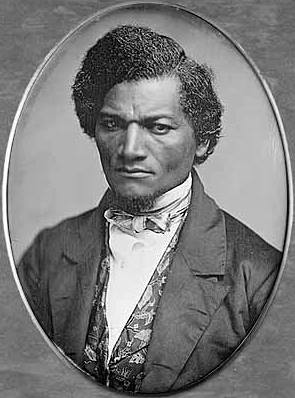
**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period \_\_\_**

**Unit 7:Industry and Reform Prezi Notes**

**Manufacturing Growth in America**

What caused America to have to rely on domestic manufacturing? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The creation of factories (which happened mostly in the North) led to the creation of more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This sparked the trend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—the movement of people into cities seeking employment.

**The Factory System:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- was built in Massachusetts as a textile factory. It employed women and children, and served as an example of the effects of American Industrialization.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined by many people working under one roof in a group effort to manufacture something. Often these factories were hot, overcrowded, deafeningly loud, and unsafe. But the positive aspects included steady income, increases in technology, and vibrant cities.

**The Impact of the Industrial Revolution**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** the driving principle being Capitalism in which private business is uninhibited by government. The idea is that the more successful private companies are, the better society gets. (It does contain flaws that are addressed in other philosophies.)

What type of economy does America have?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Urbanization and Immigration leads to Reform Movements**

As more people moved to cities in search of work, populations increased and people had to learn to work together.

**Urbanization Pros and Cons:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pros:  Steady Income  Increase in Civic Participation  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generated equality  Housing was accessible  Less reliance on unpredictable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Better access to goods and services | Cons:  More people=increase in per capita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Violence  Exploitation of Workers  Disease spread quickly |

**Immigration:**

Why did so many Europeans move to America in the 19th Century?

Out of these groups the most prominent to immigrate into America were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What forced many to abandon their homes?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What are some examples of the Irish influence of America?

**Reforms: (Know these people and movements)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- anti-slavery movement. Bio: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- escaped slavery to become abolition’s most celebrated leader. He gave important speeches, wrote a memoir of his life as a slave, and demonstrated to many white Americans that black Americans were in no way inferior beings.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- it was decided that Americans should have access to free and public education, so schools were built using taxpayer money. For the first time, any American child could rise out of their station and have more freedom to choose their employment.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement was largely organized by women and Christian groups to combat what was seen as an epidemic of alcoholism.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- prisons were often overcrowded, unsanitary, and abusive to inmates.

Reform for Care of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Public facilities were created to assist the disabled or at least provide them with a place to live.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- as more women received jobs in factories and mills, they demanded an equal chance at opportunity. Many fought for suffrage, equal pay, and opportunities to participate more in civic life. Many important women leaders also advocated for reform in other areas such as abolition, education, prison, reform, and care for the disabled. It can be argued that the reform movement was largely spearheaded by women who were taking an active role in American politics for the first time.

Bio: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- sought suffrage for women and was arrested for illegally voting. She introduced the idea of women’s suffrage and equality in America.

Bio: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- was an early reformer for women’s rights, suffrage, abolition, and temperance. She co-organized the Seneca Falls Convention (the 1st nationally organized feminist event in America) which brought many reforms to the forefront of conversation.

**American Literature is Born (know these writers and their works)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- famous for **The Scarlet Letter**, a historical romance that depicted forbidden love and the theme of feminism in Puritan Massachusetts.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- another New England novelist who wrote **Moby Dick** which is still widely considered to be the greatest metaphor about obsession and damnation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- New England writer, philosopher, and activist. His famous work was **Walden**, which celebrated finding simplicity in life and nature. He created the tactic of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (breaking the law nonviolently to draw attention to a cause) that influenced Gandhi, MLK, and Nelson Mandela. He refused to pay a poll tax for the US-Mexican War and went to jail as a publicity stunt to gain attention for pacifism and preventing the spreading of slavery.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- created the horror genre in American literature by writing such works as The Raven, the Pit and the Pendulum, and the Tell-Tale Heart.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- author of short stories such as **The Legend of Sleepy Hollow** and **Rip Van Winkle**, which used humor and thrills to appeal to common readers and define the American experience from an everyday perspective.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- poet who wrote **Leaves of Grass**, a celebration of American emotion and ruggedness.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- author of **The Last of the Mohicans**, which was one of the first romanticized historical accounts of Native Americans.

**Innovations and Inventions**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is known for two innovations in his life. He came up with the idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts, which made manufacturing easier, replacements cheaper, and mass production commonplace.

His other invention was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which separated cotton seeds from the fiber. Due to this increase in cotton, more slaves were needed to keep up with demand.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s Steam Engine for the first time allowed ships to reliably move upriver against strong currents, or sail across oceans without the assistance of wind. This allowed trade and shipping to spread to places that were previously less accessible. It would also set the stage for the railroad, which is considered to be one of the most impactful changes to transportation in history.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a waterway that was built to connect the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. This revolutionary innovation allowed for goods and people to be shipped west of the Appalachian Mountains and into the frontier. Now the west became accessible to more people than ever before (instead of just rugged frontiersmen) and the western states became much more civilized.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an electric cable that allowed for messages to be sent over long distances in a matter of moments. In combination with the railroad, this allowed for goods, people, ideas, (and troops) to be sent anywhere railways existed in a matter of days instead of weeks.

**The Second Great Awakening:**

Earlier this year we studied the First great Awakening, which was a colonial era movement in which people began to criticize the authority of the church and participate in religion in a more personal way.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came about in the early to mid 1800s as many more Americans became evangelistic. This means they tried to convince non-Christians to convert to the Christian faith, and influence American civic and political life in a Christian fashion. People began to see the USA as a Christian nation, and churches became the cornerstones of many communities (especially in rural areas and small towns).

The Second Great Awakening also goes hand in hand with many of the reform movements of the 1800s, as Christian groups often organized and established the desire for changes (especially temperance, education, and abolition).