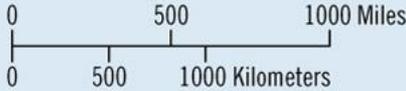


created by Ed Stephan, 13 Jul 96  
<http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~stephan>



**NORTH AMERICA, 1783**

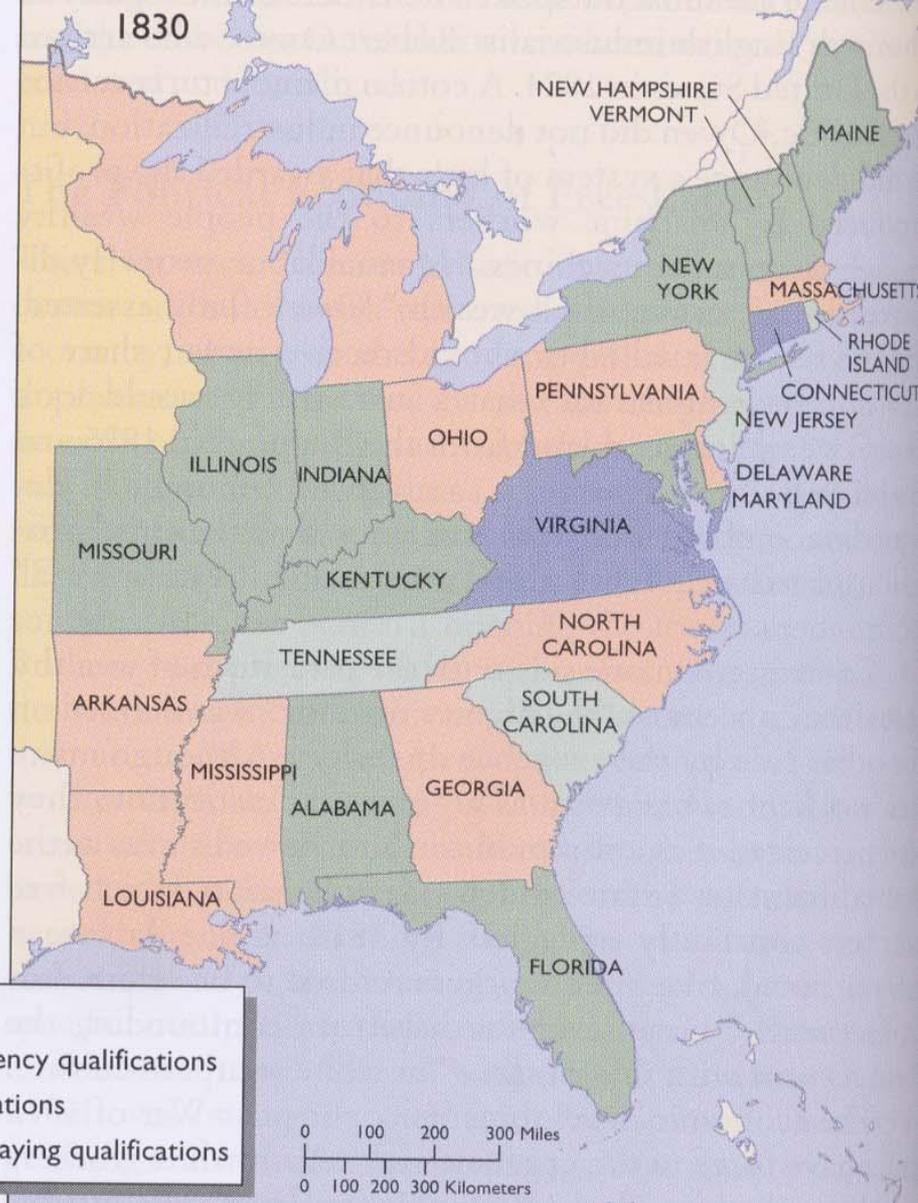
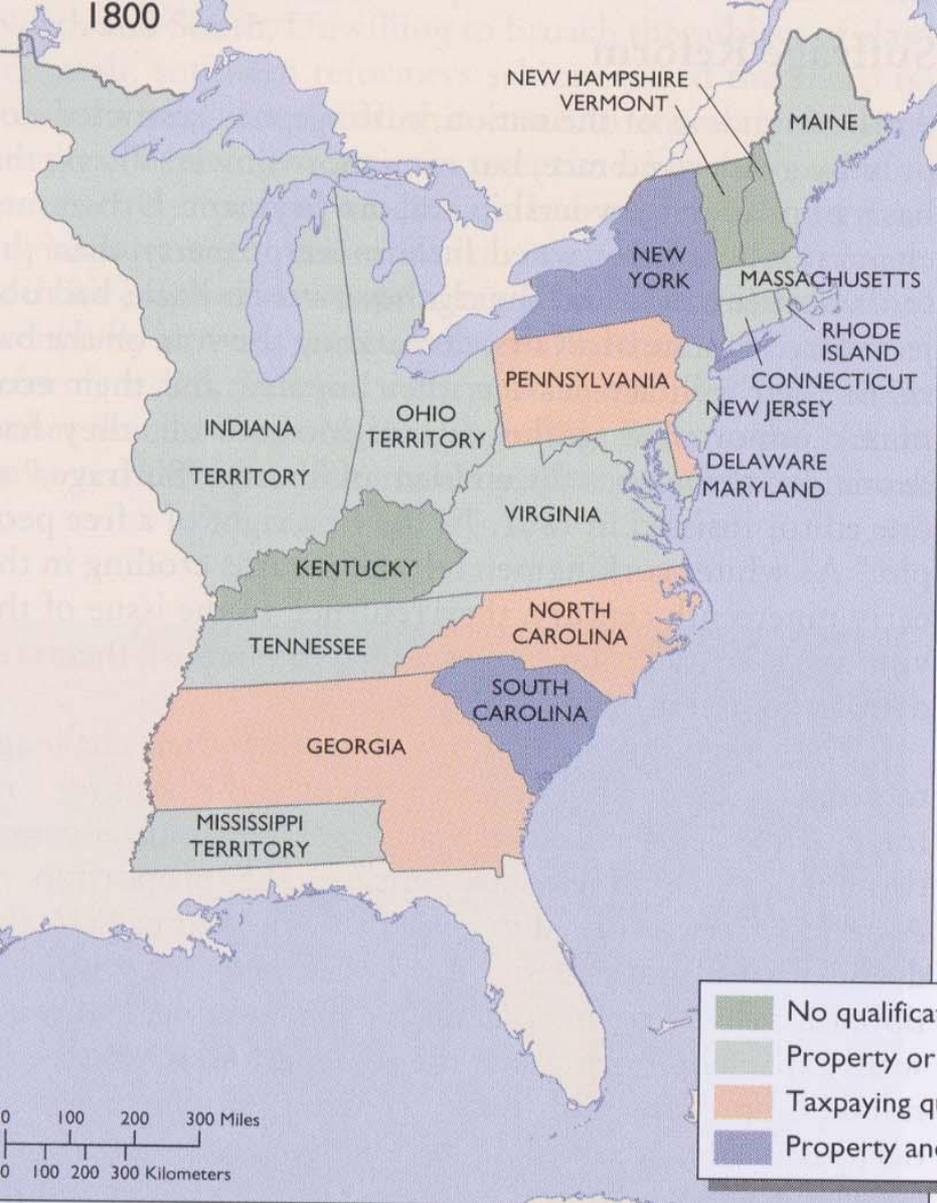
- England
- United States
- Spain



**MAP 29**

*America: A Narrative History, 7th Edition*  
 Copyright © 2007 W. W. Norton & Company



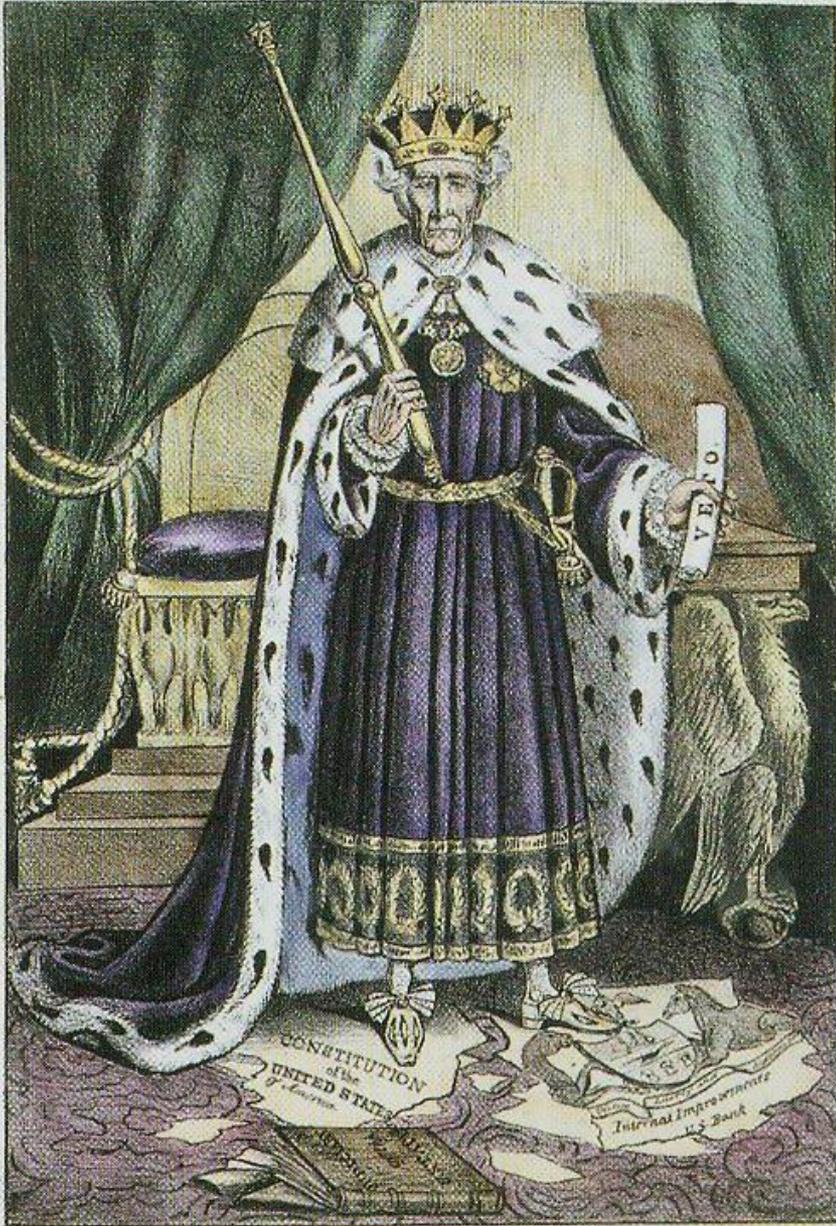


## Toward Universal White Male Suffrage



Andrew Jackson (1845)

BORN TO COMMAND.



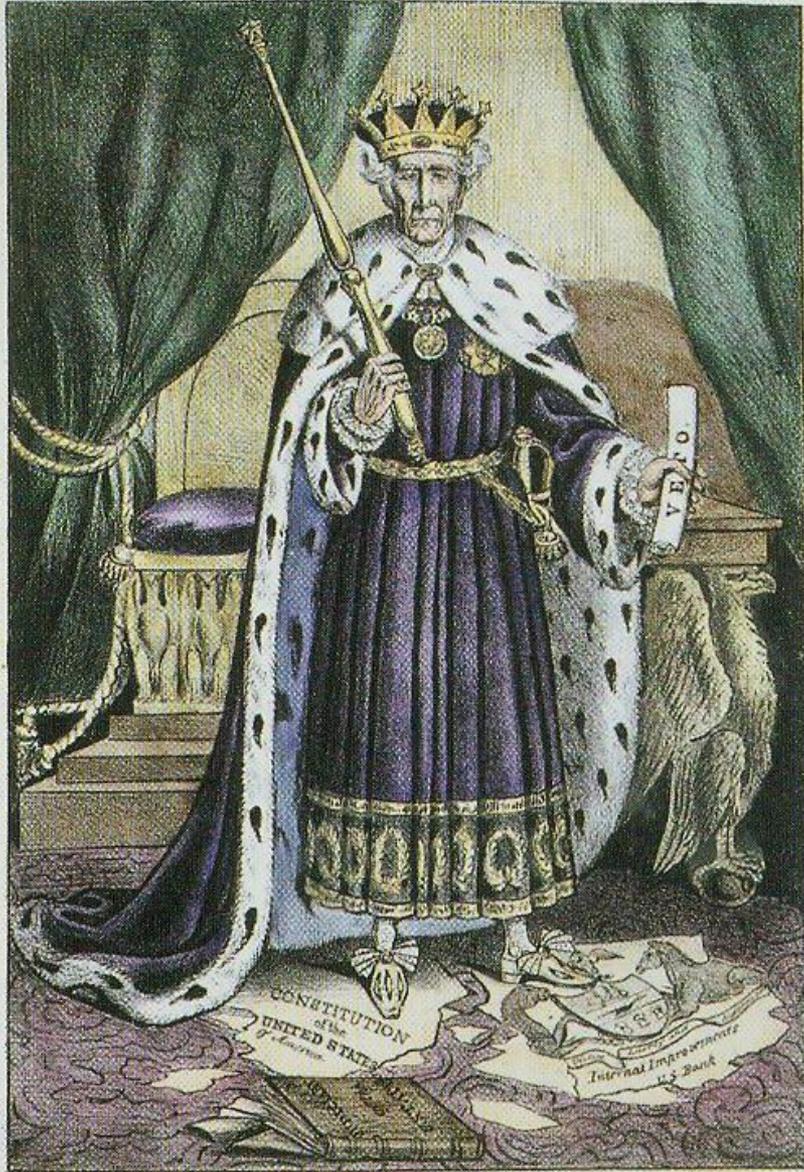
OF VETO MEMORY.

HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

An anti-Jackson cartoon from 1832

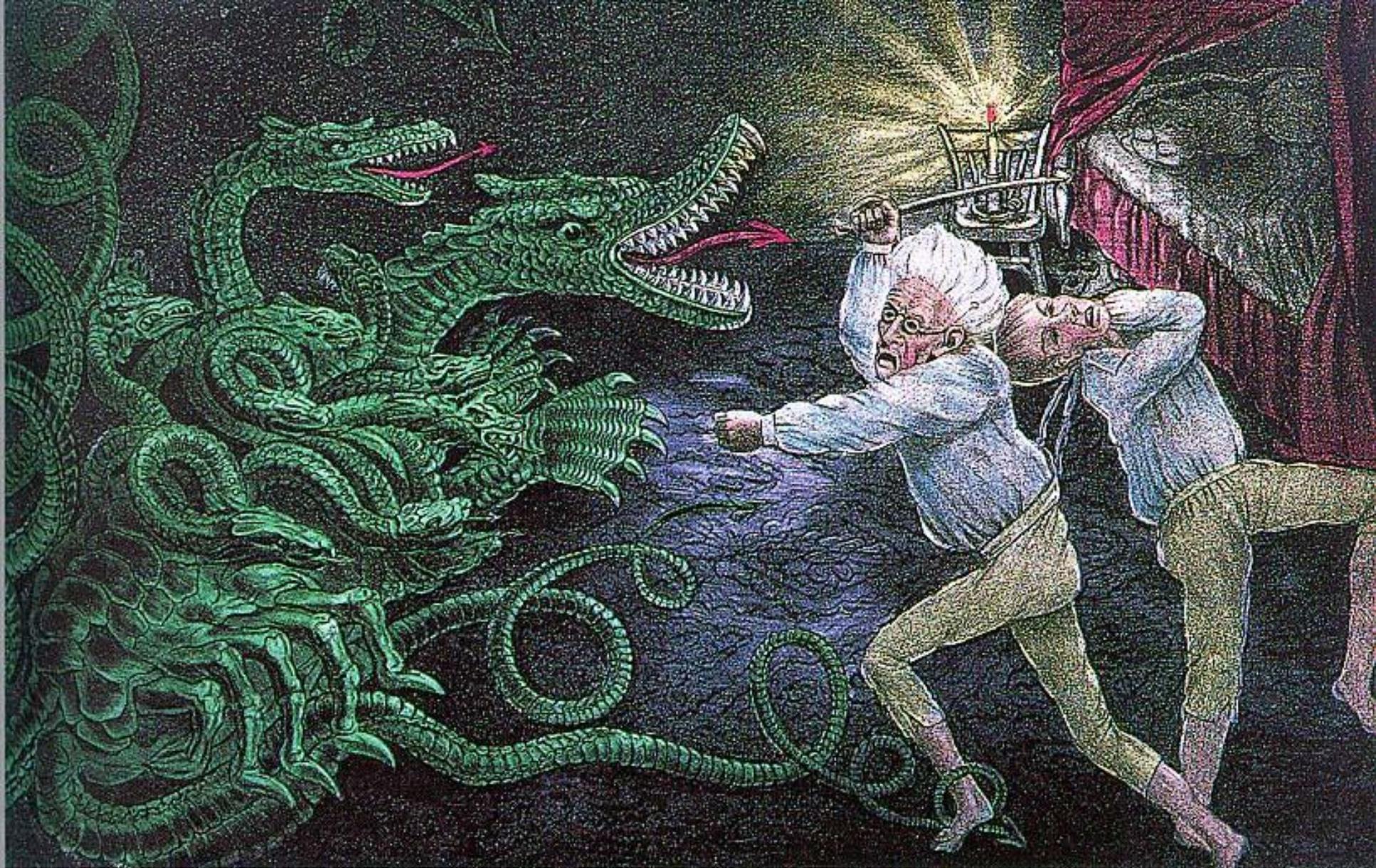
BORN TO COMMAND.



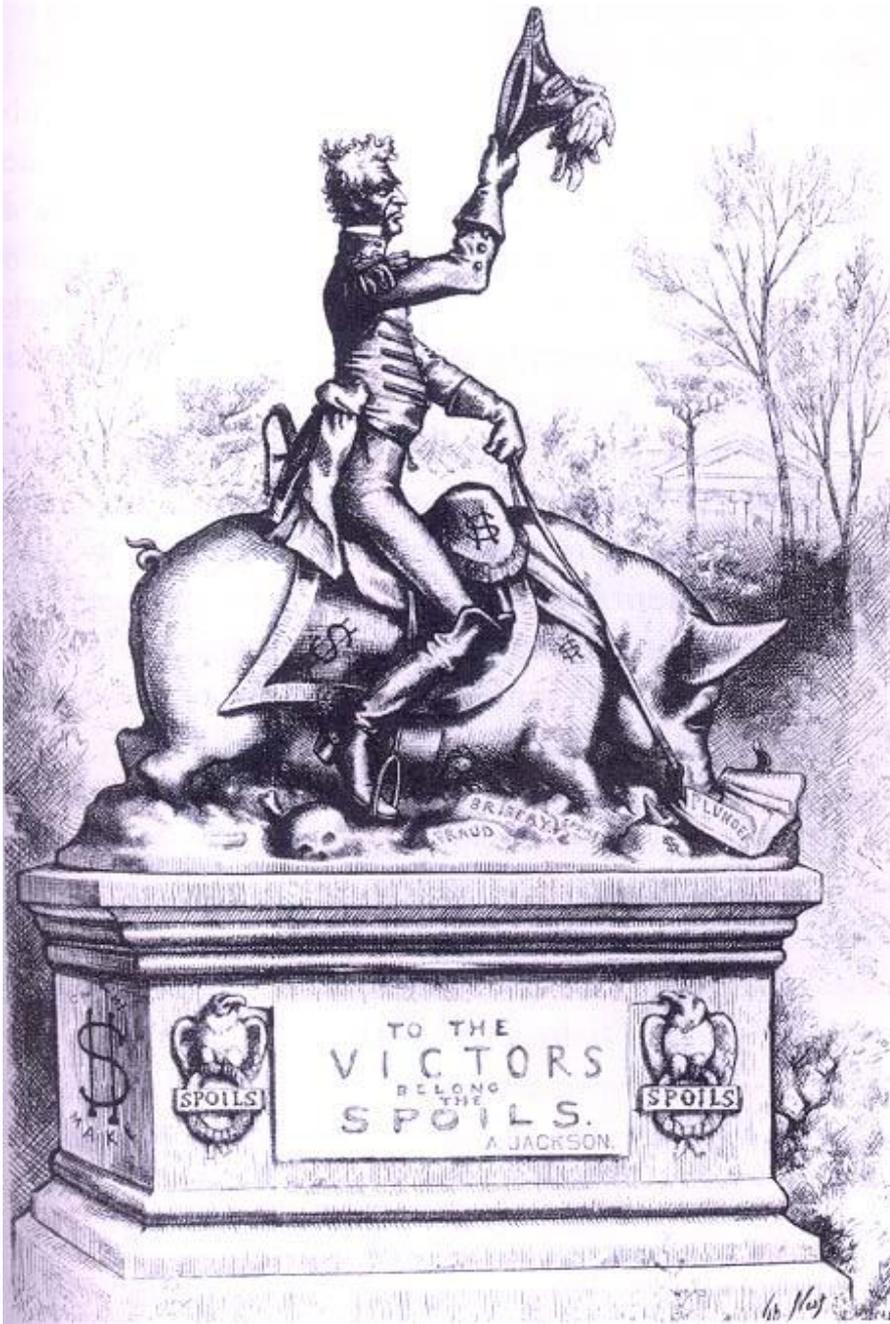
HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

KING ANDREW THE FIRST.





Anti Jackson cartoon that attacks his use of the “spoils system”. Notice he rides a pig with monied saddle



AND EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

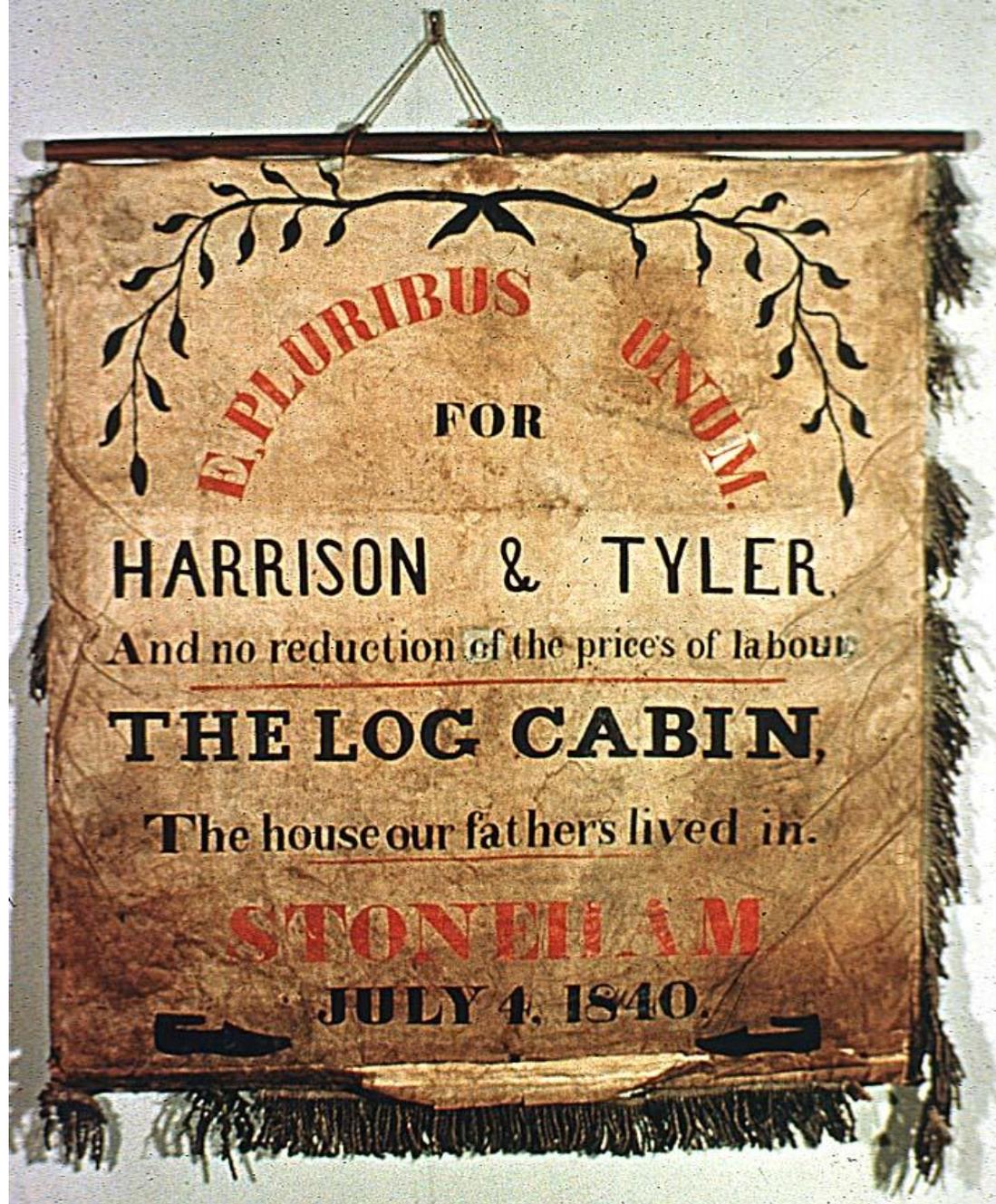
# HARD CIDER AND LOG CABIN ALMANAC

18 FOR 41

HARRISON AND TYLER.

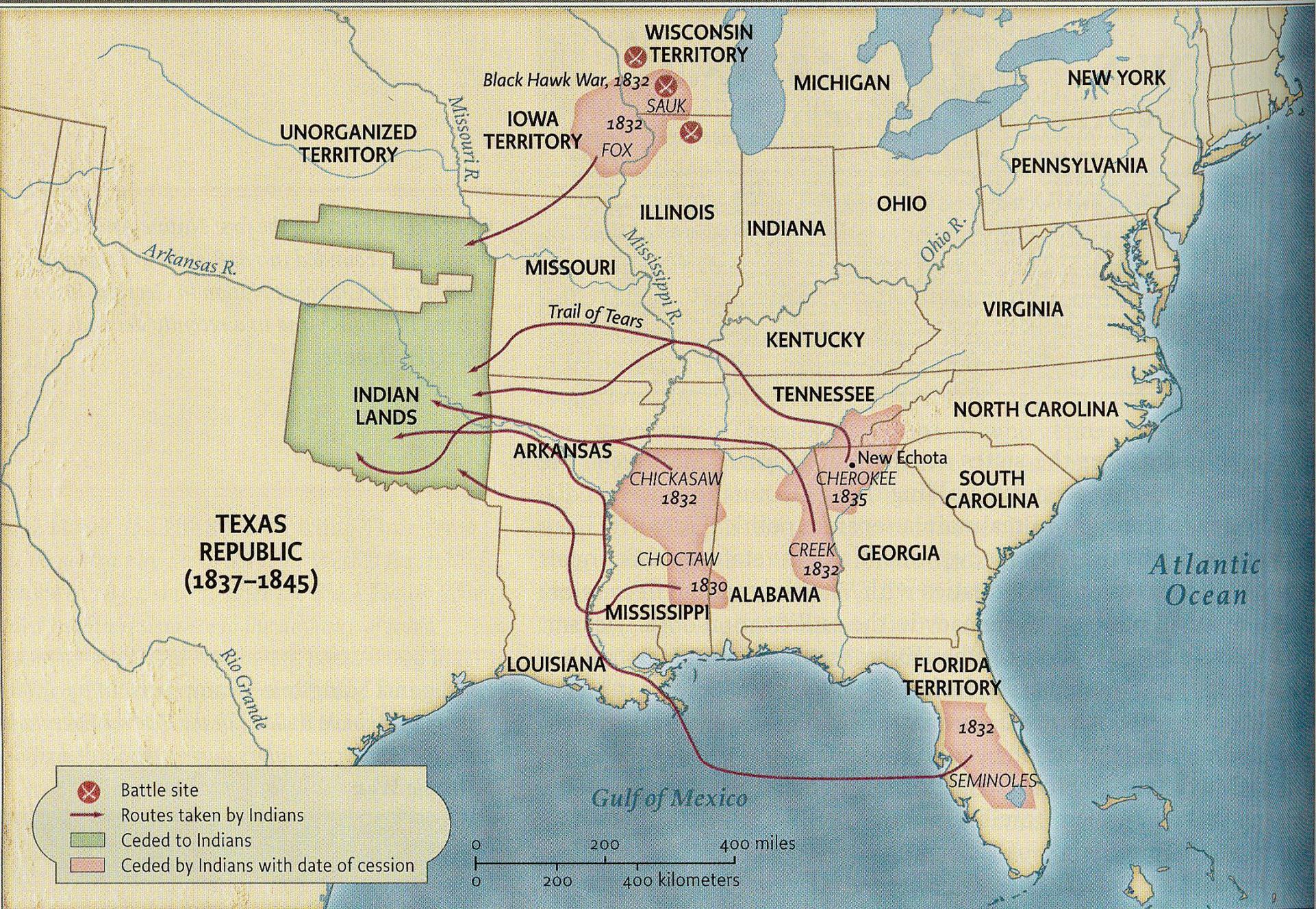


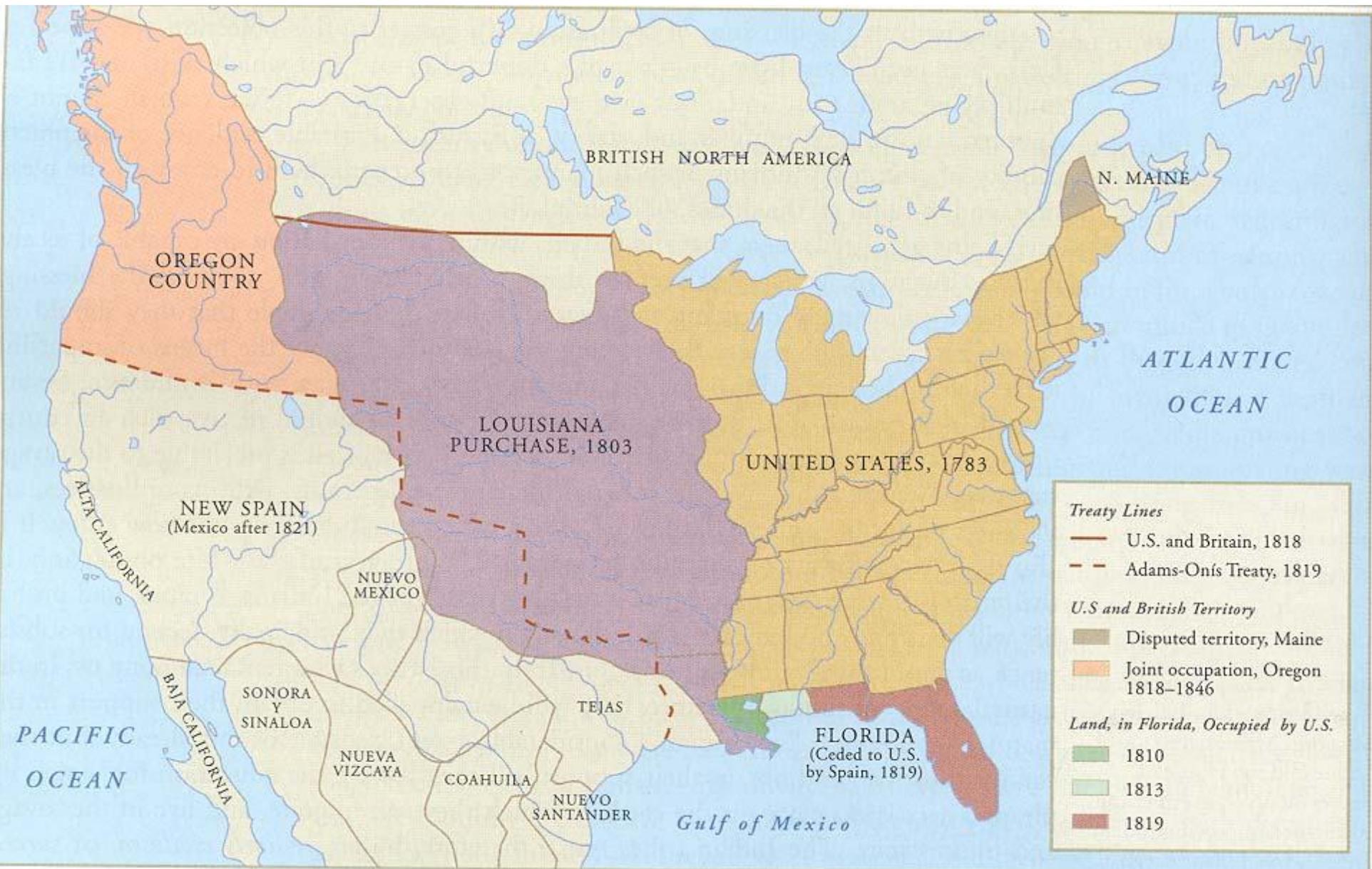
BALTIMORE.



Campaign poster in 1840 supporting Harrison and Tyler.

# INDIAN REMOVALS, 1830-1840

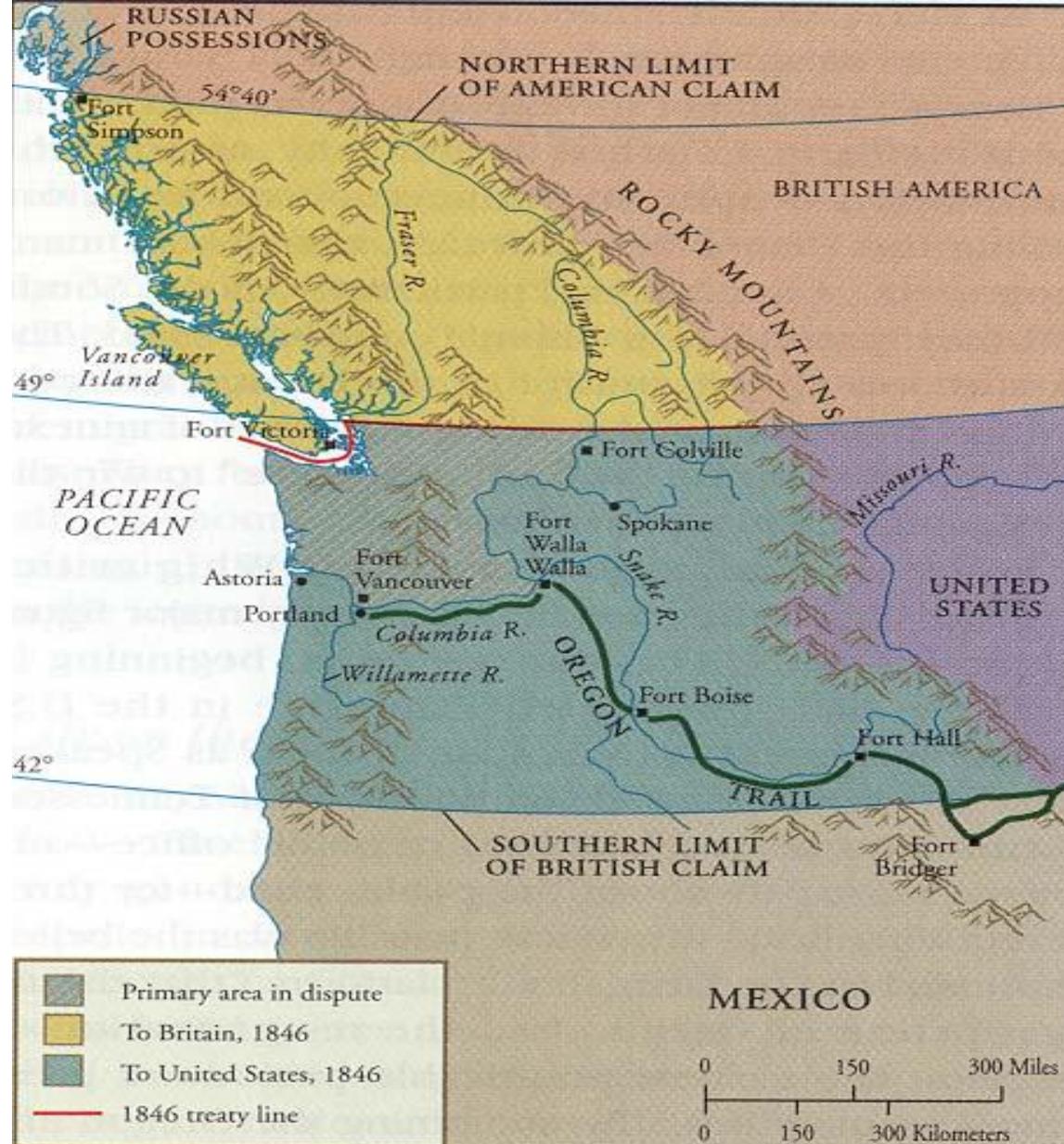








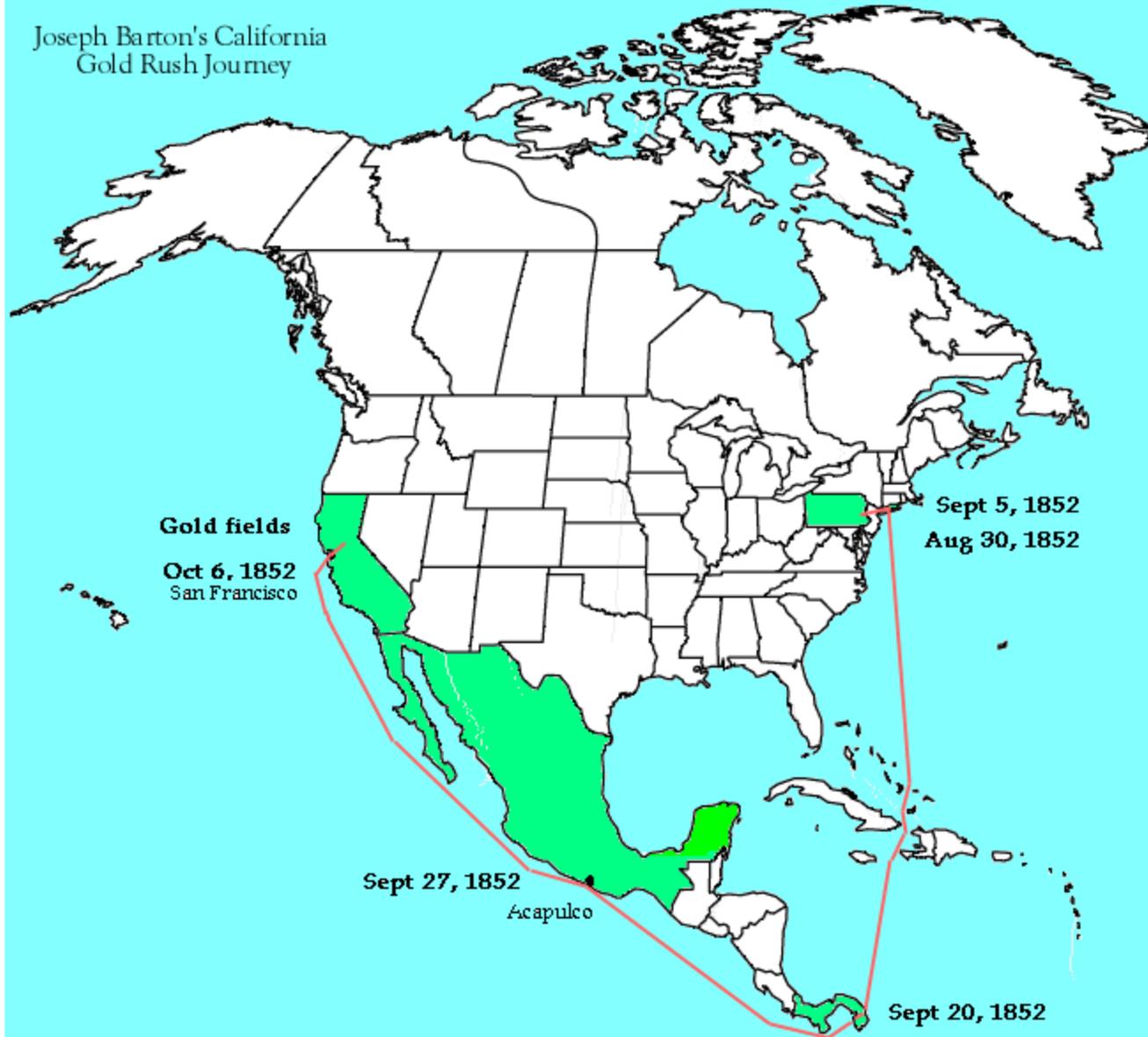
The Conestoga Wagon originated in southeastern PA and has served for a century as the ship of American inland commerce (1750)



Settlement of the Oregon boundary dispute, 1846



Joseph Barton's California  
Gold Rush Journey





Miners in the California gold fields, labor competition caused white miners to favor slavery and black exclusion (1849)



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



Cumulative question (15% of final grade)

3-4 pgs. Typed! Due at start of exam!

**The formation of an American Identity was a long and complicated process. What is an American? When did such an identity form and how did it evolve over time?**

(Evidence and Information must be used from 5 different **sections** of the semester and 4 different primary documents to prove your **Argument**.)



**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.

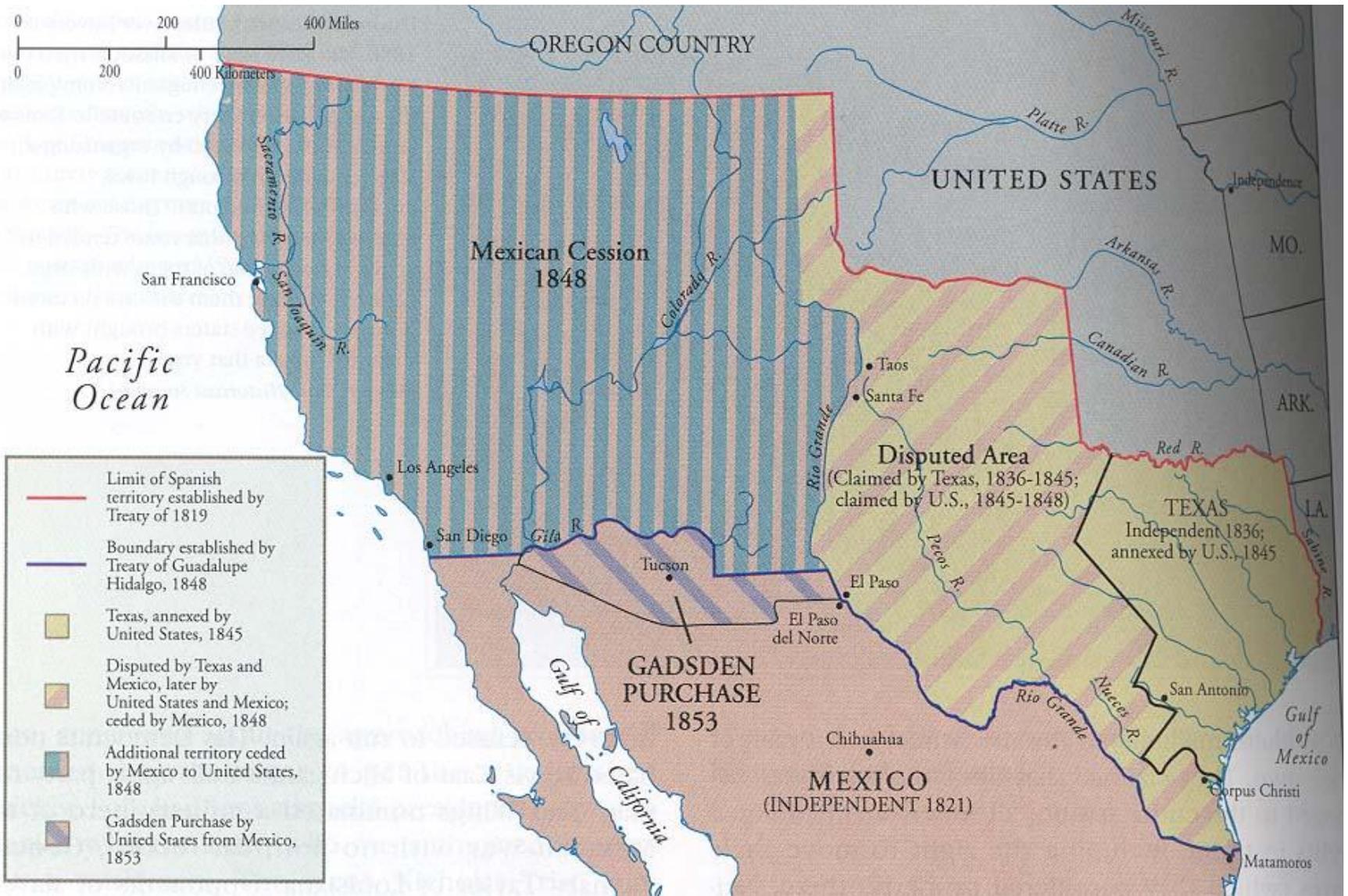
Las Siete Leyes convirtieron los estados federales en departamentos. Tras la aprobación de las Siete Leyes, fue suprimido el Distrito Federal, que se reincorporó al Departamento de México.

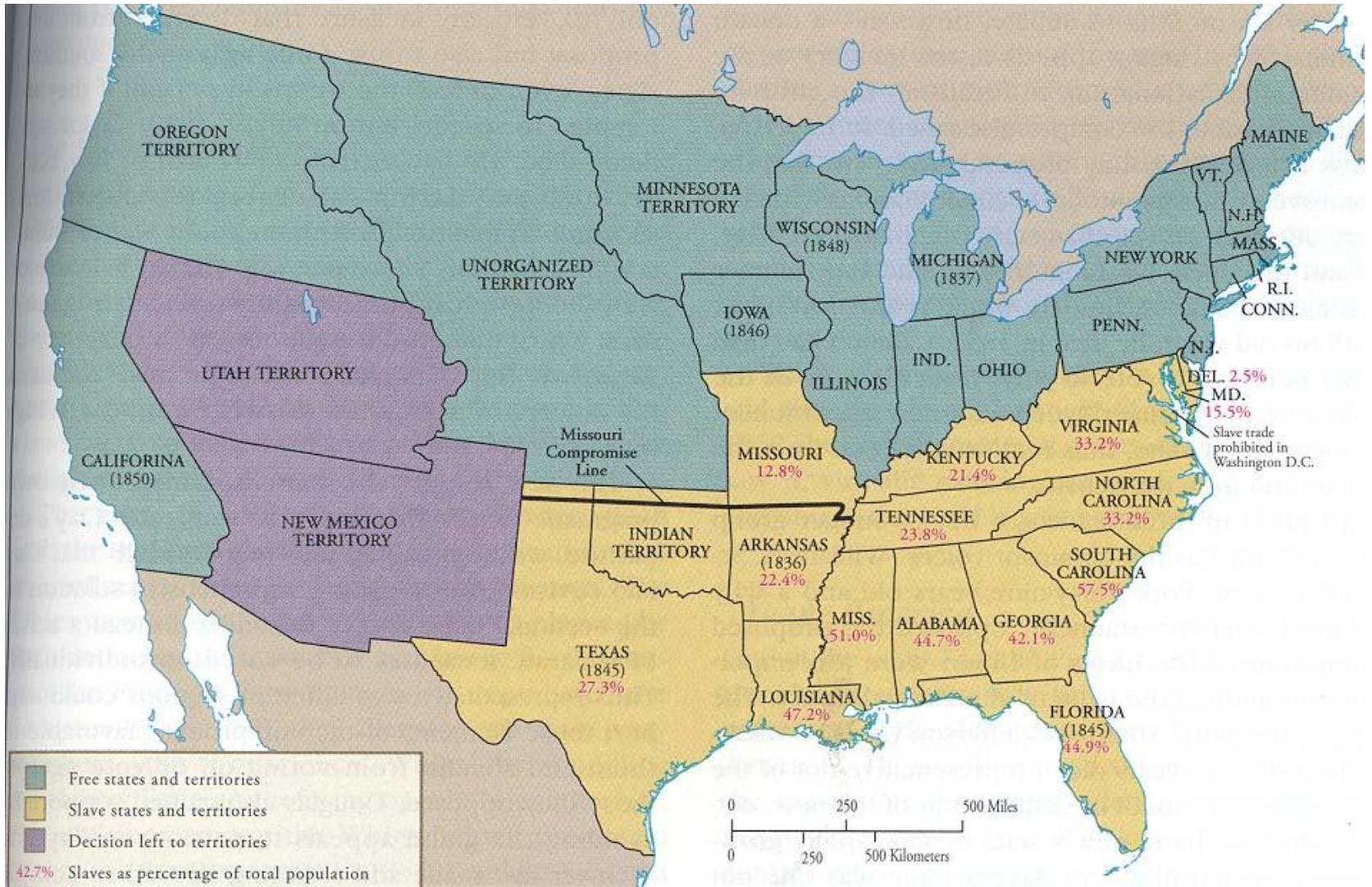
Zacatecas declaró su independencia en 1835, pero fue derrotado por el ejército de la República. Texas declaró su independencia el 2 de octubre de 1835, que alcanzó cuando Santa Anna firmó el Tratado de Velasco (14 de mayo de 1836, no reconocido por México hasta 1848). En 1840, Nuevo León, Coahuila y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

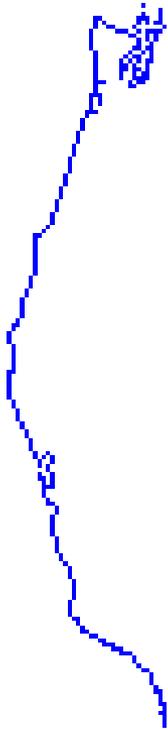




The Mexican War, 1846-1848

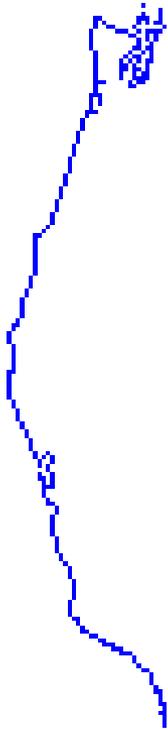




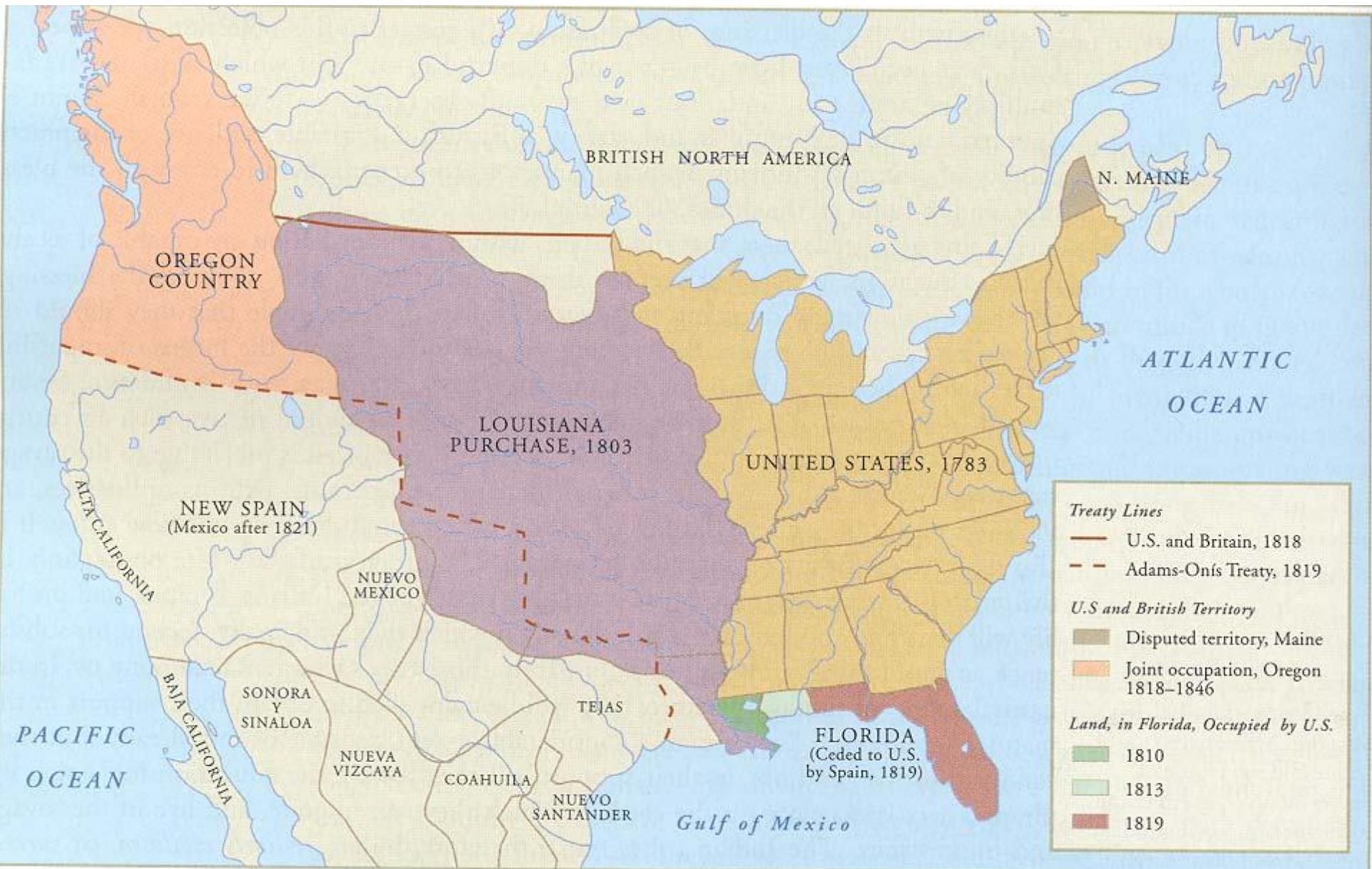


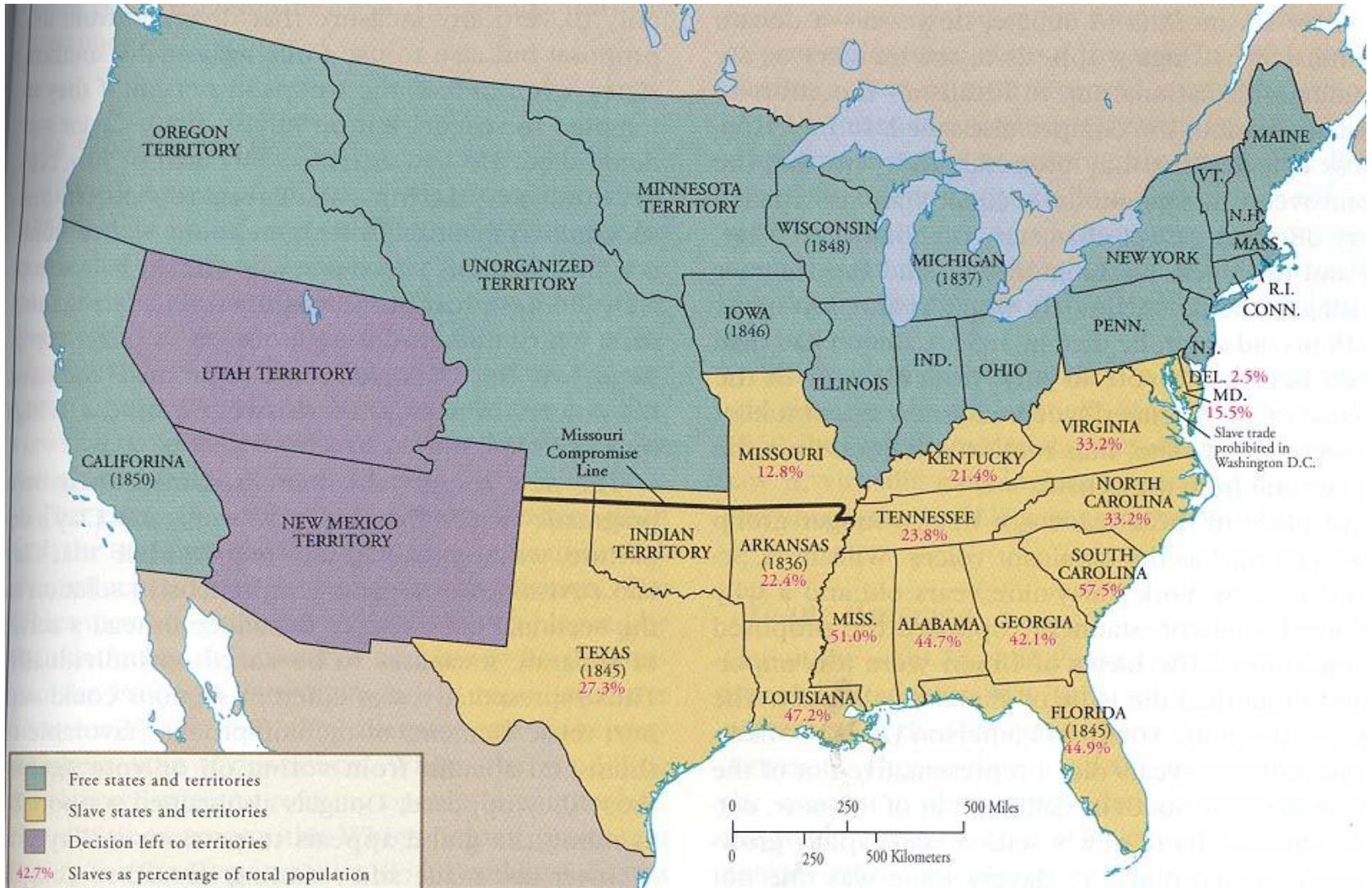
created by Ed Stephan, 13 Jul 96  
<http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~stephan>





created by Ed Stephan, 13 Jul 96  
<http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~stephan>

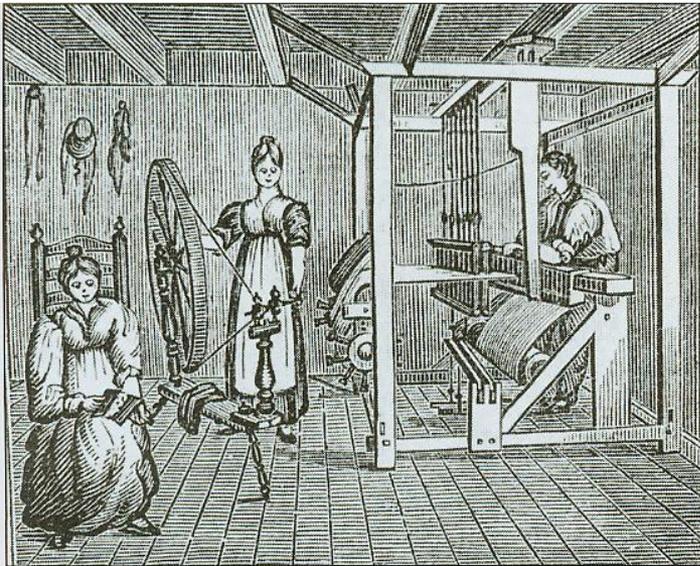
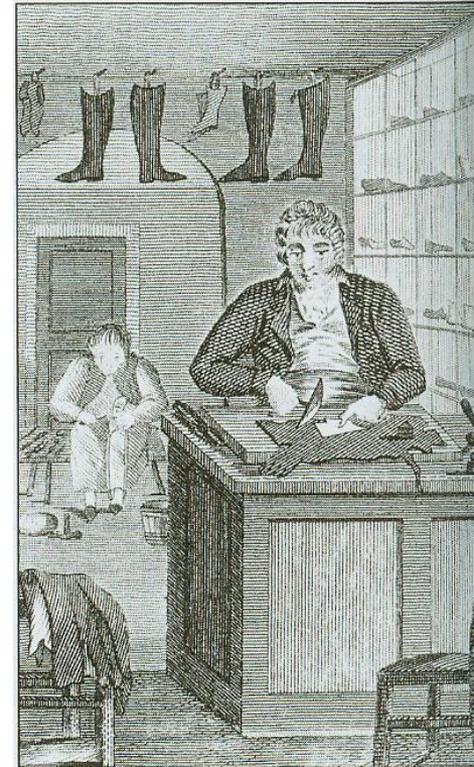






Watchmakers and silversmiths were among the wealthiest and prestigious craftsmen.

Various kinds of work by artisans in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century



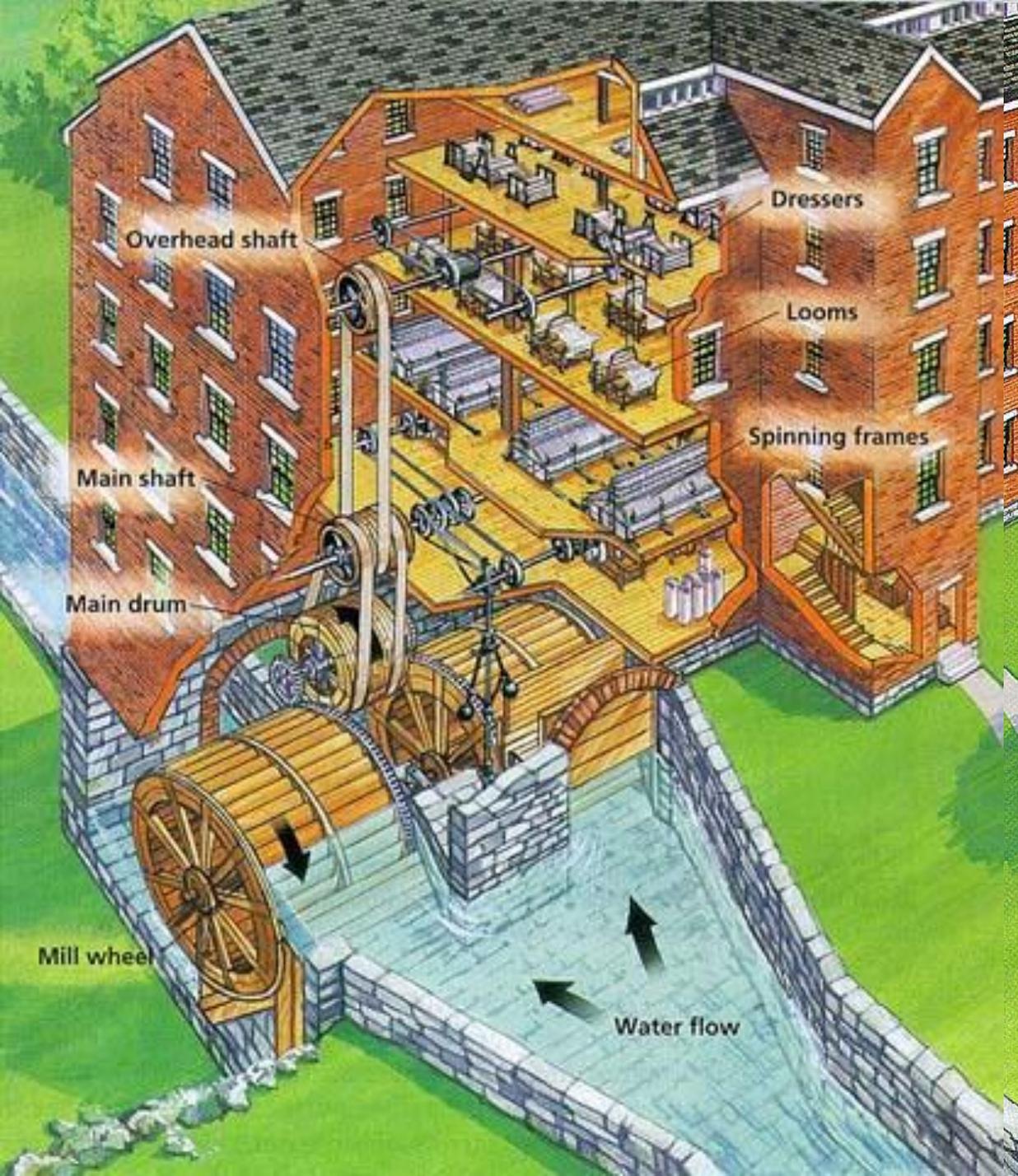
Weavers and shoemakers represent the more numerous humble artisans. Their occupations would soon be mechanized in factories and their products mass produced.



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



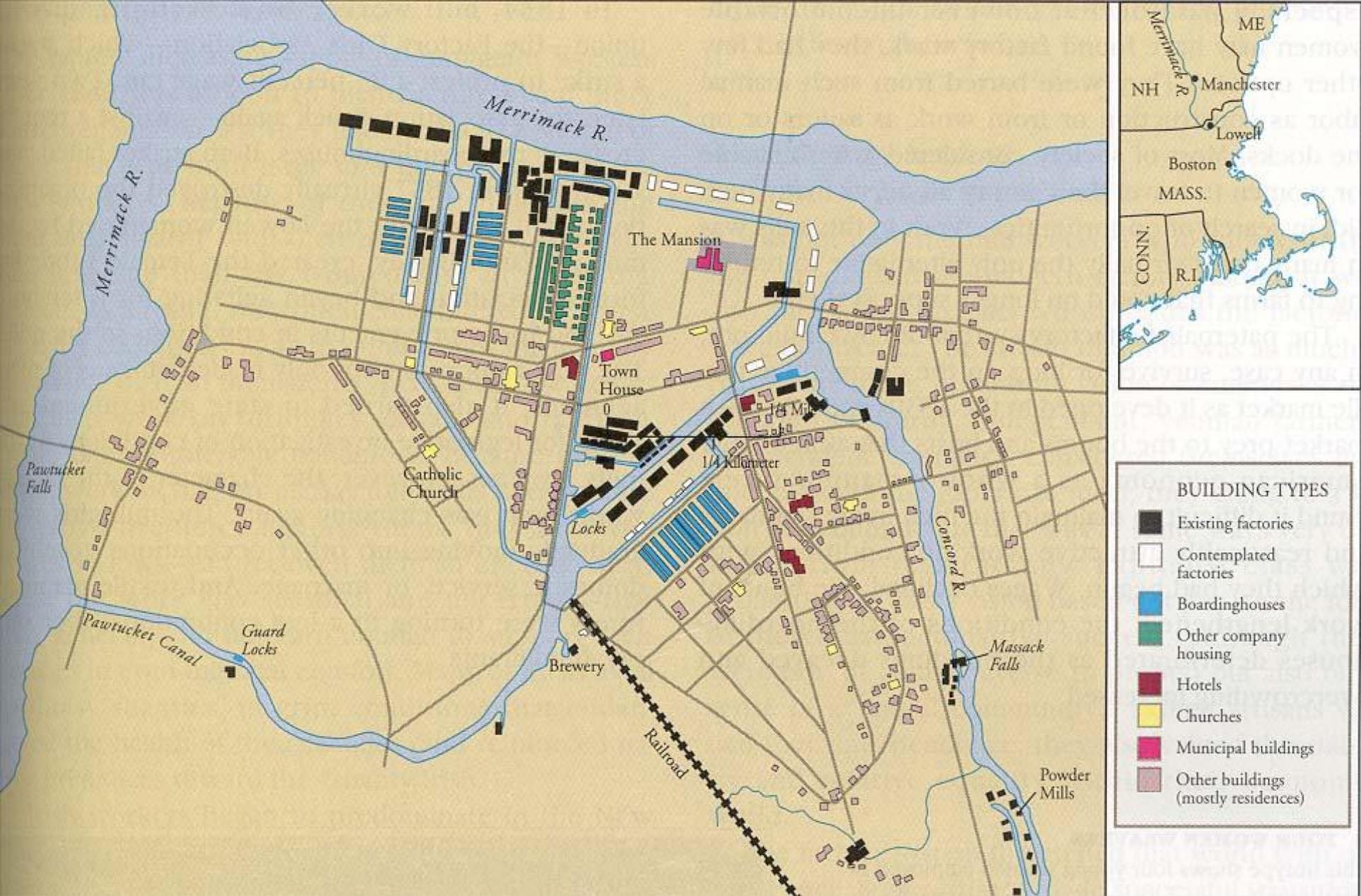
“Upland” or short staple cotton boll.



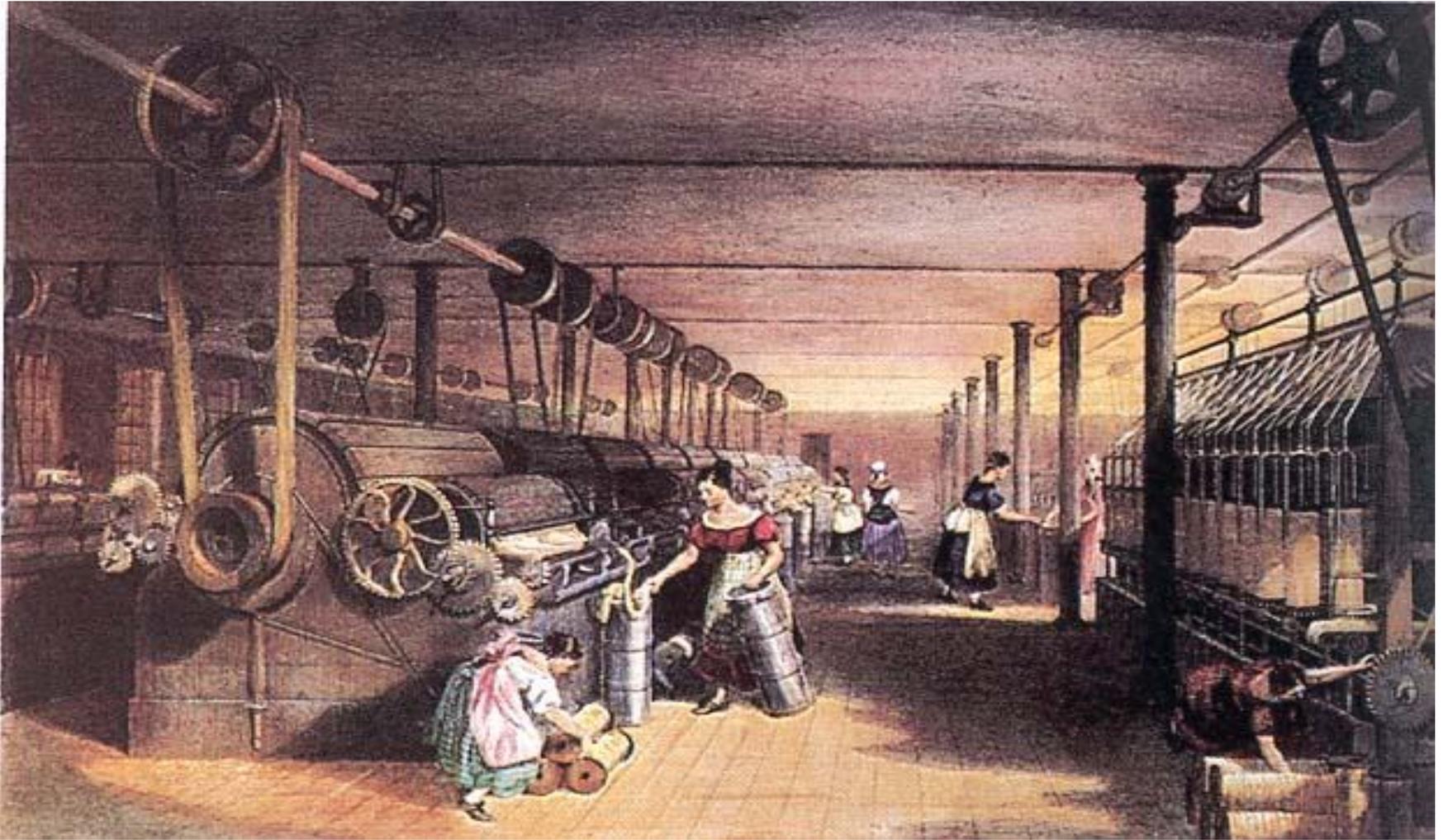
Cut away of a water-powered mill in the textile industry in New England.



Lowell, Massachusetts (1849)



Lowell, Massachusetts (1832)



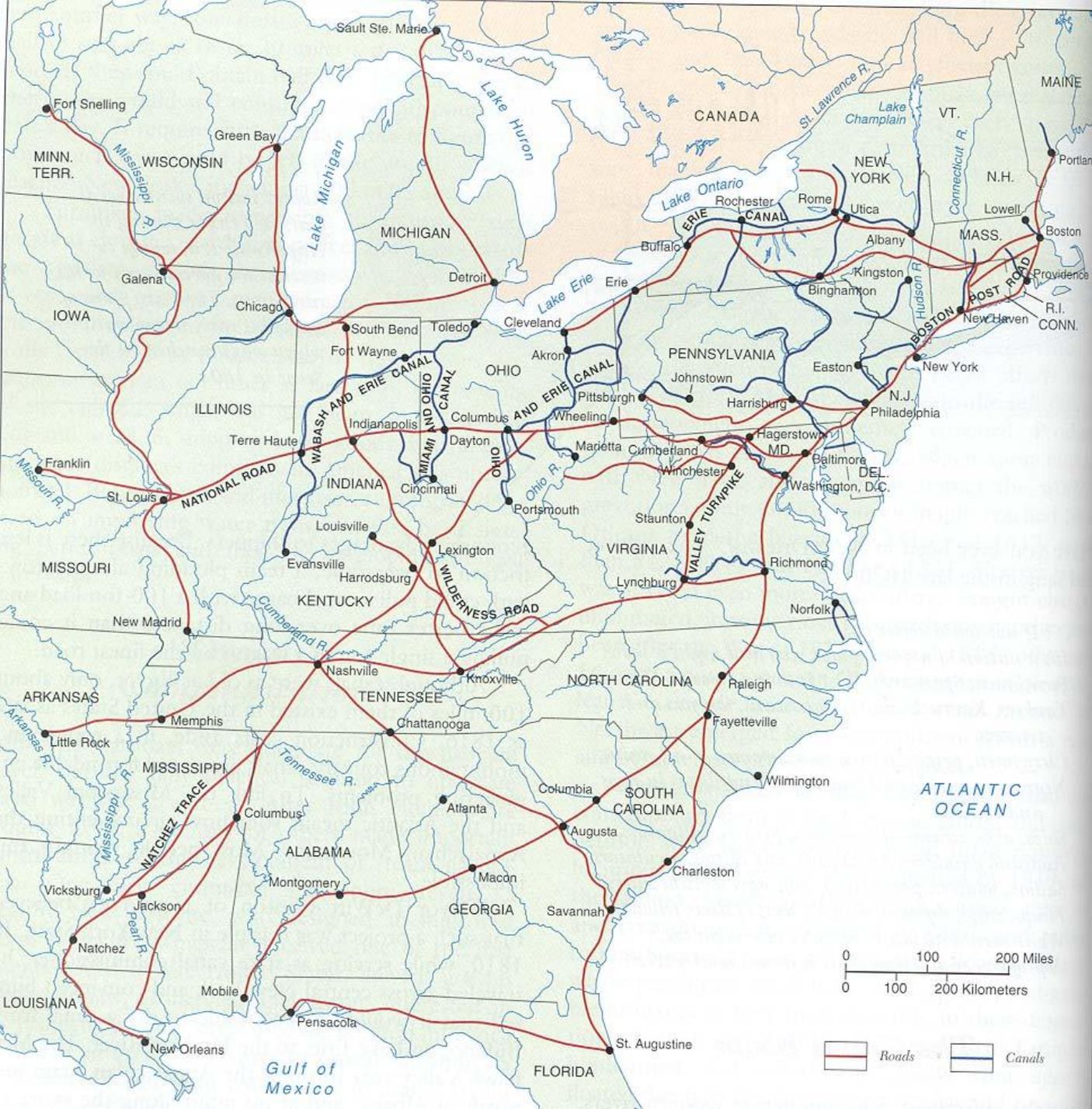
Engraving of women at work in a textile mill in New England. It shows the importance of heavy machinery in the textile industry which made factory labor noisy, hot, and dangerous (1834)

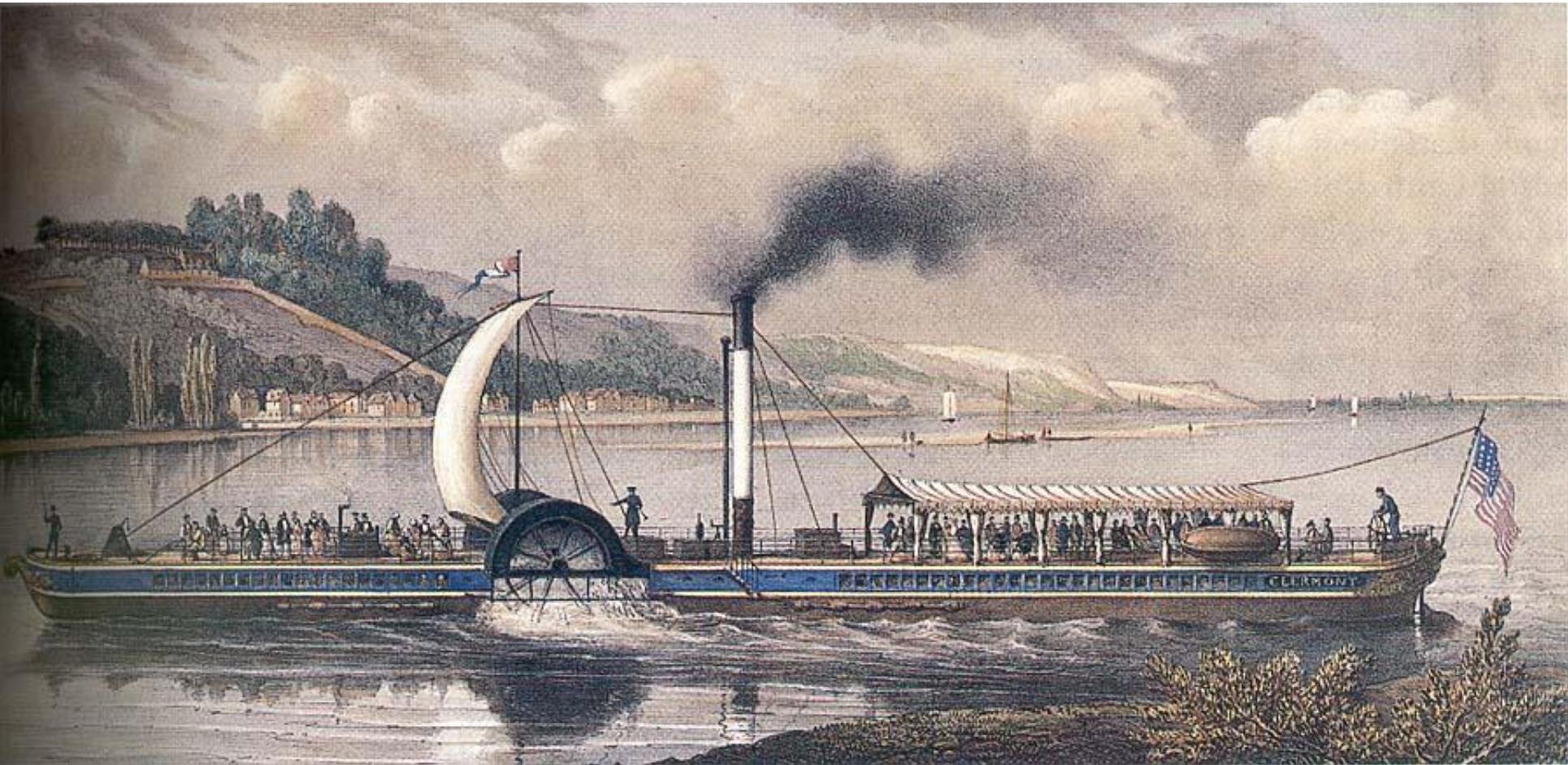




Image of a stagecoach negotiating the rough roads and bridges that were beginning to link together the disparate regions of early 19th century

# Roads and Canals, 1820-1850





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

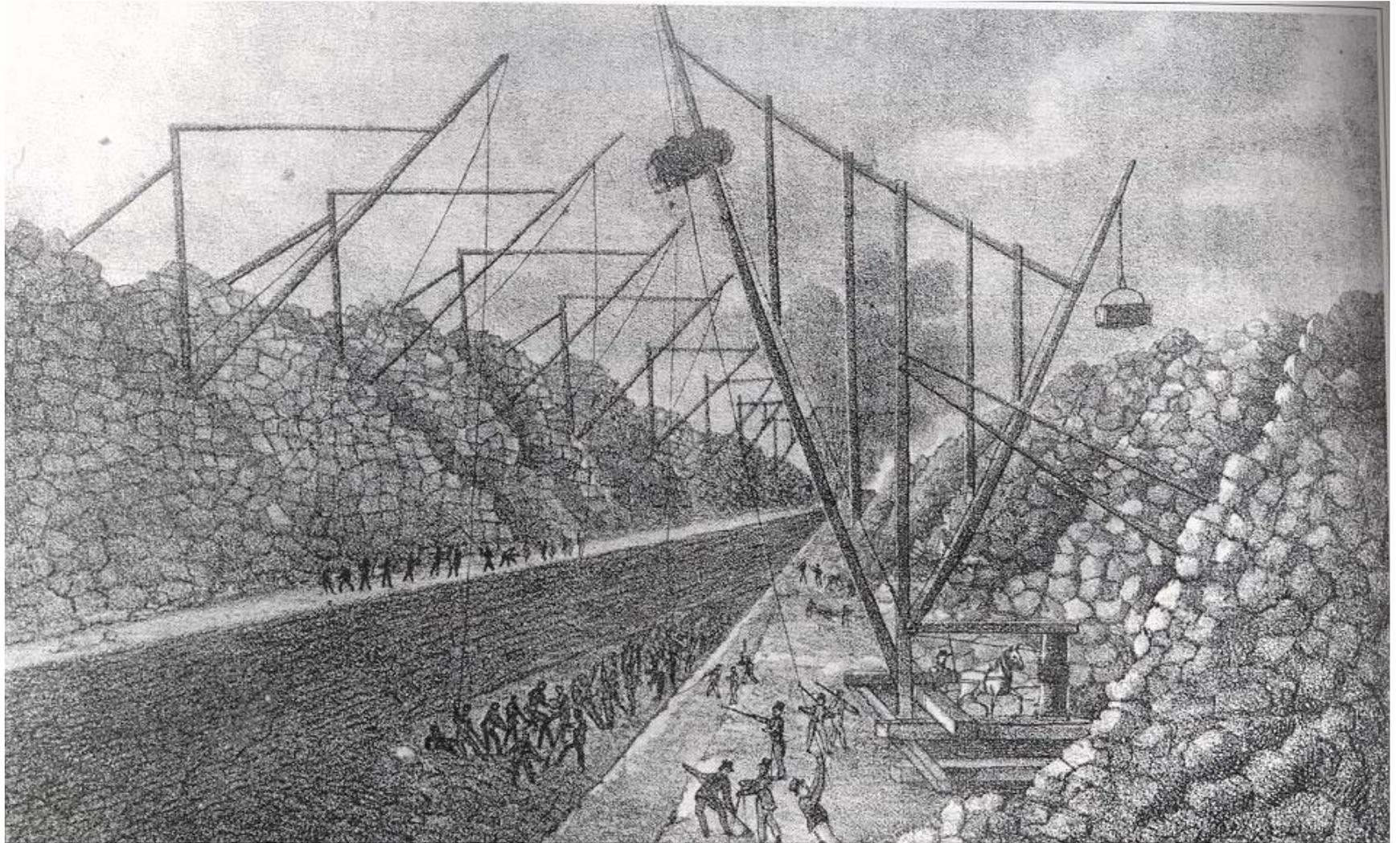


The steamboats became the key to St. Louis expansion (1832)

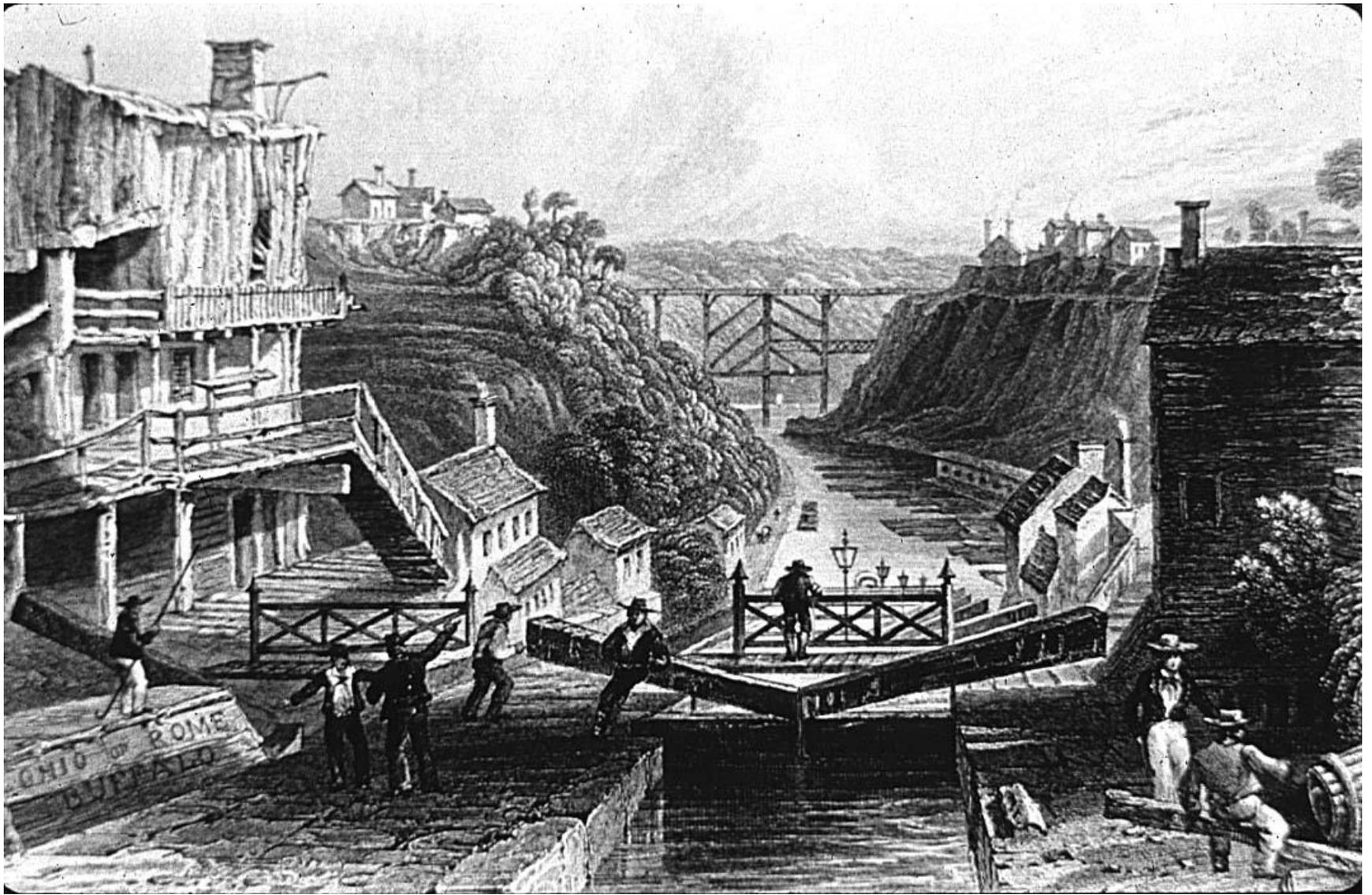


St. Louis in 1840. Notice the steamboats “docked” along the riverbank.

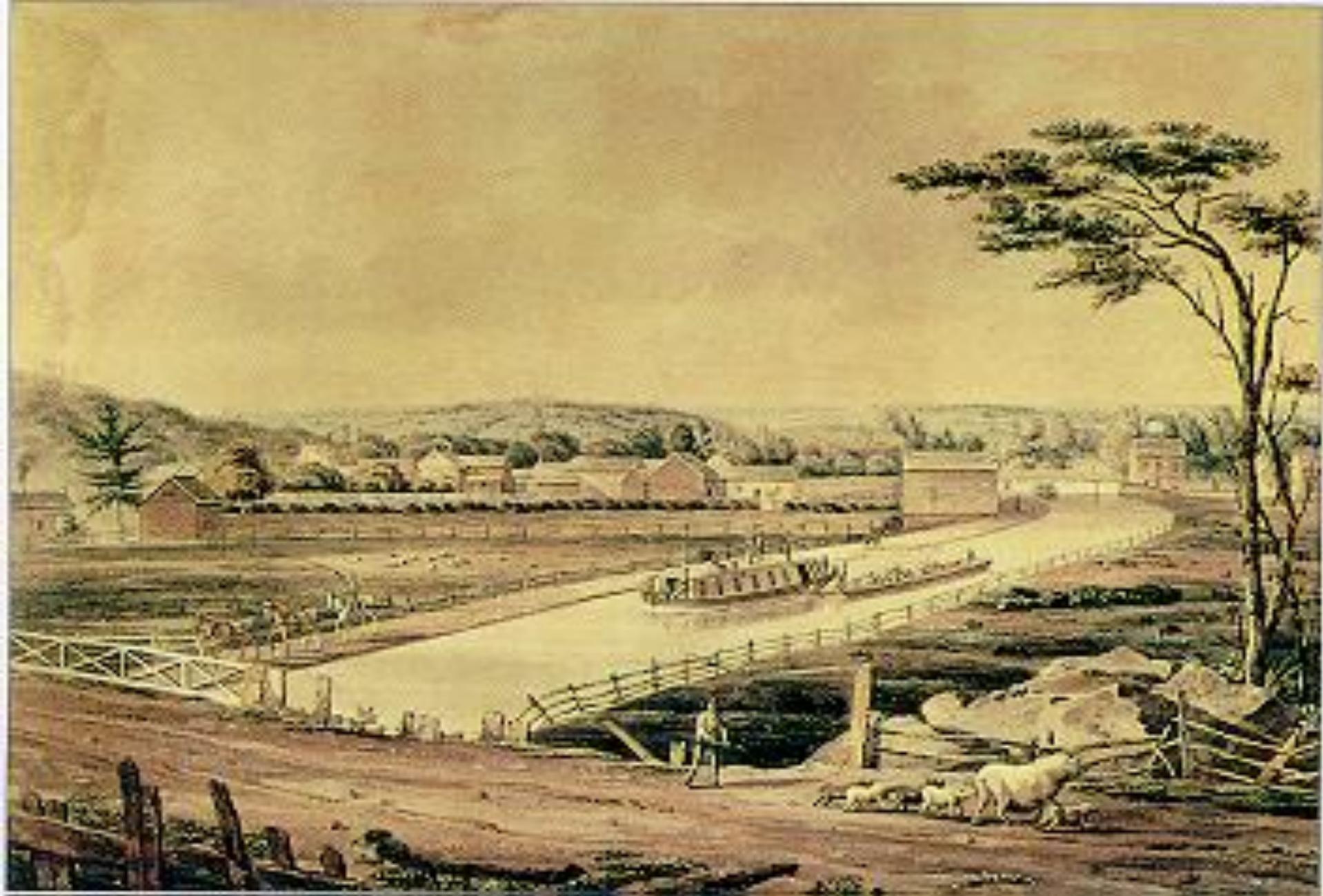




This lithograph suggests something of the enormous engineering challenges that the builders of the Erie Canal faced. A horse-powered crane and large crew of Irish immigrant workers cleared boulders

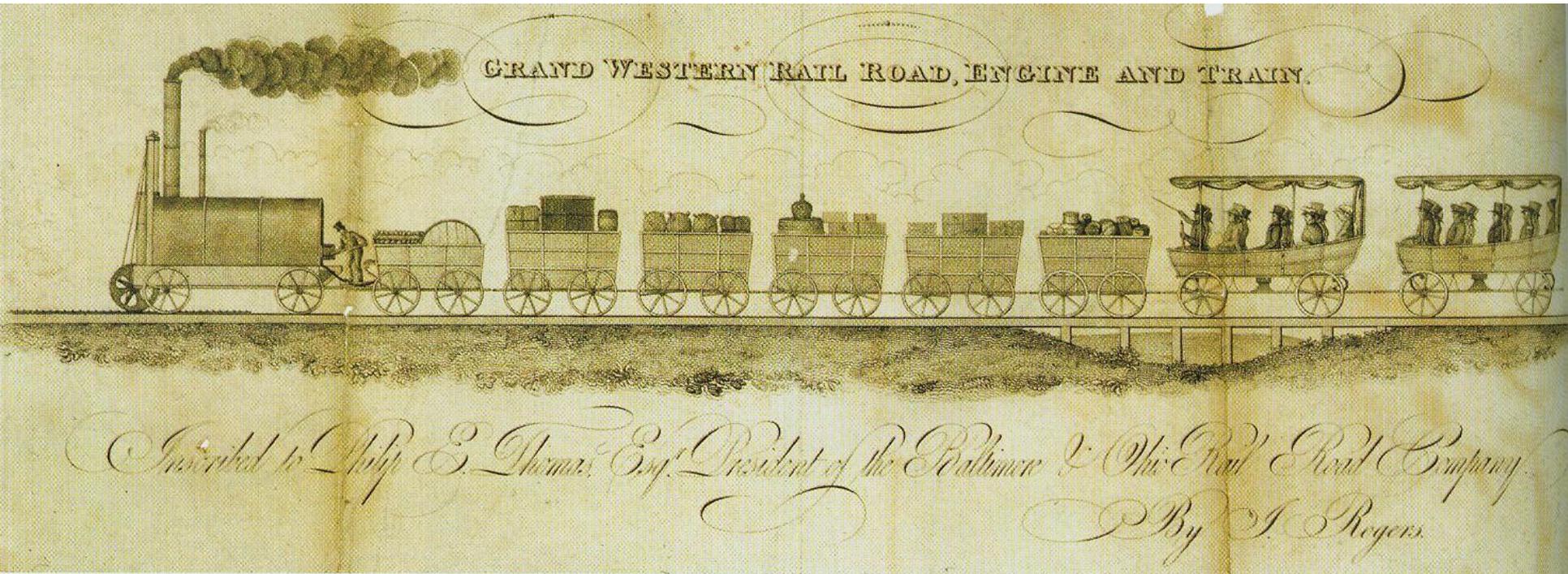


Erie Canal at Lockport, New York

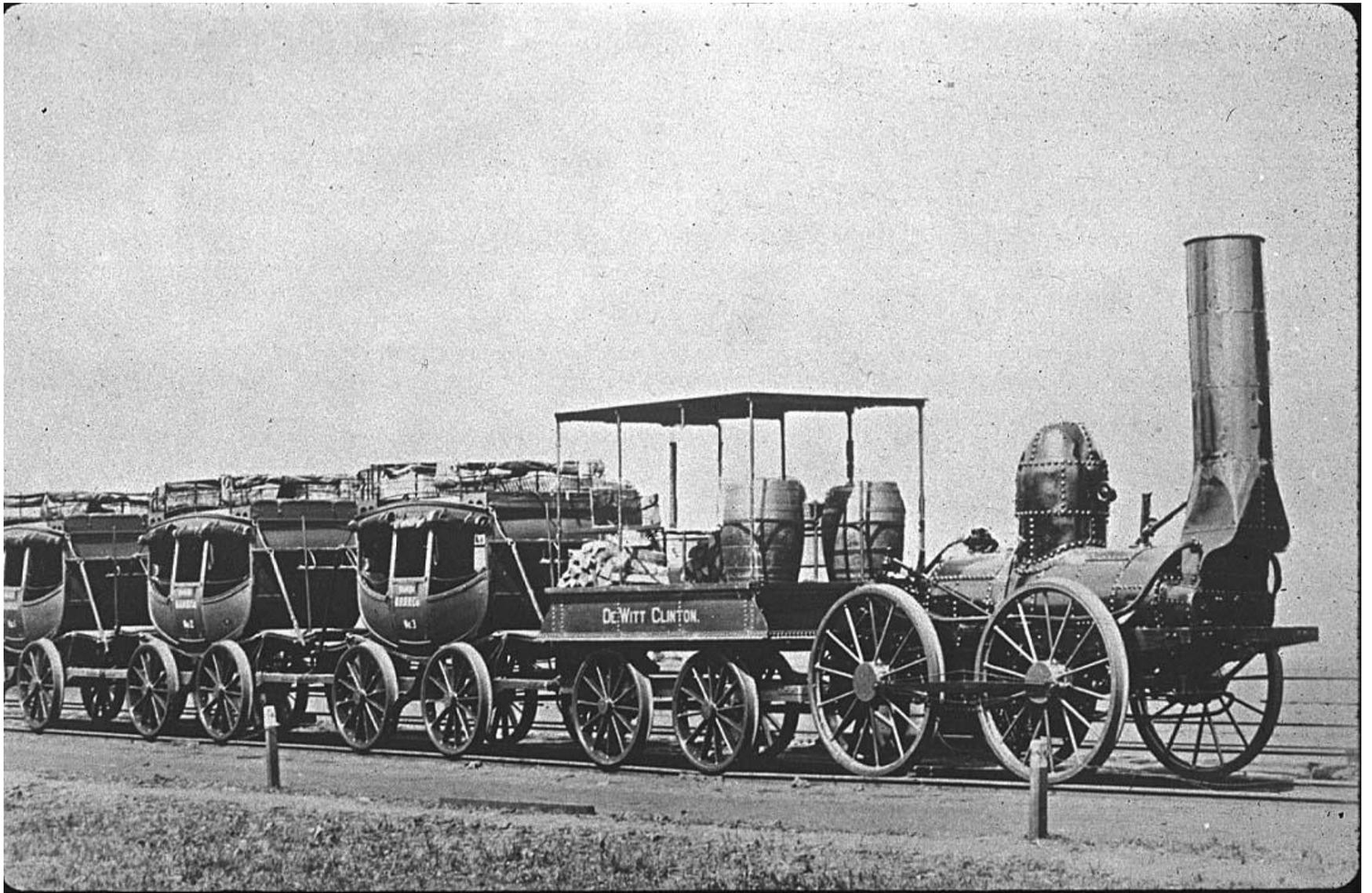


Painting showing how Erie Canal blended in with landscape (1880)





An 1827 engraving designed to show the feasibility of railroads driven by steam-powered locomotives. Notice that passengers are far from the locomotive to ensure their safety in case of an explosion.

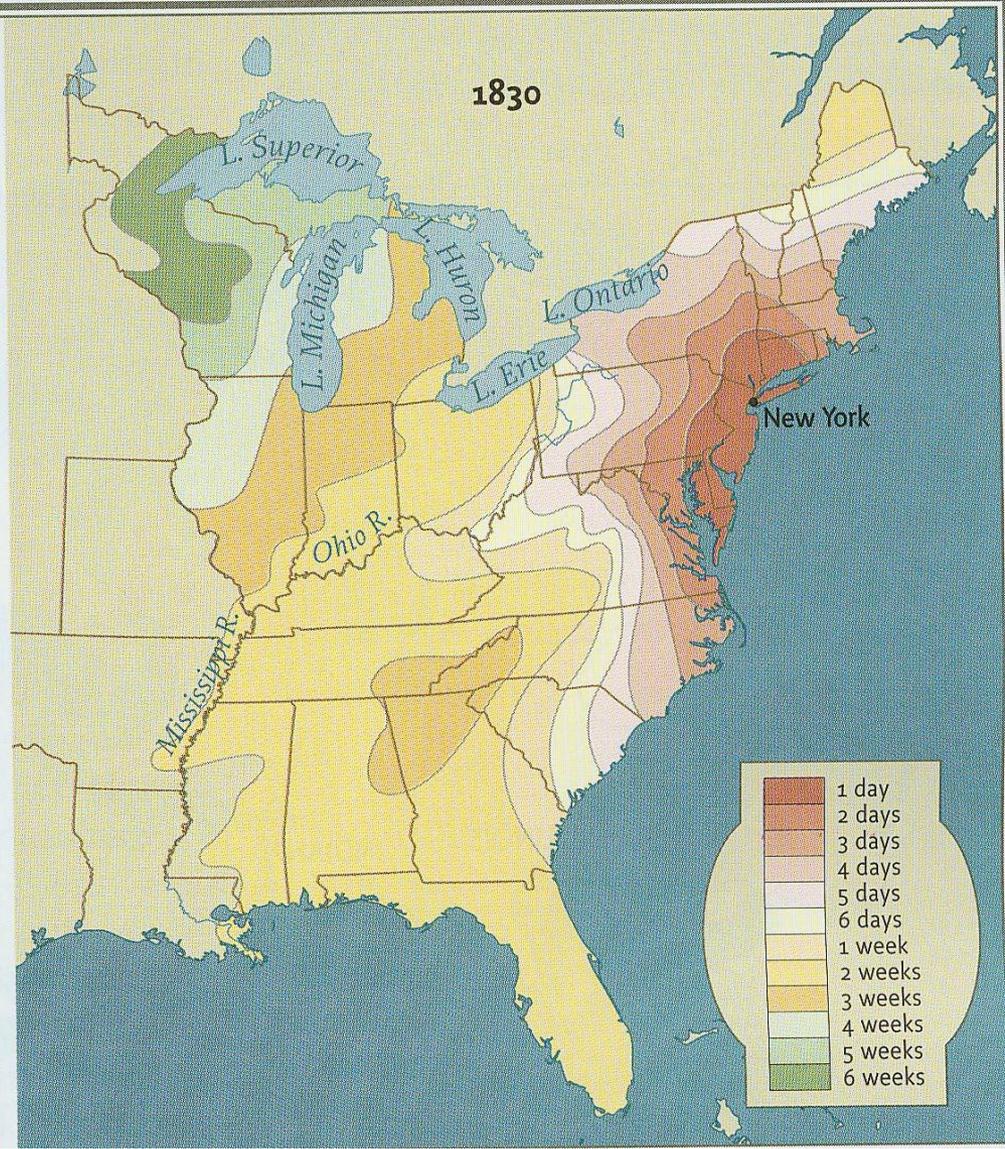
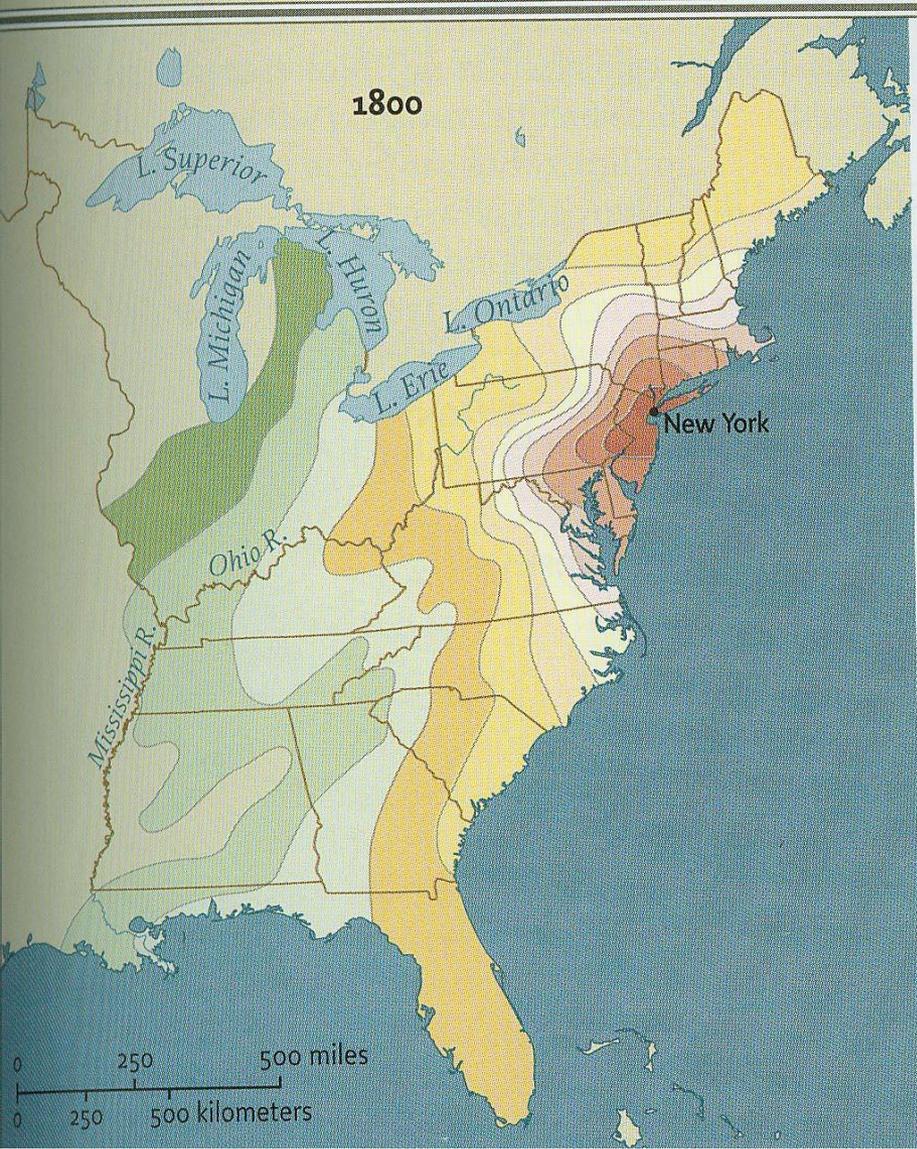


The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad's *DeWitt Clinton* began service in 1831

## Railroad lines in 1850.



# TRAVEL TIMES FROM NEW YORK CITY IN 1800 AND 1830





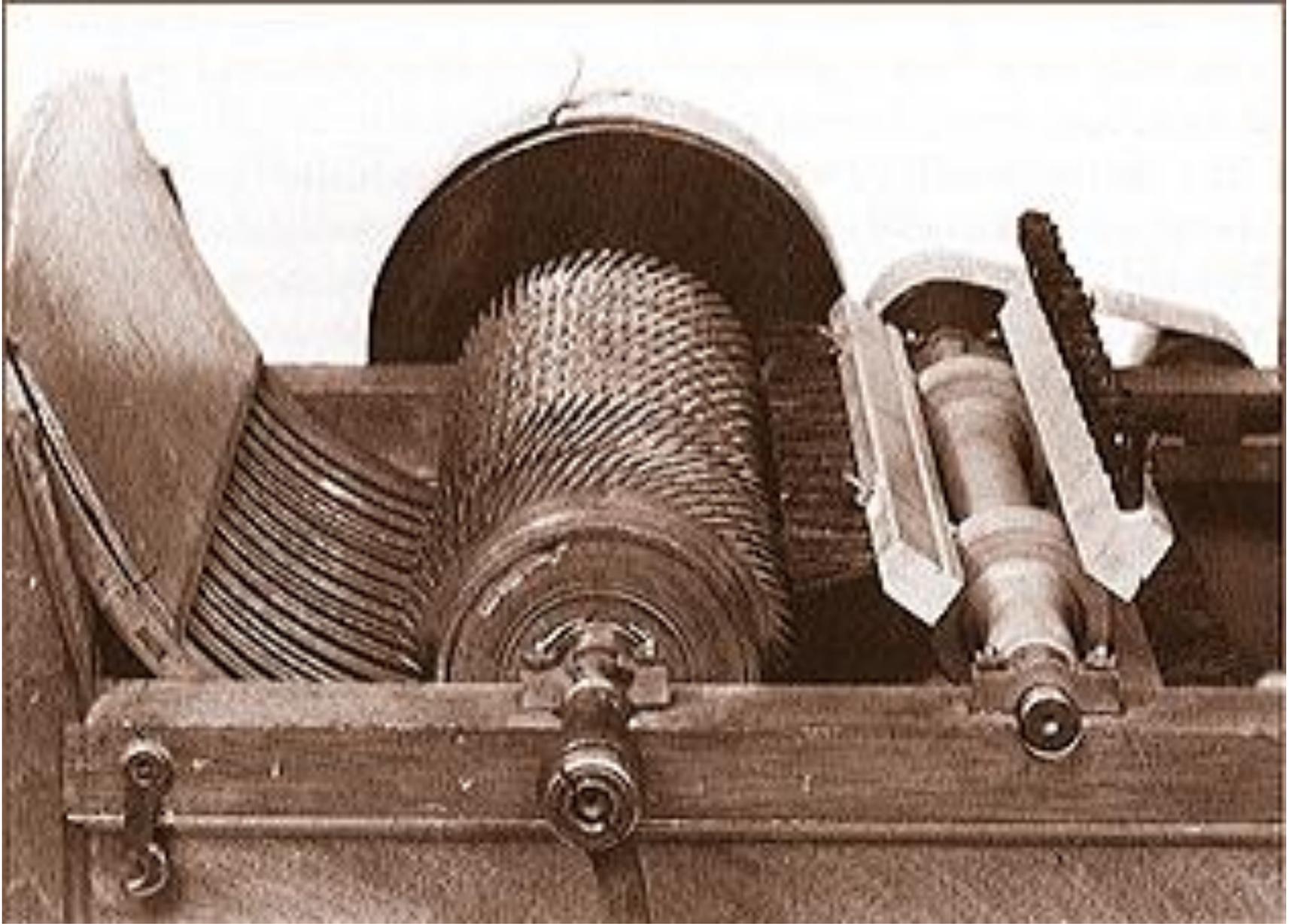
“Upland” or short staple cotton boll.



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.

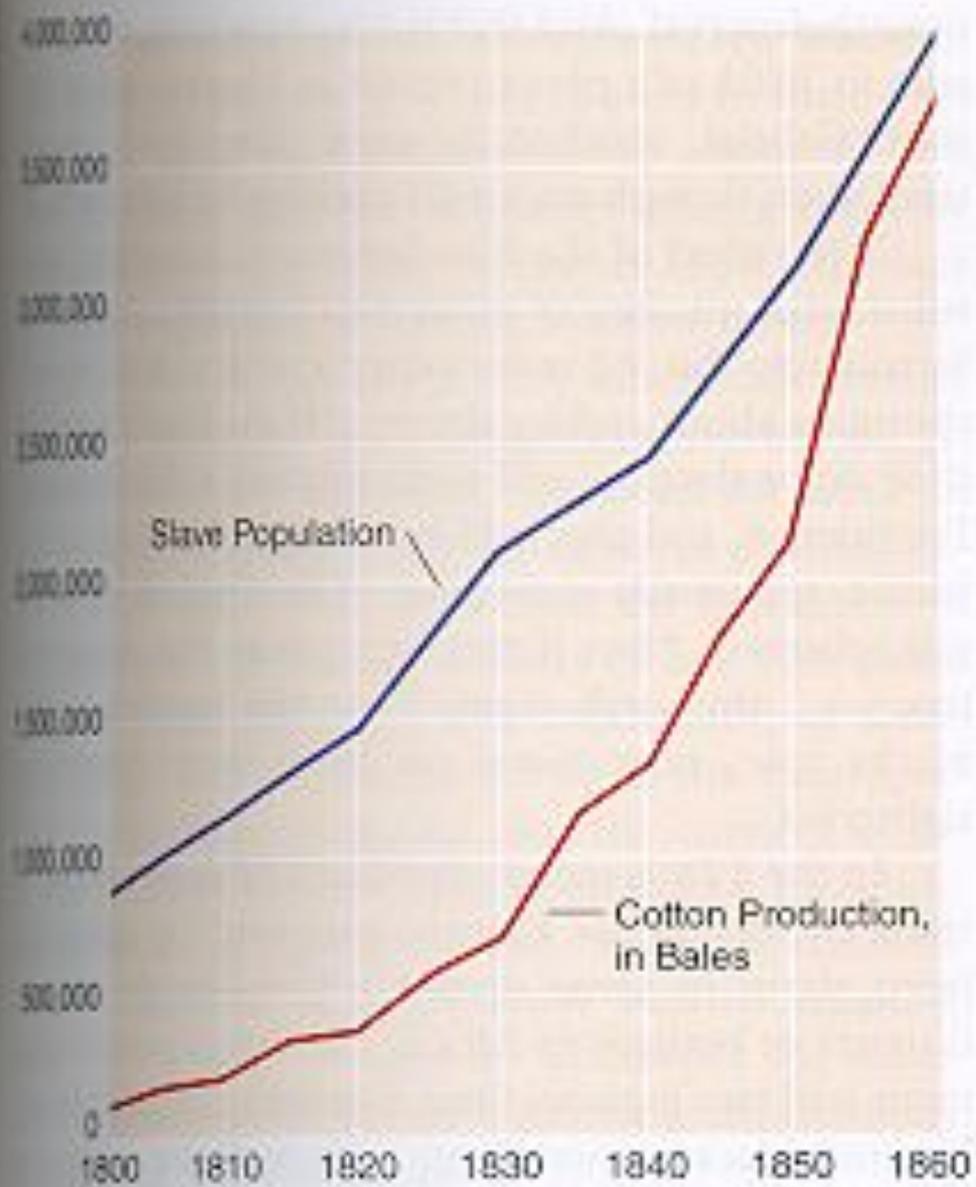


Top view of a cotton gin. Notice the “wire brushes” that separated the seeds from the fiber.

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.*

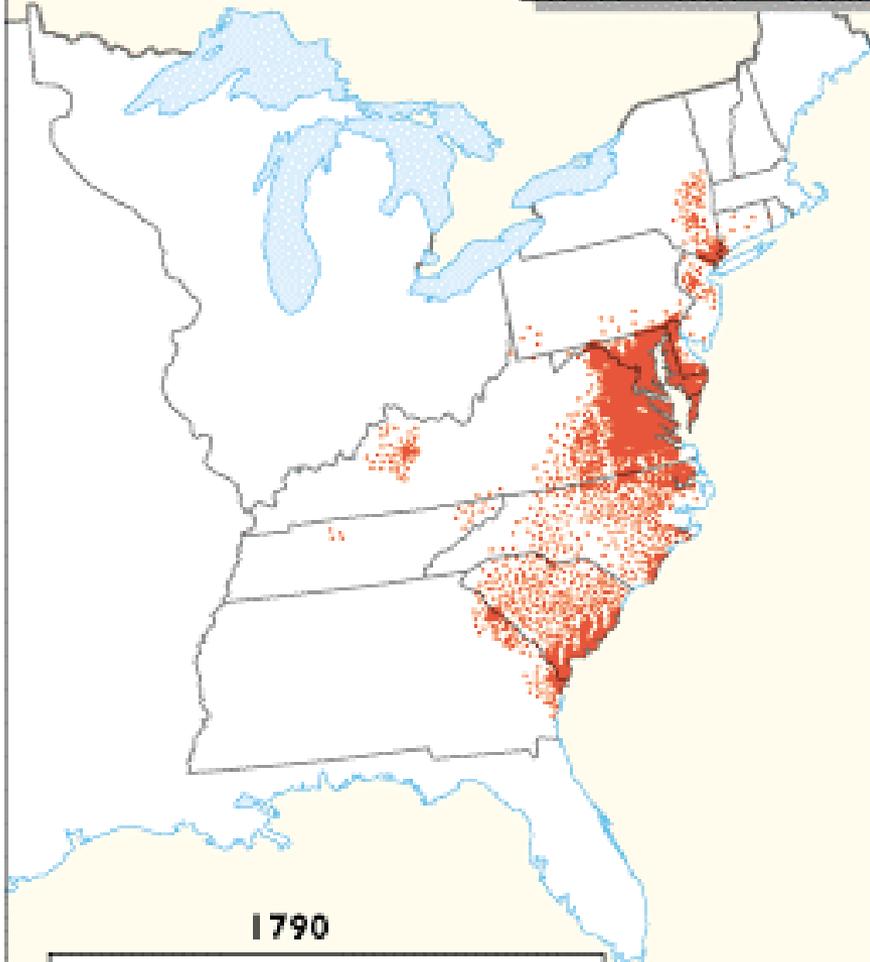


Value of Cotton Exports as a Percentage of all U.S. Exports,  
1800-1860



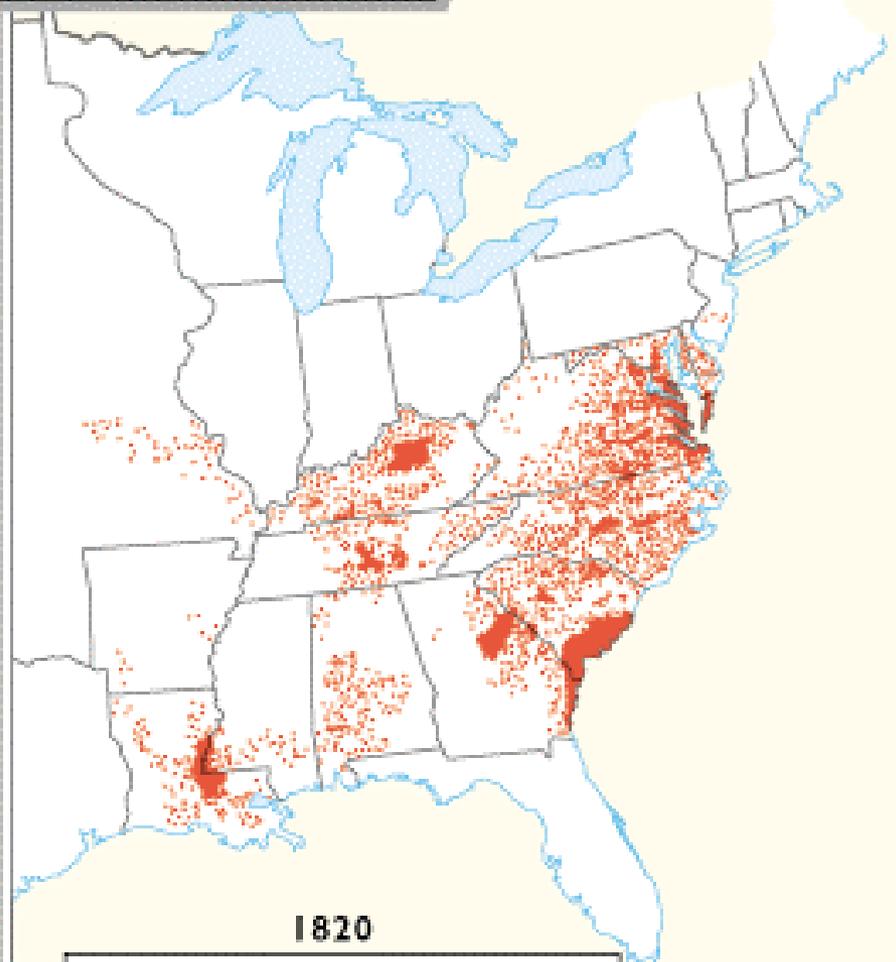
*Cotton Production and Slave Population, 1800-1860*

# DISTRIBUTION OF SLAVE POPULATION, 1790-1820

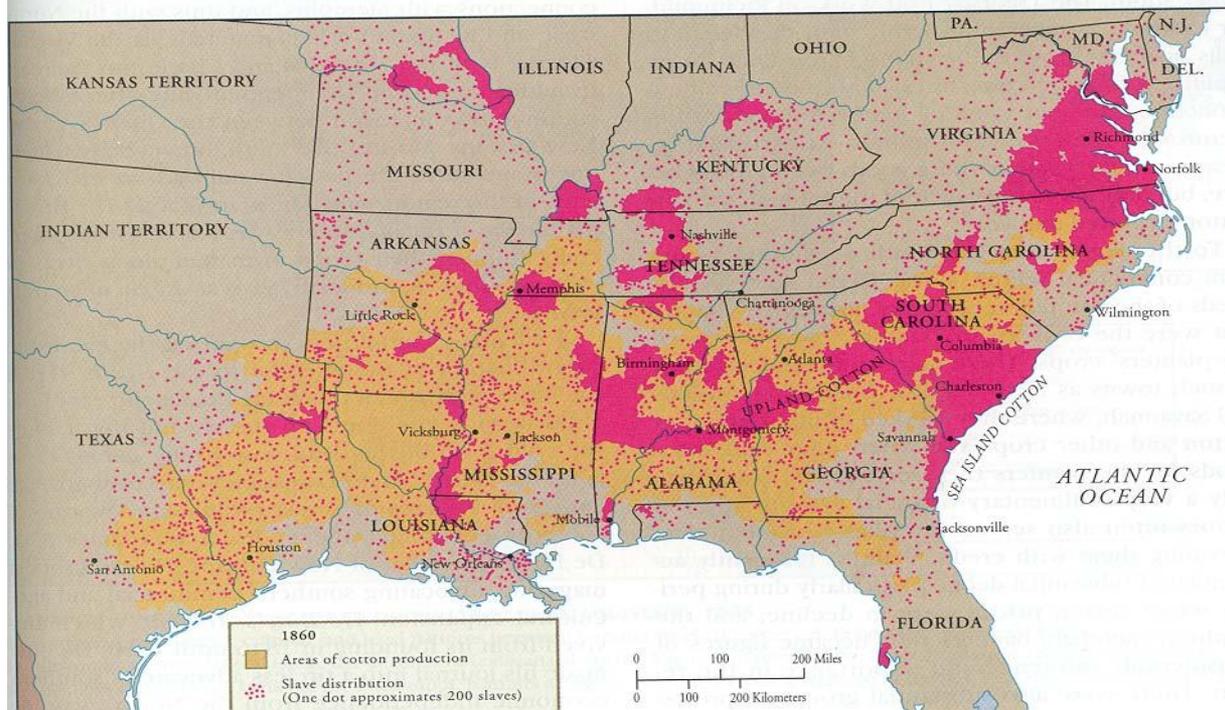
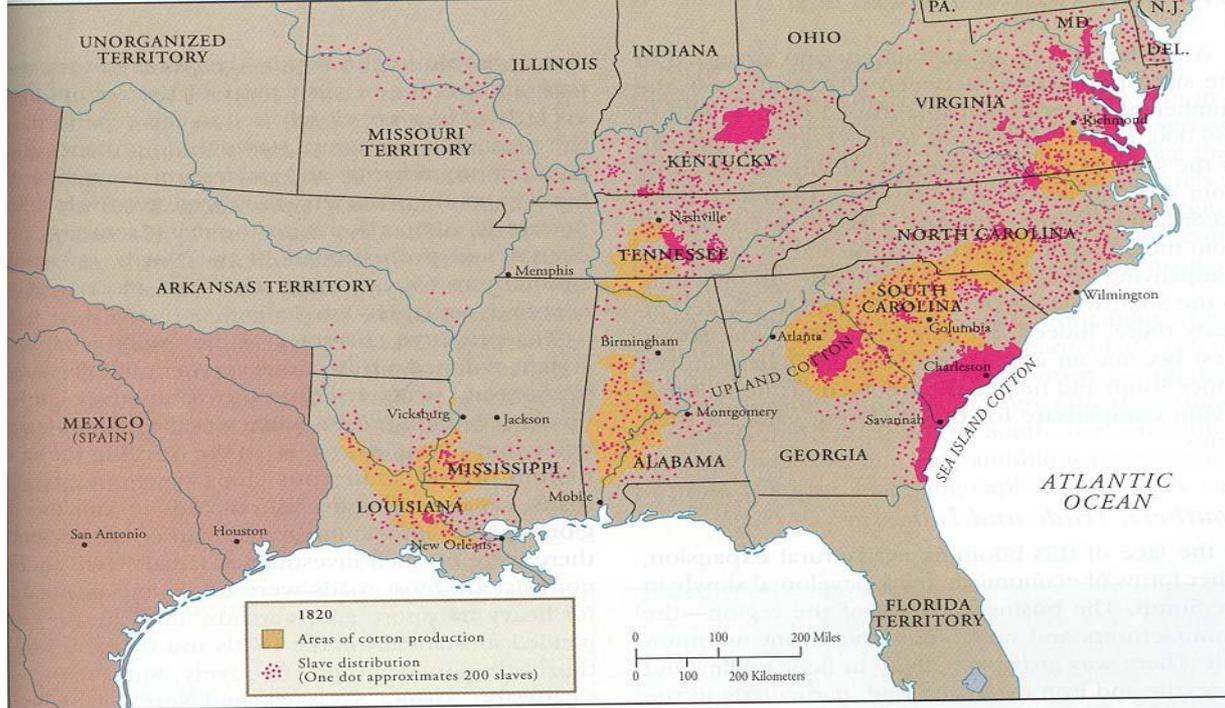


• One dot represents 200 slaves

Harcourt Brace & Company



• One dot represents 200 slaves

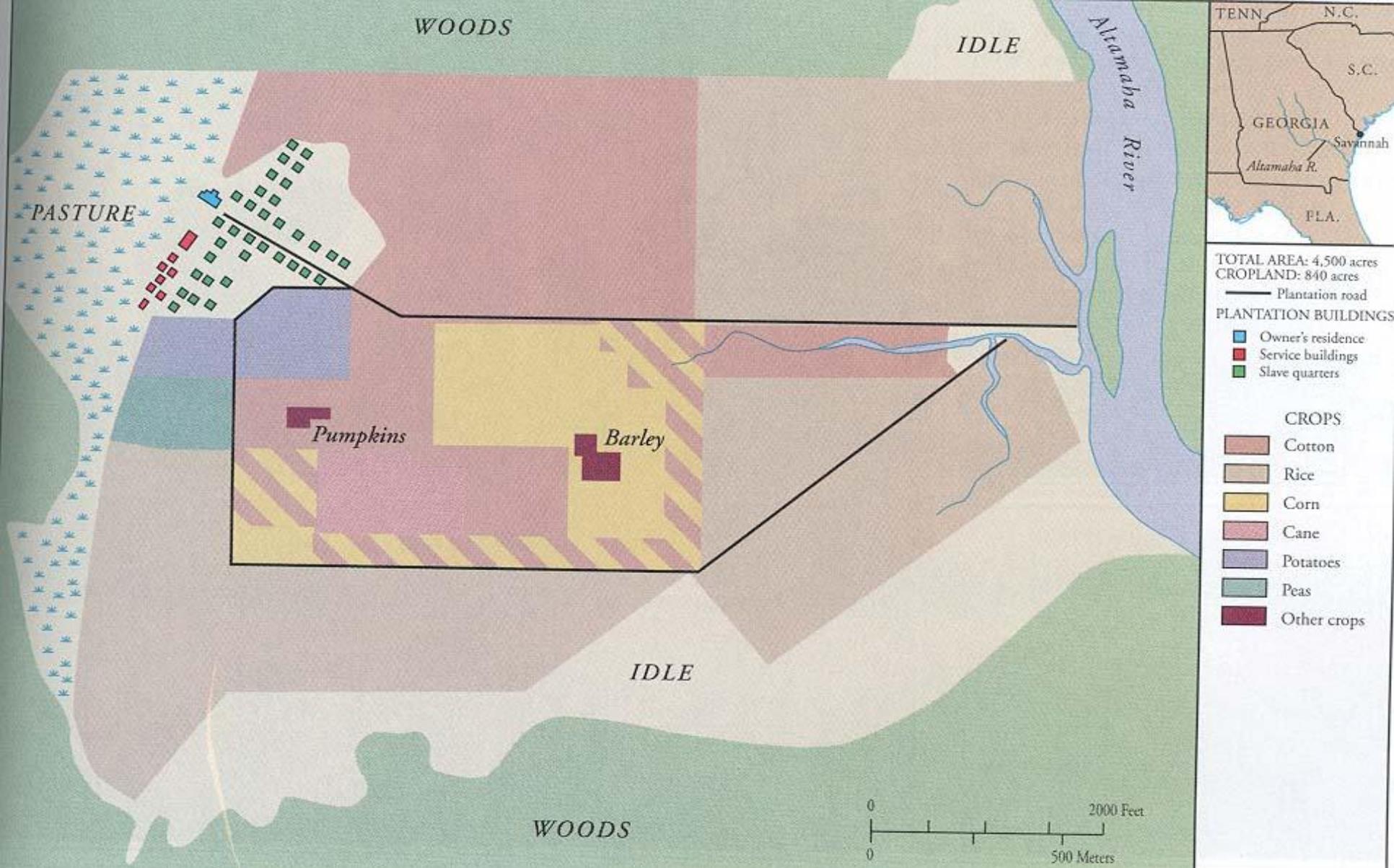




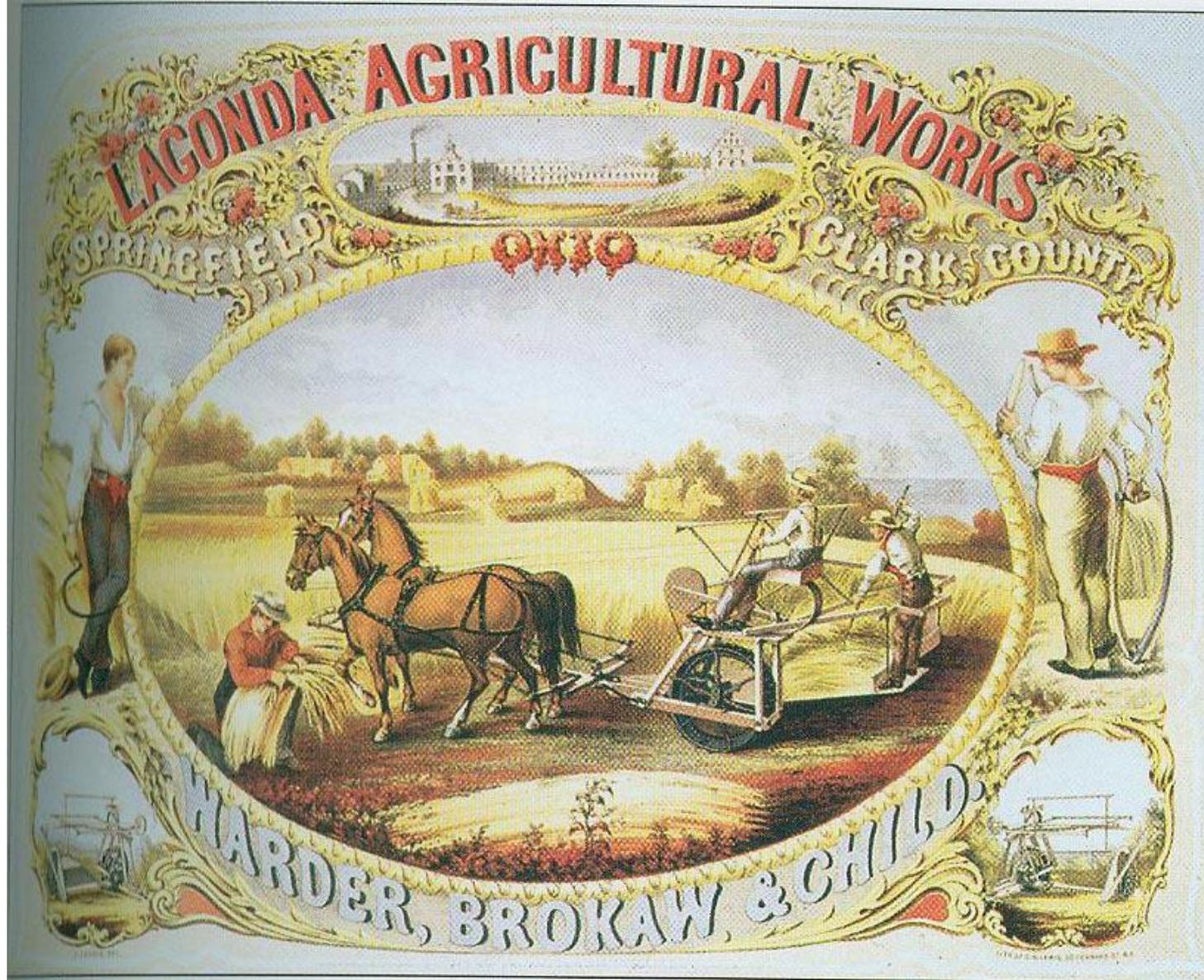
The cotton gin made cotton production profitable and revived slavery.



Slaves picking cotton on a Georgia plantation (1850s)

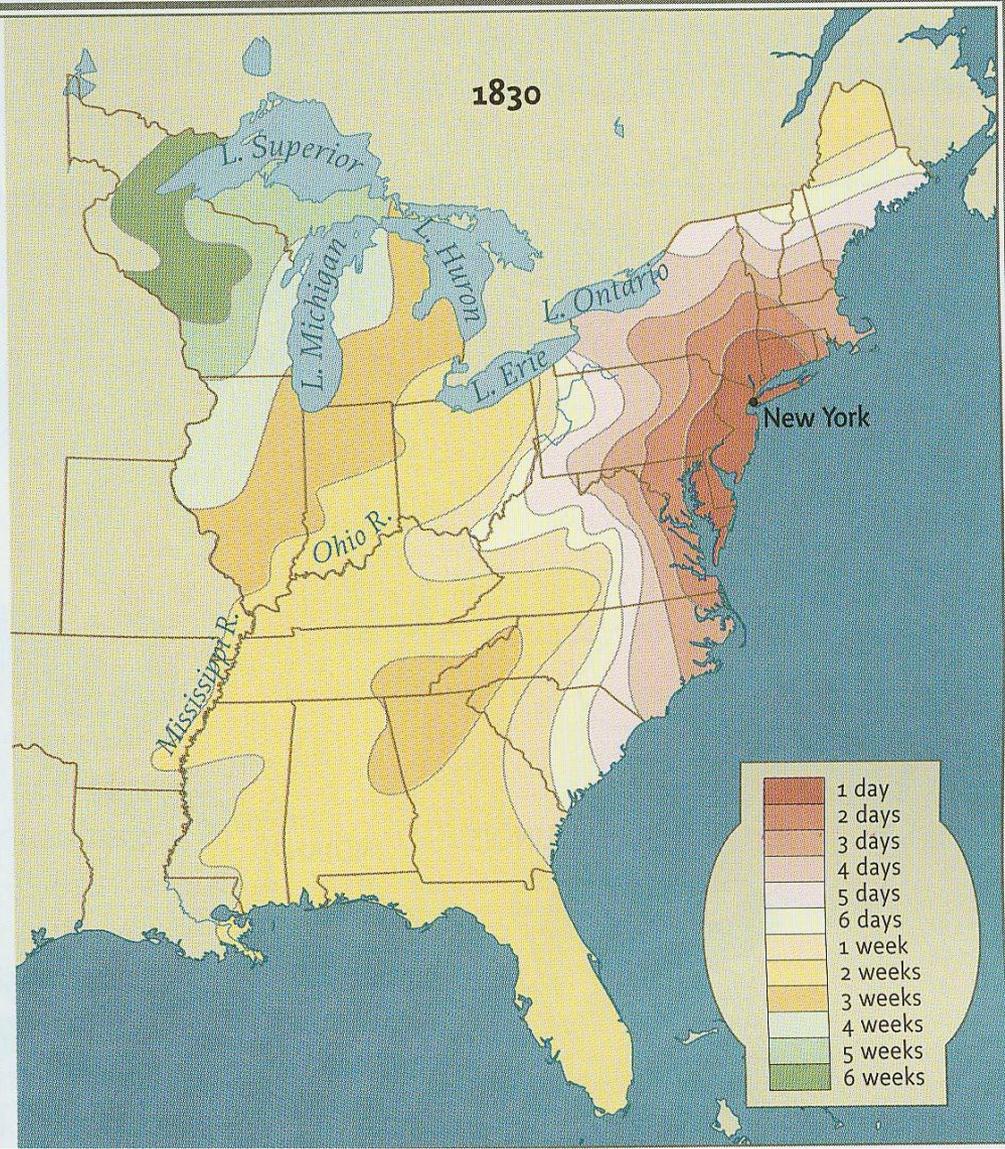
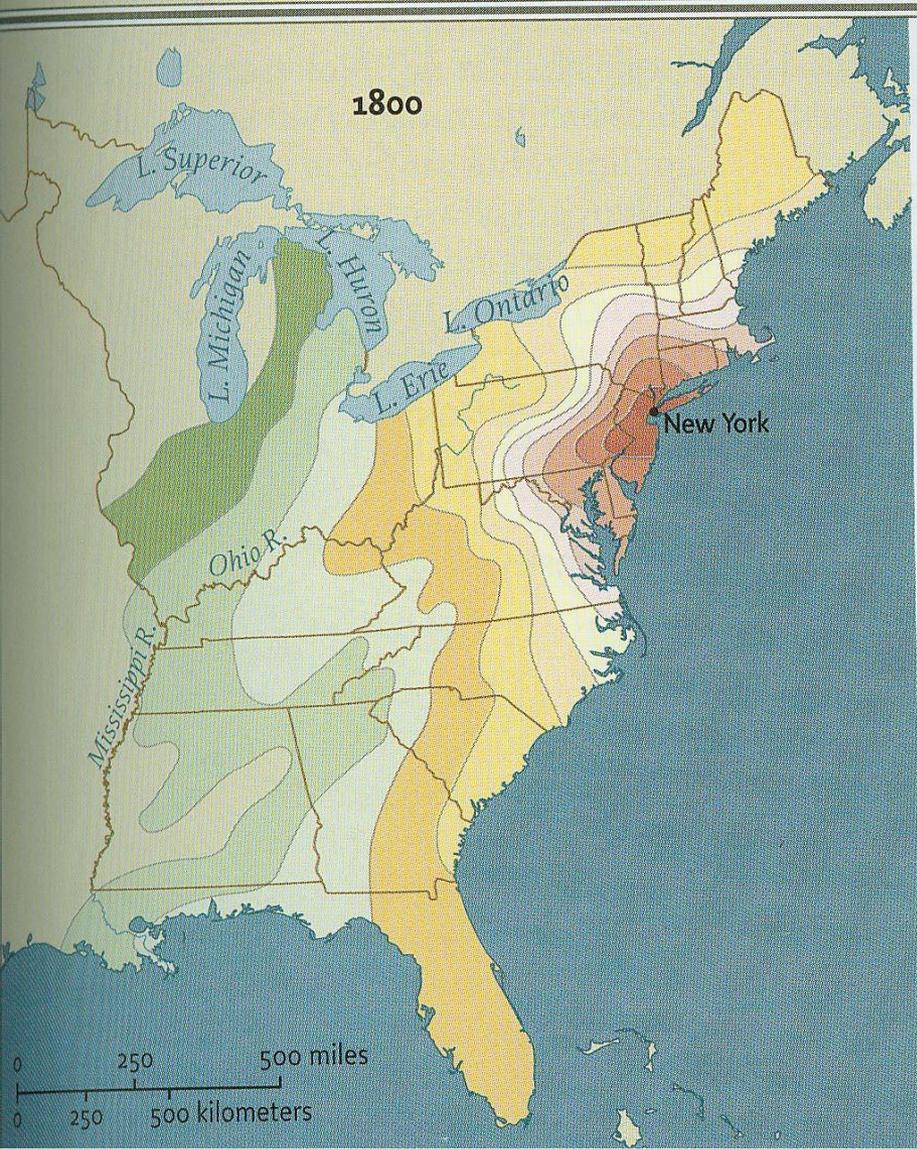


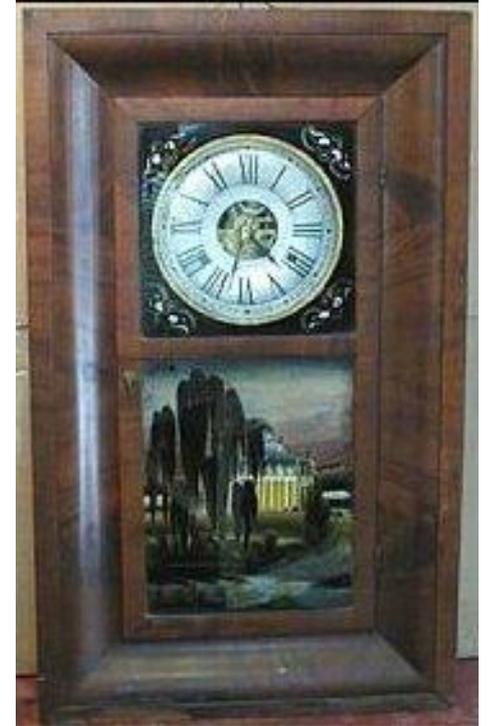
Hopeton Plantation, Georgia. It was well-coordinated and organized and its agricultural production was diversified



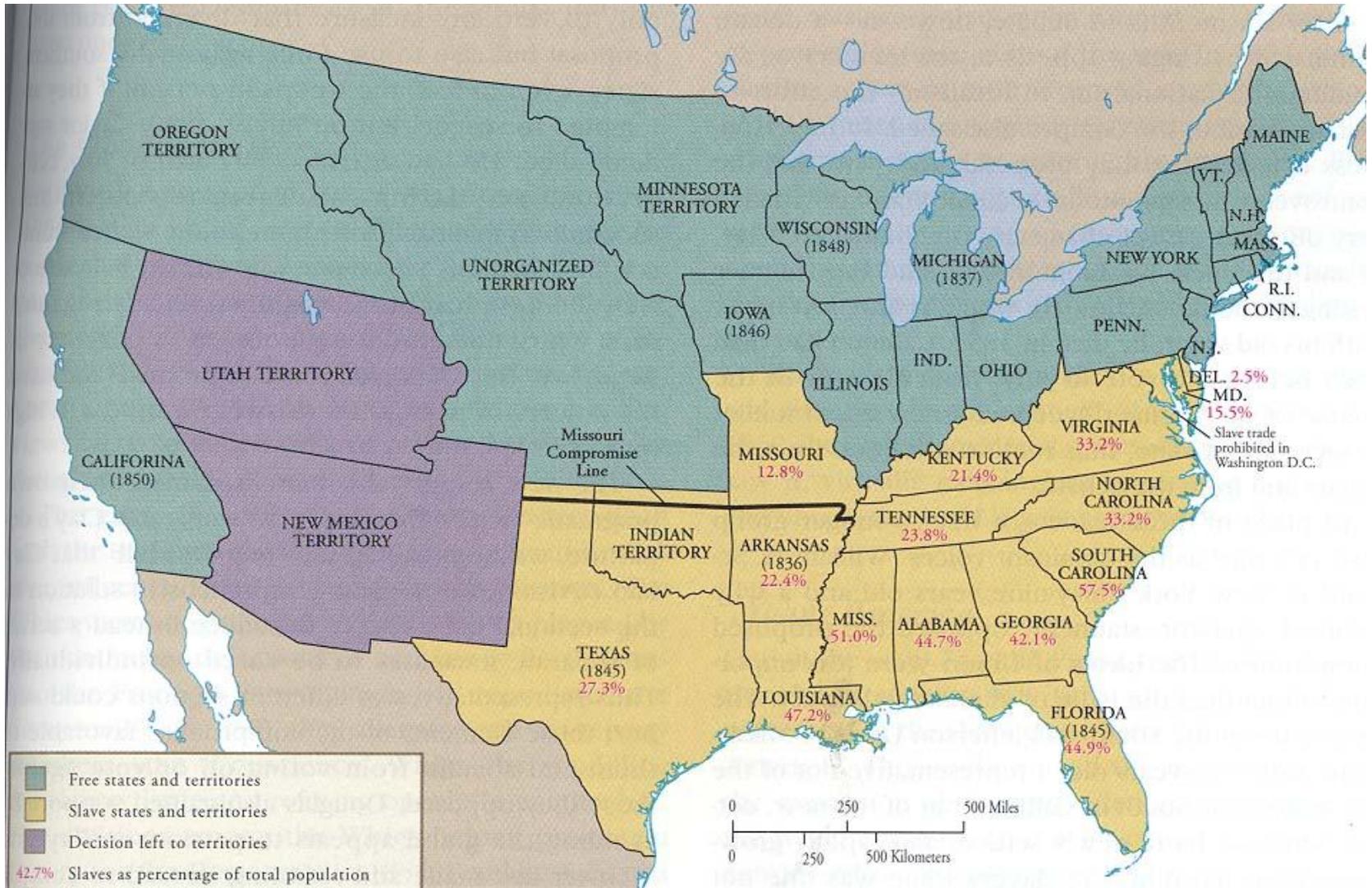
An 1859 lithograph advertising an Ohio manufacturer of agricultural machinery, in this case, a horse-drawn reaper. Notice the two images on the side: they represent the hand-method of harvesting wheat.

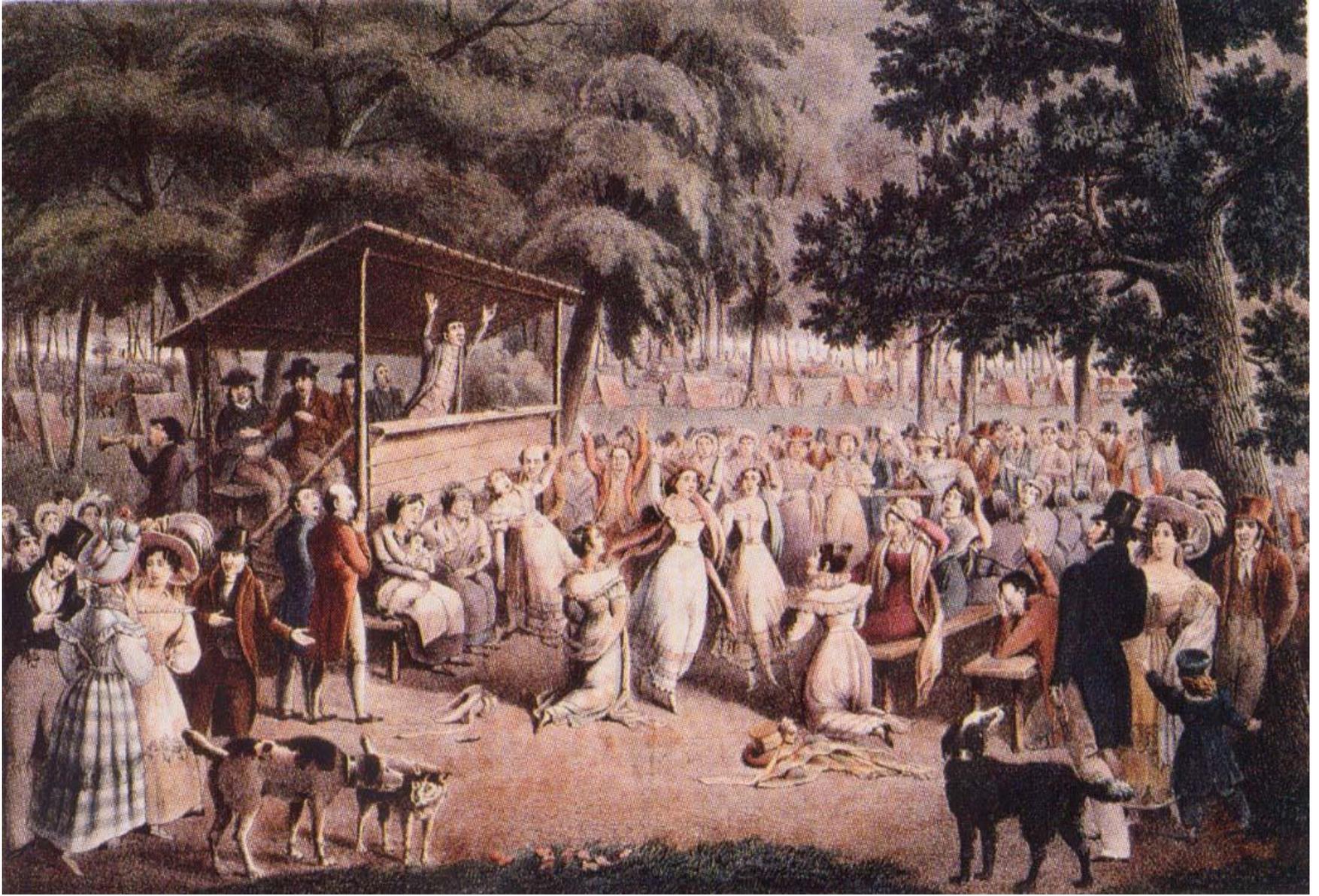
# TRAVEL TIMES FROM NEW YORK CITY IN 1800 AND 1830





Clockmaker Chauncey Jerome, his clocks, and factory. He mass produced an inexpensive clock which made him a wealthy man. In many ways he symbolized the market revolution because he also lost his fortune when the Panic of 1837 struck, then recouped it in the 1840s.

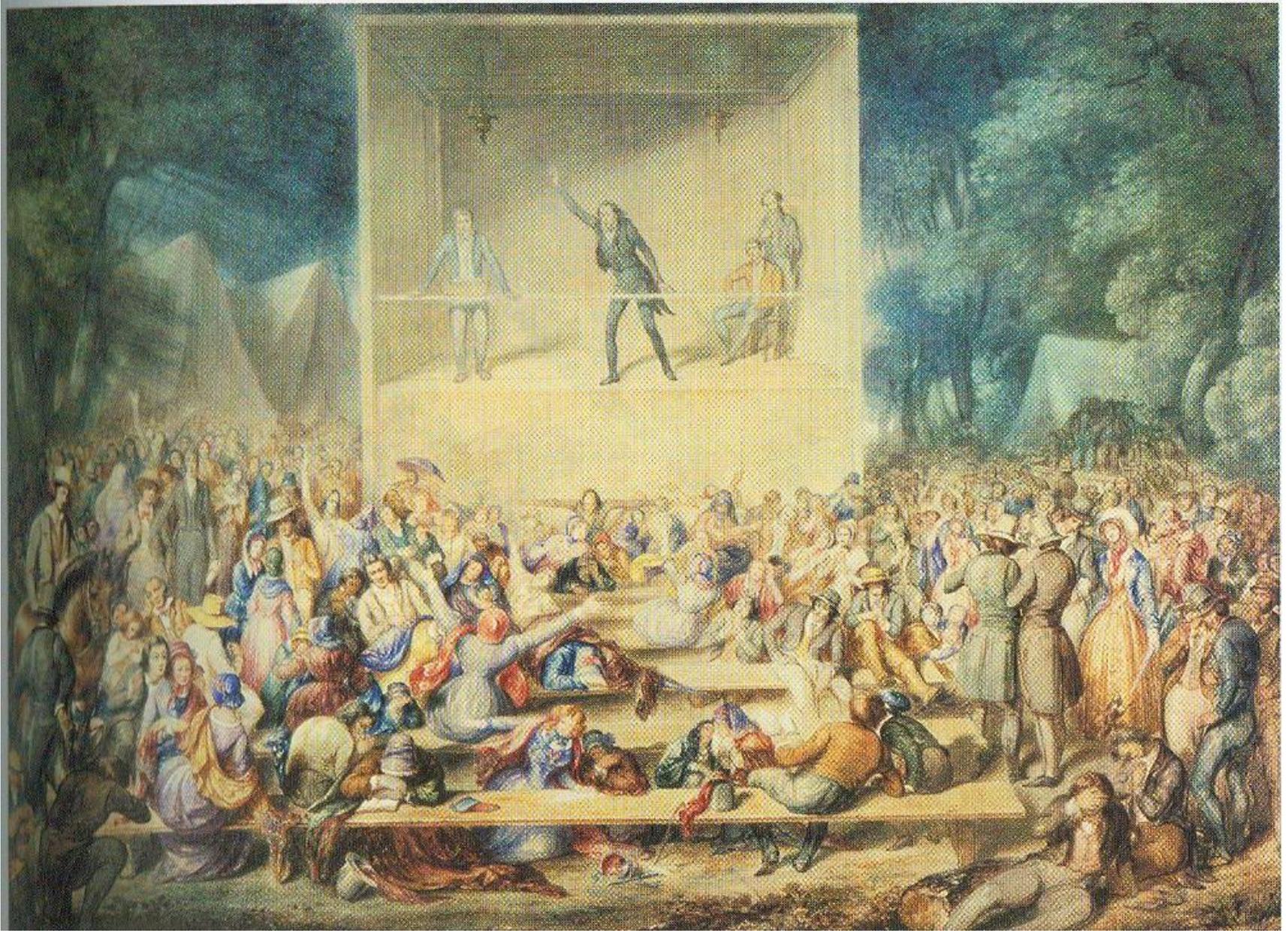




Religious revival. The high emotion provided drama for both converts and those who came to gawk.



The long-lived religious revival called the Second Great Awakening made use of “camp meetings” for mass audiences to engage in emotional release and personal testimonials to show the newly found faith.



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.



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









The evils of drinking and the bliss of temperance were a major theme in popular culture, as seen in the contrast between these two paintings from the 1840s: “The Woes of Liquor (Intemperance)” and “The Happy Abstemious Family (Temperance)”





These illustrations from a widely published book sold in grog-shops and taverns show the drunkard's face in the early (left) and late (right) stages of life. From Mason Locke Weems. *The Drunkard's Looking-Glass*. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1818.  
--From ARDENT SPIRITS: The Origins of the American Temperance Movement. Exhibition, Library Company of Philadelphia, April - November 1999.

THE  
TEMPERANCE  
FAMILY ALMANAC  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
1835:

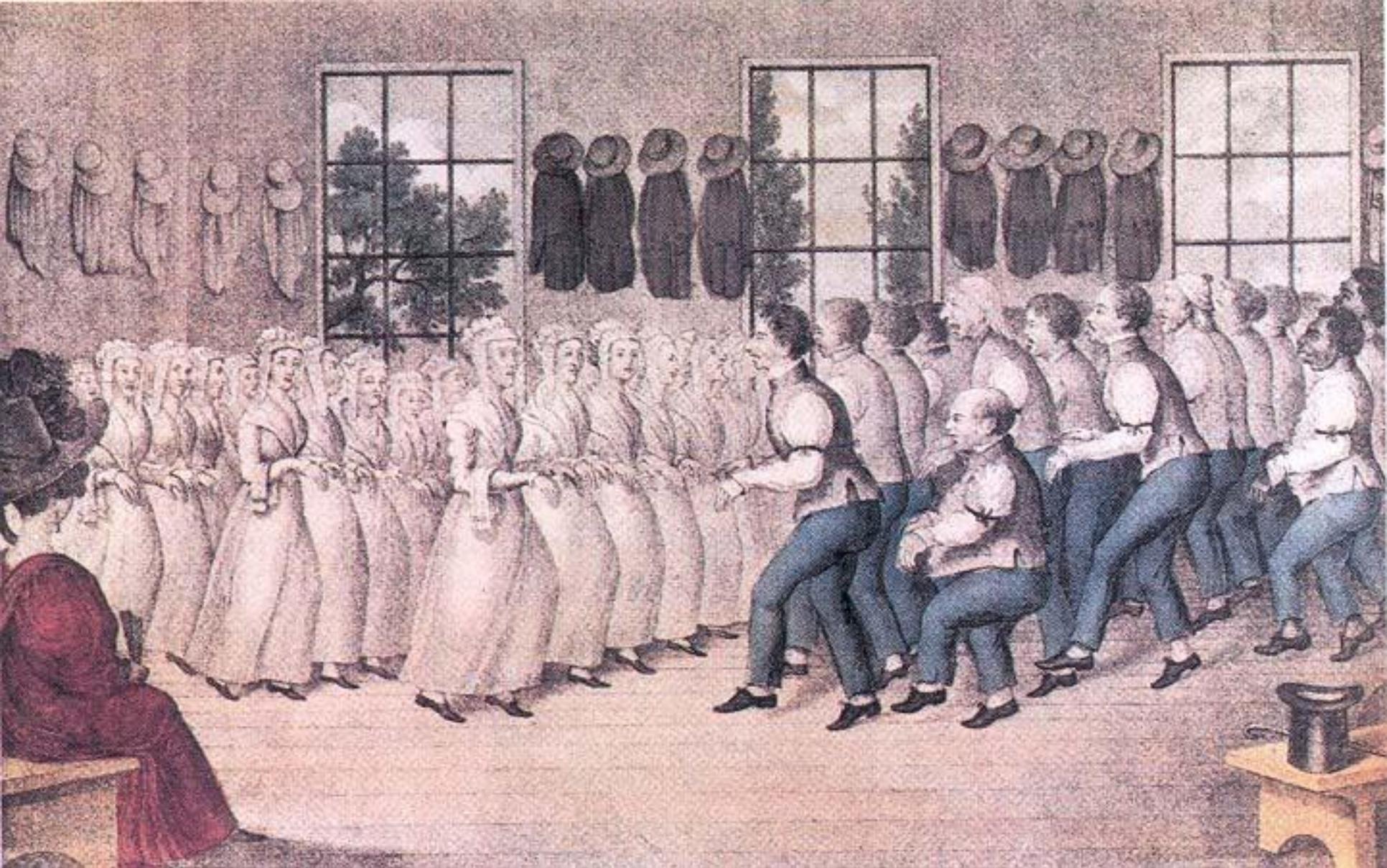
Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, many  
Valuable Suggestions and Important Statements on  
THE SUBJECT OF TEMPERANCE.

The cover of this almanac revealed the association of alcohol with the working classes and with sin. Notice the devil figure lurking in the background, tending the still, and the neglected children in the foreground.



DOWNE'S  
THE PILLARS OF A GROG-SHOP.

BOSTON:  
RUSSELL, ODIORNE & METCALF, SCHOOL BOOKSELLERS  
LEMUEL GULLIVER, AND FORD & DAMRELL.



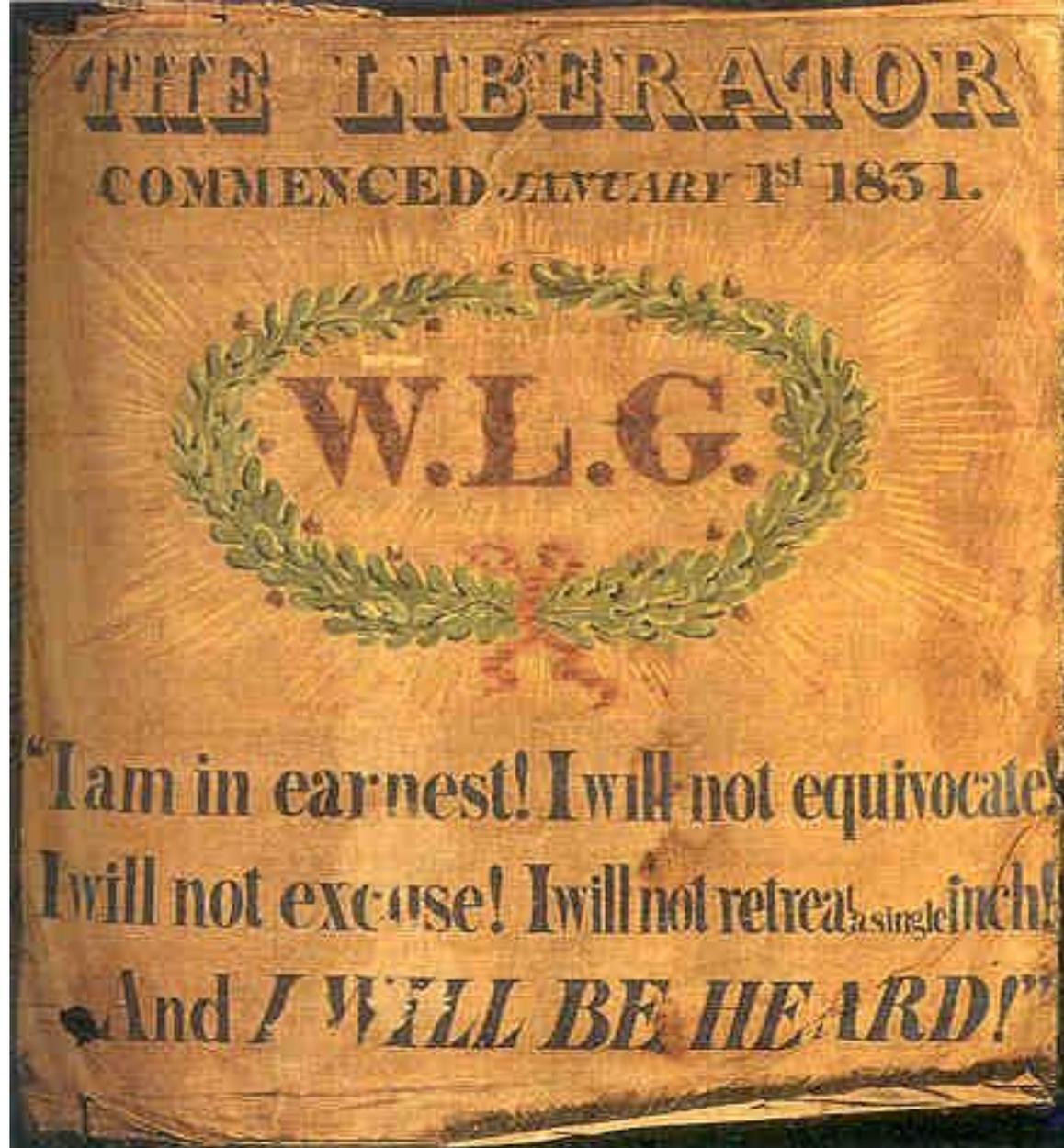
Dancing was an integral part of the Shakers' religion, as this picture of a service at Lebanon, New York, indicates.



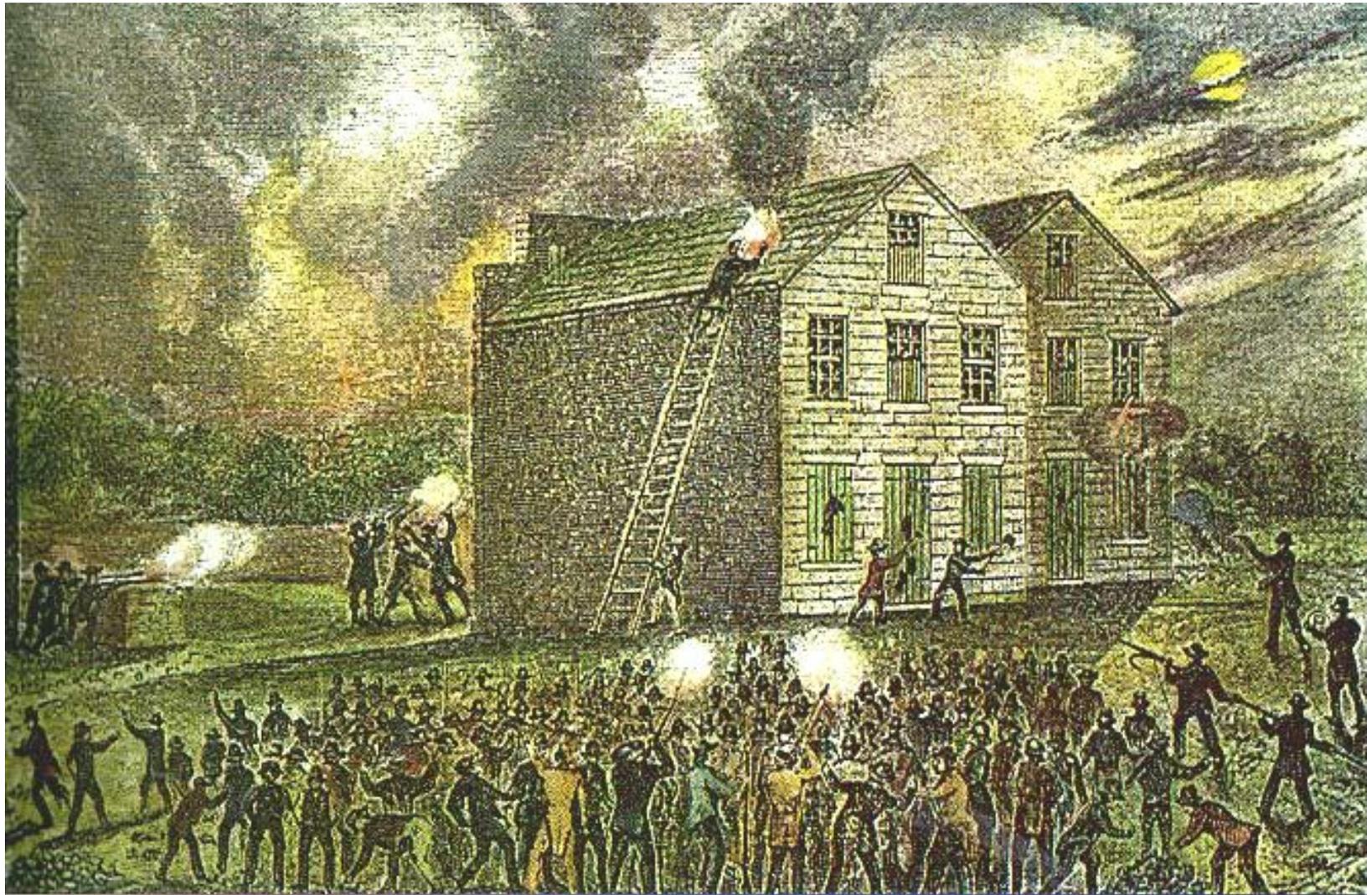
# THE LIBERATOR.

**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.

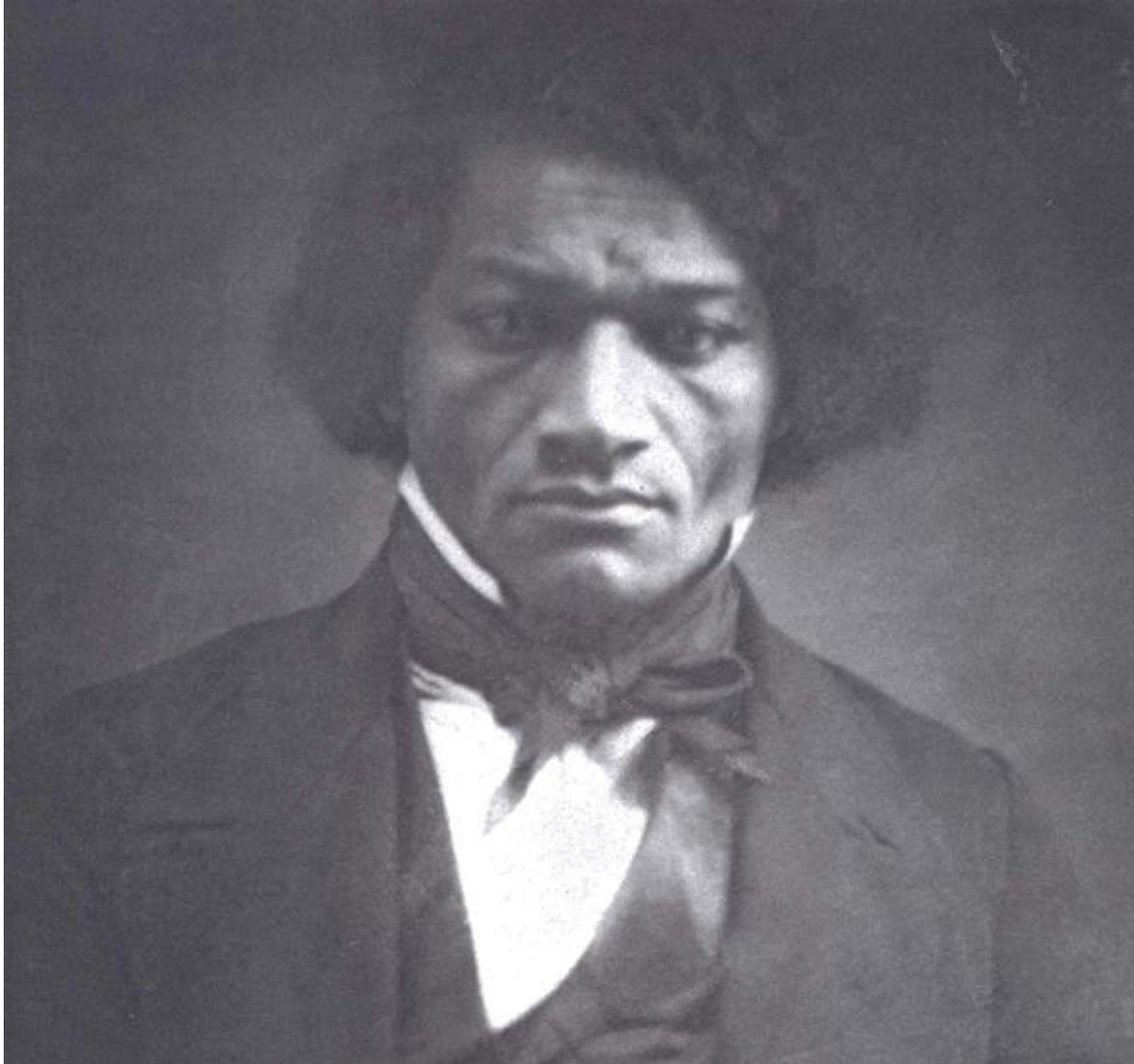
Masthead of William Lloyd Garrison's antislavery newspaper



William Lloyd Garrison's abolitionist newspaper made no compromises



Elijah Lovejoy, an abolitionist editor, was shot dead in November 1837, when a mob in Anton, Illinois, burned the warehouse where he stored his printing press.

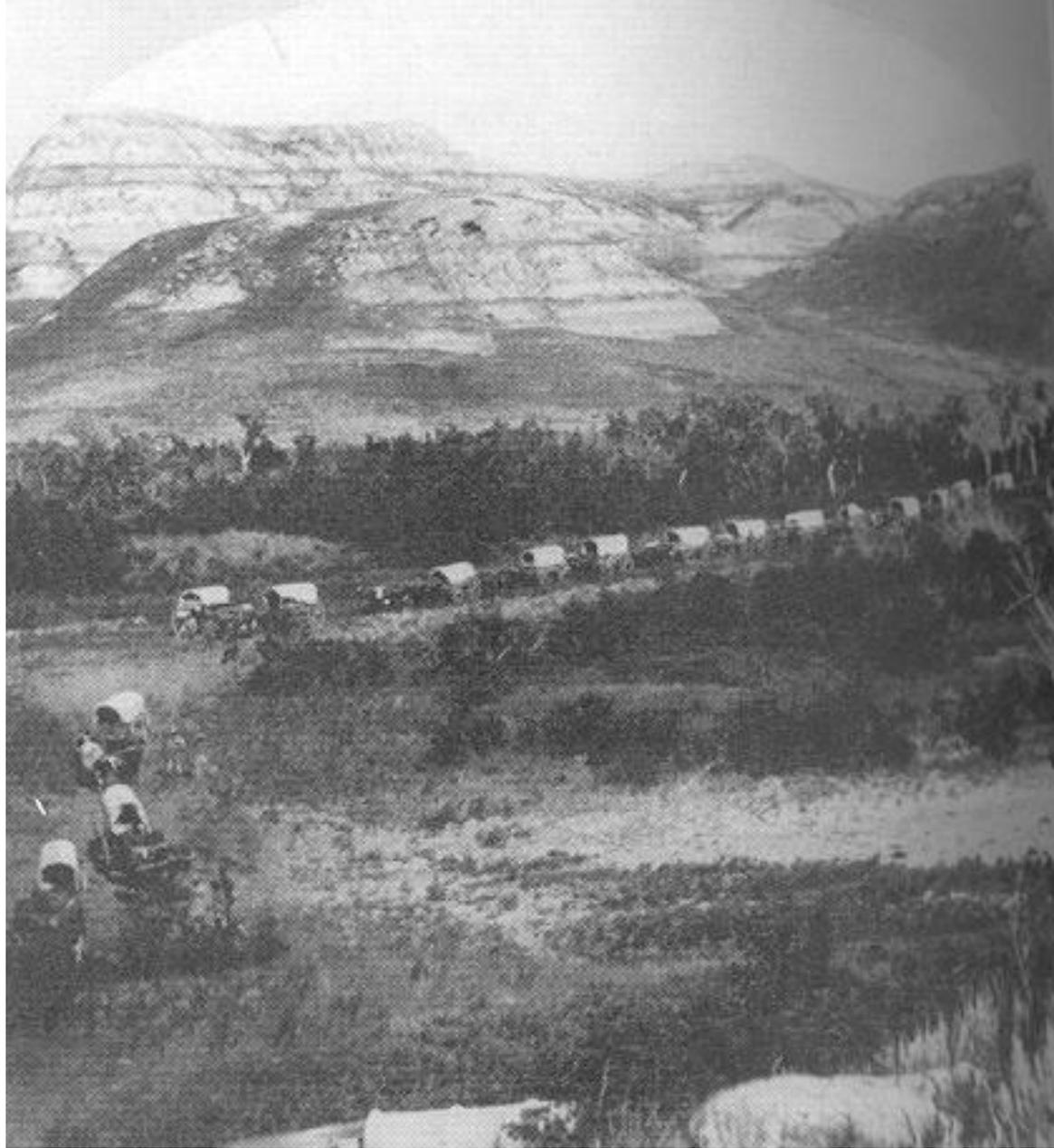


Frederick Douglass

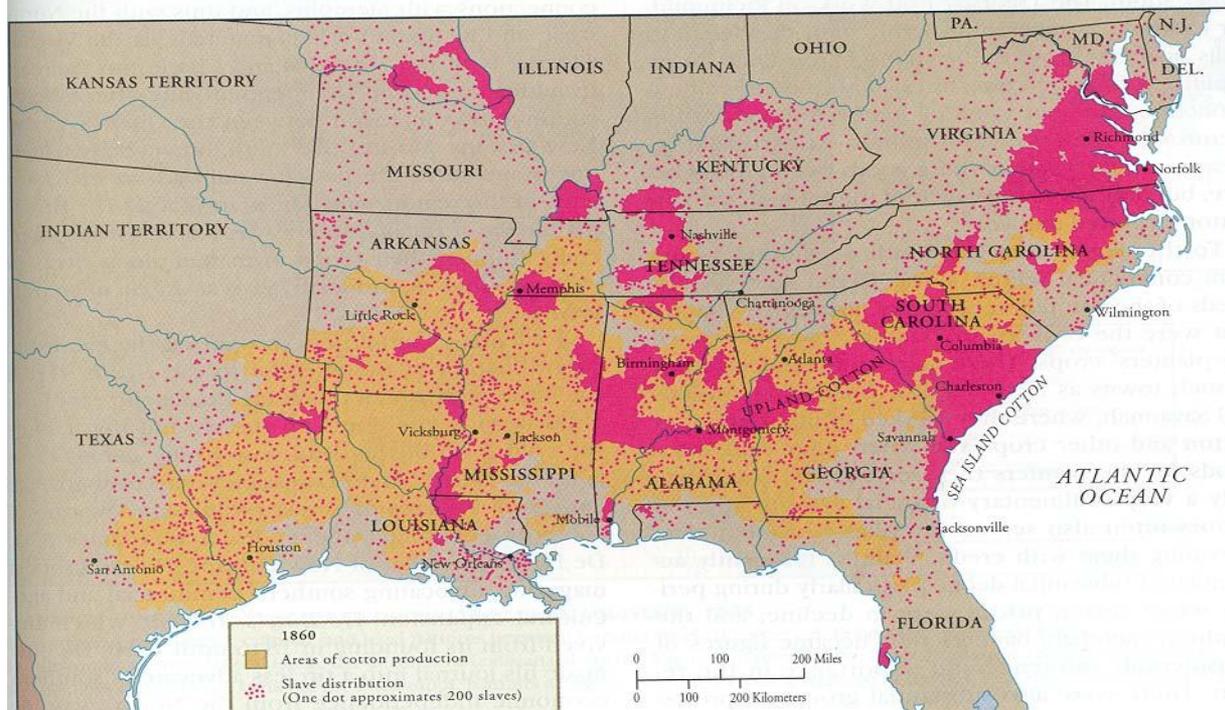
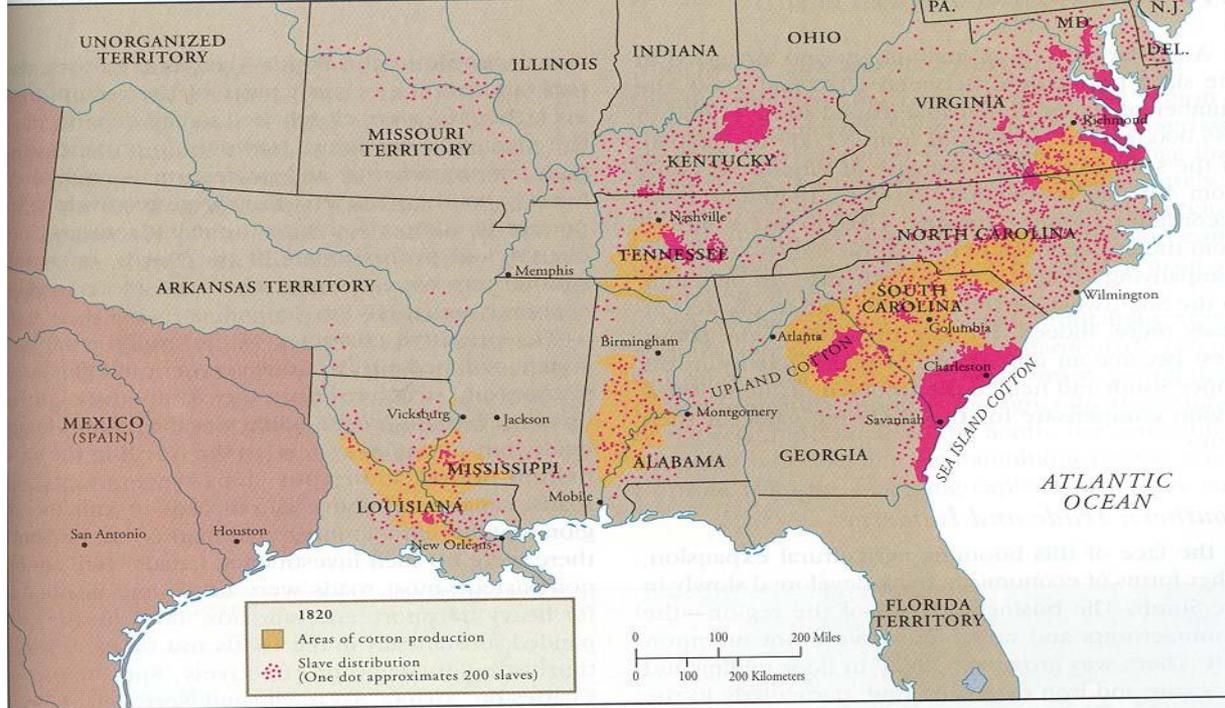


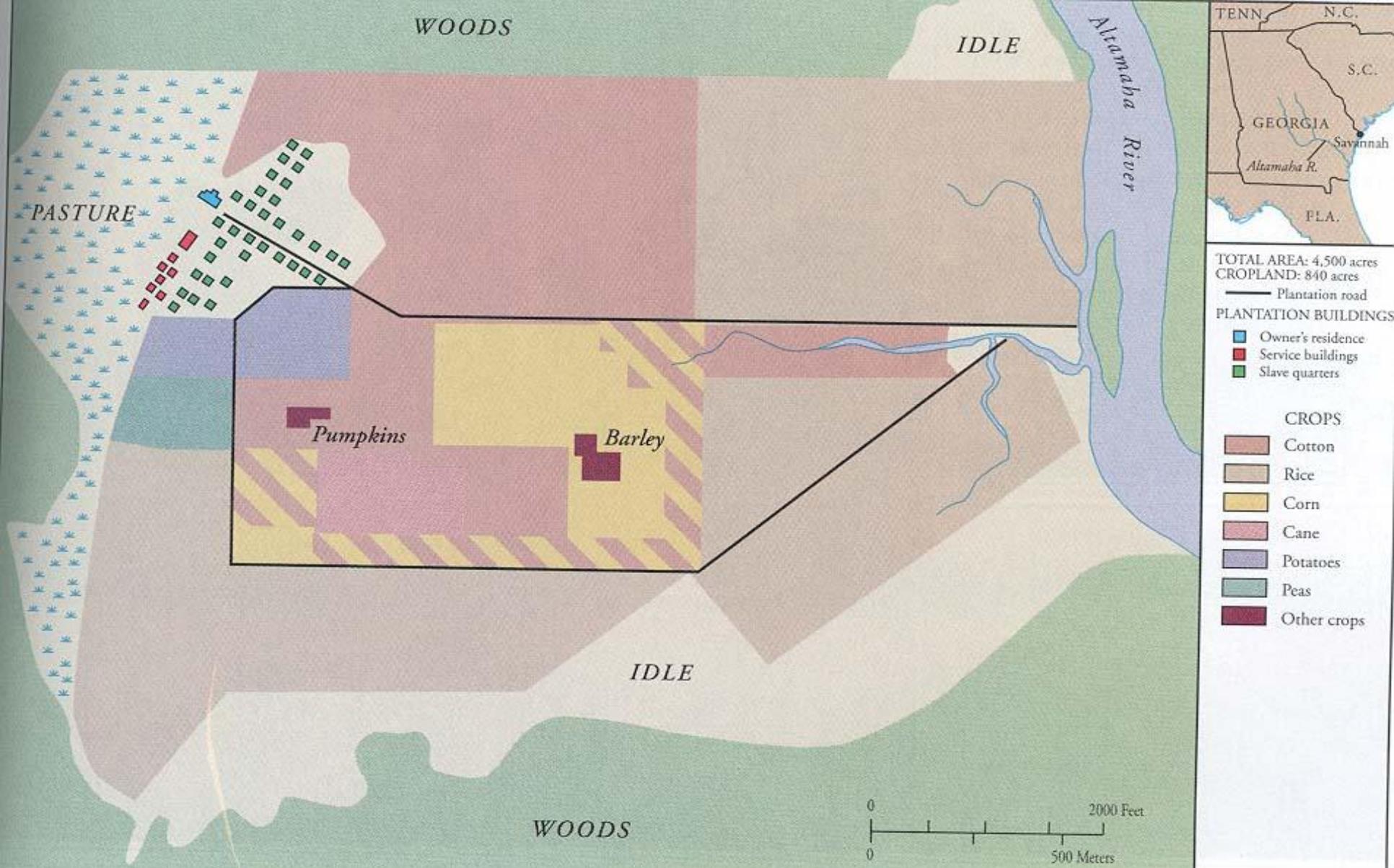


The Conestoga Wagon originated in southeastern PA and has served for a century as the ship of American inland commerce (1750)

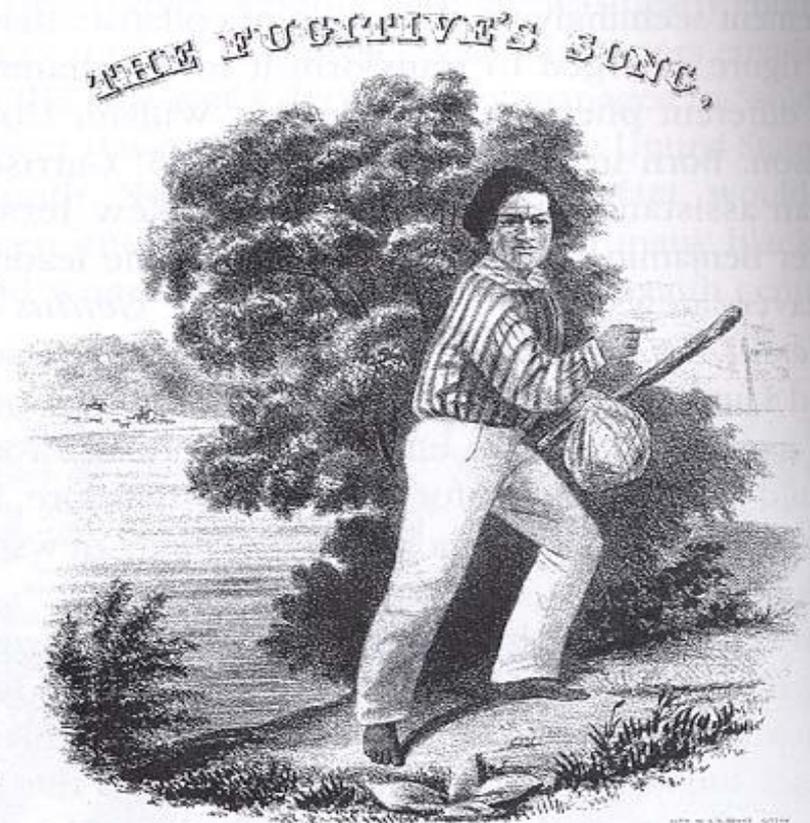
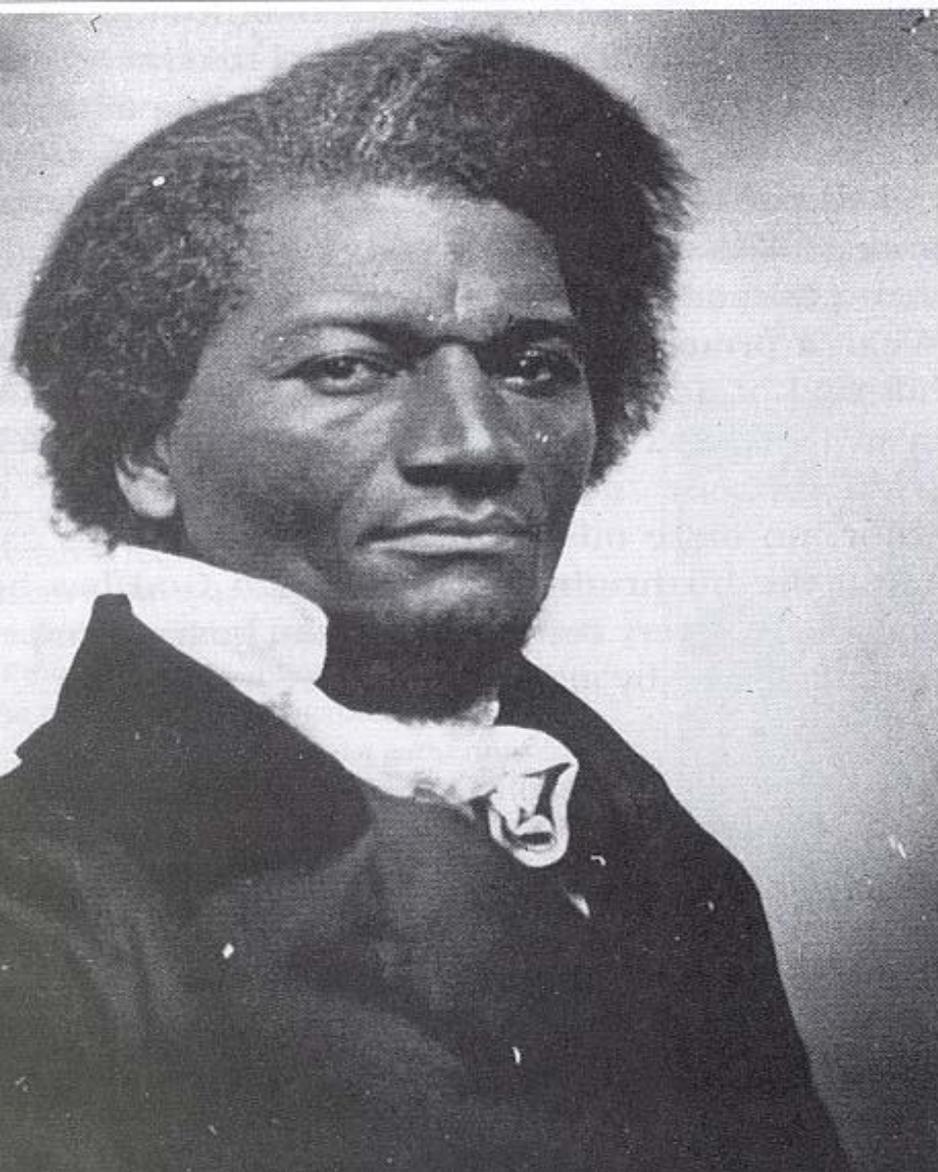


This long wagon train is carrying migrants across the Plains to the West.  
You can see the rugged condition of even the best trails.





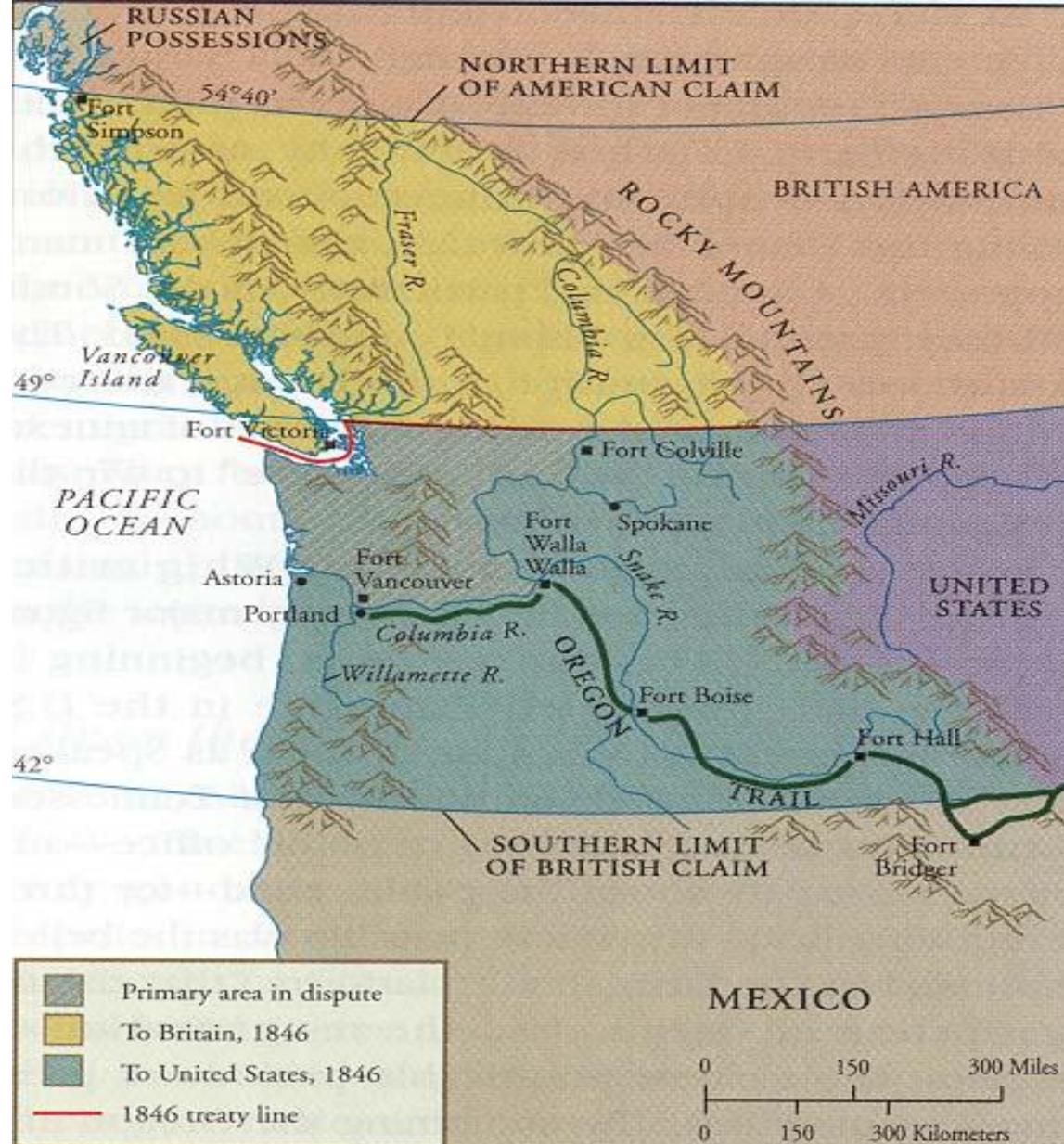
Hopeton Plantation, Georgia. It was well-coordinated and organized and its agricultural production was diversified



WORTH  
composed and respectfully dedicated, to notice by competent critics to  
**FREDERICK DOUGLASS**  
A Graduate from the  
"PECULIAR INSTITUTION"  
for his fearless advocacy, signal ability and wonderful success in behalf of  
HIS BROTHERS IN BONDS.  
(and to the FUGITIVES FROM SLAVERY in the)  
**FREE STATES & CANADAS.**  
By JESSE HUTCHINSON JUNR  
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY HENRY BENTLEY, 22 NASSAU ST.

37

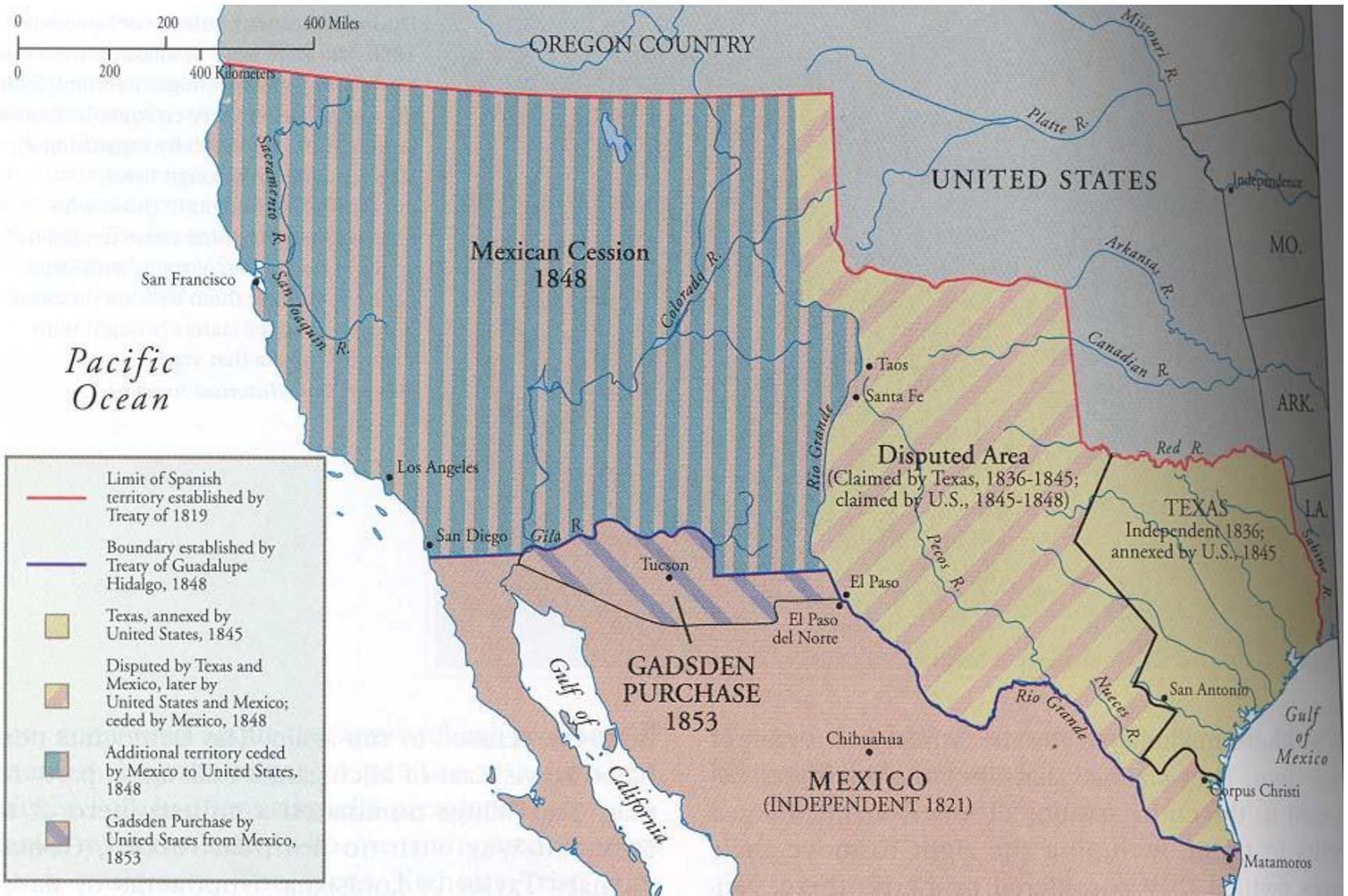
Frederick Douglass was an escaped slave and active abolitionist who was greatly admired among antislavery groups in the U.S. and Great Britain. He inspired tributes such as this "Fugitive's Song" (1845)

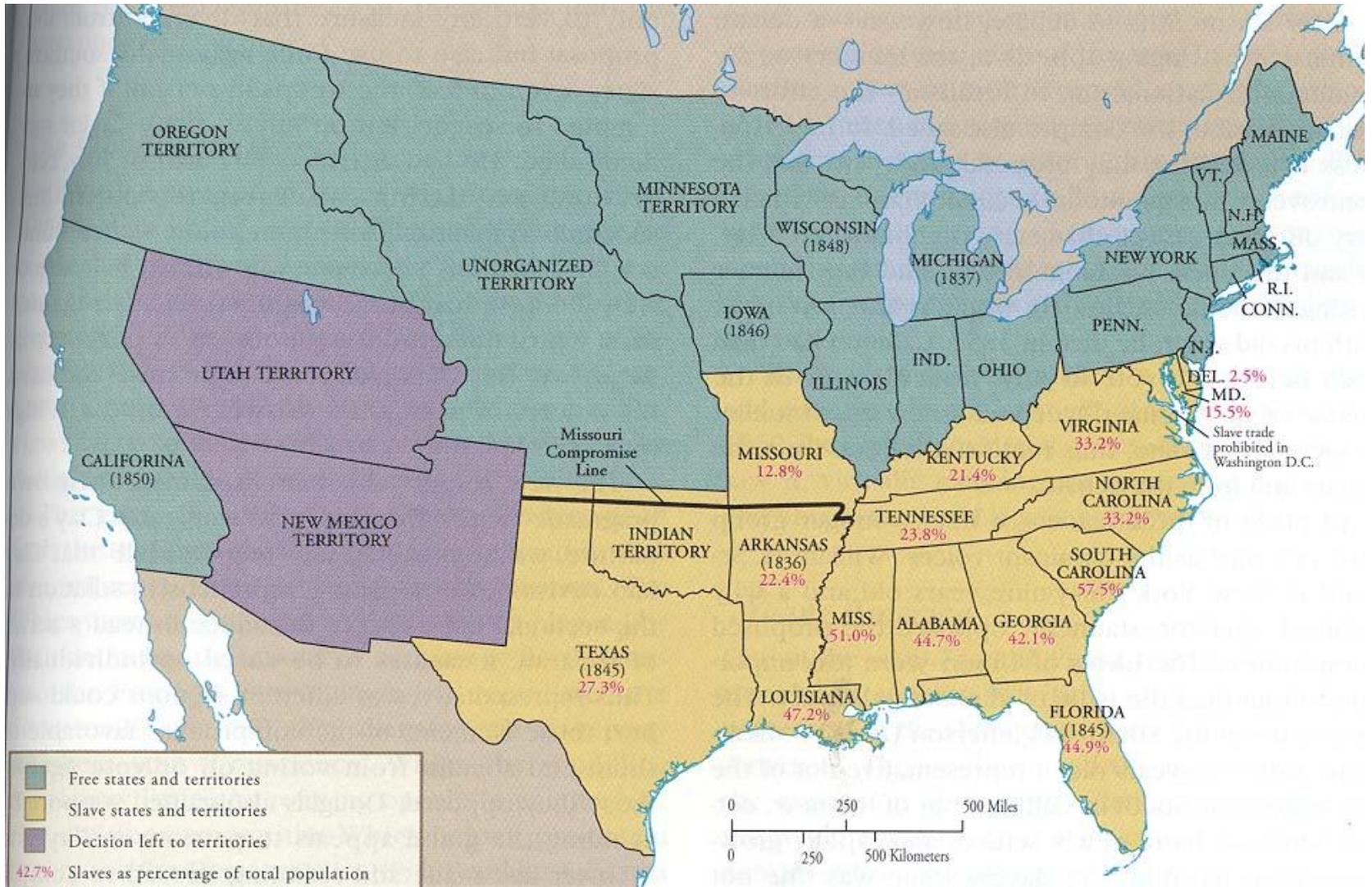


Settlement of the Oregon boundary dispute, 1846



The Mexican War, 1846-1848







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

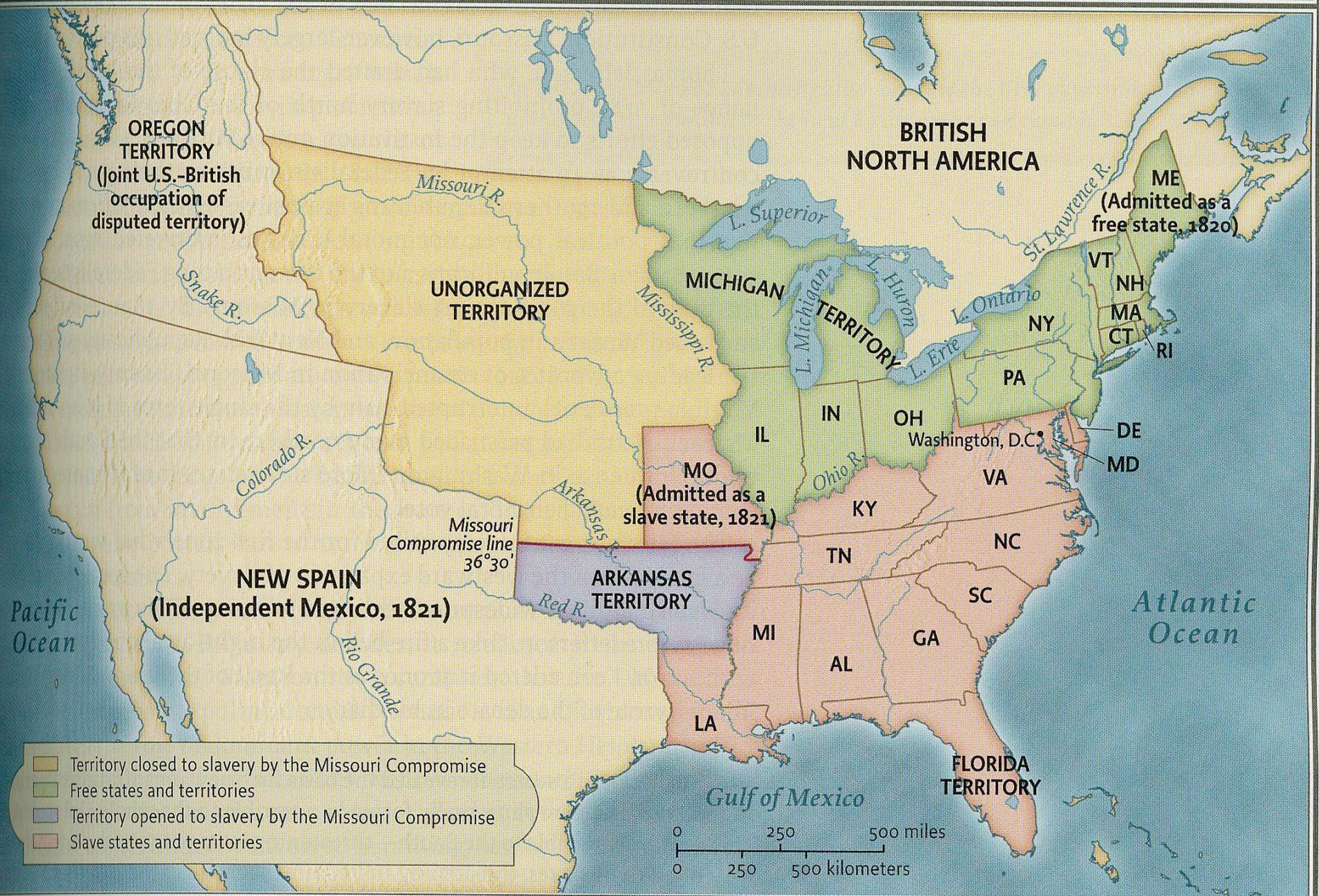


Gold prospectors used a “Long Tom” to wash gold from gravel, the gold rush brought mostly men and a few women in search of their fortune



Miners in the California gold fields, labor competition caused white miners to favor slavery and black exclusion (1849)

# THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820



**OREGON TERRITORY**  
(Joint U.S.-British occupation of disputed territory)

**BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

**ME**  
(Admitted as a free state, 1820)

**UNORGANIZED TERRITORY**

**MICHIGAN TERRITORY**

**VT NH MA CT RI**

**MO**  
(Admitted as a slave state, 1821)

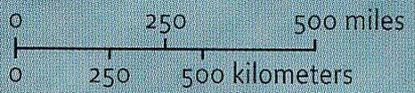
**NEW SPAIN**  
(Independent Mexico, 1821)

**ARKANSAS TERRITORY**

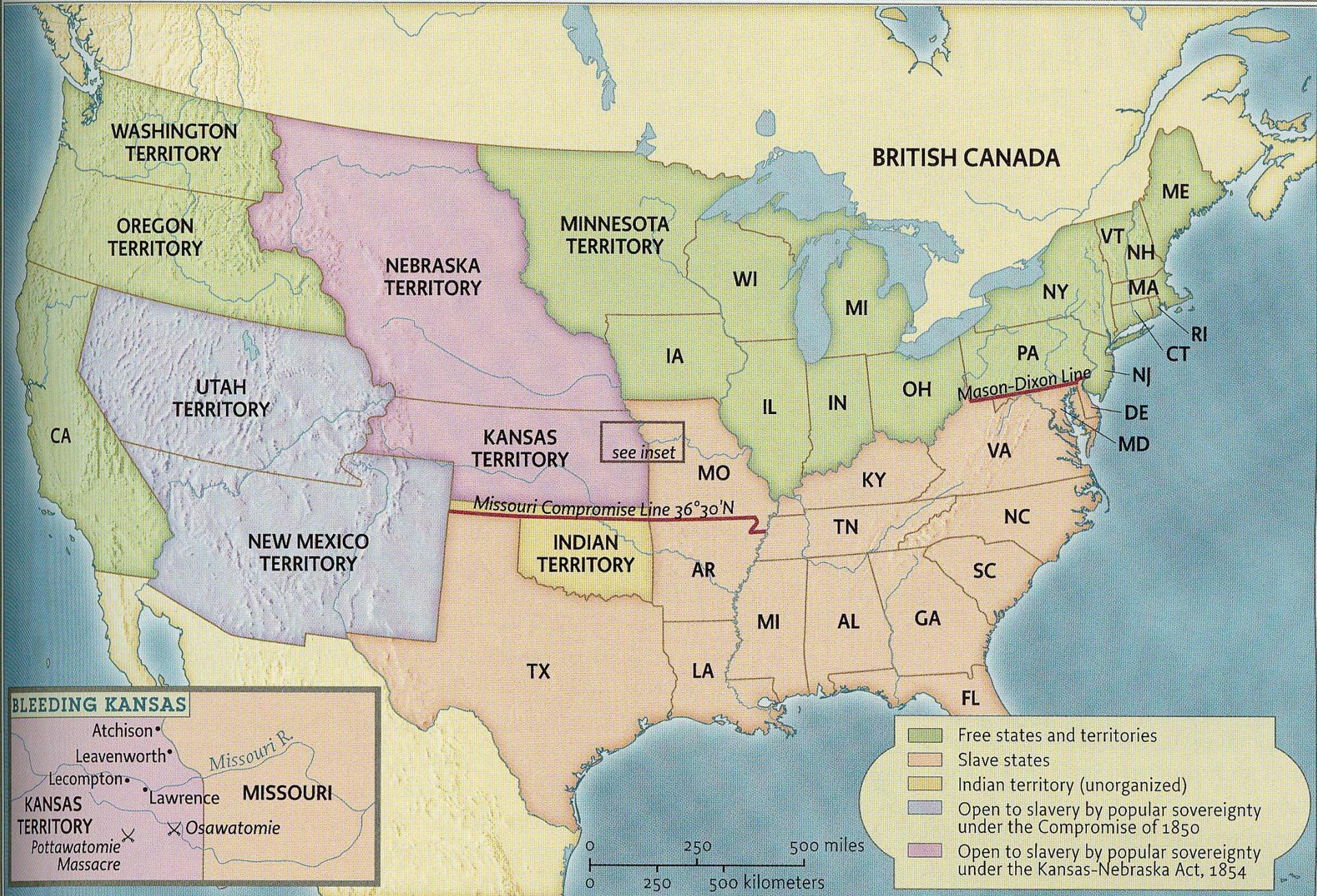
**IL IN OH PA NY DE MD VA NC SC GA MI AL LA**

**FLORIDA TERRITORY**

- Territory closed to slavery by the Missouri Compromise
- Free states and territories
- Territory opened to slavery by the Missouri Compromise
- Slave states and territories



# THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854



- Free states and territories
- Slave states
- Indian territory (unorganized)
- Open to slavery by popular sovereignty under the Compromise of 1850
- Open to slavery by popular sovereignty under the Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

**BLEEDING KANSAS**

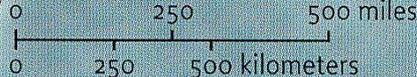
Atchison •  
 Leavenworth •  
 Lecompton •  
 Lawrence •  
 Pottawatomie Massacre ✕  
 Osawatomie ✕

MISSOURI R.

KANSAS TERRITORY

MISSOURI

see inset



1855  
**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 **unmuzzled 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 2 o'clock	at P. M.
at Fort Scott	Friday	" 27th	" 1 "	at Swan's Tavern	" September 29th	" 1 "	" "	" "
at Hicklin's Store, Little Sugar Creek	Sat "	" 28th	" 1 "	at Hampton	Monday	Oct 1st	" 2 "	" "
at Edgoh's Tavern, Big "	Monday	Oct 1st	" 2 "	at Newby, at H. Smith's Store	Tuesday	" 2d	" 2 "	" "
at Okawatomie	Tuesday	" 2d	" 1 "	at Columbus	Wednesday	" 3d	" 1 "	" "
at Ho. Partridge's, Palmyra	Wednesday	" 3d	" 2 "	at Palmyra	Friday	" 5th	" 2 "	" "
at Baptist Church	Thursday	" 4th	" 2 "	at Bladen	Saturday	" 6th	" 2 "	" "
at Springfield	Friday	" 5th	" 2 "					

**DR. CHAS. ROBINSON,**

**J. A. Wakefield, C. K. Holliday, M. F. Conway,**  
W. K. Vail, J. L. Spcer, 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 Vartekämpfen im Kansasgebiete

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



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

# POLITICAL CHART

OF

THE

# UNITED

# STATES

WITH A COMPARATIVE

STATISTICAL VIEW OF

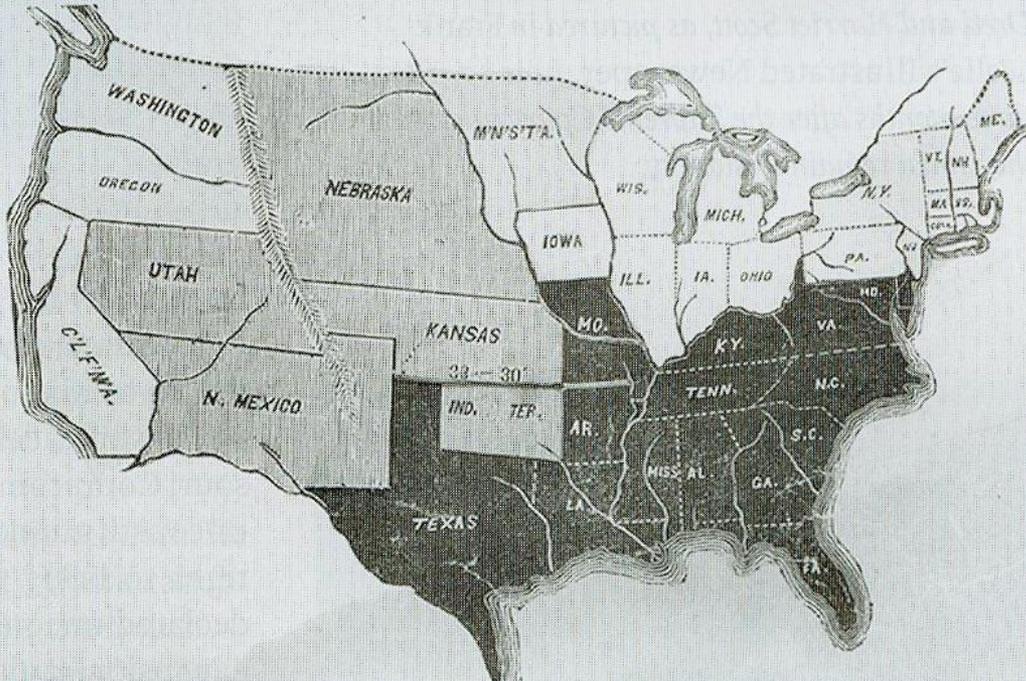
# NORTH

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 "

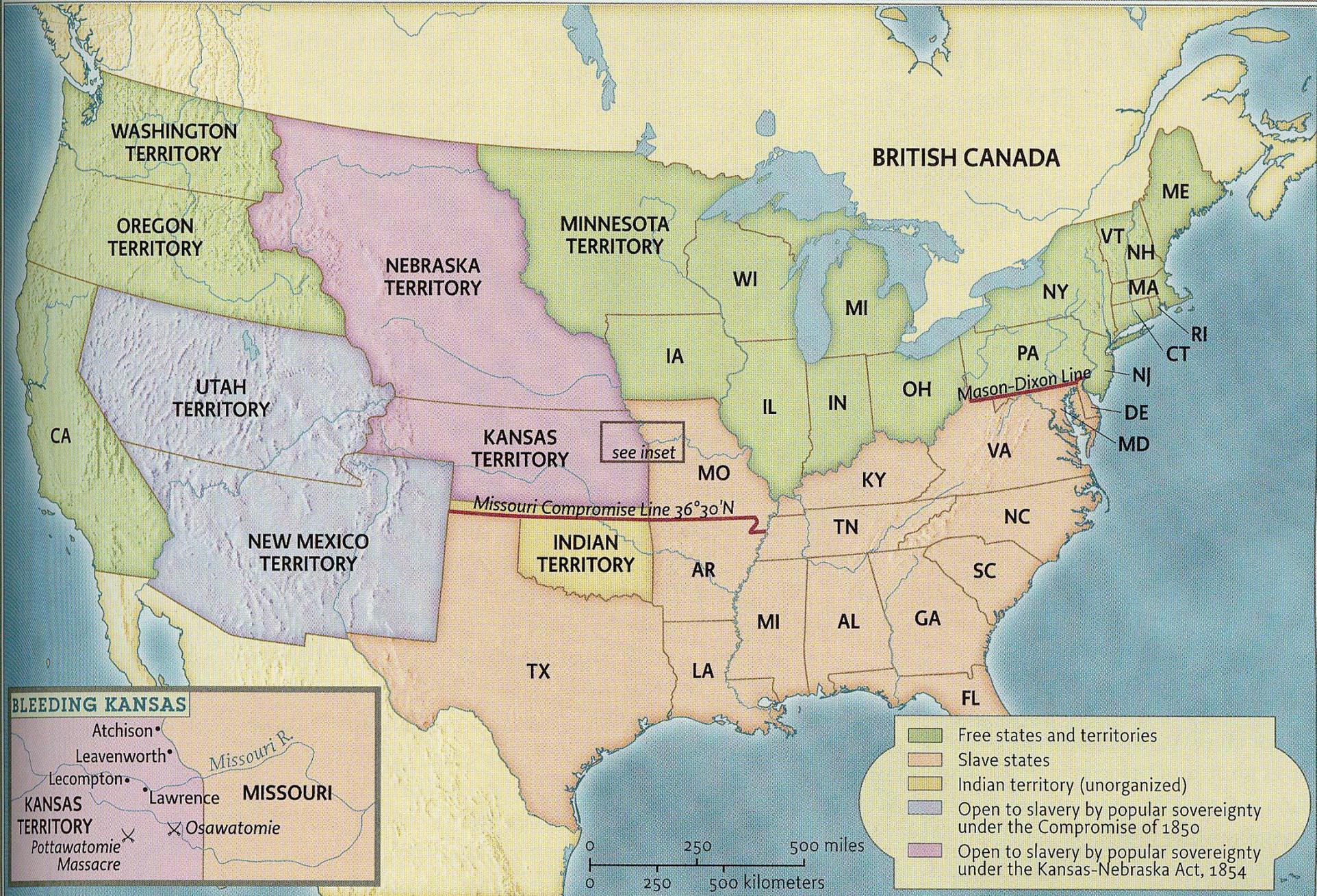
### Value of Churches.

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

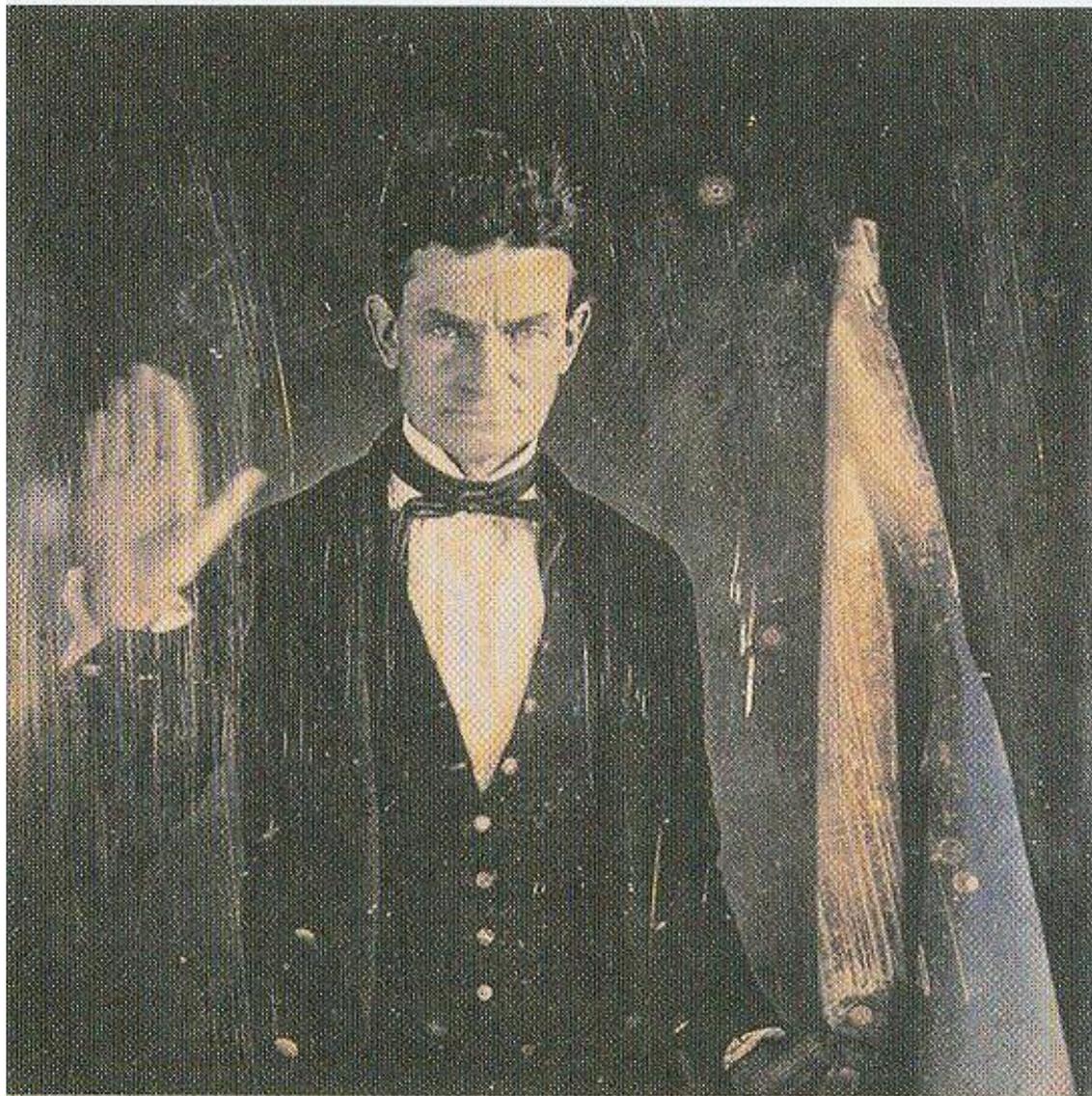
# THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854







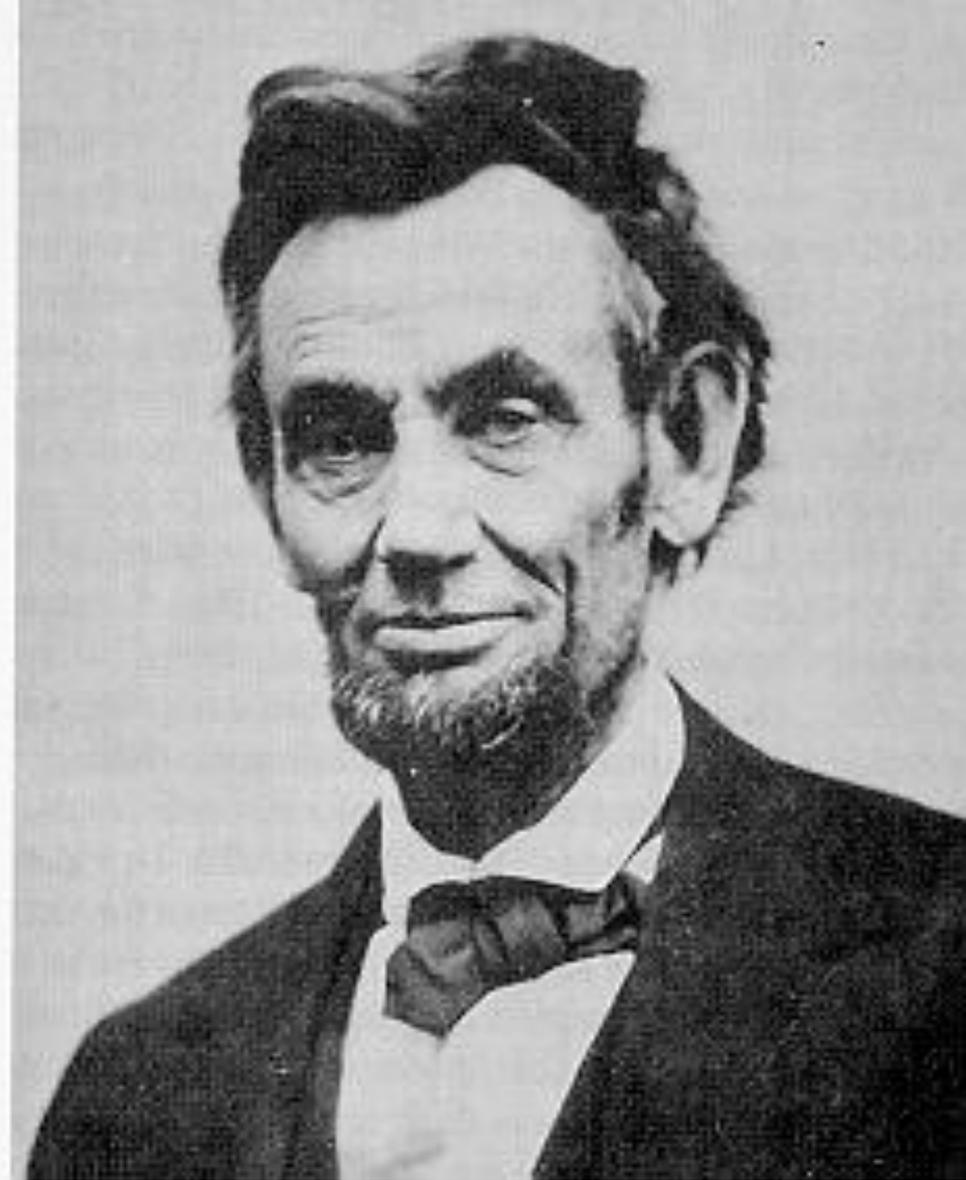
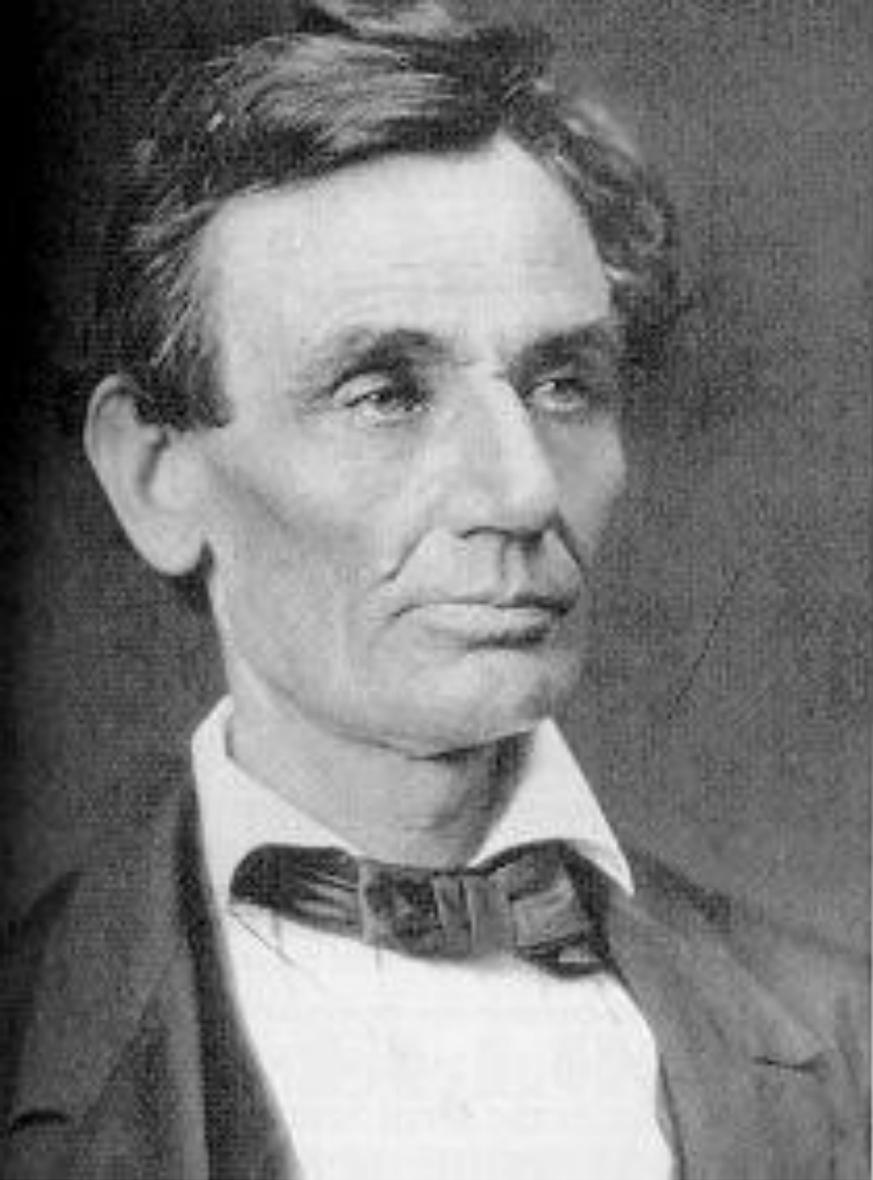
Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia)



John Brown in an 1847 portrait by Augustus Washington, a black photographer.

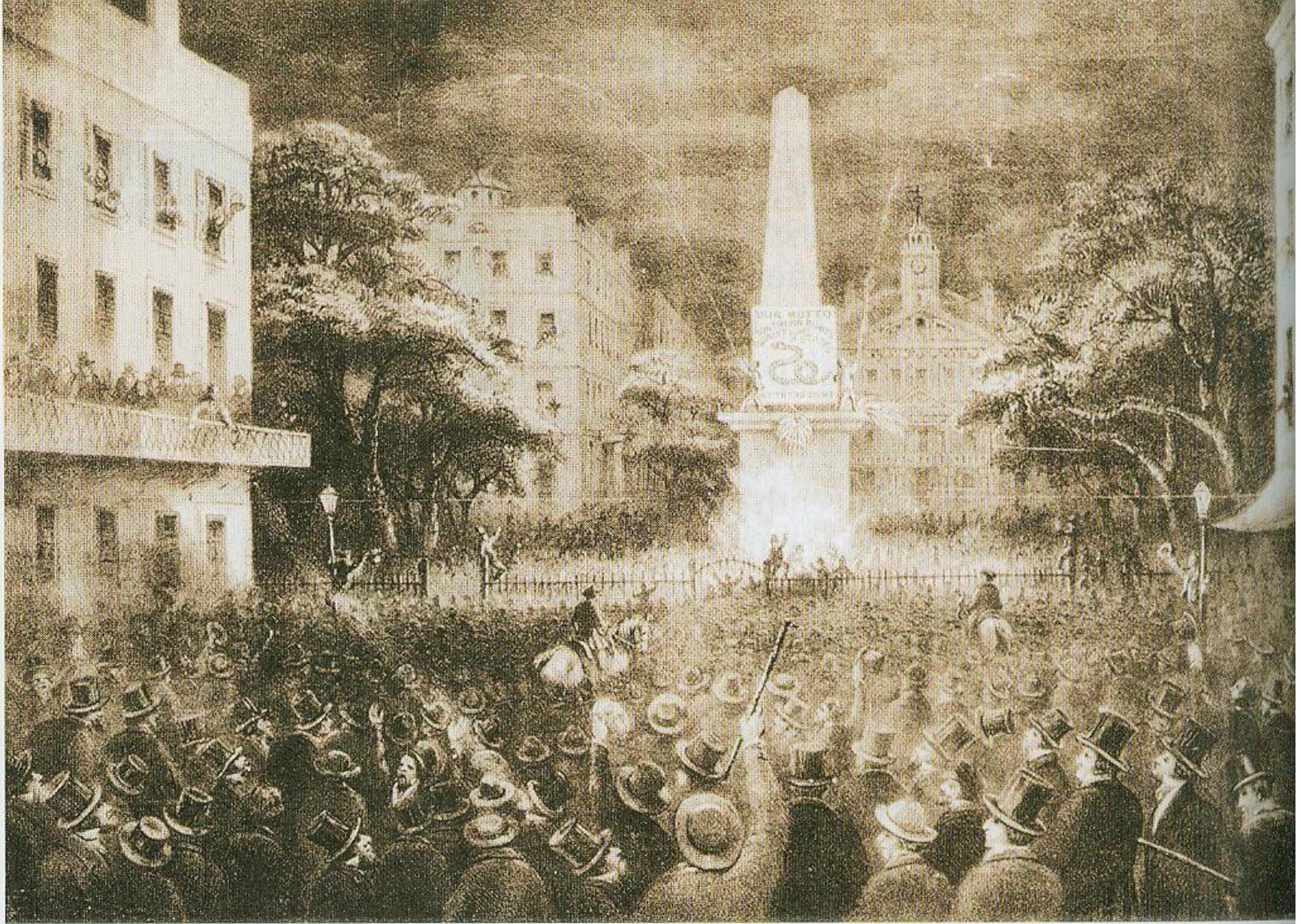


John Brown (1939)

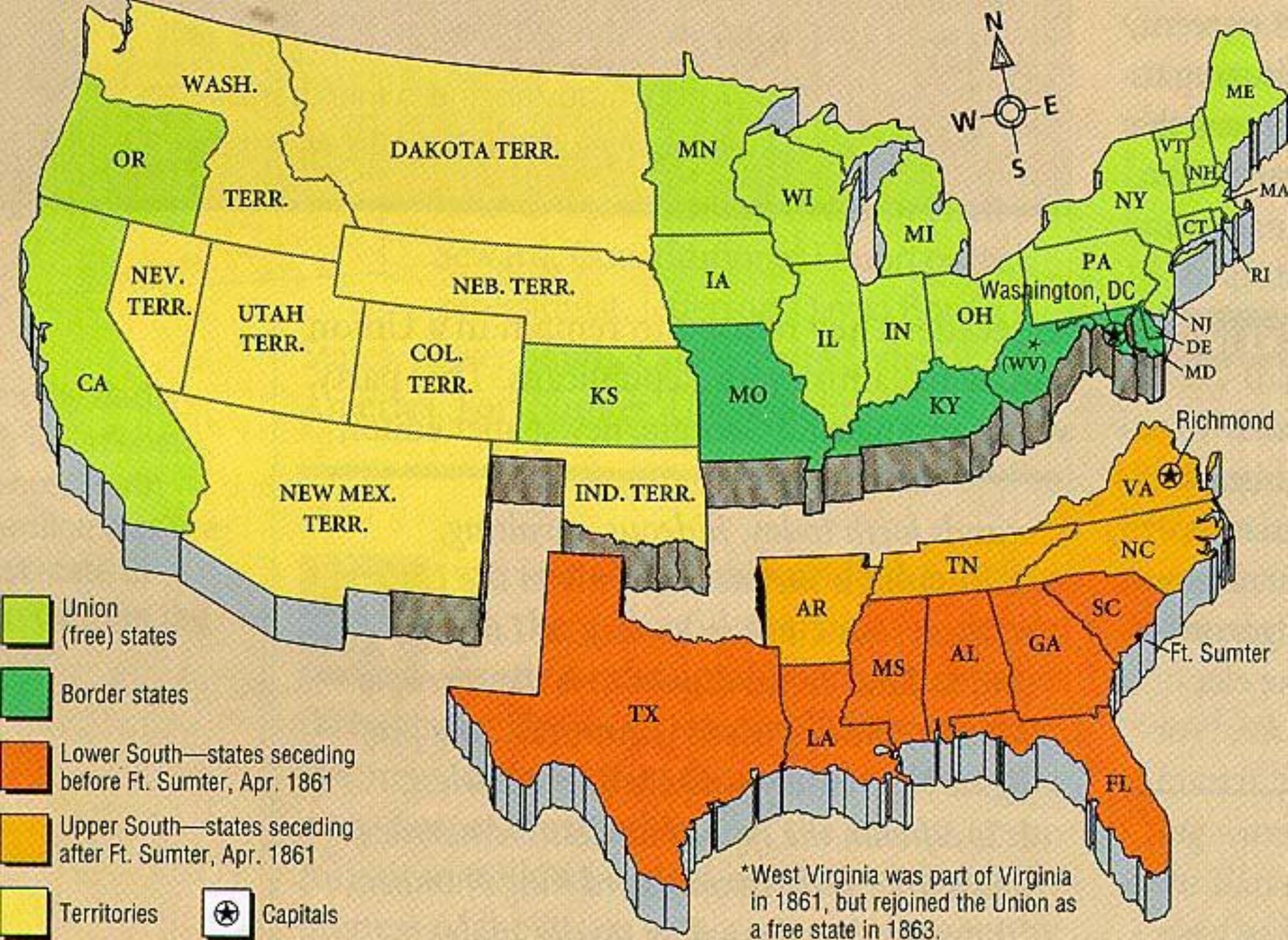


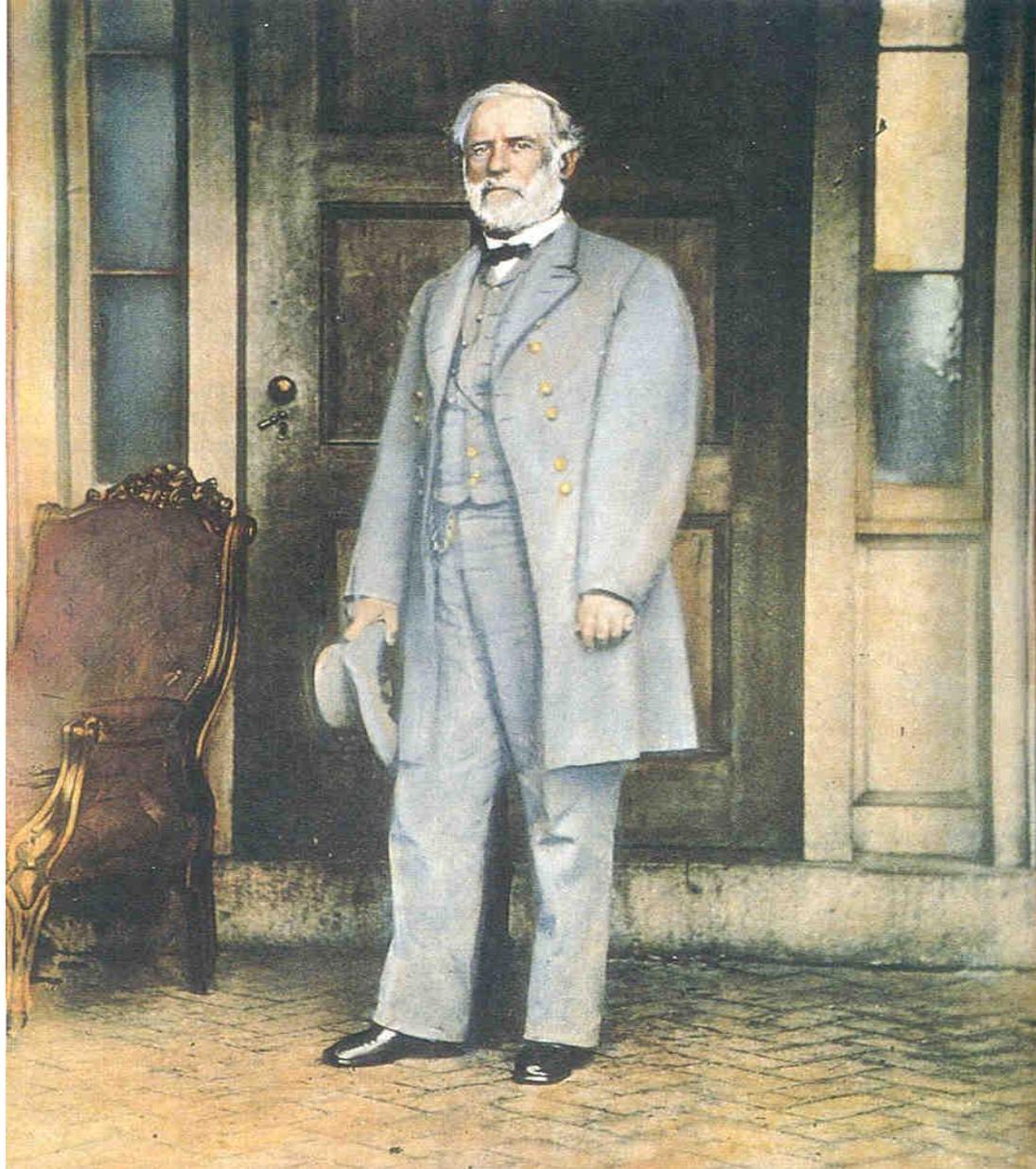
These two portraits show how Lincoln aged during his presidency, the portrait on the left was taken on June 3, 1860 and the one on the right was taken on April 10, 1865

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2008/11/20/  
how-the-presidency-ages-men-145117.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2008/11/20/how-the-presidency-ages-men-145117.html)

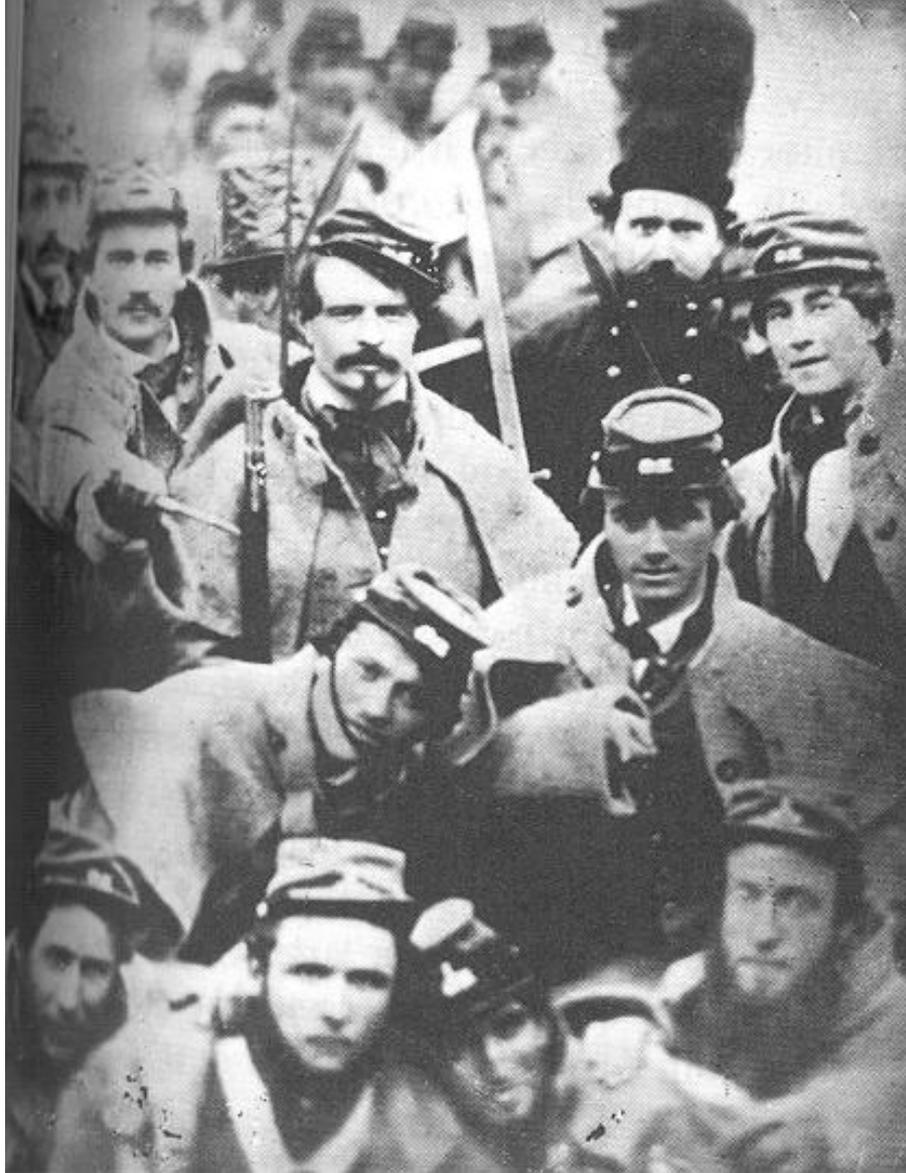


An 1860 engraving showing a mass meeting in Savannah, Georgia, shortly after Lincoln's election as president, which called for the state to secede from the Union. The banner on the obelisk reads, "Our Motto State's Rights, Equality of the States, Don't Tread on Me" The last is a slogan from the American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

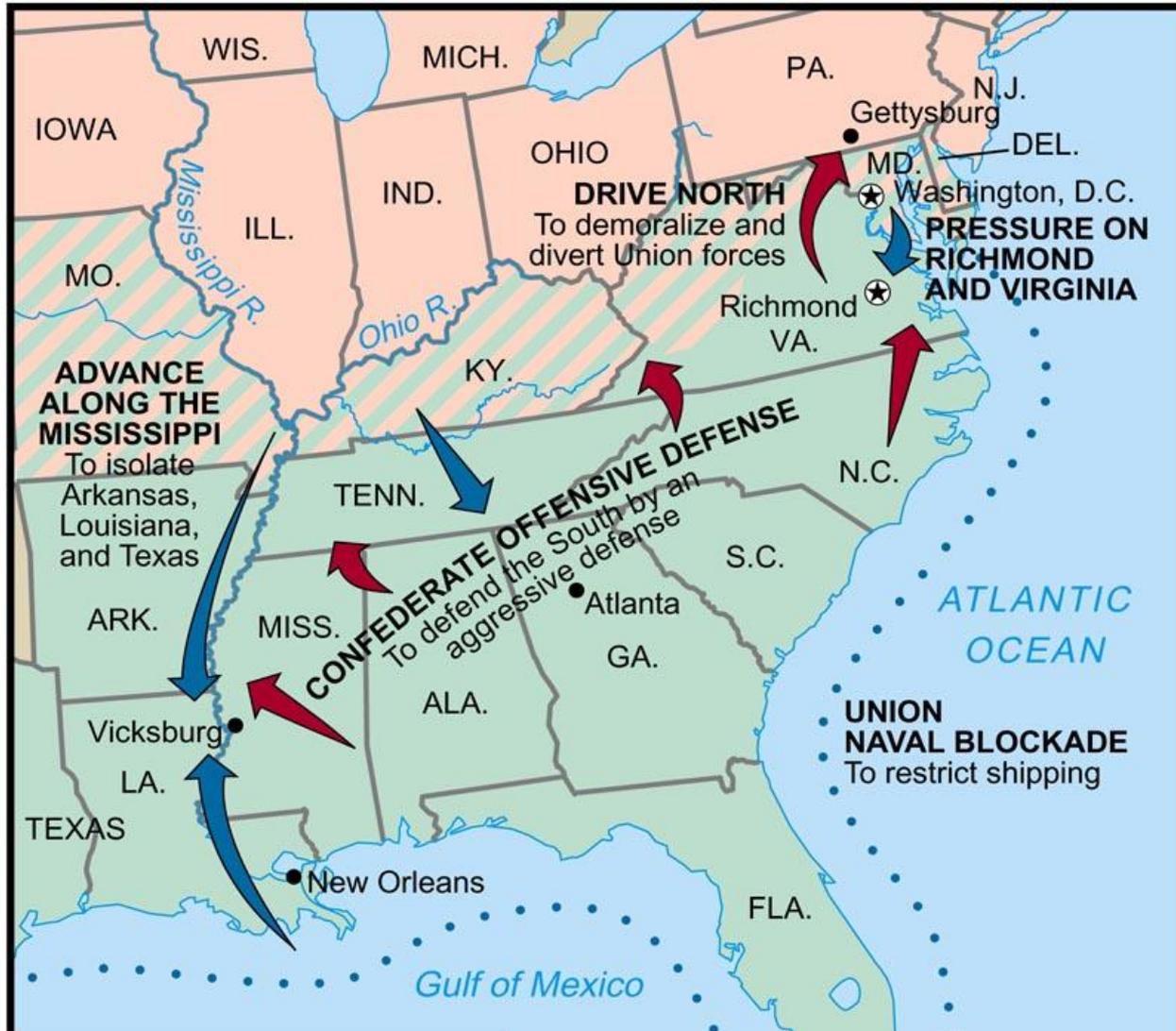


First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) as depicted in *Harper's Weekly*.

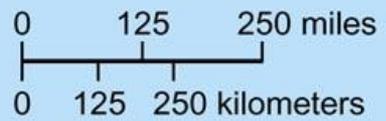
# SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

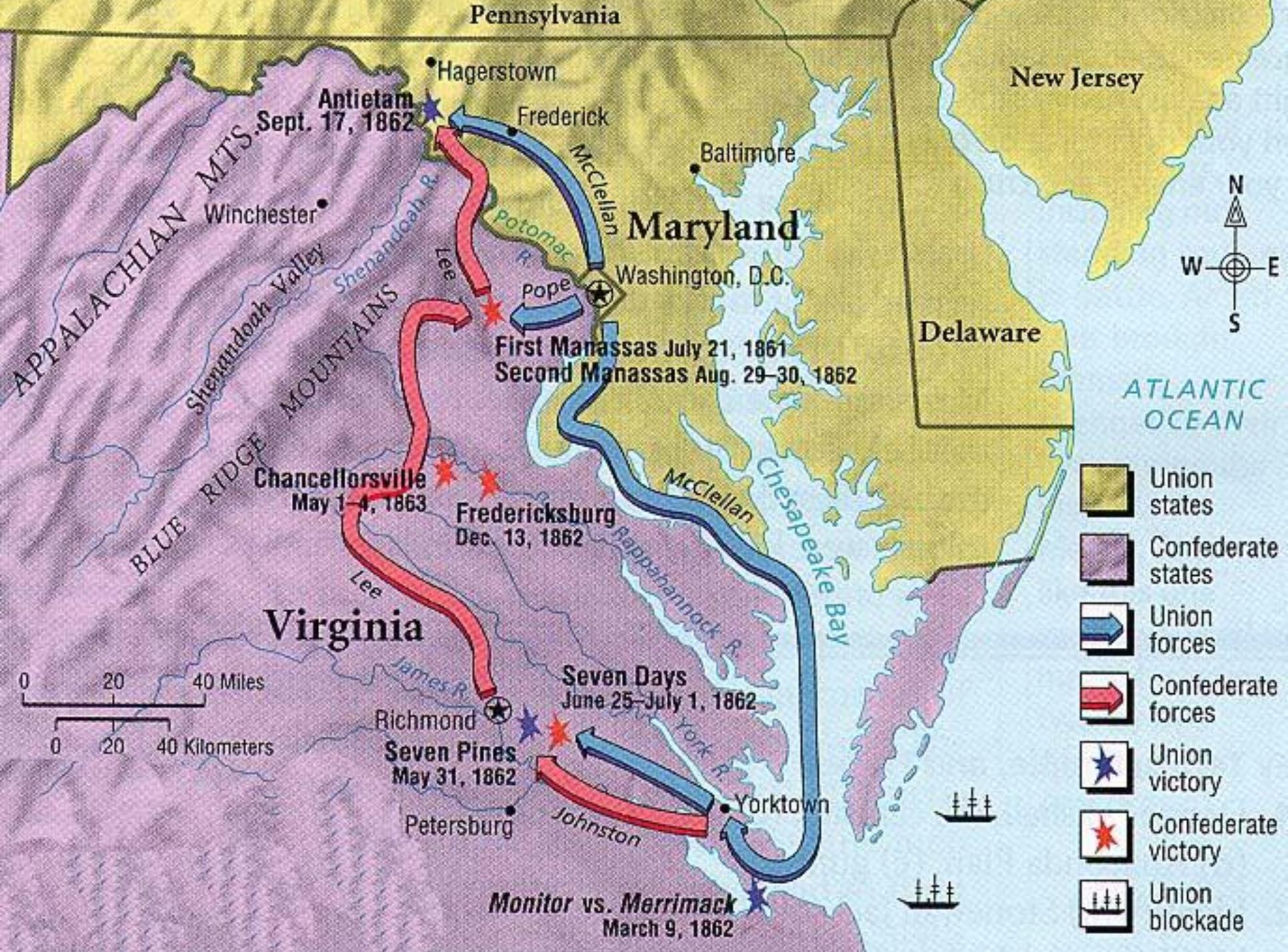


This lithograph reveals how General Winfield Scott's "Anaconda Plan" aimed at cutting off supplies and squeezing the South into submission.



	The Union
	The Confederacy
	Border states



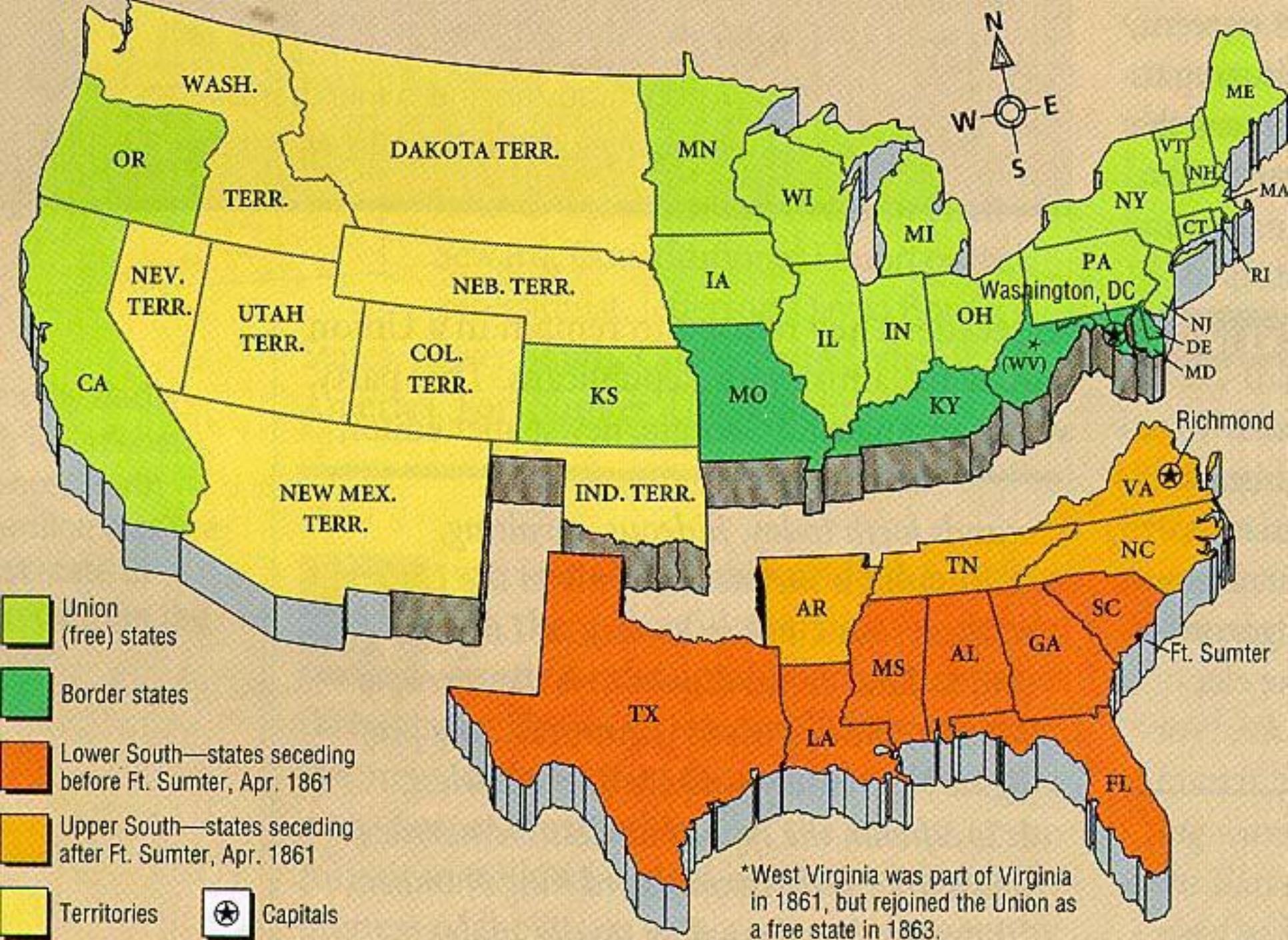




The “Sunken Road” after the Battle of Antietam, September 1862

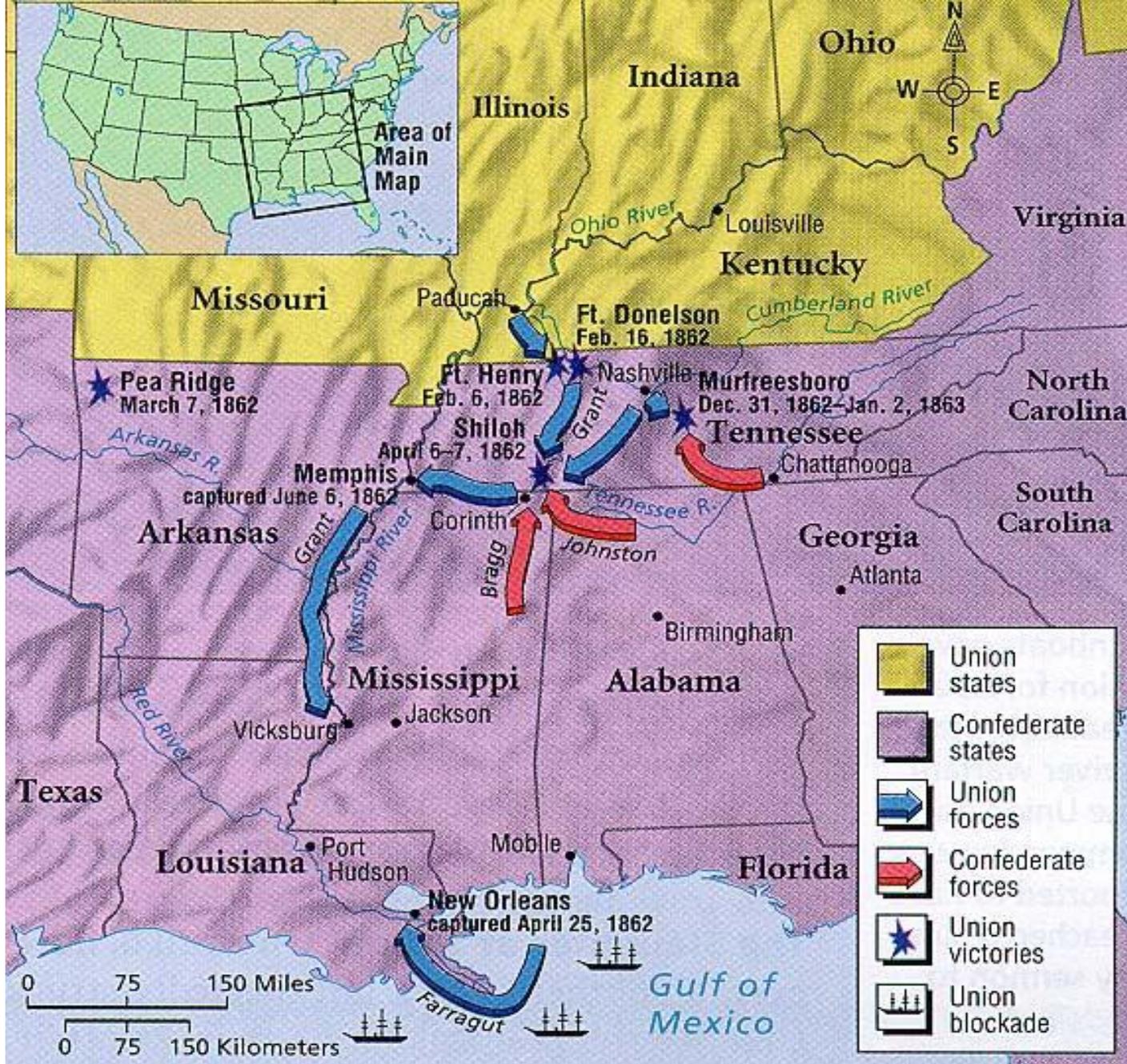


Photograph of Antietam, heavy casualties suffered by the Confederates, it ended Lee's hope of a Northern invasion

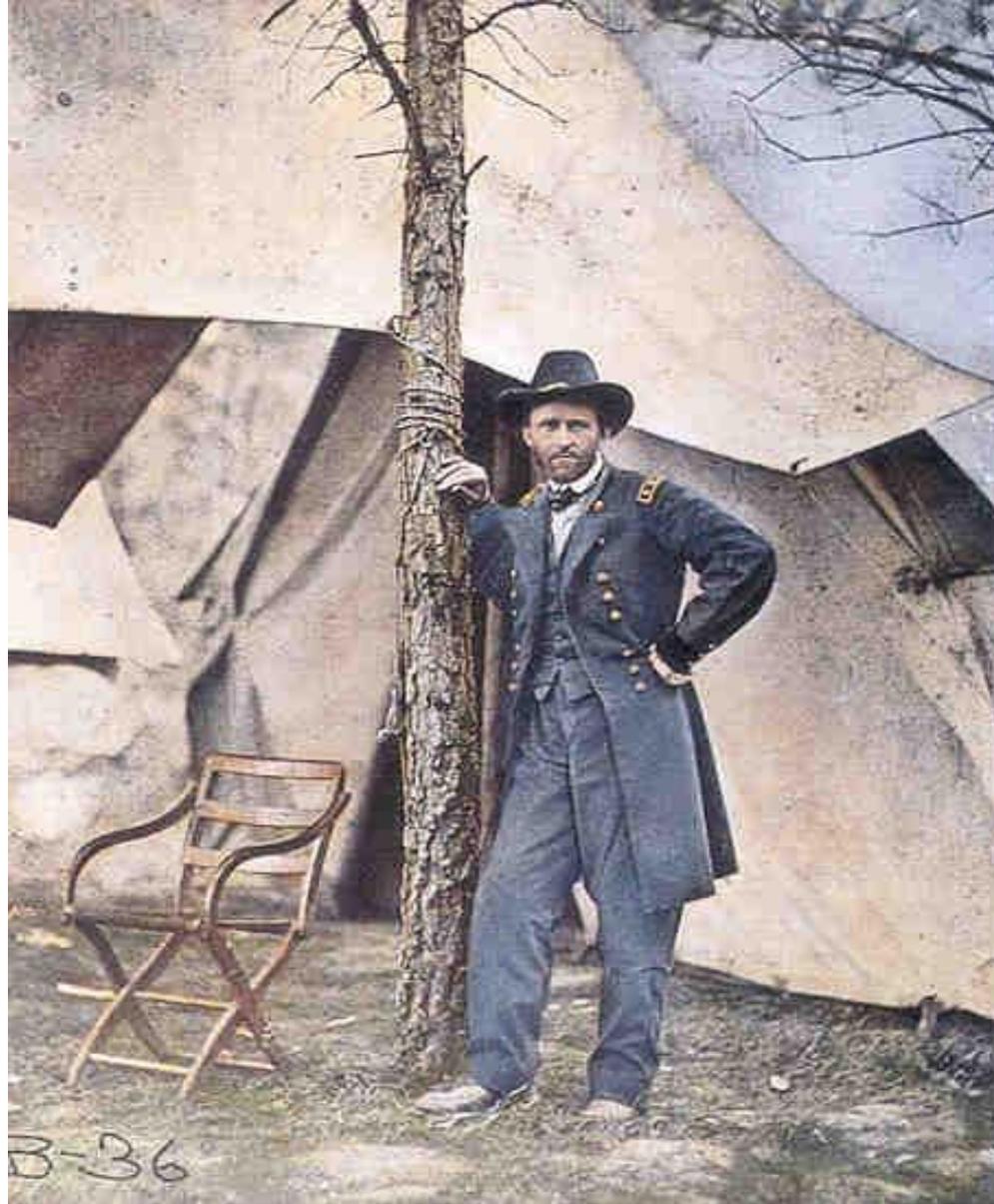




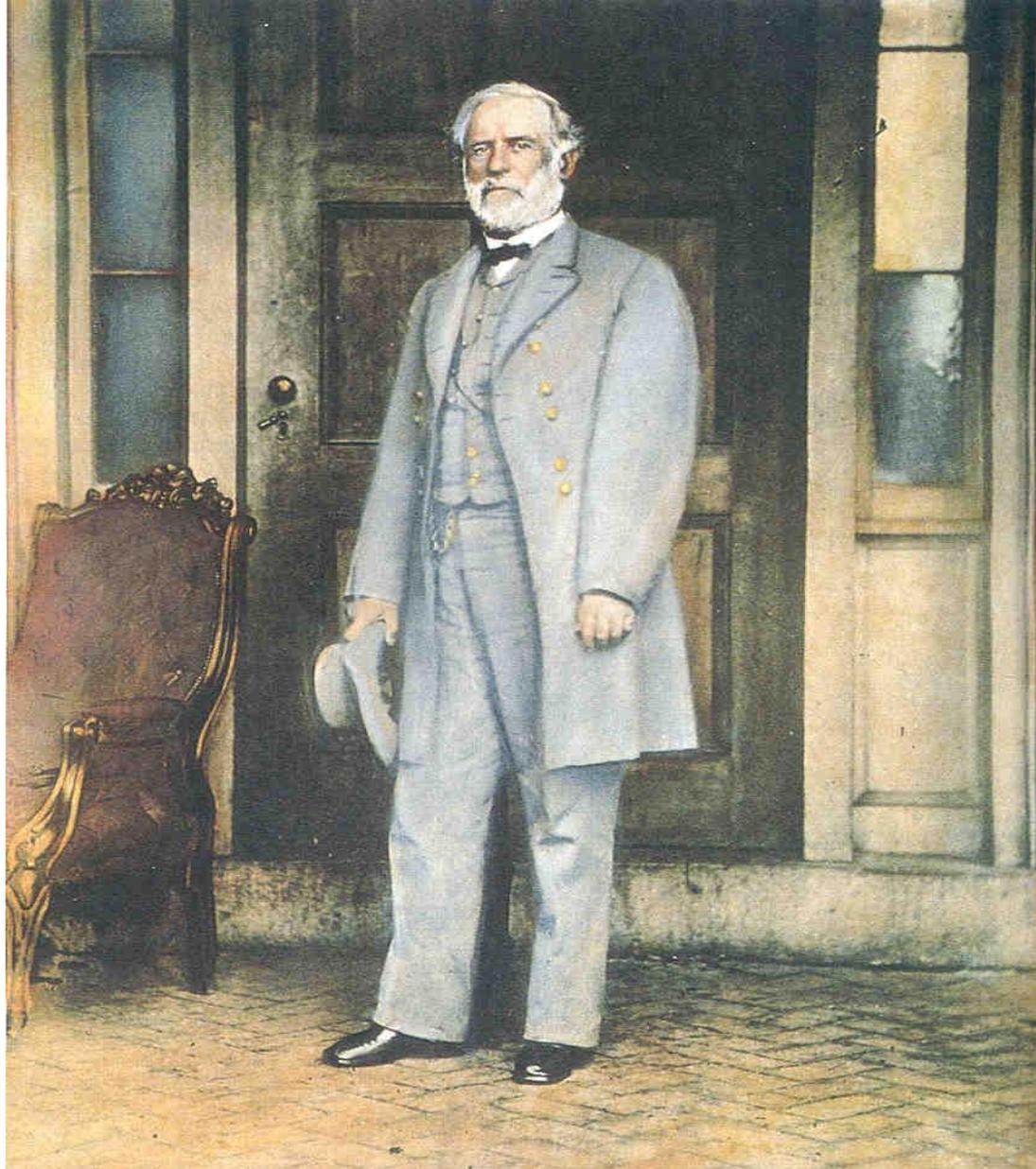
The origin of the Emancipation Proclamation seen from diametrically different viewpoints. The drawing on the left is propaganda for the Confederate cause. The painting on the right is by an artist who was an administration supporter and believed that Lincoln's inspiration came from a much higher order



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



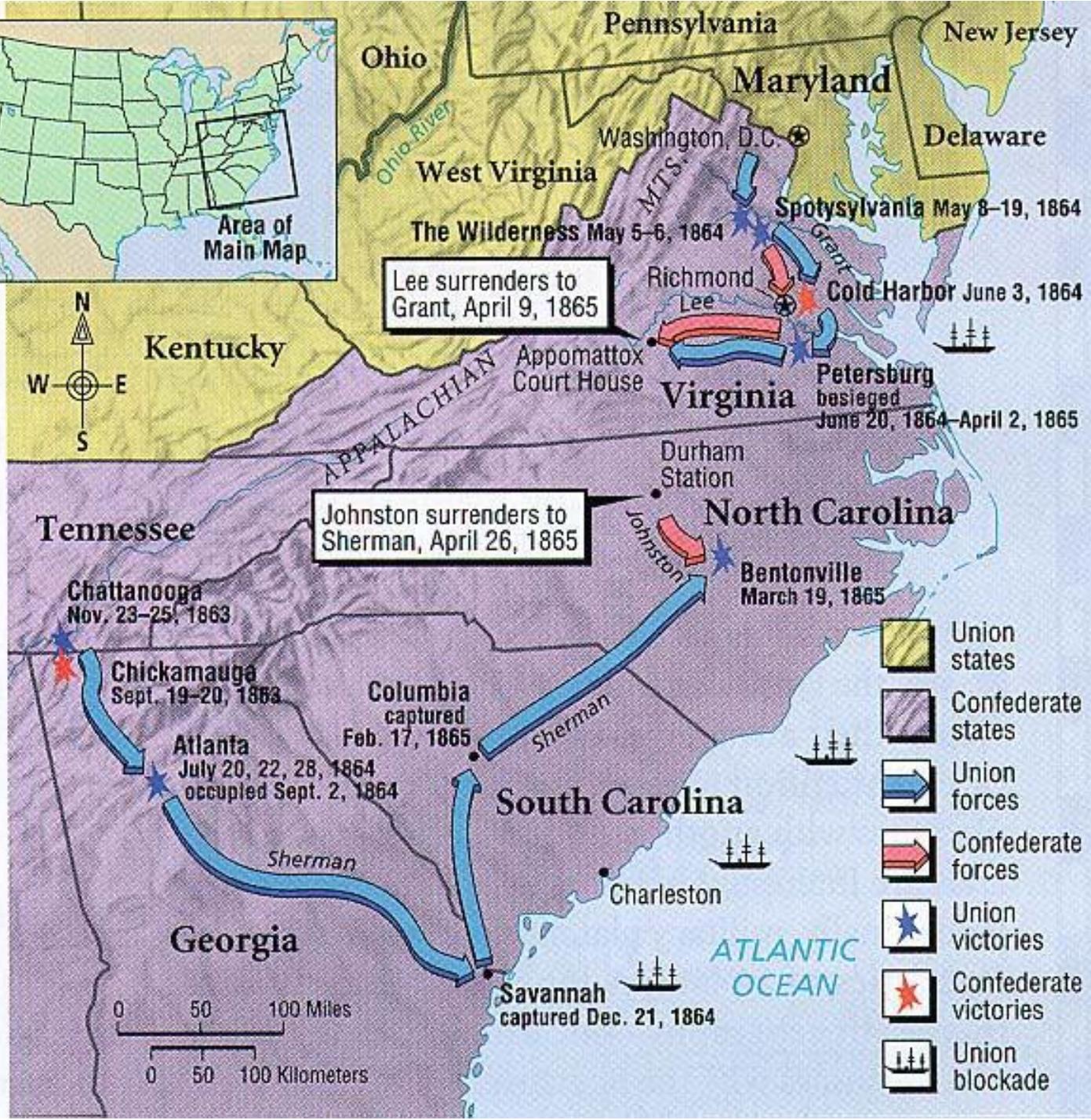
Ulysses S. Grant distinguished himself in battles in Tennessee and Mississippi. He would later assume command in the East



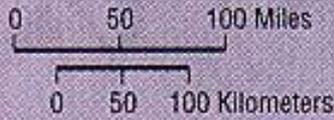
Robert E. Lee rejected Lincoln's offer of command of the Union and swore allegiance to the Confederacy

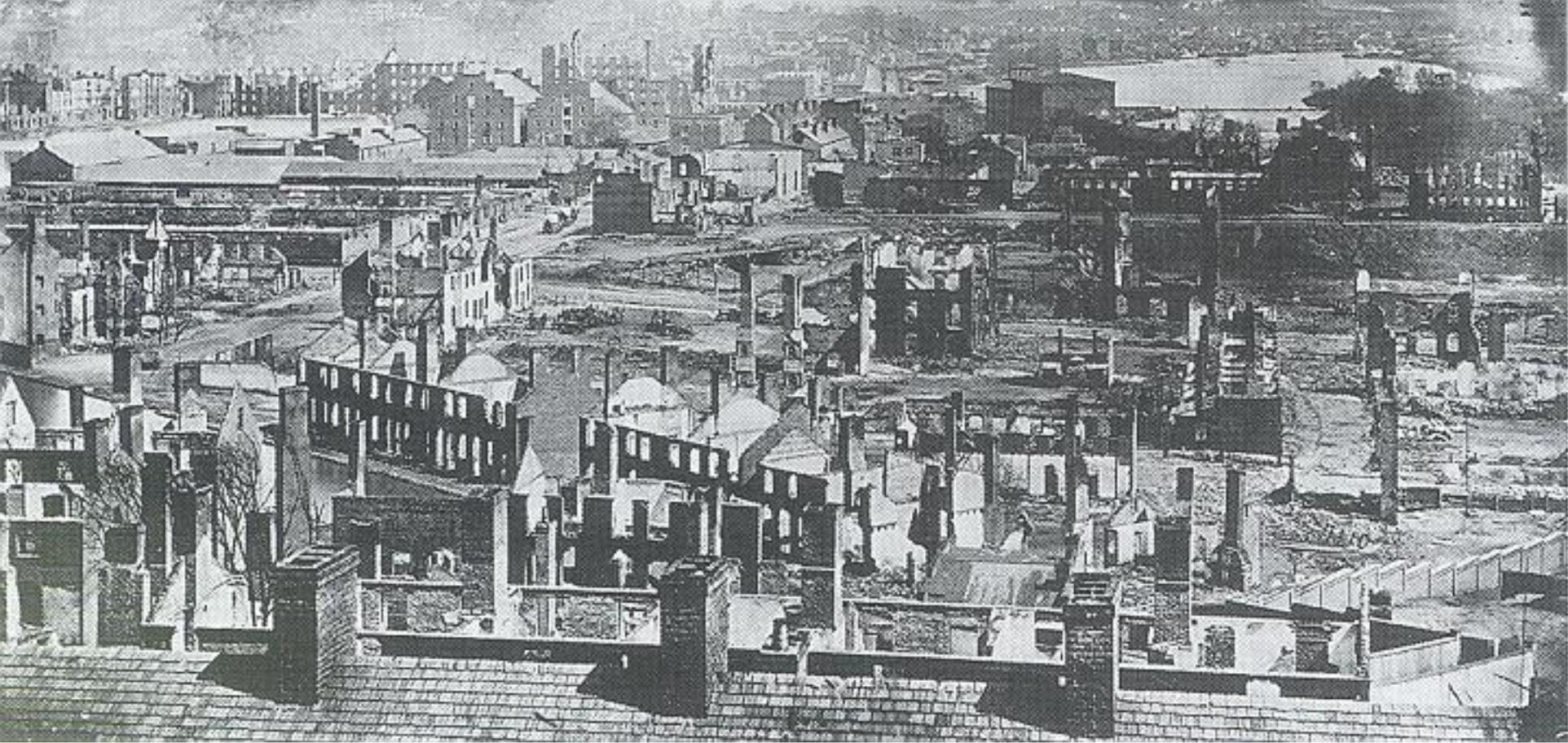


General William Sherman destroyed Confederate railroads and left Atlanta in flames during his 300-mile march to sea



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





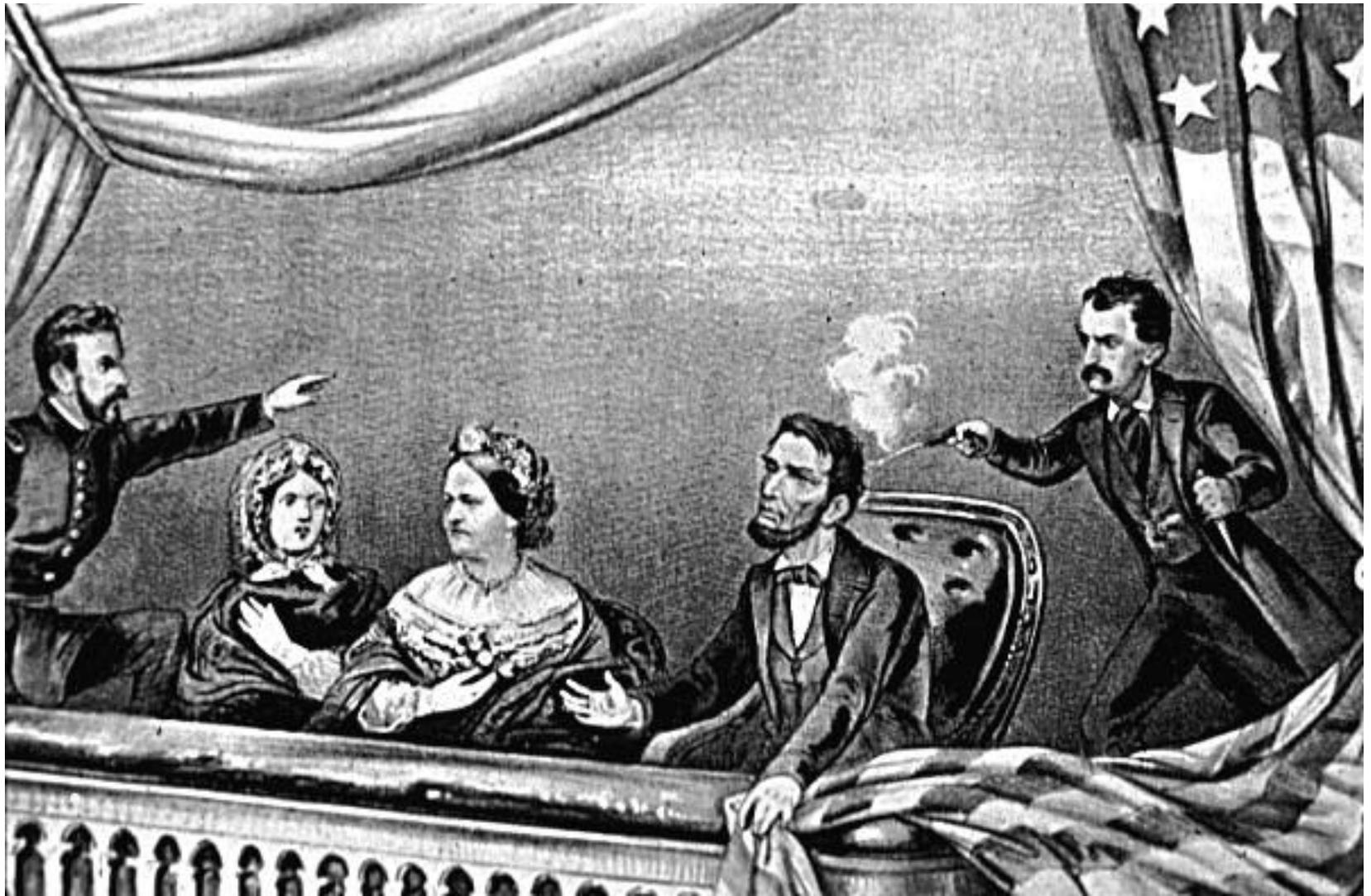
Richmond, Virginia, business district at the conclusion of the Civil War. Confederate troops, not wanting supplies to fall into the hands of the Union army, had actually set many of the fires as they fled.



Richmond, the Confederate capital, lay in ruins when the Union forces captured it in early 1865



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



Artist's conception of the Lincoln assassination

