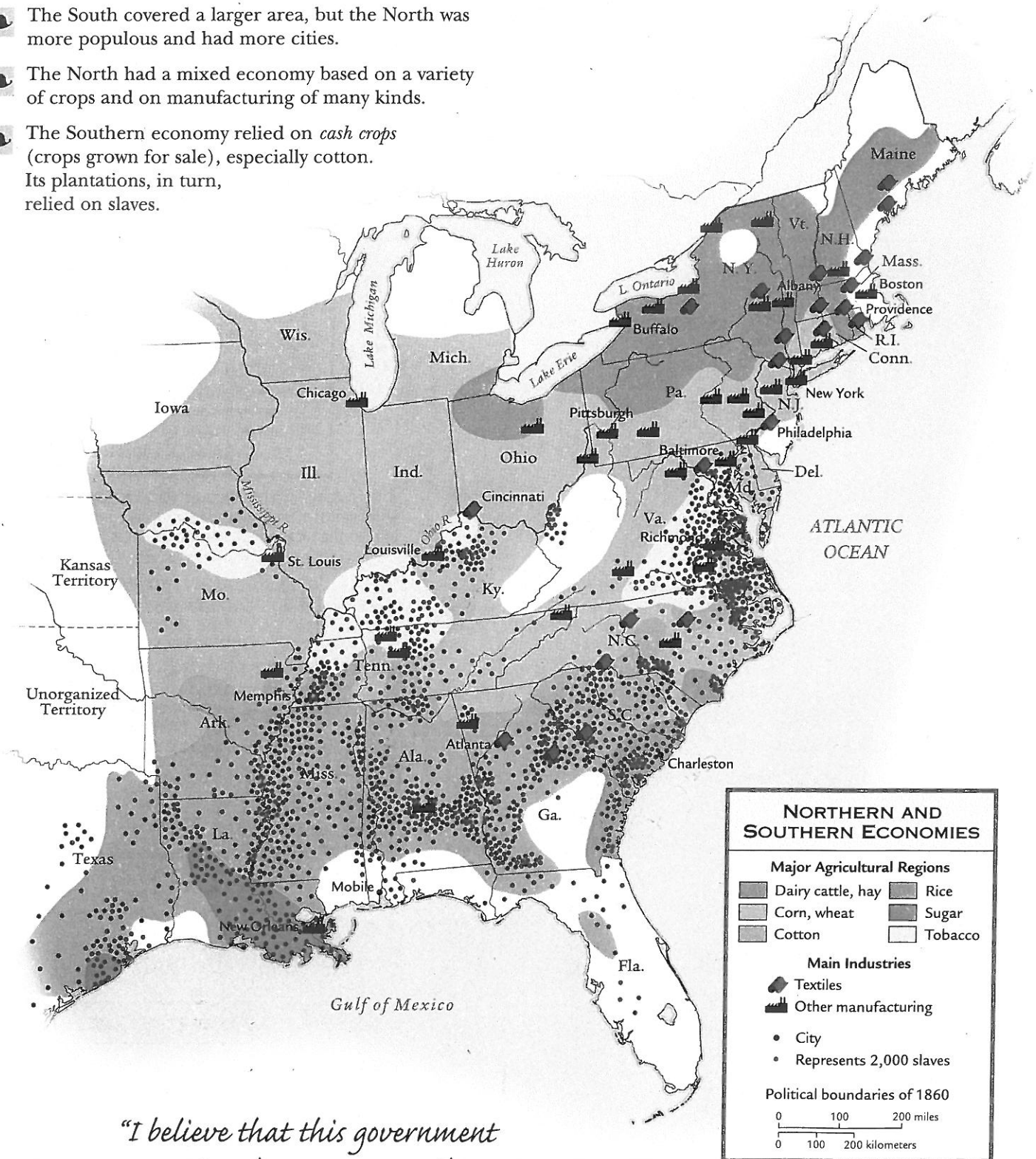


The United States Before the Civil War

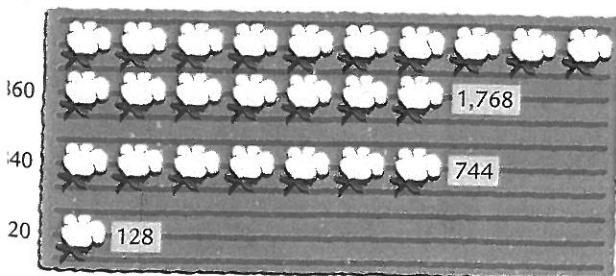
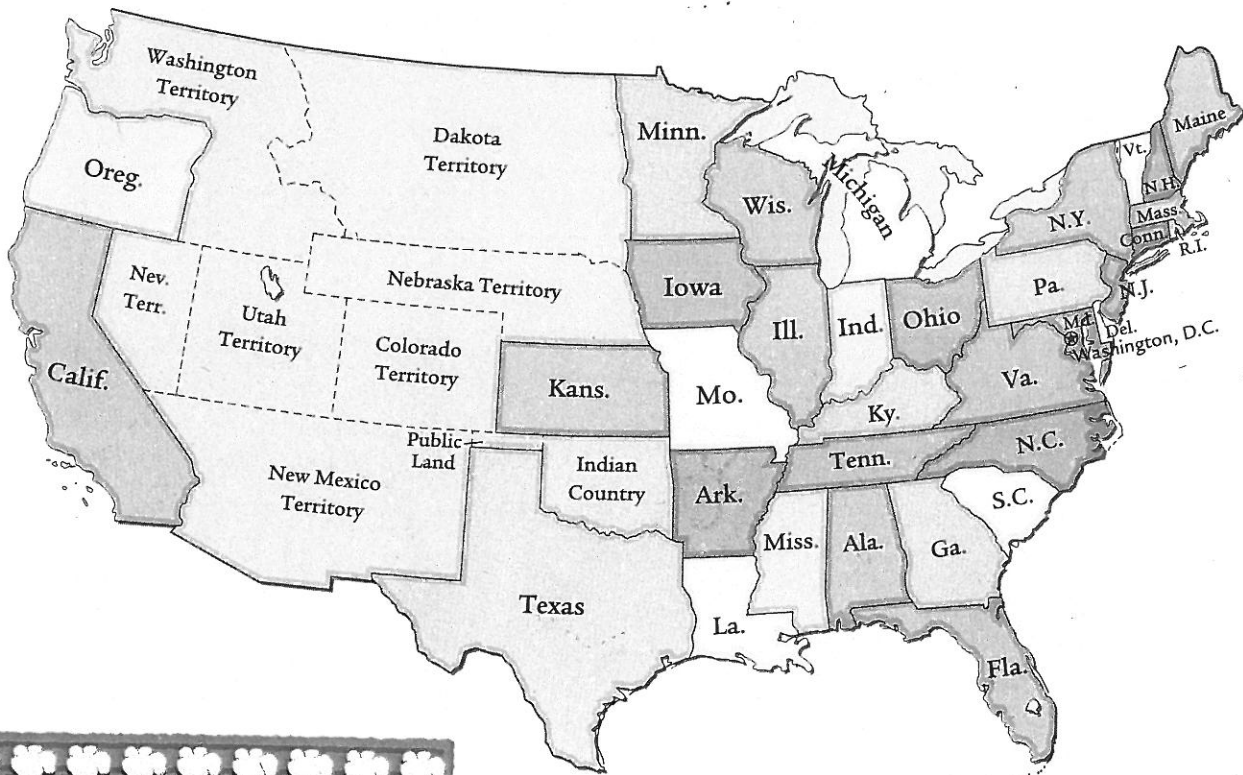
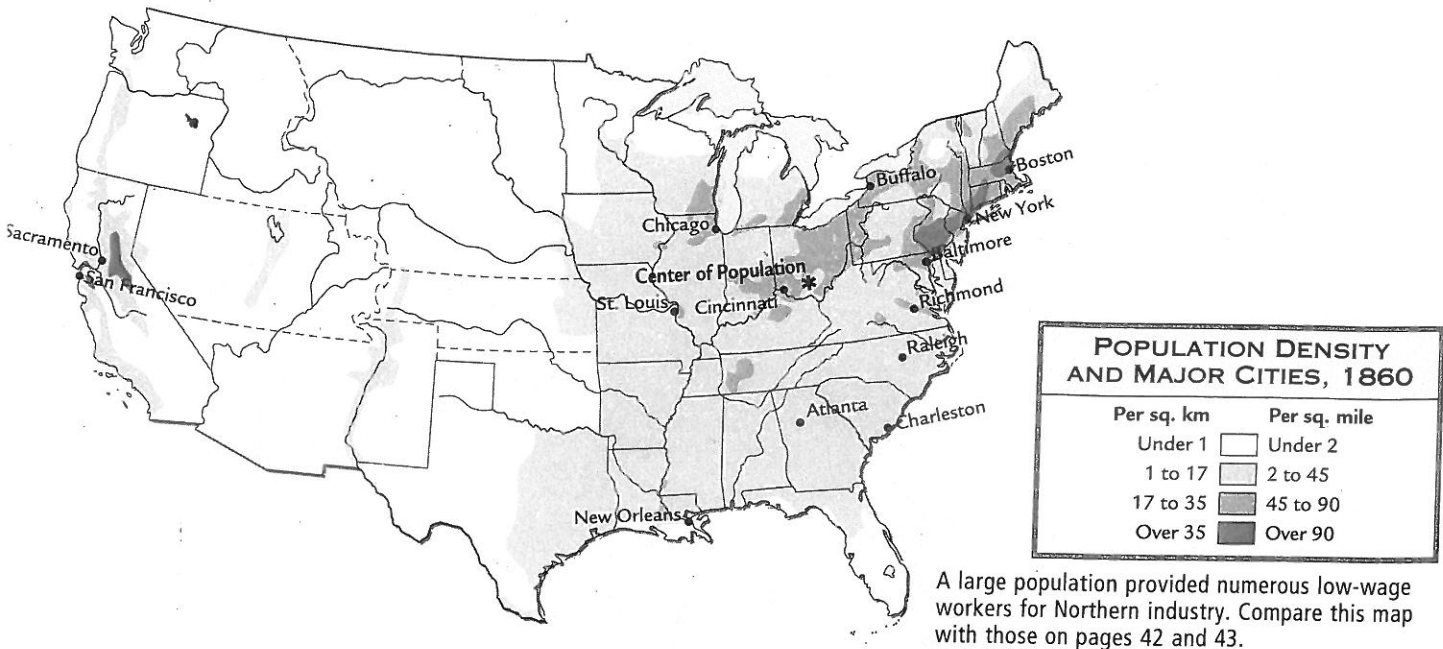
- By 1861 the United States stretched to the Pacific and consisted of 34 states and 8 organized territories.
- The South covered a larger area, but the North was more populous and had more cities.
- The North had a mixed economy based on a variety of crops and on manufacturing of many kinds.
- The Southern economy relied on *cash crops* (crops grown for sale), especially cotton. Its plantations, in turn, relied on slaves.



"I believe that this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

-ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1858
SPEECH TO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

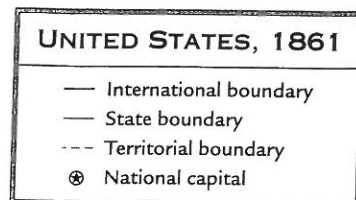
For Southerners, slavery was both an economic and a political issue. Without unpaid slave labor, few Southern cash crops could be grown and harvested at a profit. Compare this map with the map at the top of page 35.



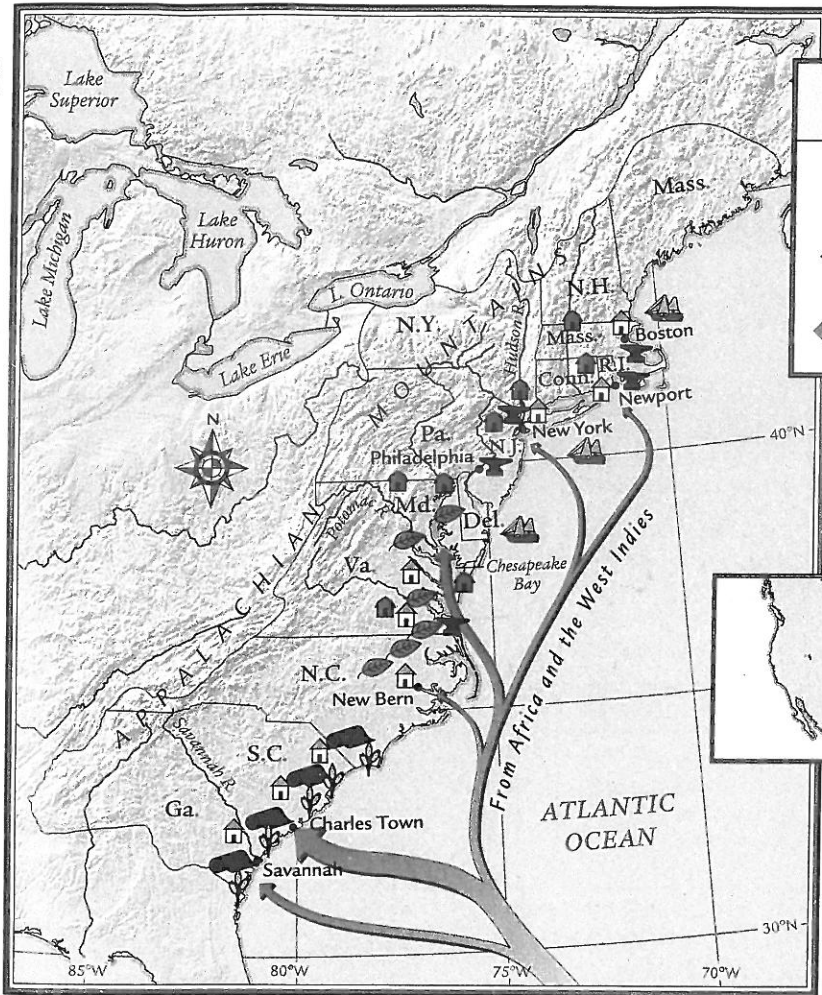
Cotton exported (millions of pounds)

SOUTHERN COTTON EXPORTS

Between 1820 and 1860, textile mills both in the North and in Europe came to rely on Southern cotton. The more cotton that grew, the more the South came to rely on slavery.



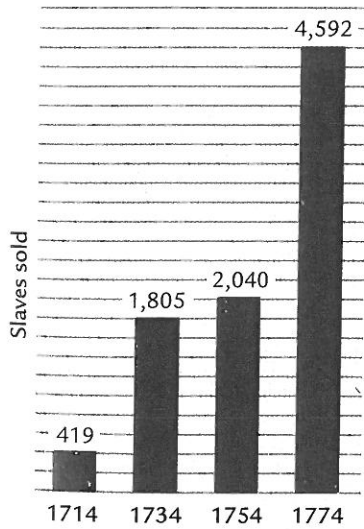
Eleven states entered the Union in 1821-1861: seven free (Iowa, California, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Wisconsin) and four slave (Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, Texas). Compare this map with the map on page 51.



Slave ships carried nearly 13 million people across the Atlantic Ocean. One in eight died during the terrible journey.

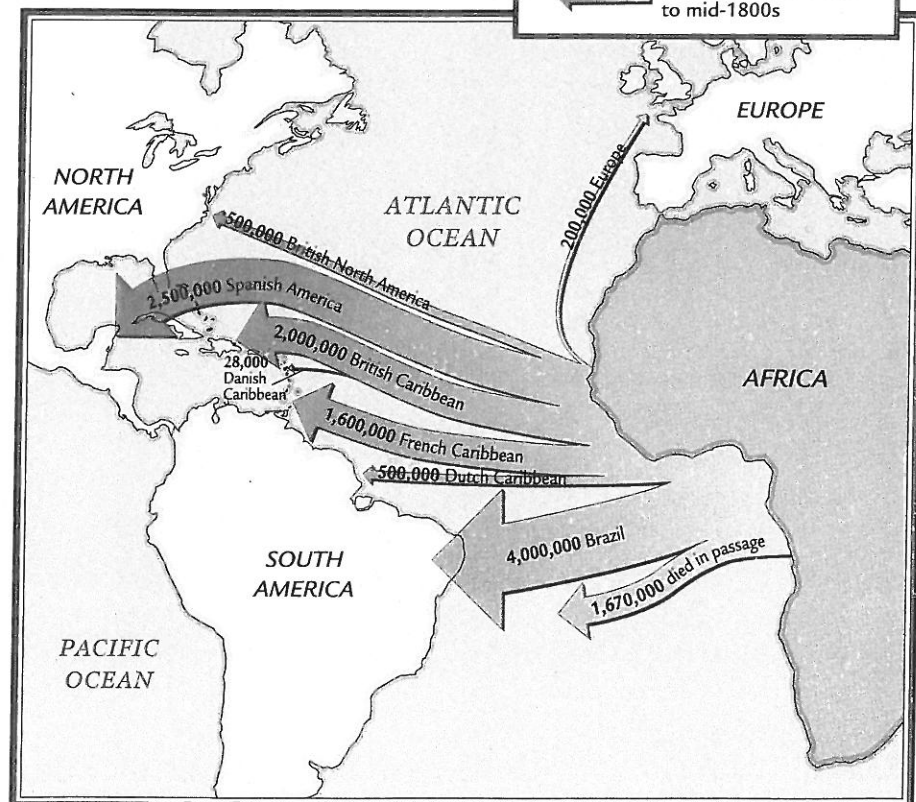
DESTINATIONS OF ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

Slave trade mid-1400s to mid-1800s



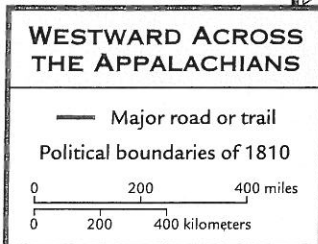
SLAVE TRADE AT CHARLES TOWN

The demand for slave labor in the 13 colonies grew with the demand for the plantation crops of rice, indigo, and tobacco.

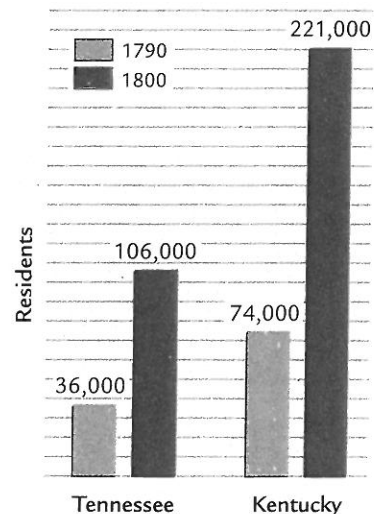
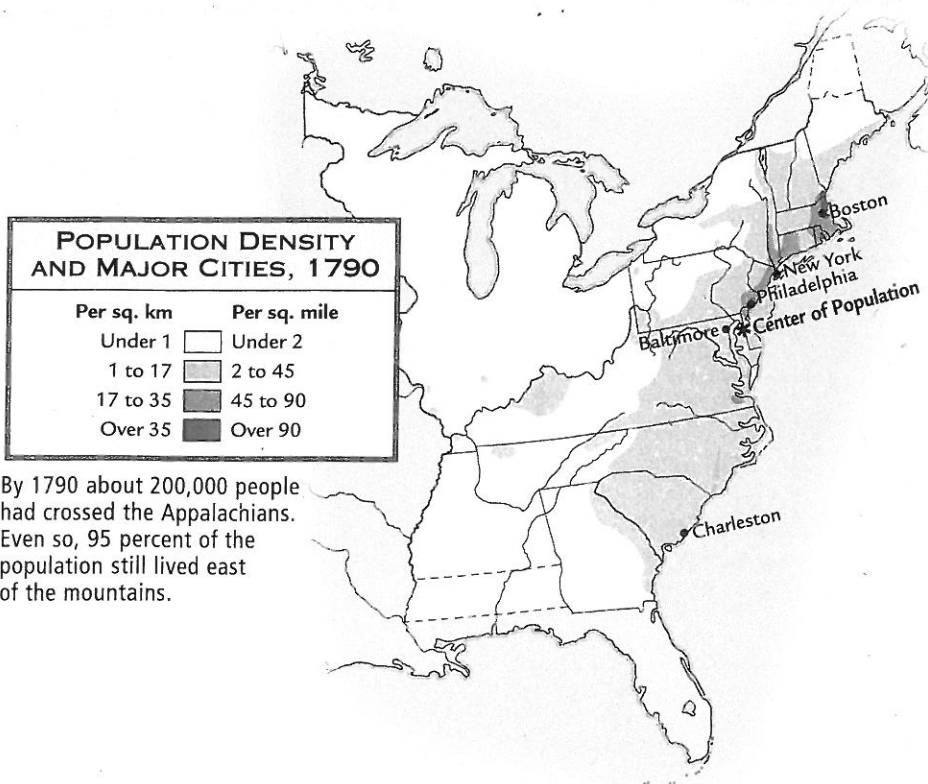
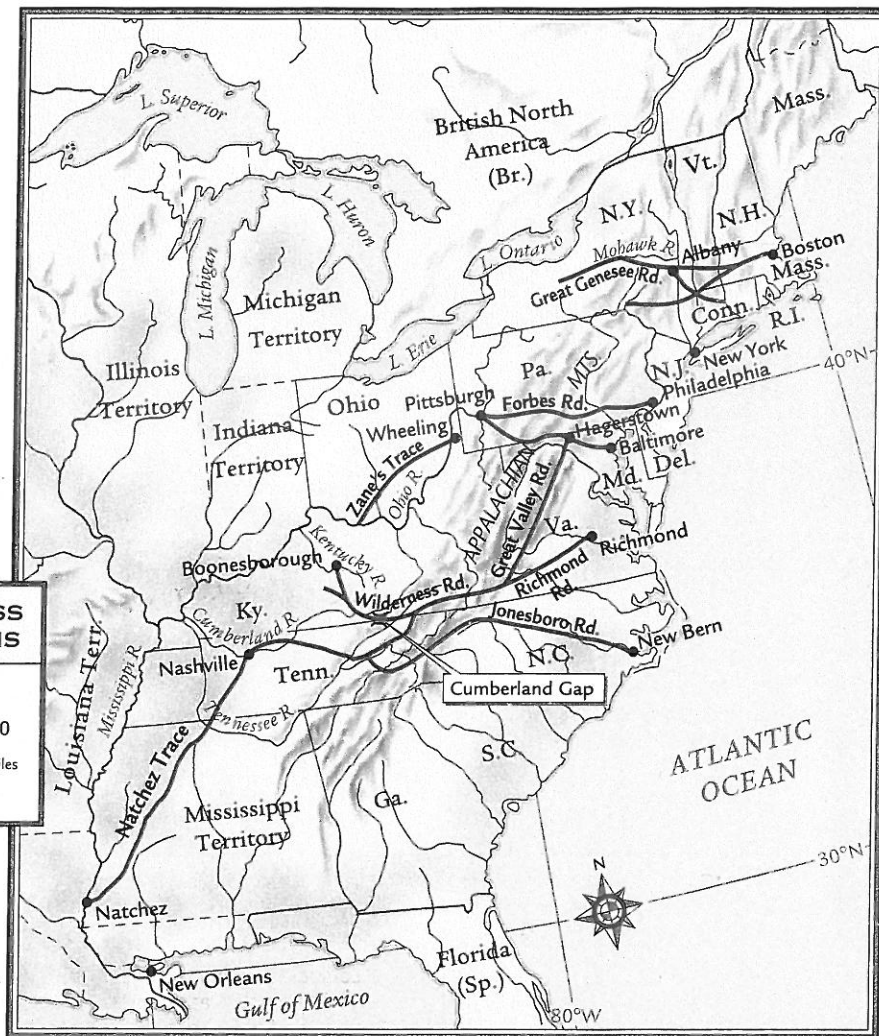


A Growing Population Spreads West

- In 1775 Daniel Boone helped build the Wilderness Road, the first wagon road across the Appalachians. Other wagon roads leading west soon followed.
- After the Revolution, people headed west across the mountains, looking for affordable land to settle.
- Despite Indian resistance to American claims, newly surveyed land was soon dotted with farms, schools, and towns.
- By road and river, growing numbers of settlers pushed the frontier westward to the Mississippi River.

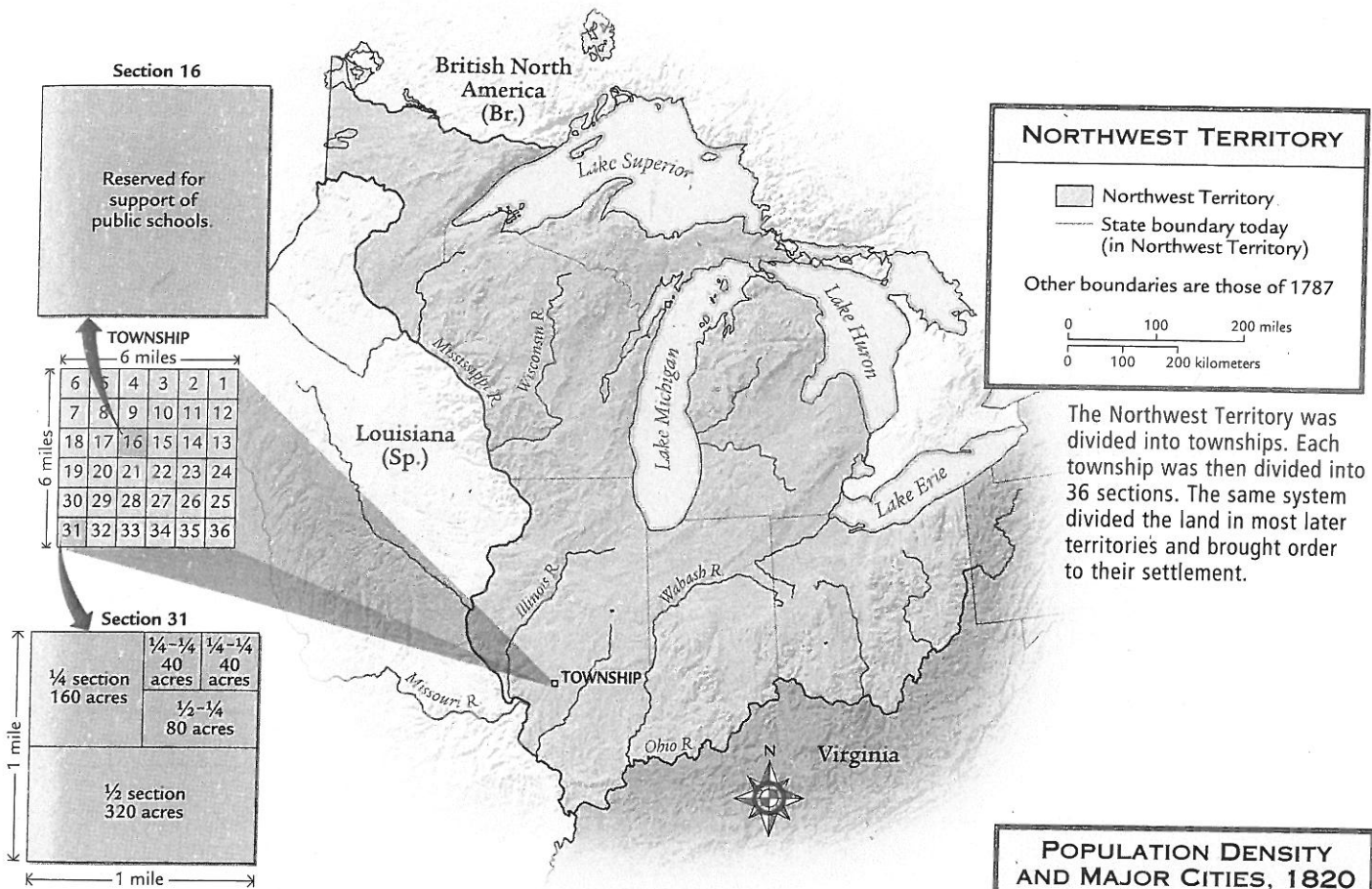


Travel to places across the mountains often took weeks. The fastest means of travel was by horse. Follow the route from New Bern in North Carolina to Natchez in the Mississippi Territory.



POPULATION BOOM

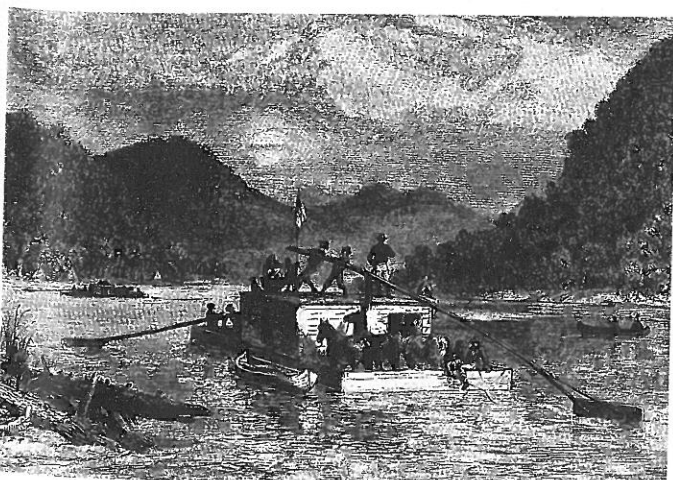
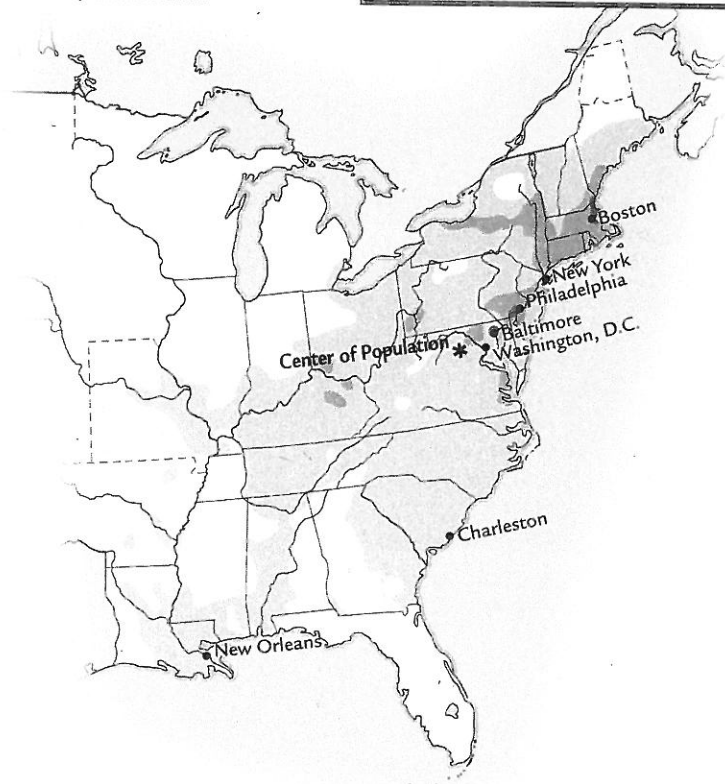
Once an area in the territories had 60,000 settlers, it could apply for statehood. Kentucky became a state in 1792, Tennessee in 1796.



*"Old America
seems to be breaking up
and moving westward."*

—ANONYMOUS

Compare this map with the 1790 map on page 42. Notice which areas gained population. Only four cities had more than 40,000 people: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.



The Ohio River was the main route for settlement and trade west of the Appalachians. Find the Ohio River on these maps.

