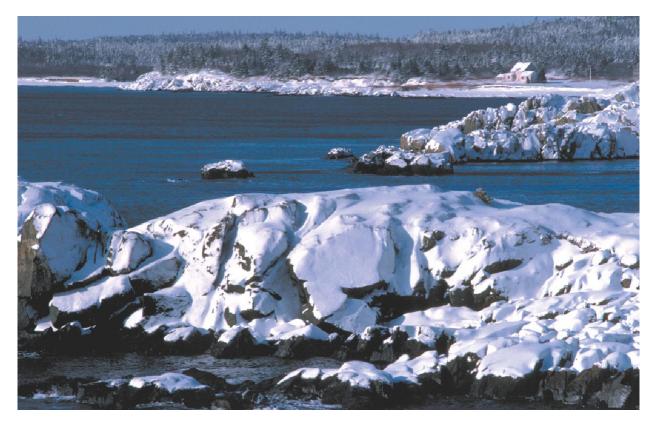
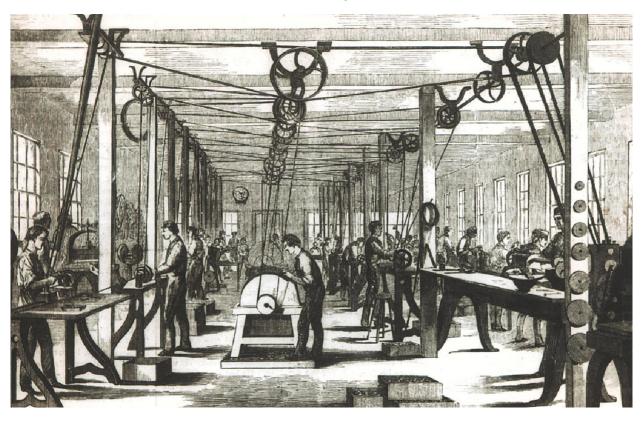
Geography





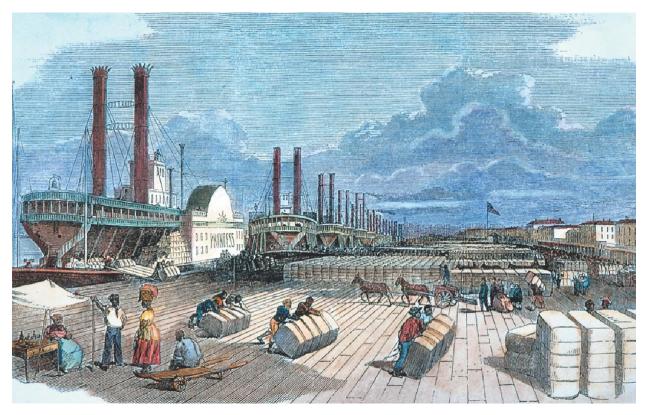
Economy

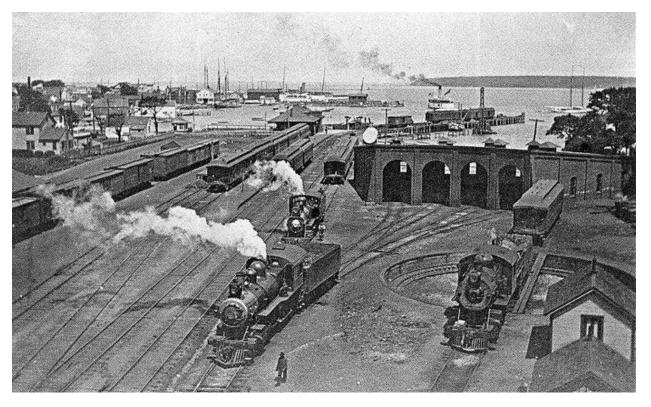




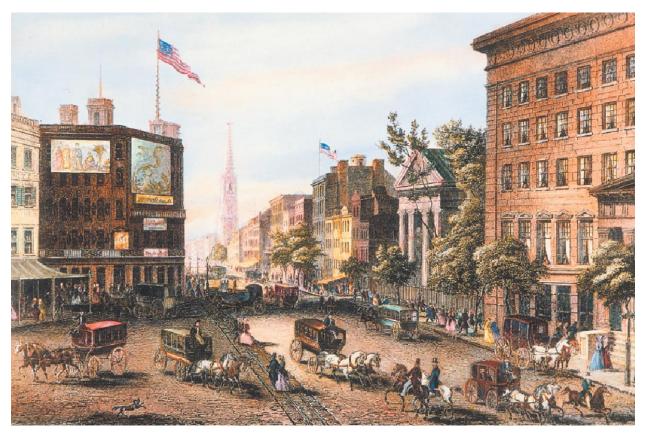
4

Transportation





Society





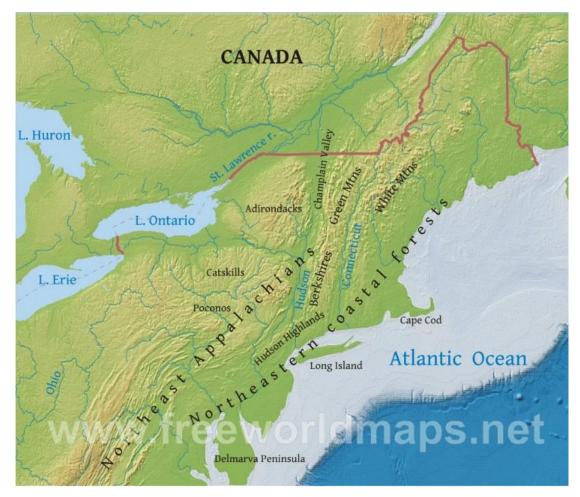
Placard G

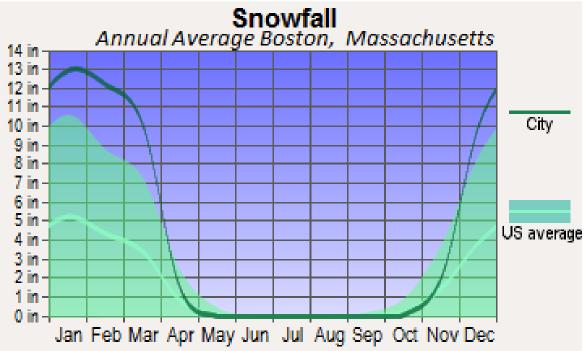


"The climate in the South is generally regarded as hot and humid, with long summers and short, mild winters. Crops grow easily in the South; its climate consistently provides growing seasons of at least six months before the first frost. Landscapes, particularly in the Southeast, are characterized by forests and wide, navigable rivers that allow boat travel far inland."

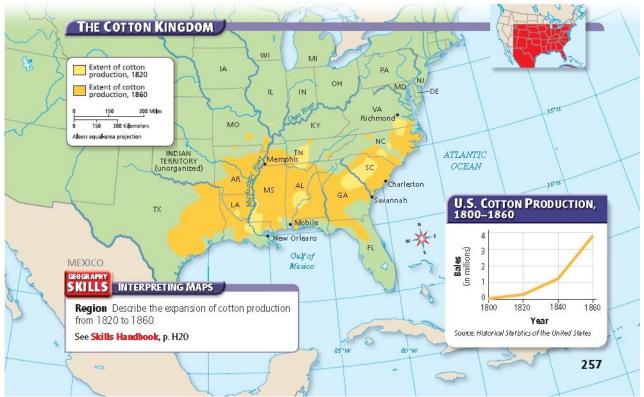
-The Southeast Regional Climate Center, http://www.sercc.com/

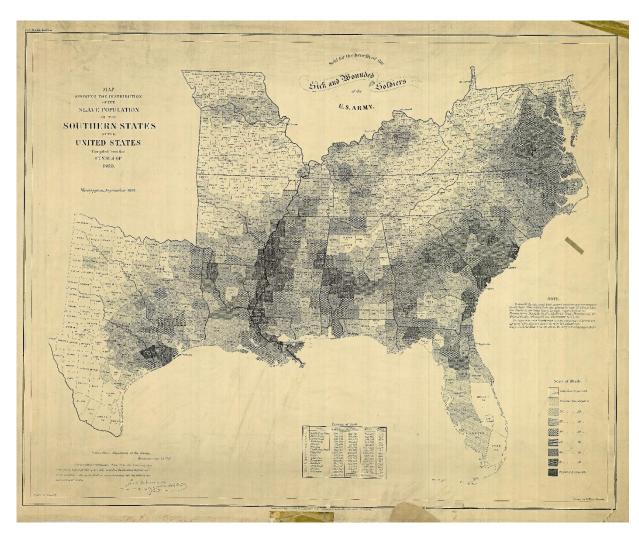
Placard F





Placard D





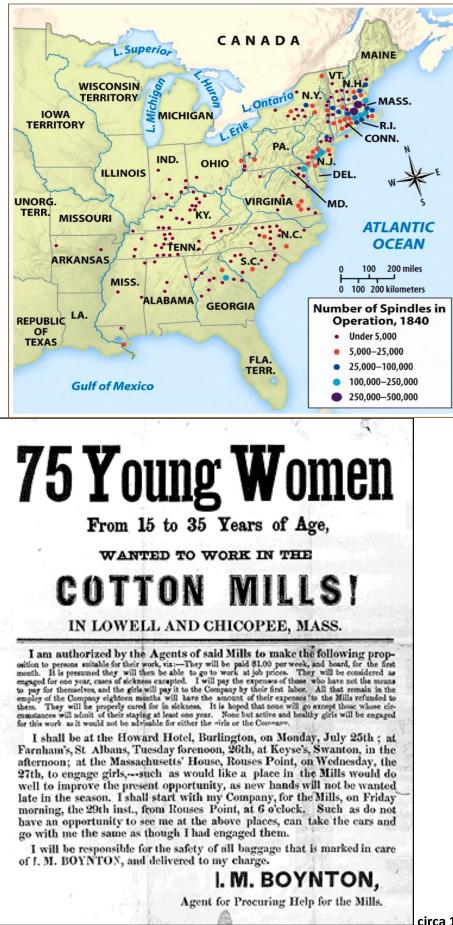
Title: Map Showing the Distribution of the Slave Population of the Southern States of the United States Compiled from the Census of 1860.

Description: the percentage of slaves in the population in each county in the slaveholding states in 1860.

-E.

Hergesheimer (cartographer), Th. Leonhardt (engraver)

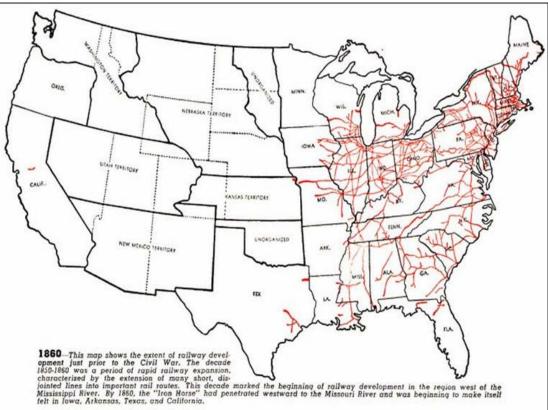
Placard H



(A spindle is a tool used for spinning fibers, such as wool or cotton, into yarn.)

circa 1860.







Placard E

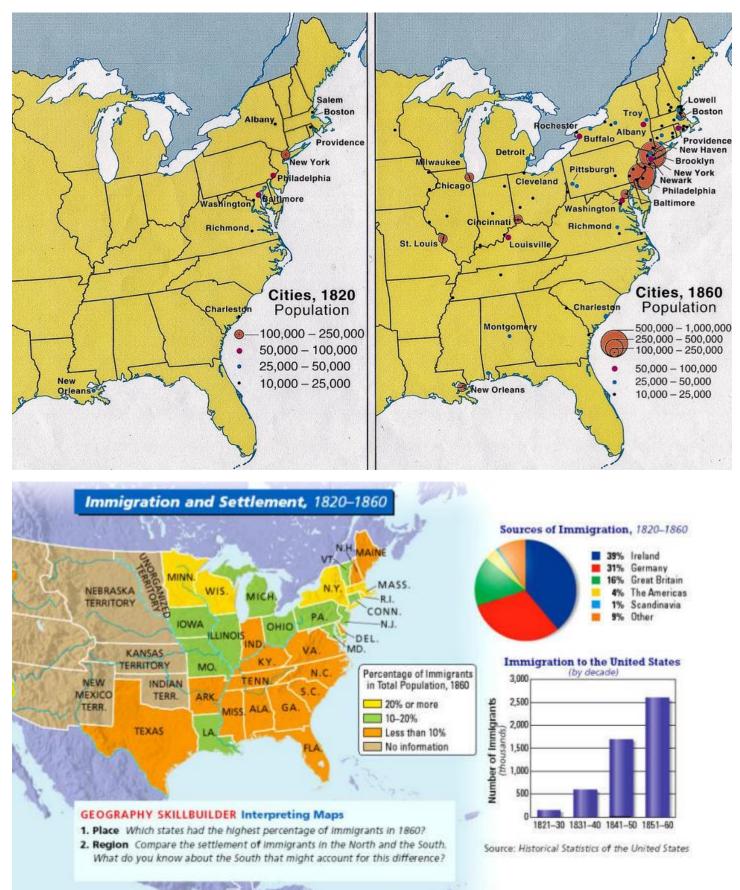


Red line = Eastern Continental Divide. Rivers east of the line flow into the Atlantic Ocean and rivers west of the line flow into the Gulf of Mexico.



Steamship Company Advertisements, 1849

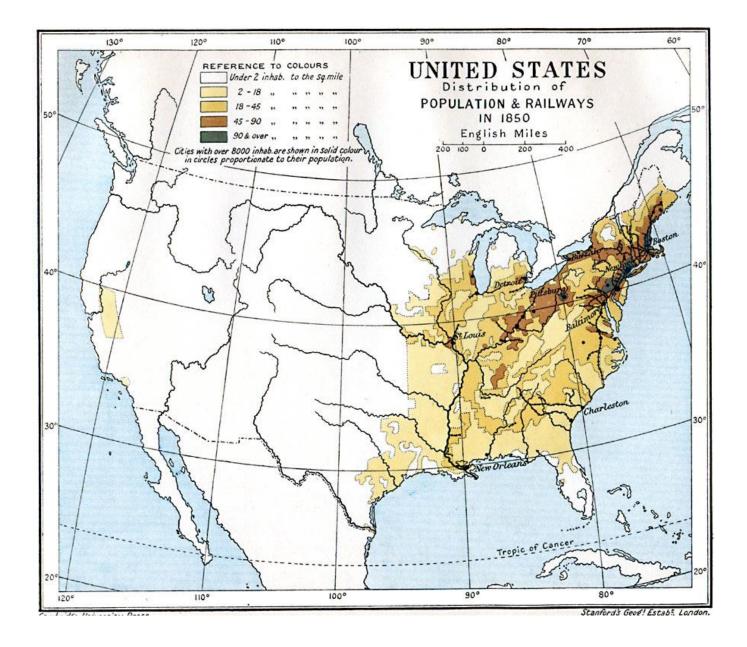




"Wealthy planters in the South modeled their homes and lives on European nobility. Their large mansions often featured tall columns and fancy gardens. However, most whites in the South owned or worked on small farms with few of the luxuries enjoyed by the rich.

Since rural communities were spread out over great distances, public schools were few and often inferior to those in the North."

- History Alive! The United States through Industrialism, 2005, page 264



Review

