I. **POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE**  c. 1500  
SPAIN  1492  
FRANCE  
GERMANIES  
ENGLAND  
PORTUGAL  
NETHERLANDS

II. **ECONOMIC**  
AGRICULTURE  
CITIES  
DEMAND FOR BETTER LIFESTYLE  
*MERCANTILISM*

III. **SOCIAL/CULTURAL**  
DISTINCT CLASSES  
MERCHANT MIDDLE CLASs  
LOWER CLASSES  
LAND IS COMMON GOAL OF ALL CLASSES

IV. **RELIGIOUS / SCIENTIFIC / INTELLECTUAL**  
RENAISSANCE  
PROTESTANT REFORMATION

V. **MILITARY**  
GLOBAL EXPLORATION  
PORTUGAL  
SPAIN  
TREATY OF TORDESILLAS  1494  
ENGLAND  
FRANCE
ENGLISH TIMELINE

1485  Henry VII, Tudor dynasty gets throne
1517  Protestant Reformation in Germany
1527  Henry VIII initiates English Protestant Reformation to get divorce
       Edward VI (Protestant), Mary I (Catholic)
1558  Elizabeth I (Protestant)  "plantations" in Ireland
1603  James I Stuart dynasty
1641  Rebellion against Charles I, beheaded 1649
1660  Charles II restored to throne
1683  James II gets throne, openly Catholic
1688  GLORIOUS REVOLUTION William and Mary
1702  Queen Anne, sister of Mary
1715  HANOVERIANS/GERMANS George I
1741  George II
1760  George III -- American Revolution

ENGLISH COLONIES in NORTH AMERICA

I. ENGLISH MOTIVES FOR SETTLEMENT
   1. RELIGIOUS
   2. ECONOMIC
   3. MILITARY
   4. POLITICAL
   5. INTELLECTUAL

II FORMS OF GOVERNMENT IN COLONIES
   1. CORPORATE  charter
       all officials elected by MALE voters who met property qualification
       only Conn. & RI had this status in 1775

   2. PROPRIETARY  Proprietor owned it, headed the government with council or some legislative body
       MD, PA (PA also managed Delaware) by 1775

   3. ROYAL  8 colonies in 1700s
       EXECUTIVE  king appointed the Royal Governor
       a. controlled all appointments and nominations, for judges, tax collectors, etc.
       b. power to call and dismiss legislature
       c. absolute veto over legislation
       JUDICIARY
       LEGISLATIVE  all but PA bicameral
       a. Governor's Council
       b. Lower House, "Assembly"
III. GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE
   Tidewater
   Fall line
   Piedmont
   Mountains

IV. NATIVE POPULATION “INDIANS”
   Political / military organization
   Technology
   2 major language groups
   Semi-settled communities w/ some agriculture
   DIVISION OF LABOR

V. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT
   “JOINT STOCK COMPANIES”: Adventurers & Planters
   VIRGINIA COMPANY OF PLYMOUTH
   VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON

SOUTHERN COLONIES

A. JAMESTOWN 1607 VIRGINIA CO. OF LONDON
   Capt. John Smith
   Pocahontas
   Tobacco as cash crop
   1619

1624 ROYAL COLONY

1676 BACON’S REBELLION Nathaniel Bacon
   1. representation in House of Burgesses
   2. help Jamestown to control Indians
   3. capital moved closer to center of population
      Capital moved to Williamsburg in 1699
      Stimulate demand for blacks as laborers

B. MARYLAND 1634 LORD BALTIMORE
   ACT OF TOLERATION 1649

C. SOUTH CAROLINA 1670
   Slaves from Barbados
   RICE major crop
   INDIGO luxury crop. Eliza Lucas Pinckney
   CHARLES TOWN > Charleston
D. NORTH CAROLINA  1691 separation, formal charter 1712
   Scots Highlanders
   VERY UNARISTOCRATIC

E. GEORGIA  1733
   JAMES OGLETHORPE

F. ECONOMY OF SOUTHERN PLANTATION COLONIES
   1. CASH CROPS -- tobacco, rice, indigo
   2. LABOR NEEDS

G. LIFESTYLE on PLANTATION COLONIES
   HUGE LANDHOLDING, PLANTER “OLIGARCHY”
   RELIGION: established church, Catholic prejudice

NEW ENGLAND COLONIES: **RELIGION IS CENTRAL**

**ANGLICANISM**  Church of England
**PURITANISM**  CONGREGATIONAL church, Calvinism
**SEPARATISM**  Pilgrims, Baptists, Quakers, &c.

**CALVINISM – PREDESTINATION / ELECTION:**
   God selects those who will be saved, His choice is evident in the life and works of the elect. Council of Dort, 1618 established “Five points of Calvinism”
   1) total depravity of man
   2) unconditional election
   3) limited atonement (Christ died only for the elect)
   4) irresistible grace  God's sovereignty is absolute
   5) perseverance of the saints -- salvation is permanent

**ARMINIANISM / FREE WILL:**
   Jacobus Arminius, 1560-1609, Dutch theologian contradictory to Calvinism
   1) salvation is open to all who believe on Christ
   2) Christ died for all men
   3) Holy Spirit helps men to do good
   4) God's saving grace is not irresistible—Man has free will & can choose to respond
   5) Christians can "fall from grace" by disobedience & unbelief

A. PLYMOUTH COLONY

   Plymouth Company
   “MAYFLOWER COMPACT”
   1723  adopt individual farm system

B. MASSACHUSETTS BAY
   John Winthrop
   “THEOCRACY”:  “ELECT” & “STRANGERS”
GOVERNMENT: Great and General Court
Governor    Upper House & Lower House

FIRST COLLEGE IN ENGLISH AMERICA
"YE OLDE DELUDER" ACT
SALEM WITCHCRAFT
INDIAN WARS

C. NEW HAMPSHIRE  1623  PURITANS  Royal colony in 1660s

D. CONNECTICUT  1635  Puritans from Massachusetts

E. RHODE ISLAND  1636  Colony of Providence and Rhode Island Plantations

ROGER WILLIAMS
Broke with Puritans
Argued for separation of church and state
Advocated salvation by free will
1635 banished from Mass. and Plymouth
Narragansett Bay, Providence Plantation
Truly radical idea
Learned Indian language
Religious tolerance
Charter had 2 key provisions:
   1. allowed people to change form of government
   2. separation of church and state

ANNE HUTCHINSON  1637 expelled from Mass. Bay

ECONOMY OF NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

Agriculture dominant
Handicrafts, woolen cloth
Forest Products
FISHING
Banking & insurance
SMUGGLING MAJOR ACTIVITY
SHIPBUILDING by late 1600s
SLAVING HUGE ENTERPRISE BY EARLY 1700S
WHALING

Merchants prominent, contrast to planters in southern colonies

SOCIAL / CULTURAL LIFE

TOWN IS BASIC SOCIAL UNIT
HOME, FAMILY, CHURCH
RELIGIOUS / SCIENTIFIC / INTELLECTUAL LIFE

Calvinists "elect" dominate Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut

CONGREGATIONAL church organization, no bishops

WEAKENING OF PURITAN DOMINATION in “Puritan” colonies
  1. more "strangers"
  2. prosperity
  3. new leaders
  4. descendants
  5. Indian wars
  6. Political developments in England
     a. Dominion of New England  1686
     b. William III and Mary make Massachusetts Bay a Royal colony

church membership no longer a requirement for voting

MIDDLE COLONIES

A. NEW NETHERLANDS -- NEW YORK

Henry Hudson

1624 NEW AMSTERDAM / NEW NETHERLANDS

ECONOMY

Did not thrive
  1. homeland prosperous
  2. no religious persecution
  3. Dutch language & law
  4. PATROON SYSTEM


Proprietary colony

Dominion of New England

Royal colony from 1689

(B. NEW SWEDEN 1638)

  1. First LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA
  2. LOG CABIN

1655 Governor of New Netherlands absorbed New Sweden
C. NEW JERSEY (formerly New Sweden) 1664
Proprietary – then Royal colony after Glorious Rev. 1688
Excellent farm land: grain, apples > hard cider

D. PENNSYLVANIA 1681 WILLIAM PENN, “Quaker”
Society of Friends:
- no ministers, women & men equal
- anti-slavery
- "hat honor"
- "THEE" & "THOU"
- PACIFISM
- FERVOR in their meetings, "quaker" was derisive term
- refuse to make oaths, swear in court
- Sought peace with Indians. Make treaties, pay for land

ACTIVE PROPRIETOR & MARKETER!

PLANNED CAPITAL –PHILADELPHIA:
- major trading center
- grid plan
- streets named for trees
- public parks
- 1776 Philadelphia 2nd largest city in the British Empire!

NO STATE SUPPORTED CHURCH
Royal pressure > Jews & Catholics denied vote, office-holding
Only 2 capital crimes: treason and murder

E. DELAWARE  Proprietary (run by Penn family) > royal colony

MIDDLE COLONIES: SOUTHERN & NORTHERN CHARACTER
Township
County government
Agriculture dominant
Slavery
Mixed cultures
Religious toleration more common

GENERAL VIEW OF COLONIAL EXPERIENCE
Colonists brought European habits, customs to New World, but faced totally different environment.
Tried to retain dress, language, religion, social groups from Europe

1. CLIMATE

2. ENVIRONMENT
- FORESTS, NOISE
- BUGS AND DISEASE
  - mosquito bites
  - chiggers in South
  - rattlesnakes, other biting stinging insects
Africans introduced virulent malaria & yellow fever

PERSONAL HYGIENE
- Bathing very dangerous
- Laundry great chore
- LICE, RINGWORM, BEDBUGS

"PRIVIES" & chamber pots the norm
Livestock in lots adjacent to house, on streets

3. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
- NO "HARD" MONEY
  - Spanish coins from illegal trade in Caribbean – pieces of eight

  Bartering normal  Deer hides = "bucks"

4. FOOD AND BEVERAGE
- LARGE QUANTITIES OF BEER AND ALE
- WATER “UNHEALTHFUL”
- HARD CIDER REPLACED BEER
- SCOTS-IRISH MADE “WHISKY”

5. SOCIAL CLASS NOTIONS
- “meanner sort” (lower class)
- “middling sort”
- “quality”

6. RELIGION
- denouncing other's sins before the congregation
- Sunday as holy day -- not wear fancy clothes, play games, etc.
- religious names for children
- strict sexual prudery (had economic as well as religious significance)
- feared witches, believed in literal devil
- Bible classes as public education curriculum

7. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION
- WATER ROUTES  FEW ROADS
- TOWNS ON COAST OR ON BANKS OF INLAND RIVERS
  - 1st major road from NYC to Philadelphia
  - 1750s only route between Boston and Philadelphia was sea, a 2-week journey

- POSTAL SERVICE-- postage paid by recipient based on weight and distance sent
  - No home delivery or notices of mail sent to homes
  - Only 28 post offices in all 13 colonies at time of Revolution

  1st Postmaster Gen. Ben Franklin devised prepaid stamps:

8. HOUSING
- Rough wood slabs, no paint until about 1700

- Brick where clay was available
- No glass for windows
- Cold, drafty, dingy, dirty
- After glass was available > windows had to be kept open to get air in summer
- Wattle and daub or clapboard style common in England
RAIL FENCE > COLONISTS’ FIRST ORIGINAL ADAPTATION TO THE NEW WORLD

Colonies did not have materials or climate to reproduce European building styles. Had so much timber--rail fence was devised > easy to put up.

WHY WOULD PEOPLE LEAVE EUROPE FOR NEW WORLD?

PUSH  what made them leave Europe, knowing they would never return

PULL  what drew them to America  IMAGINATION, HOPE, SPIRIT

MELTING POT or SALAD BOWL?

1. DUTCH

   1620-1650  New England had 50,000 settlers
   New Netherlands  8,000 “
   a. Homeland was peaceful, prosperous, tolerant
   b. More interest in East Indies and South America
   c. Sent other nationalities:  New Netherland was the first “melting pot” in the New World

DUTCH LEGACY: Place Names: Harlem, Brooklyn,
   Gambrel roof architecture    front “stoop”
   Easter Eggs                waffles
   Santa Claus                sauerkraut
   cookies                       boss

2. FRENCH HUGUENOTS

Throughout the colonies  most in New Netherlands & South Carolina
   1685

   Very skilled craftsmen and excellent soldiers
   Anglicized names. Descendants included 3 presidents of Continental Congress:
   John Jay (first chief justice of U.S. Supreme Court), Henry Laurens, Elias Boudinot

   Faneuil Hall, Boston. D’Aubigny in Virginia

3. PENNSYLVANIA “DUTCH” GERMANS

Recruited from German Palatinate

Protestants seeking refuge and stable government, freedom from war
Very skilled craftsmen & farmers

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH BARN
CONESTOGA WAGON
KENTUCKY RIFLE
FLATBOAT

Kept German language alive – their “English” is quaint rendition of German

Anglicized names:
   Richart > Richards
   Braun  > Brown
   Jungblut > Youngblood
4. SCOTS-IRISH
Paul Revere, Andrew Jackson
Presbyterian
Lowland Scots > Ulster (Northern Ireland) early 1600s (James I)

Agitation from Scots, who chafed under British regulations on trade and religion
taxes
trade regulations
English landlords
crop failures

1730 - 1770 ► 1/2 population of Ulster emigrated to New World
outbreak of American Revolution, 1/7th of colonial population was S-I

1798- Orange Order of Northern Scots-Irish + Catholic Irish ► "United Irishmen" ► rebellion against England

POT STILL, MOONSHINE WHISKY [WHISKY = SCOTCH; WHISKEY = IRISH (AN "E" IN IRELAND)]
MUSIC -- VIRGINIA REEL, JIGS
"IRISH" POTATO
FEUDS, VIGILANTE JUSTICE
SWEDES - LOG CABIN   GERMANS - BARNs   SCOTS-IRISH - STILL

5. IRISH CATHOLICS
forced off their land by English and Ulster Scots
Many were "better classes"
1650s, Cromwell
Georgia used as penal colony ► "Transportation" sentence

6. WELSH
Morgan, Powell, Jones, Williams

7. SCOTS HIGHLANDERS
Catholic, exiled after 1745 uprising for the grandson of James II, “Bonny Prince Charlie”

Brutal suppression--kilt outlawed, Gaelic outlawed
North Carolina backcountry
Kept Gaelic alive there, even their slaves spoke it!
Escaped execution in 1745 by swearing not to rebel against England ever again
► Kept promise during American Revolution

8. PORTUGESE JEWS
"Sephardic" upper class. Expelled from Portugal in 1500s

New York City Newport, Rhode Island (first synagogue) Charleston, SC
Financial / banking / merchant skills

9. MORAVIANS
central Europe, now Chech Republic, then in Austrian Empire
Separatist Protestants ► Count Zinzendorf
Strong missionary movement
Pennsylvania 1740s: Bethlehem, Nazareth
North Carolina: Salem 1750s
Ohio: Gnadenhutten
Pacifists
Strict segregation of sexes before marriage, in church seating and in burial grounds
Very skilled craftsmen, silversmiths, carpenters, farmers

**CONTRIBUTIONS: MUSIC** ► trombone, bassoon, harp, harpsichord, organ, clarinet
**COMPOSITION** ► first musical written in America, at Salem to celebrate colonial victory in Revolution
**ARCHITECTURE** ► great buildings, furniture, cabinetry
**EDUCATION** ► really did educate both sexes

**MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEMS**

10. **INDENTURED SERVANTS**
mostly English, fill demand for labor
Sold their labor as an "indenture"

Plenty of displaced people in England and Ireland

English and other Europeans thought nothing of selling "labor"
Women hoped to get a husband!
Thousands of "masterless" men and women in England

Ship captain paid their passage and sold their contract

"CONVICT LABOR" ► prison for stealing less than a nickel!

Battlefield prisoners--Irish, Scots
Orphans--avoid expense at home, avoid having them become criminals

1/2 to 2/3 of all whites who came to America in 1600s were indentures or convicts
1713-1775, @ 30,000 convicts (1/3 women) sent to colonies

*Success story -- Charles Peale.*
rich uncle Charles Willson
named son Charles Willson Peale--America's first notable artist.

Of 30 members of Virginia House of Burgesses in 1663, 13 were former indentures
MOST DID NOT DO SO WELL

No sizeable population of poor whites developed north of Ohio River-Mason Dixon line

11. **AFRICANS** ► only people who came unwillingly
West Africa, victims of capture in warfare
Cross-sample of entire population
Muslims in slave trade in East Africa
Spain initiated slave trade
   African sellers try to provide healthiest, strongest, most talented slaves

Dutch ► first blacks to Jamestown in 1619 > treated like indentures

**Colonial labor shortage**
Blacks easily identified, convenient

*Laws gradually tightened control over Negroes, reducing them to chattel slavery*
- child took mother's status --slave mother had only slave children
- ban mixed marriages
- prohibit blacks from having weapons, serving on juries
- free blacks could not vote or hold political office in most colonies

White indentured servants developed bitter anti-Negro attitudes
White employer/owner reinforced this by assuring the white servant of his temporary situation and his permanent superiority as a white

*QUAKERS WERE FIRST AND MOST INFLUENTIAL GROUP TO OPPOSE SLAVERY.*
*Paradox is that Rhode Island Quakers were very active in slave trade!*
- Relatively few slaves brought to colonies before 1713
  - Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession)
  - Assiento
  - New England ship-owners become big time slavers

*SLAVERY IN ALL COLONIES TO SUPPLEMENT WHITE LABOR*
- 1770 -- 11,000 in New England (most in household service)
- 1775 – 450,000 below Mason Dixon line
- 60,000 above it

*TRIANGULAR TRADE*

*EFFORTS TO BLOCK SLAVERY*
Southern Colonies passed laws to limit or ban importation of slaves *economic & social motives*

Crown disallowed the laws for restrictions
- 1. Reproduction rate high for slaves, despite living and working conditions
- 2. Too many slaves = prices drop

*BLACKS BROUGHT*
AFRICAN DISEASES
- YELLOW FEVER
- HOOKWORM
- MALARIA, VIRULENT FORM

AFRICAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: BANJO, RHYTHM INSTRUMENTS
AFRICAN FOOD: OKRA, LOTS OF PEAS, RICE, BEANS

*NOTE ABSENCE OF IMMIGRATION FROM SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE*

*POPULATION GROWTH*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>Non-Indians in English colonies, most close to seacoast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td></td>
<td>native-born colonists exceeded immigrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>majority throughout colonies had been born in New World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1/5 black, larger % than in 2003! Blacks concentrated in southern colonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VA 40% SC over 50% Sea Islands 90% black</td>
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</tbody>
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*INTERNAL GROWTH: very high natural reproduction*
Death rate dropped sharply, infant mortality remained high
Despite health hazards, most colonists had much better diet than anyone in Europe -- more meat, vegetables and fruits--greater quantity and variety
EXTERNAL GROWTH:  immigration declined
conditions in Europe improved
England after Glorious Revolution permitted religious toleration for dissenting Protestants

CITIES  1775 only 4 real cities in colonies
Philadelphia 28,000  second largest city in British Empire
New York 21,000
Boston 15,500
Charleston 11,000
2 city groups influential in Revolution
1. MERCHANTS  increasingly negatively affected by English trade laws
   HAVE STRONG DESIRE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT
2. LOWER CLASS WORKING PEOPLE  laborers, apprentices, domestics, seamen
   Could gather large group for political action, mob

NEWSPAPERS ARE VERY INFLUENTIAL, BUT COSTLY

FRONTIER –BACKCOUNTRY

Piedmont  (from fall line west to mountains)
NEW ENGLAND  most homogeneous English population--"Yankee"
MIDDLE & PLANTATION COLONIES
  1. Scotch-Irish squatters and Indian fighters
  2. Germans, better agricultural methods "Pennsylvania Dutch"
  3. Blacks, not many on frontier

BACKCOUNTRY IMPORTANT
  1. RELIGIOUS GRIEVANCES

     GREAT AWAKENING  1730s
     Arminian emphasis on enthusiasm
     belief in personal access to God without intermediary of priesthood or hierarchy
     belief in individual salvation
     stimulates people to consider democracy in government

     2. POLITICAL GRIEVANCES
     too little representation in colonial legislatures and councils
     got no help against Indians
     resented aristocratic slant of government
     resented Mother country's trade policies
     Divisions are within most colonies and also between colonies and Mother country

Parliament claimed power over taxation and spending, as did King

CROWN'S GOALS FOR COLONIES WERE INHERENTLY IN CONFLICT WITH COLONISTS' GOALS
CROWN
  1. MILITARY
  2. ECONOMIC: MERCANTILIST THEORY
     Maintain favorable balance of trade
     England saw colonies mainly as economic venture with social benefit
     What was good for British trade was good for the colonies
NAVIGATION ACTS REGULATE TRADE

3 underlying concepts
1. Trade within the British empire in British ships manned by British seamen keeps profits in the empire
2. "Enumerated articles" had to pass through England first, pay taxes there
3. Goods sent to the colonies had to go through British ports first, pay taxes.

“Salutary Neglect”
1. Colonists had evaded laws and not paid into the Treasury
2. Colonists were far away ► could be taxed more easily than people in the Mother Country

I. MOLASSES ACT 1733
All sugar products from non-British islands taxed at high rate

II. IRON ACT  1750
Only pig iron could be made in colonies

SOUTHERNMOST COLONIES FIT INTO NAVIGATION SYSTEM BETTER
NO LOCAL SHIPPERS OR MERCHANT INTEREST

NOT A PRIMARY CAUSE OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Evasions and smuggling by colonial interests, but not nearly so widespread as British officials claimed
Most colonists preferred British trade and products, seen in continuing British trade after the Revolution
For most of colonial era, Britain couldn’t effectively police the colonies’ trade

BRITISH DIPLOMACY/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ENGLAND & FRANCE

NEW FRANCE (lower Canada)

1750  80,000 people in New France
       1,250,000 in English mainland colonies

Indians saw French as less of a threat
France controlled New France from Paris

FOUR COLONIAL WARS
3 are spillovers from continental contest for power, land, and natural resources

I. King William's War 1689-97  capture Fortress of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia
    Returned to France in peace settlement "Status Quo Antebellum"

II. Queen Anne's War 1702-13  Duke of Marlborough
    England got part of present day Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay from France
    English had few troops in colonies ►

CONSEQUENCES
1. CAPTIVITY NARRATIVES
2. Convinced colonists they couldn’t rely on Crown, had to be self-reliant

3. Convinced colonists they must be vigilant, armed, and ready to defend themselves at all times

III. War of Jenkins’s Ear 1739-48
   Major colonial achievement ► capture of fortress of Louisbourg in 1745

IV. French and Indian War 1754-63
   “Seven Years War” or “Great War for Empire”
   World war
   Contest in North America is over control of Ohio Valley for English colonial settlements
   1750 the Ohio Company of Virginia

1754 ALBANY CONFERENCE
1755 Gen. Edward Braddock attacked Fort Duquesne

1757 William Pitt (the elder)
   NEW STRATEGY: focus on Canada
   Puts in enough troops to capture Louisbourg (1758), Quebec (1759), and Montreal (1760)

TREATY OF PARIS 1763 MAKES ENGLAND DOMINANT IN NORTH AMERICA
   Britain gets:
   Spain got:
   CONSEQUENCES:
   1. COLONISTS NOW THINK THEY WILL HAVE FREE RUN OF CANADA AND TO MISSISSIPPI RIVER
   2. Very confident of their military skills, have experienced officers and soldiers
   3. Very resentful of contempt shown by aristocratic British officers, i.e. not acknowledging George Washington as a
      colonel, his rank in the militia ►>British only permitted colonials to be captains!
   4. Colonies develop greater unity, contact between colonial leaders and militia forces
   5. BRITISH LEADERS OFFENDED BY COLONIAL “TREASON” DURING WAR
      a. selling food to the enemy in Caribbean ports
      b. refusal to provide troops, money, and supplies for British forces

6. Indians determine to prevent English from moving further west
7. French smolder over loss of empire ► eager to see England suffer

8. Immediate consequence > ACADIANS (French settlers) expelled from Nova Scotia
9. ISSUES OF WESTWARD SETTLEMENT and PROTECTION FROM INDIANS SPARK CONTROVERSY

BY 1763 COLONIES ARE ON VERGE OF INDEPENDENCE!

   HOW WERE THE COLONIES ALIKE, HOW WERE THEY DIFFERENT?

COMMON TRAITS
1. POLITICAL
   a. all had some form of tiered government
b. all had limited voting

c. all had English institutions such as counties, sheriffs, and bailiffs

2. ECONOMIC
a. agriculture was main economy
b. manufacturing was very rudimentary
c. lack of cash

3. DIPLOMATIC/MILITARY
a. all believed that whites should form militia, be armed, except Quakers in Pennsylvania
b. resentment of English attitude towards colonial soldiers

4. RELIGIOUS/SCIENTIFIC/ INTELLECTUAL
a. dominant adherence to Christian faith
   Large number had no specific religious commitment
   Non-conformists in every colony
b. all colonies had proliferation of sects ▶ Moravians, Baptists, Methodists, Anabaptists, Quakers, Presbyterians, Jews, Catholics

5. SOCIAL/ CULTURAL
a. all dominated by English outlook and values, language
b. in all colonies, the birthrate was much higher than in Europe
c. all had diverse ethnic populations, especially Southern colonies
   By the Revolution, half the population south of New England was non-English
d. slavery was legal in every colony
e. free blacks did not have rights equal to whites in any colony
f. all had class structure ▶ “better sort,” (the “quality”) “middling sort”, the “meaner sort”
   no real aristocracy, with titles, as in Europe

DIFFERENCES
1. POLITICAL
   varying forms already noted

2. ECONOMIC
a. northerly more merchants, banks, shipping interests
b. small farm economy—subsistence farming in New England, with plantations in south

3. DIPLOMATIC/MILITARY
   most still had some concern for defense from Indian attacks.

4. RELIGIOUS/SCIENTIFIC/ INTELLECTUAL
   northern areas had more schools
   southern very few public schools ▶ upper class children taught by private tutors or in private academies
   girls not educated above elementary grades

5. SOCIAL/ CULTURAL
   New England and to some extent in NY and PENN, merchants were the elites
   Southern colonies, planters were the elites
EVERY COLONY HAD PEOPLE EAGER TO MOVE WESTWARD. BRITISH POLICY AFTER FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR FRUSTRATES THEM AS WELL AS THOSE IN SEABOARD AREAS

English attitudes after French and Indian War

HUGE DEBT TO FIGHT WAR ► THOUGHT COLONISTS SHOULD PAY PART OF IT, SINCE IT WAS FOR THEIR BENEFIT

VERY ANGRY THAT COLONIAL SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS HAD CONTINUED TO TRADE WITH FRENCH ISLANDS ► WHICH WAS ILLEGAL IN PEACETIME AND TREASONABLE DURING WAR TIME.

BRITAIN DID NOT WANT TO INCUR FURTHER DEBT TO PROTECT COLONISTS FROM INDIANS IN LAND ACQUIRED FROM FRENCH

INDIAN EFFORTS TO PREVENT WESTWARD EXPANSION OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT

1763 > Ottawa chief Pontiac led savage campaign on frontier of Penn., VA, MD
- killed about 2,000 whites
- Whites quickly retaliated
- Whites demand that Britain protect them

PROCLAMATION OF 1763

PROHIBITED SETTLEMENT WEST OF THE CREST OF APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS
a. appease Indians
b. protect fur trade
c. avoid debt for protecting settlers

OUTRAGED ALMOST EVERYONE
a. colonies with charter claims to western lands
b. small farmers who want more land or better land
c. land speculators who held huge tracts of land in grants
d. rich planters who wanted younger sons to have new land
e. war veterans who had received payment in form of land in the West
f. businessmen who wanted to exploit resources of western lands

ENGLISH EFFORTS TO COLLECT COLONIES' FAIR SHARE OF EMPIRE'S EXPENSES

GEORGE GRENVILLE, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King George III
- very good budget manager
- required officeholders to actually go to America to do their jobs

1. NAVIGATION ACTS
2. SUGAR ACT 1764
3. CURRENCY ACT 1764

Sugar and Currency Acts ► trade regulations -- caused little unhappiness, most colonists not affected directly.
DID OFFEND PRINCIPLE OF TRIAL BY JURY, since offenders were to be tried in admiralty courts in Britain.

4. STAMP ACT 1765
   Revenue Measure designed to raise money to support British activities that benefited colonists
   In effect in Britain ► government and public thought it should be collected in colonies as well
REQUIRE A STAMP ON
LEGAL DOCUMENTS

PLAYING CARDS

NEWSPAPERS

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

MINISTERS' ORDINATION PAPERS

MARRIAGE LICENSES AND BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATES

a. gave colonists a year to come up with an alternative revenue proposal
b. colonists objected to any kind of tax, to loss of local control over taxation

CONFLICT ERUPTS BETWEEN COLONISTS AND PARLIAMENT OVER PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE

1. PRINCIPLE
   Colonists assert they are being taxed without representation
   Parliament asserts "virtual representation"
   No one in Britain had "direct representation" so they didn't see why colonists should have it
   Ben Franklin told Grenville he didn't see any harm in the Stamp Act

2. PRACTICE
   the law would be strictly enforced. Would affect every adult colonist

QUARTERING ACT 1765
required colonists to furnish housing and provisions for British soldiers

COLONIAL PROTEST TO STAMP ACT

1. Claim "Taxation without representation"
2. Deny need for British soldiers in colonies
3. Colonial protests
   a. Virginia -- PATRICK HENRY  "If this be treason, make the most of it"
   b. STAMP ACT CONGRESS, New York, 1765. 9 colonies sent delegates
      urged non-importation. VERY IMPORTANT FOR FUTURE ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT
      1) doctrines of revolution
      2) leaders of the revolution
      3) inter-colonial cooperation and frame of mind
   c. SONS OF LIBERTY local groups formed to enforce non-importation, like vigilantes.

REPEAL OF STAMP ACT
Collectors scared off, stamps destroyed by Sons of Liberty
Colonists simply ignored it

PARLIAMENT REPEALED STAMP ACT BUT PASSED DECLARATORY ACT
--Parliament had power to pass laws for colonies "in all cases whatsoever"
   COLONIES THINK THEY HAVE WON--ANY PROTEST WILL MAKE BRITAIN BACK AWAY FROM
   OBJECTIONABLE ACTS

ANTI-BRITISH GROUPS IN EVERY COLONY, ESPECIALLY CITIES, FORM TO RESIST BRITISH AND TO GET
MORE POWER FOR THEMSELVES OVER THEIR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.
PATTERN OF BOSTON

THOMAS HUTCHINSON

JAMES OTIS
Disgruntled
Helped organize protests

SAM ADAMS  son of a brewer
  lost money due to British regulations
  personal animosity towards Thomas Hutchinson
  newspaper editor and rabble rouser
  skilled manipulator of Boston Town Meeting

JOHN ADAMS  lawyer, very pugnacious fellow
  leader of CAUCUS CLUB
  helped organize Sons of Liberty in 1765

Spring 1766, Adamses and Otis got their people elected to legislature
false accusations against Hutchinson
oppose British policies, protest every new measure in town meeting and colonial legislature

GRENVILLE’S FAILURE  ►  CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

CHARLES TOWNSHEND “Champagne Charley”
Chancellor of Exchequer  1767
  EXTERNAL tax on imported goods, such luxury products as tea, glass, paint, white lead, and paper
    All money raised in the colonies would remain there ► spent there to pay for British bureaucracy

Parliament used Declaratory Act to suspend the New York legislature because it had not authorized appropriations for Quartering act
Almost everyone affected by these “indirect” taxes ►

SMUGGLING WIDESPREAD  ►  PLENTY OF CHEAP TEA READILY AVAILABLE
BOSTON ► protests against tea tax, attacks on merchants who imported British goods and on customs agents who collected the duties ►

BOSTON MASSACRE  MARCH 5, 1770

Sam Adams
Customs House
Crispus Attucks
JOHN ADAMS

Sam Adams keeps up agitation by
  1.  holding annual commemoration of Massacre!
  2.  publishing thousands of Revere’s engraving of massacre
  3.  organizing COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE in 1772 in Massachusetts
    other colonies followed pattern, precursor to Continental Congress
1770 LORD NORTH

Townshend duties not raising revenue ▶ Lord North repealed all except tax on tea
EAST INDIA COMPANY
TEA ACT 1773

BOSTON TEA PARTY  DEC. 16, 1773
ANNAPOLIS, MD, burned tea and the ship carrying it

Consequences:

INTOLERABLE ACTS/ COERCIVE ACTS  1774

1. Boston Port Act
2. Massachusets Government Act
3. Administration of Justice Act
4. Quartering Act

QUEBEC ACT

- organize British government for Canada
- French Catholics keep their religion and culture
- enlarged the boundaries of Quebec
  - incorporated huge area in Virginia charter to Quebec
  - deprived lower seacoast colonies of rights to sell land

May 13, 1774, Gen. Thomas Gage in Boston—martial law

SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT
1. end all business dealings with Britain
2. stop consumption of all British imports after Oct. 1

COLONIAL RESPONSE TO ENGLISH REPRISALS

I. FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, SEPT. 5-OCT. 26, 1774  Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia

a. 12 colonies (not Georgia)   55 delegates (+ 1 absentee):
   Geo. Washington   John Adams
   Samuel Adams      Patrick Henry
   Joseph Galloway   Richard Henry Lee
   Peyton Randolph   Christopher Gadsden
b. 1 vote per colony, sessions in secret
d. Massachusetts desperately wanted support
e. Adopted Suffolk Resolves
f. Declared Coercive Acts unconstitutional
g. Advised people to arm and form local militias
h. Recommended stringent economic measures
i. Continental Association
   1) agree to stop imports from and exports to England
   2) totally discontinue the slave trade
i. Adopt Declaration of Rights and Petition the King
   1) deny Parliament’s right to tax colonies & request repeal
   2) profess loyalty to King
j. Meet in May 1775 if grievances had not been redressed

BREATHING SPACE  -- EACH SIDE COULD STILL NEGOTIATE.
COLONIAL “PATRIOTS” WANTED COMMONWEALTH STATUS

BETWEEN CONGRESSES
1. British Gen. Gage’s request for more troops denied.
2. Massachusetts organized MINUTEMEN
3. Colonials broke into British armory at Portsmouth, N.H.
4. William Pitt and Lord North offer conciliatory measures. Parliament approves part of it, but passes NEW ENGLAND RESTRAINING ACT
   a. forbid colony to trade with any nation but Britain and its colonies
   b. forbid access to North Atlantic fishing grounds
   c. extended to NJ, PA, MD, VA, & SC
5. PATRICK HENRY’S “Liberty or Death” speech VA, 3-23-1775
6. "BATTLE" AT LEXINGTON & CONCORD April 1775
7. May 10, 1775, ETHAN ALLEN AND BENEDICT ARNOLD capture Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"

II. 2ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MAY 10, 1775
1. John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin
2. ADDRESS TO "FELLOW SUFFERERS" in CANADA May 15
3. GEORGE WASHINGTON, CONTINENTAL ARMY. June 15
   BATTLE OF BREED’S HILL June 17, 1775
4. OLIVE BRANCH PETITION July 5, 1775. John Dickinson
   a. express love of colonists for Mother country
   b. beg king to stop hostile actions, work out reconciliation
   c. King innocent of wrongdoing, blame bad advisors
5. Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of taking up arms, July 6, 1775

CONGRESS ADJOURNS AUG. 2, 1775

KING’S RESPONSE
declares colonies in rebellion, participants guilty of treason
closed all American ports
ordered navy to seize any American ships

III. CONGRESS RECONVENES SEPTEMBER 2, 1775
REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL 13 COLONIES
1. AUTHORIZED NAVY
2. SENT AGENTS TO EUROPE TO GET ASSISTANCE
3. OPENED COLONIAL PORTS TO FOREIGN TRADE
4. APPOINTED COMMITTEE TO DRAFT DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Thomas Paine "Common Sense" January 1776
1. attacks monarchy in general, George III in particular
2. presents vision of America independent of British empire
Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

1. Natural rights theory of government
2. Governments can be changed
3. Grievances against George III

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMERICAN ADVANTAGES</th>
<th>AMERICAN DISADVANTAGES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>only had to hold out</td>
<td>no central government, tax power</td>
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<tr>
<td>leaders would get no mercy from English</td>
<td>aversion to standing army</td>
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<tr>
<td>accustomed to privations &amp; harsh life</td>
<td>divided support for war</td>
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<tr>
<td>familiarity with country</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRITISH ADVANTAGES</th>
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<tr>
<td>established government, army &amp; navy</td>
<td>long supply lines</td>
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<tr>
<td>money to &quot;rent&quot; troops</td>
<td>hard terrain, no roads, no maps</td>
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<tr>
<td>navy to blockade colonies</td>
<td>disunity at home</td>
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<td>inept politicians and military leaders</td>
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MILITARY COURSE OF WAR

Fighting moves from New England to NY, Pennsylvania, Carolinas, Virginia

1776

Gen. Sir William Howe evacuated Boston, March 1776. To NY City in June
- 35,000 soldiers (9,000 were Hessian mercenaries)
- 500 ships -- Admiral Lord Richard Howe
Washington moved army from Boston to New York
- 18,000 men, mostly new enlistees, no training, few weapons
- Skirmishes on Long Island, Manhattan, end in Pennsylvania

Dec. 26, Washington crossed Delaware River to Trenton, NJ
- captured Hessian garrison of 1000 soldiers, Princeton a few days later

1777

British 3-pronged attack in NY
1. Burgoyne leads 8,000 regulars down Lake Champlain to the upper Hudson
2. Oswego eastward through Mohawk Valley to Hudson River
3. Howe north up the Hudson. Delays to capture Philadelphia. Brandywine Creek (Sept. 11) and Germantown (Oct. 4). Occupied Philadelphia, Congress fled, Washington to VALLEY FORGE for winter

SARATOGA, October. GENS. GATES & BENEDICT ARNOLD defeat Burgoyne

1778

JOHN PAUL JONES
Washington skirmishes across New Jersey and New York
August--French fleet forced to West Indies
December -- British shift to the South, capture Savannah, Georgia, Dec. 29

1779

June -- Spain enters war as U.S. ally
23 September  John Paul Jones, “I have not yet begun to fight” slogan
Indian fighting, brutal raids on U.S. backcountry

1780

September, Benedict Arnold turns traitor
1781
Jan. 17  Daniel Morgan smashing victory at COWPENS, SC
Cornwallis leaves Carolinas to try to suppress Virginia
August.  U.S. & French 3-pronged attack on Cornwallis
   Washington w/ Rochambeau, from NY to VA
   Lafayette from Carolinas to VA
   Adm. De Grasse brings French fleet from West Indies
19 Oct.  CORNWALLIS SURRENDERS

DIPLOMATIC CONDUCT OF WAR

Seek Aide from Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Tuscany
Ben Franklin sent to Paris
Victory at Saratoga October 1777:
1) Britain offers colonies independence with strings – Dominion status
2) France offers aide in 1778:
   a. Treaty of Amity and Commerce, “Most favored nation” status
   b. Treaty of Alliance
August 14, 1779, Congress ► terms of Peace Treaty ► sent JOHN ADAMS to Paris to negotiate Treaty
   1. full independence
   2. certain boundaries
   3. complete British evacuation of U.S. territory
   4. rights to Atlantic fisheries (removed from final draft)
   5. free navigation of the Mississippi River

June 1781 John Jay Benjamin Franklin
Henry Laurens Thomas Jefferson
1. US independence and sovereignty are essential
2. other demands worked out as commissioners saw fit

1782 PEACE TREATY Effective 20 Jan. 1783; Ratification completed 12 May 1784
1. Complete independence of Unites States
2. Western Boundary of US at Mississippi River, except for “East Florida” south of 31ST parallel
3. Congress recommend states restore Loyalists’ lands
5. U.S. right to fish off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia
6. Britain evacuate land/ naval forces w/ “all convenient speed."

ECONOMIC CONDUCT OF WAR

February 1781 Robert Morris
$191,500,000 paper money “Continents”
millions in Quartermaster certificates
$50,000,000 in loan certificates, most at 6% interest
countless certificates issued to soldiers for pay.

3 strategies
1. Congress to establish national bank to handle finances
2. Supply army by contract
3. French subsidies back larger loan from the Netherlands

POLITICAL CONDUCT OF WAR

Congress in Philadelphia, March 12, 1777
JUNE 14, 1777  ADOPT FLAG
Sept.-Dec. 1777 attempt to oust Washington as commander
Nov. 15, 1777  ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION adopted
    -- officially ratified by all states  March 1, 1781

NEWBURGH COSPIRACY, MARCH 1783

WESTERNERS WANTED 2 PROVISIONS IN PEACE TREATY:
  1. Navigation rights on Mississippi River & use of port of New Orleans
  2. Definite time for British withdrawal from forts in Northwest

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD:  1783-1840

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CONFEDERATION PERIOD
  1. No substantial class restructuring
  2. Women’s status
  3. RELIGION “Disestablishment”
  4. New State Governments had common features:
     Written framework
     Bill of rights specify guarantees
     3 branches
     Weak executive
     courts with little power to overrule laws
     legislatures: most bicameral
     FREQUENT ELECTIONS
     Voting, office-holding requirements.
     New Jersey briefly allowed women to vote
     Property or poll tax for voting
     Property qualifications for office-holding
     Pennsylvania-- all male freeholders and sons of freeholders vote without payment of tax
  5. Slavery.  1780 Quork Walker case, Massachusetts. Slavery becomes sectional institution

NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS ARE SIGNIFICANT

NATIONAL DOMAIN   BASIC LAND ORDINANCE May 1785
    plan for surveying, dividing land into townships
    townships 36 sections of 640-acre lots
    Land sold in 640-acre units at $1 acre

NORTHWEST ORDINANCE  July 1787
    Permanent policy for territorial governments and formation of new states
    Governor, secretary, 3 judges appointed by Congress
    5,000 adult "free" males in territory could form legislature
    Create 3 to 5 states from area [Ohio, IN, IL, MI, WI]
    New states equal with the original states in all respects
    Freedom of worship, trial by jury, public support of education assured

WYOMING VALLEY SETTLEMENT
FOREIGN POLICY
1. Get peace treaty, independence
2. Foreign ministers accredited to/accepted by major powers
3. British ports reopened to US shipping
4. Businessmen ventured farther for trade: China in 1784-85

DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT
Determine to establish a permanent national capital somewhere on the Delaware River

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION HAD TWO FLAWS:
1. No taxing power
2. Required unanimous consent

FAILURES UNDER ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
1. Treaties with Prussia and Spain vetoed by 1 or 2 votes
2. National debt not paid
3. States enact individual trade laws and taxes

MOVEMENT TO REVISE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
Annapolis Convention 1786
James Madison
Alexander Hamilton
Shays's Rebellion 1787
Philadelphia Convention: 55 delegates, 12 states, May 25, 1787
George Washington, president
Debates not published or open to public

DELEGATES AGREE ON MOST ISSUES:
1. need stronger central government
2. want power over states increased
3. want power to suppress rebellions, dangerous individuals
4. checks and balances system
5. broad taxing power
6. keep national debt as responsibility of central gov’t
7. more power to regulate trade, foreign and interstate

DISAGREE Big vs. Small states
2 GREAT COMPROMISES

MAJOR FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION
Preamble makes “We the People” sovereign
Legislative Branch Lower House elected every 2 years. Senate has part in executive functions:
   a. approve presidential appointments
   b. 2/3 vote to approve treaties
   c. impeachment proceedings
   d. override presidential veto
Executive. Office of PRESIDENT

Judiciary. APPOINTED FOR LIFE rather than "good behavior"
DECLARE CONSTITUTION IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND
Amendment process easier
Subject to interpretation by all branches of gov’t. ► “NECESSARY AND PROPER” IS VERY ELASTIC

RATIFICATION PROCESS

FEDERALISTS
Strong central gov’t.
Oppose total popular rule as mob rule
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JOHN JAY, JAMES MADISON ► “Federalist Papers”

ANTI-FEDERALISTS
Oppose increased power of central gov’t.
Want Bill of Rights

9 RATIFY BY FALL 1788
Electors met April 1789, New York City
George Washington president
John Adams vice president
James Madison, first Speaker of House

WASHINGTON’S PRESIDENCY 1st TERM 1789-1793

BILL OF RIGHTS

FOUNDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCY AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

1. FIRST CABINET:
a. Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton
b. Sec. Of State Thomas Jefferson
c. Sec. Of War Henry Knox
d. Attorney General Edmund Randolph
e. VICE PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS


PHASE 1 FUNDING
a. PROBLEM:
b. PROPOSAL:
c. PURPOSE
Debt a sacred obligation, should be paid at par
Establish national credit, international respectability
Federal treasury could control debt, assert power
Ties financial interests to national gov’t
Expand the amount of money in circulation
d. OBJECTIONS:
no objection to paying the foreign debt
speculators benefit; original holders of debt would lose
e. RESOLUTION: passed in early 1790

PHASE 2 ASSUMPTION
a. PROBLEM:
PHASE 3  BANKING proposed Dec. 1790

a. PROBLEM:
   b. PROPOSAL: Bank of the United States
      $10 million capital, of which $2 million is US money
      20 year charter    Pay 8½% interest
   c. PURPOSE:
      d. OBJECTIONS: STRICT CONSTRUCTION argument.
         HAMILTON advocated LOOSE CONSTRUCTION
   e. RESOLUTION: Bank chartered 1791
   f. RESULTS conflict between GW's advisors, political parties

PHASE 4  REPORT ON MANUFACTURES, Dec. 1791

a., b., c. PROBLEM, PROPOSAL, AND PURPOSE
      d. OBJECTIONS:
         controversy over protective vs. revenue tariff
         TARIFF PROTECTIVE TARIFF REVENUE TARIFF
         EXCISE
   e. RESOLUTION: partial adoption
   f. RESULTS political party strife, Whiskey Rebellion in 1794

OVERALL EFFECT OF HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM
stabilized federal finances
gained international credit stability
benefited the wealthy directly and the poor
SPARKED DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES

UNEXPECTED PROBLEM OF POLITICAL PARTY EMERGENCE
"FEDERALISTS" & "ANTI-FEDERALISTS"
"FEDERALISTS" & "REPUBLICANS" (Democratic-Republicans, Jeffersonian Republicans)
Aaron Burr
Philip Freneau – editor of National Gazette

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN WASHINGTON'S 1ST TERM

1. First presidential veto. April 5, 1792
2. Army sent to Ohio to suppress Indians
3. GW selected site of permanent capital on Potomac River
4. Judiciary Act of 1789. Supreme Court w/ chief justice, 5 associates, JOHN JAY
5. 14th state, VERMONT 1791
6. SLAVERY a divisive issue in Congress, Feb. 11, 1790 SOUTHERNERS support and legitimize slavery:
   1. British made us do it
   2. We can’t change it now
   3. Slavery in Africa
   4. Bible sanctions slavery
   5. Race mixing
6. Northern states ended slavery, didn’t give blacks equality

Debate reveals:
- Innate racism throughout US
- Plans for gradual emancipation impractical, too costly
- Impracticality of plans for relocation of freed slaves
- Explosive state’s rights issue

WASHINGTON’S 2nd TERM 1793-1797

1. WHISKEY REBELLION August 1794 “Lighthorse Harry” Lee

2. FOREIGN POLICY 3 MAJOR EVENTS
   A. 1793 Proclamation of Neutrality
      - French Revolution ► Edmund Genet
      - Britain declares anti-US policy:
         - Right to impress sailors on US ships
         - Right to visit and search vessels for “contraband”
         - Blockade US ports
         - Close British ports to US ships
         - Retain control of forts in northwest

   B. JAY’S TREATY, 1794-95 “Treaty of London”
      - U. S. Wanted:
         - British withdrawal from Northwest forts
         - Compensation for illegal seizures of ships
         - Compensation for seizure of slaves during the Revolution
         - Commercial treaty to allow US ships in British ports
         - Britain cease seizing crews and cargo from US ships

      PROVISIONS OF TREATY
      - Britain agreed to evacuate forts
      - Brit. Opened East Indies ports to US ships
      - Brit. allow ships under 70 tons in West Indies ports
      - Joint commission: Maine boundary dispute, seizures of ships, settlement of colonists’ debts to
        English merchants
      - Ignored compensation (slaves, loyalists) & impressment

      REACTION TO TREATY Makes almost everyone unhappy
      - Senate did ratify in 1795. Treaty did avert threat of war
      - FIRST USE OF EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE
      - Sparked good treaty with Spain

   C. PINCKNEY’S TREATY, 1795 Thomas Pinckney of So. Carolina
      - “right of deposit” in New Orleans for 3 years
      - Free navigation of Mississippi River
      - Florida boundary drawn in US favor at 31\textsuperscript{st} parallel
      - US agreed to forego claims against Spain

3. INDIAN WARS/NORTHWEST SETTLEMENT
   - Battle of Fallen Timbers, Aug. 20, 1794 Gen. Anthony Wayne
   - Treaty of Greenville, Aug. 20, 1795
WASHINGTON’S ACCOMPLISHMENTS AS PRESIDENT

1. organized pattern of national government
2. cabinet
3. executive privilege
4. western development
5. avoid war
6. build commerce
7. enforce national laws, with military when necessary
8. steer middle path between federalists and republicans
9. expanded national boundaries
10. SET PRECEDENT OF STEPPING DOWN AFTER 2 TERMS

2ND PRESIDENT: JOHN ADAMS 1797-1801

FEDERALISTS: JOHN ADAMS  THOMAS PINCKNEY  v-p
REPUBLICANS: THOMAS JEFFERSON w/ AARON BURR
ADAMS & JEFFERSON ELECTED – REAL ENEMIES
1804 -- 12th Amendment makes nominees for separate offices

ADAMS’ LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

FOREIGN RELATIONS
1. FRANCE “X-Y-Z” AFFAIR  1797  Talleyrand
   Established the NAVY dept. and Marine Corps
   expand army to 10,000 men with Washington in command
   construction of new ships
   7 July 1798  repealed  French treaties of 1778
   “QUASI-WAR” UNDECLARED NAVAL WAR
   taxes to pay for war preparations. Including a stamp tax!
CONVENTION OF 1800  Sept. replaced US-French treaty of 1778

DOMESTIC POLITICS
1. ADMISSION OF KENTUCKY, 1798 AS 15th STATE

2. ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS
RESULTS OF ACTS:
   Demise of Federalists
   EMERGENCE OF ANTI-FEDERAL POLITICAL DOCTRINES
   a. VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS  James Madison, 1798.
   Compact theory of Constitution—INTERPOSITION
   b. KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS  Jefferson 1799 NULLIFICATION

LOGAN ACT.  1799:  DR. George Logan, Philadelphia Quaker

JUDICIARY ACT OF 1801
   Federalist appointees before leaving White House
   “spoils system”  “MIDNIGHT JUDGES”

JOHN ADAMS  MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AS PRESIDENT
KEPT U.S. OUT OF WAR
BROKE UP THE FEDERALIST PARTY
APPOINTED JOHN MARSHALL to CHIEF JUSTICE
First President to reside in the “Executive Mansion”
MAJOR CHANGE IN LAND SALES POLICY
1800- HARRISON LAND LAW. Buy 320 acres @ $2, pay over 4-year term.

ELECTION OF 1800
JEFFERSON: Philosophy meets reality—and loses!

A. ECONOMIC POLICY Albert Gallatin Sec. of Treasury

B. POLITICAL POLICIES JAMES MADISON, SEC. OF STATE
   Replaced Adams’ appointees with own men
   REPEAL OF Judiciary Act of 1801
   William Marbury v. Madison
   Chief Justice John Marshall  2 critical decisions:
   1. Dismissed suit—Judiciary Act of 1789 did not permit direct appeal to the Supreme Court
   2. Declared Section 13 of the 1789 Act unconstitutional
doctrine of judicial review
   refutes Jefferson’s Kentucky Resolution

C. MILITARY 1802 West Point Founded
   Forced to build navy – BARBARY PIRATES (subdued in 1815)

D. WESTERN DEVELOPMENT
   1. 1804 > land purchases 160 acres @ $1.60 acre
   2. LOUISIANA PURCHASE 1803. 828,000 square miles
      Lewis and Clark EXPLORATION

DUEL: AARON BURR KILLS ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JULY 1804, WEEHAUKEN, NJ

E. FOREIGN AFFAIRS
   FRENCH-ENGLISH WAR
   “WHALE vs. ELEPHANT”
   1807 Chesapeake (US frigate) incident. Leopard kills 3 seamen, takes 4 seamen as “deserters.”
   “EMBARGO ACT,” Dec. 1807
   FORBID ALL EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS
   Coastal trading ships post bond 2x value of cargo
   Not forbid importation of foreign cargoes on foreign ships

RESULTS OF EMBARGO ACT
   REALLY HURTS NEW ENGLAND SHIPPERS
   FEDERALIST opposition provokes riots
   GREAT SMUGGLING
   US ships at sea stayed out of the country
   NEW ENGLAND manufacture boom.
   Irony: Jefferson hated manufacturing, but set US on industrial course
   LOWELL, Mass. “LOWELL GIRLS”

JAMES MADISON’S PRESIDENCY, 1809 –1817
1808 ELECTION Madison against Federalist Charles C. Pinckney

I. FOREIGN TRADE & WAR IMPACT ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY
Non-intercourse Act March 1809 – everyone except FR & ENG 
Macon’s Bill No. 2. 1810.

NEW ELEMENT IN CONGRESS 1811 (elected 1810) “WAR HAWKS”
  HENRY CLAY, Kentucky, speaker House of Rep.
  JOHN C. CALHOUN, South Carolina

WAR OF 1812

Comparative naval strength:
US ► 16 ships, 7 fighting
British ► 1,000 ships, 200 frigates

Course of War:

Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 1815

Results of War:
1. Washington DC burned, Chesapeake area ravaged by British
2. New Englanders threaten secession, Hartford Convention
3. Invasions of Canada failed
4. Destroyed the Federalist Party
5. “TREATY OF GHENT, 1815” STATUS QUO ANTEBELLUM
   1. US gained no territory as War Hawks had hoped
   2. did not settle issue of impressments
   3. did not resolve border disputes with Canada
      US and Britain agreed to settle the issues by arbitration
6. ANDREW JACKSON hero at NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1815
7. Strengthen army and navy  (Barbary Pirates conflict > negative opinion of "Mohammedans"

II. WESTERN PROBLEMS: INDIAN WAR
Jefferson > "Indian removal"
1809 Shawnee TECUMSEH, brother THE PROPHET
NOV. 1811, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON @ Tippecanoe Creek

III. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS
"AMERICAN SYSTEM" -- HENRY CLAY
1) Recharter Bank of US 20-years, $35 million capitalization
2) PROTECTIVE TARIFF. 20 to 25 %
3) INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS:
ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS  1816-1824

JAMES MONROE, REPUBLICAN

A. FOREIGN POLICY. Sec. of State John Quincy Adams

1. GREAT BRITAIN
   Rush-Bagot Agreement
   Convention of 1818
   Oregon Territory
   US asserts rights in GRAND BANKS

2. SPAIN
   FLORIDA
   US “annexed” West Florida 1810
   1816 Andrew Jackson
   1819 Adams-Onis Treaty a.k.a. Transcontinental Treaty
       1. Spain gave up claim to W & E Florida
       2. US pay claims of US citizens against Florida, $5,000,000
       3. US renounced claim to Texas, Spain relinquishes Oregon
       4. western boundary of Louisiana Territory

3. RUSSIA
   1824 Russia agrees to claim only Alaska in NA.

MONROE DOCTRINE -- DECEMBER 1823

1. American continents closed to European colonization
2. European states no right to intervene in Western hemisphere
3. US won't interfere in affairs of European states

B. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

1. PANIC OF 1819
   Excessive speculation in land
   Over expansion of industry
   Mismanagement of Bank of the U.S. Nicholas Biddle
   Shrinking foreign markets
   FUELS EAST vs. WEST HOSTILITY

2. SECTIONALISM INTENSIFIES.
   COTTON KINGDOM EMERGES
   1793 ELI WHITNEY

   COTTON EXPORTS: SLAVE OWNERSHIP by 1850
   1793  500,000 lbs  69,000 owned only 1 slave
   1801 21,000,000 lbs 310,000 owned 2-19 slaves
   1820 128,000,000 lbs only 10% had 20 or more
   1860 1,768,000,000 lbs 11 owned 500 or more slaves
   Some “free blacks” were slaveowners
MISSOURI STATEHOOD CONTROVERSY
Rep. James Tallmadge, NY

HENRY CLAY ► “MISSOURI COMPROMISE”:
Missouri as “slave state” and Maine as “free state”
Banned slavery in states carved from Louisiana Territory north of the 36’30”

South agreed:
1. “NATURAL LIMITS” THEORY
2. “MANIFEST DESTINY”

IMPORTANCE OF MISSOURI DEBATE AND COMPROMISE
1. Temporarily settles slavery controversy
2. Boosts Clay’s reputation
3. Crystallizes arguments for and against slavery
   NORTH: slavery is moral affront
   American Colonization Society founded in 1816
   forces free whites to compete with slaves
   SOUTH shift from “necessary evil” to “positive good”:
   Necessary evil
   POSITIVE GOOD: God condones Slavery in Bible
   Slaves no worse off here than in Africa
   Slaves much improved by exposure to while culture and Christianity

MOST NORTHERNERS in 1820 AGREE WITH SLAVEOWNERS
Oppose high cost of sending slaves to Africa or Caribbean
Don’t want freed blacks migrating to northern states

3. IMMIGRATION RESUMES

4. DEMOCRACY EXPANDS RAPIDLY
   WIDER SUFFRAGE
   NOMINATING CONVENTION replaces Caucuses

5. LEGAL DECISIONS INFLUENCE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
   JOHN MARSHALL “ARCHITECT OF THE SUPREME COURT”
   a. McCULLOCH vs. MARYLAND, 1819
   b. COHENS v. VIRGINIA  1821
   c. GIBBONS v. OGDEN  1824
   d. FLETCHER v. PECK  1810
   e. DARTMOUTH COLLEGE v. WOODWARD  1819

35-YEARS AS C.J., COURT PRODUCED 1106 DECISIONS: MARSHALL WROTE 519
  DISSENTED ONLY 8 TIMES

1824 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—ALL REPUBLICANS

Andrew Jackson
Henry Clay
John Quincy Adams
William Crawford
John C. Calhoun
ELECTION THROWN INTO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
“CORRUPT BARGAIN”
“KING CAUCUS”
ADAMS’ GOALS AS PRESIDENT:

- National university
- National uniform militia law
- National internal improvements, federally funded
- National astronomical observatory

ADAMS’ GOALS AS PRESIDENT:

- Naval academy
- National bankruptcy law

1828 TARIFF
“South Carolina Exposition and Protest”

1828 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION --all Republicans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Electors</th>
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<tr>
<td>NATIONAL REP.</td>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>508,064</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEMOCRATIC REP.</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>647,286</td>
<td>178</td>
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“REVOLUTION” IN 1828?
- More white men voted than ever before
- Western shift in political power
- Spoils system more extensive and punitive

INAUGURATION, March 4, 1829: mob scene

JACKSONIAN PARADOX:
- ardent nationalist who wanted limited nat'l gov’t
- Strict constructionist who used “loose” construction of presidential authority
  - 1. messages to Congress
  - 2. presidential veto to interfere with the legislative process
  - 3. defied Supreme Court

MAJOR ISSUES DURING JACKSON’S 1ST TERM
1. WEBSTER-HAYNE CONFRONTATION 1829-30
   - Robert Y. Hayne SC vs. Daniel Webster MA
   - 9-day debate January 1830 "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable"
   - JEFFERSON DAY DINNER, April 13, 1830
     - JACKSON “Our Union, it must be preserved.”
     - CALHOUN “The Union, next to our liberty, most dear.”

2. CABINET UPHEAVALS
   - “kitchen cabinet”
   - 1831 “EATON AFFAIR”

3. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS
   - May 27, 1830 veto “Maysville Road” bill
   - Approve Cumberland Road bill May 31, 1830

4. TARIFF and NULLIFICATION 1832 tariff reduced
   - South Carolina
   - Jackson called up federal military in SC
   - Henry Clay “COMPROMISE TARIFF”
   - Force Bill
   - SC repealed Nullification Act ► “nullified” Force Bill

5. BANK WAR
Jackson distrusted BUS as threat to Western development
   1) BUS favored Eastern financial interests
   2) anti-credit to western farmers
“Czar Nicholas” Biddle
JACKSON VETO
“pet banks”
1836 BUS charter expired
“SPECIE CIRCULAR”

6. INDIAN REMOVAL
   1820s ► about 125,000 in eastern US
   CHEROKEES in Georgia
   Samuel Worcester 1832 WORCESTER v. GEORGIA
   Cher., Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole ► “5 civilized tribes”
   May 28, 1830 Indian Removal Bill TRAIL OF TEARS
   SAUK AND FOX Black Hawk

   Jackson made 94 treaties with various tribes--none fully honored!

7. “FOREIGN AFFAIRS” in JACKSON’S 2ND TERM
   TEXAS
   Moses Austin > 300 American families in Texas
   become Roman Catholics
   become loyal Mexicans
   Stephen Austin
   Sam Houston
   Alamo

ELECTION OF 1836, EMERGENCE OF WHIGS

Martin Van Buren ► Democrat
WHIGS = new party w/ Clay, Calhoun and Webster leaders

Panic of 1837

1840 ELECTION “Tippecanoe and Tyler Too”

William Henry Harrison
WHH –1st “IT’S THE ECONOMY, STUPID” PRINCIPLE
V-P John Tyler

BOTH NATIONAL PARTIES FACE MAJOR PROBLEM:

MAJOR SOCIAL/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

1. WESTWARD MOVEMENT
   WHY move west? WHO took the risks and endured the hardships
   HOW did they make a new life on the frontier
   WHAT was the result of their efforts?
2. URBANIZATION
1790  2 cities with population over 20,000
1860  43  “ ”  “ ”  “ ”  “ ”
@ 300 with 5,000 or more

“MYTH OF THE HAPPY YEOMAN”

3. IMMIGRATION
EMIGRATION / EMIGRANT
IMMIGRATION / IMMIGRANT
CHAIN MIGRATION
RESULTS OF IMMIGRATION
labor
rapid growth of cities
parochial schools
Catholicism becomes major religious group
NATIVISM W.A.S.P.s (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant)
urban political machines
Anti-Catholic literature
Samuel F.B. Morse

Urban College of the Propaganda
NATIONAL PARISHES

IMMIGRANTS’ CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Labor
Rise of “leisure culture”
“CULT OF DOMESTICITY”
city political party machines
Arts and entertainment
FOOD ► “hot dog” in Cincinnati before 1850

4. INDUSTRIALIZATION
US patent policy
Eli Whitney
SEWING MACHINE
LABOR STRUGGLES ► “WAGE SLAVE” concept

5. AGRICULTURE
John Deere
Cyrus McCormick

6. TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION
National Road 1811 ► 1852
STEAMBOATS
CANAL CRAZE Erie Canal (1817-1825)links Buffalo to NYC
cost of living in the cities cheaper and more comfortable
fuel urbanization, support population of immigrants in cities
forced New England farmers out of business
center of population moved westward

FLAWS IN CANAL TRANSPORTATION:
routes limited to water supply
Froze over in winter
Costly to construct
Locks small – hand-operated ► boats small

RAILROADS OUTPACE CANALS
1828-1860 -- 30,000 miles

ADVANTAGES OF RAIL OVER CANAL:

Huge political realignment: from East v. West to North v. South

TELEGRAPH

7. FOREIGN TRADE
Clipper ships

ANTEBELLUM REFORM MOVEMENTS

1. 2ND GREAT AWAKENING
New England initiative
Money & literature
Formal Organizations: American Bible Society
Sunday School Union
Foreign Missionary Society
Home Missionary Society
Charles Grandison Finney ► Oberlin College
Ecstatic religion
DENOMINATIONS MULTIPLY AND DIVIDE: Seventh Day Adventists, Shakers, Mormons
Baptists, Methodists split over slavery
EUROPEAN RELIGIOUS GROUPS (Zoar)

2. EDUCATION
Free public school
Akron
WOMEN’S EDUCATION: 1837 Oberlin; Mount Holyoke
ADULT EDUCATION ► intellectual & entertainment

3. SOCIAL AND MORAL UPLIFT
Seaman’s Aid Society
Criminal/Insane > Dorothea Dix
Peace Movement

HOW AMERICANS LIVED

HOUSING AND ARCHITECTURE
Egyptian & Gothic revival
Upper Class houses ► Italian villas
FALSE FRONTS
Cast-iron cookstoves and heating stoves ►
(James cooking stove, Troy, NY, 1815)
CENTRAL HEATING. Rappites at Economy, Penn. 1826
Ohio 1850 ►
IMPROVED LIGHTING Coal-gas ► Baltimore 1819
safer to go out at night
stay up later at home
longer business/factory hours
new energy business
abundant coal

CLOTHING
“DRAWERS”
MEN’S HATS
HOOPSKIRT
BLOOMERS

EATING
Sylvester Graham

BATHING

PHRENOLOGY
46 abstract traits
Gen. McClellan
Reinforced racist attitudes
Fostered idea that a person is not responsible for his own actions

COMMUNITARIAN SOCIETIES
Brook Farm, Massachusetts
Oneida, NY  John Wesley Noyes
Shakers
Amana, Iowa
New Harmony, Indiana
Zoar, Ohio
Nashoba, Fanny Wright

CONTROVERSIAL REFORMS
1) motives  2) methods  3) response  4) results

TEMPERANCE  self-control -- not total prohibition

MOTIVES
Increasing drunkenness
1792: 2 ½ gal. pp
1810: 4 ½ gal pp
1823: 7½ gal. pp

workers’ daily wage
immigrants brought drinking tradition
poverty attributed to drunkenness
sympathy for women victims of drunken/alcoholic husbands
medical reasons. Dr. Benjamin Rush “Father of American Psychiatry”, published Inquiry into the Effect of Ardent Spirits upon the Human Mind and Body 1784
election days
economic – jails  Lost time from work
distilled spirits replace fermented

Methodists launch temperance reform 1780!

METHODS  “Pledge”
1. SECULAR ORGANIZATIONS
   New York Society for Prevention of Pauperism, 1818
   American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, Boston 1826
2. RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
   Methodists, Quakers by 1810
   Presbyterians 1811 define “sin of drunkenness”
   American Tract Society
3. TRANSITION by 1830s to total abstinence
4. “ULTRAS” American Temperance Union, 1836

5. LITERATURE & SONGS
6. MARCHES, RALLIES
7. WASHINGTONIAN MOVEMENT Forerunner of AA (1840) Baltimore > 1845
8. TIMOTHY S. ARTHUR 1854 “Ten Nights in a Bar Room”
9. LEGAL PROHIBITION

RESPONSE
RESULTS
Impossible to determine
Neal S. Dow > 1st state prohibition law, Maine Law of 1851
Temperance groups
Huge evasions, smuggling, illegal production
Consumption of medicinal alcohol increased dramatically. “Medicine Shows”

WOMAN’S RIGHTS

MOTIVE
right to protect property
suffrage
some advocated women be allowed on juries
right to enter profession of their choice
   Dr. Harriet K. Hunt. Boston, 1835
   Elizabeth Blackwell, Ohio
   Emily Blackwell
Lucy Stone► prominent abolitionist and feminist
   married Henry Blackwell & retained her maiden name
   Oberlin College commencement incident
Antoinette Brown married a Blackwell brother
   woman preacher ordained in Congregational Church
   Theology degree — Oberlin College 1850
Quakers: Lucretia Mott & Abby Kelley

METHODS organizational techniques learned in other reforms
   Speaking tours – curiosity & confrontation
   Local clubs, state societies, and national organization
   1846 convention in Ohio
1848 WOMAN’S RIGHTS CONVENTION at SENECA FALLS, NY

“Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions”► Declaration of Independence from woman’s view. “all men and women are created equal . . . The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations of the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. . . He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise [no vote] . . . He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice. . . . He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead. He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns [all laws which prevented a woman from occupying the station in life that her conscience dictated were] “contrary to the great precept of nature, and therefore of no force or authority. . . . [Women had a duty to] “secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise.”

RESPONSE
antagonism from most men, many women
married women in movement ► Elizabeth Cady Stanton
religious leaders

**RESULTS** very limited before Civil War
New York 1848 “Married Women’s Property Law”
NY 1860 joint guardianship of children
the right to sue and be sued
the right to their own wages and property
Indiana law ► habitual drunkenness legal basis for divorce

**NATIVISM**

Protect American liberty & values
Political parties: American, “Know Nothings”

**ANTI-SLAVERY**

Northern Negroes
excluded from JURIES
denied SUFFRAGE ►
Ohio 1820s ►

American Colonization Society, 1817, established Liberia 1822
15,000 free blacks repatriated

SLAVERY MORE BRUTAL AND RESTRICTIVE in 1820s-1830s
Failed slave revolts – Denmark Vesey in Charleston, SC, 1822 and Nat Turner in Virginia, 1831
Rancor over Missouri debate
Garrison’s paper

**ANTI-SLAVERY 2 FACES**

 ► ABOLITIONISM ► free slaves in states already in the Union

 ► “FREE SOIL” MOVEMENT ► wider support aimed to prohibit slavery in the territories

**MOTIVES**
1. Religious reformers
   Quakers & New England Puritan core
2. Secular-minded people
3. Indifferent people
4. FREE BLACKS, many escaped slaves:
   Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, David Walker

**METHODS**
Abolitionists: “MORAL SUASION”
   Totally ignore potential problem of newly freed blacks
   Willing to accept gradual emancipation
   anti-slavery petitions in Congress 1836 GAG RESOLUTION
demand immediate, universal emancipation

Free Soilers ► political party in 1848 ► keep slavery out of Kansas
Mass meetings

1831 William Lloyd Garrison founded The Liberator in Boston
“I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I WILL BE
HEARD!"  
WLG & followers  ► American Anti-Slavery Society 1833  

1850s Free-soilers  ► Kansas & John Brown  

RESPONSE  
Southerners more defensive  
Anti-slavery minded southerners  
Southern legislatures  
Southern response strengthens Northern opposition  

RESULTS  
1. Cycle intensifies in 1850s  
   2. Oberlin College 1832  ► Theodore Dwight Weld expelled from Lane Seminary, Cincinnati -- "Lane Rebels"  

   3. South suppresses civil liberties  
   4. Runaway slaves  ► Fugitive Slave laws  
   5. ABOLITION MOVEMENT SPLITS  
      American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society  
   6. 1840 Liberty Party  

STATUS AND CONDITION OF SLAVES  1820-1860  
Illegal to teach slaves to read and write  
Most did not like being slaves  
Black church emerged w/ lingering African culture  
Some run away, most caught & returned – whipping/death  
Number of mulattoes increased significantly  

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, DIPLOMATIC EVENTS, 1840s--1850s  

William Henry Harrison -- President 1840 -- WHIG PARTY  
Whigs organized 1834  
   All hated Jackson -- didn't agree on other issues  
   No platform in 1840. JOHN TYLER on ticket for Southern votes  

TYLER'S PRESIDENCY  
1. Amistad decision. March 1841  John Quincy Adams  

2. Diplomatic trouble with England  
   Caroline incident  
   Creole March 1842  
   Maine AroostookWar Webster-Ashburton Treaty  

3. DOMESTIC ISSUES  
   Dorr Rebellion Rhode Island 1842 Thomas Dorr vs Samuel King  

4. NATIONAL EXPANSION  
   Texas  ► Joint Resolution approved annexation early 1845  

   Oregon  ► 1818 Convention renewed 1827 "indefinitely"  
   Methodist missionary propaganda: 1843 1,000+ settlers  
   1845  ► 6,000+ Americans in Oregon  

   DR. MARCUS WHITMAN / wife Narcissa, late 1830s Willamette Valley
1844 DEMOCRATS & POLK “54--40 or Fight”

Van Buren (D) & Henry Clay (W) pledged not to annex Texas
Democrats nominated “dark Horse” JAMES K. POLK
Polk 170 -- Clay 105 ► lost NY’s 36 votes by 5,080 popular votes
Liberty Party James G. Birney drew enough votes in NY to defeat Clay
POLK PLEDGED to annex Texas and Occupy Oregon
Tyler got joint res. for annexation
boundary in dispute ► Mexico: Nueces River       Polk: Rio Grande

POLK PROMISED TO SERVE ONLY ONE TERM
1. WALKER TARIFF 1846 ► 32% down to 25 % + more goods duty-free

2. RESTORE INDEPENDENT TREASURY 1846
   Eliminate "pet" banks
   Treasury Department an independent agency of the Executive

3. RESOLVE OREGON SITUATION
   49th parallel
   controversy between Northern & Southern Democrats

4. CALIFORNIA. “MANIFEST DESTINY” John L. O'Sullivan 1845
   Manifest destiny and Monroe doctrine justify acquisition
   MEXICO broke diplomatic relations
   US tried to buy California -- Aug. 1845 John Slidell

WAR WITH MEXICO
POLK IS 1st PRESIDENT to use EXECUTIVE POWER TO PROVOKE OR CONDUCT WAR WITHOUT ACT OF CONGRESS
“Fortunate coincidence” ► declaration of war April 25 1846
4-pronged strategy:
   1. Taylor
   2. Scott
   3. Kearney
   4. Fremont

TREATY OF GUADELUPE HIDALGO
NOTABLE RESULTS OF WAR:
   A. Lincoln challenged claim "spilled US blood on US soil"
   Great training exercise
   Joel Poinsett
   Huge US territorial expansion fuels slavery controversy
   Wilmot Proviso: Rep. David Wilmot (PA Dem.) Aug. 1846
   JOHN C. CALHOUN advocated Southern position

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

1848 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

WHIG ZACHARY TAYLOR
FREE SOIL PARTY (Buffalo, NY)
   1. exclude slavery from territories
   2. federal aid for internal improvements
   3. federal government give free land to homesteaders

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA
Sparked frenzy: January 1849, 61 ships bound for California
June 1849: 12,000+ wagons headed for California w/ 40,000+ “49ers”

Statehood fuels slavery controversy:
Proposed constitution prohibited slavery ► ratified Nov. 1849
Upset balance devised in the Missouri Compromise of 1820
CONGRESS ► 3 weeks & 63 ballots to elect Speaker (Howell Cobb, GA)

COMPROMISE OF 1850:  Henry Clay
1. South wants
   protection for slavery
   continue balance between slave & free states in Congress
2. Proposal:
   Admit California as free state
   Utah & New Mexico territories ► no restrictions on slavery
   Texas boundary adjusted favorably to New Mexico
   US assume $10 million Texas debt
   Slavery continue in Washington, DC, but slave trade end
   “Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 -- “the Bloodhound bill”

DEBATE (March 1850) Still considered the greatest debate in Congressional history
Henry Clay    John C. Calhoun    Daniel Webster
“I wish to speak today, not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American. . . . I speak today for the preservation of the Union.”

Compromise

RESULTS OF COMPROMISE:
1. California a free state ►
2. People in both sections aroused by strong language
3. 1852 election – Dem. Franklin Pierce (NH)
   NORTH AND SOUTH consider the Compromise to have settled the slavery issue

FRANKLIN PIERCE AS PRESIDENT
1. Secret mission to buy or take Cuba ► Ostend, Belgium
   Northerners outraged–didn’t want $120 million spent to acquire slave territory
2. Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan
3. TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD:
   GADSDEN PURCHASE ► $10 million
4. FALLOUT FROM UNCLE TOM’S CABIN
   1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe    George Fitzhugh
5. KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT.  1854
   STEPHEN DOUGLAS (ILL. SENATOR)
   promote transcontinental RR central route
   bill to organize Kansas & Nebraska territories w/ “popular sovereignty” vote

FORMATION OF REPUBLICAN PARTY  Feb. 1854
Democrats separate from Southern wing ► moral reformers

BLEEDING KANSAS
   Land ► slavery expansion vs. free soil
   RR route
   Political future of South in national government
   New England Emigrant Aid Society
   Ter. Gov. ANDREW REEDER ► slavery interest
territorial government in Shawnee Mission
freesoilers--rival government “TOPEKA CONSTITUTION”
pro-slave faction attacked Lawrence
May 1856 John Brown “Pottawatomie Massacre”
Brown libeled as “deranged”
About 200 people killed on both sides
“LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION” 1857

US Senate--May 1856: Charles Sumner (MA) Preston Brooks (SC)

KNOW-NOTHINGS ▶ Nativist / nativism movement
1837 Native American Association ▶
American Republican Party NYC
oppose voting & office-holding for Catholics, other immigrants
oppose public money for parochial schools
resent Catholic objections to King James Bible in public schools

1845 NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY
FAMINE IN IRELAND 1846-1850
Tammany Society NYC

1854 American Party “Know-Nothings”
PLATFORM: 21-year residence for citizenship
exclude Catholics / foreigners from public office
Many absorbed into Republican Party by 1856

1856 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Whigs ▶ Millard Fillmore (also nominee of American Party)
Democrats ▶ James Buchanan (PA) Reject Pierce
Republicans ▶ John C. Fremont -- free soil platform

BUCHANAN 1,838,169 174 elec. votes 14 slave/5 free
FREMONT 1,335,264 114 “ “ 11 free states
FILLMORE 874,534 8 “ “ 1 slave state, Maryland

Significance of election returns:

LATE 1850s SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE

WOMEN limited rights to own property, sue for divorce, get custody of children, retain their wages
Many have jobs -- seamstresses, milliners, and groceryowner
Frontier women -- farming and tending livestock
New machines -- sewing machine
Urban conveniences: ready-baked bread, wider selection of produce, fresh meat hard to get (no refrigeration
More education, college middle/upper class (North, Midwest)

STEAM TRAVEL
More foreign products, less time in transit, larger cargoes, lower prices
TELEGRAPH regular schedules for RR, more predictable deliveries. Faster dissemination of news
No time zones
Travel to Pacific coast still primitive

1857: A CRITICAL YEAR

1. Hinton Rowan Helper “The Impending Crisis of the South”
statistics: poor whites hurt most by slavery
N Carolina man -- had to go North to get book published

2. DRED SCOTT DECISION
Supreme Court: 9 justices, 7 Democrats, 5 Southerners
Ch. Jus. Roger Taney (Maryland)

Dred Scott slave

*If declared “free”—decision would negate the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850*

**DECISION:**
All justices agreed state court decision was valid
Court announced decisions far beyond actual scope of the case

**TANEY ADDRESSED TWO ISSUES:**
# 1. Scott’s STATUS AS FREE OR SLAVE  
*Taney: DS not a citizen, thus could not bring suit in federal court. FURTHERMORE, NO NEGRO, SLAVE OR FREE, COULD BE A U. S. CITIZEN.*  
“The question is simply this: Can a Negro, whose ancestors were imported into this country, and sold as slaves, become a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the Constitution of the United States, and as such become entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities, guaranteed by that instrument to the citizen? . . . . [the status of citizens of the US ] do not include and were not intended to include persons of African descent, and they can therefore not be citizens and claim the rights and privileges of citizens.”

# 2. Taney used case to settle issue of whether Congress had the power to ban slavery in territories. Sweeping announcement shocked and alarmed the North and gave the South more ammunition for aggressive defense of slavery.

**DECLARED:** MISSOURI COMPROMISE UNCONSTITUTIONAL--CONGRESS COULD NOT EXCLUDE SLAVERY FROM ANY TERRITORY BECAUSE THAT WOULD DENY SLAVEOWNERS THE RIGHT TO TAKE THEIR PROPERTY INTO LAND CONTROLLED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT -- WOULD DEPRIVE A CITIZEN OF HIS PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW—A CLEAR VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

1st *time court had overturned an act of Congress since 1803*

**INDIVIDUAL STATE COULD BAN SLAVERY**

**REACTIONS TO SCOTT DECISION**
SLAVEHOLDERS  jubilant
REPUBLICANS  denounced it
FREE BLACKS  North/South had no political rights, could not become citizens. Southern free blacks feared they would be returned to slavery

**SIDELIGHT:** Justice Benjamin Robbins Curtis (MA) brother of one of DS attorneys in 1856. Curtis resigned from the Court, asserting there was no justice to be had from it under Southern domination.

3. PANIC OF 1857
speculation in land
speculation in railroad construction
currency inflation
Early 1857  US treasury surplus
Businessmen flocked to the Republican party – pro-tariff
Immigrants northern cities thrown out of work
Southerners not so badly hurt -- cotton trade w/England. Claimed prosperity was evidence slavery was a better economic system than North’s “white wage-slave labor”

1858  COUNTRY IN TURMOIL >
ELECTION IN ILLINOIS: Douglas vs. LINCOLN
LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES. Aug. – Oct. 1858

Douglas misrepresented Lincoln’s positions on 2 points:
1. Lincoln’s “house Divided” speech would lead to civil war
2. Lincoln favored race mixing > would lead to “race mongrelization” as whites & blacks mixed socially (marry)

LINCOLN WON NATIONAL RECOGNITION

1859 JOHN BROWN’S RAID AT HARPER’S FERRY

Wealthy abolitionist supporters

Telegraph to contact Washington

Brown captured, charged with treason > Refused to plead insanity, as his lawyer apparently advised

> Hanged December 2, 1859
Was Brown insane?
1. Being a poor planner is not a symptom of insanity.
2. Being fanatical is not a symptom of insanity
3. Brown may have acted partly due to provocation of South trying to get African slave trade reopened
4. Statements of close friends alleging his insanity and other family insanity must be evaluated

BROWN BECAME SYMBOL FOR SOUTH AND NORTH

RACIAL FEARS AND ANIMOSITY EVIDENT

Southern whites blamed free blacks for slave uprisings
1859 Arkansas / Illinois reject Free Blacks

1860 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

1. DEMOCRATS Charleston, SC
   57 ballots, couldn’t agree on nominee
   8 Southern states withdraw, meet in Baltimore, nominate JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE
2. “Rump” “REGULAR DEMOCRATS” > also meet in Baltimore > nominate Stephen A. Douglas (V-P Herschel V. Johnson, (GA) sop to southerners)
3. CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY Whig+American (Know-Nothing) Parties – Baltimore -- JOHN BELL (TN)
   condemn “sectional” parties
   uphold the Union/the Constitution--avoid mentioning slavery
4. REPUBLICANS Chicago, May 1860
   Sen. William Seward (NY)
   Abraham Lincoln chosen > no liabilities, moderate
   PLATFORM:
   Prevent spread of slavery into territories
   National gov’t not interfere with “domestic institutions”
   Support internal improvements -- railroad to the Pacific
   Homestead law
   Liberal immigration policy
   Protective tariff

Newspapers primary source of propaganda and misinformation

ELECTION RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breckinridge</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lincoln 180 electoral votes: 0 in South, carried 18 free states
Douglas 12 Missouri and 3 from New Jersey
Breckinridge 72 all 11 slave states
Bell 39 carried 3 border slave states (KY, MD, DE)

Clearly sectional vote -- nation hopelessly divided politically
Northern states did not need southern votes to elect a president

long-term implication:

DEC. 20, SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDED
By Feb. 1, 1861, 7 states had seceded: SC, MS, FL, AL, GA, LA TX
Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 8 1861, formed Confederate States of America
Constitution similar to US, with major exceptions:
1. States remained sovereign with implied right to secede
2. President had line-item veto of appropriation measures
3. Clear protection of slavery
Elected Jefferson Davis “provisional president”

Why did South secede?
1. PROPAGANDA HYSTERIA
2. PREEMPTIVE WITHDRAWAL

HOW DID US. GOV’T RESPOND TO SECESSION?
1. Buchanan declared secession was Illegal Dec. 3, 1860 but took no action
   restore the Missouri Compromise boundary for slavery
3. Virginia convened a peace convention in Washington, Feb. 1861

SOUTH: “WAR BETWEEN THE STATES” OR “THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE”
NORTH ACCURATELY DEFINES IT AS “THE WAR OF THE REBELLION”

LINCOLN’S INAUGURATION, MARCH 1861
Wants to keep remaining 7 slave states in Union
Announced he would retain control of federal property: coastal forts in southern states -- Promised not to reinforce
   forts, but would re supply them
Fort Sumter almost out of food by early April > Maj. Robert Anderson
   fort under construction since 1829 > still not completed
   less than 50 of its 140 guns in place > only 21 in casements
Maj. Gen. PGT Beauregard in charge of defending Charleston from “Yankee” invasion
April 12, 1861 34-hour bombardment of Sumter
Apr. 15 Lincoln called for 75,000 troops to enlist for 90 days to put down rebellion
Apr. 19 Lincoln declared naval blockade of ports of seceded states

UNION’S ASSETS
Huge population manufacturing facilities
Raw materials horses and mules
Food and grain production steamship construction and operation
Huge railroad network Telegraph network
National Treasury organized strong banking and financial system
Taxation in place to help finance war: TARIFFS, EXCISES, and INCOME TAX (1863)
Public indignation against South and slavery
River network of Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi
Navy, shipyard construction facilities, trained seamen
Lincoln – master politician, worked hard, confident, dedicated to study military strategy and logistics, very flexible
   use of Constitution – arrest opponents, keep border states in Union

UNION’S LIABILITIES
Lincoln -- inexperienced, not part of national leadership, given to depression, unhappy marriage, cabinet officers
   wanted to run the war and make Lincoln a figurehead. Seward advised evacuating Fort Sumter before it was
   fired on.
Sec. of War Simon Cameron
Small army spread out in frontier > 1/3 of officers –most West Point trained- resigned to join Confederacy
Cut off from southern cotton for textile production
Sizeable anti-war and anti-black sentiment
Extended and exposed “lines of Communication”

CONFEDERACY’S ASSETS
Cotton to sell to England – limited by US naval blockade
Knowledge of the territory, topography
“Interior lines”
Superior “intelligence”

CONFEDERACY’S LIABILITIES
Leaders who ignored reality
Very few banks and bankers—most with little financial security
Disdained business as an ungentlemanly way to make one’s fortune
Jefferson Davis – unhealthy, violent headaches, a very testy personality, arrogant, not attentive to written work

State’s Rights doctrine
Few railroads or internal transportation network
Little food production
Limited manufacturing
Money not backed by gold
  Relied on printing more money > fuelled high inflation, which in turn undermined confidence in the money, and inspired people to hoard their produce or other goods rather than sell to the government for worthless money.
  By 1864, it took $64 to buy what had cost $1 in 1861
No taxation system > difficulty getting taxes enacted to produce revenue
COTTON NOT IN GREAT DEMAND
  1) England had huge stockpiles
  2) England was developing cotton production in India
Failure to detach border states from Union
Many of best political leaders and thinkers chose to get military commissions rather that serve in Confed. Government.
HUGE POCKETS OF “LOYALISM”
DISAFFECTION among soldiers
  high rates of desertion and resentment of hardships of a “rich man’s war and a poor man’s fight”
  In last year of war, South had more men A.W.O.L. than present for duty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNION</th>
<th>CONFEDERACY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of states</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>22 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military manpower</td>
<td>4.5 million white men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>430,000 blacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factories</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industrial workers</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US industrial capacity</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns made in us</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad equipment manufactured in US</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>all wagons, steamboats, and barges were manufactured in Union states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad miles</td>
<td>20,000 +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LINCOLN AND DAVIS AS WAR LEADERS
LINCOLN --- RUTHLESS, DETERMINED, STUDIOUS

Studied strategy and became better at it than most generals
Willing to abrogate laws temporarily to suppress anti-war movement — 4 non-legal expedients
- suspended Writ of Habeas Corpus
- imposed naval blockade on Confederacy
- enlarged army and navy
- stationed federal troops in Maryland to prevent secession

Tried to remain ambiguous about slavery, didn’t make it a war goal in beginning, tried to court all opinions
Willing to suffer criticism and still work with critics if they got results he wanted

DAVIS

Handsome        distinguished
graduate of West Point     slaveowner
veteran of Indian and Mexican Wars  9 years in Congress
4 years as Sec. of war under Franklin Pierce

But personality not good for politician: haughty, austere, humorless, unable and unwilling to win people to his point of view. He preferred being right to getting results. Could not take criticism—made lots of enemies

CONFEDERACY EXPANDS

Apr. 17, Virginia seceded, vote 88-55

CONFEDERACY MOVED ITS CAPITAL FROM MONTGOMERY, AL., TO RICHMOND

1863  West Virginia lopped off to form new state in Union

May 6, Arkansas seceded, 69 – 1
May 20  NC seceded
June 8  Tennessee seceded

These states provided:
- 40 % of soldiers
- ½ the industry
- ½ the food
- ½ the horses and mules

LINCOLN KEEPS 4 BORDER STATES IN UNION

1. Delaware
2. Maryland  sent in federal troops and suspended writ of habeas corpus on Apr. 27
   a. 30,000 white & 9,000 blacks soldiers in Union army
   b. 20,000 white fought for Confederacy
3. Kentucky  Gov. Beriah Magoffin declared Kentucky NEUTRAL
   a. Lincoln and Davis placed troops on Ken. Border
   b. SUMMER 1861, UNIONISTS ELECTED MAJORITY TO STATE GOV’T. — Davis ordered troops into Ken. to protect it from the Union. Gov. immediately asked for US help > Gen. U. S. Grant was sent to support state govt, kept Kentucky in Union.

   SEN. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN’s two sons were generals on opposite sides
   c. Union  50,000 white  24,000 black troops
   d. Confederacy  35,000 whites
4. Missouri. Real war to keep it loyal

   Wilson’s Creek, Aug. 1861
   Pea Ridge (Ark), March 8, 1862
   80,000 white and 8,000 black Union troops
   30,000 Confed. white troops, 3,000 Confed. guerrillas

MILITARY PROBLEMS FOR BOTH SIDES

1. Generals pursue outdated European concepts of strategy and tactics >
   Try to capture cities rather than destroy enemy force
2. Tactical/Technological disjunction:
   a. Rifled musket fired projectile farther faster
   b. Minie ball projectile in rifled musket increased accuracy and distance. Reload rapidly
c. By 1863 Union had repeating rifles--multishot
d. Method of advancing in close order formation inflicted excessive casualties
e. Better ordnance, including Gatling gun

THREE PHASES OF WAR    THREE ARENAS: EASTERN, WESTERN, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI

1. Spring 1861 – Spring 1862  Mobilization and Realization

2. Spring 1862 – Late Summer 1863  Decisive Period

3. Late Summer 1863 – Spring 1865  Confederate Decline and Defeat
  Union capture of Atlanta in Sept. 1864

I. MOBILIZATION
1st Bull Run/Manassas. July 1861
  Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson as Confederate leader
  US sets up for real war
  Reorganizes army
  Expands army
  April 1861 > 75,000 for 90 days
  May 1861 > 42,000 3-year troops, 23,000 “regulars” for 5 years & 18,000 Navy
  JULY 1861 > 400,000 for 3 years > Congress approved 500,000
  700,000+ volunteered
  “SHODDY”

South gets warped idea of its own strength
  Initial enlistment of 100,000 for 6 to 12 months
  Soon call for 400,000 fro 3 years or duration of war
  By July 1861, South had 2/3 as many troops as North > threw its manpower into the war early,
  exhausted it quickly, had no reserves for later years
  Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan replaces Irvin McDowell as commander Army of the Potomac

II. DECISIVE PERIOD  Feb. 1862,  ANACONDA PLAN: ISOLATE THE CONFEDERACY, SEPARATE IT INTO THREE SECTIONS, INTIMIDATE AND DEFEAT IT BY SECTION

WEST / TENNESSEE  US Grant > Fort Henry and Fort Donelson
  Union occupies Nashville, Tennessee
  Establish military government for Tennessee, Governor Andrew Johnson

SHILOH – CORINTH CAMPAIGN
  Control navigation into heart of Confederacy
  Split Confederacy
  Advance to Chattanooga halted by Rebel move into Kentucky, Sept. 1862
  Spring 1862, Union captures New Orleans, control mouth of Mississippi River
  July 1863  Union gets full control of Mississippi River > Vicksburg, Mississippi
  July 1863  Army of the Cumberland strikes through central Tennessee, breaks longest Southern Rail line

VIRGINIA  Maj. Gen. George McClellan > Army of the Potomac
  May 1862  series of battles
  Confederate Gen. Joseph Johnston wounded, replaced by Robert E. Lee
  Lee commands Army of Northern Virginia, not entire Confederate forces
  McClellan > John Pope, defeated at 2nd Bull Run, Aug. 1862 > McClellan

ANTIETAM/Sharpsburg, Sept. 1862
  EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION –Sept. 22, 1862
  As of Jan. 1, 1863, all slaves in states still in rebellion would be free
  CHANGES WAR OBJECTIVES > GREATEST CONTROVERSY IN UNION
  “military necessity”
  endorsed voluntary colonization of freed blacks in Africa
  called for gradual voluntary emancipation in loyal states
  any rebel state that rejoined the Union within 100 days would get federal money for gradual emancipation w/ compensation
Implemented on Jan. 1, 1863  > different document:
  - no mention of colonization or compensation
  - Garnered huge international support for US from anti-slavery elements in Europe

**Very dramatic move – Lincoln called for enlistment of blacks as soldiers in Union Army**

Lincoln removes McClellan 2nd time
  - Ambrose Burnside > Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862
  - Joseph Hooker > Chancellorsville, May 1863. **Stonewall Jackson killed.**
  - July 1863: **Gettysburg**

**CONSCRIPTION IS MAJOR ISSUE FOR BOTH SIDES**

**Union** July 1863  > draft riots in New York City
  - 20-40 years old, 3 years service, citizens and aliens who had filed for naturalization

**South** April 1862
  - All able-bodied white men, ages 18-35 -- including those already in for 1-year enlistment -- 3-year service.
  - **FIRST DRAFT LAW IN AMERICAN HISTORY**
  - Exemptions: militia officers, civil servants, school teachers, war production workers
  - Could avoid draft by paying $500 or hiring a substitute
  - October 1862 “20 Nigger Law” > white men on any plantation with more than 20 Negroes to avoid draft
  - Sept 1862 -- upper age limit increased to 45 years
  - Dec. 1863 -- substitute clause repealed
  - Feb. 1864 -- age bracket changed to 17 to 50 years

**III. SOUTHERN DECLINE AND DEFEAT**

April 1864, Grant commands all US forces
  - Sherman > leaves Nashville, April 1864, capture Atlanta in September, Savannah by Christmas
  - Grant accompanied the Army of the Potomac on campaign through Virginia: **goal to destroy Lee’s army, not to capture Richmond**

Siege of Petersburg, breakthrough on April 2, 1865
  - Appomattox Court House, Lee surrendered April 9, 1865
  - **McLean House**
NORTHERN POLITICAL SITUATION DURING CIVIL WAR

REPUBLICANS
1. RADICALS
   Abolitionist groups > end slavery, punish Southerners
   War as contest between good and evil
   Want constitutional amendments to free slaves and guarantee equal rights
   Thaddeus Stevens, PA     Charles Sumner, MA

2. MODERATES
   Save the Union
   Strengthen Republican Party, not alienate racist northerners
   Dislike slavery, favored gradual abolition

DEMOCRATS     “Union as it was, the Constitution as it is”
1. WAR DEMOCRATS
   Preserve the Union
   Give Lincoln whatever military power he needs to do it

2. PEACE DEMOCRATS
   Compromise and negotiation to restore Union
   Some willing to end war even if Union is destroyed
   Many sympathized w/ South, thought secession was legal

3. COPPERHEADS -- “Peace at any price”

All Northern Democrats conservative
   No changes in Constitution       Favor state’s rights
   Oppose abolition                 Preserve white supremacy

NORTHERN LAWS PASSED DURING THE WAR
1. 1st Confiscation Act, Aug. 1861
2. Abolition of slavery in Washington, DC > with compensation, April 1862
3. abolition of slavery in all federal territories without compensation June 1862
4. July 17, 1862: 2nd Confiscation Act > Slaves “forever free”
5. July 17, 1862 Allow Union army to hire “persons of African Descent” for civilian jobs
6. Emancipation Proclamation, announced Sept. 1862, effective Jan. 1, 1863
8. National Banking law – established national paper currency, national banks
9. Income Tax law to raise revenue for war

DEATH, DEVASTATION

NORTH
359,528 dead
110,070 battle/wounds
275,175 wounded

SOUTH
258,000 dead
94,000 battle/wounds
100,000 wounded
RECONSTRUCTION

ISSUES FACING NORTH AT END OF WAR:

Should Southern states treated as “Conquered Provinces”? (Thaddeus Stevens)
Did “State Suicide Theory” apply? (Charles Sumner)
What happens to 4 million+ blacks now freed?
How should US deal with Confederate leaders, especially those who had been US officers?
Should they be treated as traitors and executed? Should they regain their rights as citizens of US?
Who would help rebuild South’s homes, economy, agriculture?

WARTIME RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSALS

1. TEN PERCENT PLAN  Dec.1863 “Proclamation of Amnesty & Reconstruction”
   Individuals: full pardon & restoration of property except slaves if they swore oath of future loyalty to US and to abide all acts of Congress passed during the rebellion
   States: oath by 10% of voters in 1860 election would form a “loyal nucleus” to adopt new state constitution that would prohibit slavery
   Exclusions: civil and diplomatic officers of Confederacy, high-ranking military and naval officers
   Southerners who had left US civil or military positions to join Confederacy
   anyone who had mistreated prisoners of war
   Did not require equal rights for blacks

   MOST REPUBLICANS DISTRUSTED CONFEDERATE AND WANTED TO ASSURE UNIONIST MEN WOULD BE IN OFFICE IN THE SOUTH. Minority wanted CIVIL RIGHTS for blacks.

2. WADE DAVIS BILL, JULY 2, 1864
   South under military occupation until 50% of 1860 voters swore loyalty
   Only whites who took “iron clad” oath that they had never supported the Confederacy would be permitted to vote
   New state constitution to abolish slavery and repudiate state Confederate debts required
   Lincoln used pocket veto to kill this measure, which he thought too harsh

3. FREEDMEN’S BILL  March 3, 1865
   Bureau of Refugee’s, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, branch of the War Department
   rent 40 acres of land to freedmen
   distribute clothing and food to freedmen and refugees
   organize schools
   bank with branches throughout the South
   helped blacks get jobs
   1/3 of those receiving assistance were white

MYTH OF LINCOLN’S MILD FORM OF RECONSTRUCTION

No facts to support this notion
Lincoln a practical politician whose power lay in Northern Republican ranks—had to satisfy them
Did support emancipation and Freedmen's bills
Did support confiscation measures
Had tried to get Louisiana to allow limited black male suffrage

LINCOLN ASSASSINATED  APRIL 14, 1865

ANDREW JOHNSON  PRESIDENT AND RECONSTRUCTION POLICY

Born 1808 in Raleigh, North Carolina
Poor, no formal schooling  moved to east Tennessee
Wife taught him to read and write
Self-taught lawyer, gov. of TN, US senator
Only Southern US senator not from the planter class
Staunch Jacksonian Democrat
Great sense of inferiority, grudge against rich planters
Kept Senate seat after TN joined the Confederacy
Military gov. of TN in March 1862
Ran with Lincoln in 1864 on “Union” ticket -- War Democrat
Frequently denounced rich planters as oppressors of the common man, TRAITORS
Very independent, honest, but inflexible
An “outsider”
Very crude political and social style

April 15, 1865, Johnson is president > 2 major problems
RESTORATION OF THE UNION
INCORPORATION OF EX-SLAVES INTO WHITE SOCIETY

Congress in recess – won’t meet until December
Johnson tries to direct RECONSTRUCTION alone
[I am determined that] “…traitors must be made odious, that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished. They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous and powerful.”

JOHNSON MADE ABOUT FACE -- QUICKLY RECOGNIZED SOME STATE GOVERNMENTS FORMED UNDER LINCOLN’S 10% PLAN

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

MAY 29, 1865  2 PROCLAMATIONS:

1. Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon

Amnesty, pardon, restoration of property – except slaves
> to whites who swore oath of loyalty to Union “forevermore”

Excluded 14 groups
Confederate civil and diplomatic officials
high army & navy officers
US office-holders who resigned to take jobs in the Confederacy
all persons owning property worth more than $20,000

Loophole: could appeal directly to president for pardon

2. Plan for restoration of statehood  For NC >

AJ: states had ever been out of the Union

Appointed governor
Elect delegates to convention to draft new constitution
All white men who had been pardoned could vote

Must abolish slavery and ratify the 13th Amendment
Blacks did not have to be given citizenship or suffrage

Must nullify ordinances of secession

Must repudiate all state debt incurred under Confederacy

Lincoln governments in TN, VA, AR, and LA are “legitimate”
Remaining Confederate states soon regained status in the Union
Johnson handed out pardons > Ex-Confederates resume control of South
without any real loss of property or civil rights
without giving any civil rights to Blacks

Encouraged the South to revert to its prewar ways
Some states repealed rather than repudiated secession
MS & SC refused to repudiate Confederate debt
MS & TX refused to ratify the 13th amendment. 2 other states refused to ratify some clauses of it

Johnson did nothing to enforce his own stated terms: recognized all 7 governments
South’s view of Johnson:

**BLACKS ARE FREE IN NAME ONLY**
- SC, AR, MS, AL ENACT **“BLACK CODES”**
- JOHNSON DOESN’T OBJECT -- REST FOLLOW SUIT IN 1866

**BLACK CODES:** white supremacy, black subservience
- REQUIRED LABOR CONTRACTS:
  - DENIED CIVIL RIGHTS TO BLACKS
  - Prohibited miscegenation
  - Couldn’t own firearms
  - **Did recognize black marriages and property owning**
  - SC & MS > blacks could hold no jobs but agriculture without a license
  - Black “vagrants” labor “sold” to pay off fines
  - Blacks under 18 without adequate parental support could be bound out as “apprentices”
  - Curfews applicable only to blacks

**SLAVES’ RESPONSE TO FREEDOM**
1. Immense movement of people
   - looking for relatives
   - looking for better work opportunities
2. Churches very independent
3. Demand for schools – read deeds, contracts, Bible

**CONGRESS MEETS DEC. 4, 1865**
1. Confederate states “restored” to prewar status in the Union, sending representatives to Washington
2. Blacks being denied basic rights, reduced to a form of slavery

**UNION MEN IN CONGRESS ARE ANGRY, RESENTFUL:**
- **RADICALS WANT FULL RANGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS FOR EX-SLAVES**
- **MODERATES** wanted ex-slaves to have basic civil rights
- **NORTHERN CITIZENS** are outraged > want fruits of victory:
  1. COMPLETE END OF SLAVERY AND FREE LABOR MARKET FOR BLACKS
  2. AT LEAST LIMITED CIVIL RIGHTS FOR BLACKS IN SOUTH
  3. OUST FORMER PLANTER ARISTOCRACY FROM POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER

**CONGRESS OBJECTS TO PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION:**
**POLITICAL AGENDA:** Republicans want to control Congress
- **13th Amendment** makes “3/5” compromise obsolete
- **Southern states would gain 20 seats in HR** >actually get a bonus for losing the war!
- **TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD** bill passed in 1862
- **LAND-GRAINT COLLEGES** 1862 Morrill Act
- **HOMESTEAD ACT** 1862 “free” land after 5 years residence

**SOCIAL AGENDA:**
- **RADICAL REPUBLICANS:** protect freedmen’s rights
  - remake the South w/genuine Unionists in control
- **MODERATES:** want harmony between Congress and Johnson
  - stronger plan than Johnson’s -- not black vote
- **CONSERVATIVES:** most willing to work with Johnson
  - insist on maintaining “fruits of victory”
CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION -- PHASE 1

MODERATES LEAD

   Investigate conditions in the South, Jan. – May 1866
   Conclude South not changing its behavior at all

2. Freedmens’ Bureau Bill, Jan. 1866
   Extended bureau operations indefinitely
   Expanded education for freedmen & legal powers to protect blacks
   Could try cases in military tribunals
   JOHNSON VETOED BILL
   Military courts not legal in peacetime
   Not constitutional for Congress to help the poor
   Congress could not enact laws affecting the South > South had no representation in Congress
   Moderates did not vote to override veto -- AJ misread action:
   Thought Congress had yielded to him
   Denounced radicals
   Charged radicals with plotting to kill him
   Overreaction-- moderates & Northerners lean towards radicals

3. Civil Rights Bill, Mar. 13, 1866
   Nullify Dred Scott decision and Black Codes
   All native-born persons are citizens - did not enfranchise them (by race or sex)
   Fed. gov’t has power to enforce equal protection for blacks
   Moderates see this as reasonable -- AJ vetoed it
   on ground that South was not represented in vote
   MODERATES JOIN RADICALS > JOHNSON BECOMES PRESIDENT WITHOUT A PARTY
   Congress overrode the veto, passed a modified Freedmen’s bill

4. 14th Amendment
   Defined Citizens
   No state could deny any citizen:
   the privileges of citizenship
   life, liberty, or property without due process of law
   equal protection of the law
   Congressional representation reduced proportionately for states that denied the vote to adult male citizens
   Anyone who held public office before the war and had broken oath to constitution was disqualified to ever hold state or federal office
   Repudiated Confederate debt, guaranteed US debt
   Enforcement power resided in Congress
   Still moderate measure
   did not overturn new state governments recognized by Johnson
   States could deny vote to blacks if they were willing to pay the consequences
   Northern states had so few blacks, that even if they denied them the vote, it would not cost a seat in Congress
   Sparks 2 critical issues:
   1. Is voting a privilege of citizenship?
   2. Should vote be extended to women?

Republicans in Congress consider Recon. finished
   TN ratified 14th Amen -- 10 Confederate states rejected it with AJ’s encouragement
SUMMER 1866  RACE RIOTS
white mobs kill 83 blacks / 3 white allies, wound 200 blacks

1866 election
“Swing around the circle”

“Waving the Bloody Shirt”

REPUBLICANS  HUGE VICTORY
KU KLUX KLAN ORGANIZED
“keep the Negroes in line”
assure white supremacy
Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION -- PHASE 2

39th Congress  December 1866
Moderate Republicans joined Radicals

MARCH 2, 1867:  1st Military Reconstruction Act
10 southern states in 5 military districts
US general with army troops to keep order
TN exempted — had ratified 14th Amend.
Johnson state gov’ts to be replaced by new gov’ts organized under congressional provisions
Generals to supervise elections of delegates to new state constitutions
All adult males in a state could vote for delegates & to ratify the new constitutions
except those disqualified by 14th Amendment
New constitutions must give black men the vote & ratify 14th
When 14th ratified, former Confederate states would be fully restored to Union
6 southern states complied within a year

IMPACT OF THIS MEASURE:  2 VIEWS

1. SOUTHERN  defensive view
   ➢ North was brutal, imposed “nigger rule” on the South
   ➢ Put control of southern governments in hands of greedy, dishonest “carpetbaggers” and “scalawags”
   ➢ White people “put to the torture” by Yankees and Negroes
   The Klansman  “Birth of a Nation”  “Gone with the Wind”
   Claude Bowers’ The Tragic Era  William Dunning

2. REVISIONIST VIEW
   No one was put to the torture
   One person executed >  Henry Wirtz, commander of Andersonville Prison
   “Carpetbag” gov’ts were majority of native-born, white southerners
   no more corrupt than previous or subsequent “redeemer” governments
   No black governors; 6% of congressmen black, 15-20% of other offices held by blacks in any state
   Most “scalawags” had been loyalists during the war, were upstanding citizens
   South was not “prodded by military bayonets” (Bailey, 498)
   Less than 20,000 troops in entire South
   1/3 on Texas frontier
   others in port cities and coastal forts
   Most troops helped keep order at polling places on election days
   too few to maintain order everywhere in 10 states
US helped repair southern railroads
Millions of dollars of capital flooded into South by Northern industrialists
South hated Reconstruction governments because they represented defeat in war. Used myth of horrific Reconstruction to justify white supremacy and Jim Crow
Many Union army officers and soldiers liked the South and remained there even after Reconstruction ended

Congress fears Supreme Court might undo Military Reconstruction
Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase

**EX PARTE MILILIGAN** (Lambdin P. Milligan) > **Military tribunals illegal**

MARCH 1867 -- 40TH CONGRESS

1. **TENURE OF OFFICE ACT**
   - Pres. can’t dismiss any govt official whose appointment required congressional approval
   - Protect Sec. of War Stanton

2. **COMMAND OF THE ARMY ACT**
   - Presidential orders to the army routed through General-in-chief Ulysses S. Grant

(2 more Recon. acts regulate voter registration & elections)

**IMPEACHMENT OF JOHNSON**

**SUMMER 1867**
Aug. 12  Johnson suspended Stanton and named Grant as “interim” Sec of War
Put pro-Southern generals in command of army in South

DEC. 1867  Congress elected in 1866
Jan. 1868  recalled Stanton to office
Feb. 21  Johnson “fired” Stanton
Feb. 24  House voted to impeach 126-47
11 “high crimes and misdemeanors”
  # 1-8 violations of the Tenure of Office Act
  # 9 violating Command of the Army Act
  # 10 trying to turn people against Congress
  # 11 lumped first 10 into one big accusation

TRIAL  MARCH 4, 1868

May 16 -- vote 35-19 for impeachment
7 moderate Republicans voted with Democrats

**SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPEACHMENT:**

**SUMMER 1868:**
8 States had ratified 14th had new constitutions, restored to full status in Union
   - NC, SC, GA, AL, LA, AR, FL
State gov'ts controlled by Republicans with black support
MS REFUSED TO DISFRANCHISE FORMER CONFEDERATES
TX & VA not ready for restoration by 1868 presidential election

**Great achievement in Johnson’s presidency:** William Seward purchases Alaska from Russia for $7.2 million
1868 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Republicans  >  U. S. Grant
Democrats  >  Horatio Seymour

Ku Klux Klan terrorism tarnished Southern Democrats

GRANT ELECTORAL VOTE  214 – 80

 carried all but 3 states with help of new Republican voters in South
 Repub. got 2/3 of House, 4/5 of Senate seats

BLACK SUFFRAGE ISSUE
Feb. 26, 1868  15th Amendment: extend franchise to black males

Northern states: 7 had black franchise, 12 did not

Congress added ratification of 15th Amend. to requirements for restoration of MS, TX, GE, VA

Ratified March 30, 1870

15th only concerns race

CONGRESS REALLY THOUGHT RECONSTRUCTION WAS OVER
BLACK MALES COULD VOTE
HAD SOME GUARANTEE OF CIVIL RIGHTS
WERE PART OF NATIONAL POLITICAL FABRIC

NORTH’S ABANDONMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION & BLACKS

ULYSSES S. GRANT AS PRESIDENT

Ready to act in harmony with Congress
No experience in politics
No idea how the gov’t worked, not very interested in learning
Very trusting, naïve man -- appointees took advantage

“Grantism” became synonymous with “corrupt government”

March 30, 1870, 15th Amendment ratified, all former Confederate states back in Union

Grant supported Reconstruction, used executive power and army to enforce acts of Congress
Continued high protective tariff > “sound money” policy

Liberal Republicans: favor civil service for gov’t jobs instead of spoils system

1872 > Horace Greeley, editor of NY Tribune
Democrats also nominated Greeley
Grant won only 56% of popular vote, carried every Northern state and most in South, largely with black vote

Scandals in Grant Administration

1. CREDIT MOBILIER  >  Union Pacific Railroad Company

2. WHISKEY RING  shakedown distillers to get campaign money

3. INDIAN TRADERS SCANDAL
Grant let guilty resign rather than face indictments and trials
DEMISE OF RECONSTRUCTION

1868 Indian wars drew troops to West
Wrong kind of soldiers in South

May 1870 – April 1871 Series of “Enforcement Acts” gave military more authority in South
martial law
undercover agents to infiltrate KKK (over 3,000 arrests, 600 convictions for terrorism)
“REDEEMERS” regained control of southern governments within a few years:
1869 VA, TN  1870 NC
1872 GA  1874 TX, AR, AL

1874 “MISSISSIPPI PLAN“
Get all whites into Democratic Party
Drive wedge between blacks and their white sympathizers
Deprive blacks of civil rights gained during military reconstruction
Miss. “Conservatives” > bold terrorism:
Rifle clubs attack black meetings
Riots at Republican meetings
Intimidate black voters at polls and by denying them work
Dec. 1874 Vicksburg riot: 35 blacks, 2 whites killed
Miss. State election in Dec. 1875, Republican officials asked Grant for troops to guard the election
Request denied
REDEEMERS took over government

PANIC OF 1873
Republicans can’t portray themselves as the party of prosperity
Democrats use it as issue to regain control of national government

1874 DEMOCRATS GOT CONTROL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Northern voters resent Republican economic policies and corruption in Grant administration
Redeemer gov’ts in South rig elections to deprive blacks of vote

REPUBLICANS RETREAT FROM RECONSTRUCTION
1. Fear losing even more ground to Democrats
2. Realize they could never get majority of Southern votes, even if blacks did vote
3. Financial cost too high—could never get enough troops in South to protect black voters
4. Republicans forced to cover cost of schools in South –much too expensive, especially during Panic
5. Democrats adopted some Republican issues, such as government aid for railroad construction
6. Many Northerners never happy about giving blacks the vote or other civil rights > Glad to let the matter die

1876 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
Democrats: Samuel Tilden
Republicans: Rutherford B. Hayes

DISPUTED ELECTION!

Electoral commission composed of 5 senators, 5 representative, 5 supreme court justices
Republicans have 8 – 7 majority
Issue won’t settled before Inauguration Day > Democrats in LA & SC propose a settlement:  
**THE WORMLEY HOUSE AGREEMENT/BARGAIN**  
1. Will vote for Hayes if he will restore “Home Rule” to South  
2. Hayes will support gov’t subsidy for southern route of transcontinental railroad  
3. Hayes gives jobs and patronage for white Southerners  
   - Republican will be elected Speaker of the House  
   - Southerner named Postmaster General of US  
   - Did not give subsidy to Texas & Pacific RR  
   - Abandoned Southern blacks to the white Redeemers  
   - Encourages Northern industrialists to invest in the South  
     - emergence of steel industry in Birmingham, AL  
     - 1890s Henry Flagler was developing east coast of Florida

**OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN AMERICAN LIFE FROM 1865 TO 1877**

1. **WOMAN’S RIGHTS**  
   - National Woman’s Suffrage Association – national level  
   - American Woman’s Suffrage Association – state level

2. **TEMPERANCE**

3. **INDIAN RELATIONS**  
   - Sand Creek Massacre  
   - Bozeman Trail  
   - Red Cloud War  
   - Little Big Horn  June 16-17, 1876

4. **TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD**

5. **WESTERN SETTLEMENT**

6. **BICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA 1876**
How was US similar in 1877 to its earliest colonial foundations?
How was it different from its colonial foundations?

POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT
From small colonial villages to nation of 50 million people
From hugging eastern seaboard to spread across continent

ECONOMY
From overwhelmingly agricultural to mixed economy, 1870, 4th in world manufacturing
No banks or currency to national banking and currency system based on gold standard

LIFESTYLE
Began as small villages, and that was still the norm for most geographical areas
Large urban concentrations in industrial cities

GOVERNMENT
From separate colonies to Confederation, Union, disunion, reunion and centralization

FOREIGN RELATIONS
Tied only to England, affected by European wars until 1815
1815-1877 Focus on national expansion
settle disputes with European nations and neighbors in North America
wars of conquest for expansion

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION
Huge change -- real highways, transcontinental RRs, telegraph, TELEPHONE INTRODUCED