

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**
 - Massachusetts set example: special *convention* rather than legislative
 - Constitution superior to legislature
 - Most Northern states gradually abolished slavery
 - FIRST MENTION OF ABOLITION
 - Bills of rights

- **Mt. Vernon**
 - 1785
 - George Washington and a couple of state reps.
 - Called for a later convention in Annapolis

- **Annapolis Convention**
 - 1786
 - More representatives but not everyone
 - Called for another one in Philadelphia

- **Philadelphia**
 - 1787
 - Goal: to modify the AoC; COMMERCE
 - 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
 - George Washington elected president of Constitutional Convention
 - Smart move - because whatever G.Wash supported was boosted by his popularity
 - Delegates then voted that the convention should be kept secret
 - To avoid the distorting and confusing influence of the press
 - 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
 - Protect vested interests
 - 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
 - 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
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- **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"
 - **Jingoes**
 - 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
 - o Country is prosperous
 - o People were saving money during war, now they want to spend it

- Truman
 - o Expand on the New Deal
 - o Unemployment insurance
 - o Higher minimum wage
 - o Permanent fair employment practices commission
 - That Big Business treated people fairly
 - o Abolition of slums
 - o TVA-style programs
 - Regional development by the Federal Gov.
 - o Expanded public works
 - o Unable to put most of his programs through Congress

- Demobilization and Domestic Policy
 - o Employment Act of 1946
 - To evaluate the economy
 - Maximum employment
 - o 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
 - o Price Controls
 - Truman vetoed it
 - INFLATION
 - Sugar and rice = only ones with control
 - Also rent
 - o 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
 - o 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)