



Name: _____ Date: _____

North and South Assignment

Slave Narratives

5 Points

Refer to the lesson discussion to answer the following questions. Use complete sentences in your response.

1. What is said by Mrs. Shaw Graves (Aunt Sally) that shows how slaves were dealt with like property? (2 points)
2. What did John W. Fields identify as the “the greatest hold the South had” on slaves? (1 point)
3. Identify two examples of cruel things that were done to slaves as noted in the narratives. (2 points)

Continue on next page.

Completion

13 Points

In the spaces provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentences. Use the Word Bank provided.

Word Bank

Robert Fulton	thresher	31,000 miles
telegraph	Peter Cooper	Samuel Morse
steel-tipped plow	canals	sewing machine
mechanical reaper	factories	
machinery	dividing	

Technology and Industry

First, manufacturers made products by (1) _____. Then manufacturers built (2) _____ to bring specialized workers together. Finally, factory workers used (3) _____ to perform some of their work. After Elias Howe invented the (4) _____ in 1846, operators could produce clothing on a large scale from fabrics made by machine. The invention of the steamboat by (5) _____ in 1807 meant that goods and passengers could be transported more quickly. In the 1840s (6) _____ were widened and deepened to accommodate steamboats. In 1830 (7) _____ built the first American steam locomotive. By 1860, the United States had almost (8) _____ of railway tracks that helped speed the flow of goods from the East to the Midwest. On October 24, 1844, (9) _____ successfully demonstrated the use of his (10) _____ system.

Agriculture

The (11) _____ easily cut through the hardpacked sod of the prairies; the (12) _____ sped up the harvesting of wheat; and the (13) _____ quickly separated the grain from the stalk.

Continue on next page.

Organizing Facts

8 Points - 1/2 Each

Write the letter of each item from the Fact Bank in the appropriate section of the chart. Some items fit in more than one category.

The North's People		
Factory Working Conditions	Trade Unions	African American Workers
Women Workers	City Life	Immigrants

Fact Bank

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. groups of skilled workers who feared the growth of the factory system | I. staged strikes for higher wages and to limit workday |
| B. overcrowded buildings | J. risk of quick spread of disease |
| C. suffered discrimination | K. average workdays of 11.4 hours |
| D. majority were extremely poor | L. more than 1 million Germans |
| E. stifling hot in summer | M. were not allowed to vote |
| F. constant danger of fire | N. freezing cold in winter |
| G. 1.5 million Irish people | O. paid less than white males |
| H. petitioned for a 10 hour day in 1845 | P. brought their religions, customs, languages, and ways of life |

Continue on next page.

Comparing and Contrasting

6 Points

After each statement of fact, write the letter of the fact from the Fact Bank provided that makes a comparison or a contrast.

1. **Fact:** In 1790 the South seemed to be an underdeveloped agricultural region with little prospect for future growth.
Comparison or Contrast: _____
2. **Fact:** In the colonial period, tobacco was the most profitable crop in Virginia; Georgia and South Carolina produced rice and indigo.
Comparison or Contrast: _____
3. **Fact:** In the late 1700s, a worker painstakingly separated the plant's sticky seeds from the cotton fibers by hand, processing about one pound of cotton a day.
Comparison or Contrast: _____
4. **Fact:** By 1860 the Upper South still produced tobacco, hemp, wheat, and vegetables.
Comparison or Contrast: _____
5. **Fact:** In the industrial North, large numbers of people moved to the cities to be near factories and work.
Comparison or Contrast: _____
6. **Fact:** In the 1840s and 1850s, the North experienced a railroad boom that connected cities from the Northeast to the Midwest.
Comparison or Contrast: _____

Fact Bank

- A. In the 1800s, with the use of a cotton gin, a worker could clean 50 pounds of cotton a day.
- B. The South remained overwhelmingly rural with only a small percentage of the nation's industry.
- C. In the mid-1800s, cotton became the South's leading cash crop.
- D. Southern rail lines were short, local, and did not connect all parts of the region in a network.
- E. At the same time, the Deep South was committed to cotton, and in some areas, rice and sugarcane.
- F. By 1850 the stagnant economy of the South had been transformed into a prosperous, robust economy.

Continue on next page.

Essay

22.5 Points - 7.5 Each

In at least three sentences each, answer the following questions.

1. How did enslaved people resist slavery?
2. How did resistance help enslaved people?
3. How did the factory system change the way Americans worked?