### Big Idea Questions

**How can Nativism be seen in the US today?**

**What new inventions helped displace the railroads?**

### Guided Notes

**The Changing American Population**

- Between 1820 and 1840, the population drastically increased
  - Faster rate than _______________________
- Immigration: increased rapidly during and after 1830s
  - Most settled in urban areas of the _________________
  - Highest numbers came from _______________________
- Germans:
  - Tended to move to the Northwest – farmers (Cincinnati!)
- Irish:
  - ________________________________
- _____________________:
  - Distrust and dislike of foreigners; favoring “Native-born” Americans
  - Wanted to stop or slow the influx of immigrants
- Reasons for Nativism:
  - Immigrants would work for lower ___________________
  - Belief that immigrants were destroying America and its culture
  - Fear of the ___________________________ and Pope
  - “________________________” votes
- Examples of Nativism:
  - Supreme Order of the Star-Spangled Banner (“Know-Nothings” or the American Party)
  - ________________________________

### Transportation, Communications, and Technology

- 1820s saw an increase in canals
  - NY – Erie Canal: 363 miles, Albany to Buffalo
  - “________________________”
  - Built by Irish “Paddies”
  - Gave NYC access to _______________________
- Canals also stimulated settlement in the Northwest
- Railroads:
  - Baltimore and Ohio - 1830
- Problems with early railroads?
  - Different ________________________ on tracks
  - Frequent accidents and erratic schedules
- 1850s saw a huge increase in railroad development
  - “________________________” Lines” – shorter lines consolidated into longer lines
  - × Helped decrease importance of _____________

### Areas of Concern
• 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 19th 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