

CLASS ACTIVITIES: 3/5/2020

You will find everything you need to complete for class today on this slideshow.

CONTENT BLOCK

Read the selection *Rock, Paper, Scissors* by
historian Jill Lepore

[Linked Here](#)

Actual ballots from the time

REPUBLICAN Ticket.

Town Clerk, GEORGE L. GILL.

Town Treasurer, HOLLACE H. STEAR.

For Selectmen and Assessors.

JOHN Q. A. FIELD, EDMOND B. TAYLOR,
JOHN CHAMBERLIN, E.

School Committee for 3 Years.

JAMES H. MESSER, James H. Slater, JR.

Trustees of Public Library for 3 Years.

Henry Barker, George Caldwell.

Managers of Adams Academy, for 3 Years.

Josiah P. Quincy, Peter Bulker.

Managers Mt. Wollaston Cemetery for 2 Years.

Henry F. Barker, H. M. Federhen.

Four Constables.

Geo. H. S. Newcomb	Michael Walsh
Benedicta Watson	Edward H. Richardson
AMES M. LITCHFIELD	W. P. B. Lowy, Jr.
Edward A. Spang	Leona C. Budget, 27
Henry H. Paine	William G. Seelye, 36
John E. Graham	Levi Stone, 36
William Webb	Patrick Hanity, 18

REGULAR REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Los Angeles Township.

For—

1. SUPERVISOR, GEORGE C. FRENKIN.
2. SUPERVISOR, JOHN MASHFIELD.
3. SUPERVISOR, DANIEL K. EUBANK.
4. SUPERVISOR, DANIEL M. KENNEDY.
5. TOWN CLERK, JOHN WOOD.
6. TOWN TREASURER, ADOLPH L. BAYT.
7. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, FRANK W. GIBSON.
8. SUPERVISORS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, F. H. CAMPBELL.
9. BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, M. E. L. BOWEN.
10. BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, J. H. ROSS.
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50. BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, J. H. ROSS.

REGULAR Republican Ticket

THE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN,
OF TOWNSHIP.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

JOSEPH TUCKER,
OF TOWNSHIP.

FOR SENATOR AT-LARGE.

OLIVER WARE, of Northampton
For Representative and Representative

CHARLES MOSES, Jr., of No. Bedford
For Representative.

CHARLES H. TRACY, of Boston.
For Justice.

CHARLES SIMCOCK, of Canton.
For Justice, Middlesex Co.

ALFRED NANCY, of Northfield.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

GEO. W. MERRILL, of Middlebury.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

ASA TRENCH, of Danvers.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

CHARLES H. PEAR, of Andover.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

JEREMIAH DAVILEY, of Haverhill.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

FRANK DOWMILL, of No. Bedford.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

JAMES BATES, of Plymouth.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

WAL. E. WHITMAN, of Plymouth.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

JACOB HARRIS, of Middlebury.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

ALBERT MASON, of Plymouth.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

JOSIAS W. BURNES, of No. Bedford.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

TESOLIE S. WHITE, of Plymouth.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

WILLIAM FERRIS, of Plymouth.
For Justice, Middlesex County.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR SENATOR—

THOMAS TALBOT, OF BILLERICA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—

JOHN B. LOND, OF HINGHAM.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH—

HENRY S. PERCE, OF ARMINGTON.

FOR JUSTICE AND SENATOR AT-LARGE—

CHARLES ENDICOTT, OF GANTZEN.

FOR A JUDGE—

JULIUS L. CLARKE, OF NEWTON.

FOR A JUDGE—

GEO. MARSTON, OF NEW BEDFORD.

Discuss with your teammates then respond in your binders:

- What do this reading and these images tell you about the state of democracy in America prior to the Civil War?
- What does this do to your understanding of some of the opposition to the Women's suffrage movement of the time?
- Who benefitted from this form of voting for public offices in America? Who was shortchanged by it?
- In what ways did attempts to limit the right to vote for some groups of Americans end up making voting more democratic?

Side note: Gangs of thugs hired by the political parties would not only intimidate voters, but would kidnap people, force alcohol down their throats until they were too drunk to fight back, beat them up, then take them to cast fake ballots using the names of dead people and other frauds. It was called "Cooping," and we are pretty sure it's what killed Edgar Allan Poe during a Baltimore election!

CONTENT BLOCK

Antebellum Immigration

&

A Changing American Identity

(Check your textbook notes)

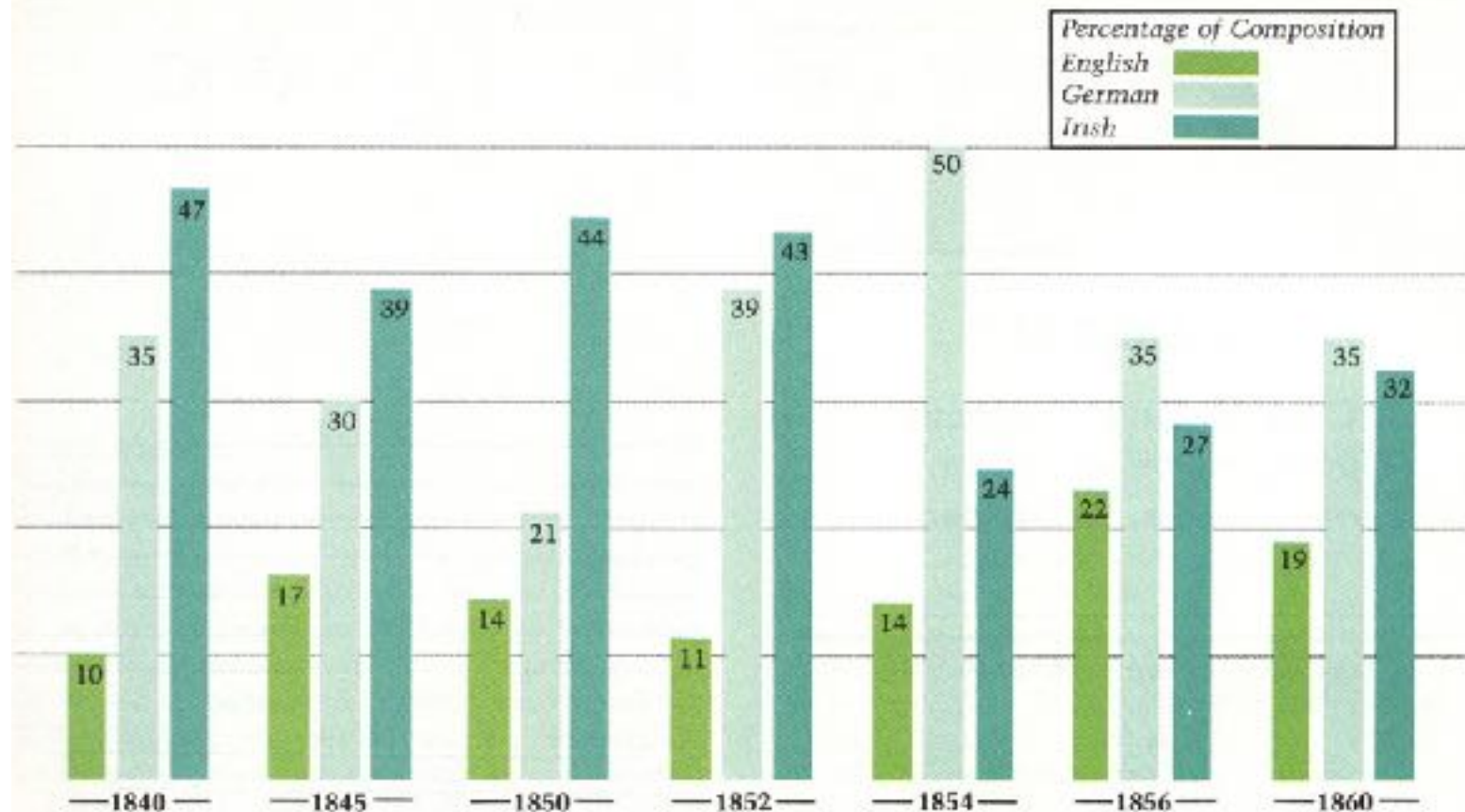
IMMIGRATION

- 1820's – Around 8,000 immigrants arrived annually
- In 1832 - Sudden increase, never fell below 50,000 afterward
- 1842 - Climbed as high as 428,000
- Immigrants mainly settled in cities in the Northeast (Irish) or the Old Northwest (Germans)
- Very few settled in the South, and those who did quickly assimilated

REASONS FOR 1830-1860 IMMIGRATION

1. The development of inexpensive and relatively rapid ocean transportation
2. Famines and revolutions in Europe
3. The growing reputation of the US as a land of opportunity
4. Private Immigration Recruiters - Immigrants strengthened the US economy by providing a steady stream of cheap labor and an increased demand for mass-produced consumer goods

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.

GERMANIC IMMIGRATION

- Economic hardships and failed political revolutions drove 1 million Germans to US (Germany was still a patchwork of small competing nation states)
- Germans had some ready money and skills as farmers and artisans
- Moved west in search of cheap land
- Tended to isolate themselves into enclaves in the cities and towns
- Their political influence was initially limited, however, they were strong supporters of public education and staunch opponents of slavery
- Discriminated against due to Catholicism and bier (beer)

THE IRISH

- Half of all immigrants 1840-1860 were Irish (around 2 million)
- Most Irish were tenant farmers driven from land by potato crop failures and famine, who had limited interest in farming, few skills, and little money
- They faced discrimination due to their Roman Catholicism
- They ended up Irish competing with African-Americans for same jobs
- Congregated in Northeast cities for mutual support and joined Democratic Party
- By the 1850s, they had secured jobs and influence and by the 1880s, they controlled the city politics in most Northeastern cities.

Consider the following images
from popular media of the
1840's and 1850's related to the
issue of Irish immigrants

W. COLE, No. 8 Ann-st.

GROCERY CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE—In good order, and one chestnut horse, 8 years old excellent saddle horse; can be ridden by a lady. Also, young man wanted, from 16 to 18 years of age, able to work. No Irish need apply. CLUFF & TUNIS, No. 270 Washington-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—Of London manufacture; been used about nine months. Also, fixtures of a Bar-room. Inquire on the premises. No.

THE NEW YORK TIMES WANT AD 1854

CONTRASTED FACES.

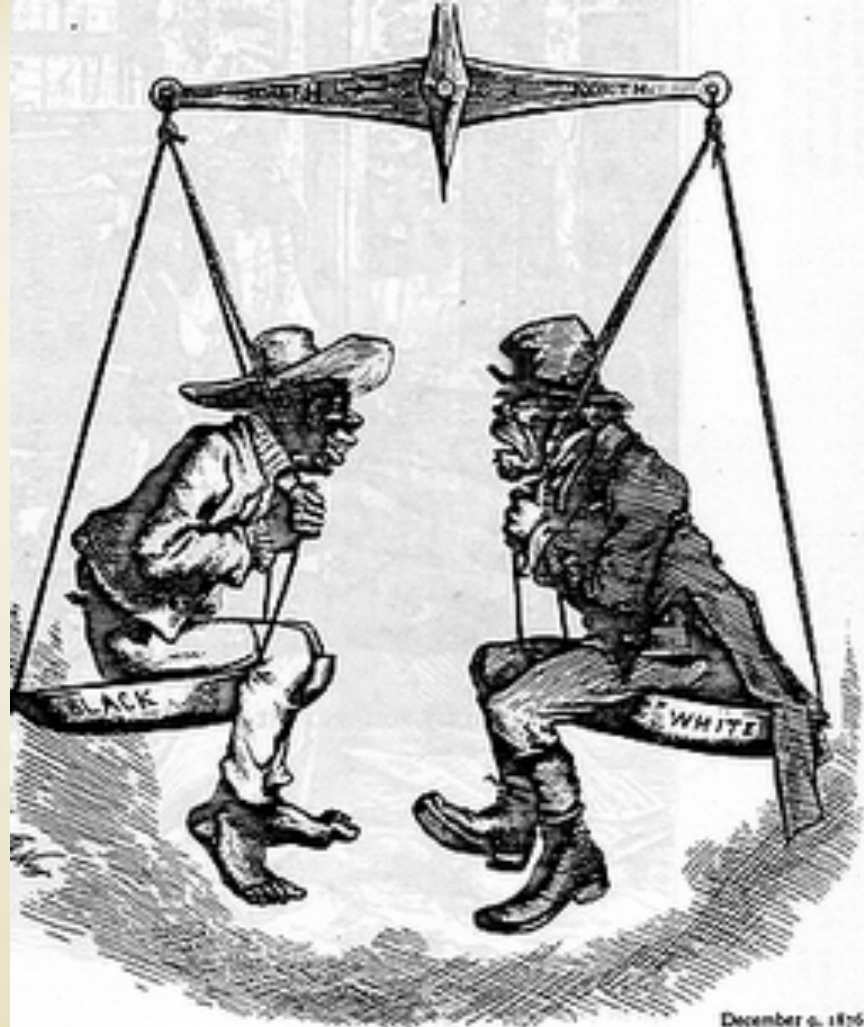
“Look on this picture, and then on that.”—SHAKSPEARE.



Fig. 747. - FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.



Fig. 748.—BRIDGET McBRUISER.



December 9, 1876

The Ignorant Vote—Honors Are Easy.

IRISH IMMIGRATION

Essential Historical Question:

Prior to the Civil War, were the Irish considered White?

Use the images you just examined and the documents at [this link](#) to formulate a formal thesis statement in response to the question above.

DOCBLOCK

Write a HAPP analysis of the document
[linked here](#):

Platform of the “Know-Nothing” Party

1856

In your teams, discuss the image on the next slide. What issues that we discussed today do you see represented there?



2 MINUTE DRILL

Once you are finished, you can spend the rest of the time on your chapter notes for tomorrow or the scored discussion prep for Tuesday.

A link to the individual LEQ feedback from last Friday will be on tonight's blog.

LEQ1b tomorrow! Rubric will be on the Blog, topic will come from things we have covered this week!

Make sure you are preparing for the Scored Discussion on Monday!

Chapter 11.2 – 11.5 Due Tomorrow