## Name **Period**

of

Arguments Defending Slavery (source: Houghton Mifflin)	How would the North argue against each defense slavery?
1. Even white Southerners who did not own slaves took a	1
pro slavery stand. Since most white Southerners benefited	
either directly or indirectly from the economy based on King	
Cotton, they supported slavery. Economic security was one	
powerful reason for the pro slavery position in the South.	
2. Some white Southerners also supported slavery out of	2
fear. They believed that if slaves were freed and given legal	
rights, they would take control and white people would lose	
their property and even be in physical danger.	
3. Many people defended slavery by pointing out that <u>the</u>	3
Bible / God accepted the existence of slavery. These people	
said that slavery had been accepted worldwide for thousands	
of years. They also noted that, by introducing Christianity to	
their slaves, <u>planters had thereby saved their souls.</u>	
4. Defenders of slavery also claimed that Northern industrial workers were little better off than slaves. They were badly paid, worked long hours, and lived in poverty. Some pointed out that slaves got food, clothing, and shelter from their masters while Northern industrial workers often went hungry and cold.	4.
5. Others who supported slavery claimed that <u>black people</u>	5
were inferior to whites. In 1832, thomas R. Dew, a professor	
at William and Mary College in Virginia, wrote the first	
full-length book to defend slavery in the South. Dew argued	
that slavery was a "positive good". He looked on black	
people as children who thrived under the discipline and care	
of their masters.	
6. James H. Hammond, a South Carolina planter and	6
politician, said that every civilization had a "mud sill" class	
of laborers. (A mud sill is the lowest level of a building and	
supports the entire structure. ) Slaves, claimed Hammond,	

were the ideal mud sill class. Besides, someone had to do

the lowest class jobs.