



### The Industrial Revolution

The  changed the United States by changing:

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

- transportation, through the use of  and

Almost all factories were located in the .

### New Technologies

The Industrial Revolution also resulted in the growth of new ,

including:

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

New  equipment, including the , was also created.

- This affected the .



### Different Economies

The North	The South
<p>New technologies resulted in the growth of a <input type="text"/> economy, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>led to the development of many <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>relied on <input type="text"/> workers.</li> </ul>	<p>New technologies resulted in the growth of a <input type="text"/> industry, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>led to a <input type="text"/> economy.</li> <li>depended on <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>Included <input type="text"/> manufacturing.</li> </ul>



### Lesson Objectives

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

- Compare and contrast the  systems in the North and the South.
- Examine the impact of technological innovations on the  of slavery.
- Identify the role of  in the society and economy of the South.

**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

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**The Industrial North**

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

- Factories depended upon  labor.
- Unskilled laborers worked for little money in  conditions.
- Unskilled laborers included , , and .

**The Textile Industry**

are woven fabrics.

- The textile industry was among the  to industrialize.
- Textile factories used cotton from the .
- The first textile workers were .
- Women often worked  hours for little pay.

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### Immigrant Workers

Many immigrants worked in the textile mills.

- Around  million people immigrated to the US between 1830 and 1860.
- Most immigrants came from  or .
- They faced lower pay and dangerous working conditions.

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### The Invention of the Corporation

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

.

- Was a large company with less  for
- Allowed investors to start  businesses
- Used investors'  to build new

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**Two Perspectives on Northern Workers**

Northerners reasoned that:	Southerners reasoned that:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>workers were <input type="text"/> for their labor.</li> <li>every worker had a <input type="text"/> to work.</li> <li><input type="text"/> were being created all the time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>factory work was little better than <input type="text"/> labor.</li> <li>factory laborers worked <input type="text"/> hours in <input type="text"/> conditions.</li> </ul>

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**The Southern Economy**

The South had always been more dependent upon  than the North had been.

- The Southern  was better suited to large-scale farming.
- The development of  led to a dependence on  laborers.

**The South before Technology**

Before new technology was introduced, farm work was .

- All work was done by .
- This  how much of a crop could be planted and sold.

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**The Cotton Gin**

Eli Whitney's  separated the seeds from cotton much faster than a person could.

- Cotton production became  and .
- The  for cotton grew.
- Farmers needed  and more enslaved workers to grow and pick the cotton.

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**Cotton Production**

As a result of the cotton gin, cotton became the  of the Southern economy.

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**Cotton in the United States Today****REAL-WORLD CONNECTION**

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

- states produce over 10 million bales of cotton, a  billion industry for the US.
- The US is one of the  largest cotton-producers in the world.

## Instruction

## The Economic Impact of Slavery

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**Reactions to More Enslaved Workers**

Cotton also increased the demand for enslaved .

People reacted differently to this effect.

- Many  Southerners defended slavery as a “positive good.”
- Northerners reacted by calling for , or the end of slavery.

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**An Overview of Slavery in the South**

Most Southerners were not slaveholders.

- In 1830,  of Southerners used enslaved labor.

**Southerners' Defense of Slavery**

Even Southerners who were not slaveholders  slavery.

- Most saw being a slaveholder as a sign of .
- Many  to become wealthy enough to be slaveholders.

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**Paternalism**

Southerners saw slavery as an act of .

- An attitude or act of giving people what they need without giving them any  or .

Slaveholders saw themselves as taking care of their enslaved workers.



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**The Southern Code**

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

- Women did not do “unladylike” .
- Men followed “gentlemanly” pursuits instead of doing manual .

made the white Southern  possible.

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**Southerners' Defense of Slavery**

White Southerners who defended slavery were called .

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.

**Abolitionists' Response**

In the North,  responded to Southern apologists by pushing for:

- an  end to slavery.
- No  for slaveholders.

Abolitionists made the debate over slavery a national  issue.

## Summary

## The Economic Impact of Slavery

**Lesson  
Question**

How did technology change the US economy and contribute to the expansion of slavery in the South?

**Answer**

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**2****Review: The Industrial North**

New technologies and  transformed the Northern economy.

- More  were created.
- Factories employed  workers.
- Many factory workers were  and  who worked under poor and dangerous conditions.

## Summary

## The Economic Impact of Slavery

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**Review: The Agricultural South**

The warm Southern  led to an -based economy.

- The Southern economy became dependent upon cotton after the invention of the .
- Cheaper cotton meant more demand for cotton as well as more demand for .
- "

**Review: Southern Society**

- Southerners adopted a  attitude toward enslaved people.
- Slavery supported the , or way of life.
- said that the conditions of slavery were better than factory conditions or the treatment of free African Americans in the North.
- in the North called for an end to slavery.



# Summary

## The Economic Impact of Slavery

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