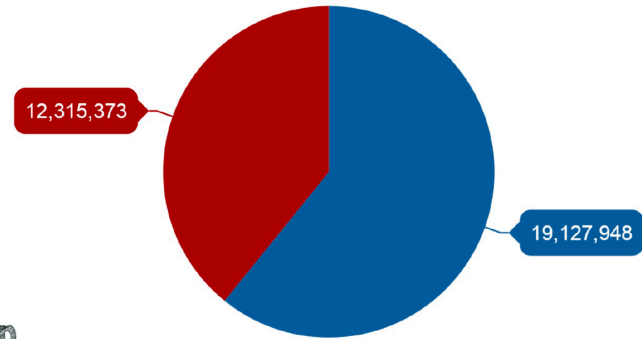


# How Were the North and South Different?



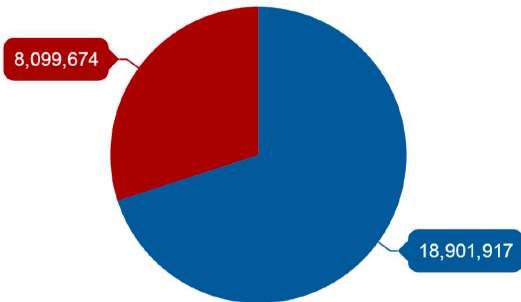
# Population...

## Geographic Proportion of US Population, 1860



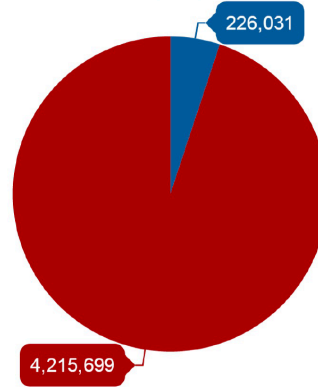
■ North (60.83%) ■ South (39.17%)

## Geographic Proportion of White Population, 1860



■ North (70%) ■ South (30%)

## Geographic Proportion of Black Population, 1860

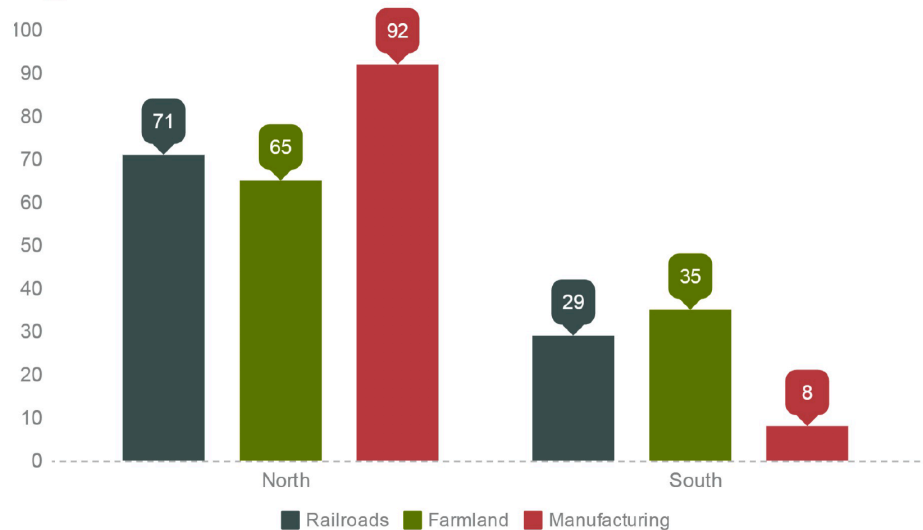


■ North (5.09%) ■ South (94.91%)

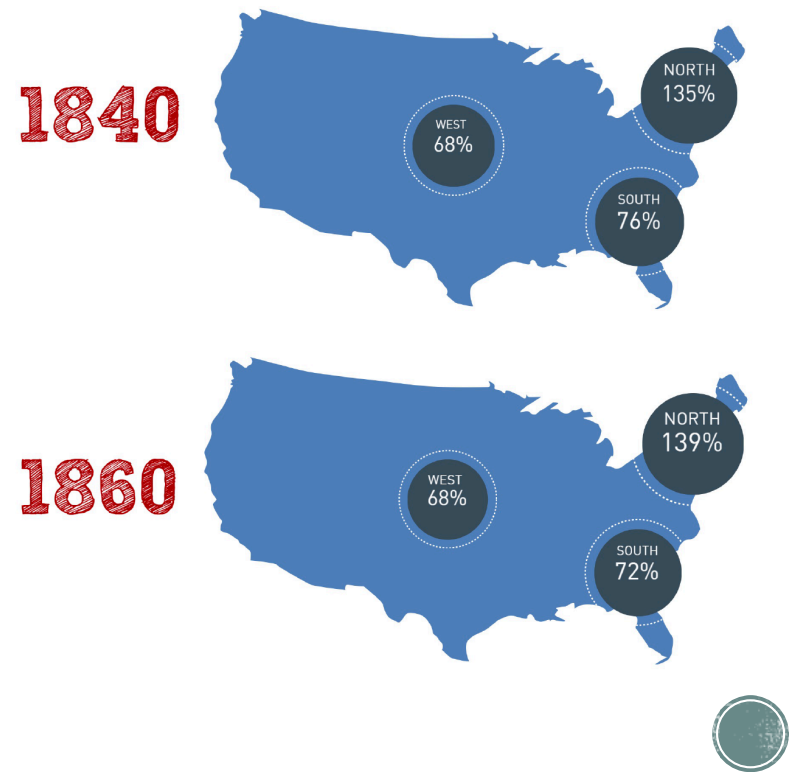


# Resources & Income...

## Proportion of Nation's Resources, 1861



## Personal Income Per Capita (Percentage of US Average)



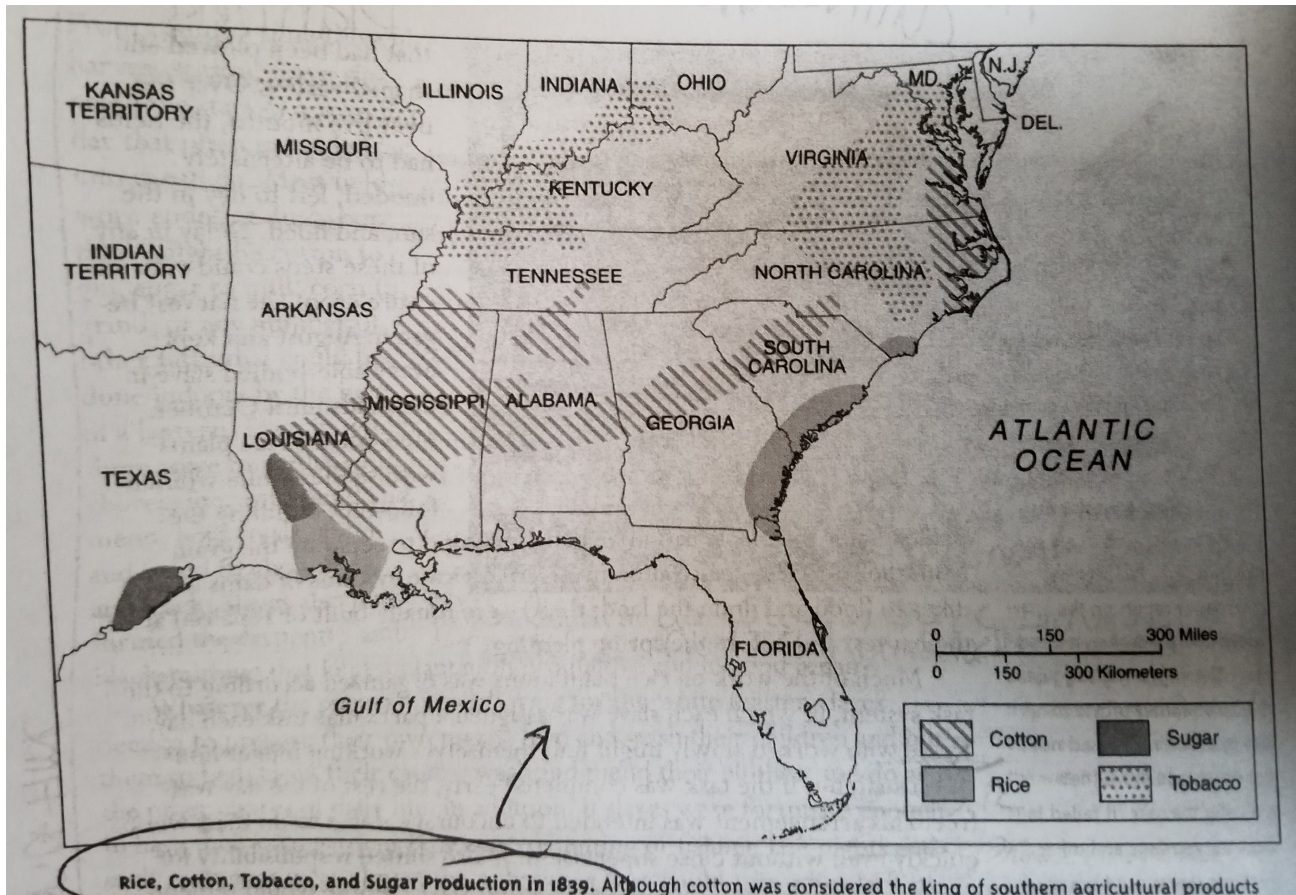
# More About Resources...

Resources	North		South	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
<b>Farmland</b>	105,835 acres	65%	56,832 acres	35%
<b>RR Track</b>	21,847 miles	71%	8,947 miles	29%
<b>Value of Manufactured Goods</b>	\$1,794,417,000	92%	\$155,552,000	8%
<b>Factories</b>	119,500	85%	20,800	15%
<b>Workers in Industry</b>	1,198,000	92%	111,000	8%
<b>Population</b>	22,340,000	63%	9,103,000 (3,954,000 slaves)	37%

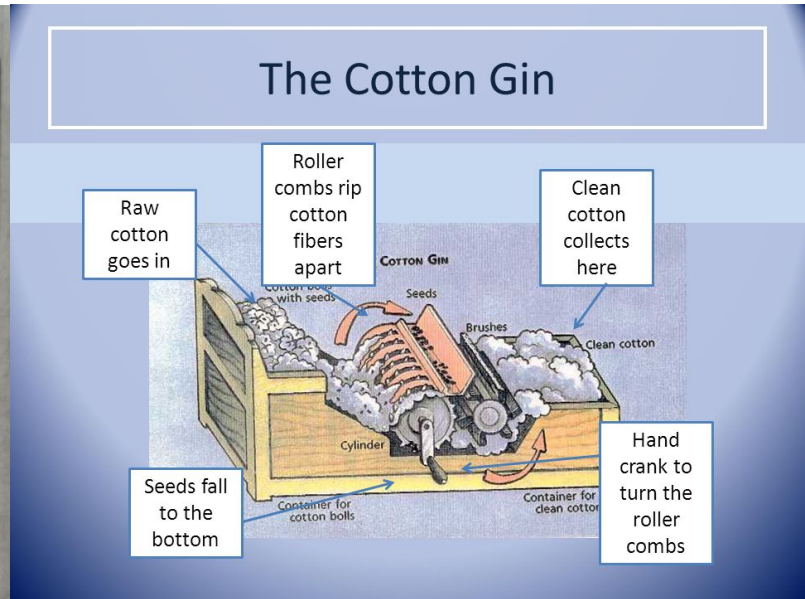
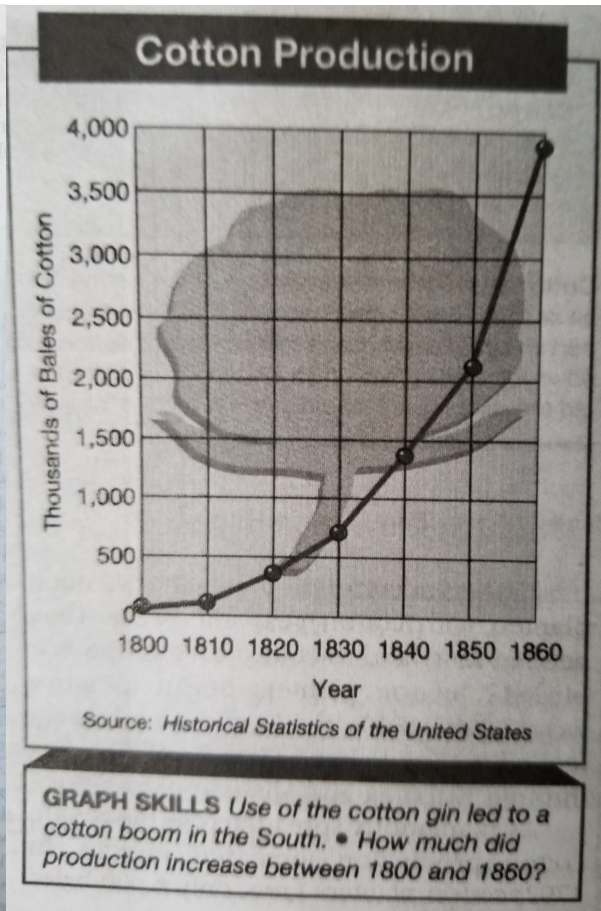
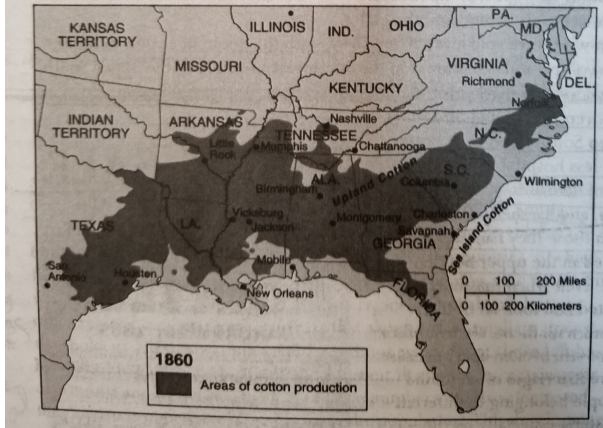
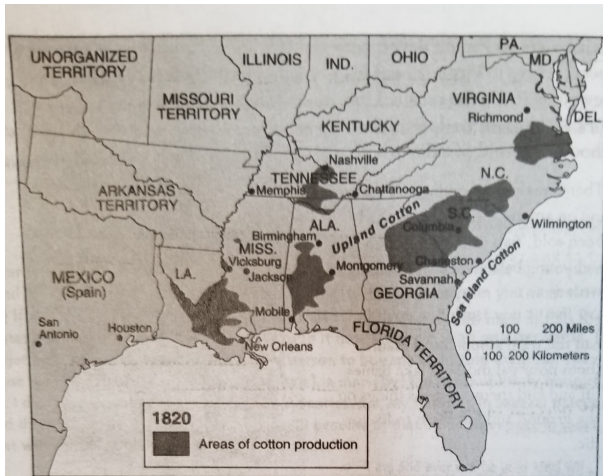
“Slavery was the engine for American economic growth for much of its history. The capital for western canals and railroads came from the North, whose wealth – in textiles, shipping, banking, and insurance – was in turn built on the slave-based economy even after slavery was abolished in some states.”



# Slavery = Cash Crops...



# “King Cotton”



Impact of the Cotton Gin  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SMNYivhGsc>

