**Unit 4 Study Guide**

**Chapter 15 – Ferment of Reform and Culture (1790-1860):**

**Religions:**

* Deism – God the creator, science from then on out
* Unitarianism – Jesus is not divine, God is. Good works get you to heaven

**Second Great Awakening:**

* Reaction to liberal religious ideas
* Religious revival
  + New denominations
* Inspired reform movements – people want to fight social evils

**Reform Movements – Women very involved:**

* Prison and asylum – Dorothea Dix
* Education – Republican Values
  + Horace Mann
* Women’s Rights (suffrage) – Seneca Falls Convention
  + Elizabeth Cady
  + Stanton, Susan B. Antony
* Temperance – Neal Dow (Father of Prohibition)

**Mormons:**

* Led by Joseph Smith (creation) and Brigham Young (leader)
* Moved to Utah after social persecution over polygamy

**Transcendentalism:**

* Each person can have a personal religious experience
  + Inner light
  + Oneness with nature
* Ralph Waldo Emerson – self-reliance
* Henry David Thoreau – self-reliance and self-improvement
  + *On the Duty of Civil Disobedience –* Essay about peaceful protest.
  + Influenced later civil rights reformers (Martin Luther King Jr. and Gandhi)

**Utopian Communities:**

* Brook Farm – Transcendentalist hangout
* Oneida – Free love, perfect race
* Shakers – pacifism, worship, equality, they don’t shake

**Art, Literature, and Science:**

* Romanticism – Art with emotion about the past
* Hudson River Valley School – Paints landscapes

**Chapter 16 – The South and the Slavery Controversy (1793-1860):**

**King Cotton:**

* Cash crop
* Westward expansion
* Slavery and land capital
* Supported Northern textile mills

**Southern Society – an Oligarchy:**

* Wealthy plantation owners – dominated politics
* Small white farmers – few slaves, subsistence farming
* Poor Whites – defended slavery (American Dream + racial superiority) but did not own slaves
* Free blacks – few rights, widely disliked
* Slaves
* 75% of Southerners did not own slaves

**Slave Life:**

* 4 million slaves in 1860
  + Natural procreation, no more slave importation (1808)
* Slaves sold at auctions
  + Families broken up
  + *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
* Farther South – harsher slave conditions
* No social rights
  + Could not testify in court
  + Kept illiterate
* Most in the Cotton Belt
* Unique African-American culture

**Resistance:**

* Most resistance was passive – slowing work
* Rebellions (RARE)
  + Denmarck Vesey – hanged with 30 others, nothing comes of it
  + Nat Turner – kills 60 whites, mostly women and children
    - 100+ blacks killed in retribution
  + Leads to crack downs in slave treatment

**Abolition:**

* American Colonization Society – sent slaves back to Europe
* William Lloyd Garrison – immediate and uncompensated emancipation (urged secession)
  + American Anti-Slave Society (1833)
* David Walker – radical, called for slave revolts
* Fredric Douglass

**Northern Response to Abolitionism:**

* Did not support radical abolitionism (Garrison)
  + Wanted to respect the Constitution
* Liked the race, hated the people
* Economy supported slavery – the South owed the North 300 million dollars.

**South Fights Back:**

* Bans antislavery propaganda and mail
* Slave Codes
* Gag Resolution – antislavery bills tabled
  + Repealed by John Quincy Adams

**Chapter 17 – Manifest Destiny and its Legacy (1841-1848):**

**John Tyler:**

* Election of 1840 – William Henry Harrison dies in office
* Tyler – Used to be a Democrat, becomes a Whig
  + dislikes Jackson
  + no real political party

**Conflicts with Britain:**

* British Travel books speak out against America
* 1837 – Caroline Incident
  + American ship attacked
* Creole Incident
  + Slaves attack an American ship, offered asylum by Britain
* Aroostook War – Lumberjacks in the north fight
* Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) – America keeps 7,000 miles of 12,000 in Maine

**Election of 1844:**

* Polk elected
* Tyler Annexes Texas (Joint Resolution) – 1845

**Polk’s Presidency - COIL:**

* Acquires California (From Mexico)
* Acquires Oregon (From Britain)
* Independent Treasury (Democrats’ version of the Bank of the United States)
* Lowered Tariffs

**Mexico:**

* Doesn’t want to give America Texas (Disputed) or California
* 1846 – American blood on American soil WAR)
* Spot Resolutions – Congressmen (Like Lincoln) wanted to know where the attack happened
* Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo – Nicholas Trist
  + Gave America land West of Texas all the way to California for 15 million dollars
* Wilmot Proviso – Proposed amendment that slavery should not enter old Mexican Territory
  + Never passed

**Big Ideas (Know all of these for the essay):**

**Economy:**

* Slavery in the South (King Cotton)
* Overlapping time period with the Market Revolution from last unit (keep it in mind)

**Social:**

* Social hierarchy of the South
* Reform movements
* Slave life

**Political:**

* Manifest Destiny - Conflicts with Mexico and Britain
* Annexation of Texas
* Presidents Polk and Tyler
* Debates over slavery

**Religion:**

* Liberalization of the church
* The Second Great Awakening
  + Inspired reform
* Utopian Communities
* Transcendentalism