

Chapter 13, Section 3

Southern Cotton Kingdom

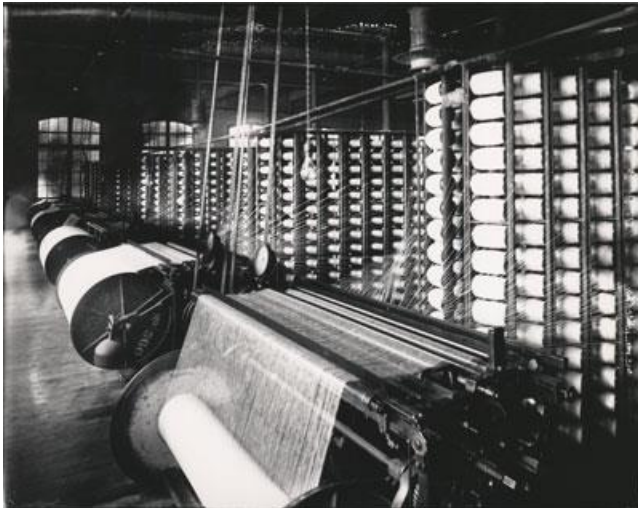
1. How did the agricultural and population patterns change in the South from 1790 to 1850?

- In the 1790's people lived and grew crops primarily along Atlantic Coast in Upper South (Maryland, Virginia, & North Carolina).
- 1850's the population and agriculture spread inland to the Deep South (Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, & Texas)

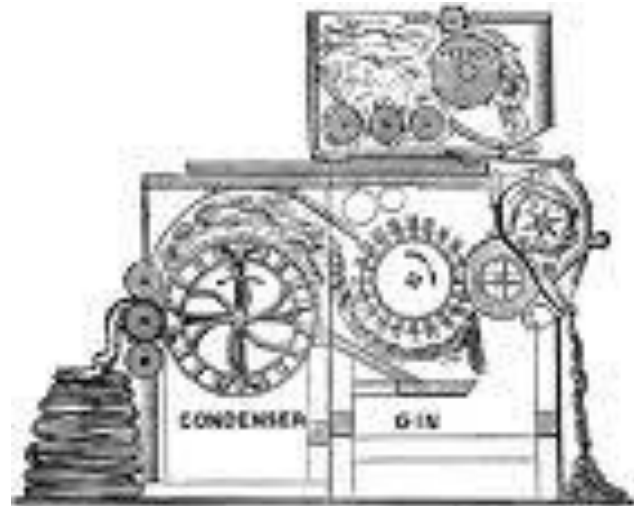


❑ 2. The Southern economy was expanding rapidly and relied heavily on slavery .

- In colonial times, rice, indigo, and tobacco were the South's main crops.
- European and American textile mills now demanded cotton.



- ❑ 3. The invention of the Cotton Gin by Eli Whitney dramatically increased the production of cotton.
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[Cotton Gin Video](#)

□ 4. Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin had important consequences. List 2:

- **Worker could clean 50 times more cotton with machine than by hand.**
- **Farmers wanted to grow more cotton to increase their profits. This then increased the need for more slaves.**
- **Gin was small enough for a person to carry from place to place.**



■5. How did the economies of the Deep South and the Upper South develop in different ways?

- Upper South produced tobacco, hemp, wheat, and vegetables.
- Upper South became center for the sale and trade of enslaved people.
- Deep South primarily produced cotton but in some areas rice and sugarcane.



❑ 6. List three reasons industry in the South developed slowly?

- a. Cotton sales were extremely profitable.
- b. Southerners lacked the capital to invest in businesses.
- c. The market for manufactured good was small since the large population of enslaved people had no money to buy merchandise.
- d. Many Southerners did not want industry.



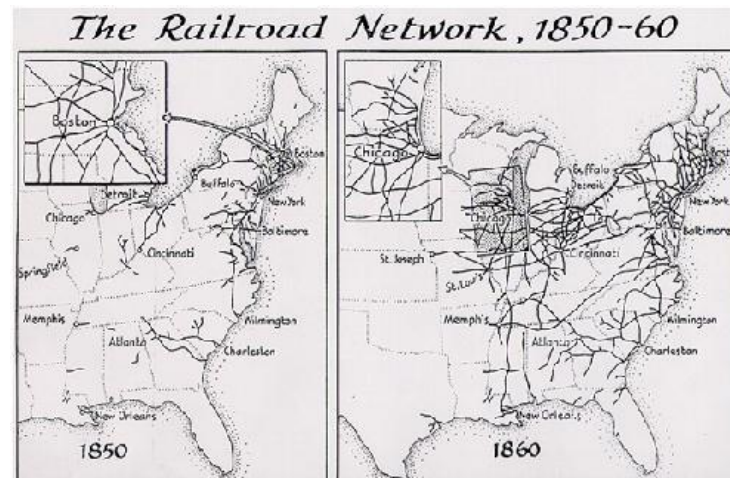
□ 7. Give two examples of successful Southern industrialists and what did they produce?

- William Gregg – opened a successful textile factory in South Carolina.
- Joseph Reid Anderson – iron production. During the Civil War his company produced artillery and other iron products for the South.



□ 8. Explain the differences between transportation lines in the North and South.

- In both regions most towns were located along water but in the South few canals existed and roads were poor.
- South had fewer railroads than the North. In the South they were short, local, and not interlinked.
- By 1860, only 1/3 of the nation's rail lines were in the South. This shortage seriously hindered the South during the Civil War





Chapter 13, section 4

The South's People



#1 – Define:

- ☐ ~~Yeoman – farmers who did not have enslaved workers~~
- ☐ Tenant Farmers – white farmers who rented land
- ☐ Slave Codes – laws that Southern states that controlled enslaved people

2.

- Describe the typical Yeoman Farmers' way of life: (size of farm, crops, where they lived)

- Largest group of whites in the South
- Most owned land – 50-200 acres
- Grew crops for own use, sell or trade
- Most lived in Upper South or hilly areas in Deep South



3.

- About what percent of plantations owned 20 or more slaves? 4% Most slaveholders held fewer than 10 slaves.



4.

- What was the main economic goal of large plantation owners?
 - To EARN PROFITS!



Swamp Castle Plantation
Built on swamp land in Louisiana by John H. Brown

5.

- Why did planters use agents?
 - They wanted to wait to sell their cotton until the price rose.
 - Under this system, how did planters pay their expenses?
 - With credit from their agents
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6

- ❑ Describe the life of a typical plantation wife.
 - Supervised buildings, fruit & veggie gardens
 - Watched over domestic slaves
 - Kept financial records
 - Often quite lonely



7.

❑ What were four kinds of jobs done by enslaved workers?

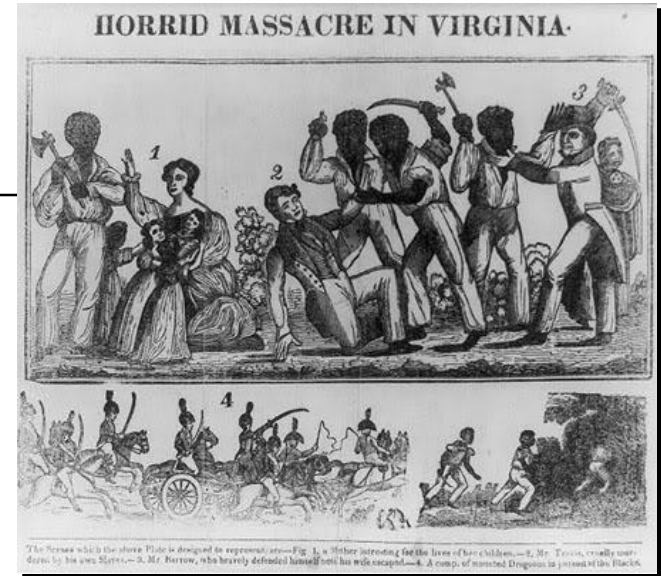
- Housework
- Skilled crafts
- Pasture work
- Field work



8.

❑ What was one of the worst fears African American held living as a slave?

- Being separated from family

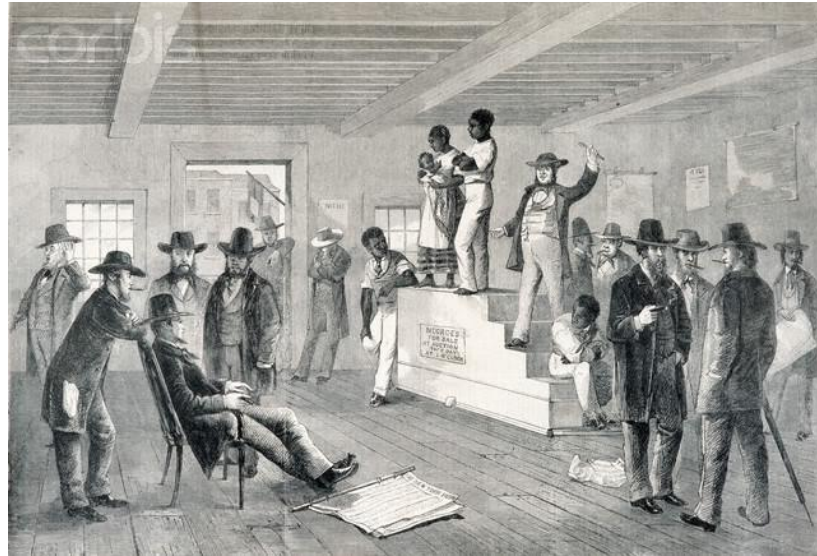


9. □ Why did slaves maintain a strong extended family life?

- To try and create SOME stability in their lives.
 - Because families could be separated (sold).
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10. □ What roles did Christianity play in African American slave lives?

- Gave them hope
- Helped slaves to communicate secretly

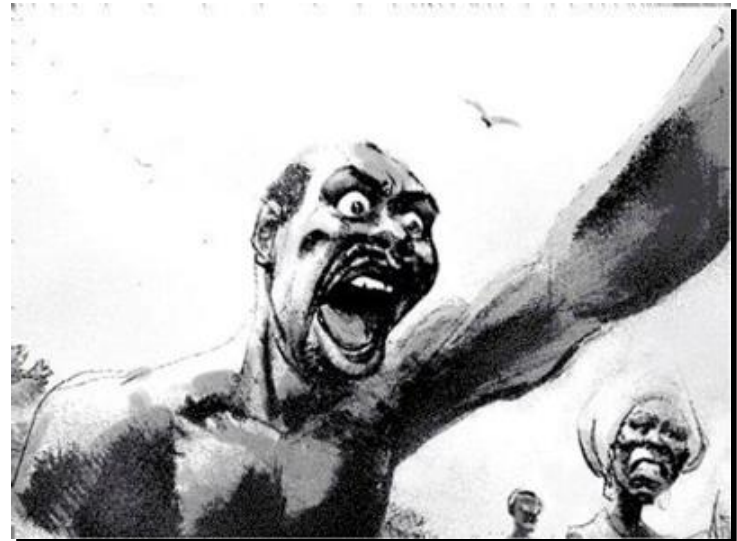


11.

- ❑ What was one of the main purposes of the Slave Codes?
 - Laws to control slaves – prevent revolts
- ❑ List some of the restrictions the slave codes had on African American slaves.
 - Prohibited assembly in large groups
 - Required written pass to leave property
 - Crime to teach a slave to read or write



- # 12. ☐ Who was Nat Turner and what did he do?
-
- Popular religious leader – self taught to read/write
 - Led brief rebellion – killed 55 whites in Virginia
 - Caught and hanged – struck FEAR into the Southern whites



13. ☐ What were some non-violent ways slaves resisted their owners?

- Working slowly or pretending to be ill
- Set fire to plantation buildings or break tools



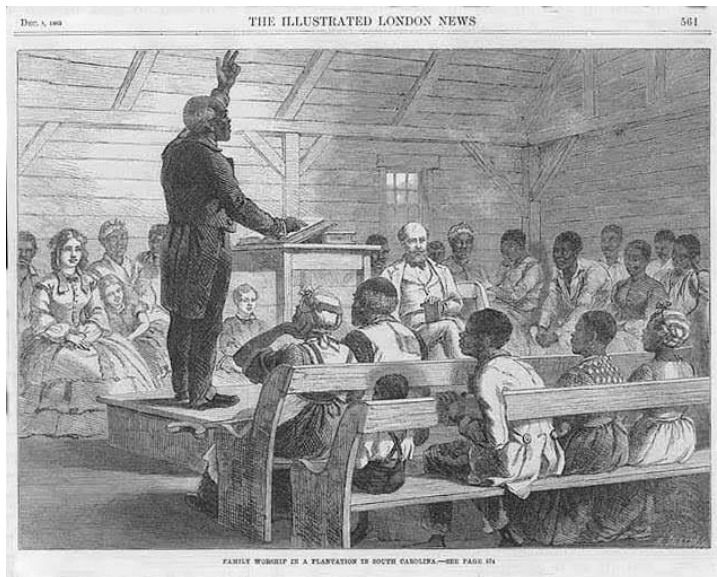
14. ☐ was the Underground Railroad? What happened to most runaways?

- Network of “safe houses” - offered aid to escaping slaves
- Most were caught and return – severe punishment!



15. ☐ What opportunities did free African Americans have in Southern cities? What limitations?

- Formed own communities, practiced trades and founded churches and institutions
- Limitations: not allowed to move from state to state, denied equal share in economic / political life



16. ☐ Why did many Southern families NOT send their kids to public schools?

- ☐ Lived too far apart

17. ☐ What “philosophy” did many Southerners have about education?

- ☐ Was a private matter – not a state function

