Period 8 Handouts

Group 1

Chapter 14

Forging the National Economy

Group 1 Period 8

**The Westward Movement**

* Half of all Americans were under the age of 30 in 1850 and were restless, energetic, and always on the move towards the west
* By 1840, the “demographic center” of the American population map finally crossed the Alleghenies
* Even though this was a period of “rugged individualism”, pioneers still relied on their neighbors and government for help when needed

**Shaping the Western Landscape**

* Western movement exhausted the originally untouched environment in the west
* Americans began relating the unspoiled landscape of America as an American attribute.

**The March of the Millions**

By the mid-1800’s, the population of America was doubling every 25 years, and there was now had 33 states in America.  Because of the fast-growing population, disease and decreased living standards swept the land.  America was a fast growing nation because more and more European immigrants were coming to America.  They came to America because Europe was running out of room, to escape the aristocratic caste and state church, and to improve their lives.

**The Emerald Isle Moves West**

In the “Black Forties” many irish immigrants came to America to escape the potato rot that caused a famine in Ireland.  The Irish immigrants were hated by other Americans because the other Americans believed that the Irish were stealing their job opportunities. The Irish also hated blacks and the British. The Irish became a politically powerful group because they were so large, and many politicians aimed to get their vote.

**German Forty Eighters**

    Over a million and a half Germans immigrated to America between 1830 to 1860. Most of them were farmers who had never had a factory job. They were rich in materials and began to respond very much like the Irish did when they arrived in America. There were three main inventions of the Germans that contributed to American Culture. They settled in compacted colonies rather than scattering to keep their culture alive.

**The Irish**

Although fighting raged in Europe, Irish farmers were determined to use available land to plant wheat and potatoes in order to avoid eviction. This prosperity only lasted until the end of the war and took an almost immediate nose dive once fighting ceased in 1815. Wheat and potato prices plummeted and Irish farmers looked towards America for a brighter future. A blight arose in the potato crops, leaving over a million Irish citizens dead while another million left for America. American life for the Irish came with many obstacles and difficulties. They were discriminated for their Roman Catholic beliefs. Jobs were difficult to achieve, especially for the women. Men found jobs as domestic servants and construction workers. Eventually the Irish found political success and made up a strong force within the Democratic Party.

**Flare-ups of Antiforeignism**

Americans and Catholics began to have disputes as more Catholics began to immigrate into the United States. This started rivalry between the two which led to a party being created in protest of the Catholics.  The Know-Nothing party was an outgrowth of the strong anti-immigrant and especially anti-Roman Catholic sentiment that started to manifest itself during the 1840s.  They were called Know-Nothings because members of the party were told to say 'I know nothing' when asked about it. They were also called 'nativists' because they believed that foreign-born Americans should not be allowed to hold government posts.

**Creeping Mechanization**

The Industrial Revolution resulted in many new developments. New machinery and technology led to new the evolution of the Old World. There were many advancements but the most useful were the new textile machines which cut down on time and created more jobs. The steam engine helped transportation develop into what it is today.

**The Germans**

Between the 1820s and the 1920s, a large amount of Germans immigrated from Europe into North America, Chile, Brazil, and Argentina, though majority came to North America. Reasons for this immigration included riots, the idea of Democracy, and to escape religious persecution. They prospered easily, settling all over the country in places such as Texas, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The Germans didn’t come from the country of Germany though as there wouldn’t be an official Germany until 1871. Many Germans ended up creating communities that mimicked those from where they came. The religion of the Germans was a mix of Protestant, Ctholic, Jewish, and Amish (who still exist today).

**Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine**

Samuel Slater leaves Britain and goes to America with the plans to cotton machinery for spinning cotton thread. With help from a blacksmith and carpenter, he creates the first cotton spinning machine in America. Eli Whitney creates the cotton gin in order to separate the seeds and cotton without hand picking. Cotton is highly profitable now. Cotton mills are in New England due to their rocky soil and location.

**Marvel’s in Manufacturing**

Congress passes the tariff of 1816 in order to protect domestic businesses. The Factory system flourishes. Sewing machine brings seamstresses out of the house and into the factories. Rise in businesses leads to the creation of stocks and laws to control said market. Samuel F.B, Morse creates morse code and the telegraph in order to tighten the stock market and communication across the nation.

**Workers and the Wage Slaves**

The very concept of newly developing business styles caused an expanding emotional disconnect between the factory owners and their employees. Laws preventing any retaliation from the working class were lifted by the Massachusetts supreme court ruling. This opened opportunities for the working class and paved the way for the ten-hour working day.

Group 2

**Facts to Know**

Friday, 10.27.2017

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**Women and the Economy**

As the Industrial Revolution began, women moved from farm life to work in factories. Most women were pushed into nursing, teaching, or domestic life. The new life with factories allowed women a few more freedoms, and they chose to have less children. They moved from the Cult of Domesticity to Domestic Feminism.

**Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields**

The Western modernization of farming and the inventions that came about made a great impact. The invention of the steel plow and the McCormick reaper allowed us to be more self-sufficient and made it farming easier altogether. The production of crops allowed people to acquire more money. This movement soon made way along the river to the north and south.

**Highways and Steamboats**

In the 1790’s, the Lancaster Turnpike, a 62 mile long highway, was built. Although state righters’ slowed down Western road building, the National Road was finished in 1831. This stretched 591 miles to the West. In 1807 Robert Fulton installed a steam engine into a vessel which became known as the *Clearmont.* This steamboat then went from New York City toward Albany, a 150 mile quest in 32 hours. Steamboats allowed for people to go upstream which caused for the spread of them. By the year 1860, around 1,000 steamboats were on the Mississippi. The addition of the steamboats had a positive impact on farmers. They could now ship and receive products more efficiently.

**“Clinton’s Big Ditch” in New York**

Under the command of Governor DeWitt Clinton, New Yorkers dug the Erie Canal. The canal was 363 miles long and spanned from lake Erie in the west to the Hudson River in the east. It allowed for fast shipment of goods which cut the cost for the transportation of goods by around 95%. This drew in thousands of Europeans and also encouraged farmers to industrialize due to crops not netting them as much money. The Erie canal was a large reason for industrialization quickly booming in New York and the surrounding area.

**The “Iron Horse”, Cables, Clippers, and Pony Riders**

In the late 1820’s, the steam locomotive was introduced. The “Iron Horse”, approved by President Jackson himself, exponentially increased trade and transportation. The Transatlantic cable was a communication cable that lasted nearly three weeks. On the brink of a Civil War, the United States were in dire need of naval improvements. Donald McKay is credited with the creation of the clipper ships. Clipper ships were essential to the speed of trade and shipping high-value cargoes in record times. Arguably the most drastic transportation increase was the Pony Express. The Pony Express sent riders through all weather and people to deliver mail. Lastly, these forms of transportation were gradually superseded by machines instead of human labor.

**The Transport Web Binds the Union**

Drastic commerce and communication changes occurred before the Civil War as railroads and canals were emitted out of the East.  These railroads and canals made it possible for Western goods to reach the East, rather than just the South.  By the time the Civil War began, America had a continental economy, with each region of America helping another out.

**The Market Revolution**

The Market Revolution was a major event in American history. It presented major changes in the economy, and with that raised many new legal questions. These questions were not easily answered. As the economy continued to transform so did society as a whole. This is shown strongly in the self-sufficient households, that gradually transferring from the old barter system to working in mills for wages.

Vocab to Note:

* Factory girls
* Cult of domesticity (295)
* McCormick reaper (297)
* Turnpike (298)
* Erie Canal (299)
* Clipper Ships (301)
* Pony Express (303)
* Transport revolution (304)
* Market revolution (304)

People to Note:

* DeWitt Clinton
* John Deere
* Cyrus McCormick
* Donald McKay

Group 3

**Reviving Religion**

Thomas Paine was an important asset to the Second Great Awakening. He reported the doctrines of Deism which became a major religion in the 1800s.The doctrines of Deism were based on a supreme being who created a “knowledgeable universe” by creating humans with good moral behaviors.Deism helped lead into Unitarianism, which was also a major religion in the 1800s. Unitarianism appealed mostly to optimists and intellectuals who believed in free will and the power of good works. The Second Great Awakening was shaped by these two religions and their outlook on the importance of women in the church setting. Feminism in religion was considered inappropriate  and unheard of. After hearing the camp meetings that taught the Gospel, they decided that women in the church were important. This was the start of many other “rights movements” for women and slaves. From this point on, communities joined together to focus on equality and more social issues which lead to a more peaceful and religious society.

**Denominational Diversity**

Early america was riddled with religious issues. Many religious groups broke apart into sects. These new groups were often region specific. These new groups were often radical versions of their parent religion. William Miller’s Millerites are a great example of this. His radical ideas led to the Great Disappointment. These new groups sparked a further sense of division throughout the nation. Religious issues often foreshadow national issues.

**A Desert Zion in Utah**

    In 1830, Joseph Smith- a visionary- had obtained golden plates from an angel. These golden plates constituted the Book of Mormon and had caused the launching of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The Mormon faith was predestined to spread its impact worldwide. Brigham Young had proven that he was an aggressive leader and an outspoken preacher after only receiving eleven days of formal schooling. Young led his Latter-Day Saints to Utah while they sang “Come, Come, Ye Saints.” With new methods of irrigation, the Mormons made the desert thrive. In the end of 1848, five thousand settlers had arrived to Utah; dedicated Mormons made a thirteen-hundred-mile hike across the plains. The population grew with Europeans from where the Mormons established a missionary movement.

**Free Schools for a Free People**

Many taxpayers supported the idea of a public education. They believed that being well educated bettered the youth’s ability to grow and be adequate participants in their profound government. The wealthy chose rather to have private at home tutors than to send their children to the community school houses. School houses became a symbol for the American democracy. The teachers rarely knew more than their older pupils however due to the continuous lack of higher level education.During this time african americans (especially slaves), alongside women were still forbidden to attend school and nearly 100 million whites were still illiterate.  Horace Mann, secretary of Massachusetts board of education, was known for his campaign for better school environments. Noah Webster, a yale educated connecticut yankee, also spread his love for education through a publishing of his most desired lessons. Mostly to promote patriotism, he was referred to as “school master of the republic”. Ohioan William H. McGuffey was also very influential with his publishing of his grade school readers, selling millions of copies.

**Higher Goals for Higher Learning**

    The Second Great awakening, a religious movement, caused a push for higher learning. The first schools were small liberal arts colleges in the South and West. These schools did not focus on learning; they primarily existed to lift local pride and make people feel more advanced. Then in 1975 North Carolina University got started as the first state-supported college. These schools did a better job at teaching students and grew because of federal land grants. For women, a higher education was rare and frowned upon. It was widely believed that if a woman got a higher education; she would injure her brain and become unfit for marriage. Due to the work of feminists like Susan B. Anthony, secondary education for women became more respected. Eventually in 1821, Emma Willard established the Troy Female Seminary, a widely respected school for women. The first couple schools to allow women were criticized, but as it became more common over time, it was accepted. Adults in general did not go to regular schools and if they wanted a higher education, they had to go to private subscription or tax-supported libraries. The lyceum lecture associations was a group of educated teachers who traveled and gave lectures in order to promote learning. Through all of this, higher education became more available and common.

**An Age of Reform**

As the country grew, reform campaigns of all types flourished. The optimistic promises of the Second Great Awakening inspired people to battle against evils. These modern idealists dreamed of a perfected society: free from cruelty, war, intoxicating drink, discrimination, and ultimately slavery. Women were particularly prominent in these reform crusades, especially in their own struggle for suffrage. It gave women a chance to get out of the house and into public affairs. Imprisonment for debt continued, though its extent has been exaggerated. As late as 1830, hundreds of penniless people were thrown into filthy jail cells, sometimes for owing less than one dollar. The poorer working classes were especially hard hit by this merciless practice. The number of capital offenses was being reduced, and brutal punishments, such as whipping and branding, were being slowly eliminated. Sufferers from insanity were still being treated with incredible cruelty. Many crazed persons were chained in jails or poor-houses with sane people. Dorothea Dix traveled some sixty thousand miles in eight years and assembled her damning reports on insanity and asylums from firsthand observations. The American Peace Society was formed in 1828 by William Ladd, with a ringing declaration of war on war.

**Demon Rum-- The “Old Deluder”**

During this time period, many people would drink alcohol. Because everyone drank alcohol, there was no real safe place. Weddings, funerals, the workplace, and the home were affected by alcohol. The main group that counteracted alcohol was the American Temperance Society. They used a variety of propaganda to urge people to try and stay away from alcohol. However, other groups wanted there to be a law to ban alcohol completely. This is where the Maine Law of 1851 comes into play to end the making and selling of hard liquor. Before the beginning of the Civil War, alcohol consumption was lower than in the beginning.

**Women in Revolt**

Women’s rights movementbegan in the nineteenth century. It was world largely dominated by men. Society was focused around men, they had all the rights, but women were being held back from some of their liberties though. The liberties that women had no right to were the right to vote and the right to own property which led to conflicts in society. Women felt like they were being ignored and held back from their rights, therefore they created the Women’s Rights Convention at Seneca Falls. The convention consisted of a group of feminists which declared all men and women created equal.

Group 4

Group 4 History Outline

Overall Summary:

Pages 321-335 highlight America between the years 1790-1860. This chapter speaks about the Utopian Societies which were brought upon for the betterment of human society. We learn that this was not the greatest decision as most communities fell in the first years of creation. The pages also provide readers with information about scientific achievements in America, such as advancements in medicine, farming, and science. Art played a prominent role as many of the nation’s capitals portrayed Greek or foreign styles. Lastly national literature took root for the first time after the war, and nationalism and romanticism spread through American hearts.

Wilderness Utopias:

Utopian communities were created in the early 1800’s but all of the communities ultimately failed due to complications in society. Robert Owen founded a communal society in New Harmony Indiana in which had the goal to seek human betterment. New Harmony had over 1000 people who were hard workers, visionaries, radicals, theorists, and some scoundrels. This society valued all people as economically and politically equal. New Harmony also had no religious presence. The downfall of this utopian society came from contradiction and confusion. Another society was Brook Farm located in Massachusetts. It was founded by George Ripley and this utopian society gave high benefits of intellectual, physical, and moral education to all of its members. This utopian society had surprisingly thrived until it had burned down.

The Oneida Community

The Oneida Community was founded by John Humphrey Noyes and it used old puritan documents to establish its ways. John Noyes had believed in the sweetness of human nature and also believed he could create the perfect Christian community. The utopian community John Noyes created was in a form similar to “Bible Communism”. The community had believed strongly in free love which is where any member may have sex if given consent. The decline of the Oneida came from a lack of leadership.

Scientific Achievements

Americans had been more interested in gadgets rather than pure science. Impractical gadgets had been invented in the New World although many ideas were taken from foreign lands such as England. Medicine in America was still primitive by modern standards and many different methods were discovered. An example of this is laughing gas. American doctors came up with the concept after realizing it would create a less painful, safer, and less risky surgical performance.

Artistic Achievements

American art is most widely known for its architecture; early American architects used a federal style which emphasized symmetry balance and restrain. Many ideas of architecture came from different countries and empires such as Greek and Rome. Green revival in architecture came to America and most of the ideas of art and painting were taken from Europe. Greek architecture is widely seen in many state capital buildings, as you may notice the large columns, stained glass, and large entrance ways. Notable American architects were Charles Belfinch, and Benjamin Latrobe. These artists were interested in the medieval gothic style and imitating old world styles.

National Literature

Before the 1850s most literature in America had come from other countries such as Great Britain, and France. After the war, American literature sent nationalism and romanticism into the hearts of Americans. Washington Arving is noticeable for his recognition as a prominent literary figure in America. Another well-known literary author is James Fenimore Cooper who was the first American novelist to gain world fame.