

John Q. Adams
"chip off the old glacier"
proud, stubborn
1st prepared to be president
ght ideas, wrong time.

Linda Khezrie 3-s

Tension Between Adams and Jackson

- Jackson won most popular votes but lacked majority of electoral votes. The House of Reps didn't know what to do.
try to convince them to chose you
- Henry Clay had a lot of power in the house. Jackson urged him to support him because he had the most popular votes. Clay did not like Jackson. *so he convinced everyone to be on Adams side b/c Jackson didnt support the American system*
- Adams agreed with Clays American system. Adams was elected by majority of the states represented in the house.
- Jackson accused him of stealing the presidency because Clay was appointed secretary of state. Jackson said it was a corrupt bargain. *thought Adams bribed clay with the job of sec. of state*
- Jackson left Republican Part and created Democratic Republican party today known ad the Democratic Party.
convinced ppl. he was right & tried to sabotag the Adams administra- tion

resident: John Quincy Adams
↓ appoints
ec of state:
Henry Clay

Jackson's Appeal To The Common Citizen

- During 1828 election campaign, Jackson characterized Adams as an intellectual elitist. Jackson won the election by a landslide.

president:
Andrew Jackson
1828 - 1836

XX
National Bank
Indians
Tariffs

Jackson's Spoils System

- He said that in order to give common people a chance in

IO
L.K.
love.

John Quincy Adams:

- "merit system" - don't appoint any friends or family
- Nationalist in a time of sectionalism
- wanted to curb land speculation (banks...)
- supported cherokees in Florida → when most people hated NA's
- debate over Panamas Conference - meet with Latin American countries and discuss issues but we were shocked to find mixed race people and they turn around b/c mixed was as good as being black
- Tariff of 1828 - went up ^{to} 45%
↓
"Tariff of Abominations"

Exposition and Protest - result of Tariff of 1828 when they question federal and states powers They decide they can nullify the law but if you don't accept our nullification we can succeed

↓
Compact Theory

the heart of the civil war

John Marshall
1801-1835

Increased the power of the Federal Government -

*** 1819 - McCulloch v. Maryland:

- want to tax a Federal bank but the court says no

1824 - Gibbons v. Ogden:

- steamboat owners, Ogden got permission from NY and Gibbons got permission from NJ b/c they share the Hudson
- Supreme Court decides that neither state had the power to determine who gets the right b/c its interstate commerce and the Federal government has the power

get notes!

Tariff

government, his appointees to federal jobs would serve only a 4 year term.

- "Rotation In Office" enabled him to give many jobs to his friends. He fired 10% of the federal employees and gave the jobs to his friends called the kitchen cabinet.

The kitchen cabinet:

Jackson's friends could come over and sit in his kitchen & influence him.

They couldn't be in the cabinet & the Senate must approve.

Jackson listened to his kitchen cabinet more than the real cabinet.

(patronage)
- The spoil system - "to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy". Incoming officials would throw out former appointees and replace them with their own friends.

merit system - reverses the spoil system

[Indian Removal Act Of 1830]

- Federal government provided funds to negotiate treaties to force the natives to move west.

- "Not only liberal, but generous"

The Trial Of Tears

^{1/16 NA}

- Worcester v. Georgia - Cherokee won all the rights that were their due. b/c they did not want to move

- Court recognized them as distinct political community whose people of Georgia was not entitled to regulate by law and whose lands Georgia was not entitled to invade.

- Treaty Of Echota - Treaty gave 8 million acres of the Cherokee to the federal government, in exchange for 5 million and

Jackson said he wouldn't listen to the Supreme Courts decision → should have been impeached but wasn't b/c there weren't enough ppl. in the House that thought he was wrong.

(John Marshall)

Oklahoma. → govt said nobody was living there
but NA were but they didn't matter

- In the beginning of November 1838 the Cherokee were sent off in groups of 1000 people. (800 miles to their next destination.)
- The Cherokee were ^{1/4 died} dying along the path from hunger and bad weather. They buried their dead on the **Trail of Tears**. When they arrived to their destination the land was too harsh and were forced to leave.

The Nullification Theory

- Jackson's vice president, John C. Calhoun (South Carolina) called the 1828 tariff a Tariff of abomination.
- The high tariff on manufactured goods reduced British Export to the U.S.
- Because of the decline of British goods, the south had to buy the more expensive goods from the north.
- Calhoun was in a dangerous position because as a nationalist spokesman he had to support this tariff.
- Calhoun devised a nullification theory which questioned the legalization of applying some federal laws in states. He argued that every state had the right to whether an act of the congress was constitutional. If the state did not agree that it was constitutional then the state could nullify it.

Calhoun said they would succeed & Jackson said he would hang him and send troops in.



Jackson originally opposed the tariffs but now supports them.

Hayne And Webster Debate States Rights

- The debate of the Tariff was discussed for more than a week in January 1830.
- Visitors listened to Robert Hayne (South Carolina) debate with Senator Daniel Webster (Massachusetts).
- The Key question was: was the union the creation of state legislatures or of the people? If it was the creation of the legislatures, Webster said that they should be entitled to control the union. He said the Union was "made for the people, by the people and answerable to the people.
- On April 13. Jackson said "Our union: it must be preserved" Calhoun replied with saying the opposite of Jackson.

South Carolina Rebels

- Congress passed a tariff law, which South Carolina found unacceptable. They threatened to withdraw from the union if they were charged the tax.
- Jackson called South Carolina's actions an act of treason.
- Jackson forced congress to pass the **Force Bill** which allowed federal government to use army against South Carolina.
- Henry Clay jumped in and proposed to lower duties for a ten

6
year period. Now the conflict was settled.

Jackson Opposes the Bank

- Jackson waged war on the Bank of the United States (BUS). He vetoed the bill to recharter it.

- The 2nd bank's 20 year charter was not due until 1836 (1832 now) but Henry Clay and Daniel Webster wanted to renew it early.

- Jackson saw the bank as a ^{main Reason.} threat to the democracy. He _(1,2,3,4) thought it might bribe officials to elections.

① - Nicholas Biddle, the bank's president often extended loans to congressman at lower ^{interest} rates than regular people (he let his friends off).

② - Thought is caused the Panic of 1819

③ - Tax money all went to the BUS which made it have an advantage over the other banks.

Pet Banks

- Jackson told Martin Van Buren (future vice president), that the bank was the worst thing.

- After Jackson's reelection he tried to eliminate the BUS before its recharter, by pressuring the secretary of treasury to withdraw all government deposits and put them in state banks called **Pet banks**. He refused so Jackson fired him and appointed a new secretary who agreed with Jackson.

conflict of interest

Dican \$ to other banks → south wasn't getting loans

→ South & Southwest

- Nicholas Biddle tried to save the bank by saving money and not issuing new loans.

- When the charter expired the Bank was lost.

Consequences of Jackson's Policies

- Henry Clay and Daniel Webster formed a political party called the Whig Party. Whigs were a group in Britain that tried to limit royal power.

Martin Van Buren

- Money printed was bad because they printed too much so people began buying land with that money. Jackson understood this and issued "Specie Circular" which made only gold and silver, acceptable payment for land.

- In 1837 NY banks stopped accepting paper money. IN the Panic of 1837, bank closed and cost many people to lose their savings.

- Van Buren tried to set up an independent treasury that would use only gold and silver coin. In 1840 congress established this treasury.

Harrison and Tyler

the fall of the
bank of the US
denified NY - became
the financial center

- Van Buren ran for reelection against William Henry Harrison (Whig party).
- John Tyler, Harrison vice, from Virginia, opposed many parts of the Whig program. .

A Legacy Of Two Parties

- People divided into 2 distinct parties. They were called either Jacksonian Democrats or as Whigs.
- There was a new style in politics in this time. The new politicians were appealed more to passion than to reason.

Eliminated the National Deficit

* School & Prison Reform

Schools

1821 - 1st free high school in Massachusetts
 tax supported public schools
 dangers: Germans, tax payers
 1827 - 1st attended PA public school
 Horace Mann - 1st sec. of the Massachusetts Board of Ed →
 ① curriculum reforms / training programs
 ② mandatory attendance
 ③ 6 month school year

Asylums + Prisons

Dorothea Dix - public hospitals for the mentally ill - RET/AB;
 restore sick/imprisoned ppl;
 hope for everyone

[governor of NY D. Whit Clinton followed in Horace Mann's footsteps]

b/c more ppl. are educated they begin to read

↓
 yellow journalism

the tabloid type newspapers

* Utopian Communities

"perfect place" / self sufficiency

ex: New Harmony, Indiana

Brook Farm → George Ripley

- destroyed by fire (1845)

- failed - disagree on philosophies

- the telegraph allowed faster communication (morse code)
- the camera was more realistic and effective than drawings

Thoreau

- * when a law is ^{immoral} unconscionable you need to break it and accept the consequences
- * used civil disobedience as a form of personal expression not from a political perspective

Slavery & Abolition

James Forten → born free, rich sailmaker, opposed colonization, opposed slavery.

* Abolitionists Speak Out

- antislavery societies said blacks should resettle in Africa
- American Colonization Society

w Charles G. Finney - abolition - "a great national sin"

w William Lloyd Garrison

- * editor of antislavery paper
- * "The Liberator" - ^{immediate} emancipation
- * New England Anti-Slavery Society
- * dragged through town by mob
- * abolition supporters opposed him
- * alienated even more w/ walker

v David Walker ppl thought it was counterproductive b/c they wouldn't get supporters if blacks were running around with guns.

- * Free Blacks
- * North: day laborers
- * South: segregated society
- * "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World"
- * radical / extreme
- * rose above limitations

opposites

v Fredrick Douglas mentored by William Lloyd Garrison

- * slave - escaped to NY by train
- * learned to read & write
- * ship caulker
- * lecturer for Am. Anti-Slavery Socie
- * non-violent
- * "The North Star" - newspaper

w Harriet Beecher Stow - "Uncle Toms Cabin" → fictional book about the worst of slavery in a novel to try and reach max. amount of people

Harriet Tubman - The Underground Railroad
 an escaped black slave who helped free slaves to
 Canada b/c if your still in the US you could be
 extradited.

* Life under Slavery -

Rural Slavery	Urban Slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • worked on plantations / fields • whipped & scolded • lived in small quarters • house slaves → "big house" • labored beside their owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • worked in mills & ships • skilled black laborers • blacksmiths, carpenters • "hired out" slaves to factories • worked away from owners

Road to
The Civil
War

leads up to

Nat Turner's Rebellion 1831:

- plantation slave in Virginia
- fled from owner & preached
- led a bloody rebellion
- 4 plantations - 70 whites dead
- he was captured, tried + hanged
- 200 blacks murdered as a result

* Slave Owners Oppose Abolition

Virginia Debate →

- gov. John Floyd wants to abolish slavery
- non-slaveholding whites say injured state
- lost 73 to 58 vote

Regulating African Americans →

- tighten control w/ slave codes
- lost the right to vote, own guns, buy alcohol, assemble, testify, read, write, own property & work independantly
- vigilance committees → armed men on horses

Proslavery Arguments →

- Bible; benefited blacks; "happy slave"
- abolitionists swamp congress w/ petitions
- - Gag Rule: limit/prevent debate on an issue (repealed in 1845)
- turmoil over slavery will lead to a divided nation

American Culture:

- Americans decided to write, paint, compose what they knew
- Europeans thought Americans had no culture but in the early 1900's we began sending jazz to Europe
- Hudson River Valley school of Art - they would paint what they knew which inspired other artists to paint.
- Walt Whitman ^(Oh captain my captain), Nathaniel Hawthorne (puritans), Washington Irving (Dutch NY) Herman Melville (Moby Dick) Edgar Allen Poe ^(Horror) (Telltale Heart)

Politics nominating convention

delegates were appointed by party ppl
 party platform - w/ the party believes in ^{issues}
 individual ideas = planks

February 10th

Women & Reform

* Women's Roles in the mid-1800's -

women willingly took on this role bc society made them believe this was right.

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott
- Cult of Domesticity: housework, childcare, restricted activities
- couldn't vote, sit on juries, all property went to husband, lacked guardianship over children

* women mobilize for reform -

women Abolitionists -

- Sarah & Angelina Grimké - abolitionists
- published "Appeal to Christian Women in the South"
- William Lloyd Garrison fought for women's rights
- Lucy Stone → 1st female abolitionist speaker

connection between women's rights and religious forms. ↑

Working for Temperance - the connection to religion - they thought it was a sin

- temperance movement: prohibit drinking alcohol (Mary C. Vaughan) not successful on a national level until WWI
- and women couldn't get divorces drunkness was a serious problem among men

Education for women - people didn't like women's education bc now they start to question things

- "Letters on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Women" (1838) - ↑ education
- Emma Willard - "Troy Female Seminary" - academic curriculum
- Mary Lyon - "Mount Holyoke Female Seminary" - college
- Ohio's Oberlin college = 1st coeducational college
- Prudence Crandall - white Quaker who opened a school - Sarah Harris 1st black girl but then went all NA but forced to close in 1834

Women + Health Reform-

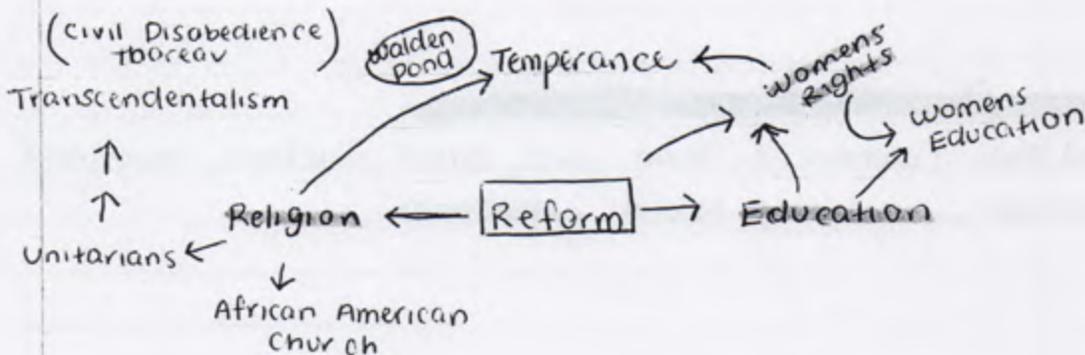
- Elizabeth Blackwell - 1st to graduate American med school
→ NY Infirmary for women + children (poor people)
- Catharine Beecher - health surveys → womens health sit. was terrib
- Amelia Bloomer - "bloomers" = pants w/ skirt over

* Women's Rights movement Emerges

Margaret Fuller → teacher, gifted essayist
editor of "The Dial", published "women in the 19th Century"

1848 proposed an equal rights amendment
Seneca Falls Convention → Elizabeth Stanton + Mott + Carrie Catt
womens rights convention, "Declaration of Sentiments"
agreed unanimously that men & women were equal.

Soujourner Truth → Isabella Baumfree, slave for 30 years, argued for abolition across the country. womens rights and abolition



The Changing Workplace

* Industry Changes work -

- Production went from home → factory

- 1- created new communities
- 2- textile industry
- 3- altered work disciplines

Manufacturing →

- Putting-out system: manufacturers provide materials for good production in the home
- Waltham & Lowell weaving factories → power looms slashed production time and cost

Factories →

- artisans made tools & furniture
- masters → journeymen → apprentices
- production process is dependant on interchangeable parts
- cost drops, no need for skilled workers

* Farm Girl to Factory worker

"mill girls" - unmarried farm girls, strict curfews, monitored behavior, mandatory church attendance

REINFORCED
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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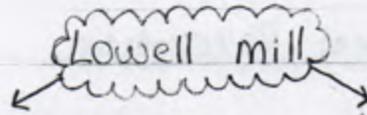
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INFORCE
★ ★ ★ ★ ★



hired women b/c
they earned less



Conditions:

- woke up 5 ; work 7 ; dinner 12:30
work till 7:30
- heat, darkness, poor ventilation
- fines for lateness

Strikes:

- work stoppage forcing the employer to respond to demands
- "Union is Power"
- fired strike leaders
- Lowell Female Labor Reform Association
Sarah Bagley

* Workers Seek Better Conditions

skilled artisans ally with unskilled laborers } Employers
 ↳ 1st general strike in the US } WIN
 ↳ higher wages & shorter work days

Immigration → European immigration rose ; avoided the South b/c of slavery ; immigrants were farmers or professionals

Irish Immigrants → potatoe crop was destroyed lead to The Great Potatoe Famine ; faced prejudice b/c they were poor + Roman Catholic

National Trades' Union → standardize wages & conditions through each industry. faced opposition from bank owners
Commonwealth vs. Hunt - upheld the rights of labor.

The Market Revolution

* US Markets Expand -

- The US becomes more industrialized
- Specialization - farmers raise 1/2 crops
- market Revolution - buy + sell goods instead of making them
↳ goods + services multiply & incomes rise

→ The Entrepreneurial Spirit:

- capitalism: private businesses & individuals control the means of production
- The Boston Manufacturing Company - Francis Cabot Lowell
- entrepreneurs invest their own \$ in new industries.

→ Household Economy:

- agriculture continues to flourish b/c ppl. need food.
- begin using mechanized farm equipment
- technological advances lower prices
- American consumers buy for work AND themselves.

* Inventions & Improvements -

Sewing & Shoes	Communication	Transportation	Railroads
• Goodyear → vulcanized rubber	• Samuel Morse → telegraph	• Robert Fulton → steamboat	• speed
• Elias Howe → sewing machine	• "morse code"	"Clermont"	• operated in the winter
	• long distance	• Erie Canal	• ppl. who didn't live by water.
		• more direct	

* ~~New Markets Link Regions~~ -

Transportation & Communication → America's regions interdependent
 Steamboats from N → S
 Telegraph wires from E → W

Specialties -

East → manufactured textiles & machinery
 west → grain and livestock
 South → exported cotton

Northeast Shipping + manufacturing → center of American commerce; link btwn American agriculture & European markets; rise in manufacturing

Midwest Farming → worked to make land arable
John Deere: steel plow - replace oxen w/ horses
Cyrus McCormick: mechanical reaper - 1 man instead of 5

Southern Agriculture → cotton, tobacco + rice

~ Encouraged ppl. to seek land & wealth in the west ~

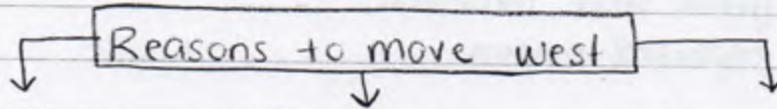
absent

Manifest Destiny

* The Frontier Lures Settlers

- Americans believed their movement westward was destined / ordained by God
- John L. O'Sullivan - "US magazine + Democratic Review"
→ "manifest destiny" - obvious & inevitable.

moving west increased industry



① Abundance of land - farming & speculation - seek new markets for goods

② expand trade with China & Japan

③ avoid economic problems in East - Panic of 1837
FRESH START

* Settlers & Native Americans

The Black Hawk War

- whites in Iowa & Illinois want NA to go west of Mississippi
- prophet → rebellion against the US
- 4 months - 200 Sauk & Fox ppl slaughtered & forcibly removed

The middle Ground

- neither NA's or Americans dominated
- middle Ground moved westward w/ settlers

Fort Laramie Treaty

- gave NA's control of the central plains
- promised not to attack settlers
- annual payments to the tribes
- forts & roads

wagon trains:

- 1- provided safety
- 2- showed them the way - a guide

* Trails west-

The Santa Fe Trail

- Independence MO → Santa Fe NM
- traveled individually
- organized groups
- charge off on own

The Oregon Trail

- Marcus & Narcissa Whitman (missionaries)
- convert & educate NA's
- Independence, MO → Portland, Oregon
- prairie schooners, walking, ^{the wagon train} caravans
- died- fever, diarrhea & cholera

Mormon Migration → escape prosecution

Joseph Smith (1827):

- prophet, established mormon Church
- moved west to Nauvoo ^{led to} violence
- believed in polygamy → Reynolds v. US * outlawed polygamy
- jailed for treason & murdered

book of mormon → like a new testament
said Christ came back

Brigham Young (1847): takes over for Smith when he dies

- moved to the Great Salt Lake - Utah

Territorial Disputes → OREGON! Britain vs. US.

- Joint Occupation
- James K Polk - annexation
- "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight"
- extend mainland boundary || westward from Rocky mts to Puget Sound

* In order for Utah to become a state the church had to outlaw polygamy and those who didn't agree broke away & the church would excommunicate you.

Tex-Mex War

Expansion in Texas

* Americans Settle in the Southwest

- Stephen F. Austin (1821): led settlers to fertile Brazos River
- NA & Mexican population in Southwest
- ↳ - Mexico offers Land Grants to empresarios (agents)
- ↳ empresarios get Americans who buy cheap land & promise to be Roman Catholics
- Americans want to extend border to Rio Grande
- Anglos surpass Tejanos

Native Americans →

- want to convert them & settle on mission lands with manned presidios (forts) nearby
- NA's run away or become unpaid laborers

mexican Independence →

- ↑ trade btwn US and Mexico
- want to strengthen ties btwn Mexico City & Northern provinces.

Austin in Texas →

- Austin establishes a colony in Texas between the Brazo & Colorado Rivers
- Adams and Jackson try to buy Texas but Mexico refuses & regrets its hospitality to Anglo immigrants.

* Texas Fights for Independence -

- Anglo pop. ↑ & so does tensions with Mexico over slavery and cultural differences.
- Mexico insists Texans abolish slavery
- ↳ Mexico closes borders & puts tax on American imports.

Antonio López de Santa Anna → President of Mexico
 Austin went to Mexico City w/ petitions for greater self government (1833) ⇒ suspension of 1824 Mexican Constitution & Austin imprisoned

↓ The Texas Revolution

- * San Anna marches to San Antonio so ppl will obey
- * Austin tells Texans to arm themselves
- Texans Attack → Alamo abandoned mission/fort
- ↳ San Anna destroys the Alamo
- ↳ Everyone ^(martyrs) dies (Jim Bowie; Davy Crockett)

Battle of San Jacinto → Sam Houston (Texans) defeat San Anna
 Treaty of Velasco → San Anna signs & it granted
 Texans independence

Houston becomes President of Republic of Texas "Lone Star Republic"
 & asks US to annex Texas (1838) → they say no!

LoTex: Dec 29 1845 - Texas is 28th state in the union

plan to join
America
↑

The war with Mexico ¹⁸⁴⁶⁻¹⁸⁴⁸

* ~~Polk~~ Urges war -

- believes war would bring Texas, New Mexico & Cali into the Union

- 1844 - Santa Anna was ousted

want to buy it

← • Polk sends for approval for new Texas border but he is refused to be received.

① • Sends Gen Zachary Taylor to blockade the Rio Grande = violation of Mexican rights

Debate on war → Debate on Slavery

② John C. Fremont explores Mexico's Alta California province - violation of rights



Mexico attacks Polk & Congress declares WAR
- US WINS -

Republic of California - June 1846 "Bear Flag Republic"

* The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) -

1- Rio Grande is Texan border

2- ceded New Mexico & California to US } Mexican cession

3- US pays \$15 mil for cession

President Pierce - \$10 mil for south of Gila River

25

go to California
North of San Francisco
at S
mill

Gold

1848 Gold Rush

← Forty-Niners
(1849)

↓
1850 - Cali
becomes
a state

↓
Chinese were
largest group

(planned to
go back home)

→ San Francisco = "pandemonium"

→ opened laundromats
and restaurants

* mostly young, single men went not families b/c
it was a mad rush

* most people went by boats not wagon trains

* people would use pans and sift through water
and pick out the gold that eroded from cave walls.

* the Gold Rush caused a wave of immigration

- Irish Potato Famine

- Political instability in Central Europe

* Levi Strauss (Jew) - ordered a strong material from
France (denim) and made pants that the pockets
wouldn't rip from the picks → Jeans

Road to the Civil War -

Nat Turners Rebellion

Tex mex war
mexican war } manifest destiny
Gold Rush

Compromise of 1850

Kansas - Nebraska Act

Bleeding Kansas

Dred Scott vs. Stanford

John Brown

Lincoln election

Ft. Sumpter

Jury Nullification - jury find someone not guilty, even w/ evidence that they are, b/c they don't like the law.

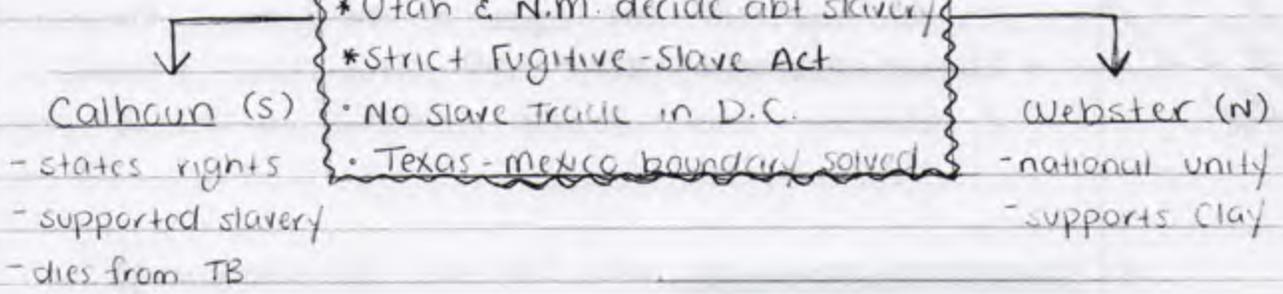
↓
Frustrated the south

The Devisive Politics of Slavery

REINFORCED ★★★★★
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Issue	THE NORTH	THE SOUTH
North → Industry & Immigration	- industrialized - RR's, telegraph wires - immigrants work in industry	- rural society, agriculture - plantations - cotton - slow tech advancements (rivers.)
South → Agriculture & Slavery	& vote → oppose slavery - tension b/wn AA's & Irish	- 1/3 of nations pop. in South - restriction of slavery = social + economic revolution
Wilmont Proviso - end slavery in Mexican cession	- supported Wilmont Proviso - feared more slave states = less opportunities for free workers	- Against Wilmont Proviso - Congress can't limit slavery - North would get more power
California Statehood	- Gen. Zachary Taylor → free state - slavery should be the states decision	- hoped the Missouri Compromise would apply to new territories - South contemplates secession

The Compromise of 1850 (Clay)
 * Cali = free state
 * Utah & N.M. decide abt slavery / popular sovereignty
 * Strict Fugitive-Slave Act
 * No slave trade in D.C.
 * Texas - Mexico boundary solved



Stephen Douglas unbundled the package & introduced them individually
 → President Taylor dies - Millard Fillmore takes over supports compromise
 ~ Compromise of 1850 is voted into law ~

Protest, Resistance & Violence

* Fugitive Slave Act -

- alleged fugitives did not receive trial by jury or testify on their own behalf

Personal Liberty Laws -

- forbade the imprisonment of runaway slaves and guaranteed a trial by jury.



→ The north resisted by dragging out cases.

(The underground Railroad) becomes popular along w/ cession

* Tensions in Kansas & Nebraska -

- Stanton A Douglas - ÷ area into 2 territories
- establish Railroads
- incorporate west into the Union
- popular sovereignty

- Nebraska was legally closed to slavery so he thought it would enter the Union as 2 states.

- Douglas supported the repeal of the Missouri Compromise

* Kansas-Nebraska Act → (1854) established Kansas & Nebraska and allowed residents to choose slavery

No controversy in Nebraska b/c most were Northerners who didn't support slavery.

* Bleeding Kansas mini Civil war (foreshadowing)

- Kansas election - "border ruffians" caused pro-slavery to win but soon after abolitionists organize a rival government.
- both sides wanted their supporters to come to help increase support for their side.

South begins to consider cession

you would think after bleeding Kansas
people would rethink but NO

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"The Sack of Lawrence" → founded by abolitionists;
proslavery jury said ppl. in Lawrence were traitors;
^{looted/}burned homes, destroyed printing presses

"The Pottawatomie massacre" → John Brown (abolitionist)
mistakenly heard 5 men were killed so he took 5 men
& cut their hands off & stabbed them.



"Bleeding Kansas"

John Brown flees but leaves a mess.

Violence in The Senate!

- "The Crime against Kansas" - Sen. Charles Sumner
attacked proslavery colleagues.
- Congressman Preston Brooks (nephew) hits Sumner with
cane & Sumner suffered from shock & brain damage
- Southerners applauded Brooks

~ The gap widens and new parties are formed ~

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Slavery & Secession

* Slavery Dominates Politics -

→ North begin to think about war
but not b/c of slavery

slaves = property
! according to
the constitution
you have the
right to property

Dred Scott v. Sanford

→ Dred Scott (slave) went from
(s) Missouri → Illinois (f). S.C. ruled in favor of Sanford.
US Supreme Court - was Scott a citizen?

** was Scott a free man even though he returned?

court

Justice Roger B. Taney → Dred Scott had no legal standing

not a citizen,
black

Court declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional

The Lecompton Constitution

→ proslavery constitution
Free soldiers reject, ppl. vote & reject (referendum)
President Buchanan endorses it → outrages Douglas
who orders a referendum → rejected again.

* Lincoln - Douglas Debates (us senate)

Abraham Lincoln	Stephen Douglas
- lawyer + politician	- outstanding record
- thin & gangly, plain	- stocky & energetic
- direct & plain language	- self confidence
- slavery was immoral	- popular sovereignty - each territory voted on slavery
- based on greed	- slavery was backward labor system
- Congress to pass free soil legislation	- slavery would pass on its own
- slavery wouldn't stop w/o laws stopping it	

*The more the south talked about secession the more the north thought about war

South was fighting for states rights

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(1 of 7 Lincoln-Douglas Debates)

The Freeport Doctrine:

- Douglas says theres ways to get around the Dred Scott decision
- Douglas wins Senate seat

* Passions Erupt - only way for slaves to be free is rebell but to do that you need weapons

Harpers Ferry:

- Brown obtains secret financial backing
- led 18 men to Harpers Ferry, Virginia → seize federal arsenal → start a slave uprising
- Brown is captured & tried for treason

Robert E Lee was in charge of it

Browns Hanging:

- Dec. 2, 1859 - Brown was hanged for treason
- Lincoln & Douglas called him a murderer
- Northerners called him a martir

* Lincoln is Elected President

The Republican Convention

extreme so ppl feared war

← Seward

- antislavery
- financial support
- attention

Lincoln

melancholic = depression
marfan's disease

- unknown name
- "black Republican" → south
- wins nomination

↓
WINNER!

the
imperialistic
with spirits in
the south

The Republican Party - not abolitionists but said no slavery in New Territories

Free Soil Party - "single issue party" → no slavery in new territories so when the issue disappeared so did they

Know Nothing Party - represented the workers, and weren't antislavery b/c then blacks get jobs; against immigration

The Election of 1860:

① Douglas - Northern Democrats → popular sovereignty!

didn't like Douglas

← ② John C. Breckinridge - Southern Democrats → support Dred Scott

didn't like Breckinridge

← ③ John Bell - Know-Nothings, whigs, moderates → ignore slavery

④ **Lincoln = WINNER!**



South says: you elect Lincoln & we're gone (secession)

- * no electoral votes from South
- * sectional not national support

* Southern Secession - just like they said they would if Lincoln was elected

- Southerners feel they lost their political voice

Buchanan does nothing

- South Carolina secedes on Dec. 20, 1860

worst EVER

- Mississippi - Jan 9, 1861

- Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas

(South)

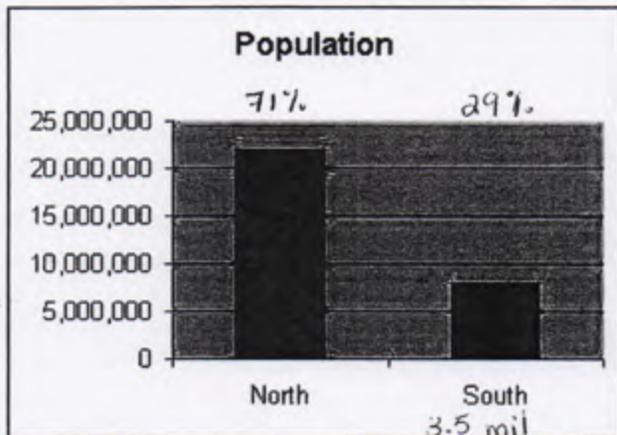
The Confederacy:

- secessionist states met in Montgomery
- they would protect & recognize slavery in new territories
- sovereign & independent
- elect Jefferson Davis as president
- Alexander Stephens as VP

- 7 states seceded but 8 remained
- Buchanan announced secession was illegal
- federal government was melting away

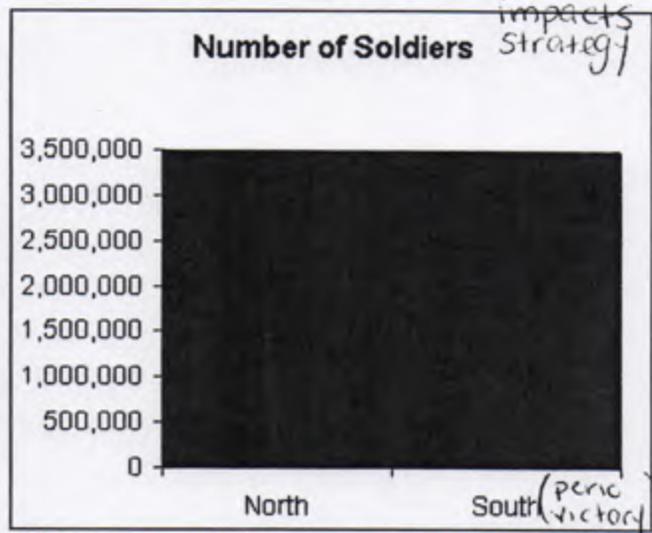
- important for Virginia to secede b/c its an important place in history

Civil War Graphs



by Wayne

3.5 mil were slaves

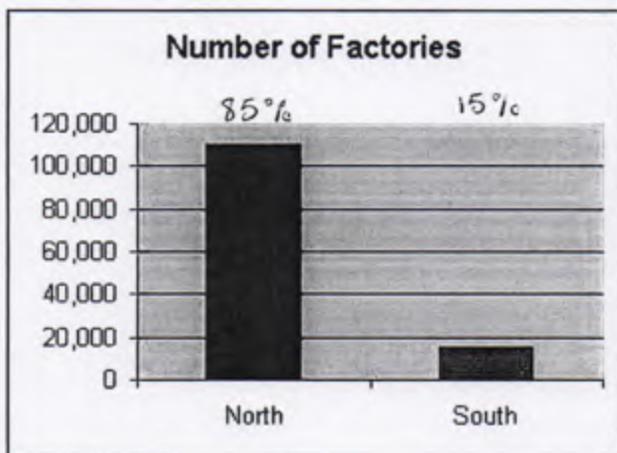


impacts strategy

South (perc victory)

North could afford to lose more soldiers & make more mistakes

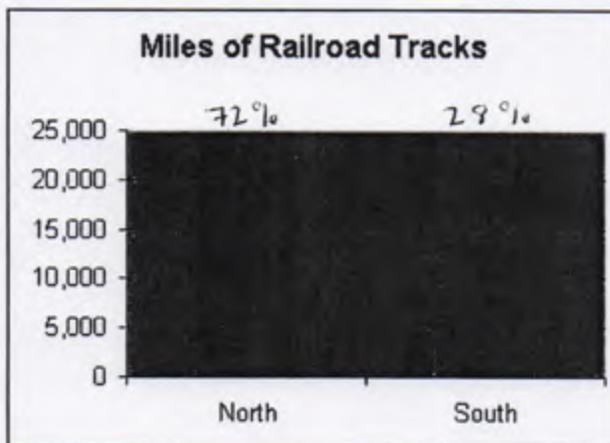
by Darrielle



by George

- 96% of iron production was in the North
- 81% of \$ deposited was in northern banks
- 77% of crops produced up North
- 65% of farm acres up North

BACK



by Amanda

most of the war was fought in the south so whatever farmland they had was destroyed

* Why did it take so long to win?

↓

South had better military leaders

because it was either military or farming in north you could do wter. South military was respected

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Southern Society:

Group	Size	Notes
Large planters (1000 or more acres)	Less than 1% of the total number of white families	The wealthiest class in all of America, the large planters exercised social and political power far beyond their percentage of the population. Most owned 50 slaves or more.
Planters (100-1000 acres)	Perhaps 3% of white families	Usually owned 20-49 slaves. Provided many political leaders and controlled much of the wealth of the South
Small slaveholders	About 20% of white families	Owning fewer than 20 slaves, the small slaveholders were primarily farmers, though some were merchants in Southern towns.
Nonslaveholding whites	About 75% of white families	Yeoman farmers. They owned their small pieces of land and produced enough food for the family. 20% did not own either slaves or land and squatted on poor lands where they often grazed livestock or raised corn. Some were day laborers in towns.
Free blacks	3% of all free families	Usually in upper South, such as Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. Many were either tenant-farmers or day laborers. Legally and socially restricted in terms of mobility and economic advancement.
Slaves	4 million in 1860. In some Southern states, slaves outnumbered whites	Almost all native born, 75% worked on plantations and medium-sized farms. Another 10% were laborers at hard physical labor considered whites.

The south wasn't fighting to keep their slaves they were fighting for states rights

Key Events and Battles of the Civil War

The Civil War



Abraham Lincoln

Event	Date	Location	Significance
Lincoln elected president	November 1860	U.S.	Though winning in the electoral college, Lincoln's lack of a popular majority (1.9 million out of 4.7 million votes cast) is an indication of the problems he would face with a divided nation
South Carolina secedes	December 1860	South Carolina	On news of Lincoln's election, South Carolina (site of nullification fight in 1830s) secedes
Confederacy formed	February 1861	Montgomery, Alabama	Seven states form Confederacy, write their own constitution, and plan for an independent nation
Lincoln inaugurated	March 1861	Washington, D.C.	Lincoln enters Washington D.C. in disguise because of unrest. Southerners begin seizing federal posts.
<u>Ft. Sumter attacked</u>	April 1861	Charleston, South Carolina	Lincoln decides to supply Ft. Sumter, but wants the South to fire the first shot.
Bull-Run (Manassas), 1st battle	July 21, 1861	Northern Virginia	Gen. McDowell leads 30,000 men against Gen. Johnston's 22,000 Southern troops in an attempt to crush the rebels and go "On to Richmond." South scores victory as Union troops <u>flee</u> back to Washington in disarray. McDowell replaced by Gen. McClellan → <i>Lincoln's Reaction</i>
Ft. Henry & Ft. Donelson	February 1862	Tennessee rivers	Gen. Grant captures two forts on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Confederates forced out of Kentucky and yield much of Tennessee
		Off Hampton	First <u>ironclad</u> battle in history ends in a draw as the <u>Merrimac</u> withdraws after daylong <i>Confed.</i>

[ships are slow & rust]