

Week 2 and Week 3 Readings

Chapter 2 Summary

- arrival of Europeans which would alter the lives of the natives
- conversion to Christianity
- arrival of English
 - transferred society, politics, religion
 - large numbers and need for land led to inevitable territorial conflicts with natives
- different European settlements
 - different population demography
 - diverse economies
 - different religious impacts

Chapter 3 Summary

Establishment of basic economic and political patterns in colonies.

Gradual dominance of the English over the NE coast in 1720, 1650 still had colonies under control of other colonial powers. Political structures more uniform.

Adoption of slavery

- mostly in Chesapeake & N. S. Carolina.
- beginnings of difference in attitudes towards slave?

French and Spanish colonials relied on natives' expertise north of Mexico, and also labour and goodwill.

- presence of French and Spanish near English settlements provided foundation for future conflict among European powers.
- Anglo-americans committed to local governance (autonomy) - conflict with parliament and the King.

Chapter 4 Summary

- Transformation of N. America arising from influx of Europeans hailing from different regions. Varied cultures, customs, religions.
- affected existing residents and newcomers.

- Economic life
- manual arduous labor including farming which provided goods for consumption.
- International trade network inclusive of European colonies and native trading partners.
- prove to wars fought between Europeans created new opportunities/disruption
- Cultural blend in colonies
- European + Americans + Africans
- development of new methods of accommodating intercultural differences and creating ties in fragmented communities.
- Onset of anglo-americans who realized interests did not coincide with those of GB's -> challenged authority.

Consider:

- constant pressure and impact of religion in the colonies and on the Indians' territories.
- impact of demographics and population make up of colonies on interracial unions.
- Result of few European women.

Chapter 5 Summary

- dramatic change in British mainland colonies following outbreak of 7-years war (context of land in NA)
- removed France from NA, created huge war debt
- rise in political actors after end of war in 1763 amongst colonists
 - development of a separate, American identity (most born in America)
 - different concept of political representation and consent to government (London's) actions.
- conflicting economic interests.
 - Stamp Act, Townshend Act, together with previous Navigation Act perceived as London attempting to suppress colonists, endangering freedom.
 - Destruction of the EIC's tea (Boston Tea Party), escalating tensions (arose from misinterpretation of Tea Act)

- 1774: development of resistance but not calls for independence yet.

** Importance of Samuel Adams in the politicization of people.

Chapter 6 Summary

- unification of mainland colonies to present a united revolutionary front against the British, whilst maintaining a successful alliance with France.
- winning of war due to greater endurance and resilience than the British.
 - abandoned British identity.
 - excluded loyalist neighbors
 - established governments, created new national loyalties.
 - claimed more land, threatening traditional Indian dominance of interior.
- move towards republicanism, rule by and for the people

importance of continental congress in laying formulations for united plan of resistance - developing into revolution / calls for independence.

Chapter 7 Summary

- development of an independent economy not wholly reliant on the British.
- attempted to protect national interest, defend borders.
- formulation of American racist thought.
 - emphasis of race allowed men to term themselves as white to exclude many others (African Americans, women).
- shift of thinking from a weak government to one of a powerful central government
 - but debates still existed on extent of government's power (tyranny)
 - gave way to Bill of Rights
- Federalists (strong central government) vs anti-federalists (weak central government)

Week 3

Tutorial 1

What factors account for the evolution of different social, economic and religious relationships in the 3 different sets of English colonies in North America?

New England

- Mayflower - Escape religious persecution (Church of New England)
- Mentality:
 - Never to return to Britain (different from colonial mentalities)
 - Colonial mentality: Establish outpost, exploit resource and manpower to gain wealth to redirect to the motherland
- Social
 - Permanent settlement: Familial values take priority
 - Close knit relationships (family units start)
- Economic
 - Barter economy (Subsistence farming)
- Religious
 - Church autonomy: deliver persecution - some fled south (Maryland)

Middle Colonies

- Given new chance of life - mentality of permanent settlement.
- Established by royal grants - not owned by joint stock companies.
- Social
 - fled southwards due to religious persecution.
- Economic
 - Trade with the local natives. Subsistence farming.
- Religious
 - Religious tolerance;

Virginia and Chesapeake

How they came about, why were they there:

- Outpost/Colonial mentality
 - There to get rich
 - Social composition
 - Mostly male, larger population of slaves
 - Economic
 - Industrial north vs Agricultural south (in proximity to the equator; warmer in the south)
 - Plantation crops (cash crops - commodities that can be sold as raw materials) Raw materials to supply the industrial north
 - Industrial Revolution in Britain.
 - Religious
 - Not strong to bring over.
-

Terms

- 1776 – Declaration of Independence, Jefferson
- War of American Independence; US/American Revolutionary War
- Settlers
- Patriots
 - Settlers who fought for the american revolution (or revolutionaries from British POV)
- Loyalists
 - People loyal to the british monarchy
- Redcoats
 - British subjects (soldiers) who were sent to fight the revolutionaries
- Republic
 - Not a monarchy
 - No hereditary head of state.
 - U.S. is a democratic republic.
- Articles of Confederation

- **Charterrs of Freedom:**
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Constitution
 - Bill of Rights
- Federal system:
 - Central government + state government.
 - Each of the states also have their own legislations and rights.
 - Deliberately created to decentralize power - not centralized into one authority.
- Separation of Power
 - Power is shared and distributed between the President, legislative body and the judicial system.

Checks and Balances

- Legislature is the one that passes the budget.
- Judiciary
 - Law is passed with reference to the Constitution. (constitutional or not?)
 - Judicial system checks both the legislature and the executive.
- Underlying philosophy:
 - Distrust of the concentration of power;
 - Distrust of human nature.

Roots of Conflict: Seven Years War

First modern world war:

Between british, french and spanish taking place in N America.

Victory: British.

Balance of power has shifted:

- Transfers of colonies from power to power.
 - British North + Spanish South.
 - Bering Straits - Russian occupation.

Post Seven Years War:

- France has lost majority of power in N America.

- South of British areas became Spanish.
- Britain need not face any hostile foreign power (French)
- Natives could no longer play the powers against each other.

Shift in Attitudes

- British soldiers - distance from britain: Growing resentment amongst settlers.
- Expansion westwards of the Appalachian mountains was limited by the British.
- Settlers demands of benefits led to British imposing tax.

Beyond Navigation Act (more measures to raise money to pay off the war):

- Sugar and Currency Acts 1764 (brit demanded payment in silver - real cost)
- Stamp Act 1765 (stamp duty: taxing the literate - printed tax. elites were impacted - idea of taxation with representation) largely resented and eventually repealed because settlers felt unrepresented.
- Townshend Acts 1767 - taxes on tea: boston tea party (tax was not repealed) Imposed hardship and a lot of resentment from british settlers.

Resentment of New Taxes:

- Democracy/Autonomy and Representation or
 - Economic Reasons
-

Undercurrents of the Intellectual and Political Landscape

Enlightenment (Age of Reason)

- Faith in rationality and reason in human affairs
- Cause and Effect:
 - humans can figure out how to work on solutions to the problems;
 - improving their own state of being, society.

Progressivism - things get better if you try to remedy it. (improved through efforts of man through reason)

Religious - Inalienable rights: ‘Life, liberty, pursuit of happiness (property)’

Why property?

- Elites idea of the right to own things - kings have no right to impose taxes on us.
- Implicit 'contract' between ruler and ruled over natural rights - can be replaced if disrespected.

Rights and Freedom are linked.

Pessimistic basic view:

- Belief in that things can be improved, yet distrust of centralized power.
 - Political power has been feared - rulers would try to oppress
 - Therefore, eternal vigilance needed to preserve liberty.
-

Revolutionary War

Boston Committee of Correspondence

- oppose/protest measures of Townshend Act; gave rise to collective action
- Urged in creating a consensus (philadelphia: cradle of freedom)

Boston Tea Party 1773:

- Closed the Boston Harbor by the Boston Governor due to Settlers protest of the Tea monopoly of EIC.
- Threw the tea shipment into the Boston Harbor.
- Boston urged meeting in 1774:
 - First Continental Congress - delegates from 13 states to meet in Philly.

First battles: Lexington & Concord 1775

1st Committee of Correspondence: Petition and economic boycott of brit goods - disintegration of brit admin in colonies

- 1776 Declaration of Independence (T Jefferson)
- 1781: British surrendered at Yorktown
- 1783: Treaty of Paris - 13 colonies granted independence (along east coast)
 - Actual treaty of independence - 1783.
 - American belief / point of reference - 1776

**Minority in Rev War: Loyalists (1/5) Half-half distribution of support:
Patriots and Neutral parties**

Reasons for the Loss:

- Military reasons:
 - Americans waged guerrilla warfare against British conventional warfare
 - Less than 5% population in cities (capture of major cities didn't make sense)
 - British belief that overpowering the american settlers will lead to political victory
- Settlers victory due to:
 - British mistakes and attitudes
 - * Underestimated Patriots' commitment to independence
 - * Former enemies of the british would come to their aid
 - * Failure of natives to unite against the patriots
 - Natives were not unified
 - * No slave uprising - took the opportunity to run away (55k left); harvest was affected in 1780-81
 - * Undemocratic measures were taken against opponents

Building the Charters of Freedom

2nd Committee of Correspondence:

- Drafting of individual states' constitution - limited government is the best govt.
- Prevent tyranny rather than effective exercise of power.

1777: Articles of Confederation

- Want a weak central government that cannot impose much taxes
- Impacts:
 - No army. individual state militias - national guard (under the authority of the state governor) Problem of external security.
 - Unable to force the individual states to comply in matters of trade, foreign policy and currency.

1787: Constitutional Convention - Philadelphia

- Gave rise to delegates

- Ideas of separation of power & checks and balances

Problem of Slavery:

- Contradiction, paradox - ideals of liberty (conflict on human rights and property rights)
- Slavery as it developed in the new world became identified with one race:
 - Black == slave and vice versa.
- (Most people enslave their own kind. only on the N and S American continents were of the African race)

Representation system in congress:

- 13 states have senators (2 senators each)
 - regardless of the size of the state.
- House of congress has proportionate representation
 - number of representatives from the state is proportional to the size of the state.
- For purposes of representation (due to Virginia delegates' repeal)
- 3/5s of a white person - voting rights of a black person.
- Universal Suffrage did not come till after the Civil War.

1788: Very difficult to pass the constitution because 2/3s need to sign. (9 states have ratified)

American Constitution: 7 Articles;

Nothing on any of the articles that talked about rights in the constitution (Bill of Rights as a separate document)

1791 Bill of Rights Bill of Rights was going to be part of the original constitution (agreed upon) but the Bill of Rights was not ready yet - led to the signing of the Constitution.

Only have had 17 amendments to the bill of rights since the end of 18th Century.

- 25 (27) amendments;
- First 10 passed in early years. Next 15 passed over 250 years.
- (idea is that it is extremely difficult to change the constitution)
- Article 1, section 2 - Legislature.

- Article 2 - Executive (president) - impeachment.
- **Article 5**
 - How to change the constitution:
 - * To add (2/3 of both houses)
 - * To amend (2/3 of all states' legislature: agreement by 3/4 of all states.)

Argument if it's good: Removal of power from the Executive - aligned with the interests of the anti-monarchy and the ideals of democracy upheld by the Founding Fathers.

10 Amendments to Constitution:

- 1 Am. free speech, assembly, press and practice of religion.
 - 2 Am. bear arms.
 - 4 Am. unreasonable searches
 - 5 Am. self-incrimination (legal oath - Miranda rights -you have the right to remain silent. 1960s)
 - 6 Am. fair trials (speedy and public) - guantanamo bay
 - 8 Am. cruel and unusual punishment cannot be imposed - extended to you cannot suffer.
 - **9 Am.** Any right that is not named (enumerated) on Constitution or Bill of Rights still belongs to the people.
 - **10 Am.** Any power that is not given to the federal govt belong to the 13 states and the people.
-

Idea of Republican Government

(debates between 2 POV basis)

- Economic Basis
 - Minimal role for government. Pursuit of selfish economic interest will lead to common good. Autonomy, independence and freedom from authoritarian regime.
- Political Basis
 - Individuals have to sacrifice for the common good. (We the People)
 - Central government collects the contributions and distributes it. (Stronger power on national/federal government)

Week 4

Tutorial 2

In 1776, Thomas Jefferson stated in the Declaration of Independence that man had rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In what ways did the experiences of women and non-whites, eg blacks and Native Americans, betray the ideals which Jefferson and the other Founding Fathers championed?

Ideals: Unalienable Rights given to men.

Men: used consistently throughout the declaration of independence. Implicitly not inclusive of women(?)

Men (male) vs Man (humanity):

Declaration of Independence: Contending to who should be put in government (domain of politics).

significance of capitalized Men: domain of politics belongs to (male) men.

Not only looking at Gender but also Race (no blacks)

Betray (crux of the question): going against some prior agreement - agreed upon (x issue) - set the expectations on the two parties.

BUT need to note the larger context in which the DOI was written - 13 colonies were not being represented; still subsumed under the King, hardship through life in the colonies (needs not taken care of)

Women:

1) Yes, they were betrayed

- Some women could express themselves (especially during the War) - increasing participation of women in the war: provide war supplies (visibility of women in the war)
- Made use of newfound visibility to ask for concessions (Abigail Adams) - if men could pay more attention to the women's association (pursuit of life liberty and property is given)
- Despite above these: most of the women are still excluded from functions of society (not much progress in social status of women in political, economic or social realm)

2) No, they were not betrayed

Position of the Men:

- Founding Fathers were not saints - everyday men who had a lot of glaring flaws (out of first 5 presidents, 4 owned slaves)
- Men was referred to in the literal sense of gender - contextualize to the mentality of the Founding Fathers
- FF ideals were about what they knew up to that part of their lives (first generation immigrants)

Position of the Women:

- Women went to the war because they had no choice but to follow their husbands.
- Had no financial independence - livelihood was going to the warfront.
- Abigail Adams' voice: seek to reinforce the position of women (roles) in society (already traditionally doing).
- Increasing visibility in the sphere that was already created to be housed by women.
- No expectation = no betrayal.

Notes

Conflict between female gender roles vs Ideals of rights to liberty and pursuit of happiness

Political partisanship and debate were not of womanly concern.

Voters: “all free inhabitants” meeting property and residence requirements. (vague definition)

No universal suffrage for women and minority races despite rights to liberty.

Discriminatory opposition of woman and black suffrage - in legislation and state constitution.

Male discrimination of women on watching female cast ballots. (New Jersey men never displayed strong commitment to principle of woman suffrage - felt as if it was a mistake/loophole)

Males still had ultimate say on the public political meanings given to specific vocabulary used in legislature - misunderstood by women because of male veto.

Female roles in society gradually shifted towards greater importance but with reservations in predominantly male-run society.

Absence of feminism in the behavior of women during the Revolution and in their attitudes afterward is related to the demographic changes that were taking place within the family unit between 1760 and 1800 - Middle and upper class women

were increasingly subjected to foreign and domestic literature stressing standards of femininity that had not inhibited the conduct of their colonial ancestors.

Loss of function and authentic status for all women due to “conscious neglect of female rights combined with subtle educational and economic exploitation”

Non-whites

Native Americans:

1) Yes, betrayed

- Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness - ancestral land taken away, natives were killed, and the intimate relationship with the land they lived with robbed them of their livelihood. Massive upheaval; 1-for-1 betrayal.

2) Not betrayed

- No expectation = no betrayal
- FF did not know of such people when they first came in, declaration was not expected to include of such peoples.
- LCE showed us how little the american settlers knew of the new continent. (thought of the land as empty)
- Classical world model: Asia, Europe, Africa, America (New World)
- Superior civilization will prescribe inferiority.

Blacks:

1) Yes, betrayed

- Drafted to fight the British in the Revolutionary War.
- Promise of freedom for being a patriot in the war.
- Yet encountered the prejudice and racism for a very long time.

2) No not betrayed

- Property - not considered humans.

Notes:

Despite rights to life and liberty declared:

- Blacks still seen as property (regardless of status of freedom) - “Blacks learned not to look to white society for their liberty, but to seize the moment, whenever and wherever it presented itself, to liberate themselves” - wartime disruption to obtain freedom;
 - Post Revolutionary War - slave traders kidnapping of Blacks (unconstitutional to ideals of rights)
 - Slavery had not ended with the war.
 - Black Americans - had neither liberty nor land - fought for liberty to hope to gain land.
 - Native Americans - had both liberty and land - struggled to preserve both.
 - Natives “concluded that their revolutionary goals could best be achieved through fighting against the side that proclaimed the equality of all men and with the side that the Americans accused of trampling on their natural, irreducible rights.
-

“Thomas Jefferson and the Founding Fathers of the American Revolution had no intention of including women, African-Americans or Native Americans in their declaration of inalienable rights of men. Discuss.”

Conclude that they had no intentions of including women, African-Americans, or Native Americans (Tutorial 2)

BUT did not make any explicit effort to completely exclude them, at least in their formation of the Constitution.

When commenting on history, have to be mindful of the time in which the events were taking place. Given the context and setting of the time, most (if not all) African-Americans in US were slaves: Founding Fathers (4/5) were slaveholders - slaves were property to them (paradigm and mentality of the period).

Native Americans were fighting against the Americans (settlers) during the American Revolution, did not want to see the organization of settlers against them - fighting against patriots meant that Native Americans were enemies of the State and that it wouldn't be natural for the Founding Fathers to be granting their enemies rights.

Women in early America didn't want rights, but instead wanted protection and privileges. The focus was on setting up a system where those who wanted and sought for their rights were able to get them, even if it took a long hard battle.

- Bonus: Declaration of inalienable rights of men - old document that had to encompass the ideas of liberty, life, and pursuit of happiness (property) held up as a rather good job.
-

Westward Expansion and the Shaping of American Society

To understand slavery, it is necessary to go through the early part of the 19th century.

Readings

I. 1801 - 1823

Federalists: Strong national government to promote economic development; exerted influence via judiciary.

Democratic-Republicans: limited government, stayed out of religious affairs, spent little on military -> early partisanship.

Louisiana purchase: Acquisition of Louisiana from the French under Jefferson.

Corps of Discovery to chart Mississippi region's commercial possibilities.

- fostering trade relations, political allies, acquire Indian's knowledge of the lands.

Economy heavily dependent on international trade.

- fought to guard its commerce and ships on high seas.
 - war with Barbary states: refusal to pay tribute for safe passage of ships.
 - war of 1812: violation of trading rights, impressment (forced recruitment), attacks on ships (based mainly on the issue of freedom on the seas).
 - * inspired American nationalism and development.

Treaty of Ghent

- restored pre war status quo, ending war of 1812.
- damaged Indian resistance, accelerating industrial growth.

Fate of Federalists

- lost credibility due to opposition to war
- faded from political scene in 1820.
- leading to absence of partisanship -> “Era of Good Feelings”
 - split on America’s future route to prosperity.
 - John Marshall & support of Federalist agenda, issuing rulings stimulating commerce & industry
 - Democratic-Republicans looked towards territorial expansion
 - * Proclamation of non-tolerance with European intervention
 - * Strengthening international presence, threatened political unity domestically.

Tensions of 1819

- “Panic of 1819”
- collapse of banking system, high levels of unemployment
- falling commodity prices, threat of runaway inflation
- “Missouri Compromise”
- political crisis about slavery’s westward expansion
- joining of new states arising from Louisiana purchase
- joining of Missouri would give slaveholding states a two-vote majority - fear that this would allow more western states to be admitted as slave-states.
- long term consequences, compromise did not resolve political conflict over slavery’s westward expansion
- merely masked the conflict -> long term consequences of dividing the nation

II. Rise of the South - growth of the South (1815-1860)

- land, wealth and power along with the rest of the country.
- similar historical experiences and political economy but developed differently
 - ideological and economic differences due to slavery.
 - * south: biracial with a cultural mix
 - cotton boom, “King Cotton” + Indian removal policies
 - growth into a slave society
 - * development of a leadership determined to preserve a hierarchical social & racial order
 - * split between the whites: democratic yeomen (universal suffrage) vs profit motivated planters

- * development of black folk culture and religion of deliverance
- * blacks often had different fates (bondage vs survival)
- profitable and expanding slave society arising from slave labour and whites' knowledge
- contrast in the North
- growth of a different society driven by industrialism, free labour
- longterm consequences of a divided society
- agricultural south vs industrial north -> arising from climate (asymmetrical development of infrastructure)

III. The restless north (1815 -1860)

Embrace of commercial culture

- Norther states and capitalists investing in internal improvements
- shift towards commercial farming, industrial wage labour

Introduction/shift to market economy

- Progress
 - cheap Western lands
 - employment for surplus farm labourers
 - commercial availability of goods
 - development of transportation infrastructure
 - distant regions > accessible
- Costs
- increased specialization
- Depersonalised workplace
- sharp divide between work & leisure
- more affected to global economic shocks

Social changes

- smaller families arising from less need for children's labour
- influx of immigrants
- lowest paying work
- blamed for problems caused by economic growth, victims of anti-immigrant/anti-blacks riots (responded by forming own communities)

Cities as the symbol of economic growth

- extreme wealth & working class cultures together with poverty & crime
 - free-labour ideology to reconcile stark difference = upward mobility in competitive marketplace.
 - becomes increasingly central to northern regional identity.
-

Terms

- **Northwest Ordinance 1787 – slavery**

Constitution was being debated at this period, early republic deemed this issue important enough to pass some kind of law to deal with what happened when the US Settlers moving westwards - status of the western states.

As settlers moved westwards, territories will be admitted to the united states on the equal status as the original 13 states. Decision was made to create more states.

Newly settled colonies will be treated as states of equal status - eventually these people will have a say in the united states - help to decide on the issue of slavery.

In the newly settled territories so far, there should not be slavery (on the books) - people in the North were against slavery - originally agreed on. Number of settlers were very few, not enough people to form the instruments of government (to form a state).

5,000 - territorial status; 60,000 - statehood.

- **1803 Louisiana Purchase**

\$15m for one third of continental US: cheapest purchase in modern real estate history.

Took place under the presidency of Thomas Jefferson.

After 7 years war: Louisiana belonged to Spain; France managed to get spain to transfer the land back to France. US managed to get a third of the US continent (westward) from Napoleon.

Alaska purchase of the Russians. (another notable purchase)

- **1804-6 Lewis & Clark Expedition** (important)

Thought they would find a river system similar to the Great Mississippi River system (very important) on the western frontier; Woolly Mammoth, Salt Mountains. (white settlers knew very little of the new world)

Agricultural produce for export was transported down the Mississippi River to the port of New Orleans (no railroads or proper road systems back then)

- **Missouri Compromise, 1820** – 36° 30'
 - Northern state that belonged to the South
- Constitutional
 - what was deemed aligned or compliant to the Constitution
- States' Right
- **Monroe Doctrine 1823** – non-colonisation of Western Hemisphere
- **Manifest Destiny 1845** (important)

Settlers have all reached California - John Sullivan popularized the term;

God has given rights to settle the land westwards of the Mississippi River. Gave the US Settlers an excuse to colonize the land of the natives.

- **Frontier Theory – Turner 1893 - 1890 census** (important)

Also known as the Turner thesis. Westward movement created a series of frontiers. Frontier is the point of contact between the settlers and the natives. Moved slowly in a series of movements - the border of the US was a moving line.

Once the Americans have reached the pacific ocean - the process of the frontier has come to an end. Spirit of the frontier still lived on in Americans - which created the America that it is today.

America only takes a census every ten years (0th year). Spot census - anybody can be called. 1890 census decided that there is no more new territory to be explored.

“Quintessential american character” - different from anybody else in the world (Romanticization of a process)

Historical debate: What Jackson Turner said is accurate (positive traits) vs negative traits that also happened that became part of the American character.

Observations

- 19th century US before Civil War (1861-65) - intersection of western expansion & the issue of slavery (space & race)
- This lecture (week 4) – westward expansion & consequences
- Next lecture (week 5) – slavery & its consequence

Asking on Turner's thesis:

Why & how did the expansion to the Pacific Ocean shape American society in the 19th C?

Why was expansion Westward seen as an antidote to urbanization & industrialisation?

Period from 1800-1860

- 1st W of Appalachian settlement 1771
- 1800 – settlers in Mississippi & Ohio river valleys
- By 1860s, US was a continental power – from Atlantic to Pacific – size, power & wealth
 - Very few continental powers in the world in the 19th century.
 - Only Russia and US (2 ocean continental power)
- Size of the population + wealth that is inherent.
- Westward expansion was parallel - important factor on Slavery.

The International Scene

- The French Revolution & Napoleonic Wars (1789-1815)

Important event because it affects how the Americans see themselves.

- The Louisiana Purchase (1803) - \$15 million
- Florida ceded by Spain (1819) - \$5m
- Monroe Doctrine (1823)

By 1823, US has already become quite an important power in N America. Most of the European powers are setting their eyes back on the New World.

American government decided they don't want anymore European colonization of the New World.

Got concerned and put out a Declaration (James Monroe) - unilateral declaration "We don't think that Europeans should colonize any more land in the New World"

“New world should not be subject to new European colonies”

US does not have a strong military might - *no ability to enforce the doctrine but what they said had a presence.*

Kennedy invoked the Monroe doctrine on the Russians (Cuban Missile Crisis) - US had a military power by then

Precedents in the New Republic

Precedents - *model that people refer to as a principle*

- Washington & his Farewell Address – 1796 – no *entangling* military alliance
– unilateral foreign policy declaration

Washington established that nobody should serve in the White House for more than 2 terms. **important to consider with respect to the rest of the world where despots and dictators were around**

(Implications were had for the establishment of Democracy in America)

Entangling - refers to what Washington said (farewell message to the people when he left presidency in 1796):

**It is not advisable for US to take sides in foreign wars.
Do not want entangling alliances with other countries.**

- **Presidential prerogative** – Louisiana Purchase

It is not in the constitution for the executive to purchase land. Jefferson claimed executive prerogative (“*I have to do it even though it is not in the constitution*”)

- The Supreme Court & Constitutionality – theory of judicial review of legislation & presidential acts
 - what is constitutional?

Purchase of Louisiana was not constitutional (according to constitutional scholars) but it was so popular back in the day it was deemed constitutional.

- **Debate over states' rights** – the issue of slavery

Linked to Northwest Ordinance.

Whether new states have the right to make slavery legal within new territory.

- **Debate over role of government in people's life**

- Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations: rational self-interest & common good
- Idea of minimum/small/limited govt
- Individualism

Centred on the issue of slavery back in the 19th C.

Westward Expansion

2 major evolutions

1. The structure of society, politics, democracy & the economy
2. The issue of slavery

I. Foreign influences

1. **Free Security?** From 1823 – threat from Europe lessened

Important formative years of the US were unhindered by the European powers due to Napoleonic wars; Gave US the freedom to develop.

2. **Impact of 1789-1815 European conflicts** – beginning of manufactures

US were inhibited from the ability to import European manufactures (industrial goods) due to the Napoleonic wars. Industrialisation of the US began due to the need for manufactures.

3. **No more serious 'Indian' threat**

Native American tribes can't play the powers against each other anymore with the removal of European powers.

II. The removal of Indians from ancestral land in the East

- Shawnees from Ohio to Indiana to Missouri to Kansas and Texas (1795-1830s)

Occupied land that settlers wanted - led to native occupation of less fertile land.

- Cherokees from Georgia to Oklahoma -1830s – Trail of Tears – federal troops - 1838-9 – $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20,000 died

III. Removal to less fertile land

- Competition with existing tribes
- Decline of culture
- Dependence on govt handouts

Repercussions: More native americans have higher unemployment rates, all kinds of negative effects than any racial group.

- 100m acres east of Mississippi river for 32m acres west of river

Many historians acknowledged that this was a colonization (displaced Indian tribes and culture) - internal empire.

- The great American colonial empire?

IV. Population increase

- mass movements inland & westward – (the American character on the frontier)

Turner Thesis: Progressive Westward movement - don't have settled societies, no law enforcement / government. Look after themselves - survive. Self-reliant, enterprising, democratic.

The violence in American society today is attributed to the Frontier experience.

- large immigrant population (land of opportunity)

Land of 2nd and 3rd chances - optimistic society - ability to reinvent themselves (even today)

- creation of local churches in new territories
 - 2nd Great Awakening 1800-1840s – revival
- Spiritual Autonomy - no clergymen nor pastoral ministry - religion is democratized
 - emotional experience of God rather than bible knowledge
 - democratization of religion
 - greater female participation -fragmentation
- Minimal govt control & economic intervention
 - distance & difficulty in communicating
 - frontier justice (sheriffs) & violence?
 - (from Territory to State)

V. Technology – industry & land

1. Transportation
 - development of waterways, roads & from 1830s, rail – goods & people
 - rail after 1850s developing regional & national links
 - railroad schedule established the time zone agreements between towns/cities, links the national economy.
 - railroad system created new cities - opposed to linking existing cities (as in Europe)
2. Development of machine-tool manufacture
 - non-agricultural & mass production
 - stimulated by embargo caused partly by European conflicts

VI. Impact of manufacturing & specialisation

Market Economy, Wage and Payments

1. Not just an agrarian economy
2. From cottage production to mass production – textiles – New England
3. Consumer as well as producer economies – ready made clothing after 1820s
4. Immigration of industrial & agricultural workers – cities become diverse & complex – development of multicultural societies; Gender roles & divisions– payment & rights – women workers
 - Women able to earn wages working outside the home in manufacturing industries -> gender relations - beginning of specialization.
5. Growth in numbers & size of large cities
6. Increasing use of machines meant decline of artisan skills – workers instead of craftsmen (specialization)
7. **Rhythm of life dominated by factory schedule**

VII. Income differentials

- gap between very rich and poor
- growing middle class – different patterns of consumption, education, etc

VIII. Specialisation and Regionalisation

- NE, industry and finance, - development of banks & credit system
- South – plantation economies,
- Mid-West and West, agriculture etc

IX. Growing differences between slave and non-slave states

North (urban, non-slave) vs South (rural, slave)

- slave states, less diversified – **dependent on ‘King Cotton’**
- **1808 – slave import ended (slavery was gradually made illegal by the north)**
- Internal movement of slaves from old South into new slave states, - Missouri, Alabama & Texas
- Argument over States' Rights
- **1820 Missouri Compromise: 36° 30' (line) – no subsequent state can be admitted as a slave state north of that (not successful)**
- Issue merely postponed
- Racialism continued to define Southern society (Hierarchical & Paternalistic)
- Division of Southern society into 3 segments – slaveholder (elites), non-slaveholder (white but poor), slave
 - elevates the poor whites (not at the bottom due to slaves)
- Expansion West had adverse impact on blacks – **slave families separated (union was not legally recognized)**

Week 5

Tutorial 3

What characteristics did the frontier society help to create in 19th Century Americans?

Talking points

- Positive light of Manifest Destiny (Turner's Thesis)
- Negative light of (any) Contentious Characteristics (e.g. Slavery, violence, colonization of America)

More likely than not, characteristics were developed/moulded rather than born with due to the need of the time.

Violence - 'assertiveness' of the Manifest Destiny: strong-willed to expand westwards.

'Crime not to share' - Egalitarianism

'Settlers' call to arms' (291,292) - Ideals of Democracy (strong belief and optimism), bringing people together to go forth on westward expansion.

Young Married Couple (304) - Self-sustenance, Independence

- no other family (Independence) - optimistic, self-sufficient: "I can make it on my own" - community: "no man is an island" e.g. American Church congregation tightly knit. - community: opposed to individualism (does not mean selfish) - *takes priorities or treasures in personal rights* - communal attitudes / sense of community is very high

Robert Pullingham (325) - tale of outlaw (Re-invention of self)

- borrowed a lot of money, creditors are after him - pack bags and left the cities in the east - also: people reinvent themselves as leaders (foreman) because there were none in the western frontier

Typical American behaviours are essentially inherited from the Frontier period.

Summaries and Points from the Text:

American Public Discourse (R. Burke):

- Surrender of Native-American (Chief Joseph) to American General Howard

- “I will fight no more forever.” – overwhelming sense of defeat, futility of trying to go against the American War Machine.
- Many North Americans dead from the fighting, both young and old.
- those who are alive are suffering from harsh conditions – cold weather and starvation
- *violence from the Americans?* - how does America show its military power: **Absolute Devastation**
- Environment is harmed, consumes all natural resource
- brings their trade along with them westwards (industry, lumberjacking)

Major Problems in the Early Republic

Black Hawk Surrenders, 1832

- Americans driving them away from their lands, causing Natives to wage war
- cf. Westward expansion, Manifest Destiny (god-given rights)
- Criticised American motivations for fighting the Indians (extermination? colonization?)
- Natives out-strategized, outgunned – creativity/resourcefulness, violence?

On Western Life

1839: “Whoever comes into Michigan with nothing will be sure to better his community” – stereotypical of the myth of heading West - re-invention, independence.

Types of Settlers:

1. Young, Married couples: content with their “bare loggeries”
2. People who left farms in the East in hopes of acquiring property quickly.
 - gave up much of what they had, but not necessarily to better themselves in the West.
 - women who allegedly suffer the most due to drastic changes in environment/lifestyle.
 - (no choice but to follow their husbands west cf. war)
3. People who are poor, or were unsuccessful economically.

1845: Western Clearing

- subsistence farming, harvesting, winter is coming, etc.
- Established and thriving communities.
- (Self reliance and independence)

The Speculator's Role on the Frontier

Rise of Capitalism, Democracy -> Developing the West's Economy

- Individualism - seeking riches
- Real estate the main form of investment (esp. Western)
- But as with investment, carries risk, such as during depression
- Provided social services to frontier community - egalitarianism, mutual care
- Moneylenders
- Split in attitudes towards non-resident speculators
- Promoted (inadvertently) for the increased expansion westwards for settlers in search for land.
- Speculators helped develop a **local economy**, creating jobs and funneled capital into lower when it most needed it.

The Transformation of a Rural Community: Commonality & Clues in Sugar Creek (324)

- Importance of the community in accustoming new settlers.
 - exposed to common dangers and tolls
 - development of a reciprocal, barter-like “borrowing system”
 - landowners able to make use of growing economy to sell land, creating an increasingly concentration of wealth
 - Landlords also began to hire wage labour -> development of a local economy
-

The “Peculiar Institution” and the Civil War

Terms

- ‘Peculiar Institution’
- Civil War
 - historian’s reference.
 - War between the States
 - * War of the Rebellion
 - (pov from the north)
 - * War of Secession
 - (pov from the south)
 - * War of Southern Independence
 - Southern pov

- *Union*
 - What the north referred to itself during the civil war.
- *Confederate*
 - What the south referred to itself during the civil war.
- Carpetbagger
- 1851 – “Uncle Tom’s Cabin – Harriet Beecher Stowe*
- Emancipation Proclamation 1862
- Reconstruction, 1865-77
- Democrats*
 - Party of the south - party that led the south into the civil war
 - Older party than the republicans
 - Today: Party of the blacks and the minority
 - What happened between the time of the civil war and present day that led to the shift in attitudes?
- Republican Party – formed 1854
 - Lincoln’s party
- Radical Republicans

Slave nursemaids - privileged black slaves that get to rest quite well (don’t have to work in the fields). Black nursemaid has to nurse the white baby first before her own baby. Implications?

Observations

The civil war settled the issue of these 2 basic controversies – both constitutional - the principle of states’ rights

1. The issue of the right to slavery
2. The issue of the right of secession

Each state claims its rights to decide what’s best for the citizens:

The right to extend slavery to newly settled territories of the West – from 1803 (Louisiana purchase), problem not resolved: ‘handled’, postponed, accommodation & compromise. (took the Civil War to resolve this)

Territorial expansion:

- Manifest Destiny
- “just, inevitable & divinely ordained”,
- Created dilemma
 - Largesse from God
 - Dilemma: Newly settled territories and states - do we have Slavery?

‘Modern War’ - scope of the war (**total war**), conditions:

- Total mobilization of resources
- Involving large number of civilian deaths
- Vast destruction of properties
- One of the first widely photographed war (Gettysburg 1863 – union soldiers)
 - War was captured on painting prior to the invention of photography in the 19th century.
 - Changed the perspectives and views people had of the war - how bad it was.

Not about quarreling over the number of slaves, but rather over the principle of slavery. US couldn't resolve any other issues before resolving the issue of slavery.

Number of slaves in new Territories small – about 1% or less

Issue of slavery became single defining problem of 1840s & 1850s

Racism in both N & S - attitude that blacks were inferior to whites was quite prevalent even among the Northerners (Social Darwinism - whites were on top and others just fell into place)

Results of Civil War brought dramatic changes into American society & lives

Compromises

Missouri Compromise 1820 (fairly early on, issue not going to go away for 40 years)

- controversy affected newly settled lands of Louisiana Purchase (1803)
- Banned slavery N of 36° 30';
- Missouri, an exception
 - Because the North and the South wanted to admit Missouri as a state.

1846-48 Controversy over Texas and Oregon

- Northwest (above California) - collectively called the Oregon territories.
- British presence in Canada.
- Oregon dispute with British peacefully settled (49th parallel - 1846)
- Oregon and Washington was not heavily populated.

Texas

- Mexican territory, settled by slaveholders (to increase revenue)
- American settlers (anglo saxon descent, not spanish) declared independence in 1836.
- Lone Star Republic – applied for US statehood, rejected (US did not want trouble with Mexico)
- 1844 - Texas border dispute with Mexico
- 1846 - **War with Mexico** (dragged US into the fight)
- 1848, Treaty gave US new territories, California & Nevada, Arizona – question of slavery in the Southwest (extended the issue almost all the way to the Pacific)
 - California was a territory that spanned across North and South, **cannot have a slave compromise in a single state.**

Debates within Congress - none were passed except for the California compromise:

- 1846 Wilmot (N) Proviso (suggested, not passed)
 - Proposed no slavery in territories acquired from Mexico
 - Fear of ‘Slave Power’
 - Dominance of South in the US Congress
- 1846 Calhoun (S)
 - Slaveholders had constitutional right to take slaves into new territories since new acquisition belong to the US, to all citizens
 - Reversal of 1787 NW Ordinance & Missouri Compromise
- 1847 Cass’ idea of “popular sovereignty” (related to the Calhoun compromise)
 - Let settlers of new territories decide for themselves
- 1850 California became state – important to South – (see map – 36° 30' issue)
 - free state in 1850 Compromise
 - Compromise of 1850 – bought time - evasion
 - * Left slavery to be decided by settlers, before statehood – ambiguous language – N & S interpreted differently – timing?
 - * Tough new law against fugitive slaves – disliked by N. – harsh penalties against harboring fugitives

Underground Railroad, 1840s-60s

System by which slaves escaped to north helped by northern whites & free blacks
– ‘passengers’ & ‘conductors’

- Mythologized – few actually escaped (few thousand only)
- Not organized – spontaneous efforts
- Hardest part in the South (slave traders and kidnapping)
- Role of blacks under-estimated
- Propaganda purpose in both N & S

1854 – Kansas-Nebraska Act

- establishment of Nebraska & Kansas territories – left slavery question to settlers
- open to slavery – see map
- negation of 1820 Missouri Compromise

1854 - Birth of Republican Party – Lincoln’s Party

- Competition between anti-slave and slave-owning sections to occupy new territories (settled by the majority, send as much people as possible)
- ‘Bleeding Kansas’ (Violence)

Republican North – argument of “Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men” South, dependent on slave labor – no industry, traditional etc

Democrat South – argument that whites, rich & poor, enjoyed equality because blacks were enslaved

Road to War

- 1857 – Supreme Court
 - Dred Scott Decision – slave brought into free territory not free, because not citizen
 - Support of Scott - once brought North, free. South argued otherwise.
- 1860 - Emergence of 2 party system
 - Democrats in the South – Republicans in the North
 - * idea of “free soil, free labor, free man”

- * split in institutions, e.g. churches – Southern Baptist, Southern Methodist, etc

South considered secession – South Carolina, the first in Dec 1860 – 6 other states followed – Confederate States of America

Declaration of Independence - articles of confederation: implies that the federal government are weaker, states are stronger. South wants the states to have more rights and say.

North: Abe Lincoln South: Jefferson Davis

Civil War

War begins – attack on Fort Sumter in S. C. – April 1861

Strategic miscalculations on both sides:

- Lincoln thought South bluffing but cautious
- South – not taken seriously by the north – show of strength necessary
- Both expected short war
- North had overwhelming advantage in resources, men, industry, diversified economy & stronger central government – had a navy: planned naval blockade

Implications:

- Misunderstood each other despite living in the same country for 90 years.
- North had a larger population - only 25% of the population need to be fought by the whites in the North.

South – weak central govt – defensive strategy

Lincoln & Emancipation Proclamation 1863 – emancipation of all slaves – Aug 1862, (p 385, 9th edition) **preservation of Union, paramount priority**

1. Effect on South
2. Not everyone in N strongly anti-slavery - Abe was very unpopular in the North.
3. Not all white Southerners were slaveholders – were poor whites prepared to die for wealthy whites?

Lincoln, 1862:

"I would save the Union. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, & if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; & if I could save it by freeing some & leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, & the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union"

Lincoln favored gradual emancipation – compensation & perhaps colonization of blacks in central America? (colonization of those places)

1. 1863 blacks fight in increasing numbers in Union army – (paid less)
2. Pressure from Radical Republicans – stronger views about South
3. Towards the end, Davis also proposed liberating of black volunteers & their families

Increasing war weariness on both sides & criticism of both Lincoln (ape, baboon) & Davis – suppression of some civil rights (measures taken against civilians that were unconstitutional) & economic hardships

- April 1865 – Appomattox surrender – end of war
- Devastation - especially in the South, most battles were fought in the South.
- Neutrality of Europeans
 - North more successful in diplomacy – hope to prevent European recognition of Confederate
 - Europe, anti-slavery but divided

Impact of the War

Greater on South than North – most fighting on Southern soils

1. Greater centralisation
2. Beginning of industrialization & urbanisation
3. Role of women
4. Impoverishment of poor whites
5. Unequal sacrifice (substitute notices - pay somebody to fight the war on your behalf)

Impact on the North

1. Increasing power of president
2. Increasing mechanisation of both industry and agriculture
3. Unification against common enemy
4. Role of women - family, enterprises

It took 3 amendments to give blacks free, equal legal status:

- 1865 - 13th Amendment – prohibition of slavery – ‘Great Emancipator’
- 1868 - 14th Amendment – citizenship rights for blacks
- 1870 - 15th Amendment – right to vote – not denied due to skin color or race (does not include gender)

Citizenship != Voting rights; white women were citizens but did not have the right to vote. (not until 1920)

- 1m casualties out of population of 31m
- Greatest loss of American lives – greater than Vietnam
 - War deaths + civilian deaths
 - Fought on American soil since Revolutionary War
- Lincoln assassinated – consequences?
- War resolved question of slavery: freedom, not *equality* for the blacks
- Role & power of Federal govt grew – budget
- Reconstruction – 1865-76/7

Impact on the South: Reconstruction (11-12 years)

Reconstruction – 2 views on how to deal with South after war:

1. Reconciliation & re-admission on equal terms
2. Radical Republicans (Minority)
 - idea of treating South as conquered
 - creation of free white & black society
 - imposed political changes & punitive measures

Johnson, 1865 – Lincoln’s successor

- southern & conservative - policy & attitude of pardon towards former plantation class

- abolition of slavery - but drafting of 'Black Codes' limiting black political and economic rights (1865-1868; till 14th Amendment)

Black codes; written into the Southern constitution – low wages, limitation of right to own property, limited the right to travel the state freely (vagrancy laws).

- Radical Republicans unhappy – desired some punishment of Southern slave-owning whites
 - Push through 14th & 15th amendments as conditions for re-entry of Southern states
 - New constitutions for southern states

Reconstruction Act 1867

In former slave states - legislature of Southern whites, freed blacks & Northern whites.

Carpetbaggers - pejorative term: *Northern whites who came down South to run for elections.*

- Short-lived (Unsuccessful)
- mistakes, corruption, hostility, fiscal problems, inexperience, fundamental imbalance of power
- Some property rights for women

Violence of Ku Klux Klan (KKK) – 1866

- Confederate veterans of the civil war
- Secret white supremacist organisation in South
- Terrorised blacks & their supporters

Blacks:

1. Re-unification of families
2. Education
3. Churches
4. **Sharecropping**
 - 40 Acres + Mule (promise that was not kept)
 - Former slave, not literate, no means of livelihood.
 - Use the land you use to farm.
 - Sharecroppers prevailed 100 years after the civil war (Mississippi) - couldn't get out of debt.

1874 – Democrats regained House of Congress 1876 – Disputed presidential election

Republican Rutherford Hayes elected – deal with southerners?

Reconstruction ended with Rutherford Hayes' election:

- **Reconstruction was not about Blacks' status but more of integrating South into the North.**
- Beginning of black immigration north in bigger numbers
- Reconstruction ends (1877) – a disastrous mistake?
- Reconstruction more an effort to integrate southern states than to resolve status of blacks in the US – racial problem to present

Question of right to secede resolved once & for all – future of states' rights?

End of Civil War & Reconstruction

- Watershed (turning point) – beginning of modern America?
- Industrialization & growth to world power status
- In only 35 years - larger than the 3 largest economies of that time.

Week 6

Tutorial 4

Interpreting the Civil War:

Was the Civil War about ending slavery? - Barbara Fields' Article

Ideas/Argument:

Slaves benefitted during the war as it provided them with some voice in the political system, carrying their demand for freedom from frontlines to government, thereby turning their liberation into a prominent political issue.

Agenda of slaves matched with that of union government's, resulting in the latters' realisation that achieving union without adopting/fighting for universal emancipation is not possible.

Glossary

Antebellum: period before (Civil) War

Revolution: necessary conditions - *irreversible, large scale* change

Coup D'etat: Violence is not necessary as opposed to Revolution (blood is spilled)

Civil War: largest loss of American lives in its entire history.

Perspectives: Blacks vs Whites

Timeframe: Antebellum vs Wartime

Slaves benefitted during the war as it provided them with a voice in the political system, carrying their demand for freedom from frontiers to government, thereby turning their liberation into a prominent political issue.

Agenda of slaves matched with that of union government's, resulting in the latter's realization that achieving union w/o adopting/fighting for universal emancipation is not possible.

Yes

- In order to save union, slavery has to end.
- Wendell Phillips
- Results say so -> those who believed in the emancipation won the war.
- Black people treat the war as a war of emancipation to gain agency (pushed the tide). (Armed forces "Liberation machine")

- Confiscation Act (March 1862) - forbade military personnel from returning fugitive slaves (article of war)
 - abolished slavery in Colombia, and later in all territories
 - Second Confiscation Act passed over Lincoln's objections: declared free all slaves whose owners supported the Rebellion.

No

- Start war to protect union - priority was union (ending slavery was a means to an end)
- Gives **agency** to all parties
- Abe Lincoln skirted his entire way through the war to avoid the Slavery issue.
- Abe facilitates the war, he doesn't run the war.
- President, Congress - makes the decisions based on consequences.
- Issue of slavery took on a life of its own - Abe Lincoln followed the waves of the North's victory.

Was the Civil War the Second American revolution?

What were the criteria; Why the criteria says it is or is not a revolution?

Criteria for Revolution:

- **Violence:** 620k people died (Civil War) vs 55k (Vietnam War)
- **Social:** Change in social order - No more slavery (but form over function?)
- **Political:** Shift in power dynamics - belong to North now (for the next 100 years)
- **Economical:** Increased Industrialisation (counter-argument: Industrialisation already existed in the Antebellum → Industrialisation transposed itself to the South as well) Entire US continent saw economical and industrial progress as a whole.