



Name _____

Date: _____

Course: US History/Ms. Brown**Homeroom:**

7th Grade US History
Standard # - Do Now - Day #100

Aims: SWBAT explain how cotton production was an economic incentive for slavery in the South
 SWBAT identify the different social groups in the South
 SWBAT evaluate how slavery affected African Americans and Southern Society

DO NOW

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete and historically accurate sentences. You must attempt each question, there should be absolutely no blank spaces. Be sure to provide examples and evidence to support your answers.

1. What type of economy began to develop in the North?

. . . However, like many inventors, Whitney (who died in 1825) could not have foreseen the ways in which his invention would change society for the worse. The most significant of these was the growth of slavery. While it was true that the cotton gin reduced the labor of removing seeds, it did not reduce the need for slaves to grow and pick the cotton. In fact, the opposite occurred. Cotton growing became so profitable for the planters that it greatly increased their demand for both land and slave labor. In 1790 there were six slave states; in 1860 there were 15. From 1790 until Congress banned the importation of slaves from Africa in 1808, Southerners imported 80,000 Africans. By 1860 approximately one in three Southerners was a slave. . . .

Source: The Eli Whitney Museum

2. Based on this document, state **one** effect the invention of the cotton gin had on the number of slave states.

Score



Name _____

Date: _____

Homeroom: _____

I. The Importance of Cotton

The economy of the southern United States thrived by 1850 because of cotton, it became the leading cash crop. A **cash crop** is a crop that is grown for profit in a commercial economy, the first cash crop was tobacco, sold to Europeans who developed a taste for it. In the Deep South cotton helped the economy prosper, and slavery grew because the southern states needed more labor to grow and cultivate their crops.

Eli Whitney’s **cotton gin** revolutionized cotton production. The machine removed seeds from cotton fibers. A slave could clean only 1 pound of cotton a day by hand before the cotton gin was invented, but with the machine a slave could now clean 50 pounds a day. This created a need for more slaves, as cotton was already being grown at a large rate, it just needed to be cleaned. The British and North American **textile**, or clothing, industry created a huge demand for cotton and kept the price low, making it extremely **profitable**.

1. What is a cash crop? What was the first cash crop? _____

2. What cash crop did the south rely on? _____

3. What invention increased the need for slaves? _____

4. Who was purchasing the cotton that the south grew? _____

II. Why didn’t the South Have Industry like the North?

The Southern states relied on the Northern states and Britain to manufacture their cotton into textiles. Why didn’t the south just build factories to manufacture their own cotton? Well, the problem was due to the demand for cotton and its high **profitability**, the South failed to develop industry. Also, factories were expensive to build and would not be able to compete with the northern factories. People saw no need to **change** from an agricultural, or farm based economy to an industrial economy because they saw no end to slavery and their economic **prosperity**, or growth.

Essentially, the south believed that as long as the world needed clothing that they would be the place to go get the cotton, without thinking of the institution of slavery as becoming a divisive issue.

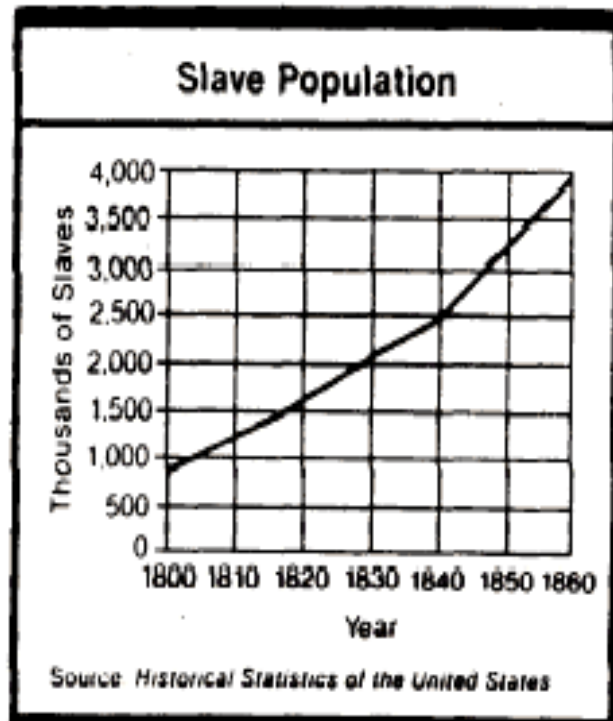
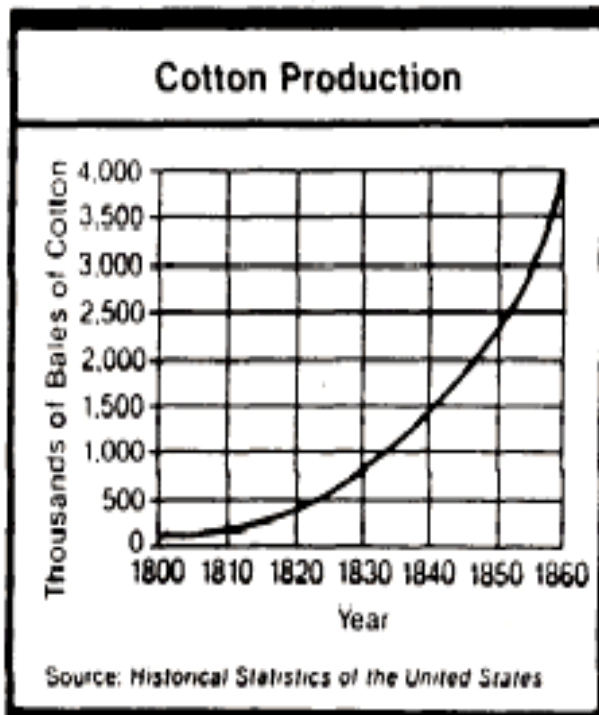


Name _____ Date: _____ Homeroom: _____

1. Who manufactured the South's cotton? _____

2. Why didn't the South develop industry? _____

III. Document 1



3. What trend is shown in cotton production?

4. What is likely the cause of the trend in cotton production?

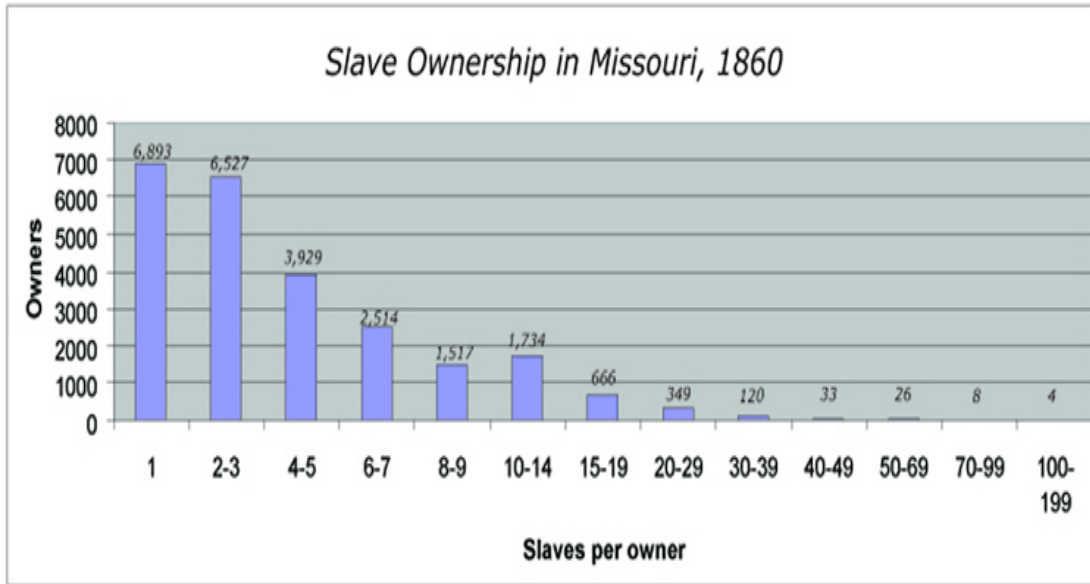
5. What trend is shown in the slave population?



Name _____ Date: _____ Homeroom: _____

6. Using prior knowledge, why are cotton production and the slave population related?

III. Social Groups



The above information was compiled from the United States Census records by the staff of the Missouri State Museum a part of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

1. According to the chart, most southerners had how many slaves?

2. White southern society was largely made up of three groups:

- _____
- _____
- _____

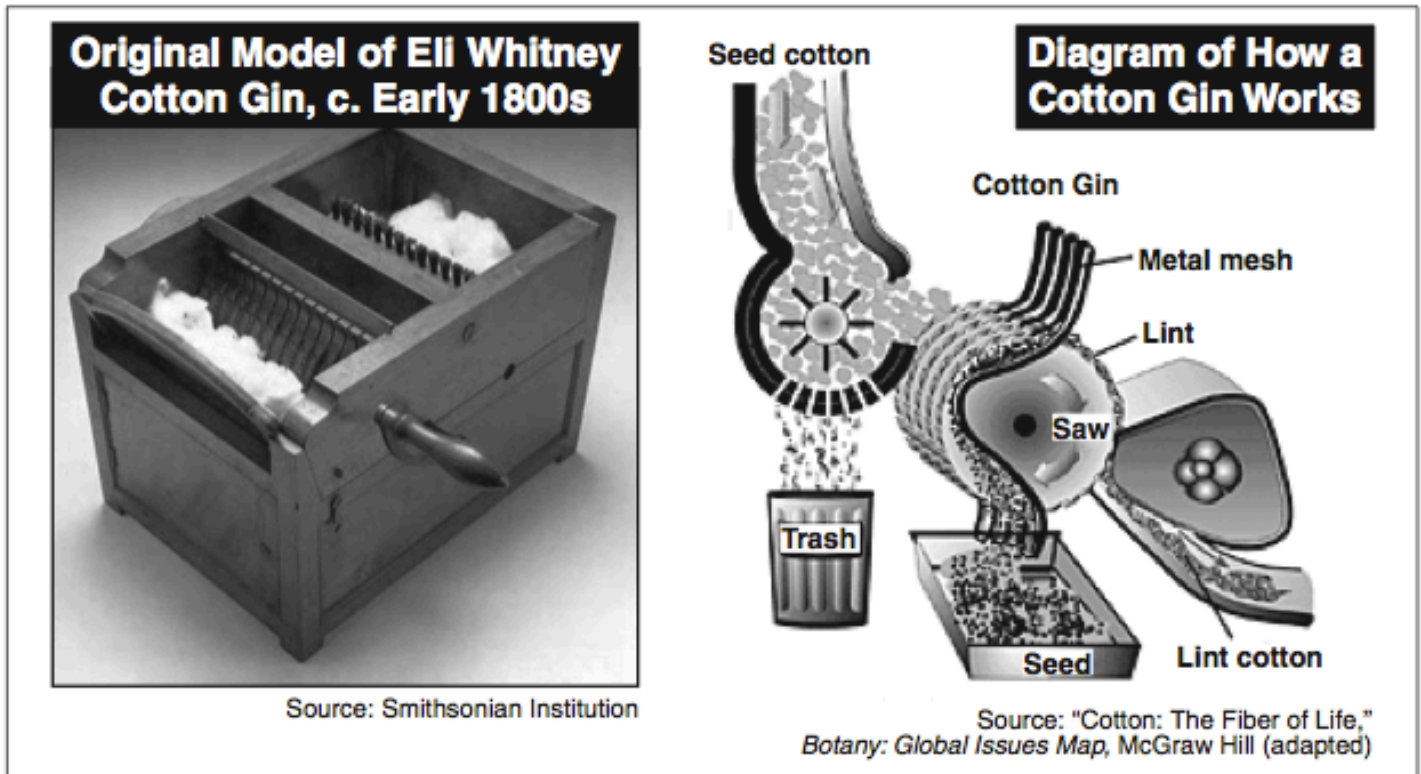
Name _____

Date: _____

Homeroom: _____

**Southern Industrialization
HOMEWORK**

_____/12 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

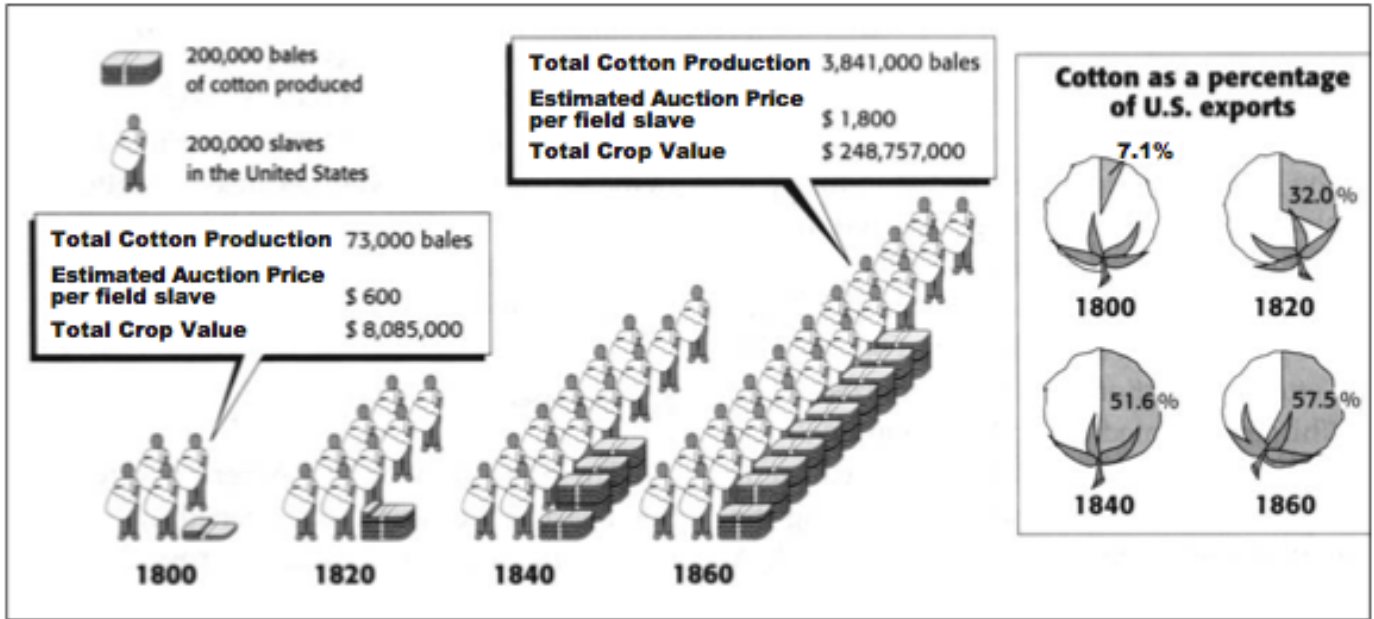
Document 1

1. Based on this document, how did the use of this technology change the way that cotton was processed?

Score

Document 2

Cotton Production in America, 1800–1860



Source: Joyce Appleby et al., *The American Journey*, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 1998 (adapted)

2. Based on this document, state **one** effect the cotton gin had on cotton production

Score

3. Based on this document, state **one** effect the cotton gin had on the growth of slavery.

Score



Name _____ Date: _____ Homeroom: _____

EXIT TICKET

_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

Directions: Use the word bank to complete the sentences below. ALL BUT ONE of the words will be used.

Profitability	Tobacco	Slavery	Slaves Prosper	Cotton Gin	Cotton	Textile
---------------	---------	---------	----------------	------------	--------	---------

The southern economy was based on _____ to produce their largest cash crop _____. The first cash crop was _____, sold to the Europeans, who had a large market for southern agricultural products. While the south grew the cotton, it was manufactured in Northern and British _____ mills. These mills spun the cotton into clothing to be sold in stores. The South did not produce their own factories because there are expensive to build and because cotton already had a high _____, which allowed the southern economy to _____ and increased the need for more _____.