

HW Notes pg 215-224

Building A National Market

I Banking, Currency, & Protection

A. Postwar revealed issues in Banking & Transport

1. Bank of 1819 after growth 2 decades

B. Second Bank of US in 1816

1. more powerful than state banks (capital)
2. same as Ham. bank

C. Textile industry & manuf. grow wartime

1. 15x growth 1807-15 & cotton mill design from Brit.
2. protective tariff 1816 to counter Brit undercut (predat.)

II Transportation

A. Government-funded roads

1. road to Ohio moved westward 1818
2. Man. needed? Should gov fund?

B. Steam boats grow in profitability 1810s

1. allowed greater movement of goods/raw materials
2. Mississ. River + Ohio River became thriving

C. Mad. vetos Calhoun's internal improvements 1817

1. needed const. amendment.

Expanding Westward

I. The Great Migrations

A. Settlers attracted by West

1. lots of farmland vs oversatur. East

B. factor System reduced Native Threat 1815

1. sold goods for money
2. made Natives dependent.

II The Plantation System in the Southwest.

A. Large plantations follow smaller ones west.

1. small clear land farm, then bought by large
2. small moves west

B. Cotton & expansion of slavery

1. wealthy class formed (large plant + slaves)
2. cotton business super popular

C. IN, IL, MI, AL become states 1810s

III Trade & Trapping in Far West.

A. Mexico founded & opens new markets

B. Astor's American Fur Company move west

1. mountain men tied to company

2. Moved farther & farther west

C. Fur trade & Market economy

1. tied workers to company

IV Eastern images of the West

A. Stephen's expedition west!

1. Great plains are Great American Desert

B. Got dramatic stories of fur trading & (fight with natives) fake

"Era of Good Feelings"

I. The End of the first Party System

A. Virginia Dynasty

1. 1800 → 1824 only VA pres. Jeff, Mady, Monroe (Mady sec of)

2. Would end with Monroe sec of state John Q Adams (Feder)

B. Monroe good will tour

1. Welcomed @ all states

2. End of federalist

3. Nationalism & Era of good feelings begun

II John Q Adams & Florida

- A. Americans wanted Florida (took West alr.)
- B. The Seminole War by And. Jackson & Sec of War Calhoun
 - 1. excuse was to stop Spanish Native Raids
 - 2. gov. took responsibility & said justified vs
- C. Adams-Onis Treaty
 - 1. US got Florida, gave up claim Texas

III The Panic of 1819

- A. Land price boom due to Euro agri crisis (Napoleon)
 - 1. farm goods ↑ → Farm land ↑
- B. Bust caused by new Bank management
 - 1. followed by 6 years depression

Sectionalism & Nationalism

I The Missouri Compromise

- A. Tallmadge Amendment raises stakes & controversy
 - 1. ban slavery in slave territory Missouri
 - 2. states have been added in pairs so far
- B. Missouri Compromise
 - 1. MO becomes slave (rest of 30° parallel not slaves)
 - 2. Maine & MO become states

II Marshall & the Court

- A. Dartmouth College v. Woodward confirms court power
 - 1. Overturned state court decision
- B. Confirmed implied powers to support bank (West + south ??)
- C. Gave fed gov rights over commerce + economic growth

III The Court & the Tribes

- A. Gave tribes American rights over land (only fed gov could take it)
- B. Georgia v. Worcester
 - 1. tribes entities like states
 - 2. Not subject @ state's hand.

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Primary Source: Era of Good Feelings

-James Monroe

- A. Is happy for united country.
 - 1. unprecedented Nationalism & Unity
 - 2. Revolution coming to fruition
- B. Revolutionary soldiers shall be proud of country.

HW Notes pg 225-228

IV The Latin American Revolution & Monroe Doctrine

- A. Fall of Spanish Empire opens new opportunities
 - 1. indirectly supported in war (revolutions & acknowledgment)
- B. The Monroe Doctrine 1823
 - 1. The Americas closed to colonisation
 - 2. US considers unfriendly act to US
- C. American fears of Brit & Euro interfere + Nationalism

The Revival of the Opposition

I New Political divisions over economy & gov. role

- A. Repubs had Fed. policies basic
- B. Controversy over how nation econ should grow, not if

II The "Corrupt Bargain"

- A. End of Caucus System
 - 1. led to many candidates in 1824
- B. Election of 1824: Jackson v. Adams v. everyone else
 - 1. Jackson won plurality
 - 2. House voted Adams w/ support of Clay's American Plan

III The Second President Adams

- A. Struggles with Jacksonian Cong.
 - 1. American Plan (Henry Clay) failed
 - 2. Diplomatic relations deteriorated due to disagreements
- B. Tariff of Abominations
 - 1. incompromise, all began to dislike law

IV Jackson Triumphant

- A. Jackson's Democratic Republicans v. Adam's National Republicans
 - 1. Jackson challenged political aristocracy & economic
- B. Jackson triumphant
 - 1. "era of common man begun"
 - 2. Northeast remained Adams
 - 3. Dirty election

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Primary Source: The Monroe Doctrine

- James Monroe

A. US is glad for Spanish rebellions

1. Were neutral but supported independence
2. Respect & acknowledgement to Nations

B. Europe should not interfere

1. No wars on new continent
2. Respect current govs.

HW Notes pg 229 - 234

The Rise of Mass Politics

I The Emergence of Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson's inauguration motto

1. "King Mob" is triumphant

B. Modest life of war (remember Mr. Wells)

II Expanding Democracy

A. Broadening Franchise 1820s

1. Western states gave rights to non-propert & rest followed

2. Most states adopted to stay competitive

B. The Dorr Rebellion RI

1. Poor & People's party made new gov

2. Declared traitors & briefly jailed, even voting equal

C. Democratic Reforms

1. popular vote to chose pres. electors

2. 1824 27% vote → 1840 80%

III Tocqueville & Democracy in America

A. Came to US & wrote ↑ about US

B. Raised European ideas about US

1. Democracy powerful + Meritocracy

IV The Legitimization of Party

A. Parties began to stop seeming Evil (good for democracy) NY

B. The Second Party System 1820 - 1830 start

1. anti-jackson Whigs & Democrats

2. Party part of democracies institution

V President of the Common Man

A. Equal protections & Benefits for white, meritocracy.

B. The Spoils System

1. elected choose followers into office

C. Limited Nature of Democratic Reform + Party convention primary

1. expanding opportunity, but not too much

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Class Notes 10/14/20

change of background today (random) ~~Hilmyo~~ ~~Alyya~~ ~~Abhi~~ ~~Abhi~~

Major Project:

Chapter assign to group

group 4 → 11, so on

7 terms per group

1 person, one side, & one typed analysis, ~~650~~ → 679
going to read analysis in class, sent ahead of time
Read with engagement

Analysis

1. Issues, Causes, Effects related to term

② represent issues in key terms

3. Where did term come from, what happened, where did it go ^{cotton-Eye Joe}

4. Historiography

a. antebellum - 1812 → 1861

> Read first

5. Source (secondary) needs qualified name attached, 2000 → 3000 words

6. Primary doc posted on school loop & Debate the Post (read all)

7. read Debate chap 9 + 11, it gives context & overview

8 Primary, 300 → 600, by Friday (average person experience)

a. Struggle for Democracy & US

HW Notes pg 235-245

Our Federal Union

I Calhoun & Nullification

A. Calhoun's dilemma

1. SC bad econ blamed on Tariff (not bad land practice)
2. SC (some) wanted to leave union

B. Calhoun's theory of nullification in response to late 1820s

II The Rise of Van Buren

A. Influence grows with Calhoun but from NY

1. sec of state for Jackson

2. chosen over Calhoun over wife's mean to Jackson wife

III The Webster-Hayne Debate

A. States' Rights v. National Power

1. Hayne (Calhoun) v. Webster (Whig) debate 1830

2. Jackson supported union & unity, like Whigs

B. Jackson v. Calhoun starts to form

IV The Nullification Crisis

A. SC nullifies "Tariff of Abominations"

B. Compromise

1. Force law to force states to follow laws, + grad. cancel tariff

The Removal of Indians

I White Attitudes toward the Tribes

A. Attitudes changed: "Noble savages" → "savages"

B. Westerners wanted land alone (Indian removal)

II Black Hawk War

A. Sac & Foxes invaded Illinois to take back state

B. Illinois militia defeats them

1. slaughtered most & sent Black Hawk across country.

III The "Five Civilized Tribes"

A. Agrarian Tribes of the South

1. similar to white people cult (patrional farmers)
2. had const. + representatives

B. Jackson removes them (racist) (1830 Removal Act)

1. Despite supreme Ct. saying unconstitutional
2. Made treaty \$ mil with fake representative

C. Cherokee try resisting (put down by Jackson Army)

IV Trail of Tears

A. Cherokee Removal very harsh (remember 5th grade)

B. Indian removal

1. Reservations in "Great American Desert"

C. The Seminole War in Florida

1. Guerrilla rebellion 1835-42 with Africans
2. Most moved West, but some remained

II The Meaning of Removal

A. Most Natives moved into reservations by 1840

B. Alternatives to Removal

1. Pueblo system like Mexicans

2. Lewis & Clark system; side-by-side

Jackson & the Bank War

I Opposed to central power & aristocrats

A. Stopped inner-state road bill (not inter-state commerce)

II Biddle's Institution

A. Nicholas Biddle's powerful bank

1. great financial institution; gave loans; very powerful

B. Soft v Hard money

1. Soft money → by big business → circulate more \$\$\$

2. Hard money → only gold/s → Jackson

C. Jackson Vetoed extension (ending 4 years) & subject for reelection

1. Jackson won reelection vs Henry Clay

III The "Monster" Destroyed

A. Jackson removed Gov.

1. Biddle forced to destabilize to stay afloat

2. Country went into recession

B. Jackson Victorious by 1836

1. Unstable banking system

IV The Taney Court

A. Jackson moved to control Supreme Ct. (Replaced dead Marshall)

B. Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge

1. Broke aristocrat monopoly over bridge

2. States could change charters over good of community

The Changing Face of American Politics

I Democrats & Whigs

A. Birth of the Whig Party

1. in opposition to Jackson's policies

B. Democrats emphasize Opportunity

1. attracted privilege + anti-upper class

2. for working-class & West expansion

C. Whiggy consolidation economic

1. + fed power, + industry & commerce

2. Merchants & Manufacturing

D. Most parties changed ideals often to

1. Whigs changed to Anti-Mason (Society of Arist. Jackson)

E. Cultural; Cath → Dem; Evang. Protes. → Whigs

F. Clay's American System (internal improve + economic develop)

G. Election of 1836 split Whig Vote/3, Van Buren won

Primary Source: The Trail of Tears

- A. President doesn't listen to those empathetic
 - 1. hates Natives
- B. Whites & Natives should be allies
 - 1. Shouldn't bring such hardship
 - 2. Natives can't even get water

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HW Notes pg 246-254

II Van Buren & the Panic of 1837

- A. Surplus of cash (no debt) from land selling + tariff
- B. Distribution Act to states
- C. Specie Circular executive order by Jackson 1836
 - 1. gov. only accept gold/silver lead to 2.
- D. Panic of 1837 in Van Buren presidency
 - 1. Also in Europe, but Democrats blamed
- E. Van Buren's Independent Treasury
 - 1. Gov placed funds in this
 - 2. Banks couldn't speculate

III The Log Cabin Campaign of 1840

- A. United under William Henry Harrison (not Henry Clay) (NO VP pick)
- B. New Techniques of Political Campaigning
 - 1. Press carried info to large amount voters (Penny Press)
 - 2. WHH actually common man ("log cabins") - Whigs
 - 3. WHH won! good for big business??

IV The Frustration of the Whig

- A. WHH dies (mao remember Wells)
- B. Tyler becomes Pres
 - 1. removed from party & moved toward Dems
 - 2. didn't work with Whig Cong. + Cabinet (who resigned)

V Whig diplomacy

- A. The Caroline Affair; Brits shot down US charter ship
 - 1. NY State Jurisdiction (Brit don't get jurisdiction)
 - 2. Jury ~~accused~~ ~~accused~~ leader to avoid war
- B. Aroostook War between US & Canadian Lumberjacks
- C. Solved boundary issues with Webster-Ashburton Treaty
- D. Treaty of Wang Hya
 - 1. opened China to trade
 - 2. extradition treaty
- E. Whigs lost 1844 election.

Primary Source: Forty Years of American Life - Nicholas Thomas Low

- A. Account of Jackson from grand level
- B. His crimes didn't change popularity
- C. Was bold & brave, popular with the people
 - 1. despite firing so many
 - 2. Cleared the swamp (replaced everyone)

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Class Notes 10-16-20

Key Words \Rightarrow Proper Nouns

Read More \rightarrow Write less \rightarrow Remember more

Chap 10: America's Economic Revolution

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HW Notes Pg 255-265

The Changing American Population

I The American Population, 1820-1840

A. Exponential Pop growth

B. High Birth Rates; Pub. Health; Immigration from 1830, →
1. Immigration slow 1800-30 due to wars & US econ bad

II Immigration & Urban Growth 1840-1860

A. Rapid Urbanization

- 1 mil NYC; Many reached 100,000 (Phil, Boston) 25% cities
- Western US more crowded even

B. Surging immigration from 1830-60 North (~5 mil)

C. German & Irish 65% immigrants

1. German poverty & failed lib. revolution

2. Irish oppressed, & potato famine 1845-49

III The Rise of Nativeism

A. Same reasons as today (racism, jobs, bad lifestyle (poverty), Catholic)

1. landowners liked higher land price & greater pop made states richer

B. American Party (Know-nothings)'s nativeism

1. had power in PA+NY+MA in 1854 (never again)

2. Anti-Catholic & anti-immigrant

Transportation, Communications, & Technology

I The Canal Age

A. Steamboats in 1820s allowed upward movement

B. Economic Advantages of Canals

1. carried 80x more cargo than road / horse

2. Mostly made by states (private can't)

C. The Erie Canal Success NY

1. Success fl., but railroads attractive elsewhere

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Primary Source: Immigration From Ireland

A. Immigrants got cheap passage (\$17)

1. Eng landowners willing to send

B Terrible voyage (3 month long)

1. 20% died

2. storms, seas unreliable

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Class Notes 10/19

A. My hands shaky from cold shower
1 Not. Good Idea.

B. 15% source

C. 3 Sources

1. Hist source
2. Second + Primary

HW Notes Pg 265-282

II Early Railroads & Triumph of Railroads

- A. Railroad tech appears by 1820
- B. Exponential growth starting 1830
 - 1. 2k 1830 → 9k 1840 → 40k 1850

C. Competition Vs. Canals

- 1. Blocked rail projects (Erie canal railroad canals)
- D. Consolidation from small lines → large

E. Divide between N & S

- 1. NE 4: NW 2: S 1 mile ratio

F. Government subsidized many

- 1. "I want rail in MY city" - every gov

III Innovations in Communications & Journalism

A. Telegraph Cheap & connected US

- 1. Start 1844, connect SF + NY 1860 + 50 kmiles

B. The Associated Press

- 1. Telegraph allowed news from across US to local news
- 2. Cooperative news gathering

C. News papers start sectional divide

- 1. Metropolitan newspapers of N popular comp @ local S

Commerce & Industry

I Market econ developing

- A. impacted regions & people diff

- B. created lots of adv. indus

II The Expansion of Business, 1820-1840

- A. Retail dist of goods becomes specialized ex. hardware store

- B. Rise of the Corporation

- 1. limited liability (stockholder doesn't pay losses)

- 2. loosened regulation (no charter required)

C. Inadequate Credit Problem

1. Banks issued unstable currency
2. Govt. curr. gold:silv, not enough for credit so

III Emergence of the factory

A. Cottage indust \rightarrow factory syst.

B. Transf. of Shoe Industry

1. Mass produced in MA fact.

C. The industrial NE

1. 937k/131k total manufacturing

D. Industry boom 1840-60, became equal to agriculture

IV Advances in Tech

A. Incredible rate of advancement in US

1. Military innovation very useful (screw driver & milling)

B. Interchangeable Parts in factories (Remember Whitney)

C. Technological Innovations

1. American inventors dominate patents

2. Rubber, sewing machine, & in 5000 patents 1860

3. Water power replaced by steam late 1830

Men & Women @ Work

I Recruiting a Native Workforce

A. Transform of Agriculture provides labor

1. Better Western Agrio forced Northeast out of business

2. Families moved, or women moved for wages

B. Lowell sys. made women live in good boardinghouse for wage

1. Better than Europe (wretched)

C. Women Workers forced to be strict moral

D. Decline of Lowell system

1. Union + Panic = fail factory \Rightarrow move to immigran

II The Immigrant Workforce

A. Economic Advantages to immigrants

1. no social pressure for good conditions

2. wages based on production very low → slums

B. Harsh Work Conditions (not bad as Europe)

1. fact. long, noisy, unsanitary, dangerous → low pay

III The factory System & the Artisan Tradition

A. Skilled labor part of American Vision (free, indiv.)

B. Skilled artisans couldn't compete with fact.

1. either become capitalist or lower wage

C. Failed trade unions in 1830s

1. bad laws & courts & Panic 1837

IV Fighting for Control

A. Hourly laws failed due to workers consent for longer hours

B. Commonwealth v. Hunt in MA Court commons spread

1. Unions & strikes lawful

C. Artisan & female unions revived 1850s

D. America's divided working class (unlike Europe)

1. immigrants available for lower wage (racism)

V "free labor"

A. North embraced "personal freedom"

1. material might worse but life better cuz freedom

B. Debates over slavery was antithesis of personal freedom

Patterns of Industrial

I The Rich & the Poor

A. Increasing wealth inequality focused in cities

1. created Central Park to show off horse carriages

B. Urban Poor without resources (jobless, charity, crime)

1. immigrants, widows, mental illness

C. African Americans lived some materials as in S

1. bad jobs, no money, education, no vote

2. Many liked more than S.

II Social Mobility

A. Quality of life still improving (despite inequality)

B. Oasis of Social Mobility

1. not many did it but inspir. hope
2. Geographic mobility always possible
3. Town to town or farm to West

C. Had lots of political influence

III Middle Class Life

A. Rapid-expanding Middle Class

1. New ways to riches (more than land)

B. Middle-class life influential

1. owned houses self with servants
2. Household inventions (stove)
3. Better food variety

C. Growing class distinctions

1. elaborate decor & large homes

2. indoor plumbing & 1 room/person

IV The changing family

A. Decline econ role of farm

1. male worked in groups instead of farm

2. not center of fam econ.

B. Falling Birth Rates

1. abortion + contraception use growth & abstinence

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Primary Source: The Missouri Compromise

- A. This will continue slavery (condone)
 - 1. Euros will look with disapproval
- B. Virtue of state (Missouri)
- C. Slavery should be ended by Cong.
 - 1. or else union will fail
- D. Written by Pennsylvania Abolition Society

Primary Source: Judicial Review - John Marshall

- A. John says if law not constitutional by majority, cancel
- B. This won't be common occurrence
 - 1. Will be as powerful as cong to make laws

Class Notes 10/21/20

Chap 8-12 Presentations

I. Henry Clay's American System - Tariff

- A. American Nationalism & wanted to unify
- B. Tariff of Abom. liked national Bank & Whig qualities
- C. Actions did lead to more divide

II Missouri Compromise - Alexander

- A. North & South needed balance (36th Parallel comp.)
- B. Pushed conflict further down road
 - 1. made differences & divided north & south @
- C. Market economy ↗ added diff N & S.

III Dartmouth College v. Woodward

- A. States couldn't control private industry
- B. Growing sense of freedom & Personal Opportunity

IV McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

- A. first major federal judicial decision
- B. Federal banks crucial
- C. States can't "alter" federal laws

V Gibbons v. Ogden

- A. War of 1812 exposes transportation problems
- B. State v. federal regulations (federal gained more power)

VI Worcester v. Georgia

- A. Sovereignty of Native peoples given
- B. Jackson didn't care, Trail of Tears followed.
- C. Jackson's White man democracy

VII Election of 1824: Corrupt Bargain

- A. Jackson won pop Vote; lost in H.R
- B. development of Party system

VIII Alexis de Tocqueville & Democracy in America

- A. American ideals resonated in FR (Const. Dem + Uni Male suffrage)
- B. Explored Western (US) ideals

IX The Nullification Crisis

- A. Webster-Hayne Debate (Union or not?)
- B. SC nullifies tariff (Civil War or not?)

X The Trail of Tears

- A. Report savages (Sound similar?)
- B. Jackson gained popular support

XI The Bank War

- A. Vetoed recharter Bank

B. Not "necessary & proper"

XII The Birth of Whig Party & Elections

- A. Disapproved Bank War + Nullification

B. Great Triumvirate brought party notable, but divided it

XIII Panic of 1837

- A. Riots, unemployment, infrastructure failed

B. lead to Whig Pres

XIV Rise of Nativism

- A. America was place to restart life

B. took low-money jobs

HW Notes pg 282-298

II Women & "Cult of Domesticity"

- A. Separated from work as men worked
- B. Women guardians of "Domestic virtues"
 - 1. got low-education for that
 - 2. keepers of home & companion to hubs.

C. Separate Women Sphere

- 1. clubs, art, books, not politics/religion
- D. Greater material comf. but less freedom (no work for women)
- E. Working class women only nurse/teach 1840s-1950s

VI Leisure Activities

- A. Sunday church day → 4th July super important
- B. Minstrel shows + Theater grows (Minstrel Black white mock)
 - 1. P.T. Barnum's public spectacles brought viewers
 - 2. engaging lectures also liked by pub (abolish, edr)

The Agricultural North

I Commercial Agriculture connected to nation/int'l markets

II North Eastern Agriculture adapts

- A. Veg, fruit, dairy for close cities
- B. Rural pop declined

III. The Old Northwest

- A. agricultural industry develops (flour mill, meat pack)
- B. Demand for food grows (Euro War + cities)

- 1. staple crops grew across Miss. basin
- 2. Most people concentrated on single crops

C. New farming techniques

- 1. McCormick Reaper wheat & many efficiencies
- D. "Most democratic place in USA" - midwesterners

IV Rural life

- A. People far apart (religion + ethnicity) connected
 - 1. had social gatherings & stuff

Chapter 10

The Cotton Economy

I Rise of King Cotton

A. Decline of Tobacco Industry

1. Boom & Bust, too much land

2. Sugar & Rice had problems too

B. Short-staple cotton

1. Grows easy, but hard to refine \leftarrow solved by Eli Whitney

C. Spread of Cotton Production

1. 500k 1820 \rightarrow 5000k 1860

2. Cotton in Deep South

D. Expansion of slavery followed cotton

II Southern Trade & Industry

A. Weak Manufacturing Sector comp to agriculture

1. lots of professionals like lawyers, doctors, editors

2. South depended on North merchants & commerce

B. Inadequate Transport Syst.

1. few roads/rail comp. to north (water most likely)

C. De Bow's Review:

1. "South needs to catch up to North" - De Bow

III Sources of Southern Difference

A. Colonial Dependency on North

1. South climate not suitable? People lazy?

B. The Cavalier Image

1. didn't like cities

2. elegance, chivalry, leisure,

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Primary Source: McCulloch V. Maryland

- A. Gave more power to fed gov
 - 1. all states agreed
- B. Judicial Branch gained lots of power
 - 1. Equal power in Gov Branches
 - 2. Judicial Branch would be the one to interpret congress.

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HW Notes pg 298-311

White Society In the South

I. The Planter Class

A. Aristocracy of Upper Planter Class

1. liked to comp w/ Euro but
2. Usually only rich since one generation, not noble
3. Aristocratic Values like military/farm (no commerce)

B. Plantation Management just as risky as north (lots invest)

II. "Cult of Honor"

A. Public appearance of dignity + authority (avenge insults)

B. to compensate for slavery?

III. The "Southern Lady"

A. Subordinate Status of Woman ("like children, OBEY")

1. family econ unit (men dominated them)
2. little or no education (other than rich)

B. Other Burdens

1. Slave rape with husband; infant mortality

IV. The Plain Folk

A. Unable to move up

1. consisted of regular; 3/4 people no slaves

B. Limited Education Opportunities

1. less lower edu, more higher

C. Hill people of West isolated & some supported

D. Relations between Aristocracy good due to family ties

1. Everyone better than Blacks, so no one mad

E. Committed to Paternalism

1. if they take away slaves, they'll give women rights

Slavery: The "Peculiar Institution"

I Varieties of Slavery

A. Slave codes suppressed edw: + murder & accuse

1. Legal Slavery

B. Small & large slaveowners

1. small had paternalistic/affectionate or tyrannical relation

2. Task & Coercion System in large

II Life Under Slavery

A. Slave Women also had to do housework ("Sex abuse")

B. High slave mortality rate

1. pop declined relative to whites

2. Better conditions than SA + Corri.

3. Whites tried to keep healthy (loyalty + \$B death)

C. House slaves lived close to fam, (familial relat.?)

III Slavery in the Cities

A. Utonomy of slaves (tasks) led to interactions

B. Segregation grows as slavery declines

IV Free African Americans (250k in south)

A. Tightened Restrictions as Abolition fears grow

1. as rebellion fears after Nat Turner's revolt

2. difficult to free slaves

V The Slave Trade

A. Horrible Slave Markets transferred slaves

B. Foreign Slave trade smuggling

1. "if internal exists, why not external" - south rich

VI Slave Resistance

A. Prosser & Turner rebellions strike fear

1. many died but SUPER RARE

B. Escape routes through underground rail + run

1. patrols stopped

C. Common resistance

1. break tools, not work hard, steal things!

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Primary Source: The Under Ground Railroad
- Edward Lawton

- A. Slave owner "Elegant" but cruel to slave
 - 1. so much they tried to help her
- B. Slave went from person to person
 - 1. was chased by white owner
 - 2. Made it all the way to Florida!

Class Notes 10/23

XV Steamboats, Canals, Railroads

- A. Upstream movement! (Great for farmers)

XVI Impact of the Corporation

- A. from family-owned \Rightarrow shareholders

- B. Created profits, jobs, & Was very successful

XVII Lowell System (pronounced Loh system)

- A. Women powered textile factories (empowered)

XVIII National trade unions

- A. Skilled Labor mad @ factories lower costs

- B. Corporations won in court case making Unions illegal

XIX Cult of Domesticity

- A. Women need low education to grow kids

- B. Should stay home, & have morals

XX McCormick Reaper

- A. Quick popularity lots production ++; massive decrease labor

XXI Rise of King Cotton & Southern Econ

- A. Eli Whitney + new crop variety + demand increase = King Cotton

- B. Large scale plantation, northern industry textiles, more slaves

XXII The Planter Class

- A. Had political & economic power (Women + blacks subordinate)

- B. "Chivalry" & "honor" survived

XXIII The Plain folk

- A. Not many slave-owners & less power

- B. United with South due to be over slave & culture

XXIV Life Under Slavery

- A. Slave codes ~~enforced~~ enforced unevenly

- B. Task & ~~group~~ group sys

XXV Turner's Rebellion

- A. killed 60 whites; increasing fear by white

- B. increased dictatorship of N & S

XXVI African American Religion

- A. United black & provide education (inspire abolition)
- B. combined Afr. culture + christianity

XXVII The Slave Families

- A. different households speaked to marry
- B. raised by white families (rape, violence)

XXVIII Religion during Antebellum

- A. Mormon's religious beliefs of centralized society with familial.
- B. Very extreme, not liked & persecuted by many

XXIX Rationalism in Upper class

- A. God existed, but not big role in regular life
- B. Public education, women's rights, health awareness grows

XXX Seneca Falls Convention

- A. Women's suffrage & demands grow

XXXI William Lloyd Garrison

- A. formed after Great Awakening & The Liberator
- B. Abolitionists grew

XXXII Frederick Douglass

- A. Black liberated slave & promoted abolitionists
- B. Father of Civil Rights movement

XXXIII Harriet Beecher Stowe & Uncle Tom's Cabin

- A. Portrayed horrors of slavery & sentimentalism

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The Culture of Slavery

I. Language & Music Adapts

A. Pidgin mix of African + English lang

B. Slave ~~artists~~ spirituals & songs song white works

II African American Religion

A. All belonged to white church, but prayed together

1. mixed with African culture

2. joyful & dreamed of freedom

III The Slave Family

A. Slave marriages similar to today (nuclear fam)

B. Kinship networks

1. after being sep in slave trade ($\frac{1}{3}$ fam broken)

C. Whites parental to slaves

1. dependent on owners survival + security

Chap 12 → The Romantic Impulse

I Nationalism & Romanticism in American Painting

A. Hudson river school becomes first

1. liked natural & wild shots

2. traveled West

II Literature & the Quest of Liberation

A. Cooper spreads American Wilderness

1. individualism + frontiersman spread

2. Herman Melville & Moby Dick spread ind.

III Literature in the Antebellum South

A. Southern Romanticism & defence of institutions

B. Some writers focussed on small farmers' struggles

IV The Transcendentalists

A. Believed that people should not "understand", but "reason"

1. I didn't get it when making notes either

- B. Ralph Emerson believed US could develop culture
C. Civil Disobedience wanted by Thoreau

V The Defence of Nature

- A. "Nature should be preserved?" by Transcendals
1. "IDK why but i wanna" - Transcendals

VI Visions of Utopia

- A. Brook Farm communist experiment failed
1. inspired ideas of equal society
2. New Harmony in Indiana also failed

VII Redefining Gender Roles

- A. Oneida Community's redefined roles
1. Everyone married to everyone
B. The Shakers' gender equality (all equal)
1. wanted away from US chaotic society

VIII The (like Jews) Mormons

- A. Joseph Smith sacrificed after following persecuted
1. "Book of Mormon" made Mormon religion
B. Escape @ Salt Lake City
1. after Smith death (like Jesus)
2. Biggest migration 1850, 12,000

Remaking Society

I Revival, Morality, & Order

- A. New Reform movements (Black, Women, Criminal, SPED, & more)
B. Revivalism in Burned-Over District (site of Erie Canal)
1. Finney's doctrine of Personal regeneration
2. ↗ V. Personal immorality

II The Temperance Crusade (Alcohol)

- A. Many used Alcohol in free time (not liked by women)
1. what else to do with left-over grain
B. American Society for the Promotion of Temperance
1. gained power by 1840s for lit bit

Used temperature to oppress Irish Catholics

III Health facts & Phenology

A. No one could stop cholera till 1849

1. Bar to become doctor very low

B. Phenology, or bad study, kind of like "Aryan" Nazi myth

IV Medical Science

A. Lack of Basic disease knowledge

1. no infection theory, but anaesthetic from 1845s

B. Discovery of Contagion in 1843

V Reforming Education

A. Rapid growth of Public Education

1. all states acknowledged by 1850

2. 72% N kids went, 1/3 in S

3. 40% Slaves literate

B. Highest literacy rate in W 94% N & 83% S

1. Benighted Empire believed anyone could educate self

2. Most schools only prepped for fact. work & order

VI Rehabilitation

A. The Asylum Movement in 1820

1. Penitentiaries to treat Mental illness

B. Prison Reform

1. Role models to remove "laziness"

2. Became defunct after people forgot

VII Indian Restoration

A. Many wanted reservations

1. reeducation & increase relations

2. even Jackson wanted more population

VIII The Emergence of Feminism

A. Power decreases with separate spheres & family change

B. Rise of Feminism

1. Seneca Falls Convention

2. "ALL MEN & WOMEN CREATED EQUAL!"

3. Quakers supported women

C. Limited progress for women
1. Second to abolition

The Crusade Against Slavery

I Early Opposition to Slavery

A. Failed American Colonization Society

1. send blacks back @ Africa (Liberia made)
2. removed as many in decade as born in month

B. Dead end by 1830

II Garrison, The Liberator, & Abolition

A. Garrison's Lib moved viewpoint to blacks 1831

B. American Anti-Slavery Society

1. anti-slavery gained strength through 1830s

III Black Abolitionists

A. Lived poorly but committed to abolition

1. proud of freedom

B. Frederick Douglass

1. electrifying former slave

IV Anti-Abolitionists

A. Many scared for war or many black northerners

B. Vigilant Repressors

1. attacked abolitionist writers

2. Mob violence (Abolitionists brave, strong, & daring)

V Abolition Divided

A. Moderates v. Extremists

1. Frederic denounces violent abolitionists

2. Needs gradual accomplishment

B. Supreme Ct. stopped slaves aiding return escaped slaves 1842

C. Harriet Stowe & Uncle Tom's Cabin

1. kind, respectful slaves oppressed by evil plantation owners

D. Abolition's influence kept for 3 decades

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APUSH
Period 4
10/23/20

Primary Source: How Cotton Was Raised on
a Louisiana Plantation
-Solomon Northrup

- A. Back breaking labor from dawn to dusk (only 15 min break)
 - 1. Work needed to get certain weight
 - 2. If underweight, whip, if overweight, flogging should also
 - 3. House work cont long after white work
- B. only little food given (no amenities)
- C. No Rest; Only fear