

The North Vs. The South Before the Civil War

North or South?

1. The _____ was mostly small farms.
2. The farming in the _____ was a Plantation Economy.
3. Slavery was not profitable in the _____.
4. The _____ had cash crops like tobacco, sugar, cotton and rice.
5. Agriculture in the _____ was from food crops and livestock.
6. Labor was provide by family members in the _____.
7. Cotton made up half of the total exports in the _____.
8. In the _____ factories began in New England and produced fabric and shoes.
9. The _____ had 10,000 wealthy families in 1860 and owned more than 50 slaves.
10. In the _____, goods were made in factories rather than in home.
11. Factories in the _____ required workers.
12. Wages were low in the _____ with long working hours and dangerous working conditions.
13. The _____ had several large cities like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago.
14. Cities in the _____ were crowded and included urban slums.
15. Canals like Erie Canal were built in the _____.
16. Steamboats and railroads improved transportation in the _____.
17. The Social Classes in the _____ consisted of wealthy businessmen and factory owners.
18. African Americans in the _____ were considered "free black".

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Factory workers in the NORTH were young women called "_____"
2. By 1850 most "Mill Girls" were replaced by _____ in the factories.
3. _____ in the North were willing to work for lower wages.
4. Slavery was a _____ condition in the South.
5. Wealthy White people in the South were plantation _____.

Multiple Choice:

1. What connected the Hudson River with Lake Erie?
 - a. Panama Canal
 - b. Erie Canal
 - c. The Grand Canal
2. Who invented the Cotton Gin?
 - a. Henry Ford
 - b. Eli Whitney
 - c. George Washington
3. What was the purpose of the Cotton Gin?
 - a. To sew cotton garments
 - b. It replaced the slaves in the fields
 - c. It cleaned the cotton
4. Who was the source of labor on Cotton Plantations in the South?
 - a. Slaves
 - b. Children
 - c. Family Members

Matching:

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| 1. Yeoman Farmers | lowest of the Social Classes in the South; had no rights and could be sold at any time |
| 2. Chattel Slavery | children of slaves were also slaves |
| 3. Slaves | lived on poor land |
| 4. Subsistence Agriculture | a social class of farmers in the South that owned a few slaves |
| 5. Slavery Inherited | a system of slavery in which one human being owned another as property |