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| **North vs. South Unit Vocabulary**  Directions: Draw and color a picture, symbol or icon for each of the vocabulary words. Also include a sentence using the vocabulary word. | | | |
|  | **Word & Definition** | **Picture/Symbol/Icon** | **Sentence** |
|  | **Industrialists:**  people who owned factories and other industries that changed the way people worked |  |  |
|  | **urban:**  areas where a great number of people live together; big cities |  |  |
|  | **immigrants**:  people who move from one country to another, often to have a better life |  |  |
|  | **plantation:**  large farms, usually in the south, where slaves did most of the work |  |  |
|  | **cotton gin:**  machine to clean seeds from cotton fibers; increased cotton production and need for slaves |  |  |
|  | **cash crop:**  a type of crop that is planted in order to sell it to make money |  |  |
|  | **slaves:**  people who are treated as property; usually of African descent in American history |  |  |
|  | **Slave Codes:**  laws limiting slaves and people who wanted to help them |  |  |
|  | **oppression:**  the sense of being held back by unfair force |  |  |
|  | **discrimination:**  to be treated differently based on race, gender, religion, or some other characteristic |  |  |
|  | **segregation:**  a policy to keep groups of people separate; usually separated by race |  |  |
|  | **racism:**  a belief or policy that says one race is better than another |  |  |
|  | **reform:**  to make changes to a current system, hopefully to make things better |  |  |
|  | **transcendentalism:**  a way of thinking that believed people should go beyond logical ideas to use emotion and intuition to reach true understanding |  |  |
|  | **asylum:**  hospitals for the mentally ill; many asylums needed reforming during the mid-1800's |  |  |
|  | **Suffrage Movement:**  groups of people who fought for women to get the right to vote in the late 1800's |  |  |
|  | **abolitionists:**  people who wanted to end slavery |  |  |
|  | **Underground Railroad:**  system of people, known as conductors, who helped slaves escape to freedom |  |  |
|  | **fugitive:**  a person who tries to escape or run away from a situation |  |  |
|  | **popular sovereignty:**  idea that the authority of government comes from the people |  |  |
|  | **sectionalism:**  to favor the interests of one region over the country as a whole |  |  |
|  | **raid**:  a surprise or sudden attack to gain control over a certain place |  |  |
|  | **secede:**  to withdraw from a political organization or alliance |  |  |
|  | **secession:**  the act of withdrawing from an organization or political alliance |  |  |