

New Movements in America

Chapter 14

Section 1 p438-442
Immigrants and Urban Challenges

Section 2 p443-447
American Arts

Section 3 p448-453
Reforming Society

Section 4 p454-460
The Movement to End Slavery

Section 5 p461-67
Women's Rights



SECTION 1:

IMMIGRANTS & URBAN CHALLENGES

KEY TERMS & PEOPLE:

Nativists – Americans and other who opposed immigrants

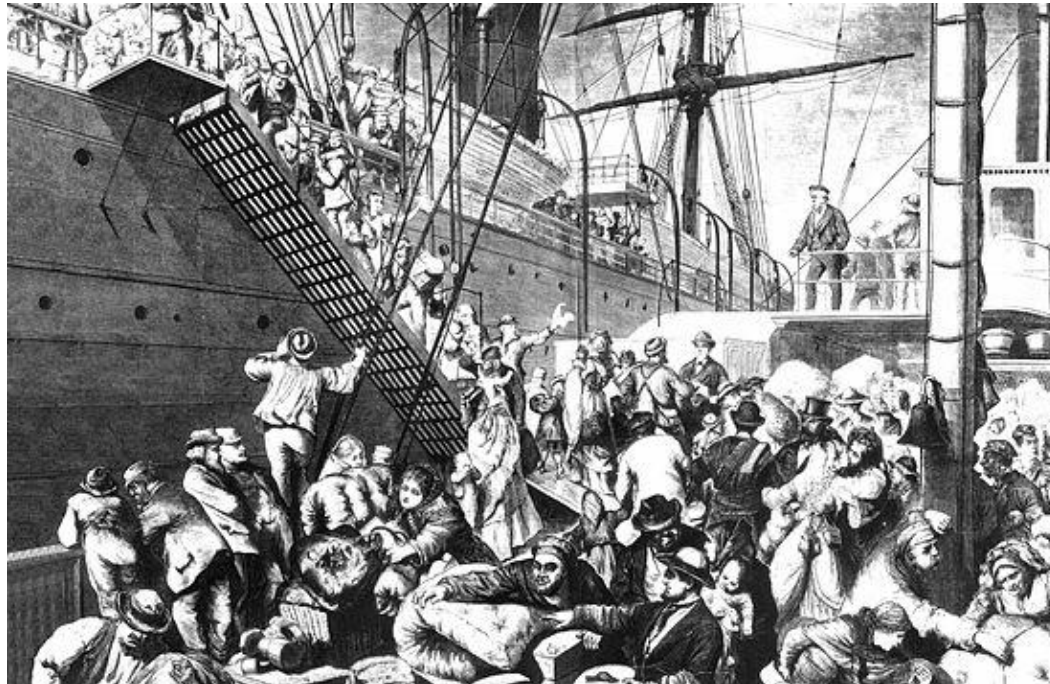
Know-Nothing Party – political organization who worked to bar immigrants from citizenship and political office

Middle Class – a new economic class between the wealthy and the poor

Tenements – poorly designed apartment buildings that were overcrowded

Millions of Immigrants arrive

- ❑ More than 4 million immigrants settled in the US between 1840 & 1860
- ❑ Most arrived from European countries
 - ❑ Over 3 million were from Ireland and Germany



German Émigré' leaving
Hamburg for the US

The Irish Potato Famine of the 1840's led many Irish to Immigrate to the US in search of a better life

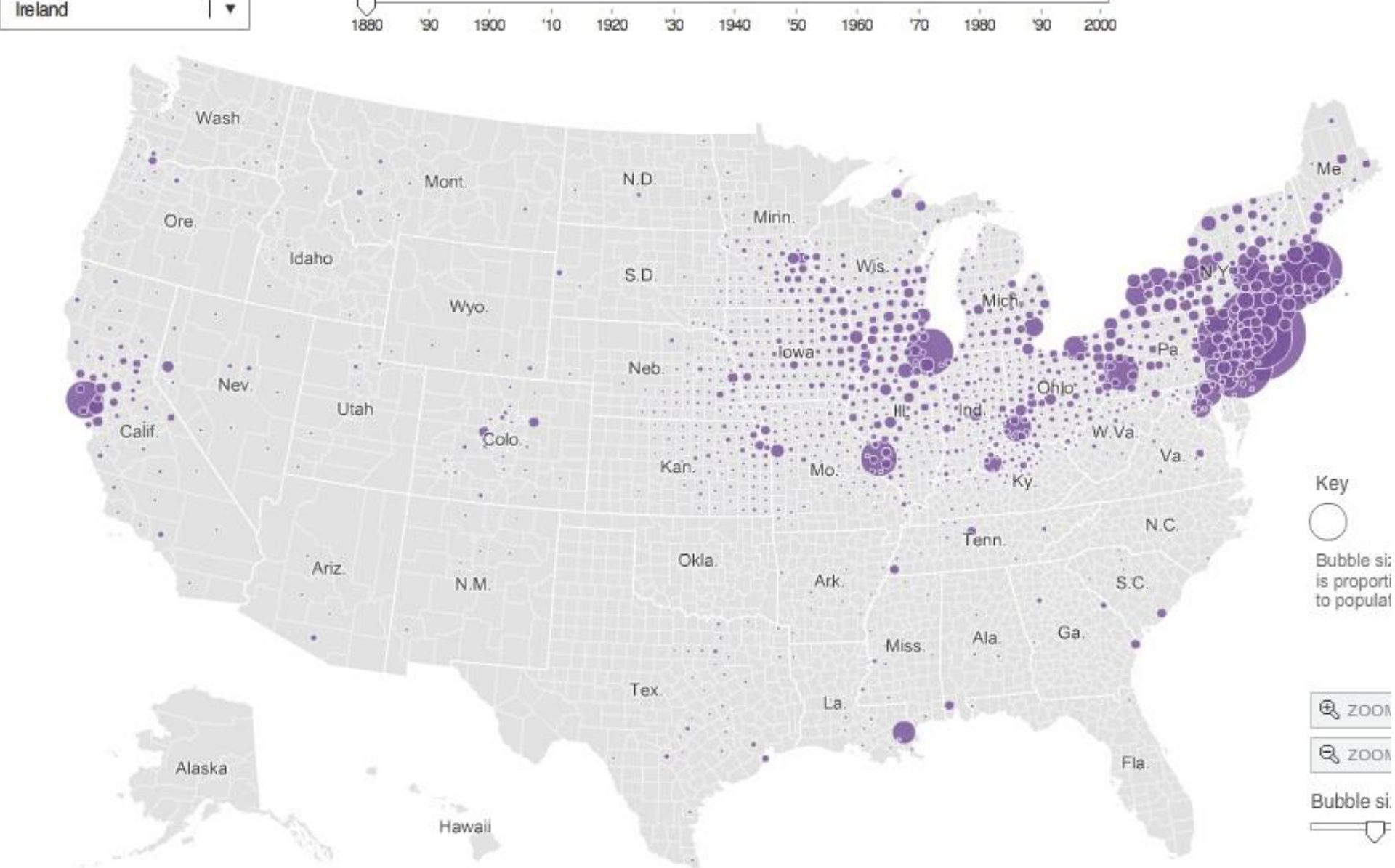




The Irish Potato Famine of 1840's

- ❑ killed over 1 million Irish and caused millions more to leave Ireland
- ❑ Most Irish were very poor





They settled mainly in the Northeast: Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, & Pennsylvania

Men worked as unskilled laborers in factories or building canals and railroads. Women often worked as domestics.



Despite harsh conditions, low wages and poor housing many saw America as a land of equality and opportunity



Most Irish immigrants were Catholic

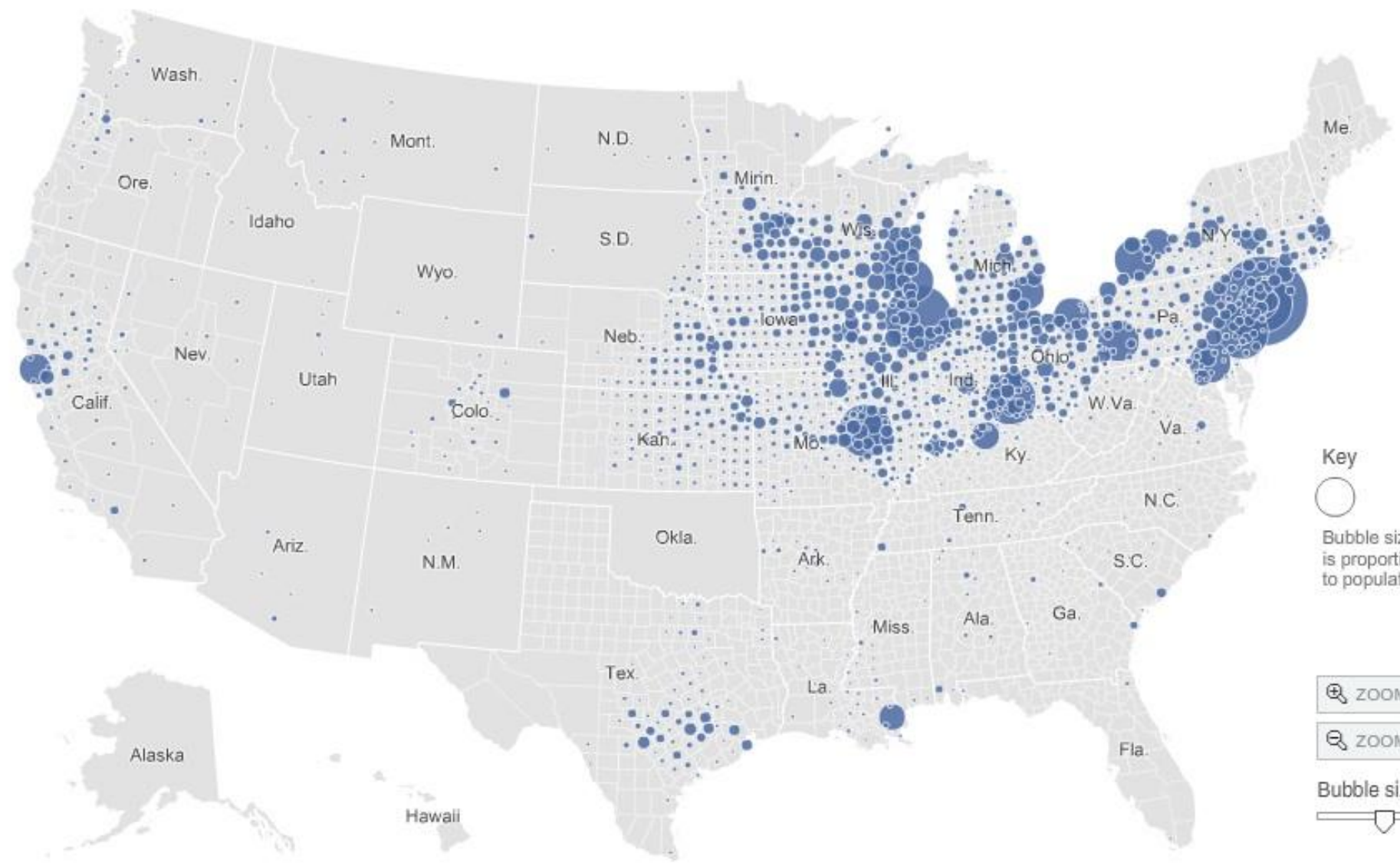


In 1848 a failed revolution in Germany caused many of Germany's educated upper class to flee political persecution

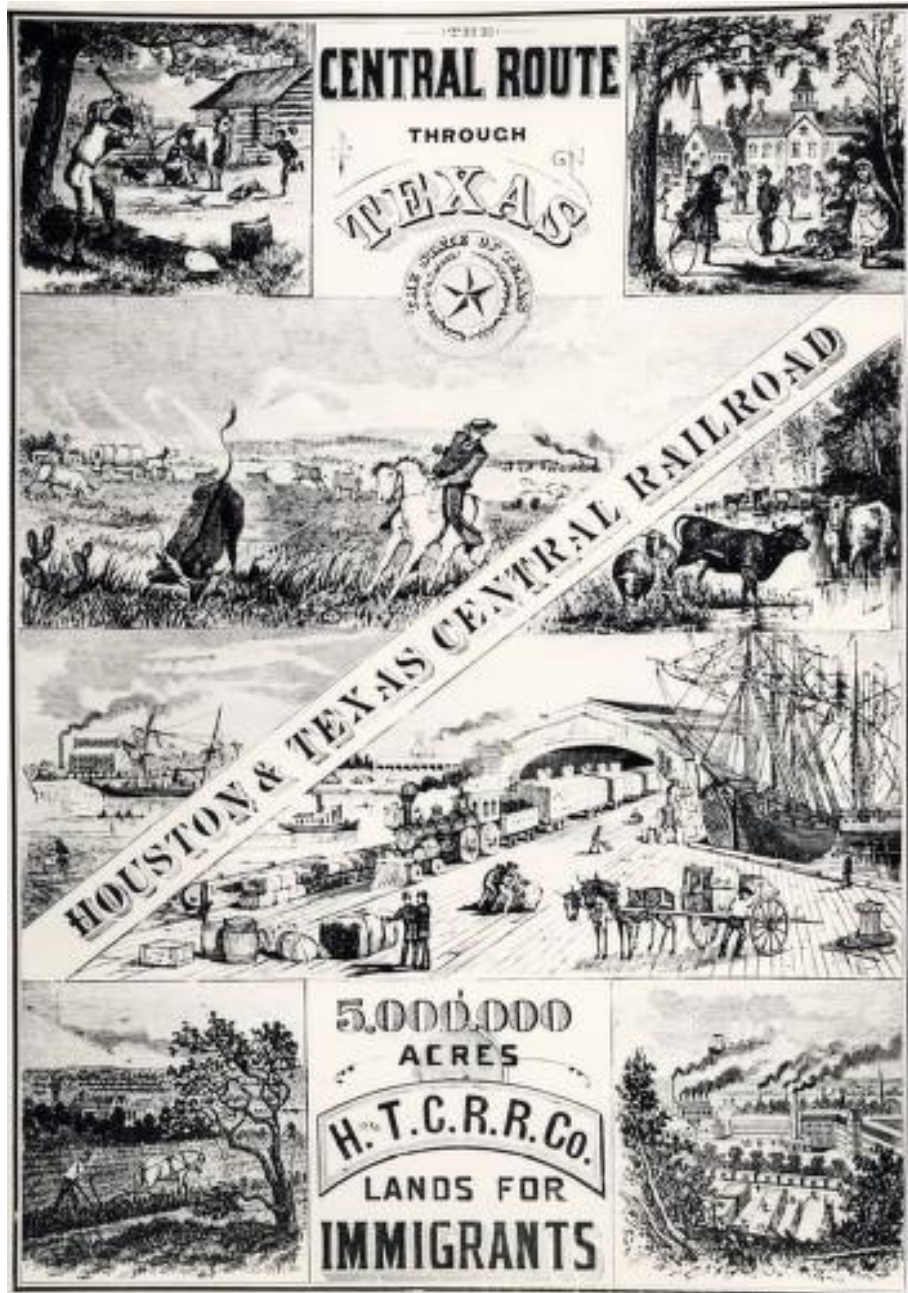


A Failed German Revolution

- However, most German immigrants were working class and came to America for economic reasons
- While most Irish were Catholic, Germans were a mix of Catholics, Jews and Protestants
- German immigrants were more likely than Irish to become Farmers in the new land



Population Density of German Born Americans in 1880

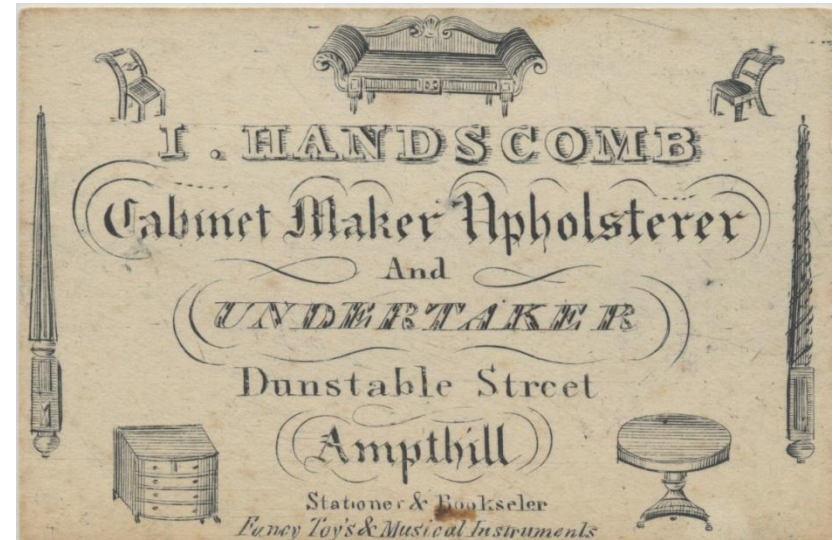
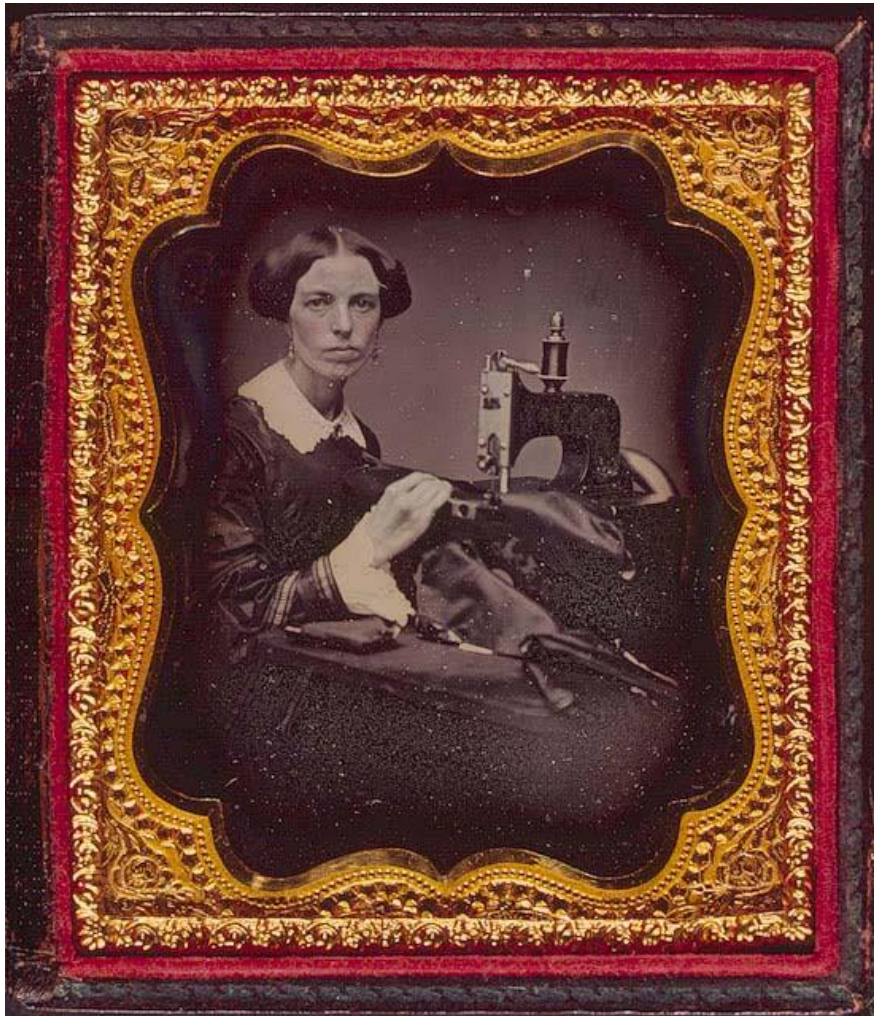


They moved to the Midwest where there was more land available



They usually had more money to fund their immigration

Many Germans worked at skilled labor such as tailors, seamstresses, bricklayers, cabinet makers, bakers and food merchants



Anti-Immigration Movements

- Industrialization and Immigration greatly changed the American labor force
- **Industrial jobs in the Northeast attracted many people**
- Many native born workers feared losing their jobs to incoming immigrants who were willing to work for lower wages

Some where threatened by the immigrants culture and religion



W. COLE, NO. 6 MILL-86.

GROCERY CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE
G—In good order, and one chestnut horse, 8 years old excellent saddle horse; can be ridden by a lady. Also, young man wanted, from 16 to 18 years of age, able to work. **No Irish need apply.** CLUFF & TUNIS, No. 270 W. Kingston-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

THE FARM TABLE FOR SALE

Americans also mistrusted Catholic immigrants because of the history of conflict between European Protestants and Catholics



“No Irish Need Apply”

- Americans and others who opposed immigration were called **nativists**
- In 1849 nativists founded a political the **Know-Nothing Party**, which tried to limit immigration



Rapid Growth of Cities

- The Industrial Revolution led to the new jobs being created in American cities
- The Transportation Revolution helped connect the cities
- The rise of Industry and the growth of Cities changed American life
- **$\frac{3}{4}$ of the countries manufacturing jobs were in cities of the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States**
- Small business owners and skilled workers profited most from the those changes
- Merchants, manufacturers, professionals, and master craftsmen made up the new **Middle Class**
- Cities afforded opportunity for entertainment and enriched cultural life like libraries, clubs and theatre

Urban Problem

- Rapid Growth of the Cities led to many overcrowding and issues with:
 - Transport
 - Housing
 - Public Health
 - Public Safety

Public and private transportation was limited



Because wages were so low many people could only afford to live in Tenements



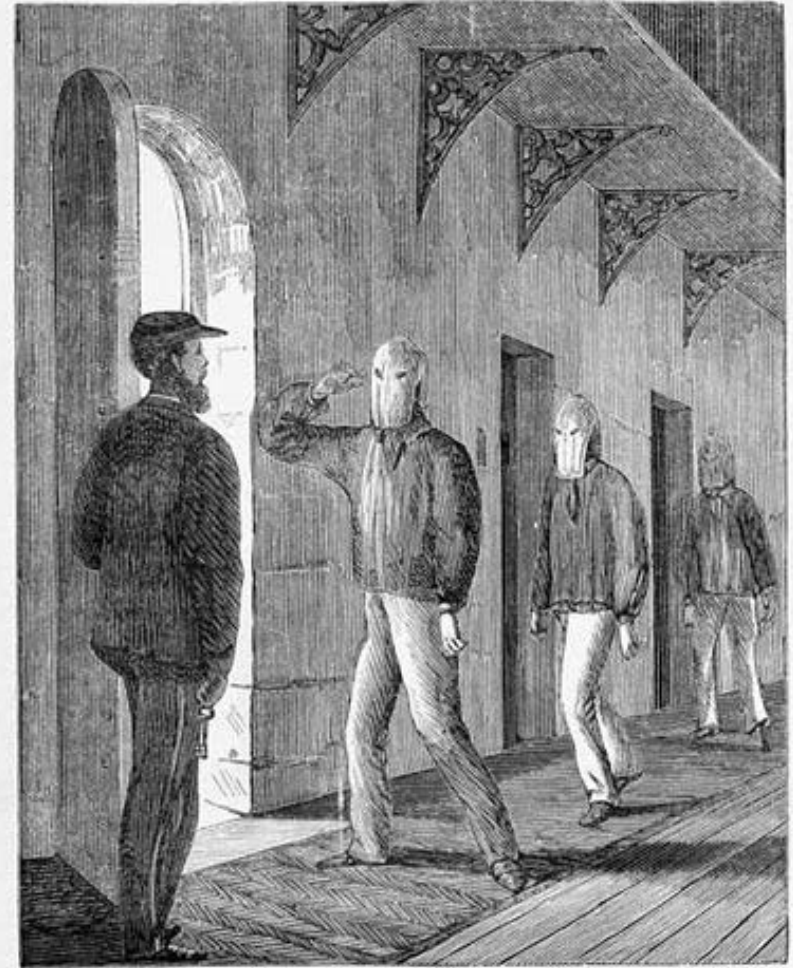
Tenements were poorly designed apartment buildings that were dirty over crowded and unsafe



Lack of Public Health regulations



High crime rates and fires also plagued fast growing cities in the US



THE PENAL ESTABLISHMENT AT PENTRIDGE.—THE SILENT SYSTEM.—SEE PAGE 6.

The Great Chicago Fire of 1861

Chicago Post Office and Customs House
Before **After**



Review

- Urban cities grew rapidly - $\frac{3}{4}$ of the countries manufacturing jobs were in cities of the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States
- Urban problems included tenement housing, high crime rates, a lack of public health regulations, limited public transportation

SECTION 2:

AMERICAN ARTS

KEY TERMS & PEOPLE:

Transcendentalism – belief people could transcend the material things in life

Transcendental writers – Ralph Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Henry David Thoreau

Utopian Communities – groups of people who tried to form a perfect society

Romantic Writers – Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville

Romantic Poets – Edgar Allen Poe, Emily Dickenson, Walt Whitman, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Transcendentalists

- **Transcendentalism** was a belief system in which followers thought they could rise above the material things in life
- Transcendentalists believed that people should depend on themselves rather than outside authority.

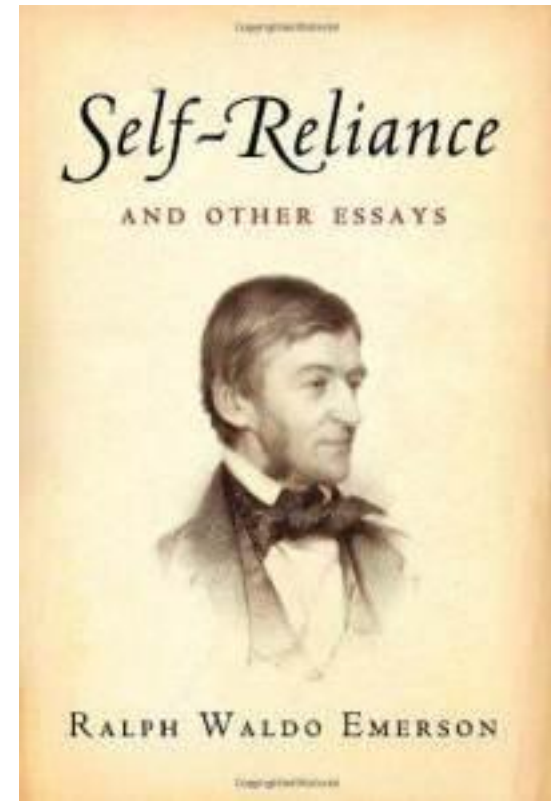
To **laugh** often and much, to win the **respect** of **intelligent** people and the **affection** of children, to earn the **appreciation** of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends, to **appreciate** **beauty**, to find the **best** in others, to leave the **World** a bit **better**, whether by a **healthy** child, a **garden** patch... to know even one life has **breathed** easier because you have **lived**. This is to have **Succeeded!** -Emerson

Transcendentalists

- **Ralph Waldo Emerson** expressed his ideas in the essay “**Self-Reliance**”

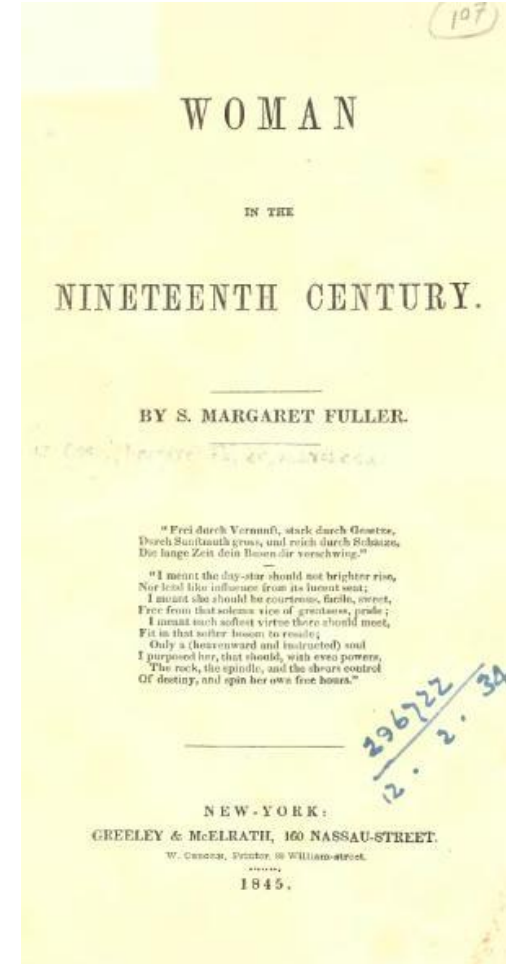
finish each day and be done with it. you have done what you could. some blunders and absurdities have crept in; forget them as soon as you can. tomorrow is a new day. you shall begin it serenely and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense.

-emerson

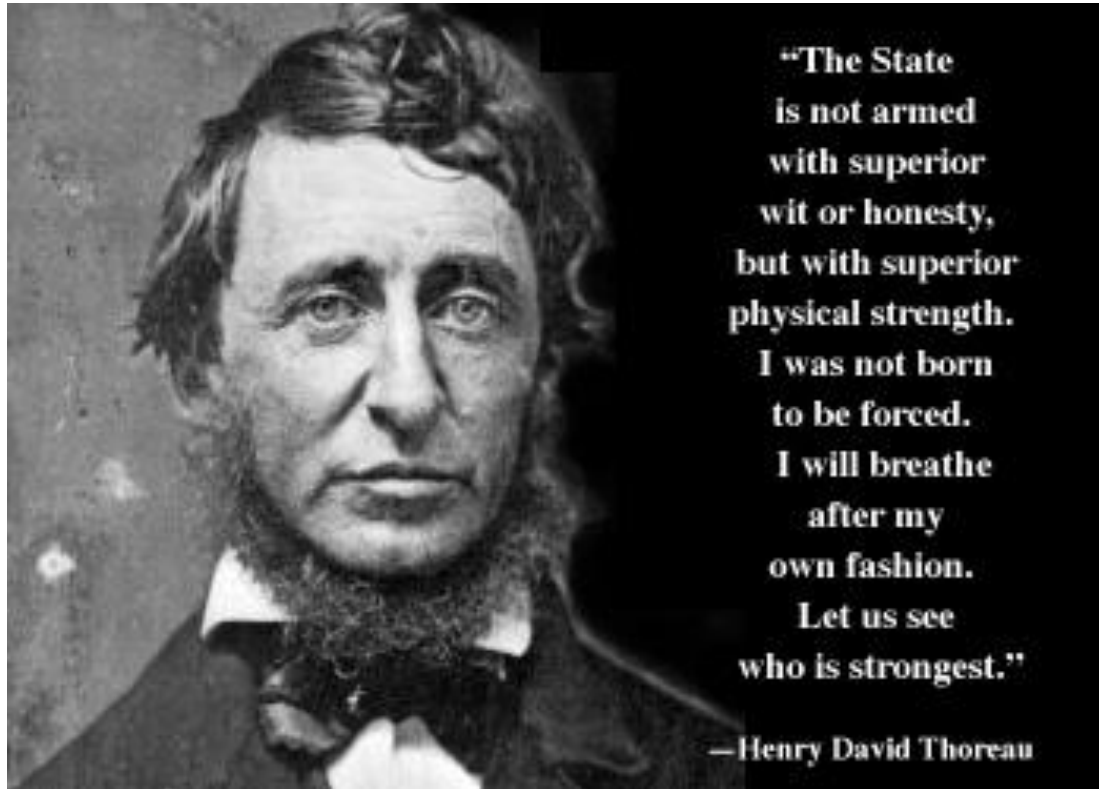


Transcendentalists

- **Margaret Fuller** wrote *Women in the Nineteenth Century*, a book about women's basic rights



Transcendentalists



- After living for 2 years in the woods Henry David Thoreau advised simple living and self reliance in his book *Walden*
- He also wrote *Civil Disobedience*



The **Utopian community** at Brook Farm in Massachusetts influenced the social reform movements of its day. Though it ended in bankruptcy it influenced a generation of intellectuals

American Romanticism

- Romanticism
 - Each person is capable of achieving greatness and success in life.
 - Each person brings a unique view to the world and emotion should guide creativity.
 - Society is full of corruption and nature provides the only true safe-haven in the world.
- The uniqueness of the individuals perspective and emotions and celebration of nature and simple life

American Romantic Painters



Hudson River School

- Group of New York City based Landscape Artists
- Started around 1850
- Influenced by the romantic movement
- reflect three themes of America in the 19th century: discovery, exploration, and settlement.
- An America where humans and nature coexist peacefully.
- Characterized by their realistic, detailed, and sometimes idealized portrayal of nature

Asher Durand
In the Woods, 1855



Thomas Cole
Home in the Woods, 1847



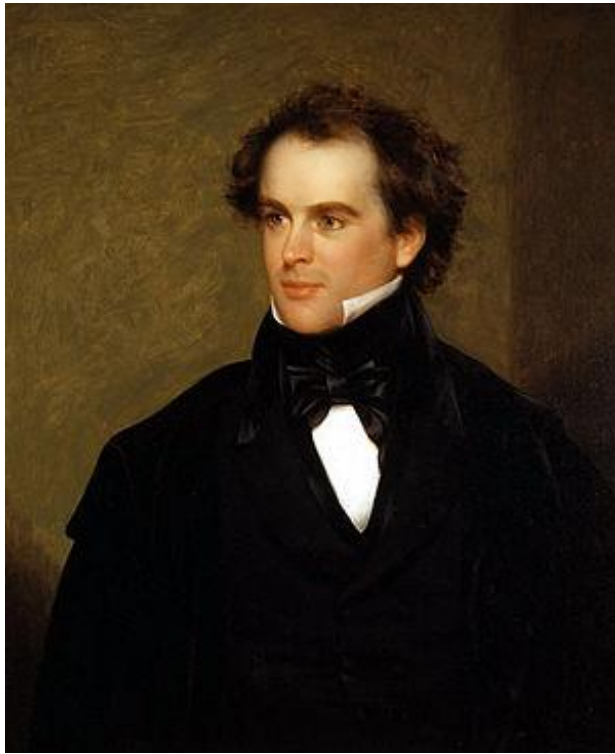
Johnson Heade
Waiting for a Thunder Storm, 1859



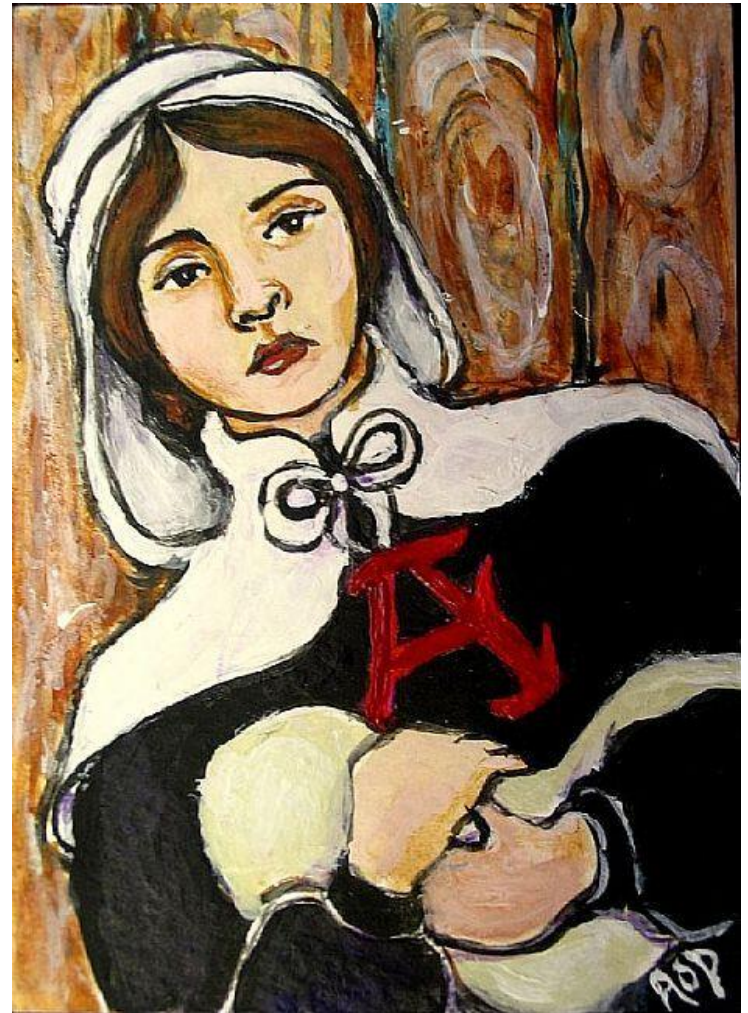
Romantic Writers & Poets

- Nathaniel Hawthorne – *The Scarlet Letter*
- Herman Melville – *Moby Dick*
- Edgar Allan Poe – *The Raven*
- Emily Dickinson - poetry
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow – *Song of Hiawatha*
- Walt Whitman *Leaves of Grass*
 - to praise American individualism and democracy.

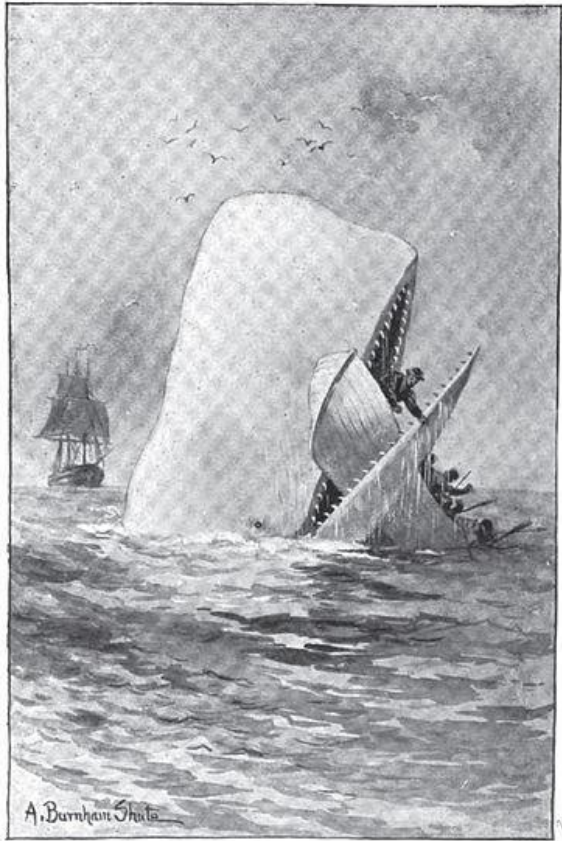
Nathaniel Hawthorne - The Scarlet Letter



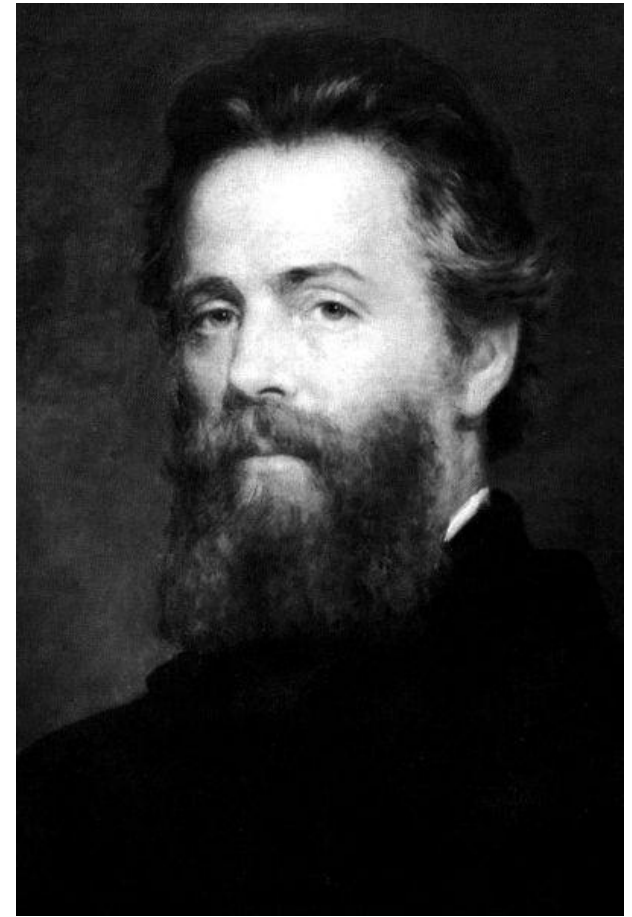
Considered one of the Great American Novels



Herman Melville – Moby Dick



“Call Me Ishmeal”



Considered one of the Great American Novels

“Both jaws, like enormous shears, bit the craft completely in twain.”

—Page 510.

Edgar Allen Poe – *The Raven*



Edgar A Poe



Emily Dickinson - poet

Hope is the thing with feathers,
that perches in the soul, and
sings the tune without words,
and never stops at all.

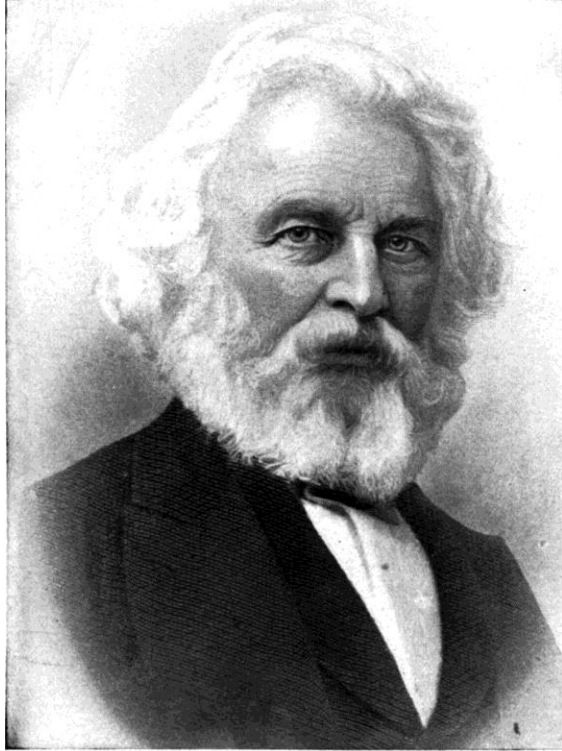
Parting is all we know of heaven
and all we need of hell.
— Emily Dickinson



There is no frigate like a book
to take us lands away...

*dwell in
possibility...*

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow – *Song of Hiawatha*



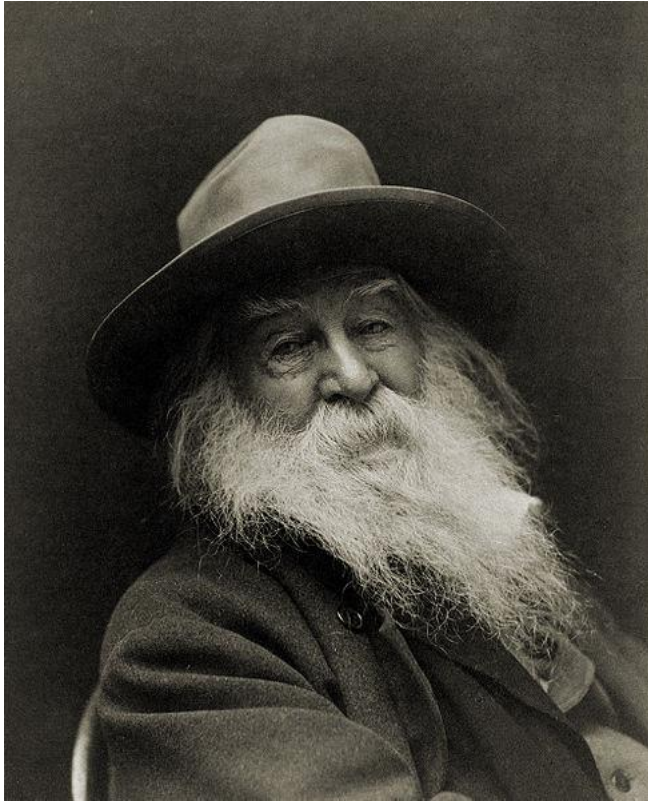
By the shores of Gitche Gumee,
By the shining Big-Sea-Water,
Stood the wigwam of Nokomis,
Daughter of the Moon, Nokomis

Henry W. Longfellow

Statue of Hiawatha & Minnehaha
In Minneapolis, MN



Walt Whitman *Leaves of Grass*



**“RESIST MUCH.
OBEY LITTLE.”**

Walt Whitman

“I am as bad as
the worst, but,
thank God, I am
as good as the
best.”

*“Do anything,
but let it produce joy.”*

“Not I, nor anyone else can travel that road for you.
You must travel it by yourself.
It is not far. It is within reach.
Perhaps you have been on it since you were born,
and did not know.
Perhaps it is everywhere - on water and land.”

Review

- Romanticism's Tenets –
 - Each person is capable of achieving greatness and success in life.
 - Each person brings a unique view to the world and emotion should guide creativity.
 - Society is full of corruption and nature provides the only true safe-haven in the world.
- Transcendentalism –
 - people should begin to follow their own beliefs and use their own judgment.
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson's *Self Reliance*

SECTION 3:

REFORMING SOCIETY

KEY TERMS & PEOPLE:

Second Great Awakening: Christian renewal movement of early 19th century (1800's)
Charles Grandison Finney & Lyman Beecher

Temperance Movement: reform effort to spread abstinence from alcohol

Dorthea Dix: leader of prison reform movement

Education Reform: Horace Mann & Common-School Movement
Catherine Beecher & woman's education movement
Thomas Gallaudet & special needs education

Second Great Awakening

- During the 1790s, a period of Christian renewal began.
- It was known as the **Second Great Awakening**.
- By the 1830s, it had swept through New England, the Appalachians, and the South.
- **Charles Grandison Finney** was one of the leaders of the Second Great Awakening.
- Finney **believed salvation is in the hands of the individual**.

Opposition to the Second Great Awakening

- Some like Minister **Lyman Beecher**, did not agree with Finney's message.
- The Constitution's First Amendment guaranteed Finney's right to speak and be heard.
- Through the efforts of Finney and other ministers, many Americans joined churches across the country.

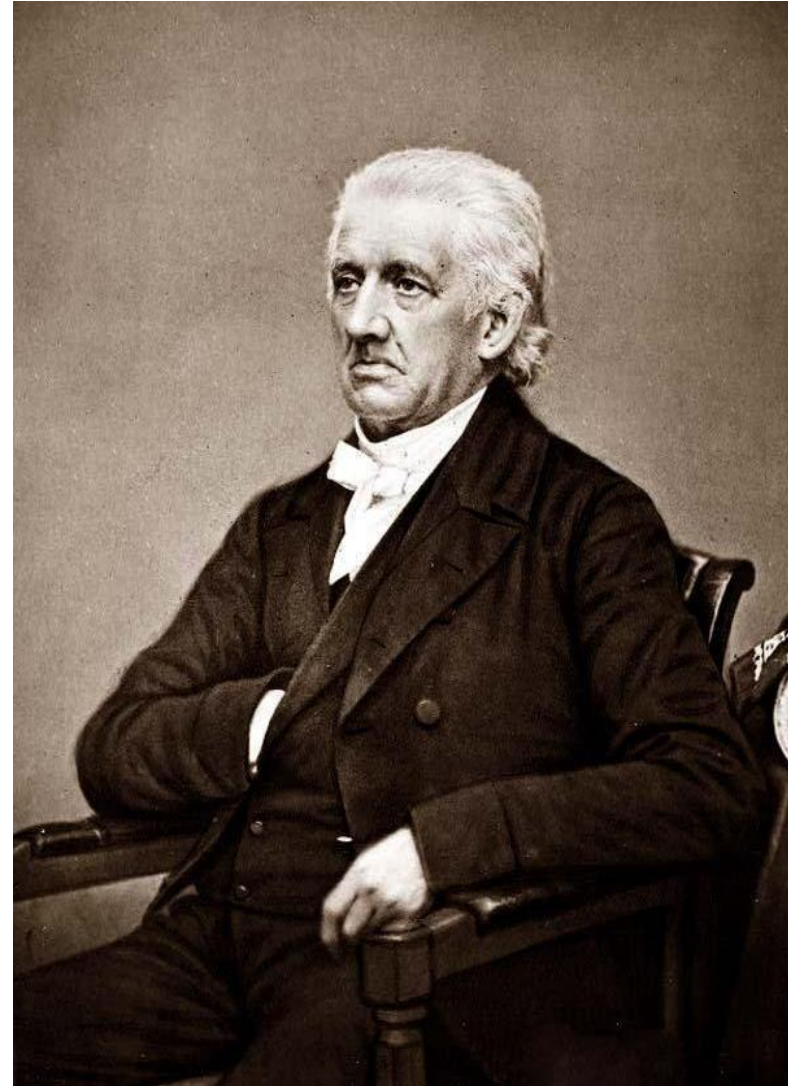
Social Reformers speak out

- In the spirit of the Second Great Awakening, people tried to reform many of society's ills.
- Middle class women often led the efforts for Reform



Temperance Movement

- In the **temperance movement**, people aimed at limiting alcohol consumption.
- **Lyman Beecher** and other ministers spoke about the evils of alcohol.

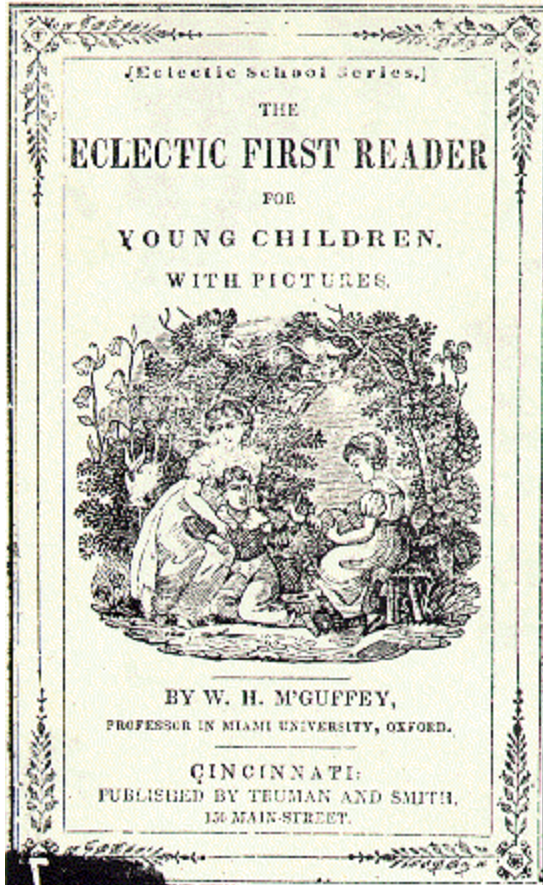


Prison Reform



- In 1841 **Dorothea Dix**, reported on the terrible conditions she found when she visited some Massachusetts prisons.
- Imprisoned along with adult criminals were the mentally ill and children.
- Because of efforts by Dix and others, governments built **hospitals for the mentally ill and reform schools for young lawbreakers**.
- They also began to try to reform—not just punish—prisoners.

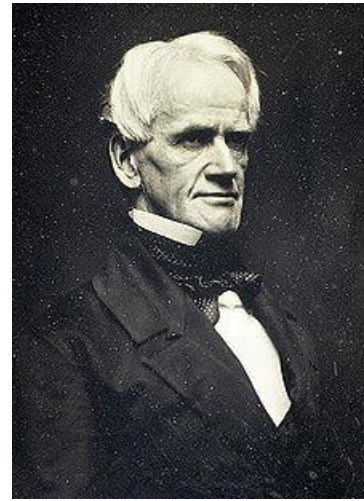
Improvements in Education



- In the 1800's most children received some learning but public school education varied widely
- New England had the most schools, South & West the fewest
- McGuffey's Readers were the most popular textbooks.
 - They had selections of British and American literature, readings, and moral and value lessons
- Social background and wealth affected the quality of education
 - Wealthy - private schools and tutors
 - Poor – public education
 - Whether wealthy or poor, few girls learned to read

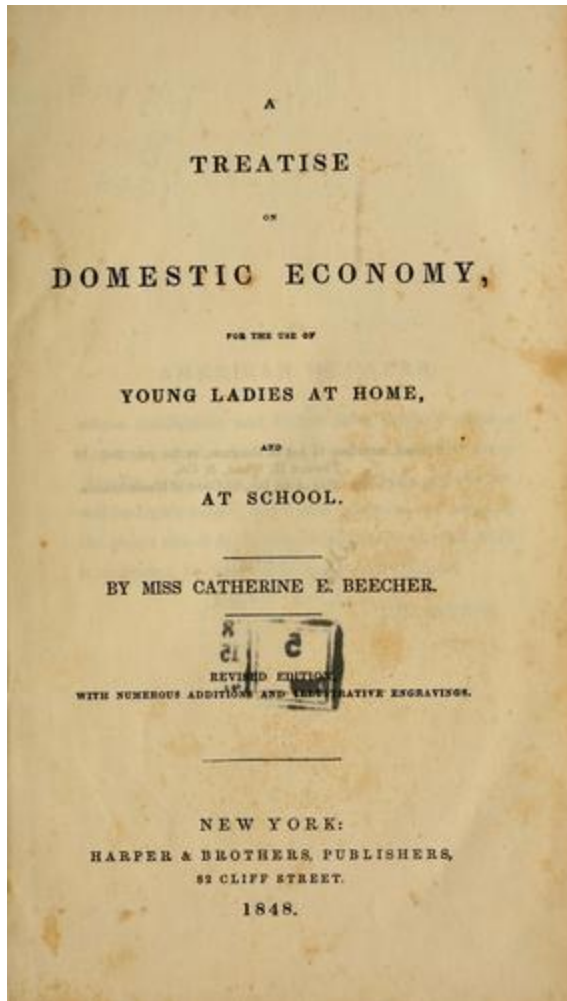
Common-School Movement

- Education in the early 1800s improved with the **common-school movement**.
- This movement, led by **Horace Mann**, worked to have all students, regardless of background, taught in the same place.



Miss Blanche Lamont with her school at Hecla, Montana, 1893

Women's Education



- Women's education also improved at this time.
- Several women's schools, including **Catherine Beecher's** all-female academy in Hartford Connecticut, opened.

Teaching People with Special Needs

- Teaching people with disabilities improved, too.
- **Thomas Gallaudet** bettered the education of the hearing impaired.



African American Communities

- Free African Americans usually lived in segregated communities in the North.
- The Free Africans Society, founded by Richard Allen, pressed for equality and education of Blacks.
- In 1816 Richard Allen became the first Bishop of the AME Church
 - African Methodist Episcopal Church





African American Education

- Leaders such as Alexander Crummel helped build African American schools in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities
- In 1835 Oberlin College became the first college to admit African Americans.
- Soon after, in the 1840s, several African American colleges were founded.
- While Free African Americans had some educational opportunity in the North and Midwest, few had the opportunity in the South

Review

- Second Great Awakening- Christian renewal and revival that began in the northeastern U.S.
- Charles Grandison Finnley – believed salvation is in the hands of the individual.
- Temperance movement – goal of limiting the consumption of alcohol in America
- Dorthea Dix – prison reformer who spoke of horrible conditions of prisons and advocated separate facilities for mentally ill

SECTION 4:

THE MOVEMENT TO END SLAVERY

KEY TERMS & PEOPLE:

Abolition – movement to abolish slavery

American Anti-Slavery Society – group advocating immediate emancipation and racial equality for African Americans

William Lloyd Garrison – founder and president American Anti-Slavery Society

Angelina and Sarah Grimke- Sisters who were White Southern anti-slavery activists

Fredrick Douglas – escaped slave & African American Leader

Sojourner Truth – former slave, abolitionist & women's rights activist

Harriet Tubman – Conductor on Underground Railroad who freed +300 slaves

Underground Railroad – network of people who helped fugitive slaves escape north

Differences among Abolitionists

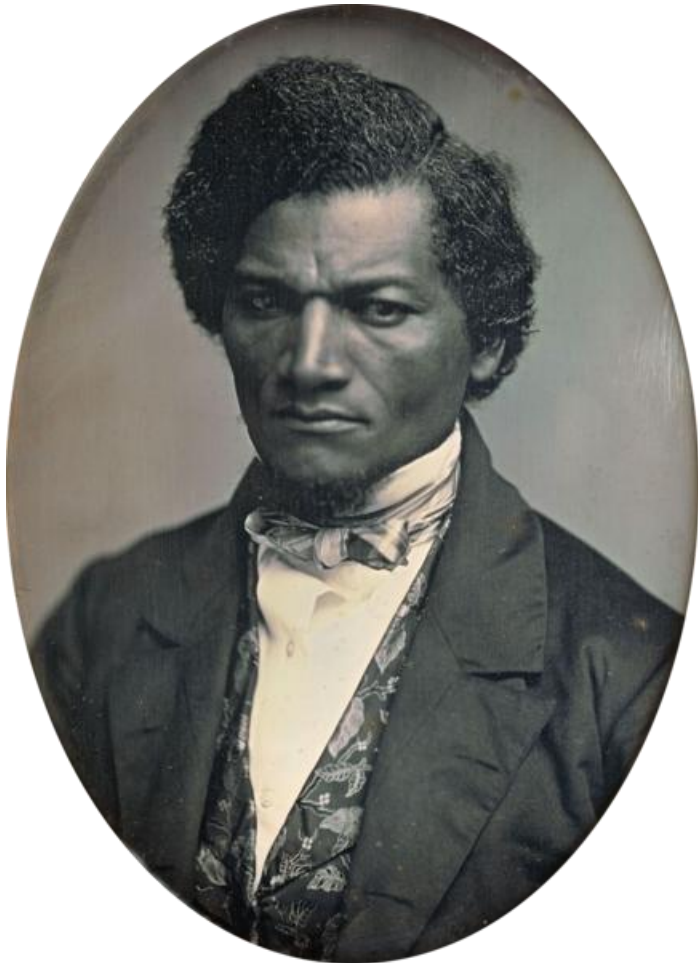
- By the 1830s, many Americans formed a movement to end slavery.
- **Abolitionists** worked for emancipation, or freedom from slavery, for all who lived in the United States.
- Quakers were among the first groups to challenge slavery on religious grounds
- Some abolitionists thought that ex-slaves should get the same rights enjoyed by other Americans.
- Others, however, hoped to send the freed blacks back to Africa to start new colonies there.
- In 1822 The American Colonization Society successfully founded the African colony of Liberia.

Spreading the Abolitionist Message

- Many abolitionists spread the message of abolition using the power of the pen.
- **William Lloyd Garrison**
 - ran *The Liberator* newspaper.
 - founded the **American Anti-Slavery Society**.
 - believed in emancipation and racial equality.
- **Angelina and Sarah Grimké**
 - were two sisters from a southern slaveholding family.
 - They wrote pamphlets and a book to try to convince other white people to join the fight against slavery.



Fredrick Douglass



- When **Frederick Douglass** was a slave, he secretly learned to read and write.
- He escaped slavery when he was 20
- Douglas became one of the most important African American leaders of the 1800's
- He was a powerful speaker who vividly described slavery's horrors
- He published the newspaper The North Star and writing many books about his life.

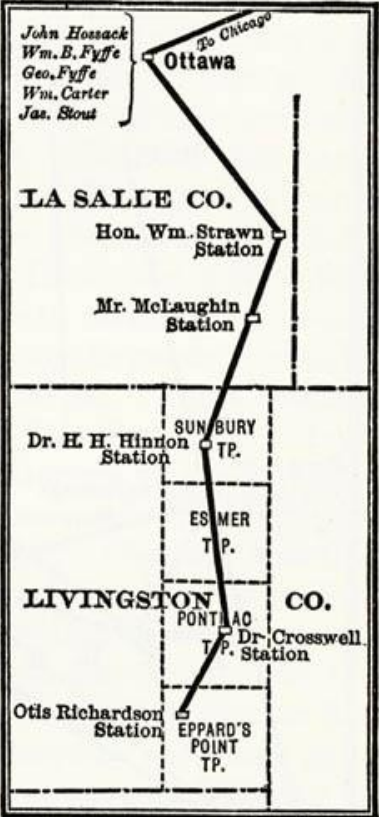
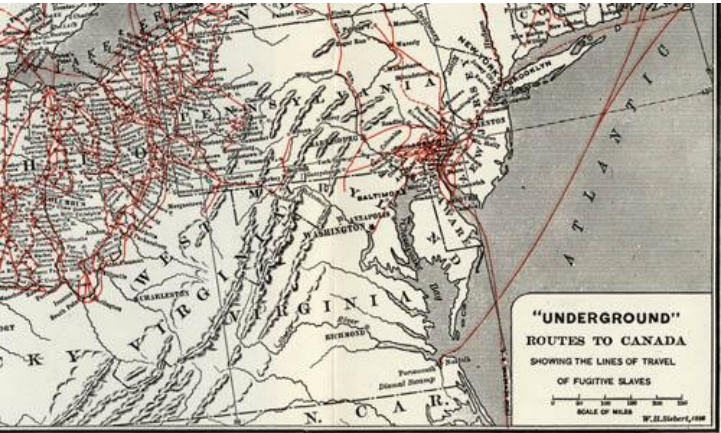
Sojourner Truth

- **Sojourner Truth** who became famous for her anti-slavery speeches.
- She claimed God called her to travel through the US and preach the truth about slavery and women's rights

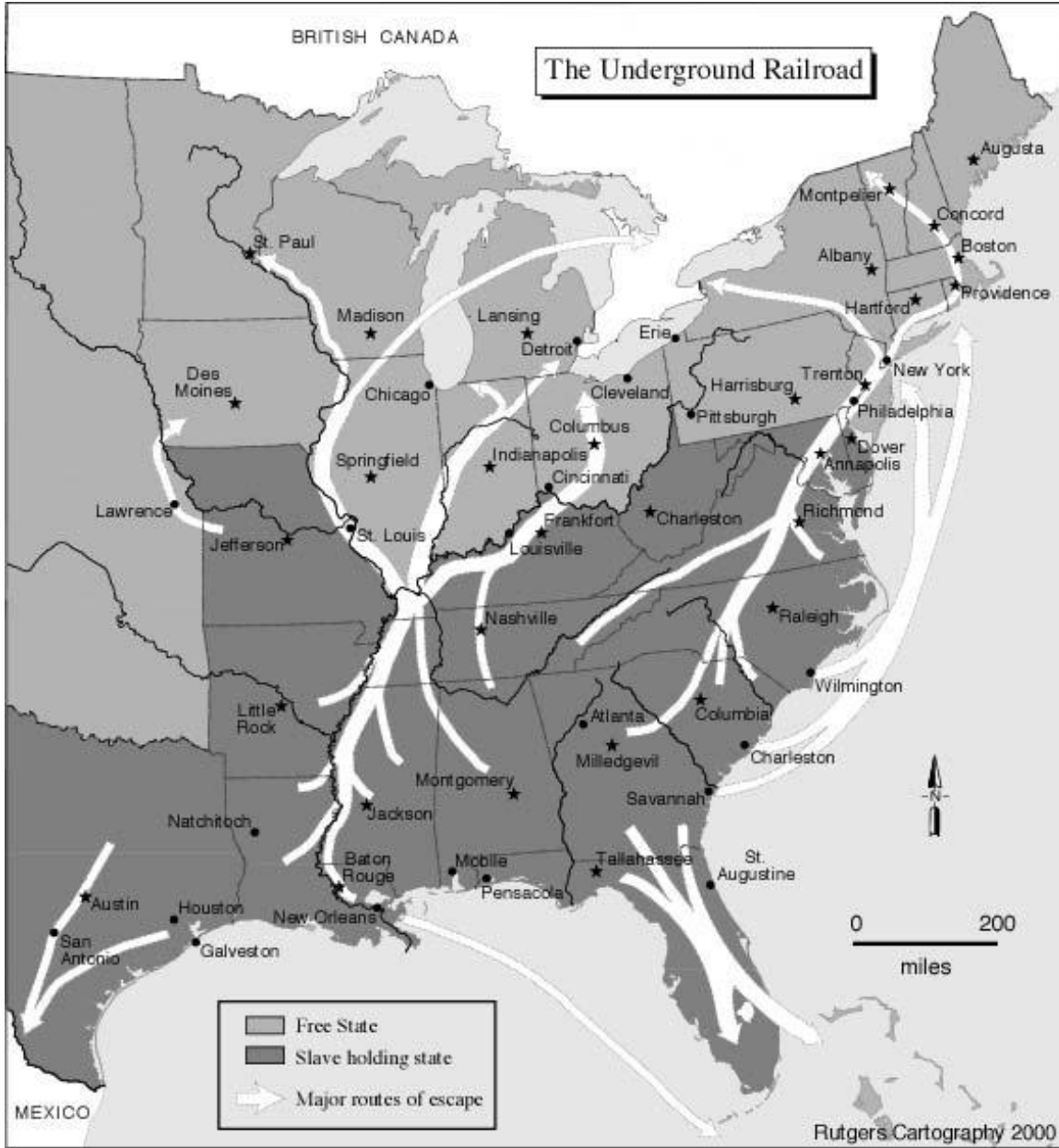


The Underground Railroad

- The **Underground Railroad** was the name given a loosely knit group of white and black abolitionists who helped escaped slaves get North to freedom.
- Despite any real structure the Railroad managed to achieve dramatic results
- Escaped slaves traveled by night with sometimes only the stars to tell the way, and rested during daylight hours
- *Conductors* guided escaping slaves to *stations* (safe houses) operated by *station masters* (abolitionists) where they could rest & get food before continuing on their way North



SIMPLE ROUTE THROUGH LIVINGSTON AND LA SALLE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS



Harriet Tubman

- One of the most famous “conductors” on this Railroad was an ex-slave named **Harriet Tubman**.
- She made 19 trips to the north, freeing more than 300 slaves
- Reward for her capture was set at \$40,000



Opposition to Abolition

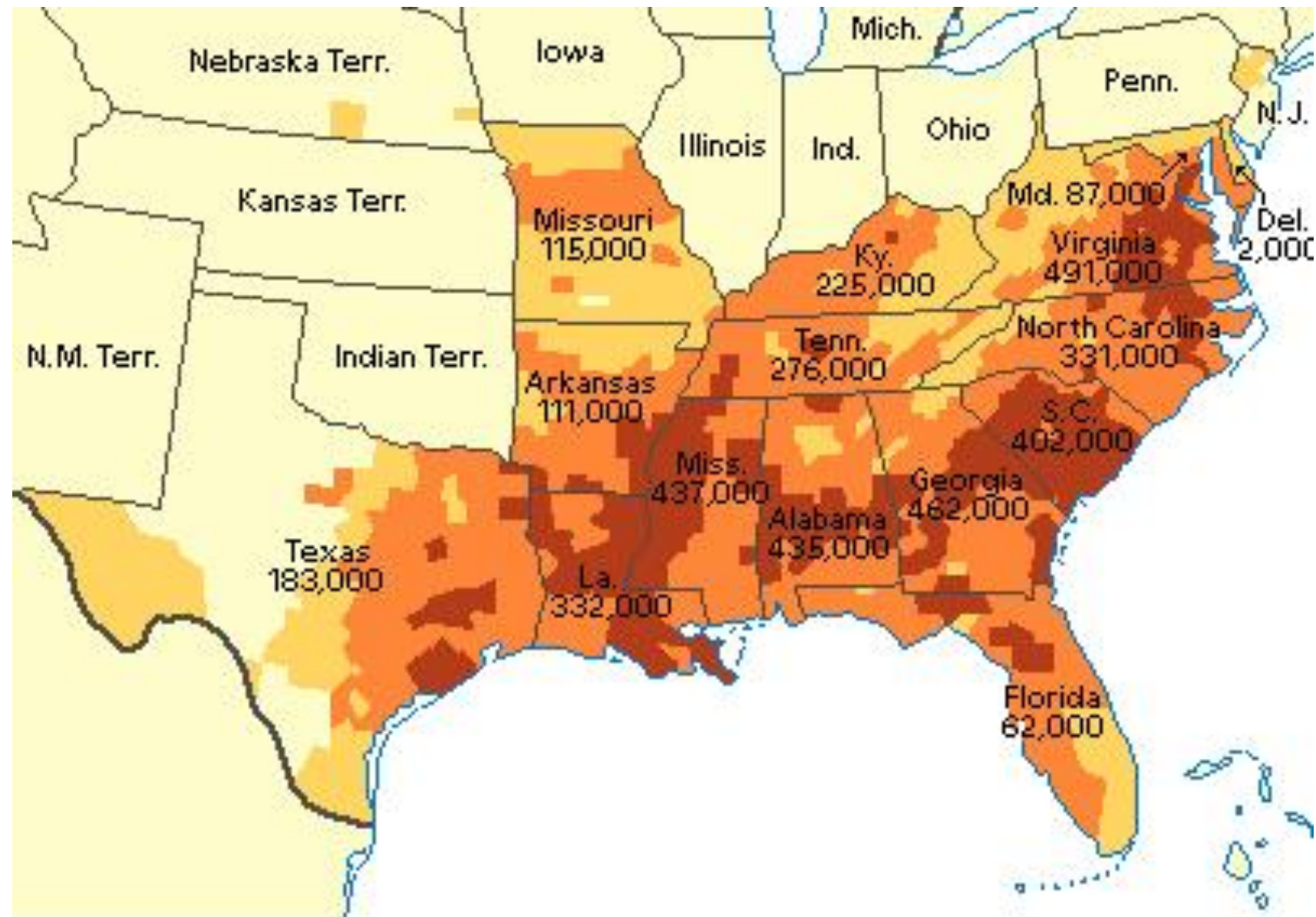
- The North was the center of the Abolitionist movement, but there were some in the North who sympathized with the South
- Some newspapers and politicians used fear of freed slaves taking jobs in the North to increase opposition to abolition
- Federal government instituted the gag rule to stop congress from debating slavery question

The Peculiar Institution

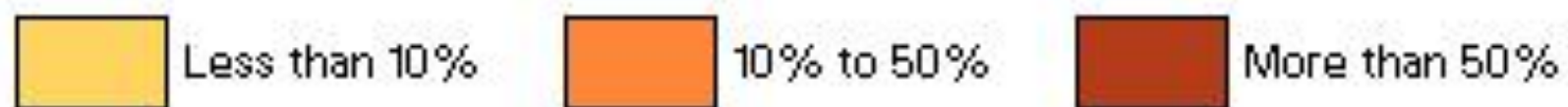
- Many white southerners felt slavery was vital to their economy.
- They also felt that outsiders should not tell them what to do.
- Some justified enslaving people by claiming that African Americans needed the structure of slavery to survive.
- Racism, fear and economic dependence on slavery made emancipation all but impossible in the South

SALE OF
NEGROES,
Mills, Mules, Hogs,
FARMING & MINING TOOLS,
WAGONS AND CARTS.





Percent of slaves in total population by county



SECTION 5:

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

KEY TERMS and PEOPLE:

Seneca Falls Convention: 1st public meeting about women's rights held in the US

Declaration of Sentiments: treatise stating beliefs about social injustice toward women

Leaders of the fight for Women's Rights:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

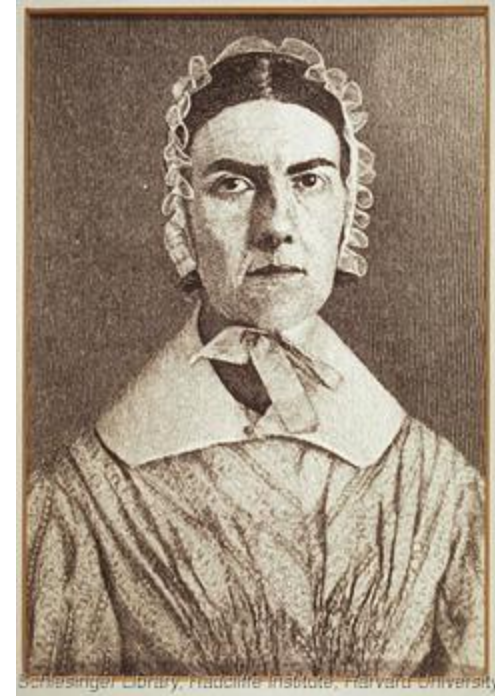
Lucretia Mott

Lucy Stone

Susan B. Anthony

Women's struggles for equal rights

- In the mid-1800s, some female abolitionists also began to focus on the women's rights in America
- The Grimké sisters were criticized for speaking in public. Their critics felt they should stay at home.
- Sarah Grimké responded by writing a pamphlet in support of women's rights.
- She also argued for equal educational opportunities, as well as for laws that treated women in an equal manner.



Margaret Fuller



- Transcendentalist Margaret Fuller published *Woman in the 19th Century*, a book which helped influence many leaders of the Women's rights movement
- It stated that women should **be able to make independent choices about their lives**
- Many women realized that the principles behind abolition were identical to women's rights principles

Sojourner Truth

- Abolitionist Sojourner Truth also became a women's-rights supporter.
- She took the name Sojourner Truth because she thought it was her duty to travel and spread the truth
- The ex-slave never learned to read or write, but she became a great and influential speaker.



The Movement Grows

- Changes in the 1800's helped fuel the women's rights movement
- Women's active leadership in the abolition movement
- The increase in educational opportunities
- Reform group work taught them how to be organized and work together
- Reform group work also got men involved in women's rights movement

Why Women wanted equality

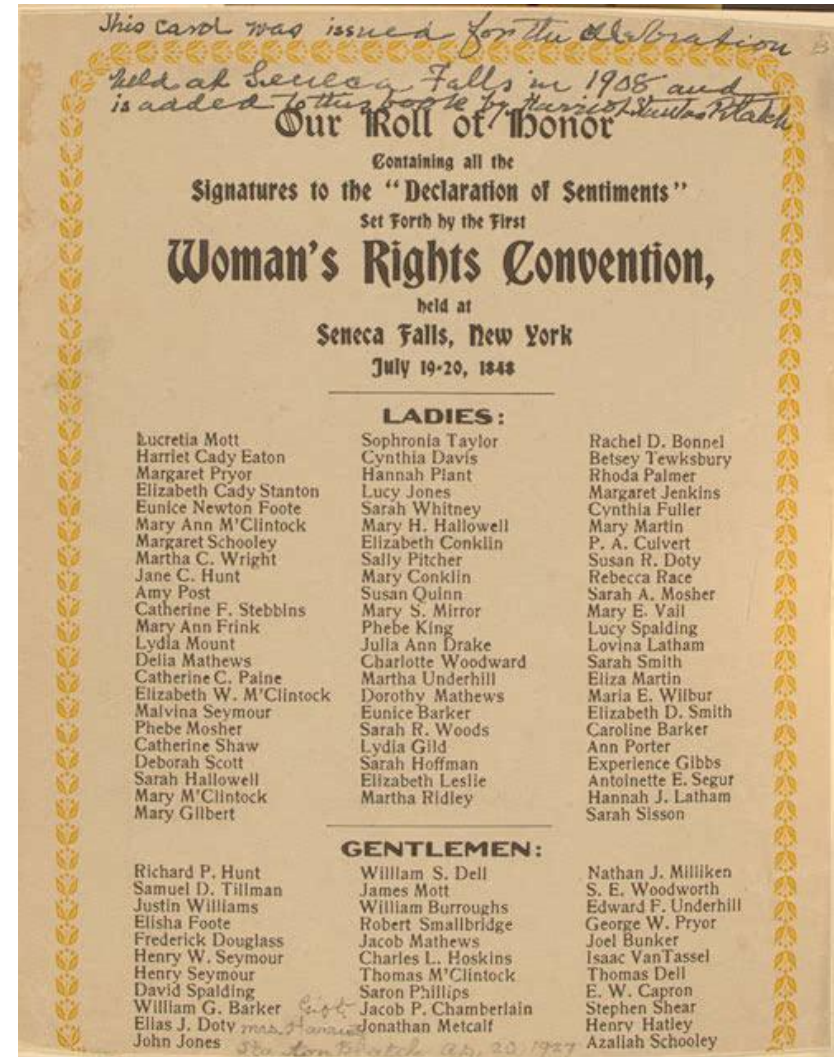
- Women were not allowed to vote or sit on juries
- In many states married women had little to no control over their own property
- Women crusaders were not given the same respect as their male counterparts

Opposition to women's rights

- The women's movement had many critics—both men and women.
- Some felt a woman should stay home.
- Others felt women were not as physically or
- mentally strong as men.
- Therefore, they needed the protection of first their fathers, then their husband
- This was why upon marriage, husbands took control of their wives' property.

Seneca Falls Convention

- With the support of leaders like **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Lucretia Mott**, the **Seneca Falls Convention** opened July 19, 1848, in Seneca Falls, New York.
- It began the organized women's rights movement in the U.S.
- It resulted in the **Declaration of Sentiments**.
 - officially requested equality for women.
 - It used the Declaration of Independence as its template
 - It brought 18 charges against men, much as the Declaration of Independence had brought 18 charges against King George III.



Women's Rights Leaders

- 3 major women's rights leaders, each brought different strengths to the fight for women's rights
- Lucy Stone – Susan B. Anthony – Elizabeth Cady Stanton



[Elizabeth Cady Stanton](#)
[& Susan B. Anthony](#)

Lucy Stone

- gifted orator & spokesperson for the Anti-Slavery Society and the women's rights movement



Lucy Stone

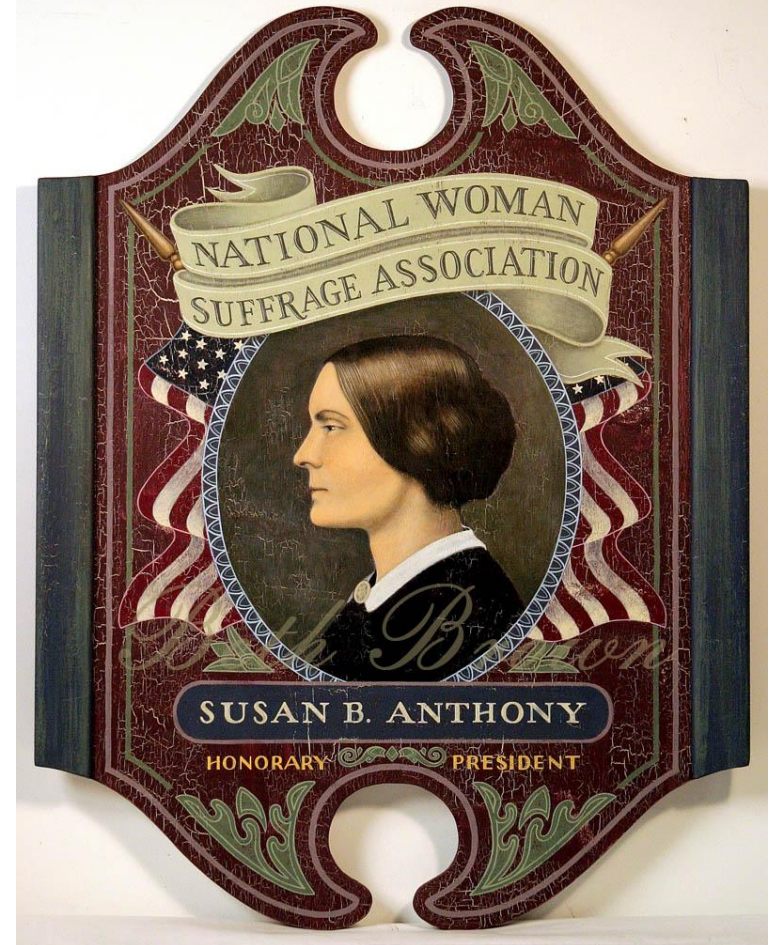
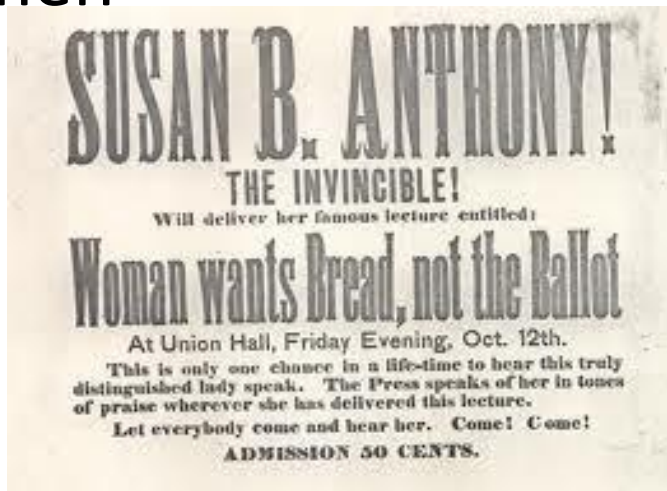
"The idea of equal rights was in the air."

Lucy Stone (August 13, 1818 – October 19, 1893) — was a prominent American abolitionist and suffragist, and a vocal advocate and organizer promoting rights for women.[1] In 1847, Stone was the first woman from Massachusetts to earn a college degree. She spoke out for women's rights and against slavery at a time when women were discouraged and prevented from public speaking. Stone was the first recorded American woman to retain her own last name after marriage.

Susan B. Anthony

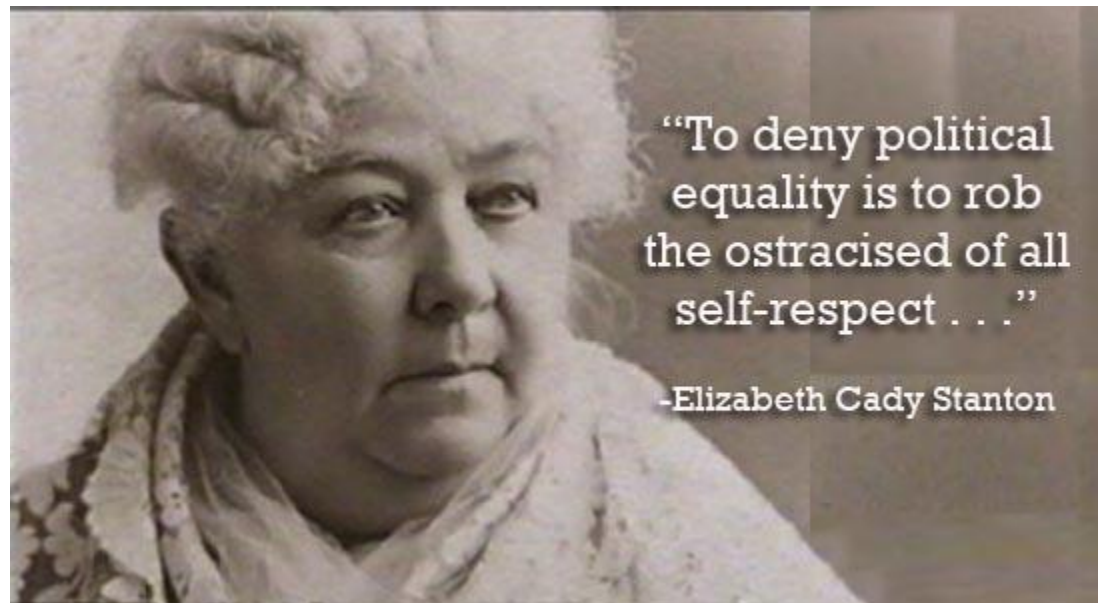


- who argued for equal pay for equal work,
- the right of women to enter traditionally male professions
- Equal property rights for women



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- Founder and leader of National Women's Suffrage Association
- Radical because saw women's rights as more important than abolition



Review

- Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton-organized the Seneca Falls Convention
- Seneca Falls Convention - It began the organized women's rights movement in the U.S.
- Margaret Fuller wrote *Woman in the 19th Century* which said women be able to make independent choices about their lives

I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived.... **I wanted to live deep and suck out all the marrow of life**, to live so sturdily and Spartan-like as to put to rout all that was not life,if it were sublime, to know it by experience, and be able to give a true account of it in my next excursion.

Walden
Henry David Thoreau

Urban problems

- American cities in mid 1800's faced many challenges due to rapid growth
- **Public and private transportation was limited**
- Because wages were so low many people could only afford to **live in Tenements**
- Tenements were poorly designed apartment buildings that were dirty over crowded and unsafe
- **Lack of Public Health regulations**
- **High crime rates** and fires also plagued fast growing cities in the US