LECTURE OUTLINE
U.S. History 17A

*America: A Narrative History* by George B. Tindall and David Emory Shi (8th Edition)

CHAPTER 1: THE COLLISION OF CULTURES

Pre-Columbian Indian civilizations

1. Possible origins of the American Indian
   1. Siberia
   2. Southwestern Europe
2. Basic stages of development in Middle America
   1. Early stages
   2. Permanent towns emerged about 2000 B.C. in Mexico
   3. Farming of classical Middle American culture (Mayans) from A.D. 300 to 900
   4. Aztecs followed and developed the culture that was present when the Spanish arrived
   5. South American cultures: Chibchas and Incas
3. Indians in the present United States reached three minor cultural climaxs
   1. Adena-Hopewell peoples of the Ohio Valley (800 B.C.-A.D. 600) had great earthworks
   2. Mississippian culture of the Mississippi Valley (A.D. 600-1500) climaxed about the time of the European discovery and influenced many tribes
   3. Pueblo-Hohokam-Anasazi cultures of the Southwest (400 B.C.-present) had looser class structure
4. Native Americans in 1500
   1. Shared attributes and assumptions
   2. Eastern Woodlands peoples
      1. Algonquain
      2. Iroquoian
      3. Muskogean
   3. Plains nomads
   4. Pacific coast tribes
   5. Trauma and resilience when Europeans arrive

Viking arrival

1. Greenland settlement
2. Brief settlement of Newfoundland

Expansion of Europe

1. The Renaissance brought an intense interest in knowledge of the world
   1. Knowledge that the earth was round
   2. Improved navigational aids: compass and astrolabe
   3. Development of urban commerce and global trade
      1. Merchant class
      2. Corporations that shared risk
   4. Barriers to trade with the Orient
5. Rise of the nation states
6. Contributions of the merchant class, professionals, gunpowder, and Crusades

**Christopher Columbus and the discovery**

1. Explorations of the Portuguese
2. Early life and efforts to gain support for a voyage west
3. First voyage
4. Later voyages
5. America named for Amerigo Vespucci

**The great biological exchange**

1. Animals
2. Plants
3. Worldwide population boom
4. Native American devices and place names adopted
5. Diseases unleashed

**Other early professional explorers**

1. John Cabot
2. Ferdinand Magellan

**Spanish conquest and settlement of the new lands**

1. Initial Caribbean settlements
2. Motives of the Spaniards
3. European Advantages
   1. Division and disease among Indians
   2. Superior Spanish weapons
   3. Animals for food and battle
4. Hernando Cortés and conquest of the Aztecs
5. Patterns of Spanish conquest
   1. Encomienda system
   2. Introduction of African slavery
   3. Catholic missionary efforts
6. Development of New Spain
   1. Governance by the Council of the Indies
   2. Advantages over European rivals
   3. Lasting imprint of Spanish culture
   4. Interchanges with the native culture
7. Spanish exploration of North America
   1. Ponce de León
   2. Narváez and Cabeza de Vaca
   3. de Soto
   4. Coronado
8. Early Spanish settlements
   1. Nature of Spanish settlements
2. St. Augustine, first European town in United States
3. The Spanish Southwest
   1. Importance of Catholic missions
   2. On?ate's founding of New Mexico
   3. The Pueblo Revolt of 1680
   4. Spain regained control of New Mexico
4. Horses and the Great Plains

**Impact of Protestant Reformation in Europe**

1. Early causes and spread of the movement
2. Martin Luther
3. Impact of Calvin
4. Reformation in England
   1. An initial political revolt
   2. Periods of conflict
   3. Elizabethan settlement

**Challenge to the Spanish Empire**

1. French efforts
   1. Verrazano explored coast in 1524
   2. Cartier led three voyages
2. Dutch opposition to Spain
   1. Rebellion of the Netherlands against Spanish rule, 1567-1648
   2. Dutch "Sea Beggars" plunder Spanish ships
3. British effort
   1. Elizabethan "Sea Dogges": John Hawkins and Francis Drake
   2. Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588
   3. Promotion of British colonization
   4. Sir Humphrey Gilbert lost at sea
   5. Sir Walter Raleigh and the Roanoke "lost colonists"
CHAPTER 2: BRITAIN AND ITS COLONIES

The British background to colonization

1. Unique features of British development
   1. Institutions that supported liberty
      1. The House of Commons
      2. The Magna Carta
      3. The Common Law
   2. Economic institutions that supported colonization
      1. Joint-stock companies
      2. The enclosure movement

2. The development of the monarchy under the Stuarts
   1. James I advanced ideas of Divine Right
   2. Religious reforms under Charles I led to revolution
   3. The Commonwealth and Protectorate
   4. Restoration of Charles II
   5. The Glorious Revolution deposed James II

Patterns of British colonization

1. Use of the joint stock companies
2. Differences between British and Spanish colonization

Settlement of the British colonies

1. Virginia
   1. Founding of Jamestown
   2. Powhatan and the Virginia Indians
   3. Captain John Smith
   4. Attempts to reinforce Jamestown
      1. The "starving time"
      2. Thomas Gates's harsh measures
   5. Tobacco
   6. Pocahontas
      1. Saving John Smith
      2. Marriage to John Rolfe
      3. Death in England
   7. The headright policy
   8. Events of 1619
      1. Establishment of House of Burgesses
      2. Arrival of first Africans
   9. Indian massacre killed 350 colonists
10. Stability as a royal colony
11. Bacon's Rebellion

2. Maryland
   1. The Calverts
   2. Colonial government

3. Plymouth
   1. Differences between New England colonists and the Chesapeake Bay colonists
2. New England's divine mission
3. The Pilgrims
4. William Bradford's leadership
5. The Mayflower Compact
6. Establishing the Plymouth settlement
4. Massachusetts Bay
   1. The Puritans
   2. The Massachusetts Bay Company
   3. John Winthrop and "a city upon a hill"
   4. Trading company became provincial government
   5. John Winthrop as colony's leader
5. Rhode Island
   1. Roger Williams
   2. Anne Hutchinson
6. Connecticut
7. New Hampshire and Maine

Indians in New England

1. White-Indian relations characterized
2. The New England Indians
3. Relations
   1. Diseases
   2. The Pequot War
   3. King Philip's War

Effects of the English Civil War

1. New England Confederation formed
2. Virginia during the war
3. Maryland Toleration Act
4. The Restoration's effects in the colonies

Restoration brought new proprietary colonies

1. The Carolinas
   1. The Lords Proprietors
   2. North Carolina
   3. South Carolina
   4. "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina"
5. Indian relations
   1. Trade
   2. Indian enslavement
   3. Tuscarora War
   4. Yamasee War
2. New York
   1. Origin as New Netherland
   2. Takeover of New Sweden
   3. Settlement by patrons
   4. Ethnic diversity
5. British takeover
6. First arrival of Jews
7. The Iroquois League
3. New Jersey
4. Pennsylvania
   1. Quakers
   2. William Penn
   3. Penn's Frames of Government
5. Delaware
6. Georgia
   1. James Oglethorpe
   2. Philanthropic experiment and military buffer
   3. Founding of Savannah

The general pattern of British settlement
CHAPTER 3: COLONIAL WAYS OF LIFE

The shape of early America

1. Early American settlers
2. British folkways brought to New World
3. Seaboard ecology
   1. Indian modifications
   2. European attitudes toward nature
   3. Transplanted animals transform the environment
4. Population patterns
   1. Rapid population growth
   2. Earlier marriage age in the colonies
   3. Lower death rates in the colonies
   4. Family patterns in New England compared with those in the southern colonies
5. Role of women in the British colonies
   1. Assumptions of female inferiority
   2. Eliza Lucas went beyond the traditional role
   3. Women's restricted role in churches
   4. Farm and town labor
   5. Prostitution
   6. Women's slightly higher colonial status

Sectional differences among the colonies

1. Southern colonies
   1. Advantages of the warm climate
   2. Tobacco, rice, and naval stores became chief exports
   3. Effects of plentiful land and scarce labor
   4. Indentured servants solved some labor problems
   5. Slavery developed in the southern colonies
      1. First arrival of Africans in 1619
      2. Slavery in the Western Hemisphere
      3. Characteristics of West African culture
      4. Enslavement and the Middle Passage
      5. Geographical distribution of colonial slavery
      6. New York City slave revolt of 1741
      7. Emergence of an African American culture
      8. Varieties of slave labor
      9. Color prejudice and slavery
   6. The gentry
   7. Religion
      1. Anglican dominance of the Chesapeake region
      2. Anglican religious style different from elsewhere in the colonies
2. The New England colonies
   1. Transformation of the British village into the New England town
   2. Puritan houses
   3. New England agriculture
   4. Success of the fishing industry
   5. Shipbuilding a vital part of the economy
6. Rise of triangular trade
7. Solutions to the chronic shortage of hard currency
8. Puritans and worldly pleasures
9. Puritan religion
   1. Congregational organization of churches
   2. Covenant theory of government
   3. Nature of church-state relationship
10. Evidence of strain within the Puritan community in the late seventeenth century
    1. Economic and social strains developed
    2. Frequent challenges to authority
    3. Development of the Half-Way Covenant
    4. Witchcraft hysteria
3. The Middle colonies
   1. Reflect elements of both the southern and New England colonies
   2. Products for export
   3. Land system used
   4. Ethnic elements represented in the population

Other social and intellectual features of the colonies

1. The rise of cities
2. Urban class groupings and stratification
3. Urban problems
4. Means of transportation
5. Taverns
6. Postal service
7. Early newspapers and the Zenger trial
8. Impact of the Enlightenment
   1. Importance of reason and science
   2. God as master clockmaker
   3. America's receptivity to the Enlightenment
   4. Ben Franklin as prime example of Enlightened American
9. Developments in education
10. Impact of the Great Awakening
    1. Causes for the development of the movement
    2. Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield
    3. Women and the revival movement
    4. Impact of the movement on churches and schools
    5. Long-range impact of the Great Awakening and the Enlightenment
CHAPTER 4: THE IMPERIAL PERSPECTIVE

British agencies of colonial policy

1. Overall policy not coherent or efficient, generally lax
2. Role of the king
3. Colonial consolidation by the Restoration government
   1. Navigation Act of 1651
   2. Theory of mercantilism
   4. Lords of Trade created by Charles II
   5. Customs collections tightened
   6. Creation of Dominion of New England
4. Impact of the Glorious Revolution in America
   1. Dominion of New England broken up
   2. Appointments of governors in MA, NY, and MD
   3. Influence of John Locke
   4. Refinement of the Navigation Acts
   5. Creation of the Board of Trade
5. Period of salutary neglect

Governments in the colonies

1. Lack of a coherent plan
2. Role of the governor
   1. Method of selection in different colonies
   2. Veto power
   3. Other authority
3. Role of the assemblies
   1. Voting qualifications
   2. Qualifications for assembly membership
   3. Two key powers: to approve taxes; to initiate legislation
   4. Assemblies gain in influence and power

Spain and France in America

1. Spanish decline
   1. Reasons
   2. Spanish-Indian relations
2. New France
   1. Distinguishing traits of French settlements
   2. Beginnings in Quebec
   3. Jesuit missionary efforts
   4. Exploration and settlement to the south
      1. La Salle's achievement
      2. Founding of New Orleans
   5. French settlements by 1750

The colonial wars
1. Nature of the wars
   1. France vs. England in four European and intercolonial conflicts
   2. New England suffered heavy losses
   3. English finances and politics deeply affected
2. Rivalry over the Ohio Valley in the 1750s
3. French and Indian War (Seven Years' War), 1754-1763
   1. Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity
   2. Albany Congress, 1754
      1. Plan for union rejected
      2. Substantive results of the congress
   3. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia
   4. Braddock's campaign against Fort Duquesne
   5. Eruption of a world war
   6. Pitt's plan for victory
   7. Wolfe captures Quebec
   8. War against the Cherokees in the South
   9. Peace of Paris
      1. British territorial gains
      2. Pontiac's Rebellion
      3. Spain receives Louisiana
10. British victory and the coming of the American Revolution
CHAPTER 5: FROM EMPIRE TO INDEPENDENCE

The heritage of war

1. Rumblings of American nationalism
2. Retaliation of the British government for colonial trading with the enemy
   1. Imperial forces won the war while colonists traded with the enemy
   2. Efforts to use writs of assistance to stop illegal trade
3. Post-1763 burdens of victory
   1. Managing and defending vast new lands
   2. Coping with the war debt

Government of George III

1. Whiggish nature of the government
2. Rise and fall of ineffective ministries

The Proclamation of 1763

Revenues needed to pay for British troops in the West

1. Grenville program
   1. British financial imperatives
   2. Cracking down on American smugglers
   3. Sugar Act of 1764 cut molasses taxes in half
   4. Currency Act of 1764 extended prohibition of paper money to all the colonies
   5. Stamp Tax, 1765
   6. Quartering Act

Protest in the colonies

1. Lockean and Real Whig views inspire American resistance
2. The Sons of Liberty engage in mob violence
3. Adoption of non-importation agreements
4. Stamp Act Congress, October 1765
5. Grenville ministry replaced by Rockingham
6. Repeal of the tax and passage of the Declaratory Act, 1766

Townshend duties

1. Musical chairs in the ministry
2. Townshend's acts
   1. Suspended New York Assembly
   2. Revenue Act
   3. Set up Board of Customs Commissioners
   4. Creation of additional vice-admiralty courts
   5. Use made of duties collected
3. Reactions to Townshend Acts
   1. John Dickinson's opposition to any parliamentary taxation to levy revenue
2. Sam Adams and the Sons of Liberty
3. James Otis's Circular Letter
4. Rise of Lord North in the Parliament
5. Boston Massacre
6. Parliament repealed all Townshend duties except tax on tea, April 1770
7. Two years of relative peace

Discontent of the frontier

1. Creation of Vermont
2. "Paxton Boys" of Pennsylvania took revenge on Indians
3. South Carolina regulators demanded protection against thieves and Indians
4. North Carolina people protested abuses and extortion of easterners

A worsening crisis

1. Gaspee (a patrol vessel) burned, 1772
2. Committees of correspondence formed
3. Lord North's Tea Act of 1773
   1. Bailout of the East India Company
   2. Colonial objections
   3. Boston Tea Party

British responded with Coercive Acts

1. Closed port of Boston
2. Allowed trials of government officials to be transferred to Britain
3. New quartering act for soldiers
4. Massachusetts Council and law-enforcement officers made appointive
5. No town meetings
6. Quebec Act also fueled movement for colonial unity

Colonial response

1. Support for Boston
2. First Continental Congress, September 1774
   1. Endorsed Suffolk Resolves
   2. Adopted Declaration of American Rights
   3. Formed Continental Association
   4. Mass participation in the boycott

British response

1. Declared Massachusetts in rebellion
2. Loyal authorities losing control
3. Gage moved to confiscate supplies in Concord
4. First shots at Lexington
5. Confrontation in Concord and British retreat to Boston
Other acts of protest

1. Second Continental Congress
2. Green Mountain Boys take forts in New York
3. Congress picks Washington to lead Continental Army
4. Battle of Bunker Hill
5. Olive Branch Petition
6. Failed American assault on Quebec
7. Initial fighting in Virginia and the Carolinas
8. Congress gradually assumed functions of general government
9. King George hires German mercenaries
10. Thomas Paine's Common Sense, January 1776
11. Declaration of Independence, July 1776
   1. Jefferson as the Declaration's "draftsman"
   2. Congress's revisions
   3. The Declaration's main ideas

Assessment of the causes of the Revolution
CHAPTER 6: THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1776: Washington's narrow escape

1. Howe assembled largest British army ever
2. American defeat on Long Island
3. Thomas Paine's The American Crisis
4. Washington's attack on Trenton, Christmas 1776
5. Washington's second minor success at Princeton
6. Washington wintered in Morristown, N.J.

American society at war

1. Division of support in the colonies
   1. Three groups: Patriots, Tories, and an indifferent middle group
   2. Who were the Tories?
   3. British and Tory frustrations
   4. Patriot groups materialized when troops were needed, then vanished
2. Analysis of the colonial war effort
   1. The militia
   2. The Continental army
   3. Supplies obtained directly from farmers
   4. Difficulties of financing the war
   5. Washington orders mass inoculation at Morristown

Setbacks for the British

1. Problems of the British war effort
2. Three-pronged attack in New York led to turning point of the war
   1. Howe took Philadelphia
   2. Washington retired to Valley Forge for the winter
   3. Burgoyne moved south in New York
   4. Battle of Saratoga
3. Saratoga escalated war to worldwide proportions
   1. French entered war to help Americans
   2. Spain entered as ally of France
   3. Britain declares war on the Dutch

Both sides regroup

1. War in the East in 1778
   1. Clinton replaced Howe
   2. Winter at Valley Forge
      1. Sufferings of the troops
      2. Contributions of von Steuben and Lafayette
      3. A renewed army
   3. Stalemate
2. Western successes of colonials
   1. George Rogers Clark in Illinois
2. Iroquois power broken
3. Daniel Boone in Kentucky
4. Later effects of battles with frontier Indians

Southern campaign

1. Reasons for the move south
2. Reasons for lack of British success in the South
3. Savannah and Charleston captured by the British
4. Cornwallis routed Gates's forces at Camden, S.C.
5. Tarleton and Ferguson defeated at Kings Mountain
6. Greene placed in command of colonials in the South
7. Morgan's victory at Cowpens
8. Cornwallis fights his way northward
9. Benedict Arnold's contributions to the British
10. Exploits of the American navy
11. Cornwallis defeated at Yorktown
   1. Nature of the Yorktown campaign
   2. Results and their significance

Peace negotiations

1. Negotiators
2. Nature of the problems with France and with Spain
3. American initiatives with Britain
4. Terms of the Peace of Paris, September 3, 1783

The Political Revolution

1. Nature of the revolutionary concepts developed in America
   1. Nature of republican governmental ideas
   2. The necessity of a virtuous citizenry
2. Changes in state governments
   1. Concept of written constitutions
   2. Features of new state constitutions
3. Articles of Confederation
   1. Difficulties in obtaining ratification
   2. Powers of central government under the Articles

The Social Revolution

1. Impact of independence on lower socioeconomic groups
2. Impact of the Revolution on land tenure
3. Impact of the Revolution on slavery
4. Impact of the Revolution on women
5. Impact of the Revolution on Indians
6. Impact of the Revolution on religion

Emergence of an American culture
1. Independence Day
2. General impact of nationalism---America's special destiny
CHAPTER 7: SHAPING A FEDERAL UNION

The Confederation

1. Called the "critical period"
2. Nature of congressional administration during the war
   1. Limitations
   2. Accomplishments
3. Financial problems of the government
   1. Robert Morris, secretary of finance
   2. Use of public debt to secure support for the nation
   3. Scheme for a national bank failed to receive unanimous approval
   4. Newburgh Conspiracy
   5. Growth of domestic debt from $11 million to $28 million
4. Development of a land policy
   1. Direct congressional authority prevailed
   2. Early land ordinances set precedents for future treatment of territories
   3. The Northwest Ordinance
   4. The Ohio Company of Associates and its plan
   5. Indian treaties made to gain claim to western lands
5. Effects of the war on the economy
   1. Commercial agriculture suffers downturn
   2. Mercantile adjustments
   3. Trade treaties opened new markets
   4. Commerce and exports in "critical period" compared to colonial era
6. Diplomacy
   1. Problems with Britain
      1. British retained forts along the Canadian border
      2. Americans refused to pay prewar debts to British
      3. Treatment of Loyalists
   2. Problems with Spain
      1. Southern boundary
      2. Right of United States to Mississippi River
7. Efforts of states to exclude imperial trade
8. Effects of shortage of cash
   1. Demands for legal paper currency
   2. Depreciation of paper currency varied
   3. Paper money chaos in Rhode Island
9. Shays's Rebellion
   1. Farmers demanded paper money to pay off taxes
   2. Militia scattered "Shays's Army"
   3. Legislature lowered taxes for the next year
   4. Conflicting responses of Jefferson and Abigail Adams
10. Demands grow for stronger central authority

Adopting the Constitution

1. Preliminary steps to the convention
   1. Mount Vernon meeting of 1785
   2. Annapolis meeting of 1786
3. Call for the constitutional convention
2. Nature of the convention
   1. Nature of the delegates
   2. James Madison
   3. Political philosophy represented at the convention
3. Major issues of dispute in drafting the Constitution
   1. Basis for representation of the states
      1. Virginia plan
      2. New Jersey plan
      3. Great Compromise
   2. Disputes between North and South over slaves
      1. The three-fifths compromise
      2. No ban of African slave trade until 1808
   3. Women's rights not addressed
   4. Congress to control naturalization
4. Principles incorporated into the Constitution
   1. Separation of powers
   2. Nature of the office of president
   3. Nature of the judicial branch
   4. Examples of countervailing forces in the government
   5. The amendment process
   6. Ratification provisions

The fight for ratification

1. Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
2. Charles Beard's argument for economic motivation of the delegates
3. Arguments of The Federalist for ratification
4. Views of Federalists and Anti-Federalists
5. The pattern of ratification
   1. Several smaller states acted first
   2. Massachusetts the first close vote
   3. New Hampshire was ninth state
   4. New York and Virginia approve
6. Plans for transition to a new government
7. Constitution has proved flexible and resilient
CHAPTER 8: THE FEDERALIST ERA

Organizing the new government

1. America in 1789
2. The convening of Congress
3. The first president
4. Structure of the government
   1. Cabinet posts and appointments
   2. Court system
5. Bill of Rights added to the Constitution
6. The First Amendment and church-state relations
7. Revenue for the government
   1. Import and tonnage duties
   2. North-South divisions over tariff policy

Hamilton's vision of America

1. Hamilton's background
2. Hamilton's views on government and the economy
3. The Reports on Public Credit
   1. Funding and assumption of the debt
   2. Proposal for an excise tax on liquor
   3. Proposal for a national bank and mint
   4. Report on Manufactures
4. Reactions to Hamilton's credit proposals
   1. Concern about rewarding speculators
   2. Sectional differences
   3. Compromise solution---relocation of the capital
5. Hamilton's plan for a national bank
   1. Advantages and functions of a bank
   2. Controversy over its constitutionality
   3. Hamilton wins Washington's approval
6. Hamilton's Report on Manufactures
   1. Advantages of governmental development of manufacturing
   2. Techniques to promote manufacturing
   3. Reactions to the proposals
7. The success of Hamilton's programs

Development of political parties

1. Madison's and Jefferson's general reactions
2. Jefferson's and Hamilton's views compared
3. Development of party support

Crises foreign and domestic

1. Foreign affairs
   1. Impact of the French Revolution
2. Washington's neutrality proclamation
3. Actions of Citizen Genet
4. Americans divide over support for Britain or France

2. Jay's Treaty
   1. Jay's instructions
   2. Terms accepted by Jay
   3. Public reactions to the treaty
   4. Congressional reaction
   5. Washington reluctantly signs the treaty

3. The Battle of Fallen Timbers

4. Whiskey Rebellion
   1. Basis for the rebellion
   2. Army sent to disperse the rebellion
   3. Effects of the incident

5. Pinckney's Treaty
   1. Issues with Spain
   2. Terms of the treaty

6. Development of land policy
   1. Party conflict over basic principles of land policy
   2. Congressional changes in land policy from 1796 to 1804

7. The Wilderness Road
   1. Daniel Boone
   2. Pioneer life

8. Washington's farewell
   1. Summary of his achievements as president
   2. General principles of the Farewell Address

**The Adams administration**

1. Election of 1796
   1. Candidates
   2. Outcome of the election

2. Adams the man

3. Troubles with France
   1. French interference with American shipping
   2. The XYZ Affair
   3. Creation of a navy and the beginning of an undeclared war
   4. Organization of a new army
   5. The Convention of 1800 ends the war

4. The Alien and Sedition Acts
   1. The war worsens party divisions
   2. Terms and purposes of the acts
   3. Arrests and prosecutions
   4. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

**Election of 1800**

1. Candidates
2. Outcome of the election
3. Packing the judiciary
4. The election as a turning point in American political history
CHAPTER 9: THE EARLY REPUBLIC

The new republic

1. Westward migrations
2. Upsurge in black freedom
3. General economic trends

The new federal city

Jefferson in office

1. The "Revolution of 1800"
2. Jefferson and the judiciary
   1. Repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801
   2. Importance of the Marbury v. Madison ruling
   3. Impeachment of justices
3. Conflicts with Federalist policies
   1. Acceptance of the national bank
   2. Repeal of excise taxes
   3. Sources of good revenue
   4. Land policies
   5. Treatment of army and navy
   6. Foreign slave trade outlawed
4. Conflict with the Barbary pirates
   1. Causes
   2. United States actions
5. The Louisiana Purchase
   1. Interest in the territory
   2. Negotiating the purchase
   3. Constitutional issues
   4. Ratification and aftermath
6. Exploring the continent
   1. Lewis and Clark
   2. "Corps of Discovery"
7. Political schemes of the Federalist camp
   1. Thomas Pickering and the Essex Junto
   2. Burr's duel with Hamilton
   3. 1804 election

Republican divisions

1. Emergence of the Old Republicans
2. The Burr conspiracy
   1. Burr's background and character
   2. Burr's excursion
   3. Treason trial
   4. Burr's later life
War in Europe

1. Napoléon's victories
2. Harassment of shipping by Britain and France
   1. Mutual blockades
   2. Impressment
3. The Jefferson Embargo
   1. Nature of the act
   2. Impact
   3. Opposition and repeal
4. Madison and Clinton elected in 1808
5. The drift toward war
   1. Non-Intercourse Act
   2. Macon's Bill No. 2
   3. Intrigues with Britain and France over the trade restrictions
6. Madison's request for war

The War of 1812

1. Causes
   1. Demand for neutral rights
   2. Geographical distribution of war sentiment
      1. Farming regions and shippers
      2. Indian attacks
      3. Desire for new land in Florida and Canada
   3. Tecumseh
      1. Objectives
      2. The Battle of Tippecanoe
   4. The war hawks
2. Preparations for war
   1. Banking problems
   2. Problems with building an army
   3. State of the navy
3. War in the North
   1. Three-pronged strategy failed
   2. Detroit and Fort Dearborn forces surrendered
   3. Niagara contingent refused to fight in Canada
   4. Champlain group would not march to Canada
   5. Perry's exploits on Lake Erie
   6. Harrison's victory at Battle of the Thames
4. War in the South
   1. Creek aggressions
   2. Jackson and Horseshoe Bend
5. Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain
6. Invasions at Washington and Baltimore
7. Battle of New Orleans
8. Treaty of Ghent
   1. Issues to be resolved
   2. Terms of the treaty
9. The Hartford Convention
1. Composition
2. Actions
3. Consequences

10. Aftermath of the war
   1. Inspired patriotism and nationalism
   2. Action against the pirates of the Barbary Coast
   3. Reversal of roles by Republicans and Federalists
CHAPTER 10: NATIONALISM AND SECTIONALISM

Economic nationalism

1. Impact of the War of 1812 on nationalism
   1. Impact on the economy
   2. Call for a stronger national government
2. The Bank of the United States
   1. Effects of the expiration of the national bank in 1811
   2. Proposal for a new national bank
   3. The bank's supporters and opponents
3. Protective tariff
   1. Changing sectional attitudes
   2. Proposal for Tariff of 1816
4. Internal improvements
   1. Call for constitutional amendment
   2. Building the National Road
   3. Calhoun's bill and its fate
5. Clay's American System

An era of "Good Feelings"

1. James Monroe characterized
2. Monroe's cabinet
3. Election of 1820 and demise of the first party system

Diplomatic developments

1. Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817
2. Convention of 1818
   1. Northern boundary of Louisiana Purchase
   2. Joint occupation of Oregon
   3. Fishing rights off Newfoundland
3. Trade with the West Indies
4. Acquisition of Florida
   1. Spain's powerlessness in Florida
   2. Jackson sent on campaign against the Seminoles
   3. Reactions to Jackson's campaign
   4. The Transcontinental Treaty

Crisis and compromise

1. Panic of 1819
   1. Speculative binge
   2. Easy credit
   3. State banks lent beyond their means
   4. Bank of the United States added to speculative mania
   5. Wildcat banks forced to maintain specie reserves
2. The Missouri Compromise
1. Balance of slave and free states
2. Tallmadge resolution relating to Missouri slavery
3. Compromise to admit Missouri
   1. Maine and Missouri balanced each other
   2. Slavery excluded in the northern Louisiana Purchase
4. Clay's "Second Missouri Compromise"

Judicial nationalism

1. John Marshall's leadership
2. Cases asserting judicial review
   1. Marbury v. Madison (1803)
   2. Fletcher v. Peck (1810)
   3. Martin v. Hunter's Lessee (1816) and Cohens v. Virginia (1821)
3. Protection of contract rights in Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)
4. Curbing state powers in McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
5. National supremacy in commerce in Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

Nationalist diplomacy

1. Negotiating Russia out of Oregon
2. The Monroe Doctrine
   1. Impact of Napoleonic wars on Latin America
   2. British efforts to protect Latin America
   3. The Monroe Doctrine asserted
   4. Reactions to the doctrine

One-party politics

1. The candidates in 1824
2. The system for nomination
3. The candidates and issues
4. Outcome
5. Charges of "Corrupt Bargain"

Presidency of John Quincy Adams

1. Adams's character and plans
2. Adams's mistakes
   1. Demeaning voters
   2. Conjured notions of a royal family
   3. Political activities that hurt him
   4. Tariff of 1828
      1. Provisions
      2. Calhoun's proposal to defeat a tariff increase
      3. Calhoun's protest

Election of 1828
1. Opposition to Jackson
2. His appeal to different groups
3. Extensions of suffrage in the states
4. Other domestic trends
5. Outcome
CHAPTER 11: THE JACKSONIAN IMPULSE

A new era

1. Population and economic growth
2. Shift from local to national and international markets
3. A democratized society
4. Limited boundaries of Jacksonian equality

Jackson the man

1. A violent upbringing
2. A combative temperament
3. Jackson's presidential agenda

The Jacksonian presidency

1. Nature of appointments
2. Political rivalry between Van Buren and Calhoun
3. The Peggy Eaton affair

Policies of conflict with Calhoun

1. Internal improvements
   1. Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road Bill, 1830
   2. Attitude toward other internal improvements
2. The nullification issue
   1. South Carolina's concern about the tariff
   2. Calhoun's theory of nullification
   3. The Webster-Hayne Debate
      1. Original issue of the debate
      2. Views of Hayne and Webster
   4. Jackson's toast at the Jefferson Day Dinner
3. The final break with Calhoun
   1. Crawford's letter relating to Calhoun's disciplining of Jackson
   2. Cabinet shake-up
   3. Van Buren's appointment to Britain killed by Calhoun
   4. Calhoun takes lead of nullifiers

The nullification crisis

1. The tariff problem
2. South Carolina's actions of nullification
3. Jackson's response
   1. Nullification Proclamation
   2. Troop reinforcements
   3. Force Bill
   4. Lowering the tariff
4. Resolution of the crisis-who won?
Jackson's Indian policy

1. Jackson's attitude
2. Indian Removal Act and treaties
3. Indians in the Old Southwest
4. Black Hawk War
5. Seminole War
6. Cherokees' Trail of Tears
   1. Georgia's legal actions against the Indians
   2. Supreme Court rulings
   3. Jackson's reaction
   4. Cherokee removal

The bank controversy

1. The bank's opponents
2. Jackson's views
3. Biddle's effort to recharter
4. Jackson's grounds for veto
5. The election of 1832
   1. Innovations of the Anti-Masonic party
   2. National conventions of the National Republicans and the Democrats
   3. Results of the election
6. Jackson's removal of deposits
   1. Basis for his actions
   2. Changes in the secretary of the Treasury
   3. Removals to pet banks
7. Economic reaction to the removal
   1. Contraction of credit in Biddle's bank
   2. Speculative binge
   3. Increase in land sales
   4. State indebtedness
8. Bursting the bubble
   1. Distribution Act
   2. Specie Circular
   3. International complications
      1. Specie from Britain, France, and Mexico
      2. Decrease in British investments
   4. Banks in crisis

Van Buren and the new party system

1. Emergence of the Whigs
   1. Sources of support
   2. Whig philosophy
2. Van Buren the Democratic nominee
3. Whig candidates
4. The 1836 election

Van Buren's administration
1. Van Buren characterized as the Little Magician
2. The Panic of 1837
   1. Causes and effects
   2. Government reaction
3. Proposal for an independent treasury
   1. Basis for the concept
   2. Passage in 1840
4. Other issues of the times
   1. Slavery in the District of Columbia
   2. The northern boundary

The election of 1840

1. The Whigs pick Harrison
2. Nature of the campaign
3. Results of the election

Assessing the Jacksonian years

1. Voter participation increased
2. Historical interpretations
3. A closing assessment
CHAPTER 12: THE DYNAMICS OF GROWTH

Agriculture and the national economy

1. The importance of cotton to the economy
   1. Invention of the cotton gin
   2. Revolutionary impact of the gin
   3. Impact on slavery
   4. Encouragement of westward migration
   5. Cotton became an important export

- The westward movement

1. Changes in land laws
   1. Land law of 1820
   2. Preemption Act of 1830
   3. Graduation Act of 1854
2. Development of improved iron plows
3. Cyrus McCormick's mechanical reaper

Transportation and the national economy

1. Opening new roads
2. Water transport
   1. Steamboats
   2. Flatboats
   3. The Erie Canal

- Development of railroads

1. Early rail lines
2. Advantages of rail service

- Clipper ships

- Financing internal improvements

1. State and private funding of railroads
2. Federal land grants to railroads

- Communications revolution

1. Impact of new modes of transportation
2. Delivery of mail

- Advances in technology

1. Emphasis on practical application of science in the United States
2. Examples of the impact of inventions
3. First telegraph transmitted in 1844
Transportation and communications advances transform the nation

Industrialization

1. The growth of industry
   1. Britain's lead in industrial production
   2. Samuel Slater's mill
   3. Impact of War of 1812 on early textile manufacturing
2. Emergence of the factory system
   1. The Lowell system
      1. Raw material to production of finished cloth
      2. Use of young women
      3. Failure of Lowell idea
   2. Labor unrest in textile industry
   3. Rhode Island or Fall River system
3. Industrialization and the environment

Urbanization

1. Leading cities of the antebellum period
2. Interaction of manufacturing with urbanization

Popular culture

1. Urban recreation
   1. Colonial amusements
   2. Alcohol consumption
   3. Taverns as social centers
   4. Popularity of blood sports
   5. Performing arts
      1. Theater
      2. Minstrel shows

Immigration

1. Continuing need for labor
2. Ebb and flow of immigration
3. Characteristics of ethnic groups
   1. Irish
      1. Reasons for immigration
      2. Irish immigrant life
      3. Led to growth of Catholic Church
   2. Germans
   3. British
   4. Scandinavians
   5. Chinese
4. Nativist reaction to immigrants
   1. Reasons for antagonism toward immigrants
   2. Examples of nativist activity
3. Nativist organizations
   1. Early associations
   2. Know-Nothing party formed in 1854
   3. (1) Political gains
   4. (2) Specific demands

**Labor organization**

1. Daily life of the skilled urban working class
2. Importance of Commonwealth v. Hunt decision, 1842
3. Efforts to create national trade unions
4. Urban labor politics
   1. Working Men's parties
   2. Locofocos in New York
   3. Impact of labor parties
5. Continuing activities of unions

**The rise of professions**

1. Growing sophistication of American life
2. Growth of professions
   1. Teaching
   2. Law
   3. Medicine
   4. Engineering
3. Changing role of women

**Jacksonian inequality**

1. Examples of self-made men
2. Distribution of wealth
3. Growing inequality-possible reasons
CHAPTER 13: AN AMERICAN RENAISSANCE: RELIGION, ROMANTICISM, AND REFORM

Rational religion

1. The concept of mission in the American character
2. The development of deism
   1. Roots in rationalism and Calvinism
   2. Nature of the beliefs
3. The development of Unitarianism
   1. Nature of the beliefs
   2. Role of William Ellery Channing
   3. Creation of American Unitarian Association
4. The development of Universalism
   1. Role of John Murray
   2. Nature of the beliefs
   3. Comparison with Unitarianism

The Second Great Awakening

1. Origins of the revival movement
2. The frontier phase of revivalism
   1. Development of the camp meeting
   2. Frontier reception of the revivals
   3. Emergence of the Presbyterians
   4. Role of the Baptists
   5. The Methodists' impact
   6. Appeal to African Americans
   7. Spread of revivals on the frontier
   8. Women and revivalism
3. Revivals in western New York State
   1. Role of Charles Grandison Finney
   2. Nature of Oberlin College
   3. The Rise of the Mormons
      1. Role of Joseph Smith
      2. Characteristics of the church
      3. Persecution of Mormons
      4. The move to Utah

Romanticism in America

4. Nature of the Romantic revolt
5. Transcendentalism as a Romantic expression
   1. Nature of Transcendentalism
   2. Margaret Fuller
   3. Ralph Waldo Emerson
   4. Henry David Thoreau
   5. The impact of Transcendentalism
The flowering of American literature

6. Nathaniel Hawthorne
7. Emily Dickinson
8. Edgar Allan Poe
9. Herman Melville
10. Walt Whitman
11. The popular press
   1. Impact of advances in printing technology
   2. Proliferation of newspapers

Education

12. Level of literacy
13. Early public schools
14. Rising demand for public schools in the 1830s
   1. Basis of demand
   2. Role of Horace Mann
   3. Leadership of North Carolina in the South
   4. Limited progress
15. Developments in higher education
   1. Post-Revolutionary surge in college formation
   2. Conflicts over curriculum
   3. Slow growth of technical education
16. Education for women

Movements for reform

17. Roots of reform
18. Temperance
   1. Heavy consumption of alcohol in the United States
   2. Arguments for temperance
   3. Early efforts at reform
   4. The American Temperance Union
19. Prison reform
   1. Growth of public institutions to treat social ills
   2. Prevention and rehabilitation versus punishment for crime
   3. Auburn prison system
20. Reform in treatment of the insane
   1. Early state institutions for the insane
   2. Work of Dorothea Dix
21. Crusade for women's rights
   1. Catharine Beecher and the "cult of domesticity"
   2. Advantages of domestic role for women
   3. Status of women in the antebellum period
   4. Seneca Falls Conference (1848)
   5. Hindrances to success
   6. Women and the professions
22. Utopian communities
   1. Proliferation of utopian communities
2. Nature of the Shaker communities
3. Development and contributions of the Oneida Community
4. Robert Owen and New Harmony
5. The importance of Brook Farm
6. The decline of utopia
CHAPTER 14: MANIFEST DESTINY

I. The Tyler years

1. Harrison’s brief term
2. Tyler’s position on issues
3. Domestic affairs
   1. Failure of Clay’s program
   2. Tyler left without a party
4. Foreign affairs
   1. Problems with Britain needing solution
      1. Suppression of African slave trade
   2. Compromises of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty
      1. Canada-U.S. borders settled
      2. Joint patrols of Africa

II. The Westward frontier

1. The idea of “manifest destiny”
   1. John L. O’Sullivan
2. The western Indians
   1. Plains Indians
   2. Pressures from white expansion
3. The Spanish West
   1. American attitudes toward area
   2. Spanish colonization not successful in Texas
4. The Mexican Revolution
   1. Movements for independence
   2. Opened area for American expansion
5. E. Fur trappers in the Rockies
6. Move to Oregon country
   1. Joint occupation with Britain
   2. Mass migration of Americans by 1843
7. Eyeing California
   1. Beginnings of Spanish settlement
   2. Franciscan missions
      1. Objectives
      2. Results
   3. The rancheros
   4. Ship trading with the area
   5. Sutter’s colony
8. Movement to Santa Fe
9. Life on the overland trail
   1. Statistics
   2. Indians rarely attacked
   3. Difficulties
   4. Gender roles
   5. Great Plains ecology
   6. The Donner party
10. Frémont’s mapping activities
11. Efforts to acquire California

III. Annexing Texas

1. American settlements
   1. Role of Stephen F. Austin
   2. Mexican edict against immigration
2. Independence for Texas
   1. Anglo demands
   2. Santa Anna’s actions
   3. Rebellion
3. War for Texas independence
   1. Battle of the Alamo
   2. Independence declared
   3. Role of Sam Houston
   4. Battle of San Jacinto
4. The Republic of Texas
   1. President Sam Houston
   2. Efforts for annexation
      1. Jackson’s delayed recognition
      2. Calhoun’s treaty rejected

IV. The election of 1844

1. Desire to keep the Texas issue out of the campaign
2. Clay’s evasion on Texas
3. Democrats nominate a dark horse—James K. Polk
4. Polk’s victory

V. Polk’s presidency

1. Polk’s background
2. Polk’s program
3. Annexation of Texas by Tyler
4. Oregon demands
   1. British hesitancy about war
   2. Compromise treaty

VI. Mexican War

1. Negotiations with Mexico
2. Provocation of an attack
3. The request for war
4. Opposition to the war
   1. In various parts of the country
   2. In New England
5. E. Preparation for war
   1. Troops compared
   2. Comparisons of other factors
3. Selection of a commander
6. Taylor’s conquest of northern Mexico
7. Annexation of California
   1. Frémont’s efforts
   2. Bear Flag Republic
   3. Stockton’s claim of governorship
   4. Kearny’s move to California
8. Taylor’s battles
   1. Victory at Monterrey
   2. Polk’s assumptions and suspicions
   3. Santa Anna’s return to power
   4. Battle of Buena Vista
   5. Taylor granted leave and returns home
9. Scott’s move to Mexico City
   1. Amphibious attack on Veracruz
   2. Troop reinforcements
   3. Attack on Mexico City
10. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
    1. Terms of the treaty
    2. Ratification
11. The war’s legacy
    1. Gains and losses
    2. Innovations
    3. Debate over slavery
CHAPTER 15: THE OLD SOUTH

Myth and reality in the Old South

1. Southern mythology
2. The southern condition
   1. Causal effects of the environment and of human decisions and actions
   2. Factors that contribute a sense of sectional distinction
      1. The weather
      2. The presence of slavery
      3. Highly native-born population
      4. Architecture, penchant for the military, agrarian ideal
      5. Preponderance of farming
   3. Various Souths---Lower, Middle, Border
3. Southern religion
   1. Dominance of Protestantism
   2. Ministers defend slavery
4. Myth of the cotton kingdom
   1. Actual variety of staple crops
      1. Cotton
      2. Tobacco in upper South
      3. Indigo in colonial era
      4. Rice in tidewater area
      5. Sugar along the lower Mississippi River
   2. Voracious demand for cotton
   3. The reality of high proportions of other agricultural products
      1. Grains, potatoes, and general crops
      2. Livestock
   4. Exhaustion of the soil
5. A "colonial" economy
6. Southern industrial progress
   1. Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond
   2. Limiting factors
      1. Traditional claims
      2. (1).Claims that blacks were unsuited to factory work
      3. (2).Contention that aristocratic prestige precluded trade ventures
      4. Profitability of slaves
      5. "Cotton is king."

White society in the South

1. The planter elite
   1. Definition of planter
   2. Relative ownership of slaves
   3. The plantation mistress
2. The middle class
   1. Who was middle class?
   2. The yeomanry---largest group of whites
   3. General style of life
3. Poor whites
1. Who were they?
2. The "lazy diseases"
4. Honor and violence in the Old South

**Black society in the South**

1. Growth of slave population and value
2. Free blacks
   1. Methods of obtaining freedom
   2. Occupations
3. Slaves
   1. Domestic slave trade replaces foreign slave trade
   2. Plantation slave life
   3. The experience of slave women
      1. Motherhood
      2. Labor
      3. Sexual abuse
      4. (1). Celia, a slave girl
      5. (a). White owner attacked her repeatedly
      6. (b). She killed him and was executed
4. Slave rebellions
   1. Denmark Vesey
   2. Nat Turner
   3. Safer forms of resistance
5. Becoming African Americans
6. Slave religion
   1. Syncretic nature of the religion
   2. Use of religion as an instrument of white control and black refuge
7. The slave family
   1. Legal status
   2. Importance of the nuclear family

**The culture of the southern frontier**

1. The "Old Southwest"
   1. Largely unsettled until 1820s
   2. A "land of promise"
2. The decision to migrate
   1. For men, East had decreasing economic opportunity
   2. Women more hesitant to move
   3. Worse conditions for slaves
3. A masculine culture
   1. Violence and alcoholism
   2. Abuse of women

**Antislavery movements**

1. Early opposition to slavery
   1. Establishment of the American Colonization Society
   2. Establishment of Liberia
2. The movement toward abolition
   1. William Lloyd Garrison's call for immediate emancipation
   2. The Liberator
   3. Garrison blamed for Turner Revolt
3. Creation of the American Anti-Slavery Society
4. The antislavery movement split
   1. Garrison and the radical wing refuse compromise
   2. Others want to focus on slavery
   3. Showdown comes in 1840 over women's rights in the society
   4. Garrisonians win the right of women to participate
   5. New Yorkers break away
5. Black antislavery advocates
   1. Conflicts over the right of blacks to participate in antislavery activities
   2. Former slaves who became public speakers
      1. Frederick Douglass
      2. Sojourner Truth

Reactions to antislavery agitation

1. Pro-slavery mob kills Elijah Lovejoy
2. The "gag rule" in Congress
3. Development of the Liberty party (1840)
4. Defenses of slavery
   1. Biblical arguments
   2. Inferiority of blacks
   3. Practical considerations
   4. George Fitzhugh's comparison to northern wage slavery
CHAPTER 16: THE CRISIS OF UNION

Slavery in the territories

1. The Wilmot Proviso
2. Calhoun's resolutions in reaction to the Proviso
3. Other proposals to deal with slavery in the territories
   1. Extension of the Missouri Compromise line
   2. Popular, or squatter, sovereignty
4. Controversy over admission of Oregon as a free territory
5. Slavery debate and the 1848 presidential election
   1. Cass for popular sovereignty
   2. Whigs shun Clay for Taylor
   3. Formation of Free Soil party
      1. Three elements form the coalition
      2. Cotton vs. Conscience Whigs
      3. Van Buren nominated
4. Victory for Taylor in close race

The push for California statehood

1. California gold rush
2. The mining frontier
3. Zachary Taylor as president
4. Taylor calls for admission of California as a free state

The Compromise of 1850

1. Southern outrage and secession threats
2. Clay's compromise package of eight resolutions
3. Calhoun's response
4. Webster's plea for union
5. Seward's response for the abolitionists
6. The Committee of Thirteen
7. Taylor's death
8. Fillmore supports the Clay compromise
9. The Douglas strategy of six (later five) separate bills
10. Terms of the Compromise
11. Reaction to the Fugitive Slave Law
   1. Terms of the law
   2. Uncle Tom's Cabin

The election of 1852

1. The Democrats turn to Franklin Pierce
2. Free Soilers promote John P. Hale
3. Whigs turn to Winfield Scott and his martial glory
4. Pierce the victor
Foreign adventures

1. Efforts to expand southward
   1. Early efforts to capture Cuba
   2. The Ostend Manifesto
2. Achievements of American diplomacy in the Pacific
   1. Opening of China to Americans
   2. Perry's expedition to Japan
3. The Gadsden Purchase of 1853

The Kansas-Nebraska Crisis

1. Development
   1. Ideas for a transcontinental railroad
   2. Douglas's Nebraska bill leads to repeal of the Missouri Compromise
   3. Douglas’s motives
   4. Douglas's tragic miscalculations
2. Northern reactions to the extension of slavery
   1. Protests
   2. Final passage of the Nebraska bill
   3. Trial and return to slavery of Anthony Burns
   4. Break-up of the Whigs
3. The "battle" for Kansas
   1. Efforts to promote settlement of Kansas by Free Soilers and pro-slavery forces
   2. The official pro-slavery government
   3. The counter-government in Topeka
   4. Violence in Lawrence and Pottawatomie
   5. The Sumner-Butler-Brooks clash in Congress

The election of 1856

1. The American and Whig parties nominate Fillmore
2. The Republicans choose John Frémont as their first presidential candidate
3. The Democrats nominate James Buchanan
4. The campaign and Buchanan's election
5. Buchanan's background and perspective

The Dred Scott decision

1. Nature of the case
2. Analysis of the court's decision
3. Southern demands for a federal slave code

Movements for Kansas statehood

1. Governor Walker's efforts
2. The Lecompton Constitution
3. Buchanan's support for Lecompton
4. Defeat of the proposal
5. Postponement of Kansas statehood

Panic of 1857

1. Causes and nature of the economic reversal
2. Sectional reactions to the economic problems
3. Hard times inspire "prayer-meeting" revivals

The Lincoln-Douglas senatorial contest in Illinois

1. The candidates and their situation
2. Lincoln opposed to slavery but not an abolitionist
3. The setting of the debates
4. The Freeport Doctrine
5. Douglas's efforts to bait Lincoln on race
6. Results of the election

Further sectional problems at the end of the decade

1. John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry
2. The effects of Brown's raid and martyrdom

The election of 1860

1. The Democratic convention eventually nominates Douglas
2. The southern Democrats nominate Breckenridge
3. The Republican convention nominates Lincoln and adopts a platform
4. The Constitutional Union party formed to support Bell and preservation of the Union
5. Nature of the campaign
6. Outcome of the election

Secession begins

1. South Carolina is first to secede
2. Six more Deep South states leave the Union
3. Buchanan's non-reactions to secession
4. Problems of federal property in the seceded South
5. Last efforts to compromise
   1. Crittenden's proposal
   2. Response of Lincoln and the Republicans
CHAPTER 17: THE WAR OF THE UNION

The end of the interim period

1. Lincoln's post-election policy hints
2. The inauguration
3. Presidential appointments
4. The conflict begins
   1. Resupply of Fort Sumter
   2. The South's violent response
   3. Anderson's surrender
5. Lincoln's initial steps of war
   1. Call for 75,000 militiamen
   2. Blockade of southern ports
6. Secession of the upper South
   1. Departure of Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina
   2. Eventual creation of West Virginia
7. Other slave states remain in the Union
   1. Suspension of habeas corpus to hold Maryland
   2. Divided Kentucky
   3. The battle for Missouri

The personal agonies of war

1. Lee's decision to join the Confederacy
2. Pro-Union sentiment in the South

Balance of force

1. The North's advantages
   1. Population
   2. Industry
   3. Transportation
2. The South's advantages
   1. Defensive position
   2. Strong military leaders
3. Sea power, an important advantage for the North

The first battle

1. First Battle of Bull Run
   1. Basis for confrontation
   2. U.S. Army retreat
   3. Impact of battle
2. The war's early phase
   1. Northern and southern strategies
   2. Naval actions
      1. Ironclad ships
      2. Union seizures along the southern coasts
Effort to build armies

1. Initial Union recruits
2. Confederate army recruitment
   1. Adoption of conscription
   2. Loopholes in Confederate conscription
3. Union conscription
   1. Exemptions
   2. New York City draft riots

Confederate diplomacy

1. Early hopes of recognition
2. The Mason and Slidell episode
3. Confederate raiding ships

The war in 1862

1. The West in the Civil War
   1. Continued Western settlement
   2. The Kansas-Missouri border troubles
   3. Indians take sides
2. Actions in the West
   1. Grant's move against Forts Donelson and Henry
   2. Battle of Shiloh
3. McClellan's peninsular campaign
   1. McClellan's character
   2. His advance on Richmond
   3. Jackson's Shenandoah campaign
   4. Lee's attack on McClellan
   5. Appointment of Halleck as general-in-chief
4. Second Battle of Bull Run
5. Lee's invasion at Antietam
   1. McClellan acquires Lee's battle plans
   2. The war's bloodiest day
   3. McClellan replaced by Burnside
6. Battle of Fredericksburg
7. Assessment of the war at the end of 1862

Emancipation

1. The move for emancipation
   1. Lincoln's considerations
   2. Military use of "contrabands"
   3. Lincoln's proposal for compensated emancipation
   4. Congressional actions against slavery
   5. Arguments for emancipation
   6. The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation
   7. Emancipation goes into effect
8. Reactions to emancipation
2. Blacks in the military
   1. The 54th Massachusetts Regiment
   2. Overall black contribution to Union cause
3. The 13th Amendment

Women and the war

1. Traditional restraints on women loosened
   1. Nurses
   2. Thrust into new roles
2. War took toll on families

The war and religion

1. Clergymen as war advocates
2. Public religious expression such as days of prayer and fasting
3. Chaplains and camp revivals
4. African American faith and the war
5. Whose side is God on?

The revolutionary impact of the war

1. Power shift to the North politically
2. Measures passed by Congress

Financing the war

1. Methods used in the North
   1. Increased tariff and excise taxes
   2. Income tax
   3. Issuance of greenbacks
   4. Bonds
   5. Some earn quick fortunes
2. Confederate finances
   1. Direct taxes on property
   2. Additional taxes after 1863
   3. Bond issues and paper money
   4. Rampant inflation

Union politics

1. Pressure of the Radicals
2. Actions of the Democrats
3. Lincoln’s suspension of habeas corpus
   1. Constitutional issues
   2. Arrests
   3. Vallandigham case
4. Democratic campaign of 1864
5. Election results

Confederate politics

1. Status of politics in the Confederate system
2. Problems of states' rights in the Confederacy
3. Davis's leadership shortcomings

The Civil War and the environment

Wearing down the Confederacy

1. Appointment of Joseph E. Hooker to lead the North
2. Battle of Chancellorsville (a Confederate victory)
3. Grant's successful assault on Vicksburg
4. Lee again moves north
   1. Lee's objectives
   2. Convergence at Gettysburg
   3. Pickett's climactic attack
   4. Lee's retreat
   5. The Gettysburg Address
5. Union victory at Chattanooga

Defeat of the Confederacy

1. Grant and Sherman to pursue the war
2. The Wilderness campaign
   1. Grant's strategy
   2. Siege of Petersburg
3. Sherman's march through the South
   1. Sherman's pursuit of Johnston
   2. Davis replaced Johnston with John B. Hood
   3. Armies move in opposite directions
   4. Hood's army destroyed at Franklin and Nashville
   5. Sherman's destruction of Georgia
   6. Sherman moves into South Carolina
4. Lincoln's second inaugural address
5. Lee's effort to escape the Petersburg siege
6. Surrender at Appomattox (April 9, 1865, Palm Sunday)
7. Other Confederate forces surrender
8. The Civil War as the first modern war

Why the North won
CHAPTER 18: RECONSTRUCTION: NORTH AND SOUTH

America after the Civil War

1. Effects of the war on the nation as a whole
2. Republican legislation
   1. Morrill Tariff
   2. National Banking Act
   3. Subsidies for north-central transcontinental railroad
   4. Homestead Act of 1862
   5. Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862
3. Wartime devastation of the South
   1. Much private and public property destroyed
   2. Confederate currency and bonds worthless
   3. $4 billion invested in labor-the slaves-wiped out
   4. Problems of postwar agriculture
4. A transformed South
5. Special problems of the freedmen
   1. Though free, the former slaves had little with which to make a living
   2. The Freedmen's Bureau

Lincoln and Reconstruction

1. Lincoln's lenient 10 percent plan
2. Loyal governments appeared in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana, but were not recognized by Congress
3. Arguments by Lincoln and Congress for authority over Reconstruction
4. The stricter Wade-Davis bill
5. Lincoln's philosophy of Reconstruction
6. Lincoln's assassination

Johnson's plan for Reconstruction

1. Johnson's philosophy of Reconstruction
2. Johnson's plan
   1. Exclusion from pardon of those owning property worth over $20,000
   2. States must invalidate secession ordinances, abolish slavery, and repudiate Confederate debt
3. Most southern states met all of Johnson's requirements

Congress, in December 1865, refused to seat senators and congressmen from the southern states

1. Southern states had elected to Congress many ex-Confederate leaders
2. Southern states had passed repressive Black Codes

The critical year of 1866: Radical Republicans gain power

1. Faced with southern intransigence, moderate Republicans drifted toward the Radicals
2. The Radicals: who they were and how they planned to reconstruct the South
   1. Conquered provinces
   2. Forfeited rights
3. Johnson began to lose battle with Congress
   1. Johnson's veto of bill to extend life of Freedmen's Bureau upheld by Senate
   2. Johnson's veto of Civil Rights Acts of 1866 overridden
   3. Johnson's veto of revised Freedmen's Bureau bill overridden
   4. Congress passed Fourteenth Amendment
      1. Contents
      2. Responses
4. Johnson lost support of the American public
   1. Unsuccessful speaking tour of Midwest
   2. In election of 1866, Republicans won over two-thirds majority in each house

Congressional Reconstruction

1. Congress moved to protect its program from President Johnson
   1. Command of the Army Act
   2. Tenure of Office Act
2. Military Reconstruction Act
3. Second and Third Reconstruction Acts
4. Congress protected its program from Supreme Court

Impeachment and trial of Johnson

1. Johnson removed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton in violation of Tenure of Office Act
2. House of Representatives passed eleven articles of impeachment
3. In Senate trial, vote to convict was one short
4. Effects on Radicals and Johnson

Republican rule in the South

1. New governments established in southern states
2. The work of the Union League
3. Blacks in the Reconstructed South
   1. Effects of military service
   2. Separate churches
   3. Black families
   4. Black schools
4. Blacks in politics
   1. Introduced suddenly to politics, many rose to high positions
   2. Black influence in Reconstruction governments has been greatly exaggerated
5. White Republicans in the South
   1. Carpetbaggers-northern Republicans who allegedly came south for political and economic gain
   2. Scalawags-southern white Republicans
6. The Republican record
   1. Achievements of Republican governments
   2. Corruption of Republican governments
Religion and Reconstruction

1. Christians for racial justice
2. "Apostles of forgiveness"
3. Differing religious perspectives of black and white southerners

Grant administration

1. Positions of Democratic and Republican parties and the election of 1868
2. Grant, an inept political leader, made many unwise appointments
3. The problem of the government's debt
   1. Support for monetary expansion
   2. Support for monetary restriction
   3. Treasury began withdrawing greenbacks from circulation
4. Scandals in Grant's administration
   1. Jay Gould and Jim Fisk tried to corner the gold market
   2. The Crédit Mobilier scandal
   3. Other scandals disclosed

Further challenges to the Grant administration

1. Formation of Ku Klux Klan
2. Activities of Klan and similar anti-black, anti-Republican groups
3. Prosecution under new federal laws ended most of these activities
4. Republican reformers and the election of 1872
5. Conservative resurgence
   1. Ku Klux Klan weakened black and Republican morale
   2. North was also concerned with westward expansion, Indian wars, and the economic and political questions of the tariff and currency in 1869
   3. By 1876, Radical regimes survived only in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina
6. Economic distress and the beginning of the Panic of 1873
7. The Specie Resumption Act of 1875

The election of 1876

1. Campaigns marked by few real issues and much mudslinging
2. Disputed vote count in three southern states
3. Congress formed special Electoral Commission to resolve problem
4. The Compromise of 1877
5. Some promises kept and many broken after Hayes took office
6. The legacy of Reconstruction

This outline can be found at: http://www.wwnorton.com/college/history/america8/full/