave drivers who employed the lash to brutally break the souls of strong willed slaves

black belt

region of the deep south with the highest concentration of slaves; the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged in the nineteenth century as cotton production became mote profitable and slavery expanded in the south and the west

responsorial

Call and response style of preaching that melded Christian and African traditions. Practiced by African slaves in the South.

Nat Turner's Rebellion

Rebellion in 1831 where a group of slaves was led through virginia in an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow and kill planter families

Amistad

Spanish slave ship dramatically seized off the coast of Cuba by the enslaved Africans on board; The ship was driven onto shore, the slaves were tried, John Quincy Adams testified for them, and their eventual release was secured

American Colonization Society

reflecting the focus of early abolitionists on transporting free blacks back to Africa, the organization established Liberia, a West African sttlement intended as a haven for emancipated slaves

Liberia

In 1820, the American Colonization Society created a colony in West Africa for freed slaves to go. By the 1840s this colony had its own constitution and became and independent nation; it was a haven for freed black slaves

The Liberator

Anti-slavery newspaper written by William Lloyd Garrison; drew attention to abolition, both positive and negative, causing a war of words btw supporters of slavery and those opposed.

American Anti-Slavery Society

abolitionist society founded by William Loyd Garrison, who advocated the immediate aboltion of slavery. By 1838, the organization had more than 250,000 members across 1,350 chapters

Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World

incendiary abolitionist movement tract advocating the violent overthrow of slavery; published by David Walker, a southern free-born black

Narrative of the Life of Fredrick Dougless

critiquing slavery through Christian perspective

(1845) the autobiography of begins at his first memory of the Whipping of this Aunt which was his inauguration into slavery through his youth when he decides to stand up against his master and fight for his freedom

Mason-Dixon Line

originally drawn by surveyors to resolve boundaries between MD, Delaware, VA, and PA in the 1760s, it came to symbolize the North-South divide over slavery

Gag Resolution

(MVB) 18-36-1844, Strict rule passed by pro southern Congressmen in 1836 to prohibit all discussion of slavery in the House of Representatives

William T. Johnson

"Barber of Natchez", free black who owned slaves in New Orleans

Nat Turner

Leader of a slave rebellion in 1831 in Virginia. Revolt led to the deaths of 20 whites and 40 blacks and led to the "gag rule' outlawing any discussion of slavery in the House of Representatives

William Wiberforce

worked hard to abolish slavery in England

Theodore Dwight Weld

American abolitionist whose pamphlet Slavery As It Is (1839) inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel Uncle Tom's Cabin.

William Loyd Garrison

a prominent American abolitionist, journalist, and social reformer. He is best known as the editor of the radical abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator, and as one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

David Walker

wrote Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World, which advocated a bloody end to white supremacy

Sojourner Truth

a freed black women in NY who fought tirelessly for black emacipation and women's rights

Martin Delany

One of the few black leaders to take seriously the notion of mass recolonization of Africa

Fredrick Douglass

American abolitionist and writer, he escaped slavery and became a leading African American spokesman and writer. He published the autobiography, The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, and founded the abolitionist newspaper, the North Star.