Period 3 Handouts

Group 1

**The Westward Movement**

-The West was raw frontier.

-The Republic was young and so were the people (half of Americans were under the age of 30)

-By 1840, the “demographic center” of the American population map had crossed the Alleghenies and by the eve of the Civil War it marched across the Ohio River.

-Life was grim for most pioneer families (poorly fed, ill-clad, bad housing)

-Pioneers were victims of disease, premature death, and depression

-The worst was Loneliness, especially for the women, who were cut off from human contact and confined to dark cabins.

- Hard for men as well because of no-holds-barred wrestling and biting off noses and gouging of eyes were popular entertainment

-Pioneers were ill-formed, superstitious, and individualistic.

-Ralph Waldo Emerson’s essay “Self-Reliance” struck a deeply responsive chord

-Popular literature lead to “rugged individualism.

-Pioneering men relied upon the labor of their wives, children, and neighbors for logrolling and barnraising

-The south relied on their slaves to help with cotton.

-Community meant survival.

-Governments and the local federal helped in building canals and roads.

**Shaping the Western Landscape**

-The Western movement molded the physical environment

-”Kentucky Bluegrass”  appealed to homesteaders because of its ideal pasture for livestock, encouraging movement to Kentucky

-The fur-trapping empire embraced the rendezvous system

-Ecological Imperialism occurred on the California coast

-Americans embraced nature and developed a reverent attitude toward the environment

-George Catlin proposed the creation of a national bank and later established a national park system

**The March of the Millions**

* By the 19th century, the population in America was doubling every 25 years.
* In 1790, only two cities could claim a population of more than 20,000. By 1860 there were 43.
* Along with the population growth came many problems in America. Some of these problems were feeble street lighting, smelly slums, inadequate policing, impure water, foul sewage, ravenous rats, and improper garbage disposal.
* The amount of immigrants in the years following 1840 more than quadrupled than what they used to be.
* In the decades of 1840s and the 1850s, approximately 1.5 million Irish came to America, and about the same number of Germans arrived also. Of the 60 million people who left Europe in the century after 1840, approximately 35 million of them came to America.

**The Emerald Isle Moves West**

* In the mid-forties ,otherwise known as the black forties, the Irish Potato Famine started.
* Many Irish left their homeland to find new opportunities in America.
* Most lacked the money to buy horses, wagons, food, land, or other major needs to move to the west. In fact, many of the newly immigrated people had to move into harsh slums in major port cities. The two most highly irish populated cities were New York and Boston.
* Irish women would mainly work as maids and the men would work as construction/ railroad workers.
* Secret societies were a common occurrence due to the harsh conditions of many factories. The main two societies were The Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Molly Maguires. These groups mainly wanted basic rights like a 10 hour work day and higher wages, but some wanted odd rights like smoking on the job.
* The Irish started to boost their role in society and get involved in the infrastructure of the city. The New York police force became synonymous with the Irish.
* As many as 2 million Irish came to America between 1830-1860
* Politicians realized their large population and started to plan campaigns in order to get the Irish men’s votes.

**The German Forty-Eighters**

* Between 1830 and 1860, nearly 1.5 million Germans fled to America.
* A large portion of them were farmers who were displaced by crop failures and other hardships, but a large part of them were political refugees, migrating to America from the fatherland after the collapse of the democratic revolutions of 1848 searching for the brightest hope of democracy.
* Many of the Germans moved out West, around Wisconsin, to create model farms used by many states.
* The farms were not the only contributions that Germans made to the Americas though; the Conestoga wagon, the Kentucky rifle, and the Christmas tree were all German contributions to American culture.
* As champions of freedom, the Germans became some of the most relentless enemies of slavery during the Civil War.
* Seeking to preserve their own cultures and ways of life, they settled colonies to themselves and often kept to themselves. Instead of going along with Puritan traditions, they kept to their own, which involved drinking beer on the Sabbath, which is how beer became a large part of American culture.

**Flare-Ups of Antiforeignism**

* Americans did not like Roman Catholics
* Catholics started to develop their own schools to get away from the hate they were receiving
* The rise of the Know-Nothing political party
* Burning of churches and Catholic buildings out of hate
* The thriving economy saving many minorities from acts of violence

**Creeping Mechanization**

-In 1750, a group of gifted British inventors perfected a series of machines

-The Industrial Revolution was accompanied by a no-less-spectacular transformation in the methods of transportation and communication

-Labor was therefore generally scarce, and nimble hands to operate the machines were hard to find--until immigrants began to pour ashore in the 1840s

-The Industrial Revolution, like that of many a developing country in later centuries, awaited an influx of foreign capital-- which in turn awaited assurance of secure property rights, sufficient infrastructure, and adequate workforce, and political stability

- The Republic was one day to become the world’s leading coal producer, but much of the coal burned in the colonial times was imported all the way from Britain

-The British’s superiority was attested by the fact that a few Yankee manufacturers, out to make a dishonest dollar, stamped their own products with fake English trademarks

**Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine**

-Samuel Slater is known as the “Father of the Factory System” in America.

-He was a skilled British mechanic at the age of 21.

-He was attracted by bounties being offered to British workers familiar with textile machines.

-After memorizing plans for machinery, he escaped to America and won the backing of Moses Brown.

-1791- he made the first efficient American machinery for spinning cotton.

-Cotton fiber was handpicked and time consuming

- The process was expensive so American-made cotton cloth was rare

- Eli Whitney built the cotton gin in 1793 after graduating from Yale.

-The cotton gin was 50x more effective than the handpicking process.

-South was considered King Cotton

-South and North both prospered

-Slave-driving planters cleared more acres for cotton, which pushed the cotton kingdom westward off depleted tidewater plains, over Piedmont, and to Alabama and Mississippi.

-Britain bought most of southern cotton.

-Factories first flourished in New England and then to New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

-The South’s capital was bound up in slaves and its local consumers were poor.

-New England favored as in industrial center.

**Marvels in Manufacturing**

* Manufacturing was not able to flourish because of the embargo, nonintercourse, and the War of 1812 but began to take hold after the Tariff of 1816
* Famous inventors and inventions:
	+ Eli Whitney (cotton gin and interchangeable parts for muskets)
	+ Elias Howe and Isaac Singer (sewing machine)
	+ Samuel F. B. Morse (telegraph and Morse Code)
	+ Samuel Colt (revolver)
	+ Cyrus McCormick (reaper)
	+ Charles Goodyear (vulcanization of rubber, added chemicals to rubber to make it much more durable, used in bridges, Goodyear Tires)
* Laws of free incorporation allowed businessmen to create a business without a charter
* Mass production, interchangeable parts, and division of labor
* American inventors became well-known around the entire world because of London’s World Fair

**Workers and “Wage Slaves”**

* In the past, the manufacturing of an object was an intimate experience between a craftsman and his apprentice.
* The industrial Revolution changed that when manufacturing became more clinical and less sacred. Workers became overworked and underpaid, along with many being severy brutalized.
* Child labor also came into light. The children were beaten, bruised,and mentally and emotionally abused. There were even “whipping rooms” where the children were whipped and caned for not producing items fast enough.
* This led tomany voting workers to support Andrew Jackson, because of his concern for the working class.
* The workers often went on strike to protest long work day and too little pay.

Group 2

* farm women and girls place in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_economy
* Spinning yarn
* Weaving cloth
* Making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* But the New england textile mills were weakening the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they could manufacture goods much faster)
* They were hiring the women that they were replacing
* Factory jobs promised greater economic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for women and means to buy manufactures products

FACTORY GIRLS

* The worked really hard 6 days of the week. They earned a very small about of money for working \_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ hours everyday
* They were watched very carefully and most lived in the company boarding houses
* They had little opportunity to speak out about their work
* However it was still weird for women to have jobs, there were also not many opportunities for women but they consisted of of nursing,\_\_\_\_\_\_ service and teaching
* Catharine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tirelessly  urged women to be teachers -- as \_\_\_\_ left for other lines of works and. Teaching became feminized.
* Other opportunities were in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_services.
* \_\_\_\_\_% of women of white women worked for pay outside their homes
* \_\_\_\_\_% of women were employed before marriage

most  women let work after marriage

* Most women were involved in the cult of domesticity
* This was basically \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The image of the ideal woman
* four main principles: piety, purity, submissiveness, and domesticity. This made spiritually support her husband, raise good children, and protect the morals of 19th century America
* The woman's proper place in \_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The private sphere was the home front, which was the True Woman's domain. The public sphere was the realm of commerce, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and society. The public sphere is where men belonged.
* Most notably, *Godey's Lady's Book* and *Peterson's Magazine* were two popular 19th century \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that did much to support the Cult of Domesticity. These magazines contained articles on fashion, dance, health, and general ideas for keeping a good homeritings that reinforced the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The trans-Allegheny region (especially Ohio-Indiana-Illinois) was becoming the nation’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and it would become a granary for the world.
	+ Pioneer families planted corn because it was versatile: it could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or distilled into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Both of these were easily transported and became the staple market items of the West.
		- Most was sailed down the Ohio-Mississippi river and sold to the South.
* Farmers needed better machinery to \_\_\_\_\_ the thicker western soil.
	+ John Deere invented a steel plow that tilled the soil .
		- Made the first plow out of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ In the 1830’s Cyrus McCormick made the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which could do the work of \_\_\_ men with scythes.
* New equipment made farming easier, and western farmers began planting more wheat to make a profit.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farming gave way to a new capitalistic, cash crop culture began in the West.
	+ Farmer- business people began harvesting more than the South needed
		- They began to want to sell their crops in other markets, but they couldn’t, because they could only transport crops on the river system that went north and south, not east west.
* The \_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** was the first major paved road in America.
* The turnpike was built in 1792.
	+ Built by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company
	+ Road was blocked by large \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ until a toll was paid
	+ Many States rights advocates opposed the states contributing to the construction of the roads
	+ Eventually state governments saw the benefits of long distance paved roads and started the construction of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “revolution” was set in motion by Robert Fulton when he set off from New York City headed towards Albany up the Hudson River and made the trip in 32 hours
	+ Eventually the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ river was filled with thousands of steamboats revolutionizing the way people and goods traveled up the river.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-cutting craze paralleled the boom in turnpikes and steamboats.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dug the Erie Canal themselves.
* Led by Governor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in New york boomed following the completion of the canal.
* New cities sprung up along the canal.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ first railroad introduced
* By 1860, 30,000 miles of railroad tracks had been laid in the U.S. (3/4 of those tracks were up North)
* Investors hoped that the railroad would help baltimore compete with \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ for western trade
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the second largest city in the US
* Opposing the railroad:
	+ Sparks from the tracks caused \_\_\_\_.
	+ Financiers scared of losing money from the \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ traffic
	+ Early trains poorly constructed
		- Bad breaks
		- Gauge (thickness)  of tracks varied
* Safety regulations eventually adopted
	+ Better brakes
	+ Gauges became standardized
* The Pullman “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
	+ Introduced in 1859
	+ George Mortimer Pullman
		- formed a partnership with former New York state senator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Field in 1857
		- An uncomfortable overnight trip caused him to design a more comfortable car for sleeping
	+ 1863 Pullman built the *Springfield* and the *Pioneer*
		- The *Pioneer* cost $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to build
* 1858-Cyrus Field finally stretched a cable under the deep \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ waters from Newfoundland to Ireland
	+ Granted the cable went dead after 3 months, but this was still a major transportation achievement. A heavier cable laid in 1866 permanently linked the American and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continents.
* Early nineteenth century, U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marines encountered rough sailing due to American vessels having been repeatedly laid up by the embargo, the War of \_\_\_\_\_, and the panics of American in the years of 1819 and 1837.
* The 1840s and 1850s were a golden age for American shipping
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ naval yards
	+ Donald McKay’s at Boston, began to create a sleek new craft called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ships—they glided across the sea under towering masts and clouds of canvas; in a fair breeze, they could outrun any steamer
	+ Clipper ships were the fastest ships of the time. They sacrificed cargo space for speed. Unfortunately, they were beat out by the British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (A.K.A. “teakettles").
* The Pony Express was established in \_\_\_\_ to carry mail from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California
	+ This was a major communication advancement for trips could be made in 10 days, in any season or weather conditions. They folded after \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Transportation Revolution
	+ Caused by the desire of the East to tap into the West
* Steamboat:
	+ Aided the reverse flow of finished goods up the western waters and helped to bind the West and South together
	+ In 1787, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated the first steamboat
	+ In 1787, James Rumsey created the world's first boat moved by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ 1804, John Stevens built a steamboat with a new high-pressure steam engine
	+ The *Clermont:*
		- 133 ft steamboat
		- Built by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Canals:
	+ Manmade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used to connect cities by water
	+ Made trade and transportation easier
	+ The Erie Canal:
		- 1817 New York authorized construction
		- 363 miles
		- Connected Albany on the Hudson River to \_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Completed in 1825
		- Served as an inexpensive route from New York to the old northwest
		- Caused the cost of inland transportation to go down from $100 a ton to less than $8 a ton
		- Linked farms in the West to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the East
		- Led to a growth of agriculture and national markets, known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Railroads:
	+ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advancement of the Transportation Revolution
	+ Started off to only carry goods across short distances but grew to carry both \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across longer distances
	+ The first railroads were built with many safety hazards and caused problems such as fires
	+ Shipping costs decreased and the industry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with railroads
* The Mississippi river lost traffic
	+ Trains, lake boats, and mule-tugged canal barges carried \_\_\_\_\_\_
* The City of Buffalo:
	+ By 1840s \_\_\_\_\_\_ handled more goods than New Orleans
	+ 1836-\_\_\_\_, grain shipments increased sixtyfold
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the seaboard queen of the nation
* Each region specialized in a particular type of economic activity:
	+ The South
		- Raised cotton for New England and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ The West
		- Grew grain and raised livestock to feed factory workers in the East and in Europe
	+ The East
		- Made machines and textiles for the South and West
* Turned small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a network of industry and commerce
* Advances in manufacturing brought prosperity
* Under chief justice John Marshall, the \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ vigilantly protected contract rights by requiring state governments to grant irrevocable charters.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed easily, and new companies found it difficult to break into markets.
* After Marshall died in \_\_\_\_, the climate began to change, and the winds of economic opportunity blew more freely.
* The new chief justice, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sided with the newcomers and argued that “the rights of the community” outweighed any exclusive corporate rights.
* Taney’s decision opened new entrepreneurial channels and encouraged greater competition.
* So did the passage of more liberal state incorporation laws beginning in the 1830s, granting investors the benefit of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” if their companies were sued or went bankrupt.
* A  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolution occurred in the household division of labor and status
	+ Traditional women’s work was rendered superfluous and devalued; the home itself, once a center of economic production in which all family members cooperated, grew into a place of refuge from the world of work—special and separate sphere of women
	+ Revolutionary advances in manufacturing and transportation brought increased prosperity to all Americans, but they also widened the gulf between the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Yet America, with its dynamic society and wide-open spaces, undoubtedly provided more “opportunity” than the contemporary countries of the\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_; general prosperity helped defuse the potential class conflict that might otherwise have explode

Group 3

**Religion and Reform in 1790-1860**

***Reviving Religion***

* Church was still a major part of American life with consistent church attendance with ¾ of the American population.
* Thomas Paine’s Book *The Age of Reason* supported doctrines of Deism
* Deism relies on reason over revelation of the scriptures, so science over the bible
* Protestant nature of emphasizing human goodness over human vile
* The Second Great Awakening
	+ Tidal-wave of spiritual fervor that converted many and created and rebuilt churches
	+ Camp Meetings- Thousands of people would gather for multi day spiritual gatherings.
* Peter Cartwright- Traveling methodist pastor who was known for being belligerent and physical.
* Charles Grandison Finney- Greatest of all revival teachers, was trained as a lawyer and became an evangelist. Used his oratory power to hold massive revivals.
* Feminization of Religion - Women became the spearhead for many religious movements with their influence of their husbands and families.

***Denominational Diversity***

* Home to many descendants of New England Puritans, Western New York became a region filled with cries of “hellfire and damnation”, earning it the name of the Burned-Over District
	+ Coincidentally, the region was home to the eventual founder of the Mormon Church, Joseph Smith
	+ The Burned-Over District gave rise to the Millerites
		- Named after William Miller, a farmer from Northeastern New York that preached that the Second Coming of Jesus would occur on October 22, 1844
			* From the Millerite movement came the establishment of several other churches, including Jehovah's Witnesses
	+ The region was so overwhelmed by the newfound religious revival that the Fox sisters of Hydesville, New York claimed that they could communicate with the dead through knockings on the tables or the walls or the floors of the room in which their séances were held, a discovery which would lead to the Spiritualist Movement
	+ In addition to religious activity, the region including the burned-over district was noted for social radicalism. For example, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, leader of the women’s suffrage movement, was from the area.
* In addition to a greater sense of religion, the Second Great Awakening created vast differences between social classes and regions of the United States
	+ Eastern churches were less affected by the Second Great Awakening. These churches were generally controlled solely by society’s elite
	+ Western and southern churches were greatly shaken by the Great Awakening. Many experienced instability and massive swings in power. These churches were generally controlled by the less educated and less powerful of society
	+ In the South and on the American Frontier missionary preachers were sent out to the people in the backcountry, which supported the growth of membership among [Methodists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methodism) and [Baptists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptists)
	+ The Second Great Awakening brought about huge huge numbers of new religious followers, most of which were women and young people
	+ The huge numbers of new immigrants coming to the United States further contributed to the extent of the Second Great Awakening as many of the immigrants thought of America as a pure land where they could “begin anew” in terms of religion
	+ African Americans, free or enslaved, were also largely affected by the Second Great Awakening
		- In tradition with the First Great Awakening, significant numbers of African Americans were converted to several of the new Christian denominations, particularly the Baptist and Methodist churches since those were the largest in the South
		- However, many free African Americans inspired by the revival of religion established churches exclusive to African Americans, such as the [African Methodist Episcopal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Methodist_Episcopal) Church (AME) in Philadelphia
	+ Furthermore, women found new opportunities arise for themselves during the Second Great Awakening
		- During the period of revival, mothers were seen as the moral and spiritual foundation of the family, and were thus tasked with instructing children in matters of religion and ethics, giving women new responsibility
		- The greatest change in women's roles stemmed from participation in newly formalized missionary and reform societies. Women's prayer groups were an early and socially acceptable form of women's organization. Through their positions in these organizations, women gained influence outside of the [private sphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_sphere)
* The debate over slavery further separated churches
	+ Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians all experienced heated debates on the topic of slavery, eventually causing the pro-slavery churches in the South to split from the northern churches
		- This is why today some people identify with the Southern Baptist Church or the Southern Methodist Church
		- This is such an important event because this further separated the South from the North, foreshadowing the secession of the South in the next few years

***A Desert Zion in Utah***

* In 1830, visionary Joseph Smith claimed to have received golden plates from an angel
* Plates became the basis for the Book of Mormon and Smith formed the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
* Smith fought opposition from the non-Mormons around him in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois
* The cooperative nature of the Mormon community challenged the individualistic tendencies of American enterprise
* Mormons voted as a unit and trained a militia for defense rather than offense
* Smith was accused of polygamy by his opponents
* Smith and his brother were murdered by a mob in 1844, forcing the Mormons to travel to Utah under their new leader, Brigham Young
* 1848 - Crops saved by flocks of seagulls, approximately 5,000 settlers
* The community flourished under Young, who married twenty-seven women and was a father to fifty-six children
* Mormons established a missionary movement in Europe, bringing thousands of immigrants to their settlement
* Government feels threatened by Young’s hierarchy, sending an army to harass the Mormons in 1857
* Congress passed antipolygamy legislature in 1862 and 1882, which challenged Mormon laws, denying statehood for Utah until 1896
* The church’s headquarters remains in Salt Lake City, Utah with a membership of approximately 16 million

***A Free School for a Free People***

* Tax-supported primary schools- were scarce in early years and were to educate children of the poor
* Tax-supported public education- triumphed between 1825 and 1850
* Early free schools- stayed open for only a few months, teachers were mostly men, and they usually only taught the “three Rs”
* Horace Mann- was an American educational reformer and Whig politician dedicated to promoting public education.
* Noah Webster- was an American lexicographer, textbook pioneer, English-language spelling reformer, political writer, editor, and prolific author. He has been called the "Father of American Scholarship and Education".
* William H. McGuffey- U.S. educator who is remembered chiefly for his series of elementary school reading books popularly known as the **McGuffey** Readers.

***Higher Goals for Higher Learning***

* Many small, denominational, colleges and universities were founded for the purpose of local pride while only teaching narrow tradition-bound curriculum.
State sponsored institutes began to exist in the south with the first being North Carolina in 1795.
* Thomas Jefferson’s University of Virginia was one of the first dedicated to freedom from religious or political shackles, and modern languages and the sciences received unusual emphasis.  With the school's motto being *Lux libertas*meaning light and liberty
* Women’s higher education was frowned upon in the early 19th century.
* The teachers of Susan B. Anthony, the future feminist, refused to instruct her in long division.
* Women’s schools at the secondary level began to attain some respectability in the 1820s.
* Mary Lyon established an outstanding women’s school, Mount Holyoke Seminary, in South Hadley, Massachusetts.
* Popularity of private libraries allowed for Adults who craved more learning to satisfy their thirst for knowledge.
* Traveling lecturers helped to carry learning to the masses through the lyceum lecture associations.
* Talented talkers like Ralph Waldo Emerson journeyed thousands of miles on the lyceum circuits, casting their pearls of civilization before appreciative audiences.

***An Age of Reform***

* New reform was inspired by the Second Great Awakening
* These reformers dreamed of a perfected society; free of cruelty, war, intoxicating drink, discrimination and slavery
* Women  were particularly involved
* Finally, Legislators gradually began to abolish debtor’s prison
* Reformers pushed for change in the prison system
* They limited capital offenses and eliminated capital punishments
* Dorthea Dix was a leading reformer who fought for humane treatment for the mentally ill.
* Reformers started to push for peace and in 1828 founded the American Peace Society
* William Ladd was a leading figure from this organization

***Demon Rum- The “Old Deluder”***

* Alcohol Consumption: Due to the vast increase in production, alcohol was becoming more readily available. This new availability led to a large increase in consumption of alcohol, especially in the working class.
* American Temperance Society: A society established in Boston on February 13th, 1826, that consisted of people who signed a pledge of abstinence, these people joined what was called the “Cold Water Army”.
* *Ten Nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There:* This was a novel written by Timothy Shay Arthur. Published in 1854, it was the first book to openly promote prohibition. It was very popular in the victorian era and was seconded only by the novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin.*
* “Father of Prohibition”: Neal Dow, the mayor of portland and prohibition advocate, played a major role in the promotion of prohibition. He attempted many times to pass laws of prohibition but was rarely successful. Due to his laws of prohibition, Irish immigrants and unhappy citizens led a riot against him.

***Women in Revolt***

* Even in the 19th century, women still could not vote, own property, and could be legally beaten
* Many women began to see marriage as confining and by the time of the civil war about 10% of American women avoided women all together.
* Female reformers were often involved in other reform at the time and were mostly white and well to do.
* Prominent Female Leaders
	+ Lucretia Mott- was an important abolitionist and leader in human rights
	+ Elizabeth Cady Stanton- important abolitionist and women’s rights supporter who pushed for suffrage
	+ Susan B. Anthony- abolitionist and co-worker with Stanton for suffrage
	+ Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell- was the first woman to get a medical degree in the US and was a reformer in both the U.K. and the U.S.. She was also a strong supporter of women’s education.
	+ Sarah & Angelina Grimke - the first women abolitionists and women’s rights supporters.
	+ Lucy Stone- First women to graduate from college in Massachusetts and started a movement for married women to keep their maiden names.
	+ Amelia Bloomer - was the first women to own and operate a new vehicle for women as well as started a movement for women to wear pants
* In 1848, the first Women’s Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York
* Stanton Read a “Declaration of Sentiments” which declared that “all men and women are created equal.”
* Read section from Declaration of Sentiments

Group 4

**APUSH CH.15:**

**Pages 321-335**

**Wilderness Utopias**

* Reformers set up more than forty communities of a “communitarian” nature.
* Robert Owen founded New Harmony, Indiana in 1825.
	+ Vision for a “New Moral World”
	+ Constitution of the Preliminary Society
	+ The New Harmony Community of Equality
* Brook Farm emerged in Massachusetts in 1841.
	+ Committed to the philosophy of transcendentalism
* The Oneida Community  was a more radical experiment founded in New York in 1848.
	+ Practiced free love, birth control, and the eugenic selection of parents to produce superior offspring
	+ Complex marriage
* One of the longest-lived sects were known as the Shakers, founded in england in 1747 and brought to America (New York) in 1774 by Mother Ann Lee.
	+ They worshiped by ecstatic dancing or "shaking".

**The Dawn of Scientific Achievement**

* Science and scientific writing in early America revolved around practicality
* As far as basic science, Americans preferred to modify and adapt the findings of European scientists
	+ America still had plenty of science talent
		- Professor Benjamin Silliman
		- Professor Louis Agassiz
		- Professor Asa Gray
		- John J. Audubon
* Medicine was still far behind modern standards despite the establishment of many medical schools
	+ “Bleeding” was a common cure for many diseases
	+ Plagues dreaded, yet frequent
	+ People were ill often
	+ Tooth decay was rampant, teeth were pulled by the local blacksmith
	+ Life expectancy had not risen even with the beginning of medicine, still about 40 years for a white person
	+ Fad diets, patent medicines, and home remedies popular
	+ Medicine practiced by doctors was often harmful, people would be better off if medicines were thrown into the sea (Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes 1860)

**Artistic Achievements**

* Mainly an imitation of European style
* Rising glory of America
	+ George Berkeley- “westward the course of empire takes its way… time’s noblest offspring is its last.”
* New political independence, cultural autonomy, worthy national art
* Federal style, neoclassical, imitative portraiture, historical painting
* Artists of the time:
	+ Thomas Jefferson
	+ Gilbert Stuart
	+ Charles Wilson Peale
	+ John Trumbull
	+ Albert Bierstadt
* Post war of 1812:
	+ Art turned to nature styles
	+ Hudson River school
* Technology
	+ Daguerrotype
		- Very expensive, only wealthy owned these
* Music
	+ Minstrel shows
	+ Symphony orchestras
		- 6% of funds from local, state, federal governments
	+ Non profit institutions
* Anti-art
	+ Art was somewhat believed as a sinful waste of time.
	+ John Adams
	+ Edward Everett

**The Blossoming of National Literature**

* Before 1812, American Literature was focused politically (The Federalist Papers, Common Sense, Webster’s works).
* The war of 1812 striked a new sense of nationalism which became fully developed by young authors in 1820.
* The age of Romanticism commenced
	+ “Romanticism favored imagination over logic, landscape over civilization, intuition over calculation.” (Kennedy, 329)
	+ American artists utilized romanticism to convey a new American style.
* The “Knickerbocker Group” = The pioneers of a new frontier of literature
	+ Washington Irving (1783-1859)
		- First American author to gain international popularity.
		- His style was a new mixture of American culture, ancient gothic style, and English humor.
		- Known for *The Sketchbook* (1819-1820). A book of short stories which contained “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” and “Rip Van Winkle”
		- He enlightened the world of New England culture and creativity
	+ James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851)
		- Began writing after his wife dared him to write a better novel than the one he was criticizing
		- *The Spy* (1821) (about the Revolutionary war) won him popularity. However, his most famous piece was his *Leatherstocking Tales (*1826)*,* which contained “The Last of the Mohicans”.
		- His style focused on the developing American culture; the contrasts between nature and civilization, and purity and corruption.
		- He struck Europe with the image of an unpredictable wild New World where all Americans were born with a “Tomahawk in hand”.
	+ William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878)
		- Previously a Massachusetts puritan
		- At age 16, he wrote the poem “Thanatopsis”, a haunting poem about death.
		- He was the first world renowned American poet and became the face of American poetry.
		- Spent his career as the editor of the *New York Evening Post*
		- Proved to the world how educated and civilized America could be.
	+ They were the bridge between American culture and European culture.
	+ Educated the world on life in the New World and set a new tone for future American Literature.

**Trumpeters of Transcendentalism**

Transcendentalism- 19th-century movement of writers and philosophers in New England who were loosely bound together by an idealistic system of thought

* Transcendentalists believed in obtaining knowledge by means other than the senses.
* They were often involved in reform movements.
* Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)
	+ Published essays that included his ideas “Self-Reliance” and “The American Scholar.”
* Henry David Thoreau (1817-1864)
	+ Famous for his works *Walden* and “Civil Disobedience.”
* Margaret Fuller (1810-1850)
	+ Wrote *Woman in the Nineteenth Century.*
* Walt Whitman (1819-1892)
	+ Published a controversial work called, *Leaves of Grass.*

**Glowing Literary Lights**

* Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
	+ (1807-1882) *Evangeline, The Song of Hiawatha, The Courtship of Miles Standish*
	+ Taught modern languages at Harvard College
	+ First American poet to be enshrined in the Poets’ Corner of Westminster Abbey
* John Greenleaf Whittier
	+ (1807-1892) Left behind a legacy of “local color” sketches and verse.
	+ Very important for influencing social action for abolition
* James Russell Lowell
	+ (1819-1891) editor of *Boston’s Atlantic Monthly* and *North American Review*
	+ Remembered as a political satirist in his *Biglow Papers*
* Louisa May Alcott
	+ (1832-1888) *Little Women*
	+ Had to support her mother and sisters because her father prefered to think rather than earn money
* Emily Dickinson
	+ (1830-1886) explored themes of nature, love, death, and immortality
	+ More of a recluse, didn’t publish many poems during her life
* William Gilmore Simms
	+ (1806-1870) *The Yemasee, The Cassique of Kiawah*
	+ Wrote eighty-two books

**Literary Individualists and Dissenters**

**Portrayers of the Past**

* Edgar Allen Poe
	+ (1809-1849) Author of *The Raven* (1845), *The Cask of Amontillado* (1846), *The Fall of House Usher* (1839), and many more poems and short-stories
	+ Grew up an orphan, confounded by poor-health, he finally died in a Baltimore gutter by trying to “drown his sorrows”.
* Nathaniel Hawthorne
	+ (1804-1864) Author of *The Scarlet Letter* (1850) and *The Marble Faun* (1860); two most well-known
	+ Hawthorne grew up disliking the Puritan-way-of-life, ironically he lived in Salem, Massachusetts. He added the “w” to his last name to distance himself from his ancestor, Governor Hathorne of 1692 Salem, Massachusetts.
	+ Hawthorne wrote about the themes of “original sin” and good versus evil.
* Herman Melville
	+ (1819-1891) Author of *Moby Dick* (1851), *Typee* (1846), and *Omoo* (1847)
	+ Grew up much like Poe, he was also ill-educated.
	+ Both Typee and Omoo are accounts of Melville’s adventures in the South Seas and while he was aboard a whaling ship.
* George Bancroft
	+ Established Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Wrote 6-volumed (originally 10) account of American History going back to 1789 (Published: 1834-1876)
* William H. Prescott
	+ (1796-1893) Prescott was the one-eyed historian who published two well-written accounts of the conquests of Mexico (published: 1843) and Peru (published: 1847)
* Francis Parkman
	+ (1823-1893) The blind-bat historian had to wait until nightfall to be able to use his guiding machine to help him publish an account of the French aid during the American Revolution (published: 1851)