TEST 5 LECTURE NOTES

**Market Revolution**

* Decline of system of barter and exchange, subsistence agriculture, and handicrafts
* **More and more farmers grew crops for profitable export**
* Emergence of an industrial-type economy oriented toward markets
* American exports rose from $20 million in 1790 to $108 million by 1807
* Changes in households, social institutions, political ideologies, and cultural patterns
	+ Swiftly expanding population
	+ Wealth of manufacturing resources
	+ Stable government favorable to enterprise
	+ Lack of social or political restraints
	+ Improved transportation
	+ Innovations in agriculture, communications, and industry
	+ Emergence of capitalistic enterprise (accumulation of capital as a goal)

**Agricultural Innovations**

* Eli Whitney’s Cotton Gin (1793)
	+ Cotton production in 1815: 150,000 bales
	+ Cotton production in 1859: 4,541,000 bales
* **Cyrus McCormack’s Horse-Drawn Mechanical Reaper (1831)**
	+ **Farmer could harvest 12 acres of wheat in one day**
* John Deere’s Steel-bladed Plow (1837)
	+ Cut through hard crust in Great Plains/midwest

Transportation Revolution

* Roads
	+ Wilderness Road to Kentucky and northern Tennessee
	+ Cumberland Road (a.k.a. National Road)
		- built 1811 to 1837
		- 620-mile road connected Potomac and Ohio rivers
		- rebuilt in 1830s with macadam
	+ 4,000 miles of turnpikes/plank roads by 1821
* Flatboats
	+ 3,000 per year down Ohio River in 1820s
* Steamboats
	+ Robert Fulton, 1807, first commercially successful steamboat
	+ 361 steamboats by 1836
	+ Made rivers navigable in both directions
* Clipper Ships
	+ Black Ball line founded in 1818
	+ 52 packet lines in NYC by 1845
	+ Played role in gold rush
* Canals
	+ **Erie Canal**
		- **Opened in 1825 at cost of $9 million**
		- **363 miles from Albany to Buffalo**
		- Linked Great Lakes and Midwestern farmers to Atlantic Ocean
		- Horses pulled barges upstream; downstream barges used current only
		- **Reduced freight costs to NYC by 95%**
		- Reduced transit time from three weeks to six days
		- Initiated canal-building craze
		- Made NYC the most active port in U.S.
	+ By 1850 U.S. had 3,698 miles of canals
	+ Decline in canal traffic due to railroads after 1846
* Railroads
	+ Technology developed in England
	+ First long distance rail line launched in MD in 1827
	+ State and local governments invested in railroads until Panic of 1837
	+ Private railroad companies financed new lines after 1840
	+ 30,000 miles of railroads by 1860
* **New roads, canals, and railroads tended to link the northern states and western states, while isolating the southern states**

Communications Revolution

* **Telegraph**
	+ **Invented by Samuel Morse in 1832**
	+ First intercity message in 1844 (Baltimore to Washington)
	+ Coast to coast by 1861
* Newspapers
	+ Penny press tabloids mass produced from 1830s onward
	+ Price for newspaper dropped from 6 cents to 1 cent
	+ Steam-powered printing made production inexpensive
	+ Hoe Rotary Press invented in 1843, perfected in 1846
* Literature/Romanticism
	+ Transcendentalists

Emerson

Thoreau

* + Major authors

Hawthorne

Dickinson

Poe

Melville

Whitman

Simms

Growth of Cities

* Only NYC and Philadelphia had over 100,000 inhabitants in 1820
* Six cities, including Chicago, had over 100,000 by 1850
* Erie Canal spurred growth of NYC
* Steamboats made St. Louis and Cincinnati centers of trade
* Chicago became railroad hub of Great Lakes and Great Plains region

Industrial Revolution

* Slater’s Mill
* Jefferson’s 1807 embargo encouraged U.S. manufacturing
* **Protective tariff of 1816 mainly helped textile manufacturers in northeast**
* **Textile mills used paid labor and depended on southern cotton**
* **Lowell Textile Mills**
	+ Developed by Boston investors
	+ Opened in 1814
	+ **Adapted technology stolen from British manufacturers**
	+ **Completed entire textile manufacturing process (spinning & weaving) under one roof**
	+ Used water power
	+ **Employed daughters of New England farmers**
	+ Dormitories – “captive labor force”
	+ Wage cuts and rent hikes led to first labor strikes in America, 1834 and 1836
	+ Gradually replaced by Irish immigrants

Little industrialization in South

* **profitability of plantation slavery reduced the motivation to industrialize**
* slave labor better suited to field work
* lack of immigrants seeking low-paying jobs
* fast-moving watercourses in New England not available in South

**American System**

* **Henry Clay’s program supporting a national bank, internal improvements, and protective tariffs**
* Becomes Whig platform in 1830s

**Immigration**

* **Irish**
	+ Potato famine in Ireland:1845-1852
	+ 1847 to 1854 saw 1.25 million Irish flee to U.S.; 1.6 million in U.S. in 1860
	+ Mainly poor, uneducated and unskilled
	+ **Catholics – stimulated growth of Catholic church in America**
	+ **Congregated in northern cities**
	+ Poor living conditions, low wages, much harassment from native-born people
	+ **Formed powerful voting blocs**
	+ **Competed with free blacks for low-paying jobs**
	+ Worked as domestics or in mills
	+ Irish accounted for 43% of foreign-born people in U.S. in 1850; 50% by 1860
* Germans
	+ Political revolts and unrest
	+ 1.2 million German immigrants in U.S. in 1860
	+ Many skilled laborers and professionals
	+ Mainly Protestant
	+ Formed German-speaking farming communities out west or became professionals in the cities
* English
	+ 588,000 British immigrants in 1860
	+ Irish, Germans, and English accounted for 93 percent of immigrants arriving in 1849

**Know-Nothing Party (American Party)**

* “Nativist” movement
* Disliked allegiance of Catholic immigrants to Pope
* Angry at Irish political clout – ward system
* **Wanted to exclude Catholics from public office**
* **Extend period of naturalization from 5 to 21 years**
* Ran candidate in 1854 Presidential election

Labor Parties

* Promoted free public education
* Wanted to abolish imprisonment for debt
* Pushed for 10-hour workday

**Trade unions**

* **National Trade Union collapsed due to Panic of 1837**
* Led to workingmen’s’ cooperatives
* Emphasized collective bargaining and union recognition
* Labor unions led to labor parties; issues coopted by Democrats
* **Massachusetts judge ruled that trade unions were legal in 1842**
* Workers had right to strike

**Rise of Professions**

* Doctors, lawyers, engineers
* **Teaching and Nursing the only suitable professions for women**

**Second Great Awakening (1820s and 1830s)**

* **Camp Meetings on the frontier**
* **Revivals**
* Circuit riders
* Growth of Methodist and Baptist churches
* Appeal to African-Americans
* **Revivals in New York state’s “Burned-over district”**
	+ Impact of Erie canal
	+ Center of new religious movements
* Utopian Communities
	+ Shakers
		- Sexual abstinence
		- Millennial group
	+ Oneida community
		- John Humphrey Noyes
		- Free sex scandal
	+ Robert Owen
		- Manufacturing-centered communities
			* Impact of Panic of 1837
* **Mormon church (1830)**
	+ - **Founded by Joseph Smith**
			* murdered in 1844
		- **Brigham Young, led Mormons to Salt Lake City, Utah,** 1847

Reform Movements

* Educational Reforms
	+ Horace Mann (Massachusetts)
	+ Literacy rates: 91% of whites in 1840
	+ Public Education: only 300 high schools in 1860
	+ Colleges
		- Many private/religious colleges
		- New state colleges
		- South had most illiterates but high percentage of college grads
* **Temperance**
	+ **Campaign against production and consumption of alcohol**
	+ **Longest-lasting, most widespread movement associated with Antebellum period**
* Prison Reform
	+ Aimed at rehabilitation, not punishment
* Treatment of the insane
	+ Dorothea Dix
* Women’s Rights
	+ Emerges from abolition movement
	+ Find Cult of Domesticity oppressive
	+ London Anti-slavery convention (1842)
	+ Seneca Falls convention marked the beginning of the women’s rights movement (1848)
	+ *Declaration of Sentiments*

**Anti-slavery Movement**

* Quakers
	+ Mother Ann Lee Stanley
	+ Members not allowed to own slaves
* **January 1, 1808 – Act passed that outlawed importation of slaves from Africa or other countries**
	+ Domestic slave trade flourishes
* **American Colonization Society**
	+ Formed 1817
	+ Notable members include former Presidents
	+ **Propose to send freed slaves to Africa**
	+ **Purchased Liberia, 1821**
	+ Only 15,000 blacks sent to Liberia by 1860
* **William Lloyd Garrison**
	+ **Publisher of *The Liberator***
	+ **Staunch supporter of women’s rights**
	+ **Pacifist**
	+ **Blamed by southerners for Nat Turner’s revolt**
* American Anti-Slavery Society (1833)
	+ Founded by Garrison and reformers from ten states
	+ Split over role of women and political involvement
	+ Grimke sisters
* “Gag Rule” in Congress
	+ Tabled all anti-slavery petitions
* **Liberty Party**
	+ **Convention in New York in 1840**
	+ **First anti-slavery party in U.S.**
	+ James Bierney, candidate in 1840 and 1844
* **Frederick Douglass**
	+ **Former slave who escaped**
	+ **Became a public speaker on abolitionist circuit**
	+ **Wrote an autobiography that was widely read**
	+ Edited *The North Star*
	+ Counseled Lincoln
* Underground Railroad
	+ Harriet Tubman
* Churches and slavery issue
	+ Southern ministers use bible to defend slavery
	+ **In the 1840s the debate over slavery split Methodists and Baptists into northern and southern branches**
* *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
	+ Harriet Beecher Stowe
* **Southern response**
	+ “**Wage slavery”**
		- **term used by southerners to describe Northern industrialists’ profitable exploitation of factory workers**
	+ Calhoun’s position on slavery
		- “a positive good”

Southern Culture

* Regional differences
	+ Biracial population
	+ Strictly agrarian
	+ Lack of cities
	+ Close economic and cultural ties to Britain
	+ Sense of racial unity among whites
	+ High proportion of native-born people
	+ Defensive attitudes
	+ Penchant for guns and military
		- Culture of honor and violence
		- duels
	+ Slavery discourage immigration
	+ Patriarchal society
		- women less involved in reforms or public life
		- sexual double standard
* Southern exports
	+ Cotton
	+ Tobacco
	+ Rice
	+ Indigo
	+ Sugar (Louisiana only)
	+ Hemp (KY and MO)
* Cotton production/markets
	+ English textile mills
	+ New England mills
* Migration to new states
	+ Indian removal paves the way for cotton planters
	+ “black belt”
	+ Soil exhaustion a factor
	+ **Many southerners moved to the new Gulf States as a result of the cotton boom**
	+ New states featured large cotton plantations
* Slave ownership
	+ **The majority of slaves** **in the lower South lived and worked on large plantations**
	+ Men who owned 20 or more slaves were called “planters”
	+ **In 1860, one-third of white southern families owned slaves**
	+ Two-thirds of southern families did not own slaves
	+ Fewer than 2,400 whites owned 100 or more slaves, but those whites owned more than half of the entire population of enslaved blacks
	+ In 1860, only SC and Mississippi had black majorities
* Population
	+ 1790 – 700,000 slaves
	+ 1830 – 2 million
	+ 1860 – 4 million
	+ **Slaves accounted for one-third of the total southern population from 1790 to 1860**
* Free blacks
	+ 260,000 in slave states in 1860
	+ Many in northern cities
	+ 412,000 mulattoes in 1860 U.S. census
* Gang system/Task system
* Women and slavery
	+ High value and workers and breeders
	+ Endure sexual abuse
	+ Hardships of domestic workers
* African-American Culture
	+ Family life
		- * Close knit families and communities
			* Often torn apart by slave sales
	+ Religion
		- * Mix of African and Christian traditions
* Slave rebellions
	+ - * Stono, 173
			* Haiti, 179
			* Denmark Vesey, 1822
			* Nat Turner, 1831
* TEXAS INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT
	+ Mexican independence (1821)
	+ American settlement in Mexico
		- Stephen and Moses Austin
		- 2,000 Americans by 1824
		- Mainly southerners
	+ **Mexican edict against immigration**
		- **Americans came in far greater numbers than anticipated**
		- 30,000 Americans in 1835
		- Outnumber Mexicans locally, 10:1
		- **Americans continued to bring slaves into Mexico**
		- **Americans in that area expressed growing interest in governing their own affairs, i.e., self-rule**
		- Santa Anna dissolves Congress, 1834
	+ **Battle of the Alamo (Feb., 1836)**
		- **Mexicans under Santa Anna won a costly victory**
		- 12-day battle
		- 5,000 versus 189
		- 1,544 Mexican casualties
	+ Texans declared independence (March, 1836)
		- Sam Houston, first president of Texas
	+ Battle of San Jacinto (April, 1836)
		- Santa Anna captured
		- Agreement repudiated by Mexican congress
	+ Texas legalizes slavery, bans free blacks, seeks annexation
		- * annexation debate
			* **major factor that delayed Texas annexation until 1845 was concern over Texas entering as a slave state and upsetting the balance in the Senate**
			* Van Buren does nothing
			* France and Britain recognize Texas independence
			* 40,000 Americans in 1840; 150,000 in 1845
* Tyler Administration (1841-45)
	+ - Succeeded Harrison
		- Vetoed National Bank Bill
		- Cabinet resigns (except for Webster)
		- Replaced with five democrats
* Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)
	+ - Maine boundaries settled
		- Oregon to remain jointly occupied
		- Joint patrols to shut down illegal African slave trade
* Western exploration
	+ - John Fremont
		- Zebulon Pike

- Overland Trails

- **Settlers headed west from Independence, Missouri took the Oregon Trail**

 - California Trail branched off the Oregon Trail (Donner Party)

- Mormon Trail

- Santa Fe Trail

- Oxbow Route

- 325,000 Plains Indians

* + - Ft. Laramie Treaty (1851)
		- Forts to be built in West
		- Indians to be confined to certain areas

- Election of 1844

* + Whigs refuse to nominate John Tyler
	+ **James Polk (Democrat, TN), 170**
		- **Polk is an expansionist**
			* **Top priority was to expand the U.S., especially by acquiring lands owned by Mexico**
			* “54, 40 or fight” and annex Texas right away
	+ Henry Clay (Whig, KY), 105
* **Manifest Destiny**
	+ **Coined by John O’Sullivan in 1845**
	+ **American expansion westward across the continent was sanctioned by God**
* Annexation of Texas
	+ - Requested by outgoing president John Tyler
		- Texas admitted, Dec. 29, 1845
		- Mexico breaks off diplomatic relations
* **Oregon boundary dispute**
	+ **Boundary between U.S. and Canada settled at 49th parallel** (1846)

- Mexican-American War

* + Troops sent to Rio Grande and U.S. Navy ships to CA coast
	+ Slidell sent to negotiate in Mexico
	+ **U.S. declared war on Mexico after troops clashed on the Texas/Mexico border on May 9, 1845**
		- Charges of “Mexican aggression”
	+ Opposition to war in north
		- Thoreau
		- Lincoln
		- War for slavery
		- St. Patrick’s Battalion
	+ Combat strength
		- U.S. – 7,000 men in uniform
		- Mexico – 32,000 poorly equipped men
		- U.S. builds up to 100,000 (31,000 regulars)
	+ War in the North
		- Fremont assists Bear Flag Revolt at Sacramento (June, 1846)
		- Kearny wins in northern Mexico (August, 1846)
		- California conquered by Jan., 1847
	+ War in Mexico
		- Zachary Taylor wins at Monterey and Buena Vista (stalemate?)
		- Replaced by Winfield Scott
		- Amphibious attack on Vera Cruz
		- Scott takes Mexico City (Sept., 1847)
	+ Deadliest war; over 10% killed
	+ **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)**
		- * + **U.S. gained California & New Mexico territories**
				+ Over 500,000 miles taken from Mexico (1 million if Texas included)
				+ $15 million to Mexico
				+ **Mexico gave up all claims to Texas**
				+ **United States troops withdrew from central Mexico**
* **Impact of Mexican-American War**
	+ - **Ultimately deepened sectional divisions in the United States**
		- **Territories acquired from Mexico caused debates about the extension of slavery**

- **Wilmot Proviso (1846)**

* + - David Wilmot of PA
		- **Would prohibit slavery in any lands seized from Mexico**

- **Popular Sovereignty**

* + - **Lewis Cass**
		- **citizens of a territory ought to “regulate their own internal concerns in their own way,” i.e., to legalize slavery or not**

- **Free Soil Party**

* + - **Free Soilers wanted to open the lands in the newly acquired territories to white farmers while closing them to all blacks, whether slave or free**