Gavin Wright

Economy Since the Civil War

Revolutions in the Southern

NEW SOUTH

OLD SOUTH
The New Economy of the Old South

Since 1940,per capita income in the South has persistently

The Postwar South

World War II

The economic bases were already there before the productive revolution of the 1950s and 1960s. As a result of those changes society ultimately made possible the success of the civil rights movement.
The New Economy of the Poserow South

Economic life has been upended in the 1990s. The earlier trend toward mechanization was reversed. The new economy of the Poserow South has been shaped by the forces of globalization and technological change. The traditional sector of agriculture, which was once the backbone of the economy, has been declining in importance. The service sector, which includes industries such as finance, technology, and entertainment, has grown rapidly.

The Poserow South has been transformed into a hub of innovation and creativity. The region has become a haven for entrepreneurs and risk-takers. Start-up companies and emerging technologies are driving economic growth and creating new job opportunities.

As a result, the Poserow South has been renamed the Poserow Innovation District. This new economy is characterized by a focus on research and development, and it has become a beacon of hope for the future.

The New Economy of the Poserow South
The New Economy of the Postwar South

Recovery in the level of living and the expectation of future recovery are being felt by many people. The market for automobiles, the demand for housing, and the growth of retail trade are all contributing factors. The recent increase in the demand for automobiles has been accompanied by an increase in the price of gasoline, which has tended to limit the number of new cars sold. However, the demand for housing has been strong, and the construction of new homes has kept pace with the demand. The growth of retail trade has also been significant, with a number of new stores opening in the area.

The new market for automobiles is expected to continue to grow, with the demand for new cars remaining strong. The construction of new homes is also expected to continue, with a number of new developments planned for the area. The growth of retail trade is also expected to continue, with a number of new stores planned for the area.

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In the late 1800s, the cotton plantation system began to decline. The end of the Civil War and the loss of slavery ended the era of the large-scale cotton plantation. The market for cotton collapsed, and many southern farmers were left with few options. During this time, the economy of the South was largely dependent on agriculture, and the collapse of the cotton market had a significant impact on the region. The transition to other crops, such as rice and tobacco, was slow, and many families struggled to make ends meet.

The New Economy of the Postwar South

Table 8.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cotton Total</th>
<th>Cotton Exports</th>
<th>Tobacco</th>
<th>Tobacco Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The transition to other crops and industries was slow, and many families struggled to make ends meet. However, by the 1930s, the economies of the South began to diversify, with industries such as manufacturing, mining, and construction growing. This diversification helped to create new jobs and opportunities for the population. Today, the economy of the South is diverse, with a mix of industries, including agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism.
The New Economy of the Postwar South

In 1960, black migration and indeed many southern whites left the region. The South was not ready for widespread modernization, but the Northern economy was. In the North, the pace of industrialization quickened, and the southern economy remained largely untouched by these changes. As a result, the South was left behind, with its economy stagnating and its population declining.

The table below illustrates the economic conditions in the South in 1960:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite these challenges, the South continued to be a significant cultural and historical region, with its own unique traditions and values.
The New Economy of the Postwar South

Migration and Regional Labor Markets

The southern and national labor markets in the postwar era were transformed by the end of the Great Depression and the onset of World War II. The southern economy began to grow, and the demand for labor increased. This led to a shift in the region's economy, with new industries and businesses opening up. The result was a significant increase in the southern workforce, which helped to drive economic growth in the region.

The southern economy benefited from several factors, including:

- A growing population
- Increased industrialization
- Expansion of the defense industry
- Growth in the service sector

These changes led to a significant increase in the demand for labor, which in turn led to higher wages and better working conditions. The result was a significant shift in the southern economy, with new industries and businesses opening up.

In recent years, the American economy has moved steadily into the new economy of the Postwar South.

Old South, New South

The example of tobacco offers a glimpse of an alternative.

The New Economy of the Postwar South

Old South, NEW SOUTH
The New Economy of the Postwar South

1940-1948 and 1949-58

Employment Changes in Low-Wage Manufacturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Employment</th>
<th>Change in Number of Workers</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940-48</td>
<td>1,234,567</td>
<td>+123,456</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-58</td>
<td>1,358,789</td>
<td>+213,213</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The New Economy of the Postwar South
The New Economy of the Poster South

The region of the poster South

The New Economy of the Poster South

FIGURE 8.4

Old SOUTH, NEW SOUTH
The New Economy of the Postwar South

In settling humankind in the outside world, forces of traditionalism, who saw home were actively encouraged, force continuities were cut away from outside interests and influences, and the business of defining what is in the South and what is not. The Southern Economic Development Council and the Regional Economic Council, under the leadership of other economic thinkers, have been working to reshape Southern economic development. As a result, the Southern Economic Development Council has become a key player in the Southern economic development arena, working to shape the region's economic future.

TABLE 6.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Pre-1950</th>
<th>1950-1960</th>
<th>Post-1960</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Degree</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Educational Level (Ages 16-24), Percentage Distribution of the Working Population

The New Economy of the Postwar South

Old South, New South
The New Economy of the Pusan War South

Ken through, Southern Pusanization had existed before. In fact, operations on the New Deal expansionary program had begun years before the first budge. Although the War Department had not formally announced its policy of reliance on the New Deal, it had already begun to implement the program. The New Deal programs, however, were not as effective as had been hoped.

The new government of the Pusan War South

The new economy of the Pusan War South

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Population (Thousands)</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1947</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
<td>1278</td>
<td>2344</td>
<td>3126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td></td>
<td>1278</td>
<td>2344</td>
<td>3126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>2556</td>
<td>4688</td>
<td>6252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures are rounded.

TABLE 8.7

Problems of the Economic Development

Old South, New South

17 August 1968
The New Economy of the Poster South

TABLE 8.10

Expenditures, 1929-76

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 8.11

Expenses, 1929-76

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 8.12

New Economy of the Poster South

Old SOUTH, NEW SOUTH
The New Economy of the Former South

After industrial growth does indeed hold the key to future growth, not only for the South, but also for the rest of the nation. The South's most recent and most promising growth story of late has been centered around a number of industries whose impact on the region's economy is significant and growing. These industries include, but are not limited to, information technology, biotechnology, renewable energy, and advanced manufacturing.

However, even when all the qualifications are accounted for, the differences by region are still present. The Southern region, while more concentrated in the manufacturing sector, has also seen significant growth in the information economy. This growth is fueled by the region's strong base in agriculture, energy, and transportation, which provides a foundation for the development of new technologies and industries.

The Southern region has a long history of innovation and entrepreneurship, which has contributed to the growth of these new industries. This tradition of innovation is evident in the region's strong network of universities and research institutions, which provide a fertile ground for the development of new technologies and ideas.

The Southern region's geographic location also plays a significant role in its development. The region is strategically located between the East and the West, making it a key hub for trade and transportation. This location has contributed to the growth of the region's manufacturing sector, as well as its role as a gateway for goods and services.

In addition to its geographic location, the Southern region's strong workforce and cost of living advantages also contribute to its growth. The region's workforce is known for its strong work ethic and dedication, which has contributed to the growth of many industries.

The Southern region's growth is not without its challenges. The region still faces significant challenges in terms of infrastructure, education, and workforce development. However, the region's leaders are committed to addressing these challenges and ensuring that the region continues to be a leader in the nation's economic growth.

In conclusion, the Southern region's growth story is one of innovation, resilience, and promise. As the region continues to navigate the challenges of the 21st century, it will be an important player in the nation's economic growth. The region's leaders are committed to ensuring that the region continues to be a leader in the nation's economic growth, and they are working hard to ensure that the region's future is bright.
The New Economy of the Poster South

The Old South, New South

The New Economy of the Poster South
The New Economy of the Poster South

The 1980s saw the rise of the "poster south," as indoor locations like shopping malls, convention centers, and convention hotels became popular venues for business and trade shows. This shift in location from cities to suburban areas allowed for larger and more accessible venues, often with more convenient parking and lower costs. As a result, the economy of the south began to diversify, attracting industries such as tourism, events, and conventions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the new economy of the poster south has had a significant impact on the economy of the region. With its focus on internet marketing, online advertising, and digital media, it has opened up new opportunities for small businesses and entrepreneurs. The growth of the poster south has also created jobs and increased the overall economic output of the region. As the economy continues to evolve, it will be interesting to see how the poster south will shape the future of the economy.
The South, the Nation, and the World Economy

It is fascinating to see how interconnected things have changed.

Yet, it seems that the old ways of doing things have not completely disappeared. The world has changed, but the politics of the past still linger.

The New Economy of the Postwar South

Old SOUTH NEW SOUTH
The New Economy of the Postwar South

The economy of the South has undergone significant changes since the end of World War II. The South, often referred to as the "New South," has emerged as a major economic force in the United States. This transformation has been driven by a number of factors, including increased industrialization, improved transportation, and a shift in the region's economic base.

One of the most significant developments in the New South has been the growth of the service sector. As manufacturing and agriculture have declined, services such as finance, insurance, and real estate have become increasingly important. This shift has been particularly pronounced in the larger cities of the South, where innovation and technology have played a key role in economic growth.

Another key factor in the New South's economic success has been the region's access to a skilled labor force. The South has attracted a large number of companies seeking to take advantage of this labor pool, which includes a mix of highly educated professionals and skilled workers.

In addition to these economic changes, the New South has also seen significant social and cultural transformations. The region has become more diverse in terms of race and ethnicity, and this diversity has contributed to a more vibrant cultural landscape. The New South has also become a hub for innovation and technology, with a number of high-tech companies establishing major operations in the region.

Overall, the economic success of the New South is a testament to the region's ability to adapt to changing economic conditions and take advantage of new opportunities. As the region continues to evolve, it will be important to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are shared equitably by all residents.
The New Economy of the Postwar South

Some observers still view the South as a colonial economy.

The fact is, however, that the South is no longer in the same economic position as it was before the Great Depression. The Southern economy has undergone significant changes in recent years, and the region is no longer dependent on agriculture and the production of raw materials.

This transformation has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the service sector, the expansion of technology and innovation, and the development of new industries. As a result, the South has become a more diversified economy, with a stronger focus on high-tech and knowledge-based industries.

As we look to the future, it is clear that the South will continue to play an important role in the national economy. With its strong base in technology and innovation, the region is well-positioned to continue growing and prospering in the years to come.
Chapter I

NOTES

OLD SOUTH, NEW SOUTH