**Who was Nat Turner and what did he do that so frightened Americans, and why?**

Nat Turner was a slave in Southampton, Virginia from the time of his birth in 1800 until his rebellion in 1931after which he was executed for the deaths of the white people which his rebellion caused, approximately 60. He believed he received divine calling to free his fellow slaves. To do this, beginning on August, 21 1031, he and his amassing group of rebels went from plantation to plantation, freeing slaves, killing slave-holders, and enlisting those they freed. The whites in control soon gathered their militia together to suppress the rebellion two days later on August 23. Though the rebellion was short and the death toll was small in the face past wars, this rebellion meant the potential future loss of control for many whites and slave-owners. They saw from this rebellion the potential of future rebellions which meant financial disaster even for those without direct contact with slaves. The white militia removed churches and meeting houses from blacks for fear they would conspire once again for their freedom. Many Southern states enacted many laws since the insurrection to remove the few rights that blacks, slave and free, possessed including one that could put a free black man into slavery again.

**What was the “Lowell System” and how did it revolutionize the world of female wage labor?**

The Lowell System was put into practice with female workers in factories across New England beginning in Massachusetts in 1813. Francis Lowell was the first to make one of these factories. Factories that used this model had many spinning processes under one roof and mainly employed females in their workforce. The reason for this was that women would accept wages lower than that of a man. They lived in dormitories with fellow factory workers and lived relatively freely because of their own income. The effects of this system were that women were no longer seen only as wives and mothers, and they had mainly been, but women who could support themselves. With this perception changed women began to change and new occupation and social roles were soon made for women including nursing and teaching.

**What was the “Emancipation Proclamation” and how did it change the course and meaning of the Civil War?**

The emancipation proclamation was an executive order signed by President Abraham Lincoln on September 22nd, 1862 and declared on January 1st, 1863 during the Civil War. The Civil war for the first 3 years was largely for the purposes of the Southern states to gain independence from the union and for the union to keep them, but after this speech the war became about freeing slaves across all the Southern states. The speech declared that all slaves were now free. The war was now about the Southern states keeping the institution of slavery which much of the economy depended. When the Rebelling states stance was then one of keeping slavery in their borders they would no longer be recognized by other nations effectively dashing any hopes of them becoming a sovereign nation. A very important part of this was that they would no longer receive foreign aid.