External characteristics of American society.

Types of social life in Mississippi Valley, farther West, South Atlantic states and North Atlantic states (manners, customs, dress, diet, speech). Introduction of phosphorus friction match, 1832-33. Social stratification.

Outdoor sports and popular recreation.

First tide of German and Irish immigration, 1830-46. Areas of distribution. Social, political and cultural effects.

Era of canal development. Extent of steamboat transportation.

First American railroad at Quincy, 1826. First practicable locomotive, 1829. First Baldwin locomotive, 1832. Period of railroad experimentation lasts until about 1850.

Development of inventions leading to electric telegraph. Morse's services. First practical use in 1844.

Work-a-day world.


Foundations of industrial capitalism in North Atlantic states. Reorganisation of skilled trades. Growth of factory system. New inventions (such as ring frame in 1826), and adoption of modern patent law system in 1836. Condition of wage-earners. Organised labor movement to rectify conditions, 1828-27; formation of Working Men's parties; formation of trade unions and trade federations. First labor papers.

Pen of 1857.

Dependence of American enterprise upon foreign capital for economic development of country.

Intellectual interests.

Struggle to establish tax-supported free schools. Scope and ideal of education. First educational journals. Beginning of teacher-training.
2.

Rapid spread of institutions of higher learning for men.
Organisation of first secret social fraternities.

First flowering of American belles lettres. Whittier, Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Hawthorne. Poe as critic, poet and short story writer. Popularisation of foreign authors in America. Lack of international copyright law. New magazines such as Knickerbocker Magazine (1832), Southern Literary Messenger (1830), Southern Quarterly Review (1834), etc.
Foundation of publishing houses: Appleton, Harper, Lippincott, Putnam, etc.

Literature for the masses.
Peter Parley books; McGuffey's readers; Godey's Lady's Book, etc.


Transition of New England culture into Mississippi Valley. Labors of the circuit rider and his kind. Origin of lyceum movement in Massachusetts, 1827, and extension into the West in the '40's. Establishment of denominational colleges throughout the West.

Emerson as proponent of independent American scholarship. Transcendentalism.

Epochal contributions of Henry Carey and F. List to economic thought.
Beginnings of scientific history with Bancroft and Sparks.

Legal science. Rapid spread of law schools. Story's Commentaries (1830-33) and other epochal works by Walker, Bouvier, and Parsons. Establishment of law journals. Rise of railroad and corporation law.

First flowering of natural science in the United States.
Benjamin Silliman as leader and promoter of scientific investigation. Establishment of American Journal of Science, 1818.

5.


Humanitarian movements.

Anti-slavery movement becomes militant about 1830.


Communistic experiments, 1825-50.


Ideals of social control.


Taysey as leader in reaction to Marshall’s nationalistic decisions.

Increased recognition of individual rights under the law; safeguards for infants, insane, criminals; abolition of imprisonment for debt; new conception of bankruptcy; milder forms of punishment. Great leaders of legal reform: Shaw, Gibson, Blackford, Williams, et al.

Powerful movement for codification of law beginning with New York in 1828.

Religious life.

Era of theological revolt in Protestant churches, 1835-45
Quaker division, 1827-29; Presbyterian schism after 1827; controversy between High and Low Church Episcopalian in the '40's; sectionalization of Baptist and Methodist churches in 1836-45.

Rapid spread of Catholic Church due to immigration. Controversy in Catholic Church over claim of laity to control church property, 1851-47.