

8 Things (with Examples) to Notice from Chapters 11 and 12

These are not in the textbook's page order.

	North	South	West	National	What to Notice (with Examples)
1.	X X X	X			<p>Organizations to deal with slavery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1820s -American Colonization Society – Liberia • 1830s -American Anti-Slavery Society – W.L. Garrison/<i>The Liberator</i>; Fredrick Douglass (black/<i>The North Star</i> Not a newspaper, but useful-D. Walker's Appeal (black) • 1840s -Free Soil (also becomes a political party)
2.	X				<p>Literacy and reading for most and reading materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horace Mann – public education • Authors with American themes – from Hawthorne to Whitman and Dickinson • Authors and speakers on transcendentalism - Emerson, Thoreau (<i>Civil Disobedience</i>)
3.	X				<p>Immigration into the region (Note: nativism continues. In the South, there is a higher proportion of native born.)</p>
4.	X				<p>Reform (attempts to make varied things better than they were) in addition to abolition and literacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions for prisoners and the insane – Dorothea Dix • Suffrage, continues but a few women also demand it in the Seneca Falls Declaration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some are focused on suffrage.- Susan B. Anthony. ○ Some start as opposed slavery and came to realize that women's legal positions were similar. S. Truth, Grimke sisters) • Temperance (no alcohol) • Utopian communes - many groups living together in common. Example: Shakers were both religious and utopian (wanting to make the world perfect by living by example or at least live perfectly themselves). • Women's rights – none (See also suffrage above.)
5.				X	<p>Religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Great Awakening • Growth of Methodist and Baptists – but those churches split over slavery about 1860
6.	X				<p>1840s-1850s –By whites, rebellion against laws about returning slaves to the South OR by illegally trying to help slaves escape – Underground Railroad</p>
7.		X			<p>1800-1850 – By slaves, rebellion or resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gabriel (VA) • D. Vesey (SC) • N. Turner (VA)

8.		X			<p>Traits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illiteracy • Myths – covered extensively in the text • Peculiar institution (with <i>peculiar</i> defined as unique) • Racism as a comfort for poor whites of varied classes • Shift after the 1820s to greater dependency on a single crop (“King Cotton”) that was sold to Great Britain, France, and the North, to having a majority of slaves used in cotton production, and to the number of slaves increasing • Shift after the 1820s from the view of slavery as a necessary evil to belief that it was a positive good
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