

5.3

Differences Between the North & South



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Analyze why industrialization took root in the northern part of the United States.**
- **Describe the impact of industrialization on northern life.**
- **Analyze the reasons that agriculture and slavery became entrenched in the South**

Industrialization

The embargo of 1807 & War of 1812 caused the constructions of factories in the Northeast

The **Tariff of 1816**- Tariff that increased the price of imported manufactured goods.

Why the Northeast? They had **capital**- money needed to factories. The South preferred agriculture

This industrialization would change the landscape.

Changes

Workers began to fight for rights via labor unions- groups of workers who unite for better pay & conditions

Unions would often go on strikes to shut down factories, but would often fail as factories sought court protections

The middle class began to grow & brand new job opportunities rose.

Men went to work in offices & women remained to work the household

Immigration

Due to war & starvation, mass migration from the Irish & Germans fled to the United States

The Irish in particular came over due to the great potato famine.

Immigrants grew the nation's population, but would often compete with African Americans for jobs. Both would face discrimination.

People called **nativists- “native born Americans” exploited ethnic tensions**

Southern Agriculture

Three major developments worked together to boost cotton production in the south...The cotton gin, western expansion, & industrialization

The cotton gin- a machine that would reduce the amount of time & cost of separating cotton seeds from fiber.

People began to move west or south to grow cotton in the warm climates.

Textile factories demanded cotton, thus exploding the growth of cotton & slavery.

Slavery & Consequences

Federal law eventually banished overseas slave trade, but illegal & interstate trade filled the gap

The price of a slave tipped over a span of 60 years due to the profitability of cotton

The South became too dependent on 1 crop & lacked the need for an industrial economy.

Stunted commercial development in the South limited immigration, & the northern population grew.

Cultural Consequences of Slavery

Illiteracy was a huge problem in the south as slaves & poor whites were not educated.

Poor farmers with a few slaves hoped to gain plantations one day, like $\frac{1}{4}$ of the southern population

Southerners also took pride in their independence, crediting it to the social structure of the south