

AND EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

HARD CIDER AND LOG CABIN ALMANAC

18 FOR 41

HARRISON AND TYLER.



HARRISON
AND
TYLER.

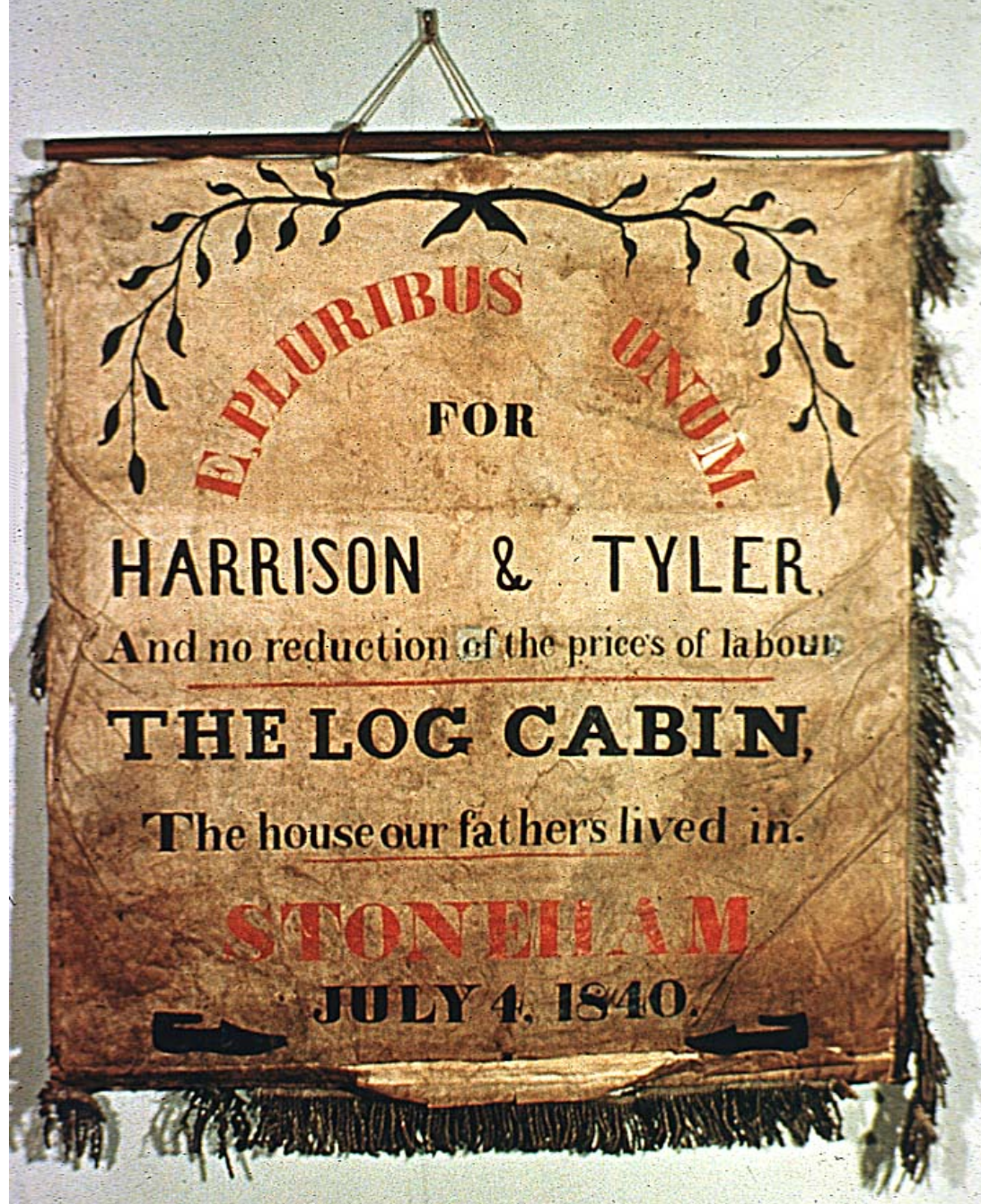
*Will supply you all
with true Hospitality*

*No so Malt for
by the Eternal
is cursed
SOUP*

*I shall
endeavor to
stop the supply*

HARD CIDER

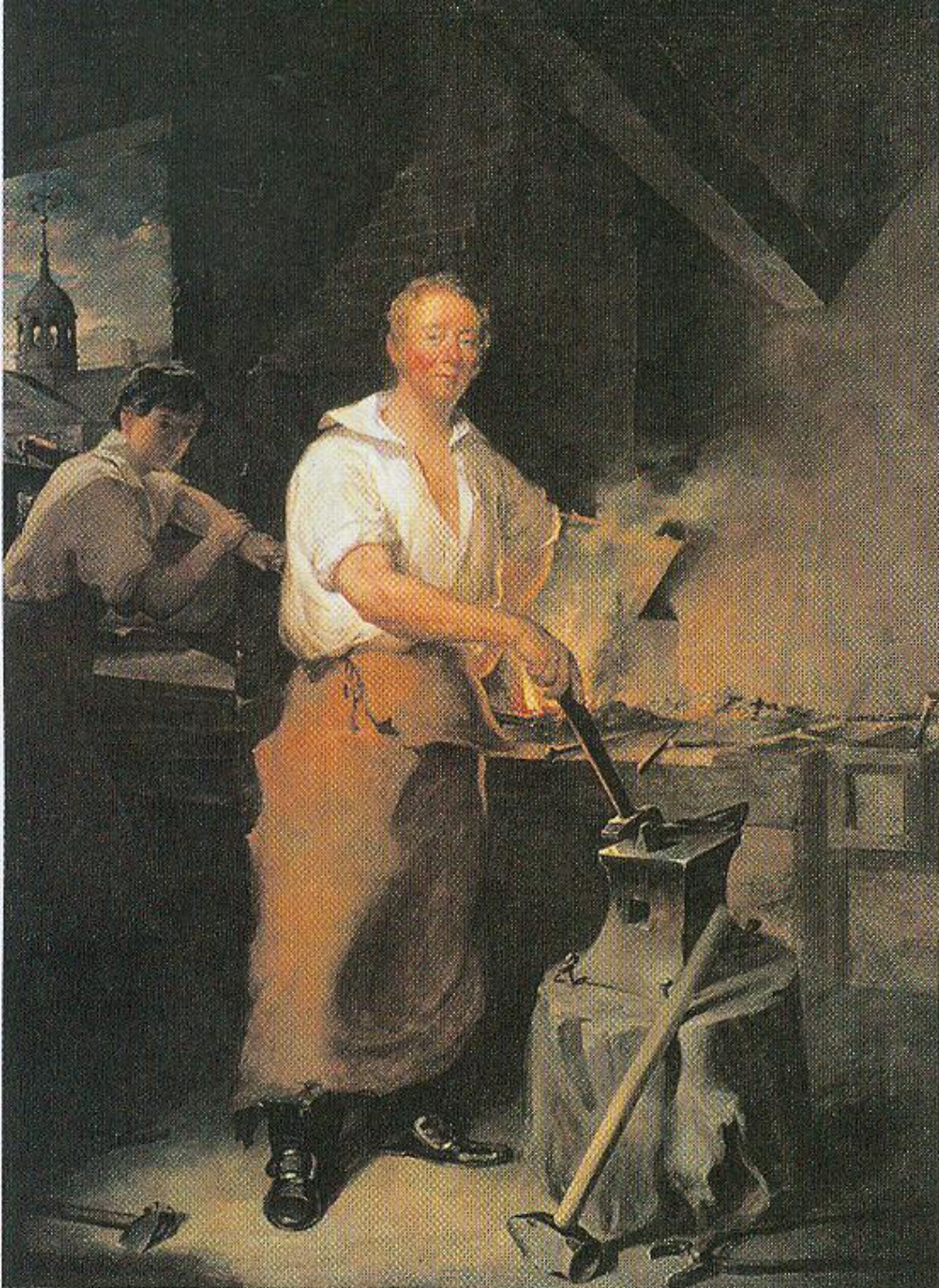
BALTIMORE



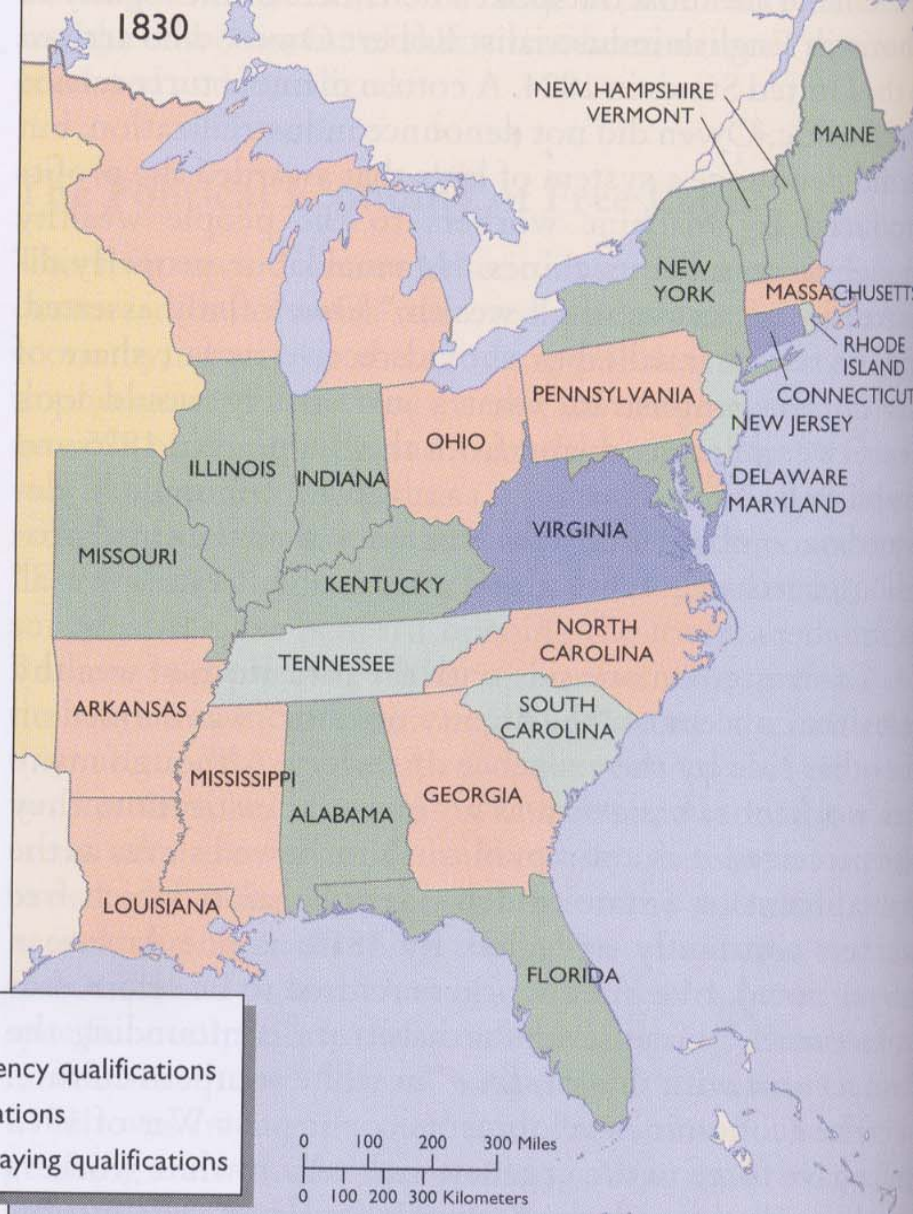
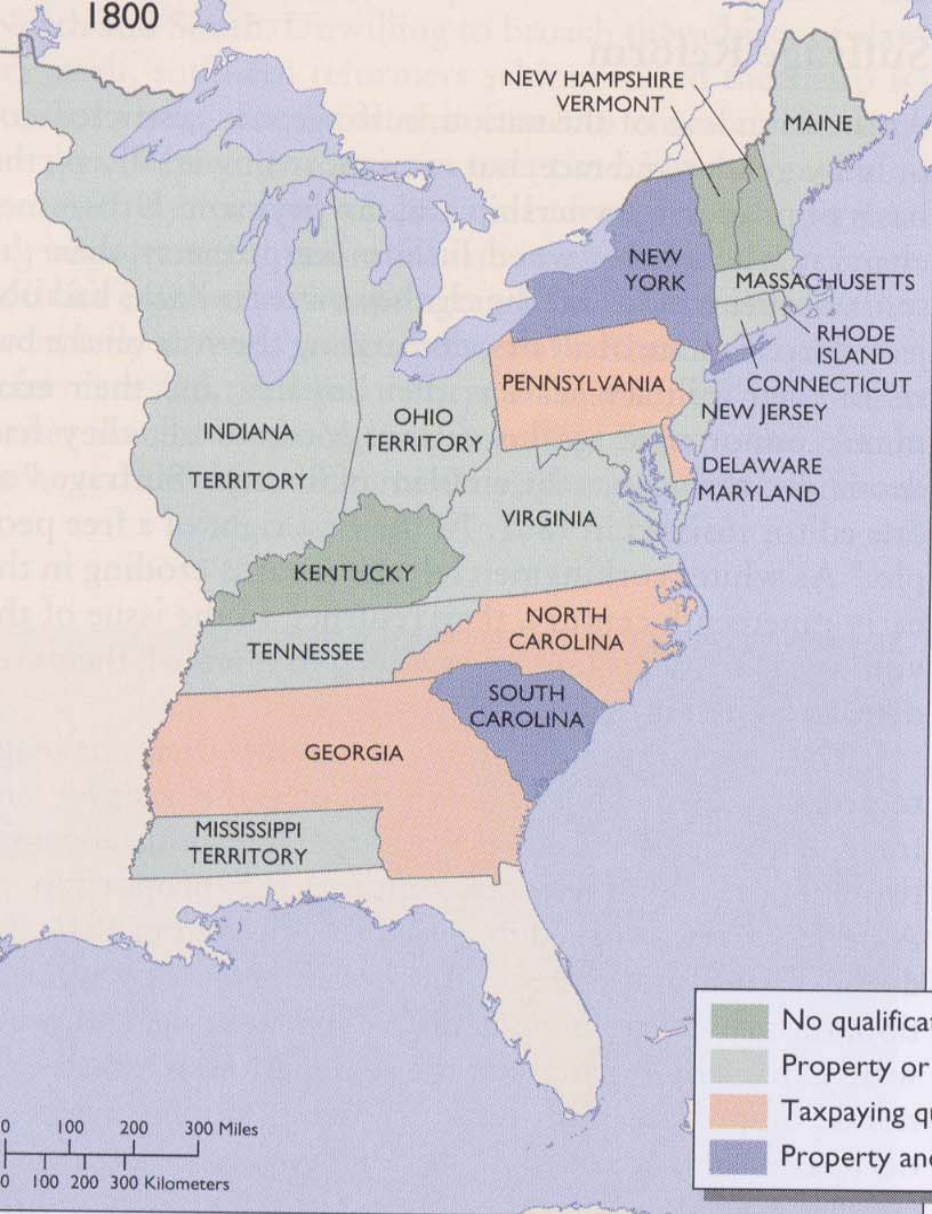
Campaign poster in 1840 supporting Harrison and Tyler.

Republicanism –vs- Democracy

Pat Lyon at the Forge, an 1826-27.





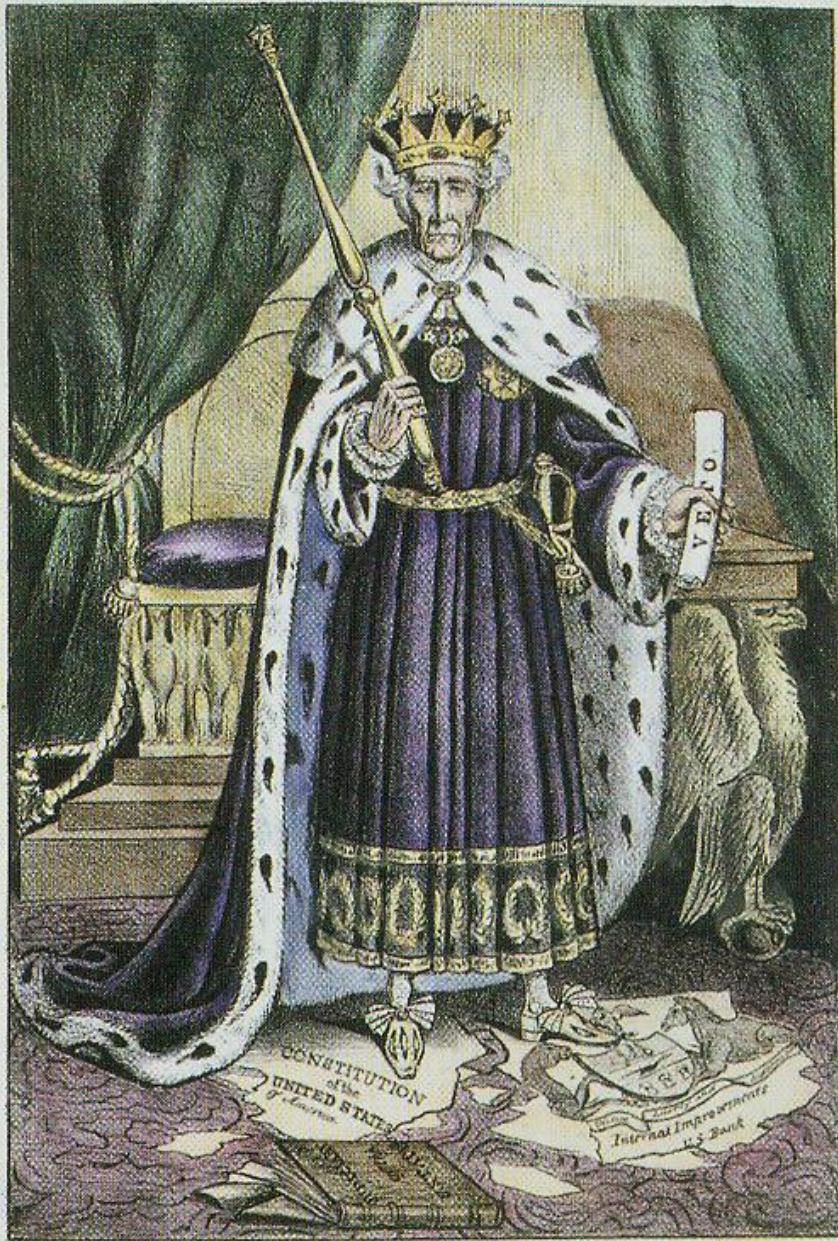


Toward Universal White Male Suffrage



Andrew Jackson (1845)

BORN TO COMMAND.



OF VETO MEMORY.

HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

An anti-Jackson cartoon from 1832



BRITISH

TERRITORY

OREGON COUNTRY

(Claimed by Spain, Britain and the United States)

SPANISH TERRITORY

INDIANA TERRITORY

KENTUCKY

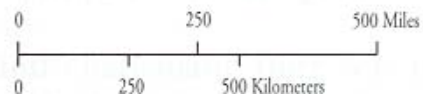
TENNESSEE

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

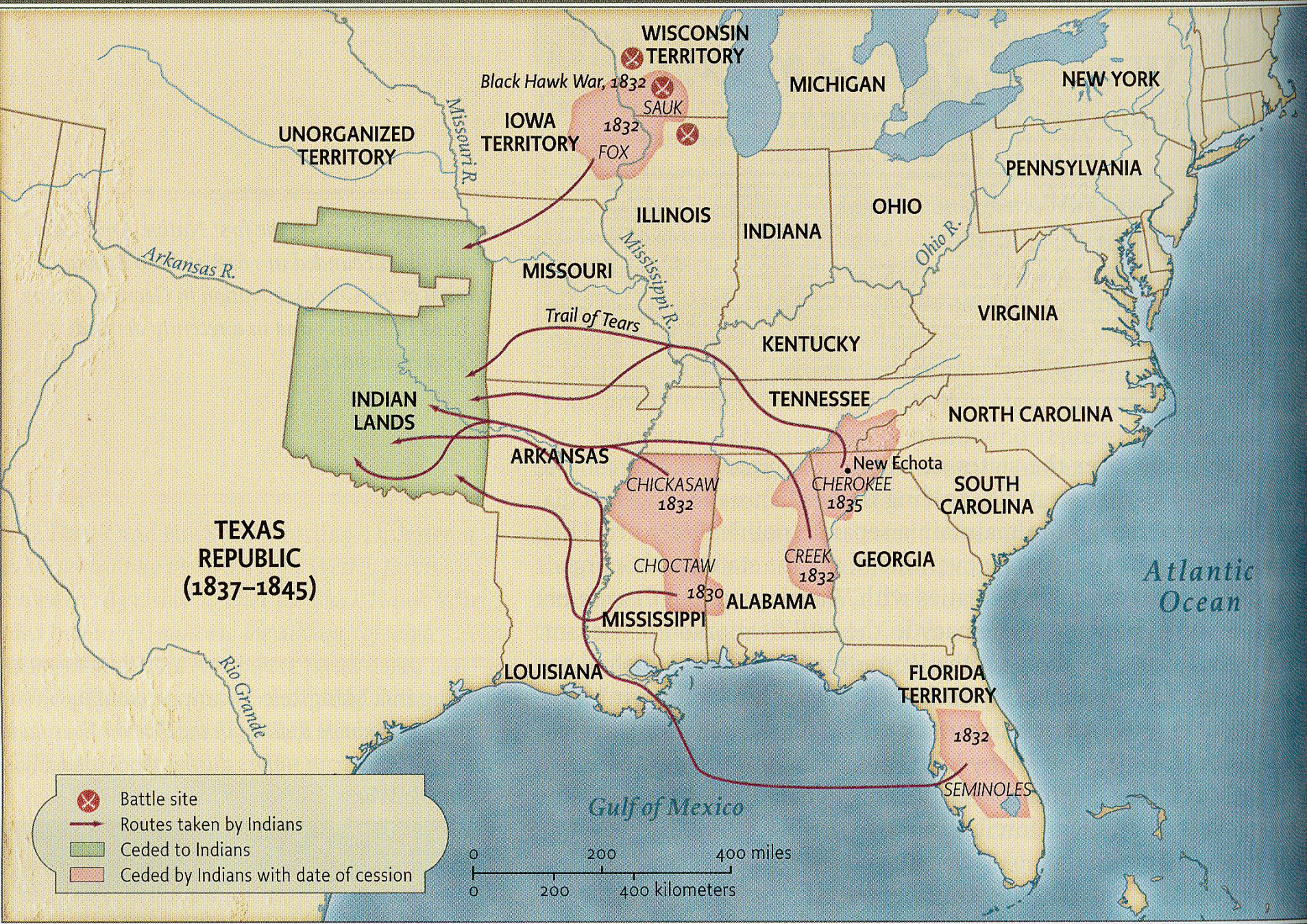
SPANISH FLORIDA

Claimed by United States 1803-1819

- Louisiana Purchase, 1803
- Lewis & Clark, 1804-1806
- Zebulon Pike, 1805-1807



INDIAN REMOVALS, 1830-1840





BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Astoria

OREGON COUNTRY

Oregon City

L. Superior

IOWA TERRITORY

WISCONSIN TERR.

L. Michigan

Sierra NEVADA

Sacramento (Butter's Fort)

Salt Lake City

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

GREAT PLAINS

Nauvoo

ILLINOIS

San Francisco

CALIFORNIA

Independence

MISSOURI

PACIFIC OCEAN

MEXICAN POSSESSIONS

Santa Fe

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

ARKANSAS

San Diego

LOUISIANA

- Oregon Trail
- California Trail
- Santa Fe Trail
- Mormon Trail
- California Gold Rush Region

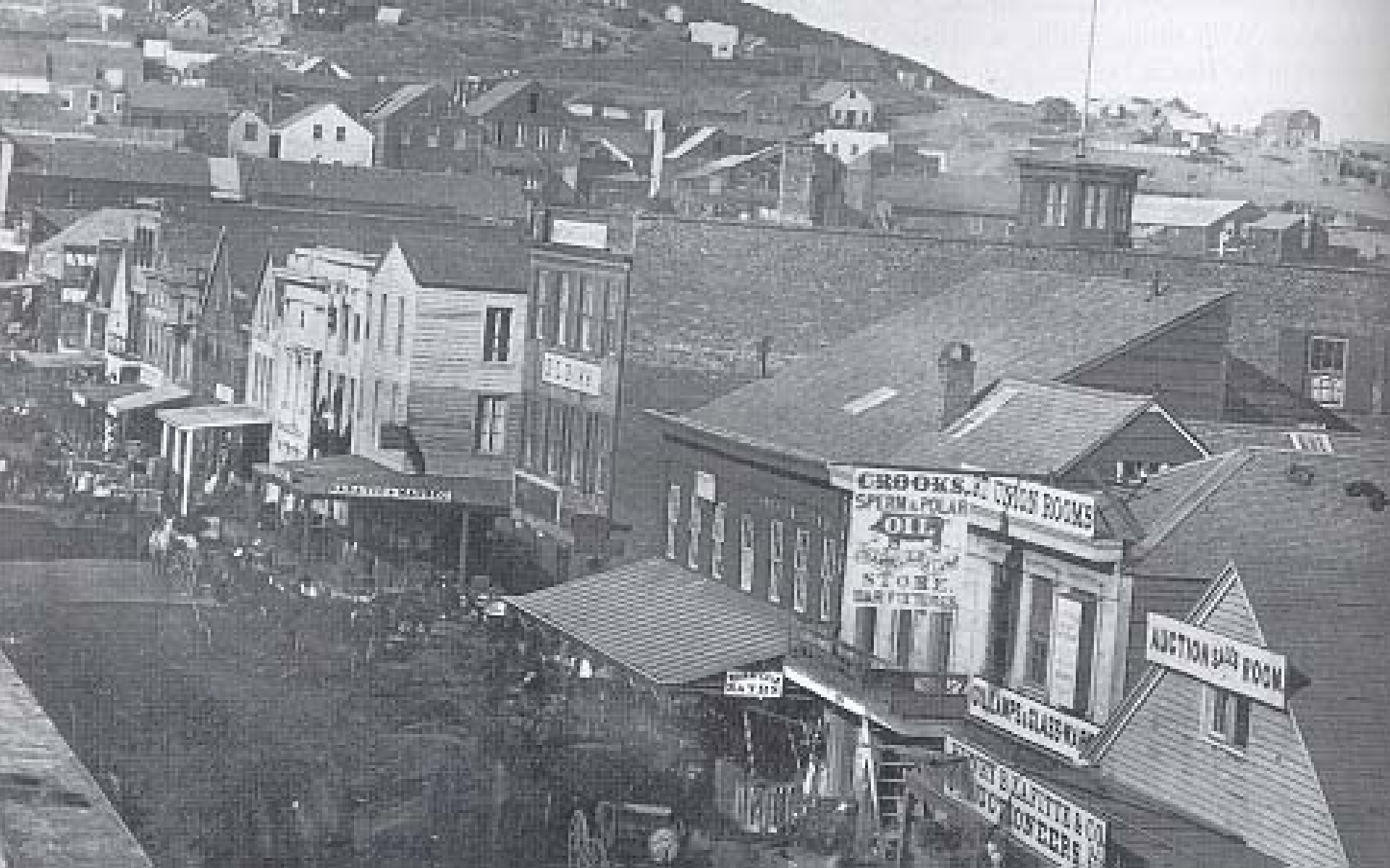




The Conestoga Wagon originated in southeastern PA and has served for a century as the ship of American inland commerce (1750)



Gold prospectors used a “Long Tom” to wash gold from gravel, the gold rush brought mostly men and a few women in search of their fortune



Montgomery Street, San Francisco. San Francisco was “the final living embodiment of Manifest Destiny, a golden dream city of great instant wealth.” (1850)



MÉXICO

División territorial de México, durante la Primera y Segunda Repúblicas Centrales (1835-1846)

CLAVE

- Departamentos
- Movimientos separatistas
- Reclamado por Texas tras su independencia (1836-1848)

NOTAS

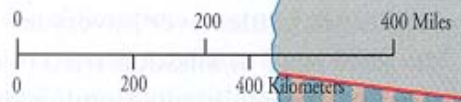
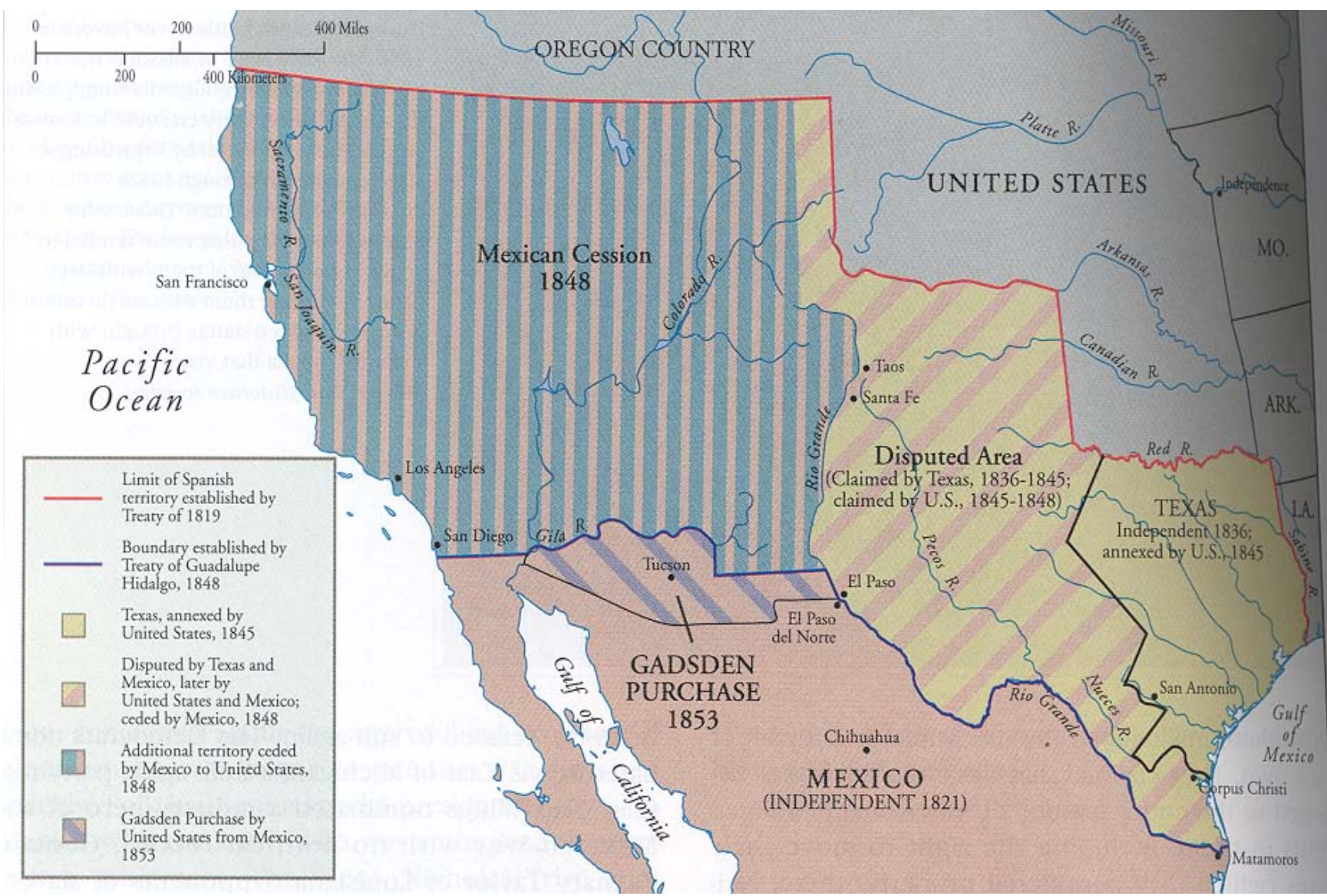
El estado de Occidente se dividió en Sonora y Sinaloa en 1830. Aguascalientes se separó de Zacatecas en 1835.

Las Siete Leyes convirtieron los estados federales en departamentos. Tras la aprobación de las Siete Leyes, fue suprimido el Distrito Federal, que se reincorporó al Departamento de México.

Zacatecas declaró su independencia en 1835, pero fue derrotado por el ejército de la República. Texas declaró su independencia el 2 de octubre de 1835, que alcanzó cuando Santa Anna firmó el Tratado de Velasco (14 de mayo de 1836, no reconocido por México hasta 1848). En 1840, Nuevo León, Coahuila y Tamaulipas declararon su efímera independencia como República del Río Grande. Yucatán fue un país independiente entre 1841-1843 y 1846-1848.



The Mexican War, 1846-1848



OREGON COUNTRY

UNITED STATES

Mexican Cession
1848

Disputed Area
(Claimed by Texas, 1836-1845;
claimed by U.S., 1845-1848)

TEXAS
Independent 1836;
annexed by U.S., 1845

GADSDEN
PURCHASE
1853

MEXICO
(INDEPENDENT 1821)

Pacific
Ocean

MO.

ARK.

LA.

Gulf of
Mexico

Gulf of
California

San Francisco

Los Angeles

San Diego

Tucson

El Paso
del Norte

Chihuahua

San Antonio

Corpus Christi

Matamoros

Independence

Sacramento R.
San Joaquin R.

Colorado R.

Rio Grande

Pecos R.

Rio Grande

Nueces R.

Platte R.

Canadian R.

Red R.

Missouri R.

Arkansas R.

Arkansas R.

Canadian R.

Red R.

Nueces R.

Missouri R.

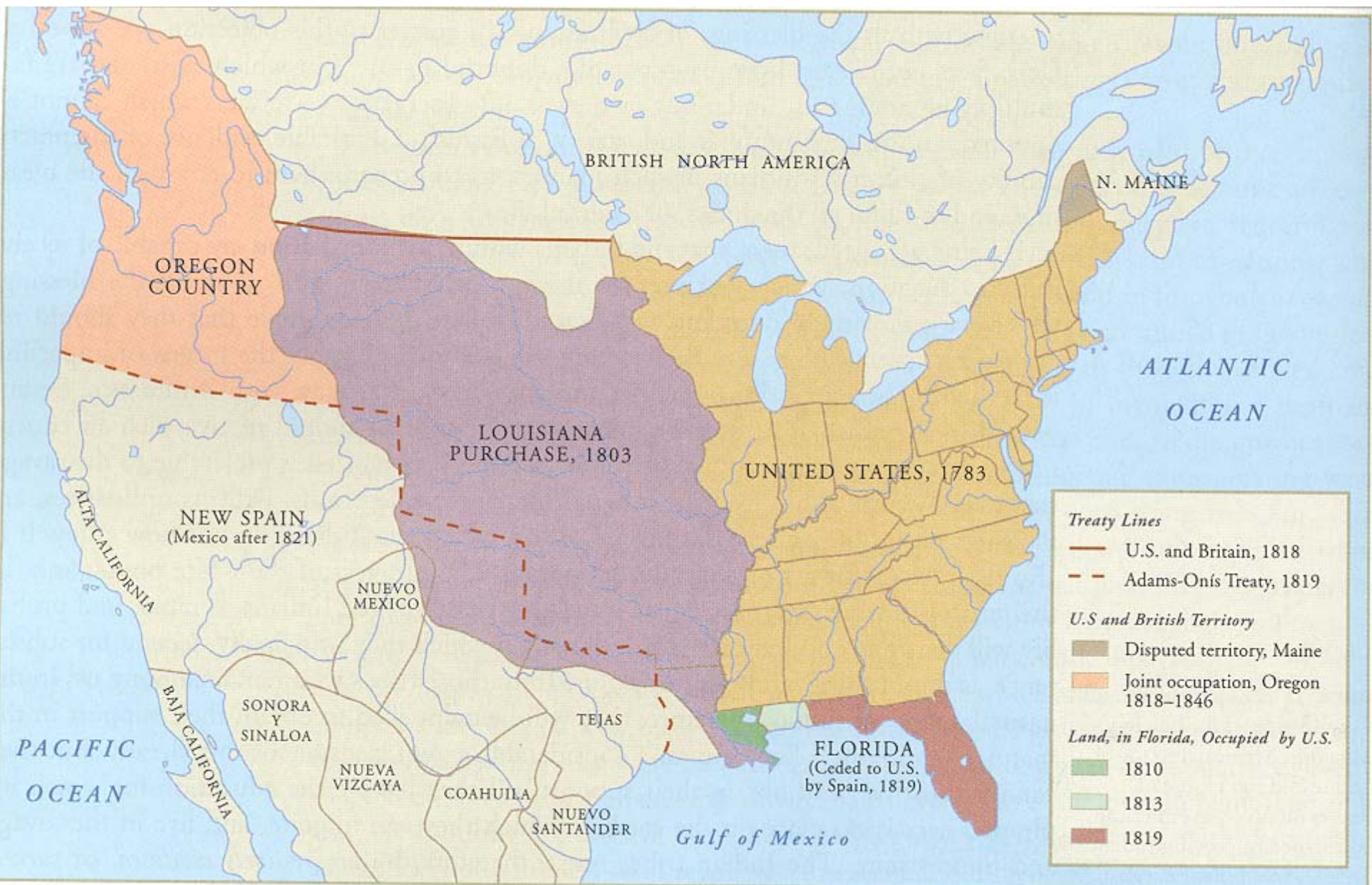
Arkansas R.

Arkansas R.

Canadian R.

Red R.

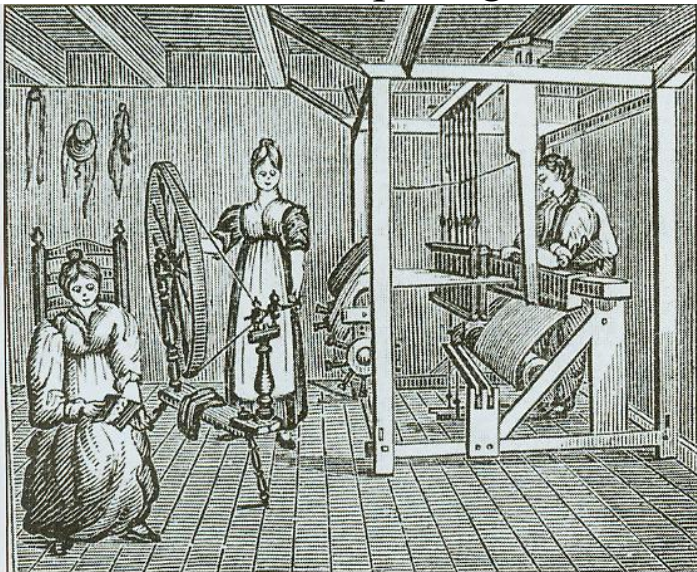
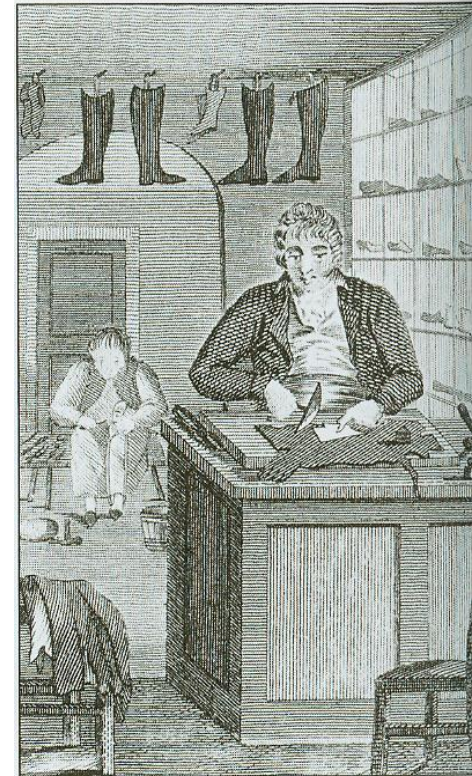
Nueces R.





Watchmakers and silversmiths were among the wealthiest and prestigious craftsmen.

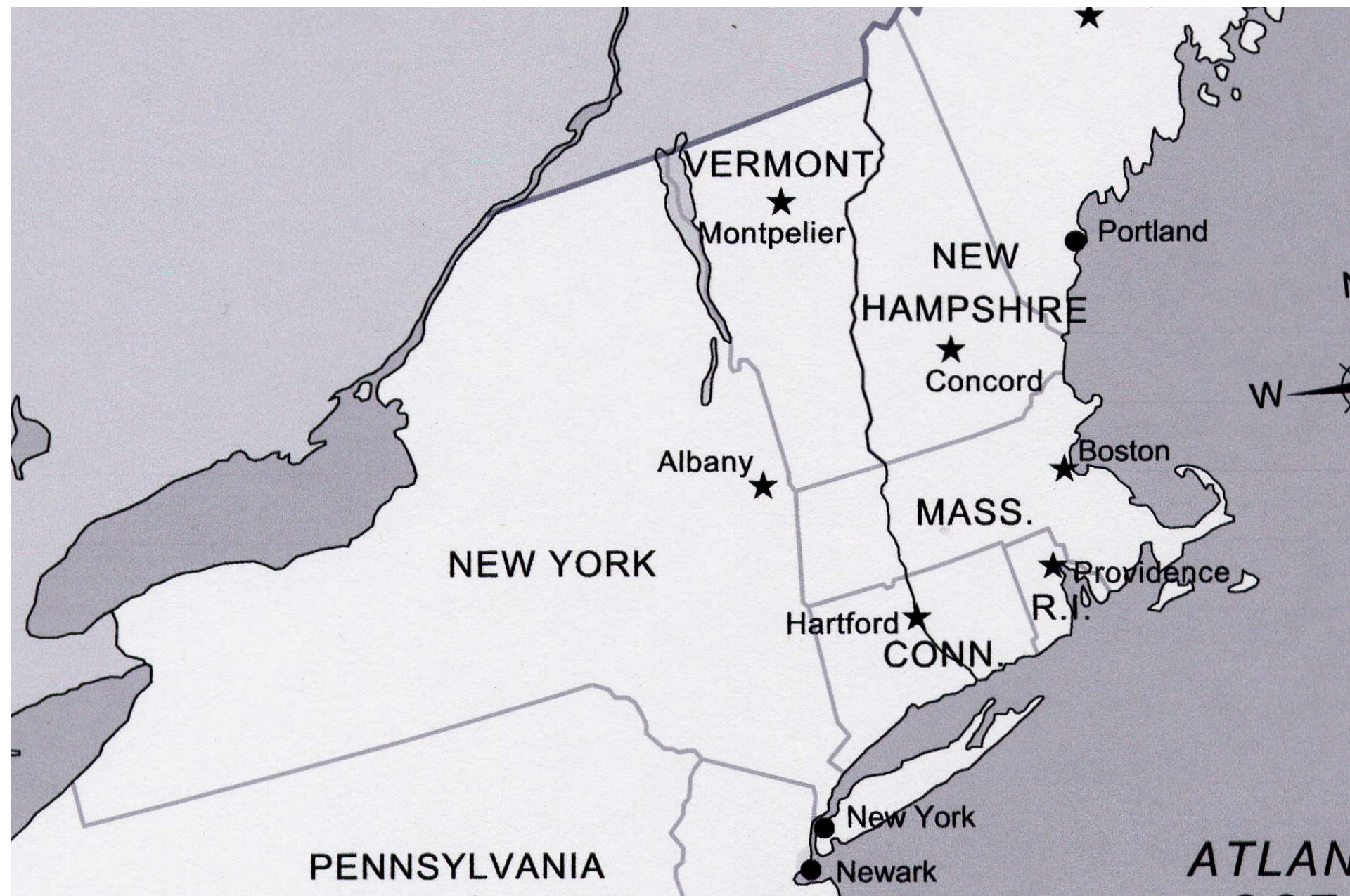
Various kinds of work by artisans in the early 19th century

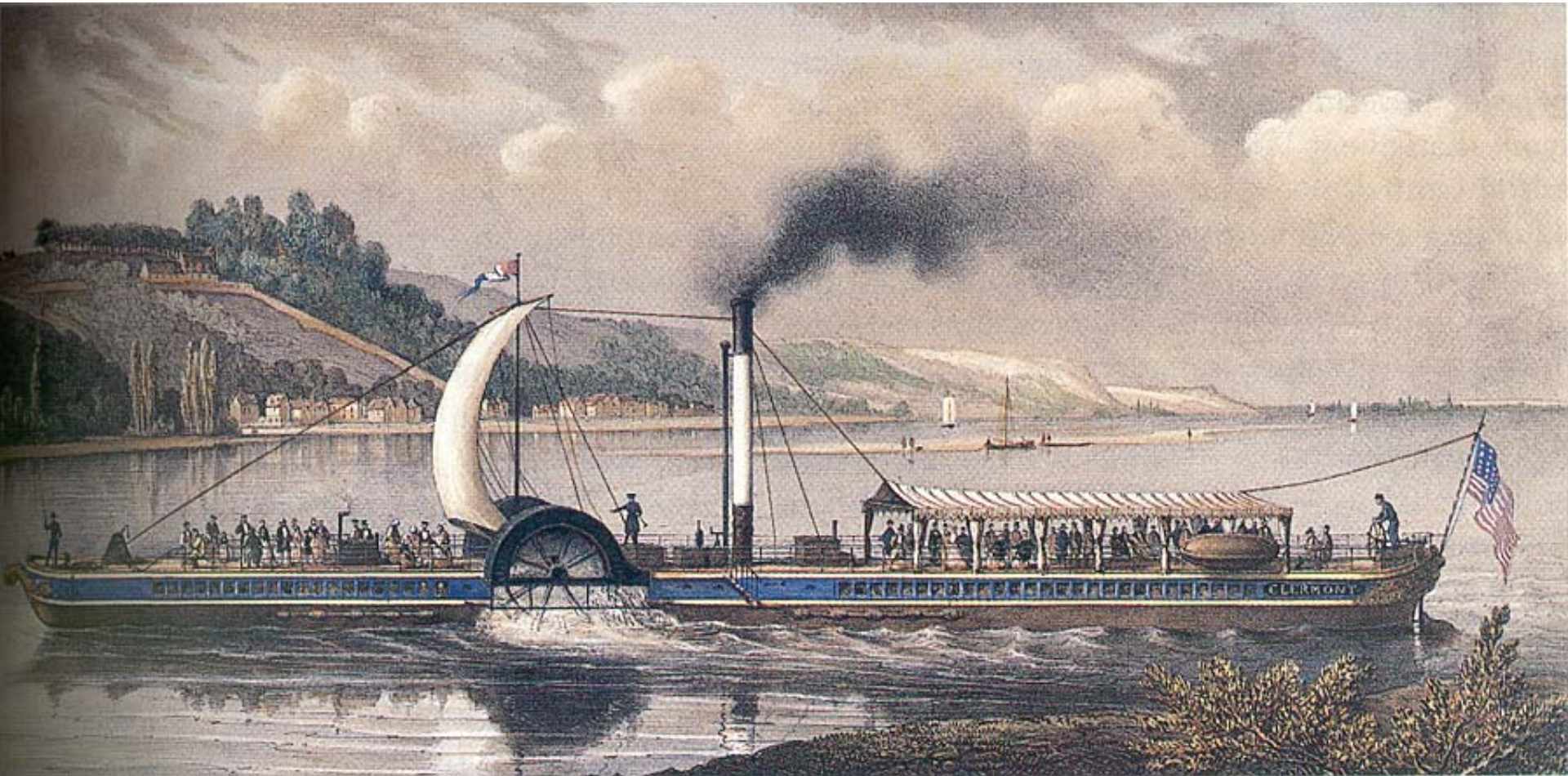


Weavers and shoemakers represent the more numerous humble artisans. Their occupations would soon be mechanized in factories and their products mass produced.

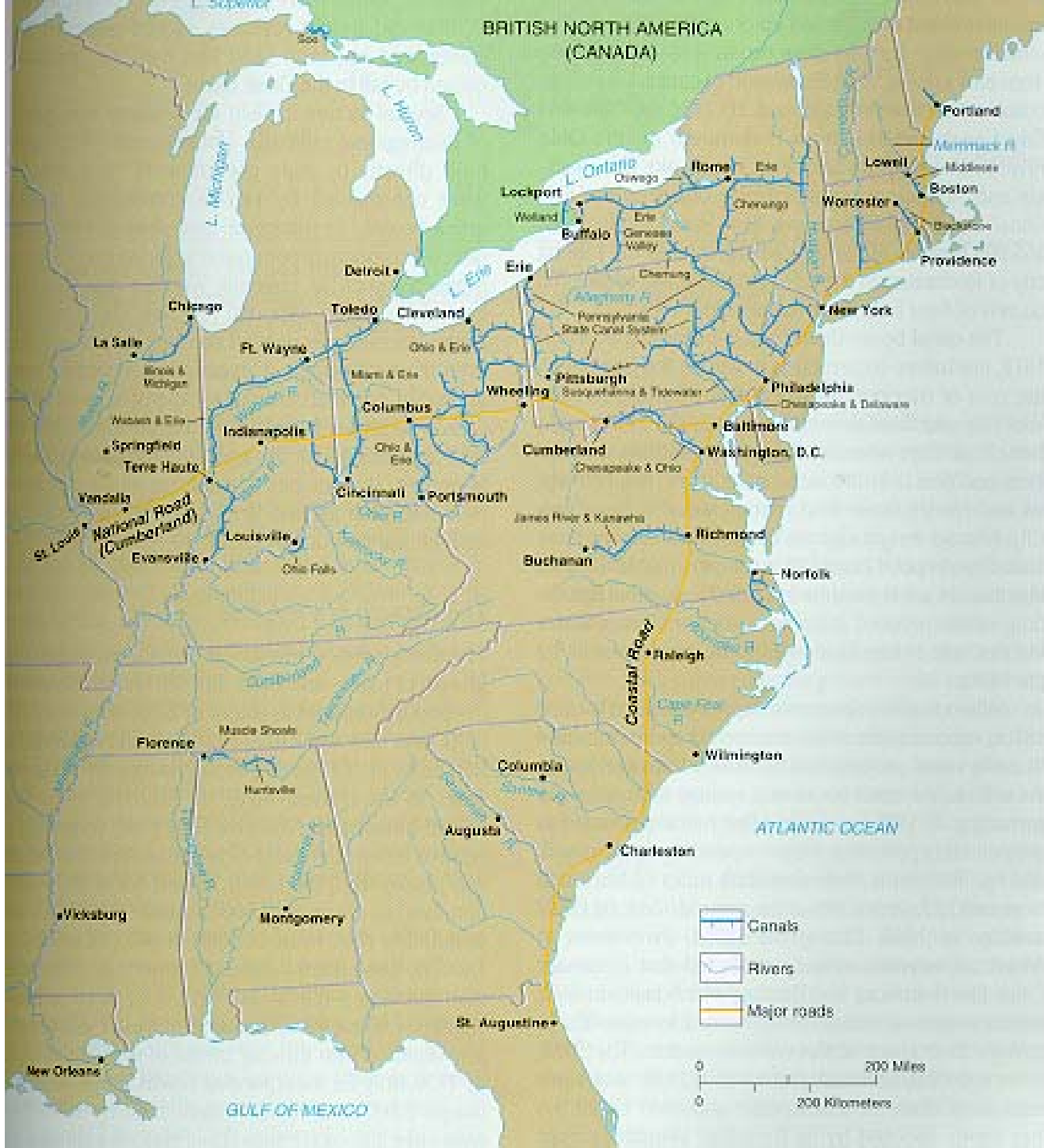


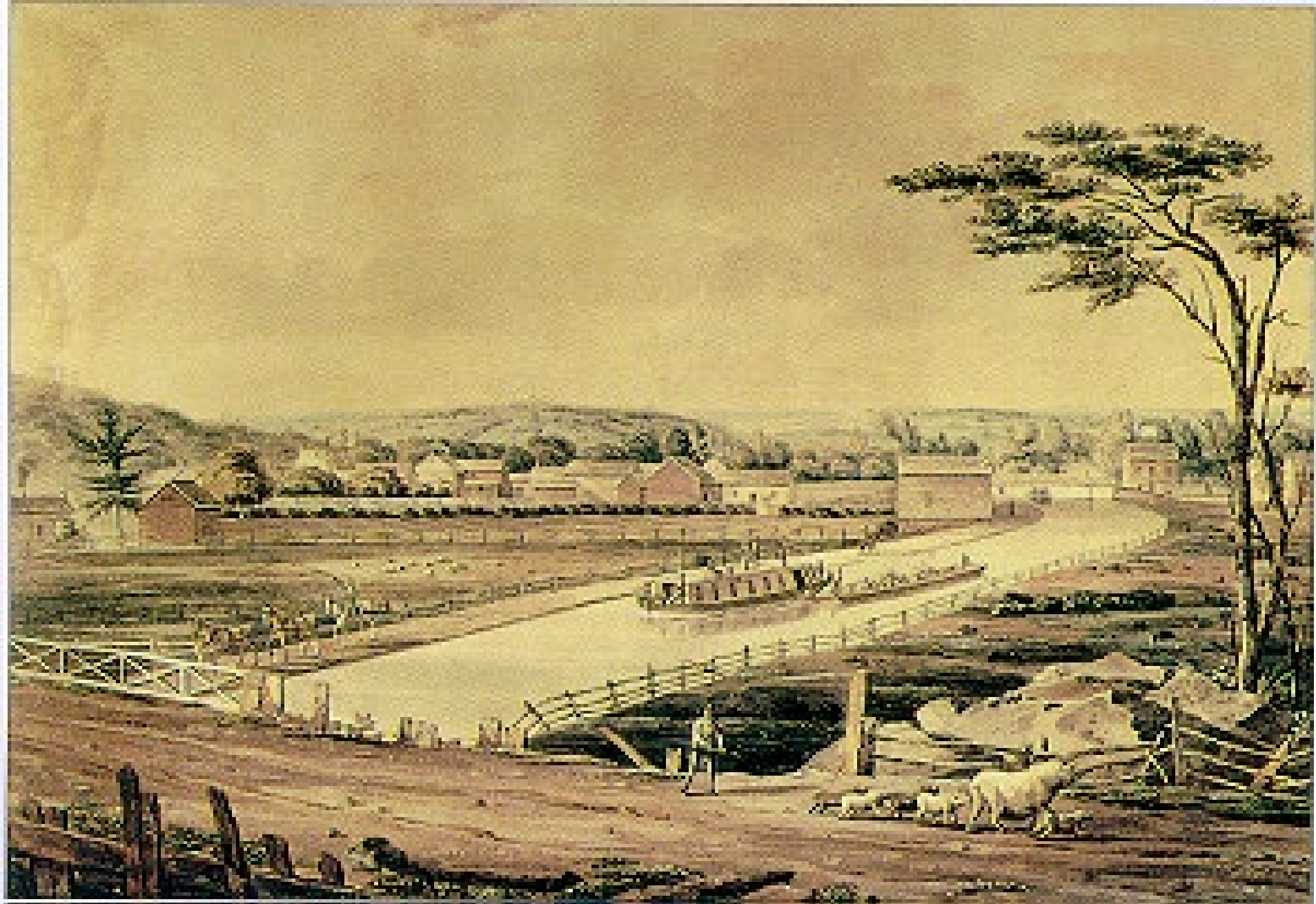
The first mill operations only spun fibers into thread but soon weaving was mechanized. Notice the child working under the spindles where an adult could not stand



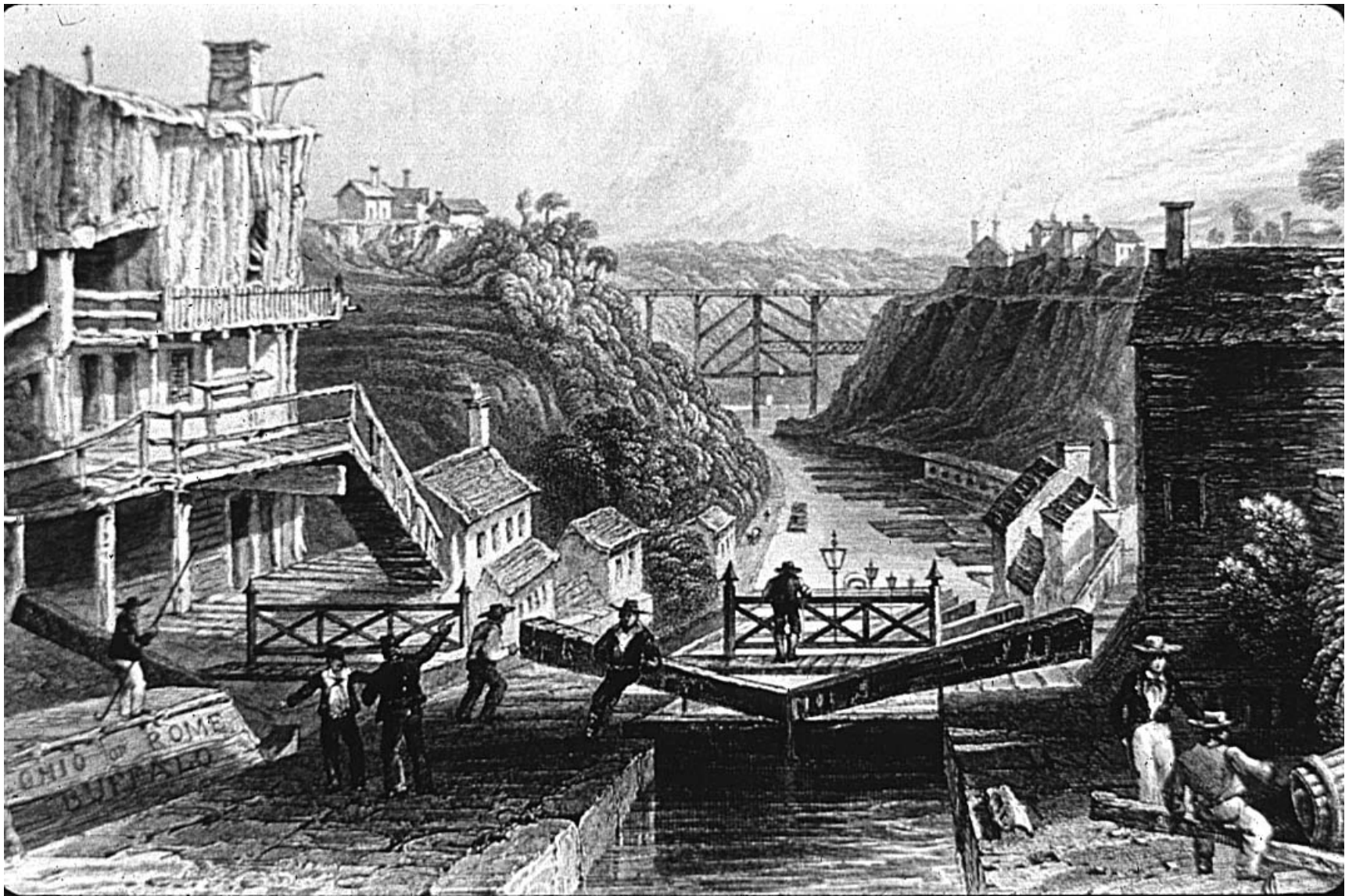


Although some called his *Clermont* “Fulton’s Folly,” Robert Fulton immediately turned a profit from his fleet of steamboats





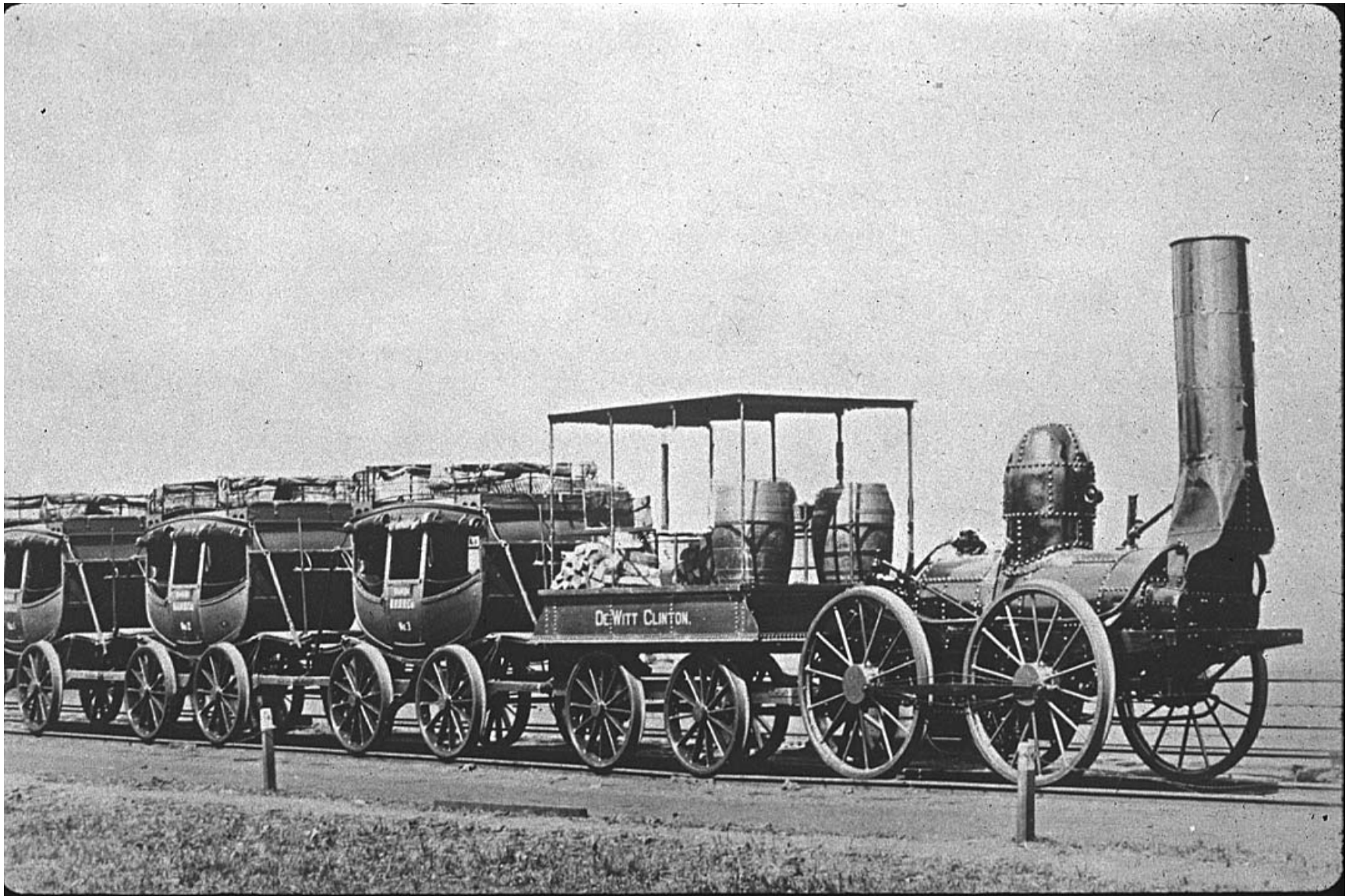
Painting showing how Erie Canal blended in with landscape (1880)



Erie Canal at Lockport, New York



Image of a stagecoach negotiating the rough roads and bridges that were beginning to link together the disparate regions of early 19th century

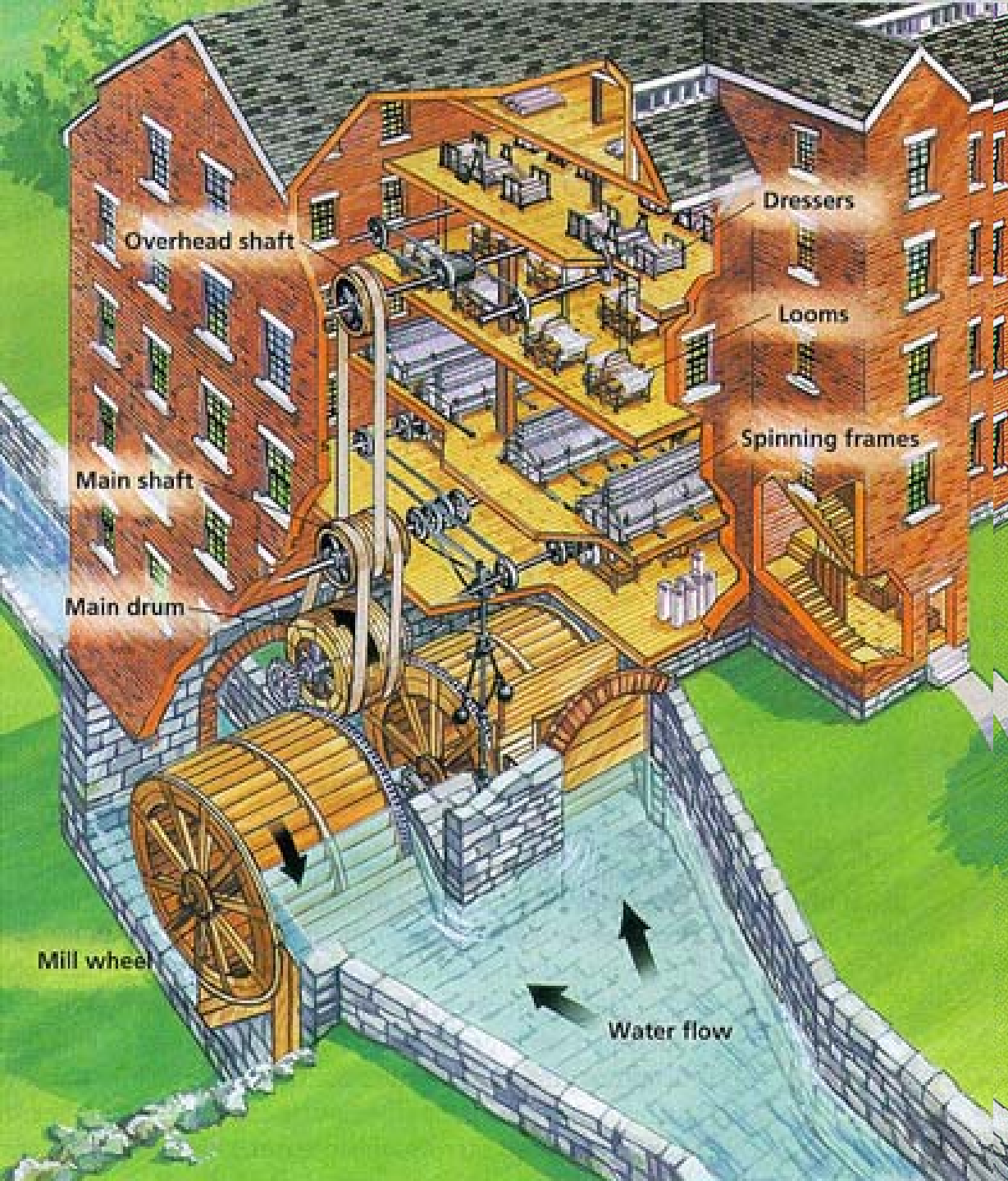


The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad's *DeWitt Clinton* began service in 1831

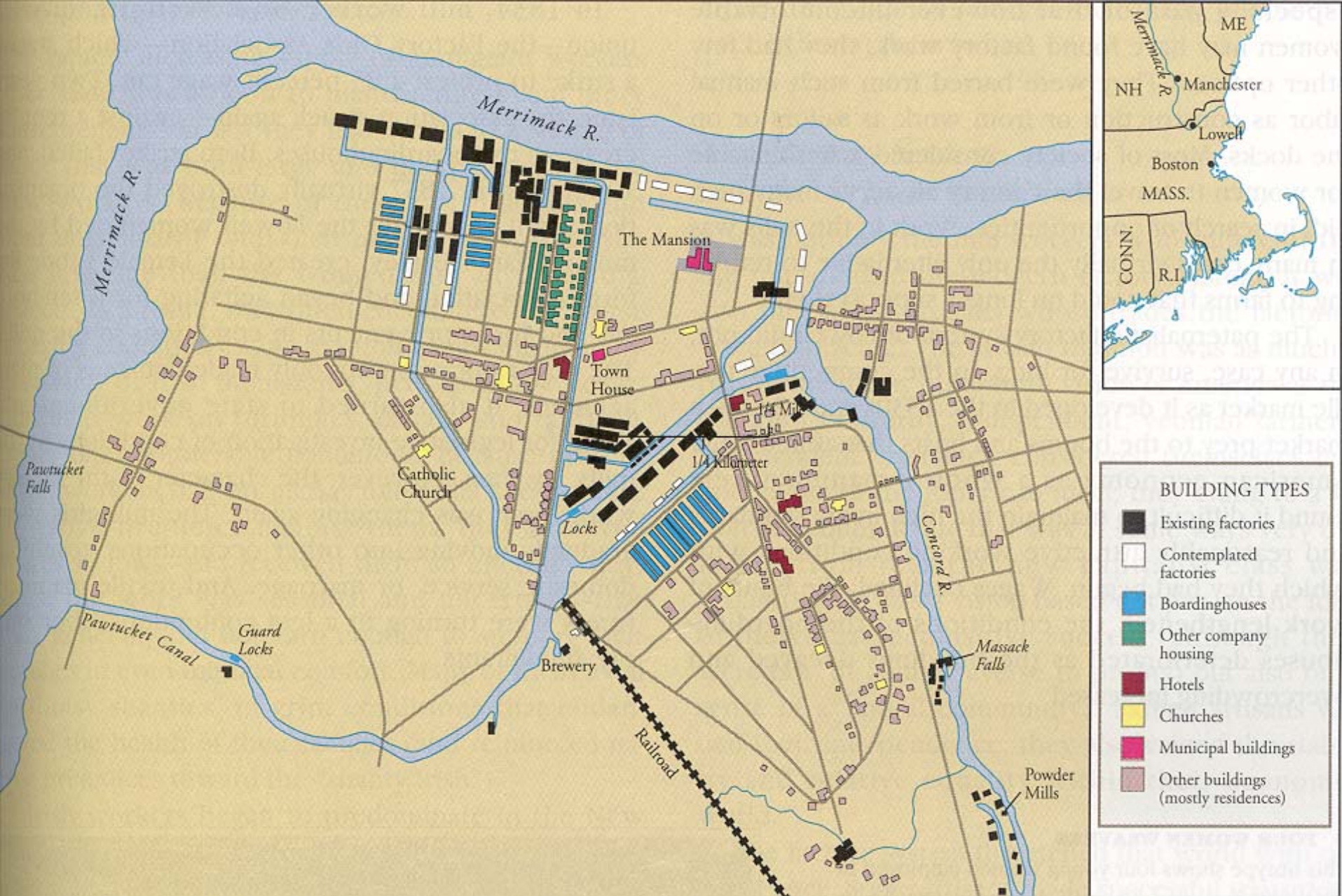




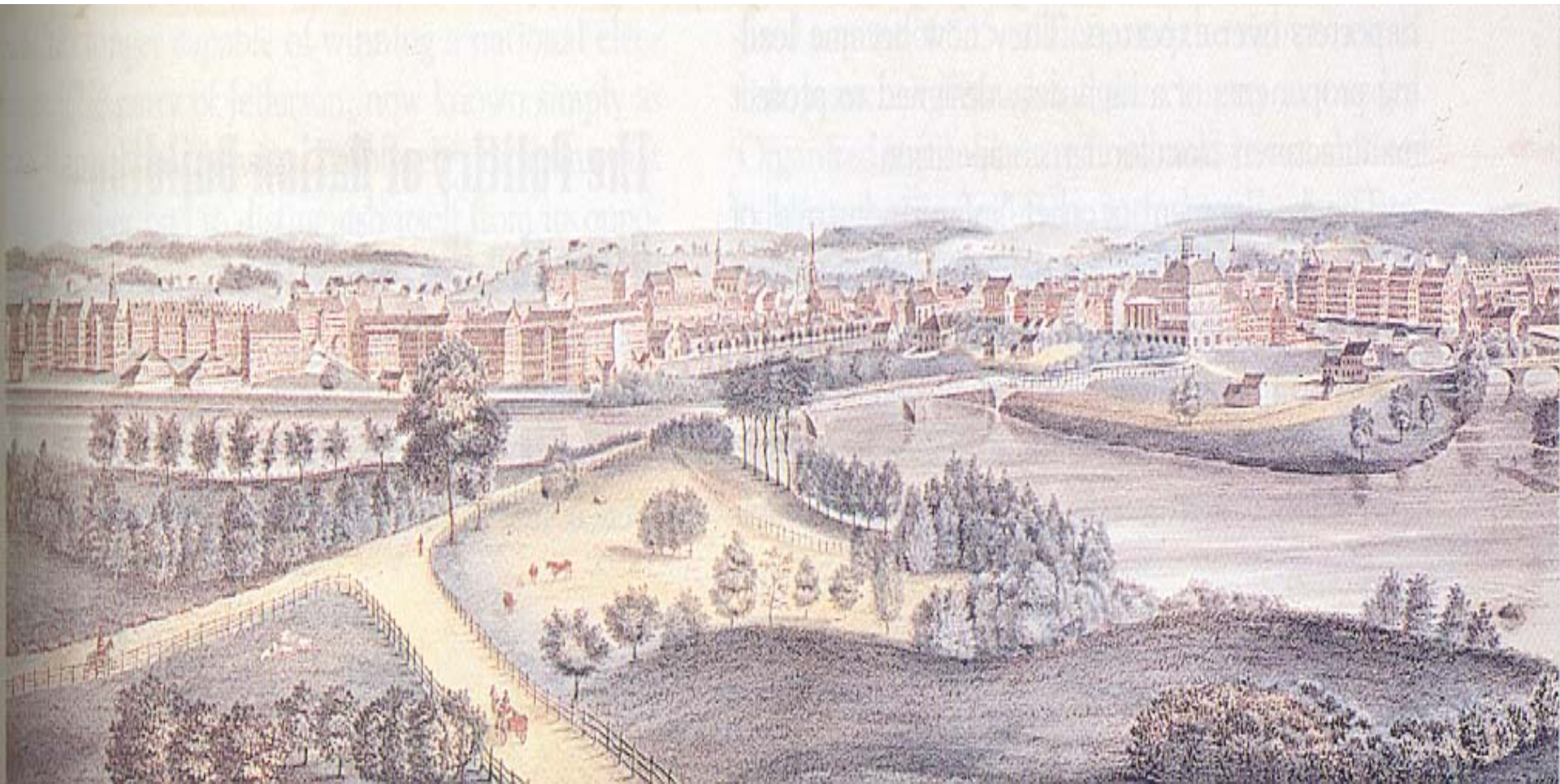
“Upland” or short staple cotton boll.



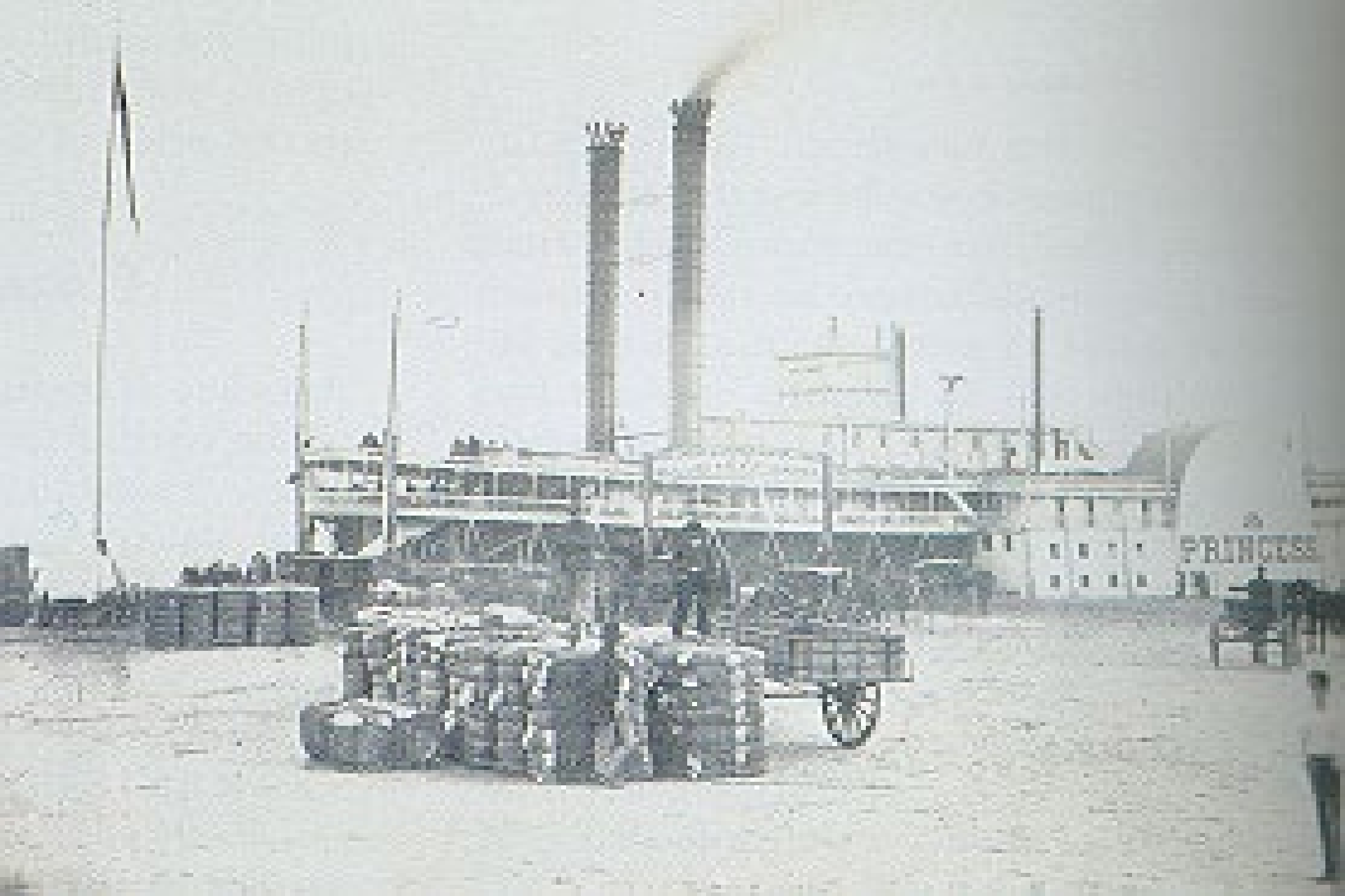
Cut away of a water-powered mill in the textile industry in New England.



Lowell, Massachusetts (1832)



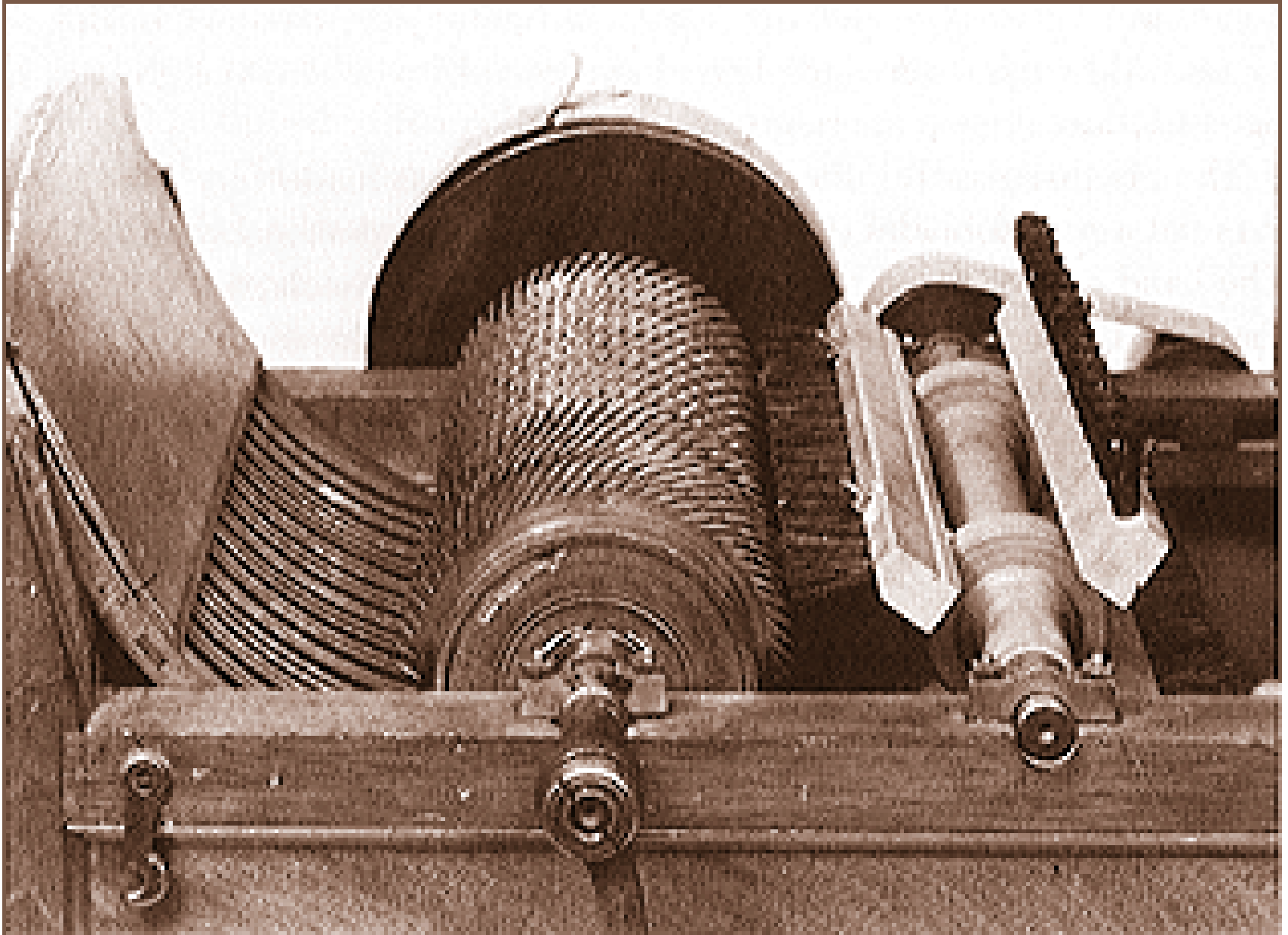
Lowell, Massachusetts (1849)



Railroads were less extensive in the South so commerce on the lower Mississippi depended on steamboats

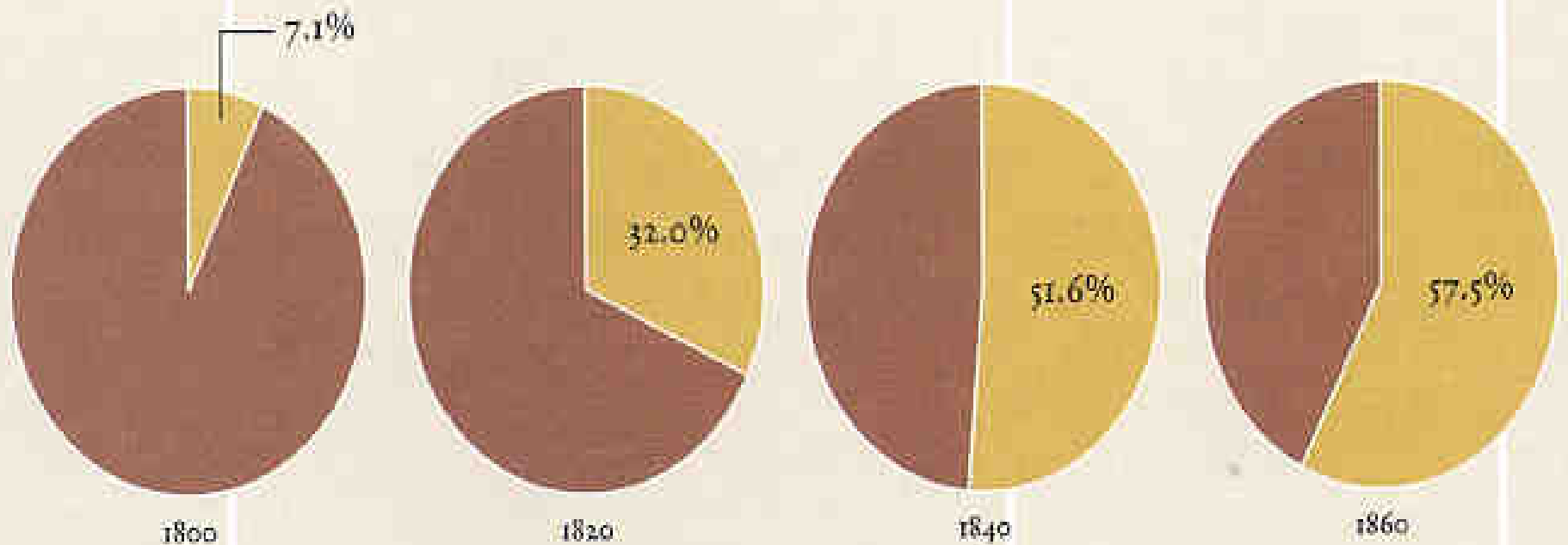


Eli Whitney's cotton gin was a remarkably simple device.

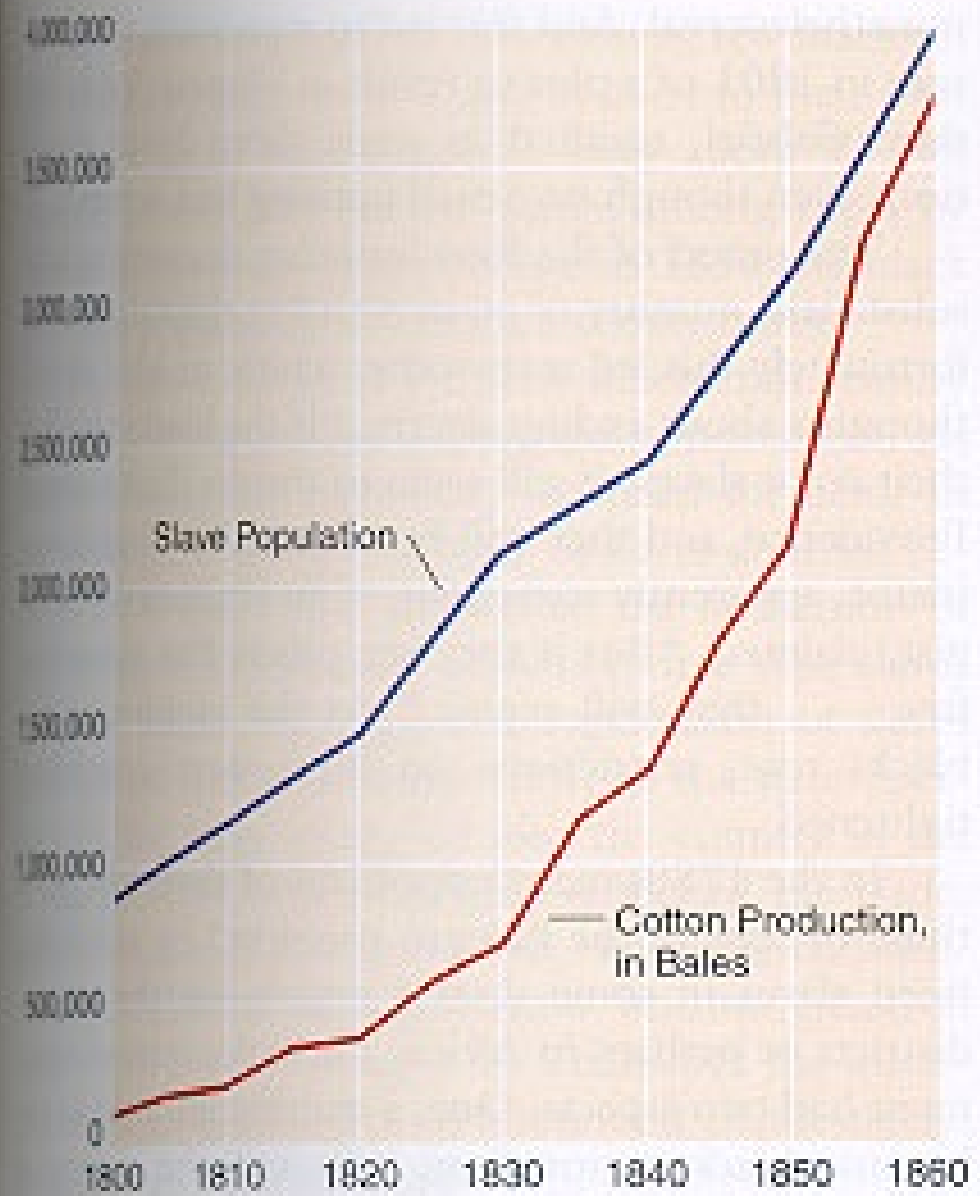


Top view of a cotton gin. Notice the “wire brushes” that separated the seeds from the fiber.

VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL U.S. EXPORTS, 1800-1860
By 1840 cotton accounted for more than half of all U.S. exports.

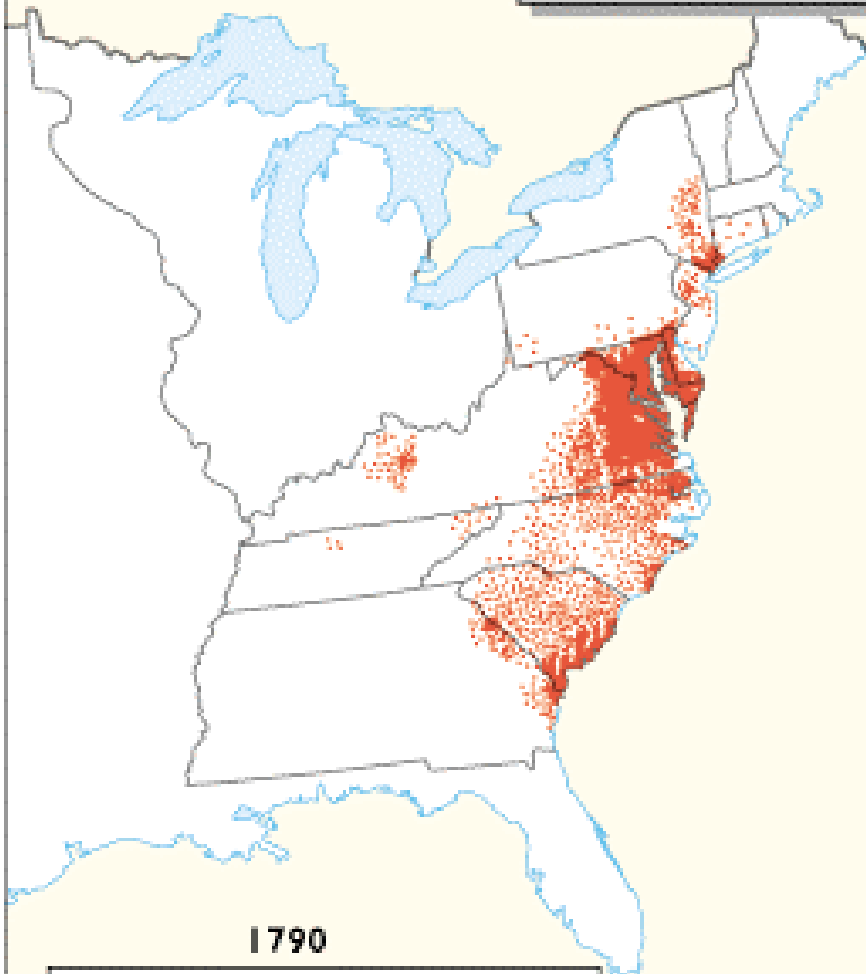


Value of Cotton Exports as a Percentage of all U.S. Exports,
1800-1860



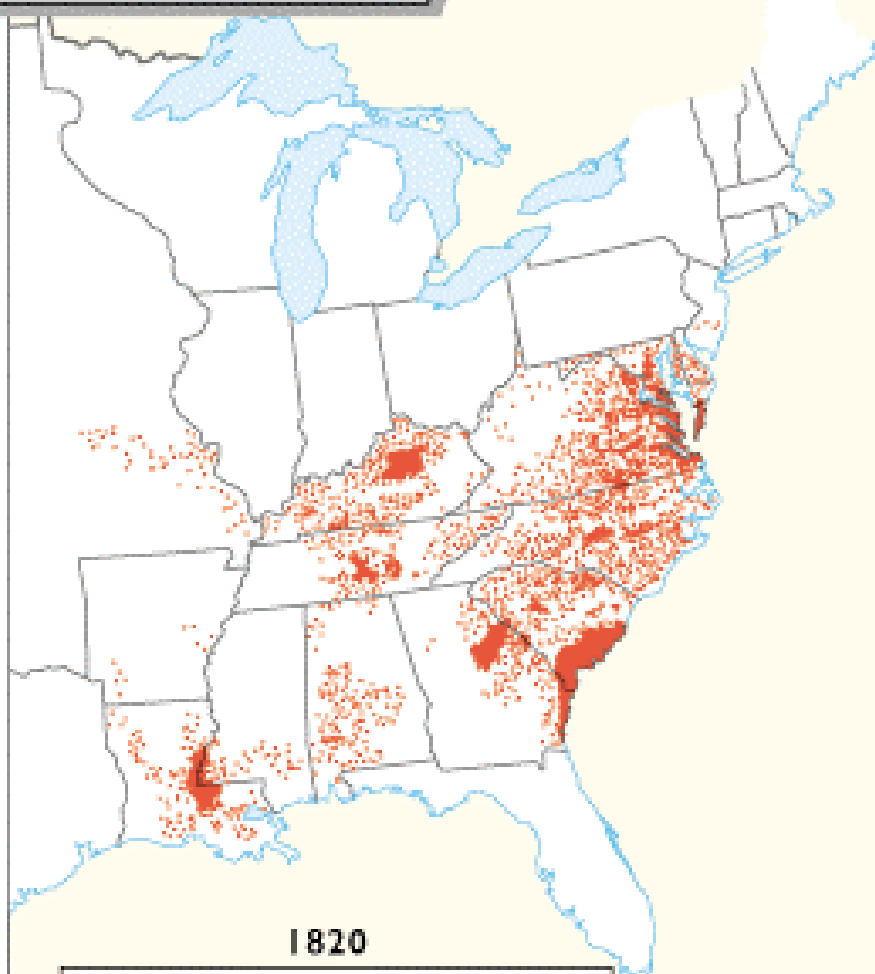
Cotton Production and Slave Population, 1800-1860

**DISTRIBUTION OF SLAVE POPULATION,
1790-1820**

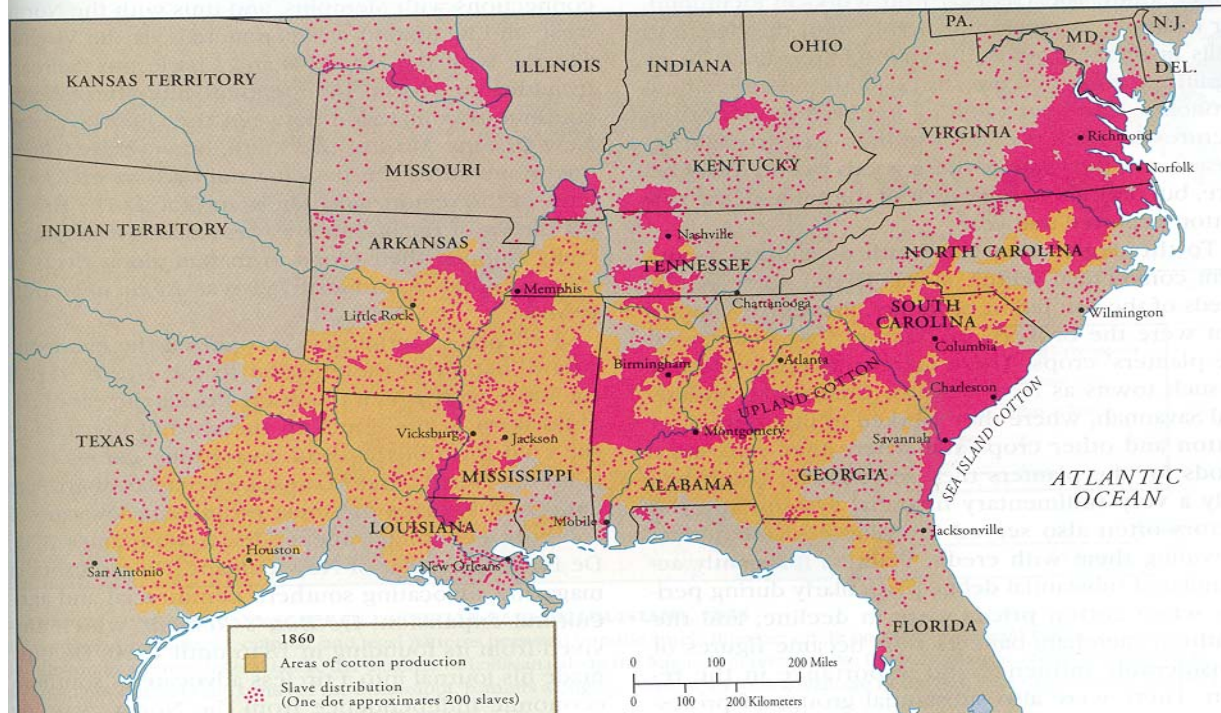
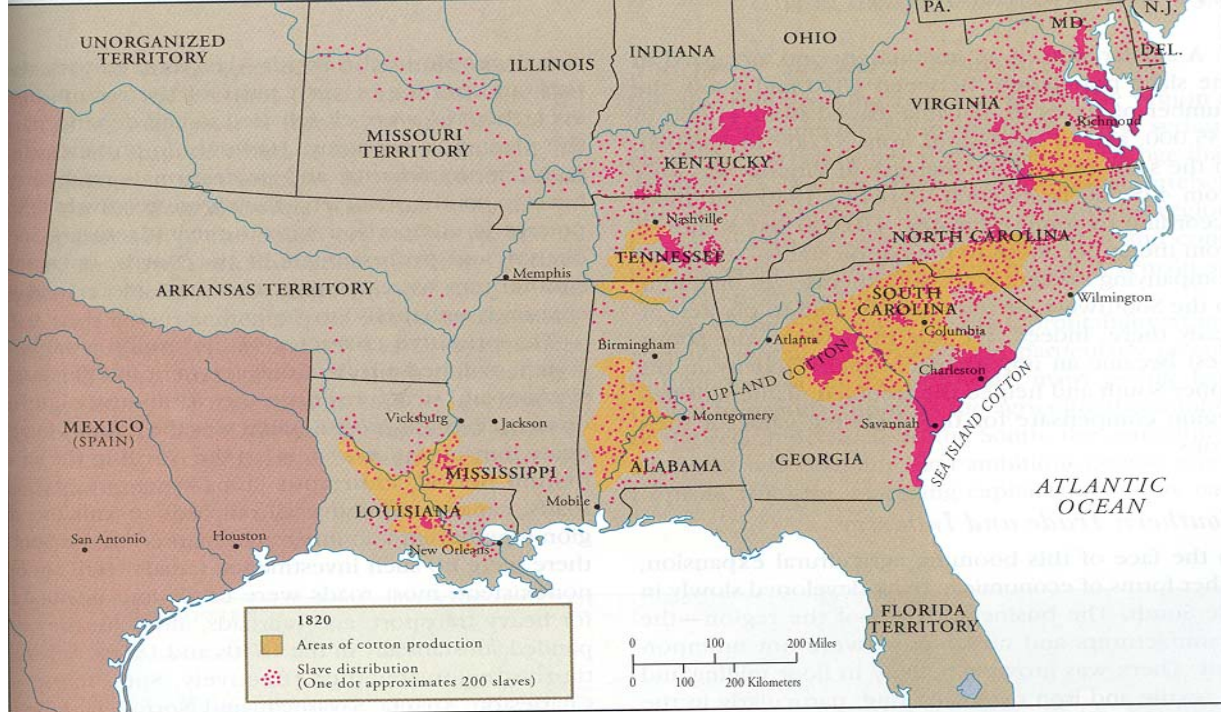


• One dot represents 200 slaves

Harcourt Brace & Company



• One dot represents 200 slaves





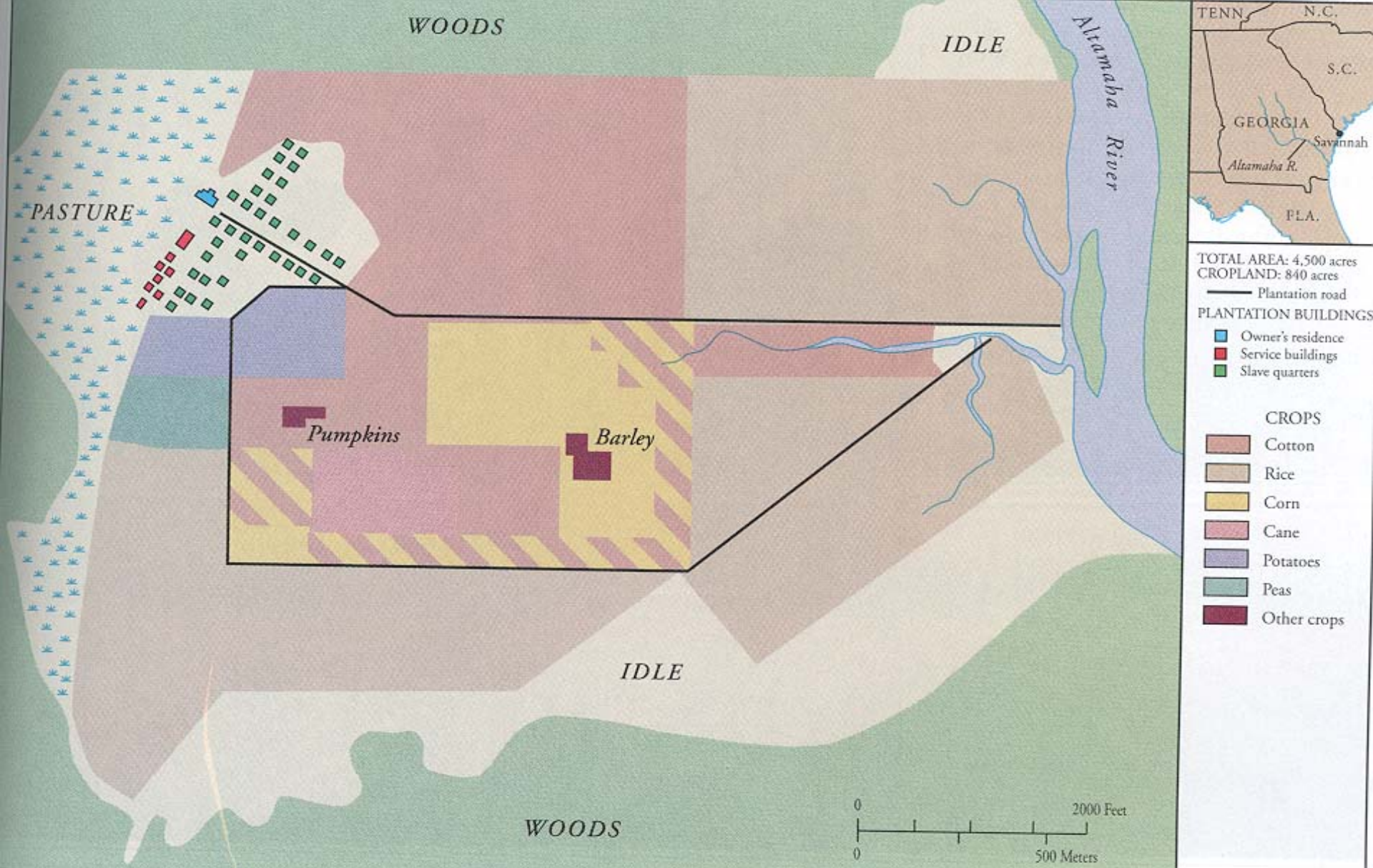
The cotton gin made cotton production profitable and revived slavery.

Slave Codes

- Can not own property
- Can not leave home without permission after dark
- Can not possess firearm or strike a white man
- Can not testify in Court
- Can not be taught to read or write
- Can not assemble in group with out permission
- Owner has right to kill ones own slave

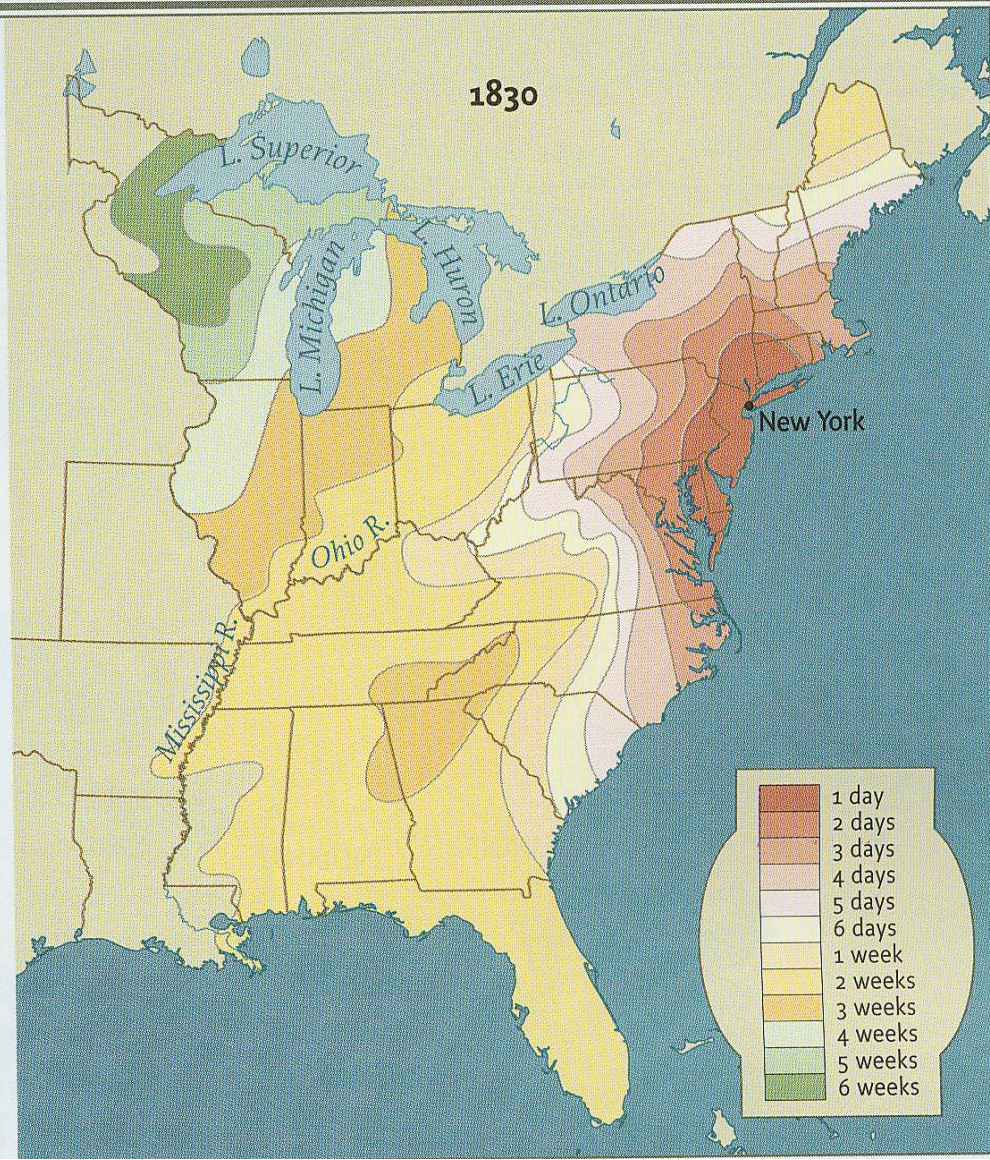
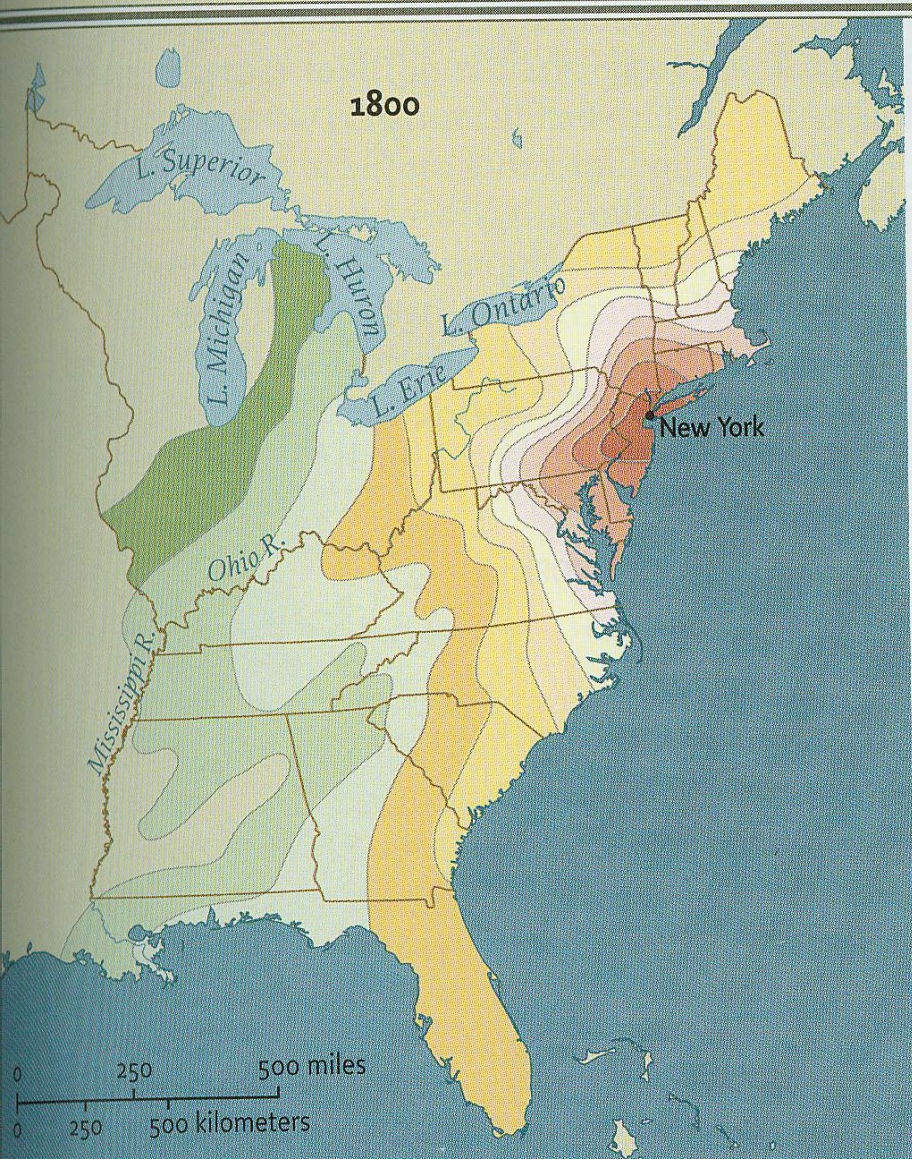


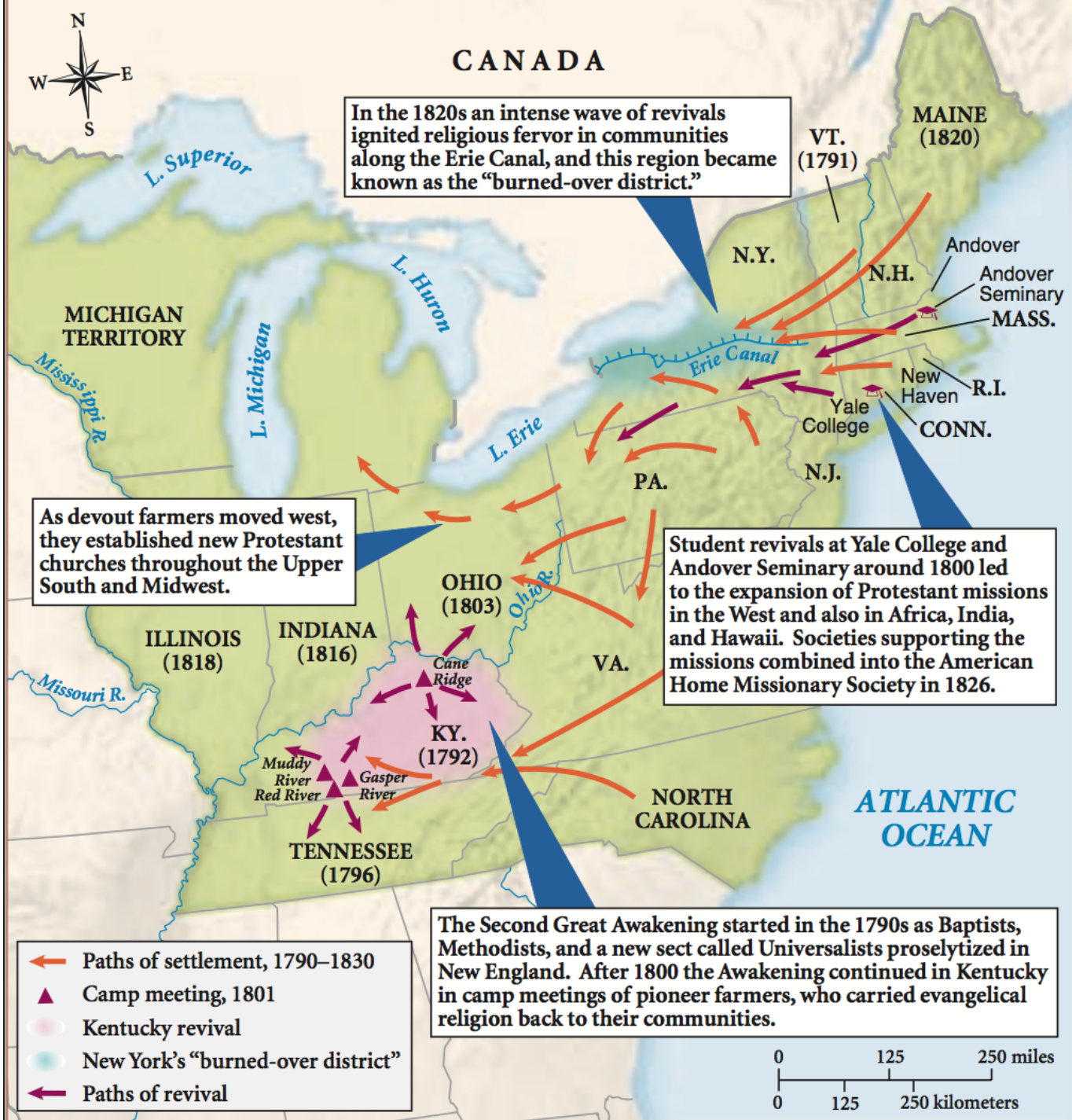
Slaves picking cotton on a Georgia plantation (1850s)

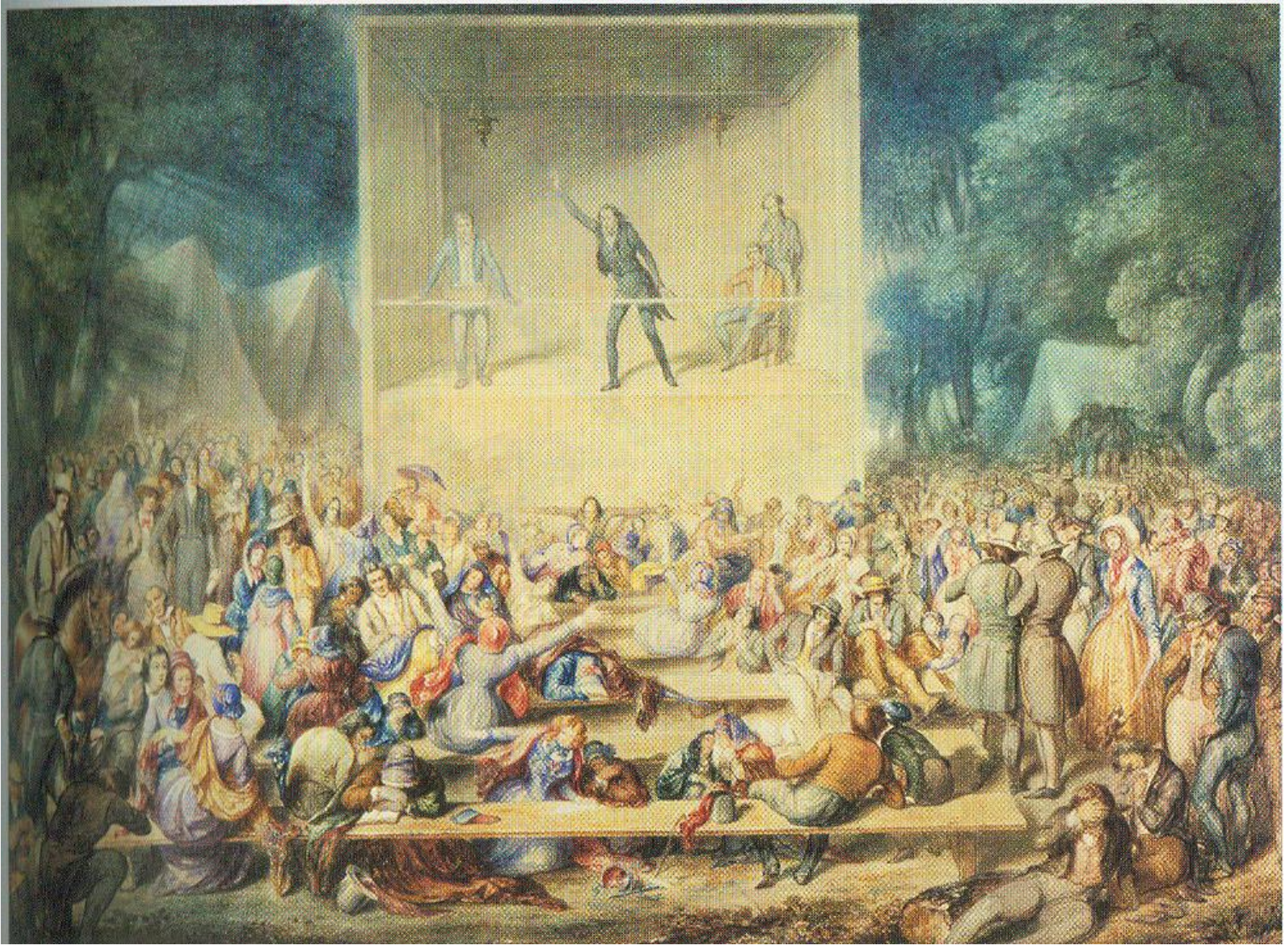


Hopeton Plantation, Georgia. It was well-coordinated and organized and its agricultural production was diversified

TRAVEL TIMES FROM NEW YORK CITY IN 1800 AND 1830



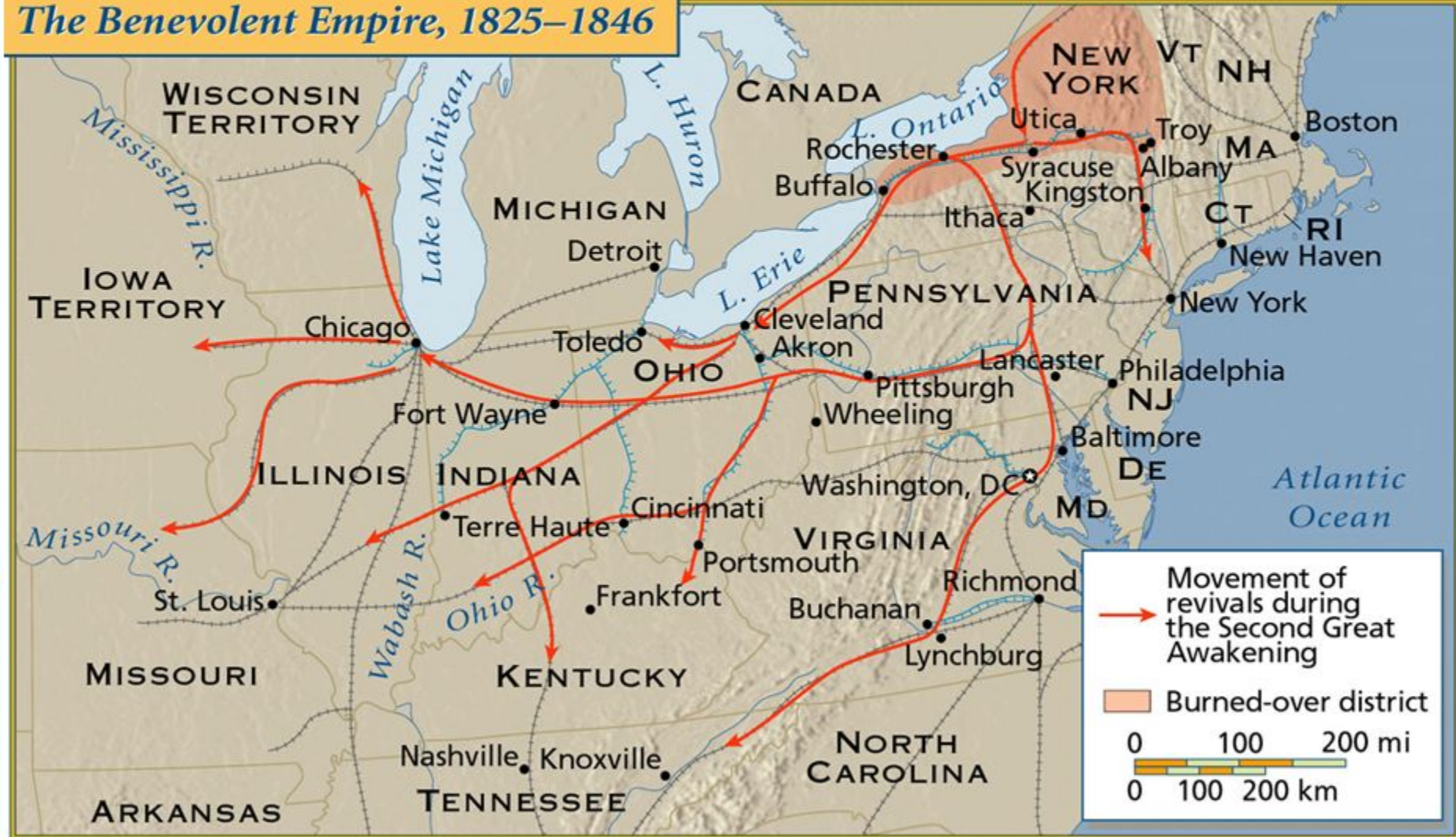




Religious Camp Meeting, a watercolor from the late 1830s depicting an evangelical preacher at a revival meeting. Some of the audience members seem inattentive while others are moved.

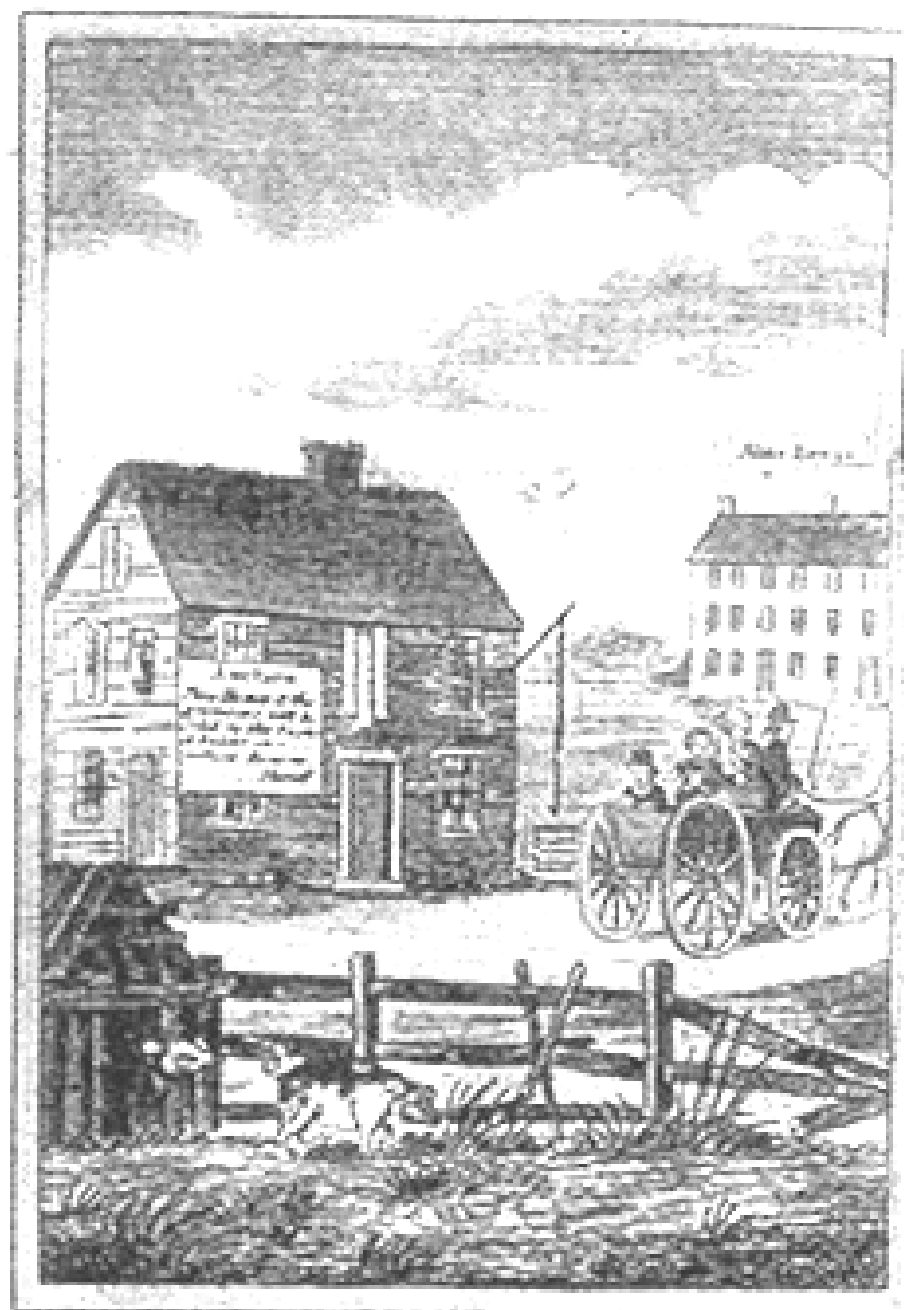
Spread of the Second Great Awakening

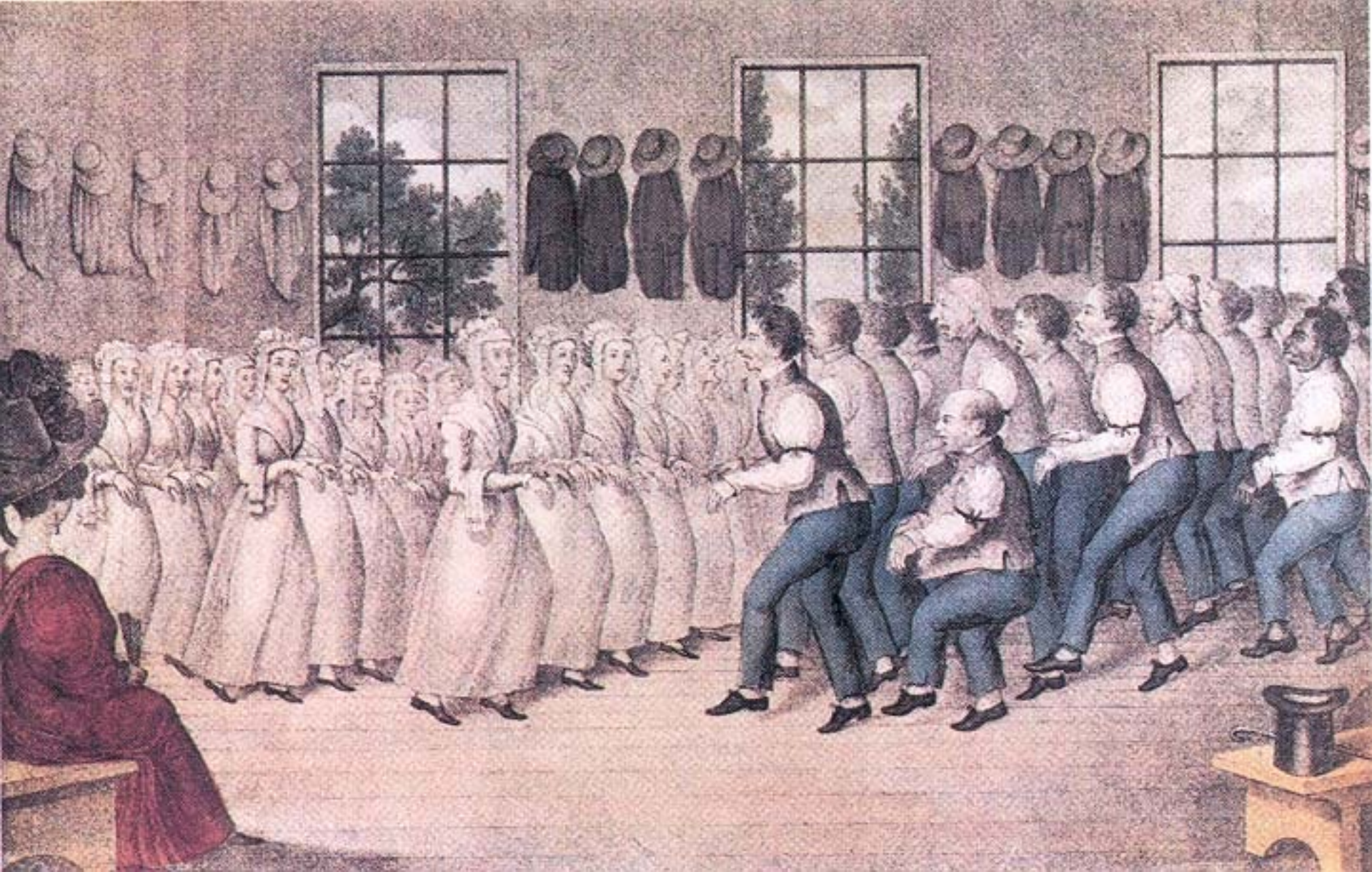
The Benevolent Empire, 1825–1846



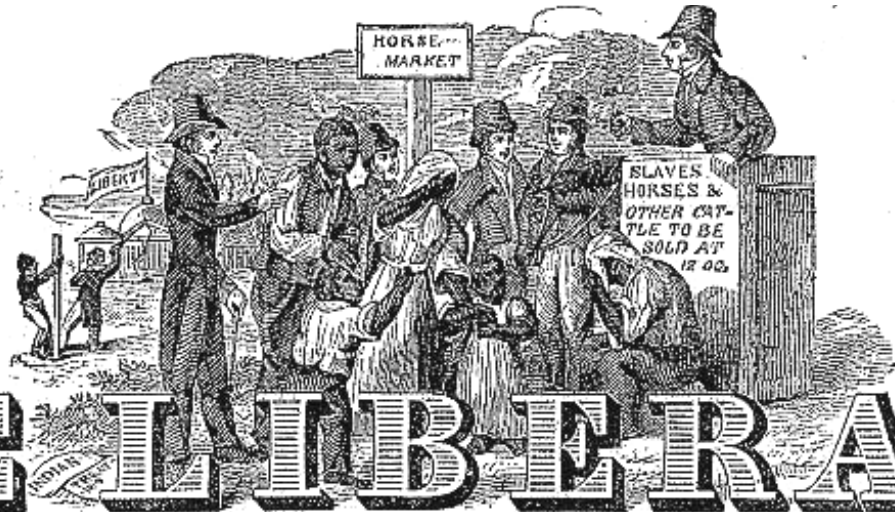


The crusade against alcohol was central to political culture and debate from the 1830s onward





Dancing was an integral part of the Shakers' religion, as this picture of a service at Lebanon, New York, indicates.



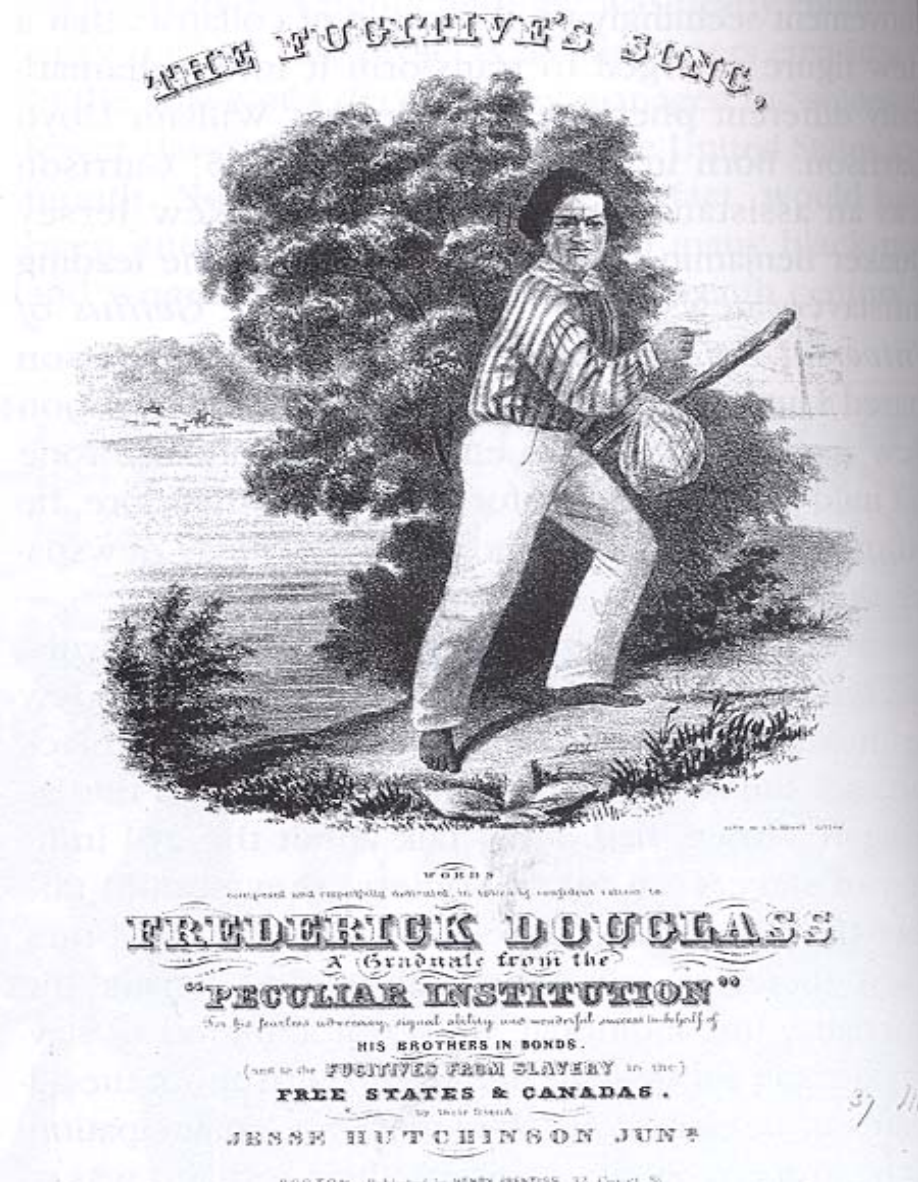
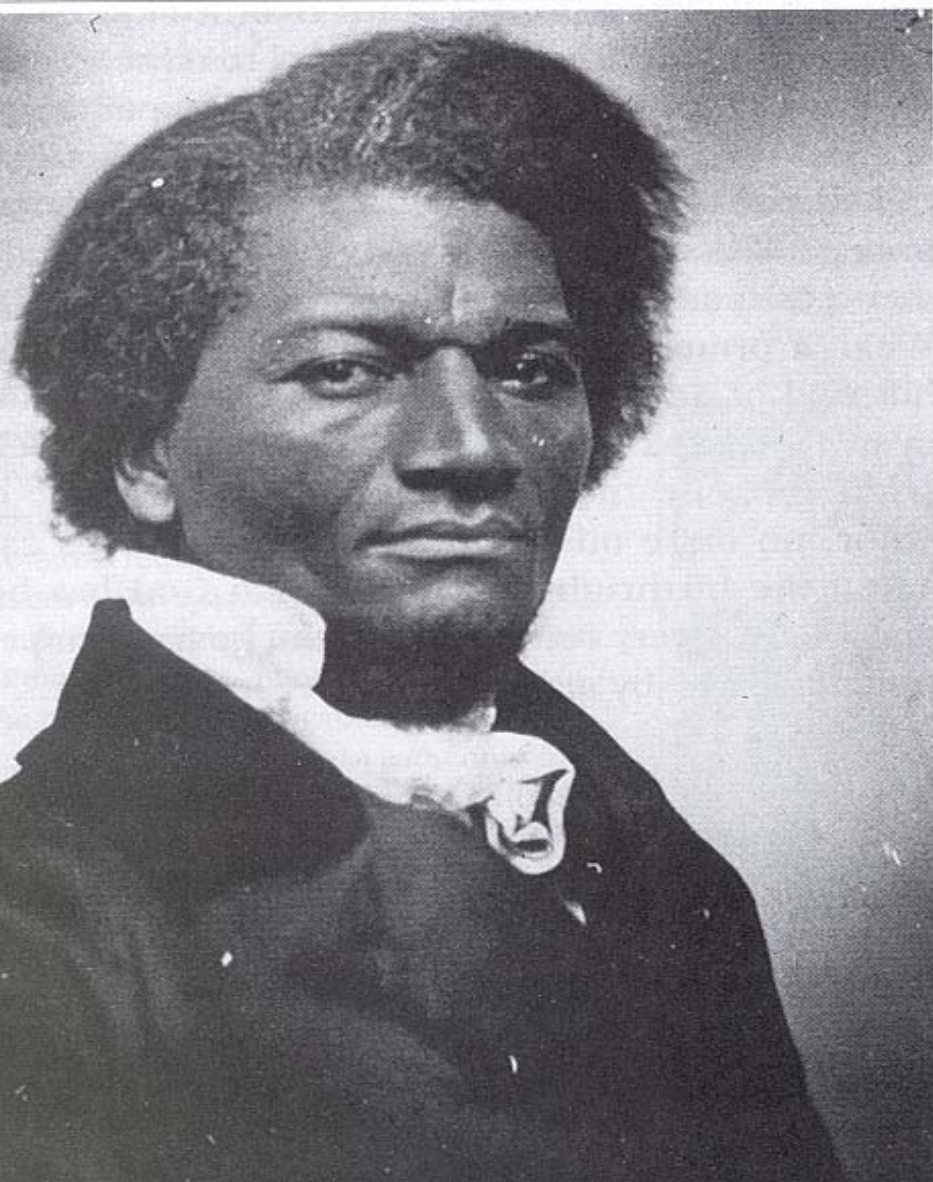
THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. I.] WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS. **[NO. 33.**
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND. [SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1831.

Masthead of William Lloyd Garrison's antislavery newspaper

Second Generation = 1820-1860

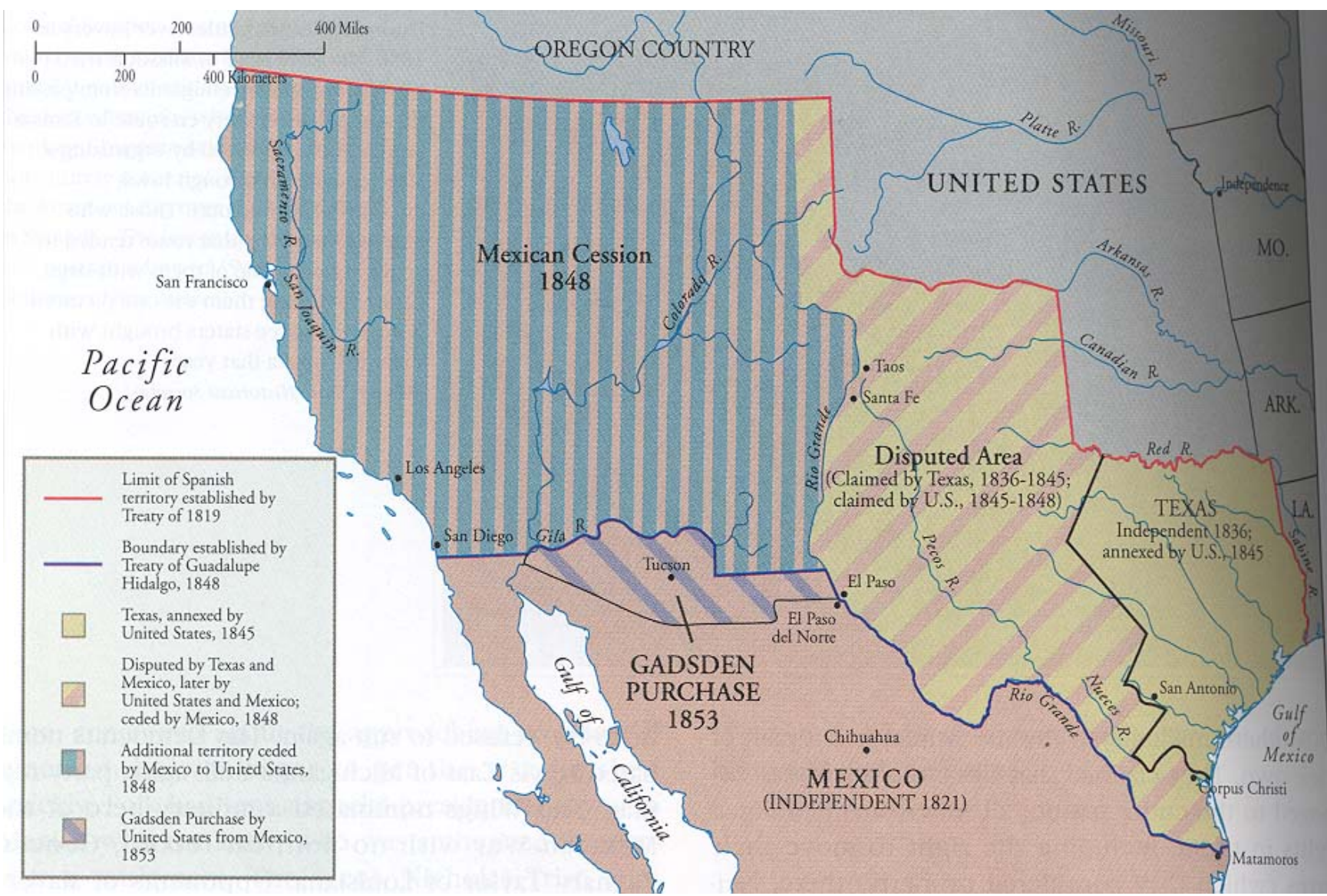
- Market Revolution
 - Factory / Urbanization
- Democratization
 - Jackson / Harrison / Suffrage
- Western Expansion
 - Manifest Destiny
- King Cotton
 - Slave based agricultural economy
- 2nd Great Awakening
 - Burned Over district
- Reform Movements
 - Temperance / Abolitionism /etc.
- Transcendentalism/Romanticism
 - Hudson River School



Frederick Douglass was an escaped slave and active abolitionist who was greatly admired among antislavery groups in the U.S. and Great Britain. He inspired tributes such as this “Fugitive’s Song” (1845)



After his constituents heard of Preston Brooks's caning of Senator Sumner, they sent him a gold-handled cowhide whip to use on other antislavery advocates



0 200 400 Miles
 0 200 400 Kilometers

OREGON COUNTRY

UNITED STATES

Mexican Cession
1848

Disputed Area
(Claimed by Texas, 1836-1845;
claimed by U.S., 1845-1848)

GADSDEN
PURCHASE
1853

TEXAS
Independent 1836;
annexed by U.S., 1845

MEXICO
(INDEPENDENT 1821)

Pacific
Ocean

MO.

ARK.

LA.

Gulf of
Mexico

San Francisco

Los Angeles

San Diego

Tucson

El Paso
del Norte

Chihuahua

San Antonio

Corpus Christi

Matamoros

Sacramento R.
San Joaquin R.

Colorado R.

Rio Grande

Pecos R.

Rio Grande

Nueces R.

Missouri R.

Platte R.

Arkansas R.

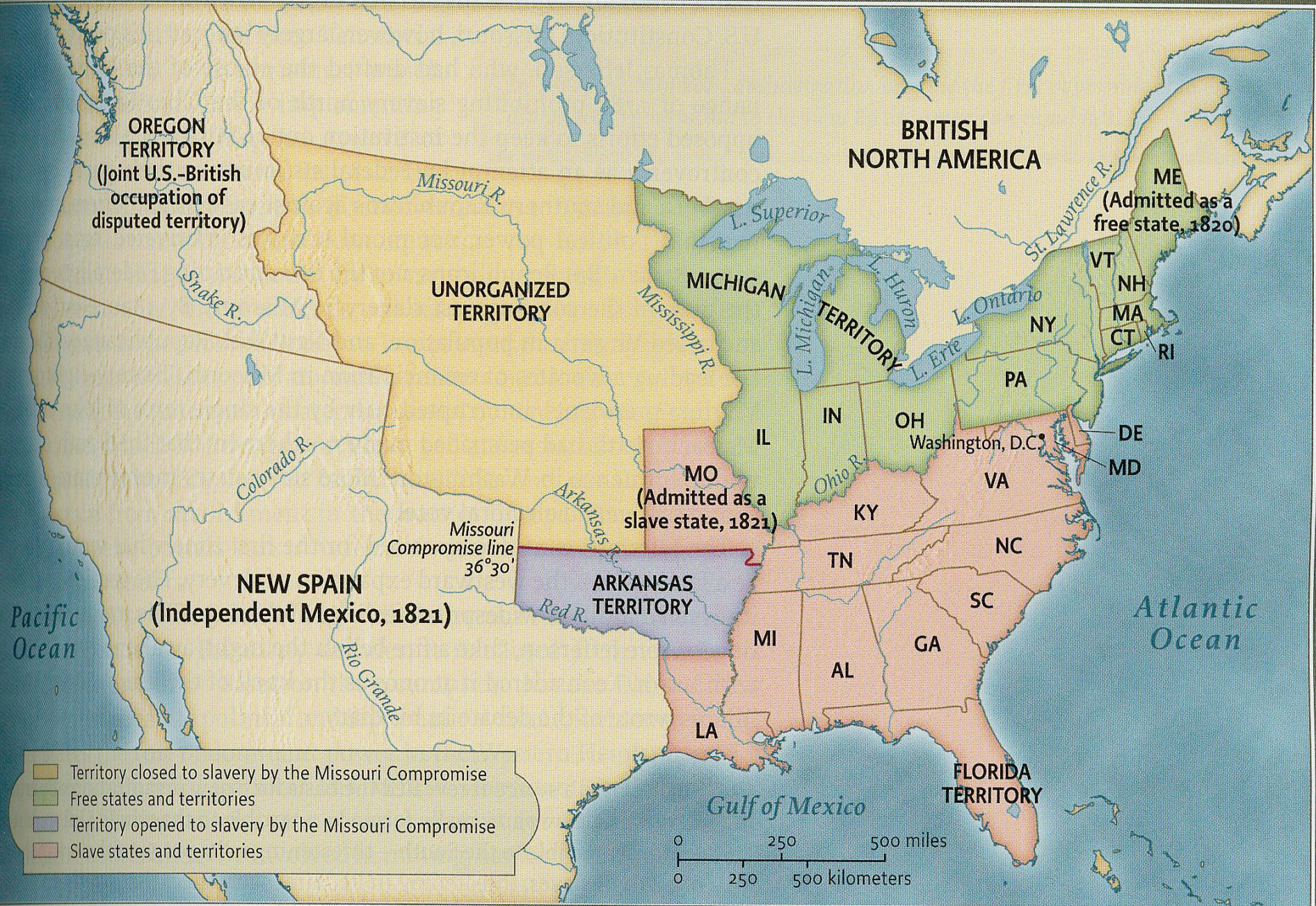
Canadian R.

Red R.

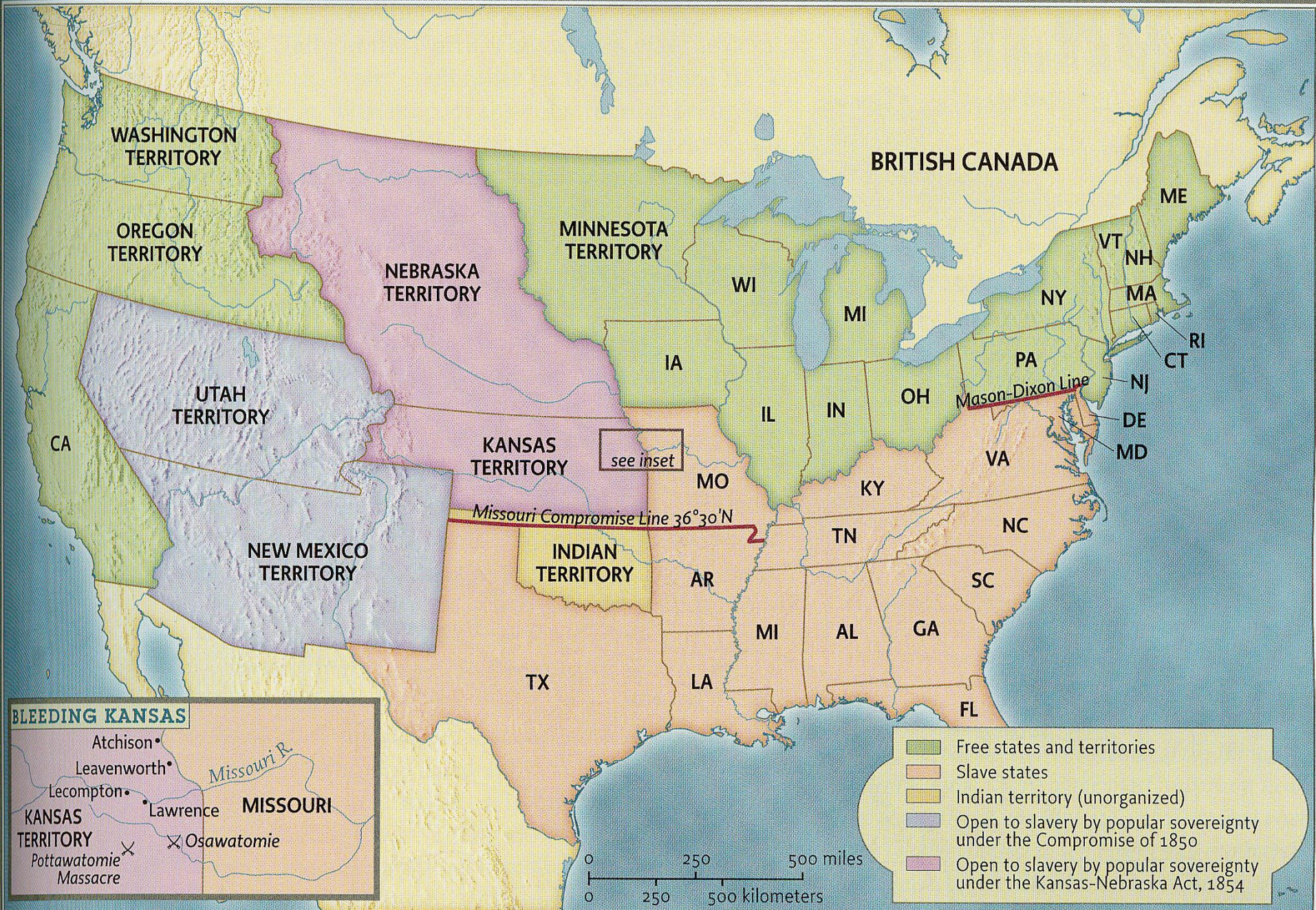
Salina R.

Gulf of
California

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820



THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854



Following John Brown 1800-1859

Free State in 1859

Slave State in 1859

ZOOM OUT



10.65
KANSAS A FREE STATE.

**Squatter Sovereignty
VINDICATED!**

**NO WHITE
SLAVERY!**

The Squatters of Kansas who are favorable to **FREEDOM OF SPEECH** on all subjects which interest them, and an unsmuzzled **PRESS**: who are determined to do their own **THINKING** and **VOTING** independent of **FOREIGN DICTATION**, are requested to assemble in

MASS MEETING

at the time and places following to wit:

The following speakers will be in attendance, who will address you on the important questions now before the people of Kansas.

at Fish's Store	Monday	September 26th	at 2 o'clock	at Lane	Saturday	Oct 6th	at 7 o'clock	at 7 o'clock
at Fort Scott	Friday	" 26th	" 1 "	at Scott's Tavern	" September 29th	" 1 "	" "	" "
at Blacklin's Store, Little Sugar Creek	Sat	" 27th	" 1 "	at Hampton	Monday	Oct 1st	" 2 "	" "
at Edgoh's Tavern, Big "	Monday	Oct 1st	" 2 "	at Napsin, at H. Smith's Store	Tuesday	" 2d	" 2 "	" "
at Osawatomie	Thursday	" 2d	" 1 "	at Columbus	Wednesday	" 3d	" 1 "	" "
at Mr. Partridge's, Palmetto Grove, W. L.	" 3d	" 2 "	" 1 "	at Paines	Friday	" 5th	" 2 "	" "
at Baptist Parson	Thursday	" 6th	" 2 "	at Bladon	Saturday	" 6th	" 2 "	" "
at Springfield	Friday	" 6th	" 2 "					

DR. CHAS. ROBINSON,

J. A. Wakefield, C. K. Holliday, M. F. Conway,
W. K. Vail, J. L. Speer, W. A. Ela, Josiah Miller, O. C. Brown, J. K. Goodin, Doct
Gilpatrick, Revs. Mr. Tuton and J. E. Stewart, C. A. Foster, J. P. Fox, H. Bronson
G. W. Brown, A. H. Malley and others.

TURN OUT AND HEAR THEM!

Wakat aus den Varteikämynfen im Kaufsagaebiete

In the 1850s, there was a huge battle in Kansas over the fate of slavery. This antislavery poster invites others to come to protest new pro-slavery legislation (1855)



The painting, *Bloody Kansas*, symbolizes the violence that resulted from the Kansas-Nebraska Act

POLITICAL CHART

OF

THE

UNITED

STATES

WITH A COMPARATIVE

STATISTICAL VIEW OF

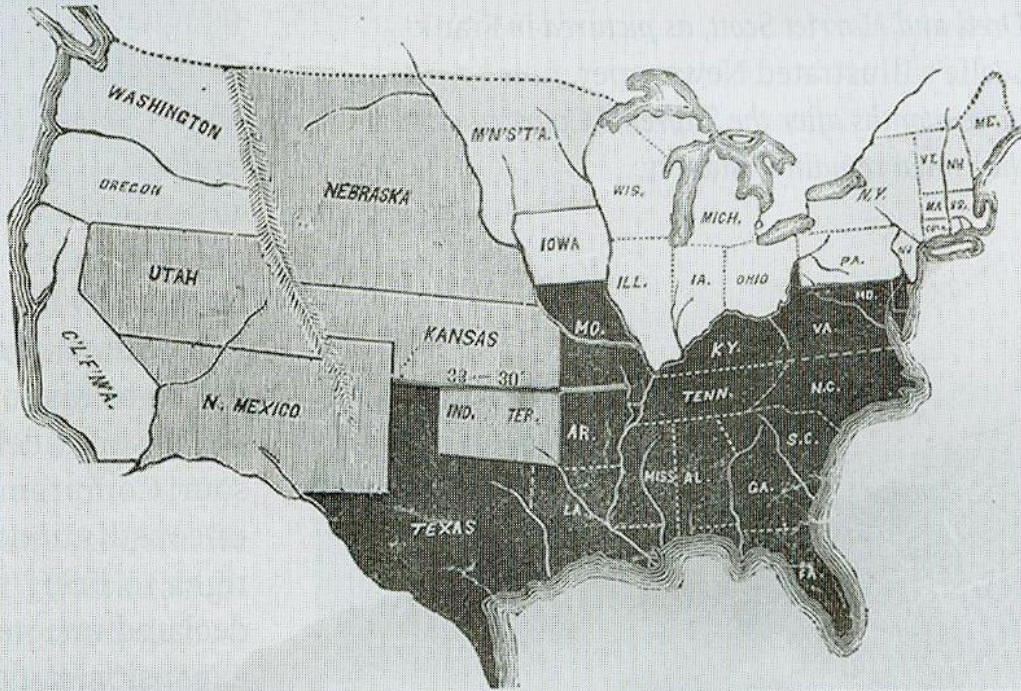
NORTH

AND

SOUTH.



PUBLISHED BY THE "ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB," SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



Political Chart of the United States, an 1856 chart graphically illustrating the division between free and slave states and providing statistics to demonstrate the superiority of free to slave society

Vote in 1852.

	Popl.	Slaves.	Free.
Slave States,	365,285	440	445,094
Free "	1,057,669	148,871	1,195,268

School Attendance of Children.

Slave States,	50.09 % cent.
Free "	96.90 "

White Adults unable to Read or Write.

Slave States,	17.23 % cent.
Free "	4.12 "



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, in the District Court of the Southern District of Ohio.

Public Libraries.

In Slave States,	713 Libraries,	654,194 Vols.
In Free "	14,893 "	3,883,617 "

Value of Churches.

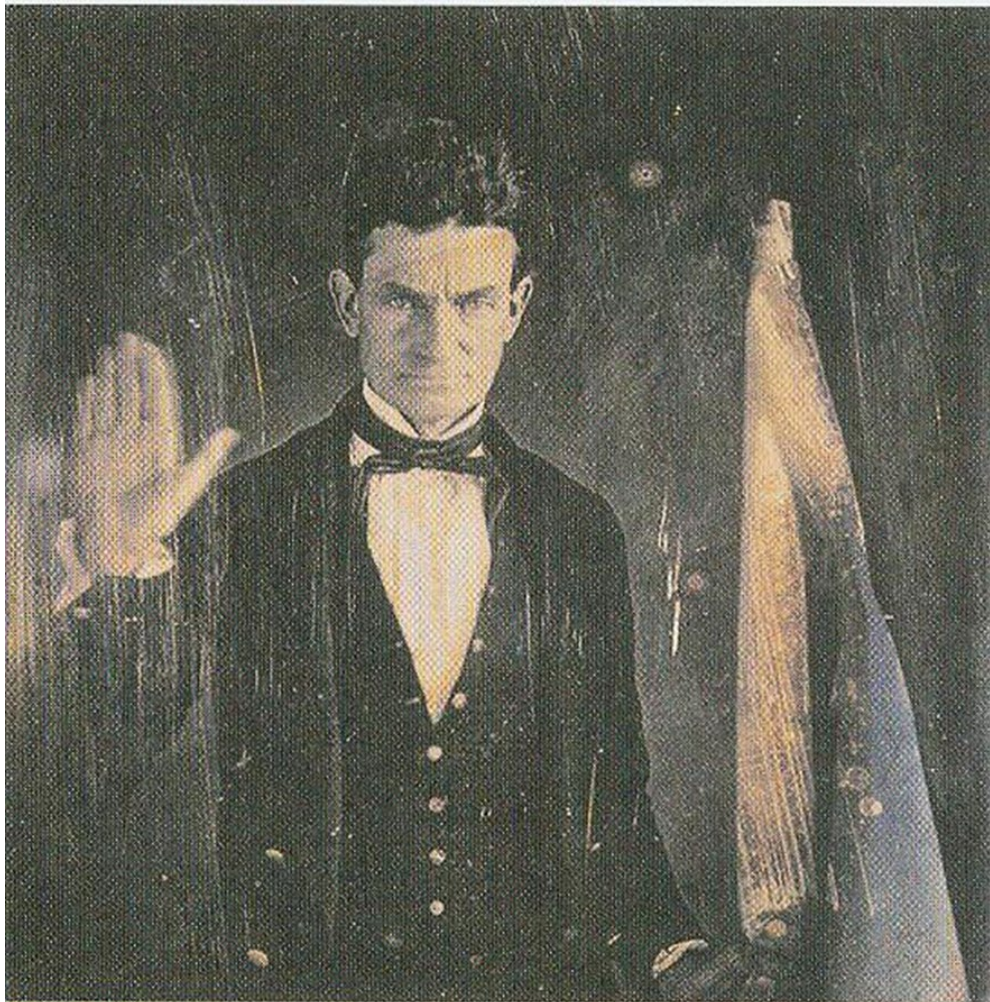
In Slave States,	\$23,038,541
In Free "	66,773,517,

Newspapers and Periodicals.

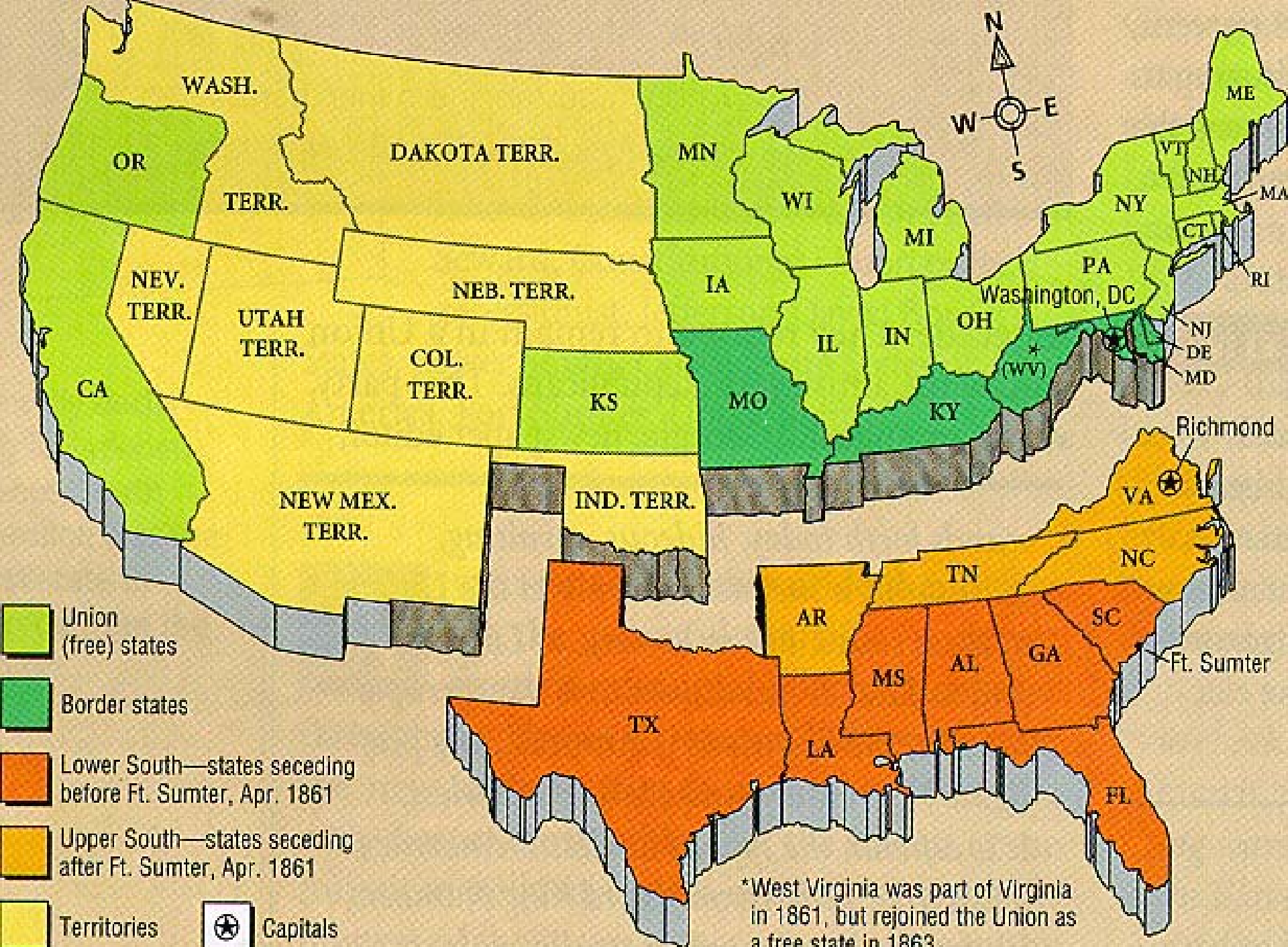
Slave States,	704—Circulation,	81,038,693
Free "	1800— "	334,146,281

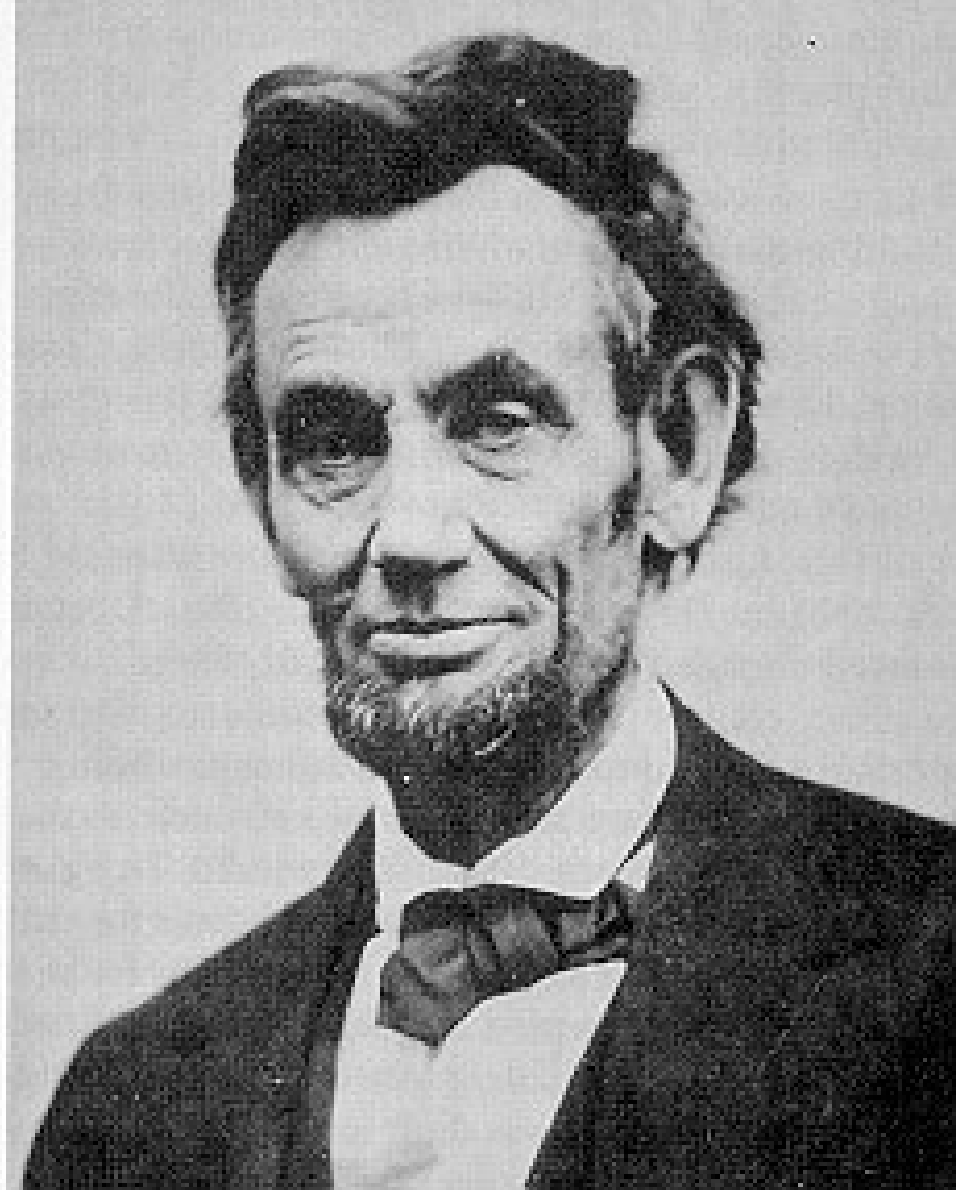
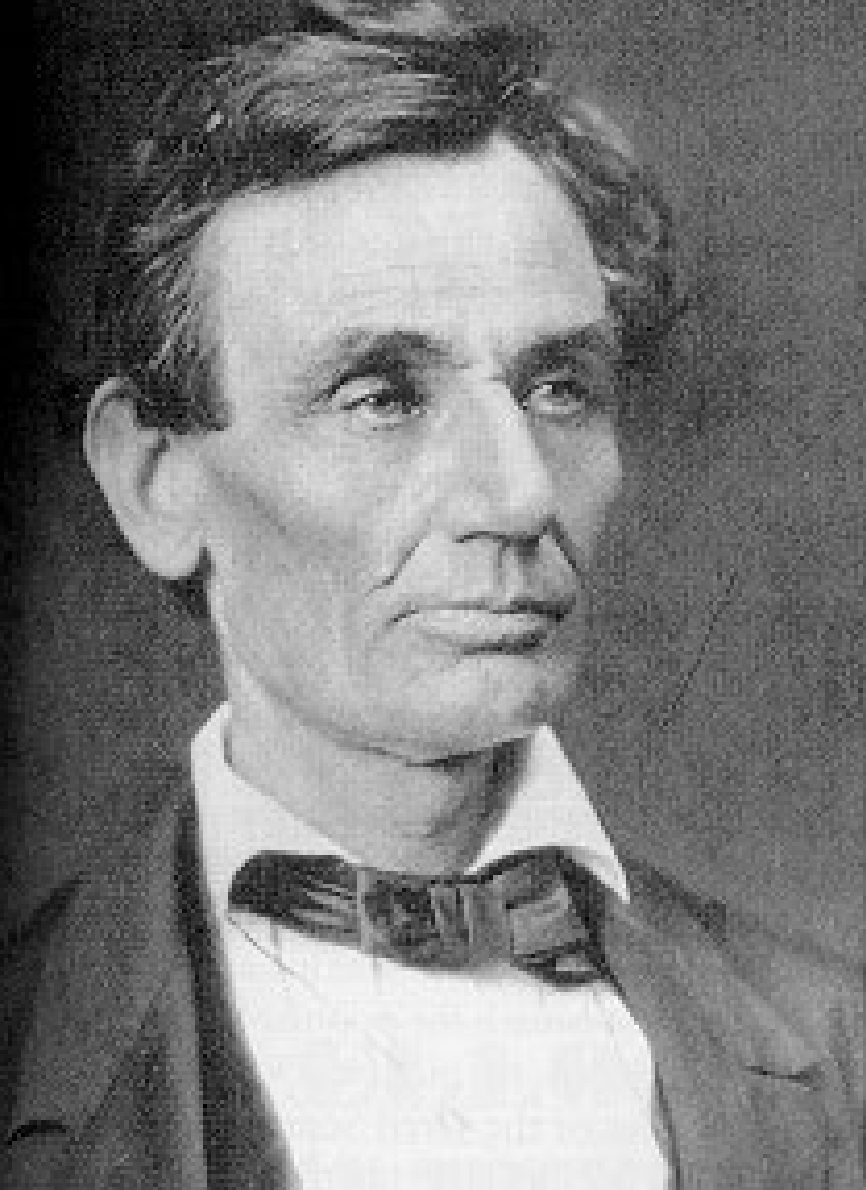


Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia)

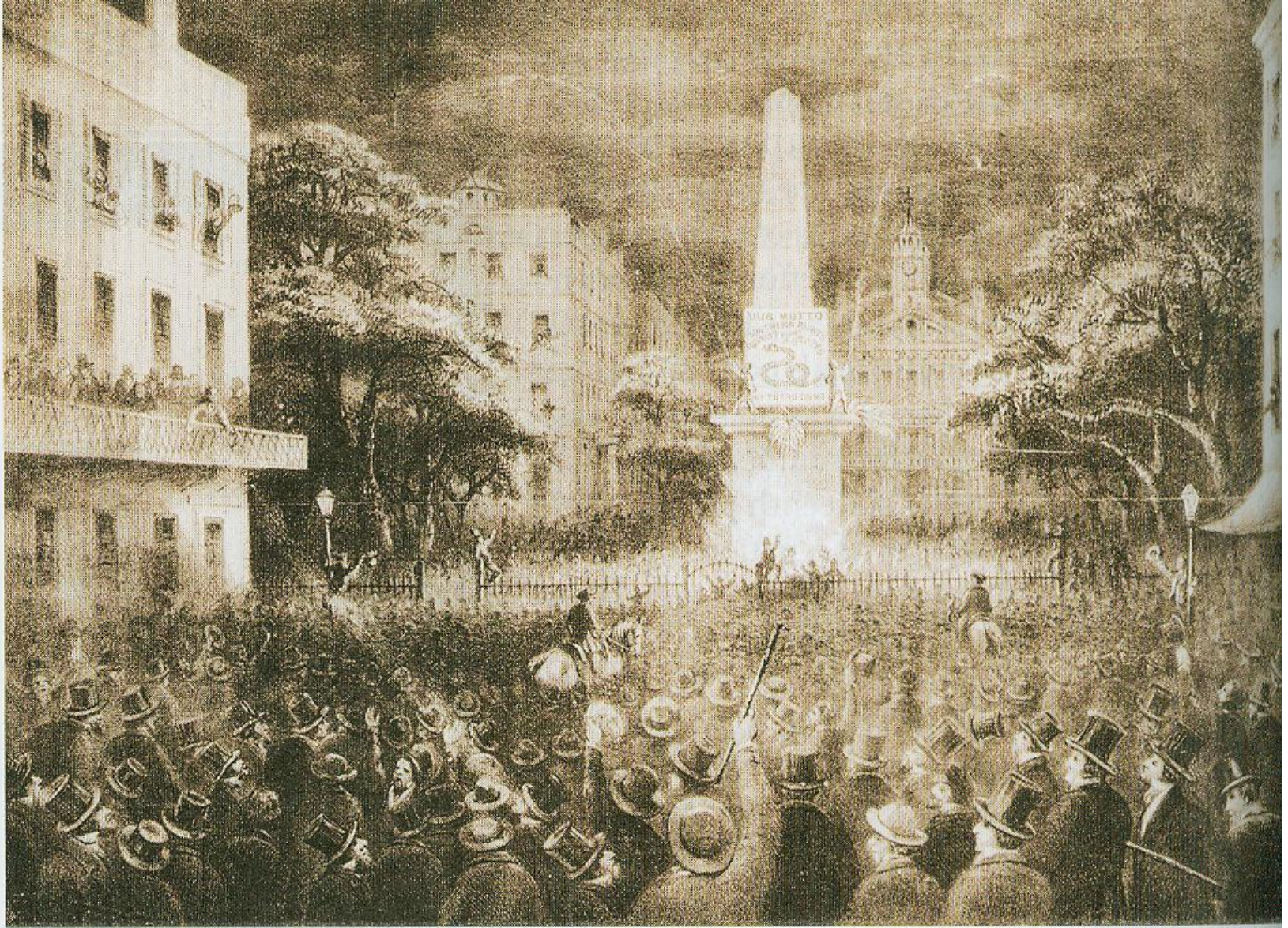


John Brown

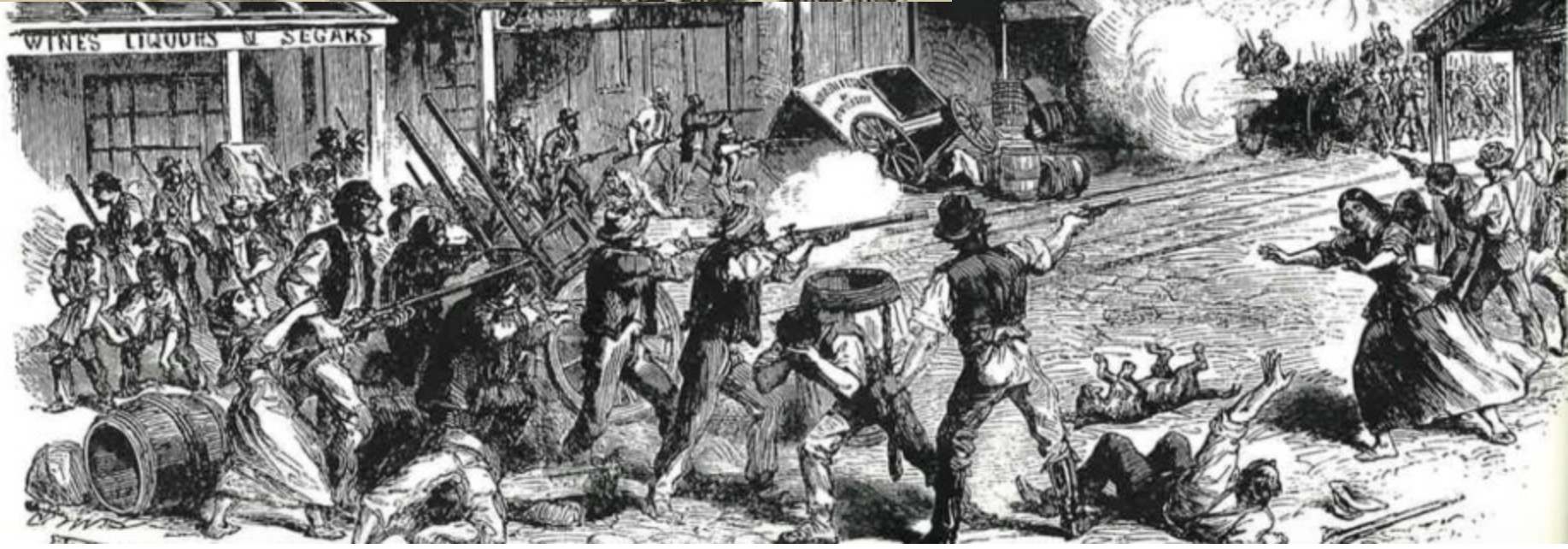




These two portraits show how Lincoln aged during his presidency, the portrait on the left was taken on June 3, 1860 and the one on the right was taken on April 10, 1865

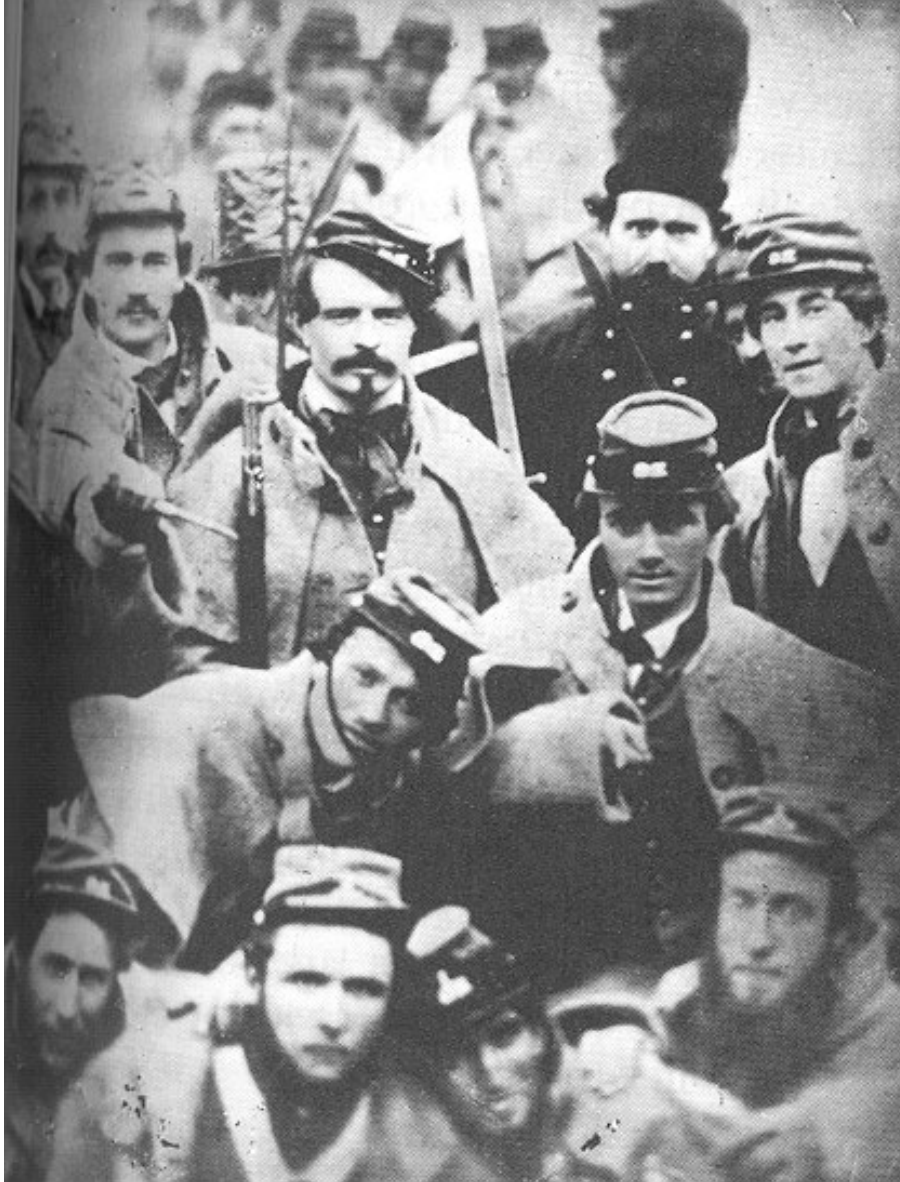


An 1860 engraving showing a mass meeting in Savannah, Georgia, shortly after Lincoln's election as president, which called for the state to secede from the Union. The banner on the obelisk reads, "Our Motto State's Rights, Equality of the States, Don't Tread on Me" The last is a slogan from the American Revolution.





Robert E. Lee rejected Lincoln's offer of command of the Union and swore allegiance to the Confederacy



Photograph of young Southern soldiers just before the Battle of Bull Run. The Civil War was the first military conflict in the age of photography and helped the careers of many early photographers (1861)

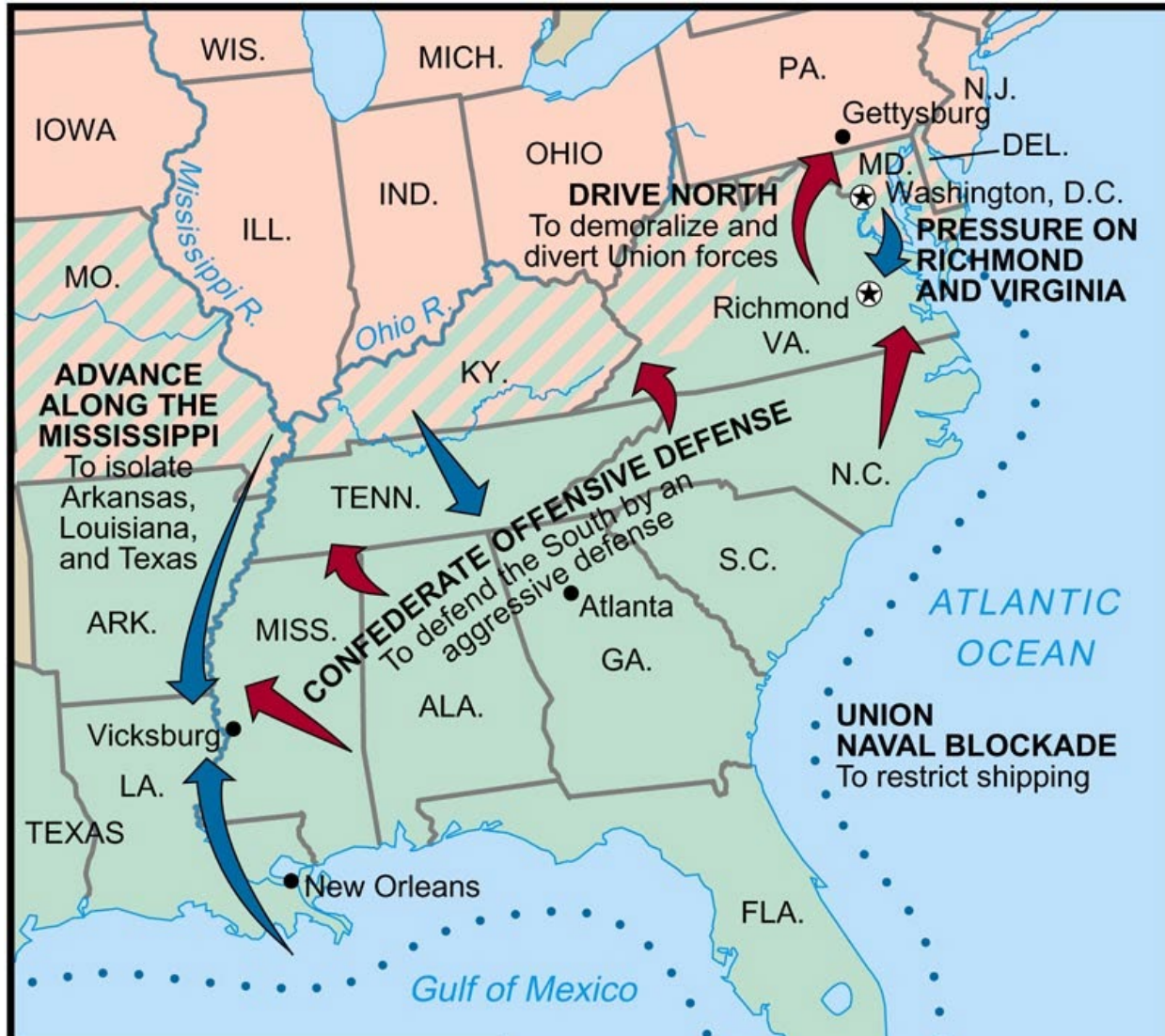


First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) as depicted in *Harper's Weekly*.

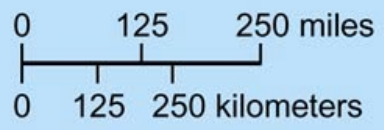
SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

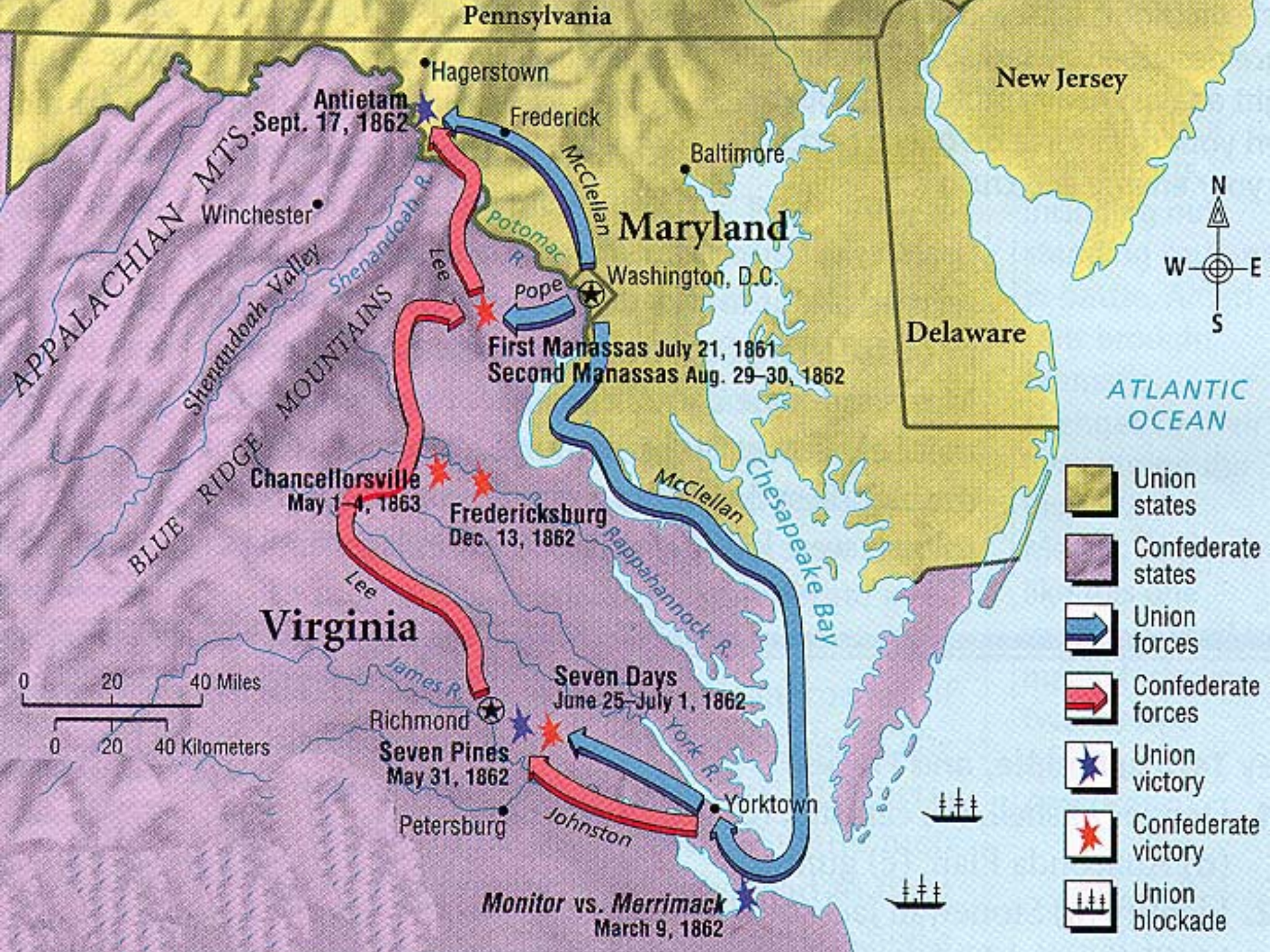


This lithograph reveals how General Winfield Scott's "Anaconda Plan" aimed at cutting off supplies and squeezing the South into submission.



	The Union
	The Confederacy
	Border states





Pennsylvania

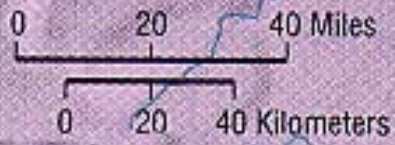
New Jersey

Maryland

Delaware

Virginia

ATLANTIC OCEAN



- Union states
- Confederate states
- Union forces
- Confederate forces
- Union victory
- Confederate victory
- Union blockade

Antietam
Sept. 17, 1862

First Manassas July 21, 1861
Second Manassas Aug. 29-30, 1862

Chancellorsville
May 1-4, 1863

Fredericksburg
Dec. 13, 1862

Seven Days
June 25-July 1, 1862

Seven Pines
May 31, 1862

Monitor vs. Merrimack
March 9, 1862

Hagerstown

Frederick

Baltimore

Washington, D.C.

Winchester

McClellan

Chesapeake Bay

Richmond

Petersburg

Yorktown

Johnston

APPALACHIAN MTS.
Shenandoah Valley
SHENANDOAH R.
BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS

Potomac R.
Lee
McClellan

Rappahannock R.
Lee

James R.

York R.

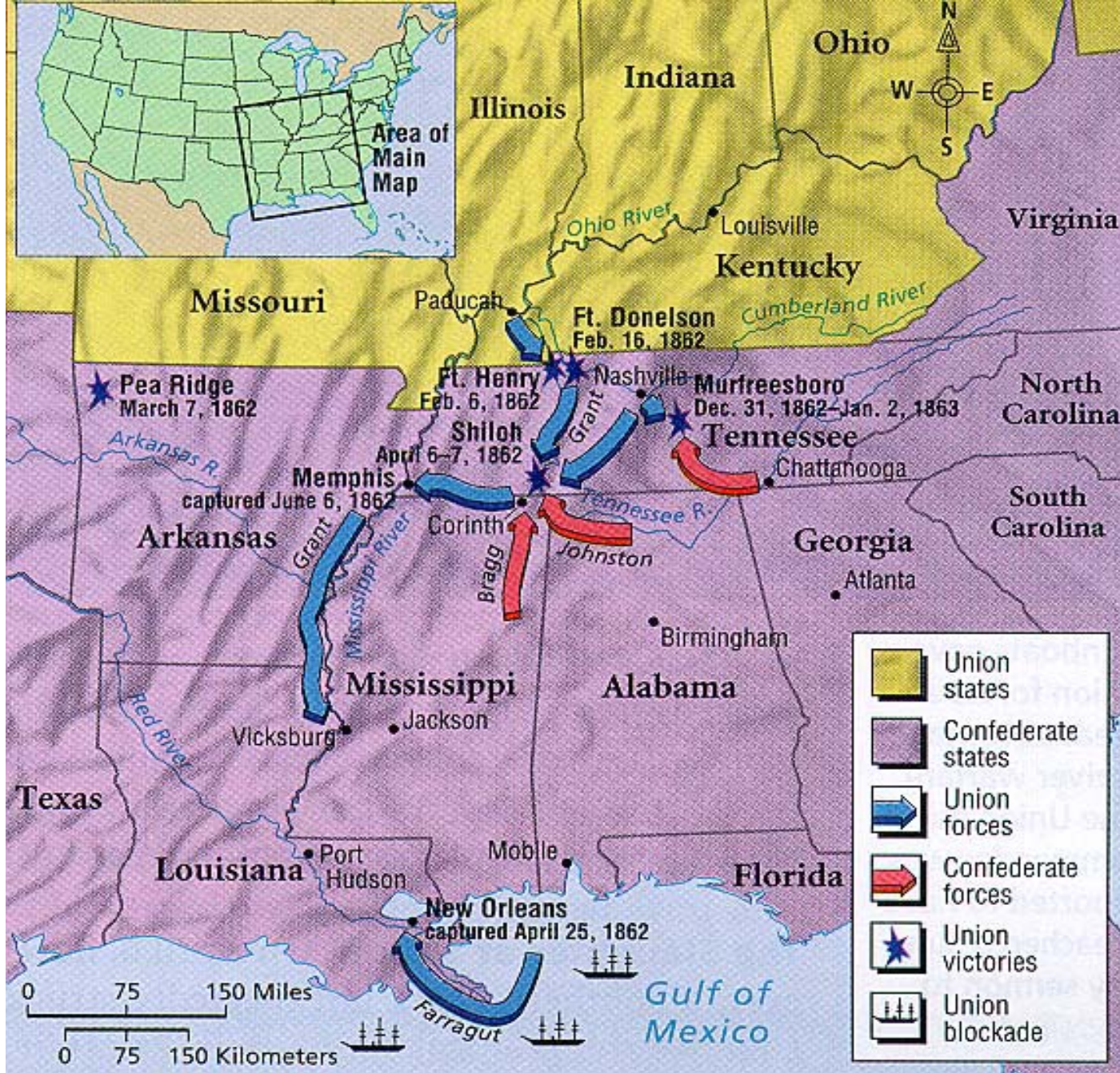


The “Sunken Road” after the Battle of Antietam, September 1862

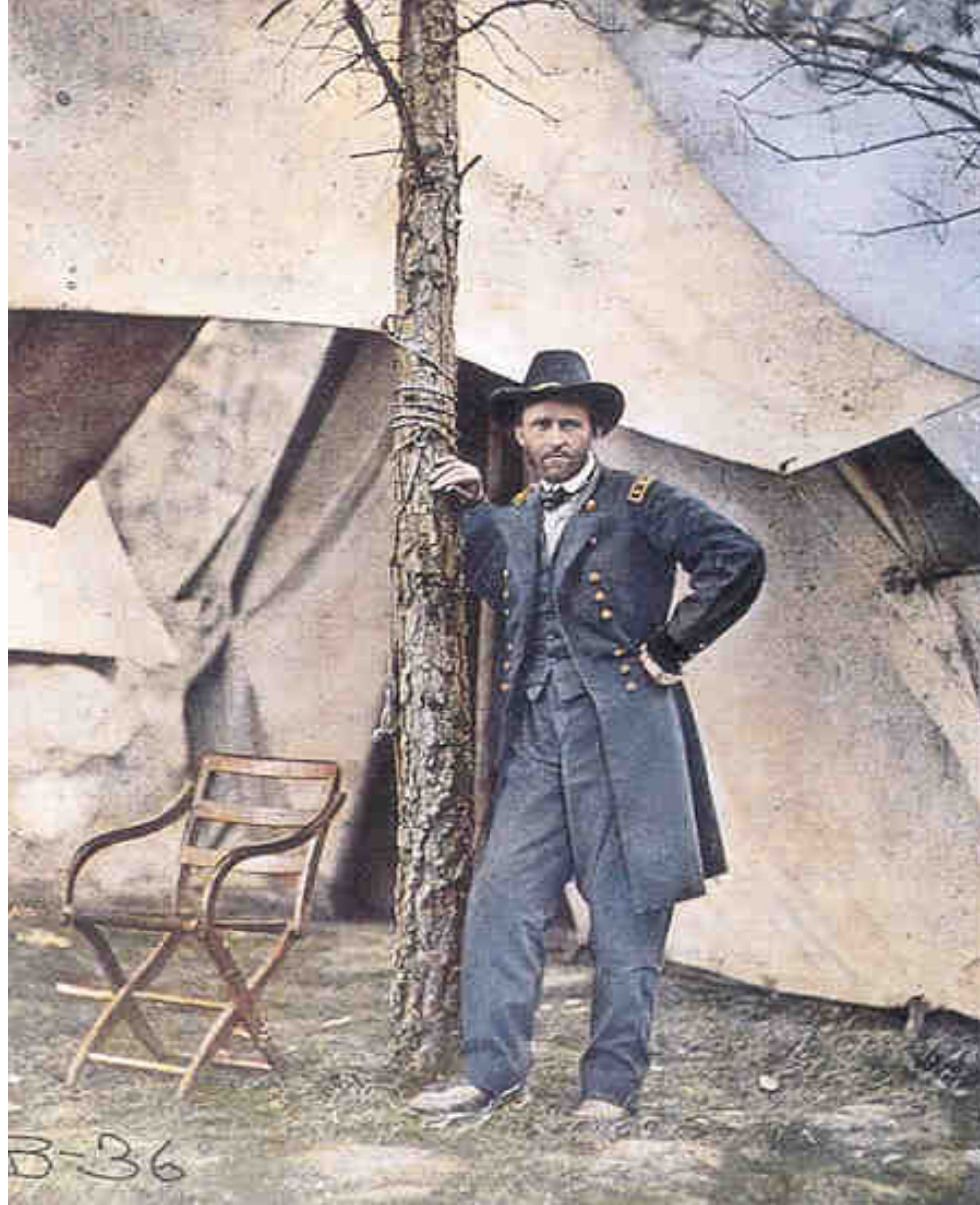


Photograph of Antietam, heavy casualties suffered by the Confederates, it ended Lee's hope of a Northern invasion





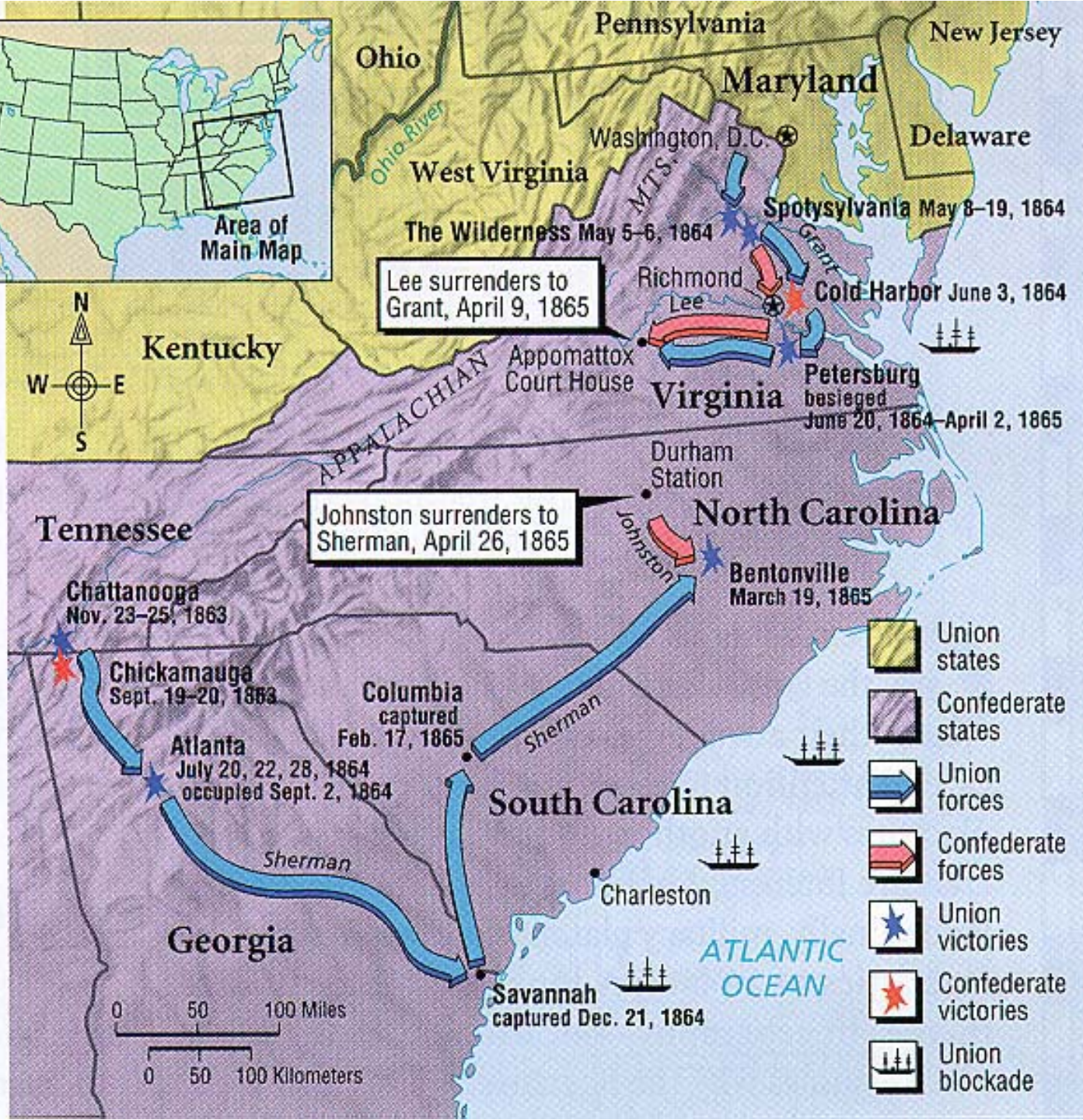
The Civil War in the West, July 1861-May 1863



Ulysses S. Grant distinguished himself in battles in Tennessee and Mississippi. He would later assume command in the East



General William Sherman destroyed Confederate railroads and left Atlanta in flames during his 300-mile march to sea



Lee surrenders to Grant, April 9, 1865

Johnston surrenders to Sherman, April 26, 1865

Chattanooga Nov. 23-25, 1863

Chickamauga Sept. 19-20, 1863

Atlanta July 20, 22, 28, 1864 occupied Sept. 2, 1864

Columbia captured Feb. 17, 1865

South Carolina

Charleston

Savannah captured Dec. 21, 1864

Washington, D.C.

West Virginia

Maryland

Delaware

The Wilderness May 5-6, 1864

Spotsylvania May 8-19, 1864

Richmond Lee

Cold Harbor June 3, 1864

Appomattox Court House

Virginia

Petersburg besieged June 20, 1864-April 2, 1865

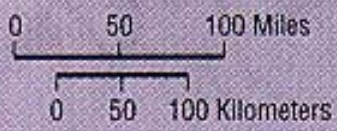
Tennessee

Johnston surrenders to Sherman, April 26, 1865

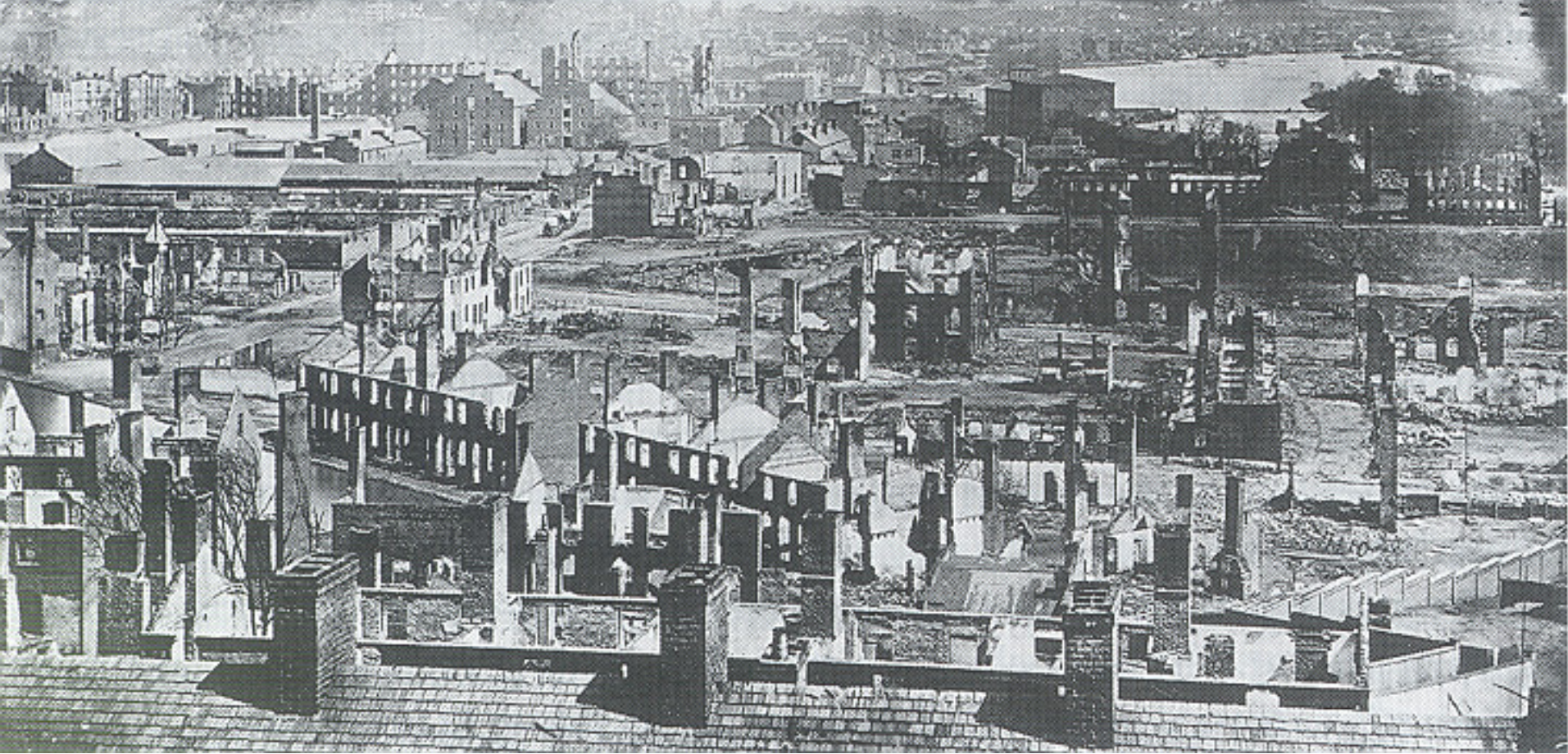
North Carolina

Bentonville March 19, 1865

Georgia



- Union states
- Confederate states
- Union forces
- Confederate forces
- Union victories
- Confederate victories
- Union blockade



Richmond, Virginia, business district at the conclusion of the Civil War. Confederate troops, not wanting supplies to fall into the hands of the Union army, had actually set many of the fires as they fled.



McLean House, Appomattox Court House (VA)--site of Lee's surrender
in April 1865

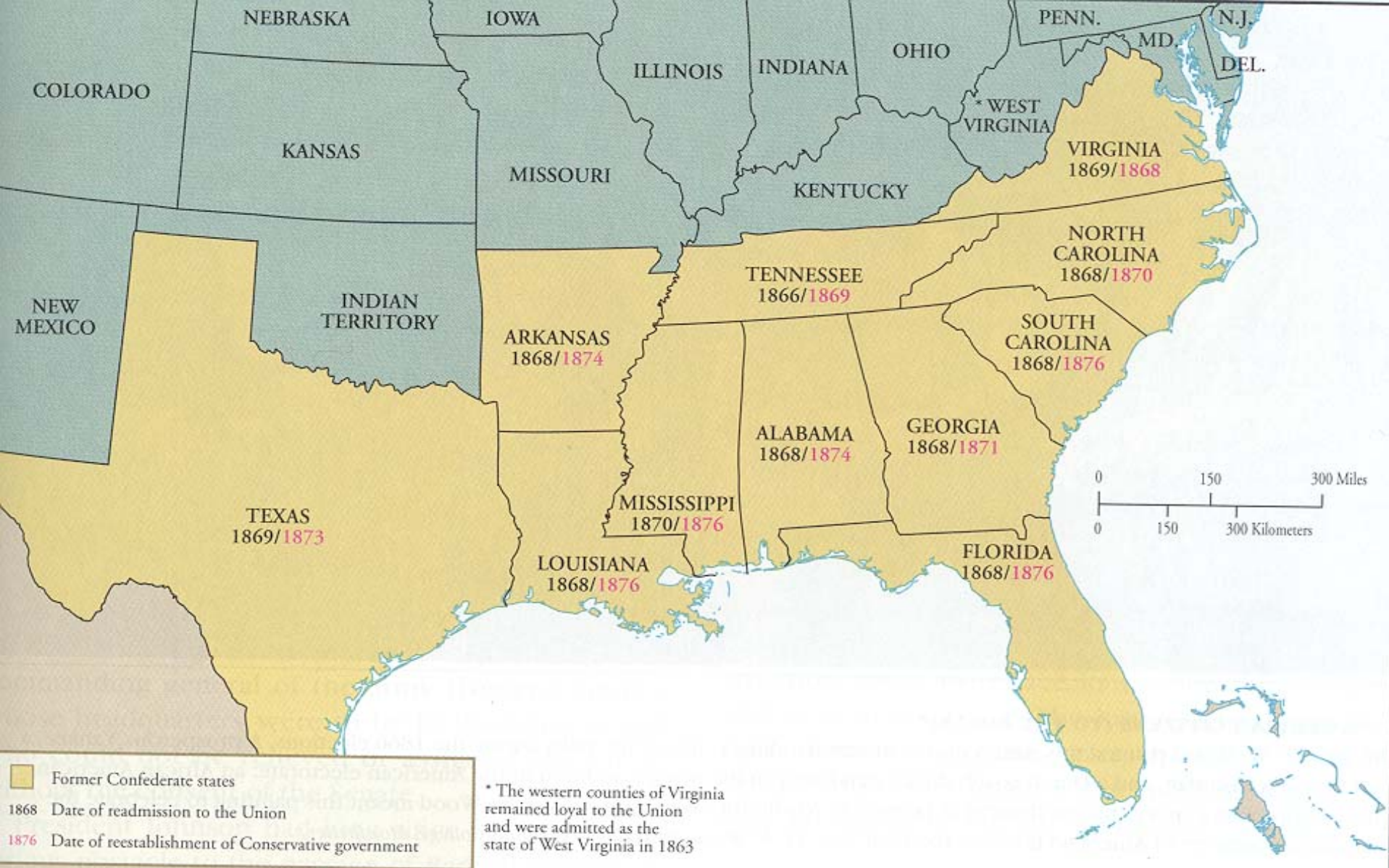


Artist's conception of the Lincoln assassination



Constitutional Debates Resolved

- Economic Direction?
 - Merchant/Industry based free mkt.
- Regional influence?
 - Northern dominance
- State –vs- Federal?
 - United States of **America**
- Implied –vs- Strict interpretation?
 - Implied powers :
 - (What was the founding fathers intentions?)
- Slavery?

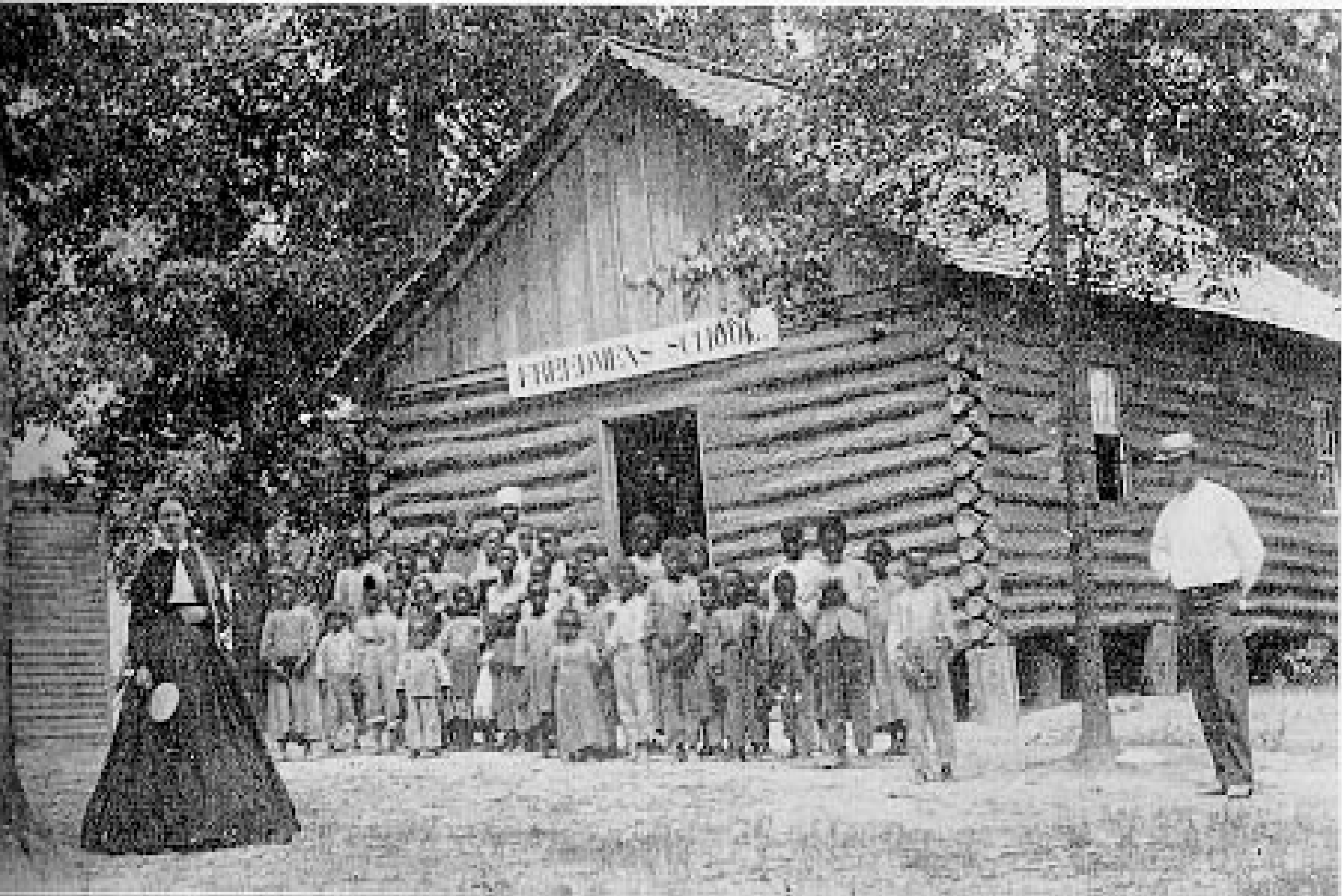




A Freedmen's school, one of the more successful endeavors supported by the Freedmen's Bureau



Gideon's Band-Sea Island teachers and missionaries who worked among the freed slaves



Freedmen's Schools reached about 12 percent of school-age black children in the South by 1870

Pres! Johnson Making Treason Odious. (a Record of 1866)

I congratulate you on the Veto and Demand Pardon and Milage. You can help my Friend Jeff. also. We know you was born amongst us all sympathize with us. You know we offered you high Position when the WAR began.

Johnson's Vision of the Next Presidency.
this is Wat's th' matter!

My Ruddy I. Johnson on the Low end the Power. I Veto. I will make Dead Ducks and tight fits. I will open the Doors of Congress for you.

Was it for this that my Brave Soldiers and all of us have Suffered in this War! Let Justice take the Helm.



Spirit of Liberty the Great & Good.



Pardoned Reconstructed Rebels at Home Shooting and Driving out Union men & Freedmen.



is this our Moses? Great God deliver us. I lost a leg and Arm in the Union Army. I Pray for the good Massa Lincoln. When shall we get JUSTICE?!



that's wat's th' matter.

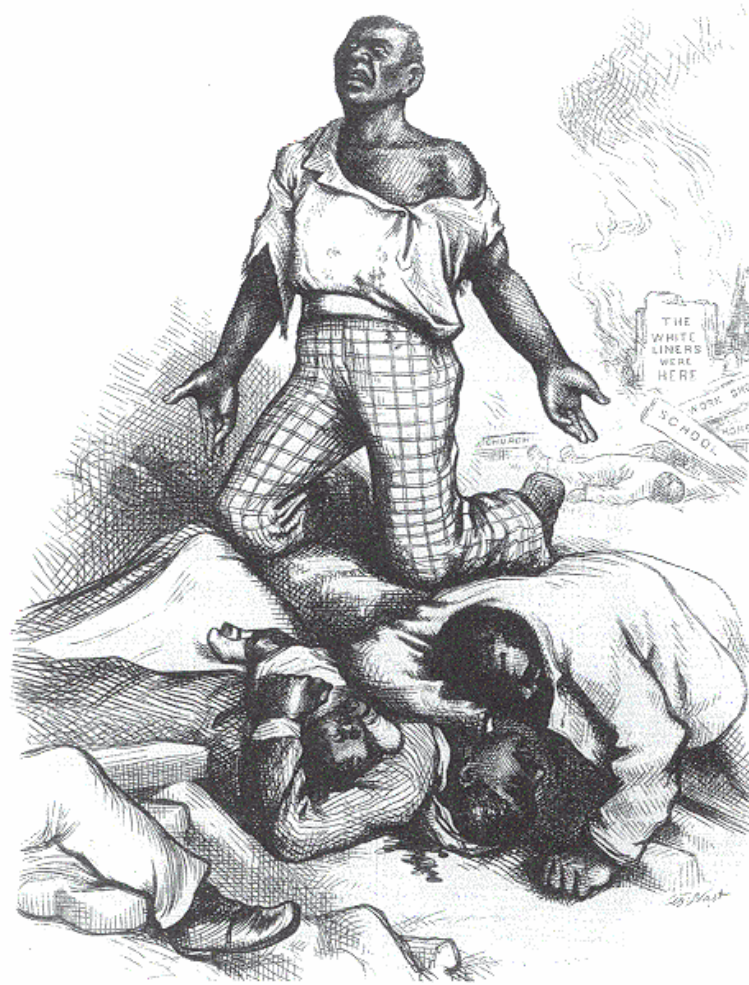
ye Christian Soger.

The Tennessee Mule on the Rampage. I Veto. Nine Tailors to Make a man.

Cartoon depicting Johnson as supporter of the South in 1866.



House impeachment committee against Johnson



Cartoonist Thomas Nast expressed his dismay at what he considered the nation's betrayal of the former slaves, who still had not received guaranteed rights. The caption under the cartoon read: "Is *this* protecting life, liberty, or property? Is *this* equal protection of the laws?"

