

DR. HARTNELL

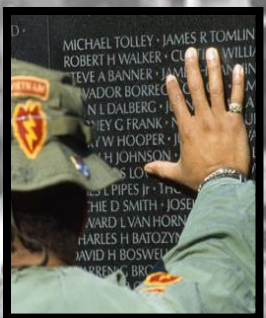
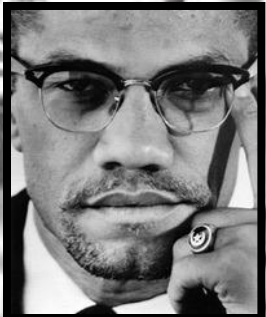


The American Overhaul





THE AMERICAN OVERHAUL



The American Overhaul starts in 1956 with a simple act of defiance in Montgomery, Alabama. A century after Lincoln's prophetic comments that "a house divided against itself cannot stand", America underwent a major overhaul. Presidential initiatives, judicial rulings, and social protest created a climate of rebellion, confrontation, and upheaval not seen since the Revolution.



Unit #5:
The American Overhaul

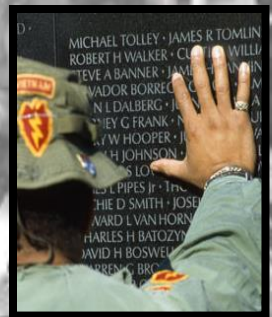
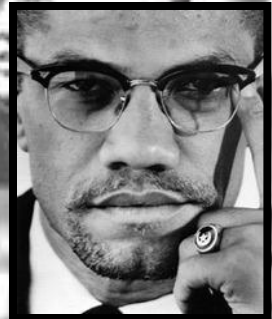


Unit #5:
The American Overhaul



Unit #5:
The American Overhaul





TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON

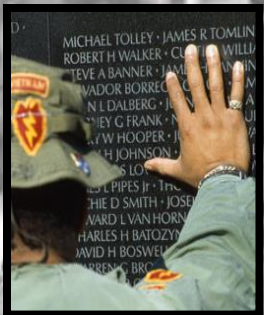
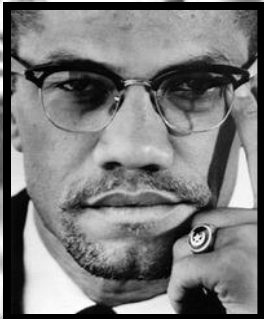


Lesson 1 (AH 5.01)



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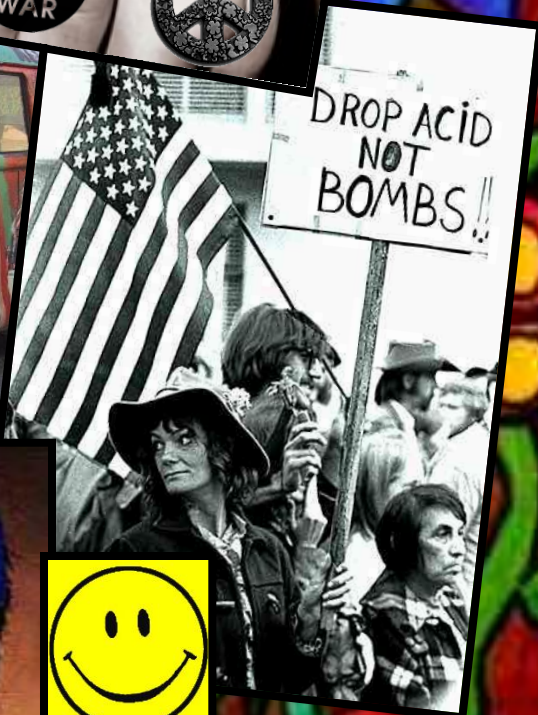
INTRODUCTION:

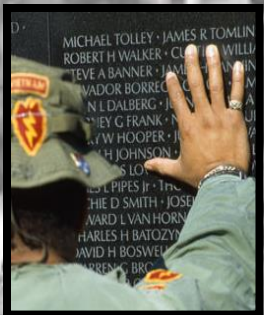
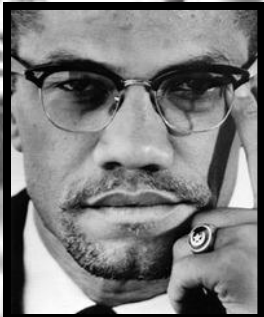
The popular image of the 1960s is a psychedelic montage of long-haired hippies protesting war, listening to drugged-out musicians, pursuing inner enlightenment, and dodging tear gas canisters lobbed at them by disapproving, uniformed authoritarian types.



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INTRODUCTION:

The 1960s were “revolutionary”.

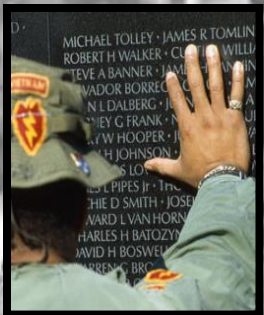
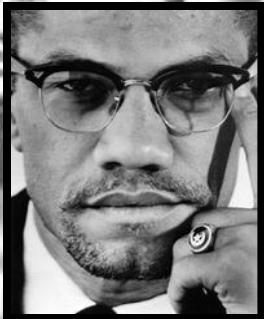
Is that an accurate statement?

A revolution is a sometimes violent change of the political and/or social nature of a country.



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INTRODUCTION:

Revolutions are often grouped into 2 categories...

...political and social.

Political revolutions impact the government.

Social revolutions impact the society.

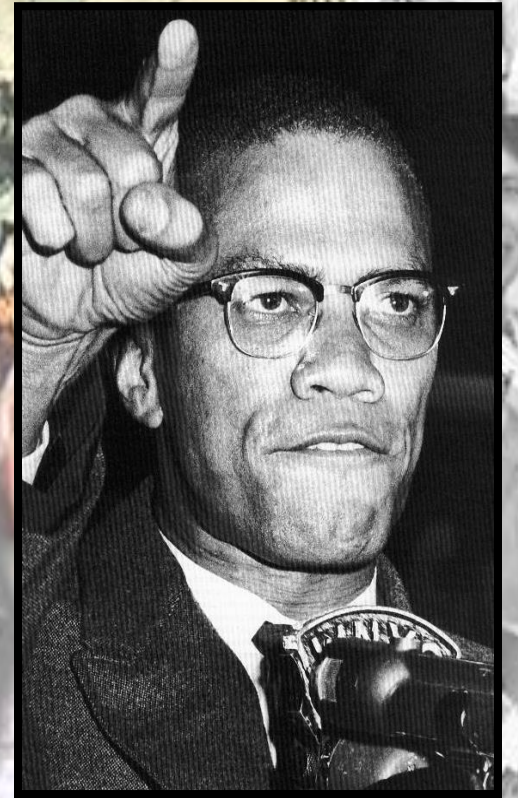
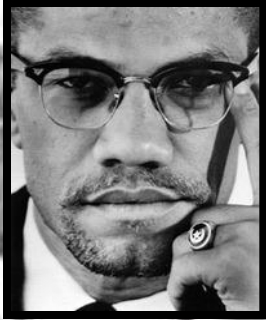




CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT:

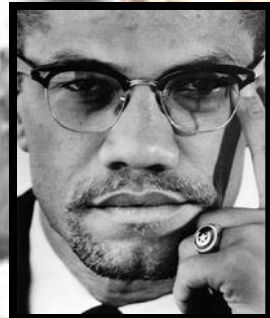
The Civil Rights Movement was the first of the 1960s-era social movements.

Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, and Malcolm X are among the most recognizable figures from the movement.

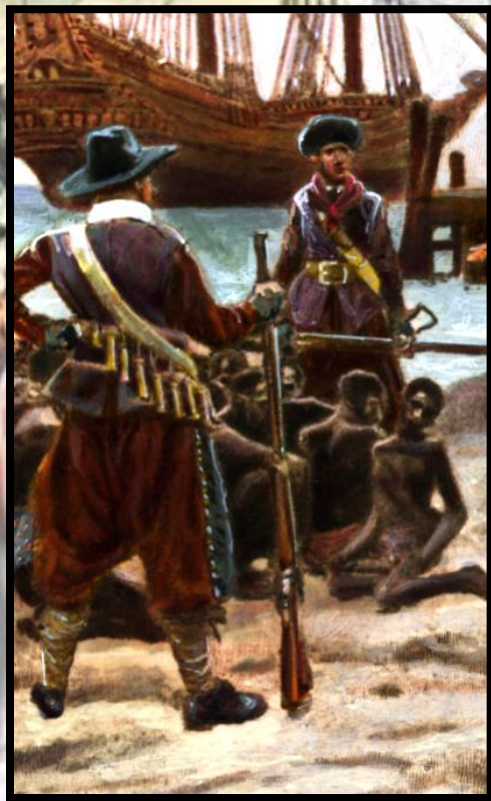




Civil Rights Battle #1: *Institution of Slavery*



Since the dawn of time, **slavery** was commonplace around the ancient world and often resulted from intertribal warfare where the **winners took the losers as their slaves**. The Ancient Greeks and Romans were especially keen on doing this with their POWs.

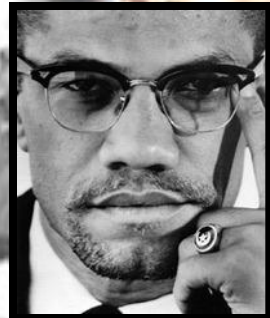
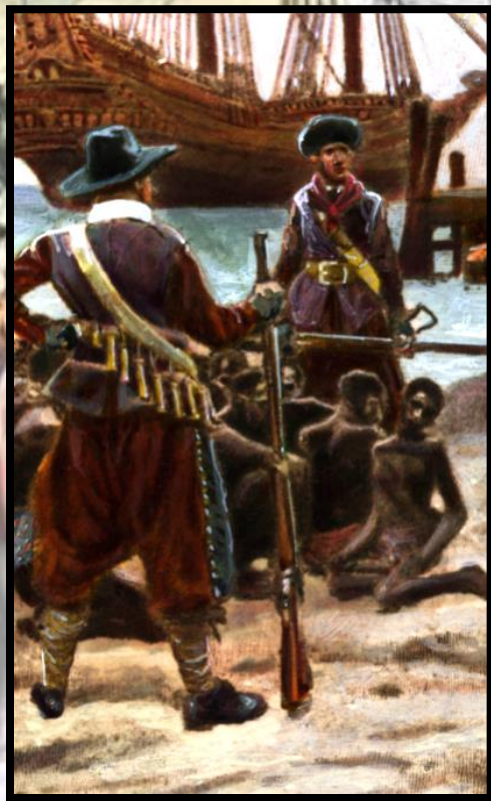




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

In 1441, the **Portuguese** turned **slavery** into an **export industry** when they brought 12 enslaved Africans back to Portugal.

The **Dutch** in South Africa **and other Europeans** came initially for lucrative trade routes... but after they saw how African slavery fueled agricultural production, they **joined in**.

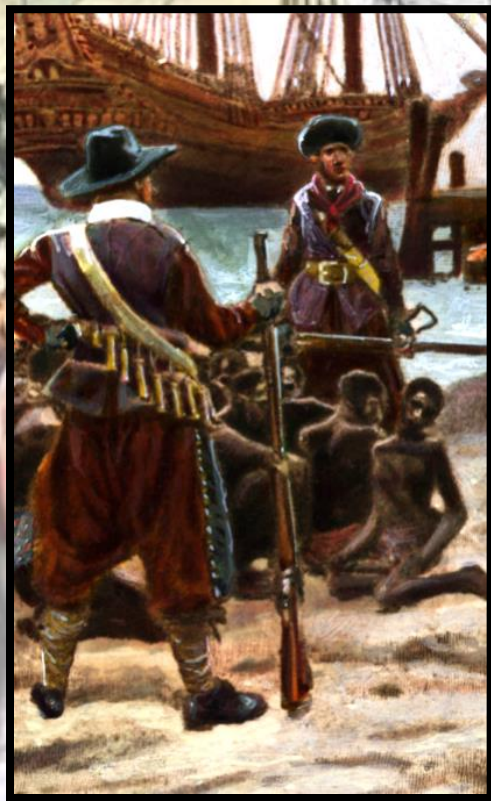
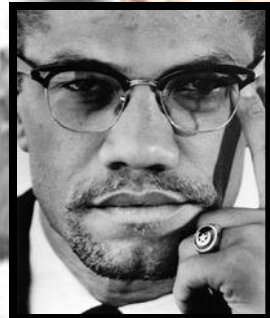




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

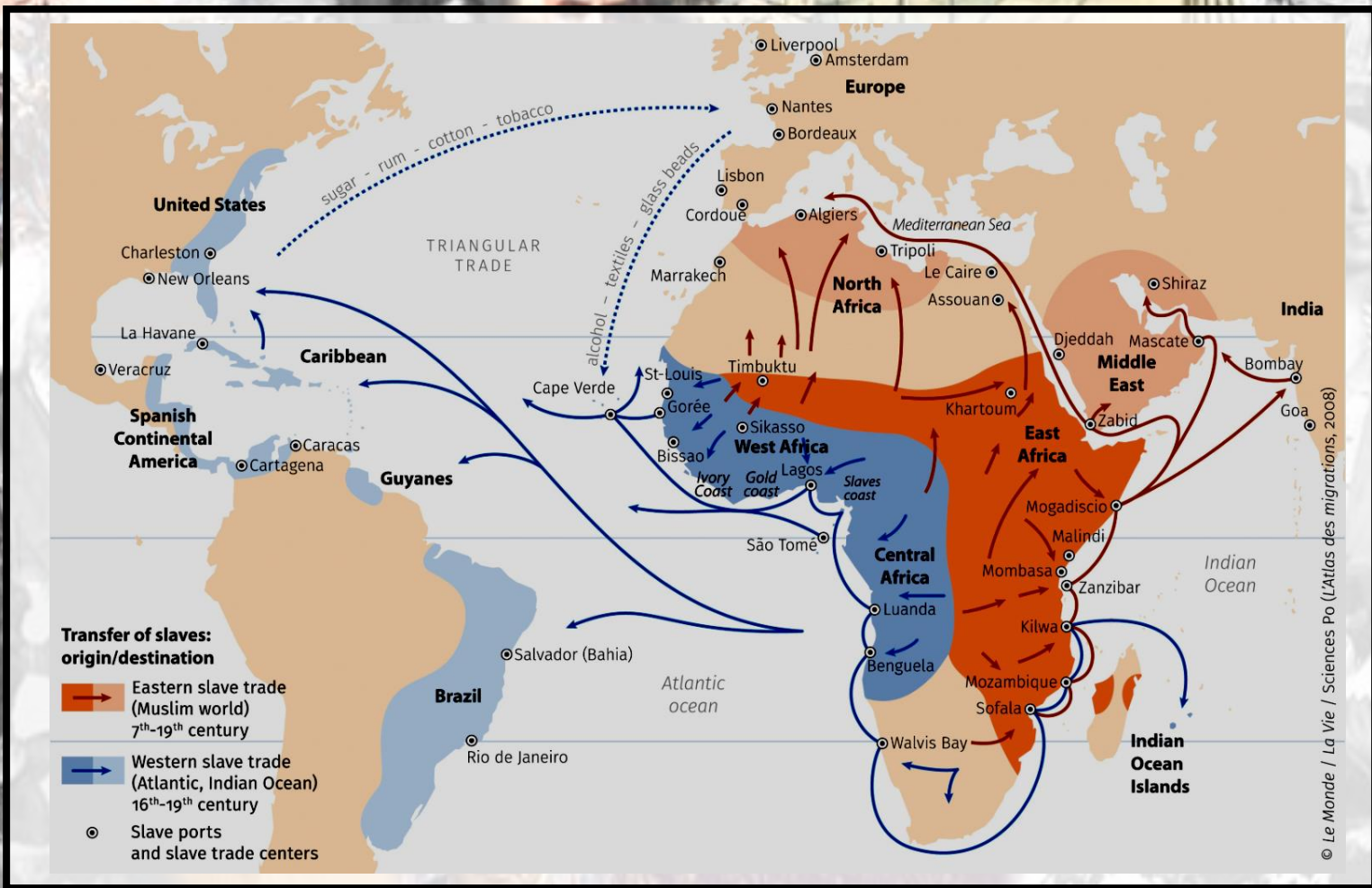
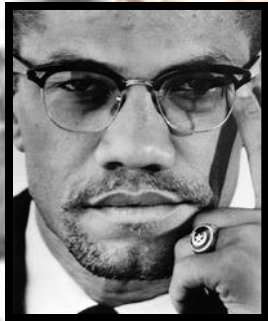
From 1400 until 1900, 20 million Africans were enslaved and taken from the continent during four sizable and overlapping operations:

1. Trans-Saharan
2. Red Sea
3. Indian Ocean
4. Trans-Atlantic



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© Le Monde / La Vie / Sciences Po (L'Atlas des migrations, 2008)

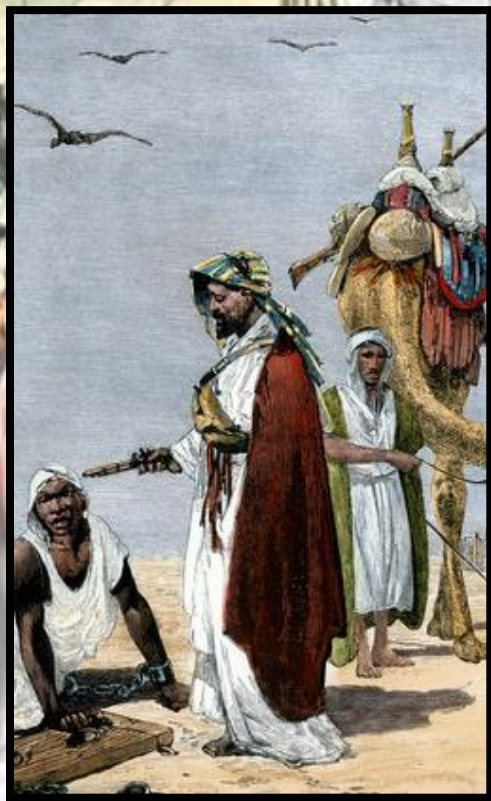
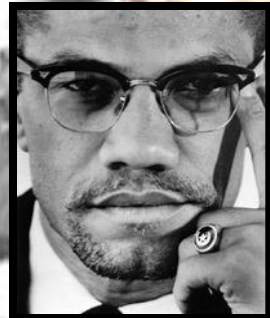




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Trans-Saharan Enslavement:

During this period of enslavement (600s-1960s), **3-7 million Africans** were enslaved and removed from 13 African countries (primarily Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, and Chad). They were **sent to North Africa.**



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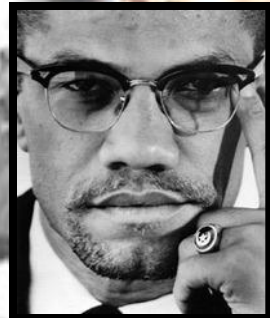


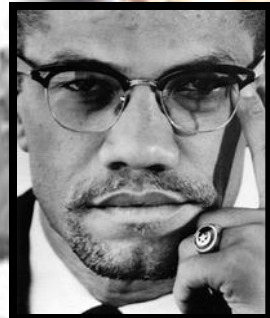


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Red Sea Enslavement:

During this period of enslavement (1820-1880), 1.5 million Africans were enslaved and removed from 7 African countries (primarily Ethiopia, Sudan, and Chad). They were sent to Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula.





CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Indian Ocean Enslavement:

During this period of enslavement (1650-1700), **1 million Africans** were enslaved and removed from 15 African countries (primarily Tanzania, Mozambique, and Madagascar). They were **sent to the Middle East, India, and Indian Ocean islands.**



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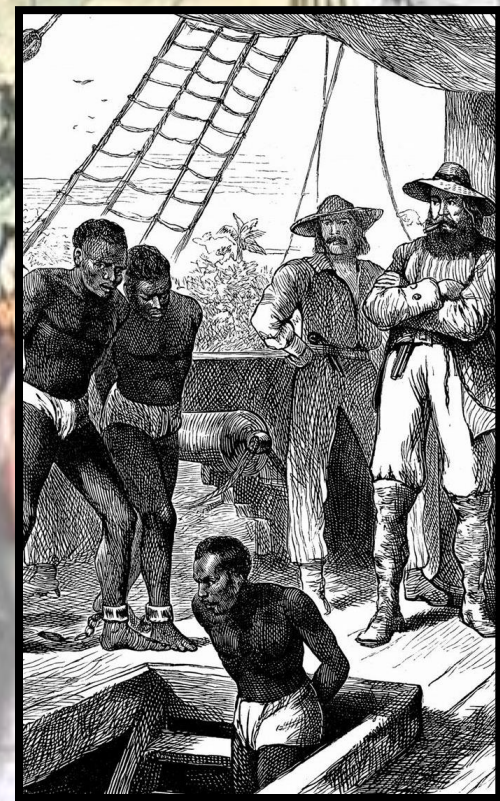
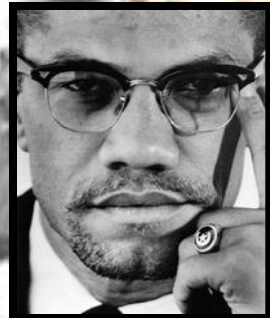




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Trans-Atlantic Enslavement:

During this period of enslavement (1500-1870), 12.5 million Africans were enslaved and removed from 34 African countries (primarily Angola, Ghana, Nigeria, and the Congo). They were sent to the European colonies in North, South, and Central America.



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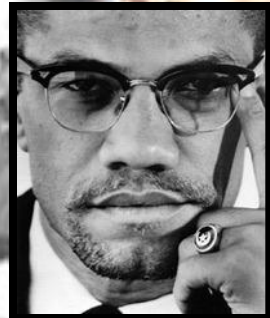
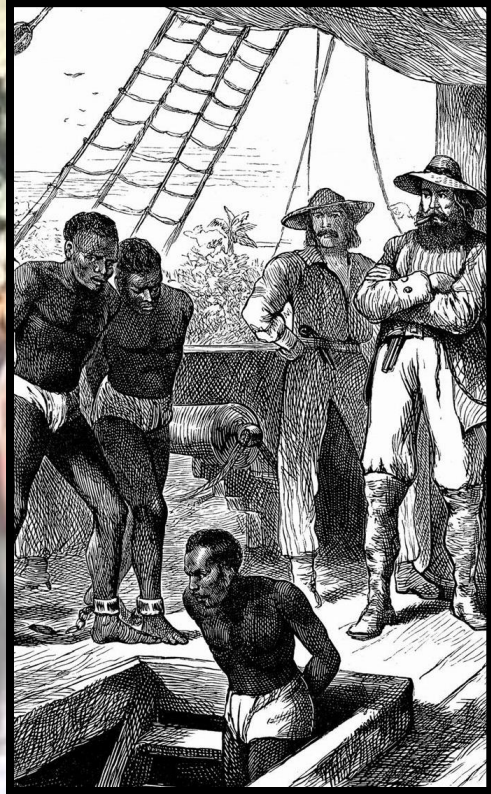


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Trans-Atlantic Enslavement:

Specifically, **12,521,337** enslaved Africans were taken during this period:

- Portugal enslaved 5,848,265 (46.7%)
- Britain enslaved 3,259,440 (26.0%)
- France enslaved 1,381,404 (11.0%)
- Spain enslaved 1,061,525 (8.5%)
- The Dutch enslaved 554,336 (4.4%)
- U.S. enslaved 305,326 (2.4%)**
- Denmark enslaved 111,041 (0.9%)



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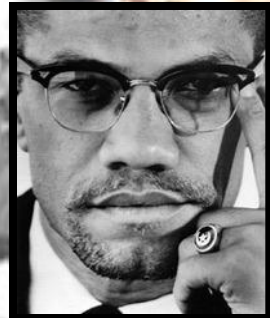
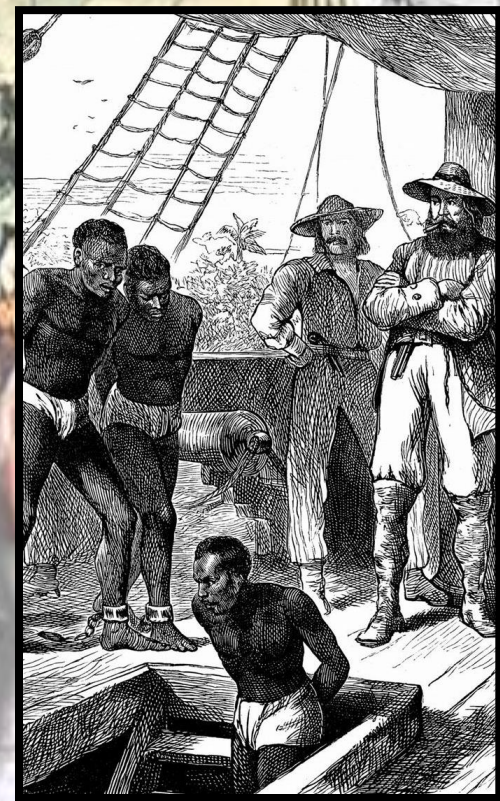


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Trans-Atlantic Enslavement:

When the Portuguese first sailed down the Atlantic side of the African coast in the 1430s, they wanted one thing: gold.

But by 1500, Portugal traded 81,000 enslaved Africans to Europe, Atlantic islands, and to Muslim merchants in Africa.



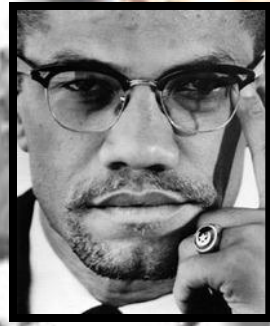
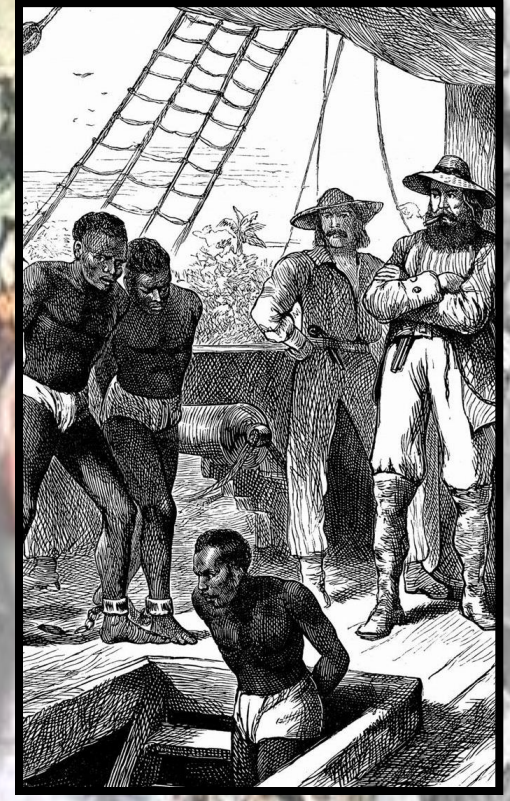


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Trans-Atlantic Enslavement:

From **1440-1640**, **Portugal** had a **monopoly** on the **export of enslaved Africans**.

During the four centuries of the Trans-Atlantic trade, **Portugal** was responsible for forcibly moving over **5.8 million enslaved Africans** (46.7%).

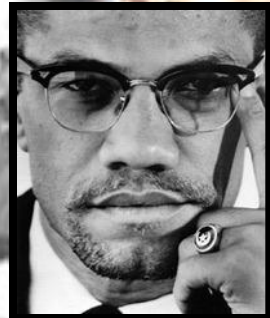
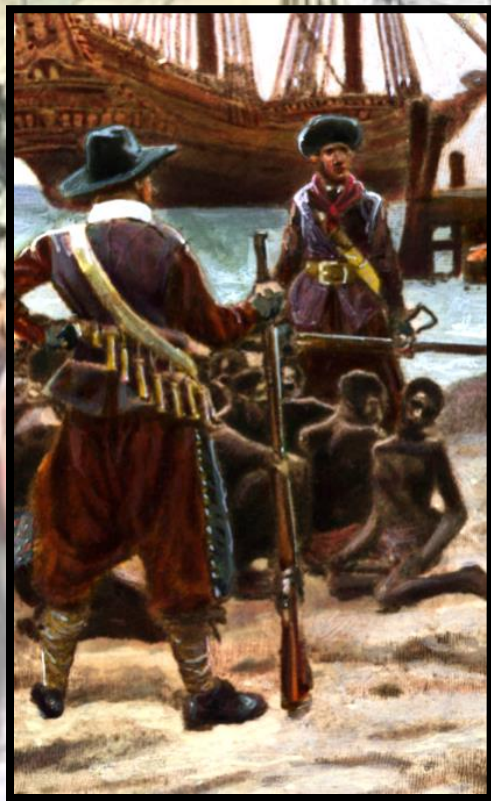




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Historians estimate that by **1800**, Africa's population was half of what it would have been had these trades not occurred.

Estimates range from **6-150 million deaths** (capture, transportation, captivity, and enslavement). The **official estimate by the UN is 17 million deaths.**



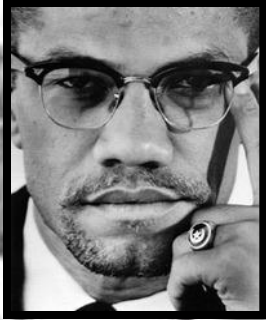
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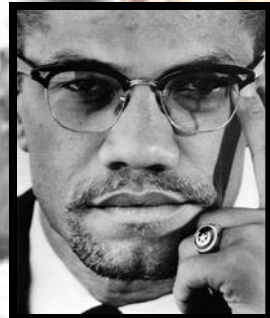
Slavery in what became the U.S. started in 1619 when a **Dutch ship brought 20 enslaved Africans** to the British colony of **Jamestown, Virginia.**

The **enslaved worked on the tobacco plantations in Maryland, Virginia, and all the way down south to Georgia.**





CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*



One of the first martyrs to the cause of American patriotism was Crispus Attucks, a former enslaved man killed by British soldiers during the Boston Massacre of 1770.

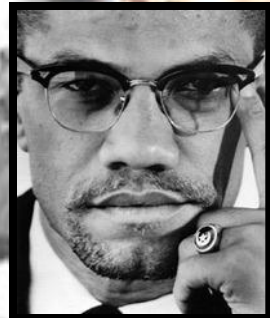


Some 5,000 black soldiers and sailors fought on the American side during the Revolution.



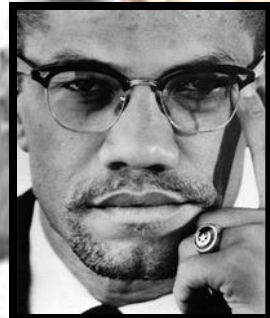


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*



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CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*



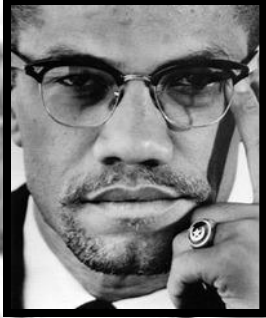
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CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

The **British** promised freedom for runaways who fought for them. This prompted over 100,000 enslaved people to escape across the colonies – resulting in southern colonies declaring that all “fugitive slaves” would be executed. (**20,000** fought for the **British** during the Revolution.)



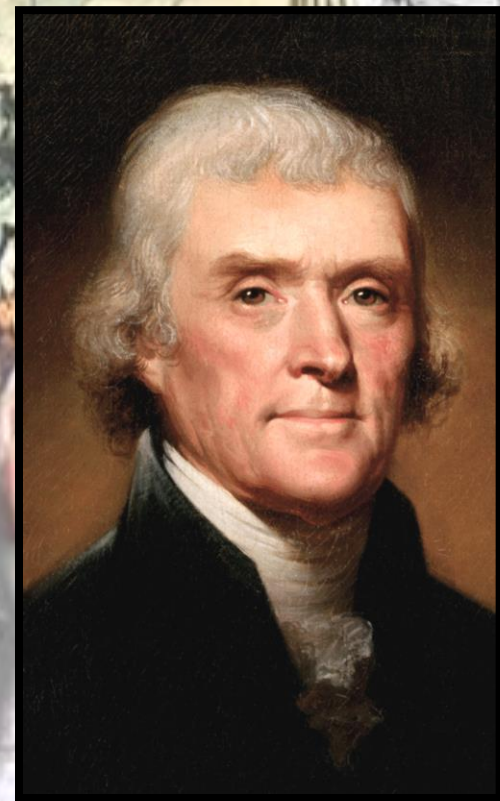
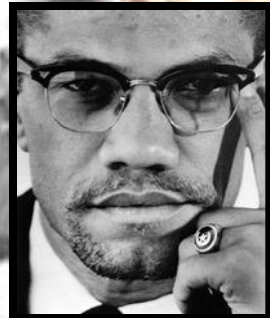
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CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

In his initial draft of the Declaration of Independence, **Thomas Jefferson** (who owned over 600 enslaved people and freed only 7) condemned the injustice of the **slave trade** and slavery **by blaming the British** for bringing the enslaved to the **13 colonies**.

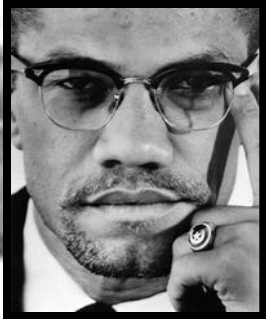
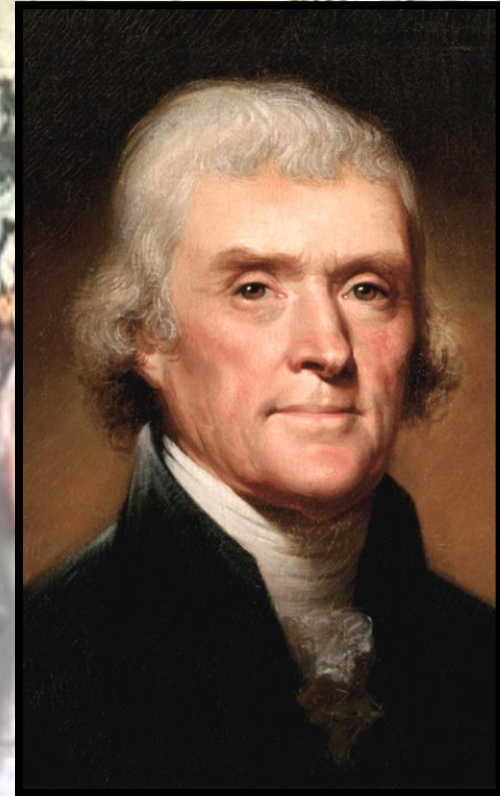




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

By Jefferson's logic, because the British brought the enslaved initially, it absolved Americans of any responsibility for owning other humans themselves.

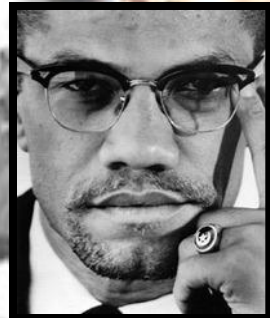
The Continental Congress deleted this from the final draft of the Declaration.





CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

After the American **Revolution**, **many colonists** (particularly in the **North**, where slavery was relatively unimportant to the agricultural economy) **began to** link the oppression of enslaved blacks to their own oppression by the British, and to **call for slavery's abolition.**



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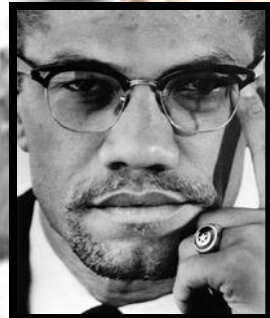
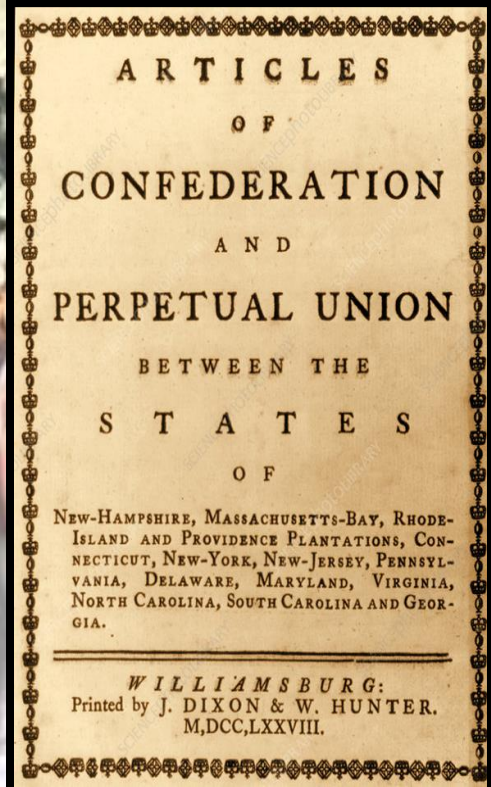


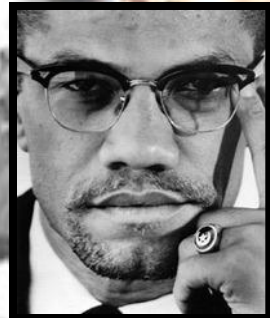


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

During the era of the **Articles of Confederation (1781-1789)**, the importation of the **enslaved** to individual states **was prohibited**.

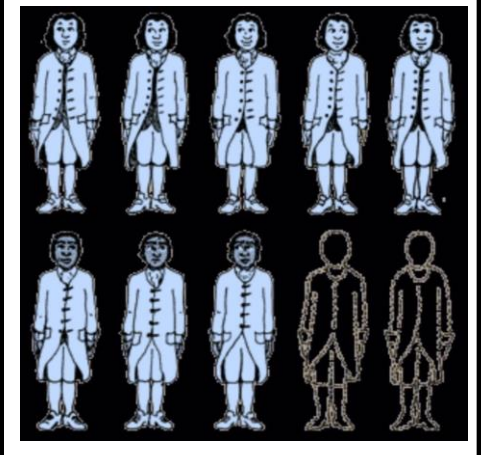
Under the Articles, the **U.S.** banned slavery in the **Northwest Territory (1787)**.





CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

The **U.S. Constitution (1789)** acknowledged the institution of slavery and **counted each** of the **enslaved as three-fifths of a person** for the purposes of **taxation and representation in Congress** and guaranteeing the right to reclaim any **“person held to service or labor”** (euphemism for slavery).



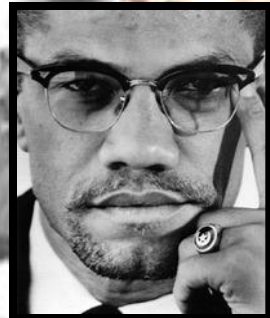
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CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

In 1825, free blacks founded Seneca Village in Manhattan (NYC) in what eventually became Central Park.

The community of 225 residents were dispersed in 1857 when (through “eminent domain”) their homes were torn down to build the park.



Discover Seneca Village

Between 1825 and 1857, before the city built Central Park, this area was the location of Seneca Village – a community composed predominantly of African Americans, many of whom owned property. This was the most densely settled section of the acreage slated for Central Park; by 1855 the community numbered approximately 225 and had 52 homes and three churches.

Explore the history, community, and landscape of Seneca Village in a series of interpretive trails. Right at the information kiosk, then visit the station signs throughout the area, in the order suggested. Download or photocopy a map of the signs here or pick up a brochure at one of our visitor centers.

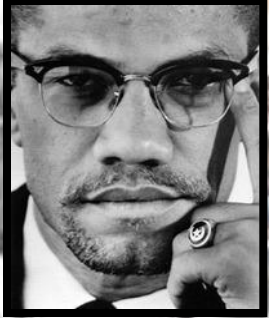
To learn more about Seneca Village, visit: www.senecavillage.org

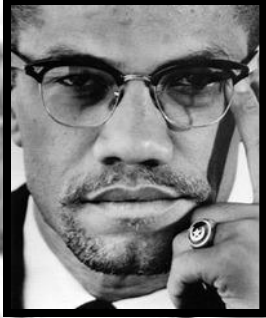
Map Key

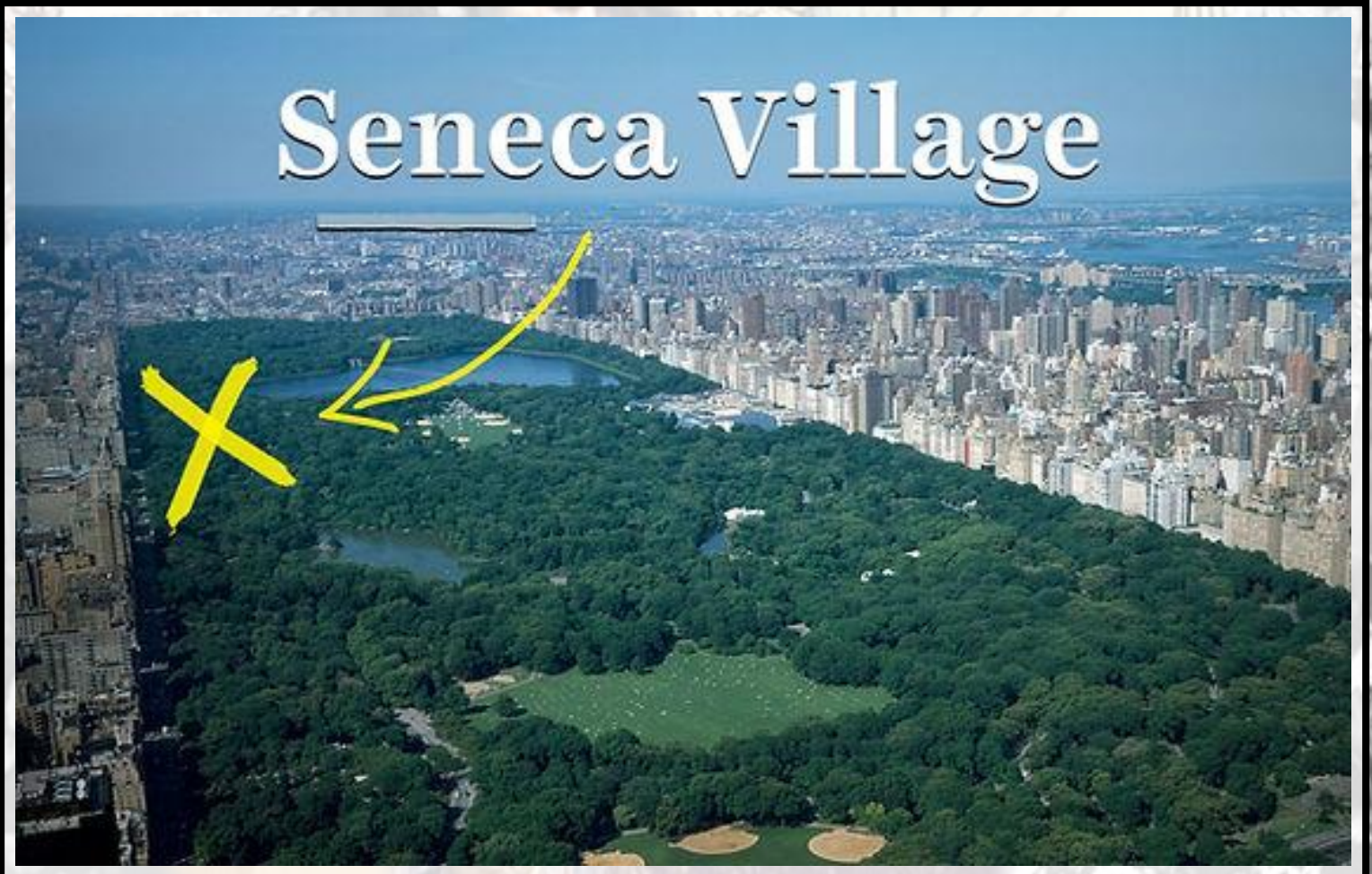
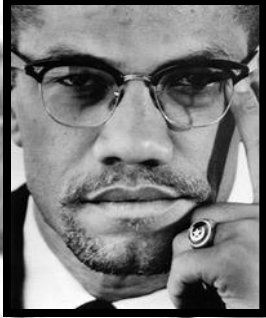
- AME Zion Church
- African Union Church
- The Wilson House
- All Angels' Church
- Irish Americans
- Summit Rock
- Lanes, Lanes, and Streets
- Housing
- Seneca's Spring
- Pocantogon Reservoir
- Landmarks
- Geology
- Resource Keepers
- Downtown Connections
- Andrew Williams
- Guides
- Introduction
- Welcome Information

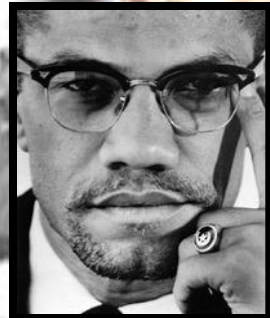
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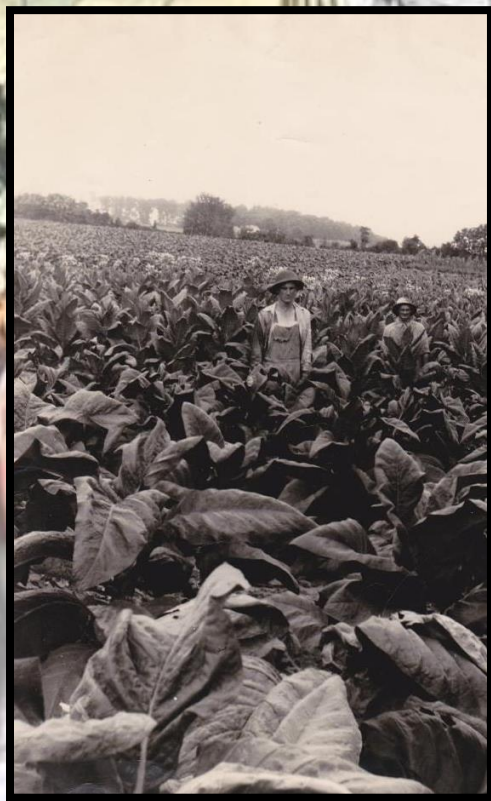




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

In the late 18th Century, with the land used to grow tobacco nearly exhausted, the South faced an economic crisis, and the continued growth of slavery seemed in doubt.

At the same time, there was a huge demand for cotton by the textile industry in England.

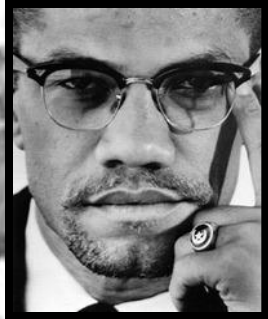


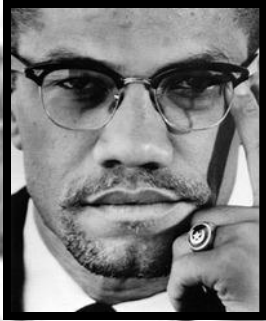


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

The **production of cotton** was limited by the difficulty of removing the seeds from raw cotton fibers by hand.

In **1793**, a schoolteacher named **Eli Whitney** invented the **cotton gin**, a simple mechanized device that efficiently **removed the seeds**.



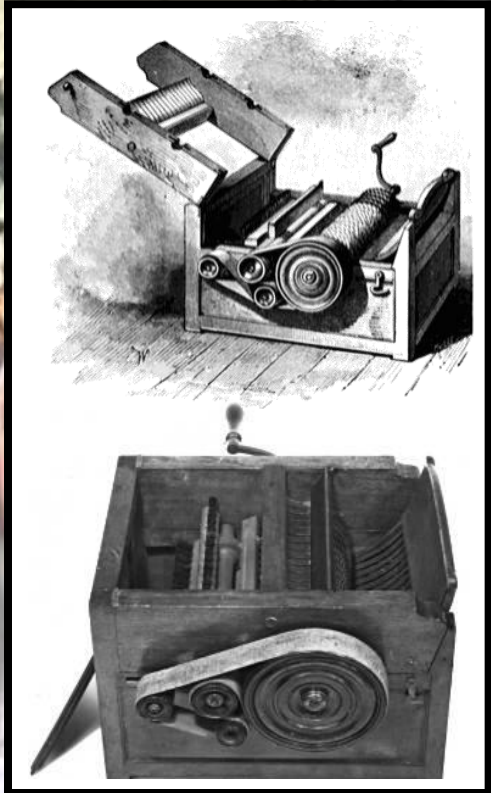


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Whitney's device was widely copied, and within a few years, the **South transitioned from** the large-scale production of **tobacco to** that of **cotton**.

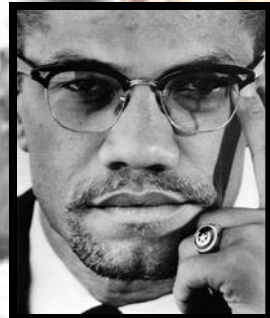


This was a switch that **reinforced** the region's dependence on **slave labor**.

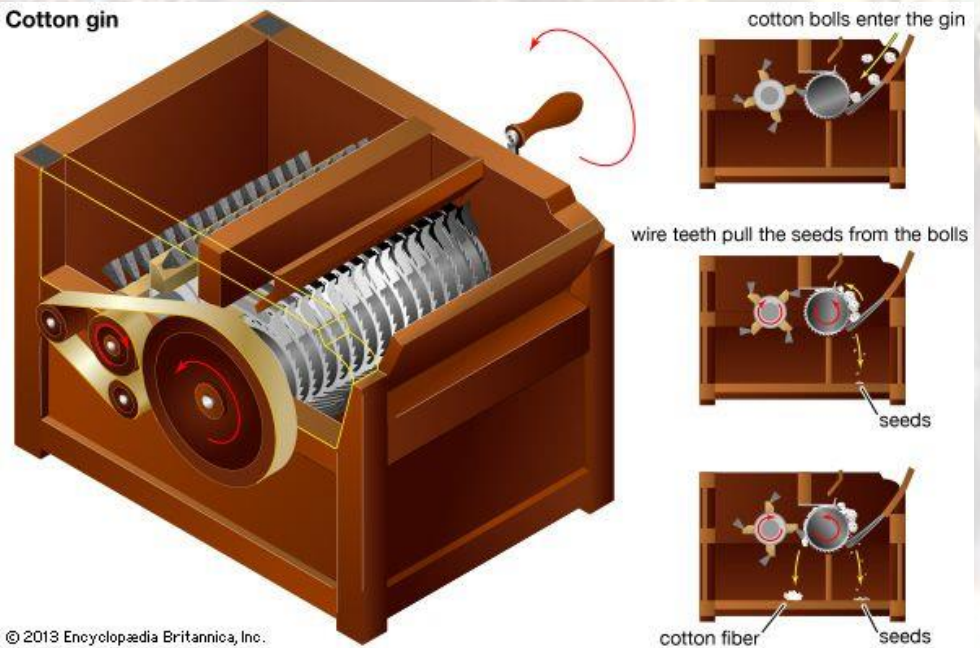




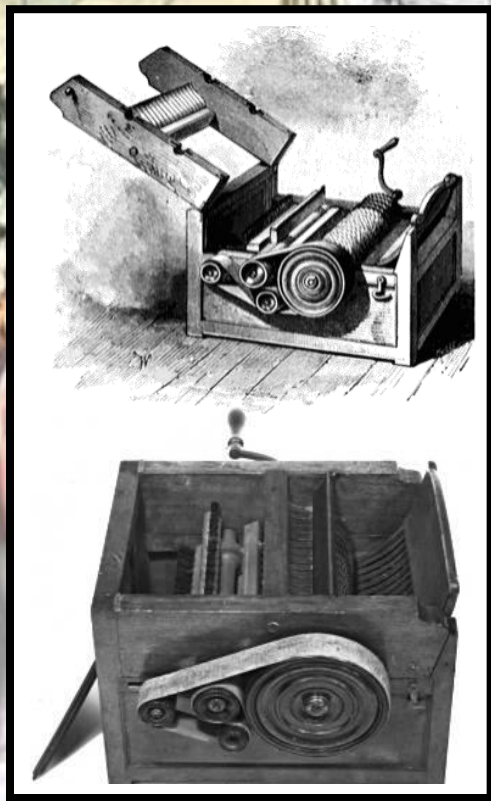
CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*



Cotton gin



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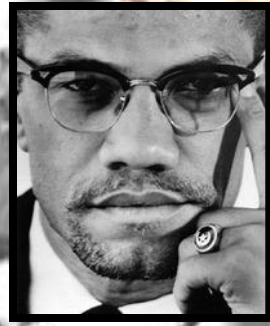




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Slavery itself **was never** widespread in the **North**, though many of the region's businessmen **grew rich on the** slave trade and investments in southern plantations.

From 1774-1804, the northern states abolished slavery.

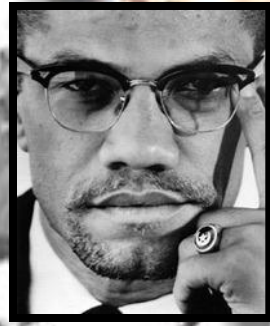




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Even though Congress outlawed the African slave trade in 1808, the domestic trade flourished, and the enslaved population in the U.S. tripled over the next 50 years.

By 1860, the enslaved population reached 4 million.

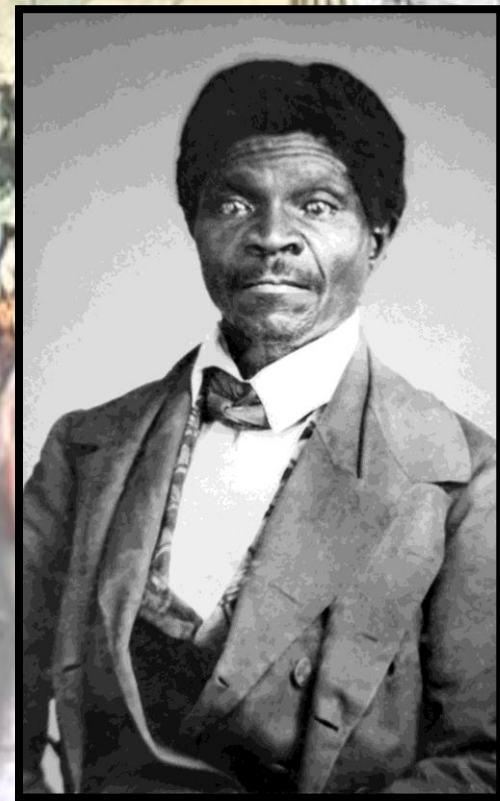
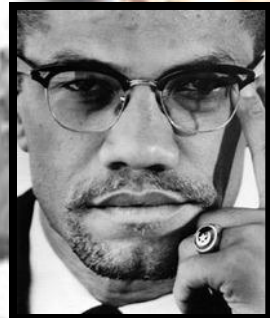


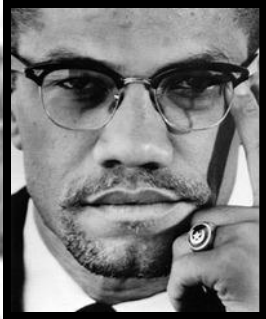


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

As both parts of the country dug in their heels concerning slavery, **one court case had the potential to solve the slavery issue** once and for all.

In **1857**, the U.S. Supreme Court heard the ***Dred Scott v. Sandford*** case.





CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Dred Scott was born enslaved in Virginia around 1800.

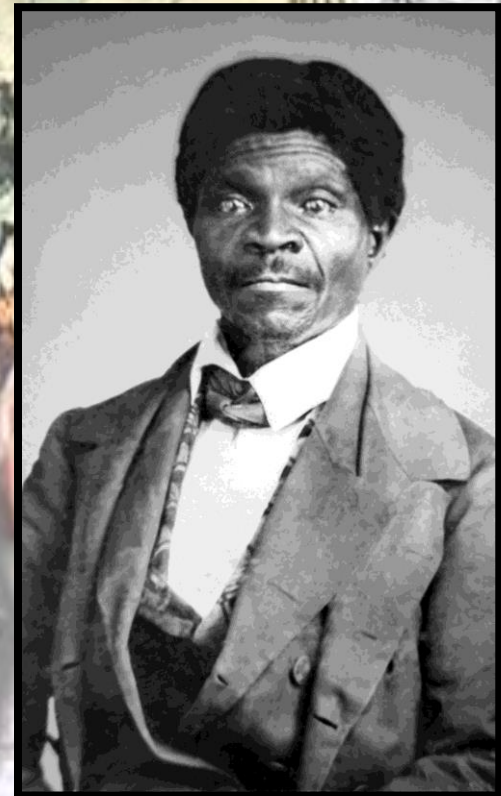


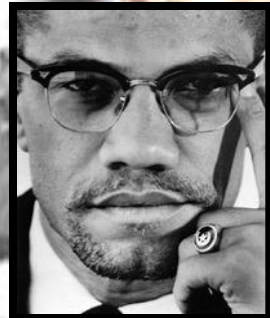
Scott migrated westward with his master Peter Blow to Alabama and then to Missouri.



In 1832, Peter died.

Scott was purchased by Army surgeon Dr. John Emerson.

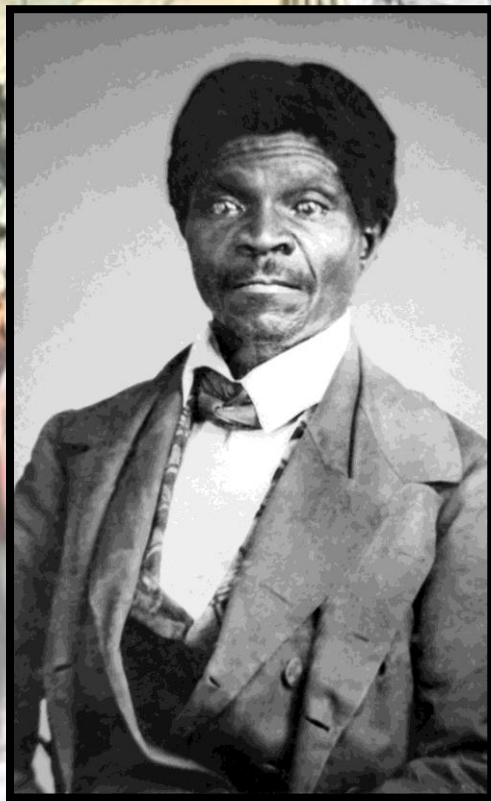




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Emerson and Scott spent several years at a number of military posts, including 4 years in Illinois and Wisconsin (which were “free” states).

After Emerson died in 1843, Scott (with the help of sympathetic lawyer) sued for freedom from Emerson’s wife.





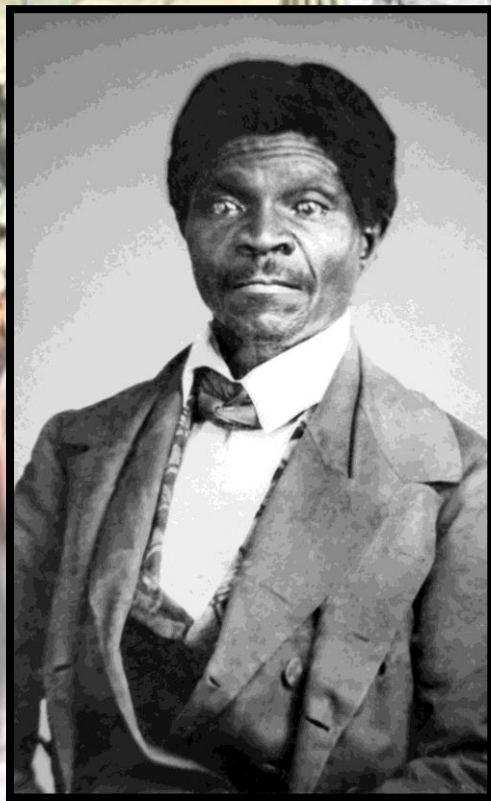
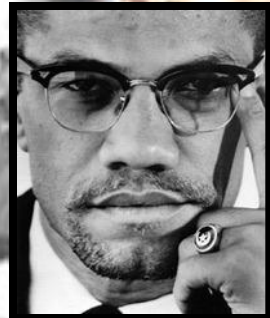
CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Scott claimed that because he had lived in territories where slavery was illegal, he was free.

In 1850, a St. Louis county court set Scott free.

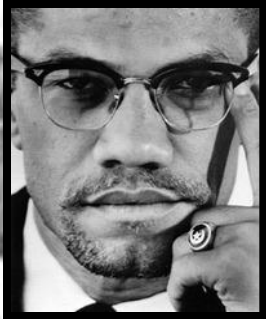
In 1852, the Missouri Supreme Court overturned the decision.

It went to U.S. Supreme Court.



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CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Chief Justice Roger Taney (who was a former slave-owner and states' rights advocate) had to answer 2 questions:

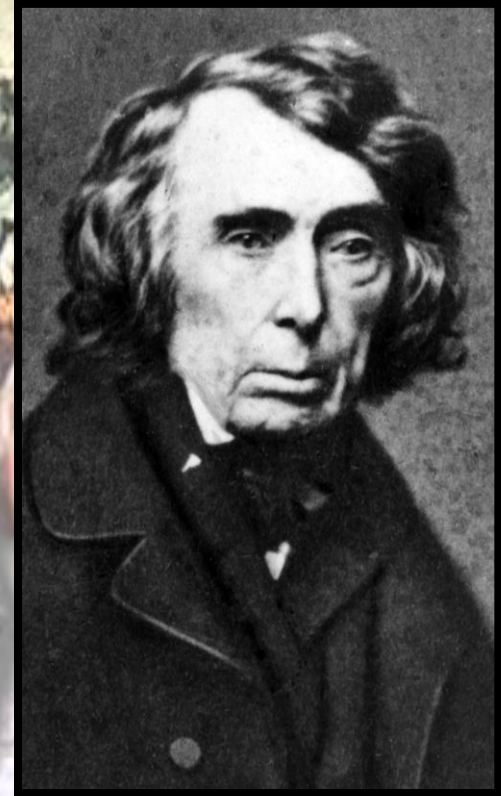


1. *Is Dred Scott still enslaved?*



2. *Are blacks citizens?*

Taney could END slavery... and save 1.1 million soldiers.



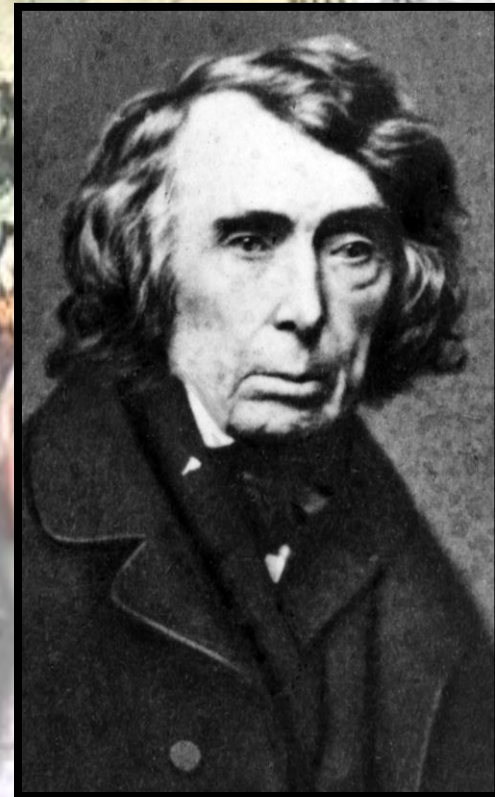


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

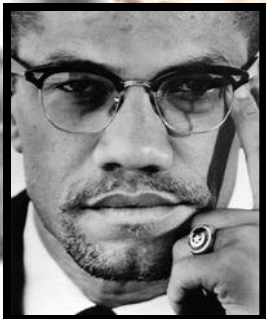
In **1857**, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 7-2 that **Scott** was still enslaved.

Specifically, **Taney** ruled:

1. **Free or enslave, blacks are not citizens** and can never become citizens; therefore, Scott could not sue for his freedom in the first place. *“Negroes are so inferior that they have no rights which a white man is bound to respect.”*



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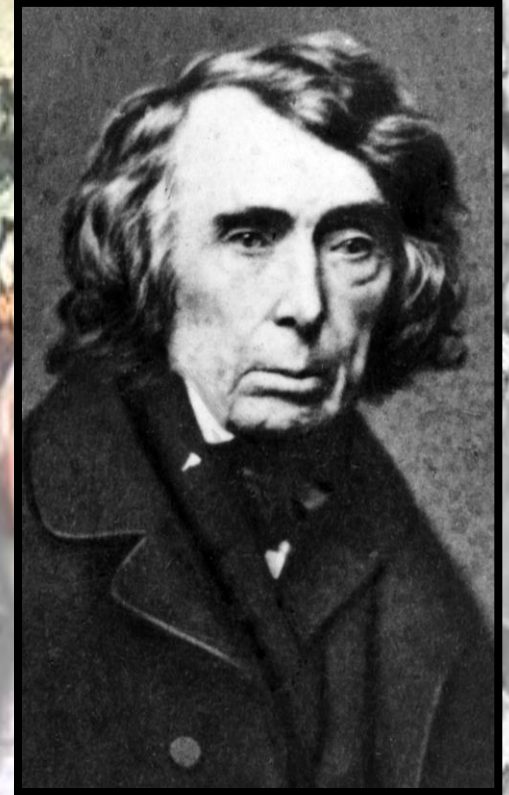


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

Taney continued:

2. **Scott** had never ceased being enslaved. Therefore, he **is** not a citizen but instead the **property of his owner**, *“no different from a mule or a horse.”*

3. **Because the enslaved are property**, and **property is protected by the 5th Amendment**, **Congress has no right to deprive citizens of their property** (i.e. the enslaved). **Only a state can prohibit slavery**, NOT the U.S. as a whole.



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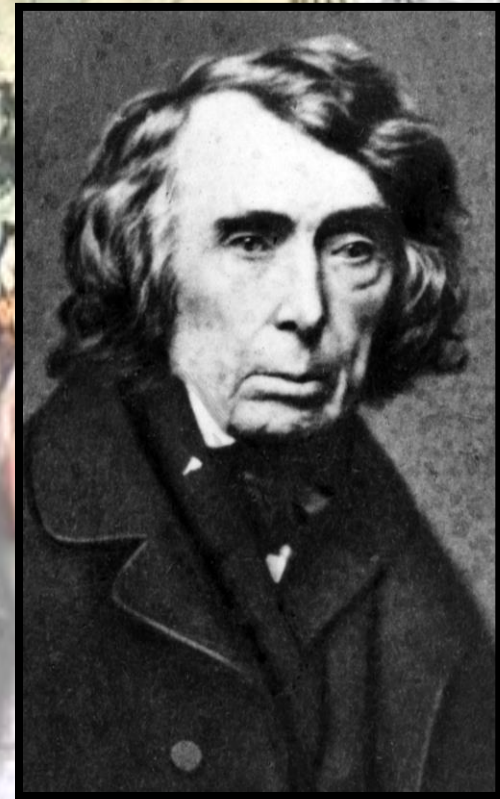
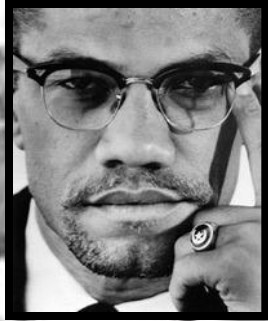




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

The **Northwest Ordinance**, the **Missouri Compromise**, and the **Compromise of 1850** (which all put restrictions on slavery) were **declared unconstitutional**.

Slavery was now permitted in **ALL territories**. The ruling strengthened the anti-slavery forces both politically/morally.



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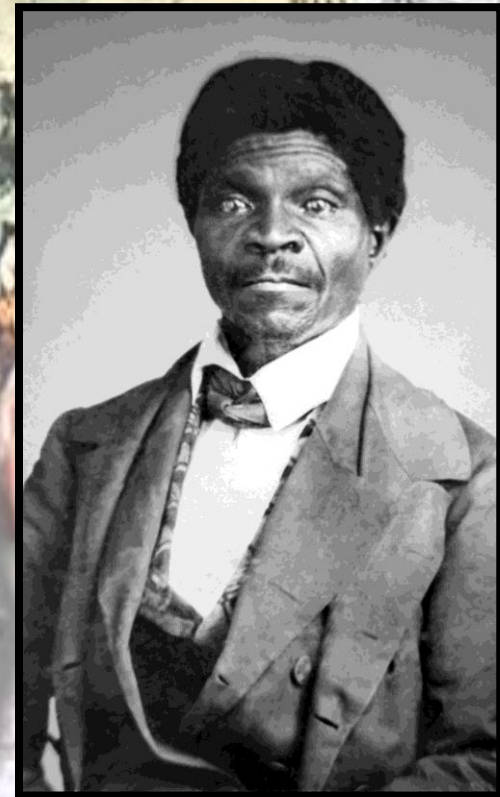
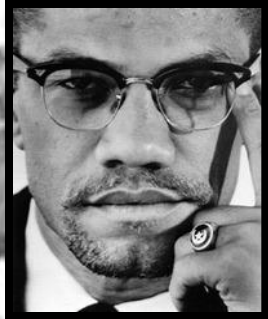




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

What happened to Dred Scott?

Peter Blow's sons, childhood friends of Scott, helped pay Scott's legal fees. Peter's sons purchased Scott, his wife, and his children, and set them free. Dred Scott died 9 months later on **February 17, 1858**... but died a "free man".



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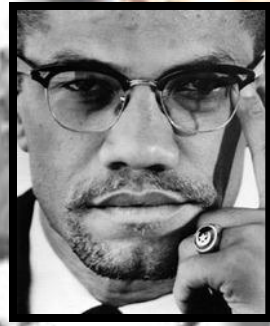




CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

By the **mid-19th Century**,
America's westward expansion
and the Abolition Movement
provoked a great debate over
slavery that tore the nation
apart in the bloody Civil War
(1861-1865).

The **war began with a focus on**
state's rights and secession.



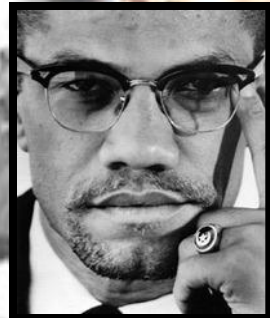


CRB1: *Institution of Slavery*

However, this **focus shifted to ending slavery with President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.** (It was also a savvy political move to keep Britain from joining the South.)



There were 1,136,594 total casualties during the Civil War.



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Total Casualties: 1,136,594

2,213,363
 140,414
 224,087
 281,881
 646,382
 29% chance
 13,466 / mth

Total soldiers
KIA
Other deaths
Wounded
Total casualties
Casualty %
Casualties / mth

1,050,000
 74,524
 188,253
 227,435
 490,212
 47% chance
 10,213 / mth




WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 1 (AH 5.01)

QUESTION 1 



1. In your opinion, and using your prior knowledge of the 1960s, was this decade "revolutionary"? Make sure to provide reasons for your answer.

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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 1 (AH 5.01)

QUESTION 2




2. What role did Portugal have in turning slavery into an export industry?



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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 1 (AH 5.01)


QUESTION 3 

3. Explain the 4 sizable operations that enslaved and removed Africans from 1400-1900. How many were enslaved and removed during each operation? Where were they taken during each operation?





FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 1 (AH 5.01)

QUESTION 4 



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4. What was Thomas Jefferson's reasoning behind blaming the British for bringing the enslaved to the 13 colonies?



FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 1 (AH 5.01)

QUESTION 5

5. Who was Dred Scott? What reasoning did he use to sue for his freedom? What 3 things did the U.S. Supreme Court "decide" concerning the enslaved?



! THINK
✓ CHECK
> SUBMIT



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