Chapter 8:1 Objectives:

• We will describe the Great Awakening
• Explain why some religious groups suffered from discrimination in the mid-1800s.
• Trace the emergence of the Utopian and Transcendentalist movements.
Verse of the Day:

- (Dan 8:14) And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.
Chapter 8: A Religious Awakening

• In the 1800s, America began to have a diversity of religious movements and denominations.
• Shakerism, Mormonism, and various offshoot Christian groups proliferated across the American social landscape.
• Non-Christian religions such as Spiritualism, a belief in communicating with paranormal entities, analogous to aspects of the current New Age Movement, made their presence known.
• Social movements such as abolitionism, temperance, feminism, and dietary reform also developed during this time.
Chapter 8: A Religious Awakening

- It was during this time there was a revival of religious feeling called the Second Great Awakening swept the country from the 1790s to the 1840s and lasted for nearly half the century.
- It was sort of a sequel to the first Great Awakening in the 1700s.
Chapter 8: A Religious Awakening

• Some Protestant preachers believed that Americans had become immoral.

• And that a religious revival was crucial to the country’s future.

• This led to the Second Great Awakening.
Chapter 8: A Religious Awakening

- One of the most influential revivalists was former attorney Charles Finney.
- Finney preached emotional sermons.
- Finney’s ministry “preached not only salvation but reform.”
- Finney believed that through converting to Christ through social reforms, America would help usher in a thousand-year utopian paradise.
Another movement was the Millerite movement.

Founded by William Miller, a farmer from upstate New York.

Miller was originally a deist.

A belief that God created the universe but lets it run without His intervention.
• Miller had a conversion experience after a battle he fought as a Captain of the U.S. Army in the War of 1812 in upper New York.

• They were outnumbered three to one and yet they somehow defeated the British.

• This experience caused Him to realize that God does intervene in people’s lives.
• He committed to the Baptist church and began systematically to study the Bible.
• Miller studied Daniel and Revelation based on Daniel 8:14, that Jesus would most likely return in 1843-1844.
• This is based on the prophecy on Daniel 8:14, where it states that after 2300 days, the sanctuary would be cleansed.
• Miller saw that the 2300 days were 2300 years (Numbers 14:34, Ezekiel 4:6) and this prophecy was connected to a prophecy in Daniel 9 where the beginning of the prophecy was in 457 B.C. with the decree for Jerusalem to be rebuilt given by the Persian King Artaxerxes.

• He believed that the term sanctuary represented the earth, and the sanctuary being cleansed with the earth being cleansed by fire by the second coming of Jesus.
• In mark contrast to Finney, Miller believed that Jesus Christ will return and gather His believers to Heaven, and scorch the earth with fire, destroying the wicked.
• And the faithful will reside in Heaven for a thousand years, and return to a newly created Earth.
• Interested in the second Coming of Jesus and the historicist view of Bible prophecy increased with the following Prophecies fulfilled.

• The arrest of Pope Pius VI by Napoleon’s Army in 1798 was seen as a fulfillment of Bible prophecy (Daniel 7:25, Revelation 12:5-6, Revelation 13:5-7).

• End of the 1,260 years of Papal political domination.
In 538 A.D. The Emperor Justinian gives the Roman Bishop head of all the churches.

• Additional Sources: See *Great Controversy* pages 54-55
• The ominous dark day of 19 May 1780, where the day inexplicably went dark as night in the northeast.

• This was a historicist view of Bible Prophecy is where Bible prophecy being fulfilled throughout both in the past, present, and is fulfilling in the future.

• It was different from the common view that Bible prophecy was thought of all been fulfilled in the past or all will be fulfilled in the future.
• Miller’s interpretations began to be published in Baptist publications.
• Miller’s views attracted those who opposed slavery (abolitionists), and those who opposed alcohol (temperance movements).
• Anti-slavery activist William Lloyd Garrison worked with Millerite Josiah V. Himes in anti-slavery causes.
• Millerite Joseph Bates was active in anti-slavery and temperance (anti-alcohol and anti-smoking causes).
• Large camp meetings with huge tents traveled from city to city, town to town.
• Attracting hundreds.
• Many were also attracted by the prophecy charts and diagrams of the various symbols found in the books of Daniel and Revelation.
• Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians and other Christians joined the movement.
• The Millerites were called “Adventists” those who believe in the coming or return of Jesus.
But in October 22, 1844, Jesus did not return, this was called the Great Disappointment.

The Millerite followers had up to 50,000 followers at that time.

Many left the movement but a few began to restudy Daniel 8:14 and began to understand Miller misunderstood prophecy and that the term “sanctuary” was not the earth being cleansed by fire but it was a sanctuary in Heaven where the records of sins of the saints were being blotted out or deleted (Hebrews 8:1-2, Daniel 7:9-11).
Ellen and James White, Uriah Smith, and Joseph Bates were part of this Millerite movement.

They would become founders of the Seventh-day Adventist Church.
• If you believed that Jesus was returning in a certain day, would that change how you lived or would your life be the same? If you believed He was coming back what would be different about your life? Why would you want to make changes?
Impact of the Second Great Awakening

• Church membership skyrocketed.

• Moreover, reawakened religious feeling moved Americans to move for a wide variety of social reforms.
Impact of the Second Great Awakening

• During the Second Great Awakening some Americans wanted the government to encourage public morality by supporting religion.

• Others disagreed with this aim, holding that the government should protect public life from religious control.
Impact of the Second Great Awakening

• An example of this tension between two groups is the defeat of the Sabbatarian reform movement.

• The Sabbatarians wanted the federal government to uphold the Christian Sabbath (Sunday as a day reserved for worship) as a day of rest by not allowing any business transactions or mail delivery on that day.

• Congress rightly rejected this call saying it has no authority to ban business activity on any day.
Impact of the Second Great Awakening

- African Americans embraced Protestant Christianity.
- In 1816, the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church was founded.
- By 1826 the AME Church had nearly 8,000 members and is a major influence even today in African American communities.
Impact of the Second Great Awakening

• In New York state, Joseph Smith spoke and wrote visions he said directed him to found a new religious group.

• In 1830, Smith and a few followers organized the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, whose members are commonly called Mormons.
Impact of the Second Great Awakening

• The church grew rapidly, attracting more than 1,000 members in just a few months.

• It would grow to become one of the most influential religious groups in the country.
Persecution of Fringe Groups:

• Many Americans were wary of the new Mormon church.
• Mormons isolated themselves in their own communities where they followed practices that were frowned upon by their neighbors, such as allowing men to have more than one wife.
Persecution of Fringe Groups:

- Further, the Mormons became economically powerful because they held land as a group rather than as individuals.
- They also voted as a group, which gave them political power.
- Mormon power angered their neighbors and as a result they set up communities, their neighbors tried to chase them away.
Persecution of Fringe Groups:

- In 1844, Joseph Smith declared his intention to run for president.
- Many non-Mormons were outraged.
- In the ensuing violent conflict, Smith was murdered.
- Smith’s successor, Brigham Young led the Mormons far west to Utah where they established a thriving Mormon community.
- Till this day Salt Lake City has a strong Mormon presence.
Persecution of Groups:

- Members of the Roman Catholic Church faced particularly harsh discrimination in the early 1800s.
- Many Protestants viewed Catholicism as incompatible with American ideals of democracy.
- They believed that Catholics would choose loyalty to the Pope, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church, over loyalty to the U.S.
Persecution of Groups:

- “Down with Popery” yelled Protestants in Philadelphia as they rioted against Catholic worshippers echoing the sentiments of many Americans across the country.
- Another reason was that many Catholics were poor immigrants from Ireland that threatened other workers because they would work for low wages, and increasingly large numbers made them politically powerful.
Persecution of Groups:

- Until late in the Nineteenth Century, state constitutions from New England to the South required public officials to be Christians, sometimes specifically Protestants.
- Jews were barred from holding office.
- In the 1840s, Jewish immigration increased to America to escape European unrest.
• In your opinion, do you think religion makes society better? If yes how so?

• Do you feel that a Adventist Christian School like San Gabriel Academy offers something different or is it the same as a public school?
UTOPIAS AND TRANSCENDTIALISM.

• Like the Puritans of old, a quest for a perfect community continued.
• During the early 1800s, dozens of groups of Americans sought to improve their lives in a unique way.
• They chose to distance themselves from society by setting up communities based on unusual ways of sharing property, labor, and family life.
• Gather in groups of four and discuss what you as a group think a perfect community looks like. List five elements you think makes a utopian or perfect community.
How can we have a unselfish Community?

• (Act 2:4) And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.

What was the result of having the Holy Spirit?

• And all that believed were together, and had all things common; And sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need. And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, Acts 2:44-46.
How can we have a unselfish Community?

• How do we receive the Holy Spirit?
• Luk_11:13 If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?
• Act_5:32 And we are his witnesses of these things; and so is also the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey him.
TRANSCENDENTALISTS

• They believed that individuals should listen to nature and to their own consciences instead of religious doctrines to learn the truth about the universe.

• This movement championed individual spirit, instinct and intellect over traditional religion, education and thought.

• Ralph Waldo Emerson was one of the leaders of this movement who wrote many poems, essays and articles.
TRANSCENDENTALISTS

- Another was Henry David Thoreau, who in 1846, was jailed because he refused to pay taxes to support the Mexican American War which he viewed as immoral.

- He wrote a landmark essay called “Civil Disobedience” in which he argues that a person must be true to his or her own conscience, even if it means breaking the law.

- This brought inspiration to later leaders of Civil Rights such as Martin Luther King.
• If your favorite music, be it Christian, secular, (guy or girl group)/, etc., was banned by the government and you would be fined for listening to that music, would you still listen to it?
If your favorite video game/or movie was banned by the government and you were fined each time you would watch or listen to this particular media, would you continue to watch?
If you and your family were starving for lack of food, would you be willing to steal for food?
• If it was illegal to speak out against the injustices of the government would you speak out or remain silent?
• If it was against the law to aid slaves in running way and to house and protect them, what would you do if a runaway slave approached you?
Are you willing to sacrifice all for a belief be it for God, your own sense of justice and morals, etc., if you were challenged with a decree that you cannot buy or sell unless you worship something other than God or your personal belief by threat of even death?
• Do you think there are some laws that we should intentionally break if we see that it goes against our moral convictions? Even at the risk of imprisonment and death?
Are there some laws we should break?

(Dan 3:18) But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up.

Act_5:29 Then Peter and the other apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men.

Act_17:7 Whom Jason hath received: and these all do contrary to the decrees of Caesar, saying that there is another king, one Jesus.
Chapter 8:2 Objectives:

- We will continue to examine the transcendentalist movement and its view on reform.
- We will examine the public school movement.
- We will examine how reformers tried to improve the conditions of prisons and people with mental illness.
- We will examine the effectiveness of the temperance movement.
“Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily: and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the LORD shall be thy rereward.” Isaiah 58:7-8
Reforming Society

• The leaders of the Second Great Awakening preached that their followers had a sacred responsibility to improve life on Earth through reform, especially for the disadvantaged.

• Not all reformers were motivated by religion.

• Many were simply moved by the sufferings they saw.
Reforming Education

• Since colonial times, most American children had been taught at home by their parents.
• Some communities established schools.
• The American spelling book created by Noah Webster in the 1780s remained the most popular school book.
Reforming Education

• Webster developed special spelling forms that he felt were representative of American honesty and directness, emphasizing Americas differences from England.

• However there were no public school system at this time.
Reforming Education

• Because there were no public schools that children were required by law to attend, most children did not go to school.

• Reformers who led the public school movement, also called the common school movement, sought to establish a system of tax supported public schools.
Reforming Education

• They argued that expanding education would give Americans the knowledge and intellectual tools they need to make decisions as citizens of a democracy.

• Education would promote economic growth by supplying knowledgeable workers and help keep wealthy, educated people from oppressing the uneducated poor.
Reforming Education

- Horace Mann leads the Public School Movement.
- He grew up poor and sought to improve the conditions of all.
- He served as a state senator in Massachusetts.
- Mann advanced the idea of free public schools that all children were required by law to attend.
Reforming Education

- He argued for state oversight of local schools, standardized school calendars, and adequate school funding.
- Mann also led the fight to abolish corporal or physical punishment.
- His efforts would lead to a nationwide adoption of Public Schools.
Reforming Prisons

- Dorthea Dix was a Sunday School teacher who saw the prison system inhumane where those with mental illness were imprisoned with hardened criminals.
- She petitioned the Massachusetts Government and was successful in establishing hospitals for the mentally ill.
- Reformers such as Dix thought prisons should make criminals feel penitence or sorrow for their crimes, rather than being a place of punishment, this was called the penitentiary movement.
Reforming Prisons

A. The Pennsylvania System: prisoners were urged to repent while they lived in complete solitary confinement, working alone in their cells and exercising in individual yards. It was expensive to run and some viewed it cruel.

B. Auburn Prison Model: Prisoners worked with one another during the day in strict silence but slept in individual cells at night. This was the more preferred model.
The Temperance Movement

- When reformers surveyed American society, they saw a country in desperate need of reform.
- Ongoing industrialization caused rapid and unsettling changes.
- Crime, sickness, and poverty and neglected families and children seemed rampant.
- Many reformers attributed these problems to the widespread use of alcohol.
In response, reformers launched the temperance movement, an effort to end alcohol abuse and the problems created by it.

Temperance means drinking alcohol in moderation.

Some reformers believed in prohibition, or a complete ban on alcohol consumption.

This would be an issue for the next one hundred years.
We need at this time to show a decided interest in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. None who claim to have a part in the work of God should lose interest in the grand object of this organization in temperance lines. It would be a good thing if at our camp meetings we should invite the members of the WCTU to take part in our exercises. This would help them to become acquainted with the reasons of our faith, and open the way for us to unite with them in the temperance work. If we do this, we shall come to see that the temperance question means more than many of us have supposed. In some matters, the workers of the WCTU are far in advance of our leaders. The Lord has in that organization precious souls, who can be a great help to us in our efforts to advance the temperance movement.
And the education our people have had in Bible truth and in a knowledge of the requirements of the law of Jehovah will enable our sisters to impart to these noble temperance advocates that which will be for their spiritual welfare. Thus a union and sympathy will be created where in the past there has sometimes existed prejudice and misunderstanding.--RH, Oct. 15, 1914.
Temperance

• “But the end of all things is at hand: be ye therefore of sound mind, and be sober unto prayer:” 1 Peter 4:7.

• Pro_20:1 Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler; And whosoever erreth thereby is not wise.

• 3Jn_1:2 Beloved, I pray that in all things thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth.
What social problem do you see that needs reform today? If so, what type of solution do you have for that problem?

Do you think the church should be actively involved in fixing the problems of society?
Chapter 8:3 Objectives:

- We will examine the lives of enslaved and freed African Americans in the 1800s.
- We will identify the leaders and tactics of the abolition movement.
- We will summarize the opposition to abolition.
“Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?” Isaiah 58:6
Antislavery Movement

- Slavery was an American institution since colonial times, expanded across the South in the early 1800s with the growth of cotton farming.
- By 1830, from Maryland to Texas, some 2 million Africans and African Americans were held as slaves in the United States.
Antislavery Movement

- About the third of these people were children under ten years of age.
- All of them struggled in their lives of captivity, knowing that they were at the mercy of slaveholders.
Conditions of Slaves

- Most labored from dawn to dusk with backbreaking tasks.
- Cultivating fields of cotton, loading freight onto ships, or preparing meals in scorching hot kitchens.
- Their overseers maintained brutal work routines by punishing people physically with beatings, whippings, and maiming.
Conditions of Slaves

- Mentally, through humiliation and the threat of being separated from family members.
- The basics of life, food, clothing, and shelter were barely adequate for most enslaved people.
- Many were deprived to read and write and were separated from family.
ESCAPE FROM ISIS
• Form groups and discuss what solutions you have for the ISIS slavery crisis. List four solutions that you can think of to help end this atrocity.
Resisting Slavery

- Sabotage: such as breaking tools or outwitting overseers, and the more direct method of escape.

- Ten of thousands of enslaved people fled to the North or to Mexico, where slavery was prohibited.
Resisting Slavery

- A loose network of ever-changing escape routes called the Underground Railroad helped many reach freedom.
- Some decided not to run but to fight.
- There were up to 200 significant slave revolts in the first half of the 1800s.
- Examples are Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner.
- Who struck fear in slave owners when they resisted violently.
Resisting Slavery

• In 1816, some of the South’s most prominent slaveholders established the American Colonization Society (ACS).

• The goal of the ACS was to encourage free Americans to go back to Africa and established the colony of Liberia and by 1830, some 1,100 people from the U.S. relocated there.
• Do you think the actions of Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey in fighting back and killing Whites was justified? Or do you think it was wrong for them to respond in violence?
What does the Bible say?

- Rom_12:21  Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.
Abolitionism

- Many free African Americans worked together to establish churches and schools.
- Some acted to try to change and improve the lives of enslaved African Americans.
- In Boston, a free African American named David Walker published a pamphlet that used religion as the base for a blistering attack on slavery.
Abolitionism

- Walker’s pamphlet was outlawed in the slaveholding South.
- Still it reached a wide audience in the North, where more people were beginning to view slavery as fundamentally incompatible with the religious views embraced during the Second Great Awakening.
Abolitionism

• Misgivings about slavery had been spreading across the nation since Revolutionary times.
• Many northerners objected to it on moral grounds.
• By 1804, all states north of Maryland had passed legislation to end slavery.
• In 1807, bringing new slaves to any part of the United States from Africa was banned.
Abolitionism

• By the early 1800s, a growing number of Americans opposed to slavery began to speak out.
• Because they wanted slavery abolished or ended, they became known as abolitionists.
• The great reform movement they led was the abolition movement.
William Lloyd Garrison

- One of the most famous is William Lloyd Garrison from Boston.
- In 1831, Garrison began publishing his own antislavery newspaper, *The Liberator*.
- Garrison used dramatic language to attract readers to convince them that slavery was morally wrong.
- Garrison was in favor of emancipation or the freeing of enslaved people.
William Lloyd Garrison

- At first he thought like most abolitionists, that it should be gradual.
- But Garrison soon took the radical step of advocating immediate emancipation and the extension of full political and social rights to African Americans.
- He conducted lectures, spoke and insisted that holding slaves was counter to most Americans’ religious ideals.
Adventists and Abolitionism

- Joseph Bates organized an anti-slavery society in his hometown before he joined the Millerite movement.
- W. K. Kellogg, one of the incorporators of the church’s publishing association and father of famed health reformer and cereal inventor John Harvey Kellogg, used his Michigan farm to harbor fleeing slaves.
Adventists and Abolitionism

- John Byington, the first General Conference president, had earlier left the Methodist Church because of its hesitancy to take a stand against slavery.
- Byington used his farm in Buck’s Bridge, New York as a station for the Underground Railroad, illegally ferrying slaves to Canada.
Adventists and Abolitionism

• “There are a few in the ranks of Sabbath-keepers who sympathize with the slaveholder. When they embraced the truth, they did not leave behind them all the errors they should have left. They need a more thorough draft from the cleansing fountain of truth. Some have brought along with them their old political prejudices, which are not in harmony with the principles of the truth.” Ellen White.
Frederick Douglas

- Was a prominent American abolitionist, author and orator.
- Born a slave, Douglass escaped at age 20 and went on to become a world-renowned anti-slavery activist.
Frederick Douglas

• His three autobiographies are considered important works of the slave narrative tradition as well as classics of American autobiography.

• Douglass worked as a reformer and conducted abolitionist activities in the early 1840s.

• He achieved international fame as an inspiring and persuasive speaker and writer.
Pro Slavery Arguments:

- Despite the growing call of abolitionists, most Americans continued to support slavery.
- The voices against abolition came from both the slave states of the South and the free states of the North.
Pro Slavery Arguments:

• They argued that slavery was necessary because it formed the foundation of the South’s agricultural economy.
• Moreover they argued slavery benefited the North, since the North’s textile and shipping industries depended upon southern cotton.
• They further argued that the slave labor force was superior to the wage labor force of the north.
Pro Slavery Arguments:

- They argued that northern employers and laborers would be inevitably at odds, since employers wanted workers to work more for less money while workers wanted to work less for more money.

- In contrast, such conflict was avoided in the South, where the well-being of slaves depended on their slaveholders’ fortunes and slaveholders’ fortunes depended on the well-being of their slaves.
Pro Slavery Arguments:

• Some Southerners went further, claiming Christianity supported slavery, that enslaved people could not survive without slave holders, and that the enslavement of Africans was historically inevitable.

• With the growing abolitionist rhetoric, southern support for gradual manumission or freeing of slaves decreased.
Pro Slavery Arguments:

• Even those who did not own slaves embraced slavery as their preferred way of life to be defended at all costs.

• Many were upset that outsiders in the North was seeking to dictate how the culture is in the South.
What does the Bible say?

- (Rom 13:8) Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law.
- Mat_22:39 And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.
Pro Slavery Arguments:

- Some Northerners worried about competing with African Americans in both jobs in industries.
- Some abolitionists were persecuted.
- A wedding of an abolitionist couple, Grimke-Weld led to a riot in Philadelphia when they invited both Blacks and White to the wedding.
- Elijah Lovejoy an abolitionist editor in Illinois was killed.
- William Lloyd Garrison was chased by a mob in Boston for his views on slavery.
Pro Slavery Arguments:

• Although the abolition movement remained small and mostly confined to the North, it was vocal and persistent.
• The debate over slavery divided Americans like no other issue.
• It widened regional cultural differences between the largely urban and industrialized North and the largely rural agricultural South.
Pro Slavery Arguments:

- Most white northerners disliked southerners, but they did not want to wrestle with the problems of African Americans either.
- They wanted to stay out of the controversy about slavery.
Pro Slavery Arguments:

- When Southern politicians pushed a gag rule, a law which prohibited debate and discussion in Congress on the subject of slavery, some northerners supported them.
- First passed in 1836, the Gag Rule was renewed annually for eight years.
• Who do you think lived better, Northern factory workers that worked 14 hour days everyday with no holidays or vacations who had to find food and housing for themselves or slaves who had their basic needs provided such as food and housing?

• If you were living in the nineteenth century would you be involved in attempting to end slavery or would you choose not to get involved? Explain why?
Chapter 8:4 Objectives:

- Examine the development of the women’s movement.
- Describe the Seneca Falls Convention and its effects.
Theme Text

• Gen_1:27  So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.
Women’s Rights.

• Women could not:
• Hold property or hold office or vote.
• Usually were forbidden even to speak in public.
• Formal educational opportunities were virtually unheard of.
Women’s Rights

- Drive to reform American society created by the Second Great Awakening provided new opportunities for women.
- Many joined reform groups sponsored by their churches.
Women’s Rights

- Catharine Beecher, Emma Wilson, and others pushed education reform.
- Dorthea Dix advocated for the mentally ill to get proper treatment.
- Many abolitionist and temperance movement members were women.
Women’s Rights

• Sojourner Truth was a prominent abolitionist and women’s rights activist.
• Born a slave in New York State, she had at least three of her children sold away from her.
• After escaping slavery, Truth embraced evangelical religion and became involved in moral reform and abolitionist work.
Women’s Rights

• Truth would have frequent interactions with the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

• She collected supplies for black regiments during the Civil War and immersed herself in advocating for freed people during the Reconstruction period.

• Truth was a powerful and impassioned speaker whose legacy of feminism and racial equality still resonates today.
Women’s Rights:

- In the 1800s, women began to work in mills and factories rather than the traditional roles in the home.
- Women also began to identify their plight with slaves and saw a kinship with the abolitionist movement.
- Women began to publish pamphlets and books to express their desire for equality.
Women’s Rights:

- In 1848, abolitionists and activist, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, organized the first women’s rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York.
- Called the Seneca Falls Convention, a meeting that attracted hundreds of men and women, which included Frederick Douglas.
- They drafted a Declaration of Sentiments similar to the Declaration of Independence.
Reflection Questions:

1. What does gender equality mean to you?
2. Does your cultural background have specific gender roles for men and women?
3. Do you think women should be subject to be drafted into the military like men?
4. In your opinion what roles should men and women play in society?
Chapter 9:1 Objectives:

- We will study the settlement and development of the Spanish borderlands.
- Explain the concept of Manifest Destiny.
- We will examine the causes and challenges of westward migration.
“And he said unto her, Because I spake unto Naboth the Jezreelite, and said unto him, Give me thy vineyard for money; or else, if it please thee, I will give thee another vineyard for it: and he answered, I will not give thee my vineyard. And Jezebel his wife said unto him, Dost thou now govern the kingdom of Israel? arise, and eat bread, and let thine heart be merry: I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite.” 1 Kings 21:6-7
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

- In 1830, what is now the American Southwest was considered Northern Mexico.
- It was one of Spain’s oldest colonies in its Northwestern frontier.
- Lacking colonists especially in California, Spanish leaders sought to convert Indians to Christianity.
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

- Led by Father Juniperio Serra, a Franciscan priest, a string of missions were established.
- In 1784, California had two agricultural towns (San Jose and Los Angeles), four presidios, and nine missions.
- In 1821, when Spanish rule ended, the system had grown to 20 missions housing more than 18,000 Native American converts.
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

- In 1821, a revolution toppled Spanish rule and established Mexico as an independent republic.
- The U.S. government officially recognized its fellow republic to the South.
- But American expansionists, people who favored territorial growth soon began to covet New Mexico, Texas, and California.
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

- Expansionists justified their views by pointing to the weakness of the Mexican government and economy.
- They argued that the Mexicans, whom many Americans regarded as inferior, did not deserve to keep lands so badly needed for American settlement.
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

• In 1845, journalist John L. O’Sullivan wrote an influential editorial in favor of expansion.

• Expansionists were soon using the term Manifest Destiny to refer to the belief that God wanted United States to own all of North America.

• But O’Sullivan envisioned liberty primarily for white men.
Manifest Destiny
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

- Today we have cultural manifest destiny where American culture is conquering the minds and hearts of the people worldwide.
• Do you think it’s positive or negative that American popular culture (Movies, Comic Books, Fashion, Sports, Music) is popular all around the world? Does that give the United States some sort of advantage?
Reflection Questions:

- Go online and find four examples of cultural manifest destiny on how American culture has influenced other nations. Turn it in on showbee.
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

• Trade ignited the expansion westward.

• Daring young American trappers who hunted for beaver pelts in the Rockies were called Mountain Men and worked for fur companies.
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

• In 1836, Marcus and Narcissa Whitman followed a trial which was known as the Oregon Trail to found an Indian Mission at Walla Walla.

• The Whitman compound served as a magnet and way station for farm families bound farther west to the fertile Willamette Valley.
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

• In 1847, the Whitmans’ were killed by Native Americans who blamed them for a deadly measles epidemic.

• By then the tide of settlers was impossible to stop.
Chapter 9: Manifest Destiny

• In 1842, an official government expedition led by John C. Fremont set off across the western country, following trails blazed by the Mountain Men and the Whitmans.

• Although Fremont found little that was new, his vivid and romantic reports gave wider publicity to the fertility of the Far West.

• In the years that followed, the overland trails drew thousands of settlers west to California and Oregon.
Wagon Train Journey

- Settlers began to head west in springtime.
- From the western edge of Missouri, the demanding journey covered nearly 2,000 miles and took about five months to complete.
Wagon Train Journey

- Oxen pulled the emigrants wooden wagons covered with canvas.
- For security and mutual help, most emigrants traveled in wagon trains of 10 to 100 wagons and for 50 to 1,000 people.
Wagon Train Journey

• Most of the emigrants were farm people, from the Midwest.
• Men relished the journey as an adventure, while many women more keenly felt the hardships and anxieties.
• Settlers suffered disease, exposure, hunger but the rewards motivated them to go on the journey.
Wagon Train Journey

- Most of those who persevered, gained bigger and better farms in Oregon or California than they had owned in the East or Midwest.

- Between 1840 and 1860, 260,000 Americans crossed the continent to settle on the west coast.
Wagon Train Journey

• So long as wagons kept moving west, Native Americans usually left them alone.
• Still, the Federal government sought to protect migrants by restricting the plain Indians.
• The 1851, treaty of Fort Laramie bound the Indians to territories away from the major trials.
• But this was only a temporary solution.
• Do you think the United States was right in expanding Westward even though other people and nations lived in the territories they expanded to?

• Team up with a partner and draw a small poster with text that seeks to promote the west to attract Americans to move out West during this time.
Chapter 9:2 Objectives:

- We will examine how Texas won independence from Mexico.
- Analyze the goals of President Polk.
- We will examine the causes and outcome of the Mexican-American War.
• Deu_4:22  But I must die in this land, I must not go over Jordan: but ye shall go over, and possess that good land.
Texas

- Of all Mexican provinces, Texas was most vulnerable to U.S. expansion.
- Offering abundant, fertile land, Texas lay closest to the US.
- It only had a small Hispanic population, known as Tejanos to defend the province.
- In 1821, only about 4,000 Tejanos lived in Texas.
Texas

- To develop and defend the province, Mexico adopted a risky strategy.
- It agreed to allow Americans to settle in Texas.
- In return for cheap land grants.
- Americans had to agree to become Mexican citizens to worship as Roman Catholics, and to accept the Mexican constitution, which banned slavery.
- Mexico hoped this strategy would convert American settlers from a potential threat to an economic asset.
Texas

• Led by Stephen F. Austin, American emigrants began to settle east of San Antonio, founding the town of Austin.
• Like settlers on other frontiers, these newcomers sought economic opportunity of good farmland in large portions.
• Mostly came from the American South.
• By 1835, Texas was home to about 30,000 American settlers known as Anglo Texans.
• They outnumbered Tejano by about six to one.
Tensions Build:

- Relations between Anglo-Texans and the Mexican Government soured by 1830.
- Despite their oaths of allegiance and their land grants, the settlers did not honor their part of bargain.
- They remained Protestant.
- Ignored Mexico’s slavery ban by smuggling in enslaved African Americans to work their farms and plantations.
- Anglo-Texans felt dismayed by the unstable Mexican Government which suffered military coups.
• Do you think the American immigrants to Texas should have adopted the Mexican culture and religion? Do you think immigrants are expected to adopt the culture and standards of the nation they are immigrating to?

• If you were the Mexican government and you see the American settlers break their agreements, what would you do?
Tensions Build:

• In 1834, the charismatic but ruthless General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna seized power in Mexico City.
• Santa Anna asserted himself as a dictator.
• Santa Anna’s rule especially angered the people of Texas, both Anglo-Texans and Tejanos, who wanted greater autonomy or independent control over their own affairs.
Texans Revolt:

• In 1835, the Texans rebelled against Mexican rule, they seized the Mexican garrisons at Goliad and San Antonio.

• A year later, the Texans declared their independence and adopted a republican constitution.
Conflict!!

• Their new nation became known as the Lone Star Republic because of the single star of its flag.

• To crush the rebellion, Santa Anna led his army north into Texas.

• In March 1836, his forces attacked the small Texan garrison at the Alamo a fortified former mission in San Antonio.
Conflict!!

• After 12 days of Cannon fire, Mexican troops overran the walls of the Alamo.

• Refusing to keep prisoners, Santa Anna ordered the defenders slaughtered.
Conflict!!

• Though vastly outnumbered, the Alamo’s 200 defenders—commanded by James Bowie and William Travis.

• Including the famed frontiersman Davy Crockett—held out courageously for 13 days before the Mexican invaders finally overpowered them.

• A few weeks later, Santa Anna ordered a similar mass execution of Texan prisoners who had surrendered at Goliad.
Conflict!!

• For Texans, the Battle of the Alamo became an enduring symbol of their heroic resistance to oppression.

• A rallying cry was given, “Remember the Alamo!”
Conflict!!

- Santa Anna expected the slaughter to frighten but instead it inspired opposition to Santa Anna and attracted volunteers from the South.
- Led by Sam Houston, the volunteers killed 630 and captured 730 Mexicans, including Santa Anna himself, while suffering only 32 casualties.
Conflict!!

- Fearing execution, Santa Anna signed a treaty recognizing Texan independence.
- He conceded generous boundaries that stretched the new republic south and west to the Rio Grande.
• Do you think the Americans who fought in the Alamo as heroes even though they lost the battle? Why would people consider those who lost in battle heroes in some cases?
Texas Becomes a Lone Star.

- On paper, Texas even got half of New Mexico, including its capital of Santa Fe.
- The Mexican government refused to recognize the treaty of the disgraced dictator.
- The Mexicans only would accept an independent Texas that remained within its traditional boundaries would extend no farther south than the Nueces River.
Texas Becomes a Lone Star.

- Texans elected Sam Houston as their first president.
- He quickly asked the U.S. to annex Texas.
- President Jackson privately favored the request but congress opposed because in congress, Northern representatives balked at adding another slave state, especially one so big and potentially powerful.
Texas Becomes a Lone Star.

- The annexation of Texas became a key issue in the 1844 presidential election.
- Annexation is the forcible addition of a new territory to a nation.
- Southern expansionists supported James K. Polk of Tennessee.
- A Jacksonian democrat and a slave holder, Polk devoutly believed in manifest destiny.
- Whig candidate Henry Clay opposed annexation.
Texas Becomes a Lone Star.

• Polk reasoned that northerners would accept annexation of Texas if they got their own prize.
• He promised them the Oregon Territory.
• Polk threatened to go to war with Britain if it did not concede all of Oregon.
Texas Becomes a Lone Star.

- However Polk had to compromise with Great Britain, conceding British Columbia to the British while gaining what is now Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.
- Polk’s Northern supporters felt betrayed.
- Polk compromised because the nation could not afford two wars and rather wanted to fight weak Mexico rather than the powerful British.
The Mexican War

- A month before Polk took office, Congress narrowly voted to annex Texas, which entered the Union as a slave state in December 1845.
- Annexation inflamed the long-standing border dispute between Texas and Mexico.
- Polk endorsed the Texan claim to the land south and west of the Nueces River as far as the Rio Grande.
- This claim tripled the traditional size of Texas.
- Outraged, the Mexicans refused to recognize the annexation.
The Mexican War

- Polk sent American troops led by General Zachary Taylor to occupy the contested border land between the two rivers.
- While waiting for the potential conflict, Polk drafted a declaration of war.
- In May 1846 a Mexican patrol clashed with American troops at the border.
The Mexican War

- The war had wide popular support and Southerners especially supported it.
- The Whig Party feared that Polk was seeking to annex also California and New Mexico and make them slave states increasing Southern political power.
- But the Whig Party did not oppose the war because it had popular support.
Advantages of the U.S. over Mexico

• It was much larger and wealthier and more populous than Mexico
• Mexicans lacked the industries that quickly and abundantly supplied the Americans with arms and ammunition.
• Americans also had a larger and better navy and a more advanced artillery.
Advantages of the U.S. over Mexico

• U.S. enjoyed superb officers, well trained at the military academy at West Point.
• Generals Zachary Taylor and Winifred Scott received exceptional support from their junior officers including Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman.
• All key officers in the Civil War.
• Meanwhile Mexicans were bitterly divided because Santa Anna had resumed his dictatorship.
America Wins a One-Sided War

• In this one-sided war, the U.S. won every major battle.
• U.S. gained both New Mexico and California as well
• The U.S. Navy helped American settlers, led by explorer John C. Fremont, to seize control of California.
• Until they could legally join the U.S., these rebels organized the short-lived Bear Flag Republic.
America Wins a One-Sided War

- In September 1847, Winifred Scott captured Mexico City.
- After little more than year and a half of fighting, the Mexican-American war had ended in a thorough American victory.
Discussion Question

• Do you think the United States was right to start a war with Mexico?
Chapter 9:3 Objectives:

- Explain the effects of the Mexican-American War on the United States.
- Examine the causes and effects of the California gold rush.
- Describe the political impact of California’s application of statehood.
Jas_5:3 Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days.
America Wins a One-Sided War

- In February 1848, the defeated Mexicans made peace with the Americans.
- The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo forced Mexico to give up the northern third of their country and added 1.2 million square miles of territory to the U.S.
America Wins a One-Sided War

• In return for leaving Mexico City and paying $15 million, the U.S. kept New Mexico and California.

• The nation also secured the Rio Grande as the Southern boundary of Texas
America Wins a One-Sided War

- In 1853, Gadsden Purchase, the U.S. obtained from Mexico another 29,640 square miles from Southern Arizona and New Mexico.
- This and the treaty increased the U.S., about one third.
- America achieves manifest destiny.
- From the Atlantic to the Pacific it had territory.
Political Fall Out

• In 1846 Whig Congressman David Wilmot of Pennsylvania had proposed a law known as the Wilmot Proviso, that would ban slavery in any lands won from Mexico.
• The proposal broke party unity and instead divided Congress largely along sectional lines.
• Most northern Democrats joined all northern Whigs to support the Wilmot Proviso.
• Southern Democrats joined Southern Whigs in opposition.
• The Proviso passed in the house but it failed narrowly in the Senate.
Political Fall Out

- The Wilmot Provisio would reappear in every session of Congress for the next 15 years.
- It brought the slavery issue in the forefront and increased tensions between north and south.
- It weakened the two major parties as both parties divided within over the issue of slavery.
California Gold Rush

- In early 1848, workers at John Sutter’s sawmill found flecks of gold in the American River east of Sacramento, California.
- By summer, news of the gold strike caused a sensation in the eastern United States.
- In a mass migration known as the California Gold Rush.
- Some 80,000 fortune seekers headed for California in search for easy riches.
- Those who rushed to California seeking gold were called Forty-Niners.
California Gold Rush

• The Gold Rush was the largest mass migration in U.S. history.
• In 1848, there was fewer than 800 non-native Americans.
• 20 months later the numbers swelled to 100,000, and by the 1850s there were more than 300,000 new arrivals.
California Gold Rush

- At first miners used cheap metal pans, picks and shovels to harvest golden flecks on the sand along the banks and bottoms of river and streams.
- Conditions were hard and crowded in mining camps.
- Poor sanitation brought disease that killed hundreds.
- There was very little law and order and competition and fights were common.
California Gold Rush

• One Forty Niner noted: “It is surprising how indifferent people become to the sight of violence and bloodshed in this country.”

• (Mat 24:12) And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold.

• 1Ti_6:10 For the love of money is the root of all evil: which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.
California Gold Rush

- Including 25,000 laborers migrated from China to California during the 1850s.
- Most were men.
- High taxes after the Opium Wars had forced many peasants and farmers off their land.
- Several years of floods and droughts led to economic desperation.
California Gold Rush

• Most were mainly from Guangdong/Cantonese region, they were placed in the most dangerous line of works and also serviced miners with laundries and restaurants.

• Formed their own communities out of survival which would become Chinatowns.
California Gold Rush

- By the end of the 1850s, Chinese immigrants made up one-fifth of the population of the four counties that constituted the Southern Mines.
- White settlers felt threatened with the growing numbers of Chinese immigrants and sought to suppress their rights.
- In 1854, a California court found that a law that held that African Americans and Native Americans could not testify in court included Chinese.
- Chinese migrants were subject to violence.
California Gold Rush

- Chinese men moved into other occupations, including the laundry business, domestic service and later railroad building.
- By 1870 there were 63,000 Chinese in U.S.
- 77% of whom were in California.
- In 1882, Congress enacted the Chinese Exclusion Act, the only American law to specifically bar one group from immigrating to the United States.
California Gold Rush

• White miners terrorized and killed Native Americans by the thousands.
• Losing their land, many surviving Indians became workers on farms and ranches.
• Mob violence drove most Mexican Americans away from the gold fields.
• Those who stayed had to pay the foreign miners tax, even though Mexicans were original residents.
Discussion Question

Why do you think people seek to immigrate to the United States today? Do you think its similar reasons to why people came to California during the gold rush?

Why do you think immigrants are often times mistreated?
California Becomes A State

- The New Californians wanted quickly to organize a state and enter the union.
- In October 1849, their leaders held a convention and drew up a state constitution.
- The new constitution excluded African Americans both slave and free.
California Becomes A State

- Most of the new Californians were northerners who did not want to compete with southern slaveholders who could use slave labor to seek gold.
- Nor did the miners want any free blacks to live in California.
California Becomes A State

- California’s application for statehood stirred discord between North and South.
- At the time, the Union was comprised of 15 free and 15 slave states.
- Admission of a new free state would thus tip the delicate regional balance in the Senate.
ACTIVITY ALERT
Gold Rush Activity:

- Hidden in the classroom is two items. Peanut butter bars and fake gold coins. Search the classroom to find the gold coins and peanut butter bar until the music finished playing.
- If you find one of the items, yell “GOLD!” And the rest of the class rush over to where the “gold is.”
- If you find the items the whole class will get extra credit.