

Chapter Fourteen North and South

Please study your Powerpoint slides!

Industry in the North and Life in the North

- Cotton was the South's major crop.
- John Deere invented the light weight plow.
- Popular Elias Howe invented the sewing machine.
- Samuel Morse invented the telegraph.
- The Rocket was the first steam powered steam engine.
- People worked long hours for low wages in factories.
- Factory machines had no safety equipment.
- Children worked in factories.
- Trade unions were established and strikes were held to improve conditions for workers.
- Many immigrants arrived in the United States. They left their home country to find a new and better life.
- African Americans faced racial discrimination when they searched for a job.

Cotton Kingdom in the South and the Fight for Freedom

- Slavery led to sectionalism between the North and South.
- Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin.
- Enslaved Africans made up more than 1/3 of the South's population.
- Southern states passed the Slave Codes that forbid Africans certain rights:
 - ★ ***1. Forbidden to gather in-groups more than three.***
 - ★ ***2. Not able to leave their owners land without a pass.***
 - ★ ***3. Not allowed to own guns.***
 - ★ ***4. Not allowed to learn to read or write.***
- Nat Turner led a revolt against slavery.
- Andrew Jackson was elected the President in 1828.
- Frederick Douglass became the most famous abolitionist. He published the newspaper called the North Star.
- The Underground Railroad, a network of abolitionists, was established to help free black slaves.
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Sojourner Truth fought for women's rights.
- Public Education for children was established.
- African American schools received less money to educate black children.