Sectional differences had always existed between different regions of the United States. The revolutionary changes in industry and transportation deepened the differences between North and South. The South remained mainly agricultural. New technology helped the region become the Cotton Kingdom.

Reviving the South’s Economy

Before the American Revolution, three crops dominated southern agriculture — tobacco, rice, and indigo.

- These crops, produced mostly by enslaved African Americans, played a central role in the southern economy and culture.
- After the American Revolution, however, prices for tobacco, rice, and indigo dropped.
- When crop prices fell, the demand for and the prices of slaves also went down.
- In an effort to protect their incomes, many farmers tried, with little success, to grow other crops that needed less labor.
- Soon, however, cotton would transform the southern economy and greatly increase the demand for slave labor.

Cotton Becomes Profitable

Cotton had been grown in the New World for centuries, but it had not been a very profitable crop. Before cotton could be spun into thread for weaving into cloth, the seeds had to be removed from the cotton fibers.

- Long-staple cotton, also called black-seed cotton, was fairly easy to process.
- Workers could pick the seeds from the cotton with relative ease. But long-staple cotton grew well in only a few places in the South.
- More common was short-staple cotton, which was also known as green-seed cotton. Removing the seeds from this cotton was difficult and time consuming.
A worker could spend an entire day picking the seeds from a single pound of short-staple cotton.

By the early 1790s the demand for American cotton began increasing rapidly.

For instance, in Great Britain, new textile factories needed raw cotton that could be used for making cloth, and American cotton production could not keep up with the high demand for their cotton.

These producers of cotton needed a machine that could remove the seeds from the cotton more rapidly.

Eli Whitney’s Cotton Gin

Northerner Eli Whitney finally patented such a machine in 1793.

The year before, Whitney had visited a Georgia plantation where workers were using a machine that removed seeds from long-staple cotton.

This machine did not work well on short-staple cotton, and Whitney was asked if he could improve it.

Whitney had perfected his design for the cotton gin, a machine that removes seeds from short-staple cotton.

The cotton gin used a hand-cranked cylinder with wire teeth to pull cotton fibers from the seeds.

Whitney hoped to keep the design of the gin a secret, but the machine was so useful that his patent was often ignored by other manufacturers.

Whitney’s gin revolutionized the cotton industry.

Planters – large scale farmers who held more than 20 slaves – built cotton gins that could process tons of cotton much faster than hand processing.

A healthy crop almost guaranteed financial success because of high demand from the textile industry.
Eli Whitney’s Cotton Gin

The Cotton Boom

Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin made cotton so profitable that southern farmers quit growing other crops in favor of growing cotton.

- The removal of Native Americans opened up more land, while the development of new types of cotton plants helped spread cotton production throughout the South as far west as Texas.
- This area of high cotton production became known as the cotton belt.
- Production increased rapidly – from about 2 million pounds in 1791 to roughly a billion pounds by 1860.
- As early as 1840, the United States was producing more than half of the cotton grown in the entire world.
- The economic boom attracted new settlers, built up wealth among wealthy white southerners, and firmly put in place the institution of slavery in the South.
The Cotton Belt

Cotton had many advantages as a cash crop. It cost little to marker. Unlike food staples, harvested cotton could be stored for a long time. Because cotton was lighter than other staple crops, it also cost less to transport long distances.

- Farmers eager to profit from growing cotton headed west to find land. Farmers also began to apply scientific methods to improve crop production.

- Cotton had one disadvantage as a crop – it rapidly used up the nutrients in the soil. After a few years, cotton could make the land useless for growing anything.

- Some agricultural scientists recommended crop rotation – changing the crop grown on a particular plot of land every few years.

- Different crops needed different nutrients, so crop rotation would keep the land fertile long.

- Other agricultural scientists began study soil chemistry, in an effort to keep the land rich and productive.

- As the cotton belt grew, farmers continued trying to improve the crop. Agricultural scientists worked at crossbreeding short-staple cotton with other varieties.

- As a result, new, stronger types of cotton were soon growing throughout the cotton belt. This led to the expansion of the cotton industry through the 1860s.
The cotton boom involved much more than growing and harvesting cotton.

- Harvested cotton had to be ginned, pressed into bales, and then shipped to market or to warehouses.
- Special agents helped do everything from marketing cotton to costumers to insuring crops against loss or damage.
- Factories were built to produce items needed by the cotton farmers, such as ropes to bale cotton.
- Growing and harvesting cotton required many field hands. Rather than pay wages to free workers, planters began to use more slave labor.
- Congress had made bringing slaves into the United States illegal in 1808. However, the growing demand for slaves led to an increase in the slave trade within the United States.

Cotton Trade

In an 1858 speech before the U.S. Senate, South Carolina politician James Henry Hammond declared, “Cotton is King!”

- Without cotton, Hammond claimed, the global economy would fail. He believed that southern cotton was one of the most valuable resources in the world.
- Southern cotton was used to make cloth in England and in the North.
- Many southerners shared Hammond’s viewpoints about cotton.
- The cotton boom made the South a major player in world trade. Great Britain became the South’s most valued foreign trading partner.
- Southerners also sold tons of cotton to the growing textile industry in the northeastern United States.
- This increased trade led to the growth of major port cities in the South, including Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; and New Orleans, Louisiana.
In these cities, crop brokers called factors managed the cotton trade.

- Merchants and factors also arranged loans for farmers who needed to buy supplies. They often advised farmers on how to invest profits.

- Once farmers got their cotton to the port cities, factors arranged for transportation aboard trading ships.

- Shipping cotton by land to port cities was very difficult in the South. The few major road projects at the time were limited to the Southeast.

- Most southern farmers had to ship their goods on the region’s rivers.

- On the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, flatboats and steamboats carried cotton and other products to port.

- Eventually, hundreds of steamboats traveled up and down the mighty Mississippi River each day.
Food and Cash Crops

Some leaders worried that the South was depending too much on cotton. They wanted southerners to try a variety of cash crops and investments.

- One such crop was corn, the primary southern food crop.
- By the late 1830s the top three corn-growing states were all in the South.
- The South’s other successful food crops included rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, and sugar cane.
- Production of tobacco, the South’s first major cash crop, was very time consuming because tobacco leaves had to be cured, or dried, before they could be shipped to marker.
  - In 1839 a slave discovered a way to improve the drying process by using heat from burning charcoal. This new, faster curing process increased tobacco production.
- Party as a result of the cotton boom, hemp and flax also became major cash crops. Their fibers were used to make rope and sackcloth. Farmers used the rope and sackcloth to bundle cotton into bales.

Industry in the South

Many of the first factories in the South were built to serve farmers’ needs by processing crops such as sugarcane.

- By 1803 the nation’s first steam-powered sawmill was built in Donaldsonville, Louisiana. This new technology enabled lumber companies to cut, sort, and clean wood quickly.
- By the 1840s, entrepreneurs in Georgia began investing in cotton mills. In 1840, there were 14 cotton mills; by the mid-1850s, there were more than 50.
  - A few mill owners followed the model established by Francis Cabot Lowell. However, most built small-scale factories on the falls of a river for water-power.
  - A few steam-powered mills were built in towns without enough water-power.
• In 1848 Joseph R. Anderson became the owner of the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, Virginia – one of the most productive iron works in the nation.

• It was the only factory to produce bridge materials, cannons, steam engines, and other products.

• Industry, however, remained a small part of the southern economy.

• Southern industry faced stiff competition from the North and from England, both of which could produce many goods more cheaply.

• As long as agricultural profits remained high, southern investors preferred to invest in land.