

12-1 – Growth of the Cotton Industry- Pages 376-381

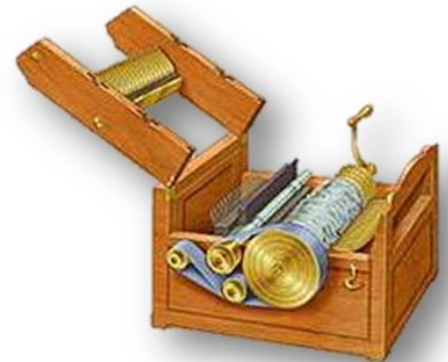
Essential Question: *How did the invention of the cotton gin make the South a one-crop economy and increase the need for slave labor?*



Main Idea 1:

The invention of the cotton gin revived the economy of the South.

- Prices for major _____ crops—_____, rice, and _____ —_____ after the _____.
- The South’s first major _____ crop was _____.
- Cotton was not _____, because of the _____ of removing _____.
- Demand for American _____ grew _____ with the rise of _____ textile _____.
- _____ patented the _____, a machine to _____ seeds from _____, in _____.
- The _____ gin worked by _____ the _____ and “teeth” separated green _____ from cotton _____.
- Before the _____ of the cotton gin, the _____ of _____ _____ in the South.
- Prices for _____ were _____, so some farmers _____ production and _____ for slaves _____.
- Planters—_____ - _____ farmers—soon adopted the _____ and were able to process _____ of _____ much _____ than _____ processing.
- A healthy _____ crop could now _____ financial _____ because of _____ demand.



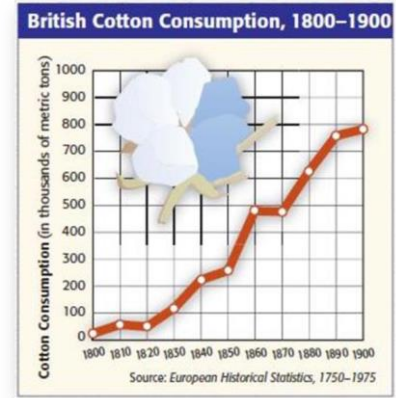
Main Idea 2:

The cotton gin created a cotton boom in which farmers grew little else.

- Cotton gin made _____ so _____ that _____ farmers _____ other crops
- Removal of _____ opened up more _____ for _____ farmers in Southeast
- Development of new types of _____ helped spread _____ throughout _____, as far west as _____
 - _____ produced more than _____ the cotton grown in the _____ by _____
 - Economic _____ attracted new _____, built up _____ among white _____, and firmly established _____ in the _____

Cotton Belt

- _____ had many _____ as _____ crop: _____ to market and easy to _____ and _____.
- Cotton had major _____—used up _____ in soil—so _____ began crop _____.
- Crop _____ refers to _____ the type of _____ grown on a given plot each _____ in order to _____ the land from _____ loss.
- Farmers developed _____ types of _____ through crossbreeding, which _____ the _____ industry.
- Cotton _____ was _____ intensive; need for more _____ caused _____ in _____ slave _____.
- Instead of _____ free workers, _____ used _____ Africans.



Cotton Trade

- Southern _____ was used to make _____ in _____ and the _____.
- _____ became the South's most _____ foreign _____ partner.
- Increased _____ led to the _____ of _____ cities, including Charleston, Savannah, and _____.
- Crop _____, called _____, managed the cotton _____.

Main Idea 3:

Some people encouraged southerners to focus on other crops and industries.

Agriculture

- _____—primary _____ crop
- Other food crops—_____, sweet potatoes, _____, and _____
- _____ became an important southern food _____ after _____ when a new sugar _____ system was _____.
- _____ production _____ when a slave developed an improved _____ process.
- Hemp and _____ also became _____ crops.
- As long as agriculture _____ remained _____, investors preferred to _____ in _____.

Industry

- _____ in South built to serve _____ needs
- Nation's first steam-powered _____ built in _____ in 1803
- Entrepreneurs began _____ in _____ mills by _____
- Tredegar _____ Works: one of nation's most productive _____ works
 - Southern _____ that turned _____ into useful products for _____ and the _____
- Industry remained a _____ part of southern _____
- Cash crops _____ the South's _____ because they took capitalists' _____ away from southern _____.