

The Early Republic Challenges, Expansion & Reform

Causes

Effects

Regional interests: Different views of Constitution



Two-party political system develops

United States buys Louisiana Territory



United States doubles in size

Embargoes, war, tariffs



Increased demand for American domestic goods

Industrial Revolution



Growth of cities and towns

Transportation improves



Increased distribution of goods

New religious ideas, heightened social awareness, & affordable newspapers.




New age of reform movements in America focusing on expanding rights

Washington & New Nation

- George Washington unanimously elected President in 1789. New nation & president faced many early problems.
- America faced large *national debt* & economic problems.
- Washington appointed *Alexander Hamilton* as Secretary of the Treasury to fix economic problems. Hamilton developed a strong central government & a controversial *national bank*.
- Hamilton proposed a series of taxes to increase revenue. *Protective tariffs* helped American industry from foreign competition which upset the agricultural South.

Government & Economics

Q/A: Explain why Washington & Hamilton felt raising taxes was necessary to save the new nation.

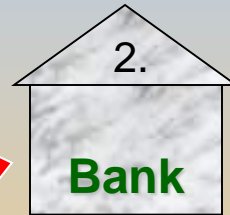
<u><i>Expenditures</i></u>	<u><i>Income</i></u>
\$77,228,000 <u>war debt</u>	\$4,399,000 <u>from tariffs</u>
\$4,269,000 <u>gov't cost</u>	\$19,000 <u>other sources</u>
	
Total: <u>\$81,497,000</u>	Total: <u>\$4,418,000</u>

Banks & How they Work

- **Alexander Hamilton** wanted to create a national bank. Felt it could help the new nation's economy. How banks work:

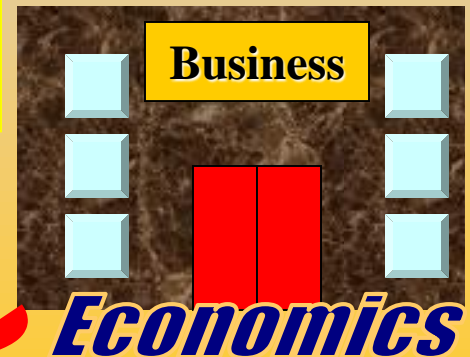
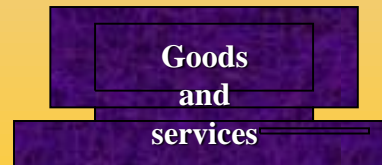
You deposit money into a bank account. Bank uses money to help economy grow. Money flows in a circular path from people into general economy & back to you again. In the process, money can create goods, services, jobs, and profits...

1. Workers use wages to buy goods & services. They deposit money in banks as savings because banks pay interest.



3. Businesses use loans to create new products & services. As they sell more, they hire more & raise wages.

2. Banks use much of the money. They lend money to people for cars, homes, or businesses. Banks charge interest- a fee for a loan- to those who borrow.



<http://www.pbs.org/video/american-experience-the-battle-over-the-establishment-of-a-national-bank/>

Q/A: Explain why giving banks money was a major part of the latest government rescue package.

Economics: Now & Then

Recession and Depression

Many people hoped the economy would fix itself because they believed depressions were a natural part of the business cycle (shown below). Economies go through ups and downs. The period when an economy is at its worst is a trough. There are two kinds of troughs—recessions and depressions. A depression is more severe.



Recession

- The production of a nation's goods and services goes down each month for six months.
- Business owners produce less and invest less in new equipment and facilities. They also lay off workers.
- Consumers buy fewer goods.

Depression

- The production of goods and services drops lower than in a recession.
- The period of no economic growth is longer than in a recession. Unemployment is higher.
- The slowdown may spread to other countries; international trade declines dramatically.

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Q/A: Explain how Congress & the President can attempt to get out of an economic recession or depression?

Washington's 2nd Term

- Washington re-elected to a 2nd term. Foreign & domestic problems still faced the new nation. Western farmers start Whiskey Rebellion in response to increased taxes.
- Washington led 15,000 troops to easily stop rebellion.
- French Revolution & another British/French conflict focused Washington on foreign affairs; he chose neutrality.
- Washington set precedents for other presidents to follow, one was stepping down after his 2nd term.



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain the historical significance of George Washington stepping down from power after his second term as president.

Washington immortalized across America



Primary Source: Washington's Farewell Address

- ...all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass... greater strength, greater resource, proportionally greater security from external danger, and less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations.
- ...warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.
- ...As the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened...
- It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world...

Q/A: Explain the main idea of each of the four excerpts taken from George Washington's Farewell Address.

The First Political Parties

- Most feared *political parties*; even Washington suffered political attacks.
- Washington's absence led to the first highly contested election.
- *Thomas Jefferson* left Washington's cabinet earlier & started 1st party, the *Democratic-Republicans* to protest *Alexander Hamilton* & the *Federalist's* plan of strong central govt.

Government & Civics

Q/A: Explain differences of the first political parties.

<u>Differences between</u> <u>1st Political Parties</u>	
<u><i>Federalists</i></u>	<u><i>Democratic-Republicans</i></u>
<u>Leader:</u> <i>Alexander Hamilton / George Washington/ John Adams</i>	<u>Leader:</u> <i>Thomas Jefferson / James Madison</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wealthy class rule -Strong fed govt. -Manufactured goods -Loosely interpret Constitution -British alliance -National bank -Protective tariffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People rule -Strong state govt. -Agricultural goods -Strictly interpret Constitution -French alliance -State banks -Free trade

John Adams Presidency

- *John Adams* won a close election against Thomas Jefferson, who became Vice-President by finishing 2nd place.
- *The XYZ Affair*: France confiscated American ships at sea, & when a diplomatic team was sent to France, France demanded bribe payments. The team left with no resolution, which made Adams look weak in the eyes of political rivals & the public.
- Suspicious of French immigrants, Adams signed the *Alien Act*; made it more difficult for immigrants to become citizens & gave the president power to *deport* aliens. Upset with second guessing by Jefferson & the media, Adams signed *Sedition Act*; made it a crime to make “malicious” criticisms of government.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: *Explain why the Alien & Sedition Acts became a major problem for Adams & doomed chances for re-election.*

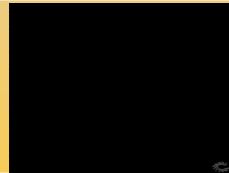
Cartoonist represents the Federalists & Democratic-Republicans fighting in Congress



The Jefferson Era

- After a nasty election in 1800, Thomas Jefferson became 1st **Democratic-Republican** President. Tried to heal nation after race; “**We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.**”
- Jefferson believed in a **laissez-faire** government; belief in a “hands off” government; play a small role in lives of people.
- Jefferson wound up playing a large role in government & the geographic shaping of America with Louisiana Purchase.

Historical Perspective



Courts establish
“Judicial Review,”
with Madison vs.
Marbury case.



America doubles in size overnight
for a mere \$15 million.

Q/A: Explain
why many
Americans
prefer a
laissez-faire
form of gov't.

The Louisiana Purchase

- Thomas Jefferson, *strict constructionist*, went above the Constitution to purchase Louisiana from Napoleon & France.
- America doubled in size overnight. *Manifest Destiny*, belief it was God's will to expand cross continent, became national goal.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: Predict how expansion, & American faith in Christianity & representative government would further affect Native Americans.

Spirit of Manifest Destiny, expansion, & Jefferson



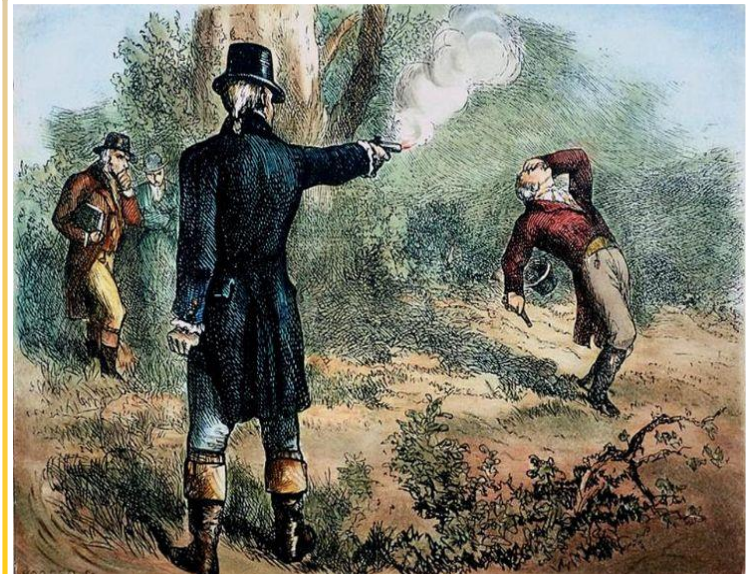
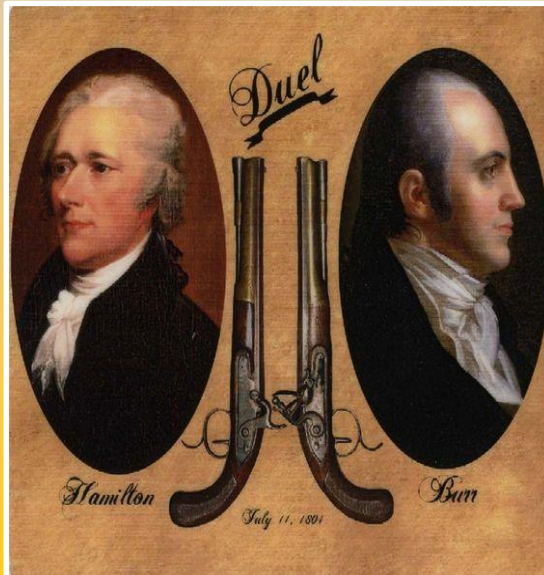
Political Rivals: The Duel

- American political rivals historically have angry disagreements. It hit an unrivaled level when Vice President Aaron Burr (Democratic-Republican) killed Alexander Hamilton (Federalist) in a duel in 1804. The two feuded both politically & personally.
- While “Duels” were legal, few actually resulted in death. The nation was outraged by the killing of Alexander Hamilton. Burr was charged with murder, but was later acquitted. Aaron Burr’s political career was finished in the aftermath.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: Analyze how the death of Hamilton led many to question the practice of dueling, & led to the end of Aaron Burr’s political career.

The Duel of Alexander Hamilton & Aaron Burr





- Select 6 characters from the drawing (you may include animals), & create speech or thought bubbles for each. Write 1 or 2 sentences describing character's thoughts. Use 1 of the terms listed in the Word Bank. If necessary, write sentences as captions in space below the drawing.

Annotating a Famous Historical Painting Word Bank

-destroy -growth -justified -Manifest Destiny -native people -other countries -progress
-territorial acquisition -United States

Lewis and Clark

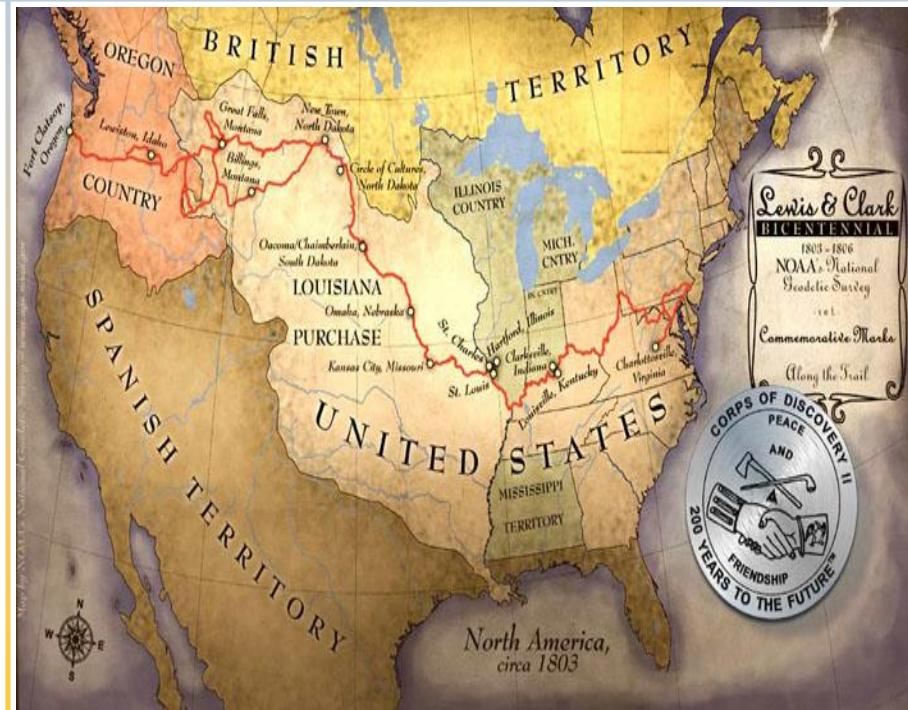
- New land needed to be explored, Jefferson financed **Lewis & Clark expedition**. (1803-1806) Lewis & Clark crossed to the Pacific, met native tribes, & studied plants & animals.
- **Sacagawea**, Native American guide, helped Lewis & Clark navigate through difficult terrain & Native American tribes.

Making Connections

Q/A: Compare the impact of Marco Polo's travel stories & stories of the Lewis & Clark expedition.



Sacagawea helped Lewis & Clark



Journey took 3 years. News inspired Manifest Destiny. People move West!

Living History

Q/A: Live on the trail with Lewis & Clark. Create 2 illustrated journals of life on the journey & a new plant or animal species.



Lewis & Clark kept detailed research journals of unknown plants & animals

- *May 18th 1804 . . .*

- *December 12th 1804 . . .*

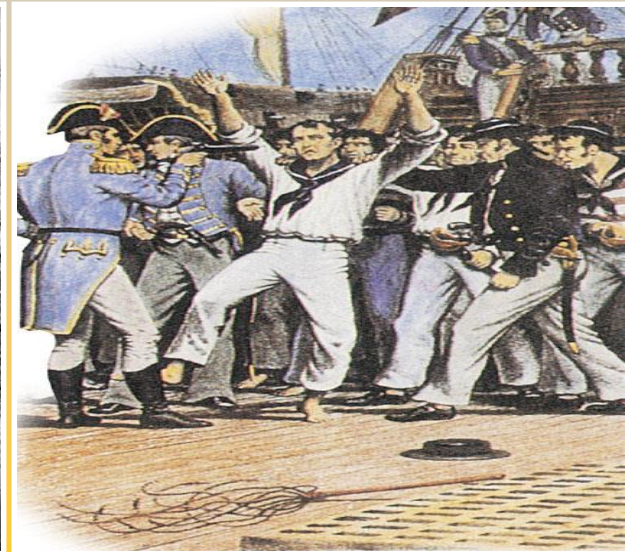
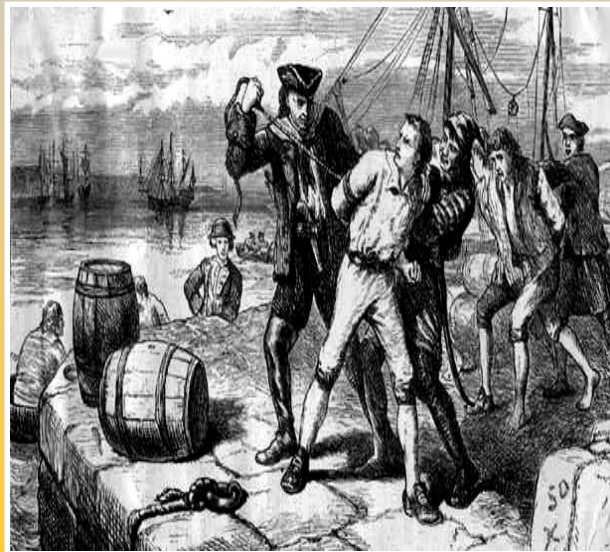
James Madison's Presidency

- Jefferson honored the 2 term precedent, & did not run for a 3rd time. James Madison became 4th president.
- Britain & France had been at war, United States remained neutral. British impressed American sailors, captured & forced them to serve in British Navy...angered new American nation.
- The British renewed alliances with Native Americans. War Hawks, like Henry Clay of KY, felt new war would prove independence. Nationalism motivated Americans to fight.

Culture & Societies

Q/A: Explain how impressed sailors led to nationalism & a renewed fighting spirit for America.

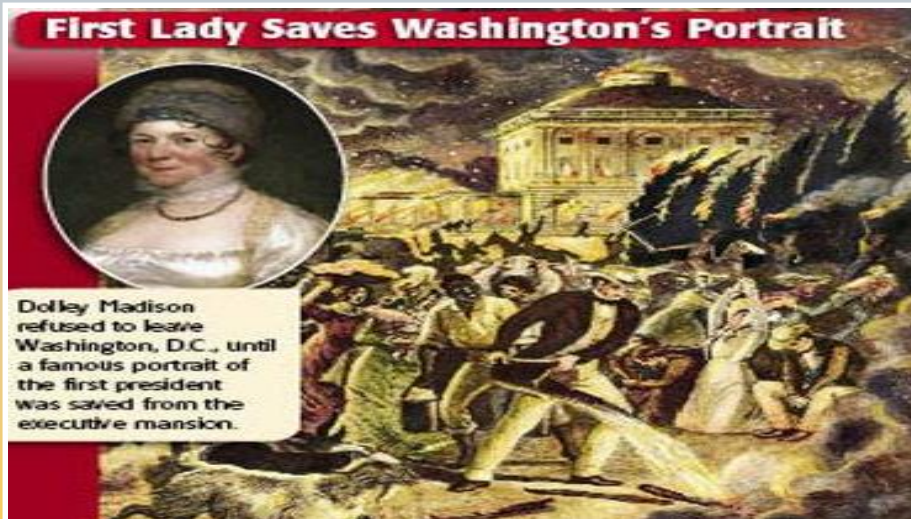
Describe how nationalism could be both good & bad.



Sailors impressed by British Navy & forced to serve

The War of 1812

- British were fighting 2 fronted war; France & U.S.A. British win many battles, burn Washington, D.C. & presidents home.
- 1st Lady *Dolly Madison*, escaped attack with a portrait of Washington. Even in death, Washington remained important.
- At the Battle of Baltimore, *Francis Scott Key*, was inspired & wrote the words of *The Star Spangled Banner*.



Q/A: Washington, D.C., was rebuilt after the War of 1812.
Identify & describe the only other time the capital was attacked.

After overnight battle, captive Key is inspired that US flag is still flying.

End & Impact of the War

- **Treaty of Ghent** signed to end war. News traveled slow across Atlantic, & final **Battle of New Orleans** fought after war ended. Gen. **Andrew Jackson** became a hero when news of big victory & end of war hit public **simultaneously**, people gave him credit.
- Americans took pride in victory over England in, **“2nd War of Independence,”** & Jackson built popularity; became president. With threat of Britain gone, people again looked to move West.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: **Explain why victory at New Orleans caused Andrew Jackson to become a hero. Describe how this propelled his political career.**



General Andrew Jackson won Battle of New Orleans. Jackson became instant hero & later president.

Causes & Effects of The War of 1812

Causes of the War of 1812

Impressment
of U.S. Citizens



Interference
with American
shipping



British support
of Native-
American
resistance



WAR

The Effects of the War

WAR

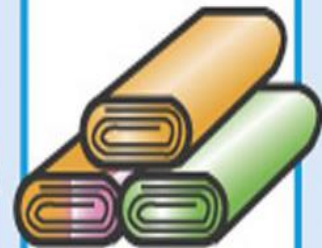
Increased
American
patriotism



Weakened
Native American
resistance



U.S.
manufacturing
grew



Historical Perspective

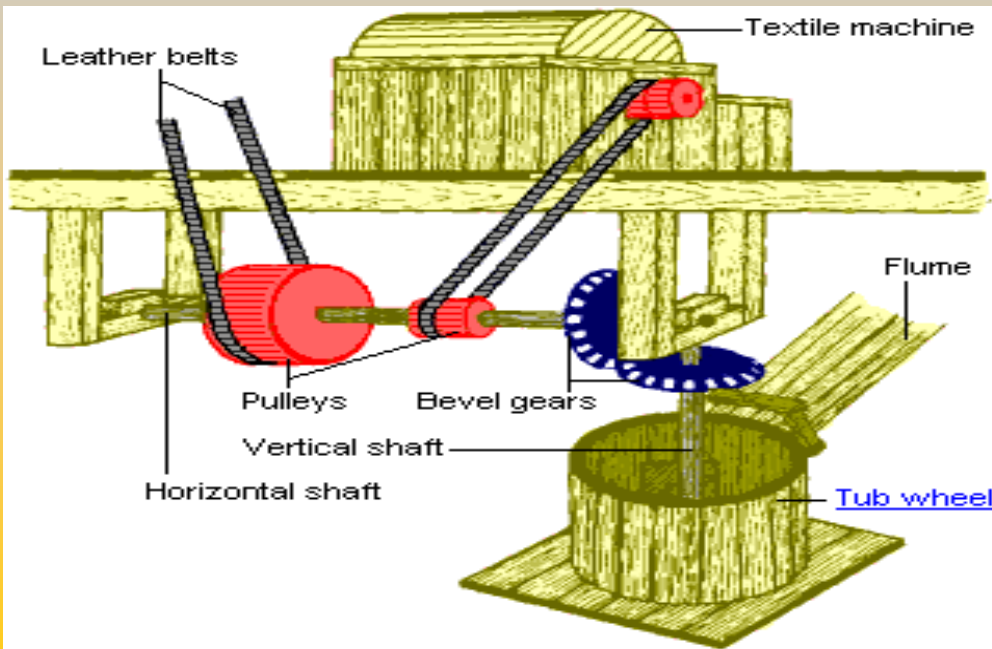
Q/A: Describe causes & effects of The War of 1812.

Industrial Revolution

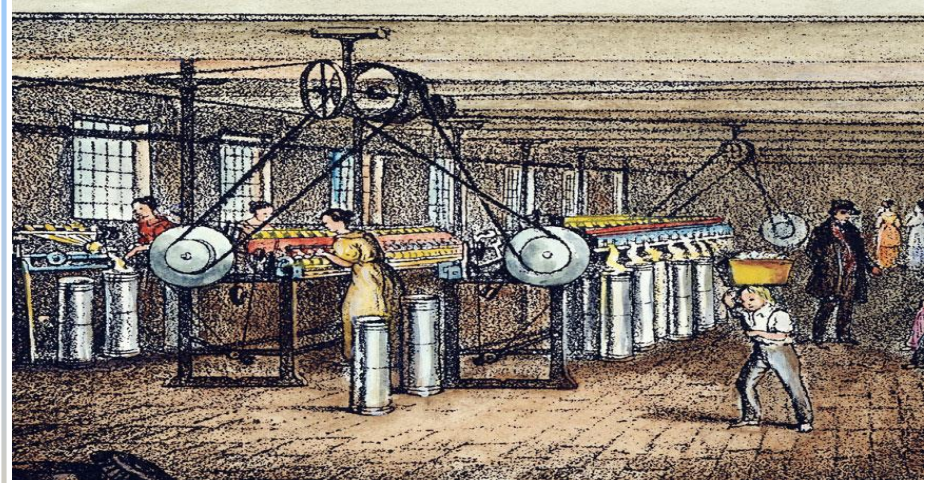
- **Technology** improved as need for American made products increased. England shifted influence to factories & brought **Industrial Revolution** to America.
- Small mills would eventually be replaced by large “factories.” Factories led to new job opportunities & city development.

Geography & Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain why large cities now developed along rivers.



Images of Industrial Revolution



- Men, women, & children had new job opportunities.
- People began leave farms to work in factories, & new immigrants worked for low pay.

***Culture
&
Societies***



Q/A: Describe causes of the Industrial Revolution. Explain effects Industrial Revolution made on American development.

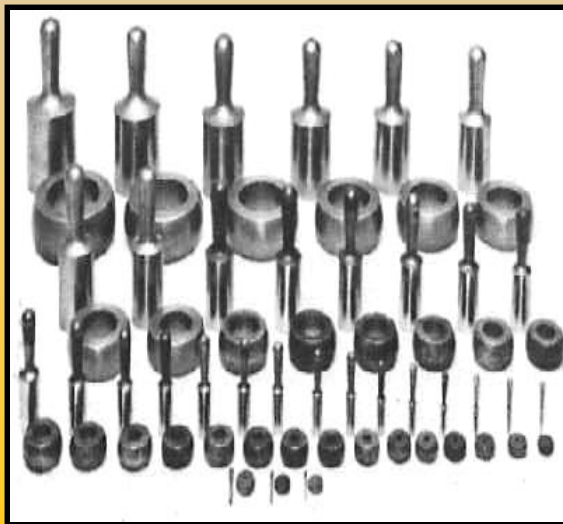
Eli Whitney's Impact

- **Cotton Gin** refined cotton easily & did the work it took 50 people to do. Cotton became South's leading **cash crop** & essential for Northern **textile factories**. Increased demand for cotton led to mass expansion of American territory & slavery.
- **Interchangeable parts** developed for items like guns, clocks, lock & keys, etc. Made production more **efficient** & repair easier. Hurt small craftsmen, helped big factories.

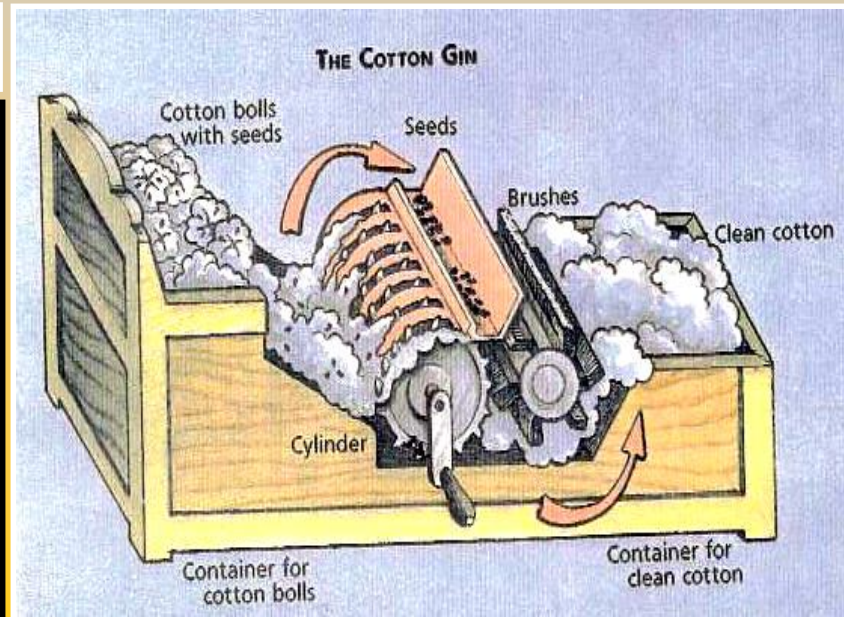
Economics & Society

**Q/A: Analyze
how Eli
Whitney's
inventions
helped shape
the economy &
society of the
North & South.**

Interchangeable parts



Cotton Gin simple yet effective



Textile Mill Technology



* Textiles, cloth products, in high demand. Northern cities developed factories powered by water. Cotton became essential to these factories.

Economics & Geography

Q/A: Explain the comment that “water was the electricity” of the 1800s.

1. Wagons bring raw cotton to the mill to be spun into thread

2. Fast-moving water causes the water wheel to turn

3. The turning water wheel powers the mill's main shaft

4. The main shaft drives pulleys, which turn belts that drive the mill machinery

5. Carding machines

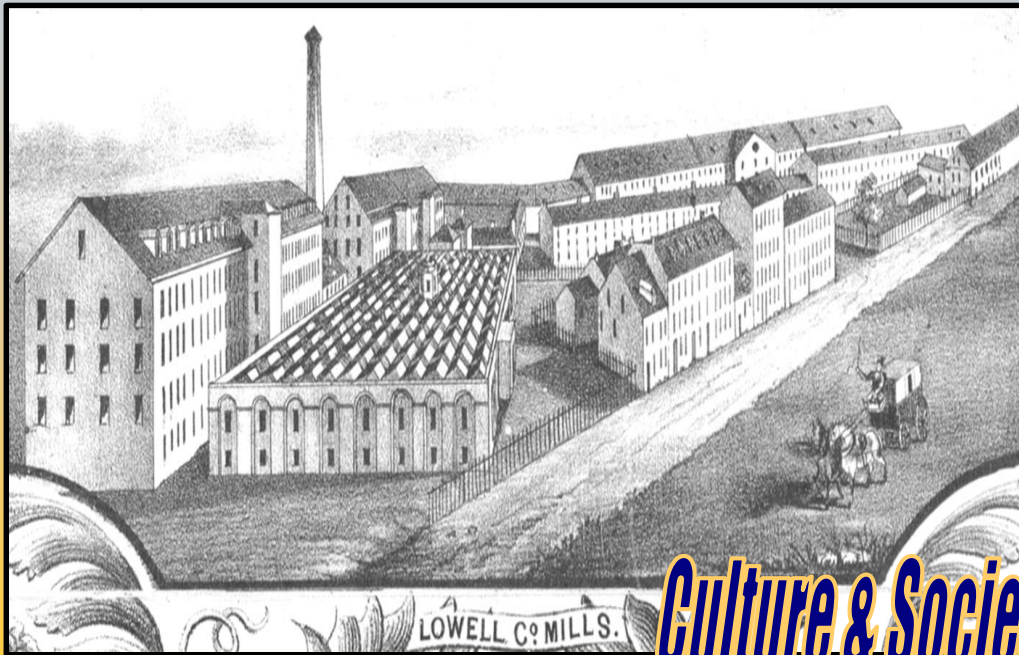
6. Drawing machines

7. Spinning frames

8. Wagons carry spun thread to weavers who use it to make cloth

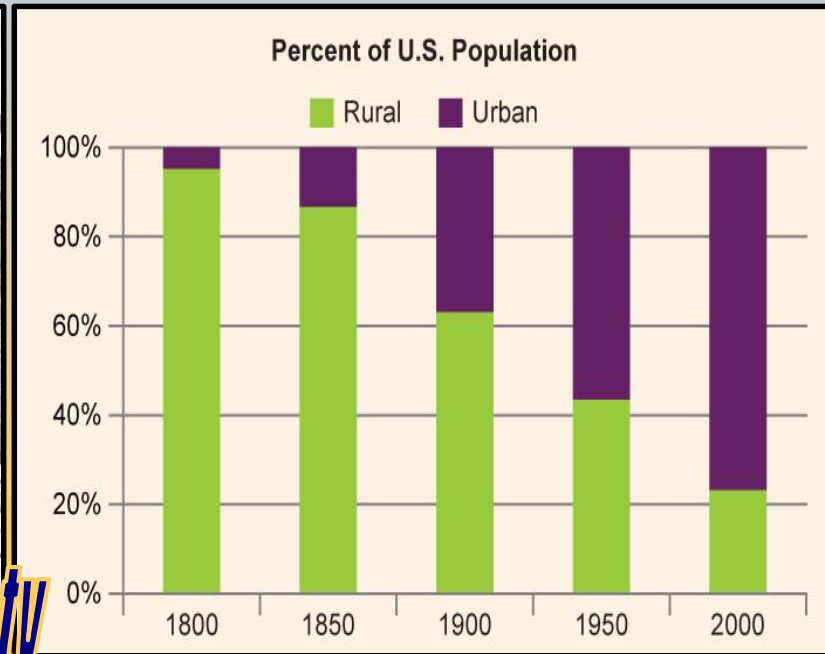
Rural Flight & Lowell Mills

- Beginning of “Rural Flight,” people leaving farms to work in cities. Majority of Americans lived on farms until 1920s.
- By the mid 1800s, Lowell Mills employed over 13,000 workers & produced 2.25 million yards of cotton cloth a week. Women worked the Lowell Mills & lived in nearby supervised dorms.



LOWELL C. MILLS.

Culture & Society



Q/A: Explain why textile mills/ factories led to many people, especially women, leaving farm life and moving to cities.

Primary Source: Working Conditions at Mills

- **“Is anyone such a fool as to suppose that out of six thousand factory girls in Lowell, sixty would be there if they could help it? Whenever I raise the point that it is immoral to shut us up in a close room twelve hours a day in the most monotonous and tedious of employment I am told that we have to come to the mills voluntarily and we can leave when we will. Voluntarily!... The whip which brings us to Lowell is necessity. We must have money; a father’s debts are to be paid, an aged mother to be supported, a brother’s ambition to be aided and so the factories are supplied. Is this to act from free will?... Is this freedom? To my mind it is slavery.” – Sarah G. Bagley**

Q/A: Explain why Bagley believes most women went to work in the mills. Describe how she views working conditions.

Monroe Presidency & Doctrine

- Following Madison, *James Monroe* elected president. Last of Revolutionary War generation. Led brief *Era of Good Feelings*.
- *Monroe Doctrine* warned European nations no new colonies in North & South America would be accepted & would be met with force. America gained control of *Western Hemisphere*.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: Analyze the political cartoons. Explain how the Monroe Doctrine helped America's development.



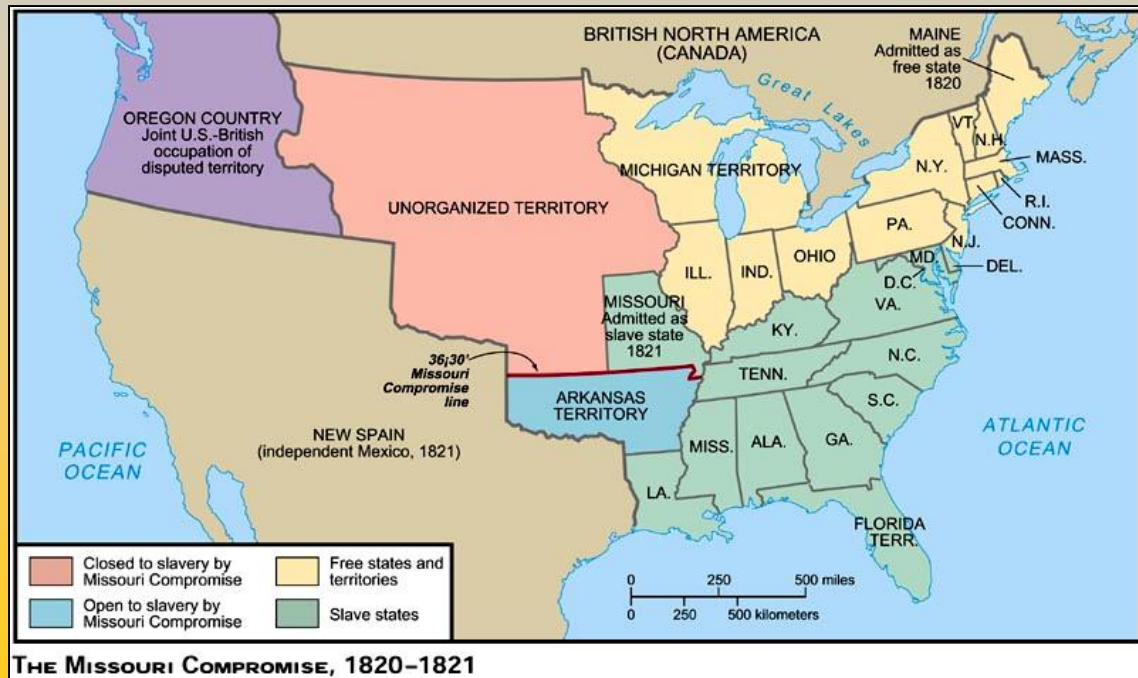
The Monroe Doctrine established America as a dominant power in the Western Hemisphere, still implemented today.

Expansion, Tension, & Compromise

- New territories, demand for new businesses & cotton farms led to expansion. Question of slavery intensified with growth.
- *Missouri Compromise* (1820), pushed by *Henry Clay (KY)*, established Maine as a free state & Missouri as a slave state. Established line between North (free) & South (slave) for unsettled territories. North & South power struggle grows!
- *Sectionalism*, loyalty to region, developed in North, South, & West. Role of govt. & representation issues divide nation.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: *Explain* how The Missouri Compromise displayed political rivalries & beliefs that influenced Westward Expansion & development of the United States.



Missouri Compromise

Nationalism

- Louisiana Purchase: Abundance of new land.
- Era of Good Feelings: Political rivalries subside briefly after War of 1812.
- Monroe Doctrine: America asserts itself on world stage for 1st time.
- American culture: Belief US culture was superior to Native culture, English, French, or Spanish culture.
- American System: Internal improvements; roads, railroads, & canals.

Sectionalism

- American System: North support; South oppose
- Spread of slavery: North oppose; South support
- Spread of industry: North support; South oppose
- Missouri Compromise: North & South agree

Historical Perspective

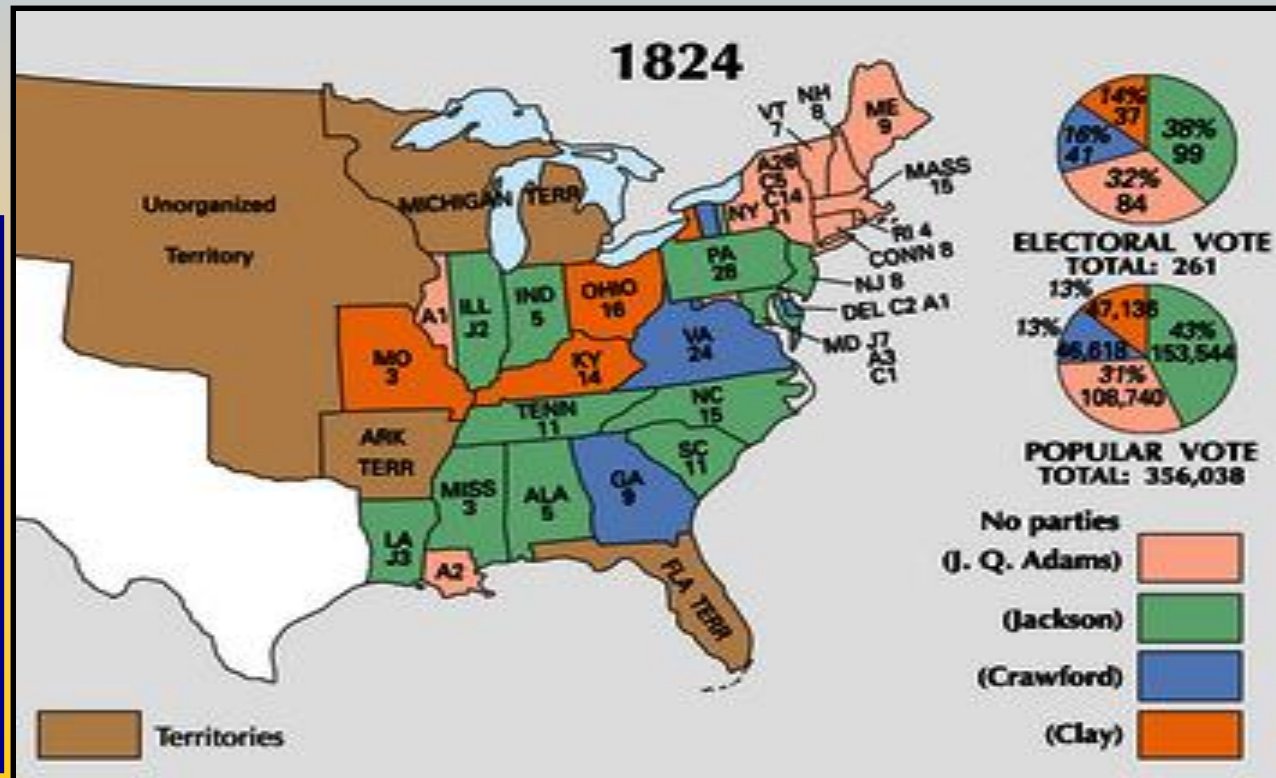
Q/A: Explain how the Missouri Compromise helped cure 1820s problems but could not prevent the Civil War 40 years later.

John Quincy Adams v. Andrew Jackson

- *John Quincy Adams* narrowly won election of 1824.
- *Andrew Jackson* won popular vote & electoral majority, but not more than 50 percent. Vote went to Congress; Jackson lost & accused Adams & Henry Clay of making a “*corrupt bargain.*”
- *Clay, Speaker of the House*, encouraged Congress to vote for Adams & was named *Secretary of State* when Adams won.

Historical Perspective

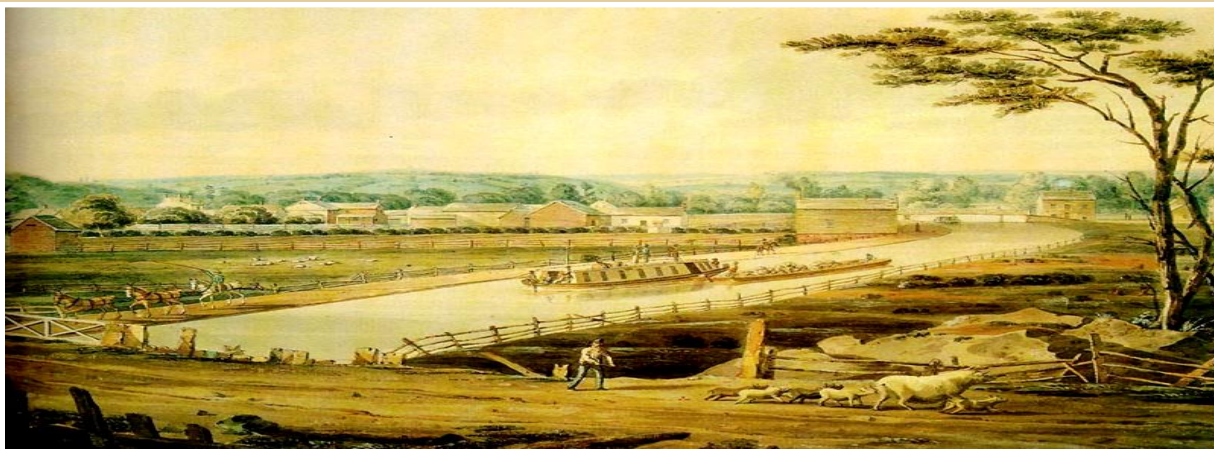
Q/A: Explain why the American people were upset with the “Corrupt Bargain.” Predict what will happen in the election of 1828.



American System: Internal Improvements

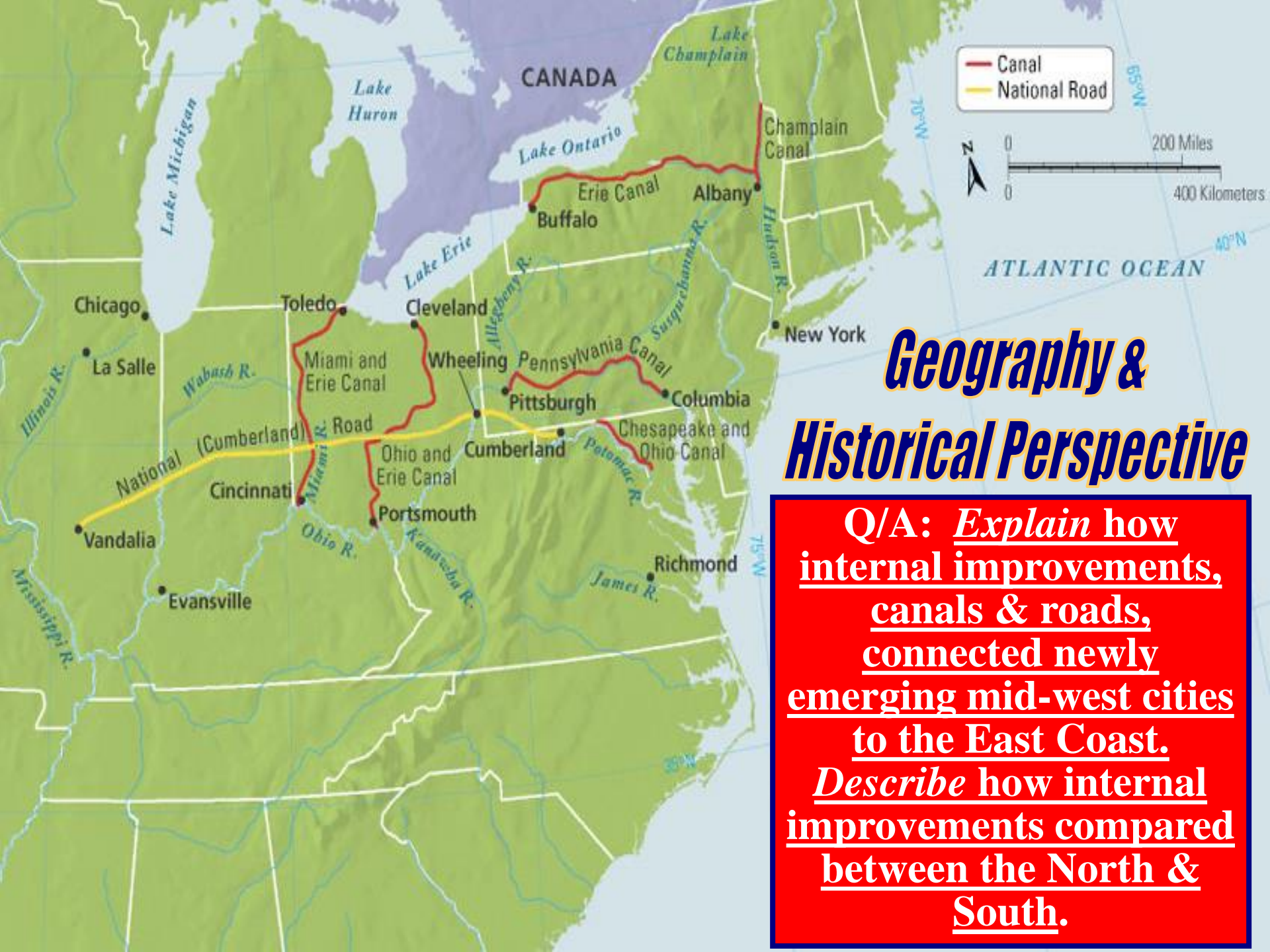
- *The American System*: *Internal improvements* change & connect America, & implementation of a *protective tariff* help American manufacturing. Tariff helped Northern trade, angered South.
- *Canals*, *turnpikes*, & *railroads* made *distribution* of goods more efficient & travel quicker. *Erie Canal* stretched over 363 miles & connected New York to middle of America & Great Lakes. Chicago became a big city as a result of mid-west Great Lake trade. *Turnpikes* & roads built to help coach & wagon travel.

Q/A: *Explain how connecting mid-west to the East coast helped economic development.*



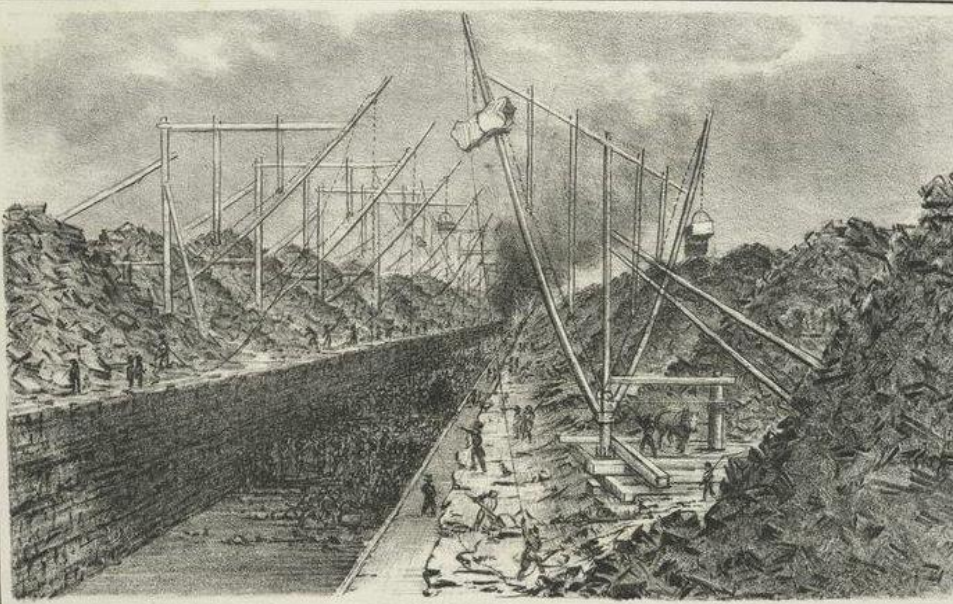
Eerie Canal took thousands of people & 8 years

Roads make travel easier

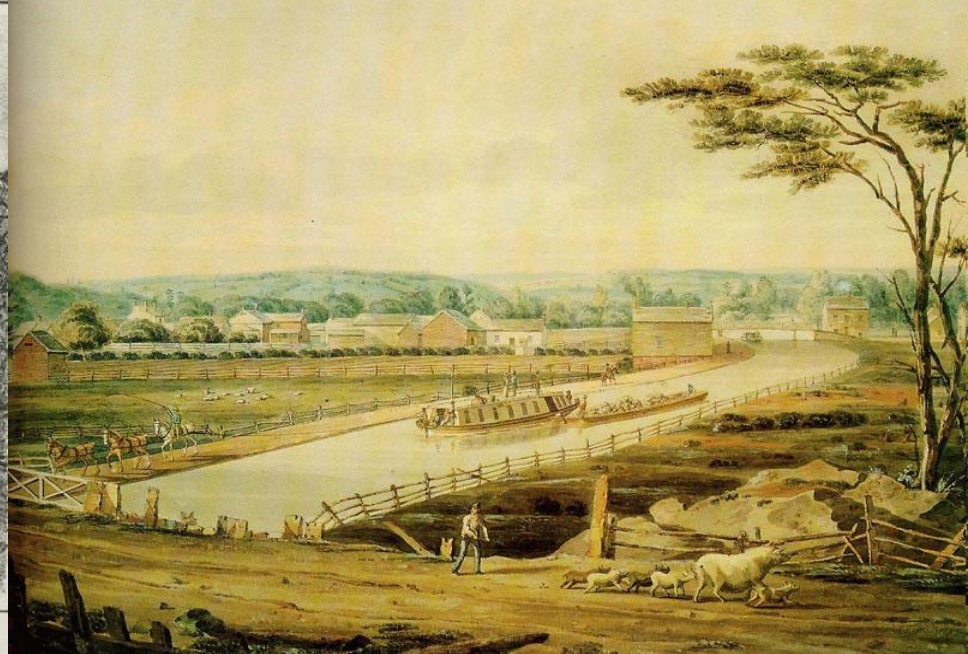


Geography & Historical Perspective

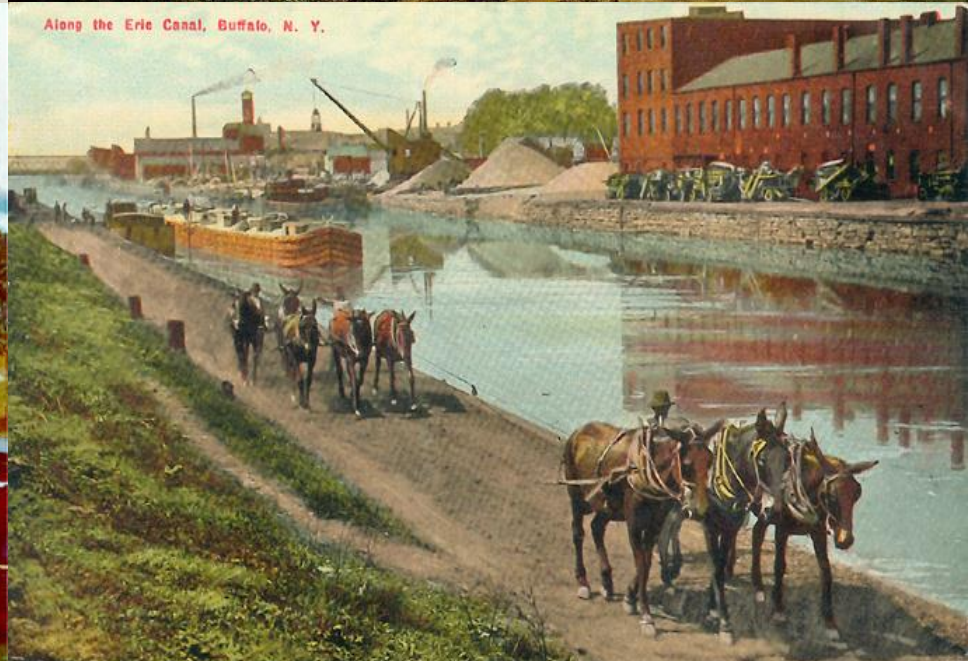
Q/A: Explain how internal improvements, canals & roads, connected newly emerging mid-west cities to the East Coast. Describe how internal improvements compared between the North & South.



PROCESS OF EXCAVATION, LOCKPORT.



Along the Erie Canal, Buffalo, N. Y.



Q/A: Describe modern internal improvements the country may use today to stimulate economic development.

<http://www.history.com/topics/us-states/new-york/videos/building-the-erie-canal?m=5189719baf036&s=All&f=1&free=false>

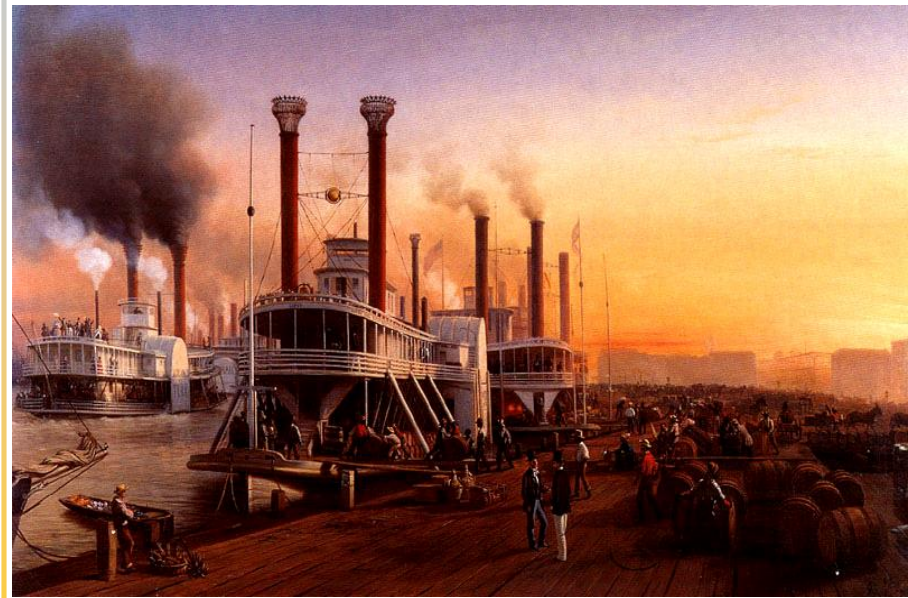
Growth of Technology & Economy

- Steam engine, developed by Robert Fulton, led to quicker & more reliable transportation & distribution on steamboats & railroads. Cities emerged near train depots, canals, & rivers.
- A new market system developed. Cities needed food & other cash crops while farms needed manufactured goods.

Crowded train depots awaited people & goods. Cities grow at depot sites.



Steamboats make river and canal travel more efficient. Cities emerge.



Q/A: Describe how technology helped America develop economically & expand westward.

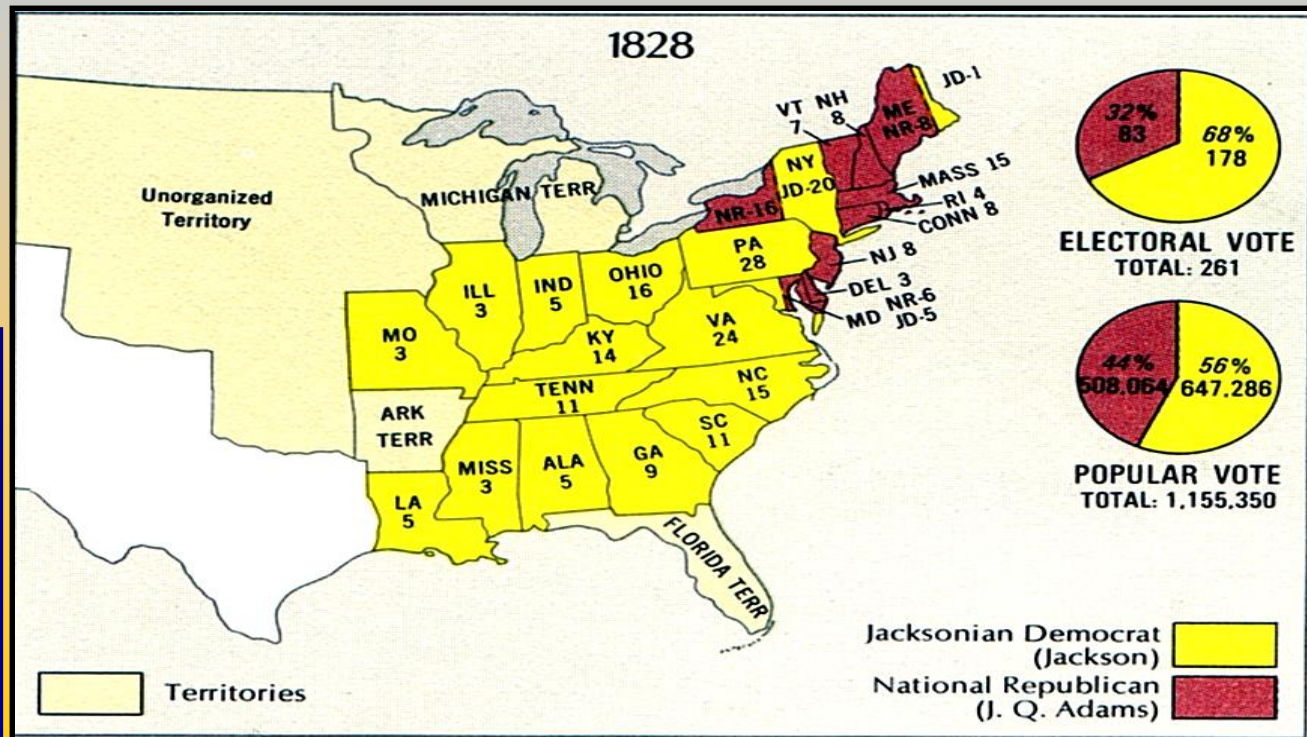
Economics

The Age of Jackson

- Andrew Jackson won election of 1828 in a landslide, huge majority. Mudslinging, negative campaigning, a major part of campaign. Rallies, buttons, slogans emerged for 1st time.
- Before, many poor whites who did not own land could not vote. Jackson, born poor in a log cabin, felt all should be able to vote. He promoted “Equal Protection & Equal Benefits,” included white men not women, natives, or African-Americans.

Government & Society

Q/A: Explain why Andrew Jackson was considered the candidate of the “common man.”



Changes in Ideas About Democracy



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain why Andrew Jackson's presidency brought change in philosophy about how Democracy should work.

Changes in Ideas About Democracy

Jeffersonian Democracy

Government FOR people by capable, well-educated leaders, of elite social status.

Democracy in political life

Championed the cause of the farmer in mainly agricultural society

Limited government
“Laissez Faire,” hands off approach

Jacksonian Democracy

Government BY the people from all economic backgrounds

Democracy in social, economic, & political life

Championed cause of farmer & laborer in agricultural & industrial society

Limited government with a strong president needed

- Jackson instituted spoils system, replaced government employees with friends & campaign supporters.
- Nullification Crisis: South Carolina threatened to secede because of high tariffs, which disrupted Southern trade while benefiting Northern manufacturing. Jackson supported state's rights but not secession. Force Bill (1833) gave president power to use military to enforce acts of Congress.
- Jackson persuaded Congress to pass Indian Removal Act (1830). When Supreme Court ruled in favor of Cherokee, he dared the court to enforce its decision. Trail of Tears results.
- Jackson forced the end of the National Bank (1836).

Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain why Jackson was considered a man of the people by some, & an evil "King Jackson," by others.



The Trail of Tears

- Cherokee & other Native Americans won their argument in the Supreme Court, but were still forced off land.
- Government “paid” Natives for land & forced them to move.
- Many Cherokees adopted “white” lifestyles: farmed, owned mills, schools, newspapers, & some even owned slaves.
- 60 years later Oklahoma lands would be taken after discovery of oil.

Over 17,000 Cherokees removed, over 4,000 died on cold & harsh journey.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: Describe The Trail of Tears & effects Westward Expansion had on Native Americans.



Primary Source: Trail of Tears

March 10, 1838

“Beloved Martha, I have delayed writing you so long... If we Cherokees are to be driven to the west by the cruel hand of oppression to seek a new home in the west, it will be impossible... It is thus all our rights are invaded.”

“Long time we travel on way to new land. People feel bad when they leave Old Nation. Women cry and make sad wails, children cry and many men cry... but they say nothing and just put heads down and keep on go towards West. Many days pass and people die very much.”

Q/A: Analyze the Primary Source documents above. Predict how Cherokees will react when they reach their new home.

Causes & Effects of Indian Removal

Q/A: Explain why Native Americans were removed from ancestral homes, despite the Supreme Court ruling in their favor.

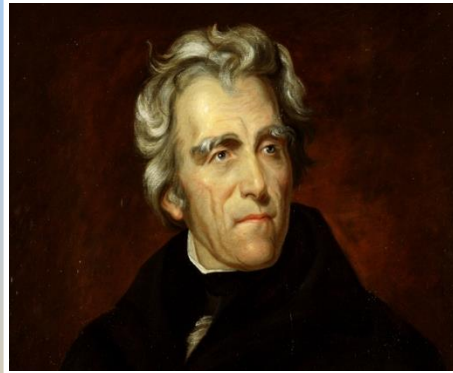
Cause

-Most Native Americans east of Appalachian Mts live in Southeast, now valuable for cotton.



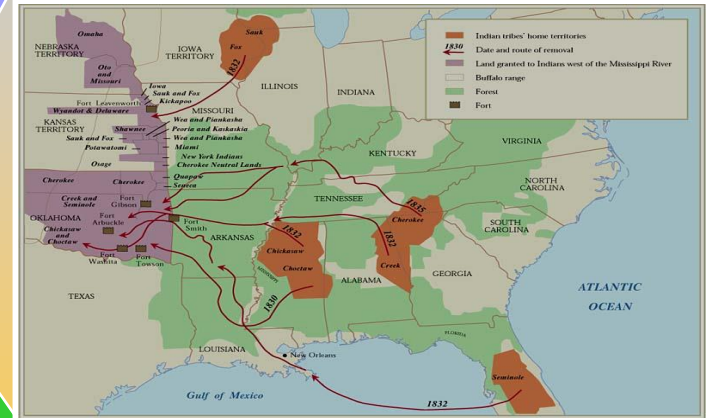
"The Trail of Tears"

© 2007 Max D. Standley



Cause

-Whites want Native Americans' land for cotton farming, & some gold & silver found on Native lands.



Effect

-Native Americans are forced to move to Indian Territory

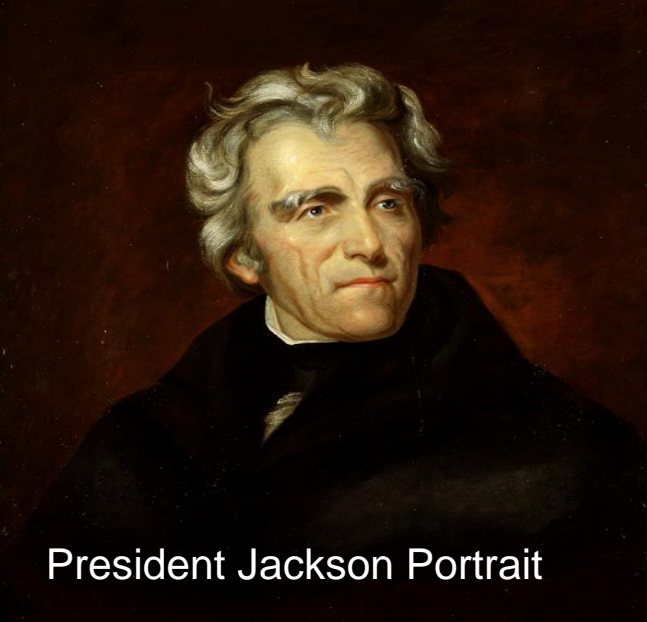


Cause

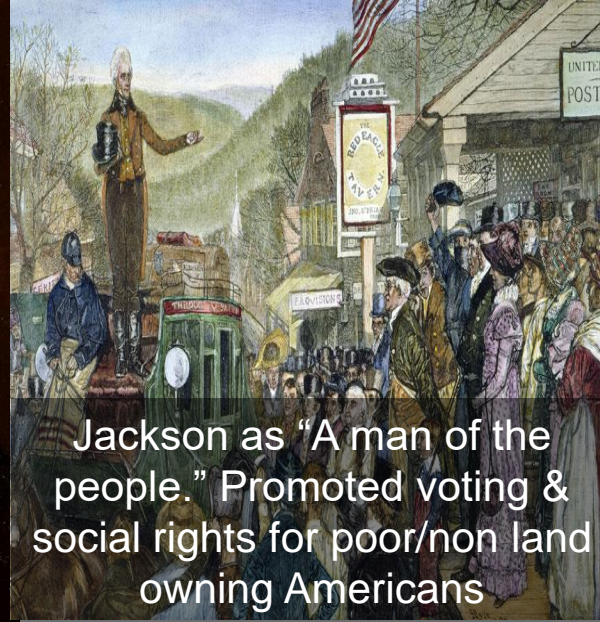
-Many whites think that Native Americans are "savages" & uncivilized.

Cause

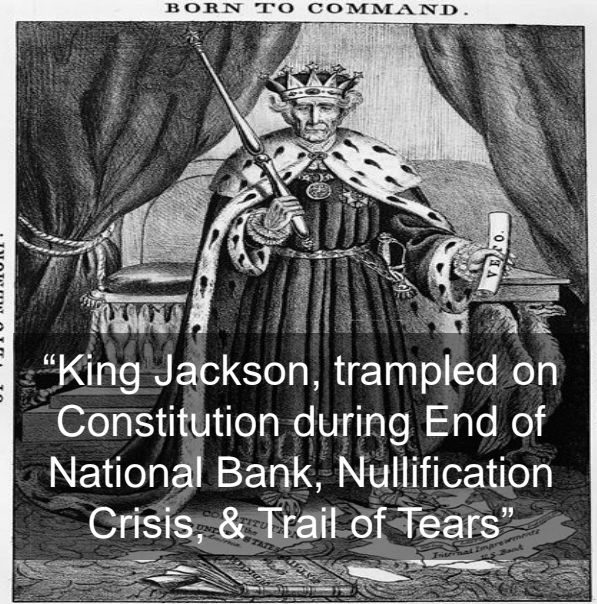
-Jackson believes that Native Americans are conquered peoples subject to U.S. laws.



President Jackson Portrait



Jackson as "A man of the people." Promoted voting & social rights for poor/non land owning Americans



"King Jackson, trampled on Constitution during End of National Bank, Nullification Crisis, & Trail of Tears"

KING ANDREW THE FIRST.



Plans to replace Jackson on the \$20 with Harriet Tubman are in the works, but not finalized.



Jackson signed Indian Removal Act into law, and responsible for the Trail of Tears.

Q/A: Argue whether you believe Andrew Jackson took necessary steps to help America expand democracy, commoner's rights, & remain united, or went too far abusing his powers as president during the Indian Removal Act/Trail of Tears & Nullification Crisis.

Reform Movements

- Reform movements occurred throughout society. Industrial growth & rapid expansion created change in society. Women crusaded equally with men in religious & abolitionist reform.
- Religious reform & Second Great Awakening.
- Women's rights & Suffrage Movement. (right to vote)
- Education reform led to state funded public education.
- Transcendentalists stressed conscience & nature.
- Abolition movement helped lead to freedom for slaves.
- Prison & mental health focused on humane treatment.

Culture & Society

Q/A: Identify & describe reform movements that occurred in America prior to the Civil War.



Women, like Elizabeth Cady Stanton, gained a voice in social reform movements.

Religious Reform

- *Second Great Awakening*, Protestant religious revivals.
 - Salvation was a matter of choice, not *predetermined*.
 - Focus on Second Coming of Christ. Needed to reform society to bring new Kingdom of God; *women* gained purpose & status.
 - *Frontier revivals* featured emotional appeals & provided social meetings for settlers. New branches of *Christianity* formed.
-
- *Temperance Movement* tried to *ban alcohol*.
Women led & factory owners supported due to performance, attendance, & misconduct problems.

Frontier revival in 2nd Great Awakening



Culture & Society

Q/A: Explain how expansion & dramatic change in society led to the Second Great Awakening.

New Religious Groups

- **Religious utopian** societies started in reaction to urban growth & industrialization. People opposed changes in society.
- **Shakers** were socially radical. Abolished families, practiced celibacy, full **equality & separation** between sexes.
- **Mormons** organized by **Joseph Smith** in 1830. **Persecution** forced Smith & his followers from New York to Ohio to Missouri to Illinois, where he was murdered. Succeeded by **Brigham Young**, who led **migration** to **Utah**.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain why the Mormons experienced religious persecution despite the First Amendment right to freedom of religion.



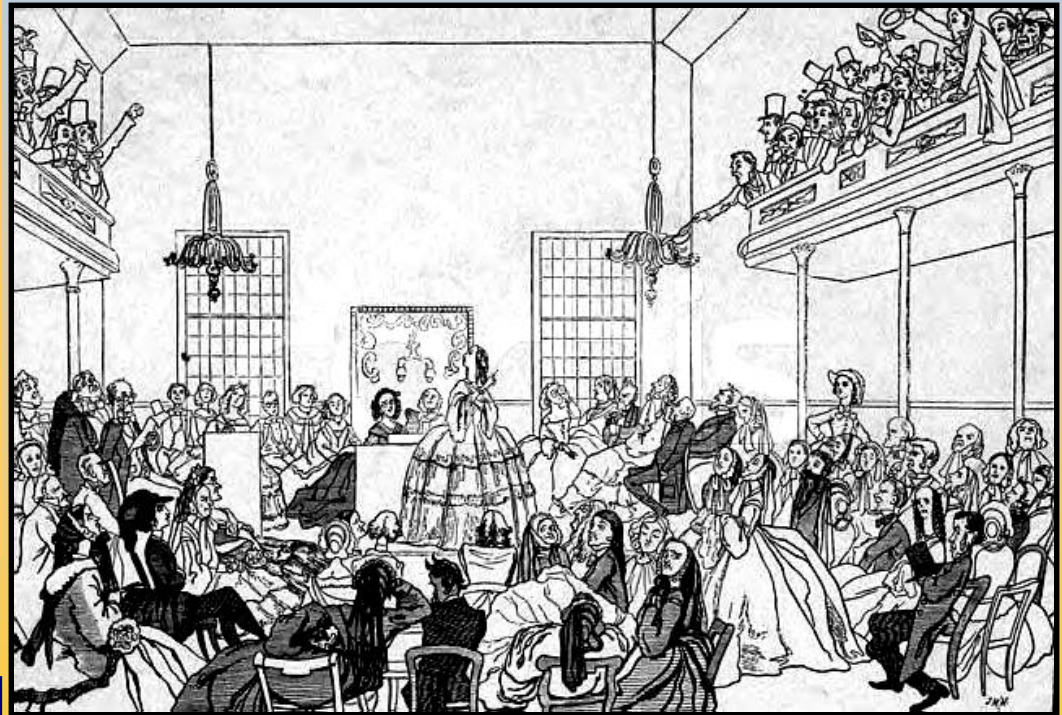
Mormons go by thousands to Salt Lake, Utah

Women's Rights

- Women's Rights Movement challenged tradition of inferiority. Not allowed to obtain higher education, vote, control or own property in marriage. Women noted similarities to slaves.
- Seneca Falls Convention (1848), First organized women's rights convention condemning mistreatment by men.
- Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton start the women's movement.
- Sojourner Truth & Grimke sisters promote abolition & women's rights.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain the importance of Seneca Falls Convention to Women's Suffrage in 1920.



Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 focused on women's rights, equality, & suffrage

Primary Source: Declaration of Sentiments

- **We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.**

Q/A: Identify examples where the authors used the Declaration of Independence. Explain why they used similar wording.

Education Reform & Transcendentalists

- Education reform in every state by 1860.
- Horace Mann led reform. Secularized curriculum & made it more practical to train citizens.
- State run public education.
- Ralph Waldo Emerson & Henry David Thoreau led Transcendentalists.
- Transcendentalists stress human relationship with nature & inner voice of social conscience.



States organized & regulated public schools for local residents

Transcendentalists stressed social conscience & importance of nature



Culture & Society

Q/A: Describe how education reform led to other social reform throughout American culture.

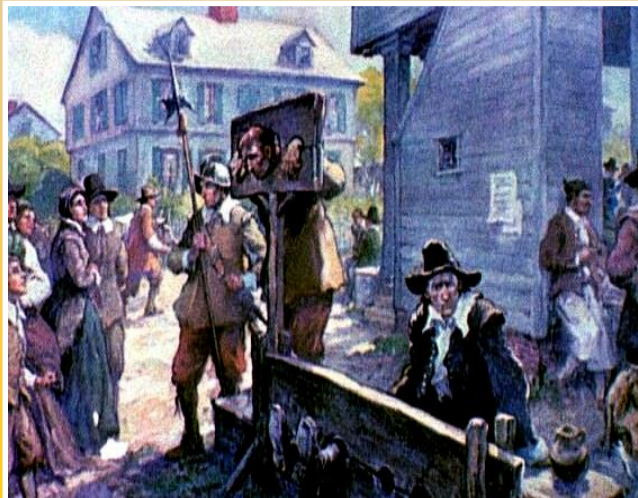
Prison & Mental Health

- Reform focused on humane treatment of individuals.
- Dorothea Dix reported mistreatment of insane patients & led to creation of humane institutions. Legal codes changed for hospitals & prisons; dramatically improved treatment.
- Reduced crimes punishable by death. Many states abolished public hangings, deemed inappropriate for public viewing.
- Abandoned flogging & other traditional cruel punishments.
- Prisons focused on rehabilitation & reform of criminals to counter tendency to create more hardened criminals.

Government & Civics

Q/A: Explain how the U.S. Constitution helped bring cruel forms of justice & punishment to an end in America.

Puritan punishments



John Smith's punishments

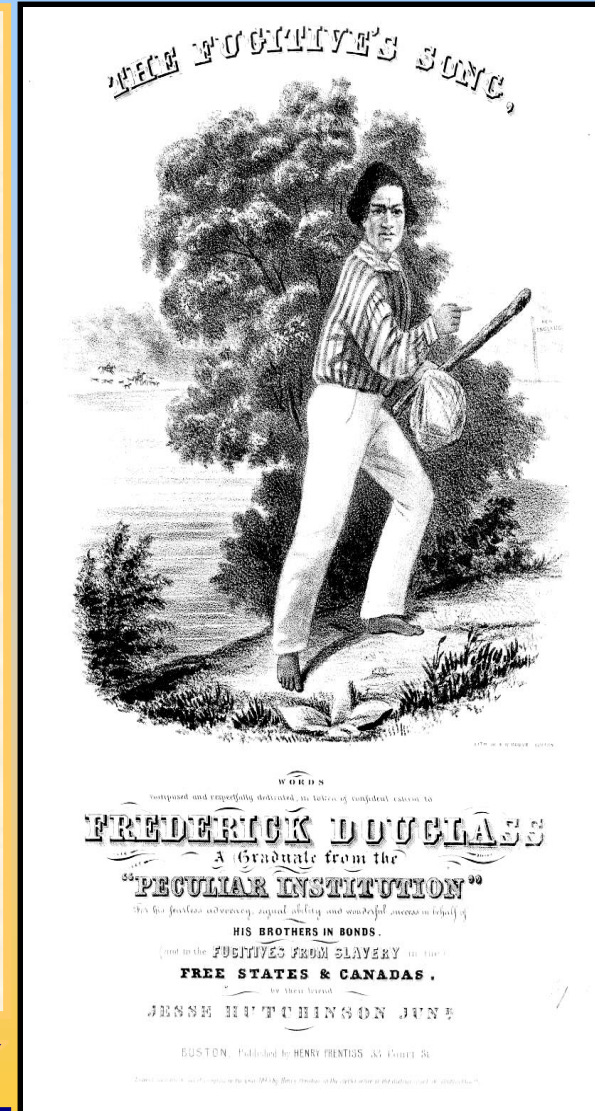


Abolition of Slaves

- American Colonization Society formed (1816) to gradually emancipate slaves & colonize in Africa.
- Abolitionism rose in 1830s; promoted racial equality. Focused on freedom & education. William Lloyd Garrison demanded abolition in The Liberator.
- Frederick Douglass purchased freedom & became a lead abolition spokesperson.
- Abolitionists smuggled 2,000 slaves a year on Underground Railroad. Harriet Tubman is the most famous conductor.
- Grimke sisters, from South Carolina, began with abolitionism, then turned to women's rights.

Culture & Society

Q/A: Analyze how religion & principles of the US Constitution led to abolition movement.



**Frederick Douglass
embodies Abolition**

Reform Movements

Causes

- New religious ideas stress that people should help others.
- Awareness of social problems grows.
- Cheap newspapers give people more information about how to live.

The Reform Movements

Effects

- Abolitionists work to end slavery.
- Temperance societies urge people not to drink alcohol.
- Workers organize unions to campaign for better working conditions.
- Horace Mann promotes public education.
- Dorothea Dix & others work to help the mentally ill and prisoners.
- Reformers improve conditions in prisons.
- Utopians try to form ideal communities.
- Women campaign for equal rights.