Main Idea 1:
The invention of the cotton gin revived the economy of the South.

- Prices for major ______________ crops—______________, rice, and ______________ after the ______________.
- The South’s first major ______________ crop was ______________.
- Cotton was not ______________, because of the ______________ of removing ______________.
- Demand for American ______________ grew ______________ with the rise of ______________
textile ______________.
- ______________ patented the ______________ ______________, a machine to ______________ seeds from ______________, in ______________.
- The ______________ gin worked by ______________ the ______________ and “teeth” separated green ______________ from cotton ______________.
- Before the ______________ of the cotton gin, the ______________ of ______________ ______________ in the South.
- Prices for ______________ were ______________, so some farmers ______________ production and ______________ for slaves ______________.
- Planters—______________-______________ farmers—soon adopted the ______________ ______________ and were able to process ______________ of ______________ much ______________ than ______________ processing.
- A healthy ______________ crop could now ______________ financial ______________ because of ______________ demand.

Main Idea 2:
The cotton gin created a cotton boom in which farmers grew little else.

- Cotton gin made ______________ so ______________ that ______________ farmers ______________ other crops
- Removal of ______________ ______________ opened up more ______________ for ______________ farmers in Southeast
- Development of new types of ______________ helped spread ______________ throughout ______________, as far west as ______________
  * ______________ produced more than ______________ the cotton grown in the ______________ by ______________
  * Economic ______________ attracted new ______________, built up ______________ among white ______________, and firmly established ______________ in the ______________
Cotton Belt

• ____________ had many ____________ as ____________ crop: ____________ to market and easy to ____________ and ____________.

• Cotton had major ____________—used up ____________ in soil—so ____________ began crop ____________.

• Crop ____________ refers to ____________ the type of ____________ grown on a given plot each ____________ in order to ____________ the land from ____________ loss.

• Farmers developed ____________ types of ____________ through crossbreeding, which ____________ the ____________ industry.

• Cotton ____________ was ____________ intensive; need for more ____________ caused ____________ in ____________ slave ____________.
  Instead of ____________ free workers, ____________ used ____________ Africans.

Cotton Trade

• Southern ____________ was used to make ____________ in ____________ and the ____________.

• ____________ ____________ became the South’s most ____________ foreign ____________ partner.

• Increased ____________ led to the ____________ of ____________ cities, including Charleston, Savannah, and ____________ ____________.

• Crop ____________, called ____________, managed the cotton ____________.

Main Idea 3:
Some people encouraged southerners to focus on other crops and industries.

Agriculture

• ____________—primary ____________ crop

• Other food crops—__________, sweet potatoes, ____________, and ____________

• ________ became an important southern food ____________ after ____________ when a new sugar ____________ system was ____________.

• ____________ production ____________ when a slave developed an improved ________ process.

• Hemp and ________ also became ____________ crops.

• As long as agriculture ____________ remained ____________, investors preferred to ____________ in ____________.

Industry

• ____________ in South built to serve ____________ needs

• Nation’s first steam-powered ____________ built in ____________ in 1803

• Entrepreneurs began ____________ in ____________ mills by ____________

• Tredegar ____________ Works: one of nation’s most productive ____________ works
  • Southern ____________ that turned ____________ into useful products for ____________ and the ____________

• Industry remained a ____________ part of southern ____________

• Cash crops ____________ the South’s ____________ because they took capitalists’ ____________ away from southern ____________.