

## 9.4 War of 1812 (:: ~1809~1812)

### {Definitions}

- Nationalism :: A sense of pride in one's country
- War Hawk :: A person who is eager for war (hawkish)
- Blockage :: The action of shutting a port / road to prevent people / supplies from reaching an area
- Secede :: To withdraw from
- Oliver Hazard Perry :: American Navy Commander of the battle of Put-In-Bay
- Andrew Jackson :: American General that won in the Battle of New Orleans
- Tecumseh :: Shawnee, Native American war chief that led Native Americans against the US
  - Tecumseh's Confederation
  - Killed in Battle of Thames
- Hartford Convention :: Federalist Convention that criticized President Madison, wanted to secede New England states from the Union
  - Disbanded after Treaty of Ghent
  - Contributed to the fall of the Federalist party
- Nationalism :: Pride in one's country
- Henry Clay :: KY, nationalist
- John Calhoun :: SC, nationalist
  - Both Clay and Calhoun were war hawks

### {War of 1812 :: CAUSES}

- GBR impressment of US ships
  - = No respect for US sovereignty
  - = Interference with trade
- Native American + Tecumseh
  - GBR supporting the Native Americans w/ weapons and resources
- USA looking to expand to Canada
  - USA was still an agrarian society

- SOUTH + WEST support for war
- NORTH oppose war

### **{War of 1812 :: SIDES}**

- Both sides **unprepared**

| USA  | GBR  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bad strategy</li> <li>• Lack of resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Jefferson's <b>LF</b> lead had weakened the economy</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were occupied with Napoleonic wars</li> </ul> |

### **{War of 1812 :: CONCLUSION}**

- Siege on Fort McHenry (Baltimore :: MA)
  - Francis Scott Key :: Star Spangled Banner
- Siege of Washington DC
  - Dolley Madison :: Saves government art + papers
- Battle of Thames (Lake Erie)
  - After the USA took Lake Erie, GBR fled out of Detroit and into Canada
  - **William Henry Harrison** chases GBR + Nat. Am. troops into Canada, killing Tecumseh
- **Treaty of Ghent :: Ends the war**
  - **Resets conditions to before the war**
  - “Nothing lost, nothing gained”
- Battle of New Orleans :: Andrew Jackson :: USA Victory
  - Even though the Treaty of Ghent had been signed, Jackson continued to fight (he had not been told).
  - New Orleans was a decisive victory for the USA, making Jackson a national hero
- Still seen as a “victory” for USA :: USA was able to defend itself against GBR

### {War of 1812 :: POLITICS}

- Federalists mocked the war :: “Mr. Madison’s War”
  - GBR blockades damage NORTH trade
- **Hartford Convention** :: (Dec. 1814) :: Secession
  - NORTH state secede?
  - When the news of the Treaty of Ghent reached the convention, it was disbanded

## 10.1 National Identity (:: ~1812~1824)

### {Era Of Good Feeling :: EAGF}

- Republican control of government
- Federalist dead (Hartford Conv.)
- Good Feelings :: Only 1 major political group
- **Monroe** elected President

### {Sectionalism :: N, S, W}

- Rise of the Congressional giants:
  - Webster :: NORTH :: MA
    - Econ :: Manufacturing, Trade
    - North suffering b/c GBR dumping
    - **Supports** tariff :: Allowed NORTH to compete w/ EURO
  - Calhoun :: SOUTH :: SC
    - Econ :: Agriculture, Agrarian
    - **Against** tariff :: Raised prices of goods that SOUTHbought
  - Clay :: WEST :: KY
    - Econ :: Small businesses, uncharted frontier
    - **Supported** construction of infrastructure to connect the sections
    - **Supported** specific protective tariffs in order to build infrastructure

- Sectionalism: Excessive focus on regional / local interests
  - Identification by **geographical region**
  - Put your own section's benefits over the benefits of the Union
  - Sectionalism is natural :: Each state has its own government and representatives with their own opinions

## {Monroe Administration (1817 :: 1825)}

- 2nd Bank of US
  - 1st Bank's charter up
  - W/o bank, USA econ. suffered
    - State banks gave too many loans and money
    - Inflation, increase in spending
- Tariff of 1816
  - **Protective tariff** to allow USA businesses to **compete** with EURO
  - GBR dumping - Mass sale of goods below market prices aimed to **weaken** USA econ.
  - Tariff of 1816 puts tax on foreign **textiles, iron, leatherhs, papers, and other products**
  - Tariff increased in 1818, 1824
  - SOUTH **against** tariff
    - "Made the NORTH rich the EXPENSE of the SOUTH"
- American System :: Clay
  - Goals
    - Provide **cheap** credit to **farmers** and **merchants**
  - Tariff on foreign goods
    - **Protect** USA **businesses** and **manufacturers**
    - Believed that tariff **benefited all parts of the country**
      - Wealth produced by tariff allowed NORTH to buy agricultural products from SOUTH and WEST

- Tariff provided **revenue** for infrastructure in SOUTH and WEST
- Central Transportation
  - Connecting the USA :: Paid for by tariff
- Clay's plan for central transportation **did not pass Congress**, since a “strict” interpretation of the Constitution would not allow for this

### {Supreme Court :: McCulloch vs. Maryland :: (1819)}

- Case
  - MA was hostile to the 2nd National Bank, MA legislatures placed a heavy tax on the bank's Baltimore branch.
  - McCulloch, a bank official, refused to pay the tax
- Questions
  - Is the Bank of the United States constitutional?
  - Can a state tax a federal institution (like the Bank) within its borders?
- Decision
  - Yes, the Elastic Clause → power to tax + coin money / Bank is “necessary and proper” for the preexisting powers
  - No, Article 6 - Supremacy Clause → States cannot interfere with legitimate federal actions
    - “The power to tax is the power to destroy”

### {Supreme Court :: Dartmouth vs. Woodward :: (1819)}

- Case
  - Dartmouth College is a college created by a charter from King George III in 1769.
  - Charter established that Dartmouth would be a private, not public institution
  - In 1816, the state govt. of NH rewrote the charter.
  - The trustees of the school sued NH
- Questions
  - Was the new charter written by the State of New Hampshire valid?
  - Why/Why Not? (Constitution)

- Decision

- New charter was NOT valid : The Constitution protects charters, NH cannot go against the Constitution
  - Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1: “No state shall enter into any law impairing the obligation of contracts”
- Promotes capitalism

### {Supreme Court :: Gibbons vs. Ogden :: (1824)}

- Case

- Ogden ran a monopoly ferry service granted by the NY government
- The ferry route operated on the Hudson between NY and NJ
- Gibbons ran a competing service **under a federal license**, Ogden sued Gibbons.

- Questions

- Whose license is valid?
- Gibbons (Federal License) or Ogden (New York State License)?

- Decision

- Decision: Gibbons’ License is valid
- B/c the Hudson route included stops in NY and NJ, it was considered as interstate commerce (trade between 2+ states) (people included!), which ONLY the federal government can regulate (under Constitution). So, Ogden’s license (provided by the state government) is invalid.
  - Regulation of interstate commerce is EXCLUSIVELY a federal power
  - It is important b/c:
    - Strengthens federal power
    - Weakens state power
    - Intrastate vs. Interstate commerce

### {Supreme Court :: CONCLUSION}

- Promotes **federal** government
- **Limit** state power

- Maintain “**loose**” interpretation of Constitution

## 10.2 Dealing with Other Nations (:: ~1817~1823)

### {Seminole War :: CAUSES}

- ESP weak
- Florida cannot be defended
- Enslaved Americans from SOUTH plantations **escape** into ESP Florida
  - Escaped slaves join the **Seminoles** (Native American)
- **Seminoles** cross back into USA and **raid** American settlements

### {Seminole War :: JACKSON :: (1817)}

- Jackson sent to Florida
- MISSION
  - Seize and destroy **Seminole** villages
  - **Recapture** escaped slaves
- INSTEAD
  - Jackson **wanted** the **ESP** to **demolish** an abandoned fort that served as a **rendezvous point for Seminoles**
  - ESP **refused**
- Jackson goes above his orders
  - **Massacres** the fort, killing 300+ women and children
  - Survivors return to the USA as **slaves**
- Jackson **claims** that the villages destroyed were a point of **slave refuge**
- Shows that the USA can take over Florida whenever they want

### {Adam-Onis Treaty :: (1819)}

- J. Quincy. Adams sent to repair relations
- USA **purchased** Florida from ESP for \$5 million

- Makes **ESP look good**
- USA **gains land**
- **Repaired** relations
- **Settled boundary disputes**
- USA **surrenders** all claims in Texas

### {^^^ :: Impact}

- **White settlers** move to Florida
- Jackson serves as new Military Governor
  - **Popularity** of Jackson **grows**
- USA. Govt. would later order Seminoles to **move west**
  - **Pattern of settlement**

### {Monroe Doctrine :: (1823)}

**REMEMBER:** LA countries have independence, however they have not united (geographically impossible) and have unstable governments (no experience with democracy)

**Bold foreign policy statement:**

- USA will not **interfere** with EURO affairs or with **existing** EURO colonies in the Americas
- USA will **forbid** all **further** EURO colonization in the Americas
- USA will **forbid** all EURO attempts at **recolonization**
- Any threat to colonize or invade another independent country will be viewed as a **threat** to the USA
- Essentially, keeping EURO **out of** the WEST

**GBR was willing to support the US in the doctrine**

- By helping the USA defend LA countries, GBR would sustain good relations with SOUTH AMERICA



### {Monroe Doctrine :: IMPACT :: (1823)}

- **Nationalism:** Superiority of country
- Demonstrates USA power on global scale
- **Isolated** West from the East
- LA sees it as a sign of **friendship with USA**

## 10.3 The Jacksonian Age (:: ~1824~1831)

### {Election of 1824 :: Corrupt Bargain :: (1824)}

- **Candidates**
  - Andrew Jackson
  - JQ. Adams
  - Henry Clay
  - William. H. Crawford
- **Result**
  - Choice was between Jackson and Adams
  - Jackson had most electoral votes, but not a majority
    - **Up to the House to decide**
  - Clay influenced the house to vote for **Adams**
  - Adams then **appointed Clay** as the secretary of state
  - This was called a “**corrupt bargain**” by Jackson

### {Jacksonian Democracy}

- Believed in giving the **ordinary people** a voice in politics
- Opposed the **special privileged** that the elite had in society
- Believed the government **favored** the **rich** and **powerful**
- No **trust** in government
- **Suspicious of banks**

### {Suffrage}

- Right to vote → Right to be represented in the government
- States began to extend suffrage
  - States **dropped** the requirement that men had to own property to move
  - **Almost all adult white males could vote and hold office**

### {Caucus + Nominating Conventions :: (1831)}

- BEFORE: A party's members held a **caucus**, which was a meeting of the people in the party
  - Involved small group of people
- By **1831**, parties started holding **national nominating conventions**, which were large meetings of party delegates to choose candidates for office
- More party members can nominate election candidates
- **Made the nominating process more accessible and democratic**

### {Whigs vs. Democrat}

| National Republicans → Whigs   | Democrats   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supported Adams</li><li>• Anti-Jackson</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supported Jackson</li></ul> |

## 10.4 Indian Removal (:: ~1830~1840)

### {Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia :: (1831)}

- **Case**
  - Georgia was not took keen on having Cherokee Nation (newly declared independent nation w/ Constitution) in its orders
  - “Native American laws” proclaimed **all Cherokee laws to be invalid** and gave Goerige the right to take Cherokee property

- **Questions**
  - Should the Cherokee Nation be considered an independent nation?
  - Did the state of Georgia violate the **Contract Clause** of the Constitution by passing “Indian laws?”
- **Decision**
  - Court rules that **only federal laws affect Cherokee** because they are a **“domestic dependent nation”** (parent-child relationship)
  - **Undermined** the tribe’s ability to act as a **sovereign nation**
  - **Native Americans** cannot file lawsuits
  - Gave the **federal government** with absolute power over Native American tribes

### **{Worcester vs. Georgia :: (1832)}**

- **Case**
  - Dealing with a law that **prohibited white settlers from living on Native American territory UNLESS the white settlers had special permission from the government**
  - Missionary **Samuel Worcester** refused to move off of Indian territory
  - Worcester believed that **Georgia overstepped their boundaries since Georgia does not have jurisdiction to enforce laws within Native American territory**
- **Questions**
  - Was the forced removal of Worcester and his family a violation of his constitutional rights?
- **Decision**
  - Court ruled that the **state government did NOT have the power to enforce the law within Native American territory**
  - **All dealings with the Native Americans** must be viewed as international talks
  - **FAVOR in Worcester**
    - Violated his 14th Amendment rights (“pursue life, liberty, happiness”)
    - Dealt with due process clause (government’s obligation to maintain these rights)

- **Impact**
  - Jackson is ANGRY
  - “Chief Justice Marshall made his decision, now let him **enforce it**”

### **{Indian Removal Act :: (1830~1840+)}**

- Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole
  - Seminole = Combination of Creeks + Floridian slaves
- Native American land in the Midwest was VALUABLE
  - Cotton farming
  - Discovery of gold
- Choctaw removal :: 1830 (Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek)
- Creek removal :: 1831-1833
- Cherokee Removal :: 1838 :: Forcefully removed, **Trail of Tears**
- Seminole Removal :: 1840
- All moved to **Indian Territory**
  - ~Oklahoma

## **10.5 States Rights And Economy**

### **{Bank Wars}**

| Jackson  | Biddle  | Webster  | Clay                                 |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Against BUS</b><br><br>Bank allowed a small group of the wealthy to get rich at the expense of the <b>ordinary</b> people | <b>Supported and ran the Bank in 1828</b><br><br>Underestimated Jackson's power | <b>Supported Biddle and the Bank</b><br><br>Introduced <b>bank recharter</b> | <b>Supported Biddle and the Bank</b> |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Wealthy had <b>unfair privilege</b><br><br>Concerned about Bank's <b>constitutionality</b><br><br>Concerned about the reliability of <b>paper currency</b> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

- Bank charter was ultimately **vetoed**
- Jackson also ordered the federal government's deposits removed from the Bank of the United States and placed in state or **“pet banks”**
  - States that Jackson favored

### {Tariff of 1828 :: Tariff of Abominations :: (1828)}

- **Protect** NORTH and WEST agriculture from foreign competition
- **Raise** the cost of living in the SOUTH
- **Highest** protective tax in the history of the US to this point
- **Passed** by JQ. Adams

### {Tariff of 1828 :: Tariff of Abominations :: RESPONSES}

| NORTH (WEBSTER)  | SOUTH (CALHOUN)   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Nullification</b> is wrong</li> <li>● <b>Nullification</b> will <b>destroy</b> American</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Believes <b>state's rights</b> are more important than <b>Union</b></li> </ul> |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>power and liberty</p> <p>Arguments AGAINST nullification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USA not formed by states, but by the American people was a WHOLE</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Threatened</b> secession from the <b>Union</b></li> </ul> <p>Arguments FOR nullification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unions grew from an <b>agreement</b> between the states</li> <li>After the Union is formed, the states keep certain powers.</li> <li>One of the powers was the power to nullify federal laws the <b>people of the state considered unfair</b></li> </ul> |
|---|--|

- SC threatens to **nullify + secede (NULLIFICATION CRISIS)**
- SC wanted to **nullify**, or **cancel the effect** of the tariff in SC.
- 1832: Tariff is lowered, but SC still not happy
- SC warns the federal government not to use force. If so, SC will **secede** from the Union
- Jackson is furious**
  - In Dec. 1832, he places federal troops in SC on alert
  - Proclaims that disunion by armed force is treason**
  - Force Bill :: Authorized use of military force to collect tariff revenue if needed**
  - Calhoun resigns as VPOTUS**
  - Jackson asks Congress to collect tax by force if needed :: (1833)

### **{Van Buren Administration :: (1837-1841)}**

- Took POTUS while USA economy was beginning a recession
- GBR also going through econ. slowdown
- GBR buying less cotton → Cotton prices fall → USA Banks could not collect on loans they had made to cotton growers → State banks giving out too much money → Inflation → These econ. hardships ruined Van Buren's Presidency → AKA "Panic of 1837"

## 11.1 The Industrial Revolution (:: ~1764~1844)

### {Industrial Revolution}

- Change in manufacturing and technology
  - Machines > Manual labor
  - Flowing water machines → Steam engines
- **Began in GBR**
  - **Spinning Jenny** :: Machine that sped up thread-making process
  - **Richard Arkwright** :: Textile plant powered by water → First **steam-powered** plant :: (1790)
- **Impact**
  - Machines were more efficient, reliable, and cheaper to maintain.
  - Textile industry
- **Factory System** :: Centralizes workers + Machines
  - Workers go to factories and work specific times
  - Keep up with factory → + efficiency
- **Capitalists (ism)** :: People who invest money (capital) into a business for profit
- **Interchangeable Parts** :: **Eli Whitney** :: Identical pieces that could be assembled quickly by unskilled workers
- **Mass production** :: Rapid manufacturing of identical objects
- **Lowell Mills** :: **Francis Cabot Lowell**
  - Mill in MA w/ improved technology
  - New + Innovative organization that centralized textile production
  - **Lowell Girls** :: Lowell mills treated young girls and children well, giving them an education
- **Child Labor**
  - Cheap labor
  - Children worked to support families
  - Textile mills, coal mines, steel foundries all employed children **as young as 7 years old**

- Worked in **unsafe conditions**
  - Child labor was **widespread**
- **Factory Life**
  - **Terrible** working conditions
    - Unsafe + Unhygienic
  - **No compensation for injuries**
  - **12-14 hours** workday
  - (1844) :: Workers **demanding shorter, 8-hour workdays**

## 11.2 The North Transformed (:: ~1800~1840)

### {Northern Urbanization}

- **Urbanization** :: Growth of cities due to movement of people from rural → urban areas
- As **capitalists** built more **factories**, **agricultural** workers were attracted to the **new job opportunities**
- **Problems**
  - Lack of hygiene + sanitation
  - Disease
  - Citywide fires :: wood buildings
    - Terrible firefighting companies

### {Northern Urbanization :: GROWTH}

- **Telegraph** :: **Samuel B. Morse** :: (1844)
  - Communication with cities
  - Factories in east could communicate with western markets in just **hours**
- **Mechanical Reaper** :: **Cyrus McCormick**
  - Easier for farmers to settle prairies of **Midwest**
  - Cut stalks of wheat faster than a human
  - Cultivate + harvest faster
- **Sewing Machine** :: **Elias Howe** → **Isaac Singer** :: (1846)



- Sew seams in fabric
- Clothing + faster + accessible
- Clothing **less expensive, decrease the gap between rich & poor**
- **Steamboat :: Robert Fulton :: *Clermont* :: (1807)**
  - First practical **steamboat**
  - Used on **lakes and rivers**
    - Not suited for ocean travel
    - American clippers for ocean (fastest ships) → British ironclad steamships :: (~1850)
- **Railroads :: Peter Cooper :: (~1830)**
  - Contributed **the most** to connect raw materials, manufacturers, and markets
  - Built **almost anywhere**
  - Travel in **more diverse weather**
  - Peter Cooper :: First American steam locomotive

## 11.4 The Challenge of Growth

### {Growth :: Western Frontier + Backcountry}

- **Turnpikes :: Toll roads**
  - Toll block
  - Cheap, reliable transportation to agricultural areas
  - **Lancaster Turnpike**
  - The **National Road** was the first federally funded road.
    - MD → IL
    - (1811-1850)
- **Corduroy roads :: Roads made of logs laid side by side**
  - Bumpy
  - Horses could slip through logs and break their legs
- **Canals :: Channel that is dug across land and filled with water :: Man-made**
  - **Ran EAST-WEST**

- **Erie** :: (1817-1825)
  - “Clinton’s Ditch”
  - Connect **Hudson River** to **NYC**
  - Built by mostly **Irish** immigrants
    - **Problem** :: Land in upstate NY is uneven
  - **Locks** built to raise / lower boats in the canal
  - **Impact**
    - Canal was a **success**
    - **NY became the richest city in the nation**

**OVERALL IMPACT:** Transportation of people and goods became faster, cheaper, and more accessible.

**Trade, travel and transportation!**

## 11.3 The Plantation South

### {Cotton Kingdom}

- **Cotton Gin** :: **Eli Whitney** :: Spiked cylinder to remove seeds from cotton fibers :: **(1793)**
  - **Revolutionary** technology
  - Process 50x more cotton than by hand
  - **Impact: More slavery** as cotton became more profitable
- **Cotton and slavery would grow as the industry became more and more profitable**

## 13.1 The West + Manifest Destiny (:: ~1820~1840)

### {Mexican Independence :: (1821)}

- In 1821, MEX wins independence from ESP
- **Land grants** :: Government gift of land
- **Rancheros** :: Ranch owners
- MEX gave many land grants to rancheros and distributed mission lands to rancheros + American settlers

## {Manifest Destiny :: (~1840)}

- **Manifest Destiny** :: Common American mindset that **the USA was destined (fated)** to **expand to all territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific in North America**
- **American Exceptionalism** :: Idea that American has such a unique and became so powerful that there must be something special about it
- Many northerners believed “Manifest Destiny” was code word for “Spreading slavery”
  - They were not totally wrong.
- **Obstacles**
  - ESP still held SW USA
  - GBR still head Oregon Territory
  - Native Americans in the WEST
- The people were **land hungry**
  - Eastern merchants wanted access to **Chinese markets**
  - Patriotism
  - Spread **democracy**
  - Nationalism
  - **Accommodate** growing population
- **Changes** due to Manifest Destiny:
  - SOCIAL: Cultural Diffusion
  - ECONOMIC: More natural resources
  - POLITICAL: Tension / conflict between Native Americans, foreign nation, slaves
- **O’ Sullivan**
  - America has no interest in the past. America only believes that the past provides lessons to learn, but not to dwell on.
  - America will enter new land with benefit in the hearts of the people and try to do good for the land
  - America has God’s protection to become a nation of unity that will protect the land from tyranny.
  - *“America is destined for better deeds. We have no interest in the scenes of antiquity (the ancient past), only as lessons of avoidance of nearly all their examples. The expansive future*

*is our arena, and for our history. We are entering on its untrodden (not walked on) space, with the truths of God in our minds, beneficent (doing good) objects in our hearts, and with a clear conscience unsullied (unspoiled) by the past. We are the nation of human progress, and who will, what can, set limits to our onward march? Providence (God's protection) is with us, and no earthly power can. We point to the everlasting truth on the first page of our national declaration, and we proclaim to the millions of other lands, that "the gates of hell" – the powers of aristocracy and monarchy – "shall not prevail against it. Who, then, can doubt that our country is destined to be the great nation of futurity (the future)?"*

- John L. O'Sullivan, *Manifest Destiny*, 1839

## 13.2-4 Trails to the West (:: ~1820~1860)

### {Santa Fe :: CAPTAIN WILLIAM BECKNELL :: (1821)}

- MO → NM
- Busy international trading route

### {Oregon Fur Trade :: JOHN JACOB ASTOR :: (1808)}

- **American Fur Company** :: Fur trading in the Oregon
- **Beaver fur** in high demand + high prices
- Astor's expedition had 2 groups
  - [1] :: Sailed around South American and up the Pacific coast
  - [2] :: Traveled across the continent
    - Found the **South Pass** through the Rockies
    - Opened the Northwest for **missionaries and settlers that followed**
- **Mountain men** :: Legendary fur trappers
  - Dangerous environment trapping animals + furs
- (~1830) :: Supply of beavers almost exhausted

### {Oregon Trail + "fever":: (~1840~1860)}

- Promise of **free and fertile land**
- **Good climate**
- Oregon trail was **difficult**
  - 1/10 fatality rate of all the common problems traveling 2000+ miles on horseback

### {Texas}

- Texas wins independence from MEX, later annexed by US (this topic will be discussed later)
- Texas has large plots of land for southern **cotton plantations**

### {California :: GOLD RUSH :: (Jan. 1848)}

- **Gold** is discovered in California
- Prospectors looking for gold in California and Sacramento Valley
- B/c there was more gold underground, **large companies** took over the mining of underground gold
- **Water rights** :: Legal rights to use a body of water :: were heavily disputed
- **Violence** was common
- **Vigilantes** :: Self-appointed law enforcement :: Common for impromptu mining towns that sprung up overnight
- Conflicts with **Native Americans**
- **Women**
  - Mostly young men in gold rush
  - Men : women = 12 : 1
  - California did offer women profitable work
    - Hotels, landurries, houses, stores
- **Chinese**
  - Chinese economy in trouble :: (~1840)
  - ~45k Chinese men came to USA, hoping to find gold
  - Faced **racism**
  - Not given high-paying jobs
  - Their cheap labor helped cities like **San Francisco** to prosper

- **African Americans**
  - Several thousand **free** African Americans in California :: (~1850)
  - Slaver **did not take root in California**
  - Miners **objected** to slavery
- **Native Americans**
  - 100k+ Native American deaths

## 13.3 Conflict with Mexico

### {MEX-AM War :: PRE :: TEXAS INDEP :: :(~1820~1830)}R

- ESP (which still owned MEX at the time) opens some of its northern borders to the USA ::  
Thought that USA settlers would help fend off Native Americans :: (~1820)
- ESP (still owns MEX) gives **Moses Austin** a land grant to est. a small colony in Texas
- After MEX independence from ESP, Moses's grant is **honored with Moses's son, STEPHEN AUSTIN**
  - **There were stipulations:**
    - [1] :: Speak Spanish
    - [2] :: Convert to Catholicism
    - [3] :: Become Mexican citizens
    - [4] :: Abstain from slavery
- Thousands of Americans flooded into Texas
- **Conflicted** with MEX government
  - They were not going to obey the stipulations
- **Mexico banned further American settlement :: (1830)**
  - No one **respected** these rules
- **Santa Anna** becomes president of MEX
  - Anna turned Mexico into a **dictatorship**
  - Created a strong central government
  - Stripped states of rights

- **Texas rebellion**
- **Tejanos** :: Texas of Mexican descent

### {TEX-MEX War :: (~1833)}

- Mexico demands the return of a **cannon** located in Texas territory
  - “COME AND TAKE IT”
  - Defiance of MEX government
- **Alamo**
  - 12-day siege on a mission-turned-fort in San Antonio
  - Alamo fell, everyone inside was killed
  - The bravery of the Alamo fighters encouraged **other Americans** to help the Texans
- **Sam Houston**
  - Led a surprise attack at **the Battle of San Jacinto :: (1836)**
  - “REMEMBER THE ALAMO”
  - Capture Santa Anna, forced him to sign a treaty recognizes Texan **independence** →  
**Republic of Texas**

### {TEX-MEX War :: POST}

- **REPUBLIC OF TEXAS**
- **Sam Houston** becomes president, hoped that USA would **annex** :: add on :: Texas
- SOUTH **supported** annexation of TEX as a slave state
- NORTH **opposed** annexation of TEX, but still wanted to expand
- Jackson and Van Buren **opposed** annexation, fearing a terrible political fight

### {Election of 1844 :: (1844)}

- Clay (Whigs) vs. Polk (Democrat)
- Slavery also a factor
  - SOUTH wants to spread slavery → Cotton Kingdom
  - NORTH is opposed of slavery and fears that Manifest Destiny will introduce more slave states

- Polk wins

### {Polk Administration :: (1845-1849)}

- **Brutal** 1-term campaign for **Manifest Destiny**
  - “54’40 OR FIGHT”
- **Texas finally annexed as state :: (1845)**
- Polk negotiated treaty with GBR to divide Oregon
  - US got lands south of (49 deg N latitude)
- **Mexican Tension :: Annexation :: MEX never respected TEX as independent**
  - Border dispute :: USA claimed Rio Grande :: MEX claimed Nueces River

### {MEX-USA War :: (1846 - 1848)}

- Polk puts Zachary Taylor and his troops south of Nueces River
  - MEX sees this as an act of war, attacks USA troops
- Polk uses this as **justification** for USA war
  - Shedding “American blood upon American soil”
- SOUTH and WEST **supported** the war
- NORTH **opposed** the war
  - “Mr. Polk’s War”
- **LINCOLN :: “Show me the spot where the American troops were attacked”**
- **California**
  - **Stephen Kearny** invade Santa Fe, NM → California
  - **John C. Fremont** leads a rebellion in California (BEAR FLAG)
  - Joins with Kearny
  - By 1847, **all of southern California was in American control**
- **Mexico**
  - **Taylor’s forces** take Monterrey and win and the Battle of Buena Vista
    - Moving south down Rio Grande
  - **Winfield Scott** takes Veracruz (PORT) and Mexico City
  - **Victory for USA**



## {Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo:: (1848)}

- **Mexican Cession**
  - Mexico **cedes** California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and NM
  - USA pays \$18 million to MEX
- **Gadsden Purchase**
  - Strip of land across AZ and NM for \$ 10 million
    - MEX in economic troubles after losing war, needed money
  - This land helped the US expand its land and infrastructures across the country
    - Gadsden purchase gave flat land to build a rail line (built AFTER civil war)

## {FINALLY! MANIFEST DESTINY ACHIEVED!}

### 14.1 Growing Tension over Slavery

#### {MO Compromise :: (1820)}

- Tried to quiet the differences between the North and South, but tensions reheated after the introduction of new land after the MEX-USA war



- MO. Compromise line separate free / slave states
- **Provisions** of the MO Compromise:
  - [1] :: MO as slave state
  - [2] :: ME as free state
  - [3] :: Allows slave owners to go into free territory and capture escaped slaves

### {Wilmot Proviso}

- MO. Compromise **did not apply** to Mexican Cession
- **David Wilmot** :: Proviso :: **Eliminate slavery within the land acquired from the Mexican Cession**
  - Passed in House
    - NORTH states had more people that counted in the House (no slaves)
  - Rejected in Senate
    - Equal representation :: There was an equal number of slave and free states at the time, stalemate

### {Free Soil Party :: (1848)}

- **Neither Democrats nor Whigs took a strong stance on slavery**
  - They wanted to win the support of BOTH NORTH and SOUTH
- Lewis Cass (Democrat) :: **Popular Sovereignty**
  - Let the **people of each state** decide on whether or not to have slavery
  - Pop. Sov. **difficult to enforce** and **implement** fairly
- Anti-slavery politicians join the **Free-Soil party**
  - Called for Mexican Cession to be “free soil,” a place where **slavery is banned**
  - The party chose **Van Buren**
- Van Buren **took enough votes from Cass** so that **Taylor (Whig) won.**

### {Compromise of 1850:: (Sept. 1850)}

- Gold Rush → California population ++ → CA could become a state
  - PROBLEM: CA had always been a free state (MEX laws did not allow slavery)

- CA would enter the Union as a slave state, displacing the balance of free / slave in the Senate
- TX was also claiming land that was a part of NM, expanding the boundaries of slavery in TX
- NORTH and SOUTH were opposed
- NORTH also angry about the practice of **slavery in the capital**
- Clay became sick during the voting process, **STEPHEN DOUGLAS** took his place to fight for the compromise.
- POTUS Taylor dies, Fillmore takes his position
- Clay's Compromise becomes law.
- **TERMS:**
  - CA admitted to Union as free state (NORTH)
  - Banned slave trade in the capital (slavery, however, was maintained) (NORTH)
  - Popular Sovereignty used to decide the rest of the Mexican Cession (No federal regulation on slavery for UT or NM) (SOUTH)
  - Fugitive Slave **Law** (SOUTH)
    - Harsher terms
    - Forced NORTH citizens to assist in capturing fugitives
    - Denied slaves the right to jury trial
    - Increased penalty for helping fugitives to \$1000 fine and 6 months in jail
    - Placed control of individual fugitive cases in federal commissioners
      - Commissioners would get MORE MONEY for returning a suspected fugitive
      - Free African Americans in the NORTH were often randomly accused of being fugitives
    - Met with northern **criticism**
    - NORTH refused to enforce :: MA called for his **nullification**

DIFFERING VIEWS:

| Calhoun   | Webster   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Against Clay's Compromise</li> <li>● Protect slavery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Constitutional amendment to protect "state's rights" (slavery) OR</li> <li>○ Secession</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Believed the NORTH would have to agree to slavery if they wanted the SOUTH to stay</li> <li>● Banning slavery = <b>banning a way of life</b></li> <li>● CA was an attack on slavery</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Called for the passing of Clay's Compromise, wanted to preserve the Union</li> </ul> |

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### {Uncle Tom's Cabin :: Stowe :: (1852)}

- Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - Daughter of antislavery minister
  - Met many fugitive slaves
- Novel about Uncle Tom, an enslaved man who is abused by Simon Legree. Tom dies after a beating
- Book was a **bestseller in the NORTH**
  - Shocked people at the brutality of slavery
  - Wake-up called for those unconcerned about slavery
  - Readers began to see slavery as not just a political issue, but a moral one
- SOUTH believed that it was propaganda
  - Did not give a fair picture on the lives of slaves
  - Said slavery was better since slaves did not have to care about employment

### {Kansas-Nebraska Act :: (1854)}

- **Stephen Douglas** forms KS and NE territories
- Wanted to see a railroads built from IL → Pacific
  - Improve infrastructure in home state of IL
- Proposed that slavery in the new territories be decided by popular sovereignty
  - Undid the MO Compromise
- South was happy, they felt that they would occupy KS from MO
- North was outraged, felt Douglas had betrayed them
- Becomes law after POTUS Pierce (Democrat) signs it

### **{Bleeding Kansas:: (1855)}**

- Both pro and anti slavery settlers flooded KS, trying to gain the majority population
- During a vote to select a territorial legislature, thousands of Missourians (proslave) entered Kansas
- Kansas only had 3000 voters, but 8000 votes were cast
- Antislavery settlers refused to accept these results
- Violence began to grow
- KS had 2 governments (pro and anti slavery)
- **Border Ruffians** :: “Voted and shot in KS, but slept in MO”
- **JOHN BROWN**
  - Outraged at the attack on the antislavery town of Lawrence
  - In retaliation, John Born (antislavery) leads a group of 7 men into the proslavery town of Pottawatomie and massacres 5 men
  - SOUTH was outraged, Brown was hunted over the summer and his property was burnt. However, he survived and continued traveling back NORTH
- **BLOODSHED IN THE SENATE**
  - Antislavery Senator **Charles Summer (MA)** was giving a speech attacking the proslavery legislature in KS, Summer also attacks **Andrew Butler (SC)**
  - Butler was not there, but Butler’s nephew (**Preston Brooks**) marched into Senate a few days later and attacked Summer until Summer was unconscious

- Summer never fully recovered
- SOUTH felt that Summer deserved it, sent canes to Brooks to support him
- NORTH felt that Brooks's attack and evidence that slavery was brutal

## 14.3 The Crisis Deepens

- **Antebellum** :: The period of time before and leading up to the Civil War
- **Whig** party splits :: (1854)
- **NORTH** Whigs join the **Republican** party
- **Main Goal**: Stop the spread of slavery into the western territories
  - Attracted NORTH Democrats and Free-Soil Party Members
- Quickly became a powerful force
- Quickly took control of the House
- Did **not** win the 1856 election, was won by **Democrat** Buchanan

### {Dred Scott vs Sandford :: (1857)}

- **Case**
  - **Dred Scott** was an enslaved person who had once been owned by an US Army doctor
  - Doctor and Scott lived for a time in IL and in the Wisconsin Territory
  - Slavery was **illegal** in both places
  - After leaving the army, the doctor settled with Scott in MO
  - Scott sued, arguing that **he was free b/c he had lived where slavery was illegal**
- **Questions**
  - Was Dred Scott a free man after the death of his owner because he had lived in a free territory?
  - Was Dred Scott a free man after the death of his owner because he had lived in a free territory?
  - Was the MO Compromise constitutional?

- **Decision**

- The Court ruled the Dred Scott was **NOT** a free man because:
  - Scott had no right to sue in federal court because African Americans were not citizens
  - Merely living in free territory did not make an enslaved person free
- Slaves = Property = Protected by Constitution
- MO Compromise was **UNCONSTITUTIONAL**
  - Congress did not have any power to prohibit slavery in any territory
- NORTH was shocked and condemned the ruling
- This ruling dealt a **serious blow** to antislavery forces

### **{The Rise of Lincoln :: (1858)}**

#### **L-D**

- Lincoln was very **young**, **little** experience in politics
- **Opposed** the K-N Act
- **Lincoln came back to politics after the K-N Act, this time with the Republicans**
- He had been a rival of IL Senator **Stephen Douglas**
- IL Repub. chooses **Lincoln** to run for the Senate against Douglas
- Lincoln challenges Douglas to a series of **public debates**
- Douglas **supported popular sovereignty**
  - Douglas painted Lincoln as a dangerous abolitionist who wanted equality for African Americans
- Lincoln **opposed slavery**
- In the end, **Douglas** won the Senate
- However, these debates put **Lincoln** in the national **spotlight**

### **{Harpers Ferry :: JOHN BROWN :: VA :: (1859)}**

- Him + Supporters attack Harpers Ferry in VA, tries to seize **US guns**
- Hoped that slaves would support him and **revolt**
- Robert E. LEE **captures** Brown

- Brown is captured and wounded
- Convicted and sentenced for **treason** + Hung

## 14.4 The Approach to the Civil War

### {Election of 1860 :: (1860)}

- 3 S's
  - Slavery
  - State's Rights
  - Secession
- Democrat party splits in two, NORTH and SOUTH DEMO (Decided on slavery support)
- Some SOUTH still hoped to heal the political split, forms **Constitutional Union Party**
- **Candidates**
  - Lincoln (REP)
  - Stephen Douglas (NORTH DEMO)
  - John Breckinridge (SOUTH DEMO)
  - John Bell (CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY)
- Winner :: **Lincoln**
- **Southern Reaction to election :: (12/20/1860)**
  - **Secession**
  - SOUTH believed that they had **no voice** in government
  - Creates **Confederacy of the United States (CUSA)**
    - SC first to secede
    - CUSA constitution
    - **Jefferson Davis** is chosen as president
  - CUSA is created by the time Lincoln takes office in March
- **Not all favored secession**
  - TN Andrew Johnson and TX Sam Houston were against secession

### {Fort Sumter :: (4/12/1861)}



- Fort Sumter off of the coast of Charleston SC is occupied by Union troops, but located in Confederate land
- SC officials decide to starve the fort to surrender
- Lincoln, wanting to keep peace, sends supply ships w/o guns or troops
- SC troops began to fire artillery for 34 hours straight, Union troops surrendered
- Considered the **sparkling point** of the Civil War

## 15 The Civil War (:: 1861-1865)

### {Definitions}

- **Union** (North) (US) :: Portion of country that remained loyal to the Federal government
  - CT, DE, IL, IN, IA, KS, ME, MA, MI, MN, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, VT, WI
  - WV became a northern state in 1863 after splitting from VA
  - CA and OR were technically northern but had little involvement in the war
- **Confederacy** (South) (Conf. States of America)
  - AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA
- **Yankee** :: A Northerner
- **Total War** :: A new way of conducting war where armies focused on destroying everything and anything
  - Civilians, crops, livestock, and infrastructure were all fair game
  - Used to destroy the enemy's will to fight
- **Theater** :: Region where fighting takes place
- **Secession** :: Withdrawal from the Federal Government
  - Union saw southern secession as treason
- **Republican Party** :: A political party created in the 1850s to prevent the **spread of slavery in the new territories**
  - Lincoln
  - Mostly northern

- **Democratic Party** :: A political party that **supported** state's rights and was **willing** to tolerate the **spread of slavery**
  - **Opposed** strong Federal government
  - Mostly southern
- **Confederate** (Southern) (Rebel) :: Loyal to Confederate states
- **Reconstruction** :: The period of time directly after the Civil War, where the North had to "reconstruct" the South after its loss.
- **Border States** :: Slaves states that did not secede
- **Martial law** :: A type of law in which the **military** is in charge and **citizen's rights** are suspended

### **{Union vs. Confederacy :: COMPARISON}**

| Category       | Union   | Confederacy  | Who had the advantage?   |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Population     | 22 million  | 9 million (More than 1/2 were enslaved African Americans)  | <b>North</b>   |
| Transportation | <p>70% of railroad lines in North</p> <p>22,000 miles of railroad tracks to move soldiers and supplies throughout the North</p> <p>Also had a network of roads and canals</p> | <p>Only about 9,000 miles of track</p> <p>Railroads did exist, but were not able to connect cities together</p>  | <b>North</b>   |
| Military       | <p>Strong Navy, large fleet of trading ships</p> <p>Army <b>unfamiliar</b> with large expanses of land which they would have to conquer</p> <p>Larger population for</p>      | <p>South looking to <b>defend</b> their homes</p> <p><b>Experienced</b> military officers including: Albert Johnston, Joseph Johnston, Robert E Lee.</p> | <p><b>South</b> - Strong, consistent, talented leadership</p> <p>Fighting a <b>defensive</b> war</p> <p>North has a longer <b>supply chain</b></p> |

|            |   |  |   |
|------------|---|--|---|
|            | soldiers  | Smaller population that included slaves  |   |
| Food       | <p>Farms</p> <p>Food would need to come by <b>railroad</b> to southern fighting</p>   | <p>Farms</p> <p>Southern farms provided food for armies</p>  | <b>South</b> - Shorter supply chain, home advantage |
| Factories  | <p>110,000 factories in North</p> <p>90% of country's manufactured goods produced in North, factories being making <b>guns, bullets, cannon, military supplies</b></p>                                | <p>20,000 factories</p> <p>Fewer factories to produce weapons and supplies</p> <p><b>Hoped for outside help from GBR (which relied on Southern Cotton)</b></p>   | <b>North</b> - Industry was their greatest resource |
| Leadership | <p><b>Abraham Lincoln</b></p> <p><b>Inexperienced</b> in military and politics</p> <p>Proved to be patient and a good war planner</p> <p><b>Struggled</b> to find generals that matched the south</p> | <p><b>President Jefferson Davis - Very experienced but impatient with war planning, got into many arguments</b></p> <p><b>Experienced Military Officers</b></p> <p>Limited Central Government under Confederate Constitution - <b>Difficult to get things done</b></p> | <b>South</b> - Experienced military leadership      |
| Strategies | <p>Naval <b>blockade</b> of Southern ports (<i>Anaconda Plan</i>)</p> <p><u><b>Sought control of Richmond, VA (Confederate capital)</b></u></p> <p>Sought control of the</p>                          | <p>Fight <b>defensive</b> war - defend until North grew tired of fighting</p> <p>Sought <b>European</b> aid</p>  |   |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | <b>MS River</b> to cut the Confederacy in half |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

### {Union vs. Confederacy :: REASONS FOR WAR}

- Both sides were convinced that its cause was **just**
  - NORTH:
    - Fight to **save** the Union
    - **At the time, abolishing slavery was not an official goal of the North**
      - Some northerners, guided by racism, approved of slavery
  - SOUTH:
    - They had right to leave the Union
    - “War for Southern Independence”
    - Keep southern “way of life” = maintain slavery

### {Union vs. Confederacy :: IMPORTANT PEOPLE}

- Lincoln
- Davis
- General Ulysses
- General Lee
- General Sherman
- General McClellan
- General Thomas. J . Jackson (“Stonewall”)

### {Civil War :: BATTLES :: (4/12/1861 - 4/9/1865)}

#### Fort Sumter :: SC :: (4/12/1861) :: **Conf**

- Fort Sumter occupied by Union troops, but located off of the coast of SC
- SC officials decide to starve the fort to surrender
- Lincoln, wanting to keep peace, sends supply ships w/o guns or troops
- SC troops began to fire artillery for 34 hours straight, Union troops surrendered

- Sparking point of the Civil War

**First Bull Run :: VA :: (7/21/1861) :: Conf**

- First **sizeable** engagement of war
- Confederates routed the North
- Number of casualties surprised both sides

**Shiloh :: TN :: (4/6/1862 - 4/7/1862) :: Union**

- First battle with **truly large casualties**
- Confederacy caught Grant by surprise
- **Total War**

**Antietam :: MD :: (9/16/1862) :: Union**

- Fought in the **North**
- Lee invades MD and hoped that the state would defect to the South
- Lee failed and was pinned down by General McClellan
- Gave Lincoln the window to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**

**Gettysburg :: PA :: (7/1/1863 - 7/3/1863) :: Union**

- **Turning point of war**
- Lee invaded north again
- Failed a **frontal assault** on Union trenches
- Never again would the South have a chance to win the war

**Vicksburg :: MS :: (5/19/1863 - 7/4/1863) :: Union**

- Siege of Vicksburg
- Key to the Confederate stretch of the MS River
- Fall of Vicksburg gave Union control over the entire MS River, splitting the Confederacy in half

**Sherman's "March to the Sea" :: GA :: (7/20/1864 - 9/2/1864) :: Union**

- General Sherman's siege of Atlanta, GA ended with a march down to the sea where he destroyed everything and anything in his path
- **Total war**

**Petersburg :: VA :: (6/20/1864 - 4/2/1865) :: Union**

- End of confederacy
- Richmond falls
- Lee retreats to the nearby town of **Appomattox Court House**

**Appomattox :: VA :: (4/9/1865) :: Union**

- Lee's surrender
- Lenient terms of surrender
- Confederate troops could return home w/ horses, troops would **not** be held for treason

**{Lincoln Assassination :: (4/14/1865)}**

- **John Wilkes Booth**
- Part of conspiracy to kill members in a line of succession to throw Union in chaos
- Wilkes was killed upon capture
- Lincoln dies **4/15/1865**
- Next President :: **Andrew Johnson**