

# First Colonies

Friday, August 25, 2006

1:17 PM

## First English Attempts

- **Sir Humphrey Gilbert**
  - o 1578 Newfoundland – failed
  - o Precedent: colonists would have all of the rights of Englishmen
- **Sir Walter Raleigh**
  - o 1587 Roanoke Island off the coast of present day North Carolina – failed

## English in Virginia

- **The Virginia Company of London**
  - o Joint-stock company
  - o 3 ships with 104 men
  - o **Jamestown** – 1607 – malarial swamp
    - "Deathtrap Colony"
    - To find gold
- **Why Leave England?**
  - o Primogenitor
  - o Enclosure
- Majority of settlers died of starvation, various diseases, hostile action by Indians. Losses replaced continuously by new settlers
- **John Smith**
  - o Mercenary hired to look over Jamestown
  - o "*He who works not eats not*"
  - o Blown up
- **John Rolfe**
  - o Official husband of Pocahontas
  - o Growing **tobacco** – major cash crop
  - o Stole tobacco seeds from the Spanish
  - o Jamestown had a start of an economy
- Changes to attract more settlers
  - Representative assembly - **House of Burgees**
- **Indentures servitude**
  - Owner pays for their passage
  - Work for 3-7
  - At the end some land or some money "freedom dues"
  - Forbidden to marry
  - Only 1 in 10 outlived their indentured contracts
  - Most were cheated

- **Headright System**
  - For each person owner brings over he gets 50 acres
  
- **River Settlement Pattern**
  - Large plantations (100+ acres)
  - Widely spread apart (5+ miles)

# Religious Exile from England

Monday, August 28, 2006

7:05 AM

## - English Calvinists

- First moved to Holland
- Left England because of religious persecution
- *Doctrine of the Elect*
  - God predetermined who goes to heaven and hell
  - "visible saints"
- Separatists or Pilgrims (Plymouth 1620)
  - Pilgrims
  - Separated from the Church of England
  - *Mayflower Compact*
    - Agreement to start a democratic government
    - Representative government
  - **William Bradford**
    - Leader of the pilgrims
  - Eventually absorbed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony

## - Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Puritans (Massachusetts Bay 1630)
  - Wanted to reform the Church of England
  - *Congregationalists*
    - Each town had its own congregation; "local" religion
    - Fired ministers
  - Brought all supplies with them, planning to stay
  - *Theocracy*,,
- **John Winthrop**
  - Leader / president of trading co.
  - Knew that King would not let them leave for religious reasons
  - Created a trading company (Massachusetts Bay Trading Colony)
    - Got a *charter* and took it with them
- Representative government
  - Pure democracy - every member of congregation could vote
  - General Court
- About 20,000 Puritans came over later
- *Puritan Work Ethic*
  - Hard work and save resources
- Relations with Indians
  - "Heathens," given opportunity to convert
  - Killed many in the name of God
- Economy
  - NO STAPLE CROP
  - Subsistence farming
  - Shipbuilding, lumber, fishing, trade

## - Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire

- **Roger Williams**
  - Puritan minister in Massachusetts Bay, banished
  - Theocracy doesn't work
    - Politics corrupts, because religious leaders shouldn't be corrupt
    - **Separation of church and state!**
  - Providence 1636 = Rhode Island
    - Grant *religious freedom to anyone*
    - Even allowed Jews
  - Bought his land from the Indians
    - Indians did not have sense of ownership
  - Did not believe Indians were "heathens"
  
- **Anne Hutchinson**
  - Portsmouth 1638
  - "God spoke to her"
  - No such thing as pre-destiny
  - Rudimentary start of another colony
  - Killed by Indians
  
- **Thomas Hooker**
  - Hartford, Connecticut 1636
  - Puritans not strict enough
  - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
    - First written constitution in America
    - 1639
  
- **John Davenport**
  - New Haven 1637
  - 1662 Merged into Connecticut
  
- **New Hampshire**
  - 1677
  - Overflow of all other colonies
  
- **Proprietary Colony of Maryland**
  - 1632
  - **George Calvert** = 1st **Lord Baltimore**
  - Refuge for English Catholics
  - Act of Religious Toleration
    - Any Christian religion
    - Self-defense for Catholics
  - Cicelies = 2nd Lord Baltimore (son of George)
  - Indentured servants, slavery, tobacco, cash crops
    - Identical to Virginia

## - Restoration Colonies

- Because the Stewarts were restored to power
- All were proprietary
  
- **Carolinas**
  - Many proprietary

- Eventually split into North and South
- *North*
  - Overflow from Virginia
  - Indentured servants, etc
- *South*
  - Cash crops = *rice* and *indigo*
  - Food for the slaves on the sugar plantations in the Caribbean
  - Immediately had slavery
- **Middle Colonies**
  - Bread basket colonies
    - *Wheat*
  - Diversified but Protestant
  - Started out as New Amsterdam
    - Established by the Dutch
    - *Patroonships*
      - ◆ Large farms
    - **Peter Stuyvesant**
      - ◆ Tyrannical ruler
  - New York
    - King gave to his brother
    - Dutch colonists hated Stuyvesant so much they surrendered to the British
  - New Jersey
- **Pennsylvania**
  - Founded by **William Penn**
    - Paid Indians for the land
  - *Quaker* sanctuary
    - Pacifists
    - No one is higher or better in status
  - Better relationship with Indians
  - Philadelphia
- **Delaware**
  - Belonged to Pennsylvania, but split off
  - Same representative assembly
- **Georgia**
  - **James Oglethorpe**
  - Cleared out some of the debtor's prisons
  - Defensive position
    - Between Florida and other British colonies
    - Buffer
  - Prison-like conditions
  - Last colony founded

# The Colonial World

Thursday, August 31, 2006

7:57 AM

## - Life in the Colonies

- 17th century New England grew from immigration and natural increase
- Typical New England family had more children than the typical English or Chesapeake family, and more of those children survived
- A New Englander could expect to live 15 to 20 years longer than his counterpart in England and 25-30 years longer than in the Chesapeake
- Highly patriarchal families
- Ability to read so could read the Bible
  - Education, 1st college = Harvard
- Climate and soil were unsuited to Large-scale farming
- Small farming, home industry, fishing, trade,
- LARGE ship building industry
  - Big, tall trees
  - King's trees = marked by a royal representative
- Boston = major international port

## - Life in the Chesapeake

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

## - Mercantilism

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

## - Religiously

- Every colony started to do their own thing

- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Puritans
- Maryland - Lord Baltimore - Catholics

### - **Bacon's Rebellion**

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

### - **Industrial Revolution in Britain**

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

### - **French and Indian War**

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

### - **The Enlightenment**

- Colonies starting to be less British and more American
- Salutary Neglect

# The American Revolution

Friday, September 08, 2006

11:33 AM

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- **Events**

- **French and Indian War**

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

- **SMUGGLING**

- **End of salutary neglect**

- For long time, GB didn't pay attention
- Now they want to tax
- Wealthy colonists outraged

- **1763**

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

- **Sugar Act**

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

- **Currency Act**

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

- **Quartering Act**

- 1764
- Any vacant public building can be used to quarter troops

- **Stamp Act**
  - First *direct* tax 1765
  - Direct = tells exactly how much
  - All paper was taxed
  - The upper middle class affected (ones doing the smuggling)
  
- **Stamp Act Congress**
  - Boston
  - Everyone is working toward a common cause
  - **Sons of Liberty**
    - Terrorized the tax collectors
  - Best weapon against Britain
    - Boycott
  - SIG:
    - Showed that representatives of states could work together for a common cause, much like desired by Benjamin Franklin
  
- **George III**
  - British ruler during Am. Revolution
  - Fired Grenville
  - New PM
    - Repealed Stamp Act
  
- **Declaratory Act 1766**
  - British Parliament reserved right to do whatever they want with colonies
  - Tax whenever
  
- **Townsend Acts**
  - Taxes on items imported into the colonies
  - Put indirect import tax
    - BUT colonies knew about this
  - Paid customs officials from the fines they levied
  - Suspended NY legislature
    - Because NY refused to quarter British troops
    - Violated "rights of englishmen" to representation
  - **John Dickson** from *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*
    - Can't have Townsend Acts because we don't have representation (very mild)
    - If British can take the legislature in NY, they can do it anywhere
  
- **Massachusetts Circular Letter**
  - Samuel Adams
  - Rid by a circuit rider
  - Reiterated everything John Dickinson say (mild)
  - Sent petitions to Parliament to repeal the Townsend Acts
  - British response
    - Told them to recant the letter
    - Said they would take away legislative assembly
    - 4 Regiments of Hessian troops sent into Boston to intimidate
  
- **Tools for enforcing Navigation Acts / Townsend Acts**
  - *Writs of Assistance*

- Universal warrant
  - **(Vice) Admiralty Courts**
    - No rules of evidence
    - Guilty until proven innocent
- **Boson Massacre**
  - 5 to 8 American killed
  - Samuel Adams used this for propoganda
- **Tea Act**
  - BEI company, joint-stock company
    - Bankrupt
    - Much of stock owned by members of parliament
      - Wanted to raise sales
      - Passed act
  - Originally, not bought
    - Tax on tea
      - Don't want taxes, boycotted
    - Smuggling
      - Other tea cheaper
  - Britain wanted to save BEI co.
    - Lowered tax on tea, to make tea more affordable
    - Still kept a tax on it
  - Tea in Boston Harbor
    - Bunch of colonists in Boston; disguised as Native Americans
    - Destroyed all tea
  - Americans upset with people of Boston
    - Not just British
    - But Britain reacted strong enough that Americans turned from disgust into neutral
- **Intolerable Acts**
  - Four Acts- aka "Coercive Acts"
  - Punishment for Boston Tea Party
    - ***Boston Port Act***
      - Closed harbor until damage paid for
      - Never paid
    - ***Mass. Government Act***
      - Parliament suspended Mass. Government
    - ***Administration of Justice Act***
      - Any royal official accused of crime, went back to Great Britain to stand trial
    - ***Strengthened Quartering Act***
      - British troops quartered in private housing
  - Fifth Act
    - Passed by parliament, not part of Coercive Acts, not to punish colonists, but colonies saw as part of Intolerable Acts
    - ***Quebec Act***
      - Extended Canadian province to Ohio River
- Committees of Correspondence
  - Networking
  - Colonies would complain to each other, of the nasty things that GB was doing



## - Causes

### - **Economic:**

- Mercantilism - colonists were only allowed to manufacture ships, and all trade went to GB
  - GB: colonies only existed to enrich the mother country
  - Colonies doing exactly what they were supposed to be
- Plantation owners wanted to move westward
  - COL: squatter's rights, won the land in the war
  - GB: Indians and the Proclamation of 1763
- Consumers resented import taxes
  - COL: Stamp Act affected the middle-upper class
  - GB: pay for the army
- British POV:
  - Mercantilism assigned colonies the role of producers of raw materials
  - Mercantilism encouraged shipbuilding; *naval stores* (wood and sap)
  - Permitted to trade freely with GB and West Indies
  - All tobacco smoked in GB was from the colonies
  - Colonies were being protected by the biggest army and finest navy in the world

### - **Political:**

- Colonial POV:
  - Self-government was a right of Englishmen
  - "Taxation without representation is tyranny" - James Otis
  - Wanted taxation only from colonial representative governments
  - Denial of trial by jury (Admiralty Courts)
  - Writs of Assistance
- British POV:
  - High property requirements in GB less than 5% of all the adult male population could vote
  - Parliament had the right to legislate for all parts of the empire; virtual representation (Declaratory Act)
  - Taxes levied in the colonies were used for colonial defense and government
  - Colonial defiance of authority made such strict laws necessary

### - **General Misunderstandings:**

- Separated by 3000 miles of ocean and slow ships
- British origin, but environment had changed them into Americans (not British subjects)
- Neither one could see big picture
- Many colonists came from countries that didn't like Britain

- **War for Independence**

○ ***First Continental Congress***

- 12 Colonies representative (upset with Bostonians)
- Trying to resolve Intolerable Acts
  - Petitioned Parliament to repeal the acts
  - Enforced the boycott
- 2 things that were never done before
  - By May 1775, if British did not do anything to help them, they would meet again
  - Make a preparation in case GB wants to use force (call up militia) army

○ **King George III**

- Trying to reestablish a strong monarchy in GB
- Called up General Gage and told to arrest ringleaders, and if not, create a situation where they could show off force
- Declared colonies in a state of rebellion to

○ **1775**

- General Gage goes after a weapon warehouse in Concord
- Paul Revere warned that British are coming
- 70 colonist minutemen 4am in Lexington Green; British come and kill 8 of them
- British come to Concord and nothing left, so they go back
- British asked for a relief column

○ ***Second Continental Congress***

- Boston area minutemen turned into army
- Picked G. Washington (from the South) to be leader of troops
- Tries to make peace with peace George
  - "Olive Branch Petition"

○ **Bunker Hill**

- British wanted to do a frontal attack to impress the colonists
- More British troops died than in other battle during Am. Revolution

○ **Saratoga**

- First victory
- French jump into the war openly (loans, arms, NAVY)

○ **Yorktown**

- Last battle
- British General Cornwallace trapped himself on the peninsula

○ **Treaty of Paris of 1783**

- France tried to cheat colonies
- Ben Franklin represented
- USA was recognized as a nation by all European powers
- GB kept Canada; gave up Florida to Spain
- USA extended to Mississippi River

- Debts from before the war had to be paid
- Federal government confiscated loyalist lands but recommended states to give it back
  - Loyalists gave up land and went to Canada

- **Articles of Confederation**
- **Constitution**
  - Needed to legalize their independence
  - By 1777, 10 new state constitutions were drafted (except RI, Connecticut)
  - Massachusetts create the constitution in the state convention, not the state legislature
    - Power in the people
  - Most state constitutions had a Bill of Rights
- **Articles of Confederation**
  - Created a very weak national government
  - Protection of state sovereignty
  - Ratification problems - small landless states fear being dominated
  - **Unicameral congress**
    - Equal representation of states; small state dominance and large state embitterment
  - No executive branch
    - No enforcement
  - Amend the articles = unanimous votes
  - Pass legislation = 2/3 majority 9-4
  - Sectionalism stifles legislation
  - Government controlled army
    - Told states how much to send
  - Settled minor disputes between states
  - Couldn't levy taxes
  - **Couldn't regulate commerce!**
  - Bigger states agreed to put western boundaries
    - Otherwise small ones wouldn't ratify
  - No national courts
    - Trade disputes between states unsettled
  - Bankrupt + Inflation
    - Loans from France and Netherlands
  - Only thing did well:
    - To allow for new territory to come in to USA
    - **Daniel Boon** - one of the first frontiersmen
    - **Land Ordinances** 1784, 1785, 1787
      - Described the processes of how the public land would go into private hands
      - More than 4 states but less than 7
      - Distribution of land in townships six miles square, each composed of thirty-six one-square mile (640 acre) - one of which would be set aside for the support of public education
      - **Northwest Ordinance of 1787** described the process of how territories would become states, every new state should have the same rights as original states (parallel to rights of Englishmen); slavery forbidden
- **Newburgh Conspiracy**
  - Officers of revolutionary army wanted to overthrow government
    - Haven't been paid; often got paid out of generals' pockets

- George Washington stepped in
  - Talked to the officers and convinced them not to proceed
- G. Wash single handedly prevented the conflict
- Sign of problems
- **British still here**
  - Because they wanted their debts to be paid back
  - Paid Indians for scalps of Americans
  - Caused problems
  - **Dumping**
    - Sending cheap manufactured goods to USA to demote growth of local manufacturing within the states
- **Becoming a State**
  - The Articles would appoint a governor and 3 judges
  - 5,000 free adult male landowners a *territorial legislature* could be created
  - 60,000 could write a state constitution
  - If AoC recognized constitution, then state would be admitted into the union
- **Racism**
  - Driven by color, not culture
  - If you are a slave, you are not a first class citizen
  - Coming mostly from the south
  - Fugitives living in Northern states
  - Government set up as an affluent white government
  - **De Facto Segregation**
    - It happens because people looked for similarities
    - Blacks settled with blacks
- **Jay-Gardoqui Negotiations**
  - 1784
  - Needed trade with Spain in the Caribbean and in Spain
  - John Jay is from the East; represents the new manufacturing interests
    - Negotiated a treaty that USA could trade with Spanish territories, but Spain gets control of Mississippi River
    - Bad for "westerners"
  - Westerners / Southerners feel misrepresented
  - Treaty fell apart
  - SIG: AoC are very weak
- **Shay's Rebellion**
  - 1786
  - Massachusetts has the biggest debt after war
    - Tax the *farmers* (have most land, least money)
    - Take the land away
  - Shays started rebellion among the farmers
    - Closed down local courts
  - Mass. asks AoC to help
    - But AoC doesn't have an army
  - Mass. had to hire private army, because AoC doesn't have power to put down a rebellion
  - SIG: there is a problem with AoC

- **Northwest Ordinance**
  - Prohibited slavery North of the Ohio River

# US Constitution

Friday, September 22, 2006

10:25 AM

- **State Constitutions**
  - o Massachusetts set example: special *convention* rather than legislative
    - Constitution superior to legislature
  - o Most Northern states gradually abolished slavery
  - o FIRST MENTION OF ABOLITION
  - o Bills of rights
  
- **Mt. Vernon**
  - o 1785
  - o George Washington and a couple of state reps.
  - o Called for a later convention in Annapolis
  
- **Annapolis Convention**
  - o 1786
  - o More representatives but not everyone
  - o Called for another one in Philadelphia
  
- **Philadelphia**
  - o 1787
  - o Goal: to modify the AoC; COMMERCE
  - o 55 people show up; Everyone except for RI represented
    - Attorneys, merchants, plantation owners (upper class professionals)
    - **Vested interest** in the country - in order for them to make money, the country has to thrive
  - o George Washington elected president of Constitutional Convention
    - Smart move - because whatever G.Wash supported was boosted by his popularity
  - o Delegates then voted that the convention should be kept secret
    - To avoid the distorting and confusing influence of the press
  - o Delegates had four general goals
    1. Prevent tyranny of the majority
    2. Prevent tyranny of the minority
    3. Have sufficient powers to create conditions for both short and long-term economic development
    4. Formulate and conduct a more effective foreign policy
  - o Protect vested interests
  - o Different groups = different interests
    - Bankers vs. Debtors (strictly specie vs. cheap money prone to inflation)
    - North vs. South (commercial vs. rural) (freedom vs. slavery)
    - Economic competition between the states (states were taxing each other)
    - Conflict over western landownership
    - Large states vs. Small states (Virginia Plan by population vs. New Jersey Plan equal)
    - Strong central government vs. Supporters of individual and states' rights
    - Democratic vs. Aristocratic
    - Slave states wanted to count slaves for population
  - o Compromises
    - **The Great Compromise**
      - Went over the big speed bump first

- **Virginia Plan** - Executive department, Bicameral Legislature (both legislative bodies by population)
- **NJ Plan** - equal representation; unicameral legislature; executive
- Compromise: 2 Houses = house of reps (pop), senate (elected by state legislatures)
- **3/5th Compromise**
  - 3 slaves count as 5 people
  - Slave importation will stop in 1808 (20 years)
- **Presidential Compromise**
  - Impeachment = trial process; doesn't imply guilt; only punishment is to kick out of office
  - Electoral college (made up of vested interest) = elect the president
  - Strong president (power of veto, foreign policy)
- **Commercial Compromise**
  - Congress would regulate foreign and interstate commerce
  - Tariffs = taxes on imports = OK
  - No taxes on exports

#### - **Federalists**

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

#### - **Antifederalists**

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

#### - **Federalist Papers**

- John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison
- Helped ratification

#### - **Census Act of 1790**

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

# Developing Nation

Wednesday, September 27, 2006

9:52 AM

- **March 1789 = First Congress**
  - o Capital = *New York City*
  
- **Key Concepts:**
  - o Hamilton's economic plan promoted manufacturing and enlarged the role of government
  - o The BUS and the tariff were opposed in rural areas and In southern areas
  - o There were both differences and similarities between the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian movements
  - o The election of Jefferson is referred to as the "Revolution of 1800"
  - o The Marshall Court defined the role and powers of the judicial branch
  - o Relations with Britain and France were strained under Adams and Jefferson
  
- 1790 Census
  
- Federalist Era
  
- **New Executive**
  - o George Washington got unanimous vote
  - o Knew that he had to set the precedent for being a president
  - o Established executive departments
    - (treasury, war, attorney general, postmaster general)
  - o Thomas Jefferson = secretary of state
  - o Alexander Hamilton = treasury
  - o No provision in the Constitution for departments
    - 2/3 Senates vote to approve presidential appointment
  
- **Bill of Rights**
  - o Passed
  
- **Federal Court System**
  - o Judiciary Act of 1789
    - Set up a federal court system
    - Supreme Court (6 justices)
    - Duty to rule on the constitutionality of laws (the interpreter)
    - System of district courts (of original jurisdiction)
      - Next appeals (appellate) courts
  
- **Hamilton's Financial Program**
  - o Funding at par
  - o Report on Public Credit
  - o **Assumption** state debts by federal government
    - Virginia angry, because they already paid off own debt
    - South finally agreed, but moved capitol of US to the South
  - o Bonds
    - Investments
    - Government broke, no credibility because it can't pay back
    - Wealthy federalists bought bonds for fraction of the cost from the poor
    - Hamilton decides to pay back original bonds from Revolutionary War (**funding at**

*par*)

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

### - **Opposition**

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

### - **Political Parties**

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

### - **Foreign Affairs**

- Britain and France are fighting
- G.Wash passed a **Neutrality Act**
- **Citizen Genet**
  - Representing French gov. after French Revolution
  - Supposed to check in with State Department
  - Trying to rally support for France
  - Britain angry, because found out about Citizen Genet, but Americans didn't know

- about him
    - Eventually staid in the US until he died, shut up, because his Gov. was overthrown
  - Great Britain starts *impressment*
    - Stopped commercial ships, take sailors and force them to join British navy
    - Justification is that they were British citizens had to serve
  - *John Jay*
    - Trying to negotiate with GB
      - To end impressment
      - To get British forts in the Northwest out of America
      - To give some type of land to the royalists/loyalists
    - *Jay's Treaty*
      - Britain agreed to pull out of the forts
    - *French angry* because US was negotiating with GB
      - *France starts impressing*
  - End of George's 2nd term
    - Asked to run, but declined
    - Offered to be king, declined
  - Spain requested a treaty (*Pinckney Treaty*)
    - Out of nowhere
    - Opened up Mississippi River to America
    - Allowed use of New Orleans
    - *Right of Deposit*
      - If there isn't a ship to take goods, then Americans are allowed to store products in New Orleans
    - Reason
      - To be friendly with US and prevent westward expansion and possible war
- **Washington's Farewell**
- Don't get into European politics
  - In a newspaper article from NY
- **1st Election without G.Wash - 1796**
- Candidates
    - John Adams (Federalist) = became president
    - Pinckney
    - Thomas Jefferson (DR) = vice president
    - Aaron Burr
- 
- **John Adam's Administration (1797 - 1801)**
- Troubles with France
    - Talleyrand - French foreign minister
  - *XYZ Affair*
    - Talleyrand requests a bribe of \$250,000 to talk to US
    - American response: *"we will spend millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"*
  - **Quasi-War**
    - Undeclared
    - 1798 - 1799
    - French vs. American ships
    - Ended when Napoleon came to power
  - *Congressional Elections 1798*

- More Europeans have been coming over
    - Therefore DR is growing
  - **John Adams**
    - Thinks if the DR gets in power = country is gone
  - ***Alien and Sedition Acts***
    - Sedition
      - Tried to control unfavorable comments about either President or Congress (gov.)
      - Purpose: control free speech
    - Alien
      - Lengthened time it took foreigners to become citizens, so they couldn't be DR's
      - Took longer for immigrants to participate in government
- **Kentucky and Virginia Resolves**
  - Thomas Jefferson and Madison
  - Argument: power is in hands of states
    - Federal gov. was created by states
  - Who created the Constitution?
    - states or people?
  - ***Nullification***
    - If federal law is unfavorable towards state, state can declare it void
  - Passed only in Kentucky and Virginia
- **Revolution of 1800**
  - Elections
    - TJ and Aaron Burr - D-Republican
    - John Adams and Charles Pinckney - Federalists
    - First dispute: tie
      - Burr and Jefferson
      - Went to House of Reps
    - Alexander Hamilton convinced House to vote for TJ
      - Later lost duel to Burr
  - No war
  - Revolution = because switch in parties (Fed --> DR), but orderly change
- **John Adams = Packing the Judiciary**
  - Last act in office
  - ***Judiciary Act 1801***
  - Signed "mid-night judges"
    - New judges would interpret in Federalist's favor
- **Jefferson Era**
  - *"Beacon light of the Enlightenment"*
  - Protect individual liberties
  - Prized citizen = small agrarian = self-sufficient; independent farmers
  - First in New Federal City = DC
    - First full time president
  - Jefferson
    - Not fancy, dressed casually
  - Alien and Sedition Acts expired
    - Pardoned everyone who was imprisoned under ASA

- **Naturalization Acts of 1802**
  - Brought back to status quo before ASA
  - 5 years to become eligible for citizenship
- **Debt**
  - Hamilton = for it, if you owe money to other country, it treats you better
  - **Jefferson = against it**, source of corruption, government could do things w/o having money for it
  - Jefferson reduced debt
    - Cut size of standing army in half
    - Stopped the expansion of the navy
    - **Sale of public land increased**
- **Got rid of all internal taxes**
  - Including Whiskey Tax
  - Kept tax on imports (tariff)
- Tried to eliminate the mid-night judges
- Secretary of State = 2nd most powerful
  - James Madison
- **Marbury vs. Madison**
  - Part of Judiciary Act of 1801
  - John Marshall
    - Chief Justice
    - Biggest federalist
    - Took away state power in all of his cases
  - Set the precedent for interpreting the law
    - **Judicial Review**
  - Established legitimacy of judiciary
- **12th amendment**
  - President and VP will be from same party
- Slave importation legally ended in 1808
- **Louisiana Purchase**
  - 830,000 acres
  - 1803
  - Napoleon took it, so that he could feed slaves in Santo Domingo
    - Slave rebellion wins
    - Napoleon abandons Santo Domingo, thus doesn't need Louisiana
  - If France still possesses Louisiana, America has to ask Britain for protection (Navy)
  - TJ sent a delegation to Paris to buy New Orleans
    - US offers \$10 million for New Orleans
    - Napoleon declines, asks \$15 million for all of Louisiana
    - Napoleon sets a time deadline
  - TJ not allowed to buy land, but used implied powers clause (opposed it previously)
    - Permitted to make treaties, therefore can make a treaty to buy land
    - Had to use the BUS
- **Lewis and Clark**
  - Commissioned 6 months before Louisiana Purchase
- **Essex Junto**
  - 1804
  - Merchants are getting involved in manufacturing, far from farmers
  - New England planning to separate
- **Burr Conspiracy**

- Burr runs for governor of NY
  - New England states planning to separate from the rest of USA
    - Burr would be president for life
  - Hamilton opposes Burr
    - Burr loses election
    - Burr kills Hamilton in duel
  - Burr flees to Mexico, offered leadership in Mexico
    - Caught, tried for treason
  - International Involvement
    - **Barbary Wars**
      - Jefferson does not want to pay tribute to pirates
      - Sends naval fleet to Mediterranean
      - Marines gain strength
      - Over commerce
    - **Napoleonic Wars**
      - Battle of Trafalgar - British defeated French
      - Britain became good trading partners with US
      - Napoleon - "Continental System" blockaded ships
      - Britain - "Orders in Council" any ships going to France had to go through Britain
        - ◆ Blockade
      - Nowhere for US to trade
      - Impressment continues
    - **Embargo of 1807**
      - Prohibit American ships from leaving port for foreign ports
      - Led to big depression
        - ◆ Least popular Act of Jefferson's term
      - Partial benefit: stimulated manufacturing
    - **The Chesapeake-Leopard Affair** (1807)
      - British ship Leopard came into Chesapeake Bay
      - "visual" impressment - people saw it happen
      - Leads up to War of 1812
- Elections
  - Madison elected

## - **Madison**

- **Non-Intercourse Act**
  - No commerce between France and GB
  - OK to trade with other countries
  - Expired after 2 years
- **Macon's Bill #2**
  - 1810
  - US would trade with either France or Britain if they would repeal their trade restrictions
  - France agreed first, but ignored

## - **War of 1812**

- Background:
  - Indian tribes of the Northwest and Mississippi Valley resentful of government's policy of pressured removal to the West. British encouraged border raids against American settlement

- Miami Indians = Ohio region
- **Tecumseh** = Shawnee chief
  - His brother = the Prophet (claimed to be born-again)
  - Created a confederation of tribes to fight white man
  - Earthquake during their meeting, Indians thought was a supernatural sign
  - Defeated at **Battle of Tippecanoe** by **William Henry Harrison**
- Southern frontiersmen coveted Spanish Florida which included parts of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Blamed Britain for supporting the Spanish and the Indians
- Wanted Canada and FL
- **War Hawks**
  - Henry Clay from Kentucky
  - John C. Calhoun from South Carolina
  - Upset with British
    - ◆ Impressment = national humiliation
  - Highly nationalistic
- Against it:
  - New England
  - Merchants
  - Federalists

# War of 1812 -> Jacksonian

Friday, October 13, 2006

11:29 AM

## War of 1812

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

## Hartford Convention

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

## Effects of the War

- US Economy was devastated
- Large areas of the nation's capitol destroyed
- American nationalism intensified
- Nation won foreign respect for its military capabilities

- Need better transportation
- Destroyed Indian resistance - led to expansion in the South and West - BUT NOT CANADA
- Federalists discredited
- Jackson and William Henry Harrison gain oval office through military fame
- MOST IMPORTANT
  - Developed domestic manufacturing (commerce and industry)
- **First protective tariff of 1816**
  - Purpose: protect American industry
  - Northeast in favor
  - Opposed small farmers of South and West
  - Not a revenue tariff (makes money for gov.)

### Oregon Country

- Joint occupation
- Renewable every 10 years
- Russia, Britain, US
- Beavers

### Rush-Bagot Treaty

### Convention of 1818

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

### Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819

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

### American System

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

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

### **Panic of 1819**

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

### **Compromise of 1820**

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

### **Tallmadge Amendment**

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

### **Monroe Doctrine**

- 1823
- America's Self-Defense Doctrine
- Europe cannot colonize anymore in Western Hemisphere
- **John Quincy Adams** = negotiator for it

- US establishes the policy
  - British will back it up
- Standard of US foreign policy
  - Teddy Roosevelt will be 1st one to use it
- US / GB started trade with Latin America
  - Both had a lot to lose if Spain took colonies back
- Principle of *isolationism*
  - Goes with G.Wash's affairs
- US guaranteed not to interfere with Europe
- Doctrine = never passed in Congress
- If warning no headed?
  - US would call Britain

### Strengthening of the Judicial

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

### Andy Jackson

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

- Two-party system returned in 1832 election
  - Whig Party (hate Andy Jackson)
  - Dem-Reps -> Natl Reps (1828) - Whigs -> Republicans
  - Dem-Reps -> Democrats (1828)

### Election of 1824

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

### John Quincy Adams

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

### Key Issues of 1828

- Rachel Jackson
  - Wife, "adulteress"
  - Opponents used her to dirty name of Andrew Jackson
  - Passed away
    - Affected Jackson
- **Mudslinging**
- **Jackson won Election of 1828 by landslide**
- Election of Westerner as President of United States

Democratic Republicans became two factions

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

### Jackson Coalition

- Planter Elite- south
  - Common man
- People on Frontier
- State Politicians--> spoils system

- Immigrants in other cities

### **Faith in Common Man**

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

### **King Mob**

- Name of Jackson's supporters

### **Peggy Eaton Affair**

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

### **Social Structure in Washington D.C.**

- Capitol
- Most rigid social structure
- Leader of high society: Second Lady
  - From South Carolina
- South has own social structure
  - Women in south nothing to do but be in society

### **Tariff of Abominations**

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

### **Nullification Issue**

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

- Based on *concurrent majority*
  - Supports nullification
- Nullification = if a large enough majority agrees about a law being wrong, it should be nullified
- **Jackson**
  - Likes states rights, and common people
  - *"Our Federal Union - it must be preserved"*
    - No nullification
- **Calhoun**
  - The state created Constitution -> power lies with state
  - *"The Union, next to our liberty, most dear"*
    - State

### The Tariff Conflict

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

### Jackson's ANTI Native-American Policy

- Indian removal
- Indian Removal Act of 1830
- 5 civilized tribes
  - Cherokee most civilized
    - Printed written language
    - Mandatory public education
    - Newspapers
    - Road systems (turnpikes)
    - Attorneys (practiced in American courts)
    - American dress
- **Cherokee Nation v. GA**
  - 1831

- "domestic dependent nation"
  - Legitimate organization (almost like corporation) had rights in court
- **Worcester v. GA**
  - 1832
  - John Marshall said they could not be forcibly moved
  - Jackson
    - "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it"
- **Trail of Tears**
  - 1838 - 1839
  - Journey to Reservation
  - Smallpox blankets

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

- 2nd BUS
- BUS
  - Rattle snake
  - Operated by Nicholas Biddle
    - Powerful in politics
    - Does not like Jackson
  - Very well operated
- Election of 1832
  - Jackson
    - Did not like BUS
    - Money
      - ◆ Foreign
      - ◆ From New England
      - ◆ NOT from South
  - Whig party
    - Main thing = hate Andy Jackson
    - Diverse
    - Biddle (used to be Federalist) - now member of Whig
    - Leaders
      - ◆ *Clay, Calhoun, Webster*
  - Anti-masons
    - 1st Third Party
    - National Convention to nominate
  - Jackson will be elected unless there is an issue
    - BUS
      - ◆ CCW think that even common man wants the BUS
    - Charter would expire 1836
    - Clay Calhoun Webster decide to renew it 4 years earlier
    - Catch 22
      - ◆ If he signs -> hypocritical
      - ◆ If he vetoes -> going against popular views
  - Kitchen Cabinet
    - Group of Advisors
    - Mostly newspaper editors
    - Told Jackson what would go on with common man
    - Knew that people did not like BUS

- Jackson vetoes re-charter
- Jackson vetoed 3 legislations
  - More than all vetoes combined before him
  - 1830: **Maysville Road**
    - ◆ Part of National Road = only federally funded improvement
    - ◆ Project in KY
      - ◇ state of his political rival = Henry Clay
    - ◆ Jackson said internal improvements should be left to the states
- Opposition of BUS
  - Soft money
    - State bankers felt It restrained their banks from issuing bank notes freely
    - Supported rapid economic growth and speculation
  - Hard money
    - Felt that coin
- The "Monster" is Destroyed
  - Jackson encouraged Treasurer not to deposit money into BUS
  - **"Pet Banks"**
    - Jackson made
    - State banks
    - Strong financial institutions
  - Fired 2 Secretary of the Treasury
    - Because they wouldn't take \$\$\$ out of Bank
  - By 1841 bankrupt
- **The Specie Circular** 1836
  - Nicolas Biddle called in the demand loans the BUS had made
  - **Demand loans**
    - Interest-only
    - Bank reserves the right to demand principle payment at any time
  - People complain to Biddle
    - Biddle says it's Jackson
    - Jackson says not me, BUS has too much power
  - Biddle makes it easy to get loan
    - Low interest rate
    - Land speculation
  - Surplus
    - Put money back into economy
  - INFLATION
  - **"Wild Cat Banks"**
    - Really shaky
    - Regulated by states
    - Printing own money which was worthless
    - Solved by BUS
  - Jackson signs Specie Circular
    - Buy future federal *land* only with gold or silver
    - Stopped inflation
  - Economy based on **Consumerism**
  - Results:
    - Stopped everything else
    - Banknotes (soft money) lost their value
    - Land sales plummeted

- Credit not available (have to borrow specie)
      - ◆ Industry can't expand
      - ◆ Economy = stagnant
    - Businesses begin to fail
      - ◆ Jobs lost
    - Unemployment rate
  - **Panic of 1837**
    - Depression
    - Cause: "*Specie Circular*"
      - Earlier: veto of the re-charter
    - Lasted 6-7 years
  - **Business Cycle**
    - Up Down Up Down Up Down Up Down
- Election of 1836
  - Jackson retired, picked *Martin Van Buren* to run
    - Replaced Calhoun, when Calhoun resigned
    - Ruled Democratic Party in NY
- **Martin Van Buren**
  - "Old Kinderhook"
  - Blamed for Panic of 1837
    - Caused by Jackson
  - Established *Independent Treasury*
    - "Pet Banks" for just federal money
- Election of 1840
  - Democrats (*Martin Van Buren*)
    - Precedent: no one who has a depression gets reelected
  - Whigs (*William Henry Harrison*)
    - Precedent: every Whig nominee is an ex war hero
    - Nominated by BIG 3: Calhoun, Clay, Webster
      - Looking for puppet
    - VP = Tyler
    - "*Tippecanoe, and Tyler, too!*"
  - 1st modern election
    - "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" Campaign Pin, 1840
      - Harrison's Campaign
      - Common folk, Good Ole' Boy
  - More people voted than ever before
    - No more property qualifications
  - Harrison wins
    - Dies 30 days after election
  - John Tyler (VP) took over
    - Originally Democrat, then became a Whig (hated Jackson)
    - Still Democratic philosophy
- John Tyler
  - Originally Democrat, then became a Whig (hated Jackson)
  - Still Democratic philosophy
  - BIG 3's plan falls apart
  - Vetoes almost all of the Whig legislation

- Most of Cabinet resigns

Friday, October 13, 2006  
11:29 AM

- **Jacksonian Politics**
  - 1824 - 1840
  - BIG changes in American politics
  
- **Party System**
  - Beginning of the modern 'two-party' system
    - Democrats and Whigs
  - Third Parties
    - Never get big
    - Only for specific purpose
    - Short lived -> but once they die, platform gets incorporated into one of the parties
  - Popular politics
    - Emotional appeal
  - Mass conventions
  
- **Strong Executive**
  - Used office to dominate his party
  - Good of the whole country as opposed to personal interest
  - Before him: Washington, TJ
  - Example:
    - Force Bill
  
- **Changing Emphasis to States' Rights**
  - Supported authority of states against the national government
    - But he drew the line at the concept of nullification
  - Strong nation = sovereign states
  - Example:
    - Maysville Road
    - Did not enforce Marshall's rulings on Indians

# Social and Cultural Development

Monday, November 06, 2006

10:14 AM

- **1789 to 1841**
- **Growing Population**
  - Until 1820 *natural reproduction*
  - After 1820 influx of immigrants
    - British Isles (Irish)
  - 1/3 living west of the Appalachians
- **Farming Sector**
  - Cities = big market for food
  - Progressively less and less people farm
  - *Affordable land*
  - ***Staple crops***
    - Cash crops (other than cotton)
    - Grain
    - Veggies, foodstuffs
  - ***Short staple cotton***
    - Can grow enormous amount
    - Alabama, Louisiana, Texas
      - Slavery = big
    - Western farmers supply food for slaves
- **Other Economic Developments**
  - ***Fishing***
    - New England and Chesapeake
    - Whale (blubber = oil for lights)
  - ***Lumbering***
    - Shipbuilding
    - Population moving West (no trees there)
  - ***Fur Trade***
    - Oregon
    - Joint occupancy with Britain
  - ***Trade with the Spanish***
    - Mexico
    - ***Santa Fe Trail***
      - New Mexico -> northeast to Independence, Missouri
- **Business**
  - ***Business Cycle***
    - Boom and Bust
    - Nothing to stop it
    - Fixed itself
  - ***Favorable Business SC Cases***
    - Fletcher v. Peck (1810)
    - Dartmouth v. Woodward (1819)
    - McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
    - Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)
    - Charles Rivers Bridge v. Warren Bridge (1835)

- General *Incorporation Law*
- *Laissez Fair*
  - Hands-Off gov. policy
  - Believed to be good at the time
- *Distribution of wealth*
  - American Revolution: 10% of pop = 45% of wealth
  - 1845: top 4% = 65%
  - 1860: top 1% = 50%
  - 1930s: top 1% = 99%
  - The gap between rich and poor was widening
- **Transportation Revolution (American System)**
  - Problem evident in War of 1812
  - Only method = wagons
  - Rivers only go one way
    - Hard to go against current without power
  - **Roads**
    - First Turnpike
      - Toll road
      - 1790 - Lancaster, PA
    - *Cumberland* (National Road)
      - 1811
      - East-west national road
      - Only federal road
      - 30 feet wide paved with crushed stone
    - Built by states and private companies
    - Corduroy roads
      - Put trees side by side
      - Very bumpy
    - Suspension bridge over the Ohio river
      - 1010 feet long; 153 feet above the river
    - By 1840, roads criss-crossed with roads
      - Rains = muddy roads
  - *Conestoga Covered Wagons*
    - Freight wagon
  - Practical inventions
    - Higher profit
    - 1800 -> 41 patents were approved
    - 1860 -> 4,357
    - *Eli Whitney*
      - Cotton Gin
      - Gun Factory (interchangeable parts)
    - *Oliver Evans*
      - First prototype of the locomotive
    - *John Deere*
      - Steel Plow
    - *Cyrus McCormick*
      - Mechanical Reaper - 1831
    - *Samuel F.B. Morse*
      - Telegraph - 1840
      - Far away faster
    - *Cyrus Field*

- *Transatlantic Cable*, 1858
  - Elias Howe
    - Foot pedal
  - Isaac Singer
    - Sewing machine
  - Expanding agriculture
    - More people coming to cities = higher demand for food
  - *"Yankee Ingenuity"*
- **Travel by water**
  - 1807 *Robert Fulton's Clermont*
  - Can go upstream
  - Wood / Coal for fuel
    - Fires common
  - Very fast for the time (4.7 mph)
  - South uses small
  - By 1850
    - Nearly 800 steamboats
    - Could navigate small rivers
    - Mississippi and its tributaries
    - Transport cotton
  - High benefits and risks
    - Snags, ice, bursting boilers, collisions, fires, sand bars
    - 1/3 built before 1850 lost in accidents
  - *Canals*
    - Most efficient transportation
    - *Eerie Canal*
      - ◆ Great Lakes and NYC
      - ◆ Very profitable = cut price of shipping
      - ◆ Made manufacturing practical
    - Many canals failed
      - ◆ Very expensive to build
    - Inhibited growth of railroad
      - ◆ Took a lot of money to build, therefore need to keep canal revenue up
  - *Clipper Ship*
    - 1830s - 1860s
    - As much canvas as possible
    - Only for international trade
    - Very fast
      - ◆ Get goods to forest markets rapidly
- **Railroads = Iron Horse**
  - Ashes come out the smoke pipe and into train
  - Eventually transform transportation in US
    - Took long time to develop
  - 1830
    - 13 miles of track built by Baltimore & Ohio
  - 1850
    - 9000 miles of RR track
  - 1860
    - 31,000 miles of RR track
  - Slow

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

## - Industrialization

- Before
  - Community manufacturing (cottage system)
  - Individual artisans
- Rise of the *Factory System*
  - **Samuel Slater** = grandfather of the whole thing
    - Memorized building plans for a textile plant
    - Came to America from Britain in 1789
    - 1st successful spinning mill
    - 1813
      - ◆ 1st modern manufacturing plant
      - ◆ Everything under one roof
      - ◆ Boston
  - **Eli Whitney**
    - Cotton gin
    - Interchangeable parts for rifles
- *Corporations*
  - Limited liability
  - Assumes legal status of a human being in court
  - Shares the risk
  - By 1830 most states had incorporation laws
- Side industries that go along with growth of industry
  - Banking
  - Insurance
  - Real estate firms
- Labor Supply
  - **Lowell System = (Waltham System)**
    - Lowell girls
    - Boarding homes at the factory site
    - Morally healthy environment
      - ◆ Very strict hours
      - ◆ Church on Sunday
      - ◆ Men not allowed

- Matron in charge of boarding house
      - ◆ 350lb woman with a hair bun
    - Part of money went to pay room and board
    - No safety facilities (lung diseases)
    - Signed contract for a year
    - A lot of people involved
    - Failure
      - ◆ Because expensive to house women
      - ◆ Replaced by immigrants
  - Early Union Movement
    - Virtually no impact
  - Results of INDUSTRIALIZATION
    - Economic: Boosted economy
    - Social: Separation between classes
    - Political: New party
    - Future Problems: Sectionalism, Economic, Social problems in the future

## - Educational Development

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

## - **1850s**

- Regional Specialization
  - East -> Industry
  - South -> Cotton & Slavery
  - West -> Nation's "Breadbasket"
- Immigration
  - 38% = Irish
    - Catholic (problem)
      - ◆ Anti-Catholic sentiment in the US
    - Potato famine
  - 30% = Germans
    - Broken up into principalities

- Fleeing draft
      - Protestant
    - **Nativists**
      - Native-born Americans don't like immigrants
      - Form party
  - **Know-Nothing Party**
    - Secret Society
    - a.k.a.
      - "The Supreme Order of the Star-Spangled Banner"
      - American Party
    - One thing held together
      - Hatred of immigrants
- **Ante-Bellum Culture**
  - Means "*Before the Civil-War*"
  - Transition and Instability
    - Cause: growth of industry
- **Romanticism**
  - Idea: "*Everything is wonderful*"
  - Literature
    - James Fenimore Cooper
    - Walt Whitman
    - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
    - Herman Melville
    - Edgar Allen Poe
  - Fine Arts
    - ★ ▪ **The Hudson River School**
      - Shows nature
      - Picturesque (idealized landscape)
      - Shows good wishes for the US
    - **Transcendentalists**
      - Henry David Thoreau
      - Ralph Waldo Emerson
      - Came from *European Romanticism*
      - "*Liberation from understanding and cultivation of reasoning*"
      - Don't have to pay attention to natural law
        - ◆ Transcending science
        - ◆ Spirit transcends science
- **Utopians**
  - "*Perfect societies*"
    - Responses to hardships/change
    - Communal living and free love
  - Brook Farm
  - New Harmony
  - Oneida Community
  - Amana Community
- **The Mormons**
  - *Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints*

- Part of utopian movements
- Polygamy
  - Mormon man = many wives
  - Mormon woman = one husband
  - Because more woman are in higher ratio during utopian movements
- **Joseph Smith**
  - Started Church
  - Found "Book of Mormon"
  - Killed
- Grew to about 30,000 - 40,000
  - Nauvoo, IL
- **Brigham Young**
  - Took over Mormon Church
  - Goal: take Mormons out of US
    - Went West to Utah (Mexico)
    - Discrete community

### - **Reform Movements**

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

### - **Second Great Awakening**

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

- Rehabilitation
      - Try to turn prisoners into productive citizens
    - **Women's rights**
      - *Grimké Sisters* (also abolitionists)
      - *Seneca Falls, NY*
        - ◆ Convection
        - ◆ Declaration of Cinaments
          - ◇ Declaration of Independence but "man" changed to "woman"
          - ◇ Almost worked, by Abolition took precedence
    - **Education / Public Schools**
      - *Horace Mann* (Massachusetts)
      - Because of Puritans
      - Paid by taxes
      - To educate the common man, so they could make informed decisions with voting
    - **ABOLITION**
      - Primary movement
      - Overriding other smaller movements (women's rights)
  - **Leaders:**
    - **Women** (middle and upper class)
    - Because males did not care about these things
    - George Woodfield - 1st awakening
    - *Charles G. Finney* - 2nd awakening
  - **"Benevolent Empire"**
    - Revivalism
    - Talking about emotional religion
  - **Burned-Over District**
    - Center of revivalism movement
    - Upstate NY
    - "burning topics"
  - Revival meetings
    - Camp meetings
    - Shows
    - Went around from town to town to town
      - Carried tents and portable stages
- **Shakers**
  - *Mother Ann Lee*
  - Ceremony = all dancing (shaking)
  - Utopian movement
  - More women than men
  - Shaker furniture style
    - Practical (to open up floor space)
    - Furniture on the wall
    - Functional
- **Early 19c Women**
  - Unable to vote
  - Legal status of a minor
  - Single-> could own her own property
  - Married -> no control over her property or her children

- Husband dead -> to sons -> no sons then maybe to her
- Could not initiate divorce
- Couldn't make wills
- Could sign a contract
- Bring up lawsuit only under husband's permission

# Pre-Civil War

Friday, November 17, 2006

3:08 AM

## - Slavery

- *"Peculiar Institution"*
- Cotton, tobacco, rice
- *Plantation System*
  - Plantation
    - Plantation house = "big house"
    - Slave quarters
    - More independent than farms
    - Overseers
  - Encourages lack of big cities
- *Gang System*
  - Group of workers (team)
  - Rotated through different fields
- *Domestic slave*
  - Work in "big house"
  - Good food
  - Cook
  - Nanny
- *Slaves reaction to Slavery*
  - "soldiering"
    - Working barely enough to not get whipped
  - Sabotage
    - Mess with mechanical equipment
  - Running away
    - Slave chasers bring them back
    - Expensive to the master
    - Cut of their toes/foot
  - Rebellion
    - Gabriel Prosser (Richmond, 1800)
    - Denmark Vesey (Charleston, 1822)
    - Nat Turner (Virginia 1831)
- *William Lloyd Garrison*
  - Immediate emancipation
  - *The Liberator* - newspaper
- Liberia
  - Back-to-Africa movement
- *Frederick Douglass*
  - Black
  - The North Star

## - Manifest Destiny

- God's will
- Moving West
  - Oregon country
- "mountain men"
- *John Jacob Astor*
  - 1st American millionaire

- American Fur Company
  - **Missionaries**
    - 1840s
    - Wrote letters back to congregations
      - Praised the land
      - More people migrating
  - **"Oregon Fever"**
    - Everyone wants to go west
- **Texas**
  - Part of Mexico
  - Not many residents
    - No taxes = no revenue
  - Huge land grants
    - Stephen Austin
    - More and more Americans coming
    - Be careful what you wish for - only Americans settling, obnoxious, becoming Americanized
  - US offered to buy
    - MX refused
  - By 1838:
    - 35,000 "gringos" were homesteading on Texas land
  - Rules to settle
    - Catholic, no slaves, agreed to follow Mexican law
  - Flood of immigrants
    - Raise taxes
    - Hey! 1776, taxation w/o representation
  - Texan **Independence**
    - 1836
  - **War**
    - **Santa Anna** attacked **Alamo** (300 Americans)
    - **Sam Houston** - American
      - Defeated Santa Anna
  - **Lone Star Republic**
    - Looked to GB and France for agreements
    - Doing it for leverage to get US attn.
  - Petitioned US Gov. to take Texas into the Union
    - Jackson said no
    - Would offset the slave balance
    - Van Buren said no
    - Tyler bring them in
  - **Texas Question**
    - **Calhoun** negotiated an annexation treaty with Texas
      - Everyone assumed that since Calhoun did the negotiating, Texas would come in as a slave state
    - Treaty has to be approved by 2/3 vote in Senate
      - NOT ratified
- **New Mexico and California**
  - Ports: SF, LA, SD
  - Belonged to Mexico... US wants it

## - **Aroostook War**

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

## - Election of 1844

- Democratic frontrunner = *Martin Van Buren*
- Whig frontrunner = *Henry Clay*
- **Hot Issue = Texas**
  - Clay and Van Buren agreed not to talk about Texas during campaign
- Democratic convention
  - Van Buren = not electable
  - Case of "*dark horse*" (last person expected to win)
  - *James K. Polk* nominated
    - "Young Hickory" = Polk
    - "Old Hickory" = Jackson
- Polk's big issue:
  - Westward Expansion
  - Motto: "54-40 or fight"
  - Texas and Oregon
  - Manifest Destiny
- Clay
  - Vacillated on the issue
  - Portrayed as indecisive
- Polk won
- **Tyler** 'his accidenty'
  - "lame-duck"
  - Polk's win = mandate that people want expansion (manifest destiny)
  - Comes up with getting Texas
  - *Joint resolution* of Congress = only needs majority vote
- Texas in the union before Mexican-War
  - Issue in the war BUT was a STATE BEFORE THE WAR
  - STATE BEFORE POLK
- Tyler got Texas
- Liberty Party

- No spread of slavery
- **Polk**
  - 4 Goals:
    - **Lower tariff** = accomplished
    - **Independent treasury** (created by **Van Buren**) = reinstated
      - Pet banks had other money, IT = only federal money
    - **Get Oregon** = got it
    - **Get California** = got it
    - Do everything in one term
  - Doesn't want a two front war
 

- Compromised at 49th parallel
    - **Oregon Treaty of 1846**
  - Immediate causes of Mexican War:
    - Territory
    - Mexican Gov = unstable
    - When Texas accepted into the union, Mexico severed diplomatic relations with the US
  - US offered to buy California
    - John Slidell
    - Cancel all debts and damages
    - \$5 million for disputed lands in Texas
    - \$25 million for CA
  - Mexican War
    - Pro: South
    - Anti: Northern Abolitionists
    - In favor: Believers of Manifest Destiny
- Polk sends troops into disputed territory
  - General Zachary Taylor ("Old Rough and Ready") took up position, 8 days later,
  - Mexican patrol attacked American patrol
    - Polk asked for war declaration- May 13, 1846
- Lincoln- Spot Resolution
  - Wanted to see where blood shed
  - Wanted to see where location, whether in disputed territory or American soil
- Divide among Americans
  - YES: Mexico provoked, manifest destiny, Democrats
  - NO: Polk's political enemies, Northern Abolitionists, Whigs
- September 13, 1847: Mexico City fell, still Mexico refused to negotiate peace
- **Nicholas Trist**
  - Signed the **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo**
  - February 2, 1848
  - Polk disagreed... wanted all of Mexico
  - But, Senate ratified Treaty anyways
  - Increased US territory by 1/3
    - Took away 60% of their territory
- **Wilmot Proviso**
  - David Wilmot said any land annexed from Mexico is free, not slave
  - South against it
  - Passed in the House, failed in the Senate

- South realizes that they are losing power
- Continually reintroduced as legislation
- Reaction
  - South: The North reaaaaallly wants to abolish slavery
  - North: realizes only reason South supported Mexican War was slavery
- **4 Views of Slavery after MW:**
  - New Territories belong to states not Gov., and since the states own it, you cannot prohibit moving personal property (slaves) from state to state; Constitution was formed by the states... Feds can't prohibit slavery
    - John C. Calhoun
  - Precedent: Fed. Gov prohibiting slavery; Missouri Compromise; Northwest Ordinance
  - Extend 36-30 line to the Pacific Ocean
  - *Popular Sovereignty*: let the people who settle in the territory
    - Douglass
- **Elections of 1848**
  - Hot Issue: SLAVERY
    - Better keep quiet on this
    - Too volatile
  - *Lewis Cass* - Democrat
  - *General Zachary Taylor* - Whig (War Hero)
    - No one knew anything about him
    - He never voted once in his life, before being president
  - *Martin Van Buren* - Free Soil Party (abolitionists) --> 3rd Party
  - Taylor won a narrow victory
- Largest slave market = Wash. DC
- **Gold in California**
  - January 24, 1848 discovered at Sutter's Mill, not far from Sacramento
  - By next year, CA population swelled from 14,000 to 100,000
  - "Forty Niners" made CA a wild and lawless place
  - Enough people to start a state
  - Taylor tells them to skip territorial phase and come directly in as a state
  - No slaves
    - Because no way to protect property (slaves)
  - Going to come in as a free state
- **Compromise of 1850**
  - Clay's last compromise
  - South Paranoid
    - Southerners afraid of slaves (paranoid)
    - Southerners afraid of CA being free
    - Harriet Tubman taking slaves out
  - Nashville Convention
    - Southerners meet in Nashville to talk about alternatives
  - Compromise
    - North got:
      - California = free state
      - Disputed land between TX and NM = goes to NM (free)
      - NM and Utah = popular sovereignty

- abolished slave trade in DC
    - South got
      - Stricter Fugitive slave laws (enforcing them)
      - Fed Gov pay Texas' \$10 billion pre-annexation debt
      - Congress would declare that it did not have jurisdiction over the slave trade
      - Congress would not abolish slavery itself in DC
  - Stephen A. Douglass
    - Popular Sovereignty
    - Split C1850
    - Sponsored Railroad
- **Nothing is coming close to resolving slavery**
- Taylor doesn't the C1850
  - But he dies
  - VP = Millard Fillmore takes over
    - Likes C1850
  - Congress doesn't like it
  - Douglass said C1850 = 8 different bills
  - Eventually each one was passed as its own law
- **Election of 1852**
- Democratic - "*Dark horse*" *Franklin Pierce*
  - Whigs - General Winfield Scott
  - Easy victory for Pierce
  - Whigs split on sectional issues
    - North v. South
    - Slavery
    - Falling apart
  - Free Soil Party - fell into chunks
    - Its main issue already resolved
  - Tired of talking about slavery
- **Pierce and "Young America"**
- Railroads (cotton, clipper ships, commerce)
  - Dough faced president
    - Northerner who favored Southern politics
    - Favored slavery
  - *Commodore Matthew Perry* 1853
    - Opened up trade to Japan
  - *Reciprocity Treaty* 1854
    - Free-trade with Canada
  - *Gadsden Purchase* 1853
    - To build a transcontinental Southern railroad
    - \$15 million
  - *Ostend Manifesto*
    - Lets tell Spain that if they don't want to sell Cuba, we'll take it
    - Angered Northerners
  - Offers Spain to buy Cuba
  - Decline of Two Party System
    - Compromisers dead
    - Not a good political structure

- Nativist Movement
- Growth of Sectionalism
- Fugitive Slaves
  - North - very racist, but opposed to slavery morally
  - Get people off the fence
- Fugitive Slave Laws
  - Any citizen had to assist in capturing a fugitive slave
  - Unfair trial
  - Kidnapping
- States pass "*personal liberty laws*"
  - Against federal law
  - Slow down the federal court system
  - Accused fugitive slaves had personal liberties
  - South feeling pushed around
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - "So, this is the little lady that started the Civil War" - Abraham Lincoln
  - Pure propaganda
  - 300,000 copies in first printing
  - Banned in the South

- **Transcontinental Railroad**

- California - Chicago
- Passes through Unorganized Territories
  - Needed to get Nebraska and Kansas
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
  - 1854
  - Senator *Stephen A. Douglas* of IL
  - Organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska
  - Would include the repeal of the Missouri Compromise
  - Popular Sovereignty in Nebraska and Kansas

# Civil War Coming

Friday, December 08, 2006

9:15 AM

- **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
  - 1854 (Pierce administration)
  - *Stephen A. Douglas* of IL
  - Organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to build a transcontinental railroad through IL
  - Repeal of the Missouri Compromise
  - Popular Sovereignty
    - Nebraska = everyone knew it would be free
    - Kansas = people moving their to express opinion about slavery
      - Northern farmers (majority)
      - Southern / Northern fire-eaters
  - Result:
    - Start of *Republican Party*
    - Outrage in the North because of the repeal of Missouri Compromise
    - Split the Whig Party (north / south) (slave / not slave)
  
- **The Republican Party**
  - Anti-slavery (no spread)
  - Many former Democrats, Whigs and Know-Nothings
  - Almost entire in the North
  - Grew rapidly
  - Slavery should be banned from all territories - confined to the states where it already existed, allowed to expand no further
  
- **Bleeding Kansas**
  - Fire-eaters
  - Abolitionists / Pro-Slavery = settle families in Kansas
  - Free-Soil (anti-slavery) = majority
    - Small farmers, anti-slavery, but not fire-eaters
  - *Beecher's Bibles*
    - Rev. Beecher send guns in cartons labeled "Bibles" to be used by Abolitionists
  - *Missouri Ruffians*
    - Came to Kansas for elections
    - Come early, Vote often!
    - Left after elections
  - Election fraud
    - Pro-slavery won
    - Everybody knew
  - Ran vote again
    - Free-soil won
  - 2 Governments
    - Lecompton
      - Form little government (pro-slavery)
      - Going through the process of bringing Kansas in as a slave state
    - Another place
      - Form little government (free)
      - Going through the process of bringing Kansas in as a free state
    - Claiming both to be legitimate

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

## - **Election of 1856**

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

## - **Dred Scott v. Sanford**

- Supreme Court case
- Dred Scott = slave
  - Owned by Capt. Sanford
  - Brought Dred Scott around with him
- Goes to IL
  - No slavery due to Northwest Ordinance
- Represented by a group of abolitionists
  - Sued for him
- At first **Roger B. Taney** didn't want to hear this case

- Appointed by Andrew Jackson
  - Southerner
- Buchanan said that he didn't want slavery to be an issue, so I would like the SC to hear the case and use it as a precedent
- Ruled
  - Dred Scott was a slave therefore he could not sue
  - The Federal Gov. could not limit anyone from taking their property anywhere in the US
  - Ruled that the Compromise of 1820 = unconstitutional (but it was already gone)
- SC = slavery could not be prohibited
- Knocked the Northern fence-sitters off the fence

### - **Lecompton Constitution**

- Pro-slavery wants to bring Kansas as a slave state into the union
- If pro LC -> additional would be allowed
- Previous slaves taken for granted
- Free send their own petition
- People gave up statehood to stay against slavery

### - **Panic of 1857**

- Very short, severe
- Business cycle
- 3 causes:
  - Over-speculation in RR and public lands (people see potential) (where are the RR going to be?)
  - Banks did shaky things during Pierce... fell apart
  - Europe: Crimean War -> British investment stopped coming
- North's reason
  - Effect of slave states = low tariffs
- South not affected
  - Because cotton is booming
- South's reason
  - Not the tariff... our system is better than yours

### - **Lincoln-Douglas Debates**

- 1858
- IL Senatorial debate
- Incumbent = *Stephen A. Douglas*
  - Front-runner for president
  - Well-known
  - 5' 3"
- Vertical Hyphen = *Abraham Lincoln*
  - No national notoriety
  - 6' 4"
- Series of 7 Debates all over IL
  - Freeport, IL = critical discussion
    - Lincoln knew he had Douglas
    - Do you support SC? Yes
    - Do you believe in Popular Sovereignty? Yes
    - Contradiction b/c of Dred v. Sanford
- Douglas accused Lincoln of
  - Abolitionist

- Mixing the races
- Lincoln accused Douglas of
  - Not caring
- *Freeport Doctrine*
  - Douglas' response to Lincoln
  - b/c slavery requires special regulations to exist (black codes)
  - People of any territory could exclude slavery simply by demanding to pass any of the special laws that slave jurisdictions usually passed for their protection
  - Just don't have the laws that support slavery
- Douglas elected senator
- Lincoln started to get national publicity
- Douglas shot himself in the foot
  - Democrat (Southern party)
  - Mapped out a plan for abolitionists to bypass Dred Scott decision
- Sig.
  - Sectionalism
  - Breaking apart party

## - Incidents

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

## - Election of 1860

- Northern Democrats - *Douglas*
  - Southerners upset because of Freeport
  - Did not win 2/3 of party, only majority
  - Convention in Charleston
  - Platform: *Popular Sovereignty*
  - Made a nationwide speaking tour

- Southern Democrats - *John C. Breckinridge*
  - Fire-eaters walked out
  - Baltimore
  - Breckinridge = Buchanan's VP
  - From Kentucky
  - Platform: *Federal Slave Code*
- Constitutional Union Party - *Bell*
  - Has-been's , old timers
  - From Tennessee
  - Old Whigs, random old democrats
  - Platform: I believe in the Constitution
- Republicans - *Lincoln*
  - Met in Chicago
  - Knew that they were going to win, because others were split
  - Didn't want a radical
  - Platform: for all *Northerners*
    - 160 acres of homestead
    - Federal support of Transcontinental RR
    - No spread of slavery into Territories
- Result:
  - Highest popular vote (40%), but not majority
  - Douglas 2nd most popular, but only carried one state
  - Lincoln won w/o receiving one Southern vote

#### - Lincoln

- No intention of disturbing slavery where it is already established

#### - South Secedes

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

#### - Mexican War!

- Manifest Destiny
- Leads to Civil War

#### - Fort Sumter

# Civil War

Tuesday, January 09, 2007

12:39 PM

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

- Imports & Exports
  - Control Mississippi River
  - Navy grew over the war
  - Problem for South
    - Held cotton back, despite blockade... to raise price
    - Britain started getting cotton from Egypt
- North named after rivers and creeks
- South named battles after cities, towns, villages
- **Battles:**
  - ***Antietam*** - 1862
    - 23,000 deaths - 1 day
    - Bloodiest one day battle
    - Army of Potomac (North, McClellan) v. Army of Virginia (South, Lee)
    - Stalemate... but first time North didn't get killed
      - ◆ Even, though, North found Lee's lost battle plans
    - Lincoln needs a military victory
    - ***Emancipation Proclamation***
      - ◆ Only freed the slaves in states of rebellion
      - ◆ Changed goal of the war - slavery
        - ◇ Britain won't support the South
  - ***Gettysburg*** - 1863
    - McLennan fired --> Burnside (admitted he was incompetent) fired --> Hooker fired --> Mead
    - Lee heads for Gettysburg
    - Stumble into each other
    - 3 day battle
      - ◆ Last day disaster for the South (Stonewall Jackson died before)
      - ◆ First time Lee messes up big time
    - Last time Lee would leave the South to fight North
    - Mead fails to counterattack
      - ◆ Could've finish the war right then
  - ***Vicksburg*** - 1863
    - North - Ulysses S. Grant... #2 man = William Tecumseh Sherman
    - Mississippi River fell
    - Grant sent to the East (Commander of the Potomac)
      - ◆ Changed war
        - ◇ Dug trenches
        - ◇ Fought every day (high casualties, but slowly it worked)
- *Telegraph*
  - Daily updates
- Elections of 1864
  - Lincoln
    - Expects defeat
  - McClellan
    - Platform: negotiate peace
  - Turning point
    - Sherman wins Atlanta
- Sherman's March to the Sea
  - 60 mile wide
  - Killed and burned all goods, houses, cattle, trees, railroads

- *Appomattox Court House* - April 9, 1865
  - Last battle
  - Lee (Army of Virginia) surrenders to Grant

- **Impact of the War**

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

# Reconstruction

Thursday, January 11, 2007

9:41 AM

## - 1863 - 1877

- Started before the war ended
- Lincoln had it planned

## - Key Concepts

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

## - Expansion of Federal Government

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

## - Economic + Political Foundations

- Racism

- Competition in the labor force
- Political base in the South
- Confederate elite is a threat to Northern reconstruction thinkers
  - Prohibit them the right to vote / hold office
- **10 Percent Plan**
  - Lincoln's plan
  - Make the adjustment fast, easy
  - Extremely moderate
  - When 10% of the State in the South took a loyalty oath to Constitution and agreed to abolish slavery they would be able to come back in and get reconstructed
  - Assassinated
  - Andrew Johnson took over
- **Andrew Johnson**
  - From Tennessee
  - Originally democratic
  - Pro-South
    - Agreed with Lincoln's plan
  - *Johnson's Plan*
    - After war
    - CHANGE: Required to ratify the 13th amendment to abolish slavery
- **Wade-Davis Bill**
  - 1864 (before end of war)
  - Counter to Lincoln's plan
  - Reconstruction in hands of Congress
  - Banned slavery
  - High ranking confederates disenfranchised
  - 50% of pop had to "eat the dog"
    - Iron-clad oath that they had not helped Confederate Army
    - Insult to the South
  - Lincoln pocket vetoed Wade-Davis Bill
    - Then got assassinated
  - Results
    - South got back easy into the union
    - Same Southern elite people who were in charge before get elected easily
    - Congress said: North won the war, we won't seat you
    - Johnson pardoned many Confederate officials
    - Nothing was done to enfranchise Southern blacks
    - Later Black Codes emerge and limited freedmen
- **Civil Rights Act of 1866**
  - To counteract easiness of Johnson's plan
  - Black freedman = total citizens and equal
  - Attempts to resist these right were illegal
  - Federal gov, not the states would enforce the act
  - Johnson vetoed
    - Passed over veto
  - Republicans were afraid of SC finding it unconstitutional
- **14th Amendment**

- Something to fall back on to preserve the Civil Rights Act
- Defined citizenship rights not only for freed slaves, but all American
- All persons born or naturalized in the US were citizens
- Equal protection under the law and due process regardless
- States that didn't abide by this would suffer in a reduction of congressional representation
- Knowing that they had a friend in the White House, the Southern States refused to ratify
  - Upset Congress and Northerners (Hey South, you lost the war)
- **Ascent of Radical Republicans**
  - Congress veto-proof
  - Forbid many Southerners from taking seats
  - *Radical / Congressional / Legislative / Military Reconstruction*
    - MASTER PLAN
    - Based on 14th amendment (have to ratify)
    - Former Confederate states divided into 5 military districts
      - 2 per district
      - Controlled by Union Generals
      - Martial law
    - State Constitutions drawn up
      - Part of them had to be freedman
      - Had to be accepted by Congress
    - Hiram Revels
      - 1st black man ever to get elected to Congress
  - HATED Johnson
  - Johnson vetoed everything
  - *Tenure Office Act*
    - Congress sets Johnson up
    - Johnson knew he was being set up
    - Fired Secretary of State (Edwin Stanton - "Thor" - tyrant)
    - Can't fire anyone who he appoints without consent of Senate
  - Legislative branch trying to take over the government
  - Impeachment of President Johnson
    - 2/3 vote
    - By 1 vote Johnson found not guilty
    - After that Johnson sat back
- **Election of 1876**
  - Tilden v. Hayes
  - Tilden = Democrat
  - Hayes = Republican
    - Promised to stop Reconstruction
    - Won on a deal
- **Compromise of 1877**
  - Official end to Reconstruction
  - Americans were tired of Reconstruction
  - Northern Army pulled out
- **Real reason for end of Reconstruction**
  - People got tired off it



# After Reconstruction

Thursday, January 18, 2007

10:19 AM

## - **South in Transition**

- **Carpetbaggers**
  - Northerners
  - Originally: to help freedman's bureau (education)
  - Later: making money from the devastated areas
    - Got elected into state Govs.
  - *Carpet Bag Governments*
- **Scalawags**
  - Southern taking advantage of other Southerners
- African-American people elected
  - **Hiram Rivals** - 1st one ever;
- **13th Amendment** = abolished slavery
- **14th Amendment** = equality under law
- **15th Amendment** = all citizens can vote, except women (blacks can vote)
- **Ku Klux Klan**
  - After 15th amendment
  - To 'dissuade' the freedmen from voting
  - Dies out
  - Resurrected in 1920s (new hatred)
- **Enforcements Acts**
  - Federal laws specifically against these groups
  - Army will counter them
- **General Amnesty Act**
  - All but 500 top Confederates allowed to vote

## - **Legacy of Reconstruction**

- **Political Readjustments**
  - **Solid South** - Democrats
    - Solid democratic vote
    - No republicans
  - **The Bourbons**
    - The elite (ruling class)
    - Oligarchy
    - From before the Civil War
  - **Disfranchisement of Blacks**
    - **Literacy test**
      - ◆ Easy for whites
      - ◆ Harder for blacks
    - **Poll tax**
    - **Property Requirements**
    - **"Grandfather clause"**
      - ◆ If your grandfather was eligible to vote in the election of 1860, you can vote
- **Economic Rehabilitation**
  - Disruption of the Plantation System
    - **Sharecropping**
      - ◆ I'm going to give you 60 acres of land, a mule and a plow, the seed

- ◆ Each year I get 50% of the crops sold
    - ◆ Consequences
      - ◇ Debt
      - ◇ Kids inherit the debt
      - ◇ Only landlords got rich
    - **Tenants**
      - ◆ Rent the land with cash money up front
      - ◆ Somewhat practical, but less common
    - Rise of the Merchant
      - General store
      - Credit
    - Industrial Development
      - Closer to raw materials
      - Large labor source
      - Financed by the Northern manufacturers
  - **Social Tensions**
    - White people in power
    - Blacks are poor
    - Jim Crow = segregation
    - *Plessey v. Ferguson*
      - SC case, 1896 until 1954
      - Segregation is legal
      - "Separate but equal" is OK
- **Goal of Reconstruction**
- Partial failure
    - Abolish slavery
    - To punish South
    - Abolish the system that existed before the war
  - Success
    - Preserve the Union

# The Gilded Age

Thursday, January 18, 2007

11:09 AM

## - 1869 - 1889

### - Election of 1868

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

### - The Era of "Good Stealings"

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

### - A Carnival of Corruption

- Grant himself = NOT corrupt
  - Had inferiority complex
  - Select rich people to run things
- Most corrupt during its time
- *Credit Moblier*

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

#### - **The Liberal Republican Revolt of 1872**

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

#### - **Depression, Deflation, and Inflation**

- **Panic of 1872:** over speculation in railroads and some factories (in South)
- Before the panic, greenbacks being recalled
  - Cheap-money supporters wanted greenbacks back
- Hard money supporters (rich) persuaded Grant to veto a bill that would have printed more paper money
- **Resumption Act**
  - Required to withdraw greenbacks
  - Redemption of all paper money in gold at face value

- When due, same value, people refused to turn in
- Debtors use silver to inflate economy
  - Silver mining in Rocky mountains
  - 16:1 - 16 ounces of silver = 1 ounce of gold
- *Crime of 73*
  - Grant refused to coin more silver
  - Led to Greenback Party
- *Bland-Allison Act of 1878*
  - Instructed the Gov. to buy and coin between \$2 million and \$4 million worth of silver each month
- *Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890*
  - All silver mined to be coined
- Greenback Party
  - 3rd party
  - Party of the debtors

## - **Politics in the Gilded Age**

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

- End of Reconstruction
  - 20 electoral votes in question
    - Tilden didn't get any
  - *Compromise of 1877*
    - Hayes became President
    - Agreed to pull troops out of the South (LA,SC)
    - Jim Crow Laws
    - Plessy v. Ferguson - "Separate but Equal"
- **Hayes**
- Wanted to be 1-term president
  - Honest, but do-nothing
- **Class Conflicts**
- 1877 - *Great Railroad Strike*
    - 1st time president used army to put down labor union strike
    - Labor unions = weak
    - Irish = built railroads (east to west)
    - *Chinese* = mass contracted to build railroad (west to east)
      - San Francisco
      - Terrorized by Americans
  - 1879 - Congress passed a bill severely restricting the influx of Chinese into the US
    - Hayes vetoed
    - After Hayes left office, the *Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882* passed, barring any Chinese from entering the US
- **Garfield and Arthur**
- 1880 Rep. nominees (Pres / VP)
    - Garfield = Half-breed civil service reform
    - Arthur = Stalwart no reform
  - Garfield shot at Washington railroad station by Charles Guiteau - "I am a Stalwart. Arthur is now president of the United States"
    - Angry because he didn't get office
    - 1st time used insanity as a plea
  - Arthur takes over
    - Became a half-breed
    - Public realized that there needs to be civil service reform
  - *Pendleton Act*
    - 1883
    - 1st Civil Service Act
    - Civil Service Commission
      - Picked people in office; have to pass exam
    - Made compulsory contributions to party illegal
    - Led to big corporations mixing with politics financially supporting parties
- **Election of 1884**
- Close
  - Return of the Democrats
  - Republicans - Blaine
  - Democrats - Cleveland
  - *Mugwumps*
    - Republicans that supported the Democrats

- Major mud-slinging
- Cleveland accused of fathering illegitimate child
  - "Ma, ma where is my pa?" - "Gone to the White House, ha, ha"
- Cleveland won

- **Cleveland**

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

- **Benjamin Harrison**

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

- **Cleveland wins again**

- 1893
- Agrarian problems

# America Move To City

Tuesday, February 06, 2007

9:07 AM

- **1865 - 1900**
- **Era of Steel**
  - Industrialization
  - Skyscrapers
  - Bridges, and transportation
- **Reasons to move to American city**
  - European cities overcrowded
  - Cheap foodstuffs
- **Skyscraper**
  - 1st one = Chicago 1885
    - *Louis Sullivan*
  - Electric elevator
    - Otis
- Americans were becoming commuters
- **Lures of the cities**
  - Electricity, lights, indoor plumbing, telephones
  - Excitement
  - Thomas Crapper
    - Water Closet
- Slums and **"dumbbell" tenement**
  - Fostered bad living conditions
- **Immigrants**
  - 1882 - 2100 per day
  - Steam ships - fast, relatively cheap
  - Until 1880 majority = Western Europe, fair skin, Protestant, literate, representative governments
    - Blended well with population
    - *"Old immigrants"*
  - ***New Immigrants*** - after 1880: (2nd Wave)
    - Eastern & Southern Europe
      - Italians, Slovaks, Poles, Jewish
    - Came from totalitarian government
    - Not-skilled, illiterate
    - Problem
  - **"Push-me Pull-you"**
    - *Pushed out of Europe*
      - Lack of jobs, overcrowding, poverty, persecution, starvation
      - No jobs, no food
      - *American farming* = technology (equipment and fertilizer)
        - ◆ Cheap food sold in Europe; European farmers move to cities; leave cities to go to America

- *Pull*
  - Ships; steam engines (coal and wood)
    - ◆ Fast
  - Volume
  - Charge price that immigrants can afford
  - Advertise / promote America in Europe
  - Railroads = have lots of land
    - ◆ Sold land for cheap
    - ◆ Still, more people just end up in the cities
- *De-facto segregation*
  - Not officially segregated
  - Ex: "Little Italy"
- Sent letters back
  - Magic words: "we eat here everyday"
- *"Birds of Passage"*
  - No intention of staying
  - Worked 5-6 years, sent money home
- Struggled to maintain traditional culture

### - **Reactions to Immigrants**

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

### - **Women's movement**

- Women get pregnant
- Emma Willard
  - Birth control
  - Arrested, because it was the man's decision

- Churches confront the urban challenges
  - o Majority = Protestant
    - Not in favor of Catholics, etc. coming into the nation
- **Comstock Law**
  - o ALWAYS MC on AP
  - o Women are being educated
    - Hired as telephone operators
    - Typewriter = female secretaries
  - o Economic freedom leads to sexual freedom
    - Regarding women
    - Messes up morals
  - o Higher divorce rate
  - o Promotes limiting women's salaries
- Charles Darwin
- Popular AP Essay
  - o COMPARE AND CONTRAST: New Immigrants and Old Immigrants

# Great West and Agricultural Revolution

Friday, February 09, 2007

10:41 AM

## - **The Indians**

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

## - **Black Hills**

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

## - **Farmers**

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

## - **Agrarian reaction**

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

- Election of 1878
  - 14 members of Congress = Greenback Party
- **Silver Movement**
  - *Crime of '73*
    - Grant vetoed coining silver
  - *Bland-Allison Act*
    - 1878
    - Government would buy X amount of silver
  - *Sherman Silver Purchase Act*
    - 1890
  - *Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act*
    - 1893

## - **Populists**

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

## - Election of 1892

- *James B. Weaver* = Populists
  - 1880 was a Greenback candidate
- 1,041,000 popular votes, 22 electoral votes

## - **Election of 1896**

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

## - **The Plains Indians**

- **Treaty of Ft. Laramie**
  - 1851
  - Said that as pioneers passed through Indian territory, property not harmed as long as Indians don't attack
- **Colorado Gold Rush**
  - 1859
  - Treaties broken, Indians pushed off the land
  - Indians starting to fight back
- **Colonel John Chivington**

- Militia leader in CO
  - November 29, 1864
  - Sandy Creek, CO Massacre = Chivington Massacre
  - Kill and scalp all, big and little
- **Capt. William J Fetterman**
  - 80 soldiers / wagon train people massacred
  - December 21, 1866
- **2nd Treaty of Ft. Laramie**
  - 1868
- **Gold found in the Black Hills of the Dakota Territory**
  - 1874
  - Heart of the very sacred territory of the Sioux
- **Battle of Little Big Horn**
  - **Gen. George Armstrong Custer**
    - Youngest American ever promoted to general (by mistake)
  - Pursued and attacked 20,000 Indian while he had 230 soldiers
  - Chief Sitting Bull
  - Before this American public pseudo-sympathetic with Native Americans
    - Now Easterners became appalled b/c Indians dismembered the dead
- **Chief Joseph**
  - Indian - Nez Perce
  - Fed up with everything in the USA
  - Left the reservation
    - Equivalent to breaking out of jail
  - Tried to go to Canada, but got caught
  - "I will fight no more forever"
- **Apaches**
  - **Geronimo**
    - Indian badass
    - Hated white people
    - Finally captured
  - The most violent
- **Helen Hunt Jackson**
  - Trying to investigate the abuse of Indians
  - A century of Dishonor - book
  - Sig.
    - Passage of **Dawes Severalty Act** (1887)
      - ◆ To assimilate Indians into the white society
      - ◆ Schools that taught them how to become Americans
- Arapahoe
  - Ghost Dance - white men would disappear
  - Indians believed that

# Imperialism

Thursday, February 15, 2007

12:13 PM

## - **United States as a World Power**

### - **Imperialism**

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

### - **Before Civil War**

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

### - **Mexico**

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

### - **Seward**

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

### - **Midway**

- Turning point in the Pacific during WWII

### - **Twisting the Lion's Tale**

- Britain = always lion with a crown (in cartoons)
- *CSS Alabama*
  - Raider class
  - Built by Britain
  - Never touched the shore of America, but raided Northern ships
  - At the end of the Civil War sued GB in international courts
    - *Alabama Claims*



◆ Didn't work

- **Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute**
  - America had fishing rights in Newfoundland
  - GB trying to restrict it
  
- **Bering Sea Controversy**
  - Seals = nice fur coats
  - Had to club seal in the head, because if you shoot it, blood splatters everywhere
  - US trying to stop it
  
- **Venezuela Boundary Adjustment**
  - Between British Guiana and Venezuela
  - Not a big deal, UNTIL gold found in in disputed area
  - US stepped in for Venezuela
  - US almost went to war in GB
  - Eventually, went to World Court; in favor of GB
  - Significance
    - Showed South America that the US didn't know what it's talking about
    - No friends in Latin America
  
- US made a fool out of itself in Latin America for a long time
  
- ***Missionaries***
  - Trying to change the Natives
  - The Hierarchy of Race
  - White Man's Burden
    - Needed to change
  
- **Alfred T. Mahan**
  - Captain in the US Navy
  - *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
    - Guidebook to imperialism
    - Every state of head read it
  - Most countries adopted his philosophy
  - Needs:
    - Navy = multi-tasking: shipping and defense
      - Military and commercial
    - Defend shipping lanes
    - Strategically locate bases for refueling
    - US needs:
      - Modern fleet
      - Naval bases in Caribbean (protection)
      - Canal across the Isthmus of Panama
      - Control of Hawaii
  
- By 1900 US Navy = 3rd largest
  - Behind Great Britain and France
  - 4th = Germany
  - 5th = Spain



- QUOTE TO USE ON THE TEST:
  - Mahan: Hawaii is the "white cork in the yellow bottle"
    - Orientals will be storming all over the US
  
- **Japan**
  - Commodore Matthew Perry - Opens Up Japan: 1853
  - *Treaty of Kanagawa* - 1854
    - Pat him on the head, he'll go away
  - *Gentleman's Agreement* - 1908
    - No more Japanese immigrants; Jap Gov. would issue passport
    - US had the right to exclude Japanese from entry
    - Japanese kids segregated in schools
      - Went against honor and respect
    - Exchange: rescind the order of segregated schools
  - *Root-Takahira Agreement*
    - Japan - US would respect each other's imperialistic empires
  
- **Hawaii**
  - Example of "white man's burden"
  - Had a presence of retired sailors
  - Big money = sugar plantations; later = pineapples
    - McKinley tariff
      - Highest tariff (on foreign imports) of its time
      - Killing Hawaiian sugar
      - Would go away if HI went under US control
  - Overthrow of the Monarchy
    - *Queen Liliuokalani* 1891
      - Hawaii for Hawaiians
      - Sad "NO" to American annexation
    - Rebellion led by American sugar growers
      - President Harrison in favor of acquiring it;
        - ◆ REASON: to protect American property
        - ◆ Sent Marines
        - ◆ Negotiated a Treaty with the new American Government
        - ◆ Lame duck
    - President Cleveland
      - Didn't know much of HI
      - Sent committee to investigate
      - Overturned the treaty
      - Ran out of Office
    - President McKinley
      - Expansionist
      - Annexed by joint resolution by President McKinley
  
- **The Far East**
  - *Open Door Letters / Notes (established OD Policy)*
    - *John Hay* - Sec. of State
      - Those of you that have spheres of influence you are going to open it
      - Trade, transportation, communication
    - Other countries went along with US
      - Because didn't want to make enemies



- China
  - Just got done being whooped by Japan in a war
  - **The Boxer Rebellion** - 1900
    - Chinese upset, because people trying to take over their country
    - Marines put it out
- **2nd set of Open Door Notes**
  - Response to the Boxer Rebellion
    - Still keep them open
  - Continued up until WWII

## - Cuba

- Sugar plantations
  - Competition to HI
- Owned by Spain
  - American investors investing in sugar plantations
- When HI comes into union = no tariff
  - But Cuba still pays tariff
- 1868-1878
  - Cuban rebellion against the Spanish
    - No rights, no representation
  - **Spanish Gen. Valeriano "Butcher" Weyler**
    - Philosophy: rebels require the assistance of the local populations
    - "Reconcentration" Camps
      - ◆ Some Americans thrown in as well
  - America doesn't want to interfere
    - BUT Cubans want Americans involved, so rebels attack Am. Plantations
    - Army comes, rebels surrender, while you're there fight the Spanish
- **Yellow Journalism**
  - The truth doesn't matter, just to sell (propaganda)
    - Ex: National Inquirer
  - **Joseph Pulitzer** and William **Randolph Hearst**
    - Competing newspapers
    - Print about Cuban atrocities
    - **Frederick Remington**
      - 102% of all civil war pictures
      - The photographer
    - Hearst to Remington
      - "You furnish the pictures, and I'll furnish the war"
  - **Jingoism**
    - Super patriots
    - Fed by the yellow press
- Republicans
  - Pushing for military action (not necessarily war)
  - McKinley
- **De Lôme Letter**
  - Spanish ambassador to the US
  - Sent to a friend in Cuba -> Cuban authorities confiscated and sent to US gov
  - Criticized McKinley as weak / "would be politician"
  - Americans angry
- **Theodore Roosevelt**
  - Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the McKinley administration



- Imperialist and American nationalist: jingoist
- Said: "*McKinley has as much backbone as chocolate éclair*"
- Resigns his position to fight in Cuba
- Formed "Rough Riders"
- **USS Maine**
  - Biggest battleship
    - Sent to Havana to protect American investments
  - Blows up and sinks
    - Yellow Press goes crazy
    - Spanish sunk it, with a mine
  - *Remember the Maine and to Hell with Spain!*
- **The Spanish-American War (1898)**
  - *That Splendid Little War*
    - Got to play with the brand new navy
  - Spain agreed to all the terms, before the war
    - Pulled out "Butcher" Weyler
    - Gave Cubans representation
  - Purposes = pure
    - **Teller Amendment**
      - US would respect Cuban sovereignty
      - Pull troops out after war
  - TR sent secret message to Admiral Dewey (American fleet in Philippines)
    - When Spanish-American War breaks out you do it
    - Nobody knew about this
    - TR resigned
  - Spanish put up a good fight
    - Hid their ships in Santiago Harbor
  - TR organized "*rough riders*"
    - Cavalry
    - Attacked hills above Santiago Harbor
  - 3:1 casualties (disease to bullets)
    - 3 times as many died from disease
  - Won in the Philippines
  - *Treaty of Paris of 1898*



Thursday, February 15, 2007  
12:13 PM

- **Lure of the Pacific**
- **Islands in the Pacific**
  - Form trade route to Asia
  - Fuel stops
- Alfred T. Mahan
  - Mover and shake  
r
- Social Darwinism

# FDR

Thursday, March 29, 2007  
8:28 AM

- Use Hamiltonian means to achieve Jeffersonian ends
- 100 Days
  - o Congress went 100 days straight
- Unemployment always a problem
  - o Lessened, but
  - o Never could end
- BIGGEST PROBLEM: Banking system
  - o Emergency Banking Act
    - 4 day Bank Holiday
      - All banks closed
      - Total freeze
      - Purpose: check every bank for solvency
- Fireside Chats
  - o 1st one = emergency banking act
  - o Purpose: to instill confidence
- Brain Trust
  - o Ivy League professors
  - o Experts to come up with possible solutions
  - o Keynesian economics
    - Deficit spending
    - To prime the pump
    - Spend your way out of the depression
    - Put money in, and then economy increases
- RELIEF
- RECOVERY
- REFORM
- *Civilian Conservation Corps* (CCC)
  - o To help young, unemployed males
  - o Wore uniforms, lived in barracks, provided with food
  - o Reforestation
  - o Paid: \$30/month (\$25 deducted and sent to their parents)
  - o 2 million
- Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)
  - o Matched state relief money by federal
  - o Soup kitchens
- National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
  - o National Recovery Administration (NRA)
  - o 1933

- To help businesses via self-regulation
- Established business codes
  - No overtime
  - Fair and competitive prices
  - Abolition of child labor
  - Minimum Wages
- Voluntary
- Schechter v. US
  - Found *unconstitutional*
  - Because it gave the president too much power
  - Took power of interstate commerce away from Congress
  - Temporarily destroyed the New Deal
- Blue eagle decal
- Section 7A
  - Guaranteed workers right to bargain collectively
  - Legal basis for unions
  - Lost it after SC case (Schechter v. US) when NIRA shut down
- Public Works Administration (PWA)
  - Construction of roads, schools, hospitals, bridges, etc.
  - \$5 billion, 35,000 sites, 500,000 employees
  - Federal money
- Leading indicator of depression = bad farming
- Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
  - Encouraged to decrease production, to decrease supply, increase prices
  - To adjust farmer's purchasing power
  - Criticism: people starving, farmers cut production
- Glass-Steagel Banking Act
  - Separated commercial banking from investment banking
  - Prohibited speculative spending
  - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
    - \$5000 insurance on deposit
- Security Exchange Commission (SEC)
  - Controls stocks
  - To prevent fraud in stocks
- Tennessee Valley Administration (TVA)
  - Federal Gov. as regional developer
  - 9 major dams
  - Gave many people electricity = made him popular
  - Lots of jobs
  - Hated by big business
- Tariff Problem
  - Reciprocity Treaties
  - Trade Agreements Act
    - Gave president the right to reduce tariff with other nations (through negotiations)

- Second New Deal
  - Labor and farmers
- **Works Progress Administration (WPA)**
  - Passed after everything else was found unconstitutional
  - To employ people
    - EVERYONE, skilled, unskilled, artists, etc
  - 3.4 million employees
  - Bigger than CCC
  - All encompassing
    - Included artists, other artistic
  - \$11 billion; 1.5 million projects
- American Federation of Labor (AFL)
  - Skilled workers only
  - Has a problem, b/c members want to become industrial
    - Ex: auto workers v. mechanists
  - Split
    - AFL and CIO (Committee for Industrial Organization)
    - Leader of CIO - John I. Lewis
    - Later merged back
- Wagner Act (*National Labor Relations Act*)
  - 1935
  - To bring back the power of unions
  - Rules and regulations for unions
- NLRB
  - National Labor Relations Board
  - To investigate unfair labor practices (to stop them)
- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
  - Second one
- Proposals that gave FDR problems
  - Huey P. Long (senator from Louisiana)
    - Very powerful
    - Share our wealth
      - Federal gov. should guarantee everyone a house worth at least \$5000, and \$2000 in annual salary
    - Killed by his bodyguard
  - Old Age Revolving Pension Plan
    - Dr. Francis E. Townsend
    - 60+ yo
    - \$200 but you have to spend it
  - National Union for Social Justice
    - Reverend Charles Coughlin
    - Catholic priest on the radio
      - But Anti-Semitic
    - To inflate currency with silver
  - ^
  - These 3 guys encouraged FDR to create his own plan - Social Security

- Old people
  - Widows and orphans
- Supreme Court
  - Sick Chicken Case
    - Against NIRA
    - Start of finding the New Deal unconstitutional
  - FDR's response
    - Wanted to appoint more judges (to share the load of the old, 70+ year old judges)
    - ***Court Readjustment Act***
      - Court-Packing
      - Some members of the Democratic Party got angry (liberals & FDR vs. conservatives)
    - Enough people upset that it slowed down the ND
- Political Realignment
  - Switch Parties
    - African Americans went from Rep. --> Dem.
    - Massive switch, lasted through today
  - African Americans had only ONE sponsor
    - Eleanor - FDR's wife
- Dustbowl
  - 10 year Drought
  - Oklahoma, Missouri
    - Many people living there moved to CA
  - CA population increased (led to the modern-day development of the state)
- BIG PROBLEM NOT SOLVED
  - Unemployment
    - Lessened, not cured
- BIG CHANGE
  - Government intervention in society (broadened)
    - Planned economy
    - Social aid
  - No more laissez-faire
- OTHER CHANGES
  - Executive increased
  - Democratic Party grows
  - Regional development (TVA)
  - Government subsidies (to farming)
  - SEC - limit speculation
  - Deficit Spending

# WWII

Thursday, April 05, 2007  
10:21 AM

## - UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO WAR

### - Strained Relations with Japan

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

### - HOME FRONT

- War Production Board
  - Out-produced the world
    - \$47 billion
    - 85,000 tanks
    - 295,000 airplanes
    - 70,000 warships
    - 5,500 merchant ships
- Food Administration

- Now, not enough production
    1. Manpower gets drafted
    2. New equipment, but everyone making war machines
  - Food allocation
    - 30% of the beef = to the army
- Office of Price Administration (OPA)
  - Rationing
    - Gasoline
    - Sugar
    - Coffee
    - Milk
  - Ration coupons
- Mobilizing Labor
  - "Rosie the Riveter"
    - Heavy jobs (man jobs)
    - Women started to get paid money
  - No consumer goods
    - People saving money
- Financing the War
  - Beginning = depression
  - Taxes
    - Income tax increase (upper end / wealthy)
  - War bonds
    - Loans (borrow money from the people)

- WAR

- Battle of Britain

- Air Battle - bombing

- **Strategic Bombing**

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

- **Island Hopping**

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

- End of War

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

- **Wartime Conferences**

- *Churchill*
  - Hated Stalin
- *FDR*

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

-

# Cold War

Tuesday, April 10, 2007  
10:09 AM

- **The Cold War**
- **Failure of U.S. Soviet Cooperation**
  - Lack after WWII
  - No trust between countries
- **Iron Curtain**
  - Churchill phrase, Russia influenced Eastern Europe countries
- **Containment**
  - Truman/George F. Kennan
  - Because S.U. would not be peaceful, had to keep communism **contained**
  - NO SPREAD
- **Truman Doctrine**
  - Used "containment", US would support all free countries resisting communism
  - **Greece Conflict:**
    - GB sent \$ with US to support "free country" resisting, containment
- **Marshall Plan**
  - Aid to all countries, showed benefits of Democracy
- **Czechoslovakia**
  - Coup d'etat, Communism spread to Western Europe
- **Berlin Crisis**
  - Germany split between Free-Western Germany (France, GB, US) and Comm-East Germany
  - Berlin also divided in four sections, even though Berlin in Eastern Germany
    - Free part of capital surrounded by communist section
    - All goods and supplies going to allied section had to pass through East Germany
    - East Berlin tried to blockade, limit access from Allies, starve people into submission
      - **Violation of Yalta**
  - United States upset--**had to stick with containment**
  - *Berlin Airlift*: packed goods in airplanes, flew over Berlin, dropped goods
    - Meant had to fly over Soviet airspace
      - Luckily didn't shoot planes
      - Constant flying in and out of Berlin
    - After time, gave up blockade
- **NATO**
  - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - Neutral Security pact, attack on one is attack on all
  - **Counteract "Communist Threat" in Europe**
  - SU mimicked NATO, **WARSAW Treaty Organization (WTO)**
    - **Soviet counterpart to NATO**
    - All Communist bloc countries, same as NATO
- **Atomic Bomb**
  - Soviets developed Atomic bomb

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- **United Nations**

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

## CONTAINMENT IN ASIA

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

-

### - **Civil war in Greece and Turkey**

- First use of Containment

### - **United Nations**

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

### - Containment in Europe

- George F. Kennan
- First used by President Truman

### - Containment in Asia

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

### - **McArthur**

- Take over Japan and get it to develop

### - **North Korea** attacked South Korea

- 1950
- Against Soviet advice
- American soldiers pulled out of Japan and sent to NK
  - Almost lost
- First not-declared war
  - "Police action"
  - The Forgotten War

- Fought by UN troops
  - Led by McArthur
- USSR representative left United Nations
- China observing army getting closer to its border
- McArthur
  - Saying they should nuke China
  - Angered Truman... Truman told him to shut up
    - Met on Wake Island (convinced that China wouldn't interfere)
- 100,000 Chinese sneak attacked
- McArthur fired by Truman
- Eisenhower ended it
  - Nothing was gained
  - Divided at the 38th parallel
  - Contained

#### - **Eisenhower**

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

#### **Eisenhower-Dulles Foreign Policy**

- John Foster Dulles = "*massive retaliation*"
- MORE aggressive

#### - French fighting in Vietnam

- French mercenaries surrounded
  - Ask for help from US Air Force
  - Eisenhower says no
- Treaty
  - Geneva Accords
    - Divided at the 17th parallel
    - North = Ho Chi Minh (Communist)
    - South = emperor
    - Set up elections to unite under either

#### - Vietnam (internal)

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

#### - SEATO

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

#### - Quemoy and Matsu

- Claimed by the People Republic's of China and by the Nationalists
- Started shelling them

- Active aggression on the part of PRC communists
  - US president got permission to defend Formosa
    - Agreement to defend Taiwan
- Abdul Nasser
  - Wanted to build the huge *Aswan Dam*
    - To control the flooding of Nile River
    - Hydro-electric power
  - Eisenhower
    - Approves of him, to gain allies in the oil region
    - But wants money to buy weapons (to attack Israel)
      - Eisenhower doesn't want this
  - Nasser turns to USSR
    - Got weapons and money to build the Dam
  - Nationalized the Suez Canal
    - Sunk a bunch of ships, and jammed it up
    - GB and FR attacked Egypt
      - SC used to be privately owned by GB and FR
      - Eisenhower threw a hissie-fit
        - ◆ Told to STOP
    - The high-water of power for GB and FR
    - Eisenhower afraid that USSR might get dragged in
- **The Summit of 1955**
  - Meeting in Geneva
  - Khrushchev, Eisenhower, FR, GB - Big 4
  - To discuss the world situation
    - To discuss disarmament
    - Reunification of Germany
- 1958
  - Khrushchev and Eisenhower both voluntarily suspended atmospheric testing
  - Summer of 1959
    - Visiting each other's countries
- U2 Incident
  - Huge wingspan,
  - To fly right on the edge of space
  - Carries 4 miles of photographic film
  - Flown by the CIA
    - Russia knew about it
  - Francis Gary Powers
    - Engine failed, had to bring the plane down
  - HUGE PROPAGANDA
    - Eisenhower denies
    - Khrushchev caught him in a lie
      - Called of the Summit
- **Latin America**
  - Nixon Latin American Tour
    - Threw rocks at him in Venezuela and Peru
  - Fidel Castro

- January 1959 overthrew Batista
- CIA happy that he overthrew Batista
  - Batista = mafia (organized crime)
    - ◆ Wanted to turn Cuba into an island Las Vegas
- Turned out to be Communist
- Russia started sending money

# Politics of Affluence

Thursday, April 12, 2007  
12:59 PM

- Politics of Affluence
  - Country is prosperous
  - People were saving money during war, now they want to spend it
  
- Truman
  - Expand on the New Deal
  - Unemployment insurance
  - Higher minimum wage
  - Permanent fair employment practices commission
    - That Big Business treated people fairly
  - Abolition of slums
  - TVA-style programs
    - Regional development by the Federal Gov.
  - Expanded public works
  - Unable to put most of his programs through Congress
  
- Demobilization and Domestic Policy
  - Employment Act of 1946
    - To evaluate the economy
    - Maximum employment
  - Atomic Energy Commission - AEC
    - Congress doesn't want military to control nukes
    - Civilian control over nuclear development
      - Gave president sole authority to use atomic weapons
  - Price Controls
    - Truman vetoed it
    - INFLATION
    - Sugar and rice = only ones with control
      - Also rent
  - Labor strikes 1946
    - General Motors
    - US Steel
    - Demand wage increases
    - Truman suggested that both unions to receive 8 cent increase
      - Allowed US Steel to raise prices of steel
      - Became the standard settlement
    - United Mineworkers
      - Government took over
    - Avoided railroad strike
      - Threatened the workers with draft
  - Demobilization
    - 43 million to 1.5 million
    - Army from 8 million to 600,000
    - *Serviceman's Readjustment Act* (GI Bill of Rights)
      - \$13 billion to help servicemen
      - Paid for college
      - Small businesses

- Housing industry exploded
- Taft-Hartley Act
  - 1947
  - Truman vetoed
    - Veto was OVERRIDDEN
  - Major effect on unions
    - Closed shop illegal, member of union before you worked
    - Unions could no longer force employers to hire only union members
    - 80 day cooling off period for strikers in key industries
      - ◆ Can't strike
    - All union officials had to take anti-communist oath
  - Right to work without joining union
- Reorganization of Armed Forces
  - National Security Council
  - CIA
  - Joint Chiefs of Staff
    - ◆ To share information
  - National Security Act
    - National Security Council
- Civil Rights
  - Harry Truman - pushed hard for civil rights
    - Unlike FDR
  - 1946
    - President's Committee on Civil Rights
      - ◆ Report
        - ◇ Called for elimination of all aspects of segregation
  - 1948
    - Problem: no one went along with his civil rights bill
      - ◆ Shot down by Southern Democrats (Dixie-crats)
        - ◇ Conservative Southern Democrats
    - Did everything in his jurisdiction
      - ◆ Desegregation in the federal government
      - ◆ Armed Forces to desegregate
      - ◆ In theory ended segregation in Armed Forces and Federal Gov.
        - ◇ Could control without congress
- Dislike for Truman
  - Easy on communists
  - Pushing for civil rights
- 22nd Amendment
  - Limited the president to 2 terms
- Truman was predicted to lose
  - 1948
  - Won
    - Everybody figured this would be such a landslide that Dewey supporters didn't bother to go to the poll box
- Truman pushed to expand the New Deal --> "Fair Deal"
  - Social Security
  - Rent controls
  - Clean up slums, public housing
  - TVA-style projects
  - Introduced Civil Rights bills
    - All got vetoed
- Farmers started to overproduce again

- Price supports
- **Smith Act of 1940**
  - Illegal to advocate the overthrow of the government by force
  - Or belong to an organization that favors overthrow of government by force
  - Used to jail leaders of the American Communist Party
- House Committee on Un-American Activities
  - HUAC
  - Said Truman was too soft on Comm.
  - Truman established: Loyalty Review Board
    - Reviewed government employees
    - Required government workers to take a written oath that they never have or will be affiliated with comm. Organization
- **Alger Hiss**
  - Whitaker Chambers - former Communist
    - Editor of Time Magazine
    - Charged that Alger Hiss (former State Dep. Official) had been a communist who supplied Am. Document to the USSR
      - Guilty of perjury
- McCarran Security Act
  - Required front organization (made to look like normal, but were really Communists) to register with attorney general
  - Vetoed by Truman
    - Passed over his veto
- 1950
  - Julius and Ethel Rosenberg charged with giving Atomic secrets to the Soviet Union
- "Tail-gunner Joe" R. McCarthy
  - Senator from Wisconsin
    - Needed a graphic issue to get reelected
    - List of 205 officials
    - Everyone afraid of him
      - Attacked everybody
    - Became very powerful
    - To get more attention
      - Attacked leaders of the Army
        - ◆ Eisenhower got angry
    - Held his hearings on television
      - Popularity fell to nothing
    - Nixon was part of committee
- **Eisenhower**
  - Delegated authority
  - Ran for office while Korea being fought
    - "I will go to Korea" (to negotiate)
  - 1st time since Reconstruction that Republicans won Southern states
  - Balancing the budget
    - But still keeping the existing New Deal legislation
  - **"Dynamic conservatism"**
    - Changed it later to *"progressive moderation"*
    - Definite Maybe
  - End of RFC
  - Ended wage controls
  - Ended farm supports

- Lowered taxes for high incomes - wealthy
- 1959 - raised armed forces salaries 7%
- Raised minimum wage
- AEC - Atomic Energy Commission
- REA - Rural Electrification Administration
- 2 Major Public Works
  - St. Lorentz Seaway
    - Opened up Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean
  - Interstate System
    - Federal government supplying 90% of the money
    - Toll roads = paid by the state
    - Efficient freight movement (18 wheelers)
      - ◆ Downfall of railroads
    - "Ended" slums
      - ◆ b/c people didn't see them as often
- Election 1956
  - Eisenhower won
- Space and technology
  - Sputnik
    - October 4th, 1957
    - Russians put satellite into space
    - Americans PARANOID
  - US created NASA
    - Launched "Explorer 1"
- Alaska and Hawaii came into US
- Civil Rights
  - Eisenhower completed it
  - Desegregated public services in DC
  - Civil Rights Commission
- Thurgau Marshall
  - Brown v. Board of Education
    - Separate = NOT equal
    - SC ordered the states to integrate (with all deliberate speed = now)
    - Eisenhower disagreed because he said education is a state issue
      - ◆ Respected SC
- Southern Reaction
  - "White Citizen's" Council
  - ANGRY
  - Lost federal aid if didn't comply
  - Little Rock, AK
    - Central High School in 1957
      - ◆ Didn't want black kids
    - Eisenhower 10,000 National Guards
      - ◆ Forced integration
  - Emergence of Non-Violence
    - Montgomery, Alabama
      - ◆ Rosa Parks
      - ◆ Montgomery bus boycott
    - MLK - *passive resistance*
- Civil Rights Act of 1957
  - Permanent civil rights commission
  - Justice Dept. to make sure that minority could register to vote
  - By 1960

- Federal Courts could register people to vote
  - February 1960
    - Greensboro, NC - Woolworth lunch counter
    - 4 black students said they weren't moving
      - Thrown in jail
    - SNCC - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
  - African Americans taking the responsibility to push for their own civil rights
- Dulles
  - Brinksmanship
    - "Massive retaliation"
- Nixon's Checkers Speech
  - Was accused of taking campaign \$\$ for personal use
  - TV propaganda
  - Said: we got a dog, Checkers, and we aren't giving it back
- Election of 1960
  - John F. Kennedy
    - VP = Lynden B. Johnson - JFK hates him (only run to strengthen the ticket)
    - Irish Catholic
    - Financial influence of his father
  - Richard Nixon
  - TV
    - JFK put on make-up and looked very healthy
    - Changed direction of campaigning
  - Closest election to date
- Society
  - 1945 - 1960 GNP doubled
  - Defense spending
  - Aviation = BIG
  - Virtual monopoly over world trade
  - Home Ownership
  - Consumer electronics
  - Consumer Credit UP 800%
    - Savings dropped
  - Shopping Centers
  - Teenagers = new demographic (clothes, music, etc)
    - Music industry
  - 97% lived in urban areas
  - Life expectancy 66 -> 71
  - Dr. Benjamin Spock
    - You shouldn't spank / punish kids
  - AC - air conditioning
    - Sunbelt becomes populated
    - Changed demographic
  - Levitt Houses
    - Premade housing
  - Automobile production
    - Suburbia
  - "White flight"

- Leaving the cities to suburbs
  - Problem: tax revenue for public services
- Growth of Middle Class
  - G.I Bill = more college graduates
- Number of farm workers dropped
- By 1960 = more white-collar than blue-collar
- Huge Corporations
  - 38% worked for organizations that had 500+ employees
- Leisure
  - Work week shrank
  - Paperbacks
- Women
  - Rebirth of Cult of Domesticity
  - World becoming tense
  - To create 'the nest'
  - 1950s
- Church membership rose 65%
  - Religious TV shows
- Intellectuals
- Beatniks
  - Alienated by life, Greenwich Village, NY
  - Alcohol, drugs, sex and jazz

# 1960s - Liberal Revival

Wednesday, April 18, 2007  
9:41 AM

## - **Kennedy's New Frontier**

- Legislative failures
  - Alliance of Republicans and Dixiecrats
    - Federal aid to education
    - Urban renewal
    - Medical care
    - Reductions in personal and corporate taxes
    - HUD - department of urban affairs
- Minimum Wage
  - \$1 -> \$1.25
- Area Redevelopment Act
  - Distressed areas
  - Park building (open urban spaces)
- Housing Act
  - Mass transit

## - **Johnson and the Great Society**

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

## - **Election of 1964**

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

## - **"Great Society"**

- Johnson's 2nd term
  - Socialistic program

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

## - **Black Power**

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

## - **Ethnic Activism**

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

## - **The New Left**

- Extreme liberals

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

#### - Counter-culture movement

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

#### - Women's Liberation

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

#### - Sexual Revolution

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

## - Vietnam

- Ngo Dinh Diem declared that there would be no free elections
  - Originally came in power through CIA
- *Vietcong*
  - Southern communist who wanted to have one country
  - Ho Chi Mien
- *Domino effect*
  - People afraid
- 1963
  - CIA supported coup to overthrow Diem
- American advisors
  - To teach / help Vietnamese
  - Not "troops"
  - 1961 = 2,000
  - 1963 = 16,000
- Escalation
  - Gulf of Tonkin
  - Destroyer Turner Joy
    - Supposedly Vietnamese gunboats attacked it, and it sunk the boats
    - Happened again
    - WAS A LIE
      - ◆ Used b/c LBJ afraid of Domino Effect
  - LBJ said that the US had been attacked by North Vietnam
  - Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions
    - Authorized president to use force in Vietnam
    - Put more troops on Vietnam
- "Operation Rolling Thunder"
  - Started the 1st sustained bombing of North Vietnam
  - Sent combat troops
    - General William Westmoreland
    - His solution = send more troops
    - 1965: 185,000
    - 1966: 385,000
    - 1967: 485,000
    - 1968: 538,000
- Hawks
  - Defended the war
  - Containment
  - Domino effect
- Dove
  - No business being in a civil war
  - Eugene McCarthy
    - Anything to get out of Vietnam
    - Peace at any cost
    - Won 42% in the New Hampshire
      - ◆ 6% behind
- 1968
  - Watershed year
  - MLK assassinated
  - Robert Kennedy assassinated
  - TET Offensive
    - Psychological

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

- 1972

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

- War Ended

- Watergate

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

- Saturday Night Massacre

- Nixon fired Cox (special investigator)