**Study Guide for Slavery/Civil War/Inventors Test**

**Orville and Wilbur Wright:** Invented the Airplane. The invention of he airplane allowed people and goods to travel long distances in less time.

**Charles Kettering:** Invented he electric starter and the cash register.

**Garrett Morgan:** Invented the gas mask that allowed people to breathe in smoky environments. He also invented the first traffic signal, to help automobiles move safely.

**Granville Woods:** Invented a railroad telegraph system. People used the telegraph to send and receive messages, which made railway traveling safer.

He also invented the furnace and the boiler.

**Thomas Edison:** He invented over 1,000 products. Some of them are: a record player, movie projector, phonograph, and electric light bulb. The light bulb made it possible for people to work and play after dark.

**James Spangler:** He invented the vacuum cleaner as a way to help with some health problem.

**Elisha Gray:** He invented the musical telegraph and the telautograph, both of these designs allowed people to send messages to each other.

**John Lambert:** Invented the first single-cylinder engine that was powered by gasoline. He also invented the gearless transmission. These inventions were very important to carmakers.

**Lucian Smith:** Invented the barbed wire fence. This was important in the new areas of the country, like the West because they had few trees to use for fences and because of how fast fires could start. Fences made out of barbed wire would not burn down.

**Suffrage:** The right to vote

**Underground Railroad**: A system of escaped routes and hiding places used to bring enslaved people north to freedom.

**Abolitionists:** Someone who works to abolish or end slavery

**Fugitive Slave Act:** A law made by Congress that stated escaped slaves had to be returned to their owners.

**Reform:** To change something to make it better

**Emancipation Proclamation**: The proclamation stated that all enslaved African Americans in the Confederacy (south) were free.

**Abraham Lincoln:** He became President in 1860. Many southern states were upset with Lincoln because he spoke out against slavery. The southern states wanted to secede from the Union because they believed that President Lincoln wanted to end slavery. He was the president during the Civil War. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which stated that all enslaved African Americans in the Confederacy (south) were free.

**Harriet Beecher Stowe:** Wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin, which was a popular novel based on runaway slaves the author had met in Cincinnati.

**Elizabeth Coleman:** She was from Cincinnati and she formed the Anti-Slavery Sewing Society

The **economy** of the southern states depended on the work of enslaved African Americans.

**You will have 3 short responses:**

 **1. Be able to write about one technological innovations from Ohio that has benefited the United States. What is the innovation? Who invented it? Give two ways that it benefited the United States.**

**2. Why did Ohio serve as the northern “trunk line” of the Underground Railroad?**

Ohio served as the northern “trunk line” of the Underground Railroad, a system of secret routes used by free people in the North and South to help slaves escape to freedom. Escape routes developed throughout Ohio with safe houses where slaves could be concealed during the day. Escapes slaves typically traveled at night to their destinations. Many cities in Ohio have houses that were once used by fugitive slaves heading north along the Underground Railroad.

 **3. Describe the sectional issues that divided the United States after the War of 1812.**

By the mid 1800’s, people in the North and the South had developed very different ways of life. Slavery was one of the key issues that divided them.

In the North, new industries began to appear. Busy factories made all kinds of products. The factories needed workers. Cities grew as the people came to find jobs. Canals and Railroads made it possible for farmers and businesses to ship goods over long distances. Workers in the North earned wages for their labor. They were free to choose their own jobs.

Unlike the North, the South had few large cities with factories. The South’s way of life was based on farming and slave labor. Some southerners worked on their own farms. However, owners of plantations used slave labor.