

SSUSH#7

# Standards

- ⦿ c. Describe reform movements, specifically temperance, abolitionism, and public school.
- ⦿ d. Explain women's efforts to gain suffrage; include Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Seneca Falls Convention.
- ⦿ a. Explain how slavery became a significant issue in American politics; include the slave rebellion of Nat Turner and the rise of abolitionism (William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and the Grimke sisters).

# Reform Movements in the mid 1800's

- Religion
- Temperance
- Women
- Schools
- Abolition
- Reform: to form again
- American society's values and attitudes about these issues are changing

# Religion

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Awakening
- Revival in the states led by Pastor Charles Finney
- The number African Americans in Christian churches grows tremendously
- Transcendentalism: Ralph Waldo Emerson + Henry David Thoreau

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Great awakening





# Walden Pond



# Temperance

- People should drink less alcohol, or alcohol should be outlawed altogether.
- Movement increased the size of Protestant religious organizations and their influence in western and rural sections of the country.
- Women played an important role, which laid the foundation for the women's movement.

# Public School

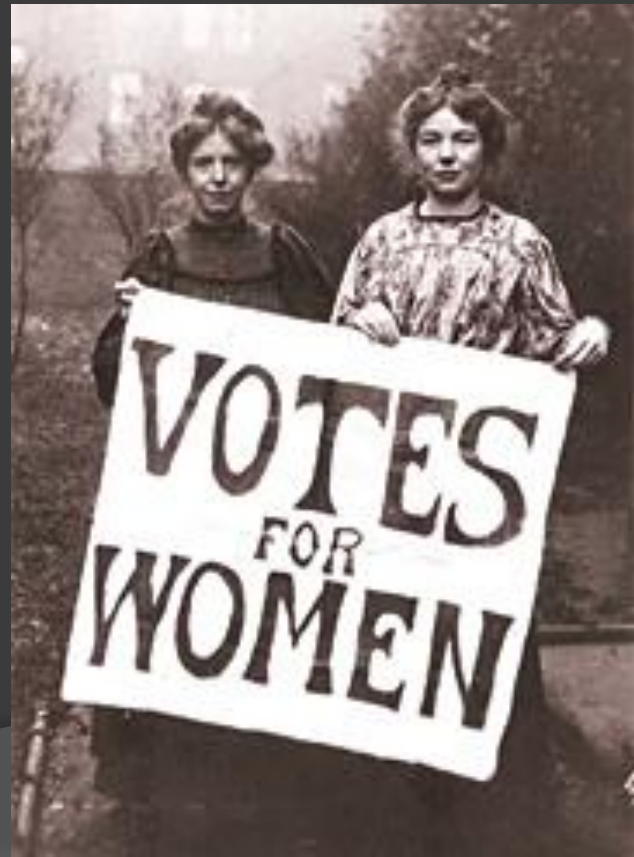
- ⦿ All children should be required to attend free schools supported by taxpayers and staffed by trained teachers.
- ⦿ Movement established education as a right for all children and as a state and local issue it improved the quality of schools by requiring trained teachers.
- ⦿ More schools open, creating more jobs for women.
- ⦿ Horace Mann changes schools in America.



# Women's Rights

- Women's rights were few in the early 1800s.
- Most men—and most women, too—believed this was fitting and proper.
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an outspoken advocate for women's full rights of citizenship, including voting rights and parental and custody rights.
- In 1848, she organized the Seneca Falls Conference—America's first women's rights convention—in New York. Delegates adopted a declaration of women's independence, including women's suffrage.

# Elizabeth Cady Stanton women reject the cult of domesticity

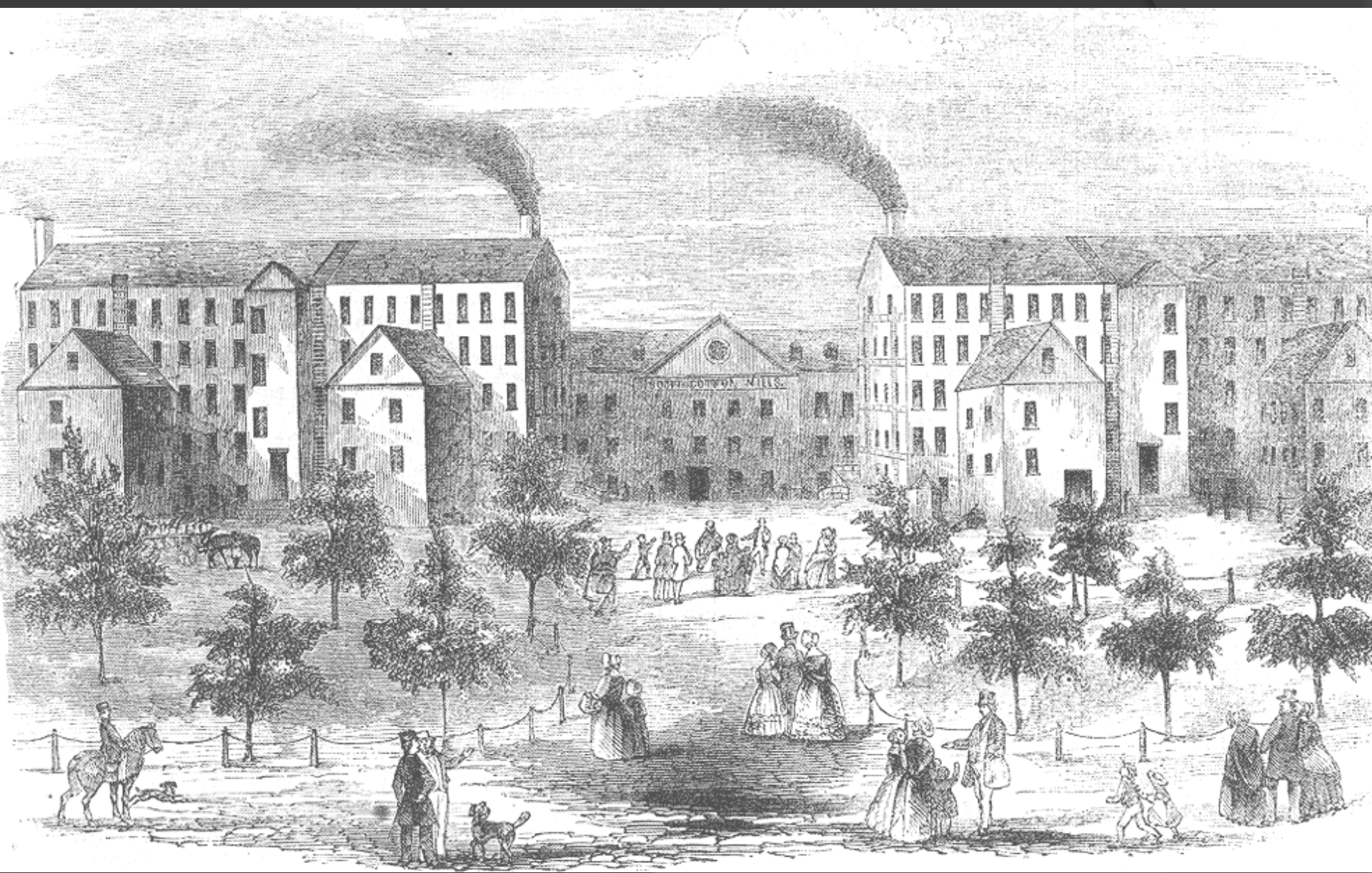


Not Everybody was in agreement...



# Women in the Work Place...

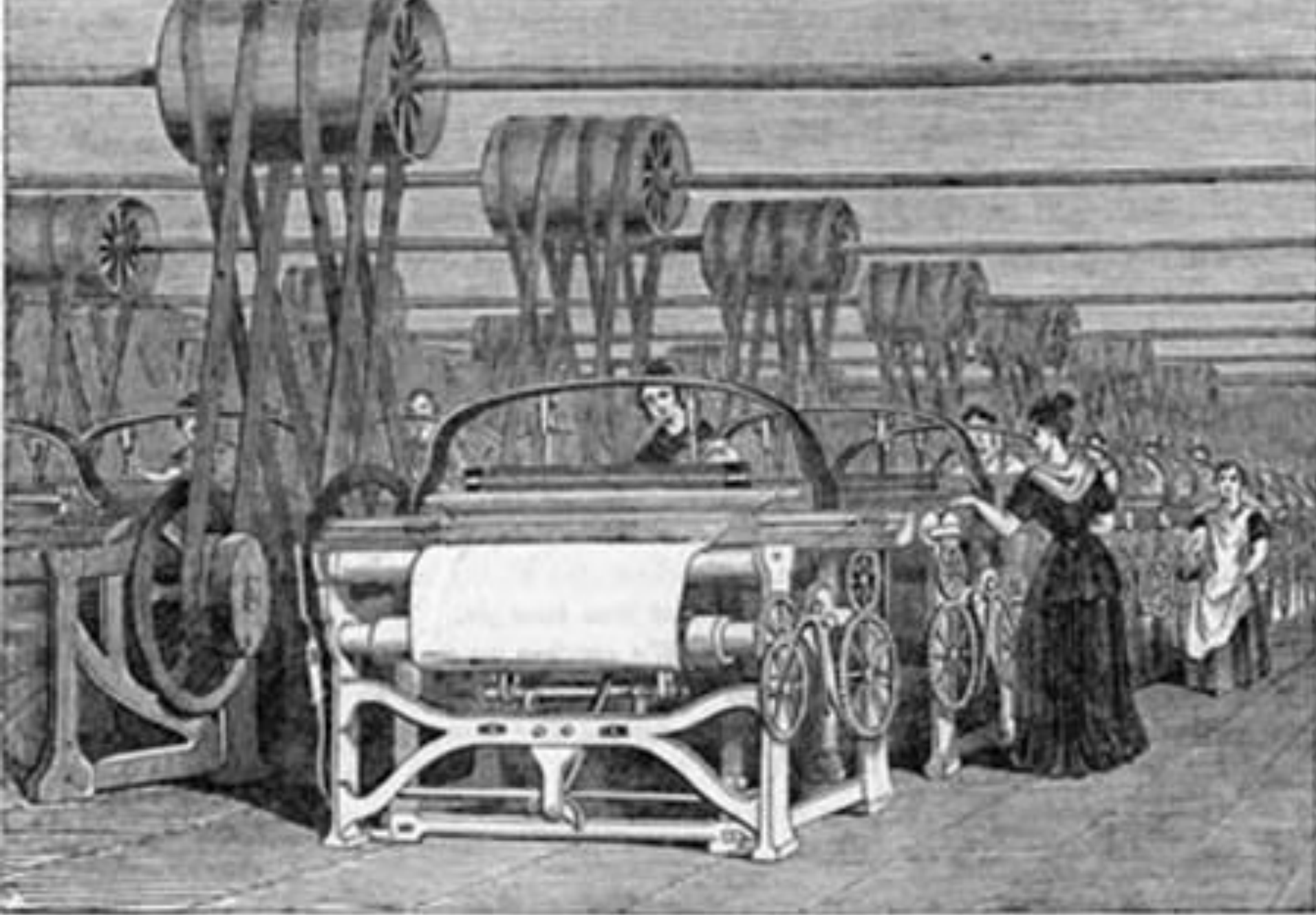
- ◎ The Lowell textile mills employed a workforce which was about  $\frac{3}{4}$  female; (unique at the time)
- ◎ actively participated in early labor reform
- ◎ 70-80 hours a week
- ◎ Young Women
- ◎ Dirty air



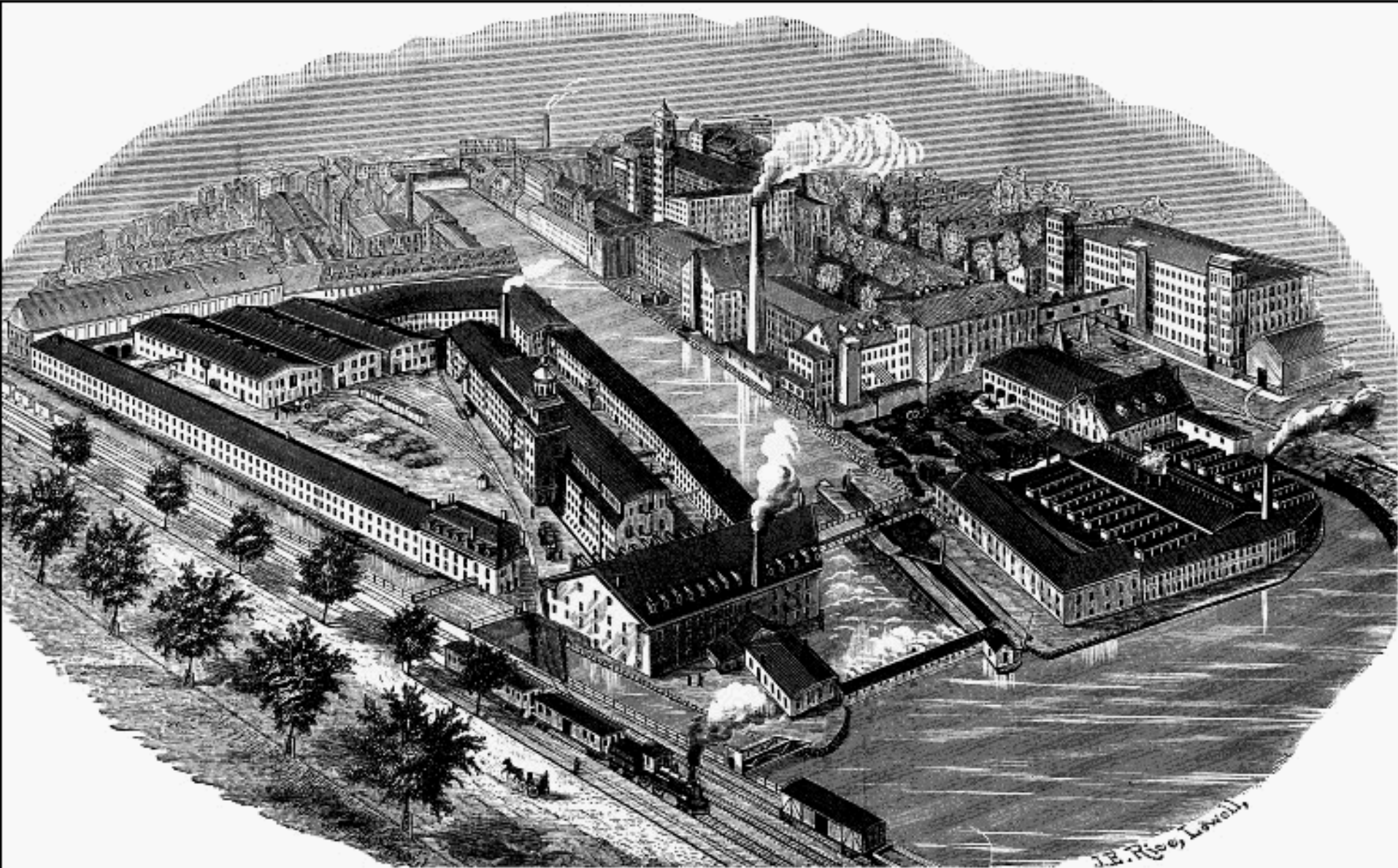
# Labor Unions Arise

- ◎ Women organize labor unions
  - They want better working conditions
  - Higher Pay
  - More Respect
  - Leads to Strikes





INTERIOR OF A POWER-LOOM FACTORY.



LOWELL MACHINE SHOP.

# Abolition

- Slavery should be abolished and it should not be allowed in new states.
- Movement made slavery and its expansion an important political issue.
- Women played an important role, which laid the foundation for the women's movement.



# OUTRAGE.

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*Fellow Citizens,*

AN

## ABOLITIONIST,

of the most revolting character is among you, exciting the feelings of the North against the South. A seditious Lecture is to be delivered

**THIS EVENING,**

at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in Cannon-street.

You are requested to attend and unite in putting down and silencing by peaceable means this tool of evil and fanaticism.

Let the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution be protected.

**Feb. 27, 1837.    *The Union forever!***

# NO SLAVERY!

## FOURTH OF JULY!

The Managers of the  
**Mass. ANTI-SLAVERY SOC'Y**

invite, without distinction of party or sect, ALL who are ready and anxious to be known as an **ANTI-SLAVERY** ally, to the great struggle which is now upon us, to meet in celebrating at the

## GROVE - FRAMINGHAM.

On the approaching **FOURTH OF JULY**, there is great the day is an idle glorifying in our country's liberties, but to drop hostilities for her Slaves, and to resolve upon—kind being our leaders—to rescue old Massachusetts at least from being bound forever to the sin of Slavery.

### SPECIAL TRAINS

Will be run on that day, **TO THE GROVE**, from Boston, Worcester, and Milford, leaving each place at 9:30 A. M.

**RETURNING**—Leave the Grove about 5:1-2 P. M. FARE, by all these Trains, to the Grove and back.

## FIFTY CENTS.

The beauty of the Grove, and the completeness and excellence of its accommodations, are well known.

### EMINENT SPEAKERS,

From different quarters of the State, will be present.

—Sent a Free Ticket to the Grove, Framingham.



#### THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY

It is the duty of every man and woman to do all in their power to destroy slavery. The first step is to get the truth about it. The second is to get the people to know the truth. The third is to get the people to act on the truth. The fourth is to get the people to support the anti-slavery cause. The fifth is to get the people to vote for anti-slavery candidates. The sixth is to get the people to use force if necessary. The seventh is to get the people to persevere. The eighth is to get the people to win.

The anti-slavery cause is a great one. It is a cause that has been fought for centuries. It is a cause that has been fought for in every country. It is a cause that has been fought for in every age. It is a cause that has been fought for in every generation. It is a cause that has been fought for in every individual. It is a cause that has been fought for in every heart. It is a cause that has been fought for in every soul. It is a cause that has been fought for in every man and woman. It is a cause that has been fought for in every child. It is a cause that has been fought for in every old man and woman. It is a cause that has been fought for in every man and woman of every race and color. It is a cause that has been fought for in every man and woman of every age and generation. It is a cause that has been fought for in every man and woman of every heart and soul. It is a cause that has been fought for in every man and woman of every race and color. It is a cause that has been fought for in every man and woman of every age and generation. It is a cause that has been fought for in every man and woman of every heart and soul.

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# William Lloyd Garrison

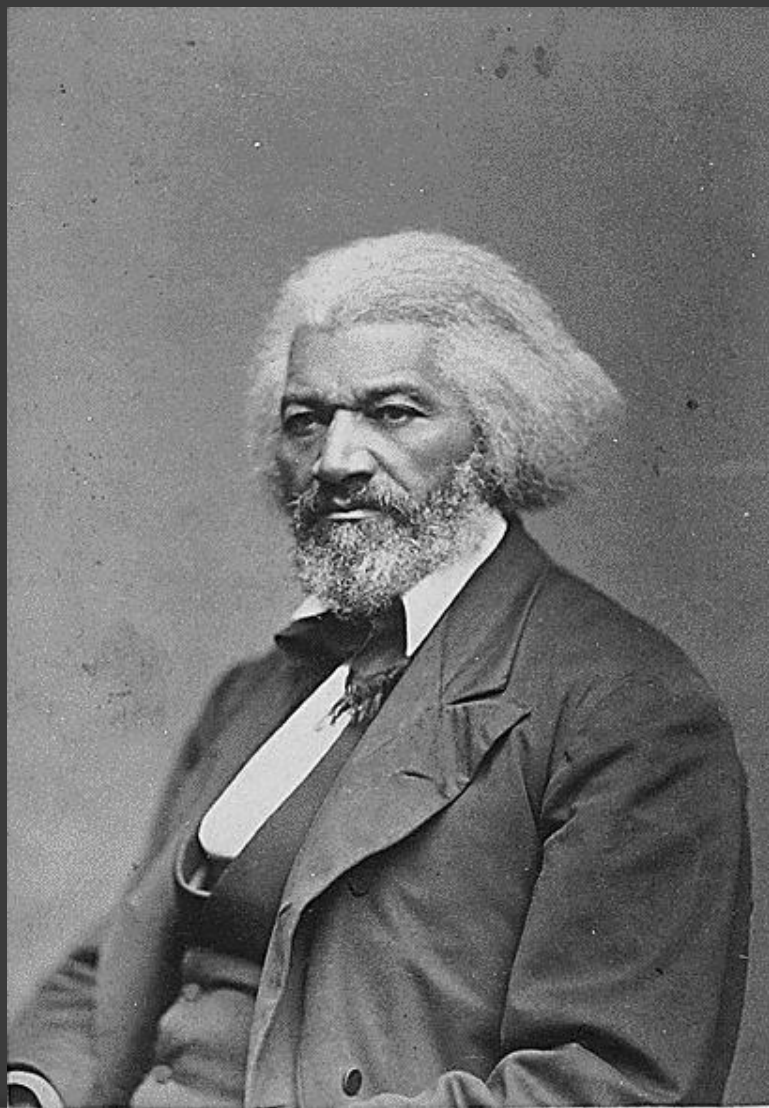
- A writer and editor, was an important white abolitionist. He founded regional and national abolitionist societies and published an antislavery newspaper that printed graphic stories of the bad treatment received by slaves.





# Frederick Douglass

- A former slave, worked for Garrison and traveled widely, giving eloquent speeches on behalf of equality for African Americans, women, Native Americans, and immigrants. He later published autobiographies and his own antislavery newspaper.



**THE NORTH STAR.**  
ROCHESTER, DECEMBER 3, 1847.

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**OUR PAPER AND ITS PROSPECTS.**

W are now about to assume the management of the editorial department of a newspaper, devoted to the cause of Liberty, Humanity and Progress. The position is one which we have long desired.

# Sarah and Angelina Grimke

- Southern women who lectured publicly throughout the northern states about the evils of slavery they had seen growing up on a plantation. Their public careers began when Garrison published a letter from Angelina in his newspaper.





# Nat Turner's Rebellion

- African American preacher Nat Turner believed his mission on Earth was to free his people from slavery. Seeing an 1831 solar eclipse as a message from above, he led a slave rebellion on four Virginia plantations. About 60 whites were killed, and Turner was captured, tried, and executed. To stop such uprisings, white leaders passed new laws to limit the activities of slaves and to strengthen the institution of slavery.



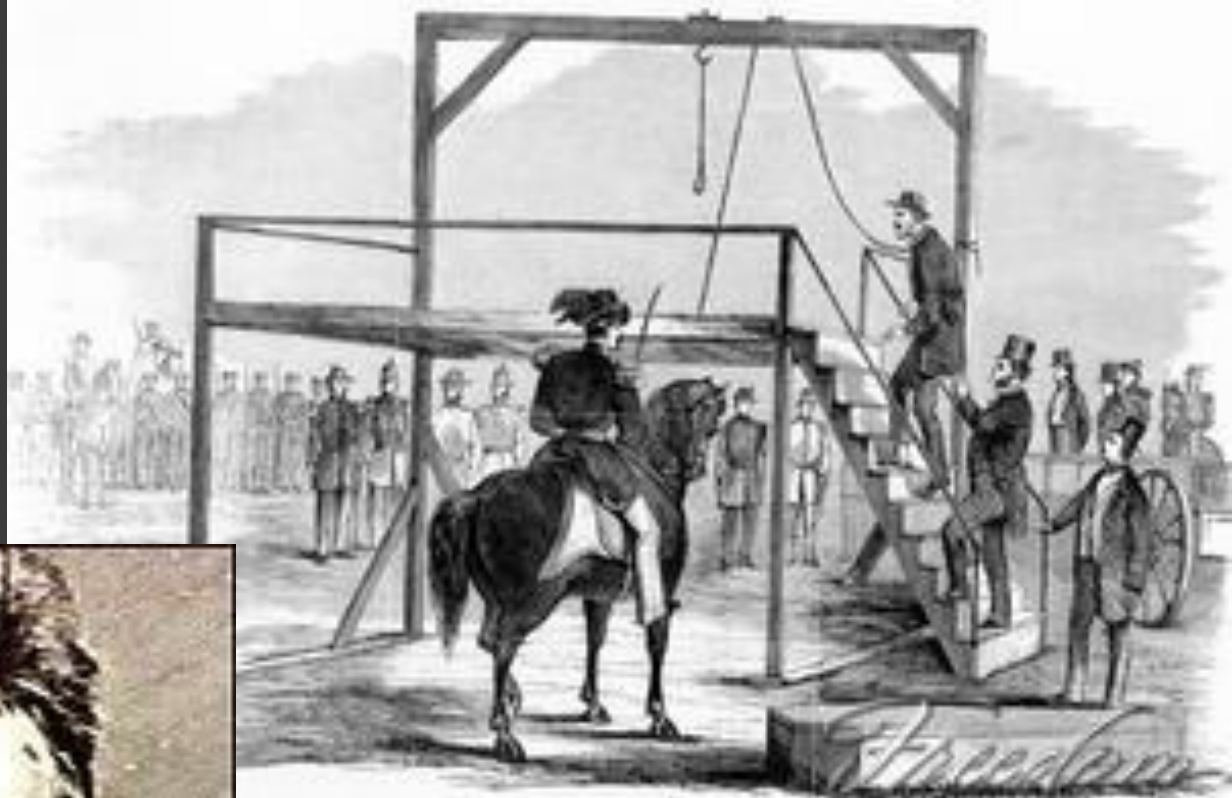
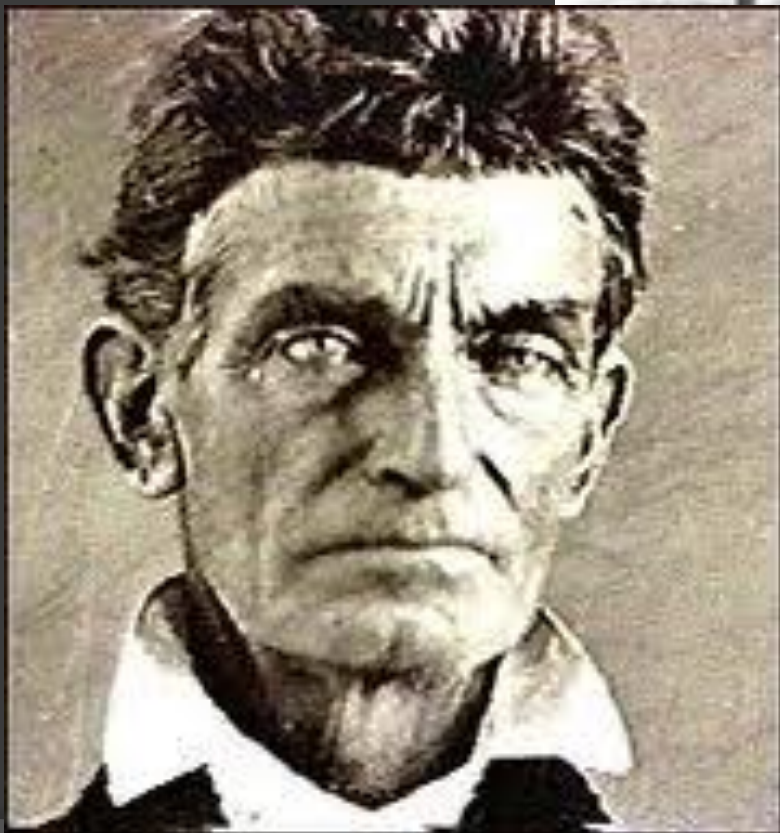




# John Brown

- ⦿ Decided to fight slavery with violence and killing.
- ⦿ 1856: Believing he was chosen by God to end slavery, Brown commanded family members and other abolitionists to attack proslavery settlers in Kansas, killing five men.
- ⦿ 1859, he led a group of white and black men in a raid on the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia
- ⦿ Brown was captured by U.S. Marines led by U.S. Army Colonel Robert E. Lee. Eventually, Brown was convicted of treason against the state of Virginia and executed by hanging.



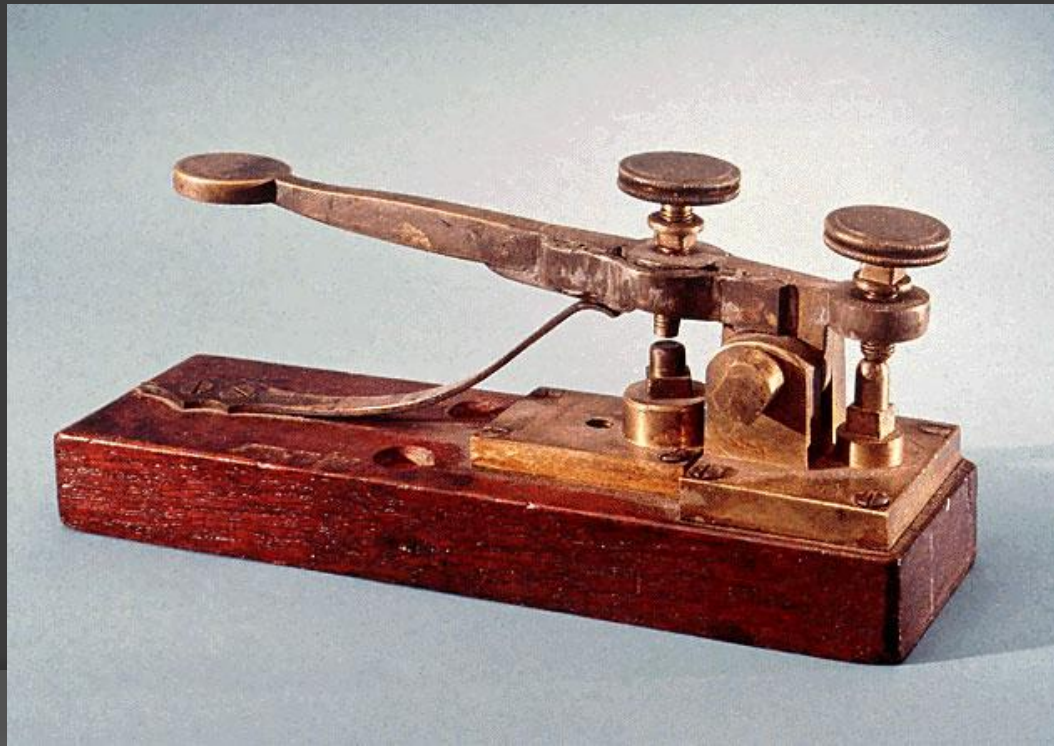


# Technology in the 1800's

- Telegraph
- Steel Plow
- Vulcanized rubber
- Sewing Machine
- Mechanical Reaper

# Telegraph

- 1837
- Samuel B. Morse
- First instant electronic communication device



# Steel Plow

- 1837
- John Deere





# Vulcanized rubber

- 1839
- Charles Goodyear



# Sewing Machine

- 1851
- I. M. Singer



# Mechanical Reaper

- 1837
- Cyrus McCormick



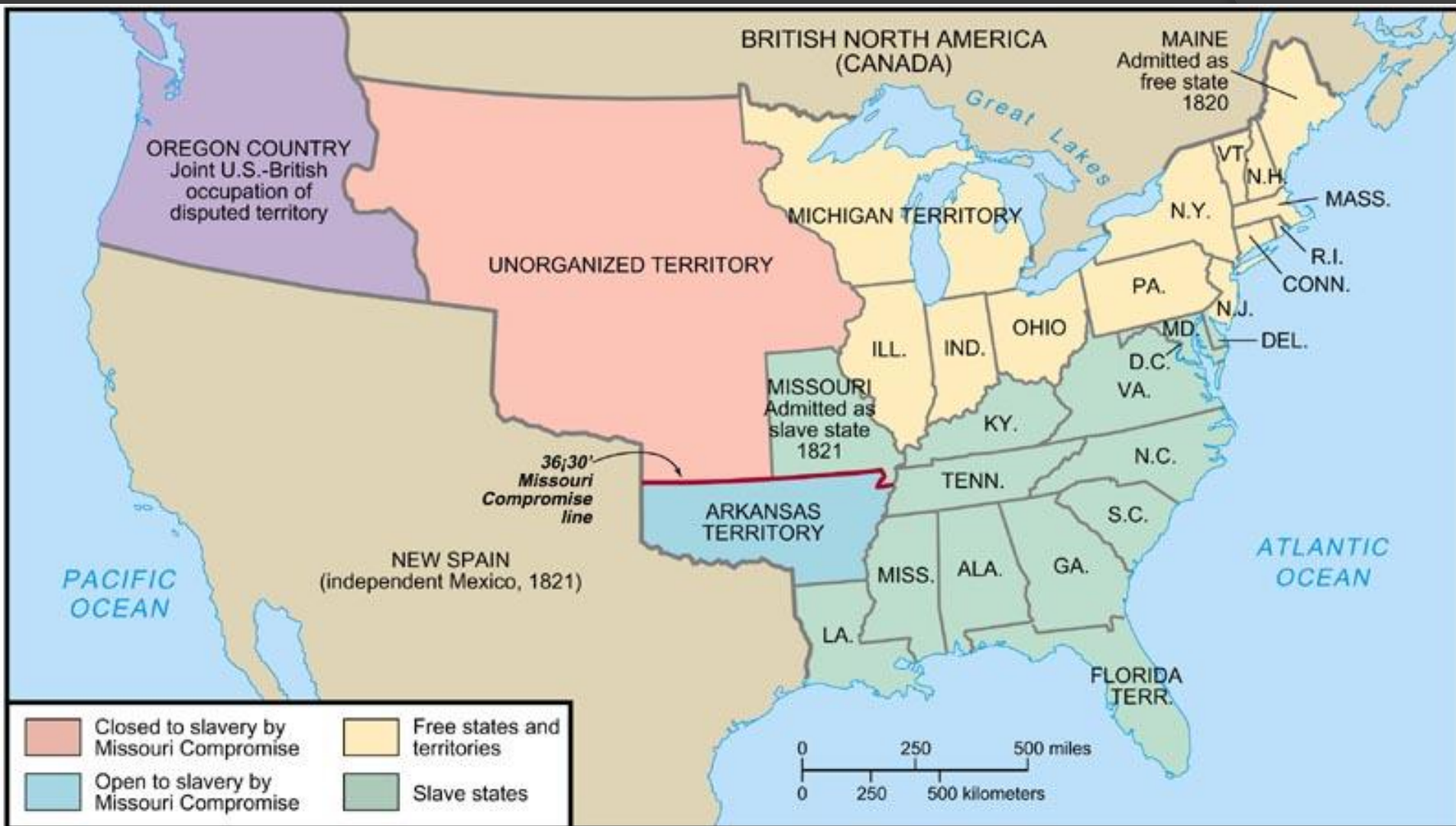
# Standards

- ⦿ b. Explain the Missouri Compromise and the issue of slavery in western states and territories.
- ⦿ c. Describe the Nullification Crisis and the emergence of states' rights ideology; include the role of John C. Calhoun and development of sectionalism.
- ⦿ d. Describe the war with Mexico and the Wilmot Proviso.
- ⦿ e. Explain the Compromise of 1850.
- ⦿ a. Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, Dred Scott case, and John Brown's Raid.

# Missouri Compromise (1820)

- Balance between Slave and free states in Congress is super important to politicians
- Missouri Compromise (1820)
  - Maine is admitted as free state and Missouri is admitted as a slave state
  - LA Territory is split into slave and free land
  - North of  $36^{\circ} 30' N$  = Free land
  - South of  $36^{\circ} 30' N$  = Slave land
- ◎ Issue of slavery is not fully dealt with and will lead to more conflicts (CIVIL WAR)





**THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821**

# Manifest Destiny

- ◎ Americans headed west for multiple reasons
  - Escape religious persecution
  - Find new economic opportunities
  - Claim land for farming, ranching, mining
  - Create harbors on the Pacific Ocean
  - Avoid bankruptcy and creditors



# Trails West





# Texas

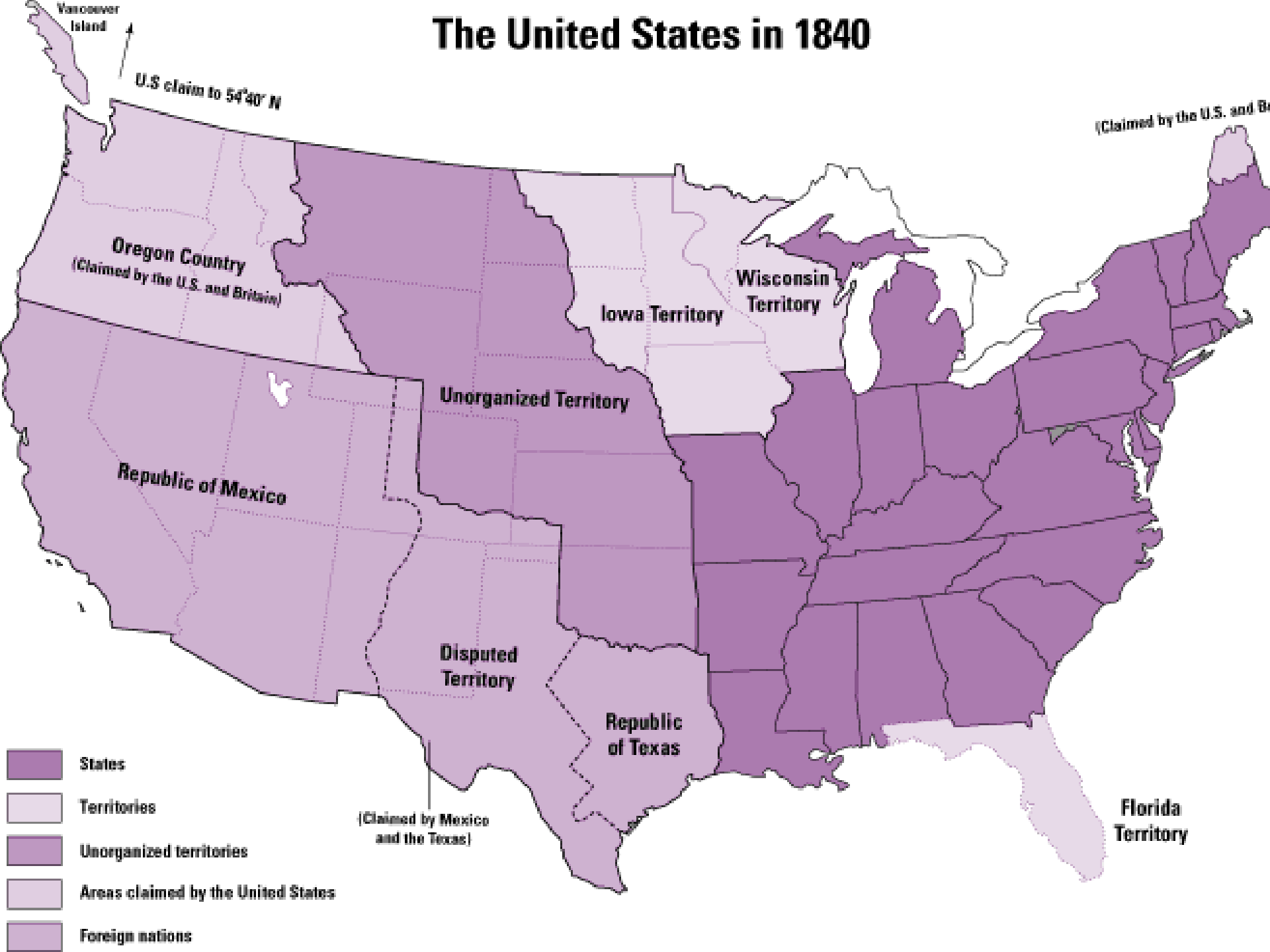
- Mexico gets independence from Spain (1821)
- Americans move to what is now Texas by the thousands
- Americans in Mexico(Texas) want more rights and control of the gov't
- War breaks out in 1835 for Texas Independence
- Sam Houston leads the Americans, while Santa Ana leads the Spanish
- Battle of the Alamo is the turning point for the Americans
- Republic of Texas is established in 1836 with Sam Houston as President
- Texas is annexed(became a state) in 1845.



# Texas

- ◎ President Polk makes sure that Texas becomes a state, which leads to controversy with Mexico
- ◎ Debate over annexation of Texas is heated because of slavery
- ◎ US and Mexico continue to wage war over the south West and California
- ◎ War Ends, with US as the Victor
  - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
    - Texas, New Mexico, & California
  - Gadsden Purchase
    - Completed the lower 48 States borders

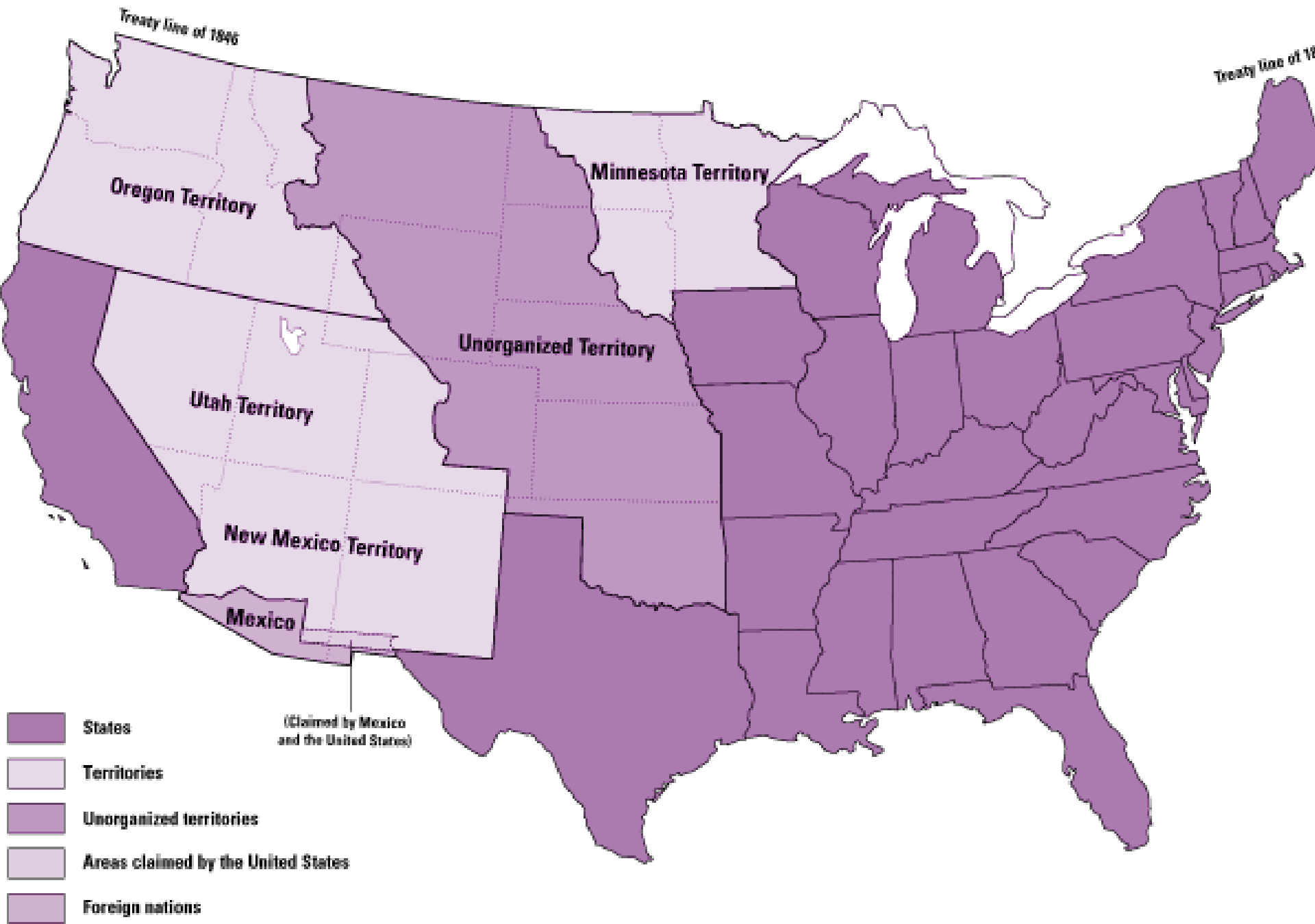
# The United States in 1840



# Wilmot Proviso

- During the Mexican-American War, Congress debated whether slavery would be allowed in New Mexico and California if these territories were acquired from Mexico.
- The antislavery position was outlined in a proposal called the Wilmot Proviso, but the House of Representatives failed to approve it, and the issue of whether to allow or prohibit slavery in new states remained unresolved.

# The United States in 1850



# CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH 1849



USA  
33

1999

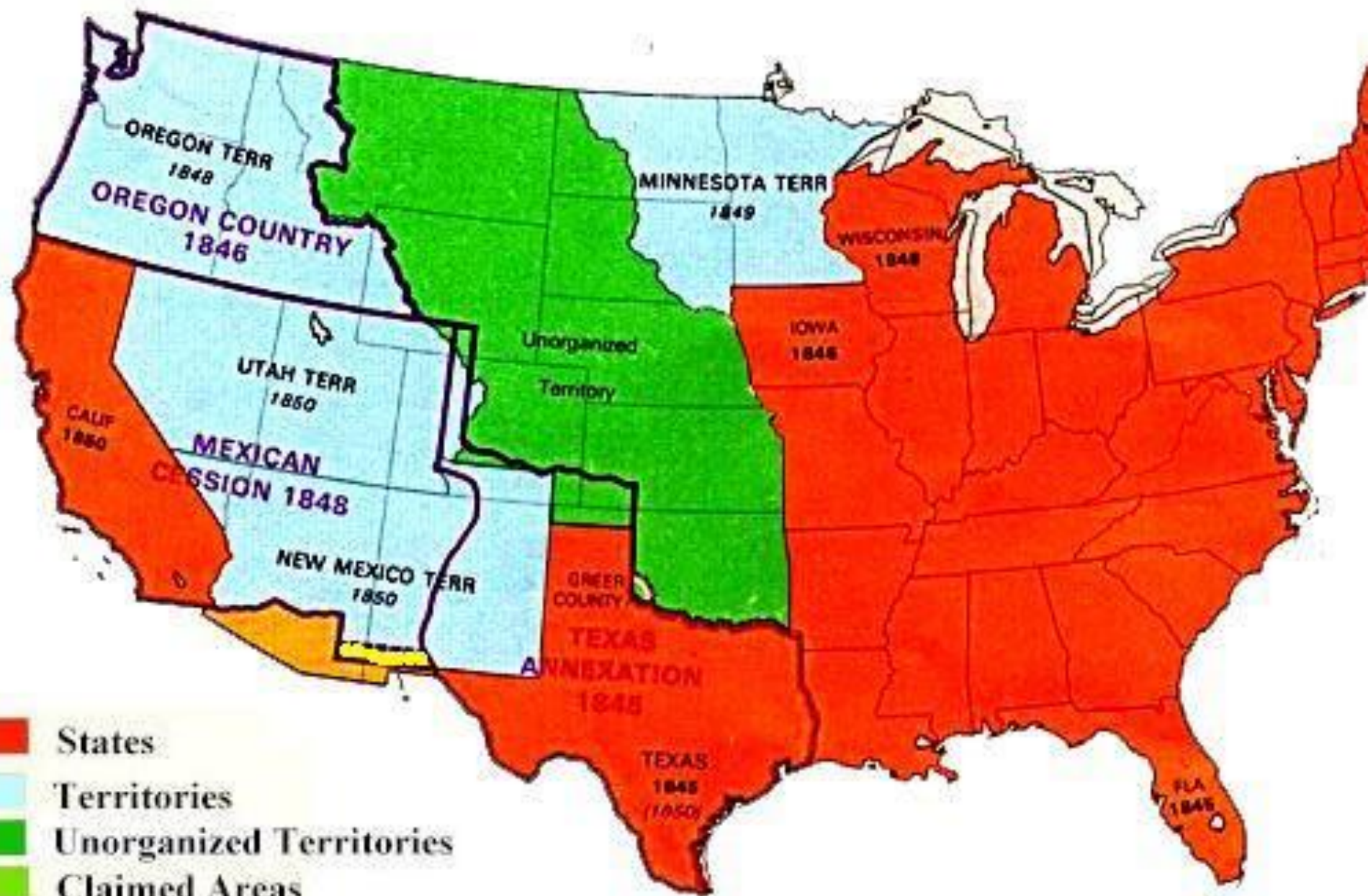




# Sectionalism and States Rights (1850)

- Sectionalism: the north and the south are growing apart rapidly both economically and politically
- Debate over slavery is at an all time high
- Agrarian society vs. the industrial revolution
- Failure of the Wilmot Proviso led to even greater conflict over slavery in Congress and among American citizens
- 1850 California becomes a state after a population explosion due to the gold rush





- States
- Territories
- Unorganized Territories
- Claimed Areas
- Special Status
- Foreign Areas

# Secession

- ◎ Southern states begin to champion nullification, secession, and states rights
  - Nullification- states refusal to recognize or obey an act of Congress
  - Secession- formal withdrawal of a state from the Union (leave the country)
  - States Rights- federal gov't should not meddle with state/local gov't affairs/business







# Compromise of 1850

- ⦿ California admitted as a free state
- ⦿ Utah/New Mexico get popular Sovereignty
  - Popular Sovereignty- citizens vote to decide on issues relating to gov't
- ⦿ Fugitive Slave Law enacted
  - Harsh penalties for helping slaves escape
  - Strict guidelines for dealing with runaways

# Fugitive Slave Act

**FIFTY DOLLARS  
REWARD.**

Ran away from Mount Welby, Prince George's County, Maryland, on Monday, the 2d inst., a negro man calling himself Joe Bond, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, stout built, copper complexion; the only mark recollected is a peculiar speck in one of his eyes. Had on when he went away a frock tweed coat, dark brown, and cap near the same color. I will give twenty-five dollars if taken in Prince George's County, Md., or in Alexandria County, Virginia; and fifty dollars if taken elsewhere and returned to me, or secured so that I get him again.

T. R. EDELSON  
Piscataway, Prince George's, December 5, 1850.

**\$100 Reward!**



Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Independence, Mo., on Tuesday the 10th inst., one negro man named **NELSON,** about 21 years of age, five feet 10 inches high, copper color, mustache and whiskers, had on when he left a suit of white flannel cloth, a brown wool hat. I will pay \$25 reward if taken in the county, \$50 if taken in the State, and one hundred dollars if taken out of the State, and secured so that I can get him.

**HENRY J. BROWN.**  
Independence, Mo., December 12, 1861.

**CAUTION!!**

**COLORED PEOPLE**  
**OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,**

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

**KIDNAPPERS**  
**AND**  
**Slave Catchers,**

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, Shun them in every possible manner, as so many HOUNDS on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for  
**KIDNAPPERS, and have**  
**TOP EYE open.**

**APRIL 24, 1851.**



**100 DOLLARS  
REWARD!**

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 27th of July, my Black Woman, named

**EMILY,**

Seventeen years of age, well grown, black color, has a whining voice. She took with her one dark calico and one blue and white dress, a red corded gingham bonnet; a white striped shawl and slippers. I will pay the above reward if taken near the Ohio river on the Kentucky side, or **THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS,** if taken in the State of Ohio, and delivered to me near Lewisburg, Mason County, Ky.

**THO'S. H. WILLIAMS.**  
August 4, 1853.

# Underground Railroad

- ◎ Secret network of people(conductors), houses, and barns(stations) that helped runaway slaves find their ways to the northern states and freedom.
- ◎ Harriett Tubman
- ◎ Uncle Tom's Cabin
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel caused the stirrings of abolition to grow across the country rapidly

# Bleeding Kansas

- Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854
- Popular Sovereignty for Kansas and Nebraska
- Settlers move west to vote for/against slavery
- Violence erupts between settlers over the issue of slavery “Sack of Lawrence”
- John Brown leads the Pottawatomie Massacre
  - They chopped off the hands of 5 proslavery men and then stabbed them in the stomach
- Preston Brooks (Democrat) attacks Charles Sumner (Republican)





# Brooks vs. Sumner





# Dred Scott Case

- Dred Scott claimed he should be a free man because he had lived with his master in slave states and in free states.
- Court rejected Scott's claim, ruling that no African American—even if free—could ever be a U.S. citizen.
- *Dred Scott decision gave slavery the protection of the U.S. Constitution.*

# John Brown

- ⦿ Decided to fight slavery with violence and killing.
- ⦿ 1856: Believing he was chosen by God to end slavery, Brown commanded family members and other abolitionists to attack proslavery settlers in Kansas, killing five men.
- ⦿ 1859, he led a group of white and black men in a raid on the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia
- ⦿ Brown was captured by U.S. Marines led by U.S. Army Colonel Robert E. Lee. Eventually, Brown was convicted of treason against the state of Virginia and executed by hanging.

# Free Soil

- ⦿ 1848
- ⦿ Against the extension of slavery
- ⦿ Pro-labor (workers)

# Know Nothing

- ⦿ 1854
- ⦿ AKA the American Party
- ⦿ Nativism
- ⦿ Anti-Immigration
- ⦿ Anti-Catholic

# Republican

- ◎ 1854
- ◎ Opposed expansion of slavery into new territories/states
- ◎ Abraham Lincoln



# Democratic

- ⦿ 1840
- ⦿ States' Rights
- ⦿ Limited Government
- ⦿ Divided on Slavery
- ⦿ Stephen Douglas

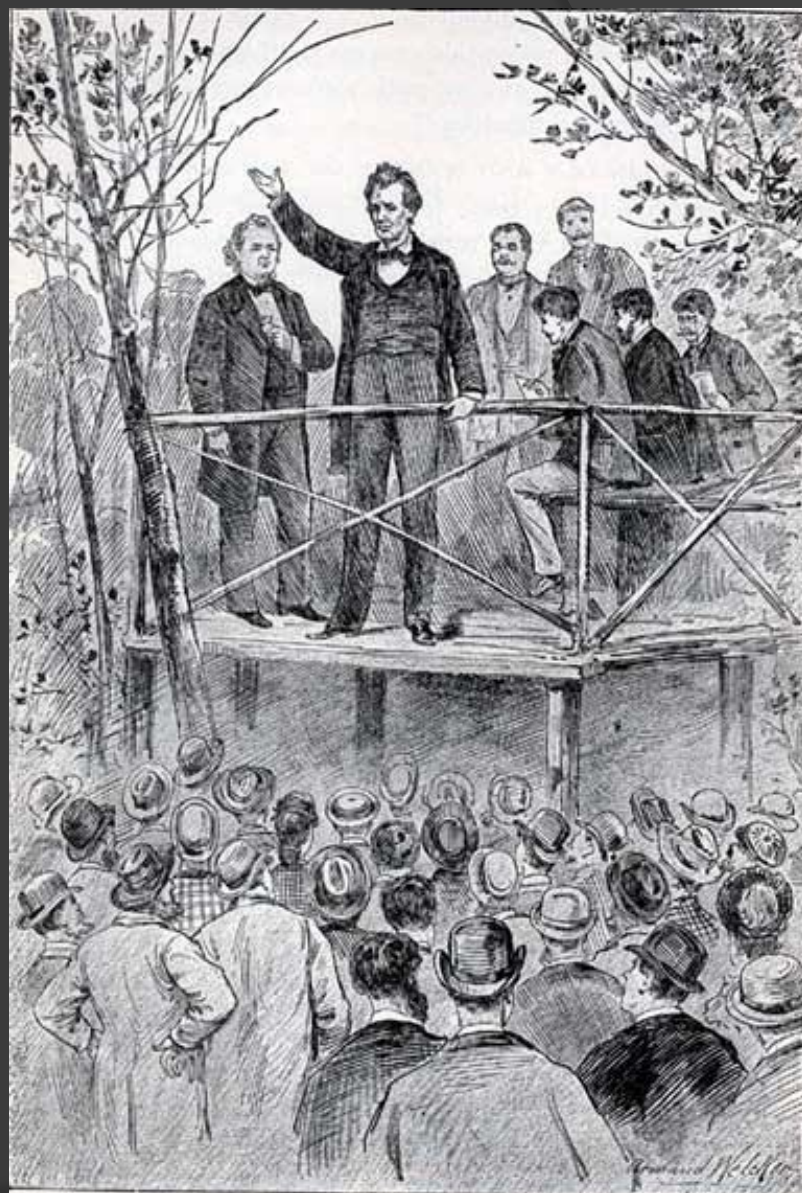
# Whig

- ⦿ 1834
- ⦿ Pro-business
- ⦿ Divided on Slavery

# Lincoln Douglas Debates







SCENE IN THE GREAT LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE.—“SIT DOWN, LINCOLN! SIT DOWN! YOUR TIME IS UP!”

# 1860 Election

- Republican **Abraham Lincoln was elected president**
- South Carolina voted to secede (separate from) the United States
- Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and then Texas follow
- Formed a new country called the Confederate States of America (the “Confederacy”)
- CSA elects Jefferson Davis President
- The north and south’s substantial differences regarding states rights, slavery and economics have literally torn the country apart.