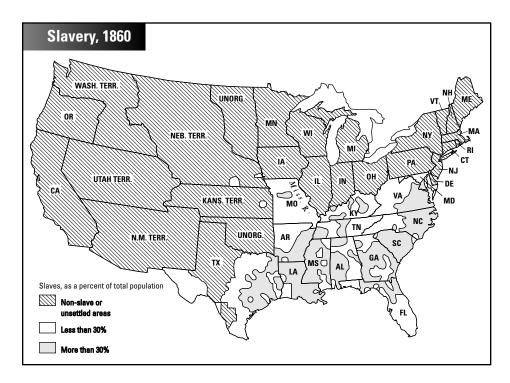


GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS Slave Populations in the United States

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map and chart carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

A t the outbreak of the Civil War, the vast majority of African Americans in the United States were slaves living in the rural areas of the South. Even after the Union victory, however, most African Americans remained in the South. During World War I, the distribution of African Americans began

to change. Drawn by job opportunities, they began to move to the industrial cities of the North and Northeast. In recent years, though, large numbers of African Americans have joined the migration to the Sunbelt, the region made up of the Southwestern and Western states.



States with the Largest African-American Populations, 1990				
1. New York	2,859,000	7. North Carolina	1,456,000	
2. California	2,209,000	8. Louisiana	1,299,000	
3. Texas	2,022,000	9. Michigan	1,292,000	
4. Florida	1,760,000	10. Maryland	1,190,000	
5. Georgia	1,747,000	11. Virginia	1,163,000	
6. Illinois	1,694,000	12. Ohio	1,155,000	

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Interpreting Text and Visuals

	st the 14 states that had areas with a slave population of more than 30 percent 1860.
Li	ist the four free states west of the Mississippi River.
	contrast to many other states, Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland had a difficult me deciding which side to join during the Civil War. Why do you think this was so?
	udy the map and the table. Then list the states that had both a substantial slave opulation in 1860 and a large African-American population in 1990.
1	
	ame the six states that had African-American populations of more than 1.5 illion in 1990.
st	espite the history of slavery in the South, many free African Americans chose to ay there after the Civil War. What factors do you think might have caused them make this choice?