USHC – 2.3: Compare economic development in different regions of the US during the early nineteenth century, including ways that economic policy contributed to political controversies.
Sectionalism

- Different regional characteristics, social values and political interests
Let’s review!

- Colonial period geographic differences?

- Examples: Safe harbors and fast flowing rivers in the North, fertile land for cash crops in the South and abundant new resources in the West (fertile farm land and mineral deposits.)
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Social and economic reorganization
  - Machines replaced hand tools
  - Large-scale factory production
- Started in G.B.
  - 18th c.
- Eli Whitney – interchangeable parts
  - Exactly alike
- Mass Production
  - Large quantities
Shipping industry
Manufacturing Centers
Textile Mills
Finance
• Banks/Professionals
**North-Social Values**

- Immigrants (German and Irish) worked in factories
- No need for slaves
  - 1804 – Abolished
- Education
  - Northern reformers called for public education to assimilate immigrants
NORTH-POLITICS

- Continued controversy over the Bank of the US.
  - Most economic power was with the wealthy Northeasterners.
  - Supported the Protective Tariff to protect their infant industries.
  - Completion of the Erie Canal made Northeast and Northwest closer
**South Economics**

- **Antebellum** (before the Civil War) Eli Whitney-
  - Cotton Gin – “engine”
  - 1793
  - Removed seeds from fibers

- **Plantations**
  - VA, NC, SC, GA, AL, MS, LA, TN, AR, MO

- Continued to invest in Cash Crops
  - VERY dependent on slaves
## South-Economics

### Slaves and Cotton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1790</th>
<th>1810</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bales of Cotton</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>178,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Slaves</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Fugitive Slave Law**
  - 1850
  - Runaway slaves would be returned
Education wasn’t that important.

- Outlawed teaching Africans to read and did not provide education even for white children
Opposed National Bank b/c it gave too much power to the wealthy Northerners.

Opposed the protective tariff in the nullification crisis (USHC 2.1)

Opposed internal improvements but supported cheap land as they moved west to plant more cotton.
WEST-ECONOMICS

- Largely Agriculture and Industry
- John Deere
  - Steel Plow
  - Faster farming techniques
- Windmill
  - Use wind to power machinery
- Corn, Wheat, Cattle
- Cowtowns
  - Herded cattle to railroads for transport
  - Cowboys
West-Social Values

- Immigrants
  - Came on railroads

- Homestead Act
  - 160 acres free
  - Plant crops and improve land

- Oklahoma Land Rush
  - “Sooner” you get there, the better
  - Claim land
WEST-POLITICAL INTERESTS

- Opposed the National Bank like the South.
- Supported the protective tariff in exchange for support of internal improvements and cheap land.
- Tied to northeast through the Erie Canal
Henry Clay’s American System

* Regions were developing differently

* Purpose of System:
  - Needed a plan to unite sections
  - Create a stable economy
  - Help nation be self-sufficient

3 Points:

1. Establish a protective tariff (Buy American)
2. Charter the Second National Bank
3. Sponsor development of transportation system & internal improvements
REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

- American System was threatening to the South which added to animosity between the regions.
- Different economic interests led to differences over the extension of slavery into the west and contributed to disagreements over Missouri, Texas, California and Kansas.
- ULTIMATELY LEADS TO SECESSION AND WAR!
THE DIVISIVE POLITICS OF SLAVERY

- Over the centuries, the Northern and Southern sections of the United States had developed into two very different cultural and economic regions.
- There were also differences in geography and climate, as well as religious differences.
THE NORTH BEFORE THE WAR

- The North had a more diverse economy
- **Industry flourished**
- Openly opposed slavery in the South and the new territories
- More urbanized than South
CULTURE OF THE NORTH

Puritans in New England
- Education to read the Bible
- Towns and cities pop up and revolve around the churches

Quakers in Mid-Atlantic Diversity
- NYC
- Immigrants were attracted to jobs in growing industries
CULTURE OF THE NORTH

- Slaves
  - Few slaves
  - No significant impact on culture

- Political Issues
  - Promoted regional interests
  - High tariffs
  - National bank
THE SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR

- Rural plantation economy
- Relied on slave labor
- “Peculiar Institution” created tension
- Southerners feared that the loss of slavery would mean loss of culture
Culture of the South

- Plantations created a privileged class that controlled the government, politics, and economy
- Fewer small towns
  - Rivers brought ships close to the fields
- Education was private
  - Only for the wealthy
  - Did not educate poor whites and did not allow slaves to read or write
Western Culture

- Developed by Settlers
- Northwest
  - Influenced by New England values
- Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas
  - Influenced by southern states
- Manifest Destiny
  - Individualism
- Political Issues
  - Cheap Land
  - Internal Improvements
  - Uncontrolled banking
African Americans in the North

- Freed slaves soon after Declaration of Independence
- Some still had slaves into the 1830’s
- Slavery prohibited by Northwest Ordinance
- Freed blacks did not have same rights as whites
- “Last hired, first fired”—least attractive jobs
- De facto segregation
African Americans in the South

- Most were slaves
- Conditions dependent upon locale and masters
- Freedmen lived in cities to find work
- Not granted civil or political rights
Reform Movements

Abolitionist Movement-
immediate emancipation of
slaves

- Developed among Quakers
- Key Abolitionists
  - Nat Turner
  - Frederick Douglass
  - Harriet Tubman
  - Williams Lloyd Garrison
  - Grimke sisters
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - John Brown
Abolitionists
ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT

Engaged in a variety of forms of protest such as:
- Newspapers
- Anti-slavery conventions
- Wrote books
- Underground Railroad
- Led rebellions
ANTI-ABOLITIONIST

Southerners argued that slavery was good

- Slaves were better off than industrial workers and therefore slavery is a ‘positive good’

Most Northerners were not abolitionists and even some abolitionists did not believe that freed slaves should have equal rights. It was not effective until arguments about western expansion led to confrontation.

The “Happy Slave”
Women’s Rights Movement

- Abolitionist movement split leads to questions of women’s rights
- Women speaking on the issue of slavery?
- Limited access to education, rights to own property, divorce
- Not successful at this time

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott

- Seneca Falls (NY) Convention 1848