

4.3 Making of America

Name: _____

Bell Ringers-

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

Have you ever moved before? _____

If yes, how many times have you moved and from where? _____

What would be the most difficult part of moving to a new country? What would be the most exciting part?

The Making of America-Immigration and _____

Coming to America- America's First Mass Migrants

The March of the Millions

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

The Emerald Isle Moves West

- Potato blight ⇒ _____ ⇒ migration (forced and voluntary, 2m)
- _____
- Irish largely stayed in the cities on the east coast
 - _____
 - " _____ "
- Irish determined to assimilate
 - _____

German Forty-Eighters

- _____
- More accepted by Americans
 - Lutheran (Protestant)
 - _____
 - Exceptions: Clung to their native culture, _____, drank lots of beer

Flare-ups of Anti-foreignism

- " _____ ": Native-born Americans _____ and sought to ensure that immigrants were not allowed to hold public office.
 - Believed newcomers would cause the downfall of America
- _____: A nativist anti-immigration secret society; directed hatred mainly at Irish Catholics.
- _____

Political Machines

- "Nativists": Native-born Americans who did not like immigration and sought to ensure that immigrants were _____
 - Believed newcomers would cause the downfall of America
- The American Party (AKA: The "Know-Nothings"): A nativist anti-immigration secret society; directed hatred mainly at Irish Catholics.
 - Attacked immigrant businesses, homes, and intimidated them at the polls.
- _____; held political control from 1854-1932.
 - _____
 - _____
 - Helped Irish _____

- _____: Leader of Tammany Hall between the 1850s-70s
 - Able to dole out city jobs and projects to his supporters
 - Found guilty of stealing _____.
 - Lamponed by _____

The Market Revolution

Industrial Review (Industrialization yesterday, _____ today).

- Change from _____
- Development of _____
- Increased use of natural resources
- Standardization of products
- _____
- Effects on politics and economics

Origins of American Industrialism

- Characteristics spurring industrialization:
 - Increasing population
 - _____
 - Abundance of raw materials
 - Wars in Europe + blockades
 - _____
- Struggled to compete with the British in manufacturing

The Father of the Factory System

- _____
- Built the _____
- Slater's machine _____

Eli Whitney: The Cotton Gin

- _____
 - Caused the South to _____
 - The cotton gin caused the North to expand its factories for spinning and weaving cloth.
 - **Synthesis:** The Cotton Gin is similar to Bacon's Rebellion because _____. (2+)

"Crowning" King Cotton"

--	--	--	--	--

Eli Whitney: Interchangeable Parts

- _____
 - _____ using this method

Mass Production

- The method of production of large amounts of standardized products _____
 - _____
 - Machine tools
 - Division of labor

Midwest Farming

- Major Inventions
 - _____
 - Cyrus _____
- Problem: _____

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.

Bell Ringer

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 _____
- _____
- _____ (a hard-surfaced highway)

The Steamboat

- _____
 - Rivers were now *two-way* streets
 - _____

Erie Canal

- Headed by _____
 - _____
 - "Clinton's Big Ditch"
- Effects:
 - _____
 - _____
 - "Western" cities boomed, like _____
- A three-man team with mules could build a mile in a year.
- _____
- Construction, surveying, and engineering by amateurs
- Over 1,000 workers died of swamp fever at Montezuma Marsh, stopping construction

I've Been Working on the Railroad

- Invention of the "iron horse"
- _____
 - _____
- Early railroads were unreliable
- New inventions lead to _____
(e.g. Westinghouse air-brakes) (eg: means example given)

[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

- _____
 - Allowed nearly instantaneous communication with Europe
- American "clipper ships" to haul cargo to foreign nations
- The Pony Express
 - _____
 - Lasted only 2 years _____

Connection Leads to Disconnection

- 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.
- _____;
- _____
- Legal issues usually sided with businesses, rather than workers.

• Real rags-to-riches stories were rare, but you _____.
Working in America-The Market Revolution Gains Steam
Working Conditions

- _____ = “wage slaves”
- Typical factory conditions:
 - They were _____
 - They were _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Unionization was _____

Women Go to Work

- Preindustrial society:
 - _____ and _____ the _____.
- Industrial society:
 - Women _____, but were needed to _____ the machines
 - Provided greater economic independence

Unions: The Struggle to Organize (Bread n Butta)

- _____:
 - Butter _____
 - Butter _____
 - Butter _____
- Many factory owners were _____
 - Goals were the _____ public education, and _____
 - The results were only fair, at best. This was due to high immigration and courts siding with businesses.

A “Wage Slave” no more!

- _____.
- *Commonwealth v. Hunt* (1842) – Massachusetts Supreme Court ruling that _____, provided that they were organized for a _____.

Home Sweet Home

Women and The Industrial Family

The Industrial Home

- _____
- 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 _____
 - _____
 - Longer “_____” (when do you think childhood *ends* today? _____)
 - The home changed from a place of work (like on the farm) to a place of rest (away from the factory).

Separate Spheres Ideology

- _____:
 - Physically smaller than men

- Belief that women had _____ than men because they seemed to faint so frequently
- _____; caused fatigue and temporary insanity
- Female nervous system more delicate; easier to irritate, overwhelm, overstimulate, and fatigue (b/c of reproductive system)
- _____
- “_____”/ “Cult of True Womanhood”: The cultural value system for women during the _____
- _____
- Working class and colored women not included
- _____
- _____ (temperance movement, child labor, etc.) Names: _____

Godey’s Lady’s Book

- _____
- 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

- _____
- Uneven division of income between the _____
- Division of living conditions:
 - _____
 - Middle lived away from downtown center in brownstone row houses
 - _____

Lower-Class Living

- The _____
 - Tenements
 - _____
- Problems:
 - _____
 - Dangerous
 - _____
 - _____ (cholera and typhoid)

Middle-Class Living

- Included doctors, lawyers, and skilled crafts people
- _____; 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