United States History to 1877

Lecture Packet

PART ONE

- General Discussion of History.
- What is History?
- Prehistory.
  - Why study History?
  - What are primary sources?
  - Why study primary sources?
- Pre-Columbian America 13000BC-1492AD.
- Point of European contact.
- Population estimates in the Americas at the time of contact.
- Origins of the indigenous American population 13000bc-2000BC.
- Landbridge Theory.
  - Development of settled agriculture and the rise of civilizations 2000bc-1300AD.
- Purposeful practice of horticulture in Mesoamerica 2000BC.
  - Olmec city of Tikal 300AD.
  - City-state of Teotawakan 500-800AD.
  - Mayan Empire 300-600AD.
  - Aztec Empire 1325-1519AD.
- Early North American Civilizations 100-1350AD.
  - Adena-Hopewells 100-400AD.
  - Mound builders, used much timber, extensive traders.
  - Pueblo Civilization 800-1150AD.
  - Cliffdwellings, irrigation systems
  - Mississippian Civilization 800-1350AD.
  - Culture reflects Mayans.

- North American life at the time of European Contact.
  - Declining Indian populations before European contact.
  - Disease, warfare, drought and other climate change, overuse of resources, urban
  - Pollution
  - Generalities of Indian life.
  - Tribal structure.
  - Leadership and unity
- Basic View of North American Indian Groups.
  - Indians of the Northeast.
  - Iroquois, Algonquin.
    - People of the longhouse, canoes, Iroquois League 1455, matrilineal.
  - Indians of the Southeast.
  - Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasa, Creek, Seminole.
    - Five Civilized Tribes.
Plains Indians.
  - Black Feet, Mandan, Hidatsa, Sioux.
    - Introduction of the horse.
Indians of the Southwest.
  - Pueblo, Hohokam, Moken.
    - Pueblo structures, pottery and baskets. (Useful and pretty!)
Indians of the Pacific Coast.
  - Chinook, Tillamook, Klamath, Shasta.
    - Potlatch ceremony, Dentalia used as money, Slavery practiced.
California Indians.
  - Tended to reflect influence from areas around them.
  - Chumash canoes and baskets.
  - Toloache ceremony using Datura weed. (Don’t try this at home.)

- **European Contact 1000-1506AD.**
  - The Vikings 600-1020AD.
  - Norse Expansion 600-1000AD.
    - Vikings reach Iceland 874AD.
    - Erik the Red and Greenland 970sAD.
    - Bjarni Herjolfsson and North America 985AD.
    - Leif Erikson and Vinland 992-993AD.
    - Thorfinn Karlsefni L’anse Aux Meadows 1000AD.
  - Vikings give up idea of settling North America 1020AD.
  - Columbus’ Landfall 1095-1492AD.
  - Europe Christianized by 1000AD.
  - Spread of Islam 632AD.
  - The Crusades 1095-1291AD.
  - Opening of the Silk Roads 1271AD.
  - Europe’s exposure to the Middle and Far East.
  - Closing of the Silk Routes with sacking of Constantinople 1453 AD.
  - The Italians make inroads into Middle Eastern trade 1450AD.
    - Rise of Mercantilism and the Renaissance.
  - Portugal and Exploration.
    - Prince Henry the Navigator 1395-14 AD.
    - Explorations along the African coast 1435AD.
    - Entrance into the African slave trade 1440s AD.
    - Bartolommeo Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope 1488AD.
    - Vasco da Gama makes it through the Indian Ocean to Cathe and Chipango 1498-1502AD.
  - Spanish efforts to explore and expand 1450-1492AD.
    - Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile 1469.
    - The Spanish Reconquista and Inquisition 1492.
    - Columbus’ first voyage of “discovery.”
  - Subsequent European Exploration.
    - John Cabot and Newfoundland 1497.
    - Amerigo Vespucci and the naming of America 1502.
    - Ponce de Leon and Florida 1513.
Francisco de Balboa and the naming of the Pacific 1513.
Panfillo de Narvaez and the Tampa Bay area of Florida 1528.
Cabeza de Vaca and the exploration of the American Interior 1528-1536.
Rumors of the Seven Cities of Cibola.
Ferdinand Magellan and the opening of the Straits of Magellan 1519-1522.
Straits of Anian and the Northwest Passage.
Queen Califa and the Amazons.
Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo 1542.
Francisco de Coronado sees the Grand Canyon and the grasslands of Kansas in search of Quivira 1542.
Sir Francis Drake and the English Seadogs 1578-1581.

- English Colonization of North America 1580-1750.
  - Motives for colonization.
    - Price Revolution leads to inflation 1550-1600.
    - Enclosure Acts drive peasants off their land.
    - Mercantilism contributes to a breakdown of feudalism and undermines noble position circa 1600.
  - Early attempts at colonizing 1580s.
    - Sir Walter Raleigh and the Lost Colony of Roanoke 1587-1590.
  - Successful Colonization 1607-1700.
    - Joint Stock Company.
    - Motives of the company and the crown.
    - England’s conception of mercantilism.
  - The Virginia Company 1607-1700.
    - James I of Scotland and England ruled 1603-1625.
    - Settlement of Jamestown 1607.
    - Location along the James River.
    - Problems with the Powhatan Indians.
    - Dealing with the Powhatan Confederacy.
    - Chief Powhatan and Pocahontas 1596-1618.
    - John Smith becomes governor and begins to turn the colony around 1608.
    - Headright Policy of 1617 and the seating of the House of Burgesses 1619.
    - John Rolfe and the importation of tobacco circa 1615.
  - Implications of Tobacco Production.
    - Tobacco’s land exhaustion leads to Opechancanough’s Rebellion and the revoking of Virginia’s corporate charter 1622-1624.
    - Virginia becomes a royal colony 1624.
    - Tobacco also very labor intensive.
    - Indian labor.
    - Indentured Servitude 1600-1700.
    - Rise of chattel slavery 1620-1675.
    - Tobacco bust of 1660 and Bacons’ Rebellion of 1675 had implications for slavery.
  - The Settlement of New England 1620-1700.
    - The Protestant Reformation 1517-1588.
- Martin Luther 1486-1546.
  - Sale of Indulgences.
  - Sola Gratia, Sola Fide, Sola Scriptora.
  - Priesthood of all believers.
  - Reaction of Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire and the Catholic Church.
  - Peace of Augsburg 1555.
- John Calvin and Calvinism
- Predestination.
- Total Depravity.
- Covenant Theology.
- Henry VIII and the Church of England 1534-1620.
- Queen Elizabeth and the Anglican Church 1558-1603.
- Puritans and Separatists.
- Concerns with the Anglican Church.
- Separatists flee to Leiden 1603.
- Separatists determined to settle in North America 1617-1620.
- Plymouth established 1620.
- Mayflower Compact signed 1620.
- Contact with Samosset, Squanto and the Wampanoags.
- Thriving of Plymouth 1620-1640.
- Stagnation of Plymouth 1640s.
- Massachusetts Bay 1630.
- Charles I ascends to the throne 1625.
- William Laud appointed as Arch Bishop of Canterbury 1632.
- 80,000 emigrate from England in the Great Migration 1630s-1640s.
- John Winthrop leads the Puritan Migration to Massachusetts Bay 1630.
- Winthrop delivers his *City Upon a Hill* during the transatlantic voyage.
- Puritan theology reflected in government structure.
- Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, and Religious Dissent 1634-1637.
- Puritans and Indians.
  - Winthrop’s *What Warrant have we to take that Land* 1629.
- The Restoration Colonies 1660-1692.
- The Restoration of the Monarchy in England 1660.
  - The Carolinas granted to eight aristocrats as a proprietorship 1669.
  - William Penn granted Pennsylvania (including Delaware) 1681.
  - Penn’s’ Quaker beliefs influenced the civil structure of Pennsylvania.
  - New York and New Jersey became proprietary colonies given to Charles II’s brother James Duke of York later James II 1664.
- James II attempted to centralize power in the Dominion of New England.
• The Dominion under Royal Governor Edmund Androse only lasted until 1688.
  ▪ The Enlightenment and the Great Awakening 1530-1740.
  ▪ Pervasive belief in the supernatural.
  ▪ Understanding of the structure of the universe.
    ▪ As early as the 1530s Nicholas Copernicus postulated that the universe was not geocentric.
  ▪ Sir Isaac Newton published *Principia Mathematica* 1687.
  ▪ The rise of scientific method and empirical data.
  ▪ John Locke’s “blank slate” theory in the *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* 1690.
    ▪ John Locke’s *Two Treatises of Government* and “social contract” theory 1690.
  ▪ The religion of the Enlightenment was called Deism.
  ▪ Deist’s influence in the American colonies.
  ▪ Roots of the Great Awakening 1730s.
    ▪ Jonathan Edwards “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” 1741.
    ▪ George Whitefield expands the awakening.
  ▪ Old Lights verses New Lights.
  ▪ Implications of the Old Light movement.
  ▪ The French and Indian War 1754-1763.
  ▪ War was part of a greater imperial conflict, but causes in North America had to do with colonists’ need to expand into the disputed Ohio Valley.
  ▪ French build Fort Duquesne 1750.
  ▪ Washington and the Ohio Company build Fort Necessity 1753.
  ▪ Conflict begins when the French drive Washington out of Fort Necessity July 1754.
  ▪ The Albany Congress convened 1754.
  ▪ British hesitant to support conflict.
  ▪ British assault on Fort Duquesne repelled 1755.
  ▪ British take Fort Bajaur in Acadia and force ten thousand Acadians to relocate to French Louisiana 1755.
  ▪ Seven Years War in Europe 1756-1763.
  ▪ British advantages over the French include military, naval, economic, and demographic.
  ▪ British vanquish the French and take Fort Duquesne 1758, Quebec 1759, and Montreal 1760.
  ▪ Treaty of Paris 1763.
  ▪ Pontiac’s Rebellion 1763.
  ▪ Proclamation Act 1763.
  ▪ Legacy of the French and Indian War.
  ▪ The British attempt to give up policies of salutary neglect and centralize imperial authority.
  ▪ The war left many legacies: social, administrative, military, debt related, and bureaucratic.
  ▪ The Road to Revolution 1765-1775.
PART ONE

- Stamp Act 1765.
- Colonial reaction to the Stamp Act.
  - Sons of Liberty, Patriots, Stamp Act congress October, 1765.
- Repeal of the Stamp Act and the Declaratory Act 1766.
- Townshend Acts 1767.
  - Townshend Tax, Revenue Act, Restraining Act.
- Colonial reaction to the Townshend Acts.
- Boston Militarily occupied by October 1768.
- Townshend Taxes Repealed.
- Events used by Patriot leaders as propaganda included the Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770) and the burning of the Gaspee (1772).
- The “Dominion Theory of the English Empire” reflected the colonists shifting ideology.
- Tea Act of 1773 and the Boston Tea Party.
- Coercive/Intolerable Acts 1774.
  - Port Bill, Massachusetts Government Act, Quartering Act, Justice Act, Quebec Act.
- First Continental Congress September 1774.
  - Suffolk Resolves, Plan of Association.
- Battles of Lexington and Concord April, 1775.

PART TWO

- Preparing for and Fighting the War 1775-1783.
  - The British seemed to hold every advantage moving into the American Revolution.
    - Population, economic, military, government, colonial support.
  - Developments of 1775.
    - Battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775.
    - Organization of the Second Continental Congress May 1775.
    - Formation of an army and navy,
    - Formation of a post office.
    - “Olive Branch Petition” July 1775.
    - “Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking up Arms” July 1775.
    - King George’s “Proclamation for Suppressing Rebellion and Sedition” August 1775.
  - Fall 1775.
    - Patriots invade Quebec September-December 1775.
    - Plan of Association put into effect September 1775.
    - British react with Prohibitory Act.
    - King George III bolstered British forces with 30,000 Hessians.
  - 1776.
    - The publishing of “Thomas Pane’s Common Sense” helped to tip the balance of support for the Patriot cause toward Patriot sympathies January –April 1776.
    - Declaring Independence July 2, 1776.
    - “The Declaration of Independence” July 4, 1776.
About the time the Continental Congress declared independence, the British landed over 30,000 troops in and around New York.

- British and Patriot military strategy.
  - Washington’s victories at Trenton and Princeton gave a huge boost to Patriot morale December 1776 and January 1777.
  - British planned to converge on Albany by late Summer 1777.
- The Battle of Saratoga considered the turning point of the war October, 1777.
  - Treaties with France signed February 1778.
  - Treaties with France came at just the right time as Patriot morale stood at an all-time low.
- Winter at Valley Forge, economic distress, military unrest.
- The End of the War 1778-1781.
  - The British refocused their efforts on retaking the South.
  - By 1780, the British had swept throughout Georgia and were poised on the border ready to move into South Carolina.
  - Patriots suffered defeats at Camden and Charleston South Carolina August and May of 1780.
  - Victory at King’s Mountain turned the tide once again toward Patriots October 1780.
  - British surrender at Yorktown October, 1781.
  - Peace negotiations and the signing of the Treaty of Paris 1783.
- Republicanism in the era of Revolution.
  - What is a “Republic?”
  - Republicanism and religion.
    - Separation of church and state, Virginia’s bill promoting religious freedom 1786, congregational control of church affairs.
  - Women and republicanism
  - The coexistence of republicanism and the institution of slavery seemed to stand at odds with each other, and this tension had to be reconciled.
    - Massachusetts became the first state to abolish slavery in 1784.
    - Other Northern states adopted policies of gradual emancipation.
    - About 10,000 slaves manumitted in Virginia between about 1780 and 1790.
    - States of the deeper south resisted abolition, emancipation, or manumission.
- Articles of Confederation 1777-1787.
- The Articles of Confederation were approved by congress in November of 1777 but did not become officially the government until March 1781.
- What do the words “confederation” and “perpetual union” mean?
- Structure of the confederation government.
- The Articles of Confederation contained many inherent weaknesses.
  - Taxation, branches of government, amendment process, regulation of commerce.
- Robert Morris the superintendent of the finance committee came up with a comprehensive financial plan to address the financial weaknesses of the nation 1781.
  - Taxation and the national debt, Bank of North America.
Not all was problematic with the confederation government; there were some great achievements.

- Land policy under the confederation government 1784-1787.
- After the revolution, congress had to deal with Indians and squatters on the frontier.
- Congress’s fears of western secession seemed warranted as evidenced by the proposed state of Franklin in 1784.
- To prevent situations like that of “Franklin,” congress gave back administration of western lands to the states that had previously claimed those lands.
- Congress maintained more direct oversight of settling lands in the Northwest Territory through the land ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787.

Shays Rebellion 1786-1787.

The economic situation had not improved in the years immediately after the Revolution, and many states provided debtor relief.

Massachusetts’ state legislature was convinced not to give any further debt relief and to raise taxes.

Frustrated by the situation, central and western yeoman rose up under the leadership of former Continental Army captain Daniel Shays.

The rebellion provided further evidence that the confederation government was inadequate to the task of governing; it could not promote order or freedom, provide economic stability, or protect minority rights from the tyranny of the majority.

The federal government could not intervene either legislatively or militarily in Shays’ Rebellion.


The delegates at the Constitutional convention overwhelmingly represented the interests of the creditor elite.

The convention met behind closed doors to somewhat forestall popular will.

The Articles of the Constitution.

- Article I establishes the legislature.
- The Great Compromise settled the dispute between the New Jersey Plan and the Virginia Plan.
- According to section seven, tax bills must originate only in the lower house.
- Section eight grants the federal government certain specific or “enumerated” powers. This section also contains the “necessary and Proper Clause” giving the federal government its “implied” powers.
- The first clause of section nine made it illegal for the federal government to move against outlawing the foreign import of slaves until 1808.
- The constitution not only grants certain powers to the federal government but restricts certain powers from the states (section ten).
- Article II establishes the executive branch of government.
- The president is elected by the “electoral college” and can be removed from office by a process beginning in the House of Representatives called “impeachment.”
- The president has certain powers, privileges, and responsibilities granted in the Constitution.
- Commander-in-Chief, veto power, propose legislation, appoint justices and other positions, deliver address on the state of the nation.
Article III establishes the federal judiciary. The Constitution is vague on the exact structure of the federal court system saying only that there will be a federal supreme court and there will be a chief justice on that court but leaving other details up to future congresses.

Article IV mostly deals with issues of state equality. According to the “Fugitive Slave” clause, runaway slaves, even if on free soil, had to be returned.

Article V establishes an amendment process that is still fairly rigorous but is much more likely to allow an amendment than the procedure that existed under the confederation government.

Article VI establishes the supremacy of the federal government. The “Supremacy” clause states that this federal constitution and other federal laws and treaties are the supreme law of the land and, when state and federal law conflict, the federal government takes precedence.

There are no certain religious requirements for holding federal office. Article VII deals with the ratification requirements for this constitution. Knowing that unanimous consent was not a possibility, the delegates at the convention called for approval of only nine of the thirteen states.

The Constitution was very pro-creditor as it guaranteed to honor the confederation debt, gave the federal government the ability to tax, and forbade the states to abrogate contracts.

How did the Constitution deal with minority rights?

Women’s political equality was not addressed in the 1787 constitution. Immigration is not addressed in the constitution leaving the issue to congress. Indians are only mentioned as exclusions from the counts of population and voters. The word “slavery” did not exist in the constitution.

The Debate over Ratification 1787-1788.

Two groups formed in reaction to the debate over ratifying or not the Constitution; The “Federalists,” who supported ratification, and the “Antifederalists” who opposed it.

Both sides mounted what essentially amounted to a public relations champagne in order to secure support for their side of the issue.

Federalists, “The Federalist Papers”.

The Antifederalists did not hate the entire Constitution; they feared that a strengthened central government would erode local power and perhaps lead to the emergence of an aristocracy. They called for further checks and balances.

James Madison wrote “Federalist 10 to counter the Antifederalists’ fear that the United States was too large and diverse to support a republican structure of government.

New Hampshire became the necessary ninth state to ratify the Constitution in June 1788 making it officially the law of the land.

Implementation of the Constitution 1789-1791.

Federalists won control of the first government of the United States.

George Washington became the first president of the new country and appointed the first cabinet.
Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1789 creating federal district and circuit courts of appeal.

As the Federalists had promised, a bill of rights was amended to the Constitution in 1791.

As secretary of the treasury, it fell to Alexander Hamilton to piece together a financial plan that would bring together the fiscal powers of the federal government under the Constitution.

Hamilton’s “Redemption” and “Assumption” bills called for the federal government to redeem and assume all of the confederation and state government debts incurred during the American Revolution.

Hamilton also called for the creation of a federal bank to hold and administer government monies, print and regulate money, and lend money to the federal government and to private enterprise.

The Constitution gave the federal government the power to tax, so Hamilton called for an excise tax to be collected on certain items especially liquor.

Hamilton’s financial plan aroused much political opposition and led to the emergence of the first two political parties.

“Federalists,” “Democratic Republicans”

The Federalists in Power 1789-1791.

While George Washington would never want to be officially associated with any party, he tended toward federalist policies.

Before leaving office in early 1797, Washington left his advice for the young country in his “Farewell Address” 1796.

The Federalists and Democratic Republicans also split over foreign policy. The Federalists tended to be pro-British, while the Democratic Republicans tended to support the French.

Jay’s Treaty 1795, XYZ Affair 1797

During the John Adams administration, federalists felt their power slipping away, so they passed laws to quell political dissent.

Naturalization Act 1798, Alien Enemy Act 1798, Sedition Act 1798

Democratic Republicans responded to the Alien and Sedition Acts at the state level with the “Resolutions of 1798.”

“State Compact Theory” became the basis of “States’ Rights Theory” from this point until the era of the Civil War.

Election of 1800.

The presidential election of 1800 was hard fought and considered to be the first really dirty campaign.

Thomas Jefferson referred to his election in 1800 as the “Revolution of 1800” as many common people were now taking advantage of their political rights.

Jefferson’s Presidency 1801-1809.

Jefferson and the Democratic Republicans did not support the idea of large standing military forces, so during his presidency, Jefferson decreased the size of the United States army.

Jefferson believed that the national debt would lead to high taxes and mass corruption; Jefferson’s secretary of the treasury, Albert Gallitain, paid down the debt cutting it in half.
The United States Supreme Court first established the principle of “judicial review” in the case of Marbury v. Madison 1803.

One of Jefferson’s’ greatest accomplishments as president was the Louisiana Purchase 1803.

Federalists opposed the acquisition of this much land at one time fearing a loss of political power in the East.

Jefferson, traditionally a strict constructionalist, reconciled the purchase under the Constitutional right of the president to negotiate treaties.

Jefferson sent Maryweather Lewis and William Clark and the Corps of Discovery up the Missouri River to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory 1804-1806.

As president, Jefferson dealt with the ransom demands of Northwest Africa’s Barbary states (including Algiers, Tunis, Morocco, and Tripoli).

In order to prevent further violations of shipping and impressments of American sailors, Jefferson passed the Embargo Act of 1808.

Madison and the War of 1812.

Democratic Republican policies left the country ill-prepared for war.

Concerns such as those over Chief Tecumseh’s Western Confederacy caused many “Warhawks” in the South and West to support war against Great Britain.

William Henry Harrison defeated the confederacy at the Battle of Tippecanoe 1811.

The official cause of the war was British violations of American shipping neutrality, but Federalists in New England did not support the war which would have been expected if that were truly the reason for the conflict.

Consequences of the War of 1812.

Many Americans felt a renewed sense of pride after the war feeling as though the United States had won a second war of independence against the British.

The war also created a pantheon of new legendary figures in the country like Andrew Jackson, Commodore Perry, Thomas McDonagh.

As a result of the war, Federalists and Democratic Republicans absorbed some of the political ideals that had traditionally belonged to their opposition.

Because of their opposition to the war and open talk of secession during the war and because the Republican led country won the War of 1812, the Federalist Party became an entity of little political consequence in the years after the war.

PART THREE

Settling Borders 1819-1824.

President James Monroe’s Secretary of State John Quincy Adams negotiated a firm border between British Canada and the United States at the 49th parallel.

The Rush-Bagot Treaty between Britain and the United States limited both countries’ naval presence on the Great Lakes 1818.

The Adams-Onus Treaty gave the United States possession of Florida 1819.

The Missouri Compromise established a border between slave territory and free soil at the 39th parallel and allowed the state of Missouri to enter the union as a slave state while admitting Maine as a free state. The compromise also established the precedent of admitting states into the union in pairs—one free and one slave 1819.
After Latin American countries gained their independence from Spain, the United States and Britain feared a disruption to free trade; the Monroe Doctrine forbade any European intervention in the Western hemisphere.

The Jacksonian Era 1829-1837.

During the early 1800s many states eased qualifications for voting and holding office granting the “franchise” to most free white males.

Tennessean Andrew Jackson became the champion of the common people and won the presidential election of 1828. As president, Jackson systematically tore down the Nationalist Republicans “American System”.

Jackson vetoed many bills that would have called for the federal government’s support for internal infrastructural improvements including the Maysville Road Bill.

Jackson also tore down the so-called “tariff of abominations” while dealing with the nullification crisis in South Carolina 1833.

Nullifications, threatened secession, Jackson’s stance on union, force bill, revision of the tariff.

When opponents in congress tried to weaken Jackson heading into the election of 1832 by asking for early re-chartering of the Second Bank of the United States, Jackson seized the opportunity to kill the bank and bolster his own popularity with the people of the country 1832.

Jackson called the bank unconstitutional, unpatriotic, and elitist.

Jackson’s Indian policy called for the removal of Indians living east of the Mississippi River.

Indian Removal Act, Trail of Tears, court rulings in Georgia.

Opposition to Jacksons’ high-handed actions gave rise to the Whig party.

The Mexican War 1846-1848.

By the 1830s, Americans in the Northwest needed to expand and so moved southwest into Mexican-held Texas.

But, when Mexican centralist President General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana tried to bring Texas under more direct rule, the American settlers declared independence from Mexico 1836.

Battle of the Alamo brought great support from the people of the United States, Battle of San Jacinto.

Shortly after defeating the Mexican Army, Americans in Texas asked for annexation to the United States.

Meanwhile, American Presidents had long held desires to gain control of Mexican California.

President James Polk put together a multi-faceted strategy to somehow gain possession of California.

General Zachary Taylor sent into disputed zone in Texas, John Slidell sent to Mexico to purchase California, Thomas Larkin ordered to facilitate peaceful conciliation, Pacific Squadron ordered to California.

When Mexican forces attacked Taylor’s army in Texas Polk issued a pre-prepared war message and sent John Sloat and the Pacific Squadron to claim California July, 1846.

Just before the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed in February 1848, gold was discovered in California’s American River.
PART FOUR

- Manifest Destiny and Slavery 1845-1860.
- Newspaper editor John L. O’Sullivan coined the phrase “Manifest Destiny” to encompass American attitudes of westward expansion.
- Annexation of Mexican territory brought about many concerns over the issue of slavery.
- Wilmot Proviso, Popular Sovereignty, Compromise of 1850, Gadsden Purchase, Ostend Manifesto.
- The Republican Party was formed in 1854 in direct opposition to the spread of slavery.
- President James Buchanan had a chance to diffuse the growing controversy over slavery but seemed to only make it worse.
- The American Civil War 1861-1865.
- Upon the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, southern states began to secede from the union despite Lincoln’s promise to leave slavery alone where it already existed.
- War began with the southern assault on Fort Sumter, South Carolina April of 1861.
- The North’s military strategy, called the “Anaconda Plan” called for defending Washington, pressuring Richmond (the Confederate capital), setting up naval blockades, and invading major southern water routes.
- The South hoped to win the war by forcing a draw with the North and gaining foreign recognition and support.
- One of Lincoln’s war aims did eventually become the emancipation of slaves which he called for in the “Emancipation Proclamation” of 1863: however, this did not effectively free any slaves—abolition was realized in the 13th amendment 1865.
- Robert E. Lee and the Confederate army surrendered to U. S. Grant and Northern forces at Appomattox Court House April 1865.
- Grant’s pursuit of Lee, Sherman’s’ march to the sea,
- Consequences of the war.
- The Civil War had significant effects on the roles of women, slaves, religion, etc.
- To pay for the war the North increased tariffs, imposed excise taxes, levied income taxes for the first time, issued greenbacks and bonds.
- Confederate states financed the war through direct property taxes, issuing bonds and printing paper money.
- Constitutional issues that arose during the war included the suspension of habeas corpus in the North and issues of states’ rights and governance in the South.
- Lincoln delivered many impactful speeches during the war including the Gettysburg address 1862 and his Second Inaugural Address 1865.
- The Civil War is considered the first modern war.
- Why the North Won.
- Reconstruction 1865-1877.
- After the Civil War, Southern states had to be brought back under Union rule, but the question was how to do that.
- The North continued to develop even after the war.
- After the war, the South needed to develop as well.
 Much Southern property had been destroyed, Confederate money was now worthless, and Southerners lost four billion dollars in slave labor, and suffered from various other agricultural problems, and faced the reality of the total transformation of their entire culture.

Many concerns also arose regarding the “freedmen” including questions of citizenship and the effectiveness of the freedmen’s’ bureau.

- Lincoln’s ten percent plan of reconstruction was fairly lenient toward the South.
- But, radical Republicans in congress wanted to punish the South and remake Southern society.
- Wade-Davis Bill.
- Andrew Johnsons’ plan of reconstruction was relatively comparable to Lincoln’s.
- Southerners pushed back against reconstruction policies by electing to office many ex-confederates and passing black codes.
- The radical reconstructionalists’ platform included support for black suffrage, disenfranchisement of former confederates, and certain forfeited rights of Southern states.
- Civil Rights Act of 1866, Freedmen’s’ Bill, 14th Amendment.
- The 14th Amendment led to race riots in Southern cities like Memphis and New Orleans.
- Congress moved to limit Johnsons’ power through the Command of the Army Act and The Tenure of Office Act.
- Congressional measures of reconstruction included: the Military Reconstruction Act, Second Reconstruction Act, and maneuvers to protect congressional ideas of reconstruction from the Supreme Court.
- The 15th Amendment guaranteed blacks’ right to vote.
- Blacks in the South faced much animosity from whites in the South as well as in the North.
  - However, some blacks did achieve high government position in the South.
- “Carpetbaggers” and “Scallywags” moved into Southern politics to gain political position.
- Grants’ administration was marred by scandal (1869-1877).
  - Gould and Fisk, Credit Moblier, Teapot Dome.
- Northerners began to lose interest in support for reconstruction.
  - KKK, Panic of 1873.
- The Compromise of 1877 resolved the contested election of 1876, but resulted in the end of reconstruction.