

AP US History Midterm Study Guide*Table of Contents*

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Chapter 1

Earliest Settling in America – 35,000bc; Main migration over land bridge from Siberia to Alaska between 11 and 1 thousand years ago

- **Archaic Era** – 10,000-2,500 years ago; Earth warmed up and the megafauna (large animals) died out
- **Agricultural Revolution** – 9,000-7,000 years ago; Humans learned how to plant, cultivate, and harvest = settled village life

Mesoamerica – Middle region between South and North America; Ruled by the Aztecs; Four classes – nobility, free commoners, serfs, and slaves; Very advanced civilization like that of the Europeans

North America – 4 million people; Hohokam and Anasazi (ancient ones) who were sedentary built impressive mounds (ex. at Cahokia); “Pueblo” people

League of the Iroquois – Far to the north; Included 5 tribes; After the Europeans arrived, the Iroquois strengthened themselves by creating a more cohesive political confederacy; Matrilineal, socialist, communal

Spread of Islam – Started 600ce; Ibn Battuta, an Arab traveler, visited Sudan (West and Central Africa, meaning “black people”)

Kingdoms of Central and Western Africa – Sophisticated agriculture from iron production about 450bc; Ghana (400s-1000s, salt and gold), Mali (1000-1332, Islamic, economically strong, Mansa Musa), Songhai (Peaked 1400s), Kongo and Benin (Kongo as on the south central coast, good trade with Portugal; Benin formed 1000bc and was a major slave spot)

Africans and Slavery – The Africans were not united = sold enemies into slavery since the Roman times; Matrilineal society as well; Believed in the Supreme Creator and deep family loyalty (ancestors)

Rebirth of Europe/Renaissance – Started with the trading from Italian ports in the 100s-100s; Feudalism declined = centralized unification; Black Death in Europe in 1348

Portuguese – Late 1400s; Led by Prince Henry the Navigator in the 1420s; Invention of the quadrant (better navigation) and design of the caravel (sail into the wind) helped Portuguese ships to explore; Profitable trade in ivory, slaves, and especially gold

Chapter 2

Columbian Voyages – 1492-1504; Four voyages; Inspired to explore by a desire to advance the reach of Iberian Catholicism

Religious Conflict – Return of the original purity of early Christianity; Martin Luther attacked indulgences in his 95 Theses; John Calvin published his doctrine creating predestination (1536)

Caribbean Experiments – The Spanish first colonized Hispaniola in Columbus's second Atlantic expedition in 1493; Taino people

The Great Dying – 50-70 million natives before the European arrival, but then mostly because of disease and some violence, many died = they were open to the Spaniard's God/Catholicism

Columbian Exchange – Europe brought grains and fruits, and more importantly, herd animals which ruined the grassland; Most important import to Europe was maize (corn) and potatoes

Silver and Sugar – The Spanish Empire in America was a vast mining community of silver, not gold = price revolution of 1500 to 1650 in Europe during which prices doubled and continued to rise = people emigrated; Spaniards depended on mining of silver by the natives, whereas the Portuguese depended on sugar production via African slaves; England, Holland, and France challenged Spain and Portugal

Treaty of Tordesillas – 1494; Split the world between Spain and Portugal

Spain's Northern Frontier – Mexico, Peru, and the Caribbean Islands were the main part of Spain's New World, but the north was also important; De Soto tried to conquer the entire Gulf of Mexico region; Coronado explored the southwest US

England Challenges Spain – Cabot first crossed the Northern Atlantic, but the English only became interested when going up against the Spanish; Haklyuts supported emigrating to America, but unlike that of Spain, the English crown did not organize colonies

Important People in Exploration

- **Columbus** – In 1492 [Italian] Columbus sailed [on Isabella of Spain's coin] the ocean blue [and unknowingly discovered the New World]
- **Cortes** – Conquistador of Mexico and the Aztecs
- **Balboa** – 1513; Crossed Panama so he was the first European to reach the Pacific Ocean from the New World
- **Pizzaro** – Conquistador of Peru and the Incans
- **Hudson** – English sea explorer and navigator in the early 1600s, tried to find a route to Asia through the Arctic but failed
- **Champlain** – French; Sent by Henry IV; Established settlements and became friends with the Algonquian Indians against the Iroquois who traded furs with the Dutch (Beaver Wars of the 1640s-50s)
- **Cartier** – Early to mid-1500s; French explorer who claimed what is now Canada for France

Slave Trading – 9.6 million brought over starting in 1519; First the Portuguese, then the Dutch, then the English dominated the slave trade; Started in the South (GA and SC)

- **Triangle Trade** – NE sent rum and goods to Africa, Slaves were sent to the Americas (mostly southern), then sugar went up to NE

Chapter 3

Jamestown – Established 1607 by John Smith; Located in Virginia; First English representation

Virginia Company of London – A joint-stock company which sold shares of stock and used the pooled capital to outfit and supply overseas expeditions

Plymouth – Settled by the Pilgrims (Separatists) in 1620; Remember the summer reading book we had to read; Led by Bradford

- **Mayflower Compact** – Governing document of Plymouth Colony; Signed on the ship

Baltimore – First proprietary colony; Founded by Lord Baltimore in the 1630s as a refuge for Catholics; More democratic than aristocratic; Became like VA with tobacco plantations

Chesapeake Bay Area – Families were rare and small, indentured servants were common, there were few school and churches, lasted for four generations

Bacon's Rebellion – 1675-1676; Bacon was sick of Governor Berkeley not protecting the frontiersmen from the Natives, so he attacked the natives, and then attacked Berkeley with the commoners' aid and took over government; He died soon thereafter though

Puritans – Those who wanted to purify the Church of England from all remaining Catholic vestiges; Founded Massachusetts Bay Colony; Pilgrims were NOT Puritans, they were Separatists

- **John Winthrop** – Governor of Mass. Bay Colony; Wrote the Puritan "city upon a hill" letter
- **Roger Williams** – 1633; Salem's Puritan minister; Advocated separation of church and state, wanted to break from the Church of England, and so he was expelled from Mass. Bay Colony and founded Providence, RI
- **Anne Hutchinson** – 1634; Antinomianism which stressed God's free gift of grace while discounting the efforts the individual could make to gain salvation; Also expelled and worked with Williams
- **Hooker** – Also exiled, he wanted stricter religion = founded Connecticut
 - **Fundamental Orders** – First written constitution in the world

Pequot War – 1673; Settlers wanted more land that the Natives owned = war

Dutch-English War – 1652-1675; Three separate wars, ended up with New Netherland becoming English New York

Carolina – 1633; Granted by King Charles II; Religious freedom and free land; Largely focused on rice in the south; Stunted by malaria and yellow fever; North was a mixed economy and split with the south in 1701

Penn – 1666; Created Pennsylvania (Proprietary colony) and wanted peaceful relations with the Natives but that didn't really work out; Quakers were familial, industrial, and frugal = great material success = Philadelphia became the largest city

- **Quakers** – 1650s; Radical sect looking for purer religion; Settled in Pennsylvania; Rejected predestination, no social distinctions, rejected all church officials, committed to converting new people

Popé's Revolt – August 1680; Spanish friars tried to get rid of the Pueblo (native) religious ceremonies, so Popé, a religious leader from San Juan burned Spanish things = cultural truce; Btw, there was a decline of Florida's missions too

Navigation Acts – 1660; English parliament listed colonial products that could be shipped only to England and other English colonies to counter Holland's domination of Atlantic commerce

Lords of Trade – 1675; A committee of the king's privy council empowered to make and enforce decisions; Told the colonies to create more uniform governments in NA and the West Indies would serve the crown

Andros – 1684; James II appointed him to rule over the newly created Dominion of New England (an administrative union of the New England colonies); Hated by the New Englanders = didn't last long

Leisler – Led the NYC interim government; Sympathized with common man and hated the wealthy; Hated by the oligarchy

Coode – Led government in Maryland after 1689

French, English, and Spanish Settlements – The French and Spanish dominated everything west of what the English owned, and worked very well with the Natives: they intermarried and traded peacefully; The Spanish really wanted to spread Catholicism; The English fought with them a lot

Restoration Colonies – New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, NC and SC (Carolina); Founded as land grants from Charles II of England, as the monarchy was “restored” in England

Chapter 4

Northern Agricultural Society – New England in the mid-1700s was comprised of tight-knit farming families in communities of several thousand people, but they had bad soil; The middle colonies (Penn, Del, NJ, NY) had better soil to work with

Slavery – Slaves and indentured servants were the principal immigrants after 1713; Mostly indentured servants to start (in the 1700s), but then moved towards Slaves after 1730; 90% American slaves labored in the South; Slaves in SC outnumbered whites 3:1

Benjamin Franklin – Born 1706 in Boston, he moved to Phila and published “Poor Richard’s Almanack”; Believed in individual self-improvement and accomplishment; Practical application of scientific knowledge; Made Philadelphia the center of the American Enlightenment

Southern Economy – Tobacco production in VA and Maryland (Upper South) expanded rapidly in the 1600s, and slaves replaced indentured servants; Plantation economy of the Lower South rested mostly on rice and indigo

Proclamation of 1763 – Divided the English and French territories

Metissage – Mixed-race offspring of French men and Native American women; France’s interior empire was organized as a military, trading, and missionizing operation; Many more English than French; French settlements, unlike British settlements, were almost all meti (mixed-race)

European Wars – 1689-1713; Three separate wars; The Caribbean was a central focus point, as was North America; Ended by the Peace of Utrecht which gave Britain a lot of land from the French and allowed them to supply the Spanish with slaves; Many died, mostly affected Mass

Natives – New Mexican Natives maintained their culture, but the Californian Natives were basically reduced to Catholic slaves; Inland political organization changed from loose confederations of villages and clans to more centralized leadership because of tensions with other tribes over fur trapping

Cities – After 1690, Boston, NYC, Phila, and Charleston became thriving commercial/trade centers; barter economy changed to a commercial economy; Merchants were the wealthiest, but artisans were far more numerous (2/3rds adults); Boston was especially hard hit in the 1740s with poverty

American Enlightenment – Optimistic notion that a benevolent God had blessed humankind with the supreme gift of reason; Locke’s natural rights; Contradicted slavery; Franklin

Half-Way Covenant – 1660s; New England’s Congregational clergy said that children of church members could join the church even if they could not demonstrate that they had undergone a conversion experience; Designed to increase church membership

Great Awakening – 1720-1760; A series of religious revivals in a time of religious apathy; Started with Frelinghuysen in NJ who used emotion preaching rather than the usual theological abstractions; Jonathan Edwards of Mass preached a powerful message; Didn’t believe in the college-trained clergy = “Lay Exhorting” – Anyone could preach; More social equality; Prompted many schisms = weakened the authority of a specific sect in government

- **Whitefield** – 1739; From England; Preached before huge gatherings making people writhe in fear of damnation
- **Southern Revivalism** – Strong in Virginia in 1744 while it was fading in NE and the middle colonies; Not liked by authority figures because preachers conjured up a world without properly constituted authority
- **Baptists** – 1760s; Renounced finery and ostentatious displays; Addressed each other as brother and sister; Focused on the conversion experience

Colonial Governments – Had bicameral legislatures which comprised of wealthy men appointed by the governor, elected the assembly; Governor was the king’s agent; Land ownership conferred political rights except in Mass where it was church membership; In the 1700s, legislatures gained many powers at the expense of colonial governors

Impressment Riot of 1747 – Boston; Knowles sent press gangs to get new crew members forcefully but before they could hustle away their victims a crowd of angry Bostonians seized several British officers; Samuel Adams then supported the action of the Bostonians against royal authority; Absence of a separate political force allowed effective protests by the commoners

Whig – Republican; Spread widely by the 1750s; Came from England; Rested on the belief that concentrated power was historically the enemy of liberty; Wanted balanced government, elected legislatures, prohibition of standing armies, and vigilance by the people

Chapter 5

Molasses Act – 1733; An attempt to stop NE from trading with the French West Indies for molasses to convert into rum; Turned many of NE’s largest merchants and distillers into smugglers

Seven Years War – French and Indian War; 1754-1763; Washington was sent to drive the French away, then the British decided to try to defeat the French overseas trade; The colonies tried to unite but didn’t; French won at first, but then William Pitt (English) sent over a ton of British troops and with the help of the Natives they won

- **Treaty of Paris** – 1763; Spain got a lot of land, and gave Spanish Florida to the British; The interior Natives could only trade with the British, and were separated by the Proclamation Line of 1763; Huge and crippling debt

Grenville – Chief minister of King George III at the end of the Seven Years’ War and inherited a huge debt

Revenue (Sugar) Act – 1764; Grenville; Reduced the tax on imported French molasses, but added various colonial products to the list of commodities that could be sent only to England; Strictly enforced

Currency Act – Parliament extended the prohibition of colonies to issue paper money as legal tender; Constricted trade

Stamp Act – 1765; Grenville extended to America stamp duties on basically everything; Very controversial in the colonies; Due to very effective boycotts, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766, but simultaneously replaced it with the Declaratory Act

- **Patrick Henry** – In late 1764, he led Virginia’s House of Burgesses, the first legislature to oppose the Stamp Act

- **Sons of Liberty** – Mostly artisans, shopkeepers, and ordinary citizens who led the resistance in Boston and elsewhere; Forced many stamp-distributors to resign by late 1765

Quartering Act – 1765; Required public funds for support of British troops garrisoned in the colony since the end of the Seven Years' War

Townshend Acts – 1767; Small duties on paper, lead, painters' colors, and tea; Bostonians used economic boycott

Boston Massacre – 1770; The same day Parliament repealed all the Townshend duties except the one on tea, British troops fired on an unruly crowd of heckling citizens

Committees of Correspondence – 1772; In opposition to London paying the officials' salaries; They cropped up in all but here of the colonies' legislatures; Hated by the royalists

Samuel Adams – The leader of the Boston radicals; An experienced caucus politicker and skilled journalist; Organized the working ranks and secured the support of wealthy merchants such as John Hancock who financed patriotic celebrations

Boston Tea Party – Late 1773; After the Tea Act, the Bostonians wouldn't stand for any royal taxes, no matter how indirect, so they dressed as Natives and flung a ton of the East India Company's tea into the harbor

- **Tea Act** – Early 1773; put a small tax on tea in the colonies so in theory Americans would get inexpensive tea, the Crown a modest revenue, and the East India Company a possibility of reviving itself

Intolerable Acts – 1774; Coercive Acts; Stern laws that closed Boston, barred local courts from trying British soldiers and officials, less legislative democracy, more power to the governor

Continental Congress – September 1774; A meeting in Phili of delegates from all colonies which began to unify the American cause; Focused on how to resolve sectional differences that most delegates feared were irreconcilable; Not unified; Threatened Parliament with a trade end if they didn't rescind the Intolerable Acts

Quebec Act – 1774; Guaranteed the right of French Catholics to practice their religion freely = angered Protestant New Englanders

Revolutionary Republicanism – The political ideology of the colonists borrowed partly from English political thought, the theories of the Enlightenment, and partly from their own experiences; Believed that corrupt and power-hungry men were slowly extinguishing liberty

Urban People – Only 5% of the colonial population lived in cities, but cities were the core of revolutionary agitation; Militia and extralegal committees controlled the city's economic life in Phili; Women facilitated the boycott of English goods

Farmers – Prospered from the English demand for food = slowly disliked the English; Some farmers fought for the British because their hated landlords were patriots

Chapter 6

Lexington and Concord – April 1775; Gage sent 700 redcoats out of Boston to seize colonial arms in nearby Concord, but the colonists knew of the plan = Minutemen die in a battle with the British at Lexington; Then the British went on to Concord and more died; Traditionally the beginning of the fighting of the American Revolution

Second Continental Congress – May 1775; Philadelphia; After a spirited debate, Congress authorized a continental army of 20,000 men and chose Washington as commander in chief; Neutrality with interior Indian tribes, issued paper

money, approved plans for military hospital; At this time, there were many illegal revolutionary committees, conventions, and congresses replacing legal governing bodies which created and armed militia units, bullied merchants and shopkeepers refusing to obey boycotts, levied taxes, operated the courts, and obstructed customs officials; Sent the "Olive Branch Petition" to the king but he didn't care

Common Sense – January 1776; Pamphlet by Thomas Paine in Phila; Denied the legitimacy of monarchy; Popular because of its use of the vernacular; Unsettled some elite Whigs

Declaration of Independence – Commissioned June 7, 1775; Drew heavily on Congress's earlier justification of American resistance; NY abstained all others voted yes, sent to the printers on the 4th

American Revolutionary War – 1775-1783; France joined the colonists plight after the colonists won at Saratoga, NY; The French took control of Chesapeake Bay under De Grasse who trapped Cornwallis (with the on land aid of Washington); Prelim peace signed 1782; French military resources (10,000 men) and Dutch loans were crucially important to winning; Washington's organizational talents and the American people's determination; British were bad because of their distance from London, formal fighting strategies, and their leaders being overly cautious

- British military strategy of 1777 was to isolate NE
- Washington boosted moral in 1776 when the army won battles at Princeton and Trenton

Articles of Confederation – Commissioned June 1776, in effect 1781 until 1789; Dickinson of PA wrote them in a month; Ratified March 1781; Debated a strong, consolidated government (original) vs. a loose confederation of sovereign states; Very weak: Congress couldn't tax or regulate foreign or interstate commerce, no executive branch, Amendments required a unanimous vote, and laws needed a 9/13 majority to pass

Nathaniel Greene – 1780 sent by Washington to lead the southern continental forces; Divided his army into small bands (guerrilla); Georgia and Carolinas

Cornwallis – British officer who raided deep into the Virginia to end the Carolina's supply, but the costs of victory were too high, so he turned back to the coast for protection and resupply (to Yorktown)

Native Americans – Iroquois Six (confederation of tribes) controlled from the Hudson River to the Hudson Valley and joined the British in 1777 (they split and a majority joined the British); Dragging Canoe was a Cherokee who launched a series of raids in now eastern Tennessee = Virginian/Carolinian militaries laid waste to groups of Cherokee towns; Clark was an American who tricked the British and their Indian allies; Indians opposed American independence because of the Proclamation Line of 1763 which protected their land, and England traded with them

Negotiating Peace – British Oswald and Franklin, Adams, and Jay met in September 1781; Congress instructed the American commissioners to follow the advice of the French foreign minister Vergennes because they were dependent on French economic and military support, but he wanted to continue the war = Americans didn't listen to him

- **Treaty of Paris** – 1783; Ended the Revolutionary War; Britain recognized American independence and agreed to set the western boundary of the US at the Mississippi River (didn't include the Gulf of Mexico); Congress would recommend that the states restore the rights and property of the Loyalists

Fighters – 250,000 may have borne arms; Originally men of all ranks volunteered to fight the British, but as the war continued, the army filled with conscripts and it became a poor man's fight because wealthier men hired substitutes and communities filled their quotas with strangers; 50,000 Americans fought for the king and about 25,000 total soldiers died; Foreigners excitedly took up the cause since they were happy with the promise of freedom and democracy

- Unlike the British troops, American recruits found themselves susceptible to smallpox in the camps

Glover – 1779; Revolted with a group of soldiers from NC who had been unpaid for 15 months and refused to obey commands; Killed for insubordination

Loyalists – Around 50,000 Americans fought for the king; Fewest in NE, most numerous around NYC; Were deprived of rights; Made up of royal appointees and people mistreated by the planter elite, and ethnic minorities

Lord Dunmore – 1775; Virginia's royal governor; Issued a proclamation offering freedom to all slaves and servants who would leave their masters and join the British; However, many slaves who fled behind British lines never won their freedom; Thomas Peters was a fighting slave who founded Sierra Leone in West Africa; Southern states did not outlaw voluntary emancipation

Public Virtue – Belief that order was not to be imposed from above but from citizens' willingness to put the public good ahead of their own private interests; essential ingredient of republican belief; alarmed countless Americans

New Constitutions – CT and RI continued under their colonial charters; Driven by limiting the power of government and making public officials accountable; PA created a single, all-powerful legislative house with its members annually elected, and its debates open to the public, wanted redistribution of property; In Mass, John Adams created a bicameral legislature with an independent executive who was essential to preserving liberty

John Conduct – After the NJ constitution of 1776 had allowed some women to vote, he in 1807 again disenfranchised women

Coverture – A legal doctrine that transferred women's property to their husbands, in effect designating them economic as well as political dependents

Chapter 7

Bloodworth – NC; Spoke ardently of American rights and mobilized support for independence but he was against the new Constitution which he said would threaten republican liberty and demanded a federal Bill of Rights

Demobilizing the Army – Many troops refused to go home until Washington promised that Congress would treat them justly, but congressional authority had been seriously damaged

Great Land Ordinances – 1785 & 87; The first provided for the systematic survey and sale of the region west of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio River = rectangular grid pattern of land survey and settlement in Midwest; Second was called the Northwest Ordinance and it provide for political organization of the same interior region and set the new regions as new states; Prohibited the importation of new slaves into the region; Didn't provide for the survey and sale of public lands

Indians After the War – Treated as a conquered people; Iroquois confederation shattered; Fort Stanwix Negotiations of 1784 said that the natives who remained ceded most of their lands of the US, but was repudiated 2 years later; Tribes then formed a Western Confederacy and attacked some southern states

John Jay – Congress's secretary for foreign affairs who tried to negotiate with the Spanish but failed because the states weren't united

Robert Morris – 1781; A wealthy Phila merchant; Appointed as superintendent of finance; Urged the states to stop issuing paper money and persuaded Congress to demand that the states pay their requisitions in gold and silver and to charter the Bank of NA and make federal bonds more attractive to investors to try to lower the war debt of \$35 million

Isaac Backus – The most outspoken of New England’s Baptists; Protested that fighters for liberty from oppressors were not getting liberty of conscience

Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom – Jefferson; 1786; Virginia; Rejected all connections between church and state and removed all religious tests for public office; Pressed for by the Baptists

- Anti-Catholic biases remained strong esp. in NE despite Catholic help in the War
- In NE, Congregationalists fought to keep their long established privileges or else infidelity and social disorder
- John Adams saw a common religion as necessary for the new nation

Hopkins – A NE clergyman who was an abolitionist; Argued that one-fifth of the colonial population was in chains even after a war had just been fought for natural rights

- The 1760s saw the largest importation of slaves however
- Slavery in SC and GA stayed the same but in VA and MA, whites openly argued over it, and in the north, slavery was either abolished or soon to be

Shays’s Rebellion – 1787; Daniel Shays was a popular War captain supported by other debtors and veterans; They were mad because a credit crisis had surged through the Mass. economy which hurt the small farmers and laboring people

Luther Martin – Opposed anything that threatened state sovereignty or anything aristocratic

Constitutional Convention – May to September 1787; aka Grand Convention and Philadelphia Convention; Took place in Philadelphia; Formed to address the problem that was the Articles of Confederation

- **Constitution** – Gave Congress the authority to collect and levy taxes regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the states, devise uniform rules of citizenship, administer national patents and copyrights, and control the federal district in which it would eventually be located; Electoral College created; Slave trade would not formally end for another 20 years; Went into effect after 9 states agreed to it
 - Merchants, artisans, urban laborers, and shopkeepers, even commercial farmers supported the constitution because it would increase trade and improve the economy
 - Didn’t originally say that states could issue paper currency
 - Congress first taxes imports
- **Virginia Plan** – May 29, 1787; Bicameral Congress with a lower house elected by the peeps and the upper house, or senate, chosen by the lower house; President named by Congress, national judiciary, council of Revision; Proportional rather than equal representation of the states
- **New Jersey Plan** – June 15, 1787; Retention of Articles but give Congress the powers to tax and regulate foreign and interstate commerce
- **Great Compromise** – July 12, 1787; Connecticut Compromise; The reassembled delegates said that the House of Reps should be based on a total of each states white population plus 3/5ths of its blacks (with direct taxes apportioned on this basis) and equal votes in the Senate; Solved a huge issues over state representation in federal government

Anti-Federalists – Warned of the threat to state interests and believed that such an extended republic would be corrupted by its own power and would quickly fall prey to factional conflict and internal disorder (not all were democratic though ex. the southerners); Suspicion of wealth, emphasis on primacy of local government, and fears of national development; Patrick Henry

Federalists – The supporters of a stronger national government: Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Jay; Concerned with the collapse of the orderly world and their loss of political power = loss of republican liberties

- **Hamilton** – Delegate from NY; Favorite of the city’s mercantile community; Extreme Federalist (wanted a Congress and president elected for life and a national government that would be super powerful); Also see below

- **Federalist Essays** – Written by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay; Written to promote the ratification of the Const. in NY and were reprinted; Said that power was the guarantor of liberty

Chapter 8

Bill of Rights – 1791; Promised by Madison (even though he thought them unnecessary); First 10 Amendments made by Congress as a concession to those who feared strong national government (anti-federalists)

Jeffersonian Republicans – A coalition of opposition groups to Washington’s administration; Included English and Irish radicals who liked the party’s anti-British policies; Sortof replaced the anti-federalists

Hamilton – A federalist who believed in domestic manufacturing, overseas trade, aristocracy, assumption of debt, and a bank of the US; Secretary of the treasury

Whiskey Rebellion – 1791; From Hamilton, a tax to increase federal revenue led the farmers in western Penn to riot because they didn’t make money off their wheat = Washington called out federal troops to restore order

French Revolution – 1789-1799; Originally supported by the Americans, but federalists thought the movement represented social anarchy and threatened the European order (supported England); Weren’t sure whether to aid the French: Americans pledged loyalty to the French after the Revolutionary War, but they didn’t want to continue it = Proclamation of Neutrality in 1793 by Washington

- **Genet** – 1793; French minister to the US; Supposed to negotiate a commercial treaty but began commissioning Americans against the British and urged Congress to reject Washington’s recently issued neutrality proclamation; Fanned popular enthusiasm for revolutionary France = popular societies which supported rev. France and wanted an awakened citizenry, no more royalizing tendencies of Washington, preservation of the principles of ‘76

Haitian Revolution – 1791; San Domingue; A multiracial coalition, devastated sugar economy, England even supported the French; 100,000 died; Toussaint L’Ouverture took control in 1798 and six years later created Haiti; US supported with ships, but southerners didn’t want runaways in their area

Constitutional Societies – 1792; Groups ready to give alarm in case of governmental encroachments on American liberties; Formed in opposition to Hamilton’s financial program

Jay’s Controversial Treaty – 1794; Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to London to negotiate issues, but the treaty ignored a host of lingering problems like English western occupation, Spain closing the Mississippi, and British impressment; Maintained neutrality

Treaty of San Lorenzo – 1795; Negotiated by Thomas Pinckney; Spain recognized the Mississippi River to the west as ours and gave up claim on US territories

Farewell Address – 1796; Washington deplored the deepening political divisions, warned against entangling alliances with foreign nations, and announced that he would not accept a third term because of huge political abuse

Election of 1796 – Between John Adams and Jefferson; Adams was a committed Federalist, and Jefferson firmly supported the Constitution; Adams won by a narrow majority

XYZ Affair – Adams sent three commissioners to Paris to negotiate an accord but French foreign minister Talleyrand made it clear that the success of the American mission depended on a bribe to the French = Americans outraged

Quasi War – Encounters between American and French ships on the high seas

Naturalization Act – June 1789; Raised the residence requirement for citizenship from 5 to 14 years because the Federalist-dominated Congress realized that immigrants supported their opposition, the Jeffersonians

Alien Act – 1798; Authorized the president to expel aliens whom he judged “dangerous to the peace and safety of the US”

Alien Enemies Act – Empowered the president in time of war to arrest, imprison, or banish the subjects of any hostile nation without specifying charges against them or providing opportunity for appeal

Sedition Act – Mid-July 1798; Made it punishable by fine and imprisonment for anyone to conspire in opposition to “any measure or measures of the government” or to aid “any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination”; Threatened to smother all political opposition

Nullification – Declaring a federal law invalid within a state’s border; Rightful remedy for unconstitutional laws; Kentucky and Virginia (Madison) nullified the Alien and Sedition Acts

Political Splits – NE was federalist because of regional loyalty to Adams, commercial ties with England, and fear of French Rev; Maryland south was Jeffersonians, Middle was more closely contested; Federalists were supported by merchants, manufacturers, and commercial farmers situated within easy reach of the coast; Jeffersonians were supported by the old Anti-Feds, and urban workers and artisans

Election of 1800 – Adams, Jefferson, and Burr (Jeffersonian); Jefferson and Burr tied over Adams, so the House of Reps gave the win to Jefferson; Federalists were disliked because of the XYZ Affair, exercising federal power unconstitutionally, suppressing political dissent, and threatening to use a federal army against American citizens; First time federal power passed from one political party to another easily = referred to as the Revolution of 1800

Jefferson – Elected 1800; Equality, state-power, democracy, civil over military, less spending, payment of the public debt, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person under habeas corpus; Unconstitutionally impeached Judge Pickering and tried to impeach Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase, but narrowly stopped (and avoided a constitutional crisis); Ended Sedition and Alien Acts in 1802 by not renewing them; Disbanded the Federalist’s provisional army

Judiciary Act – Before Adams left, he created many new courts, and filled them with Federalists; repealed by the Jeffersonian-dominated Congress in 1802

Agricultural Divisions – Southern planters wanted a slavery-based agrarian order; Lower and middle class southerners were committed to black servitude but were ardent proponents of political equality among whites; northern artisans didn’t like slavery, but didn’t want racial equality; Western farmers were devoted to self-sufficiency on the land, and northern intellectuals were committed to political democracy

Louisiana Purchase – 1803; Nearly doubled the nation’s size; Bought from Napoleon for \$15 million; Western states made Jeffersonian

Florida – 1812 Congress annexed West Florida and got East in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 and also got territory in the Pacific Northwest

Lewis and Clark – Dispatched by Jefferson in summer of 1803; Explored the far Northwest, made contact with Native Americans there, opened the fur trade and brought back scientific info about the area; 2.5 years; Assisted by Sacajawea

Pike – 1805-6; Explored the sources of the Mississippi and went to the Rocky Mountains

Jeffersonian Foreign Policy – Protect American interest on the high seas, clear the Great Lakes region of British troops, and break free of European dependence; No entangling alliances; Emphasized the importance of overseas commerce (keep manufacturing in Europe unlike the Feds); Pro-peace

Non-Importation Acts – 1806; Banned British imports that could be produced domestically or acquired elsewhere; In response to British seizures of US shipping

Embargo Act – 1807 end 1809; Forbade American vessels from sailing for foreign ports; Caused a deep depression in the US; Citizens smuggle through Canada

	Federalists	Jeffersonian Republicans
Ideas	Aristocratic Loose Interpretation of Constitution National Authority Pro-Britain Anti-French Rev Aid business Tariffs	Democratic Strict interpretation of Constitution State Authority Anti-Britain Pro-French Revolution Aid Agriculture No Tariffs
People	Hamilton Adams Pinckney Jay	Jefferson Burr Madison Quincy Adams Andre Jackson Clay Monroe
Supporters	Northern businessmen Large landowners	Skilled workers Small farmers Plantation owners
Paying the National Debt	Favors funding the remaining debt a face value (to help the rich)	Favors, but wants discrimination between original holders and speculators (to protect the poor)
Assumption of debt	Favors as a way or strengthening central government	Opposes as unfair to southern states and source of power for central government
Bank of the US	Favors saying it will stabilize national economy, promote economic growth, and enhance power of central government	Opposes as exceeding central government’s constitutional authority, and adding to consolidation of central authority
Whiskey Tax	Favors as a means of providing revenue for central government	Opposes, warning of dangers in taxing power of central government
Whiskey Rebellion	Favors suppression of rebellion because it was a challenge to central government	Opposes the use of federal force to suppress protest
Alien and Sedition Acts	Favors as necessary to protect national security	Opposes as infringement of constitutional rights and threat to political opposition
Federal Army	Favors as necessary to defend against possible French invasion	Opposes as dangerous enhancement of federal authority and threat to political opposition

French Revolution	Initially endorses political reform in France, but alarmed by radicalism following 1793. Fear French influence in US. Cheers England as bastion of political order	Endorses political reform in France. Continues cautious support following 1793. Suspicious of British motives
Jay's Treaty	Supports as best agreement possible, and as promoting trade with England	Opposes, criticizing the treaty's silence concerning impressments, return of confiscated slaves, etc.
XYZ Affair	Express outrage over affront to American dignity	Also express outrage, though worries over domestic political fallout
Declaration of war with France	Favors, follow XYZ Affair, badly divided when Adams opts for peace	Opposes as unnecessary and threatening dangerous domestic repercussions

Chapter 9

Northeast – New Jersey/eastern Penn north; Family farms focused on dairy and livestock; Few cash crops; Productivity had declined after continuous cropping; Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture was an association created by leading citizens that compiled agricultural libraries and endorsed “scientific” techniques (Watson); Deforestation

The South – Maryland to Georgia, from Alabama and Mississippi to the coast; The Chesapeake economy was in shambles so cotton became the new stable crop by 1820; Cotton was demanded by English textile mills and the American Northeast

- **Cotton Gin** – 1793; Eli Whitney created it to separate cotton fibers from the seeds

Trans-Appalachia – From the mountains to the Mississippi River and from the Great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; By 1810-20, millions of Americans were moving there because of land promotions; Reputation for its rough and colorful ways; Cut down and burned forests

Urbanization – 1790-1830 urban places were hugely increased in size (mostly the port cities of the northeast); NY and Phila were very diverse; Economic life was centered on the wharves until 1820 when manufacturing started to rise; Gap between rich and poor increased and city land started to cost more; The Southeast's cities were Charleston and Savannah; Trans-Appalachia's cities were Chicago and Pittsburgh; New Orleans was very diverse and became a part of the US in 1763; Many problems in the cities

Indian Intercourse Act of 1790 – Henry Knox; Public treaties ratified by the Congress would be the only legal means of obtaining Indian land; Proved effective

Federal Indian Policy – Promoted assimilation of Natives into white society; Transfer of Native land to white settlers; Regulated the fur trade (“factories” – government trading posts); Civilize and Christianize Natives

Handsome Lake – 1799; Iroquois; Led his people through a religious renewal and cultural revitalization; Mixed Indian and white ways; Renewed pride in the midst of the Iroquois' radically changed lives

Cherokee – South; In 1808, the Cherokee National Council adopted a legal code combining elements of American and Indian law; Written constitution; John Ross; Peaceful accommodation

Shawnee and Creek – Rose in armed resistance; Conflict during War of 1812; Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 Washington defeated raiding Indians and in the Treaty of Greenville got two-thirds of Ohio; Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa in

1809 were two brother Shawnee leaders who tried to unite the Indians, Harrison killed Tecumseh = end of resistance in north

- Creek War – 1813; Andrew Jackson convinced President Jefferson to endorse a campaign against the Red sticks; Jackson seized 22 million acres from the Creek; End of resistance in south

Second Great Awakening – 1790s; Wave of Protestant enthusiasm; Personal salvation and social belonging; Reached across boundaries of class and race; Revival camp meetings = sense of social belonging; Emphasis on equality, promise of universal salvation, and individual responsibility for his or her own soul; Lorenzo Dow; Rise of Methodist and Baptist churches

Depression of 1819-22 – Triggered by a financial panic caused by the unsound practices of hundreds of newly chartered state banks = bankruptcies and unemployment

Charitable Revolution – In NC, private and public authorities established over 100 relief agencies to assist unfortunates

Women Power – Could divorce a little more easily despite Coverture; Education improved but mostly for domestic sphere; As a result of the Second Great Awakening, they became more active in society but were marginalized in new denominations

American Colonization Society – 1816; Northern members detested slavery but like the southerners, still didn't want to free blacks around them = tried to send them back to Africa

Black Communities – Along the Atlantic coast after the Rev. War; provided a measure of security and better chances of finding a marriage partner; Black churches quickly emerged as the cornerstones of black community life; South had strict "Black Codes"

- **Richard Allen** – 1794; A slave-born preacher; Organized the Bethel African American Methodist Church in Phila, became the first independent black denomination in the US

Election of 1808 – Madison assumes office; Federalist-like program of national development; Creates a second Bank of the US; Protective tariff to protect America's infant industries from foreign competition; National

War Hawks – People who wanted War and were impatient with the administration's bumbling foreign policy and demanded tougher measures; Henry Clay, John Calhoun; Resented British-induced humiliation

War of 1812 – Madison decided to abandon economic for military coercion just as the British government suspended its European blockade (unknown to Madison); West and South wanted it, New England didn't even though they were most affected by the blockade; Lake Erie in 1813 Commander Perry defeated the British fleet and took over the northern border; New Orleans in 1815 Jackson beat an attacking British force in the most dramatic American triumph

- **Hartford Convention** – 1814; New England was so against the war that delegates from the 5 states met to discuss secession, and played with nullification = discredited the federalists
- **End of the War** – 1814; British government offered to begin peace negotiations because they were concerned about Europe; Britain agreed to evacuate the western posts, but the treaty ignored other outstanding issues, including impressments, neutral rights and American access to Canadian fisheries; A tie

Monroe Doctrine – 1823; Devised by Quincy Adams; American continents were closed to new European colonization; Political systems of the Americas were separate from those of Europe; US would consider as dangerous to its peace and safety any attempts to extend Europe's political influence into the Western Hemisphere; US would neither interfere with existing colonies in the New World nor meddle in Europe's affairs; Bold because US had neither the economic nor military power to enforce it (Britain backed it up with their navy)

Conquering Distance – Many turnpikes were constructed to improve transportation and communication; Americans traveled by water (Fulton's steam boat in 1807); Newspapers became popular, and the postal system expanded a lot too

American Nationalism – Strengthened by the Second Great Awakening, rituals of patriotic celebration

Chief Justice John Marshall – He was the Supreme Court Chief Justice for 35 years; Judiciary Review was established saying that the Court had the authority to judge the constitutionality of congressional laws and executive actions (Marbury v. Madison); Court claimed appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of state courts (Martin v. Hunter's Lessee); Supported the Second Bank of the US in 1816 (McCulloch v. Maryland)

Missouri Crisis of 1819-20; Missouri wanted to join the Union in 1819, but Senator King of NY demanded that it prohibit slavery before entering; Difficult because Congress had said nothing about slavery in the vast Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi; Southern states wanted slavery to stay because it would have not only a disadvantage in the House, but also a disadvantage in the Senate; In the end, Missouri became a slave state, but Maine became independent from Mass and was a free state; All states north of Missouri's southern border (except Missouri itself) would be slave-free

Collapse of the Federalist-Jeffersonian Party System – Federalists were discredited by accusations of disloyalty during the War of 1812 and were tainted by their lingering aristocratic image

National Republicans – Early 1820s; Henry Clay and others; Proposed even more ambitious policies of tariffs and internal improvements under the name of the American system

Election of 1824 – Wide variety of candidates; Quincy Adams won by bribery; His government failed after a year because of sectional conflicts, political factionalism, and his own scorn for democratic politics of the time

Chapter 10

Industrial Revolution – Started in Britain in the late 1700s; the Steam Engine pumped water out of coal mines, and then was used for railroads and steamboats and moved cloth production from cottages to factories; British textile industry made a prime market for American cotton = southern slavery

Economic Growth – During the 1820s-60s; Abundance of natural resources (energy and raw materials from new land), substantial population growth (naturally and from Ireland and Germany, more workers), transportation revolution (better roads, canals, railroads, and steamboats), capital investment (European and US investors provided capital for new enterprises), government support (capital and support), industrialization (cheaper goods)

Education – Public mostly in the northeast after 1800; Spurred innovation and productivity; Horace Mann (1837); Supported for its social value

Putting-Out System – Manufacturers farmed out some steps to workers, both urban and rural paying by the piece; Ended with the spinning jenny (put textile production under one roof)

Lowell (man) – Founded Lowell; Invented the power loom in 1813 which could weave and brought all the steps of cotton cloth production together under one roof

Wood – As late as 1840, wood was the main source for the country's energy needs (until the discover of coal in Penn); used for fuel, heating, and construction

Early Manufacturing – 1830-50; Revolutionized the printing and publishing industries modeled off British inventions; Inexpensive time pieces after the 1850s affected the pace and rhythms of daily life

Cincinnati – In Ohio; 1810 Grew to be the country's third-largest industrial center by 1840; Produced machines, machine parts, hardware, and furniture

Lowell (town) – Pronounced lol/lull; "Model" Mass. textile town; Shows the importance of women in the early stages of industrialization; Built in the 1820s; By 1836, it was the country's most important textile center and a center of female employment; Didn't depend on child labor

- Women worked before marriage and were not desperate; they had limited job mobility and received lower wages than men
- Skilled workers formed protests and unions saying that their bosses' policies threatened to undermine the republic itself but the depression undid their successes

Protests – Generally ineffective because owners could easily replace striking workers with Irish (mostly because of potato blights between 1841-51) and German immigrants esp. after 1845 who were both mostly Roman Catholic

Wage-Slave – Somebody dependent on the inadequate wages of factory work; No job mobility; Wages lagged behind the cost of food and housing

Types of Cities:

- Commercial Centers – Boston, Phila, Baltimore; Expanded steadily and developed diversified manufacturing to supplement the older functions of importing, exporting, and providing services and credit
- Mill Towns – Lowell; Manufacturing using water power to run their mills
- Transportation Hubs – 1820-40; West of the Appalachian Mountains; Louisville, Cleveland, St. Louis; Served as transportation and distribution centers from the earliest days of frontier settlement

Middle Class – Took shape between 1820 and 1860; Meant having a nonmanual occupation and a special place of work suited to activities depending on brainpower rather than brawn; Women didn't work, men provided financial support; Women worked through religious and charitable associations; Children didn't have to work and were loved more

Urban Tensions – Most cities only got a police force by 1855; Mob action lasted for days; Mob was anti-black because of black affluence; Irish immigrants rioted because they competed with blacks for jobs

Farming in the East – After 1830, farmers gradually abandoned ruined farms; Improved transportation led to specialization and shipping fresh goods; Used scientific techniques = 2-4x yield; Cash transactions replaced exchange of goods

Farming in the West – After the War of 1812, many moved to the Old Northwest; Federal land policy and Eastern capital held people move; Western farms were small and family run usually; Produced mostly wheat; Used new steel plows to cut through the dense tough prairie cover and intensely farmed for cash crops

Chapter 11

Southern Agriculture – Focused mostly on cotton after Whitney's Cotton Gin in 1793; Only a few southern farmers had slaves; Upper South was VA, MD, NC, and KY, Lower ("Black Belt") South was SC to eastern Texas; Grew faster than Northern Agriculture; Expansion southwest after the Louisiana Purchase spurred it on; Large cotton market in Britain (over half of America's exports)

Slavery in Latin America – Emerged out of economic necessity after the natives died from disease; Largest slave population in Portuguese Brazil; Sugar was Latin America's cotton (Cuba esp.); Harsher conditions with less family life, less natural reproduction, increased population of free people of color tho; Revolted more often because they had less to lose

Migration in the South – Migrated southwestward between 1830 and 1860 because of falling cotton and tobacco prices starting in the 1820s; People could move or diversify to the less slave-dependent grains = down the river slave trade from upper to lower south

Nat Turner Revolt – 1831; VA; After this, Deep South states banned the importation of slaves for fear of a rapid increase in the slave population and an increase in fear of slave revolts

Southern Slavery – 75% worked in ag; good economic dependence; dependence on slavery and cotton limited the rise of cities and industry; the Tredegar Iron Company decided to shift to slave laborers in 1847 = less work for whites; Poor whites stayed poor partly because the slave system allowed the planter class to accumulate a disproportionate amount of land and political power; 76.1% didn't own slaves

Allstons – Major rice planters in SC; He believed in slavery and the illegitimacy of abolitionism and wanted to end SC's poor laws for more equality; The wife took control after her husband's death

Justifying Slavery – Until the 1830s slavery was a "necessary evil" but then it became "a positive good" esp. after abolition attacks; Used biblical, historical, legal, pseudo-scientific, and sociological justifications

Black Christianity – Mixed with Islamic and African religious practices; Black religious gatherings were usually forbidden = kept secret, but slaveholders organized religious ceremonies; Shouting and call-and-response pattern; Suffering and deliverance from bondage

Slave Resistance – Revolts, small things like break tools, burn crops, fake illness etc, ran away a lot, petitioned Congress, a few wrote about it (Frederick Douglass)

Underground Railroad – A series of safe houses and stations where runaways could rest, eat, and spend the night before continuing; Harriet Tubman was the most famous "conductor"

Chapter 12

Second Great Awakening – 1790s-mid1850s; Protestant Democratic; Major religions were Baptism and Methodism

- **Finney** – Led the shift of revivalism to upstate New York and the Old Northwest after 1830; Encouraged both individual reformation and social reform

Transcendentalists – Men and women who believed that intuitive truth transcended sense and experience; Challenged slavery, competition, and materialism; Thoreau was a transcendentalist writer

- **Emerson** – From Mass; A Unitarian; His essays influenced a group of New England writers and reformers called Transcendentalists; Told people to look in themselves for truth

Election of 1828 – Jackson was "the people's candidate" and derided the administration of Quincy Adams as corrupt and aristocratic and promised a more democratic political system; Many people voted and he won with a great 56%

Jackson – Wasn't very democratic himself, but the old system of politics largely disappeared; Limited power of the national government and the obligation of government to defend ordinary people from the rich; Didn't like the national bank

Tariffs – New England and the Mid-Atlantic States favored protective tariffs but the South opposed them; In 1832, a SC convention adopted an Ordinance of Nullification; Force Bill of 1833 gave Jackson authority to enforce tariff duties in SC

Vice President Calhoun – Opposed tariffs; He presented nullification as a means by which southern states could protect themselves from harmful national action by declaring legislation null and void

Jackson's Native American Policy – He wanted to force natives westward onto reservations; In 1831-2, the Supreme Court declared a law unconstitutional, but Jackson gave Georgia his blessing to defy the decision =

- **Trail of Tears** – 15,000 Cherokee were removed from Georgia to west of the Mississippi

Election of 1832 – The National Republicans, now called Whigs, nominated Henry Clay; It was Jackson, the people, and democracy against Clay, the bank, and aristocracy; Jackson won

Panic of 1837 – Monetary expansion followed by sudden deflation were part of the causes, the others being trade problems with Britain and China; Also, Jackson had announced that the government would accept only gold and silver = investors rushed to change paper notes into specie and the banks started calling in loans

Martin Van Buren – “van Ruin”; Elected in 1836 over a trio of Whig opponents; Inherited a terrible economic crisis: by fall of 1837, one third of Americans were unemployed and wages were cut in half, with prices doubling

Democrats – Party of the common man; South, West, and eastern cities; espoused liberty and local rule (Jeffersonian); Appealed to other ethnicities who had suffered discrimination; Separated politics and religion

Whigs – Represented greater wealth; Strongest in NE, middle Atlantic, and Upper Midwest; Appealed to the rich and endorsed Clay's American System: A national bank, tariff protectionism, internal improvements, and other government action to promote economic development; Religious and moral values shaped political goals

Election of 1840 – Democrats unenthusiastically renominated Van Buren and the Whigs nominated William Harrison, the aging hero of the Battle of Tippecanoe of 1811; Harrison reminded voters of Jackson and he won by a lot; He died after a month in the presidency = replaced by Tyler

Noyes – Believed that final conversion led to perfection and complete release from sin; Founded Oneida in New York which was very communal and everybody was married to everybody

Shakers – Believed in perfectionism and communal property in order to create the millennial kingdom of heaven; Condemned sexuality and demanded absolute chastity; Founded by Mother Ann Lee; Shook sin through the fingertips; Communal ownership of property, equality, simplicity

Owen – Scottish industrialist; Established a model “harmonist” society in New Harmony, IN

Miller – Shy farmer from upstate NY; Figured out the exact time of the Second Coming of Christ = a group of followers prepped with him; After the end of the world didn't happen, most stopped following him but a small Millerite sect, the Seventh-Day Adventists started living with the expectation that the Second Coming of Christ would be “right soon” still today

Smith – Published the Book of Mormon I 1830; It described the one true church and a “lost tribe of Israel” missing for centuries; Founded the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons); Moved to Nauvoo, Illinois in the mid 1840s

Theodore Weld – 1831; Gave a long lecture in Rochester against drinking (temperance)

Graham – Lectured on chastity in 1834 and later published an advice book

Dorothea Dix – 1843; Reported on the terrible conditions of institutions for social victims and called for special asylums for the insane

National Trades Union – 1834; First attempt at a national labor organization; wanted abolition of imprisonment for debt and of compulsory militia duty, free public education, improved living conditions and the right to organize

Lane Seminary – A school to train abolitionist leaders; Financed by Arthur and Lewis Tappan

Abby Kelly – 1836; A young Quaker teacher in Mass who circulated antislavery petitions; In 1838, she delivered a great abolitionist speech; She redefined marriage

Grimké Sisters – Lectured in NE in 1837; One married Theodore Weld and they both researched and wrote for Weld's book attacking American slavery

Mott and Stanton – Women who attended a World Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840 and were not allowed to participate = started a protest in 1848 in NY (Seneca Falls conventions) which was crucial in beginning the gender equality campaign

Chapter 13

Spanish Empire – In 1815, Spain held title to most of the trans-Mississippi West except the Louisiana Territory, but then in 1821, Mexico declared its independence; Many Americans had emigrated to Mexico; During the 1940s, the US, by war and diplomacy, acquired Mexico's possessions in the Southwest and on the Pacific and title to the Oregon country (had been split between Spain, Britain, Russia, and the US before)

Ostend Manifesto – 1854; Described the rationale for the US to purchase Cuba from Spain while implying that the US should declare war if Spain refused; Didn't act upon it though

Manifest Destiny – Coined 1845; Used to justify expansion saying that the country's superior institutions and culture gave Americans a God-given right, even an obligation, to spread their civilization across the entire continent

Annexing Texas – Texas was independent and went to war with Mexico in 1835 under Sam Houston; Texas was not admitted even after becoming a Republic because northern states didn't want another slave state (Whigs opposed it, Douglas supported it)

Polk – Won the Election of 1844; Supported annexation so he added Texas to the US under a joint resolution; Also narrowly gained Oregon from the British

Mexican War – 1846-1848; Polk wanted territory down to the Rio Grande, so he sent General Taylor to negotiate, but then war started; Supported by the Democrats, opposed by the Whigs

- **Battle of Buena Vista** – 1847; Small group of Americans beat Santa Anna's much larger army and won = secured northeastern Mexico and helped make General Taylor a popular hero and potential political candidate
- **California and New Mexico** – US wanted them, but Santa Anna wouldn't sell, so they took them by force by 1847
- **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** – 1848; Negotiated by Trist; Resolved the original issues favorably for the US (Rio Grande became the boundary between Mexico and the US, and the Southwest and Cali passed into American hands); Paid Mexico \$15 million and agreed to honor American claims against Mexico, and guaranteed the rights of former Mexican citizens

Emigrants – Those from the Upper South and the Midwest went to California, those from the Lower South went to Texas with their slaves

Homestead Act – 1862; Offered 160 acres of government land free to citizens or future citizens over 21 who lived on the property, improved it, and paid a small registration fee; Oregon gave even more land away

The Trip West – Started in Iowa and Missouri

California Gold Rush – Discovered gold in Cali in 1848 = many “forty-niners” who were mostly young unmarried men; Mining communities sprung up almost overnight which all services except local government; Foreign miners were not liked = tax on foreigners = drove thousands of Mexicans and Chinese from the mines

Young – Leader of the Mormons after Smith was murdered; Moved to the Great Basin area and founded Salt Lake City; The heart of Mormon society was not the individual farmer but the cooperative village; State and Church were not separate = Young technically was the territorial governor but people continued as spiritual leaders and civil magistrates; Converted rather than killed Natives; Very few Mormons were polygamous

Plains Tribes – Powerful; First came into contact with them in the 1840s; Their culture differed from that of the more familiar eastern woodland tribes; Most tribes had a nomadic way of life after the introduction of the Spanish horses; Eastern border tribes lived in villages and raised crops, Central tribes were aggressive and followed the buffalo, and the southwestern tribes were European-like

- **Relations** – Originally, the whites and the Natives got along peacefully, but with the environmental destruction caused by the whites (grass and buffalo destruction) and the discovery of gold in California, things got a little tense
- **Fort Laramie Treaty** – 1851; Tribes would receive compensation for the destruction of grass, timber, and buffalo and annual payments of goods and services in return they must abandon the rights of free movement (live on reservations); Sioux Chief Black Hawk told the whites that he wouldn’t be restricted however

Gwin Land Law – 1851; Supposedly validated Spanish and Mexican land titles but it violated the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo because it forced California landowners to defend what was already theirs which bankrupted many because it was so expensive to prove ownership (court fees and lawyers)

Chapter 14

Wilmot Proviso – Penn congressman Wilmot proposed a bill declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any territories acquired from Mexico

Free-Soilers – Believed that the Mexican-won land would be free because of the Northwest Ordinance and the Missouri Compromise; Wanted to not have slavery there either because of morals or because they didn’t want competition from the west; Didn’t want to end slavery altogether

Popular Sovereignty – Proposal of Michigan senator Cass to leave decisions over slavery to territorial legislatures

Election of 1848 – Democrats elected Cass, Whigs nominated Mexican-American War hero General Taylor who stood for no party, southerners supported Calhoun and northerners supported Van Buren (not as party candidates); Taylor won easily

Clay’s Omnibus Bill – 1850; Clay with Webster’s support introduced a series of resolutions in an omnibus package intended to settle these issues once and for all; It was defeated

Compromise of 1850 – Henry Clay; California entered the Union as a free state (which ended the balance of free and slave states); Territorial governments were organized in NM and Utah with popular sovereignty; Slave trade abolished in DC; Fugitive Slave Law reinforced

- Reinforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law angered northerners
- **Sojourner Truth** – An ex-slave woman; She spoke at a women’s rights convention in 1851 and said that Jesus came from God and Mary, and she did a ton of work
- **Uncle Tom’s Cabin** – Written by Stowe in 1847; About slavery’s horrors; Very influential
- Seward from NY was a northerner opposed to compromise

Election of 1852 – Showed the decrease in party politics between 1850 and 1854; Parties were playing a much less prominent role in politics (more cared about the economy and local issues); Pierce won as the lackluster compromise Democrat candidate

Kansas-Nebraska Bill – 1854; Southerners supported this bill created by Douglas; Organized the Nebraska and Kansas territories; Proposed that the eastern end of the transcontinental railroad be in Chicago rather than in rival St. Louis; Popular sovereignty in the new territories (overturning the Missouri Compromise of 1820); Destroyed the Whig party and divided the Democrats

Expansionism – Young America; Young Americans went west; Got more Mexican land (ex. through Walker’s raids); Pierce administration tried to get Cuba; Ostend Manifesto – A justification for taking Cuba from Spain

Immigration – Increasing immigration of Irish and German Catholics = alarmed Whigs, threatened to take jobs (used to a lower standard of living), were Catholics (and preferred the Democrat party)

Know-Nothing Party – 1854; Group of Whigs who opposed immigration; Keep info secret; Weakened the Whigs (took their support)

Republicans – Drawn from “conscience” Whigs and disaffected Free-Soil Democrats; Led by moral fervor against slavery in the territories; Anti-Catholic; Temperance, pious, schooling; Promoted federal government helping economic development and their dignity of free labor; Northerners and Westerners who opposed the spread of slavery

Election of 1856 – Know-Nothing Party nominated Fillmore, Republicans chose Frémont, Democrats nominated Buchanan; Buchanan won and Know-Nothings ended

Bleeding Kansas – 1856; A pro-slavery mob entered Lawrence and destroyed Free-Soil property and then a Free-soiler killed proslavery people; Minor but very violent civil war in Kansas

- Proslavery Missourians set up a proslavery legislature in Lecompton, Kansas
 - Lecompton Compromise was accepted by President Buchanan but not by Congress and in 1858, it was overwhelmingly defeated by the majority of Kansas settlers (most being antislavery Republicans)
- Antislavery settlers (Emigrant Aid Society-sent) set up their own legislature in Topeka
- **Constitutional Crisis in Kansas** – Proslavery people wrote a constitution which failed in 1857, then it created two separate constitutions

Northerners – Valued equality and opportunity; Self made (individualism and democracy); Supported government action; Slavery is the root of all evil

Southerners – Revered social rather than economic values; White supremacy through racial distinctions; Self-government

Dred Scott v. Sanford – Filed suit in Missouri saying their master had taken them into northern territories where the Missouri Compromise prohibited slavery; Ruled that blacks had no right to sue in federal courts; Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional

Lincoln vs. Douglas – 1858; Illinois Governorship; They debated 7 times in which debates Lincoln exposed that he was anti-slavery, nationalistic, and moral

John Brown's Raid – 1859; John Brown (same person who killed proslavery Missourians during Bloody Kansas) attacked a federal arsenal in VA to provoke a general slave uprising; Failed completely; Power in the south passed to those favoring secession from Southern Unionists; He was killed = gained northern sympathy

Election of 1860 – Douglas nominated for southern northern Democrats, another guy for the deep south Democrats; Lincoln nominated over Seward for the Republican Party; Lincoln won by sweeping the entire Northeast and Midwest; Douglas alienated his southern Democrat supporters; Lincoln won without any southern support

Crittenden Compromise – Crittenden proposed a constitutional amendment that would guaranteed the right to hold slaves in all territories south of the 36 30' line

Secession – In December 1860, SC seceded = 6 other Deep South states also seceded; Southerners believed that they were acting in the tradition of the Revolution of 1776

Fort Sumter – A federal property which needed supplies in Confederate South Carolina; Lincoln tried to send supplies, but Davis (acting leader) directed General Beauregard to attack it = beginning of the Civil war in April 1861

Chapter 15

Beginning of War – Whites in the southern uplands with little slavery, in the deep south who had no slaves, and many border state residents opposed secession and war; Irish immigrants in the North feared competition of free black labor and Northern Democrats didn't support the Republican party

The North – Had about double the population of the South; Immigrant and black support; Many were industrial workers = had to be mobilized before they could serve

The South – Believed that their army would prove to be superior fighters; Slaves could carry on work behind the lines; Defensive battle; Good military leaders; Had little industry and infrastructure

Border States – Both sides wanted them because they had access to the Ohio River and links to the west; Followed a wait-and-see policy; Keeping the border states in the Union was a primary military as well as political goal for Lincoln

Davis – The provisional leader of the Confederacy (started February 1861); Criticized as not being able to delegate; Tried to centralize but his VP (Stephens) opposed it

Lincoln – US President; Called up state militias, expanded the navy, and suspended habeas corpus; Supported generosity towards the South and reconciliation; Murdered

Confiscation Acts – 1861&62; Gave the power to seize enemy property during war = many slaves fled north

War in the East – Focused on Richmond, the Confederacy's capital; Stalemated in late 1862

- **Scott** – Union's commanding general who favored a cautious, long-term strategy (Anaconda Plan)
- **Bull Run** – 1861; Virginia; Wanted a quick battle, but Union lost with many casualties
- **McClellan** – General in Chief for the Union armies in 1861; Avoided fighting, was defeated by Lee in 1862

War in the West – Mississippi River was a major strategic objective (Union wanted to split the Confed in two); Confeds were quickly beaten, and the Union fought the Natives

- **Ulysses S. Grant** – Despite very modest military credentials, he proved to be a military genius, able to see beyond individual battles to larger goals; War of Attrition; Fought in the West
- **Shiloh Church** – Tennessee 1862; Confederate surprise attack with huge casualties on each side

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus – Early in the war Lincoln suspended this in Maryland; Meant that persons could be arrested without being informed of the charges against them; 13,000 arrested; Partly to ensure that no Democrats spoke out against Republicans in Maryland because DC was the capital

Naval Blockade – Unsuccessful until late in the war; Union captured New Orleans in 1862

- **Anaconda Plan** – Use the US navy to blockade southern ports and thereby cut off essential supplies from reaching the South

Peninsula Campaign – March 1862; Union wanted to capture Richmond, VA; Ended in a tie; McClellan showed how bad of a leader he was = new Union General is Pope, and Lee proved himself as a great Confed General

- Ironclad Ships (Monitor and Merrimac) could easily destroy wooden sailing ships

International Diplomacy – European states declared neutrality; England and France didn't need southern cotton anymore = didn't get their support; North wanted to stop international recognition of the South

Problems During War – Treasuries were empty but they didn't want to lose support by taxing; Less popular support for the long war; Confeds attacked Confed leaders

Copperheads – Peace Democrats; Claimed that Lincoln betrayed the Constitution and that working-class Americans bore the brunt of his conscription policy

Second Bull Run – August 1862; McClellan vs. Lee in Virginia; Wanted to end the war quickly, Confeds won and drew the Union out of Virginia

Antietam – September 1862; Lee attacked McClellan (again leader) who was very conservative and who allowed the Confeds to retreat; Bloodiest war in history; It stopped the Confederates from getting what they urgently needed- open recognition and aid from a foreign power

September Proclamation – 1862; After the Union success at Antietam in September 1862; Prepared northerners to accept the eventuality of emancipation on the grounds of necessity

Emancipation Proclamation – Early 1863; What began as a war to save the Union became a struggle that, if victorious, would free the slaves; Little immediate impact as slavery in the border states was still allowed; Sanctioned the policy of accepting blacks as soldiers; Lincoln predicted that this would favorably impress foreign powers

Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction – 1863; Lincoln said that the Confed states could come back if 10% took an oath of allegiance, and the state accepted the emancipation of slaves; Obviously didn't happen

- **Wade-Davis Bill** – 1864; Congress set far more stringent terms for Reconstruction (50% to give oath)

Lee – Confederate Army leader

Battle of Vicksburg – July 1863; Grant won – split the south in half by giving the Union control of the Mississippi, and many Confeds surrendered

Gettysburg – July 1863; Defensive for Union, didn't want Lee to advance north; 3 days; Grant for the Union

Chattanooga – November 1863; Confeds (Brag) wanted to stop Union (Grant) from taking Tennessee; Union won and pushed the Confeds back

Wilderness – May 1864; 3 days in VA; Between Grant and Lee; Inconclusive but with major casualties; Beginning of War of Attrition strategy by Grant; Many other battles like this

Siege of Petersburg – June 1865; In Richmond, VA; Wanted control of rails; Confeds lose (Richmond was the Confed capital = showed that the end was near)

Sherman's March – Sept.-Dec. 1864; Union wanted to capture Savannah; Sherman vs. Hardy; Destroyed morale and food and infrastructure of the south; Used total war (destroyed everything in his path); Went from Chattanooga to Columbia

Appomattox Court House – April 1865; Lee tried to break the Union line and Grant advanced; Few casualties and the rest surrendered = end of Civil War

Changes in the South – Allowed Conscription first, in 1862; Allowed blacks in 1864; Used more land for food than for cotton; More war-industry

Changes in the North – Lincoln took more executive power; Congress reestablished a federal banking system and issued government bonds to raise money for the war; Increase in farming and use of machinery; Conscription in 1863 (vehemently opposed by poor people who couldn't pay to get out of it and feared loss of their jobs to freed blacks)

The Economy – Generally got worse; Inflation caused real income to decline; Reduced standard of living; Lack of food; The north obtained most money through sale of bonds, the Morrill Tariff of 1861, and instituting the first income tax; The war speeded up the consolidation of the North's manufacturing businesses

- **Homestead Act** – 1862; Promoted settlement in the Great Plains by offering parcels of 160 acres of public land free to whatever person or family would farm that land for at least 5 years

Election of 1864 – Democrats nominated General McClellan for president (wanted an armistice); Lincoln was renominated by the Republicans; Sherman's capture of Atlanta in September 1864 and the desire of the Republicans to stay in power = Lincoln's reelection; Lincoln assassinated April 14, 1865 though

Why the North Won – Sherman moved north; Grant pummeled Lee in VA; Grant's attrition strategy worked because the Union had a lot more manpower and economic resources; The Naval strategy paid off because the North could build enough ships to make the blockade work eventually; Southerners were poorly clothed and fed; Poor southern infrastructure; Nobody liked Davis; Southerners wanted states rights and the war was national

Costs of War – 3 million served; 620,000 died and couldn't return to civilian routines

Chapter 16

President vs. Congress – Lincoln saw the Confed states as still in the Union, Congress saw them as conquered territories

Reconstruction – 3 phases: First was Lincoln and Johnson's easy re-admittance of the 11 ex-Confed states; Second was Congress' harsh plan on the southern whites, and protective of freed blacks; Finally, southern conservatives known as redeemers took control of one state government after another

Republicans – Long-time division between moderates who were concerned with economic gains for the white middle class, and radicals who championed civil rights for blacks; In 1866, many moderates shifted toward the radical position (Sumner)

Johnson – Tactless Tennessee Unionist Democrat; Previously VP = became president after Lincoln was murdered; Southerner who remained loyal to the Union

Freedpeople – First left the plantation in search of jobs, school, churches, or lost loved ones; Education and land were top priorities

Black Codes – First year after the war to reestablish white dominance; Highly qualified rights and forbade many things; Directly challenged the national government in 1865; Established contract-labor system

First Proclamation – By Johnson; Continued Lincoln's policies by offering "amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property" to most former Confeds who would swear allegiance; Hostile to the aristocratic and super wealthy

Second Proclamation – By Johnson; He accepted the reconstructed government of NC and prescribed the steps by which other southern states could reestablish state governments: contention would ratify the 13th amendment, void secession, repudiate Confed debts, and elect new state officials and members of Congress

Congressional Republicans – Set their own policies for reconstruction; Rejected Johnson's position; Freedmen's Bureau (agency providing emergency assistance at the end of the war)

- **13th Amendment** – 1865; Prohibited slavery in the US
- **Civil Rights Act** – 1866; Overrode Johnson's vetoes; Pronounced all African Americans to be US citizens
- **14th Amendment** – 1866; Defined equal national citizenship; Denied former Confederates the right to hold office; Due process
- **Report of the Joint Committee** – 1866; Stated that reorganized former Confed states weren't entitled to representation in Congress and that Congress, not the president, had the authority to determine the conditions for allowing reconstructed states to rejoin the Union
- **Reconstruction Acts** – 1867; Southern states were divided into five military districts; Congress defined a new process for readmitting a state (blacks and whites elected delegates to write a state constitution guaranteeing black suffrage then the state had to ratify the 14th Amendment)
- **15th Amendment** – 1870; Forbade all states to deny the vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
- **Civil Rights Act** – 1875; Guaranteed equal accommodations in public places; Poorly enforced

Presidential Impeachment – The Tenure of Office Act stopped Johnson from firing Republican leaders = when in 1867 he tried to order Secretary of War Stanton out of office, Congress impeached him; Fell one vote short of the 2/3rds requirement to remove him from office because moderate republicans didn't want Wade

Election of 1866 – Ulysses S. Grant won the presidency over Johnson largely due to the help of the blacks

KKK Act – Effectively ended the KKK under Grant

Social Effects – Didn't give the vote to women; Gave the vote to black men who actually wanted land

Freedmen's Bureau – 1865; Understaffed and underfunded, it had a huge task to issue food rations, clothe and shelter homeless victims of the war, and establish medical facilities; Worked to aid freed blacks; Usually sided with the whites and believed in self-help, minimal government, sanctity of private property, and white superiority; Accomplished a lot (mostly in education)

After-Abolition Blacks – Still relied on former masters; Large planters increasingly concentrated on one crop (usually cotton); Many farmers rented; Many blacks worked in gangs; Some sharecropped (had to pay of high debt with their yield); Tenant farmers had to give much of their crop to merchants to pay debts; Debt peonage replaced slavery

Ku Klux Klan – Clinging to their belief in white superiority, poor whites founded this white terrorist group from 1866-1868; It expressed its hatred in midnight raids on blacks

Black Institutions – Membership in African American churches exploded; Strong desire for education = schools (despite high absenteeism and overcrowding); White opposition to black education and land ownership stimulated African American nationalism and separatism

Republican Rule in the South – New governments under congressional Reconstruction were mostly white which wanted sectional reconciliation; Eliminated undemocratic features from prewar state constitutions: all had universal male suffrage and loosened requirements for holding office; More capital investment; Public school system in the south established; Short-lived

Amnesty Act – 1872; Congress removed the last of the restrictions on ex-Confeds except for the top leaders; Allowed for:

Redemption – Democrats resumed control of each state government; Reconstruction ended by a combination of persistent white southern resistance, violence and coercion, and a failure of northern will; Supported states' rights, reduced taxes, reduced spending on social programs, and white supremacy

1865-1875 – Rise and fall of the Republicans in the South; increase in industry in the North and cotton in the south; Surge of working-class organizations (National Labor Union); Abandoned the Freedmen's Bureau

Election of 1872 – Liberal Republicans (disgusted with Grant's scandals) formed a third party calling for lower tariffs and few grants to railroads and along with the Democrats nominated Greeley; Grant easily won a second term

Depression of the mid-1870s – Caused by railroad mismanagement and collapse of some eastern banks; Diverted attention from the southern blacks

Election of 1876 – Very close; Republicans nominated Hayes, Democrats chose Tilden; Too close to call in Florida and Louisiana = didn't know who won =

- **Compromise of 1877** – Hayes was declared president = southern opposition – concessions to the south (removal of federal troops, Confed general in president's cabinet; federal aid for economic and railroad development in the south, no enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments in the South by Hayes)

Chapter 17

Bonanza Farms – Late 1870s; Northern plains; Symbolized the trend to large-scale agriculture; Corporate-owned wheat farms

Modernizing Agriculture – Between 1865 and 1900; Farms doubled as Americans moved west; Specialized crops with modern machinery allowed by new cheap transportation; Farmers had to borrow money to buy the expensive machines = growth of debt

Frontier Thesis – Turner; Said that the American frontier had played a central role, and glorified frontier farmers (but said the frontier era had ended)

Cattleman's West – 1860-1890; Great Plains grass provided for cattle = huge ranches in the early 1880 then farmers moved on and fenced public lands, and overstocked herds = ate all the grass, then many died in the winter of 1886; Trek started in southern Texas

Farmers on the Great Plains – 1865-1890s; Many immigrants moved west in the 1880s because of railroad campaigns; Got lands from the Homestead Act, and bought it = tenancy

The Pacific Coast – Farming became California’s greatest asset with rails; depended heavily on technology (irrigation and rails); Very few small farms; First grain then fruit and veggies

Mining West – Started in Cali in 1848 then moved east; Developed cities, and caused much injury and death

Natural Tolls – Railroads ruined the forests, Timber and Stone Act allowed acquisition of large amounts of federal land

The Natives – 90% died from disease and violence; Only some went peacefully onto government reservations; Slaughter of their buffalo was important

- **Great Plains Wars** – 1864 start; Sand Creek massacre due to Chivington; Sherman and Sheridan; Used winter campaigning; Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876 was a result of broken government promises
- **Dawes Severalty Act** – 1887; Believing that tribal bonds kept Indians in savagery, reformers intended to destroy them = President could distribute reservation lands to individuals only, not tribes; Resulted in government getting a ton of “surplus” land
- **Ghost Dance** – 1890s; Prophet Wovoka predicted the destruction of the whites and the salvation of Indians who performed the Ghost Dance = Sitting Bull killed and the Wounded Knee Creek massacre

New South – Idea that the south’s bad position was caused by cotton and northern dependence, not on the war; Tried to replace genteel prewar ideals with the ethic of hard work; North still financed railroads and southern urban expansion; Progress was slow and older values persisted; Only one southern corporation, otherwise factory workers worked for northern companies in the worst conditions of the nation; Grady

Cotton – Despite efforts at diversification, cotton stayed popular = prices fell down = tons of debt = by 1900, most farmers were tenants

Black Life – Lost a lot of ground as the Republican Party left blacks to fend for themselves and courts abandoned the blacks (Revoked Civil Rights Act in 1883); Lost the right to vote through poll taxes, literacy tests, Grandfather Clause (only citizens whose grandfathers were registered to vote could vote); Lynching became popular

- **Jim Crow Laws** – 1890s; Legalized informal segregation in public facilities; Upheld by the Supreme Court in Plessy v. Ferguson by saying that separate but equal facilities did not violate the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment

Afro-American League – 1891; H. Fortune; Encouraged independent black voting, opposed segregation and lynching, and urged the establishment of black institutions to support black businesses

W E B Du Bois – First black to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard; Attended a Pan-African Conference in London in 1900 and stated that the problem of the 1900s would be the problem of the color line

Booker T. Washington – Best-known black leader in America; Born a slave: Founded Tuskegee industrial training school in 1881 (well known, vocational and agricultural); Capitalist views = liked by many whites; Atlanta Compromise proclaimed black loyalty to the economic development of the South and accepted the lowly status of southern blacks

National Grange – Order of the Patrons of Husbandry; Founded by Kelley in 1867 as a social and cultural organization; Became very popular after the depression of the 1870s (cooperatives and government action via legislatures); Ultimately ineffective because the government was controlled by big business

- **Granger Laws** – 1869-1874; Businessmen and farmers; Established maximum rates that railroads and grain elevators could charge

Interstate Commerce Act – 1887; Required that railroad rates be “reasonable and just”, that rate schedules be made public, and that practices such as rebates be discontinued; Also set up the first federal regulatory agency; However, big companies didn’t listen because the new ICC didn’t have much power

Southern Farmers’ Alliance – One of the most important reform organizations of the 1880s; Sent lecturers across the South and onto the Plains where they proposed programs that would meet their objective of “Equal rights to all”; Cooperatives to gain economic leverage; anted a national banking system; Even advocated women’s rights; Also ineffective

Ocala Platform – 1890; National Alliance/Populists; Radical at the time: called for the direct election of US senators and supported lowering the tariff, also wanted increased money in circulation

Chapter 18

Technology – With the industrial heartland in NE and the Midwest, technology allowed more efficient production which generated new needs and further innovation; Ex. Bessemer converter = harder steel; Power came from water, then coal (steam) then electricity

Carnegie – Entrepreneur; Acquired access to raw material and markets, brought all stages of steel manufacturing into one mill

Railroads – Got most of their land from federal and state governments; McCallum was hired by Erie Railroad to come up with a system of organization which divided responsibilities and separated management from operations; High rail instability because of high capital needs and heavy indebtedness; Tried to use pools to stop rate wars, but it didn’t work

Vertical Integration – Acquire sources and control all aspects of production; Carnegie

Horizontal Integration – Large companies acquire small businesses = monopolies (trusts); Rockefeller and railroad companies

American Industry and the World – Reorganization of production = more and cheaper goods from Second Stage of the Industrial Revolution (application of science and technology to manufacturing); GB, Germany, and the US were the major producers; Global falling prices = competition = overproduction = flooding of the market = sales and profits declined = economy spiraled downward

Urbanization – Increased births was a small factor of increased population, most of it was the movement of many to cities from small towns and farms and from abroad as machines were replacing people on farms

New Immigration – 1880-1900; Europe sent 40 million and another 20 million to Canada and LA; Many immigrants stayed in the NE; “Old Immigrants” came from the British Isles, Germany, and Scandinavia, “New Immigrants” came from southern and eastern Europe; Immigrants came for industrial jobs, and 1/3 went back home; Provided population and workers

The City – Center was the worst, where the unskilled workers lived; then was the lower middle class, then farther away the upper middle and rich with large houses (they could afford transportation into the city)

The Middle Class – Income rose 30%; More leisure and greater access to consumer goods; Educational opportunities for women expanded, but most were limited to social services and teaching; Less babies too = smaller families and more free time for women; For men, many new job opportunities, and expanded education (Morrill Act of 1862), greater need for managerial positions

Horatio Algers – Wrote rags-to-riches novels like *Ragged Dick*; Widely read

Work – Immigrants held the low jobs, the lowest jobs by blacks, with white Protestants at the top of the hierarchy; With big business (mechanization and mass production), more and more Americans became wage earners; Jobs became increasingly specialized and monotonous, and the conditions were horrible

Family Economy – If women didn't work for pay outside their homes, their children did; Child labor was closely linked to a father's income (not for middle-classes tho)

Protests – Workers resisted unsatisfactory working condition and poor treatment, wanted to regulate the pace of production, used Absenteeism, drunkenness at work, and general inefficiency; Main protest was quitting

Strikes – 1877 was a violent nationwide industrial railroad strike; Caused by an erratic economy, high unemployment rates, low wages, and the lack of job security; Started in neighborhoods but went to the workplace and became collective; Turned from goals of higher pay to better conditions

National Labor Union – NLU; 1866-1873; Formed by several craft unions and reform groups; Supported temperance, women's rights, and the establishment of cooperatives to equal out wealth

Knights of Labor – Founded as a secret society in 1869; Powderly leader in 1879 = made public; Federation of craft unions; Wanted workers to get the full enjoyment of the wealth they create; Proposed a cooperative system, eight-hour day; Attracted miners, skilled urban tradespeople, and unskilled workers; Worked mostly through governmental demands (but the government was controlled by corporations); Ended by the late 1890s because it was too diverse

Haymarket Riot – Chicago in 1886; Hugely increased membership in the Knights of Labor; It was a peaceful protest meeting but when the police arrived a bomb exploded

American Federation of Labor – AFL; Founded 1886; Dominant union in the 1890s; Leader was Gompers and was convinced that skilled workers should put their specific occupational interest first; Didn't include unskilled laborers or blacks; Higher wages, shorter hours, industrial safety, and the right to organize; Strike

Homestead Strike – 1892; On Carnegie's Homestead plant; Started as a peaceful strike after Frick ended sliding wages, and then called in the Pinkertons (strike-breakers) and then the militia; Showed the lengths to which both labor and capital would go; Showed that the government was on the "Capital" side

Debs – Railroad worker organizer; Created the combined American Railway Union and won a strike against the Great Northern Railroad

Pullman Strike – 1894; Debs led the ARU into a sympathy strike to support the Pullman workers through boycott; However there was violence, and the Debs was incarcerated and the ARU ended; Showed that many middle- and upper-class people believed that unions were un-Americans

Chinese Exclusion Act – 1882; Prohibited the immigration of Chinese workers for 10 years, then extended in 1892 and made permanent in 1902

Chapter 19

Gilded Age – 1870-1895; Started in 1873 when Mark Twain used it to describe Grant's corrupt presidency (gold-plated = nice on the outside but not really all that it seems); Congress was dominant

Democrats and Republicans – Republicans were northeastern Yankee industrialists, and Upper Midwesterners (willing to mobilize the power of the state to reshape society = people who wanted to regulate moral and economic life were attracted to it); Democrats depended on southern whites, northern workers, and urban immigrants (preferred it because it opposed government efforts to regulate morals); Essentially no large differences in policy (except over tariffs), very close in elections

National Issues – Republicans wanted a high tariff to protect Americans, Democrats wanted a low tariff because they didn't want government intervention; Settled on a gold standard even though soft-moneyers wanted to raise farm prices and cut interest rates; Reformers wanted competitive examinations for civil service jobs

- **Pendleton Act of 1883** – Established merit exams for about 1/10 federal officers; Showed a move away from government control by corporations

Urban Bosses – Took control after elite left politics for more lucrative business jobs; Set up “machines” to rule the city, not really the elected officials ruling (Ex. Tammany Hall in NYC); Got the immigrant vote because they provided jobs and food

Women's Christian Temperance Union – WCTU; 1879-1898 Frances Willard president; Largest women's organization in the country; Churchgoing, white, Protestant women who believed drunkenness caused poverty and family violence, but after 1886, they attributed drunkenness to unemployment, bad labor conditions, and poverty

The Gospel of Wealth – Carnegie celebrated competition for producing better goods at lower prices, and said that the concentration of wealth in a few hands was necessary to bring order and efficiency; Believed that the rich should spend their wealth to help the poor

Social Darwinism – From Darwin's “Origin of Species” Spencer applied this survival of the fittest to human society, and said that underlying social laws dictated economic affairs

George – Reformer; Wrote “Progress and Poverty” in 1879 which was very popular in showing the contradictions of American life; Had a religious tone and optimistic faith in the capacity of humans to effect change; Believed in a land tax

Settlement House Movement – Typified 1890s middle-class reformers blend of idealism and practicality; Targeted helping working immigrant women; Didn't work in slum environments

- **Jane Addams** – Started Hull House in Chicago in 1889 to aid social and industrial problems; Along with Scudder she looked to Christian teachings

Moody Revivals – Dwight Moody preached a traditional evangelical Christianity in American cities = hundreds of urban revivals in the 1870s; Easy path to salvation (by faith alone); Appealed to lower-class, rural folk; Doubled Protestant church membership

Social Gospel Movement – 1890s; Tied salvation to social betterment; Sought to make Christianity relevant to urban problems; Sheldon – “What would Jesus Do?”; Gladden

Samuel Jones – Welsh immigrant who worked his way up and applied the “Golden Rule” and treated his workers very fairly

National American Women Suffrage Association – Combined the two wings in 1890; Headed by Stanton then Anthony but then handed down to younger more moderate women only focused on suffrage; Argued that women should get the vote over immigrant

Sherman Anti-Trust Act – 1890; Declared illegal every contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce; Initial attempt to restrain large business combinations (monopolies); Didn't work very well at all as it was weakened by the E C Knight Supreme Court case

McKinley's Tariff – 1890; Raised tariffs higher than ever, and was very hated by agrarians whose products were not protected; Didn't pass

Sherman Silver Purchase Act – Ordered the Treasury to buy 4.5 million ounces of silver monthly and to issue treasury notes for it; Compromise between those who wanted more money supply and people who wanted completely free coinage of silver

Populists – People's Party; Established 1892; Omaha demands expanded on the Ocala platform in 1890 by including more direct democracy and several pro-labor planks: wanted a graduated income tax, free and unlimited coinage of silver and government ownership of railroads, telephone, and telegraph; Support from western miners and mine owners who favored the demand for silver and from rural Americans from the Great Plains

Depression of 1893 – 1893-1897; Under Cleveland; Started in Europe, then the nation's money supply declined, while falling prices hurt farmers and workers; Overextension in railroad construction and crops; 20% lost jobs and gap between rich and poor grew bigger; National politicians and leaders didn't really respond, but the president blamed it on the Silver Purchase Act = repealed = worse

Election of 1896 – Battle over the currency – Bryan for silver and the Democrats and Populists; McKinley for Republicans (wanted a high tariff); McKinley won by a large margin, because the urban middle and working classes had little confidence that free silver would stimulate economic growth (rural vote not important anymore); Republicans stayed in control until 1930s; Populists disappeared; Executive was dominant focus of American politics