

New Term

Aim: how did John Marshall expand Federalism and the power of the court?

- even though John Marshall was appointed to supreme court in 1802 by John Adams, were learning it now cuz theres a lot of cases he did in this time
- John Marshall was the one who "set the precedent" for the supreme court. he wasn't the 1st chief justice, but he realized that the supreme court interprets the const
- 1st case - Marbury vs Madison
 - background - Judiciary Act of 1789: ^{job of cong to} set up courts, every judge had to receive appointment from pres w/ the seal of the secretary of states, and if theres any probs the supreme court will solve it + oversee lower courts
 - John Adams wasn't being reelected, so he appointed midnight judges cuz wanted federalists to be in controll. Marbury was one of them. according to Judiciary Act of 1789, the Sec of State (John Marshall) has to seal it. he was busy + never sealed it
 - Adams leaves the presidency + Jef becomes pres. he tells his sec of state (Madison) not to seal any federalist judges.
 - Marbury asks Madison to sign his paper so he could become judge, + Madison says no
 - Marbury goes to supreme court + sues ^{Madison} for his judgeship. according to the Judiciary Act of 1789, he requests that the

* act is unconst.

*² mandamus), marbury doesnt need the Sec of State to sign the papers + he's a judge.
 Sum up his answer - the const doesnt give the sup court the job of issuing a writ of mandamus in a not original jurisdiction case, therefore the judiciary act (which said that the sup court could issue a writ of mandamus) is unconst cuz giving sup court more power than listed in the const. since judiciary act is unconst, marbury doesnt need the Sec of State to seal the papers so he's a judge

supreme court issues a writ of mandamus (sit that will force madison to sign and deliver the appointment)

- background - supreme court wasn't respected, + if madison signs the thing that lets marbury be judge then they'll say he's partisan - repub

- questions:

1. does marbury deserve judgeship?

2. is it the job of the Supreme court to issue the writ of ~~mandamus~~ mandamus and force the signing?

- marshall's answer:

1. he deserves it

2. he says this case isn't an orig jurisdiction case, so its not sup court job to issue a writ of madamus - this writ of mandamus was part of judiciary act, so now the whole judiciary *

3. since the judiciary act is unconst (b/c it gives supreme court more jobs that aren't in the const, like the writ of *

- he writes the decision + issues the judicial review, which says that its the job of the S.C. to interpret the const, he's trying the law, not the actual ppl. he's making his job "smaller" (cuz now doesnt have to look at all the other courts), but he makes it greater cuz now they're the referee. this is when he defines the job.

- he says that whats the point of the limitation of powers in the const if cong could just write whatever laws they want. "There is no middle ground" - either you listen to

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*

3. is the bank of U.S. (BUS) constitutional?

const or you don't. "no ex^{post} facto law shall be passed" - if
 cong passes an unconst law, then supreme court could get
 rid of it.

-this case defined the role of the supreme court.

Aim:

see hw 13

I McCulloch vs Maryland

- There was a state bank + national bank competing
- Maryland put a tax on the national bank (bank of U.S.) so
 that there will be less comp
- McCulloch (rep of U.S. bank) sued Maryland.
- ques that come up - constitutional issues:
 1. who has more power. state or fed?
 2. can state tax a federal institution if fed is more powerful? *
- now, these wouldn't even be questions b/c we know that fed
 is more powerful, but they didn't know cuz it's a new
 country + they're used to governing their own state
- answers:
 1. fed gov more powerful cuz supremacy clause. if it's on
 fed gov's list then it's their power + state can't do it.
 2. no b/c "the power to tax is the power to destroy".
 the fed gov would be destroyed + too weak cuz the
 states would have too much power + could control
 everything if they could tax.

3. its const b/c since fed control interstate trade + coin money, the bank is allowed through the elastic clause, even though bank isnt on their list. Fed gvt has a lot of power, + you have to give them tools to use their power.

• this case gives fed power

II. Gibbons vs Ogden (1824)

• Gibbons has a ferry system in NY waterways. he had a congressional license. Ogden was given an exclusive right to ferry in the waters surrounding NY by NY state

Gibbons argued that cong, not NY, had right to regulate.

• congressional issue:

what is considered interstate? who controls waters?

• decision - dont limit the commerce clause. it applies to everything. since all the economies are connected, they have power over all of the economies - fed controls it.

• gave power to cong + fed in commerce

III. Dartmouth College vs Woodward

• Dartmouth was granted a charter (contract) by the B gvt + given land

• 30 yrs after the rev, ^{does} the contract still stand? New Hampshire wanted to revoke the contract. John Marshall said state cant revise contract.

• All 3 cases, Marshall gives power to cong + fed, + he establishes a strong central gvt + strong central economy. need strong economy to succeed.

Aim: Andrew Jackson - king or democrat?

Video

- Andrew Jackson was a "common man", but he did what he wanted to do + get support of ppl.
- he created a dif type of politics - he was the 1st person to run for office - he was the 1st one who campaigned + tried to get ppl to vote for him. everyone before this just sat + thought if ppl vote for them, they vote for them.
- in the election of 1824, John Quincy Adams ran against Andrew Jackson. Jackson was supposed to win, but Henry Clay convinced the HOR to vote for JQA. JQA was elected, + Henry Clay was appointed sec of state. this looked like JQA bribed Henry Clay. Jackson campaigned as a result for the next election.
- Another reason he campaigned was cuz state voting laws were changed + no longer had property qualifications - common man could vote - he also campaigned to common man
- he was dem b/c he believed in the common man, + he campaigned + stuff
- he was king cuz he did whatever he wanted + didnt ask anyone what they thought. he did what he thought was right for common man, + if anyone disagreed then he would fire them or make their lives horrible
- he had a temper
- he regularly fined his cabinet + didnt trust them - he mostly trusted his "kitchen cabinet" - people who were his

* didn't like this

Dem

- common man
- campaigned
- indian removal act 1830 - 00ng passed it
- lowered the tariff
- rotation in office - making jobs

King

- fired everyone disagreeing w/ him
- kitchen cabinet
- called himself "general"
- temper
- ignored Sup Court to pay indians - trail of tears
- tariff of abomination - whoever doesn't follow will be killed
- rotation in office - can't let ppl choose to stay or go
- Spoil system - appointed friends
- anti bank - fired 3 treasurers



was able to keep order + defend the const but did it in a very kinglike way

John C. Calhoun



- friends or random ppl. he ignored his actual cabinet. - ppl *
- he asked to be called "general", not pres - more kinglike cuz he's controlling them like a general.
 - he enacted the indian removal act of 1830:
 - 5 indian tribes were affected + forcibly removed out west
 - cong was the one who passed this law - wasn't so kinglike cuz the public was also for it.
 - Henry Clay: "indians were essentially inferior to the Anglo Saxon race. Their disappearance would be no great loss to human kind" - shows public opinion was anti indian.
 - The indians took them to court + it reached supreme court in case of Worcester vs Georgia. Marshall was on Indians side + said we have to pay the indians for the land.
 - Jackson said that Marshall made his decision, now let him enforce it - he said i don't care what Supreme court says, he doesn't have an army to stop me, so I don't have to listen - This is so kinglike cuz ignored S.C.
 - This led to the "Trail of Tears" - the forced removal of the indians where every 1 out of 4 indians died. - they had to walk all the way from North Carolina to Oklahoma.
 - They put a high tariff that hurt the south but good for North (1828). John C. Calhoun was vice pres + was very pro south. he said the tariff was a "tariff of abomination" + said the Nullification theory - we don't have to listen to

*1 and said it's against const

the tariff. Webster (a congressman) disagreed and said they cant do that cuz fed is more imp. Wayne was anti tariff cuz said its not liberty, + liberty is 1st, union 2nd.

Jackson said whoever doesnt follow tariff will be killed, + everyone believed him. he lowered the tariff. although he was able to prevent conflict within the country, he did it in a very autocratic + kinglike way. he's defending the const but in a kinglike way

- rotation in office - he said that b/c he wants more ppl to be in govt, he's gonna rotate the jobs + let other ppl get jobs - king b/c doesn't give ppl choice, dem cuz creating jobs

- spoil system - he fired all of the ppl from the past + replaced them w/ his friends + supporters

- a lot of ppl loved him b/c he liked the common man, + they dont know about all the kingsh stuff he did.

- controversy of ^{national} bank - Jackson thought national bank was an agent of the rich - thought it only helped the rich + not anyone else. he wanted to champion the common man (stick up for them). he wasn't going to sign the renewal charter of the national bank. he vetoed the bank bill. he thought it would help him get reelected, + he did get reelected

When he got reelected, the bank still had 4 more years on its old charter. he wanted to get rid of it right away, so he put all of the tax dollars in state banks (which would kill the national bank)

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*¹ comp to what you did bt + what you'll do in future.
look into yourself + make a dif in the world.

*² + influenced ppl. he

(he was bad cuz abused his power + was power)
hungry

his treasurer wouldn't do it, so he went through 3 treasurers till he did it. he did it while cong wasn't in session when cong returned they censured him (they said he did s/w wrong but not impeached him)

he brought down the economy + caused recession. it caused panic in the country. this happened after jackson left office.

• Analysis of jackson:

- he believed in dem ideas, but he did his actions very kinglike (ignored sc, threatened to kill ppl who didn't pay tax, moved ppl around in office, fired treasurers)
- but he was considered good pres b/c he redefined the presidency + made it more about the common man *2

Aim: How do the Jacksonian reformers make changes in U.S.? see hw 14

- "what lies behind us + what lies before us are small matters compared to what lies within us" - ralph waldo emerson - he was a leader of the jacksonian reform. quote means stuff w/ yourself is most imp*1
- quote by RWE - be a leader
- he was part of the ^{reform} transcendentalist¹ - believed in simple life, looking into yourself. was philosophical reform
- revivalism movement - a relig mvmnt aka the 2nd Great Awakening. they tried to inspire ppl w/ speeches + stuff. They were very dramatic. it was more emotional than

intellectual, had charismatic leaders.

- these 2 reforms during jacksonian era led to more + more mvements. why are they hapening now?
- cuz jackson emphasized the comon man, + these mvements emphasize this too - +transcendentalists say stuff like this too, become a leader, you have power, revivalists say person has power to choose heaven over hell, individual jackson inspired a reform mvement

• Reforms:

I. The Temperance Movement

- limited the amount of drinking. didnt ban it, it wasn't prohibition (didn't turn drinking illegal). women were the leaders b/c they didnt like when their husbands were drunk.
- how the revivalists influenced ^{this mvement} the ^{churches} encouraged families to sign a pledge. - answers quest why now?

II. Labor Reform

- factory owners regarded their workers as machines.
- Ppl are starting to talk about how bad the conditions are
- No famous leaders

III. Education Reform

- horace mann was a leader.
- quote by horace - education is "the great equalizer"

of men" - equal opportunities. stops ppl from being poor.

- horace pushes for public schools in states so everyone could go to school

IV. Womens mvmnt

- elizabeth cady stanton was a leader. organized the seneca Falls convention
- the seneca Falls Dec of Sentiments sounds like the Dec of Indep - we hold these truths to be self evident...
- They're starting to talk about womens rights
- another leader - lousia may alcott
- women had a very small role in society

V. early abolitionist mvmnt - slavery

- Thomas Jef said its hard to keep it + hard to get rid of it. keeping slaves is bad, but letting them free is bad too cuz whites dont wanna live w/ them.
- They were gonna ship them back to Africa^(colonization), but bad cuz:

- very racist

- expensive

- nowhere for them to go in Africa

• leaders:

1. William Lloyd Garrison - wrote the liberator (newspaper), fought for blacks. was a moderate

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2. Frederick Douglass - was an escaped slave. was a moderate. went to N + spoke
3. Harriet Tubman - underground railroad - not really or just helped ppl escape to N to be free. was a moderate.
4. Nat Turner + Vesey were radicals + physically fought to get freedom. they were killed

Aim: How did America realize (+ make happen) their dream of Manifest Des

- Manifest Destiny - it was their destiny from God to spread from sea to shining sea. they did it cuz growing population
- in order to get the land, we took it by war + killing + stealing from Indians.
- Jackson laid the foundation for this w/ the trail of tears
- The pres was James K Polk at this time. he pushed the idea of manifest destiny
- He had 4 goals:
 - conflict w/ B over Oregon Territory
 - make cali part of U.S.
 -
 - lower tariffs on imports
- used force against B to gain Oregon territory
- in his 1st elec, he ran on the campaign of manifest destiny - his saying was 54-40 or fight - this was the area that wasn't part of US, it was above it + B controlled it.

• reasons ppl wanted to go west:

opportunities, money:

- cheap land
- gold
- new markets

2. religion:

- convert ppl
- escape prosecution

3. adventure

4. fresh start

• it was very dangerous - no laws, thieves, no rr's, no food, indians attacked.

• whyd ppl go to oregon? myths that it was beautiful, gold.

we acquired it in the treaty w/ B

• Utah - mormons went there. mormons - ppl who had many wives - called polygamists. Joseph Smith brought them to Utah + led them. Brigham Young was a leader.

• California gold rush - so many ppl ran there to find gold. in one year they had enough ppl for a state. applied to be a state + became one

• Texas - war w/ Mexico. ppl moved to Texas cuz wanted land + it was good for slavery. it was Mexican land + the Mex invited them there. there was culture clash + the Mex wanted to abolish slavery + then they fought against Mex. it was the Texas Rev (compared to the American

rev). They broke free + James Taylor requested to be a state, but cong said no cuz mex will be mad at US. James K Polk said were adding texas to US. cuz manifest Destiny. mex got mad → war against mex. we won like crazy + took TEXAS + the mexican cession.

- the mexican cession - we payed for it even though mex didnt wanna give it to us
- James K polk's legacy was the manifest destiny. he expanded us "from sea to shining sea."
- the manifest destiny was also made posible by Jackson, who started w/ the trail of tears, + Polk made the dream of manifest destiny a reality.

Aim: How did manifest destiny create polit tension bt N + S? (start civil war unit)

• As ppl move west, theres tension building up. when they apply to be a state, there will be tension whether they should be slave state or free state - N wants free states, cuz they dont want to upset the balance of powers in the senate (slave states have dif interests + values than non slave states). Theyre competing for power in the senate

- manifest destiny led to tension
- whenever there used to be tension, they made a compromise:

1. Missouri Comp - Missouri admitted as slave state, Maine added as free (1820), + 36 30 line made
 2. 1850 - California: should they be free or slave? they're supposed to be free cuz there's no slaves there. they make Cali free, but to make S happy they decided they would enforce the fugitive slave law (you have to bring slaves back to S). they also abolished the slave trade in Washington DC cuz it looks bad
 3. Kansas Nebraska Compromise - 1854 - the 36 30 line split the N + S. N is free, S is slave. they did it that way cuz above the 36 30 line can't grow cotton. but when we got the new territory, land above the 36 30 line was able to grow cotton, so want slaves. Stephen Douglas said that they should do it based on popular sovereignty. each area that's gonna apply to be a state will vote to see if they'll be slave or free.
- Dred Scott vs Stanford - DS is a slave, + Stanford is the owner. they lived in south, + then they moved N. DS lived w/ Stanford as a free person, but then he wanted to move back. DS said he can't make him a slave again cuz now he's free. DS sued + went to supreme court (judge Taney):
 - is DS a citizen? can he sue? no!
 - is he part of dec of indep, const? no!
 - was DS considered free when he was brought N? no! b/c the const protects property rights in the 5th

amend cuz gov can't take away property without due process. - as a result, he says missouri comp is unconst cuz when you pass the 36 30 line, the gov is taking away your slaves (prop) w/o due process

he took away our ability to compromise. he's forcing the N to deal w/ slavery. Now the only way to abolish slavery is through an amend (which would never happen cuz it's too hard) or war - led to civil war.

TEST 1

Aim: How did the events of the 1850's cause tension bt the N + S?

- in the beg, the N didn't see slavery cuz it was only in the S, it wasn't in their face so they didn't care.
- in the S, they were used to it + thought it was normal
- in 1850, cali became a state. caused tension b/c of the fugitive slave law - the N had to return the slaves + help the "slavehunters" (mean, horrible people that caught the slaves). there were some free black ppl in the N, + the slavehunters were taking them back to the south - the N is now seeing the slavery + its in front of their face.
- 1852 - Uncle Tom's Cabin was written by Harriet Beecher Stow. it was a story book about slavery (real stories). it impacted ppl a lot cuz it was written through the eyes of a slave black person. made them realize that blacks are real ppl
- 1854 - Kansas Nebraska Act: created tension b/c +

were fighting over whether Kansas will be free or slave. Steven Douglas said it should be popular sovereignty (Kansas vote to see if want slave or not). It led to Bleeding Kansas cuz ppl who didn't live in Kansas, from N + S, were voting + it wasn't a fair vote. they did a recount a few times. ppl got annoyed + started physically fighting

- Bleeding Sumner - Sumner was a congressman. he said the whole reason for bleeding Kansas was slavery. it's all slavery's fault. A guy named Brooks (another congressman) beat him with a club. this caused tension b/w N + S.

- cartoon about Brooks hitting him - "southern chivalry - argument vs clubs". it's showing how the S really aren't polite. slavery caused them to be barbaric.

- Abraham Lincoln runs as a repub against Steven Douglas. Steven Douglas was expected to win cuz more famous. Lincoln challenged Douglas to 7 debates in Illinois called the Lincoln Douglas Debates. This is where the public first gets to know Lincoln.

- Lincoln:

1. from a poor family
2. lawyer + good public speaker

- Lincoln Douglas debates:

- Lincoln said that the country can't be split b/w free + slave. we have to pick one. this is a neutral statement, not pro or anti slave

- says an anti slave statement
- he said blacks are still inferior to whites but shouldn't be slaves
- he ran as a repub
- he believes that slavery is wrong, but he doesn't believe that blacks and whites are equal. he doesn't think they have political + social equality, but they just have equality in rights. this is weird b/c he was racist. This shows us that their society was so racist, even in the N. he was considered so anti slavery + liberal, meanwhile he was still a racist. in our times he's considered racist, but in his society he was so open minded.

♥ DF

- 1858 - Steven Douglas won the debate
- Lincoln says in the debates to Douglas: how do you feel about popular sovereignty now that we have the Dred Scott Decision? This is a good argument meant to break Douglas's base of pop sovereignty (he was running on pop sovereignty). He says according to Dred Scott Decision, you can't take away slavery anywhere, so how could you vote whether to have it or not? Douglas answered w/ the Freeport Doctrine, which said that there could be slavery but doesn't have to be. This turns the S against him cuz they like Dred Scott Decision.

B

- 1859 - Harper Ferry - John Brown was white + wanted to start an uprising against slavery. used violence + killed many slave owners. He was given the death penalty. The

C

- ppl in the S thought he was crazy, slaves thought he was crazy.
- in the 1860 election, there are a few ppl running for the democrats, cuz now some ppl in the S want pop sovereignty + some ppl want according to Dred Scott Decision, so theres dif ppl running on those dif platforms. this split Dem votes, giving Lincoln a majority of the electoral vote but not the pop vote. he is elected
 - South carolina secedes + 6 other S states follow. They form the Confederacy + elects Davis as pres + stevens as vp.
 - At the time, Buchanan was pres but a lame duck, + he did nothing to stop them. This was bad cuz gave the S time to prepare for the civil war. if he went + stopped the S from leaving, we wouldnt have had a civil war.

Aim: how was slavery a dehumanizing institution?

- Profesor Drew - Theres no reason to free the blacks cuz theyre happy anyway, the masters arent cruel, + they wont understand freedom
- S ppl said that slavery civilized the blacks - justified slavery
- how was S system "preferable" to N system - they said that the S slaveowners took interest in their slaves well being while the N owners didnt care about workers
- how did southernes justify slavery w/ the bible?

Noah's son Ham was black + Noah cursed all of his descendents that they would be slaves. S ppl said that it is their destiny + natural state to be slaves.

They used to put like a cow bell around the slaves neck, making it impossible for them to hide from their owner many slaves were whipped, lynched, and abused.

slave traders regarded slaves as like animals

- families were split up and sold to the highest bidder
- black family life - were only tog at night, + the kids weren't w/ the parents
- masters fed the slaves disgusting food called "mush" + they ate w/ their hands on the floor like pigs
- they were put in cells like animals

• economy:

slavery was needed in S cuz needed ppl to work the land + pick cotton.

• slave pop went up from 1810-1860

• sum up:

• economy:

- The slaves in the S were needed for the economy. the more slaves there were, the more cotton was grown
- There were clusters of places that were densely populated w/ slaves. in some places there was 50% of the pop was slaves.
- not everyone had so many slaves, some whites didn't

* owners werent even good to them, + they were horrible to him.

*^a no forks + spoons, ate w/ hands

even have, even the ppl who didnt have slaves wanted slavery so they wouldn't be the lowest.

2. how did they justify this?

- They said that if the slaves were in Africa they would've had a worse life, because in America the owners are good to them - wrong cuz at least in Africa could be free, + the *'
- Ham, Noah's son, was said to be black, + he committed a sin and he was cursed that Ham + his children would be slaves, so it's their destiny to be slaves. - wrong cuz why should the S be the people who fulfill this destiny, you don't have to be the one to punish them.

3. The institution of slavery - how did they treat their slaves?

- They treated them like sub humans + animals - auctioned them off, split up families. the stronger/prettier someone was, the more they were worth.
- they were transported in caravan cars (like horse + buggys). they had to wear shackles on hands + feet so can't run away. wore a cowbell so could hear them.
- They were fed mush - it was pig food. had to eat from troughs, the same thing pigs ate from. so dehumanizing. *'
- had hard work. they didn't have the will to work cuz would not be rewarded, so had to beat them.

4. Virginia slave laws

- if a child had a black mother and white father, the child would be a slave - it's profitable to rape your slave, you get more

Slaves. The real wife would be mad b/c her husband cheated on them so they were extra mean to that child.

- if you have a runaway slave, you could beat them.
 - if a slave resists their master, they could beat them, + if they choose to kill them its ok cuz its their own property.
5. Slavery couldn't exist w/o tyranny cuz wouldn't work w/o punishment.

Aim: Was slavery the main cause of the civil war? if not, then what was the cause?

- To find out the causes, we have to look at primary sources + the secondary sources.
- map: north is free states. called the union.
south has slaves. called the confederate states - broke away
there were also border states - had slaves but fought on side of N
- Lincoln is pres of US
- south carolina secedes + then 6 other S states secede + form confederate states. Jefferson Davis is their pres.
- quote in booklet pg 1:
- Lincoln said that his only goal was to save the union, + if he could do it w/o freeing the slaves, he would. if he could do it by freeing the slaves - slavery wasn't the cause of the civil war. he didn't care whether there would be slaves or not in a moral perspective

- Lincoln personally believed that slavery was wrong, but he says he can't do anything about it cuz it's not up to him.
- quote booklet pg 2:
 - Grant, the general of the N, owned slaves (he freed it before the war though). this shows that slavery wasn't a cause b/c Grant wouldn't be fighting anti slavery if he had slaves.
 - Lee, General of S, had slaves but freed them.
- pg 4 only bracketted parts - S.C.'s Dec of the Causes of Secession":
 - saying that they are entitled to indep, self gov, + freedom.
 - the gov isn't catering to their needs anymore - compact theory of gov says they can get rid of bad gov.
- pg 3 - stephens:
 - the style of gov is the prob. They want state power, not fed power. slavery isn't the cause.
- pg 5 source 27: Boston herald (newspaper in N) :
 - said they need S economically - the S supplies the N w/ cheap goods and by their products. if S secedes, then S won't have to pay a tariff to Europe, so they'll start to sell their raw materials to Europe instead of N + buy from Europe instead of N.
- pg 5 source 25 - south (Reagan) :
 - S is seceding b/c they're gonna become more self reliant in econ. they're gonna spend their taxes on themselves, b/c usually N spends the taxes on themselves (cuz have control in gov). The N is selfish + abuses them.

• was slavery the cause? - sources

North	South
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincoln • Grant • Lee • Boston herald • eric foner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South carolina • STEPHENS • south - N IS taking adv

• causes:

- Shlesinger says
- Polit
- N took adv
- of them

aviv

stacie

me

mitene

dan

shirley

pepa

seac

- pg 6 source 52: Charleston mercury:
 - slavery defines the south, + they're scared that if Lincoln is pres then he will get rid of slavery. It's our home, personality, who we are...
- pg 6 source 53: Arthur Schlesinger - secondary source:
 - he's saying that the S's argument of states rights isn't a real argument, they're just using it as an excuse. The real thing that's bothering them is - the economic (see last aim), social, + political differences.
- Social Differences - pg 7 source 54: James Truslow Adams:
 - the south think they're all fancy w/ big fields, ^{houses,} + slaves - it's an aristocratic governing society. N is different, more democratic + commercial
- pg 8 source 55 - Eric Foner
 - the conflict bt N + S is a struggle of 2 opposing civilizations and systems.
 - Social Differences:
 1. N wanted to progress and make new social standards, but S was more traditional (blocks are lower...)
- Sum up - was slavery the cause of the civil war?
 - 1.

Aim: who should have won the war (advantages and disadvantages)?

North

South

<p>tion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keep the union together, don't let S secede. • effects - ppl in N oppose draft cuz they didn't have strong motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self government - want own grt b/c they have "the right of rev" (from dec of indep) • protect economy, way of life, family, homes, values. • effects - fought passionately cuz had so many reasons. were very hot headed + made bad decisions + didn't think cuz were too passionate
<p>ry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of industry + factories were in N. All of the factories were used for the war effort - clothes factories produce uniforms, iron factories make weapons... • effects - since S has to import from B, they will blockade the ships / convince B not to sell to them - strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • barely had any. had some but not a lot. they said that "king cotton" will give enough \$ to buy weapons + supplies from B.
<p>ce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The N had 80% of bank accounts in the country (even though the S was rich). had liquid \$ (accessible \$) to buy supplies • effects - if N would destroy S's land, slaves, and cotton, then they would have great advantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The S were rich but had non liquid \$ (money that's tied up in land, houses, slaves... it's used \$ that has value but not easily accessible) • didn't have a lot of \$ for supplies • south assumed that slaves will continue to work while the...

	North	South
soldiers and generals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln had trouble finding good generals. They had General Sherman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> very good generals and strategists like Robert E Lee. Robert E Lee ranked 2nd in his class at West Point. They had best + most talented generals in the country
population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> had so many people - much more soldiers than S even though S has more skilled soldiers, N has a large # of ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> very much less than N
transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> most of rr are in N - but they're fighting in S so transport stuff to S but once they're in S they have a prob theres no transp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> very little transp
have to make strategy based on these	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They actually have to conquer the S b/c they're playing offence - have to gain Lincoln has a weak hold of border states - Lincoln has to try to hold on to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> playing defense - just have to get N to surrender + leave them alone. Its a war of attrition. "cotton card" - since B need their cotton, they wanna get B to help

North

South

- Lincoln doesn't want B to help S. B might not help them cuz N is a recognized country + S is not, so if N wins then B will have an enemy

them b/c need their cotton

- if this would've been a short war, S would've won b/c they had everything except supplies + ppl.

Aim: How did each side develop a strategy assuming it would be a short war?

- They both thought it would be short, so they made strategy based on that.
- Their actual strategies:

North - Stage I

South

- try to overwhelm them cuz have a lot of soldiers
- Anaconda Plan:
 1. blockade them so can't get supplies cuz must import
 2. divide + conquer by getting the missisipi river (the mis was in the middle + split them in half)

- easier cuz playing defense
- play "cotton card":
 - purchase supplies from B using \$ from cotton
 - hoped B would help them fight

* capital Richmond, Virginia. this was their main strategy.

North

3. "capture the flag" - get the 'x'
- Lincoln says not to burn plantations + not to free slaves - thought that N will win quickly (fast war) + that S will be part of U.S. again so we don't want S to be mad at us + we don't wanna destroy their economy. also doesn't free the slaves cuz then border states (slave states that fought on N's side) would help S instead.
 - had to make sure B wouldn't help S fight

South

Aim: How did they fight according to their strategy?

A. Battle of Manassas (1st Bull Run)

- Union wants to capture the RR in manassas in order to get to Richmond + capture it, they send troops. S found out + sent troops
- The N were treating it like a "ball game", ppl are coming out w/ picnic baskets to watch + stuff. they

*' but didn't want to cuz losing + then theyll look weak.

*² + will be a long war

thought it was exciting. this battle showed how both sides, especially the N, didn't understand what they were getting into. thought it would be short + dumb.

- S won this battle b/c knew abt the attack + were waiting for them so N had to retreat.
- the victory gave the S even more passion.

B. 7 days battle:

- General McClellan was the Union General. he was very in touch with his soldiers + loved them. this battle was very bloody. they were about to get to Richmond + he felt bad for the soldiers so he turned around even though Lincoln told him not to. if they kept going + captured Richmond they would've won the war (but wouldn't have ended slavery)
- Shows how Union had bad generals.

C. Merrimack and Monitor - union trying to blockade + its not southern ship union ship. working. realized its not gonna be so easy * S won. N realized they had to change strategy *

D. Battle of Antietam

- N wins cuz S retreated (But N had more deaths) - it was a Pyrrhic victory - a sad victory that came w/ a lot of loss
- After this victory, Lincoln changes N's strategy cuz now won't look weak



- N's new strategy is based on the fact that it'll be a long war. he wants to make the S stop fighting. he wants to demoralize them + pump up the N ppl.
- N's strategy - Stage II. he gives the emancipation proclamation. he's "playing his last card" - it's his last chance. the emanc proc is his last chance to fix his strategy + win.
- The emanc proc was a strategic tool.
- the emanc proc:
 1. It was an executive order - cong didnt pass it. technically didnt have the right to do this cuz went against Preced Scott decision (said to get rid of slavery an amend had to be passed.) + also it wasnt his country (the S) to free the slaves.
 2. he declared the freedom of the S slaves, so they werent set free cuz didnt have to listen to him. didnt free slaves in border states - legally not a single slave in america was freed by it. didnt free slaves in border states cuz didnt wanna make them mad.

Aim: Why did Lincoln issue the emancipation proclamation?

- A. motivation for the union army - now the point of the war is to get rid of slavery, a moral issue, this is why people say that the civil war was for slavery, now they have moral motivation to fight.
- B. Now that the war is based on slavery + defined as it, B + F won't help the S cuz they're not pro slavery.
- C. even though the emance proc didn't actually free slaves, it still works cuz the soldiers believed it did so had motivation, B + F believed so didn't help S. Border states knew it didn't work so weren't threatened + kept helping the Union.
- D. Someone who came from N went to S + read them the emancip proc. (The slaves in border states weren't told). Now they think they're free + that the N is fighting for their freedom + S is fighting against it, so the slaves will kill the women + children (cuz the men are in war), so now a lot of S soldiers will go home to protect families. many slaves were inspired and ran N + wanted to fight in N army cuz have a reason to fight. There was also a rumor that if you fought for N + if won then they would get 40 acres + a mule (but never got it).
 sum up: freeing slaves → less S soldiers cuz went home
 more N soldiers cuz slaves help
 S economy destroyed cuz no slaves
- Lincoln gave the Ghetysburg address + is trying to promote the idea of free slaves. he says "a new birth of freedom". he is using the ghetysburg address to back up the emance. proc + reframe the war to show its about slavery
 - The whole point of all of this is to demoralize the S + pump up the N

- Whites didn't want to fight with blacks so blacks had separate units.

- "40 acres and a mule" - if slaves fought for Union they get 40 acres and a mule - but after war they don't actually get it. - so this is a motivation for them (along with fighting for freedom)

⑤ - Southern economy is destroyed - slaves ran away - now their economy is ruined - have no workers.

- Border states got inspired + freed own slaves by end of war - so didn't get them angry.

- Gettysburg address - we will have a new birth of freedom - he subtly hints that we are fighting for this freedom of slavery

- This is 100% war strategy - just saying it to inspire them

- Scorched Earth - Lincoln said burn down everything you see

- ppl saw him as cruel - burn down their homes?

- But Lincoln thought this war was just too long, let's give South reason to give up.

- Philosophy - if south's property is destroyed it will save the ppl

- Lee said I don't want to lose the war but if there's no Virginia left why should I keep fighting?

- Sherman's march - Sherman's ~~army~~ army marches down South through Georgia + burned everywhere he went.