**Unit 4: Manifest Destiny and Reform, 1841-1850**

**Chapter 9: The Consequences of the Mexican-American War, 1841-1850**

“The United States will conquer Mexico, but it will be as a man swallowing arsenic, which brings him down in turn. Mexico will poison us.”

—Ralph Waldo Emerson, American philosopher, 1846

**Lesson Objective**

 Explain causes and consequences of westward expansion, 1840-1860.

 Explain the causes and consequences of Mexican American War.

 Explain how westward expansion contributed to sectionalism.

**Thesis**

Westward expansion in the 1840s and 1850s, motivated by both the idea of Manifest Destiny and the economic incentive of cotton production, contributed to increased sectional tensions between the North and South.

1. Civil War Causation Historiography
	1. Irreconcilables: Civil War was bound to happen (N/S could not settle differences)
		1. North and South could not bridge gap
			1. Culture and role of slavery
			2. Socio-Economic: Foner, Stampp, Jaffa
		2. Generally, believe Lincoln and/or abolitionists were necessary
	2. Revisionists: Civil War was not bound to happen
		1. Question the significance of slavery in causing Civil War
			1. Question role of abolitionists/Republican Party
		2. Complicated
			1. Lost Cause is major influencer for some revisionists
				1. N/S agreed on slavery in principle: Phillips
				2. Slavery would have died out: Ramsdell
				3. Fanatics caused the war: Gilbert
			2. USA=too racist to go to war over slavery: Duberman, Berwanger
	3. Slave Historiography
		1. Ulrich B. Phillips: “Central Theme of Southern History”
			1. Writing after Civil War, Lost Cause
			2. The South cannot be defined by geography, religion, or cotton
			3. The South is a desire to maintain white supremacy
				1. All classes benefit from slavery
			4. Race control is inevitable, slavery=form of race control
				1. North not that different, would still have race control if they had a large black population
			5. Abolitionists=didn’t understand necessity of race control
				1. Southern fears about “Africanization of South” by Republicans
				2. Didn’t represent everyone, but concerning for South
				3. Cause of Civil War: trouble starters (War of Northern Aggression?)
			6. New race control=Jim Crow
		2. Kenneth Stamp: “A Troublesome Property”
			1. Slavery=labor exploitation
			2. Enslaved people sought and understood freedom
			3. To make system work🡪 brutal treatment
			4. Black protest slavery🡪 resistance
				1. Could take many different forms

Insolence

Runaways, maroon communities

Self-sabotage, suicide, murder

Slave rebellions

* + - 1. Racism is result of slavery
			2. Cause of Civil War?
				1. Southerners feared slave rebellion/resistance
				2. Enslaved people helped cause the war by forcing South to see them as a threat
				3. Moral crusade to end slavery
1. John Tyler and the Election of 1844
	1. Manifest Destiny: John O’Sullivan, 1845
		1. Context
			1. Intellectual roots
				1. Puritan ideas

“Westward the course of empire…”

“City on a Hill:” American exceptionalism

* + - * 1. Romanticism: celebration of nature
			1. Jacksonian democracy
			2. Turner Thesis?
		1. Intellectual justification for more aggressive westward expansion…
	1. John Tyler’s Administration (1841-1845): Domestic Policy Troubles
		1. Harrison’s death🡪 succession question
			1. Clay resentment: that was supposed to *MY* presidency!
			2. “His Accidency”
			3. Abandoned by Democratic Party when he became VP
		2. Reject Whig Policies🡪 abandoned by Whig Party
			1. Vetoed Bank
			2. Vetoed Tariff
				1. Panic of 1837: govt. short of money
				2. Clay: raise tariff to make money back
				3. Tyler vetoes
			3. Expelled by Whig Party
		3. Cabinet woes
			1. Cabinet resigns
			2. USS Princeton Disaster
				1. Literally no allies because they hate him or they are dead
	2. Tyler Administration: Foreign Policy
		1. Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)
			1. Aroostook “War”
			2. Mesabi Range: “God watches out…”
		2. Oregon Territory
			1. Thousands of American settlers go west
			2. Border dispute with UK
		3. Texas
			1. Texas Rebellion, 1836
				1. American settlers bring slavery to Mexican territory
				2. Don’t want Mexican rule🡪 rebellion
				3. Texans calls for annexation
				4. Jackson/Van Buren skeptical about annexation
				5. Sam Houston fears Mexican president (Lopez de) Santa Anna🡪 seeks alliance with UK

UK wants cotton/stop US expansion

* + - 1. Annexation treaty debates
				1. Background, 1836-1844

Calhoun: admit Texas as a slave state

Whig Divisions

N. Whigs: “Calhoun wants to expand slavery and therefore Southern political power”

Conscience Whigs: uneasy about slavery existing

Cotton Whigs: pro-slavery Whigs

In response to concerns about slavery: S. Dems + Cot. Whigs pass Gag Rule (1836)

No petitions about slavery in H of R

* + - * 1. Tyler-Texas Treaty (1844): Con. Whigs defeat it in Senate
	1. The Election of 1844: A Contest over Texas
		1. Initial candidates: Clay (Whigs) and Van Buren (Dems)
			1. Backroom deal: “let’s not bring up Texas”
				1. In response: S. Dems drop MVB
		2. S. Dems pick James K Polk (Jackson ally, Young Hickory)
			1. Annex Texas
			2. Annex Oregon: “54’40” or Fight!”
				1. Take California too
		3. Clay: first against Texas annexation, then he’s for it🡪 divided anti-Dems
		4. The Liberty Party (James G. Birney)
			1. Platform NO SLAVERY
			2. Significance
				1. APUSH rule: third parties: sting once, then die away
				2. Close split in New York🡪 Polk wins
				3. Slavery is a national issue…
		5. Lame Duck Tyler: joint-resolution🡪 Texas is formally annexed into US
1. Polk and the Mexican American War
	1. Polk’s Foreign Policy and the Start of the War
		1. Oregon
			1. “Drops 54’40” or Fight”🡪 negotiated lower longitude (49th)
				1. Not in Southern interest
				2. Also stupid lol (esp. if preparing for war with Mexico…)
				3. Pisses off N. Democrats… (esp. David Wilmot)
		2. Disputes with Mexico
			1. Minor issue: anti-Catholicism (St. Patrick’s Battalion)
			2. Failure to buy California: John Slidell’s Mission
			3. Texan boundaries
				1. Nueces or Rio Grande River?
				2. Polk sends Zach. Taylor to Rio Grande River
				3. Mexico fires on US troops
		3. Declaration of War
			1. “American blood has been spilt!”
				1. Abraham Lincoln: Spot Resolution

Where exactly did that blood spill, Mr. President?

* + - 1. Democrats pretty much united
			2. N. Whigs skeptical of adding more slave-state territory…
				1. Want to not appear unpatriotic (Federalists in 1812)
				2. Most cave in (174 to 11)

J.R. Lowell: “MA, God forgive her, she’s akneelin’ with the rest”

* 1. The War: Three-Pronged Attack
		1. Z. Taylor🡪Sonora
		2. Winfield Scott🡪 Veracruz and Mexico City
		3. John C. Fremont🡪California
	2. Treaty
		1. Problems
			1. Disorganized Mexican govt.
			2. Polk wants **all** of Mexico
				1. Whigs and even some Dems resisted

Calhoun: “I protest against the incorporation of such a people [of mixed blood]. Ours is the government of the white man.”

* + 1. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848)
			1. Affirmed border at Rio Grande for Texas
			2. Mexican Cession for the US
				1. ½ million square miles for $15 million

AZ, CA, NM, NV, CO, UT

* + - * 1. Whole lot of new territory for the USA
	1. Results of the Mexican-American War
		1. Increased size of the US
		2. Showed power of US to Europe
		3. Change in US-Latin American relations
			1. Monroe Doctrine: “we’re protecting you from Europe”
			2. Now: “you’re a greedy bully!”
		4. New political figures emerge:
			1. SA Douglas, Scott, Taylor, Fremont, Lincoln
		5. Prepared military for Civil War
			1. Lee, Jackson, Grant, Sherman
		6. Post-War tensions=cause of Civil War?
	2. Historiography
		1. Neo-Cons: “one of the best presidents,” he put the USA together
		2. New Left: “bully,” “unconstitutional war”
1. Post-War Tensions
	1. Treaty Ratification
		1. Northern opposition to more slave territory
		2. Wilmot Proviso
			1. David Wilmot, N. Dem
				1. Or is it Wilmont? Just Tucson things lol
			2. “No slavery in Mexican Cession”
				1. “Should be open to white settlers”
			3. Passed in House, failed in Senate
		3. Calhoun Memorandum
			1. Congress has no right to regulate slavery under 5th Amendment
			2. Slavery can expand wherever, whenever
		4. Polk’s solution: extend 36’30”
		5. Desire for territory wanes as debates about slavery grow
			1. Tucson not included in Treaty (Gadsden Purchase, 1853)
			2. Antebellum Question: Calhoun or Wilmot?
	2. Historians: Assistance to Explain the Debate about Expansion of Slavery
		1. Charles Ramsdell: “Natural Limits of Slavery”
			1. Cotton can’t grow past Texas or above Missouri
			2. Nature stopped slavery🡪 would eventually die out by 1880
			3. No need for abolition or Lincoln/Wilmot
				1. Civil War was not bound to happen, not about slavery
		2. Harry Jaffa: “Natural Limits of Slavery”
			1. Cotton does not mean slavery
				1. Slaves can work in other fields (plus cotton can grow in AZ)
				2. Slavery is extremely profitable
			2. Slavery could expand, US could expand into Caribbean
			3. Slavery is more of a moral issue🡪 you need Lincoln/abolition
				1. Civil War was bound to happen, about slavery
	3. Election of 1848: “Let’s keep slavery out of this”
		1. Whigs: war hero and party loyalist: Taylor and Millard Fillmore
			1. Taylor: war hero (N) and plantation owner (S)
		2. Democrats: much more divided, sectional lines
			1. Convention=disaster, Polk steps down (cancer?)
				1. Van Buren (NY): favors Wilmot, appeals to North
				2. Cass (MI): popular sovereignty (territory decides if free or slave state before statehood), appeals to South/West
			2. Cass nominated, Southern dominance of Democratic Party
		3. Free-Soil Party (Barnburners)
			1. Cass picked as Dem🡪 Van Buren forms his own party
			2. Appeal to Con. Whigs and N. Dems
			3. Platform: anti-black AND anti-slavery
				1. Wilmot Proviso

Appeal to desire for anti-black settlement

Appeal to Northerner discomfort with slavery

* + 1. Results
			1. Taylor: 8 free states, 7 slave states
			2. Cass: 8 slave states, 7 free states
			3. Van Buren splits vote in New York🡪 Taylor wins
	1. The Taylor and Fillmore Administrations, 1849-1852
		1. State of the South: doing pretty good
			1. Prosperity, friendly White House, equilibrium in the Senate
			2. Problems:
				1. North is growing: population, economy
				2. Rise of anti-slavery groups (Free Soil Party, Liberty Party, abolitionists)
				3. Fugitive slaves increase
		2. California Gold Rush (“Like, zoinks Scoob! It’s the Miner Forty-Niner”)
			1. Gold Rush🡪 population increase, SF: 500 (1847) to 25,000 (1849)
				1. Yet at the same time: California Genocide…
			2. California wants statehood…as a free state
				1. But there’s a balance between free and slave states

Taylor’s plan: CA=free, NM=slave

South hates it, NM can’t produce cotton

North hates it, NO MORE SLAVE STATES

* + 1. Compromise of 1850 (The Omnibus Bill)
			1. Webster, Calhoun, Clay’s last ride🡪 rise of new politicians
			2. **Terms**
				1. California=free state
				2. NM=popular sovereignty, can decide if slave state

Stephen A. Douglas helps with this…

* + - * 1. No slave trade in D.C.
				2. Stronger Fugitive Slave Law
				3. Forgiveness of Texas debt: get Texas on board
			1. Taylor opposes, then he dies (bad cherries, lol)🡪 Fillmore approves
			2. Results
				1. CA tips balance of power in Senate towards North
				2. Fugitive Slave Laws: controversial
				3. Increased sectionalism

North: moderates side with anti-slavery people…

South: resentment

* + - * 1. BUT… did it work? Look at the election of 1852

Maybe, but temporarily….

**Chapter 10: The Age of Reform, 1830-1850**

“Out of change, therefore, springs improvement; and the people who shall have imagined a peaceable mode of changing their institutions, hold a surety for their melioration.”

—Frances Wright, social reformer, 1828

**Lesson Objectives**

Explain different calls for social, political, and economic reform in the period 1830-1850.

Explain how women and African Americans fought for more individual rights in the Antebellum Era.

Explain how the growth of industry and sectionalism led to calls for reform

**Thesis**

The rise of the American middle class and the expansion of democracy in the Jacksonian Era created the conditions for the reform movements of the Antebellum Era. Despite some successes however in the social realm, most of these movements were seen as extremist movements and had little immediate impact.

1. Context: Political and Social Changes
	1. Jacksonian democracy
		1. Elimination of property qualifications…for white men
		2. Promoted idea of active citizenry
		3. Political parties🡪 more active middle class
	2. Demographic changes
		1. Population increase: immigration and birthrates (doubled every 22 years)
		2. Increasing industrialization/immigration North🡪 urbanization in North
			1. Immigration patterns
				1. 1820: not a lot of immigrants (9 million in US)
				2. 1830: 60k/year🡪 1850: 250k/year

**Most are Northwestern European**

* + - * 1. 1860: 23 million people (10% foreign born)
			1. Who’s coming?
				1. Irish

Potato Famines🡪 2 million Irish to USA

Unskilled farmers, very poor

East Coast: Boston/NYC

Prejudice

Anti-Irish (No Irish Need Apply)

Competition with black workers…

* + - * 1. Germans

Political unrest + famines🡪 1.5 million to USA

Some German-Jewish immigration to US

Skilled workers, tended to have more money

* + - * 1. Anti-immigrant resentment

Religion (Catholics), language, drinking (lol)

Nativism: Know-Nothing Party

Immigrant reaction🡪 associations

Germans: Turner Societies

Irish: local govt. and political machines

* + 1. Increasing migration west🡪 growth of towns in the West
			1. German immigrants move to Midwest
		2. South isn’t changing all that much…
			1. No immigration, why?
			2. Immigrants don’t want to compete with slaves…
	1. Labor changes
		1. 1800: work at home🡪 1830: work outside the home
		2. Majority agricultural still
		3. increasingly industrial
			1. Factory system
				1. Regimented work life (hours, drink, dress)
				2. Increased social divisions (boss vs. proletariat)
				3. No labor unions (until 1830s)
	2. Social institutions: the middle-class family
		1. Separate Spheres
			1. Men at work, women at home
			2. “Cult of True Womanhood (Domesticity)”
				1. Women=only allowed at home
				2. “Piety, purity, domesticity, and submissiveness”
		2. Parenting and education become more important
		3. Increasing class divisions
1. Religious Utopianism: The Second Great Awakening, 1820-1850
	1. Origins
		1. Circuit riders🡪 preach to rural communities🡪 revivals in West
		2. Burned Over District, western NY
			1. Charles Grandison Finney
		3. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists
	2. Religious Romanticism
		1. Rejection of deism and strict Calvinism🡪 appeal to emotion
			1. Predestination idea diminishes
			2. Emotional release through religion
				1. Hymns, testimonials, “anxious bench”
		2. Moral duty for charity/social reform🡪 Benevolent Empire
	3. New participants
		1. MC Women out of the home to organize revivals/charity/reform
			1. C. G. Finney and Lyman Beecher encourage women to participate
			2. Antoinette Brown Blackwell
		2. African Americans: religion helps organize communities
			1. Richard Allen (AME Church), Harry Hosier
	4. Religious communities: utopia in action (“heaven a place on earth”)
		1. Shakers: Ann Lee
			1. “Shaking Quakers,” egalitarian, celibacy
		2. Oneida Community: John H. Noyes
			1. Communalism, “free love”
		3. Latter Day Saints (Mormons): Joseph Smith and Brigham Young
			1. “An All-American Prophet”
			2. Highly controversial: prophets and polygamy
			3. Violent attacks🡪 moved to IL🡪 Utah
			4. Rapidly growing religion
2. Reform Movements
	1. Education and Social Welfare
		1. Education
			1. Horace Mann: secular universal public education (MA)
			2. C. G. Finney🡪 Oberlin College
			3. Thomas Gallaudet: American School for the Deaf
			4. Samuel G. Howe: Perkins Institution for the Blind
		2. Social Welfare: states or cities, no national institutions
			1. New orphanages and poorhouses
			2. Prisons
				1. Philadelphia System

“Penitentiary”🡪 solitary confinement

* + - * 1. Auburn System

Group labor, enforced silence

“Instill MC values”

* + - * 1. Dorothea Dix and the mentally ill

Both systems🡪 terrible for mental health

Need separate institutions🡪 insane asylums

* 1. Temperance
		1. US loves to drink lol
			1. Inexpensive, socially acceptable, easy to get
		2. Most successful movement
			1. Support from women
				1. Religious influence and concerns about spousal abuse
			2. Support from religious leaders
				1. Finney: it converts women
			3. Support from elites
				1. Crime/atheism begins with the drink
				2. Hostility to immigrants
				3. Factory owners: drinking hurts productivity
			4. Bans in states/cities
		3. Opposition from Germans/Irish immigrants
	2. Abolition: the most ambitious
		1. Northern attitude: slavery is wrong, so don’t allow it here
			1. Little widespread desire for abolition: property rights/Constitution
			2. Fears about black people…
		2. The abolitionists
			1. Religious: Quakers
			2. William Lloyd Garrison
				1. The Liberator (1831)
				2. Immediate abolition and full equality (supported women’s rights too)

“I am in earnest - I will not equivocate - I will not excuse - I will not retreat a single inch - and I will be heard!”

“That which is not just is not law”🡪 publicly burns Constitution (makes him a pariah)

“No union with slaveholders”

* + - 1. Frederick Douglass
				1. Former slave, wrote autobiography
				2. Follower of Garrison until 1840

“I admit our responsibility for slavery while in the Union but I deny that going out of the Union would free us from that responsibility.”

* + - * 1. Believer in Constitution, “work within the system”

“Not a pro-slavery document”

But non-violent

* + - 1. Grimké Sisters (Sarah and Angelina)
				1. Southern abolitionists
				2. Ridiculed for their reform activities
		1. Public opposition
			1. North: opposed to racial equality
			2. South: bounties for abolitionists, laws limiting free speech
			3. Moderate abolition: opposed to immediacy, opposed to equality
				1. American Colonization Society
				2. Liberty Party: gradualism through politics
	1. Women’s Rights
		1. Related to abolitionist movement
			1. Prominent leaders supported women’s rights (Garrison, Grimkés, Douglass)
			2. Women denied right to speak at World’s Anti-Slavery Convention (London)🡪 need for separate women’s movement
		2. Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
			1. Declaration of Sentiments
				1. Female suffrage, full property rights, divorce
			2. Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
1. Impact on American Culture
	1. Education
		1. 1820: few public schools
		2. 1840: most Northern states created pub. schools
			1. H. Mann: Massachusetts Board of Education, 1837
		3. 1850s: most Northern states required education
			1. Goals
				1. Americanize immigrants
				2. Instill middle class values
			2. Not standardized, no grades, lax discipline, little classwork
			3. West/South🡪 still few schools
			4. Decline in prestige of college
				1. Democratized education🡪 less prestigious
	2. Philosophy
		1. American Romanticism
			1. Copy of Europe or distinctly American?
				1. Jacksonian passion
				2. Individualism, raw nature
		2. Transcendentalism: pioneered by Ralph Waldo Emerson
			1. Ideas
				1. Thought is subordinate to feelings
				2. Worship of individualism: escape past, religion
				3. Glorify nature
			2. Henry David Thoreau: *Walden*
				1. Society kills individualism🡪 live in nature
				2. Civil disobedience

Govt. cannot make people do something immoral

Don’t obey unjust laws

* + - 1. Criticism of transcendental individualism
				1. Selfish
				2. Sense of community?
				3. Denying reality: inside wanting out

Douglass/Stanton wanted in

* 1. Literature
		1. James F. Cooper: American nature
		2. Edgar Allen Poe: mystery and the occult, tortured genius
		3. Nathaniel Hawthorne: hatred of materialism/conformity
		4. Walt Whitman: common man poet, praise individualism
		5. Herman Melville: dark side of humanity, criticism of pure individualism

**Chapter 11: Economic Sectionalism, 1800-1850**

“On the north bank of the Ohio, everything is activity, industry. Labor is honored. There are no slaves. Pass to the south bank and the scene changes so suddenly that you think yourself on the other side of the world. The enterprising spirit is gone.”

—Alexis de Tocqueville, French political writer, 1848

**Lesson Objectives**

Explain the differences and consequences of sectional economies (North vs. South) in the period leading up to the Civil War.

 Explain the nature of slavery and race in the American South.

 Explain changes in labor systems, North and South.

**Thesis**

Though the southern and northern states initially depended on and benefited from inter-state trade at the start of the nineteenth century, the rapid industrial advancement of the North and the socio-economic entrenchment of slavery in the South increasingly intensified sectional differences in the mid-nineteenth century. Yet, the institution of slavery was not yet threatened by these increasing economic distinctions until the later 1850s.

1. The South
	1. The Economy
		1. Agrarian (i.e. few urban centers/little industry)
		2. “Cotton is king”—James Henry Hammond
			1. 75% of all exports in USA🡪 UK
			2. 2/3 grown in MI/AL; 1/3 grown past Mississippi River
			3. Fluctuating prices by 1850s, but extremely valuable
		3. Upper South (VA, KY): more diversified
			1. Wheat, tobacco, cotton
			2. KY: small industry
	2. Southern industry: limited, insignificant
		1. Slavery limited industry
		2. Small manufacturing did develop, 15% of manufacturing in USA
			1. Flour and lumber mills
			2. Iron and coal in VA, KY, TN (Tredegar Iron Works)
			3. Textile mills in Appalachia
	3. The expansion of slavery
		1. Price of cotton goes ↑ 🡪 price of slaves goes ↑
			1. Extremely costly to get into cotton business for small farmers
		2. Domestic slave trade expanded (Second Middle Passage)
			1. Upper South to Southwest (MI, AL, LA)
				1. Over 1 million slaves sold west by 1850
		3. ¼ Southerners own slaves (500 acre with 20 slaves most common)
		4. ¾ Yeoman farmer
			1. Benefit from slavery nonetheless
				1. Possibility of advancement
				2. “Mudsill Theory”— Hammond

Lowest white man is still higher than a black man

* + 1. Hugely profitable
			1. Slaves=capital, no need for industry…
			2. No marketing, no transportation, no factories
	1. Plantation life
		1. Medium (20 slaves): small village
			1. Main house, barn, forge, slave quarters
			2. Most things made on site, self-sufficient
		2. The white family: “the big house”
			1. Owner at home
			2. Wife’s responsibilities
				1. Nurse, disciplinarian, run house, education, refinery
				2. Unmarried women kept at home: refinery and grace

“Purity” of white women

* + 1. Slave life and work
			1. Field work
				1. Sunrise to sunset, sometimes longer
				2. Strict discipline, punishments common
			2. “House slaves”
				1. Childcare, domestic chores
				2. Constant supervision

Sexual violence common

* + - 1. Homelife
				1. Single room, 5 to a cottage, sometimes more
				2. Disease common

Malnutrition, childbirth deaths, worms

Life expectancy: 36

Pseudoscience: myths about black health

* + - 1. Gender
				1. Enslaved women=property, no legal protection from sexual assault

Childcare

* + - * 1. Enslaved men: closely guarded

Brutal punishments: whippings, castrations

* + - 1. Slave codes
				1. State regulations of slave activities

Education forbidden, passes, no assemblies

* + - 1. Degrees of “freedom”
				1. Earn freedom
				2. Artisan/skilled workers=loaned out, more mobility
				3. Small gardens and sell own goods

Cost effective…

* 1. Sociology of slavery
		1. South: “Better living conditions than North/Latin America”
			1. Increased natural population, no need for internl. slave trade
			2. Adequate food, clothing, shelter: more humane than factory life
				1. Why would they run away? Drapetomania
			3. Few widespread slave rebellions
			4. Calhoun: “Slavery is a positive good”
				1. Christianize/civilize the black man
		2. The slave family/religion
			1. Whites sometimes had paternalistic relationship with slaves
			2. Black families: No legal marriages, slaves separated from families
			3. Churches=permitted sense of community
			4. E. Genovese: religion and family protected individualism
	2. Psychology of slavery: controversial topic
		1. Why so few slave rebellions?
		2. How do institutions impact personality?
		3. “Sambo” or rebel?
			1. Contented or traumatized slaves?
				1. Slave rebellions exceptions to rule
				2. Slavery🡪 dehumanizes/subdues
			2. Rebellion and resistance
				1. Rebellion

German Coast Uprising (1811)

Denmark Vesey (1822) [conspiracy]

Nat Turner (1831)

Why so few? Brutal suppression

Fears of a Haitian Revolution

Biggest fear of planter class (AAs outnumber whites in some areas)

* + - * 1. Resistance: more common

Every day: breaking tools, too “sick” to work

Runaways

* 1. Free African Americans
		1. 500,000 across USA by 1860
		2. Heavily regulated by state governments: black codes
			1. Fugitive Slave Law🡪 slavery is a national issue
			2. Personal liberty laws in North
		3. South: unattractive for free men
			1. Manumissions often came with cost🡪 leave
				1. Increasingly not an option by 1850s
			2. South pressure free AAs to leave
			3. Separate communities: Israel Hill in VA
				1. Black slaveowners?
		4. North: more opportunities for advancement
			1. Cities: need workers
			2. Still limitations (black registries)
			3. Formed own communities/institutions
		5. Opportunities in the West: Lyles Station in Indiana
		6. Church organizations
		7. Involvement in abolition movement
			1. Frederick Douglass, Maria Stewart, Sojourner Truth
			2. Underground Railroad
1. The North
	1. Industrial explosion
		1. 1812-1850: manufacturing exploded x10
		2. Why?
			1. Raw materials
				1. Coal in PA
				2. Timber, wheat, cotton
			2. New technologies adopted
				1. New inventions, new machines
			3. Labor supply
				1. Immigrants
				2. Urbanization
			4. Capital
				1. California gold
				2. European investment
	2. Labor and society
		1. New labor
			1. Irish=unskilled factory labor
			2. Immigration🡪 increased urbanization
				1. Urban crowding
				2. Little sanitation
				3. Child labor
			3. Nativism and violence
		2. Class hierarchies
			1. Industry🡪 wealthy upper classes
			2. Middle class grows
	3. Infrastructure changes: the railroad
		1. Birth of RR
			1. Baltimore and Ohio, 1830
			2. Rough start
				1. Panic of 1837 slowed down investment
				2. Technical issues

Steep grades

Sparks

Wooden rails

* + - * 1. Financing concerns🡪 huge public investment

Cities/states sell bonds

South stall federal funding🡪 most are state endeavors

1850: Illinois Central Railroad

Land grants to build railroads

Abraham Lincoln: railroad lawyer…

* + 1. Impact of Railroad
			1. Impact on farmers (West)
				1. Expand access to fertile land
				2. Transportation of crops
				3. Access to world market
				4. Farm income rise
				5. New technology
			2. Impact on cities (North)
				1. New cities (Chicago)
				2. RR🡪 more banks
				3. Growth of steel factories
			3. Impact on sectionalism
				1. East and West connected; South left behind
				2. North/West hostile to slavery expansion, want land for white farmers/railroads
				3. South=little investment in railroads

Atlanta only real RR hub in South (for now…)