

ANTEBELLUM AMERICA

CHAPTER 1 LESSON 3

USH HONORS

BELL RINGER:

- “I have favored this Missouri compromise...from extreme unwillingness to put the Union at hazard. But perhaps it would have been wiser...to have persisted in the restriction upon Missouri, till it...terminated in a convention...to amend the Constitution. This would have produced a new Union unpolluted with slavery...If the Union must be dissolved, slavery is precisely the question upon which it ought to break.”

-John Quincy Adams, *Reflections on the Missouri Question*, 1820

Why did Adams agree to the Missouri Compromise?

What are his feelings about his choice?

What event does his quote foreshadow?

TERRITORIAL GROWTH

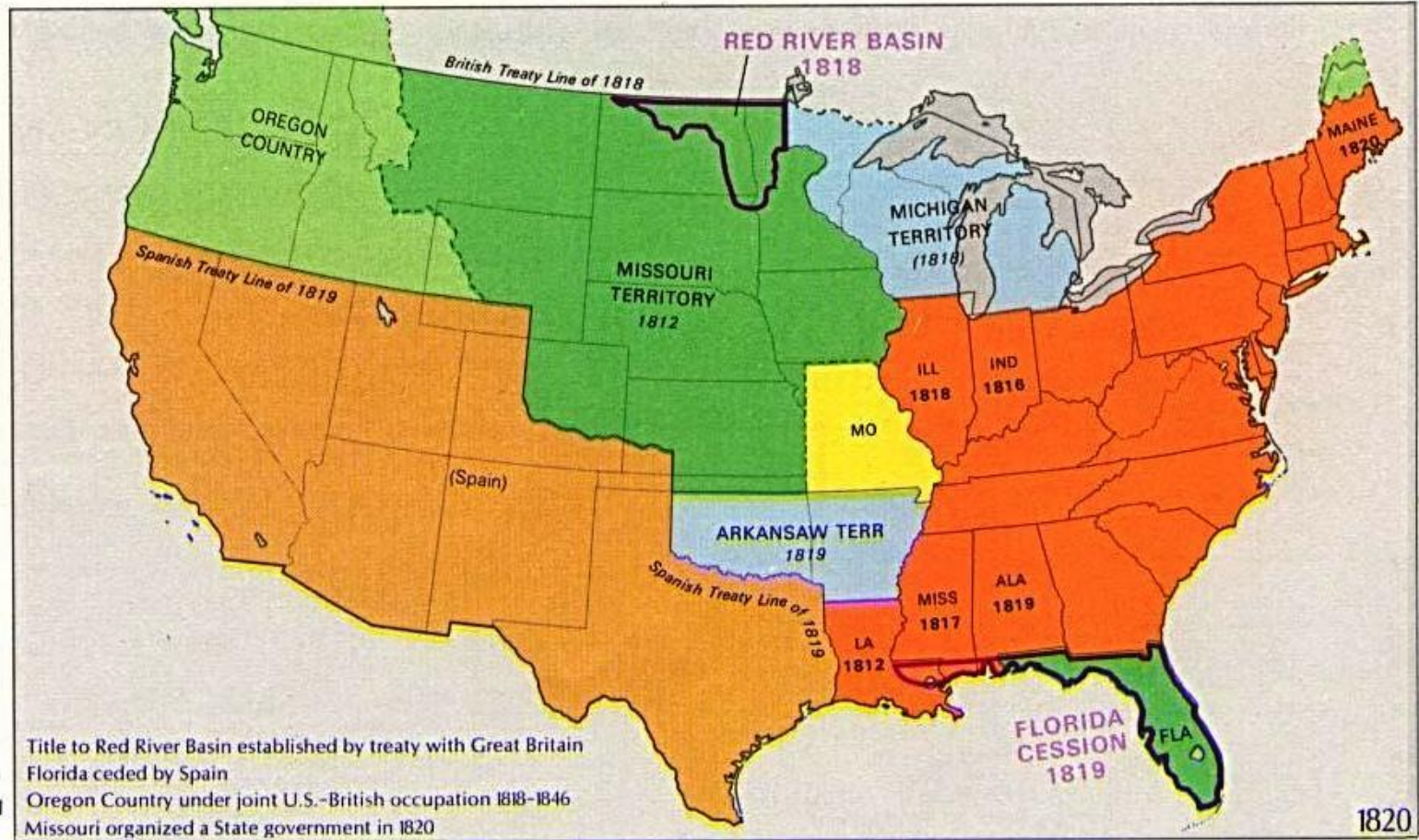
COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

- 1803** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union



Map scale 1:34,000,000 Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967; rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE:

- After the War of 1812, an era of nationalism began, called the “Era of Good Feelings.”
- The admission of Missouri as a slave state would upset the balance of the Union, consisting of 11 free and 11 slave states.
- Known as the Missouri Compromise, Maine was admitted as a free state, Missouri as a slave state, and slavery could extend into the Arkansas Territory, but not the rest of the Louisiana Purchase.

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- **The Industrial Revolution began, with the building of roads, canals, and railroads for the spread of locomotive trains, steamboats, and riverboats.**
 - **How did river transportation change?**
 - 1807: Robert Livingston and Robert Fulton introduced the steamboat (the *Clermont*)
 - Livingston and Fulton gained a monopoly on ferry services between New York and New Jersey.
 - Rivers became a 'two-way street' for commerce
 - Steamboats altered the way that travel happened



LIFE IN THE NORTH:

- More than 5 million immigrants came to America, with many settling in cities.
- Some immigrants were unwelcome, such as Catholics from Ireland and Germany.
- Long hours in factories for low pay brought about the formation of labor unions.
- Agriculture remained the nation's leading economic activity, despite urban and industrial growth in cities.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH:

- The 1793 invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney allowed cotton production to soar.
- While the slave trade had been outlawed, the high birthrate among enslaved women kept the slave population growing.
- Laws prohibited slaves from owning land, leaving slaveholders' land without permission, and learning to read and write.
- Some enslaved workers ran away or revolted against their owners, while free African Americans faced discrimination, even in the North where slavery was outlawed.

THE AGE OF JACKSON:

- Disagreements over tariffs caused rifts between the North and South.
- Andrew Jackson dismantled the Second Bank of the United States, believing it benefitted the wealthy elite.
- Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act. The Cherokee appealed to the Supreme Court. Jackson refused to carry out the decisions of the court, which supported Native Americans.
- In 1838, the army removed the Cherokee and about 2,000 died in camps waiting to take the westward march known as the Trail of Tears. On the journey, another 2,000 died of starvation, disease, and exposure.



A REFORMING SOCIETY:

- **Culture is CHANGING in the mid-1800s!**
 - Factory life meant that the roles of men and women changed: home and workplace
 - In the mid-1800s, the temperance movement took hold
 - Prohibition laws were passed around the nation.
 - Social reforms focused on:
 - improving facilities for prisoners and the mentally ill
 - public education
 - The women's rights movement began in the mid-1800s, and activists met at the Seneca Falls Convention to promote women's suffrage.
 - The abolition movement to end slavery began in the early 1800s and polarized the nation.



SENECA FALLS

H
HISTORY



What Stuck?



On your sticky note, write 3 things that you remember (or found interesting) from today's lesson.

Place your sticky note in the space under "What Stuck With You Today?"