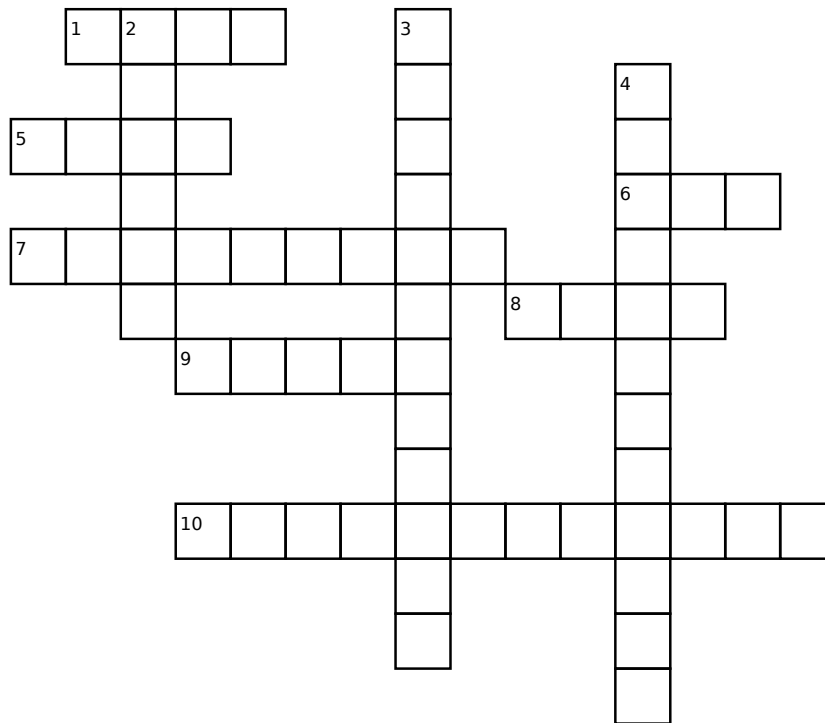


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Mathew Turner Crossword Puzzle



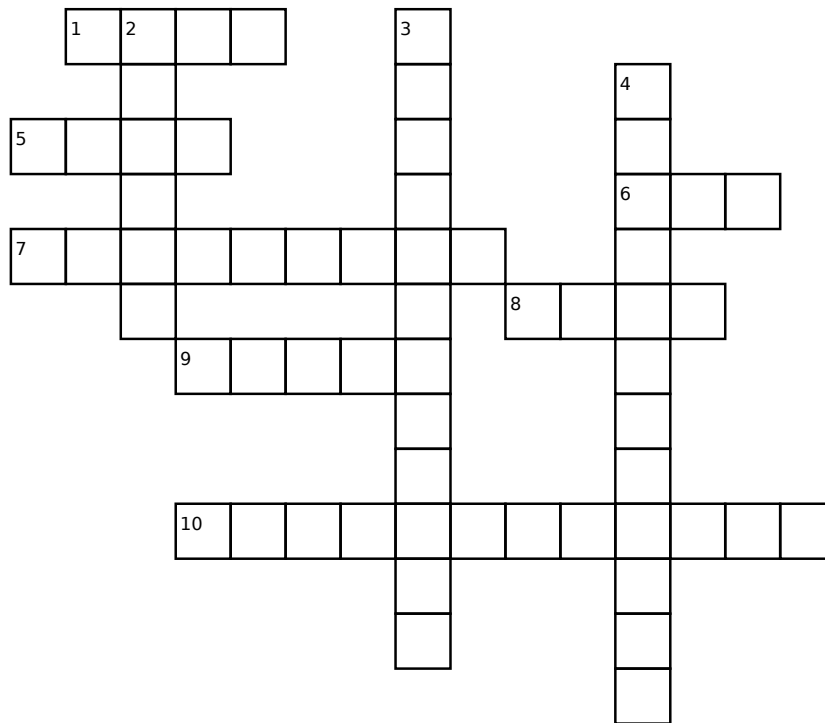
Down:

2. heavy piece of metal to help keep the ship still.
3. famous shipwright during the Gold Rush.
4. known as the father of steam. Sail, material extended on a mast to catch wind and propel the boat.

Across:

1. a long pole rising from the deck of the ship and supports the rigging.
5. floor covering the ships hull structure. Beam, measure of the width of the ship.
6. most forward part of the hull of the ship.
7. provides needed thrust to propel a ship.
8. harbor where ships unload.
9. distance between surface of the water and the lowest point of the vessel.
10. charted variations of the Earth's magnetic field.

Mathew Turner Crossword Puzzle



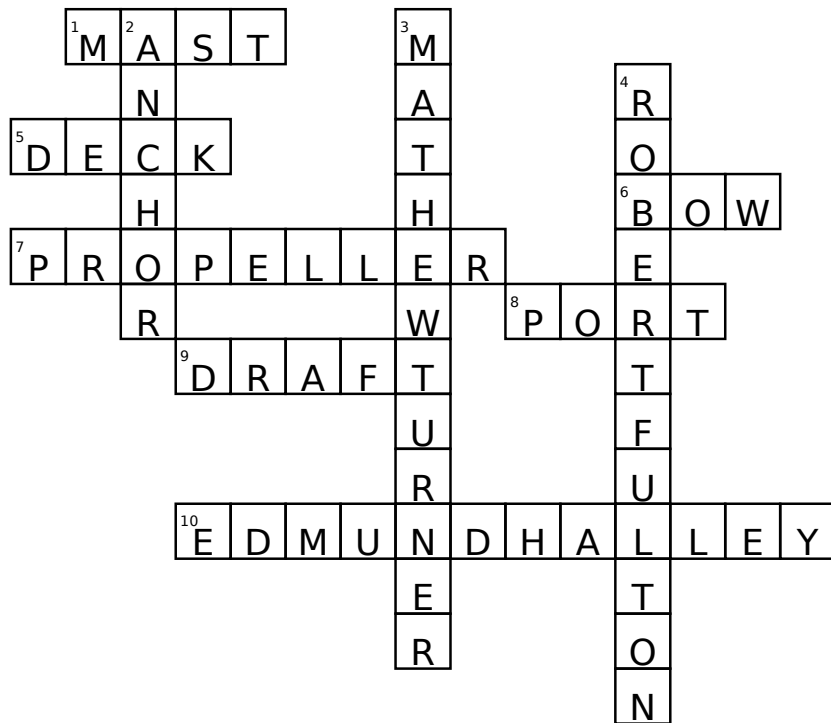
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Maritime History Pre-Lesson Discussion Questions

1. Who knows or has learned about the Transcontinental Railroad? Can anybody tell us why it's important?
2. How do you think people traded goods before trains and steamships?
3. How do you guys think the Gold Rush pushed industrialization?
4. Has anybody heard of Mathew Turner? If not, can anybody guess who he was?
5. What are some important things you feel are important for Mathew Turner's ship to have, in order for it to operate?
6. Can anybody name any parts of the ship? What do you think they do?
7. Does anybody know who created the first steamboat in San Francisco? Why do we think steamboats were really important to San Francisco?
8. Does anybody know who created the first compass? Why might navigation be an important component for water travel?
9. What do you guys already know about sailing? Has anybody sailed before?
10. What do you guys want to learn more about while on the ship?

Name: _____

Marinship

1. The Marinship Corporation was created under the order of the ____ **United States Maritime Commission** _____, during World War 2, to help build vessels in support of the United States' Armed Forces.
2. Marinship picked ____ **Sausalito** ____ the very next day and a proposal to build the shipyard presented in Washington DC was made shortly after.
3. The ____ **W. A. Bechtel Company** _____ was the company which worked with the United States Maritime Commission to create Marinship.
4. The ships which were built at Marinship were first ____ **liberty** _____ ships, then ____ **T2 Tankers** _____.
5. ____ **Marin City** _____ was created in order to build dormitory style housing in order to provide housing for the workers at marinship.

Waterfront Strikes

1. On July 29, 1901 the ____ **Labor Council of San Francisco** _____ called on a strike of all waterfront unions under the City Front Federation.
2. ____ **Dray owners** _____ are drivers with low trucks that hold heavy cargo, typically without any sides.
3. In response to the preventing a strike in 1901, the ____ **Employers Association** _____, supported by the Draymen's Association, was founded in order to keep unions in line.
4. During the ____ **Great Depression** _____, chances of being able to get a job were very slim, and working conditions worsened.

5. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed and enacted the _____ **National Industry Recovery Act** _____ (NIRA) which ultimately allowed legal protection for unions under Section 7A.

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Additionally, Marinship had been strategically placed in an area where mass production of ships was possible. The Bay being a very large body of water with significant land for workers to work in factories. This development in the wartime industry drew many people from all across the country to Marin County, eventually leading to the development of Marin City, to help alleviate the housing crisis the Bay was facing because of the boom in jobs.

Waterfront Strikes

The immigration to San Francisco brought opportunity to people who wanted to find a better way of living and with the development of the city, innovation was needed. The sea, however, was the lifeline of San Francisco. The industrialization of San Francisco notably was seen in the waterfront, with ports opening along the coast starting from North Beach to modern Hunter's Point.⁶ The evolution of the ports came at the costs of cheap labour, especially the exploitation of Chinese workers. By the 1900s, 350,000 people lived in San Francisco, manufacturing occupied a third of the workforce in the city.⁷ Of course, the conditions to work in these ports were cruel and dangerous. It is no surprise that the men working in the waterfront would eventually have multiple strikes. The impact of industrialization, the conditions in which men had to work under, and the lack of consideration from employers caused one of the biggest strikes in San Francisco's maritime history. Finalized in 1901, the City Front Federation

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