

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860

The Remembered Gate Origins of American Feminism: The Woman and the City 1800-1860

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unveil a fascinating chapter in the history of women's roles and social activism in early America. This period, spanning from 1800 to 1860, marks a transformative era when women began to challenge traditional boundaries and assert their presence in the rapidly evolving urban landscapes.

Understanding these origins is crucial to grasping how early feminism took shape—not just as a political movement, but as a social and cultural force intertwined with the growing cities of the United States.

The story of American feminism during this time is deeply connected to the experiences of women navigating the complexities of urban life. The woman and the city, as a concept, reflect the dynamic interplay between female agency and the public sphere, which was predominantly male-dominated. Exploring these early years highlights how women's activism, social reform, and emerging intellectual networks laid the groundwork for later feminist milestones.

The Urban Context: Women and the City in Early 19th Century America

The rapid urbanization of America between 1800 and 1860 created new opportunities and challenges for women. Cities like New York, Boston, and Philadelphia expanded dramatically, becoming hubs of commerce, culture, and political discourse. For many women, the city was both a space of constraint and liberation.

Women's Roles in the Urban Economy

In this era, the economic roles of women were shifting. While many still worked within the domestic sphere, an increasing number of women participated in the urban labor market. Jobs in factories, domestic service, teaching, and retail were among the options available, albeit often low-paying and precarious. This economic participation exposed women to new social networks and ideas, fostering a growing sense of independence and collective identity.

Social Reform and Female Activism

The city's dense social fabric also gave rise to various reform movements—temperance, abolition, education, and healthcare, among others. Women played pivotal roles in these causes, often organizing grassroots efforts and forming benevolent societies. These activities were crucial stepping stones toward feminism because they allowed women to exercise leadership, public speaking, and political organizing skills.

The Remembered Gate Origins of American Feminism: Key Figures and Movements

The phrase “remembered gate” metaphorically suggests a portal or entry point through which American feminism emerged. During 1800–1860, this gate was fashioned by pioneering women and their collective efforts to claim space and rights in society.

The Influence of Abolitionism

One cannot discuss the origins of American feminism without acknowledging the profound impact of the abolitionist movement. Many early feminists, including luminaries like Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, began their activism fighting against slavery. The intersection of these two causes—abolition and women’s rights—highlighted the shared struggle against oppression and exclusion.

The Seneca Falls Convention and Its Precursors

While the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 is often cited as the formal beginning of the women’s rights movement, the groundwork was laid decades earlier. The remembered gate origins refer to those early conversations, petitions, and local gatherings where women first articulated demands for legal and social equality. These precursors were vital in shaping the rhetoric and strategies that would define feminism in the decades to come.

Educational Opportunities and Intellectual Networks

Access to education was a major battleground. Female academies and seminaries began to emerge, providing women with unprecedented intellectual opportunities. These institutions became incubators for feminist ideas and enabled women to build networks that transcended local communities. The woman and the city dynamic often involved these educational spaces as hubs of empowerment.

Challenges and Resistance in the Early Feminist Movement

Despite these advances, early feminists faced significant societal resistance. The 1800–1860 period was steeped in rigid gender norms that confined women to the private sphere and denied them legal rights such as voting, property ownership, and custody of children.

Legal and Cultural Barriers

Women were legally considered dependents of their fathers or husbands, limiting their autonomy. Cultural expectations emphasized domesticity and piety, discouraging public activism. Early feminists had to navigate these barriers carefully, often couching their demands in terms of moral reform or Christian duty to gain acceptance.

Internal Divisions and Debates

The movement was not monolithic. Debates around the prioritization of issues—whether suffrage, abolition, or temperance—sometimes caused rifts. Additionally, questions of race and class complicated alliances, as women from different backgrounds experienced oppression differently.

Legacy of the Remembered Gate Origins in Later Feminism

The remembered gate origins of American feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860 serve as a powerful reminder of how early urban experiences and reform efforts shaped the trajectory of women's rights. The activism and resilience of women during this period provided a foundation for the more organized and visible feminist campaigns of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Urban Spaces as Catalysts for Change

Cities continued to be crucibles for feminist thought and activism. The networks established between women in urban centers became instrumental in spreading feminist ideals and organizing large-scale movements.

Continuity and Growth of Feminist Ideals

Ideas about gender equality, suffrage, education, and labor rights that took root between 1800 and 1860 evolved and expanded. The remembered gate origins symbolize both a historical moment and an ongoing process of social transformation.

Exploring the remembered gate origins of American feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860 reveals a richly layered narrative of courage, innovation, and social change. It underscores how women navigated the complexities of urban life to forge a movement that has continued to influence society to this day. Understanding this period invites us to appreciate the deep roots of feminism and the enduring power of women's collective action within the city's vibrant and challenging environment.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main focus of 'The Remembered Gate: Origins of American Feminism, The Woman and the City 1800-1860'?

'The Remembered Gate' explores the early roots of American feminism by examining the lives and experiences of women in urban settings between 1800 and 1860, highlighting how the city shaped their roles and activism.

How did urbanization between 1800 and 1860 influence the origins of American feminism according to the book?

Urbanization provided women with new social, economic, and political opportunities, fostering awareness of gender inequalities and enabling early feminist movements to gain momentum in the city environment during 1800-1860.

Who were some key figures discussed in 'The Remembered Gate' related to early American feminism?

The book discusses pioneering women such as emerging suffragists, reformers, and activists who played significant roles in challenging traditional gender roles and advocating for women's rights in the early 19th century.

What role did the city play in shaping women's identities and activism in the early 19th century?

Cities acted as centers of social change where women encountered diverse ideas and networks, enabling them to organize, advocate for rights, and redefine their identities beyond domestic spheres.

How does 'The Remembered Gate' connect the early feminist movement to broader social reforms of the 1800-1860 period?

The book illustrates how early feminism intersected with other reform movements such as abolitionism and temperance, showing that women's activism was part of a larger push for social justice during this era.

What challenges did women face in the city that influenced feminist thought and action in this period?

Women confronted issues like limited legal rights, employment discrimination, and social expectations, which motivated them to challenge patriarchal structures and seek greater equality.

Why is the period 1800-1860 critical for understanding the origins of American feminism?

This period marks the transition from traditional domestic roles to organized activism, laying the groundwork for later feminist movements by highlighting early struggles and achievements in women's rights.

Additional Resources

****The Remembered Gate Origins of American Feminism: The Woman and the City 1800-1860****

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860 represent a crucial chapter in understanding the early development of feminist thought and activism in the United States. This period, spanning from the dawn of the 19th century up to the eve of the Civil War, marks a transformative era where the intersection of urbanization, social reform, and gender roles began to reshape the cultural landscape. The dynamics between women and the city during these decades served as both a catalyst and a crucible for the emerging feminist consciousness that would later define American feminism.

This article investigates the nuanced origins of American feminism within the context of urban life between 1800 and 1860, exploring how women navigated and influenced the rapidly changing social, economic, and political fabric of American cities. By analyzing the role of women in urban centers, this examination provides insight into the foundational forces behind feminist activism and the broader social movements of the time.

Contextualizing Early American Feminism in Urban Settings

The remembered gate origins of American feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860 reveal a complex relationship between gender and urbanization. During this period, American cities expanded rapidly due to industrialization, immigration, and internal migration. This urban growth created new opportunities and challenges for women, who found themselves at the crossroads of traditional domestic expectations and emerging public roles.

Urban centers became hubs for reform movements, including abolitionism, temperance, and education reform, all of which attracted substantial female involvement. Women's participation in these movements was often their first foray into public activism and political engagement, laying the groundwork for formal feminist advocacy. Cities offered women both anonymity and community, enabling them to organize, educate, and campaign in ways that rural settings rarely permitted.

The Role of Urbanization in Shaping Women's Experiences

The demographic and economic transformation of American cities between 1800 and 1860 created a distinct social environment where women's roles began to shift. The rise of factories and wage labor

introduced new employment opportunities for women outside the home, though often under exploitative conditions. This exposure to economic independence, however limited, challenged prevailing notions of female dependency and domesticity.

Simultaneously, the concentration of populations in cities facilitated the growth of women's voluntary organizations and reform societies. These groups provided platforms for women to exert influence beyond their immediate families, addressing issues such as child welfare, public health, and education. The shared experience of urban life cultivated a sense of solidarity among women from diverse backgrounds, fostering early feminist networks.

Social Reform as a Gateway to Feminist Activism

Many historians identify the social reform movements of the early 19th century as pivotal in the remembered gate origins of American feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860. Women's involvement in abolitionism, for example, was instrumental in politicizing them around issues of equality and rights. The moral imperative to end slavery paralleled their own struggles for recognition and justice.

The temperance movement also played a significant role. By campaigning against alcohol abuse, women asserted moral authority and public voice, which challenged the gender norms that confined them to the private sphere. Through these reform efforts, women developed organizational skills, public speaking abilities, and political consciousness that would later fuel suffrage campaigns.

Influential Figures and Urban Feminist Networks

The city environment facilitated the emergence of key feminist figures who helped articulate and advance early feminist ideas. Women such as Sarah and Angelina Grimké, who moved from the South to Northern cities, became vocal advocates for abolition and women's rights. Their lectures and writings, often delivered in urban centers, connected feminist demands to broader social justice issues.

Similarly, figures like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, who participated in urban reform circles, played foundational roles in shaping feminist ideology. Their activism culminated in landmark events such as the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848, which, though held in a smaller town, drew heavily on urban networks for support and dissemination.

The Intersection of Race, Class, and Gender in the City

Urban environments exposed women to the realities of intersecting social hierarchies, particularly regarding race and class. Black women in Northern cities became active in abolitionist and women's rights movements, despite facing racial discrimination within predominantly white feminist circles. This intersectionality highlighted the limitations and challenges within early American feminism, which often prioritized the concerns of middle-class white women.

Working-class women, especially immigrants, contributed to the urban feminist landscape by

organizing around labor rights and social welfare. Their struggles underscored the economic dimensions of gender inequality, expanding the feminist agenda beyond suffrage to encompass broader social justice concerns.

Urban Culture and the Shaping of Feminist Thought

The cultural milieu of American cities between 1800 and 1860 also shaped the intellectual foundations of feminism. Urban newspapers, periodicals, and lecture circuits disseminated feminist ideas, creating a public discourse around women's rights. Literary salons, reform societies, and educational institutions in cities nurtured a growing awareness of gender inequalities.

Women's increased access to education, often concentrated in urban areas, enabled the cultivation of feminist writers and thinkers. The expansion of female seminaries and coeducational institutions provided spaces for intellectual development and activism, fostering a generation of women ready to challenge societal norms.

Challenges and Limitations in the Urban Feminist Movement

Despite these advances, the feminist movement of the early 19th century faced significant obstacles. Prevailing social attitudes still largely confined women to domestic roles, and legal restrictions limited their rights to property, voting, and education. Urban women activists often confronted hostility and skepticism from male-dominated institutions and the broader public.

Moreover, internal divisions regarding race, class, and strategy sometimes hampered the coherence and inclusivity of feminist efforts. The remembered gate origins of American feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860 thus represent a period of both progress and tension, reflecting the complex realities of social change.

Legacy of the Urban Feminist Origins

The influence of the remembered gate origins of American feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860 remains significant in understanding the trajectory of women's rights in the United States. The urban experiences of women during this era laid critical groundwork for the suffrage movement and subsequent waves of feminism.

By establishing networks, honing organizational skills, and embedding feminist ideas within broader social reform efforts, women in cities between 1800 and 1860 created a blueprint for future activism. Their struggles and achievements highlight the essential role of urban spaces in shaping social movements and redefining gender roles.

Reflecting on this formative period offers valuable insights into the historical interplay between gender, space, and power, reminding us that the origins of American feminism are deeply intertwined with the evolving life of the city.

The Remembered Gate Origins Of American Feminism The Woman And The City 1800 1860

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860:
The Remembered Gate Barbara J. Berg, 1980 From the Blurb: In this groundbreaking chronicle of the beginning of woman's emancipation Barbara Berg refutes the traditional interpretation that the women's movement emerged from the experiences of female abolitionists. Instead, she place the inception of feminism in the earliest years of the nineteenth century. Dr. Berg finds its roots in the complex responses to intricate social change that accompanied the urbanization of America, maintaining that the rise of the industrial city precipitated the subordination of women. Quietly tucked inside, the woman was expected to preserve the home as a haven of peacefulness and order-an artificial environment to compensate for the jarring world outside. Thus women fell victim to the woman-belle ideal--The monolithic creed that held women inferior, denying them access to the provinces of knowledge, responsibility, and dignity. Berg shows how women perceived and responded to this situation through an analysis of female invalidism, diaries, and works of fiction. In time, resigned listlessness gave way to an anguished search for identity, as women threw themselves into voluntary benevolent associations, activities that set the stage for a compelling feminist ideology. These activities took women outside the home, creating a context for the recognition of their oppression and helping them muster the spirit to elevate their self-image and, ultimately, their place in society. The effects of urban growth on the transformation of women's consciousness became evident through a study of the extant records of more than 150 female voluntary societies that flourished between 1800 and 1860. Newspaper accounts, municipal records, city guidebooks, and even popular songs reveal the gradual transformation of the ideas of women and men about themselves, each other, and their society. This book is the latest volume in The Urban Life in America series, edited by Richard C. Wade.

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860:
The Public Years of Sarah and Angelina Grimke Larry Ceplair, 1989 Sarah Moore Grimke and Angelina Emily Grimke were the first women in America coming from a southern slave-holding family to speak publicly on behalf of the abolition of slavery. Creating a stir of controversy soon afterwards during the 1830s especially with the force of their testimony before the Massachusetts State Legislature, they soon found themselves defending publicly and at length the right of women to speak on moral and political issues and on the end of the subordination of women. The editor of this collection of eloquent political writings, Larry Ceplair, has written a critical introduction situating the Grimkes' in an historical and political context in which he describes the significance of their thought and work. Of special interest is the inclusion of writings documenting the Grimke sisters activities that preceded by 11 years the first woman's rights convention in America, held at Seneca Falls, N.Y., in 1848. Most of the Grimke sisters writings are out of print today. Mr. Ceplair's efforts will be greatly appreciated by those interested in the history of feminist theory, antebellum history.

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860:
Regulating the Lives of Women Mimi Abramovitz, 2025-09-23 In the fourth edition of *Regulating the Lives of Women: Social Welfare Policy from Colonial Times to the Present*, Abramovitz traces how the welfare state regulated the lives of women from colonial times to the present. Drawing on important feminist concepts—social reproduction, the gender division of labor, and patriarchy—Abramovitz successfully exposes the gendered and racialized myths and stereotypes built into welfare state programs. The book carefully explains the contextual conditions that contributed to the precursors of the modern welfare state, its rise and expansion after World War II, and the recent neoliberal effort to dismantle the cash assistance programs most likely to lift women out of poverty. This edition marks the most extensive overhaul to date. It revises the conceptual and background chapters, discusses cash assistance programs, and considers emerging ideas such as the

role of economic crises in the development of the US welfare state. It also considers the future of the welfare state under the second Trump Presidency. *Regulating the Lives of Women* is an essential resource for all students of social work, sociology, history, political science, public policy, and gender studies.

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860: Women in the United States, 1830-1945 S. J. Kleinberg, 1999-08-23 *Women in the United States, 1830-1945* investigates women's economic, social, political and cultural history, encompassing all ethnic and racial groups and religions. It provides a general introduction to the history of women in industrializing America. Both a history of women and a history of the United States, its chronology is shaped by economic stages and political events. Although there were vast changes in all aspects of women's lives, gender (the social roles imputed to the sexes) continued to define women's (and men's) lives as much in 1945 as it had in 1830.

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860: The Market Revolution Charles Sellers, 1994-05-19 In *The Market Revolution*, one of America's most distinguished historians offers a major reinterpretation of a pivotal moment in United States history. Based on impeccable scholarship and written with grace and style, this volume provides a sweeping political and social history of the entire period from the diplomacy of John Quincy Adams to the birth of Mormonism under Joseph Smith, from Jackson's slaughter of the Indians in Georgia and Florida to the Depression of 1819, and from the growth of women's rights to the spread of the temperance movement. Equally important, he offers a provocative new way of looking at this crucial period, showing how the boom that followed the War of 1812 ignited a generational conflict over the republic's destiny, a struggle that changed America dramatically. Sellers stresses throughout that democracy was born in tension with capitalism, not as its natural political expression, and he shows how the massive national resistance to commercial interests ultimately rallied around Andrew Jackson. An unusually comprehensive blend of social, economic, political, religious, and cultural history, this accessible work provides a challenging analysis of this period, with important implications for the study of American history as a whole. It will revolutionize thinking about Jacksonian America.

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860: The First of Causes to Our Sex Daniel S. Wright, 2006-09-12 *The First of Causes to Our Sex* is a study of the first movement in the United States for social change by and for women. Female moral reform in the 1830s and '40s was a campaign to abolish sexual vice and the sexual double standard, and to promote sexual abstinence among the young as they entered the marriage market. The movement has earned a place in U.S. women's history, but most research has focused on it as an urban phenomenon, and sought its significance in relation to the cause of women's rights or to the regulation of prostitution. This study explores the appeal of moral reform to rural women, who were the vast majority of its constituency, and sees it as a response to seminal changes in family formation and family size in the context of an increasingly market-oriented and mobile society. It was led by Yankee women who were fired by Second Great Awakening revivals and supported by reformist clergy.

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860: The Political Work of Northern Women Writers and the Civil War, 1850-1872 Lyde Cullen Sizer, 2003-06-19 This volume explores the lives and works of nine Northern women who wrote during the Civil War period, examining the ways in which, through their writing, they engaged in the national debates of the time. Lyde Sizer shows that from the 1850 publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* through Reconstruction, these women, as well as a larger mosaic of lesser-known writers, used their mainstream writings publicly to make sense of war, womanhood, Union, slavery, republicanism, heroism, and death. Among the authors discussed are Lydia Maria Child, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sara Willis Parton (Fanny Fern), Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Mary Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), Louisa May Alcott, Rebecca Harding Davis, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Although direct political or partisan power was denied to women, these writers actively

participated in discussions of national issues through their sentimental novels, short stories, essays, poetry, and letters to the editor. Sizer pays close attention to how these mostly middle-class women attempted to create a "rhetoric of unity," giving common purpose to women despite differences in class, race, and politics. This theme of unity was ultimately deployed to establish a white middle-class standard of womanhood, meant to exclude as well as include.

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860: Selling the City Lee M. A. Simpson, 2004 Between 1880 and 1940, California cities were in the vanguard in creating comprehensive city plans and zoning ordinances that came to characterize modern American city growth. This book reveals the means by which property-owning middle-class women achieved entry into the male-dominated sphere of urban planning. It suggests that women in California were not excluded from public life. Instead, they embraced the middle-class ideology of propertied self-interest and participated to the fullest extent possible in the urban struggle for regional dominance that shaped this period of western history. Likewise, as urban historians have presented this story as essentially male, this work suggests that although California's urban elite often maintained a division of labor along traditional gender lines, they clearly worked in a cross-gender alliance to shape a regional identity based on a commitment to urban growth.

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860: Ladies, Women, and Wenches Jane H. Pease, William H. Pease, 2017-10-01 Pursuing the meaning of gender in nineteenth-century urban American society, *Ladies, Women, and Wenches* compares the lives of women living in two distinctive antebellum cultures, Charleston and Boston, between 1820 and 1850. In contrast to most contemporary histories of women, this study examines the lives of all types of women in both cities: slave and free, rich and poor, married and single, those who worked mostly at home and those who led more public lives. Jane Pease and William Pease argue that legal, political, economic, and cultural constraints did limit the options available to women. Nevertheless, women had opportunities to make meaningful choices about their lives and sometimes to achieve considerable autonomy. By comparing the women of Charleston and Boston, the authors explore how both urbanization and regional differences -- especially with regard to slavery -- governed all women's lives. They assess the impact of marriage and work on women's religious, philanthropic, and reform activity and examine the female uses of education and property in order to illuminate the considerable variation in women's lives. Finally, they consider women's choices of life-style, ranging from compliance with to defiance of increasingly rigid social precepts defining appropriate female behavior. However bound women were by society's prescriptions describing their role or by the class structure of their society, they chose their ways of life from among such options as spinsterhood or marriage, domesticity or paid work, charitable activity or the social whirl, the solace of religion or the escape of drink. Drawing on a variety of sources including diaries, court documents, and contemporary literature, *Ladies, Women, and Wenches* explores how the women of Charleston and Boston made the choices in their lives between total dependence and full autonomy.

the remembered gate origins of american feminism the woman and the city 1800 1860: Civil War Boston Thomas H. O'Connor, 2014-05-06 In this engaging volume, Thomas H. O'Connor examines the unique role that Boston and its inhabitants played in the Civil War and discusses the impact of the turbulent war years on the city's civilian population. His captivating narrative follows the experiences of four distinctive and significant groups of people who formed antebellum Boston—businessmen, Irish Catholic immigrants, African Americans, and women. Interweaving vivid portraits of the Boston community with major political and military events of the Civil War, O'Connor relates how the war forever changed lives, disrupted homes, altered work habits, reshaped political allegiances, and transformed ideas. Rich with colorful anecdotes about local figures, both renowned and long-forgotten, this is a fascinating account that will appeal to Civil War buffs, historians, and general readers alike.

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exploring our past, one that follows the course of national events through the relationships that speak most immediately to us—between parent and child, sibling and sibling, husband and wife. In Emily Bingham's sure hands, this family of southern Jews becomes a remarkable window on the struggles all Americans were engaged in during the early years of the republic. Following Washington's victory at Yorktown, Jacob and Judy Mordecai settled in North Carolina. Here began a three generational effort to match ambitions to accomplishments. Against the national backdrop of the Great Awakenings, Nat Turner's revolt, the free-love experiments of the 1840s, and the devastation of the Civil War, we witness the efforts of each generation's members to define themselves as Jews, patriots, southerners, and most fundamentally, middle-class Americans. As with the nation's, their successes are often partial and painfully realized, cause for forging and rending the ties that bind child to parent, sister to brother, husband to wife. And through it all, the Mordecais wrote—letters, diaries, newspaper articles, books. Out of these rich archives, Bingham re-creates one family's first century in the United States and gives this nation's early history a uniquely personal face.

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Life After Death Lisa Wilson, 1992 Lisa Wilson traces the experiences of widows in a society that was developing a new ideology of proper female behavior. Using wills, court records, almshouse registers, correspondence, and diaries to explore the lives of widows during this period, Wilson alters our understanding of the diversity of women's experiences and adds a new dimension to the separate spheres explanation of gender roles. For this group of early American women, family concerns rather than the dictates of femininity lay at the core of their lives.

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Cultivating the Rosebuds Devon A. Miheuah, 1997-01-15 Established by the Cherokee Nation in 1851 in present-day eastern Oklahoma, the nondenominational Cherokee Female Seminary was one of the most important schools in the history of American Indian education. Devon Miheuah explores its curriculum, faculty, administration, and educational philosophy. Recipient of a 1995 Critics' Choice Award of the American Educational Studies Association. 24 photos.

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City Reading David M. Henkin, 1998 Henkin explores the influential but little-noticed role reading played in New York City's public life between 1825 and 1865. The ubiquitous urban texts—from newspapers to paper money, from street signs to handbills—became both indispensable urban guides and apt symbols for a new kind of public life that emerged first in New York.

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American Creed Kathleen D. McCarthy, 2003-05-15 Drawing on extensive research of archives, historical journals and newspapers, letters, and academic studies, McCarthy (history, the Graduate Center of the State U. of New York; she's director of its Center for the Study of Philanthropy) has written a detailed and thoughtful analysis of philanthropy in the US up to the Civil War. In the process, she defines the mores and trends in American society during eras marked by the struggle for abolition, fights against racism, and efforts to institute social justice. Annotation (c)2003 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

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The Abolitionist Sisterhood Jean Fagan Yellin, John C. Van Horne, 2018-05-31 A small group of black and white American women who banded together in the 1830s and 1840s to remedy the evils of slavery and racism, the antislavery females included many who ultimately struggled for equal rights for women as well. Organizing fundraising fairs, writing pamphlets and giftbooks, circulating petitions, even speaking before promiscuous audiences including men and women—the antislavery women energetically created a diverse and dynamic political culture. A lively exploration of this nineteenth-century reform movement, *The Abolitionist Sisterhood* includes chapters on the principal female antislavery societies, discussions of black women's political culture in the antebellum North, articles on the strategies and tactics the antislavery women devised, a pictorial essay presenting rare graphics from both sides of abolitionist debates, and a final chapter comparing the experiences

of the American and British women who attended the 1840 World Anti-Slavery Convention in London.

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A Measure of Success Michael J. McTighe, 1994-01-01 As a framework for this analysis, he develops a methodology for measuring the success, or influence, of religion in a particular society.

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Mrs. Russell Sage Ruth Crocker, 2006-11-01 This is the biography of a ruling-class woman who created a new identity for herself in Gilded Age and Progressive Era America. A wife who derived her social standing from her robber-baron husband, Olivia Sage managed to fashion an image of benevolence that made possible her public career. In her husband's shadow for 37 years, she took on the Victorian mantle of active, reforming womanhood. When Russell Sage died in 1906, he left her a vast fortune. An advocate for the rights of women and the responsibilities of wealth, for moral reform and material betterment, she took the money and put it to her own uses. Spending replaced volunteer work; suffrage bazaars and fundraising f ates gave way to large donations to favorite causes. As a widow, Olivia Sage moved in public with authority. She used her wealth to fund a wide spectrum of progressive reforms that had a lasting impact on American life, including her most significant philanthropy, the Russell Sage Foundation.

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The Unbounded Community Kenneth A. Scherzer, 2014-12-01 Stick ball, stoop sitting, pickle barrel colloquys: The neighborhood occupies a warm place in our cultural memory—a place that Kenneth A. Scherzer contends may have more to do with ideology and nostalgia than with historical accuracy. In this remarkably detailed analysis of neighborhood life in New York City between 1830 and 1875, Scherzer gives the neighborhood its due as a complex, richly textured social phenomenon and helps to clarify its role in the evolution of cities. After a critical examination of recent historical renderings of neighborhood life, Scherzer focuses on the ecological, symbolic, and social aspects of nineteenth-century community life in New York City. Employing a wide array of sources, from census reports and church records to police blotters and brothel guides, he documents the complex composition of neighborhoods that defy simple categorization by class or ethnicity. From his account, the New York City neighborhood emerges as a community in flux, born out of the chaos of May Day, the traditional moving day. The fluid geography and heterogeneity of these neighborhoods kept most city residents from developing strong local attachments. Scherzer shows how such weak spatial consciousness, along with the fast pace of residential change, diminished the community function of the neighborhood. New Yorkers, he suggests, relied instead upon the unbounded community, a collection of friends and social relations that extended throughout the city. With pointed argument and weighty evidence, *The Unbounded Community* replaces the neighborhood of nostalgia with a broader, multifaceted conception of community life. Depicting the neighborhood in its full scope and diversity, the book will enhance future forays into urban history.

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The Restless City Joanne Reitano, 2010-07-01 *The Restless City: A Short History of New York from Colonial Times to the Present* is a short, lively history of the world's most exciting and diverse metropolis. It shows how New York's perpetual struggles for power, wealth, and status exemplify the vigor, creativity, resilience, and influence of the nation's premier urban center. The updated second edition includes nineteen images and brings the story right up through the mayoral election of 2009. In these pages are the stories of a broad cross-section of people and events that shaped the city, including mayors and moguls, women and workers, and policemen and poets. Joanne Reitano shows how New York has invigorated the American dream by confronting the fundamental economic, political, and social challenges that face every city. Energized by change, enriched by immigrants, and enlivened by provocative leaders, New York City's restlessness has always been its greatest asset.

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What is the difference between 'remember' and 'remembered'? In the following context: Holly begins by telling the narrator about a man named Sally Tomato who is a member of the Mafia. She remembered seeing this man at Joe Bell's

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