

- Elizabeth I died in 1603
- James VI of Scotland became James I of England
- beginning of Stuart dynasty, and of Tudors
- peace is restored between England, Scotland, & Spain
- joint stock companies - Lascartes - trading with near East
- they were royal monopolies
- they made colony of Virginia possible
- about \$65 per stock, each holder had a vote
- the claim to NA was divided these two companies
- Bristol had Virginia & London & managed us for London
- English colonization stresses that England is overpopulated and it needed colonies & it needed to expand markets & needed precious metal & luxuries
- it needed to propagate its peculiar brand of Christianity
- the London side the first attempt at a colony
- 120 colonists set off & landed at Virginia - 16 had died before arriving
- the company gave them gear & - those Jamestown
- by 1608, only 53 remained alive
- John Smith traded with Indians
- those 53 ate the others who they died
- the only thing that kept the colony going was faith & spirit
- tobacco became the economy of Virginia
- the Roanoke tobacco had a bitter taste
- 1612, John Rolfe found out you had to cure it
- James the I refused hated smoking
- all land was used for tobacco

- in 1600, population reached 1000 in Jamestown
- Headright system becomes basis of American land holding in southern colonies
- if you could export yourself to Virginia, you got 50 acres for each person
- English law & liberty comes to colonies
- 21 lawyers were allowed to pass laws for the colonies, but had to be approved by company
- Sir Thomas Smyth was overthrown by stockholders & Sandys replaced him
- the 5 year plan brought in people for other jobs
- the boat of women was sent
- they took the women from brothels & prisons
- men paid for their wives at an auction
- 1619 - black slaves arrived sold by the Portuguese
- 4000 people came in 9 years, colonies were ~~not~~ prepared
- in 1621, Indians surprised and attacked - 3 years gain gone in 1 night
- only 1200 colonists alive after 15 years
- James revoked charter & colonies became royal
- lost self gov't
- James dies in 1625 & replaced by Charles I
- Charles I interfered less than the company did
- he had itamms & colonists needed that, but was banned
- Puritanism reigned
- Puritans wanted to establish living based on Bible

- they have no quarrel with Anglicans
- wanted to get rid of deans & bishops & etc.
- they hated the moral corruption in the church
- Puritans appealed to middle class & rural towns
- 1625 - new Bill came out - KJV
- 1604 - Hampton Court Conference
- the Catholics are quiet
- the Puritans wanted to cleanse the church
- drove the Puritans underground
- First Mile Act said you had to worship within five miles of your home
- Richard Crompton & John Robinson - in 1609, they left for Holland and form English Congregational Church
- in 1619, they were ready to leave
- James told Brewster he didn't have the money
- on Sept 6, 1620, Pilgrims left Plymouth, and 69 days later, they were off of New England
- the Mayflower Compact said that they will live by the will of the majority
- only 50 survived the first winter
- James - Archbishop - wanted to go back to Roman Catholic
- wanted to restore candles & cross to altar

9.4.07

- the Massachusetts colony is almost independent from Britain
- freedom - lockholder
- the gov't was not a democracy, but a theocracy
- Winthrop said that a covenant with God was made
- Massachusetts Body of Liberties
- trial by jury, life, liberty, & property, none could incriminate themselves
- fundamental protection for all in colony
- husband he could not hit his wife unless it was self defense
- the rulers could not enforce religious conformity
- Roger Williams challenged the idea and the separate church & state
- he started Rhode Island for complete religious freedom
- it was farming & trading & was a threat for the Puritans
- Ann Hutchinson was an amateur theologian -
God grants salvation regardless of conduct
- she was banished because she said she had a revelation
- Holland has a settlement in 1623
- New France in Canada had begun
- in 50 years, French, English, Spanish, & Dutch have part of NA
- salutary neglect -
- mercantilism was taken for granted by EU nations

- mercantilism was that countries needed colonies to produce raw materials
- England neglected Virginia at first
- The Acts of Trade & Navigation Together was an effort to make the English empire a self sustaining unit
- all trade between England & its colonies must be done by English or colonial ships
- the captain had to be English or colonial
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of crew had to be English or colonial
- all EU imports in colony with exception of perishable fruits & wines stuff must be loaded, handle, unloaded before being sent to colonies
- certain colonial products that can only be exported to England - enumerated products - tobacco & cotton
- with return of Charles II, & people bought NA between Baytown, FL & Virginia/NC boundary, & called it Carolina
- Earl of Shaftesbury was one of them
- in 1670, Charleston was founded
- a land of Dutch called Port Royal in 1683
- by 1700, the population was around 5000, 7000 were black slaves
- rice & indigo began to replace tobacco
- the French protestants adopted English way of life
- NC had not alot of slaves
- pg. 69-93 - for 9 1/2

- Lord Culpepper gets Native VA
- Lord Albright got some of VA too
- Wallis Berkeley - new governor of VA, keep
House of Burgesses going for 15 years
- VA's tobacco could not be sold
- Half of population was in poverty
- by 1668, tobacco reached its lowest prices
- Maryland would not export into VA
- VA became a place of poverty
- Bacon's Rebellion was a protest of Berkeley, the
assembly, and low prices with poverty
- the Indians tried to reclaim their land
- Berkeley said everyone on frontier would need to
return to a populated area
- William Byrd of VA had been fighting with
Berkeley over fur trade
- Byrd assembled a group & chose Nathaniel Bacon
and got more men and burned parts of Jamestown
- Berkeley holds new elections & a new house
- October 1676 - Bacon dies
- the rebellion collapsed and rounded up the others,
23 were executed
- Charles II called Berkeley home
- in 1675, New England experienced an Indian war
King Phillip's War
- pine tree shilling was only used within the VA colony

- in 1684, the High Court decided that the MA Charter was canceled & MA was in the King's hands
- James II was an enemy to representative gov't
- between 1685 & 1688, NY & other colonies were combined called the Dominion of New England
- ruled by an appointed governor & council
- no representative gov't
-

9.6.07

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- Cotton Matherly published a book describing witchcraft
- a group of young girls accused another slave for being a witch
- a special court is set up to try witches
- 1792 - continued until 19 people were killed
- 55 others pleaded guilty, 150 others waiting for trial
- assembly released prisoners
- the witches were hung, elsewhere, they were burned
- the case reveals a hatred among the people
- Joseph McCarthy
- out of Puritan England, George Fox founded the Quakers, or Society of Friends.
- Quakers denied authority of Bible & church, and that God talked to people
- in 1652, Quaker missionaries, laws are passed against them, except in RI
- William Penn wanted a colony for the Quakers
- Charles gave Penn a grant under royal means a colony
- he distributed a charter in many languages, freedom of worship except for Catholics & Jews
- King William's War ends with peace of Ryswick
- Treaty of Utrecht - Spanish
- King George's Wars - Austrians - Achtung

- after George's War - Seven Year War - ends with Treaty of Paris
- William of Orange & Mary came to throne
- 1690 - Indians attack with French help
- Hannah Pastor waited until the Indians saw her was asleep, killed him, & scalped him, killed others
- gave 30 scalps to governor
- between William's & Anne's war, English strengthened positions
- French took LA
- in 1702, Bismark came to end
- Louis XIV put his 7 year old grandson on the throne
- Carolina is exposed to Spanish attacks
- in South, colonies made friends with Indian
- the spy expedition to attack Quebec was headed by someone who had never been to sea
- Utrecht Treaty ended and New England got Hudson Bay area, got Nova Scotia, trading with Spanish Americas
- Utrecht is an underlying cause of the revolution
- Ohio Company of VA - New England wanted people to stake claims in the Ohio Valley
- governor of Canada sent an representative over to OV
- governor of VA - Robert - was investor in Ohio Valley, he sent a young man to let French know they were in English territory

* Missed Quiz Questions

- some planters viewed TS as property they sold
- Authors claimed tobacco caused society with frontier equality and different from England
- Masters were hungry for labor that they desired ways to keep servants
- yeoman planter - a planter on a small farm for only himself & his family

* 9.11.07

- Washington is in charge of VA & NC militias
- he is going into Ohio River Valley
- his troops fire on French & Indians
- as he kept going, he could see that the French and Indians were getting more troops
- he named the Fort Necessity
- July 3, 1754 - beginning of French/Indian War
- objective of war is to secure the colonies
- England PM - Lord Newcastle said to keep war localized
- General Braddock was ordered to capture Fort Duquesne with 1400 soldiers
- Braddock has 3 wagons - table for dinner, chairs, skins, 1, another has his tent and his woman, the last
- 12 miles from fort - Braddock sends out an order for soldiers to change to redcoats & etc.
- Battle of Great Meadows - Daniel Boone had heard of
XX

- French was going to win
- William Pitt headed ministry & good knowledge of generals
- Duquesne was renamed for Pitt - Pittsburg
- the year of miracles - England was ruling
- the best was Canada - could not get to Quebec
- Quebec stayed a French city, but breached the area
- Wolfe found a way to scale the cliffs of Quebec
- Wolfe is injured & dies
- all organized resistance from French ends
- Indians cannot believe French were defeated
- George II dies in 1760
- George III replaces him - his son
- British decide to intervene in colonial affairs more
- rity of assistance - "search warrants" authorized by Parliament - reissued each time a new monarch comes
- James Otis - insisted that Parliament could not use search warrants
- three problems - what to do with Indians?

- Indians destroyed 7 of 9 British forts
- General Amherst suggested all Indians should be killed
- Pontiac's Rebellion reached London, the Proclamation of 1763 was meant to be a temp measure to give time to think, set up Quebec, East & West FL

- set up line of following chain of mountains
- placed fur trade under strict military control
- many fur traders disregarded it
- national debt of Britain had doubled
- owed 130,000,000 pounds to itself
- the cost of maintaining America had risen to 350,000 "

year

- Revenue Act of 1764 & Stamp Act of 1764
- Revenue Act - Sugar Act - stated that England needed money to protect colonies
- Stamp Act - direct internal tax - provides revenue stamps that had to be on newspapers, bonds, or on almost all type of paper
- Sons of Liberty - burn stamp paper, coerced stamp carriers
- NYC mob destroyed carriages, marched up Broadway

* 9.13.07

9.18 Quiz - John White - to today
1759 - 178

- the law is nullified by violence
- Stamp Act was considered unconstitutional
- House of Burgesses passed that it only had the power to tax in colony of VA; Stamp Act is null
- MA invites all colonies to appoint delegates to Congress to consider Stamp Act
- delegates from 9 colonies came
- no taxes can be imposed except by the "Congress"
- they knew it would do no good to elect members in Parliament
- Parliament repeals Stamp Act in March 1766
- it was because it couldn't be enforced
- Parliament doesn't want colonies to think they can't be taxed; they passed Declaratory Act - Parliament has right to tax colonies when it wanted
- Pitt is called to form new gov't - now Earl of Chesham
- he became ill and retired from gov't
- Charles Townsend - Cancellor of Treasury
- tried to find new ways to get them to pay taxes
- Townsend acts - called for duties on glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea
- admiralty courts were able to imp more military assistance
- Samuel Adams made a letter he sent to other colonies
- he set forth reasons to oppose the acts

- Hillsborough was offered by the letter ^{and} says it was an attempt to disturb peace
- Adams knew voters were swayed by emotions
- Hillsborough ordered Bernard to dissolve MA Assembly
- English trade in 1769 with colonies worth 700,000 pounds
- Parliament repealed all duties except tea
- March 1770 - Boston Massacre
- a captain was drilling a guard of redcoats
- some Sons of Liberty taunted the redcoats
- they they made snowballs and threw them
- they rocks were thrown
- 7 colonists were killed, others wounded
- Gasby - another incident
- East India Act - India Act - Tea Act - the same
- the act was not welcomed
- the act permits the company to export to NA bypassing England taxes
- Americans could they buy the best tea in the world for even cheaper than the British
- John Hancock had the largest part of the smuggled Holland tea
- tea was not sold, tea was rejected, or it was thrown overboard
- the Tea Party inflamed England
- English retaliation became drastic
- Coercive or Intolerable acts - killed hope of reconciliation between colonies & England

7 9.17.07

- The Intolerable Acts dissolve hope for reconciliation
- The Boston Port Act closed Boston Harbor until East India Company & English custom paid full reimbursement
- any ship entering would ship the captain
- Administration of Justice Act - any official could have his case tried in England for capital offenses beyond colonial juries
- MA government Act - members of council are now appointed by royal governors
- no town meetings could be held without governor's approval, then only business that governor preapproved could be talked
- New Quartering Act - when committing officers wanted, troops could stay at people's homes
- Thomas Gage was to act as governor of MA, was already commander of all MA troops
- these liberties were wanted by the colonists
- Parliament passed Quebec Act - didn't intend it to be part of Intolerable Acts
- Quebec Act - recognizes certain features of French life, include trial without jury, granted equality & religious freedom to Roman Catholics
- included all land north of Ohio Valley & Eastern Mississippi
- May 1774 - in Williamsburg - call for Congress
- Sept. 9 - delegates from 12 colonies assembled

- this was the first Continental Congress
- Pauling's Tavern is where they met
- This Congress issued the Declaration and Resolves
- declared that the Coercive Acts were unconstitutional
- made sure England was not to be traded with
- Lord North & George III didn't want to reconcile
- January 1775 - Pitt made promises to repeal Coercive acts and get England out
- April 19, 1775 - angry farmers attacked the British in Concord, MA
- May 10 - Second Continental Congress
- Washington was to command a Continental Army

* Mixed Quiz Answers

- according to British, the Tea Act was to boost sales for the East India Company
- difference between Sugar Act & Stamp Act was the latter was an internal tax, colonists couldn't escape
- Berkeley - governor of VA, defensive colonial policy
- Sir Edmund Andros - governor of Dominion of NE
- Letter to the People - "Memorable Providences"
- Sons of Liberty - Sons of Friends
- William Pitt - headed Ministry during Seven Years War

* 9.20.07

- General Washington was given command of the Continental Army
- British's killed 40% of force
- New England Restraining Act - barred NE from fishing from fishing off of Newfoundland
- Prohibitions Act - no one could trade with colonies
- Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" - George III dethroned the royal line of Britain
- on May 15, VA legislature was wanted to endorse independence
- independence, alliance, intercolonial union
- Richard Henry Lee - colonies should be free
- Thomas Jefferson - head of committee
- on July 2, Congress votes for independence
- draft is cleaned up, on July 4, Congress approves new draft
- July 8, mainstream society hears of it
- John Locke - Treatise of Gov't

- changes from life, liberty, & property to life, liberty, & pursuit of happiness
- In July 1776, 72,000 under William Howe sailed into NY
- Washington keeps retreating
- Peggy Hove was gf of Billy How
- Howe captured Philadelphia
- Burgoin surrendered his army at Saratoga, America could have a chance
- Washington is held up in Valley Forge
- Ben Franklin was sent to Paris for an alliance
- The French sat down with Franklin & made Treaty of Alliance
- Spain & Netherlands were then pulled into war
- France was main source of supplies & money & was arming
- Cornwallis landed at Savannah & pushed invasion north
- March 1781 - British sustained alot of loss
- Oct, 17 - Cornwallis surrenders
- Vergennes - promised in a secret treaty with Spain that France won't friend Britain
- the Continental Congress met to make a move without Vergennes
- John Jay & John Adams began negotiations directly with Britain
- Treaty of Paris - Britain recognized U.S. as independent
- all land west of MS river
- northern boundaries was outlined by rivers & lakes

- British would withdraw troops as fast as possible (1 year)

- Tories must be given back property

- British merchants needed to be compensated

- Largest city - Philadelphia - 90,000 people

* Review

- skip chapter 1

- 1, 5, 6 - most

- not alot of military questions

- at least 25 multiple choice

-

* Mixed Test Questions

- Historians seek artifacts but focus more of their attention on written documents
- Carolina was primarily settled by other settlers from other colonies
- RoNE placed colonies above Maryland under more direct control by England
- the largest number of immigrants were German & Irish

* 9.27.2006

- Articles of Confederation - 1779 (ratified), 1777 (adopted)
- MA held out for two years until states with western land gave it up, then it ratified it
- Congress of the Confed was a one house body; each state was represented by no less than 2, no more than 7 members, no member could serve 3 of 6 years
- no pay for serving
- each state only had one vote
- needed 1/3 of state to make decisions, 9 votes
- making war, borrowing money, making armies,
- Congress had power to create executive departments
- created post office, treasury
- provided for a committee of states
- met when Congress was in session & did not need a 2/3 majority for some issues
- Congress could not tax
- can charge postage though, could set standards, coin money

- Congress had power to regulate trade & manage affairs with Indians
- the greatest success of A.C. was to work out the Territorial system for the US
- A.C. outlines a federal gov't
- Congress tries to fix A.C. inadequacies
- to change A.C., it needed consent from all states
- by 1786, Congress had control of all lands south of Canada and to the MS river
- they were left to figure out how to control the lands
- Thomas Jefferson reports an article for the political organization of the west, to be divided into territories, eventually admitted as states
- Congress adopts the draft but doesn't use it
- Land Ordinance of 1785 - rectangular survey of land & division of township, each 36 mi^2 , is each, 36 sections of land, each section has 360 acres, sections are to be sold in order for not less than \$1 an acre
- 9 sections reserved for gov't, 1 for maintenance of public education
- you had to buy the entire thing
- remains basis of land policy until Homestead Act of 1862
- Ohio Company, founded in New England

- General Putnam with the Ohio Company
- the Ohio Company bought 1.5 million acres for an average price of less than 9 cents
- promised 1 for education & 1 for religion
- July 13, 1787 - a session of 18 members representing only 8 states passed Northwest Ordinance - most momentous act
- bridges gap between wilderness and statehood
- include a partition scheme, a plan of gov't, and a bill of rights
- NW Territory to be organized, and divided into 3-5 states
- Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
- first stage of gov't - a territory gov't is elected by Congress - were to make laws & not worry about settlers
- when 5000 adult males in territory, males could elect legislature which provided giving citizen control, governor is still appointed by Congress
- could send a non-voting member to Congress
- third stage - 60,000 people - territory could hold constitutional convention, frame laws, and enter the Union
- final Amendment - freedom of religion, habeas corpus, compensation for property seized, freedom of express facts, abolition of slavery, equal distribution of property among all brothers & sisters at death of parents

- also had right of succession
- NW Ordinance shows how to get rid of friction of a state & territory
- will be on exam

* 10.2.07

- Treaty of Paris of 1783 is not satisfactory on Britain
- there are controversies over it; one or the other failed to fulfil it
- debts, loyalists, presence of British soldiers were some
- Congress of Confederation made plan to restore loyalists' land claims
- not many Tories receive property back
- another complaint was that debts to British merchants weren't paid
- in some states, it is impossible to pay the merchants
- in 1802, the US made a lump sum payment of 600,000 pounds; only a fraction owed
- the treaty also required British troops to withdraw, but it took 12 years
- the British don't want to leave fur posts
- English were slow to forget the war and didn't reconcile
- before the war, most trading was with England, after, they expected the same
- London gov't imposed restriction of American trade
- NY passed a taxing act on the British; British went to NY, then NY said to NY pass that act, it denied NY

- in 1785, we sent John Adams to Britain
- he goes to try apart fair trade
- Adams is granted an interview with George III
- he gets no response from British
- Spain is no different - thought it a rebel republic
- even more upset when US takes Appalachia
- American claimed they had right to navigate MS river
- in 1789, Spain closed off MS river to American
- 1785 and 1786, John Jay & Spanish Envoy Don Diego de Gardoqui talk
- Jay loaned one member of Congress 5,000 dollars
- Jay had the king send two mules
- Jay says yes - Gardoqui Treaty - offers favored nation status if it gives up the right to navigate MS river
- after debate, Congress votes 7 to 5, it didn't pass because of the $\frac{2}{3}$ majority
- after this for 10 years, there is no attempt to settle matters
- France kept trying to keep the US weak
- the gov't stances on the meager river by states
- states weren't unity, some also
- property rates caused delegates to meet to protect property
- most serious crisis ever broke in MA, commercial interests gained control of the state Senate
- this resulted in taxation of land

- The state wanted inflation to take its natural course
- people resorted to violence
- mobs of farmers under Paul Revere to prevent the county courts from meeting
- the governor of MA is John Hancock resigned and his successor orders the mobs to disperse
- they started a rebellion
- they failed to capture firearms
- May's Rebellion is crushed
- 17 leaders were sentenced to death, but all were pardoned or given a shorter sentence
- Thomas Jefferson wrote from Paris
- May's Rebellion gets America to want a stronger gov't
- the state of MA & VA had the argument over Potomac river
- The Annapolis convention is attended by delegates from only 5 states
- Alexander Hamilton &
- the draft that Hamilton wrote - said all 13 states should meet at
- Constitutional Convention of 1787
- Congress invited all states to send delegates for new meeting
- the sole and expressed purpose of revising Articles of Confederation
- 12 states send delegates, 55 total
- 31, including those in leading parts, were college educated

- they decided to live in a new place
- they start even before it begins
- they made a pact it would be a closed conversation
- Virginia Plans of the Vinos

* 10.9.07

- Washington was elected as President of Convention
- Edmund Randolph, governor of VA, brought forward plan; became first basis of discussion, called Large State Plan, or VA Plan
- VA Plan provided for national executive, judiciary, and two house body for legislation chosen by population
- William Paterson, governor of NJ, brought NJ Plan, contained alot of A.C. plan
- each states equally represented, acts are enforced by arms of state, single legislative body
- it contained "All acts of U.S. ratified under U.S. shall be supreme law of states"
- courts are to interpret the Constitution
- NJ plan was shelved, VA Plan was favored
- Benjamin Franklin wanted to go with program, but it didn't happen
- He dealt with over representatives: was broken up as committee with 1 delegate from each state; brought in a report favorable to the small states
- Connecticut Compromise or Great Compromise states that the lower house based on population, but Senate will have equal number of members
- all bills of revenue will originate in House of Representatives
- GC states that $\frac{3}{5}$ of slaves shall be counted for determining representation

- no difficulties on paper money, tender money, because they are forbidden to the states
- almost unanimous consent, a treaty will have to be ratified by $\frac{2}{3}$ of Senate
- the area of agreement is large though
- they want a sound currency & protection of property
- they favor 3 branches of govt and checks & balances
- unionhood suffers democracy
- the President is not chosen by people, but electoral college
- Senate is chosen by state legislature, not by people
- term of federal judge is life
- on Sept 17, 1787, document is signed (Constitution)
- still has to be ratified
- in the context of ratification, supporters had youth, support of GW & BF
- Washington favored the document & BF did
- of the 55, only 39 signed
- the opponents said that annual election & rotation in office are not in Const.
- they also said that the system of govt would allow President to serve for life
- supporters used pamphlets
- Publi - John Jay, John Adams, and Alexander Hamilton
- The Federalists - essays into one document

- only in a few small states was there no contest, they were for it
- the Delaware Convention ratified it first
- Pennsylvania was second to ratify it
- PA said federalists were more organized
- people at the PA Convention were all federalists, the non-federalists were tricked
- Hancock refuses to take his seat at MA Convention to persuade people
- he persuaded Sam Adams to vote for it
- a Bill of Rights was to supplement it
- Hancock was asked who President would be
- John Adams was elected for Vice
- VA was the battleground for ratification
- Edmund Randolph was invited to Mount Vernon & was probably swayed by Washington
- Edmund Randolph was first Attorney General
- VA ratifies
- members adopted list of amendments similar to MA
- NY was left
- George Clinton, governor of state, and Aaron Burr was against it
- 1789 - first Presidential term (March 4)
- it had been postponed
- crop failures in Europe caused a boom in the U.S. for exports
- in his address, Washington said Congress should have a Bill of Rights

- Congress approves 12 amendments
- 11 states ratified 10 of those
- MA didn't ratify Bill of Rights til 1939
- the two not ratified - as determined size of HoK, the other said no member of Congress could vote himself a raise
- state & now were responsibilities of President
- President could remove officials without Congress' consent
- Jefferson was Secretary of State
- Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury
- Washington doesn't elect anyone then BF suggests
- the Vice is President of Senate, and votes in a tie
- Washington voted only to be called "Mr." or President
- John Knox - Secretary of War
- President can request to appear in front of Congress, but it must approve
- Judiciary Act of 1789 - provided for Supreme Court, Chief Justice, 5 lesser, 13 district courts
- 25th section - final judgement of state that cabinets with federal can be reversed by Supreme Court
- without it, each state could interpret differently

* 10.9.07

- the Constitution leaves the judiciary part favored
- it was to define scope of federal authority & provide for getting justices
- Presidents & Congress creates courts
- they provide bridge between state & federal law
- Judiciary Act of 1789 - a dispute between state & federal jurisdiction is solved by the Supreme Court upon a writ of error
- Without it, each state could interpret law as pleased
- Washington finds a younger man, Alexander Hamilton, to help
- most early problems were fiscal problems, AH helped to function, he is 39 years old
- he works out a plan that endures today
- his 4 points: - he wanted to pay off the foreign & domestic debt through bonding (pay off debt by creating another debt), - pay off the state war debts, - he wants to establish Bank of US modeled after Bank of England to prevent runaway inflation and gov't owns 25% stock in it, - protective tariffs
- his ideas were questioned
- Jefferson is surprised by AH being chosen for SOT
- Jefferson does not like the fact that gov't should have to pay off state war debt

- he makes a deal with Hamilton, "if you can find support for moving the capital to Philadelphia and then to the Potomac River, then I will get votes for your plan"
- each fulfilled his part
- AH & TJ's philosophies are very different
- TJ says a Bank of US is not necessary, so Congress has no right to establish it
- Washington called for a cabinet meeting
- AH says every power invested in gov't is sovereign
- AH's argument satisfied Washington & he signed bank bill
- northern speculators looked for depreciated govt money
- Byles was a large speculator
- AH's wife's dad was Byles
- Parties are not mentioned in the Const.
- TJ resigns on Dec. 31, 1779
- Jefferson & Madison went on a botany trip
- politics are determined in NY at the time by family connections
- Aaron Burr was with Clinton in NY
- In 1793, Washington is again elected
- his second term is not as peaceful
- France declares war on Britain & Spain
- Edmund Genet was coming to US as ambassador

- a neutrality proclamation that if citizens carried contraband, it could mean jailtime
- the Neutrality act had this
- Bonnet wanted advances for the loans France had given to US
- AH didn't like the French republic
- Bonnet found he was not in Washington to favor
- garden clubs - like communist cells
- Fanchut sends Bonnet home; Bonnet goes to NY city and marries eldest daughter of Clinton
- in 1797, the govt has a setback; in "Chisholm vs. US" the state of GA refused to obey, GA was sued a resident in another state
- Congress passes & state ratified 11th Amendment - states can only be sued only by its consent
- 1794 - the Whiskey Rebellion - Congress passes tax, for everyone for all but Washington Co. PA, David Bradford organized rebellion
- Thomas Mifflin is governor of PA
- he refused to do anything that was hurt is party
- Washington called out 15,000 troops
- AH resigns as Sec of State and accepts a law offer in NY
- also in 1797, US & Britain avoided a crisis
- a neutral flag on the sea could protect enemy property
- the only weapon was to side with smaller European nation
- they was out to Britain to talk

- British agreed to pay for seized items and would withdraw troops, but that US had to pay old war debts & accept British definitions
- Jeffersonian said that the Treaty was a surrender to Britain, Adams said that the only other way was war
- while Jay is in London, an Indian War started in northwest
- at Battle of Fallen Timbers, Indians were defeated
- at Treaty of Grenada, Indians give up land in NW
- in 1794, we introduced mace in US navy
- 126 sailors are enslaved because US could not pay off pirates
- USS Constitution, USS Constellation, & USS United States were first states
- in 1799, after TJ resigns, he is replaced by Edmund Randolph
- officially, EK approved of GW, but secretly opposed some things
- the note was captured & given to Washington
- Randolph resigns immediately
- AH married Oliver
- Pickens, Walcott, & Macdougall are devoted followers of AH

* 10.11.07

- the dividend with Spain gave right of US ships to navigate MS rivers
- Treaty of San Lorenzo ~~Lorenzo~~ Lorenzo
- Spain thought Britain & America would make an alliance and take over its territory
- Spain asked struggle for 30° parallel & expected FL boundary
- Washington thought he made a mistake with Monroe
- Monroe was then recalled
- Jay's Treaty made the US a British satellite - French said this
- France severed diplomatic relations with US, but kept its minister in Philadelphia
- Washington refuses to serve a third term
- 22nd Amendment, FDR served more than 2
- Achievements on GW administration
 - established a gov't
 - established national credit
 - recovered territory that was withheld, FL boundary & territory in NW where British boats were
 - gained right to navigate MS
 - crushed Whiskey Rebellion, white & red rebels, but lost ^{first} ^{time}
 - established judicial system
 - kept US out of war
 - foreign service to be in executive hands

- speak to Congress only when asked
- making treaties & letting Senate approve them
- only serve two terms
- farewell address
- Misc
- Jeffersonians supported Jefferson & Burr - 68 electoral votes
- Federalists supported Adams & Pickens - 71 electoral
- 1796 election
- Adams wasn't suited for President, but smart
- doesn't attract personal loyalty
- He continued Washington's cabinet
- JA disliked AH, and the cabinet was loyal to AH
- they act on AH's recommendations
- Adams then fired them once he found out
- Jay's Treaty has angered France
- French issued letters of marquees to prey on American commerce in Atlantic & West Indies
- to America, it was an act of undeclared war
- Adams sent a 3 parties, 2 Federalists & 1 Jeffersonian
- Talleyrand was head of France
- Eldridge, Jay (J), Charles Pickens (F), & John Marshall (F)
- the French three were called X, Y, & Z
- France was using extortion, the two Federalists leave
- AH sees that Jeffersonian party is being destroyed
- Congress forgoes alliance of 1778 with France

- they were going to make an army with GW as leader and AH second
- he knew that generals usually became President
- Federalists win a majority in Congress
- a difference of opinion splits the Fed party
- Adams wants France to respect flag and wants to avoid war if possible
- AH strengthen gov't and discipline American people
- Adams said
- 4 measures were known as Alien & Sedition Acts
 - authorized President to deport aliens thought dangerous
 - deport or imprison aliens during war
 - raised requirements from 5 to 14 years
 - Sedition Act - fines of up to \$5000 and imprisonment of 5 years for those opposed gov't, false sayings about gov't or its officials
 - no aliens were deported; Sedition was used
 - Matthew Lyon was a congressman from VT.
 - TJ was concerned
 - he drafted them sent to KY
 - Madison had sent to VA
 - Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions of 1798 - Alien & Sedition Acts were contrary to Constitution & were null & void
 - states were to ask Congress to repeal acts

- 1800 election
- this election was one supported people as in 1796
- in VA, they chose Jefferson
- during 35 ballots & until Feb. 17, 1801, the house is deadlocked
- 3 Federalists passed blank ballots and Jefferson wins
- AH convinced them because if Aaron Burr messes up, then AH ^{could} be elected
- Federalists lose power in everything except judiciary
- TJ refers to election of 1800 as revolution of 1800; he saved country from monarchy and military rule
- TJ is a 18th century man, not 19th
- he appealed to American idealism & simplicity
- Madison was S.S.
- Baltimore was S.T.
- regard debt as a mortgage
- he signed a bill to get rid of whiskey tax & then had another whiskey tax passed because money was needed
- army is only slightly reduced; West Point is established
- the Louisiana Purchase

* 10.18.07

- In 1801, Spain is forced to sell LA to France
- From Haiti, France reasserts itself in Paris
- Jefferson wrote that if France gets LA, we should defend Britain again for help
- TJ was pro French
- He knew if MS was in foreign hands, America would be at war if war happened in Europe
- Late 1802, the Spanish governor proclaimed Americans couldn't use MS river; he was acting on French
- TJ sent James Monroe to Paris to talk
- He was to attempt to buy New Orleans & FL, it was to get American access to the MS river
- offered 10 mil for NO & FL, $\frac{1}{4}$ for NO if no sell or land on river for a port, if not, threaten to ally with Britain in war
- Livingston (Paris talks) begins talks before it
- France wants to know what to give for all of it
- Treaty of Secession - \$12 mil for LA as acquired from Spain
- US has to guarantee rights to people in territory, it will eventually become states
- LA passes in Senate with barely a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority
- France wanted to sell LA because Napoleon to go to war
- the army in Haiti is a failure

- LA Purchase is a great article in American history
- Federalists become bitter as they lose power
- for Federalists, democracy is a bad word
- in 1803, OH is admitted as a state
- OH copies VA laws and elects Jeffersonian officials
- Federalists think that new states will also be Jeffersonian
- the Essex & River Gods of Connecticut (secret societies) plan a northern confederacy
- AH has nothing to do with them
- they turned to VP Aaron Burr
- Jefferson ignored AB
- Burr was told he was being dropped from 1804 ticket
- AB runs for governor & makes deal with Federalists, he would swing NY into confederacy & become President
- AH opposed his plan
- confederacy collapses
- Jefferson had every state but CT in 1804
- Burr wrote to AH for an apology for a plan; AH refuses to
- AH had nothing to prove & believed it was murder
- AH thought Jefferson would not make it through second term
- AH prays his way
- AH will accept but fire is in the air

- They met in NY
- Burr kills AH because he fired in the air
- Jefferson needs a favor of Burr & releases him back
- the House has impeached Samuel Chase
- In 1801, Congress increased number of seats in Supreme Court
- Marshall defied Jefferson in *Marbury vs. Madison*
- Marbury appealed to court to get commission
- Marshall announces that Marbury deserved his commission, but that section of the Judiciary Act was not constitutional
- it establishes judiciary reviews
- had Chase been found guilty, court may have been impeached
- Supremacy of Union
- The Burr Conspiracy - Burr approaches British minister for a tax
- Burr sails down the river in a luxury flatboat
- westerners are fascinated with him
- Burr goes to MO and got in touch of James Wilkinson, governor of LA territory
- Burr's scheme is to detach LA from US & Texas from Spain
- he gets 2500 from Spain
- in 1806, he recruits for an expedition
- he wanted to "colonize LA" but wanted to really take over Mexico

- James Wilkinson turns against Burr because he wanted money for a turn in
- Jefferson orders arrest of Burr
- he is brought to Richmond for trial
- Richmond's district belonged to Marshall
- he said that treason intent is not treason
- Burr sought exile in France
- he later wrote that the only thing that was being discussed was his treason & women's breasts
- the Burr Conspiracy was the last conspiracy before the 1760s
- in 1812, he obtained a passport and returned to NY; & in 1833, he married at 77

x 10.22.07 - No class on Tuesday, Nov 6

- TJ wants to increase powers of govt to cope with European war
- TJ wants to avoid war, but doesn't want to compromise American influence
- He believed Europe needed USA
- He sent Monroe & William Pickens to get British to respect neutral rights & stop oppressing of American merchants
- negotiated a treaty much like Jay's Treaty
- they disregard TJ's instructions & TJ gets mad & doesn't submit it to Senate
- A British naval vessel stopped an American vessel
- The Leopard / Chesapeake Affair
- Leopard fired on it; Chesapeake stopped fleeing
- They took Americans off of ship
- TJ still believes that USA can get through without war
- Embargo Act of 1807 - economic coercion; prevents American vessels from sailing to Europe
- TJ hoped to force British to terms by denying them goods
- the effects of Embargo Act are felt in USA the most
- TJ concluded the Embargo could not be
- James Madison was to seek a solution

- TJ is one of best presidents in history
- Madison is a great statesman but bad politician
- he had few political friends
- US wanted to coerce France
- Non-Intercourse Act - forced American shippers to trade with all but England & France
- in 1810, NIA replaced with Macon's Bill #2; opened trade to all nations, but said whenever British & French recognize American neutrality, we would take away trading from the other
- French resented decrease against neutrality, but French kept taking over our ships
- by 1811, economic coercion persists
- the Warhows - led by Henry Clay & John C. Calhoun
- represent new generation of Jeffersonians
- the new members of Congress patience runs out and want war
- reasons to go to war with Britain - British are close by; couldn't send army to France
- in June 1812, a declaration of war sent through Congress
- two days before, British appealed all restrictions
- the War of 1812 is a tragedy
- General Buxington is defeated by American southern
- under command of Andrew "Old Hickory" Jackson
- occur after Treaty of Ghent which ended war

- In 1819, American & British commissioners negotiated a signed a treaty
- the treaty didn't mention control rights
- the US escaped with
- if British had defeated Jackson, they would have wanted it
- 1815 - turning point in American history
- no longer old world country, New World
- in 1816, passed first
- chartered Second Bank of US, modeled after Bank of England
- In 1817, Monroe, Madison, GOS
- In 1821, he obtained more
- Calhoun introduced a bill for Second Bank
- he said to discuss it
- Marshall vs. Maryland - gives Marshall this to
- there
- is Bank constitutional?, does a state have right to tax, is bank sovereign or are the people
- Marshall said gov't of Union is a gov't of the people
- we are residents of TN, but a citizen of USA
- 2nd - applied powers - gov't is supreme within its sphere, but powers are limited; powers not prohibited but consistent with Const. are allowable
- the states have no right to control of laws of gov't

- "The operation of Const. Law enacted by Congress"
- a new Amendment is wanted so that Congress cannot have its power
- it gave judicial sanction to federal it expands of states

* 10.25.07

- sectionalism was feared as US expanded
- the American system
- consists of self interests, Clay & Calhoun wanted a protective tariff for manufactures
- Tariff of 1816
- want a better transportation system, & a bank of US
- wanted roads & canals
- goods coming in would have taxes on them
- New Englanders vote against it
- 17 NEers are for it, 10 oppose it
- the western states did not vote with the South and were for it
- population of western territories double
- 1816 - Indiana is a state, 1817 - Mississippi, 1818 - Illinois, 1819 - Alabama
- NE & Carolinas feared isolation
- NY began construction of Erie Canal
- Henry Clay & Calhoun tried to get Congress to get a national road (Cumberland Road)
- The Bonus Bill of 1817 - Monroe had accepted every piece of legislation, but vetoed this
- Monroe is out of style
- Monroe had to petition Congress for money
- The Panic of 1819
- expansion of slavery is dividing people

- in 1789, north & south had equal #s
- by 1820, north had 5,000,000; gave it 105
- Souths had less and only had 81 members
- equal numbers of northern & southern states
- a bill admitted Missouri as a state
- James Tallmadge offered an amendment & prohibited more slavery to end & all children born to slave parents would be free at the age of 25
- it was put down in the Senate
- northerners were worried because $\frac{3}{5}$ of slaves were counted with population
- south says slavery is a necessary evil
- a compromise was made, MS would be a slave state and Maine would be free
- Also stated that slavery would be prohibited north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ parallel
- Compromise of 1820 (MS compromise)
- put question of slavery expansion to rest
- Jackson & his army were in FL fighting Seminoles
- Jackson returns a hero
- Calhoun believed that Jackson should be court marshalled
- John Quincy Adams says Jackson is a hero

✦ 10.30.07

- Adam-Onís Treaty - purchase of FL
- we set western boundary of LA purchase
- US gave up claims to Texas
- look up LA purchase boundaries
- Spain gives up right to OK
- US & Haiti were the only independent republics
- there there is an explosion of republics
- Monroe Doctrine -
- Spain was taken over by France
- as each colony became independent, US wanted to recognize it, Monroe & John Q Adams were against it
- we were first nation to recognize the new nations
- liberals and merchants in Britain didn't want France or Spain to invade ^{new nations}
- George Lansing - what if US obtains exclusive trade rights with new nations?
- he wanted America to side with Europe
- Monroe announced -
- 1. US won't intervene in European struggles
- 2. US won't intervene with existing colonies or dependencies in the New World
- 3. European nations will not interfere with Latin America gov't
- 4. There will be no future colonization in New World

- top 3 - Adams, Jackson & Crawford
- they got Adams and he says Clay would be a great SoS
- allwinner has 3 elector votes
- Daniel Cook - Adams says "do you not, this note is his"
- Q Adams hadn't even gotten a vote
- JQA said it's absolutely constitutional
- Jackson & JQA came across another at the reception
- Jacksonian Era - after JQA announces Adams Clay as SoS
- Jacksonian Era dominates for 1/3 of a century
- Jacksonian politics
- universal white man suffrage
- favored public education but detached itself from that
- against abolition, feminism, & Mormonism
- In 1831, Alexis de Tocqueville (French), he wrote that things were "getting better"
- Jackson is accustomed to the military
- Jackson owned land & slaves
- knew alot about Bible & Shakespeare
- couldn't spell
- proved someone could go from rags to riches
- he was a dueler
- his first administration was led
- for first time, there was not a cabinet member from NE or VA

- Peggy O'Neil - daughter of Franklin hotel owner
- became Peggy Eder
- Jackson wanted Eder to marry her
- scandal made Jackson more determined
- Fluoride is another girl
- no one would acknowledge Peggy
- Bank of US & nullification were two great problems for Jackson

* 11.1.07

- SC has had alot of flaws
- the Tariff of 1816 was work of Calhoun
- he expected SC to share benefits of this tariff
- SC had slavery & bad economy
- too much capital was in slavery
- SC feels that protection is going to the north
- Calhoun became Jackson's VP
- in 1828, Congress passed Tariff of Abominations
- they want to present Jackson to the South as a free trader
- higher duties on raw materials than finished goods
- they wanted to make JQA look bad, but tariff actually passed
- Calhoun finally realized nationalism was destroying the South
- he produced a dynamic version of state's right
- nullification - set forth in SC Exposition
- based on common intuition that US Const. is a compact between the state's & that indivisible sovereignty
- a state convention can determine whether an act of Congress is unconstitutional or not
- if it's unconstitutional, state can take action
- KY - VA Resolutions of 1798 said same thing
- western wants a new land policy
- Lloyd's distribution scheme - land sales could give money to state's to help other states
- Daniel Todd - wanted Congress to stop selling public land

- the First Resolution holds up State for 2 weeks
- Daniel Webster - his response is one of the greatest American orations
- it was always the President of US who has chosen for last toast
- Jackson said, "our federal Union, it must be preserved"
- through Van Buren efforts, the entire cabinet gives a resignation
- with aid of western votes with help of distributer scheme, a new Act is passed
- in the new SC Legislature, a convention was held and denied the tariff
- Compromise Tariff of 1833 - Clay & Calhoun pushed a tariff rates to be reduced over 10 years to a uniform rate of 20%
- Congress complied with Jackson - Force Act - authorized Pres. to use force to uphold federal law
- SC rescinded the tariff act, but then nullified the Force Act
- Jackson saw secession; however the slavery battle
- Election of 1832 - Jackson to run again
- Henry Clay runs against him
- a third party - Anti-Masonic Party rose in 1826 who divided 10 percent of the voters

- fraternities at colleges were considered secret societies and banned
- nominated William Marbury
- they wanted to stop expansion of slavery
- Jackson vs. Vattel - over the Bank of US
- Bank was unpopular in west
- as Bank's charter would expire, Jackson's opinion about bank changes
- a recharter four years before expiration is brought up
- Bill passed & Jackson vetoes
- "Bank was unconst."
- Jackson runs against it because the wealthy get wealthy
- after Oct. 1, 1833, no more gov't money to be deposited into it
- credit in US came down
- Panic of 1837
- Jackson wanted Indians to be moved west of MS river
- Cherokee were considered civilized and had no trouble
- gold was discovered on their land & taken away
- Texas vs. Georgia - court held up for Cherokee's
- at end of Jackson's admin, Jackson was able to choose Van Buren for successor
- MVB is first President born under American flag
- first from NY, from governor's mansion to White House

- First professional politician

- * 11.8.07 - Chapter 12 not on test
- 8, 9, 10 for most of test
- Van Buren reserves reelection in 1840
- may have gotten it, but lost NY
- campaign of 1840 is one of most idiotic
- The Whigs fight Democrats with democratic methods
- they ignore every real issue and appeal to emotion
- Henry Clay was the logical choice, but Harrison was good vote getter
- tried to keep Harrison out of trouble
- anything was gone to beat Van Buren
- John Tyler was VP for state's rights
- Tippecanoe - Harrison was hero of it
- Log Cabin, Hard Cider campaigns
- Harrison wasn't poor & had never stayed in a log cabin
- JQA - now part of HoK
- Harrison caught pneumonia and died soon after (one month to day)
- John Tyler becomes President
- the desire for office was the main force in this party
- Clay was going to be "the President"
- might have worked if Harrison would have lived
- Tyler wanted to strip gov't of powers
- Congress passes a bank bill, Tyler vetoes
- Clay asks why and Congress revises it
- Tyler vetoes it again
- Tyler's cabinet resigns (except for Daniel Webster)

- Tyler tries to be President for the rest of his time
- has people personally loyal to him
- Tyler starts liking Lewis in the White House
- he starts planning another term
- he decides to get TX into the Union
- Sam Houston forces US into acting
- he mentions that republic of TX is negotiating with England or France and get status like Canada
- So US gets a treaty together
- Robert F. Stockton persuades Congress for funds for a new warship
- USS Princeton
- John Ericsson - designer of ship (from Switzerland)
- new ship to be powered by wind & propeller
- two iron guns - Oregon made in Britain and brought by Ericsson, the other is Peacemaker
- Oregon hits it & Peacemaker batters badly
- Usher, NY senator, wounds 20,
- Tyler could appoint a new Cabinet with no northerners or Whigs
- he chose Calhoun
- Calhoun is to get Tyler a nomination
- Tyler didn't win, Polk did
- Tyler wanted to make a joint resolution in Congress to get TX
- Houston was told that TX could be admitted, TX enters
- some wanted TX out of politics

- MVB & HC have a conversation
- MVB had a majority of delegates votes, but Democrats decided that a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to get a nomination
- southern & western expansion backed MVB's nomination
- Polk won because of "manifest destiny"
- belief that it was the destiny of US to expand from Atlantic to Pacific & that God willed it
-

* Mixed Test questions

- May's Rebellion was result of increased taxes
- two men calling for Philly meeting was Madison & Hamilton
- delegates to CC were concerned about gov't weakness under AOC
- a rift between Hamilton & Jefferson because AH supported commercial elite & admired British
- Jackson from concept having when Adams made Clay S.O.S
- U.S. encouraged econ growth in manufacturing sector
- within LG wrote telegrams
-

* 11.15.07

- Polk is 50 when he leaves Presidency, look 70
- rejoiced in death
- only about 6 weeks for the entire President time
- Polk is strong willed & commanded cabinet of strong willed
- James Buchanan is SOS
- Robert Walker is SOT
- George Bancroft is So Navy and establishes Annapolis
- Texas is made a state; Mexico leaves embassy
- Texas has huge boundary claim
- from Rio Grande up to Arkansas
- Rio Colorado - Rio Nueces was a boundary for Colorado
- Polk knows boundaries so he but accepted them
- June 1845 - ordered Zachary Taylor to occupy near Corpus Christi, TX on east bank of Rio Nueces
- ZT had 3500 troops stationed there
- US has grievances against Mexico
- Mexico stopped easy trade, failed to protect Americans in MX; disregarded paid damages during revolution to Americans
- Polk is unaware of MX leader attitudes of war
- MX thought that it could beat the US
- Polk tried to achieve without going to war
- John Slade is on a secret mission is to attempt to acquire land by purchase

- JS is to offer to accept all damages up to 3.25 million dollars
- for rest of MX, he is to offer 5 million
- CA, 20 - 25 million, depending on inclusion of Baja CA
- no one receives him & returns home
- Polk wants CA to round out the natural boundaries of the US
- manifest destiny ?
- Before Bladel returns decides on war
- Polk ordered Taylor's troops & camp on the East bank of the Rio Grande
- the movement of Taylor's troops is regarded by MX President as a declaration of war but MX Congress is not in session because cholera is breaking out
- Polk prepared a message reciting failure of Bladel message & wants to declare war
- Polk receives word that fighting broke out over American side
- he placed blame of war on MX
- Congress declared war & gave \$10,000,000,000
- Democrats are charged with starting the war
- the conspiracy was to expand slavery into the west
- Southern Whigs supported & Northern Whigs opposed
- a war of invasion - ZT was to advance into MX

- Texas rangers were burning cities
- Taylor took Monterrey
- he let MX army escape
- Polk lost credibility with Taylor
- Taylor was viewed as a hero though
- Americans felt the MX capital
- war was won by Taylor & Scott
- we picked up NM & CA
- there is no MX gov't
- Winfield Scott tries to round up someone to surrender to the US
- they signed, 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- MX accepts the Rio Grande as boundary between the countries; gave NM & Alta California & territory in between
- in turn, US made cash payment of 15 million & agreed to cancellation of debts (to US govt took it over)
- US would police the border & keep Indians out (usually in September)
- an expensive war
- people wanted to take all of MX
- ratified 39 to 19
- while MX happens, British & US were disagreeing over Oregon
- US accept 49th parallel
- he obtained Oregon & ensured annexation of TX and took 1/3 of MX

- he made up limitations by willpower
- added even more than TJ. did with Louisiana Purchase
- Calhoun said new territory would bring up question of slaves
- David Willmont brought it up
- Willmont proposed amendment to \$2 million dollar bill that any slavery would exist
- this one phrase is the Willmont Provision
- he copies directly from the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 (from Bill of Rights)
- Willmont doesn't want to compete with slave system
- 36° 30' - slaves below - MS Congress
- was disregarded this time
- Congress has right to prohibit slavery in the U.S.
- a new party
- and Republican party enforces the document
- Congress has no power to prohibit slavery, but a duty to protect it
- Supreme Court embarks it a decision in Dred Scott vs. Sanders
- abolitionists grew in # after MK war
- slavery was a positive good after MK war
- "South treats slaves better than people in factories"
- Polk refuses mother term but dies 6 weeks later
- Whigs nominated Taylor, Democrats elect Cresh
- a third Free Soil (Martin Van Buren) and takes away votes from Cresh + Taylor wins

- James W. Wadsworth found 3 oz. of gold & San Francisco is deserted & people start panning for gold
- by end of 1848, 90,000 people in CA
- CA says they don't need slaves and sent a constitution to Congress
- CA will be different cause Southerners would be upset

* 11.22.07

- CA submits a const. and spent five minutes on slavery
- even a devout Southerner would say a state has choice for slavery
- Taylor saw no reason for controversy
- Taylor was not a great politician
- Congress will have to decide the question
- Taylor tells Congress to admit CA, UT, & NM as states but to leave the slavery question alone
- succession then became an issue
- 7 representatives from 7 Southern states form in Nashville & talk about succession (National Convention)
- Jefferson Davis, Salmon E. Chase, Will Seward, they are new generation
- Clay devised the strategy and he knows that Union would not want succession
- states have the right to secede
- Clay's strategy - 3 compromise resolutions
 1. immediate admission of CA as free state
 2. organization of UT & NM without reference to slavery
 3. a very stringent fugitive slave law - if a slave escapes, the owner of the slave can pursue the slave in a free state, & if free state interferes, then owner can submit a bill to federal gov't, get paid, & gov't will take from the state

- 4. the abolishment of the slave trade in Washington D.C.
- 5. the assumption of the TX national debt to be assumed by federal govt and redrawing of TX boundaries
- about half of Congress has land in TX
- Clay says that South could not leave the Union peacefully
- Calhoun says that if slavery is not protected...
- Clay's compromise was split into 5 different bills and it is all passed
- Compromise of 1850 - the 5 bills
- Northern Democrats accept it & free Southerners & abolitionists don't like it
- only the Fugitive slave act favors the South
- the bills are signed Millard Fillmore
- Taylor came to scandal, & heat & the medical profession
- he trusted too many people
- Crawford got a bill for \$5,000 for pre-Revolutionary claims
- Crawford got also 191,353 dollars for interest
- showed corruption at the highest level
- Taylor went to OK and stood in the sun
- he wants cucumbers & some buttermilk to eat
- cholera morbus - Taylor comes down with it
- all he needed was some epsom salt

- Taylor says he feels better
- they keep doing it & eventually he dies
- politician find new issues - immigrants
- immigrants are helping to increase population in the North
- a new party for anti-foreign interest
- they were called the Know Nothing party
- in mid 50's, had local victories & a few Congressmen
- after the Compromise of 1850, complacency was the feeling
- other issues were raised besides slavery
- in 1852, Harriett Stowe wrote an inaccurate account of slavery, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" became a best seller in the North & in England
- Pierce was over Winfield Scott in election of 1852
- the threat of slavery - Compromise of 1820 & 1850 had calmed people
- The Louisiana Purchase Territory was still unorganized
- there was a demand for a transcontinental railroad
- by 1853, the commission of Indian affairs urged Indians to move further west
- the idea of the railroad became a must have
- the route of the RR was undecided
- Pierce had \$2M yet 150,000 dollars to survey the best route from East to West
- the S RR that we built follow those routes

- the Southern route was the best said an army officer
- goes from New Orleans, across TX, to LA
- & up to San Francisco & is the longest route
- S.W. said it was the best route
- Jefferson Davis is the S.W.
- Stephen Douglas of IL, chairman of Senate committee on territories
- Douglas says the only route is in IL for a central route
- people said that it would pass through organized territories
- he introduces the Nebraska Bill; showed his timidity
- it is North of the 36°30' line and should be a free state
- Douglas suggests that the Co 1850 supercedes the Co 1820 and that slavery could be there if the state decides
- the idea of slavery to be decided by state is popular sovereignty
- Southern in Douglas committee want 2 territories - Kansas & Nebraska
- The Kansas - Nebraska Act - Co 1850 to be repealed & includes popular sovereignty
- it passes because of an "administrative measure"
- Pierce began to drink
- an anti-Nebraska meeting reviews the Republican cause

- Douglas is named for Benedict Arnold

* 11.17.06

- the Kansas - Nebraska Act formed Republican party of single issue of no extension of slavery
- national would be freedom + sectional would be slavery
- Kansas - Nebraska Act - territorial gov'ts to be setup in KA & NE
- rivalry breaks out between the north & South or who would settle it
- organizations to aid immigrants to put enough anti-slavery in KA to dominate the legislature
- Missouri said they would just cross the border and vote for slavery in KA
- pro-slavery settled near Missouri River
- anti-slavery founded Topeka & Lawrence
- Pierce had to choose a governor
- Reeder was chosen and passed
- he is only interested in himself & not governing
- the legislature that is elected is pro-slavery
- Reeder returned to Wash. & stopped in PA
- Reeder said the election was a fraud
- pro-slavery wanted Reeder out of office & slavery in the state
- Pierce is influenced by his cabinet members from the South
- he forces Reeder to resign

- Chandler replaces him & he is pro-slavery
- the anti-slavery decided to establish a state gov't
- in the election ^{primary} only the anti-slavery people voted
- so they met in Topeka & had a Const. Convention
- they petitioned Congress to become a free-state
- after a long discussion in Congress, the House appoints a committee
- in the Senate, Charles Sumner of MA on the side against Kansas; he attacked people
- he denounced Andrew Butler (and Butler wasn't there)
- Preston Brooks, a nephew of Butler and House rep, approached Sumner & beat him with a cane
- Sumner cannot do duties for 5 years
- Brooks gets away with it, even with doctors looking at it
- he gets language in the South
- the logic was for Democrats to back Pierce or Douglas; both had made enemies - James Buchanan is chosen
- the Democrats maintain the platform of popular sovereignty
- Whigs nominated Fillmore
- John C. Fremont - the pathfinder to the West

- Republicans nominated Fremont
- Both Houses are Democratic & Buchanan wins
- March 6, 1857 - Supreme Court decides Dred Scott vs. Sandford
- John Emerson bought Sam, renamed him Dred Scott
- Emerson dies & Dred Scott offers money to wife for freedom
- Emerson's wife meets Chaffey
- according to Emerson's will, John Sandford legally owned Emerson's wife's stuff
- Sandford is a resident of MO and a free state
- Lyman Court says: A black whose ancestors were sold as slaves could not become a citizen and Missouri Compromise of 1820 is unconstitutional
- a man can take his personal property wherever he wants
- Will Howard said that a conflict
- the Panic of 1857 - it was basically a northern panic
- cotton prices remained high
- in 1858, the champion of popular sovereignty was Stephen Douglas
- he got himself into a dilemma
- Lincoln represents the Republican party

- Lincoln & Douglas debate in IL
- Lincoln says - "Senator Douglas, how can you as a Democrat advocate popular sov. without denouncing the Dred Scott case?"
- if he wants to be senator, he can come out for popular sov. but loses Presidential bid
- he calls Lincoln an abolitionist & Lincoln answers him
- Lincoln emancipates the slaves to save the Union, but he was against equality
- Buchanan is determined to keep KA in as a slave-state
- Northern states pass personal liberty; a slave reaching the state is by law free
- Supreme Court declared these constitutional
- WI claimed Kentucky - Virginia Resolutions
- Brown wanted to stage a slave free raid
- John Brown was hung
- Lincoln traveled north in NY City & people flocked to hear him
- Douglas is nominated & Southerners left
- elderly men were not satisfied with any nomination and formed the Constitutional party & nominated John Bell
- the northeast was for Lincoln
- Lincoln carried 18 states

- Lincoln carried no slave states
- Breckinridge carried no free states
- Bell carried the border - KY, TN, VA
- Lincoln got 180 electoral votes
- the other three added together was only 123, Lincoln carried the vote
- he is the minority in popular votes compared to the three added
- South Carolina secedes from the Union
- 1861 - Miss., FL, AL, GA, LA, TX
- they met in Montgomery, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America
- Jefferson Davis becomes CSA President

* 11.29.07

- the South lost the Civil War because

- not due to the blockade, nor Union soldiers,
not winning over KY, VA, DE, not the lack
of Southern industry

- three reasons for the South losing

1. the lack of Southern nationalism. the
Confederacy never became a "nation"; it
was founded by rejecting nationalism

2. the issue of states rights; it eroded the
strength of the Confederacy; Vannie Lee
5000 shoes & uniforms & Lee needed them, but
never got them

3. slavery - lost the support of England & France;
the failure of the CSA was a failure of
intelligence & morality

- the North admitted Kansas & Nevada as a state

- North - 21 mil, South - 9 mil

- Lincoln was an asset for the North

- he realized that military policy will be of
no avail without the backing of the people

- most international blockades - medicine is permitted,
Lincoln says nothing

- in 1860. McClellan was told to advance

- Grant invaded TN from IL

- He resigned for being drunk on duty
- Lincoln is a politician
- the idea simplified the problem of keeping the army supplied
- McClellan's view of war is compared to 18th century fighting
- he doesn't like to fight
- the Battle of Seven Pines - Robert E. Lee replaces someone
- Lee & McClellan are unlike
- Lee attacks McClellan
- only a few Northerners wanted to free the slaves by force
- Congress passed slavery in 1862 in Wash.
- Emancipation Proclamation - on Sept 22, 1862 - Emancipation Proclamation
- on the first day of 1863, all slaves in areas in rebellion would be freed
- Lincoln's advisors said it was expedient
- some say it was incorrect.
- May 2, 1863 - Union crushed by Lee & Jackson
- that was on the first day
- they lost 12000 soldiers
- Jackson was struck down by bullets
- Lee realizes that defending Richmond would not be enough

- with 75,000 men, Lee crosses the Potomac
- Gettysburg - the fate of the CSA was decided
- July 3, is the date
- Pickett's charged into the CSA army
- on July 5, Lee retreats to safety
- Grant's victory
- Grant got the general position

* 12.4.05

- Grant was made Lt. General
- Grant marched to Richmond
- Lee uses his army effectively against Grant
- Grant lost 40,000 men, but went for reinforcements
- William Sherman was to advance SE from Chattanooga to Atlanta
- however Sherman set, everything was destroyed
- Sherman goes to big war done to the people of the South
- with 100,000 men, he advances
- Johnston slowed Sherman down
- Johnston avoided general engagement
- Davis removes Johnston from command replaces him with John B. Hood
- Hood attacks Sherman 3 different times & lost 3
- Sherman enters Atlanta, moves people out, & destroys it
- he then goes toward Savannah
- from Atlanta to the sea, they destroyed it
- by 1865, Southern armies totaled less than 200,000 men; North had 1,000,000 men & another 1,000,000 on call
- Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox
- June 19, 1865 - slaves are freed in TX

- abolition of slavery was an objective of war
- a gov't for the people was too
- things were brought about by violence
- the major objects were achieved, but was
inpartially done so
- war makes problems, just as it may solve some
- the Reconstruction of the South - how could
a Southern state recover its status?
- Lincoln put military commander in control of Southern states
- the Emancipation Proclamation
- Proclamation of Amnesty - all who would
take an oath of loyalty were given amnesty &
restoration of property
- when 10% of the state had people winning,
they could set up gov't again
- Congress wants a stricter plan of gov't
- Congress Republicans want to keep new legislation
that benefitted their states
- they accept the 10% Plan
- Wade-Davis Bill - Congress, not the Pres,
would be in charge of Reconstruction
and that it will require a majority of the
electors of 1863, Lincoln doesn't sign
- Wade-Davis Manifesto - authority of Congress is
paramount, President should leave Reconstruction to
Congress

- Mc Donald Tariff - highest tariff in U.S. up to that point
- Homestead act of 1862
- Moral Land Act
- Pacific Railroad Act - build a central railroad
- Stevens was a Republican, "dictator" of House, narrow & harsh, deep hatred for South
- April 15, 1865 - Lincoln assassinated
- Johnson takes over (Greeneville, TN)
- he is Jacksonian Democrat
- has a lot of public office holdings
- he is faced with situations that need tact & patience
- Lincoln's assassination made North angry
- Johnson offered a County on Jefferson Davis
- Johnson accepts VA, TN, LA back into Union
- 13th Amendment - abolished slavery
- CSA officials were denied US citizenship
- they had to be pardon
- he didn't pardon Lee or Davis
- Charles Sumner - "without giving blacks the right to vote, I won't accept a reconstruction plan"
- Black codes - worst feature of South after war
- it defined a Negro as 1/8 of negro blood
- forbid blacks from testifying in state law
- black employees under 18 and children not
- couldn't sell or lease liquor, trespass

- The Joint Committee on Reconstruction - joint effort from Congress
- Congress passes the Civil Rights act
- all persons born in U.S. excluding Indians were its citizens & were equal
- 14th Amendment - LOOK UP
- 1. Civil Rights act

2.

- 3. Those who didn't have to vote
- TN was the only Southern state to accept the 14th Amendment
- some want military govt for South
- Reconstruction Act of 1867
- broke up South into 5 districts commanded by general
- people could have representation when Const. voted by males of both races
- by summer of 1868, all Southern states had accepted
- Tenure of Office

* 12.6.07

- Congress in 1866, members are elected about midterm
- Stevens went South under military rule
- changed in Senate
- March 2, 1867 - Congress passes the Basic Reconstruction Act of 1867 - the South is divided into 5 districts, TN is exempt, districts are under command of a general, he plans civil authority
- people gained power to make Const.
- needs to be ratified by majority (whites & blacks)
- the new state had to accept 14th Amendment
- MS, TX, VA were last three to enter Union
- Reconstruction is not contained within the South
- Congress wanted supremacy with govt system
- Congress was to judge its actions
- the other two acts - Command of the Army Act - deprived Pres. of control of army - commanding officer did it & was protected in his position
- Tenure of Office Act - denied Pres. the right to remove civil officials, including members of his own Cabinet
- he would be guilty of a high misdemeanor
- Johnson order Edward Stanton (SOV) to resign (he was a burden to him)

- Johnson tried to appoint Grant, but Sen. Thomas was
- House voted to impeach Johnson for high crimes & misdemeanors
- his main charge was that he violated the Tenure of Office Act
- Stanton was appointed by Lincoln
- 7 Republicans voted to acquit Johnson and lose their position
- 15 in favor - 19 opposed - 1 vote less than 2/3 majority
- LA & MS tried to prevent Reconstruction
- all
- were given ex-Confederates
- when the Roll starts pass their land, they are readmitted
- Republicans nominate Grant & Democrats, Horatio Seymour
- Grant carried all but 8 states
- Grant only had a popular vote of 300,000
- the 15TH Amendment - guarantees voting rights for black males
- Black Reconstruction -
- blacks, carpetbaggers, & scalliwags
- carpetbaggers - Union people going South to loot
- scalliwags - the lowest breed of man

- most carpetbaggers were former Union soldiers, schoolteachers
- scalawags - Southerners who opposed secession in the first place
- Recon is only possible by Southerners himself
- the radical gov't is the best way called corrupt
- taxation gave relief to the poor, honest for blacks, free public school
- blacks made no dent in Southern prejudice
- Multist class - 12, 13, 14
- Priv. 5m
- Term of Office
- Language of 1850
- only 15 MC questions