I. Immigration
   A. Who came to the U.S. and why?
      1. Between the 1830s and 1850s nearly 4 million immigrants came from northern Europe
         a. This was due to less expensive ocean travel, famines and revolutions in Europe, and
            the view that the U.S. was the land of freedom and opportunity

      2. Between 1820-1840 nearly 90% of all immigrants that came to the U.S. were from Ireland,
         England, or Germany

      3. Irish Catholics were the largest group of immigrants who came to the U.S. between the
         American Revolution and the Civil War
         a. Many came due to the potato famine of the 1840s (1 million died)
         b. Settled in New York and Boston
            i. Too poor to buy western lands
            ii. Worked for less money in unskilled positions
               aa. Led to an increase in nativism as signs read: “No Irish Need Apply”
         c. They were also resented because they were Catholic (many viewed Catholicism as a
            threat to democracy and if war were to break out, they questioned who these
            immigrants would be loyal to)
         d. Later, the Irish would be a part of the political machines of the Gilded Age

      4. German immigrants were second largest group of immigrants that settled in the U.S.
         a. They settled in New York as well as western cities (as far as Oregon)
         b. They came to the U.S. seeking political and religious freedom as well as economic
            opportunities
         c. Received more respect than the Irish and were not as poor as they could afford to buy
            land

   B. Nativism (Anti-Foreignism)
      1. As new immigrants arrived in the U.S., Americans developed a sense of nativism, or the dislike
         of these new immigrant groups
         a. This was primarily due to their religion (Catholic) and the taking of low skilled jobs

      2. In 1849, the Order of the Star-Spangled Banner, which later became the Know-Nothing Party,
         organized to create stricter regulations for these new immigrants
         a. Wanted to extend the amount of time it took immigrants to become citizens
         b. Most were Protestant middle-class Americans who felt threatened by unskilled Irish
            and German workers
         c. The party was based in the North because that is where the manufacturing jobs were

II. The Market Revolution (1815-1840)
   A. When and why did this new market economy develop?
      1. Occurred in the first half of the 19th century
      2. Facilitated by the American System
      3. Caused by the movement away from subsistence agriculture to selling goods at a market
      4. New methods of transportation were also a large piece of this as it allowed goods to get to
         market faster (turnpikes, roads, canals, railroads)
5. New inventions made it quicker to cultivate crops and manufacture goods
6. The cottage industry (or producing items within the home) eventually gave way to people going to work in factories

B. New Inventions Spark the Market Economy
1. Eli Whitney: invented the cotton gin (1793)
   a. Allowed cotton to picked more efficiently
   b. Revolutionized society and the importance of the cotton economy
      i. Factories developed in the North and spun the cotton into cloth
2. Whitney also came up with the idea of interchangeable parts, which eventually led to the mass production of goods
3. Elias Howe invented the sewing machine (later perfected by Isaac Singer)
4. John Deere invented the steel plow (1837) which alowe farmers to till soil faster
5. Cyrus McCormick invented the mechanical reaper (for wheat)
6. The telegraph, invented by Samuel Morse (1835) enabled long-range communication

C. The Market Revolution and Transportation Revolution
1. Erie Canal
   a. 363 miles; completed in 1825
   b. Funded entirely by the state of NY
   c. Linked western farmers with eastern manufacturers
   d. New cities developed along the canal
2. Steamboats
   a. Developed by Robert Fulton (1837)
   b. At the time, they traveled faster than any other sailing vessel
   c. Facilitated the need for canals
3. Roads
   a. Lancaster Turnpike was completed in the 1790s
   b. The National Road (Cumberland Road) linked Maryland to Illinois
      i. Started in 1811 and completed in the 1850s
      ii. One of the few roads that traveled across states
4. Railroads (The Iron Horse)
   a. First built in the late 1820s and early 1830s
   b. Early railroads only connected a few cities together
      i. They also were difficult to connect since the rails were not all of the same width
   c. They tended to be built in the North as opposed to the South

D. Regional Specialization Occurs
1. North
   a. Its development was aided by transportation and technological developments
   b. Produced manufactured goods to sell to the West and the South
   c. Farming played a minor economic role
d. New England became the center for U.S. industrialization
   i. The Lowell Mills (Massachusetts) were created to weave and spin cotton into clothing (utilized the water-power loom)
      aa. Young women tended to work in these textile mills
      bb. They worked 6 days a week and at least 12 hours per day
      cc. Lived in boarding houses near the mill

2. South
   a. Almost entirely based on agriculture
   b. Sent cotton to the North
   c. Did not modernize/industrialize as the North did

3. The West
   a. Focused on commercial farming
   b. Farmed to feed to the North

---

CH 15: The Ferment of Reform and Culture, 1790-1860

I. Religious Revival
   A. Second Great Awakening (1790s-1830s)
      1. Prior to this time, the main religions had been Congregationalists (derived from Puritan churches), Anglicans (which became Episcopalians) and Quakers
         a. By the 1800 there were growing numbers of Evangelical Methodists and Baptists
      2. The Second Great Awakening focused on revivalism: emphasized the religious experience not church doctrine
         a. Religious revivals moved away from predestination and opened up salvation to everyone
         b. More democratically-oriented religions like Baptists and Methodists proved more popular than hierarchical faiths like Episcopalians
         c. Sentimentalism and romanticism began to replace Enlightenment values, as feelings became more important than reason (marriage for love began to replace arranged marriages)
      3. Unlike First Great Awakening, churches did not split into factions or become hostile to each other
         a. Instead, they focused on making society better (unless the Christians in question were Catholic)
      4. Huge camp meetings were held that attracted thousands of people
   
5. Charles Grandison Finney was the most famous revival preacher (from NY)
      a. Preached that everyone could be saved through faith and hard work
      b. Rochester, NY was called the Burned Over District because preaching led the revival to spread quickly
      c. The Burned Over District led to the founding of Mormonism (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints)
         i. Joseph Smith claims that an angel came to him and led him to write the Book of Mormon
         ii. After Smith was killed Brigham Young led the church and relocated the Mormons to Utah
6. Peter Cartwright was a Methodist circuit frontier preacher who traveled location to location and held outdoor camp meetings
   a. Baptized nearly 10,000 people and preached over 15,000 sermons

7. The Second Great Awakening generated organized reform groups that spread their influence through various social reform movements
   a. Since churches started these reforms, which were often led by ministers, women could become involved under their guidance making fervent revivalists

8. The Second Great Awakening rejected Deism
   a. Deists believed:
      i. A supreme being created everything
      ii. Science, not the Bible; reason was the only guide to truth
      iii. In Supreme Being, but one who didn’t interfere with human affairs (God was a watchmaker who builds the watch and sets it in motion but does not intervene in its actions)
   b. Deism inspired Unitarianism
      i. They believed in in the existence of one God (not in the Trinity)

II. Reformers and Reform Movements
   A. Education
      1. 1825-1820: rise in the number of public schools (except in South)
      2. Horace Mann: led reforms for schools and pushed for tax-supported schools
         a. Fought for higher pay and better teacher qualifications
         b. Also fought for mandatory school attendance
      3. Noah Webster: Famous for creating reading lessons and later, published the first American dictionary in 1828
      4. William McGuffey: published readers (textbooks) which stressed morality and patriotism

   B. Mentally Ill & Insane
      1. Dorothea Dix favored reforming the institutions for the mentally ill
         a. Later, asylums were developed for the mentally ill

   C. Temperance
      1. The American Temperance Society was founded in 1826
         a. Wanted to ban the consumption of liquor
         b. Heavy drinking made workers less productive and was considered an evil
      2. Neal Dow (Father of Prohibition) came up with the Maine Law of 1851: it was designed to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor

   D. Abolitionism
      1. This sought to put an end to slavery in the U.S.
      2. William Lloyd Garrison wrote The Liberator, and anti-slavery newspaper
         a. He was considered a radical abolitionist who wanted slavery gone immediately
E. Women’s Rights
1. The “cult of domesticity” existed as women’s work was deemed to take place in the home: nurture the children and take care of the home

2. Most women also supported the general reform spirit of the time as they supported temperance and the abolition of slavery

3. Margaret Fuller edited The Dial (transcendentalist journal)

4. Women met in Seneca Falls in 1848 to hold a women’s rights convention
   a. Women demanded the right to vote—launched women’s rights movement
   b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony led the campaign for equal voting but it was overshadowed by the controversy over slavery

F. Prison Reforms
1. Debtors’ prisons still existed and eventually they disappeared
2. Prison later became more about rehabilitating criminals than just keeping them locked up

G. Utopian Movement
1. Brook Farm was started in 1841
   a. They practiced transcendentalism; launched by George Ripley
   b. An attempt to live communally
   c. People such as Emerson, Hawthorne, and Fuller all spent time living here

2. Oneida Community, 1848
   a. Started by John Humphrey Noyes
   b. They practiced free love and living (no marriage)
   c. Famous for their silverware

3. The Shakers
   a. Led by Mother Ann Lee
   b. Most broke off from the Quakers (“Shaking Quakers”)
   c. Practiced religion as a lifestyle
   d. Famous for architecture and furniture

H. Transcendentalism
1. Began in New England (a philosophic, literary, religious, and social movement)

2. Questioned the doctrines of established churches and the business practices of the merchant class
3. Emphasized discovering one’s self and looking for the essence of God in nature
4. Based on the belief that knowledge is not limited to or solely derived from experience and observation
5. Focused on spreading literature

6. Many transcendentalists believed in the reform movements of the time: women’s rights, temperance, abolitionism, etc.

I. Key Transcendentalists
1. Ralph Waldo Emerson
   a. Believed the physical world is secondary to the spiritual world
   b. Stressed seeing truth through reason and using observation and science to learn
c. Emphasized self-reliance and individuality
d. Emphasized the creation of a distinctive American culture

2. Henry David Thoreau
   a. Transcendentalist; nonconformist
   b. Wrote about his experiences in *Walden* and also wrote *Civil Disobedience*
      i. In *Walden*, Thoreau writes about his two year experiment of living simply in a cabin in the woods
      ii. In *Civil Disobedience* wrote about disobeying unjust laws and accepting the penalty for doing so
         aa. He refused to pay a tax that would have supported the Mexican War

3. Walt Whitman
   a. Wrote *Leaves of Grass* (collection of poetry)
   b. Writings were romantic, emotional, and unconventional