

What is your family's ethnic heritage? What ethnicity do you think most Americans share? _____

The Making of America
Immigration and the _____

The March of Millions

- By the _____ every 25 years
 - High _____
- 4th largest nation in the world
- Why America?
 - _____
 - _____ freedom
 - Safety _____
 - _____

Where do Most Americans Come From

- _____: 3/20
- _____: 1/10
- Many people are beginning to list themselves as "American"

The Emerald Isle Moves West

- _____ ⇒ famine and death (2m.) ⇒ migration (forced and voluntary, 2m)
 - _____
- Irish largely stayed in the _____
 - Worst, low-paying jobs
 - "_____"
- Irish determined to _____ - (_____, _____, _____)
 - Politicians harness the _____

German Forty-Eighters

- _____ ⇒ 1 million Germans immigrate to America.
- More accepted by Americans
 - Lutheran (_____)
 - Moved to the _____
 - Exceptions: Clung to their _____, outspoken _____, drank lots of _____

Flare-ups of Antiforeignism

- " _____ ": Native-born Americans who did not like _____ were not allowed to _____
 - Believed newcomers would cause the downfall of America
- The American Party (AKA: The " _____ "): A nativist anti-immigration secret society; directed _____ at _____
 - Attacked immigrant businesses, homes, and _____.

Recreate the image as best as you can in the box (points of interest)

Political Machines

- Cities/politics could not keep up with population growth
- _____ (usually jobs) for getting out the vote
 - Relied on _____
 - _____ infrastructure
 - _____
- _____: A _____ political machine in New York City; held political control from _____
 - Notorious for graft (use of _____) and political corruption
 - _____ immigrants as voter-base
 - Helped Irish assimilate and gain power
- _____: Leader of Tammany Hall between the 1850s-70s
 - Able to dole out _____ to his supporters

- _____ from taxpayers through graft.
- Lampedoned by _____

The Market Revolution

Industrial Review

- Change from _____
- Development of _____ sources (_____, _____)
- Increased use of natural resources
- _____ of products
- Effects on _____
- Effects on politics and economics

Origins of American Industrialism

- Characteristics spurring industrialization:
 - Increasing population
 - _____
 - Abundance of _____
 - _____ + blockades
 - Improved transportation
- _____ with the British in manufacturing

The Father of the Factory System

- _____
- Built the _____ in America
- Slater’s machine created a _____

Eli Whitney & the Cotton Gin

- Eli Whitney invented the _____).
 - Caused the _____
 - The cotton gin caused the _____.

Crowning “_____”

Eli Whitney – Interchangeable Parts

- Eli Whitney created “_____” while on contract for the US Army
 - _____ flourished in the North using this _____

Mass Production

- The method of _____
 - Interchangeable parts
 - Machine tools
 - _____

Midwest Farming

- Major Inventions
 - _____
 - Cyrus McCormick’s _____
- Problem: How to get crops to the markets (cities) back _____

Changes to Business

- “Limited Liability Corporation” (LLC): Ensured that if the company went bad, an investor could lose *only* what he'd invested (not everything he owned).
- This assurance caused more people to invest in business and thus for businesses to grow.

What invention is most valuable to your daily life? What invention do you think has done the most damage to our lives/society? _____

Building America’s Infrastructure (Roads, Canals and Steamboats OH MY!)

Roadways

- Economic growth of the western states dependent on improving transportation
- Cumberland Road
- The Lancaster Turnpike (a hard-surfaced highway)

The Steamboat

- First _____
 - Rivers were now _____
 - The _____ benefitted most

Erie Canal

- Headed by _____ governor Dewitt Clinton
 - Built using only state money
 - "Clinton's _____"
- Effects:
 - _____ (\$100 became only \$5).
 - Stole most of the _____.
 - "_____ " cities boomed, like _____.
 - A three-man team with mules could build a mile in a year.
 - Mostly built by _____
 - Construction, surveying, and engineering by amateurs
 - Over 1,000 workers _____ at Montezuma Marsh, stopping construction

I've been working on the Rail Road

- Invention of the "iron horse"
- _____ (Put this date into Context) On the eve.....
 - _____ tracks were in the North
- Early railroads were unreliable
- New inventions lead to safer, more efficient, and more reliable transport (e.g. Westinghouse air-brakes)

Analysis of American Labor Songs

- What is a common theme within the working songs presented? Why do you think this theme is repeated so often? _____

- Why do you believe so many songs of this era have survived? _____

- Are there any recent songs that illustrate the same themes as the songs from the 19th century? Why or why not? _____

Other Milestones

- _____ laid between _____
 - Allowed nearly _____
- American " _____ " to haul cargo to foreign nations
- The Pony Express
 - _____
 - Lasted only 2 years; _____

Connection Leads to _____

- The "transportation revolution" wanted to link the West with the rest of the nation, and it did... In the North. The South was largely left to use its rivers.
- Sectional "division of labor" emerged – _____
- _____ usually sided _____, rather than _____.
- Real rags-to-riches stories were rare, but you had a better chance of it than back in Europe.

Working in America

The Market Revolution Gains Steam

Working Conditions

- Exploitation of workers = " _____ "
- Typical factory conditions:
 - They were _____
 - They were _____
 - _____
 - _____ was common
- _____ – seen as "criminal conspiracy"

Women Go To Work

- Preindustrial society:
 - Women were _____ as well as producing _____.
- Industrial society:
 - Women were being _____, but were needed to _____ the machines
 - Provided greater _____

Lowell Mill Girls

- _____ who came to the _____
- System designed to control every aspect of the girls' lives to _____ (dress, _____, homes, etc.)
- Lowell, Mass. was well-known for employing young women to work in its textile factories.
- The women worked, bunked in dorms, were escorted to church by overseers, were able to take classes, and were carefully guarded over.
- Employees worked from 5-7 pm, for an average 73 hours per week. Each room usually had 80 women working at machines, with two male overseers managing the operation. Windows were often kept closed during the summer so that conditions for thread work remained optimal. The air, meanwhile, was filled with particles of thread and cloth
- A curfew of 10 pm was common, and men were generally not allowed inside. About 25 women lived in each boardinghouse, with up to six sharing a bedroom
- Newcomers were mentored by older women in areas such as dress, speech, behavior, and the general ways of the community. Workers often recruited their friends or relatives to the factories, creating a familial atmosphere.

Other Occupations

- Other opportunities: Nursing, domestic service, and _____
- Young, single women
- Once married, _____
- _____ was common; 1 in 10 white families employed at least _____

Unions:

- Unions unite workers to achieve _____:
 - Better _____
 - Better _____
 - _____
- Many factory owners were against unionization because it hurt their _____.
 - Goals were the 10-hour workday, higher wages, better conditions, public education, and humane imprisonment for debt
 - The results were only fair, at best. This was due to high _____ siding with businesses.

A "Wage Slave" No More

- President Van Buren set a _____ for government employees.
- _____ (1842) – Massachusetts Supreme Court ruling that legalized labor unions, provided that they were organized for a legal purpose and used legal means to achieve their goals.

Home Sweet Home - Women and The Industrial Family

- Marriages _____
- _____
- The desire for romance in relationships becomes common
 - Rise of celebrating St. Valentine's Day
- Family size shrinks
 - Farm = workers; City = mouths to feed
- Families became more closely knit and affectionate
 - Guide and shape children, rather than "break" them
 - Longer "_____"
 - The home changed from a place of work (like on the farm) to a place of rest (away from the factory).
 - "Home Sweet Home"

_____ Ideology

- _____ to men based upon physical observations:
 - _____ than men
 - Belief that women had less _____ than men because they seemed to _____ so frequently

- _____ menstruation; caused fatigue and _____
- Female nervous system more delicate; easier to irritate, overwhelm, overstimulate, and fatigue (b/c of reproductive system)
- Women had smaller brains than men
- "_____"/ "Cult of True Womanhood": The cultural value system for women during the 19th century that glorified the customary functions of the _____
- _____ Domesticity
- _____ not included
- _____ lives of others (temperance movement, child labor, etc.)

Godey's Lady Book

- _____ in the period before the Civil War
- Each issue contained poetry, articles, and engravings created by prominent writers and other artists of the time
 - Best known for the hand-tinted fashion plate at the start of each issue
 - Included an illustration and sewing pattern with measurements
 - Included a sheet of piano music

Living Conditions of the Social Classes

- Dramatic _____ Americans
- _____ between the working class and the wealthy
- Division of living conditions:
 - Poor in oldest part of the city – _____ in downtown area
 - Middle lived away from downtown center in brownstone row houses
 - _____ - large homes with big lawns which had lots of trees

Lower Class Living

- The poor families struggled to survive in crowded slums.
 - Tenements
 - _____
- Problems:
 - _____
 - Dangerous
 - Filthy
 - _____ (cholera and typhoid)

Middle Class Living

- Included doctors, lawyers, and skilled crafts people
- Lived just outside the inner city in row houses, or new apartment buildings; often had a patch of lawn
- Joined social clubs, bowling leagues and charity groups

Upper Class Living

- The very rich built mansions in the most prime parts of the city or in the countryside
- Lived like royalty
- Filled their homes with priceless art and gave lavish parties

