

APUSH PERIOD FIVE (1844-1877) KEY CONCEPTS REVIEW

Use the space provided to write down specific details that could be used to discuss the key concepts.

<b>Key Concept 5.1</b>	
<b>The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.</b>	
<i>I. Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion, bolstered by economic and security interests, resulted in the acquisition of new territories, substantial migration westward, and new overseas initiatives.</i>	
A) The desire for access to natural and mineral resources and the hope of many settlers for economic opportunities or religious refuge led to an increased migration to and settlement in the West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Texas drew cotton slavery / ranching</li> <li>* Oregon Trail and "Oregon Fever" led to good farming lands in Oregon, California, and Pacific Northwest</li> <li>* Missions up and down California coast abandoned by Spanish after Mexican Independence; Mexico set Native Americans free; New England merchants moved in to get access to cowhides for leather; intermarried with Mexican ranchers (<i>Californios</i>)</li> <li>* Gold Rush led to 49ers heading in droves to California</li> <li>* Mormons fled west from Nauvoo to settle Deseret / Utah / Salt Lake City in an attempt to leave the United States for their religious freedom and practice of polygamy (soon brought back into U.S. by Mexican-American War)</li> </ul>
B) Advocates of annexing western lands argued that Manifest Destiny and the superiority of American institutions compelled the United States to expand its borders westward to the Pacific Ocean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Manifest Destiny coined by journalist John O'Sullivan in 1845 as Americans began moving to reach Pacific Coast via Oregon, California, Texas (theory was we were spreading liberty, freedom, and republicanism; reality was Manifest Destiny was driven by anti-Catholicism, nativism, hostility towards Native Americans and Mexicans, and Protestantism; Manifest Destiny drove the acquisition of the American Southwest from Mexico in the Mexican-American War)</li> <li>* 54 40 or Fight! the rallying cry for 1844 election [which turned out to be a complete lie – Polk compromised with British in order to go to war with Mexico; southern aims thus trumped northern aims)</li> </ul>
C) The U.S. added large territories in the West through victory in the Mexican-American War and diplomatic negotiations, raising questions about the status of slavery, American Indians, and Mexicans in the newly acquired lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Alamo and following battles led to Texas annexation by U.S. (after Texas was briefly independent – Jackson turned down their initial request for annexation out of fear over slavery causing more sectional conflict; Tyler, Clay, Van Buren, and Polk turned it into a major issue in 1844 election, when Tyler and Calhoun pushed through the annexation before election day)</li> <li>* Polk set out to start a war with Mexico, with the primary goal of attaining as much territory as possible (he wrote a request for a declaration of war saying the US had been attacked months before we were "attacked"); he sent diplomat John Slidell to try and buy the territory first, but he also sent John C. Fremont to California with an army, told Oliver Larkin in California to prepare for independence and annexation, sent the Navy around South America to Monterey Bay, and Zachary Taylor into Texas; Mexico refused to sell, so Polk ordered Taylor to set up camp in disputed territory along Texas-Mexican border, where a Mexican army was on the other side of the Rio Grande; violence broke out,</li> </ul>

<p>C) cont.</p>	<p>so Polk pulled out the letter he wrote months before and sent it to Congress; Lincoln questioned it (and for his troubles, was not re-elected to Congress; Conscience Whigs (like Lincoln and Thoreau) deeply opposed to war as an expansion of slavery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Taylor won quickly, as did Polk's other military commanders; all American Southwest rapidly; Winfield Scott sent into Mexico when Mexico refused to accept a peace offer; Scott followed Cortez' path of conquest against Aztecs; Grant, Lee, Jefferson Davis and many other future Civil War generals fought; Santa Anna defeated, and Mexico forced to sign over vast amounts of territory for HALF what Polk had offered before war</li> <li>* 1846 elections saw anti-war Whigs seize control of Congress – Wilmot Proviso argued for complete ban on slavery in captured territories {David Wilmot was a New York Democrat looking for a popular issue to win him re-election} – House passed it, but Senate blocked it; one major reason we didn't annex all of Mexico was that John C. Calhoun and other racists didn't want Mexican Catholics in the U.S. – border was drawn north of population centers</li> <li>* New Mexico, Arizona, and California added; Oregon Territory organized shortly afterwards</li> <li>* Government negotiated treaties with many Native American tribes to cede their land claims</li> <li>* Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo promised citizenship for Native Americans and Mexicans, but it was largely ignored</li> <li>* Mexicans still remaining in acquired territory often lost land and property in courts, as white settlers considered them as foreigners, despite treaty promises, or due to pressure to sell</li> </ul>
<p>D) Westward migration was boosted during and after the Civil War by the passage of new legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Homestead Act made land free (160 acres free, if you lived on it and improved it for five years) [Union army sent out after Civil War to prevent Great Plains Native Americans from interfering from westward expansion and migration]</li> <li>* Transcontinental Railroad flung a transportation network across the continent, with other railroads filling in</li> <li>* national banking regulations reinforced on local and state banks; modern fiscal system emerged from the Civil War</li> <li>* high protective tariffs</li> <li>* Essentially, Lincoln was a Clay man – he instituted his version of Clay's American System</li> </ul>
<p>E) U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives to create more ties with Asia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* After Revolutionary War, merchants began trading with China, for silks, spices, porcelain, etc.; Chinese wanted American furs</li> <li>* China clipper ship developed for fast, efficient trade</li> <li>* John Jacob Astor became one of the first millionaires from the trade</li> <li>* Britain was asserting control in China, so the U.S. flexed its muscle and opened up Japan to western trade (gunboat diplomacy: Commodore Matthew Perry sailed into Edo Bay with steamships and cannon and forced Japanese to allow Americans to trade with them in Treaty of Kanagawa)</li> <li>* Hawaii dominated as trading post/refueling center</li> </ul>

<p>E) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Secretary of State William Seward's expansionism is trying to create support network for American trade, by buying places for bases and recoiling stations in Pacific and Caribbean (purchase of Alaska his major expansion)</li> <li>* Seward also got the Burlingame Treat with China in 1868, guaranteeing rights of American missionaries in China, and setting guidelines for Chinese immigration to U.S.</li> </ul>
<p><i>II. In the 1840s and 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights and citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.</i></p>	
<p>A) Substantial numbers of international migrants continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their languages and customs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Irish and German Catholics emigrated to U.S. [two largest groups between Revolutionary War and Civil War]</li> <li>* Irish formed the backbone of the labor force in eastern U.S., both for factories and construction [railroads and canals]</li> <li>* Catholics defended their identity by spreading Catholic Church, and the institutions necessary to protect Catholic identity, particularly establishing parochial school system; Irish would run Catholic Church in U.S. up through end of 20<sup>th</sup> century)</li> <li>* Chinese came as "Gold Mountain Men" in California, after Gold Rush, then stay to provide labor force for railroads in Western U.S., as well as establishing businesses and farms</li> <li>* Chinese, like the Irish and Germans and other ethnic groups, typically lived in ethnic clusters (often enforced by poverty and racism)</li> </ul>
<p>B) A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants' political power and cultural influence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Samuel F.B. Morse wrote an anti-Catholic book in 1834 which became the bible of the nativist movements, warning Catholics couldn't be republican because they followed the authority of the Pope</li> <li>* poor Protestants often angry at Catholic immigrants out of fear of job competition; mob violence common</li> <li>* incredible hostility aimed at any attempt to use Catholic Bible in school, or for taxes to go to support Catholic schools [which is why Catholic schools today are self-supporting]</li> <li>* The Order of the Star-Spangled Banner is better known as the Know-Nothing Party, a secret society based on nativism and anti-Catholicism (also known as the American Party, it became one of the brief challengers of the Republican Party in the mid-1850s); when asked about their group, members said "I know nothing."</li> <li>* Know-Nothings wanted to ban immigration, and institute literacy tests for voting</li> <li>* In California, anti-immigration was aimed predominantly at Asians; laws similar to those used against slaves and blacks in the South were passed in California (it was illegal to teach an Asian to read and write briefly); the California Workingmen's Party organized under "The Chinese must go!" [in 1882, California got the Chinese Exclusion Act passed, barring almost all Chinese immigration – replaced by Japanese, until Gentleman's Agreement of 1907 ended that; Chinese Exclusion Act not ended until 1943, due to alliance with China against Japan in WWII]</li> </ul>

<p>C) U.S. government interaction and conflict with Mexican Americans and American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico, altering these groups' economic self-sufficiency and cultures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* In California, disease wiped out most of Native American populations after Gold Rush began; California whites went out of their way to kill the rest; Congress repudiated most of the treaties guaranteeing their land, reducing them to tiny reservations</li> <li>* Squatters and farmers often took away land from Mexican-Americans through courts or pressure to sell</li> <li>* bison systematically wiped out as a food source and replaced by cattle ranching</li> <li>* "reservation wars" fought after Civil War to reduce Native Americans to poverty and government-imposed restrictions</li> <li>* Bureau of Indian Affairs corruption widespread</li> <li>* Lincoln hanged 38 Dakota after there was violence in Minnesota; whole tribe expelled from state</li> <li>* Colorado militia committed the 1864 Sand Creek massacre against the Cheyenne, leading to all out war</li> <li>* 1866 Fetterman massacre saw Sioux shutting down the Bozeman Trail; Red Cloud forced government to abandon all forts along the Bozeman Trail</li> <li>* President Grant put Christian reformers in charge of Native American policy, and they instituted Christian assimilation, including taking away Native American culture, language, and religion, and sending their children to boarding schools, where they were forced to cut hair, dress in white clothing, speak English, and behave like whites [heading towards the disaster of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887]</li> </ul>
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**Key Concept 5.2:**

**Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.**

*I. Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.*

<p>A) The North's expanding manufacturing economy relied on free labor in contrast to the Southern economy's dependence on slave labor. Some Northerners did not object to slavery on principle but claimed that slavery would undermine the free labor market. As a result, a free-soil movement arose that portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Thomas Carlyle once said of the American Civil War: "There they are, cutting each other's throats, because one half of them prefer hiring their servants for life, and the others by the hour."</li> <li>* Abolitionists were a minority, in that they wanted to free the slaves, but many whites in the North weren't interested in emancipation, and preferred slavery to stay where it was (poor immigrants often saw abolition as an economic threat, because they thought free blacks would come take away their jobs)</li> <li>* Free Soil movement was opposed to the spread of slavery on economic grounds, not moral grounds; William Lloyd Garrison hostile to Free Soil, and called it "whitemanism"; Frederick Douglass supported it, on the grounds any opposition helped; Lincoln was a Free Soil supporter for a long time; Free Soil gained traction because it appealed to self-interest of white voters, whereas abolition remained a small minority position for a long time</li> <li>* Free Soil depicted slavery as a threat to republicanism, and to Jeffersonian ideal of yeoman farmers</li> <li>* Free Soil Party formed, and proved pivotal in several elections</li> <li>* Eventually became part of Republican Party</li> </ul>
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<p>B) African American and white abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, presenting moral arguments against the institution, assisting slaves' escapes, and sometimes expressing a willingness to use violence to achieve their goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Fugitive Slave Act intensified Northern opposition to slavery, as it brought federal government into state internal affairs, and denied runaways the right to a jury trial or to testify on their own behalf; slave-catchers infuriated North, as did the sight of people they knew being taken in as escaped slaves; free blacks and abolitionists formed mobs to protect runaways, to free them, and to employ violence in their defense</li> <li>* Harriet Beecher Stowe's major bestseller <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> brought many in the North in opposition to slavery, because she personalized it and made people <i>feel</i> it was wrong [literary scholars call her approach romantic racism, as she portrays blacks as natural Christians; Uncle Tom's death is a kind of crucifixion scene; when Lincoln met Stowe, he said something to the effect of "So <i>this</i> is the little lady who started the Civil War!" He wasn't far wrong]</li> <li>* Northern states passed personal liberty laws, defying the federal government to protect all residents the right to a trial by jury; Wisconsin state supreme court ruled in <i>Ableman v. Booth</i> that the federal Fugitive Slave Act was unconstitutional [resurrects the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Jefferson's state's rights argument against the federal government, thus flipping a typical Southern position for use by the North; Roger B. Taney's Supreme Court knocked down the Wisconsin ruling]</li> <li>* Underground Railroad</li> <li>* John Brown's Raid (last straw for South, who saw this as evidence the entire North was abolitionist)</li> <li>* Slave Power Conspiracy theory drove much of the North's response in the 1850s, as they saw evidence everywhere, from Mexican-American War on, as showing South ran government</li> </ul>
<p>C. Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states' rights were protected by the Constitution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* entire concept of race was taken from Harvard zoologist Louis Agassiz by the south, in order to argue slaves weren't even people – they were a separate race [Pardon the soapbox moment: contemporary science has shown that the only race is the human race; to even use the term race is to be, by definition, a racist]</li> <li>* South began strenuously arguing slavery was a positive good, that slaves benefitted from the arrangement, and that the republic was only possible with a leisure class capable of devoting itself to ruling: republican aristocracy</li> <li>* South argued that slavery was <i>better</i> than North's working class, because they didn't fire their workers when they were old or sick; slavery was more <i>humane</i> than capitalism</li> <li>* South argued they provided Christianity to slaves, and that Bible, Romans, and Greeks all condoned slavery</li> <li>* John C. Calhoun argued that slaves were entirely property, and therefore, as property, Congress had no right to interfere with property rights guaranteed in Constitution</li> <li>* In the most extreme defense, George Fitzhugh published a book called <i>Cannibals All! or, Slaves Without Masters</i>, in which he basically argues slavery is necessary, because without it, African-Americans would eat all the white people...and that most people</li> </ul>

C) cont.	<p>would be better off slaves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Dred Scott decision essentially endorsed Calhoun's position that slaves were property, and that African-Americans could <i>not</i> be citizens; Missouri Compromise and Northwest Ordinance both overturned as unconstitutional</li> </ul>
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*II. Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.*

A) The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Wilmot Proviso argued no slavery allowed anywhere in new territory</li> <li>* John C. Calhoun's "common property" doctrine argued slaves were property protected by Constitution, and Congress couldn't make laws to stop slavery anywhere</li> <li>* moderates wanted to extend Missouri Compromise line to Pacific Ocean, as it would give South a few states</li> <li>* squatter sovereignty ("popular sovereignty") would allow territories to decide for themselves; supported by Lewis Cass in 1848 election, and Stephen Douglas after that (problem was: when did territory decide? When it became a territory, or when it became a state?)</li> <li>* Free Soil / abolitionists: no slavery anywhere new!</li> <li>* California's request to become a slave state broke the Missouri Compromise line, as they wanted in as a free state (due to miners' hostility to slaves as competing source of labor, not from abolitionist sentiments)</li> <li>* essentially, Polk's war to get our minds off of slavery ended up putting entire nation into a debate over issue of slavery for the next decade, and led directly to Civil War</li> </ul>
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B) The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Compromise of 1850 last attempt to resolve issue in the spirit of the Constitution: Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Stephen Douglas passed five separate acts: 1) South got new Fugitive Slave Act, which put federal government in charge of recovering runaways; 2) North got California as a free state; 3) North got end of slave trade in nation's capital, although not the end of slavery; 4) North got a boundary dispute between New Mexico and Texas resolved in favor of Non-slave New Mexico; and 5) rest of territory would be based on popular sovereignty</li> <li>* secessionist movement of "fire eaters" began to organize, promising secession if ever Congress failed to protect slavery where it existed, or denied a slave state entry, or if a Free Soil or abolitionist president were elected</li> <li>* Franklin Pierce tried to play the Polk card and use expansionism to divert attention from slavery, but Gadsden Purchase for a southern transcontinental railroad annoyed the North, and attempts to take Cuba (Ostend Manifesto) enraged the north, which saw a war brewing to expand slavery</li> <li>* Stephen Douglas' desire to be president (and for a northern transcontinental railroad through Chicago) led to him breaking</li> </ul>
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	<p>up the Nebraska territory into Kansas and Nebraska, on the grounds of popular sovereignty; he also repealed the Missouri Compromise, to please the South (the South wanted a transcontinental railroad through New Orleans)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Kansas-Nebraska Act drove North and South further apart, and Bleeding Kansas erupted; most of the settlers were Free Soilers, but every time there was a vote on popular sovereignty, thousands of pro-slavers poured in from Missouri to vote for slavery; Lecompton Constitution favoring slavery thus resulted; which Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan both urged Congress to accept; John Brown then went on a rampage in revenge for free-soil town of Lawrence being attacked, and he and his sons killed five pro-slavers at Pottawatomie; more than 200 people eventually died in a guerrilla war</li> <li>* James Buchanan's election in 1856 (and 1852's victory by Franklin Pierce) saw the Democrats holding it together by electing nobodies who were quietly pro-slave</li> <li>* Buchanan rapidly made things far worse, by urging the Supreme Court to resolve issue with Dred Scott decision, trying to get the Lecompton Constitution accepted (Douglas got Congress to deny Kansas statehood), and trying to buy Cuba [almost no question here: Buchanan is the worst president of all time, especially when you add in the dunderheaded moves he made when South Carolina seceded]</li> </ul>
<p>C. The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* anger over Kansas-Nebraska Act killed off the Whig Party, as the abolitionist and Free Soil wings split away, and joined the northern Whig Party to form the Republicans; Lincoln emerged as the most famous Western Republican</li> <li>* Know-Nothing Part rose briefly to win seats in Congress, then fell apart (but its existence further damaged the Whig Party)</li> <li>* 1856 election saw Republicans almost take White House with John C. Fremont ("Free Soil, Free Men, and Fremont!")</li> <li>* 1858 election saw Know-Nothings join the Republican Party, and Republicans took House back</li> <li>* Southern Democrats broke into Unionists and secessionists; 1860 convention saw Northern Democrats walk out over proslavery positions; Stephen Douglas then nominated by North, while John C. Breckenridge was nominated by Southern Democrats</li> <li>* 1860 election saw Republicans take all of Congress and presidency with Lincoln</li> </ul>
<p>D. Abraham Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' free-soil platform in the presidential election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral votes. After a series of contested debates about secession, most slave states voted to secede from the Union, precipitating the Civil War.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lincoln a Henry Clay Whig, and a Free Soiler who believed in sending freed blacks back to Africa</li> <li>* One-term Congressman / Conscience Whig</li> <li>* Railroad lawyer and state legislator</li> <li>* Kansas-Nebraska Act pulled him back into politics to oppose Douglas and popular sovereignty in favor of Free Soil</li> <li>* Lincoln-Douglas debates made him nationally famous; he asked Douglas how Douglas could be both in favor of the Dred Scott decision removing restrictions on slavery, AND in favor of</li> </ul>

popular sovereignty; Douglas replied with Freeport Doctrine: any state that didn't want slavery shouldn't pass laws necessary to support the institution of slavery; Lincoln gave his "House Divided" speech: US "cannot endure permanently half slave and half free...it will become all one thing, or all the other."

- \* Lincoln chosen as moderate who could bring in West
- \* Lincoln took North, and wasn't even on ballots in the South; Douglas took Missouri and NJ; Union Party candidate Bell took border states; Breckinridge took South
- \* Lincoln won electoral college, but only 40% of voters
- \* South Carolina voted – unanimously – to secede within a month of his election
- \* Deep South followed SC out rapidly; before Lincoln was even inaugurated, the cotton states had created the Confederacy (cotton and slavery are DEFINITELY the cause of the Civil War, without any question – look at the secessionist declarations, particularly that of Texas, if you don't agree, and the fact that the only states that left immediately were the areas cotton and slavery were major elements of the economy)
- \* 8 states of upper South wavered
- \* Buchanan made things worse by doing nothing; he said secession was illegal, but he wouldn't do anything to stop it; Confederacy saw this as permission to go, and SC demanded Fort Sumter be turned over (Buchanan refused to resupply the fort)
- \* Crittenden Compromise proposed: constitutional amendment to protect slavery, Missouri Compromise line extended to California, with no slavery above and only slavery below (Lincoln rejected it as it would lead to more expansionist wars in Caribbean and central America)
- \* Lincoln inaugurated in March: promised to leave slavery alone where it already existed, but insisted secession was illegal; Lincoln promised to use force to preserve union (as Jackson had done in nullification crisis)
- \* Lincoln sent an unarmed ship to resupply Fort Sumter; SC opened fire; Fort Sumter surrendered; Lincoln called up 75,000 militia into army, and North signed up in huge numbers;
- \* Virginia then seceded, and Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina followed Virginia out
- \* Lincoln seized West Virginia, where antislavery feeling was strong (became a state in 1863 as a result); Delaware held by unionists; Lincoln arrested nearly a thousand secessionists in Maryland, and held the state by military until new elections put unionists in charge [had to hold D.C.]
- \* Lincoln backed the German American militia in Missouri to hold the state
- \* Lincoln held off in Kentucky, allowing unionists to slowly take control
- \* Lincoln thus kept 4 ½ of the eight border states, which had most of the resources and population of the South; he also kept control of the Ohio River, a critical supply line

**Key Concept 5.3:**

**The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.**

*I. The North's greater manpower and industrial resources, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln and others, and the decision to emancipate slaves eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.*

A. Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition.

- \* Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy never organized into a competent national government, as Southern states wanted to run their own affairs, and often defied Davis
- \* Lincoln, on the other hand, was able to organize a national effort with much greater ease and effectiveness, and the federal government became much stronger as a result
- \* Confederacy just had to not lose, while the Union had to win
- \* the North effectively mobilized for total war, with a nation's economic, political, and cultural might going to defeat the South
- \* Davis never got that kind of war effort going, despite army's successes (volunteers were much more enthusiastic in the South, as military service, duty, and honor were highly valued; volunteering slowed down as damage from war became apparent)
- \* South turned to draft first, as all men from 18-45 were eligible; however, slave-owners had exemptions ("a rich man's war and a poor man's fight), and rich could also buy their way out
- \* Confederate courts tried to block compliance with draft, but Confederate Congress forced courts to stop
- \* Union instituted a much more ruthless draft, but even they allowed rich men to hire a substitute for service
- \* Lincoln suspended habeas corpus and simply arrested opposition
- \* German and Irish immigrants often opposed draft, due to their feeling the war wasn't theirs to fight, and Northern Democrats fed that resistance to try and win elections by playing the race card that the war was out to free blacks so they could take away jobs
- \* New York City draft riots in 1863 slaughtered blacks, and had to be put down by troops victorious at Gettysburg
- \* Sanitation Commission kept Union camps clean, but disease still swept armies and killed more than bullets did [still, a far lower rate of death in Union army from disease than in Europe or Confederacy]
- \* scurvy a major problem for South
- \* women volunteered as nurses, which changed that profession for the next century and more
- \* North had 2/3 of population, 2/3 of railroads, 90% of industry, and most of the arms production
- \* South managed to field enormous armies as well, while slaves produced food and cotton [King Cotton failed to bring in Britain, which had India and Egypt producing cotton by then]
- \* Northern economy and transportation boomed as a result of the war; government had little trouble financing the war with tariffs,

<p>A) cont.</p>	<p>income taxes, bonds, and printing greenbacks  * South had little taxes, some borrowing, but mostly printed money, which caused massive inflation and suffering</p>
<p>B. Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union, but Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation reframed the purpose of the war and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy.</p>	<p>* Davis said the Confederacy was fighting the same fight as the Patriots had in 1776: the "sacred right of self-government." {VP Alexander Stephens was far more blunt: he said Confederacy's "cornerstone rests upon the great truth that the Negro is not equal to the white man, that slavery – subordination to the superior race – is his natural or normal condition."  * Lincoln argued secession was a betrayal of the republic, and the war would be about preserving the union  * Abolitionists tried to push the war for their cause, while slaves fled from South to Union army  * runaways were called "contraband" at first, and Congress passed the Confiscation Act, which legalized the North taking away this "property" from the South  * abolitionists in Congress began to pass laws to destroy slavery (Salmon Chase, Charles Sumner, and Thaddeus Stevens): slavery ended in D.C. in April 1862, but with compensation for owners; in June 1862, all slavery in territory ended; in July, 1862, all runaways declared "forever free")  * After the battle of Antietam, Lincoln then issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed NO slaves in the North, and gave the South a chance to protect slavery if they renounced secession by January 1, 1863: after that, all their slaves would be freed (Lincoln had to keep border states on his side, so he couldn't free their slaves): BUT from that moment on, the war became a war to free the slaves (which kept out British and French)  * at start of war, North had rejected free blacks trying to enlist, but Emancipation Proclamation changed all that, and former slaves were welcomed, as were free blacks; 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry attacked Fort Wagner heroically (see <i>Glory</i>); almost 200,000 African-Americans ended up serving  * Racism persisted in North: black soldiers initially paid less; disease hit them harder; often kept out of combat in menial positions</p>
<p>C. Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches such as the Gettysburg Address to portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America's founding democratic ideals.</p>	<p>* Lincoln constantly strove to reunite the nation, as seen in his gentle treatment of states which were recovered during the war, and in his attempts to deal fairly with Lee after Appomattox Courthouse, and his 10% plan to re-admit the states after the war  * Gettysburg Address says Civil War is about freeing Americans and preserving democracy ("that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.")  * Lincoln's assassination cost the South far more than his survival would have, as he was far more politically astute than Andrew Johnson [one wonders if the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments would have ever been passed had he lived, or if he would have restricted himself to the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment that was ratified after his death)</p>

<p>D. Although the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in leadership and strategy, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South's infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lincoln's biggest problem was finding generals who not only could fight, but <i>would</i> fight</li> <li>* Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan of slowly dividing and blockading the South eventually became the dominant strategy Lincoln used, but only after early assaults failed</li> <li>* South consistently outfought and outgeneraled the North, particularly when Robert E. Lee was in command</li> <li>* North's resources, in both men and materiel, were overwhelming in the end</li> <li>* In the West, Ulysses S. Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman proved indomitable, as they took the Mississippi Valley with the Battle of Vicksburg, after David Farragut and the Navy took New Orleans ("Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!")</li> <li>* But in the East, one incompetent general after another failed against the South, especially once Lee took command: McDowell failed at Bull Run; McLellan replaced him, and trained a highly capable army, which he then refused, time and again, to use properly to win; Lee invaded North after McLellan failed at invasion of Virginia (McLellan actually got hold of a copy of Lee's plans before Antietam, and ignored them, thus failing to defeat Lee a second time); McLellan dismissed for Burnside, who lost at Fredericksburg; Hooker replaced Burnside, and lost at Chancellorsburg; Meade then replaced Hooker, and defeated Lee at Gettysburg, but then failed to chase Lee down)</li> <li>* Vicksburg turning point in West; Gettysburg turning point in East; Britain stopped arming Confederacy after that, stopping the construction of more modern warships like the <i>Alabama</i></li> <li>* Grant brought east to fight Lee, while Sherman went on to take Atlanta (and the railroad hub), then did his March to the Sea</li> <li>* Lincoln won 1864 re-election after Atlanta fell, defeating McLellan</li> <li>* South rapidly lost ability to keep fighting effectively, although they held out as long as anybody possibly could</li> <li>* After losing battles repeatedly to Lee – the purpose of which was to grind down Lee's army, since Grant could replace his own men – Grant besieged Lee at Petersburg, then defeated him at Appomattox Courthouse</li> </ul>
<p><i>II. Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, altered relationships between the states and the federal government, and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.</i></p>	
<p>A. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment abolished slavery</li> <li>* South proceeded to try and put former slaves back into slavery, with black codes and violence; Johnson's bungling led Congress to promote the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, which made birth in the U.S. the definition of citizenship (to overturn the Dred Scott decision), as well as denying states the right to deny any person "life, liberty, or property, without due process of law" and guaranteed "equal protection under the law"</li> <li>* After 1868 election and Reconstruction begun, Congress proposed the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment, which would secure all males the</li> </ul>

	<p>right to vote, irrespective of race, color, or “previous condition of servitude” (poll tax and literacy tests left in place, due to California wanting to discriminate against Chinese)</p>
<p>B. The women’s rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* women who had supported abolitionists for decades were furious that their right to vote wasn’t included in the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment</li> <li>* Radical Republicans afraid adding women would kill the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment</li> <li>* women’s groups split over whether to support the amendments: American Women Suffrage Association supported, in hopes Republicans would reward them with franchise later; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and National Woman Suffrage Association opposed, believing their chance would have to be fought for and won</li> <li>* Some women tried to vote, then sued, claiming the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment guaranteed them equal protection; courts ruled against them (Supreme Court: <i>Minor v. Happersett</i> said no)</li> </ul>
<p>C. Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes. Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North’s waning resolve.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* After Lincoln’s assassination, the less-competent Andrew Johnson bungled the interaction with Congress, which then proceeded to undermine the power of the presidency</li> <li>* Johnson’s decision to pardon most of the Confederate leaders led them to assume all was forgiven and they then cracked down on the freedmen, restoring slavery in all but name with the Black Codes, which restricted the freedmen’s rights to travel and work and raise their children</li> <li>* Congress refused to seat the former Confederates in Congress</li> <li>* Freedman’s Bureau given extended powers in South to protect freedmen from abuses</li> <li>* Congress passed Civil Rights Act of 1866 which declared former slaves to be citizens, with equal protection under the law, and the right to be in court</li> <li>* Johnson then vetoed both, and Congress overrode both</li> <li>* Congress then proposed 14<sup>th</sup> amendment, and Republicans won huge majorities in 1866 midterm elections</li> <li>* Radical Republicans then passed Reconstruction Act of 1867, to remake the South under military law and enforce right of freed males to vote, while denying franchise to ex-Confederates; state constitutions would be rewritten, and they would have to ratify 14<sup>th</sup> amendment</li> <li>* Radical Republicans then tried to impeach Johnson over his violation of the Tenure Act (which forbade president right to fire his appointees); Senate cleared him by one vote, mostly to protect independent presidency in the future</li> <li>* 1868 election saw Grant and Radical Republicans win, and they then proposed the Fifteenth Amendment</li> <li>* sharecropping reinstated debt slavery, and most freedmen remained on same plantations picking cotton</li> <li>* Republican governments in the South did register black males, and they voted – for Republicans!</li> </ul>

C) cont.

- \* Hiram Revels became first black senator (took Jefferson Davis' old seat from Mississippi); South Carolina lower house got a black majority; sixteen black congressmen; over 200 elected officials
- \* Black Codes abolished
- \* Republicans remade Southern laws and institutions, trying to make them conform to Northern cultural practices: schools (biggest change, especially for freedmen, who flocked in large numbers to learn how to read), orphanages, hospitals; whipping and branding banned; streets paved and streetlights installed; boards of health and soup kitchens created
- \* Civil Rights Act of 1875 the last gasp of Reconstruction reform, but it dropped the clauses for integrated churches and schools, while retaining "full and equal access" to jury service and no segregation on public transportation and services
- \* Whole series of assaults on Reconstruction and Republican Party undid them: James M. Pike's book *The Prostrate State* decried what he called "black barbarism"; Grant administration full of corruption (Whiskey Ring Scandal, Credit Mobilier); Panic of 1873; rise of laissez faire proponents
- \* North became exhausted with Reconstruction
- \* South went on a full offensive (useful thesis of mine: "The North won the war; the South won the peace"), taking back political control in a process called Redemption: ex-Confederates recovered franchise; Democrats reorganized and won elections; violence was widely used against black and white Republicans (scalawags / carpetbaggers); Nathan Bedford Forrest used KKK to employ terrorism, in league with the Democrats (the two groups were much the same membership at times in the South); slowly took back state after state
- \* Congress passed Ku Klux Klan Act in 1871 to try and stop it, and they broke KKK's hold on South Carolina, but federal resistance quickly faded after that
- \* Democrats retook House in 1874 midterm election
- \* "waving the bloody shirt" tactic not working for Republicans any more
- \* 1876 saw Reconstruction largely finished (only three Southern states in Republican control: Louisiana, SC, and Florida)
- \* Supreme Court tossed out most of Reconstruction in *U.S. v. Cruikshank* (1876), limiting voting rights issues largely to states, not federal government – 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment thus gutted
- \* In 1883, Supreme Court declared Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional
- \* 1876 election saw Democrat Samuel J. Tilden win, but Republicans claimed victories in their three Southern states, and argued Rutherford B. Hayes won; Hayes supposedly agreed to end Reconstruction, in exchange for becoming president; Democrats supposedly agreed; Reconstruction over

<p>D. Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* North never enacted promise implied by the Sherman lands of "forty acres and a mule" (Sherman had only given freedmen those lands to get them out of his way on his marches)</li> <li>* Property rights protected, rather than rights of freedmen</li> <li>* Freedman's Bureau tended to take the side of the planters</li> <li>* Reconstruction portrayed as illegitimate and corrupt</li> <li>* sharecropping was debt slavery, successfully imposed on poor blacks and whites alike by planters and local merchants</li> </ul>
<p>E. Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century.</p>	<p>See Box C, but Black Codes, KKK and other terrorist groups, collapse of Freedman's Bureau, <i>U.S. v. Cruikshank</i>, 1883 overturning of Civil Rights Act, end of Reconstruction – all left 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments unenforced until 1950s and 1960s</p>