**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hr. \_\_**

**Topic 7.1-7.4 - Society and Culture Before the Civil War 366-418**

**7.1: The Industrial Revolution and Life in the North**

I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- long, slow process- changed the way goods were produced

A. Before 1800’s most goods made by hand

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replaced tools & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replaced human and animal power

C. British Industrial Revolution- 1700’s- wanted to keep the knowledge a secret

D. Spinning Jenny- spins several threads at one time

E. Large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needed to be near rivers for waterpower.

F. Capitalists built and invested their money in new factories for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

G. Goods made by machines lowered the cost- made more product.

H. Samuel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Britain memorized how to make and operate the machines. He

emigrated to the US in 1789. He built the first successful textile mill in Pawtucket, RI.

I. Eli Whitney invented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts to fix machinery (guns, clocks, locks etc…)

J. War of 1812 and British blockade- Americans produced more goods.

K. First factories built by water and materials needed.

L. Investors borrowed money on credit- low taxes, expanded ventures- vast amounts of wealth

M. New York \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Exchange started in 1792.

N. Demand high with supply low meant big profits and higher prices for goods- same for workers

II. Cities emerged where there were factories

A. Francis Cabot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Lowell Mills combined spinning and weaving- hired young girls called

Lowell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- sent wages home to family- lived in boarding houses with rules to protect

the girls- hired women and children to pay them less.

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (boys and girls) worked in factories as young as 7- small bodies and hands.

Children worked hard on the farms too.

C. 12 hour days, 6 days a week- long hard tedious work- conditions would worsen

D. Family members left the home to find work, more women worked too

III. Many left the farms for cities to find work- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Problems in growing cities- environment, dirt/gravel roads-mud, no sewers, garbage in

streets, pollution in waterways, contaminated water, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, smoke and soot

B. Attractions in cities- museums, theaters, circuses, shops- ready-made clothes etc…

IV. New inventions- advancing science and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Cast iron stove- Philo Stewart, Electrical current- Joseph Henry, Thomas Davenport-

electric motor, Thomas Howe- sewing machine

B. New farm products- Jethro Wood- iron plow with replaceable parts, John Deere-

lightweight steel plow, Cyrus McCormick- reapers, mechanical drill, threshing machine

C. Communication improvements- Samuel Morse- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- gain information about goods,

prices, markets, etc…by 1850 a telegraph cable was laid between the US and Europe

V. Steam Power- steam powered railroads- faster, easier, cheaper transportation of people & goods

A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- dangerous- soft roadbeds & unsafe bridges, broke down, thick black smoke,

no standard gauge (distance between rails)- transferred to different rail lines.

B. Railroad boom- across the US- increased commerce

C. Trade with other countries increased (cotton, fur, wheat, lumber, tobacco)- clipper ships- fast-

then 1850’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ even better

D. Factories and machines began using steam at a lower price.

E. Mass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lowered prices and increased the US standard of living, better wages,

better diets, more newspapers and magazines, so more advertising for new products

VI. Factories in the 1840’s-1850’s different from early 1800’s – owners wanted profits & didn’t care

about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Entire families labored in factories- 4:00 am to 7:30 pm- dangerous work, few windows,

no heat, no safety devices, many accidents, no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regulating conditions

B. Workers tried to organize, 1820’s-30’s trade \_\_\_\_\_\_- called for shorter workday, higher wages,

and better conditions- sometimes went on strike (illegal)- but faced jail or fines or were fired

C. Artisans- skilled workers won shorter days and better pay- unskilled workers were easy to

replace and didn’t receive any demands.

D. Rise in social class between the rich and poor.

E. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were paid less on a job and many unions didn’t want women- tried to organize

V. Minorities in the North

A. Northern European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- British came for higher wages

B. Irish came when there was a Potato Famine in the 1840’s- starvation and disease in Ireland

C. Germans emigrated during food shortages and revolution in 1830’s-40’s, including Jewish

D. Immigrants became farmers and worked in the factories

E. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- native born, white citizens- anti-immigrant- said they stole jobs and

were different (Catholics, Jews, etc..)

F. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party- anti immigrant and anti-Catholic

G. Little slavery in the North, but African Americans were discriminated against- but many

successful African Americans in the North

**7.2: King Cotton and Life in the South**

I. The Cotton \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- South’s soil ideal for cotton to ship North and to Britain

A. Eli \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Cotton Gin in 1792- removed the seeds from cotton

B. By 1850- planters grew over 2 million bales a year

C. Large plantations with slave labor in the South and West- fertile soil, warm temps, rainfall

D. Other southern crops- rice, sugar cane, and tobacco and livestock- hogs, oxen, horses, cattle

E. More agriculture- relied on plantations with slave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- but some industry in the South

F. Some big cities with same problems as the North- poor housing and sanitation

G. The South purchased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods from the North- relied on North

II. Most whites in South were not rich planters and didn’t own slaves

A. Plantation life dominated the South- elegant clothes, acted like nobility, lavish life, became

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders

B. 75% of South- small farmers- owned small farmers and maybe 1-2 slaves

C. Poor whites- didn’t own slaves or the land they farmed- hard life

D. In the South the wealthiest owned slaves, in the North the wealthiest were capitalists

III. Both free and enslaved African Americans lived in the south

A. Enslaved Africans had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, free African Americans faced discrimination

B. Free African Americans received their freedom in the Revolutionary War or bought their it

C. Many were farmers, laborers and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (blacksmith, carpenters, cobblers), operated

businesses- many laws passed in the south making it hard for free African Americans

D. Enslaved Africans made up 30% of the South’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- most slaves worked on

cotton plantations- some were servants, skilled artisans, or worked in cities

IV. Slavery in the South- strict laws and slave owners- conditions varied

A. Slave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- laws to keep African Americans from running away or rebelling- forbidden to gather in groups more than 3, needed a written pass to leave their owners land, couldn’t

own guns, couldn’t learn to read or write, couldn’t testify in court

B. Some slaves were mistreated- but valuable property- worked 16 hour days

C. South didn’t recognize marriages or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- families broken apart- children or spouses

D. Some families and extended families stayed together- taught traditional African stories & songs, religion was acceptable

E. As a form of resistance- some broke tools, stole food, destroyed crops etc…

F. Many African Americans tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the North or turned to violence.

G. Denmark Vesey planned revolt in 1822- he and 35 others executed

H. Nat Turner led a revolt in 1831- killed whites- he was caught and hung

I. Southern whites \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a revolt or uprising

**7.3: Reform Movements**

I. Political Reforms- against slavery and injustices against women

A. Second Great Awakening- people could save themselves by their actions

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revivals- meetings to promote religion

II. Social Reforms- help with prisons, disables, education, and slavery

A. Dorthea Dix- help the outsiders- the criminals and mentally ill- many women in prison actually

mentally ill- harsh conditions in prisons- built mental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B. 5 out of 6 people in jail were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (poor)

C. Temperance movement against alcohol in the1820’s- devil rum could lead to abuse and

families breaking up

III. Horace \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Boston believed educated citizens would become better Christians- built new

schools, extended school year, raised teacher’s pay- and opened 3 colleges- other

states followed to improve schools and set up tax supported elementary schools. Schooling

ended in \_\_\_\_\_\_ grade in the North and South. Some schools set up for blacks in the North.

African Americans opened their own schools. 1854- Pennsylvania set up the first African

American college for men

IV. Some schools set up for people with disabilities- like for deaf or blind

**7.4: Abolitionism**

I. Religious beliefs led some to oppose slavery

A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ felt slavery was a sin- everyone is equal in the eyes of God.

B. Ministers wanted Christians to stamp out slavery.

C. Slavery wasn’t important to the North’s economy.

D. 1787- Northwest Ordinance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slavery from that territory- now Midwest.

E. One million slaves in the South- little support for ending slavery

F. A movement in the US was a new society in African for freed slaves and other Africans called Liberia. Many slaves born in the US, they didn’t want to go to Africa.

II. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- reformers wanting to end slavery completely in the US- almost all Northerners

A. *Freedom’s Journal*- abolitionist newspaper

B. Some abolitionists called for slaves to free themselves anyway they can.

C. Frederick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- African American abolitionist- he learned to read as a slave and

escaped in 1838- published an anti-abolitionist newspaper called the *North Star*.

D. William Lloyd Garrison launched *The Liberator* in 1831 and helped found New England AntiSlavery Society

E. Angelina and Sarah Grimke daughters of a South Carolina slaveholder- hated slavery- moved

North to speak against slavery

F. Underground \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a network of black and white abolitionists who secretly helped enslaved Africans escape to freedom in the North or Canada

G. Harriet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- an escaped slave that returned to the South 19 times to help others to

freedom- more than 300 enslaved Africans Americans- her nickname was “Black Moses”.

Slaves owners offered a $40,000 reward for capture.

H. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* in 1852- a novel describing the suffering

of enslaved African Americans- convinced many Northerners of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of slavery

III. By the mid 1800’s- slavery existed only in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Some in the North felt ending slavery would ruin their livelihood- mill owners, bankers, and merchants- they felt slavery should be left up to states- there were attacks on abolitionists

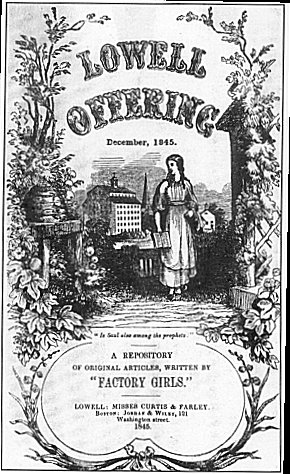
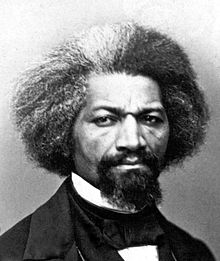
B. Southerners were for slavery even if they owned none

C. Many southerners accused abolitionists of preaching violence.

D. Southerners responded to abolitionists that slaves were better off than the northerners

workers who labored all day in factories with bad working conditions for low pay.

E. To the southerners, slavery was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the southern way of life.

Lowell Mill flyer Lowell Mill Girl Textile Mill Workers Frederick Douglas