.

Almost all factories were located in the

.

and

* transportation, through the use of
* how goods were made, through the use of machines, factories, and

.

changed the United States by changing:

**The Industrial Revolution**

The

.

created.

* This affected the

, was also

equipment, including the

New

including:

* steam engines, railroads, and new machines for manufacturing.

,

**New Technologies**

The Industrial Revolution also resulted in the growth of new

**Different Economies**

South.

in the society and economy of the

* Identify the role of

the South.

* Examine the impact of technological innovations on the

of slavery.

systems in the North and

**Lesson Objectives**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

* Compare and contrast the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The North** | **The South** |
| New technologies resulted in the growth of aeconomy, which:* led to the development of many

.* relied on workers.
 | New technologies resulted in the growth of aindustry, which:* led to a economy.
* depended on .
* Included manufacturing.
 |

**W**

**2K**

# Words to Know

*Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary* to help you.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a large organization or company that allows investors to invest their money without risk of losing their personal property |
|  | an attitude or act of giving people what they need without giving them any responsibility or freedom of choice |
|  | a fabric that is woven or knit |

**?**

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

.

, and

,

* Unskilled laborers included

conditions.

* Unskilled laborers worked for little money in

labor.

* Factories depended upon

**The Industrial North**

The Industrial Revolution was quickly changing the economy of the North.

**2**

hours for little pay.

* Women often worked

.

* The first textile workers were

.

* Textile factories used cotton from the

to industrialize.

* The textile industry was among the

are woven fabrics.

**The Textile Industry**

**Slide**

* They faced lower pay and dangerous working conditions.

.

or

and 1860.

* Most immigrants came from

million people immigrated to the US between 1830

* Around

**Immigrant Workers**

Many immigrants worked in the textile mills.

**2**

**4**

to build new

* Used investors’

businesses

* Allowed investors to start

for

* Was a large company with less

**The Invention of the Corporation**

During the early 1800s, a new type of business was formed: the

.

**6**

**8**

laborers.

led to a dependence on

* The development of

was better suited to large-scale farming.

North had been.

* The Southern

than the

**The Southern Economy**

The South had always been more dependent upon

how much of a crop could be planted and sold.

* This

.

* All work was done by

.

**The South before Technology**

Before new technology was introduced, farm work was

**Slide**

**Two Perspectives on Northern Workers**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Northerners reasoned that:** | **Southerners reasoned that:** |  |
| * workers were for their

labor.* every worker had a to work.
* were being

created all the time. | * factory work was little better than

labor.* factory laborers worked

hours in conditions. |  |

**8**

**10**

**12**

Southern economy.

of the

**Cotton Production**

As a result of the cotton gin, cotton became the

largest cotton-producers in the world.

* The US is one of the

billion industry for the US.

states produce over 10 million bales of cotton, a

•

**Cotton in the United States Today**

**REAL-WORLD CONNECTION**

The South still produces most of the cotton grown in the United States.

**Slide**

pick the cotton.

and more enslaved workers to grow and

* Farmers needed

for cotton grew.

* The

.

and

* Cotton production became

than a person could.

separated the seeds from cotton much faster

**The Cotton Gin**

Eli Whitney’s

**12**

**14**

**16**

of Southerners used enslaved labor.

* In 1830,

**An Overview of Slavery in the South**

Most Southerners were not slaveholders.

to become wealthy enough to be slaveholders.

* Many

.

* Most saw being a slaveholder as a sign of

slavery.

Even Southerners who were not slaveholders

**Southerners’ Defense of Slavery**

Slaveholders saw themselves as taking care of their enslaved workers.

or

any

* An attitude or act of giving people what they need without giving them

.

**Paternalism**

Southerners saw slavery as an act of

**Slide**

, or the end of slavery.

* Northerners reacted by calling for

Southerners defended slavery as a “positive good.”

* Many

.

**Reactions to More Enslaved Workers**

Cotton also increased the demand for enslaved People reacted differently to this effect.

**16**

**18**

Apologists argued that:

* the conditions of slavery were better than the conditions of Northern work.
* free African Americans in the North were treated worse than enslaved

blacks in the South.

.

White Southerners who defended slavery were called

**Southerners’ Defense of Slavery**

issue.

Abolitionists made the debate over slavery a national

for slaveholders.

* No

end to slavery.

* an

responded to Southern apologists by pushing for:

**Abolitionists’ Response**

In the North,

**Slide**

possible.

made the white Southern

.

* Men followed “gentlemanly” pursuits instead of doing manual

.

* Women did not do “unladylike”

**The Southern Code**

In the South, white people believed that ladies and gentlemen should in certain ways.

How did technology change the US economy and contribute to the

expansion of slavery in the South?

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**?**

worked under poor and dangerous conditions.

who

and

* Many factory workers were

workers.

* Factories employed

were created.

* More

economy.

transformed the Northern

**Review: The Industrial North**

New technologies and

**Answer**

**2**

**Slide**

” became the most important crop in the South.

* “

.

for

* Cheaper cotton meant more demand for cotton as well as more demand

.

of the

* The Southern economy became dependent upon cotton after the invention

-based economy.

led to an

The warm Southern

**Review: The Agricultural South**

**2**

in the North called for an end to slavery.

•

* said that the conditions of slavery were better than factory

conditions or the treatment of free African Americans in the North.

, or way of life.

* Slavery supported the

attitude toward enslaved people.

**Review: Southern Society**

* Southerners adopted a

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*