Key Concept 4.1.2: The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and change their society and institutions

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| A.)The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements. | People believed more in their faith and the market revolution changed all of society while people responded to rationalism. There were new ways of transportation which upgraded mobility and Protestants influenced reforms which led to the Second Great Awakening. This also influenced Utopian and other religious movements. |
| B.) A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural | Throughout the nation the different regions developed different economic, social, and cultural differences. In the north, transcendentalism took shape encouraging society to find its own path in life and to be devoted to philosophical thoughts with nature. The north also endured abolitionism which was fueled by its indirect need for slavery. The south relied directly on slavery so it developed a pro slavery attitude. |
| C.) Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture. | Utopian communities arose asp woolen began to try and create a perfect society. People began to believe in transcenditalism and had progressive views. Some of these are women's rights and communal living. |
| D.) Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status. | Slaves were allowed to still practice their beliefs based on their masters and many of the slaves escaped to the north using the Underground Railroad and gained independence. |

Key Concept 4.1.2: The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and change their society and institutions

II. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.

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| 1. The rise of democratic and individual beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestant that influenced moral and social reform and inspired utopian and other religious movements. | Ideological reform was taking place in the United States during 1790-1860. Market and transportation revolutions were taking place which took place during the Industrial Revolution. Manual labor was slowly being replaced by machines and trade was made easy with railroad lines running across the Americas and the Eerie Canal. Another religious revival took place which swept America with camp meetings reviving people’s religion. Church membership soared. New ideas and religions were introduced like the Mormons, and the Methodists and the Baptists. Transcendentalism was also founded by Ralph Waldo Emerson which was based off of intellectualism and spirituality. New reformations were advocated for like abolition groups, temperance and suffrage society. Susan B. Anthony advocated for women's right and the limited usage of distilled beverages. Dorothea Dix tried to reform the treatment of the mentally ill. William Lloyd Garrison protesting abolition of slavery with his newspaper the liberator. |
| B) A new National culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities. | The American society was influenced mainly from the Europeans. The Europeans influenced many of the American ways. To start off, Manifest Destiny started off in Europe. The Americans adopted this, and began to move westward, and added the idea that the Monroe Doctrine. The Americans also adopted the manufacturing industry, as Samuel Slater memorized the blueprints that the British used and brought them to America starting the Industrial Revolution (Cotton Gin, Mechanical Reaper, Lowell Mills, Erie Canal, and interchangeable parts. The regions of America differed greatly. The North was the industrial section of america. It strived in manufacturing good. The south was the cotton king, only due to the fact that the cotton gin was invented which made cotton incredibly easy to grow and keep growing. It depended on slavery and was benefited directly from it. The North benefited from slavery but indirectly. Slavery is the reason that the North was so successful in industry because the main industry was textile. Without cotton the textile industry would not have been as big as it was in America. The West will become where the majority of food is grown and made for America. Western expansion will also set people up to live by themselves and fend for themselves. |
| C) LIberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture. | Societies in America were influenced by social reforms for the belief of human perfectibility. Especially during the Antebellum Era of America. Antebellum Era of America was the neoclassical architecture period. During the Antebellum time period the second great awakening occurred and the second great revival of religion in America. During the Second great Awakening the Age of Reform occurred and in this time period social ideas were influenced by philosophical and literature created by Transcendentalism, which  is a philosophy that each person has a direct communication to God and it promoted individualism and self-reliance.  Ralph Waldo Emerson was a leading transcendentalist, wrote  the essay “Self-Reliance” in which he promoted individualism and self-reliance as well as freedom. Another transcendentalist who influence society through literature,  was Henry David Thoreau. Thoreau wrote “Walden” in which it preached for personal declaration of independence and for self-reliance. Thoreau also wrote “On Civil Disobedience” which pushed for to not follow a unfair or injustice created by the government. Also during the Age of Reform women's rights increased in society through the “Declaration of Sentiment”. There was an Abolishment movement to remove slaves in the Americans. |
| D) Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status. | To start, not all of southern society owned slaves, that’s a stereotype. When Eli Whitney introduced the cotton gin, it required an increase amount of slave labor. With this increased amount of labor came Anti-Slavery societies. These societies were led by Abolitionists, a famous one being Frederick Douglass. Douglass was a free African American who dedicated his time toward the Abolitionist movement. As the Anti-Slavery movement became stronger, more leaders and figures began to emerge. One figure was WIlliam Garrison. Garrison wrote the Liberator and in this he talked about how immoral slavery was and that we should refer back to the Declaration of Independence’s “all men are born free and equal.” Another figure was Harriet Tubman. Tubman’s greatest contribution to African society was the Underground Railroad. With this, she helped to smuggle Africans out of their plantations and led them to the free North. The rift caused by slavery ultimately led to the CIvil War. |

**lll.**  Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outsides of government institutions to advance their ideals.

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| A. Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.  \ | **a. Second Great Awakening**  An upsurge in religious activity that began around 1800 and was characterized by emotional revival meetings. The Second Great Awakening led to several reform movements designed to make life better in this world.  **b. Charles Finney**  Presbyterian minister who is credited with starting the Second Great Awakening and is known as the “Father of Modern Revivalism.” Finney advocated the abolition of slavery and equal education for women and African Americans.  **c. Dorothea Dix**  Pioneer in the movement for special treatment for the mentally ill.  **d. Horace Mann**  Massachusetts educator who called for publicly funded education for all children.  **e. Utopian communities**  Idealistic reform movement based on the belief that a perfect society could be created on Earth. Significant Utopian experiments were established at New Harmony, Indiana, Brook Farm, Massachusetts, and Oneida Community in New York.  **American Temperance Society, American Anti-slavery Society, Seneca Falls Convention and the *Declaration of Sentiments*,** |
| B. Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth of the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans’ rights. Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions. | Although there was emancipation in the North, free blacks still did not have many rights. |
| C. A women’s rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention. | American women expressed that even African Americans were granted more natural rights than them, including the right to vote before they did. |

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| A. Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semi subsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets | A.   * The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some * this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and a small but wealthy business elite but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor |
| B.The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some; this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and a small but wealthy business elite but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor. | B.   * more people were working in factories, rather than working on farms * the growth of manufacturing led to there an increase if living standards, so there was in increase of of the middle class, and a small wealthy business elite * Also, there was an increase of poor laberors |
| C. Gender and family roles changed in response to the market revolution, particularly with the growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized the separation. | C.   * Both men and women re-conceived their places in the household economy. * Men were forced to reconstruct the meaning of manhood. * Men were encouraged to cultivate the talents that God gave them and commit themselves to a program of self-improvement. "Self-advancement"was praised. * Women developed cottage industries that could earn profits in the marketplace. Spinning and home crafts, milk, egg, and butter businesses all generated profits for women independent of the household's primary livelihood. * Money earned by a woman's business can be used to buy additional land on which to raise a cash crop. |

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| A. Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of good became more organized. | * The American inventors during the Industrial Revolution allowed for the easier ways to live life . * The Market Revolution that came after the Industrial Revolution brought forth significant changes in economic life. * Rich planters continued to buy land and slaves (rich/poor gap). |
| B. Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods | * Textile, became such a large industry as a result of the machines. * Interchangeable parts made it much easier to fix an engine since there were many parts not just one. * Telegraph was the start of the phone industry today. |
| C. Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South. | 1. Westward expansion was increased and made much easier due to this |

**New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production**

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| A) Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized. | Transformed an economy from scattered farms and tiny workshops into a national network of industry and commerce. Instead of colonial self-sufficient homes everyone started contributing and were working for wages. A division of labor and status was created. |
| B) Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods. | These new technological discoveries put the manufacturing industry at an immense advantage. The newly founded transportation systems allowed for wide-ranged sales, which allowed more people to become dependent on manufactured goods rather than agricultural. The technologies allowed for machines to be more easily managed and repaired, which allowed for industries to cheaply repair their machines and still produce an abundance of goods. Factory workers and citizens became slowly more reliant on manufactured goods due to their price and efficiency. This boost in manufacturing even created a bigger middle class and a boost in population, leaving the poor commoners to be factory workers. |
| C) Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South | Roads: Clay’s American System advocated for better roads. The roads at the time we’re atrocious and very dangerous to travel. While many Jeffersonian Republicans and President Madison were against the bill that called for funding for roads [claimed unconstitutional], Some states provided funding for them.  Canals: The Erie Canal, which was headed by New York governor DeWitt Clinton. It connected from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. It helped transport goods easier and more cheaply throughout the Midwest and New England.  Railroads: The first American railroad appeared in 1828. In New York, at first banned trains carrying freight in order not to impose on the success of the Erie Canal. The first trains were unstable, but by the early 1840’s-50’s, transportation by train was common, Charleston and Philadelphia had 7 transfers in between them. By 1859, people traveled throughout the Country on trains. |