

C13 S2 The North's People

Northern Factories

- Long hours and poor working conditions often led to accidents.
- By 1840 the average work day was 11.4 hrs.
- Workers formed unions, groups of workers of the same trade or skill.
- Sarah Bagley formed the Lowell Female Labor Reform Organization
- Workers often staged work stoppages or strike to protest working conditions and wages.
- Massachusetts ruled that workers did not have the right to strike.

Immigration

- Immigrants that came to the U.S. faced much discrimination or unfair opinion by other groups.
- Many came from Ireland because of an extreme food shortage or famine between 1840 and 1860.
- The Nativists were oppose to immigration, epically by Catholics.
- Formed the Know Nothing Party which worked to decrease immigration.

C 13 S4 The South's People

Farms and Plantations

- Yeoman-farmers that did not have slaves made up the largest group of whites in the South. Owned their own small farms.
- Tenant farmers farmed estates for landlords, of shares or rent.
- Plantations were large farms some as large as several thousand acres.
- Measured wealth partly by the number of slaves they owned.
- @4% of plantation owners had more than 20 slaves
- Most slave owners had fewer than 10.

- Main economic goal of plantations was profit.
- Fixed costs of operations such housing and feeding of slaves.
- Often a Plantation had an overseer who was the manager.
- 1808 Congress outlawed the slave trade.
- Slave codes made it illegal to teach a slave to read or write.
- The South had a low literacy rate because of geography and that many felt it was a private matter, not a state function.