

1 2 **I. Reviving Religion**

- Religion, 1790-1860:
 - Church attendance still regular ritual for $\frac{3}{4}$ of 23 million Americans in 1850
 - Alexis de Tocqueville declared there was “no country in the world where the Christian religion retains a greater influence over the souls of men than in America.”
 - Yet religion of this era was not old-time religion of colonial days:
 - Austere Calvinism declined in American churches

3 **I. Reviving Religion (cont.)**

- Rationalist ideas of French Revolutionary era softened older orthodoxy:
 - Thomas Paine's *The Age of Reason* (1794) declared churches were “set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and monopolize power and profit.”
 - Many Founding Fathers, including Jefferson and Franklin, embraced Paine's liberal Deism

4 **I. Reviving Religion (cont.)**

- Deism:
 - Relied on reason rather than revelation
 - On science rather than Bible
 - Rejected concept of original sin
 - Denied Christ's divinity
 - Yet Deists believed:
 - In Supreme Being who created knowable universe
 - Who endowed human beings with capacity for moral behavior

5 **I. Reviving Religion (cont.)**

- Deism reflected continuing religious debate over free will and human salvation:
 - Overtime, many Protestants downplayed Calvinist emphasis on predestination and human depravity
 - Instead stressed essential goodness of human nature

- Proclaimed belief in free will and possibility of salvation through good works
- Pictured God not as stern Creator but as loving Father

6 I. Reviving Religion (cont.)

- Such ideas flourished among Methodists, Baptists, & Unitarians
- Affected Presbyterians & Congregationalists too
- Religious ferment propelled wave of revivals in early 1800s in Second Great Awakening

7 I. Reviving Religion (cont.)

- Second Great Awakening one of most momentous episodes in history of American religion:
 - Converted countless souls
 - Shattered and reorganized many churches
 - Created numerous new sects
 - Encouraged evangelicalism in many areas of American life:
 - » Prison reform, temperance cause, women's movement, and crusade to abolish slavery

8 I. Reviving Religion(cont.)

- Second Great Awakening spread on frontier by huge “camp meetings”:
- Up to 25,000 people would gather for several days to listen to an itinerant preacher
- Thousands of spiritually starved souls “got religion”
- Many of “saved” soon backslid into former sinful ways
- Revivals boosted church attendance

9 I. Reviving Religion (cont.)

- Stimulated a variety of humanitarian reforms
- Missionary work in Africa, Asia, Hawaii, and in West with Indians
- Methodist & Baptists reaped most abundant harvest of souls:
 - Both stressed personal conversion, relatively democratic control of church affairs, and rousing emotionalism
- Peter Cartwright (1785-1872) best known of Methodist “circuit riders” or traveling frontier preachers

10 11 **I. Reviving Religion (cont.)**

- Charles Grandison Finney was greatest of revival preachers:
 - Had deeply moving conversion experience
 - Led massive revivals in Rochester and New York City in 1830 and 1831
 - Preached a version of old-time religion, but was also an innovator:
 - Devised “anxious bench” where repentant sinners could sit in full view of congregation
 - Encouraged women to pray aloud in public

12 13 **I. Reviving Religion (cont.)**

- Denounced both alcohol and slavery
- Served as president of Oberlin College in Ohio, which he helped make a hotbed of revivalist activity and abolitionism
- Key feature of Second Great Awakening was feminization of religion, both in church membership and theology:
 - Middle-class women were first and most fervent enthusiasts of religious revivalism
 - Made up majority of new church members

14 **I. Reviving Religion (cont.)**

- Most likely to stay with church even after revival
- Evangelicals preached a gospel of female spiritual worth
- Offered women an active role in bringing their husbands and families back to God
- Many women then turned to saving rest of society
- Formed a host of benevolent and charitable organizations
- Spearheaded most of era's ambitious reforms

15 **II. Denominational Diversity**

- Revivals furthered fragmentation of religious faiths:
 - Western New York so blistered by sermonizers preaching “hellfire and damnation,” it came to be known as Burned-Over-District:
 - Millerites, or Adventists, rose from Burned-Over-District soil in 1830s

- Named after William Miller
- Interpreted Bible to mean Christ would return on October 22, 1844

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16 II. Denominational Diversity (cont.)

- Failure of Jesus to descend on schedule dampened but did not destroy movement
- Like First Great Awakening, the Second tended to widen lines between classes and regions:
 - Prosperous and conservative denominations in East less affected
 - Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, & Unitarians tended to come from wealthier, better-educated, urban areas
 - Methodists, Baptist, & other sects tended to come from less prosperous, less “learned” communities in rural South and West

17 II. Denominational Diversity (cont.)

- Religious diversity reflected growing social cleavages regarding slavery:
 - In 1844-45, southern Baptists & southern Methodists split from northern brethren
 - In 1857 Presbyterians, North & South, parted company
 - Secession of southern churches foreshadowed secession of southern states
 - First churches split; then political parties split; then Union split

18 III. A Desert Zion in Utah

- Mormons:
 - Joseph Smith received golden plates in 1830, which constituted Book of Mormon
 - Also called Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
 - Mormons went first to Ohio, then to Missouri and Illinois:
 - Antagonized neighbors by voting as a unit
 - By openly drilling militia for defensive purpose
 - And by accusations of polygamy against Smith

19 III. A Desert Zion in Utah

(cont.)

- In 1844 Smith and his brother were murdered by a mob in Carthage, Ill.
- Brigham Young took over leadership:
 - Proved to be an aggressive leader
 - An eloquent preacher
 - A gifted administrator
 - Determined to escape further persecution, he led oppressed Mormons to Utah in 1846-47

20 21 **III. A Desert Zion in Utah (cont.)**

- Mormons soon made desert bloom by means of ingenious & cooperative irrigation:
 - Crop of 1848, threatened by crickets, was saved by flock of gulls (A monument to seagulls still stands in Salt Lake City)
 - Semiarid Utah grew remarkably
 - 5,000 settlers had arrived by end of 1848 (see Map 15.1)

22 23 **III. A Desert Zion in Utah (cont.)**

- In 1850s many dedicated Mormons made 1,300 mile trek across plains pulling two-wheeled carts
- Under Young's disciplined management, community became prosperous frontier theocracy and cooperative commonwealth
- Young married as many as 27 women and begot 56 children
- Population grew with thousands of immigrants from Europe, where Mormons had flourishing missionary movement

24 **III. A Desert Zion in Utah (cont.)**

- Crisis developed when U.S. Government unable to control Young, who had been made territorial governor in 1850:
 - Federal troops marched in 1857 against Mormons
 - Fortunately quarrel settled without serious bloodshed
- Mormons had problems with anti-polygamy laws passed by Congress in 1862 and 1882:

–Marital customs delayed statehood for Utah until 1896

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25 **IV. Free Schools for a Free People**

- Tax-supported primary schools were scarce in early years of Republic:
 - Were primarily to educate children of poor—the so-called ragged schools
 - Advocates of “free” public education met stiff opposition
 - Taxes for education came to be seen as an insurance that wealthy paid for stability & democracy

26 **IV. Free Schools for a Free People (cont.)**

- Tax-supported public education lagged in South, but grew in North between 1825 & 1850:
 - Gaining of manhood suffrage for whites helped
 - A free vote cried aloud for free education
- Famed little red schoolhouse became shrine of American democracy.

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28 **IV. Free Schools for a Free People (cont.)**

- Early schools:
 - Stayed open only a few months of year
 - Schoolteachers, mainly men, were ill-trained, ill-tempered, ill-paid
 - More stress on “lickin” than “larnin”
 - Usually taught “three Rs”—“readin', 'ritin', 'rithmetic”
 - To many rugged Americans, suspicious of “book larnin',” this was enough

29 **IV. Free Schools for a Free People (cont.)**

- Horace Mann (1796-1859):
 - As secretary of Massachusetts Board of Education, he championed:
 - More and better schoolhouses

- Longer school terms
- Higher pay for teachers
- Expanded curriculum
- His influence radiated out to other states and improvements were made
- Yet education remained an expensive luxury for many communities

30 **IV. Free Schools for a Free People (cont.)**

- By 1860 nation counted only 100 public secondary schools—and nearly a million white adult illiterates.
- Black slaves in South were legally forbidden to receive instruction in reading and writing.
- Free blacks in both North and South were usually excluded from schools.

31 **IV. Free Schools for a Free People (cont.)**

- Educational advances aided by improved textbooks, esp. by Noah Webster (1758-1843):
 - His books partly designed to promote patriotism
 - Devoted twenty years to famous dictionary
 - Published in 1828, it helped standardize American language

32 **IV. Free Schools for a Free People (cont.)**

- William H. McGuffey:
 - A teacher-preacher of rare power
 - His grade-school readers, first published in 1830s, sold 122 million copies
 - *McGuffey's Readers* hammered home lessons in morality, patriotism, and idealism

33 **V. Higher Goals for Higher Learning**

- Higher education:
 - Second Great Awakening created many small, denominational, liberal arts colleges:
 - Chiefly in South and West
 - New colleges offered narrow, traditional curriculum of Latin, Greek, mathematics, and moral philosophy

–First state-supported university in North Carolina (1795)

34 **V. Higher Goals for Higher Learning (cont.)**

- University of Virginia (1819):
 - Brainchild of Thomas Jefferson
 - Dedicated university to freedom from religion or political shackles
 - Modern languages and sciences received emphasis

35 **V. Higher Goals for Higher Learning (cont.)**

- Higher education for women:
 - Frowned upon in early decades of 1800s
 - Women's education was to be in the home
 - Prejudices prevailed that too much learning injured brain, undermined health, and rendered a young lady unfit for marriage
 - Some access for women began:
 - Oberlin College admitted women in 1837
 - Mount Holyoke Seminary opened in 1837

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37 **V. Higher Goals for Higher Learning (cont.)**

- Adult learners:
 - Used private subscription libraries or increasingly public libraries
 - House-to-house peddlers fed public appetite for culture
 - Traveling lecturers carried learning to masses through lyceum lecture associations:
 - Platform for speakers in science, literature, & moral philosophy
 - Magazines flourished in pre-Civil War years, but most withered after short life

38 **VI. An Age of Reform**

- Reformers:
 - Most were intelligent, inspired idealists, touched by evangelical religion:
 - Dreamed of freeing world from earthly evils
 - Women prominent in reform, especially for suffrage:
 - Reform provided opportunity to escape home and enter public arena

- Imprisonment for debt continued to be a nightmare:

39 **VI. An Age of Reform
(cont.)**

- Criminal codes in states were softened:
 - Number of capital offenses reduced
 - Brutal punishments slowly eliminated
 - Idea that prisons should reform as well as punish—hence “reformatories,” “houses of correction,” and “penitentiaries” (for penance)
- Insane still treated with cruelty
 - Many chained in jails or poor house
- Dorothy Dix (1802-1887):
 - Possessed infinite compassion and will-power
 - Travelled 60,000 miles in 8 years to document firsthand observation of insanity and asylums
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42 **VI. An Age of Reform
(cont.)**

- Her classic petition in 1843 to Mass. legislature described her visits
- Her persistent prodding resulted in improved conditions
- Agitation for peace:
 - American Peace Society (1828) formed with ringing declaration of war on war
 - Made progress by midcentury, but suffered setback with Crimean War in Europe and Civil War in America

43 **VII. Demon Rum—
The “Old Deluder”**

- Ever-present problem of alcohol attracted dedicated reformers:
 - American Temperance Society formed in Boston (1826):
 - Implored drinkers to sign temperance pledge
 - Organized children's clubs—“Cold Water Army”

- Used pictures, pamphlets, & lurid lectures to convey message

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45 **VII. Demon Rum—
The “Old Deluder” (cont.)**

- Most popular tract was T.S. Arthur's *Ten Nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There* (1854)
- Early foes of Demon Drink adopted two lines of attack:
 - Stiffen individual's will to resist alcohol = “temperance” rather than “teetotalism” or total elimination
 - Eliminate intoxicants by legislation:
 - Neal S. Dow, “Father of Prohibition,” sponsored Maine Law of 1851
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 -

46 **VII. Demon Rum—
The “Old Deluder” (cont.)**

- Maine Law of 1851:
 - Banned manufacture & sale of intoxicating liquor
 - Others states followed Maine's example
 - By 1857, a dozen states passed prohibition laws
 - Clearly impossible to legislate thirst for alcohol out of existence
 - On eve of Civil War, prohibitionists had registered inspiring gains
 - Less drinking among women

47 **VIII. Women in Revolt**

- Women in America, 1800s:
 - Regarded as perpetual minors: not able to vote or own property, could be beaten by husband
 - Some now avoided marriage—10 % of adult women remained “spinsters” by Civil War
 - Gender differences strongly emphasized in 1800s
 - Burgeoning market economy separated women and men into distinct economic roles
 - Home was woman's special sphere, centerpiece of “cult of domesticity”

48 **VIII. Women in Revolt (cont.)**

- Clamorous female reformers:
 - Demanded rights for women
 - Campaigned for temperance and abolition of slavery
 - Like men, touched by evangelical spirit
 - Women's right movement mothered by:
 - Lucretia Mott, sprightly Quaker
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton insisted on leaving “obey” out of her marriage ceremony and advocated suffrage for women
 - Quaker-raised Susan B. Anthony, a militant lecturer for woman's rights

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50 **VIII. Women in Revolt (cont.)**

- Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell was first female graduate of a medical college
- Talented Grimke sisters, Sarah and Angelina, championed antislavery
- Lucy Stone retained maiden name after marriage—hence the latter-day “Lucy Stoners”
- Amelia Bloomer revolted against current “street sweeping” female attire by donning a short skirt with Turkish trousers—“bloomers”

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53 **VIII. Women in Revolt (cont.)**

- Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York in 1848:
 - Stanton read a “Declaration of Sentiments”:
 - In spirit of Declaration of Independence— “all men and women are created equal”
 - One resolution formally demanded ballot for women
 - Seneca Falls meeting launched modern women's rights movement

–Crusade for women's rights eclipsed by campaign against slavery

54 **VIII. Women in Revolt (cont.)**

- While any white male over age of 21 could vote, no woman could.
- Yet women were being admitted to colleges.
- Some states, like Mississippi in 1839, permitted wives to own property after marriage.

55 **IX. Wilderness Utopias**

- Utopias:
 - 40 communities of co-operative, communistic, or “communitarian” nature set up:
 - Robert Owen founded communal society of 1,000 people in 1825 at New Harmony, Indiana
 - Brook Farm, Mass. started in 1841 with about 20 intellectuals committed to transcendentalism:
 - Destroyed by fire, adventure in “plain living and high thinking” collapsed in debt

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56 **IX. Wilderness Utopias (cont.)**

- Oneida Community (1848) founded in New York:
 - Practiced free love (“complex marriage”), birth control through “male continence,” and eugenic selection of parents to produce superior offspring
 - Flourished for 30 years, largely because its artisans made superior steel traps and silver plate; see “Makers of America: The Oneida Community”
- Shakers:
 - Longest-lived sect, founded in England, but brought to America by Mother Ann Lee in 1774
 - Attained membership of 6,000 by 1840
 - Since their customs prohibited marriage and sexual relations, they were virtually extinct by 1940

57 **X. The Dawn of Scientific Achievement**

- Scientific talent:
 - Professor Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864) most influential

American scientist

- Pioneer chemist and geologist taught at Yale College for 50 years

–Professor Louis Agassiz (1807-1873):

- Served for quarter century at Harvard College
- Path-breaking biologist, insisted on original research & deplored reigning over-emphasis on memory work

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61 **X. The Dawn of Scientific Achievement (cont.)**

–Professor Asa Gray (1810-1888) of Harvard College:

- Published over 350 books, monographs, and papers
- His books set new standards for clarity and interest

–Naturalist John J. Audubon (1785-1851):

- Painted wildfowl in natural habitat
- Magnificently illustrated *Birds of America*
- Audubon Society for protection of birds later named in his honor

62 **X. The Dawn of Scientific Achievement (cont.)**

• Medicine in America:

- Very primitive by modern standards
- People everywhere complained of ill health
- Self-prescribed patent medicines common
- Fad diets popular
- Use of medicine by doctors often harmful
- Victims of surgical operations tied down
- Some medical progress by 1840s with anesthetics

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66 **XI. Artistic Achievements**

- Flush with political independence, Americans strained to achieve

cultural autonomy and create a national art worthy of aspirations.

- Architecture:
 - Americans copied Old World styles rather than created indigenous ones
 - Federal Style:
 - Borrowed from classical Greek and Roman examples
 - Emphasized symmetry, balance, and restraint
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67 **XI. Artistic Achievements (cont.)**

- Public buildings incorporated neoclassical columns, domes, and pediments
- Charles Bulfinch's design of Mass. State House
- Benjamin Latrobe's additions to U.S. Capitol & President's House (now White House) showcased neoclassicism
- Greek Revival:
 - Between 1820 and 1850
 - By midcentury, medieval Gothic forms with emphasis on arches, sloped roofs, and large, stained-glass windows

68 **XI. Artistic Achievement (cont.)**

- Palladian style
 - Thomas Jefferson's Virginia home, Monticello
 - Modeled Richmond's new capitol on ancient Roman temple
 - Jefferson's University of Virginia = finest example of neoclassicism
- Difficult to create a distinctive style of painting:
 - America exported artists and imported art
 - Suffered Puritan prejudice—art a sinful waste of time

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70 **XI. Artistic Achievements (cont.)**

- American painters:
 - Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) produced several portraits of Washington
 - Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827) painted some sixty portraits of Washington

–John Trumbull (1756-1843) recaptured Revolution's heroic scenes & spirit on scores of striking canvasses

71 **XI. Artistic Achievements (cont.)**

- After War of 1812, painters turned from human portraits & history paintings to pastoral mirrorings of local landscapes
- Hudson River school (1820s and 1830s):
 - Thomas Cole and Asher Durand celebrated raw sublimity and grand divinity of nature
 - Cole's *The Oxbow* (1836) portrayed ecological threat of human encroachment on once pristine environments
 - Masterpiece *The Course of Empire* (1833-1836) depicted cyclical rise & fall of human civilization— analogy of industrialization and expansion

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73 **XI. Artistic Achievements (cont.)**

- Music:
 - Slowly shed restraints of colonial days, when Puritans frowned upon nonreligious singing
 - Rhythmic and nostalgic “darky” tunes popular:
 - American minstrel shows unique
 - “Dixie” Confederate's battle hymn (1859)
 - Stephen Foster (1826-1864)—most famous southern songs “Camptown Races” (1850) “Old Folks at Home” (1851) “Oh! Susanna” (1848)

74 **XII. The Blossoming of a National Literature**

- Busy conquering a continent, Americans poured creative efforts into practical outlets:
 - Political essays: *The Federalist* (1787-1788) by Jay, Hamilton, and Madison
 - Pamphlets: Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* (1776)
 - Political orations: Masterpieces of Daniel Webster
 - Benjamin Franklin's *Autobiography* (1818)

75 **XII. The Blooming of a National Literature (cont.)**

- Romanticism:
 - Reaction against hyper-rational Enlightenment
 - Originated in revolutionary Europe and England
 - Emphasized imagination over reason, nature over civilization, intuition over calculation, and self over society
 - Celebrated human potential and prized heroic genius of individual artists

76 **XII. The Blossoming of a National Literature (cont.)**

- American artists:
 - Washington Irving (1783-1859), first to win international recognition as literary figure
 - James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851) gained world fame making New World themes respectable
 - William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878) wrote poetry and set model for journalism that was dignified, liberal, and conscientious

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78 **XIII. Trumpeters of Transcendentalism**

- Transcendentalism:
 - Resulted from liberalizing of straight-laced Puritan theology
 - Rejected prevailing empiricist theory of John Locke that all knowledge comes through senses
 - Truth, rather, “transcends” senses: it cannot be found by observation alone
 - Every person possesses an inner light that can illuminate highest truth, and indirectly touch God

79 **XIII. Trumpeters of Transcendentalism (cont.)**

- Beliefs of transcendentalism:
 - Individualist in matters of religion & society
 - Committed to self-reliance, self-culture, & self-discipline
 - Hostile to authority, formal institutions, & conventional wisdom
 - Romantic exaltation of dignity of individual—whether black or white—mainspring of numerous humanitarian reforms

80 **XIII. Trumpeters of Transcendentalism (cont.)**

- Best known transcendentalist was Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882):
 - Most thrilling effort was “The American Scholar”:
 - Delivered at Harvard College in 1837
 - Intellectual declaration of independence
 - Urged American writers to throw off European traditions and delve into cultural riches surrounding them
 - Stressed self-reliance, self-improvement, self-confidence, optimism, and freedom

81 **XIII. Trumpeters of Transcendentalism (cont.)**

- Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862):
 - Condemning a government that supported slavery, he refused to pay his Mass. poll tax
 - *Walden: Or Life in the Woods* (1854):
 - His two year life on edge of Walden Pond
 - Epitomized romantic quest for isolation from society's corruptions
 - His essay “On the Duty of Civil Disobedience” (1849):
 - Influenced Mahatma Gandhi to resist British rule in India
 - Influenced Martin Luther King, Jr.'s ideas about nonviolence

82 **XIII. Trumpeters of Transcendentalism (cont.)**

- Margaret Fuller (1810-1850):
 - Edited movement's journal, *The Dial*
 - Her series of “Conservations” promoted scholarly dialogue among local elite women
 - *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1845) powerful critique of gender roles and iconic statement of budding feminist movement

83 **XIII. Trumpeters of Transcendentalism (cont.)**

- Walt Whitman (1819-1892):
 - Famous collection of poems *Leaves of Grass* (1855) highly emotional and unconventional
 - Dispensed with titles, stanzas, rhymes, and at times regular meter

- Located divinity in commonplace natural objects as well as human body
- Informally called “Poet Laureate of Democracy” for his praise of common people

84 **XIV. Glowing Literary Lights**

- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882):
 - One of most popular poets produced in America
 - Some of his most admired poems—*Evangeline* (1847), *The Song of Hiawatha* (1855), *The Courtship of Miles Standish* (1858)—based on American themes
 - First American to be enshrined in Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey
- John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892):
 - Uncrowned poet laureate of antislavery crusade

85 **XIV. Glowing Literary Lights (cont.)**

- John Greenleaf Whittier (cont.):
 - Vastly important in influencing social action
 - Helped arouse a callous America to slavery issue
- James Russell Lowell (1819-1891):
 - Ranks as one of America's best poets
 - Also a distinguished essayist, literary critic, diplomat, and editor
 - Remembered as a political satirist in his *Biglow Papers* (1846-1848)
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86 **XIV. Glowing Literary Lights (cont.)**

- Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888):
 - *Little Women* (1868).
- Emily Dickinson (1830-1886):
 - Lived as a recluse—extreme example of romantic artist's desire for social remove
 - In spare language & simple rhymes, she explored universal themes of nature, love, death, & immortality

- Hesitated to publish her poems, but after her death nearly 2000 were found and published

87 88 **XIV. Glowing Literary Lights (cont.)**

–William Gilmore Stuart (1806-1870):

- Most noteworthy literary figure produced by South
- Wrote 82 books, winning title: “the Cooper of the South”
- Favorite themes, captured in titles like *The Yamasee* (1835) and *The Cassique of Kiawah* (1859) dealt with South during Revolutionary War
- National and international reputation suffered because of his overt proslavery and secessionist sentiments

89 **XV. Literary Individualists and Dissenters**

- Not all writers believed in human goodness and social progress:
 - Edgar Allen Poe (1809-1849):
 - Gifted poet -- mesmerizing rhythms in “The Raven” (1845)
 - Excelled in short stories, especially Gothic horror type
 - Fascinated by ghostly and ghastly, as in “The Fall of the House of Usher”

90 **XV. Literary Individuals and Dissenters (cont.)**

- Two writers reflected continuing Calvinist obsession with original sin and with never-ending struggle between good and evil:
 - Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864):
 - Masterpiece *The Scarlet Letter* (1850) described Puritan practice of forcing adulteress to wear a scarlet “A” on her clothing
 - In *The Marble Faun*, he explored omnipresence of evil

91 **XV. Literary Individualists and Dissenters (cont.)**

–Herman Melville (1819-1891):

- Masterpiece *Moby Dick* (1851) a complex allegory of good and evil
- Had to wait until twentieth century for readers and for proper recognition

92 93 **XVI. Portrayers of the Past**

- American Historians:
 - George Bancroft (1800-1891):
 - Deservedly received title “Father of American History”
 - Published super patriotic history of United States based on vast research
 - William H. Prescott (1796-1859):
 - Published classic account of conquest of Mexico (1843) and of Peru (1847)

94 **XVI. Portrayers of the Past (cont.)**

- Francis Parkman (1823-1893):
 - Penned brilliant series of volumes beginning in 1851
 - Chronicled struggle between France and Britain in colonial times for mastery of North America
- Most early historians of 1800s from New England because had libraries and literary tradition:
 - Tended to be negative on South

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