

Name: _____

Give Me Liberty!, Chapter 9 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>Why did the federal government not provide funding for the Erie Canal?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A New Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Revolution - Economic changes which saw work done increasingly outside the _____ and improvements in transportation • Roads in the early 19th century were very primitive • Cincinnati to NYC = 50 days! <p style="text-align: center;">Roads and Steamboats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New improvements - canal, railroad, telegraph • Originally, most roads were built by _____, or private companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal government did NOT fund _____ improvements • National Road - connected MD to the _____ • Clermont - allowed for travel _____ the current The Erie Canal • _____, 363 miles • Connected NYC to Midwest • Built by _____, no federal funding <p style="text-align: center;">Railroads and the Telegraph</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ Railroad - 1828 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30,000 miles of RRs by 1860 • Telegraph - 1844: “ _____ ?” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive increase in the spread of information <p style="text-align: center;">The Rise of the West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westward expansion increased rapidly after the _____ • Farmers moved to AL, MS, LA, and AR - cotton plantations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ migration of individuals • Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 - US gained _____ from Spain • Many prominent politicians were born on the east coast and moved to western states <p style="text-align: center;">The Cotton Kingdom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep South (states just mentioned) had favorable climate for _____ • _____ - drastically increased the demand for slavery and cotton • 1808 - end of the _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in domestic slave trade - break up of _____ <p style="text-align: center;">The Unfree Westward Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slave Coffles - forced march of slaves to the _____ • Continued the breakup of families and communities • As the US expanded westward, so did cotton plantations in the South <p style="text-align: center;">Market Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking and transportation systems revolved around _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financed purchase of new plantations and slaves <p style="text-align: center;">Commercial Farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old NW and East became more interconnected than the South • Key inventions: 	

- _____ - John Deere - break ground for farming easily
- _____ Reaper - increased harvest rate for farmers
- West produced _____, eastern farmers focused on dairy, fruit, and veggies

The Growth of Cities

- Growth of cities that became important in trade - _____
- Goods were produced more quickly as the process was broken down into several steps

The Factory System

- _____ - "Father of the American Factory System"
 - Memorized plans for the _____
- Lowell, MA - emergence of textile factories
 - Located along _____
- Interchangeable Parts - _____
 - Allowed for the mass-production of goods using identical parts
- Factories in the first half of the 19th century were limited to mostly NE

The Industrial Worker

- Leisure and work time became increasingly separated in city life
- Wages were paid in _____ rates

The "Mill Girls"

- Lowell Factory employed _____
 - Single women, lived in boarding houses with rules regulating _____
 - Afforded an opportunity to make income on their own

The Growth of Immigration

- 1840 - 1860: 4 million immigrants came to US - mostly Germans and Irish
 - Settled mostly in the _____
 - Loss of land in Europe forced many to emigrate to the US

Irish and German Immigrants

- Irish Potato Famine - 1 million Irish died, 1 million more emigrated
- Irish immigrants built American infrastructure - _____
- Irish settled in cities in the Northeast - _____, etc.
- Germans - craftsmen and farmers, settled on the _____

The Rise of Nativism

- Hatred and fear of _____ - heavy nativism against Catholics
 - Parochial schools, fear of the _____
- Immigrants often "_____ " jobs and voted _____

The Transformation of Law

- Corporation - owners are not liable for a company's debts
- Commonwealth v. Hunt - MA state supreme court upheld the legality of _____

The Free Individual

The West and Freedom

- Manifest Destiny - John L. O'Sullivan - God-given right for US to expand
- The west provided opportunity for individuals and families to move in tough _____

<p>What does polygamy mean?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundance of land, far from factory labor; opportunity for economic _____ <p style="text-align: center;">The Transcendentalists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on _____, rather than social traditions Famous writers such as _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Individualism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerson criticized materialist possessions, argued to focus on nature Thoreau escaped to nature for two years - _____ <p style="text-align: center;">The Second Great Awakening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious revival aimed at low church _____ Charles G. Finney - evangelist in NY State Like the 1st Great Awakening, the 2nd saw an increase in religious _____ Unlike the 1st G.A., the 2nd preached _____ by individuals <p style="text-align: center;">The Awakening's Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvation could be attained through faith and good deeds _____ was seen as selfish and a sin Revivals were popular in areas affected by the _____ <p style="text-align: center;">The Emergence of Mormonism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Church of Latter-Day Saints - founded by Joseph Smith in NY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on family, rejection of _____ Practice of _____ upset Smith's neighbors - he and his followers moved to IL, where he was murdered _____ led the Mormons to Utah 	
<p>What European country focused on the fur trade with Natives?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Limits Of Prosperity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liberty and Prosperity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Jacob Astor - became wealthy by shipping _____ all over the world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$10 million at time of death (\$100s of billions in today's dollars) Example of a _____ man <p style="text-align: center;">Race and Opportunity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blacks often lived in the poorest sections of cities and were subjected to _____ _____ - founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church after being barred for praying at a white alter rail Blacks were barred from skilled employment - competition with whites Some states even barred free blacks from entering the state <p style="text-align: center;">***The Cult of Domesticity***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerged out of the Market Economy Women were expected to foster _____ _____ - similar to " _____ " from post Rev. War <p style="text-align: center;">Women and Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married women could not sign _____ Work outside the home was mostly limited to domestic servants, factory workers, and seamstresses Middle-class women were expected to remain at _____ <p style="text-align: center;">The Early Labor Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Revolution increased the gap between the wealthy and poor 	

