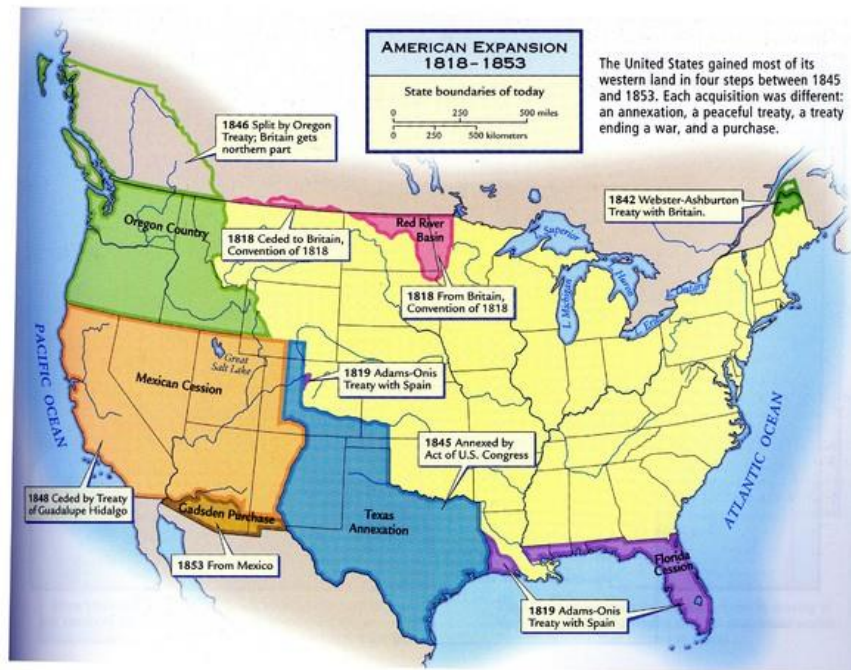
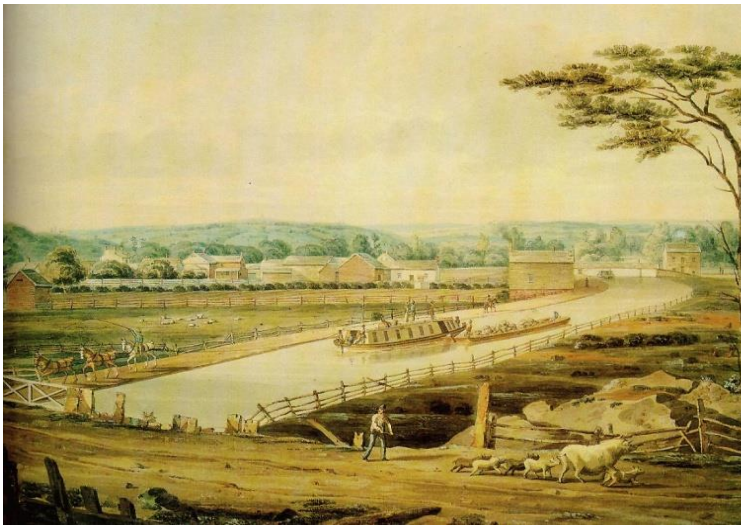


# Changing American Landscape

Sectional Differences, Reforms, and Expansion (1800-1853)  
Unit 7



**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Period:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Due Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Changing American Landscape

## Vocabulary

**Abolitionists:** people who advocated or supported the abolition of slavery in the U.S.

**Adam-Onis Treaty:** The United States acquired Florida under the terms of the Adam Onis treaty with Spain. In return, the US government agreed to assume \$5 million worth of debts for which the Spanish were liable. In addition, the US recognized the southwestern border between itself and the Spanish Empire at the Sabine River.

**Factory System:** a manufacturing method for a standardized product or products in which fixed capital, raw material, and labor operations are centralized and sophisticated machinery is often used.

**Gadsden Purchase:** a tract of 45,535 sq. mi. (117,935 sq. km), now contained in New Mexico and Arizona, purchased for \$10,000,000 from Mexico in 1853, the treaty being negotiated by James Gadsden.

**Interchangeable Parts:** Identical components that can substitute one for another, particularly important in manufacturing. Mass production, which transformed the organization of work, came about by the development of the machine-tool industry by a series of 19th-century innovators.

**Manifest Destiny:** It was used by people who believed that the United States was destined — by God, some said — to expand across North America to the Pacific Ocean. The idea of manifest destiny was used to justify the acquisition of Oregon and large parts of the Southwest, including California.

**Mexican American War:** A war fought between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848. The United States won the war, encouraged by the feelings of many Americans that the country was accomplishing its Manifest Destiny of expansion. Mexico renounced all claims to Texas north of the Rio Grande and yielded a vast territory that embraces the present states of California, Nevada, and Utah, and parts of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

**Nativist:** the policy of favoring the natives of a country over the immigrants.

**Potato Famine:** Beginning in 1845 and lasting for six years, the famine caused over a million men, women and children in Ireland to die and caused another million to flee the country. It began after a fungus began devastating the potato crop.

**Temperance Movement:** an organized effort to encourage moderation in the consumption of intoxicating liquors or press for complete abstinence.

**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo:** ended the U.S.-Mexican War. Signed on 2 February 1848. As a result of the treaty, the United States acquired more than 500,000 square miles of valuable territory.

**Underground Railroad:** a system for helping fugitive slaves to escape into Canada or other places of safety.

## Growing Sectional Differences

### I. Urban and Industrial Life in the North

#### A. Transportation and Technology

##### 1. Impact of Geography

- i. **provide waterpower for driving machinery**
- ii. **served as natural highways for transporting goods**
- iii. **roads and canals built to connect rivers (Erie Canal)**
- iv. **Natural ocean ports prevalent in the North**

##### 2. Technology

- i. **Steamboat** (Robert Fulton)
- ii. Railroads expand (1820-30s)

#### B. The Factory System

1. **Eli Whitney develops interchangeable parts**
2. More factories in the North because of available natural resources
3. Immigration provides cheap labor
4. Americans purchase machined goods over hand made goods
5. Poor working conditions

#### C. Urban Problems

1. **unsanitary conditions** caused by urban growth
2. Fresh water hard to obtain
3. **overcrowded** streets
4. **race riots** in Philadelphia
5. **divisions** in cities exist between rich and poor

### II. Working Class in Pre-Civil War North

#### A. Gender roles for the middle class

1. Men make **money**
2. Women run **households**
3. Children taught values needed to be successful adults
4. In the working class are members of the family are forced into menial jobs

#### B. Education

1. 1830's most children didn't go to school
2. 1850 **NY** leads to the way with school grades 1-12

#### C. Free Blacks

1. **No right to vote**
2. **Segregation popular in the North**
3. **Not allowed to serve on juries**
4. **Few rights as free individuals**

#### D. Immigration

1. Many British come to America looking for jobs after being unable to find them in the cities of **Great Britain**
2. Germans come to America after a failed revolution looking for jobs
3. Irish suffered through the **potato famine** (1846)
  - i. Help build roads, railroads, and canals
4. **Nativist** movement becomes popular

### III. Patterns of Development in the South

#### A. Cotton becomes king

1. **Eli Whitney** invents the **Cotton Gin** which revolutionizes the production of cotton
2. The demand for cotton explodes
3. Increase in the demand for **slaves**

#### B. Living in Slavery

1. Slave owners enforce their own laws which includes cruel beatings
2. Families often separated. Married until death or sale do us part
3. Women
  - i. **Worked fields, houses, took care of family**
  - ii. often forced to have relations with their owners
4. Children
  - i. Forced to work fields at a young age
  - ii. they are not taught to **read or write**
5. Demand for slave labor
  - i. **slave importation banned in 1808**
  - ii. **slaves bought and sold in the south**
  - iii. **slaves provide necessary labor to pick cotton**
6. Resistance to slavery
  - i. **Nat Turner leads rebellion in Virginia** (1831)
  - ii. Slaves worked slow in the fields or refused all together
  - iii. Escape to the North via the Underground Railroad

## Reform Movements

### I. Public Schools

- A. Horrace Mann - **19<sup>th</sup> Century educator who helped create tax-based public school system free to all children**

### II. Mentally Ill

- A. Dorothea Dix - **19<sup>th</sup> Century social reformer who revolutionized the mental health system. She also worked as the Superintendent of US Army nurses in the Civil War.**

### III. Abolition Movement

- A. Abolitionists are **people that sought after the immediate abolition of slavery in the United States.**
- B. The Underground Railroad **was a system for helping fugitive slaves to escape into Canada or other places of safety**
- C. Harriet Beecher Stowe **wrote the book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which depicted slave conditions in the South.**
- D. Frederick Douglass **was a runaway slave that worked in the North to help gain freedom for slaves and to get them equal rights.**
- E. Harriet Tubman **an escaped slave that helped others navigate the Underground Railroad.**
- F. William Lloyd Garrison **a white abolitionist who published the anti-slavery newspaper *The Liberator*.**
- G. John Brown **white abolitionist who used violence as a means of trying to reach full abolition.**

### IV. Women's Rights Movement

- A. Seneca Falls Convention (1848) - **made a declaration stating men and women should have equal rights. Women should be allowed to hold offices, vote, and hold property among other things.**
- B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton **called for the Seneca Falls convention and spent her life working to gain rights for women.**
- C. Susan B. Anthony **worked for both abolition and women's rights.**

## Territorial Expansion

I. Manifest Destiny – **the conviction that the United States had a divine mission to expand America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean in order to spread the ideas of freedom and democracy**

### II. People Moving West

- A. Mormons – led by Brigham Young
- B. explorers – **Lewis and Clark** expedition of the Louisiana Territory in 1803
- C. trappers, traders, and missionaries

### III. Land Acquisitions (1783-1853)

- A. **Louisiana Purchase** (1803)
  - 1. Purchased from France for \$15 million
  - 2. Lewis and Clark mapped the territory
- B. **Florida** (1819)
  - 1. Acquired from Spain as part of the **Adam-Onis** Treaty
  - 2. U.S. gives up land claims to Texas
- C. Texas (1845)
  - 1. Texas declares itself independent in 1835 and fights with Mexico
    - a. **Alamo** – Santa Anna (Mexico) surrounds the old mission and captures it killing famous American's Davey Crockett, James Bowie. All other prisoners captured were killed
    - b. **Santa Anna** eventually captured and agrees to Texas Independence
    - c. **Sam Houston** works to gain diplomatic relations with the United States
  - 2. United States annexes **Texas** and makes it a slave state (1845)
  - 3. Mexico declares war and the **Mexican American** War begins (1846-48)
    - a. American Troops led by future president **Zachary Taylor**
    - b. Ends with the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**
      - i. United States gains **California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of New Mexico in 1848**
- D. Oregon Country (1846)
  - 1. **54'40' or Fight**
  - 2. Compromise made with Great Britain at the **49<sup>th</sup> Parallel**
- E. Gadsden Purchase (1853)
  - 1. United States purchases the southern portions of **Arizona and New Mexico** as a possible train route across the region.