

## **North/Northeast**

- major manufacturing area
- important seaports and large cities (New York City, Boston, Philadelphia)
- many European immigrants and free African Americans settle in the region
- strong economy = industry = higher incomes
- some small, family farms – grew wheat, corn, and other grains; raised cattle, sheep, and hogs
- wanted high tariffs, free labor, expensive land in west, government to pay for roads/canals

## **South**

- agriculture extremely important - tobacco, cotton, rice, grain, hogs, and cattle
- little manufacturing; most items made by hand or bought from NE factories
- slavery legal; slave labor basis of large farms (plantations)
- enslaved individuals labored in house or fields of plantations -- had no rights
- owners of the plantations, planters, were leaders of the region; planters dominated politics and economics, BUT only 25% of the population
- majority of whites owned hundreds of acres and some slaves
- poor white farmer -- no slaves, had little schooling
- some free African Americans -- actions were controlled by government
- wanted low tariffs, slave labor, cheap land in west
- against government paying for roads/canals because they used rivers

## **West**

- area growing in size
- settled by people of every race and social class
- region had more opportunity and land
- used roads, like the National Road, and canals to move west
- more independence and equality for African-Americans and women
- generally respected the ability of people; paid little attention to people's backgrounds
- shortage of labor -- everyone was needed to work
- majority were farmers – grew corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton
- strong community spirit; pulled together to help each other
- wanted high tariffs, free labor, cheap land in west, government to pay for roads/canals