

# Chapter 13

## Sections 1 & 2



THE  
NORTH!



# Definitions

- **Telegraph-** Invention by Samuel Morse that electronically transmitted signals over long distances.
- **Clipper Ship-** Narrow hulled ships with tall sails that would “clip” time off of a journey because of their speed
- **Trade Union-** Organizations of workers with the same skill or trade.
- **Nativist-** People opposed to immigration (Know Nothing Party)
- **Strike-** Refusing to work in order to get demands met.



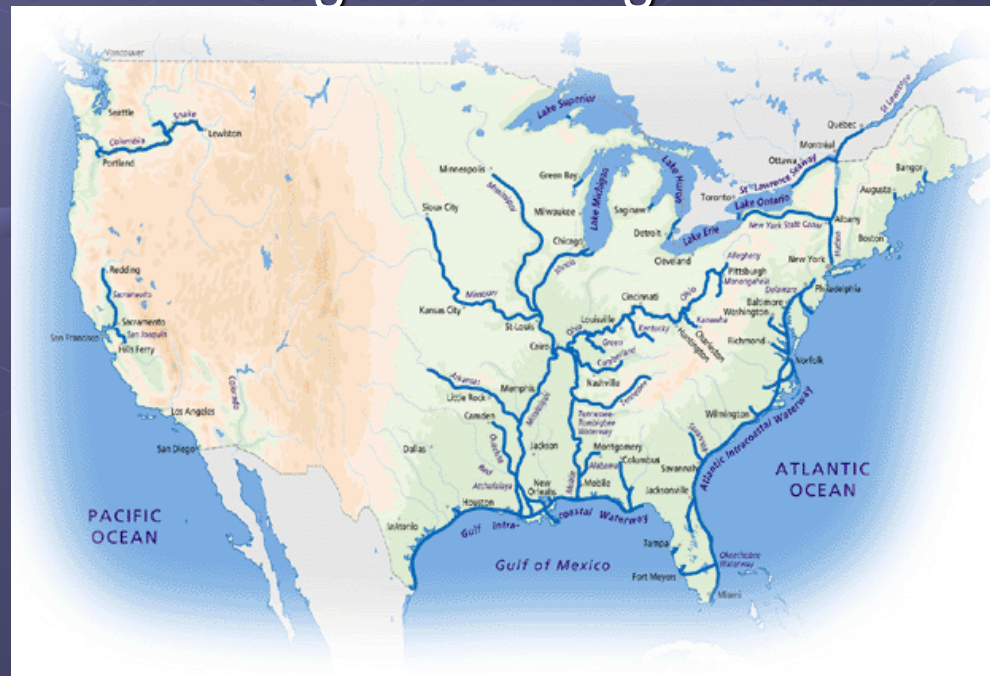
- 1. What is the North's Economy based around?
  - The North's economy is based on industry.



## 2. List three major improvements and who were responsible for them.

### ● Transportation

- Canals- DeWitt Clinton (Erie Canal)
- Steamboat- Robert Fulton (Clermont)
- Clipper Ships- ? (The Flying Cloud)
- Steam Locomotive- Peter Cooper (Rocket)
- Railways- The North began building interconnected railways.





## 2. List three major improvements and who were responsible for them.

### ● Communication

- Telegraph- Samuel Morse (Morse Code)



### ● Agriculture

- Steel Tipped Plow- John Deere
- Mechanical Reaper- Cyrus McCormick



### 3. Explain what the working conditions in Northern factories were like in the mid 1800's. How does this compare to today?

#### ● MID 1800's:

- Long hours every day, average of 11 ½ hours.
- No protection from the dangerous machinery
- Conditions were either way hot or way cold!!
- Employers cared nothing for the workers, only making a profit, you were disposable!

#### ● TODAY

- Federally mandated 40 hour work week for hourly employees
- OSHA makes sure conditions are safe for all workers.
- Employers understand that a happy employee will increase profits!

## 4. How did factory workers in the 1800's work towards improving their working conditions (2 things)

### ● Formed Trade Unions

- These were formed to help improve the hours, pay and conditions for factory workers.



### ● Strikes

- These were used as a means to force management to meet the demands of the workers.

5. Even though slavery was almost gone in the North, did African Americans get equal treatment?

- The most definitely did not!! They faced prejudice and discrimination. They often could not vote, could not attend public schools, and often were forced to use segregated facilities like hospitals and restaurants.
- What other group was discriminated against during this time?
  - Women



## 6. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?

- These words often used as the same, but they are different. Prejudice is having an unfair opinion or thoughts about someone without knowing the fact, they have PRE-JUDGED that person. Discrimination is often the physical act that follows prejudice. It is treating someone unfairly because of their affiliation with a group.

7. What 2 countries were the largest source of Immigration during the mid 1800's? What drove out each group from their home countries? Where did they go, and what did they do when they arrived?

## Irish



- The Great Potato Famine drove them out of Ireland. They settled mostly in the NE because of the abundant factory jobs. They were often used for manual labor.

## German



- A failed revolution in Germany forced many to leave the country. They settled in NY, PA, and spread to the mid-west. Very skilled farmers who were not always poor.

## 8. Describe the impact these immigrant groups had on our country

### ● Religion

- Catholicism grew as a majority of Irish were Catholic

### ● Language

- Various word and languages were introduced to the U.S.

### ● Traditions

- Each group brought with them their culture. Food, song and dance were all things brought to us from various immigrant groups.



9. Did the various immigrant groups fit in easily, or did they face hardship? If it was difficult, what groups of people made it hard on them?

- The immigrants face extreme difficulty gaining acceptance once they were here.
  - Nativists believed that only those who were native born Americans should be here. They felt threatened by the immigrants and blames them for the problems they faced.
- Know-Nothing Party
  - Made up of nativists.
  - Wanted stricter citizenship laws
  - Did not want foreign born people to hold office.