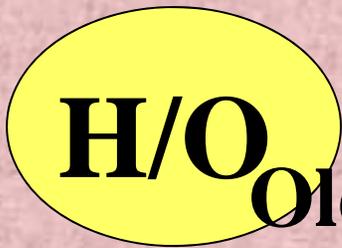


# ECONOMIC REASONS FOR REGIONAL DIFFERENCES



**Old South**

**North, South, and West  
developed in very  
different directions --  
did not see eye to eye on  
many issues**

**The North was  
becoming  
industrialized**

**Advances in communications,  
transportation, industry, and  
banking were helping it become the  
nation's commercial center**

**Slavery had been  
outlawed in many  
states (immigrants  
and unskilled labor)**

**The South,**  
**meanwhile,**  
**remained almost**  
**entirely agrarian**

**Tobacco and cotton,  
required vast acreage**

**Southerners were  
constantly looking west for  
more land**

**They also looked for  
new slave territories to  
include in the Union in  
order to strengthen  
their position in  
Congress**

**Western economic interests** were largely rooted in commercial farming, fur trapping, and real estate speculation

**Distrusted the North,  
which they regarded  
as the home of  
powerful banks that  
could take their land**

**They had little more  
use for the South,  
whose rigidly  
hierarchical society  
was at odds with the  
egalitarianism**

**Westerners wanted  
to avoid involvement  
in the slavery issue-  
regarded as  
irrelevant**

# **SOCIAL HISTORY, 1800-1860**

**H/O**

**Southern Hierarchy**

Cotton gin altered **Southern** agriculture –  
needed more slaves ...

Commerce led to a larger middle class (esp.  
**North**) and industrialization resulted in  
bigger cities (and large groups of  
“impoverished” immigrants) ...

**Westward** migration created a new  
frontier culture ...

**Each of these sets of  
circumstances  
influenced people's  
attitudes and ambitions**

**Remember these  
generalizations about the  
different regions of the U.S.,  
because by using them and  
some common sense, you  
can often answer specific  
AP questions**

**If a question asks about support for a particular tariff, which area would almost certainly support and which oppose?**

**It wouldn't matter what tariff is asked about –**  
**the North would support it while the South opposed it!**

# **THE NORTH AND AMERICAN CITIES**

**nation's industrial  
and commercial  
center**

**Modern waste disposal,  
plumbing, sewers, and  
incineration were still a  
long way off ...**

**unhealthy  
environments**

Epidemics not  
only likely but  
inevitable, but  
cities meant jobs

**Northern farmers, unable to compete with cheaper produce carted in from the West and South (by steamship and rail), moved to cities to work in the new factories**

**Cities offered more  
opportunities for social  
advancement**

**Provided important  
services**

**Labor unions began to form**  
**Americans in cities formed**  
**clubs and associations**  
**through which they could**  
**exert more influence on**  
**government**

**wide variety of  
leisure-time options**

**A very few (the  
aristocracy) controlled  
most of the personal  
wealth**

**Middle class** made up of  
tradesmen, brokers, and  
other professionals

**Women** in their families  
could devote themselves to  
**homemaking**

**This was known as the**

**Cult of domesticity**

**Since labor was usually  
performed away from the  
home ...**

**the notion developed that  
men should work while  
women kept house and raised  
children**

**Middle classes**  
**constituted** much of the  
**market** for luxury  
goods such as  
housewares and fine  
furniture

**In working-class families, men often worked in factories or at low-paying crafts; women often worked at home**

**Families lived just above the poverty level**

**Were most often recent  
immigrants**

**1840s and 1850s: when the  
great immigration waves  
from Ireland and then  
Germany arrived**

**Met with hostility, especially from the working classes, who feared competition for low-paying jobs**

**The Irish, in particular, were subject to widespread bias, directed in part at their Catholicism.**

**1830s and 1840s, religious,  
ethnic, and/or class strife  
could escalate to violence**

# THE SOUTH AND RURAL LIFE

# **Few major urban centers in the South**

**(agricultural economy)**

**1860 the population density  
of Georgia was 18 people  
per square mile ...**

**(Massachusetts, the most  
populous state, had 153  
people per square mile)**

**Not enough people  
around to support  
organized cultural  
and leisure events**

**While the North  
developed canals,  
railroads, and highways,  
the South did not**

**... financing such**

**South did not develop a strong market economy**

**Wealthiest Southern citizens consisted mainly of plantation owners**

**More than three-  
quarters of white  
Southerners **owned no  
slaves.** Of the rest, half  
owned five or fewer  
slaves**

# **Southern Paternalism**

**relied on the  
perception of blacks as  
childlike and unable to  
take care of themselves**

**Slave owners almost always converted their slaves to Christianity, again convinced that they were serving the slaves' best interests. The Africans, in turn, adapted Christianity to their cultures and incorporated their own religions and traditions into their new faith**

**most worked  
extremely long hours  
at difficult and  
tedious labor**

# **But remember ....**

# **Slaves were an**

# **investment**

**(importing African slaves was banned in 1808, making it essential to keep one's slaves alive and reproducing)**

**Majority of Southern planters  
farmed smaller tracts of land**

**Yeomen** owned no slaves and  
worked their small tracts of land  
with only their families. Most were  
of **Scottish and Irish descent** and  
farmed in the hills, which were  
unsuitable for plantation farming

**South was also home to more than 250,000 free blacks**

**Black codes, prevented them from owning guns, drinking liquor, and assembling in groups of more than three**

**Prejudice was a constant fact of life**

**Some were **mulattos**, (mostly descendants of wealthy whites) and led lives of relative luxury and refinement in the Deep South, particularly in and around New Orleans**

# **THE WEST AND FRONTIER LIVING**

**In 1800 the frontier lay east of  
the Mississippi River**

**By 1820 nearly all of this  
eastern territory had attained  
statehood**

**Now the frontier region  
consisted of much of the  
Louisiana Purchase**

**By the early 1840s, the  
frontier had expanded to  
include the Pacific  
Northwest**

**In 1848 the Gold Rush drew numerous settlers to California**

**Ohio Valley and points west were hospitable to grain production and dairy farming**

**Midwest came to be known as  
"the nation's breadbasket."**

**Fur traders were often the  
first pioneers in a region...**

**constantly moved west**

**Trappers formed the first  
American government in the  
Oregon Territory**

**Western frontier was  
also home to cattle  
ranchers and miners**

**Frontier life was rugged.**

**Because of the possibilities  
for advancement and for**

**"getting a new start in life,"**

**the West came to symbolize  
freedom and equality**

# RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

**Impulse to improve the  
lives of others**

**Early social reform  
movements grew out of  
the **Second Great  
Awakening****

**Second Great Awakening**  
**began** in the Northeast in  
the **1790s**

**Gave birth to numerous**  
**societies dedicated to**  
**saving humanity** from its  
**own worst impulses**

**Movement spread to  
South and West ...**

**churches began to  
replace revivals**

**Hallelujah!**

**Most active members of  
reform groups were  
women**

**Temperance societies  
achieved nationwide  
prohibition in 1919**

**Popularized the notion  
that **society is responsible**  
for the welfare of its least  
fortunate**

**Penitentiaries sought to  
**rehabilitate** criminals**

**Other  
important  
movements of  
the period**

**The Shakers, a utopian group  
that splintered from the  
Quakers ...  
isolated themselves in  
communes where they  
shared work and its  
rewards**

**Shakers practiced  
celibacy ...**

**their numbers, not  
surprisingly,  
diminished.**

**Other Utopian groups  
included the Oneida  
community in New York,  
the New Harmony  
community in Indiana, and  
Brook Farm in  
Massachusetts**

**Joseph Smith formed the  
Mormon Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-Day Saints in  
1830**

**Strong opposition in the  
East and Midwest**

**Mormons made the  
long, difficult trek to  
the Salt Lake Valley**

**... came to dominate  
the Utah territory**

**Women's rights movement**

**was born in the mid-  
nineteenth century**

**Seneca Falls**

**Convention, held in  
1848**

**Its leaders: Lucretia Mott  
and Elizabeth Cady  
Stanton**

**Stanton teamed up with Susan  
B. Anthony and founded the  
National Women's Suffrage  
Association in 1869**

**Horace Mann** was  
instrumental in pushing  
for **public education**  
lengthened the school  
year used the first  
standardized books

# THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT

**Before the 1830s, few  
whites fought for the  
liberation of the slaves**

**Most anti-slavery whites  
sought **gradual abolition**,  
coupled with a movement  
to return blacks to Africa**

**Moderates** wanted  
emancipation to take place  
slowly

**Immediatists**, as their  
name implies, wanted  
emancipation at once

**Immediatist William  
Lloyd Garrison began  
publishing a popular  
abolitionist newspaper  
called the *Liberator* in  
1831**

**In the 1840s,**  
**Frederick Douglass**  
**began publishing his**  
**influential newspaper**  
*The North Star*

**Other prominent black abolitionists included Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth**

# HEADING TOWARD THE CIVIL WAR (1845-1860)

1844 pitted **James Polk**, a Democrat expansionist, against Whig leader **Henry Clay**

- **"54°-40' or Fight"** -

**Polk Slogan**

**America's Northwestern  
border should be extended  
to the 54°40' latitude, deep  
in Canadian territory**

**Polk wanted the immediate annexation of Texas as well as expansion into the Mexican-claimed territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and California**

**Polk won. President Tyler proposed the annexation of Texas saying Polk's win was a "mandate."**

**U.S. annexed Texas, and Mexico broke off diplomatic relations**

# **THE POLK PRESIDENCY**

**Polk realized the United States could hardly afford to fight two territorial wars at the same time, so ...**  
**He softened his position on Canada**

**The Oregon Treaty, signed with Great Britain in 1846, allowed the United States to acquire peacefully what is now Oregon, Washington, and parts of Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana**

**Polk concentrated on efforts to claim the Southwest from Mexico -**  
**tried to buy the territory**  
**when that failed, he**  
**provoked Mexico** until it  
**attacked American troops**

# **The Mexican-American War**

**Began in 1846**

**did not have universal  
support from the  
American public**

**Opponents argued  
that Polk had  
provoked Mexico into  
war at the request of  
powerful slave  
holders**

**Defeat of the **Wilmot Proviso**, a Congressional bill mandating the prohibition of slavery in any territory gained from Mexico during the war, reinforced those suspicions**

led to the formation of the  
**Free Soil Party**

**A single-issue party  
devoted to the goals of  
the Wilmot Proviso**

**Southerners felt that it was  
the choice of the settlers in  
new territories, and not of the  
federal government**

**The two sides were  
growing farther apart**

# **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)**

**Mexico handed over almost all  
of the modern Southwest:  
Arizona, New Mexico,  
California, Nevada, and Utah**

**New territories posed major problems regarding the status of slavery**

**Political parties split over issue  
– anti-slavery Whigs went to  
Free Soil party which refused  
to allow popular sovereignty**

# THE COMPROMISE Of 1850

**California, the populous territory, wanted statehood. Californians had already drawn up a state constitution. That constitution prohibited slavery.**

**Proslavery forces argued southern California should be forced to accept slavery, in accordance with the boundary drawn by the Missouri Compromise**

**Democrat Stephen Douglas  
and Whig Henry Clay  
hammered out what they  
thought to be a workable  
solution, known as the  
Compromise of 1850**

**Original compromise was defeated, but Douglas broke it down into smaller bills and managed to get each passed.**

**Admitted California as a free state; created the territories of Utah and New Mexico, but left the status of slavery up to each territory to decide**

**This reinforced the  
concept of popular  
sovereignty; and  
enacted a stronger  
fugitive slave law**

**However...**

**Definition of popular  
sovereignty was so vague  
that Northerners and  
Southerners could  
interpret the law entirely  
differently so as to suit  
their own positions**

**The fugitive slave law,  
meanwhile, made it much  
easier to retrieve escaped  
slaves and required free  
states to cooperate in  
their retrieval**

**We're on our  
way to **BIG**  
problems!**

# **Toward War Between the States**

**Antislavery sentiments in  
the North grew stronger in  
1852 with the publication  
of *Uncle Tom's Cabin***

**It was turned into a popular play  
that toured America and Europe**

**extremely powerful  
piece of propaganda**

**Franklin Pierce**, perceived in both the North and South as **a moderate**, was elected president.

**THE KANSAS-  
NEBRASKA ACT AND  
"BLEEDING KANSAS"**

**Settlers entering the Kansas and Nebraska territories found no established civil authority**

**Congress wanted to build railways through the territory, but they needed some form of government to impose order.**

**Stephen Douglas formulated and ushered through Congress a law that left the fate of slavery up to residents without specifying *when or how* they were to decide.**

**To make matters worse,  
by opening the two  
territories to slavery, the  
Kansas-Nebraska Act  
repealed the Missouri  
Compromise**

**Many Northern states passed laws  
weakening the fugitive slave act**

**Southerners, who thought  
the fugitive slave law would  
be the final word on the  
issue, were furious.**

**Antislavery Whigs  
joined Northern  
Democrats and former  
Free Soilers to form a  
new party, the  
Republicans.**

**They championed a wider range of issues, including the further development of national roads, more liberal land distribution in the West, and increased protective tariffs**

**Remember Clay's**

**“American  
System”?**

**Western settlers, and Eastern importers all found something to like in the Republican platform**

**Another new party formed during this period**

**The *American party*, often called the *KnowNothings* because they met privately and remained secretive about their political agenda, rallied around a single issue: Hatred of foreigners**

**For a while it appeared that the Know-Nothings, and not the Republican party, would become the Democrats' chief competition**

**But the party self-destructed, primarily because its Northern and Southern wings disagreed over slavery**

**Time for “self determination.”**

**Just prior to the election  
for Kansas's legislature,  
thousands of proslavery  
Missourians temporarily  
relocated in Kansas**

**The new legislature, which  
President Pierce recognized,  
promptly declared Kansas a  
slave territory.**

**Abolitionists refused to  
accept this outcome and set  
up their own government**

**Proslavery forces demolished  
the abolitionist city of  
Lawrence.**

**Radical abolitionist John  
Brown led a raid on a  
proslavery camp,  
murdering five.**

**Brown hoped to spark a  
slave revolt but failed.**

**He was executed after  
his raid on **Harper's  
Ferry** in 1859.**

**After his execution, news spread that Brown had received financial backing from Northern abolitionist organizations .**

**Brown became a martyr for the cause, celebrated throughout the North.**

**More than 200 people died in the conflict, which is how Kansas came to be known as Bleeding Kansas, or Bloody Kansas, during this period.**

**The crisis destroyed  
Pierce's political career**

**Democrats chose  
James Buchanan as  
their 1856 candidate**

**In a sectional vote, Buchanan won the election, carrying the South**

**Republican John Fremont carried the North**

**Know-Nothings ran Millard Fillmore, who won only 20 percent of the vote**

**The Know Nothings  
were finished as a  
party.**