**Chapter 9 (1776 – 1789 -> Articles of Confederation)**

The Confederation and the Constitution

1776-1790

**State Governments**

In **1776**, the 2nd Continental Congress called the colonies to draft **new constitutions**.  Massachusetts called a special convention to draft its constitution and then submitted the final draft to the people.

Each state setup its own written constitution -> **Separation of powers**, **Property requirements for voting**, **Bill of Rights** (Religious Freedom, Trial by Jury) E.g.Virginia Statue for Religious Freedom (Bedrock of all these governments was **republicanism** i.e power comes from folks)

As**written**documents, the state constitutions were intended to represent a **fundamental law**, superior to the short-lived impulses of ordinary legislation.

In the Revolutionary era, the capitals of New Hampshire, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were all moved westward.

**Economic Crosscurrents**

Economic democracy preceded political democracy.

After gaining its independence, the United States had limited trade with Britain, so it had to start making more products "in-house."

The post-war economy was not very good, and many Americans were poorer after the war.

**Creating a Confederation**

Shortly before declaring independence in 1776, the 2nd Continental Congress appointed a committee to draft a written constitution for the new nation.  The finished product was the **Articles of Confederation**.  It was **adopted** by Congress in **1777** and it convinced France that America had a genuine government.  The Articles of Confederation wasn't **ratified by all 13 colonies until 1781.**

**The Articles of Confederation: America's First Constitution**

The 13 colonies were joined together for joint action in dealing with common problems such as foreign affairs.

**Congress had several major handicaps**:

1) It had no power to regulate commerce, and this loophole left the states free to establish conflictingly laws regarding tariffs and navigation.

2) Congress couldn't enforce its tax collection program.  The states were NOT required to pay the government taxes, they were merely asked.

3) Unicameral Congress where each state had one vote (Virginia & Rhode Island same representation) -> **9/13** votes to pass laws, All **13** to change the articles of confederation

4) No executive branch or court system

The Articles of Confederation had many faults, but it was a stepping stone towards the Constitution.

**Landmarks in Land Laws**

**Land Ordinance of 1784:** Established principle that territories could become state as their populations grew

**Land Ordinance of 1785:** stated that the acreage of the Old Northwest should be sold and the proceeds should be used to help pay off the national debt. (Some land section set aside for public education)

**Northwest Ordinance of 1787:** a uniform national land policy; created the Northwest Territories and gave the land to the government, the land could then be purchased by individuals; when a territory had 60,000 people, it might be admitted by Congress as a state, with all the privileges of the 13 other states. (**SLAVERY BANNED IN THE NORTHWEST**; Indians were still denied rights or even acknowledged as citizens in the US; Gave a sense of national unity)

**The World's Ugly Duckling**

New nation plagued with foreign policy problems

Britain declined to make any commercial treaty with the colonies or to repeal its Navigation Laws (required the use of British ships to trade with Britain). Lord Sheffield argued in his pamphlet that Britain could win back America's trade without repealing the navigation laws.

The **British remained in the Americas**where they maintained their fur trade with the Indians.  The American states did not honor the treaty of peace regarding debts and Loyalists.  The British primarily stayed because they wanted to keep the Indians on their side in case the Americans decided to attack Canada.

British built forts in the northwest, disrupted trade and armed native resistance to the frontier.

Spain was openly unfriendly to the Americans.  It closed off the Mississippi river to commerce in **1784**. France demanded immediate repayment of loans and barbary pirates harassed American shipping.

**The Horrid Specter of Anarchy**

**Shay's Rebellion:** occurred in western Massachusetts in **1786**; impoverished back-country farmers, who were losing their farms through mortgage foreclosures and tax delinquencies, attempted to enforce their demands of cheap paper money, lighter taxes, and a suspension of property takeovers; led by Captain Daniel Shays.  The uprising was crushed but it led to changes in laws. (Increased calls for a stronger central govt.; Showed divide between folks on the frontier and wealthy east cost)

**A Convention of "Demigods"**

In **1786**, Virginia called for a **convention at Annapolis, Maryland**to deal with the issue of **interstate commerce**. Alexander Hamilton saved the convention from collapsing (delegates from only 5 states showed up).  He called Congress to meet in Philadelphia the next year to fix**entire fabric of the Articles of Confederation**.

Alexander Hamilton was an advocate of a powerful central government.

On **May 25, 1787**, 55 representatives from every state except for Rhode Island were sent to Philadelphia to discuss how the government should operate.  (**Constitutional Convention**) George Washington was elected as the leader. (**ABSENT:** Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson etc.)

**Patriots in Philadelphia**

The delegates hoped to save the revolutionary idealism and make it into a strong political structure.

**Hammering Out a Bundle of Compromises**

Some of the delegates decided they would**scrap** the old Articles of Confederation, contradicting instructions from Congress to revise it.

* The "**large-state plan**" was proposed by Madison, **Virginia** and was the first suggested framework of the Constitution.  It said that a state's representation in Congress should be based upon the state's population. (Bicameral proportional legislature)
* N**ew Jersey** presented the "**small-state plan**."  It centered on equal representation in Congress without regards to a state's size or population. (Unicameral equal rep leg.)
* A "**Great Compromise**" by Roger Sherman was eventually agreed upon.  It called for representation by population in the **House of Representatives**, and equal representation in the **Senate**.  Each state would have 2 senators.  The new **Constitution**also called for a President.

Because of arguments over if the slaves would count towards the general population of the state, the "**three-fifths compromise**" was created.  The new Constitution also called for the **end of the slave trade by the end of 1807.**All new state constitutions except Georgia's forbade overseas slave trade.

The Constitution was meant to be a broad document. It grew out of **common law**, in which it is unnecessary to be specific about every possible detail. Rhode Island was not present at the Constitutional Convention. Fugitive Slave clause – Get your property back; Slavery was protected in the original constitution

**Safeguards for Conservatism**

The members of the Constitutional Convention **agreed** **economically** (they demanded sound money and the protection of private property), and they **agreed** **politically** (they favored a stronger government with 3 branches and with checks and balances system).

**The Clash of Federalists and Anti-federalists**

**Anti-federalists** opposed the stronger federal government because they feared it would take away the power of the common man. They were led by Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and Richard Henry Lee.  The anti-federalists mostly consisted of the poorest class.

**Federalists** were led by George Washington and Benjamin Franklin.  Most of the Federalists lived in the settled areas along the seaboard.  Overall, they were wealthier, more educated, and better organized than the anti-federalists.  They also controlled the press. Madison & Hamilton along with John Jay wrote 85 federalist papers to push for ratification.Having a guaranteed bill of rights helped achieve ratification from anti-federalists as enumerated individual rights & explicitly restricted power of the feds

**The Great Debate in the States**

Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, and New Hampshire were the first 9 states to sign the Constitution.  Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island were the only states to not sign it.  (**4 Laggard States**)

**The Four Laggard States**

Virginia and New York eventually ratified the Constitution before it was put into effect.  Rhode Island and North Carolina were the last states to ratify it, and they did so only after the new government had been in operation for a few months.

These 4 states did not want to ratify the Constitution, but they could not safely exist as the only states "outside of the fold."

**Features of Constitution**

Set up a govt. based upon popular sovereignty, separation of pwers between three branches

Adopted a federalism model for power between fed v state govt., Constitution would be the “supreme law of the land”, President elected by the electoral college due to fears of mob rule

**\*\* Extra \*\***

**A Conservative Triumph**

The architects of the Constitution believed that every branch (executive, judiciary, and legislative) effectively represented the people.

**The Pursuit of Equality**

The Continental Army officers formed an exclusive hereditary order called the **Society of the Cincinnati**.

**Virginia Statue for Religious Freedom:** created in **1786** by Thomas Jefferson and his co-reformers; stated that religion should not be imposed on anybody and that each person decided his/her own faith.

The Philadelphia **Quakers** founded the first **anti-slavery society** in **1775.**

The 1st Continental Congress called for the complete **abolition of the slave trade** in **1774**.  Several northern states went further and either completely abolished slavery or provided the gradual emancipation of slaves.  No states south of Pennsylvania abolished slavery.

**Civic Virtue**: the idea that democracy depended on the unselfish commitment of each citizen to the public good.

**Republican Motherhood**: the idea that the mother was selflessly devoted to her family; this was described as the model of a proper republican mother.

**Chapter 10 (1789 – 1800 -> New Republic – Adams + Washington)**

Launching the New Ship of State

1789-1800

**Growing Pains**

The American population was doubling every 25 years in the late 1700s.

**Washington for President**

George Washington was unanimously elected as President by the Electoral College in **1789**.  He took the oath of office on April 30, 1789.  He established the cabinet.

Washington's cabinet consisted of: Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, and Secretary of War Henry Knox.

**Bill of Rights**

James Madison wrote the **Bill of Rights**and helped get them passed by Congress in **1791.**

Intially, there were 10 amendments which protected against government infringement

The **Judiciary Act of 1789** created the federal court system, including the Supreme Court. It also created the office of attorney general.

John Jay became the first Chief Justice.

**Hamilton Revives the Corpse of Public Credit**

Alexander Hamilton set out to fix the financial system of America. One of his first objectives was to strengthen national credit. In this vein, he pushed for **funding at par**, which meant that the federal government would pay off its debts at face value plus interest. He also pushed for **assumption**, in which the federal government would pay states' debts.

States with large debts, like Massachusetts, accepted Hamilton's proposal, but states with small debts, like Virginia, did not want the government to assume state debts.  Hamilton's plan was passed by Congress in 1790 in a deal that placed the District of Columbia on the Potomac River (next to Virginia).

Hamilton’s financial plan

* Report on Public Credit: Called for the federal govt. to pay off the national debt & assume war debt of states (Assumption plan) => Jefferson compromise which led to capital being moved closer to south i.e Washington DC
* Developing Manufacturing: Supported high tariffs i.e tax on imports to develop infant industries; Excise taxes i.e tax on specific item to raise revenue to pay debt
* Created a National Bank that would help create a stable, healthy economy and currency

**Customs, Duties, and Excise Taxes**

Hamilton believed that a **national debt** was good for the country: the more creditors to whom the government owed money, the more people there would be with a personal stake in the success of the government.

Hamilton supported the first tariff law**(1789)**, which imposed taxes on certain imports. This brought in much-needed revenue for the government and protected small American industries.

In **1791**, Congress passed an **excise tax** on a few domestic items, including whiskey.

**Hamilton Battles Jefferson for a Bank**

Alexander Hamilton proposed a **Bank of the United States** that could print paper money and provide a stable national currency.  The national bank would also be a place where the Treasury could deposit monies.

Thomas Jefferson strongly opposed the Bank stating it was unconstitutional.  He felt that the states had the right to manage their own money.  Most of the opposition came from the south and most of the support came from the north.

Hamilton prevailed and the 1st Bank of the United States was created in **1791**.  Its charter lasted for 20 years and was located in Philadelphia.

**Note:** Hamilton v Jefferson on the bank; Jefferson believed in a strict interpretation of the constitution while Hamilton argued that the “necessary and proper” clause allowed Congress to create the BUS since it was necessary to carry out its enumerated powers (Pushed for a more loose interpretation of the constitution)

**Mutinous Moonshiners in Pennsylvania**

The **Whiskey Rebellion**in Pennsylvania in **1794** was lead by distillers who strongly opposed the 1791 excise tax on whiskey.  The rebellion was ended when President Washington sent in federal troops.  Although the troops faced no opposition, a strong message was sent by the government stating that it would enforce the law. Critics like Jefferson were disturbed by use of force.

**The Emergence of Political Parties**

Political parties had not existed in America when George Washington took office.

The personal feud between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton developed into a political rivalry. In the 1790s, Jefferson and Madison organized their opposition to the Hamiltonian program but confined it to Congress.  In due time, this organized opposition grew and the **two-party system** emerged.

**Federalists** (Strong central govt, Loose interpretation, Supported Hamilton’s economic vision of having a mixed/industrial economy, Pro England) vs **Jeffersonian Republicans** (Favored state rights, Strict interpretation, Supported agrarian Jeffersonian economic vision, Pro French)

**The Impact of the French Revolution**

When Washington's first administration had ended in 1793, a formation of two political groups had emerged: **Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans**and **Hamilton Federalists.**

Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans: supported states' rights and a smaller government

Hamilton Federalists: supported a powerful federal government

The **French Revolution** started in **1789**and eventually involved many European countries. It began peacefully but entered a violent phase when France declared war on Austria in 1792.  Things started to get worse when King Louis XVI was beheaded in 1793, the church was attacked, and the head-rolling**Reign of Terror** was begun.

**Washington's Neutrality Proclamation**

Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans wanted to **support** the French in their war against the British. The Federalists were **opposed**. Washington issued the **Neutrality Proclamation of 1793**stating the country's neutrality from the Britain-France war.  He was backed by Hamilton. Jefferson resigns as Secretary of State after this.

Neutrality is tested when the French minister Edmond Genet travels to the US to try convincing people to enter the war in support of France. He gets blowback from both sides of the Atlantic.

**Embroilments with Britain**

For years, the British had retained the frontier posts on U.S. soil, all in defiance of the peace treaty of 1783.  The London government did not want to abandon the valuable fur trade in the Great Lakes region, and British agents openly sold firearms (**impressment**) to the **Miami Confederacy**, an alliance of 8 Indian nations who terrorized Americans.

The Jeffersonians felt that American should again fight Britain in defense of America's liberties.  The Federalists opposed this action because Hamilton's hopes for economic development depended on trade with Britain.

**Jay's Treaty and Washington's Farewell**

In a last attempt to avoid war, President Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to London in **1794** to negotiate.  Opposed by Democratic-Republicans, Jay hammered out a treaty, **Jay's Treaty**, in which the British promised to evacuate the chain of posts on U.S. soil and pay for damages for the seizures of American ships.  Britain did not agree to anything about future maritime seizures or about supplying arms to Indians.  Kept US neutral and also called for the U.S. to continue to pay the debts owed t o British merchants on pre-Revolutionary War accounts.

Jay's Treaty caused Spain, which feared an Anglo-American alliance, to strike a deal with the U.S.

In **Pinckney's Treaty of 1795** with Spain, Spain granted the Americans free navigation of the Mississippi River and the large, disputed territory north of Florida.

In his Farewell Address to the nation, Washington urged against permanent alliances.  He left office in **1797**.

**John Adams Becomes President**

John Adams (Washington's Vice President) beat Thomas Jefferson to become to the **2nd President in 1797**.

Hamilton became the leader of the **Federalist Party**, known as the "High Federalists."

**Unofficial Fighting with France**

France was upset with Jay's Treaty and it started capturing American merchant ships.  President John Adams sent John Marshall to France to negotiate in **1797**.  Hoping the meet **Talleyrand**, the French foreign minister, Adams's envoy was secretly approached by 3 go-betweens, later referred to as X, Y, and Z (Mme de Villette, Jean Conrad Hottinguer, and Lucien Hauteral).  The French spokesmen demanded a bribe of $250,000 just to talk to Talleyrand.  Angered by the intolerable terms, Marshall and the envoy returned to the U.S.

Infuriated with the **XYZ Affair**, America began preparations for war:  the Navy Department was created; the three-ship navy was expanded; the United States Marine Corps was re-established.

**Adams Puts Patriotism Above Party**

Because France did not want another enemy, it said that if the Americans sent another negotiator minister, then he would be received with proper respect.

Napoleon Bonaparte was the dictator of France.

Eager to free his hands of a potential enemy, Napoleon Bonaparte signed the **Convention of 1800** with American representative John Jay.  It annulled the alliance between France and America that had existed since the Revolutionary War. The convention also called for France to return captured American ships and for the U.S. to pay the damage claims of American shippers (damages were caused by France).

**The Federalist Witch Hunt**

To decrease the number of pro-Jeffersonians, the Federalist Congress passed a series of oppressive laws aimed at "aliens", or foreigners who came to America and supported Jefferson.

These **Alien** **Laws** raised the residence requirements for aliens who desired to become citizens from 5 years to 14 years (**Naturalization Act**).  They also stated that the President could deport or jail foreigners in times of peace or hostilities (**Alien Act**).

The **Sedition Act** stated that anyone who impeded the policies of the government or falsely defamed its officials would be liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment.

**The Virginia (Madison) and Kentucky (Jefferson) Resolutions**

Kentucky (Jefferson) and Virginia (Madison wrote) passed resolutions that stated that the states had the right to refuse laws created by the government. Virtually no other state followed the two states' resolutions. Compact theory suggested that states had mad a compute with the nation government

**Federalists versus Democratic-Republicans**

Hamilton Federalists supported a strong central government; they believed that the government should support private enterprise, not interfere with it; and they supported the British.

Jeffersonian anti-Federalists demanded a weak central government and supported states' rights.

**Chapter 11 (1800 – 1812 -> Jeffersonian America)**

The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic

1800-1812

**Federalist and Republican Mudslingers**

Thomas Jefferson became the victim of one of America's first "**whispering campaigns**."  The Federalists accused him of having an affair with one of his slaves.

**The Jeffersonian "Revolution of 1800"**

Thomas Jefferson beat John Adams to win the **election of 1800** by a majority of 73 to 65 electoral votes.**Revolution of 1800**: the term given to the election of 1800; no Federalist became president after this election.

**Responsibility Breeds Moderation**

Unlike his predecessors, after Jefferson's election, he dismissed few public servants for political reasons.

**Jeffersonian Policies**

He believed in the strict interpretation, limited fed govt and pro-farmers

* Eliminated excise taxes
* Lowered the national debt
* Did not dismantle the BUS and debt plan
* Louisiana Purchase
  + Used implied powers to make the deal happen (loose interpretation)
  + Napoleon forced to sell due to Haitian revolution (slave revolt), fight with England
* Pardoned prisoners of the sedition acts; sent navy to fight the pirates

Louisiana Purchase

* TJ pushes to buy New Orleans from France for $10 million dollars – James Monroe sent
* Napoleon offers entire Louisiana territory for $15 million dollars
* Doubles the size of the US, pushes towards an agrarian society of independent farmers
* Avoided a potential threat of France along nation’s borders
* Weakened the federalist party
* Lewis and Clark led a scientific exploration of the Trans-Mississippi West -> Start of the US claims to Oregon territory and Pacific coast

**The "Dead Clutch" of the Judiciary**

**Judiciary Act of 1801:** passed by the expiring Federalist Congress; created 16 new federal judgeships and other judicial offices.  The new **Republican-Democratic Congress**quickly **repealed** the act and kicked out the 16 newly seated judges.  One **Federalist judge**, Chief Justice John Marshall, was not removed.  He served under presidents including Jefferson and others for 34 years.  He shaped the American legal tradition more than any other person.

James Madison was the new **Secretary of State**.

***Marbury vs. Madison (1803)*** - James Madison, the new secretary of state, had cut judge Marbury's salary; Marbury sued James Madison for his pay. The court ruled that Marbury had the right to his pay, but the court did not have the authority to force Madison to give Marbury his pay. Most importantly, this decision showed that the Supreme Court had the final authority in determining the meaning of the Constitution.

Established judicial review i.e the power to declare federal laws unconstitutional

Samuel Chase**:** a Supreme Court justice that the Democratic-Republican Congress tried to impeach; he was not removed due to a lack of votes in the Senate.

**\*\*Extra\*\***

**Jeffersonian Restraint**

Jefferson quickly pardoned the prisoners of the Sedition Acts.  The **Naturalization Law of 1802**reduced the requirement of 14 years of residence to the previous 5 years.

Jefferson also did away with the excise tax.

Albert Gallatin: Secretary of Treasury to Jefferson; believed that a national debt wasn't a blessing; he reduced the national debt.

**Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior**

Jefferson preferred to make the military smaller.

Jefferson was forced to change his thoughts of not using military force when the leader of **Tripoli**informally declared war on the United States.  Jefferson sent the new navy to Tripoli and after 4 years of fighting**,** a deal was reached.  The U.S. paid Tripoli $60,000 for the release of captured Americans.

**The Louisiana Godsend**

Napoleon Bonaparte convinced the king of Spain to **give Louisiana land area to France in 1800.**

Not wanting to fight Napoleon and France in western America, Jefferson sent James Monroe to join Robert Livingston in Paris in **1803** to buy as much land as he could for $10 million.

Napoleon decided to sell all of Louisiana and **abandon his dream of a New World Empire**for 2 reasons:

1) He failed to re-conquer the island of Santo Domingo, for which Louisiana was to serve as a source of foodstuffs.

2) Because Britain controlled the seas, Napoleon didn't want Britain to take over Louisiana. Selling the land to America removed this possibility and it gave Napoleon much-needed cash. He also hoped giving the land to America would help make America a world-power that would disrupt the ambitions of the British king.

Robert Livingston: along with James Monroe, he negotiated in Paris for the Louisiana land area; signed a treaty on**April 30, 1803,**ceding **Louisiana** to the United States for **$15 million**.  The Americans had signed 3 treaties and gotten much land to the west of the Mississippi.  **820,000 square miles** at 3 cents/acre.  (**Louisiana Purchase**)

**Louisiana in the Long View**

Jefferson sent his personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis and a military officer, William Clark to explore the northern part of the **Louisiana Purchase**.

**\*\*End\*\***

**The Aaron Burr Conspiracies**

Aaron Burr: Jefferson's first-term vice president; after being dropped from Jefferson's cabinet, he joined a group of extremist Federalists who **plotted the secession of New England and New York**; Alexander Hamilton uncovered the plot.  Burr challenged Hamilton to a dueland Hamilton accepted.  **Hamilton refused to shoot and he was shot and killed**by Burr.

General James Wilkinson: the corrupt military governor of the Louisiana Territory; made an allegiance with**Burr** to separate the western part of the United States from the East and expand their **new confederacy with invasions of Spanish-controlled Mexico and Florida;** betrayed Burr when he learned that Jefferson knew of the plot; Burr was acquitted of the charges of treason by Chief Justice John Marshall and he fled to Europe.

**A Precarious Neutrality**

Jefferson was **reelected in 1804**, capturing 162 electoral votes, while his Federalist opponent (Charles Pinckney) only received 14 votes.

England was the power of the seas, and France had the power of land.

**England** issued a series of **Orders in Council** in **1806**.  They closed the European ports under French control to foreign shipping.  The **French**ordered the **seizure of all merchant ships** that entered British ports. (Berlin Decree)

**Chesapeake Affair:** a royal ship attacked the U.S. frigate, the Chesapeake, after the Americans refused to returned four alleged British deserters.

**The Hated Embargo**

In **1807**, Jefferson passed the **Embargo Act**.  It banned the exportation of any goods to any countries.  With the act, Jefferson planned to force France and England, who both depended on American trade, to respect America and its citizens, who had been killed and captured by both countries.  The embargo significantly hurt the profits of U.S. merchants and was consequently hated by Americans.

The act was repealed in **1809** and a substitute act was enacted: The **Non-Intercourse Act**.  It opened up trade to every country except France and Britain.

The**embargo failed because** Jefferson overestimated the dependence of Britain and France on America's trade. Britain was able to trade with the Latin American republics and France had enough land in Europe to support itself.

**Madison's Gamble**

James Madison became president on **March 4, 1809**.

Congress issued **Macon's Bill No. 2.**It reopened American trade with the entire world, but it had a clause stating that if Britain or France repealed its commercial restrictions, then the U.S. would reinstate its trading embargo against the non-repealing country. Napoleon convinced James Madison to give Britain three months to lift its Orders in Council.  Madison did, but Britain chose not to lift its Orders in Council, and Madison had to re-enact the United States's trade embargo, but this time just against Britain.

Macon's Bill No. 2 led to the **War of 1812**.

**Tecumseh and the Prophet**

**Twelfth Congress:** met in 1811; the "war hawks" wanted to go to war with the British and wanted to eliminate the Indian threats to pioneers.

Tecumseh & Tenskwatawa: Shawnee brothers who unified many Indian tribes in a last ditch battle with the settlers; allied with the British.

William Henry Harrison: governor of the Indiana territory; defeated the Shawnee at the Battle of Tippecanoe.

**Mr. Madison's War**

On **June 1, 1812**, Madison asked Congress to declare war on the British and it agreed.

Reasons

* England’s arming of native resistance
* Continued violation of the US neutrality
* Pressure from War Hawks in Congress
  + Desire for more land
  + protect American honor
* Democratic-Republicans tended to favor France

**Chapter 12 (1812 – 1824 -> War of 1812, Era of Good Feelings)**

The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism

1812-1824

War of 1812

* Initially went poorly -> Divided nation, failed invasion of Canada
* British burned DC and attempted to defeat Fort McHenry in Baltimore
* Treaty of Ghent -> Formally ended the war, stalemate
* Two weeks after the war ended Andrew Jackson defeated the British at the battle of New Orleans

**On to Canada over Land and Lakes**

The Americans tried to invade Canada from Detroit, Niagara, and Lake Champlain.  All were fought off by the Canadians.

The Americans then attacked by sea and were more successful.

Oliver Hazard Perry: captured a British fleet in Lake Erie.

General Harrison's army overtook the British at Detroit and Fort Malden in the**Battle of the Thames in October 1813**.

Thomas Macdonough: naval officer who forced the invading British army near **Plattsburgh** to retreat on **September 11, 1814**; he saved upper New York from British conquest.

**Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended**

In August of 1814, a second British force attacked Washington D.C. They **burned** most of the capital, including the**White House and Capitol**.

Francis Scott Key: American prisoner aboard a British ship who watched the British fleet bombard Fort McHenry; wrote the "Star Spangled Banner."

Andrew Jackson defended New Orleans at the **Battle of New Orleans.**

**The Treaty of Ghent**

Tsar Alexander I of Russia called the Americans and British to come to peace because he didn't want his British ally to lose strength in the Americas and let Napoleon take over Europe.  The**Treaty of Ghent**, signed on **December 24, 1814**in Ghent, Belgium, was an armistice.  John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay went to Ghent for the signing.  Both sides stopped fighting and conquered territory was restored.

**Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention**

**Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island**met in **1814** in Hartford, Connecticut for a secret meeting to discuss their disgust of the war and to redress their grievances.  The **Hartford Convention's** final report demanded:

- Financial assistance from Washington to compensate for lost trade from embargoes.

- Constitutional amendments requiring a 2/3 vote in Congress before an embargo could be imposed, new states admitted, or war declared.

- The abolition of slavery.

- A President could only serve 1 term.

- The abolition of the 3/5 clause.

- The prohibition of the election of 2 successive Presidents from the same state.

Few took serious interest in the demands in the wake of the Ghent treaty. The Hartford resolutions marked the **death of the Federalist party**.  The party nominated their last presidential candidate in 1816.

**The Second War for American Independence**

The **War of 1812** showed other nations around the world that America would defend its beliefs.

The **Rush-Bagot Agreement**was made between the U.S. and Britain in 1817, and it limited the naval armament on the Great Lakes.

**Nascent Nationalism**

The most impressive by-product of the War of 1812 was heightened **nationalism.**

The army and navy were expanded and the Bank of the United States was revived by Congress in 1816.

**The So-Called Era of Good Feelings**

The Federalists ran a presidential candidate for the last time in **1816**.  James Monroe won the election. The time during the administrations of President Monroe was known as the "**Era of Good Feelings**" because the 2 political parties were getting along.

Following war of 1812 -> Heightened nationalist, one party i.e Democratic Republican party rule that was known as “The Era of Good Feelings”

* Growing sectionalism (Regional interests diverging)
* Debate over the American system (tariff, BUS etc.)
* Slavery
* Panic of 1819 (1st major crash, Caused by over-speculation of frontier lands)

**"The American System"**

Congress instituted the **1st protective tariff**, the **Tariff of 1816**

* **Protection for American companies**: British companieswere trying to put American factories out of business by selling their British goods for much less than the American factories. The tariff placed a **20-25% tax** on the value of dutiable imports.
* This tax increased over time, creating problems of no competition between companies.

Henry Clay created a plan for developing a profitable U.S. economy.  It was called the **American System**.  It had**3 main parts**:

1) A **strong banking system** that would provide easy and abundant credit. (Formed 2nd bank)

2) A**protective tariff** that would allow eastern manufacturing to flourish.

3) A **network of roads and canals** that would transport raw materials across the country.

President Madisonvetoed a bill to give **states aid for infrastructure,** deeming it unconstitutional. The Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans were opposed to using federal money to support interstate improvements.

**The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times**

The **Panic of 1819** was the first financial panic since President Washington took office.  The main cause was **over-speculation**in frontier lands.

The Bank of the United States was hated by western farmers because it foreclosed on many farms.

**Missouri Compromise**

* Missouri petitions to enter the union as a slave state (part of the Louisiana territory)
  + This would upset 11-11 free/slave state balance
* **Tallmadge Amendment** proposed: Gradual emancipation of slaves in Missouri (South defeated this NY amendment as they saw it as a way towards abolition of slavery)
* Henry Clay proposes the **Missouri compromise**
  + Missouri enters as a slave state
  + Maine enters as a free state
  + Above 36’30’ slavery would be prohibited
* Temporarily stemmed growing tensions

\*\*Extra\*\*

**Growing Pains of the West**

Between **1791 and 1819**, **9** states from the West had joined the United States.  People moved west because of cheap land, the construction of highways, and many Indian territories had been eliminated.The **Land Act of 1820** authorized a buyer to purchase 80 virgin acres at a minimum of $1.25 an acre.  The West also demanded cheap transportation and cheap money.

**Slavery and the Sectional Balance**

The House of Representatives passed the **Tallmadge Amendment**, making it more difficult for Missouri to become a state.  It did not allow for anymore slaves to be brought into Missouri and for the gradual emancipation of children born to slave parents already in Missouri.  The amendment was defeated by the slave states in Congress.

Peculiar Institution: an expression used to describe slavery and its economic impacts in the South

**The Uneasy Missouri Compromise**

**Henry Clay**introduced a compromise that decided whether or not Missouri would be admitted as a slave state.  Congress decided to admit **Missouri** as a**slave state**in **1820.**But, **Maine**, which was apart of Massachusetts, was to be admitted as a separate, **free state**.  Therefore, there were 12 slave states and 12 free states.

The **Missouri Compromise** by Congress forbade slavery in the remaining territories in the Louisiana Territory north of the line of 36° 30', except for Missouri.

James Monroe was re-elected Presidentin **1820**.

\*\*End\*\*

**John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism**

***McCulloch*vs.*Maryland*(1819)**involved an attempt by Maryland to destroy a branch of the Bank of the United States by imposing a tax on the Bank's notes.  John Marshall declared the U.S. Bank constitutional by invoking the Hamiltonian doctrine of implied powers.  He strengthened federal authority when he **denied the right of Maryland to tax the Bank**.

***Cohens*vs. *Virginia*(1821)**involved the Cohens appealing to the Supreme Court after being found guilty of illegally selling lottery tickets in Virginia.  **Virginia won** and the conviction was withheld, but the ruling further cemented the powers of the federal government.

***Gibbons*vs. *Ogden*(1824)**came up when New York tried to give a private company a monopoly of waterborne commerce between New York and New Jersey.  (Meaning that no other company could use the waterway.)  **New York lost.**

**Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses**

***Fletcher*vs. *Peck*(1810):** The Georgia legislature granted 35 million acres to private speculators; the next legislature cancelled the bribery-induced transaction.  John Marshall let the state give the acres to the private speculators calling it a contract and constitutional. The decision protected property rights against popular pressures.

***Dartmouth College*vs. *Woodward*(1819):** Dartmouth College was given a charter by King George III but New Hampshire wanted to take it away.  John Marshall ruled in favor of the college.

Daniel Webster: "Expounding Father"; served in both the House and Senate.

**Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida**

John Quincy Adams: Secretary of State to James Monroe. US stabilizes position in foreign affairs

* The **Anglo-American Convention (1818)** allowed the Americans to share the Newfoundland fisheries with the Canadians and provided for a 10-year joint occupation of the Oregon Country without a surrender of the rights/claims of either America or Britain.
* **Adams-Onis Treaty (1819):** the Florida Purchase Treaty of 1819, Spain ceded Florida and Spanish claims to Oregon in exchange for America's claims to Texas. (With the many revolutions taking place in South America, Spain was forced to take many of its troops out of **Florida**.  General Andrew Jackson went into Florida and captured the 2 most important Spanish posts in the area)

**The Menace of Monarchy in America**

After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, the Europeans wanted to eliminate **democracy**.

George Canning: British foreign secretary; asked the American minister in London if the United States would band together with the British in a **joint declaration**renouncing any interest in acquiring Latin American territory, and specifically warning the European dictators to keep out of Latin America.

**Monroe and His Doctrine**

Secretary Adams thought the British feared that the Americans would take Spanish territory in the Americas, ultimately threatening Britain's possessions in the Caribbean.

**Monroe Doctrine (1823):**President Monroe's warning to the European powers -> Stay out of the western hemisphere and the US agreed to avoid European affairs -> Not much immediate impact (US cannot enforce cause weak, British was however aligned) US will play a huge role in Latin American affairs) => **Non-colonialism** and **Non-intervention**

**Monroe's Doctrine Appraised**

The **Europeans powers were offended**by the Monroe Doctrine. This was in part because of America's soft military strength.

President Monroe was more concerned with the **security of America**when he issued the Monroe Doctrine.  He basically warned the Old World powers to stay away.  The**Doctrine thrived off nationalism**.

**Russo-American Treaty of 1824**: the Russians retreated farther north into Alaska

**Chapter 13 (1824 – 1840 -> Jacksonian Era)**

The Rise of a Mass Democracy

1824-1840

The **Democrat** party emerged in **1828**.

**The "Corrupt Bargain" of 1824**

* Well-organized parties had not yet emerged, and there were 4 main "Republican" candidates in the **election of 1824**:  Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William Crawford, and Henry Clay.
* **No candidate won the majority of the electoral votes**, so, according to the Constitution, the House of Representatives had to choose the winner out of the top 3 candidates.
* Henry Clay was eliminated because he received the 4th most votes. Being the **Speaker of the House**, though, he did have much say in who became president. Clay convinced the House to elect John Quincy Adams as president.  Adams agreed to make Clay the **Secretary of State** for getting him into office.
* The public felt that a "**corrupt bargain**" had taken place because Andrew Jackson had received the popular vote.

**A Yankee Misfit in the White House**

Despite his stellar record as a secretary of state, John Quincy Adams has difficulties as President -> Never had majority of support in Congress, Charges of “corruption” hanged over him. John Quincy Adams was a **strong nationalist**and he supported the building of national roads and canals.  He also supported education.

**Going "Whole Hog" for Jackson in 1828**

Before the election of 1828, two parties had formed: **National Republicans**and **Democratic-Republicans** (also referred to as just "Democrat"). **Adams and Clay**were the figures of the **National Republicans**and **Jackson**was with the **Democratic-Republicans**.

Andrew Jackson beat Adams to win the **election of 1828.** The majority of his support came from the South, while Adams's support came from the North.

**"Old Hickory" as President**

* 1st president from the West & 2nd president without a college education.
* “Common Man”
* Caucus System (1790-1828) => Party Convention (After 1828 – Members from pol party nominate the candidate)

**The Spoils System**

* Involves rewarding supporters with public office
* When the Democrats took control of the White House, they **replaced most public officials**with their own people (the common man).  These people were illiterate and incompetent.
* Corruption & ineffectiveness accompanied the new system (Jackson defended it on democratic grounds saying “opening it to new people”)

**The Tricky "Tariff of Abominations"**

* **The** **Tariff of 1828:**
  + Called the "Black Tariff" or the "Tariff of Abominations"; also called the "**Yankee Tariff**".
  + It was hated by Southerners because it was an extremely high tariff and they felt it discriminated against them.  The South was having economic struggles and they used the tariff as a scapegoat for their problems.
* In **1822**, Denmark Vesey led a **slave rebellion** in Charleston, South Carolina.
* The ***South Carolina Exposition***, made by John C. Calhoun, was published in **1828**.  It was a pamphlet that denounced the Tariff of 1828 as unjust and unconstitutional.

"**Nullies" in the South**

* Nullification Theory: A state had the right to decide whether to obey federal law or nullify it (Precedent set with the sedition acts against the Virginia and Kentucky
* To meet the South's demands, Congress passed the **Tariff of 1832**, a slightly lower tariff compared to the Tariff of 1828.  It fell short of the South's demands.
* The state legislature of South Carolina called for **tariff to be void in South Carolina**. The convention threatened succession if feds collect the customs duties by force.
* Jackson pushed for “Olive Branch and Sword” approach -> Congress passes the Force Bill of 1833 (Fed army would collect the tariff and nullification will not be tolerated); Henry Clay introduced the **Tariff of 1833 as compromise and nullification was rescinded.**

**The Trail of Tears**

* Jackson's Democrats were committed to western expansion, but such expansion meant confrontation with the Indians who inhabited the land east of the Mississippi.
* The **Society for Propagating the Gospel Among Indians**was founded in **1787** to Christianize Indians. The **"Five Civilized Tribes"**were the**Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws,**and **Seminoles**. These tribes made efforts to assimilate into white culture. President Jackson wanted to move the Indians to the west of the Mississippi river.
* Despite Supreme Court rulings that consistently favored the Indians' land rights, Congress passed the **Indian Removal Act in 1830**.  It moved more than 100,000 Indians living east of the Mississippi to reservations west of the Mississippi.  Many Indians died on forced marches along the **Trail of Tears**.
* The **Seminoles in Florida refused to leave Florida but that triggered the Seminole Indian war** until they retreated deeper into the Everglades or were moved to the Oklahoma area.

**Note:** Worchester v Georgia (1932) – Georgia law does not apply to the Cherokee nation i.e they cannot be forced to move; Jackson ignored the decision and said “John Marshall has made his decision, let him enforce it if he can”

**The Bank War**

* President Andrew Jackson despised the Bank of the United States because he felt it was very **monopolistic**.
* The Bank of the United States was a private institution that was not accountable to the people; it was only accountable to its investors.  The bank **minted gold and silver coins**.  Nicholas Biddle, the president of the Bank of the United States, held an immense and possibly unconstitutional amount of power over the nation's financial affairs.
* The **Bank War**erupted in **1832** when Daniel Webster and Henry Clay presented Congress with a bill to renew the Bank's charter before the 1836 expiry. Clay wanted to make itan issue for the electionof 1832.  He felt that if Jackson signed offon the bill, then Jackson would **alienate the people of the West** who hated the Bank.
* If Jacksonvetoed the bill, then he would **alienate the wealthy class of the East**who supported the Bank. Clay did not account for the fact that the wealthy class was now a minority. Jackson vetoed the bill, calling the Bank unconstitutional.
* The veto showed that Jackson felt that the Executive Branch had more power than the Judicial Branchin determining the Constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. This was even though the Supreme Court had already ruled that the Bank was constitutional in*McCulloch vs. Maryland*(1819).

**Burying Biddle's Bank**

* The Bank of the United States charter expired in **1836**.  Jackson wanted to make sure that the Bank was destroyed.
* In **1833**, 3 years before the Bank's charter expired, Jackson withdrew all federal funds withdrawn and placed them into “Pet Banks” i.e state banks in democrat states.
* National Bank President => Nicholas Biddle calls in loans => Triggers widespread economic uncertainty
* Smaller, wildcat banks in the west had begun to issue their own currency.  But this "**wildcat**" currency was extremely unreliable because its value was based upon the value of the bank from which it was issued.
* In **1836**, "wildcat"currencyhad become so**unreliable** that Jackson told the **Treasury to issue a Specie Circular**, a decree that required all public lands to be purchased with metallic money.  This drastic step contributed greatly to the **financial panic of 1837**.

**New Political Parties**

Dems => Small fed govt, Fed govt should stay out of economic affairs and social issues, Strength: South, West and amongst workers in urban

Whigs => Favored strong central govt, Supported Clay’s American System, Tended to support public schooling and more reform movements, Strength: New England area, Protestants etc.

**Gone to Texas**

**Mexico**won its independencefrom Spain in **1821**.

* Because of this, ownership of Texas passed from Spain to Mexico. Mexico gave a large chunk of Texas land to Stephen Austin, who promised to bring families into Texas.
* Texans differed in many ways from the Mexicans, including the fact that Mexicans were against slavery, while the Texans supported it. 1830 – Slavery was outlawed in Texas, Santa Anna: dictator of Mexico; in 1835, he removed Texans' local rights and started to raise army to suppress the rebelling Texans.

**The Lone Star Rebellion**

Texas declared its independence in **1836**.

* Sam Houston: commander in chief for Texas army. General Houston forced Santa Anna to sign a **treaty in 1836** after Houston had captured Santa Anna in the **Battle of San Jacinto**. The treaty defined the Rio Grande as the southwestern boundary of an independent Texas.
* 1837 – Andrew Jackson recognized the Republic of Texas, Santa Anna rejects treaty
* The Texans wanted to become a state in the United States,  but the northerners did not want this because of the issue of slavery: admitting Texas would mean one more slave state.

**Log Cabins and Hard Cider of 1840**

William Henry Harrison defeated Van Buren to win the **election of 1840** for the Whigs.

Oldest president at the time at 68 years old, dies 32 days into his Presidency.

\*\*Extra\*\*

**"Old Hickory" Wallops Clay in 1833**

A third party entered the election in the election of 1832: **The Anti-Masonic party**.  The party hated the Masonic Order, a secret society, because it thought the Order was comprised of privileged, elite people.  Although Jackson was supported egalitarianism and "the common man", he was a Mason himself; therefore the Anti-Masons were an **anti-Jackson party**.  It gained support from evangelical Protestant groups.

The Jacksonians (Democrats) were opposed to government involvement in social and economic life. Andrew Jackson was reelected in**1832**.

**The Birth of the Whigs**

The Whigs were conservatives who supported government programs, reforms, and public schools.  They called for**internal improvements**like canals, railroads, and telegraph lines.

The Whigs claimed to be defenders of the common man and declared the Democrats the party of corruption. They absorbed the Anti-Masonic Party.

**The Election of 1836**

Martin Van Buren was Andrew Jackson's choice as his successor in the election of 1836. He won the election. General William Henry Harrison was one of the Whig's many presidential nominees.  The Whigs did not win because they did not unite behind just one candidate.

**Depression Doldrums and the Independent Treasury**

The **basic cause**of the **panic of 1837**was rampant speculation by banks. (Banks gave a lot of loans to people/businesses who, in the end, could not afford to repay the loans.) Jacksonian's financial policies also contributed to the panic. In **1836**, the failure of two British banks caused British investors to call in foreign loans.  These loans were the beginning of the panic.

The panic of 1837 caused hundreds of banks to collapse, commodity prices to drop, sales of public to fall, and the loss of jobs.

The Whigs proposed government policies to fix the economic downturn: expansion of bank credit, higher tariffs, subsidies for internal improvement. Van Buren rejected these proposals because he wanted to keep government involvement out of the economy.

Van Buren proposed the **Divorce Bill**.  Not passed by Congress, it called for separating the government and banking.

The **Independent Treasury Bill**was passed in **1840**.  An independent treasury would be established and government funds would be locked in vaults.

**Politics for the People**

There were **2 major changes in politics** after the Era of Good Feelings that were highlighted by the election of 1840:

1) Politicians who were too clean, too well dressed, too grammatical, and too intellectual were not liked. Aristocracy was not liked by the American people.  The **common man**was moving to the center of the national political stage.

**The Two-Party System**

2) There was a formation of a **two-party system**.  The two parties consisted of the **Democrats**andthe**Whigs** (the National Republican Party had died out).  Jacksonian **Democrats** supported individual liberties, states' rights, and federal restraint in social and economic affairs.  The **Whigs**supported the natural harmony of society and the value of community, a renewed national bank, protective tariffs, internal improvements, public schools, and moral reforms, such as the prohibition of liquor and the abolition of slavery.

\*\*End\*\*

**Chapter 14 (1790 – 1860 -> Rise of National Economy & Markets)**

Forging the National Economy

1790-1860

**Regional Specialization**

Sections developing distinct economies

* North – Industrial Revolution
* West – Agriculture (wheat, livestock etc.)
* South – Cash Crop economy

Tech & transportation improvements; High birth rate; Immigration – Irish, German, English etc.; Growth of Cities; Western expansion raises free/slave state issue

**Note:** Regional political and economic loyalties often continued to overshadow national concerns (National unity in danger)

Immigration

* Pull Factors: Lots of lands, Jobs in factories, American freedom, Irish potato famine (mid 1840s)
* Irish Immigrants
  + Largely settled in cities (Boston)
  + Did hard labor for low wages (“stealing out jobs”)
  + Catholic bias driven hate (Victims of anti-Catholicism)
  + Important political base for dems -> Tammany Hall in NY (Boss Tweed)
* German Immigrants
  + Diverse group – Mix religions, social classes, occupations (Germany not unified)
  + Largely settle in Old Northwest and German communities start popping up
* Nativism Rise
  + Took jobs from “native” Americans
  + Outvote the “native vote”, ruin American culture
  + Many Roman Catholic
  + Eg – Know Nothing Party: Pushed for immigration control
  + Despite these efforts, America was becoming ethnically and racially diverse

Northern Manufacturing

* Samuel Slather – 1790s => Father of the factory system; Memorized plans for machinery from England
* Eli Whitney’s Interchangeable Parts – Allowed for mass production in factories with greater efficiency
* Samuel Morse invents the telegraph in 1844 -> Revolution in communication

Factory Work in the North

* Manufacturing done in factories – Long hours, low wages, dangerous => From semi subsistence farming to wage slavery
* Lowell System – Factory in Mass. Worked by New England farmers daughters (Regulated every aspect of worker’s lives)
* Unions formally recognized by **Commonwealth v Hunt**
* North has a economic advantage which will prove fruitful in the Civil War

Transportation Revolution

* 1807 – Steamboat Clermont developed by Robert Fulton (Transportation costs cheaper)
* Turnpikes built => Cumberland Road built in 1811
* Erie Canal (1825) => Built by NYS (Canal boom 1820s-1830s)
* Railroads: Fast, more reliable, cheaper than canals => Explosion of construction (especially in North)
* 1860 – Continental economy emerged by extended markets (Fed vs state funding)

Farming Inventions => **McCormick Reaper** (Cyrus McCormick – 1830) better for cutting and gathering crops, **Steel plow** (John Deere – 1837) makes it easier to break through soil, **Cotton Gin** (Eli Whitney – 1793) made process more efficient and created huge demand for slaves => All of this paved the way for subsistence farming to become large scale **profit driven farming** (Demand for more land & machinery – Increased debt for farmers)

Big Picture

* Southern cotton will be raw material for manufacturing in the North (Internal salve trade going on even though foreign trade banned)
* Transition from subsistence farming to national network of industry & commerce
* Changes family dynamics as women/children leave to go out and work => “Cult of domesticity” still in place

\*\*Extra\*\*

**The Westward Movement**

The life as a western **pioneer** was very grim. Pioneers were poor and stricken with disease and loneliness.

**Shaping the Western Landscape**

**Fur trapping** was a large industry in the Rocky Mountain area.  Each summer, fur trappers would meet with traders from the East to exchange **beaver pelts**for **manufactured goods** ("rendezvous" system).

George Caitlin: painter and student of Native American life who was one of the first Americans to advocate the preservation of nature; proposed the idea of a**national park**.

**The March of Millions**

By the **mid-1800s**, the population was **doubling every 25 years**.  By **1860**, there were **33** states and the U.S. was the 4th most populous country in the western world.

The increased population and larger cities brought about disease and decreased living standards.

In the 1840s and 1850s, more European immigrants came to the Americas because Europe seemed to be **running out of room.**Immigrants also came to America to escape the aristocratic caste and state church, and there was more opportunity to improve one's life. Transoceanic steamboats also reduced ocean travel times.

**The Emerald Isle Moves West**

In the **1840s**, the "**Black Forties**," many **Irish** came to America because of a **potato rot** that induced a famine through Ireland.  Most of the Irish were Roman-Catholic.  They were politically powerful because they bonded together as one large voting body. They increased competition for jobs, so they were hated by native workers.  The Irish hated the blacks and the British.

**The German Forty-Eighters**

Between **1830 and 1860**, many **Germans**came to America because of crop failures and other hardships (collapse of German democratic revolutions).

Unlike the Irish, the Germans possessed a modest amount of material goods when they came to America. The Germans moved west into the Middle West (Wisconsin).

The Germans were more educated than the Americans, and they were opposed to slavery.

**Flare-ups of Antiforeignism**

The massive immigration of the Europeans to America inflamed the **prejudices**of American **nativists**.  The**Roman Catholics**created an entirely separate Catholic educational system to avoid the **American Protestant**educational system.

The American party (**Know-Nothing party**) was created by native Americans who opposed the immigrants.

Many people died in riots and attacks between the American natives and the immigrants.

**Creeping Mechanization**

In **1750**, steam was used with machines to take the place of human labor.  This enabled the **Industrial Revolution**in **England**.

It took **a while for the Industrial Revolution to spread to America**because soil in America was cheap and peasants preferred to grow crops as opposed to working in factories.  Because of this, labor was scarce until the immigrants came to America in the 1840s.  There was also a lack of investment money available in America. The large British factories also had a monopoly on the textile industry, with which American companies could not compete

**Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine**

Samuel Slater: "Father of the Factory System" in America; escaped Britain with memorized plans for textile machinery; put into operation the first machine to spin cotton thread in 1791.

Eli Whitney: built the first **cotton gin** in **1793**. The cotton gin was much more effective than slaves at separating the cotton seed from the cotton fiber. Its development affected the entire world. Because of the cotton gin, the South's production of cotton greatly increased and demand for cotton revived the demand for slavery.

**New England** became the **industrial center** of the Industrial Revolution in Americabecause it had poor soil for farming; it had a dense population for labor; shipping brought in capital; seaports enabled the import of raw materials and the export of the finished products.

**Marvels in Manufacturing**

The **War of 1812** created a**boom of American factories**and the use of American products as opposed to British imports.

The surplus in **American manufacturing dropped**following the **Treaty of Ghent in 1815**.  The British manufacturers sold their products to Americans at very low prices.  Congress passed the **Tariff of 1816**to protect the American manufacturers.

In 1798, Eli Whitney came up with the idea of using machines (instead of people) to make each part of the musket. This meant that the musket's components would be consistently manufactured, and thus, could be interchanged. The principle of **interchangeable parts**caught on by **1850**and it became the basis for **mass-production**.

Elias Howe:invented the **sewing machine**in **1846.** The sewing machine boosted northern industrialization. It became the foundation of the ready-made clothing industry.

Limited Liability: an individual investor only risks his personal investment in a company in the event of a bankruptcy.

**Laws of "free incorporation":**first passed in New York in **1848**; enabled businessmen to create corporations without applying for individual charters from the legislature.

Samuel F. B. Morse: invented the **telegraph**.

**Workers and "Wage Slaves"**

Impersonal relationships replaced the personal relationships that were once held between workers.

Factory workers were**forbidden by law to form labor unions to raise wages**.  In the **1820s**, many **children**were used as **laborers**in factories.  Jacksonian democracy brought about the voting rights of the laboring man.

President Van Buren established the **ten-hour work day**in **1840** (for federal employees on public projects).

***Commonwealth vs. Hunt:*** Supreme Court ruled that labor unions were not illegal conspiracies, provided that their methods were honorable and peaceful.

**Women and the Economy**

Farm **women and girls**had an important place in the pre-industrial economy: spinning yarn, weaving cloth, and making candles, soap, butter, and cheese.

**Women were forbidden to form unions** and they had few opportunities to share dissatisfactions over their harsh working conditions.

Catharine Beecher: urged women to enter the teaching profession.

The vast majority of working women were single.

**Cult of Domesticity**: a widespread cultural creed that glorified the customary functions of the homemaker.

During the **Industrial Revolution**, **families** **were small**, affectionate, and child-centered, which provided a special place for women.

**Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields**

The trans-Allegheny region, especially Indiana and Illinois, became the nation's **breadbasket**.

**Liquor**and **hogs**became the early western farmer's **staple market items**because both of these items were supported by corn.

John Deere: produced a **steel plow** in **1837** which broke through the thick soil of the West.

**McCormick Reaper**: a horse-drawn mechanical reaper that could cut and gather crops much faster than with previous methods (i.e. hand-picking). This enabled larger-scale farming.

**Highways and Steamboats**

**Lancaster Turnpike:** hard-surfaced highway that ran from Philadelphia to Lancaster; drivers had to pay a toll to use it.

In **1811**, the federal government began to construct the **National Road**, or **Cumberland Road**.  It went from Cumberland, in western Maryland, to Illinois.  Its construction was halted during the War of 1812, but the road was completed in **1852**.

Robert Fulton: installed a steam engine on a boat and thus, created the first **steamboat**. The steamboat played a vital role in the economic expansion of the West and South, via their extensive waterways.

**"Clinton's Big Ditch" in New York**

Governor DeWitt Clinton: governor of New York who lead the building of the **Erie Canal**that connected the Great Lakes with the Hudson River in **1825**; the canal lowered shipping prices and decreased passenger transit time.

**The Iron Horse**

The most significant contribution to the expansion of the American economy was the **railroad**.  The first one appeared in 1828.

Railroads were initially opposed because of safety flaws and because they took away money from the Erie Canal investors.

**Cables**(Telegraphs)**, Clippers, and Pony Riders**

In the 1840s and 1850s, American navel yards began to produce new ships called **clipper ships**.  These ships sacrificed cargo room for speed and were able to transport small amounts of goods in short amounts of time.  These ships were eventually superseded by steamboats after steamboats were improved.

The **Pony Express** was established in **1860**to carry mail from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California.  The mail service collapsed after 18 months due to lack of profit.

**The Transport Web Binds the Union**

The**transportation revolution**was created because people in the east wanted to move west.

The South raised cotton for export to New England and Britain.  The West grew grain and livestock to feed factory workers in the East and in Europe.  The East made machines and textiles for the South and the West.  All of these products were transported using the railroad; the railroad **linked** America.

**The Market Revolution**

The **market revolution** transformed the American economy from one in which people subsisted on things they grew/created to one in which people purchased goods that were produced all over the country.

\*\*End\*\*

**Chapter 15 (1790 – 1860 -> Age of Reform)**

Big Ideas

* Second Great Awakening => Liberal social ideas from abroad, romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women’s rights
* Various groups of American Indians, women, religious followers developed cultures reflecting their interests and experiences, as did regional groups and an emerging urban middle class

**Reviving Religion**

* Thomas Paine promoted the doctrines of **Deism**.
  + Deists relied on science rather than the Bible and they denied the divinity of Christ.
  + They did believe in a Supreme Being who had created a universe and endowed human beings with a capacity for moral behavior.
* **Unitarianism**was derived from Deism.
  + Spinoff from less extreme Puritanism of the past
  + Humans have a free will and the possibility of salvation by good works
  + Unitarians believed that God existed in only one person, and not the Trinity.  It appealed to mostly intellectuals.

The **Second Great Awakening**

* A wave of religious fervor swept over the country. Women became more involved in religion during the Second Great Awakening.
* Began in 1800 due to:-
  + Concern over lack of religious zeal
  + Ideas of Deism and Unitarianism
* Charles Finney – Great revival preachers who lead revivals in NY in 1830s
* Resulted in numerous citizens being “born against Christians”
* Methodists + Baptists increased in numbers (New sects formed) => Democratic control of church affairs, emotionalism in worship

Peter Cartwright: a revivalist, traveling preacher who converted thousands to Christianity.

Second Great Awakening

* Increase in Evangelism => Emotional worship leads to an age of reform efforts
  + Temperance
  + Anti-slavery
  + Women’s movement
  + Prison Reform
* Social dynamic changing => Majority of new church members were women, role of bring family back to God, Inspired involvement in various other reform efforts

Mormons

* Joseph Smith – Creates Church of Jesus Chris of Latter-Day Saints
  + Travels to Illinois – MURDERED in 1944
* Brigham Young takes over and leads the followers to Utah in 1846-47
  + Develop separate community (“New Zion”)
  + Prosperous cooperative frontier community
  + Settlement increases by birthrate and immigrants from abroad (Missionary)
    - Mormon missionaries will go abroad and convert people
    - Utah not admitted into the union until 1896 (after polygamy outlawed)

Age of Reform

* Prison Reform
  + Dorothy Dix worked to reform mental health treatment
  + Highlighted problem with criminalizing mental illness
  + Led to professional treatment of mental illness
* Education Reform
  + Tax supported schools were rare in the early years of the republic (Elite privilege)
  + Benefits of Public Education => Instill republican values, install values, American immigrants
  + Horace Mann: Sec. of Mass. Board of Education => Longer school terms, compulsory attendance, expanded curriculum, more schools
  + North led movement, no need in southern plantation economy where it was illegal to teach black slaves to read/write
* Temperance Reform
  + Spreading drinking problems – Frontier folks were alone
  + Factory system needed efficient labor, family life – Seen as immigrant issue (Irish/German culture)
  + American Temperance Reform (1826) - Urged folks to stop drinking, created propaganda to spread their “dry” message (Legal prohibition)
  + Maine Law (1851) – Prohibited manufacture and sale of liquor (18th Amendment)
* Women Resistance
  + Treated like second class citizens, “cult of domesticity”, “republican motherhood” => Mothers should raise children to be good citizens
  + Reformers come up – Inspired by the second great awakening, demand rights; temperance; slavery ban
  + Reformers – Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady
  + Seneca Falls Convention – Women’s Rights (1848) => Launched modern women’s suffrage movement (overshadowed by the abolitionist movement)
* Transcendentalism
  + Truth “transcends” the senses – not just found by observation alone
  + Every person possesses inner light that can illuminate the highest truth
  + Ralph Waldo – Stresses self-reliance, self-improvement => “The American Scholar” that challenged Americans to make their own art and culture
  + Henry David Thoreau – “On the Duty of Civil Disobedience” (1849) =>Refuses to pay taxes for the Mexican American war because it is unjust; influences MLK and Gandhi & “Walden” (1854) – Nature

**Utopian Communities**

Various movements to move away from conventional society and create a utopian community

**Eg.** Mormons, Brook Farm (Communal transcendentalist experiment in Mass. – secular), New Harmony (Socialist type community that would be an answer to industrialization problems i.e inequality etc.)

\*\*Extra\*\*

**Denominational Diversity**

The Second Great Awakening widened the gap between the societal classes and regions.  The more prosperous and conservative denominations in the East were little touched by revivalism. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Unitarians derived its members from the wealthier parts of society, while Methodists and Baptists came from less prosperous communities in the South and West.

The issue of slavery split the churches apart.

**A Desert Zion in Utah**

Joseph Smith: formed the **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)** in **1830**when he deciphered the Book of Mormon from some golden plates given to him by an angel; led the Mormons to Illinois.

After Joseph Smith was killed **1844**, Brigham Young led the Mormons to Utah to avoid persecution.

**Free Schools for a Free People**

Tax-supported **public education**came about between **1825**-**1850**.Americans eventually saw they had to educate their children because the children were the future.  The teachers of the schools were mostly men and did not know how to teach.  There were not very many schools in the U.S. because of their high costs to communities.

Horace Mann: campaigned effectively for a better school system.

**Higher Goals for Higher Learning**

The first state-supported **universities**showed up in the South in **1795**.

The University of Virginia was founded by Thomas Jefferson.

Women's schools at the secondary level came in the 1820s because of Emma Willard. At the time, it was still widely believed that a women's place is in the home.

**An Age of Reform**

States gradually abolished debtors' prisons due to public demand.  Criminal codes in the states were being softened.  The number of capital offenses was being reduced.  Society began to think that prisons should **reform** as well as punish.

Dorothy Dix: traveled the country, visiting different asylums; released a report on insanity and asylums; her protests resulted in improved conditions for the mentally ill.

In **1828**, the **American Peace Society**was formed.  It was led by William Ladd.

**Demon Rum - The "Old Deluder"**

In the early 1800s, many people developed drinking problems due to social norms and hard/monotonous life. This included women, clergymen, and members of Congress.  The **American Temperance Society** was formed in **1826**.  Its members persuaded people to stop drinking.

Drinking decreased worker efficiency and threatened the family structure.

Neal S. Dow: thought that alcohol should be outlawed; "Father of Prohibition"; supported the **Maine Law of 1851** which banned the manufacture and sale of liquor in Maine.  (The country banned the sale of alcohol with the 18th amendment in 1918.)

**Women in Revolt**

In the early 19th century, the **role of women**was to stay at home and be subordinate to her husband.  Women could not vote and when married, she could not retain her property.  Because of these things, women actually started to avoid marriage.

Gender differences were emphasized in the 19th century because the market economy was separating women and men into distinct economic roles (women were viewed as artistic and the keepers of society's conscience, while men were viewed as strong but crude).

Feminists met at **Seneca Falls**, New York in a **Woman's Rights Convention** in **1848**to rewrite the Declaration of Independence to include women.

**Wilderness Utopians**

Several**utopian communities**were created in the early 1800s, but all of them ultimately failed.

Robert Owen: foundeda communal society in **New Harmony**, Indiana in **1825** to seek human betterment.

**The Dawn of Scientific Achievement**

Americans were more interested in **practical gadgets**than in **pure science**.  Americans invented practical gadgets, but they borrowed and adapted scientific findings from the Europeans.

**Medicine**in America was still primitive by modern standards.  In the early 1840s, several American doctors and dentists successfully used **laughing gas** and ether as **anaesthetics**.

**Artistic Achievements**

Early American architects used a **Federal Style** that emphasized symmetry, balance, and restraint (columns, domes, pediments).

Between 1820 and 1850, a **Greek revival**in architecture came to America.  Most of the ideas of art and painting were taken from Europe.

"**Dixie**" was the battle hymn of the Confederates and was written in **1859**.

**The Blossoming of a National Literature**

Before the mid-1800s, most literature in America was imported from Britain.

Following the War of 1812, American literature received a boost from the wave of nationalism and the arrival of **romanticism** to America.

Washington Irving: the first American to win international recognition as a literary figure.

James Fenimore Cooper: the first American novelist to gain world fame.

**Trumpeters of Transcendentalism**

The **transcendentalist movement** came about in the 1830s. The transcendentalists believed that knowledge transcends the senses and can't be found just by observation; knowledge comes from within the person.  Associated traits included self-reliance, self-culture, and self-discipline.

Ralph Waldo Emerson: transcendentalist poet and philosopher; urged American writers to forget European traditions and write about American interests; wrote "The American Scholar," which was an intellectual declaration of independence.

Henry David Thoreau: transcendentalist who believed that people should ignore bodily desires and pursue truth through study and meditation.

**Glowing Literary Lights**

Not all poets and writers of the time were transcendentalists.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: one of the most famous poets to come from America; wrote for the wealthy class; was adopted by the less-cultured class.

**Literary Individuals and Dissenters**

Edgar Allan Poe: wrote with a pessimistic tone, unlike the literature at the time.

Herman Melville: wrote the novel ***Moby Dick***.

**Portrayers of the Past**

In the mid-1800s, **American historians** began to emerge.

\*\*End\*\*

**Chapter 16 (1787 – 1860 -> The South & Slavery)**

The South and the Slavery Controversy

1793-1860

Slavery

* Bacon’s Rebellion in 1876 shifted the labor source from indentured servants to slaves
* 1780s – Slavery big issue at the constitutional convention (1808 – Slave trade banned)
  + 3/5th compromise
  + Slave trade ends in 1808
  + Fugitive Slave Act in the constitution
* Northern & Middle begin emancipating slaves, Northwest territory slavery banned following the Northwest Ordinance of 1787
* Missouri Compromise of 1820 – Kicked the can down the road

In the late 1700s, slavery was starting to die out, but the invention of the cotton gin prompted plantation owners to keep their slaves to support the larger cotton harvests.

**"Cotton is King!"**

* Cotton accounted for half the value of all American exports after 1840. In the 1850s, Britain's most important manufactured item was cotton cloth.
* Britain imported 75% of its raw cotton from the South. Because of this, the South had a significant influence in Britain.
* Southern economy was reliant on cash crops such as tobacco etc. => Eli Whitney cotton gin made it an extremely profitable business which further drove the slave labor demand (Fueled by the market revolution where Northerners wanted Southern cotton)
* Prosperity of North, South and England built on slave labor (internal slave trade ongoing)

**Note:** Western expansion always brought up the issue of slavery => Missouri Compromise (1820), Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 (Keeps pushing conflict)

**The Planter "Aristocracy"**

* Southern Politics
  + The South was more of an **oligarchy,**a government ran by a few.  The government was heavily affected by the planter aristocracy.
  + Southern aristocracy widened the gap between the rich and poor because the aristocrats made governmental decisions in their favor.

**Slaves of the Slave System**

* The economic structure in the South became increasingly **monopolistic**.
* The Southern economy was very dependent on cotton, which made the economy unstable. Many plantation owners **over-speculated**in land and slaves, causing them fall into debt.

**The White Majority**

* The white population of the South was as follows (from smallest to largest):

a) Southern Plantation Owners

b) Small slave holders

c) Yeoman farmers

d) People of pine barrens

* 25% of the population owned slaves => Southern whites defended slavery in the hopes that they could one day own slaves and felt they were socially of a higher class
* Civilization hadn't reached mountain whites who lived in the valley of the Appalachian range. They supported Abraham Lincoln's Union party.

**Note:** North – Lack of immigration to the South plus no public schooling reforms (Deep south was majority slaves)

**African American Communities**

* In the North
  + About 250k
  + Tensions with Irish immigrants over low skilled jobs
* In the South
  + About 250k free black population
  + Many restrictions on the day-to-day life (Especially after Nat Turner’s rebellion in 1831)
* Culture & Religion
  + Mix of African and American cultural influences
  + **Black Christianity** (Baptists & Methodists): African practice of responsorial style of preaching drawing on West African traditions (Especially after the 2nd Great Awakening)
  + Importance of music in black culture **(spirituals, slave songs)**

**Slavery**

* Chattel slavery – Slaves were essentially treated as property
* North was brought attention to the family separation involved with slavery due to the “Uncle Tom’s Cabin”
* By the eve of the civil war – Most slaves were in the deep south
* Slaves were not afforded any social, political or civil rights => NO learning to read/write
* Forms of Resistance
  + Work slowdowns
  + Negligence – Break equipment
  + Run away – underground RR (Harriet Tubman)
  + Slave Revolt
    - Stono Rebellion (1739): South Carolina slaves runaway to Florida (W/B folks killed and led to more restrictions)
    - Denmark Vesey (1822): Free slave Denmark Vesey plans a big revolt but it fails as they are ratted out and leads to death
    - Nat Turner (1831): Revolt in Virginia killed 60 people (Then Nat Turner and his folks get killed); Leads to harsher laws (“Black codes”); Slave patrols

**Abolitionist Movement**

* Quakers were the earliest opponents of slavery
* American Colonization Society: Transport freed slaves back to Africa (Monrovia 1822, Liberia)
* David Walker – Freed slave who writes “Appeal to the Colored Citizens of World” (1829) calls for violent uprising of black people (Banned book in the South)
* William Lloyd Garrison (1833): American Anti-Slavery Society who called for immediate uncompensated emancipation (Published “the liberator”)
* Sojourner Truth & Frederick Douglass: Former slaves who pushed for abolitionism.
* Liberty Party (1840) – Advocated for slavery resolution through political process

**Pro-Slavery Reaction**

* Gag Resolution (1836-1844)
  + It was illegal to talk about anti-slavery petitions in Congress
  + Repealed by JQA in 1844
* Bans on teaching slaves to read/write still existed
* Southern states adopt strict slave codes (post Nat Turner to quash possibility of rebellion)
* Anti-slavery messages/literature banned from Southern mail
* Folks culminated a pro-slavery argument
  + Slaves were treated as “family” and it was better than “wage slavery” in the North
  + Give opportunity by bringing “inferior people” here to the USA

**\*\*Extra\*\***

**Free Blacks:  Slaves Without Masters**

Many free blacks settled in **New Orleans**.

Free blacks were generally not liked in the North and South. In the **South**, free blacks were prohibited from having certain jobs and forbidden from testifying against whites in court.  They were known as the "**3rd Race**."

White southerners liked the black as an individual, but they hated the race.  The white northerner professed to like the race but disliked the individual.

**Plantation Slavery**

Because the price of "**black ivory**" (slaves) was so high, slaves were smuggled into the South even though legal importation of African slaves into American ended in **1808**.  Most slaves were the offspring of slaves already in America.

Planters regarded slaves as major **investments**.

**Life Under the Lash**

"**Black Belt**": region of the South where most slaves were concentrated; stretched from South Carolina and Georgia into Alab

ama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Blacks managed to sustain family life in slavery.

Blacks formed their own religions from a mixture of Christian and African elements.

**Responsorial**: style of preaching in which the congregation responds to the preacher with remarks of "amen."

**The Burdens of Bondage**

Slaves were not permitted to **read**because reading brought ideas and ideas brought discontent.

Slavery in the South was known as the "**peculiar institution**."

**Nat Turner's Rebellion**: southern rebellion against slavery led by Nat Turner; the rebellion was defeated.

Enslaved Africans aboard the slave ship ***Amistad*** rebelled and took control of the ship in 1839. The ship landed in Long Island, but the Africans were eventually returned to Sierra Leone.

**Early Abolitionism**

**American Colonization Society**: founded in 1817; focused on transporting blacks back to Africa.

**Republic of Liberia:** founded in 1822 as a place for former slaves.

By 1860, all southern slaves were born in America, and many did not have a desire to return to Africa.

The Second Great Awakening inspired many abolitionists to speak out against the sins of slavery.

Theodore Dwight Weld: abolitionist who spoke against slavery; wrote the pamphlet *American Slavery As It Is* (1839) which made arguments against slavery; went to Lane Theological Seminary.

**Radical Abolitionism**

William Lloyd Garrison: wrote a militantly anti-slavery newspaper ***The Liberator***; publicly burned a copy of the Constitution.

**American Anti-Slavery Society**: founded in 1833 to oppose slavery.

Sojourner Truth: freed black woman who fought for black emancipation and women's rights.

Frederick Douglass: black abolitionist who lectured for abolitionism; looked to politics to end slavery; published his autobiography, ***Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass.***

**The South Lashes Back**

From 1831-1832, Virginia defeated numerous emancipation bills. Other states followed suit, prohibiting all forms of emancipation. This series of emancipation setbacks was known as the **nullification crisis of 1832**. It silenced the voice of white southern abolitionism.

The Southerners argued that slavery was supported by the Bible, and that slavery was good for the Africans because it introduced them to Christianity.

The **Gag Resolution** required all anti-slavery appeals to be tabled without debate in the House of Representatives.

In **1835**, the government ordered the southern postmasters to destroy abolitionist material due to anti-abolitionist mobbing and rioting at a postal office in Charleston, South Carolina.

**The Abolitionist Impact in the North**

Abolitionists were, for a long time, unpopular in many parts of the North.  The southern planters owed much money to the northern bankers. If the Union collapsed, these debts would not be repaid. Additionally, New England textile mills were supplied with cotton raised by the slaves. If slavery was abolished, then the cotton supply would be cut off, resulting in unemployment.

"**Free soilers**" opposed extending slavery to the western territories.

**\*\*End\*\***

**Chapter 17 (1840 – 1848 -> Manifest Destiny, Tyler + Polk)**

Manifest Destiny and Its Legacy

1841-1848

Election of 1840 => William Henry Harrison (War hero) + John Tyler (Former dem who left after beef with Jackson) **=> "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too"**

**The Accession of "Tyler Too"**

* At the beginning of Henry Harrison's presidency, Daniel Webster (secretary of state) and Henry Clay (leader of Whigs in the Senate) expected to control the Presidency because Harrison was not a very commanding figure.
* Only 4 weeks into Harrison's presidency, though, Harrison died.  This disrupted the plans of Webster and Clay.
* John Tyler: Vice President to Henry Harrison; successor as President following Harrison's death; "Tyler too"; a Democrat at heart and contradicted many of the Whig Party's ideas.

**John Tyler:  A President without a Party**

* The Whigs introduced many policy changes when the party won the presidency with Harrison (and then Tyler).
* Tyler vetoes key Whig party priorities starting with setting up the reuping the national bank, puts a bill to end independent treasury (ENTIRE cabinet resigns)
* Policy
  + President Tyler stonewalled by Congress attempted to annex Texas to gain support but fails as Congress does not back him, he is rejected by the Whig Party
  + Reluctantly signs the **Tariff of 1842** because he recognized the government's need for revenue.
  + Ultimately annexes Texas by passing a joint resolution to circumvent the 2/3rd approval of the Senate in 1945

**Note:** The first change was **financial reform**.  The independent treasury system was ended.  A bill for a "**Fiscal Bank**," which would establish a new Bank of the United States went through Congress, but President Tyler vetoed it.  The Whigs presented a "**Fiscal Corporation,**" but Tyler again vetoed it.

Election of 1844

* Democrat James K Polk becomes President beating Henry Clay
* Goals
  + Lower the tariff
  + National expansion => Expand into Oregon (54’40o or Fight England), CA and TX
  + Manifest Destiny:
    - Basic belief that it was America’s destiny to conquer and civilize the entire continent (From east to west) – Inspired by a sense of white superiority and ignored natives, claims of Mexico/Spain etc.
    - Term coined by John’O Sullivan in 1845
    - Western expansion had been going on for some time – Louisiana Purchase (1803), Jackson’s Indian Removal policies in 1830s
    - However, slavery is still a thorn in western expansion

Expansion

* Oregon Dispute
  + “54’ 40o or Fight!”
  + Anglo-American Convention of 1818 – US and England agreed to jointly occupy Oregon territory but many American settlers move along the trail (Becomes a major issue in 1844)
  + Oregon Treaty, 1846 – 49th parallel, No war needed just had to give fishing rights to Vancouver island
* Pursuit of CA and TX
  + Conflict with Mexico on the rise
  + Polk sends Slidell to buy CA from Mexico for $25 million dollars which is refused
  + Mexico still viewed Texas as part of its territory, did not recognize their independence. Polks sends General Zachary Taylor into disputed territory between Mexico and Texas.
  + US forces are attacked in April of 1846 and triggers the Mexican American War
  + Eventually ends with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidlago (1848)
    - Mexico has to give US CA, NM and the rest of the Southwest (1/2 their territory) and accept Rio Grande border
    - Strains Mexico and US relationships
* These new territories bring back the conversation of slavery to the mainstream as the new acquired raises the free/slave state issue
* David Wilmot: proposed an amendment that stated that the territory from Mexico should remain slave-free. This **Wilmot Proviso** never passed the Senate because the Southern members did not want to remove the possibility of future slave states from this territory.
* Northerners questioned the pretense of the Mexican American war – Congressman Lincoln introduces the “Spot Resolution” demanding to know if the attack really took place on US soil
* Northerners see the war as a cynical attempt to have more slave states while southerners were outraged by the North’s apparent disbelief in their motives

\*\*Extra\*\*

**A War of Words with Britain**

The 19th Century was marked by periods of public disdain for Britain.  This sparked the "**Third War with England**."  This war was only fought with editorials in papers.

In **1837**, there was a small rebellion in Canada.  Although it was supported by many Americans, the rebellion failed because it was backed by few Canadians.

In **1837**, the American ship, the ***Caroline***, was carrying military supplies to the rebelling Canadians when it was sunk by a British ship.  Washington officials made ineffective protests against the attack.

In **1841**, British officials in the Bahamas offered asylum to 130 Virginia slaves who had rebelled and captured the American ship ***Creole***.

**Manipulating the Maine Maps**

In **1842**, the British wanted to build a road linking the seaport of Halifax to Quebec. The proposed road ran through disputed territory in northern Maine, though. Skirmishes between locals broke out and these skirmishes were referred to as the **Aroostook War**.

To prevent a wider-reaching war, the London Foreign Office sent Lord Ashburton to Washington to settle the dispute.  He and Daniel Webster negotiated and agreed to a new boundary for Maine that put the disputed road in Canadian territory.

**The Lone Star of Texas Shines Alone**

In the 8 years following 1836, Mexico considered Texas one of their provinces that was in revolt. Mexico refused to recognize Texas's independence. Mexico threatened war if America protected Texas.

Texas made treaties with France, Holland, and Belgium.  Britain was interested in seeing an independent Texas because they hoped it could be used to fragment and weaken America. The British were also interested in having Texas as a trading partner who was more friendly than the Americans.

**The Belated Texas Nuptials**

Texas was a leading issue in the presidential campaign of **1844**.  The Democrats were pro-expansion and supported the annexation of Texas, while the Whigs were against it.

The Democrats (James Polk) won the election of 1844, and lame duck (outgoing) President Tyler took that as a sign to acquire Texas before he left the presidency. He signed a resolution in **1845** that invited Texas to become the **28th** state in America.

**Oregon Fever Populates Oregon**

Four nations claimed parts of the **Oregon Country** at one time: **Spain, Russia, Britain,**and the**United States**.  Spain gave up its American territory with the Florida Treaty of 1819, and Russia gave up its land with the treaties of 1824 and 1825.

Britain controlled the Oregon territory north of the Columbia River, while American controlled the southern territory. Britain had a smaller population in the Oregon territory, but it did not want to give up its claims.  The disputed territory in the Oregon Country became an issue in the election of **1844**.

**A Mandate (?) for Manifest Destiny**

For the election of 1844, the Whigs chose Henry Clay, and the Democrats chose James K. Polk. Polk was the Speaker of the House of Representatives for four years and governor of Tennessee for two terms. He beat Henry Clay to win the **election of 1844.** He was known as "Young Hickory", he said he would protect Texas, and he avoided the issue of slavery.

In the 1840s and 1850s, the idea of **Manifest Destiny** spread across America. Many Americans felt that God had destined them to spread their democratic institutions over the entire continent and over South America as well.

Democrats strongly supported the idea of Manifest Destiny.

**Polk the Purposeful**

Polk had four main goals for his presidency: 1) A lower tariff; 2) Restore the independent treasury, which the Whigs dropped in 1841 because the Whigs won the presidency; 3-4) The acquisition of California and the settlement of the Oregon Country dispute without violence.

Robert J. Walker: Secretary of Treasury to James Polk; devised the **Walker Tariff of 1846**, a tariff-for-revenue bill that reduced the tariff from 32% to 25%.

The independent treasury was restored in 1846.

Britain presented Polk with the Oregon Country up to the 49th parallel. This offer was approved without a shot fired.

**Misunderstandings with Mexico**

The population of California in **1845**consisted of Spanish-Mexicans and Indians.

Polk wanted to buy California (**The Bear Flag Republic**) from Mexico but relations with Mexico were poor due to the annexation of Texas.

John Slidell: sent by Polk to Mexico City in 1845 to buy California for $25 million; the offer was rejected.

**American Blood on American (?) Soil**

On **January 13, 1846**, Polk ordered 4,000 men under General Zachary Taylor to the Rio Grande.  On **May 9, 1846**, Polk asked Congress to **declare war on Mexico** of the basis of **unpaid claims** and**Slidell's rejection** of the purchasing of California. Prior to this request, Mexican troops had already attacked American troops. War was subsequently declared.

Many people in Congress accused Polk of provoking war. Mexico was not willing to sell California and war seemed to be the only way that America could get California.

**The Mastering of Mexico**

Polk wanted California, not war. He hoped that America could pull out of the war with California.

American generals in Mexican-American War:

- General Stephen W. Kearny: led 1,700 troops to Santa Fe.

- General Zachary Taylor: won many victories including a victory over a large Mexican force at Buena Vista; future President

- General Winfield Scott: succeeded in battling his way to Mexico City by September 1847; became President Abraham Lincoln's first choice to lead the Union army in the Civil War.

**Fighting Mexico for Peace**

Nicholas P. Trist: chief clerk of the State Department; signed the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** on **February 2, 1848**.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded Texas and the area that included California to America for $15 million. This area was about half of Mexico. The antislavery Whigs in Congress ("Conscience Whigs") opposed the treaty because they had originally opposed the war. Expansionists also opposed the treaty because they wanted all of Mexico, not just part of it.

**Profit and Loss in Mexico**

The Mexican War provided field experience for the officers who became generals in the Civil War, including Captain Robert E. Lee and Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant.

David Wilmot: proposed an amendment that stated that the territory from Mexico should remain slave-free. This **Wilmot Proviso** never passed the Senate because the Southern members did not want to remove the possibility of future slave states from this territory.

**\*\*End\*\***

**Chapter 18 (1848 – 1854 -> Renewing the sectional struggle)**

**Free Soil Movement**

* Following the Mexican American war issue of slavery in the new territories becomes the key cause of sectional tension
* Free Soil Party formed in 1848: “free soil, free labor, and free men”
  + wanted no slavery in new land to the west
  + keep west an opportunity for free whites only
  + not against the slavery in the south
* Many southerners saw any attempt to restrict the expansion of slavery as a violation of their constitutional rights
* Presidential Candidates – Zachary Taylor (Whig), Martin Van Buren (Free Soil Party), Lewis Cass (Democrat)

**Election of 1848**

* Presidential Candidates – Zachary Taylor (Whig), Martin Van Buren (Free Soil Party), Lewis Cass (Democrat)
* Whigs took no position on slavery in the election
* Democrats support popular sovereignty i.e the people in the territory should decide whether or not to allow slavery
* Free Soil Party opposed slavery in the territories (Wilmot proviso position)
* Nation picks Taylor due to the war hero allure

California Gold Rush

* Gold discovered near Sutter’s Mill in California
* The 49’ers rush into CA, around 100k folks migrate to California
* Sectional tension between the north and south are escalated due to the possibility of California admission as free state (creates a constitution banning slavery) and asks Congress for admission as a free state

Crisis Over Mexican Cession

* Until California tried to become free, there was an equal balance of power in the Senate (15 Free/Slave states balance)
* Southerners increasingly wary of any Northern moves surrounding slavery
  + Tallmadge amendment (1819)
  + Wilmot proviso (1848)
  + Underground RR – Slaves escaping to North
* **Threats of Secession** 
  + Radical southerners “fire-eaters” talk openly of secession
  + Possibility of another compromise
    - Missouri compromise (1820)
    - Nullification Crisis (1828-1833)
    - Force bill and Compromise Tariff of 1833
  + Henry Clay and Stephen Douglas come together for the Compromise of 1850

Compromise of 1850

* CA admitted as a free state
* Mexican cession land Utah and NM set up as territories → slavery determined by pop sovereignty
* Ban slave trade in DC
* New stronger fugitive slave law for the South
* Settled border dispute between NM and TX in NM favor

**Note:** Zachary Taylor dies, and Millard Fillmore becomes President in 1850 and calls the compromise of 1850 the “final settlement of sectional division”

Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

* Huge increase in sectional tension in the 1850s because of the Fugitive Slave Act
* Fugitive slave act turned north into a hunting ground for fugitive slaves
* Northerners who assisted runaways could be arrested
* Slaves could not testify in court, denied a jury trial

Northern Resistance

* Moderate northerners are suddenly sympathetic to the abolitionist movement

(Growth in the abolitionist movement)

* Underground railroad: Helped escaped slaves reach the north or to Canada
* Personal Liberty Laws: Did not allow the use of local jails to house fugitive slaves-
* Vigilance Committees: goal to protect fugitive slaves from the slave catchers
* Anthony Burns: 1853 escaped from slavery but was captured; A mob came to save him after which federal troops were sent

Note: The 1850s saw the nation becoming more and more polarized

Election of 1852

* Whigs are divided over slavery (Northern Whigs vs Southern Whigs)
* Democrat Franklin Pierce wins the Presidency
* National Expansion Challenged
* Debate over slavery slowed any attempts at national expansion
  + Free Soil supporters had suspicion of an expansion attempts under President Pierce
  + Ostend Manifesto: plan for the US to buy Cuba from Spain leaked to the press
  + Free soilers denounced this plan => Northerners increasingly fear that the South was attempting to create a slave empire or “slavocracy”
  + Gadsden Purchase
    - $10 million strip of and bought from Mexico
    - Allows for the building of a future transcontinental route

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

* Stephen Douglas wants to secure a RR route and encourage western settlement
* To win southern approval: Set up two territories - Kansas and Nebraska
* Slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty
* If enacted, it would indirectly repeal the Missouri Compromise
* Slavery could now potentially go north of 36’30 which outraged the north and led to the creation of the Republican party (as the Whigs fell apart) => North saw it as a chance for the South to expand slavery

**\*\*Extra\*\***

Renewing the Sectional Struggle

1848-1854

**The Popular Sovereignty Panacea**

**Popular Sovereignty:** the idea that the people of a territory should determine their territory's status of slavery. It was popular with politicians because it was a compromise between the abolitionists and the slaveholders.

At the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, the **Democrats** chose General Lewis Cass, a veteran of the war of 1812, as their candidate for presidency.  Cass was not against slavery; he supported popular sovereignty.

**Political Triumphs for General Taylor**

The **Whigs**, who met in Philadelphia, chose Zachary Taylor as their candidate for presidency.  Taylor did not have an official stance on slavery, but he did own many slaves.  Henry Clay had not been chosen because he had too many enemies.

The **Free Soil Party** was created by antislavery men of the North who didn't trust Cass or Taylor.  They supported federal aid for internal improvements.  They argued that with slavery, wage labor would wither away and with it, the chance for the American worker to own property.

Zachary Taylor won the **election of 1848** (sworn into office in 1849).

**"Californy Gold"**

In **1848**, gold was discovered in California.  The influx of people associated with the **California gold rush** brought violence and disease that overwhelmed the small Californian government.  Needing protection, the Californians bypassed the territorial stage of a state, drafted their own **Constitution** (**excluding slavery**) in **1849**, and applied to Congress for admission into the Union.

The southerners objected to California's admission as a free state because it would be upset the balance of free and slave states in the Senate.

**Sectional Balance and the Underground Railroad**

Harriet Tubman: an illiterate runaway slave who helped rescue hundreds of slaves through the **Underground Railroad**, a network of anti-slavery homes that passed slaves from the slave states to Canada.

By **1850**, southerners started to demand stricter **fugitive-slave laws**.  (The old fugitive-slave law passed by Congress in 1793 was very weak.)

**Twilight of the Senatorial Giants**

The **congressional debate of** **1850**was called to address the admission of California to the Union and threats of secession by southerners.  Known as the "**immortal trio**," Henry Clay, John Calhoun, and Daniel Webster spoke at the debate.

Henry Clay, the "**Great Compromiser**," proposed a series of compromises.  He suggested that the North enact a stricter fugitive-slave law.

John Calhoun, the "**Great Nullifier**," proposed to return runaway slaves, give the South its rights as a minority, and restore the political balance.  His ultimate plan was for America to have two presidents, one from the South and one from the North, each yielding one veto.

Daniel Webster called for people to make **concessions** and support Clay's proposals, for the sake of maintaining the Union (**Seventh of March Speech**). He was against slavery, but he viewed the collapse of the Union as worse.

**Deadlock and Danger on Capital Hill**

William H. Seward: senator of New York; opposed slavery and because of this, he opposed Clay's proposals; argued that God's moral law was higher than the Constitution.

President Zachary Taylor opposed slavery and seemed ready to veto any compromise between the North and South that went through Congress.

**Breaking the Congressional Logjam**

In **1850**, President Taylor died suddenly and Vice President Millard Fillmore took the presidency.  President Fillmore signed a series of compromises contained within the **Compromise of 1850**. In regards to slavery, California was admitted as a free state, but the territories of New Mexico and Utah were open to popular sovereignty. Additionally, slave trade was outlawed in the District of Columbia, but a stricter fugitive-slave law was enacted.

During this time period, a **second** **Era of Good Feelings** came about.  Talk of secession subsided and the Northerners and Southerners were determined that the compromises would end the issue of slavery.

**Balancing the Compromise Scales**

Because the Compromise of 1850 allowed California and the New Mexico/Utah territories to be free, the**Senate became unbalanced** in favor of the North.

The **Fugitive-Slave Law of 1850**, the Bloodhound Bill, said that fleeing slaves could not testify on their own behalf and they were denied a jury trial.  Northerners who aided slaves trying to escape were subject to fines and jail time.  This law was the South's only real gain from the compromise.

Some historians argue that the Compromise of 1850 strengthened the Northerner's desire to keep the Union together.

**Defeat and Doom for the Whigs**

In the Democratic Convention of 1852 in Baltimore, the **Democrats** chose Franklin Pierce as their candidate for president.  He supported the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law.

Meeting in Baltimore, the **Whigs** chose Winfield Scott as their candidate for president.  He also supported the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law.

The votes for the Whig party were split between **Northern Whigs**, who hated the party's platform (support of Fugitive Slave Law) but accepted the candidate, and **Southern Whigs**, who supported the platform but not the candidate (they doubted his support of the Fugitive Slave Law).

Franklin Pierce won the **election of 1852**.  The election of 1852 marked the end of the Whig party.  It died on the issue of the Fugitive Slave Law.

**Expansionist Stirrings South of the Border**

The victory of the Mexican War stimulated the spirit of Manifest Destiny.

Americans started to take an interest in Central America. A canal route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that ran through Central America would be vitally important to America.

The Americans and New Granada agreed to a treaty in 1848 that guaranteed America's right to use the isthmus in return for America's pledge to allow any other country to also use the isthmus. The **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty** of 1850 said that neither America nor Britain would fortify or secure exclusive control over any isthmian waterway.

Because the Compromise of 1850 prohibited slavery in the land gained in the Mexican War, southern Americans sought new territory to expand slavery. These people were known as "slavocrats." One slavocrat, William Walker, installed himself as the President of **Nicaragua** in July **1856**.  He legalized slavery, but was overthrown by surrounding Central American countries and killed in **1860**.

Southerners wanted to annex **Cuba** and turn it into a set of slave states. This would restore the balance in the Senate.

President Polk offered $100 million to buy Cuba from **Spain**, but Spain refused.  In **1850-1851**, two expeditions of Southern men descended upon Cuba, with the hopes of taking it over. Both expeditions were defeated.

Spanish officials in Cuba seized an American ship, the ***Black Warrior***, in **1854**.  This accelerated President Pierce's interest in taking Cuba from Spain, either by force or by purchasing it.

The secretary of state instructed the American ministers in Spain, England, and France to prepare confidential recommendations for the acquisition of Cuba.  This document was known as the **Ostend Manifesto**.  It stated that if Spain didn't allow America to buy Cuba for $120 million, then America would attack Cuba on grounds that Spain's continued ownership of Cuba endangered American interests.  The document eventually leaked out and the Northerners foiled the President's slave-driven plan.

**The Allure of Asia**

**Opium War**: fought between Britain and China over the rights of British traders to trade opium in China; Britain won in 1842, gaining control of Hong Kong.

**Treaty of Wanghia**: the first diplomatic agreement between America and China; signed in 1844; expanded trade between the two countries.

**Treaty of Kanagawa**: opened up a small amount of trade between America and Japan; signed in 1854; it was Japan's first real interaction with the Western world in over 200 years.

**Pacific Railroad Promoters and the Gadsden Purchase**

After California and Oregon were acquired, the **transcontinental railroad** was proposed.  The open question was: Where to put the railroad's terminus? In the North or the South?

Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had James Gadsden buy an area of Mexico from Santa Anna through which the railroad would pass.  Gadsden negotiated a treaty in 1853 and the **Gadsden Purchase area** was ceded to the United States for $10 million.

Southerners argued that the railroad should run through Texas and the New Mexico territory because Texas was already a state and the New Mexico territory was a formally organized territory (it had federal troops to provide protection from Indians). The proposed Northern railroad route ran through the Nebraska territory, which was not protected by troops. The Northerners proposed plans for organizing this territory.

**Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Scheme**

Stephen A. Douglas: senator who tried to break the North-South deadlock over westward expansion; proposed the **Territory of Nebraska** to be sliced into two territories,**Kansas** and **Nebraska**.  Their status on slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty.  Kansas would be presumed to be a slave state, while Nebraska would be a free state.

This **Kansas-Nebraska Act** conflicted with the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which forbade slavery in the proposed Nebraska Territory. Douglas was forced to propose the repealing of the Missouri Compromise. President Pierce fully supported the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

**Congress Legislates a Civil War**

The Kansas-Nebraska Act **wrecked two compromises**: the Compromise of 1820 was repealed by the act; the Compromise of 1850 was henceforth rejected by Northerners.

The blunder of the Kansas-Nebraska Act hurt the **Democratic** **Party**.

The **Republican Party** was formed in the Mid-West and it was morally against slavery.  The party included Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, and other foes of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.  The Southerners hated the Republican Party.

**\*\*End\*\***

**Chapter 19 (1854 – 1861 -> Drifting toward Disunion)**

Drifting Toward Disunion

1854-1861

The Kansas Territory erupted in violence in 1855 between the proslavery and antislavery factions. In 1857, the Supreme Court's *Dred Scott* decision permitted slavery in all Western territories, invalidating the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

**Stowe and Helper:  Literary Incendiaries**

* Harriet Beecher Stowe
  + Was a white woman who published **Uncle Tom's Cabin** in **1852** as an attempt to show the North the horrors of slavery.
  + The novel was published abroad, including France and Britain.  It helped to start the Civil War and for the North to win it.
  + Lincoln: “So you’re the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war”
* Hinton R. Helper (EXTRA)
  + A non-aristocrat from North Carolina, wrote **The Impending Crisis of the South** in **1857**.
  + He hated both blacks and slavery, and he attempted to use statistics to prove that the non-slaveholding whites were the ones who suffered the most from slavery.

**The North-South Contest for Kansas**

* Most of the people who came to Kansas were just westward-moving pioneers.
* The Kansas and Nebraska territories had popular sovereignty in choosing slavery, according to the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Nebraska was so far north that its future as a free state was never in question. Therefore, pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces began to flood into Kansas
  + The **New England Emigrant Aid Company**, a group of abolitionists, paid some people to move to Kansas to make it a free state.
  + From Missouri – Pro slavery “border ruffians” came into Kansas
* Two rival governments set up in the territories=> Topeka – Free soil, Lecompton - Slave govt
* Kansas Nebraska Act – Forms into the Republican Party (Anti-slavery Whigs, free soilers, some northerners => Unified opposition of slavery expansion)

Bleeding Kansas

* Sack of Lawrence (1856) – Free soil town attacked by pro-slavery forces
* Pottawatomie Creek (1856) – John Brown and his homies attack pro-slavery forces
* 1856 => Kansas Civil War breaks out between pro/anti slavery forces
* These tensions spread to Congress => Charles Sumner (Mass. Senator) gives a speech condemning events in “Bleeding Kansas”; Insults SC senator Andrew Butler (South pissed by the disrespect coupled with anti-slavery rhetoric)
* Soon, Congressman Preston Brooks enters Congress and bears Sumner with a cane until the head broke. Forcing him to take absence from the senate for years.

Election of 1856

* James Buchanan (Dem) vs Millard Filmore (Know Nothing) vs John Fremont (Repub)
* Dems pick Buchanan as he has nothing to do with the Kansas Nebraska Act due to his presence in London (Untainted quantity)

Buchanan Presidency

* Leecompton Constitution
  + Pro-slavery folks made a constitution while free soilers boycotted the election suggesting the “border ruffians” had tainted the system
  + Gets approved, Buchanan supports it but it is ultimately rejected by Congress
* Dred Scott Decision (1857)
  + Dred Scott was a slave who sued for freedom (Case goes to SC in 1857)
  + Roger Taney was the Chief Justice of Southern dominated SC
  + Ruled that African American are not citizens and that’s why they could not sue, Also since slaves are property, they could not be take away;
  + Congress did not have the authority to make laws regarding slavery in the territories i.e they indirectly ruled the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional
* Lincoln vs Douglas Debates (7 debates – 1858)
  + Lincoln challenges Douglas on whether slavery could be prevented in territories.
  + Douglas suggests that territories could limit slavery which instantly angers the Southerners (Freeport Doctrine) (House Divided Speech)
  + Ultimately, Douglas keeps the seat while Lincoln becomes a national figure
* Harper’s Ferry
  + John Brown in the hopes to trigger a slave revolt in 1859 attempts to seize the federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry
  + Gets caught and charged with treason => Eventually, he is hung
  + Impact – South is outraged, Brown becomes a martyr to abolitionist, Immediate cause of secession as Southern states feel attacked
* Secession
  + Buchannan does nothing to stop the Southern states from splitting
  + Does not believe secession is legal but he doesn’t say anything
  + Confederate States of America formed with Jefferson David as President

Election of 1860

* Lincoln (Republican) V John Bell (Constitutional Unity Party) V John Breckinridge (Dem)
* Dem Party
  + North dems wanted to Stephen Douglas – Supported popular sovereignty & enforce the Fugitive slave act
  + South dems wanted John C Breckinridge – Allow slavery in the territories, Annex Cuba
* Republican Party
  + For free-spoilers: No extension of slavery in territories
  + For the northern manufacturers: Protective tariff
  + For the northwest: a Pacific railroad
  + For the farmers: Free homesteads (land)
  + However, south threaten to leave if Lincoln wins
* Constitutional Unity party has no position on slavery
* Lincoln wins the electoral college but is a “minority” President i.e he gained on 40% of the popular vote; Perceived as a sectional Pres by the South (He was not even on the ballot in 10 Southern states)
* SC votes to secede in Dec, 1860 and eventually 7 southern state secede even before Lincoln takes the oath of office as he is seen as a sectional President hostile to slavery
* Only one POSSIBLE fix: Crittenden Compromise – Last ditch attempt to avoid major crisis, consisted of a return to the Missouri Compromise idea i.e Pro-slavery below 36o30’ and anti-slavery above (LINCOLN REJECTS THIS)
* Lincoln rejection was due to position of the Republican Party being “no extension of slavery in the territories” => 7 states left

\*\*Extra\*\*

In **1855** when Kansas was having its legislature elections, many pro-slavery people came from Missouri to vote. They sought to elect pro-slavery officials.  The slavery supporters won the elections and set up their own government at **Shawnee Mission**.  The abolitionists then set up their own government in **Topeka**, giving the Kansas territory two governments.

In **1856**, the civil war in Kansas started when a group of pro-slavery riders burned down part of the abolitionist's town of Lawrence

**Kansas in Convulsion**

John Brown: fanatical abolitionist who, in May of 1856**,**hacked to death 5 presumed pro-slavery men at **Pottawatomie Creek** in response to the pro-slavery events in Lawrence.

Civil war flared up in Kansas in **1856**, and continued until it merged with the nation's Civil War of 1861-1865.

In **1857**, Kansas had enough people to apply for statehood.  Its citizens were going to vote again on whether or not to have slavery in the **state** of Kansas.  To keep the abolitionists from creating a free state, the pro-slavery politicians created the **Lecompton Constitution**.  The document stated that the people were not allowed to vote for or against the constitution as a whole, rather, they could vote on whether the constitution would be "**with slavery**" or "**without slavery**."  If slavery was voted against, then one of the provisions in the constitution would protect those who already owned slaves in Kansas.  Many abolitionists boycotted voting, so the constitution was approved to include slavery.

James Buchanan, a Democrat, succeeded Pierce as the President of the United States in the election of 1856.  He had a strong southern influence and approved of the Lecompton Constitution.  Senator Stephen Douglas was strongly opposed to the document and he campaigned against it.  Eventually, a **compromise** was reached that enabled the people of Kansas to vote on the Lecompton Constitution, itself.  It was revoked by the abolitionists voters, but Kansas ended up remaining a territory until **1861**, when the southern states seceded from the Union.

President Buchanan **divided** the powerful **Democratic** **Party** by enraging some Democrats of the North.  He divided the only remaining **national** party and with it, the Union.

**"Bully" Brooks and His Bludgeon**

In **1856**, abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts gave a provoking speech condemning pro-slavery men. During this speech, Sumner also personally insulted Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina. Two days later on **May 22, 1856**, Butler's nephew, Preston Brooks, **beat** Sumner with a cane to unconsciousness.

The speech made by Sumner was applauded in the North, angering the South.

The clash between Sumner and Butler showed how violent and impassioned the Northerners and Southerners were for their cause.

**"Old Buck" Versus "The Pathfinder"**

Meeting in Cincinnati, the **Democrats** chose James Buchanan as their presidential candidate to run in the **election of 1856** because he wasn't involved with the divisive Kansas-Nebraska Act.  The Democratic platform campaigned for popular sovereignty.

Meeting in Philadelphia, the **Republicans** chose Captain John C. Fremont because he was also not influenced by the Kansas-Nebraska Act.  The Republican platform campaigned against the extension of slavery.

The **American Party**, also called the **Know-Nothing Party**, was formed by Protestants who were alarmed by the increasing number of immigrants coming from Ireland and Germany.  They chose former president Millard Fillmore as their candidate for the election of 1856.

**The Electoral Fruits of 1856**

James Buchanan won the **election of 1856**.

It was a good thing that the Republican Party did not win the election because some southerners said that if a Republican had won, then they would secede.

This election was a small victory for the Republican Party because the party was just 2 years old, yet it put up a fight for the Democrats.

**The Dred Scott Bombshell**

Dread Scott, a slave who had lived with his master for 5 years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, sued for his freedom on the basis of his long residence on free soil.  In ***Dred Scott vs. Stanford***, the Supreme Court first ruled that because Scott was a black slave and not a citizen, he could not sue in Federal courts. The Court also ruled that because a slave was private property, he could be taken into any territory and legally held there in slavery.  The **Fifth Amendment** forbade Congress from depriving people of their property without the due process of law.  The Court went further and stated that the **Missouri Compromise of 1820 was** **unconstitutional** and that Congress had no power to ban slavery from the territories, no matter what the territorial legislatures themselves wanted.

This victory delighted Southerners, while it infuriated Northerners and supporters of popular sovereignty.

**The Financial Crash of 1857**

The **panic of 1857** was caused by over-speculation in the West and currency inflation due to the inrush of Californian gold.  The North was the hardest hit, while the South continued to flourish with its cotton.

Northerners came up with the idea of the government giving **160-acre plots of farming** **land** to pioneers for **free**.  Two groups opposed the idea:  Eastern industrialists feared that the free land would drain its supply of workers, and the South feared that the West would fill up with free-soilers who would form anti-slavery states, unbalancing the Senate even more.  Congress passed a **homestead act** in **1860**, making public lands available at $0.25/acre, but it was vetoed by President Buchanan.

The **Tariff of 1857** lowered import taxes to about 20%.  The North blamed it for causing the panic, because they felt they needed higher duties for more protection.  This gave the Republicans two economic issues for the election of 1860:  protection for the unprotected and farms for the farmless.

**An Illinois Rail-Splitter Emerges**

In Illinois's senatorial election of 1858, the Republicans chose Abraham Lincoln to run against Democrat Stephen Douglas.  Lincoln served in the Illinois legislature as a Whig politician and he served one term in Congress.

**The Great Debate:  Lincoln versus Douglas**

Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of seven **debates** that were arranged from August to October **1858 (Lincoln-Douglas debates)**.

The most famous debate happened in Freeport, Illinois.  Lincoln asked Douglas, "What if the people of a territory should vote down slavery?"  The Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision had said that the people could not do this.  Douglas's reply to him became known as the "**Freeport** **Doctrine**."  Douglas argued that no matter how the Supreme Court ruled, slavery would stay down if the people voted it down.  Laws to protect slavery would have to be voted on by the territorial legislatures.

**Douglas won** the senatorial election, but Lincoln won the popular vote.

**John Brown:  Murderer or Martyr?**

Abolitionist John Brown developed a plan to secretly invade the South, call upon the slaves to rise, give the slaves weapons, and establish a black free state.

In **October 1859**, he seized the**federal arsenal** at**Harpers Ferry**.  Because many of his supporters failed to show up, he was caught and sent to death by hanging.  When Brown died, he lived on as a martyr to the abolitionist cause.

**The Disruption of the Democrats**

For the **election of 1860**, the **Democrats** met in **Charleston**, South Carolina to choose their candidate.  The northern part of the party wanted to nominate Stephen Douglas, but the southern "**fire-eaters**" saw him as a traitor for his unpopular opposition to the **Lecompton Constitution** and his unpopular **Freeport Doctrine** reply.  After the delegates from most of the cotton states walked out, the Democrats met again in **Baltimore** to elect a candidate.  This time, Douglas was elected, despite the fact that the southerners again walked out.

The **southern** Democrats met in **Baltimore** to choose their own Democratic presidential candidate.  They chose vice-president John C. Breckenridge.  The platform favored the extension of slavery into the territories and the annexation of slave-populated Cuba.

The **Constitutional Union Party** was formed by former Whigs and Know-Nothings.  They nominated John Bell as their presidential candidate.

**A Rail-Splitter Splits the Union**

The Republican Party met in Chicago and nominated Abraham Lincoln as their presidential candidate.

The Republican platform **appealed to nearly every part of the nation**.  For the free-soilers, the Republicans supported the non-extension of slavery. For the northern manufacturers, they supported a protective tariff. For the immigrants, the supported no abridgement of rights. For the Northwest, they supported a Pacific railroad. For the West, they supported internal improvements at federal expense. For the farmers, they supported free homesteads (plots of land) from the public domain.

The Southerners said that if Abraham Lincoln was elected as President, the Union would split.

**The Electoral Upheaval of 1860**

Abraham Lincoln won the **election of 1860**, but he did not win with the **popular vote**.  60% of the nation voted for another candidate.  10 southern states didn't even allow Lincoln to appear on the ballot.

South Carolina was happy at the outcome of the election because it now had a reason to secede.

Even though the Republicans won the presidential election, they did **not** **control** the House of Representatives, the Senate, or the Supreme Court.

**The Secessionist Exodus**

In **December 1860**, South Carolina's legislature met in Charleston and voted unanimously to **secede**.  6 other states joined South Carolina:  **Alabama**,**Mississippi**, **Florida**, **Georgia**, **Louisiana**, and**Texas**.

The 7 seceders met at Montgomery, Alabama in **February** **1861** and created a government known as the **Confederate States of America**.  The states chose Jefferson Davis, a recent member of the U.S. Senate from Mississippi, as President.

During this time of secession, Buchanan was still the "lame duck" president,  because Lincoln was not sworn in until 1861.  President Buchanan did not hold the seceders in the Union by **force** because he was surrounded by pro-southern advisors and he could find no authority in the Constitution to stop them with force. Another reason that force was not used was because at the time, the Union's army was needed to control the Indians of the West. The Northerners were not eager to use force against the Southerners because that would have ended the possibility of peaceful negotiations.

**The Collapse of Compromise**

The **Crittenden amendments** to the Constitution were designed to appease the South.  The amendments prohibited slavery in territories north of 360 30', but it permitted slavery in the territories south of this line. Future states (north and south of this line) would get to vote on the issue of slavery. President Lincoln rejected the amendments.

**Farewell to the Union**

The southern states seceded, fearing that the Republican Party would threaten their rights to own slaves.

Many southerners felt that their secession would be unopposed by the North.  They assumed that the northern manufacturers and bankers, dependent upon southern cotton and markets, wouldn't dare cut off the South.

**\*\*End\*\***

**Chapter 20 (1861 – 1865 -> Civil War)**

**Fort Sumter: War Starts**

* 7 states had already seceded before Lincoln took office in March 1861
* Lincoln’s Inaugural Address: Pledged not to interfere with slavery, and also reminded the states that had seceded, they had no right to secession
* Lincoln says that they are sending provisions to Fort Sumter
* Confederacy attacks Fort Sumter in the April 1861 which triggers the Civil War

Impact

* Unites the North against the South to preserve the Union
* Southerners rally around the confederacy
* Lincoln wanted to take desperately keep the border states
  + Missouri
  + Kentucky
  + Delaware
  + Maryland

**Note:** Lincoln’s reasoning for keeping the border states on the Union side are as follows

* Would have given South more white men to fight
* Would nearly double the manufacturing capacity of the South
* Strategic geographic location North (DC would be closer for breach by the South)

**He does so by using questionable ways => Martial law was declared in Maryland, Guerilla Warfare in Missouri, and Suspension of the write of habeas corpus in some border states**

**North vs South Comparison**

* North
  + Advantages –
    - Industrial resources
    - Transportation
    - Powerful Navy and established government
    - Population advantage (22 million to 9 million) + Emancipation
  + Disadvantages
    - Lack of leadership, many top military leaders joined the South (Eg. Robert E Lee left)
    - Lack of purpose, what are they fighting for? To preserve states who don’t want to be in the Union?
* South
  + Advantages
    - Fighting a defensive war, home turf
    - Sense of purpose
    - Veteran military officials
    - Cotton diplomacy → Hoped importance of cotton to trade would get international aid
    - Controlled the Mississippi River
  + Disadvantages
    - No Navy
    - No government structure -States rights
    - No economy/manufacturing
    - No railroad system

Mobilizing for War: North

* Conscription Act (March 1863)
  + All men 20-45 had to register for the draft
  + Unfair to the poor, rich folks had “Three Hundred dollar men” as substitutes
  + South equivalent – “Twenty Ne\*\*\* Law”
* NY City Draft Riots (July 1863)
  + Mob of poor Irish attack the wealthy/black folks

“Will Not End Slavery”

* Lincoln’s thinking
  + Secession was not legal – Lincoln wanted to settle the rebels and in his mind the states were anyways still a part of the union
  + Needed to keep support from Border states
  + Fear from white workers in the North (Job market with emancipated slaves)
  + Political concerns: Northern democrats Road to Emancipation
* Road to Emancipation
  + Two primary reasons to free the slaves
    - Military: Liberates the slaves and undermines the economics of south
    - Ideological: right thing to do, pressure to do so –
  + Radical republicans pressured Lincoln to make the war about slavery –
    - **Confiscation Act (1861) -** Slaves used for “insurrectionary purposes” declared free, incentive to escape South to go to Union camps
    - **2nd Confiscation Act (1862) -** Freed all slaves who were enslaved by anybody engaged in rebellion against the US.

**Emancipation Proclamation (1862)**

* Following the Battle of Antietam (Sept. 1862) => Lincoln decides to move forward with announcing emancipation after Robert E Lee retreates
* Justified as military necessity
* Declares slaves free in rebel territory**, but does not free slaves in the border states**
* Impact
  + Strengthened the moral cause of the North
  + Helped keep Europe from aiding confederacy as it would be seen as “defending slavery” which would cause internal political turmoil
  + North got new soldiers to fight for the union army

African Americans Fight for Freedom

* Frederick Douglas saw enlistment in the Union army as an opportunity to prove their citizenship (DENIED by Dred Scott)
* 180k African Americans served in the war (Faced prejudice, earned less than the white counterparts)
* Example – Massachusetts 54th regiment

Use of Executive Power

* Civil liberties are often times reduced during the times of national crisis
* Lincoln suspends habeas corpus in MD and other states => People arrested w/o being informed of the charges against them and held w/o trial
* Presidential power often times increases during times of war
  + Lincoln orders a blockade w/o approval of Congress
  + Increases size of fed army w/o approval of Congress

Politics During the War

* Challenges for Confederacy
  + Cotton diplomacy: Hope for European intervention but they bbtained cotton from other sources like Egypt, India etc.
  + Tradition of states rights make fighting the war difficult – Jefferson Davis struggled to keep the states on one course along the war
* Challenges for Lincoln
  + Radical republicans v moderates
  + War democrats: support war but criticized Lincoln’s handling of it
  + Peace Democrats (Copperheads): opposed the war and wanted negotiated peace

**Note:** Election of 1864=> Lincoln beats his own ex general McClellan

Republican Majority in Congress

* A lot of acts are passed w/o Southern influence as they forego their right to have representation in the halls of Congress
* Morrill Tariff Act (1861): Helps pay for war and protect northern industry
* Homestead Act (1862): Set up sale of land in west and encouraged settlement
* Legal Tender Act (1862): Printing of paper money “greenbacks”
* National Bank Act (1863): Financial landmark that sought to establish a unified banking system
* Pacific Railway Act (1863): Established Northern route of transcontinental railroad

Impact of the Civil War

* Over 600k lives lost
* Southern economy destroyed and northern industrialization accelerated by the war –
* Republican laws passed have a big impact later down the road
* Union preserved
  + Ideas of secession and nullification defeated
  + Civil War was ultimate test for American democracy
* Four million slaves freed by the 13th Amendment

**\*\*Extra\*\***

Girding for War:  The North and the South

1861-1865

**The Menace of Secession**

President Abraham Lincoln declared that secession was impractical because the North and South were not geographically divided.  He also stated that with secession, new controversies would arise, including the national debt, federal territories, and the fugitive-slave issue.

**South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter**

When President Lincoln was elected, there were only two significant forts in the South that flew the Union's flag.  **Fort Sumter**, in the Charleston harbor, needed supplies in order to support its men.  Therefore, Lincoln adopted a **middle-of-the-road solution**.  He told the South that the North was sending provisions to the fort, not supplies for reinforcement.  Taking the move by Lincoln as an act of aggression, the South Carolinians fired upon Fort Sumter on **April 12, 1861**.

Virginia, Arkansas, and Tennessee all seceded after the attack on Fort Sumter.  The 11 seceded states were known as the "**submissionists**."

Lincoln now had a reason for an armed response. He called upon the Union states to supply militiamen.

**Brothers' Blood and Border Blood**

Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia were the **Border States**.  They were the only slave states that hadn't seceded from the Union.  The Border States contained the Ohio River, a vital necessity for both the North and South.

Lincoln's official reason for the war was to **preserve the Union**, not to end slavery. Supporting an end to slavery would likely have caused the pro-slavery Border States to also secede.

The **Five Civilized Tribes**(Native American) (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles) sided with the Confederacy.  These tribes were allowed to send delegates to the Confederate congress.  Most of the Plains Indians sided with the Union.

**The Balance of Forces**

The **South** had the advantage of fighting defensively on its own land and it did not have to win in order to preserve the Confederacy; it just had to fight to a draw.

Abraham Lincoln offered Robert E. Lee to command the Northern army, but Lee turned down the job after his home state of **Virginia** seceded.  Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was Lee's chief lieutenant.

There were not a lot of factories in the South, but the South was able to seize federal weapons from the Union.

The **North** held ¾ of the nation's wealth and ¾ of the nation's railroad system.  It also had nearly twice as large of a population as the South, partly because more European immigrants arrived in the North.

**Dethroning King Cotton**

The South counted on foreign intervention to help win the war.

The common people of Britain & France supported the North, hoping to end slavery.  Because of this, these countries refrained from breaking the Union naval blockades.

The British manufacturers depended on cotton from the South, but before the war, a surplus of cotton had developed in Britain, allowing it to function without purchasing cotton from the South.  In **1861**, this cotton supply ran out and many British factory workers were laid off.  As Union armies penetrated the South, they sent cotton to Britain. **King Wheat** and **King Corn**, which were produced in great quantities in the North, proved to be more powerful than **King Cotton**.  Therefore, Britain couldn't afford to break the Union blockade to access cotton. If it had done this, then it would have lost the wheat and corn from the North.

**The Decisiveness of Diplomacy**

The ***Trent* affair** occurred in late **1861**.  A Union warship stopped a British mail steamer, the ***Trent***, and removed 2 Confederate diplomats who were heading to Europe.  Britain started to send troops to Canada in retaliation, but the situation was resolved when President Lincoln freed the Confederate prisoners.

British shipyards were surreptitiously producing Confederate commerce-raiders.  The British ships left their ports unarmed, picked up arms elsewhere, and captured Union ships.  One notable ship was the ***Alabama***. The British attempted to end this practice in 1863.

**Foreign Flare-Ups**

In **1863**, two Confederate warships were being built by a British shipyard.  These ships had large iron rams would have destroyed the Union blockade.  To avoid infuriating the North and potentially starting a war, the London government bought the ships for the Royal Navy.

The British established the **Dominion of Canada** in **1867**.  It was partly designed to strengthen the Canadians against the possible vengeance of the United States.

Emperor Napoleon III of France installed a French government in **Mexico City** in **1863**.  Maximilian was the French emperor of Mexico City.  These actions were in direct violation of the Monroe Doctrine.  Napoleon hoped that the Union would not retaliate due to its weakness from fighting the Civil War. When the Civil War ended in 1865, though, America threatened to invade Mexico. Napoleon was forced to abandon Maximilian and Mexico City.

**President Davis versus President Lincoln**

The **one defect** **of the South's constitution** was that its own states could secede.  Some state troops refused to serve outside their borders.

President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy often had disputes with his own congress.  Davis's task as President proved to be beyond his powers.  Lincoln and the North enjoyed a long-established government that was financially stable and fully recognized at home and abroad.

**Limitations on Wartime Liberties**

Because **Congress was not in session** when the war started, President Lincoln took several actions that normally had to be approved by Congress. He initiated a blockade, increased the size of the Federal army, directed the secretary of the Treasury to advance $2 million without appropriation or security to 3 private citizens for military purposes, and suspended the **writ of habeas corpus** (stated that a citizen could not be held without a trial).

**Volunteers and Draftees:  North and South**

Due to lack of volunteers, Congress passed a federal draft law in **1863**.  Men who were called in the draft could pay $300 to buy a replacement. The Confederacy also passed a draft law.

**The Economic Stresses of War**

The North increased tariffs and excise taxes to financially support the war.  It also created the first income tax.

In early **1861**, after enough anti-tariff Southern members had seceded, Congress passed the **Morrill Tariff Act**.  It was a high protective tariff that increased duties by 5%-10%. This was designed to raise additional revenue and provide more protection for the Northern manufacturers.  A **protective tariff** became identified with the **Republican Party**.

The Washington Treasury issued paper money.  The **greenback** currency was not backed by gold; it was backed by the Union's perceived credit. Because of this, the value of the greenback was constantly changing.

In **1863**, Congress authorized the **National Banking System**.  It was designed to stimulate the sale of government bonds and to establish a standard currency.  Banks who joined the National Banking System could buy government bonds and issue paper money that was backed by the bonds.

The Confederate government also issued bonds and raised taxes. It was forced to print **blue-backed** paper money that was subject to **runaway inflation**.

**The North's Economic Boom**

Newly invented, labor-saving machinery enabled the North to expand economically.  **Mechanical reapers** (farm machines used to harvest grain) allowed men to leave the farms for the war, while increasing harvesting capacity.

**Petroleum** was discovered in Pennsylvania in **1859** and it led to a rush of people known as the "**Fifty-Niners**." The **Homestead Act** of 1862 provided free land to many people.

The Civil War opened up many jobs for women that were originally occupied by men. The **U.S. Sanitary Commission** was organized by women to provide medical support to Union armies in the field.

**A Crashed Cotton Kingdom**

The North's blockade severely hampered the South's economy.  Transportation in the South collapsed during the Civil War.  **Cotton capitalism** had lost out to **industrial capitalism**.

**\*\*End\*\***

**Key Civil War Battles**

The American Civil War is hands down – the deadliest war in American history with 600k deaths compared to the closest of 300k deaths in WW2

1. **Battle of Bull Run (July 1861)**
   * Proved that the war would not be short, South wins!
2. **Anaconda Plan**
   * Winfield Scott’s plan to use the US Navy to blockade Confederacy and take control of the Mississippi River
3. **Antietam (September 1862)**
   * South hopes to earn foreign recognition and bring border states into the conflict
   * Lee retreats to Virginia and Lincoln prepares for “Emancipation Proclamation”
4. **Vicksburg (July 1863)**
   * General Grant in the west wins complete control of the Mississippi river
   * Happens after a long siege

**Note:** Ulysses S Grant wins much needed Union victories in the west

1. **Gettysburg (July 1863)**
   * General Lee hoped to win a victory on Union soil
   * But ends up being a draw and Lee retreats back to Virginia
2. **Sherman’s March to the Sea:** 
   * William Tecumseh Sherman leads march of deliberate destruction throughout the South (Tactic of total war to burn everything along their path)
   * Atlanta defeated in Sept. 1864 and helps Lincoln win re-election in 1864
3. **Surrender at Appomattox (April 1865)**
   * Lee surrenders and Union has officially won
   * April 14th, 1865 – John Wilkes Booth kills Abraham Lincoln at the Ford’s Theatre

**Extra – Important Information**

James Madison – Federalist 10: Warns about factions

Spanish colonization did not rely on large groups of settlers

Puritans left England for America in order to create a religious utopia

The only 18th century North American British Colony: South Carolina

France War => King William’s War, Queen Anne’s War, King George’s War, Seven Years War

James Otis => Writs of Assistance case

Boston Massacre - Happened after the Townsend duties

Compromise of 1850 – Debate included William Seward, Henry Clay, John C Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Stephen Douglas, Salmon Chase and Jefferson Davis

Saratoga in 1777 was best known for forming an alliance with France

1632 – Catholic refuge in Maryland

Prior to 1763 : Mercantilism encouraged American colonies to supply raw materials

Great Compromise => Roger Sherman

**Jay treaty (1794)** => evacuation of English troops along the Great Lakes

Opposition to the Jay treaty => Not addressing impressment i.e British taking American sailors for military

Battle of New Orleans => Andrew Jackson fame, After signing the treaty of ghent

1820s “market economy” => Rise of American Factories

1830 – Age of Reform => No push for UNIONS

Andrew Jackson => “Kitchen Cabinet”, vetoes, spoils system etc.

2nd Bank veto : Bank as a monopoly, fear of foreign control, bank’s political uses of funding, bank was unconstitutional

Slavery “Positive good” – George Fitzhugh

Lincoln => “If I can maintain the Union with slavery I shall; if I can maintain the Union without slavery I shall”

Mexico did not cede Washington; Confederate States of America = Articles of Confederation

Dred Scott (1857) => Chief Justice Roger Taney declared that the Missouri Compromise of 1850 was unconstitutional => Established that Congress had no power over slaves in territories

Emancipation Proclamation immediately freed slaves in Maryland and Tennessee

Reconstruction failed to give economic independence to ex-slaves (40 acres and a mule)’

JOIN OR DIE cartoon by ben franklin => Warning to the 13 colonies if they rejected the **Albany Plan of Union**

The idea that "individual states could nullify or set aside federal laws with which they disagreed" was introduced: Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798

Robert E Lee surrendered at the Appomattox Court House in 1865

**Federalists** (Believed that the constitution should be ratified; Supported by wealthy merchants) vs **Anti-Federalists** (Believed that the constitution was to be rejected)

During his first inaugural address, Thomas Jefferson expressed that **party strife** should be forgotten once the **will of the people** has been expressed in an election.  
He believed that as citizens the people were to **unite** with one heart and mind.

Articles of Confederation => No power to tax

Proclamation of 1763 – Settlement be stopped west of the peaks of the Appalachians

Nullification Crisis (1828-1833) : Happened due to Congressional support for protective tariffs

1 January, 1861 => 7 states : Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and South Carolina

**Kanas Nebraska Act => Lincoln – Douglas Debate (1859) => John’s Brown raid on Harper’s Ferry => Lincoln 1860 election (Won Northern and midwestern states)**

**William T Sherman – Union General**

Central compromise of Constitutional Convention => Large state vs small state representation

3 conclusions of the constitutional convention: Articles of Confederation must be abandoned, Federal government must be more powerful than the states, legislative and executive powers must be balanced

Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Gabriel Prosser => Organized slave rebellions

Hamilton pushed for the US assuming the debts of both the Confederation and the states

1830s – William Lloyd Garrison called for immediate emancipation of all slaves

14th Amendment gave blacks federal and state citizenship

**Thomas Paine** wrote “Common Sense” in 1776

**Thomas Jefferson** drafted the “Declaration of Independence” in 1776

**Patrick Henry** – “Give me liberty or give me death” speech in 1775

Bill of Rights – All amendments

**Coercive Acts (1774) – Passed after the Boston Tea Party => Northwest Ordinance (1787) => Louisiana Purchase (1803) => Missouri Compromise (1820)**

**Revolution of 1800 –** Peaceful transfer of power from Adams to Jefferson

The first presidential election that relied upon popular vote to select the electoral college was held in 1824 and John Quincy Adams eventually became President

Declaration of Independence => Displays the American commitment to the “unalienable rights” of “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”

**Mayflower Compact** => Plymouth colony (1620)

18th century population in British North America doubled nearly every 25 years

After the American Revolution => Tories/loyalists emigrated back to Great Britain

**Articles of Confederation created a league of friendship among 13 independent countries**

**Shay’s Rebellion (1786-1787) : Triggered the need for a new constitutional convention**

**Sons of Liberty:** Group of militant colonists who agitated for independence from England

Charles Townshend broke up the colonial assembly in NY to coerce colonists to follow the Mutiny Act; Family unit in the south was constantly in flux thus they did not have rigid patriarchal structures like England; American victory at Saratoga was a turning point in the Revolutionary war as they French got involved in alliance with the US, who seemed more like a nation than before

John Tyler established Maine’s border with the Webster-Ashburton treaty

Two British armies were in 1777 => Quebec and New York

Tea Act => Lowered the price of tea in the colonies, aimed to increase sales by the British East India company and cut out British middlemen

Redeemers => Wanted to oust the Radical Republican coalition of black folks, carpetbaggers, scalawags etc. to maintain white social and political control of the South

**Battle of Lake Erie** within the War of 1812 => Oliver Perry

**George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison (Father of the Constitution)** => Virginia

**Alexander Hamilton** => New York

Lewis & Clark => Science expedition after Louisiana purchase were assisted by Sacajewea

**Colony States**

**Middle Colonies: NY, NJ, Penn, Delaware**

**Southern Colonies: Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland**

**Democratic-Republican Party** => Founded in opposition to the Federalist Party, Led by Thomas Jefferson and it was supported by the common farmers of the South and West

1619 – Slaves first came to Virginia

Sole authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus is in the hands of Congress

**Dutch colony** => Great reliance upon the fur trade, relatively small population, ethnic diversity of settlers, a desire for its own wealth

**North American Indian cultures** => A diversified economy of hunting/fishing/farming, a division of labor by gender, reliance on oral culture, an animistic religion that worshipped the spiritual elements of nature

**Spanish colony** => Ruthless exploitation of the Indians, Establishing African slavery in the Americas, Introduction of horse to America, Creation of large agricultural plantations (Mission system, slavery, vicroy, search for gold and silver)

**French colony**=> French controlled access to the Mississippi river and St.Lawrence River, Traded fur, Established a single govt for all of New France, Generally had good relations with the Indians

European exploration of the Americas happened due to development of new navigation instruments; **Middle Passage** – Slave trade voyage

17th century English settlers of New England differed from those in Virginia by living in tightly clustered streets (Colonial government in British North America did not allow universal male suffrage)

Only 18th century North American British colony with a black population with a black population majority was South Carolina; Boston Massacre => Occurred after the Townsend duties

Antifederalists => Lack of written bill of rights, lack of popular vote for presidency, the powers of SC, large territory of the US

“Millions for defense, not one cent from tribute” => Rallying cry during XYZ affair

Majority of the farmers who moved west due to the Homestead act returned East after failing as farmers; Roger Williams came into conflict with the Puritan authorities for advocating that “state stay out of religious matters”

Alexander Hamilton’s “Report on Public Credit” => Assume on state debt;

**Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)** => Gave Florida

**Jacksonian Era** => Rhetorical egalitarianism

“Crime of 73” => Decision to remove silver line from the standard

1860 => 4 million slaves in the South

12th Amendment=> Required the electoral college to vote for Pres/VP separately

Federalist Papers => John Jay, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton

Ostend Manifesto – 1854: Cuba

American Renaissance => Henry David Thoreau, Herman Melville, Walt Whitman, Nathanial Hawthorne (Mid 19th century)

Panic of 1857 -> Due to excessive investment in railroads

Georgia: Colony established so that debtors freed from English prisons could start a new life

Iroquois Confederation => Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Cayuga

Harvard College => First college to be formed in the colonial America

British mercantilism fueled 3 wars with Holland but did contribute to prosperity for the New England colonies as their ship building industry thrived but the Chesapeake got screwed due to lower tobacco crop prices

**QUAKERS:** The colonies of Pennsylvania and Delaware were originally established to provide Quakers with religious freedom. The Quakers, though pacifists regarding war, were also aggressively subversive of social institutions and classes. The Quakers, while religious, did not assign much significance to the Bible or most human institutions. The Quakers were one of several radical religious groups formed in England around the time of the English Civil War.

**War Summary**

King William’s War, which was fought between 1689 and1697, included quite a few violent border attacks by Indians in America, but no major army battles. The Treaty of Ryswick ending this war did not make any changes in territories.

Queen Anne’s War (a), which lasted from 1702 to 1713, was fought against France and Spain. It was ended by the Treaty of Utrecht, which ceded much territory to England.

King George’s War (c), which lasted from 1739 to 1748, involved major army battles on American soil. American soldiers went on a number of expeditions with British troops. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ended this war. In it, England returned Louisbourg to France, trading it for territories on the Indian continent.

The French and Indian War (d), which lasted from 1754 to 1763, featured many army battles on American soil. The 1763 Treaty of Paris ending this war ceded all of France’s territories in Canada and North America to England. Since (b) is the correct answer, (e) is incorrect.

**Inception of Georgia**

The charter to found Georgia was not granted in 1765. It was granted to General James Oglethorpe in 1732. In fact, by 1752, Oglethorpe’s group felt that they had failed with this colony. The original purpose of the Georgia colony was indeed to create a buffer zone between South Carolina and Florida (a), which was a Spanish territory then. There were numerous wars being fought in the area between British and American troops and other imperialist countries. Oglethorpe was a British philanthropist, and he and his followers did found the Georgia colony (b). Oglethorpe and his group, as trustees who ran the colony for its first 21 years, laid down a great many rules in an effort to guide the colony’s administration and development. This practice, however, meant that few people wanted to settle there. The few who did constantly complained about all of the rules (d). These settlers were made up of former British subjects who had lived in poverty in Britain (e) and migrated in the hopes of achieving greater success in the New World.

Awakening Folks => William Tennent, Gilbert Tennent, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jonathan Edwards

The French & Indian War of 1754 eventually spread to the European front where it was known as the 7-year war

**Colony of Roanoke** => Walter Raleigh attempts to colonize (in 1587) but Brits fail, then come back in 1590 to find no one there

**Headright System** => You get land if you paid for someone’s journey to colony to become a servant

After fighting began in American in 1754, the war spread to Europe in 1756, where it was called the Seven Years’ War. In America, it was called the French and Indian War. George Washington, who was then a major in the Virginia militia, was sent to Pennsylvania to expunge the French, but he was not successful (a). He initially won a skirmish, but his troops were outnumbered, so they retreated and then surrendered. Meanwhile, delegates came from seven of the colonies to meet in Albany, N.Y. to confer on defense plans. The delegate who proposed the idea of an intercolonial government (c) was Benjamin Franklin, not Thomas Jefferson. Though other colonial delegates did not agree, Franklin’s idea is considered significant because it set a precedent for presenting a united front against a common enemy, something America did in later wars such as World Wars I and II. Major General Braddock of England was ambushed en route to Fort Duquesne (d), but he did not defeat the French and Indian fighters who ambushed his troops. Instead, Braddock and two thirds of the British troops were killed in this battle. In 1763, the Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War. As a result of this treaty, all of France’s territories in Canada and the rest of North America were ceded to England (e).

**Chapter 23**

1868 – 1876: Ulysses S Grant wins the Presidency (Temp. social/political revolution as black voters vote Republican)

Corruption plagued Grant administration:

* Credit Mobilier affair: VP and members of congress involved in railroad stock corruption scheme
* Whiskey Ring: 1875 Private secretary of Grant helped steal 3 million from feds in a tax corruption scheme
* Grantism – Used to describe corruption in politics
* Ultimate symbol of Gilded Age: **Boss Tweed** -> Local Political Corruption: Tammany Hall (Dem. Party political machine) – “Boss” Tweed uses bribery graft and fraud ridden elections to steal 200 million from NY taxpayers -Cartoonist Thomas Nast would expose this corruption in a cartoon for the masses

Panic of 1873

* Severe economic collapse further distracts reconstruction efforts
* Causes
  + Overproduction in industries such as factories, railroad and mining
  + Over speculation by bankers, too much money lended out
  + Hit debtors really bad
* Debtors push for relaxation of “tight money” policies
  + Debate b/w “hard currency” vs “greenbacks”
  + Agrarian and debtor grou[s want “cheap money” (Want greenbacks issued)

Election of 1876

* Hayes vs Tilden
* 3 southern state results are being contested.
* Compromise of 1877: Dems wud recognize Hayes in exchange for Hayes removing fed troops
* Hayes also had to provide south political patronage positions and fed aid for transcontinental railroad
* Marks the formal end of “Reconstruction”

Court VS Reconstruction

* The Court severely limits the Civil Rights Act of 1875 through the Civil Right Cases of 1883
* Civil Act of 1875: Protected Rights, made it a crime for any individual to deny full and equal use of public places and racial discrimination in jury selection
* Civil Cases of 1883: Court strikes down and establishes that the 14th Amendment protects against only the “government discrimination” of civil rights (individuals can discriminate all they want and basicallt overturns the civil rights act of 1875
* Jim Crow Laws spread through the South
* Death nail: Plessey vs Ferguson -> Racial segregation was constructional if equal facilities was made available to each race (Separate but equal)

“New South” pursuit: Try to rebuild, industrializing and develop their economy. However, Agrarian sharecropping and tenant farming continued to dominant the region, Life for African Americans in the post reconstruction south continued to be filled with many challenges. South undermine 15th Amendment : (a) Literacy Test (b) Poll Taxes (c) Property Requirements (d) Grandfather Clauses: Exempted from electoral requirements anyone who had voted in 1860 (Soon white dems – Redeemers start dominating in the South)

Chinese Immigration

Large migration in Asians, imp during various mining/RR building booms

They start spreading everywhere particularly the west and causes a nativist backlash which culminates in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882: Prohibited further immigration of Chinese laborers and 1st time immigration restriction on the basis of race/nationality

Note: Gilded Age Presidents – Gilded Age politics were intimately tied to big business and focused nationally on economic issues such as tariffs and currency policy -> Ignore the politicial/social consequences of industrialization (ignore poverty/labor conditions)

1. 1876 – 1880: Hayes (R)
2. 1880 – 1884: Garfield (Chest Arthur takes over) (R)
3. 1884 – 1888: Grover Cleveland (D)
4. 1888 – 1892: Benjamin Harrison (R)
5. 1892 – 1896: Grover Cleveland (D)
6. 1896 – 1900: William McKinley (R)

Key Issues: Currency, Civil Service Reform & Tariifs

Patronage was used by both political parties -> Civil service jobs given to supporters (“to the victor belong the spoils”) -> Calls for civil service reforms [Half-Breeds (James Blaine) vs Stalwarts (Roscoe Conkling -Supporters of patronage)] -> 1880s the US treasury had huge surplus from tariffs

Note: Hayes sends feds to break up Great Railroad strike, Garfield assassinated and Arthur pushes for Pendleton Act (1883) for civil service reform, Cleveland strong advocate of laissez faire (Though people support govt, the govt shud not support the people) and signed into law Interstate Commerce Act (1887), Harrison advocates for high tariff and has a Billion-dollar Congress (McKinley Tariff – Highest Tariff Bill, Civil War pensions increased), Grover Cleveland only non-consecutive President