

Comparing and Contrasting the North and the South

Pre-Read pgs. 346-357 AND pgs. 426-447

CLIMATE & GEOGRAPHY	POPULATION	CITIES
Coastline full of bays/harbors	$\frac{1}{3}$ of the population were slaves	Cities developed trade centers
Long, cold, icy, snowy winters	$\frac{1}{4}$ of the farmers owned slaves	Crowded, loud, and dirty
Long, hot, humid summers	Dense populations	Culture center of art, theatre, music, museums, and publications
Non-fertile, rocky soil	Huge population increase mostly due to immigration	Early factories were set up to produce textiles
Short, mild winters	Most immigrants were of a lower class, looking for jobs	Increase factory work brought more people to live in cities
Short, mild, humid summers	Most immigrants were of a rich class, seeking more wealth	Mostly large/small farms
Subsistence farming	Planters owned the majority of the land and slaves	People were far spread apart
Very fertile soil	Starvation, such as the Irish Potato Famine, drove thousands out of Europe in search of food	Plantations were self-sufficient and ran like small towns
Very short growing season	Very few large cities	Public schools became the answer to child labor

ECONOMY	CULTURE	TRANSPORTATION
Based on agriculture	African folk stories, music, and dance	30,000 miles of railroad track by 1850
Based on manufacturing/trade	Determined by city life	Business grew as a result of better transportation
Cities grew around factories	Determined by the upper class planters & their families	Few roads, railroads, and canals
Cotton gin, steel plow, and reaper	Only plantation children received a formal (private) education	Goods moved to market quicker, easier, and cheaper
Factories created jobs	Only the wealthy could afford lower & higher education	Manmade waterways - canals
Factories replace the old cottage system	Only the wealthy could afford the "arts"	Mostly dependent on steamships
Interchangeable parts, and steam engine	Religion & education were organized	Transportation improvements tore up farmland
Large-scale production of cash crops and raw materials	Slave families were often split and separated	Many roads were built to connect towns, and states
People worked for a fixed wage	Slave Trade	People rarely traveled far from their home
Slave labor	Slave-Black Codes	
Women were the work force	Underground Railroad	