The Market Revolution and Social Reform 1815–1850

Industrial Change and Urbanization
How did industrialization contribute to growing inequality and the creation of new social classes?

Reform and Moral Order
What role did religion play in the reform movements that followed the War of 1812?

The Market Revolution and Social Reform 1815–1850

Institutions and Social Improvement
How did Enlightenment ideas shape the reform of institutions for the poor, criminals, and the mentally ill?

Abolitionism and Women’s Rights
What was the relationship between abolitionism and the women’s rights movement?

The Republic of Reform: 1820–1850
The Second Great Awakening
David Walker’s “Appeal”
Seneca Falls Convention

Industrial Change and Urbanization
The Transportation Revolution
Cities and Immigrants
The Industrial Revolution
Growing Inequality and New Classes

The Transportation Revolution
Transportation revolution
Fueled consumption and industrialization
Robert Fulton’s steamboat
Canal building
- Erie Canal – completed 1825
- Railroads – from 1820s
- Supreme Court defeated monopolies
  - Gibbons v. Ogden
  - Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge

Cities and Immigrants
- Urban dwellers
  - About 5 percent prior to 1800
  - One in seven by 1850
- Port cities
- Industrial cities
  - Lowell, Massachusetts
- Immigration
  - 1840–1860: 4.2 million
  - Irish, Germans

Explore Early Nineteenth-Century Urbanization and the Transportation Revolution on MyHistoryLab

The Industrial Revolution
- Shift in production into factory
  - Putting-out system
  - Factory system
• Shift in labor organization
  ▪ Rhode Island system
  ▪ Waltham system
• American innovation
  ▪ American system of manufacturing

18 Growing Inequality and New Classes
• Growing propertyless class
• New middle class
  ▪ Especially clerks, retailers, salespeople
  ▪ New mores: temperance
  ▪ Cult of domesticity
• Working classes
• Labor unions
  ▪ Nativist sentiments grew

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21 Reform and Moral Order
• The Benevolent Empire
• The Temperance Movement
• Women’s Role in Reform
• Backlash against Benevolence

22

23 The Benevolent Empire
• Network of reform organizations
  ▪ The benevolent empire
  ▪ Built on Second Great Awakening’s techniques
• Sabbatarian movement
  ▪ Lyman Beecher
  ▪ Ultimately unsuccessful, but established methods and networks

24 The Temperance Movement
• American Temperance Society
  ▪ Evangelicals
  ▪ Propaganda campaign
  ▪ 5,000 local chapters
• Washington Temperance Societies

26 Women’s Role in Reform
• Women’s reform and cult of domesticity
• Second phase, 1830s
  ▪ American Female Moral Reform Society
  ▪ Sarah Josepha Hale

27 Backlash against Benevolence
• Critique of orthodox churches and links to commercial world
• New women’s roles threatening
  ▪ Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon Church)

28 Institutions and Social Improvement
• School Reform
• Prisons, Workhouses, and Asylums
• Utopian Alternatives

29 School Reform
• Workingmen’s movement
  ▪ Called for free public education
  ▪ 10-hour workday
• Massachusetts
  ▪ 1837 – first board of education under Horace Mann
• Spread of public school movement
  ▪ Some resistance from Catholic authorities
  ▪ More than 50 percent of white children in schools by 1850

30 Prisons, Workhouses, and Asylums
• Focus on the role of environment and moral uplift
• Prison reform attempted to rehabilitate criminals
• Workhouses
• Asylums
  ▪ Dorothea Dix

31 Utopian Alternatives
• Experimentation with utopian socialism
• Shakers – celibate communism
• Oneida Community
• New Harmony – utopian socialism
• Brook Farm
  ▪ Transcendentalism
• New national literature
  ▪ Nathaniel Hawthorne
  ▪ Herman Melville

32 Abolitionism and Women’s Rights
• Rejecting Colonization
• Abolitionism
• The Women’s Rights Movement
• Political Antislavery

33 Rejecting Colonization
• American Colonization Society – 1817
  ▪ Little achieved
• David Walker
  ▪ Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World
• Nat Turner’s Rebellion – 1831
  ▪ Increased calls for abolition

34

35 Abolitionism
• William Lloyd Garrison
  ▪ The Liberator – 1831
• American Anti-Slavery Society
  ▪ Arthur and Lewis Tappan – provided funds
Large organization
- Women participated
- Reaction to abolitionism
  - Leaders killed
  - Censorship in the South

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38 The Women's Rights Movement
- Emerges from abolitionism
  - Angelina and Sarah Grimké
- Seneca Falls Convention, 1848
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott
  - Declaration of Sentiments
- Gains
  - Property rights
  - Control over personal income

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40 Political Antislavery
- John Quincy Adams attempted to circumvent gag rule
- Liberty Party
  - Abolition through political institutions
- Frederick Douglass
  - Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass – 1845
- Notion of Slave Power spread
  - Conspiracy theory
  - Gag rule

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42 Conclusion
- After 1815, transportation improvements, technological innovations, and expanding markets propelled the economy toward industrialization.
• The reform impulse emerged to address the changing conditions in society and was strongly influenced by the new evangelical Protestantism.
• Abolitionism grew, leading to the emergence of feminism.