



History Making Productions
Disorder: 1820-1854

Student Materials

-Learning Through Media-

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Disorder: 1820-1854 Vocabulary List

- Autonomous – acting independently or having the freedom to do so
- Bedlam – a scene of uproar and confusion
- Firebrand – a person who is passionate about a particular cause
- Constable – a peace officer with policing authority
- Brothel – a house where men can visit prostitutes.
- Animus – hostility or ill feeling
- Quintessential – representing the most perfect or typical example of something
- Blue blood – a person of noble birth
- Enlightenment – a European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition
- Forbearer – an ancestor
- Infrastructure – the basic structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, and power supplies) needed for the operation of a society
- Parthenon – a temple in Athens, Greece, dedicated to the goddess Athena
- Philosopher king – an ideal ruler
- Indigo – a deep violet blue color
- Populist – a member or adherent of a political party seeking to represent the interests of ordinary people
- Whig elite – members of a political party that opposed Andrew Jackson's populism
- Machinations – a crafty action intended to accomplish some usually evil end
- Stock jobbers – an insulting term for stock brokers
- Cow (verb) – intimidate
- Periwigged – wearing a wig popular for men in the 17th and 18th centuries
- Veto (verb) – to prevent legislation or action proposed by others
- Dogged – persistent in effort
- Preeminence – high status due to superiority
- Capital – wealth in the form of money or other assets
- Mechanization – the process of changing from working by hand to doing that work with machinery
- Exploit (verb) – make use of and derive benefit from
- Milestone – an action or event marking a significant change or stage in development
- Vulnerable – susceptible to attack or harm
- Capitalism – an economic system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state
- Precarious – dangerously likely to fall or collapse
- Mason-Dixon Line – the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania that was the northern limit of the slave-owning states before the abolition of slavery
- Mercenary – a professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army
- Resolute – admirably purposeful
- Jacksonian Democrat – a follower of Andrew Jackson and his emphasis on the importance of the common man
- Stevedore – a person employed at a dock to load and unload cargo from ships
- Reformer – a person who works to change and improve a society, government, etc.
- Consolidation – the process of uniting
- Manifesto – a public declaration of policy and aims

Disorder: 1820-1854

Fill this in as you watch.

I. Success & Struggle for Black Philadelphia

1. James Forten hired both black and white workers in his profitable _____ making shop.
2. In the 1830s _____ increases in the South; and _____ surges in Philadelphia.
3. Following the burning of the Flying Horses Carousel, white mobs attack black churches, businesses, and _____. To escape the Philadelphia _____, mobs escaped across _____ Street to Moyamensing.
4. Some blacks reconsider the idea of forming a _____ in _____, but this idea is strongly rejected by _____ and other black leaders. Forten had fought for and been _____ for the United States.

II. Economic Transformations

1. Nicholas Biddle is the President of the _____ Bank of the United States which holds & invests the deposits of the U.S. _____. He plans to end the chaos of _____ life through investments in infrastructure, manufacturing, and _____.
2. Philadelphia is a city of industry; examples of activities include:
3. Craftsmen blame Biddle for the suppression of _____; they idolize President _____, a populist who refuses to recharter Biddle's bank. As a result of the "Bank War" that follows, the national economy goes into a _____ and Philadelphia loses its position as the _____ capital of the U.S. to _____.
4. People like John Ferral, a _____ in Manayunk, feel threatened by mechanization and _____. He organizes workers to demand a shorter work day and _____ working conditions. After _____ strikers shut down the city's economy in 1835, employers agree to a _____. _____ workers are not accepted into the movement.

III. Abolition & Anti-Abolition

1. U.S. capitalism is based on the cotton economy which is dependent on _____.

Disorder: 1820-1854**Fill this in as you watch.**

2. Being close to the Mason-Dixon Line, Philadelphia attracts large numbers of free _____ & _____ slaves. Families like the Fortens, _____ and _____ runaway slaves.
3. The Forten women help to organize the Philadelphia Female _____ Society, an interracial abolitionist group.
4. Many Philadelphia _____ and leading families have close ties to the _____.
5. In 1838, _____ lose the right _____.
6. The Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society plans a national meeting, but they can't even _____ a building, so money is raised to build _____ Hall. Fifteen _____ Philadelphians surround the Hall. Angelina Grimke continues to speak in spite of the sounds of things being _____ at the hall. Abolitionist women _____ together as they leave the Hall.
7. Stevedores bust in with _____; hundreds of men target the abolitionist _____ to find kindling for a giant _____. Attacked by the mob, _____ allow the building to burn.

IV. Epilogue & Consolidation

1. In 1841, the Second Bank of the United States finally _____. Nicholas Biddle is arrested and charged with _____. James Forten dies the next year, a _____ man but without _____.
2. Edgar Allen Poe comes to city characterized by:
3. In spring and summer of 1844, violent conflicts break out between Native-born _____ & Irish _____. Reformers say that Philadelphia County, with all its small towns and _____, is ungovernable.
4. In 1854, Harrisburg votes to enable Philadelphia County to consolidate its _____ municipalities into a single city. This gives the city power to extend _____, _____, and _____.
5. Soon after consolidation, abolitionists request and receive protection from the _____.
6. Philadelphia becomes a city of _____.

Reviewing Disorder: 1820-1850

I. Fill out the graphic organizer below using your note-taking sheet.

Challenge	Action	Result
	A proposal to leaders of Philadelphia's free black community to form a colony in Africa	
	Andrew Jackson's refusal to renew charter of the Second Bank of the United States	
	A strike by 20,000 workers	
	The construction of Pennsylvania Hall	
	Philadelphia County's 29 towns and districts consolidated into one city	

II. Answer the questions below using full sentences and explain your answer.

Which of the actions listed above had the most significant impact on Philadelphia?

Which of the actions listed above had the most significant impact on the United States?

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Primary Source Note-taking Sheet

I. Carefully observe each image by artist John Lewis Krimmel and take notes what you can learn about two aspects of African American life in Philadelphia during the early 1800s.

Painting: Name & Date	Economic Condition: -Information about work, jobs -Information about wealth/poverty	Interracial Environment: -Artists' view of black subjects -Treatment of blacks by whites in painting -Balance of black/white subjects in painting
Pepper-Pot: Scene in the Philadelphia Market, 1811		
Worldly Folk Question Chimney Sweeps and their Master Before Christ Church in Philadelphia, 1813		
Nightlife in Philadelphia-An Oyster Barrow in front of Chestnut Street Theater, 1813		
Black Sawyers Working in Front of the Bank of Pennsylvania, 1813		

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Primary Source Note-taking Sheet

The Quilt Frolic, 1813		
Election Day, 1815		
Fourth of July Celebration in Center Square, 1819		
Barroom Dancing, 1820		

II. On a separate sheet, answer the following questions using full sentences:

- A. What generalizations can you make about African American life in Philadelphia during the early 1800s based on these paintings?
- B. What are the strengths and shortcomings of using these paintings as historical sources?
- C. Based on what you learned watching *Disorder: 1820-1854*, do you think life in Philadelphia improved or got worse for African Americans in Philadelphia during the period immediately after these paintings were completed?