**CHAPTER 1 New World Beginnings**

**33,000 BCE- 1769**

Peopling the Americas

* Many different theories
	+ Land Bridge
	+ Kayaks/boats, walking etc.
* Massive diversity by 1492 (Columbian encounter)
* Agriculture (some areas)= population/ civilization growth🡪 *nation-states*

The European World

* Crusades opens west to goods
* Muslim middlemen, expensive
* Marco Polo- China
* 1450 invention of the *caravel* – importance?
* New trade posts- slaves (Portuguese)
* New nation-state of Spain
* Time was right for Columbus- perfect conditions
* October 12, 1492 reached Bahamas (Arawaks)
* Lasting effects- interdependent economic systems

Interdependence

* EUROPE= markets, capital, technology
* AFRICA= slave labor
* AMERICAS= raw materials, foodstuff

When Worlds Collide

* Foodstuffs= population explosion
* European crops/animals
* *Sugar Revolution* in Caribbean
* Europeans= disease and epidemic
	+ up to 90% death rate🡪 effect?

Spanish Conquistadors

* Treaty of Tordesillas- Spanish/Portuguese “claim”
* “God, gold, glory” (not necessarily in that order)
* Precious metal increase in Old World (outcome on economic system)
* Encomienda System

Mexican Conquest

* 1519 Hernando Cortes left for Mexico
* Local tribe unrest (Aztec tribute system)
* Cortes= Quetzalcoatl?
* Tenochtitlan
* Noche triste (June 30, 1520)
* Rapid fall of Aztec empire by small group of Spaniards (why?)
* Assimilation/syncretism

Spanish America

* Spanish replace Aztec/Incans (Mexico, Peru)🡪 silver producing
* Subjugation of native population
* St. Augustine founded 1565
* Conversion to Christianity🡪 Pope’s Revolt 1680

**Chapter 2**

**The Planting of English America 1500-1733**

Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth

* Protestant Reformation in England= increased rivalry with Spain
* Sea dogs (Sir Francis Drake)
* Defeat of Spanish Armada= birth of English naval superiority
* National identity
* Failed colony in Newfoundland and then Roanoke (Sir Walter Raleigh 1585)
* Growth of population, depression
* Joint stock companies

Jamestown

* Virginia Company of London (1606)
* Wanted economic profit
* May 24, 1607: Jamestown settled on James River in Virginia
* Disease and starvation- looking for gold
* 1608 John Smith🡪 martial law
	+ Pocahontas
* “Starving Time”
* Lord de la Warr- harsh military regime, poor Indian relations

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

* “Powhatan Confederacy”🡪 strained relations with whites
* De la Warr= Irish tactics
	+ 1st Anglo-Powhatan War (1614)
	+ Strained peace= “perpetual war without peace or truce”
* 2nd Anglo-Powhatan War (1644)- assimilation?
* 3 D’s: Disease, Disorganization, Disposability

European Influence

* Shock of European arrival= cultural/ demographic changes
* Introduction of horses, firearms
* Epidemics
* Tribal competition
* Inland tribes forced assimilation

Virginia and Tobacco

* 1612 John Rolfe and tobacco
* Huge demand- cash crop
	+ Destroyed soil, demand for labor
* 1619: 20 African slaves
* 1619: House of Burgesses
* James I revokes charted 1624= royal colony

Catholic Maryland

* Maryland= Catholic refuge
* Lord Baltimore
* Sits on St. Mary’s on Chesapeake Bay
* Protestant farmers surrounded by Catholic aristocracy
* Tobacco and indentured servants
* Act of Toleration 1649

The West Indies

* Spain relinquished some control in Caribbean- English acquires 1655
* Sugar= rich man’s crop
* Barbados Slave Codes
* Non-sugar growers pushed out- export slave codes

Colonizing Carolina

* Land grant to “Lord Proprietors” by Charles II
* Foodstuff for Barbados
* Indian slavery
* Rice cultivation= slavery increase
* Landed gentry
* Religious tolerance vs. Spanish in Florida

North Carolina

* Dissenters/religious outcastes
* “Squatters”🡪 independent spirit
* Royal colony of North Carolina 1712
* Crushed native tribes

Georgia

* Georgia (1733)= buffer
* James Oglethorpe- debtor’s (penal) colony
* $ from crown for war with Spain
* Reform and some tolerance

The Plantation Colonies

* Commonalities:
	+ Cash crops
	+ Slavery
	+ Aristocratic land owners
	+ Lack of cities
	+ Some religious tolerance
	+ Expanded into continent (contact with native tribes)

**Chapter 3 Settling the Northern Colonies**

**1619-1700**

The Protestant Reformation

* Martin Luther- Wittenberg’s Cathedral 1517
* John Calvin (Calvinists)= “predestined”🡪 visible saints
* Henry VIII and the Church of England
	+ Puritans wanted to “purify”

Pilgrims (Separatists)

* Left for Holland 1608🡪 Dutchification
* Left for Virginia (1620), ended up in New England
* Mayflower Compact (41 adult males- mostly non- Separatists)
* Deadly first winter🡪 Thanksgiving
* William Bradford (governor)

Massachusetts Bay Colony

* Charles I= crackdown on Puritans (1629)= new charter
* Great Migration of 1630’s
* John Winthrop (1st governor), “City Upon a Hill” mixed with economic prosperity
* Suffrage= 2/5 of men (Congregationalists)
* God’s Law, Protestant Work Ethic

Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth

* Social harmony, no dissenters
* Quakers flogged, expelled, executed
* Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams- banished
* Rhode Island “Sewer”= all welcomed
	+ Chartered in 1644

Puritans vs. Indians

* ¾ of tribes dead before Pilgrims
* Wampanoag= treaty (Chief Massasoit, Squanto- interpreter)
* More settlers= hostile relations
* 1637 Pequot War
* Pan Indian alliance
* 1675 Metacom (King Philip’s War)= last resistance

Colonial Independence

* New England Confederation 1643
* Semi-autonomous
* Restoration of Charles II= punishment for Bay Colony
* Dominion of New England (London imposed)🡪 Navigation Laws
* Sir Edmund Andros🡪 Glorious Revolution
* “Salutary neglect” under William & Mary

Dutch Residue in NY

* New Netherlands ≠ 1st priority
* Charles II granted land to Duke of York
* Control down to Carolinas
* Cultural holdovers (aristocratic)

Quaker Pennsylvania and Neighbors

* New Netherlands ≠ 1st priority
* Charles II granted land to Duke of York
* Control down to Carolinas
* Cultural holdovers (aristocratic)

**Chapter 4 American Life in the 17th Century**

**1607-1692**

The Unhealthy Chesapeake

* Disease and colonists
* Need for immigration for growth
* Men outnumbered women 6 to 1 in 1650
* Consequences?

Tobacco Economy

* Exhausted tobacco fields🡪 high supply
* Indentured servants from England
* “Headright System” for Virginia and Maryland
* 100,000 servants by 1700
* Freedom= poverty, landlessness

Bacon’s Rebellion

* Growing numbers of freedmen
* 1676 Nathaniel Bacon led revolt in Virginia
	+ Killed Indians, ran out governor, burned capital
	+ Bacon died in middle
	+ Move toward slavery

Colonial Slavery

* 10 million slaves brought over in 300 years (400,000 to North America)
* Rising wages in England, fear of servants
* Royal African Company
* Middle Passage
* Indentured servant vs. slave status

The New England Family

* Higher life expectancy
* Family pattern differences
	+ Intergenerational stability
* No property rights for women
* Divorce near non-existent

Puritan Religious Changes

* Growth of colonies🡪 pushed outward
* Lessening religious zeal- “jeremiad” sermons
* Lack of conversions
* Half Way Covenant
* Traded religious purity for religious participation

Salem Witch Trials

* 1692 young girls “bewitched”
	+ 19 hung, 1 crushed
	+ Changing community and Church
	+ Similar trials in Europe and in New England
	+ Witch hunt🡪 blind fear, scapegoating

New England Way of Life

* Less ethnically mixed
* Indian ideas of land use🡪 reason to seize
* Need for pastureland, natural harbors
* Yankee Puritan ideals spread as colonists moved outward

Early Settlers

* Farmers tied to the seasons
* Define roles for the sexes
* Most were middle class (exception indentured servants)
* Social hierarchy
* Class resentment (Bacon’s Rebellion, Protestant uprising in Maryland)

Colonial Population Estimates

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Population |  |
| 1610 | 350 |
| 1620 | 2,300 |
| 1630 | 4,600 |
| 1640 | 26,600 |
| 1650 | 50,400 |
| 1660 | 75,100 |
| 1670 | 111,900 |
| 1680 | 151,500 |
| 1690 | 210,400 |
| 1700 | 250,900 |
| 1710 | 331,700 |
| 1720 | 466,200 |
| 1730 | 629,400 |
| 1740 | 905,600 |
| 1750 | 1,170,800 |
| 1760 | 1,593,600 |
| 1770 | 2,148,100 |
| 1780 | 2,780,400 |

**Chapter 5 Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution**

**1700-1775**

Growing Population

* Massive population growth in 13 original
* Shifting balance of power
* 4 major cities; 90% lived in rural areas

Different Ethnicities

* Mostly English with small ethnic pockets
	+ 6% of population in 1775= German
	+ 7%= Scots-Irish (Paxton Boys protest)
	+ 5%= French Huguenots, Welsh, Dutch, Swedes, Jews, Swiss, Scots-Highlanders
	+ 20% = African slaves (African American traditions)
	+ Multicultural society

The Structure of Colonial Society

* Beginning of 1700’s= many opportunities
* “Europeanization” of America
* Limited amounts of land🡪 Allegheny barrier
* Class discrepancy in South
* Fear of slave revolts

Colonial Trade

* Triangular Trade
* Manufacturing
* Trade imbalance= need for new markets
* Molasses Act 1733🡪 smuggling and bribery

Official Churches

* 2 tax supported churches (Anglican and Congregational)
* Anglican= Georgia, N & S Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and part of NY
	+ Less fire and brimstone
* Congregational= New England except RI
* More religious tolerance

The Great Awakening

* The religious fervor weakening
* Threat of liberal ideas (Arminians)
* Full membership to battle “heresies”
* Great Awakening of 1730’s-40’s🡪 spiritual revival with Jonathan Edwards
	+ “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”
* George Whitefield- emotional theatrics
* “New Light” vs. “Old Light”
* Awakening= revitalization, undermined old clergy, created breaks in Churches
* Missionary work
* True American solidarity

Colonial Education

* No longer just for wealthy boys
* Good Christians (New England towns vs. Southern plantations)
* Focus less on independent thinking
* University of Pennsylvania

Pioneer Presses

* Too busy/poor to read books
* Pamphlets, journals, leaflets, newspapers
* Colonial grievances, European news
* Zenger Case 1734-35
* Some freedom of the press

**Chapter 6 The Duel for North America**

**1608-1763**

France in the New World

* Problems in France= started colonization later (Huguenots)
* Samuel de Champlain and Quebec
	+ Allied with Hurons (enemies of Iroquois)
* New France= royal colony
* Slow growing

New France

* Focus on beaver trapping
* Recruit Indians into trade
* Alcohol, disease and weakened religion
* Expanded north, west and south
* Empire makers: Antoine Cadillac and Robert La Salle

George Washington

* Ohio Valley= desired by French and British
* Virginian claim vs. French fort system (Duquesne)
* George Washington 1754🡪 Fort Necessity
* Deportation of Acadians in Nova Scotia (coming war)

Colonial Disunity

* Albany Congress 1754
* Maintain Iroquois alliance
* Ben Franklin= colonial home rule

General Braddock

* General Braddock (Great Britain) tried to capture Fort Duquesne 1755
* Used to European warfare, not guerilla
* Braddock killed, Indians extend warpath

William Pitt

* William Pitt took over war effort (Great Commoner)
	+ Focus on Quebec/Montreal
	+ Quebec captured 1759, Montreal 1760
	+ Spain got Mississippi and Louisiana
	+ GB got Florida
	+ Treaty of Paris
	+ GB= dominant world power

Results of the French and Indian War

* Victory= military confidence, experience and officers
* Arrogant British professionals vs. colonial amateurs
* American shippers traded with enemy
* Inroads made to fix colonial disunity

American Destiny

* Removal of French= sense of independence, new Indian policies
* Pontiac’s Rebellion 1763
* Westward expansion and permanent troops
* Proclamation of 1763

**Chapter 7 The Road to Revolution**

**1763-1775**

Roots of Revolution

* Immigrants= independent spirit
* Republicanism
* Radical Whigs

Mercantilism

* Mercantilism- expansion of wealth= power
* Colonies= raw material, guaranteed markets
	+ Buy from GB, supply necessaries
* Navigation Acts
* Led to currency shortage
	+ Paper currency, bankruptcy laws
* Parliamentary veto right

Pros and Cons of Mercantilism

* Navigation Acts loosely enforced
* Less competition for colonies
	+ Monopoly on tobacco
* Strong army and navy
* Dependent and stifling

The Stamp Act

* Seven Years War= empire and debt
* Prime Minister George Grenville
	+ Navigation Acts and Sugar Act 1764
* Quartering Act 1765
* The Stamp Act 1765
	+ Needed $ for new army
	+ Necessary for protection vs. matter of principle (liberties)
* Trial of offenders in admiralty courts
* Reason for troops? No French!
* “no taxation without representation”
* Difference between legislation and taxation
	+ “virtual representation”
	+ Americans didn’t want represented in Parliament

Repeal of the Stamp Act

* Stamp Act Congress 1765🡪 colonial unity?
* Nonimportation agreements across colonies
* Homespun clothes, no lamb (avoid British textiles)
* Colonial solidarity- common person
	+ Spinning bees, boycott petitions
* Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty
* Infrastructure broke down out of fear
* British businessmen hurt economically
* Protested to Parliament to repeal! (1/2 of shipping for American trade)
	+ 2 million Americans don’t have to pay for 1/3 of defense?
* Repealed Stamp Act but passed Declaratory Act
	+ Absolute sovereignty (“bind” colonies)

Townshend Acts

* Charles Townshend= Chancellor of the Exchequer
* Townshend Acts 1767
	+ Indirect duties (tea)
	+ Still seen as a tax
	+ $ on royal governors and judges
	+ Suspended NY assembly
	+ smuggling

The Boston “Massacre”

* 1768 British troops sent to Boston
* March 5, 1770: Boston Massacre
	+ Crispus Attucks
	+ Trial🡪 John Adams defended soldiers

Committees of Correspondence

* King George III and Prime Minister Lord North
* Repeal of Townshend Acts (except tea)
* Sam Adams= propaganda, rebellion
	+ “trained mob”
* Committees of Correspondence
	+ Sedition?

Tea Parties

* British East India Company= monopoly on tea
* Americans didn’t allow any of the tea in
* Boston officials refused to back down
	+ Governor Hutchinson
	+ Boston Tea Party
	+ GB to punish Massachusetts

Intolerable Acts

* AKA Coercive Acts 1774
	+ Boston Port Act
	+ Massachusetts Government Act
	+ Quartering Act
	+ Justice Act
* Quebec Act

Continental Congress

* Continental Congress🡪 55 delegates to Philadelphia September 5- October 24, 1774
	+ Listing grievances for king
	+ Created The Association- complete boycott
* Battles at Lexington and Concord

British Strengths

* Bigger population
* naval power/army
* wealth for hired soldiers
* Loyalists/Indians allied

British Weaknesses

* France on America’s side
* no organized leadership
* American brothers
* Whigs opposed Tories
* distance problem
* Poor quality of supplies
* no major city to capture

American Strengths

* Leadership
* Foreign aid/officers
* Self-sustaining agriculture
* Moral advantage

American Weaknesses

* Unification? Hierarchy?
* No constitution until 1781
* Sectional disputes
* Depreciated paper $
* Deserting soldiers, lack of guns

**Chapter 8 America Secedes from the Empire**

**1775-1783**

Second Continental Congress

* Recalled after Lexington and Concord
* George Washington to head army

Early War

* April 1775-July 1776: fighting, but desired reconciliation
* Battle of Ticonderoga
* Bunker Hill (June 1775)
* Olive Branch Petition
* German mercenaries hired (Hessians)

Common Sense

* Contradictory Americans
* Common Sense by Thomas Paine 1776
* Independence and republic
	+ All public offices
	+ Corruption of power or vengeance
	+ Town meetings, Committees of Correspondences
* Citizen “virtue”- attempt experiment in America
* Conservative Patriots🡪 “natural aristocracy”
* Hierarchy of society🡪 challenged social order

Declaration of Independence

* Richard Henry Lee June 7, 1776
* Need for official document
	+ Foreign aid, British colonies aid
* Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1776
	+ Natural rights
	+ Outlined tyranny
	+ Inspiration for future revolutions

Patriots and Loyalists

* Loyalist (Tories), Patriots (Whigs)
* “win the hearts and minds”
* Loyalists= 16% of population, educated, wealthy, older, Anglican clergy (and congregations)
* Patriots= young, energetic, less to lose, aristocratic Virginians (exception), New Englanders

General Washington

* Brits in NYC (35,000 vs. 18,000)
* Washington escaped to NY
	+ General William Howe
* Washington crosses the Delaware
* Surprise attack on Princeton

Burgoyne’s Invasion

* Seize Hudson River Valley 1777
* Plan- Burgoyne, Howe and Colonel St. Leger
* Arnold held off (Lake Champlain)
* Howe attacked Washington
* Battle of Saratoga 1777

Blow and Counterblow

* 6,000 French troops in 1780
* Benedict Arnold turned traitor
* British focus on the South

The Frontier

* 1777= “Bloody Year”
* Divided Iroquois Confederacy🡪 Brits restrain expansion
* Treaty of Fort Stanwix
* Privateers= “sailors of fortune”

Yorktown

* Inflation!
* Cornwallis at Yorktown
* Washington from NY, French army and navy
* Cornwallis surrendered 7,000 troops
* “The World Turned Upside Down”

Treaty of Paris

* New Whig PM
* Ben Franklin, John Adams, John Jay= diplomats
* France balancing US and Spain
* Jay = separate deal 1783
	+ Independent country, lots of land
	+ Can’t persecute Loyalists, return land?, recapture debts

**Chapter 9 The Confederation and the Constitution**

**1776-1790**

Pursuit for Equality

* Revolution idealism
	+ primogeniture
* Beginning of separation of Church and State🡪 Anglican Church reform
* Antislavery movement- not far enough
* Lack of women’s rights
	+ focus on “civic virtue”
	+ Republican Motherhood

Economic Problems

* Loyalist/royal land= cheap, available
* American manufacturing🡪 competition with British after war
* Speculation, profiteering= inflation
* Similarities to hold shaking country together?

Creating a Confederation

* Continental Congress= no constitutional authority
* 13 sovereign states
* Articles of Confederation 1777, ratified 1781
	+ Western land dilemma= common benefit!

The Articles of Confederation

* 1st government🡪 loose link of independent states to deal with common problems
	+ 1 house legislature, 1 state=1 vote
	+ No executive, only state courts
	+ 9 states for bills
	+ Unanimous ratification for amendments
	+ Reasons?
* Congress couldn’t regulate trade
	+ Ask for tax contribution
	+ No control over states/citizens
	+ 1783 Congress fled Philadelphia
	+ Stepping stone

Land Laws

* 2 important pieces of legislation
	+ For Northwest Territory
	+ Land Ordinance of 1785
	+ Northwest Ordinance of 1787

Anarchy

* No money= no international credit
* Tariffs from other states, depreciated paper money
* Shays’ Rebellion 1786
* Wealthy property owners vs. debtor class
* “mobocracy”🡪 rein in disorder
* States’ rights vs. strong federal government?

Constitutional Convention Participants

* Interstate commerce problems= Annapolis Convention
	+ Articles needed revision!
* 55 delegates meet in Philadelphia May 25, 1787 (no Rhode Island)
	+ Secrecy
	+ “Demigods”
	+ Upper class, 19 owned slaves, focus on preserving US🡪 protect property rights
	+ Protect republican experiment, tariff enforcement, stop “mobocracy”

Constitutional Compromises

* Virginia Plan (large states)
* New Jersey Plan (small states)
* Great Compromise
* Strong executive branch
* Electoral College🡪 House of Representatives if no majority
* 3/5 Compromise
* Abolish slave trade after 1807

Fear of the Mob

* Delegates had more in common
	+ Strong money, protection of property
	+ Strong central government, 3 branches
	+ Feared “the mob”
* Safeguards against the people
	+ Appointment of federal judges for life
	+ Indirect election of President and Senators
	+ Property requirements for voting for House of Reps
	+ Still founded on republicanism

Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist

* No unanimous ratification necessary
* Antifederalists
	+ Wealthy class stealing power, bill of rights?
* Federalists= power and influence
	+ *Federalist Papers* (Hamilton, Jay, Madison)
	+ *Federalist #10*

**Chapter 10 Launching the New Ship of State**

**1789-1800**

President Washington

* Unanimously elected 1789
* Strong character
* Created framework and expectations

Bill of Rights

* Ratified Constitution with promise of a bill of rights
* Amendment process
* James Madison feared another convention
* 1st Congress🡪 Judiciary Act 1789
* John Jay= Supreme Court Chief Justice

Federalists vs. Democratic Republicans

* Federalists led by Hamilton
	+ “those who own the country ought to govern it”
	+ Protect wealth and property
	+ Merchants, manufacturers and shippers
	+ Pro British
* Democratic Republicans led by Thomas Jefferson
	+ Middle class, farmers, laborers, artisans and small shopkeepers
	+ “the best government is the one which governs least”
	+ States rights, strict interpretation
	+ Educated yeomen farmers- needed slavery
	+ Newspapers stop tyranny

Hamilton at Treasury

* Goal= powerful nation, needed public confidence
	+ Favorable policies for wealthy
	+ Congress to assume debt
	+ Virginia deal with capital city

Collecting $

* $75 million debt= “national blessing”
* Pay off debt with customs duties (tariffs)
* Created international trade and protection for American manufacturing
* Excise tax passed 1791 (whiskey)

The Bank of the US

* Hamilton= create Bank of the US
	+ Private bank, America= stockholder
* Jefferson opposed Bank🡪 reserved for states!
	+ Literal or strict construction
* Hamilton= “necessary and proper” clause
	+ Loose or broad construction, elastic clause
* North vs. South over Bank

Whiskey Rebellion

* Whiskey Rebellion 1794 in southwestern Pennsylvania
* Primary “crop”🡪 liberty polls and tarred/feathers collectors
* Washington raised army🡪 actually came!
* Whiskey Boys disbanded before arrived
* Strong federal government

Neutrality Proclamation

* Franco-American Alliance= forever
* Democratic-Republicans= join France (revolutionary fervor)
* Washington= avoid war, we are too unsteady
* Neutrality Proclamation 1793 (self-interest)
* Continued trading with French West Indies

Jay’s Treaty

* Jay sent to London to deal with impressment of sailors issue
* Jay’s Treaty
	+ Brits leave NW, pay damages for seized US ships, Americans repay debts
* Southerners vs. Northerners
* Pinckney’s Treaty
* Washington’s Farewell Address

John Adams

* Federalists vs. Democratic Republicans 1796 election
* Adams with 71, Jefferson with 68= VP
* Left with Washington’s cabinet

XYZ Affair

* French seized US ships (angry at Jay’s Treaty)
* XYZ Affair-Talleyrand
* “millions for defense, not one cent for tribute”
* Undeclared war with France 1798-1800

Alien and Sedition Acts

* Anti-French feelings (Dem Rep)
* Alien Laws- increased residency
* Sedition Act- violated speech and press
	+ Federalist Supreme Court upheld

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

* Jeffersonians fearful of Federalist abuses
* Jefferson and Madison wrote resolutions
	+ Compact theory
	+ States can nullify
	+ Federalists say Supreme Court has right to nullify
	+ Used for Southern secession

**Chapter 11 The Triumphs and Travails of Jeffersonian Republic**

**1800-1812**

Federalists vs. Antifederalists

* Federalists= Alien and Sedition Acts
	+ Lack of war with France
	+ Hamilton split with Adams
* Jefferson’s character
	+ Religious attacks

Revolution of 1800

* Jefferson with Aaron Burr
	+ South, West and NY
	+ Tie between Burr and Jefferson!🡪 House of Representatives
	+ Lame Duck
* Revolution of 1800
	+ Federalists betrayed ideals
	+ Peaceful transfer of power

Mild Reforms

* Pardons for Sedition Act
* Return residency requirements to 5 years
* No more excise tax
* Albert Gallatin= reduce debt and balance budget
* Continued many Hamilton programs

Marbury vs. Madison

* Judiciary Act 1801- midnight judges
	+ Life time appointments!
	+ Some not delivered/repealed
* William Marbury= justice of the peace?
* Chief Justice John Marshall
* Created power of judicial review

Impeachment

* Attempted impeachment of associate justice Samuel Chase
	+ Open opposition to Jeffersonians
* “high crimes and misdemeanors?”
	+ Maintained independence of judiciary

Barbary Pirates

* Jefferson reduced army
* Pirates of North African Barbary Coast
	+ Federalists had bought protection
* 1801 Tripoli🡪 undeclared war with US (Tripolitan War)
* $60,000= peace treaty 1805

Louisiana Purchase

* France seized Louisiana Territory (Napoleon)🡪 right of deposit on Mississippi
* James Monroe and Robert Livingston
* Sold all of Louisiana
	+ Needed money to recapture Santo Domingo
	+ Yellow fever
	+ War with Great Britain looming
	+ $15 million for 828,000 square miles; constitutional?

Lewis and Clark

* “Valley of Democracy”
* Meriwether Lewis and William Clark
	+ Sacajawea guided along Missouri from St. Louis through Rockies, down Columbia to Pacific
	+ 2 ½ years= overland expansion

Aaron Burr

* Aaron Burr dropped as VP in 2nd term
* Conspiracy with Federalist extremists= Hamilton found out
	+ Hamilton killed in duel
* New scheme with James Wilkinson of Louisiana Territory
* 1806 tried for treason🡪 no overt actions
* Escaped to Europe

Britain and France

* Jefferson reelected 1804= war between Britain and France
* Acted as neutral merchant
* British- naval supremacy, French- land supremacy; trade disallowed
* 6,000 Americans impressed by British

The Embargo Act

* Weak army and navy🡪 Embargo Act 1807
	+ Peaceful coercion
	+ Hurt American economy more
	+ Revived Federalist party
* Congress repealed for Non-Intercourse Act March 1, 1809
	+ Trade allowed except with France and GB
* Foreign reliance of US goods, empires to supply
* US manufacturing restarted

James Madison

* James Madison 1809
* Macon’s Bill #2
	+ Allowed Europe to choose ally
* Napoleon lifted his trade restrictions knowing Great Britain wouldn’t

Tecumseh

* War hawks in new Congress 1811
* Tecumseh and brother Tenskwatawa (the Prophet)
	+ Indian Confederacy, tribal unity
	+ Brits in Canada agitating?
	+ William Henry Harrison and Battle of Tippecanoe

Start of War of 1812

* Take out Canada= Indian base
	+ Defend republicanism
* Close declaration of war June 1812
	+ Partisan and sectional
	+ New England against war with Great Britain

**Chapter 12 The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism**

**1812-1824**

American Strategy

* Lack of military, old generals= no national unity
	+ 3 prong attack on Canada
* 1813 naval battle more successful
* “Old Ironsides”
* Oliver Hazzard Perry
* Brits attack via Lake Champlain= Thomas Macdonough

British Strategy

* 3 prong attack- Chesapeake landing, burned DC
	+ Fort McHenry (Francis Scott Key)
	+ Attack on New Orleans
	+ Defender of New Orleans= Andrew Jackson= national hero
	+ Treaty of Ghent already signed!= restored honor and nationalism

The Treaty of Ghent

* Tsar Alexander I wanted a peace treaty (British ally)
* American envoys 1814
* British demands🡪 stalemate
* Victory on Champlain+ war weary British= compromise
* Treaty of Ghent= armistice
* “not 1 inch of territory ceded or lost”

The Hartford Convention

* New England Federalists
	+ Separate peace or secession
* Hartford Convention: list of grievances
* Announced demands as victory of New Orleans/ Treaty of Ghent announced

Second War for Independence

* Unimportant internationally, important in US
	+ Military strength
	+ Disapproved of sectionalism
	+ Indian policy
	+ American manufacturing
	+ Canadian nationalism: who controls Great Lakes?
	+ Isolationism

The American System

* British dumping🡪 Tariff of 1816
	+ Mostly for protection
* Henry Clay and the American System
	+ Banking system
	+ Tariff
	+ Roads/canals network
* Madison vetoed🡪 states responsibility
* New England opposed

Monroe and the Era of Good Feelings

* Election of 1816🡪 end of Federalists
* Monroe= old and new generations in government
* Era of Good Feelings
* Problems below the surface

Slavery

* Missouri (slave state) 1819
* Tallmadge Amendment🡪 fear in South
* Disturb political balance (Senate divided between slave and free)
* House of Representatives dominated by wealthy, populous North

Missouri Compromise

* Missouri and Maine
	+ No more slavery in Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30’
	+ Maintain peace for 15 years
	+ Jefferson: “we have a wolf by the ears and we can neither hold him nor safely let him go.”
* Monroe reelected 1820

John Marshall

* McCullough vs. Maryland 1819
	+ Implied vs. enumerated powers
	+ Federalism
* Cohens vs. Virginia 1821
	+ US Supreme Court can review state supreme courts
* Gibbons vs. Ogden 1824
	+ Commerce clause
* Fletcher vs. Peck 1810🡪 property rights
* Dartmouth College vs. Woodward 1819
	+ Contracts

Florida

* Andrew Jackson and 1st Seminole War
* Entry into Florida
* Monroe’s Cabinet alarmed
* Secretary of State John Quincy Adams and the Adams-Onis Treaty 1819
	+ $5 million
	+ Western boundary set at 42°

The Monroe Doctrine

* Monroe Doctrine 1823
	+ No European interference in Western Hemisphere
	+ US wouldn’t interfere in European affairs
	+ Spheres of influence
	+ British navy backing up doctrine
	+ US worried about ourselves
	+ Not a law, a statement used and discarded as needed

**Chapter 13 The Rise of Mass Democracy**

**1824-1840**

The Corrupt Bargain

* 4 candidates in 1824 election
* Andrew Jackson winner, but no majority🡪 House of Reps
* Henry Clay= Speaker of House
* John Quincy Adams wins
* Henry Clay named Secretary of State!

Campaign of 1828

* Split in Republican party
* Adams (oak) vs. Jackson (hickory)
* Campaign portrayals not reality
* Mudslinging
* Jackson= South and West (178 electoral votes); Adams= New England (83 electoral votes)

The Spoils System

* Spoils System (patronage, cronyism)
* “to the victor goes the spoils of war”
* Jackson= no aristocratic bureaucracy , new blood
* “what has he done for the party?”
* Scandalous appointments; Party loyalty

Tariff of Abominations

* Protectionism of industry (New England, middle states)
* Tariff of 1828🡪 South feared further interference
* “The South Carolina Exposition” by VP John C. Calhoun
	+ Proposed nullification

Nullification Crisis

* Tariff of 1832 still protective
* South Carolina (Palmetto state) adopted nullification
* Jackson against nullifiers
* Henry Clay🡪 compromise with Tariff of 1833
* Force Bill

Trail of Tears

* Tribes treated as separate nations since Washington
* “civilization” and assimilation movement
* Cherokee, Creeks, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole (5 Civilized Nations)
	+ Cherokee= private property, tribal government
* Georgia declared Cherokee council illegal🡪 seize land, jurisdiction
* Appealed to Supreme Court
	+ “John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it”
* Indian Removal Act 1830
	+ Resulted in forced migration (4,000 died)
	+ Bureau of Indian Affairs

Other Indian Resistance

* Black Hawk War 1832
	+ Exchange land for land west of Mississippi River
* Second Seminole War 1835-42
	+ Most expensive/longest until Vietnam
	+ Osceola

Bank War

* Jackson hated the Bank
* Not bound to people, but to investors
* Henry Clay and Daniel Webster’s renewal bill in 1832
* Use as a campaign ploy
* Bank veto= expansion of executive power
* Clay’s plan backfired

Jackson vs. Biddle

* Choke Bank before 1836
* Remove all federal deposits, shrink current deposits
* Biddle called in loans (mini Panic)
* Boom and bust cycles
* Federal $ put in “pet banks” and “wildcat banks”
* Specie Circular 1836🡪 Panic of 1837

Whigs

* Opposition to Jackson
	+ Executive usurpation
* Diverse groups of opposition
* Felt they were party of common man
	+ Democrats for cronyism and corruption

Panic of 1837

* Land speculation, Bank War, Specie Circular, crop failures
	+ British loans called in
* Collapse of hundreds of banks
* Closed factories, unemployment, less public land sold, lack of customs
* Whig solution vs. Divorce Bill
* Independent Treasury Bill

The Lone Star Republic

* Mexican independence🡪 land grant to Stephen Austin
* Adventurers and crooks
* Texas vs. Mexico on slavery, immigration and local rights
* Santa Anna raised army, jailed Austin
* 1836 Lone Star Republic
* “Remember the Alamo”= rallying US cry
* Houston lured Anna to San Jacinta🡪 counterattacked
	+ Anna captured: 2 treaties
* US aid vs. “neutrality”
* Recognition of Lone Star Republic
* Annexation of Texas?
	+ Slavery issue

Log Cabin and Hard Cider

* 1840 election
* Insult to Whigs🡪 log cabins and hard cider
	+ Whigs adopted as symbol
* Tippecanoe and Tyler Too!
* All about perception
* Harrison= major victory 1840

**Chapter 14 Forging the National Economy**

**1790-1860**

Immigration and Growth

* Westerners= “rugged individualism”
* Population still doubling every 25 years
* Growth of cities🡪 urban problems
* Immigration explosion
* “land of opportunity” made possible by steamships

The Irish

* 2 million- Potato famine in 1840’s
* Crowded in eastern cities
* “No Irish Need Apply”
* Political power- Tammany Hall machine in NYC

The Germans

* 1 ½ million- crop failure, war, autocracy in Germany
* More wealth than Irish
* Education, art and music
* Opposed slavery
* Enclosed communities to retain culture/language

Nativism

* Fear of foreigners (Irish and German Catholics)🡪 Catholic schools
* Know Nothing Party
	+ Restrict immigration and naturalization
	+ Deport poor foreigners
	+ Violence and riots (1844 in Philadelphia)

Mechanization

* British textile machines
	+ Modern factory system, transportation and communication (Industrial Revolution)
* US reluctance🡪 cheap land, lack of investments, undeveloped raw materials
	+ British competition

The Cotton Gin

* Samuel Slater
* Lack of cotton= labor intensive
* 1793 Eli Whitney invents the Cotton Gin (engine)
	+ King Cotton
	+ Resurrected slavery
* New England factories

Manufacturing

* Phases of US manufacturing tied to GB
* Eli Whitney- interchangeable parts
* Limited liability
* Samuel Morse

Factory System

* Factories ended master-apprentice
* “spindle cities”
	+ Long hours, low pay, no benefits, unsanitary conditions
	+ Unions banned
	+ Child labor
* Jacksonian democracy; Commonwealth vs. Hunt 1842

Factory Girls

* Textile mills replaced homespun
* Lowell, Massachusetts🡪 Factory Girls
* Cult of Domesticity
* Domestic Feminism
	+ Changes in child rearing

Western Farmers

* Ohio, Indiana, Illinois= breadbasket
* John Deere; Cyrus McCormick
* Change from subsistence to large scale; businessmen

Transportation

* Lancaster Turnpike🡪 opposition
* Cumberland Road
* Steamboat, Robert Fulton
	+ 2 way navigation
* Erie Canal (1825)🡪 DeWitt Clinton
* New cities along canals and Great Lakes

Transportation Revolution

* Transportation Revolution🡪 natural flow of commerce
	+ Canals, railroads and communication equalized; NYC= major port
* Continental system establish with specializing regions

Market Revolution

* Market revolution= national network of industry
* Wage system
* Dream of social mobility🡪 realities

**Chapter 15 The Ferment of Reform and Culture**

**1790-1860**

Religion

* Enlightenment, rationalism influences
* Deism, Unitarianism
* Second Great Awakening
	+ Methodists and Baptists
	+ Peter Cartwright
	+ Charles Grandison Finney
	+ Role of middle class women

Denominations

* Burned Over District
* Adventists
* Class and region differences in Awakening

Mormons

* Joseph Smith
* Brigham Young🡪 escape persecution, Utah
	+ 1846-47
	+ Irrigation
	+ Immigration
	+ Army vs. Mormons
	+ Polygamy and statehood

Free Schools

* Upper classes against free education
* Manhood suffrage (Jacksonian era)
* Industrial Revolution
* Problems in education
* Horace Mann
* Noah Webster- Schoolmaster of the Republic
* William McGuffey

Higher Learning

* State colleges- federal land grants
	+ University of Virginia
* Women’s education
	+ Common views
	+ Women’s colleges established
* Lyceum Lecture associations

Reform Movements

* Role of Second Great Awakening
* Debtors prison, criminal code
* Dorothea Dix= mentally ill reform of asylums
* American Peace Society 1828

Temperance

* American Temperance Foundation
	+ Temperance vs. teetotalism
* Maine Law of 1851

Women’s Movement

* Subordinate roles for women
* Keepers of morality
* National Women’s Suffrage Association
* Seneca Falls Women’s Rights Convention 1848

Utopia Societies

* Robert Owen 1825
* Brook Farm 1841
* Oneida Community 1848
* Communalistic societies

Transcendentalism

* Golden age of literature 1825-1850’s
* Transcendentalism
	+ Self-reliance
* Ralph Waldo Emerson
* Henry David Thoreau
* Walt Whitman

Literary Dissenters

* Not all focused on human goodness and progress
* Edgar Allan Poe
* Nathaniel Hawthorne
* Herman Melville