

# Sectionalism

Today, you will be able to:  
**Explain** the relationship  
between **urbanization** and  
conflicts resulting the rise of  
**sectionalism**





**At each Station:**

- 1. Read the North and South differences**
- 2. Complete the map organizer by answering the guiding questions**
- 3. Complete the North v. South web-map**

Industrial Revolution  
Vocabulary



# Industrial Revolution Vocabulary Page



# Industrial Revolution Vocabulary

**Pages 63-64**

## **I.R. Timeline Voc.**

Industrialization  
Mass Production  
Cottage industries  
Urbanization  
Immigration  
Innovations

## **I.R. Inventions Voc.**

Transportation  
Communication  
Locomotive  
Transcontinental  
Canal  
Efficient  
Harvest

## **I.R. Push/Pull Voc.**

Pull Factor  
Homeland  
Push Factor  
Migrate  
Famine

## **Sectionalism Voc.**

Tenements  
Cultivation  
Sanitary facilities

# Tenements

Pages 63-64

Narrow small housing buildings





# Cultivation

Pages 63-64

## Farming



# Unsanitary Facilities Pages 63-64

A system (ex: bathroom) that is not clean

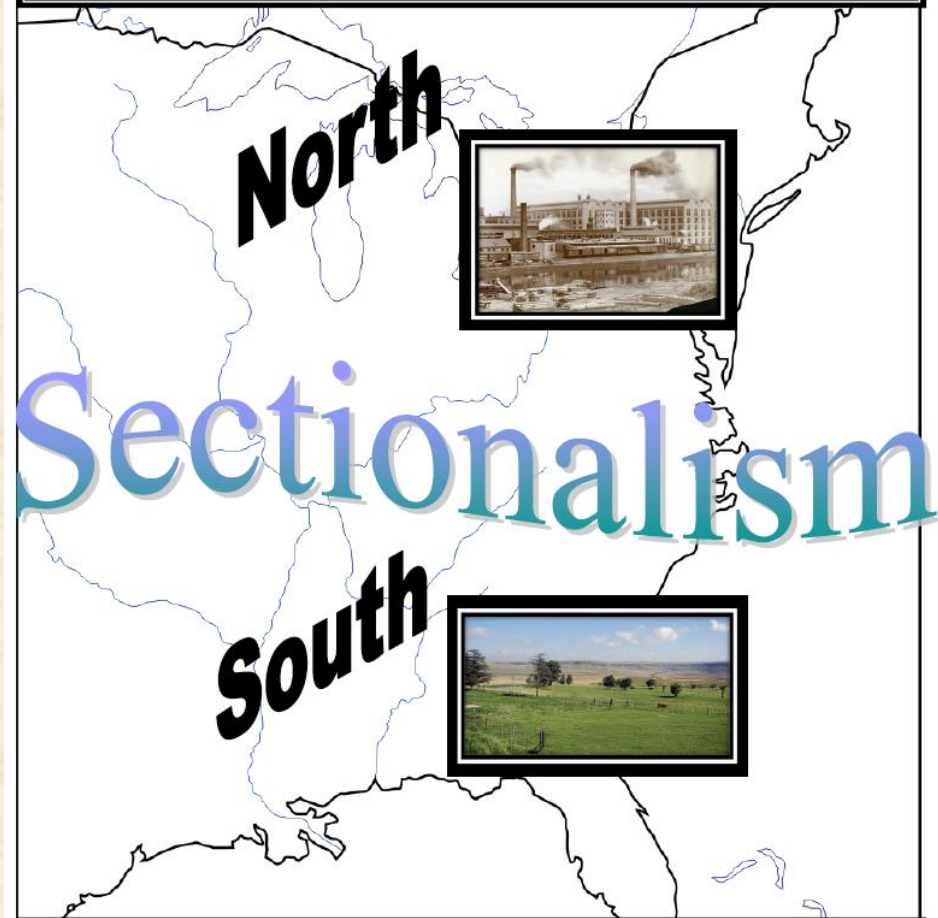




Answer the following questions as you read *Sectionalism*

What is Sectionalism?

What role did **geography** play in helping to make the North and West different?



What role did **technological advances**, such as the cotton gin and factories, help shape each of these regions?

# Sectionalism





# Northern Economy

- How was the North described as the industrialize economy?

The North was the first of these areas to industrialize. A growing system of factories made it possible for people to find good jobs and support their families. Gradually, the number of workers in Northern factories increased.







**We are going to work in the  
factories**

# North Social Changes

- What were the social changes that occurred in the North?

Northern cities mushroomed in sized. Wealth became concentrated in the hands of the richest families and the **middle class**. Life in the countryside transformed to new opportunities such as bankers, managers, and sale clerks. By 1860, half of the population of the North became crowded and dirty.



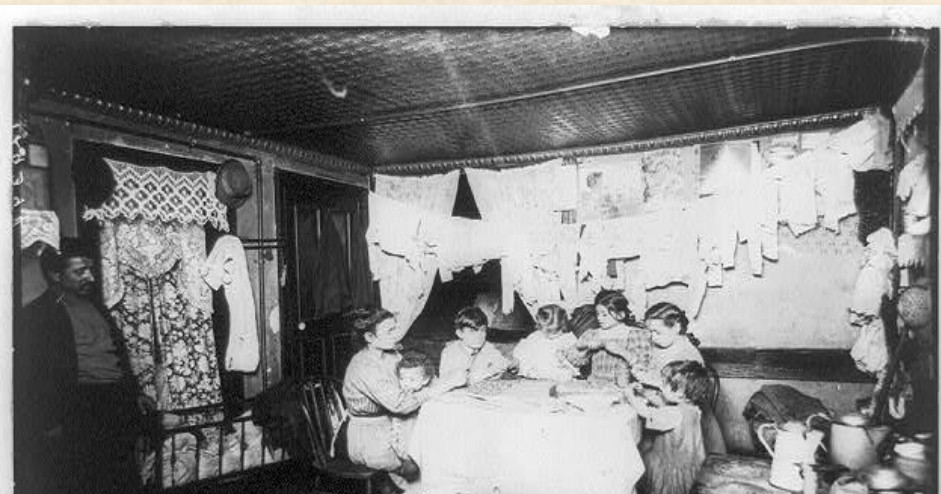




# Crowded Tenements

- Describe the tenements in New York City. What were the challenges?

In New York City the population double every decade and the living spaces had to accommodate the growing population. **Tenements** were narrow low-rise apartment buildings that were often too cramped, poorly fit, and lacked indoor plumbing and air circulation. By 1900, 2.3 million people (2/3 of NYC population) were living in tenement housing.







# Nature of Factory Workers

- What was the conditions that the women and child faced working at the factories?

Workers and the laboring poor were the chief victims of the new industrial society. Factory workers had to arrive at the factory on time and pay close attention to their work. Children also worked long hours in factories. Women and children earned low wages for hard dangerous work and long 12 hour shifts.





# Southern Economy

- What dominated the economy in the South? How was the South different from the North?

Life in the South was very different from the North. People in this region made their living mostly in agriculture, especially cotton. Most Southerners depended on cotton for all their income. The **cultivation** of “King Cotton” and slavery dominated the South’s economy.



# Eli WHITNEY



*"An invention can be so valuable as to be worthless to the inventor."*

—Eli Whitney, commenting on the pirating of his cotton gin invention, which put his company out of business.

A drawing of Whitney's cotton gin

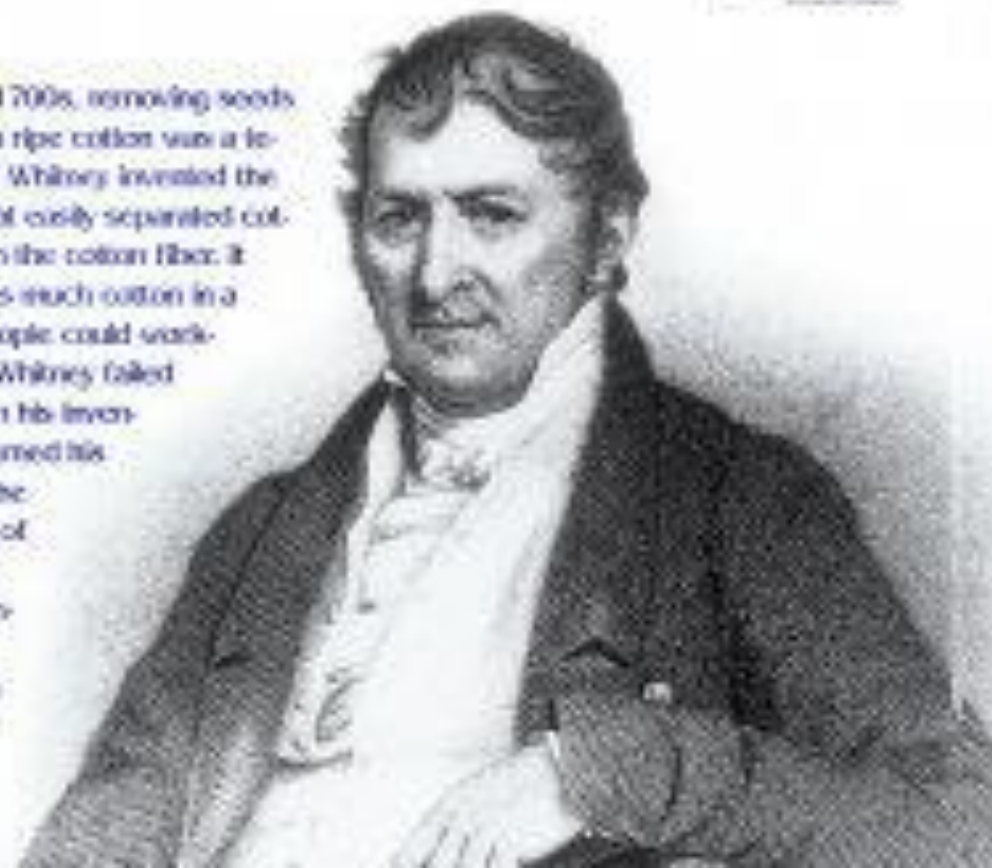
Library of Congress



This 1923 photo shows a community cotton gin owned and operated by African Americans in Madison County, Alabama.

**I**n the late 1700s, removing seeds by hand from ripe cotton was a tedious job. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin that easily separated cottonseed from the cotton fiber. It could clean as much cotton in a day as 50 people could working by hand. Whitney failed to profit from his invention, so he turned his attention to the manufacture of firearms. He won a govern-

ment contract to produce 10,000 flintlock muskets. Rather than have each worker make one musket from start to finish, Whitney designed and built machine tools that allowed unskilled workers to make standardized parts to exact specifications. These parts were fitted together on an assembly line to create





# Impact on the Cotton Gin

- Why did the cotton gin increase the demand for slavery?

After the invention of the cotton gin, people could harvest large amounts of cotton. But cotton plantations depended heavily on free slave labor. By 1860, about 4 million slaves were in the South. About half of them worked on large cotton plantations.





# Southern Slavery

- How were the slaves treated? What kind of work did the slaves have?

Slaves were generally owned by wealthy Southern landholders who grew cash crops and considered them as property.



Many slaves endured back-breaking working on plantations as **field hands**. Slaves were divided into groups and assigned tasks like plowing and harvesting.





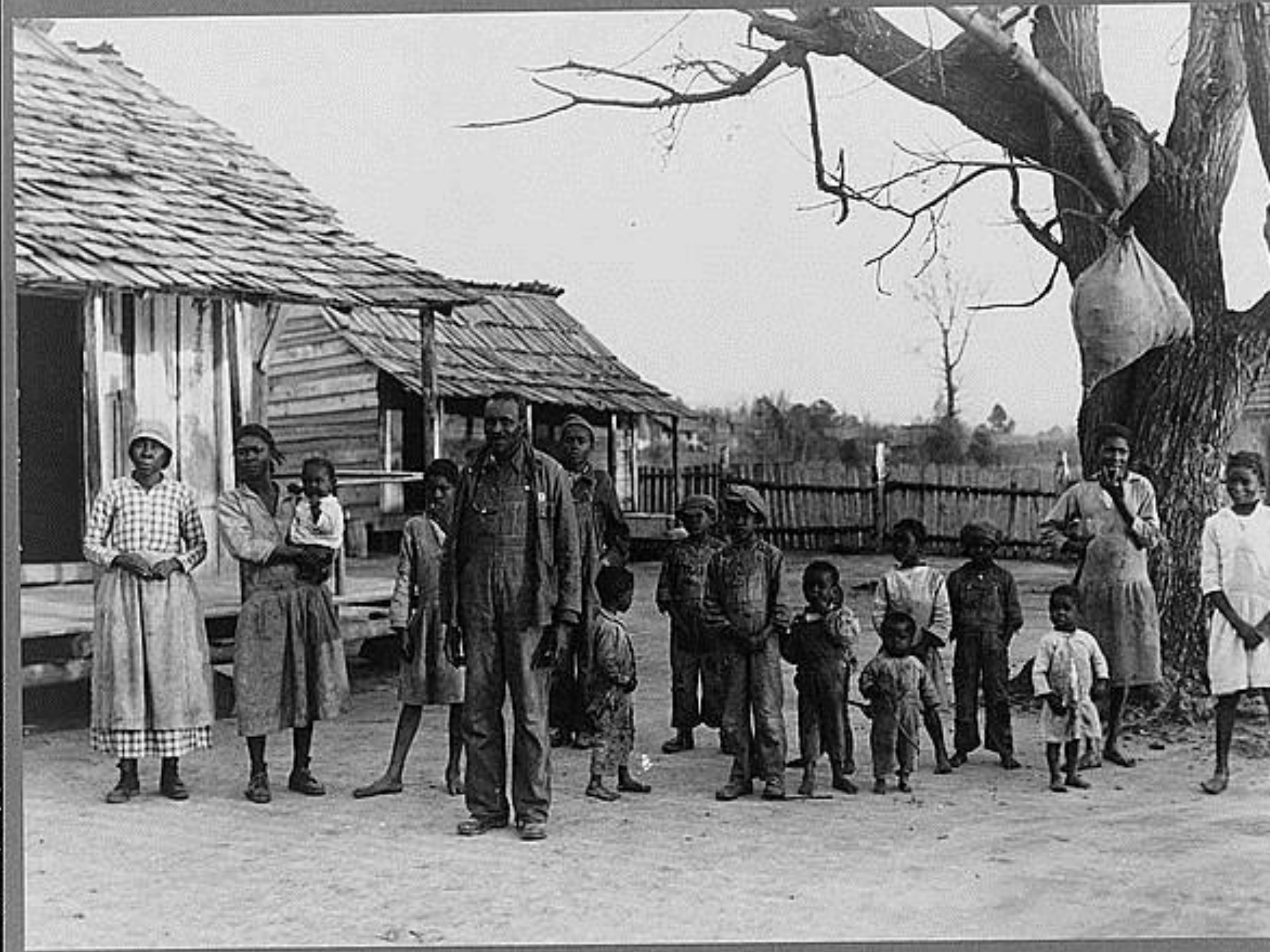
# Life as a Slave

- What were the living conditions of southern slaves? Did the slaves have rights?

Living conditions for enslaved workers lived in one-room cabins and ate simple, unbalanced meals of cornmeal and pork. Slaves had **unsanitary facilities** or running water. Slaves were denied basic human rights: they could be beaten or be sold apart from their families.





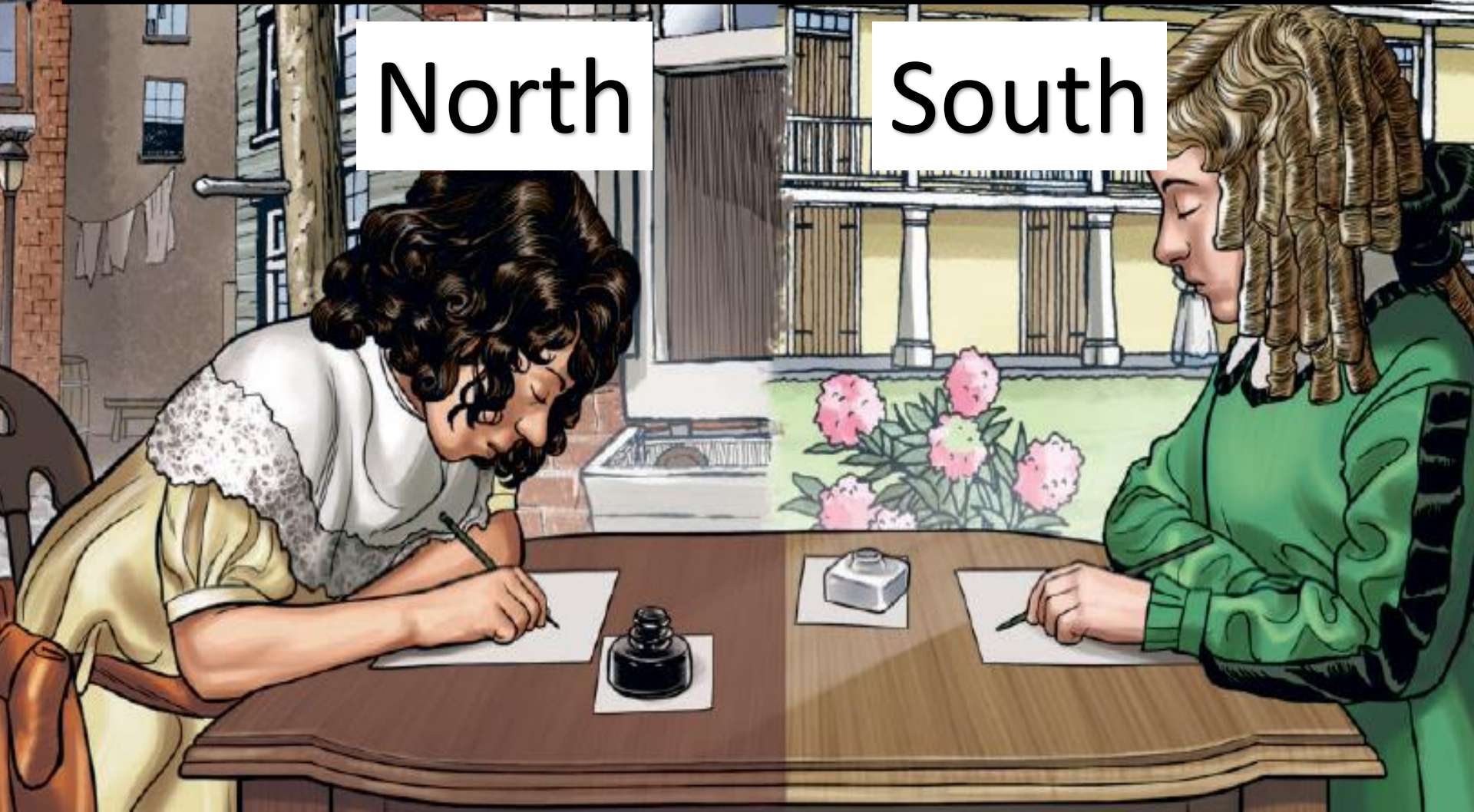


# Life in the North and South: Industry vs. Agriculture

*In the 1800s, people in the North and South lived very different lives. To learn more about these differences, read the fictional diary entries of two girls—Katie, an 11-year-old Irish immigrant living in New York City, and Charlotte, a 12-year-old girl living on a Southern plantation.*

North

South





1. Where do they live?

5. Feeling about slavery

# North

2. Living Conditions

4. What do they walk past?

3. Where do they work?

Image of Life in the North



1. Describe the weather

5. What do you call the large farm the family lives on?

# South

2. What does the father need to repair?

4. Who does the father want to buy?

3. What does the father ship to the north?

Image of Life in the South

