

HOOK

What conclusions can you make about the impact of the railway development in the U.S.?
What impact will this make on the nation before and during the Civil War?

North and South

- Benchmark:
 - SS.8.A.4.10 – Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
- Essential Question:
 - How were the economies of the North and South different?
- **Learning Goal:**
 - **I will understand the economic differences between the North and South in the years leading up to the Civil War.**
- Homework:
 - NONE

Learning Scale

4

I can describe the differences between the economies of the North and South and give specific examples how these differences eventually led to the Civil War.

3

I can describe the differences between the economies of the North and South and analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural and industrial economies.

2

I can describe the differences between the economies of the North and South in the years leading up to the Civil War.

1

I can identify that the North and South had different economies in the years leading up to the Civil War.

0

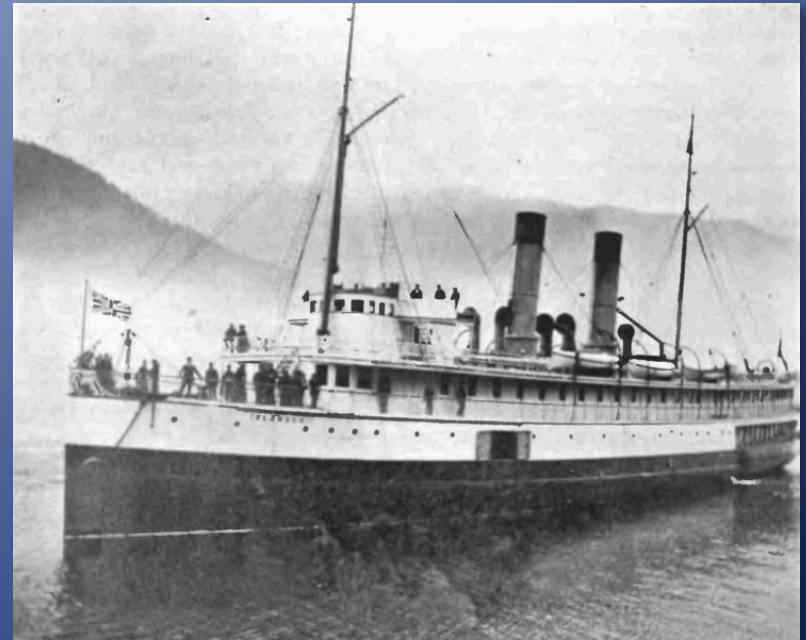
The economies of the North and South were different? Huh?

Economy and People of the 1800's leading up to the Civil War



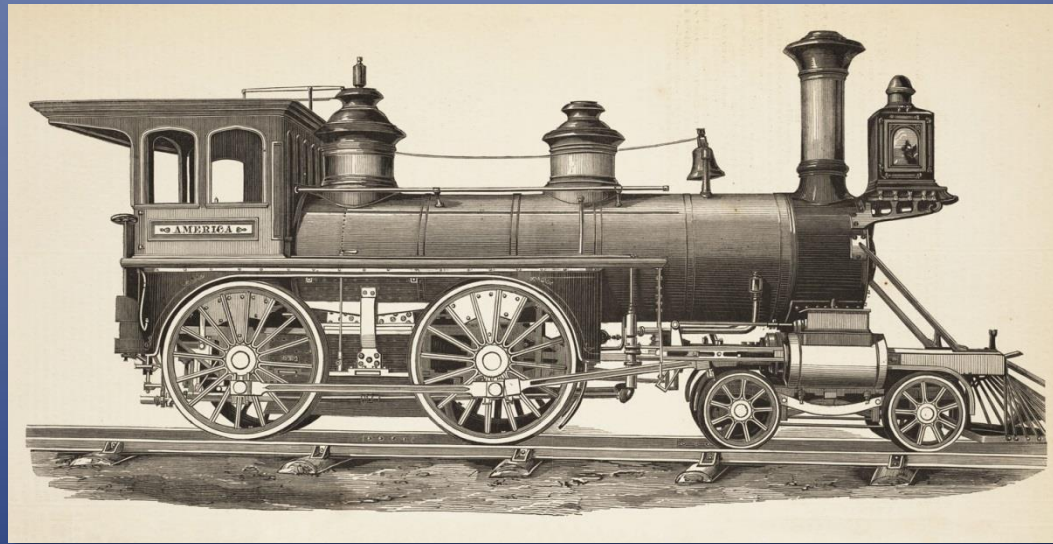
North Economy

- North is based on technology and industry.
- Improved transportation- steamships and roads made trading better.



North Economy

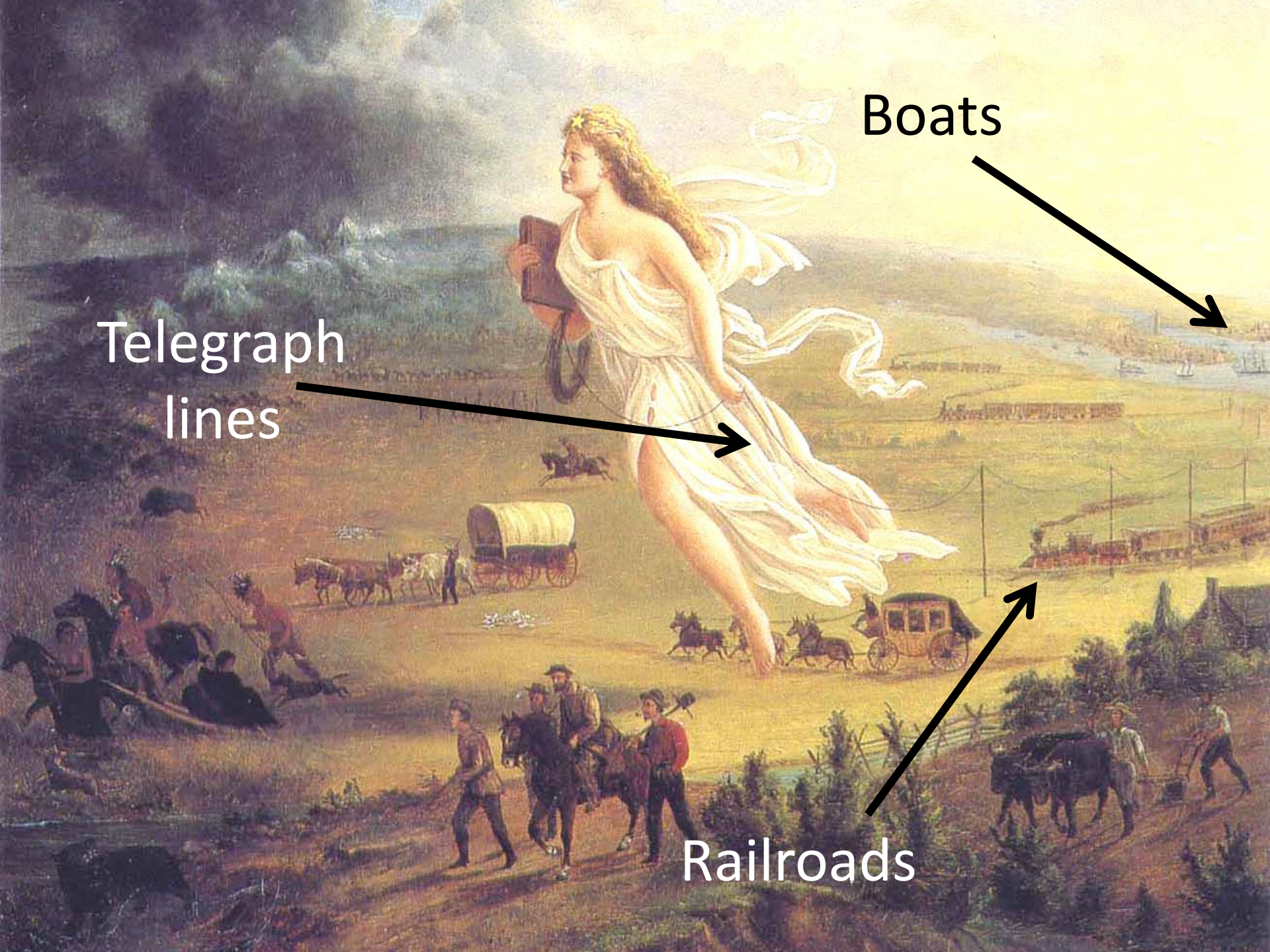
- After the invention of the steam locomotive in the 1820's, railroads began to grow in popularity.



North Economy

- People developed faster communication.
- The telegraph and Morse Code were developed by Samuel Morse.





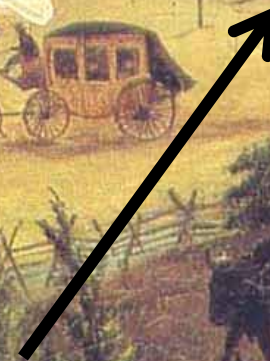
Boats



Telegraph
lines



Railroads



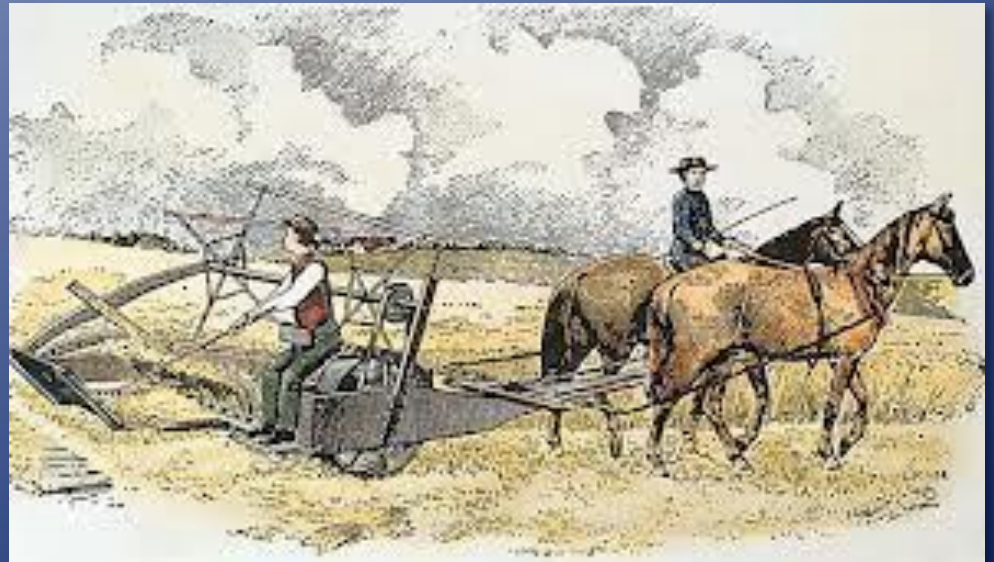
North Economy

- Farming equipment improved when John Deere invented a stronger steel plow in the 1830's.
- Now people in the north could farm a little because the new plow could cut through the rocky soil.



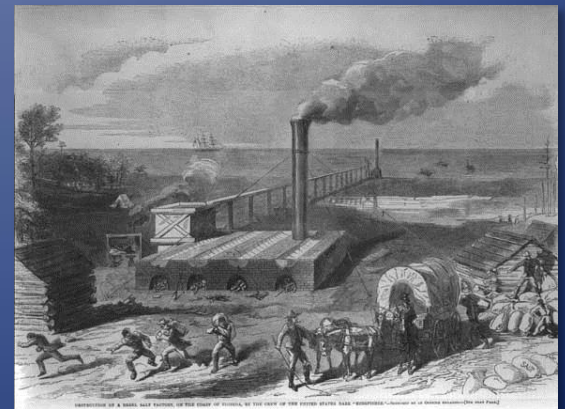
North Economy

- McCormick's mechanical reaper helped the Midwestern states to grow more wheat because it could increase the amount of wheat harvested.



North People

- Most people worked long hours in factories.
- Conditions in the factories were terrible and workers would start to strike.
- Women were only paid half as much as men in the workplace.
- Slavery was gone in the north by 1820.



North People

- Racial prejudice still remained.
- Most free blacks were extremely poor but they were better off than slaves in the south.
- Immigrants from Ireland and other countries came over to work and also faced discrimination.

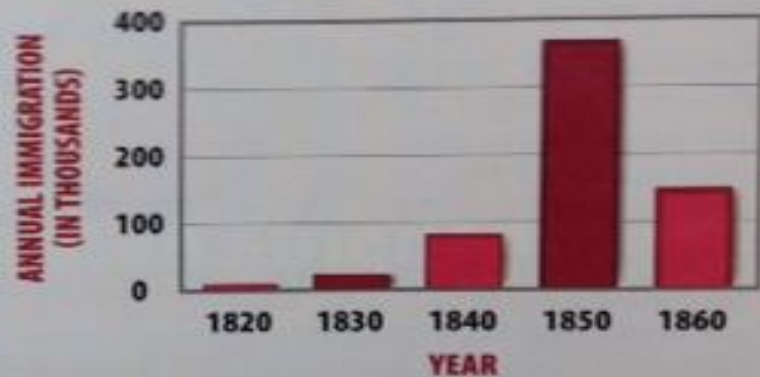


IMMIGRATION IN THE MID-1800s

SOURCES OF U.S. IMMIGRATION 1841–1860



IMMIGRATION 1820–1860



GRAPH SKILL

Immigrants came to the United States from different countries in the mid-1800s.

- 1 CALCULATING** What share of immigrants came from Great Britain and Ireland?

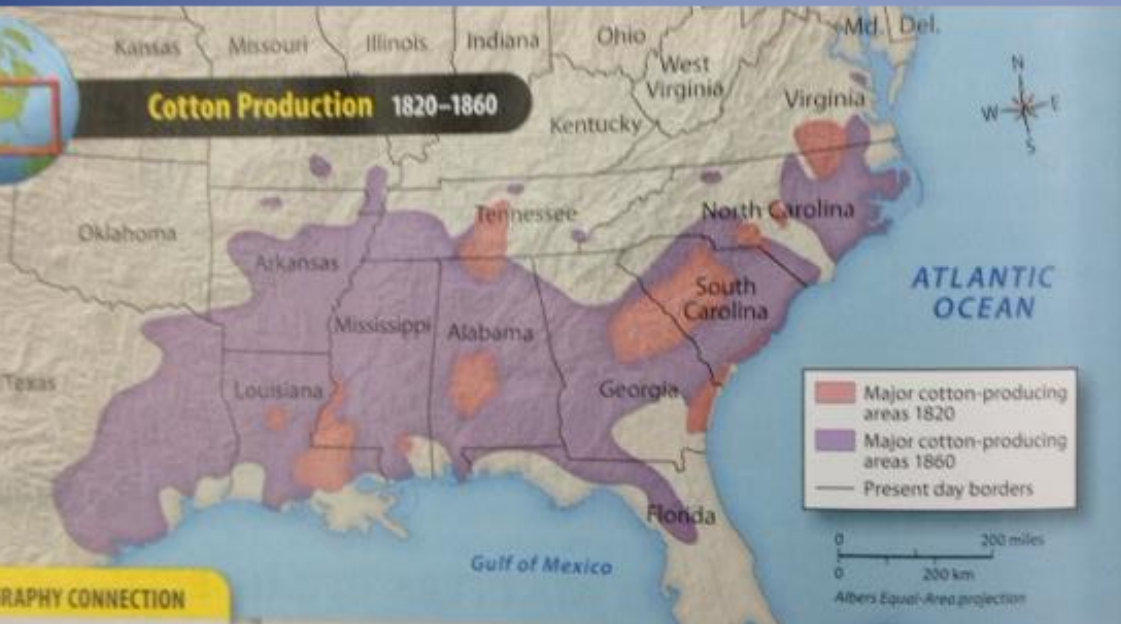
Increased Immigration

Between the years 1840 and 1860, immigration to the United States grew sharply. The greatest number of immigrants came from Ireland. A plant disease, the potato blight, destroyed most

South Economy

- The south was known as Cotton Kingdom and cotton was referred to as White Gold.
- Cotton made the south's economy prosperous, thanks in part to the cotton gin.
- Cotton replaced tobacco, rice and indigo in the deep south as the main crop.
- Cotton was sold to the north and Europe for profit.

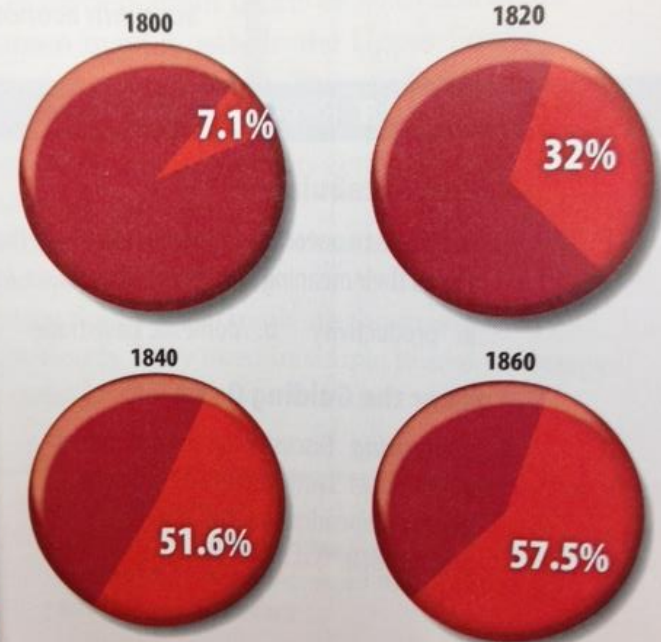




productivity meant
more than one-half of

Explain. **SS.8.A.1.2, SS.8.A.4.10**

COTTON PRODUCTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF U.S. EXPORTS



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

South Economy

- There was no desire to start new businesses because farming was enough.
- The South had little capital, or money to invest, in businesses.



South Economy

- Most of the wealth in the south was invested in land for plantations and slaves to work the plantations.
- Cities in the south grew very slowly- unlike in the north. Most large cities in the south were port cities like New Orleans.



South People

- Literacy (being able to read and write) was poor in the south because most farmers needed their children to work the farm.



South People

There are 4 categories of people in the south.

1. **Yeoman farmers** were the largest group and they did not own slaves. They grew crops to use themselves.
2. **Tenant farmers** rented the land to farm and might own a slave.
3. **The rural poor** often did not own slaves or they would have very few.
4. **Plantation owners** usually owned 100 or more slaves. These plantations depended on slave labor to run their very large farms. Earning profits was the main goal.

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The economies of the North and South were different? Huh?

Summary

In a paragraph, summarize the main differences between the North and South. Use specific evidence from today's lesson in your response.

- How might these differences lead to both sides going to war with each other in the Civil War?

