CHAPTER 8 and 9 Review = Unit 4
Creating a Republican Culture
1790–1820
I. The Capitalist Commonwealth

A. Banks, Manufacturing, and Markets

1. Banking and Credit

   - National Bank (1816) rechartered as 2nd Bank of US.
   - State and local Banks number 246
   - Not all trustworthy = Issue $\$$ and dubious loans

   - Panic of 1819
The Panic of 1819

- All recessions/depressions/Panics in American History have been caused by:
  - Speculation: People trying to get rich by using access to easy credit to buy as much of something as possible in the hopes that later it will be worth more. This causes.........
  - False Demand: An increase in demand that causes a “Balloon” to develop and prices to be inflated more than they should. False demand can be caused by easy credit, low interest rates, illegal lending practices....etc.
The Panic of 1819

• Second Bank of the United States:
  – *tightening of credit* in an effort to control inflation
  – Many state banks closed because they can’t afford to borrow money
  – The value of money fell (*Deflation*)
  – Causes a “Shrinking of economy as the balloon bursts:”
    • People can’t afford their loans and foreclose
    • unemployment, bankruptcies, and imprisonment for debt
    • Causes a “Downward Death Spiral”

• Depression was most severe in the West
• The economic crisis changed many Western voters’ political outlook = **THE HAVES DON’T CARE!**
I. The Capitalist Commonwealth

A. Banks, Manufacturing, and Markets
   3. New Transportation Systems
      - Turnpike roads
      - Waterways
      - Land near water = Up
II. Toward a Democratic Republican Culture

B. Toward Republican Families
   1. Republican Marriages
      - Non arranged
   2. Republican Motherhood
      - Fewer children
      - Later marriages
      - Charged with educating kids and preparing them to be republican citizens
III. Aristocratic Republicanism and Slavery

B. The North and South Grow Apart
   1. Slavery and National Politics
      - Kicked can down the road
      - Congress stays out (1808- Slave trade illegal)

   2. African Americans Speak Out
      - American Colonization Society = 6,000 to Liberia
      - Most don’t go
### Sectionalism

The United States was becoming divided into 3 separate sections with each trying to promote their self-interest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORTHEAST</th>
<th>SOUTH</th>
<th>WEST</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy Leader</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Webster</td>
<td>John C. Calhoun</td>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
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<td><strong>Role of Government</strong></td>
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<td>Business and Manufacturing</td>
<td>Cotton-growing</td>
<td>Frontier agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Wanted Tariffs</td>
<td>- Opposed tariffs</td>
<td>- Supporting internal</td>
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<td>- Backed internal improvements</td>
<td>and government spending</td>
<td>improvements and</td>
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<td>End to cheap public land</td>
<td>on American System</td>
<td>American System.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Increasingly nationalistic</td>
<td>- Increasingly supportive of</td>
<td>- Wanted cheap</td>
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<td>- Against Slavery and believed the U.S. Govt. must abolish it.</td>
<td>states’ rights</td>
<td>land</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Loyal to the U.S. Govt.</td>
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<td>- Against slavery but some supported letting the people decide the slavery issue</td>
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III. Aristocratic Republicanism and Slavery

C. The Missouri Crisis, 1819–1821

1. Constitutional Issues
   - Will upset balance of Free vs Slave in Senate
   - Missouri wants in as slave state

2. The Missouri Compromise
   - Two years of talks led by Henry Clay:
     - Missouri = Slave
     - Maine = Free
The Second Great Awakening

“Spiritual Reform From Within”
[Religious Revivalism]

Social Reforms & Redefining the Ideal of Equality

- Temperance
- Abolitionism
- Asylum & Penal Reform
- Women’s Rights
- Education
Revivalism and the Social Order

- Society during the Jacksonian era was undergoing deep and rapid change
  - The revolution in markets brought both economic expansion and periodic depressions.

- To combat this uncertainty reformers sought stability and order in religion
  - Religion provided a means of social control in a disordered society
  - Churchgoers embraced the values of hard work, punctuality, and sobriety
  - Revivals brought unity and strength and a sense of peace
Charles Finney conducted his own revivals in the mid 1820s and early 1830s.

He rejected the Calvinist doctrine of predestination — adopted ideas of free will and salvation to all.

Really popularized the new form of revival.
The Rise of African American Churches

- This led to the formation of all-black Methodist and Baptist churches, primarily in the North.
- African Methodist Episcopal (A. M. E.) had over 17,000 members by 1846.
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

• A shift from goods made by hand to factory and mass production

• Technological innovations brought production from farmhouse to factories
  – Invented in Britain in 1750; smuggled to U.S.
  – Samuel Slater = Father of American Factory
  – Beginning of US Factory System

• US slow to embrace factory system- We had some issues still…….
  – Scarce labor (Cheap land out west)
  – Little capital
  – Superiority of British factories
Samuel Slater was the "Father of the American Factory System."

- Built first textile mill in 1793 in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
- Born in England on June 9, 1768 and worked in British factories.
- Slater came to US to make his fortune in the textile industry.
- Slatersville Mill was the largest and most modern industrial cotton mill of its day.
I. The American Industrial Revolution

B. The Textile Industry and British Competition

2. Better Machines, Cheaper Workers

-Lowell, MA and the factory town

-Young women from farm families looking to make $

-Strict rules, moral instruction= Waltham-Lowell System

-Paid lower wages but gave decent living to girls
The Lowell System
Lowell, Massachusetts, 1832

- Young New England farm girls
- Supervised on and off the job
- Worked 6 days a week, 13 hours a day
- Escorted to church on Sunday
I. The American Industrial Revolution

C. American Mechanics and Technological Innovation

1. Mechanics
   - **Sellars** = twisting of woolen yarn, fire hoses, locomotives

2. Tools = Machine tools -
   - **Eli Whitney** = Cotton Gin
   - Interchangeable parts for Muskets
I. The American Industrial Revolution

D. Wageworkers and the Labor Movement

1. Free Workers Form **Unions**
   - Specialized skill groups (carpenters, masons, etc)
   Unionize to be able to bargain with employers
   - Seen as illegal in US/GB

2. Labor Ideology = National Trade Union

   *Commonwealth v Hunt (1842)*
   In response to strikes, SC rules unions are legal and workers can unionize and strike
• Population shift because of westward expansion
  – the West demanded transportation.
  – The Land Act of 1820, gave the West its wish by authorizing a buyer to purchase 80 acres of land at a minimum of $1.25 an acre in cash

• Erie Canal started in 1817 and completed in 1825
  – NY Governor DeWitt Clinton built the Erie Canal
  – Connected New York City from Hudson River with the Great Lakes and the West
  – Built with Irish Labor
  – 365 miles long; 600 feet of elevation; 40 ft wide, 4 ft deep
    • Clinton’s Big Ditch--------Other canals follow
• Navigable rivers and the steamboat
  – the first steamboat on western waters was in 1811.
II. The Market Revolution

A. The Transportation Revolution Forges Regional Ties
   1. Canals and Steamboats Shrink Distance
      -Roads slow (National Road)
      -Turn to canals
      -Erie Canal connects Hudson River to Lake Erie
      -NYC to New Orleans; Changes the landscape of America
      -Clinton’s Big Ditch
      -Robert Fulton and the Steamboat (upriver!!)
II. The Market Revolution

A. The Transportation Revolution Forges Regional Ties

2. Railroads Link the North and Midwest
   - 1850’s boom
   - Chicago booms
   - John Deere (Steel Plow) and other farming equipment
   - Cyrus McCormick and mechanized reaper
5.3 million Population Growth from 1620 to 1860

Population (in thousands)

Year: 1620, Population: 5
Year: 1650, Population: 50
Year: 1680, Population: 150
Year: 1710, Population: 350
Year: 1740, Population: 900
Year: 1770, Population: 2,150
Year: 1800, Population: 12,900
Year: 1830, Population: 5.3 million
Year: 1860, Population: 31,500
III. New Social Classes and Cultures

D. The Benevolent Empire

1. Conservative social reform

=Benevolence= an act of kindness towards others
-Organizations to help with alcohol, adultery, prostitution, crime
-Actually went into community to organize help

2. Discipline= Ban drinking at public events, protected the Sabbath

=Sabbatarian values= opposed by many
III. New Social Classes and Cultures

E. Charles Grandison Finney: Revivalism and Reform

1. Evangelical Beliefs
   - 2nd Great Awakening = Moral Free Agent to choose salvation; FREE WILL

2. Temperance = Most successful reform
   - American Temperance Society (200,000 members)
   - Annual consumption declines
• Anti-Alcohol movement

• American Temperance Society formed at Boston-----1826
  • sign pledges, pamphlets, anti-alcohol tract
    10 nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There
  • Demon Drink adopt 2 major line attack
  • stressed temperance and individual will to resist

• Lyman Beecher
• Neal Dow
• Lucretia Mott
Irish Immigration

- PUSH = Irish Potato Famine 1845-1849
- Main ports of entry – New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston
- Irish were too poor to move inland and farm so they stayed in the cities
  - Boston did not particularly like the Irish – catholic, illiterate, poor
  - “No Irish need apply!”
- Ancient Order of Hibernians
  - Benevolent society to help Irish
  - Spawned “Molly Maguires” (miners union)
- Gradually improved and became active politically
  - NY’s Tammany Hall, Irish political machine
III. New Social Classes and Cultures

F. Immigration and Cultural Conflict

2. Nativism

- Anti-Catholic sentiment rises with more immigrants
- Morse’s *Foreign Conspiracy Against Liberties in America*
  - Catholics would obey Pope, not our government
- When times got bad = NATIVISM worsens (jobs)
- Arguments towards immigration restrictions
Early Nativism

- American “nativists” feared 1840s & 1850s invasion of immigrants
  - Took jobs, grew Roman Catholicism
  - Catholics built their own schools, were #1 denomination by 1850

- 1849: Nativists form Order of the Star-Spangled Banner, developed into “Know-Nothing” party
  - Wanted immigration restrictions
  - Nativists occasionally violent, burned Boston convent (1834)
  - Philadelphia Irish fought back, 13 killed in several days of fighting (1844)