

Civil War

Sectionalism

North vs. South

Geographical, Economic, and Cultural Differences that encouraged Sectionalism

How does where we live determine how we live?

WORDS

What was the geography like?

Describe the climate.

What was the economy based on?

Where did people live?

Describe the population.

Describe the culture.

Comparing the North & South

Directions: Read the following passages and complete the graphic organizer comparing the North and South. As you read, highlight important information.

North

Climate and Geography

The North had warm, humid summers and cold, snowy winters. This region had rocky, hilly, and often infertile land. These conditions, along with the short growing season, made farming difficult. The many forests of the North served as a source of timber for shipbuilding. There were many fast-moving rivers. The coastline of the Atlantic was full of sheltered bays and inlets. Settlers found that ships could sail along wide rivers into many of these bays. Soon people realized that the waterfalls were a cheap source of energy, and the waterpower began to be used to run factories.

Population

From 1800 to 1880, the population of the North grew from about 6 million people to 39 million people. One reason was massive immigration. From 1880 to 1890, over two million Irish, Germans, and other northern Europeans arrived in the United States. Most of them settled in the North.



New York, 1861

©Lareweth205

North vs. South

Directions: Using the reading passages, graphic organizer, and your knowledge of Social Studies, create a key to compare the differences between the North and South.

For example, if the North had a larger population, draw more people in the North's box. For each, draw something that represents each factor.

For example, for population, draw a person to represent people.

Be creative!

	South	North
Population		
Farm Acreage		
Use of farm land		
Railroads		
Factories		
factory workers		
total stock of banks		
plantations		
cash crops		

A
SOCIAL STUDIES
Life

Comparing the North & South

Directions: Read the following passages and complete the graphic organizer comparing the North and South. As you read, **highlight** important information.

North

Climate and Geography

The North had warm, humid summers and cold, snowy winters. This region had rocky, hilly, and often infertile land. These conditions, along with the short growing season, made farming difficult. The many forests of the North served as a source of timber for shipbuilding. There were many fast-moving rivers. The coastline of the Atlantic was full of sheltered bays and inlets. Settlers found that ships could sail along wide rivers into many of these bays. Soon people realized that the waterfalls were a cheap source of energy, and the waterpower began to be used to run factories.

Population

From 1800 to 1860, the population of the North grew from about 5 million people to 19 million people. One reason was massive immigration. From 1830 to 1850, over two million Irish, Germans, and other northern Europeans arrive in the United States. Most of them settled in the North.



New York, 1851

North

Cities

After 1800, cities in the North thrived as centers of commerce. Set up along the Atlantic coast, cities served as centers of trade between the North and Europe. They were also hubs of manufacturing of textiles. More and more people in the North lived in cities. In 1800, about 5% of the population lived in cities. By 1850, nearly 15% did. People came to the cities looking for work in factories.

Cities were often crowded and dirty. It wasn't until after the 1830s that harbors and streets were improved, sanitation systems were started, and police forces were created. Then, public services such as education began to take root. Cities became important as centers of art, culture, and education.

Economy

Northerners embraced the Industrial Revolution and developed a manufacturing-based economy. Even though most people lived on small family farms, agriculture in the North was difficult. Textiles, iron, and ships were manufactured in great quantities. The goods were then traded around the world. In order to protect its industries from foreign competition, the North favored high tariffs and taxes.



Philadelphia, 1850

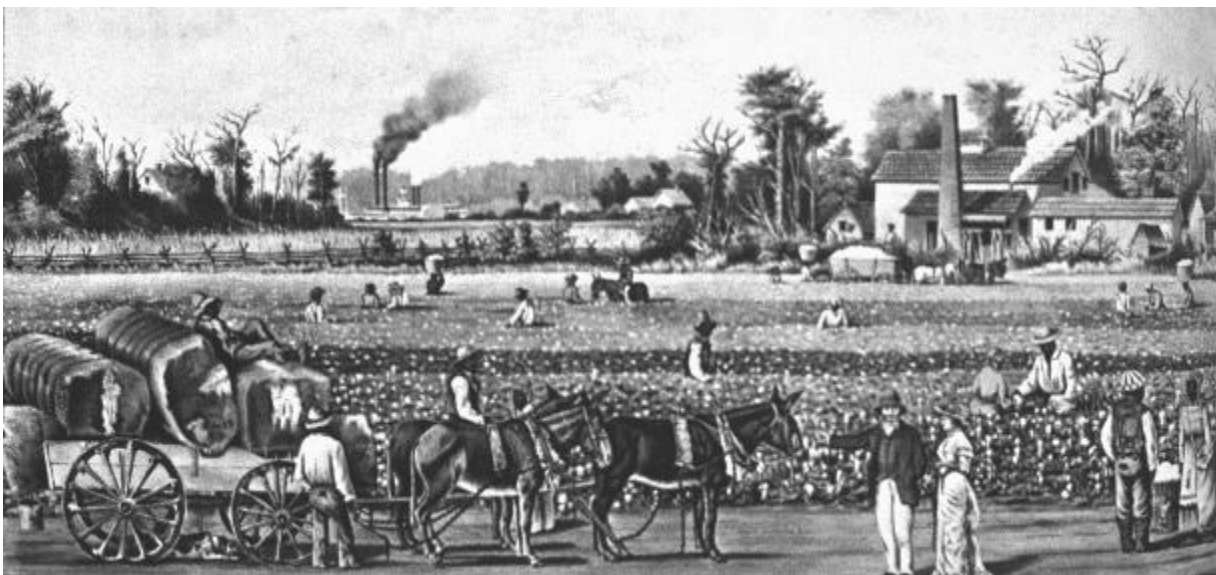
SOUTH

Climate and Geography

The South was generally warm and sunny. Summers were long, hot, and humid. Winters were mild. There was heavy rainfall. This climate was ideal for agriculture - the rain and long growing season enabled farmers to grow many different crops in large amounts. The Southeast bordered the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It had many broad, slow-moving, navigable rivers. Cities developed along these rivers and as ports along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

Population

The population of the South was mostly whites and enslaved black Americans and Africans. By 1860, the population of the South reached 12 million. Four million were slaves. The South was mostly made up of people who farmed as their occupation. Most farmers lived on medium-sized farms, while a small number of planters ran large farms called plantations. Many people think that all farmers in the South owned slaves. However, only 25% of the Southern population owned slaves. Most of these were the planters. The rest of the white population were independent farmers, tenant farmers who rented land and paid the landowners in crops or money, laborers, or frontier families.



SOUTH

Cities

Most Southerners lived on farms that were spread out from each other. Because the economy was based on agriculture, industries and towns developed at a slower pace than in the North. There were many small towns which grew along the banks of rivers and the coasts. Only a few large cities developed as trading centers in the South. Plantations were so large and so distant from each other that they became almost self-sufficient like small towns.

ECONOMY

The Southern economy was based on agriculture. Cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar cane, and indigo were grown in great quantities. These crops were known as cash crops, ones that were raised to be sold or exported for a profit. They were raised on large farms, known as plantations, which were supported by slave labor. Slavery was very important to the success of the Southern economy.



Cotton plantation, Georgia

How does where we live determine how we live?

N**O****R****T****H**

S**O****U****T****H**

What was the geography like?

Describe the climate.

What was the economy based on?

Where did people live?

Describe the population.


Describe the culture.

North vs. SOUTH

Directions: Using the reading passages, graphic organizer, and your knowledge of Social Studies, create a key to compare the differences between the North and South.

For example, if the North had a larger population, draw more people in the North's box!

For each, draw something that represents each factor.

For example, for population, draw  to represent people!

Be creative!

	South	North
Population		
Farm Acreage		
Value of farm land		
Railroads		
Factories		
Factory workers		
Capital stock of banks		
Farms/plantations		
Cash crops		

Answer Key for Teachers

(Note: Answers are up to the teacher's discretion; these are suggested)

	North	South
What was the geography like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocky, hilly, often infertile land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundant farmland with fertile soil
Describe the climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm, humid summers Cold, snowy winters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm and sunny with long, hot, and humid summers Mild winters Heavy rainfall Climate ideal for farming
What was the economy based on?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture
Where did people live?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most lived in cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most lived on farms
Describe the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grew from 5 million to 19 million from 1800 to 1860 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly whites and enslaved black Americans and Africans Population of the South reached 12 million by 1860; 4 million were slaves
Describe the culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants from different countries came to cities to work in factories. The cities were fast-paced and often were crowded and dirty. However, they became important centers of art, culture, and education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because the economy was based on agriculture, much labor was needed. The South often turned to slave labor to turn over cash crops at a fast pace. Slavery became very important to the economy and southern way of life.



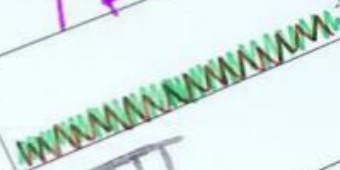
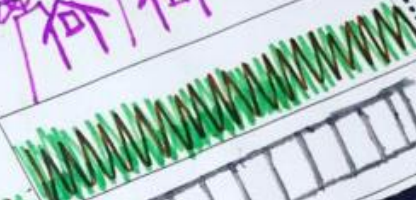












Population	Draw more for north than south
Farm Acreage	Draw more for north than south
Value of farm land	Draw more for north than south
Railroads	Draw more for north than south
Factories	Draw more for north than south
Factory workers	Draw more for north than south
Capital stock of banks	Draw more for north than south
Farms/plantations	Draw more for south than north
Cash crops	Draw more for south than north

North vs. SOUTH

Directions: Using the reading passages, graphics, and your knowledge of Social Studies, create a key to compare the differences between the North and South.
 For example, if the north had a larger population, draw a stick figure in the North's box.
 For each, draw something that represents the difference between the North and South.
 For example, for population, draw a stick figure to represent the North's population.



Be creative!

	South	North
Population		
Farm Acreage		
Value of farm land		
Railroads		
Factories		
Factory workers		
Capital stock of banks		
Plantations		



Terms of Use

© 2015 {a social studies life}

*Purchasing this product entitles you to one non-transferable single-user license. You may use this product for personal use. However, by purchasing, you agree to the following terms:

- Any product that you distribute must provide credit back to A Social Studies Life.
- You may not alter, resell, share, or distribute this product without the proper purchase of license(s).
- You may not use the graphics within the product to create any materials for others to resell. Some graphics have been purchased for creation by other TpT sellers and they have been given credit.
- This product is intended for **personal use only**. If you intend to copy and distribute this product to others, extra license(s) must be purchased.
- Purchasing does not mean you own the product and you may not claim it as your own. **Lauren Webb - A Social Studies Life retains the copyright of the product.**
- **Copying any part of this product and placing it on the internet in any form** (even a personal or classroom website) is strictly forbidden and is in violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). These items can be picked up in a Google search & then shared worldwide for free.

These terms are subject to change without notice. Please contact me if you have any questions about proper use or further licensing options. Due to the digital nature of this product, no returns or refunds are available.

Thank you for respecting my work!

lauren Webb





a **SOCIAL STUDIES** life
...engaging lessons, activities, and resources for the Social Studies classroom

Let's connect!



www.asocialstudieslife.com

Teachers Pay Teachers:

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/store/lauren-webb-a-social-studies-life>

Instagram: <http://instagram.com/laurenwebb86>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/socialstudieslife>

Pinterest:

<http://www.pinterest.com/lwebb4386>

Email: asocialstudieslife@gmail.com