

HST202-Chapter 12

Whigs, Democrats, and the Shaping of Society

People Alert

- Horace Mann
- Dorothea Dix
- Thomas Nast
- William Lloyd Garrison
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Susan B. Anthony

Vocabulary

- Coalition
- Constituencies
- Homogeneous (electorate - white male)
- Reform
- Parochial (schools)
- Nativism
- Temperance

Man's vote demonstrated his:

1. Personal history
 2. Cultural values
 3. Vision of the good society
 4. As well as an opinion on a political issue
- Personal identity = political preference

North & West - Whigs

- Market Revolution & Finneyite revival
- Yankee commercial farmers
- Northern cities and towns
- Wealthiest (book = 8 in 10 supported Bos/NY)
- Factory owners (native born workers)
- Opt. for advancement, protected jobs, (TARIFF) and fear immigrant labor
- Protestants

North & West - Democrats

- Those who gained little from Market Rev
- River-oriented counties (infrastructure)
- “Butternuts” - poor isolated hill towns
- Urban Dems were wage earners (some profs)
- Immigrant Irish Catholics (native Prots - Whigs)
- Many Protestants as well (half Meth, Bap)

North & West - Democrats

- Called the party of atheism and immorality
- Non-religious opposed to theocracy
- +
- Catholics who feared militant Protestantism
- =
- THIS IS A COALITION

The South

- Equally divided Whig and Democrat
- Rural - Democrat (few slaves, isolated)
- Urban - Whig (plantation counties)
- State-sponsored internal improvements
- Isolated - Whigs
- Rivers/coast - Democrats
- Religion - little influence on divisions

Social Reform

- Church-going Protestants, esp. Northern Whigs
 - 1. Prostitution
 - 2. Temperance
 - 3. Public education
 - 4. Insane asylums and penitentiaries
- Social reforms provoked the angriest differences between Democrats and Whigs

Reform Impulses

Romanticism

Vs.

Calvinism

Public Schools

- Tax supported “common” schools
- Whigs and Democrats agreed on the need, but
- Radical Democrats - used to erase snobbery; local control
- Whigs - downplay class distinctions and instead civilize the poor; centralized control

Education

- Horace Mann (Whig) - (Mass) Board of Education 1837
- Emphasized character building
- Whig Protestant Culture
- Children read from the Bible
- Save money - hire women (40-60%)

Education

- Enter the German and Irish immigrants
- Parochial schools
- Tax supported
- Today? Vouchers

TAKE NOTES ON NATIVISM HERE

Mormonism

- Joseph Smith
- Begun in upstate New York
- 1830 Book of Mormon - 1844 killed in Illinois
- Brigham Young - successor
- 12,000 people migrated to Salt Lake City, Utah
- (one of the largest migrations in U.S. History)

Reform Movements

1. Temperance - "solved" Jan 1920 (18th A)
2. Women's Suffrage - "solved" Aug 1920 (19th A)
3. Slavery - "solved" 1865 (after Civil War)

Temperance Movement

Promote abstinence & self restraint

- Appeal to conscience
- Just say "no"

VS

Restrict sale & consumption through legal means

- Evangelical Protestantism vs. drunkenness

1. Crime
2. Disorder
3. Poverty

Democratic Racism p.474

- Incorporated racism into their political agenda
- Threats/fear of amalgamation & "Negro rule"
- Most scientists argued separate "species"
- Few considered it a moral issue

Slavery

- 1817 American Colonization Society
- 1. Gradual free slaves
- 2. Compensate masters
- 3. Resettle blacks in Africa

vs

- 1833 American Antislavery Society
- William Lloyd Garrison - founder
- 1838 = 250,000 members

Abolitionists

"demanded immediate, unconditional, universal abolition of slavery and extend rights (civil) of American citizenship."

Women's Suffrage (vote)

Seneca Falls
more

Treatment of the Mentally Ill

Reform/Rehabilitate

- Dorothea Dix
- Predominantly Whig Support

Prisons

- Whigs - rehabilitation
- Democrats - punishment & isolation
- Also profit making workshops w/prison labor
- Lowers the cost and taxes of the system
- TODAY – [Sheriff Joe Arpaio](#)

Prisons & Treatment of the Criminal

Reform/Rehabilitate

Nature of Reform in Society

Individual Freedom
Vs
Communal Society
Conformity