

# TASK LIST

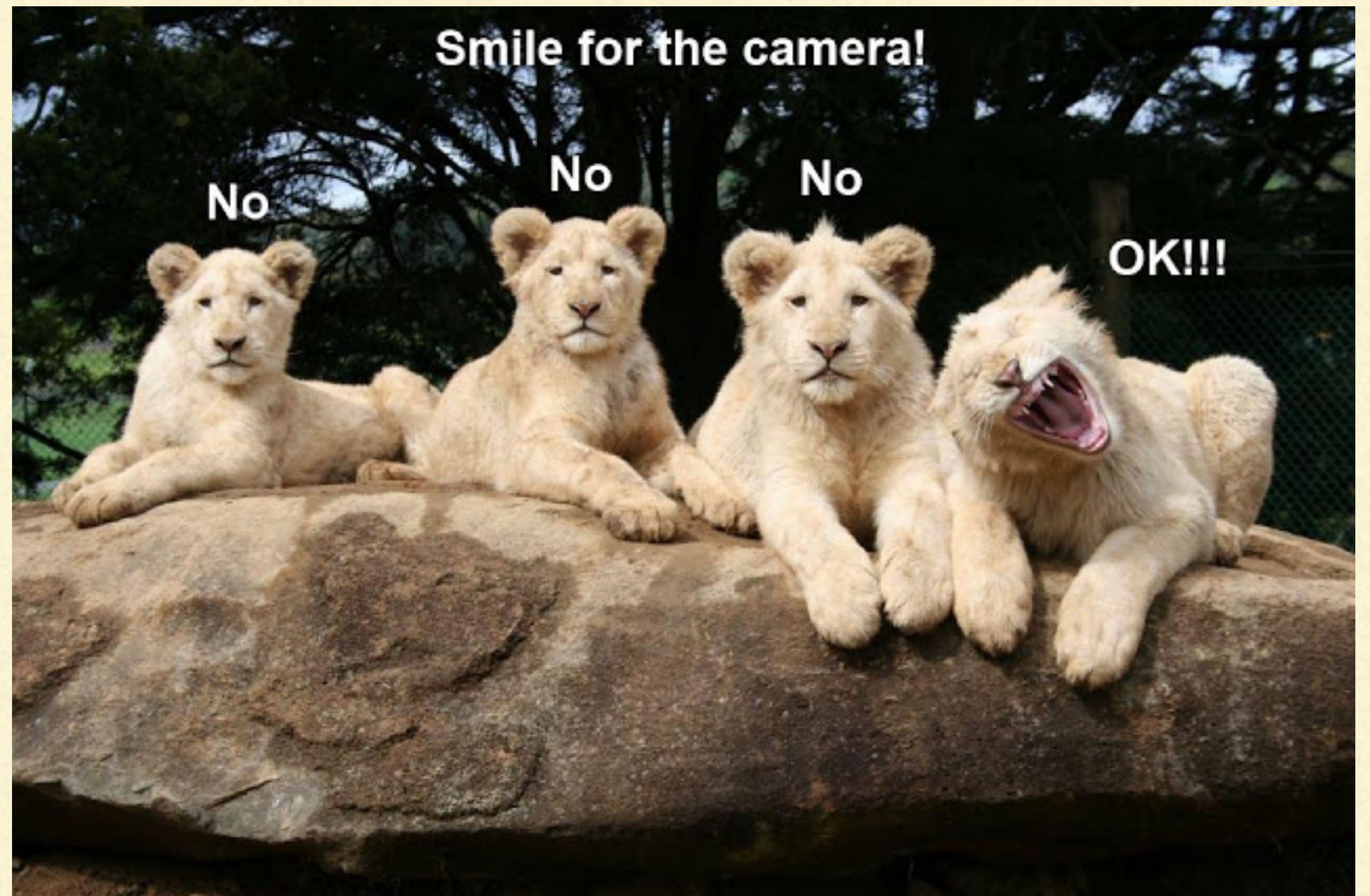
1. CHECK-IN and copy tonight's homework.
2. Solve the following analogy:  
\_\_\_\_\_ is to the South as  
OIL is to the Middle East.

# HOMEWORK

- ▶ Read and take notes on...
  - ▶ 13.3 - due tomorrow, Mar 12
- ▶ Southern Economy Test - Fri, Mar 13

# OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Determine the importance and impact of cotton on the South's economy.
- ▶ Examine the South's social hierarchy.





Tobacco



Indigo



Corn



Flax



Rice



COTTON



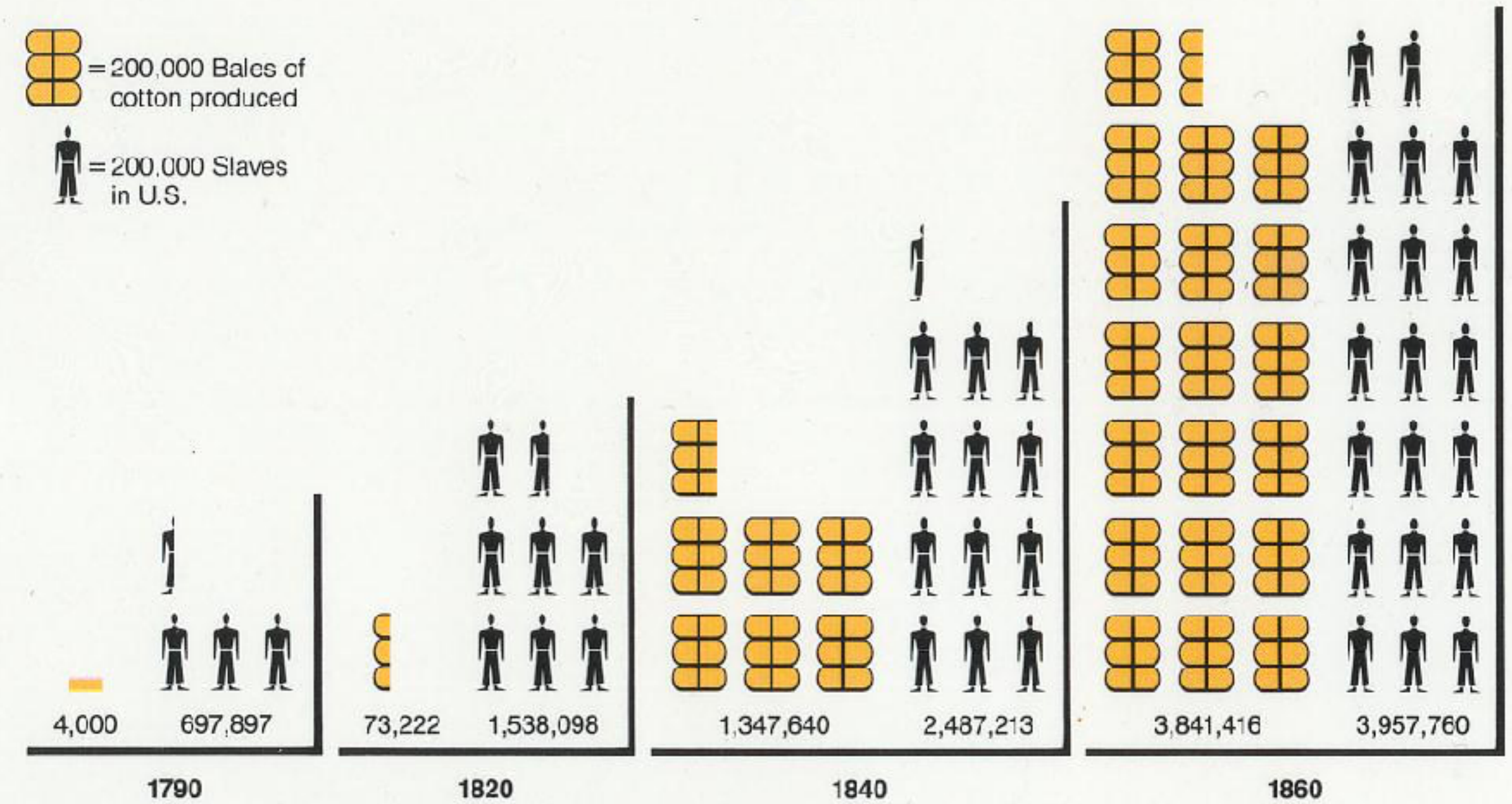
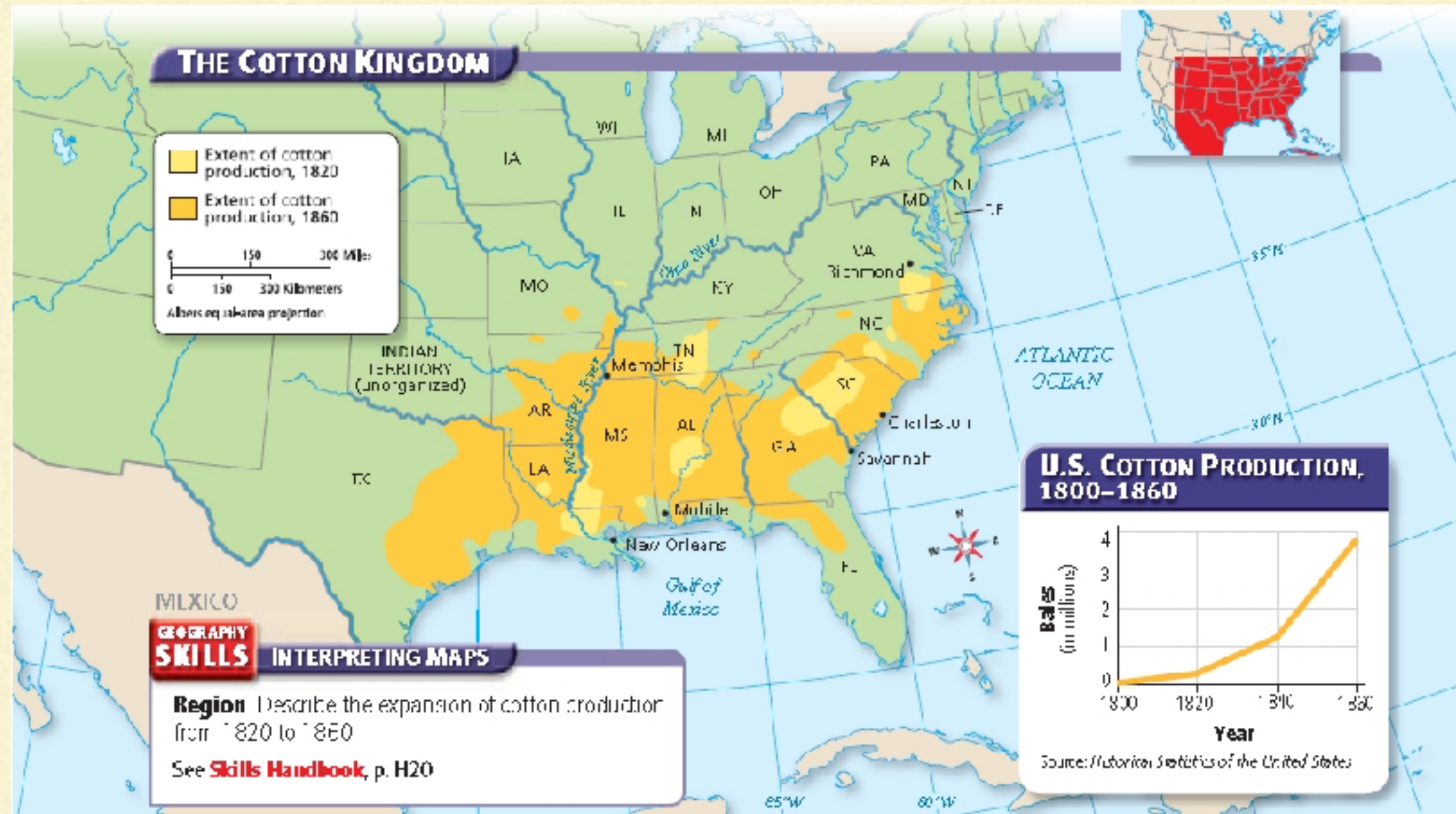
Sugarcane



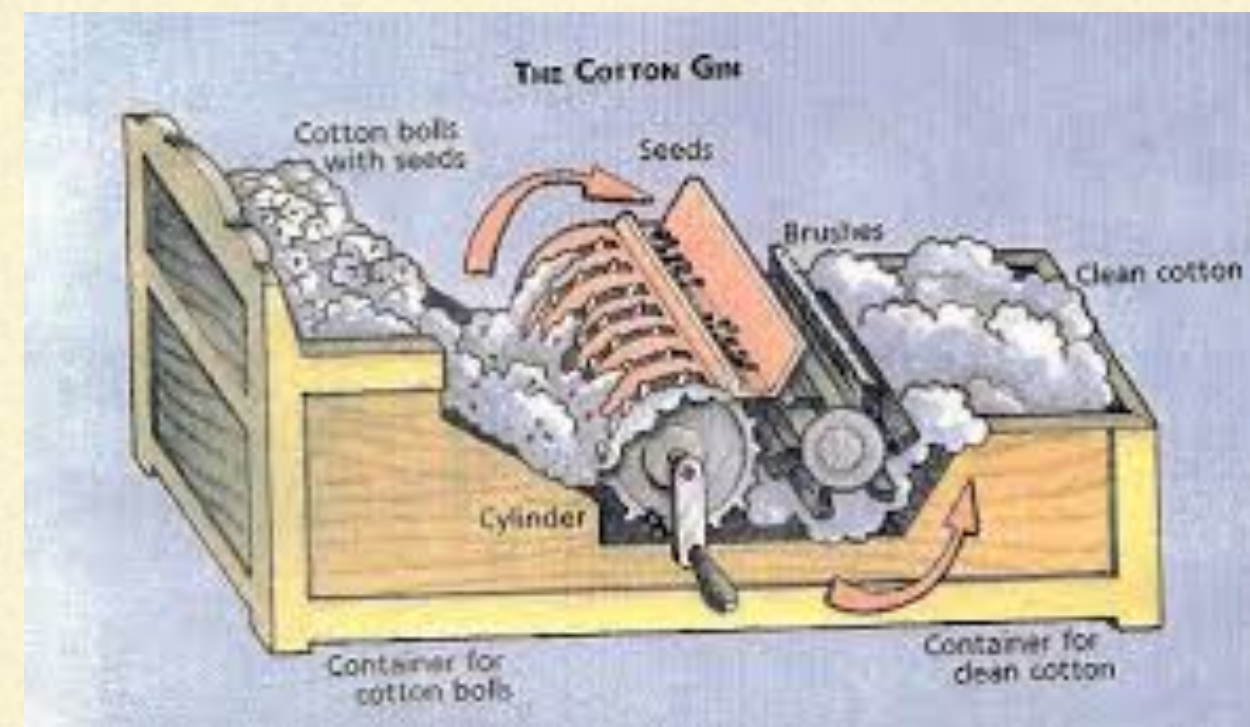
Wheat

# COTTON KINGDOM

Why not hire white workers on farms?



**Growth of Cotton Production and the Slave Population, 1790-1860**



**Demand for Cotton**

**Demand for Slavery**

remains high because the North & Great Britain need the South's raw cotton to supply their textile factories

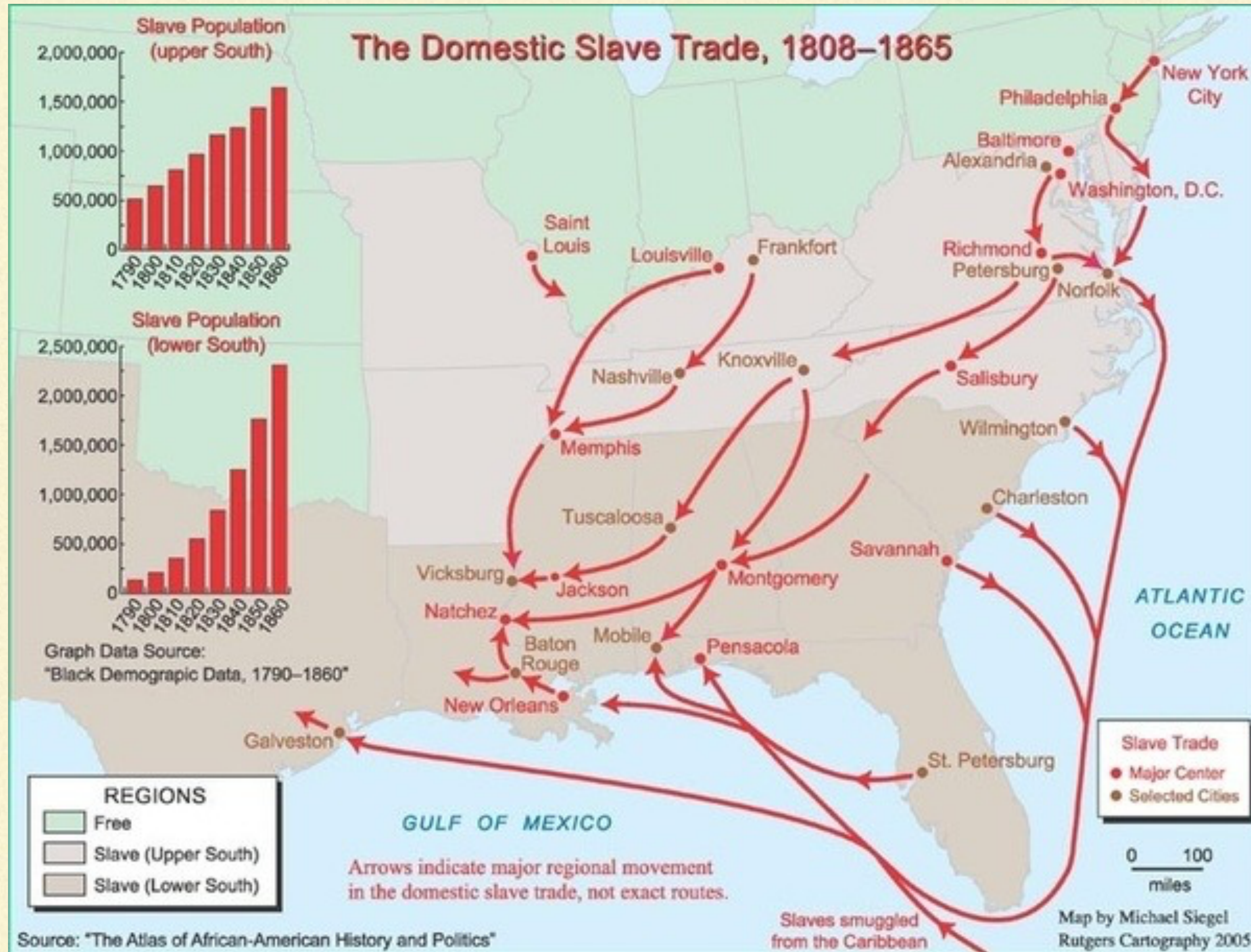
# SLAVE TRADE

- ▶ Outlawed in 1808

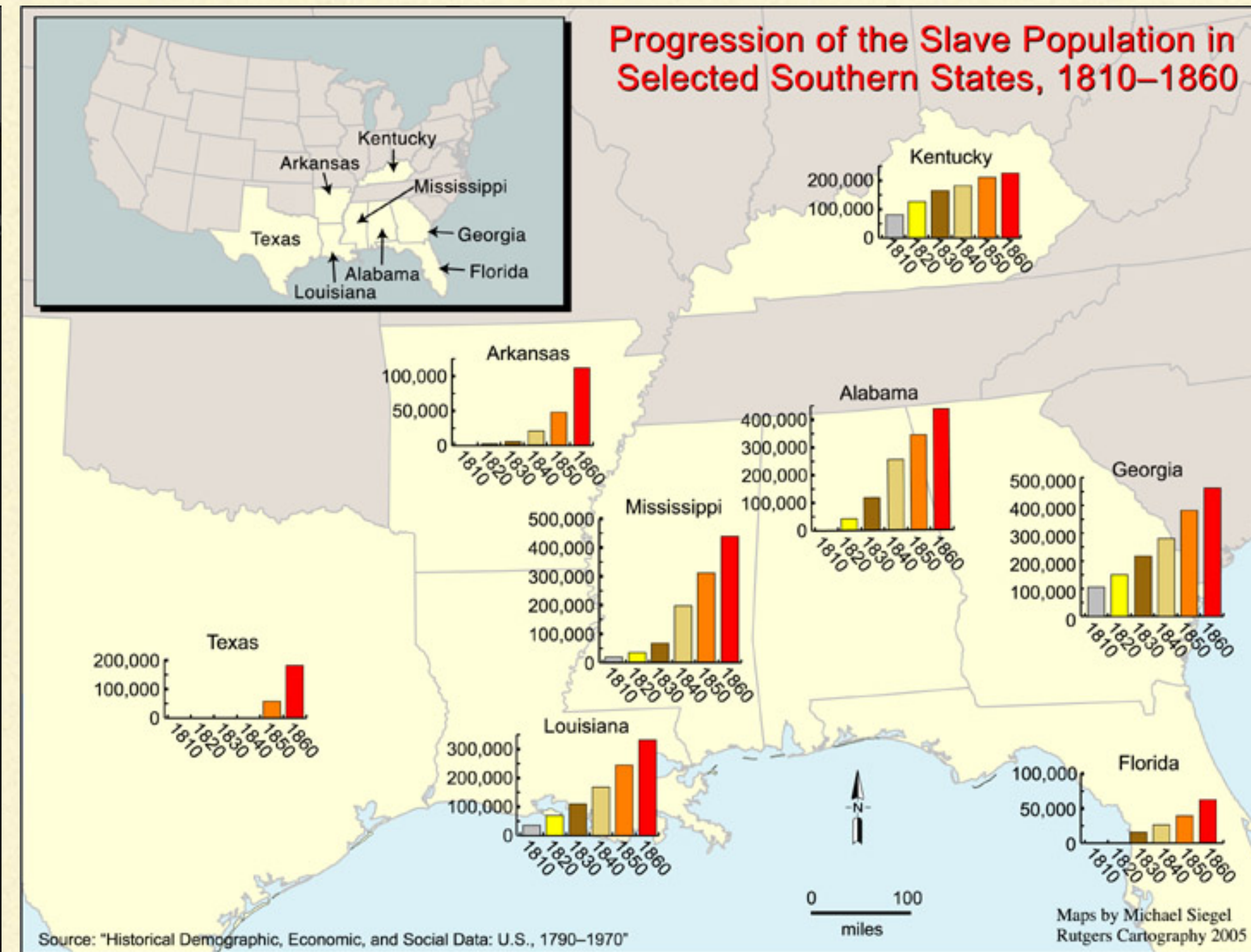
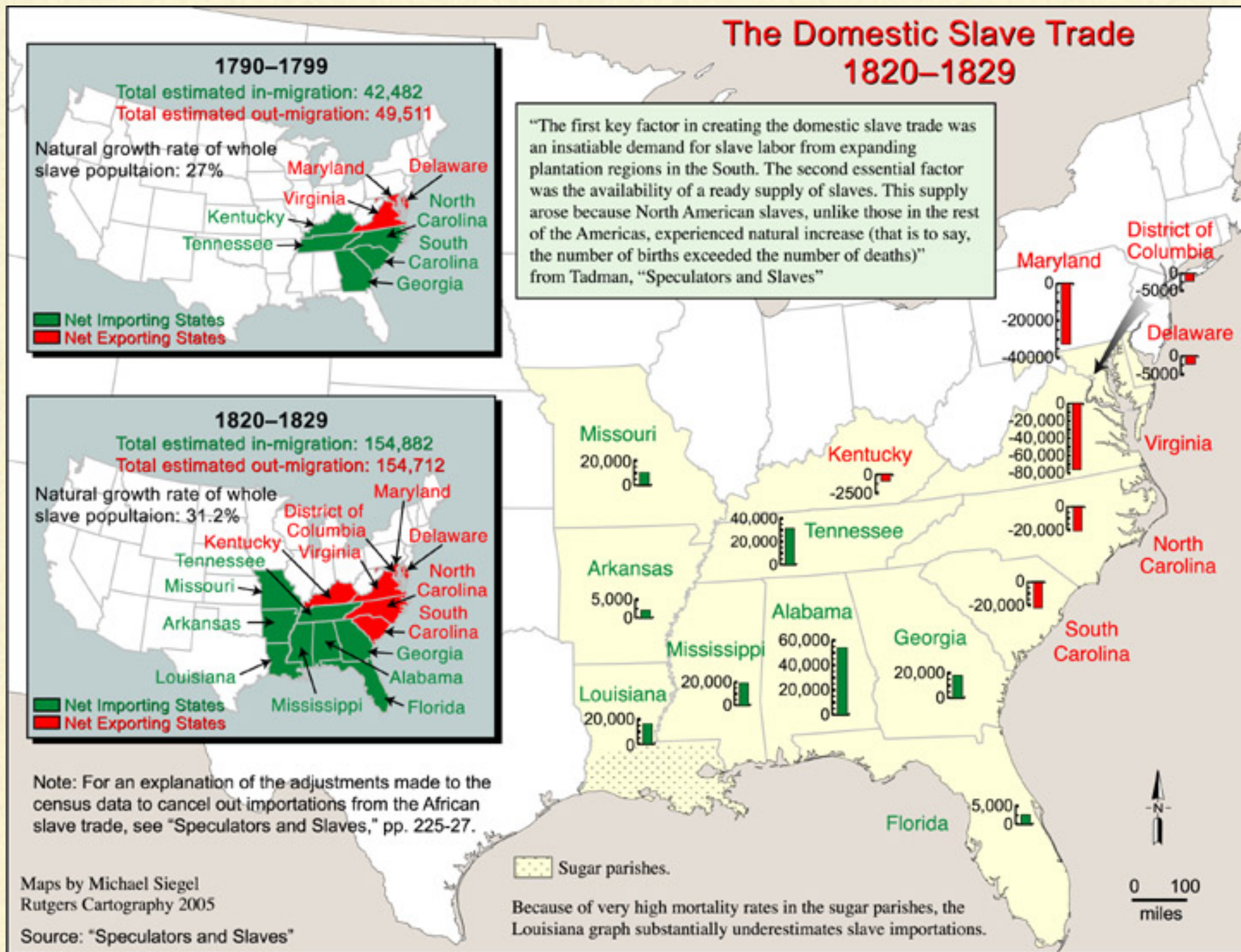


# DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE

- ▶ Trading across state lines
- ▶ Smuggling from the Caribbean



Source: "The Atlas of African-American History and Politics"



- ▶ Becomes a big business
  - ▶ Sold excess slaves “down the river” to the Cotton Kingdom

- ▶ Cost...
  - ▶ 1793: \$300/slave
  - ▶ 1860: \$2,000/slave

# SOCIAL HIERARCHY OF THE SOUTH

- ▶ “Cottonocracy” - top 1% who owned more than 50 slaves
- ▶ Elite, wealthy, politically-influential families

- ▶ Lived on plantations
- ▶ Owned 20+ slaves
- ▶ Made up 8% of Southern society

- ▶ Owned their own land
- ▶ Worked the land alongside one or two slaves
- ▶ Made up 75% of the Southern whites

- ▶ Rented the land on which they farmed
- ▶ Paid the owner in crops they grew
- ▶ “At least not a slave”

- ▶ 250,000 lived in the South - Maryland and Delaware
- ▶ Not allowed to vote or travel.
- ▶ Hated by most Southern whites

- ▶ Made up 33% of the South’s total population
- ▶ Worked in fields or in the house
- ▶ Some learned a skill/trade

