

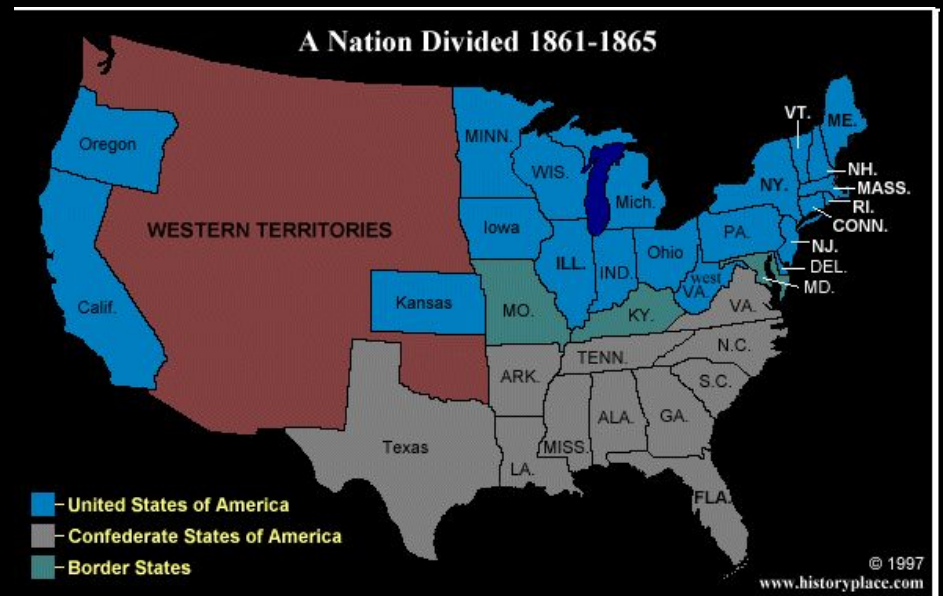
Antebellum
America: North vs.
South

Setting the Scene

- Mid-1800's
 - Differences between the North and the South grew so strong that compromise no longer seemed possible
- Tragically, Americans turned to civil war to settle their disagreements.
 - The long and bloody war resulted in defeat for the South and victory for the Union

America Divided

- Economic changes created divisions in the United States
 - Three areas of conflict:
 - North – economy based in manufacturing and trade
 - South – relied on slaves to raise crops for economy
 - West – settlers wanted cheap land and good transportation



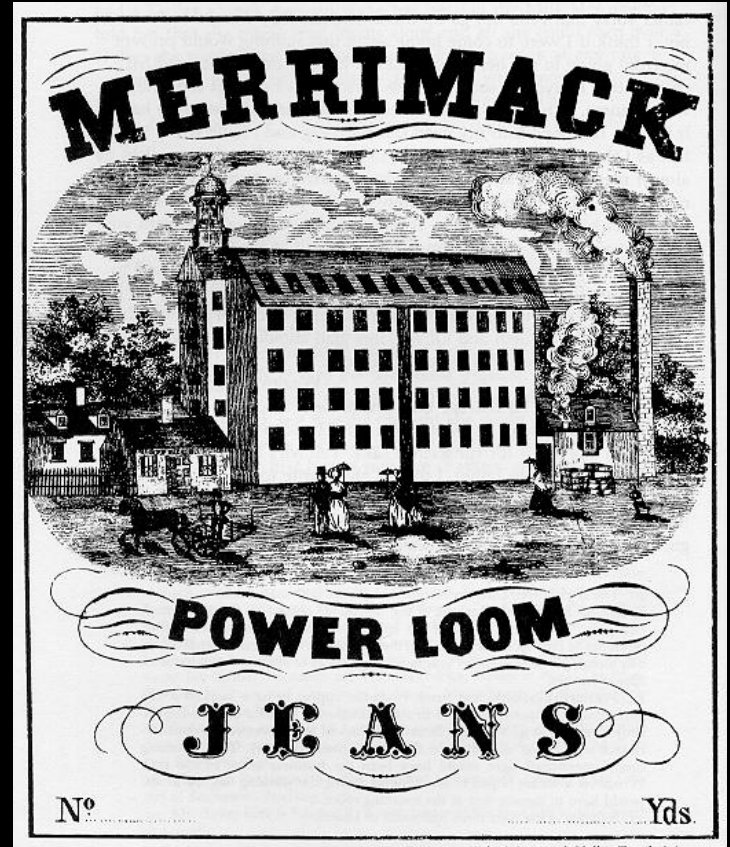
The North: Farming

- Mostly small farms
- Labor provided by family members
- Subsistence agriculture: food crops and livestock
- Slavery not profitable in this system



The North: Industry

- Factories first began in New England
 - 92% of the nation's industries were in the North
- Produced fabric and shoes
- This is called the Industrial Revolution
- Goods made in factories rather than in homes
- 75% of Nation's Wealth in North



The North: Labor

- Factories required workers
- First factory workers were young women, called “Mill Girls”
- Paid an hourly wage
- “Free Labor” – no slaves



The North: Labor

- Wages were low
- Working hours long
- Working conditions often dangerous
- Child labor



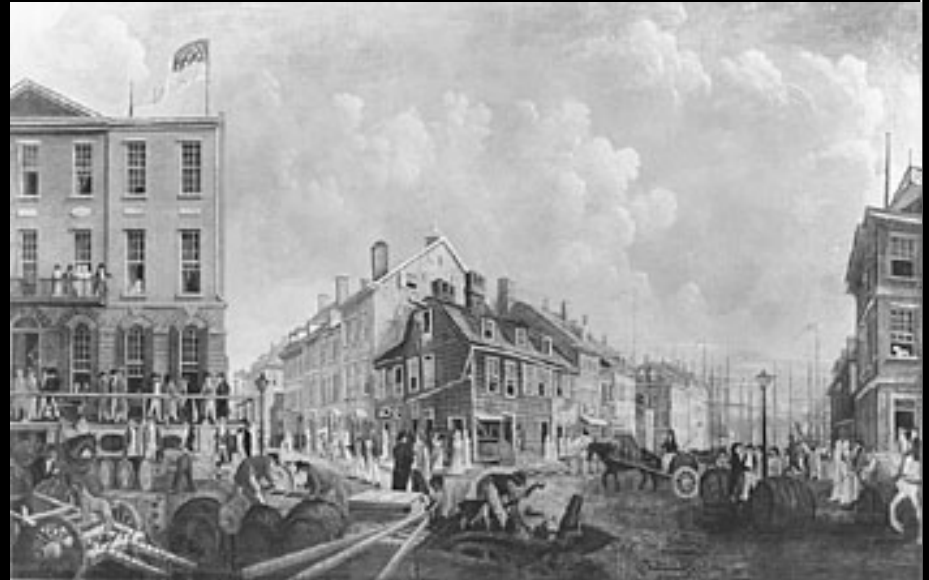
The North: Labor

- By 1850, most “Mill Girls” replaced by immigrants in the factories
- Immigrants willing to work for lower wages
- Created a “working class”



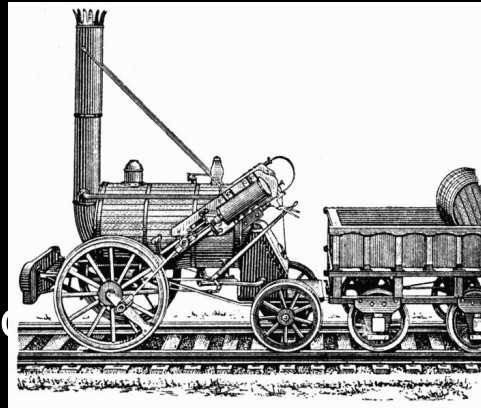
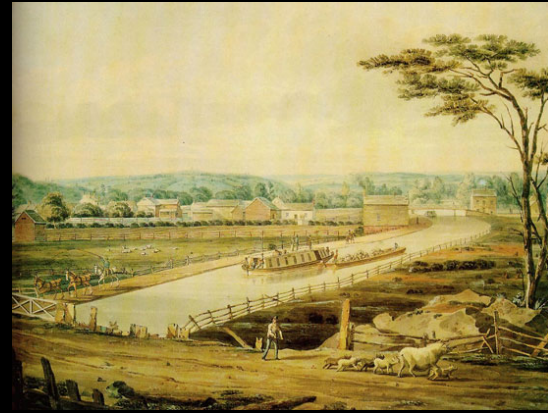
The North: Cities

- Factories and workers in cities
- Several large cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago
- Crowded conditions and urban slums
- 22 Million Americans



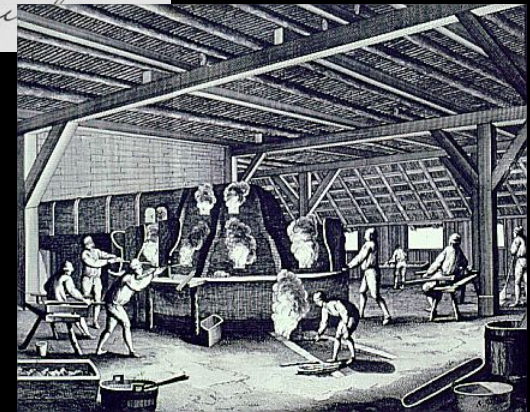
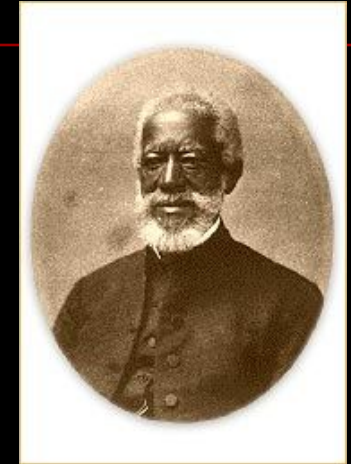
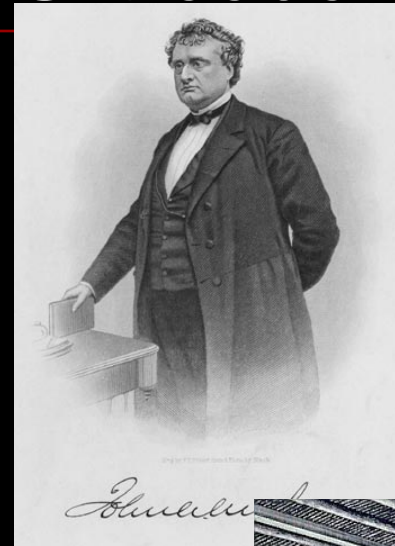
The North: Transportation

- Factory goods needed to be moved to market
- Canals were built
- Erie Canal linked the Hudson River with Lake Erie
- Also steamboats and railroads improved transportation
 - 75% of America's Railroads were in the North



The North: Social Classes

- The wealthy: businessmen, factory owners and professionals
- Working class
- Servants and urban poor
- Free blacks



The South: Farming

- Plantation economy
 - Cash crops like tobacco, sugar, cotton and rice
 - Large “farms”
 - Purpose was to make a profit
- Also small farms on poor land and in the mountains



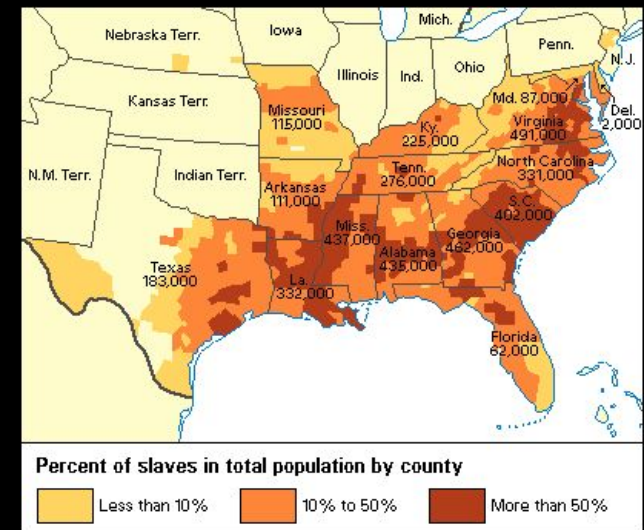
The South: King Cotton

- In 1790, Eli Whitney invented the Cotton Gin, which cleaned cotton by machine.
- More cotton grown & more slaves needed.
- By 1820s, cotton was 1/2 of our total exports – big business!



The South: Labor

- Source of labor on cotton plantations was slaves
- 4 million by 1860
- Slaves were 1/3 of total population of South
 - Slavery was allowed by the 3/5's Compromise
- In some places, slaves outnumbered whites



The South: Chattel Slavery

- A system of slavery in which one human being owned another as property
- Life-long condition
- Slavery inherited – children of slaves were also slaves
- Often cruel and brutal



The South: Social Classes

- Wealthy white plantation owners
- Lived on rich flat land near rivers
- 10,000 wealthy families in 1860
- Owned more than 50 slaves
- A minority, but political & economic power



Slave Cost

- Slave trade banned in 1808
 - Slave demand rises as does the cost of slaves
 - 1790 - \$300
 - 1860 – 1500
 - Slave traders began to smuggle Slaves into the United States
 - 1790 – 500,000 Slaves
 - 1850 – 4 Million Slaves

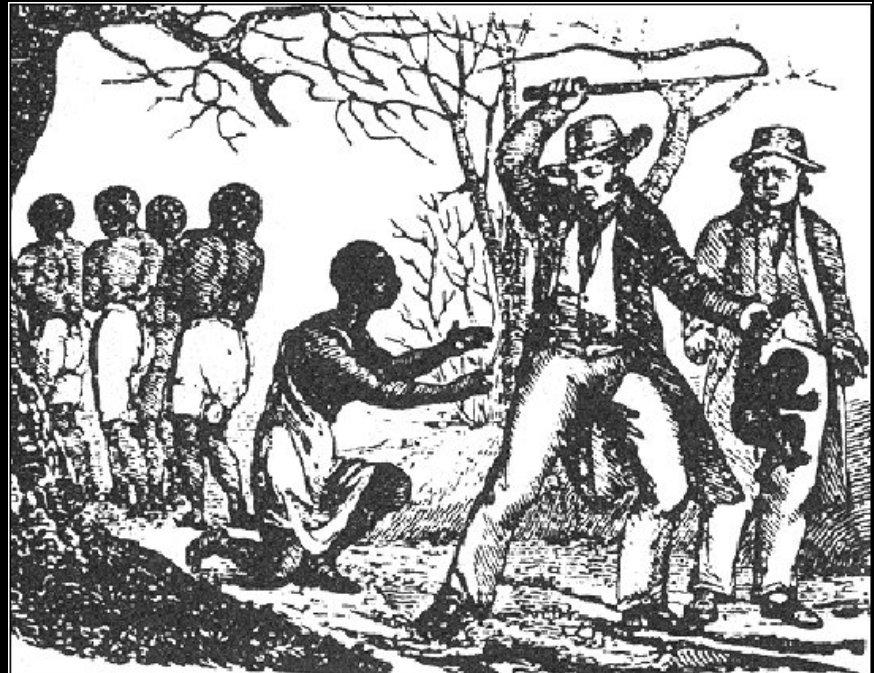
The South: Social Classes

- Yeoman farmers
 - 9 Million Southerners
- Some owned a few slaves
- 2/3 of all whites owned no slaves at all
- Subsistence agriculture – lived on poor land



The South: Social Classes

- Slaves the lowest social class
- No rights, could be sold at any time, families were split up, most did hard labor in the fields.



The South: Industry, Cities and Transportation

- Economy entirely focused on agriculture
- Very little industry
- Few cities
- Not a lot of canals or railroads
- Rural society

