

HISTORY 12070
UNITED STATES: THE FORMATIVE PERIOD
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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

1664 Charles II > brother James "Duke of York" --- New Netherlands > "New York"

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

"meaner 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 - BARNES 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. PORTUGUESE 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 Czech 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

1700	250,000	Non-Indians in English colonies, most close to seacoast
1740		native-born colonists exceeded immigrants
1750	1,250,000	majority throughout colonies had been born in New World
1775	2,000,000	1/5 black, larger % than in 2003! Blacks concentrated in southern colonies
		VA 40% SC over 50% Sea Islands 90% black

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

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. Massachusetts 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

KINGS'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

AMERICAN ADVANTAGES

only had to hold out
 leaders would get no mercy from English
 accustomed to privations & harsh life
 familiarity with country

AMERICAN DISADVANTAGES

no central government, tax power
 aversion to standing army
 divided support for war

BRITISH ADVANTAGES

established government, army & navy
 money to "rent" troops
 navy to blockade colonies

BRITISH DISADVANTAGES

long supply lines
 hard terrain, no roads, no maps
 disunity at home
 inept politicians and military leaders

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 United States
2. Western Boundary of US at Mississippi River, except for “East Florida” south of 31ST parallel
3. Congress recommend states restore Loyalists’ lands
4. Citizens of Great Britain and U.S. collect pre-war debts
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 “Continental”
 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 CONSPIRACY, 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
6. 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

Connecticut, Pennsylvania, *WESTERN RESERVE OF OHIO*

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

2. FINANCE HAMILTON’S CONTROVERSIAL PROGRAM: “Funding and Assumption” presented in January 1790 “Report on the Public Credit.”

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:

- b. PROPOSAL:
- c. PURPOSE:
- d. OBJECTIONS:
- e. RESOLUTION:
- f. RESULTS:
 - did tie states to fed. Gov't more tightly
 - gained broad national support for paying all debts
 - selected Potomac site for new capital
 - Pierre L'Enfant Benjamin Banniker

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 8 1/2% 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** **EXCISE**
 - PROTECTIVE TARIFF** **REVENUE TARIFF**
- 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 "Lighthouse 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 31st 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 BARR

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

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, N.J

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.

COTTOM KINGDOM EMERGES

1793 ELI WHITNEY

COTTON EXPORTS:

1793	500,000 lbs
1801	21,000,000 lbs
1820	128,000,000 lbs
1860	1,768,000,000 lbs

SLAVE OWNERSHIP by 1850

69,000 owned only 1 slave
310,000 owned 2-19 slaves
only 10% had 20 or more
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 white 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
- Naval academy
National bankruptcy law

1828 TARIFF**“South Carolina Exposition and Protest”****1828 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION --all Republicans**

NATIONAL REP. Adams	508,064	83
DEMOCRATIC REP. Jackson	647,286	178

“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: 7 ½ 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. Harriot 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 Aroostook War *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

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
 Elect **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
2. Ky. Sen. John Jordan Crittenden introduced a "peace resolution" in Congress 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 than 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

	<u>UNION</u>	<u>CONFEDERACY</u>
<i># of states</i>	23	11
<i>population</i>	22 million	9 million – of whom 3.5 million are slaves
<i>Military manpower</i>	4.5 million white men 430,000 blacks	1.5 million white men
<i>factories</i>	110,000	18,000
<i>industrial workers</i>	1.3 million	110,000
<i>US industrial capacity</i>	90%	10%
<i>Guns made in us</i>	97%	3%
<i>Railroad equipment manufactured in US</i>	96%	4%
<i>Transportation</i>	all wagons, steamboats, and barges were manufactured in Union states	
<i>Railroad miles</i>	20,000 +	@ 2,000

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 gov't, 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 for 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
7. March 3, 1863. "Enrollment Act" -- Draft Law
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

state governors

war criminals

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-GRANT 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

1. **Joint Committee on Reconstruction** -- 6 Sen., 9 Rep.

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

2. **Freedmen's 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 MILLIGAN (Lambdin P. Milligan) > **Military tribunals illegal**

MARCH 1867 -- 40TH CONGRESS

1. TENURE OF OFFICE ACT

Pres. can't dismiss any gov't 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

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