

Discovery and Settlement of the New World 1492-1650

Reasons to Enter the New World

- Search for wealth (exotic goods, spices, perfumes, jewels, drugs, textiles, and gold)
- Religious motives: Crusades, the spread of Christianity
- Advancement of knowledge
- Glory for the countries and explorers
 - French: Forest, Fish, and Furs (3 F's)
 - Spanish: Gold, God, and Glory (3 G's)

Marco Polo: 1215 Land Trade Route – Walks to China, sets up Italian Trade Monopoly, as they are the only people to have access to various eastern goods.

Prince Henry “The Navigator” (Portugese)

- All water route around Africa
- Caravel (Ship)
- Invented astrolabe and compass
- Started a school to train sailors
- Began slave trade in Europe

Columbus

- Columbus wanted to reach the east (Asia) by sailing west; world not flat
- Bartholomeu Dias completed a voyage around the southern tip of Africa, creating a sailing route to India
- When Columbus was turned down by Portuguese King John II, he went to Spanish Queen Isabella.
- Left in August 1492, with *Niña*, *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*.
- Found the West Indies
- Became Admiral of the Ocean Sea.
- After a number of voyages, Columbus still believed he had reached Asia.

Spain's American Empire

- Country named after Amerigo Vespucci
- Spain and Portugal shared this “New World” by Pope Alexander VI. Later, the Treaty of Tordesillas left all but the future Brazil to the Spanish (West of Line) while the Portuguese explored Africa. (Line of Demarcation)
- Vasco de Balboa crossed the isthmus (Panama) to discover the Pacific Ocean (1513)
- Juan Ponce de Leon explored east coast of Florida (Searching for Fountain of Youth)
- Hernán Cortés conquered the Aztec Empire in 1519.
- Ferdinand Magellan set out on a three-year voyage to circumnavigate the world.
- Panfilo de Narvaez explored Gulf Coast of North America
- Alvar Cabeza de Vaca wandered along the north of the Gulf, to Mexico City.
- Francisco Pizarro defeated the Inca Empire in the 1530s.
- Hernando de Soto traveled to the Mississippi River looking for the 7 cities of gold.
- Francisco de Coronado explored the Grand Canyon (1539-1542) for 7 cities of gold.
- 7 Cities of Gold were made up by Indians to keep Spanish explorers from forcing them to convert or killing them

English: threatened by religious and political differences (exploration was delayed)

- John Cabot visited Newfoundland in 1497-98
- Martin Frobisher made three voyages across the Atlantic ocean in the 1570s

- Sir Francis Drake set out on voyage around the globe in 1577 (terrorize Spanish strongholds)
- Humphrey Gilbert made failed attempts at New World settlements (1578, 1579, 1583)
- Walter Raleigh settled Roanoke Island in 1585 (aka, the lost colony). It failed due to lack of support from Great Britain as a result of the Spanish attacks on Britain.
- Elizabeth Dare- first born in America

French: delayed by civil conflicts

- Giovanni de Verrazano explored coast from Carolinas to Nova Scotia (1524)
- Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River (1534)
- Samuel de Champlin founded Quebec in 1608
- Looking for Northwest Passage, a water route through the Americas to the east

Dutch

- New Amsterdam, New York (Founded by Henry Hudson)
- 1619: slaves came with women, first blacks and indentured servants

Indians and Europeans

- The Natives were seen as savage and primitive, being below all of the Europeans. They often mistreated and sometimes killed the Natives.
- Natives thought the explorers were gods.
- The Spanish intermarried, but pureblooded Spaniards were a higher class.
- The British simply tried to push the Indians west and avoid relations with them.
- The French traded and intermarried with the Indians.

Relativity of Cultural Values

- Europeans thought the Natives as godless, while most had many of their own gods.
- Natives did modify their environment, but not to the extent that the Europeans did.
- Native land was often used for hunting. Also, the land belonged to whoever was using it. It did not matter how long someone else had owned it, when they stopped using the land, someone else could take it for their own use.
- Europeans could not grasp the communal nature of the Natives.
- Warfare: The Natives ambushed their opponent and seized the stragglers, while the Europeans fought in heavily armored masses to annihilate their enemy.

Disease and Population Losses

- Number of Natives declined after the arrival of the Europeans.
- Europeans brought microorganisms that carried diseases like smallpox, measles, bubonic plague, diphtheria, influenza, malaria, yellow fever, and typhoid.
- Millions of Natives died due to diseases.
- Some settlers did die of disease as well.

The Protestant Reformation

- Catholic Church had become very scandalous and fraudulent.
- Catholic Church disrupted by the Protestant Reformation.
- Martin Luther launched a movement in 1517. John Calvin addressed the shortcomings of the Catholic Church.
- Henry VIII broke from Rome because of his desire to be divorced. He created the Anglican Church in 1534, with himself as the head.
- In some lands, business classes tended to support the Protestants.
- Countries like England experienced an increase in trade and industry.

- Lead to religious intentions for colonization in the New World.

English Beginnings in America

- Financial backing was mainly provided from stealing gold from the Spanish. (Sea Dogs)
- English merchants searched for trade routes by land and sea, etc. Only secretly funded and endorsed by Queen Elizabeth I.
- Queen Elizabeth I authorized Sir Humphrey Gilbert to explore and colonize. When he failed to colonize and return, his half-brother Sir Walter Raleigh began the task. He attempted settle Roanoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina, in 1585 and 1587, but supplies didn't arrive in 1588, and no one was found in 1590.
- The Spanish Armada attacked the English fleet in 1588, but they were forced to retreat. This had been the largest naval force ever assembled up to that time. The armada was ultimately destroyed in a storm while returning to Spain. The Spanish could no longer stop the English from entering the New World.
- Full-scale efforts to found English colonies began in 1603, after the death of Queen Elizabeth I, but it was by private merchants and companies seeking profit.

The Settlement of Virginia

- In September of 1605, two groups of English merchants (London Company and Plymouth Company, joint stock companies) petitioned King James I for a license to colonize Virginia. Commercial motives were involved.
- The London Joint Stock Company sent out about 100 settlers who arrived in the Chesapeake Bay area in May 1607 and founded Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in the New World. The company and its settlers were ill prepared for living in the New World. Half of the settlers died the first winter. The only focus for the settlers was gold; they did not bother to find food or build housing.
- More than 6000 settlers were sent, fewer than 2000 were still alive in 1622 (1300 people in 1625). Natives helped, but settlers tried to take what they wanted by force, thus ruining the relationship they once had. Many of the people that were sent were rich gentlemen that did not have the skills to live in a less civilized land.
- John Smith got the colony on their feet with his policy of "no work equals no food". He asked for skilled workers to be brought to America.
- John Rolfe (married to Pocahontas) introduced West Indian tobacco in 1612. This caught on and became very profitable to the settlers, though not for the London Company.
- The London Company, a joint stock company, revised their charter in 1612, extending their control over their own affairs. House of Burgesses was set up so that district representatives could advise the governor on problems (early democracy).
- James I revoked the charter in 1624, and Jamestown became a royal colony.

"Purifying" the Church of England

- Puritans called for more changes in the Anglican Church.
- Other groups: Congregationalists (separatists) supported only small, decentralized local church bodies; Presbyterians control by one controlled by elected laymen

Bradford and Plymouth Colony

- Settlers came for religious freedom
- Created the *Mayflower Compact*, a document which stated the colony would be governed by itself
- Early form of Direct Democracy, would later be used in town meeting in the colonies
- The pilgrims/separatists first migrated to Holland, but then left for Virginia but ended up in Massachusetts. The first 30 years of the Pilgrim story is preserved in William Bradford's *Of Plymouth Plantation*.
- Learned planting, hunting, and fishing from Squanto, and after a successful harvest, held the first Thanksgiving

Winthrop and Massachusetts Bay Colony

- The Dorchester Puritans organized the commercial Massachusetts Bay Company, mainly for religious freedom. John Winthrop was governor for 20 years. "City on the Hill"
- 10,000 people had arrived by 1640.
- Only male members of the Puritan Church could vote in the elections for governor.
- Sought economic equality

- Education consisted of training ministers at the newly founded Harvard and Yale colleges

Troublemakers: Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson

- Williams arrived in Massachusetts in 1631. Offended property owners because he believed land should be bought from the natives. Ordered to leave in fall 1635 by General Court. Settled Providence, RI in 1636. Believed in separation of church and state.
- Hutchinson arrived in Boston in 1631. She criticized the ministers in the Bay colony. Left Massachusetts with supporters and family for Rhode Island. Later, after husband's death, moved to Dutch colony of New Netherlands (Connecticut). There, natives killed her.

Other New England Colonies

- Maine's title was bought by Massachusetts in 1677.
- New Hampshire became a royal colony in 1680, a buffer zone between French and English colonies
- Reverend Thomas Hooker founded Hartford College in 1636. Helped draft the Fundamental Orders, a type of constitution for the towns in that area. It did not limit voting to church members.
- Hooker colony obtained a royal charter in 1662.

French and Dutch Settlements

- French on St. Lawrence River/Great Lakes. Quebec (1608) and Montreal (1642), as well as in the Mississippi River Valley
- Dutch established themselves in the West Indies. Founded many sites on mainland where Henry Hudson had explored. West India Company purchased Manhattan Island from natives for trading goods.
- Dutch traded with the natives for furs.
- New Sweden was established on the lower Delaware River, but was overrun by the Dutch in 1655.

Maryland and the Carolinas

- Charles I granted Maryland to George Calvert (Lord Baltimore). Wanted a Catholic refuge and wealth. Died just before approval of grant.
- Cecilius Calvert (son of George) could govern as he pleased, but chose to give settlers a voice in the local area to attract settlers. Because of a large majority of Protestants, he created a Toleration Act in 1649, allowing anyone who believed in Jesus Christ. This led to the constitutional basis for freedom of religion.
- Carolina was set up in a nobility system, including serfs, but no one could be found to fulfill the serf positions. A system like that of Virginia and Maryland were set up. Two different societies grew in the area of Charleston and Albemarle, so the colonies were divided in 1712, becoming North and South Carolina.

The Middle Colonies

- English to control the Atlantic coast (Florida to the St. Lawrence River). In 1664, English forces captured New Amsterdam (Dutch settlement).
- Duke of York gave New Jersey to Sir George Carteret, who (in 1674) sold it to two Quakers. Could then practice their religion in peace.
- The Concessions and Agreements of 1677 created an autonomous legislature and guaranteed settlers freedom of conscience, right of trial by jury, and other civil rights.
- William Penn was repaid by Charles II by land that became Pennsylvania. The Duke of York also added Delaware to Penn's holdings.
- Penn considered the colony a "Holy Experiment." Treated the natives fairly, buying the titles to their lands, and stopping exploitation. Promoted Pennsylvania tirelessly.
- 9000 settlers in Pennsylvania by 1685, and 18,000 by 1700. The colony produced many goods for other markets.

Chesapeake Colonies

- Harsh Life
 - Women were widows in seven years average.

- ½ of elderly and children died
- Death rate was high (50%)
- One room houses
- Ate with bare hands
- Barns were bigger than their houses
- Mostly Rural few towns
- Climate
 - Hot, moist
 - Bad water
 - Long growing season = Cash Crops
 - No definite season Changes
 - Climate caused huge insect populations (lots of disease like malaria)
 - DEATH TRAP
- Georgia
 - 1733 James Oglethorpe's dream
 - Hoped that the colony would have sober and industrious farmers
 - Land Grants; 50 acres and nontransferable
 - Rum and other "spirits" were banned
 - Slaves were prohibited; they wanted people to work for themselves
 - Settlers found ways to circumvent all restrictions
 - Rum flowed and slaves were imported
 - 250,000 immigrants immigrated to Georgia- Irish, Scottish, and German.
 - Georgia served as a buffer from the Spanish and the Indians

New England Colonies

- Living Conditions
 - Lived in Family farms
 - Lower Death Rate
 - Mostly Middle Class
 - Education was important (Mandatory 1-8 education for boys)
 - Many towns, not as rural
- Climate
 - Four distinct seasons
 - Short growing season
 - Fewer insects

Types of Colonies

- Royal Colonies were colonies directly by the king. Eventually the king appointed a governor to enforce his rule. (ex: the Carolinas)
- Proprietary Colonies were colonies owned and controlled by one person or group of people. Parliament made most of their decisions. (ex: Delaware)
- Charter Colonies were colonies chartered by the king to a certain group of people for their own control. They made laws without the king's approval. (ex: Connecticut)
- All colonies were later taken over by the King and turned into royal colonies.

The British Colonial System

- Governors
 - Executed local laws
 - Appointed many minor officials
 - Summoned and dismissed the colonial assemblies
 - Proposed legislation to the assemblies
 - Could veto colonial laws
 - Elected by crown in New York and Virginia

- Elected by proprietor in Pennsylvania and Maryland
- Elected by the people in Rhode Island and Connecticut
- Legislature
 - All colonies had a two house legislature- except Pennsylvania
 - Lower House
 - Chosen by qualified voters
 - Had general legislative powers
 - Controlled the purse
 - Upper House
 - Were advisors to the governor. Governor appointed them.
 - Had some judicial and legislative powers
- Judicial
 - Judges were appointed by the King

Indians and Europeans as “Americanizers”

- Colonists and Indians learned from each other. “It is very easy to make an Indian out of a white man, but you cannot make a white man out of an Indian.”
- Natives adopted European technology eagerly. They also took other things like attitudes, tools, clothing, weapons, and alcohol (another factor that hurt them).

Salem Witch Trials

- People, mainly women, in Salem were being accused of witchcraft
- Soon, everyone was accusing their neighbors of being witches in mass panic
- Women such as Sarah Good and Sarah Osborne proclaimed to be innocent, but they were sent to prison regardless
- 19 people were hanged, one man was crushed under a pile of stones

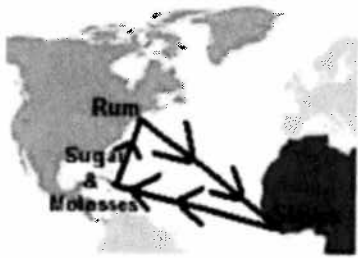
Free Response Questions Can Be Asked from this point on **America and The British Empire**

The Introduction of African Slavery

- 1619- first there were indentured servants, not slaves.
- Headright System: 50 acres given per person paid to come to America (indentured servants)
- Bacon’s rebellion: Bacon built up an army to raid Indians on the frontier
 - Bacon was a former indentured servant
 - They burned parts of Jamestown in their rebellion
- That with the reluctance of indentured servants to go to the Chesapeake [no more land], planters turned to slavery as a labor source.
- No moral consequences; slavery in Europe, too. European Christians thought it alright to enslave “heathen” people. Seeing Africans inferior because of their skin color, had also been developing in England since the 1500s.
- There was a slave system in the West Indies by the 1650s, ineffective until the 1670s.

Slavery in the South

- After 1677, slaves were imported rapidly into the Chesapeake region,
- The existing slaves multiplied even faster.
- As the slave population increased, laws against them became stricter [whites were scared].
- An important thing to remember about slavery in the South is that most yeomen farmers couldn’t afford slaves – it was only the big planters that had them.
- Slavery developed classes in Southern society



- In the Carolinas there had been more slaves from the start, but they only started importing them directly in 1700, when rice was introduced. Indigo was later added as a crop there. Carolinians also enslaved Indians, which contributed to the outbreak of the Yamasee War in 1715.
- Slavery was legalized in the south during the 1640's-1660's

Slavery in the North –

- Fewer slaves than in the South
- Most northern slaves were concentrated in New York and New Jersey. Less farmland meant less of a need for slaves. Most slaves were also already assimilated Creoles, especially early on. When some slaves did begin to come from Africa, the Creoles didn't like it and looked down on them because they had difficulty adapting. Though some slaves were house slaves or worked in cities, overall, like in the South, most Northern slaves lived in the countryside.

Atlantic Trade Patterns – “Triangular Trade”

- The complex Atlantic trading system that developed as a result of the slave trade during the colonial period is often referred to as *Triangular Trade* – the sale and transport of slaves, the exchange of stuff they made, and the food required to feed them.
- **New England:** England wanted their trees. Selling food to English islands (for the slaves) helped trade with England. By the 1640s, New England was *indirectly* dependent on slave consumption.
- **The islands:** consumed products from New England and then shipped molasses, fruit, spices and slaves back to colonial ports.
- **Africa:** provided slaves, who would be sold by coastal rulers and bought by European slavers, in exchange for rum and manufactured goods.

Effects of the Slave Trade

- Slaves had horrible conditions overseas. Major political and economic consequences for Africa and Europe, leading to rivalries between the powers. This caused changes in the Americas.
- In West Africa, where the coastal rulers served as the essential link between the Europeans and the slaves, slavery caused increased centralization because the trade created powerful kingdoms. Slavery also consequently destroyed existing trading patterns and hurt local manufacturing.
- Slave trade really benefited the Europeans, though it did help out some African rulers – so the powers fought to control it. The Dutch replaced the Portuguese in the 1630s, and the Dutch then lost out to the English, who took over through the Royal African Company in 1672. Even the English monopoly didn't really last though, because by the 1700s most trading was carried out by independent traders.

Mercantilism and the Navigation Acts

- The mercantilist system arose in the early 1600s, when it was believed that there was a finite amount of wealth [if they win, you lose] in the world and that governments had to control production and competition in order to gain the upper hand. It was Britain's attempt to be totally self-sufficient, only depending on her colonies for trade.
- By the late 1600s, the concept developed that colonies could actually extend the amount of wealth available and that countries should exploit their colonies to provide cheap labor and raw materials, which could be processed and then sold back to the colonies at a profit.
- So in England, where they were looking for new sources of revenue, this sort of thinking was applied, resulting in the Navigation Acts, which were passed from 1651 to 1673, and stated that...
 - All goods had to stop in England to check that [initially] ½ the crew was British [later the quota was raised to ¾, and the ships became taxed as well].
 - Foreign trading was banned between colonial ports, and colonists weren't allowed to serve on competitors' ships.
 - Later on lists of *enumerated goods* [goods that could only be sold to England] were made. These lists included items such as cotton, tobacco, and indigo.
- The purpose was to make England benefit from both colonial imports and exports. But, officials soon found out that enforcing the laws was much harder than passing them, because there was lots of smuggling. As a result, Admiralty Courts were established and a Board of Trade and Plantations was formed in 1696 to supervise the governors [but it didn't have any direct powers of enforcement either].
- New England shipbuilding prospered, Southern Colonies had a monopoly on tobacco in England, and England protected colonies from French and Spanish forces.
- These policies resulted in smuggling and salutary neglect

Colonial Political Development and Imperial Reorganization

- After the crises of the 1670s, English officials began paying more attention to the colonies. It was a real mess, administratively – the specifics were all different. Overall, though, the colonies all had governors [councils helped the governors] and legislatures [some of which were two-house].
- So, even though the local institutions varied, colonists everywhere were used to some political autonomy. But, after James II became king, officials decided to clean up the mess and consolidate the colonies under British rule. Massachusetts (1691), New Jersey (1702) and the Carolinas (1729) were made royal colonies.
- Some charters were temporarily suspended and then restored in that area as well. But the big changes were made in Puritan New England, which was considered a smuggling hotbed and was changed into the Dominion of New England in 1686 [New Jersey to Maine]. Sir Edmund Andros, who had immense power, ran the Dominion until the Glorious Revolution in 1688.
- After the Glorious Revolution, colonists decided to rebel too, so they jailed Andros and declared their loyalty to William and Mary. But William & Mary also wanted tighter control, so they didn't give the rebellions their sanction and instead issued new charters, which destroyed many New England traditions.
- To make it worse for New England, they had to fight King William's War against the French and their Indian allies [really a European war – The War of the League of Augsburg – in which France declared war on England because of the Glorious Revolution] from 1689 to 1697.
- All the upheaval contributed to the famous 1692 Witchcraft Trials, where people were executed because of accusations of practicing witchcraft. These ended because: (1) ministers started to disapprove (2) the royal charter was implemented and (3) people in high places were accused.
- After the Witchcraft Trials, people settled down w/the new administration, though many resented the new order. Another war, the War of Spanish Succession [Queen Anne's War in the colonies] was fought, and colonists were encouraged to help out through promises of land grants and offices.

Trends in Colonial Development in the Eighteenth Century

- Colonial development in the 18th century had several key aspects – population growth [mainly due to population increase], ethnic diversity, the increasing importance of cities, the creation an urban elite, rising levels of consumption and the growth of a stronger internal economy.
- So, by the second half of the century, social and economic stratification had increased significantly. Additionally, by that time, much of North America had fallen under European control. These changes, along with new trends in thought such as the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening, transformed the colonies.

Intellectual Trends: The Enlightenment

- Throughout the 18th century a new colonial elite was developing, the Enlightenment, which stressed a belief in rationality and peoples' ability to understand the universe through mathematical or natural laws.
- The Enlightenment also gave the elite a common vocabulary and subjects to discuss, and it also encouraged colleges in the Americas to broaden their curriculums to include subjects like science, law and medicine, which allowed more people to join the educated circles.
- Enlightenment ideals about government, illustrated by John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government* (1691), which stated that men had power over their governments and attacked the theory of divine right, were also discussed by the upper classes and did have an effect on American political life.
- To most people, however, the Enlightenment had its greatest effect though the advances in medicine it stimulated, such as the treatment of smallpox through inoculation.

Religious Trends: The Great Awakening

- From the mid-1730s to the 1760s waves of religious revivalism swept through America. These revivalists were almost a counterpoint to the Enlightenment because they stressed feeling over rationalism.
- The Great Awakening began in New England when in 1734 and 1735 Reverend Jonathan Edwards noted that his youthful members reacted to a Calvinist based message [people can only attain salvation by surrendering completely to God's will] which created intense emotion and release from sin.
- The Great Awakening spread greatly when George Whitefield ["the first modern celebrity"] from the Church of England arrived and began touring the colonies and preaching to large audiences. He helped unify the colonies, but he also created a split in religion between the "Old Lights" [traditionalists] and "New Lights" [revivalists]. This eventually led to increased toleration, though.
- The reason for the resistance to the message of the Great Awakening was that it undermined the dependence on the clergy and was also radically egalitarian [which attracted many ordinary people].

Cultural Trends: Public Rituals

- The common cultures of North America were mainly oral, communal and very local, since information traveled slowly and usually stayed within confined regions.
- Colonists couldn't form a common culture through other means; religious and civic rituals served to unite them. For example, attendance at church was perhaps the most important ritual as it was central to community life and was handled in different ways depending on the region. For instance, in Puritan churches and in Virginia, people were seated with respect to their positions in society; but in Quaker meetinghouses the seating was egalitarian.
- Civic rituals also varied. In New England, colonial governments proclaimed official thanksgiving days and days of fasting and prayer. Also, militia-training days served to bring the community together.
- In the Chesapeake, however, important rituals occurred on court and election days, where people came from miles to observe the events.
- In all areas of colonial America, punishment of criminals in public also served to unite the community and to remind everybody of the proper behavior by totally humiliating the criminal.
- A new ritual at the time was the ritual of consumption (of goods). This was actually a new activity back then, since commercial goods were only starting to become available for most people. It became customary to buy cool stuff and show it off. Tea drinking was a big one.
- Additionally, rituals developed for communication and negotiation between settlers and Indians .

Colonial Families

- Families constituted the basic units of colonial society, but their forms and structures varied widely during the 18th century. The types of families included...
 - **Indian** – dramatic changes for the Indians led to reduced numbers by disease. Old customs were often changed under pressure from European ideals, and extended families became more important because of the high mortality rates.
 - **Mixed-Race** – wherever the population contained a small number of European women, mixed race families would appear [like in the backcountry]. These families often resided in Indian villages, and their acceptance in society varied by area.
 - **European** – in the 18th century most families were larger than families today, and they included all the inhabitants of the house. Households worked together to produce goods for use or sale, and the head of the household represented it to the outside world. Most families maintained themselves through agriculture.
 - **African-American** – usually African-American families existed as parts of their European households; most were slaves by the 18th century. Family links depended on the region: families were scarce in the North because there were so few blacks, and in the Chesapeake families were often dispersed [though wide kinship networks formed]. Sometimes these groups united against excessive punishment of members.
- Besides differences in family life based on the type of the family, life in the cities was significantly different from life in the country. City dwellers went to marketplaces [unlike their country counterparts, most made it all themselves] and had more contact with the outside world.

Colonial Politics 1700-1750: Relative Calm

- In some areas, the elite power worked together (Virginia), but in others there was competition for office (New York). *1733 (NY) John Peter Zenger tried for criticizing government actions; lawyer said truth could not be defamatory; he was released, setting a precedent for free press.
- An important trend during the period was an increase in the power of the assemblies relative to the power of the governors [“the power of the purse”]. Still, 18th century assemblies were very different from ones today: they rarely passed new measures, but just saw themselves as acting defensively to prevent the people's rights from being usurped by the governors.
- By mid-century, many colonists had also begun linking their system with the British one [governor=monarch, assemblies=House of Commons] and viewing the assemblies as the people's protectors [even though the assemblies didn't pay attention to the concerns of the poor and were not reapportioned for pop. changes].

Colonial Politics Continued: Internal Crises At Mid-Century

- Around 1850s, things were going pretty well, politically. But after that a series of crises demonstrated the tensions that had been building [ethnic, racial, economic] that had been building in American society and illustrated that the accommodations reached after the Glorious Revolution were no longer adequate.
- One of the earlier crises, the Stono Rebellion, occurred in South Carolina in 1739. One morning, twenty slaves gathered south of Charlestown and stole guns and ammunition from a store and then killed the storekeepers and nearby families before heading

towards Florida, where they hoped to find refuge. Although the slaves were soon captured, this shocked the colonists and laws against blacks were made harsher.

- The hysteria generated by the Stono Rebellion, combined with fears of Spain because of King George's War, manifested itself most strongly in New York in 1741 when whites suspecting that a biracial gang was conspiring to start a slave uprising [the New York Conspiracy] began a reign of terror. Assemblies were unable to stop disorder.
- The land riots in New Jersey and New York certainly seemed to confirm that – for instance, the most serious riots, which occurred in 1765/1766 around the Hudson River, occurred because in the 1740s New Englanders had arrived in the area and had started illegally squatting on the lands rented out to tenants by large landowners. After a family sued and the courts supported them, the farmers rebelled for a year.
- Additionally, in the Carolinas the Regulator Movements occurred, in which backcountry farmers [mainly Scottish and Irish immigrants] rebelled against the provincial governments because they felt they lacked influence and that the governments were unfair.

Conflicts and Wars

- King Phillip's War-1675
 - Natural population increase led to increased need for land
 - Settlers began to surround the land of the Pokanoket Indian tribe
 - King Phillip, leader of the Pokanoket Indians, led raids on the white settlements
 - This led to increased attacks by other Algonquian tribes
 - Eventually more settled areas were threatened and the colonists began to respond with more force.
 - In August 1675, King Phillip died and the war drew to a close
 - Many colonists were lost in this war. The economies of the New England colonies did not fully recover until the revolutionary war
- Bacon's Rebellion
 - Nathaniel Bacon led a revolt against Jamestown in 1676.
 - West farmers, mad at the government for not protecting them against the Indians, burned Jamestown to the ground
 - Fought by colonists against both the Indians and the colonial government of Virginia

Prelude to a Revolution (1754 – 1774)

Changes in Colonial Outlook

- So how was it that the happy colonists changed their minds and, after over a century of peaceful subordination to Britain, began fighting for independence in 1776?
- Many factors affected their change of opinion. It was in the 1750s that the colonists first began looking away from their internal politics and paying attention to British policies, and the story of the 1760s and early 1700s is really a series of events that, one by one, widened the split.
- But it really all began with the **Seven Years War** [a.k.a. King George's War, the French and Indian War], which ended in 1763 and left North America transformed.

The Seven Years War

- Anyhow, the **Seven Years War** informally began in **July 1754** in the Ohio Valley when an inexperienced George Washington attacked the French, who were building a fort. He was sent to remove the French from Fort Duquene. Fort Necessity was built to protect the troops. The French kicked his sorry butt, so he surrendered, but the incident still managed to eventually spark a major war in Europe and in America.
- Right before the war actually started, in **June 1754**, delegates from several colonies had met for the **Albany Congress**, which had the goals of (1) convincing the Iroquois [who had always used their neutrality as a diplomatic weapon against all the sides involved] to join them and (2) coordinating colonial defenses. Neither goal was met because the governors of the individual colonies feared losing their autonomy.
- So Washington had screwed up big time, and throughout **1755** the British [under **Gen. Braddock**], who decided to attempt to kick the French out of N. America, continued to get beaten by French & Indian forces. Their only success was the deportation of the French from Nova Scotia [they sent them to Louisiana].
- The French won many of the war's early battles.

- After news of one particularly disastrous battle in **1756** the British and French formally declared war in Europe as well. Things still went badly in America, partially because the British and colonial forces just didn't get along. But in **1757** the new secretary of state, **William Pitt**, managed to encourage the colonial forces to enlist by offering a compromise [British would supposedly refund assemblies for their losses].
- Consequently [and also because of events in Europe] things improved until finally in **1763** France surrendered. According to the **Treaty of Paris**, France lost all her N. American possessions. France retained some fishing rights in Canada as well as Haiti. England got Canada, the Ohio River Valley, and Spanish Florida. Spain received Louisiana.

British-Colonial Tensions During the Seven Years War

- Both the Seven Years War itself and its aftermath increased British-colonial tensions. During the actual war, these factors contributed to initial anti-British feeling in the colonies:
 - The colonials favored Indian-style guerilla tactics; the British marched in formation.
 - Colonial militias served under their own captains but the British wanted to take charge.
 - The colonials had no military protocols; the British were big on all that stuff.
 - The colonials didn't want higher taxes to help pay for the war but the British felt the colonials should pay for their own defense.
 - The colonial officers were casual but the British wanted servants w/them, etc.
- Clearly, different styles of fighting led to significant resentment on both sides.

1763: A Turning Point

- Both the British and colonists were strongly affected by the end of the war. For Britain, its conclusion meant that (1) they had a much larger and safer colonial empire, (2) they had a much larger debt, and (3) they felt even more contempt for the colonists.
- For the colonies, the war had (1) united them against a common enemy for the first time and (2) created anger against the British, who were viewed as overly harsh commanders who had disdain for the colonists.
- The end of the war also led to another key event. In **Pontiac's Rebellion** (1763) Indian leader Pontiac united an unprecedented amount of tribes due to of concern about the spread of colonists and their culture.
- Although the colonists eventually triumphed, the British issued the **Proclamation Line of 1763**, which was a line that the colonists couldn't settle past, to prevent further conflicts. This was the "First Strike" against the colonists, and can be considered as the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

English Attempts to Reorganize their Empire

- Anyhow, due partially to their increasing debt and experiences in America, following 1763 the British decided to reorganize [again]. *Their 1st reorganization, the Dominion of New England, had only lasted from the late 17th century until the Glorious Revolution.
- In **1761**, even before the end of the war, the British allowed for **Writs of Assistance** [officers allowed to board and inspect ships and confiscate goods not taxed] to be used in the colonies. **James Otis** brought a case against this [protection of property over parliamentary law] but he lost.

- Then, from **1763** to **1765** George Greenville passed four very irritating pieces of legislation...

- **Sugar Act** (1764) – existing customs regulations were revised, new duties were placed on some foreign imports, and stronger measures were taken against smuggling. Seems just like Navigation Acts, which were accepted by the colonists, but this time the measures were explicitly designed to raise revenue [as opposed to channeling trade through Britain]. James Otis came up with the slogan "No Taxation without Representation," which rallied the colonists.
- **Currency Act** (1764) – colonial paper money was banned for trade [by 1769 it was decided col. money would have no value at all]. This was passed because British officials felt they were being ripped off because colonial money had such erratic values, but it greatly irritated colonial merchants, who lost out because their money was made useless.
- **Quartering Act** (1765) – required a raise in colonial taxes to provide for housing of soldiers in barracks near colonial centers.
- **STAMP ACT** (1765) – see following page
- Though the acts were a natural consequence of the war, which created a large debt for Britain, they greatly annoyed the colonists and led to ever increasing resistance...

- Other Industries Restricted
 - **Wool Act 1699**
 - **Hat Act 1732**
 - **Molasses Act 1733**
 - **Iron Act 1750**

Different Theories of Representation

- Greenville's acts illustrate the different theories of representation. While Greenville and the English believed that Parliament represented all British subjects by definition regardless of where they lived [**Virtual Representation**], colonists believed that they needed members that specifically represented their regions.
- Another ideology that was beginning to become popular in the colonies was that of the **Real Whigs**, who stated that a good government mainly left people alone and that government should not be allowed to encroach on people's liberties and on their property.
- Although at first not many people interpreted British actions according to the Real Whig ideology, over time this point of view affected increasing numbers of colonists.

Colonial Response to the Sugar and Currency Acts

- The Sugar and Currency Acts could not have been implemented at a worse time, because the economy was already in the midst of a depression following the shift of the war to Europe. So merchants were all the more annoyed by the new taxes.
- Nevertheless, while individual colonists protested the new policies, lacking any precedent for a unified campaign Americans were uncoordinated and unsure of themselves in 1764. Eight colonial legislatures sent separate petitions to Parliament [all ignored], but that was it.
- The most important individual pamphlet relating to the Sugar Act was *The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved* by **James Otis Jr.**, which discussed the main ideological dilemma of the time – how could the colonists justify their opposition to certain acts without challenging Parliament's authority over them?

1765: The Stamp Act Crisis

- Initially, when the Stamp Act was passed, the response was pretty underwhelming as well. It seemed hopeless to resist. But **Patrick Henry**, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, was not prepared to give up easily and instead wrote the **Virginia Stamp Act Resolves**.
- The resolves were passed [though some of the most radical sections were taken out]. The parts that were adopted essentially reasserted that the colonists had never given up the rights of British subjects, which included consent to taxation. This position was that of most colonists throughout the 1760s – they wanted some measure of independence and their rights, but not independence.
- Ideologically, during this time, America's leaders were searching for some way to maintain self-government but still remain British subjects. But because of Britain unwillingness to surrender on the issue of Parliamentary power this simply wasn't going to work.
- But resistance to the Stamp Act was soon more than ideological arguments about Parliamentary power. Organizations began forming to resist the taxes, such as...
 - **Loyal Nine** – in August 1765 this Boston social club organized a demonstration that also included the lower classes. They also hung an effigy of the province's stamp distributor, which caused him to publicly promise not to do what he was supposed to. Another demonstration, however, occurred shortly after that – but this time it was aimed at Governor Thomas Hutchinson, and concerned the elites [this illustrates the internal divisions between the demonstrators – for the elite it was political; for the laborers it was economic].
 - **Sons of Liberty** – so, to attempt to channel resistance into acceptable forms an inter-colonial association, the Sons of Liberty, was formed. Although they could influence events, however, they couldn't control them totally.
- Anyhow, by 1766 resistance was occurring on three different fronts: the Sons of Liberty [mass meetings, public support], a **non-importation agreement** organized by the merchants, and the **Stamp Act Congress**, which met in New York to draft the Stamp Act Resolves. The Stamp Act Congress was the first time the colonists united against Parliament and England, setting the stage for later meetings in the colonies.

1767: The Townshend Acts

- Then, in **March 1766** Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, partially because of the non-importation agreements, which turned London merchants against the Act. But the main reason for its repeal was the appointment of **Lord Rockingham** as prime minister instead of Greenville.

- Rockingham felt the law was a bad idea, but he still believed Parliament had the rights to tax the colonies and consequently passed the **Declaratory Act** [we can tax you if we want to], which was pretty much ignored in the midst of the celebrations of the Stamp Act's repeal.
- The fragility of the Stamp Act victory was exposed by another change in the ministry. When William Pitt got sick, **Charles Townshend** became the dominant force and decided to impose some more taxes.
- The **Townshend Acts** (1767) were on trade goods [paper, glass, tea, etc.] but were different from the Navigation acts because they (1) applied to items imported from Britain and (2) were designed to raise money to pay for the salaries of royal officials [this is no good...remember, the power of the purse].
- Additionally, the acts established an **American Board of Customs Commissioners** and vice-admiralty courts at several colonial cities. While the trials were supposed to be fair, the colonists were not being judged by their peers, but they were tried in England without a jury of colonists.

Colonial Response to the Townshend Acts

- This time there was no hesitation. Many essays were written, but **John Dickinson's** *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* best expressed colonial sentiments – Parliament could regulate colonial trade but not use that power to raise revenue.
- The Massachusetts Assembly called for unity in the face of the Acts and circulated a joint petition of protest, which the ministry ordered them to recall, giving the other assemblies the incentive to join forces against it. Recall was rejected, and the governor dissolved the assembly.
- Boycotting was used to prevent Britain from controlling as much trade in the colonies.
- Another important aspect of colonial resistance was the second **non-importation movement**, which was led by the **Daughters of Liberty**, who encouraged home spinning bees, etc. Although the boycotts were not complete [some merchants, who were now in the midst of a boom, broke the agreements] they still had a significant effect, and in **April 1770** the Townshend duties were repealed except for the tea tax.
- Even though the rest of the Townshend Acts [just not the taxes] were still there, it didn't seem like such a big deal since the bulk of the taxes had been removed.

1770: The Boston Massacre

- On the same day **Lord North** [the new prime minister] proposed repealing the Townshend duties, the rather misnamed **Boston Massacre** occurred in which five civilians were killed. The source of the problem was the decision to base the Board of Customs Commissioners in Boston.
- Ever since the customs people came, mobs targeted them – consequently, two regiments of troops were assigned to Boston. They constantly reminded people of British power and also took jobs from Boston laborers, which really annoyed them.
- So on **March 5, 1770** laborers began throwing snowballs at soldiers, which led to shooting [even though it was not allowed]. This was a tremendous political weapon for the patriots [nevertheless they didn't approve of the crowd action that generated the problem and consequently tried the soldiers fairly].
- Five civilians died, of which the most famous is Crispus Attucks
- John Adams was the lawyer for the British soldiers in their trial.

1770 – 1772: The Calm Before the Storm

- From 1770 to 1772 superficial calm prevailed in the colonies. Still, some newspapers began publishing essays that used Real Whig ideology to accuse Britain of scheming to oppress the colonies. It was a conspiracy! But nobody really advocated *independence* [yet].
- So patriots continued to view themselves as British subjects. They devised systems in which they would have their own legislatures but remain loyal to the king, but this was directly contradictory to British conceptions of Parliament's power.
- But the calm ended in **fall 1772**, when the British began implementing the part of the Townshend Act about governors being paid from customs revenues. In response to this, a **Committee of Correspondence** [led by **Samuel Adams**] was created in Boston to gather publicity for the patriot cause.

1773: The Tea Act and Boston Tea Party

- By 1773 the only Townshend duty still in effect was the tea tax. Though some colonists were still boycotting it, many had given up. But then, in **May 1773** Parliament passed the **Tea Act**, which was designed to save the East India Co. from bankruptcy.
- The **Tea Act** made East India Company's tea the only legal tea in America and enabled the company to sell directly to the colonies, which would allow them to price tea competitively with smugglers. Though this would result in cheaper tea, it was seen as another

attempt to make them admit that Parliament could tax them by leaders. The Tea Act created a monopoly for the East India Company, which was frowned upon by the colonists.

- This act led to the famous **Boston Tea Party** on **December 16, 1773**, where approximately 10,000 pounds [money] of tea were dumped into the water.

1774: The Coercive “Intolerable” and Quebec Acts

- In response to the Tea Party, the **Coercive Acts** included the...
 - **Port Bill** – the port of Boston was shut down until the tea was paid in full [enforced by Massachusetts Gov. Thomas Gage]. Purpose was to set example for other colonies.
 - **Government Act** – annulled what was left of the Massachusetts Charter [had already gone through several incarnations] and destroyed all colonial power in the legislature. Limited town meetings as well.
 - [new] **Quartering Act** – this now forced colonial assemblies to either build barracks or have citizens house the soldiers themselves.
 - **Administration of Justice Act** – soldiers who killed colonists were to be tried in British courts [i.e. allowed to get away with it]. “Extraterritoriality.”
- The **Quebec Acts** were passed around the same time – they annoyed colonists because they allowed Catholicism in formerly French territories and also allowed the French colonists to go past the Declaration Line and into the Ohio River Valley.
- The colonists felt as though all their worst fears about the British plot had been confirmed, and the colonies agreed to send delegates to Philadelphia in **September 1774** for the **Continental Congress**. There was no turning back...

American Revolution

The Revolutionary War Begins

- The “Coercive” or “Intolerable” Acts had proven to be just what their name implied, so the colonies sent delegates to a **Continental Congress** in **September 1774** in order to discuss measures to protest the acts.
- When the congressmen met on **September 5, 1774** they had three goals: 1) To define American grievances 2) To develop a resistance plan 3) To define their constitutional relationship with Britain.
- “**Constitutional Association**” organized more boycotts of British goods, the King proclaimed the colonies in a state of rebellion.
- **Lexington and Concord**, April 19, 1775 - General Thomas Gage in Boston sent an expedition to confiscate provincial military supplies at **Concord**. Paul Revere, Dr. Samuel Prescott, William Dawes alerted the minutemen. There was a skirmish at Lexington where a lone shot (**Shot Heard around the World**) was fired. Then at **Concord** the British were met with even more resistance.
- **Battle of Bunker Hill (Breed’s Hill)** - a turning point for the Americans. The British suffered heavy losses.
- **January 1776** **Thomas Paine** released his book, *Common Sense*, which mocked King George III, criticized monarchy and had an enormous impact on the colonists’ feelings about Britain.
- In **Philadelphia of 1775** a more radical group of John Adams, Sam Adams, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and John Hancock met to form the **Second Continental Congress** to appoint George Washington the commander in chief of the colonial army, and to send one last plea to the king known as the **Olive Branch Petition**.
- On **June 7** some congressmen introduced a motion towards **Declaration of Independence**. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston were the committee to draft the declaration.
- **July 4, 1776, The Declaration of Independence**, it stated the right of the people to overthrow a tyrannous government, and based the theory of republican government. It also listed the “**injuries and usurpations**” of the King and the British government.
- **Battle of Saratoga** – Huge American victory, French saw the colonists had a chance to win the war, and they saw an opportunity to injure their long time enemy. French offered munitions and supplies, as well as trained leaders and men like Lafayette, and the great French navy. General Burgoyne was captured.
- **Battle of Trenton** – Fought on December 26 in 1777. Very important American victory. Two divisions, led by Maj. Gen. Sullivan and Maj. Gen. Greene, attacked the British after Washington’s famous crossing of the Delaware. A third division never made it due to poor weather. The British army at Trenton was composed mainly of Hessians.
- **Yorktown**- Cornwallis moved to the peninsula in hopes of rearming and gaining more supplies. The French navy (Admiral De Grasse) prevented Cornwallis from escaping. Cornwallis was then forced to give up his sword and surrender.

- **Treaty of Paris-** 1) Britain would recognize the colonists as an independent nation. 2) Boundaries were established at the Great Lakes, Mississippi River, and the 31st North Parallel. 3) America gains fishing rights in Newfoundland. 4) British troops abandon forts and leave at convenient speed. 5) America pays the Tories or loyalists for property damage.
- Parts 4 and 5 of the treaty were hard to enforce.
- **War Economy:** Altogether the colonies spent about \$5.8 million in hard currency on the war. The colonists bought \$7-8 million in war bonds. The states issued \$200 million in paper money. This money met demands for food and other supplies. Foreign contributions equaled \$8 million, which mostly came from France. Congress issued more than \$240 million, which caused inflation.
 - Robert Morris – superintendent of finance, helped borrow money from Europe, stabilized currency to help pay debts. He helped to save the economy during the war.

Constitution and New Republic

- **Articles of Confederation**
 - Ratified in 1781
 - **Strengths:** ended the Revolutionary War with the Treaty of Paris, kept the states together, settled the question of western land claims
 - **Weaknesses:** nine states were needed to ratify a bill, all states needed to accept an amendment, no foreign policy, each state had its own currency, federal government couldn't tax, no Federal Army, lack of national power over the states
 - **Western Land Cession of 1781-** Argument over western lands – Maryland thought the land west of the states should be owned by the federal government while Virginia thought the land should be split up and given to the states bordering the lands. Maryland won and the articles were ratified
 - **Land Ordinance of 1785-** divided land into townships, 36 sections each one square mile, each section was 640 acres, minimum price was \$1
 - **Annapolis Convention** – 5 states showed up to look at new changes for the government
 - **Shay's Rebellion (1786)-** farmers led by Captain Daniel Shays rebelled because their farms were being foreclosed and they demanded cheaper paper money, lighter taxes, and suspension of mortgage foreclosures – troops broke up the mob. Following the Rebellion Congress realized they needed to amend the articles.
 - **Northwest Ordinance of 1787-** dealt with making territories: congress would appoint governors and judges; when area had 5000 voters then they could write temporary constitutions and elect own officials; when area had 60000 settlers then they could write state constitutions and apply for statehood.
- **Creation of State Governments**
 - **Political Organizations-** provided for an elected legislatures, executive and judicial system. Power is legislatures.
 - States had Bill of Rights.
- **Social Reform-** practices of primogeniture (inheritances), entails (preventing heirs from getting rid of land), and quitrents were abolished.
 - Greater religious freedom
- **Slavery-** some states began to move away from it
 - Pennsylvania abolished in 1780, New York in 1799, and New Jersey in 1804
- **Women-** some increases in women rights
 - Increased authority in divorce
 - Increased education-raised literacy-more schools

The Constitution

- **Philadelphia Convention of 1787:** delegates met to discuss ratifying the Articles; resulted in new Constitution
- **Famous People:** George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Ben Franklin, etc.
- **Virginia Plan:** written by James Madison; called for a bicameral legislature with representatives proportional to the population; supported by the large states
- **New Jersey Plan:** written by William Patterson; called for unicameral legislature with equal representation for each state; supported by the small states
- **Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise):** compromise between Virginia and New Jersey plans; called for bicameral legislature, one part with representation proportional to the population (House of Representatives), the other with equal representation (Senate)

- **3/5 Compromise:** States with slaves wanted slaves to count for population when counting reps but not taxes, so everyone compromised and 3/5 of a slave was worth 1 white man when counting for both
- **Bill of Rights:** Federalists argued the constitution would provide for all rights of the people, that no Bill of Rights was needed, and used a loose interpretation; Anti-federalists argued the constitution would NOT provide for all rights of the people, that a Bill of Rights WAS needed, and used a strict interpretation; Bill of Rights was added and the Constitution was ratified
- **Elastic Clause:** this was added and said the federal government could do everything “necessary and proper” to help the country... led to arguments about strict or loose interpretations of the Constitution and Federalist Papers and the papers the anti-federalists wrote
- **Ratification:** Needed 9 states to pass, 9th state was New Hampshire. Last state to ratify was Rhode Island in May 1790.
- Other ideas included the electoral college and the judicial branch,

Federalist Era

The Early Republic (1789 – 1800)

- The Federalists [i.e. people who supported the Constitution and a strong national government] controlled the First Congress in April 1789, where they worked on:
 - Congress passed the **Revenue Bill of 1789**, which put a 5% tariff on some imports.
 - **Bill of Rights** – Madison wrote 19 Amendments for the Constitution, 10 of which were ratified on **December 15, 1791** and became known as the **Bill of Rights**. The Bill of Rights helped rally support for the new government and lessen Anti-Federalist opposition.
 - **Organization of the executive** – Congress agreed to keep the departments established under the Articles Of Confederation [War, Foreign Affairs/State, Treasury] and add the attorney general and postmaster general. The President could remove heads of executive departments [he picked them w/Congress approval].
 - **Organization of the judiciary** – The **Judiciary Act of 1789** defined the jurisdiction of the federal judiciary and established a 6 member Supreme Court, 13 district courts and 3 courts of appeal. Also, it allowed appeals from state to federal courts with connected issues. The first Chief Justice was Henry Clay
 - Important court cases: *Ware v. Hylton* (1796) where the Supreme Court declared a state law unconstitutional for the first time; *Hylton v. US* (1796) where the Supreme Court review the constitutionality of an act of Congress for the first time; *Chisholm v. Georgia* (1793) which established that states could be sued in federal courts by cities of other states.

Domestic Policy under Washington

- Washington was elected to be the first President. He was cautious, knowing he was setting precedents for the future. He chose the heads of the executive departments: **Alexander Hamilton** (Treasury), **Thomas Jefferson** (State), **Henry Knox** (War), and **Edmund Randolph** (Attorney). He also established the Cabinet by using the heads of the executive departments collectively as the chief advisers.

Hamilton’s Financial Plan

- **Report on Public Credit** (1790) – Hamilton proposed that Congress assume state debts, combine them w/the national debt, and redistribute the burden of the debt equally throughout the states. Madison objected because: (1) gave the central government too much power and (2) Virginia already paid. A compromise allowed for the passage of the Assumption Bill in return for the location of the capital [on the Potomac].
- **National Bank**– Hamilton recommended the chartering of a national bank, which would circulate currency and collect and lend money to the Treasury. But did the Constitution allow the creation of the Bank?
 - **Strict constructionists** (Jefferson, Randolph, and Madison): if the Constitution doesn’t say it, then you can’t do it;
 - **Loose constructionists** (Hamilton) used the elastic clause (the “necessary and proper” clause”) and implied powers of Congress. In the end Washington agreed, the bill was passed and it helped the economy.
- **Whiskey Rebellion** in Pennsylvania – farmers protest the excise tax on whiskey; Washington led the army to put down the rebellion. Washington’s action had long-term effects because it demonstrated that the national government would no longer tolerate violent resistance to its laws.

The Development of Political Parties

- **Democratic-Republicans** – political party formed by Jefferson and Madison; supported the common man (agrarian interests), and best government was the one that governed the least and favor France, focused on westward expansion
- **Federalists** – created by Hamilton, favor Britain and a strong central government, aristocratic society rule the government, preferred economic interests
- Washington tried to stay out, but it got more complicated when issues in foreign affairs further divided the two camps.

The French Revolution and Foreign Affairs

- In 1789 most Americans supported the FR, but it got bloodier and bloodier and then, in **1793**, France declared war on Britain, Spain, and Holland. The US had conflicting interests: **1)** On one side, the **1778 Treaty of Alliance** with France called for US intervention but **2)** the US had bonds to Britain and also depended on British imports.
- **Citizen Genêt** – in April 1793 he traveled to America to recruit Americans merchants to become privateers. The US responded w/a declaration of neutrality, and Washington deported Genêt.

Jay's Treaty

- Meanwhile, Washington sent **John Jay** to London to negotiate w/the British about several pressing issues: **(1)** British seizures of American merchant ships, **(2)** the forts still in the American Northwest, **(3)** a commercial treaty and **(4)** impressments of American sailors.
- **Jay's Treaty** - Britain only agreed to get rid of the forts and some trade restrictions. In return England could have tariffs on American goods, English exports got most favored status and the US agreed to compensate for pre-revolutionary debts. Ratified in **June 1795**.
- **Pinckney's Treaty** - the US could navigate on the Mississippi and allowed to trade at New Orleans

The Election of 1796

- The Jay's Treaty controversy further divided the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
- **Farewell Address** – Washington warned against political parties and entanglement in European affairs (No Entangling Alliances) and wars.
- John Adams and Thomas Pinckney represented the Federalists and Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr represented the Democratic-Republicans. Adams became President and Jefferson the Vice President.

The Adams Administration

- Adams let others lead too often, which led to inconsistency.
- **XYZ Affair** - Because of Jay's Treaty, the French started seizing American ships carrying British goods. Adams sent representatives over in 1798 to negotiate a settlement, but French agents (X, Y, Z) demanded a bribe before negotiations with French Foreign Minister Talleyrand could begin. This affair outraged the public and Congress got rid of the Treaty of Alliance with France.
- In 1798 the Federalist Congress passed the **Alien and Sedition Acts**, meant to limit immigrants in government and regulate them in times of war. The **Naturalization Act** lengthened the residency requirement and had all resident aliens register; the **Alien Acts** allowed for the detention of enemy aliens during wartime and allowed the President to deport dangerous aliens; the **Sedition Act** controlled free speech against the government.
- In response, Jefferson and Madison drafted the **Virginia (Madison) and Kentucky (Jefferson) Resolutions**, which outlined the states' rights argument to null federal laws within their borders.

Race Relations at the End of the Century

- **Indian Trade and Intercourse Act (1793)** - the government would supply Indians w/animals, tools, and instruction in farming in an attempt to assimilate them into white society.
- **Midnight Appointments** – Adams appointed justices to new court positions on the eve of Jefferson's inauguration.

Age of Jefferson (1800-1808)

“Revolution” of 1800: Presidential Election

- Tie for President
 - 73 for Jefferson, 73 for Burr
 - Deadlock in the House
 - Hamilton detested Burr, helped Jefferson gain votes from Federalists
 - Jefferson President, Burr Vice President

- Jefferson referred to his election as the “Revolution of 1800” because it marked the restoration of a limited and frugal government. Besides his beliefs in a simple, limited central government, Jefferson called for unity in his First Inaugural Address.
- In reality, though, Jefferson was consolidating the Democratic Republicans hold on power by refusing to recognize appointments Adams made in the last days of his presidency and by placing Democratic Republican’s in vacant seats formerly held by Federalists. The election of a Democratic Republican Congress in 1800 completed the Democratic Republican victory.
- Led to 12th Amendment
- Presidential and Vice Presidential ballots were separated

The Federalist Contribution

- March 4, 1801: Jefferson took presidential oath in new national capital (Washington D.C)
 - Goal: “pure republicanism:
- Federalist era had ended
- Constitution is their monument
- Self-controlled and moderated until 1798
- When they saw they were losing control, they fought to stay in power any way they could
- Jefferson presided over a regime that conformed to great achievements of the Federalist Era
- Peaceful change of power

Thomas Jefferson: Political Theorist

- Jefferson was cut out for politics
- Jefferson thought humans beings basically selfish
 - Also thought blacks inferior to whites
- Democracy seemed not so much an ideal as a practical necessity
 - Did not like focusing on the virtues of the rich and well-born
- Believed *all* government a necessary evil at best
 - Wanted US to remain a society of small independent farmers
 - Little political organization
- Objections to Hamilton
- Commercialization and centralization of the country
 - Complicated society, would need more regulation
- Pro-British orientation
 - Thought English society immoral and decadent
- British government corrupt
- Federalists and Anti-Federalists took opposite positions on France

Jefferson as President

- Opening remarks of inaugural address
 - Majority and minority have rights
 - Declared himself against “entangling alliances” for economy in government
- Promised to
 - Pay off the national debt
 - Preserve the government’s credit
 - Stimulate both agriculture and commerce
- Stressed cooling of partisan passions
- Demonstrated sincerity
- Helped repeal whiskey tax and other excises
- Made sharp cuts in military and naval expenditures to keep a balanced budget
- National debt reduced from \$83 million to \$57 million (over the eight years in office)
- Naturalization Act of 1798 was repealed
 - Five-year residency restored
- Allowed the Sedition Act and the Alien Act to expire in 1801 and 1802
- Played down ceremonial aspects of presidency

- Pomp and ceremony distasteful to him
- Very low-key
- “Pell-mell”
 - “The principle of society with us is the equal rights of all... Nobody shall be above you, nor you above anybody, *pell-mell* is our law.”
- Made effective use of his close supporters
 - Congress
 - Cabinet
- Election of 1804
 - Got 162 of 176 electoral votes
 - Beat Pinckney
- Very partisan
 - Cabinet was only those from his party
 - Used power of appointment to reward friends and punished enemies

Jefferson’s Attack on the Judiciary

- Stubborn prejudices
 - Kings
 - British system of government
 - Judges – entrenched judicial power
- Judiciary Act of 1801
 - Six new circuit courts
 - Presided over by 16 new federal judges and
 - Attorneys
 - Marshals
 - Clerks
 - Repealed by Republicans
 - Jefferson held onto signed commissions (not delivered)
- Marshall Court
 - *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
 - Appointee William Marbury wanted writ of mandamus (Latin for “we order”) directing new secretary of state, James Madison, to give him his commission
 - Went to Supreme Court
 - John Marshall decided against Marbury
 - Congress could not legally give the Supreme Court the right to issue writs of mandamus in such circumstances
 - ESTABLISHED POWER of SUPREME COURT to invalidate federal laws that conflicted with the Constitution
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - Legalized the National Bank
 - Prohibited states from taxing federal property
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - The commerce clause of the Constitution granted the US Congress the power to regulate interstate trade
 - *Fletcher v. Peck*
 - Supreme Court can rule a state law (Georgia in this case) unconstitutional
 - Jefferson went after Federalist-dominated courts
 - District Judge John Pickering
 - Removed by Senate
 - Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Samuel Chase
 - Acquitted

The Barbary Pirates

- Jefferson’s first term was a parade of triumphs
- Leader was Stephen Decader
- Fought small naval war with the Barbary pirates without damage to American interests or prestige

- European powers paid pirates annually for protection
 - Algiers
 - Tunis
 - Tripoli
- Jefferson didn't agree, didn't pay
 - Tripoli declared war in May 1801
 - Jefferson dispatched a squadron to the Mediterranean
- *Philadelphia* was destroyed after running aground
 - The US negotiated a better deal, though payments continued until 1815

· **The Louisiana Purchase**

- Jefferson's major achievements were related to American West
- Mississippi River mouth and New Orleans important to controlling land west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - Louisiana was given back to French by the Spanish
 - French were under Napoleon Bonaparte
 - French had 20,000 troops in Caribbean
 - Planned to use Louisiana as food source for West Indies sugar
 - April 1802: Jefferson urged his foreign minister to buy the land, or get a piece of land for a port
 - October 1802: Spanish revoked the right of deposit at New Orleans
 - James Monroe sent to buy New Orleans and Florida for \$10 million
 - French thought imperialism in New World was too costly; new campaign in Europe
 - Wanted to sell all of Louisiana
 - Took \$15 million for entire section of land
 - Treaty required to obtain land: Louisiana Purchase
 - Question of constitutionality
 - Borders and content of land uncertain
 - French accepted payment in US bonds, which were sold to European investors
 - Contributed to reelection of Jefferson and downfall of Federalism

· **Federalism Discredited**

- Fall of Federalism led to the idea of Northern succession from the Union
 - Led by former secretary of state Timothy Pickering
 - Very little support
 - Burr would run for governor of NY, then all other northern states would leave the Union
 - Burr lost
 - Plan failed
 - Hamilton had campaigned against Burr
 - Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel
 - Against Hamilton's principles, but thought honor was at stake
 - Met with pistols on July 11, 1804, at Weehawken, NJ
 - Hamilton made no effort, was killed
- Large national loss

· **Lewis and Clark**

- Jefferson wanted to find water route connecting upper Mississippi to the Pacific
- 1803: \$2500 from Congress for exploration
- Expedition
 - Commander: Meriwether Lewis (Chosen by Jefferson)
 - Companion officer: William Clark (Chosen by Lewis)
 - For purposes of science, economy, and politics
 - 48 experienced men
 - Started near St. Louis (spring 1804)
 - Went up Missouri River
 - Went to N. Dakota

- Fort Mandan
 - Spent winter
- Passed Great Falls of the Missouri
- Over Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass (SW Montana)
- Descended to Pacific
- Clearwater and Colombia Rivers
 - Headed back in spring of 1806
 - Reached St. Louis on September 23
- Brought back artifacts, collections, maps
- Made peace with Indians
- Other parties did not accomplish so much
 - Pike: Colorado
- Louisiana admitted in 1812
 - 75,000 people

Indian Resistance

- The craze for expansion set off by the Louisiana Purchase certainly did not bode well for the Indians, who, due to continual land losses, were finding their traditional lifestyles difficult to maintain \
 - Disease was also a big problem
- Two Shawnee brothers, Prophet and Tecumseh led a revolt against American encroachment by creating a pan-Indian federation. Prophet, who claimed to have been born again, began the movement with a religious POV by stressing a return to traditional moral values
 - No more alcohol
- By 1808, the pair was talking more about American aggression than about religion. Tecumseh took over and began traveling about to unify Indians in resistance against the Americans.
- Battle of Fallen Timbers – we gain Ohio.
- William Henry Harrison defeated the Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe. We got Indiana.
- Tecumseh led the Indians [who became British allies] against the Americans in the War of 1812 until his death at the Battle of the Thames, which marked the end of Indian unity.

Jeffersonian Democracy

- Success
 - partly due to Jefferson's personality
 - Favored old fashioned citizen rooted in the soil
 - Accomplished writer
 - Proved he could establish and maintain a stable regime
 - Drew line between own opinions and those of majority (priority)
 - Commercial classes shared in bounty alongside farmers
 - Jefferson undermined the Federalists

Domestic Concerns Vex Jefferson

- Difficulties arose from extent of Republican victory
 - 1805: Federalists had no ideas, leader, or numbers
 - encouraged factionalism in Republican party
- Napoleon produced new problems
 - US was neutral
- Physical ailments
- Domestic troubles resulted from the elements in his makeup that explain his success
 - His facility in adjusting his principles to practical conditions
 - His readiness to take over the best of Federalism
- John Randolph of Roanoke
 - Republican

- Clashed first with Jefferson in 1804
 - Yazoo land frauds

The Burr Conspiracy

- Aaron Burr
 - Caused problems for Jefferson
 - Flirted with treason
 - Approached British minister in Washington
 - Offered western part of US
 - British didn't go along with plan
- Joined General James Wilkinson
 - Secretly in pay of Spain
- 1806:
 - Burr and Wilkinson raise small force at Blennerhassett Island (Ohio River)
 - 6 dozen men moved down the river under Burr
 - Wilkinson betrayed Burr to Jefferson at the last minute
 - Burr captured in February 1807, charged with high treason
- Burr found not guilty
 - Liked by Chief Justice Marshall
 - Exiled in Europe
- Burr affair a blow to Jefferson's prestige

Napoleon and the British

- War in Europe stimulated American economy
 - Shipbuilding
 - Foreign trade
 - Summer of 1807: stalemate in war
 - British controlled seas
 - Napoleon controlled land
 - Resorted to commercial warfare
- Rule of War of 1756
 - British denied right of neutrals to engage in trade during time of war from which they were barred by mercantilistic regulations in time of peace
 - As a result, Americans brought goods first to US
 - Large jump in re-exported goods
 - British later halted American reexport trade

The Impressment Controversy

- British law said any able-bodied subject could be drafted for service in the Royal Navy
 - Americans had largest merchant fleet, suffered most from impressments
 - British didn't care if the men were British or not
 - America's lax immigration laws compounded problem
 - American merchant trade better
 - 10,000 British-born sailors were serving on American ships
 - Jefferson allowed these to be impressed
 - When it was proved the men were Americans, they were released
- Jefferson thought it wise to stand up for one's rights, but didn't want war
- Jefferson's goals included non-involvement w/European conflicts – in this, he was successful until 1805. After that, American commercial ties made it impossible to avoid entanglement in the European conflicts of the time.
- It all began with the renewal of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe in May 1803
 - US and Britain once again had friendly relationships
 - This helped US commerce for 2 years, since it allowed America to become the chief supplier of food the Europe.
- But after the British victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in October 1805 the Royal Navy tightened its control, a situation that worsened when Britain and France began blockading e/o trade to break the stalemate

- This was terrible for US trade.
- So in February 1806 Congress passed the Non-Importation Act
 - Banned British manufactures from entering American ports, to protest British impressment. The act was more a warning than anything else, as it didn't ban the really important goods.
- Still, after failed attempts at negotiation the US-British relationship went down the drain, especially after the *Chesapeake* affair in June 1807.
 - Inside US waters, the British ship *Leopard* fired on the *Chesapeake* after it refused to be searched for deserters. The ship was then boarded and four men were seized.
- This enraged Americans but also illustrated US military weakness, which prevented war. Instead, Jefferson closed American waters to the British, increased military spending, invoked the Non-Importation Act in December 1807 and then followed with the Embargo Act.
- A short-term measure meant to avoid war, the Embargo Act forbade all US exports to other countries. This was bad because
 - It killed the US economy (high unemployment), esp. in NE and led to smuggling.
 - It did not really hurt Britain overall as the people it affected (factory workers) had no role in government.
 - It did not really hurt France because there was already was British blockade on Europe. Its only positive effect was that it encouraged domestic manufacturing.
- Effects
 - Resented and resisted by large segment of population
 - Cut trade and profits
 - Exports fell from \$108 million in 1807 to \$22 million in 1808
 - Imports fell \$138 million to \$57 million
 - Led to smuggling
 - Canada
 - Northeastern states
 - American ships left
 - Returned when law repealed
 - Lawbreakers were difficult to punish
- Jefferson was
 - Too proud to suffer indignities
 - Too parsimonious to make powerful navy
- **Non-Intercourse Act**
 - Replace Embargo Act
 - Forbade trade only with Great Britain and France
 - Authorized president to end the boycott against either nation when and if it stopped violating American rights
- Jefferson had successful terms, but ended on sour note

War of 1812

The Prelude to War

- Jefferson's goal: non-involvement with European conflicts (successful until 1805). After that, American commercial ties made it impossible to avoid entanglement.
- Renewal of Napoleonic Wars in Europe in **May 1803** [US and Britain friendly again]. America became the chief supplier of food to Europe.
- **Battle of Trafalgar, October 1805** – Britain and France began blockading e/o trade to break the stalemate (terrible for US trade)
- Britain violates US rights by: (1) impressment of US sailors (2) interfering w/US trade in the West Indies (3) searching and seizing US ships.
- **Non-Importation Act, February 1806** – banned British manufactures from entering American ports, to protest British impressment. It was more a warning because it didn't ban important goods.
- **Chesapeake Leopard Affair, June 1807** – Inside US waters, the British ship *Leopard* fired on the *Chesapeake* after it refused to be searched for deserters. The ship was then boarded and four men were seized. Caused great resentment among Americans but also illustrated US military weakness. Jefferson closed American waters to the British.
- **Embargo Act**- A short-term measure meant to avoid war, the Embargo Act forbade all US exports to other countries. This was a bad move because: (1) it killed the US economy (high unemployment) especially in New England and led to smuggling, (2) it didn't hurt Britain or France. Its only positive effect was that it encouraged domestic manufacturing.

- Presidential Election of 1808 – **James Madison** ran for the Democratic Republicans, and Pinckney and King ran for the Federalists. This time the Federalists gained some seats in Congress. Madison won.
- **Non-Intercourse Act of 1809** – reopened trade with everyone except Britain and France and promised if either country stopped violating US rights they would open trade with them again.
- **Macon’s Bill #2, 1810** – reopened trade with all countries and promised that if either Britain and France stopped violating US rights the US would stop trading with the other nation. Napoleon complied but continued to seize US ships.
- **Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811** – indecisive battle between Indians and US troops. Harrison tried to buy land but this caused fighting between Indians and settlers.

The War of 1812

- By 1812, war seemed almost inevitable due to constant violation of US rights in the seas.
- **Presidential Election of 1812** – Dewitt Clinton vs. Madison. Madison won by a few electoral votes.
- “War Hawks” (lead by Henry Clay) pressed for war, Britain made last efforts to fix the situation in spring but it was too late.
- Congress soon voted over war – and on **June 19** Madison signed the bill and the war began.
- The US was unprepared:
 - The Democratic Republicans debt reduction program had reduced the army and navy to essentially nothing.
 - Only some enlisted in the national army. People saw it as “Mr. Madison’s War” and didn’t want to enlist from the start
 - Financial problems due to lowered revenue/import taxes because of the embargo and war
 - Regional disagreements – state militias wouldn’t leave their state.

Invasion of Canada

- The US decided to try and invade Canada: 1) **General William Hull** – surrendered at Fort Detroit 2) invasion from Niagara failed because the NY militia refused to leave its state borders.
- By 1814 the British had blockaded almost every American port, which led the US government to the brink of bankruptcy.
- **Battle of Put-in-Bay, September 10, 1813** – US naval victory and control over Lake Erie. General was Oliver Hazard Perry.
- **Battle of the Thames (Canada)** – **General William Henry Harrison** led his state militia (Indiana) against the British, Shawnee and Chippewa forces. Tecumseh was killed, which destroyed Indian unity.
- After Napoleon’s defeat at Waterloo, the British concentrated their resources on America. The British burned Washington DC to the ground after we burned York.
- Francis Scott Key composed “**The Star Spangled Banner**” after seeing the English attack on Fort McHenry.
- **Andrew Jackson – The Battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 1814** – the Creek Indians were defeated – Treaty of Fort Jackson, they had to give up 2/3rds of their land
- **Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815** – the British were defeated but the war had officially ended by then. A decisive victory for Jackson, which later won him the presidency.

Peace and the Effects of the War of 1812

- **Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814** – negotiated by JQ Adams and Henry Clay. There was no mention of any of the issues that actually started the war – all the treaty did was restore to **Status Quo**.
- The war:
 - reaffirmed American independence and further convinced the US to stay out of European politics.
 - destroyed Indian resistance leading to American expansion in the South and West
 - It exposed American military weakness and made clear the importance of better transportation systems. In 1815 Madison centralized control of the military and began building a line of coastal forts, and work on the National Road
 - destroyed the Federalist Party – **Hartford Convention** opposed the war and proposed to limit power of Congress to make war, to admit new states, to impose embargoes, to limit the president’s term and to eliminate the 3/5 clause. (But this was after the war was over)
 - Most importantly, the war stimulated domestic manufactures.

The Trans-Mississippi West

Management of the Western Territories

- After the Treaty of Paris the US assumed that all the land East of the Mississippi (ex. for the land held by the Spanish) was theirs, but they realized they would still have to negotiate w/ local tribes, so the US went ahead and planned out an organization for the Northwest Territories (Mississippi River, Great Lakes, Ohio River boundaries) in a series of ordinances:
 - **Land Ordinances of 1784/1785** – these laws described the process by which land would pass from public to private hands...(see **CONSTITUTION AND NEW REPUBLIC**)
 - **Northwest Ordinance of 1787** – these laws described the process by which territories would become states...(see **CONSTITUTION AND NEW REPUBLIC**)
 - Ordinances or no ordinances, though, in 1787 the US still hadn't formed an agreement w/several Indian tribes, who attacked pioneers. Consequently, in 1789 the Northwest Territory's first governor, Arthur St. Clair, attempted to negotiate a treaty, but failed, setting off a war with a western confederacy of tribes.

Relations with Indians

- At Fort Stanwix, NY in 1784, American diplomats negotiated a treaty w/chiefs claiming to be representing the Iroquois, and in 1785/1786 they did the same for the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee in Hopewell, South Carolina. Although in 1786 the Iroquois said the treaty had been made by imposters and threatened to attack, the US called their bluff, realizing the treaty stood by default. By 1790, New York State had, by purchasing land from individual Iroquois nations, reduced the Confederacy to scattered reservations.
- In the Southwest the US also regarded the treaties as license to send settlers into Indian lands, but this provoked the Creeks, who hadn't signed **Hopewell treaty**, into declaring a war that didn't end until 1790.
- After the collapse of Iroquois power, tribes that had previously allowed the Confederacy to speak for them began demanding direct negotiations with the US At first they were ignored, as they couldn't use their old diplomatic strategy of pitting powers against each other [only the US was left].
- The US suffered some initial defeats but in August 1794 the confederacy was defeated at the **Battle of Fallen Timbers**. The **Treaty of Greenville** of 1795 subsequently gave the US the right to settle much of Ohio but also (finally) recognized the principle of Indian sovereignty. This was after the articles were replaced by the Constitution.
- As Americans increasingly pushed west, the former occupants inevitably were forced onwards as well. Although the Constitution acknowledged Indian sovereignty and government, relations w/ Indian leaders followed international protocol.
- The US used treaty making to acquire Indian land – through either military or economic pressure the Indians were forced to sign new treaties, giving up more and more land. Some Indian resistance continued after the War of 1812, but it only delayed, not prevented, the US.
- Many Indian nations attempt to integrate themselves in the market economy. For example, some lower Mississippi tribes became cotton suppliers and traders. This turned out badly, though, b/c the trading posts would extend debt to chiefs that would later be used to force them off the land.
- Jackson decided not to interfere b/c it was a state matter [really b/c he just wanted to kick out the Indians anyway] and allowed the Indians to be forced out w/ funds from the **Indian Removal Act of 1830**. The Choctaws were moved first, then the Creeks.
- Finally the Cherokees [who were divided – some wanted to give up and exchange their land for western land, most didn't want to give up] were marched by military escort in the **Trail of Tears** in 1838 after their lobby to the Senate failed.
- Removal was a disaster for the Indians – many became dependent on the government for survival, internal conflicts arose, as did problems with existing tribes.

Sectionalism

The South

- Less affected than other sections by urbanization, European immigration, transportation, revolution, industrialization
- Predominantly agricultural because cotton still king – increased importance of slavery – and experimentation with crop rotation and fertilizers

Slavery

- Importance because: the increased importance of cotton in the South strengthened the hold of slavery on the region and Westward shift of cotton cultivation expanded slavery
- Slave trade made for big business/profit, separated families of slaves, and as cost of slaves increased, ownership concentrated (wealthy, elite)

- **Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820)** – In 1820, House Speaker Henry Clay proposed the Missouri Compromise – Maine would enter as a free state [it was taken out of Massachusetts] and Missouri would enter as a slave state, but in the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of 36°30' slavery was prohibited.

Immigration in the 1830s and 1840s

- Scotch-Irish immigrants – coming to America because of the potato famine back home – 2nd largest group here
- German immigrants – coming to America because of the political revolution

Manufacturing in the South

- Though discouraged by southern society, considerable manufacturing developed in the forms of small flour and lumber mills, rope-making plants, commercial cotton presses, iron and coal were mined in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and raw material and waterpower in Appalachian slopes made textile manufacture possible

Industrial North

- Rapid growth of industry in many different areas: factory systems, coalfields in Pennsylvania, and steam-helped growth
- Some inventions were the sewing machine, the vulcanization of rubber, the cylinder press, the screw-making machine, the friction match, the lead pencil, and the apparatus for making soda water
- Labor: there was an increase demand; skilled laborers earned good wages as small manufacturers; the expanding frontier attracted agricultural labor and reduced pool for industrial labor; unskilled workers were not paid enough to support family; immigration increased conflict between natives and immigrants in social, racial, and economic areas
 - Labor systems included the Lowell System, in which women were hired to work in the factories and stayed in housing provided by the company, as well Samuel Slater, who created villages around his factories.

Sectional Economy

- Manufacturing
 - American production began with copies of British or other European designs, but before long Americans were creating their own machines [ex. Matthew Baldwin, steam locomotives, by 1840 exported internationally].
 - The *American System of Manufacturing* was created, which involved using precision machinery to produce interchangeable parts that didn't require adjustment to fit. **Eli Whitney** promoted the system in 1798 w/ respect to rifles, and by the 1820s the US had contracts w/firms to produce machine made firearms. The system soon spread to mainstream manufactures, leading to an outpouring of consumer goods.
 - The biggest industry was textiles and the expansion of cotton cultivation. The big innovation was machine-spun textiles in mills, a system that especially took hold in NE [Lowell, Massachusetts]. The Lowell system used unmarried women aged 15 to 25 to manufacture their goods.
 - Mass produced textiles led to the ready-made clothing industry [by 1820s/1830s most clothing was mass produced], either via factories or by the putting-out system, and retail clothing stores appeared in the 1820s.
- Farming
 - Agriculture still remained the backbone of the economy in the market economy era. Each areas of the country began to specialize its production, as follows:
 - New England – due to a lack of space and bad terrain, commercial crop farming became increasingly impractical in NE beginning in the 1820s. Instead, NE families improved their livestock, specialized in dairy/vegetable/fruit production [financed through land sales, which really was the greatest source of profit], moved west, or gave up on farming altogether.
 - Old Northwest/Western Territories – this region took over the commercial crop farming from NE. Large, flat farms were formed, and the mechanization of agriculture helped enormously. In 1831 **Cyrus McCormick** invented the reaper, which he patented in 1834 and began making in a factory, and in 1837 **John Deere** invented the steel plow.
 - South – after 1800, the South shifted from a more diverse agriculture to one based almost entirely on cotton. This was due to Eli Whitney's invention of the **cotton gin** in 1793, which separated short-staple [the easy to grow kind] cotton from its seeds efficiently. Although the South was in international markets, it remained a rural society, w/most of the wealth in land and slaves, and couldn't shift to manufacturing or commerce [business decisions made in North].

- Overall, specialization benefited many, but also made it more difficult for farmers to start up [high land prices] and therefore increased the # of tenant farmers.

The Nullification Crisis

- In early 1828, before the election, an anti-Adams Congress decided to propose a new, higher tariff, which passed later that year (the **Tariff of Abominations**)
- South Carolina began protesting the tariff and declaring their right to nullify it. Calhoun, the VP, wrote and left unsigned the *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*
- In the Senate, Robert Hayne [SC] argued Daniel Webster [MA] in the 1830 Webster-Hayne Debates ["Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable" – DW].
- Jackson believed the ultimate authority rested with the people, not with the states. Jackson turned away from Calhoun, obviously on the state sovereignty side, and began to rely more on Secretary of State Martin Van Buren.
- In 1832, Congress tried to make the problem go away by reducing some of the duties but keeping them on iron, cottons and woolens, but it wasn't good enough for South Carolina.
- In November of 1832, a South Carolina state convention nullified both tariffs and made it illegal to collect them within state boundaries. Jackson passed the **Force Act**, which gave the president authority to call up troops and to collect duties before ships reached the state, while at the same time recommending tariff reductions to give SC a chance to back down.
- Calhoun resigned as VP and became a South Carolina Senator. Working with Clay, they eventually came up with the compromise **Tariff of 1833**, which reduced duties over a 9-year period. SC was satisfied and repealed its nullification law [but nullified the Force Act, which Jackson ignored].

Railroads and the Sectional Conflict

- Increased production and cheap transportation boosted the western farmers' income and standard of living.
- Since the west was dependent of the North's railroad system, cultural ties began to appear and more hostility between southern and western states and territories arose and caused the west to be a force to preserve the union.
- South might have preserved its influence in the Northwest if it had pressed forward its own railroad-building program.
- Very few southern states had good means of transportation, and relied heavily on the Mississippi River.
- The backwardness in railroad construction was the attitude of the leaders of the south; they were no more interested in commerce than in industry.

1820-1860

- **Religion: Second Great Awakening**
 - Ended the idea of predestination
 - Religious revivals occurred across the country
 - It was based off of Calvinist ideals or Puritanism (less liberal views)
 - Reverend Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, was one of the leaders
 - Revivalism in New York:
 - Led by Charles G. Finney in upstate NY
 - Lyman Beecher was another important preacher of the time who also fought for the abolition movement, he was the father of Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - Appealed to people's emotions and fears of hell
 - The whole notion was very appealing to middle class citizens
 - Baptists and Methodists:
 - South and western frontier
 - Circuit preachers like Peter Cartwright
 - Preaching at outdoor revivals/camp meetings
 - In 1850, these two groups were the most prominent Protestant religions
 - Millennialism:
 - They believed the world would end with the second coming of Christ

- William Miller, a preacher, predicted October 24th, 1844 as that day
- After the false prediction, the Millerites became the Seventh-Day Adventists
- Mormons:
 - aka, Church of Latter Day Saints, established by Joseph Smith in 1830
 - existed eventually and mainly in Nauvoo, Illinois until Smith was killed by a mob
 - Brigham Young brought the Mormons to the New Zion in Utah
 - practiced polygamy (many marriages) leading to tension with the government
 - They were despised because of their success
 - Women were given more roles of leadership in the church

A Democratic Culture

In Search of Native Grounds

- Early nineteenth century literary groups such as Boston's Anthology Club and the Friendly Club in New York consciously set out to "foster American genius" and to encourage the production of a distinctively American literature.
- James Fenimore Cooper, a novelist before 1830, began writing with *The Spy* (1821), *The Pioneers* (1823), and *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826). His work marked a shift from the classicism of the 18th century, to the romanticism of the early 19th century.
- New York City was the literary capital of the country.
- Artists of the time period were: John Singleton Copley, Charles Willson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Jonathon Fisher, Charles Octavius Cole, and J. William Jennys.

The Romantic View of Life

- "Romantics" believed that change and growth were the essence of life, for individuals and for institutions. They valued feeling and intuition over pure thought, and they stressed the difference between individuals and societies rather than the similarities.
- Romantic writers include: Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, and Thomas Carlyle.
- Transcendentalism, a New England creation, emphasized the indefinable and the unknowable. It was a mystical, intuitive way of looking at life that subordinated facts to feelings.

Emerson and Thoreau

- Ralph Waldo Emerson, born in 1803, was educated at Harvard, and became a minister.
- In 1832, he gave up his pulpit and became the leading transcendentalist thinker.
- He favored change, believed in progress, and thought that strong leadership was essential. Also, he disliked powerful governments.
- Henry David Thoreau also went to Harvard, and objected to many of society's restrictions on the individual.

- He tested his theory that a person did not need to depend on society for a satisfying existence. His famous story from this experience was *Walden Pond*.
- He protested the Mexican War by refusing to pay his Massachusetts poll tax; he was arrested for this, but was only in jail for a day.
- Like Emerson, Thoreau refused to participate in practical reform movements.

Edgar Allan Poe

- He was born in Boston 1809, son of poor actors who died before he was 3, and John Allan raised him.
- Poe was a lifelong alcoholic and occasional taker of drugs; he married a child of 13. He was obsessed with death and died at the age of 40.
- Poe responded strongly to romanticism. He wrote “The Pit and the Pendulum” and “The Cask of Amontillado”.

Nathaniel Hawthorne

- Born in 1804, Salem, Massachusetts. He was fascinated by the past, particularly by the Puritan heritage of New England and its continuing influence on his own generation.
- He wrote *The Scarlet Letter* (1850), and *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851).
- He was appreciated in his own day and widely read, and made a modest amount of money from his work.

Herman Melville

- New Yorker, born in 1819. His father died when Melville was 12. He left school at 15 and worked as a bank clerk, and in 1837 he went to the sea.
- In 1846, he published *Typee*, which gave descriptions of his bizarre experiences, which suited the taste of a romantic age. He wrote a sequel, *Omoo* in 1847. Also, he wrote *Moby Dick*.
- Like Hawthorne, Melville could not accept the prevailing optimism of his generation.
- He kept writing until his death in 1891, but his work was virtually ignored.

Walt Whitman

- Born on Long Island in 1819. At 13 he left school, and worked for a printer. He was an ardent Jacksonian and later a Free Soiler.
- Wrote poems that made up the book, *Leaves of Grass* (1855), which was the most romantic and by far the most distinctly American write of his age.
- He died in 1892, and was widely appreciated.

The Wider Literary Renaissance

- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, in 1835 became professor of modern languages at Harvard. His fame came from his poems: “The Village Blacksmith”; “Paul Revere’s Ride”; *The Courtship of Miles Standish*.

- Longfellow was the most talented of a group of minor New England writers who collectively gave that region great intellectual vitality.
- Historians of this time period were all New Englanders, who include; George Bancroft, William Hickling Prescott, and John Lothrop Motley.
- Southern literature was even more markedly romantic than that of New England. Some authors include; John Pendleton Kennedy and William Gilmore Simms.

Domestic Tastes

- Architecture flourished in the northern cities chiefly as a result of the work of Charles Bulfinch, who was inspired by British architects.
- In the 1830s and 1840s new techniques made it possible to weave colored patterns into cloth by machine.
- Wood-turning machinery added to the popularity of the elaborately decorated “Gothic” style of architecture.
- Americans of the period were purchasing native art. George Catlin, who painted hundreds of pictures of Indians and their surroundings, all rich in authentic detail.
- The best genre painters were William Sidney Mount of New York and George Caleb Bingham of Missouri.
- In 1839 the American Art-Union was formed in New York to encourage native art. The organization had to disband after a New York court outlawed the lottery in 1851, but in 1854 a new Cosmopolitan Art-Union was established in Ohio.
- Beginning in the late 1850s, the prints (or lithographs) of the firm of Currier and Ives brought a crude but charming kind of art to a still wider audience.

Education for Democracy

- Schools were privately run and charged fees. Children were between ages 5 and 10. Attendance was not required and fell off sharply once children learned to read and do their sums well enough to get along in day-to-day life. Teachers were usually young men.
- The common school movement led to free tax-supported schools, which all children were expected to attend. This movement had two effective leaders; Henry Barnard and Horace Mann.
- Mann drafted the 1837 Massachusetts law creating a state school board and then became its first secretary.
- By the 1850s every state outside the South provided free elementary schools and supported institutions for training teachers.
- The most compelling argument for common schools was cultural; they brought Americans of different economic circumstances and ethnic backgrounds into early and mutually beneficial contact with one another.

Reading and the Dissemination of Culture

- Industrialization made it easier to satisfy this new demand for culture, though the new machines also tended to make the artifacts of culture more stereotyped.
- The first penny newspaper was the *New York Sun* (1833). Penny newspapers relied on sensation, crime stories, and society gossip to attract readers, but they covered important national and international news too.

- In the 1850s the moralistic and sentimental novel entered its prim. The most successful writers in this genre were women. These authors include: Susan Warner, Maria Cummins, Fanny Fern, and Grace Greenwood.
- The desire for knowledge and culture in America is well illustrated by the success of the mutual improvement societies know as lyceums. The movement began in Great Britain; in the United States its prime mover was Josiah Holbrook.
- The lyceums conducted discussions, established libraries, and lobbied for better schools. Many of the nation's political and intellectual leader's, such as Webster, Emerson, Melville, and Lowell, regularly graced their platforms.

The State of the Colleges

- Unlike common schools, private colleges had at best a precarious place in Jacksonian America. There were too many of them and many of these institutions were short-lived. One reason was that there were too few students.
- Since students were hard to come by and class work was considered relatively unimportant, discipline was lax. Official authority was frequently challenged, and rioting was known to break out over such weighty matters as the quality of meals.
- For the future of higher education, some college officials recognized the need for a drastic overhaul of their institutions. Many reforms occurred like making more specified colleges, and enrolling women.

Civic Cultures

- In the cities members of the "learned professions," especially lawyers, were generally accepted as the arbiters of taste in literature and art.
- American cities had a vitality and diversity that foreign visitors both celebrated and decried.
- Life in the towns was by some standards crude; many of the people were pushy, crass, and dedicated to the accumulation of wealth.

Scientific Stirrings

- American interest in science and contributions to its advancement had declined in the early nineteenth century from the levels achieved during the Revolutionary era.
- State-sponsored geological surveys provided at least temporary livings for the European-trained geologist James Hall and the botanist Asa Gray.
- Dr. William Beaumont became the world's leading expert on the human gastric system in 1833.

American Humor

- Seba Smith was one of the first to exploit the comic aspects of Jackson.
- James Russell Lowell author of *Biglow Papers* that began appearing in 1847.
- The outcome of the nation's experiment in combining democracy and cultural aspiration remained in doubt; most Americans took their laughs where they could find them.

Expansion and Slavery

Tyler's Troubles

- Tyler and Clay did not get along and for this Clay was chiefly to blame.
- In Congress, Clay announced a comprehensive program that ignored Tyler's states' rights view of the Constitution. Most important was his plan to set up a new Bank of the United States.
- Tyler vetoed the Congress's new Bank bill. This resulted in the resigning of the entire Cabinet, except Secretary of State Webster.
- Tyler attempted to build a party of his own, but failed to do so.
- Tyler did sign the new Tariff Act of 1842, raising duties to about the levels of 1832.

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty

- Webster remained in the Cabinet to settle the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.
- In 1842, Lord Ashburton came to the U.S. to settle these disputes with Webster. Compromise came easily and the Treaty became known as the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which allowed for the British to have a small part of territory for a military road.
- During this time British dependence on foreign foodstuff was increasing, along with Americas need for British capital.

The Texas Question

- In the Transcontinental Treaty of 1819 with Spain, the boundary of the U.S. excluded Texas. But with the ratification of the treaty in 1821, Stephen Austin had begun to settle in the area with other Americans.
- By 1830 there were 20,000 Americans in Texas and 2,000 slaves.
- President John Quincy Adams offered Mexico \$1 million for Texas, and Jackson was willing to pay \$5 million, but Mexico would not sell.
- In 1830 Mexico prohibited further immigration of Americans into Texas, but it was impossible to enforce.
- Once the Mexican government began to restrict them, the Texans began to seek independence. During this time, a force of men under Colonel William B. Travis held the city in a mission called the Alamo, for ten days they held their ground, but they were eventually all killed. A similar slaughter was at Goliad.
- On March 2, 1836, Texas had declared its independence. But it was not a part of the Union yet.
- Texas went on its own way to develop friendly ties with Britain, which alarmed Southerners. The Senate rejected the treaty for annexation of Texas.

Manifest Destiny

- Each year of national growth increased the power and confidence of the people, and every forward step revealed a wider horizon. However, politicians did not sense the new mood in 1844.

- John L. O'Sullivan capture the new mood in a sentence, he wrote in 1845, with "the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions."

Life on the Trail

- Indians were not something to be worried about; they were just dirty, lazy, and thieving.
- Women helped more with the hard work and labor, and men came to help with watching the children and cooking.
- Women had the most difficult time on the trail, and did not expect such great hardships.

California and Oregon

- By 1840 Americans had settled in California, which was Mexican territory. And in the Oregon country, which the U.S. and Great Britain jointly claimed.
- The Oregon Trail began at the western border of Missouri and followed the Kansas River. In 1843 nearly 1000 pioneers made the long trip.
- Jackson tried to buy the San Francisco region. Calhoun called San Francisco the future New York of the Pacific and proposed buying all of California from Mexico.

The Election of 1844

- The Whigs nominated Clay unanimously and ignored Texas in their party platform.
- Democrats had James K. Polk as their nominee. He opposed high tariffs and was dead set against establishing another national bank. Also he believed in taking Texas and favored expansion.
- The election was close, but Polk got New York's votes and gave him the win.
- After this election, Tyler promptly called on Congress to take Texas by joint resolution. Polk accepted the arrangement and in December 1845 Texas became a state.

Polk as President

- He persuaded Congress to lower the tariff of 1842 and to restore the independent treasury.
- Oregon was the first order of business. He arranged a treaty with Lord Aberdeen, which divided the Oregon territory along the 49th parallel. The Senate approved in June 1846.

War with Mexico

- One reason for the popularity of the Oregon compromise was that the country was already at war with Mexico and wanted no trouble with Great Britain.
- Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor into Texas to defend the border. However, that border was in dispute. Texas claimed the Rio Grande; Mexico insisted that the boundary was the Nueces River.

- Polk then sent John Slidell to Mexico to try to obtain the disputed territory by negotiation. He authorized Slidell to cancel the Mexican debt in return for recognition of the annexation of Texas and acceptance of the Rio Grande boundary. But the Mexican government refused to receive Slidell.
- General Taylor eventually had his troops established on the southern bank of the Rio Grande.

To the Halls of Montezuma

- Polk was in disagreement with Taylor and Winfield Scott's military campaigns. In the end, Scott's campaign worked out and led to many Mexicans being killed or wounded.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

- Following the fall of Mexico City, there was a confused state of affairs, and Nicholas P. Trist, chief clerk of the State Department, was unable to open negotiations with Mexican peace commissioners until January 1848.
- In February Trist ran off a 65-page letter to the president, refusing to be recalled, and proceeded to negotiate. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was completed later on. By its terms Mexico accepted the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas and ceded New Mexico and Upper California to the U.S.
- When Polk learned that Trist ignored his orders, Trist was put under arrest and fired from his State Department job.

The Fruits of Victory: Further Enlargement of the United States

- The Mexican War won quickly and at relatively small cost in lives and money, brought huge territorial gains.
- Gold strikes were becoming popular in 1848. An era of continental prosperity and harmony had dawned.

Slavery: The Fire Bell in the Night Rings Again

- Prosperity was plentiful, but harmony did not, for the expansion brought the nation face to face with the divisive question of slavery.
- The question whether slavery was right or wrong could only come up in Congress indirectly, for the Constitution did not give the federal government any control over slavery in the states.
- Southerners found the Wilmot Proviso to be insulting, because it would not allow slavery in the Mexican territory.
- To resolve the territorial problem, two compromises were offered. One would extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. The other was "popular sovereignty" which allowed the settlers to decide whether or not they would have slavery.

The Election of 1848

- The Whigs nominated Zachary Taylor for president. The Democratic Party nominated Lewis Cass. The Free Soil party nominated Van Buren.
- Voters chose Zachary Taylor for president.

The Gold Rush

- October 1849 a constitution was drawn up that outlawed slavery in the new territory.
- The decision to admit California as a state was a controversial topic, because southerners did not want them admitted as a free state.

The Compromise of 1850

- Henry Clay, on January 29, 1850, made the proposal of the Compromise of 1850.
 - California became the 31st state.
 - The rest of the Mexican cession was divided into two territories, New Mexico and Utah.
 - Texas received \$10 million to pay off its debt in return for accepting a narrower western boundary.
 - The slave trade in the District of Columbia was abolished as of January 1, 1851. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 was amended to provide for the appointment of federal commissioners with authority to issue warrants, and to compel citizens to assist in the capture of fugitives.

The Sections Go Their Ways

The South

- The South was less affected than other sections by urbanization, European immigration, the transportation revolution, and industrialization.
- The region remained predominantly agricultural; cotton was still king, slavery the most distinctive southern institution.
- New farming techniques were being discovered.

The Economics of Slavery

- The increased importance of cotton in the South strengthened the hold of slavery on the region.
- Slave trading became a big business. And as a result the prejudice against slave traders abated as the price of slaves rose.
- The South failed to develop locally owned marketing and transportation facilities, and for this slavery was at least partly responsible.

The Sociology of Slavery

- Most owners felt responsibilities toward their slaves, and slaves were dependent on and in some ways imitative of white values.
- Slaves were without rights; they developed a distinctive way of life by attempting to resist oppression and injustice while accommodating themselves to the system.

- The Nat Turner revolt in Virginia in 1831 was the most sensational of the slave uprisings; 57 whites lost their lives before it was suppressed.
- Slavery did not flourish in urban settings, and cities did not flourish in societies where slavery was important.
- Southern whites considered the existence of free blacks undesirable, no matter where they lived.

Psychological Effects of Slavery

- Many blacks seemed to accept the whites' evaluation of their inherent abilities and place in society.
- Slaves had strong family and group attachments and a complex culture of their own, under the noses of their masters. By achieving a sense of community, it helped to sustain the psychic integrity of individuals.
- Large majority of owners respected the most fundamental personal rights of their slaves.

Manufacturing in the South

- Small flour and lumber mills flourished.
- The availability of the raw material and the abundance of waterpower along the Appalachian slopes made it possible to manufacture textiles profitably in the South.
- The South did not develop an industrial society in the 1860s; the textile manufacturers depended on the North for machinery, for skilled workers and technicians, for financing, and for insurance.

The Northern Industrial Juggernaut

- The development of rich anthracite coalfields in Pennsylvania was important in helping the factory system thrive.
- By 1850 the U.S. led the world in the manufacture of goods that required the use of precision instruments, and in certain industries the country was well on the way toward modern mass production methods.
- New natural resources were discovered and made available by the westward march of settlement and the expansion of agriculture produced an ever-larger supply of raw materials for the mills and factories.
- Industrial growth led to a great increase in the demand for labor. Skilled artisans, technicians, and toolmakers earned good wages and found it relatively easy to set themselves up first as independent craftsmen, later as small manufacturers.
- Immigration increased rapidly in the 1830s and 1840s.
- Improvements in transportation, population growth, and the absence of internal tariff barriers meant an expanding market for manufactured goods.

A Nation of Immigrants

- Jobs created by industrial expansion attracted European immigrants by the tens of thousands.
- Unskilled immigrants caused serious disruptions of economic patterns wherever they appeared.

How Wage Earners Lived

- Low wages and crowding that resulted from the swift expansion of city populations produced slums. Slum streets were littered with garbage and trash. Recreational facilities were almost nonexistent. Police and fire protection in the cities were inadequate.
- The depression of the late 1830s led to the demise of most trade unions.
- The early 1850s was a time of revival for the unions. Many strikes occurred, and a few new national organizations appeared.

Progress and Poverty

- Reformers conducted investigations, published exposes, and labored to help the victims of urbanization and industrialization. They achieved little.
- By the mid-nineteenth century Americans were convinced that all men were equal, and indeed all white men had equal political rights. But socially and economically, the distances between top and bottom were widening.

Foreign Commerce

- The nation remained primarily an exporter of raw materials and an importer of manufactured goods, and in most years it imported more than it exported. Cotton continued to be the most important export.
- Ships were being constructed to be able to hold more, and to be faster.

Steam Conquers the Atlantic

- The steamship, and especially the iron ship, which had greater cargo-carrying capacity and was stronger and less costly to maintain, took away the advantages that American shipbuilders had held since colonial times.
- Combinations of competition, government subsidy, and technological advance drove down shipping rates.
- Without this cheap means of transportation, thousands of poor immigrants would simply have remained at home.

Canals and Railroads

- Erie Canal was completed in 1825. In 1830 there were 1277 miles of canal in the U.S.
- The first railroads were built in England in the 1820s. In 1830 the first American line carried passengers over a 13-mile track.
- The first railroads did not compete with the canals for intersectional traffic. Engineering problems held back growth. But modifications in the design of locomotives enabled the trains to negotiate sharp curves.

Financing the Railroads

- Railroad building required immense amounts of labor and capital at a time when many other demands for these resources existed.
- Private investors supplied about three-quarters of the money invested in railroads before 1860, more than \$800 million in the 1850s alone.

- Towns, counties, and the states themselves lent money to railroads and invested in their stock.
- Frequently, the capitalists who promoted railroads were more concerned with making money out of the construction of the lines than with operating them.
- At the same time that the country was first developing a truly national economy, it was also producing its first really big-time crooks.

Railroads and the Economy

- New tools and machines appeared in time to ease the labor shortage. The first was the steel plowshare, invented by John Deere.
- Still more important was the perfection of the mechanical reaper; the major figure in the development of the reaper was Cyrus Hall McCormick.
- The railroad had an impact on the American cities; also it stimulated other kinds of economic activity.
- Cheap transportations had a revolutionary effect on western agriculture.

Railroads and the Sectional Conflict

- Increased production and cheap transportation boosted the western farmer's income and standard of living.
- Pioneers quickly became operators of businesses and consumers, buying all sorts of manufactured articles that their ancestors had made for themselves or done without.
- Southerners of means were no more interested in commerce than in industry; their capital found other outlets.

The Economy on the Eve of Civil War

- Every economic indicator surged forward: manufacturing, grain and cotton production, population, railroad mileage, and gold production, sales of public land.
- Unemployment increased. People called this abrupt downturn the Panic of 1857. Then the war came, and a new set of forces shaped economic development.

The Coming of the Civil War

The Slave Power Comes North

- The new fugitive slave law encouraged more white Southerners to try to recover escaped slaves.
- Abolitionist often interfered with the enforcement of the law. Most white Northerners were not prepared to interfere with the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act themselves.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

- Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852). Stowe was neither a professional writer nor an abolitionist. But the Fugitive Slave Act had roused her conscience.
- Southern critics pointed out that Stowe's picture of plantation life was distorted, her slaves atypical.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin touched the hearts of millions. Some became abolitionist; others, still hesitating to step forward, asked themselves as they put the book down: Is slavery just?

Diversions Abroad: The "Young America" Movement

- The "Young America" spirit was partly emotional, a mindless confidence that democracy would triumph everywhere.
- The U.S. had no intention of going to war to win independence for the Hungarians.
- The rapid development of California created a need for improved communication with the West Coast.
- The expansionist mood of the moment also explains President Fillmore's dispatching an expedition under Commodore Matthew C. Perry to try for commercial concessions in the isolated kingdom of Japan in 1852.

Douglas: "The Little Giant"

- Stephen A. Douglas was the most prominent spokesman of the Young America movement. He was the Henry Clay of his generation.
- His law practice was large and prosperous. Politics suited him to perfection.
- The foundations of Douglas's politics were expansion and popular sovereignty. He supported the Mexican War to the hilt. His success in steering the Compromise of 1850 through Congress added to his reputation.
- In 1851, he set out to win the Democratic presidential nomination. At the 1852 Democratic convention Douglas had no chance. The delegates chose a dark horse, Franklin Pierce. The Democrats won an easy victory.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Franklin Pierce was generally well liked by politicians, and his career had included service in both houses of Congress.
- Douglas proposed what looked like a routine bill organizing the land west of Missouri and Iowa as the Nebraska Territory. He agreed to divide the region into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, and then to repeal part of the Missouri Compromise that excluded slavery from the land north of 36° 30'. Whether the new territories should become slave or free, would be left for the decision of the settlers.
- Protests could not defeat the bill. The bill became law late in May 1854. The bill repealed the Missouri Compromise.

Know-Nothings and Republicans

- Two new parties were formed. The American or "Know-Nothing," party, so called because it grew out of a secret society whose members used the password "I don't know." They were primarily nativists. They disliked blacks and considered them inherently inferior beings. In the North most opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

- The formation of the Republican party, was made up of former Free Soilers, Conscience Whigs, and “Anti-Nebraska” Democrats. This was a purely sectional organization.
- They presented themselves as the party of freedom. They were not abolitionists, but they insisted that slavery be kept out of the territories.

“Bleeding Kansas”

- Almost none of the settlers who went to Kansas owned slaves and relatively few of them were primarily interested in the slavery question.
- Both northern abolitionists and southern defenders of slavery were determined to have Kansas.
- By January 1856 two governments existed in Kansas, one based on fraud, the other extralegal.
- President Pierce encouraged the proslavery settlers to assume the offensive by denouncing the free-state government located at Topeka.
- A certain amount of violence was normal in any frontier community, but it suited the political interests of the Republicans to make the situation in Kansas seem worse than it was. Accounts of “bleeding Kansas” filled northern newspapers.
- The main responsibility for the Kansas tragedy was by the Pierce administration. Under popular sovereignty the national government was supposed to see that elections were orderly and honest.

Senator Sumner Becomes a Martyr for Abolitionism

- Charles Sumner of Massachusetts made a name for himself in New England as a reform interested in the peace movement, prison reform, and the abolition of slavery.
- Sumner was not very well liked, and was attacked by Congressman Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina.
- Northerners viewed the affair as illustrating the brutalizing effect of slavery on southern whites and made a hero of Sumner.

Buchanan Tries His Hand

- The Republican Party dominated much of the North in 1856. It nominated John C. Fremont.
- The Democrats cast aside the ineffectual Pierce, and settled on James Buchanan.
- The American party nominated ex-president Fillmore.
- Buchanan won, taking the populous states, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois.

The Dred Scott Decision

- In 1834 John Emerson joined the army as a surgeon. In 1838 he returned to Missouri. Accompanying him on these travels was his body servant, Dred Scott, a slave.
- In 1846, after Emerson’s death, Scott and his wife brought suit to the Missouri courts for their liberty. They claimed that residence in Illinois, where slavery was barred, had made them free.

- After many years of litigation, the case reached the Supreme Court. They declared that blacks were not citizens, and as a result, Scott could not sue in a federal court. He was not given the right to be free.
- The Dred Scott decision convinced thousands that the South was engaged in an aggressive attempt to extend the peculiar institution so far that it could no longer be considered peculiar.

The Lecompton Constitution

- The proslavery leaders in Kansas had a constitutional convention at Lecompton, but the Free Soil forces had refused to participate in the election of delegates.
- The president, instead of rejecting the Lecompton proslavery constitution, he asked Congress to admit Kansas to the Union with this document as its frame of government.
- Kansas could not be admitted into the Union until it had a population of 90,000.

The Emergence of Lincoln

- Born in Kentucky in 1809. He had almost no formal schooling.
- In 1834 he was in the Illinois legislature as a Whig and was there until 1842. In 1846 he was elected to Congress.
- He was well liked by people, being known for an expert ax man and champion wrestler.

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

- He became a Republican after not winning the nomination in the Whig party.
- In July, Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of seven debates. The debates were well attended and widely reported.
- The two employed different political styles, each calculated to project a particular image.
- Neither wanted to see slavery in the territories or thought it economically efficient, and neither sought to abolish it by political action or by force.
- Douglas tried to make Lincoln look like an abolitionist. And Lincoln tried to picture Douglas as proslavery and a defender of the Dred Scott decision.
- The campaign of 1858 marked Douglas's last triumph and Lincoln's last defeat.

John Brown's Raid

- In October 1859, John Brown led a group of 18 white and black followers to Harpers Ferry. He planned to seize the federal arsenal there and arm the slaves.
- No slaves came to join them. And as a result Federal troops commanded by Robert E. Lee soon trapped Brown's men.
- Southerners reacted to Harpers Ferry with irrationality, some with a rage similar to Brown's.
- Brown was speedily convicted and sentenced to death by hanging.
- Brown became to the North a hero and to the South a symbol of northern ruthlessness.

The Election of 1860

- Legislatures in state after state in the South cracked down on freedom of expression, made the manumission of slaves illegal, banished free blacks, and took other steps that Northerners considered blatantly provocative.
- Stephen A. Douglas was probably the last hope of avoiding a rupture between North and South. He was the Democratic northerner, while John Breckenridge was the Democratic southern
- Republicans took a look at nominating Lincoln, who was a man of humble origins, self-educated, self-made, and a common man but by no means an ordinary man.
- Lincoln avoided campaigning and made no public statements. Lincoln would have still won the election, even if his opponents could have combined their votes in each state.

The Secession Crisis

- South Carolina legislature ordered an election of delegates to a convention to decide the state's future course. On December 20, the convention voted unanimously to secede basing its action on the logic of Calhoun.
- By February 1, 1861, the six other states of the lower South had seceded also.
- The new southern Confederacy set vigorously to work drafting a constitution, choosing Jefferson Davis as provisional president.

The War to Save the Union

Lincoln's Cabinet

- Lincoln seemed concerned with organizing his Cabinet, not about the secession.
- William H. Seward was secretary of state. And Senator Salmon P. Chase was secretary of the treasury.

Fort Sumter: The First Shot

- Most Republicans did not want to surrender Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens.
- Lincoln took the moderate step of sending a naval expedition to supply Fort Sumter with food. Unwilling to permit this, the Confederates opened fire on the fort on April 12. After 34 hours, Major Robert Anderson and his men surrendered.
- Lincoln took the position that secession was a rejection of democracy. A war against slavery would not have been supported by a majority of Northerner. Slavery was the root cause of secession but not of the North's determination to resist secession.

The Blue and the Gray

- Northern control of the merchant marine and the navy made possible a blockade of the Confederacy, a particularly potent threat to a region so dependent on foreign markets.
- Northern manufacturers needed southern markets, and merchants depended heavily on southern business.

- Both sides faced massive difficulties in organizing for a war long feared but never properly anticipated.
- President Jefferson Davis represented the best type of southern planter. He supported the transcontinental railroad idea and spoke in favor of the annexation of Cuba and other Caribbean areas.

The Test of Battle: Bull Run

- At the branch of the Potomac River called Bull Run, Union troops led under General Irvin McDowell attacked a force of Confederates commanded by Pierre G.T. Beauregard. The Southerners drove the Union soldiers back. However, the inexperienced southern troops were too disorganized to follow up their victory.
- After Bull Run, Lincoln devised a broader, more systematic strategy for winning the war.
- McClellan was the North's first military hero.

Paying for the War

- Northern shops and factories were producing guns, ammunition, wagons, uniforms, shoes, and the countless other supplies needed to fight a great war.
- At the beginning of the war Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase underestimated how much it would cost.
- Public confidence in all paper money vacillated with each change in the fortunes for the Union armies, but by the end of the war the cost of living in the North had doubled.

Politics as Usual

- Most Democrats supported measures necessary for the conduct of the war but objected to the way the Lincoln administration was conducting it.
- In 1861 the most prominent Radical senator was Charles Sumner.
- Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus in critical areas and applied martial law freely.

Behind Confederate Lines

- In 1862 the Confederate Congress passed a conscription act that permitted the hiring of substitutes and exempted many classes of people from the war.
- Outfitting the army strained southern resources to the limit.
- No battle was lost because of a lack of guns or other military equipment, although shortages of shoes and uniforms handicapped the Confederate forces on some occasions.

War in the West: Shiloh

- Most of the Plains Indians sided with the Confederacy, principally because of their resentment of the federal government's policies toward them.

- Johnston struck at Shiloh, the Confederates fell back toward Corinth, exhausted and demoralized. Grant was shaken by the unexpected attack and appalled by his losses.

McClellan: The Reluctant Warrior

- McClellan, instead of trying to advance across the difficult terrain of northern Virginia, he transported his army by water to the tip of the peninsula formed by the York and James river in order to attack Richmond for the southeast.
- His weaknesses were both intellectual and psychological. He believed it more important to capture Richmond than to destroy the army protecting it.
- McClellan talked big, but did not like to fight.

Lee Counterattacks: Antietam

- While McClellan was regrouping the shaken Union Army, Lee once again took the offensive. However, Lee's invasion had failed; his army had been badly mauled; the gravest threat to the Union in the war had been checked.
- Soon Lee was back behind the defenses of Richmond, rebuilding his army.

The Emancipation Proclamation

- The "victory" at Antietam Creek gave Lincoln his opportunity to make public the Emancipation Proclamation. Which said all slaves in areas in rebellion against the United States "shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free."
- Southerners considered the Emancipation Proclamation an incitement to slave rebellion.
- Most anti-slavery groups thought it did not go far enough.
- When the Emancipation Proclamation began actually to free slaves, the government pursued a policy of "containment," which kept the exslaves in the South.
- Conscription was passed by congress to draft men between the age of 20 and 45.

The Draft Riots

- After the passage of the Conscription Act, draft riots erupted in a number of cities.
- The Emancipation Proclamation did not entirely account for the draft riots. The new policy neither reflected nor triggered a revolution in white thinking about the race question.

The Emancipated People

- To blacks, both slave and free, the Emancipation Proclamation served as a beacon. Even if it failed immediately to liberate one slave or to lift the burdens of prejudice from one black back.
- As for the slaves of the South, whenever the "Army of Freedom" approached, they laid down their plows and hoes and flocked to the Union lines in droves.

African American Soldiers

- By 1862, the need for manpower was creating the pressure to allow blacks in the army.
- Enlisting so many black soldiers changed the war from a struggle to save the Union to a kind of revolution.
- The higher death rates among black soldiers were partly due to the fury of Confederate soldiers.

Antietam to Gettysburg

- General Ambrose E. Burnside replaced McClellan. Burnside was aggressive, but had supply problems and bad weather that delayed his plans.
- Burnside's attacks failed at Fredericksburg and thereafter General Joseph Hooker replaced him.
- Hooker had some victories, but did not last, when the Confederates won control at Gettysburg General George G. Meade took command.
- Meade let the opportunity pass to crush the Confederates.

Lincoln Finds His General: Grant at Vicksburg

- Grant's major aim was to capture Vicksburg. Although Lincoln disliked these plans. But Grant was successful and was named lieutenant general and given supreme command of the armies for the U.S.

Economic and Social Effects, North and South

- The southern railroad network was gradually wearing out. Efforts to increase manufacturing were only moderately successful because of the shortage of labor, capital, and technical knowledge.
- In the North, after a brief depression in 1861 caused by the uncertainties of the situation and the loss of southern business, the economy flourished.
- Congress passed a number of economic measures long desired but held up in the past by southern opposition.
- The Homestead Act of 1862 gave 160 acres to settlers who would farm the land for 5 years.
- The Pacific Railway Act 1862 authorized subsidies in land money for the construction of a transcontinental railroad.
- The National Banking Act of 1863 gave the country a uniform currency.
- The war undoubtedly hastened industrialization and laid the basis for many other aspects of modern civilization.

Women in Wartime

- Many southern women took over the management of farms and small plantations when their men folk went off to war.
- Large numbers of women also contributed to the northern war effort. Many took jobs in textile factories.
- Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman doctor of medicine founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

Grant in the Wilderness

- Grants strategy as supreme commander was simple, he would attack Lee and try to capture Richmond. General William Tecumseh Sherman would assist him in this plan.
- Grant thought that war could be won by grinding the South down beneath the weight of numbers.

Sherman in Georgia

- Sherman was in some ways like Grant. He believed in total war.
- Sherman's victories staggered the Confederacy and the anti-Lincoln forces in the North.
- At last the South's will to resist began to crack. Sherman entered Savannah on December 22; his troops captured Columbia, South Carolina by February.
- In Virginia, Grant's vise grew tighter day-by-day while the Confederate lines became thinner and more ragged.

To Appomattox Court House

- Lincoln took his second inaugural address on March 4.
- The Confederate troops could hold out no longer, and on April 9 Lee and Grant met by prearrangement at Appomattox Court House.
- Grant outlined his terms. Which required that the Confederate soldiers lay down their arms and they could return to their homes in peace.

Winners, Losers, and the Future

- The war was finally done. It caused enormous property losses, especially in the Confederacy, and slavery was dead.
- The physical damage would be repaired and the human resources would be restored.

Reconstruction and the South

- John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln on April 14 while watching performance at Ford Theater
- Murder part of complicated plot organized by pro-southerners
- National mood hardened

Presidential Reconstruction

- Civil War caused less intersectional hatred than expected
- Although civilian property seized or destroyed, southerners treated with forbearance
- Former Confederate president, Jeff Davis captured and tried for treason but let out on bail