

The North and South

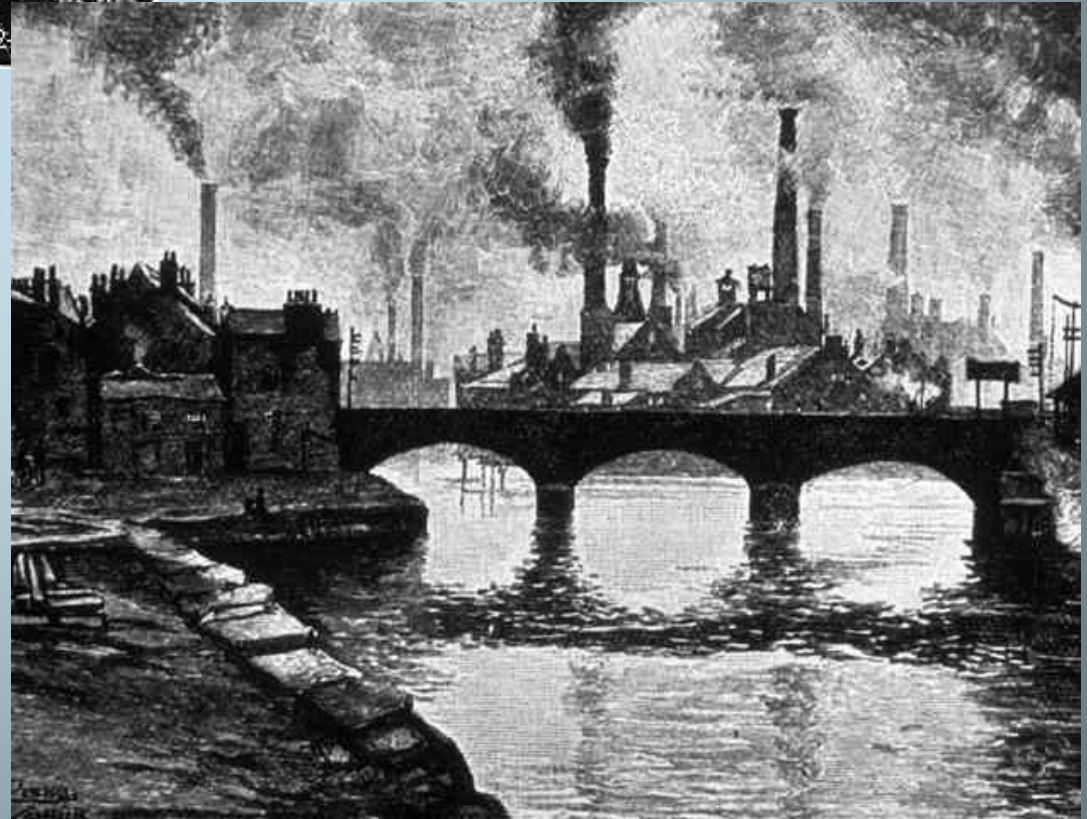
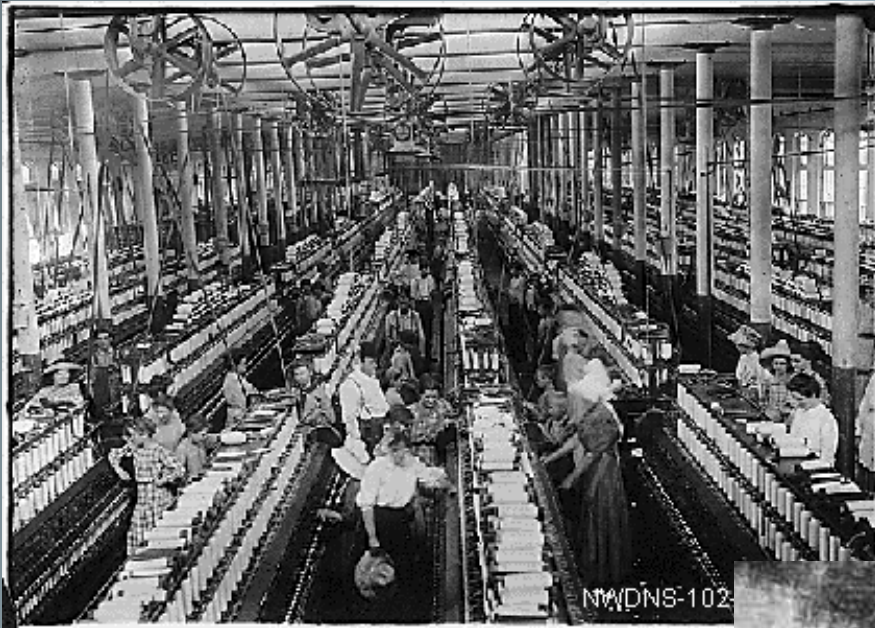
The Industrial Revolution
Southern Economy
Life of African Americans
Sectionalism

Key Resources

- Textbook: *The American Nation* pages 373-393 & pgs 293-311
- PBS Resources:
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part3/index.html>
- <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p2957.html>

The Industrial Revolution

- In your own words describe the Industrial Revolution
 - Share your description with your neighbor
 - What features did both you and your partner mention?



The Industrial Revolution

- --process by which machines replaced hand tools, and steam and other new sources of power replaced human and animal power
 - Pg. 634 *The American Nation*

Transportation

STEAM ENGINE (LOCOMOTIVE)



- Transportation of people
- Transportation of goods
- Increase in economic activity
- Decrease in travel time

STEAM ENGINE (STEAM BOAT)



- Allowed goods to travel by river
- Goods could now travel “up” river
- Increased importance of port cities

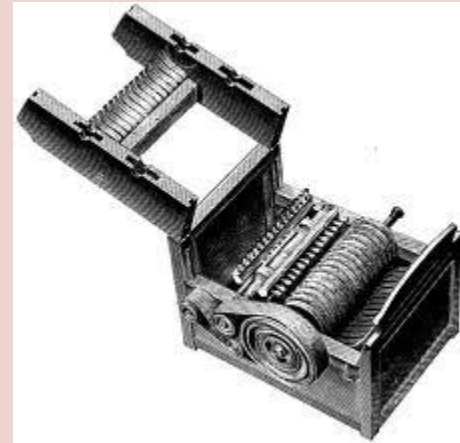
Agriculture

STEEL PLOW



- John Deere
- Allowed easier plowing of land
- Increased ability to produce food

COTTON GIN



- Eli Whitney
- Allowed seeds to be removed from cotton fiber
- Increased demand for slaves

Communication

Telegraph



- Samuel Morse
- Not the only person who worked on this
- Increased communication speed
- Changed military and business practices

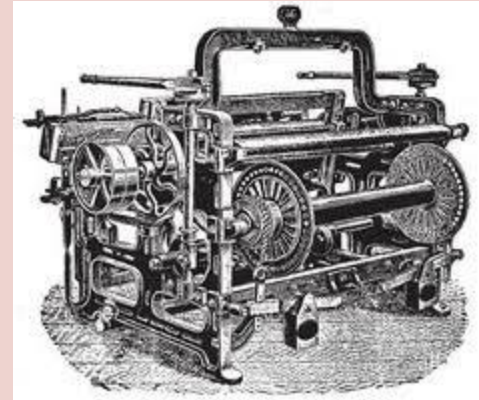
Manufacturing

SPINNING JENNY



- Allowed yarn to be made more quickly
- Increased demand for cotton

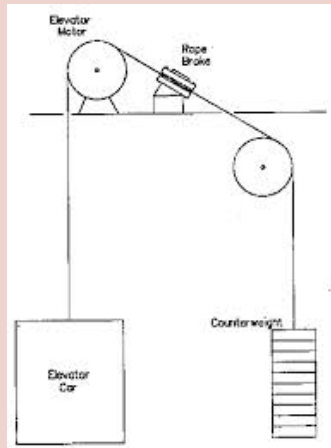
WATER POWERED LOOM



- Increased production of cloth
- Led to larger cities

Urbanization

ELEVATOR BRAKE

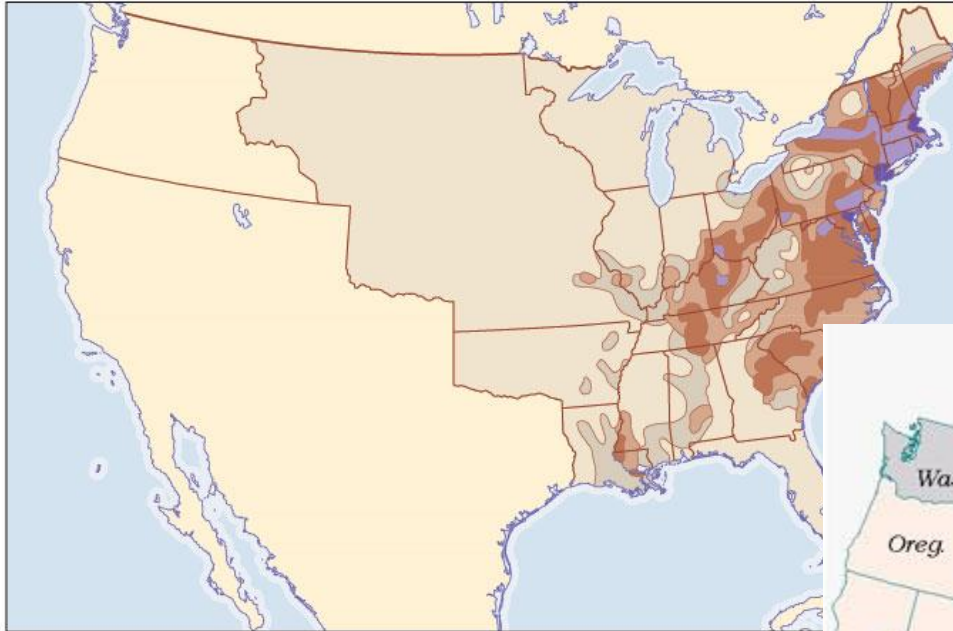


- Made vertical architecture more safe

WATER POWERED LOOM

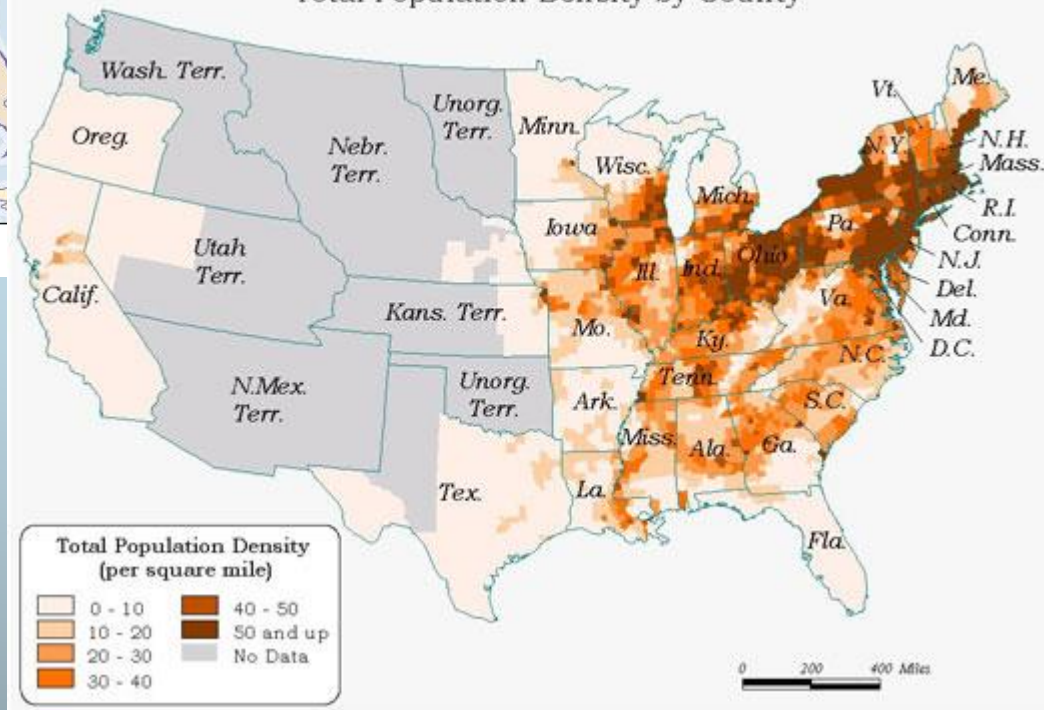
- Increased production of cloth
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1820



United States in 1860

Total Population Density by County

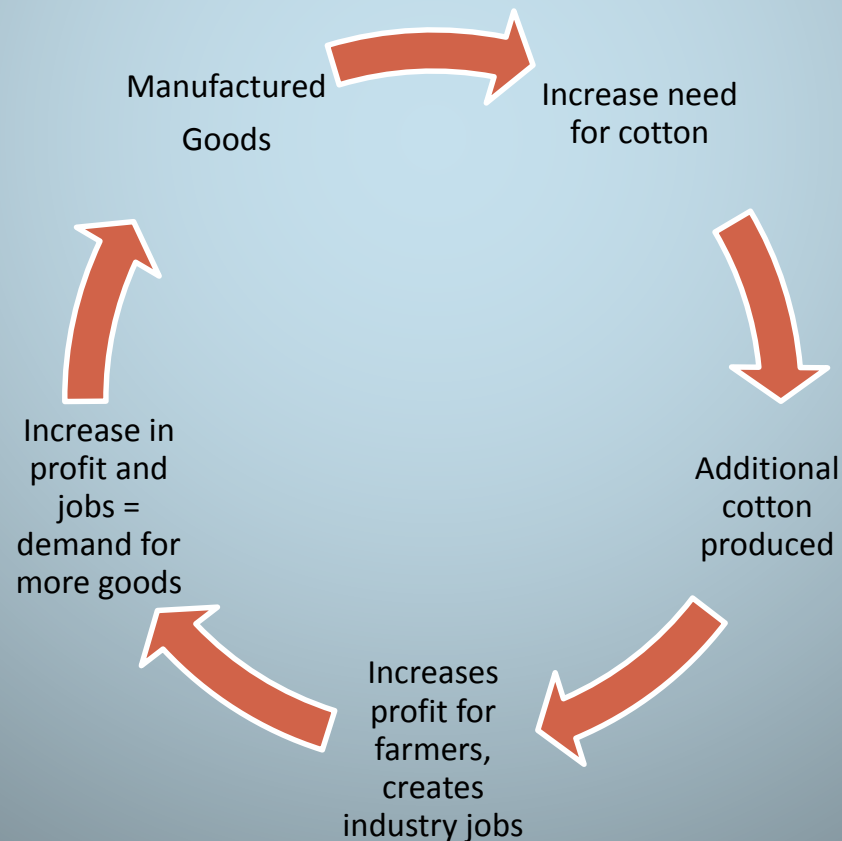


Northern Factors

- Why did the North industrialize more than the South?
 - Originally access to river power
 - Ability to gain large profits
 - Led to increase in urban population

North and South

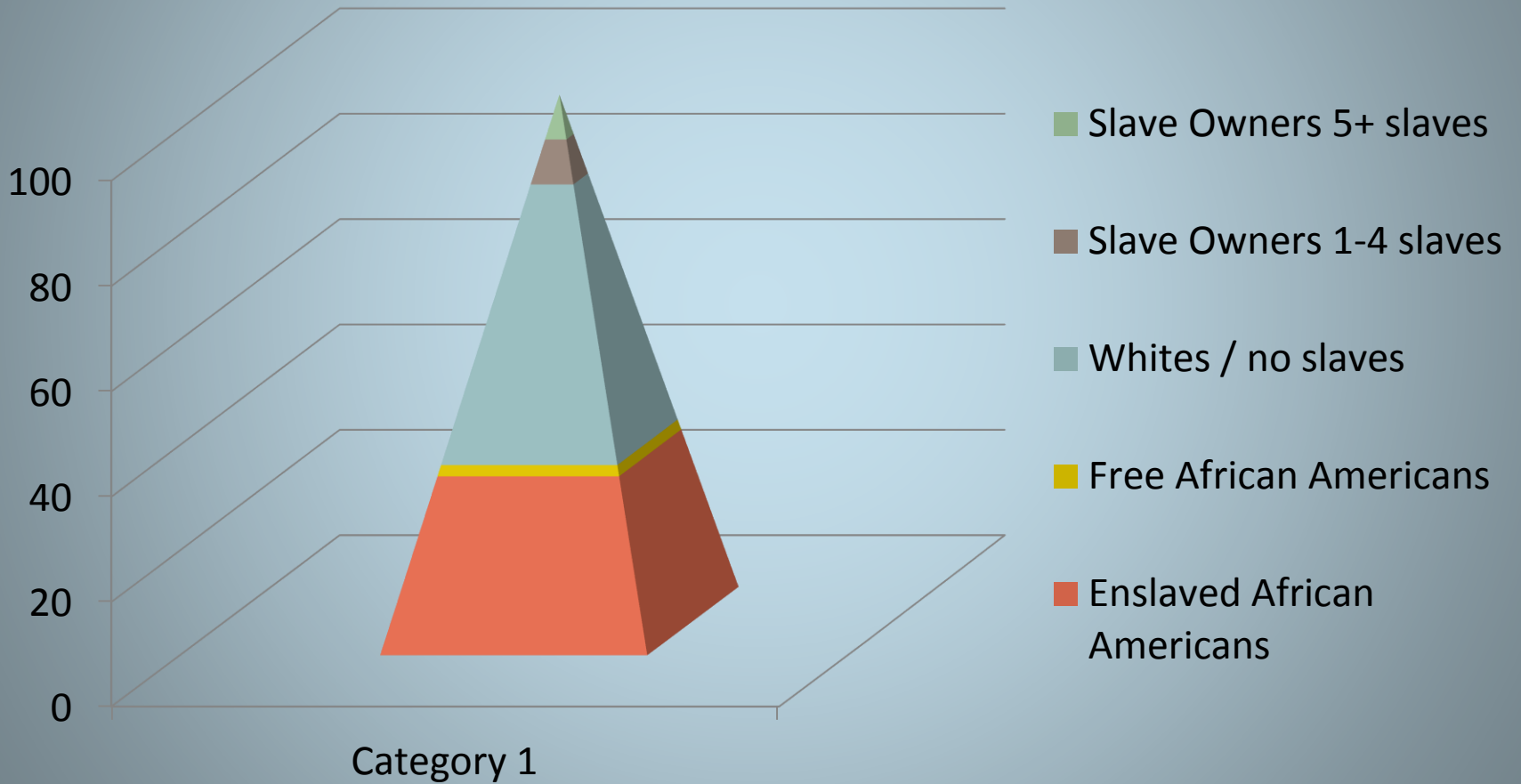
- What is the relationship between northern manufacturing and southern agriculture?



Southern Economy

- Why didn't the richest Southerners invest in factories?
 - Profitability of slavery
 - Cultural pressure

Southern Hierarchy



Descriptions (page 388)

- Rich White Families
 - Planter = someone who owned at least 20 slaves
 - Less than 1% owned more the 50 slaves
 - Richest planters built elegant homes
 - Many political leaders were “planters”

Descriptions (page 389)

- Most Southern whites were small farmers
 - Did not own slaves
 - Did own their own land
- Poor Whites
 - Rented land on which they lived
 - Lived in hilly and wooded areas
 - Planted corn, potatoes, herded cattle

Descriptions (page 389-390)

- Free African Americans
 - Often descendants of slaves freed during American Revolution
 - Most lived in Maryland and Delaware (northern South)
 - Not allowed to vote or travel

Descriptions (390)

- Slaves
 - Most worked in fields of cotton
 - Some became skilled workers (profit went to master)
 - Slave Codes
 - Illegal to be in groups of 4 or more
 - Written passes required to leave land
 - Could not testify in court

North/South/West



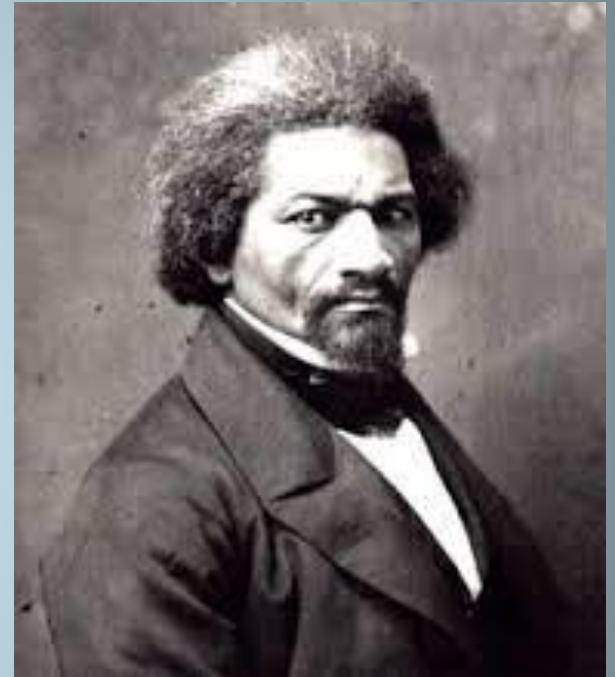
Nat Turner

- Virginia, 1831
- 55-65 deaths by rebel slaves
- More than 100 slaves killed in retaliation
- Most violent revolt in US History



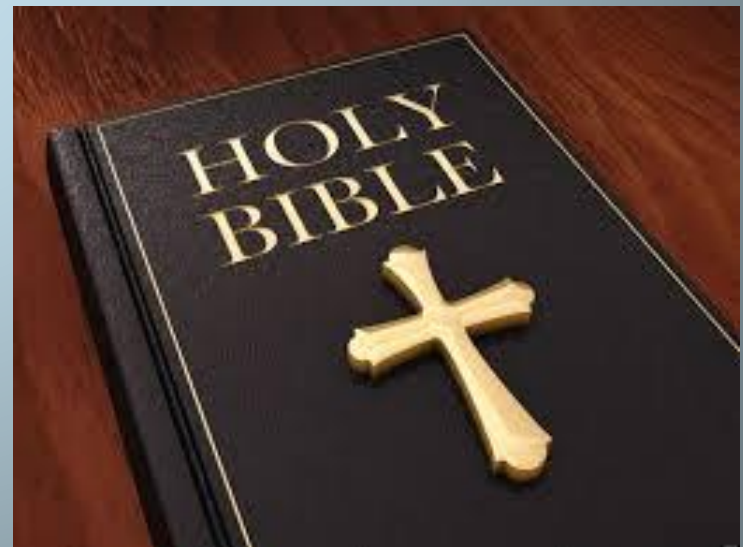
Frederick Douglass

- Most famous abolitionist in U.S. History
- Escaped slave from Maryland
- Author & Orator
- Also fought for women's equality



The Bible & Slavery

- Pro-slavery
 - Decedents of Ham should be enslaved
- Anti-slavery
 - The rest of the Bible!
 - Sermon on the Mount



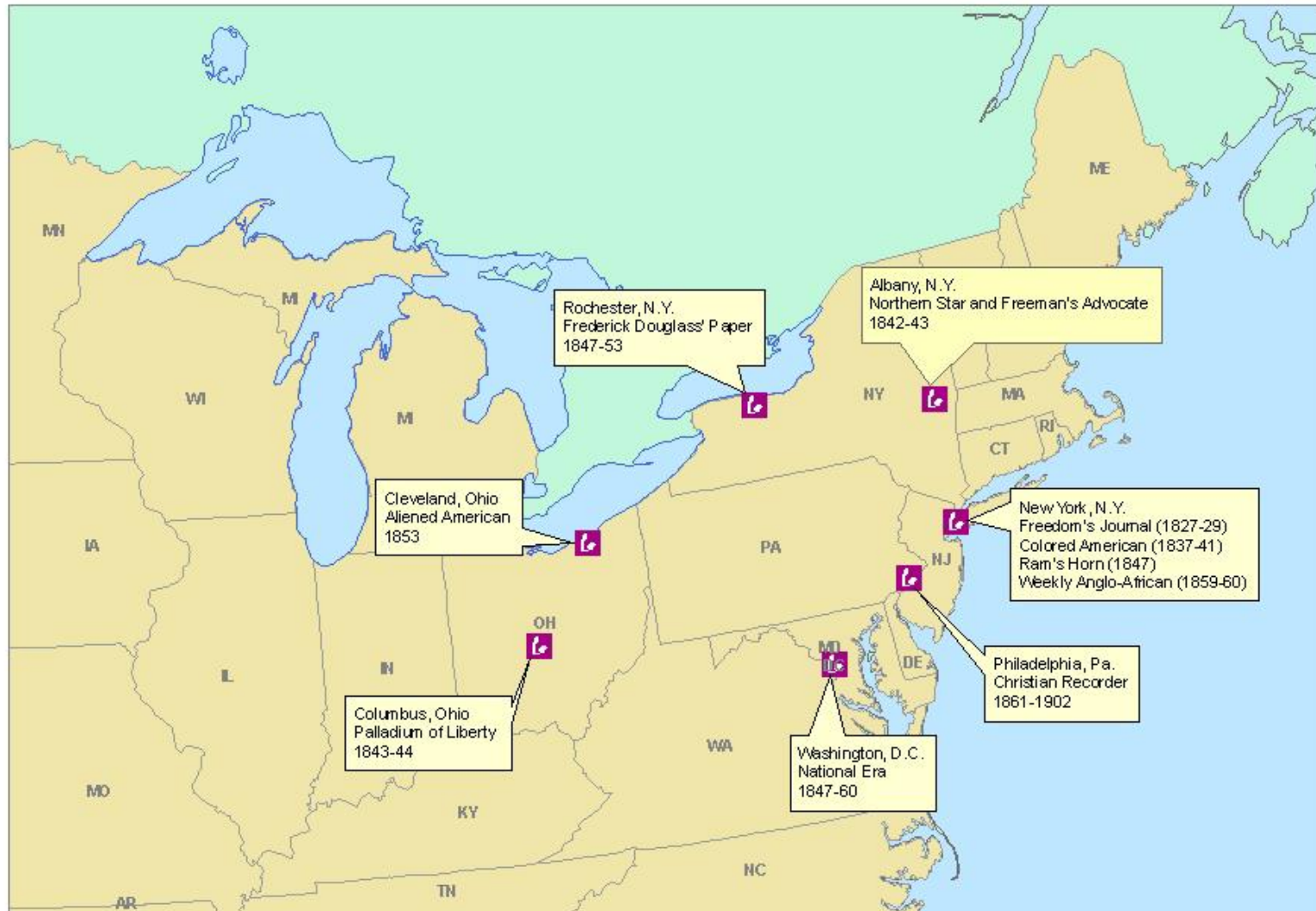
Northern Racism

- Lack of voting rights
- Some = feared mass migration of freed slaves to the North
- Still lack of legal rights

Race Riots in the Antebellum North



Major Black Newspapers in the Antebellum North



Henry Clay

- Self-taught lawyer!
- Moved to Kentucky in 1798
- Known as “Great Compromiser”

THE WEST

- Western land sold in small (240 acre) plots
- Desire western lands held by Native Americans
- Favored federal government building roads & canals
- Oppose U.S. Bank, desired local control
- Wanted a reasonable tariff
- VOLATILE! Northwest opposed slavery, Southwest depended upon slavery

John C. Calhoun

- Southerner from South Carolina
 - Strong believer in States' Rights
- VP for J.Q. Adams & Jackson
- Initiated “nullification”

THE SOUTH

- STRONG support for slavery
- Opposed any protective tariff
 - Needed European goods
 - Fear of foreign tariffs on cotton
- Oppose national subsidies for roads
- Oppose the U.S. Bank
- Western lands in 640 acres to support plantation system
- Unconcerned with Native American rights

Daniel Webster

- “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!”
- Entered Dartmouth at age 15
- Senator much of his life

THE NORTH

- Supported high protective tariff
- Wanted national bank to provide loans to build roads connected Northeast w/ Great Lakes region
- Some opposed slavery, others feared mass migration
- Little concern about western lands and treatment of Native Americans