

Teacher's Guide to *Revolutionary Heart*

A Resource for Educators Using
*Revolutionary Heart: The Life of
Clarina Nichols and the Pioneering
Crusade for Women's Rights*

Teacher's Guide by Diane Eickhoff
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Quindaro Press

Teacher's Guide to *Revolutionary Heart*

Quindaro Press, P.O. Box 3463, Kansas City,
KS 66103

quindaropress.com

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Published 2009

Printed in the United States of America

ISBN-13: 978-0-9764434-9-0

ISBN-10: 0-9764434-9-X

12 11 10 09 2 3 4 5

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How to Use This Guide

This Teacher's Guide will do much more than enhance discussions of *Revolutionary Heart*. Used effectively, it will act as a springboard by which you can transport students to the 19th century — its politics, technology, literature, geography, and journalism — and then back to contemporary times, making history as much a discussion of the present as it is of the past.

Use this Teacher's Guide along with the book *Revolutionary Heart* ...

- to supplement your American History texts;
- as part of a social studies/language arts block;
- or as a standalone unit.

What's in each chapter?

The chapters in the Teacher's Guide conform exactly to the twenty chapters of *Revolutionary Heart*, plus the Epilogue. Each chapter contains the following:

- A **Summary** that recaps the events in that chapter of *Revolutionary Heart*.
- **Questions & Suggested Answers** that allow you to test the basic comprehension of students by reviewing the essential facts and events of that chapter.
- **Enrich & Extend**, which can challenge your students in more advanced ways, by offering questions, activities and small group options that require higher-level thinking skills. This section includes the following:

*Small Group Options**Contemporary Connections*

Links to maps and primary sources

Informative sidebars provide a deeper and richer sense of 19th-century America, the setting in which *Revolutionary Heart* takes place. All chapters include these two sidebars:

- **Timelines** help position Clarina Nichols' chronology alongside other historic, literary, and cultural events, including political milestones and the dates that states entered the Union within Nichols' lifetime (1810–1885).
- **Historical Context** offers additional insight into the life and times that the characters of this book inhabited. These informative sidebars also include key dates on the historical timeline, with presidencies, the admission of states into the Union, major cultural and political events and signposts in the life and career of Clarina Nichols.
- **History-Changing Technology** contains lively overviews of the inventions and innovations that both reduced the manual labor performed by Americans and added to the social complexity of the 19th century.

In addition, many chapters include a **Literary Link**, with excerpts of popular verse that capture the times in which Clarina Nichols lived.

When you see **Go Online**, that means you can find related educational multimedia resources online by typing in our **special shortcut**. Here's how it works. After the words "Go Online" you will see a number in parentheses. For example, if it is the number 114, go to your web browser and, in the address bar, type *quindaropress.com/114* — that is a shortcut to a website that we have selected to help teachers extend the lessons in this guide.

Please note: The websites we link to through these shortcuts are *not* maintained by Quindaro Press. We have striven to link only to trustworthy sites that allow their materials to be used for educational purposes; however, we are not responsible for outside web content or your classroom use of it. Websites may go offline without notice, and we will make every effort to replace missing links with new ones.

What's in the back?

To further extend students' exploration of the life and times of 19th-century Americans like Clarina Nichols, we have added **Primary Sources and Maps**, with handouts for each chapter that teachers are free to copy and distribute to students. (Look for the * at the end of chapters.) Each one is an interesting and challenging exercise involving the geography of 1800s America and primary sources, such as those that were used in the writing of *Revolutionary Heart*. For more information, see the author's note on page TG-72.

What's online?

Teachers who wish to carry the exploration of 19th-century America online can begin by visiting the special website we have set up for them:

quindaropress.com/rh-files/

user name: teacher

password: quin2008

There you can download the primary sources and maps from the back of this guide. These are available as a PDF file in 8.5-by-11-inch page format for easy reproduction.

While you're there, click on the Contacts link and give us feedback on your experience in using this Guide and *Revolutionary Heart* in your classroom. We value your comments and suggestions.

—*Diane Eickhoff and Aaron Barnhart*

Historical Context

Civil War Looming

In the winter of 1860, the United States was one year away from civil war. Proslavery and antislavery settlers in Kansas Territory had been engaged in a tug-of-war since 1854. Under a policy known as “popular sovereignty,” those who lived in the territory decided its fate — whether or not to allow slavery. Initially outnumbered, the free-state settlers had gained the upper hand. By 1859 the citizens of “K.T.” had approved a constitution to bring Kansas into the Union as a free state. Now they were in limbo, waiting for the federal government (itself divided and torn over slavery) to act. In another year Kansas would gain statehood. In the meantime, the Kansas-Missouri border remained a contested area with skirmishes, threats, and outright violence not infrequent, for Missouri was a slave state, and neither side trusted the other.

Statehood

In the 19th century the United States was rapidly

CHAPTER ONE

Frontier Justice

pages 3–10

Summary

The book opens in the midst of a complex 1860 custody dispute. Clarina Nichols has been arrested for “kidnapping neighbor D’s children.” Their ne’er-do-well father had, in fact, smuggled them out of New England and was living in Nichols’s neighborhood in Quindaro, Kansas. The mother, Lydia Peck, arrives in Quindaro and tells her story — an abused wife who supported her children and husband until he threw her out of the house, converted their assets into cash, and fled with the children to parts unknown. Lydia found work in a New England cotton mill, saved until she had \$400 in gold, and then went looking for her children.

Nichols takes Lydia’s case to the Kansas legislature and secures a Kansas divorce with custody rights for the mother. To avoid further trouble from the father, Nichols concocts an elaborate scheme to help the mother and children (who are terrified, having been told that the reason they fled was because their mother was trying to poison them) get out of town using trails of the local underground railroad. The case against Nichols and her co-defendants is dropped. Nichols is introduced as a determined, ingenious, principled reformer living on the Kansas-Missouri border on the eve of the Civil War.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **Who was Lydia Peck and what were the circumstances that led her to Kansas Territory in 1860?**

Lydia Peck was a New Englander whose abusive husband, James Peck, had absconded with their children, Liberty and Alma, to Kansas Territory. From her work in a cotton mill, Lydia had saved \$400 in gold and had come to the frontier town of Quindaro, searching for her children.

2. **How did Clarina Nichols aid Lydia Peck?**

Nichols took the younger woman into her home, secured a Kansas divorce and custody rights for Lydia, and helped her escape with her children using the routes of the local underground railroad.

3. **Nichols wrote that at this point in history, Kansas Territory was “intensely political in every fibre.” What is happening in this area and how does it reflect the growing national crisis?**

During the 1850s Kansas Territory was embroiled over the slavery issue. Proslavery and antislavery forces — especially those living on the border between the states — had been fighting over whether Kansas would enter the Union as a slave state or a free one.

4. **What does this first chapter reveal about Clarina Nichols?**

Answers will vary but may include comments about her determination, ingenuity, cleverness, hospitality, courage, and political skills.

acquiring new territory through purchase and war. Before 1800 there were only sixteen states. Here they are in the order in which they signed up:

1. Delaware (1787)
2. Pennsylvania (1787)
3. New Jersey (1787)
4. Georgia (1788)
5. Connecticut (1788)
6. Massachusetts (1788)
7. Maryland (1788)
8. South Carolina (1788)
9. New Hampshire (1788)
10. Virginia (1788)
11. New York (1788)
12. North Carolina (1789)
13. Rhode Island (1790)
14. Vermont (1791)
15. Kentucky (1792)
16. Tennessee (1796)

Note: States that joined the Union from 1800 to 1885 are listed in time lines throughout this book.

Population

U.S. Census Records show how fast the country was growing in the 19th century:

1800	5,308,493
1810	7,239,881
1820	9,638,453
1830	12,866,020
1840	17,069,453
1850	23,191,876
1860	31,443,321
1870	39,818,449
1880	50,155,783

History-Changing Technology

Steamboats

Steam-powered ships (pages 4–5) transported pioneers across the state of Missouri to Kansas City. As many as one third of steamboats caught snags (tree branches stuck in the muddy river bottom) and sank. Because the Missouri has changed course so often, some of these steamboats are now buried in fields far away from the river. In 1988 five entrepreneurs from Independence, Missouri, excavated a steamboat that had sunk between Quindaro and Parkville, the two towns cited in this chapter. The contents of this vessel are now on display at the Steamboat Arabia Museum in Kansas City, Missouri.

Go online (101): The Steamboat Arabia Museum web site has pictures and information on steamboat travel during this time.



Steamboat near St. Louis, 1900

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Retell How would James Peck have related the events in this chapter? Ask your students to retell the story from Peck's point of view. Remind them that the laws in most states favored fathers and that Nichols had engaged in activities that could have been considered deceitful or even illegal by some.

Argue Ask students to outline the legal argument that Nichols might have used to convince the legislature to give a New England woman a Kansas divorce. Remind them that for some legislators the notion of equal rights for mothers with fathers was a new, or even novel, concept.

Small Group Option Dramatize the legal encounter between Peck's lawyers and Clarina Nichols and her co-defendants.

Contemporary Connection Today there are many laws against domestic abuse. Why is it still such a large problem?

*** Geography Focus: Missouri River** Page TG-75.

CHAPTER TWO

A Vermont Childhood

pages 11–23

Summary

This chapter follows Clarina from her birth in 1810 in West Townshend, Vermont, to graduation from Timothy Cressy's School in 1828. The oldest of Chapin and Birsha Howard's eight children, Clarina is brought up in a stable, pious, community-minded, and prosperous home. Both parents value education for their daughters as well as their sons. From her mother she learns thriftiness, the domestic arts, hard work, and responsibility. From her father she learns civic-mindedness and empathy for those less fortunate. In his role as "overseer of the poor," Chapin Howard hears the petitions of the town's poor. By allowing his daughter to listen in on these interviews, he exposes her to the painful side of life, an experience that affects her profoundly.

At her high school graduation exercises Clarina compares education for girls ("ornamental") and boys ("scientific"). We see glimpses of a young woman who is beginning to question inequalities between males and females under current laws.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. What traits characterize Clarina's parents? They are hard-working, pious, and value education for all their children. Chapin Howard is a successful business-

Historical Context

Puritan Heritage

Clarina Howard (shown below at age three) was born into a world shaped by the Puritans, from whom she descended. Unlike other early immigrants to America, Puritans arrived almost exclusively in family groups. Because of their high regard for sermons and the Bible, Puritans valued literacy for both sexes. They also valued



self-discipline, hard work, and self-scrutiny. By the 19th century Puritanism had splintered into a variety of evangelical faiths. The revivals of the Second Great Awakening, which affected many parts of the country including Vermont, proclaimed God's redemption of sinful humans. They also encouraged individuals to actively seek God and practice good works.

TIMELINE

- 1803 Louisiana Purchase
- 1803 *Ohio* statehood
- 1804 Lewis & Clark Expedition
- 1808 Congress bans African slave trade
- 1809-1817 James Madison Presidency
- 1810 **Clarina Howard is born in Townshend, Vermont**
- 1811 Fulton launches his steamboat, the *Clermont*
- 1812 *Louisiana* statehood
- 1812-1815 War of 1812 (U.S. vs. Britain)
- 1816 *Indiana* statehood
- 1817-1825 James Monroe Presidency
- 1817 *Mississippi* statehood
- 1818 **Clarina Howard joins the Baptist Church**
- 1818 *Illinois* statehood
- 1819 *Alabama* statehood
- 1820s Second Great Awakening
- 1820-1821 Missouri Compromise: *Maine enters Union as a free state; Missouri enters Union as a slave state*
- 1823 Monroe Doctrine excludes Europeans from American affairs
- 1825-1829 John Quincy Adams Presidency
- 1825 Erie Canal opens
- 1827 First black newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*
- 1828 **Clarina graduates from high school**

man (operates the town's tannery, owns a hotel and investment property in territorial Michigan). He is civic-minded and the town's "overseer of the poor." Birsha Howard is strict and runs a well-organized household.

2. What was Clarina's upbringing like with regard to the following: play, discipline, church, school? Answers may include such factors as Clarina's duties toward her younger siblings, her sewing and knitting skills, her childhood prank (putting nuts in the fire and calling them ghosts), her decision to join the Baptist church, and her one year of "advanced" study at Timothy Cressy's school.

3. What were men's and women's "spheres"? Spheres were men's and women's areas of influence. Men's sphere included supporting the family financially and representing it politically. Men were the final authorities in a family and in charge of the family's finances. Women's sphere was the home, the farmyard, and the children. Women were expected to keep everyone fed and clothed and were often their children's first teachers.

4. How does Clarina begin to show signs that she is thinking about some of the serious issues of the day? After listening to the poor women who come to her father for help, Clarina begins to question the justice of laws that ignore the poor or treat them unfairly.

5. What was the theme of her high school graduation speech? Clarina's speech was about an issue that was being

debated in society at that time: whether girls could handle academic (“scientific”) education, or should be channeled into a finishing-school (“ornamental”) education.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Compose Ask students to write Clarina’s high school graduation speech. (Option: Ask for either the first paragraph or a summary.) Direct students to review pages 21-22 before they write.

Contrast Consider a typical day in the life of Clarina Nichols and in the life of her cousin, Alphonso Taft. Ask students to present their findings in two paragraphs, two lists, or two daily schedules.

Small Group Option Recreate a portion of Clarina Howard’s graduation program. Assign topics or ask groups to choose a topic from the program (see page TG-74). Remind students that the year is 1828 and that their assignment is to ground their topics historically as much as possible. Present the program to the class.

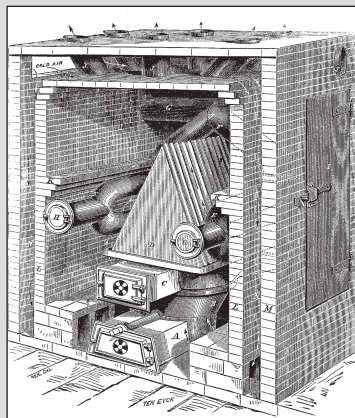
Contemporary Connection What remnants of “spheres” exist today between males and females?

*** Primary Source: Clarina’s Graduation Program** Pages TG-76 and TG-77.

History-Changing Technology

Central Heating

The ability of a single system to warm every room in a house was unheard of in Clarina’s youth (page 16). Women cooked the family’s meals over fireplaces with large ovens off to the side. This would also have been the only heat supply in the house during the winters.



Later in life Nichols claimed that central heating (like the forced-air heater from the 1860s shown above) destroyed family life because it allowed people to disperse into all parts of a house in the evening instead of gathering before a cozy fireplace.

Historical Context

The Jackson Years



Business prospects drew Americans into western New York state in the 1820s and '30s, as the canal system expanded. In 1829 a new kind of President took office. Andrew Jackson (above) declared himself the champion of the common man and wary of those with wealth and privilege.

Having earned his reputation as a hero in the War of 1812 and an Indian fighter, Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act of 1830 which began the forced migration of all Indians in the East and Midwest to lands west of the Mississippi. He condemned abolitionists, condoned slavery, and led an attack on the nation's banking system, which he said favored the rich and the well-connected. Jacksonian Democracy set the tone and the policies

CHAPTER THREE

New York Trials

(pages 24–35)

Summary

This chapter is pivotal to understanding what fueled Clarina's lifelong passion for the underdog. She and her new lawyer husband, Justin Carpenter, migrate to western New York state. In Brockport, along the Erie Canal, they become active in the temperance society, and Justin becomes one of the leaders. On the business side, however, he fails at everything he tries. Clarina sustains the household through teaching, taking in boarders, and doing piecework for a hat-making factory in New York City — all while caring for three young children. These are some of the most difficult years of her life, but they are also the foundation for her later ability to empathize with women in similar circumstances. The chapter ends with a description of Clarina's verbal intervention on a canal boat where she observes a father spanking his baby, while his distraught wife looks on. By the end of 1839 Clarina is back in Vermont with her three small children.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. What role does the Erie Canal play in Clarina Carpenter's life? In U.S. history? The Erie Canal provided easy access to western New York state, where Clarina and Justin moved in 1831. Canal

boats were faster, smoother, safer, and more comfortable than stage coaches on rough, dangerous roads.

2. What was the Second Great Awakening?

It was a religious revival that emphasized the individual's personal piety and the responsibility of individuals to reform society. The Second Great Awakening birthed the temperance movement.

3. What were the causes and goals of the temperance movement?

Alcohol abuse was a big problem. The average citizen drank three times as much as individuals do today. Its goal was to rid society of alcohol and its attendant evils.

4. What happened to Justin Carpenter?

Justin's Brockport school failed, as did his lending library, his newspaper, and his publishing company. He was unsuccessful at establishing a law practice. He died in obscurity in New York City sometime in the mid-1840s.

5. How did Clarina support her family as a single mother?

She worked as a teacher, took in boarders, did piecework for a hat factory in New York, and founded her own school for girls in Herkimer. At times she sent her children to live with other family members.

6. Why was she unable to help the mother whose husband was "disciplining" his small baby?

The law was on the husband's side. He had the right to discipline his child however he saw fit.

for the Democratic Party for twenty years after his departure from office.

TIMELINE

1829-1837 Andrew Jackson Presidency

1830s Temperance societies form and flourish

1830 Clarina marries Justin Carpenter, moves to western New York

1830 Indian Removal Act

1831 Clarina's first child (Birsha) is born

1831 Nat Turner's Rebellion

1833 American Antislavery Society formed

1834 Clarina's son (Chapin Howard) born

1836 Clarina's second son (A.O. "Relie") born

1836 *Arkansas* statehood

1836 Texas defends the Alamo

1836 Samuel Morse invents the telegraph

1837-1841 Martin Van Buren Presidency

1837 Panic of 1837 (economic depression)

1837 *Michigan* statehood

1838 Cherokee Trail of Tears

1839 Clarina returns to Vermont without her husband Justin

History-Changing Technology

The Erie Canal

The 363-mile Erie Canal (pages 25–26 and 34) was an engineering phenomenon, built primarily by immigrant Irish labor and German stone masons. It ran from the Hudson River to Buffalo, thus connecting New York City and the Atlantic with the Great Lakes and the Midwest. The canal revolutionized American commerce, travel, and population patterns, but at high cost to human life (1,000 canal laborers died of swamp fever in 1819). Less than 30 years after the Erie Canal was finished, rails had overtaken waterways as the country's primary mode of shipping goods.

Go Online (103): Learn about the Great Lakes.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Analyze Jacksonian democracy is the backdrop for this chapter. What evidence of that influence can you draw?

Assess Canals were a primary mode of transportation for a relatively short period of time. The cost of building them was high, in terms of injuries, deaths, and capital. Did the positive effects of canal-building and use justify the costs of constructing them? Ask students to investigate this topic and prepare a report.

Small Group Option Produce plans for a modern, intergenerational “Cold Water” celebration. Assign tasks to different groups: date and location for the celebration; promotional activities; the program, with speeches and singing, refreshments, games, and temperance activities.

Contemporary Connection Alcohol (and drug) abuse are still enormous problems. How does society try to deal with these issues today? Ask students to think about treatment programs, minimum-age requirements, drunk-driving laws, etc. How effective are these efforts?

*** Geography Focus: Erie Canal and the Great Lakes** Page TG-78.

Literary Link

“Erie Canal”

I’ve got a mule, her name is Sal,
Fifteen miles on the Erie Canal
She’s a good old worker and a good old pal,
Fifteen miles on the Erie Canal

We’ve hauled some barges in our day
Filled with lumber, coal and hay
We know every inch of the way
From Albany to Buffalo.

Low bridge, everybody down
Low bridge for we’re coming to a town
You’ll always know your neighbor
You’ll always know your pal
If you’ve ever navigated on the Erie Canal.

—Traditional

CHAPTER FOUR

In Print and in Love

(pages 36–47)

Summary

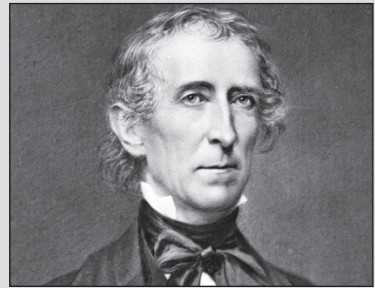
Clarina divorces Justin Carpenter and marries George Nichols, an older widower and publisher of the *Windham County Democrat*. After George becomes ill, Clarina quietly takes over the newspaper's editorial and business affairs. The paper begins a gradual shift from a conventional Jacksonian tone to one reflecting concerns about the great social issues of the day, including the divisive topic of slavery. A fellow townsman takes a women's rights proposal to the Vermont legislature after reading Nichols's editorials. The legislature passes a married women's property rights law, which Nichols calls the "first breath" of legal existence for Vermont wives. After trying to work behind the scenes for further reform, Nichols begins to realize that this tactic can only go so far.

Questions & Suggested Answers

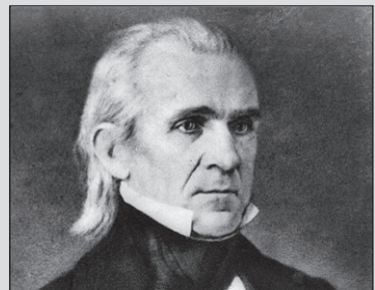
1. **How did Clarina become editor of the *Windham County Democrat*?** She married its editor and publisher, George Nichols, in 1843. When he became ill, she became editor, albeit anonymously at first. Her education, interests, and article-writing prepared her for the job.
2. **What made George and Clarina's marriage successful despite the age difference and George's illness?** They respected each other and shared common interests and goals. George had several independent

Historical Context**Manifest Destiny**

Both of the Presidents during the 1840s condoned slavery and supported states' rights. John Tyler's (top) big triumph was securing the annexation of Texas as a slave state. His successor,



Jacksonian Democrat James Polk (bottom), is associated with "manifest destiny," a term coined by a newspaper reporter in 1845 to describe



the country's divine right to westward expansion. Polk successfully negotiated the northern border of Oregon with Great Britain at the forty-ninth parallel. He also instigated war with Mexico.

TIMELINE

- 1840 World Antislavery Meeting in London
- 1841 William Henry Harrison Presidency (dies in office)
- 1841-45 John Tyler Presidency
- 1842 Longfellow publishes *Poems on Slavery*
- 1843 **Clarina divorces Justin Carpenter, marries George Nichols**
- 1844 **Clarina's last child (George) is born**
She becomes editor of the *Windham County Democrat*
- 1845-49 James Polk Presidency
- 1845 *Texas, Florida statehood*
- 1845 Frances Watkins Harper's *Forest Leaves*
- 1845 Irish Potato Famine brings waves of immigrants to U.S.
- 1845 *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* published
- 1846-48 Mexican War
- 1846 *Iowa statehood*
- 1847 **Vermont passes Married Women's Property Act at Nichols's urging**

daughters, and he was not threatened by independent women.

3. What does it mean that the *Windham County Democrat* was a “conventional Jacksonian newspaper”? Andrew Jackson was the first President with a working-class background. He valued and appreciated white working men and determined to enfranchise them and bring them into the Democratic party. The newspaper supported this philosophy.

4. Describe the various attitudes toward slavery in the 1840s. Why were there so many differing opinions? Most white Americans tolerated slavery. Southerners tended to view slavery as a fundamental right, whether or not they owned slaves. Northerners were on a continuum from those favoring immediate emancipation to those promoting colonization or gradual emancipation.

5. What were the rights of each marriage partner in the 1840s? Husbands were bound by law to support their wives. They had the right to control any property a wife brought into the marriage and any wages she earned during the marriage. Husbands had the right to demand sex. Wives had the right to be supported. They were expected to obey their husbands on all important matters.

6. Why was Clarina Nichols so concerned with property rights for married women? Nichols saw property rights as the bedrock for women's rights. If women did not have economic rights, they

could not support or protect themselves and their children.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Infer From what you know about the Mexican War and what you have learned about the Nicholases, do you think either or both supported or opposed the war? Support your position with evidence from *Revolutionary Heart*.

Argue Write a brief editorial for or against a married women's property rights law.

Small Group Option Ask each group to research and report on one of the following topics: colonization; abolitionism; men's and women's "spheres"; or *coverture*. Tell each group to use the index and to check the Notes at the back of *Revolutionary Heart*. What is the history of each concept? How did each control, advance, or impede rights for women or African Americans?

Contemporary Connection Does the power relationship within marriages have implications for society as a whole? Discuss.

*** Primary Source: Clarina Carpenter's Divorce Decree** Page TG-79.

History-Changing Technology

Reed Organs

Before radio, TV, and recording studios, all music was "live" and often home-grown (page 40). In the mid-19th century the Estey Organ Company in Brattleboro, Vermont, began producing reed organs

for mass consumption. Also known as *pump organs*



or *parlor organs*, models like the Estey (shown here) were less expensive and easier to tune than pianos of that day. Hundreds of companies manufactured reed organs across the country, and salesmen sold them door-to-door. Pipe organs and pianos eventually displaced reed organs, but during their heyday reed organs played a central role in home entertainment for those families lucky enough to own one.

Go online (104): Hear what one sounds like.

Historical Context

1848

One of the most momentous years in history happened when Clarina Nichols was 38. In 1848 Karl Marx published the *Communist Manifesto*. Revolutions rolled across Europe with calls for liberalization and universal suffrage. Though all of these revolutions ultimately failed, the tumult sent waves of new immigrants to the United States, in particular from Germany.

Meanwhile that same year, a small revolution began in Seneca Falls, New York, that called for women's equal rights. It was overshadowed, however, by dramatic news from the West — James Marshall had discovered gold at Sutter's Mill in California, setting off a worldwide rush on the territory. In that same year of 1848, the Mexican War ended. Two years later, the Compromise of 1850 attempted to sort out some of the issues created by the Mexican War. Under the Compromise (the last compromise negotiated by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John Calhoun), California was admitted to the Union as a free state.

CHAPTER FIVE

The Road to Worcester

(pages 48–57)

Summary

In the 1840s Nichols becomes a competent and confident professional, yet she is not ready to openly address women's issues. As a vehicle for her new ideas, she creates an alter ego, "Deborah Van Winkle," who parodies the attitudes of society toward women in the *Windham County Democrat*.

The chapter traces the early beginnings of the antebellum women's movement from the 1840 antislavery convention in London to the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 and the First National Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester two years later. At Worcester various reformers not only demand married women's property rights, but also educational and vocational opportunities, and suffrage. The delegates tie women's rights to the antislavery movement, as the women realize that both fugitive slaves and runaway wives can be returned to their "masters" without legal recourse. Famed ex-slave abolitionist Frederick Douglass praises Nichols for the influence her newspaper enjoys.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. Who was Deborah Van Winkle, and why did Nichols create her? Deborah Van Winkle was Nichols's alter ego in the *Windham County Democrat*. Nichols cre-

ated Van Winkle to give Nichols a voice in talking about issues that affected women. She used humor to dislodge prejudice.

2. **How did the antebellum women's rights movement come into existence?**

The women's rights movement grew out of the antislavery and temperance movements, which in turn grew out of the Second Great Awakening and the natural rights ideas of the Enlightenment.

3. **Why did women use conventions as the way to organize and energize their new movement?**

Many of the same women were involved in women's rights as were involved in temperance and antislavery efforts. Conventions gave women a place where they could meet and share ideas and strategies.

4. **Review the list of resolutions approved by the First National Woman's Rights Convention in 1850 (p. 56). Why were these particular rights important to women?**

Property rights and equal pay standards promised women economic protection. Educational and vocational rights gave them access to better jobs. Custody rights protected their parenting rights. Suffrage is a basic political right of citizenship in a democracy.

5. **The early women's rights leaders believed in something they called "co-equality" or "co-sovereignty." What did they mean by this term?**

They were emphasizing partnership over a traditional (hierarchical) model of marriage.

The question of slavery in Utah and New Mexico was left to popular sovereignty. The slave trade was banned in Washington, D.C., and Southerners were given additional means to recover fugitive slaves.

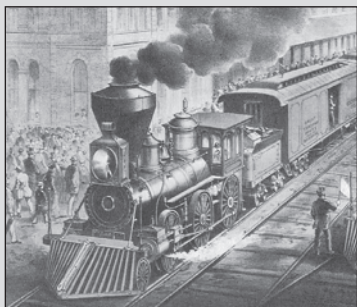
TIMELINE

- 1848 First women's rights convention is held at Seneca Falls, New York
- 1848 California Gold Rush
- 1848 *Communist Manifesto* is published; revolutions in Europe
- 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago cedes Southwest to U.S.
- 1848 Free-Soil Party (precursor of the Republican Party) forms
- 1848 *Wisconsin statehood*
- 1849–1850 Zachary Taylor Presidency (dies in office of cholera)
- 1849 Elizabeth Blackwell becomes first woman doctor
- 1850–53 Millard Fillmore Presidency
- 1850 Swedish opera singer Jenny Lind sells out concert halls across U.S.
- 1850 Nichols attends First National Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester, Mass.
- 1850 Compromise of 1850 includes Fugitive Slave Law
- 1850 *California statehood*

History-Changing Technology

Trains

The railroad came to Brattleboro in 1849 (see pages 48-49). In the early 19th century, merchants, politicians, and farmers argued over the best way to transport goods across the expanding United States. Trains won the day. By 1840 the New England and Mid-Atlantic states boasted over 2,000 miles of railroad track, two-thirds of the country's total mileage.



Railroads were big business, employing thousands of workers at various skill levels. Nicknamed "the iron horse," trains revolutionized commerce and sliced travel time for passengers. The difference between rail transport systems in the North and the South would one day significantly affect the outcome of the Civil War, as the ability to move men, arms and goods by rail gave the Union a huge strategic advantage.

Extend and Enrich

(Answers will vary.)

Create Write a sympathetic parody of one of the women's rights conventions in the style of Nichols's alter ego, Deborah Van Winkle.

Evaluation Rank the rights demanded by women at the First National Woman's Rights convention in order of their importance. Justify your choices.

Small Group Option Scholars disagree on the origins of the antebellum women's rights movement. Was it Seneca Falls? Worcester? A combination of many places? Does it matter? Ask students to choose or assign one of the three positions to each group. Tell each group to develop a thesis statement and three supporting reasons. Present these findings to the class as a student history conference.

Contemporary Connection Review the list of resolutions from the First National Woman's Rights Convention on page 56. Are any of them still an issue in the U.S.? In the world?

*** Geography Focus: New England** Page TG-80.

CHAPTER SIX

‘On the Responsibilities of Woman’

(pages 59–66)

Summary

Clarina Nichols gives a major speech at the Second National Woman's Rights Convention in 1851. Women and men at the convention resonate to the speech because it appeals to both logic and emotion and includes many heart-rending anecdotes which people recognized as true (the woman who helps her sick husband in the field; the hard-working widow unable to inherit her own property; the pregnant wife thrown into the street by her drunkard husband; and the divorced mother who lost custody of her only child to an alcoholic husband).

Rather than demand rights for women, Nichols argues that women need rights in order to fulfill their responsibilities. She invites men to support women's rights, and challenges all women — especially young women — to educate themselves even if the doors to the university are closed to them. Stop spending so much time in idle chit-chat and in trying to look good. “Cultivate, then, your powers of mind and heart,” she says (p. 66). This speech sets Nichols on a new path as one of the leading lights of the new women's rights movement.

Historical Context

Industrialization

In 1851 Herman Melville published his masterpiece, *Moby Dick*. It was an instant flop that would only be rediscovered and made famous in the 20th century. Perhaps that was because much of the book dealt with a whaling ship in a bygone era.

By the midpoint of the 19th century, Americans were in the midst of industrialization. Factories produced firearms, farm implements, and sewing machines. The innovation of standardization (the “American system”) revolutionized production of factory goods, making parts interchangeable and replaceable.

In Nichols's speech in this chapter women are described as doing housework, farm work, and handicrafts, but they are also described as working in mills and factories. Perhaps Isaac Singer's mass production of sewing machines in 1851 held more appeal to Americans than the tale of an obsessed, one-legged sea captain hunting a great white whale.

Literary Link

"The Times That Try Men's Souls"

On hearing of a women's rights convention to be held in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, Maria Weston Chapman, a prominent abolitionist from Boston, composed this poem. Here are the first two verses; it was read in full at the Seneca Falls convention.

Confusion has seized us, and all things go wrong,

The women have leaped from "their spheres,"

And, instead of fixed stars, shoot as comets along,

And are setting the world by the ears!

In courses erratic they're wheeling through space,

In brainless confusion and meaningless chase.

In vain do our knowing ones try to compute

Their return to the orbit designed;

They're glanced at a moment, then onward they shoot,

And are neither to "hold nor to bind";

So freely they move in their chosen ellipse,

The "Lords of Creation" do fear an eclipse.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. What were the four anecdotes Clarina told in her speech? The "true-hearted" farmer's wife; the woman with the invalid husband; the drunkard who threw his pregnant wife onto the streets; and the divorced mother whose child was taken by her alcoholic ex-husband.

2. Why did Nichols tell these particular stories? They brought to light the most excessive wrongs done to women under existing laws concerning married women's property rights, inheritance laws for widows, and cases where alcoholism, domestic abuse, or custody were at issue.

3. How did Nichols appeal to the men? Calling them "fathers," she appealed to their sense of justice and fair play.

4. What advice did she give to young girls? Get an education. Read books. Study human nature. Feel confident. Have self-esteem. Stop wasting time worrying about appearance or engaging in idle chit-chat (page 66).

5. Why do you think Nichols decided to emphasize women's responsibilities instead of their rights? She felt most people did not think women needed more rights — unless they were necessary to be better mothers or wives.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Compare/Contrast Early activists compared married women fleeing their marriages to slaves fleeing their masters. How

were these two groups alike and how were they different?

Interpret Nichols tells women that “the world in which we live and act...is the best school for woman as well as man” (page 64). What does she mean by this? Do you agree or disagree? Explain.

Interview Imagine yourself as a reporter who has just listened to Nichols’s 1851 speech. What three questions would you ask her? Write your questions and explain why you chose these particular questions.

Small Group Option In the 19th century a husband’s death, divorce, domestic abuse, or alcoholism profoundly affected women’s economic security. Which did women need more — protective laws or economic rights? Ask students to debate these issues and share their conclusions with the class.

Contemporary Connection Does Clarina Nichols’s challenge to young women of her day on pages 65-66 have any relevance today? Why or why not?

*** Primary Source: Convention Speech**
Page TG-81.

History-Changing Technology

Gas Lighting

The chandelier in the cartoon on page 60 was probably a gaslight. At the midpoint of the 19th century, illumination by natural gas was at its peak of popularity. Before gas lighting, people used candles and oil (fish or vegetable) for lighting purposes.



Gas lighting (such as that used in this 1851 house in San Diego, California) was brighter and up to 75 percent less expensive than oil or candles and soon gained wide acceptance. Gas lighting helped increase industrial production by allowing factories to run later at night or even all night long. By the end of the 19th century, however, gas lights were rapidly being replaced by an even more efficient innovation: electric lights.

Go online (106): Smithsonian Institution site on 19th century lighting competition.

Historical Context

The Cult of True Womanhood

According to what is called the “Cult of True Womanhood,” antebellum women occupied a private or domestic sphere concerned with home, family, and church, while men controlled the public sphere of business, government, and commerce.

Four attributes allegedly described the “true woman”: *piety, purity, domesticity, and submissiveness*. Some scholars claim that women created a distinctive “woman’s culture” within their “sphere of influence” that was both feminine and powerful. Out of that sisterhood the early women’s rights movement supposedly emerged.

Women’s and men’s roles were certainly more sharply gendered in antebellum times than they are today, but their “spheres” were never totally separate. More and more historians are discovering women’s political activity during this period, for example. In addition, the theory of “separate spheres” ignores race and class distinctions.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Bloomers and Trousers

(pages 67–73)

Summary

In 1851 Nichols meets the young Susan B. Anthony. They discover their common interests and concerns, and Nichols predicts that Anthony will have a life of “complete self-devotion” to women’s rights (page 68).

The chapter takes its title from two items that become highly politicized symbols of the changes in gender roles. The right of women to forego the cumbersome female fashions of the age and dress comfortably threatens traditional views of women, arousing fears that they are trying to “wear the pants” in their families.

Nichols writes an article for an Ohio reform newspaper defending the practice, but bloomers become such a controversial topic that the women’s rights activists give them up to concentrate on other matters. Nichols collects petitions and becomes the first woman to address the Vermont Legislature in 1852, though her plea for school suffrage fails to win approval. A member of the Legislature plans to embarrass Nichols by presenting her with a pair of trousers. Unaware of his plot, Nichols turns to the man and says that women will cease trying to wear men’s pants when men stop trying to own women’s skirts.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **Why do you think Clarina Nichols and Susan B. Anthony become instant friends and allies?** They were both former teachers who were committed to temperance, antislavery, and women's rights.

2. **What were bloomers?** Bloomers were loose trousers over which women wore a knee-length skirt or dress.

3. **Why were bloomers such a controversial fashion statement?** Bloomers challenged gender ideals and distinctions. People were accustomed to seeing women in long skirts.

4. **What brought Clarina Nichols to the Vermont legislature in 1852?** Nichols had circulated a petition in Brattleboro asking for school suffrage for women. A friendly judge and state legislator then invited her to make her case before the Vermont legislature.

5. **How did she avoid a potentially embarrassing situation?** See Summary in this section. Men said that women favoring women's rights wanted to "wear the pants."

6. **Why did Clarina Nichols consider her appearance before the Vermont legislature a "triumph"?** She felt she had presented her case fully and had been listened to respectfully. The seeds had been planted.

Literary Link

Antislavery Literature

In 1852 *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe was a phenomenal success from the minute it rolled off the presses. A graphic and emotionally gripping account of the evils of slavery, it sold 300,000 copies instantly. Eventually 7 million copies would be in print. But the effects of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* were felt far beyond the booksellers. Abraham Lincoln is reported to have said upon meeting Stowe, "So this is the little lady that started the big war!" During the antebellum period black and white abolitionists waged a relentless paper war against slavery aimed at raising the nation's consciousness of its "peculiar institution." Stowe based her story, in part, on the autobiography of Josiah Henson, a slave in Maryland who escaped to Canada and helped other fugitives escape. Two influential newspapers made slavery their main focus: *The Liberator*, first published by William Lloyd Garrison in 1831, and *The North Star*, first published in 1847 by Frederick Douglass, the author of another autobiography of slavery that was widely influential.

History-Changing Technology

Bloomers

Reform women first began wearing bloomers — baggy trousers under a knee-length skirt or dress — in the winter of 1850-51. Bloomers were part of the diet and dress reform movement of the 19th century. The goal of the Victorian dress reform movement was to improve the health, vigor, and agility of women by providing them with looser, more comfortable clothing.

Most of the emphasis was placed on undergarments, specifically corsets, which could be modified without exposing their wearers to public ridicule, as was the case with bloomers. Indeed, while many reform-minded women adopted bloomers as a symbol of the new freedom for which they were fighting, resistance to these practical but unconventional outfits was immediate and strong. As a result of ongoing societal pressure, the style lasted only a few years.

Go online (107): More on antebellum fashions in *Godey's Lady's Book*.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Synthesize Create an advertisement for bloomers that appeals to women and allays men's fears that women who wear bloomers are less feminine and attractive than women wearing the traditional long skirts of the day.

Predict On page 68 Nichols predicts Susan B. Anthony's destiny. From what you know thus far about Clarina Nichols, make a several-sentence prediction about Nichols's destiny.

Small Group Option Most people did not think it was proper for women to speak in public. Many slaveholders did not believe that slaves should learn how to read and write. In some places it was even considered a punishable crime, yet some slaves wrote powerful accounts about their experiences. Research the history of antislavery literature and create a list. Then combine all the group's findings into a comprehensive bibliography.

Contemporary Connection What clothing styles today could be considered "political"? Two styles that students may mention are Goth dress or army fatigues. Students may also discuss how individuals choose to present themselves to the world through their choice in clothing. For example, pantsuits for women and shirts and ties for men say "professional." In essence, how do clothes "talk"?

*** Geography Focus: Ohio** Page TG-82.

CHAPTER EIGHT

The World Is on the Move

(pages 74–82)

Summary

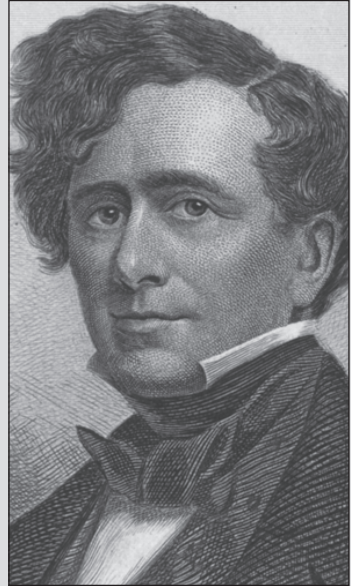
This chapter is set in New York City in 1853, the year New York hosted the first World's Fair on U.S. soil. All three of the big reform movements — temperance, antislavery, and women's rights — are holding conventions in New York City during one volatile week in September, and Nichols is in the midst of the tumult. The "World's Temperance Convention" expels women delegates, giving rise to the "*Whole World's Temperance Convention*" which "excludes no one on the basis of sex, race, creed, or national origin" (p. 75). The more radical temperance leaders align themselves with both women's rights and antislavery as "three strands of one strong cord" (p. 77). The women's rights convention becomes known as the "mob convention" because of all the rowdy troublemakers who try to disrupt it. After vigorously participating in these conventions, Nichols is asked to campaign in Wisconsin for a new temperance law.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **Why was the 1853 World's Fair significant?** It was the first world's fair on U.S. soil. The organizers hoped the fair would showcase American enterprise and unite the world through commerce.

Historical Context

Franklin Pierce Presidency



Franklin Pierce was another traditional Democratic President (1853-1857) who believed in limiting the power of the federal government and defending states' rights.

Though he hailed from New England, his sympathies were Southern. At this point in history the Democratic Party received its core support from a coalition of proslavery Southerners, Eastern urban immigrants, and farmers from across the country. Democrats were

the majority party from the 1830s to 1860. In the 1850s, however, the Democratic Party had begun splintering over slavery-related issues. Pierce stepped into this void (his service in the Mexican War helped) and was elected by promising to uphold the status quo and to keep the peace between North and South, while upholding Southerners' right to maintain slavery. The results were disastrous.

The political climate of Pierce's administration forms the backdrop for the next seven chapters, but Pierce himself does not emerge as an agent until Chapter 13.

TIMELINE

1853-57 Franklin Pierce
Presidency

1853 First World's Fair on
U.S. soil in New York
(Crystal Palace)

1853 Nichols attends
World's and Whole
World's Temperance
Conventions, New York
City

1853 Nichols attends "Mob"
Convention, New York

1853 Antoinette Brown
becomes first ordained
woman minister

2. How did the 1853 World's Temperance Convention deal with issues of race and sex? At their organizing meeting the World Temperance Convention voted to expel Susan B. Anthony from the business committee and to exclude all women from active participation. They also excluded a black delegate because of his race.

3. How did those excluded from the World's Temperance Convention respond? They staged a walk-out and organized their own temperance convention which they called the Whole World's Temperance Convention, where no one was excluded.

4. How did Nichols think Christian churches should enforce temperance? Nichols argued that churches should use their influence to stop members from drinking. If that failed, churches should expel members who continued to use alcohol.

5. What was the "mob convention"? It was a women's rights convention that was infiltrated by men seeking to disrupt the proceedings.

6. How did the newspapers cover women's rights? Some were sympathetic (*The New York Tribune*); some ridiculed the participants (*The New York Herald*), and some adopted a patronizing attitude (*The New York Times*).

7. What effect did the "mob convention" have on the women's movement?

The convention brought increased awareness and sympathy for women's rights.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Synthesize Write a series of journal entries as though you were in New York City the first week in September, 1853.

Evaluate President Pierce, who opened the World's Fair in the summer of 1853, hoped the grand exhibition would help soothe the nation's sectional crisis. Research the U.S. products and inventions displayed at the fair. What do they tell you about the economic state of North and South at this time?

Small Group Option Plan either a temperance or a women's rights convention. Have groups draw to determine which state they will represent: a New England state, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, or Wisconsin. Each group should prepare either a speech or a list of resolutions for the "convention." A committee of "Arrangements" can organize the parts into a whole and provide a program for the event.

Contemporary Connection New York's leaders believed the World's Fair would advance world peace. How important is commerce in advancing or threatening world peace today?

*** Primary Source: 1853 Newspaper Comparison** Page TG-83.

History-Changing Technology

"Penny Presses"

The rise of mass-consumption newspapers revolutionized the spread of information and made 19th-century Americans some of the best-read people in history. By the 1830s new technology had reduced the cost of paper and the printing process. The street price of newspapers dropped commensurately, from six cents an issue (or \$10 a year, an extraordinary sum at the time) to just a penny. The resulting boom in newspaper sales allowed newsboys in New York City — many of them self-supporting orphans — to make a living hawking the latest edition on street corners. (They could buy a bundle of 100 newspapers for 67 cents, sell the lot, and keep the 33-cent profit.) The penny presses helped spread the message of reformers far and wide, even if some editors were more interested in lurid details than in facts or analysis.

Go online (108): Chronicling America, a new Library of Congress site, offers free access to a newspaper archive that will eventually span 1836 to 1910 and all 50 states.

Historical Context

The Maine Law

The temperance movement began in the 1830s. Twenty years later it was a well-established social movement involving thousands of (mostly) middle-class Americans in every state. In the 1840s a Maine businessman named Neil Dow became concerned with a wide range of evils (poverty, vice, crime) in his hometown of Portland. He attributed these problems to the effects of alcohol consumption. At first he tried individual persuasion. When that failed, he hit upon the idea of seeking to ban alcohol altogether.

The “Maine Law” of 1851 prohibited the sale and distribution of alcohol. By 1855 thirteen states had adopted the Maine Law. During the Whole World’s Temperance Convention, described in the previous chapter, speaker after speaker cited the Maine Law as a shining example of good reform government. Nichols’s goal in Wisconsin was more modest, but she herself supported the Maine Law and had helped secure its passage in Vermont.

CHAPTER NINE

Winning Wisconsin

(pages 83–91)

Summary

After being rebuffed by the local temperance league in Wisconsin, Nichols and her colleague, Dr. Lydia Fowler, win sponsorship from the Wisconsin Women’s Temperance Society and successfully tour Wisconsin on behalf of a new law that would give wives control of property and custody rights if their husbands were declared intractable drunkards. Despite the temperance league’s attempts to sabotage their campaign, Nichols and Fowler address large, enthusiastic crowds. In one venue a former colleague from Brockport who does not recognize Nichols attempts to keep her from speaking by carrying on a long monologue. When Nichols does not take the opportunity to publicly humiliate her friend, she wins a new ally to the cause. Nichols is impressed with the openness of “Westerners” to new ideas and begins thinking that people from this part of the country may be more receptive to change than those from the more traditional East.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **Why did Clarina Nichols go to Wisconsin?** She was representing the New York Temperance League. Her mission was to promote a new law that would give women property and custody rights when married to drunkards.

2. What was phrenology and why was it popular with reformers?

Phrenology was a 19th century pseudo-science that presumed to analyze people's character through the bumps on their heads. Phrenologists believed all people were equal. People with deficiencies could perform simple exercises to improve. Reformers believed that society was perfectible, so this practice held enormous appeal.

3. What kind of reception did Nichols and Fowler receive in Milwaukee?

The Wisconsin Temperance League, furious that two women had been sent to represent the cause of temperance in Wisconsin, dropped its support. Shermon Booth, editor of a Milwaukee newspaper defended the women. Through his influence, the Wisconsin Women's Temperance League stepped in and supported Nichols's and Fowler's campaign in Wisconsin.

4. Why was temperance considered the "granddaddy of reform"?

Temperance had the largest base of any reform movement. It appealed to a broad range from conservative clergymen to radical women. Many people who were first involved in temperance went on to become involved in other reforms.

5. What did Nichols and Fowler achieve in Wisconsin?

They helped ensure passage of a bill that gave married women property and custody rights when their husbands were declared incurable drunkards. They also broke new ground for women's rights by exposing people to women public speakers.

Literary Link

"The Green Mountain Yankee"

This temperance song was written by L. Heath and published in sheet music form in 1852.

I'm right from the mountain, just
from Vermont

My visit to Boston I now recount.
Some notions of trade was my
intention,

And I went to look at the great
convention.

And when I got there I declare
The whole community at me did
stare,

Just cause I was from Vermont.

O that will be joyful, joyful, joy-
ful, O that will be joyful
when young men drink no more.

I will drink cold water when I see
fit to do it,

And when I want it hotter I'll add
some ginger to it.

The pledge, the pledge I then did
sign,

And left my brandy, rum and
wine

And joined the temperance
union,

And joined the temperance
union.

Now the slickest notion I've
found in my life

Was signing the pledge and it got
me a wife;

I'll preach against rum as long as
I've breath,

And the pesky old critter I'll fight
until death.

History-Changing Technology

Fences

One of the features of the Wisconsin landscape that most impressed Nichols were its fences (page 89). When poet Robert Frost wrote “Good fences make good neighbors,” he was expressing a truth that many Americans would agree with. Perhaps the best sign of the difference between Native and European-American attitudes toward land was the immigrants’ emphasis on owning land and marking off boundaries with fences.



Types of fences varied by region and were usually constructed of local materials, like the stump fence above and the mud-rail creations Nichols witnessed. Modern barbed wire fences, cheaper and easier to construct, were patented in 1874. They were widely used in the West to restrain livestock over large areas of land.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Analyze In 1854, Sherman Booth, one of Nichols’s staunchest supporters in Wisconsin, served prison time for violating the Fugitive Slave Law. Research and diagram the intricacies of this convoluted case. How did it muddy the issue of states’ rights?

Argue Some historians say that temperance was a lightly veiled attempt by the middle class to control the excesses of the working classes. Sober citizens, after all, made better employees than drunken ones did. Do you agree or disagree with these historians? Defend your position.

Small Group Option The temperance movement changed from an emphasis on individual, voluntary action to state-wide adoption of Maine Law. In the 20th century Prohibitionists led a successful effort to pass an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Where is the line between individual rights and public safety and morality? Ask each group to create a list of guidelines.

Contemporary Connection Phrenology has been thoroughly debunked for many years. How do scientists and doctors today decide the validity of a diagnostic tool or a treatment? Are double-blind scientific studies, the so-called “gold standard” in science, infallible? Why or why not?

*** Primary Source: Short Newspaper Article** Page TG-84.

CHAPTER TEN

A Country Divided

(pages 92–99)

Summary

This is a transitional chapter in which Nichols considers her future, as the slavery issue dominates the national scene. She and George decide to close down the *Windham County Democrat*. Clarina takes to the lecture circuit, where she is now in great demand. The chapter describes a daring train rescue in which Nichols helps a young mother recover two young children who were illegally taken from her by the children's paternal grandfather in a disputed custody case. Nichols shows the same quick thinking and creativity she displayed in chapter one. She waits for the train to cross into Massachusetts where grandfathers did not have custody rights as they did in Vermont. After Nichols's father, Chapin Howard, dies and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill becomes law, Nichols decides to join an "emigrant aid society," a group of New Englanders dedicated to settling Kansas Territory, in order to make it a free (non-slave) state. She leaves for Kansas Territory with her two older sons, hoping for a fresh start and influence in an area whose laws were yet to be written.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **Why did George and Clarina Nichols decide to shut down the *Windham County Democrat*?** George's health was failing as was Clarina's father's. She felt she could support the family through public lecturing, which she had come to enjoy.

Historical Context

The Kansas- Nebraska Act

Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854 was a watershed event in U.S. history. The legislation set off a civil war in Kansas over slavery. It also reshuffled the American political system, split one party (Democrats), destroyed another (Whigs), and created a third (Republicans). Most important, it ended the era of compromise over slavery and dramatically increased the likelihood of a national civil war.

The senator who proposed the bill was Stephen Douglas, a Jacksonian Democrat from Illinois who believed in the rights of the common man, manifold destiny, westward expansion, and popular sovereignty. Douglas failed in his attempts to find a middle ground between Northern

and Southern Democrats.

The Democratic party split into Northern and Southern factions. Some of the former joined forces with the new Republican Party, organized after the passage of Kansas-Nebraska to prevent the extension of slavery into western territories.

Douglas's seven debates with Republican Abraham Lincoln in 1858 encapsulated the deep rifts in public policy that would eventually lead to civil war.

TIMELINE

- 1853** Clarina and George Nichols close down the *Windham County Democrat*
- 1854** Clarina lectures throughout New England
- 1854** Congress passes the Kansas-Nebraska Law
- 1854** Republican Party forms in Ripon, Wisconsin
- 1854** Clarina's father, Chapin Howard, dies in May
- 1854** Brattleboro Emigrant Aid Society forms
- 1854** Nichols prepares to move west

2. How did she intervene on behalf of the young mother on the train? Nichols rallied the other passengers to the mother's side and devised a quick plan whereby both children were returned to the mother.

3. What was the Kansas-Nebraska Bill? Why did it arouse so much fervor?

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill opened the vast territory to white settlement under the plan of "popular sovereignty." This policy allowed settlers to decide the slavery issue by popular vote.

4. What do you think was Nichols' primary reason for coming to Kansas? Explain.

Her primary reason was probably her desire to see if she could secure woman suffrage in a new state.

5. What was an "emigrant aid society"?

This was a stock company that sold shares for financial investors and for individuals who wanted to make Kansas slave or free. In this chapter only Northern emigrant aid societies are mentioned, but there were similar societies that sponsored proslavery settlers.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Analyze In the excerpt from her newspaper, reprinted on page 94, Nichols says she does not “meddle” with politics because she finds their details “congenial” but because “politics meddle with happiness of home.” What does she mean? Do you think she is simply reflecting antebellum notions of womanhood that she agrees with, or that she is being politically astute? Explain your answer.

Assess Did the Kansas-Nebraska Law make civil war unavoidable? Defend your answer.

Small Group Option The Kansas-Nebraska Law infuriated abolitionists because it made slavery an issue to be settled by popular vote. What kinds of issues should be decided by popular vote, and which should not? Groups should discuss this issue and create a thesis statement with examples of issues for both categories.

Contemporary Connection In the mid-19th century custody laws favored fathers. Are there special qualities inherent in one sex or the other that make them better qualified to be the custodial parent? Are custody laws more fair today?

*** Primary Source: Clarina Nichols Lecture Ephemera** Page TG-85.

History-Changing Technology

Cartography

Mapmaking, or cartography, combines artistic skill with precise science. In the 19th century, however, precision was impossible, as many areas of the West had not been explored or mapped. President Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore the lands of the Louisiana Purchase in 1804. Other explorers such as Zebulon Pike (1807) and Stephen Long (1823) explored the Kansas-Nebraska Territory. They created maps that called this region the “great American desert” and declared it unfit for habitation. As pioneers began venturing into this “desert,” however maps began to change.

On the local level, real estate speculators collaborated with mapmakers to create idealized maps of towns that existed only in the imagination. Many pioneers came west to find their new “city” was six log houses spread along a dusty path.

Go online (110): A Lewis and Clark Cartography website features a trove of resources for students interested in mapping.

Historical Context

Who Were the Kansas Emigrants?

By the time of the first territorial election in November of 1855, the census reported 8,000 white settlers and 192 slaves in the territory. Half these whites came from Missouri. Another seven percent came from Southern states. One third of the white settlers emigrated from Northern states, the majority from the Middle Atlantic states, the Ohio River Valley, or other areas of the Midwest. Only four percent came from New England.

TIMELINE

- 1854 Republicans hold their first convention in Jackson, Michigan
- 1854 **Nichols and sons head for Kansas Territory**
- 1854 **Nichols gives the first lecture on women's rights in K.T.**
- 1854 Proslavery side wins first election in K.T.
- 1854 **Nichols returns to Vermont (Dec.)**

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Mush and Molasses

(pages 100–107)

Summary

Nichols and her two older sons travel by train, steamboat, and stagecoach to Lawrence, Kansas, where the “town” is little more than a gathering of widely spaced tents and sod huts. People bed down in tents or at the common lodging house, and cooking takes place outdoors over open fires. The chapter title refers to the monotonous fare the pioneers consumed in early Kansas; meat was the only other commodity widely available. Nichols delivers the first lecture on women’s rights in Kansas Territory and from the top of Mt. Oread sketches the “embryo city” she sees before her. The first election in the territory is won by the proslavery side and the illegal votes of Missourians. After about eight weeks in Kansas Territory, Nichols returns to Vermont to prepare the rest of her family for moving west.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **How did Clarina Nichols travel from Boston to Lawrence in Kansas Territory?** She took the train from Boston to St. Louis, traveled by steamboat across the state of Missouri, and rode in a covered wagon from Kansas City to Lawrence.
2. **How did Nichols deal with a potentially volatile situation involving Missourians upon arrival in Kansas City?** She diffused the situation with humor.

When Colonel Scott warned that pioneers would be unable to farm in Kansas without slave labor, she joked that Vermonters were ingenious, that they sharpened sheeps' noses so they could pluck grass from between the rocks!

3. **What was the political situation in Kansas Territory when Nichols arrived?**

People with proslavery and antislavery sentiments were pouring into the territory, setting up a potentially volatile collision of wills.

4. **What did Nichols do soon after arriving in Lawrence?** She gave the first lecture on women's rights in Kansas Territory.

5. **Describe life in early Lawrence?**

Lawrence was settled by antislavery New Englanders. People lived in tents or sod huts with dirt floors. They survived on mush, molasses, and meat cooked outdoors on the levee.

6. **What were the results of the first election in Kansas Territory?**

Missourians crossed the border to vote in Kansas Territory. The proslavery side swept to an easy victory.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Assess Missourians said they were more entitled to eastern Kansas because they lived along the border, and their fields and ponds spilled naturally into land that was now being opened to white settlers. They were the "natural heirs" to this land. Antislavery settlers claimed they were entitled to the land

Literary Link

"The Prairie Traveler"

Published in 1859, The Prairie Traveler was a best-selling handbook for western pioneers. This excerpt lists items deemed essential for one man on a three-month "expedition."

- 2 blue or red flannel overshirts, open in front, with buttons
- 2 woolen socks, undershirts
- 2 pairs thick cotton drawers
- 4 pairs woolen socks
- 1 pairs cotton socks
- 4 colored silk handkerchiefs
- 1 pair stout shoes, for footmen
- 1 pair boots, for horsemen
- 1 pair shoes, for horsemen
- 3 towels
- 1 gutta percha poncho
- 1 broad-brimmed hat of soft felt
- 1 coat and 1 overcoat
- 1 comb and brush
- 2 tooth-brushes
- 1 pound Castile soap
- 3 pounds bar soap for washing clothes
- 1 belt-knife and small whetstone
- Stout linen thread, large needles, a bit of beeswax, a few buttons, paper of pins, and a thimble, all contained in a small buckskin or stout cloth bag

Note: Page 111 of Revolutionary Heart lists the contents of a young, westward-traveling woman's trunk. Students could have fun comparing these two lists.

History-Changing Technology

Sod Houses

Prairies lacked abundant supplies of wood or stone, so pioneers built houses of prairie sod, as had Native Americans in the past (page 106). "Soddies" were popular in the 19th and early 20th centuries in the High Plains states of Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and the Dakotas (where the house below was built).



Thick, entangled roots held the sod together. Building material was close at hand and free. About an acre of prairie was needed to build a house from blocks of prairie sod. Soddies stayed warm in winter, cool in summer, and were fireproof -- an important factor in areas prone to prairie fires. They were also damp, impossible to keep clean, and often infested with insects and snakes.

Go Online (111): Visit Pioneer Camera Sod Houses.

because they had pulled up stakes and were preparing to relocate permanently. Evaluate the logic of both arguments and their underlying motives.

Analyze Nichols describes the women in Kansas as "strong-minded" and says that this is a quality to which "there will be no objection among the pioneers of Kansas" (p. 106). If Nichols was right in her observation, would you expect to find more equality between the sexes in pioneer locales? Why or why not?.

Small Group Option The Indians of eastern Kansas were not a homogeneous group. They represented a wide variety of histories, customs, and cultures. Who were the Indians of eastern Kansas, and how were they affected by the Kansas-Nebraska Act? Ask each small group to focus on one particular tribe or nation of Indians.

Contemporary Connection What is the best way to ensure fair elections?

*** Geography Focus: Kansas and Missouri** Page TG-86.

CHAPTER TWELVE

Life and Death on the Prairie

(pages 108-120)

Summary

Nichols arrives in the territory with her husband and her oldest son's fiancé. After her son's marriage in Lawrence, Nichols sets out to meet her husband, who has gone to their claimsite by another route. In her journey across the prairie, Nichols is struck by both its beauty and its solitude, but there is little time to contemplate nature. She is soon hard at work, helping construct a simple log cabin and planting crops. Health problems dominate her early months in the territory. Her youngest son is injured; her husband dies after an accident and a brief illness; and Nichols and her older sons battle ague (malaria). The territory's political climate heats up with skirmishes between proslavery and antislavery settlers and the formation of both a proslavery and an antislavery legislature. Both claim to be the legitimate ruling body in the territory. John Brown arrives in the territory to join his sons and to fight slavery. Proslavery forces attack Lawrence. Nichols returns to Vermont via an overland route through Missouri to settle her late husband's small estate.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. What was the situation in Kansas Territory at the beginning of 1855? The proslavery forces were in control, supported by President Pierce and Congress. Missouri Sen. David Rice Atchison stirred up pro-

Historical Context

Slavery Politics

Antebellum Westerners were accustomed to the rough-and-tumble of politics and "irregularities" in voting, but the Kansas election in March of 1855 went so far over the top that even proslavery adherents in other states could not defend it. Missourians claimed they had a right to vote in Kansas Territory because they held claims or were legal residents, if only for the day. ("Claims" were sometimes nothing more than scraps of paper with a name scrawled upon them tacked to a tree.) Eight hundred Missourians crossed the river for three days prior to the election. In Leavenworth five times as many voters as were registered in the census showed up to vote. Judges who attempted to monitor the election were forced to resign by threats of violence. The territorial governor at that time, Andrew Reeder, set aside the results of the March election in six districts and called for an investigation. A special election was held in the disputed districts in May, which proslavers also won.

Literary Link

"Leaves of Grass"

Walt Whitman first published his exuberant epic poem about freedom, nature, America, and humankind in the summer of 1855, as Nichols was settling her claim on the prairie. Here are three excerpts:

One's-self I sing, a simple separate person,
Yet utter the word Democratic, the word
En-Masse.

Of physiology from top to toe I sing,
Not physiogomy alone nor brain alone is
worthy for the Muse,

I say the Form complete is worthier far.
The Female equally with the Male I sing.

To the States or any one of them, or any
city of the States,
Resist much, obey little,
Once unquestioning obedience, once fully
enslaved,
Once fully enslaved, no nation, state, city,
of this earth, ever
afterward resumes its liberty.

Afoot and light-hearted I take to the open
road,
Healthy, free, the world before me,
The long brown path before me leading
wherever I choose.
Henceforth I ask not good-fortune, I
myself am good-fortune,
Henceforth I whimper no more, postpone
no more, need nothing,
Done with indoor complaints, libraries,
querulous criticism,
Strong and content I travel the open road.
The earth, that is sufficient,
I do not want the constellations any
nearer
I know they are very well where they are,
I know they suffice for those who belong
to them.

slavery Missourians to cross the border
and vote in territorial elections.

2. **What do the contents of Susan Stone's trunk (page 111) tell you about Western pioneer women?**

Their wardrobes were small. They considered thread, cloth, a workbox, aprons, handkerchiefs, and collars to be essential. They wore shawls instead of coats. They valued Bibles, books, and pictures. They managed to bring a few luxuries: in Stone's case, an accordion and a little jewelry.

3. **What hardships did the Nichol-ses experience, and how did they respond?**

George Nichols died, young George was injured, and the family battled ague (malaria). Virgin prairie was hard to plow. The nearest stores were far away. Supplies were expensive. Log cabins were drafty and dirty. Vermin and snakes abounded. They survived by working hard and looking out for each other.

4. **What was the Law-and-Order Party?**

This was the name of the proslavery party in K.T. Its members passed draconian laws that made it a crime to aid fugitive slaves or to criticize the proslavery position in public.

5. **What was the Topeka Constitution?**

This was the free-state response to the Law-and-Order Party. The Topeka Constitution opposed slavery, but it also opposed blacks living or working in Kansas.

6. Who was John Brown and why did he come to the territory? This radical abolitionist did not believe in compromise. He came to make a stand against slavery.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Counter-propose The reporter identified as “H” (page 109) gives five reasons why the proslavery forces have the upper hand in Kansas. Counter that list with reasons why the antislavery forces could win.

Evaluate Why did Missourians think they could steal the election?

Small Group Option Ask small groups to collaborate on a list of rules and regulations that will ensure fair elections. Some of the matters that they may wish to discuss include registration requirements, proper forms of identification, the use of paper or electronic ballots, and procedures for counting and certifying election results. Have each group present the group’s recommendations to the class and discuss.

Contemporary Connection Are there any issues today that cause rifts along regional or state lines? Discuss.

*** Primary Source: Letter to the Editor**
Page TG-87.

History-Changing Technology

Sharps Rifles

Invented in 1848 by Christian Sharps, this hugely popular firearm was part of a revolution in small weapons. The Sharps, which would become one of the signature rifles of the Civil War, had several advantages over the six-foot long muzzle-loading muskets it replaced. This rifle was breech-loading, easier to load and fire than muskets, and more accurate, especially at long distances.



Sharps rifles (like this 1859 model) were prized by the pioneers who came to Kansas. Henry Ward Beecher, an Eastern minister, helped supply free-state Kansans with rifles, which were shipped in long boxes labeled “Bibles” and came to be called “Beecher’s Bibles.” Nichols says proudly, “Sharps rifles were in all our cabins” (page 118).

Go Online (112): The Bell Museum website has prairie related activities and games appropriate for many ages.

Historical Context

The Republicans

Out of the turmoil over the Kansas-Nebraska Bill — protests, mass meetings, angry denunciations in Congress — the Republican Party was born. A coalition of Northern Democrats, Whigs, and Know-Nothings created the new party during a series of mass meetings in the upper Midwest. The Republicans' unifying principle was opposition to the westward extension of slavery. It quickly became the dominant party in the North. Western adventurer and explorer John C. Frémont became the first Republican presidential candidate. Though he lost, he carried eleven out of the sixteen northern states in the 1856 election.

TIMELINE

- 1856** Senator Sumner is beaten on Senate floor
- 1856** Proslavery forces sack Lawrence
- 1856** Pottawatomie Massacre
- 1856** Battle of Black Jack
- 1856** John C. Frémont becomes first Republican presidential candidate
- 1856** **Nichols campaigns for Republicans in Pennsylvania; canvasses western New York for the Kansas National Committee**

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Bleeding Kansas

(pages 121–133)

Summary

“Bleeding Kansas” made headlines across the United States in 1856, as proslavery and antislavery sentiments boiled over into open conflict. Clarina Nichols, who has returned to her mother’s home in Vermont to recover her strength, puts aside her grief to lecture in Pennsylvania on behalf of a free-state Kansas and the new Republican Party which is running its first Presidential candidate, John Frémont. In the fall of 1856 Nichols canvasses western New York State on behalf of the National Kansas Committee to solicit cash and clothing for the suffering, drought-stricken people of Kansas. Worried over the fate of her boys, who have joined John Brown’s small band of guerrilla fighters, she denounces the present administration in Washington and predicts disaster for the country over the slavery issue. As a new widow, she is also learning firsthand the particular disabilities of that class of women. She appeals to the free-state men in Kansas to remember women’s rights alongside their own concerns.

Questions & Suggested Answers

- 1. Why was Clarina Nichols out east in the winter of 1856?** She went back to Vermont to recover her health and to settle her late husband’s small estate..

2. How did President Pierce respond to the crisis in Kansas Territory?

On January 24, 1856, Pierce denounced the free-state movement as “revolutionary” and a “treasonable insurrection” (p. 122). He demanded that the free-staters accept the election results of the proslavery legislature.

3. Why was Nichols upset with the free-state legislature?

She was upset because the free-state legislature did not protect or demand rights for women.

4. What series of events set off the firestorm known as “bleeding Kansas”?

Free-state president Charles Robinso was imprisoned and charged with treason. Senator Charles Sumner received a thrashing on the floor of the Senate after delivering a highly charged speech on “The Crime against Kansas.” Proslavery forces again attacked Lawrence. John Brown and his men slaughtered five proslavery settlers on Potawatomie Creek.

5. How did Nichols’s sons become involved in the conflict?

They fought with John Brown’s small band at the Battle of Black Jack, the first pitched battle between proslavery and antislavery forces, and one in which the federals fought on the proslavery side. Relie was wounded but fully recovered.

6. What role did Clarina Nichols play in response to “bleeding Kansas”?

She campaigned (Nichols was one of the first female stump speakers) in Pennsylvania for the first Republican Presidential candidate, John Frémont. In the fall she canvassed western New York state for cash, clothing,

Literary Link

from “The Slave Mother”

Frances Ellen Watkins Harper (1825-1911) was born free in Maryland of African-American parents. She became an educator and a lecturer for antislavery and women’s rights as well as a popular poet.

Heard you that shriek? It rose
So wildly on the air.
It seemed as if a burden’d heart
Was breaking in despair.

She is a mother pale with fear,
Her boy clings to her side,
And in her kirtle vainly tries
His trembling form to hide.

He is not hers, although she
bore
For him a mother’s pain;
He is not hers, although her
blood
Is coursing through his veins!

They tear him from her circling
arms,
Her last and fond embrace,
Oh! never more may her sad
eyes
Gaze on his mournful face.

No marvel, then, these bitter
shrieks
Disturb the listening air
She is a mother and her heart
Is breaking in despair.

History-Changing Technology

Printing Presses

As the West expanded, one rule held constant: Where printing presses went, a town often followed (page 126). This was never more true than in Kansas, where somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 newspapers published during the territorial period alone (1854–1861). Lawrence had at least six newspapers in operation during this time. By the midpoint of the 19th century the majority of Americans had attained basic literacy. Frontier newspaper publishers got news of the outside world by subscribing to other newspapers, and later, through the telegraph.

Dumping presses in the nearby river, as reported in this chapter, was a common way of trying to silence the opposition in political disputes.

Go Online (113): Learn more and see pictures of printing presses at the Frontier Print Shop.

and supplies for the drought-stricken free-staters in K.T.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Interpret What did the Founding Fathers mean by “All men are created equal”?

Compare President Pierce described the free state movement in Kansas as “revolutionary” and “treasonable” (page 122). Compare the response of proslavery and antislavery citizens to Pierce’s pronouncement in terms of the U.S. Constitution.

Evaluate John Brown has been assessed as a madman, a murderer, a traitor, a fanatic, a radical abolitionist, a patriot, a saviour, a hero. What do you think he was? Support your opinion with evidence.

Small Group Option Many white settlers in Kansas opposed both slavery and the presence of free blacks. What accounts for this contradiction? Ask each small group to answer this question: How can people’s self-interest be invoked to create a just and tolerant society?

Contemporary Connection Senator Sumner was beaten for verbally attacking another senator in 1856. Sumner’s words were both inflammatory and personal. Should there be any limits to free speech in a democratic society? Discuss.

*** Primary Source: Published Speech**
Page TG-88.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Quindaro

(pages 134–143)

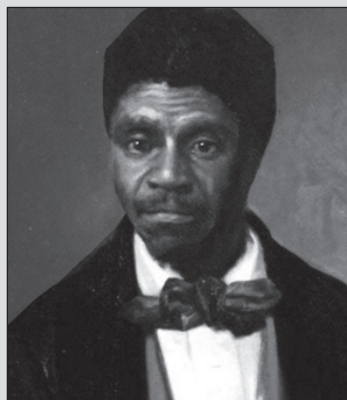
Summary

In the spring of 1857 Nichols's middle son, Relie, wife Helen and Helen's parents emigrate to California, while Clarina and the rest of her family settle in the new boom town of Quindaro. It was situated on the eastern edge of Kansas Territory, across the Missouri River from Parkville, Mo., an area with a large slave population. Here Nichols becomes involved with the underground railroad, taking part in a dramatic effort to conceal a young fugitive who comes to Quindaro. Nichols also helps organize an integrated school and works briefly as associate editor for the town's abolitionist newspaper, the *Chindowan*.

People of that day predicted that Quindaro would soon become the biggest town west of the Mississippi. But Quindaro's meteoric rise is followed by almost as dramatic a decline, as the free-state men gain control of Kansas and open up other ports with less rugged sites to new emigrants.

Questions & Suggested Answers

- 1. Why did Nichols's son Relie move to California?** He and his new wife Helen were tired of the hard life, violence, and weather in Kansas Territory. They decide to seek their fortunes farther west.
- 2. What factors led to the creation of Quindaro?** After proslavery Missourians

Historical Context**Supreme Controversy****Dred Scott**

The convoluted *Dred Scott* case of 1857 was one of the Supreme Court's most controversial decisions. It involved a slave, Dred Scott, who was suing for his freedom on the basis that he had lived for a time with his master on "free" soil (north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes).

The Court decided that a slave could not be a citizen and therefore had no right to sue for his freedom. Chief Justice Roger Taney went even further, saying that no black, slave or free, could be a citizen and that slavery could not be forbidden in any territory, essentially

calling for the overturn of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which halted the westward expansion of slavery.

The new Republicans were furious because their party had been formed on their mutual conviction that slavery should not be allowed to extend into the western territories. Even Stephen Douglas, the main sponsor of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the U.S. Senate, opposed the *Dred Scott* opinion because it overturned the concept of popular sovereignty. *Dred Scott* has been further discredited by the later knowledge that President Buchanan pressured one of the Northern judges to vote with the Southern judges.

TIMELINE

- 1857-61 James Buchanan Presidency
- 1857 Panic of '57, depression
- 1857 *Dred Scott* decision
- 1857 **Nichols returns to boom town of Quindaro, K.T.**
- 1857 **Relie and Helen Carpenter move to California via oxcart**
- 1857 **Nichols becomes associate editor of the Quindaro *Chindowan***
- 1857 Free staters win fall election

blockaded the river, free-state leaders decided to establish a port of their own. They bargained with the abolitionist Wyandottes who owned the land and began a cooperative venture with them.

3. How were blacks, Indians, and whites involved in Quindaro's underground railroad? All three races lived in Quindaro. The Wyandottes owned the land and sold lots to newcomers. Free blacks were joined by fugitive slaves who crossed the river and took refuge in Quindaro. All three races cooperated in providing safe houses and transport to fugitive slaves.

4. What steps did Nichols take to hide Caroline? Nichols set up an elaborate decoy to hide this young woman who had fled Missouri after her daughter was sold to a Texas slave trader. Nichols hid Caroline in a dry cistern and set up washing equipment nearby, so anyone would think the cistern was full of water. To give herself an excuse for being up late at night, she set up a fake sickroom with her son George lying on a cot in the kitchen.

5. Why did she resign her role at the Quindaro *Chindowan*? The editor did not endorse women's rights, especially suffrage. Nichols could not continue working for such a paper. (For more, see the Notes, pages 258–259.)

6. What caused the downfall of Quindaro? Quindaro began a quick decline after ports up and down the river were opened, and Quindaro was no longer needed as a free-state port. Residents moved to more hospitable locations.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Construct Write the letter that Relie Carpenter might have handed to his mother as he was saying good-bye. In it explain, from a first-person point of view, his reasons for leaving Kansas and his hopes for the future.

Evaluate Most accounts of the underground railroad were not written until many years later. Nichols, for example, wrote her account of the “Caroline story” more than twenty years after it happened. Do you think this affected how she told her story? Do you think Caroline would have told a different story? Explain.

Small Group Option How did the underground railroad affect each of the following groups: Enslaved people? Fugitive slaves? Southern slave-holders? Abolitionists? Politicians? Position each group on a continuum from positive to negative results. Provide a one-sentence description of the Underground Railroad’s impact on each group’s welfare, hopes, fears, plans, and deeds.

Contemporary Connection When is it acceptable — or even morally imperative — to hide a human being? Draw up a list of criteria that must be met and be prepared to defend them.

*** Primary Source:** Fugitive Slave Notice, Page TG-89.

History-Changing Technology

Sawmills

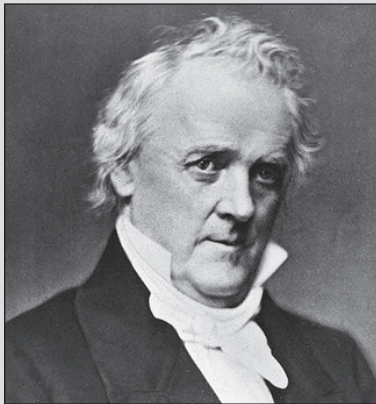
Essential for every frontier town that wanted to attract new residents was a sawmill, which turned logs into building boards (page 137). Pioneers in Kansas complained bitterly when sawmills were promised and not in operation when they arrived. The existence — or lack — of a sawmill weighed heavily on pioneers’ minds when deciding to settle in one place or another.

Without a sawmill, settlers had no choice but to live in sod houses or drafty, leaky log houses with dirt floors, for no pioneer had time (along with their many other chores) to cut and plane the boards and shingles needed to build a home. Originally fueled by water or wind, sawmills were also fueled by steam in the 19th century.

Go online (114): Old Sturbridge Village is the largest historical reenactment site in New England. Its website explains how the village’s 19th-century sawmill works — and it’s still in operation!

Historical Context

The Buchanan Mess



By most measures, **James Buchanan** was one of the country's worst Presidents (1857-61). Even after free-state forces had won the upper hand in Kansas, Buchanan almost succeeded in ushering it into the Union as a slave state.

His instrument was the bogus Lecompton Constitution, organized by proslavery men in Kansas but never approved by the voters, protected the rights of slaveholders, enshrined slavery, and forbade free blacks in the new state. The Lecompton

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Woman on a Mission

(pages 144–155)

Summary

Clarina Nichols has the opportunity to influence lawmakers to include rights for women in Kansas's new constitution. With the support of the Moneka Women's Rights Association and moral and financial support from Susan B. Anthony and other Eastern donors, Nichols canvasses the territory with a petition that would exclude "male" from the new state constitution. She secures property, custody, and education rights for women, including school suffrage (the first state in the nation to offer this right), but she fails to win full suffrage. After the convention Nichols again canvasses the territory in support of the new constitution. She travels to Moneka and meets members of the Wattles family. Her staunch supporter, John Wattles, dies. In October of 1859 the voters in Kansas approve the Wyandotte Constitution by a 3-to-1 majority, and a free-state Kansas is assured. Nichols worries, not without reason, that black children will be denied schooling alongside white children. Rounds of cannon up and down the river greet news of the victory for the free-staters in Kansas.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **What was Nichols's plan for bringing woman suffrage to Kansas?** Nich-

ols visits the larger towns, identifies supporters, and instructs them to circulate her suffrage petition while she moved on to the next town. In this way she built a network of support.

2. What difficulties did Nichols and her supporters face in conducting a petition drive in Kansas Territory?

K.T. was sparsely settled. Roads were poor. Trains were nonexistent. Many people — women as well as men — saw women's rights and woman suffrage as unimportant issues compared to antislavery and the crisis in Kansas.

3. How did Nichols influence the convention?

She was a physical presence, appearing every day, armed with knitting needles and pen. Nichols lobbied the delegates, and allies within the convention convinced the delegates to hear her speak. She felt she "accomplished a great change in public sentiment" (page 150).

4. What was the outcome of her efforts?

Nichols succeeded in getting married women's property rights, custody rights, and educational rights, including school suffrage, written into the new state constitution. She did not win woman suffrage, but she felt sure it was right around the corner and would be granted by a subsequent legislature.

5. Why was Nichols unable to win woman suffrage?

She blamed the outcome on "too many old lawyers" (p. 151) and on one particular delegate (Judge Kingman) who swayed the delegates with old fears. The real reason was probably that Kansas, as well as the rest of the country, was not ready for

Constitution passed the U.S. Senate but was stopped in the House.

Buchanan's bungling badly weakened the Northern Democratic Party, assuring its loss in the 1860 Presidential election.

As the Southern states began to secede and his own cabinet resigned and had to be replaced, Buchanan was ineffective in averting the crisis he had helped to create. Dealing with that crisis would be the job of the next President, Abraham Lincoln.

TIMELINE

- 1858** Marais des Cygnes Massacre (K.T.)
- 1858** *Minnesota statehood*
- 1859** **Nichols canvasses K.T. for woman suffrage**
- 1859** **Nichols attends the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention**
- 1859** Voters ratify the antislavery Wyandotte Constitution
- 1859** *Oregon statehood*

History-Changing Technology

Cannon

The presence of cannon meant a town possessed the strength, wealth, and resolve to protect its citizens against invasion (page 155).

In 1856 a free-state party from Wisconsin headed for Kansas Territory with various armaments, including a six-pounder brass cannon. When word came that they were about to be intercepted by proslavery Missourians, the free-staters buried the cannon in Nebraska, close to the Kansas line. It remained buried until the summer of 1857 when some Quindaro citizens remembered the cannon and its burial spot. It was retrieved, christened "Lazarus," and became a symbol of pride among townfolk. Thereafter it was fired at every celebration and without a doubt was part of the chorus of cannon that greeted news of Kansas's successful entry into the Union as a free state. During the Civil War, "Lazarus" was enlisted in service to the Union, captured by Southern forces, and lost.

woman suffrage, especially in an era of great uncertainty as the country tottered on the edge of civil war.

6. Why did Nichols fear the new Kansas Constitution would allow school segregation? From experience she knew that many white people would oppose integrated schools — and they did.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Research In your history textbook or another source, read about *Brown v. Board of Education* (mentioned on page 155). What were its historical precedents and what effects did this Supreme Court ruling have on U.S. education? Write a brief report.

Small Group Option By this time students have learned a great deal about the antebellum women's movement. Within small groups ask them to discuss why woman suffrage faced such opposition from men and even from many women. Why did it take nearly a century of struggle to achieve woman suffrage?

Contemporary Connection Nichols believed women were more peace-loving than men were (p. 154). Are females naturally more inclined toward peace than males are? Why or why not?

*** Primary Source: Private Letter** Page TG-90.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

'A Vast Army of Widows and Orphans'

(pages 156–158)

Summary

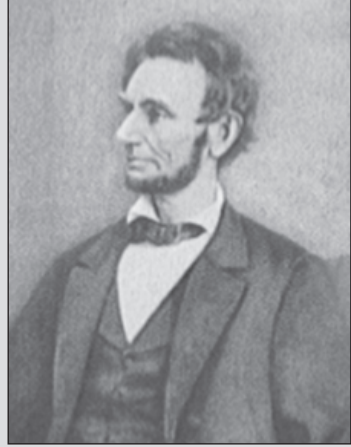
The chapter opens with an account of John Brown's ill-fated raid on the Harpers Ferry Armory and his subsequent hanging. Nichols escapes potential harm in the proslavery border town of Westport. She has an angry poem about slave-hunters published in a local paper. She continues to work for women's rights, both in and out of the state. In Ohio she joins other women working for passage of a married women's property rights bill. Imminent civil war brings a voluntary halt to the women's rights movement. With her children scattered to different parts of the country, Nichols carries on alone, serves as a lay doctor to people in her community, and farms. She signs the Woman's Loyal League antislavery petition. In late 1863 she reunites with her daughter in Washington, D.C., where they join the ranks of other women working as clerks in government posts. She supports a boycott of foreign goods to support the Union's balance of trade. At war's end she serves as matron in a home for destitute black orphans and widows.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **What was John Brown's goal in the Harpers Ferry Raid?** He hoped to arm and free the slaves. He failed in his immediate goal but became a hero to the antislavery cause.

Historical Context

Abraham Lincoln Presidency



The crisis over the Kansas-Nebraska Act also ignited the career of one little-known politician. Abraham Lincoln's debates with Stephen Douglas during the 1858 U.S. Senate campaign from Illinois propelled Lincoln into the national spotlight (though Douglas won the seat). Lincoln's eloquent argument against the extension of slavery into the western territories helped him win the Republican nomination for President in 1860. He was in office during the four long years of the bloodiest war in the nation's history and is considered our greatest President.

TIMELINE

1859 John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia

1860-61 *Southern states secede from Union*

1861 Pony Express speeds mail between Missouri and California

1861-65 Lincoln Presidency

1861 *Kansas joins Union as a free state*

1861 **Nichols helps pass Ohio's Married Women's Property Law**

1861 Civil War begins

1862 Homestead Act

1862 Land-Grant College Act

1862 Julia Ward Howe publishes "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"

1863 Emancipation Proclamation

1863 Women's National Loyal League collects 400,000 names calling for an end to slavery

1863 **Nichols moves to Washington, D.C. to work as gov't clerk**

1863 Battle of Gettysburg

1863 *West Virginia statehood*

1864 *Nevada statehood*

1865 The Civil War ends

1865 Lincoln is assassinated

1865 **Nichols works as matron in Georgetown home for orphans**

1865-69 Andrew Johnson Presidency

1866 **Nichols's mother dies in Vermont**

2. **What dangers faced free blacks?** They could be illegally captured and sold into slavery.

3. **How did the early women's rights leaders support one another?** They supported each other through letters, visits, conventions, and campaigns. The Ohio campaign of 1861 is a good example of the kinds of networks women built.

4. **Why was Kansas's admission to the Union in 1861 an important turning point?** It halted the westward advance of slavery and tipped the balance between free and slave states.

5. **What was the Emancipation Proclamation?** Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. It freed all the slaves of the Confederacy but did not free the slaves in slave states like Missouri that stayed with the Union.

6. **What was the purpose of the Woman's Loyal League?** Its purpose was to obtain freedom for all slaves. The women collected 400,000 signatures to their petition. Women hoped that freeing slaves would indirectly help their cause as well.

7. **What was Nichols's quarrel with the Ladies National Covenant?** She argued that their boycott of foreign goods should be immediate and not postponed until women had the chance to stock up on "necessary" items.

8. **What roles did women play during the Civil War?** They took over farms and businesses; turned their homes into minia-

ture factories; worked as nurses and clerks (as Nichols did in D.C.). Afterwards they aided refugees from the war.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Construct What were the signposts on the road to the U.S. Civil War? Ask students to create a timeline that includes laws, movements, individual and collective actions that led to war.

Analyze Most historians today identify slavery as the cause of the Civil War. In past decades many claimed that economics or states' rights caused the war. Why do you think they said that, and what accounts for the shift in interpretation?

Evaluate This chapter describes a massive petition drive by the Woman's Loyal League and a boycott organized by the Ladies National Covenant. What effects do you think either of these had? Explain.

Contemporary Connection During the Civil War hundreds of women disguised themselves as soldiers and fought. Women today play an active role in the armed services but they are not allowed to engage in active combat. What might be the reasons for this policy, and are those reasons valid in this day and age?

*** Geography Focus: Washington, D.C.**
Page TG-91.

History-Changing Technology

Sewing Machines

Among Clarina Nichols's prized possessions was a sewing machine (page 164). This was one of the greatest labor-saving devices in history. Before their innovation, all materials were sewn by hand, often by women who worked on a piecemeal basis for factories or tailors. (Clarina Carpenter did "French crimping" [see page 30] for a hat factory in New York in the 1830s.) The sewing machine mechanized the production of clothing, blankets, towels, curtains, rugs, shoes, and canvas. It enabled workers to assemble garments ten to thirty times faster than by hand.

Though Elias Howe is generally given credit for inventing the sewing machine in 1846, it was Isaac Singer who introduced the mass production of sewing machines, thus revolutionizing the textile industry.

Go online (116): Read the illustrated history of the Singer Sewing Co., which marked the 150th anniversary of Singer's patent in 2001.

Historical Context

Suffrage History

The history of suffrage in the U.S. shows gradual democratization. In pre-Colonial days males were excluded who did not meet religious, racial, mental, and property requirements. Men who were slaves, free blacks, Catholics, Jews, Chinese (or other non-white nationalities), Indians, indentured servants, those judged mentally incompetent, and propertyless men could not vote.

Between the Revolutionary and the Civil Wars virtually all white men gained the right to vote. Western states moved more quickly toward universal white male suffrage than Eastern states did.

Black males were granted suffrage in 1870 under the Fifteenth Amendment, though voting was routinely denied in Southern states until passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Women first demanded suffrage in 1848. The Nineteenth Amendment granting woman suffrage was ratified in 1920.

Some Indians who gave up their tribal affiliations were

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

With Liberty and Suffrage for All

(pages 169–181)

Summary

After the war's end, Nichols returns to Kansas and participates in the universal suffrage campaign of 1867. For the first time, a state asks its male electorate, in two separate amendments, to consider enfranchising both females and black males. Once more, Kansas becomes the focus of national attention. Lucy Stone and her husband, Henry Blackwell, come to campaign in the spring, and Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton come in the fall.

Increasingly, however, the two causes are pitted against one another, with disastrous consequences to both campaigns. Anthony and Cady Stanton enlist the help of a racist, G. F. Train — a decision that splits the woman suffrage community into the National Woman Suffrage Association (Anthony and Stanton) and the National Woman Suffrage Association (Stone and Blackwell). During the campaign of 1867 Nichols focuses on religion's role in blocking suffrage. She maintains a relationship with both suffrage organizations.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **Why did the Kansas legislature pass two separate measures supporting black male and female suffrage?** Not

all legislators supported both measures, so legislators separated them into two amendments.

2. Why did Nichols and so many Eastern women believe woman suffrage had a good chance of succeeding in Kansas?

Susan B. Anthony called Kansas “the most liberal state in the Union” (p. 152). It had a record for progressive legislation, and Clarina Nichols had laid the groundwork.

3. What caused a split between supporters of the two amendments?

The old abolitionist alliance called this the “Negro’s hour,” the moment to push for black male suffrage. Women’s rights advocates argued that they deserved suffrage because of their historic support for abolitionist causes.

4. Why were so many ministers opposed to woman suffrage?

Many ministers wanted to preserve the status quo and male authority in families and society. They argued that woman suffrage would lead to a breakdown in families.

5. How did Nichols respond to the ministers’ arguments?

Nichols reminded the ministers that the Bible said nothing about suffrage, male or female. She also reminded them that neither the Revolutionary nor the Civil War would have been fought if people had not challenged the authority of those in power.

6. Why were so many people upset with Lucy Stone?

Stone threatened established gender norms by maintaining her maiden name and refusing to

allowed to vote in the second half of the 19th century.

Universal Indian suffrage did not happen until 1924.

In 1971 the Twenty-Sixth Amendment lowered the voting age to 18 with the argument that if individuals were old enough to fight for their country, they were old enough to vote.

In 1965 Martin Luther King Jr. helped pass the Voting Rights Act, which banned literacy tests (common in the South) as a prerequisite for casting a ballot. The bill also provided federal enforcement of the right to vote.

TIMELINE

1867 Kansas’s Universal Suffrage Campaign

1867 *Nebraska statehood*

1867 U.S. buys Alaska

1867 Women’s movement splits over race

1867 National Woman Suffrage (Anthony, Stanton) and American Woman Suffrage Association (Stone) formed

1869 Territory of Wyoming first to grant women suffrage

1870 Fifteenth Amendment grants black male suffrage

Go online (117): Learn about woman suffrage in the American West

History-Changing Technology

Stamps

Until 1847 people who received mail paid the postage, rather than those who sent it. Then came the innovation of allowing senders to prepay postage with stamps. A few years later the Postmaster General cut the cost of carrying newspapers in half provided the postage was prepaid.

Letters and newspapers kept Clarina Nichols in touch with her far-flung friends and family, but postal service in Kansas was spotty and unreliable during the early territorial years. In 1860 a new service called the Pony Express carried mail from Missouri to California in eight short days, but the completion of the transcontinental telegraph rendered the Pony Express obsolete a year and a half later. By 1869 the transcontinental railroad carried the mail west, completing a major revolution in communication.

Go online (117a): Type the word philatelic in a search engine for a wealth of stamp sites.

include “obey” in her marriage vows.

7. How did Anthony and Stanton justify taking money and support from a known racist? They said that people working for black male suffrage were often sexist, thereby equating racism with sexism.

8. What was the outcome of the 1867 woman suffrage and black male suffrage campaigns? Black male suffrage won more votes than woman suffrage, but both lost by large margins.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Evaluate Pretend you are a journalist covering either the black male or woman suffrage campaigns in the summer of 1867. Write an editorial supporting one or both of these campaigns.

Small Group Option How could these two campaigns have complemented rather than competed with each other? Ask each small group to devise slogans and strategies that could have produced a different outcome. Ask each group to present their ideas to the class, and have the class evaluate their potential for universal suffrage.

Contemporary Connection Is discrimination based on race worse than discrimination based on sex? Why or why not?

*** Geography Focus: Woman Suffrage Map** Page TG-92.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

‘Grant! Grant! Grant!’

(pages 182–192)

Summary

Nichols’s public life ends with the 1867 suffrage campaign. She faces health and family challenges and considers whether or not to emigrate to California where one of her sons and his growing family have lived since 1857. Nichols’s daughter, Birsha, marries a Civil War general and returns to Vermont, leaving Nichols with a troubled black child casually adopted by Birsha during their Washington days, toward whom Nichols displays uncharacteristic intolerance.

She describes meeting Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on his tour of Kansas, visits the new land-grant college in Manhattan, and attends the last Green Corn Festival of the Wyandotte. Kansas is changing, as evidenced by the end of Indian Kansas as one after another the Indian tribes are shuttled off to Oklahoma. Nichols unsuccessfully tries to help her Wyandotte daughter-in-law recover money swindled from her by dishonest Indian policies. There are signs that support for women’s rights is ebbing. School suffrage, once guaranteed in Kansas, is now routinely denied. Resistance to change is mounting with fear that if women gain rights, men’s wages will suffer. Hoping that a change in climate will revive Mary Warpole and her baby, Nichols and her youngest son’s family decide to move to California.

Historical Context

U.S. Grant

Like several other Presidents Grant cut his military teeth in the Mexican War, but his real fame came in the Civil War. After outflanking the Confederates at the Battle of Vicksburg and strategizing other victories, Grant was named supreme commander of the Union Army by President Lincoln.

Grant, a Republican, was elected to two terms as President (1869-1877). He followed in the wake of Andrew Johnson (1865-1869), who was impeached by the House for his lenient Reconstruction policies but acquitted by the Senate. Grant’s administration failed to match the brilliance of a military career that won him enormous respect and admiration throughout the North, as evidenced in Nichols’s account of his reception in Manhattan, Kansas.

Corruption, an economic depression, and mismanagement marred his Presidency, though he is credited with some success at enforcing Reconstruction in the South

and breaking the power of the Ku Klux Klan in the Enforcement Acts of 1870-1871.

TIMELINE

- 1867-68 National Indian Reservation Policy begins
- 1868 **Nichols meets Grant**
- 1868 Wyandottes celebrate last Green Corn Festival in Kansas
- 1869-77 Ulysses Grant Presidency
- 1869 Transcontinental Railroad completed
- 1871 Victoria Woodhull and Frederick Douglass run for President/V.P.



Above: 1871 cartoon depicts Woodhull as "Mrs. Satan" for her advocacy of free love

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. **Why does Nichols curtail her public speaking career?** She felt she had gone as far as she could go. Her health was beginning to fail, and family responsibilities were mounting.

2. **What explains Nichols's comments about Lucy Lincoln?** Nichols resented caring for a child Birsha had "adopted," but Nichols's resentments were misplaced. Despite other instances of a progressive views on race, Nichols has absorbed the prejudices of her day in calling Lucy Lincoln a "natural born thief and liar" and in saying that the child was prettier when she was whiter.

3. **What was the fate of the Indians of eastern Kansas?** Those who did not renounce their Indian citizenship for U.S. citizenship were forced to sell their lands at depressed rates and move to Oklahoma.

4. **How did their fate affect Nichols and her family?** Nichols had multiple ties with the Wyandotte. She was upset that her daughter-in-law, a Wyandotte, was cheated out of a fair settlement of her land. a situation Nichols said was "rascality revealed too late" (page 189).

5. **How did Nichols describe the last Green Corn Festival of the Wyandotte?** She said its sober, smoke-free atmosphere was superior to the pretentious affairs that white folks seemed to favor.

6. **Who was Victoria Woodhull and what effect did her actions have on women's causes?** Woodhull was the first woman to

hold a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. In 1872 she ran for President with Frederick Douglass. Women's groups distanced themselves from Woodhull when she began espousing free love.

7. How did Nichols respond to the argument that women workers cut men's wages? She argued that women needed living wages as much as men did.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

mall Group Option Ask each group to choose one of the Indian tribes listed on page 188 and to research what happened to them after 1868. Ask each group to prepare an oral or poster presentation of their research to share with the class.

Contemporary Connection #1 Nichols would no doubt feel mortified to learn her attitudes toward Lucy Lincoln were racist — yet they undoubtedly were. What should you do or say when someone makes a racist comment in your presence?

Contemporary Connection #2 In 2008 the Australian government apologized to its Aborigines for laws and policies that “inflicted profound pain, suffering, and loss.” Should the United States government apologize to its Native American or its African American populations for past injuries? Why or why not?

*** Geography Focus: Indian Country**
Page TG-93.

History-Changing Technology

Land-Grant Colleges

Kansas State College, which Nichols visited in 1868, was part of a revolutionary new concept in higher education: land-grant colleges (pages 187-188).

In the past a college education was reserved for those seeking a classical education. Land-grant colleges were organized to provide a practical education in agriculture, home economics, veterinary science, and mechanical arts to the working classes, including women and minorities. The Land-Grant College Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1862, provided funding for at least one land-grant college in every state.

Go online (118): The website of Cornell University has an informative summary of Land-Grant Colleges and their effect on democracy.

Historical Context

Westward Expansion

Early colonists knew they needed to either acquire new land or find ways to survive by dividing existing land among the next generation. This dilemma set up a conflict of interests between European and Native Americans that had no easy resolution.

Thomas Jefferson facilitated the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 that opened a passage all across North America to the Pacific Ocean. In 1809 he said, "I am persuaded no constitution was ever before as well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government."

Many factors contributed to westward expansion of the United States: the desire for free or cheap farmland; the search for resources such as timber, oil, and gold; and a conviction by many of the nation's "manifest destiny." As the country grew, entrepreneurs built a network of railroads and began plans to build a transcontinental railroad that would connect eastern and western markets.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

Third Class to California

(pages 193–200)

Summary

By late 1871 Nichols is on her way to California, traveling third class on the newly completed transcontinental railroad. With her ailing daughter-in-law unable to work, Clarina takes over the household. She finds many things that please her in California — the climate, the flora and fauna, the profit that can be made from poultry farming, and the social attitudes. Her responsibilities increase, however, when her daughter-in-law dies, leaving Clarina and her son with three small children to raise.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. Compare Nichols' trip west with her son Relie's move thirteen years earlier.

Helen and Relie Carpenter's journey by ox-cart from eastern Kansas to northern California took five months. Nichols's journey by train took twelve days. Even traveling third class afforded her certain luxuries, such as spreading out a mattress for Mary and the children and interacting with other travelers, who came from all over the world.

2. What pleased Nichols about her new home in California?

She was delighted by the climate and its effect on crops. She raved about the abundance of flowers and wild game. She was happy to report that there was good-paying work for females in California, and she observed wryly that the

men of California made first-class housekeepers.

3. **What challenges does Nichols face in her new home?**

Mary Warpole does not recover her health in California. She dies, and Nichols assume responsibility for the home and children as well as for her new poultry business. She was faced with making many adjustments to living in a new environment, far from old friends. Pomo is located in an isolated valley, and Nichols's only contact with the outside world was through periodicals and letters.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers will vary.)

Sketch In December of 1871 Nichols traveled by train from Kansas to California. She did not leave a record of her route. Research the transcontinental railroad and create a map that shows the probable route she took, including the major geographical features.

Compare Choose three criteria and compare Kansas and California in the 1800s.

Contemporary Connection Towns once rose or fell depending upon whether the railroad ran through them. Today trains carry more freight than passengers. Why have trains in the U.S. lost riders and routes? Could or should this trend be reversed? Support your opinions.

*** Primary Source: Census Listing** Page TG-94.

TIMELINE

1871 Nichols moves to California

1871 The Great Chicago Fire and the Great Peshtigo Fire (Wis.)

1872 Nichols's daughter-in-law, Mary Warpole, dies

1874 Frances Willard founds Women's Christian Temperance Union

1874 Joseph Glidden manufactures barbed wire fences

1874 Levi Strauss patents blue jeans

History-Changing Technology

Transcontinental Railroad

The rail line Nichols took to California in 1871 (page 192) was finished two years earlier. The Central Pacific built from the west with primarily Chinese laborers. The Union Pacific built from the east with primarily Irish labor. The two lines met at Promontory Point, Utah, in May of 1869 where the final ceremonial "golden spike" was driven, and the Atlantic Ocean was at last linked with the Pacific.

Go Online (119): PBS has a timeline and resources on the Transcontinental Railroad.

Historical Context

Politics After the Civil War

The string of Republican presidents that began with Lincoln's election in 1860 continued for the rest of Nichols' life and included the following presidents: Andrew Johnson, Ulysses Grant, Rutherford Hayes, James Garfield (assassinated less than a year after taking office), and Chester Arthur.

We have already mentioned Johnson (who survived an impeachment proceeding by Congress) and discussed Grant. Under Hayes's administration Reconstruction, the process by which former states of the Confederacy were brought back into the Union, ended. In 1877 Hayes ordered the last federal troops to withdraw from the South. He exacted assurances that the rights of blacks would be protected, which they were not.

The next president, Chester Arthur, turned his attention to civil service reform,

CHAPTER TWENTY

'The Heart of a Loving Woman'

(pages 201–212)

Summary

The chapter opens with a description of the country's centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876. Susan B. Anthony and other woman suffrage supporters manage to infiltrate the celebration and present their declaration on woman suffrage to the startled officials.

Meanwhile, in California, Nichols's physical problems mount, but her interest in the causes she believes in remains strong. "I believe my interest in the progress of affairs all over the world keeps me alive," she says (p. 205). Her young grandson dies. As her own health declines, her two granddaughters quit school to help out at home. Nichols homeschools them.

She continues to contribute articles to journals on the subjects that have been her life's work. She cannot resist final jabs at the profession she sees as holding the most obstructionist views toward woman suffrage — the conservative clergy. More and more, she sees the Golden Rule as the central pillar of her religious belief. Days before her death a final article appears in a San Francisco newspaper under her byline decrying the effects of smoking and second-hand smoke, which she blames for much of the ill health in the country. Four days before her death she sends a farewell

to her old friend Susan B. Anthony, with a final encouragement to keep up the fight. She dies on January 11, 1885, and is buried in Potter Valley, California.

Questions & Suggested Answers

1. What was ironic about the country's centennial celebration of the first Fourth of July? This national holiday celebrates U.S. independence from Britain, but

in 1876 one-half the population, its women, lacked suffrage and other civil rights.

2. How does Susan B. Anthony upstage the celebration? Failing to achieve a place

on the program, she manages to infiltrate the celebration with several other women. After a reading of the Declaration of Independence, the women rise from their seats and begin handing out copies of the women's declaration, while Anthony approaches the chair and hands over her copy, signed by many of the prominent women in the movement, including Nichols.

3. Why does Nichols believe that women must not only vote but get involved in politics? To Nichols, men and women are

essentially different — not just biologically but morally and spiritually. She is convinced, as were many in the 19th century, that motherhood makes women more concerned about all of humankind. Nichols says that precisely because women have these superior qualities, their voices need to be heard in the public sphere.

4. What final “puzzle” does Nichols put together in the last weeks of her life? She realizes that second-hand smoke caused

tariffs, labor (he signed a bill barring Chinese laborers from entering the U.S.) and ending pork barrel politics.

TIMELINE

- 1876** The United States celebrates its 100th birthday (centennial)
- 1876** The Sioux defeat Custer at Little Big Horn
- 1876** Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone
- 1876** National League of Baseball is established
- 1876** *Colorado statehood*
- 1877-81** Rutherford Hayes Presidency
- 1881** James Garfield Presidency
- 1881-85** Chester Arthur Presidency
- 1882** Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1885** **Clarina Nichols dies in northern California**
- 1885** **Suffrage leader Alice Paul is born the same day as Nichols' death**
- 1885** Mark Twain publishes *Huckleberry Finn*
- 1885** The Statue of Liberty arrives in New York harbor

History-Changing Technology

Photography

When Clarina Howard was growing up, photography had not yet been invented. The first portraits of her are paintings (see pages 13 and 21).

Indeed, artists worried when photography was invented that they would be driven out of business by the new technology.

Many inventors were involved in trying various chemicals and processes to produce likenesses of people and landscapes. A major breakthrough occurred in 1839 when the daguerreotype (da-GAIR-o-type), an early method of photography, was unveiled. It created a particularly sharp, detailed, black-and-white image and quickly became a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic. (For an example of a daguerreotype, see page 136.) Early photographs required subjects to sit as still as stones for up to 15 minutes, so it is not surprising that most of the subjects in the photographs look grumpy or out of sorts. They were tired of sitting still!

Go online (120): The Library of Congress has a collection of early daguerreotypes.

many of the bronchial ailments that afflicted her during her lifetime. She says that smoking is even more dangerous to health than drinking (this from a lifelong supporter of temperance). The U.S. Surgeon General did not declare second-hand smoke a danger to the American public until late in the 20th century.

Enrich & Extend

(Answers may vary.)

Compare Research the Philadelphia World's Fair of 1876. Compare its theme and goals with the themes and goals of the New York World's Fair (Crystal Palace) described in Chapter 8.

Evaluate Write a brief graveside tribute to Clarina Nichols (prose or poem).

Small Group Option Have groups create criteria to answer the question, "What makes a life successful?" Then ask them to rate Clarina Nichols's life based on their criteria.

Contemporary Connection One must assume that Nichols was not the only person in the United States who believed that second-hand smoke was dangerous to health. Why did it take so long for public health officials to warn people?

*** Primary Source: Editorial, "The Tobacco Fiend"** Page TG-95.

Epilogue

Summary

The epilogue reveals that on the very day and year that Nichols died, another feminist was born who was destined to lead the woman suffrage movement to its dramatic conclusion in 1920. Her name was Alice Paul. She would stage the protests and hunger strikes that ultimately led to passage of the Nineteenth Amendment granting women the right to vote. We learn about the fate of other members of Nichols's family and of various ways in which she is remembered today — in a display in a museum in California and on a roadside marker in Vermont. Most fittingly, a shelter for abused women bears her name. The epilogue concludes with the author's assessment of Nichols's life and of the importance of the women's rights and woman suffrage movement.

Enrich & Extend

One Final Question On page 216, the author asserts that the early women's rights advocates were "as important to the future of this country and to liberty as the Founding Fathers or the generals of the Civil War." Has she overstated her case? Why or why not?

*** Primary Source: Clarina I.H. Nichols Obituary** Page TG-97.

Literary Link

"Girls of To-Day"

The author of this suffrage song is Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860-1935), a writer, social reformer, and ardent suffragist. Her best-known work is The Yellow Wallpaper, a novella about a popular mental health treatment for depressed women that involved total bedrest and isolation from the world.

Girls of today! Give ear!
Never since time began
Has come to the race of man
A year, a day, an hour,
So full of promise and power
As the time that now is here!

Never in all the lands
Was there a power so great,
To move the wheels of state,
To lift up body and mind,
To waken the deaf and blind,
As the power that is in your
hands!

Here at the gates of gold
You stand in the pride of youth,
Strong in courage and truth,
Stirred by a force kept back
Through centuries long and
black,
Armed with a power threefold!

Maid and mother and wife,
See your own work be done!
Be worthy a noble son!
Help man in the upward way!
Truly, a girl today
Is the strongest thing in life!

Primary Sources and Maps

Introduction

About the Primary Sources

At the height of her career Clarina Nichols was well known, especially in the reform community. In the secondary literature she is generally acknowledged as part of the vanguard that started the antebellum women's rights movement. Little else is said about her. In the 1970s Joseph Gambone of the Kansas State Historical Society, received a research grant to collect her writings. His collection, from the second half of her life, was my starting point. But in writing a first biography I needed material from all parts of her life and all aspects.

The primary sources I have included here are a sampling of the ones I used to create *Revolutionary Heart*. I did not include sources that are easily available online — resolutions from the early women's rights movement or the Kansas-Nebraska Act, for example.

I have also included a **Document Analysis Worksheet** that can be used with any of the primary resources. The questions on the Document Analysis Worksheet are meant to serve as a guide. You may not want your students to answer all the questions for each source. You should feel free to tailor the Worksheet to your liking. When space permitted, I included questions that relate to that particular primary source.

The sources in this collection are unique. You won't find most of them any place else. They relate directly to the text that became *Revolutionary Heart*. Tell the students this. Let them know that people who write biographies are detectives following a trail to see where it leads and picking up evidence along the way.

You'll find more primary sources online, as well as copies of the ones in this text, so you can use them however you like — make copies for your students, use them as overheads, or read them aloud to your class to kick off a discussion. All materials in this section are in the public domain, so you may copy and use them however you wish.

About the Maps

As I was researching the book, I couldn't help being struck by how much traveling Clarina Nichols did. The trajectory of her life followed the westward expansion of the United States. As new areas opened to white settlement, she moved — from Vermont to western New York state, then to Kansas, and finally to California. In between moves, she traveled.

Just by studying this one woman's peripatetic life offers you an opportunity to include geography lessons as part of the study of American history.

I hope both the primary sources and maps prove useful and fun!

—Diane Eickhoff

Document Analysis Worksheet

Name of document: _____

1. What type of document is it (circle one)?

Letter News article Legal document Government report

Other: _____

2. When was the document written?

3. Where was the document produced and/or published?

4. Who is the author? What do you know about her or him?

5. What is the historical context of this document?

6. Who was the intended audience?

7. What is the content of this document? Briefly describe its main points.

8. What purpose did this document serve?

9. What is the tone of the document (neutral, sarcastic, urgent, sympathetic, hostile, or something else)?

10. Why do you think this primary source was preserved?

11. What can you learn from this document about people, organizations, or institutions of the period when it was printed?

12. If you had the chance, what one question would you ask the person who wrote this document?

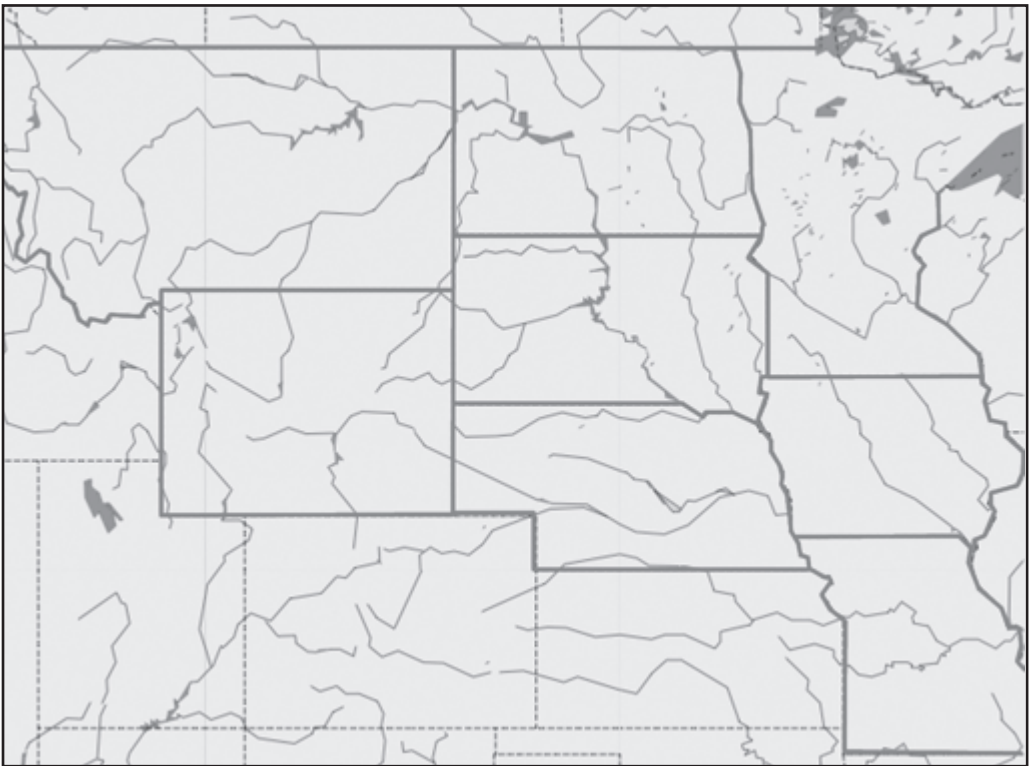
▲ Was this source used in the writing of *Revolutionary Heart*? How?

Geography Focus: Missouri River

Use with Chapter 1, "Frontier Justice"

Also known as "Mighty Mo" and the "Wide Missouri," the Missouri River played a central role in 19th-century history. Approximately the same length as the Mississippi, the Missouri's 2,341 miles of water flow from its headwaters in Montana to St. Louis where it joins the Mississippi. Before the intervention of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early 20th century, the Missouri was a meandering river that changed course frequently and was filled with sand bars, islands, and snags that brought down many a steamboat. Despite its challenges, the Missouri was the water highway of choice for many pioneers heading west.

On the map, label the following states using their postal abbreviations: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri. Plot the course of the Missouri River through these five states. In the blanks below, write the names of the five largest cities the river passes through, beginning with Helena, Montana.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Primary Source: Clarina's Graduation Program

Use with Chapter 2, "A Vermont Childhood"

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE EXHIBITION
WEST TOWNSEND SELECT SCHOOL, VT.
NOVEMBER 21st, 1828.
TIMOTHY R. CRESSY, A. B. INSTRUCTOR.
ALPHONSO TAFT, ASSISTANT INST^R.R.

SACRED MUSIC – PRAYER.

1st ADDRESS in LatinJAMES PHELPS.

2. DISSERTATION

Importance of Mathematics, James R. MILTEMORE.

3. ESSAYS

Mental improvement a source of happiness, Miss A. GRAY.

Influence of Music,Miss H. DUNKLEE.

Reflection a source of improvement,.....Miss A. TAFT.

Benevolence a source of personal happiness,..... Miss A. NURSE

4. * CONFERENCE.

Love of Immortality, Miss C. A. HOWARD.

Moral influence of Novels, Miss S. L. RANNEY.

Moral influence of Balls, Miss L. L. RANSON

Moral influence of Slander,Miss M. A. STEVENS.

5. *DISSERTATIONS

Hopes of Immortality, Miss C. RANSOM.

Comparative importance of a Scien-
tific & an Ornamental education Miss C. I. HOWARD

6. THE CHURCH-YARD.

First and Second voice, CHARLES PHELPS,
.....ORMAND S. HOWARD.

7. *POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

JACKSON and ADAMS, DANIEL CHASE
..... ELSON BUTLER

8. *CONFERENCE

Comparative demandsHIRAM A. GRAVES.

upon our benevo- ABISHAI STODDARD.

lence, of the Indians, CHENEY HOW.

Slaves, & Temperance.

9. DIALOGUE.

DAVID and GOLIATHDARWIN H. RANNEY,
.....ELI S. DUNKLEE.

10. DANIEL – A Sacred Drama.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA.

DARIUS, King of Media and Babylon, A. C. HOWARD.

PHARNACES, Courtiers, and enemies ALPHONSO TAFT,

SORANVIS, to DANIEL,	CHENEY HOW,
ARASPES, a young Median Land and convert ,.....	EVANDER RANNEY,
DANIEL	JESSE HOWARD.
11. "THE FIELD IS THE WORLD,"	SAMUEL RANSOM.
12. "THE OBJECT OF MISSIONS,"	E. W. CRESSY.
13. *ORATION.	
Expectation of human life compared with experience	JESSE HOWARD.
14. POEM.	
"THE TRIUMPH OF THE CHURCH,"	A. STODDARD.
15. BELSHAZZAR, a Sacred Drama.	
PERSONS OF THE DRAMA.	
BELSHAZZAR, King of Babylon,	ALPHONSO TAFT,
.....	C. FARR,
COURTIERS,	ASA STEVENS,
.....	A. STODDARD,
ASTROLOGERS,.....	ELI DUNKLER,
.....	DANIEL CHASE,
DANIEL,	CHENEY HOW,
JEWS,	A. HOWARD,
.....	B. DYER.
16. VALEDICTORY ORATION.	
ENTERPRISE.	ALPHONSO TAFT.
SACRED MUSIC.	
* Original	

Note: The complete roster of student names is not included here. There were 29 young men and 23 young women who are listed as members of this graduating class.

A great deal can be learned about gender relations and education from this simple program if you ask a few questions:

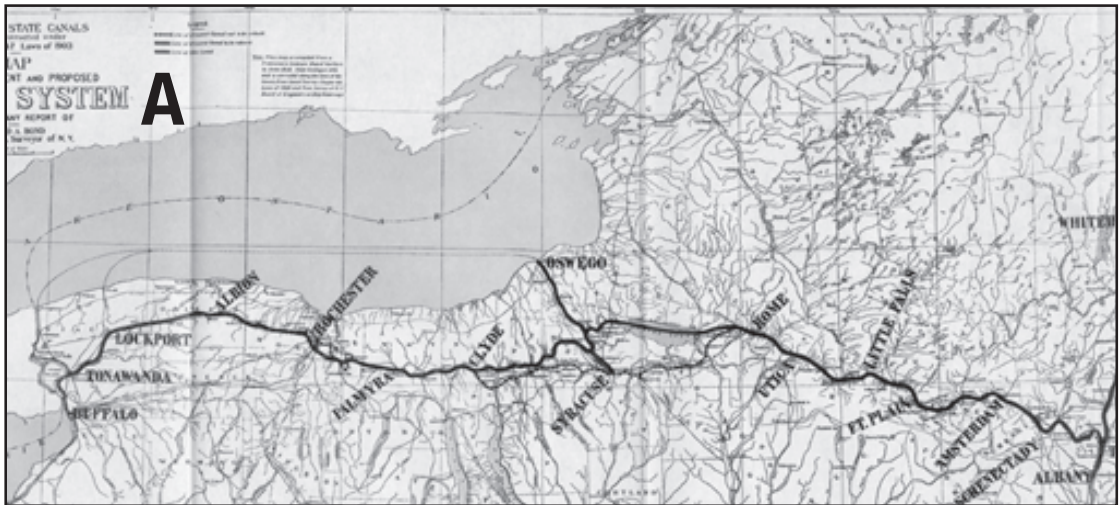
1. How many males participate in the program? How many females?
2. What kinds of topics do the young men present?
3. What kinds of topics do the young women present?
4. What is Clarina's topic and how does it compare to the other girls' topics?
5. How are the young men's names written? How about the young women's? What might account for the difference?
6. What topics are evidently the important topics of the day?
7. What is the role of religion in this program? What does this say about the community?
8. Why do you think this program was preserved?

Geography Focus: Erie Canal and the Great Lakes

Use with Chapter 3, "New York Trials"

As Map A shows, the Erie Canal ran west from Albany to Buffalo, New York, then empties into Lake Erie, the waterway to the West. The Great Lakes are among the largest fresh-water lakes in the world. To the south of Lake Erie are several states. To the north is Canada.

On Map A, mark the spot along the Erie Canal where Brockport is located (Clarina's home in the 1830s). On Map B, label the five Great Lakes. You can remember their names using the acronym HOMES. Label all the states that touch one or more of the Great Lakes. Why were the Great Lakes important to westward migration?



Primary Source: Clarina Carpenter's Divorce Decree

Use with Chapter 4, "New York Trials"

STATE OF VERMONT
Wyndham County
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
Term, Anno Domini, 1843
PRESENTED IN COURT,
The Hon. Charles Williams, Chief Judge
Hon. Milo L. Bennett &
Hon. William Hebard, Assistant Judges

Whereas CLARINA I. H. CARPENTER of TOWNSHEND in the county of WYNDHAM and State of VERMONT hath proffered her petition to this Court, setting forth that on the 21 ST DAY OF APRIL in the year of our Lord, ONE THOUSAND AND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY, SHE was lawfully married to JUSTIN CARPENTER, now of the city of —, county of — and State of New York: That during the coverture, SHE on HER part hath faithfully kept the marriage covenant, and performed all the duties appertaining thereto; but that the said JUSTIN CARPENTER on HIS part the marriage covenant hath not kept but hath violated the same; For that the SAID JUSTIN HATH TREATED YOUR PETITIONER WITH CRUELTY, UNKINDNESS AND INTOLERABLE SEVERITY IN SO MUCH THAT SHE COMES UNDER THE NECESSITY OF LEAVING HIM, and praying that for the cause aforesaid, the Court would grant HER a Bill of Divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between HER and the said JUSTIN. And it being made to appear to the Court that the said JUSTIN has been legally notified to appear at, and before the Court, to show cause, if any HE have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted: And a further appearing, by full proof exhibited to the Court, that the permanent residence of the said CLARINA I. H. has been within the State for THREE full years next, previous to the final hearing of said petition: and it appearing by legal and plenary evidence, that the facts alleged in said petition are true: all which being seen, and by the court here fully understood, and due deliberation being thereupon had:

It is considered by the court, that the bonds of matrimony between the said CLARINA I. H. and said JUSTIN be dissolved and that the said CLARINA I. H. have a Bill of Divorce:

Therefore, We, the Supreme Court of Judicature, by the authority of the State of Vermont, do adjudge and pronounce the marriage contract heretofore solemnized between the said CLARINA I. H. and the said JUSTIN CARPEMTER to be dissolved; and that the said CLARINA I. H. and the said JUSTINE are no longer husband wife but twain and free to contract matrimony with whomsoever each willeth.

Geography Focus: New England

Use with Chapter 5, "The Road to Worcester"

New England is a cluster of small states in the extreme northeastern corner of the United States. Six states comprise the region. Though small in size, New England has played a large role in early U.S. history. Four of the six were among the thirteen original colonies that fought for independence from Britain. More than ninety percent of the men and women who attended the First and Second National Woman's Rights Conventions came from New England. In the 19th century New England was the first region to develop an intricate network of trains, facilitating travel for reformers planning conventions.

Below is a railroad map of New England from the 1850s. Label the six states of New England on the map, then label the dots on the map with these seven cities: (1) Brattleboro, Vermont; (2) New Haven and (3) Hartford, Connecticut; (4) Concord, New Hampshire; (5) Springfield and (6) Boston, Massachusetts; (7) Portland, Maine. Which is the only state that is "landlocked" (doesn't have a seaport)? Plant a flag on this state!



Primary Source: Convention Speech

Use with Chapter 6, "On the Responsibilities of Woman"

Delivered by Clarina Nichols at the Second National Woman's Rights Convention, Worcester, Massachusetts, October 15, 1851

O men! in the enjoyment of well-secured property rights, you beautify your snug homesteads, and say within your hearts, "Here I may sit under my own vine and fig-tree; here have I made the home of my old age." And it never occurs to you that no such blissful feeling of security finds rest in the bosom of your wives....

In travelling, some eighteen years ago, across the Green Mountains from Albany, a gentleman requested my interest in behalf of a young woman, whose history he gave me before placing her under my care, as a fellow-passenger. Said he, she was born here; is an orphan, and the mother of two young children, with no means of support but her earnings.

She was a capable girl, and has been an irreproachable wife. From a love of the social glass, her husband in a few years became a drunkard and a brute; neglected his business, and expended their entire living. She struggled bravely, but in vain. At length, just before the birth of her youngest child! he pawned the clothing which she had provided for herself and babes, sold her only bed, and drove her into the streets to seek from charity aid in her hour of trial.

After her recovery, she went to service [domestic work], keeping her children with her. But he pursued her from place to place annoying her employers, collecting her wages by process of law, and taking possession of every garment not on her own or children's persons.

Under these circumstances, and by the help of friends who pitied her sorrows, she, with her hatless and shoeless children, was flying from their "legal protector," half clothed, to New Hampshire, where friends were waiting to give her employment in a factory, till a year's residence should enable her to procure a divorce!

Now, friends, if under New York laws this poor woman had enjoyed legal control of her own earnings, she might have retained her first home, supported her children, and, happy as a mother, endured hopefully the burden of unrequited affection, instead of flying to New Hampshire to regain possession of her alienated property rights, by the aid of "divorce facilities"....Brothers, you ask us to accept the protection of your LOVE, and the law says that is sufficient for us, whether it feeds or robs us of our bread.

Geography Focus: Ohio

Use with Chapter 7, "Bloomers and Trousers"

Ohio was one of the most important centers of reform in 19th century America. A radical newspaper, *The Anti-Slavery Bugle*, was published in Salem, and early women's rights conventions were held in Salem (1850), Akron (1851) and Cleveland (1853). Ohio was home to Oberlin College, the first college that admitted both blacks and women (1833). Harriet Beecher Stowe thrust the state into the national spotlight in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by portraying Ohio as the place that fugitive slaves strove to reach.

1. On this map of the U.S. east of the Mississippi River, label Ohio and the five states that border it (use their postal abbreviations).
2. Label the body of water to Ohio's north (in gray). The Ohio River forms the ragged southern border of the state. Why would Ohio's location be significant in the journey of fugitive slaves to freedom?



Primary Source: 1853 Newspaper Comparison

Use with Chapter 8, "The World Is On the Move"

Both news accounts below report on the the women's rights "Mob Convention."

New York Herald, Sept. 7, 1853

The assemblage of rampant women which convened at the Tabernacle yesterday was an interesting phase in the comic history of the nineteenth century.

We saw, in broad daylight, in a public hall in the city of New York, a gathering of unsexed women – unsexed in mind all of them, and many in habiliments – publicly propounding the doctrine that they should be allowed to step out of their appropriate sphere, and mingle in the busy walks of every-day life, to the neglect of those duties which both human and divine law have assigned to them. We do not stop to argue against so ridiculous a set of ideas. We will only inquire who are to perform those duties which we and our fathers before us have imagined belonged solely to women. Is the world to be depopulated? Are there to be no more children? Or are we to adopt the French mode, which is too well known to need explanation?....

Recently they have discovered that the great body of their audiences came only to be amused, and they have therefore imposed an admission fee. Lucy Stone, who is a shrewd Yankee, has gone a step further, and in her management of the business of the 'Woman's Rights Convention,' has provided for season tickets, to be had at 'the extremely low price of two shillings.'

It is almost needless for us to say that these women are entirely devoid of personal attractions. They are generally thin maiden ladies, or women who perhaps have been disappointed in their endeavors to appropriate the breeches and the rights of their unlucky lords....They violate the rules of decency and taste by attiring themselves in eccentric habiliments, which hang loosely and inelegantly upon their forms, making that which we have been educated to respect, to love, and to admire, only an object of aversion and disgust.

New York Daily Tribune, Sept. 7, 1853

The Woman's Rights Convention was somewhat disturbed last evening by persons whose ideas of the rights of free speech are these: two thousand people assemble to hear a given public question discussed under distinct announcement that certain persons whose general views are well known, are to speak throughout the evening. At least nineteen-twentieths come to hear those announced speakers, and will be bitterly disappointed if the opportunity be not afforded them. But one-twentieth have bought tickets and taken seats on purpose to prevent the hearing of those speakers by hissing, yelling, and stamping and all manner of unseemly interruptions. Under such circumstances, which should prevail – the right of the speaker to be heard and the great body of the audience to hear them according to the announcement? Or the will of the disturbers who choose to say that nineteen out of twenty shall not have what they have paid for, and what the promised speakers are most willing to give them?....

When Lucy Stone closed the discussion with some pungent, yet pathetic remarks on the sort of opposition that had been manifest, it was evident that if any of the rowdies had an ant-hole in the bottom of his boot, he would inevitably have sunk through it and disappeared forever.

Primary Source: Short Newspaper Article

Use with Chapter 9, "Winning Wisconsin"

BURLINGTON, Vt, Tuesday, July 19, 1853.

The Maine law works admirably, and those who were originally opposed to it, now say that it is the best law ever made. There has been no one in jail for about two months for any criminal act, though a few have been taken up for being intoxicated. One person gave a man and woman in his employ some liquor, and the woman got tipsy. The offender was arrested, and it cost him \$110 to settle it.

The Maine Law, passed in 1851, forbade the production and sale of alcoholic beverages in that state. It was quickly adopted by eleven other states who were eager to jump on the bandwagon. Think about this clipping in connection with Nichols's temperance tour of Wisconsin.

1. Who do you think wrote this notice?
2. Why was it printed in the newspaper?
3. What opinion does the writer have of the Maine Law?
4. What does the writer offer as evidence that the Maine Law is effective in Vermont?
5. How valid is the evidence?
6. Why do you think the writer mentions the amount of the fine that was imposed?

Primary Source: Clarina Nichols Lecture Ephemera

Use with Chapter 10, "A Country Divided"

LECTURES ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The *Liberator*, March 3, 1854

Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Brattleboro, Vt., (Editor of the Windham County Democrat for many years,) will lecture in BOSTON, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY evening, March 7th and 9th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the MEIONAON (Tremont Temple Building, Tremont St.,) on the great and interesting question of Woman's True Position in the Nation and in Society.

Mrs. Nichols will particularly consider the Civil and Political Rights of Woman.

An admission fee of ten cents, to pay expenses, will be taken at the door.

LECTURES ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The *Liberator*, March 10, 1854

Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Brattleboro, gave two lectures at the Meionaon in this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, of last week, on Woman's Rights. The first lecture was well attended – the second, owing doubtless to the very unpropitious weather, not so well. The lectures were highly interesting. The second, especially, was a very clear and convincing argument to show the indisputable necessity that Woman should claim and obtain for herself the right to vote. This was supported by an array of facts which rendered the lecturer's position impregnable. The speaker's manner was natural and modest, and at the same time earnest and spirited. Some who came only from curiosity to know what a woman would say, declared themselves perfectly convinced of Woman's right to vote, and of the absolute necessity that she should enjoy the right. A strong wish was expressed by many that Mrs. Nichols would, at a not distant day, repeat her lectures in this city.

[signed] M.

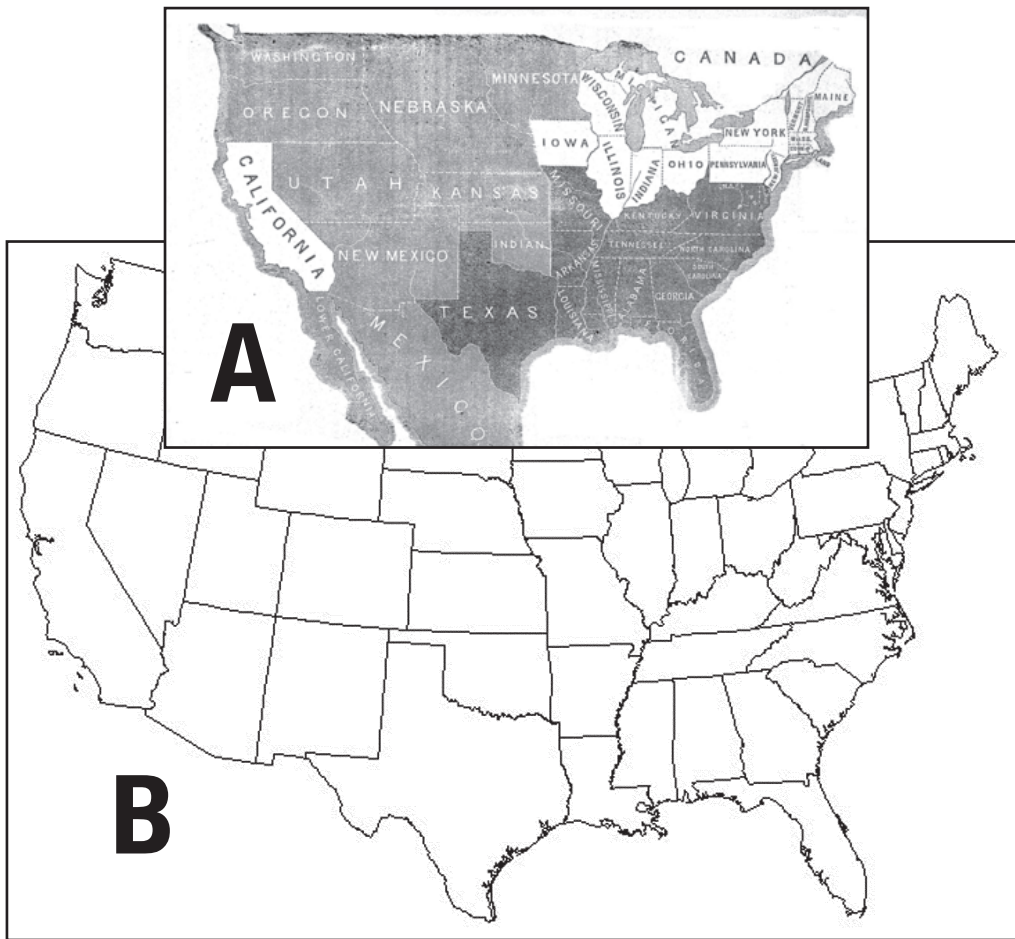
1. What kind of newspaper was the *Liberator*? Check the index of your textbook or other historical resource, or go online.
2. What do these notices tell you about Clarina Nichols?
3. Why does the writer describe Nichols as "natural and modest ... earnest and spirited"?
4. What is meant by "Woman's True Position in the Nation and in Society"?

Geography Focus: Kansas and Missouri

for Chapter 11, "Mush and Molasses"

Missouri is one of only two states bordered by eight states. Historically, Missouri has felt the pull of Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western influences, but officially it is considered part of the Midwest. Though Missouri came into the Union as a slave state in 1821, it was one of four border states that sided with the North during the Civil War. Kansas was carved out of the original Kansas-Nebraska Territory, a vast area comprising what is now Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, the Dakotas, and a large part of Colorado.

1. Look at Map A (which is also on page 97 of *Revolutionary Heart*). Free states are in white, slave states are shaded dark. Everything else is territory. Explain why there might have been pressure on Kansas to enter the Union as a slave state.
2. On Map B, label the eight states that border Missouri with their postal abbreviations. Can you identify the other state that is also bordered by eight states? (It's not hidden behind Map A!) Mark it with a star.



Primary Source: Letter to the Editor

for Chapter 12, "Life and Death on the Prairie"

To the Editor of the *Kansas Tribune*
Lane, Ottawa Creek, Kansas Territory
May 1855

It is strange how little we find to do in our new home, of the labor daily exacted by the condition inseparable from life in older homes; and yet there is enough to be done to employ all our time and energies. A single room, 15 by 18 feet, serving as kitchen, parlor and sleeping room, simplifies housekeeping wonderfully. The chamber work is soon done, parlors soon dusted, (whew! how the wind does blow in the dust!) and the table is soon cleared (not a morsel is allowed to be left, for we have no dishes for extra bits). The toilet is exceedingly simple and soon made, for our mirror is yet with our freight at Kansas [City, Mo.], waiting the team that is to go for it.

C. I. H. Nichols

1. What is the tone (the attitude of the writer to her subject) of this piece?
2. Who is the intended audience?
3. How does she describe her new life?
4. What does Nichols mean by the following:
 - (a) "The toilet is exceedingly simple"
 - (b) "Our mirror is yet with our freight in Kansas City"
 - (c) "waiting the team that is to go for it"
5. What impression of pioneer life did readers of this piece receive?

Small Group Option Think about what you know about pioneer life from other sources and from reading this brief newspaper "snapshot" by Clarina Nichols. In small groups, create several lists about pioneer life using these categories: food, shelter, daily chores, and leisure/fun activities. Compare your lists with other groups.

Primary Source: Published Speech

for Chapter 13, "Bleeding Kansas"

"To the Women of New York," November 8, 1856, by C.I.H. Nichols

Sisters:—

Your hearts have been stirred by tales of Kansas outraged, wronged; the Constitutional rights of her people struck down; "the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" made treasonable; and all the God-given means of subsistence and general prosperity perverted from the dwellers in that beautiful land by the iron heart and strong hand of tyrant power!

Government heeds not, hears not, the cry of the afflicted. Good men may struggle in vain to rescue the victims by the speedy election of righteous rulers, and wealth, locked in the treasuries of Free States and rich men's coffers, may be too tardy or insufficient to ease the suffering, starving inhabitants of Kansas from death upon her soil, or the necessity of returning to the Free States to be fed. Supported they must be, either in Kansas or out of it; for they have expended, or been robbed, of their all in the struggle for free homes. The question, in a pecuniary point of view, then, is, where shall they be fed? Humanity — struggling for freedom to be in the image of its Maker — cries, in Kansas, where to hold free homes is to ensure the cause of Freedom and stay the waves of oppression.

Are you mothers? Let me speak to you for the mothers of Kansas. I am one of them. My sons are among the sufferers and the defenders of that ill-fated Territory; their blood has baptized the soil which they yet live to weep over, to love, and to defend. I ask of you, mothers of New York, but a tithe of the sacrifices and devotion of the mothers of Kansas. Their "jewels" are already laid a sacrifice upon the altar. Can you withhold from them the bread that shall win to you the blessing of those ready to perish?

Look upon your sons, secure in the pursuit of all that is ennobling — look upon your fair daughters, safe from the outrages of a degraded and ruffian soldiery — look upon your infants, smiling in the sweet security and sunshine of homes running over with comfort and happiness and plenty, and from your stores, give to those who have none of all these but the mother-love, which, in the absence of every means to succor and save, is crushing the over-taxed heart into the blackness of despair!

Are you wives? Brave, loving men have tracked the prairie paths to bring bread, and never returned; have turned to the fields of their labor and with the last fond kiss yet warm upon their lips, been felled by the stealthy foe. Brave, loving men are now tracking the prairies with unshod feet and bleeding hearts. Brave, loving women weep, and pray, and toil to wipe away their tears and smile a welcome to the husbands that come sad and empty handed back! Wives of New York, will you fill the empty hands and win the speechless gratitude of these suffering ones?

Are you sisters? Fond, noble brothers appeal to dear sisters in the East for help in their need. Your sympathy cannot comfort them, even in their distress. The appeal of such an one lies before me now. "Nothing to eat; no money; nothing but 'sympathy!'" Oh, don't ever mention the word again if you love me. Don't ever tell me your eastern friends sympathize with you in your noble struggle for liberty." Such friends, if one were hanging to a rope for dear life would look over from the ship's side and cry, 'my sympathies are with you, hang on till you drown.'

Primary Source: Fugitive Slave Notice for Chapter 14, "Quindaro"

Franklin, Douglas Co., K.T., 1856 –
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Left my premises, near Lecompton, K.T., on Tuesday, the 17th day of November last, my negro woman JUDY. She is about 35 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high and corpulent, weighing about 230 pounds. She is black with several teeth out in front, and speaks intelligently and plausibly. She has been seen at several houses in the neighborhood, and when last seen was travelling towards Lawrence. She is a good cook and washerwoman and in other respects an excellent house servant. She is no doubt lurking in or about Lawrence, if she has not already secured a passage on the under-ground railway to Chicago.

I will give \$25 for information that will lead to her apprehension, or \$50 to any person who will deliver her at my residence.

GEO. W. CLARKE.
December 2, 1856

DANIEL L. HENRY,
Attorney and Councillor, at Law.

1. What is this document?
2. When and where was it written? What is happening in K.T. at this time?
3. Where do you think this notice was posted or published?
4. Who was the intended audience?
5. How is "Judy" described?
6. Why is she valued?
7. Why does the writer use the word "servant" instead of "slave"?
8. Where does Judy's slave master think she is?
9. Why does he use the word "lurking"? What does it suggest?
9. What does he think Judy might be doing?
10. What reward is offered to anyone who helps Clarke?
11. Who is Daniel Henry, and what is his role in the "business" of tracking fugitives?

Primary Source: Private Letter

Use with Chapter 15, "Woman on a Mission"

Note: This letter was written two weeks before the start of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. Nichols was canvassing Kansas Territory on behalf of her petition.

Quindaro, Kansas
June 18, 1859

Dear Susan,

There is no man to go with me & I don't want one. The work can be better done by calling to my aid the noble men of each place I visit & I know many such. We have to work differently here where population is sparse — conveyances except farm teams & they not spareable — difficult to be had — where every body is pinned to home by necessities unknown in the Old East.

I have engaged lobby influence of the first order & can get more. *We* have little — I no hope — of getting a *Constitutional* provision of enfranchisement — Our best friends would not vote for it for fear it might defeat or embarrass the adoption of our Constitution or its admission some way. What we aim at is to prepare for getting it, thro [sic] a provision for future submission of the question by itself. Our friends will stick to our rights & compel opponents to compromise in a provision for future submission of the question by itself. Our friends will stick to our rights & compel opponents to compromise in a provision of that kind. This will carry the whole question of extended suffrage to the people and we gain time to work for *universal suffrage*.

If *we* got it in the Constitution the colored suffrage will be settled also & adversely — Our only hope for the free blacks, is to keep their rights an open question till the election of Legislature under the New Constitution. We will lose nothing by a provision postponing action till that time. Meantime — between Constitution & the election under it etc. we have time when the people will be more at leisure and unexcited on *men's* rights and fear of starvation to educate people for right action.

Affectionately,
C. I. H. N.

1. Summarize the main points of this letter.
2. What evidence of Nichols's political skills are evident?
3. What is Nichols's strategy in canvassing the territory?
4. How does she view the political prospects for woman suffrage?
5. What is her attitude toward black suffrage?
6. Why does she think the new legislature will be favorable to "universal suffrage"?

Geography Focus: Washington, D.C.

Use with Chapter 16, "A Vast Army of Widows and Orphans"

In 1860 Washington, D.C. was a relatively small town of 75,000. That changed almost overnight when the Civil War began. Thousands of troops answered President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and the city soon began to look like an army camp. Churches, schools, and other public buildings were converted into hospitals. By late 1862 the city had 250,000 Union soldiers in barracks on both sides of the Potomac River. Low-paid government workers like Clarina Nichols lived in shabby rooming houses in run-down neighborhoods.

1. On the map below, label the Potomac River with an **A** and the District of Columbia with a **B**.
2. Identify and label the two "border states" that sided with the Union while allowing slavery to continue as **C** and **D**. Write them below.
3. Identify the state formed in 1863. Label it **E** and write its name below.
4. Why is the nation's capital located so far east? Write your answer below.



- A. Potomac River D. _____
B. District of Columbia E. _____
C. _____

Answer to #4 _____

Geography Focus: Woman Suffrage Map

Use with Chapter 17, "Woman on a Mission"

Despite all the work Eastern women did on behalf of suffrage, Western states were the first to ratify woman suffrage. Some argue that Western men voted for woman suffrage because they wanted more women to move west. Others claim that Western women were more independent minded and less tradition-bound than Eastern women were, and that their expectation of equality permeated Western society. For whatever reason, eleven out of the first twelve states that voted to allow woman suffrage were west of the Mississippi.

Research this subject, and then label on the map below the first 12 states to ratify woman suffrage, in the order in which they did. (The first one has been labeled for you.) Below the map, write the names of the 12 states that you have identified and the year woman suffrage was granted there.



1. Wyoming — 1890

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Geography Focus: Indian Country

Use with Chapter 18, "Grant! Grant! Grant!"

After President Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act of 1830, Indians were systematically driven from their homes in the East and Midwest for Indian Country (or Indian Territory, as on the 1851 map below). This included most of what is now the state of Oklahoma and parts of Arkansas and Kansas.

1. Study the map below. On a separate sheet of paper, list as many Indian tribes and nations as you can find.
2. Identify the so-called "Five Civilized Tribes," all of which are listed on this map, and write their names. Why are they called "civilized"? What does it say about attitudes toward other Indians?



Primary Source: Census Report

Use with Chapter 19, "Third Class to California"

1880 Census, Calpella Township: Page 214, Line 32: Dwelling No. 114, Family No. 114

Name/Color/Sex/Age prior to June 1st/Relationship to head of house/
[Status:] Single-Married-Widowed-Divorced/Occupation/Place of birth/Place
of birth of father/mother/Enumeration date

Nichols George/W/M/36-/Widowed/Farmer/Vt./Vt./Vt./6-12-80
– Katie/W/F/14/daughter/single/keeping house/Kan./Vt. Kan.
– Ellen/W/F/12/daughter/single/at home/Kan./Vt./Kan.
– Clarina/W/F/70/mother/Widowed/Teacher & correspondent/Vt./Vt./Vt.

1. What is the date and place of this U.S. census report?
2. Who are the people in this household? What are their ages? How are they related?
3. Who is considered the head of the household? How do we know that?
4. The two girls' mother was Wyandotte. Why do you think they are listed as white?
5. The girls' names are recorded incorrectly. (See the genealogy chart on page 237 of *Revolutionary Heart*.) How do you think that happened, and what is its significance?
6. What is the difference between the two girls' record besides their names and ages?
- 7 What is given as Clarina's occupation?
8. Most women are listed as "keeping house." Why might Clarina have been given special treatment?
9. What is the main purpose of a census report?

Primary Source: Editorial, "The Tobacco Fiend"

Use with Chapter 20, "The Heart of a Loving Woman"

This editorial by C.I.H. Nichols appeared in *Pacific Rural Press*, January 1885.

I have good reason for believing that more infants under twenty months old, especially in our large cities, die of blood poisoning from tobacco than any other known agency. I doubt if all other agencies put together lay the foundation for more disease of the nervous system in adult life. To accomplish this havoc of infant it is not necessary that the mothers smoke or chew, or 'rub' like the Southern women. The pipes, cigars and spittoons of the male members of the family, and visitors, where nicer conventionalities do not forbid, are enough to destroy the health, if not the life, of the average infant.

I was once called by a distressed young mother to her little two month-old baby. The appearance of the babe and the scent of the weed at once revealed the cause of its suffering. It was its third paroxysm in a course of tobacco poisoning. The mother was intelligent, at once felt the force of my explanation.....

From a very early age, and with the inheritance of a fine constitution, I suffered without knowing, or indeed questioning for the cause I was often faint in a crowded assembly, and to my great mortification, had to leave church, even in cool weather if windows and doors were closed. As the years passed I was brought face to face with my tormeantor. From a pew back of mine a breath – yea, three or four of them – laden with the life

destroying aroma, drove me with dizzy head and tottering step into the open air. Once the smoke from the driver's seat on a covered stage-sleigh laid me low at the feet of its other lady passenger. And yet, again, while the coach was waiting for a passenger before a hotel piazza on a court day, where half a dozen smokers were enjoying their after-dinner cigars, I was struck speechless, and my left arm so unnerved that for weeks my hand was nearly useless.

After years of questioning for the cause, as I have said, of this depression of vitality, which non-sympathizers regarded as imaginary, I put this and that together, or rather, this and that came together with a rush of recognition, when the sensations caused by the tobacco smoke and breaths – agents perceptible to the senses – forced themselves on my observation as differing only in degree from those experienced in mixed assemblies. I say mixed assemblies for in the rush of evidence I was confronted by the fact – hitherto unnoticed – that in a crowd where all, or nearly all, were women, I was exempt from this nervous depression. Very few women using the weed, and never about the doors and ante rooms in public places, while a large majority of men smoke or chew, and many of them do both, and keep or put quids in their mouths during services and proceedings. The nerves of an infant are more sensitive than a woman's, and the nerves of a woman

more sensitive than a man's. But while all persons, accustomed to the use or contact of tobacco, lose more or less of the sensibility that admonishes them of its depressing presence, this acquired obtuseness is a very questionable blessing since it must be gained at the expense of vitality available to resist disease and recuperate the physical powers in time of need. It is burglary and larceny of the precious life supplies of all non consumers of the weed, whether levied in the public assembly, home, workshop, or street, for God created for us all a pure, life-sustaining atmosphere, and to poison it is a crime against humanity at large....I am satisfied from observation and experience that tobacco is more destructive to health than alcohol, and from its more general use, diffusiveness and masked effects, more to be dreaded.But my present appeal is in behalf of helpless infancy to thoughtless fathers and equally thoughtless, but suffering mothers....

Think of the babe sleeping under the same covers with its tobacco saturated

father. Its lungs and delicate pores taking in the poisoned atmosphere; think of the nursing mother breathing and absorbing the same tainted atmosphere, and is it matter for wonder that 17,000 infants died in 1883 – die annually – in a single city? Health commissioners in several cities have within the last few years reported against the use of impure milk as an alarming sense of infantile disease, and within the year have discovered the drinking by country cows of impure water, and occupancy of stables filled with impure exhalations, not only poisoned the milk for city babes, but bred sweeping disease among the adults in families using it....

I might close with adding that nursing mothers and babes should avoid contact with tobacco and its atmosphere by night and by day, and keep open doors and windows for health's sake; but I feel in every fiber of my soul that the truer words are, "Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing," all who value God's breath of life.

Primary Source: Clarina I.H. Nichols Obituary

Use with Epilogue

The Watchman, Boston, Mass., February 12, 1885

A DISTINGUISHED WOMAN.

Mrs. Clarina Howard Nichols departed this life in Potter Valley, California, January 11th, at the age of nearly seventy-five years. She was born in Townshend, Vt., where she united with the Baptist church at an early age, and from 1844 to 1857 she was a member of the church in Brattleboro, during most of the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Foster.

While residing there, for thirteen years she had the editorial and financial management of the *Windham County Democrat*, which was conducted with rare ability. Through her earnest endeavors, private and public, through her paper and an address before the State Legislature, delivered by invitation, she succeeded in obtaining for married women what they had not previously had, the right of property in their separate earnings, their personal apparel, and the control of their children, as against unworthy husbands.

By invitation she addressed the Legislatures of seven different States upon these matters, and strongly influenced legislation thereon. During the Kansas troubles her voice and pen were influential in securing deliverance

from the evils of border warfare. She canvassed the State in anticipation of a Constitutional Convention, lecturing in all the principal towns in behalf of the rights of her sex. Upon the meeting of the Convention she worked with zeal with personal acquaintances therein, and addressed that body by invitation. Her efforts were crowned with success to the extent that Kansas accorded to women more equal rights under the law than were accorded in any other State at that date.

In 1871 she removed to California, where she continued her work so far as writing for the press was concerned; but by reason of ill health she had less to do with public affairs than in many preceding years. She leaves four children, Mrs. Gen. George F. Davis, Cavendish, Vermont; C. H. Carpenter, Wyandotte, Kansas; A. O. Carpenter, Ukiah, California; and George B. Nichols, Potter Valley, Cal. Her faculties were preserved in their fullest vigor until the last, as articles published in two of the latest number of the *Rural Press* indicated. Peaceful and painless was her end, of the approach of which she was fully conscious. She was a reformer by nature, a woman of a high ideal of duty, and of unusual intellectual powers.

Answer Key to Selected Questions

Chapter 1

See map below for route and major cities. Besides consulting a map, an excellent source of information on the tributaries of the Missouri River is Wikipedia.



Chapter 2

Most of the answers can be gleaned from the Document Analysis Worksheet and the material in Chapter 2. The only question that may puzzle readers is the final one: Why was the program saved? It probably had nothing to do with Clarina. Alphonso Taft, who gave the valedictory speech, became a noted diplomat and the father of a U.S. President.

Chapter 3

1. From left to right, the Great Lakes are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Eight states border the Great Lakes. From left to right they are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.
2. The Great Lakes provided a waterway to the Midwest before the days of trains and turnpikes.

Chapter 5

The six New England states are Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Only Vermont has no seaport.

Chapter 7

1. Michigan (MI) borders Ohio to the north; Kentucky (KY) and West Virginia (WV) to the south; Pennsylvania (PA) to the east; and Indiana (IN) to the

west. Ohio was bordered by a slave state (Kentucky) on the south and by a free country (Canada) on the north. Bodies of water separated these areas.

2. Lake Erie separates Ohio from Canada. The Ohio River forms Ohio's southern boundary. These two bodies formed a watery highway to freedom for fugitive slaves.

Chapter 9

1. A supporter of temperance probably wrote this item.
2. He or she wanted others to know these facts and perhaps be warned.
3. The writer favors the Maine Law and says it "works admirably" and is the "best law ever made."
4. The writer says that because of the Maine Law, no one has been in jail for two months "for any criminal act."
5. The evidence is anecdotal and has no scientific validity.
6. The writer probably mentions the \$110 fine to show how seriously Vermonters take the Maine Law and what will happen to offenders.

Chapter 10

1. The *Liberator* was a famous antislavery newspaper edited by William Lloyd Garrison in Boston.
2. The notices tell us that Nichols lectured in Boston in March of 1854 and that she was apparently well-known and respected on the lecture circuit. The title of her speech was "Woman's True Position in the Nation and in Society."
3. The reporter paints a sympathetic picture of Nichols as "natural and modest" as well as "earnest and spirited." In this way the writer seems to be trying to allay any prejudice readers might have had toward "Amazonian" women speaking up for their rights.
4. Her subject is women's rights and suffrage. She was fond of using phrases like "woman's true position" to disarm the opposition. When opponents of women's rights talked about "true position," they meant woman's role as mother, wife, and homemaker.

Chapter 11

1. Kansas is located directly west of Missouri, a slave state. Only Indian Country separated Kansas from Texas, the largest of the slave states. As the nation's white population was pushing westward, it looked like Kansas was fated by geography to be the next slave state.
2. Missouri is bordered by (counter-clockwise from right) Kentucky (KY), Illinois (IL), Iowa (IA), Nebraska (NE), Kansas (KS), Oklahoma (OK), Arkansas (AR), and Tennessee (TN) — which is the *other* state bordered by eight states.

Chapter 12

1. The tone of this piece could be described as cheerful, chatty, positive, or optimistic.
2. The intended audience may be people thinking of moving to Kansas or even Nichols's relatives back east.
3. Answers will vary.
4. (a) By "toilet" she means her process of dressing and grooming herself.
(b) She is telling her readers that she has no mirror in her cabin. She shipped it with the rest of her freight, and it is waiting for her in Kansas City.
(c) The "team" she refers to is a team of horses.
5. Readers might have found this piece charming and romantic. Some may have sensed the difficulties that she does not discuss, but overall this is a light-hearted piece designed to paint a rosy picture of pioneer life and of hardy, can-do people.

Chapter 14

1. This document is a public notice. It might also be considered an advertisement.
2. It was written in 1856 in Franklin, Douglas County, Kansas Territory. This is the year commonly referred to as "bleeding Kansas," a period of civil strife between proslavery and antislavery forces over the fate of Kansas.
3. This notice was probably published in a proslavery newspaper. It may also have been posted in a variety of public locales.
4. The intended audience was the general public, specifically those individuals who looked to gain money by capturing fugitive slaves and returning them to their "masters."
5. "Judy" is given a complete physical description, no doubt to facilitate her capture.
6. She is described as a "good cook and washerwoman" and an "excellent house servant."
7. "Servant" was the word many slave-owners preferred. Perhaps it sounded more civilized to them than the word "slave."
8. The slave master thinks Judy is near Lawrence, which was a well-known abolitionist enclave.
9. "Lurking" suggests that she is sneaking around. It also suggests that she is untrustworthy and eluding the law.
10. He offers \$25 for information and \$50 for her return.
11. Daniel Henry is an attorney. His name at the bottom lends an air of authority and legitimacy to this trading in flesh.

Chapter 15

2. Nichols outlines both her strategy for collecting signatures to her petition and her assessment of the chances for both women's and black suffrage. She believes that if Kansas women got suffrage written into the Constitution there would be no hope for black suffrage.
3. She seeks out the "noble men" in each community and enlists their help before moving on to the next community.
4. Realistically, she thinks woman suffrage has no chance of passing, but she hopes to keep the issue alive for a later date.
5. She favors black suffrage and hopes to bring it in on the coattails of woman suffrage.
6. She believes "universal suffrage" will have a better chance when men are not worried about Kansas being admitted to the Union.

Chapter 16

1. Check a U.S. map for these locations.
2. "C" and "D" are Maryland and Delaware.
3. "E" is West Virginia, which broke away from Virginia and became a Union state in 1863.
4. The District was chosen as the nation's capital in 1800, when most states were along the eastern seaboard.

Chapter 17

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Wyoming – 1890 | 7. Oregon – 1912 |
| 2. Colorado – 1893 | 8. Kansas – 1912 |
| 3. Idaho – 1896 | 9. Arizona – 1912 |
| 4. Utah – 1896 | 10. Illinois – 1913 |
| 5. Washington – 1910 | 11. Montana – 1914 |
| 6. California – 1911 | 12. Nevada – 1914 |

Chapter 18

1. The following tribal names appear on the map: Arapahoe, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Delaware, Iowa, Kickapoo, Omaha, Osage, Oto, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Seneca, and Shawnee. (In addition, there is a label for the Half-Breed Tract, as it was known, set aside by an 1830 treaty for the offspring of intermarriage between whites and members of the Oto, Iowa, Omaha and Santee Sioux tribes.)
2. The five "Civilized Tribes" were Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole. They received this appellation during colonial days because of their good relations with colonists, and because many of these Indians had adopted customs of their white neighbors. The assumption was that these

tribes were exceptions to the majority of the “savages” on the frontier — and yet this did not alter the ultimate fate of the five tribes.

Chapter 19

1. This is the 1880 Census in Calpella Township [Pomo, California].
2. The people in the household are George Nichols, age 36, Katie, age 14, Ellen, age 12, and Clarina, age 70. George is the father of the two girls and the son of Clarina.
3. George is considered the head of household. He is listed first.
4. Answers may vary, but the census taker may not have realized the girls were Indian, or may not have cared. He may have assumed that since George and Clarina were white, the girls were also.
5. The census taker may not have been paying careful attention and may have mistaken “Ellen” for “Helen” (her real name). In the case of Katharine, he probably settled for her nickname. Accuracy in names was probably less important to the census taker than other demographic information.
6. The older girl (age 14) is listed as “keeping house”; the young one (age 12) is simply listed as “at home.” This says that by age 14 a girl was considered old enough to be running a household.
7. Clarina is listed as “teacher and correspondent.”
8. Clarina may have engaged the census taker in conversation, or the census taker might have been a reader of the *Pacific Rural Press*, for which she was a correspondent. He may have known children or adults that she taught. If George supplied the answers for all of them, as seems likely, he may have conveyed this information about his mother, about whom he was especially proud.
9. The purpose of the census report is to collect demographic information about the people who live in the United States. It has been conducted every ten years for the last 200 years.