

Broward Community College

Notes:

AMH 2010

U.S. History to 1865

Dr. Ronald Feinman

Notes Taken by

David Glauber

Pembroke Pines, FL

Winter 2001

**I. Topics**

- a. Europe in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century
- b. Renaissance (Art/Literary/Science)
- c. Protestant Reformation
- d. England in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century
- e. The Age of Exploration and Colonization – 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries

**II. Martin Luther Establishes Lutheran Church, 1519**

- a. In 1517, Martin Luther, a German monk and a theological professor, challenges the Pope to go back to the teachings of Jesus
- b. Luther starts the Lutheran Church two years later after he is ex-communicated from the Catholic Church

**III. John Calvin and Calvinism**

- a. John Calvin establishes a theocracy (government based on religion) in Geneva, Switzerland
- b. Puritans are Calvinists
- c. Massachusetts Bay was the most religious colony

**IV. Tudor Dynasty in England, 1485 – 1603**

- a. The Tudor Dynasty was the single most royal family
- b. Their dynasty began in 1485 and ended in 1603 with the death of Queen Elizabeth I

**V. United Kingdom, formed 1607**

- a. The UK is comprised of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland

**VI. King Henry VIII**

- a. King Henry VIII first wife was Catherine of Aragon
- b. With Catherine of Aragon, Henry VIII has Mary (who tries to bring back Catholicism after Henry VIII establishes the Church of England so that he can get remarried)
- c. Anne Boleyn was the 2<sup>nd</sup> wife of King Henry VIII
- d. Anne Boleyn's daughter, Elizabeth I, succeeded "Bloody" Mary

**VII. Anglican Church**

- a. In America, the Anglican Church is referred to as the Episcopal Church, whose followers are Episcopalians

**VIII. Presbyterian Church**

- a. Old-Line Calvinists

**IX. Order of Exploration**

- a. Spain (Conquistadors seize Aztec Empire, destroy the Mayas in Mexico, destroy the Incas of Peru)
- b. Portugal
- c. England
- d. France
- e. Netherlands (Holland)
- f. Sweden

**X. Places in America**

- a. In 1565, the Spanish founded St. Augustine, FL, making it the oldest settlement in America
- b. Henry Hudson founded New York and New Jersey

## **I. Topics**

- a. Native Americans – Origins?
- b. Motivations for Colonization
- c. The First English Attempt at Colonization
- d. The First Successful Colony – Jamestown, Virginia
- e. The “Lost Colony”
- f. Roanoke Island (1587 – 1591)
- g. Early History (1607 – 1624)

## **II. Native American Origins**

- a. Religious Theory – God created man and put them on Earth
- b. Science Fiction Theory – Everyone is a descendant of aliens
- c. Geologically the Earth is always changing (Every time there is a hurricane, tornado, volcano, earthquake, tsunami)
- d. Continental Drift separated Pangaea
- e. Lost colony of Atlantis (between Africa and South America)
- f. United States will completely be under water one day
- g. Bering Straits – A lot of US tribes are from Asia
- h. Phoenicians may have evolved into a Native American tribe

## **III. Motivations for Colonization**

- a. Religious Persecution/turmoil (meaning of Christianity) – religious freedom
- b. International competition between Spain, Portugal, England, France, Netherlands, Sweden)
- c. Economic
  - 1. Natural Resources (gold and silver)
  - 2. Trade
  - 3. Gold and Silver
- d. Dump surplus population (criminals, paupers, political prisoners)
  - After England couldn’t send its convicts to US, they sent them to Australia in 1788? (where the Aborigines – Native people of Australia ruled)
  - So, the Government of Australia is now run by the descendants of former criminals
- e. Desire to find a western route to China

#### **IV. Roanoke Island, 1584**

- a. English involvement in colonization begins with Queen Elizabeth I
- b. In 1584, Elizabeth I sent Sir Walter Raleigh to find a good place for a colony.
- c. Raleigh searches for a good location for two years, from 1584-86
- d. He told the Queen about Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina
- e. Colony established between 1587-91
- f. In 1587, short on supplies, Raleigh sent people back to England to get supplies, but it took them 4 years to return
- g. Spanish Armada in 1588 prevented them from coming back
- h. By the time reinforcements came in 1591, all of the people from the colony were gone

#### **V. Early Modern English History**

- a. Croatoan Indians
- b. Spanish Armada is defeated by British, 1588
- c. Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603
- d. Mary Stuart (Queen of Scotland / Cousin of Elizabeth I) tried to seize control of England
- e. Elizabeth captured and killed Mary in the Tower of London
- f. Mary's son, James, however becomes King of England and Scotland  
James I of England (James VI of Scotland) had a scandalous life
- g. James I runs an absolute monarchy
- h. King James version of the Bible (Anglican) is named after him

#### **VI. King James I Gives Land Grant for Jamestown, 1607**

- a. King James I gives land grant to start a new colony north of North Carolina (Virginia)
- b. Original Colony named after King James (Jamestown)
- c. Originally started by private colony
- d. December 1601 – beginning of Jamestown search
- e. Expedition takes 5 months because it's wintertime
- e. May 14, 1607 – original settlement of Jamestown

## **I. Topics**

- a. Virginia, 1607 - 1624
- b. Calvinism - theology
- c. Calvinism in England – 17<sup>th</sup> century - Puritans
- d. Calvinism in New England
- e. Plymouth – the Pilgrims (1626 - 1691) – William Bradford
- f. Puritans – Massachusetts Bay – 1629 – John Winthrop
- g. Connecticut, 1637
- h. New Hampshire, 1642
- i. The Radical Colony – Rhode Island 1636 – Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson

## **II. Virginia, 1607 - 1624**

### **A. Beginnings**

- a. English Settled Jamestown May 14, 1607 (beginning of English America)
- b. First built a shelter for protection, built Anglican Church, storage house, housing in May, June, July
- c. In August, they discovered they settled in a Malaria swamp
- d. Fires they started for warmth in the harsh winter spread and burned down half the shelter
- e. Indians taught them to plant maize (corn)
- f. Rat infestation of the entire crop

### **B. Recruits**

- a. People are sent back to England to get more people
- b. Deceit and lying was used to get people to come to the colony; otherwise the colony wouldn't have survived
- c. In 1610, Americans felt they had to tell English the truth about hardships, but that things were getting better
- d. To make Virginia successful, the English offer people free land (indentured servants serve 7 years – then they get free land)

### **C. Indians and Colonists**

- a. Pocahontas and John Rolfe marry
- b. Indians teach English settlers to grow what is a Virginia cash crop, tobacco

**D. Women in Jamestown**

- a. Single women need to be recruited for Jamestown
- b. Women came over for free on the voyage and get free shelter
- c. Within a year, they were required to marry
- d. The husband would then pay for the voyage
- e. Husband and wife would then start a voyage (family)

**E. Blacks in Jamestown**

- a. First Blacks in Jamestown in 1619 from a Dutch ship; they are all bought up
- b. Colony decides not to keep them as slaves and makes them indentured servants
- c. For racial control, starting in 1640, the slaves from the ships would not be indentured servants
- d. From 1619-1640, the Blacks were freed after 7 years of service
- e. 6-7% of Blacks in South were free by the Civil War (250,000 by time of Civil War – about 3.5 million total)
- f. Slaves came before slave laws

**F. Virginia Becomes Royal Colony, 1624**

- a. In 1619, House of Burgesses starts –James takes over Jamestown
- b. In 1620, Pilgrims land on Plymouth Rock
- c. In 1624, stock company which invested in the Jamestown colony was seized by the King of England
- d. Starting in 1624, the King makes Virginia a Royal Colony (James I)
- e. In 1624, James I dies and his son Charles I takes over
- f. King appoints a royal governor
- g. In 1676, under Royal governor for 30 years, Bacon's Rebellion takes place

**III. John Calvin and Calvinism, 1509-64**

- a. John Calvin establishes a theocracy (government based on religion) in Geneva, Switzerland
- b. Puritans are Calvinists
- c. Massachusetts Bay was the most religious colony

#### **IV. Calvinism – theology**

- a. John Calvin preaches a pessimistic future
- b. The beginning of the Puritan work ethic
- c. Most people will go to hell – only a select few will go to heaven
- d. Hellfire and brimstone preacher
- e. He said everybody would work for 6 days – 7<sup>th</sup> day would be for church
- f. Calvin was a Puritan – said everybody had to live a good life
- g. Calvinists are considered to be cult members because of their need to follow others
- h. Heretics didn't like being told by the Calvinists
- i. Calvinists burned heretics at the stake
- j. People who believed in Calvinism felt a need to follow (People who are lost; it's considered a cult)

#### **V. Calvinism in England**

- a. After Calvin dies, Calvinism spreads in England
- b. Calvinists are known as Puritans in England
- c. Puritans vs. Anglican rivalry started in England

#### **VI. Puritan Revolution, 1642-46**

- a. Leads to the overthrow of the king
- b. In 1649, king is executed
- c. Puritan leader Oliver Cromwell (“Lord Protector” takes over
- d. The king (monarch) by the end of the century becomes only a figurehead
- e. Glorious Revolution, 1688-89 – leads to the installation of William and Mary as King and Queen of England

#### **VI. Pilgrims Leave England, 1608**

- a. Pilgrims leave England in 1608
- b. They go to Netherlands, where they were treated well, to live with Dutch until 1620

#### **VIII. Pilgrims Want to Start Colony**

- a. In 1620, Pilgrims petition King James I to start a colony in the New World, even though they were no longer English
- b. They started a colony north of Virginia
- c. They settle in New England area and called their area Plymouth
- d. For 30 years, William Bradford leads Plymouth
- e. They set up a legal document, called the **Mayflower Compact**



**IX. Plymouth**

- a. Indians teach Pilgrims to plant maize in spring
- b. In November 1621, a year after they arrive, Pilgrims have a feast with Indians (First Thanksgiving)
- c. In 1621, Plymouth colony merges with Massachusetts Bay colony
- d. Between 1620-91, Plymouth was a separate colony

**X. John Winthrop Starts Massachusetts Bay, 1629**

- a. John Winthrop was a Puritan minister
- b. Winthrop calls himself the Moses of the Promised Land
- c. America is the Promised Land

**XI. Puritan Oligarchy/Theocracy**

- a. Run by a few
- b. Puritan Elders and John Winthrop make up a council, which includes ministers, friends of Winthrop, and 12 people chosen by Winthrop
- c. Must prove spiritual rebirth to Winthrop and elders
- d. It's all politics
- e. Must be a citizen to hold public office
- f. Must prove loyalty to Puritans

**XII. Blue Laws**

- a. No music, dancing, sex, business, recreation on Sunday
- b. Sunday was a day of worship
- c. Hellfire and Brimstone speech – Calvinism

**XIII. Massachusetts Bay (1629), Connecticut (1637), and New Hampshire (1642)**

- a. Massachusetts Bay becomes most important colony in New England
- b. Connecticut and New Hampshire start from Massachusetts Bay

**XIV. The Radical Colony – Rhode Island 1636 – Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson**

- a. Colony of Rhode Island (size of Palm Beach County, FL) founded by religious rebels
- b. Roger Williams challenges Puritan religion and is a heretic
- c. Puritans arrest Williams
- d. Williams faces a Kangaroo Court
- e. Kangaroo Court- Winthrop was judge and prosecutor, while the 12 elders made up the jury
- f. Roger Williams was expelled and started Rhode Island

**XV. Anne Hutchinson**

- a. Hutchinson is the first woman to be known in American history
- b. Hutchinson, Kansas is named in her honor
- c. Puritans expelled her also and she followed Williams to Rhode Island
- d. Williams and Hutchinson were co-founders of Rhode Island

**XVI. Radical Rhode Island**

- a. Rhode Island started as a colony that allowed religious freedom
- b. For its time it was the most democratic colony
- c. Rhode Island joined in the American Revolution
- d. Rhode Island wasn't sure if it should join the US when the Constitution was drafted
- e. The Bill of Rights gave them what they wanted as a small state
- f. Rhode Island's holding out on the Constitution resulted in it being a nation of its own for 2 ½ years
- g. Rhode Island wasn't involved in Constitutional Convention and didn't ratify until 1791 (small state worried about being swallowed-up in a large national government)

**I. Topics**

- a. Middle Atlantic Colonies
- b. The Dutch Colony of New Netherlands
- c. 1624-64 – New York and New Jersey
- d. The Swedish Colony of New Sweden – Delaware, 1638
- e. The Catholic Colony of Maryland – Lord Baltimore, 1634
- f. The Quaker Colony of Pennsylvania – William Penn, 1681
- g. The Southern Colonies
  - North and South Carolina, 1662 and 1670
  - Georgia, 1732

**II. Colonies**

- a. Middle Atlantic Colonies - NJ, NY, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania
- b. Southern Colonies – NC, SC, Georgia

**III. New Netherlands – Henry Hudson, 1609**

- a. Henry Hudson is English, but sails for the Dutch
- b. In 1609, Dutch claim area of NJ and NY
- c. By 1610, Dutch presence is evident
- d. Dutch fur traders
- e. Missionaries trying to Christianize Indians
- f. Manhattan Island – New Netherlands (capital – New Amsterdam)
- g. Dutch have colony in NY and NJ
- h. Streams of scattered settlements spanning a few hundred miles are established on both sides of the Hudson River

**IV. Peter Minuit, May 1626**

- a. Minuit was the first director of New Netherlands
- b. He bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for trinkets valued at \$24
- c. Indians didn't understand the value of land – they believed land was communal

**V. Peter Stuyvesant**

- a. Last director of New Netherlands
- b. Governed from 1647-64 (17 years)
- c. Autocratic and dictatorial

**VI. English Take Over New Netherlands, 1664**

- a. In 1664, English arrive in NJ, NY area with warships
- b. Stuyvesant was caught off guard – He wanted to fight, but his people didn't like him because he was a dictator, so the English took over

## **VII. New York and New Jersey's Size**

- a. NY – 84% of land – named after Duke of York (49,000 square miles)
- b. NJ – 16% of land (8,000 square miles)
- c. NJ – most crowded state in population now, but small in colonial period
- d. NJ – site of 2 Revolutionary War battles (Trenton and Princeton)

## **VIII. New Sweden/Delaware**

- a. 600,000 people today, but very small population in colonial period
- b. In 1638, New Sweden is started
- c. Swedish bring Lutheran Church (Lutheranism) and Log Cabin to America (settled in Delaware)
- d. In 1655, Dutch take over Swedish settlement
- e. In 1664, English take over

## **IX. Ownership of Delaware**

- a. 1638-55 – Swedish
- b. 1655-64 – Dutch
- c. After 1664 - English

## **X. About Delaware**

- a. Corporate friendly state
- b. First to ratify the constitution (on license plate)
- c. Du Pont chemical company – major monopoly in Delaware

## **XI. Creation of Maryland**

- a. Mary-land – Catholic colony started by Lord Baltimore
- b. Proprietary colony owned by Lord Baltimore's family, so the English don't interfere
- c. Toleration Act of 1649 – Allows Catholics or Protestants – anybody who believes in Christianity – to have religious freedom

## **XII. Anti-Catholicism in Maryland**

- a. In 1856, Millard Fillmore runs with American Party (Know Nothings) against Catholic immigration
- b. Maryland votes for anti-Catholic candidate in 1856
- c. Other Christians (not Catholics) in Maryland didn't want more Catholics in the state
- d. Know Nothings were a secretive group – whenever someone asked them about their group, they said they knew nothing

### **XIII. William Penn and Pennsylvania's Quakers**

- a. Quakers start Pennsylvania because they were persecuted in England
- b. In 1681, William Penn gets a land grant (names Pennsylvania after himself)
- c. Philadelphia, even though it started later than other cities, grew up to be the biggest city in population until 1800 when NY takes that title
- d. Philadelphia – site of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress
- e. Quakers – open minded
- f. Puritans despised Quakers

### **XIV. Quaker Beliefs**

- a. Believe that everyone can be saved from hell
- b. Anti-war
- c. Optimistic
- d. Against Slavery
- e. Slavery started in Pennsylvania because Quakers didn't take a stand on it
- f. After 1750, they condemn slavery and start abolitionism and bring petitions to government to promote anti-slavery

### **XV. Notable Quakers**

- a. Herbert Hoover
- b. Richard Nixon (Quakers didn't like him)
- c. Quaker colony was a major colony

### **XVI. Important Colonies (order we've looked at them)**

- a. Virginia
- b. Massachusetts Bay
- c. New York
- d. Pennsylvania
- e. South Carolina (SC and NC switch in importance after WWII)
- f. North Carolina

### **XVII. Carolina Colony**

- a. Carolina, named after queen of England, Caroline in 1662
- b. By 1670, settlers went south and discovered Charleston (started as a port city)
- c. 2 distinct areas of settlement (NC and SC)

### **XVIII. North Carolina vs. South Carolina**

- a. North Carolina, starts in 1662 (started as a result of slow settlement south of Virginia)
- b. Barriers and mountain ranges and heavy thick forests cause (North) Carolinians to establish Charleston (SC) in 1670
- c. Charleston – most important southern port
- d. NC will trade with Virginia and north of itself
- e. SC will trade with British West Indies and south of itself
- f. NC will be tobacco oriented
- g. SC will be sugar and rice oriented
- h. SC has more plantations and fewer small farms than NC (more slave-oriented by time of Revolution)
- i. NC has less or a concentration of slaves than SC
- j. By the American Revolution, SC is already made-up of 50% slaves (most-heavy slave colony)
- k. By Civil War (2/3 slaves)
- l. Virginia is 2<sup>nd</sup> in slave numbers (about 40% by Revolution, 50% by Civil War)
- m. North and South Carolina separate in 1692

### **XIX. Problems with South Carolina**

- a. In 1832, Vice President John C. Calhoun threatened that SC would secede
- b. President Andrew Jackson threatened to hang Calhoun from the nearest tree if he took one step towards secession
- c. 1850 – Compromise of 1850 by Millard Fillmore
- d. On April 12, 1861 South Carolina seceded from the Union and started Confederate States of America

### **XX. Georgia, 1732**

- a. Georgia – named after King of England, George II
- b. Place to dump prisoners (penal colony) for political prisoners
- c. Governed by James Oglethorpe
- d. Georgia was a buffer zone to protect Carolinians from attacks by the Florida Indians
- e. Jimmy Carter re-introduced Plains, GA to the American people (in 1760s)
- f. Plains was started by Carter family (in SW Georgia)
- g. General Sherman's march to the sea – in Georgia during the Civil War

## I. Topics

- a. Colonial Life and Trends
- b. Colonial Governments – Royal – Proprietary – Charter
- c. The Right to Vote
- d. Colonial Class and Sectional Struggles – The case of Bacons Rebellion  
(Virginia, 1676)
- e. Colonial Population
- f. Colonial Economy (Agriculture and Industry)

## II. Colonial Governments – Royal – Proprietary – Charter

- a. Three types of Colonial governments: Royal, Proprietary, and Charter
- b. Royal – government run in the name of the King or Queen (monarch) of England
- c. Proprietary – governed in the name of the owner proprietor
- d. Charter – government by the voice of the people

## III. U.S. Colonies

- a. Charter Colony – Rhode Island
- b. Proprietary Colonies – Maryland and Pennsylvania
- c. Royal Colonies – New England (Plymouth to 1691, Massachusetts Bay), Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia

## IV. Branches of Government

- a. All 3 types of colonies have 3 branches of government
- b. Executive - government
- c. Legislative – bicameral (two house)
- d. Judicial – courts and judges

### A. Executive

- a. **Royal** – governor picked by King or Queen of England for an unlimited term with no new governor unless problems arise. No news is good news.
- b. **Proprietary** – Governor picked by proprietor to run in his name. Proprietor lives in colony, but he may travel to Europe
- c. **Charter** – governor is appointed by the lower house of legislature (assembly). Assembly picks the governor for a 1 year term. It is very powerful (branch of the people). Assembly picks Upper House (council)

**B. Legislative** (Assembly = Lower House, Council = Upper House)

- a. **Royal** – Council selected by governor
- b. **Proprietary** – Governor picks Council, but proprietor has final say
- c. **Charter** – Assembly picks Council members and governor.  
Assembly in Charter colony is elected by those who can vote (more people could vote than in any other colony)
- d. All money bills start in the Assembly (Lower House)
- e. In Rhode Island, Assembly really runs the government. Since Council is picked by Assembly, Council usually cooperated with Assembly

**C. Judicial Branch**

- a. **Royal** – Governor picks the judges
- b. **Proprietary** - Governor and proprietor pick the judges
- c. **Charter** – Assembly picks the judges

**VI. People Who Can't Vote**

- a. Free or Slave Blacks
- b. Women
- c. Indentured servants
- d. Men who didn't own property or not enough property
- e. Had to be a certain religion in certain colonies (not true in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, or Maryland (because of Toleration Act of 1649
- f. Convicts
- g. Age limit – had to be 21 years old (changed to 18 in 1971)
- h. Native Americans
- i. Had to be from the British Isles (the right nationality)

**VII. Voting in the U.S.**

- a. In 1832, British voting system was first reformed
- b. By 1820, all white men can vote
- c. By 1920, women can vote (19<sup>th</sup> amendment)
- d. By 1965, Voting Rights Act (for blacks)
- e. 1870 - 15<sup>th</sup> amendment gave blacks the right to vote
- e. British House of Commons voted by 2% of the people
- f. 1971 – 18 year olds can vote (26<sup>th</sup> amendment)



### **VIII. Population in US**

- a. April 1, 1790 – First national census – 3.9 million people – 98% accurate
- b. 2007 – 300 million
- c. Population in colonies is small until 1700
- d. By 1760, 3 million people lived in the colonies
- e. By 1790, 4 million people lived in the colonies
- f. 90-95% of the people in the colonies were Protestant (Lutheran, Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Puritan, Quakers) and lived in major urban areas by the time of the American Revolution (Philadelphia, NY, Massachusetts, South Carolina, and Rhode Island)
- g. Small number of Catholics in Maryland
- h. Few thousand Jews in the colonies
- i. Philadelphia - #1 urban city until 1800
- j. NYC passed Philadelphia in 1800
- k. Then Boston, Charleston (SC), and Newport (RI)
- l. Most people lived in rural areas
- m. Urban – more than 7 – 8,000 people

### **IX. Sectional Struggles in Colonial America**

- a. Tidewater – first developed area – eastern part of colony – rich people)
- b. Piedmont – interior (western) part of colony (common people)
- c. Les to class and sectional struggles

### **X. William Berkeley (governor of Virginia), 1640-50, 1660-76 (26 years)**

- a. Very hard to deal with
- b. He determined the number of elections
- c. People wanted to fight Indians who were attacking them
- d. However, he was having fur trading with Indians
- e. Leads to Bacon's Rebellion

### **XI. Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion, 1676**

- a. Virginia governor William Berkeley governed Virginia for a quarter century without any elections.
- b. Bacon seizes control and imprisons Berkeley
- c. He died a few months after taking power because of dysentery before the English reinforcements reached the Americas

**I. Topics**

- a. Colonial Agriculture
- b. Colonial Industry
- c. Colonial Labor
  - Free Labor
  - Indentured Servants
  - Slavery
- d. Colonial Religion

**II. Colonial Agriculture**

- a. North – corn and wheat
- b. South – tobacco, sugar, and rice
- c. Tobacco – biggest crop in Southern Colonies and also biggest export
- d. Cotton – not a major crop until after the Civil War when Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793

**III. Colonial Industry**

- a. Liquor – produced in the North
- b. Clothing
- c. Furniture
- d. Leather goods
- e. Candles
- f. Printing
- g. Glass
- h. Fishing
- i. Major Ports (NY and Boston)
- j. Hunting
- k. Household industry in north includes letters a – g
- l. North is more diversified than South
- m. Charleston – only major port in South
- n. South was very dependent on the north and other countries

#### IV. Colonial Labor

##### A. Free Labor

- a. Free individuals who could work for someone else

##### B. Indentured Servants

- a. **Voluntary** – Someone who wanted to learn a skill or trade. People who wanted to come from England to the New World, but couldn't afford the trip
- b. **Involuntary** – Prisoners, debtors, kidnapped children (People brought against their will) – Every colony has slaves

##### C. Slavery

- a. Begins in Virginia, 1640 (with Blacks)
- b. After 1660 slave laws, every colony has slaves
- c. Very few slaves in New England
- d. Black slaves were uprooted from another location
- e. Indian slaves didn't work out because they ran back to their homes in the U.S.

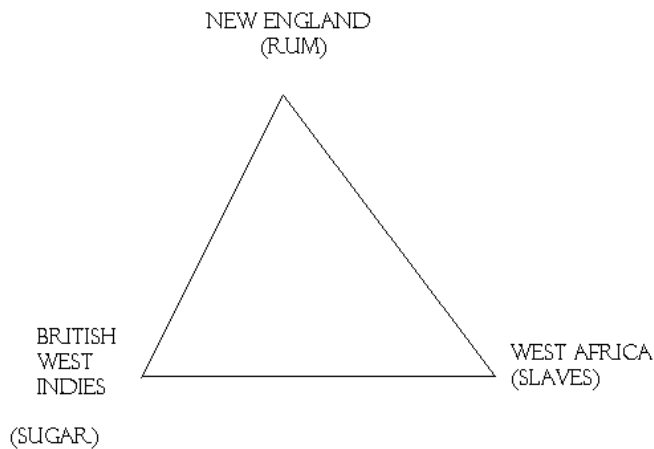
#### V. Slavery in the U.S.

- a. 30,000 out of 6 million people owned slaves in the South
- b. 5,000 families owned most of the slaves in the South by the Civil War (5-6 white people per family from the 5,000 families)
- c. 1804, slavery ended in the North – gradually ended since 1776 in state constitutions
- d. 2/3 of the people in South Carolina were Black Slaves
- e. 50% of Virginians were slaves
- f. **What is slavery?**
- g. **Explain Middle Passage**
- h. **Slave Revolts?**
- i. **Treatment of Slaves**

#### VI. Poor Southerners

- a. The reason why white, non-slave owners supported slavery was because they wanted to keep themselves superior to the Blacks. They did it for security because they didn't want their jobs taken away.

## VII. Triangular Trade



(Bahamas, Jamaica)

## VIII. Colonial Religion

- a. Some people's interpretation of the bible was that slavery was OK
- b. A group of Southern Baptists in the last year or two just admitted that slavery was wrong
- c. In 1750, Quakers ordered the end of slavery in Pennsylvania
- d. Quakers were very active in fighting slavery

## IX. Gag Rule

- a. Gag Rule – No member of Congress could bring up the issue of slavery for debate
- b. John Quincy Adams fights the Gag Rule
- c. Lincoln believed that slavery would have ended by 1900 because of changing times
- d. Would slavery have ended if it wasn't ended by war

## X. Colonial Religions by Colony

- a. Puritan Colonies – New England Colonies, Plymouth Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Hampshire
- b. Against Puritans – Rhode Island
- c. Catholics – Maryland (Christianity)
- d. Quakers – Pennsylvania
- e. Anglican – VA, NC, SC, GA, NY, NJ, Delaware

**XI. John Winthrop and the Puritan Elders**

- a. In 1662, Winthrop establishes “Halfway Covenant”
- b. Halfway Covenant – No spiritual rebirth needed to be leader; oath of loyalty needs to be signed; Puritans say that they spoke to God in order to get rid of the spiritual rebirth rule
- c. Halfway Covenant – deals with signing an oath instead of spiritual rebirth in order to enlarge the leadership class

**XII. Cotton and Increase Mather**

- a. Increase Mather – Hellfire and Brimstone minister
- b. Cotton Mather – Hellfire and Brimstone minister

**XIII. Salem Witchcraft Trials, 1692-93**

- a. 20 people executed (19 women, 1 men)
- b. Ended when governor’s wife was accused of being a witch
- c. So, it was politically motivated
- d. Caused a reaction that led to Harvard breaking away from Puritan faith
- e. Harvard becomes non-sectarian

**XIV. Yale, 1701**

- a. Yale trained orthodox ministers after Harvard stopped teaching Puritans
- b. Led to Harvard – Yale rivalry

**XV. Great Awakening, 1730-50**

- a. Orthodox revival of Puritan (Calvinist) orthodoxy
- a. Draws thousands
- b. George Whitefield
- c. Jonathan Edwards
- d. Preachers made the ground thunder
- e. Religion separated from state after 1750

**I. Topics**

- a. Colonial Education
- b. Colonial Journalism – The Zenger Trial
- c. The French in North America
- d. The Intercolonial Wars, 1689-1763
- e. British Regulation of the Colonies – the Navigation Laws, 1651-1763
- f. The British Government after 1760

**II. Colonial Education**

- a. Most women were illiterate
- b. Upper class
- c. People (kids) learned through tutors
- d. Studied music, history, art, classical civilizations (Roman and Greek history), philosophy, foreign languages (Latin)
- e. Kids studied until age 12 getting a classical education
- f. Then they went to universities

**III. Higher Education in America – 7/9 in colonial period were religiously connected**

- a. Harvard College (now University), founded in 1636 – Cambridge, Massachusetts
  - Used to train Puritan ministers
  - By 1690, Harvard breaks away from Puritans because of Salem Witch Trials
- b. Yale, founded 1701 – became Puritan training ground (New Haven, CT)
- c. College of William and Mary, founded 1693 – Williamsburg, Virginia (Anglican)
- d. Princeton University, founded 1746 – Anglican Church (Princeton, NJ)
- e. University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia)
  - Founded by Benjamin Franklin – Franklin was a deist, discovers electricity, starts Poor Richard's Almanac, had 24 children from different women
  - 1<sup>st</sup> non-sectarian college
- f. Columbia University (originally Kings College) – Upper Manhattan – NYC
- g. Brown University – started by Baptists (Providence, RI)
- h. Queens College (now Rutgers University) – Anglican (New Brunswick, NJ)
- i. Dartmouth College – Founded by no religious group to educate Native Americans (Hanover, NH)
- j. William and Mary and Rutgers are the only schools from this list who are not Ivy League schools today
- k. Dartmouth and University of Pennsylvania were the only two Ivy league schools that were never part of a religion

#### **IV. Colonial Journalism**

- a. After 1700, Almanacs start
- b. 1704 – Boston Post Office printed newspaper (very small print lettering)
- c. 1830 – *New York Herald* – first daily newspaper
- d. Newspapers helped to create togetherness (weekly newspapers in colonial period)
- e. Newspapers played a role in the American Revolution
- f. 1730 – Editorials start in newspapers

#### **V. The Zenger Trial, 1735**

- a. *NY Weekly Journal* – published by German immigrant John Peter Zenger
- b. Zenger discovers corruption (detrimental information) about British governor in NY
- c. Scandalous – He discovers governor is stealing money (corrupt) and he likes to dress up like a woman
- d. Zenger Trial created Freedom of the Press

#### **VI. French in North America, 1608**

- a. In 1608, French start colony in Montreal, Quebec
- b. Champlain – Lake Champlain named after him
- c. French settle Quebec and start New France
- d. Louis 14<sup>th</sup> – King of France who wanted to be the best king in the history of France
- e. French settled in Detroit, St. Louis, Des Moines, New Orleans (Mississippi River Valley)

#### **VII. Intercolonial Wars: English vs. French, Anglican vs. Catholics**

(Different Indian Tribes could be discussed here)

- a. Fishing grounds dispute (Lake Champlain, Great Lakes)
- b. Fur trade with Indians
- c. French try to battle England for power in Europe
- d. French and English fight over the loyalty of American Indians
- e. British want to expand west
- f. French want to expand east
- g. Both want to control India (India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh)

#### **VIII. Battle of Quebec**

- a. Iroquois Confederation of Tribes (6 tribes)
- b. French beat Iroquois in Quebec in 1609
- c. At the Battle of Quebec, Iroquois helped English because French had beat them 150 years earlier

**IX. Intercolonial Wars, 1689-1763**

- a. King William's War, 1689-97
- b. Queen Anne's War, 1702-14
- c. 1715 – Louis 14<sup>th</sup> of France dies and his grandson Louis 15<sup>th</sup> takes over
- d. King George's War, 1741-48
- e. These first 3 wars don't change anything permanently
- e. French and Indian War (7 years war), 1754-63
  - British Prime Minister changed strategy in war

**X. French and Indian War 1754-63**

- a. 1754-1759
- b. Ends with Battle of Quebec in 1759 with the conquest of Montreal
- c. In Battle of Quebec both generals died
- d. General Montcalm (French)
- e. General James Wolfe (British)

**XI. 7 Years War, 1756-1763**

- a. French and Indian War extends to Europe by 1756 and becomes known as the 7 Years War in Europe (while retaining the name "French and Indian War" in the colonies)
- a. Fighting ended in 1761
- b. Last 2 years involved negotiating for peace
- c. Resulted in the French leaving North America
- d. Prime Minister William Pitt???



## I. Topics

- a. The British Attempt at Regulation of the Colonies
  - The Navigation Laws, 1651-1763 – the Era of Salutary Neglect, 1689-1763
- b. The British Government After 1760
- c. The Era of the American Revolution, 1761-1783
  - The Writs of Assistance – James Otis – 1761
  - The Proclamation Line – 1763
  - The Sugar Act – 1764
  - The Quartering Act – 1765
  - The Stamp Act – 1765 & its ramifications – Patrick Henry
  - The Townshend Acts – 1767 – John Dickinson
  - The Rue of Sam Adams – 1768
  - The Boston Massacre - 1770

## II. The Navigation Laws, 1651-1763 – the Era of Salutary Neglect, 1689-1763

- a. **Enumerated Goods** – Certain things may not be sold to other countries (tobacco, sugar)
- b. **Non-enumerated Goods** – Not highly desired by mother country, so it's okay to sell to other countries
- c. Goods must stop through British port
- d. During Inter-Colonial Wars between the British and French, British first had to defend the colonies and not pay attention to Navigation Laws
- e. During this time, colonists developed a sense of separateness and autonomy (a sense of lawlessness) – so colonists felt that they could break British rules
- f. Once colonists became used to breaking the laws, they couldn't go back to following them after the Intercolonial wars

## III. The British Government After 1760

- a. In 1760, George II dies and George III takes over
- b. George III fires William Pitt
- c. George III was thought to be mentally ill
- d. After 1785 he didn't govern because he was considered mentally ill
- e. Syphilis caused his mental instability (possibly – only speculative)
- f. George III was king during the American Revolution
- g. England had a weak Prime Minister and unstable king with George III
- h. American Revolution made George III completely crazy

## IV. Causes of American Revolution

- a. Tension and violence
- b. Confrontations
- c. Others

**V. The Writs of Assistance – James Otis – 1761**

- a. Writs of Assistance – Right to illegal search and seizure without just cause (no warrant needed)
- b. James Otis condemns the “Writs,” although it doesn’t stop until after the American Revolution
- c. John Adams later said that by speaking out it was the first “verbal shots of the Revolution

**VI. Proclamation Line of 1763**

- a. No one can move west of the Allegheny Mountains without consent of British government
- b. People were upset

**VII. Sugar Act, 1764**

- a. British crack down on illegal sugar trade
- b. Enforce sugar trading

**VIII. Quartering Act, 1765**

- a. Colonists became upset over the Quartering Act
- b. Quartering Act – British soldiers were allowed to stay in your house if they were passing through town. Soldiers had to be given food, too
- c. After French and Indian War ended in 1763, British are sending more troops to watch over the Americas
- d. Colonists wanted British soldiers to leave after the war – not to remain and definitely not to increase in number
- e. This is the reason why the U.S. Constitution specified that there shall be no quartering of soldiers in a time of peace
- f. Should they be allowed to search without a warrant?
- g. Then they could search and seize according to Writs of Assistance

**IX. Stamp Act, 1765**

- a. One of the 2 major turning point of the American Revolution (1773 – other turning point)
- b. British wanted colonists to pay for British soldiers staying in the colonies

**X. Taxed Items According to Stamp Act, 1765**

- a. Printed materials, published materials all had to have a British stamp
- b. newspapers
- c. every book, every almanac and magazine
- d. birth certificates and death certificates
- e. wills
- f. marriage and divorce licenses
- g. liquor licenses
- h. diplomas
- i. adoption papers

**XI. Patrick Henry - "No Taxation Without Representation"**

- a. Constitutional confrontation started because colonists didn't want England, the mother country to tax them
- b. Colonists were already being taxed by local government
- c. House of Commons said they represented the colonies, but colonists didn't believe that they were represented
- d. "No Taxation without Representation" was Patrick Henry's call
- e. Patrick Henry speaks out against the Stamp Act – "Give me liberty or give me death"
- f. Patrick Henry – from Virginia House of Burgesses (Lower House)

**XII. Condemnation of Stamp Act**

- a. States wind up condemning Stamp Act
- b. Congress of colonies
- c. In 1765, there is a Stamp Act Congress held in New York City
- d. 9 colonies participate – delegates condemn Stamp Act together and demand it be repealed
- e. Agreement among merchants not to import from Great Britain
- f. They try to convince Stamp Agents to stop agents from taxing them

**XIII. Sons of Liberty**

- a. Sons of Liberty form to convince Stamp Agents to stop enforcing laws
- b. They tar and feather some tax agents to scare other agents to stop enforcing Stamp act laws
- c. Colonists feel that British will be affected and they will be forced to repeal the Stamp Act

**XIV. Stamp Act, Repealed, 1766**

- a. In 1766, the Stamp Act is repealed
- b. The British caved in during their first fight with the colonies
- c. The colonists felt that the cave in was a sign of weakness and that's why it was a turning point
- d. British made it clear that they still had a right to tax us when the Stamp Act was repealed
- e. After repeal, British Prime Minister steps down

**XV. The Townshend Acts – 1767 – John Dickinson**

- a. New Prime Minister, Townshend, creates sales tax in the Townshend Acts
- b. Tax on lead, glass, paint, paper, and tea
- c. Colonists still didn't like being taxed
- d. John Dickinson says that the Townshend Acts are still not liked by colonists

**XVI. The Rule of Sam Adams – 1768**

- a. Sam Adams (cousin of John Adams) leads underground plan to stop Townshend Act
- b. Sam Adams of Massachusetts was British enemy #1
- c. Adams gets backing from upper and lower classes
- d. Adams advocated revolution in 1768 and works to buildup colonial resentment

**XVII. Boston Massacre**

- a. Sam Adams and other lead the Boston "Massacre" (1770), Gaspee Affair (1772), Boston Tea Party (1773)
- b. John Adams defends British soldiers in Boston Massacre
- c. Soldiers declared not guilty because they only killed Americans after Americans were throwing rocks and bottles at them
- d. British soldiers acted in self-defense
- e. Soldiers fired at crowd that was throwing rocks and bottles at them
- f. Killed 5, injured 10
- g. Is it a massacre?
- h. Was it justified because of the unjust taxes?

**I. Topics**

- a. The Gaspee Affair, 1772 – Rhode Island
- b. The Boston Tea party, 1773
- c. The Coercive (Intolerable) Acts, 1774
- d. The First Continental Congress, 1774
- e. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress & the Declaration of Independence
- f. Military History of the Revolution, 1775-81
- g. The Internal Conflict – Whigs (Patriots) vs. Tories (Loyalists)
- h. The Treaty of Paris, 1783

**II. Tea Act**

- a. Townshend Act repealed after Boston Massacre
- b. Tea Act replaces Townshend Act
- c. British made British tea less, so Dutch tea would be higher priced
- d. New England merchants who sold Dutch tea didn't like this because their business was being hurt

**III. Gaspee Affair, 1772**

- a. British ship set on fire in Rhode Island
- b. People dressed like Indians and took over the ship and then set it on fire
- c. Nobody could be convicted because no colonists talked.
- d. Colonists claimed to officials that they were sleeping or weren't home
- e. They were probably threatened into not speaking

**IV. Boston Tea Party, 1773**

- a. British tea company ships were attacked by people dressed like Indians
- b. They threw the tea on the ships into Boston Harbor

**V. The Coercive (Intolerable) Acts, 1774**

- a. In spring 1774, British shut down Boston Harbor until tea is paid for
- b. Civilian governor is replaced by military governor General Gage
- c. Martial Law is declared in Massachusetts Bay
- d. Quartering Act is reaffirmed
- e. New taxes are put on the colonies

## **VI. Quebec Act, 1774**

- a. Gave French the right to govern themselves
- b. Gave autonomy to the French
- c. Nice to be foreign nationals (French), since British were mean to British nationals
- d. British give autonomy to French, but put more restraints on English colonists in America

## **VII. Founding Fathers**

### **A. 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress, September-November 1774**

- a. Held in Philadelphia
- b. 12 colonies present (all but Georgia)
- c. More conservatives than radicals

### **B. 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress, May 1775**

- a. All 13 states sent delegates
- b. Continental Army created and headed by George Washington
- c. Some wanted to be conservatives and work out a compromise and let them know how they feel
- d. Conservatives – wanted to stay
- e. Radicals – wanted to break away

## **VIII. Declaration of Rights and Grievances at 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress, 1774**

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress condemns Intolerable Acts and then passes the Declaration of Rights and Grievances
- b. Right to life, liberty, and property
- c. John Locke, 1690, 2<sup>nd</sup> Treatise on Civil Government
- d. Locke was a philosopher who talked about King James II as being tyrannical

## **IX. Olive Branch Petition**

- a. Passed by 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress
- b. This document is written by colonists to try and resolve all the problems between the mother country and the colonies
- c. Petition is given to King George III so that colonists can govern themselves, but stay British

**X. Opening Battles of the Revolution**

- a. Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775 (1<sup>st</sup> battle of American Revolution)
- b. Radicals at Concord have military supplies
- c. British learn about it
- d. Red Coats make good targets
- e. Attacked by guerilla fighters – April 19, 1775
- b. Battle of Bunker Hill (fought at Breeds Hill), June 17, 1775

**XI. Colonial Opposition to Breaking Away**

- a. Idea of breaking away is still fought
- b. Many people started to think that they would never be able to beat the British
- c. So, they felt that compromise was still an option

**XII. Thomas Paine – Common Sense, Spring 1776**

- a. Thomas Paine, a former British national published “Common Sense”
- b. 40 page pamphlet – “Why should an island control a continent?”
- b. Causes popular opinion to start turning

**XIII. Committee which Drafted Declaration of Independence (Group of 5)**

- a. Thomas Jefferson, VA
- b. Benjamin Franklin, PA
- c. John Adams, MA
- d. Robert Livingston, NY
- e. Roger Sherman, CT

**XIV. Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776**

- a. John Hancock – largest signature
- b. Adopted on July 2<sup>nd</sup>
- c. Copies available on July 4<sup>th</sup>
- d. Leaders begin signing on July 4<sup>th</sup> – some sign as late as September
- e. 07/04/1776 – First signing of Declaration of Independence
- f. Declaration of Independence was the Declaration of Rights and Grievances updated
- g. The U.S. now declared independence and immediately asked for help

**XV. British Military**

- a. Well trained military
- b. Best Navy in the world
- c. Financial capital of the world (London)
- d. On paper (good generals)
- e. Burgoyne and Cornwallis (2 people thought to be great generals) – turned out to be bad

**XVI. American Revolution – Unpopular in England**

- a. In England, there was political opposition against fighting Revolutionary War
- b. German mercenaries had to fill British Army
- c. Former Prime Minister William Pitt, who was fired by George III started criticizing the war because there wasn't an absolute monarchy anymore

**XVII. American Generals**

- a. George Washington (fought in French and Indian War)
- b. Philip Schuyler
- c. Horatio Gates
- d. Benedict Arnold

**XVIII. American Investors**

- a. Robert Morris and Haym Solomon sold bonds to rich investors (foreign and Americans)

**XIX. Wartime Assistance**

- a. Dutch, Spanish, and French helped U.S. gain its independence
- b. In 1778, French pledged not to leave until the war was over – they gave us economic and military aid

**XX. Lafayette**

- a. Most beloved Frenchmen by colonists
- b. He was 20 at the time of the Revolutionary War
- c. James Monroe invited him back when he was 70 and wined and dined him, and gave him a national tour



**XXI. Baron von Steuben, Pulaski, and Kosciuszko**

- a. Steuben – from Prussia – came over to help train troops
- b. Polish generals Pulaski and Kosciuszko help the war effort

**XXII. Additional Revolutionary War Battles**

- a. Battle of Trenton, Christmas 1776 – British are partying and caught off guard
- b. Battle of Princeton, New Year's 1777 – British are partying and caught off guard
- c. Battle of Saratoga, October 1777 (led by Schuyler, Gates, and Arnold) – British surrender 5,800 troops
- d. At Battle of Saratoga, Burgoyne loses battle – helps convince French to join US war effort
- e. French formally help U.S. – February 1778
- f. Benjamin Franklin went to France where he had relations with Marie Antoinette

**XXIII. Benedict Arnold Betrays America at West Point, 1780**

- a. Arnold's name is synonymous with treason
- b. Financial trouble
- c. Felt he wasn't appreciated enough by Washington
- d. His wife and family were Loyalists
- e. Tried to hand over West point to General Henry Clinton
- f. Had he succeeded America would have lost the war – 10,000 men at West Point
- g. Arnold becomes a high general in British Army
- h. West Point became military academy in 1802
- i. Helped to win Battle of Saratoga in 1777

**XXIV. Battle of Yorktown, October 1781**

- a. Lafayette and Washington make Cornwallis' British troops surrender

**XXV. Treaty of Paris, 1783**

- a. British wanted colonists to pay off debts to British citizens and compensate Tories for their lost property
- b. After treaty was signed, we ripped up Treaty of Paris
- c. British then sent goods to America, but wouldn't buy American goods
- d. 10 years later we pay off debts
- e. We had a depression after we ripped up the treaty
- f. British thought we would cry back to them

**XXVI. Internal Conflict**

- a. Tories (Loyalists) vs. Whigs (Patriots)
- b. 40% for Tories
- c. 40% for Whigs
- d. 20% indecisive

## **Start of Unit 2**

### **I. Topics**

- a. State Government After 1776
- b. The Articles of Confederation, 1781-89
  - Problems & Weaknesses

### **II. State Governments**

- a. All 13 state governments after 1776 have:
  - 3 branches of government
  - Weak executive branch
  - Strong legislative branch
- b. New York, however, had a strong executive and legislative branch

### **III. Power of State Governors (Right Now)**

- a. Strong governors – California, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York
- b. Moderate power – Florida
- c. Weak governor - Texas

### **IV. State Legislatures after 1776**

- a. 11/13 states set up bicameral (2 house) legislatures
- b. Pennsylvania and Georgia for the 1<sup>st</sup> 30 years are unicameral (1 house)
- c. Nebraska since 1933 has had a unicameral legislature

### **V. Creating the Articles of Confederation**

- a. 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress came up with it after a year
- b. 2 states held out for 3 years
- c. Delaware and Maryland were the 2 states that held out until spring 1781
- d. A one house legislature -
- e. Confederation Congress starts – delegates sent from each state depending on population
- f. Caucus – each state has equal representation

**VI. Problems with Articles of Confederation, 1781-89**

- a. Requires 9/13 states to pass a bill
- b. Requires all 13 to amend Articles of Confederation
- c. No ability to control foreign tariffs
- d. No control of trade or commerce
- e. Government has no power to tax us
- f. Unable to pay national debts because people didn't want to be taxed
- g. No federal court system – only state courts
- h. Person can't be elected as leader of Congress for more than a one year term

**VII. Shay's Rebellion, 1786**

- a. Poor vs. Rich people in 1786 in Massachusetts
- b. Founding Fathers panicked because of this
- c. Founding Fathers see the Articles of Confederation isn't working
- d. They create the Constitution (May – September 1787)
- e. It's because of the Depression in 1780s that rich were demanding payment of debts from poor people who couldn't pay

## I. Topics

- a. The Constitutional Convention of 1787
  - Background
  - The Role of Compromise
    - Congress
    - Slavery
    - President
    - Courts
    - Amending Process

## II. Constitutional Convention Delegates, May 25, 1787 – September 17, 1787 (day of the signing of the constitution)

- a. White, elite, all protestants except for 2 catholics (people at convention)
- b. Benjamin Franklin at 81 was the oldest delegate
- c. Every state but Rhode Island sent delegates (RI – against a strong national government because they were small)
- d. They were out to help themselves – helping everyone else at the same time
- e. 74 selected delegates for convention, but only 55 show up
- f. 1 dies before convention opens
- g. Some delegates became ill
- h. Business needs (economic needs) to keep their business/plantation running good
- i. Family needs
- j. Delegates who decided not to have a stronger government (anti-Federalists)
- k. 39/55 present signed the Constitution (2 over 2/3 majority)
- l. At Constitutional Convention, Hamilton wanted Washington to be king for life, but Washington said no

## III. Notable Attendees

- a. George Washington, presiding officer
- b. James Madison, secretary – keeps minutes (considered Father of the Constitution by scholars)
- c. Alexander Hamilton (2<sup>nd</sup> youngest delegate – 32 years old)
- d. Benjamin Franklin
- e. Roger Sherman (wanted stronger government, but to be cautious)
- f. William Patterson – New Jersey (governor of New Jersey)

**IV. Notable People Who Missed Convention, but signed Declaration of Independence**

- a. Thomas Jefferson – wasn't at the convention because he was ambassador to France (Jefferson took Sally Hemmings with him to France) – He was with her in Virginia
- b. John Adams – Ambassador to Britain
- c. Sam Adams wasn't selected as a delegate
- d. Patrick Henry wasn't at the convention even though he was selected as a delegate because of opposition to it (He was an anti-Federalist)
- e. Patrick Henry promoted the Bill of Rights
- f. James Madison proposed the Bill of Rights

**V. Constitutional Articles**

- a. Legislature – Article 1 (Slavery – 2<sup>nd</sup> issue in Article 1)
- b. Executive Branch – Article 2
- c. Judicial Branch – Article 3

**VI. Negotiation and Compromise**

- a. Negotiation and compromise was necessary to make it hard to amend the constitution, but not impossible
- b. Bicameral legislature is set up by Founding Fathers (2 houses – Congress)

**VII. Virginia Plan**

- a. As a large state, Virginia wanted both houses based on state population

**VIII. New Jersey Plan**

- a. As a small state, New Jersey wanted 2 delegates from each state in both houses to ensure fair representation for their state

**IX. Franklin, Connecticut, or Great Compromise**

- a. Combines Virginia and New Jersey Plans
- b. Senate – 2 representatives from each state
- c. House of Representatives – based on population (set up to be for white males)

**X. Some Strengths of Constitution**

- a. Creates national currency
- b. Gives national government the power to tax

**XI. Elastic Clause – Article 1, section 8**

- a. “Congress shall make all laws that are necessary and proper and Congress shall provide for the common defense and general welfare”
- b. Elastic Clause later used to establish Medicare, environmental laws, draft
- c. Article 1, section 8 is what made the constitution work

## **I. Topics**

- a. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 continued
  - Slavery 3/5ths Compromise & Slavery Trade
  - The Presidency
  - The Courts
  - Amending Process
- b. Ratification of the Constitution, 1787-89 – Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists

## **II. Slavery and the Constitution**

- a. North didn't want slavery in the Constitution, but South wouldn't join U.S. unless slavery was part of it
- b. Unity was the goal to keep both North and South together
- c. Allowing slavery in the constitution was disgraceful, despicable, and regrettable, but there was no other way to keep the Union together
- d. North caved in to South, otherwise South would have broken away.
- e. A war would have been inevitable if the 2 parts separated
- f. They had to solve internal conflicts first before enforcing laws

## **III. Emancipation Proclamation**

- a. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation during the Civil War was a pledge to end slavery if the North won the war
- b. 13<sup>th</sup> amendment ended slavery
- c. No presidential proclamation can supersede the Constitution.

## **IV. 3/5<sup>th</sup> Compromise, 1787**

- a. Every 5 blacks would be counted as 3 white men (60% of blacks counted for representation and taxation)
- b. South wound up getting more voting power, but had to pay more taxes for increased population

## **V. Slave Trade Compromise, 1787**

- a. Allows slave trade to go on for another 20 years beginning in 1788
- a. North – wanted to stop slavery
- b. South – never wanted to stop slavery
- c. Slave Trade Compromise ends slavery in 20 years from Africa (ends on New Year's Day 1808)
- d. In 1808 slavery winds up being illegal
- e. However, illegal slave trade from Africa was still going on



## **VI. Illegal Slave Trade**

- a. Between 1808 and 1850, only 2 northern presidents (Van Buren and JQ Adams)
- b. That is why Slave Trade Compromise wasn't enforced
- c. Under Van Buren, Amistad ship of slaves was stopped and freed
- d. Northern presidents after 1850 cave in to avoid Civil War
- e. Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan are northerners, but they are weak, so they don't want to push the issue

## **VII. The Constitution and the Making of Civil War**

- a. Slave Trade Compromise didn't work and 3/5<sup>th</sup> Compromise gave South more voting power
- b. If Civil War had been fought before 1860s, South probably would have won
- c. Before 1860s, North didn't have enough railroads or any industry to survive without the South
- d. North kept delaying Civil War until they had an advantage over the South

## **VIII. Separation of Powers**

- a. Constitution stabled a separation of powers
- b. Separation of powers made president independent from Congress

## **IX. Voting in America**

- a. Electoral College – group of selected, educated, and qualified people choose representatives
- b. Public wasn't able to vote until 1824 (only white males)
- c. Electoral College used to choose before 1824 who would be president
- d. White males could vote after 1824
- e. In 1800 and 1824, House of Representatives had to elect president state by state
  - House of Representatives elects President
  - Senate elects Vice President

## **X. Presidential Power and Authority**

- a. President has power to give a pardon to anyone
- b. War Powers Act, 1973 – President must make a statement or comment to Congress within 48 hours after he sends troops overseas
- c. Congress could call back the troops by a majority vote in both houses, but they usually support him
- d. Andrew Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Bill Clinton were all brought up on charges to impeach
- e. President has authority, but he is subject to checks and balances, and impeachment
- f. Pardoning, Role as Commander in Chief, and Chief Diplomat (sets foreign policy) are the president's main tools

**XI. Constitutional Articles**

- a. Article 2 – Executive Branch – Presidency
- b. Article 3 - Courts

**XII. The Courts**

- a. Article 3 is not as detailed as the other 2
- b. Third Congress sets up court rules – Constitution was very general

**XIII. Passing a bill in Congress**

- a. Majority vote in House of Representatives
- b. Majority vote in Senate
- c. 2/3 vote for constitutional amendment, to override a veto, or for a treaty (Senate)

**XIV. Amending the Constitution**

- a. 38 states (3/4ths) have to ratify any amendment to the constitution by a majority in the state legislatures
- b. Every southern state defeated E.R.A. (Equal Rights Act) – closest amendment to becoming a law being passed by 35/38 needed states

**XV. Signing the Constitution**

- a. September 17, 1787 – 39 men sign the Constitution

**XVI. *Federalist Papers***

- a. “Bible of American Government” – *Federalist Papers*
- b. 85 essays published by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay in support of the Constitution

**XVII. Anti-Federalists**

- a. Anti-Federalists wanted to pick and choose what they wanted
- b. Worried that North or South would have an unfair advantage
- c. Fear of unknown
- d. Courts could have too much power
- e. Feared that national government would swallow up the states
- f. Some anti-Federalists wanted religion in government
- g. They also thought president could become a dictator
- h. Anti-federalists wanted a Bill of Rights
- i. Patrick Henry is considered to be the Father of the Bill of Rights

**XVIII. Constitution Day, March 4, 1789**

- a. March 4<sup>th</sup> – day the Constitution started without North Carolina and Rhode Island

**I. Topics**

- a. The Setting Up of the New Government
  - President & Vice President
  - Congress
  - Judiciary Act, 1789
  - Bill of Rights, 1789-1791
  - Cabinet

**II. Washington Takes Office, April 30, 1789**

- a. White males with property were the only ones who voted for representatives in House of Representatives
- b. April 30, 1789 – Washington arrives in NYC (capital of US), instead of March 4, 1789
- c. He arrived 57 days late because of celebrations he encountered on his way to NYC and because he was on his plantation getting things set-up (Spring planting at Mt. Vernon)
- d. Washington didn't serve 8 years because he was late by 57 days (only served 7 years, 10 months)
- e. Electoral College elected President Washington (no political parties)
- f. By 1900, South determined that Lincoln was our greatest president

**III. Top 3 Best Presidents (according to scholars)**

- a. Lincoln
- b. FDR
- c. Washington
- d. Teddy Roosevelt

**IV. Washington's Ledgers**

- a. Washington had 2 expense ledgers when he was a general in war: One for Congress, another for himself
- b. Washington's personal ledger showed lower expenses than what he sent to Congress
- c. There have been love letters found between Washington and Sally Fairfax (neighbor in Virginia – Fairfax county named after her family)

**V. Judiciary Act, 1789**

- a. Sets up federal court structure
- b. Judges are there for good behavior (for life)
- c. Federal District Courts (judges)
  - 13 at the time
  - 89 district courts now
- d. Federal Circuit Court (Appeals Court)
- e. Supreme Court (justices)
  - Originally, 1 chief justice – 5 associate justices
  - 9 justices currently

**VI. Bill of Rights, 1789 – 1791**

- a. Rhode Island joins after Bill of Rights is ratified – end of 1790, early 1791
- b. 11/13 originally signed the Constitution
- c. North Carolina signed – end of 1789

**VII. Cabinets**

- a. Cabinet concept begins without being in the Constitution
- b. 6 agencies begin the first cabinet (15 now)
- c. Order in which cabinets were created is the order of succession to be president

**VIII. Washington's 1<sup>st</sup> Cabinet Members**

- a. Secretary of State – Jefferson
- b. Secretary of the Treasury- Alexander Hamilton
- c. Secretary of War (Defense) – Henry Knox
- d. Attorney General (Justice Department – Edmund H. Randolph
- e. Postmaster General – Samuel Osgood (no longer part of cabinet after 1970)

**IX. Order of Succession**

- a. Vice President – Dick Cheney
- b. Speaker of the House of Representatives – Nancy Pelosi
- c. President Pro Tempore – Robert Byrd
- d. Secretary of State
- e. Secretary of Treasury
- f. Secretary of Defense
- g. Attorney General
- h. Postmaster General (until 1970)

## I. Topics

- a. Hamilton vs. Jefferson & the Rise of Political Parties in the Federalist Era, 1789-1801
- b. The Hamilton Economic Program
  - Funding of the National Debt
  - Assumption of the State Debts
  - National Bank
  - Protective Tariff
  - Whiskey Tax

## II. Hamilton/ Jefferson Comparison

	<b>Alexander Hamilton</b> (Liberal Democrat)	<b>Thomas Jefferson</b> (Conservative Republican)
Ideological	Strong National Government	More State and Local Government Power
	Broad Interpretation of the Constitution	Strict Interpretation of Constitution
Economy	Diversified Economy (Industry, Business, Commerce)	Land of Farmers (Jefferson said Farmers were God's chosen people)
Foreign Policy	Trusts British	Trusts French
	French are Evil	Anti-British
Birth	Born in West Indies	Born as Aristocrat in Virginia
	Commoner who doesn't trust masses	Trusts Commoners
In Washington Administration	Washington sides with Hamilton	Washington's support for Hamilton causes Jefferson to resign in 1794
Political Parties	Starts Federalist Party (and Era)	Starts Democratic-Republican Party (Jeffersonian Republicans)
Tariffs	For Protective Tariffs	Against Protective Tariffs
War Bonds	Believed that everyone who held bonds (speculators) should be paid	Wanted original bond holders to be paid

**III. Important Issues to U.S.**

- a. Hamilton Economic Program
- b. Relation w/ France
- c. Relation w/ Great Britain
- d. Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 (Attack on the Bill of Rights)
- e. Economy
- f. Foreign Affairs (security)
- g. Freedom and Civil Liberties are the most important issues to U.S.

**IV. U.S. Desires**

- a. Prosperity
- b. Security
- c. Freedom

**V. Hamilton Economic Program**

- a. Funding of the National debt
- b. Hamilton believed that all Revolutionary War bonds should be repaid
- c. Hamilton believed everyone who held the bond should be repaid
- d. Jefferson who believed that original bond holders should be paid, instead of speculators
- d. Speculators who bought bonds would be given the money instead of the people who sold the bonds
- e. Hamilton believed paying off the money would be a paper transfer. They would see the money and reinvest it
- f. Assumption of State Debts
- g. Supports creation of National Bank – creates stability in the economy

**VI. Assumption of State Debts**

- a. Hamilton wanted state debts to be added to national debts
- b. Government bonus would be given to states that had already paid their debts
- c. Jefferson felt that national government shouldn't takeover state debts
- d. Washington always supports Hamilton

**VII. Hamilton supports National Bank**

- a. Hamilton proposed that private business people would own 80% of National Bank, while the public owned 20% (5 government people also)
- b. Hamilton used the Elastic Clause to create the National Bank
- c. Jefferson opposed National Bank because it didn't say that we could have one in the Constitution
- d. Jefferson when he came president 10 years later accepted the National Bank because it worked

**VIII. Tariffs, 1792**

- a. Hamilton supported tariffs
- b. Hamilton wanted US to develop our industry, so we needed to protect ourselves from too much foreign goods (keeps foreign goods out)
- c. Tariffs on foreign goods make it easier to compete with foreign goods
- d. Jefferson didn't want tariffs that would benefit infant industries, like cotton textiles in New England
- e. Jefferson envisioned a country of farmers

**VIII. Whiskey Tax and Rebellion**

- a. Whiskey tax passed which effects grain sales
- b. Grain Farmers of Central-Western Pennsylvania start Whiskey Rebellion and rise up in violence and hang some judges
- c. Washington tells them to cease and desist
- d. Washington and Hamilton then directly lead troops into Pennsylvania to put down rebellion
- e. Jackson later uses this as an example in Nullification Crisis



**I. Topics**

- a. The French Problem
  - The Genet Controversy, 1793-94
  - The Adet Controversy, 1796
  - The XYZ Affair, 1798
  - The “Quasi-War” – 1798-1800
- b. Relations with Great Britain
  - Grievances
  - The Jay Treaty, 1795 & its impact

**II. French Revolution, 1789-1815**

- a. May 1789 – French Revolution begins
- b. May 1789- Takes away power of king
- c. 1793 – Radical Stage (bloody) – “Reign of Terror”
  - Ordered execution of 20,000 people
- d. 1795-99 (France was invaded) – Conservative Stage – Directory stage (Napoleon Bonaparte)
- e. 1815 – Battle of Waterloo – Napoleon is exiled

**III. Second Stage of French Revolution – Genet Controversy, 1793-94**

- a. French Ambassador to US – Citizen Genet
- b. France says that everyone is a citizen, so he is called Citizen Genet
- c. Denounces Christian calendar under the Jacobins in 1792 and starts his own calendar with the YEAR 1
- d. US wants to be neutral in French Revolution
- e. We call for the recall of Genet, then France gets rid of our ambassador

**IV. Proclamation of Neutrality**

- a. US wants to be neutral in French Revolution
- b. Genet publicly tried to recruit Americans to help France fight against enemies of French Revolution

**V. Impressment**

- a. British kidnap people from American ships and put them in the British Army
- b. This is also one of the causes of the War of 1812

**VI. Third Stage of French Revolution (Directory Government)**

- a. French Ambassador Adet says he endorses Jefferson over Adams
- b. This causes Washington to call for the recall of the French Ambassador
- c. This breaks up relations again

**VII. XYZ Affair, 1797**

- a. Adams comes in and there's talk of war, so he sends 3 diplomats to speak to Foreign Minister Talleyrand (because we're not ready for war)
- b. Adams sends 3 low-level diplomats to talk to Foreign Minister Talleyrand
- c. Talleyrand won't talk to them because they're not on his level of power
- d. Talleyrand sends 3 diplomats under him and names them X, Y, and Z

**VIII. X, Y, Z's Demands**

- a. Want apology for the recall of their 2 ambassadors
- b. French government wants US loan to fight their revolution (now against directory stage) – they claim that they helped the US during its Revolution, but this is now a different French government)
- c. They want a bribe of 250,000 to have friendly relations again

**IX. Quasi War (Almost, Not quite, sort of like a war), 1798-1800**

- a. Unofficial, undeclared, defensive naval war
- b. Naval Battles
- c. Jefferson said that all merchant ships would be armed, but would wait to see if French ships attacked them first
- d. If Americans were attacked, they could use self-defense
- e. Quasi-war ends in 1800 because Napoleon is the new leader
- f. Napoleon Bonaparte caused the ending of the Quasi Wars
- g. Bonaparte sells Louisiana Territory (Mississippi River to the Rockies (to Jefferson in 1803 for 15 million (7 cents/acre)
- h. Louisiana Purchase increased size of U.S. from 40% to 80% of its current size

**X. US Grievances with Great Britain**

- a. US had to fight GB for its independence
- b. GB refused to follow Treaty of Paris (never mind that we ripped it up)
- c. GB didn't leave military forts in Michigan and Wisconsin and fishing grounds in Canada after Revolution
- d. FDR was the one who got the US and Britain to be friends again
- e. In the Federalist Era, we think they're behind Indian attacks
- f. They put us into a depression in 1780s and early 1790s

**XI. Jay Treaty, 1795**

- a. US Chief Justice John Jay was asked to negotiate a peace treaty with Great Britain
- b. Lyndon B. Johnson talked Chief Justice Earl Warren into investigating Kennedy death
- c. In the treaty, Britain received payment of debts to Revolutionary Tories
- d. British agreed to leave military grounds and fishing grounds in New Foundland (sounds like New Finland)
- e. Britain wanted Most Favorite Nation (MFN) status for free trade
- f. Jay Treaty was bad, but it kept the US out of war

## **I. Topics**

- a. Washington's Farewell Address, 1796
- b. The Election of 1796
- c. John Adams, the Man
- d. The Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798-1801
- e. Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions – Jefferson & Madison - 1798
- f. The Election of 1800
- g. Adams & the “Midnight Judges” - 1801

## **II. Washington's Farewell Address, 1796**

- a. 1796 – First contested election: Adams vs. Jefferson
- b. Washington gave his farewell address in September (6 months before his term ended on March 4<sup>th</sup>)
- c. 9/41 presidents didn't give us farewell addresses: these were 8 dead presidents and Nixon resigned
- d. Washington's advice in farewell address
  - We should have political parties
  - Promoted Isolationism – He didn't want us to be involved in foreign wars (wanted trade, but not to be involved in wars)

## **III. US and Wars**

- a. In the midst of WWI (1917), Germany tried to get Mexico to align with them
- b. Germany promised Mexico land they lost to the US
- c. We saw this as a threat to US national security
- d. The bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941 work the US up that it couldn't be isolated anymore with air power

## **IV. Election of 1796**

- a. John Adams, Massachusetts – Federalist Party (Vice President Pinckney)
- b. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia – Democratic Republican Party – VP Aaron Burr)
- c. Adams wins with 71 electoral votes
- d. Jefferson is 2<sup>nd</sup> with 68 votes
- e. Pinckney –
- f. Burr – 30
- g. This is the first contested election, so they don't know how to deal with division, so opposite candidate becomes Vice President
- h. Establishes Political parties

## **V. 12<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, 1804**

- a. Maintains that president and vice president must be from the same party
- b. They are to be voted on together

## **VI. Jefferson and Adams**

- a. Adams wins in 1796
- b. Jefferson beats Adams in 1800 (8 years as president)
- c. Jefferson and Adams wrote letters to each other after Jefferson left the presidency (since they were no longer rivals) from 1809 – 1826
- d. July 4 , 1826 – Jefferson and Adams both died the same day, on our nation's birthday – our 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary

## **VII. James Madison, July 4, 1831 died**

- a. July 4, 1831 – James Madison died on 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of US independence

## **VIII. Oldest Presidents (Living 90+)**

- a. Gerald Ford, 93 (6 weeks older than Reagan
  - b. Ronald Reagan, 93
  - c. John Adams, 90
  - d. Herbert Hoover, 90
  - e. John Adams was the only former president to see his son become president until 2001 when George HW Bush saw his son George W. Bush become president
- 
- a. John Adams
  - b. Herbert Hoover
  - c. Ronald Reagan
  - d. John Adams is the only president till now that lived to see his son become president
  - e. George W. Bush – the most conservative president since Calvin Coolidge

## **IX. Alien and Sedition Acts (1798 – 1801)**

- a. Alien Laws – Talked about deporting aliens of a particular nationality if we were at war with their native country.
  - Also makes increases citizenship requirement to 14 years of residence in the US instead of 5 years to become a citizen
- b. Sedition Act – If anyone is critical of the government in print or in speech, they can be prosecuted (which goes against the Bill of Rights)
  - Congressman Matthew Lyon (Dem-Republican, VT) – critical of Adams, so he is arrested and convicted under the Sedition Law for 2 years
  - Benjamin Bache (grandson of Benjamin Franklin) – newspaper publisher and journalist in Philadelphia was also arrested under the Sedition Act
  - Sedition Act repealed by Jefferson in 1801

**X. Virginia and Kentucky Resolution, 1798-99**

- a. Condemns Alien and Sedition Act
- b. Jefferson and Madison claimed that states could defy the federal government if they believed it was necessary

**XI. Disputed Election of 1800**

- a. Jefferson – 73 electoral votes
- b. Burr – 73 electoral votes
- c. Adams – 65 electoral votes
- d. Pinckney – 64 electoral votes
- e. Burr claimed that because he had the same amount of votes as Jefferson that there was a tie for the presidency – presidency was then decided by House of Representatives and Senate

**XII. Founding of Political Parties: Federalists vs. Democratic Republicans**

- a. Hamilton Economic Program
- b. How to deal with France
- c. How to deal with Great Britain
- d. Alien and Sedition Acts
- e. As well as ideological differences

**XII. Resolving the Election of 1800**

- a. Alexander Hamilton intervenes and says that Jefferson is an honorable man and that everyone knew that Jefferson was running for president
- b. Hamilton says that Burr is a villain who is trying to steal power and possibly become a demigod
- c. Jefferson would not communicate with Burr for the next 4 years
- d. Jefferson dumped Burr after 4 years and picked up George Clinton from NY as vice president

**XIII. Burr / Hamilton Rivalry**

- a. Burr was angry at Hamilton for giving him a bad public image
- b. Burr and Hamilton had a gun duel in which Burr killed Hamilton, 1804 – Weehawken, NJ
- c. Burr was later accused of treason for conspiring with the British, but found not guilty
- d. Burr's wife divorced him and got everything he owned because Burr was a womanizer

**XIV. Midnight Judges – Marbury v. Madison**

- a. Adams names all Federalists to the Supreme Court, except for Marbury whose paperwork wasn't completed in time
- b. This led to Marbury v. Madison for the last seat on the Supreme Court
- c. In the last month after Adams lost, he appointed John Marshall
- d. John Marshall said that he couldn't make Jefferson give Marbury the seat
- e. Marshall created the modern Supreme Court

**XV. Chief Justice John Marshall**

- a. Marshall created the Act of Judicial Review – saying that the Supreme Court could declare any law unconstitutional
- b. The most effective thing that Adams did was to select Marshall head of the Supreme Court

**I. Topics**

- a. Jefferson, 1801-1809
- b. First Term
- c. 2<sup>nd</sup> Term
- d. Madison & the Coming of the War of 1812 (1812-1815)

**II. Thomas Jefferson**

- a. Jefferson is the most brilliant man ever in public office
- b. Scientist, architect (helped design Monticello), designs University of Virginia, philosopher of conservatism, prolific writer, writes correspondence with Adams
- b. Born as an aristocrat, but believed the common man could vote

**III. Jefferson as President**

- a. Jefferson became a Hamiltonian in office

**III. On Jefferson's Gravestone**

- a. Author of Declaration of Independence
- b. Virginia Statute for Virginia Freedom (separation of church and state)
- c. Founder of University of Virginia, 1825

**IV. Jefferson's Other Accomplishments not on Gravestone**

- a. Founder of Democratic-Republicans
- b. Governor of Virginia
- c. Serve in the Continental Congress
- d. Ambassador to France
- e. Vice President
- f. President
- g. Spoke 8 languages

**V. Quids**

- a. As president, Jefferson became a Hamiltonian in office (loose interpretation)
- b. Quids are old-line Jeffersonians (strict interpretation)
- c. Quids are upset that he didn't follow a strict interpretation
- d. Quids include John Randolph (VA) and John Taylor (NC)



**VI. Jefferson and Slavery**

- a. Jefferson condemned slavery, but owned slaves
- b. Jefferson had children with Sally Hemmings – a slave he fell in love with

**VII. Jefferson and the National Bank**

- a. Jefferson kept the national bank, even though he was originally for state power because he saw that Hamilton's plan worked

**VIII. State of the Union Addresses**

- a. From Jefferson to Taft in 1912, presidents sent a messenger to Capitol Hill to read the "State of the Union" Address

**IX. Jefferson Changes His Views as President**

- a. Accepts National Bank
- b. Accepts Tariffs
- c. Buys Louisiana Territory

**X. Quids**

- a. Quids believed that Jefferson couldn't buy the Louisiana Territory because it didn't say in the Constitution that we could buy territory
- b. Jefferson used the elastic clause to buy the Louisiana Territory

**XI. Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-06**

- a. Jefferson sent Louis and Clark in 1804-06 to map the Louisiana Territory to see what was out there
- b. Geographical and Scientific Expedition

**XII. After the Quasi War, After 1800**

- a. After the Quasi War is over, Jefferson cuts navy in first term
- b. In 2<sup>nd</sup> term, Jefferson increases the size of the navy
- c. He increased the navy because Napoleon of France declared war on Europe and we had to protect ourselves

**XIII. US Wants Neutrality, 1805**

- a. US wants neutrality, but France and Britain won't let us be neutral
- b. British impress Americans from American ships and put them in British Navy

**XIV. Chesapeake Affair, 1807**

- a. British ship, *The Leopard* wants to board American *Chesapeake*
- b. *Chesapeake* captain says no, which causes the *Leopard* to attack
- c. Leads to call for war against Great Britain because they sunk our ship

**XIV. Embargo Act, 1807-09**

- a. After *Chesapeake Affair*, President Jefferson knows we can't fight Britain, so he promotes Embargo Act in 1807
- a. US cuts off trade with Europe
- b. US wants neutrality
- c. Trade is cut off by 80% all together

**XIV. Panic of 1807-08**

- a. Embargo Act puts us into a depression

**XV. James Madison's Non-Intercourse Act of 1809**

- a. Repeals Embargo Act in 1809 because it put us into a depression
- b. Madison when he becomes president creates the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 – trade with Europe except for Britain and France
- c. Repealed in 1810

**XVI. Macon's Bill #2, 1810**

- a. Nathaniel Macon suggests that we tell France and Britain that we will trade with whoever stops bother us
- b. Napoleon decides to back off in 1810 so we start trading with France

**XVII. US Grievances Towards Great Britain**

- a. In 1811, we are angry at British and create a list of Grievances
- b. Neutrality – they won't let us stay neutral
- c. Impressment – putting Americans in British Navy

**XVIII. Tippecanoe (Indiana), 1811**

- a. William Henry Harrison beat Indian tribes led by Tecumseh
- b. We found out that Tecumseh's forces had been funded by the British

**XIX. Congressional War Hawks**

- a. War Hawks believe that we should get the British out of North America and take over Canada

**XX. Henry Clay, 1811**

- a. In his freshman year in Congress at 34 years old, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives
- b. Clay is one of the most famous Congressmen ever who promoted war with Britain over land in Canada
- c. John C. Calhoun (SC) and Grundy (TN) preached the same thing

**XXI. Causes of War of 1812**

- a. Warhawks and Indian issue are more important than impressments, neutrality, and freedom of the seas

**XXI. War of 1812, June 1812-15 (“The Sorry Little War”)**

- a. War begins a few days after Britain announced they were going to end impressments, but the news didn't reach the US in time)
  - a. British invade Washington DC
  - b. They set Capitol Hill and White House on fire
  - c. Thunderstorm that went on for hours put out that fire
  - d. Treaty of Ghent ends war of 1812
  - e. 3 weeks after treaty is signed (since everyone didn't know the war was over), Andrew Jackson won the Battle of New Orleans for the US

**XXII. Hartford Convention in Connecticut, 1814-15**

- a. Federalist Party opposed War of 1812
- b. Made them look unpatriotic because they didn't support Commander-in-Chief

## **I. Topics**

- a. The Era of Good Feelings, 1815-1828
  - Madison’s 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Message, 1815
  - The Election of Monroe, 1816
  - Monroe’s Foreign Policy
  - Chief Justice John Marshall & the Supreme Court
- b. Sectionalism and Division
  - The Bank & the Panic of 1819
  - The Tariff
  - The Missouri Compromise
    - Slavery
  - Election of 1824
    - JQ Adams

## **II. Era of Good Feelings, 1815-28**

- a. Late Madison, Monroe, and JQ Adams – Era of Good Feelings
- b. Only 1 party left – Federalist party dies out in 1817 (after 1816 election)
- c. After 1811 – no national bank
- d. After 1811, no tariff

## **III. 2<sup>nd</sup> National Bank, 1816**

- a. 2<sup>nd</sup> National Bank started in 1816 (started by Madison)

## **IV. James Madison**

- a. Madison was an old Jeffersonian
- b. By 1816, he becomes more of a Hamiltonian
- c. Madison brings back tariff in 1816
- d. Madison proposed federal funding for internal improvements (roads and canals), but then later vetoed it (even though it passed in Congress because it was a close vote)

## **V. What Monroe Accomplished**

- a. Treaties with Britain (involving Canada)
- b. Treaty with Spain (Adams-Onis Treaty)
- c. Monroe Doctrine

**VI. Monroe's Cabinet**

- a. John Quincy Adams – Secretary of State
- b. John C. Calhoun – Secretary of War (Defense since 1947)
- c. William Crawford – Secretary of the Treasury

**VI. Rush/Bagot Agreement, 1817**

- a. Establishes free access to the Great Lakes for both the US and Canada
- b. Permanent Treaty

**VII. Convention of 1818**

- a. Establishes Minnesota – Ontario boundary line
- b. Permanent Treaty

**VIII. Oregon Treaty of 1846**

- a. Establishes the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel as the US-Canada boundary in the Pacific Northwest

**IX. Jackson Seizes Florida, 1817**

- a. In 1817, Andrew Jackson was told to seize Florida
- b. Seized because of Boundary disputes between Georgia and Spanish Florida, and Miccosukee and Seminole attacks into Georgia
- b. Calhoun wants Jackson reprimanded
- c. JQ Adams and Monroe accepted Jackson's seizure
- d. US paid Spain \$5 million for Florida (Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819)
- e. Andrew Jackson – only territorial governor to become president from Florida (1<sup>st</sup> president from outside the original 13 colonies – even though he was born in North Carolina)

**X. Monroe Doctrine**

- a. 2 paragraphs in Monroe's State of the Union
- b. 2 separate paragraphs in his address
- c. US opposes further European Colonization in the Western Hemisphere
- d. Opposes military intervention by European nations in the Western Hemisphere (Latin America, US, Mexico, Canada)

## **XI. Could the Monroe Doctrine Be Enforced?**

- a. Benito Juarez in 1867 throws Maximilian (from France) out of the country
- b. Maximilian is a German prince, but governs under the French Army of Emperor Napoleon III
- c. Britain enforced the Monroe Doctrine for its own economic reasons (not because it benefited the US)
- d. We could only start to enforce the Monroe Doctrine when Teddy Roosevelt became president

## **XII. Chief Justice John Marshall and Major Court Decisions**

- a. Marshall was Chief Justice from 1801-35
- b. Promoted broad interpretation
- c. Promoted strong national government
- d. Supported property rights/ contractual agreements
  - A. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819
    - Sets up supremacy of federal government over states
    - States can't tax federal land
    - State of Maryland tries to tax national bank branch in Baltimore
  - B. *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1823
    - Addresses interstate commerce
    - Deals with Hudson River
    - NY gave steamship monopoly to one company
    - NJ sued saying it was in their land
    - Now – any waterway beyond a state line is federally controlled
  - C. *Dartmouth College. Woodward*, 1819
    - Woodward (of New Hampshire) tried to take away land grant to Dartmouth College
    - They don't lose their grant because there was a property right contractual agreement

## **XIII. Calhoun and Tariffs**

- a. In 1816, Calhoun sponsored the tariff because he thought the South would industrialize and diversify
- b. By 1820, the South decided against it, so Calhoun turns against the tariff

#### **XIV. South Carolina Exposition and Protest, 1828**

- a. Under JQ Adams, VP Calhoun opposed Tariff of 1828 as a “Tariff of Abomination”
- b. Consequently, he secretly writes the South Carolina Exposition and Protest
- c. Calhoun wrote S.C. Exposition and Protest
- d. State has the right to refuse to enforce federal law
- e. State can nullify federal law if they don’t like it
- f. If federal government says that a state must enforce law, state can then secede from Union

#### **XIII. Bank and the Panic of 1819**

- a. Economic Depression in 1819
- b. They blame it on the bank
- c. Leads to sectionalism and division

#### **XIV. Calhoun and Jackson**

- a. Calhoun was VP under JQ Adams – then broke away from Adams because he supported tariff which Calhoun was against
- b. Calhoun became VP under Jackson
- c. Jackson during his presidency later found out that Calhoun wanted him to be punished for seizing power
- d. That led to the nullification crisis

#### **XV. Missouri Compromise, 1820**

- a. Henry Clay of Kentucky proposed that 1 free state would be added for every slave state
- b. He proposed everything above 36 degrees, 30 minutes would be free states (except for Missouri – which is a slave state)

#### **XVI. National Republicans**

- a. National Republicans (old Hamiltonian views) – later called Whigs
- b. JQ Adams, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster
- c. Federalist-oriented Hamiltonians
- d. Support national bank, high tariffs, and federally funded improvements

#### **XVII Democratic-Republicans**

- a. Democrats – Jeffersonian view
- b. Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John C. Calhoun
- c. Support states’ rights, against bank and tariff, for state funding of federal improvements

**XVII. William Crawford**

- a. Crawford suffered a stroke and died at an early age so he is not remembered as well today.

**XVIII. Election of 1824**

	Electoral Votes
a. Nobody won electoral majority or popular vote	
b. Jackson – 153,000 popular votes	99 (electoral votes)
c. JQ Adams – 108,000 popular votes	84
d. Henry Clay – 47,000	37
e. William Crawford – 46,000	41

**XIX. Contested Election in 1824**

- a. Since nobody had an electoral majority or a majority of the popular vote, each of 24 states received 1 vote to decide who they wanted to be president (13 states needed for a majority)
- b. Votes in House of Representatives (Adams (13), Jackson (7), Crawford (4))

**XX. Popular Vote Doesn't Always Win Presidency**

- a. 1824
- b. 1876
- c. 1888
- d. 2000

**XXI. JQ Adams**

- a. Adams makes Henry Clay his Secretary of State, so Jackson claims a corrupt bargain because he lost the presidency
- b. Clay before the House of Representatives vote publicly said that he supported Adams

**IV. John Quincy Adams, 1825-29**

- a. JQ Adams said there must be a federal education involvement
- b. Eisenhower started a federal involvement in education in 1950s
- c. JQ Adams also wanted to start Department of Interior for conservation
- d. JQ Adams wants a commitment to science, education, and nature (laid cornerstone for Smithsonian castle) – which started in 1846



**I. Topics**

- a. JQ Adams (1825-29)
- b. The Age of Jacksonian Democracy (1829-37)
- c. Jackson & the Kitchen Cabinet – Martin Van Buren, Amos Kendall, Francis P. Blake, Roger Taney
- d. Jackson & the Spoils System
- e. Jackson & the Veto Power
- f. Jackson & the Peggy Eaton Controversy
- g. Jackson & Internal Improvements – the May Suille Road Veto, 1830
- h. Jackson & the Indians – “the Trail of Tears”
- i. Jackson & the Tariff – the Nullification Crisis (1832-33)
- j. Jackson & the Bank – the Bank War (1832-36)

**II. Most Influential Presidents (in this course) – Based on how they’re ranked by scholars**

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. George Washington
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. Andrew Jackson
- e. James Polk

**IV. John Quincy Adams, 1825-29**

- a. JQ Adams said there must be a federal education involvement
- b. Eisenhower started a federal involvement in education in 1950s
- c. JQ Adams also wanted to start Department of Interior for conservation
- d. JQ Adams wants a commitment to science, education, and nature (laid cornerstone for Smithsonian castle) – which started in 1846

**III. South Carolina Exposition and Protest, 1829**

- a. Under JQ Adams, VP Calhoun opposed Tariff of 1828 as a “Tariff of Abomination”
- b. Consequently, he secretly writes the South Carolina Exposition and Protest
- c. Calhoun wrote S.C. Exposition and Protest
- d. State has the right to refuse to enforce federal law
- e. State can nullify federal law if they don’t like it
- f. If federal government says that a state must enforce law, state can then secede from Union

**V. Andrew Jackson**

- a. First president not from original 13 states (Tennessee)
- b. Born in North Carolina, but elected from Tennessee

**VI. Jackson and the Kitchen Cabinet**

- a. Cabinet members wrote speeches for president
- b. Martin Van Buren – advisor and head of Kitchen cabinet (cabinet member)
- c. Part of Kitchen Cabinet but not in official cabinet – Amos Kendall (wrote Bank veto message, 1832, against renewal of national bank), Francis P. Blair, Roger Taney
- d. Taney later becomes Chief Justice (29 years in office) – as Chief Justice, he said that slaves could exist anywhere (*Dred Scott* Decision)

**VII. Spoils System**

- a. Starts under Jackson
- b. 20% of people lose their jobs
- c. Workers for a party keep their jobs as long as that party is in power
- d. When opposing party comes into power, they lose their jobs
- e. Leads to a civil service system in 1883 – Pendleton Act passed because of corruption under Grant administration

**VIII. Jackson and the Veto Power**

- a. Jackson was nicknamed King Andrew for vetoing a lot of bills
- b. Portrayed with a crown on his head in political cartoons
- c. He would veto bills from opponents' party
- d. He would sign bills from his own party

**IX. Jackson and the Peggy Eaton Controversy**

- a. Peggy's husband before John Eaton committed suicide after he found out that she was cheating on him with John Eaton (who was about to become Secretary of War)
- b. John Calhoun's wife calls Peggy Eaton a slut
- c. Jackson wants Calhoun's wife to apologize
- d. Calhoun said he couldn't make her apologize

## **X. Reasons for Fall-out Between Jackson and Calhoun**

- a. Public embarrassment of Peggy Eaton
- b. S.C. Exposition and Protest – we only found out in 1830 that Calhoun was the author of this document at the Jefferson Day dinner in honor of Jefferson’s birthday, April 13, 1830
- c. Calhoun made it clear that he was the author of the SC Exposition and Protest and that a state could nullify federal law and secede
- d. Jackson said that if Calhoun took one step toward secession, he would hang him from the nearest tree

## **XI. Webster – Hayne Debate, 1830**

- a. Both senators – Daniel Webster vs. Robert Hayne
- b. Webster (MA) – says you can’t break away
- c. Hayne – you can break away
- d. Debate ends in a stalemate

## **XI. Jackson and Indians**

- a. Jackson forced 5 ancestral Indian tribes out of their homes
- b. In *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1830, Indians sued Georgia saying that they had the right to land – saying that they were human and had the right to the land
- c. Jackson defied the Supreme Court saying that he wouldn’t enforce the right for the Indians to have their land

## **XII. Trail of Tears**

- a. 5 Civilized Tribes – Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminoles
- b. These Indians were pushed toward Oklahoma until oil was found in Oklahoma in 1889
- c. White settlers rushing into Oklahoma before the official deadline to move there were called ‘Sooners’ because they came sooner rather than later

## **XIII. Nullification, 1832**

- a. In December 1832, Calhoun resigns VP
- b. Jackson won re-election with Van Buren as VP
- c. Calhoun goes home and establishes nullification ordinances

## **XIV. Nullification Crisis**

- a. South Carolina under Calhoun says that S.C. can secede
- b. Jackson threatens invasion
- c. Henry Clay – mediator who suggested lowering the tariff by 50%, which Jackson and Calhoun agreed to

**XV. Compromise Tariff of 1833**

- a. Henry Clay promotes Compromise Tariff which lowers tariff by 50% over an 8 year period
- b. 10% - 1833
- c. 10% - 1835
- d. 10% - 1837
- e. 10% - 1839
- f. 10% - 1841
- g. Clay supported lowering the tariff to avoid Civil War

**XIV. Jackson and the Bank**

- a. Nicholas Biddle – head of the National Bank – makes friends with JQ Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster (National-Republicans/Whigs – They pass bank charter renewal bill to extend back from 1836 to 1851
- b. Amos Kendall wrote Bank veto message, 1832, against renewal of national bank
- c. 1832 – Bank charter is not renewed by Jackson
- d. Jackson vetoes bank bill with message from Kendall of Kitchen cabinet
- e. Jackson, in his 2<sup>nd</sup> term, ordered Secretary of the Treasury to take all US funds out of the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Bank
- f. 2 Secretaries of the Treasury would not comply with Jackson, so he fired them
- g. Then acting Secretary of the Treasury Roger Taney does what Jackson wants and gets rewarded with a Chief Justice position the next year
- h. Jackson put the money into pet banks (favorite banks) in NYC, Bostok, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which made bad investments
- i. This led to a slumping economy

**XV. Specie (hard money/coins) Circular of 1837**

- a. Jackson says that paper money is valueless and only gold and silver coins could be used for purchases
- b. Causes collapse of economy within 1 month of Van Buren becoming president

**XVI. Panic of 1837**

- a. Martin Van Buren inherits Jackson's economic depression, which starts in April 1837 and doesn't end until 1844
- b. Specie Circular and bank veto cause collapse of economy within 1 month of Van Buren becoming president
- c. Van Buren was then defeated after 1 term

(AFTER TEST 2)

## **I. Topics**

- a. Martin Van Buren & the Panic of 1837
- b. The Election of 1840 – “Tippecanoe & Tyler, too”
- c. The Tyler Presidency, 1841-45
- d. Manifest Destiny – the Concept

## **II. Martin Van Buren & the Panic of 1837**

- a. Van Buren takes office March 4, 1837 after Jackson’s presidency ended
- b. Starts off with Panic of 1837 because of Jackson’s Bank controversy
- c. Van Buren was in Jackson’s Kitchen Cabinet and was Jackson’s Vice President, so he couldn’t change everything that Jackson did
- d. He became president with Jackson’s support, so a depression of the economy continued through his presidency

## **III. The Election of 1840 – “Tippecanoe & Tyler, too”**

- a. National Republicans become known as Whigs in 1834
- b. Whigs nominate William Henry Harrison for 1840 election
- c. Harrison is known as “Tippecanoe Harrison” because of his victory against Tecumseh’s forces in 1811
- d. Harrison found out that British were supporting Indians and he won battle of Tippecanoe over Indians

## **IV. The Harrison/Tyler Presidency, 1841-45**

- a. Tyler runs as a Whig, but he’s a State’s Rights Democrat who ran for VP as a Whig
- b. Harrison went to his inauguration on horseback and got drenched because of pouring rain
- c. Harrison gave the longest inaugural address
- d. Leeches were put on Harrison to cure an infection that doctors claimed he had (really had pneumonia) and this killed him
- e. Henry Clay gave Tyler the nickname, “His Accidency” because Tyler was the Accidental President
- f. Tyler is the only president that when he died didn’t have the flag flown at half staff because he denounced his US citizenship to join the Confederate States of America

## **IV. Tyler Trivia**

- a. Tyler had 15 children (2 wives) – 2,000 descendants
- b. Almost got killed on a riverboat when they were having a party (there was an explosion)
- c. Tyler’s father-in-law and Secretary of State died

## **I. Topics**

- a. Manifest Destiny
- b. Texas
- c. The Election of 1844
- d. Polk & Expansion, 1845-48

## **II. Manifest Destiny**

- a. US should expand west to its continental limit
- b. Religion (divine right) – God wants US to expand and take over all of North America
- c. Defense – to keep other countries out (we issued Monroe Doctrine)
- d. Natural Frontiers – Rio Grande River, Pacific Ocean, up to Alaskan boundary line
- e. Racial Supremacy – British background whites want to bring their superior culture to the Indians

## **III. US Wants Mexican Territory**

- a. St. Augustine, FL – oldest Florida settlement, 1565
- b. 1810 – 1825 – Spanish colonies (central and South America won independence from Spain)
- c. South-western part of US used to be part of Mexico in 1821 (California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico...)
- d. 1821 Mexico included today's land + Southwestern US
- e. 1821 – 1835 – plantation owners from America are in Texas, which is part of Mexico, have influence on economy
- f. They pushed for Texas independence from Mexico
- g. These men included Stephen Austin and Sam Houston

## **IV. Texas War of Independence**

- a. 1835 – Texas War of independence
- b. By May 1836, Texas wins war and declares Texas nationhood
- c. 1836 – 45 – Texas Republic
- d. Same Houston – President of Texas
- e. President Tyler appointed John C. Calhoun to negotiate a treaty with Texas to have them join the United States, but Senate votes against it, so it's defeated
- f. In February 1836, in San Antonio, TX, Americans lose the Alamo (fort)
- g. Americans led by Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie are killed
- h. Then in May 1836, Americans in province of Texas win independence in Battle of San Jacinto
- i. Texas then becomes known as the "Lone Star Republic" from 1836-45

## V. James K. Polk

- a. Polk was Speaker of the House and President
- b. Polk was a “Dark Horse” because nobody thought of him becoming president
- c. Polk – 1<sup>st</sup> dark horse president we’ve had

## VI. Dark Horse Candidates in US History

- a. Polk
- b. Pierce (1852)
- c. Wilson (1912)
- d. Wilke (1940) – didn’t become president
- e. Carter (1976)

## VI. James K. Polk and Manifest Destiny

- a. In election, Polk runs against Clay
- b. Clay (former Speaker of the House)
- c. Polk wins
- a. Polk wants Manifest Destiny
- b. Polk gets Texas to join the US
- c. Americans at large want Manifest Destiny at this point
- d. Henry Clay ran against Polk in the election of 1844
- e. Polk wanted Tyler to get the credit for adding Texas to the US, so Polk on the day before his presidency began asked the Congress for a joint resolution and Texas was then added
- f. Polk added a lot of land to the US

## VII. Important Presidents

- a. Washington
- b. Jefferson
- c. Jackson
- d. Polk – quiet, reserved, shy, workaholic
- e. Lincoln

## VIII. Polk – the Workaholic

- a. Polk worked himself to death
- b. Retired after one term in office because of bad health
- c. Died 3 months after leaving office
- d. Remains the youngest natural death of any president
- e. The stress of the job got to him

**IX. Polk and Great Britain**

- a. Polk came in wanting to go to war with Great Britain by declaring “54° 40’ or Fight”
- b. However, he compromised because he didn’t think the US was much stronger than it was during the War of 1812
- c. As part of his election campaign, Polk said he wanted 54 degrees, 30 minutes (all territory up to Alaska and Pacific Coast), but he settled for 49°
- d. Polk realized people wanted expansion so he changed his views on expansion
- e. This alienates anti-slavery people who opposed expansion

**X. Oregon Treaty**

- a. Oregon Treaty – 49<sup>th</sup> parallel
- b. Washington, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho were states that we got as a result of this treaty
- c. Idaho remains a white supremacist state
- d. 98% Maine remains a white supremacist state

**XI. Liberty Party**

- a. Clay in 1844 election backs away from anti-expansion and anti-Manifest Destiny
- b. So, former Clay supporters form Liberty Party, which opposed slavery and its expansion
- c. Liberty party gets 15,000 votes in NY and 65,000 votes nationally
- d. So, NY goes to Polk, which gives him the presidency

**XI. US/Mexico Border Dispute**

- a. Mexico claims Nueces as Mexico boundary line (much further north than Rio Grande)
- b. Texas claims Rio Grande as boundary line
- c. We had broken diplomatic relations with Mexico
- d. Polk sent an unofficial diplomat to Mexico to settle disputes
- e. Polk sends military troops to the Rio Grande boundary (headed by General Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott)



## **XII. Mexican-American War**

- a. Spring 1846 – a shot was heard at the Rio Grande boundary line
- b. So, Polk went to Congress to get a Declaration of War
- c. Polk believed that Mexico was a threat
- d. John Quincy Adams (Whig) condemned war because it would expand slavery
- e. Thomas Hart Benton (Missouri Senator – Democrat, like Polk opposed war
- f. Ralph Waldo Emerson claims “Seeds have been planted for a Civil War between the states”
- g. Henry David Thoreau refused to pay taxes to support the war and wrote “On Civil Disobedience”

## **XIII. Lincoln and the Mexican American War**

- a. Abraham Lincoln was a dissenter of the Mexican-American war who later became president
- b. Lincoln was a Whig, who later became a Republican
- c. Obscure Whig candidate who lost most elections he was in
- d. 1 term in House of Representatives, 1846-48 –
- e. Then went into obscurity until he debated Stephen Douglass in 1858 and lost

## **XIII. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 1848**

- a. Mexico to accept the loss of California
- b. The Rio Grande boundary line
- c. Loss of Arizona and New Mexico
- d. We offer Mexico \$15 million dollars for their lost territory
- e. We lost 2,200 men
- f. Establishes Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California as US territories
- g. Mexico shrunk to less than half of its original territory after the war

## **XIV. New Territory: Free Soil or Slave Land**

- a. Would the new land become free soil or slave land?
- b. Wilmot Proviso – all Mexican territory becomes free soil
  - Wilmot – Congressman from PA
  - His proposal doesn’t pass
- c. Missouri Compromise – no good for land
  - Extend Missouri Compromise of 1820 to 36 degrees, 30 minutes (Missouri boundary line)
  - 80% of land was southern so it would lead to unfair advantage for South
  - Calhoun wants all territory to be slave territory

**XV. Squatter or Popular Sovereignty**

- a. This is the resolution to the Mexican Land – Let the people decide
- b. Whoever settles in the area decides whether they want slavery or not

**I. Topics**

- a. The Election of 1848
- b. The Compromise of 1850
- c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 & Its Ramifications

**II. Election of 1848**

- a. Lewis Cass (Democratic Senator – Michigan) – Presidential Nominee – Democrats
  - Supported squatter sovereignty
- b. Barn Burner Democrats – Would rather “burn the barn down” than compromise
  - Don’t want slavery to spread anywhere
  - Led by Van Buren
  - Won’t back Cass, so they form ‘Free Soil Democrats’
- c. Zachary Taylor – Whig presidential nominee
- d. Conscience Whigs – didn’t support Taylor because he owned slaves (from Louisiana)
- e. Free Soil Party, 1848 – Barn Burners, Remnants of Liberty Party, and Conscience Whigs

**III. 3 of the Greatest Senators of all time**

- a. James C. Calhoun
- b. Henry Clay
- c. Daniel Webster

**IV. 3 Shortest Presidencies**

- a. William Henry Harrison
- b. James Garfield
- c. Zachary Taylor – in office for 1 year, 4 months – dies of cholera with cold 5 day old milk and dies of gastroenteritis (diarrhea and vomiting) – There was no medicine to stop it

**V. Zachary Taylor**

- a. Taylor – only president who never voted for himself
- b. He forgot to register to vote – Taylor – hero from Mexican war
- c. Free Soil Party runs Van Buren for President with Charles Francis Adams as his VP running mate
- d. Free Soil Party win 290,000 votes, but no states
- e. Helps to decide who wins
- f. Taylor wins NY because of votes Free Soil Party won from Cass
- g. So, Taylor won the election

## **VI. Taylor and the Compromise of 1850**

- a. Taylor was seemingly ready to veto Compromise of 1850
- b. But he didn't have a chance to do it
- c. His death may have delayed Civil War for a decade

## **VII. Millard Fillmore**

- a. Signed the Compromise of 1850
- b. Fillmore sent Commodore Matthew Perry to open Japan for trade
- c. Fillmore ran for president under the American Party (nicknamed "the Know-Nothings") – ran on a campaign to keep Catholics out of US

## **VIII. California Gold Rush, 1849**

- a. California Gold Rush increased migration to California in 1849

## **IX. Compromise of 1850**

- a. Favorable to North
  - California is admitted as a free state
  - Slave trade ends in District of Columbia (Washington DC)
- b. Favorable to South
  - Slaves are allowed to exist, but not be traded in DC
  - Slaves who runaway into the North must be returned to the South
- c. Leaves New Mexico and Arizona to decide the slave issue for themselves based on popular sovereignty

## **X. Fugitive Slave Act, 1850**

- a. People in North were forced to help catch runaway slaves
- b. If you were asked to help, you had to make a reasonable attempt to help

## **XI. Election of 1852**

- a. Winfield-Scott – Whig Nominee – other hero of Mexican-American War
- b. Franklin Pierce – Democratic nominee
- c. Pierce wins
  - He's an alcoholic
  - He's depressed because his son is killed in a train accident before his inauguration (10 year old fell off train and ran over)
  - His wife wouldn't open the White House because she's depressed over her son's death

**XII. Franklin Pierce**

- a. Seen as a weak and ineffective president
- b. Dark Horse who wasn't expected to win
- c. Won over Winfield-Scott (a general)
- d. Nicknamed – “Handsome Frank” – Most handsome until modern times

**XIII. William King – VP under Pierce**

- a. King became sick after getting elected
- b. Sworn in to office in Havana, Cuba – died 1 month later
- c. Only VP to never step foot in the US

**XIV. Stephen Douglas**

- a. From Illinois
- b. 5'2 and ugly
- c. Promotes a trans-continental railroad because of California Gold Rush
- d. Douglas gets southern support for Union-Pacific railroad by repealing the Missouri Compromise
- e. Wants a central route for railroad to go through Illinois (Chicago)
- f. He got just enough votes from southerners and a few in the north to pass Kansas-Nebraska Act

**XV. Kansas-Nebraska Act**

- a. Republican Party is formed from the Free Soil Party (against the expansion of slavery)
- b. Repealed Missouri Compromise  
Allowed slavery into Kansas and Nebraska (Great Plains region/ Wheat Belt)
- c. Allows Transcontinental “Union-Pacific” through Illinois
- d. Resulted in the destruction of the Whig Party (disappeared in 1854) because Northern Whigs left and joined Northern Democrats (except for Douglass people)

**XVI. Republican Party**

- a. Northern Democrats other than Douglass Democrats and Northern Whigs and anti-slavery people form the Republican Party in Michigan and Wisconsin
- b. Party then spreads throughout the North

**XVII. Results of Kansas-Nebraska Act**

- a. Southernization of Democrats
- b. Death of Whigs
- c. Creation of Republicans
- d. Kansas-Civil War

**XVIII. Bleeding Kansas, 1855-61**

- a. Between 1855 and 1861 there was a Civil War in Kansas
- b. In 1856, in Pottawatomie, Kansas, John Brown slaughtered men, women, and children
- c. 2000 people died in 6 years
- d. Oppositions to slavery kept in and killed slave owners
- e. 2 slaves on census in 1860 in Kansas
- f. Fighting in Kansas was over principle (Bleeding Kansas)

**XIX. Brooks Canes Sumner**

- a. After Pottawatomie Massacre led by John Brown, SC Congressman (Democrat) Preston Brooks attacks Republican Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts with a cane

**XX. James Buchanan is Elected, 1856**

- a. Dred-Scott case of 1857 messed up the Supreme Court
- b. Buchanan is elected over Republican John C. Fremont (hero of Mexican War)

**I. Topics**

- a. The Dred-Scott Decision
- b. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858
- c. John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, 1859
- d. The Election of 1860
- e. The Secession of South Carolina & the Creation of the Confederacy, 1860-61

**II. *Dred-Scot v. Sanford***

- a. Dred-Scott was a slave taken to the north by his master
- b. Dred-Scott was seen as property
- c. So, therefore slavery could actually spread throughout the US because owners of that property could move wherever they wanted

**III. Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858**

- a. Lincoln loses to Douglas for Senate seat in 1858
- b. Lincoln was the Republican nominee for president in 1860

**IV. John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry (Virginia – now in West Virginia)**

- a. John Brown was a white abolitionist who believed God wanted him to end slavery
- b. Christian churches in the North rang their bells at the exact moment that John Brown died

**IV. William Lloyd Garrison – *The Liberator***

- a.
- b.

**V. Underground Railroad**

- a.
- b. Frederick Douglass
- c. Harriet Tubman

**V. Election of 1860**

- a. Lincoln won with a 39.6% vote for president

**VI. Confederate States of America**

- a. South Carolina is the first state to secede
- b. Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas break away by March 4, 1861 and set up the Confederate States of America
- c. Jefferson Davis – Confederate President
- d. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas break away after March 4th
- e. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri had slaves, but they remained loyal to the North



**I. Topics**

- a. Lincoln, 1861-65
  - Fort Sumter
  - Military Leadership
  - Emancipation of the Slaves
  - Civil Liberties
  - Reconstruction Plans
  - Assassination

**II. Homestead Act, 1862**

- a.
- b.
- c.

**III. Fort Sumter (Charleston Harbor, SC)**

- a. Fort Sumter was an island in Charles Harbor, SC
- b. SC wanted to takeover this federal fort
- c. SC wouldn't allow federal government to restock fort
- d. SC seizes Fort Sumter federal ships arrived and destroyed the fort
- e. Did Lincoln provoke them?
- f. It was a federal fort he just wanted to restock (to re-provision it)
- g. Lincoln didn't want to surrender it
- h. Lincoln's ships backed away

**IV. Military Leadership**

- a. George McClellan – Lincoln had trouble with him
- b. Ulysses S. Grant in 1864 became military leader who beat Robert E. Lee
- c. William Sherman – destroyed Atlanta, Georgia on his March to the Sea (he was party of the Union side)

**V. Key Victories for Union**

- a. Battle of Gettysburg, July 1863 – leads to Gettysburg address memorializing the battle
- b. Antietam, 1862 – Stops Confederates who were moving north
- c. William Tecumseh Sherman's March to the Sea in Atlanta, 1864

## **VI. Emancipation of the Slaves**

- a. Lincoln didn't plan Emancipation to necessarily set the slaves free
- b. His main goal was to preserve the Union
- c. Emancipation Proclamation was a promise to end slavery if the North won
- d. Promise to end slavery

## **VII. Lincoln and Civil Liberties**

- a. Lincoln started military draft
- b. Creation of Draft caused riots
  - Only way to get out of the draft was
    1. to pay \$300
    2. to get someone else to go in your place
- c. In New York City, blacks were hanged – they were blamed for the civil War because people said it was fought over slavery
- d. Lincoln shut down newspapers in the North that were printing secrets that would benefit the South
- e. Lincoln had people arrested without trials (suspended Habeas Corpus)
- f. Arrested Congressman Clement Vallandigham

## **VIII. Lincoln's Reconstruction Plans**

- a. In each southern state after the Civil War, Lincoln forced each state to have 10% of white males sign an oath of loyalty to the Union
- b. This lets the South avoid having to be patrolled by Union soldiers
- c. Lincoln pocket-vetoed Wade-Davis 50% loyalty bill

## **IX. Lincoln's Second Inaugural, March 4, 1865**

- a. Lincoln Quote – “With Malice towards None, with Charity for All, Let us heal the wounds of the nation”

## **X. Lincoln's Assassination**

- a. John Wilkes Booth, an actor in the theatre, shot Lincoln in his presidential suite
- b. Lincoln was shot on April 14, 1865
- c. sat, April 15 at 7:22 am (1 day before Easter Sunday – Lincoln passes away)

## **XI. Honoring Lincoln – Lincoln Memorial**

- a. Around 1900, Southern leaders in Congress voted to build the Lincoln Memorial in Washington DC
- b. Lincoln Memorial open 24 hours a day