**Economic Impact of Slavery**

**Section 1**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: During this lesson, we will look for answers to an |
| 00:00:03 | important question-- how did technology change the US economy and contribute to the expansion of slavery in the South? As we saw in the warmup, technological innovations had different effects on the economies that formed in the North and South. The North became industrialized and produced goods using assembly line technology. |
| 00:00:24 | The South became more agricultural, depending more and more on cotton and enslaved laborers. This dependence on slavery shaped Southern society. Let's start by looking at the economy in the North. |

**Section 2**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: The industrial revolution was rapidly |
| 00:00:03 | changing the economy of the North. Factories changed how people worked and led to the rise of unskilled labor, in which workers nearly tended machines rather than actually making good themselves. Unskilled laborers worked for little money in dangerous conditions. These unskilled laborers included women, children, and immigrants. |
| 00:00:27 | Textiles are woven fabrics. The textile industry was among the first to industrialize. Textile factories used cotton from the South. The first textile workers were young women, sometimes as young as 10 years old. They worked long hours in the factories, as much as 13 hours per day, six days a week for very little money, usually about $0.50 a day. |
| 00:00:55 | In the textile mills, many of the workers were immigrants. Around 5 million people immigrated to the United States between 1830 and 1860. Immigrants came from Ireland, Great Britain, and Germany, to escape the Irish potato famine and find jobs in American factories. Immigrants were paid less and often worked in dangerous conditions in the factories. |

**Section 4**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: During the early 1800S, a new type of business |
| 00:00:03 | was formed-- the corporation. Corporations are large organizations or companies that allow investors to invest their money without the risk of losing their personal property. Corporations were major contributors to the Industrial Revolution in the North because they allowed investors to start new businesses. |
| 00:00:23 | This picture is the Boston Manufacturing Company, a corporation begun in 1813 to build a large textile factory. Corporations like the Boston Manufacturing Company revolutionized businesses by combining investor money to build new factories. |

**Section 6**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: How did Northerners and Southerners view the |
| 00:00:03 | factory workforce of mostly women and immigrants? Northerners reasoned that workers were paid for their labor. They felt that every worker had a choice to work and that new jobs were being created all the time. However, Southerners reasoned that factory work was little better than enslaved labor because factory laborers worked long hours in harsh conditions. |
| 00:00:28 | But is this true? We'll look at slavery in the South next. |

**Section 7**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Now you've learned how technology led to an |
| 00:00:03 | industrialized economy in the North. And you learned how assembly line technology resulted in new factories across the North, which employed young women and immigrants. Now we'll learn how new technology led to an agricultural, or farm-based, economy in the South. |

**Section 8**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Even in colonial times, the South had been more |
| 00:00:04 | agricultural than the North. The Southern climate was better suited to farming than the Northern climate, especially the New England climate. The development of plantations led to a dependence on enslaved laborers. Plantations were large, family owned agricultural estates that needed many workers to cultivate crops, usually |
| 00:00:25 | cotton in the South. The North, by contrast, relied on paid labor, especially once slavery was outlawed in the Northern states, in the early years of the 1800s. Before new technology was introduced farm work was slow. Enslaved people planted, tended, harvested, and processed crops all by hand. This was very slow, and limited how much of a crop |
| 00:00:52 | could be planted and sold to by only as much as people could do by hand in a season. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, short for cotton engine, in 1793. This new machine separated the seeds from the cotton plant much faster than one person could. In this picture, enslaved girls feed cotton into a cotton gin. |
| 00:01:16 | What effects did this new technology have on the South? With the gin, production was not slow or limited to how much humans could do by hand. Now, more cotton could be processed much faster and cheaper. The demand for cotton grew because now it was cheaper. Farmers needed more and more enslaved laborers to keep up with the demand and the fast output of the cotton gin. |
| 00:01:43 | And cotton became the king crop of the South. |

**Section 10**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: As a result of the cotton gin, cotton became the |
| 00:00:04 | foundation of the Southern economy. This graph shows US cotton production in the first part of the 19th century. Remember, cotton was only grown in the Southern states. Cotton production is measured in bales. 1 bale equals about 500 pounds. In 1790, three years before the cotton gin, the United States produced a little more than 3,000 bales of cotton. |
| 00:00:32 | By 1800, it produced more than 73,000 bales. Cotton production continued to increase dramatically. By 1840, the United States produced more than 1,300,000 bales of cotton. By 1860, the year before the Civil War began, the US was producing almost 4 million bales of cotton a year. |

**Section 12**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Today, the South still produces most of the |
| 00:00:03 | cotton grown in the United States. 17 states produce over 10 million bales of cotton, a $25 billion industry for the United States. The US is one of the four largest cotton producers in the world. Cotton also increased the demand for enslaved workers. People reacted differently to this effect. Many white Southerners defended slavery as a |
| 00:00:31 | "positive good," arguing that they introduced Christianity to enslaved people. But Northerners reacted by calling for the abolition, or end, of slavery throughout the country. Why did white Southerners defend slavery so strongly? |

**Section 13**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: How did technology change the US economy and |
| 00:00:04 | contribute to the expansion of slavery in the South? Now you've learned about the agricultural economy of the South, which became based on cotton after Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. As we saw, technological innovations had a big impact on the economy that formed in the South. Next, we'll take a closer look at the role of slavery in Southern society. |

**Section 14**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Most Southerners were not slaveholders. |
| 00:00:04 | In 1830, 25% of Southerners used enslaved laborers. 75% of white Southerners did not own enslaved persons. 22% owned fewer than 20 enslaved persons. And only 3% of white Southerners owned more than 20 enslaved persons. But even white Southerners who were not slaveholders defended slavery. Most saw being a slaveholder as a sign of privilege. |
| 00:00:36 | And many hoped to become wealthy enough to be slaveholders. |

**Section 16**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Slavery created a three-tiered |
| 00:00:02 | system in the South. Slave holders held the highest and most powerful position in society. In this society, slavery was viewed as an act of paternalism. Paternalism is an attitude or act of giving people what they need without giving them any responsibility or freedom of choice. |
| 00:00:24 | Slave owners believed that African Americans were better off under the control of white slave holders because the slave holders provided food, clothing, and care for their enslaved workers. In the South, white people believed that ladies and gentlemen should behave in certain ways. White women did not do any unladylike chores because enslaved people did them for her. |
| 00:00:52 | Men followed gentlemanly pursuits, such as going horseback riding and learning to dance, because enslaved workers did the farm work for them. Slavery made the white Southern code possible. |

**Section 18**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Apologists were white Southerners |
| 00:00:03 | who defended slavery. Apologists argued things like the conditions of slavery were better than the conditions of northern factory work. They also argued that free African Americans in the North were actually treated worse than enslaved African Americans in the South. Take a look at this quote from The Spectator, published on January 17, 1860. |
| 00:00:27 | It reads, "The condition of the runaway slave is miserable and degraded in the extreme." This word "degraded," that means humiliated or shamed. The quote goes on to say that they were abandoned by the abolitionists, stolen away from their comfort and the protection of their Southern homes. So this quote is arguing that Southern homes provided |
| 00:00:50 | protection for enslaved people. This is an example of paternalism. Now, on the other side of this argument, abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison, who you see here, responded to Southern apologists by pushing for an immediate end to slavery. They also said that there should be no compensation for slaveholders. |
| 00:01:11 | So abolitionists made the debate over slavery a national political issue. Now let's check back in with your lesson question. |