

Age of Reform

Questions and Supplementary Notes

Listen and Read

"Let Us All Speak Our Minds"

Men tell us 'tis fit that wives should submit
To their husbands, submissively meekly,
Tho' whatever they say their wives should obey,
Unquestioning, stupidly, weakly;
Our husbands would make us their own dictum take
Without ever a wherefore or why for it ?
But I don't and I can't, and I wont and I shan't!
No, I will speak my mind if I die for it!

For we know it's all fudge to say man's the best judge
Of what should be, and shouldn't and so on,
That woman should bow, nor attempt to say how
She considers that matters should go on;
I never yet gave up myself thus a slave,
However my husband might try for it ?
For I can't and I won't, and I shan't and I don't,
But I will speak my mind if I die for it!

And all ladies I hope who've with husbands to cope,
With the rights of the sex will not trifle,
We all, if we choose our tongues but to use,
Can all opposition soon stifle;
Let man if he will then bid us be still,
And silent, a price he'll pay high for it, --
For we won't and we can't, and we don't and we shan't,
Let us all speak our minds if we die for it!



*An American couple depicted in Godey's Lady's Book, 1851.
Godey's Lady's Book, Vol. 42, January, 1851 by Various*

Questions for “Let Us All Speak Our Minds”

- 1. What is the mood of the song’s melody? What emotions are expressed in the lyrics? Do the melody and lyrics seem to go together? Why or why not?**
- 2. Why do you think women would write and sing a song like this?**
- 3. What issue do you think the song is trying to raise awareness of? Explain.**
- 4. To what extent do you think the complaints mentioned in this song are still valid today? Explain.**
- 5. Do you think women in America today have the same rights as men? Why or why not**
- 6. Are girls and boys treated equally at a party? In the classroom? In sports? At home with parents?**
- 7. Are men and women equal in the home? At their jobs? On television/movies?**

Read Section 18.1 and Discuss

1. Why was Sojourner Truth speaking in Ohio and not Texas?
2. What is the main feature of Sojourner Truth's words that make the impact for her listeners? Explain.
3. What would you predict would be the reaction of men in the audience, given the report in the book? Women in the audience? Explain.

Vocabulary to Know Before You Go

Grievance - a complaint against a perceived unfair condition

Synonyms: gripe, objection

Antonyms: compliment, assist, flatter

Saying: make a stink, ax to grind



Turn to Page 338

This image is a page from a scrapbook kept by Mary S. Anthony, Susan B. Anthony's sister. Mary wanted to record the achievements women made during the 19th century.

After you read sections 18.2 to the end of the chapter, look for women and men who led these movements. Do you read about any of the women on this page? What did you learn about them?

Read 18.2

Transcendentalism of Little Women

Do you agree what we are all “hopelessly flawed”?

Picture of an Amish barn raising...
example of an “ideal community” and
“brotherly cooperation”.

<http://rs27.pbsrc.com/albums/c197/Stanzerl/Films/80s%20Films/Witness-barnraising.jpg~c200>



Read 18.3

- What do you wonder?
- What would you like to know more about?
- What do you think of how people were treated in mental hospitals and debtor's prison?



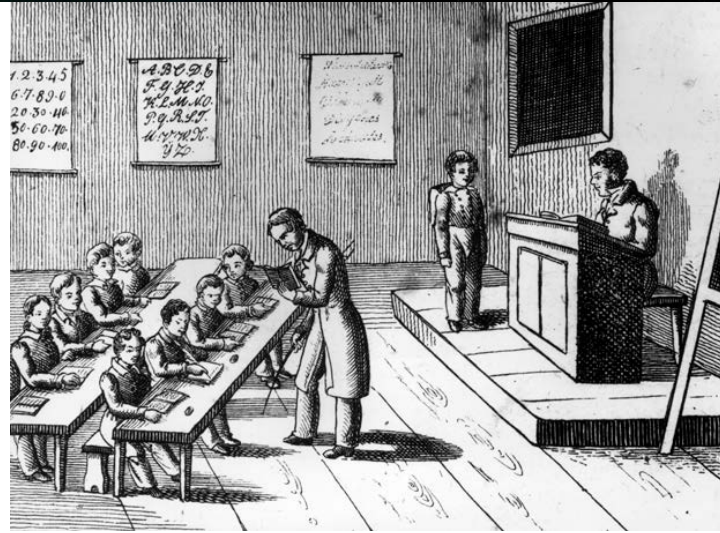
Read 18.4



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.piniimg.com/564x/92/48/f7/9248f7d496202c8b29f4cddd15b09644.jpg>



<http://www.19cphoto.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1mw484.jpg>



http://images.mentalfloss.com/sites/default/files/styles/insert_main_wide_image/public/2695477.png

Read 18.5

“THE HOME OF THE OPPRESSED.”



CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES. "HAIL COLUMBIA."

be em- the State should remain in force "until the time fixed on for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall o

Read 18.6



Temperance Movement

- Started in the early 1800s - encouraged people to drink less alcohol
- By 1820s - changed to stop drinking completely
- People took a pledge and became part of the “Cold Water Army”
- Part of “Second Great Awakening” - focus on individual choice and responsibility
- Seen as a first step and then move to other ways to improve themselves (transcendentalism)
- It doesn't gain a lot of momentum for about 60 years

What do you predict will happen with the Temperance Movement? Justify your response.

Other General Notes

People to Know

Events to Know

Immigration Information

Effects of Immigration

Effects of Factory Growth

Labor Unions

Strikes and Movements

People to Know

Abolitionists – people who wanted to end slavery in the U.S.

Underground Railroad – a secret network of people who helped runaway slaves to reach freedom in the northern United States or Canada

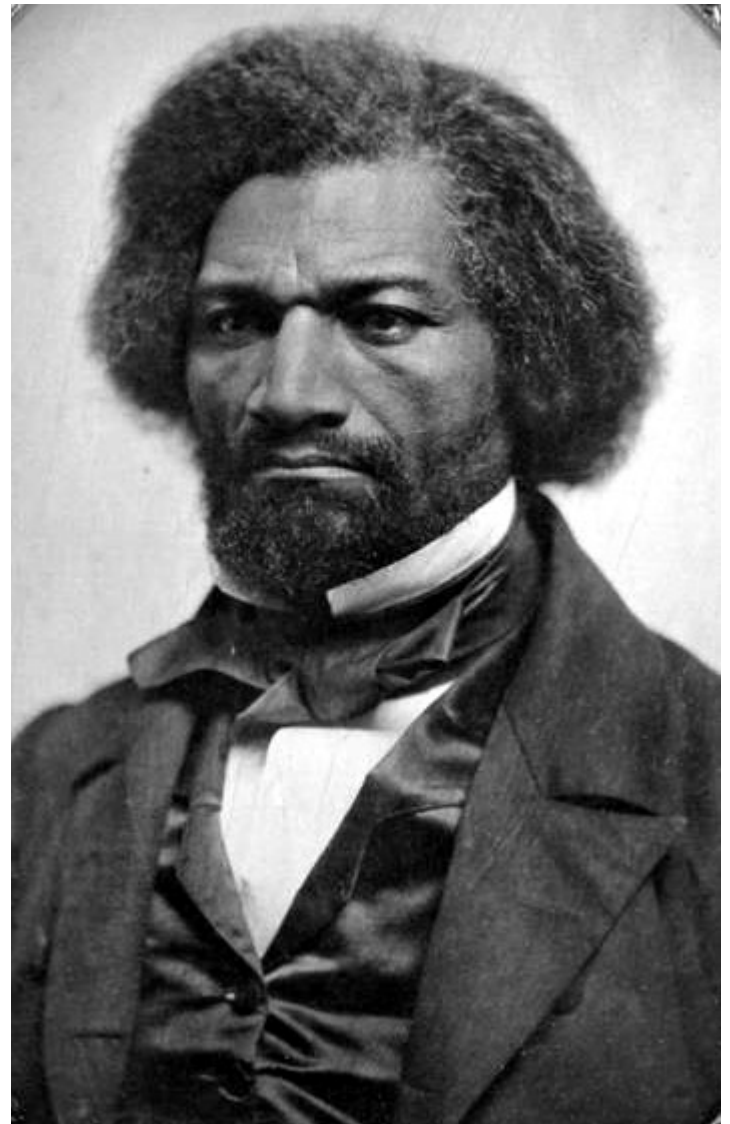
[What do the patterns mean?](#)



Official_medallion_of_the_British_Anti-Slavery_Society_(1795).jpg



Frederick Douglass –
taught himself how to
read as a child before
escaping slavery; he
lectured against
slavery throughout the
U.S. and Great Britain
and started the anti-
slavery newspaper, The
North Star

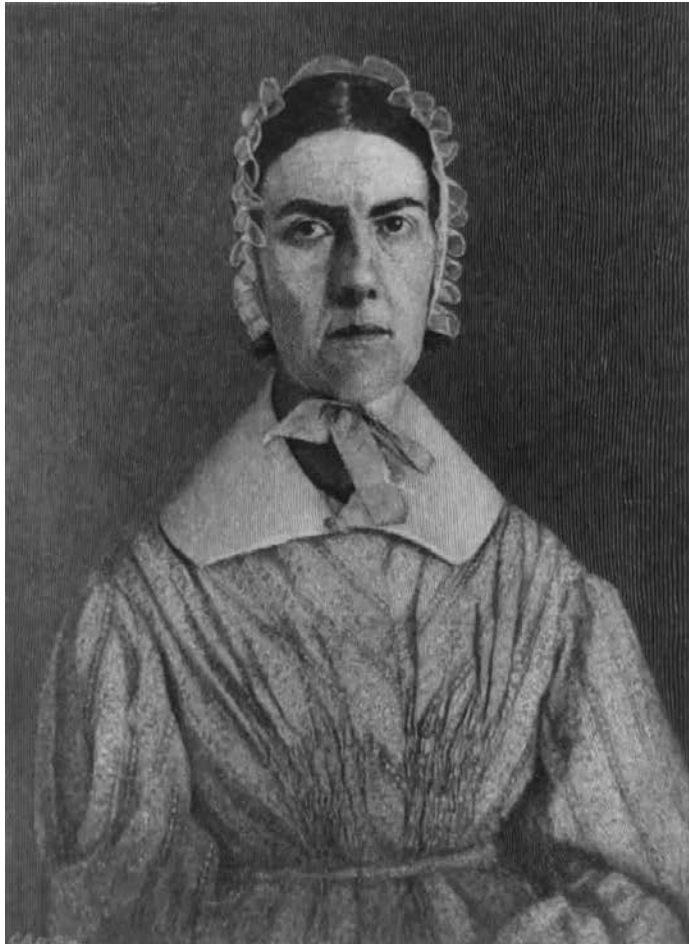


<https://www.awesomestories.com/images/user/17da60404892f3abd32be2d604ef9623.jpg>



William Lloyd
Garrison – He was a
white abolitionist
who started the anti-
slavery newspaper,
The Liberator, and he
also started the New
England Anti-Slavery
Society

Angelina and Sarah Grimke – sisters who were daughter of a wealthy Southern slaveholder; they gave lectures throughout the U.S. on the evils of slavery



<http://www.themoralliberal.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Grimkes.jpg>



Harriet Tubman –
escaped slave who
later led over 300
slaves to freedom
using the Underground
Railroad

Other Famous Abolitionists and Women's Rights Advocates

Sojourner Truth

Lucretia Mott

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Susan B. Anthony

Dorothea Dix

John Brown

Cassius Marcellus Clay

Matilda Gage

Harriet Beecher Stowe

Solomon Northup

Abraham Lincoln

David Walker

Horace Mann

Elizabeth Blackwell

Martin Robinson Delany

Edwin Stanton

Josiah Henson

John Greenleaf Whittier

Grace Greenwood

Gideon Welles

Wendell Phillips

Lucy Stone

Ellen Craft

Jane Addams

Prudence Crandall

Events to Know

- Industrial Revolution – 1775-1890s – inventions lead to new machines and growth of factories
- World Antislavery Convention – London, England (1840) – Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were motivated by the unequal treatment of women at the convention, so they decided to hold a women's rights convention



<http://cdn.history.com/sites/2/2013/12/industrial-revolution-hero-AB.jpeg>

- Types of Discrimination Against Women – Women could not:
 - Vote
 - Hold political office
 - Fathers and later husbands controlled their daughter's/wife's wages and property
- Seneca Falls Convention - Seneca Falls, NY (1848) – Delegates demanded the following:
 - Equality for women at work, school, and in church
 - The right to vote



<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/xSjtMOCocW8/maxresdefault.jpg>

Immigration Information

- During the 1840s and 1850s about 4 million refugees arrive in the U.S.
- The vast majority of immigrants were Protestant Christians, except the Irish, who were primarily Catholic Christians



Irish Immigrants

- In the 1840s, over 1 million people died in Ireland due to the Irish Potato Famine
- By 1860, over 1.5 million Irish immigrants came to the U.S. because of the famine
- Most Irish immigrants came to the U.S. poor, settling in either Boston, New York, or Philadelphia



Irish emigrants depart Liverpool for North America.

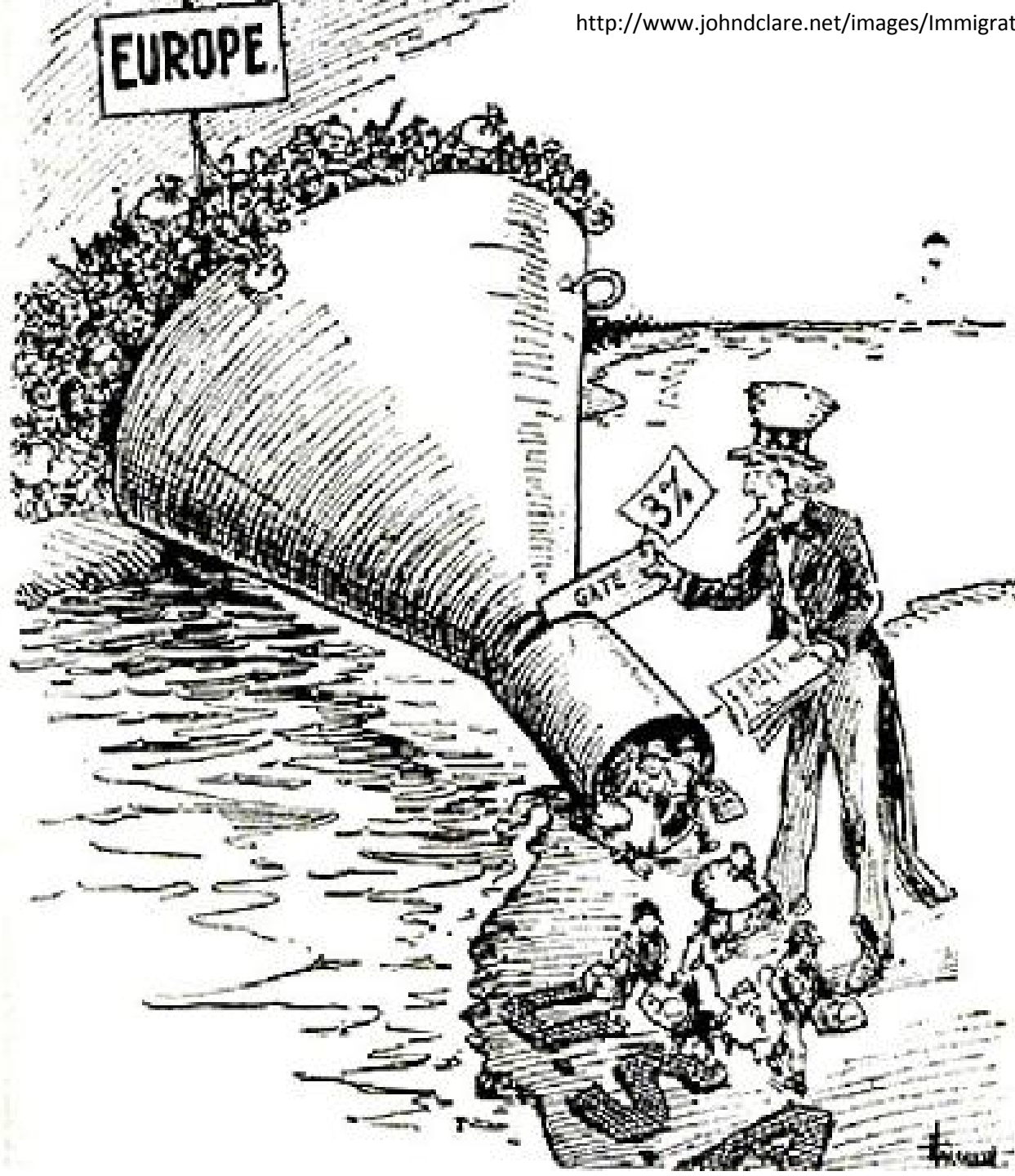
German Immigrants

- German immigrants came to the U.S. to escape war and to better their lives
- Those with money bought farms in the Midwest, and those who were too poor to buy land stayed on the East Coast in cities such as New York



Southern and Eastern Europeans

- The total of immigrants amounted to about 24 million between 1880-1920, from Italy, Russia, Poland, Croatia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary
- They immigrated because of low wages, unemployment, forced conscription into the military, religious persecution and disease
- Most were illiterate in their own language, and they most certainly could not speak English



Chinese Immigrants

- Those who immigrated were primarily males, unlike the Europeans, who immigrated as a family
- Their plan was to return home after earning money
- They performed manual labor in mines, the railroad, etc.



http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/67300/67396/67396_chin_wall_md.gif

Effects of Immigration

- Immigrants took available jobs in factories and mines, helping the economy
- Nativists (people who didn't want immigrants to come to America) tried to limit immigration, blaming immigrants for "stealing" jobs from native-born Americans and for being criminals
- Immigrants were also discriminated against for being Catholic

- In the 1850s, the Nativists started the Know-Nothing Party
- Immigrants primarily took low paying jobs and lived in communities that supported their native language. These areas were overcrowded and had poor sanitation, which led to liter, disease, and a general stench. Crime was also high in these areas.
- The U.S. made new restrictions that kept illiterate, mentally unstable, and other unwanted people out.



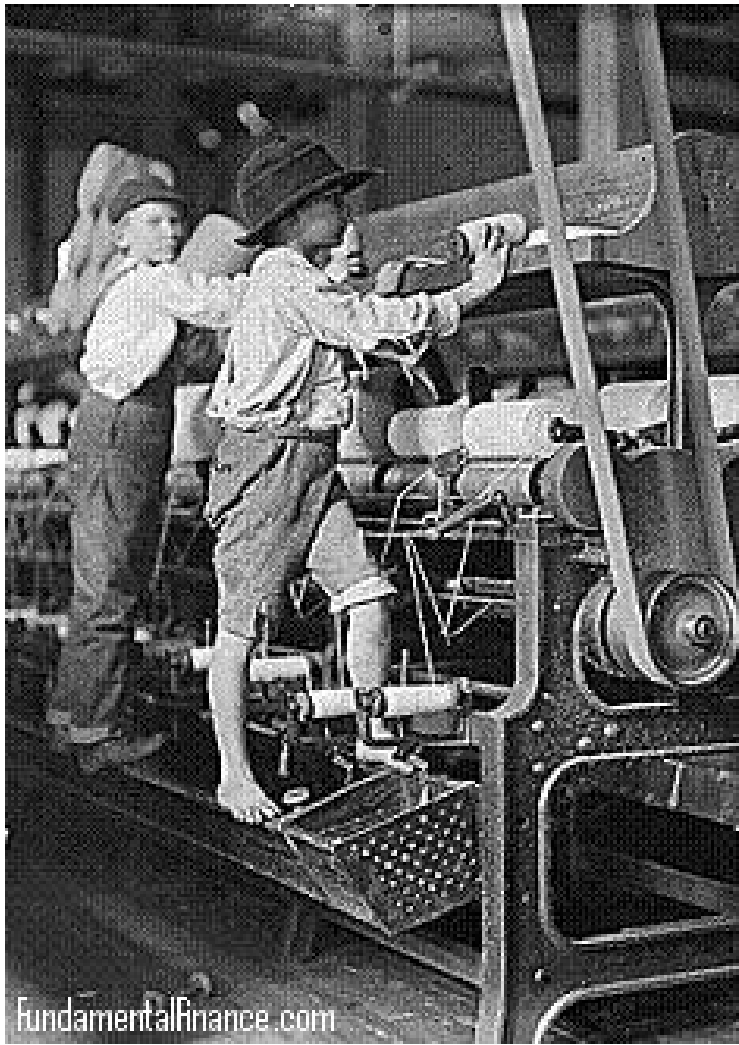
Effects of Factory Growth

- Factory workers often worked 15 hours or more a day.
- Injuries were common and wages were low. Earnings: Men - \$5/week, Women - \$2/week, and Children - \$1/week
- Factories began to replace skilled workers, such as carpenters and shoe makers
- By the 1830s, workers began to form trade unions in order to fight for better working conditions
- Union workers sometimes made their demands by going on strike

- There were no child labor laws. Many children went to work because their families needed the money; they did not get an education.



<http://www.fundamentalfinance.com/images/child-labor-2.jpg>



<http://i260.photobucket.com/albums/ii18/drmabuse06/childlabor.jpg>

Labor Unions

- Uriah Stephens/ Terrance V. Powderly – Knights of Labor – Philadelphia – 1869 – organizing labor, recruited people who had been kept out of trade unions; grew rapidly



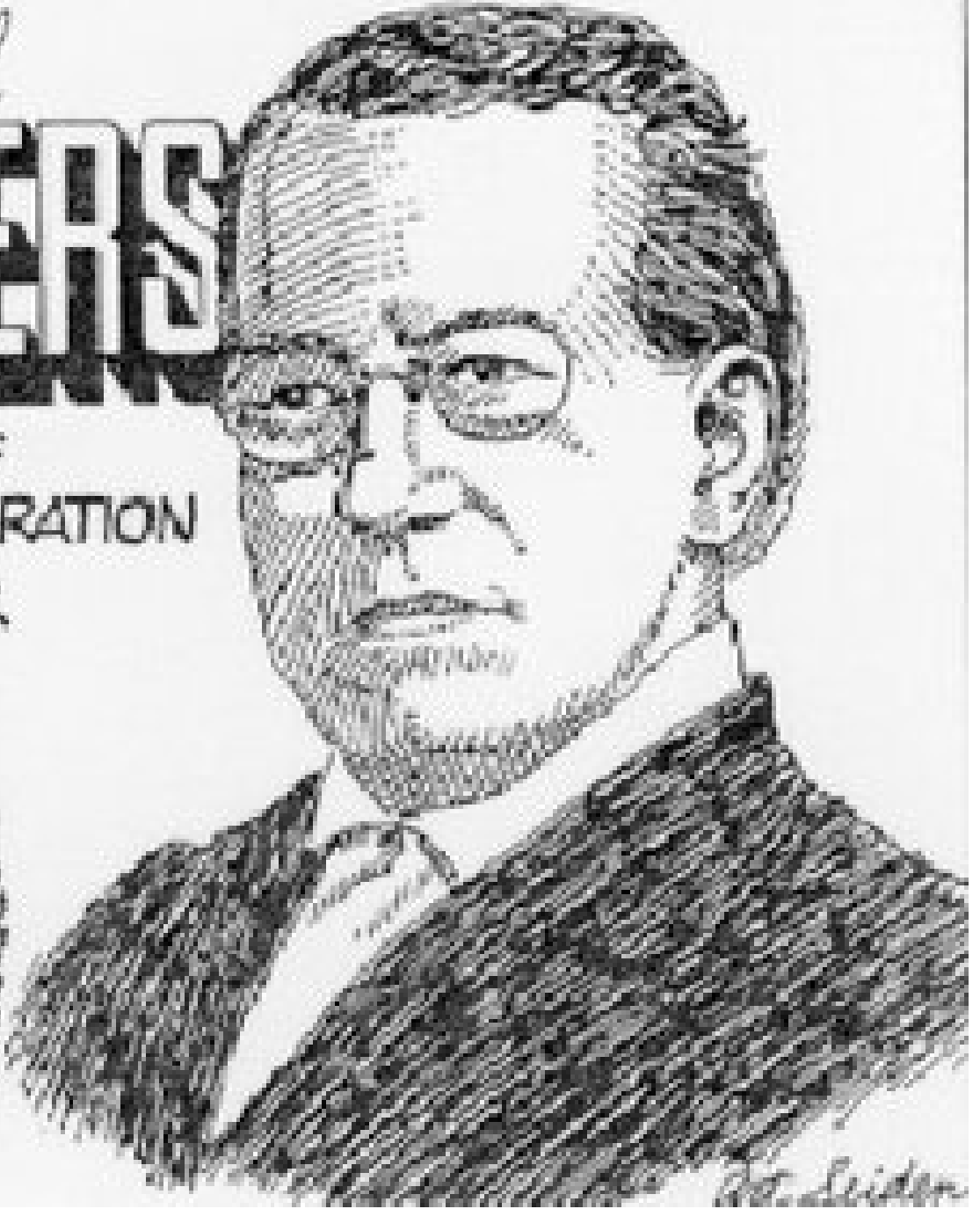
<http://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Knights-of-Labor-cropped.jpg>

Labor Unions

- Samuel Gompers – American Federation of Labor – 1881 – pressed for higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, and the right to bargain collectively with employers; violent strikes turned public opinion against them; 1.6 million members by 1904

Samuel
GOMPERS

FATHER OF
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR



Art. Seiden

Labor Unions

- Mary Harris Jones – International Ladies' Garment Workers Union – New York City – 1911 – safer working conditions – result of Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire



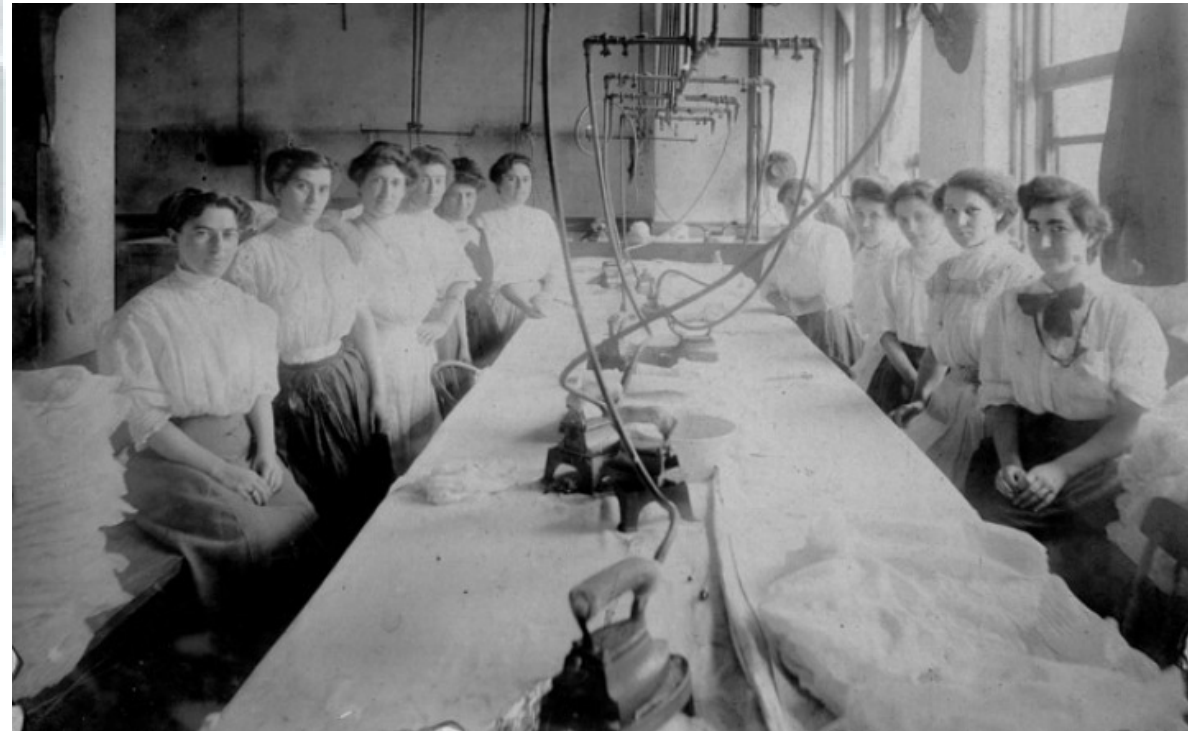
<http://connecticuthistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/WomenStrikers-610x449.jpg>



<http://equalvisibilityeverywhere.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Triangle-Shirtwaist-Fire.jpg>



http://www.authentichistory.com/1898-1913/2-progressivism/3-laborreform/3-trianglefire/Photograph-Ruins_02.jpg

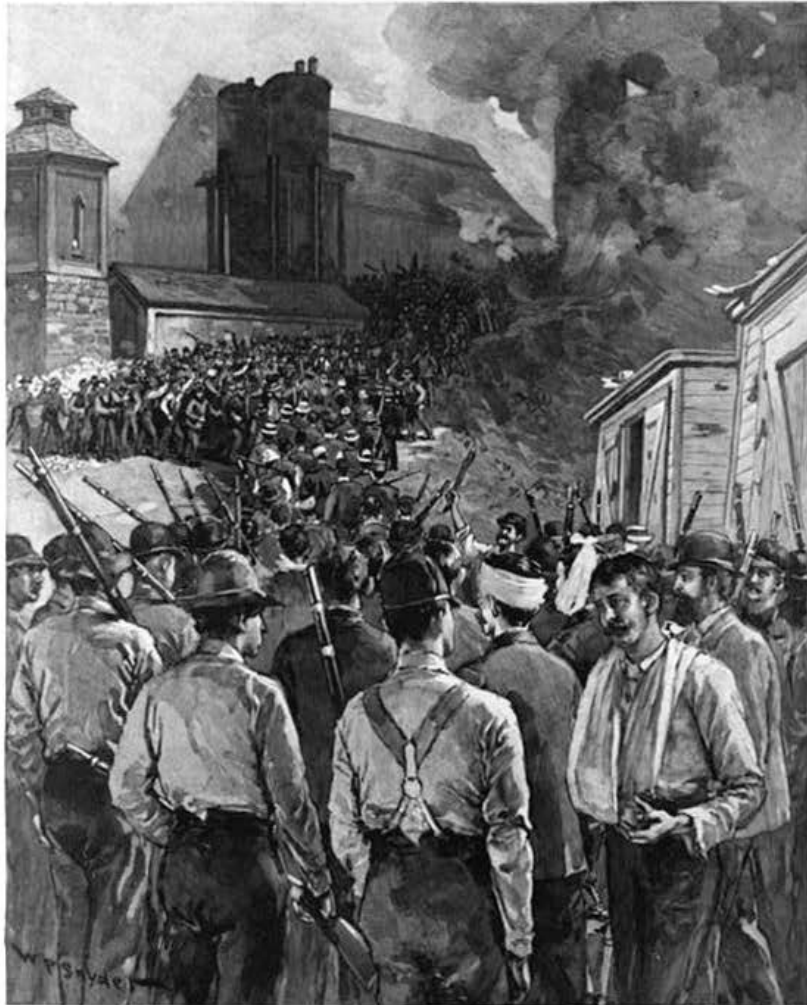


http://newhour-tc.pbs.org/newhour/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/slideshow/new_women_slideshow.jpg

Strikes and Movements

- Haymarket Square Riot – labor rally ends in violence, workers strike to protest the killing of four workers from the day before – Chicago, Illinois – 1886





THE HOMESTEAD RIOT.—DRAWN BY W. P. SYKES AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY DARR, PITTSBURGH.—(SEE PAGE 675)
THE FERRARIER WAS LEAVING THE BARRICADE AFTER THE SURRENDER.

- Homestead Strike – steelworkers protest wage cut – wages were cut to weaken the union – managers hired non-union workers and hired armed guards to protect them – governor brought in state militia to restore order – Homestead, Pennsylvania - 1892

- Pullman Strike – company cut wages and plant was closed for a month – American Railway Union supported strikers and refused to handle Pullman cars paralyzing rail traffic – U.S. Attorney General, Richard Olney, got an injunction to stop them – Eugene V. Debs refused to comply and was jailed – President Grover Cleveland called in federal troops to quell (stop) the riots – Pullman, Illinois - 1894



<http://www.lib.niu.edu/1994/ihy9412081.jpg>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Railroad_Strike_of_1877#/media/File:Harpers_8_11_1877_Destruction_of_the_Union_Depot.jpg



- Great Railway Strike of 1877 – workers protest wage cuts – Martinsburg, West Virginia – 1877

- Anthracite Coal Strike – miners strike to win union recognition – Scranton, Pennsylvania – 1902



20049—Miners Going into the Slope, Hazleton, Pa., U. S. A.



Silver Mine Unrest – state jails full of hundreds of striking workers – from forty-two unions – striking for shorter hours and better pay – New Orleans, Louisiana - 1892