

Unit 4: Overlapping Revolutions

Section 5: Expansion of American Culture



BRIGHAM YOUNG

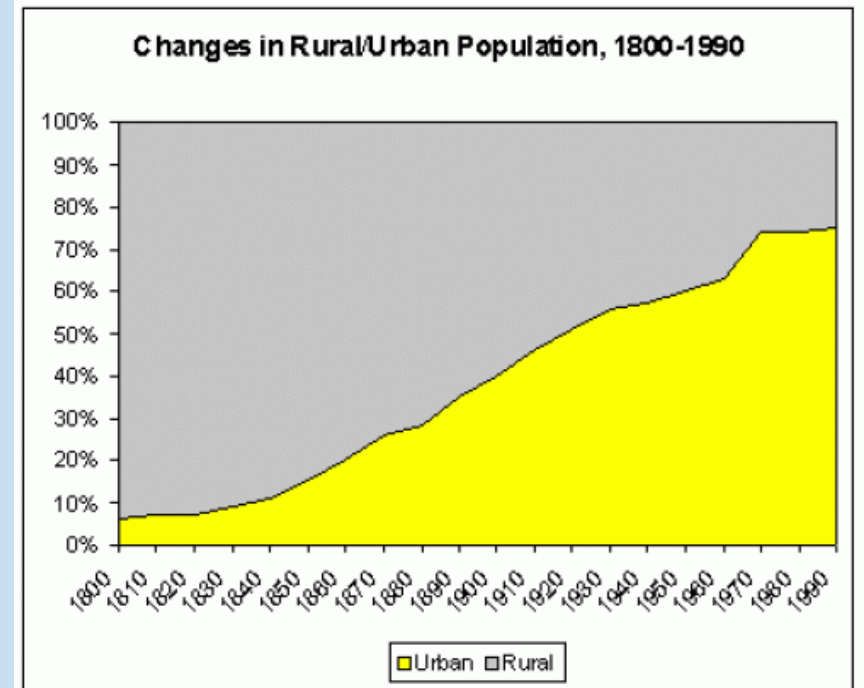


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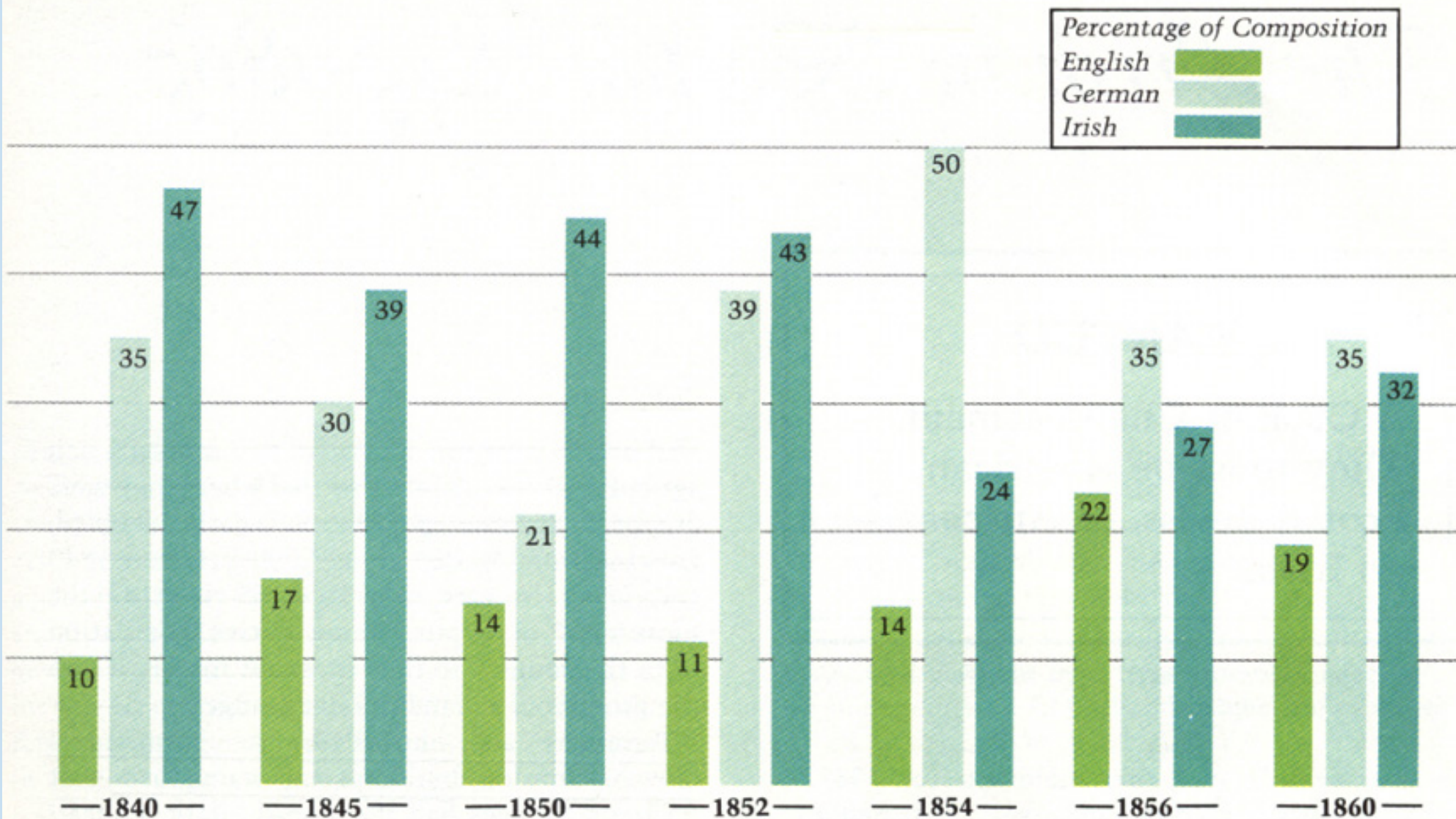


The March of Millions

- Population increases
- Larger cities → disease and decreased living standards.
- In the 1840s and 1850s, more European immigration
 - Seek an opportunity to improve one's life.



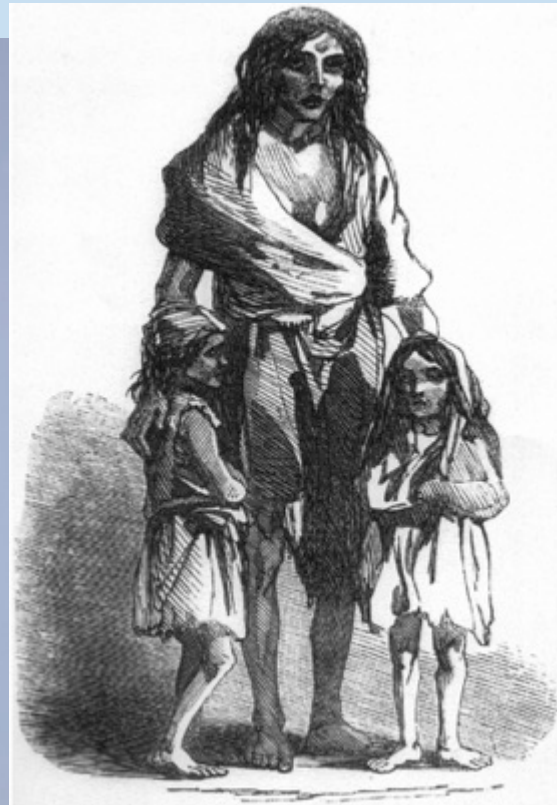
Composition of Immigration, 1840–1860



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, Bicentennial Edition*, Washington, D.C., 1975.

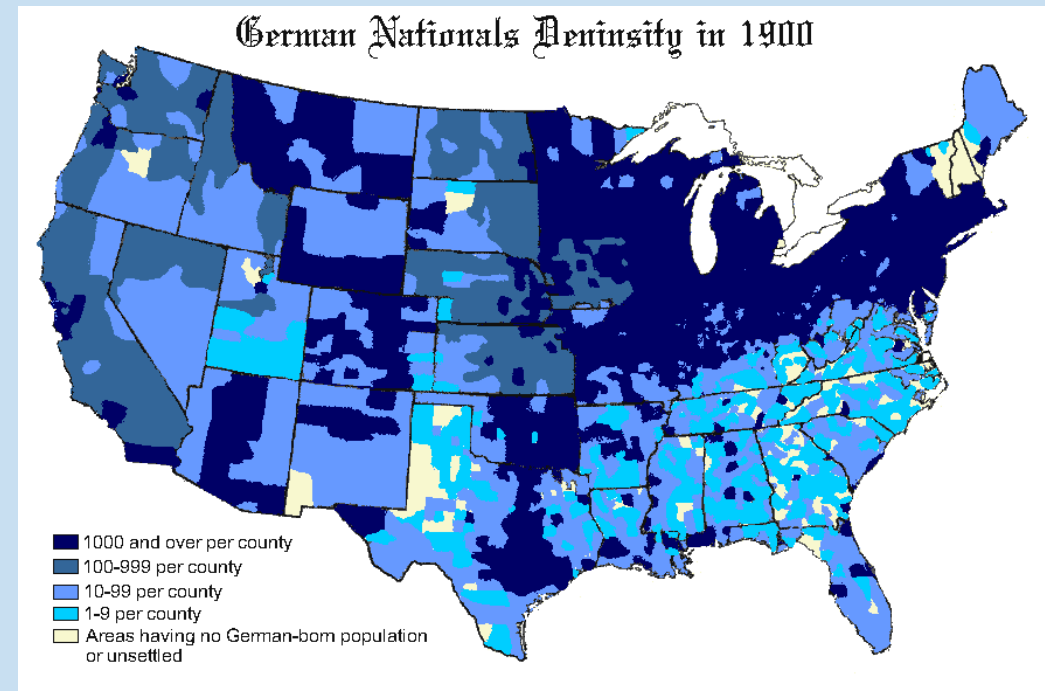
Irish Immigration

- The “Black Forties” and the Irish Potato Famine.
- Lack of food forced many Irish to leave Ireland



German Immigration

- Between **1830 and 1860**, mass **German** immigration.
 - Unlike the Irish, Germans possessed material goods when they came. Moved west into the Middle West (Wisconsin).
- Germans more educated than Americans. Also opposed slavery.



Flare-ups of Antiforeignism

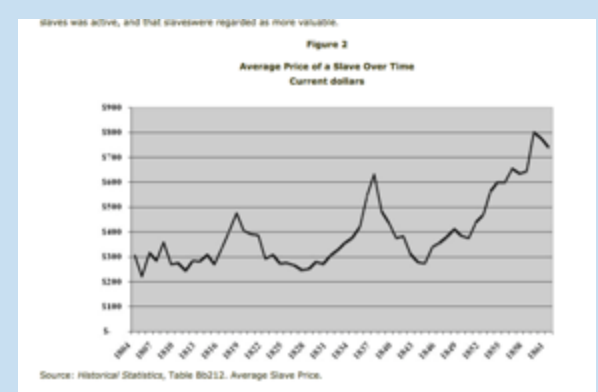


- Massive immigration inflamed the **prejudices** of American **nativists**.
- The American Party (**Know-Nothing party**) was created to oppose immigrants.
- Many people died in riots and attacks between the American natives and the immigrants.

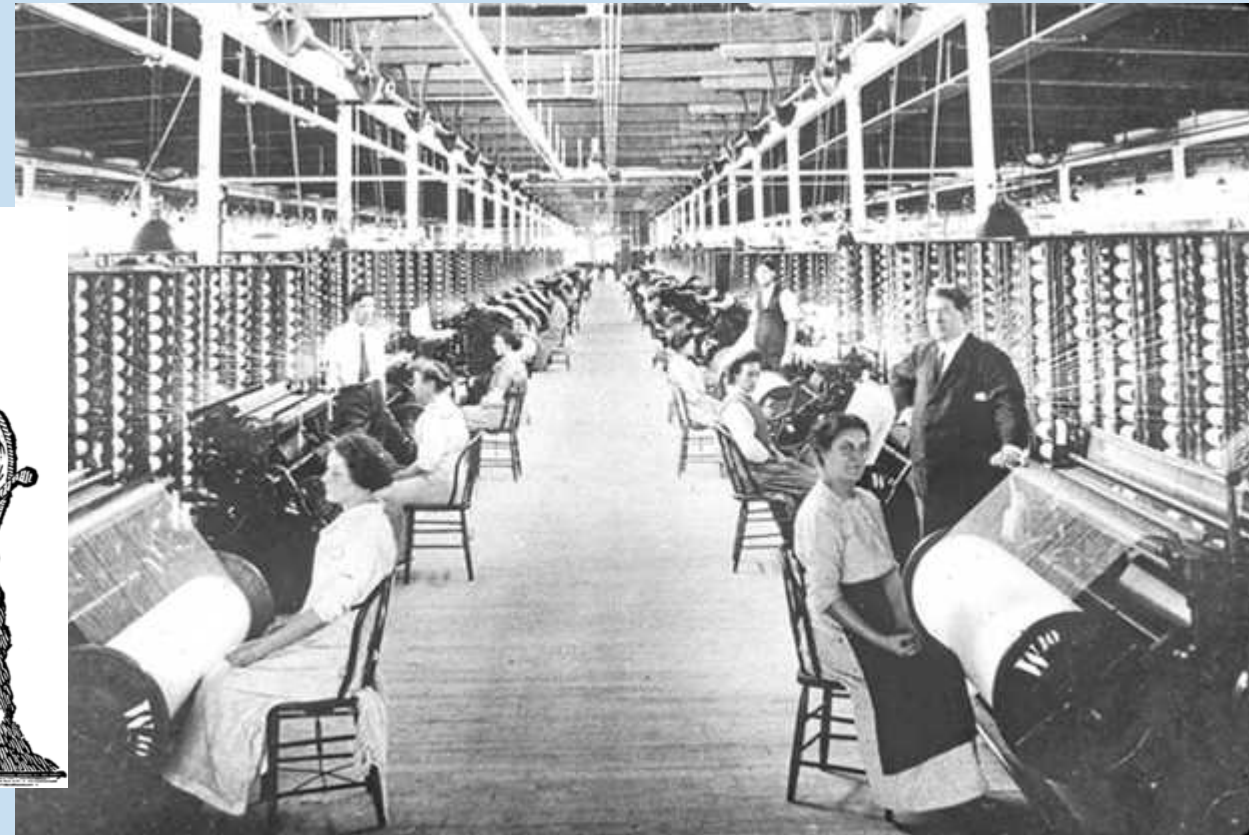
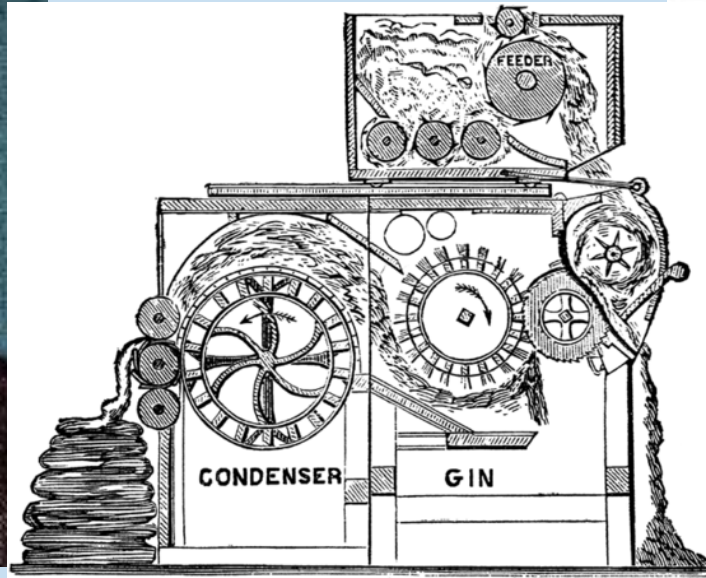


The Cotton Gin

- Eli Whitney: first **cotton gin** in **1793**. Effectively separated cotton seeds from cotton fiber. Renewed the demand for cotton and slaves.
- **New England** → **industrial center**



Eli Whitney



The Transport Web Binds the Union

- The South → cotton for export
- The West → grain and livestock
- The East → machines and textiles
- The **Market Revolution** eliminated individual subsistence.



