

Ch. 1: Three Old Worlds Create a New, 1492–1600

- Compare and contrast separate civilizations in Americas, Africa, and Europe
- Social organization, gender roles, and political structures
- How and why 3 worlds begin to interact and affect each other
- Origins of USA part of larger changes in world history — isolation to interaction

I. American Societies

- Paleo-Indians (earliest Americans) adapt to environmental changes
- Nomadic hunters shift to agriculture — key for development of civilization
- Shift first occurs in Mesoamerica
- After Olmecs, Mayas and Teotihuacan develop complex economy, society, religion, and political units

I. American Societies (cont.)

- Mesoamericans may have influenced early native societies in North America
- Pueblos (AZ and NM); Mississippian culture (midwest and southeast North America)
- 1300s: Aztecs establish last large-scale indigenous civilization in Mesoamerica
- Decline in early civilizations usually caused by food supply failure (drought, overpopulation)

II. North America in 1492

- Diverse cultures form in adaptation to different environments (Map 1.1)
- Shoshones (Great Basin) remain nomadic hunters; Chinooks (upper Pacific coast) combine agriculture, fishing, and hunting
- Trade routes link distant peoples
- Men dominate hunting; women control child rearing, food and clothing preparation

II. North America, 1492 (cont.)

- Among farming groups, the further gendered division of labor varied
- Pueblo men dominate farming
- East coast women active in agriculture
- Village = standard social organization in agrarian groups
- In each dwelling, an extended family, matrilineally defined

II. North America, 1492 (cont.)

- Villages politically autonomous and war with each other (Iroquois = exception)
- Government less autocratic as civil/military power separated; some have female political activity (Algonquians)
- Religion generally polytheistic and tied to means of subsistence
- Not see themselves as one people (10 million with 1000 languages)
- Disunity limits response to Europeans

III. African Societies

- Like Native Americans, formed diverse civilizations, but Africans less isolated
- Trade with Mediterranean and with Asia
- Map 1.2: trade by sea (East Africa) or by camel caravan (West Africa/Guinea)
- Politically, villages of Guinea grouped into small kingdoms

III. African Societies (cont.)

- Like Native Americans, gendered division of labor, but Africans more egalitarian
- Share agrarian duties
- Women act as traders
- Dual-sex principle in politics and religion
- Slavery exist in West Africa before direct European contact, but usually less harsh
- African slaves usually prisoners of war or debtors

IV. European Societies

- Like Native Americans and Africans, an agrarian people who live in villages
- But European society more hierarchical in economy, politics, and religion, European women have less power than other 2 areas
- Christianity (dominate religion) affect relations with non-Christians
- Unlike Americas, Europe less isolated
- E.g., germs for Black Death (1300s) start in Asia and arrive via trade

IV. European Societies (cont.)

- After 100 Years War (1337–1453), kings consolidate power
- Create stronger political units = political base for overseas exploration
- Technological base — navigational and nautical advances
- Also increased information with printing presses (Polo's *Travels*, 1477)

IV. European Societies (cont.)

Motives for Exploration

- Economic: direct access to Asian/African luxury goods (esp. spices)
- Will enrich individuals and their nations (Map 1.3)
- Religious: spread Christianity and weaken Middle Eastern Muslims
- Two motives reinforce each other

V. Early European Explorations

- Mediterranean Atlantic = key training ground
- Iberians learn to adapt to different winds (Map 1.4)
- Islands there = first areas shaped by European expansion — e.g., Madeira
- Population and economic change (create sugar plantations worked by many slaves)
- Enslave native people on Canary Islands

V. Early European Explorations (cont.)

- Besides direct exploitation, islands advance Portuguese trade with West Africa
- Voyages funded by Prince Henry the Navigator (1400s) result in
 1. Trading posts that increase Portuguese wealth and introduce black slavery to Europe
 2. First direct sea trade with Asia (da Gama, 1498)

V. Early European Explorations (cont.)

- Lessons of Early Colonization
 1. Europeans learn to ship crops and livestock to new areas for profit
 2. Control native peoples through conquest (Canary Islands) or manipulation (West Africans)
 3. Establish plantation agriculture; e.g., Sao Tome = first sugar economy worked by enslaved Africans

VI. Voyages of Columbus, Cabot, and Their Successors

Columbus

- Schooled in Mediterranean Atlantic, advocates sailing west to reach Asia
- Financed by Spanish king who wants to copy Portuguese overseas success
- 1492 = first sustained contact between "Old" World and Americas
- Contrast with Norse voyages, 1000s; see Map 1.5

VI. Voyages of Columbus, Cabot, and Their Successors (cont.)

Columbus:

- Represents early European expansion:
 1. driven by desire for immediate profit, esp. gold and spices
 2. assumed other American products could be source of profit
 3. assumed native peoples ("Indians") could be controlled and exploited

VI. Voyages of Columbus, Cabot, and Their Successors

John Cabot

- Arrived in North America (1497)
- Funded by English king who (like Portuguese and Spanish) wanted Asian trade

VII. Spanish Exploration and Conquest

- Spanish = first to pursue colonization
- Start in Caribbean
- Then spread to southern North America as well as Central and South America
- Key: Conquest of Aztecs by Cortés (1521)
- Earn massive profit by exploit New World resources
- When gold/silver mines falter in mid-1600s, Spain declines as world power

VII. Spanish Exploration and Conquest (cont' d.)

- Hierarchical government: colonies treated as crown possessions with no autonomy
- Mostly males sent — lead to *mestizos*
- Brutally exploit Indians and later Africans for profit in mines, ranches, and sugar plantations (especially in Caribbean)
- Many “Indians” convert to Christianity because native societies so disrupted by Spanish

VIII. Columbian Exchange

- Broad transfer of plants, animals, and diseases (Map 1.6)
- Introduce cattle and horses to Americas
- Change diet and lifestyle (e.g., Native Americans in Great Plains)
- Introduce corn, beans, potatoes, etc. to Old World
- New food sources help double global population in 300 years

VIII. Columbian Exchange (cont.)

- Diseases (esp. smallpox) devastate American population
- Estimate 90% decline
- Explain why Europeans able to dominate and why turn to Africans for labor
- From America, Europeans receive syphilis
- Europeans introduce sugar to Americas and American tobacco to Europe

IX. Europeans in North America

- Initially, no colonies; instead profit from fish and fur trade with Native Americans
- Establish a few outposts
- Ecological and lifestyle changes with fur trade
- Hakluyt advocate colonization to ensure England’s claim to the North America

IX. Europeans in North America (cont.)

- Envy of massive Spanish profit result in first English attempt at a colony
- Roanoke Island (1580s)
- Base for attacks on Spanish shipping
- Follow Spanish model (exploit natives for profit)
- Roanoke collapse:
 - lack stable food supply
 - antagonize Native Americans

XIII. Europeans in North America (cont.)

- Harriot’s *Briefe and True Report* (1588) reflects early English views of North America
- Focus on quick profit
- Assume easy conquest of Native Americans
- Reflect English attempts to imitate Spanish model

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- How does maize reflect Columbian Exchange?
- Corn as e.g. of continuing importance of Native Americans to the world?
- Efforts to revive native languages after centuries of colonial violence
- Why was European impact devastating for Native American peoples?
- Besides disease and conquest, Spanish destroy indigenous temples, records, etc.



Chapter 2
Europeans Colonize North America, 1600–1650

Ch. 2: Europeans Colonize North America, 1600–1650

- Interaction between Europe, Africa, and Western Hemisphere accelerates
- Compare/contrast colonies established by Spanish, French, Dutch, and English
- Profit quest and competition still central
- Compare/contrast English colonies in Chesapeake and in New England
- Native American life dramatically affected

I. Spanish, French, and Dutch North America

- Spain found first permanent colonies in what will become USA (Table 2.1)
- French Protestants try (1560s), but fail
- St. Augustine founded (1565) to protect Spanish treasure fleets
- Franciscans try conversion of Indians, with mixed success
- Spanish conquer Pueblos to found New Mexico (1598)
- But New Mexico not a source of wealth

I. Spanish, French, and Dutch North America (cont' d.)

- French founded Quebec (1608) and Montreal (1642)
- Control St. Lawrence River and access to interior
- Focus on fur trade
- Like Spanish, mostly men migrate and are few in number
- French less dispersed

I. Spanish, French, and Dutch North America (cont' d.)

- Jesuits attempt conversion
- Unlike Franciscans in New Spain, Jesuits accommodate Native American culture
- Native Americans interested in writing
- Slowly gain 1,000s of converts
- Converts change some traditions (e.g., easy divorce)
- Preserve others (more relaxed childrearing practices)

I. Spanish, French, and Dutch North America (cont' d.)

- Like French, Dutch focus on fur trade and send only a few men to settlements
- Found Albany (1614) on Hudson River and New Amsterdam (1624) on Manhattan Island
- New Netherland = small part of extensive Dutch global trade system
- Dutch and French form alliances with Native Americans — increase warfare
- Iroquois (Dutch ally) defeat Hurons (French ally)

II. England's America

- Initial motive same as others (profit)
- Copy Spanish model at first
- Slowly change in response to different environment
- Unlike others, England send many men and women who intended to stay
- Establish farming colonies
- Two factors explain why so many migrate

II. England's America (cont' d.)

Social and Economic Change:

- dramatic population increase
- Depress wages, drive many off land, and accelerate urbanization
- Elite use colonies to preserve social order by relieving "surplus population"
- Many assume migration offer chance for economic advance (West Rudyard)

II. England's America (cont' d.)

English Reformation:

- Henry VIII breaks with Roman Catholic Church and founds Church of England (1533)
- England then influenced by Protestant Reformation from continent
- Luther and Calvin reject elaborate rituals and church hierarchy; stress reading Bible and salvation by faith alone

II. England's America (cont' d.)

- Late 1500s, Puritans form
- Purify Church of England of Catholic aspects and incorporate Protestant ideas
- Puritans confine church membership to "saved" and assert predestination (Calvin)
- Under Stuart Monarchs James I and Charles I (early 1600s), increasing persecution of English Puritans and Scottish Presbyterians

III. The Founding of Virginia

- Economic and religious motives
- Unlike Spanish and French, English finance colonization via joint-stock companies
- Advantage: pool resources of many and less risk
- Disadvantage: colonies need massive capital but create little immediate profit
- Virginia Co. (1606) found Jamestown (1607)

III. The Founding of Virginia (cont'd.)

- Immediate trouble — drought, disease, and death
- 1607–1624: 8,000 migrate; 1,300 survive
- Powhatan's help key to colony's early survival
- Powhatan trade food for English knives and guns (to consolidate his confederacy)

III. The Founding of Virginia (cont'd.)

Algonquian and English Cultural Differences

- English/Indian relations quickly deteriorate
- Although similarities exist, each group focus on differences (role of men in agriculture, importance of hunting)
- Both have political hierarchies
- But English more autocratic
- Algonquians rely on consensus (chiefs less powerful)

III. The Founding of Virginia (cont'd.)

Algonquian and English Cultural Differences

- Key: differences in concepts of property
 - Algonquians assume property held by group
 - English stress individual ownership and reject Indian claims
- Reflect general English refusal to respect Native American traditions

III. The Founding of Virginia (cont'd.)

Tobacco Cultivation

- Bring key changes
 - Save colony with profitable export product and shift Virginia to agrarian settlement
 - But tobacco need lots of land and labor

III. The Founding of Virginia (cont'd.)

Opechancanough's Rebellion

- Encroachment increase tension with Native Americans — attack English (1622)
- English defeat and slowly subordinate Powhatan Confederacy by 1646

III. The Founding of Virginia (cont'd.)

End of Virginia Company

- As incentives to migrate, Co. offers
 - Headright system (1617)
 - House of Burgesses (1619)
- Virginia survives, but Co. collapses (1624)
- Becomes royal colony
- Unlike other European colonies, more local self-government in English colonies

IV. Life in the Chesapeake

- Maryland founded (1634) = first colony with religious freedom (haven for Catholics)
- Aside from religion, MD parallels Virginia in economy and society
- Tobacco focus with widespread settlement

Demand for Laborers

- For labor, two colonies rely on indentured servants from England
- Mostly men move; gender imbalance (1600s)

IV. Life in the Chesapeake (cont'd.)

Conditions of Servitude

- Indenture contract and “freedom dues”
- Difficult life (disease, harsh discipline)
- But some legal protections and possibility of economic advancement until late 1600s

Standard of Living

- Families unstable because few females and high mortality rate for adults and children
- Slow rate of natural increase

Chesapeake Politics

- Most settlers immigrants — create political instability

V. The Founding of New England

Contrasting Regional Demographic Patterns:

- different environment
- older settlers
- more families and women
- migrate as community groups

Contrasting Regional Religious Patterns

- Puritan congregations key to colonial society

Separatists

- Separatists from Leiden found Plymouth (1620)

Pilgrims and Pokanokets

- Mayflower Compact:
- land outside Virginia Co. jurisdiction
- seek Pilgrim control via self-government

V. The Founding of New England (cont'd.)

- Like Virginia, difficult initial settlement, depending on local Native Americans
- Pokanokets ally with Pilgrims for help against Narragansetts

Massachusetts Bay Company

- Compared to the Pilgrims, the Congregationalist Massachusetts Bay Co. (1629) was much larger
- Found Massachusetts (1630)
- Bring Co. charter = local self-government

V. The Founding of New England (cont'd.)

Governor John Winthrop

- Winthrop assume MA will be hierarchical
 - Assert communal religious goal
 - Strive for public good, not private advance
- ### Covenant Ideal
- Contract with God and each other
 - Affect government: Mayflower Compact and Connecticut's Orders
 - Bay Co. forms government, form legislature
 - Like Virginia, MA voters must be (1) male, (2) own property, and (3) church member

V. The Founding of New England (cont'd.)

New England Towns

- New England distribute land differently
- Allot land to groups of men to form towns
- Towns hierarchical, but all men get land
- New England settlement more compact than Chesapeake
- Three town types develop:
 - isolated agrarian towns
 - coastal towns (Boston)
 - commercialized agrarian towns
- Increase in settlers (1636–38) lead to
- Connecticut, New Haven, and New Hampshire

V. The Founding of New England (cont'd.)

- Pequot War and its Aftermath
 - expansion increase tension with Native Americans (Pequots)
 - Puritans not respect Indian land claims
 - Tension result in war (1637)
 - English kill many Pequots who were unable to form alliances with other Indians
 - Till 1670s, not much warfare, but Native Americans resist English influence

V. The Founding of New England (cont'd.)

Missionary Activities

- A few Puritans try to convert Indians
- Eliot insist converts adopt English culture
- Result = few converts
- New France Jesuits more successful because accommodate Indian traditions
- Same with Mayhew on Martha's Vineyard
- Why convert: disoriented by disruptions to native life (disease, loss of land)

VI. Life in New England

- Unlike Indians and Chesapeake English, Puritans tend to remain on initial farms
- Form stable towns and families

New England Families

- No gender imbalance because many families, including women, migrate
- Greater natural increase; less disease than Chesapeake
- Result = parents exert more control over offspring

VI. Life in New England (cont'd.)

Labor in a New Land

- Subsistence and home economies with family labor, but slavery existed

Impact of Religion

- No freedom of religion
- All must attend church and taxed to support church, but voting limited to members
- Enforce morality and expel dissenters

Roger Williams

found Rhode Island (1636), allows religious freedom

Anne Hutchinson (1630s)

challenges Puritan orthodoxy and male superiority

VII. The Caribbean

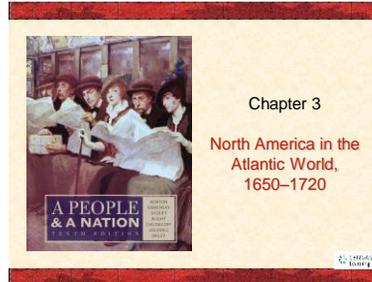
- French, Dutch, English suffer hurricanes
- Use small islands as bases to attack Spanish shipping and as sources of valuable goods, esp. sugar

Sugar Cultivation

- Global exchange: big European demand
 - for tea and coffee (Asia)
 - and sugar (Caribbean)
- Use enslaved Africans as labor for sugar
- Expand slave trade from 1500s

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- European colonists and Native Americans interact and affect each other
- How do turkeys (the bird and the name) reflect Columbian Exchange?
- What is the legacy of colonial families; how do they relate to today's "traditional families?"



Ch. 3: North America in the Atlantic World, 1650–1720

- 70 years establish economic and political patterns for 1700s
- Ever greater European, African, and American interaction
- Slavery develops in English colonies, and colonies active in Atlantic trade
- England reforms colonial administration
- Increased conflict
 - between English and Indians
 - with other Europeans in North America

I. The Growth of Anglo-American Settlements

- Civil War and Interregnum (1642–1660) between King and Parliament affect colonies
- Restored Stuart King Charles II grants 6 "proprietorships" to royal supporters
- Vest land and government in small group
- New York**
 - granted to Duke of York (1664)
 - easily conquers Dutch settlements there
 - NY population heterogeneous: Dutch, English, German, African, Native American, and others
 - Duke move cautiously to impose control
 - Eventually allow elected legislature (1683)

I. Anglo-American Settlements (cont'd.)

- New Jersey**
 - Duke grant land to Carteret and Berkeley for New Jersey (1664)
 - Unlike Duke, they successfully promote migration by promise land, religious toleration, and legislature
 - Quakers (radical egalitarians) move to NJ (1680s) to escape persecution

I. Anglo-American Settlements (cont'd.)

- Pennsylvania
- Penn found Pennsylvania as Quaker haven (1681)
- Promote migration with policies similar to NJ
- NJ and esp. PA grow quickly
- Like NY, heterogeneous
- Unlike others, Penn treat Indians fairly

I. Anglo-American Settlements (cont'd.)

- Carolina**
 - Carolina founded (1663) to block Spanish and produce valuable products
 - Quickly divided: north settled by Virginian tobacco planters;
 - South settled by English from Barbados
 - Split formalized in 1729
 - Like other early colonies, S. Carolina initially depend on Indians for survival
 - Trade in deerskins and enslaved Indians (POWs) affect Native American life

I. Anglo-American Settlements (cont'd.)

- Jamaica**
 - Third largest Caribbean island part of Cromwell's Western Design
 - The privateers haven gradually became a sugar colony
 - Much disparaged, it was the most valuable British colony by the late 18th century

I. Anglo-American Settlements (cont'd.)

- Chesapeake**
 - Population growth: Chesapeake by immigration, including some "Atlantic creoles"
- New England**
 - natural increase
 - pressure to expand into interior in NE and Ch.
 - In New England, some migrate to other colonies or to growing towns
 - For those who stay in small villages, tensions contribute to witchcraft trials
 - 100 tried pre-1690; few convicted

I. Anglo-American Settlements (cont'd.)

Political Structures

- despite variety, some common elements
- Elected or appointed governor and council
- Elected lower legislature or House
- Local: appointed magistrates in south
- New England elect town selectmen and hold town meetings
- PA and NY hold local elections

II. A Decade of Imperial Crises: The 1670s

Conflicts between Europeans and Native Americans

New France and the Iroquois

- War over expansion into Great Lakes and Mississippi

Pueblo Peoples and Spaniards

- Spanish brutality cause Pueblo Revolt (1680). most successful Indian uprising
- Spanish regain colony by 1700, but forced to accommodate Pueblos more
- Indian tribes war with each other to gain access to Spanish goods (horses and guns)

II. A Decade of Imperial Crises: The 1670s (cont'd.)

- English tensions with Native Americans mostly over land, not trade or religion
- ### King Philip's War
- Population and territorial expansion in New England lead Pokanoket chief, Philip, to attack (1675) with help from other tribes
 - Tide turns (1676): Philip lacks supplies and English ally with key Indian tribes
 - Power of New England coastal tribes broken, but exhausting war for both sides

II. A Decade of Imperial Crises: The 1670s (cont'd.)

Bacon's Rebellion

- Virginians attack Native Americans for land (1676), but royal governor not support them
- Bacon (recent immigrant) leads war against Indians and rebellion against governor
- Bacon supported by ex-indentured servants
- Rebellion collapses, but much Native American land taken in 1677 treaty
- Push VA Indians west of Appalachians

III. The Atlantic Trading System

Why African Slavery?

- Chesapeake planters need labor, but fewer English migrating as indentured servants
 - less population pressure (England)
 - better opportunities in Restoration colonies
- Adopt slavery model
 - created by Portuguese
 - imported to Caribbean and America
- Pre-1660, few Africans in Chesapeake
- Status varied: free, indentured, or slave
- Ambiguities in Chesapeake laws reflect gradual move to perpetual bondage

III. The Atlantic Trading System (cont'd.)

Atlantic Slave Trade

- Shifted the focus of European economy from Mediterranean and Asia to Atlantic
- Atlantic trade (Map 3.3) very complex
- Each region had distinct role
- Slavery = linchpin; system fueled by
 - trading slaves
 - goods made by slaves
 - slave food
- Europeans compete for slave trade:
 - 1st Portuguese; then Dutch; then English

III. The Atlantic Trading System (cont'd.)

West Africa and the Slave Trade

- Most North American slaves from West Africa
- West African rulers = middlemen
- Sell prisoners of war to Europeans for European goods
- In West Africa, trade cause
 - political centralization
 - gender imbalance

III. The Atlantic Trading System (cont'd.)

New England the Caribbean

- New England profit by exporting food and wood to Caribbean sugar plantations
- Restoration colonies copy New England

Slaving Voyages

- Some northerners become slave traders
- Trade brutal for slaves
 - 10-20% die en route
 - Another 20% die prior to or after voyage
 - Europeans die too because of diseases and poor conditions

IV. Slavery in North American and the Caribbean

- Barbados = 1st "slave society" in America
- Serve as model for slave codes in VA and SC

African Enslavement in the Chesapeake

- Late 1600s, massive influx of Africans (mostly male) to Chesapeake
- Slaves cost twice as much as indentured
- Increase gap between rich and poor planters

IV. Slavery in North American and the Caribbean (cont'd.)

African Enslavement in South Carolina:

Rice & Indigo

- SC planters import many slaves and use their expertise (rice, indigo) for economic growth
- with so many in SC, more West African culture survive; task system allow some autonomy

Indian Enslavement in North and South Carolina

- Indians also enslaved (e.g., losers in King Philip's war)

IV. Slavery in North American and the Caribbean (cont'd.)

Indian Enslavement cont' d.

- Brutality of trade in Carolinas cause Yamasee War (1715)
- Colonists win with reinforcements and Indian allies and many Native Americans leave SC

Enslavement in the North:

- While most slaves in southern English colonies, significant numbers in north
- most Atlantic creoles from West Indies or Indians from Carolinas/Florida
- Like south, most work in agriculture

IV. Slavery in North American and the Caribbean (cont'd.)

North cont' d.

- Some in urban areas (esp. NYC)
- As slavery increases, so does slave resistance (usually running away)

Slave Resistance

- 7 big slave revolts in Caribbean (pre-1713)
- NYC (1712) = 1st revolt in North America
- Slaves = 15% of NYC population

V. Forging and Testing the Bonds of Empire

Colonies into Empire

- English government eventually try to tax extensive and profitable Atlantic trade
- Assume competition for finite wealth
- Goal = self-sufficiency with positive trade balance
- Colonies important to England:
 - market for products
 - source of raw materials

V. Forging and Testing the Bonds of Empire (cont'd.)

Acts center colonial trade on England

- only English or colonialists can trade;
- limit sale of "enumerated" colonial goods to England or colonies;
- all colonial imports go through England
- later ban colonial exports that compete with English products

Mercantilism and Navigation Acts

- Effect on colonies mixed
- English face evasions — create new courts w/o juries to try smugglers (1696)

V. Forging and Testing the Bonds of Empire (cont'd.)

Mercantilism and Navigation Acts cont' d.

- England also tries to increase political control
- Challenge tradition of local autonomy and consent — free adult men with property expect voice in politics (taxes)
- Dominion of New England (1686)
- Most drastic attempt: dissolve assemblies and give Andros immense power

Glorious Revolution in America

- End after Glorious Revolution (1688–89)
- But MA become royal colony with appointed governor (NJ, NC, SC also royal colonies)

V. Forging and Testing the Bonds of Empire (cont' d.)

King William's War

- Late 1600s:
- time of political uncertainty
- tension with Native Americans
- new war with France (King William's, 1689–97)

The 1692 Witchcraft Crisis

- most severe in Salem: more than 140 arrested; 20 killed
- "Afflicted girls" offer easy answer to troubles
- End because governor and ministers question legal validity of testimony by "afflicted girls"

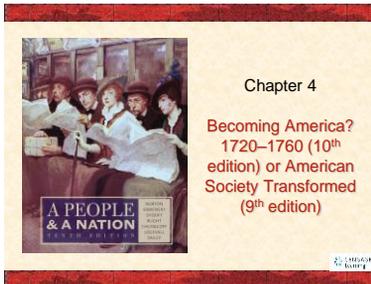
V. Forging and Testing the Bonds of Empire (cont' d.)

New Imperial Measures

- England establish Board of Trade (1696)
- But British control still haphazard
- Colonists resent increased British control (economic, political)
- But most adjust to it
- Some colonial elite support royal officials (court parties)
- Others oppose (country interests)

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- Exotic Beverages -- how do they reflect
 - global trade
 - growth of genteel culture
 - greater consumption
- Legacy of era on US population?
 - 1775: 20% of US population = African descent
 - most African Americans today have colonial ancestors
 - Skin color variations among African Americans and state laws?



Chapter 4

Becoming America? 1720–1760 (10th edition) or American Society Transformed (9th edition)

Ch. 4: American Society Transformed, 1720–1770

- North America reflects interaction (conflict and accommodation) between diverse groups:
- Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans
- More complex society and economy as
 - growing numbers adapt to North America
 - create new society
- New Colonial/ English differences = key for Revolution

I. Geographic Expansion and Ethnic Diversity

- Dramatic growth in England's mainland colonies — contrast with Spanish and French
- Migration and esp. natural increase
- Double every 25 years; helped by
 - young age of women
 - less disease north of VA
- Spanish and French Territorial Expansion
 - French found New Orleans (1718) to dominate fur trade in Mississippi Valley
 - Spanish focus on Texas and California

I. Geographic Expansion and Ethnic Diversity (cont'd.)

France and the Mississippi

- French and Spanish settlements small
- Accommodate local Native Americans
- Trade affect Native American alliances

Involuntary Migrants from Africa

- 1700s = height of trans-Atlantic slave trade
- 10.7 million Africans to Brazil and Caribbean
- 260,000 to North America
- In North America, slavery more extensive in British area than French or Spanish areas
- Ethnic/ social diversity (Map 4.2)

I. Geographic Expansion and Ethnic Diversity (cont'd.)

Involuntary Migrants from Africa

- Natural increase of Africans in North America
- Accelerate post-1740; by 1750s, most slaves American born; slavery now hereditary
- Masters use increase to expand plantations
- Newcomers from Europe
 - Many Europeans also migrate; most not English; Government now keep English home; Fig. 4.1
 - Scots-Irish, Scots, and Germans
 - Chains of migration; Scots-Irish, Scots, Irish, Germans — usually land in Philadelphia, then move to frontier (only land open); Map 4.3

I. Geographic Expansion and Ethnic Diversity (cont'd.)

Maintaining Ethnic and Religious Identities

- Motivated by economics and religion
- 1775: ½ of colonial population south of Connecticut, African or non-English European
- Small European groups often absorbed by Anglo-American culture
- Larger groups keep identity, esp. if settled close together
- To keep power, colonial leaders manipulate antagonisms between ethnic groups

II. Economic Growth & Development in British America

- Another contrast with Spanish and French in North America: British more prosperous
- Commerce and Manufacturing
 - Internal markets and local manufactures (iron) emerge
 - Demand created by growing population
 - Dependence on Europe lessens
 - But foreign trade still source of most economic growth
 - Standard of living for all property-owners improves (buy non-essentials; better diet)

II. Economic Growth and Development (cont'd.)

Wealth and Poverty

- Benefits of growth unevenly distributed
- Elite (merchants, landowners) with capital profit from population and economic change
- Stratification (wealthy elite; urban poor)
- Regions differ in their export trade
- Differences increase with King George's War (1739-48)
- City Life
 - Boston, New York, & Philadelphia were British cities with commercial economies & wage labor, poverty but also close cultural ties to England

II. Economic Growth and Development (cont'd.)

Regional Economies

- New England: less fertile land/harsh winters
- Path of wealth = trade with Caribbean, but European wars help and hurt this trade
- Middle colonies: better land and seasons
- Result = commercial farming and trade with Caribbean and Europe
- Chesapeake depend on tobacco, but some diversification with grain production

II. Economic Growth and Development (cont'd.)

- South Carolina trades rice directly to Europe
- Tobacco (which had to go via England)
- Grow faster than rest, but European wars hurt South Carolina
- Georgia founded (1732)
 - debtors haven and to block Spanish
 - later turn to rice and slavery
- 13 colonies not form economic whole
- Not tied directly together much but dependent on European markets (Fig. 4.2)

III. "Oeconomical" Households: Families, Production, & Reproduction

- Basic social units, but wide variety
- Indian and Mixed Race Families
 - Native American families put importance on extended kin because so many disruptions
 - with loss of land, many married Indians live apart; work at edges of European society
 - *Metizos* = European father, Indian mother
 - Some *Metizos* become Indian leaders
 - Discrimination in Spanish Borderlands

III. "Oeconomical" Households (cont'd.)

European American Families

- European American families more stable than Indian or *Mestizo* families
- Incl. non-family members, but not usually extended kin
- Large households (controlled by senior male) key to production and consumption
- Most farms and tasks gender segregated
- Females responsible for "indoor affairs"
- Males responsible for "outside affairs"

•III. "Oeconomical" Households (cont'd.)

African American Families

- More than 95% of African Americans in slavery
- Black families vary; on big farms (esp. SC, GA) able to live together
- Not so if on a small farm with 1–2 slaves
- Extended kin key, esp. if parents separated by sale or distance
- Masters manipulate family ties to prevent escape; legality of slavery in all 13 colonies also hamper escape

III. "Oeconomical" Households (cont'd.)

Forms of Resistance

- Slave rebellions rare, but slaves resist mistreatment and guard non-task time
- Cities small (Boston at 17,000 = biggest)
- Like rural areas, cities racially and ethnically heterogeneous
- Urbanites have more contact with outside world than rural majority
- Good for greater information
- Bad because exposed to disease

IV. Provincial Cultures

- Household the center of culture
- Anthropological "culture" vs. high culture
- Oral Cultures
 - Illiteracy in North America: importance of local oral traditions
- Rituals on the "Middle Ground"
 - Space of Euro-Indian encounters: trade, war, and crime
- Civic Rituals
 - Thanksgiving, militia musters, court, elections, and punishment

IV. Provincial Cultures (cont'd.)

Rituals of Consumption

- An "empire of goods" and the "consumer revolution"
- The trouble with luxury: ostentatious spending
- Benjamin West and John Singleton Copley

Tea and Madeira

- Tea a focal point for socializing; Madeira a sign of status

Polite and Learned Culture

- Genteel culture: manners, education, print

IV. Provincial Cultures (cont'd.)

The Enlightenment

- Enlightenment: use reason and experiments to find natural laws of universe
- Intellectual common ground and endeavor for colonial elite (Ben Franklin) Enlightenment creates new political ideas
- Locke challenge divine right
- People can remove king who breaks contract to protect natural rights

V. A Changing Religious Culture

- Great Awakening = most widespread crisis: north to south revival, 1730s–60s
- Start in New England; Edwards finds young respond to intense emotional conversion experience (evangelicalism)
- Whitefield attracts 1000s to his revivals throughout colonies (1739–40)
- Inspires itinerant evangelists, including female
- Revivalists convert many frontier dwellers

•V. A Changing Religious Culture (cont'd.)

- Tensions develop between established religious leaders/congregations and new converts

George Whitefield

- Preaching on tour; the first modern celebrity

Impact of the Awakening

- Protestant faiths splinter:
 - Old v. New Lights; new Methodists, Baptists
- Toleration slowly emerge because so many different Christian groups
- challenging deference with egalitarian ideas & greater acceptance of dissent

•V. A Changing Religious Culture (cont'd.)

- Attract common folk with stress that individual salvation central
- More important than age, gender, elite status

Virginian Baptists

- criticize genteel culture
- open congregations to slaves
- biracial committees try to protect slaves
- some white Baptists reject slavery

VI. Stability and Crisis at Midcentury

Colonial Political Order

- Deference to elite provides new stability
- Elected assemblies strong, controlling
 - salaries of royal officials, taxes and militias
- Assemblies assume main function = protect colonists from appointed officials
- See assemblies as vital to good government
- Protect and expand assembly powers
- Elite self-interest affect assemblies
- No reapportionment to reflect expanded settlements or new ethnic groups

VI. Stability and Crisis at Midcentury (cont'd.)

Slave Rebellions and Internal Disorder

- Crises (mid-1700s) expose tensions with growing pluralism (race, class, ethnicity)
- Stono Rebellion in SC (1739) = first major slave uprising
- Crushed, but increase white fear
- Hysteria of New York Conspiracy (1741)

VI. Stability and Crisis at Midcentury (cont'd.)

European Rivalries in North America

- French a far more serious threat than the Spanish (Table 4.1 and Map 5.1)

The Fall of Louisburg

- Fortress Louisburg largest French settlement, base for privateers attacking New England ships
- William Shirley captures fort after siege in 1745
- Louisburg returned in 1748 in exchange for imperial gains in India

VI. Stability and Crisis at Midcentury (cont'd.)

•The Ohio Country

- Anglo-French confrontations west of Appalachians
- Pennsylvanians "ye Running Walk" – Ohio claim and disgruntled Shawnee and Delawares
- 1745 Virginia's Ohio Company claims valley

•Iroquois Neutrality

- Skillful manipulation of European rivals fails in the 1750s – between American colonists and the French

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- Smallpox inoculation reflect increased links of North America with transatlantic world?
- Mather learn of North African/ Middle Eastern procedure via London's Royal Society
- Role of Onesimus, Mather's slave?
- Concept of "Self-Made Man" as legacy of era?
- Benjamin Franklin and Vassa/ Equiano
- How each invent/re-invent self?



Chapter 5

The Ends of Empire, 1754–1774 (10th edition) or Severing the Bonds of Empire (9th edition)

Ch.5: The Ends of Empire, 1754-1774

- British victory in French and Indian War:
 - changes balance of power in North America
 - affects everyone there
- Different ideas between two sides exposed by:
 - new British taxes to pay for war
 - colonial resistance to new taxes
- Conflict causes colonialists to change ideas about themselves and their allegiances

I. From the Ohio Country to Global War

- Breakdown of Iroquois Covenant Chain and French buildup inspires colonial unity

Albany Congress (1754)

- 7 colonies try to coordinate response to French
- draft Plan of Union
- colonial assemblies reject it (want autonomy)
- VA Governor send militia into disputed area
- Militia defeated; spark war
- Most Ohio Indians side with French

I. From the Ohio Country to Global War (cont'd.)

Seven Years' War

- English forces perform poorly (1754–1757)
- Deport 7,000 French from Nova Scotia
- Pitt (1757) increase British-colonial cooperation, but still tension
- French defeated by 1760
- Cede all North American claims (1763 treaty)
- British gain control of French fur trade
- Spain loses FL, gains LA, French threat removed
- Some colonial leaders (Franklin) predict geographic expansion, economic development, and population growth

II. 1763: A Turning Point

Neolin and Pontiac

- For Native Americans, French defeat and Spanish decline remove key allies
- Less able to resist British expansion
- Cherokees defeated in south (1760–61)
- In Ohio, Pontiac form alliance (Neolin's idea) to fight Anglo-Americans (1763)
- Initially do well, but British eventually defeat Pontiac's forces
- Increase animosity between colonists and Indians

II. 1763: A Turning Point (cont'd.)

Proclamation of 1763

- restrict movement of colonists into interior
- seek less conflict with Indians
- colonial squatters and land speculators oppose

George III

- assumes throne (1760):
- Erratic and stubborn, wants to assert monarchy power
- British Government face massive war debt

II. 1763: A Turning Point (cont'd.)

Theories of Representation

- English face high taxes
- Grenville tries to tax colonies to pay debt
- Government asserts it can tax colonies under "virtual representation" concept
- Colonists argue legislators represent specific area/voters that elected them
- Both assert government by consent
- Differ in how to create representation

II. 1763: A Turning Point (cont'd.)

Real Whigs

- Colonists accept ideas of "Real Whigs"
- Distrust those with power
- Powerful (esp. monarchs) will encroach on liberty and property (both linked)
- Advocate less active central government
- Need perpetual vigilance to prevent abuses
- British efforts to increase control and raise money interpreted via Real Whig ideas
- At first colonists assume new acts unwise
- Overtime many see conspiracy to oppress

II. 1763: A Turning Point (cont'd.)

Sugar and Currency Acts

- Sugar Act (1764) = 1st tax designed to:
 - raise revenue in colonies
 - not just regulate trade
- Currency Act (1764)
 - outlaw colonial paper money
- Both hit in midst of depression
- Early protest hesitant and uncoordinated

III. The Stamp Act Crisis

- First English tax that affects every colonist
- Big break with colonial tradition: taxed only by elected assemblies

James Otis' *Rights of the British Colonies*

- reflect colonial dilemma: how to oppose act without rejecting Parliament's authority
- Protest indecisive until Henry and Virginia Stamp Act Resolves widen debate

III. The Stamp Act Crisis (cont'd.)

Patrick Henry & Virginia Stamp Act Resolves

- VA House pass first four resolves stress rights of colonists, tax only with consent

Continuing Loyalty to Britain

- Most colonists want self-government
- Not independence, late 1760s/early 1770s

Anti-Stamp Act Demonstrations

- Loyal Nine (Boston) = artisans join with unskilled workers to stage group protest
- Stamp collector agrees not to collect
- Another Boston protest turns violent

III. The Stamp Act Crisis (cont'd.)

Americans' divergent interests

- Elite and artisans fear economic demands and participation of unskilled, the poor,
- Caribbean planters comply in dependence on British merchants and protection against slaves

Sons of Liberty

- Create Sons of Liberty: an inter-colonial organization to keep protest orderly
- Not always successful
- Artisans = backbone of resistance

III. The Stamp Act Crisis (cont'd.)

Opposition and Repeal

- In 1765–66, assemblies and Stamp Act Congress petition
- Sons of Liberty protest
- merchants organize embargo
- Rockingham repeals act (1766) because see it as unwise
- Declaratory Act = Parliament assert authority over colonies
- Sons celebrate, then dissolve

IV. Resistance to Townshend Acts

- Renewed effort (1767) to raise money
- Duties on items from England
- Use revenue to pay colonial officials = independence from colonial assemblies
- Increase enforcement of Navigation Acts
- Provoke immediate resistance

John Dickinson's Letters:

- England can regulate trade but not tax colonies
- Assemblies act when royal governors block discussion by dissolving assemblies
- It begins in Massachusetts

IV. Resistance to Townshend Acts (cont'd.)

Rituals of Resistance

- Use rituals of resistance to reach illiterates
- Sons of Liberty resume
- Try to involve ordinary folk
- Agree not to purchase/consume British goods = non-importation/embargo

IV. Resistance to Townshend Acts (cont'd.)

Daughters of Liberty

- Women active:
 - home manufacturing
 - Daughters of Liberty

Divided Opinions over Boycotts

- Still divisions, esp. merchants hurt by nonconsumption
- Artisans central; protests cut imports
- Often violent = scare colonial elite
- 1770: with duties repealed (except tea) and salaries postponed, embargo diminish

V. Confrontations in Boston

- Start with clashes between
 - Bostonians (esp. laborers) vs. custom officials and British troops

Boston Massacre

March 5, 1770:

- crowd harass soldiers
- soldiers respond with shots
- 5 colonists die
- Patriots use incident to generate support
- Elite patriots still dislike mob actions

V. Confrontations in Boston (cont'd.)

A British Plot?

- Surface calm (1771–72)
- More patriots fear conspiracy to “enslave”
- Not want independence
- Want freedom from Parliament
- Remain loyal to king (i.e., British identity)
- England pays official salaries (late 1772)

S. Adams & Committees of Correspondence

- established in all 13 colonies
- increase popular support, esp. interior
- earlier resistance limited to coast and cities

V. Confrontations in Boston (cont'd.)

Adams & Committees of Corresp. (cont'd.)

Boston committee:

- assert rights to life, liberty, and property
- approved by most MA towns
- contrast with earlier statements
- loyalty to England less important than rights

VI. Tea and Turmoil

- Tea = key symbol of earlier resistance

Reactions to the Tea Act

- Tea Act (1773) save East India Company from bankruptcy with monopoly in colonies
- Upset patriots (see act as either tax or first step in monopoly on all trade)
- Boston, neither patriots nor governor compromise
- Tea Party (Dec. 16): artisans key
- Cross-section of community participate

VI. Tea and Turmoil (cont'd.)

Coercive and Quebec Acts

1. Port Act closes Boston until tea reimbursed
 2. MA Government Act weakens elected bodies and strengthens appointed ones
 3. Justice Act protects royal officials charged with crime by moving trial
 4. Quartering Act: Seizure of private buildings for housing troops
 5. Quebec Act: tolerate Catholics, empower appointed bodies, and annex interior
- Patriots see conspiracy to oppress them, agree to inter-colonial meeting to decide response

VII. The Unsettled Backcountry

- Many whites also settle illegally on land claimed by elite or by speculators

Land Riots in the North

- Land Riots in New York (1765-66) reflect class tensions and competition for land

Regulators in the South

- Carolina Regulators (1760s-1770s) reflect frustrations of new ethnic groups in backcountry
- Lack voice in NC and SC assemblies

Renewed Indian Warfare

- Lord Dunmore's War – settlers flood across mountains

VIII. Government by Congress and Committee

- English colonies still had little in common – West Indies colonies a world apart
- Shared first and foremost London capital and "English liberties"

First Continental Congress (1774)

- all mainland colonies (but GA) meet in Philadelphia
- Had widespread support from earlier open meetings, correspondence, conventions
- First meeting of key leaders
- Debate colonial/Parliament relationship
- Compromise with Declaration: colonies will obey Parliament, but reject any taxes

VIII. Government by Congress and Committee (cont' d.)

Continental Association

- Petition king to repeal Coercive Acts
- Form Continental Association:
 - non-importation of British goods
 - non-consumption of British goods
 - non-export of US goods to England
- Design embargo to appeal to different colonists

Committees of Observation

- For enforcement, elect local Committees of Observation
- Become de facto governments in early 1775

VIII. Government by Congress and Committee (cont' d.)

Committees of Observation (cont' d.)

- Encourage support and punish opponents by
 - spies
 - harassment
 - Expulsion

Provincial Conventions

- Same time regular colonial governments lose power
- Replaced by elected provincial conventions
- By 1775, local independence achieved in fact if not in name

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- Writing and Stationery Supplies
- Global Roots of a cultural practice of the enlightenment
- Patriots' writings on the product of empire
- Women's political activism as legacy of era?
- How female participation vital part of colonial resistance (mid- to late 1760s)?
- Daughters of Liberty as first women's political organization?



Chapter 6

American Revolutions, 1775-1783 (10th edition) or Revolution Indeed (9th edition)

Ch. 6: American Revolutions, 1775-1783

- Tense, disruptive era with often ambiguous loyalties, esp. borderlands/backcountry
- Much more than a purely military conflict but a global development
- Patriots need to transform earlier resistance into coalition for independence
- Need:
 - To generate enough popular support to endure long conflict
 - Foreign allies, esp. France
 - A military strategy to defeat British

I. Toward War

Battles of Lexington and Concord

- Assuming patriots would be easily defeated, British try to seize military supplies in Concord, MA (April 1775)
- After dispersing Lexington's militia, British face significant armed opposition in Concord
- Forced to retreat to Boston

The Siege of Boston

- Open warfare starts
- Patriots encircle Boston

I. Toward War (cont'd.)

First Year of War

- British strategy:
 - 1) create large professional army to defeat patriots quickly
 - 2) capture major cities and win key battles
 - 3) once defeated, colonies would be loyal
- All 3 flawed:
 - underestimate willingness of many colonists to fight for long period
 - ignore dispersed nature of colonial population
- British not realize this a different war
- First modern war of national liberation

I. Toward War (cont'd.)

Second Continental Congress

- evolved into intercolonial war government
- Olive Branch Petition rejected

George Washington

- 2nd Cont. Congress selects Washington as commander (1775)
 - integrity
 - military experience
 - stamina
 - devotion to representative government and revolution

II. Forging an Independent Republic

- Despite fighting, still no formal break

Varieties of Republicanism

- All contrasted American industriousness with British decadence
- 1. Classic Republicanism: the natural aristocracy of the truly virtuous – public purpose
- 2. Adam Smith's pursuit of rational self-interest – private interests
- 3. a government for the people by the people

II. Forging an Independent Republic (cont' d.)

Common Sense

- Paine's *Common Sense* (1776) generate support for overt independence
- advocate republic without king or nobility
 - stress English exploitation
 - confident in future once independence achieved
 - widely distributed/discussed because reflect oral culture of majority (everyday language, Bible)

II. Forging an Independent Republic (cont' d.)

Jefferson & the Declaration of Independence

- Jefferson = main author of Declaration
- See George III as tyrant out to destroy representative government
- Establish basic political ideals:
 - all men created equal with key rights
 - government by consent
 - right of revolution

Colonies to States

Congress encourage states to draft constitutions = move to formal separation

II. Forging an Independent Republic (cont' d.)

Colonies to States (cont' d.)

- After 1776, drafting state constitutions take priority over national government structure
- Develop documents: specifying structure, use special conventions, electorate ratification

Limiting State Governments

- Fear of tyranny shape new state structures
- Restrict governors; strengthen legislatures
- Lower property qualification for voting
- Reapportion districts
- Enumerate rights with independent judiciary

II. Forging an Independent Republic (cont' d.)

Articles of Confederation

- Revised (1780s) to strengthen governor
- Incorporate checks and balances
- Articles reflect how Continental Congress evolves by default as national government
- A unicameral legislature
- Each state has 1 vote
- Unanimity required for amendments

Funding a Revolution

- Congress borrows at home and abroad
- Decline of the "Continental" (see Figure 6.1)

II. Forging an Independent Republic (cont' d.)

Symbolizing a Nation

- Symbols and ceremonies for the new nation: money, medals, seals, uniforms and a coat of arms: *E Pluribus Unum*

III. Choosing Sides

"Sons of Liberty" or "Sons of Anarchy" and "Friends of Government"?

Patriots

- 2/5 of Euro-Americans active revolutionaries: Farmers, dominant Protestant sects, Chesapeake gentry and merchants

Loyalists

- Loyalists = 20% of European Americans
- Dislike British policy since mid-1760s, but reject separation
- Fear violence, prefer constitutional reform

III. Choosing Sides (cont'd.)

Loyalists (cont' d.)

- Many had long opposed patriot leaders for religious, economic, or political reasons: Anglican clergy, backcountry southerners, non-English minorities
- British colonists in Caribbean and Nova Scotia reject break with England for economic and military (fear French, slave revolts) reasons

III. Choosing Sides (cont'd.)

Neutrals

- 40% neutral; either opportunistic or want to be left alone, esp. on frontier (Boone's KY)
- Revolutionaries punish loyalists and neutrals
- Prevent any organized loyalist movement

Native Americans

- Ignoring 1763 Proclamation, frontier settlers very anti-Native American
- Native Americans weakened by internal dissent over how to best protect their land
- Most remain neutral, some become hesitant British allies; a few tribes support patriots

III. Choosing Sides (cont'd.)

African Americans

- For slaves, key issue = freedom; most decide British offer best chance of release
- More than 10,000 runaways join British
- Whites fear slave conspiracies (1774-1775), esp. where slaves form majority why SC and GA hesitate to support break
- New England: fewer slaves = less fear of revolt
- Patriots use threat of slave rebellion to gain white support, esp. after British offer slaves freedom if enlist (1775)
- Patriots generally control countryside despite threats from loyalists, neutrals, and Indians

IV. The Struggle in the North

- British abandon Boston (1776)

New York and New Jersey

- defeat Washington in Manhattan
- Washington retreat through NJ
- British brutalities alienate many
- Washington's attacks at Trenton and Princeton rally patriot support

Campaign of 1777

- British generals (Howe, Burgoyne) not coordinate 1777 campaigns
- Move slowly = give rebels time to prepare

IV. The Struggle in the North (cont'd.)

Campaign of 1777 (cont' d.)

- Howe focus on Philadelphia, but victory there not big help to British

Iroquois Confederacy Splinters

- Iroquois divide (1777); some ally with British
- Result = defeat and displacement

IV. The Struggle in the North (cont'd.)

Burgoyne's Surrender

- Burgoyne defeated at Saratoga (NY) (Map 6.1)
- After Saratoga, France shift from covert to open support for revolution

Franco-American Alliance of 1778

- In 2 treaties (1778), France recognize and ally with new nation
- Now a global war:
 - British face expanded conflict
 - French supplies and military support crucial

V. Battlefield and Home Front

Militia Units

- Early shift from militia to Continental Army

Continental Army

- Most enlistees = young, single, landless
- Sign up for bonuses and land
- Middle states recruit many immigrants
- 5,000 blacks (slave and free) join
- Women provide key support
- Key strength = huge reservoir of supporters

Officer Corps

- Army officers develop self-image as virtuous, patriotic professionals

V. Battlefield and Home Front (cont'd.)

Hardship and Disease

- Army life difficult:
 - low wages
 - poor clothing/food
 - disease (smallpox)
- Desertion a problem
- Inoculations and foreign-born recruits help
- Those captured by British suffer terribly

V. Battlefield and Home Front (cont'd.)

Homefront

- with husbands away, wives oversee "outdoor affairs" and traditional "indoor affairs"
- Colonists suffer:
 - shortages
 - inflation
 - disease
 - ravages by troops

VI. The War Moves South

- After Saratoga, British (Clinton) shift to the south
- Assume more loyalists there

South Carolina and the Caribbean

- Success in Caribbean and GA (1778-79)
- Take Charleston (1780)
- On surface British dominate SC
- But not control interior
- French threaten naval supply links, Caribbean
- Tens of 1,000s slaves escape
- Even if not join British, escape hurt planters
- Disrupt southern economy

VI. The War Moves South (cont'd.)

General Green and the Southern Campaign

- conciliate loyalists and neutrals
- reestablish civilian authority
- keep most Indians neutral (key for backcountry militias)
- Tide turns post-1780 as British lose south

Surrender at Yorktown

- Washington trapped Cornwallis at Yorktown with help of French fleet (1781); Map 6.3
- defuse Newburgh Conspiracy (1783)
- resign = precedent of civilian control of military

VII. Uncertain Victories

Saving Jamaica

- British focus on protection of most valuable colony – central war aim against France
- Yorktown dangerous distraction, British victory over French in Battle of the Saintes, 1782.

Treaty of Paris

- American diplomats deftly negotiate Paris Treaty
- Generous boundaries for new USA
- War-weary England sacrifice, Indian allies, loyalists, British merchants
- Persistence key to victory
- Colonists (esp. in military) form new U.S. identity

VII. Uncertain Victories (cont' d.)

Treaty of Paris (cont' d.)

- Independence costly in lives and material:
- 25,000 dead
- economy shattered
- lots of debt

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- Influence of American Revolution on Canada, Sierra Leone, and Australia?
- Role of loyalists, African Americans, and convicts?
- American Revolution radical and conservative?
- Compare/contrast with French Revolution?
- Different groups use Revolution to support different agendas?
- As in 1770s, Revolution remains contested



Chapter 7

Forging a Nation, 1783–1800 (10th edition) or Forging a National Republic (9th edition)

Ch. 7: Forging a Nation, 1783–1800

- How to implement this republic
 - government structure
 - how many Americans to include in republic
 - how to inculcate virtue required for republic's survival
- Disagree on domestic policy and foreign policy
- Factions (not yet parties) develop
- All see factions as negative
- Key era of defining Constitution
- How much central authority does Republic need to survive

I. Trials of Confederation

Foreign Affairs

- Lacking taxation powers, Congress incur debt and its currency depreciate
- To guard sovereignty, states block
 - uniform commercial policy
 - foreign treaties (prewar debts, loyalists)
- Result:
 - Europeans discriminate against US exports
 - English keep troops on frontier

II. Trials of Confederation (cont' d.)

Order and Disorder in the West

- 1783 Treaty of Paris grants USA area between Appalachians and Mississippi River
- Must negotiate with numerous Indians there
- Indians weakened by
 - tribal fragmentation (e.g., Iroquois)
 - loss of European allies
- Treaties (Map 7.2) allow Euro-American influx

Ordinance of 1785

- Organizing territory causes debate within USA (conflicting state claims, Map 7.1)

II. Trials of Confederation (cont' d.)

Ordinance of 1785

- Congress sells land in large blocks
- **Not** help small farmers

Northwest Ordinance

- Guarantee settlers basic rights
- Some limits on slavery in "Old" Northwest
- Establish process for organizing new states to be equal with original 13
- Influx of settlers cause violence with Indians
- Weak national government unable to protect settlers

II. Trials of Confederation (cont' d.)

The First American Depression

- Revolution had crippled foreign trade
- With trade revenues dried up, Continental value shrunk
- In 1790, per capita income still about half of 1775 values
- Revolution shift trade (food) to West Indies
- Stimulate domestic manufacturing/market

III. From Crisis to the Constitution

- Americans active in finance, foreign trade, and foreign affairs see problems with Articles

Annapolis Convention

- Reformers at Annapolis (1786) call for special meeting in 1787 at Philadelphia

Shays' s Rebellion

- Farmer uprising scared elite; Shay link uprising by poor farmers with Revolution
- Sparked by state' s attempt to raise revenue

III. From Crisis to the Constitution (cont' d.)

Constitutional Convention

- 55 delegates: most wealthy, American born, politically experienced, college-educated
- Madison = central figure, very prepared

Virginia and New Jersey Plans

- VA Plan embodies Madison' s ideas
 - strengthen US government
 - prevent tyranny with checks and balances
 - praise large republic
- VA Plan upset small states
- New US government so strong
- Proportional representation favor big states

III. From Crisis to Constitution (cont' d.)

Virginia and New Jersey Plans

- NJ Plan call for revising Articles, compromise:
- Two-house legislature: House directly elected with proportional representation
- Senators elected by state legislatures
- Each state has 2 senators

Slavery and the Constitution

- Slavery linked to new government:
 - 3/5ths clause affect House Representation
 - Fugitive slave clause
 - Constitution protect slavery

III. From Crisis to Constitution (cont' d.)

Congressional and Presidential Powers

- Enumerate new powers for US Government (tax, commerce)
- Plus Supremacy Clause
- Charge president with foreign affairs, C-in-C
- Prevent tyranny by
 - separation of powers within US Government
 - division of power between US Government and states
- Delegates not want the "people" to elect directly either president or senators

III. From Crisis to Constitution (cont' d.)

Congressional and Presidential Powers

- Ratification use state conventions
 - attain legitimacy
 - bypass state legislatures

Federalists and Antifederalists

- Extensive, heated debate; because many cannot vote, public protest part of debate
- Federalists assert new structure ensure republic with virtuous leaders from elite
- Washington' s term: the "better sort"
- Antifederalists stress Real Whig fears of centralized power; advocate strong states

III. From Crisis to Constitution (cont' d.)

Bill of Rights

- No bill of rights upset Anti-federalists
- Argue specific guarantees essential
- Federalists respond with theory (*The Federalist*) as well as concession

Ratification

- Key ratification votes (MA, VA, NY) close
- Many cities celebrate with parades stressing unity despite debates and tensions of era
- Like earlier rituals, goal = teach lessons and values

IV. Promoting a Virtuous Citizenry

Virtue and the Arts

- All 3 definitions agree
 - Europe corrupt
 - virtue critical
- But define virtue differently
- Artists and authors try to teach republican principles and instill nationalism
- Weem' s *Life of Washington*
- Same in drama, painting, sculpture, and architecture – John Trumbull, Charles Bulfinch
- Others see fine arts as corrupting luxuries

IV. Promoting a Virtuous Citizenry (cont' d.)

Educational Reform

- To teach children republican values, education reform develops
- Some northern states begin first public elementary schools (MA, 1789)
- Expand pre-college education available to women because mothers influence children

Judith Sargent Murray

- Murray (advocate of women's education) assert men and women equal in intelligence
- Murray reflect new gender ideas because women key contributors to Revolution's success

V. Building a Workable Government

First Congress

- Almost all US Government members = Federalists
- Madison (House) again key
- Revenue Act (1789): tariff on some imports
- Bill of Rights (1791) reduce opposition

Executive and Judiciary

- Organize exec. branch with War, State, Treasury
- Allow president to dismiss appointees
- Judiciary Act (1789) allow appeal of some state cases to new federal courts

V. Building a Workable Government (cont' d.)

Washington's First Steps

- Presidency created with Washington in mind
- Aware of precedents, Washington cautious:
 - form cabinet
 - wary of veto
- Tour nation in elaborate, nationalistic rituals

Alexander Hamilton

- Treasury Secretary Hamilton brilliant, ambitious
- Assume people driven by self-interest
- Not tied to any state
- Seek to consolidate power at national level

V. Building a Workable Government (cont' d.)

National and State Debts

- Hamilton push assumption of both
 - create sound credit
 - tie wealthy to new US Government

Hamilton's Financial Plan

- Opposed by states that paid their debt
- Madison reject help to speculators
- Compromise:
 - Hamilton's plan accepted (1790)
 - US capital located on Potomac

V. Building a Workable Government (cont' d.)

First Bank of the United States

- Hamilton push charter of private/public bank to solve exchange shortage
- Use bank notes as nation's currency
- Madison and Jefferson: no authorization in Constitution = strict construction
- Hamilton counter with broad construction
- If end (goal) constitutional and means not banned, then can do it - Washington agreed

V. Building a Workable Government (cont' d.)

First Bank of the United States (cont' d.)

- Assumption of state debts and national bank contribute to economic stability and growth
- Propose protective tariffs
 - cut dependence on European imports
 - foster domestic manufacturing
- Opponents argue
 - small farmers = mainstay of republic
 - US future agrarian, not industrial
- Defeat Hamilton's tariffs

V. Building a Workable Government (cont' d.)

Whiskey Rebellion

- To fund state debt assumption, Hamilton get Congress (1791) to tax whiskey production
- Affect farmers on frontier
- Protest; some violent (1794)
- Washington send in militia
- Fear another Shay's Rebellion
- Not allow extralegal acts of 1760s-1770s
- Protest should come via political system

VI. Building a Nation among Nations

Republicans and Federalists

- Hamilton's opponents begin to coalesce
- Call themselves Republicans
- Fear Hamilton's support of commerce will create corrupt, aristocratic government
- Hamilton and allies then form Federalists
- Each accuse other of being illicit faction out to destroy republican ideals and USA
- Partisan newspapers key

VI. Building a Nation among Nations (cont' d.)

French Revolution

- Foreign policy divisions magnify tension
- Americans initially praise 1789 Revolution
- As executions mount, some (Federalists) fear disorder
- Republicans more sympathetic
- Dilemma with France and England war (1793)
 - allied with France
 - depend on trade with England

VI. Building a Nation among Nations (cont' d.)

Democratic Societies

- Genet raise possibility of US intervention
- Washington decide on neutrality
- Democratic societies form (1793)
 - grassroots sympathy for France
 - support Jefferson and Madison
 - oppose Federalists
 - see parallels with 1760s resistance
 - 1st organized political dissenters
- Washington horrified by organized dissent

VI. Building a Nation among Nations (cont' d.)

Jay Treaty Debate

- USA wanted England to
 - respect neutral rights
 - evacuate frontier posts
 - compensate for slaves freed
 - sign commercial treaty
- Jay has little to offer
- 1795 treaty
 - evacuate forts
 - some trade protection
- Many Americans, esp. in South, upset
- Federalists assert treaty averts war

VI. Building a Nation among Nations (cont' d.)

Jay Treaty Debate (cont' d.)

- In debate with House, Washington establish executive privilege (withhold information)
- By 1794, congressional votes display emerging partisanship (voting as a group)
- Republicans strong in southern/middle states; with non-English and small farmers
- Federalists support = New Englanders, Anglo-Americans, and merchants

VI. Building a Nation among Nations (cont' d.)

Jay Treaty Debate (cont' d.)

- Republicans optimistic on future and want expansion west
- Federalists stress order and stability
- Federalists more pro-English for protection
- Republicans lean more to France

Washington's Farewell Address

- principle of unilateralism in foreign policy
- attack legitimacy of Republicans

VI. Building a Nation among Nations (cont' d.)

Election of 1796

- 1st contested presidential election
- Adams and Pinckney (Federalists) vs. Jefferson and Burr (Republicans)
- Adams win (electoral college)
- Jefferson become VP
- Constitution not expect party slates

VI. Building a Nation among Nations (cont' d.)

XYZ Affair

- In response to Jay Treaty, France seize US ships on way to England
- XYZ Affair (1798) increase anger at France
- Undeclared war start in Caribbean
- USA dominate by 1799

Quasi War with France

- Federalists
 - label Republicans traitors because oppose war
 - see chance to destroy opponents

VI. Building a Nation among Nations (cont' d.)

Alien and Sedition Acts

- because immigrants favor Republicans, lengthen residency for citizenship
- Allow detention and deportation
- To suppress dissent, Sedition Act ban most criticism of government or president
- 10 Republicans convicted
 - 1 a House member
 - most newspaper editors
- Press very partisan by 1798

VI. Building a Nation among Nations (cont' d.)

Alien and Sedition Acts (cont' d.)

- Jefferson and Madison protest via states
- Claim states can void an act of Congress
- Raise constitutional questions
- More immediate result = label Federalists as tyrants

The Convention of 1800

- Convention of 1800 end conflict with France
- Create divisions with in Federalists

VII. The West in the New Nation

War in the Northwest Territory

- Miami Confederacy resist
- Score early victories (1790-91)
- Defeated at Fallen Timbers (1794)
- Treaty of Greenville (1795)
 - give USA right to settle most of Ohio
 - 1st formal recognition of Indian sovereignty over land not ceded by treaty
- Southwest Ordinance/ Pinckney's Treaty with Spain (1790, 1795) organize Old Southwest

VII. The West in the New Nation (cont' d.)

"Civilizing" the Indians

- By 1800, Indians east of Mississippi very influenced by USA
- Trade and Intercourse Act (1793) try to convert Indians to Anglo-American culture
- Ignore
 - differences in property concepts
 - sexual division of agrarian labor
- Some Iroquois adopt new farming ideas in hope of preserving group identity

VIII. Created Equal?

Women and the Republic

- Abigail Adams apply Revolution's ideals to women
- Call for legal reform to prevent male tyranny
- Others call for female vote
- Yet gender roles not fundamentally altered
- Ideal republican men pursue self-interest
- Ideal republican women serve others first

VIII. Created Equal? (cont' d.)

Emancipation and Manumission

- During Revolution, some slaves appeal for freedom using Revolution's ideals
- Most of north start to end slavery
- Move slowly because of property rights concerns
- Free some children when turn adult
- Still slaves in north in 1840s
- Some southern states relax manumission laws (not SC or GA)
- Most African Americans still slaves (89%, 1800; Map 7.1), but number of free blacks increase

•VIII. Created Equal? (cont' d.)

Congress Debates Slavery

- Quaker petitions force US Government to discuss
- Southerners adamantly defend slavery
- A few northerners (Franklin) contest South
- Majority decide to avoid issue
- Accept report that slave imports and emancipation remains with "States alone."

VIII. Created Equal? (cont' d.)

Growth of Free Black Population

- Chesapeake shift to grain
- Antislavery Baptists/Methodists help manumission
- Many freed blacks move to northern port cities

Freedpeople's Lives

- Although free, face discrimination in laws, housing, employment, and education
- Build their own institutions, esp. churches (AME start, 1794) and schools

VIII. Created Equal? (cont' d.)

Development of Racist Theory

- because slavery conflict with Revolution's ideals
- Slave-owners begin theory that people of African descent less than fully human
- "White" and "black" gain definition
- Transform earlier free/slave division
- "Whites" emphasize themselves as group distinct from "blacks" or "reds"
- African Americans also forge new identity
- Same with Native Americans

VIII. Created Equal? (cont' d.)

A White Men's Republic

- Blacks challenge theories of inferiority, but whites (Jefferson) cling to racist notions
- Pass miscegenation laws
- Excluding women and people of color from vote
- Expanding suffrage for white males may be linked with exclusion
- For elite, new "white solidarity" makes vote for poor white males less threatening

IX. "Revolutions" at the End of the Century

Fries' s Rebellion

- Tax resistance by farmers/vets in PA
- See taxes to fund Quasi-War with France as parallel to 1765 Stamp Act
- Non-violent protest
- Claim right to resist unconstitutional laws
- US Government see it as "treason"
- Fries sentenced to death
- Adams pardon him just before execution
- Participants join Republicans

IX. "Revolutions" at the End of the Century (cont' d.)

Gabriel's Revolution

- Influenced by Revolution's ideas/group protest
- Enlist skilled slaves and rural slaves
- Plan attack on Richmond
- Undone when some slaves inform planters
- After Gabriel's execution,
 - slavery laws more severe
 - less talk of emancipation= slavery more entrenched in South

IX. "Revolutions" at the End of the Century (cont' d.)

Election of 1800

- Hotly contested election decided in House
- Jefferson and Burr tie in electoral votes
- Jefferson win after 1 Federalist shift vote to avoid "civil war"
- One result = 12th Amendment
- Republicans win majorities in Congress
- Before leaving, Adams appoint many Federalists (including Marshall) to judiciary
- Hope to block Jefferson and Republicans

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- Shift in teaching reading and writing, 1600s to 1700s?
- How new emphasis on writing link Americans with international trade?
- Physical legacy of Township and Range System on the USA?
- Checkerboard pattern of roads
- Contrast with earlier *metes and bounds*?
- Long-term legacy as USA expand west?



Chapter 8

Defining the Nation, 1801–1823 (10th edition) or the Early Republic: Conflicts at Home and Abroad (9th edition)

Ch. 9: Defining the Nation, 1801–1823

- Disagreements *intensify* between Republicans and Federalists over how US should develop
- Louisiana Purchase extend USA westward
- US sovereignty (citizens, commerce) tested in Mediterranean and by England
- War of 1812 reaffirm US sovereignty
- Affect Indians, foreign policy, industry, and nationalism
- Problems by 1819:
 - economic instability
 - emerging sectional conflict over slavery

I. Political Visions

- Jefferson try to unify nation with appeals to republicanism in Inaugural
- Jefferson's vision for future stress limited/ "frugal" US government and an agrarian republic
- Federalists envision strong US government to promote economic development

Separation of Church and State

- Jefferson seek separation of church and state

Religious Revivals

- Religious revivalists/egalitarians praise this
- Federalists disparage excesses of democracy

I. Political Visions (cont' d.)

The Partisan Press

- A time of political engagement as many non-elites seek to make their ideas known
- Voting usually limited to men with property
- But non-voters express themselves
- Use marches, petitions, symbolism
- E.g., mammoth cheese
- Newspapers = key forum for political conversation and almost all quite partisan
- Each party have an official newspaper

I. Political Visions (cont' d.)

Limited Government

- Extend "Democratic"-Republican control over executive branch via appointments
- Repeal internal taxes, cut military budgets, and reduce national debt
- because Jefferson's vision including individual liberty.
- Let Alien and Sedition Acts expire
- Replace 1798 Naturalization Act (14-year residency) with 1802 Act (5-year residency)
- = basis for US naturalization into 1900s

I. Political Visions (cont' d.)

Judicial Politics

- Last Federalist stronghold
- Esp. appointment of Marshall by Adams
- Jeffersonians see judiciary as undemocratic
- Congress impeach some Federalist judges
- Failure to remove Supreme Court Justice Chase preserve judicial independence

I. Political Visions (cont' d.)

The Marshall Court

- Build Court into equal branch of government
- Stress Federalist vision:
 - supremacy of US government
 - protect commerce/ capital
- *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) = astute decision that avoid conflict with president
- Void section of Judiciary Act of 1789
- So no help for Federalist Marbury

Judicial Review

- Assert power of judicial review
- Implication from Supremacy Clause

I. Political Visions (cont' d.)

Election of 1804

- Jefferson easily defeat Federalist Pinckney
- Both had North-South balance on ticket
- Political disagreements intense, personal,
- Violent (Hamilton-Burr Duel, 1804)
- Burr tried for treason (secession scheme)
- Flee to Europe after acquittal

Nationalism and Culture

- Artists (Trumbull) and authors (Webster) celebrate nationalism

II. Continental Expansion and Indian Resistance

- Many move to Ohio and Mississippi valleys
- Cotton gin (1793) key
- Boom to cotton/slave economy in South
- Extend plantation slavery west from coast
- Northwest farmers specialize in large-scale grain production
- Northwest and Southwest depend on Mississippi River

II. Continental Expansion and Indian Resistance (cont' d.)

New Orleans

- Spain cede LA to France (1800-01)
- Threaten vital US trade on MS River
- Western farmers and eastern merchants call for war
- Jefferson able to buy territory
- Double size of USA (Map 8.1)

Louisiana Purchase

- Very popular
- Federalists oppose
- Bring in number of diverse peoples, esp. LA
- Free people of color face discrimination

II. Continental Expansion and Indian Resistance (cont' d.)

Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Jefferson create group to explore area
- Corps of Discovery journey to Pacific coast
 - learn about West
 - assert US interests in Far West
- Reports encourage nationalism
- Sacagawea and York: neither pay nor freedom
- Whites continually shrink Indian lands

II. Continental Expansion and Indian Resistance (cont' d.)

Divisions among Indian Peoples

- "Traditionalists" vs. "accommodationists:"
 - adopt white customs
 - accept loss of land
 - move west

Tenskwatawa and Tecumseh

- Tenskwatawa (Prophet) = traditionalist
- Lead religious/cultural revival among Shawnees in Ohio (post-1805)
- Other displaced Indians like his message and opposition to whites

II. Continental Expansion and Indian Resistance (cont' d.)

Tenskwatawa and Tecumseh

- with Tecumseh (brother), shift revival toward armed resistance (post-1808)
- Begin pan-Indian federation
- Tribes from Old Northwest to South
- Many young join to block US expansion
- At Tippecanoe (1811), lose to US Army
- Tecumseh enter alliance with British (Canada)
- = another source of US-British tension

III. The Nation in the Orbit of Europe

- Foreign trade/ shipping key to US economy

The First Barbary War

- Fight Tripoli over "freedom of seas"
- Renewal of French-British war (1803)
- Military stalemate cause two to disrupt each other's trade (search/seizure)
- USA = world's largest neutral carrier

Threats to American Sovereignty

- USA also angered by
 - British impressment
 - Chesapeake affair (1807)

III. The Nation in the Orbit of Europe (cont' d.)

The Embargo of 1807

- US not prepared for war
- Avoid war by embargo on all US exports
- Hurt US trade more than belligerents
- Boost domestic manufacturing
 - commerce disrupted
 - merchants shift investments

International Slave Trade

- 1807, Congress vote to end slave trade
- Still treat slaves as property
- Ban result in extensive illegal slave trade

III. The Nation in the Orbit of Europe (cont' d.)

Early Abolitionism and Colonization

- Pre-1830s, few whites support abolition
- American Colonization Society (1816):
 - gradual, voluntary abolition
 - deportation to Africa (Liberia, 1824)

III. The Nation in the Orbit of Europe (cont' d.)

Election of 1808

- Intense competition over nomination
- Democratic-Republicans win with Madison
- Federalists gain in Congress by opposing embargo
- Washington wives help bridge divisions
- Social settings for discussions

Women and Politics

- Dolly Madison
- Both parties appeal to women over embargo

III. The Nation in the Orbit of Europe (cont' d.)

Failed Politics

- Embargo collapse because of opposition
- Non-Intercourse Act (1809)
- Reopen US trade except with belligerents
- USA still hurt by British/French seizures
- Most Americans more angry at British
- England dominate Atlantic with large navy

III. The Nation in the Orbit of Europe (cont' d.)

Mr. Madison's War

- Democratic-Republicans demand war to assert US independence and neutral rights
- "War-Hawks" also want expansion west and maybe north (Canada)
- War-Hawks strong in South and West
- Coastal areas and Federalists oppose war
- Madison reelected in 1812
- Federalists perform better than 1808

IV. War of 1812

- Series of scuffles and skirmishes, Map 9.2
- Neither Army nor Navy prepared for war
- Lack equipment, officers, and enlistees
- Lack of state support (New England, NY) hamper land operations

Invasion of Canada

- Invasion of Canada (1812–13) = disaster
- By 1814, England blockade coast

IV. War of 1812 (cont' d.)

Naval Battles

- USA score win in Great Lakes (1813)

Burning Capitals

- Harrison secure Old Northwest
- Tecumseh ally with England
- Die at Thames (1813)
- British burn US capital (1814) in retaliation for destruction of York (1813)
- British offensive then stall

IV. War of 1812 (cont' d.)

War in the South

- USA also attack Spanish FL (Patriots War)
- Final campaigns in South
- Jackson:
 - defeat Creeks at Horseshoe Bend (1814)
 - get ½ of Creek land in Treaty of Fort Jackson
 - defeat English at New Orleans (1815)
- New Orleans make Jackson national hero
- Even though peace treaty already signed

IV. War of 1812 (cont' d.)

Treaty of Ghent

- Ignore neutral rights, but with European war over, no more actions against US trade

American Sovereignty Reasserted

- Victory strengthen
 - US independence
 - desire to avoid European politics
- 1815 victory in 2nd Barbary War affirm
 - US sovereignty
 - freedom of seas concept

IV. War of 1812 (cont' d.)

Domestic Consequences

- Destroy Federalists; they opposed war
- Hartford Convention (1814–15)
- Talk of secession and government change
- Rising nationalism (New Orleans win) paint Federalists as traitors
- US victory = disaster for Indians
- Lose:
 - potential ally (British)
 - effective leader (Tecumseh)
 - much land

IV. War of 1812 (cont' d.)

Domestic Consequences (cont' d.)

- War accelerate key trends:
 - (1) westward expansion
 - (2) industrial takeoff
 - (3) entrenchment of slavery
- Even Democratic-Republicans decide US government should stimulate economy
- "American System" = promote economic growth to unify nation via trade/ commerce

V. Early Industrialization

Preindustrial Farms

- Practice mixed agriculture
- Raise different crops/livestock for needs
- Barter (goods, labor) with neighbors
- Sell surplus for money to pay off debt
- Seek security more than profit
- Family members = main source of labor

Preindustrial Artisans

- For artisans and farmers,
 - little specialization of labor
 - work not regimented

V. Early Industrialization (cont'd.)

Putting-Out and Early Factories

- Pre-1812, "putting-out" system starts
- Merchants pay farm women/kids piece-work wage to make goods for sale
 - Link with first factories
- First spinning mill (RI, 1790) use system to convert thread into cloth
- Ties farm women/kids to wages and markets

V. Early Industrialization (cont'd.)

Putting-Out and Early Factories

- War of 1812 increases US investment in factories to replace European goods
- Northern industrialization tied to Southern slavery in cotton production
 - Early northern industry linked to slavery:
 - use South's cotton
 - early capital from slave trade
 - South = market (e.g., shoes)

VI. Sectionalism and Nationalism

American System

- re-charter US Bank
- pass protective tariff
- fund roads/canals, but Madison veto (1817)

Early Internal Improvements

- Congress later extend National Road
- Most roads/canals funded by states/private
- 1816 Monroe (last founder as president) win
- Continue Madison's policies
- with Federalist decline, Era of Good Feelings

VI. Sectionalism and Nationalism (cont'd.)

Panic of 1819

- Easy credit = base for economic boom
- Financial panic/downturn (1819-23) devastate many

Missouri Compromise

- Missouri try to enter as slave state (1819)
- Tip Senate balance & northern reach of slavery
- Clay craft compromise (1820): balance of MO with ME and ban slavery in LA Territory north of MO's southern boundary (Map 8.3)
- Compromise = temporary fix to contentious issue of slavery's westward expansion

VI. Sectionalism and Nationalism (cont'd.)

The Era of Good Feelings

- Supreme Court spur economic growth and nationalism in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- Void state tax on US Bank
- Assert supremacy of US government over states; doctrine of implied powers (Hamilton)

Government Promotion of Market Expansion

- Gibbons vs. Ogden* (1824) void state monopoly on steamboat trade
- Dartmouth College vs. Woodward* (1819) prevent state interference with contracts

VI. Sectionalism and Nationalism (cont'd.)

Government Promotion of Market Expansion

- Charles River Bridge* (1837) spur competition by support new corporations
- Governments help by limiting liability
- Post Office circulate information
- Patents encourage inventions
- Tariffs protect US industries

VI. Sectionalism and Nationalism (cont'd.)

Boundary Settlements

- Sec. of State also assertive nationalist
- 1817 Rush-Bagot Treaty disarm Great Lakes
- Convention (1818) settle border with Canada
- Adams-Onis Treaty (1819):
 - US get Florida
 - recognize Mexico's claim to Texas
 - set other US-Spanish borders
- USA already occupy FL with first Seminole War (1817-18) under Jackson

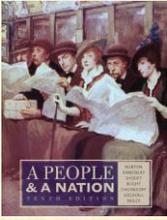
VI. Sectionalism and Nationalism (cont'd.)

Monroe Doctrine

- Much of Spanish empire declare independence (1808-1822)
- US and England fear French intervention
- Adams reject joint statement with British, want to avoid European entanglements
- An independent statement by USA (1823)
- No European colonization or intervention in West Hemisphere
- No American interference in Europe
- Popular in USA and foundation of later US policy
- No force behind it; upheld by British navy

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- African American colonization in Liberia
- Between white man's country and abolitionism
- The challenges of Africa
- The persistence of Liberia
- Nullification:
 - VA/KY Resolves,
 - SC on tariffs
 - *Brown* (1854)
- Legacy: states' rights dissent to US government
- Threats of secession



Chapter 9
The Rise of the South, 1815–1860 (chapter 10 in the 9th edition)

Ch.9: The South, 1815-1860

- Era of growth in land, wealth, and power
- World's most extensive/profitable agrarian economy with links to global cotton trade
- Slavery central to South:
 - wealth based on export crops, land, and slaves
 - shape economy, politics, and society
- Slaves (almost 4 million, 1860) further develop their culture
- Help them survive and resist

I. The "Distinctive" South

- Slave states: MD to MO, and FL to TX
- Regional variety, class divisions in South
- Debate how and why region distinct

South-North Similarity

- size, political ideals, Christianity, nationalism, westward expansion, boom-and-bust cycles
- Both have elite active in market economy

I. The "Distinctive" South (cont' d.)

South-North Dissimilarity

- But nature of wealth different
- North = commerce and industry
- South = land and slaves
- Slavery profitable: in money-crop agriculture, more land and more slaves (for labor) usually = increased wealth
- South rural and agrarian; low population density with rapid expansion of cotton west
- Few factories, cities, modern transport
- South = biracial society of brutal inequality
- Less immigration, larger black population

I. The "Distinctive" South (cont' d.)

A Southern Worldview and the Proslavery Argument

- Southern evangelicals less likely to become social reformers because of slavery
- Planter views influence all southern whites
- Justify slavery as "positive good" using Racism, the Bible, and property rights
- Want to preserve a hierarchical society
- Assume inequality natural for humans
- In South, white wealth rely on black labor

I. The "Distinctive" South (cont' d.)

A Slave Society

- Not a society with slaves
- Slavery and race shape:
 - economy
 - society
 - politics
- Key contrast with North and West
- South reject:
 - northern cities
 - wage labor
 - broadening suffrage

II. Southern Expansion, Indian Resistance and Removal

A Southern Westward Movement

- Many move west of Appalachians
- South's shift to cotton extend plantation slavery to MS valley and beyond (TX)
- Migrant planters become more sectional as cotton = dominate commercial crop
- Oppose any challenge to slavery
- Evict Indians because want land

II. Southern Expansion, Indian Resistance & Removal (cont' d.)

Indian Treaty Making

- Forced migrations to west drastically reduce Indian presence east of MS River
- 100,000 moved (1820–1850); 30,000 die
- Whites take land through
 - armed force
 - imposed treaties

Indian Accommodation

- Some (Choctaws, Creeks) enter market economy
- Result = debt and loss of land
- Indian population decline (many by 50%)

II. Southern Expansion, Indian Resistance & Removal (cont' d.)

Indian Accommodation (cont' d.)

- Some attempt at assimilation via
 - education
 - Christianity
- Process too slow for land-hungry whites
- By treaty, US Government suppose to protect Indians, but usually side with whites

Indian Removal as Federal Policy

- Monroe (1824) call for removal of all Indians to west of Mississippi
- Esp. target southeastern tribes
- Creeks, Cherokees, Seminoles) resist GA demand all Indian land

II. Southern Expansion, Indian Resistance & Removal (cont' d.)

Indian Removal as Federal Policy (cont' d.)

- Congress Passes Indian Removal Act 1830

Cherokees

- 1819-1829 Cherokee Renaissance
- white-style government and alphabet
- Commodity trade economy
- Georgia annuls Cherokee constitution
- Gold discovery drives Georgian land appetite

II. Southern Expansion, Indian Resistance & Removal (cont' d.)

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia

- Cherokees protest via legal system
- Win in *Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia* (1831)
- Jackson refuse to enforce

Traitor of Tears

- Brutal eviction of Indians by US Army (Map 9.2)
- 20,000 Cherokees evicted (1838-39)
- Almost 25% die in route to OK
- Unable to follow traditional ways in west
- Become dependent on US government
- Seminole fight guerrilla war (1835-42) in FL

III. Social Pyramid in the Old South

Yeoman Farmers

- 75% of whites (1860) own no slaves
- Own isolated, self-sufficient farms
- Less involved than northern farmers in commercial agriculture
- Grow food with some cash crops (cotton)
- Many move to frontier (MS and LA)
- Some able to enter elite by acquiring land and slaves

III. Social Pyramid in the Old South (cont' d.)

Yeomen Folk Culture

- Most Scots-Irish and Irish ethnicity
- Religious (revivals)
- Communal gatherings mix work and play
- Value independence

Yeomen's Lifelihoods

- Cash crop price fluctuations = debt & eviction

Landless Whites

- 25-40% of whites landless laborers
- Some able to become yeoman
- VA, NC, SC, GA: 20% of whites poor

III. Social Pyramid in the Old South (cont' d.)

Yeomen's Demands and White Class

Relations

- Reflect class tensions as yeoman resent lack of representation in state legislatures
- After extensive debate, some states:
 - adopt white male suffrage
 - allow popular election of governors
 - reapportion legislative representation
- Planters still dominate southern politics
- 50%-85% of state representatives, 1850s

III. Social Pyramid in the Old South (cont' d.)

Yeomen's Demands and White Class

Relations

- Overt class conflict rare because of slavery
- Ideology that all whites superior to all blacks inflate status of poor whites
- Sense of racial equality among whites
- Social mobility blunt class tension
- Planters and yeoman independent of other
- Suppression of dissent limit overt conflict

III. Social Pyramid in the Old South (cont' d.)

Yeomen's Demands and White Class

Relations

- By 1850s, signs of growing class tension
- Fewer opportunities for yeoman farmers:
 - cotton lands fill up
 - slave prices rise
 - gap between planters and yeoman widens as planter profits increase
- Planters worry about yeoman loyalty as sectional tension increase

III. Social Pyramid in the Old South (cont' d.)

Free Blacks

- 250,000 - either descendents of slaves freed (1780s-90s) or runaways
- Most landless, rural laborers
- A few able to own land and slaves
- Usually wife and kids (law prevent freedom)
- Face numerous restrictive southern laws
- In LA and Gulf, many free blacks = mulattos

Free Black Communities

- Community center on church (esp. AME)

IV. The Planters' World

The Newly Rich

- An elite with wealth, status, and political power
- Live well (few in huge mansions)
- Worry constantly about cotton prices
- 72% of slaveholders own more than 10 slaves
- Most seek more land and slaves
- Claim rule with paternalistic affection
- Reality:
 - brutal work and punishment
 - pursue profit

IV. The Planters' World (cont' d.)

Social Status and Planters' Value

- Slaves = main determinant of wealth
- Provide labor necessary to grow cash crops (esp. cotton) on large scale
- Slave-based wealth = political power
- Wide use of slave labor devalue free labor
- Aristocratic values (lineage, refinement) command respect
- Both planters and yeoman value courage and defending honor
- Planters want deference from poorer whites; at times yeoman resist

IV. The Planters' World (cont' d.)

King Cotton in a Global Economy

- Planters confident their cotton will continue to dominate world (esp. Europe)
- 1840s: US cotton = 75% of world's supply
- 1850: south's exports = 60% of US exports
- South depend on northern banks and traders
- Slaves = most valuable US asset

IV. The Planters' World (cont' d.)

Paternalism

- shape gender relations:
 - father control daughter
 - husband control wife
- Usually live on isolated plantation

Marriage and Family Among Planters

- Approach marriage with anxiety (loss of autonomy, death during pregnancy)
- Usually silent on slavery, master/slave sex
- Number of single women (never marry or widows) increase, but still minority

V. Slave Life and Labor

Slaves' Everyday Conditions

- Poor food, clothing, housing, sanitation
- Result = disease

Slave Work Routines

- Long hours, hard work, harsh discipline
- Work from childhood to old age
- The physical labor behind planter wealth
- Task system (SC, GA) allow some autonomy
- Not as bad as Caribbean in death rate

V. Slave Life and Labor (cont' d.)

Violence and Intimidation Against Slaves

- South not restrict violence by master
- Whippings and worse occur

Slave-Master Relationships

Slaves:

- resent lack of freedom/safety
- claim happiness to avoid punishment
- view master with distrust, anger
- see kindness as tactic to get more from "investment"

VI. Slave Culture and Resistance

- Communal beliefs/practices sustain them

African Cultural Survival

- Most native-born (post-1830)
- Adapt African culture into new African American identity

Slaves' Religion and Music

- Fashion Christianity to support and resist:
 - salvation focus
 - African ideas/practices
 - emotional expression
- Songs express sorrow, rebirth, resistance

VI. Slave Culture and Resistance (cont' d.)

The Black Family in Slavery

- Strained by:
 - separation through sale
 - forced migration
 - rape by masters

The Domestic Slave Trade

- Southern whites frequently slave traders
- Families endure
- Resist separation and interference with family
- Reestablish contact with separated family

VI. Slave Culture and Resistance (cont' d.)

Strategies of Resistance

- Mostly subtle (slow work, break tools)
- Attack even though punishment brutal
- Many escape:
 - few successful
 - make slavery insecure
- Possible revolt in SC (Vesey, 1822)
- Whites respond with executions

VI. Slave Culture and Resistance (cont' d.)

Nat Turner's Insurrection

- Unlike Gabriel (VA, 1800), Turner able to kill 60 whites before capture
- Whites respond with orgy of retaliation
- Kill 200 blacks; many not part of plot
- South stiffen laws on education and religion
- VA consider (1832):
 - ending slavery
 - deporting all African Americans
 - = last southern debate on ending slavery

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- Why Amistad slave revolt (1839) become a national and an international dispute?
 - Northern abolitionists vs. southern slaveholders
 - USA vs. Spain
- Reparations debate as a legacy?
- Role of slave labor in US economy/wealth
- Analogy with Japanese-Americans, etc.



Chapter 10

The Restless North, 1815–1860 (or chapters 11 and 12 [Reform and Politics] in the 9th edition)

Ch. 10: The Restless North, 1815-1860

- Rapid growth and fundamental change:
 - new modes of transport link North together
 - widespread exchange of goods/services
 - early factories
- Population increases
- People search for new opportunities:
 - in west
 - and cities
- Social/economic changes and religious revivalism give rise to reform
- Northern reformers tackle vice, education, slavery, and women's rights

I. Or was the North Distinctive?

- New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Old Northwest
- Post-1815, take new economic path from rural, agrarian one shared with South
 - From society with markets to "market society"
 - Shift activities and aspirations
 - Some move to cities and work for wages
 - Farmers shift crops to meet urban demand
 - Result: growing interdependence in North

II. The Transportation Revolution

Roads

- expensive to build and maintain
- State-wide through chartered stock companies: turnpikes

Steamboats

- Rivers/roads limit commerce and move west
- First steamboat (1807) = major innovation:
 - eastern rivers
 - Great Lakes
 - western rivers (Mississippi)

II. Transportation Revolution (cont.)

Canals

- Erie Canal (1825):
 - link NYC and Atlantic with Great Lakes and frontier
 - make NYC preeminent US port
 - move settlers and manufactured goods west
 - bring Midwest grain/ food east (Map 10.1)

Railroads

- surpass canals in cutting time and cost
 - increase East-West links
 - ties to global trade

II. The Transportation Revolution (cont' d.)

Regional Connections

- Little North-South rail linkage:
 - North invest more than South
 - South also lack consumer base
- Telegraph (1844) increase links

Ambivalence Toward Progress

- Northerners ambivalent on rapid changes

III. Factories and Industrialization

Factory Work

- Early factories change how raw materials (flour, hogs) processed
- Work more impersonal and formal
- Tasks divided into many specialized jobs
- US government contracts spur machine-tool industry (interchangeable parts)
- Result = mass production and lower cost for many consumer goods

Factories and Industrialization (cont' d.)

Textile Mills

- New England textile factories emerge as most modern US industry
- Ready-made cloth via specialized machines
- Lowell mills hire young, single women (16)
- Work a few years (5) till marry
- Most mills hire entire families
- Live in company-owned boarding houses

III. Factories and Industrialization (cont' d.)

Labor Protests

- Profits take priority
- Managers maximize production by:
 - speed-up
 - lengthen hours
 - cut wages
- In response some strike (Lowell, 1834)
- Early female unions weakened by
 - short tenure of workers
 - influx of immigrants

III. Factories and Industrialization (cont' d.)

Labor Unions

- Males organize labor parties and unions
- Gain legal protection to unionize and strike
- Labor divided:
 - craft unions exclude unskilled
 - race
 - gender
 - ethnic (anger at immigrants)
 - religious (Protestant vs. Catholic)

IV. Consumption and Commercialization

The Garment Industry

- Textiles spark ready-made clothing
- First sewing machines (1846) accelerate process
- So does standardization of sizes
- Consumption shifts as people buy, rather than make, clothing

Specialization of Commerce

- Commerce shifts as some businessmen specialize in specific products
- 1 result: expansion of clerical jobs

IV. Consumption and Commercialization (cont' d.)

Commercial Farming

- Still backbone of economy but shift
- Semi-subsistence to market orientation
- Many move to cities or to west
- Others adjust:
 - Northeast shift to vegetables and livestock
 - Northwest specialize in large-scale grain and corn production with mechanization
- Both feed eastern cities (new market)
- Both increasingly use hired labor

IV. Consumption and Commercialization (cont' d.)

Commercial Farming

- Land owners benefit most
- Tenancy increase because land and machines costly

Farm Women's Changing Labor

- Female labor vital to commercial farming

Rural Communities

- Some farmers try to maintain traditions
- Most increasingly tied to money economy

IV. Consumption and Commercialization (cont' d.)

Cycles of Boom and Bust

- Economic growth (1820s and '30s)
- Big contraction (1837-43)
- Direct result of new economy:
 - prosperity stimulate higher production
 - eventually surpasses demand
 - result: price/wage collapse
- Downturn devastates workers and families

V. Families in Flux

The "Ideal" Family

- Families no longer mainly economic units
- Separate work from home
- Middle class creates new domesticity ideal:
 - men's sphere = paid labor, public
 - women's sphere = home, private
 - kids focus on education, not work

Shrinking Families

- Number of children per woman drops (7-8 to 5-6)
- Decline sharpest among native-born and urban

V. Families in Flux (cont' d.)

Women's Paid Labor

- Only rich women attain ideal of child-centered home
- Middle-class women busy pursuing new ideals of home cleanliness
- Number of urban working-class women (work whole lives) increase
- For single middle-class women, teaching = only "respectable" women's job

VI. The Growth of Cities

- **Rapid** urban growth: Northeast and Midwest
- 1820: 13 cities with less than 10,000
- 1860: 93 cities with less than 10,000
- NYC = **largest** city (less than 800,000 in 1860)
- Northern cities ever changing:
 - many short-term residents
 - many immigrants
- Explosive growth with mass transit (NYC)
- Unlike South, many inland cities in North

VI. The Growth of Cities (cont' d.)

Urban Boom

- Widening rich--poor gap throughout USA
- Top 10% own 75% of wealth, 1860

Market-Related Development

- In North, cities display extremes:
 - mansions for few & filthy tenements for majority
- Rapid growth cause problems:
 - Poverty & disease (lack safe water, waste removal)
- Cities provide services (water, sanitation) only to those who can pay

VI. The Growth of Cities (cont' d.)

Extremes of Wealth

- A few rich rise from poverty
- Most inherit wealth
- Then invest in commerce/industry
- Middle class of professionals emerges
- Larger middle class in North than South
- because North center of market economy
- Middle class values stress home/family

VI. The Growth of Cities (cont' d.)

Immigration

- 1830-60: 5 million enter USA
- Most from Europe (esp. Irish, Germans)
- 1860: 15% of whites foreign born
- Leave native countries because of famine, etc.
- States and companies recruit immigrants
- Promise opportunities
- Many leave when opportunities fall short

VI. The Growth of Cities (cont' d.)

Ethnic Tensions

- Because land costly, many stay in cities
- 52% of NYC immigrant, 1855
- Irish = **largest** group of immigrants
- Discrimination from Protestant majority
- Native-born Protestants:
 - view Irish as non-white
 - resent that Irish = Catholic
 - competition for jobs increases tension
- Anti-Irish riots common (1830s-50s)

VI. The Growth of Cities (cont' d.)

People of Color

- Numbers increase: 250,000 (1860)
- Face discrimination
- Forge communities (churches key)
- Small black middle class emerges
- Like Catholic and Jewish immigrants, suffer violence
- 5 riots in Philadelphia

VI. The Growth of Cities (cont' d.)

Urban Culture

- Reflects class, race, ethnic divisions
- Cramped housing separates leisure/home
- Theaters, sports = major businesses
- Minstrel shows:
 - criticize market economy
 - reinforce white racism with stereotypes
- Wealthy form private clubs
- Offended by working-class, youth culture

The Penny Press

- Penny press alters newspapers

VI. The Growth of Cities (cont' d.)

Cities as Symbols of Progress

- Many northerners ambivalent
- Sites of "progress"
- New problems (poverty, crime, disease)
- Middle class blames individual failings
- Claim solution = hard work and virtue
- Free-Labor Ideology:
 - belief in upward mobility
 - friction with South over slavery in west
 - **distinctive** northern concept

VII. Revivals and Reform

- Religion = key motive for reform
- Evangelicals call for personal repentance/conversion to:
 - attain salvation
 - create basis for Second Coming
- Revivals
 - Revivalists stress human perfectibility:
 - all can attain salvation
 - all can improve
 - all have moral obligation to fight evil

VII. Revivals and Reform(cont' d.)

Revivals

- South also embrace evangelicalism
- Break with North over slavery
- North's revivalists stress personal and communal improvement

Moral Reform

- Create many reform groups
- Tackle problems with new market economy
- Steam printing and railroads help publicize
- Women active in revivals and reform
- New public realm for women

VII. Revivals and Reform(cont' d.)

Penitentiaries and Asylums

- Basis = belief in human perfectibility
- Vice:
 - help prostitutes find decent jobs
 - punish male patrons
- Prison reform
- Dix seek reform for mentally ill
 - expose problems
 - lobby for improvement

VII. Revivals and Reform(cont' d.)

Temperance

- See alcohol as sin
- Stress damage to families
- American Society for Promotion of Temperance (1826) seek:
 - individual abstinence
 - state prohibition laws
- Per capita alcohol consumption drops
- Nativist (anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic)
- To immigrants and workers,
 - temperance = middle-class interference

VII. Revivals and Reform(cont' d.)

Public Schools

- Expansion of public education causes debate
- Catholic immigrants:
 - resent Protestant influence on public education
 - set up schools
- Mann (MA) advocate public education to:
 - Americanize immigrants
 - prepare for citizenship and work (end poverty)
 - train women as teachers (moral guardian role)
- Literacy increase

VII. Revivals and Reform(cont' d.)

Engineering And Science

- Use science to solve problems
- Disease result of bad water, not immorality
- NYC's Croton Aqueduct
- Smithsonian Institution (1846):
 - Acquire/disseminate scientific knowledge
- See religion and science as compatible

VIII. Utopian Experiments

- Upset at changes from market economy
 - Rural utopias seek cooperation and reject competition
- ### Mormons
- Most successful utopian group
 - J. Smith start (NY, 1830) after revelations
 - Violent opposition forces move west
 - Opponents upset at political/ economic power and polygamy
 - Great Salt Lake valley (1840s)
 - Church control water, industry, government

VIII. Utopian Experiments (cont' d.)

Shakers

- Shakers (largest experiment, 1820-60):
 - self-sufficient and communal
 - men and women share leadership
- Decline because of
 - celibacy requirement
 - most only stay briefly

VIII. Utopian Experiments (cont' d.)

Oneidans, Owenites, and Fourierists

- Brook Farm: cooperative (MA):
 - intuition and spirituality (transcendentalism)
 - reject materialism
 - praise intellectualism
- American Renaissance
 - Help with distinctively American literature
 - Emerson stress individualism, self-reliance
 - Thoreau's civil disobedience

IX. Abolitionism

Evangelical Abolitionism

- Immediatists
- Motivated by religion (slavery = sin)
- Intense activists:
 - reject compromise
 - change via "moral suasion"
- Found *Liberator* (1831)

IX. Abolitionism (cont' d.)

The American Anti-Slavery Society (1833):

- contrast with Colonization Society
- open on class and race
- women key

African American Abolitionists

- African Americans (Walker, Douglas, Tubman, Truth):
 - demand immediate, uncompensated end
 - stress evils of slavery
 - call for racial equality

IX. Abolitionism (cont' d.)

Opposition to Abolitionism

- Massive white resistance to abolitionists, esp. immediatists, in South and North
- Key: white racism national
- Riots, murders, censorship

Moral Suasion Versus Political Action

- Some immediatists break with Garrison
- Form Liberty Party (1840):
 - need political action, not just "moral suasion"
 - upset by female participation
 - oppose westward expansion of slavery

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- Link of US internal improvements with world?
- Foreign technology, capital, and labor
- Canals and railroads link USA more with world
- The publicity stunt as a legacy?
- P.T. Barnum uses penny press
- Second richest American, pre-Civil War
- Cultural icons that began as promotional gimmicks?

Chapter 11

The Contested West,
1815–1860 (or chapter
13th in the 9th edition)

Ch.13: The West, 1815–1860

- Millions move west (Map 13.1)
- Seek opportunities (land, gold)
- 1860: almost 50% of US population
- Large numbers forced to move (slaves, Indians)
- West = meeting place of different cultures
- governments promote movement/settlement
- TX cause
 - North/South tension over slavery
 - tension with Mexico

I. West in American Imagination

Defining the West

- Physically "West" = west of Appalachians

Frontier Literature

- Frontier lit (Boone, Crockett) form myths:
- West offer economic opportunities/prosperity
- freedom for hard-working whites

Western Art

- Art in US government reports extends image as land of "milk and honey"

Countering the Myths

- Reflect fantasies of e. whites more than reality

II. Expansion and Resistance in the Trans-Appalachian West

- Post-1815, many move to Old Northwest and Old Southwest (Map 11.2):
- war weaken Indians
- new modes of transport help (trip still difficult)
- many keep moving

Deciding Where to Move

- Some return east
- Many move/settle with friends and relatives
- "Ethnic checkerboard"
- Slavery key
- supporters head to Old Southwest
- opponents (often racist) head to "Midwest"

II. Expansion & Resistance in the Trans-Appalachian West (cont.)

Deciding Where to Move

- Midwest pass "black laws" (1850s):
 - exclude all African Americans (slave and free)
- Midwest grow faster than rest of West:
 - cause fears for southerners (Congress)

Indian Removal

- US government force many Indians west of MS River

Black Hawk War (1832)

- crush resistance by Sauks and Fox tribes

II. Expansion & Resistance in the Trans-Appalachian West (cont.)

Selling the Land

- Land speculators, etc. "sell" West
- Settlement follow new transport links to national and international markets

Clearing the Land

- Midwest = site of commercial farming
- Labor-saving devices (reapers, steel plows)
- Families farm
- Single men work lumber/mines
- Frontier cities (Chicago) nurture settlement:
 - vital link between frontier farms and northeast cities

III. The Federal Government and Westward Expansion

The Fur Trade

- Usually, first whites to go west
- Interact with Indians (trade, marriage)
- Fur trade = an international business
- J.J. Astor = richest American, 1830s
- "Rendezvous" = annual meetings of many different people involved
- 1840s: trade decline (over-hunting, fashion)
- Trade increase white knowledge of trails (Map 11.3), introduces diseases that weaken Indians

III. The Federal Government and Westward Expansion (cont' d.)

Transcontinental Exploration

- Key role in exploring/surveying/securing West for white settlement
- Many US government-sponsored explorations to collect info on natural resources and Indians
- Relocate Indians to "Great American Desert" to reserve better areas for whites
- Create (1838):
 - Army Corps of Topographical Engineers
 - earlier use of military in transport projects

III. The Federal Government and Westward Expansion (cont' d.)

A Military Presence

- 1850s: 90% of US military in West
- Big help to white settlers
- Office of Indian Affairs (1824):
 - work with military in removal
 - later oversee reservations

Public Lands

- US government help settlement by:
 - reducing land prices and acreage minimums
 - eventually accepting preemption
- Most settlers use loans to buy land

IV. The Southwestern Borderlands

- Southwest of LA Purchase (Map 11.4):
- controlled by Spain, then Mexico (1821)

Southwestern Slavery

- there for centuries
- focus = capturing women/children
- slaves assimilated via race mixing
- White slave-owners reject race mixing

The New Mexican Frontier

- White Americans see Hispanics as inferior
- Hispanic majority take Pueblo land (NM)

IV. The Southwestern Borderlands (cont' d.)

The Texas Frontier

- Few white Americans settle in NM
- More interested in TX, post-1815
- TX:
 - IV. The Southwestern Borderlands (cont' d.)
 - warfare over resources
 - displaced eastern Indians war with western Indians (Comanches) over land and game
- *Tejanos* = distinct group of TX Hispanics

IV. The Southwestern Borderlands (cont' d.)

The Comanche Empire

- Increasing native competition over resources increase violence and lead to horse-base Comanche Empire
- Cultural conflict between "Anglicized" migrant tribes from the east and Southwestern natives
- Government negotiated peace treaty in 1835, stimulating trade between Comanches and other tribes

IV. The Southwestern Borderlands (cont' d.)

American Empresarios

- First Spain, then Mexico encourage settlement from USA (*empresario*)
- S. Austin paid land to bring in Americans:
 - breaks pledge not to allow slavery
- Cheap land attract white Americans
- Mexico want settlers to assimilate:
 - whites from US South resist
 - soon outnumber *Tejanos*
 - 1826 = first attempt at TX independence

IV. The Southwestern Borderlands (cont' d.)

Texas Politics

- 1830s, Mexico tries to:
 - assert control over TX
 - ban entry of more slaves

The Lone Star Republic

- TX whites resist; break with Mexico (1836)
- New government: legalizes slavery, bans free blacks, uses Rangers to terrorize Indians/open new lands to whites and slavery
- Disease/over-hunting weaken Comanches

IV. The Southwestern Borderlands (cont' d.)

War of a Thousand Deserts

- Escalating Comanche raids into Mexico escalated into warfare between Mexican settlements and Comanches and Kiowa allies
- Ignored by Mexican government, northern states pursue their own strategies, leading to civil war
- Americans saw this warfare as a sign for "manifest destiny" – their racial superiority

Wartime Losses and Profits

- Civilians suffer during US-Mexican War

V. Cultural Frontiers in the Far West

Western Missionaries

- Late 1830s, many migrate to CA and UT
- Areas controlled by Mexico
- Most seek farm land
- Missionaries (Catholic and Protestant) try to convert Indians

Mormons

- 1847, Mormons seek sanctuary in UT:
 - tensions develop with Indians
 - and with non-Mormons
 - fighting between Mormons and US Army (1857-59)

V. Cultural Frontiers in the Far West (cont' d.)

Oregon and California Trails

- 1840-60: ¼ to ½ million make 7-month trip
- Children walk besides wagons
- Dangerous (Donner Party, 1846-47)
- At first, violence with Indians rare
- Indians help with food and info
- But disputes grow, esp. livestock grazing
- Mormon Cow Incident (1854):
 - clash between Lakotas and US Army
 - result = violence for next 20 years

V. Cultural Frontiers in the Far West (cont' d.)

Indian Treaties

- Office of Indian Affairs negotiates treaties to facilitate settler migration
- Offers aid in return for Indians, ending intertribal warfare, not bothering settlers
- Treaties = source of tension as neither side fully lives up to terms

Ecological Consequences of Cultural Cont.

- Other sources of tension:
 - buffalo decline (over-hunting)
 - disease
 - prairie fires

V. Cultural Frontiers in the Far West (cont' d.)

Gold Rush and Mining Settlements

- 1848 find greatly increase CA settlement
- Many young men arrive (Map 11.5)
- Destroy land in search of gold; few find it
- Large numbers stimulate development:
 - agrarian
 - urban (San Francisco)
 - commercial
- Free state (1850), allow Indian slaves
- Big drop in Indian population:
 - 200,000 (1821)
 - 30,000 (1860)

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- CA gold as global event?
- Global movement of news and people
- CA, 1850:
 - 40% foreign born
 - most non-European
- Latinos in USA as legacy of this era?
- In southwest, USA come to Latino settlers, not them coming to USA?
- *Conversos* in Spanish migrants to NM?



Chapter 12

Politics and the Fate of the Union, 1824-1859 or Slavery and America's Future: the Road to War (chapter 14, 9th edition)

Ch. 12: Politics and the Fate of the Union, 1824-1859

- 2nd Party System:
 - greater organization and participation
 - debate government's role in society/economy
 - both want economic expansion
 - try to be silent on slavery
 - Emergency of Northern women's rights
 - Sectional tensions escalate with debate over slavery in new western territories
- Whigs collapse, Republicans unify North Politics becomes increasingly sectional as North and South divide over America's future
- Slavery root cause of war (expand/restrict)

I. Jacksonianism and Party Politics

Expanding Political Participation

- Many states:
 - drop property restrictions
 - let popular vote pick electors
- = increase electorate and participation
- Regional candidates challenge candidate from congressional caucus

Election of 1824

- Democratic-Republicans split
- No one earns majority
- House picks J.Q. Adams
- He uses government to promote growth

I. Jacksonianism and Party Politics (cont' d.)

Election of 1824 (cont' d.)

- Clay's "corrupt bargain" angers Jackson supporters
- Democrats defeat National Republicans with
 - massive organization
 - popular participation
- Democrats = first organized, national party

I. Jacksonianism and Party Politics

Election of 1828

- Wealthy planter/slaveowner
- Campaign on military victories
- Seek return to Jefferson's agrarian republic
- Oppose:
 - US Government activity of Adams
 - centralized economic and political power
 - assumes such policies favor rich
- Willing to use government against Indians

Jacksonianism and Party Politics (cont' d.)

King Andrew

- Strengthens presidency:
 - Kitchen Cabinet for advice
 - veto frequently to control Congress
- Expands spoils system
- Claims he wants majority rule
- Opponents see "King Andrew" as tyrant

II. Federalism at Issue: Nullification & Bank Controversies

- Sectional debates (tariff) ignite crisis
- Relationship: states to US government

Nullification

- Calhoun and Hayne assert:
 - state can void a US law the state sees as unconstitutional
 - nullification protects minority (South) from tyranny of majority (North)
- SC planters fear any precedent for congressional action on slavery

II. Federalism at Issue: Nullification & Bank Controversies (cont' d.)

- Webster argues nullification will:
 - create disorder
 - undermine US strength
- Jackson agrees with Webster

The Force Bill

- When SC nullifies tariff (1832), Jackson:
 - prepares for military intervention
 - offers tariff reduction
- SC retreats
- State/federal debate not resolved

II. Federalism at Issue: Nullification & Bank Controversies (cont' d.)

Second Bank of the United States

- Helps with credit, currency, and state bank regulation, but states resent its influence
- Jackson (1832):
 - vetoes recharter
 - asserts undemocratic BUS helps rich
- Major issue in 1832 campaign:
 - Democrats easily defeat National Republicans (Clay)
- Jackson then dismantles BUS (1833)

II. Federalism at Issue: Nullification & Bank Controversies (cont' d.)

Antimasonry

- 1st party conventions
- Pioneered by Antimasons
- Freemasons = secret fraternity of elite
- Antimasons see group as danger to Republic

Political Violence

- Politics intense:
 - political violence: voter intimidation, fraud
 - personal attacks in 1828 campaign

II. Federalism at Issue: Nullification & Bank Controversies (cont' d.)

Jackson's Second Term and Specie Circular

- Jackson:
 - fear state banks issuing risky loans/notes
 - speculators must use gold/silver to buy land
- Result:
 - credit contraction
 - fewer land sales
 - economic downturn
- Opponents see it as e.g. of "King Andrew"
- Congress oppose
- Not able to change it till 1838

III. The Second Party System

Democrats and Whigs

- Whigs form (1834) to fight "tyranny"
- 2 parties compete nationally at all levels
- Organize; generate high voter participation
- 1840:
 - 2.4 million men vote
 - = 80% of eligible electorate
 - only 360,000 voted in 1824
- Both avoid slavery
- House adopt "gag rule" (1836) to block discussion of abolition petitions

III. The Second Party System (cont' d.)

Democrats and Whigs

- Whigs want activist US government for:
 - growth (new BUS, more paper currency)
 - reform (public education)
- Class/religion/ethnicity affect membership
- Whigs:
 - middle to upper-class
 - evangelical Protestants
 - blend politics and religion
 - fear "excess of democracy"

III. The Second Party System (cont'd.)

Democrats and Whigs

- Separate politics and morality
- Appeal to "Have-nots," including
 - foreign-born
 - Catholics
 - non-evangelical Protestants

III. The Second Party System (cont'd.)

Political Coalitions

- Whigs brought together evangelicals
- Democrats brought together advocates of cheap land, advocates for separation of religion and politics
- Slavery divisive political issues – gag rule of 1836

III. The Second Party System (cont'd.)

Election of 1836

- Van Buren = early professional politician
- Defeats Whigs in 1836

Van Buren and Hard Times

- Then hurt by depression (1837-'43)
- Whigs in 1840 campaign on economy

William H. Harrison and the Election of 1840

- Win with military hero, Harrison
- Dies soon after inaugural
- Tyler alienates fellow Whigs
- Stresses westward expansion

IV. Women's Rights

- Stanton, etc. organize first convention
- Use 1776 Declaration as model for Declaration at Seneca Falls (1848)

Legal Rights

- Equality in society, economy, and politics
- Launch women's rights movement
- Encounter massive male resistance
- Debate over female vote divisive

IV. Women's Rights (cont'd.)

Political Rights

- Women abolitionists examine gender because
 - criticism from abolition opponents
 - and some male abolitionists
- Become more assertive in language
- Revivalism encourage effort to address legal, social, and political limits on women
- Some inheritance/property laws change
- Husbands still own what family members produce/earn

V. The Politics of Territorial Expansion

- Both parties push expansion:
 - Democrats want land
 - Whigs seek commercial opportunities
- President Tyler – A Democrat in Whig clothing

Texas and Manifest Destiny

- Hesitate to admit TX (1830s) because will:
 - increase number of slave states and upset Senate balance
 - Manifest Destiny rationale (1840s):
 - expansion inevitable
 - divinely ordained
 - Whites see Indians and Hispanics as:
 - racially inferior
 - incapable of self-improvement

V. The Politics of Territorial Expansion (cont'd.)

Fifty-four Forty or Fight

- Many northerners settle in OR (1840s)
- Create conflict with England
- Settlers want entire OR Territory (54° 40')
- Tyler want both OR and TX, esp. TX
- Increase debate over slavery in west

Polk and the Election of 1844

- 1844 election:
 - 2 well-organized parties
 - close election
 - high voter participation

V. The Politics of Territorial Expansion (cont'd.)

Polk and the Election of 1844

- Polk (Democrat) win with strident expansionist platform on TX and OR
- Slave owner Polk helped when abolitionist Liberty Party draws votes from Whigs (NY)

Annexation of Texas

- Tyler then uses congressional maneuver to admit TX (1845)
- Create conflict with Mexico

VI. The War with Mexico and Its Consequences

- Polk makes war unavoidable
 - Claim TX border = Rio Grande
 - Want Mexican land (CA) to Pacific
- Oregon
- To avoid two-front war, compromise with British on 49th parallel for OR (Map 12.3)

Mr. Polk's War

- Aggressive with Mexico:
 - send troops into disputed area (Map 12.4)
 - wait for incident
- Deceive Congress on nature of incident

VI. The War with Mexico and Its Consequences (cont' d.)

- 1st US war on foreign territory

Foreign War and the Popular Imagination

- Manifest Destiny = war's theory and practice
- Many public celebrations and volunteers
- 1st war reported with immediacy

USA:

- quickly capture NM and CA
- take Mexico City despite heavy resistance

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848):

- expand US border southwest
- CA, NM, and large TX

VI. The War with Mexico and Its Consequences (cont' d.)

"Slave Power Conspiracy"

- Polk extend US to Pacific
- War causes sectional discord
- Abolitionists claim oligarchic plot to extend slavery and suppress dissent

Wilmot Proviso (1846)

- ban slavery from new lands
- upset South
- Southerners assert 5th Amendment protect slavery in all territories

VI. The War with Mexico and Its Consequences (cont' d.)

Wilmot Proviso

- South's "state sovereignty" challenge earlier restrictions on slavery in territories
- Wilmot not an abolitionist
- A racist: want ban on slavery's expansion to preserve new lands for free white men
- Reflect majority of northern whites:
 - mix antislavery and racism
 - not abolitionists, but fear of Slave Power will ally them with abolitionists

VI. The War with Mexico and Its Consequences (cont' d.)

Popular Sovereignty & the Election of 1848

- Democratic nominee devise idea:
 - settlers decide slavery in territories
- Whig nominee (Taylor) agree Congress not decide slavery in new lands
- New Free-Soil Party emerge (Table 14.1):
 - oppose any expansion of slavery
 - "Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men,"
- Taylor wins, but voting reflects growing sectional divisions over slavery in West

VII. 1850: Compromise or Armistice?

Compromise of 1850

- CA want to enter as free state
- Tip Senate to free states
- South demand right to expand slavery into at least part of CA
- Clay and Douglas craft series of measures
- No majority for whole package because of sectional divisions
- Pass them as separate bills

VII. 1850: Compromise or Armistice? (cont' d.)

Compromise of 1850 (cont' d.)

- 1--CA enter as free state
- 2--Establish TX boundary (Map 14.3)
- 3--Popular sovereignty (slavery) in NM/UT
- 4--Strengthen national fugitive slave law
- 5--Abolish slave trade in DC
- Compromise not resolve sectional differences on popular sovereignty
 - when exactly can a territory ban slavery

VII. 1850: Compromise or Armistice? (cont' d.)

Fugitive Slave Act

- Masters use southern court papers to capture fugitives anywhere
- Abolitionists upset because accused denied jury trial and other rights
- 1850-54: abolitionists and free blacks in North violently resist slave catchers
- Some (F. Douglas) begin to assert violence against slavery = legitimate

VII. 1850: Compromise or Armistice? (cont' d.)

The Underground Railroad

- Southerners alarmed by Railroad:
 - put pressure on slavery
 - show slaves want freedom

VII. 1850: Compromise or Armistice? (cont' d.)

Election of 1852 and the Collapse of Compromise

- Whigs decline (split by sectional tension)
- Pierce (Democrat) win
- Vigorous enforcement of Fugitive Slave Act infuriate many northerners
- More accept existence of Slave Power with influence over US government
- Some northern states pass laws to impede Fugitive Slave Act
- Upset southerners

VIII. Slavery Expansion and Collapse of the Party System

The Kansas Nebraska Act

- Seeking railroad for IL, Douglas craft bill to organize territories
- Enflame sectional tensions (Map 14.3):
 - disagree on popular sovereignty
 - destroy MO Compromise (1820)
- North upset; fear Slave Power even more
- In North, sectional tensions cause:
 - Whig collapse
 - Democratic decline

VIII. Slavery Expansion and Collapse of the Party System (cont' d.)

Birth of the Republican Party

- In reaction to KS-NE Act, new party form:
 - antislavery Whigs and Democrats
 - Free-Soilers (Table 14.1)
 - other reformers
- Claim Act:
 - dangerous expansion of slavery
 - threaten rights and liberty in territories
- Adament on banning slavery in territories
- Grow rapidly
- A sectional (not national) party

VIII. Slavery Expansion and Collapse of the Party System (cont' d.)

- Republican growth demonstrate centrality of slavery to origins of Civil War
- Add other issues to broaden support

Know Nothings

- Absorb Know-Nothing/American Party:
 - anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic
- Court those who want economic expansion:
 - homesteads (West)
 - internal improvements
 - tariffs

VIII. Slavery Expansion and Collapse of the Party System (cont' d.)

Party Realignment & the Republicans'

Appeal

- "Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men" use:
 - early republicanism
 - North's self-image (prosperity)

Republican Ideology

- Progress:
 - require free labor and opportunity
 - slavery destroy these
- Sectional definitions of liberty:
 - North: chance to attain success
 - South: right to take property anywhere

VIII. Slavery Expansion and Collapse of the Party System (cont' d.)

Southern Democrats

- Become majority party of South
- Politicians (often slave-owners) appeal to yeoman majority with fears of racial change
- Argue white equality require slavery
- States' rights to preserve social order
- Democrats and Republicans both:
 - sharpen sectional identity
 - use racism to get white support

VIII. Slavery Expansion and Collapse of the Party System (cont' d.)

Bleeding Kansas

- Antislavery groups and proslavery groups both send supporters to KS
- Violence erupt over:
 - slavery
 - rival governments

- Tensions escalate as Brooks (SC) beat Sumner (MA) unconscious in Senate

Election of 1856

- Democrat Buchanan win with South's support
- Republicans dominate North

IX. Slavery and the Nation's Future

Dred Scott Case

- Live with master in free state and free territory
- Southerners on Court (5 of 9) seek definitive ruling on slavery in territories
- Majority opinion by Taney (MD planter):
 - Scott not free
 - Congress cannot ban slavery in territories
 - void 1820 Compromise
 - blacks can never be US citizens
- Infuriate North; more fear Slave Power

IX. Slavery and the Nation's Future (cont' d.)

Abraham Lincoln and the Slave Power

- Stress West for free whites
- Worry Court will void state slavery bans
- Not call for immediate end to all slavery
- Oppose any expansion
- Put slavery on path to "ultimate extinction"
- Fear conspiracy to make slavery national
- Repudiate Scott
- Scott dismay/enrage northern blacks

IX. Slavery and the Nation's Future (cont' d.)

The Lecompton Constitution and Disharmony among Democrats

- After Scott, southerners:
 - adamant slavery in West constitutional
 - angry when KS reject slavery (Lecompton Constitution)
- S. Douglas infuriate southern Democrats by sticking with popular sovereignty
- More planters consider secession to protect slavery
- Economic crisis (1857) heighten tensions

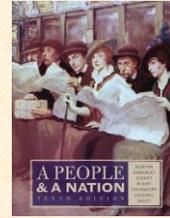
IX. Slavery and the Nation's Future (cont' d.)

John Brown's Raid on Harpers' Ferry

- Brown advocate violence (including slave rebellion) to end sin of slavery
- Attempt fail
- Southerners upset by:
 - abolitionist funding
 - northern praise for Brown as martyr
 - fear North support slave uprisings
- Republicans:
 - condemn Brown's violence
 - also call slavery a crime

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- How international antislavery movement change in 1830s and 1840s?
- Role of African-American abolitionists?
 - revive international abolitionism
 - some success in South America
 - link to other reforms
- Coalition Politics as legacy?
- Parallels between party constituencies today and then
- potential for reform in coalition politics
- dangers/ benefits of third party challengers?



Chapter 13

Transforming Fire:
The Civil War,
1860–1865 (or chapter
15 in the 9th edition)

Ch.13: Transforming Fire: The Civil War, 1861–1865

- Bloodiest war in US history
- Major political, economic, social change:
 - both regions centralize government
 - North's economy prospers
 - South's devastated (most fighting in South)
 - class tensions worsen, esp. in South
 - force Americans to confront slavery
 - weaken Indians in Far West

I. Election of 1860 and Secession Crisis

- Democrats split:
 - northern nominee = S. Douglas
 - southern nominee = Beckinridge
- Constitutional Union Party in Upper South
- Republicans:
 - oppose slavery's extension
 - leave slavery alone in South
- Voting sectional (Table 14.3)
- Lincoln win with North's electoral votes
- Minority (40%) of popular vote

I. Election of 1860 and Secession Crisis (cont' d.)

Secession and the Confederate States of America

- Some southerners reject election results
- Secession to preserve slavery/ white rule
- because of platform, Lincoln reject Crittenden plan to divide West into slave/ free
- December, 1860: SC secede
- Start secession process
- 6 Deep South states join

I. Election of 1860 and Secession Crisis (cont' d.)

Secession and the Confederate States of America (cont' d.)

- Public support for secession limited
- Many yeoman reject secession (Figure 13.1)
- Planters win due to overrepresentation
- Class tensions begin to emerge in South
- States with fewer slaves (VA, NC, TN, AR) reject disunion until war start (Map 13.1)
- Feb. 1861: Confederate States form

I. Election of 1860 and Secession Crisis (cont' d.)

Fort Sumter and Outbreak of War

- Lincoln careful:
 - control only US forts in Confederacy
- Davis:
 - adamant on controlling forts
 - bombard Sumter (SC)
 - force US withdrawal

Causation

- Slavery = root cause of war:
 - North and South have fundamentally different attitudes on it
 - slavery dispute in West polarizes opinion

II. America Goes to War, 1861–1862

First Battle of Bull Run

- Few expect long war
- Both:
 - start war with celebrations
 - scramble to mobilize troops/resources
- South win 1st battle
- McClellan assemble 250,000 men to take Richmond (Map 13.2)
- North start naval blockade
- North's advantages (Figure 13.1):
 - manpower
 - industry

II. America Goes to War, 1861-1862 (cont' d.)

Grand Strategy

- South's "offensive defense:"
 - does not conquer North
 - inflicts defeats to make North quit
- North's strategy eventually = conquest
- At start, neither recognizes importance of western rivers in South
- North wins beachheads:
 - NC/SC/GA coasts

II. America Goes to War, 1861-1862 (cont' d.)

Union Naval Campaign

- Win in SC raise issue of slavery:
 - planters flee
 - 1000s of slaves welcome US troops
 - US government hesitant to free them
 - define them as "contraband"

II. America Goes to War, 1861-1862 (cont' d.)

• War in the Far West

- take New Orleans
- gain control in AR
- stop South's invasion of NM

Grant's Tennessee Campaign

- Grant seize TN rivers (interior access)
- Shiloh
 - 24,000 total casualties
 - more than all 3 earlier US wars combined
 - convince Grant, South's defeat = conquest

II. America Goes to War, 1861-1862 (cont' d.)

McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign

- Lee's flank assaults and attack on DC foil McClellan's move on Richmond
- Confederate Offensive in Maryland and Kentucky
 - Antietam (5000 dead):
 - McClellan stop South's probe into MD
 - fail to destroy Lee's army
 - Lincoln remove McClellan
- Confederacy abandon offensive after defeat at Perryville, KY
- Fredericksburg -- Union suffers almost 11,000 dead/ wounded

III. War Transforms the South

The Confederacy and Centralization

- War forces South to centralize government
- 1st draft law in USA (1862)
- Davis = powerful chief executive:
 - suspends habeas corpus
 - imposes martial law
 - pushes states to make farmers grow food
- Army still lacks food and supplies:
 - impress slaves; confiscate supplies
- Huge bureaucracy controls economy:
 - limit profits; oversee railroads

III. War Transforms the South (cont' d.)

Confederate Nationalism

- Create symbols/ideals to forge new nation
- Claim Confederacy
 - = true legacy of Revolution
 - barrier to centralized power
- Slavery = positive with "faithful slave" image
- Concepts survive in Lost Cause

III. War Transforms the South (cont' d.)

Southern Cities and Industry

- Rapid urban and industrial growth:
 - Richmond grow 250%
 - new rail lines and armament factories
- Changing Roles of Women
 - White women assume new roles:
 - planter women oversee farms
 - yeoman wives do husband's jobs and "women's work"
 - A few become clerks, teachers, or nurses
 - Gain confidence from new roles

III. War Transforms the South (cont' d.)

Human Suffering, Hoarding, and Inflation

- Many whites, esp. yeoman, fall into poverty
- Blockage cause shortages
- Hoarding by rich makes it worse
- Inflation = 7000%
- Inequities of the Confederate Draft
 - Class tension grow:
 - poor notes wealthy suffer less
 - rich avoid draft (hire substitutes or 20-slave exemption)

IV. Wartime Northern Economy and Society

Northern Business, Industry, and Agriculture

- At first, disruptions:
 - loss of southern trade
 - labor shortage
- Huge USG contracts spur rapid growth
- Factories and farms complement each other
- Both increase mechanization
- Farmers suffer less than in South
- Factory workers face:
 - inflation (76%)
 - management efforts to crush unions

IV. Wartime Northern Economy and Society (cont' d.)

The Quartermaster and Military – Government Mobilization

- US government active in economy
- Quartermaster Dept = largest employer
- Pro-business (give railroads loans and land)
- Company profits soar
- Some sell faulty goods

Northern Workers' Militancy

- Inflation outpaced workers' pay increases
- Unionization efforts increased – prompting hostile employer reactions

IV. Wartime Northern Economy and Society (cont' d.)

Economic Nationalism and Government-Business Partnership

- Pro-settler (Homestead Act, 1862)
- Pro-public ed. (Morrill Act, 1862)
- USG create national banking system

IV. Wartime Northern Economy and Society (cont' d.)

The Union Cause

- Popular support is strong (1861–62)
- See preserving Union as securing representative government
- Churches support war as God's cause
- Home front mixed idealism and self-sacrifice with ostentation and self-interest

IV. Wartime Northern Economy and Society (cont' d.)

Northern women on Home Front and Battlefield

- New roles for women:
 - nurses
 - Sanitary Commission
 - writers
- Still male opposition

Walt Whitman's War

- Whitman's poetry express:
 - suffering of war
 - heroism of common soldier

V. The Advent of Emancipation

- Like Davis, Lincoln initially avoid slavery:
 - feared antagonizing 4 loyal slave states
 - hoped to coax South back into Union
 - feared splitting Republican coalition
 - feared North will reject war to end slavery

Lincoln and Emancipation

- Separate personal views from public role
- 1862: suggested gradual emancipation by states with compensation and colonization

V. The Advent of Emancipation (cont' d.)

Lincoln and Emancipation

- Blacks strongly support war:
 - volunteer despite Lincoln's initial rejection
- Blacks (Douglas) criticize Lincoln

Confiscation Acts

- Radical Republicans in Congress press Lincoln with Confiscation Acts (1861–62)
- Lincoln respond:
 - primary goal = save Union
 - will shape actions on slavery
- Lincoln also slowly shape white opinion

V. The Advent of Emancipation (cont' d.)

Emancipation Proclamation

- After Antietam, Lincoln warn Confederacy:
 - rejoin by January 1863 or
 - Union will free slaves in rebellious states
- Proclamation did not:
 - apply to areas Union control (January 1863)
 - clarify status of former slaves
- Began process of Union:
 - freeing slaves
 - accepting black troops

V. The Advent of Emancipation (cont' d.)

African American Recruits

- 1,000s escape slavery during war
- 186,000 blacks serve in US military
- Lincoln (1864–65) support ban on slavery (13th Amendment)

Who Freed the Slaves?

- Emancipation = confluence of 2 forces:
 - Lincoln's actions to win war
 - self-emancipation by 1,000s of slaves
- Freedom both given and taken in a total war

V. The Advent of Emancipation (cont' d.)

A Confederate Plan of Emancipation

- As South decline, Davis propose freeing 40,000 slaves (total slaves = 4.2 million)
- Proposal (1864):
 - government buys slaves to serve in army
 - freedom after war and period of serfdom
- Plan horrifies slave owners
- War end before implementation
- Contrast with US military:
 - 134,000 ex-slaves + 52,000 free blacks

VI. The Soldiers' War

Ordinary Soldiers and Ideology

- Alter lives
- Part of large, disciplined organizations
- Form bonds by enduring miseries:
 - battle
 - disease
 - poor quality supplies

Hospitals and Camp Life

- Union:
 - 110,100 battle deaths
 - 224,000 deaths from disease/accidents

The Rifled Musket: rifles and bullets make war deadly

VI. The Soldiers' War (cont' d.)

The Black Soldier's Fight for Manhood

- Most white Union troops racist
- Serving with blacks change views of some
- African American soldiers serve to:
 - end slavery
 - demonstrate equality
- Demonstrate valor despite discrimination:
 - at first, paid less than whites

VII. The Tide of Battle Turns

Battle of Chancellorsville

- South win at Chancellorsville (VA)

Siege of Vicksburg

- Union start siege of Vicksburg
- On MS River, Vicksburg's fall will:
 - cut South in ½
 - open paths for invasion

Battle of Gettysburg

- Lee propose invasion of North
- Hope will force capitulation, but Vicksburg fall
- lose at Gettysburg with 28,000 casualties

VIII. Disunity, South, North, and West

- Both sides face popular anger (last 2 years)

Union Occupation Zones

Garrisoned towns, Confederate Frontier, and "no man's land"

Disintegration of Confederate Unity

- Especially South
- Planters oppose:
 - taxes
 - centralized power
- Their key motive = keeping land and slaves

VIII. Disunity, South, North, and West (cont' d.)

Disintegration of Confederate Unity

- Often refuse to grow food instead of cotton
- Non-slaveholding southerners suffer hunger
- Many food riots (1863)

Desertions from the Confederate Army

- Many yeomen resist taxes, draft, impressment of supplies
- (Late 1863) desertion = 1/3 of Army

VIII. Disunity, South, North, and West (cont' d.)

Antiwar Sentiment, South and North

- Yeomen refuse to fight "a rich man's war" while their families starve
- After 1863 defeats, peace movement start North similar as South, but not as severe
- More people and better economy
- Unlike aristocratic Davis, Lincoln contain dissent by appealing to ordinary citizens

VIII. Disunity, South, North, and West (cont' d.)

Peace Democrats

- Peace Democrats call Lincoln a dictator because
 - suspend habeas corpus
 - arrest 1,000s on suspicion of disloyalty
 - silence dissent
- Republicans call them traitor "copperheads"

VIII. Disunity, South, North, and West (cont' d.)

New York City Draft Riots

- Many occur; biggest in NYC (1863):
 - poor and recent immigrants upset with draft
 - focus anger on black strikebreakers and rich
 - last 3 days; kill 74

War Against Indians in the Far West

- USA brutal to Indians (1864):
 - massacre Cheyenne at Sand Creek
 - force Navajo Long Walk

VIII. Disunity, South, North, and West (cont' d.)

Election of 1864

- Lincoln fear defeat in 1864:
 - Democrats appeal to war-weariness and racism
 - Union wins reelect Lincoln
 - reelection further demoralizes South

IX. 1864-1865: The Final Test of Wills

Northern Diplomatic Strategy

- Keep England and France from recognizing and/or aiding Confederacy

Battlefield Stalemate & Union Strategy for Victory

- Sherman: exhausting South key to victory
- Grant approve invasion deep into South
- Destroy armies, rails, resources

Fall of Atlanta & Sherman's March to the Sea

- Take Atlanta, Savannah, then SC
- Crush morale via devastation

IX. 1864-1865: The Final Test of Wills (cont' d.)

Virginia's Bloody Soil

- Despite huge losses to take Richmond, Grant able to replenish

Surrender at Appomattox

- By surrender at Appomattox (April 9), Union forces more than **twice** size of Lee's army
- Booth assassinate Lincoln (April 14)

Financial Tally

- Estimated war costs more than \$20 billion
- USG deeply involved in economy

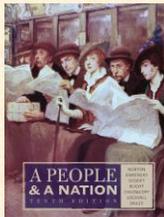
IX. 1864-1865: The Final Test of Wills (cont' d.)

Death Toll and Its Impact

- Total military casualties more than 1 million
- Population = 31 million
- How to account/ count civilian casualties, and the deaths of those who tried to attain their own freedom
- Scale of death in contrast to conventional notions of "good death"

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- British interest in US Civil War?
- Debate war, slavery, and reform at home
- Role of Jackson, former slave of Davis?
- Legacy of Lincoln 2nd Inaugural Address?
- How was Christianity referenced?
- Role of slavery?
- How did Lincoln end address?



Chapter 14

Reconstruction:
An Unfinished
Revolution,
1865-1877 (or chapter
16 in the 9th edition)

Ch.14: Reconstruction, 1865-1877

- Dramatic social/ political/ legal changes
- President/Congress debate process and nature
- New amendments
- Full potential blocked by:
 - return of Democratic control to South
 - KKK
 - failure to redistribute land
 - northern indifference

I. Wartime Reconstruction

Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan

- Debate reunion during war
- Fearing guerrilla war, Lincoln favor:
 - lenient, swift process
 - pardons for most
 - rejoin once 10% swear loyalty

Congress and the Wade-Davis Bill

- Radical Republicans (Congress) want:
 - longer, harsher process to transform South
 - secession make South "unorganized territories"
 - deny vote/citizenship to leaders
- Lincoln pocket-veto 1864 Wade-Davis Bill

I. Wartime Reconstruction (cont' d.)

Thirteenth Amendment

- Many (including women) petition
- Lincoln and Congress cooperate on 13th:
 - abolish slavery

Freedmen's Bureau

- Agree on Bureau:
 - help/protect ex-slaves
 - First USG aid to individuals
 - help some whites

Ruins and Enmity

Tremendous southern enmity

II. The Meanings of Freedom

The Feel of Freedom

- Ex-slaves celebrate:
 - Decoration Day
- Cautious because of white hostility/power

Black's Search for Independence

- Most work for former masters, but:
 - relocate homes
 - try to control labor

Reunion of African American Families

- Tremendous efforts to reunite families
- some all-black settlements

II. The Meanings of Freedom (cont' d.)

Freedpeople's Desire for Land

- For ex-slaves, land = independence
- Most whites reject redistribution
- Johnson return land to planters
- government sell some land (SC and GA):
 - lots too big for ex-slaves to afford

Black Embrace of Education

- Ex-slaves devote time and money to education
- Bureau and northerners help:
 - start schools and colleges

II. The Meanings of Freedom (cont' d.)

Growth of Black Churches

- Secret churches go public
- Center of black communities
- Most either Methodist or Baptist:
 - independent branches (A.M.E.)

Rise of the Sharecropping System

- Lack of land plus white refusal to rent:
 - push freed people to sharecropping
 - ex-slave provide labor
 - at harvest, split crop with land owner

II. The Meanings of Freedom (cont' d.)

Rise of the Sharecropping System (cont' d.)

- Ex-slaves then try to repay loans
- Debt:
- ex-slave's share not enough to repay loans
- cotton prices decline (late 1800s)
- Whites also become sharecroppers when land is lost through debt
- 1877: $\frac{1}{3}$ of South's farms worked by sharecroppers

III. Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee

- Champions yeoman farmers
- Refuses to follow TN into secession
- Lincoln picks him for VP (1864)

Johnson's Racial Views

- Reject secession, but adamant on:
 - limited government
 - states' rights
 - white supremacy
- Control Reconstruction at first:
 - Congress in recess

III. Johnson's Reconstruction Plan (cont' d.)

Johnson's Pardon Policy

- Initially bar planters from voting/politics
- But planters control state conventions
- Johnson accepts
- Pardon planters and restore land:
 - support for 1866 elections
 - block more radical change

Presidential Reconstruction

- Declare Reconstruction over (Dec.)
- North upset by planter control and defiance:
 - slow to repudiate secession

III. Johnson's Reconstruction Plan (cont' d.)

Black Codes

- Anger grows when southern governments revise slave laws:
 - many restrictions on ex-slaves
- To North, South unrepentant
- Congress:
 - refuses to recognize southern governments
 - challenges Johnson's leniency

IV. The Congressional Reconstruction Plan

The Radicals

- Despite divisions, Congress asserts authority to shape Reconstruction
- Northern Democrats back Johnson
- Conservative Republicans favor action:
 - but not extensive activism of Radicals
- Radicals (a minority) want to:
 - help ex-slaves (vote/land)
 - democratize South
- Moderate Republicans in between

IV. The Congressional Reconstruction Plan (cont' d.)

Congress versus Johnson

- Moderates and conservatives ally with Radicals because:
 - Johnson refuses to compromise
 - anti-black violence (Memphis, New Orleans)
- Override veto to:
 - continue Bureau
 - pass first civil rights act
- Draft new amendment:
 - compromise between different Republicans

IV. The Congressional Reconstruction Plan (cont' d.)

Fourteenth Amendment

- Citizenship
- "Due process of law"
- "Equal protection of laws"
- Void Confederate debt
- Bar leaders from state/national office
- Encourage (not require) vote for black men:
 - for full representation in House, must let black men vote
 - ignore women

IV. The Congressional Reconstruction Plan (cont' d.)

The South's and Johnson's Defiance

- Tour North to argue against 14th
- Northerners reject him:
 - re-elect moderates and radicals
 - = mandate to continue activity

Reconstruction Acts, 1867-1868

- Act replace "Johnson governments"
- Under military supervision (Map 14.1):
 - black men can vote for new state governments
 - Confederate leaders not allowed to vote
 - South must accept 14th

IV. The Congressional Reconstruction Plan (cont' d.)

Failure of Land Distribution

- To Radicals, land for ex-slaves vital and just
- North reject taking planter land:
 - limit ex-slave independence

Constitutional Crisis

- Congress pass laws to limit Johnson's interference:
 - restrict power over army
 - Tenure of Office Act

IV. The Congressional Reconstruction Plan (cont' d.)

Impeachment of President Johnson

- Besides vetoes, Johnson removes military officers who support Congress
- For first time, tries to remove president for "high crimes"/abuses of power
- Most vote to remove
- Miss 2/3 majority by 1 vote

Election of 1868

- Grant (Rep.) win
- Democrats' campaign racist

IV. The Congressional Reconstruction Plan (cont' d.)

Election of 1868

- Vacillate:
 - some efforts to stop white violence
 - with demobilization, few troops in South
 - "military rule" = myth

Fifteenth Amendment

- Radicals push 15th to protect black male suffrage
- But not guarantee right to vote
- North wants ability to deny vote:
 - to women, Chinese, etc.

V. Politics and Reconstruction in the South

White Resistance

- Whites, esp. planters, resist:
 - refuse to let slaves go
 - block blacks from getting land
 - violence

Black Voters and the Southern Republican Party

- Black communities celebrate suffrage
- Help create Republican party in South
- South's Republicans combine:
 - northerners who move south
 - native whites
 - freedmen

V. Politics and Reconstruction in the South (cont' d.)

Triumph of Republican Governments

- Constitutions (1868-70) more democratic with reforms (public ed)
- Rep., incl. some blacks, win state office
- Lenient to ex-Confederates:
 - realize whites = majority
 - planters own best land
 - don't disfranchise planters or take their land

V. Politics and Reconstruction in the South (cont' d.)

Industrialization and Mill Towns

- Promote industry with loans, tax exemptions
- Little help for impoverished farmers

Republicans and Racial Equality

- Public schools est.:
 - white Republicans reject integration
 - debate among black Republicans

Myth of "Negro Rule"

- Blacks domination = myth:
 - 400 participate
 - don't hold office in proportion to % of populace

V. Politics and Reconstruction in the South (cont' d.)

Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

- Southerners criticize migrants from North
- Ignore: most migrants want to help South
- Discredit southern white Republicans
- Most = yeoman farmers pursuing class interests, not racial equality

Tax Policy & Corruption as Political Wedges

- Both parties engage in corruption
- Democrats tar Republicans with it

V. Politics and Reconstruction in the South (cont' d.)

Ku Klux Klan

- Rapid spread of terrorist organization
- Deathblow to Reconstruction in South:
 - attack Rep. leaders (white and black)
 - harassment, beatings, rape, arson, murder
- Planters organize KKK units:
 - regain power with return of Democratic control
- Biggest mistake of Republicans in DC and South = no land redistribution

VI. Retreat from Reconstruction

Political Implications of Klan Terrorism

- North loses interest (1870s)
- More interest in suppressing rebellion than helping blacks
- Democrats:
 - “redeem” southern governments by KKK violence
 - grow stronger in North
- Congress pass KKK laws; not enforced
- Northerners reject:
 - US government protect civil rights

VI. Retreat from Reconstruction (cont’ d.)

Industrial Expansion and Reconstruction in the North

- Rapid industrialization, immigration, etc.
- Panic of 1873 start 5 years of contraction
- Class tensions (debtor vs. creditor)

VI. Retreat from Reconstruction (cont’ d.)

Liberal Republican Revolt

- Oppose continued action in South
- Bolt party by nominate Greeley
- Grant wins, but:
 - Reconstruction declines

General Amnesty

- Amnesty Act, 1872:
 - pardon most ex-confederates
- Corruption scandals weaken Republicans
- Democrats take House (1874)

VI. Retreat from Reconstruction (cont’ d.)

The West, Race, and Reconstruction

- In West, whites use violence/discriminate against non-whites:
 - Indians, Hispanics, Chinese
- Nationally, greater focus on race

Foreign Expansion

- Debate territorial expansion:
 - 1867: Alaska, Midway Islands

VI. Retreat from Reconstruction (cont’ .d.)

Judicial Retreat from Reconstruction

- Inactive after *Dred Scott* and during war
- Reasserts itself, post-1865
- *Slaughter-House* (1873) deny that 14th makes USG protector of civil rights:
 - narrow 14th by stress state power
- *Bradwell* (1873) rejects claim that 14th ban gender discrimination
- Later upholds restrictions on suffrage

VI. Retreat from Reconstruction (cont’ d.)

Disputed Election of 1876 and Compromise of 1877

- Tilden (Dem) win popular vote
- Need 1 more electoral vote
- 19 votes in dispute because of fraud
- Voting by party, commission give 19 votes to Hayes (Rep)
- Democrats accept if get:
 - federal aid
 - troop removal
- African Americans anxious about future

Summary: Discuss Links to the World and Legacy

- “Back to Africa” Movement?
- American Colonization Society?
- Motives for black interest in Liberia?
- While few go to Africa, 25,000 move to KS
- “Lost Cause” as legacy?
- How ex-Confederates and UDC shape historical memory:
 - downplay slavery
 - emphasize states’ rights