

The Cotton Kingdom

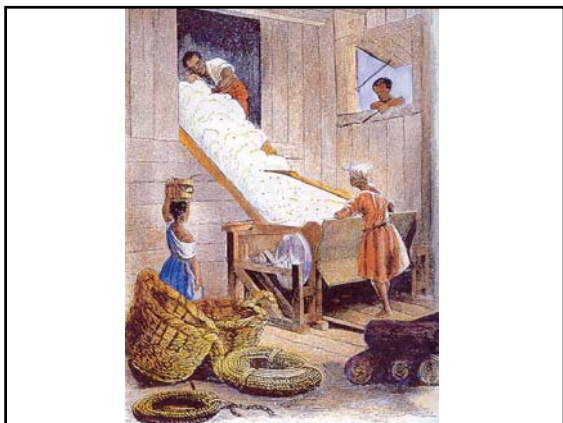
Chapter 8, Section 2

Cotton

- Needed in large quantities for Industrial Revolution
- Remained only a minor crop until the 1790s
 - Short-staple cotton
 - Grew throughout the S. easily
 - Needed to be deseeded
 - Very time-consuming
 - Took longer to deseed than to plant and harvest
 - Produced about 1 lb. per day per slave
 - Not economically viable
 - Long-staple cotton
 - Much easier to deseed
 - Grew in only limited areas in the S.

Cotton Gin (Engine)

- Invented by Eli Whitney in 1793
 - While visiting the S. in just 10 days
- Removed seeds quickly and efficiently
 - Allowed 1 slave to deseed over 1,000 lbs. per day
 - Made cotton economical to produce
 - Became dominant crop in the S.
 - “King Cotton”
 - Increase in production
 - 1790—3,000 bales
 - 1793—10,000 bales
 - 1801—100,000 bales
 - 1820—400,000 bales
- Revived slavery
 - Which had been a dying institution in late 18th century





Colonization of Freed Blacks

- Paul Cuffe
 - Massachusetts Quaker
 - Financed emigration of 38 blacks to Sierra Leone in 1815
 - British colony for freed slaves
- American Colonization Society
 - Purchased land to est. colony of Liberia in 1817
 - W/ the capital of Monrovia
 - Supported by whites
 - Would allow blacks to live in freedom w/o prejudice
 - Would allow whites to get away from living w/ them
 - Did not really appeal to blacks
 - Africa was a strange land to African-Americans.
 - There were not enough blacks going to make it worthwhile.
 - Slaves were becoming too expensive to free.
 - ◊ The foreign slave trade had ended.
 - Slaves were needed on the new cotton plantations.

