

North American History 15,000 BCE to 1865 CE

Kyle Mickelson

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Chapter 1

Native American Societies Prior to Contact

1.1 Possible Origin Theories for Humans in North America

1.1.1 The Bering Land Bridge Theory of Origin

- in the time of the Ice Age, sea levels low, exposed 'land bridge' between Asia and NA.
- much debate on time of the migrations, for now 12,000-15,000 years ago.

1.1.2 Clovis peoples (13,000-11,000 years ago)

- in 1927, discover stone tools in Clovis, New Mexico dated 13,000 years ago.
- in 1930s, Clovis tools discovered in eastern US, supports 'Clovis' culture spread across NA.
- 'Clovis first?'; burial associated with Clovis, ~ 80% DNA match with modern natives.

1.1.3 Coastal Migration Origin Theory

- discoveries in Chile, tip of SA, suggest peoples settled 1000 years before previously thought.
- suggests some arrived in Americas by small craft traveling along the coast.
- faster travel time by sea, accounts for earlier date of artifacts in SA than NA.

1.2 The Different Eras Prior to Contact

1.2.1 Paleo-Indian Era (15,000-8,000 BCE)

- example being the Clovis culture.
- hunter-gatherer peoples, follow migration of megafauna: mammoths, giant sloths, etc.
- global warming of time resulted in death of megafauna; new food source required.

1.2.2 Archaic Era (8,000-1,000 BCE)

- presence of the Mississippian and Anasazi peoples.
- development of plant domestication, ~ 'Agricultural Revolution.'

-more food enabled larger and more complex settlements.

1.2.3 Mesoamerican Triad - "Three Sisters"

- squash domesticated 8,000 BCE.
- beans domesticated 4,000 BCE.
- maize domesticated 3,500 BCE.
- each of the three aid each other in growing.

1.2.4 Woodland Era (1,000 BCE - 1,000 CE)

- this era characterized by invention of pottery, advent of complex 'mound building'.
- see the 'Monk's Mound', massive one.

1.3 The Mississippian Culture

1.3.1 Mississippian Culture (500-1400 CE)

- began in Mississippi Valley, spread outward, established cities across Great Lakes.
- large-scale, maize-based agriculture; allowed dense population size.
- many cheifdoms pledged allegiance to one, located in Southern Illinois, Cahokia.
- many 'earthwork' mounds produced (burials, homes, worships).

1.3.2 Cahokia (1050-1350 CE)

- made "Monk's Mound", 100 ft. tall prorated mound.
- peaked 1100 CE, at time pop. size of 40,000.
- largest city north of Mesoamerica until 1780.
- mysteriously abandoned in 1350 CE.

1.3.3 The Fall of Mississippian Culture (1400-1500 CE)

- theories suggest introduction of disease from Spanish in Central America destroyed.
- culture was in decline before introduction of Spanish however.
- Cahokia pop. dispersed in 1350, other centers also; warfare / political turmoil?
- Cherokee, Choctaw, Natchez, Seminole; all descendants of this culture.

1.4 The Anasazi Culture

1.4.1 Anasazi Peoples (700-1300 CE)

- sustained large population sizes due to 'three sisters' organization.
- were 'ancient Puebloans'; built towns on mesas or into cliffides.

1.4.2 Anasazi religious traditions

- held *kiva*, which were chambers dug into ground.
- Kachinas*, natural forces were spirits, essential to their religion.
- elaborate road systems which held religious significance.

1.4.3 Fall of the Anasazi Peoples

- unclear why massive dispersal of peoples. (like Mississippians)
- new migrations put pressure on existing places, became more insular.
- religious turmoil present, *kiva* burned, defaced, etc.

1.5 Cultures Prior to Contact

1.5.1 Pre-contact cultures (1000-1492 CE)

- more than 500 distinct cultural groups formed in North America.
- northeast: many groups with similar cultures, organized around *sachems*.
- multiple could ally under one *great sachem* to form nation-like grouping.

1.5.2 Northeast Woodland tribes Pre-contact / Post-contact Eras

- hunting/gathering/farming, nomadic in that they moved around often for seasons.
- other than Iroquoian nations, all spoke Algonquian languages.
- 'Mourning Wars'; warfare integral part of life, revenge cycles among tribes.

Chapter 2

Beginning of the Modern Era and the Age of Exploration

In the 15th century, we see for the first time that humans are establishing a globally-connected world. But how does a decision made in 1433 by Chinese Emperor Zhu Di affect the exploration of the New World by the Portuguese and Spanish? Let's trace the chain of causality...

2.1 Contention around the First Discovery

2.1.1 Why is there a statue of Leif Ericson in Boston?

- in 1000, Leif Ericson, Norse explorer, explored coast of Newfoundland.
- Norsemen: first Europeans to explore coast of Americas.
- Leif's brother, Thorvald Ericson, made expedition in 1002; killed by Native Americans.
- in 1960, evidence found of temporary Norse settlement in Newfoundland.

2.1.2 Who is Eben Horsford? (1818-1893)

- scientist, businessman, historian: obsessed with idea of Norsemen in New England.
- claimed spots around Boston were Norse settlements (pile of rocks in Cambridge).
- backed construction of Leif Ericson statue in Boston.
- arguments were dead wrong, but was culturally important to him. Why?
- wanted to *usurp Columbus*; Horsford and others: Norsemen were first here.
- push against idea that Catholicism had discovered the New World.
- Protestant northern Europeans were first, not Catholic southern Europeans.

2.2 The Modern Era

2.2.1 Defining characteristics of the 'Modern Era'

- start of globalization, commercial expansion & exploration, spread of religions.
- stronger and more cohesive nation states forming.
- a stark rise in capitalism.
- Gunpowder Revolution (first in Siege of Constantinople, 1400s, by Ottoman Empire).

- the time of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.
- immense population growth throughout Europe.
- new religions coming into contact with one another.

2.3 Connections to the Ming Dynasty

2.3.1 The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

- China recovered from Mongol rule under Ming Dynasty.
- Emperor Zhu Di promotes Confucian learning, establishes centralized government.
- economy rebounded, trade flourished, population growth.
- in 1405, launched massive fleet, sought to amaze states in Chinese tribute system.
- did not seek to conquer new territories, or establish settlements (Zheng He's fleet).
- in 1433, Emperor stopped the voyages.

2.3.2 In 1433, an abrupt, but smart, end to Zheng He's fleet

- unlike anything early modern era ever see; massive and numerous ships.
- in 1433, Emperor Zhu Di decides to stop the voyages.
- impressing other cultures, bringing trade, not about conquest or colonization.
- only about showing the might of the Chinese Empire.
- trade had been brought, many new opportunities for Ming.
- to have financed the fleet any longer would have been costly and useless.

2.3.3 Fleet captures Spanish and Portuguese attention

- taste for silks, teas, spices, exotic things people want secured across globe.
- they will come to China, Emperor decides that they can stop now. He was correct.
- Changed history of the world.
- Now the Portuguese and Spanish are do everything possible to trade with China by sea.

2.4 Brief Overview of European State Building

- Europe devastated by Black Plague; process of recovery: consolidation and expansion.
- in 1450, European population rises again.
- state building was fragmented; many independent & competitive states.
- in 1415, Portuguese voyages of discovery around Africa.
- Europeans were seeking wealth, territory, slaves, conversions to Christianity.

2.5 Portuguese Endeavors

2.5.1 Portugal reaches for the East

- first establish trading posts in West Africa, initially for gold and ivory.
- in 1441, now trading primarily for slaves.
- in 1487, Bartholomew Diaz rounded Cape of Good Hope, the tip of Africa.
- in 1498, Vasco de Gama discovers sea route to India.

2.5.2 Conquest of Malacca and Malacca Strait

- in 1511, King Manuel I sends expedition to capture city of Malacca.
- city dominated crucial Strait of Malacca; between Malaysia and Cambodia.
- allowed Portugal to control trade between China, India, and beyond.
- beginning of a period of great wealth, power, and prosperity for Portugal.

2.5.3 Portugal reaches for the West

- in 1500, Alvares Cabral landed in Brazil, claims for Portugal; stayed briefly.
- Portuguese explorers focused on eastward route (like de Gama).
- did not place much importance on Brazil; didn't return until 1530.
- Brazil eventually became massive exporter of sugar.
- Portuguese bought huge numbers of enslaved Africans to work on sugar plantations.

2.5.4 Pope divides South America between Spain and Portugal

- indeed Spanish were working on settling South Americas as well.
- had disagreements with Portuguese; Pope drew a line of demarcation.
- eastern South America for Portuguese, western South America for Spanish.
- Spanish ended up with better end of the deal.

2.6 Spanish Endeavors

2.6.1 Spanish Exploration

- why did the Spanish begin to prioritize Westward exploration?
- marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella finally unified Spain.
- in 1492, completion of *Reconquista*.
- monarchs desperately wanted to find faster route to compete with Portugal.
- in Aug 1492, Columbus sails, financed by Spain.

2.6.2 Columbus

- spent years trying to convince Ferdinand and Isabella, miscalculated size of Earth.
- first made landfall in Bahamas, explored the coasts of Cuba and Hispaniola.
- thought in Japan, insisted he had sailed to Asia, refused to admit failure of his plan.
- 25 years exploring the Indies, acted as the first royal governor.
- treated Natives with extreme brutality; arrested, brought to Spain, stripped of titles.
- ironically arrested because of treatment of Spanish settlers.

2.7 Explorers of the Time

2.7.1 Names and Expeditions

- in 1507, Amerigo Vespucci (Italian explorer) published idea of new continent.
- in 1520-1525, Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigated the globe.
- in 1539-1543, Hernando de Soto explores interior of North America:
 - assembled small army, marched through territories; mythical 7 cities of gold.

- heavily researched in 20th century to promote tourism.
- not peaceful, executed 200 Timucuan warriors, first massacre on US soil.
- primary objective was gold.

2.7.2 In 1539-1543, Hernando de Soto's Expedition

- de Soto traveled to village asking after great lords who might possess gold.
- in South Carolina, guided to Cofitachequi, last remnants of Mississippian culture.
- de Soto pillaged town, took female chief hostage, but she escaped.

2.7.3 de Soto and the last of the Mississippians

- he encountered descendants of Mississippian peoples.
- burned principal town, Mabila, when chief Tascalsa refused to give slaves.
- some estimates put Natives killed at ~2,500-3,000.
- this was the last remnant of Mississippian culture known today.

2.7.4 In 1542, de Soto's death and end of expedition

- in 1542, de Soto died of fever on Mississippi river.
- half of men died, all horses; found Mexico after 4 years.
- complete failure expedition, NO GOLD, SILVER, spread diseases.
- caused Spanish to focus on South / Central American colonization.
- opens up eastern coast for other nations to colonize.

2.7.5 Vazquez de Coronado's Western Expedition

- the Spanish had de Soto in the east and Coronado in the west.
- in 1540-1542, Vazquez de Coronado's Expedition.
- led through the American southwest at same time as De Soto.

Chapter 3

Portuguese & Spanish Colonization; Rise of the Slave Trade

What do these events have to do with emergence of British North America? What does the Spanish exploration of Central and Southern America influence?

3.1 The Legend of Po'pay of the Pueblo

- in 1675, Santa Fe, New Mexico was settlement of Spanish.
- monks brutally enforced conversions to Catholicism, attempt to eradicate Puebloan culture.
- Po'pay led successful rebellion against Spanish.
- many religious leaders imprisoned / executed; released after Puebloan warriors come.
- Po'pay is only one who doesn't hide, organized rebellion in New Mexico.

3.2 Era of Colonialism & Protestant versus Catholic Colonialism

3.2.1 Colonial Era: "The Barbarous Years"

- colonial era characterized by violence and struggle to survive.
- Europeans and Native societies destabilized, conflict ensues.
- Europeans attempt recreate Europe in America ; attempts mingled barbarism with gentility.
- bizarre distortions of familiar forms of European life.
- Natives struggled to maintain way of life, to survive through warfare / trade.

3.2.2 Anti-Catholic Propaganda: "The Black Legend"

- the Protestant, English / Dutch, spread anti-Catholic propaganda.
- Spanish / Portuguese colonization was greedy, brutal, more so than Protestants.
- Spanish / Portuguese were wealthy with large armies, they *could* conquer.

- if English / Dutch had this power, would their colonization have been the same?
- English writers depicted Catholic nations as evil; Protestants as benevolent.

3.3 The Incan & Aztec Empires

3.3.1 Francisco Pizarro and the Incan Empire

- in 1532, Francisco Pizarro is Governor of Peru.
- Pizarro requested Atahualpa, Incan Emperor, to come to 'peaceful' meeting.
- slaughtered Atahualpa's noblemen retinue and had him executed.
- Atahualpa didn't view Spanish as threat: "Under control of Spanish", he tosses Bible.
- in 1541, Pizarro assassinated by Spanish rival's son.
- Spanish gained control of Incan silver mines; massive implications for global trade.

3.3.2 Peru's Potosi silver mines

- 60% of world's silver came from these Spanish silver mines.
- Chinese Emperor enacted law: taxes from tribute states only paid in Spanish silver.
- silver mined in Peru, shipped to Spain, then to China, used for currency.
- the start of a 'globalized economy'.

3.3.3 Hernán Cortes and the Aztec Empire

- in 1519, Cortes lands in Mexico.
- in 1521, conquered Aztec Empire (Battle of Tenochtitlan, 1521).
- with 600 conquistadores, Cortes vanquished thousands of Aztec peoples.
- Aztec empire was dissentful; neighboring groups had to pay tribute.
- one such was Totonacs, felt Spanish were liberating them, allied against Aztecs.
- European diseases (smallpox, measles) wiped out many Aztecs.
- Cortes razed Tenochtitlan, made into Mexico City.
- the new center of Spanish administration in Central America

3.4 Why did the Spanish and Portuguese colonize?

3.4.1 Motivations for Spanish and Portuguese colonization

- Spain and Portugal desired: send wealth home, extract gold and silver.
- make Spain more powerful, and to convert Natives to Christianity.
- established labor systems of exploitation for Native Americans.
- when Natives began dying from disease, they brought Africans.

3.4.2 Transculturation and the "Columbian Exchange"

- greatest historical consequences of mixing of New and Old Worlds?
- Europeans brought: diseases, horses, tobacco, sugarcane, and religion.
- went like: Americas \longleftrightarrow Europe, Africa, Asia.

3.4.3 Slavery and rise of European Empire

- slavery drove Atlantic economy; created conditions for empire / industrialization.
- slaver labor in silver mines boosted Spanish Empire's power.
- sugar plantations made massive profits (Brazil for Portuguese, Barbados for British).
- first modern banks and insurance companies funded by slave trade.

3.5 Spanish Colonization

3.5.1 Control and administration of Spanish colonies

- centralized governments that reported to monarchs in Spain.
- controlled trade, regulated taxes, movement of goods and passengers.
- nobility / clergy were made Viceroy: legislative, judicial, financial, military powers.
- regional governors and mayors reported to Viceroy.

3.5.2 The Spanish Caste system

- social system: class determined by blood 'Spanishness.'
- Spanish often had mixed race children with Native peoples.
- few Spanish women, reason for high number of mixed offspring.
- Peninsularies > Criollos > Mestizos / Mulattoes > Indios / Negroes

3.5.3 The *Casta* Paintings

- in 1700s, *casta* paintings in Mexico showed 16 different racial groups.
- distinctions made by order of supposed wealth; most Spanish at top.
- strict social control: level of culture bleed & diversity not seen in English colonies.

3.5.4 In 1680, Pueblo Revolt of Santa Fe, New Mexico

- Spaniards attempted to integrate Natives into Spanish culture.
- marriage and conversions to Catholicism.
- only successful revolt of Natives to reclaim land, religion, culture.
- Puebloan people dogged Spanish settlers out of Santa Fe.
- eventually returned, but changed how they dealt with Pueblos.

3.6 The French?

3.6.1 Settlement of St. Augustine, Florida

- French attempted settlement in Florida; Fort Caroline near Jacksonville.
- often tried to disrupt Spanish shipping lines.
- Pedro Menendez destroys colony; now Spanish control Florida.

3.7 Destruction of the Spanish Armada

3.7.1 In 1588, the Spanish Armada comes... and goes

- immense Spanish wealth allows construction of armada.
- sail for conquering of England, run into bad luck and failed.
- display of Spanish wealth and power makes English explore New World.
- this is because gold and silver from Americas made Spain rich.
- English sets fire to entire armada in British channel, they were trapped.

Chapter 4

The French and the Beginnings of English Colonization

4.1 Brief on Protestantism

4.1.1 What is Protestantism?

- in 1517, Martin Luther posted 95 theses to battle corruption in Catholic church.
- John Calvin, French theologian, preaches in Geneva, Switzerland.
- in 1540s, Calvinism establishes theological basis for Protestantism.
- King of England, Henry VIII, rejects Pope and Catholicism.
- in 1534, establishes Church of England, himself the head.

4.2 Early Developments

4.2.1 Early French efforts in the New World

- French arrived in Americas with trade as goal; not conquering.
- early 1500s, French failed to establish trading ports in Canada.
- in 1534-1542, Jacques Cartier explored Lawrence River, named 'Canada.'
- late 1500s, French focused on Florida, competed with Spanish.

4.2.2 France v. Spain: Florida Edition

- in 1565, French settlement Fort Caroline razed by Spanish (Pedro Menendez).
- primarily populated by French Calvinists, called *Huguenots*.
- focused on trade with Natives and disrupted Spanish shipping lines.

4.2.3 English / French / Dutch Privateers

- France / England wanted to stem Spain's growing power. -to do so: disrupted Spanish shipping lines with pirates. -piracy becomes profitable occupation for French / English / Dutch. -steal silver from Spanish ships.

4.3 The Establishment of New France

4.3.1 Samuel de Champlain and Quebec (New France)

- Champlain explored and charted coast of New England and Canada.
- in 1608, established Quebec City / New France.
- strict rules for French traders in relation to Native Americans.
- sets precedent for future French-Native relations in Canada.

4.3.2 Champlain integrates traders with Natives

- he made French traders live with Native Americans, rely on for food and shelter.
- forced them to live by their cultural standards, abide by their religious practices.
- made French-Huron relations political as well as economic, equality.

4.3.3 Jesuits and Native peoples of the Great Lakes

- in New Spain, Jesuit conversion was brutal and forced.
- New France not as successful, but they didn't use force.
- resulted in better understanding and accommodation of cultural practices.
- at times failed, but was crucial in forming overlapping culture area (borderlands).
- a uniquely French style of dealing with Native peoples.

4.4 Briefing on 'Borderland' Concept

4.4.1 What is a Borderland?

- a term for the line on which two cultures mix; the frontier lines.
- intermixing of religions, cultural aspects, mutually working together.
- French and Huron are classical American example.
- Huron against the Iroquois, French oft went against them too due to alliance.

4.5 The Iroquois

4.5.1 Iroquois League or 'Six Nations'

- a coalition of Mohawk, Oneida, Onandaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora peoples.
- formed the coalition in roughly 1450.
- in 1640-1650s, wars against other tribes, control most of midwest.
- lasted 300 years, powerful force in North American economy and politics.

4.5.2 Iroquois Confederacy

- really the Haudenosaunee, 'People of the Long House'; called Iroquois by French.
- often had 'Mourning Wars' demanded by clan mothers, mostly in plague times.
- Iroquoian expansion of 1640 (Beaver Wars) followed smallpox epidemic.

4.6 English Colonization

4.6.1 Incentives towards English Colonization

- in 1550s, English wool industry generates capital.
- joint stock companies form, gather wealth, provide structure for colonization.
- first colonies were from companies; had autonomy and didn't answer to Crown.
- controlled by businessmen, or religious groups (New England).
- following 1588 Spanish Armada: massive rivalry with Spanish.
- a lot of this was to fuck with the growing Spanish threat.

4.6.2 "Irish Model" of English Colonization

- in 1603, England tried to 'civilize' Catholic Ireland.
- focus on displacement rather than assimilation.
- suppress religion, apartheid separation, organized massacres.
- Humphrey Gilbert, early proponent of these tactics.
- Gilbert viewed New World as extension of this, called for plantations.
- Irish Catholic treatment same as Native Americans by English.

4.6.3 General European Colonization Techniques

- England: DISPLACEMENT
- Spain: CONQUEST
- France: COOPERATION

4.7 The Lost English Colony

4.7.1 Roanoke, North Carolina

- courtier of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh plans plantation.
- in 1584, settled on Roanoke Island, middle of Atlantic coast.
- local Secotan, good relations at first, but later bad.
- setbacks and disasters resulted in struggling colony.

4.7.2 Roanoke becomes 'Lost Colony'

- in 1587, Cpt. John White reinforced colony with supplies and men.
- few months; Spanish armada! White couldn't return for 3 years.
- upon his return, colonists disappeared; 'CROATAN' carved into post.
- probably went to local Powhatan and were killed.

Chapter 5

Early English Colonies - Jamestown and Plymouth

5.1 Winslow and the Wampanoag

- in 1623, early March in Barrington, Rhode Island.
- Edward Winslow, Puritan, chronicler of Plymouth colony.
- Wampanoag people summon him; dominant tribe in southeast Massachusetts.
- Plymouth must negotiate with them to survive, Winslow is liaison.
- 3 years post arrival, sachem of Wampanoag is dying, his men request help.
- Winslow treated him with chicken broth and scraped tongue, herbs: he recovered!
- alliance formed, but 50 years later went to war.

5.2 English and Native American Perceptions

- English felt superiority over Native Americans; so dictated coexistence.
- adoption of Christianity and English law; if refused, they were irredeemable.
- Spanish meshed and blended cultures; legal rights to natives and mestizos.
- English were very strict about otherness and removal, like Ireland.

5.3 Founding of Jamestown

5.3.1 Jamestown founded in 1607

- in 1606, the Virginia Company, joint stock company, given charter to settle.
- marsh-filled, insects, rats, on James river; mostly to hide from Spanish.
- struggled for years, high death rate: 2,600 / 6,000 died before 1624.
- colonists were English gentlemen: wanted money, no craftsmen or farmers.
- colony council wasted time, encouraged people to look for gold.

5.3.2 Pocahontas; not quite

- Jamestown founded in middle of Powhatan confederacy.
- Cpt. John Smith did diplomacy and trade, captured, 'saved' by Pocahontas.

-probably actually an elaborate Powhatten welcome ritual to test the newcomers.

5.3.3 "Starving Time" of 1609

- sporadic arrival of new settlers and supplies in Jamestown.
- Cpt. Smith injured in 1609, returned England, colony had bad leadership now.
- mostly young men hunting for economic opportunity; no families.
- John Rolfe married Pocahontas; started planting tobacco.
- in 1610s, more people arrived, became profitable with tobacco.
- however, tobacco needed labor badly.

5.4 Indentured Servitude and Enslavement in Virginia

5.4.1 White indentured servitude in Virginia

- white laborers signed 3-7 year work contracts to pay for passage.
- indentured servitude was temporary; had legal rights, didn't pass on to children.
- common in Virginia (~75% of pop.), not common in New England.
- this was not slavery, was eventually superseded by slave trade though.

5.4.2 First enslaved Africans in Virginia, 1619

- 350 prisoners on *San Juan Batista* bound for Veracruz, Mexico; 143 died.
- most likely Angolan captives taken in Portuguese war with Ndongo kingdom.
- captured by English ships flying Dutch flag, Angolans seized.
- in Aug, 1619, roughly 20 total arrived in Virginia.

5.4.3 Graph of servants v. slaves: 1600s Virginia

- at first indentured servants were most prolific.
- in 1680-1684 massive swap between (thanks Nathaniel Bacon).
- people now preferred slaves to indentured servants.

5.5 The Pilgrims and Puritans

5.5.1 Birth of Puritanism in England

- unlike sister, Elizabeth I upholds Protestant Church of England.
- Catholics & Protestants in constant debate; practices and theology of Anglican Church.
- Puritan sect wanted to 'purify' church; remove Catholic practices and ideas.

5.5.2 Puritans don't like James I, or Charles I

- in 1603, upon Elizabeth's death, James I becomes king.
- many Puritans think James I is too tolerant of Catholics.
- in 1625, son and successor Charles I becomes king, marries Princess of Spain.
- Puritans more radicalized: practice heresy, jailed, and persecuted.

5.5.3 Scrooby Separatists: 'Pilgrims'

- separatist group, 'Pilgrims', from Scrooby Manor, North England.
- Reverend John Robinson, Elder William Brewster: separatist congregation in 1607.
- in 1609, fled to Netherlands for 11 years, had freedom of religion.
- children growing up Dutch; language and habits. No!
- petitioned James I to allow plantation in New World; happy to get rid of them.

5.6 Plymouth Colony

5.6.1 Arrival of Pilgrims in Plymouth, 1620

- in 1620, secured patent for colony in Virginia, New World.
- voyage's circumstances forced them to New England.
- 'Mayflower Compact' signed: bound Pilgrims together in 'civil body.'
- established fundamental principles of self-government.

5.6.2 Plymouth and Wampanoag

- 102 pilgrims landed in December of 1620; 52 died in first winter.
- Somoset, ambassador from Wampanoag, says: 'Welcome Englishmen!'
- Edward Winslow and Massasoit, satchem of Wampanoag, pledge mutual aid treaty.
- without Wampanoag, Pilgrims would have died out in first winter.

5.6.3 Tisquantum; Squanto's tale

- the village the pilgrims settled in was abandoned.
- Squanto captured by English fisherman, brought to England.
- convinced captains to allow him back, jumped ship upon return.
- his entire village exterminated; plague had wiped them.
- Squanto aligned against English; desire to undermine them & attack.

5.6.4 The crew from Wampanoag

- Massasoit, satchem, tried to make English ally; a useful tool for them.
- Above were the Massachusett, and below, the Narragansett tribe.
- Hobbomock, interested in alliance, longtime friend of pilgrims.

5.6.5 Myles Standish: Career Soldier

- Pilgrims hired soldier, Captain Myles Standish, to train a village militia.
- Standish was brutal; preferred taking pre-emptive action against threats.
- 'Wessagusset Massacre', murdered war chiefs of Massachusett tribe in North.

5.6.6 In 1621, "First Thanksgiving" was real?

- didn't call it that; represented moment of cooperation and celebration.
- Plymouth settlers and Wampanoag; they showed 'Three Sisters' crop to settlers.

Chapter 6

Religion and Polity in Massachusetts Bay Colony

6.1 The Founding & Precepts

6.1.1 In 1630, Founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony

- more persecution of Puritans during Charles I's reign.
- in 1629, charter for colony granted; provided self-government, held sacred by settlers.
- largest colonial venture for England; 17 ships with 1,000 people.
- Governor John Winthrop, former Parliament member, lawyer.

6.1.2 Winthrop's 'Model of Christian Charity'

- sermon by Winthrop to settlers, pact binding together, referred to them as one body:

"Consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us, soe that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this worke we have undertaken, we shall be made a story and by-word through the world."

- often interpreted as look how amazing we are; no; meant everyone watching closely.
- Puritan faith would never outlive the shame if they failed this venture.

6.2 The Great Migration

6.2.1 In 1630-1640, 'Great Migration'

- more suppression of Puritans in England (thanks Charles I); more emigration.
- 25,000 Puritans migrate to New England, Chesapeake, and West Indies.
- bad harvests in England, tenant-rentee relations degrading; English people on move.
- almost all families migrating to New England; unlike fortune-seeking men of the South.

6.2.2 Settling of Boston

- Naumkeag, near Salem, established settlement on mouth of Mystic River (Charlestown).
- Revered William Blackstone lived alone on Shawmut Peninsula.
- invited them to settle; too crowded and moved away.
- Boston had better harbor than Plymouth, quickly outgrows the old colony.
- Blackstone regretted decision, he enjoyed his little island.

6.3 Basics of Puritanism

6.3.1 Tenets of Puritanism in New England

- predestination, key part of Calvinism: *man is depraved and damned.*
- God selected chosen few to be saved: only faith can save.
- local, self-governing churches essential in New England.
- the 'New England Way': commitment to community and congregation.
- Winthrop combatted anarchy through notions of communalism.

6.3.2 Winthrop's fight against anarchy: Communalism

- generally positive force, had some negative aspects.
- town meetings for consensus, no dissent; 'warned' those who disagreed.
- hierarchical communalism, not all were created equally.
- citizenship tied to church membership; had to prove 'elect' by conversion experience.

6.4 The Antinomian Controversy

6.4.1 In 1636-1638, the Antinomian Controversy

- what if had different views on predestination or church membership? -Antinomians criticized Massachusetts ministers for '*Covenant of Works.*'
- idea: living moral life outward displays of godliness evidence of being 'elect'.
- Rev. John Cotton, Rev. John Wheelwright, Anne Hutchinson; all dissented:
 - believed in '*Covenant of Free Grace*'
 - eternal life from faith and personal revelation.

6.4.2 In 1637-1638, the Trial of Anne Hutchinson

- Anne hosted meetings with men; unacceptable to Massachusetts elite.
- women cannot preach according to their beliefs.
- during trial, Anne was eloquent and good at debating John Winthrop.
- but she claimed God had revealed his will to her.
 - excommunicated and banished to Rhode Island, then New Netherlands.
 - killed in Native American raid.
- Massachusetts government now committed to religious conformity.

6.5 Plymouth and Wampanoag Relations

6.5.1 In 1636-1638, the Pequot War

- Plymouth-Wampanoag relations cooperative; Great Migration changed this.
- English Puritans from Massachusetts settling new towns on Connecticut River.
- Pequots were expanding, friction with Dutch / English / Wampanoag / Narragansett.
- English & Narragansett attacked Pequot village on Mystic, killed hundreds.
- Pequot tribe exterminated; left fearful impression with other Natives.

6.5.2 Reverend John Eliot and the 'Praying Indians'

- in 1641, Reverend John Eliot preached first sermon in Algonquin language.
- in 1651, he made 'praying village' of Natick; 13 other praying towns established.
- in 1663, Eliot translated the Bible in Algonquin.
- in 1675, ~ 20% of Massachusetts Natives lived in 'praying towns'; maintained culture.

6.6 Developments in other English Colonies

6.6.1 Other New England colonies of the time

- Rhode Island and Providence plantations established by religious dissenters.
- in 1636, Reverend Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts.
- in 1664, New Haven merged with Connecticut colony, settled by Puritan families.
- in 1679, New Hampshire colony carved out of Massachusetts.

6.6.2 Rev. Roger Williams founds Rhode Island in 1636

- condemned religious persecution: complete freedom of religion (except Quakers).
- insisted that land rightfully Native's, King had no right to give away.
- in 1635, banished from Massachusetts, lived with Narragansetts for winter.
- purchased land from them and founded Providence, Rhode Island.

Chapter 7

Values and Social Structure in English Colonies; Difference between Massachusetts and Virginia

7.1 Slavery in New England Colonies

7.1.1 1716, in Cambridge, Massachusetts

- statue of Elizabeth Freeman, sued for freedom in 1781.
- in 1716, first African-American woman to sue for freedom was Joan Jackson.

7.1.2 Joan Jackson's path to freedom

- New England slaves often released on death of owner; *manumission*.
- in Connecticut, Jackson's owner promised freedom for family in his will.
- his son-in-law rejects, real son says its okay he wanted you free.
- lawsuits, arguments; son-in-law abducts Joan, takes to Long Island to work on farm.
- real son steals her back, outcasts go to Rhode Island. Joan hides with abolitionists.
- son-in-law hires bounty hunters, gets found, sold back into Boston area.
- Massachusetts courts acceptive for freedom lawsuits; sues and wins.

7.2 Social and Cultural Differences between Massachusetts Bay and Virginia Colony

7.2.1 Values and Culture in Virginia Colony

- Chesapeake Bay lacked unifying religion; most belonged to Anglican Church.
- Virginia attracted competitive, ambitious young men looking for oppurtunities.
- slowed emergence of stable society; no families to put down roots.

7.2.2 Values and Culture in Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Calvinism; belief in elect, Puritan work ethic: demonstrate godliness.
- hierarchical communalism; working for benefit of the community; not all created equal.
- family-based societal structure, heavy emphasis on education.

7.3 Developmental Differences between Massachusetts Bay and Virginia Colony

7.3.1 Settlement patterns in Virginia Colony

- land hunger caused dispersed settlement pattern; tendrils reaching in.
- river and plantations discouraged centralized towns; farmers struck out for land.
- came into contact with Native American lands further in interior.
- spread out looking for the most fertile soil possible; opposite of Massachusetts.

7.3.2 Settlement patterns in Massachusetts Bay Colony

- tight-knit communities centered on meetings: church and town hall.
- 2nd generation remained within communities, stability but also demand for land.
- 3rd generation seeks land, moves westward, close-knit towns like grandparents.
- towns granted by colony to groups, not individuals like in Virginia.
- remain on father's farm for labor; family is labor force.
- methodical, slow progression westward.

7.4 The Treatment of Women in Massachusetts Bay and Virginia Colony

7.4.1 Women and Gender in Virginia Colony

- both patriarchal societies, will remain so.
- ratio of men to woman in Virginia was 6:1.
- labor shortage, few women, difference in gender roles not as pronounced.
- women were in field, operated businesses, just not enough bodies.
- late 1600, elite emerged, gender ratio shifts; women expected for domestic duties.

7.4.2 Women and Gender in Massachusetts Bay Colony

- could be church members; not entitled to vote in church / civic matters.
- encouraged to marry: average age for women was 23, for men 26.
- ratio of men to women in Massachusetts was 3:2.
- women couldn't possess property, sign contracts, do business. (*coverture*)
- could divorce husbands if adultery, desertion, or physical harm.
- generally taught how to read.
- midwives, widowed women, earned living assisting births; were community leaders.

7.5 Economical Differences in Massachusetts Bay and Virginia Colony

7.5.1 Economy and Labor in Virginia Colony

- best path to prosperity in Virginia was tobacco.
- required acquisition of large amount of lands, and servants to work it.
- 'Headright System' introduced; paying for indentured servant passage.
- person got 50 acres + additional 50 per person transported.
- masters of indentured servants powerful and hold lots of land.
- gradual transition into slavery...
- lifelong enslavement for Africans existed prior to 1662, but written into law now.

7.5.2 Economy and Labor in Massachusetts Bay Colony

- communalism in economy; just price laws, usury laws, limited interest rates.
- not egalitarian, around 90-95% engaged in subsistence farming; no cash crops.
- lifelong slavery in 1641, number and type different comparatively.
- in 1638, first arrival of African slaves from Barbados to Boston.
- in 1641, slaves treated as indentured servants; free children, *manumission*.
- this changed with the 1670 law imposed.

7.5.3 A numerical comparison between colonies

- in 1678, Massachusetts had 200 enslaved people.
- in 1678, Virginia had 550 enslaved people.
- in 1708, Massachusetts had 3,000 enslaved people.
- in 1708, Virginia had 16,000 enslaved people.
- low numbers in comparison to Virginia, but slavery was important part of New England life.
- New England slaves concentrated in urban areas, impacted there mostly.
- rising elite class in Massachusetts depended on skilled slaves and domestic workers.

7.6 Governmental Differences in Massachusetts Bay and Virginia Colony

7.6.1 Governance in Virginia Colony

- full citizenship, 'Freeman Status', based on property ownership.
- ran by Virginia Company of London; council and president made decisions.
- in 1624, a royal colony; governor appointed by King.
- in 1619, House of Burgesses, first elected body in English colonies.

7.6.2 Governance in Massachusetts Bay Colony

- full citizenship, only for church members, 'visible saints'; who experienced conversion.
- freemen were elected governor and House of Representatives.
- governor appointed upper chamber and governor's assistants.
- local matters settled at town meetings.
- all white males could speak, only church members could vote for things.

Chapter 8

Declension in Massachusetts Bay Colony

8.1 Preamble to the Salem Witch Trials

8.1.1 Danvers, MA, on August 25, 1706

- Anne Putnam made her confession in Salem Village meeting house.
- 14 years after the trials, Putnam confessed, says she lied.
- if it was all lies, then why did she do it? -i *Salem Possessed*

8.2 Religious Tensions

8.2.1 'Halfway Covenant'

- in 1650s, church membership in serious decline.
- 2nd generation don't have same religious zeal as parents.
- children couldn't be baptized, could lead to collapse of congregation.
- in 1657, 'Halfway Covenant' established.
- in 1662, baptized church goes not full members until testified to conversion experience.
- covenant made it so their children could be.
- possibility of growth in church membership from 3rd generation.

8.2.2 Jeremiad Sermons / Pamphlets

- waning of religious zeal of 2nd generation made ministers upset.
- painted idea of original Puritan settlers as idyllic god-fearers: never did wrong.
- fire and brimstone; scared 2nd generation into living religiously.
- this was the thinking that birthed the Salem witch trials.
- Jeremiad backfired, well-recieved in New England.
- however Puritans in England thought colony was falling apart.

8.3 King Philip's War

8.3.1 1675-1676, King Philip's War

- 2nd+3rd generation ignore agreements with Natives.
- English law, *vacuum domocilium*: those who improved area had right to it.
- cattle and crops needed more land, colonists constantly demanding land.
- Native peoples adjusted their settlements, met with justices of colonial leaders.
- Wampanoag: what will we do?

8.3.2 How did the conflict come?

- in 1657, William Bradford died; in 1661, Massasoit died.
- in 1663, Metacom, 'King Philip', satchem of Wampanoag after death of brother.
- 'Praying Indian' John Sassamon, warns Plymouth of Native War Coalition.
- Sassamon drowned; 3 Wampanoag hung in Plymouth on Jun 8, 1675.
- in Jun 10, 1675, Swansea, Massachusetts attacked.

8.3.3 'Great Swamp Fight'

- Wampanoag attack towns across New England, mostly Massachusetts.
- in Sep 6, 1675, New England Confederation declares war.
- in Dec 9, 1675, 'Great Swamp Fight'.
- 1,000 English militia attack Narragansett's main fort.
- Narragansett had declared neutrality; were nearly wiped out.

8.3.4 Philip's War begins

- Metacom united tribes, tried to enlist Mohawk; attacked him (thanks Andros).
- 17 English settlements destroyed, 50 more attacked, 2,000 killed.
- unknown number of Native settlements attacked, 3,000 killed.
- Wampanoag and Narragansett almost destroyed.
- hundreds of 'Praying Indians' sold into West Indies slavery.
- most devastating war in colonial history; highest population % casualties.

8.4 The Creation of the Dominion of New England

8.4.1 in 1684, Massachusetts Bay charter revoked

- colony increasingly independent; minted their own currency.
- ignore Navigation Acts, trade with foreign nations.
- officials arrive to enforce Navigation Acts; leaders don't cooperate.
- 'Laws of England grounded within four seas; they do not reach America'.
- Lords of Trade charged Massachusetts with 17 counts of 'high misdemeanor.'
- in 1684, Charles II revoked Massachusetts Bay charter.

8.4.2 1685-1689, new Dominion of New England

- 6 northern colonies combined into massive colony.
- Edmund Andros, new Royal Governor of Dominion of New England.

- his council legislated and taxed independently.
- Andros has vast control over land and local authority.
- promoted religious toleration; threat to Puritan hegemony.

8.5 The Glorious Revolution, Setting the Stage

8.5.1 1689, Glorious Revolution and Boston Revolt

- Glorious Revolution in England, William of Orange invaded with Dutch army.
- in Apr 18, 1689, inhabitants of Massachusetts rebelled in 'Boston Revolt.'
- imprisoned Andros, seized power; Dominion came to abrupt end.

8.5.2 Lasting implications of the Revolution

- in 1691, new charter Province of Massachusetts Bay combined with Plymouth.
- colonists prioritized property, self-rule, preservation of Protestant society.
- charter ensured they would have same rights as all Englishmen.

8.5.3 Setting the stage for the American Revolution

- revolutionaries of 1775 would claim they were defending rights established in 1689.
- covenant with the King, not with Parliament.
- sacred covenant, Parliament enacts taxes and laws, limits rights.
- residents furious because Parliament intruding on the covenant with the King.

8.6 Rising Merchant Class; Salem Witch Trials

8.6.1 Rise of Merchant class in Massachusetts

- in 1660, shipbuilding and shipping became leading industry.
- new class of international merchants rose in power.
- relationship between Puritanism capitalism.
- pursuit of personal profit eclipsing goodness of the community.
- capitalism killed Puritan hegemony during this time.

8.6.2 Salem witch trials, 1692

- began with group of girls playing at 'spells'.
- treated as victims, who was behind evil influences?
- witchcraft accusations didn't create the divisions, just exposed them.
- anxieties pertaining to declension in society; crises of 1670s and 1680s.

Chapter 9

The Middle Colonies

9.1 Dutch Colonization

9.1.1 Dutch Colonization Efforts

- Dutch West India Company sought trade and set up colonies.
- carried out naval and military ambitions.
- plundered Spanish shipping lines; captured treasure fleets.
- ran successful smuggling operations in Spanish ports.
- Dutch became Caribbean economic powerhouse; feared by Spanish.
- English and French merchants traded with them instead of homelands.

9.1.2 Dutch West & East India Co.

- settled New Amsterdam; foot in door for burgeoning fur trade.
- used as base for harassment of Spanish shipping lines; a backwater.
- main activity in Caribbean; East India company had Indonesia, Micronesia, etc.

9.1.3 in 1624, New Amsterdam founded

- Fort Amsterdam founded for fur trading outposts in Hudson River.
- business venture organized by Dutch West India Company.
- Dutch Republic had religious freedom; diverse group of settlers.
- 23 Jewish refugees from Brazil settled there.
- a 'company town'; DWIC controlled everything.

9.2 English seize New Amsterdam; Ally with the Iroquois

9.2.1 in 1664, English seize New Amsterdam bloodlessly

- in Aug 27, 1664, 4 English frigates appear in harbor, demand surrender.
- in Sep 6, treaty signed, all property rights to Dutch settlers intact.
- surrender of other Hudson River Dutch settlements followed.
- King Charles II left lands to his brother, Duke of York, future James II.

9.2.2 English and Iroquois in New York

- in 1660s, English neglect Iroquois relations; didn't receive support against French.
- in 1674, Edmund Andros united with Iroquois to eliminate French & other Natives.
- '*Covenant Chain*' established; met annually, renew friendship, discuss trade & land.
- in 1676, Covenant Chain instrumental in Mohawk decision to NOT support Metacom.

9.3 The Jersey Colonies

9.3.1 East and West Jersey

- Charles II's brother, James II, given control of former Dutch holdings.
- Jersey given to political supporters as a proprietary colony.
- Sir George Carteret laid claim to East Jersey.
- in 1702, was made into a Royal Colony.
- East and West issues; border wars, united in 1702, now province of Jersey.

9.4 Delaware Colony

9.4.1 Delaware

- in 1638, realm of Sweden established colony on Delaware River.
- short-lived efforts to lay claim to Americas exploration.
- business venture, sought tobacco and fur trade.
- in 1638, Swedish completed Fort Christina.
- in 1655, Dutch forced surrender of colony.
- in 1674, English take over, under James II's control.

9.5 The Quakers and Pennsylvania Colony

9.5.1 Who were the Quakers?

- in 1640s, 'Society of Friends', emerged in England, quickly grew.
 - rejected organized religions; sacraments, ministers, etc.
 - rejected social hierarchy, equality in church for women.
 - all were devout pacifists.
- invested in Jerseys, then William Penn sought new colony in 1681.
- George Fox, said religious authorities were joke in England, jailed.
- gained thousands of converts, beaten a lot.
- Mary Dyer hung, women equal in worship place.

9.5.2 the founder William Penn

- medical career, expelled from Oxford for dissenting religious views.
- supervised father's lands in Ireland, attended Quaker meetings in Cork.
- disowned by father, lived with Quakers and George Fox.
- persecution of Quakers, Penn appealed to Charles II for land.
- new sole proprietor of Pennsylvania (king was in debt to his family).
- Penn looked at colony as holy experiment & commercial venture.

9.5.3 Founding of Pennsylvania

- in 1681, King granted Pennsylvania, named after father.
- in 1682, Penn established Philadelphia.
- sold land to Quaker investors; sold and rented plots to settlers.
- middle class settlers, indentured servants; no aristocrats.
- established the *'Great Law'*, a humanitarian code.
- dealt fairly with Lenape peoples, a buffer for colony and the French.

9.5.4 Philadelphia established in 1682

- latin for 'brotherly love'.
- Penn and surveyor Thomas Holme; developed plan for new type of city.
- wide streets, green spaces to deter fires, epidemics, and squalor.
- Pennsylvania grew, became largest city in British North America.
- during American Revolution, cultural and political capital of colonies.

9.6 Labor in the Middle Colonies

9.6.1 Patterns of labor in Middle Colonies

- preferred to hire white indentured servants over African slaves.
- especially in urban centers; white servants filled lower ranks of trade.
- resembled England rather than plantation colonies.
- servants and slaves worked on small farms, in craft shops, as domestic workers.
- New York East Jersey were exceptions; large number of slaves in 18th century.

Chapter 10

Southern Colonies after Virginia

10.1 Maryland Colony

10.1.1 in 1634, Maryland founded

- in 1632, George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, asked Charles I for land grant.
- intended to start colony as Catholic refuge, capitalize on tobacco cultivation.
- 2nd Lord Baltimore obtained charter, Cecilius Calvert, given private title to land.
- colonists had to swear oath of allegiance to him.
- anti-Royalists in England feared this.
- New World divided amongst nobility; anti-democratic fiefdoms.
- Maryland named for Charles I's wife, Mary.

10.1.2 1642-1660, Maryland and English Civil War

- Parliamentary armies controlled by 'Roundheads'; anti
- royalists, Puritans, anti-Catholics.
- in 1646, victorious over King's forces; Charles I executed in 1649.

10.1.3 in 1644-1646, Plundering Time

- in Maryland, '*Plundering Time*' in 1644-1646; Catholics terrorized, sent back to England.
- Protestants and Catholics attempted truce; Toleration Act of 1649, religious freedom.
- Toleration Act revoked by Oliver Cromwell.
- in 1660, monarchy restored, Charles II took the throne, strife settled.

10.1.4 Slavery in Maryland

- in 1642, first enslaved Africans brought to Maryland.
- after English Civil War, land plentiful, Maryland turned to tobacco cultivation.
- in 1664, passed law establishing life-long slavery in colony.
- in 1690s, Maryland saw 'plantation revolution', explosion in tobacco and slavery.
- in 1700, 25,000 enslaved people in Maryland.

10.2 Prelude to Carolina Colony

10.2.1 Lord Proprietors of Carolina

- in 1663, Charles II gave charter to 8 wealthy aristocrats; 'Lord Proprietors'.
- gave absolute control: organization, recruitment, government, supplies, funds.
- they would receive all profits from endeavor.
- royalists who had supported Charles I in the Civil War.

10.2.2 1632-1704, John Locke

- English philosopher and physician.
- known as the father of liberalism:
- emphasized civil liberties under rule of law; economic freedom.
- universal liberty, equality for free white men.
- defiance of absolute monarchy, divine right of kings, hereditary privilege.
- contributed to social contract theory:
- individuals surrender freedoms to government or ruler.
- in return, government must protect the rights of individuals.

10.3 Carolina Colony

10.3.1 Carolina's fundamental Constitution

- religious tolerance towards non-Christians, Native Americans, Jews.
- instituted hereditary nobility, noble titles.
- introduced hereditary class of serfs, called *leetmen*.
- voters must own 50 acres; members of parliament 500 acres.
- provide for unwieldy, multi-layered administrative structure.
- Old World-esque, Royalist, Serfdoms, etc.

10.3.2 Settling of Carolinas

- in 1670, Charlestown established, settlers from Barbados and Bermuda.
- suffered from outbreaks of malaria, smallpox, yellow fever.
- reputation as least healthy English colony in North America.
- commodities were usual furs, lumber, etc.
- began cultivation of rice; main cash crop of South Carolina for 200 years.

10.3.3 West Africans and rice cultivation

- rice cultivation imported from West Africa.
- enslaved were skilled in cultivation, value of rice from skilled laborers.
- women were knowledgeable; labor
- intensive practice.
- slaves reinforced African identity: rice favored dietary staple of West Africa.
- knowledge of rice growth provided enslaved negotiation of terms of bondage.

10.3.4 Carolina's slave trade

- Charlestown is one of largest centers in American slave trade.
- in 1708, African slaves majority of population; in 1725, ~65% of population.
- in 1711-1715, Tuscarora War eradicated tribe from North Carolina.
- in 1715, Yamasee War against former English allies, cleared land for settlement in South.

10.3.5 in 1712, Carolina colony splits

- colony was large, difficult to administrate.
- North Carolinians from Virginia; South from Caribbean or England.
- in 1712, proprietors split the colony into South and North.

10.3.6 in 1719, South Carolina becomes royal, North in 1729

- settlers dissatisfied with government, corrupt officials, wars with Natives, threat of raids by pirates like Edward Teach (Blackbeard).
- in 1719, South Carolina rejected Lord Proprietors and became royal colony.
- in 1729, eight Lord Proprietors sold shares in North Carolina, becomes royal colony.

10.4 Georgia Colony

10.4.1 in 1733, Georgia colony as a social experiment

- in 1730, James Oglethorpe and politicians, formed trustees for colony of Georgia in America.
- Oglethorpe gained support, promoted as military buffer for Spanish Florida and Carolinas.
- Georgia governed by board of trustees in London, no colonial assembly.
- Savannah settled in 1734.
- in 1750, slavery legalized, slaveholding tied to land grants.
- more slaves equalled more land for the slaveholders.

Chapter 11

The Growing Colonies - Increasing Stability or Mounting Turmoil?

11.1 Consensus on the Period

11.1.1 Historians believe this was period of stability?

- into 18th century, period of growth and stability in colonies ~ historians said.
- many reasons against this notion.
- increasing friction between empires in late 17th and early 18th centuries.
- English v. French, began to really settle into conflict.
- nature of conflict in North America between British and French.
- early wars were small, colonies themselves; now involved homeland troops.
- more priority now placed on wars in colonies.
- the English have eye towards French Canada for conquering.

11.2 Cato's Rebellion in South Carolina

11.2.1 Sep 9, 1739, Stono River, South Carolina

- Jemmy (Cato), Kongolese enslaved man, leads 20 others in rebellion.
- march towards Spanish Florida; had 100 men who carried 'Liberty' banner.
- Spanish colonial authority declared slaves in Spanish Florida emancipated.
- undermines economies of Georgia and South Carolina.
- Stono Rebellion inspired by this proclamation.
- took arms and ammo from shop, killed shopkeep; fled to freedom.

11.3 Virginia Colony: Bacon's Rebellion

11.3.1 in 1676-1677, Bacon's Rebellion

- Virginia Governor William Berkely versus Nathaniel Bacon.
- bloodshed amongst Virginia militia and Natives; northern Virginian tensions.
- Bacon led attack on Susquehannock without permission.
- then Bacon marched on Jamestown, burned to ground.
- Berkely wanted defense, Bacon wanted offensive against Native Americans.
- Bacon's supporters have seat on House of Burgesses, Bacon takes seat.

11.3.2 Aftermath of the rebellion

- in Oct 1676 Bacon died of dysentery; in 1677, Berkely regained control.
- conflict exposed problems between elites and 'commoners' of Virginia.
- outcomes of Bacon's Rebellion:
 - elites view indentured servants as hard to maintain.
 - switch to African slaves; stricter controls.
 - ownership of labor gave certain families greater power.
 - more entrenched elite; opposite of Bacon's desire.

11.4 Interlude: King William's War & State of Affairs

11.4.1 in 1688-1697, King William of Orange's War

- French invade Germany+Netherlands; England defends Protestant allies.
- Massachusetts attempts to take Acadia, Quebec, Montreal.
- embarrassing defeats by English colonies; poor communication.
- alliance between Iroquois and English strengthened.
- French and Abenaki, tribe in Maine & East Canada, strengthened as well.

11.4.2 State of colonial North America in 1702

- French beginning push into Mississippi River valley; claims expand.
- Maine, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay contested between French and English.
- Georgia is disputed between Spanish and English.

11.5 Queen Anne's War

11.5.1 in 1702-1713, Queen Anne's War

- war of Spanish succession spilled into colonies.
- in south, English, French, Spanish fought over Florida.
- in north, fighting focused around Acadia region.
- Carolina fails to take St. Augustine, destroyed many Native settlements.
- in 1704, Deerfield destroyed by French and Natives; blow to Massachusetts.
- Reverend John Williams survives 300 mile prisoner trek to Quebec.
- his wife killed on march, 4/5 children released, Eunice, daughter, stayed.

- English successful in conquering Newfoundland Acadia; now Nova Scotia.
- balance of power in America now favors the English.

11.5.2 Who was Eunice Williams, 1696-1785

- Eunice Williams, 7 years old, taken along with 111 other inhabitants of Deerfield.
- 1704, in a raid during Queen Anne's War.
- when her father ransomed, she chose to stay with Mohawks.
- member of Kahnawake's tribe.
- was matrilineal, reciprocal, egalitarian society of Mohawk.

11.6 A Broad Overview

11.6.1 A time of increasing social stability...

- historians say early 18th century English colonies are in growth period.
- social classes stabilize: elites, middle farmers / artisans, poor whites enslaved Africans.
- standard of living better than England at time.
- English colonists of 18th century accepted presence of elite class.

11.6.2 ... and stabilizing colonial governments

- turmoil, rebellion, rewriting colonial constitutions and charters.
- all eventually settled down in the early 18th century.
- except for Rhode Island and Connecticut, all colonies were royal colonies.
- governors of each appointed directly by the King.
- bicameral legislatures, except for Pennsylvania, lower & upper houses elected by freemen.

11.7 King George's War

11.7.1 in 1744-1748, King George's War

- centered on Spanish and English tensions in Spanish Florida.
- mostly due to English-controlled Georgia and Carolinas.
- Massachusetts attack Acadia; destroy French on Cape Breton Island, Louisburg.
- resulting treaty; lands went to pre-war status.
- this meant English returned Louisburg to French.

Chapter 12

The Great Awakening and Enlightenment; Conflicts

12.1 Introduction to the Great Awakening

12.1.1 What was the Great Awakening?

- Calvinism maintains innate depravity of man, materialistic, sinful society. But..
- emphasized importance of personal conversion experiences.
- allowed sinners to change ways through personal conversion.
- church membership swells; backlash from clergy for not being zealous enough.

12.1.2 Significance of the Great Awakening

- new denominations emerged: Methodists, Baptists, etc.
- this leads to more religious tolerance in the colonies.
- new denominations tended to be more democratic-increasing, egalitarian.
- encouraged people to consider equality in both civic and church matters.
- contributed to revolutionary ideology; challenging of authorities.
- emphasized individualism and individual religious experiences.

12.2 Inciting Voices: Reverends of the Time

12.2.1 Reverend George Whitefield

- preferred to preach to large groups outdoors, made his way across England.
- services involved great outpouring of emotion from preacher and congregation.
- in 1740, went on preaching tour in colonies; had massive influence.
- estimated that preached ~10 million people in America and England.
- he suggested a born again experience; redemption.

12.2.2 Reverend Jonathan Edwards

- in 1733-1735, mostly preached in Connecticut; also Northhampton, Massachusetts.
- in 1741, *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*, in Enfield, Connecticut.

- people's reactions were overwhelming, emotional, tumultuous.
- Edwards and his followers known as 'New Lights'.
- ministers who rejected his new modes of preaching, called 'Old Lights'.

12.2.3 Reverend James Davenport

- Davenport had outdoor meetings, encouraged people to burn their possessions.
- was particularly outspoken in regards to 'Old Lights'.
- arrested and banished from Connecticut; went to Boston, same thing happened.
- fierce attacks against Puritan establishment popular with poorest classes.

12.3 Introduction to the Enlightenment

12.3.1 What was the Enlightenment?

- in 1650-1785, oppositions to absolute monarchy, supremacy of religion, superstition.
- faith in human progress; a new concept.
- liberalism, humanism, equality, human dignity, scientific reasoning.
- opposed to intolerance, bigotry, superstition, and injustice.
- did not completely reject religion; resulted in *Deism*.

12.3.2 John Locke (1632-1704)

- in 1690, published *Two Treatises on Government*.
- in first book: Locke rejected theory of divine right of kings.
- second: explained beliefs concerning democracy, rights of men, and governments.
- government should be for benefit of people.
- if failed, then people had right to remove or overthrow government.

12.4 Enlightenment versus Religion

12.4.1 Enlightenment and Religion

- Enlightenment scholars tended to attack institutional forms of Christianity.
- they believed reason and experience were more reliable than authority and tradition.
- abandoned idea that the Bible was sufficient.
- personal character was paramount.
- three principles of enlightenment thinking:
 - all possess a faculty to be moral beings and discern right from wrong.
 - moral sense had to be educated / developed.
 - moral behavior is a means to an end; achievement of happiness and success.

12.5 The Franklin Brothers

12.5.1 James and Benjamin Franklin

- James Franklin began publishing the *New England Courant* in 1721.
- challenged authorities, particularly ministers.
- friend of Reverend Cotton Mather called the *Courant* the 'Hellfire Club of Boston'.

- in 1723, censored and forbidden from publishing.
- 'tendency of said paper is to mock religion, & bring it into contempt.'

12.5.2 Benjamin Franklin

- James abusive to brother, Benjamin, was eager to strike out on his own.
- he moved to Providence and eventually Philadelphia.
- his autobiography became famous secular exploration of morality.
- message: self-improvement. people know right / wrong, need to apply themselves.
- conducted scientific experiments, i.e., electricity.
- founded the American Philosophical Society to encourage scientific works.
- advocated civic virtue and political activism.

12.6 Changes in the Wake of the Enlightenment

12.6.1 Cumulative effects of culture developments

- new ideas of challenging of authority.
- growing importance of individualism and self improvement.
- increasing democratization, sense of civic virtue, and political activism.
- growing sense that society and government can be shaped and improved.

Chapter 13

Governing an Empire (Or Not)

13.1 Restrictions on the Colonies

13.1.1 Navigation Act of 1651

- essentially shut down the colonial ports to foreign nation shipping.
- forbade colonists from bringing materials to foreign ports.
- all colonial goods must benefit, in some way, Britain, *mercantilism.*
- was poorly enforced and widely violated.

13.2 Briefing on Mercantilism

13.2.1 Mercantilism

- mercantilism sought to strengthen a nation at expense of competitors.
- did this by increasing wealth, population, shipping capabilities.
- collect more gold and silver than other countries; favorable trade balances.
- through prosperity, population growth, increase shipping and manufacturing.
- colonies had important role by supplying raw materials.

13.2.2 'Triangular Trade'

- mercantilism involved many trading patterns at the time.
- 'Triangular Trade' was the best for generating great wealth.
- slaves to New World to raw materials to Old World to goods to Africa.

13.3 Tightening Control on the Colonies

13.3.1 Stuart Kings attempt to centralize Imperial control

- after *Restoration*, 1660, Charles II cracked down on colonial trade and government.
- new Navigation Act tried to attack smuggling operations.
- customs collectors in colonial ports answered to royal authority.
- William and Mary set up new laws and restrictions on trade.

13.3.2 'Salutary Neglect'

- George I (1714-1727) and George II (1727-1760) didn't care about restrictions.
- bureaucrats distracted by wars with France / Spain; internal conflicts too.
- policy of "Salutary Neglect"; colonies became wealthy, did what they pleased.
- Robert Walpole, first prime minister, said: "Let sleeping dogs lie."

13.4 The Colonies Respond

13.4.1 'Consumer Revolution'

- transatlantic trade enriched Britain; high standards of living in North America.
- reinforced colonial feelings of commonality with British culture.
- purchasing luxury items; average people who could buy consumer goods were respectable.
- historians call this process the 'Consumer Revolution.'

13.4.2 The Art of Smuggling

- colonial merchants often brought fine goods from other countries illegally.
- customs officers made very little money; sympathetic American juries let them go.
- 3/4 of tea consumed by Americans was illegal; ~700,000 £ annually.
- Thomas Hancock; tea, textiles, molasses; fortune passed to John Hancock.
- John Hancock financed *Sons of Liberty* in Massachusetts.

13.5 Compromise?

13.5.1 Compromise: Colonial Governments

- Stuarts did away with colonial assemblies (like Dominion of New England).
- after Glorious Revolution, 1688, William and Mary restored colonial assemblies.
- compromise: independence in government and firm trade ties worked to benefit all.
- dependent on sentimental ties and profitable relationship, however.

13.5.2 Beginnings of self-government ideas

- colonists trusted assemblies more than their governors.
- assemblies at odds with governor, sometimes forced his recall.
- most governors accepted assemblies' demands; wanted to retain position.
- now idea of self-government in colonies; 'Salutary Neglect' in government too.

Chapter 14

The French and Indian War; Pontiac's War

14.1 Inciting Incidents

14.1.1 in 1761, Neolin inspires Pontiac

- Neolin, 'The Enlightened One' in Algonquin; a Lenape prophet.
- foresaw destruction of all Natives at hands of Europeans.
- Lenape were from Delaware, but he lived in Ohio Valley.
- his prophecies inspired Pontiac; a warrior of the Ottawa tribe.

14.2 The Tides of War

14.2.1 in 1754, beginning of French and Indian War

- this conflict began in the American east.
- Virginia assert claims to Ohio River territory, but claimed by French.
- Virginians move across Allegheny mountains, French build forts in Pennsylvania / Ohio.
- George Washington sent by Governor of Virginia, negotiate settlement.
- in 1754, Washington sent with small force to defend British settlements; he messed up.

14.2.2 French Regulars

- France responded by sending six regiments of "Regulars."
- battle-hardened veterans; career soldiers.
- Britain kept old pattern; relied on colonial governors to raise militia.
- stark fighting differences between militiamen and Regulars.

14.3 Interlude: The Albany Congress

14.3.1 in 1754, the Albany Congress (Join or die...)

- discuss defense against French and Indians; actually Franklin's Albany plan.
- "Union Plan," colonies would be united, establish council and send delegates.

- remain part of Britain, preident
- general appointed by King.
- meeting was precedent for Continental Congress.
- Albany Plan set precedent for Articles of Confederation.
- rejected.

14.4 British Campaigns

14.4.1 British Campaigns of 1755-1757

- early campaigns went bad for British.
- inexperienced militia and poor coordination between colonies.
- in 1755, British had aggressive plans; launched major campaigns.
- General Edward Braddock, British commander, defeated at Fort Duquesne.
- sole victory was Acadia, fall of Louisburg; expulsion of French Acadians.

14.4.2 Expulsion of the French Acadians

- in 1755, British forcibly removed Acadian families.
- sent to 13 colonies and Europe to clear for New Englanders.
- 12,000 deported; 5,000 died.
- 3,500 sent to France, moved to Spanish Louisiana gave rise to "Cajuns".

14.5 Mounting French Control

14.5.1 French Victories of 1756-1757

- post Braddock's death, British suffer from poor leadership.
- experienced commander, General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm, arrived.
- French temporarily capture major forts in New York.
- defeat British attempt to take Fort Ticonderoga (Carillon) in Lake Champlain.

14.6 British Campaigns: More Details

14.6.1 William Pitt prioritizes North America

- in 1756, Pitt became Leader of House of Commons and Secretary of State.
- popular with British people; led British government.
- prioritized defense of British colonies and conquest of New France.
- Americans loved this, he also supported colonies post-war.
- Great Britain commits 45,000 troops to North America.

14.6.2 British Regulars

- British send 4,500 veteran troops, "Black Watch," Scottish highlanders.
- recruited 7,500 Americans into Regular regiments.
- relied on 30,000 additional American militiamen.
- French Regulars and Canadian militia totalled ~10,000.

14.6.3 Lord Jeffrey Amherst takes command

- in 1758, Amherst appointed General-in-Chief of war.
- in 1758, Fort Duquesne, Fort Niagara, and Louisburg taken.
- in 1759, Fort Ticonderoga, Lake Champlain, Quebec City taken.
- called "Year of Miracles" for America and Britain.
- in 1760, French surrender Montreal; war ends in America. !

14.7 Spoils for the British

14.7.1 Results of the French and Indian War

- the French cede all of Canada to Britain.
- British become undisputed European power in North America.
- Native American groups had no intention of giving land.
- war costly for Britain, a debt for repaying...

14.8 Pontiac's War Begins

14.8.1 in 1763, Pontiac's War

- Amherst's policies lead to anger and fear among Native Americans.
- British expanded west of Appalachians; broke agreements.
- Pontiac was Ottawa leader; influenced by Neolin in 1761.
- destabilization caused by war contributed to American Revolution.
- Pontiac united Natives; demonstrated pan-Indian cooperation.
- without French trade, Natives could not sustain protracted war.

14.8.2 Amherst reacts to Pontiac's War

- Amherst wanted to 'extirpate this execrable race' from continent.
- restricted Native trade; took over French forts, constructed new ones.
- allowed American settlers to encroach on Indian lands.
- brutal tactics; killed prisoners and civilians.
- Fort Pitt gave smallpox blankets to Native peoples.
- Amherst later retired in England.

14.8.3 General Thomas Gage replaces Amherst in 1764

- in 1764, Gen. Thomas Gage replaces Amherst as commander of the British forces.
- implements an offensive which slows Native American uprisings; does not stop them.
- resorts to diplomacy to bring peace to Illinois country.
- Pontiac's War ends in stalemate.

14.9 Lasting Effects: The Proclamation Line

14.9.1 'Proclamation Line' of 1763

- to prevent repeat of Pontiac's War, British institute *Proclamation Line of 1763.*
- infuriated American colonists, felt they robbed of everything they fought for.
- banned settlement along the Appalachian mountains...
- and ...Ohio, Great Lakes, Acadia, all of limits.

Chapter 15

The Road to Revolution

15.1 A Spy?

15.1.1 Apr 1775, Boston, Massachusetts

- Margaret Kemble Gage; married to Governor Thomas Gage.
- Thomas was commanding general and governor of Massachusetts.
- Margaret may have acted as informant for Sons of Liberty.
- delivered info to Dr. Joseph Warren.

15.2 Prelude to Trouble

15.2.1 in 1760, George III's Coronation

- George III inherits crown from grandfather George II.
- ministerial instability in first 10 years of rule.
- he appointed 7 different prime ministers in this time.
- contrasted dramatically with grandfather's reign.
- period of weakness: blunders and no colonial policies.

15.2.2 George Grenville's impossible task

- in 1763, George Grenville became Prime Minister.
- goal: achieve financial stability and pay for *7 Years War.*
- national debt pre
- war: 75,000,000 £; post-war: 800,000,000 £.
- Grenville estimated 200,000 £ required for standing army in America.
- expected America to pay, devised plan to generate 78,000 £.

15.3 The Stamp Act; The Sons of Liberty

15.3.1 Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty

- influential leader of Boston politics, founded "Sons of Liberty."
- Samuel constantly in debt; father took him to family malthouse.

- spoke against 1764 Sugar Act, first of new taxes.
- ‘no taxation without representation’ really about self-rule ideas.

15.3.2 The Stamp Act of 1765

- tax on documents of all kind.
- purchase different stamp depending on importance of document.
- in Aug, 1765, Boston mob gathered around stamp commissioner’s home.
- burned and beheaded his effigy, ransacked home.
- Lt. Governor Thomas Hutchinson tried to intervene.
- mob went to his home the next night.
- Hutchinson and family barely escaped; elicited sympathy from masses.
- Sam Adams realized they went too far; retreated.

15.3.3 The Liberty Tree

- in 1765-1775, a rallying point for Sons of Liberty protests.
- British soldiers cut it down when Boston occupied.

15.4 Response to the Stamp Act

15.4.1 The Stamp Act Congress, 1765

- in Oct, 1765, New York, first joint colonial resistance to British policy.
- 9 delegates from 9 colonies; 4 future Declaration of Independence signers.
- produced the “Declaration of Right and Grievances:”
 - only colonial assemblies could tax colonies.
 - trial by jury a right; admiralty courts abusive.
 - colonists possessed all Englishmen rights.
 - Parliament couldn’t represent colonists without voting rights.

15.4.2 Who was John Hancock?

- previously a moderate; Stamp Act changed this.
- became a protégé of Samuel Adams; disapproved of his violence.
- money and influence benefitted Sons of Liberty.
- President of Massachusetts Congress (illegal body).
- later became President of Second Continental Congress.

15.4.3 in 1766, Stamp Act repealed

- William Pitt defended colonists’ rights in Parliament:
 - rejected right of Parliament to tax colonies.
 - rejected notion of ‘virtual representation.’
- in 1766, Parliament repealed act; celebration in America.
- but... passed Declaratory Act; Parliament has right to legislate for colonies.
- in 1767, passed Townshend Acts, more taxes on imported goods.

15.5 Protest and Occupation

15.5.1 in 1768, the Occupation of Boston

- Massachusetts General Court protests Townshend Acts of 1767.
- Massachusetts Circular Letter* by Samuel Adams.
- demand recall of Royal Governor Bernard.
- Bernard dissolves General Court; calls for troops in Boston.
- in Oct 1, 1768, British troops land in and occupy Boston.
- breaking point for Sam Adams; begins working toward rebellion.

15.5.2 Non-importation and Shooting of Christopher Seider

- Aug 1, 1768, non-Tory Boston merchants sign non-import agreement.
- boycott on British imported goods.
- those who did not sign were harassed and threatened.
- in Feb 22, 1770, mob gathers at Ebenezer Richardson's home; a Tory.
- Richardson panicked and shot boy, Christopher Seider.
- Sam Adams organized 2,000 person funeral procession.

15.5.3 Mar 5, 1770, Boston Massacre

- mob assaults group of British soldiers; fire into crowd.
- 5 Bostonians killed; town meetings demand troops removed.
- Sam Adams says to Hutchinson: 10,000 colonists will march on Boston.
- troops removed from Boston, calm for few years.
- in 1773, the Tea Act starts it up again.

15.6 The Intolerable Acts; The Boston Tea Party

15.6.1 Dec 16, 1773, Boston Tea Party

- protests against the Tea Act of 1773; restricted sale of tea.
- 3 ships with tea arrived; town didn't allow to unload.
- Admiralty Officials refused, Sam Adams led "Boston Tea Party."
- British Admiral did nothing to stop; 342 chests dumped in 3 hours.
- last straw from George III's perspective: retaliation imminent.
- instructed ministers to run series of "Coercive Acts", 'Intolerable Acts.'

15.6.2 in 1774, Coercive / "Intolerable Acts"

- designed to punish colonies; mostly Massachusetts.
- George III: "die is now cast; colonies either submit or triumph."
- breaking point for many colonial leaders previously on fence.
 - *Boston Port Act* shuts down Boston ports in 1744.
 - *Massachusetts Government Act*; revoked charter, forbid town meetings.
 - *Administration of Justice Act*; upheld use of admiralty courts.
 - *Quartering Act*; troops may station in private residences.
 - *Quebec Act*; expanded Quebec into midwest, gave control to French.

15.7 Revolutionary Ideas and the First Continental Congress

15.7.1 Oct 1774, First Continental Congress

- except Georgia, all colonies join boycott on British imports.
- in Dec 1, 1774, severely injured Britain's economy.
- until Sep 10, 1775, established non-exportation agreement.
- lists of 'Rights and Grievances' sent to King George III.
- resolved to form another congress in May 1775; if needs not met.

15.7.2 Pre-emptive Revolution of 1774?

- Aug 1, 1774, Berkshire County Court scheduled to meet.
- 1,500 militiamen prevented courthouse from opening.
- Aug 30, Springfield next; shut down by 4,000 militiamen.
- Sep 1, 1774, powder alarm brings 20,000 militiamen to Cambridge.
- Thomas Gage confiscates gunpowder in Somerville; sends Redcoats.
- militiamen think the war has finally come.
- Sep 6, 1774, 'Worcester Revolt,' 4,600 men shut down court.

15.7.3 Who were the Minutemen?

- Dec 1774, Massachusetts Provincial Congress establish Minute companies.
- old practice in emergencies; never seen on this scale.
- most able-bodied men, specifically equipped, prepared on 'minute's' notice.
- volunteers from militia; well-drilled and especially good soldiers.

15.7.4 in 1774, Massachusetts County Conventions

- conservative revolution?
- wanted things to go back to how they were previously.
- each county protested intervention of Parliament; rights came from King.
- return to status quo; rights to property, self-rule, Protestant society.
- not exactly a progressive revolution; at least not yet.

Chapter 16

The Revolutionary War - Military Matters

16.1 First Conflicts

16.1.1 April 18-19, 1775: Concord Expedition

- Massachusetts Provincial Congress meeting in Concord for several months.
- provincial army gathering war supplies in Concord.
- Thomas Gage has two goals in mind:
 - arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams in Lexington.
 - destroy provincial military supplies in Concord.
- Apr 18, Sons of Liberty in Boston notice activity.
- Dr. Joseph Warren dispatched Paul Revere and William Dawes to warn them.

16.1.2 April 19, 1775, 5 AM: Lexington Fight

- Captain John Parker had no intention of stopping large British force.
- eventually ordered his men to disperse.
- no one knows who fired the first shot.
- British launch volley; kill 8 and wound 10.

16.1.3 April 19, 1775, 10 AM: Concord Fight

- 400 Minutemen and militia attacked 100 British soldiers at Old North Bridge.
- Ralph Waldo Emerson; the "shot heard 'round the world."
- first time Americans advanced in formation against British troops.

16.1.4 April 19, 1775: Battle Road

- they fight all the way to Boston, 1000's of Minutemen swarm British column.
- contrary to older interpretations; provincials coordinated their attacks.
- provincials immediately set up siege with British forces trapped in Boston.

16.2 Boston Under Siege

16.2.1 in 1775-1776, Siege of Boston

- provincials set up siege lines from Chelsea to Roxbury.
- in Jun 17, 1775, British failed to break siege in Battle of Bunker Hill.
- in Jul 3, 1775, George Washington takes command.
- in Mar 4, 1776, provincials capture Dorchester Heights.
- in Mar 17, 1776, British forced to evacuate, leave Boston.

16.2.2 June 17, 1775, Charlestown, Battle of Bunker Hill

- highest British casualty rate of entire war, first battle.
- 1/3 of British forces were casualties; 1,025 for British, 450 for colonists.
- 1/10 of casualties were officers; provincials aiming for them.
- Thomas Gage still in command, calls London for reinforcements.
- foreign mercenaries, hired mostly Germans (Hessians).
- London replaced Gage with General William Howe.

16.2.3 in July 1775, Washington takes command

- Washington had poor record as Virginia militia officer in French & Indian War.
- admitted regardless; admired by men and public.
- Washington advocated boycott on British goods post-Townshend.
- he was outraged by Intolerable Acts of 1774.
- went from being prominent British colonialist to commander of revolutionary army.
- in Jun 14, 1775, Continental Congress appointed him commander of new Army.
- in Jul 3, 1775, took command of forces at Cambridge.
- spends fall and winter of 1775-1776 struggling to organize better army.
- moved army to New York after British evacuated Boston; expected them there.

16.3 Diplomacy: Appeal to the King

16.3.1 Second Continental Congress

- '*Olive Branch Petition*', sought middle ground on trade regulations and taxes.
- George III denied; declared colonies in "open and avowed rebellion."
- created Continental Army, depended on militia units from colonies.
- in Jul 4, 1776, passed '**Declaration of Independence.**'
- southern colonies didn't agree until antislavery clauses were struck from draft.
- Congress maintained colonial army, diplomatic policies, and military strategy.
- main drive for independence: eliciting foreign aid.
- Jefferson wrote Declaration; influenced by John Locke's Enlightenment ideas.

16.4 Overview of the Campaigns

16.4.1 in 1776, New York Campaign

- in Jul 9, 1776, 400 British ships with ~38,000 men arrived in New York.
- outnumbered, Washington holds them off at Long Island and Manhattan.
- nearly overrun, made successful stand at Harlem Heights.
- British held New York for rest of war; crucial base of operations.

16.4.2 in 1776-1777, New Jersey Campaign

- Battle of Trenton, relatively small; psychologically important for Americans.
- was Washington's first real victory.
- in Jan 3, 1777, the Battle of Princeton; decisive American victory.
- Washington pushed retreating British away from Philadelphia, the capital.

16.5 Saratoga and Valley Forge

16.5.1 in Sep-Oct 1777, Battle of Saratoga

- British develop strategy to cut colonies in two via Hudson River & Lake Champlain.
- General John Burgoyne orchestrated attack on Americans at Albany.
- two prongs of attack failed, left Burgoyne's forces alone.
- General Horatio Gates led Americans to victory at carefully chosen Saratoga.
- in interlude, American army grew to 12,000; British army shrank to 6,500.

16.5.2 Consequences of Saratoga

- British suffered major defeat in second battle.
- a major turning point in War for Independence:
 - first time entire British force surrendered; taken as prisoners.
 - ended British strategy in the northern colonies.
 - France watching carefully, King Louis agreed for alliance.
 - 2 days after, in Mar 1778, he declared war on Britain

16.5.3 in 1778, Valley Forge and Battle of Monmouth

- in Sep 1777, after series of defeats, Washington abandons Philadelphia to British.
- winters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; a low point for American cause.
- with French support, Marquis de Lafayette; drill and train all winter long.
- in Jun 28, 1778, New Jersey; Washington has largest victory at Battle of Monmouth.
- largest battle of the war, British withdraw to New York.
- concludes the war in the northern colonies.

16.6 Campaigns in the South

16.6.1 in 1780-1781, Summary of Southern Campaigns

- British captured Charleston, South Carolina; tough blow for Americans.
- British general Charles Cornwallis intended to go north through Carolinas.

- plan to defeat / demoralize; indeed the opposite occurred.
- in Mar 15, 1781, North Carolina, Battle of Guilford Courthouse; American victory.
- Cornwallis retreats to Virginia; had no orders to do so, but no other options.
- in Sep-Oct, 1781, Virginia, the famous Siege of Yorktown.

16.6.2 in 1781, Siege of Yorktown

- Lafayette's American troops hold Cornwallis in Yorktown.
- Washington's army, Comte de Rochambeau's French army march New York to Virginia.
- French Admiral de Grasse brings fleet from Caribbean during Battle of Chesapeake Bay.
- cuts off British fleet from New York, prevent reinforcements for Cornwallis.
- Washington now attacks Cornwallis in Yorktown.

16.6.3 in 1781, Battle of Chesapeake Bay

- French Caribbeans recruited by more French to come and blockade.
- they successfully blockade the inlet, now Cornwallis is alone.

16.6.4 in 1781, Assault on Yorktown

- in Oct 14, 1781, Americans & French assault British fortifications at Yorktown.
- Cornwallis surrounded on three sides, offers surrender.
- in Oct 17, 1781, British drummer plays '*Parlay*', officer waves white handkerchief.
- Cornwallis tries to surrender to Rochambeau, he declines.
- says Cornwallis must surrender to Washington.
- the end of the American Revolutionary War....!

Chapter 17

The Revolutionary War - Race, Gender, and the War's Aftermath

17.0.1 Native Americans and the Revolutionary War

- at first many tribes chose neutrality.
- Continental Congress implored Iroquois to not take sides.
- tribes began to see advantage of fighting with British.
- many Americans assumed they would ally with British.

17.0.2 Joseph Brant splits the Iroquois

- Joseph Brant, Thayenadanega, led Mohawks in fighting alongside British.
- this fractured the Iroquois nations.
- Washington ordered force to retaliate, turned into scorched-earth campaign.
- some Iroquois nations joined the British, some joined Americans.

17.0.3 Which side do Natives take?

- fighting for British made sense for Natives; maintain status quo, Proclamation Line.
- British could ensure Americans wouldn't break old treaties and agreements.
- if Americans won, would try to overrun homelands and control (which they did).
- Natives in New England supported America most.
- eventually both British and Americans would actively seek Native allies.

17.0.4 Consequences of involvement

- British-allied Natives forced into Canada after the war.
- American-allied Natives forced to give up their land.
- neutrality didn't matter in the end.
- American Revolution sees dissolution of Iroquois' Six Nations.
- removed as a power forever.

- Cherokee also split, half British, half American.
- split reoccurs many times, we will see later.

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17.0.5 Hardships on the Homefront

- war could come to any woman's doorstep; break up any family.
- occupation by enemy meant fear, destruction of property, physical assault.
- Nancy Hart's actions provide dramatic example of resistance; she shot soldiers in home.
- women responsible for running farms; new duties not previously engaged in.
- a new sense of ownership for women; 'our farm / home.'

17.0.6 Supporting the war from home

- women formed societies; made cloth, shirts, socks for soldiers, etc.
- collected scrap metal & pewter for ammunition.
- patriot women of Philadelphia; led by Esther de Bert Reed, organized fund drive.
- raised thousands; gave directly to Washington for soldiers' salaries.

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17.0.7 Women in the conflict

- women couldn't be soldiers; small number disguised themselves and served.
- most famous was Deborah Sampson of Sharon, Massachusetts.
- Mary Silliman, Connecticut, took action when husband captured by Loyalists.
- Margaret Moore Barry, actively recruited men to Continental Army in North Carolina.
- when British invaded, Barry served as a scout in North Carolina.

17.0.8 Food riots

- inflation and shortages raised price; difficulty making ends meet at home.
- merchants drove up prices; organized food riots to punish.
- Boston experienced 14 Food Riots during Revolutionary War.
- women acted as arbiters of appropriate commercial behavior in communities.
- in Beverly, marched in uniform and column to protest sugar merchant.

17.0.9 Camp Followers

- women followed the armies as a sort of 'support staff', acting as cooks, washerwomen, seamstresses, nurses, scavengers for supplies, and occasionally as soldiers and spies.
- all of this was improvised and Generals turned blind eye to it.
- historians observed camp followers were vital to the survival of an army.
- as many as 7,000 female camp followers during entire war; roughly 3% per camp.

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17.0.10 Loyalists

- 15-20% of white men, ~400,000 in colonies.
- New York is center for Loyalist refugees; high British presence.
- largest number fled to Canada; roughly ~50,000.
- British assumed Loyalists would enlist in British army.
- British developed strategy in south based on American Loyalist's presence.
- didn't work; British provincials were only ~19,000 total.

17.0.11 Black Loyalists

- British promised freedom to enslaved men if enlisted to fight.
- most famous was Lord Dunmore's regiment in Virginia.
- roughly ~20,000 fought with the British?
- some 3,000 enslaved found refuge in Nova Scotia.
- thousands fled plantations in South, sought protection of British army.
- were promptly sent to London.

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17.0.12 Black Patriots

- roughly ~5,000 black men fought in militia or Continental Army.
- Salem Poor, served at Bunker Hill, entire war, many battles.
- when Washington took command, banned black men from fighting
- eventually reversed this decision.
- Rhode Island regiment of Black New Englanders as well as Native Americans.
- any given time, ~10-15% of Continental Army consisted of black soldiers.

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17.0.13 Treaty of Paris, 1783

- negotiations began in april 1782
- initially americans negotiated through the french but realized they can do better negotiating directly with the british.
- Britain acknowledges the colonies to 'be free, sovereign, and independent' states
- congress will 'earnestly recommend' to state legislatures to recognize the rightful owners of all confiscated loyalist lands.
- Britain given 'perpetual access' to the Mississippi.

Chapter 18

Constitutional Convention, Anti-Federalism, and the Hamiltonian Program

18.0.1 in 1781, Articles of Confederation

- in Nov 15, 1777, passed by Continental Congress; sent to states for ratification.
- in Mar 1, 1781, passed because ratified by all 13 states.
- Congress given authority: make treaties, alliances, maintain armed forces, coin money.
- Congress incurred large debt in war, states repaying was issue; some repaid, some not.
- Congress couldn't levy taxes or regulate commerce.
- John Adams, new ambassador to Great Britain; impossible to negotiate trade agreement.
- individual states negotiated own terms with Britain.

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18.0.2 Sep 1786, Pelham, MA: Conkey's Tavern

- Daniel Shays led rebellion; farm owner captain in Revolutionary War.
- Shays was veteran of Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga, and Saratoga.
- after Saratoga, General Lafayette gave him sword.
- in 1786, due to rising debts, sold sword; other farmers in debt as well.
- western Massachusetts farmers discuss taking action.
- decide to march on Springfield to shut down Supreme Judicial Court.
- Daniel Shays led on horseback in Continental Army uniform.
- Shay's Rebellion demonstrated weakness of Articles of Confederation.

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18.0.3 in 1786-1787, Shay's Rebellion

- banks & merchants demand payments in hard currency; farmers foreclose on property.
- in Aug-Sep, 1786, *Regulators* shut down courts to prevent foreclosures.
- Shaysites fail to take Springfield Armory; routed & captured by 3,000 militia.
- in 1785, John Hancock resigned as governor due to 'health troubles.'
- Sam Adams made Riot Act; suspended *Habeus Corpus*: no charge of crime for prison.
- Adams: "the man who dares rebel against law of republic deserves death."
- Daniel Shays escape to Vermont, pardoned, moved to New York.
- government is broken; fiscal system not working.
- demonstrated weakness of Articles of Confederation.

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18.0.4 in 1787, Northwest Ordinance

- act where states relinquished claims to northwest (Ohio River valley).
- slavery also prohibited in this new territory.
- but fugitive slave clauses included to satisfy southerners.

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18.0.5 in 1787, Constitutional Convention

- Alexander Hamilton led group for strong central government; petitions for convention.
- believed in centralization of power and voting based on land-holding.
- a 'counter revolution' that reversed trend of democratization of new government.

18.0.6 Virginia Plan

- James Madison's initial plan known as *Virginia Plan*; strong central government.
- Edmund Randolph James Madison called for republic with:
 - strong central government.
 - three branches bicameral legislature.
 - Upper House elected by Lower House.
 - both Houses elected President Judiciary.
- favored interests of states with large populations.
- Executive branch with "Council of Revisions" could veto state laws.

18.0.7 New Jersey Plan

- William Patterson's *New Jersey Plan* emulated Continental Congress of prior years.
 - called for unicameral legislature.
 - equal representation for each state.
- favored interests of states with smaller populations.
- Articles of Confederation not to be amended; completely replaced.
- in Jun 19, 1787, plan rejected; Convention focused on Virginia Plan.
- smaller states threatened to leave Union.

18.0.8 Connecticut Compromise

- Roger Sherman broached *Connecticut Compromise*; broke stalemate:
- representation in Lower House appointed by population.
- revenue bills would originate in House.

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18.0.9 in 1787-1788, the Federalist Papers

- Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay wrote them.
- promoted ratification of new Constitution.
- Federalist 10 (Madison); regarded as most important:
 - Union as safeguard against factionalism.
 - purely popular democracies not trusted.
 - faction: common passion adverse to rights of others in community.
 - cannot remove cause without tyranny; must control effects.
 - republic is representative government; would guard against cabals.
- Federalists feared factions, division, minority cabals controlling government.
- Madison and Hamilton both ardent Federalists.

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18.0.10 Anti-Federalists

- agreed with Federalists on republican form of government.
- opposition to belief that republican government practical on small scales.
- concerned about Executive Branch becoming too powerful (veto).
- feared overly powerful national Judiciary Branch.
- wanted Bill of Rights, ratification tied to notion of Bill of Rights.
- Massachusetts Compromise tied together.
- Thomas Jefferson Samuel Adams both ardent Anti-Federalists.

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18.0.11 1788, Ratification of Constitution

- in Jun 21, 1788, New Hampshire was 9 of 13 states to ratify new Constitution.
- now a majority was met, so it went into effect.
- in Mar 4, 1789, election in fall winter with new government.
- in Apr 30, 1789, Washington inaugurated in capitol of New York.

Chapter 19

The Washington Years and the Limits of Democracy

19.0.1 Declaration of Independence & Slavery

- Declaration states that "all men are created equal."
- southern states refuse Declaration until passage objecting slavery removed.
- Jefferson noted northern colonies 'tender' about clause; they were involved too.
- Adams: "I shudder when I think of calamities which slavery is to produce in country."

19.0.2 Emancipation in the North

- in 1750, 13,000 slaves in New England (4,500 in Massachusetts, 2% of population).
- most New England states abolished slavery outright.
- gradualist legislation in others made demise of slavery slow.
- black people spoke heavily in debates on liberty.
- denounced double-standard of freedom.

19.0.3 Gradual Emancipation in other states

- Pennsylvania: current enslaved remained; children emancipated at age 28.
- Connecticut: same; except age 25; in 1848 passed total emancipation.
- New York: males free at 28; women at 25.
- New Jersey: in 1804, children of slaves free at 25 for male; age 21 for women.
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19.0.4 Apr 1781, Barre, MA: Jemmison's Farm

- Quock Walker woke up in farm, decides not to work on his owner's farm.
- goes to the farm of Seth John Caldwell; sons of previous owner.
- Walker leaves Jemmison's farm.
- led to series of court cases which made to Supreme Judicial Court.
- effectively led to dismantling of slavery in Massachusetts.

19.0.5 in 1780-1781, Quock Walker's Case

- Walker promised freedom at age 21 by widow of his owner.
- she remarried, new husband refused to honor this.
- Walker liberated himself; Jemmison abducted him; Caldwell's helped escape.
- together brought civil suits against Jemmison.
- in criminal case, Chief Justice William Cushing told jury:
 - „... the idea of slavery is inconsistent with our own conduct of the Constitution; and there can be no such thing as perpetual servitude of a rational creature.”
- the case didn't immediately destroy slavery in Massachusetts.
- made it so courts no longer supported slavery.
- Elizabeth Freedman trial was ongoing; dropped after Walker's verdict.

19.0.6 Limits of Democracy: Women in New Republic

- Abigail Adams: "all men would be tyrants if they could."
- neither Federalists nor Anti
- Federalists explored female citizenship.
- women could not vote.
- laws of Coverture remained; lost legal identity upon marriage, no property or money.

19.0.7 in 1790, Hamiltonian Program

- in 1789, following ratification, Washington inaugurated.
- Washington sought Hamilton to develop program for stabilizing republic.
- in 1790, Hamilton devised plan; key points of Hamilton's plan were:
 - *National Debt:* federal government took domestic, foreign, and individual state debt.
 - this would increase foreign confidence; free state money for business trade.
 - *Generate Revenue:* create tariff on trade, new customs duties, excise taxes.
 - *National Bank:* stabilize banking system; create national bank to issue currency.

19.0.8 Consequences of Hamilton's Plan

- questions of Constitutionality of plan; Hamilton invents 'loose' construction.
- compromise with Madison Jefferson; agreed to move capitol to Washington D.C.
- Washington administration upheld concept of strong central government.
- factions further cemented into distinct political parties.

19.0.9 in 1794, Whiskey Rebellion

- Hamilton taxed whiskey; believed would be tolerated as 'sin' tax.
- protestors tarred and feathered tax collectors; petitioned Congress.
- requested repeal of tax and attacked citizens who paid it.
- in 1794, thousands of Pennsylvania militia called to riot.
- Washington wouldn't tolerate challenge to federal government.
- in 1794, personally led 12,000 troops to end Whiskey Rebellion.
- Anti-Federalists now have reason to fear centralization of power.

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19.0.10 Washington's Farewell

- Washington's extraordinary reputation rested on final act as president.
- surrendered presidency peacefully and established precedent.
- called for preservation of Republicanism; a central government for the people.
- warned against faction and foreign entanglements.
- James Madison and Alexander Hamilton helped him write his farewell speech.

Chapter 20

Adams, Jefferson, and the First Party System

20.0.1 Federalists

- ideas began with drafting of Constitution; called for strong central government.
- Hamilton and Adams believed in financial and social stability.
- promoted interests of wealthiest farmers, merchants, and manufacturers.
- believed government should serve interests of most influential citizens.
- never opposed popular elections.
- felt that once the people voted, decisions should rest on those elected.

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20.0.2 Democratic-Republicans

- not same Republican party as the 1850s.
- Jefferson and Madison believed government should support interests of majority.
- felt Federalists would put nation on road to monarchy.
- spoke primarily for agricultural interests and values.
- no need for strong central government; source of oppression.
- tended to attract wealthy landowners tied to plantation slavery.
- also ordinary farmers, less prosperous merchants, and immigrants.

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20.0.3 Election of 1796 (Adams)

- Washington's departure set stage for first partisan election in U.S. history.
- contest between two competing political parties: Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans.
- voters in North preferred Adams; voters South preferred Jefferson.
- first party system had roots in Washington administration; Adams was Vice-President.
- during Adams' presidency, factions grew more divided and entrenched.

20.0.4 Adams Administration

- Adams served as Vice-President for 8 years under Washington.
- strong voice during Revolution, but weak president.
- other Federalist leaders dominated policy during Adams' administration.
- Hamilton and other members of Federalist Party didn't trust him.

20.0.5 in 1798-1800, Quasi-War with France

- in 1798, Adams' diplomats failed to negotiate agreement with French.
- Democratic-Republican critics in Congress: Adams favored British and war with France.
- Federalists pass warlike measures in Congress; created standing army.
- open warfare with France on high seas.
- in 1800, Treaty of Mortefontaine; Adams administration negotiated peace with France.

20.0.6 in 1798, Alien & Sedition Acts

- Federalists irritated by pro-French Democratic-Republican journals.
- Sedition Act: limited freedom of press, speech critical to government banned.
- paranoia towards immigrants; could be French sympathizers or spies.
- Alien Acts: authorized arrest, deportation, extended residency requirements.

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20.0.7 Election of 1800 (Jefferson)

- Adams knew re-election unlikely; Federalists disliked him for settling with France.
- opposition disliked Adams for emergence of standing army; Alien & Sedition Acts too.
- Jefferson was de facto head of Democratic-Republican Party.
- in 1800, election marked dismissing of one political party for another.
- peaceful transition of power; unique in history up to that time.
- Jefferson called it "Revolution of 1800."

20.0.8 in 1803, the Louisiana Purchase

- post-Haitian Revolution, Napoleon eager to divest French colonies.
- had 828,000 square miles; offered to U.S. for \$15 million dollars.
- nearly doubled size of U.S. at the time.
- Native American tribes were not consulted during transaction.

20.0.9 Embargo of 1807

- British & French increasingly violated American shipping rights.
- Jefferson wants to avoid war; placed severe economic policy: no trade.
- did little to disrupt British & French economies.
- wreaked havoc on the American economy, however.

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20.0.10 Election of 1808 (Madison)

- Embargo of 1807 was disaster, but Democratic
- Republicans remained in control.
- James Madison was elected.
- Jefferson retired to his home at Monticello.
- Madison left to deal with belligerent British & French.

Chapter 21

The War of 1812: A War of Expansion

21.0.1 Interpretations of War of 1812

-*Traditionalist Interpretation*:

- War of 1812 as "Second War for Independence."
- need to defend U.S. sovereignty on seas and in foreign ports.
- U.S. outrage over British Navy's 'impressment' policies.
- dramatic victories of fledgling U.S. Navy at sea.
- capture and burning of Washington D.C.

-*Expansionist Interpretation*:

- War of 1812 as war of expansion.
- westerners looking to settle further West wanted war the most.
- fighting mostly took place on frontier; American northwest and southwest.
- western militia signed up to fight Native Americans; not British.
- fighting also involved invasion of Canada.
- westward focus rethinks critical effects of war on Native Americans.

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21.0.2 President James Madison

- author of Constitution, many Federalist papers, and Bill of Rights.
- toughest faction he had to deal with were "War Hawks."
- these were politicians from West and South; wanted expansion and war with Britain.
- battles with War Hawks decreased Madison's hold on Democratic-Republican party.

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21.0.3 in 1809, Treaty of Fort Wayne & Harrison

- Harrison is governor of Indiana Territory; primary goal to negotiate land treaties.
- in 1809, Treaty of Fort Wayne: coalition of Native Americans cede claim to Indiana.
- led by Miami tribe; Shawnee (and Tecumseh) excluded from negotiations.
- Tecumseh furious; vowed to form confederation, go to war after alliance with British.

21.0.4 Tecumseh

- Shawnee tribesman; father was killed in border war with Virginians.
- in 1794, fought in Battle of Fallen Timbers, Ohio, against U.S.
- major battle resulted in Native tribes ceding claim to Ohio territory.
- other Natives moved west; Tecumseh set up village in Indiana.

21.0.5 Tenskwatawa: "The Prophet"

- Tecumseh's brother.
- thought Native Americans should resist U.S. and adhere to strict Native lifestyle.
- believed apocalypse coming that would destroy all white men.
- Shawnee settlement called "Prophet's Town" attracted Natives seeking resistance.

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21.0.6 in Nov 7, 1811, Battle of Tippacanoe, Indiana

- Tecumseh organized attack against Americans.
- Harrison hoped show of force would resist further attempts.
- Harrison recruited Creeks, also was not present for the battle.
- Prophet's Town destroyed; U.S. newspapers blamed Great Britain.
- another excuse for war with Britain (really with Native Americans).
- Harrison gained fame from battle; used as slogan for future presidency.

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21.0.7 'War Hawks'

- Representative Henry Clay from Kentucky.
- Representative John C. Calhoun from South Carolina.
- Secretary of State James Monroe.
- all westerners and southerners who enflamed anti-British sentiment.

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21.0.8 American and British Vessels

- U.S.S. Constitution stationed in the Boston Harbor.
- one of six frigates built in 1790s; beginning of U.S. Navy.

- frigates were well-constructed with new techniques.
- hulls were very thick; in battle, cannonballs bounced off.
- 'Old Ironsides' nickname; fast, maneuverable.
- British had 'Ships of the Line,' massive heavy.

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21.0.9 War of 1812: in North

- Americans suffer early setbacks; lose Fort Detroit.
- in Sep 10, 1813, Battle of Lake Erie, and Oct 5, 1813, Battle of Thames.
- both American victories in Great Lakes, opened upper Canada; no reinforcements.
- Tecumseh killed in Battle of Thames, blow to confederation in Great Lakes region.
- British attempt incursion in Lake Champlain; stopped at Battle of Plattsburg.

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21.0.10 in 1813-1814, Creek War

- most important phase of War of 1812; barely involved British.
- Creek War: militia from Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi vs. Red Stick Alliance.
- Tecumseh influenced 'Red Sticks,' mostly Creeks; resisted invasion by Americans.
- in 1813-1814, General Andrew Jackson led campaign in Mississippi territory.
- eventually defeated Red Sticks.
- Jackson justified war saying they were allied with British.
- clears threat from southwest; opens land for American settlement.
- war with British is excuse to wage war with Natives.

21.0.11 General Andrew Jackson

- family died in Revolutionary War, orphaned.
- age 13, military courier; taken prisoner by British.
- now Tennessee lawyer and politician, owned plantation with ~150 slaves.
- start of war, commanded Tennessee militia; popularity convinced many to enlist.
- lead force of 5,000 Tennesseans, U.S. Regulars, and some Native American allies.

21.0.12 Mar 27, 1814, Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Alabama

- defeat for Red Sticks; effectively ended resistance as Jackson advanced.
- about 500 Creek prisoners were executed; including women and children.
- Treaty of Fort Jackson; Creeks ceded 22 million acres.
- mostly in parts of Georgia and Alabama.

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21.0.13 in Aug 24, 1814, Burning of Washington D.C.

- little strategic importance for British; purely symbolic.
- landed in Maryland; U.S. had left Washington D.C. open for attack.
- British burnt all that they could.

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21.0.14 Sep 13, 1814, Battle of Fort McHenry

- British threatened to take Baltimore; a serious threat.
- could have led to larger military campaigns.
- they had to take Fort McHenry; they bombarded it.
- this is where National Anthem was written.
- did not take Fort McHenry, British efforts in East fail.

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21.0.15 in 1814, Treaty of Glent

- everything returned to status quo pre-war.
- Treaty of Glent did not address causes of the war.
- called for Native American lands to be returned; not honored.
- most significant outcome of war: destruction of Native American resistance.
- cleared Mississippi River for white expansion.

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21.0.16 Dec 1813-Jan 1815, Hartford Convention

- delegates from 3 New England states meet and discuss greivances about war.
- they discussed seceding from union; not realistic and they knew it.
- list of proposed Constitutional amendments; none happened.
 - forbid trade embargos of 60+ days.
 - require 2/3 vote for Declaration of War and admission of new state.
 - removed the 3/5 clause for southern representation.
 - limited president to one term (Virginian Supremacy).
 - presidents not from same state as predecessor.
- when proposals went public, war was over; looked like fools and traitors.
- this effectively killed the Federalist party.

Chapter 22

The "Era of Good Feelings" and the Market Revolution

22.0.1 Washington Irving & American Myth

- Americans suffered cultural inferiority compared to European cultures.
- refused to reach back to British heritage; needed uniquely American one.
- Washington Irving invents American mythology.
- turns Hudson River Valley into haunted place; highly marketable.
- Irving was born in America, lived there whole life; true American.

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22.0.2 in 1811, Manchester, England

- Francis Cabot Lowell toured English cotton mills in Manchester.
- decided to steal plans for their power loom, Cartwright's.
- wants to carry Cartwright's power loom across the Atlantic.
- British frigate stopped and searched him on journey, couldn't find anything.
- had hidden plans in his mind; memorized them.
- brought to Boston and helped propel the industrial revolution in U.S.

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22.0.3 Market Revolution

- Americans integrate tech of Industrial Revolution into new commercial economy.
- steam power, steamboats and railroads; rise of American industry.
- powered mills, new national transportation networks.
- farmers used to raise crops to survive; now turned to market.
- less importation of manufactured goods; more domestic production.
- Market Revolution sparked explosive economic growth & new personal wealth.

- however, growing class of property-less workers.
- also series of devastating depressions, called 'Panics.'

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22.0.4 Roads and Other Improvements

- British deliberately restricted inter-colony trade & road building pre-revolution.
- in 1816, \$9 moved 1 ton of goods across Atlantic; only 30 miles across land.
- Turnpike Corporations formed; built good, straight roads; boon to local economies.
- obsessed with making them straight; into swamps and hills.
- in 1800
- 1830, more than 10,000 miles of turnpikes built in U.S.
- most of them in New England & Mid-Atlantic States.

22.0.5 The Erie Canal

- in 1825, New York completed the Erie Canal.
- 350-mile human-made waterway; linked Great Lakes with Hudson River & Atlantic.
- launched a canal building boom.

22.0.6 Steam Engines and Railroads

- in 1860, more than 30,000 miles of railroads.
- had 20,000 miles in North, only 9,500 in South.
- railroads in North meant farmers & manufacturers could get goods to market.

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22.0.7 Slater's "Rhode Island System"

- in 1789, Samuel Slater established first water-powered textile mill.
- family labor, including children, in housing, small; nearly independent towns.
- became known as Rhode Island System.
- in 1832, estimated 40% of factory workers in New England were ages 7-16.

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22.0.8 Lowell's "Waltham System"

- in 1813, Lowell & investors established Boston Manufacturing Company.
- competed with British cloth for the first time.
- "Waltham System" used mill girls as labor; farm girls from other towns.
- they lived in company housing, strict codes of conduct.
- in 1817, Lowell died; his associates moved operation to Merrimack River.
- named their new milltown 'Lowell' in his honor.

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22.0.9 Cotton Revolution

- textile manufacturing fueled by 'Cotton Revolution' in South.
- before cotton gin: 1 person could clean 5 lbs. of cotton per day.
- now: 1 person could clean 1,000 lbs. per day.
- in 1790, U.S. produced 1.5 million pounds of cotton.
- by 1860, U.S. produced 2,275 million pounds.

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22.0.10 Growth of Cities

- Market Revolution encouraged growth of cities; reshaped urban work.
- in 1820, only New York had above 100,000 inhabitants.
- by 1850, six American cities met threshold.
- in 1840, Chicago had 4,000; in 1860, had 112,000.
- in 1840, New Orleans had 100,000; largest city in the South.

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22.0.11 in 1815-1825, "Era of Good Feelings"

- patriotism running high after War of 1812.
- increase in economic propriety.
- increase in American isolationism nationalism.
- collapse of Federalist party; left only Democratic-Republicans; one-party rule.
- under surface, plenty of dissention growing sectionalism.

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22.0.12 The 'American System'

- extension of Hamilton's plan to create strong central government.
- Senator Henry Clay was key proponent, now he vouched for this:
- *National Bank*: create more stable currency system.
- *Tariffs on Imports*: protect new American factories from foreign competition.
- *Internal Improvements*: allow raw materials finished goods quick transport.

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22.0.13 in 1819, Adams-Onís Treaty

- example of diplomatic nationalism of the time.
- in 1819, U.S. purchased Florida for \$5 million from Spain.
- Spain gives up claims to Oregon territory.
- U.S. gives up its claim to Texas; for now....

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22.0.14 in 1820, Missouri Compromise

- in 1820, Missouri is entered into Union as a slave state.
- also, Maine enters as a free state.
- Missouri Compromise Line separates future slave states from free states.
- enhances Southern desire for Westward expansion.

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22.0.15 in 1823, Monroe Doctrine

"We owe it therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare, that we should consider any further attempt on their part to extend this system to any portion of this hemisphere, as a dangerous threat to our peace and safety."

- in 1823, insisted no further European colonization of western hemisphere.
- no European puppet monarchs in western hemisphere.
- left only for U.S. to encroach upon.
- another example of diplomatic nationalism.

Chapter 23

Jacksonian America

23.0.1 Election of 1824 (Adams) & Rise of Andrew Jackson

- called "Hero of New Orleans," war hero from War of 1812.
- known as 'Indian fighter' to common man.
- in 1824, ran in four-way presidential race; Jackson won popular vote.
- no candidate gained majority in Electoral College.
- House elected John Quincy Adams; Jackson called this 'corrupt bargain.'
- Henry Clay orchestrated bargain in the House to elect Adams.
- extreme political divides begin to form.
- in 1824, John Quincy Adams is elected president.
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- in 1828
- 1836, Democratic Party
- Martin Van Buren was Jackson's Vice
- President successor.
- Van Buren responsible for organizing 1828 campaign.
- organization made party modern.
- Democrats shared fundamental commitment to Jeffersonian agrarian society.
- viewed central government as enemy of individual liberty.
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The Election of 1828 (Jackson)

- dirtiest, mudslinging election in American history.
- Jackson's wife died before election; he blamed smearers of her character.
- Jackson won easily: 1st U.S. President from West of Appalachians.
- defender of 'common man' from South West vs. wealthy elites of North.
- first president not born of elite family.
- in 1829, Jackson's Inauguration
- Jackson opens White House Ball to commoners.
- crowds made mingling impossible; broke furniture servants.
- men in workboots crammed to see Jackson.
- triumph of democracy to some; danger of giving rabble political rights to others.

-division in how two parties see American political life.

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"Jacksonian Democracy"

-State laws on voting rights rapidly changing.
-property restrictions removed; all white men allowed to vote.
-triumph of democratization age of common man.
-equality among white males a pervasive societal theme (not actually true).
-disparities in wealth increased; perception of increased equality.

Developments of Jacksonian Era

-in 1829
-1833, the Nullification Crisis.
-in 1830, Indian Removal Act; in 1830
-1842, Trail of Tears.
-in 1832
-1836, Killing of Bank of United States.
-in 1828
-1840, rise of second party system.

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in 1829

-1833, Nullification Crisis
-Tariff of 1828, 'Tariff of Abominations,' aided northern industry; hurt southern economy.
-Calhoun advocated right of states to veto acts of federal government.
-Calhoun argued for states' right to secede from Union; protect liberty sovereignty.
-drafts Nullification Doctrine; state legislature can nullify Federal law.
-Jackson viewed nullification as treason; hated Calhoun.
-Jackson backed Force Bill: army to enforce Tariff of 1828.
-Martin Van Buren replaced Calhoun as Vice
-President of Jackson.
-began to link ideas of state's rights with secession...

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Indian Removal Act of 1830

-authorized Jackson to grant lands West of Mississippi to Native Americans.
-wanted them to move from existing states to these lands.
-50,000+ Native Americans forced to relocate; resulted in 15,000 deaths.

Jefferson Native American Policy

-Jefferson had two goals in regards to Native Americans:
-ensure Native Americans allied with US; not foreign power.
-civilize Native Americans; encourage adoption agriculture.
-this was accomplished through treaties trade agreements.
-emphasis on assimilation consolidation; freed their land for settlement.

in 1823, Calhoun's Earlier Indian Removal Plan

-called for exchange in equal amounts of land resettlement of Natives.
-new place, 'Indian Territory,' in Oklahoma.

- recognized Native American groups as nations; Jackson never did this.
- President Monroe approved this plan, didn't put into action.

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Another Cotton Revolution

- cotton gin made cultivation of short
- staple variety of cotton profitable.
- this variety grew well in uplands of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.
- initial American settlers of old southwest, today's deep south: subsistence farmers.
- cotton planters bought vast amounts of land.

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Removal of "Five Civilized Tribes"

- these were the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole.
- in War of 1812, Red Sticks had fought to prevent European assimilation.

Choctaw

- first of five tribes to sign treaty and subjected to removal.
- nearly 15,000 Choctaw and 1,000 slaves made journey west; 2,500 died.
- Chief Harkins:

„We as Choctaw rather chose to suffer and be free than live under the degrading influence of laws in which our voice could not be heard in their formation.”

Cherokee

- Georgia pushed for Cherokee removal early as 1810s.
- in 1824, Cherokee petitioned Congress for protection; unsuccessful.
- in 1828, Georgia officials seized Cherokee lands.
- Cherokee court cases went to Supreme Court.
- ruled Georgia had no right to seize lands; decision went unenforced.
- about 16,000 Cherokee removed; 4,000 died.

Seminole

- in 1832, Treaty of Payne's Landing.
- signed by some Seminole chiefs, government expected removal by 1835.
- in 1835
- 1837, resisted throughout the Second Seminole War.
- about 700 Seminole killed during war; in end 4,000 removed.

Muscogee (Creek)

- in 1832, Muscogee National Council signed Treaty of Cusseta.
- agreed to removal.
- some remained, resisted land speculators with force.
- U.S. officials called this 'Creek War of 1836'; an excuse for more forced removal.
- about 19,000 removed; 3,500 died.

Chickasaw

- unlike other tribes, Chickasaw agreed to payment of \$3,000,000.
- planned to buy land from other tribes in Indian Territory.
- U.S. government withheld money for 30 years.
- about 5,000 removed; 800 died.

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- - 1832
 - 1836, Death of Bank of United States
 - Jackson: "The bank is trying to kill me... but I will kill it."
 - in 1816 was chartered; 2nd B.U.S. designed to stabilize growing economy.
 - Jackson other Democrats: bank had powers not guaranteed in Constitution.
 - in 1832, Jackson vetoed renewal; expired in 1836.
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- - in 1830s, Rise of Whig Party
 - critics claimed Jackson's use of veto were acts of tyrant.
 - Bank War of 1832
 - 1836 helped Jackson's enemies organize.
 - liberal use of veto made them call him 'King Andrew' the 1st.
 - named after Whig Party of Britain; opposed to absolute monarchy.
 - Henry Clay of Kentucky was prime organizer.
 - Clay hoped to be the party's first successful presidential candidate.
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- - Second Party System
 - Whigs vs. Democrats dominated political scene for 20 years.
 - Whigs stood for more centralized government.
 - also for tariffs federally
 - funded internal improvements.
 - Whigs consisted of broad variety of Democrat opponents.
 - old New England merchants, middling midwest farmers.
 - Democrats: small farmers in South West; northeastern factory laborers, immigrants.

Chapter 24

Manifest Destiny

What is "Manifest Destiny?"

-in 1845, coined by lawyer editor of *Democratic Review*, John O'Sullivan.

-supporter of Andrew Jackson Democratic Party.

-put into words philosophy that already drove Americans:

;"... Our manifest destiny is to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions."

-Horace Greeley, publisher politician, voiced concept in *New York Tribune*.

-in 1841, he commanded:

;"Do not lounge in the cities! There is room and health in the country, away from the crowds of idlers and imbeciles. Go west, before you are fitted for no life but that of the factory."

-expansion is necessary to achieve American destiny protect interests.

-grounded in belief that Americans, Anglo

-Americans, had special virtues.

-democratic, agrarian republic would save world.

-led to addition of Texas Oregon into Union; cause of war with Mexico.

-it was not a universally accepted path...

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Contesting "Manifest Destiny"

-many northern Whigs contested American imperialism expansion of slavery.

-Democrats used as rationale for war with Mexico; northern Whigs opposed.

-became major issue in Election of 1844.

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in 1803, recall the Louisiana Purchase

-recall this doubled the size of nation; expedition exploration.

-in 1804, Jefferson sent Lewis Clark to explore map Louisiana Purchase.

-also to find water passage upriver through lakes to Pacific Ocean.

in 1804

-1807, Lewis Clark's Expedition

-select group of U.S. Army civilian volunteers.

-Jefferson interested in documenting flora fauna of West.

- in May, 1804, group departed.
- in Nov, 1805, sighted Pacific Ocean; returned to St. Louis in Sep, 1807.
- didn't find water passage, successful in other objectives.
- fired imagination of generations of Americans.
- connection between Lewis Clark and Manifest Destiny.
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- in 1820
- 1830s, Anglo
- Texian Settlers
- in 1821, Emperor of Mexico invited Anglo
- Americans to settle.
- province of Coahuila y Tejas; Mexico wants buffer against Comanche.
- in 1825, Stephen Austin led 300 families into Texas.
- in 1827, American population in Mexico was 12,000.
- Mexico offered incentive: very cheap land tax exemptions.
- couldn't control massive influx of settlers.
- encouraged Anglos to learn Spanish and acculturate; they didn't.
- Anglos brought slavery which was illegal in Mexico.
- in 1830s, Rising Tensions in Texas
- in 1829, slavery officially outlawed in Texas (Texians ignored).
- Mexico encouraged Mexican settlement of Texas; increase forts in region.
- Anglo
- Texians call for Texas' incorporation into U.S.
- in 1834, General Santa Anna staged coup in Mexico; made dictatorship.
- last straw for many Anglo
- Texians.
- in 1836, Texas Revolution
- Anglo
- Texians raise army; encouraged by expansionists in U.S.
- Santa Anna arrives in Texas with army of 6,000; occupies San Antonio.
- Spanish mission on outskirts of town; known as Alamo.
- on Mar 6, 1836, Santa Anna storms Alamo.
- Texian revolutionaries holed up there; Mexican army surrounds them.
- in Mar 5, 1836, Santa Anna has musicians 'no quarter' music.
- very few men survived, executed after; another Texian force defeated at Goliad.
- after Alamo, Americans flocked to Texas to aid war effort.
- Battle of San Jacinto, General Sam Houston captured Santa Anna Army.
- Texans forced him to sign treaties; independence of Republic of Texas.
- never agreed on border.
- Republic of Texas existed for 10 years; southerners flood into Texas.
- Sam Houston was first President of Republic of Texas.
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- Oregon Fever of the 1840s
- Great Britain United States both laid claim to Oregon country.
- in early 1840s, "Oregon Fever" gripped U.S.

- thousands of Americans begin westward migration over Oregon Trail.
- fueled by religious revival of Second Great Awakening.
- notions of racial superiority economic difficulties in East; Panic of 1837.

Thomas Hart Benton

- longtime Missouri Senator; ally of Andrew Jackson.
- Oregon fever zealot; pushed Congress for war with Britain.
- promoted idea Oregon could only be saved by white Americans.
- enlighten the West with their culture institutions.

Election of 1844 (Polk)

- James Polk, protégé of Andrew Jackson.
- ran on expansionism annexation of Texas.
- Henry Clay ran on American System, waffled annexation of Texas.
- his grounds were that it would begin war with Mexico.
- Democrats not only won presidency, also took House of Congress.
- many saw as a mandate on issue of expansionism.

in 1846, Oregon Treaty

- after war with Mexico occurred in 1846, Oregon question resolved diplomatically.
- Thomas Hart Benton thought better to have part of Oregon all of Texas.
- we can take from Mexico, but not Britain; too strong.

24.0.1 Whig Opposition to Expansionism

- Whigs preferred internal improvements and centralized government.
- objected to expansionism on many grounds.
- how to expand without upsetting balance between free and slave states?
- many Whigs wanted "no territory" outcome; hopelessly in minority.

24.0.2 Frontier Community Life

- although seen as independent, western settlers oft demanded federal support.
- not about escaping civilization; tried to recreate former communities.
- federal aid proved essential in conquest and settlement of region.

Chapter 25

The Second Great Awakening and Social Reform Movements

25.0.1 19th century optimism...

- *Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog* by Casper David Freidrich, 1818.
- period of unbounded optimism marked early 19th century.

25.0.2 ... in face of industrialization, urbanization, inequality

- forces that serve to fragment society cause oppression growing.
- factory depicted as hellscape; new industry is exposing subjecting workers.
- even in face of this, perhaps because of it, great optimism.

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1790

- 1830s, Second Great Awakening
- rejection of Calvinism idea that 'elect' are saved (predestination).
- evangelicalism on rise; emphasized spiritual rebirth of believers.
- increased importance of proselytizing.
- reaction to Enlightenment rationalism of late 18th century.
- emphasized emotion spiritualism rather than reason logic.
- increased importance of individual seeking out salvation; conversion experiences.

Revival Meetings

- reawaken one's religious faith through intense emotional experiences.
- people traveled long distances to attend camped on site.
- revival meetings focused on ordinary people; marginalized of society.
- Second Great Awakening reached slave population.

Charles Grandison Finney

- radical Revivalist; promoted perfectionism.
- true redeemed Christians motivated to live free of sin reflect God's perfection.
- argued both men women had moral obligation to be active in social reform.
- coined term 'burned over district'; described large scale revivals in western New York.

- expanded role of women in religious meetings; made women's prayer groups.
- in 1833, founded Oberlin College; first to admit women African Americans.

Religious Revival in South

- southern evangelists avoided slavery; tread lightly on matters of equality.
- emphasized scripture passages about obedience towards masters.
- religion spreads among enslaved populations eager for freedom.
- religious revival inspired multiple slave insurrections.

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Unitarianism William Ellery Channing

- Unitarianism swept New England; took over Harvard Divinity School.
- Channing preached importance of human reason; derived from God.
- Unitarianism: oneness of God; abandoned Trinitarianism.
- emphasized free will; people not inherently good or evil; make of life what they will.
- Channing was leading Unitarian preacher of time.
- melding of Enlightenment concepts religion.
- appealed to New England elites emerging middle class.

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Mormonism

- Joseph Smith believed he was visited by angel; given *Book of Mormon*.
- contained writings of ancient prophets.
- over 15 years, Smith followers migrated westward from New York to Utah.
- went under direction of Brigham Young after Smith's death.
- in Utah, formed a theocratic government; tensions between Mormons U.S.
- in 1857
- 1858, Mormon War.
- federal troops sent to enforce laws; upheld new governor.
- Mormon paramilitary group led the resistance.
- eventually stopped, Utah admitted to Union; not as Mormon state.

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Social Reform Movements

- Second Great Awakening fueled reform movements of all types.
- each consistent with religious views of benevolence, redemption, free will, salvation.
- soon
- to
- be reformers witnessed degradations, injustices, poverty.
- determined to do something about it.

Common Attributes of Movements

- desired to prevent moral physical degradations.
- bureaucratic organizations; founded societies with complex organization levels.
- new organizations created new careers of social activism for young men women.
- sense of individuality; many of reformed expected to become leaders.

- politically naïve, urged Americans to repent sins, particularly slavery.
- at a time when Americans not ready to do so.

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in 1826, Temperance Movement

- possibly most prevalent of social reform movements.
- alcohol consumption skyrocketed in early 19th century.
- in 1820s, alcoholism endemic problem across U.S.
- reformers saw intemperance as impediment to order & morality.
- in 1826, the American Temperance Society formed.
- women prominent in Temperance Society; was issue pertaining to family.
- middle class respectability contingent on intemperance.

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Prison & Asylum Reform

- prisons existed to hold individuals until punishment; not for rehabilitation.
- many mentally ill individuals ended up imprisoned, no facilities for treatment existed.
- reformers worked to create new institutions.
- based on rehabilitating & redeeming criminals; properly caring for mentally ill.

Dorothea Lynde Dix

- in 1841, horrified by conditions in Cambridge women's jail where she taught.
- in 1843, conducted 19 month study of jails & almshouses in Massachusetts.
- presented her findings to the Massachusetts legislature.
- resulted in complete overhaul of state's institutional system.
- she did so in many other states as well.
- during Civil War, became a major force in recruitment of female nurses.

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Education Reform & Horace Mann

- urban poor & immigrants had no access to academies; insufficient local schools.
- reform spirit combined with democratic ideals of education:
- education maintained democracy; combatted ignorance vice.
- Horace Mann established Massachusetts Board of Education.
- headed it for 11 years.
- said education should be paid for by public.
- embrace all individuals it could; provided for by well
- trained professionals.

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Abolitionism

- antislavery efforts dated to 18th century.
- Second Great Awakening made abolitionism vast, rapidly growing movement.
- in 1831, William Lloyd Garrison began publishing *The Liberator*.
- first most influential abolitionist newspaper.
- in 1833, Maria Weston Chapman founds Boston Female Antislavery Society.

*CHAPTER 25. THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING AND SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS*94

- Chapman became key leader in abolition movement.
- in 1838, Frederick Douglass escaped from slavery.
- Douglass became leading black abolitionist in U.S.

Chapter 26

The Development of Women's Rights in the New Republic

26.0.1 Republican Motherhood

- early American belief: women essential in nurturing liberty in citizens.
- through motherhood & homemaking.
- mostly aimed at white middle & upper class women.
- Republican mothers exhibited virtuousness, patriotism, and intellect.
- emerged after American Revolution; women exercised political voices.
- participating in boycotts, petition signings, and 'spinning bees'.
- positioned women outside of men's political domain.

26.0.2 Education & Republican Motherhood

- learning in service of one's family.
- development of schools for women; common schools & colleges.
- Emma Hart Willard made address to state legislature of New York.
- in 1819, proposed plan for improving female education.
- women as teachers: considered 'natural,' good career opportunities.

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26.0.3 Pastoralization of Housework

- Market Revolution resulted in pastoralization of housework.
- idea that housework not work because not waged labor.
- before, household production seen as equally important as labor outside of house.
- men left the home for work; saw households as refuge from work.
- new definition of femininity: woman's ability to create private environment.
- environment shielded from market economy.

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'Cult of Domesticity'

- took away public role as mothers for true citizens.
- emphasized virtue, sexual innocence, beauty, frailty, dependence on men.
- theme developed due to pastoralization of housework.
- effectively replaced Republican Motherhood concept of before.
- strict rules governed women's behavior; evident in "Lady's" books & magazines.

Outside the Cult of Domesticity?

- working women, enslaved poor, forced outside domesticity womanhood.
- women worked as domestic servants, factory workers, seamstresses.
- poor working class families had mill girls, sent wages to family.
- Lowell Mill Girl's Strike of 1834 and 1836.
- early example of working women's activism.

Emerging Women's Movements

- women associated with virtue morality; participated in political movements:
- *Temperance*: participating was associated with morality respectability.
- *Anti
- Prostitution.*
- *Anti
- Indian Removal:* led by Harriet Catherine Beecher; petitioned against.
- *Abolitionism.*
- women's participation prepared for later Women's Rights Movements.

Abolitionism & Feminism

- Maria Stewart: first American woman to lecture male female audiences.
- in 1832, said: "this is the land of freedom... and we claim our rights."
- women developed new understanding of subordinate status through abolition.
- Grimké Sisters: applied abolitionist doctrines of universal freedom to women's equality.
- in 1840, the World Anti
- Slavery Convention excluded women.
- women's arguments for abolition appealed to women; separation of families.

in 1848, the Seneca Falls Convention

- first convention to raise issue of women's suffrage.
- organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott.
- Declaration of Sentiments modeled after Declaration of Independence.
- document condemned structures of inequality, lack of universal education.
- employment, coverture, Cult of Domesticity, and lack of divorce rights.
- education, labor, and abolition movements led to Seneca Falls.

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in 1864, Sojourner Truth

- Seneca Falls attendees largely middle to upper
- class white women.
- Sojourner Truth didn't attend 1st Convention, attended another in 1851.
- in 1851, she gave her famous "Ar'n't I a Woman" speech.
- she criticized the exclusion of working women from discussion of women's rights.
- Declaration of Sentiments reflect perspective of women, regardless of race or class?

Chapter 27

Transcendentalism and the Utopian Movements

27.0.1 Dec, 1832: Middle of the Atlantic

- 29 year old Ralph Waldo Emerson, unknown struggling minister.
- wife recently passed; came from line of ministers.
- father was famous in Boston; grandfather in Concord.
- he was poor minister; enjoyed writing sermons.
- emerging views on Unitarianism didn't fit with Church.
- death of his wife radicalized him; challenged orthodoxy of his time.
- in Sep, 1832, he resigned his position.
- suffered from poor health weight loss.
- decided to travel to Europe, sold Boston home all belongings.
- Emerson watched the sunrise on journey to Europe.
- had gone to find master; realized no man, but nature, was to be his teacher.
- central theme in rest of life: eternal is all around within.

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The Transcendentalists

- intellectual community centered in New England.
- emphasized dignity of individual, American ideals of freedom, optimism, self-reliance.
- cultivated faith in divinity of humanity, ability to improve human society.
- sought to transcend limits of reason intellect; soul to obtain oneness with universe.
- American Renaissance; new birth of thought.
- European inspirations; German idealism, Scottish romanticism, etc.

Inspiration Across the Atlantic

- German Idealism: embodied by Johann von Goethe.
- school of thought extolled nature, feeling, and human individualism.
- sought to overthrow Enlightenment rationalism.
- Scottish Romanticism: embodied by Samuel Coleridge.
- inspired by German Idealism as well.
- Emerson visited Coleridge, was inspired by him.

European Thought

-von Goethe:

„Most people toil during the greater part of their lives in order to live, and the slender span of free time that remains worries them so much that they try, by every means, to get rid of it. O’ the desiny of man!”

-Thoreau: "the mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation."

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in 1836, Transcendentalist Club

-4 recent Harvard College graduates met at Willard’s Hotel, Harvard Square.

-discussed sad state of thought in New England; formed club.

-met 11 days later, group of like

-minded men women.

-Emerson included, discussed American thinking at large.

-3 of them were ministers, as Emerson had been.

-conversation turned to lecture organization; club devoted to new thinking.

-was no club, only occasional meetings.

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in 1837, Emerson’s "The American Scholar"

-detailed building of new, distinctly American, cultural identity.

-Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr.: "America’s Intellectual Declaration of Independence."

-James Russel Lowell:

„We were socially moored to English thought till Emerson cut the cable and gave us a chance at the dangers and glories of blue water."

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Bronson Alcott

-self

-taught intellectual, bounced around as schoolteacher, financially unstable.

-landed position in Boston, taught experimental new school; reformist ideals.

-Emerson impressed, invited Alcott to Concord, helped him set up household.

-father of Louisa May Alcott; author of *Little Women*.

-in 1836, the Temple School created in Boston; Alcott taught there.

-school was constructed by friends of Alcott.

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Elizabeth Peabody

-Boston schoolteacher, worked with Bronson Alcott in Temple School.

-in 1839, she ran circulating library, bookstore, publishing office.

-located at 13 West Street, front room became salon of Transcendentalists.

-later became leader in Kindergarten movement.

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- Margaret Fuller
 - in 1836, taught at Temple School, close with Emerson, spent time in Concord.
 - encouraged other women to join Transcendentalist Club.
 - in 1839, series of "Conversations" at Elizabeth Peabody's salon.
 - attracted elite Boston women, compensated for lack of higher education.
 - demanded political authority intellectual education, self
 - independence, equality.
 - her Emerson were close friends.
 - in 1845, authored *Women in the Nineteenth Century*.
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- Henry David Thoreau
 - attended Harvard was schoolteacher in Concord; quit due to corporal punishment.
 - in 1838, became tutor to Emerson's children, general handyman.
 - in 1840, published piece in *The Dial*, at Emerson's behest.
 - in 1845
 - 1847, lived in semi
 - seclusion at Walden Pond.
 - Nathaniel Hawthorne: "He is as ugly as sin, long
 - nosed, queer
 - mouthed."
 - Emerson Thoreau were fast friends; held discussions went on walks.
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- Thoreau Emerson
 - Emerson focused on inner world the self.
 - Thoreau focused more on society at large.
 - Emerson's work was theoretical; Thoreau's was practically based.
 - Thoreau called early environmentalist, anarchist, radical abolitionist.
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- Emerson's House Walden Pond
 - Thoreau invited to live in Emerson home; left due to too many people.
 - moved to plot of land on Emerson property; Walden Pond.
 - wrote lived in cabin in semi
 - seclusion from 1845
 - 1847.
 - didn't support Mexican War or slavery; met tax collector, imprisoned.
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- Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience*
 - in 1848, published this work, inspired by prior two years experience.
 - couldn't recognize government which allowed slavery.
 - men are machines because they do not exercise moral judgement.

„If the machine of government is of such a nature that it requires you to be the agent of injustice to another, then, I say, break the law!”

-morality came before the law; law not consistent, then break it.

-inspired Gandhi Martin Luther King Jr.

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Utopian Experiments

-lofty ideas on social issues easily translated into utopianism.

-idea that society can be perfect.

-one of number of movements of this time; Transcendentalists evolve.

-most famous of these was George Ripley's Brook Farms.

in 1841, Brook Farms

-experiment in socialism; eventually veered into communism.

-did away with gender roles, all did share in all types of work.

-not profitable, Sophia Ripley ran private school out of farm; supported it.

-failed to attract support of many Transcendentalists, including Emerson Thoreau.

-made by George Ripley, 1 of the 4 at Willard's Hotel in Harvard.

in 1843, Fruitlands

-in 1843, communal living experiment; removed from market economy.

-relied on subsistence farming only.

-no animal products, products associated with slavery, no private property.

-many problems developed, most serious was bad farming.

-created by Bronson Alcott, a disorganized man.

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Transcendentalism Coming Civil War

-Emerson Thoreau increasingly political.

-both supported John Brown, militant abolitionist.

-transcendentalists' optimistic message about man's potential ideal society.

-message was lost in the pile of bodies during Civil War.

-end of Transcendentalism, tie into slavery Civil War.

-Emerson lectured on antislavery throughout country.

-in 1860s, Transcendentalism less less relevant.

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Legacy of Transcendentalism

-cultural traditions; non

-conformity rejection of societal norms still exist.

-American's first major literary movement, body of work inspired generations.

-new conception of divinity within individual.

-essential even in many present day religious denominations.

-*Civil Disobedience* inspired many, including Gandhi MLK.

-first American movement that emphasized value of nature.

-tradition persist among today's environmentalists.

Chapter 28

Enslaved Americans: Control and Resistance

28.0.1 Growth of American Slavery

- in 1680
- 1860, an important pattern in southern slave population.
- pro
- slavery politicians, apologists: common arguments insisted slavery would die out.
- leave it alone and it will eventually be a dying institution.
- indeed an upward trend in growth, graph depicted.
- beginning of Civil War, 4 million enslaved people in U.S.
- in Deep South, Upper South, low country, all increased; Deep South the highest.
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- 'Second Middle Passage'
- in 1790
- 1860, 1 million slaves transported from Upper South to Deep South by foot.
- massive expansion in cotton growing from cotton gin land acquisition in southwest.
- families frequently broken up.
- Jackson cleared land for white settlement; Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee.
- white settlers came in waves, slaveholding traveled with them.
- demand increase in Deep South, purchased slaves from Upper South.
- in 1808, international slave trade had ceased; illegal.
- still some smuggling, but nothing big; mostly domestic trade.
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Forms of Control

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Slave Codes

- laws to control behavior of slaves slave owners.
- South Carolina Slave Code of 1696 was adopted initially.
- commonly restricted slave movement assembly.
- in 1831, codes more strict after Nat Turner's Rebellion.
- excused whites who caused death of slaves during punishment.
- no owning guns, travel, legal marriages, court testifications.

Paternalism

- used to justify slavery as institution; created dependency as means of control.
- food rations distributed weekly, clothing yearly; quality varied widely.
- in 1850s, reforms instituted for slave cabins; oftentimes not followed.
- common argument: slaves better treated than northern factory workers.
- children were unclothed, old had no shoes; best clothes for field workers.
- urban area slaves, about 6
- Frederick Douglass:
 - „A city slave is almost a free man compared with the slave on the plantation, he is much better clothed and enjoys privileges unknown to the plantation slave.”

Physical Psychological Tyranny

- in Deep South, 'push' system developed; labor enforced with physical violence.
- virtually every ex
- slave narrative includes accounts of physical torture.
- kept numbers on piece of paper, used scales.
- measured and monitored work done by each slave.
- how much cotton picked; each had a quota.
- punished for failing to meet quotas, they increased over time: higher productivity.

Forms of Resistance

Armed Rebellion

Saint Domingue (Haitian) Revolution

- in 1791
- 1804, 100,000 slave former slave uprising in Haiti.
- only slave rebellion to result in establishment of independent nation.
- Toussaint L'Ouverture was key revolutionary leader.
- 'Specter of Haiti' haunted U.S. slaveholders; heightened fears of antislavery movements.
- French had ordered slaves given some rights.
- Haitian plantation owners refused.

in 1800, Gabriel Prosser's Rebellion

- in 1800, a planned rebellion in Richmond, Virginia.
- inspired by Haitian Revolution.
- plot was leaked, Gabriel and 25 other leaders were executed.
- American slaveholders had right to be fearful of Haitian Revolution's influence.

in 1831, Nat Turner's Rebellion

- Nat Turner was preacher in Southampton County, Virginia.
- was devout, religious, had visions from God to direct uprising.

- enlisted 70 slaves, rode from houses, killed owners freed slaves.
- Virginia militia routed captured Turner's rebels.
- in end, 65 white men women had been killed.
- sent panic across south, unknown number of slaves killed in retribution.
- new, tighter, slave codes in many states.
- in 1831, William Lloyd Garrison's **The Liberator**
- Garrison called for immediate emancipation.
- first issue of paper appeared months before Nat Turner's Rebellion.
- southerners believed he was inciting the rebellions.
- demanded authorities in North to apprehend abolitionists.

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Running Away Fugitive Slaves

- difficult to determine how many slaves fled to North before Civil War.
- common estimate is 1,000 people per year during Antebellum period.
- most fugitives were from Upper South; much fewer from Deep South.
- in 1850, Fugitive Slave Law made fugitives aim for Canada rather than North.
- Underground Railroad Harriet Tubman
- in 1849, Tubman escaped with 2 brothers, about age 29.
- worked as housekeeper in Philadelphia, involved in antislavery efforts.
- got involved with Underground Railroad.
- personally guided 100 people to freedom, maybe more.
- during Civil War, was Union nurse spy; Combahee Raid.
- conductor for Underground Railroad.

Frederick Douglass

- despite being illegal, owners taught him to read write.
- he taught other slaves.
- free black woman named Anna Murray, later his wife, helped him escape.
- wrote narrative.

William Ellen Craft

- in 1848, Ellen escaped from Macon, Georgia.
- disguised herself as master of William, travelled via train and steamboat.
- couldn't read or write, feigned injury to arm; avoided signing anything.
- also feigned illness to keep from speaking.

Truancy

- a temporary escape; typically by female slaves.
- challenged the dominion of slaveholders.
- Maroon Communities formed in isolated locations.
- home to runaways temporarily truant slaves; lot in swamps of Louisiana.
- largest was Dismal Swamp, straddling North Carolina Virginia borders.
- may have been thousands who lived there over 200 years.

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Indirect Passive Resistance

- breaking tools.
- slowing down work.

- feigning illness.
- arson, sabotage.
- theft, most often of food.

Chapter 29

Abolitionists

29.0.1 in 1817, American Colonization Society

- uneasy coalition of Quakers slaveholders.
- supported abolition, but felt free blacks in U.S. were problem.
- racist belief: freed black men women not able to assimilate into American society.
- in 1822, established colony of Liberia; aided emigration of 13,000 free blacks.
- motivated many abolitionists to make something better.
- free black men believed black people in America would forever be targets.
- wanted to leave; faced prejudice violence.
- Liberia was failure: diseases, cultural, political, and social tensions in Liberia.
- in 1847, became independent nation, tensions persisted in 20th century.
- society was not antislavery; actually bolstered slavery by removing free blacks.
- Captain Paul Cuffee, richest black man, was proponent of colonization society.

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Categories of Abolitionists

- Garrisonians: moral suasion, non
- resistance; on rise in 1830s.
- Political Abolitionists: gained influence in the 1840s.
- Militant Abolitionists: evolved due to national crises of 1850s.
- categories not strict; intense overlap even among individual people.

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in 1829, David Walker's *Appeal*

- Walker ran clothing store in Boston; active in Massachusetts Colored Association.
- association was antislavery for education of black people.
- in 1829, Walker published famous *Appeal*.
- encouraged black readers to take active role in fighting oppression.
- pressed white Americans to realize moral religious failures of slavery.
- challenged racism of American Colonization Society of 1817.
- warned of divine retribution towards U.S.
- often African
- Americans first to establish antislavery societies.

-bounty placed on Walker: 3,000*forkilling*,10,000 for capture.

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in 1831, William Lloyd Garrison *The Liberator*

-born in Newburyport, MA; father was sea captain deserted family.
-young journalist good writer; gave speech at church: fire brimstone.
-proposed New England's involvement complicitness in slavery.
-"I will be harsh as truth, and uncompromising as justice... AND I WILL BE HEARD!"
-for immediate emancipation without compensation to slaveholders.
-moral suasion: appealing to conscience; people eventually do morally correct thing.
-southern governments issued warrants for Garrison's arrest.

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in 1831, Nat Turner's Rebellion

-rumored Turner's men found with copies of Walker's *Appeal* *The Liberator*.
-southern states took measures to ban such literature.
-appealed to federal government to silence abolitionists.
-anxiety turned to hysteria in South, caused by abolition movement.

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in 1832, New England Antislavery Society

-society was embodiment of Garrisonianism.
-rejected the idea of colonization, sought more.
-first organization in nation to advocate for immediate emancipation.
-encouraged involvement of women at all levels.
-believed Constitution was proslavery document; rejected political system.

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Maria Weston Chapman

-antislavery movements saw women as leaders for first time.
-proved to be divisive issue in antislavery circles.
-Chapman was devout follower of Garrison.
-in 1834, she founded Boston Female Antislavery Society.
-frequently acted as editor for *The Liberator* in Garrison's absence.
-fundraised events for cause; very successful.
-common theme: women's branches generated majority of funds.

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in 1834, American Antislavery Society

-60 abolitionists from different states met in Philadelphia.
-represented coalition of many, primarily Garrisonian organization.
-immediately launched into pamphlet petition campaigns.
-thousands of petitions sent to Congress to abolish slavery in Washington D.C.

- first target was D.C.; seen as disgrace to have slavery there.
- alliance between Garrisonians of New England political abolitionists in New York.
- James Birney: prominent abolitionist in Cincinnati, later New York City.
- Birney born in Kentucky, moved to Alabama, bought plantation slaves.
- renounced all of it; started abolitionist newspaper in Cincinnati.

Gag Rule of 1836

- southern congressmen proposed resolutions to endless antislavery petitions:
- 1 Congress would not interfere with slavery in states where it existed.
- 2 Congress would not interfere with slavery in District of Columbia.
- 3 all petitions regarding emancipation tabled without consideration.
- only final one was passed; 'Gag Rule' notorious in North.
- Congress representative former president John Quincy Adams fought this rule.
- fought it for 8 years until its repeal in 1844.

in Jul, 1834, New York's Anti

- Abolitionist Riot
- resentment between nativist upper class working class immigrants.
- laborers feared changes might occur if black people freed.
- 4 nights of mob chaos; targeted homes, businesses, churches.
- all buildings associated with abolitionists African Americans.
- northerners irritated with abolitionists due to racism and others....
- anti
- abolitionist violence across North, mobs opposed.
- then, they sought black people.

in 1835, Boston's Garrison Mob

- George Thompson was British abolitionist.
- crowd of thousands mobbed Boston Female Anti Slavery Society looking for him.
- he had fled, since too dangerous.
- in his absence, Garrison was speaking, crowd nearly lynched him.
- Garrison saved by mayor of Boston; arrested for disturbing peace.
- saved his life.

in 1839, The Liberty Party

- in 1839, ran unsuccessful presidential candidates until 1860.
- first and only significant political party to demand immediate emancipation.
- in 1840, nominated James Birney for president.

- played role in taking election away from Whig candidate Henry Clay.
- in 1844, led to election of proslavery expansionist James Polk.

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in 1840, American Anti

- Slavery Society Splits
- two sides disagreed over women's rights, political action, non
- resistance.
- James Birney Arthur Tappan vs. Garrison Chapman.
- in Jul, 1840, annual meeting of American Anti
- Slavery Society.
- majority of society is Garrisonian, some New Yorkers disagree with them.
- lines between Garrisonians Political Abolitionists are gray.
- once women placed on executive board, New Yorkers leave.

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Frederick Douglass *The North Star*

- a protégé of Garrison, key speaker for American Anti
- Slavery Society.
- in 1847, struck out on own in Rochester, New York.
- established antislavery newspaper, *The North Star*; Garrison viewed as competition.
- Douglass visited Europe, his freedom was bought.
- he thought mulled over his ideas.
- increasingly political, supported violent resistance; bitter break with Garrison.

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in 1850, Fugitive Slave Law

- part of Compromise of 1850.
- *Habeas corpus* declared irrelevant in fugitive slave cases, expedited trials, etc.
- local law enforcement, citizens, required to aid federal marshals in hunting fugitives.
- northern states enacted Personal Liberty Laws; nullified Fugitive Slave Laws.

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Harriet Beecher Stowe

- in 1851, wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; was motivated by Fugitive Slave Law.
- southerners organized book burnings.
- tried to expose horrors of slavery; brutality, way families were split.
- in novel she portrayed African
- Americans using racist caricatures.

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Lewis Hayden Boston Vigilance Committee

- in 1841, Boston Vigilance Committee began facilitating Underground Railroad.

- after Fugitive Slave Law, came to advocate violent resistance.
- Lewis Hayden; major leader, house on Beacon Hill was key station.
- in 1850, Hayden had pivotal role in rescue of Shadrach Minkins.
 - in 1851, Shadrach Minkins
- in 1850, Minkins escaped slavery to Boston.
- in Feb, 1851, officers obtained warrant for arrest, at coffeehouse.
- marshall was served coffee by Minkins, took him to courthouse.
- an abolitionist mob surrounded courthouse; in chaos, Minkins escapes.
- taken to Lewis Hayden's home, to Cambridge, Concord, then Canada.
- Federal government not happy with situation; indictments begin.
- all abolitionists were acquitted this time.
- increasing violence, tensions, inability to forge compromises over issues of slaves.

Chapter 30

The Mexican War and the Expansion of Slavery

30.0.1 in 1845, United States Prior to Mexican War

- Democrats pushed for annexation of Independent Republic of Texas.
- Mexico disputed boundaries of Republic of Texas; Americans exploited this.
- U.S. Congress, Democrats, all pushed this because wanted war with Mexico.
- James Polk ran for president in 1844 advocating this as main drive.

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- in 1845, Annexation of Texas

- Congress hotly debating annexation since 1830s.
- in 1844 election campaign, Democratic candidate James Polk promised annexation.
- President John Tyler, post
- election period, got it done.
- signed act in three days before Polk's inauguration.
- in Dec, 1845, Texas admitted as a slave state.

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- James Knox Polk

- protégé of Andrew Jackson, Speaker of House in 1830s.
- Polk worked to advance Jackson's policies.
- set four goals:
- Independent Treasury System.
- Reduction of Tariffs.
- Annexation of California New Mexico, Oregon Country.
- accomplished all of the above.
- responsible for United States' second largest expansion of territory.

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- General Zachary Taylor

- slaveholder, member of Whig Party, opposed to annexation.
- fought in War of 1812 and Seminole War of 1837.
- in 1841, placed in command of U.S. forces in South.
- Polk had him command moving U.S. troops into Texas; preparation for war.
- gave him complete discretion to act on the offensive if he saw fit.
- Polk to Taylor:
 - „It is not designed that you should treat Mexico as an enemy, but should she assume that character by a Declaration of War, or any open act of hostility towards us, you will not act on the defensive.”

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in Apr 25, 1846, "Thornton Affair"

- Taylor advanced troops to Rio Grande; built fort there.
- Mexican Army crossed Rio Grande upriver.
- Taylor sends cavalry to investigate, led by Captain Seth Thornton.
- Taylor uses their advance as justification to invade Mexico.
- Declaration of War, 170
- 14 in the House, "The Immortal Fourteen"
- resistance because was seen as a war to expand slavery.

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President Mariano Paredes

- pledged Mexico would defend itself against American aggression.
- Mexico destabilized by coups; Paredes had increasing opposition.
- in Jul, 1836, Paredes resigned presidency.
- Mexican government lacked strong military leader.
- turned to exiled Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna; lived in Cuba at the time.
- very good general, tried to be dictator, but a good general.
- Santa Anna asked for permission to enter through American blockade.

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Thoreau Anti

- War Northerners
- Thoreau refused to pay taxes due to war perpetuation of slavery.
- more angered by hypocritical northerners than slaveholding southerners.
- war pushed Thoreau other anti
- war abolitionists closer to radicalism.
- Mexican War was final push for abolitionists to step up their game.

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in 1846

- 1847, David Wilmot's Proviso
- proposed by Wilmot of Pennsylvania: any territory acquired in war should be free.
- failed to pass, he suggested slavery be forbidden in any territories of U.S.
- defeated; frustrated antislavery politicians formed Free Soil Party.

- goal was to limit, localize, and discourage slavery.
- not about destruction, just prohibiting expansion.

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in 1846, Summary of the Early Campaigns

- Taylor occupied northern provinces of Mexico.
- smaller force, commanded by General Stephen Kearney, takes New Mexico.
- U.S. Navy takes key settlements on California coast.
- positive for U.S., more difficult than they had expected though.
- eventually, Taylor's army bogged down in northern provinces.

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in 1847, General Winfield Scott takes over

- apparent that taking northern provinces will not bring end of war.
- Polk appoints General Scott as new commander.
- Scott was a Whig and Polk hated him, but regardless.
- Scott pulled Taylor's forces, brought new ones, landed in Vera Cruz.
- took Mexico City from the bay.
- in Sep 14, 1847, U.S. forces occupied Mexico City.

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in Feb 2, 1848, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

- Mexico ceded 55% of its pre-war territory to U.S.
- roughly 20% of total Mexican population now on U.S. soil.
- those remaining for one year would become U.S. citizens.
- U.S. would have to pay \$15 million dollars.
- U.S. forgave \$3.25 million dollars of Mexican debt.

Chapter 31

The Demise of Second Party System and the Rise of Sectional Politics

31.0.1 Cotton vs. Conscience: Whig Party Splits

- increasing tensions in Whig Party between 'Cotton Whigs' and 'Conscience Whigs.'
- Cotton Whigs supported expansion of slavery; conscience Whigs opposed it.
- in 1845, Texas and Florida admitted as slave states.
- convinced most Conscience Whigs that slave power held federal government.
- Henry Clay, founder and presidential candidate, struggled to hold Whigs together.
- Slave Power Conspiracy: Democrats controlled everything.
- Cotton Whigs were not just southerners; also northern merchants.
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- Election of 1848 (Taylor)
- Whig party ditched Henry Clay because he opposed Mexican War.
- nominated General Zachary Taylor instead.
- Taylor had quietly opposed expansion of slavery & annexation of Texas.
- did his job regardless; now he was war hero.
- antislavery Whigs, conscience Whigs, couldn't accept former slaveholder's nomination.
- many left party; would become key component of Free Soil Party.
- division in Whig Party aside, Taylor wins the election.
- election not divided by section, no geographic favoring of Whig vs. Democrat.
- not the case 8 years later; with Republicans vs. Democrats.
- 12 years after, lines solidified: northern vote Republican, southern vote Democrat.
- in Jul, 1850, Taylor died; replaced by Vice
- President Millard Fillmore.
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- in 1848, Free Soil Party
- Free Soil Party nominated Martin Van Buren, former president & northern Democrat.

- 'Free Soilers'; coalition of Conscience Whigs & former Liberty Party members.
- also northern democrats, majority from New York, known as 'barnburners'.
- failed presidential election; gained significant presence in House.
- went on to do well in state level legislature in coming years.
- first 3rd party in U.S. history to get more than 10% of popular vote.
- in 1848, Free Soil candidates won more than dozen House seats, 1 senate.
- in Congress, Free Soil presence big enough to swing votes.
- not an insignificant force.

in 1848

- 1855, California Gold Rush
- in Jan, 1848, worker at sawmill in northern California discovered gold.
- in 1849, mass migration of people, called '49ers.'
- approximately 300,000 people moved to California over several years.
- San Francisco grew from 300 to city of 40,000.
- in 1850, California quickly gained population eligible for statehood.
- roughly \$2 billion dollars worth of gold extracted.
- migrated to California to make fortune, population grew quickly.
- military called for government in California.
- all happened very quickly.
- politicians assumed time before Mexican cession lands applied for statehood.
- in 1850, California applied for statehood; prohibited slavery.
- doesn't go over well with the Democratic Party.

Increasing Special Interests

- in 1850, the artwork "Hurly
- Burly Pot", by James Baillie.
- depicted David Wilmot adding 'Free Soil', Garrison adding 'Abolition',
- Horace Greeley adding 'Fourierism (communism)' to brew pot.
- was a brew meant to poison the Union.
- represents chaotic political environment of 1850s.

Henry Clay: "The Great Compromiser"

- antislavery opponents of Compromise increasingly certain slave power held sway.
- they were basically conspiracy theorists (not really though).
- Henry Clay pushed series of 5 bills, called the Compromise of 1850.
- Clay became disgusted with resistance to bills; left politics.
- Steven Douglass, senator from Illinois, had to usher it through.
- real fear: slavery a national, legal institution everywhere in the country.

Compromise of 1850

- California was admitted as free state.
- Utah New Mexico open to slavery under 'popular sovereignty' principle.
- meant voters of given territory control decide if free or slave state.
- in 1850, new and powerful Fugitive Slave Law enacted.
- slave trade outlawed in Washington D.C.
- popular sovereignty was favorite idea of Steven Douglass.
- antislavery activists feared this principle.

Election of 1852 (Pierce)

- Whigs unable to nominate Millard Fillmore due to support of Fugitive Slave Law.
- they instead nominated war hero Winfield Scott, a Whig.
- Democrats bypassed big names in party, chose unknown moderate.
- New Hampshire native: Franklin Pierce.
- Scott portrayed as nativist; alienated him from immigrants.
- Pierce eventually won; immigrants mostly voted Democrat.

Emergence of New Political Parties

- vacuum left by Whig Party filled; 2 new contenders each focused on major issues.
- American, or 'Know
- Nothing' Party, focused on nativism.
- Republican Party, focused on 'Free Soil' concept.

in 1852

- 1860, Know
- Nothing Party
- disturbed by increasing immigration; mostly by Irish.
- virulently anti
- Catholic anti
- Semitic.
- conspiracy
- fueled attitudes, members met in secret.
- when asked about meetings, responded by saying: "I know nothing."
- mostly young, laboring class men; wanted to preserve their place in society.
- claimed Irish were drunk ignorant; supported Temperance Education reforms.
- attacked Catholic schools convents.

in 1854, Republican Party

- coalition of Free Soilers, Know
- Nothings, Conscience Whigs, northern Democrats.
- a very strange coalition.
- arrived at concept of 'free labor' as galvanizing principle.
- portrayed slavery as harmful to free society; didn't promote racial equality.
- radicals, moderates, and conservatives together on one platform.
- antislavery notions, not radical ones; sidestepped civil rights issues.
- no equality for freed slaves black people.
- ;"Free labor, free soil, and free men."

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in 1854, Kansas

-Nebraska Act

-established Nebraska Kansas as new territories.

-determined that popular sovereignty would determine slavery's place in new states.

-effectively opened entire West to slavery.

-disregarded Missouri Compromise Line of 1820 for closure of slavery.

-Stephen Douglass completely reopened issue; killed Compromise Line.

Chapter 32

Fugitive Slave Cases and Bleeding Kansas

32.0.1 Lewis Hayden & Boston Vigilance Committee

- in 1841, Boston Vigilance Committee facilitated Underground Railroad Efforts.
- after Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, came to advocate violent resistance.
- Lewis Hayden major leader; home on Beacon Hill was key station.
- in 1850, Hayden played pivotal role in rescue of Shadrach Minkins.
- Hayden had keg of gunpowder in home to kill slave catchers.
- U.S. marshall called off arrest of William Ellen Craft since Hayden harbored them.
- Harriet Beecher Stowe visited, met 13 fugitive slaves, deep impression.

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- Thomas Wentworth Higginson

- wealthy Cambridge Boston family; became minister.
- protested Mexican War, collected signatures for petitions.
- eventually realized not enough to defeat institution of slavery.
- Minkins escape in 1851 motivated him; Higginson joined Boston Vigilance Committee.
- Higginson became important figure in group.

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- in 1851, Thomas Sims Case

- in 1851, Sims escaped slavery at age 17, came to Boston.
- travelled from Savannah via ship.
- during his arrest, stabbed one of the policemen.
- Mayor of Boston had courthouse surrounded by chains; avoid repeat of Minkins.

Rendition of Thomas Sims

- court quickly convicted Sims; returned to slavery.
- over 300 local federal authorities marched him to Long Wharf.
- authoritarian nature of walk sent message to former slaves in North.
- potency of Slave Power in government.
- in 1863, Sims escaped slavery again, returned to Boston.

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- in 1854, Capture of Anthony Burns
- in early 1854, Burns escaped slavery via ship from Virginia.
- Burns stuffed into compartment on presumed 1 day journey.
- due to errors, voyage took 3 weeks with many stops.
- Burns obtained job at clothing store, wrote to enslaved brother.
- letter found by Burns' owner warrant was issued.
- Burns' owner arranged through courts for Burns' arrest.
- before U.S. Commissioner, abolitionist lawyers stepped in.
- got him reprieve, stretched court case out to 9 days.
- intention was for abolitionists to break in rescue.

in 1854, Anthony Burns' Case

- in May 26, attack by abolitionist mob on courthouse.
- Higginson Hayden led attack.
- door of courthouse barred from inside; mob took battering ram.
- immediately resisted by U.S. marshalls Boston policemen.
- U.S. marshall dead by gunshot; abolitionists retreat.
- several accounts name Higginson as shooter.
- Burns returned to slavery; Boston Nation were horrified.
- massive 1,500 officer force leads procession for Burns out of Boston.

William Lloyd Garrison's Reaction

- Garrison burned copy of Constitution called for disunion.
- secession of North from slaveholding South.
- many abolitionists felt he was going down wrong path.
- time to use any means necessary to destroy slavery.

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- in 1854, Kansas

- Nebraska Act
- established Nebraska Kansas as new territories.
- determined that popular sovereignty would determine slavery's place in new states.
- effectively opened entire West to slavery.
- disregarded Missouri Compromise Line of 1820 for closure of slavery.
- Stephen Douglass completely reopened issue; killed Compromise Line.

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- New England Emigrant Aid Company
- encouraged antislavery men to move to Kansas.
- founded by Eli Thayer; envisioned sending 20,000 people per year.
- probably only sent between 1,000
- 2,000.
- Henry Ward Beecher coordinated shipment of 'Beecher's Bibles'.
- these were rifles in boxes labelled Bibles.
- moral suasion doesn't work; no reasoning with slaveholders.

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John Brown

- born in Connecticut, his preacher family moved to Ohio.
- believer in old Biblical style of patriarchy.
- in 1837, heard of murder of abolitionist publisher.
- Brown made oath before congregation; dedicate life to destruction of slavery.
- lived 2 years in Springfield, MA; organized militant version of Underground Railroad.
- Frederick Douglass had dinner with him.
- Brown discussed leading armed insurrection in South.
- Brown radicalized Douglass; no more law
- abiding resistance.
- in 1851, Brown founded League of Gillianites after Fugitive Slave Law in 1850.
- in 1855, followed sons to Kansas; had 7 children by first wife, 13 by second.

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One awful week in May 1856

- in May 21, 1856: the Sack of Lawrence, Kansas.
- in May 22, 1856, the Caning of Senator Charles Sumner.
- in May 24, 1856, the Pottawatomie Massacre.
- in May 21, 1856, Sack of Lawrence, Kansas
- in 1854, Lawrence established as antislavery town center of antislavery publishing.
- named after industrialist Lawrence from Massachusetts.
- Lawrence was center of abolitionist publishing in Kansas.
- in May 21, 1856, posse of 800 proslavery raiders burned town.
- only death was proslavery vigilante; raid succeeded in stopping publishing.

Senator Charles Sumner

- elected in 1851, one of loudest antislavery voices in Congress.
- heard about Lawrence, Sumner gave speech in Senate called *Crime Against Kansas.*
- called for admission of Kansas as free state; condemned slave power.
- goal of slave power was to 'rape virgin territory.'
- Sumner referred to slavery as Andrew Butler's mistress.
- nephew of Butler, Representative Preston Brooks, was infuriated.
- proceeded to challenge Sumner to duel; decided to beat him to death.
- approached him on floor of Senate.

in May 22, 1856, The Caning

- Rep. Preston Brooks of South Carolina decided Sumner didn't deserve duel.
- instead decided to beat him with gold
- tipped cane.

- Sumner nearly killed, lost ability to speak for months.
- left Senate for 3 years in order to recover.
- Brooks was fined \$300; conspiracy about slave power holds water...

in May 24, 1856, Pottawatomie Massacre

- John Brown led mission: targeted slave catchers in retribution for Lawrence.
- raided several houses along Pottawatomie Creek near Lane, Kansas.
- five proslavery men were killed; slaughtered with swords.
- retribution came quick; Brown's homestead burned.
- one of his sons was shot, two were beaten.

- Brown evaded capture, violence continued to escalate.

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32.0.2 in 1856-1859, Bleeding Kansas

- violent guerilla warfare flared up over next 3 years.

- the violence is revived by Civil War.

- prewar deaths numbered 200; grew worse during Civil War.

- set country afire, people in North & South deciding what to do.

- how will they settle the issue of slavery in the West?

Chapter 33

The Secession crisis

33.0.1 The Republican Party Grows

- broad coalition of northern voters:
- abolitionists, Know-Nothings, Free Soilers, Conscience Whigs, etc.
- rallied behind idea of 'Free Labor,' either highly progressive or prejudiced.
- appealed both to abolitionists and anti-abolitionists.
- northerners worried about effect slave-based economy would have on non-slaveholders.

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Election of 1856 (Buchanan)

- Democrats dumped incumbent Franklin Pierce.
- Pierce had taken proslavery stance.
- nominated James Buchanan, who had avoided divisive issues.
- Republicans nominated Mexican War hero John C. Frémont.
- Frémont was abolitionist, which was daring choice.
- election was referendum on slavery in West.
- this was time when parties ran moderates; better for votes.
- election began to show sectional politics.

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in 1857, Dred Scott Case

- days after inauguration, event defines Buchanan's presidency.
- Scott sued for family's freedom since had lived in slavery on free soil.
- according to numerous federal judges, he ought to have been free.
- Chief Justice Roger B. Taney did not see it this way.
- he saw opportunity to settle Constitutionality of slavery in territories.
- court had three questions to answer in decision:
- did Scott have right to sue in federal court; was he U.S. citizen?
- did residency in free territory for 4 years make him free?
- did Congress have authority to ban slavery from any territory?
- the court's final decision:
- black people could not be citizens of the U.S.
- residence in a free territory did not make a slave free.

-Congress had no authority to ban slavery in any territory.

Outcomes

-decision confirmed right of slaveholders to take slaves anywhere.

-effectively made slavery national institution.

-northerners looked at this and saw slave power going national.

-only way to destroy slavery was via Constitutional amendment.

¿"We think that they are not included and were not intended to be included in the word citizens in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights that citizens have in the United States."

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Abraham Lincoln

-Republicans, including Lincoln, regarded decision as plot.

-to eventually expand impose legalization of slavery in all states.

-Lincoln quickly becomes leader of Republicans in Illinois.

-ran for Senate against Stephen Douglass; lost.

-campaign debates made him nationally famous.

-famous statement: "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

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in 1858, Lincoln

-Douglass Debates

-both Lincoln Douglass were tremendous speakers.

-Lincoln successfully argued Douglass undermined founders' intentions.

-on expanding the institution of slavery.

-Douglass: popular sovereignty allowed citizens to vote against slavery.

-Dred Scott now nullified Douglass' principle.

-Lincoln pinned Douglass on issue of Dred Scott popular sovereignty.

-Douglass launched Lincoln as black Republican, multiple meanings.

-evil Republican, but also in support of black people.

-told voters how free blacks like Frederick Douglass campaigned on Lincoln's behalf.

-Douglass asserted Lincoln agreed with black equal rights (he did not).

-he was antislavery, believed it an evil institution.

-Lincoln didn't win Senate seat for Illinois.

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in 1859, John Brown's Harpers Ferry Raid

-Brown fundraised in North for 2 years.

-'Secret Six' abolitionists were his biggest supporters; included Garrison.

-attempted to control Harpers Ferry arsenal, give guns to slaves.

-Colonel Robert E. Lee in command of 100 marines who arrived to defend.

-Brown seized armory, expected slave uprising never came though.

-local slaves reluctant to take part.

-in Dec. 2, 1859, Brown was hanged; martyr as desired.

-before death, he handed the guards a note:

¿"I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be

purged away, if not by blood.”

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Election of 1860 (Lincoln)

- Democratic National Convention fell apart.
- couldn't reconcile popular sovereignty with Dred Scott decision.
- Democrats split into northern southern groups.
- Democrats in disarray, Republicans had a very strong chance.
- Lincoln nominated by Republicans, viewed as moderate.
- also had humble background, and from Illinois.
- northern Democrats nominated Douglass.
- southern Democrats nominated John C. Breckenridge.
- third party contender was John Bell; Constitutional Union Party.
- North, California, Oregon go Lincoln; he is elected in November.

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in Dec, 1860, South Carolina Secession Convention

- South Carolina assembly passed resolution; called Lincoln's election hostile.
- in Dec 17, convention voted in favor of secession.
- in Dec 20, 1860, Ordinance of Secession was adopted.
- Lincoln going to make slavery extinct; a house divided.
- secession fever overtook South Carolina: propaganda, militia, recruitment.
- beginning of Confederate Army.
- militia gathers in Charleston, SC; Fort Sumter in middle of Charleston Harbor...

Chapter 34

The Civil War - Military Matters, 1861-1862

Buchanan's Response to Secession

- denied legal right of states to secede.
- denied rights of federal government to coerce into staying.
- blamed northern meddling with institution of slavery.
- offered Constitutional amendment to protect slavery where it existed.
- "Corwin Amendment," passed Congress; never ratified.
- refused to abandon U.S. forts in Charleston Harbor; refused to enforce them.
- when southern states seceded, cited Personal Liberty Laws in North.
- were state laws nullifying Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

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in Mar 4, 1861, Lincoln's Inauguration

- in Mar 4, 1861, Lincoln inaugurated.
- promised not to interfere with slavery where existed.
- promised federal government would not be aggressor.
- took firm stance against secession seizure of federal property.

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in April 12, 1861: Battle of Fort Sumter

- at Lincoln's order, supply fleet on Apr 9, 1860 to aid Fort Sumter.
- southern commander Beauregard knew had to act now.
- in Apr 12, 4:30 AM, Confederate batteries open fire.
- in Apr 13, Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter after 34 hours of bombardment.
- Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.
- bombardment was severe, but nobody killed; war had begun...

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Reflections: Onset of War

- Garrison: "it is time for the abolitionist to stand still and see the salvation of God."

- suggested abolitionists had started war; correct.
- politics, militant uprisings, many things occurred before Civil War.
- abolitionists riled southerners into desperate state to protect slavery.
- abolitionists had great deal to do with the onset of Civil War.
- Sam Houston, Governor of Texas, didn't want war with North.
- ı "The North is determined to preserve this Union... What I fear is, they will overwhelm the South."
- General William Tecumseh Sherman, career military officer.
- giving lectures during onset of war.
- said war was terrible, North won't let country be destroyed.
- Sherman would go on to do much of the bloodletting.
- ı "You people of the South don't know what you are doing. This country will be drenched in blood, and God only knows how it will end."
- President Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President:
- ı "I desire peace as much as you do... I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked, night and day, to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came..."
- Charles Francis Adams, son of John Quincy Adams.
- ı "Mr. Lincoln has plunged us into war... We, the children of the 3rd and 4th generation are doomed to pay the penalties of the compromises made by the first."
- John Albion Andrew, the Governor of Massachusetts:
- ı "It is time Bostonians get accustomed to the smell of gunpowder."
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- in 1861, Confederate States of America
- Deep South, 7 states, secede during winter after Lincoln's election in 1861.
- Upper South, 4 states, secede after Lincoln's Apr 15 call for volunteers.
- Border States, 5, have slavery but remain in Union.
- these were Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia...
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- Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan
- General Winfield Scott too old to command armies.
- however, Scott devised plan to strangle Confederacy.
- was to construct naval blockade of their major ports.
- would cut Confederacy in two by capturing Mississippi River.
- criticized as too passive; these strategies eventually won war.
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- Union's Grand Strategy
- in West, invasion of Tennessee given priority over Mississippi River.
- in East, priority is taking Confederate capitol: Richmond, Virginia.
- "On to Richmond!" was famous motto of time.
- two capitals were very close to each other; lots of drive for this.
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- in Jul 21, 1861, Battle of Bull Run
- first major battle of Civil War; Confederate victory.
- beginning of "On to Richmond!" obsession.
- after initial success, Union army retreated in disorder to Washington D.C.
- "End of Innocence," notion that this would be one battle war over.
- also, uniform situation not sorted out.
- battle of the blue grey, as we know it today.
- however, gray was for state militias, so many adopted it at time.
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- General George B. McClellan
- was Democrat, against interference with slavery.
- replaced McDowell after Bull Run as head of Department of Potomac.
- created Army of Potomac built up tremendous fighting force.
- didn't seem he was keen on using it.
- in Nov, 1861, McClellan replaced Gen. Winfield Scott as General
- in
- Chief.
- Lincoln often quipped about borrowing McClellan's army.
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- in Apr
- May 1862, Shiloh Campaign
- Ulysses Grant, virtually unknown colonel, commands Union troops in Tennessee.
- in Apr, 1862, Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee occurred.
- largest battle of war at time, more casualties than Revolutionary War.
- secured western Tennessee for Union, opened up Mississippi.
- Confederates lose initiative in West; never fully reclaim it.
- northerners hated Grant: rumors of drunkard, butcher, casualties at Shiloh.
- people want to remove Grant; Lincoln: "I can't spare this man, he fights."
- after securing western Tennessee, Grant moved to take Mississippi River.
- Union forces in East locked in stalemate, Grant repeatedly victorious.
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- General Robert E. Lee
- in Jun, 1862, Lee took command of Confederate Army in Virginia.
- in 1862, summer, defeated McClellan's attempt to take Richmond.
- amazing tactician, led Confederate forces in Virginia to many victories.
- became godlike figure among Confederate soldiers.
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- in Sep, 1862, Maryland Campaign
- Lee took initiative invaded Maryland; hoped to obtain supplies.
- wanted to inspire Marylanders to join Confederacy.

- McClellan moved Army of Potomac out of Washington D.C., pursued Lee.
- their armies met at Antietam Creek...
- Marylanders gave cold reception to Confederate Army cheered Union Army.
in Sep. 17, 1862, Battle of Antietam
- campaign ended with enormous battle at Antietam Creek.
- bloodiest day in history of war.
- McClellan completely outnumbered Lee; Lee took defensive.
- Lee waited for McClellan to attack.
- McClellan wanted 3 echelon attack to pin Lee on all sides.
- dawn attack, morning attack, and late morning attack.
- Irish Brigade attacked center; did admirably.
- Burnside's Bridge, Union troops held out at bottleneck.
- not stupidity, Burnside ordered flank attack; failed.
- all he had was full frontal assault across bridge.
- bloodiest single day of war.
- over 22,000 casualties; stalemate.
- Lee retreated to Virginia; McClellan called it victory.
- Lincoln released preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.
in Dec 13, 1862, Battle of Fredericksburg
- McClellan removed; General Ambrose Burnside takes command.
- plan to move Army of Potomac "On to Richmond!" failed; logistics.
- needed pontoon boats to cross Rappahannock River; forced to wait one month.
- in Dec 11
- 12, 1862, Union forces cross river take Fredericksburg.
- Confederate Army fully entrenched in Marye's Heights; above town.
- in end of 1862, goes horribly: low point for northern morale.
- Fredericksburg is devastating defeat for Union.

Chapter 35

The Civil War - Home-fronts North and South

in Apr, 1862, Confederate Conscription Act

- first draft in American history.
- men of ages 18-35 could be drafted; expanded to ages 17-50 in 1864.
- could pay \$500 commutation fee; change out spot.
- owners of 20+ slaves exempt from draft.
- poor laborers had no way out; on both Union & Confederate sides.
- Unionists are drafted in South; have no choice.

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Northern "Copperheads"

- called 'Peace Democrats;' large number in New York state.
- wanted to end war even if it meant preservation of slavery.
- convinced Republicans were ruining traditional world.
- they loved wanted to return to Jacksonian values.

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in Mar, 1863, U.S. Conscription Act

- required enrollment; registration of all men ages 20
- 45.
- if drafted, could purchase substitute for \$300.
- 'bounty jumping;' process of deserting re
- enlisting.
- perception among working class: "rich man's war, but a poor man's fight."

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in Jul, 1864, New York City Draft Riot

- largest instance of urban rioting in U.S. history.
- estimated 200 killed, thousands injured.

- destruction of draft office, wealthy homes, then African American communities.
- typically perpetrated by poor Irish immigrants, draftees.
- both in New York City Boston, to some degree.
- on 4th day, U.S. troops arrived from Gettysburg to end riot.
- many black New Yorkers left Manhattan, moved to Brooklyn.
- Unionists recruited 2,000 black men in New York City.
- sent them off with parade through city.

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in Jul, 1863, Boston Draft Riot

- began on Prince Street, North End, Irish neighborhood.
- draft agents attacked, initially by group of women.
- women played conspicuous role in riot.
- Major Stephen Cabot gave order for cannon fire into crowd.
- civilian casualties never reported: included women children.

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in Apr, 1863, Richmond Bread Riot

- southern women will reap what they sow: political cartoon.
- southern women egged men into fight, encouraged them.
- southern economy ruined by war; women were starving.
- group of Richmond women took complaints to governor.
- Governor of Virginia, John L. Letcher, refused to see them.
- anger turned into street march attack on commercial establishments.
- Confederate officials tried to block reporting of incident.
- was covered widely in North.

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Southern Soldier's Wives

- increasing hardships placed on southern homefront.
- half of military age men served in Confederate Army.
- about 12% due to Conscription Act; many women left alone to manage farms.
- in Apr, 1863, Confederate tax
- in
- kind.
- this tax took 10% of agricultural products livestock.
- inflation spiraled out of control.
- southern women made demands to government for relief.
- placed them in completely new relationship with state.
- war weariness by southern women undermined Confederacy.
- hardship on homefront linked to rising desertion rate from Confederate Army.

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New England Women's Auxiliary

- early chaos as mothers & wives tried to mail money, food, and clothing.
- U.S. Postal Service not adequately staffed to handle influx.
- NEWAA and other organizations stepped in to coordinate supplies.
- organization sprung directly from antebellum reform movements in North.
- scale of organization non-existent in South.

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Northern Women & Patriotism

- many women stepped into men's work on homefront.
- took on increased role in voicing political views.
- women urged to promote patriotism & support for Republican Party.
- active involvement in supporting war effort led women to adopt causes.
- notably in Union and in abolition movements.

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Dorothea Dix U.S. Army Nurses

- Dix was instrumental in asylum reform prior to war.
- Superintendent of Women's Nurses for Union Army.
- strict standards for nurses: plain
- looking, none she had personally trained.
- many female nurses viewed as nuisance by doctors.
- often restricted to gendered tasks of cooking, washing, sewing, cleaning, etc.

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Independent Nurse: Clara Barton

- Barton was a schoolteacher from Oxford, Massachusetts.
- acted independently; sought donations to fund efforts.
- very few women given permission to pass through battle lines.
- ran Office of Missing Soldiers after war.
- did first nursing at Second Battle of Bull Run.
- in Battle of Antietam, worked with surgeons; she had several male nurses.
- she helped North on battle sides all day long.
- at field hospital, surgeon in charge's last candle story; she brought a ton.
- was highly respected.

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Women in United States Sanitary Commission (USSC)

- private corporation endorsed by federal government.
- non
- profit; private public partnership.
- became huge national organization.
- one of ways women could become nurses.
- originally established to inspect army camps.

- USSC set standards for sanitary practices; kept men healthy fighting.
- eventually took on vast array of work small federal government couldn't.
- thousands of women volunteered for USSC; 15,000 volunteered as USSC nurses.

Women as Soldiers

- roughly 400 documented cases overall; North South.
- most were discovered when wounded.
- no medical examinations; no proof of identity required to enlist.
- relatively easy for determined women to go undetected.
- discovered women usually discharged without punishment.

Dr. Mary Edwards Walker

- parents enrolled her in only U.S. medical school that accepted women.
- Syracuse Medical College.
- came to Washington D.C. hospitals; was told to serve as nurse.
- eventually found hospital that allowed her to serve as doctor.
- taken as prisoner of war exchanged later.
- only woman to be awarded Congressional Medal of Honor.
- in 1917, stripped of medal; had never been given official rank.
- denied this; proceeded to keep wearing until her death.

Chapter 36

The Civil War - Military Matters 1863-1865

36.0.1 Major Campaigns of 1863

- Gettysburg Campaign in East; Lee invaded Pennsylvania.
- Vicksburg Campaign in West; Grant took Mississippi River.
- Chattanooga Campaign in Tennessee; Grant prepares to invade Georgia.

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36.0.2 in 1863, Gettysburg Campaign

- Lee decided to invade North; needed supplies & destroy northern morale.
- Pennsylvania was breadbasket; lots of crops, livestock, clothes, supplies, etc.
- Great Britain is watching.
- British industry needs southern cotton; supported C.S.A. with weapons.
- seriously considered joining Civil War.
- General George Meade in command of Army of Potomac.
- Lincoln had hard time finding good commander in East.
- Meade pursued Lee rapidly; finally an actionable commander.
- all roads lead to Gettysburg; no one intended on fighting there; accidental.

36.0.3 in July 1-3, 1863, Battle of Gettysburg

- Day One: Union Army managed to hold high ground south of Gettysburg.
- Lee forced to take offensive.
- Day Two: Lee assaults Union flanks, failed.
- 20th Maine bayonet charge at Little Round Top; 'Chamberlain's Charge.'
- Day Three: Lee assaulted Union's center with 12,500 Confederate troops.
- known as "Pickett's Charge," assault fails horribly.

36.0.4 Gettysburg Aftermath

- Lee retreated back to Maryland, then Virginia.
- heavy rains prevented Meade from pressing advantage.
- Lee's army survives to fight another 2 years.
- Union casualties totalled 23,000; Confederate about 25,000.
- one third of Lee's generals were killed, wounded, or missing.
- Great Britain would no longer consider joining war.

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36.0.5 in 1863, Western Campaign

- Grant laid siege to last major Confederate stronghold on Mississippi River.
- this was in Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- in July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrenders; Union controls Mississippi River.
- success led to Grant's appointment to General
- in
- Chief.
- Grant headed East to take charge.
- left William Tecumseh Sherman in charge in West.

36.0.6 in Jun-Jul, 1863, Siege of Vicksburg

- war now has fatal, devastating effects on civilian populations.
- increasingly becoming war on southern civilians.
- Sherman would embrace concept of total war.

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36.0.7 Major Campaigns of 1864

- Overland Campaign in East; Grant pushed toward Richmond, Virginia.
- Atlanta Campaign in Georgia; Sherman cut through Deep South, "March to the Sea."
- in 1864 summer, both campaigns stalled for while.
- Grant laid siege to Petersburg, Virginia; Sherman to Atlanta, Georgia.
- this reversal of momentum almost cost Lincoln the election.

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36.0.8 in 1864, Overland Campaign

- Lee finally met match with Ulysses Grant.
- called 'Overland Campaign' in Virginia.
- Grant decided to do overland route from Washington D.C.
- fought through northern Virginia to get to Richmond.
- previous commanders of Army of Potomac would battle then recover.

- they often had 2
- 3 month gaps between battles.
- Grant fought continuously, starting to look like 'modern' war.
- Grant applied relentless pressure; first general to take initiative from Lee.
- from May 5 to June 12, almost constant fighting.
- fourteen battles; five of them major ones; Grant attempted to take Richmond.
- in Jun 1, 1864, Cold Harbor Assault; failed horribly.
- in Jun, 1864, settled for sieging of Petersburg.
- from Jun 1864 to Apr 1865; trench warfare.
- trenches extend for 30 miles; nine months of warfare.
- Grant attempted two more frontal assaults on entrenchments; failed.
- northern press calls Grant "The Butcher."
- roughly 55,000 Union casualties; only 35,000 Confederate casualties.

36.0.9 in Jul 30, 1864, Battle of the Crater

- risky effort to end siege, Grant approved plan to dig mine.
- dug under Confederate fortifications outside of Petersburg.
- 8,000 pounds of gunpowder detonated; massive crater in Confederate lines.
- African American troops had trained for assault.
- sidelined replaced with division that didn't know what to do.
- Burnside didn't want bad press from sending black men.

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36.0.10 in 1864, Atlanta Campaign

- Sherman invaded Georgia with approximately 100,000 men.
- opposed by General John B. Hood with approximately 50,000 men.
- 16 major battles up to Atlanta, many minor conflicts also.
- Sherman is stopped at Atlanta; settles in for siege.

36.0.11 in Sep, 1864, Sherman takes Atlanta

- long siege comes to end in time for election of 1864.
- Sherman infamous for burning Atlanta; actually was Confederates.
- southerners hated Sherman for generations.
- swath of destruction 300 miles long throughout Georgia.
- southerners had to realize that war meant cruelty pain.
- total war policy of Sherman.
- Sherman: "I can make this march, I can make Georgia howl."

36.0.12 Sherman's March to Sea

- in Sep 1, 1864, Confederates abandon & set fire to Atlanta.
- next day, Sherman occupied Atlanta, clinches election for Lincoln.
- during march to sea, Sherman's army pursued scorched earth policy.
- total war all along coast.

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36.0.13 Election 1864 (Lincoln)

- McClellan ran as Peace Democrat; in favor of ending war.
- wanted to negotiate South's return to Union; perpetuation of slavery.
- war weariness in North was important factor, worried Republicans.
- McClellan lost soldiers' vote; their fighting would have been for nothing.
- Lincoln won for Republicans.

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36.0.14 in Apr, 1865, End of Siege of Petersburg

- in fall and winter of 1864
- 1865, Grant pushed army West during engagements.
- tried to cut off hope of Confederate retreat from Petersburg.
- Lee drops nine months of stalemate retreats West on April 2.
- Lee hoped to meet up with another Confederate force in western Virginia.

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36.0.15 in Apr 9, 1865, Surrender at Appomattox

- Grant pursued Lee in running fight; Lee nearly surrounded.
- Lee surrenders his army to Grant.
- Lee to generals:
 - „There is nothing left for me to do but to go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths.
- Wilmur McClane's house was site of treaty.
- also his farm where First Battle of Bull Run happened in 1861.
- Grant allowed Confederates to surrender weapons go home.
- solely Grant's choice; Lincoln not happy.

Chapter 37

Emancipation

37.0.1 in Nov 19, 1863, Gettysburg Address

- delivered during dedication of Gettysburg National Cemetery,
- four months after battle occurred.
- redefined purpose of war as "new birth of freedom."
- criticized by opponents for bringing politics of slavery into solemn event.
- speech was short; only 2 minutes long.

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37.0.2 Problems in Emancipation Interpretations

- the "Reluctant Emancipator" myth.
- the "Great Emancipator" myth.
- the "Powerless Paper" myth.

37.0.3 The Reluctant Emancipator Myth

- misconception that Lincoln didn't want to do this.
- issue of emancipation, did not believe slavery was morally wrong.
- Lincoln moving towards emancipation from start of administration.
- carefully thought out & thoroughly legal, concerned about border states.

37.0.4 The Great Emancipator Myth

- misconception that Lincoln did it all with stroke of pen; 'white savior.'
- process of emancipation was instituted by slaves themselves.
- required combined efforts of civilians, politicians, and military officers.

37.0.5 The Powerless Paper Myth

- misconception that freed slaves only in territories under rebellion.
- territories which Union didn't control; none freed at all.

- didn't free slaves in border states, true.
- what did it do?

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37.0.6 in 1861, "Fortress Monroe Doctrine"

- in May 23, 1861, 3 escaped slaves ask Gen. Benjamin Butler for protection.
- initiates question of emancipation.
- Butler declared slaves 'contraband of war', didn't challenge status as property.
- allowed legal basis for Union Army to refuse return of escaped slaves.
- thousands of slaves make way to Union armies.
- raised questions: what was legal status? Could they remain in Union Armies?
- but what happened when they wanted to leave?
- Fortress Monroe Doctrine applied only to fugitives forced to work for C.S.A.
- part of the enemy war effort, could be confiscated.
- in 1861, other fugitives had to be returned from Union lines.
- Union officers start pressuring politicians to find solutions.

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37.0.7 Frémont's Emancipation

- Missouri fell within Frémont's military control.
- Frémont looked to deter rising secessionist sentiments in Missouri.
- declared slaves of secessionists would be confiscated.
- didn't consult Lincoln with this; Lincoln forced him to rescind.
- Lincoln insisted only president had power wouldn't do it piece meal.
- had to be done nationally; he was right.
- Lincoln embarrassed Frémont nationally.
- pursued this issue in methodical, very legal manner.

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37.0.8 in Aug, 1861, First Confiscation Act

- Congress passed law upholding General Butler's policy.
- escaped slaves formerly laboring for Confederate Army not returned.
- didn't say free, just under care of U.S. Army.
- unclear if slaves not part of war effort should be returned or not.

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37.0.9 in Jul, 1862, Second Confiscation Act

- slaves of supporters of Confederacy, military or civilian, confiscated.
- loyal southerners could keep slaves.
- applied only to areas under Union military control.
- immediately freed 150,000 slaves in Mississippi River region.
- expected president would later make general Emancipation Proclamation.

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in Jan 1, 1863, Emancipation Proclamation

- in Sep, 1862, preliminary EP released, after Battle of Antietam.
- in Jan 1, 1863, final EP went into effect.

Effects of Emancipation Proclamation

- freed slaves in all territories under rebellion; not just border states.
- liberated contraband slaves already within Union lines.
- permitted African
- American enlistment in Union Army.
- almost 200,000 immediately enlisted.
- lifted prohibition on enticing slaves from owners.
- turned Union Armies into armies of liberation.
- every inch of ground they conquered was free soil.
- about 500,000 slaves escaped to Union Army during war.
- transformed war into war of freedom, meaning of war changed.
- not permanent, was presidential proclamation during wartime.
- had to make Constitutional amendment to make permanent.

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in Jan 31, 1865, 13th Amendment

- Lincoln pushed Congress Senate.
- it was devil of time to get through the House.
- Lincoln pulled all imaginable political strings to get it through.
- in Jan 31, 1865, slavery is finally done.

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Emancipation Day: 'Juneteenth'

- in Jun 19, 1865, freedom came to Galveston, Texas.
- Union troops arrived spread news of 13th Amendment.
- celebrated annually in several states since 1866.
- word hadn't come to Galveston for many months.
- culmination of 300 years of slavery in America.