

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

Chapter 10 Video Guide for Connecting With The Past

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>How can Nativism be seen in the US today?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Changing American Population</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Between 1820 and 1840, the population drastically increased<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Faster rate than _____</li></ul></li><li>• Immigration: increased rapidly during and after 1830s<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Most settled in urban areas of the _____</li><li>○ Highest numbers came from _____</li></ul></li><li>• Germans:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Tended to move to the Northwest – farmers (Cincinnati!)</li></ul></li><li>• Irish:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ _____</li></ul></li><li>• _____:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Distrust and dislike of foreigners; favoring “Native-born” Americans</li><li>○ Wanted to stop or slow the influx of immigrants</li></ul></li><li>• Reasons for Nativism:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Immigrants would work for lower _____</li><li>○ Belief that immigrants were destroying America and its culture</li><li>○ Fear of the _____ and Pope</li><li>○ “_____” votes</li></ul></li><li>• Examples of Nativism:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Supreme Order of the Star-Spangled Banner (“Know-Nothings” or the American Party)</li><li>○ _____</li></ul></li></ul>	
<p>What new inventions helped displace the railroads?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transportation, Communications, and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1820s saw an increase in canals<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ NY – Erie Canal: 363 miles, Albany to Buffalo</li><li>○ “_____”</li><li>○ Built by Irish “Paddies”</li><li>○ Gave NYC access to _____</li></ul></li><li>• Canals also stimulated settlement in the Northwest</li><li>• Railroads:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Baltimore and Ohio - 1830</li></ul></li><li>• Problems with early railroads?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Different _____ on tracks</li><li>○ Frequent accidents and erratic schedules</li></ul></li><li>• 1850s saw a huge increase in railroad development<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ “_____ Lines” – shorter lines consolidated into longer lines<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✱ Helped decrease importance of _____</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	

- Funding for railroads:
  - State, local and federal governments
    - ✦ State and local through \_\_\_\_\_
    - ✦ Federal through \_\_\_\_\_
- Most railroads were located in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Further disconnected the North and South
- \_\_\_\_\_ Code:
  - James K. Polk's nomination for the Democratic Party in 1844

## Commerce and Industry

- Growth of corporations:
  - Increased in 1830s which made them possible by paying a fee
- **Limited Liability:**
  - Stockholders would only lose value of \_\_\_\_\_ if the corporation failed
- Technological advances:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ parts – Eli Whitney
    - ✦ Used for bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters, etc.
  - Charles Goodyear:
    - ✦ \_\_\_\_\_
  - Elias Howe and Isaac Singer:
    - ✦ Sewing machine
- Use of coal:
  - Allowed factories to move away from \_\_\_\_\_
  - Cities began to grow to mine coal (Pittsburgh)

## Men and Women at Work

- Advancements in transportation allowed farmers to ship goods to all regions of the country
  - Leads to an increase in specialization of industry
- “\_\_\_\_\_ System”
  - Young, single women (\_\_\_\_\_ daughters) would work in a factory
  - Boardinghouses for workers, curfews, churches
  - High wages
- Why did the “Lowell System” decline?
  - Panic of 1837 hurt wages
  - Increase in immigrants that worked for less
- Construction Gangs of immigrants helped build the infrastructure
- Immigration helped lead to a decrease in working \_\_\_\_\_
  - Many Americans were not concerned with conditions for immigrants
- Early unions:
  - Skilled craftsmen unions
  - Common law viewed most early unions as “an illegal conspiracy”

What do you do when you go on strike? (When you carry signs....)

What do you do when your nose goes on strike?

What term is the cult of domesticity similar to that we learned about after the Revolutionary War?

- *Commonwealth v. Hunt (1842):*
  - Massachusetts Supreme Court case that stated \_\_\_\_\_
  - Other states soon agreed
  - Unions did not gain more power until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century

### **Patters of Industrial Society**

- Economic growth not shared equally:
  - Slaves, Native Americans, unskilled workers were left out
- Urban areas saw high poverty rates
  - Many were immigrants and often \_\_\_\_\_
- Free blacks in the North faced severe difficulties:
  - Could not:
    - ✦ \_\_\_\_\_
    - ✦ Attend \_\_\_\_\_
    - ✦ Use public services
- Geographic Mobility:
  - “\_\_\_\_\_” theory – Frederick Jackson Turner:
    - ✦ In times of economic crisis, Americans could always move \_\_\_\_\_
- Men and women had increasingly different social roles
- Women could almost never obtain a divorce
- “\_\_\_\_\_”:
  - Women and men had “separate \_\_\_\_\_”
  - Women were encouraged to stay home and raise children and instill moral values
- Single women did not have many occupational choices:
  - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ servants

### **The Agricultural North**

- Old Northwest (OH, IL) specialized in meatpacking
  - Cincinnati! (\_\_\_\_\_)
  - Chicago
- Specialization in Agriculture:
  - West: Livestock and dairy
  - South: \_\_\_\_\_
  - North and Mid-Atlantic – wheat, fruits, and vegetables
- Agricultural inventions:
  - John Deere: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Cyrus McCormick – mechanical reaper
    - ✦ Helped with \_\_\_\_\_
- Rural Life:
  - Church played a large role – brought the community together