

Unit 5 Vocabulary: 1825-1850 (cont)

(Nº 76-125)

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76. Robert Morris - (January 31, 1734 - May 8, 1806) An American merchant and a signatory to the United States Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the United States Constitution. Morris was known as the *Financier of the Revolution*, because of his role in securing financial assistance for the American Colonial side in the Revolutionary War.

77. American Fur Co. - founded by John Jacob Astor in 1808. The company grew to monopolize the fur trade in the United States, and became one of the largest businesses in the country. The company was one the first great trusts in American business.

78. Francis Cabot Lowell - Francis Cabot Lowell (April 7, 1775 - April 10, 1817) was the American business man for whom the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, United States is named. Founder of the *Boston Manufacturing Company* (or *The Boston Associates*) in Waltham, the world's first textile mill in which all the operations for converting raw cotton into finished cloth could be performed.

79. Samuel Slater - an early American industrialist popularly known as the "Founder of the American Industrial Revolution". He constructed a new mill for the sole purpose of textile manufacture under the name Almy, Brown & Slater.

80. American System of Manufactures - involves semi-skilled labor using machine tools and templates (or *jigs*) to make standardized, identical, interchangeable parts, manufactured to a tolerance

81. Simeon North - (1763 - 1852) was a Middletown, Connecticut gun manufacturer, who developed America's first milling machine in 1818, that, by re- placing filing, made interchangeable parts practical.

82. Springfield - city in Massachusetts.

83. Samuel Colt - (born Hartford, Connecticut July 19, 1814 - died Hartford, Connecticut January 10, 1862) was an American inventor and industrialist. He was granted a patent for a "revolving gun".

84. Isaac Singer - (October 26, 1811 – July 23, 1875) was an American inventor, actor, and entrepreneur. He made important improvements in the design of the sewing machine and was the founder of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

85. New England Female Labor Reform Association - founded in 1844 by the mill girls of Lowell, Massachusetts and headed by Sarah Bagley. The association was one of the first American labor organizations organized by and for women.

86. Alexis de Tocqueville - (July 29, 1805– Cannes, April 16, 1859) was a French political thinker and historian. His most famous works are *Democracy in America* and *The Old Regime and the Revolution*. In both of these works, he explored the effects of the rising equality of social conditions on both the individual and the state in western societies.
87. Boston Brahmins -Also called the First Families of Boston, these are the class of New Englanders who claim hereditary and cultural descent from the English Protestants who founded the city of Boston, Massachusetts and settled New England.
88. Charles Finney - (August 29, 1792 – August 16, 1875), often called "America's foremost revivalist," was a major leader of the Second Great Awakening in America. Without the influence of Finney and the influence of fellow Second Awakening Preachers North America wouldn't have seen the birth and the rise of the 19th century's abolitionist movement.
89. *Godey's Lady Book* - a popular United States magazine among women. Almost every issue included an illustration and pattern with measurements for a garment to be sewn at home. A sheet of music for piano provided the latest waltz, polka or galop.
90. Catherine Beecher - a noted educator, renowned for her forthright opinions on women's education as well as her vehement support of the many benefits of the incorporation of a kindergarten into children's education.
91. Transcendentalism - a group of new ideas in literature, religion, culture, and philosophy that emerged in the New England region of the United States of America in the early-to mid-19th century.
92. Ralph Waldo Emerson - (May 25, 1803 -April 27, 1882) was an American transcendentalist author, poet, and philosopher.
93. Henry David Thoreau - (July 12, 1817 – May 6, 1862) was an American author, naturalist, transcendentalist, tax resister, development critic, and philosopher who is most well-known for *Walden*, a reflection upon simple living in natural surroundings, and his essay, *Civil Disobedience*, an argument for individual resistance to civil government in moral opposition to an unjust state.
94. Margaret Fuller - (May 23, 1810 - June 19, 1850) was a journalist, critic and women's rights activist. She edited the transcendentalist journal, *The Dial* for the first two years of its existence from 1840 to 1842. When she joined Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune* as literary critic in 1844, she became the first female journalist to work on the staff of a major newspaper.
95. Seneca Falls - the first women's rights convention held in the United States, and as a result is often called the birthplace of the feminist movement. Eventually they used the language and structure of the Declaration of Independence to stake their claim to the rights they felt women were entitled to as American citizens in the Declaration of Sentiments.

96. Declaration of Sentiments - a document signed in 1848 by sixty-eight women and thirty-two men, delegates to the first women's rights convention, in Seneca Falls, New York, now known to historians as the 1848 Women's Rights Convention.

97. Oberlin College - is a small, selective liberal arts college in Oberlin, Ohio, in the United States. Oberlin was the first college in the United States to regularly admit African-American students (1835), and is also the oldest continuously operating coeducational institution.

98. Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary - a liberal arts women's college in South Hadley, Massachusetts. Originally founded as *Mount Holyoke Female Seminary* on 8 November 1837, it is the "first of the Seven Sisters"^[2] and is one of the oldest institutions of higher education for women in the United States

99. Lucretia Mott - (January 3, 1793 – November 11, 1880) was an American Quaker minister, abolitionist, social reformer and proponent of women's rights.

100. Elizabeth Cady Stanton - (November 12, 1815 – October 26, 1902) was a social activist and a leading figure of the early woman's movement. Her Declaration of Sentiments, presented at the first women's rights convention held in 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York, is often credited with initiating the organized woman's rights and woman's suffrage movement in the United States.

101. Temperance Reformation - an American entertainment consisting of comic skits, variety acts, dancing, and music, performed by white people in blackface or, especially after the American Civil War, African Americans in blackface. Minstrel shows portrayed and lampooned blacks in stereotypical and often disparaging ways: as ignorant, lazy, buffoonish, superstitious, joyous, and musical.

102. Susan B. Anthony - (February 15, 1820 – March 13, 1906) was a prominent, independent and well-educated American civil rights leader who played a pivotal role in the 19th century women's rights movement to secure women's suffrage in the United States. She traveled thousands of miles throughout the United States and Europe, and gave 75 to 100 speeches per year on women's rights for some 45 years.

103. Astor Place Riot - a riot that occurred May 10, 1849 at the Astor Place Opera House in New York City which resulted in over 22 people being killed. Edwin Forrest had recently completed a European tour, which was a failure, in large part due to the actions of William Charles Macready, a former friend and competing actor. Macready then came to New York to perform *Macbeth* in the Astor Place Theater. In competition, the Bowery Theater decided to offer *Macbeth* on the same nights but starring Edwin Forrest in the leading role. On May 7, 1849, the first night of Macready's performance, an unruly mob of Edwin Forrest fans infiltrated the audience at the Astor Place Theater and pelted Macready with rotten eggs, potatoes, and a bottle of a liquid believed to have been asafetida, which is nicknamed "devil's dung" and even old shoes and a copper coin. Macready completed the performance but decided not to complete the run until he was convinced to do so by City Elders including American authors Herman Melville and Washington Irving. On May 10 he took the stage again.

104. Blackface minstrel show - an American entertainment consisting of comic skits, variety acts, dancing, and music, performed by white people in blackface or, especially after the American Civil War, African Americans in blackface. Minstrel shows portrayed and lampooned blacks in stereotypical and often disparaging ways: as ignorant, lazy, buffoonish, superstitious, joyous, and musical.

105. Dime novels - forms of late 19th century and early 20th century popular fiction, including "true" dime novels, story papers, five and ten cent weekly libraries.

106. Walt Whitman - (May 31, 1819 - March 26, 1892) was an American Romantic poet, essayist, journalist, and humanist. Whitman is among the most influential and controversial poets in the American canon. His work has been described as a "rude shock" and "the most audacious and debatable contribution yet made to American literature."

107. Edgar Allan Poe - (January 19, 1809 – October 7, 1849) was an American poet, short story writer, editor, critic and one of the leaders of the American Romantic Movement. Poe was one of the early American practitioners of the short story and a progenitor of detective fiction and crime fiction.

108. Workingmen's Party - the first Marxist-influenced political party in the United States. Sought to protest against changing working conditions.

109. Workies – People in the workingmen's party. They campaigned for ten hour days and the preservation of the small artisanal shop.

110. Equal Rights Party – Established May 1872, this party called for the "reform of political and social abuses; the emancipation of labor, and the enfranchisement of women". Argued for improved civil rights and the abolition of capital punishment. These policies gained the support of socialists, trade unionists and women suffragists.

111. General Trades Union – a union which represents workers from all industries and companies, rather than just one organisation or a particular sector, as in a craft union or industrial union.

112. Ogden Edwards - By industry, he had gained a competency, though dependent at the beginning of his career entirely upon the labor of his hands, guided by sound discretion and sterling common sense.

113. National Trades Union - federation or confederation of trade unions in a single country. Nearly every country in the world has a national trade union center, and many have more than one. When there is more than one national center, it is often because of ideological differences -- in some cases long-standing historic differences.

114. Tammany Society - was the Democratic Party political machine that played a major role in New York City politics from the 1790s to the 1960s. It usually (but not always) controlled Democratic party nominations and patronage in Manhattan from the mayoral victory of Fernando Wood in 1854 to the election of Fiorello LaGuardia in 1934, then weakened and collapsed.

115. Lyman Beecher - (October 12, 1775 – January 10, 1865) was a Presbyterian clergyman, temperance movement leader. He was also a major part of the Second Great Awakening.

116. Horace Mann - (May 4, 1796 – August 2, 1859) was an American education reformer and abolitionist. He was a brother-in-law to author Nathaniel Hawthorne, since their wives were sisters.

117. Catherine Beecher - (September 6, 1800 – May 12, 1878) was a noted educator, renowned for her forthright opinions on women's education as well as her vehement support of the many benefits of the incorporation of a kindergarten into children's education.

118. American Society for the Promotion of Temperance - created in 1826. By 1834 the Society boasted five thousand local chapters and a national membership of one million. It was dedicated to the control of alcohol consumption through the promotion of moderation and abstinence.

119. Washington Temperance Societies – Starting in 5th of April, 1840, this was a society based on not drinking any kind of alcoholic beverages

120. Females Moral Reform Society – group that allowed women to expand their roles within society without challenging society's expectations for women. The society existed across the United States, but Ohio women founded several chapters at the local level in the 1830s.

121. Dorothea Dix - (April 4, 1802 – July 17, 1887) was an American activist on behalf of the indigent insane who, through a vigorous program of lobbying state legislatures and the United States Congress, created the first generation of American mental asylums.

122. Utopian Movements – The movement in America in which new religions began springing up, and the creation and attempt at ideal civilizations was made.

123. The Millerites - diverse family of denominations and Bible study movements that have arisen since the middle of the 19th century, traceable to the Adventist movement sparked by the teachings of William Miller.

124. Shakers - an offshoot of the Religious Society of Friends (or *Quakers*), originated in Manchester, England in the late eighteenth century (1772). Strict believers in celibacy, Shakers maintained their numbers through conversion and adoption.

125. Oneida Community – Also known as the free love community, it was a utopian commune founded by John Humphrey Noyes in 1848 in Oneida, New York. The community believed that since Christ had already returned in the year 70 AD it was possible for them to bring about Christ's millennial kingdom themselves, and be free of sin and perfect in this lifetime (a.a.k. they can have sex all they want, with whom ever they want).

