First English Attempts

- Sir Humphrey Gilbert
  - 1578 Newfoundland – failed
  - Precedent: colonists would have all of the rights of Englishmen

- Sir Walter Raleigh
  - 1587 Roanoke Island off the coast of present day North Carolina – failed

English in Virginia

- The Virginia Company of London
  - Joint-stock company
  - 3 ships with 104 men
  - Jamestown – 1607 – malarial swamp
    - "Deathtrap Colony"
    - To find gold

- Why Leave England?
  - Primogenitor
  - Enclosure

- Majority of settlers died of starvation, various diseases, hostile action by Indians. Losses replaced continuously by new settlers

- John Smith
  - Mercenary hired to look over Jamestown
  - “He who works not eats not”
  - Blown up

- John Rolfe
  - Official husband of Pocahontas
  - Growing *tobacco* – major cash crop
  - Stole tobacco seeds from the Spanish
  - Jamestown had a start of an economy

- Changes to attract more settlers
  - Representative assembly - *House of Burgees*

- Indentures servitude
  - Owner pays for their passage
  - Work for 3-7
  - At the end some land or some money "freedom dues"
  - Forbidden to marry
  - Only 1 in 10 outlived their indentured contracts
  - Most were cheated
- **Headright System**
  - For each person owner brings over he gets 50 acres

- **River Settlement Pattern**
  - Large plantations (100+ acres)
  - Widely spread apart (5+ miles)
Religious Exile from England
Monday, August 28, 2006
7:05 AM

- **English Calvinists**
  
  - First moved to Holland
  - Left England because of religious persecution
    
    - *Doctrine of the Elect*
      - God predetermined who goes to heaven and hell
      - "visible saints"

  - Separatists or Pilgrims (Plymouth 1620)
    
    - Pilgrims
    - Separated from the Church of England
    - *Mayflower Compact*
      - Agreement to start a democratic government
      - Representative government
    - **William Bradford**
      - Leader of the pilgrims
    - Eventually absorbed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony

- **Massachusetts Bay Colony**
  
  - Puritans (Massachusetts Bay 1630)
    
    - Wanted to reform the Church of England
    - *Congregationalists*
      - Each town had its own congregation; "local" religion
      - Fired ministers
    - Brought all supplies with them, planning to stay
    - *Theocracy*,
      
  - John Winthrop
    
    - Leader / president of trading co.
    - Knew that King would not let them leave for religious reasons
    - Created a trading company (Massachusetts Bay Trading Colony)
      - Got a charter and took it with them

    - Representative government
      - Pure democracy - every member of congregation could vote
      - General Court

  - About 20,000 Puritans came over later

  - **Puritan Work Ethic**
    
    - Hard work and save resources

  - Relations with Indians
    
    - "Heathens," given opportunity to convert
    - Killed many in the name of God

  - Economy
    
    - NO STAPLE CROP
    - Subsistence farming
    - Shipbuilding, lumber, fishing, trade

- **Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire**
Roger Williams
- Puritan minister in Massachusetts Bay, banished
- Theocracy doesn’t work
  - Politics corrupts, because religious leaders shouldn’t be corrupt
  - Separation of church and state!
- Providence 1636 = Rhode Island
  - Grant religious freedom to anyone
  - Even allowed Jews
- Bought his land from the Indians
  - Indians did not have sense of ownership
- Did not believe Indians were "heathens"

Anne Hutchinson
- Portsmouth 1638
- "God spoke to her"
- No such thing as pre-destiny
- Rudimentary start of another colony
- Killed by Indians

Thomas Hooker
- Hartford, Connecticut 1636
- Puritans not strict enough
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
  - First written constitution in America
  - 1639

John Davenport
- New Haven 1637
- 1662 Merged into Connecticut

New Hampshire
- 1677
- Overflow of all other colonies

Proprietary Colony of Maryland
- 1632
- George Calvert = 1st Lord Baltimore
- Refuge for English Catholics
- Act of Religious Toleration
  - Any Christian religion
  - Self-defense for Catholics
- Cicelies = 2nd Lord Baltimore (son of George)
- Indentured servants, slavery, tobacco, cash crops
  - Identical to Virginia

- Restoration Colonies
  - Because the Stewarts were restored to power
  - All were proprietary
  - Carolinas
    - Many proprietary
Eventually split into North and South

**North**
- Overflow from Virginia
- Indentured servants, etc

**South**
- Cash crops = *rice* and *indigo*
- Food for the slaves on the sugar plantations in the Caribbean
- Immediately had slavery

*Middle Colonies*
- Bread basket colonies
  - *Wheat*
- Diversified but Protestant
- Started out as New Amsterdam
  - Established by the Dutch
  - *Patroonships*
    - Large farms
  - *Peter Stuyvesant*
    - Tyrannical ruler
- New York
  - King gave to his brother
  - Dutch colonists hated Stuyvesant so much they surrendered to the British
- New Jersey

*Pennsylvania*
- Founded by *William Penn*
  - Paid Indians for the land
- *Quaker sanctuary*
  - Pacifists
  - No one is higher or better in status
- Better relationship with Indians
- Philadelphia

*Delaware*
- Belonged to Pennsylvania, but split off
- Same representative assembly

*Georgia*
- *James Ogulforth*
- Cleared out some of the debtor's prisons
- Defensive position
  - Between Florida and other British colonies
  - Buffer
- Prison-like conditions
- Last colony founded
- **Life in the Colonies**
  - 17th century New England grew from immigration and natural increase
  - Typical New England family had more children than the typical English or Chesapeake family, and more of those children survived
  - A New Englander could expect to live 15 to 20 years longer than his counterpart in England and 25-30 years longer than in the Chesapeake
  - Highly patriarchal families
  - Ability to read so could read the Bible
    - Education, 1st college = Harvard
  - Climate and soil were unsuited to Large-scale farming
  - Small farming, home industry, fishing, trade,
  - LARGE ship building industry
    - Big, tall trees
    - King's trees = marked by a royal representative
  - Boston = major international port

- **Life in the Chesapeake**
  - Different
    - Shorter, less healthy life
    - Survived by fewer children
    - Not as stable
    - More males - hindered development of family life
    - 40% of indentured servants did not survive

- **Mercantilism**
  - More gold = richer
  - Goal to be self-sufficient
  - Export more than you import
    - Resources
    - If you run out you get colonies
  - Colonies
    - Supply raw materials
    - Markets for trade
  - **Navigation Acts of 1600s**
    - To supply money and raw materials to Britain
    - Ships must be 1/2 colonial crew
    - Everything has to stop in Great Britain first (taxes)
    - Trade ships made in Britain or America
  - "Enumerated list"
    - Has to be shipped directly to England
    - Lumber, tobacco, etc
  - Smuggling
    - Started to create an upper-class (merchants)
    - New-England

- **Religiously**
  - Every colony started to do their own thing
- **Pennsylvania**
- **Rhode Island**
- **Puritans**
- **Maryland - Lord Baltimore - Catholics**

- **Bacon's Rebellion**
  - Indians would sell furs to Gov. William Berkeley
  - Nathaniel Bacon = Berkeley's cousin
  - Possibilities for indentured servants
    - *Squat* on the frontier (Indians)
    - Get angry in the town (still have to pay taxes)
  - Bacon wants to get rid of Berkeley
    - Form an army
    - First attack the Indians
    - Right before they attack Berkeley, Bacon dies
  - Significance
    - Made the government realize that the ID's have nothing to do when their time runs up
    - Reduced indentured servitude
    - Increased African slavery

- **Industrial Revolution in Britain**
  - People who would be Indentured Servants now work in industry in Britain

- **French and Indian War**
  - Control over Ohio River Valley
    - = control of trade over the whole center of the continent
    - Fort Duquesne (eventually Pittsburg)
  - End of several other wars
    - France and Great Britain (7 Years War)
  - French and Indians vs. British and Colonists
  - *Albany Conference (Congress)*
    - *Benjamin Franklin* tried to get the Iroquois to help support colonists against French
      - Also first attempt to unite colonies (by B. Franklin)
    - Failed
  - *George Washington*
    - To lead a force of militia to get rid of French in Fort Dukane
    - Defeated
    - Later goes with British general again, loses
  - *William Pitt*
    - New PM in Great Britain
    - Threw money at the war to win it
    - Treaty of Paris, 1763
  - *Treaty of Paris, 1763*
    - French thrown out of North America
  - Consequences:
    - Britain sent 10,000 troops to America and found out about disregard towards Navigation Acts
    - Colonists are pumped up, British say Colonists are trash

- **The Enlightenment**
- Colonies starting to be less British and more American
- Salutary Neglect
- Events

- French and Indian War
  - Colonists
    - Fought like guerillas
    - Had own leadership (unity)
    - Same side as British
  - Britain
    - Soldiers discovered smugglers (shock)
    - Spend $$$ for war (debt)
    - Decided to tax the colonies
      - enforce the Navigation Acts = trade, raw materials, money to GB
  - George Washington (failed) --> General Braddock (failed) --> William Pitt
  - MAJOR cause of American Revolution

- SMUGGLING

- End of salutary neglect
  - For long time, GB didn’t pay attention
  - Now they want to tax
  - Wealthy colonists outraged

- 1763
  - Treaty of Paris
  - New British PM (George Grenville)
    - Pontiac's rebellion
      - Tried to bring Native Americans together
      - Threat to colonies
      - Wants to stop the westward expansion
    - Proclamation of 1763
      - British said can't go west of Appalachian Mountains
        - If population is on coast, British can watch and control trade
        - Because of Indians
      - Colonists said we won the war

- Sugar Act
  - 1764
  - 1st revenue act
    - Anything made from sugar (molasses, rum)

- Currency Act
  - 1764
    - Colonists were using paper money (all gold went to Britain)
    - No paper money

- Quartering Act
  - 1764
    - Any vacant public building can be used to quarter troops
- **Stamp Act**
  - First *direct* tax 1765
  - Direct = tells exactly how much
  - All paper was taxed
  - The upper middle class affected (ones doing the smuggling)

- **Stamp Act Congress**
  - Boston
  - Everyone is working toward a common cause
  - *Sons of Liberty*
    - Terrorized the tax collectors
  - Best weapon against Britain
    - Boycott
  - SIG:
    - Showed that representatives of states could work together for a common cause, much like desired by Benjamin Franklin

- **George III**
  - British ruler during Am. Revolution
  - Fired Grenville
  - New PM
    - Repealed Stamp Act

- **Declaratory Act 1766**
  - British Parliament reserved right to do whatever they want with colonies
  - Tax whenever

- **Townsend Acts**
  - Taxes on items imported into the colonies
  - Put indirect import tax
    - BUT colonies knew about this
  - Paid customs officials from the fines they levied
  - Suspended NY legislature
    - Because NY refused to quarter British troops
    - Violated "rights of englishmen" to representation
  - *John Dickson* from *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*
    - Can't have Townsend Acts because we don't have representation (very mild)
    - If British can take the legislature in NY, they can do it anywhere

- **Massachusetts Circular Letter**
  - Samuel Adams
  - Rid by a circuit rider
  - Reiterated everything John Dickinson say (mild)
  - Sent petitions to Parliament to repeal the Townsend Acts
  - British response
    - Told them to recant the letter
    - Said they would take away legislative assembly
    - 4 Regiments of Hessian troops sent into Boston to intimidate

  - *Writs of Assistance*
- **Universal warrant**
  - (Vice) Admiralty Courts
    - No rules of evidence
    - Guilty until proven innocent

- **Boston Massacre**
  - 5 to 8 American killed
  - Samuel Adams used this for propaganda

- **Tea Act**
  - BEI company, joint-stock company
    - Bankrupt
    - Much of stock owned by members of parliament
      - Wanted to raise sales
      - Passed act
  - Originally, not bought
    - Tax on tea
      - Don’t want taxes, boycotted
    - Smuggling
      - Other tea cheaper
  - Britain wanted to save BEI co.
    - Lowered tax on tea, to make tea more affordable
    - Still kept a tax on it
  - Tea in Boston Harbor
    - Bunch of colonists in Boston; disguised as Native Americans
    - Destroyed all tea
  - Americans upset with people of Boston
    - Not just British
    - But Britain reacted strong enough that Americans turned from disgust into neutral

- **Intolerable Acts**
  - Four Acts- aka "Coercive Acts"
  - Punishment for Boston Tea Party
    - **Boston Port Act**
      - Closed harbor until damage paid for
      - Never paid
    - **Mass. Government Act**
      - Parliament suspended Mass. Government
    - **Administration of Justice Act**
      - Any royal official accused of crime, went back to Great Britain to stand trial
    - **Strengthened Quartering Act**
      - British troops quartered in private housing
  - Fifth Act
    - Passed by parliament, not part of Coercive Acts, not to punish colonists, but colonies saw as part of Intolerable Acts
    - **Quebec Act**
      - Extended Canadian province to Ohio River

- **Committees of Correspondence**
  - Networking
  - Colonies would complain to each other, of the nasty things that GB was doing
- **Causes**

  - **Economic:**
    - Mercantilism - colonists were only allowed to manufacture ships, and all trade went to GB
      - GB: colonies only existed to enrich the mother country
      - Colonies doing exactly what they were supposed to be
    - Plantation owners wanted to move westward
      - COL: squatter's rights, won the land in the war
      - GB: Indians and the Proclamation of 1763
    - Consumers resented import taxes
      - COL: Stamp Act affected the middle-upper class
      - GB: pay for the army
    - **British POV:**
      - Mercantilism assigned colonies the role of producers of raw materials
      - Mercantilism encouraged shipbuilding; *naval stores* (wood and sap)
      - Permitted to trade freely with GB and West Indies
      - All tobacco smoked in GB was from the colonies
      - Colonies were being protected by the biggest army and finest navy in the world
  - **Political:**
    - Colonial POV:
      - Self-government was a right of Englishmen
      - "Taxation without representation is tyranny" - James Otis
      - Wanted taxation only from colonial representative governments
      - Denial of trial by jury (Admiralty Courts)
      - Writs of Assistance
    - **British POV:**
      - High property requirements in GB less than 5% of all the adult male population could vote
      - Parliament had the right to legislate for all parts of the empire; virtual representation (Declaratory Act)
      - Taxes levied in the colonies were used for colonial defense and government
      - Colonial defiance of authority made such strict laws necessary
  - **General Misunderstandings:**
    - Separated by 3000 miles of ocean and slow ships
    - British origin, but environment had changed them into Americans (not British subjects)
    - Neither one could see big picture
    - Many colonists came from countries that didn’t like Britain
- **War for Independence**
  - **First Continental Congress**
    - 12 Colonies representative (upset with Bostonians)
    - Trying to resolve Intolerable Acts
      - Petitioned Parliament to repeal the acts
      - Enforced the boycott
    - 2 things that were never done before
      - By May 1775, if British did not do anything to help them, they would meet again
      - Make a preparation in case GB wants to use force (call up militia) army
  - **King George III**
    - Trying to reestablish a strong monarchy in GB
    - Called up General Gage and told to arrest ringleaders, and if not, create a situation where they could show off force
    - Declared colonies in a state of rebellion to
  - **1775**
    - General Gage goes after a weapon warehouse in Concord
    - Paul Revere warned that British are coming
    - 70 colonist minutemen 4am in Lexington Green; British come and kill 8 of them
    - British come to Concord and nothing left, so they go back
    - British asked for a relief column
  - **Second Continental Congress**
    - Boston area minutemen turned into army
    - Picked G. Washington (from the South) to be leader of troops
    - Tries to make peace with peace George
      - "Olive Branch Petition"
  - **Bunker Hill**
    - British wanted to do a frontal attack to impress the colonists
    - More British troops died than in other battle during Am. Revolution
  - **Saratoga**
    - First victory
    - French jump into the war openly (loans, arms, NAVY)
  - **Yorktown**
    - Last battle
    - British General Cornwallace trapped himself on the peninsula
  - **Treaty of Paris of 1783**
    - France tried to cheat colonies
    - Ben Franklin represented
    - USA was recognized as a nation by all European powers
    - GB kept Canada; gave up Florida to Spain
    - USA extended to Mississippi River
- Debts from before the war had to be paid
  - Federal government confiscated loyalist lands but recommended states to give it back
    - Loyalists gave up land and went to Canada
- **Articles of Confederation**
- **Constitution**
  - Needed to legalize their independence
  - By 1777, 10 new state constitutions were drafted (except RI, Connecticut)
  - Massachusetts create the constitution in the state convention, not the state legislature
    - Power in the people
  - Most state constitutions had a Bill of Rights

- **Articles of Confederation**
  - Created a very weak national government
  - Protection of state sovereignty
  - Ratification problems - small landless states fear being dominated
  - *Unicameral congress*
    - Equal representation of states; small state dominance and large state embitterment
  - No executive branch
    - No enforcement
  - Amend the articles = unanimous votes
  - Pass legislation = 2/3 *majority* 9-4
  - Sectionalism stifles legislation
  - Government controlled army
    - Told states how much to send
  - Settled minor disputes between states
  - Couldn’t levy taxes
  - **Couldn’t regulate commerce!**
  - Bigger states agreed to put western boundaries
    - Otherwise small ones wouldn’t ratify
  - No national courts
    - Trade disputes between states unsettled
  - Bankrupt + Inflation
    - Loans from France and Netherlands
  - **Only thing did well:**
    - To allow for new territory to come in to USA
    - *Daniel Boon* - one of the first frontiersmen
    - *Land Ordinances* 1784, 1785, 1787
      - Described the processes of how the public land would go into private hands
      - More than 4 states but less than 7
      - Distribution of land in townships six miles square, each composed of thirty-six one-square mile (640 acre) - one of which would be *set aside for the support of public education*
      - *Northwest Ordinance of 1787* described the process of how territories would become states, every new state should have the same rights as original states (parallel to rights of Englishmen); *slavery forbidden*

- **Newburgh Conspiracy**
  - Officers of revolutionary army wanted to overthrow government
    - Haven't been paid; often got paid out of generals' pockets
- George Washington stepped in
  - Talked to the officers and convinced them not to proceed
- G. Wash single handedly prevented the conflict
- Sign of problems

- British still here
  - Because they wanted their debts to be paid back
  - Paid Indians for scalps of Americans
  - Caused problems
  - Dumping
    - Sending cheap manufactured goods to USA to demote growth of local manufacturing within the states

- Becoming a State
  - The Articles would appoint a governor and 3 judges
  - 5,000 free adult male landowners a territorial legislature could be created
  - 60,000 could write a state constitution
  - If AoC recognized constitution, then state would be admitted into the union

- Racism
  - Driven by color, not culture
  - If you are a slave, you are not a first class citizen
  - Coming mostly from the south
  - Fugitives living in Northern states
  - Government set up as an affluent white government
  - De Facto Segregation
    - It happens because people looked for similarities
    - Blacks settled with blacks

- Jay-Gardoqui Negotiations
  - 1784
  - Needed trade with Spain in the Caribbean and in Spain
  - John Jay is from the East; represents the new manufacturing interests
    - Negotiated a treaty that USA could trade with Spanish territories, but Spain gets control of Mississippi River
    - Bad for "westerners"
  - Westerners / Southerners feel misrepresented
  - Treaty fell apart
  - SIG: AoC are very weak

- Shay's Rebellion
  - 1786
  - Massachusetts has the biggest debt after war
    - Tax the farmers (have most land, least money)
    - Take the land away
  - Shays started rebellion among the farmers
    - Closed down local courts
  - Mass. asks AoC to help
    - But AoC doesn’t have an army
  - Mass. had to hire private army, because AoC doesn’t have power to put down a rebellion
  - SIG: there is a problem with AoC
- **Northwest Ordinance**
  - Prohibited slavery North of the Ohio River
- **State Constitutions**
  - Massachusetts set example: special *convention* rather than legislative
    - Constitution superior to legislature
  - Most Northern states gradually abolished slavery
  - FIRST MENTION OF ABOLITION
  - Bills of rights

- **Mt. Vernon**
  - 1785
  - George Washington and a couple of state reps.
  - Called for a later convention in Annapolis

- **Annapolis Convention**
  - 1786
  - More representatives but not everyone
  - Called for another one in Philadelphia

- **Philadelphia**
  - 1787
  - Goal: to modify the AoC; COMMERCE
  - 55 people show up; Everyone except for RI represented
    - Attorneys, merchants, plantation owners (upper class professionals)
    - *Vested interest* in the country - in order for them to make money, the country has to thrive
  - George Washington elected president of Constitutional Convention
    - Smart move - because whatever G.Wash supported was boosted by his popularity
  - Delegates then voted that the convention should be kept secret
    - To avoid the distorting and confusing influence of the press
  - Delegates had four general goals
    1. Prevent tyranny of the majority
    2. Prevent tyranny of the minority
    3. Have sufficient powers to create conditions for both short and long-term economic development
    4. Formulate and conduct a more effective foreign policy
  - Protect vested interests
  - Different groups = different interests
    - Bankers vs. Debtors (strictly specie vs. cheap money prone to inflation)
    - North vs. South (commercial vs. rural) (freedom vs. slavery)
    - Economic competition between the states (states were taxing each other)
    - Conflict over western landownership
    - Large states vs. Small states (Virginia Plan by population vs. New Jersey Plan equal)
    - Strong central government vs. Supporters of individual and states' rights
    - Democratic vs. Aristocratic
    - Slave states wanted to count slaves for population
  - **Compromises**
    - **The Great Compromise**
      - Went over the big speed bump first
- **Virginia Plan** - Executive department, Bicameral Legislature (both legislative bodies by population)
- **NJ Plan** - equal representation; unicameral legislature; executive
- Compromise: 2 Houses = house of reps (pop), senate (elected by state legislatures)

- **3/5th Compromise**
  - 3 slaves count as 5 people
  - Slave importation will stop in 1808 (20 years)

- **Presidential Compromise**
  - Impeachment = trial process; doesn’t imply guilt; only punishment is to kick out of office
  - Electoral college (made up of vested interest) = elect the president
  - Strong president (power of veto, foreign policy)

- **Commercial Compromise**
  - Congress would regulate foreign and interstate commerce
  - Tariffs = taxes on imports = OK
  - No taxes on exports

- **Federalists**
  - Strong central government
  - Coastal, urban, merchant areas (upper class)
  - Didn’t include a BoR because afraid that something would be left out
  - Leaders:
    - Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Franklin

- **Antifederalists**
  - Decentralized government (states rights)
  - Small farmers, agricultural areas
  - **Bill of Rights**
  - Leaders
    - Henry, John Hancock, George Mason

- **Federalist Papers**
  - John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison
  - Helped ratification

- **Census Act of 1790**
  - Total Population: 3,929,000 (includes slaves)
  - African Population: 797,000 slaves and 59,000 freed African-Americans
  - Massachusetts: 0 slaves
  - Largest City: Philadelphia (42,000); 2nd New York (33,000)
  - Largest State: Virginia (820,000)
  - 48.5% in the Southern States
  - 490 of 1000 white people was under 16
- **March 1789 = First Congress**
  - Capital = *New York City*

- **Key Concepts:**
  - Hamilton's economic plan promoted manufacturing and enlarged the role of government
  - The BUS and the tariff were opposed in rural areas and in southern areas
  - There were both differences and similarities between the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian movements
  - The election of Jefferson is referred to as the "Revolution of 1800"
  - The Marshall Court defined the role and powers of the judicial branch
  - Relations with Britain and France were strained under Adams and Jefferson

- 1790 Census

- Federalist Era

- **New Executive**
  - George Washington got unanimous vote
  - Knew that he had to set the precedent for being a president
  - Established executive departments
    - (treasury, war, attorney general, postmaster general)
  - Thomas Jefferson = secretary of state
  - Alexander Hamilton = treasury
  - No provision in the Constitution for departments
    - 2/3 Senates vote to approve presidential appointment

- **Bill of Rights**
  - Passed

- **Federal Court System**
  - *Judiciary Act of 1789*
    - Set up a federal court system
    - Supreme Court (6 justices)
    - Duty to rule on the constitutionality of laws (the interpreter)
    - System of district courts (of original jurisdiction)
      - Next appeals (appellate) courts

- **Hamilton's Financial Program**
  - Funding at par
  - Report on Public Credit
  - *Assumption* state debts by federal government
    - Virginia angry, because they already paid off own debt
    - South finally agreed, but moved capitol of US to the South
  - Bonds
    - Investments
    - Government broke, no credibility because it can't pay back
    - Wealthy federalists bought bonds for fraction of the cost from the poor
    - Hamilton decides to pay back original bonds from Revolutionary War (*funding at*)
par)

- Needs money
  - *Whiskey Tax* (farmers are hurt)
    - Excise tax
    - Affecting wheat farmers in Pennsylvania
  - Farmers used to be upset in MA
    - Because being taxed for their land (Shay's Rebellion)
  - *Whiskey Rebellion*
    - Farmers protesting Whiskey Tax in Pennsylvania
    - 15,000 troops organized by G.Wash
    - Showed that new government had power
  - Tariffs
    - BUS
      - Bank of the United States
      - "implied powers"
      - Not spelled out, but since Gov. has power to tax it should have national bank

- **Opposition**
  - Jefferson (not here during Constitutional Convention, in France)
    - The individual small farmer = backbone of the nation
    - Opposed to federalists
    - In favor of small federal government
    - Opposed to BUS
    - "strict interpretation" of Constitution = NO NATIONAL BANK

- **Political Parties**
  - Everyone thought they were divisive
  - Antifederalists / Federalists were factions not political parties
  - Created as a result of the BUS issue
  - Democratic Republicans
    - Aka "republicans" mostly the anti-federalist faction
    - *Thomas Jefferson*
    - "strict construction"
    - *Pro-French*
    - Because they helped US during Revolution
  - Federalists
    - *Alexander Hamilton*
    - "loose construction"
    - *Pro-British*
    - Because US resumed trade with Great Britain (biggest customer)

- **Foreign Affairs**
  - Britain and France are fighting
  - G.Wash passed a *Neutrality Act*
  - *Citizen Genet*
    - Representing French gov. after F rench Revolution
    - Supposed to check in with State Department
    - Trying to rally support for France
    - Britain angry, because found out about Citizen Genet, but Americans didn’t know
about him
- Eventually staid in the US until he died, shut up, because his Gov. was overthrown
- Great Britain starts *impressment*
  - Stopped commercial ships, take sailors and force them to join British navy
  - Justification is that they were British citizens had to serve
- *John Jay*
  - Trying to negotiate with GB
    - To end impressment
    - To get British forts in the Northwest out of America
    - To give some type of land to the royalists/loyalists
  - *Jay's Treaty*
    - Britain agreed to pull out of the forts
  - *French angry* because US was negotiating with GB
    - France starts impressing
- End of George's 2nd term
  - Asked to run, but declined
  - Offered to be king, declined
- *Spain requested a treaty* (*Pinckney Treaty*)
  - Out of nowhere
  - Opened up Mississippi River to America
  - Allowed use of New Orleans
  - *Right of Deposit*
    - If there isn't a ship to take goods, then Americans are allowed to store products in New Orleans
  - Reason
    - To be friendly with US and prevent westward expansion and possible war

- Washington's *Farewell*
  - Don’t get into European politics
  - In a newspaper article from NY

- 1st Election without G.Wash - 1796
  - Candidates
    - John Adams (Federalist) = became president
    - Pinckney
    - Thomas Jefferson (DR) = vice president
    - Aaron Burr

- **John Adam's Administration (1797 - 1801)**
  - Troubles with France
    - Talleyrand - French foreign minister
  - *XYZ Affair*
    - Talleyrand requests a bribe of $250,000 to talk to US
    - American response: "we will spend millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"
  - Quasi-War
    - Undeclared
    - 1798 - 1799
    - French vs. American ships
    - Ended when Napoleon came to power
  - *Congressional Elections 1798*
More Europeans have been coming over
Therefore DR is growing

**John Adams**

- Thinks if the DR gets in power = country is gone

**Alien and Sedition Acts**

- Sedition
  - Tried to control unfavorable comments about either President or Congress (gov.)
  - Purpose: control free speech
- Alien
  - Lengthened time it took foreigners to become citizens, so they couldn’t be DR’s
  - Took longer for immigrants to participate in government

- **Kentucky and Virginia Resolves**
  - Thomas Jefferson and Madison
  - Argument: power is in hands of states
    - Federal gov. was created by states
  - Who created the Constitution?
    - states or people?
  - **Nullification**
    - If federal law is unfavorable towards state, state can declare it void
  - Passed only in Kentucky and Virginia

- **Revolution of 1800**
  - Elections
    - TJ and Aaron Burr - D-Republican
    - John Adams and Charles Pinckney - Federalists
    - First dispute: tie
      - Burr and Jefferson
      - Went to House of Reps
    - Alexander Hamilton convinced House to vote for TJ
      - Later lost duel to Burr
  - No war
  - Revolution = because switch in parties (Fed --> DR), but orderly change

- **John Adams = Packing the Judiciary**
  - Last act in office
  - **Judiciary Act 1801**
  - Signed "mid-night judges"
    - New judges would interpret in Federalist's favor

- **Jefferson Era**
  - "Beacon light of the Enlightenment"
  - Protect individual liberties
  - Prized citizen = small agrarian = self-sufficient; independent farmers
  - First in New Federal City = DC
    - First full time president
  - Jefferson
    - Not fancy, dressed casually
  - Alien and Sedition Acts expired
    - Pardoned everyone who was imprisoned under ASA
Naturalization Acts of 1802
- Brought back to status quo before ASA
- 5 years to become eligible for citizenship

Debt
- Hamilton = for it, if you owe money to other country, it treats you better
- Jefferson = against it, source of corruption, government could do things w/o having money for it
- Jefferson reduced debt
  - Cut size of standing army in half
  - Stopped the expansion of the navy
  - Sale of public land increased

Got rid of all internal taxes
- Including Whiskey Tax
- Kept tax on imports (tariff)

Tried to eliminate the mid-night judges

Secretary of State = 2nd most powerful
- James Madison

Marbury vs. Madison
- Part of Judiciary Act of 1801
- John Marshall
  - Chief Justice
  - Biggest federalist
  - Took away state power in all of his cases
- Set the precedent for interpreting the law
  - Judicial Review
- Established legitimacy of judiciary

12th amendment
- President and VP will be from same party

Slave importation legally ended in 1808

Louisiana Purchase
- 830,000 acres
- 1803
- Napoleon took it, so that he could feed slaves in Santo Domingo
  - Slave rebellion wins
  - Napoleon abandons Santo Domingo, thus doesn’t need Louisiana
- If France still possesses Louisiana, America has to ask Britain for protection (Navy)
- TJ sent a delegation to Paris to buy New Orleans
  - US offers $10 million for New Orleans
  - Napoleon declines, asks $15 million for all of Louisiana
  - Napoleon sets a time deadline
- TJ not allowed to buy land, but used implied powers clause (opposed it previously)
  - Permitted to make treaties, therefore can make a treaty to buy land
  - Had to use the BUS

Lewis and Clark
- Commissioned 6 months before Louisiana Purchase

Essex Junto
- 1804
- Merchants are getting involved in manufacturing, far from farmers
- New England planning to separate

Burr Conspiracy
- Burr runs for governor of NY
- New England states planning to separate from the rest of USA
  - Burr would be president for life
- Hamilton opposes Burr
  - Burr loses election
  - Burr kills Hamilton in duel
- Burr fleas to Mexico, offered leadership in Mexico
  - Caught, tried for treason
- **International Involvement**
  - **Barbary Wars**
    - Jefferson does not want to pay tribute to pirates
    - Sends naval fleet to Mediterranean
    - Marines gain strength
    - Over commerce
  - **Napoleonic Wars**
    - Battle of Trafalgar - British defeated French
    - Britain became good trading partners with US
    - Napoleon - "Continental System" blockaded ships
    - Britain - "Orders in Council" any ships going to France had to go through Britain
      - Blockade
    - Nowhere for US to trade
    - Impression continues
  - **Embargo of 1807**
    - Prohibit American ships from leaving port for foreign ports
    - Led to big depression
      - Least popular Act of Jefferson's term
    - Partial benefit: stimulated manufacturing
  - **The Chesapeake-Leopard Affair** (1807)
    - British ship Leopard came into Chesapeake Bay
    - "visual" impressment - people saw it happen
    - Leads up to Wof1812
- **Elections**
  - Madison elected
- **Madison**
  - **Non-Intercourse Act**
    - No commerce between France and GB
    - OK to trade with other countries
    - Expired after 2 years
  - **Macon's Bill #2**
    - 1810
    - US would trade with either France or Britain if they would repeal their trade restrictions
    - France agreed first, but ignored
- **War of 1812**
  - **Background:**
    - Indian tribes of the Northwest and Mississippi Valley resentful of government's policy of pressured removal to the West. British encouraged border raids against American settlement
- Miami Indians = Ohio region
- **Tecumseh** = Shawnee chief
  - His brother = the Prophet (claimed to be born-again)
  - Created a confederation of tribes to fight white man
  - Earthquake during their meeting, Indians thought was a supernatural sign
  - Defeated at *Battle of Tippecanoe* by *William Henry Harrison*
- Southern frontiersmen coveted Spanish Florida which included parts of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Blamed Britain for supporting the Spanish and the Indians
- Wanted Canada and FL
- **War Hawks**
  - Henry Clay from Kentucky
  - John C. Calhoun from South Carolina
  - Upset with British
    - ♦ Impressment = national humiliation
  - Highly nationalistic
- **Against it:**
  - New England
  - Merchants
  - Federalists
War of 1812

- Americans attacked Canada -> defeated
  - **British attack**
    - Through Chesapeake came all way to DC
    - Burned Washington DC
    - Dolly Madison
    - Continued outside Washington -> Chesapeake
    - *Fort McHenry* (anthem written)
  - **Andy Jackson**
    - Put together a group of militiamen
    - Goes after Creek Indians
    - Overheard that British were going to attack New Orleans
      - Militia goes to New Orleans
      - Running out of flint, found pirate brothers
    - Militia made up of murderers, thieves, pirates and other criminals
    - Defeated the British at *Battle of New Orleans*
      - Fought after the peace treaty
      - Nobody knew that the war was already over
      - AJ became national hero
- New England
  - Only area that opposed the war
  - US fighting largest customer
  - Refused to pay taxes / send troops
  - Some supplied British / Canada with supplies
- **Treaty of Ghent**
  - 1814
  - Officially everything stayed the same
  - Status quo
- **Significance**
  - National
  - International recognition

**Hartford Convention**

- December 1814
- Federalists who opposed the war
- Federalists in New England now talking about nullification
- **Bad timing**
  - War ended
  - Talking about secession
    - People start saying they are traitors
- End of Federalist Party

**Effects of the War**

- US Economy was devastated
- Large areas of the nation's capitol destroyed
- American *nationalism* intensified
- Nation won foreign respect for its military capabilities
○ Need better transportation
○ Destroyed Indian resistance - led to expansion in the South and West - BUT NOT CANADA
○ Federalists discredited
○ Jackson and William Henry Harrison gain oval office through military fame
○ MOST IMPORTANT
  ▪ Developed domestic manufacturing (commerce and industry)
○ First protective tariff of 1816
  ▪ Purpose: product American industry
  ▪ Northeast in favor
  ▪ Opposed small farmers of South and West
  ▪ Not a revenue tariff (makes money for gov.)

**Oregon Country**
○ Joint occupation
○ Renewable every 10 years
○ Russia, Britain, US
○ Beavers

**Rush-Bagot Treaty**

**Convention of 1818**
○ Aka "Treaty of 1818"
○ With British
○ 10 year joint-occupation

**Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819**
○ John Quincy Adam's = Monroe's Secretary State
  ▪ Dumb president
  ▪ Good diplomat
○ Onis = foreign minister of Spain
○ Andy Jackson
  ▪ Hung two Spanish agents who were
  ▪ "Invaded" Spain
○ Spain decided to sell Florida
○ Established Western border
○ US got Florida
○ Spain got some land in Texas
○ US made a claim on Spain for $5 million
  ▪ US agreed to absolve these reparations for Florida (land)

**American System**
○ Never passed into law
  ▪ Functioned unofficially
○ Devised by Henry Clay "The Great Compromiser"
○ Protective Tariff
○ 2nd Bank of the US (1st one's charter ran out; stabilize economy, money)
○ Internal improvements at federal expense (transportation systems)
○ West
  ▪ Got roads, canals, and federal aid
- **East**
  - Got the backing of protective tariffs from the West
  - Trade with the West

- **South**
  - Do they want to get into manufacturing or remain agrarian??
  - *John C. Calhoun* (feet planted firmly on both sides of the fence)
  - Internal Mercantilism
    - US trade with US
  - VOTE
    - Federal government not responsible for internal improvements
    - Not passed or vetoed by president

**Panic of 1819**
- Economy fell apart "depression"
- Reasons:
  - No BUS
  - People speculating on Western Land (land market down)
  - Manufactures started losing money
- Lasted only couple of years

**Compromise of 1820**
- 1st state from Louisiana Purchase = Missouri
  - Petitions to come in as a slave state
- North better represented in House
  - Immigrants moving to North (work on manufacturing)
  - Slaves work in South
- South has to hold the Senate
- *Henry Clay*
  - Writes "Missouri Compromise" = Compromise of 1820
    - Maine admitted as a free state
    - Missouri admitted as a slave state
- 36 30 line
  - ONLY applies to Louisiana purchase
  - All states north of it other than MO will be free
  - All states south of it will be slave states
- *Firebell in the Night*
  - TJ
  - Wakes you up; hasn’t solved any problem

**Tallmadge Amendment**
- All slaves born in Missouri after the territory became a state would be freed at age 25
- Passed in House, not in Senate
- Worried the South
  - Oh, Oh, here comes a move to abolish slavery
  - South starting to become defensive about slavery
  - Change in attitude (Necessary evil - positive good)

**Monroe Doctrine**
- 1823
- America's Self-Defense Doctrine
- Europe cannot colonize anymore in Western Hemisphere
- *John Quincy Adams* = negotiator for it
- US establishes the policy
- British will back it up
  - Teddy Roosevelt will be 1st one to use it
  - US / GB started trade with Latin America
    - Both had a lot to lose if Spain took colonies back
  - Principle of isolationism
    - Goes with G.Wash's affairs
  - US guaranteed not to interfere with Europe
  - Doctrine = never passed in Congress
  - If warning no headed?
    - US would call Britain

**Strengthening of the Judicial**
- During Era of Good Feelings
  - **Marbury v. Madison**
    - Power of the SC to rule on Constitutionality of federal law
  - **Fletcher v. Peck**
    - 1st time state law was void on the grounds that it violated a principle of the Constitution
  - **Dartmouth v. Woodward**
    - Limited the power of state gov. to control the corporation, which was the emerging form a business organization
  - **McCulloch v. Maryland**
    - No state has the right to control an agency of the federal government "The power to tax is the power to destroy"
    - BUS constitutional = implied powers clause
  - **Gibbons v. Ogden**
    - Only Congress has the right to regulate commerce among the states
    - Interstate commerce

**Andy Jackson**
- Hero of New Orleans and (pushing weight around FL)
- **Champion of the "Common Man" OR "King" Andrew**
- Democratic trends in 1800s
  - Voting requirements --> Most property requirements abolished = expanded electorate
  - "Common man" can vote
- Why increased Democratization?
  - Male suffrage increased
  - Party nominating committees (for the presidency)
  - Caucus = meeting of people with similar beliefs
    - Each state would pick who would run
    - Voters chose their state's slate of Presidential electors
    - Before State Legislators would appoint electors
  - **Spoils system**
    - If party in power, it appoints
    - A rotation in office
  - Rise of Third Parties
    - Splinter groups
    - Only for a few issues
  - Popular campaigning (parades, rallies, floats, mudslinging, etc)
Two-party system returned in 1832 election
  □ Whig Party (hate Andy Jackson)
  □ Dem-Reps -> Natl Reps (1828) - Whigs -> Republicans
  □ Dem-Reps -> Democrats (1828)

**Election of 1824**
  ○ Great Compromiser - Henry Clay - KY
    ▪ 37 electoral votes; 13.2% of popular
  ○ John Quincy Adams - MA
    ▪ 84 electoral votes; 30.5% of popular
  ○ Andrew Jackson - SC
    ▪ 99 electoral votes; 43.1% of popular
  ○ William H. Crawford - GA
    ▪ 41 electoral votes; 13.1% of popular
    ▪ Had a stroke
  ○ No majority = goes to the House
    ▪ Like Jefferson vs. Burr
  ○ *The Corrupt Bargain*
    ▪ Adams got Clay's votes
    ▪ Clay became Secretary of State
      □ Never got elected president because of "Corrupt Bargain"
    ▪ Jackson lost
  ○ Jackson went back to state legislature and immediately got nominated to run for 1828

**John Quincy Adams**
  ○ Did not believe in *Spoil System*
  ○ Spoil System
    ▪ Whoever rules gets to appoint people
  ○ NOT effective
    ▪ Because kept the pro-Jackson supporters
  ○ Established federal observatory
  ○ Calhoun = VP

**Key Issues of 1828**
  ○ Rachel Jackson
    ▪ Wife, "adulteress"
    ▪ Opponents used her to dirty name of Andrew Jackson
    ▪ Passed away
      □ Affected Jackson
  ○ Mudslinging
  ○ **Jackson won Election of 1828 by landslide**
  ○ Election of Westener as President of United States

Democratic Republicans became two factions
  ○ DRs
  ○ National Republicans (NR)
  ○ All still part of same party, eventual split into democrats and Whigs(-->Republicans)

**Jackson Coalition**
  ○ Planter Elite- south
    ▪ Common man
  ○ People on Frontier
  ○ State Politicians---> spoils system
Immigrants in other cities

**Faith in Common Man**
- Intense distrust of Eastern "establishment", monopolies, special privilege
- "plain folk"
- Belief common man capable of uncommon achievements
- At inauguration, packed with common people

**King Mob**
- Name of Jackson's supporters

**Peggy Eaton Affair**
- Kitchen Cabinet- unofficial cabinet members
- John Eaton
  - Secretary of War
  - Peggy O'Neil wife
    - Before she married, owned boarding house
    - Boarding house of ill-repute
    - Not included in social affairs in D.C.
    - Jackson supported, now seeing what happens to Eaton is same as wife
- Calhoun's wife picked on Peggy, used to call for Jackson's arrest as a traitor

**Social Structure in Washington D.C.**
- Capitol
- Most rigid social structure
- Leader of high society: Second Lady
  - From South Carolina
- South has own social structure
  - Women in south nothing to do but be in society

**Tariff of Abominations**
- **Tariff of 1828**
  - John Quincy Adams bill
  - Tariff of 1816 increased
    - (protective tariff), made South really upset
- John C Calhoun- pamphlet "South Carolina Exposition and Protest"
  - Wrote anonymously
  - When concurrent majority feels federal law not good for state, may meet in convention and rule law null and void
    - Nullification = TJ's idea
    - Concurrent majority = similar, Calhoun's

**Nullification Issue**
- **Webster Hayne Debate**
  - Debated Nullification
  - **Sen. Daniel Webster (MA)**
    - Wanted Western land to be expensive
    - Wants workforce to stay in the east
    - Immigrants wont be able to afford Western land
    - Against nullification
    - "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable" - WOW!
  - **Sen. Robert Hayne (SC)**
    - Wants cheap Western land
    - On Calhoun's side
Based on concurrent majority

Nullification = if a large enough majority agrees about a law being wrong, it should be nullified

Jackson
- Likes states rights, and common people
- "Our Federal Union - it must be preserved"
- No nullification

Calhoun
- The state created Constitution -> power lies with state
- "The Union, next to our liberty, most dear"
- State

The Tariff Conflict
- Tariff of 1828
  - South says "Tariff of Abominations"
  - b/c they are paying more, but getting no benefit
- Tariff of 1832
  - Protective tariff
    - Two edged sword (makes foreign competition more expensive, but enables you to raise your own prices)
    - SC nullified it
    - Nullification
- Reaction:
  - South upset (Calhoun)
  - Nullified in South Carolina
- Jackson warns Calhoun
  - If anyone gets hurt, Calhoun will be hung
  - Calhoun resigns as VP
  - SC elects Calhoun as Rep.
- Clay's Compromise Tariff of 1833
  - Keep rate of 1828 BUT
  - Will gradually reduce it over time period
  - Passed
- Force Bill
  - President of US had the right to use military to force law onto a state
  - Both sides claim they are victorious

Jackson's ANTI Native-American Policy
- Indian removal
- Indian Removal Act of 1830
- 5 civilized tribes
  - Cherokee most civilized
    - Printed written language
    - Mandatory public education
    - Newspapers
    - Road systems (turnpikes)
    - Attorneys (practiced in American courts)
    - American dress
- Cherokee Nation v. GA
  - 1831
"domestic dependent nation"

- Legitimate organization (almost like corporation) had rights in court

  - Worcester v. GA
    - 1832
    - John Marshall said they could not be forcibly moved
    - Jackson
      - "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it"

  - Trail of Tears
    - 1838 - 1839
    - Journey to Reservation
    - Smallpox blankets

**Renewing of the Charter of the 1st National Bank**

- 2nd BUS
- BUS
  - Rattle snake
  - Operated by Nicholas Biddle
    - Powerful in politics
    - Does not like Jackson
  - Very well operated

- Election of 1832
  - Jackson
    - Did not like BUS
    - Money
      - Foreign
      - From New England
      - NOT from South

- Whig party
  - Main thing = hate Andy Jackson
  - Diverse
  - Biddle (used to be Federalist) - now member of Whig
  - Leaders
    - Clay, Calhoun, Webster

- Anti-masons
  - 1st Third Party
  - National Convention to nominate

- Jackson will be elected unless there is an issue
  - BUS
    - CCW think that even common man wants the BUS
  - Charter would expire 1836
  - Clay Calhoun Webster decide to renew it 4 years earlier
  - Catch 22
    - If he signs -> hypocritical
    - If he vetoes -> going against popular views

- Kitchen Cabinet
  - Group of Advisors
  - Mostly newspaper editors
  - Told Jackson what would go on with common man
  - Knew that people did not like BUS
- Jackson vetoes re-charter
- *Jackson vetoed 3 legislations*
  - More than all vetoes combined before him
  - 1830: *Maysville Road*
    - Part of National Road = only federally funded improvement
    - Project in KY
    - state of his political rival = Henry Clay
    - Jackson said internal improvements should be left to the states
  - Opposition of BUS
    - Soft money
      - State bankers felt it restrained their banks from issuing bank notes freely
      - Supported rapid economic growth and speculation
    - Hard money
      - Felt that coin
  - *The "Monster" is Destroyed*
    - Jackson encouraged Treasurer not to deposit money into BUS
    - *"Pet Banks"*
      - Jackson made
      - State banks
      - Strong financial institutions
    - Fired 2 Secretary of the Treasury
      - Because they wouldn’t take $$$ out of Bank
    - By 1841 bankrupt
  - *The Specie Circular* 1836
    - Nicolas Biddle called in the demand loans the BUS had made
    - *Demand loans*
      - Interest-only
      - Bank reserves the right to demand principle payment at any time
    - People complain to Biddle
      - Biddle says it's Jackson
      - Jackson says not me, BUS has too much power
    - Biddle makes it easy to get loan
      - Low interest rate
      - Land speculation
    - Surplus
      - Put money back into economy
    - INFLATION
    - *"Wild Cat Banks"*
      - Really shaky
      - Regulated by states
      - Printing own money which was worthless
    - Solved by BUS
    - Jackson sings Specie Circular
      - Buy future federal land only with gold or silver
      - Stopped inflation
    - Economy based on *Consumerism*
    - Results:
      - Stopped everything else
      - Banknotes (soft money) lost their value
      - Land sales plummeted
Industry can't expand
• Economy = stagnant
• Credit not available (have to borrow specie)
• Businesses begin to fail
• Jobs lost
• Unemployment rate
  • Panic of 1837
    • Depression
    • Cause: "Specie Circular"
    • Earlier: veto of the re-charter
    • Lasted 6-7 years
  • Business Cycle
    • Up Down Up Down Up Down Up Down
- Election of 1836
  • Jackson retired, picked Martin Van Buren to run
    • Replaced Calhoun, when Calhoun resigned
    • Ruled Democratic Party in NY
- Martin Van Buren
  • "Old Kinderhook"
  • Blamed for Panic of 1837
    • Caused by Jackson
  • Established Independent Treasury
    • "Pet Banks" for just federal money
- Election of 1840
  • Democrats (Martin Van Buren)
    • Precedent: no one who has a depression gets reelected
  • Whigs (William Henry Harrison)
    • Precedent: every Whig nominee is an ex war hero
    • Nominated by BIG 3: Calhoun, Clay, Webster
      • Looking for puppet
    • VP = Tyler
    • "Tippecanoe, and Tyler, too!"
  • 1st modern election
    • "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" Campaign Pin, 1840
      • Harrison's Campaign
      • Common folk, Good Ole' Boy
  • More people voted than ever before
    • No more property qualifications
  • Harrison wins
    • Dies 30 days after election
  • John Tyler (VP) took over
    • Originally Democrat, then became a Whig (hated Jackson)
    • Still Democratic philosophy
- John Tyler
  • Originally Democrat, then became a Whig (hated Jackson)
  • Still Democratic philosophy
  • BIG 3's plan falls apart
  • Vetoes almost all of the Whig legislation
Most of Cabinet resigns
- **Jacksonian Politics**
  - 1824 - 1840
  - BIG changes in American politics

- **Party System**
  - Beginning of the modern 'two-party' system
    - Democrats and Whigs
  - Third Parties
    - Never get big
    - Only for specific purpose
    - Short lived -> but once they die, platform gets incorporated into one of the parties
  - Popular politics
    - Emotional appeal
  - Mass conventions

- **Strong Executive**
  - Used office to dominate his party
  - Good of the whole country as opposed to personal interest
  - Before him: Washington, TJ
  - Example:
    - Force Bill

- **Changing Emphasis to States' Rights**
  - Supported authority of states against the national government
    - But he drew the line at the concept of nullification
  - Strong nation = sovereign states
  - Example:
    - Maysville Road
    - Did not enforce Marshall's rulings on Indians
1789 to 1841

Growing Population
- Until 1820 natural reproduction
- After 1820 influx of immigrants
  - British Isles (Irish)
- 1/3 living west of the Appalachians

Farming Sector
- Cities = big market for food
- Progressively less and less people farm
- Affordable land
- Staple crops
  - Cash crops (other than cotton)
  - Grain
  - Veggies, foodstuffs
- Short staple cotton
  - Can grow enormous amount
  - Alabama, Louisiana, Texas
    - Slavery = big
  - Western farmers supply food for slaves

Other Economic Developments
- Fishing
  - New England and Chesapeake
  - Whale (blubber = oil for lights)
- Lumbering
  - Shipbuilding
  - Population moving West (no trees there)
- Fur Trade
  - Oregon
  - Joint occupancy with Britain
- Trade with the Spanish
  - Mexico
  - Santa Fe Trail
    - New Mexico -> northeast to Independence, Missouri

Business
- Business Cycle
  - Boom and Bust
  - Nothing to stop it
  - Fixed itself
- Favorable Business SC Cases
  - Fletcher v. Peck (1810)
  - Dartmouth v. Woodward (1819)
  - McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
  - Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)
  - Charles Rivers Bridge v. Warren Bridge (1835)
General Incorporation Law

- Laissez Fair
  - Hands-Off gov. policy
  - Believed to be good at the time

- Distribution of wealth
  - American Revolution: 10% of pop = 45% of wealth
  - 1845: top 4% = 65%
  - 1860: top 1% = 50%
  - 1930s: top 1% = 99%
  - The gap between rich and poor was widening

- Transportation Revolution (American System)
  - Problem evident in War of 1812
  - Only method = wagons
  - Rivers only go one way
    - Hard to go against current without power

- Roads
  - First Turnpike
    - Toll road
    - 1790 - Lancaster, PA
  - Cumberland (National Road)
    - 1811
    - East-west national road
    - Only federal road
    - 30 feet wide paved with crushed stone
  - Built by states and private companies
  - Corduroy roads
    - Put trees side by side
    - Very bumpy
  - Suspension bridge over the Ohio river
    - 1010 feet long; 153 feet above the river
  - By 1840, roads criss-crossed with roads
    - Rains = muddy roads

- Conestoga Covered Wagons
  - Freight wagon

- Practical inventions
  - Higher profit
    - 1800 -> 41 patents were approved
    - 1860 -> 4,357
  - Eli Whitney
    - Cotton Gin
    - Gun Factory (interchangeable parts)
  - Oliver Evans
    - First prototype of the locomotive
  - John Deere
    - Steel Plow
  - Cyrus McCormick
    - Mechanical Reaper - 1831
  - Samuel F.B. Morse
    - Telegraph - 1840
    - Far away faster
  - Cyrus Field
Transatlantic Cable, 1858
- Elias Howe
  - Foot pedal
- Isaac Singer
  - Sewing machine
- Expanding agriculture
  - More people coming to cities = higher demand for food
- "Yankee Ingenuity"

Travel by water
- 1807 Robert Fulton's Clermont
- Can go upstream
- Wood / Coal for fuel
  - Fires common
- Very fast for the time (4.7 mph)
- South uses small
- By 1850
  - Nearly 800 steamboats
  - Could navigate small rivers
  - Mississippi and its tributaries
  - Transport cotton
- High benefits and risks
  - Snags, ice, bursting boilers, collisions, fires, sand bars
  - 1/3 built before 1850 lost in accidents

Canals
- Most efficient transportation
- Eerie Canal
  - Great Lakes and NYC
  - Very profitable = cut price of shipping
  - Made manufacturing practical
- Many canals failed
  - Very expensive to build
- Inhibited growth of railroad
  - Took a lot of money to build, therefore need to keep canal revenue up

Clipper Ship
- 1830s - 1860s
- As much canvas as possible
- Only for international trade
- Very fast
  - Get goods to forest markets rapidly

Railroads = Iron Horse
- Ashes come out the smoke pipe and into train
- Eventually transform transportation in US
  - Took long time to develop
- 1830
  - 13 miles of track built by Baltimore & Ohio
- 1850
  - 9000 miles of RR track
- 1860
  - 31,000 miles of RR track
- Slow
Because they want everyone to use canals

- **Effects:**
  - **NATIONAL ECONOMY**
  - Goods ship from any region to any other region
  - More Nationalism
  - Food prices fell
  - Goods became cheaper
  - Enabled Mail
  - 1825 - First home mail delivery
  - 1847 - First postage stamp
  - Newspapers
    - Informed of what is happening all around the country
    - National issues
  - Rural communities got access to politics
  - BIG: Northeast connected with Old Northwest
    - West and East = buddies
    - 2 against 1: (West and East against South)

- **Industrialization**
  - Before
    - Community manufacturing (cottage system)
    - Individual artisans
  - Rise of the **Factory System**
    - **Samuel Slater** = grandfather of the whole thing
      - Memorized building plans for a textile plant
      - Came to America from Britain in 1789
      - 1st successful spinning mill
      - 1813
        - 1st modern manufacturing plant
        - Everything under one roof
        - Boston
    - **Eli Whitney**
      - Cotton gin
      - Interchangeable parts for rifles
  - **Corporations**
    - Limited liability
    - Assumes legal status of a human being in court
    - Shares the risk
    - By 1830 most states had incorporation laws
  - Side industries that go along with growth of industry
    - Banking
    - Insurance
    - Real estate firms
  - **Labor Supply**
    - **Lowell System** = (Waltham System)
      - Lowell girls
      - Boarding homes at the factory site
      - Morally healthy environment
        - Very strict hours
        - Church on Sunday
        - Men not allowed
- Matron in charge of boarding house
  - 350lb woman with a hair bun
- Part of money went to pay room and board
- No safety facilities (lung diseases)
- Signed contract for a year
- A lot of people involved
- Failure
  - Because expensive to house women
  - Replaced by immigrants
- Early Union Movement
  - Virtually no impact
- Results of INDUSTRIALIZATION
  - Economic: Boosted economy
  - Social: Separation between classes
  - Political: New party
  - Future Problems: Sectionalism, Economic, Social problems in the future

- Educational Development
  - Public Schools
    - None before 1815
    - Endorsed in some states, but sponsored by private institutions
  - Private Schools
    - Aristocratic
    - Sponsored by private institutions (Corporations or Church)
    - To teach the nation's leaders
    - Church schools in South
    - No education for the poor, slaves or women
  - New York Free School
    - For the poor (men)
  - Cult of Domesticity
    - Job of woman: provide nice home environment
    - Reason: woman are moral than men
      - Woman's "sphere" = refuge from cruel outside world
    - Originally wasn’t insult
    - Increase in industry = reemergence of CoD
  - 1st occupation for woman
    - Teacher
  - Low divorce rate
    - Because women couldn’t survive on their own

- 1850s
  - Regional Specialization
    - East -> Industry
    - South -> Cotton & Slavery
    - West -> Nation's "Breadbasket"
  - Immigration
    - 38% = Irish
      - Catholic (problem)
      - Anti-Catholic sentiment in the US
      - Potato famine
    - 30% = Germans
      - Broken up into principalities
- Fleeing draft
- Protestant
  - Nativists
    - Native-born Americans don’t like immigrants
    - Form party
      - Know-Nothing Party
        - Secret Society
        - a.k.a.
          - "The Supreme Order of the Star-Spangled Banner"
          - American Party
        - One thing held together
          - Hatred of immigrants

- Ante-Bellum Culture
  - Means "Before the Civil-War"
  - Transition and Instability
    - Cause: growth of industry

- Romanticism
  - Idea: "Everything is wonderful"
  - Literature
    - James Fenimore Cooper
    - Walt Whitman
    - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
    - Herman Melville
    - Edgar Allan Poe
  - Fine Arts
    - The Hudson River School
      - Shows nature
      - Picturesque (idealized landscape)
      - Shows good wishes for the US
    - Transcendentalists
      - Henry David Thoreau
      - Ralph Waldo Emerson
      - Came from European Romanticism
      - "Liberation from understanding and cultivation of reasoning"
      - Don’t have to pay attention to natural law
        - Transcending science
        - Spirit transcends science

- Utopians
  - "Perfect societies"
    - Responses to hardships/change
    - Communal living and free love
  - Brook Farm
  - New Harmony
  - Oneida Community
  - Amana Community

- The Mormons
  - Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints
Part of utopian movements

*Polygamy*
- Mormon man = many wives
- Mormon woman = one husband
- Because more woman are in higher ratio during utopian movements

*Joseph Smith*
- Started Church
- Found "Book of Mormon"
- Killed

Grew to about 30,000 - 40,000
- Nauvoo, IL

*Brigham Young*
- Took over Mormon Church
- Goal: take Mormons out of US
  - Went West to Utah (Mexico)
  - Discrete community

- **Reform Movements**
  - *Temperance*
    - No Drinking!
  - *Public Schools*
    - *Horace Mann*
    - Supported by taxes
    - Why? So common man can do uncommon things

- **Second Great Awakening**
  - "*Spiritual Reform from Within*"
    - Reaction to all reform
    - Change happens within the individual
    - Emotion
    - Person-oriented
    - How do I get salvation? Through myself; my spirit talks to God
  - **Biggest cause:** Industrialization
  - **Opposite of:** Puritanism
    - Either born with it or without it; nothing can change it
    - Now you can change it
  - **Religious Revivalism**
  - **Ideal of Equality**
    - Little effect in the South
    - Because it called for equality
  - **Off springs:**
    - *Temperance*
      - Against drinking - "Demon Rum"
      - "*Lips that touch liquor will never touch mine*
      - American Temperance Society (1826)
      - *Beecher Family*
        - *Harriet Beecher-Stow - Uncle Tom's Cabin*
        - Also abolition
    - *Asylum and Penal Reform (Dorothea Dix)*
      - To help the insane
      - Ice bath - to quiet the insane
    - *Penitentiaries (Dorothea Dix)*
- Rehabilitation
- Try to turn prisoners into productive citizens

- Women's rights
  - Grimké Sisters (also abolitionists)
  - Seneca Falls, NY
    - Convection
    - Declaration of Cinaments
      - Declaration of Independence but "man" changed to "woman"
      - Almost worked, by Abolition took precedence

- Education / Public Schools
  - Horace Mann (Massachusetts)
  - Because of Puritans
  - Paid by taxes
  - To educate the common man, so they could make informed decisions with voting

- Abolition
  - Primary movement
  - Overriding other smaller movements (women's rights)

  - Leaders:
    - Women (middle and upper class)
    - Because males did not care about these things
    - George Woodsfield - 1st awakening
    - Charles G. Finney - 2nd awakening

  - "Benevolent Empire"
    - Revivalism
    - Talking about emotional religion

  - Burned-Over District
    - Center of revivalism movement
    - Upstate NY
    - "burning topics"

- Revival meetings
  - Camp meetings
  - Shows
  - Went around from town to town to town
    - Carried tents and portable stages

- Shakers
  - Mother Ann Lee
    - Ceremony = all dancing (shaking)
  - Utopian movement
  - More women than men
  - Shaker furniture style
    - Practical (to open up floor space)
    - Furniture on the wall
    - Functional

- Early 19c Women
  - Unable to vote
  - Legal status of a minor
  - Single-> could own her own property
  - Married -> no control over her property or her children
- Husband dead -> to sons -> no sons then maybe to her
  - Could not initiate divorce
  - Couldn’t make wills
  - Could sing a contract
  - Bring up lawsuit only under husband's permission
- **Slavery**
  - *"Peculiar Institution"
  - Cotton, tobacco, rice
  - **Plantation System**
    - Plantation
      - Plantation house = "big house"
      - Slave quarters
      - More independent than farms
      - Overseers
    - Encourages lack of big cities
  - **Gang System**
    - Group of workers (team)
    - Rotated through different fields
  - **Domestic slave**
    - Work in "big house"
    - Good food
    - Cook
    - Nanny
  - **Slaves reaction to Slavery**
    - "soldiering"
      - Working barely enough to not get whipped
    - Sabotage
      - Mess with mechanical equipment
    - Running away
      - Slave chasers bring them back
      - Expensive to the master
      - Cut of their toes/foot
    - Rebellion
      - Gabriel Prosser (Richmond, 1800)
      - Denmark Vesey (Charleston, 1822)
      - Nat Turner (Virginia 1831)
  - **William Lloyd Garrison**
    - Immediate emancipation
    - *The Liberator* - newspaper
  - Liberia
    - Back-to-Africa movement
  - **Frederick Douglass**
    - Black
    - The North Star

- **Manifest Destiny**
  - God's will
  - Moving West
    - Oregon country
  - "mountain men"
  - **John Jacob Astor**
    - 1st American millionaire
- American Fur Company
  - Missionaries
    - 1840s
    - Wrote letters back to congregations
      - Praised the land
      - More people migrating
  - "Oregon Fever"
    - Everyone wants to go west

- Texas
  - Part of Mexico
  - Not many residents
    - No taxes = no revenue
  - Huge land grants
    - Stephen Austin
    - More and more Americans coming
    - Be careful what you wish for - only Americans settling, obnoxious, becoming Americanized
  - US offered to buy
    - MX refused
  - By 1838:
    - 35,000 "gringos" were homesteading on Texas land
  - Rules to settle
    - Catholic, no slaves, agreed to follow Mexican law
  - Flood of immigrants
    - Raise taxes
    - Hey! 1776, taxation w/o representation
  - Texan Independence
    - 1836
  - War
    - Santa Anna attacked Alamo (300 Americans)
    - Sam Houston - American
      - Defeated Santa Anna
  - Lone Star Republic
    - Looked to GB and France for agreements
    - Doing it for leverage to get US attn.
  - Petitioned US Gov. to take Texas into the Union
    - Jackson said no
    - Would offset the slave balance
    - Van Buren said no
    - Tyler bring them in
  - Texas Question
    - Calhoun negotiated an annexation treaty with Texas
      - Everyone assumed that since Calhoun did the negotiating, Texas would come in as a slave state
    - Treaty has to be approved by 2/3 vote in Senate
      - NOT ratified

- New Mexico and California
  - Ports: SF, LA, SD
  - Belonged to Mexico… US wants it
- **Aroostook War**
  - v. Canada
  - Dispute between Maine and Canada border
    - Fistfight
    - Maine farmers v. Canadian construction workers
    - Almost triggered a major conflict
  - *Webster-Ashburton Treaty* of 1842
    - Cut the land right in the middle
    - 49° border over the LA purchase land
    - Both the US and GB would patrol ocean in search of illegal slave importation
  - Canadian rebels against GB (supported by Am.)
  - **Caroline Affair**
    - Supplied Canadian rebels with arms
    - On American side of the border
    - British burnt down the ship
  - Creole Incident
    - British give refugee to runaway slaves who steal a ship
  - British upset, Canadians upset, Americans upset
  - British navy getting pushy
  - Americans raised 50,000 troops

- **Election of 1844**
  - Democratic frontrunner = *Martin Van Buren*
  - Whig frontrunner = *Henry Clay*
  - **Hot Issue = Texas**
    - Clay and Van Buren agreed not to talk about Texas during campaign
  - Democratic convention
    - Van Buren = not electable
    - Case of "dark horse" (last person excepted to win)
    - *James K. Polk* nominated
      - "Young Hickory" = Polk
      - "Old Hickory" = Jackson
  - Polk's big issue:
    - Westward Expansion
    - Motto: "54-40 or fight"
    - Texas and Oregon
    - Manifest Destiny
  - Clay
    - Vacillated on the issue
    - Portrayed as indecisive
  - Polk won
  - **Tyler** 'his accidency'
    - "lame-duck"
    - Polk's win = mandate that people want expansion (manifest destiny)
    - Comes up with getting Texas
    - *Joint resolution* of Congress = only needs majority vote
  - Texas
    - in the union before Mexican-War
      - Issue in the war BUT was a STATE BEFORE THE WAR
      - STATE BEFORE POLK
  - Tyler got Texas
  - Liberty Party
- **Polk**
  - 4 Goals:
    - *Lower tariff* = accomplished
    - *Independent treasury* (created by Van Buren) = reinstated
      - Pet banks had other money, it = only federal money
    - *Get Oregon* = got it
    - *Get California* = got it
    - Do everything in one term
  - Doesn’t want a two front war
    - Compromised at 49th parallel
    - Oregon Treaty of 1846
  - Immediate causes of Mexican War:
    - Territory
    - Mexican Gov = unstable
    - When Texas accepted into the union, Mexico severed diplomatic relations with the US
  - US offered to buy California
    - John Slidell
    - Cancel all debts and damages
    - $5 million for disputed lands in Texas
    - $25 million for CA
  - Mexican War
    - Pro: South
    - Anti: Northern Abolitionists
    - In favor: Believers of Manifest Destiny

- Polk sends troops into disputed territory
  - General Zachary Taylor ("Old Rough and Ready") took up position, 8 days later,
  - Mexican patrol attacked American patrol
    - Polk asked for war declaration- May 13, 1846

- Lincoln- Spot Resolution
  - Wanted to see where blood shed
  - Wanted to see where location, whether in disputed territory or American soil

- Divide among Americans
  - YES: Mexico provoked, manifest destiny, Democrats
  - NO: Polk's political enemies, Northern Abolitionists, Whigs

- September 13, 1847: Mexico City fell, still Mexico refused to negotiate peace

- **Nicholas Trist**
  - Signed the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
  - February 2, 1848
  - Polk disagreed… wanted all of Mexico
  - But, Senate ratified Treaty anyways
  - Increased US territory by 1/3
    - Took away 60% of their territory

- **Wilmot Proviso**
  - David Wilmot said any land annexed from Mexico is free, not slave
  - South against it
  - Passed in the House, failed in the Senate
South realizes that they are losing power
Continually reintroduced as legislation
Reaction
- South: The North reaaaaallly wants to abolish slavery
- North: realizes only reason South supported Mexican War was slavery

4 Views of Slavery after MW:
- New Territories belong to states not Gov., and since the states own it, you cannot prohibit moving personal property (slaves) from state to state; Constitution was formed by the states… Feds can't prohibit slavery
  - John C. Calhoun
- Precedent: Fed. Gov prohibiting slavery; Missouri Compromise; Northwest Ordinance
- Extend 36-30 line to the Pacific Ocean
- Popular Sovereignty: let the people who settle in the territory
  - Douglass

Elections of 1848
- Hot Issue: SLAVERY
  - Better keep quiet on this
  - Too volatile
- Lewis Cass - Democrat
- General Zachary Taylor - Whig (War Hero)
  - No one knew anything about him
  - He never voted once in his life, before being president
- Martin Van Buren - Free Soil Party (abolitionists) --> 3rd Party
- Taylor won a narrow victory

Largest slave market = Wash. DC

Gold in California
- January 24, 1848 discovered at Sutter's Mill, not far from Sacramento
- By next year, CA population swelled from 14,000 to 100,000
- "Forty Niners" made CA a wild and lawless place
- Enough people to start a state
- Taylor tells them to skip territorial phase and come directly in as a state
- No slaves
  - Because no way to protect property (slaves)
  - Going to come in as a free state

Compromise of 1850
- Clay's last compromise
- South Paranoid
  - Southerners afraid of slaves (paranoid)
  - Southerners afraid of CA being free
  - Harriet Tubman taking slaves out
- Nashville Convention
  - Southerners meet in Nashville to talk about alternatives
- Compromise
  - North got:
    - California = free state
    - Disputed land between TX and NM = goes to NM (free)
    - NM and Utah = popular sovereignty
abolished slave trade in DC

- South got
- Stricter Fugitive slave laws (enforcing them)
- Fed Gov pay Texas' $10 million pre-annexation debt
- Congress would declare that it did not have jurisdiction over the slave trade
- Congress would not abolish slavery itself in DC
  - Stephen A. Douglass
    - Popular Sovereignty
    - Split C1850
    - Sponsored Railroad

- Nothings is coming close to resolving slavery
  - Taylor doesn’t the C1850
  - But he dies
  - VP = Millard Fillmore takes over
    - Likes C1850
  - Congress doesn’t like it
  - Douglass said C1850 = 8 different bills
  - Eventually each one was passed as its own law

- Election of 1852
  - Democratic - "Dark horse" Franklin Pierce
  - Whigs - General Winfield Scott
  - Easy victory for Pierce
  - Whigs split on sectional issues
    - North v. South
    - Slavery
    - Falling apart
  - Free Soil Party - fell into chunks
    - Its main issue already resolved
  - Tired of talking about slavery

- Pierce and "Young America"
  - Railroads (cotton, clipper ships, commerce)
  - Dough faced president
    - Northerner who favored Southern politics
    - Favored slavery
  - Commodore Matthew Perry 1853
    - Opened up trade to Japan
  - Reciprocity Treaty 1854
    - Free-trade with Canada
  - Gadsden Purchase 1853
    - To build a transcontinental Southern railroad
    - $15 million
  - Ostend Manifesto
    - Lets tell Spain that if they don’t want to sell Cuba, we'll take it
    - Angered Northerners
  - Offers Spain to buy Cuba
  - Decline of Two Party System
    - Compromisers dead
    - Not a good political structure
- Nativist Movement
- Growth of Sectionalism
- Fugitive Slaves
  - North - very racist, but opposed to slavery morally
  - Get people off the fence
- **Fugitive Slave Laws**
  - Any citizen had to assist in capturing a fugitive slave
  - Unfair trial
  - Kidnapping
- States pass *personal liberty laws*
  - Against federal law
  - Slow down the federal court system
  - Accused fugitive slaves had personal liberties
  - South feeling pushed around
- **Uncle Tom's Cabin**
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - "So, this is the little lady that started the Civil War" - Abraham Lincoln
  - Pure propaganda
  - 300,000 copies in first printing
  - Banned in the South

- **Transcontinental Railroad**
  - California - Chicago
  - Passes through Unorganized Territories
    - Needed to get Nebraska and Kansas
  - **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
    - 1854
    - Senator *Stephen A. Douglas* of IL
    - Organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska
    - Would include the repeal of the Missouri Compromise
    - Popular Sovereignty in Nebraska and Kansas
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
  - 1854 (Pierce administration)
  - *Stephen A. Douglas* of IL
  - Organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to build a transcontinental railroad through IL
  - Repeal of the Missouri Compromise
  - *Popular Sovereignty*
    - Nebraska = everyone knew it would be free
    - Kansas = people moving their to express opinion about slavery
      - Northern farmers (majority)
      - Southern / Northern fire-eaters
  - Result:
    - Start of *Republican Party*
    - Outrage in the North because of the repeal of Missouri Compromise
    - Split the Whig Party (north / south) (slave / not slave)

- **The Republican Party**
  - Anti-slavery (no spread)
  - Many former Democrats, Whigs and Know-Nothings
  - Almost entire in the North
  - Grew rapidly
  - Slavery should be banned from all territories - confined to the states where it already existed, allowed to expand no further

- **Bleeding Kansas**
  - Fire-eaters
  - Abolitionists / Pro-Slavery = settle families in Kansas
  - Free-Soil (anti-slavery) = majority
    - Small farmers, anti-slavery, but not fire-eaters
  - *Beecher's Bibles*
    - Rev. Beecher send guns in cartons labeled "Bibles" to be used by Abolitionists
  - *Missouri Ruffians*
    - Came to Kansas for elections
    - Come early, Vote often!
    - Left after elections
  - Election fraud
    - Pro-slavery won
    - Everybody knew
  - Ran vote again
    - Free-soil won
  - 2 Governments
    - Lecompton
      - Form little government (pro-slavery)
      - Going through the process of bringing Kansas in as a slave state
    - Another place
      - Form little government (free)
      - Going through the process of bringing Kansas in as a free state
    - Claiming both to be legitimate
Both sides start carrying arms

- Guerilla Warfare
- **Sack of Lawrence**
  - Missouri Ruffians came into Lawrence and killed all 133 males (including children)
  - Rationality starting to go away
  - Do it to make a statement
- **John Brown**
  - Fanatical abolitionist
  - **Massacre of Pottawatomie Creek**
    - Butchered 5 people in PC
    - Retaliation for Sack of Lawrence
- Popular sovereignty is struggling
- **Charles Sumner**
  - Senator from MA
  - Made a speech *"The Crime Against Kansas"*
  - Trashing everyone who is pro-slavery
  - Degraded SC Sen. Andrew Butler (old-timer)
- **Andrew Butler**
  - Senator from SC
- **Preston Brooks**
  - Butler's nephew
  - Rep. from SC
  - Beat Sumner badly with a cane
  - Office full of canes sent by his constituency
- (3 people above) Show how things were deteriorating

- **Election of 1856**
  - **Democrats** - *James Buchanan*
    - Early 1850s = ambassador to GB
    - Nobody knew what he stood for (he didn’t either)
  - **Know-Nothings** - *Millard Fillmore*
    - President after Taylor
    - Many annoyed -> throw support for Republicans
  - **Republicans** - *John C. Fremont*
    - First time Republicans are running
    - Motto: "Free-soil, Free men and Fremont!"
  - Southerners denounced Republican party
  - Democrats: if there is ever a Republican elected president of the US, they would secede from the union
  - Buchanan won

- **Dred Scott v. Sanford**
  - Supreme Court case
  - Dred Scott = slave
    - Owned by Capt. Sanford
    - Brought Dred Scott around with him
  - Goes to IL
    - No slavery due to Northwest Ordinance
  - Represented by a group of abolitionists
    - Sued for him
  - At first *Roger B. Taney* didn’t want to hear this case
- Appointed by Andrew Jackson
  - Southerner
    - Buchanan said that he didn’t want slavery to be an issue, so I would like the SC to hear the case and use it as a precedent
    - Ruled
      - Dred Scott was a slave therefore he could not sue
      - The Federal Gov. could not limit anyone from taking their property anywhere in the US
      - Ruled that the Compromise of 1820 = unconstitutional (but it was already gone)
    - SC = slavery could not be prohibited
    - Knocked the Northern fence-sitters off the fence
- **Lecompton Constitution**
  - Pro-slavery wants to bring Kansas as a slave state into the union
  - If pro LC -> additional would be allowed
  - Previous slaves taken for granted
  - Free send their own petition
  - People gave up statehood to stay against slavery
- **Panic of 1857**
  - Very short, severe
  - Business cycle
  - 3 causes:
    - Over-speculation in RR and public lands (people see potential) (where are the RR going to be?)
    - Banks did shaky things during Pierce… fell apart
    - Europe: Crimean War -> British investment stopped coming
  - North's reason
    - Effect of slave states = low tariffs
  - South not affected
    - Because cotton is booming
  - South's reason
    - Not the tariff… our system is better than yours
- **Lincoln-Douglas Debates**
  - 1858
  - IL Senatorial debate
  - Incumbent = *Stephen A. Douglas*
    - Front-runner for president
    - Well-known
    - 5' 3"
  - Vertical Hyphen = *Abraham Lincoln*
    - No national notoriety
    - 6' 4"
  - Series of 7 Debates all over IL
    - Freeport, IL = critical discussion
      - Lincoln knew he had Douglas
      - Do you support SC? Yes
      - Do you believe in Popular Sovereignty? Yes
      - Contradiction b/c of Dred v. Sanford
    - Douglas accused Lincoln of
      - Abolitionist
- Mixing the races
  o Lincoln accused Douglas of
    o Not caring
  o Freeport Doctrine
    o Douglas' response to Lincoln
      o b/c slavery requires special regulations to exist (black codes)
      o People of any territory could exclude slavery simply by demanding to pass any of
        the special laws that slave jurisdictions usually passed for their protection
      o Just don’t have the laws that support slavery
  o Douglas elected senator
  o Lincoln started to get national publicity
  o Douglas shot himself in the foot
    o Democrat (Southern party)
    o Mapped out a plan for abolitionists to bypass Dred Scott decision
  o Sig.
    o Sectionalism
    o Breaking apart party

- Incidents
  o John Brown's Raid
    o Attacked American Gov. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, VA
    o Encourage slaves to come and get weapons
    o Hopeful of progressive slave rebellions
    o Virginia militia led by Robert E. Lee suppressed the attack
    o South paranoid
      o Slave rebellion fired up by Yankees
    o Headline
      o Get trial quick so John Brown doesn’t become a martyr
        o Handled himself well at the trial
        o People started thinking he was saint = ideas were good
    o South feels unsafe in Union
    o North
      o Lincoln / logical: he broke the law, he deserves punishment
      o Some think he is a hero
  o Hinton Helper
    o Wrote book
      o The Impeding Crisis in the South
    o Only people benefiting were the slave owners
    o Banned in South (censored mail)
    o South feels pushed
    o North says South is narrow-minded
  o Kansas-Nebraska Act
  o Bleeding Kansas
  o Fugitive Slave Act

- Election of 1860
  o Northern Democrats - Douglas
    o Southerners upset because of Freeport
    o Did not win 2/3 of party, only majority
    o Convention in Charleston
    o Platform: Popular Sovereignty
    o Made a nationwide speaking tour
Southern Democrats - John C. Breckinridge
- Fire-eaters walked out
- Baltimore
- Breckinridge = Buchanan's VP
- From Kentucky
- Platform: Federal Slave Code

Constitutional Union Party - Bell
- Has-been's, old timers
- From Tennessee
- Old Whigs, random old democrats
- Platform: I believe in the Constitution

Republicans - Lincoln
- Met in Chicago
- Knew that they were going to win, because others were split
- Didn’t want a radical
- Platform: for all Northerners
  - 160 acres of homestead
  - Federal support of Transcontinental RR
  - No spread of slavery into Territories

Result:
- Highest popular vote (40%), but not majority
- Douglas 2nd most popular, but only carried one state
- Lincoln won w/o receiving one Southern vote

- Lincoln
  - No intention of disturbing slavery where it is already established

South Secedes
- December 20, 1860
  - South Carolina secedes
  - By February 1st - 6 states left
- 1st capital = Montgomery
- Constitution similar but modified
- Jefferson Davis - President
- Northern Response
  - Buchanan
    - Lame-duck
    - Secession = unconstitutional
    - But unconstitutional to stop it
    - "Let erring sisters go in peace"
- Crittenden Compromise
  - Amendment to Constitution
    - Keep slavery where it is already
    - Extend 36-30 line to Pacific Ocean

- Mexican War!
  - Manifest Destiny
  - Leads to Civil War

- Fort Sumter
- **Key Concepts:**

- **Effects:**
  - Catalyst in the industrialization of US
  - Industrial capitalist class became dominant
  - Federal Gov. paramount in relation to states
  - Race and class relations were profoundly affected by the war
  - The Civil War ended the institution of slavery

- **The War:**
  - *Fort Sumpter*, 4:30am, April 12, 1861
    - Physical victory for South
    - Political victory for Lincoln
      - Stayed in North's possession
      - Lincoln wants to bring South back in
      - Writes Jefferson Davis a note: going to re-supply with food
      - South looks like the aggressor
  - Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers
    - To suppress rebellion
    - 4 more Southern states seceded
  - *Border States*
    - In the Union, but slave states
    - Kentucky (Ohio River); Delaware; Maryland (DC - capital); Missouri
  - Suspended writ of *habeas corpus*
    - Arrested Confederates in Maryland
    - *Chief Justice Taney*
      - Appointed by Jackson
      - Declared unconstitutional
  - *Trent Affair*
    - *James Mason* and *John Slidell* = emissaries to GB
    - Stopped neutral ship (Britain's) and took both men off
      - Similar to impressment
    - Lincoln apologized immediately and sent the men back
  - *Northern Strengths*
    - 22 million - no slaves
    - Considerably more factories, wealth, more diverse economy
    - Strong central government
    - Internationally recognized
    - Superior system of railroads
  - *Southern Strengths*
    - 6 million whites
    - Defensive war
  - *Anaconda Plan*
    - Naval blockade
    - Purpose
      - To stop trade
Imports & Exports

- Control Mississippi River
- Navy grew over the war
- Problem for South
  - Held cotton back, despite blockade… to raise price
  - Britain started getting cotton from Egypt

- North named after rivers and creeks
- South named battles after cities, towns, villages

**Battles:**

- **Antietam** - 1862
  - 23,000 deaths - 1 day
  - Bloodiest one day battle
  - Army of Potomac (North, McClellan) v. Army of Virginia (South, Lee)
  - Stalemate… but first time North didn't get killed
    - Even, though, North found Lee's lost battle plans
  - Lincoln needs a military victory
  - **Emancipation Proclamation**
    - Only freed the slaves in states of rebellion
    - Changed goal of the war - slavery
    - Britain won't support the South

- **Gettysburg** - 1863
  - McLennan fired --> Burnside (admitted he was incompetent) fired --> Hooker fired --> Mead
  - Lee heads for Gettysburg
  - Stumble into each other
  - 3 day battle
    - Last day disaster for the South (Stonewall Jackson died before)
    - First time Lee messes up big time
  - Last time Lee would leave the South to fight North
  - Mead fails to counterattack
    - Could've finish the war right then

- **Vicksburg** - 1863
  - North - Ulysses S. Grant… #2 man = William Tecumseh Sherman
  - Mississippi River fell
  - Grant sent to the East (Commander of the Potomac)
    - Changed war
      - Dug trenches
      - Fought every day (high casualties, but slowly it worked)

- **Telegraph**
  - Daily updates

- **Elections of 1864**
  - Lincoln
    - Expects defeat
  - McClellan
    - Platform: negotiate peace
  - Turning point
    - Sherman wins Atlanta

- Sherman's March to the Sea
  - 60 mile wide
  - Killed and burned all goods, houses, cattle, trees, railroads
- **Appomattox Court House** - April 9, 1865
  - Last battle
  - Lee (Army of Virginia) surrenders to Grant

- **Impact of the War**
  - North + South transformed dramatically
  - Slavery was abolished
    - 13th Amendment
  - 14th Amendment
    - Equal protection under law
  - 15th Amendment
    - Right to vote
  - Planter class was defeated
  - South came under military rule
  - Emergence of the US as a nation state
    - No longer a confederation of states
  - The Morrill Tariff
    - High protective tariff
    - No one in South in Gov. to protest it
  - The Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862
    - Growth of higher education
    - Agriculture and Mining (A&M schools… etc)
  - The Homestead Act of 1861
    - Further development of the West
    - 60 acres to anyone who improved it
  - A banking act (1863) creating the national Banking System
  - A loose immigration law
  - Railroads (links East and West)
  - Union Army - 180,000 black soldiers
  - First modern war
Reconstruction
Thursday, January 11, 2007
9:41 AM

- **1863 - 1877**
  - Started before the war ended
  - Lincoln had it planned

- **Key Concepts**
  - Attitude and economic / political forces influenced the Reconstruction
    - Capitalism
    - No money to pay for the labor (South)
    - Freed men trained to farm
      - They were Republican base in the South
  - Republicans sought to contain the blacks in the South
    - Want to give them the minimum to be content to stay in the South
    - Power base in the South should grow
  - Lincoln / Johnson's beliefs
    - Union was perpetual; couldn’t divide it
    - Reconstruction would fall under the purview of the Executive
  - South's view
    - There was secession, we fought, we won
  - *Conquered Province's Theory*
    - South was just like any other foreign nation;
    - Congress should control Reconstruction
  - Radical Republicans
    - Believe in punishing the South
  - Southern "redeemers"
    - Want to go back to the same socio-economic system
    - Angered radical Republicans

- **Expansion of Federal Government**
  - *Freedman's Bureau*
    - 1865
    - 1st federal welfare program
    - Operated by General O.O. Howard
    - Goal: take care of freedman: food and economic assistance
      1. Freed blacks
      2. Poor white people
      3. Education (literacy)
    - Difficulties with aid
    - Education worked
  - Conscription
  - Assumed responsibility for protecting Constitutional rights of freed man
  - *Greenbacks*
    - Paper money
    - Inflation (no gold to back it up)
    - Greenbacks = north; had value
    - Confederate money = south; worthless
  - Growing relationship between Gov. and capital (business)

- **Economic + Political Foundations**
  - Racism
- **Competition in the labor force**
- **Political base in the South**
- **Confederate elite is a threat to Northern reconstruction thinkers**
  - Prohibit them the right to vote / hold office

- **10 Percent Plan**
  - Lincoln's plan
  - Make the adjustment fast, easy
  - Extremely moderate
  - When 10% of the State in the South took a loyalty oath to Constitution and agreed to abolish slavery they would be able to come back in and get reconstructed
  - Assassinated
  - Andrew Johnson took over

- **Andrew Johnson**
  - From Tennessee
  - Originally democratic
  - Pro-South
    - Agreed with Lincoln's plan
  - **Johnson's Plan**
    - After war
    - CHANGE: Required to ratify the 13th amendment to abolish slavery

- **Wade-Davis Bill**
  - 1864 (before end of war)
  - Counter to Lincoln's plan
  - Reconstruction in hands of Congress
  - Banned slavery
  - High ranking confederates disenfranchised
  - 50% of pop had to "eat the dog"
    - Iron-clad oath that they had not helped Confederate Army
    - Insult to the South
  - Lincoln pocket vetoed Wade-Davis Bill
    - Then got assassinated
  - Results
    - South got back easy into the union
    - Same Southern elite people who were in charge before get elected easily
    - Congress said: North won the war, we won't seat you
    - Johnson pardoned many Confederate officials
    - Nothing was done to enfranchise Southern blacks
    - Later Black Codes emerge and limited freedmen

- **Civil Rights Act of 1866**
  - To counteract easiness of Johnson's plan
  - Black freedman = total citizens and equal
  - Attempts to resist these right were illegal
  - Federal gov, not the states would enforce the act
  - Johnson vetoed
    - Passed over veto
  - Republicans were afraid of SC finding it unconstitutional

- **14th Amendment**
Something to fall back on to preserve the Civil Rights Act
Defined citizenship rights not only for freed slaves, but all American
All persons born or naturalized in the US were citizens
Equal protection under the law and due process regardless
States that didn’t abide by this would suffer in a reduction of congressional representation
Knowing that they had a friend in the White House, the Southern States refused to ratify
- Upset Congress and Northerners (Hey South, you lost the war)

- Ascent of Radical Republicans
  - Congress veto-proof
  - Forbid many Southerners from taking seats
  - Radical / Congressional / Legislative / Military Reconstruction
    - MASTER PLAN
    - Based on 14th amendment (have to ratify)
    - Former Confederate states divided into 5 military districts
      - 2 per district
      - Controlled by Union Generals
      - Martial law
    - State Constitutions drawn up
      - Part of them had to be freedman
      - Had to be accepted by Congress
    - Hiram Rivels
      - 1st black man ever to get elected to Congress
  - HATED Johnson
  - Johnson vetoed everything
  - Tenure Office Act
    - Congress sets Johnson up
    - Johnson knew he was being set up
    - Fired Secretary of State (Edwin Stanton - "Thor" - tyrant)
    - Can't fire anyone who he appoints without consent of Senate
  - Legislative branch trying to take over the government
  - Impeachment of President Johnson
    - 2/3 vote
    - By 1 vote Johnson found not guilty
    - After that Johnson sat back

- Election of 1876
  - Tildan v. Hayes
    - Tildan = Democrat
    - Hayes = Republican
    - Promised to stop Reconstruction
    - Won on a deal

- Compromise of 1877
  - Official end to Reconstruction
  - Americans were tired of Reconstruction
  - Northern Army pulled out

- Real reason for end of Reconstruction
  - People got tired off it
South in Transition

- Northerners
  - Originally: to help freedman's bureau (education)
  - Later: making money from the devastated areas
    - Got elected into state Govs.
  - Carpet Bag Governments

- Scalawags
  - Southern taking advantage of other Southerners

- African-American people elected
  - Hiram Rivals - 1st one ever;
  - 13th Amendment = abolished slavery
  - 14th Amendment = equality under law
  - 15th Amendment = all citizens can vote, except women (blacks can vote)

- Ku Klux Klan
  - After 15th amendment
  - To 'dissuade' the freedmen from voting
  - Dies out
  - Resurrected in 1920s (new hatred)

- Enforcements Acts
  - Federal laws specifically against these groups
  - Army will counter them

- General Amnesty Act
  - All but 500 top Confederates allowed to vote

Legacy of Reconstruction

- Political Readjustments
  - Solid South - Democrats
    - Solid democratic vote
    - No republicans
  - The Bourbons
    - The elite (ruling class)
    - Oligarchy
    - From before the Civil War

- Disfranchisement of Blacks
  - Literacy test
    - Easy for whites
    - Harder for blacks
  - Poll tax
  - Property Requirements
  - "Grandfather clause"
    - If your grandfather was eligible to vote in the election of 1860, you can vote

- Economic Rehabilitation
  - Disruption of the Plantation System
    - Sharecropping
      - I'm going to give you 60 acres of land, a mule and a plow, the seed
Each year I get 50% of the crops sold

Consequences
- Debt
- Kids inherit the debt
- Only landlords got rich

- Tenants
- Rent the land with cash money up front
- Somewhat practical, but less common

- Rise of the Merchant
  - General store
  - Credit

- Industrial Development
  - Closer to raw materials
  - Large labor source
  - Financed by the Northern manufacturers

- Social Tensions
  - White people in power
  - Blacks are poor
  - Jim Crow = segregation
  - Plessy v. Ferguson
    - SC case, 1896 until 1954
    - Segregation is legal
    - "Separate but equal" is OK

- Goal of Reconstruction
  - Partial failure
    - Abolish slavery
    - To punish South
    - Abolish the system that existed before the war
  - Success
    - Preserve the Union
The Gilded Age
Thursday, January 18, 2007
11:09 AM

- **1869 - 1889**

- **Election of 1868**
  - *Ulysses S. Grant* - Republican
    - Won the civil war
    - Guaranteed win
    - "**Bloody shirt**"
      - Confederates (Democrats) killed Americans; they are traitors
    - Close election
      - Won because of freedman's vote (500,000)

- **The Era of "Good Stealings"**
  - Corruption
  - **Black Friday**
    - 1869
    - *Jim Fisk* and *Jay Gould* (very rich)
    - Plot to corner the gold market
    - Had to ensure that US treasury stop selling gold
    - Used President Grant (went along with it because he had an inferiority complex, associated with being rich) and his brother-in-law
    - Paid 25,000 to Grant's brother-in-law
    - Treasury decides to start selling gold
      - Sold theirs the day before Treasury began selling
    - Next day = economic disaster
  - **Tweed Ring**
    - Aka "Tammany Hall"
    - **Machine Politics**
      - Party Feudal system
      - Mayor = lord of the manor
      - Anything through the city government leads to corruption
      - Politicians would provide services to immigrants in exchange for votes = got power
    - **Boss Tweed**
      - Mayor of NYC
      - Machine politician
    - **Thomas Nast** (political cartoonist) for *NY Times*
      - Helped get Tweed
      - Thomas Nast cartoons on the DBQ
    - $200 million tax-free stolen from the city
    - Left to Europe
    - Got caught because people recognized him from the cartoon

- **A Carnival of Corruption**
  - Grant himself = NOT corrupt
    - Had inferiority complex
    - Select rich people to run things
  - Most corrupt during its time
  - *Credit Moblier*
- Transcontinental Railroad
  - 2 Sources of money to pay for project
    - Sale of stocks
    - Government aid (loans, grants and free land)
  - Credit Moblier = building company
    - Same owners
    - Build their own railroads
    - Pocketed excess money
    - Charge as much as they want, the government pays RR back
  - Government caught on
    - Many officials got free stock
- Whiskey Ring
  - To cheat the Gov. out of excess whiskey tax
  - Tax collectors pocketed money
  - Several Treasury people arrested
- Belknap
  - Passed income taxes due from the civil war
  - Belknap in charge of collecting back taxes
  - Put some in his pocket, rest to the party
    - Used to run campaigns
- The Salary Grab
  - Congress voted itself a salary increase
  - Retrospective to 2 years
    - Back salary starting from two years prior
- The Sanborn Contracts
  - Indians = hunters, warriors… but moved to the plain, and buffalo wiped out
    - Didn’t farm
    - Had to be fed by the Dept. of the Army (looked after reservation)
      - Bought cattle and brought over
    - False billing
    - Cows never delivered
    - Indians starving, officials making money
    - Indian agents in on it

- The Liberal Republican Revolt of 1872
  - Opposed to Grant’s scandals
  - Horace Greeley
    - "Go west, young men, go west!"
  - Mud-slinging
  - Grant won
  - 1872 Congress passed a general amnesty act that removed restrictions on all but 500 confederates to vote and run for office

- Depression, Deflation, and Inflation
  - Panic of 1872: over speculation in railroads and some factories (in South)
  - Before the panic, greenbacks being recalled
    - Cheap-money supporters wanted greenbacks back
  - Hard money supporters (rich) persuaded Grant o veto a bill that would have printed more paper money
  - Resumption Act
    - Required to withdraw greenbacks
    - Redemption of all paper money in gold at face value
- When due, same value, people refused to turn in
  - Debtors use silver to inflate economy
    - Silver mining in Rocky mountains
    - 16:1 - 16 ounces of silver = 1 ounce of gold
  - Crime of 73
    - Grant refused to coin more silver
    - Led to Greenback Party
  - Bland-Allison Act of 1878
    - Instructed the Gov. to buy and coin between $2 million and $4 million worth of silver each month
  - Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890
    - All silver mined to be coined
  - Greenback Party
    - 3rd party
    - Party of the debtors

- Politics in the Gilded Age
  - Coined by Mark Twain
  - Politics = "spectator sport"
    - Public fired up, but people in office weren't the movers
  - Movers and shakers
    - = in industry
  - Little differentiation between Democrats and Republicans
    - Congress went back and forth
  - Congress inexperienced, irresponsible, and incompetent
    - The B team running the country
    - While the A team was getting rich in business
  - Senate = rich man's club
    - Rich people
    - People in Senate got richer quicker while in office
  - Republicans
    - Puritans
    - High moral codes
    - Mid-West, rural and small town, Northeast and the GAR (Grand Army of Republic) = Northern Army
  - Democrats
    - Lutheran and Roman Catholic immigrants
    - Less emphasize on human weaknesses
    - Northern industrial cities (urban workers)
  - Patronage
    - "Spoils System"
    - Handing out political jobs (4-5 months of presidency)
    - Both parties used it, more so the Republicans
    - Both believe in civil service reform
    - Appointed officials paid back to the party
  - Split in Rep. Publican
    - Stalwarts - Roscoe Conklin
      - Believe in patronage
    - Half-Breeds - James G. Blaine
      - Believe in merit
  - Tariff issue = BIG
  - Hayes-Tilden Stand Off, 1876
- **End of Reconstruction**
  - 20 electoral votes in question
    - Tilden didn’t get any
- **Compromise of 1877**
  - Hayes became President
  - Agreed to pull troops out of the South (LA, SC)
  - Jim Crow Laws
  - Plessy v. Ferguson - "Separate but Equal"

- **Hayes**
  - Wanted to be 1-term president
  - Honest, but do-nothing

- **Class Conflicts**
  - 1877 - *Great Railroad Strike*
    - 1st time president used army to put down labor union strike
    - Labor unions = weak
    - Irish = built railroads (east to west)
    - *Chinese* = mass contracted to build railroad (west to east)
      - San Francisco
      - Terrorized by Americans
  - 1879 - Congress passed a bill severely restricting the influx of Chinese into the US
    - Hayes vetoed
    - After Hayes left office, the *Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882* passed, barring any Chinese from entering the US

- **Garfield and Arthur**
  - 1880 Rep. nominees (Pres / VP)
    - Garfield = Half-breed civil service reform
    - Arthur = Stalwart no reform
  - Garfield shot at Washington railroad station by Charles Guiteau - "I am a Stalwart. Arthur is now president of the United States"
    - Angry because he didn’t get office
    - 1st time used insanity as a plea
  - Arthur takes over
    - Became a half-breed
    - Public realized that there needs to be civil service reform
  - **Pendleton Act**
    - 1883
    - 1st Civil Service Act
    - Civil Service Commission
      - Picked people in office; have to pass exam
      - Made compulsory contributions to party illegal
      - Led to big corporations mixing with politics financially supporting parties

- **Election of 1884**
  - Close
  - Return of the Democrats
  - Republicans - Blaine
  - Democrats - Cleveland
  - **Mugwumps**
    - Republicans that supported the Democrats
- Major mud-slinging
- Cleveland accused of fathering illegitimate child
  - "Ma, ma where is my pa?" - "Gone to the White House, ha, ha"
- Cleveland won

- **Cleveland**
  - Main Goal: lower the tariff … Failed
  - 1st Democrat since James Buchanan
  - Eventually threw out the Republicans… b/c of pressure from party
    - BUT got mugwumps angry
    - Replaced 100,000 Republicans
  - Democrats = revenue tariff
  - Republicans = protective tariff
  - Vetoed military pension
  - Repeal of Tenure of Office…
  - Efficient, honest, not controlled by many
  - Extended civil service list
  - Surplus of $145 million

- **Benjamin Harrison**
  - Won next election
  - The Billion-Dollar Congress
    - GAR pensions
    - Buying silver
  - McKinley Tariff = highest tariff 48%
  - Do-nothing

- **Cleveland wins again**
  - 1893
  - Agrarian problems
- **1865 - 1900**

- **Era of Steel**
  - Industrialization
  - Skyscrapers
  - Bridges, and transportation

- **Reasons to move to American city**
  - European cities overcrowded
  - Cheap foodstuffs

- **Skyscraper**
  - 1st one = Chicago 1885
    - *Louis Sullivan*
  - Electric elevator
    - Otis

- Americans were becoming commuters

- **Lures of the cities**
  - Electricity, lights, indoor plumbing, telephones
  - Excitement
  - Thomas Crapper
    - Water Closet

- Slums and *"dumbbell" tenement*
  - Fostered bad living conditions

- **Immigrants**
  - 1882 - 2100 per day
  - Steam ships - fast, relatively cheap
  - Until 1880 majority = Western Europe, fair skin, Protestant, literate, representative governments
    - Blended well with population
    - *"Old immigrants"
  - **New Immigrants** - after 1880: (2nd Wave)
    - Eastern & Southern Europe
      - Italians, Slovaks, Poles, Jewish
      - Came from totalitarian government
      - Not-skilled, illiterate
      - Problem
  - *"Push-me Pull-you"
    - Pushed out of Europe
      - Lack of jobs, overcrowding, poverty, persecution, starvation
      - No jobs, no food
      - *American farming* = technology (equipment and fertilizer)
        - Cheap food sold in Europe; European farmers move to cities; leave cities to go to America
- **Pull**
  - □ Ships; steam engines (coal and wood)
    - ◆ Fast
  - □ Volume
  - □ Charge price that immigrants can afford
  - □ Advertise / promote America in Europe
  - □ Railroads = have lots of land
    - ◆ Sold land for cheap
    - ◆ Still, more people just end up in the cities

  - **De-facto segregation**
    - Not officially segregated
    - Ex: "Little Italy"
  - □ Sent letters back
    - ◆ Magic words: "we eat here everyday"
  - □ "Birds of Passage"
    - No intention of staying
    - Worked 5-6 years, sent money home
  - □ Struggled to maintain traditional culture

- **Reactions to Immigrants**
  - □ Federal government did virtually nothing to ease the assimilation of immigrants into American society
  - □ Machine politics
    - □ City governments
    - □ Precincts
    - ◆ Precinct captains
    - ◆ Retained power, because of immigrants' voters
  - □ Settlement Houses
    - **Jane Addams** - college graduate
      - □ Start of an educated middle-class female population
        - □ *Hull house*
    - □ Help to socialize and Americanize immigrants (children and women, because men were working )
  - □ Nativism
    - Because immigrants having lots of kids
    - Also contamination of Anglo-Saxon line
    - □ *American Protective Association*
      - □ (APA)
  - □ 1882
    - □ 1st immigrant law: prohibited criminals and convicts from coming over
    - □ Onus on the shipping companies (had to ship them back for free)
    - □ Later on more
  - □ Middle-class move to the suburbs
    - □ Taxes
    - □ Money-supply coming out of the city

- **Women's movement**
  - □ Women get pregnant
  - □ Emma Willard
    - □ Birth control
    - □ Arrested, because it was the man's decision
- Churches confront the urban challenges
  - Majority = Protestant
    - Not in favor of Catholics, etc. coming into the nation

- **Comstock Law**
  - ALWAYS MC on AP
  - Women are being educated
    - Hired as telephone operators
    - Typewriter = female secretaries
  - Economic freedom leads to sexual freedom
    - Regarding women
    - Messes up morals
  - Higher divorce rate
  - Promotes limiting women's salaries

- Charles Darwin

- Popular AP Essay
  - COMPARE AND CONTRAST: New Immigrants and Old Immigrants
Great West and Agricultural Revolution
Friday, February 09, 2007
10:41 AM

- **The Indians**
  - 225,000 at the end of the Civil War
  - Warriors and Hunters
  - NOT farmers

- **Black Hills**
  - Gold discovered
  - White people moved to Great Plains
  - Indians displaced
    - Opposing tribes would move together; can't mesh, kill each other

- **Farmers**
  - Pay the RR by the load / more expensive than big business
  - Long haul, short haul differential
  - Prices are high, because scarcity on market
  - Debt
    - Wants inflation
    - Because yields aren't good
      - Government - low inflation
      - Big business - railroads charge them a lot
      - Interest rates from banks = high
  - Cash crops = make money
    - Factory farms
    - Great if they work, but otherwise BAD
  - Ownership of land
    - Huge farms, but rented to tenants
  - Live far apart - can't socialize

- **Agrarian reaction**
  - **The Grange**
    - *Oliver H. Kelley*
    - Social club
    - Find out that they have common problems
    - Growth of discontent becomes centralized
      - Becomes political action group
    - Upset because of RR
  - Cooperative Movement
  - **Granger laws**
    - State laws
    - Try to lower rates for small farmers on RR
      - Interstate commerce
    - Passed
      - Regulated the price of shipping farm products
    - SC cases
      - *Munn v. Illinois* = federal government controls commerce
      - *Granger laws fell apart*
  - Greenback movement
    - To create inflation
○ Election of 1878
   ▪ 14 members of Congress = Greenback Party

○ Silver Movement
   ▪ Crime of '73
      □ Grant vetoed coining silver
   ▪ Bland-Allison Act
      □ 1878
      □ Government would buy X amount of silver
   ▪ Sherman Silver Purchase Act
      □ 1890
   ▪ Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act
      □ 1893

- Populists
   ○ The People's Party of USA
      ▪ the Grangers, the Greenbacks, the Laborites (manual labor; to pay back loans with inflated money)
      ▪ Agrarians, debtors, manual labor
   ○ Want inflation
   ○ Omaha, Nebraska
      ▪ Middle of nowhere, farms
   ○ Omaha Platform:
      ▪ Economic reform
      ▪ Complete free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold (16:1)
      ▪ To increase the amount of currency (paper money) in circulation
      ▪ Graduated income tax
      □ More money made = more percentage
      □ Poor people benefit from federal programs
      ▪ Government ownership of RR
      □ Wanted total regulation
   ○ For the laborers:
      ▪ Restriction of "undesirable" immigration
      ▪ 8 hour workday for government employees
      ▪ Abolition of Pinkertons
      □ Head-crackers used to break up strike
   ○ Political:
      ▪ Single term presidency
      ▪ Direct election of US senators
      ▪ Secret ballot
      □ "Australian ballot"; removed intimidation
      ▪ Initiative
      □ Petitions, ideas to enact/change law
      ▪ Referendum
      □ State has to put laws on a ballot for public vote
      □ Common man can have a direct effect on government
      ▪ Recall
      □ To recall government

- Election of 1892
   ○ James B. Weaver = Populists
      ▪ 1880 was a Greenback candidate
   ○ 1,041,000 popular votes, 22 electoral votes
- **Election of 1896**
  - *Watershed Election*
  - BIG
    - Showdown between agrarians and debtors v. big business
  - Democrats
    - Support unlimited coinage of silver & gold (16:1)
    - *William Jennings Bryan*
      - Famous speech at the convention
      - *Cross of Gold Speech*
        - "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold"
    - Dark horse
      - Revenue tariff only
      - NO protective tariff (which only helped big business)
      - No more injunctions
      - Increased powers of the ICC
      - Interstate Commerce Commission
  - Republicans
    - *Mark Hanna*
      - Leader of the GOP
      - Very wealthy and powerful
      - Criticized by Thomas Nast (portly man with a suit and $$$ signs)
    - *William McKinley*
      - Proposed by Hanna
      - Up-hold gold standard
      - To prevent inflation and because Big B
      - Bigger protective tariff
      - Pensions for Northern Civil War Vets
      - Still doing the bloody-shirt
      - Enlarge navy
      - Shipping to *The Japans*
      - Needs protection
  - *The Campaign*
    - Front-porch campaign
      - Mark Hanna brought everyone to his house, not comfortable in large public
  - McKinley Won
    - One reason = good growing season for farmers
    - *Watershed* b/c BIG BUSINESS CONTROLLING THE COUNTRY
    - Populist Party fell apart

- **The Plains Indians**
  - *Treaty of Ft. Laramie*
    - 1851
    - Said that as pioneers passed through Indian territory, property not harmed as long as Indians don't attack
  - *Colorado Gold Rush*
    - 1859
    - Treaties broken, Indians pushed off the land
    - Indians starting to fight back
  - *Colonel John Chivington*
- Militia leader in CO
- November 29, 1864
- Sandy Creek, CO Massacre = Chivington Massacre
- Kill and scalp all, big and little
  - Capt. William J Fetterman
    - 80 soldiers / wagon train people massacred
    - December 21, 1866
  - 2nd Treaty of Ft. Laramie
    - 1868
  - Gold found in the Black Hills of the Dakota Territory
    - 1874
    - Heart of the very sacred territory of the Sioux
  - Battle of Little Big Horn
    - Gen. George Armstrong Custer
      - Youngest American ever promoted to general (by mistake)
      - Pursued and attacked 20,000 Indian while he had 230 soldiers
      - Chief Sitting Bull
      - Before this American public pseudo-sympathetic with Native Americans
        - Now Easterners became appalled b/c Indians dismembered the ded
  - Chief Joseph
    - Indian - Nez Perce
    - Fed up with everything in the USA
    - Left the reservation
      - Equivalent to breaking out of jail
    - Tried to go to Canada, but got caught
    - "I will fight no more forever"
  - Apaches
    - Geronimo
      - Indian badass
      - Hated white people
      - Finally captured
      - The most violent
  - Helen Hunt Jackson
    - Trying to investigate the abuse of Indians
    - A century of Dishonor - book
    - Sig.
      - Passage of Dawes Severalty Act (1887)
        - To assimilate Indians into the white society
        - Schools that taught them how to become Americans
  - Arapahoe
    - Ghost Dance - white men would disappear
    - Indians believed that
United States as a World Power

- Imperialism
  - Expansion into another country
  - Beyond the borders
  - Reasons
    - Commercial / Business Interests
      - Because of Big Business
    - Military / Strategic Interests
    - Social Darwinism
      - White Man's Burden - White race = pure
    - Religious / Missionary Interests
    - Closing of the American Frontier

- Before Civil War
  - Foreign Policy = Don't Mess with Europe
  - Washington
  - Isolationism
  - Monroe Doctrine: western hemisphere is closed (Quincy Adams)
    - To protect trading interest in Latin America
  - Only reactionary policies
    - Someone would do something, US do something back

- Mexico
  - Archduke Maximilian of Austria
    - Napoleon's relative (nephew)
    - Took over Mexico
    - US threatened, said to leave
    - Napoleon said OK, told him, wife and troops to leave
    - Wife convinced him to stay; Mexicans assassinated him

- Seward
  - Alaska purchased from Russia
  - Nothing there
  - $7.2 million

- Midway
  - Turning point in the Pacific during WWII

- Twisting the Lion's Tale
  - Britain = always lion with a crown (in cartoons)
  - CSS Alabama
    - Raider class
    - Built by Britain
    - Never touched the shore of America, but raided Northern ships
    - At the end of the Civil War sued GB in international courts
      - Alabama Claims
- Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute
  - America had fishing rights in Newfoundland
  - GB trying to restrict it

- Bering Sea Controversy
  - Seals = nice fur coats
  - Had to club seal in the head, because if you shoot it, blood splatters everywhere
  - US trying to stop it

- Venezuela Boundary Adjustment
  - Between British Guiana and Venezuela
  - Not a big deal, UNTIL gold found in in disputed area
  - US stepped in for Venezuela
  - US almost went to war in GB
  - Eventually, went to World Court; in favor of GB
  - Significance
    - Showed South America that the US didn’t know what it's talking about
    - No friends in Latin America

- US made a fool out of itself in Latin America for a long time

- Missionaries
  - Trying to change the Natives
  - The Hierarchy of Race
  - White Man's Burden
    - Needed to change

- Alfred T. Mahan
  - Captain in the US Navy
  - The Influence of Sea Power Upon History
    - Guidebook to imperialism
    - Every state of head read it
  - Most countries adopted his philosophy
  - Needs:
    - Navy = multi-tasking: shipping and defense
      - Military and commercial
    - Defend shipping lanes
    - Strategically locate bases for refueling
  - US needs:
    - Modern fleet
    - Naval bases in Caribbean (protection)
    - Canal across the Isthmus of Panama
    - Control of Hawaii

- By 1900 US Navy = 3rd largest
  - Behind Great Britain and France
  - 4th = Germany
  - 5th = Spain
- **QUOTE TO USE ON THE TEST:**
  - Mahan: Hawaii is the "white cork in the yellow bottle"
    - Orientals will be storming all over the US

- **Japan**
  - Commodore Matthew Perry - Opens Up Japan: 1853
  - *Treaty of Kanagawa* - 1854
    - Pat him on the head, he'll go away
  - *Gentleman's Agreement* - 1908
    - No more Japanese immigrants; Jap Gov. would issue passport
    - US had the right to exclude Japanese from entry
    - Japanese kids segregated in schools
      - Went against honor and respect
    - Exchange: rescind the order of segregated schools
  - *Root -Takahira Agreement*
    - Japan - US would respect each other's imperialistic empires

- **Hawaii**
  - Example of "white man's burden"
  - Had a presence of retired sailors
  - Big money = sugar plantations; later = pineapples
    - McKinley tariff
      - Highest tariff (on foreign imports) of its time
      - Killing Hawaiian sugar
      - Would go away if HI went under US control
  - *Overthrow of the Monarchy*
    - *Queen Liliuokalani* 1891
      - Hawaii for Hawaiians
      - Sad "NO" to American annexation
    - Rebellion led by American sugar growers
      - President Harrison in favor of acquiring it;
        - REASON: to protect American property
        - Sent Marines
        - Negotiated a Treaty with the new American Government
        - Lame duck
    - President Cleveland
      - Didn’t know much of HI
      - Sent committee to investigate
      - Overturned the treaty
      - Ran out of Office
    - President McKinley
      - Expansionist
      - Annexed by joint resolution by President McKinley

- **The Far East**
  - *Open Door Letters / Notes (established OD Policy)*
    - *John Hay* - Sec. of State
      - Those of you that have spheres of influence you are going to open it
      - Trade, transportation, communication
    - Other countries went along with US
      - Because didn’t want to make enemies
- China
  - Just got done being whooped by Japan in a war
    - *The Boxer Rebellion* - 1900
      - Chinese upset, because people trying to take over their country
      - Marines put it out
  - 2nd set of Open Door Notes
    - Response to the Boxer Rebellion
      - Still keep them open
    - Continued up until WWII

- Cuba
  - Sugar plantations
    - Competition to HI
  - Owned by Spain
    - American investors investing in sugar plantations
  - When HI comes into union = no tariff
    - But Cuba still pays tariff
  - 1868-1878
    - Cuban rebellion against the Spanish
      - No rights, no representation
    - *Spanish Gen. Valeriano "Butcher" Weyler*
      - Philosophy: rebels require the assistance of the local populations
      - "Reconcentration" Camps
        - Some Americans thrown in as well
    - America doesn’t want to interfere
      - BUT Cubans want Americans involved, so rebels attack Am. Plantations
      - Army comes, rebels surrender, while you're there fighting the Spanish
  - Yellow Journalism
    - The truth doesn’t matter, just to sell (propaganda)
      - Ex: National Inquirer
    - *Joseph Pulitzer* and William *Randolph Hearst*
      - Competing newspapers
      - Print about Cuban atrocities
    - *Frederick Remington*
      - 102% of all civil war pictures
      - The photographer
    - Hearst to Remington
      - "You furnish the pictures, and I'll furnish the war"
  - Jingoes
    - Super patriots
    - Fed by the yellow press
  - Republicans
    - Pushing for military action (not necessarily war)
  - McKinley
  - De Lôme Letter
    - Spanish ambassador to the US
    - Sent to a friend in Cuba -> Cuban authorities confiscated and sent to US gov
    - Criticized McKinley as weak / "would be politician"
    - Americans angry
  - *Theodore Roosevelt*
    - Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the McKinley administration
- Imperialist and American nationalist: jingoist
- Said: "McKinley has as much backbone as chocolate éclair"
- Resigns his position to fight in Cuba
- Formed "Rough Riders"
  - **USS Maine**
    - Biggest battleship
      - Sent to Havana to protect American investments
    - Blows up and sinks
      - Yellow Press goes crazy
      - Spanish sunk it, with a mine
    - *Remember the Maine and to Hell with Spain!*
  - **The Spanish-American War (1898)**
    - *That Splendid Little War*
      - Got to play with the brand new navy
    - Spain agreed to all the terms, before the war
      - Pulled out "Butcher" Weyler
      - Gave Cubans representation
    - Purposes = pure
      - *Teller Amendment*
        - US would respect Cuban sovereignty
        - Pull troops out after war
    - TR sent secret message to Admiral Dewey (American fleet in Philippines)
      - When Spanish-American War breaks out you do it
      - Nobody knew about this
      - TR resigned
    - Spanish put up a good fight
      - Hid their ships in Santiago Harbor
    - TR organized *rough riders*
      - Cavalry
      - Attacked hills above Santiago Harbor
    - 3:1 casualties (disease to bullets)
      - 3 times as many died from disease
    - Won in the Philippines
    - *Treaty of Paris of 1898*
- **Lure of the Pacific**

- **Islands in the Pacific**
  - Form trade route to Asia
  - Fuel stops

- Alfred T. Mahan
  - Mover and shaker

- Social Darwinism
- Use Hamiltonian means to achieve Jeffersonian ends

- 100 Days
  - Congress went 100 days straight

- Unemployment always a problem
  - Lessened, but
  - Never could end

- BIGGEST PROBLEM: Banking system
  - Emergency Banking Act
    - 4 day Bank Holiday
      - All banks closed
      - Total freeze
      - Purpose: check every bank for solvency

- Fireside Chats
  - 1st one = emergency banking act
  - Purpose: to instill confidence

- Brain Trust
  - Ivy League professors
  - Experts to come up with possible solutions
  - Keynesian economics
    - Deficit spending
    - To prime the pump
    - Spend your way out of the depression
    - Put money in, and then economy increases

- RELIEF
- RECOVERY
- REFORM

- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
  - To help young, unemployed males
  - Wore uniforms, lived in barracks, provided with food
  - Reforestation
  - Paid: $30/month ($25 deducted and sent to their parents)
  - 2 million

- Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)
  - Matched state relief money by federal
  - Soup kitchens

- National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
  - National Recovery Administration (NRA)
  - 1933
- To help businesses via self-regulation
  - Established business codes
    - No overtime
    - Fair and competitive prices
    - Abolition of child labor
    - Minimum Wages
  - Voluntary
  - Schechter v. US
    - Found *unconstitutional*
    - Because it gave the president too much power
    - Took power of interstate commerce away from Congress
    - Temporarily destroyed the New Deal
  - Blue eagle decal
  - Section 7A
    - Guaranteed workers right to bargain collectively
    - Legal basis for unions
    - Lost it after SC case (Schechter v. US) when NIRA shut down

- Public Works Administration (PWA)
  - Construction of roads, schools, hospitals, bridges, etc.
  - $5 billion, 35,000 sites, 500,000 employees
  - Federal money

- Leading indicator of depression = bad farming

- Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
  - Encouraged to decrease production, to decrease supply, increase prices
  - To adjust farmer's purchasing power
  - Criticism: people starving, farmers cut production

- Glass-Stiegel Banking Act
  - Separated commercial banking from investment banking
  - Prohibited speculative spending
  - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
    - $5000 insurance on deposit

- Security Exchange Commission (SEC)
  - Controls stocks
  - To prevent fraud in stocks

- Tennessee Valley Administration (TVA)
  - Federal Gov. as regional developer
  - 9 major dams
  - Gave many people electricity = made him popular
  - Lots of jobs
  - Hated by big business

- Tariff Problem
  - Reciprocity Treaties
  - Trade Agreements Act
    - Gave president the right to reduce tariff with other nations (through negotiations)
- **Second New Deal**
  - Labor and farmers

- **Works Progress Administration (WPA)**
  - Passed after everything else was found unconstitutional
  - To employ people
    - EVERYONE, skilled, unskilled, artists, etc
  - 3.4 million employees
  - Bigger than CCC
  - All encompassing
    - Included artists, other artistic
  - $11 billion; 1.5 million projects

- **American Federation of Labor (AFL)**
  - Skilled workers only
  - Has a problem, b/c members want to become industrial
    - Ex: auto workers v. mechanists
  - Split
    - AFL and CIO (Committee for Industrial Organization)
    - Leader of CIO - John I. Lewis
    - Later merged back

- **Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act)**
  - 1935
  - To bring back the power of unions
  - Rules and regulations for unions

- **NLRB**
  - National Labor Relations Board
  - To investigate unfair labor practices (to stop them)

- **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)**
  - Second one

- **Proposals that gave FDR problems**
  - Huey P. Long (senator from Louisiana)
    - Very powerful
    - Share our wealth
      - Federal gov. should guarantee everyone a house worth at least $5000, and $2000 in annual salary
      - Killed by his bodyguard
  - Old Age Revolving Pension Plan
    - Dr. Francis E. Townsend
    - 60+ yo
    - $200 but you have to spend it
  - National Union for Social Justice
    - Reverend Charles Coughlin
    - Catholic priest on the radio
      - But Anti-Semitic
    - To inflate currency with silver
  - These 3 guys encouraged FDR to create his own plan - Social Security
- **Old people**
- **Widows and orphans**

- **Supreme Court**
  - **Sick Chicken Case**
    - Against NIRA
    - Start of finding the New Deal unconstitutional
  - **FDR's response**
    - Wanted to appoint more judges (to share the load of the old, 70+ year old judges)
    - **Court Readjustment Act**
      - Court-Packing
      - Some members of the Democratic Party got angry (liberals & FDR vs. conservatives)
    - Enough people upset that it slowed down the ND

- **Political Realignment**
  - **Switch Parties**
    - African Americans went from Rep. --> Dem.
    - Massive switch, lasted through today
  - **African Americans had only ONE sponsor**
    - Eleanor - FDR's wife

- **Dustbowl**
  - **10 year Drought**
  - **Oklahoma, Missouri**
    - Many people living there moved to CA
  - **CA population increased (led to the modern-day development of the state)**

- **BIG PROBLEM NOT SOLVED**
  - **Unemployment**
    - Lessened, not cured

- **BIG CHANGE**
  - Government intervention in society (broadened)
    - Planned economy
    - Social aid
  - No more laissez-faire

- **OTHER CHANGES**
  - Executive increased
  - Democratic Party grows
  - Regional development (TVA)
  - Government subsidies (to farming)
  - SEC - limit speculation
  - Deficit Spending
- UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO WAR

- Strained Relations with Japan
  - Invasion of China
    - Controlled most of the coast
    - Civil War
      - Had to be stopped to fight Japan
    - Japan trying to stop the "Open-Door Policy"
      - Am. Gunboats in the rivers
        - Japan blew it up, just to let everybody know
  - US sending $$$ to China
    - FDR said there was no war… therefore you can give $ to China
  - 1940
    - Japan becomes member of Axis Powers
    - Mutual-defense Pact
  - Japan needs raw materials
    - Getting them from the US
      - Scrap iron
      - Gasoline
    - US threatened to stop sale of all materials, unless stop war with China
    - Japan's option
      - Invade the Philippines
  - Kurusu Mission
    - "Treading water"
      - Until they finalize their plans
    - Send him coded message
      - To declare war
      - Got messed up, came in 2 hours after attack
  - Pearl Harbor
    - "a day that will live in infamy"
    - Earlier 9/11
      - United American people
      - Caused to go to war
  - US broke Japanese code
    - Japan didn't know about it
  - Germany declared war on US
    - War in Europe = primary concern

- HOME FRONT
  - War Production Board
    - Out-produced the world
      - $47 billion
      - 85,000 tanks
      - 295,000 airplanes
      - 70,000 warships
      - 5,500 merchant ships
  - Food Administration
- Now, not enough production
  1. Manpower gets drafted
  2. New equipment, but everyone making war machines
- Food allocation
  - 30% of the beef = to the army
- Office of Price Administration (OPA)
  - Rationing
    - Gasoline
    - Sugar
    - Coffee
    - Milk
  - Ration coupons
- Mobilizing Labor
  - "Rosie the Riviter"
    - Heavy jobs (man jobs)
    - Women started to get paid money
  - No consumer goods
    - People saving money
- Financing the War
  - Beginning = depression
  - Taxes
    - Income tax increase (upper end / wealthy)
  - War bonds
    - Loans (borrow money from the people)

- WAR
- Battle of Britain
  - Air Battle - bombing

- Strategic Bombing
  - Go after capacity
  - USAF - day bombing
  - RAF - night bombing

- Island Hopping
  - 95,000 can't take all of them
  - Attack 'key' islands
  - Iwojima
    - For B-29's that got shot up a little
  - Okinawa
    - Kamikaze

- End of War
  - May 8th, 1945 (VE Day)
  - September 2, 1945 (VJ Day)

- Wartime Conferences
  - Churchill
    - Hated Stalin
  - FDR
- Not very much against communists
- Both Churchill and Stalin tried to sway FDR
  - Stalin
    - Communist
    - Hated Churchill
  - Yalta
    - Decided how to divide Europe
    - UN
  - Potsdam
    - Right before the war was over
• The Cold War

• Failure of U.S. Soviet Cooperation
  ○ Lack after WWII
  ○ No trust between countries

• Iron Curtain
  ○ Churchill phrase, Russia influenced Eastern Europe countries

• Containment
  ○ Truman/George F. Kennan
  ○ Because S.U. would not be peaceful, had to keep communism contained
  ○ NO SPREAD

• Truman Doctrine
  ○ Used "containment", US would support all free countries resisting communism
  ○ Greece Conflict:
    ▪ GB sent $ with US to support "free country" resisting, containment

• Marshall Plan
  ○ Aid to all countries, showed benefits of Democracy

• Czechoslovakia
  ○ Coup d'etat, Communism spread to Western Europe

• Berlin Crisis
  ○ Germany split between Free-Western Germany (France, GB, US) and Comm-East Germany
  ○ Berlin also divided in four sections, even though Berlin in Eastern Germany
    ▪ Free part of capital surrounded by communist section
    ▪ All goods and supplies going to allied section had to pass through East Germany
    ▪ East Berlin tried to blockade, limit access from Allies, starve people into submission
      □ Violation of Yalta
  ○ United States upset--had to stick with containment
  ○ Berlin Airlift: packed goods in airplanes, flew over Berlin, dropped goods
    ▪ Meant had to fly over Soviet airspace
      □ Luckily didn't shoot planes
      □ Constant flying in and out of Berlin
    ▪ After time, gave up blockade

• NATO
  ○ North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  ○ Neutral Security pact, attack on one is attack on all
  ○ Counteract "Communist Threat" in Europe
  ○ SU mimicked NATO, WARSAW Treaty Organization (WTO)
    ▪ Soviet counterpart to NATO
    ▪ All Communist bloc countries, same as NATO

• Atomic Bomb
  ○ Soviets developed Atomic bomb

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

• United Nations
Provisions at Yalta

- Permanent members of Security Council--(US, Russia, China, France, GB)
  - Each member can veto vote with one Perm. Member
  - US and SU on opposite sides, so each vetoed other
- China split
  - Only Taiwan "China" recognized in UN, people on mainland "do not exist"
- Try to diffuse situation

CONTAINMENT IN ASIA

- **Japan**
- **China**
  - Civil War
  - ChiCom vs. ChiNat
    - US tried to aid ChiNat, stop communism threat
  - Communist forces threw Nationalists to Taiwan
    - Both claimed as true "China"
      - US, Allies recognized Taiwan

Civil war in Greece and Turkey
- First use of Containment

United Nations
- Permanent Members:
  - GB
  - France
  - USSR
  - USA
  - China
    - Problem: Two Chinas
      - Each one has a veto (only need one veto)

Containment in Europe
- George F. Kennan
- First used by President Truman

Containment in Asia
- Chinese Communists v. Chinese Nationalists (corrupt)
  - 1949 - CN lost went to Taiwan (Formosa)

McArthur
- Take over Japan and get it to develop

North Korea attacked South Korea
- 1950
- Against Soviet advice
- American soldiers pulled out of Japan and sent to NK
  - Almost lost
- First not-declared war
  - "Police action"
  - The Forgotten War
- Led by McArthur
  - Fought by UN troops
  - USSR representative left United Nations
  - China observing army getting closer to its border
  - McArthur
    - Saying they should nuke China
    - Angered Truman… Truman told him to shut up
      - Met on Wake Island (convinced that China wouldn’t interfere)
  - 100,000 Chinese sneak attacked
  - McArthur fired by Truman
  - Eisenhower ended it
    - Nothing was gained
    - Divided at the 38th paralleled
    - Contained

- **Eisenhower**
  - Popular general
  - WWII
  - NATO
  - Both Democrats and Republicans offered him to run

**Eisenhower-Dulles Foreign Policy**
- John Foster Dulles = "massive retaliation"
- MORE aggressive

- French fighting in Vietman
  - French mercenaries surrounded
    - Ask for help from US Air Force
    - Eisenhower says noo
  - Treaty
    - Geneva Accords
      - Divided at the 17th parallel
      - North = Ho Chi Minh (Communist)
      - South = emperor
      - Set up elections to unite under either

- Vietman (internal)
  - Emperor of the South overthrown by Dien Bien (backed by CIA)
    - Calls off the proposed elections
    - Breaks Geneva Accords
  - US sending money
    - Vietnam leader = corrupt

- **SEATO**
  - South East Asia Treaty Organization
  - Only Philippines, Pakistan, Thailand
  - Anti-Communist
  - JOKE

- Quemoy and Matsu
  - Claimed by the People Republic's of China and by the Nationalists
  - Started shelling them
Active aggression on the part of PRC communists
  - US president got permission to defend Formosa
  - Agreement to defend Taiwan

- Abdul Nasser
  - Wanted to build the huge *Aswan Dam*
    - To control the flooding of Nile River
    - Hydro-electric power
  - Eisenhower
    - Approves of him, to gain allies in the oil region
    - But wants money to buy weapons (to attack Israel)
    - Eisenhower doesn’t want this
  - Nasser turns to USSR
    - Got weapons and money to build the Dam
  - Nationalized the Suez Canal
    - Sunk a bunch of ships, and jammed it up
    - GB and FR attacked Egypt
      - SC used to be privately owned by GB and FR
      - Eisenhower threw a hissy-fit
        - Told to STOP
    - The high-water of power for GB and FR
    - Eisenhower afraid that USSR might get dragged in

- The Summit of 1955
  - Meeting in Geneva
  - Khruschev, Eisenhower, FR, GB - Big 4
  - To discuss the world situation
    - To discuss disarmament
    - Reunification of Germany

- 1958
  - Khruschev and Eisenhower both voluntarily suspended atmospheric testing
  - Summer of 1959
    - Visiting each other's countries

- U2 Incident
  - Huge wingspan,
  - To fly right on the edge of space
  - Carries 4 miles of photographic film
  - Flown by the CIA
    - Russia knew about it
  - Francis Gary Powers
    - Engine failed, had to bring the plane down
  - HUGE PROPAGANDA
    - Eisenhower denies
    - Khrushchev caught him in a lie
      - Called of the Summit

- Latin America
  - Nixon Latin American Tour
    - Threw rocks at him in Venezuela and Peru
  - Fidel Castro
- January 1959 overthrew Batista
- CIA happy that he overthrew Batista
  - Batista = mafia (organized crime)
  - Wanted to turn Cuba into an island Las Vegas
- Turned out to be Communist
- Russia started sending money
- Politics of Affluence
  ○ Country is prosperous
  ○ People were saving money during war, now they want to spend it

- Truman
  ○ Expand on the New Deal
  ○ Unemployment insurance
  ○ Higher minimum wage
  ○ Permanent fair employment practices commission
    ▪ That Big Business treated people fairly
  ○ Abolition of slums
  ○ TVA-style programs
    ▪ Regional development by the Federal Gov.
  ○ Expanded public works
  ○ Unable to put most of his programs through Congress

- Demobilization and Domestic Policy
  ○ Employment Act of 1946
    ▪ To evaluate the economy
    ▪ Maximum employment
  ○ Atomic Energy Commission - AEC
    ▪ Congress doesn’t want military to control nukes
    ▪ Civilian control over nuclear development
      □ Gave president sole authority to use atomic weapons
  ○ Price Controls
    ▪ Truman vetoed it
    ▪ INFLATION
    ▪ Sugar and rice = only ones with control
      □ Also rent
  ○ Labor strikes 1946
    ▪ General Motors
    ▪ US Steel
    ▪ Demand wage increases
    ▪ Truman suggested that both unions to receive 8 cent increase
      □ Allowed US Steel to raise prices of steel
    □ Became the standard settlement
    ▪ United Mineworkers
      □ Government took over
    ▪ Avoided railroad strike
      □ Threatened the workers with draft
  ○ Demobilization
    ▪ 43 million to 1.5 million
    ▪ Army from 8 million to 600,000
    ▪ Serviceman’s Readjustment Act (GI Bill of Rights)
      □ $13 billion to help servicemen
      □ Paid for college
      □ Small businesses
Housing industry exploded

- Taft-Hartley Act
  - 1947
  - Truman vetoed
    - Veto was OVERIDDEN
  - Major effect on unions
    - Closed shop illegal, member of union before you worked
    - Unions could no longer force employers to hire only union members
    - 80 day cooling off period for strikers in key industries
      - Can't strike
    - All union officials had to take anti-communist oath
  - Right to work without joining union

- Reorganization of Armed Forces
  - National Security Council
  - CIA
  - Joint Chiefs of Staff
    - To share information
  - National Security Act
    - National Security Council

- Civil Rights
  - Harry Truman - pushed hard for civil rights
    - Unlike FDR
  - 1946
    - President's Committee on Civil Rights
      - Report
        - Called for elimination of all aspects of segregation
  - 1948
    - Problem: no one went along with his civil rights bill
      - Shot down by Southern Democrats (Dixie-crats)
        - Conservative Southern Democrats
    - Did everything in his jurisdiction
      - Desegregation in the federal government
      - Armed Forces to desegregate
      - In theory ended segregation in Armed Forces and Federal Gov.
        - Could control without congress

- Dislike for Truman
  - Easy on communists
  - Pushing for civil rights

- 22nd Amendment
  - Limited the president to 2 terms

- Truman was predicted to lose
  - 1948
  - Won
    - Everybody figured this would be such a landslide that Dewey supporters didn’t bother to go to the poll box

- Truman pushed to expand the New Deal --> "Fair Deal"
  - Social Security
  - Rent controls
  - Clean up slums, public housing
  - TVA-style projects
  - Introduced Civil Rights bills
    - All got vetoed

- Farmers started to overproduce again
- **Price supports**
  - **Smith Act of 1940**
    - Illegal to advocate the overthrow of the government by force
    - Or belong to an organization that favors overthrow of government by force
    - Used to jail leaders of the American Communist Party
  - **House Committee on Unamerican Activities**
    - HUAC
    - Said Truman was too soft on Comm.
    - Truman established: Loyalty Review Board
      - Reviewed government employees
      - Required government workers to take a written oath that they never have or will be affiliated with comm. Organization
  - **Alger Hiss**
    - Whitaker Chambers - former Communist
      - Editor of Time Magazine
      - Charged that Alger Hiss (former State Dep. Official) had been a communist who supplied Am. Document to the USSR
    - Guilty of perjury
  - **McCarran Security Act**
    - Required front organization (made to look like normal, but were really Communists) to register with attorney general
    - Vetoed by Truman
    - Passed over his veto
  - 1950
    - Julius and Ethel Rosenberg charged with giving Atomic secrets to the Soviet Union
  - "Tail-gunner Joe" R. McCarthy
    - Senator from Wisconsin
      - Needed a graphic issue to get reelected
      - List of 205 officials
      - Everyone afraid of him
        - Attacked everybody
      - Became very powerful
      - To get more attention
        - Attacked leaders of the Army
          - Eisenhower got angry
        - Held his hearings on television
          - Popularity fell to nothing
        - Nixon was part of committee
  - **Eisenhower**
    - Delegated authority
    - Ran for office while Korea being fought
      - "I will go to Korea" (to negotiate)
    - 1st time since Reconstruction that Republicans won Southern states
    - Balancing the budget
      - But still keeping the existing New Deal legislation
    - "Dynamic conservatism"
      - Changed it later to "progressive moderation"
      - Definite Maybe
    - End of RFC
    - Ended wage controls
    - Ended farm supports
Lowered taxes for high incomes - wealthy
1959 - raised armed forces salaries 7%
Raised minimum wage
AEC - Atomic Energy Commission
REA - Rural Electrification Administration
2 Major Public Works
  - St. Lorentz Seaway
    - Opened up Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean
  - Interstate System
    - Federal government supplying 90% of the money
    - Toll roads = paid by the state
    - Efficient freight movement (18 wheelers)
      - Downfall of railroads
    - "Ended" slums
      - b/c people didn’t see them as often
Election 1956
  - Eisenhower won
Space and technology
  - Sputnik
    - October 4th, 1957
    - Russians put satellite into space
    - Americans PARANOID
  - US created NASA
    - Launched "Explorer 1"
Alaska and Hawaii came into US
Civil Rights
  - Eisenhower completed it
  - Desegregated public services in DC
  - Civil Rights Commission
Thurgau Marshall
  - Brown v. Board of Education
    - Separate = NOT equal
    - SC ordered the states to integrate (with all deliberate speed = now)
    - Eisenhower disagreed because he said education is a state issue
      - Respected SC
Southern Reaction
  - "White Citizen's" Council
  - ANGRY
  - Lost federal aid if didn’t comply
Little Rock, AK
  - Central High School in 1957
    - Didn’t want black kids
  - Eisenhower 10,000 National Guards
    - Forced integration
Emergence of Non-Violence
  - Montgomery, Alabama
    - Rosa Parks
    - Montgomery bus boycott
  - MLK - passive resistance
Civil Rights Act of 1957
  - Permanent civil rights commission
  - Justice Dept. to make sure that minority could register to vote
  - By 1960
Federal Courts could register people to vote
- February 1960
  - Greensboro, NC - Woolworth lunch counter
  - 4 black students said they weren't moving
- Thrown in jail
  - SNCC - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
- African Americans taking the responsibility to push for their own civil rights

- Dulles
  - Brinksmanship
    - "Massive retaliation"

- Nixon's Checkers Speech
  - Was accused of taking campaign $$ for personal use
  - TV propaganda
  - Said: we got a dog, Checkers, and we aren't giving it back

- Election of 1960
  - John F. Kennedy
    - VP = Lynden B. Johnson - JFK hates him (only run to strengthen the ticket)
    - Irish Catholic
    - Financial influence of his father
  - Richard Nixon
  - TV
    - JFK put on make-up and looked very healthy
    - Changed direction of campaigning
  - Closest election to date

- Society
  - 1945 - 1960 GNP doubled
  - Defense spending
  - Aviation = BIG
  - Virtual monopoly over world trade
  - Home Ownership
  - Consumer electronics
  - Consumer Credit UP 800%
    - Savings dropped
  - Shopping Centers
  - Teenagers = new demographic (clothes, music, etc)
    - Music industry
  - 97% lived in urban areas
  - Life expectancy 66 -> 71
  - Dr. Benjamin Spock
    - You shouldn’t spank / punish kids
  - AC - air conditioning
    - Sunbelt becomes populated
    - Changed demographic
  - Levitt Houses
    - Premade housing
  - Automobile production
    - Suburbia
  - "White flight"
- Leaving the cities to suburbs
  - Problem: tax revenue for public services
  - G.I Bill = more college graduates
  - Number of farm workers dropped
  - By 1960 = more white-collar than blue-collar
  - Huge Corporations
    - 38% worked for organizations that had 500+ employees
  - Leisure
    - Work week shrank
    - Paperbacks
  - Women
    - Rebirth of Cult of Domesticity
    - World becoming tense
    - To create 'the nest'
    - 1950s
  - Church membership rose 65%
    - Religious TV shows
  - Intellectuals
  - Beatniks
    - Alienated by life, Greenwich Village, NY
  - Alcohol, drugs, sex and jazz
- **Kennedy's New Frontier**
  - Legislative failures
    - Alliance of Republicans and Dixiecrats
      - Federal aid to education
      - Urban renewal
      - Medical care
      - Reductions in personal and corporate taxes
      - HUD - department of urban affairs
    - Minimum Wage
      - $1 -> $1.25
  - Area Redevelopment Act
    - Distressed areas
    - Park building (open urban spaces)
  - Housing Act
    - Mass transit

- **Johnson and the Great Society**
  - Kennedy Assassination
  - Johnson = Old timer; people owed him favors
    - Got Kennedy's programs passed
  - Tax Cut
    - Economy started to boom
  - **Civil Rights Act**
    - 1964
    - Outlawed racial discrimination by employers and unions
    - Created EEOC (Equal Economic Opportunity Commission)
      - Enforced law
  - **Economic Opportunity Act**
    - **Job Corps**
      - Domestic equivalent of Peace Corps
      - Created VISTA
    - VISTA
      - Volunteers In Service To America
      - To work with the disadvantage (education)

- **Election of 1964**
  - Lyndon Johnson (LBJ) runs as Democrat
  - Against: Berry Goldwater
    - Ultra conservative
    - No federal projects
    - Nuke Vietnam
  - Big time victory (61% of popular)
    - Mandate

- **Great Society**
  - Johnson's 2nd term
    - Socialistic program
- FDR on steroids
  - So much legislation that some of it didn’t have funding
  - **Medicare Act of 1965**
    - For old people and the poor
  - **Elementary and Second Education Act**
    - To improve education of poor people
    - **Head Start**
      - □ Pre-K for the poor kids
  - **Immigration Act of 1965**
    - Discontinued the "National Origins System"
    - Added skills and political asylum
  - **Space**
    - Get to the moon this decade (Kennedy)

- **Black Power**
  - □ Voting Rights
    - MLK - March from Selma, AL to Montgomery, AL
    - Voting Rights Act passed
  - **Racial Riots**
    - Frustration exploded
    - African Am. in the North
      - □ Current course not helping us
    - Watts (Los Angeles) 1965
      - □ Violent, 34 killed, 850 wounded, 3100 arrested
      - □ $200 million property damage
      - □ 15,000 national guard called in
    - Later: NY, Chicago, Newark, Detroit
  - **Stokely Carmichael**: SNCC
    - Not willing to work with white activists any more
    - Black staffed, black controlled, black financed
    - Later founded **Black Panthers**
      - □ Urban terrorist group
  - □ April 4, 1968
    - King Assassination
    - Over 100 cities erupted into riots

- **Ethnic Activism**
  - □ Hispanics
    - 3million in 1966 -> 9 million in 1970
  - **United Farm Workers**
    - Mexicans in CA
    - Cesar Chavez
      - □ Hunger strikes (media)
  - **AIM**
    - American Indian Movement
    - Sit-ins
      - □ To bring attn. the plight of Native Americans
    - Turned to the courts
      - □ Casinos on reservations

- **The New Left**
  - □ Extreme liberals
Students for a Democratic Society
- SDS
- Tom Hayden
  - Mega-universities (bureaucracy)
    - Students organized against
  - Participatory Democracy
    - Want to be part of decision-making in the schools
  - Protesting
    - Free Speech Movement
    - Sit-in at Berkeley
    - F-word signs
      - Shock
    - Spread to other areas
- Vietnam Protests
  - 300,000 protestors in Central Park
  - SDS became more violent
- 1968
  - More than 200 large campus demonstrations took place in spring
  - Big damage: destroyed records at Colombia
  - Democratic Convention in Chicago = violent
  - SDS started to break-up

Counter-culture movement
- Hippies
  - Nonconformist (bur all looked the same)
  - Grew long hair
- Upset with materialism, bureaucracy and Vietnam
- Many came from San Francisco
- Woodstock, August 1969
- By 1970 cc was shrinking

Women's Liberation
- Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique 1963
  - Attacked the cult of domesticity
- National Organization for Women (NOW)
  - Equal opportunities for women
- Expanding Demands - ERA
  - Equal Rights Amendment passed by Congress
    - Wasn’t ratified; b/c women would have to be drafted
- Affirmative Action for women
  - In colleges
- Roe v. Wade
  - Legalized abortion

Sexual Revolution
- Sexual Practices - Alfred C. Ninsey
- The Pill
- Homosexual rights
  - In Russia we kill them
- Antibiotics
  - Lessened the risk of premarital sex
Vietnam

- Ngo Dihn Diem declared that there would be no free elections
  - Originally came in power through CIA

- Vietcong
  - Southern communist who wanted to have one country
  - Ho Chi Mien

- Domino effect
  - People afraid

- 1963
  - CIA supported coup to overthrow Diem

- American advisors
  - To teach / help Vietnamese
  - Not "troops"
  - 1961 = 2,000
  - 1963 = 16,000

- Escalation
  - Gulf of Tonkin
  - Destroyer Turner Joy
    - Supposedly Vietnamese gunboats attacked it, and it sunk the boats
    - Happened again
    - WAS A LIE
      - Used b/c LBJ afraid of Domino Effect
  - LBJ said that the US had been attacked by North Vietnam
  - Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions
    - Authorized president to use force in Vietnam
    - Put more troops on Vietnam

- "Operation Rolling Thunder"
  - Started the 1st sustained bombing of North Vietnam
  - Sent combat troops
    - General William Westmoreland
    - His solution = send more troops
    - 1965: 185,000
    - 1966: 385,000
    - 1967: 485,000
    - 1968: 538,000

- Hawks
  - Defended the war
  - Containment
  - Domino effect

- Dove
  - No business being in a civil war
  - Eugene McCarthy
    - Anything to get out of Vietnam
    - Peace at any cost
    - Won 42% in the New Hampshire
      - 6% behind

- 1968
  - Watershed year
  - MLK assassinated
  - Robert Kennedy assassinated
  - TET Offensive
    - Psychological
■ Vietcong attacked virtually every provisional capital in Vietnam, all at once
■ Made people realize that US was losing
  ▪ Elections
  □ Eugene McCarthy = surprisingly popular b/c peace program
  □ LBJ = couldn’t fund policies
    ◆ Afraid to be the 1st president to lose a war
    ◆ I will not run;
  □ Bobby Kennedy
    ◆ Democratic nomination
    ◆ Wins CA primary
    ◆ Assassinated
  □ George Wallace
    ◆ American Party
    ◆ States rights
    ◆ Against all civil rights for African Americans
    ◆ Got shot and was paralyzed
    ◆ Pulled enough votes from Humphrey

- 1972
  ○ Landslide victory
    ▪ Every state but MA
  ○ Democrats kept control of House and Senate
    ▪ Monopolized all the resources
  ○ Change the government
    ▪ Asked for everyone to resign
  ○ 2 months of isolation (Camp David)
    ▪ To think of War in Vietnam
  ○ The Christmas Bombing
    ▪ The Surge
    ▪ Biggest bombing

- War Ended

- Watergate
  ○ Burglars lied to FBI about ties to White House
    ▪ Paid $350,000 "Hush money"
    ▪ Cover-up consuming time of his valuable aids
  ○ Nixon looking for cover-up
  ○ Senate has a Watergate Committee
    ▪ Dean = witness

- Saturday Night Massacre
  ○ Nixon fired Cox (special investigator)