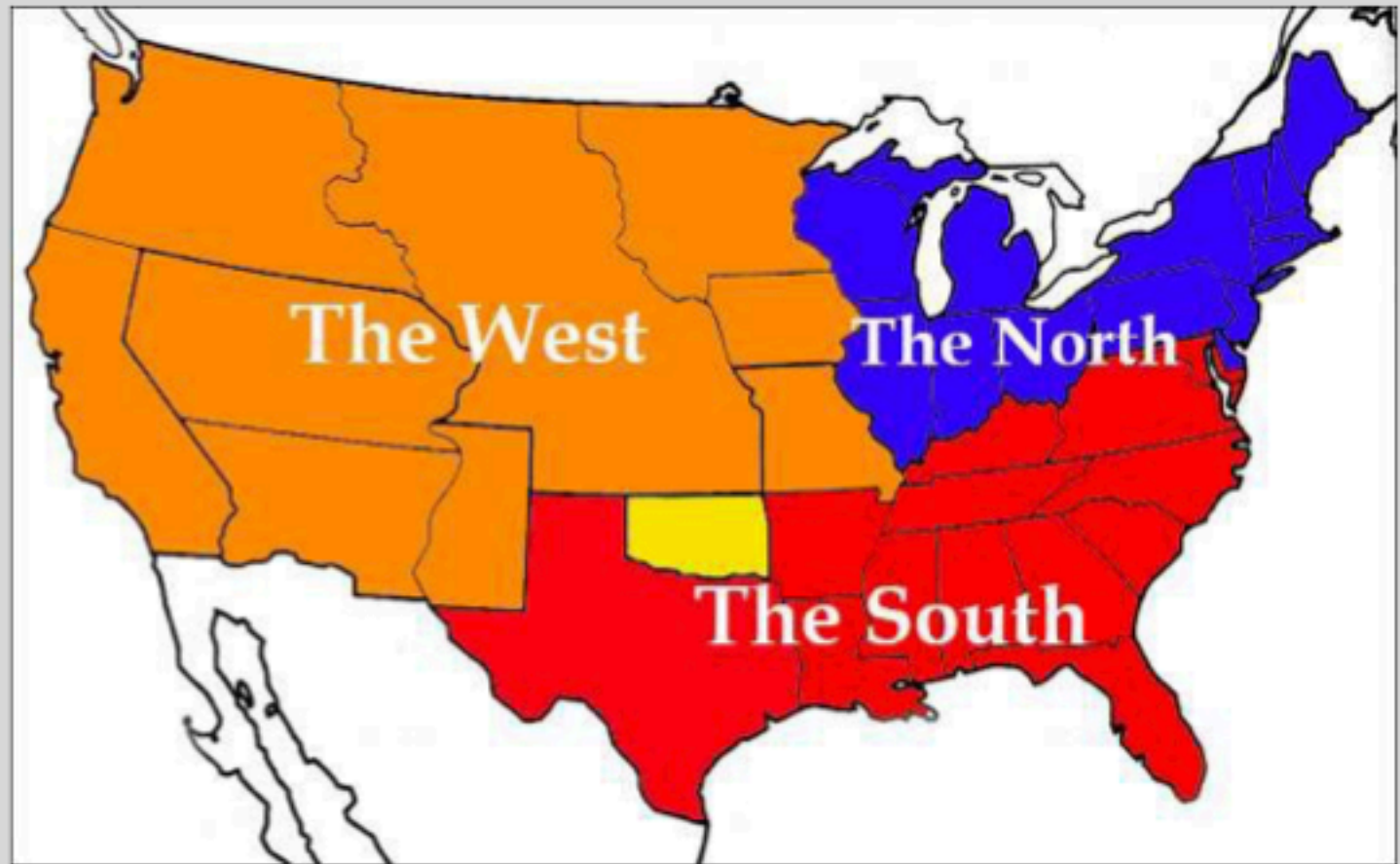


Sectionalism

1820-1860



Essential Question

- Compare and contrast the characteristics and influences of the three major sections of the United States by the mid-19th century.



vs.



Causes of Sectionalism

- Loyalty to region
- Social & cultural differences
- Economic differences
- Federal vs. States' Rights



The North

- Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Old Northwest
 - Commonalities:
 - Bound by transportation advances
 - Industrialization and commercial farming
 - Prohibition of slavery (most)
 - Characteristics:
 - Most populous
 - High birthrate
 - Large # of immigrants



The North

- Industrial Northeast
 - Organized Labor - factories
 - National Trades' Union (1837)
 -
 - failure
- Urban Life
 - expansion of population → expansion of slums
 - poor sanitation, disease, high crime rates
- African Americans
 - 1% of population but 50% of free blacks
 - 2nd class, non-citizens



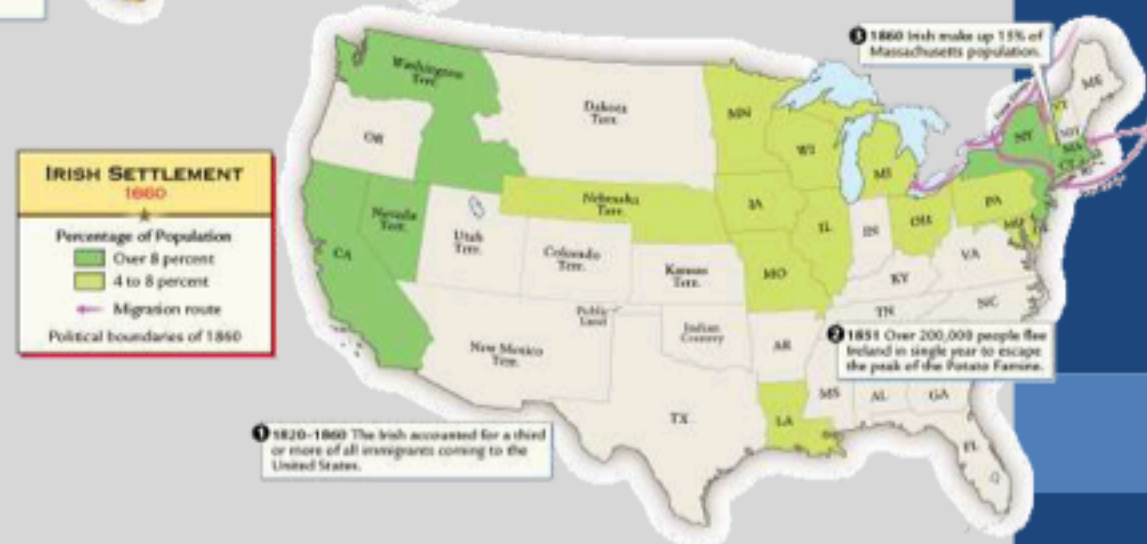
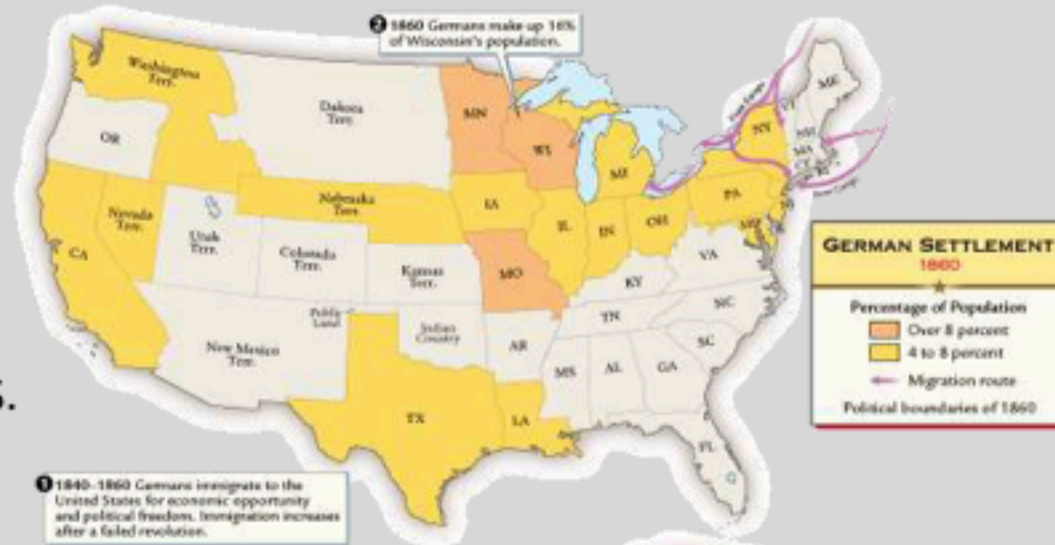
The Agricultural Northwest

- Old Northwest (OH, IN, IL, MI, WI, MN)
 - Tied to North East as result of:
 - military campaigns against Indians
 - building of canals and railroads
- Agriculture
 - New inventions lead to expansion
 - McCormick reaper, Deere steel plow
- New Cities
 - Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago
 - distribution/shipping points



Immigration

- Causes of Influx:
 - inexpensive and expedited ocean travel
 - famines and political unrest (push)
 - economic opportunity in U.S. (pull)
- Largest Groups:
 - Irish
 - potato famine
 - settled in cities
 - NY, Boston, Philadelphia
 - identified w/Democratic party
 - influence of/on Tammany
 - Germans
 - Revolutions of 1848 and economic hardships
 - settled in rural areas of Old Northwest
 - pro-public education
 - anti-slavery



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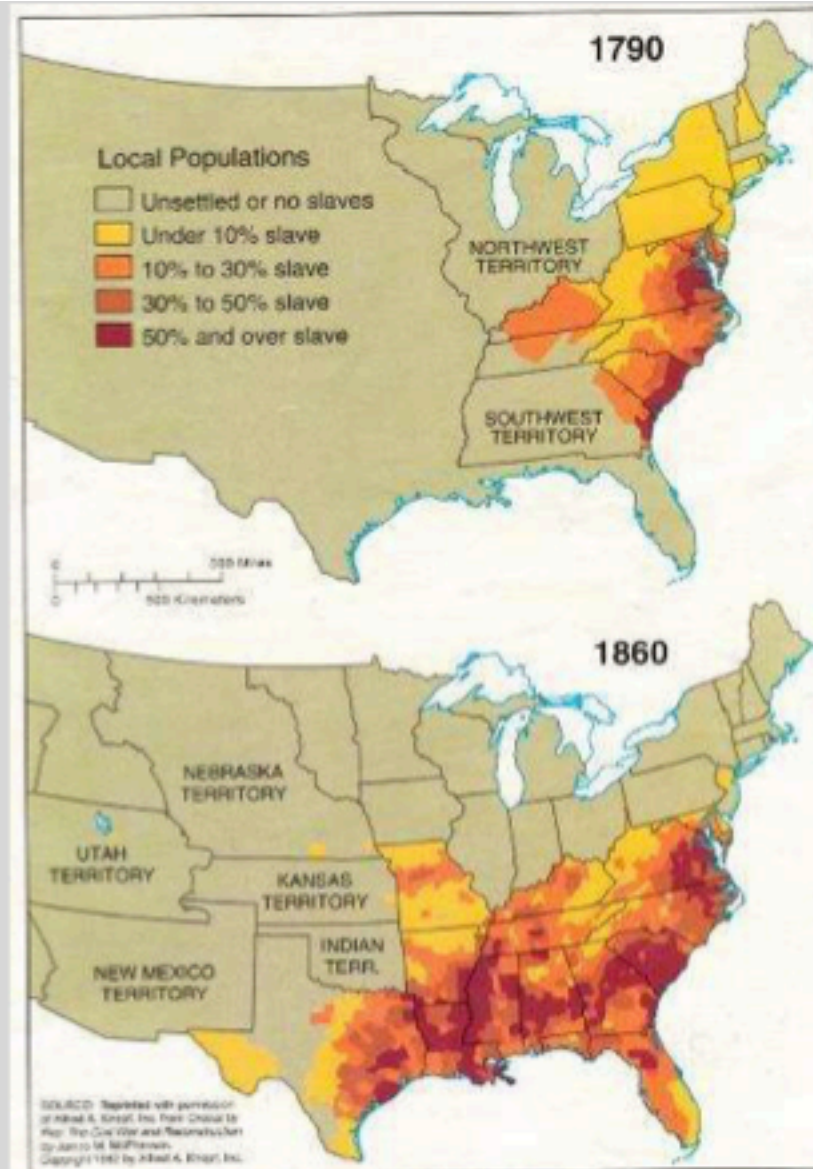
Nativism

- Reaction to:
 - Immigrant culture:
 - Catholicism (Irish)
 - Alcohol (Irish & Germans)
 - Political strength
- Manifestations:
 - Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner
 - American Party - “Know- Nothings”
 - Riots in cities



The South

- Agriculture and King Cotton
 - continued importance of cash crops and plantation system
 - only 15% of industrial production
 - impact of cotton gin
- Slavery, the “Peculiar Institution”
 - Population Growth: 4 million (1860)
 - all natural
 - slave trade ended in 1808
 - although some smuggling occurred
 - Higher demand in Deep South
 - majority of slaves now on plantations/large farms (opposite of early period)



Nature of Slavery

• Slave Life

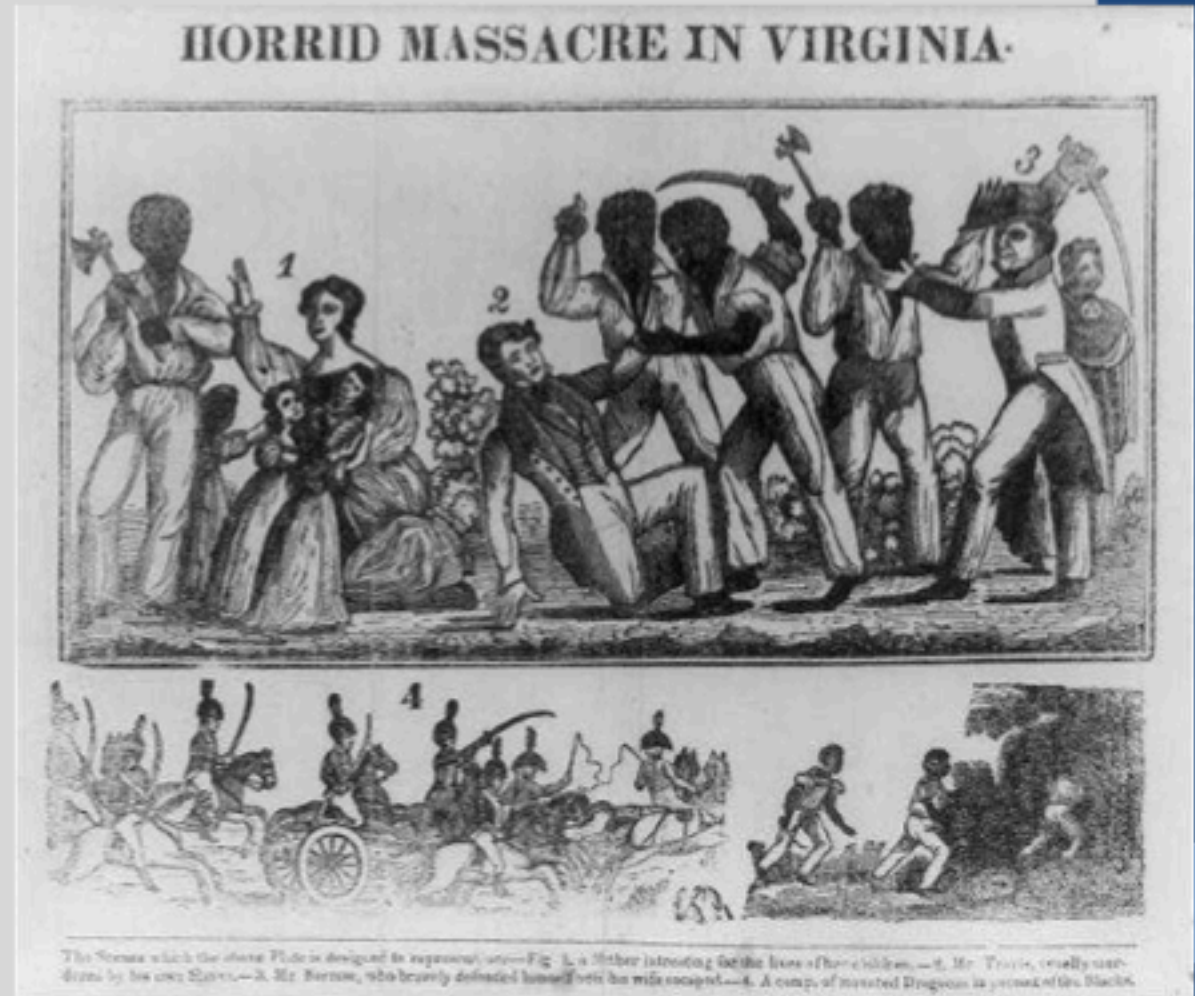
- varied by plantation
 - harsh to humane treatment
- development of slave culture
 - religion
 - slave hymnals
 - retention of kinship

• Resistance

- Routine: slowdowns, sabotage, escape
- Uprisings/Rebellions:
 - Vesey (1822)
 - Turner (1831)

• Effects:

- Southern States tighten strict slave codes
- Polarized nation:
 - Northerners became critical of institution
 - Southerners became more defensive



Southern Society

- Free African Americans
 - Roughly 250,000
 - could own property
 - could not vote
 - had to prove status
- White Society
 - Rigid Hierarchy
 - Aristocracy (Planters)
 - Farmers
 - Poor Whites
 - “Mountain People”
 - Cities
 - small populations compared to North
- Southern Thought
 - Education
 - higher education only for the wealthy
 - Religion



The West

- American Indians
 - Exodus to Great Plains
 - Impact of the Horse
 - Major Tribes:
 - Cheyenne
 - Sioux
- The Frontier
 - Mountain Men
 - Beckwourth, Smith, Bridger
 - The Homestead
 - White Settlers
 - Role of Women - short life span
 - Environmental Damage
 - land
 - wildlife



Advances in technology & Transportation

- Development of mechanized textile mills in England and Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin made Cotton Cloth affordable
- Advances in transportation led to more settlement in the West along with increased demands for cotton.

U.S. Manufacturing (1860)

Region	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Value of Product
North Atlantic	69,831	900,107	\$1,213,897,518
Old Northwest	33,335	188,651	\$346,675,290
South	27,779	166,803	\$248,090,580
West	8,777	50,204	\$71,229,989

Population and Occupation

- Increase surge of Immigration due to developments in transportation
- 1832
 - Germans- West
 - Irish- North

- Small villages and towns

Population by Region, 1820 to 1860

Region	1820	1840	1860
Northeast: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania	4,360,000	6,761,000	10,594,000
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas	850,000	3,352,000	9,097,000
South: Delaware, Maryland, Washington DC, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	4,419,000	6,951,000	11,133,000
West: Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California			619,000
All States	9,618,000	17,120,000	31,513,000

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957*. All figures rounded to the nearest thousand.