

Section 6
A Distinct America

STANDARD III: The student will understand the eras of revolution, expansion, and reform prior to the United States Civil War.

OBJECTIVE 3: Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture.

ELIGIBLE CONTENT QUESTIONS (THIS IS THE STUFF YOU MUST KNOW!)

- Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War.

- Social reforms before the Civil War

- Women and women's rights

- Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony,

- Seneca Falls Convention

- Abolitionists

- Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass,

- Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad

- Other reform movements

- Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities

- Political and economic reform

- War of 1812

- Course of the War

- Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans

- Consequences of the War

- Growth of Nationalism

- Example: tariff protection

- Marshall's Supreme Court

- Examples: Madison v. Marbury and Gibbons v. Ogden

- Jacksonian Democracy:

- Common Man Ideal

- Extension of voting rights

- Creation of the Spoils System

- Nullification Crisis

- Emergence of a distinct American culture

- Authors and poets

- Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson

Terms and Concepts for

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Abolitionist	This was a person who wanted to abolish (outlaw) slavery.
American Colonization Society	This was a group founded in 1817 which sought to solve the problem of slavery by buying slaves and then returning them to a colony in Africa (Liberia) which had been founded by the Society.
Capital	This is money used to raise more money, money invested in a business venture which is aimed at making more money.
Capitalist	This is a person who invests money in a business venture with the goal of making more money.
cash crop	This is a farm produce which is grown for the purpose of selling it at a market. Tobacco and cotton are important cash crops of the South.
Civil Disobedience	This is the act of intentionally breaking a law which one thinks is wrong with the purpose of changing that law.
Coeducational	This means having students of both sexes attend classes together.
Cotton Gin	This is a device which separates cotton seeds from cotton fibers. The term "gin" comes from the word "engine."
Erie Canal	This was a man made water highway opened in 1825 which connected the Hudson River with Lake Erie.
Emancipation	This is the setting free of a person.
Industrial Revolution	This was the change that began when factory machines replaced hand tools and steam and electric power replaced animal power.
Interchangeable Parts	These are parts of a machine which are identical to, and therefore can be substituted for, parts in other machines.
Interdependence	This is the condition of two or more people, groups, or nations being dependent on one another.
Know-Nothing Party:	This is the political party organized by nativists in the mid-1800s which opposed further immigration into the U.S.
Labor Union	This is an organization of workers which seeks to gain better wages and working conditions for workers or otherwise protect their interests.

Pelt	This is the skin of a fur-bearing animal.
Popular Sovereignty	This is the idea (generally associated with the mid-1800s) that the people of a territory should be able to decide for themselves issues such as slavery.
Property Qualifications For Voting	This is the requirement (in some state constitutions) that a person had to own a certain amount of property before he could vote. (Requirements were generally repealed by the mid-1800s.)
Reaper	This is a machine which cuts wide swaths of wheat.
Sectionalism	This is a sense of loyalty to one's section of the country instead of to the nation as a whole.
Seneca Falls Convention (1848)	This was a convention held to work for women's rights.
Spinning Machine	This is a machine that twists fibers into thread.
Subsistence Farmer	This was a farmer who produced enough food for his or her own needs as opposed to cash-crop farmers who grew crops for sale.
Technology	This is the application of the science of building machines, tools, or devices which can be used to perform certain operations or tasks.
Temperance Movement	This is the movement to outlaw the sale of alcoholic beverages.
Textiles	These are woven fabrics.
Underground Railroad	This is a secret organization which helped slaves escape to freedom.
Utopia	This is the term for a perfect society.
Abolitionist	This was a person who favored the abolition (banning) of slavery.
"American System"	This was a program offered by Henry Clay which aimed at uniting different sectors of America's economy with roads, canals, and other internal improvements and thereby making America economically self-sufficient.
aristocrat	This was a member of the privileged ruling class.
Caucus	This is a private meeting of leaders of a political party.
Compact Theory of Government	This is a theory that the states made an agreement (compact) which created the U.S. Constitution and that states could therefore declare acts of the national government unconstitutional.

"Dartmouth v. Woodward" (1819)	a case in which the Supreme Court protected the right of contract by declaring unconstitutional a New Hampshire state law which attempted to revoke the charter of Dartmouth College.
delegated powers	powers specifically granted to the national government by the Constitution, especially those powers granted to Congress in Article 1, Section 8.
Democratic Party	a political party, founded after the 1824 election by the Andrew Jackson wing of the Democratic-Republican Party, which promised to protect the interests of the "common man."
Era of Good Feelings (1817-1824)	a time when the nation seemed united in achieving national goals and when there was a temporary absence of partisan and sectional bickering.
Federation	This is a union of smaller political units, such as states, into a single nation wherein the national government exercises major powers, but the states maintain certain powers and rights.
Force Bill (1833)	a bill authorizing the President to use the army and navy to enforce the tariff law, caused by South Carolina's declaration that the law was null and void within that state.
"Gibbons v. Ogden" (1824)	a case in which the Supreme Court denounced state interference in interstate commerce and upheld the power of Congress to regulate such commerce.
Hartford Convention (1814)	This was a meeting of New England Federalists who proposed amendments to the Constitution which would have made it more difficult for the national government to exercise its powers.
implied powers	powers which are "suggested" by the Constitution but not directly stated.
Jacksonian Democracy	a time when old class distinctions were weakened and democratic, political, and social reforms were instituted or at least attempted.
Kentucky Resolution (1798-1799)	These were a series of statements written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and adopted by Kentucky and Virginia. They said states had the right to declare laws of Congress null and void. Later, John C. Calhoun used the same idea in his doctrine of nullification.
Virginia Resolution (1798-1799)	statements written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and adopted by Kentucky and Virginia. They said states had the right to declare laws of Congress null and void. Later, John C. Calhoun used the same idea in his doctrine of nullification.

Kitchen Cabinet	This is the President's unofficial advisors. loose interpretation: an interpretation of the Constitution that accepts broad, flexible, implied meanings to rules set down in the Constitution (opposite of a strict, narrow, literal interpretation of the Constitution).
"Marbury v. Madison" (1803)	This is a case in which the Supreme Court declared that it (the Court) had the power of judicial review (the power to declare laws unconstitutional).
"McCulloch v. Maryland" (1819)	This is a case in which the Supreme Court upheld Congress's use of implied powers in creating the U.S. bank.
Missouri Compromise (1820)	This is a law which admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state (thus maintaining the even balance between slave and free states) and which prohibited slavery in parts of the Louisiana Purchase north of the 36th parallel.
National Republican Party	This is a political party founded after the elections of 1824 by the Clay-Adams wing of the Democratic-Republican Party which favored a strong federal role in encouraging the nation's economic independence and growth (also called the Whig Party).
Nationalism	The strong feeling of pride and loyalty toward one's nation.
nominating convention	This is a meeting at which political-party delegates from the states meet to select the party's candidate for President or some other public office.
Null and Void	This means not in effect, not having legal force.
Nullification, doctrine of	This is the belief that a state has the right to overrule or block enforcement of federal law within its boundaries if it thinks the law is unconstitutional.
Ordinance of Nullification (1832)	This is a law passed by the state government of South Carolina which declared the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 "null, void, and no law."
Partisan Politics	These are actions taken by politicians aimed at helping their political party and hurting the opposing party.
Patronage	the granting of government jobs or favors by a government official to his or her supporters.
Protective Tariff	This is a tax on certain imported goods which is designed to raise the price of those imports to the point that foreign goods are more expensive than domestic goods.

Removal Act (1830)	This was a law requiring the U.S. Government to negotiate treaties with Indians living east of the Mississippi which would give them lands west of the Mississippi in exchange for their traditional home lands (also called the Indian Resettlement Act of 1830).
Revenue Tariff	This is a tax on imports designed to raise money for the government.
Secede	This means to withdraw from an organization. For example, in late 1860 and early 1861 eleven southern states seceded (withdrew) from the United States and formed their own nation, the Confederate States of America.
Secession	This is the withdrawal from an organization or nation.
Sectionalism	This is a sense of loyalty to one's section of the country instead of to the nation as a whole.
South Carolina Exposition(1828)	This was a declaration by South Carolina stating that since the states had created the federal government, the states also had the right to declare its laws null and void (unconstitutional).
Specie	This is real precious metals like gold or silver coins that strong economies are based on.
Specie Circular (1836)	This was a declaration by President Jackson that federal lands could be purchased only with specie (gold and silver coins).
Speculator	This is one who invests money in risky business opportunities hoping to make a quick profit.
Spoils System	This is the practice by which elected officials give government jobs to party members who supported their election.
Tariff	This is a tax on imported goods.
Trail of Tears	This is the path along which Cherokees traveled to Indian Country (Oklahoma) after being forced to leave their home land in the southern Appalachians.
Tariff of 1828	This is a tax that placed very high duties on imports.
Union	This is the United States of America. During the Civil War, the Union consisted of states which remained in the United States.
Webster-Hayne Debate (1830)	This was a Senate debate between Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, who opposed nullification, and Robert Hayne who supported it.

Whig Party

This political party founded after the elections of 1824 by the Clay-Adams wing of the Democratic-Republican Party which favored a strong federal role in encouraging the nation's economic independence and growth (also called the National Republican Party).

"Worcester v. Georgia" (1832)

This was a case in which the Supreme Court declared that Georgia's attempts to seize Cherokee lands were illegal. (Note: President Jackson ignored the Supreme Court's decision in this case.)

Timeline for

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- 1791 Rhode Island textile mills hire women to make cloth.
- 1808
Importation of slaves becomes illegal in the United States.
- 1820
The Missouri Compromise (used to maintain balance between free and slave states in the United States) is passed.
- 1821
Emma Willard founds the Troy Female Seminary in Troy, New York, the first American institution of advanced education for women.
- 1824
Women and men conduct the first labor strike in the textile mills of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
- 1827
The slave, Isabella Van Wagener, later known as Sojourner Truth, escapes from her master and joins a Quaker household. She becomes a crusader for African Americans and women.
- 1828
Sarah and Angelina Grimké, members of a South Carolina slave-owning family, begin working in the abolition movement in the Northeast.
- 1830
The moral reform social movement in the United States begins and consists primarily of women. Moral reform was a campaign in the 1830s and 1840s to abolish sexually immoral behavior (licentiousness), prostitution, and the sexual double standard, and to promote sexual abstinence among the young as they entered the marriage market.
- 1831
William Lloyd Garrison publishes "The Liberator," the newspaper of the militant abolition movement.
- 1833
The founding meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society (AASS) is held.
- 1833
Oberlin College, the first racially integrated and co-educational college, opens in Ohio.
- 1834
Phillis Wheatley's 18th century poems are re-published and are believed to be the first African American's poems published in the United States.
- 1835
The first State Anti-Slavery Convention is held in Utica, New York.
- 1836
Angelina Grimké begins working as a lecturer for the American Anti-Slavery Society.
- 1836
Rochester, New York establishes an anti-slavery society.
- 1837
Two hundred women attend the Women's Anti-Slavery Convention in New York City, the first national political meeting of women.
- 1837
Mary Lyon founds Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (later Mount Holyoke College) in Massachusetts, the first school to offer a college education for women.
- 1839
Abby Kelly begins travelling and lecturing against slavery.
- 1839
The American Anti-Slavery Society splits when a woman, Abby Kelley Foster is elected to the business committee.
- 1840
World Anti-Slavery Convention is held in London, England.
- 1840

The Rochester, New York newspaper, Workingmen's Advocate promotes public education for children.
1844
The Lowell, Massachusetts Female Labor Reform Association, one of the first labor associations for working women, is organized by female textile workers.
1846
Amelia Bloomer begins publishing The Lily, a newspaper promoting temperance.
1847
Frederick Douglass begins publishing The North Star in Rochester, New York.
1848
The first Woman's Rights Convention is held in Seneca Falls, New York. The adjourned meeting is held in Rochester, New York. The Declaration of Sentiments, based on the Declaration of Independence is adopted.
1848
The Oneida Community is formed in New York. Property is held in common, women have equal rights with men, and childcare is shared.
1848
A convention of seamstresses meets to organize the Women's Political Union to fight for equal rights for women, reduction in their fifteen-hour workday, and a raise in minimum wages.
1848
The American Academy of Arts and Sciences votes Maria Mitchell as the first woman member after her discovery of a comet in 1847.
1849
In Seneca Falls, New York, Elizabeth Smith Miller begins wearing the outfit that will become known as "bloomers."
1850
Workers are killed by police in a labor dispute during a strike of New York City tailors.
1850
Harriet Tubman begins helping slaves escape. At times, the slaves use the Underground Railroad.
1851
Myrtilla Minder opens the first school to train black women as teachers in Washington, D.C.
1852
Susan B. Anthony organizes the first Women's State Temperance Society in New York.
1852
Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes the novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin, which is given credit for inciting Northerners against slavery.
1853
Rochester, New York seamstresses form the first clothing workers union in the city.
1853
The first strike by African-American union members is staged by waiters in New York City. Their success inspires white waiters to establish a union.
1853
Florence Nightingale organizes wartime nursing during the Crimean War in Europe.
1853
World's Temperance Convention in New York City is held.
1855
Elmira (Female) College is founded in Elmira, New York, the first woman's institution to grant degrees.
1855
Iowa is the first state to admit women to its public university.
1857
Elizabeth Blackwell opens the hospital, the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.
1860
Susan B. Anthony and Samuel J. May are burned in effigy in Syracuse, New York by mobs

opposed to abolition.

1861

The freedmen's aid movement begins. Civilian whites travel to the South to educate former slaves and supervise their work as free laborers.

1862

United States Congress passes the Morrill Act, establishing land grant colleges in rural areas. These schools allow women to earn low-cost degrees.

1862

President Lincoln announces the Emancipation Proclamation freeing all slaves in areas rebelling against the Union.

1863

The Workingmen's Assembly was founded in Rochester, New York. It was the first central trades council in the United States.

1865

The Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery.

1868

The Fourteenth Amendment gives citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, including former slaves.

1868

The Working Women's Protective Union is established in New York City. It gives free legal aid to workers, acts as employment agencies, and lobbies for laws to protect women workers.

1868

The National Labor Union supports equal pay for equal work.

1870

Esther Morris of Wyoming is appointed the first woman Justice of the Peace.

1870

Augusta Lewis of New York City is elected Corresponding Secretary for the International Typographical Union (ITU), the first woman to hold such a position in a national union.

1870

The Fifteenth Amendment gives former male slaves the right to vote.

1873

The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is organized in Fredonia, New York.

1873

Maria Mitchell helps found the American Association for the Advancement of Women. Its goal is to promote higher education and professional possibilities for women.

1874

Susan B. Anthony of Rochester, New York urges equal rights for women workers before the National Industrial Council.

1874

First national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Cleveland, Ohio.

1875

Smith College opens in Massachusetts, a women's college created and endowed by Sophia Smith's estate.

1877

Helen Magill becomes the first woman to receive a Ph.D. from an American school, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

1877

Philomena Daniels becomes the first woman in the world licensed as Pilot and Master for steamboat navigation. Her boat runs on Lake Champlain.

1879

Frances Willard becomes the leader of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

1881

The Women's National Indian Association is founded by Mary Lucinda Bonney and Amelia Stone Quinton.

1881

Spelman College, a school for black women in Atlanta, Georgia opens.

1881

Clara Barton establishes the American branch of the Red Cross and becomes its first president.

1886

The American Federation of Labor (AFL) organizes at Columbus, Ohio.

1887

Black baseball player, John Fowler begins playing for the Binghamton (New York) Bings. He is a pioneer of integrated baseball.

1889

Alfred Tredway White builds one of the earliest public housing complexes in America in Brooklyn Heights, New York.

1890

Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr found Hull House, a settlement house project in Chicago, Illinois. Their work coincides with American women's increased professional involvement in social work.

1891

Ida B. Wells, newspaper owner in Memphis, Tennessee begins a nation-wide anti-lynching campaign.

1893

Susan B. Anthony, Helen Montgomery, and other women organize the Women's Education and Industrial Union (WEIU) to help safeguard the interests of working women.

1896

The National Association of Colored Women (NACW) is founded by Margaret Murray Washington. Mary Church Terrell is the first president.

1897

The Jewish Daily Forward in New York City becomes one of the important socialist newspapers in the United States and a leader with the Yiddish-speaking Jewish immigrants.

1903

The Women's Trade Union League (WTUL) is founded in Boston, Massachusetts to fight for better working conditions for women.

1903

Rose Schneiderman organizes the first female local of the Jewish Socialist United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union.

1903

Mary Wiltsic Fuller founds Holiday House at Lake George, New York as a low-cost resort for young women workers in the collar factories of Troy, New York.

1906

The first sit-down strike in the United States occurs at a General Electric plant in Schenectady, New York when 3,000 workers refuse to work.

1909

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is founded by a multi-racial group of activists.

1909

The "Uprising of the 20,000," a strike by women shirtwaist workers in New York City occurs.

1910

Buffalo, New York teachers form a union called the Educational League and demand increases in pay.

1911

The Triangle Shirtwaist Company in New York City catches fire and 146 women and girls are killed. Investigations following the fire lead to the enactment of several New York state labor laws.

1912

Ten thousand woolen textile workers from almost forty different nationalities went on strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts. This strike became known as the "Bread and Roses" strike, the request for a living wage and for time for the spirit and mind.

1912

The Wage Earners Suffrage League hold a suffrage rally in New York City.

1912

Juliette Gordon Low organizes the Girl Guides, later known as the Girls Scouts of the U.S.A.

1914

Margaret Sanger publishes Woman Rebel and calls for the legalization of contraceptives.

1914

Women join the workforce at home as men join the war effort.

1916

Margaret Sanger and Ethel Byrne open the first United States birth control clinic in Brooklyn, New York. It is shut down ten days later and the women are tried and imprisoned.

1920

The Nineteenth Amendment -- The Susan B. Anthony Amendment -- giving women the right to vote is passed.