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**