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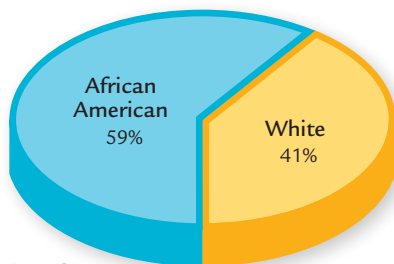
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2019 Update of Names and Boundaries  
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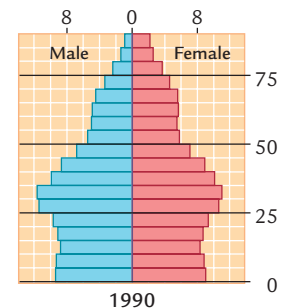
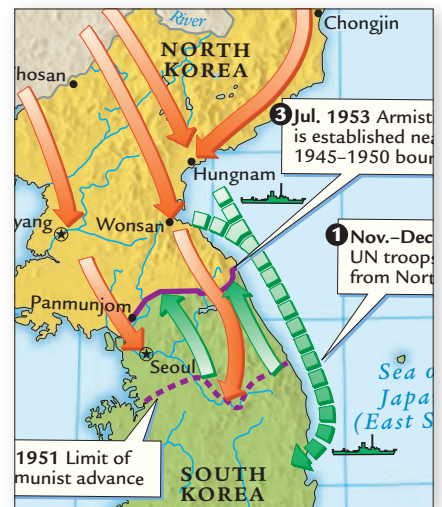
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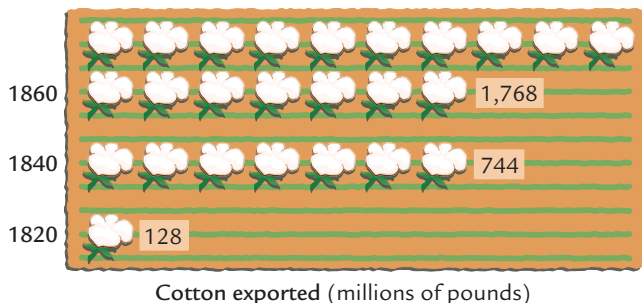
# The United States Before the Civil War

By 1861 the United States stretched to the Pacific and consisted of 34 states and 8 organized territories.

- ★ The South covered a larger area, but the North was more populous and had more cities.
- ★ The North had a mixed economy based on a variety of crops and on manufacturing of many kinds.
- ★ The Southern economy relied on *cash crops* (crops grown for sale), especially cotton. Its plantations, in turn, relied on enslaved people.

**A** For Southerners, slavery was both an economic and a political issue. Without unpaid slave labor, few Southern cash crops could be grown and harvested at a profit. Compare this map with map C on page 27.

more at  
**USHAAtlas.com**



Cotton exported (millions of pounds)

## **B** SOUTHERN COTTON EXPORTS

Between 1820 and 1860, textile mills both in the North and in Europe came to rely on Southern cotton. The more cotton it grew, the more the South came to rely on slavery.



**C**

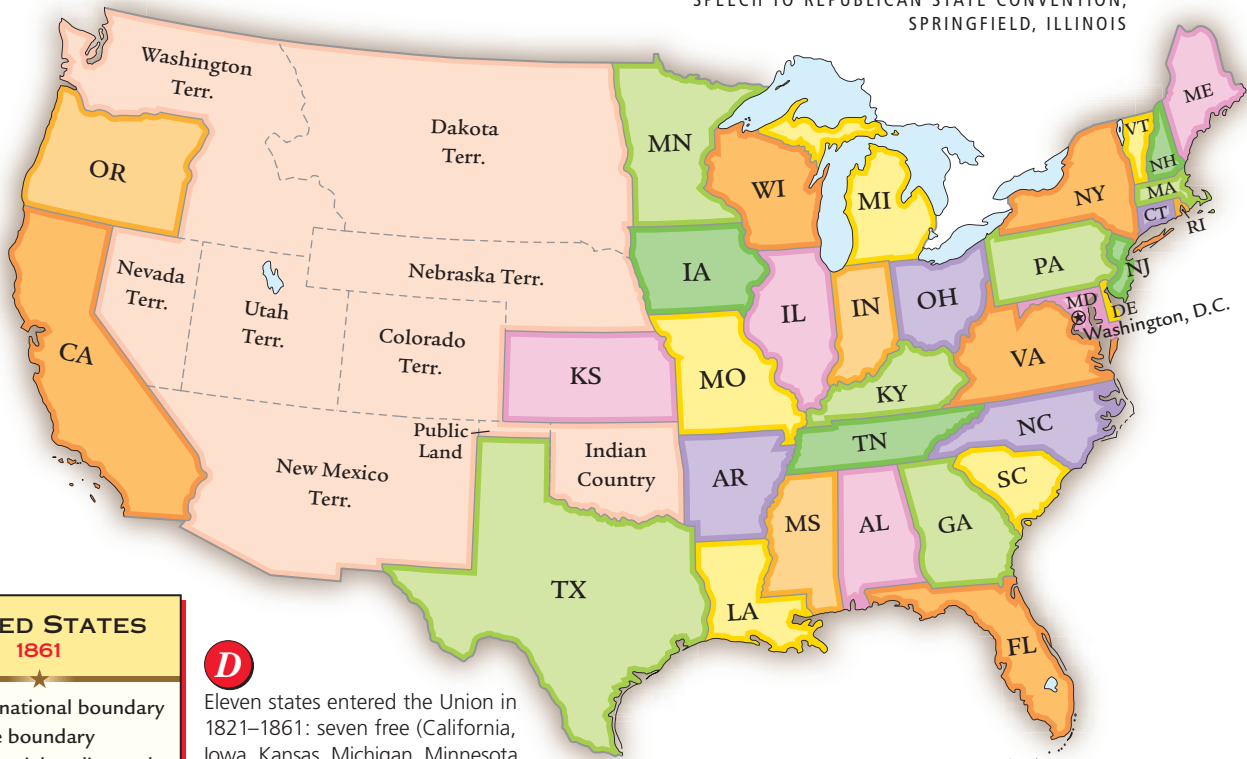
A large population provided numerous low-wage workers for Northern industry. Compare this map with those on pages 34 and 35.



POPULATION DENSITY AND MAJOR CITIES 1860	
People per Sq. Km	People per Sq. Mile
Under 1	Under 2
1 to 17	2 to 45
17 to 35	45 to 90
Over 35	Over 90

*"I believe that this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."*

-ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1858  
SPEECH TO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION,  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



UNITED STATES 1861	
— International boundary	
— State boundary	
- - - Territorial or disputed boundary	
⊙ National capital	

**D**

Eleven states entered the Union in 1821-1861: seven free (California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Wisconsin) and four slave (Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, Texas). Compare this map to map D on page 43.



# The Great Depression and World War II

1929–1945

1929–1940

Great Depression puts millions out of work.

1932  
**Franklin Roosevelt**  
elected President of U.S.

1930

1929  
**Stock market**  
crashes.

1931

**Japan** seizes  
Manchuria.

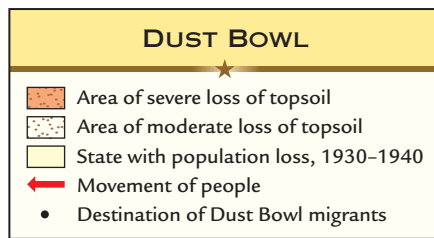
1933

**Hitler** elected  
Chancellor of Germany.

## Prosperity Ends, Immigration Slows

The stock market crash of 1929 introduced the Great Depression, worldwide economic hard times that lasted more than 10 years.

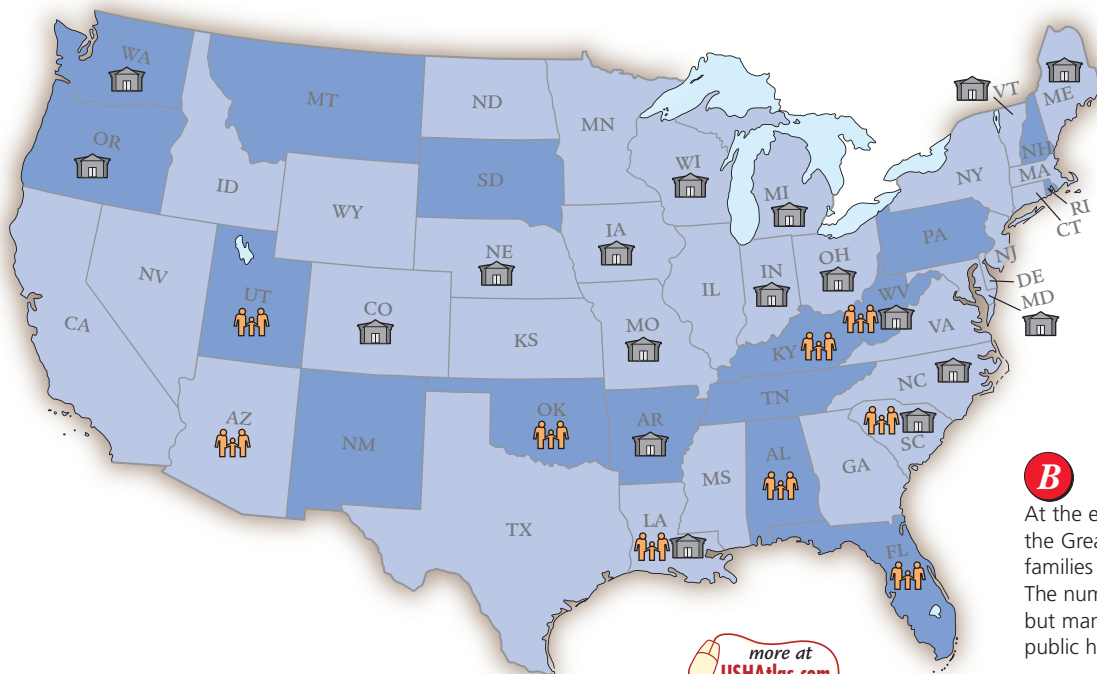
- ★ In the United States, immigration dropped to its lowest level in nearly 100 years.
- ★ At the same time, the Great Plains suffered an awful *drought*. The nation's breadbasket was called the "Dust Bowl" for its storms of blowing soil.
- ★ President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policy led to agencies that created jobs and helped the needy.



**A**

Over-farming and severe drought caused huge dust storms on the Great Plains that destroyed crops and even buried houses. Thousands of farm families were forced to find work elsewhere.

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### THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Unemployment Rate  
1929–1940

- 15%–25%
- Over 25%
- Over 15% of people on relief, 1933
- Over 15% of banks suspended operations, 1933

**B**

At the end of 1933—the worst year of the Great Depression—over 1 million families received government assistance. The number could have been larger, but many were too proud to accept public help.

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**1935**  
Italy invades Ethiopia.

**1936**  
Axis formed by Germany and Italy.

**1941**  
Pearl Harbor attacked by Japan; U.S. enters war.

**1944**  
D-Day marks Allied invasion of Normandy.

**1945**  
Germany surrenders.  
Atomic bombs dropped on Japan by U.S.  
Japan surrenders.

**1936**

**1939**

**1942**

**1945**

**1934–1938**  
Dust Bowl drives farmers from Great Plains.

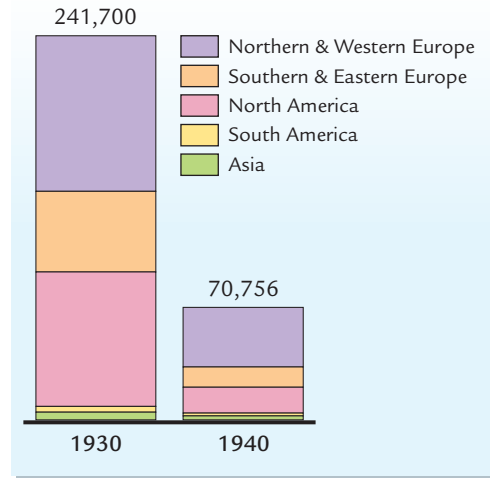
**1939–1945**  
World War II rages between Allies and Axis.

**1943**  
Italy surrenders.



*“Brother, can you spare a dime?”*

—YIP HARBURG  
FROM A POPULAR SONG OF THE DEPRESSION ERA



**C** Millions of Americans lost jobs, homes, businesses, and savings during the Depression. Bread lines and soup kitchens run by private charities offered help to those who had lost everything.

**D** IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

In the 1920s, federal quotas resulted in many prospective immigrants being turned away. During the Great Depression and World War II, the quotas went half-filled.

**E** During the Depression, few people immigrated to America. Many of those entering the country were Jews and others persecuted by German and Italian dictatorships.

