

DIVERGENT PATHS REVIEW

1. define *oppression*
2. define *racism*
3. define *discrimination*
4. define *locomotive*
5. define *slavebreaker*
6. define *plantation*
7. define *abolitionist*
8. define *overseer*
9. define *suffrage*
10. define *famine*
11. define *reform*.
12. define *agrarian*
13. define *industrialist*
14. define *immigrant*
15. Who were Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey? Why are they well known?
16. What was the Underground Railroad? What was Harriet Tubman's role in this?
17. What was the importance of "jumping the broom" to slaves?
18. Why did slaves create invisible churches and hush arbors? What are these?
19. Give examples of slaves' quiet acts of rebellion.
20. Give examples of open defiance of slaves.
21. How would slaves be punished for these acts? Why would they risk this punishment?
22. What effect did slave rebellion have on white southerners? On slaves?
23. Why do you think slaves feared being separated from their families more than anything?
24. What else could slaveholders do to their slaves?
25. Why were the weekends special days for slaves? What did they do then?.
26. Explain the importance of the story of Moses for slaves.
27. Who was Frederick Douglass? What was his role in abolition and women's rights?
28. What was the AME and why was it created?
29. Describe the cotton gin. Who was its inventor?
30. Why did the cotton gin inadvertently (not on purpose) affect slavery?
31. Describe the "hiring out" of slaves. How did slaveholders benefit from this?
32. What types of activities were free blacks prohibited from doing? Why?.
33. Why did most plantation owners not own slaves? Why did they want to?
34. What jobs (in and out of the master's house) did slaves have to perform?
35. Describe the living conditions of slaves.
36. Why did slaves usually not lack food nor medical care?.
37. What/when was the Second Great Awakening? How was it different from the First Great Awakening? How did GA2 affect reform movements in the nineteenth century?
38. What are the beliefs of transcendentalism? Name and describe some transcendentalists.
39. How did Dorothea Dix contribute to reform? What were conditions like prior to this?
40. How did Horace Mann contribute to reform? What were conditions like prior to this?
41. In what ways had education not been entirely reformed by the mid-nineteenth century?.
42. In what ways are Oberlin College and Antioch College important examples of reform?
43. What was the general opinion of women prior to the reforms of the nineteenth century?
44. Who was Lucy Stone? What happened to her?
45. Who was Elizabeth Blackwell? What happened to her? How is she connected to Stone?

46. Who was Charlotte Woodward? What happened to her?
47. How did the abolition movement set off the struggle for women's rights?
48. Who was William Lloyd Garrison? What did he do?
49. Who were the Grimké sisters? What did they do?
50. Who was Sojourner Truth? What did she do?
51. Who were Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott? What did they do and how did they meet?
52. What was the importance of the Seneca Falls Convention and Declaration of Sentiments?
53. How did northerners and southerners react to the end of the slave trade in 1807-8?
54. Describe the experiences of the Lowell Mills girls.
55. What is the importance of the phrase "Cotton is King"? How did cotton growth affect the land and the expansion of slavery?
56. What and when was the Industrial Revolution? How did it impact the North and South?
57. Describe the Tredegar Iron Works?
58. Who was Cyrus McCormick? What did he do?
59. Describe the differences in climate of the North and South.
60. What crops were grown in the North? Why? What crops were grown in the South? Why?.
61. What types of industry developed in the North? Why? In the South? Why?
62. What was the importance of rivers to the southern way of life?
63. Who was Francis Cabot Lowell? What did he do?
64. How did the steam engine impact labor?
65. How were the beliefs and interests of northerners different from southerners?
66. Who was Robert Fulton? What did he do?
67. What was the importance of the National Road? How did northerners and southerners feel about this kind of internal improvement? How did James Monroe feel about it? Why?
68. What was the importance of the Appalachian and Great Lakes regions?.
69. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of river travel.
70. Why was the Erie Canal built?
71. Describe the growth of the railroad system. How did railroads differ in the North/South?
72. Describe the social structure and education system of the South.
73. How were free blacks treated in the South? In the North?