

Cotton gin made the production of cotton faster = more cotton = more slaves.

KEY

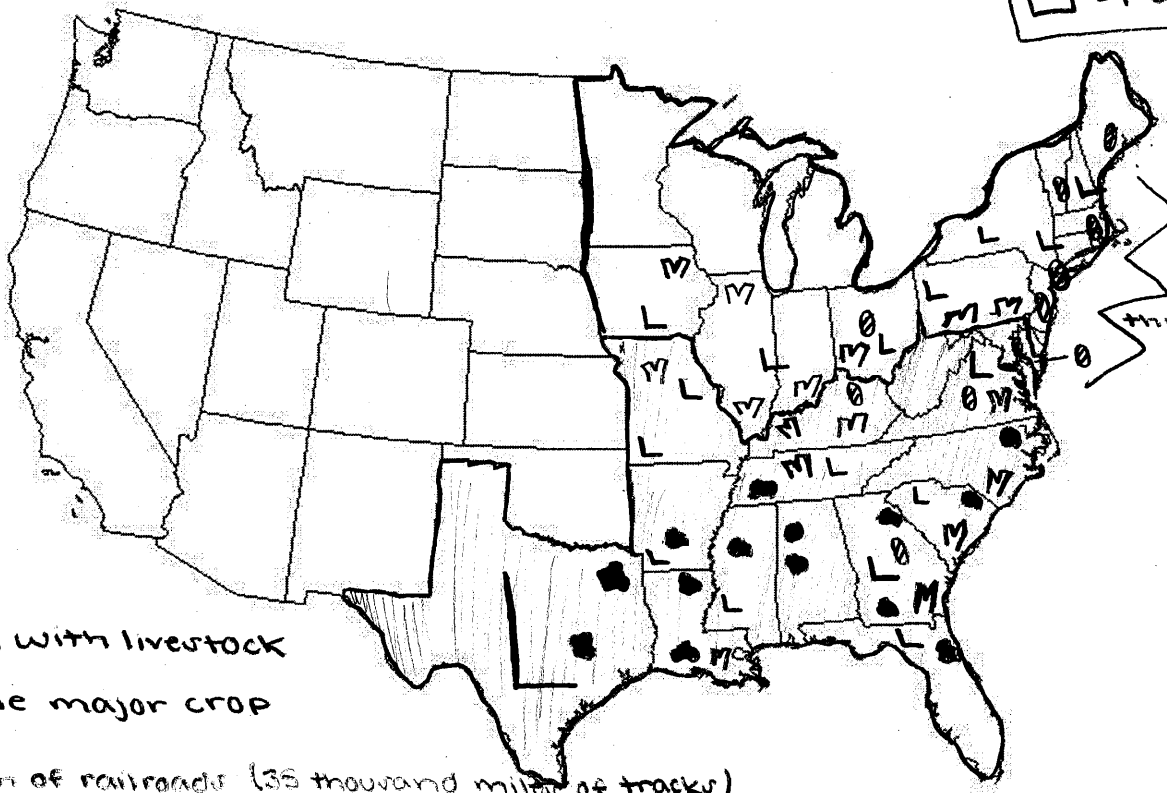
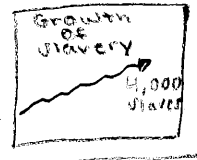
● = cotton (cash crop)

M = major crops (tobacco, grain, rice, sugar cane)

L = livestock (beef cattle, oxen, horses, mules)

⊙ = textiles

▨ = SOUTH
□ = NORTH



9 textile factories along the coast

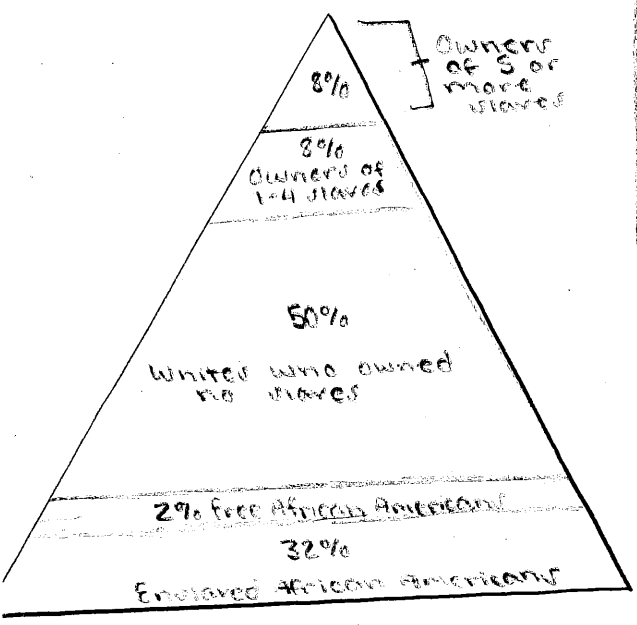
Economy

South leads the nation with livestock

grain is the major crop in north

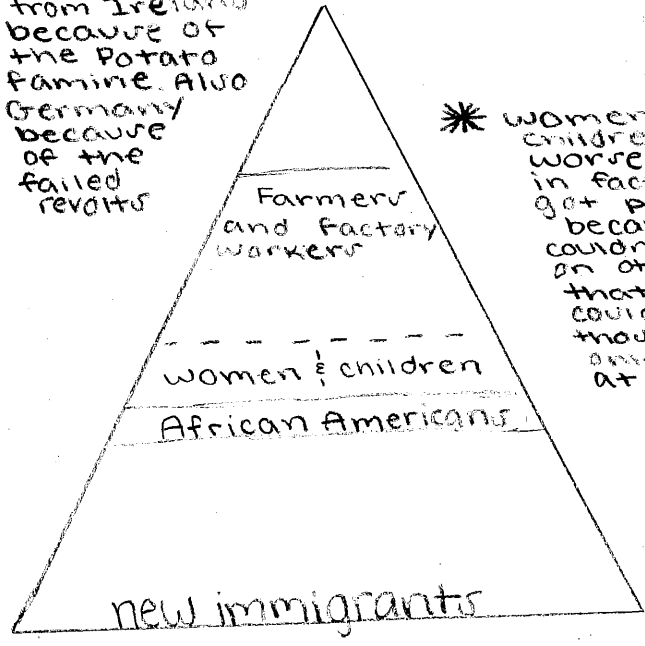
Also growth of railroads (35 thousand miles of tracks) increased trade

Southern Society (1860)



* new immigrants were mainly from Ireland because of the Potato Famine. Also Germany because of the failed revolt

* African Americans still faced discrimination



* women and children had worse conditions in factories and got paid less because they couldn't work on other jobs that men could and were thought to only work at home.

Social structure

north

1840s-1850s Immigrants



increased economy

Nativist are people against immigrants

- blamed nation's problems on
- formed the Know-Nothing Party

1800's northern states lawed out slavery but free African Americans faced discrimination

African American success

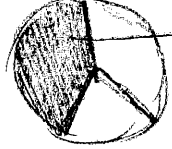
- * Henry Boyd - furniture company
- * Macon Allen - practiced law
- * John Ruswurm - newspaper

slaves did revolt

- Denmark Vesey (1820)
- Nat Turner (1831)

south

enraved African Americans



conditions

- 16 hr days
- families separate

- free and enraved faced discrimination.

1860s 200,000 free blacks mostly lived in Maryland and Delaware

- slave codes were to keep slaves from running away

* they couldn't form in groups more than 3.

since cotton production increased slavery increased

Brooklyn, Sierra, Jessah