



# Nationalism, Sectionalism, Religion and Reform

Unit #5 – US History

# Turnpikes / National Road



- **Turnpike – Roads for which users had to pay a toll. Turnpikes are owned and operated by private companies with the support of individual state governments.**
- **National Road – Built in 1818 with Federal funding; extended west from Maryland to the Ohio River in present-day West Virginia.**
- Prior to the War of 1812 all of the major cities in the United States had been established near the ocean. This is due to the fact that travel by boat was more efficient and less expensive than travel by road in-land.
- In order to encourage Americans to settle further in-land state and federal governments encouraged the building of safe roads during the late 1810's and 1820's.
- In the 1820's railroad technology was introduced in the United States, further increasing the ability of Americans to move in-land. In 1830 there were 13 miles of railroad track in the USA. By 1860 there 31,000 miles of track in the United States.



## Turnpikes / National Road

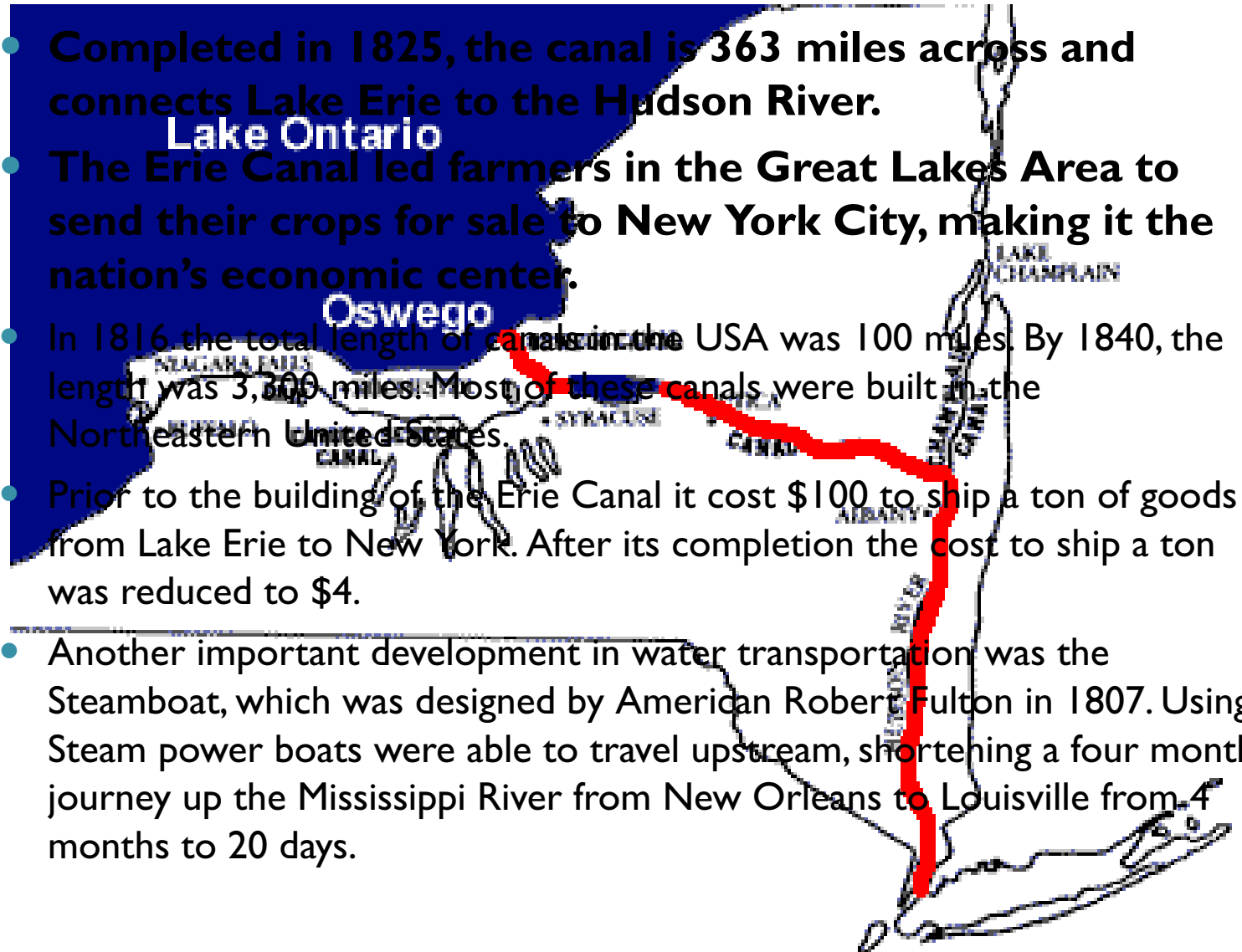
- **The National Road connected Maryland with what important body of water?**



# Erie Canal



- Completed in 1825, the canal is 363 miles across and connects Lake Erie to the Hudson River.
- The Erie Canal led farmers in the Great Lakes Area to send their crops for sale to New York City, making it the nation's economic center.
- In 1816 the total length of canals in the USA was 100 miles. By 1840, the length was 3,300 miles. Most of these canals were built in the Northeastern United States.
- Prior to the building of the Erie Canal it cost \$100 to ship a ton of goods from Lake Erie to New York. After its completion the cost to ship a ton was reduced to \$4.
- Another important development in water transportation was the Steamboat, which was designed by American Robert Fulton in 1807. Using Steam power boats were able to travel upstream, shortening a four month journey up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Louisville from 4 months to 20 days.





## Erie Canal

- **The construction of the Erie Canal connected the city of Buffalo on Lake Erie with what major trading center?**

## Closure Question #1: How might the United States have been different if transportation had not advanced during the 1800s?

- The original 13 states hugged the Atlantic Coast, and all major settlements in the United States sprang up near a harbor or river because water provided the most efficient way to move people and goods. At the start of the nineteenth century, overland transportation consisted of carts, wagons, sleighs, and stagecoaches pulled by horses or oxen over dirt roads. Moving goods just a few dozen miles by road could cost as much as shipping the same cargo across the ocean.
- The most dramatic advance in transportation in the 1800s was the arrival of a new mode of transportation – railroads. This technology, largely developed in Great Britain, began to appear in the United States in the 1820s. Horses pulled the first American trains. But clever inventors soon developed steam-powered engines, which could pull heavier loads of freight or passengers at higher speeds than horses could manage.
- Compared to canals, railroads cost less to build and could more easily scale hills. Trains moved faster than ships and carried more weight. Their introduction put a quick end to the brief boom in canal building. Meanwhile, the American rail network expanded from 13 miles of track in 1830 to 31,000 miles by 1860. In 1800, a journey from New York City to Detroit, Michigan, took 28 days by boat. In 1857, the same trip took only two days by train.



# Industrial Revolution



- **The mechanization (use of machines) of manufacturing that took place in the early 1800's and changed the nation's economy, culture, social life, and politics.**
- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain during the 1700s with the development of **steam and hydro-powered machines** that performed work that before had to be done by hand. The first machines spun thread and wove cloth quickly and cheaply.
- **Industrialization in the United States was mostly isolated to the North, while the South remained an agriculture, slave-based economy.**



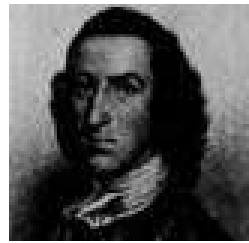
# Industrial Revolution

- **The Industrial Revolution began in what European nation?**





## Samuel Slater / Francis Cabot Lowell



- **The first industrial technology was brought to the United States by Samuel Slater, who established the United States' first water-powered textile mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island in 1793.**
- Slater went on to build more factories in the New England area, using the “family system” for employees. Under this system entire families, including parents and children, worked in the mills and lived in villages which were owned by the factory owners.
- Francis Cabot Lowell traveled in England from 1811 to 1813, gathering secret information on the creation of machinery.
- **Lowell established a company called Boston and Associates in Massachusetts, which built factories in which all operations to manufacture clothing occurred. The company only hired young, single women who came to be known as “Lowell Girls”.**



Samuel Slater / Francis Cabot Lowell

- **The first mechanized factory, established by Samuel Slater in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, produced what product?**



# Lowell Girls



- **Term used to describe the single, young women who worked in the Massachusetts factories established by Francis Cabot Lowell.**
- Lowell's company enforced strict rules of behavior and provided living space for the girls in closely supervised boarding houses.
- Young women were only employed for a few years and were expected to leave the factory after marriage.





## Lowell Girls

- **Workers at Francis Cabot Lowell's factory were expected to stop working once they did what?**

## Closure Question #2: How did textile mills develop in the United States?

- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain during the 1700s, with the development of machines, powered by steam or flowing rivers, to perform work that had once been done by hand. The first machines spun thread and wove cloth more quickly and cheaply.
- To protect its industrial advantage, the British banned the export of machinery as well as the emigration of workers with knowledge of the technology. However, a skilled worker named Samuel Slater defied the law and moved to the United States. Slater used his detailed knowledge of the textile machinery to build the nation's first water-powered textile mill in 1793 at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The mill used the flowing Blackstone River to power its machinery, which produced one part of the textile: cotton thread. Slater and his business partners later built more factories along New England rivers. These factories used the so-called family system, in which entire families, including parents and children, were employed in the mills. Those families settled in villages owned by factory owners and located around the mills.



# Interchangeable Parts



- **Identical components (parts) that could be used in place of one another in machines.**
- **The idea of interchangeable parts was first introduced in the United States by Eli Whitney.**
- Traditionally, items such as clocks and guns were built one at a time by skilled workers who made each part and assembled each device by hand. As a result, a part that would work in one gun or clock would not work in another. .
- Eli Whitney first suggested the idea of interchangeable parts in manufacturing muskets. Under his system each part of the musket was produced separately to the same measurements. As a result, if a part of the musket were damaged it could easily be replaced.
- The idea of interchangeable parts eventually made more efficient and speedy production easier, paving the way for the future development of the assembly line.



## Interchangeable Parts

- **What is one type of product that was made with interchangeable parts?**

### Closure Question #3: How was the development of interchangeable parts an example of the move to make work “less skilled” in the early 1800s?

- A number of key innovations paralleled the revolutions in transportation and industry in the early 1800s. These also dramatically affected the American economy and society. To improve efficiency in factories, manufacturers designed products with interchangeable parts. Eli Whitney introduced this idea to the United States.
- *Traditionally, items such as clocks and muskets were built one at a time by skilled artisans who made each part and assembled the device from start to finish by hand. As a result, a part that would work in one gun or clock might not work in any other. Whitney proposed making muskets in a new way – by manufacturing each part separately and precisely. Under Whitney’s system, a part that would work in one musket would work in another musket. In other words, the parts would be interchangeable.*





# Eli Whitney / Cotton Gin

- **Eli Whitney is the most important American inventor of the early 1800's. He is responsible for development of interchangeable parts and the cotton gin.**
- **The Cotton Gin is a machine that shortened the amount of time and cost of separating cotton seeds from the valuable cotton fiber, making cotton farming and, by association, slavery more profitable.**
- Eli Whitney was born in Massachusetts in 1765 as the son of a prosperous farmer. His mother died when he was 12 years old. During the Revolutionary War he helped his father run a successful nail manufacturing business.
- After saving money by working as a farm laborer and school teacher, Whitney attended Yale University, graduating in 1792. After graduation he migrated south to Georgia. While in Georgia, in 1793 Whitney invented the Cotton Gin, for which he received a patent in 1794. However, because of the simplicity of the design most Americans made their own Gin without purchasing it from Whitney, and as a result he did not become rich from its invention.
- Eli Whitney died from Prostate Cancer in 1825, leaving behind his wife and four children.



## Eli Whitney / Cotton Gin

- **A side effect of the development of the Cotton Gin was that what other southern institution became much more profitable?**



# Samuel F. B. Morse (1791-1872)

- **American painter and inventor; developed the electric telegraph in 1837, enabling instant communication over large distances.**
- **The telegraph allows electrical pulses to travel long distances along metal wires as coded signals. The code of dots and dashes is called Morse code, named after its inventor.**
- Morse was the son of a Calvinist preacher born in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He attended Yale College, graduating in 1810.
- Morse first made a name for himself as a painter of portraits and historical scenes. Some of his paintings include *Landing of the Pilgrims*, *Dying Hercules* and portraits of John Adams and the Marquis de Lafayette.
- In 1836, while on a return voyage from Europe, Morse met Charles Thomas Jackson, an American from Boston who had experimented with electromagnetism. Apparently sometime during the voyage Morse developed the concept of a single wire telegraph and began developing what would come to be known as Morse Code.
- By 1860, 50,000 miles of telegraph wire was in use throughout the United States.
- Morse had 4 children with his first wife, who died in 1825 due to complications of child birth. He remarried in 1848 and had 3 children with his second wife. Morse died in 1872 in New York City.



## Samuel F.B. Morse

- **How did the invention of Morse code revolutionize communication in the United States?**



# Closure Assignment #1

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 7, Section 1:
  1. How might the United States have been different if transportation had not advanced during the 1800s?
  2. How did textile mills develop in the United States?
  3. How was the development of interchangeable parts an example of the move to make work “less skilled” in the early 1800s?

## Closure Question #1: How did the physical geography of the Northeast help influence the spread of industry there?

- The embargo of 1807 and the War of 1812 cut off access to British manufactured goods. Eager for substitutes, Americans built their own factories in the Northeast. After the war, however, British goods once again flowed into the United States, threatening to overwhelm fledgling American manufacturers. Congress could have let those industries wither from the competition. Instead, Congress imposed the Tariff of 1816. The tariff helped industry, but it hurt farmers, who had to pay higher prices for common goods.
- *Most of the new factories emerged in the Northeast. There were several reasons for this. One reason was greater access to capital. In the South, the land and the climate favored agriculture. Thus, people there invested capital in land and slave labor. The Northeast had more cheap labor to work in the factories. In addition, the Northeast had many swiftly flowing rivers to provide water for the new factories.*



# Tariff of 1816

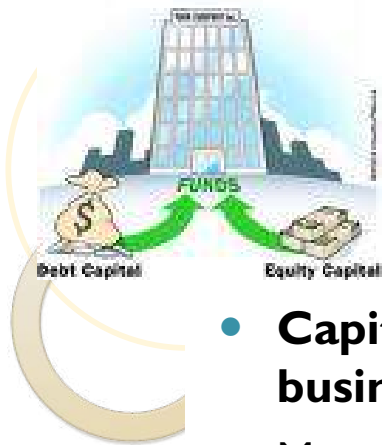
- **A tax on imported products established to protect American businesses by encouraging Americans to buy cheaper, American-made products.**
- Prior to the War of 1812 the United States relied on factories in Europe, and specifically in Great Britain, to produce its manufactured goods.
- After the war American politicians, still angry with the British, passed the tariff to encourage the development of American factories as part of the Industrial Revolution.
- **The tariff increased the price of imported manufactured goods by 20 to 25 percent. This increase helped American factories, but it hurt farmers who had to pay higher prices for manufactured goods.**



## Tariff of 1816

- **Which group of people in the United States were negatively affected by the Tariff of 1816?**





# Capital / Labor Unions



- **Capital – Money needed to build factories and/or any other productive business.**
- Most factories in the United States were built in the United States because capital was more easily available in the Northeast than in the South, where a warm climate favored agriculture and investors tended to put their money into slaves and land.
- **Labor Unions – Groups of workers who unite to seek better pay and working conditions.**
- In the United States, labor unions originated in the industrialized Northeast. Most early labor unions focused on helping skilled tradesmen, such as carpenters or printers.
- With the development of new factories, unions went on strike to force employers to pay higher wages, reduce working hours and improve the safety of the workplace.
- During the early 1800's strikes were mostly ineffective as business owners were able to use the national court system in their favor, as judges ordered strikers to go back to work.



## Capital / Labor Unions

- **Most of the factories established in the United States were built in what region of the country?**

Closure Question #2: What can you conclude about factory workers based on the fact that there was little public support for labor unions or the policies of the Workingmen's Party in the early 1800s?

- The arrival of industry changed the way many Americans worked by reducing the skill required for many jobs. This trend hurt highly skilled artisans, such as blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors, who could not compete with manufacturers working with many low-cost laborers. Most artisans suffered declining wages.
- Troubled workers responded by seeking political change. During the 1820s, some artisans organized the Workingmen's Party to compete in local and state elections. They sought free public education and laws to limit the working day to ten hours versus the standard twelve.
- The party also supported the right of workers to organize labor unions. Most early labor unions focused on helping skilled tradesmen, such as carpenters or printers. Unions went on strike to force employers to pay higher wages, reduce hours, or improve conditions. In 1834 and 1836, for example, the Lowell mill girls held strikes when employers cut their wages and increased their charges for boarding. Singing "Oh! I cannot be a slave!" they left their jobs and temporarily shut down the factory. The Lowell strikes failed to achieve their goals, however. The women eventually returned to work and accepted the reduced pay.



# Nativists

- Between 1830 and 1860, approximately 5 million people immigrated to the United States, mostly from Ireland (as the result of famine) and Germany (as the result of political changes). These immigrants tended to be Catholics and Jews and began competing for work in the new factories built in the Northeast.
- As a result of cultural differences and fears that jobs were being taken from them, native-born Protestant Americans developed an extreme dislike of the new immigrants. Tension between the two groups boiled over into rioting in Philadelphia in 1844 and Baltimore in 1854.
- **In order to win the support of native-born Americans, many politicians campaigned for laws to discourage immigration or to deny political rights to new immigrants. These politicians were known as Nativists.**
- The majority of Nativists belonged to a new political party, the Whigs, which originated in the Northern states and held many of the views of the old Federalist Party.
- As a result of the opposition of the Whigs, most immigrants and minorities joined the Democratic Party; the shortened name of the Republican Democratic Party started by Thomas Jefferson.



# Nativists

- **The majority of immigrants to the United States between 1830 and 1860 came from what foreign countries? Name at least one of the two.**

### Closure Question #3: What was the relationship between the cotton gin and the growth of slavery in the South?

- In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin while working in Georgia. The machine reduced the amount of time and the cost of separating the cotton seeds from the valuable white fiber. The cotton gin made cotton cultivation much more profitable. Previously a minor crop, cotton became the South's leading product. From 5 million pounds in 1793, cotton production surged to 170 million pounds in 1820.
- Growing cotton required workers as well as land. Southern planters met this need with enslaved African Americans. After federal law abolished the overseas slave trade in 1808, illegal trade and interstate trade filled the gap. Many slaves came from the fading tobacco plantations of Virginia and Maryland, where planters who once grew crops now acquired their income from trading slaves.
- Because cotton was so profitable, the demand for slaves soared. Slaves became more valuable to their owners. In 1802, a slave could sell for \$600. By 1860, the price had tripled to \$1,800. The total number of slaves increased from 1.5 million in 1820 to 4 million in 1860. Far from withering, slavery flourished and became more deeply entrenched in the southern economy.



# Closure Assignment #2

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 7, Section 2:
  1. How did the physical geography of the Northeast help influence the spread of industry there?
  2. What can you conclude about factory workers based on the fact that there was little public support for labor unions or the policies of the Workingmen's Party in the early 1800s?
  3. What was the relationship between the cotton gin and the growth of slavery in the South?



# Nationalism



- **Nationalism – Extreme devotion to and glorification of a person’s country.**
- After the War of 1812, the United States experienced a surge of Nationalism, as Americans felt pride in their country’s supposed defeat of the British Empire.
- In the years immediately following the War the Democratic Republican party was virtually the only political party in the country, and political leaders used their power to promote American industry by enacting policies such as the Tariff of 1816.
- In 1816 the Federal Government also established the second National Bank, offering capital for the creation of more factories and building projects in the United States



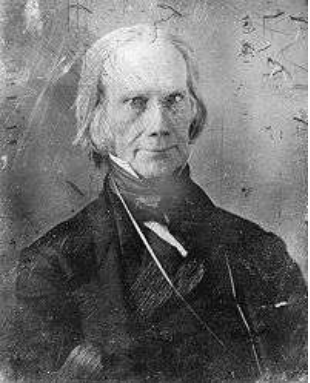


## Nationalism

- **Americans in the 1820s felt pride in their country as a result of the outcome of what military conflict?**

Closure Question #1: How did the fact that James Monroe won reelection in 1820 nearly unanimously reflect the nationalism of the era?

- **Nationalism was a dominant political force in the years following the War of 1812. It affected economic and foreign policy and was supported by Supreme Court rulings. The building of the nation's pride and identity was an important development that helped the country grow.**
- ***In 1817, a newspaper in Boston described politics as entering an “era of good feelings.” The Democratic Republican Party operated almost without opposition. In the election of 1820, James Monroe won reelection as President by receiving almost all of the electoral votes cast. (John Quincy Adams received one electoral vote.) A spirit of nationalism swept the country.***
- **In the last section, you learned about some of the economic policies that promoted the growth of industry. A leading example was the Tariff of 1816. By embracing a protective tariff, many Democratic Republicans betrayed their former principles. Once they had opposed federal power, supported agriculture, and favored trade unburdened by tariffs. Now they used federal power to help industrialists and their workers.**



# Henry Clay / American System

- **Henry Clay (1777-1852) was a member of the Whig political party from Kentucky who served in both the House of Representatives and Senate from 1811 to 1852.**
- He is most famous for arguing for the United States to attack Great Britain in the War of 1812, supporting a new economic program in the United States known as the American System, and helping organize a compromise over slavery in 1820.
- The American System was an economic program supported by Henry Clay and designed to encourage the development of American businesses.
- **The American System involved increasing tariffs on imported goods (i.e. the Tariff of 1816), building new roads and canals to connect the Eastern states with the Midwest, and establishing a national bank that could provide capital through loans to new businesses.**



Henry Clay / American System

**The American System  
included three  
changes in the  
United States. Name  
one of them.**



## John Quincy Adams / Adams-Onis Treaty



- **John Quincy Adams (1767-1848) - The son of John Adams and President of the United States from 1825 to 1829.**
- **Adams was a strong supporter of American Nationalism and promoted the expansion of the United States. He was the creator of the American foreign policy known as the Monroe Doctrine.**
- **Adams-Onis Treaty (1821) – An agreement between the United States and Spain in which Spain officially gave up claims to the territory in the Northwest area of North America and gave control of Florida to the United States.**
- **Following the treaty Americans began to move to Florida and American fur trappers became more heavily involved in the fur trade in the Pacific Northwest.**



## John Quincy Adams / Adams-Onís Treaty

- **In the Adams-Onís Treaty the United States gained territory from what European country?**



# Monroe Doctrine



- **American foreign policy issued in 1823 by President James Monroe.**
- **The Monroe Doctrine states that the all European nations should not get involved in the affairs of any nation established in North and South America. The United States promised that it would use its military to protect any nation in the Americas from an invasion by any European country. In return, the United States promised that it would not become involved in any conflicts in Europe.**
- By issuing this proclamation, the United States also unofficially proclaimed itself to be the supreme power in the Americas and, as a result, claimed authority to use its military to “protect” other American countries from leaders who did not agree with the United States.



# Monroe Doctrine

- Under the Monroe Doctrine, which of the following countries would not have been protected from European powers by the United States?
  - a) Mexico
  - b) Argentina
  - c) South Africa
  - d) Brazil



## Closure Question #2: How did the spirit of nationalism contribute to the Monroe Doctrine?

- John Quincy Adams formulated the famous foreign policy named for President Monroe – the Monroe Doctrine. This policy responded to threats by European powers, including France, to help Spain recover Latin American colonies that had declared their independence. Monroe and Adams were eager to protect those new republics. The British shared that goal and proposed uniting with the United States to warn the other European powers to stay out of Latin America. Adams and Monroe, however, preferred to act without a British partner. In 1823, Monroe issued a written doctrine declaring that European monarchies had no business meddling with American republics. In return, the United States promised to stay out of European affairs.
- ***The Monroe Doctrine meant little in 1823 when the Americans lacked the army and navy to enforce it. The Latin American republics kept their independence with British, rather than American, help. The doctrine did, however, reflect the nation's growing desire for power. The doctrine became much more significant in the 1890s and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the United States increasingly sent armed forces into Latin American countries.***

# Missouri Compromise (1820)

- **Organized by Henry Clay, the Missouri Compromise allowed Missouri to enter the United States as a slave state by creating the state of Maine as a free state.**
- **As part of the compromise, Congress agreed that all future states located south of Missouri would be admitted as slave states, while states north of Missouri would be free states.**
- In 1819 controversy arose when Missouri applied for admission to the United States as slave state. Up to that point a careful balance had been maintained between slave and free states. If Missouri were allowed to enter as a slave states the free states in the North feared that the balance of power would be tipped in slavery's favor.
- The Missouri Compromise solved the controversy over slavery for the short term, but racial tensions remained strong in the country.



## Missouri Compromise (1820)

- **As part of the Missouri Compromise, Missouri and what other state were admitted into the United States?**

## Closure Question #3: What did the Missouri Compromise suggest about the limits of nationalism in the United States in the 1820s?

- The spirit of nationalism failed to suppress regional differences in the United States. Such differences made the nation more difficult to govern. In 1819, this difficulty became evident in a crisis over Missouri's admission to the Union as a new state. At that point, the Union had an equal number of slave and free states – which meant equal regional power in the United States Senate. If Missouri entered the Union as a slave state, it would tip the balance in favor of the South. This prospect alarmed northern congressmen. A New York congressman proposed banning slavery in Missouri as a price for joining the Union. The proposed ban outraged southern leaders, who claimed a right to expand slavery westward.
- In 1820, after a long and bitter debate, Henry Clay crafted the Missouri Compromise. The northern district of Massachusetts would enter the Union as the free state of Maine to balance admission of Missouri as a slave state. To discourage future disputes over state admissions, the compromise also drew a line across the continent from the southwestern corner of Missouri to the nation's western boundary. Territories south of that line would enter as slave states. Those north of the line would become free states.

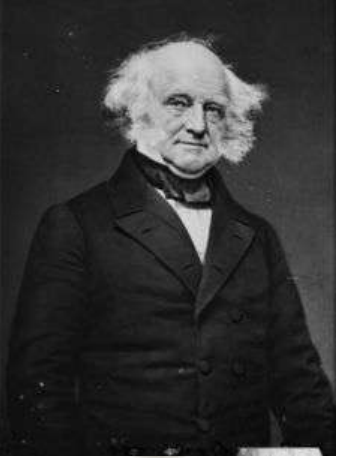


# Closure Assignment #3

- Answer the following questions based on Chapter 7, Section 3:
  1. How did the fact that James Monroe won reelection in 1820 nearly unanimously reflect the nationalism of the era?
  2. How did the spirit of nationalism contribute to the Monroe Doctrine?
  3. What did the Missouri Compromise suggest about the limits of nationalism in the United States in the 1820s?

## Closure Question #1: Why do you think the election of 1824 helped lead to change in national politics?

- Four leading Democratic Republicans hoped to replace Monroe in the White House. John Quincy Adams, Monroe's Secretary of State, offered great skill and experience. A caucus of Democratic Republicans in Congress preferred William Crawford of Georgia. A caucus is a closed meeting of party members for the purpose of choosing a candidate. War hero Andrew Jackson of Tennessee and Henry Clay of Kentucky provided greater competition for Adams.
- The crowded race produced no clear winner. Jackson won more popular votes than did Adams, his next nearest competitor. Jackson did well in many southern states and in the western part of the country. Adams ran strongest in the Northeast. But neither won a majority of the electoral votes needed for election. As a result, for the second time in the nation's history (the first was in 1800), the House of Representatives had to determine the outcome of a presidential election. There, Clay threw his support to Adams, who became President. When Adams appointed Clay as Secretary of State, Jackson accused them of a "corrupt bargain", in which he thought Clay supported Adams in exchange for an appointment as Secretary of State.



# Martin Van Buren / Caucus

- **Martin Van Buren was a leading Democrat from the state of New York, an important supporter of Andrew Jackson in the election of 1828, and President of the United States following Andrew Jackson from 1837 to 1841.**
- In the election of 1824, John Quincy Adams defeated Andrew Jackson even though Jackson won the popular vote. This upset many Americans, especially in the southern states,.
- During the years of Adams presidency Van Buren was an important behind the scenes supporter of Jackson, working to build popular support for Jackson leading up to the election in 1828.
- **A Caucus is a closed meeting of party members for the purpose of choosing a candidate for President.**
- Jackson was overwhelmingly chosen to represent the Democratic Party in 1828 and won a landslide victory in the general election. He appointed Van Buren Secretary of State during his first four years as President, then in 1832 Jackson chose Van Buren to serve as his Vice-President.



## Martin Van Buren / Caucus

- **Martin Van Buren was a member of what political party?**





## Jacksonian Democracy / Spoils System

- **Under Jacksonian Democracy, Andrew Jackson became the symbol of American Democracy. He appealed to the lower-class by portraying himself as a common man with humble beginnings, separating himself from previous politicians.**
- **Democrats gained power by uniting Southern farmers and working-class Northerners. As a result they became the enemies of the wealthy upper-class.**
- **Spoils System – To reward his faithful followers, Jackson replaced hundreds of government workers with those who had supported him. This practice of using political jobs as rewards for party loyalty was criticized by the Whigs, who called the practice the Spoils System.**



## Jacksonian Democracy / Spoils System

- **The majority of Andrew Jackson's supporters came from what region of the United States?**



# Indian Removal Act / Trail of Tears

- Prior to becoming President Andrew Jackson had played an active role in military campaigns against Native Americans in the South. He fought successful wars against the **5 major Native American Tribes of the Southeast: Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, Choctaw and Seminole.** As a politician Jackson supported the removal of all Native Americans from the Southern United States to make way for more southern farmers.
- **Indian Removal Act – Passed in 1830 by Congress at the request of Andrew Jackson, the act sought to peacefully exchange American Indian lands in the South for new lands in the Indian territory (modern-day Oklahoma)**
- The Chickasaws and Choctaws peacefully accepted the relocation and moved to Oklahoma. The remaining 3 tribes were forced to leave by the United States Army.
- **The Trail of Tears – The forced march of 16,000 Cherokees from their native land to modern-day Oklahoma. At least 4,000 Cherokees died on the march as a result of disease, exposure and hunger.**



# Indian Removal Act / Trail of Tears

- **Through the Indian Removal Act, where were Native Americans from the Southeast United States forced to move?**

## Closure Question #2: What was the basic view of Jackson toward the Native Americans living in the southeastern United States in the early 1800s?

- Jackson's political base lay in the South, where he captured 80% of the vote. Those voters expected Jackson to help them remove the 60,000 American Indians living in the region. These Indians belonged to five nations: the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, Choctaw, and Seminole. Southern voters had good reason to expect Jackson's help with Indian removal. Jackson's victory in the Creek War of 1814 had led to the acquisition of millions of Creek acres in Georgia and Alabama. His war with the Seminoles in 1818 paved the way for the Adams-Onís Treaty and American control of Florida.
- Many southern whites denounced Indian civilizations as a sham. Indians could never be civilized, southerners insisted. President Jackson agreed that the Indians should make way for white people. "What good man would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few thousand savages to our extensive Republic?" he asked. Indeed, southern whites wanted the valuable lands held by the Indians. Between 1827 and 1830, the states of Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama dissolved the Indian governments and seized these lands. In 1832, after the Indians appealed their case to the federal courts, John Marshall's Supreme Court tried to help the Indians. In *Worcester v. Georgia*, the Court ruled that Georgia's land seizure was unconstitutional. The federal government had treaty obligations to protect the Indians, the Court held, and federal law was superior to state law. President Jackson however, ignored the Court's decision. "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it." Jackson boldly declared.



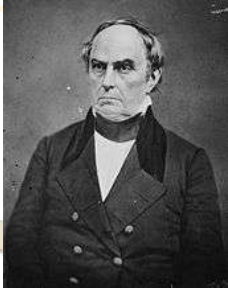
# Tariff of Abominations / John C. Calhoun

- **Tariff of Abominations – Passed in 1828 by Congress; was an extremely high tax on imported goods designed to further strengthen American industry. It was given its name by southerners who were forced to pay even higher prices for manufactured goods. It was signed by then President John Quincy Adams, and was one of the factors that led to his defeat in the election of 1828.**
- **John C. Calhoun – Democrat from South Carolina chosen as Andrew Jackson’s Vice-President in 1828. Calhoun was a strong supporter of slavery and states’ rights. He created the concept of nullification, which meant that states could ignore any federal law that they believed was unconstitutional.**
- In 1832, as a result of anger regarding the Tariff, the state of South Carolina refused to collect the tax money from the tariff and threatened to secede from the United States. Calhoun resigned from his position as Vice-President to support South Carolina. In the end, however, Andrew Jackson led the remainder of the states in opposing nullification and South Carolina abandoned its ideas of secession for the time being.



## Tariff of Abominations / John C. Calhoun

- **John C. Calhoun served as Vice-President to which American President?**



# Daniel Webster / Whigs

- **Daniel Webster – Massachusetts attorney, politician and champion of Nationalism. Along with Henry Clay, Webster was one of the chief founders of the Whig political party in 1832.**
- Webster gained fame in 1830 for giving a fiery speech in congress in opposition to nullification and John C. Calhoun. Webster said, “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.”
- Webster is also famous for
- **Whigs – Political party established in 1832 which supported the American System and Nationalism. The Whig party was formed in response to Andrew Jackson’s veto of the creation of the National Bank. The Whig party grew rapidly, again establishing a two-party political system in the United States.**





## Daniel Webster / Whigs

- **The Whig Party was formed in response to President Jackson's veto of what controversial government organization?**

## Closure Question #3: How did the attack on the second Bank of the United States lead to the formation of the Whig Party?

- Jacksonian Democrats suspected that the new economy encouraged corruption and greed. They howled when industry sought special advantages such as protective tariffs or federal subsidies for roads and canals. Industry claimed these advantages promoted economic growth. To Jackson and his followers, they seemed mainly to enrich wealthy people at the expense of everyone else. Jacksonian Democrats promised to rescue the Republic from a new form of aristocracy they called the “Money Power.”
- Jacksonian Democrats especially disliked the second Bank of the United States, which had been chartered by Congress in 1816. They saw it as a dangerous, and perhaps even corrupt, special interest that favored rich investors. Many business leaders, on the other hand, valued the Bank. They believed it promoted economic growth by providing a stable currency – paper money – in which people could have confidence. They argued that a lack of confidence in the money supply could cause serious harm to the economy.
- The Bank’s supporters denounced Jackson as a power-hungry tyrant trampling on the rights of Congress. His veto of the renewal of the Bank’s charter shocked them because previous Presidents had so rarely used that power – only nine times in forty-two years.

# Closure Assignment #4

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 7, Sections 4 & 5:
  1. Why do you think the election of 1824 helped lead to change in national politics?
  2. What was the basic view of Jackson toward the Native Americans living in the southeastern United States in the early 1800s?
  3. How did the attack on the second Bank of the United States lead to the formation of the Whig Party?

# Second Great Awakening / Revivalists

- **Second Great Awakening – A religious revival that swept the country in the early 1800's, lasted for almost 50 years, and led to the formation of several new, American-born religions.**
- Following the War of 1812 the United States entered a period of peace and prosperity. Many Protestant worried that this prosperity led many Americans to forget their faith.
- **Revivalists – Protestant preachers who believed that Americans had become immoral and that reviving religious participation was crucial to the country's future; These preachers started and led the Second Great Awakening.**
- The Second Great Awakening began on the frontier in Kentucky and spread north and south. The key feature of the movement was the “revival”, which was a camp meeting that lasted as long as a week. Plentiful food and lively religious music attracted Americans to attend, while fiery preachers called Americans to repent and return to God.

**Closure Question #1: Why do you think the religious messages of the Second Great Awakening affected so many Americans?**



## Second Great Awakening / Revivalists

- **Name two of the three religions discussed in the class which were formed during the Second Great Awakening.**



# Charles Grandison Finney / Evangelical

- **Charles Grandison Finney – One of the most influential revivalists; Finney is the founder of the Evangelical style of worship.**
- **Evangelical – A Christian religious style involving passionate sermons and rousing music designed to stir up strong emotions and attract converts.**
- This style of worship proved very successful, as hundreds of people at a time declared their faith at Finney's meetings. The style is still prominent today among many Protestant Christian churches, especially in the Southern United States.
- Evangelicals tend to combine Christian religion with American Nationalism. One of the largest voting blocks in the country is made up of Evangelicals. Recently this group has given almost complete support to the Republican Party.

**Closure Question #1: Why do you think the religious messages of the Second Great Awakening affected so many Americans?**

weak    low    medium    high  

James Gimpel | University of





Charles Grandison Finney / Evangelical

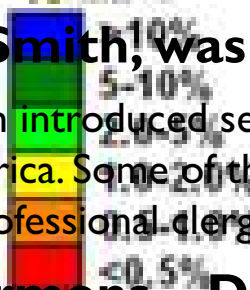
- **In what region of the country did the Evangelical religion gain the most followers?**



# Joseph Smith / Mormons

- **Joseph Smith (1805-1844) – Founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; claimed to have received revelation from God through heavenly visions and angels authorizing him to re-establish the Church founded by Jesus Christ during his life but that, according to Smith, was lost during the Dark Ages.**
- Smith introduced several radical ideas which alienated him and his followers from mainstream America. Some of these new doctrines included additional scripture (The Book of Mormon), unprofessional clergy, temple building, eternal marriage, proxy baptism for the dead, and polygamy.
- **Mormons – Derogatory name given to Joseph Smith’s followers. The term comes from a new book of scripture translated by Joseph Smith entitled *The Book of Mormon* which Smith taught was equal in importance to the Bible. Officially, church members prefer to be called Latter-Day Saints.**
- Due to religious persecution, the main body of the church was forced to relocate multiple times. In 1844 following the assassination of Joseph Smith in Illinois the majority of LDS followed Smith’s chief apostle, Brigham Young, west from Illinois to Utah. Salt Lake City Utah is the location of church headquarters today.
- Worldwide there are more than 13 million Mormons, over 6 million of which live in the United States.

Latter-day Saint  
Membership as a %  
of Total Population (2006)







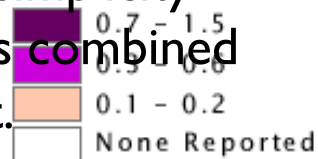
## Joseph Smith / Mormons

- **Where does the nickname “Mormons” come from?**

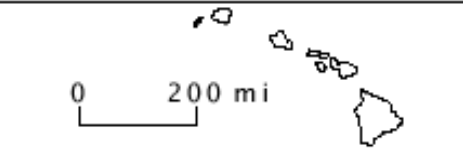
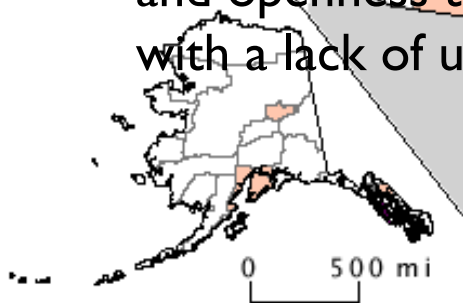
# Unitarians as a Percentage of all Residents, 2000



- Religious movement that emphasizes a belief in the oneness of God, rejecting the concept of the trinity taught in the Catholic and other Christian churches. The First Unitarian Church in the United States was established in Boston in 1782. By 1825 Unitarianism dominated the Northeast United States.
- Many important political figures were converts to the Unitarian faith, including John and Abigail Adams, Ethan Allen, John C. Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Paul Revere and Daniel Webster.
- Unitarianism gained popularity in the early 1800's as a result of its simplicity and openness to all Christians; however, a lack of missionary efforts combined with a lack of unity within the movement weakened the movement.

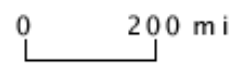


JTK



Source: Religious Congregations and Membership in the United States, 2000. © 2002 ASARB. Available: [CD-ROM]. Nashville, TN: Glenmary Research Center.

County percentages based on the total number of adherents reported by the Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations divided by the total population in 2000 reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.





## Unitarians

- **In what city was the first Unitarian Church established?**



## Closure Question #2: What factors led to discrimination against Irish immigrants in the early and middle 1800s?

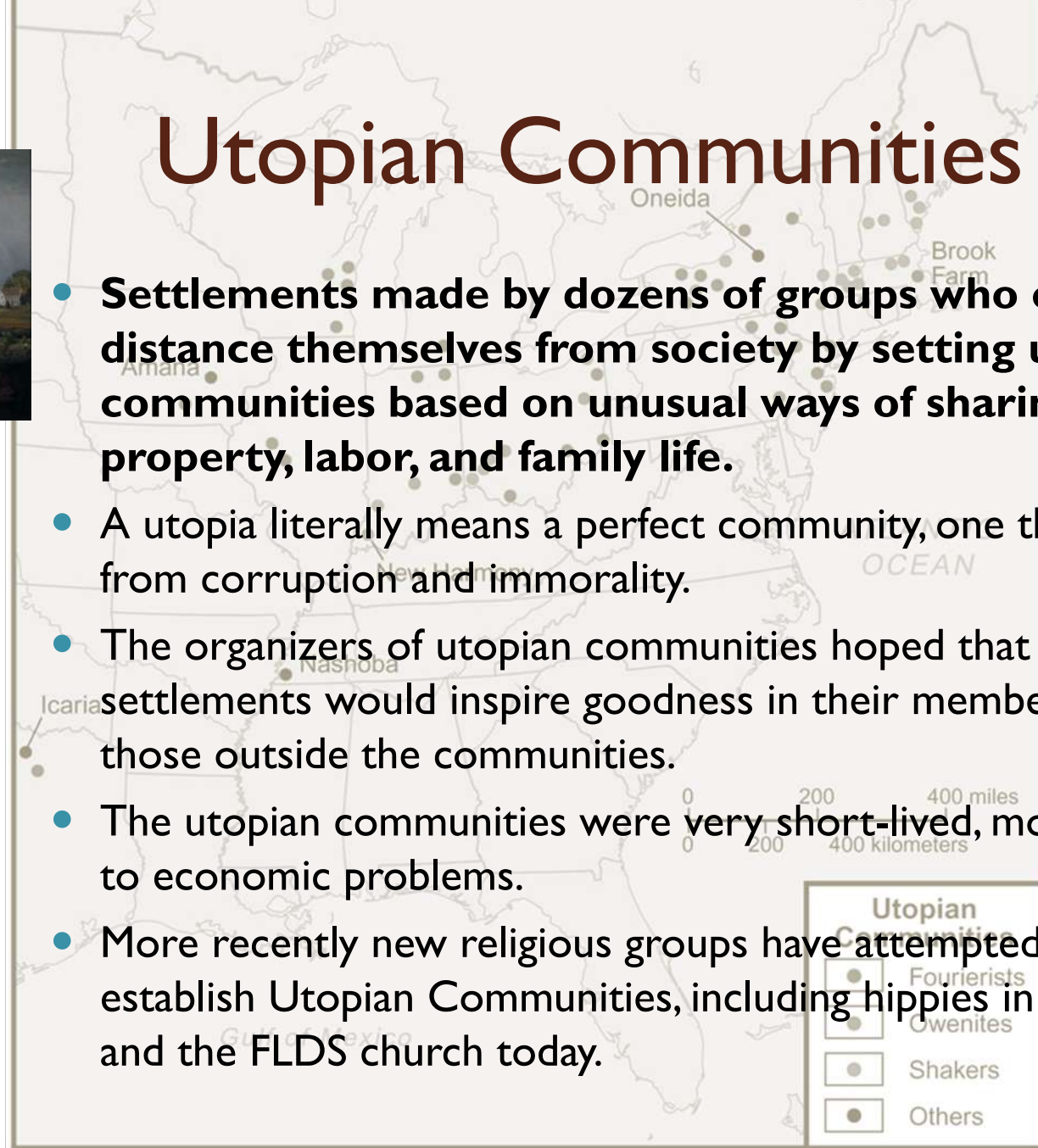
- Members of the Roman Catholic Church faced particularly harsh discrimination in the early 1800s. Many Protestants viewed Catholicism as incompatible with American ideals of democracy. They believed that Catholics would choose loyalty to the Pope, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church, over loyalty to the United States. “Down with Popery” yelled Protestants in Philadelphia as they rioted against Catholic worshippers, echoing the sentiments of many Americans across the country.
- Moreover, most Catholics of the time faced discrimination for another reason: their poverty. Many were poor immigrants from Ireland. Because they had little money, they would work for extremely low wages, which threatened other workers. Because Irish immigrants arrived in increasingly large numbers, many feared they were growing too powerful.

# Utopian Communities



Painting of the Utopian Transcendentalist Community established in Brook Farm, Massachusetts in 1845.

- **Settlements made by dozens of groups who chose to distance themselves from society by setting up communities based on unusual ways of sharing property, labor, and family life.**
- A utopia literally means a perfect community, one that is free from corruption and immorality.
- The organizers of utopian communities hoped that their settlements would inspire goodness in their members and those outside the communities.
- The utopian communities were very short-lived, mostly due to economic problems.
- More recently new religious groups have attempted to establish Utopian Communities, including hippies in the 1970's and the FLDS church today.





# Utopian Communities

- **What is an example of a Utopian Community that still exists today in the state of Pennsylvania?**

## Closure Question #3: How did the methods of people who created utopian societies differ from those of other reformers?

- **During the early 1800s, dozens of groups of Americans sought to improve their lives in a unique way. They chose to distance themselves from society by setting up communities based on unusual ways of sharing property, labor, and family life. Two well-known utopian communities were New Harmony, in Indiana, and Brook Farm, near Boston. In 1825, Robert Owen, a British social reformer, sought to have people from different backgrounds work together in a cooperative society at New Harmony. The society attracted some 1,000 people whom Owen described as “the industrious and well-disposed of all nations.” At Brook Farm in 1841, George Ripley and 80 others sought to combine physical and intellectual labor. Brook Farm failed after only six years, while New Harmony lasted just 2 years.**
- **Another group that set up a chain of separate communal living societies was the United Society of Believers in Christ’s Second Appearing, more commonly known as the Shakers. The Shakers had organized during the middle 1700s but reached their peak during the 1840s. Shakers set up independent villages in New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Illinois. Men and women lived in separate housing and did not marry or have children. The communities grew only when adults joined, or when the group took in orphans. The economy flourished because of the Shaker’s careful attention to high-quality crafts and farm produce. Remnants of their settlements still exist today.**



# Ralph Waldo Emerson

## 1803-1882

- **The founder of Transcendentalism. Emerson taught his followers that through their faith they could transcend, or go beyond, their senses to learn about the world. Emerson is also well known for supporting the abolition of slavery.**
- Transcendentalists believed that individuals should listen to nature and to their own consciences to learn truth about the universe instead of listening to religious doctrines.
- Emerson was born in Boston as the son of a Unitarian minister. At age 14 he attended Harvard University. After graduating in 1821 Emerson worked as a school teacher in Boston. Then, beginning in 1829, he obtained employment as a junior pastor in the Unitarian Church in Concord, New Hampshire.
- While serving as a junior minister he met and married his first wife Ellen Tucker. She died of Tuberculosis in 1831. Following his first wife's death Emerson travelled to Europe, where he met many leading literary and religious figures, including William Wordsworth and Thomas Carlyle.
- After returning to the United States Emerson moved to Concord, Massachusetts. While there he met and married Lydia Jackson. The couple had 4 children.
- While living in Concord Emerson first published books and essay outlining the core beliefs of transcendentalism. He invited fellow writers and poets to attend meetings at his home in which discussion of how best to learn the truths of the universe took place.





## Ralph Waldo Emerson

- **Emerson was the founder of what religious movement in the United States?**



# Henry David Thoreau

1817-1862

- **American author, Transcendentalist, Abolitionist and follower of Ralph Waldo Emerson; Thoreau was the first American to produce the concept of “Civil Disobedience.”**
- Thoreau was a Massachusetts native and attended Harvard University from 1833-1837
- In an essay on “Civil Disobedience” in 1846, Thoreau argued that a person must be true to his or her own conscience, even if it means breaking the law.
- Thoreau followed this policy personally. He refused to pay taxes to support the Mexican-American War, which he believed was immoral. As a result, during the war Thoreau was imprisoned.
- After the war Thoreau continued to publish essays and books supporting Transcendentalism and Civil Disobedience. Thoreau died of Tuberculosis at the age of 44.



## Henry David Thoreau

- **Thoreau's concept of civil disobedience was used by what African-American leader of the 1960s?**



# Closure Assignment #5

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 8, Section 1:
  1. Why do you think the religious messages of the Second Great Awakening affected so many Americans?
  2. What factors led to discrimination against Irish immigrants in the early and middle 1800s?
  3. How did the methods of people who created utopian societies differ from those of other reformers?



# Public School Movement / Horace Mann



- **Horace Mann (1796-1859) – Leader of the Public School Reform Movement, Massachusetts State Senator, and leader of the first state board of education.**
- **Public School Movement – Reform movement with the goal of establishing a public school system supported by tax money and which would require all children to attend.**
- ***With Mann as its leader, the public school movement succeeded in establishing more effective public school systems in states across the country, making public schools the norm in the 1850's. Mann argued for state oversight of local schools, standardized school calendars, and adequate school funding. He claimed that expanding education would give Americans the knowledge and intellectual tools they needed to make decisions as citizens of a democracy. Education would promote economic growth by supplying knowledgeable workers and help keep wealthy, educated people from oppressing the uneducated poor.***

**Closure Question #1: According to reformers, how would the public school movement help America's government and economy?**



## Public School Movement / Horace Mann

- **The first public schools were built in what region of the United States?**



# Dorothea Dix / Penitentiary Movement



**Dorothea Dix (1802-1887) – American reformer and political activist; Dix campaigned for improvement in the Penitentiary System, Mental Health Care, and Hospitals.**

- Born in Maine and raised in Massachusetts, In 1841 Dix began teaching Sunday School in a Massachusetts prison. She discovered that people suffering from mental illnesses were imprisoned along with hardened criminals. As a result, she dedicated her life to working to change the system.
- **Penitentiary Movement – The Prison Reform Movement in the United States; Reformers believed that the purpose of prison should not just be to punish prisoners, but that instead prisons should help criminals feel sorrow for their crimes, repent of them, and then become rehabilitated to re-enter society.**
- Two-types of penitentiaries were proposed by reformers. The Pennsylvania System, advocated by the Philadelphia Society, advocated by the Public Prisons, was embodied in the Eastern State Penitentiary. In Eastern State, prisoners were urged to repent while they lived in complete solitary confinement, working alone in their cells and exercising in individual yards. The second type of penitentiary was based on a system used in Auburn Prison, in Central New York, in the 1820s. In Auburn, prisoners worked with one another during the day in strict silence but slept in individual cells at night. Many American prisons followed the Auburn model.

**Closure Question #2: How effective do you think the penitentiary movement was? Explain.**



## Dorothea Dix / Penitentiary Movement

- **According to Dorothea Dix and other supporters of the Penitentiary Movement, what should be the purpose of the American prison system?**



# Temperance Movement / Neal Dow



GENERAL NEAL DOW

- During industrialization the United States experienced a rapid rise in crime, sickness, poverty and neglected families and children. Many reformers believed that these problems were caused by the use of alcohol.
- **Temperance Movement – The effort to end alcohol abuse and the problems created by it.**
- Temperance literally means drinking alcoholic beverages in moderation. Some reformers suggested that a complete ban on alcohol consumption, known as prohibition, would be more beneficial.
- The American Temperance Society was established in Boston in 1826 to urge people to not drink alcohol. By the mid-1800's the society had thousands of members in several states.
- **Neal Dow – Important public speaker of the Temperance Movement. As a mayor in Maine Dow oversaw the establishment of the “Maine Law”, which restricted the sale of alcohol. Within a few years a dozen states had passed similar temperance laws.**



**Closure Question #3: How did leaders of the temperance movement try to solve the problems of crime and poverty?**



## Temperance Movement / Neal Dow

- **Most of the supporters of the Temperance Movement belonged to which gender?**



# Closure Assignment #6

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 8, Section 2:
  1. According to reformers, how would the public school movement help America's government and economy?
  2. How effective do you think the penitentiary movement was? Explain.
  3. How did leaders of the temperance movement try to solve the problems of crime and poverty?

# Freedman



## ● A Former Slave

- In the period between 1816 and 1861 the practice of slavery increased steadily in the United States. In 1830 more than 2 million African-Americans were enslaved.
- The majority of slaves faced cruel treatment. In order to keep slaves in-line overseers used physical punishment (Such as beatings, whipping, and maiming.) and mental punishment. (Such as public humiliation and the threat of being separated from family members.)
- Many slaves did whatever they could to fight against their owners. Resistance included breaking tools, refusing to work, escaping through the Underground Railroad, and taking up weapons in armed rebellions.



## Freedman

- **Which freedman became an important public speaker in the Northern United States, arguing against slavery using first-hand experiences?**

## Closure Question #1: In what ways did enslaved people cope with their captivity?

- ***The miserable conditions forced on enslaved people took their inevitable toll. Some, losing all hope, took their own lives. Others simply toiled through a lifetime of pain and sadness.***
- ***But, in a remarkable triumph of spirit over hardship, most enslaved people maintained their hope and their dignity. They developed many ways of coping with their inhumane conditions. They worked to maintain networks of family and friends. Parents kept family traditions alive by naming children for beloved aunts, uncles, or grandparents, and by passing on family stories that their children could cherish wherever they might find themselves. Enslaved people took comfort in their religion, a unique mix of traditional African and Christian beliefs, which shone the light of hope in the midst of their difficult lives.***



# Nat Turner

1800-1831



- **Leader of a slave rebellion in Virginia in August 1831 in which 60 white people and dozens of blacks were killed.**
- As a young boy Turner taught himself to read the Bible. He believed that he received visions from God, which he shared with fellow slaves who gave him the nickname of “The Prophet”.
- On February 12<sup>th</sup>, 1831, Turner witnessed a solar eclipse, which he interpreted as being a black man’s hand covering the sun. Turner believed this was a sign from God that he should lead a revolt against slave owners in Virginia.
- On August 21<sup>st</sup>, 1831 the rebellion began when Nat and his fellow slaves killed their owner and his family, then began moving from house to house towards Richmond, killing whites and adding slaves and freedmen to their numbers.
- The rebellion was stopped on August 22<sup>nd</sup> by Virginia militia. Turner managed to escape capture until October 30<sup>th</sup>. He was sentenced to death on November 5<sup>th</sup> and executed by hanging on November 11<sup>th</sup>.
- **Nat Turner’s rebellion increased fear of slave uprisings among white slave owners throughout the South, leading Southerners to pass more restrictive laws regarding slavery.**
- Examples of these laws include outlawing teaching slaves how to read and forbidding slaves to gather in groups unless an overseer was present.



# Nat Turner

- **What event did Nat Turner interpret as being a sign from God that he should lead a revolt against slave owners in 1831?**



## Closure Question #2: Why did most free African Americans not support the American Colonization Society?

- The existence of free African Americans concerned many white Americans, especially slaveholders. They felt that the large population of free African Americans made those still in bondage long all the more for freedom. In 1816, some of the South's most prominent slaveholders established the American Colonization Society (ACS). The goal of the ACS was to encourage the migration of free blacks to Africa. The ACS established Liberia, a colony on the west coast of Africa, and by 1830 some 1,110 people from the United States had been relocated there.
- ***Most free African American were wary of the motives of the ACS. Most had been born in America, and they considered the United States their home. Moreover, they feared that colonization was just a plan to strengthen slavery by exiling the most able black leaders. Although several thousand free African Americans did eventually migrate to Liberia, most chose to stay in the country of their birth.***

# Abolition Movement / William Lloyd Garrison



- **Abolition Movement – Reform movement begun in the Northeastern United States which aimed to abolish, or end, the practice of slavery in the United States.**
- Moral concern about the practice of slavery had always existed in the United States, especially in the North. By 1804 all states north of Maryland had passed laws to end slavery. In 1807 bringing new slaves to any part of the United States from Africa was made illegal.
- **William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879) – Leading American abolitionist; In 1831 first published *The Liberator*, an anti-slavery newspaper which aggressively criticized the practice of slavery by arguing that slavery was morally wrong.**
- Garrison used dramatic language to attract readers and convince them that slavery was wrong. This technique is known as moral suasion and was a favorite of many reformers.
- Garrison was a supporter of emancipation, or the freeing of enslaved people, which he believed should be done immediately. He believed that all African-Americans should be given full political and social rights within the United States.



## Abolition Movement / William Lloyd Garrison

- **What is the name of the newspaper which was published by Garrison to oppose slavery?**

## Closure Question #3: What role did religion play in the abolition movement?

- In cities across the Northeast and the Midwest, abolitionist societies made up of people who shared William Lloyd Garrison's views sprang up. Founded by Garrison in 1833, the American Anti-Slavery Society had over 150,000 members nationally by 1840. This group implemented moral suasion by printing antislavery pamphlets and distributing them to churches and other community organizations. The American Anti-Slavery Society and similar groups also supported a team of hundreds of lecturers who spoke against slavery at camp meetings and other public gatherings. They insisted that holding slaves was counter to most Americans' religious beliefs.
- Theodore Weld, a student at the Lane Theological Seminary in Ohio, became another leading abolitionist. Weld shared Garrison's belief in the power of moral suasion. However, whereas Garrison resorted to public confrontation, Weld chose to work through the churches. Weld married Angelina Grimke, the daughter of a southern slaveholder, who was so moved by the abolition movement that she went north to join it. She and her sister Sarah Grimke spoke and wrote against slavery.



# Frederick Douglass

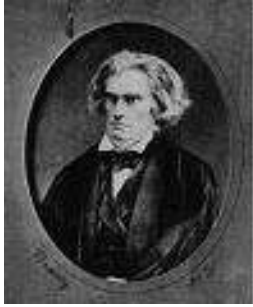
1818-1895

- **Leading abolitionist and former slave; Douglass impressed and touched Americans with his eloquence and stories about the difficulty of his life as a slave.**
- Frederick Douglass was born a slave in Maryland and escaped to the North in 1838. In 1841 he first gained notoriety when he shared his experiences as a slave at an antislavery convention. His remarks affected the audience so much that he became a key speaker for the abolitionist cause.
- In 1845 Douglass published his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*.
- During the Civil War Frederick Douglass served as an advisor to President Lincoln and convinced the President to allow freedmen to fight for the North.
- Douglass was also a supporter of the Women's movement.



## Frederick Douglass

- **Though known best as an abolitionist, Douglass was also a supporter of what other movement in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**



# Gag Rule (1836)



- **Law which prohibited debate and discussion in Congress on the subject of slavery.**
- As abolitionists worked to spread their message, they faced resistance in both the North and South.
- Southerners argued that slavery was necessary for their economy to flourish, and that it benefited the Northern factories as well since it was Southern cotton that was manufactured into cloth in the North. Some Southerners also claimed that Christianity supported slavery and that enslaved people could not survive without the loving care of the slaveholders.
- Northerners tended to agree with the South's economic defense of slavery. Working-class immigrants to the United States who competed with free African-Americans for jobs, such as Irish and Italians, also supported slavery and racism. Though most Northerners did not like Southerners, they wanted to avoid controversy by debating the issue of slavery. This factor led to the acceptance of the Gag Rule.



## Gag Rule

- **What topic was forbidden to be discussed in Congress in 1836?**





# Closure Assignment #7

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 8, Section 3:
  1. In what ways did enslaved people cope with their captivity?
  2. Why did most free African Americans not support the American Colonization Society?
  3. What role did religion play in the abolition movement?

# Women's Movement / Sojourner Truth



- **Sojourner Truth (1797-1883) – Effective abolitionist lecturer and former slave; like Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth amazed Americans with her powerful arguments and heartfelt accounts of slavery.**
- Women played a key role in the abolitionist movement in the early to mid-1800's. It is out of the abolition movement that the women's movement grew. Women began to see themselves as being in a similar position to that of slaves; both lacked power and political rights. In turn, many abolitionist men also supported the Women's Movement on the same grounds, including Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison.
- **Women's Movement – A movement working for greater rights and opportunities for women from the 1830's to the 1910's.**

**Closure Question #1: Why do you think women's rights were so limited in the early years of the country?**



## Women's Movement / Sojourner Truth

- **In what ways were the Women's Movement and the Abolition Movement similar? Give at least 1 specific similarity.**



# Lucretia Mott / Elizabeth Cady Stanton



- As the Women's Movement grew disagreement among the leaders of the movement also increased. Some believed that women should have complete equality with men, including taking part in business meetings and pursuing their own careers. Others only hoped to see women gain the right to vote but still believed that a woman's place was in the home.
- **Lucretia Mott (1793-1880) and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) – Active reformers who supported Abolition, Temperance, and the Women's Movement; together the two organized the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.**
- Lucretia Mott was known for her public speaking abilities, traveling throughout the country to advocate first Abolition, and then Women's Rights. She never married.
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the wife of a prominent abolitionist, Henry Stanton. She managed to raise a family while taking part in reform movement. Stanton was the first to push for women to have the right to vote.

**Closure Question #2: Why did some abolitionists become outspoken advocates of women's rights?**



## **Lucretia Mott / Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

- **Mott and Stanton were the key organizers of what important event in the Women's Movement which took place in 1848?**



# Seneca Falls Convention / Suffrage

- **Seneca Falls Convention (1848) – America’s first Women’s Rights Convention; participants in the meeting created the Declaration of Sentiments which stated that women should have the same right as men.**
- The meeting attracted hundreds of men and women, including Frederick Douglass. While outsiders ridiculed the Declaration of Sentiments and the Convention did not immediately lead to any concrete improvements in Women’s Rights, the Convention did inspire future generations of young women to fight for equal rights, including Suffrage.
- **Suffrage – The right for women to vote in the United States; Suffrage was the key goal of the Women’s Rights Movement of the 1800’s and early 1900’s.**
- *The Seneca Falls Convention inspired generations of young women. One of these was Amelia Bloomer, who actually attended the convention. While she remained relatively quiet there, she would soon become a leading voice for women’s rights. In the following years, Bloomer published a newspaper, The Lily, in which she advocated equality of women in all things – including the right to wear pants instead of dresses.*

**Closure Question #3: How significant do you think the Seneca Falls Convention was? Explain your answer.**



## Seneca Falls Convention / Suffrage

- **The Declaration of Sentiments, created and signed by the women who attended the Seneca Falls Convention, was modeled after what important document of the American Revolution?**



# Married Women's Property Act

- **Law passed by the State of New York in 1848 which guaranteed many property rights to women.**
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an important advocate of the law. In 1860 the law was amended to guarantee even greater rights to women.
- Prior to the passage of this law a married woman was considered as one person with her husband, and as such all property owned by the woman was actually the property of the man. In short, under the previous system a married woman could not own anything.
- The Married Women's Property Act established as law the concept that, though married, a woman retained the ability to buy, sell, and own property.
- New York's property rights law eventually became a model for similar laws in other states.







# Married Women's Property Act

- **The Married Women's Property Act first became law in which state?**



# Closure Assignment #8

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 8, Section 4:
  1. Why do you think women's rights were so limited in the early years of the country?
  2. Why did some abolitionists become outspoken advocates of women's rights?
  3. How significant do you think the Seneca Falls Convention was? Explain your answer.