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Chapter 14 Forging National Economy 1790-1860 The Westward Movement Life as a Western pioneer was very bleak. The pioneers were poor and afflicted with disease and loneliness. Shaping western landscape Fur trapping methods were a major industry in the Rocky Mountain area. Every summer, fur trappers would meet traders from the East to exchange beaver bars for manufactured goods (rendezvous system). George Catlin: painter and student of Native American life who was one of the first Americans to advocate the preservation of nature; proposed the idea of a national park. The March of millions In the mid-19th century, the population doubled every 25 years. In 1860 there were 33 states and the United States was the 4th most populous country in the Western world. The increase in population and larger cities led to diseases and a fall in living standards. In the 1840s and 1850s, more European immigrants came to America because Europe seemed to be getting on the back track. Immigrants also came to America to escape the aristocratic caste and state church, and there were greater opportunities to improve their lives. Transoceanic steamboats also reduced sea travel times. Emerald Isle Moves West In the 1840s, Black Forties, many Irish came to America because of a potato rot that provoked a famine through Ireland. Most of the Irish were Roman Catholic. They were politically powerful because they were united as one big voice. They increased competition for jobs, so they were hated by native workers. The Irish hated the blacks and the British. The German forty-eighters Between 1830 and 1860, many Germans came to America because of crop failure and other difficulties (collapse of German democratic revolutions). Unlike the Irish, the Germans had a modest amount of material goods when they came to America. The Germans moved west into the mid-west (Wisconsin). The Germans were more educated than the Americans, and they were against slavery. Flare-up of antiforeignism The massive immigration of Europeans to America inflamed the prejudices of American nativists. The Roman Catholics created a completely separate Catholic education system to avoid the American Protestant education system. The Know-Nothing party was created by native Americans who opposed immigrants. Many people died in riots and attacks between the American natives and the immigrants. Creeping Mechanization In 1750, steam was used with machines to take place for human labor. This enabled the Industrial Revolution in England. It took a while for the Industrial Revolution to spread to America because the land in America was cheap and farmers preferred to grow crops as opposed to working in factories. Because of this, work was scarce until immigrants came to America in the 1840s. There was also a lack of investment money available America. The large British factories also had a monopoly on the textile industry, with which American companies could not compete. Whitney ends the fiber famine Samuel Slater: Father of the factory system in America; fled Britain with memorized plans for textile machines; the first machine to spin cotton thread in 1791. Eli Whitney: built the first cotton gin in 1793. The cotton gin was much more effective than slaves in separating the cotton seed from the cotton fiber. Its development affected the whole world. Due to the cotton gin, syd's production of cotton increased sharply and demand for cotton revived the demand for slavery. New England became the industrial center of the Industrial Revolution in America because it had poor soil for agriculture; it had a dense population for work; shipping brought in capital; seaports allowed imports of raw materials and exports of the finished products. Marvel's in Manufacturing The War in 1812 created a boom in American factories and the use of American products as opposed to British imports. The surplus in American manufacturing fell after the Ghent Treaty of 1815. British manufacturers sold their products to Americans at very low prices. Congress passed the tariff of 1816 to protect the American manufacturers. In 1798, Eli Whitney came up with the idea of using machines (instead of humans) to do every part of the musket. This meant that the musket components would be consistently manufactured, and thus, could be exchanged. The principle of interchangeable parts caught on of 1850 and it became the basis for mass-production. Elias Howe: invented the sewing machine in 1846. The sewing machine strengthened the northern industrialization. It became the foundation of the finished clothing industry. Limited liability: an individual investor only risks his personal investment in a company in the event of bankruptcy. Laws of Free Incorporation: first passed in New York in 1848; made it possible for businessmen to create companies without applying for individual statutes from the legislator. Samuel F.B Morse: invented the Telegraph. Workers and Wage Slaves Impersonal Relationships replaced the personal relationships that were once held between workers. Factory workers were legally banned from forming trade unions to raise wages. In the 1820s, many children were used as workers in factories. Jacksonian democracy brought the right to vote for the working man. President Van Buren established a ten-hour working day in 1840 (for federal employees on public projects). Commonwealth vs Hunt: The Supreme Court ruled that unions were not illegal conspiracies, provided their practices were honorable and peaceful. Women and Economy Farm women and girls had an important place in the pre-industrial economy: spinning yarn, weaving cloth, and making soap, butter, and cheese. Women were banned from forming trade unions and they had few opportunities to share dissatisfaction over their harsh working conditions. Catharine Beecher: urged women to enter the teaching profession. The vast majority of working women were single. Cult of Domesticity: a widespread cultural creed that glorified the customary functions of the housewife. During the Industrial Revolution, families were small, affectionate and child-centered, providing a special place for women. Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields The trans-Allegheny region, especially Indiana and Illinois, became the nation's bread basket. Spirits and pigs became the early Western farmer's staple market item because both of these items were supported by corn. John Deere: produced a steel plow in 1837 that broke through the thick soil of the West. McCormick Reaper: a horse-drawn mechanical reaper that could cut and collect crops much faster than with previous methods (i.e. hand picking). This allowed large-scale agriculture. Country Roads and Steamboats Lancaster Turnpike: hard-surface highway that ran from Philadelphia to Lancaster; drivers had to pay a toll to use it. In 1811, the federal government began to build the National Road, or Cumberland Road, in western Maryland, to Illinois. Its construction was stopped during the war of 1812, but the road was completed in 1852. Robert Fulton: installed a steam engine on a boat and thus, created the first steamer. The steamer played an important role in the economic expansion in the west and south, via their extensive waterways. Clinton's great ditch in New York Governor DeWitt Clinton: Governor of New York who is leading the construction of the Erie Canal that connected the Great Lakes to the Hudson River in 1825; the channel reduced freight prices and reduced transit time for passengers. The Iron Horse The most significant contribution to the expansion of the U.S. economy was the railroad. The first one appeared in 1828. Railways were initially opposed because of safety deficiencies and because they took away money from Erie Canal investors. Cables (Telegraphs), Clippers, and Pony Riders in the 1840s and 1850s, American navel yards began to produce new ships called clipper ships. These ships sacrificed cargo holds for speed and were able to transport small quantities of cargo in short quantities of time. These ships were eventually replaced by steamboats after the steamboats improved. Pony Express was founded in 1860 to carry mail from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California. The postal service collapsed after 18 months due to loss of profits. Transport web Binder union Transport revolution was created because people in the east wanted to move west. The South raised cotton for export to New England and the United Kingdom. The West, cereals and livestock grew into factory workers in the East and Europe. East made machines and textiles for the South and West. All these products were transported by rail; railroad connected America. The Market Revolution The market revolution transformed the American economy from one where people grew/ created things to one where people bought goods that were produced all over the country. Page 2 Chapter 15 Fermentation of Reform and Culture 1790-1860 Reviving religion Thomas Paine promoted doctrines deism. Deister relied on science rather than the Bible and they denied the divinity of Christ. They believed in a Supreme Being who had created a universe and provided people with a capacity for moral behavior. Unitarianism was derived from deism. The Unitarians believed that God existed in only one person, and not the Trinity. It appealed to mostly intellectuals. The second great awakening began in 1800. A wave of religious fervor swept across the country. Women became more involved in religion during the second great awakening. Peter Cartwright: a revivalist, traveling preacher who converted thousands to Christianity. Charles Grandison Finney: one of the greatest revivalist preachers. Denominational diversity The second major awakening widened the gap between social classes and regions. The more prosperous and conservative denominations of the East were little affected by revival. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Unitarians derived its members from the wealthier parts of society, while Methodists and Baptists came from smaller flourishing communities in the South and West. The issue of slavery divided the churches apart. A Desert Zion in Utah Joseph Smith: formed the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) in 1830 when he deciphered the Book of Mormon from some golden plates given to him by an angel; led the Mormons to Illinois. After Joseph Smith was killed in 1844, Brigham Young led the Mormons to Utah to avoid persecution. Free schools for a free people Tax-supported public education came about between 1825-1850. Americans eventually saw that they had to educate their children because the children were the future. The teachers at the schools were mostly men and did not know how to teach. There weren't that many schools in the United States because of their high cost to communities. Horace Mann: fought effectively for a better school system. Higher targets for higher learning The first state-sponsored universities appeared in the South in 1795. The University of Virginia was founded by Thomas Jefferson. Women's schools at secondary school came in the 1820s because of Emma Willard. At the time, it was still widely believed that a women's place is in the home. A period of reform states gradually abolished debtor prisons because of public demand. Criminal code in states is being softened. The number of offences decreased. Society began to believe that prisons should be reformed and punished. Dorothy Dix: traveled the country, visiting various asylums; released a report on their mind and asylums; her protests resulted in improved conditions for the mentally ill. In 1828, the American Peace Society was formed. It was led by William Ladd. Demon Room – The Old Lost In the early 1800s, many people developed alcohol problems due to social norms and hard/monotonous life. This included women, priests and congressmen. The American Temperance Society was founded in 1826. Its members persuaded people to stop drinking. Drinking reduced worker efficiency and threatened family structure. Neal S. Dow: thought alcohol should be banned; Father of prohibition; Maine supported the 1851 Law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in Maine. (The country banned the sale of alcohol with the 18th Amendment in 1918.) Women in revolt In the early 19th century, the role of women was to stay at home and be subordinate to her husband. Women could not vote and when they got married she could not keep her property. Because of these things, women actually began to avoid marriage. Gender differences were highlighted in the 19th century because the market economy separated women and men in different economic roles (women were regarded as artistic and guardians of society's conscience, while men were regarded as strong but raw). Feminists met at Seneca Falls, New York in a Women's Rights Convention in 1848 to rewrite the Declaration of Independence to include women. Wilderness utopias Several utopian societies were created in the early 19th century, but all failed. Robert Owen: founded a common community in New Harmony, Indiana in 1825 to seek human retrieval. Dawn of Scientific Achievement Americans were more interested in practical gadgets than in pure science. The Americans invented practical gadgets, but they borrowed and adapted scientific knowledge from Europeans. Medicine in America was still primitive by modern standards. In the early 1840s, several American doctors and dentists successfully used laughing gas and ether as an anesthetic. Artistic achievements Early American architects used a Federal Style that emphasized symmetry, balance and restraint (columns, domes, pediments). Between 1820 and 1850, a Greek revival in architecture came to America. Most of the ideas about art and painting are taken from Europe. Dixie was the Confederate battle hymn and was written in 1859. Flowering of a national literature Before the mid-1800s, most literature in America was imported from Britain. After the war of 1812, American literature received a boost from the wave of nationalism and the arrival of romanticism in America. Washington the first American to gain international recognition as a literary figure. James Fenimore Cooper: the first American writer to gain worldwide fame. Trumpeters of Transcendentalism The Transcendentalist movement came into being in the 1830s. Transcendentalists believed that knowledge transcends the senses and cannot be found only by observation; knowledge comes from within the person. Associated characteristics included self-reliance, self-culture and self-discipline. Ralph Waldo Emerson: transcendentalist poet and philosopher; Called on American writers to forget European traditions and write about American interests; wrote The American Scholar, which was an intellectual declaration of independence. Henry David Thoreau: transcendentalist who believed that people should ignore bodily desires and drive truth through study and meditation. Glowing literary candles Not all poets and writers of the time were transcendentalists. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: one of the most famous poets who comes from America; wrote for the wealthy class; adopted by the less cultivated class. Literary individuals and dissenters Edgar Allan Poe: wrote with a pessimistic tone, unlike the literature at the time. Herman Melville: wrote the novel Moby Dick. Portraitiers of the past in the mid-19th century began american historians to emerge. Page 3 Chapter 16 The South and the slavery controversy 1793-1860 In the late 1700s slavery began to die out, but the invention of the cotton gin led plantation owners to keep their slaves to support the larger cotton harvests. Cotton is King! Cotton accounted for half of the value of all American exports after 1840. In the 1850s, Britain's most important manufactured items were cotton cloth. The UK imported 75% of its raw cotton from the south. Because of this, the South had a significant influence in the UK. Planter Aristocracy The South was more of an oligarchy, a government run by a few. The government was heavily influenced by the planter aristocracy. The Southern aristocracy widened the gap between rich and poor because the aristocrats made government decisions in their favor. Southern plantation the wife commanded the female slaves. Slaves of the slave system The economic structure in the south became increasingly monopolistic. The southern economy was highly dependent on cotton, which made the economy unstable. Many plantation owners overspeculated in land and slaves, causing them to fall into debt. The white majority The white population of the South was as follows (from smallest to largest): a) Rich slave owners. (b) less wealthy slave owners; These people did not own a majority of the slaves, but they made up a majority of the masters. c) Non-slave-holding whites (3/4 of southern white population). These whites supported slavery because they eventually wanted to own slaves and achieve the American dream of moving up in society. less prosperous non-slave-holding whites were known as poor white trash and hillbillies. Civilization had not reached the mountain whites that lived in the valley of the Appalachian range. They supported the Union Party of Abraham Lincoln. Free Blacks: Slaves Without Masters Many free blacks settled in New Orleans. Free blacks were generally not popular in the north and south. In the South, free blacks were banned from having certain jobs and prohibited from testifying against whites in court. They were known as the 3rd Race. White Southerners liked the black as an individual, but they hated the race. The white Northerners professed to like the race, but disliked the individual. Plantation Slavery Because the price of black ivory (slaves) was so high, slaves were smuggled into the South despite the legal import of African slaves into American ended in 1808. Most slaves were offspring of slaves already in America. The 1980s regarded slaves as major investments. Life Under the Lash Black Belt: region of the south where most slaves were concentrated; stretched from South Carolina and Georgia into Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Blacks managed to maintain family life in slavery. Blacks formed their own religions from a mixture of Christian and African elements. Responsorial: style preach where the congregation responds to the preacher with comments about amen. The burdens of Bondage slaves were not allowed to read because reading brought with it ideas and ideas that brought discontent. Slavery in the South was known as the strange institution. Nat Turner's Rebellion: Southern Rebellion against Slavery led by Nat Turner; the rebellion was defeated. Enslaved Africans aboard the slave ship Amistad rebelled and took control of the ship in 1839. The ship landed on Long Island, but the Africans eventually returned to Sierra Leone. Early Afs abolition American colonization society: founded in 1817; focused on transporting blacks back to Africa. Republic of Liberia: founded in 1822 as a place for former slaves. In 1860, all southern slaves were born in America, and many did not have a desire to return to Africa. The second great awakening inspired many abolitionists to speak out against the sins of slavery. Theodore Dwight Weld: abolitionist who spoke against slavery; wrote the pamphlet American Slavery As It Is (1839) which made arguments against slavery; went to Lane Theological Seminary. Radical abolitionism William Lloyd Garrison: wrote a militant anti-slavery newspaper the Liberator; publicly burned a copy of the Constitution. American Anti-Slavery Society: founded in 1833 to oppose slavery. Sojourner Truth: liberated black woman who fought for black emancipation and women's rights. Frederick Douglass: black abolitionist who lectured for abolitionism; looked to the policy of getting on slavery; published his autobiography, Narrative of The life of Frederick Douglass.



The South Fringe broke from 1831-1832, Virginia defeated numerous emancipation counts. Other states followed suit, prohibiting all forms of emancipation. This series of emancipation setbacks was known as the nullification crisis of 1832. It silenced the voice of white southern abolitionism. The Southerners argued that slavery was supported by the Bible, and that slavery was good for Africans because it introduced them to Christianity. The gag resolution called for all appeals against slavery to be made without debate in the House of Representatives. In 1835, the government ordered the Southern Postmasters to destroy abolitionist material due to anti-abolitionist bullying and rioting at a post office in Charleston, South Carolina. Abolitionist impacts in the North Abolitionists were, for a long time, unpopular in many parts of the north. The southern planters owed much money to the northern bankers. If the Union collapsed, these debts would not be repaid. In addition, New England textile factories were supplied with cotton raised by the slaves. If slavery were abolished, cotton supply would be cut off, which would lead to unemployment. Free soilers opposed extending slavery to the Western Territories. Page 4 Chapter 17 Manifest Destiny and its legacy 1841-1848 The association of Tyler Too At the beginning of Henry Harrison's presidency, Daniel Webster (Secretary of State) and Henry Clay (leader of the Whigs in the Senate) are expected to control the presidency because Harrison was not a very commanding figure. Just 4 weeks into Harrison's presidency, however, Harrison died. This disrupted the plans of Webster and Clay. John Tyler: Vice President to Henry Harrison; successor as president after Harrison's death; Tyler also; a Democrat at heart and contradicted many of the Whig party's ideas. John Tyler: A president without a party The Whigs introduced many policy changes when the party won the presidency with Harrison (and then Tyler). The first change was the financial reform. The independent Ministry of Finance system was terminated. A bill for a Fiscal Bank, which would set up a new Bank of the United States, passed Congress, but President Tyler vetoed it. The Whigs presented a Fiscal Corporation, but Tyler once again vetoed it. President Tyler was rejected by his former Whig Party. Tyler reluctantly signed the tariff of 1842 because he recognized the government's need for revenue. A war of words with Britain in the 19th century was marked by periods of public disband for Britain. This triggered the Third War with England. This war was fought only with editorials in newspapers. In 1837 there was a small uprising in Canada. Although it was supported by many Americans, the uprising failed because it was backed by few Canadians. In 1837, the American ship Caroline carried military supplies to the when it was sunk by a British vessel. Washington officials made ineffective protests against the attack. In 1841, British officials in the Bahamas offered asylum to 130 Virginia slaves who had rebelled and captured the American ship Creole. Manipulating Maine Maps In 1842, the British wanted to build a road connecting the port of Halifax to Quebec. However, the proposed route went through disputed territory in northern Maine. Skirmishes between the locals broke out and these skirmishes were called the Aroostook War. To prevent a wider war, the London Foreign Office sent Lord Ashburton to Washington to resolve the dispute. He and Daniel Webster negotiated and agreed on a new border for Maine that set the disputed part in Canadian territory. The Lone Star of Texas shines alone in the 8 years after 1836, Mexico considered Texas one of its provinces that was in rebellion. Mexico refused to recognize Texas' independence. Mexico threatened war if America protected Texas. Texas made treaties with France, Holland and Belgium. Britain was involved in 1850. Texas became a republic and hoped to join the United States. The British tried to bring Texas into the United States. The related Texas Annexation was a leading factor in the 1840s that led to the 1848 war between the United States and Mexico. The large amount of land that Texas had acquired from Mexico and supported the annexation of Texas while the Whigs were against it. The Democrats (James Polk) won the election in 1844, and lame duck (outgoing) President Tyler took as a sign to acquire Texas before he left the presidency. He signed a resolution in 1845 that invited Texas to become the 28th state in America. Oregon Fever Populists Oregon Four Nations claimed parts of Oregon Land at once: Spain, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. Spain gave up its American territory with that Florida Treaty of 1819, and Russia gave up its country with the features of 1824 and 1825. Britain controlled the Oregon territory north of the Columbia River, while American controlled the Southern Territory. Britain had a smaller population in Oregon territory, but it didn't want to give up its claims. The disputed territory in the Oregon country became an issue in the election of 1844. A mandate (?) for Manifest Destiny In the run-up to the 1844 election, Whigs elected Henry Clay, and the Democrats chose James K. Polk. Polk was speaker of the House of Representatives for four years and governor of Tennessee for two terms. He beat Henry Clay to win the 1844 election. He was known as Young Hickory, he said he would protect Texas, and he avoided the issue of slavery. In the 1840s and 1850s, the idea of Manifest Destiny spread across America. Many Americans believed that God had intended them to spread their democratic institutions across the continent south america as well. Democrats strongly supported the idea of Manifest Destiny. Polk the determined Polk had four main goals for his presidency: 1) A lower tariff; 2) Restore the independent treasury, which the Whigs dropped in 1841, because the Whigs won the presidency; 3-4) The acquisition of California and the settlement of the Oregon Country dispute without violence. Robert J. Walker: Secretary of the Treasury to James Polk; devised the Walker Tariff of 1846, a rate-for-revenue bill that reduced the tariff from 32% to 25%. The independent treasury was restored in 1846. Britain presented Polk with Oregon Land up to the 49th parallel. This offer was approved without firing a shot. Misunderstandings with Mexico The population of California in 1845 consisted of Spanish-Mexicans and Native Americans. Polk wanted to buy California (The Bear Flag Republic) from Mexico but relations with Mexico were poor due to the annexation of Texas. John Sillide: sent by Polk to Mexico City in 1845 to buy California for \$25 million; offer was rejected. American Blood at America? (?) On January 13, 1846, Polk ordered 4,000 men under General Zachary Taylor to the Rio Grande. On May 9, 1846, Polk asked Congress to declare war on Mexico on the basis of unpaid claims and Sillide's rejection of the purchase of California. Prior to this request, Mexican troops had already attacked American troops. War was later declared. Many people in Congress accused Polk of provoking war. Mexico wasn't willing to sell California and war seemed to be the only way that America could get California. The mastering of Mexico Polk wanted California, not war. He hoped America could pull out of the war with California. American generals in Mexican-American War: - General Stephen W. Kearny: 1,700 troops led to Santa Fe. - General Zachary Taylor: won many victories including a victory over a great Mexican force at Buena Vista; future president - General Winfield Scott: managed to fight his way to Mexico City in September 1847; president Abraham Lincoln's first choice to lead the Union's army in the Civil War. signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on 2 February 1848. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo renounced Texas and the area that included California to America for \$15 million. This area was about half of Mexico. Antislavery whigs in Congress (Conscience Whigs) opposed the treaty because they had originally opposed the war. Expansionists also opposed the treaty because they wanted the whole of Mexico, not just part of it. Gain and loss in Mexico The Mexican War provided field experience for the officers who became generals in the Civil War, including Captain Robert E. Lee and Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant. Daniel Wilmot: proposed an amendment stating that the territory Mexico should remain slave-free. This Wilmot Proviso never passed the Senate because the Southern members did not want to remove the possibility of future slave states from this territory. Page 5 Chapter 18 Renew the sectional struggle 1848-1854 The popular sovereignty of Panacea sovereignty: the idea that the people of a territory should determine their territory's status of slavery. It was popular with politicians because it was a compromise between the abolitionists and the slave owners. At the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, Democrats chose General Lewis Cass, a veteran of the war in 1812, as the candidate for president. Cass was not against slavery; he supported popular sovereignty. Political triumphs for General Taylor Taylor, who met in Philadelphia, chose Zachary Taylor as their candidate for president. Taylor did not have an official approach to slavery, but he owned many slaves. Henry Clay had not been chosen because he had too many enemies. The Free Soil Party was created by anti-slavery people in the north who did not trust Cass or Taylor. They supported federal support for internal improvements. They argued that with slavery, wage labor would fade away and with it, the chance stake for the American worker to own property. Zachary Taylor won the election in 1848 (sworn to power in 1849). California Gold In 1848 gold was discovered in California. The influx of people associated with the California gold rush brought violence and disease that overwhelmed the small Californian government. Needing protection, California bypassed the territorial stage of a state, drafted its own Constitution (excluding slavery) in 1849, and applied to Congress for entry to the Union. Southerners opposed California's entry as a free state because it would upset the balance between free and slave states in the Senate. Sectional Balance and Underground Railroad Harriet Tubman: an illiterate escaped slave who helped rescue hundreds of slaves through the Underground Railroad, a network of anti-slavery homes that passed slaves from the slave states to Canada. In 1850, Southerners began to demand stricter volatile-slave laws. (The old fugitive-slave law passed by Congress in 1793 was very weak.) Twilight of the Senatorial Giants Congressional Debate in 1850 was called to address the entry of California into the Union and the threat of secession by Southerners. Known as the immortal trio, Henry Clay, John Calhoun and Daniel Webster spoke at the debate. Henry Clay, the great compromiser, proposed a series of compromises. He suggested that the North should pass a stricter law on fugitive slaves, John Calhoun, Great Nullifier, proposed returning rampant slaves, giving the South their rights as a minority, and restoring the political balance. His ultimate plan was for America to have two one from the south and one from the north, each giving a vote. Daniel Webster urged people to make concessions and support Clay's proposal, in order to uphold the Union (March 7th speech). He was against slavery, but he saw the collapse of the Union as worse. Standoff and danger on Capitol Hill William H. Seward: Senator of New York; opposed slavery and because of this he opposed Clay's proposal; that God's moral law was higher than the Constitution. President Zachary Taylor opposed slavery and seemed ready to veto any North-South compromise that passed Through Congress. Breaking congressional Logjam In 1850, President Taylor died suddenly and Vice President Millard Fillmore took over the presidency. President Fillmore signed a series of compromises contained in the 1850 compromise. In the case of slavery, California was adopted as a free state, but the territories of New Mexico and Utah were open to popular sovereignty. In addition, the slave trade was banned in the District of Columbia, but a stricter law on fugitive slaves was passed. During this time period, a second era of good feelings came into being. The talk of secession waned and the Northerners and Southerners were determined that the compromises would have one on the issue of slavery. Balancing compromise scales Since the compromise of 1850 allowed California and New Mexico/Utah territories to be free, the Senate became unbalanced in favor of the North. The fugitive slave law of 1850, the Bloodhound Bill, said that fleeing slaves could not testify on their own behalf and they were denied a jury trial. Northerners who helped slaves who tried to escape were subject to fines and imprisonment. This law was the South's only real gain from the compromise. Some historians argue that the compromise of 1850 reinforced the Northern Counties' desire to keep the union together. Defeat and downfall for the Whigs In the Democratic Convention of 1852 in Baltimore, the Democrats chose Franklin Pierce as their candidate for president. He supported the 1850 compromise and the runaway Slave Act. Meeting in Baltimore, Whigs chose Winfield Scott as his candidate for president. He also supported the 1850 compromise and the runaway Slave Act. The votes for the Whig party were split between North Whigs, who hated the party's platform (support for Fugitive Slave Law) but accepted the candidate, and Southern Whigs, who supported the platform but not the candidate (they doubted his support for the volatile slave law). Franklin Pierce won the election in 1852. The 1852 elections marked the end of the Whig party. It died on the issue of the fugitive slave law. Expansionist Stirring South of the Border The victory of the Mexican War stimulated the spirit of Manifest Destiny. The Americans began to take an interest in Central America. A kanalled The Atlantic and Pacific oceans that passed through Central America would be very important to America. The Americans and New Granada agreed on a treaty in 1848 that guaranteed America's right to use the isthmus in exchange for america's promise to allow any other country to also use the isthmus. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 said that neither America nor Britain would consolidate or secure exclusive control of any isthmian waterway. Since the 1850 compromise forbade slavery in the country won in the Mexican War, South Americans sought new territory to expand slavery. These people were known as slavocrats. A slavocrat, William Walker, installed himself as president of Nicaragua in 1856. He legalized slavery in the country. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 said that neither America nor Britain would consolidate or secure exclusive control of any isthmian waterway. 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harried as their presidential candidate for the 1888 election. The Republicans made tariffs too issue for the election of 1888. Cleveland won the popular vote, but Harrison still won the election. Billion-Dollar Congress The Republican Speaker of the House, Thomas B. Reed, took control of the House and used intimidation to get Congress to pass several dabbled bills. The billion-dollar Congress, named after its lavish spending, gave pensions to Civil War veterans, increased government purchases on silver, and passed the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890. This significantly increased tariffs and harms farmers financially. Farmers were forced to buy expensive products from American manufacturers while selling their own products to the highly competitive world markets. The McKinley Tariff Act caused the Republican Party to lose public support and lost its majority in Congress in the 1890 congressional elections. The Drumbate of discontented the People's Party, or Populists, is formed from frustrated farmers in agricultural belts in the West and South. They demanded a graded income tax; state ownership of the railways, telegraph, and telephone; direct election of U.S. senators; a one-off limit on the Presidency, the adoption of the initiative and the referendum in order to enable citizens to draft legislation more directly, a shorter working day; immigration restriction. The populists nominated General James B. Weaver for the 1892 presidential election. In 1892, a series of violent worker strikes swept through the nation, including the Homestead Strike. The populist party did not win the election. One of the main reasons was that the party supported the black community. The party's leaders, such as Thomas Edward Watson, believed that a black man had the right to vote. The party counted on many black votes from the South, but many Southern blacks were denied the right to vote through literacy tests and poll taxes. The Southern Whites voted against the party because of the party's equal rights against blacks. Cleveland and Depression Grover Cleveland once again ran for president in the 1892 election and won, beating out the populist party and the Republican Party. The panic of 1893 America's worst economic depression in the 19th century. It was caused by over-speculation, over-indebtedness, and agricultural depression. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 was created by Benjamin Harrison, and it forced the government to buy a certain amount of silver each month to keep the price of silver high. When silver prices collapsed, the government could no longer afford to buy silver at the high price. The country's gold reserves were depleted, leading to a loss of confidence in the dollar. The currency became unstable, and businesses failed. The depression led to widespread poverty and social unrest. The Panic of 1893 was followed by the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1896, which required the government to purchase silver at a fixed price. This act further drained the treasury and worsened the depression. The depression ended in 1897 when the economy began to recover. The United States emerged from the depression stronger than before, with new industries and technologies being developed. The depression also led to the rise of the Progressive Movement, which sought to reform society and protect workers' rights.

Because of this, Cleveland had to repeal the Sherman Silver Act. Purchased in 1893, JP Morgan lent the government \$65 million in gold to boost the Treasury's reserves. But Cleveland and Brandeis Backlash William Gorman Tariff of 1894 lowered tariffs and added a 2% tax on income over \$4,000. The measure caused widespread uneasiness unconstitutional in 1895. The embarrassment over the Wilson-Gorman Tariff caused Democrats to lose seats in Congress, giving Republicans a majority in Congress. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland were known as forgettable presidents. Page 11 Chapter 24 Industry Comes of Age 1865-1900 The Iron Coal Becomes an Iron Horse The country's rail network expanded considerably at the end of the 19th century. Because of the high costs and risks associated with building railroads, Congress subsidized the cost of many rail construction projects. Congress also gave a lot of unused public land to the rail companies. Spanning the continent with rails In 1862, Congress chose the Union Pacific Railroad company to build a transcontinental railroad starting in Omaha, Nebraska. The Central Pacific Railroad company was responsible for laying tracks on the California side of the transcontinental railroad. The top 4 financial backers of the Central Pacific Railroad (The Big Four) included Leland Stanford and Collis P. Huntington. Union Pacific Railroad and Central Pacific Railroad companies both received financial support from the government. The transcontinental railway was completed in 1869, allowing for increased trade with Asia and opening the Western world to expansion. Binding continent with railway Ties There were 5 transcontinental railways built: The Northern Pacific Railway, which runs from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, was completed in 1883; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, which runs from Topeka to California, was completed in 1884; The South Pacific, which stretches from New Orleans to San Francisco, was completed in 1884; and great northern, which runs from Duluth to Seattle, was completed in 1893 by James J. Hill. Railroad Consolidation and Mechanization Cornelius Vanderbilt made a lot of money improving the Eastern Railroads. 2 advances helped the development of the railways: the steel road and a standard gauge of track width. Revolution by Railways Railway stimulated the industrialization of the country in the post-Civil War years. It created a huge domestic market for American raw materials and manufactured goods. Railway companies also encouraged immigration. Until the 1880s, every city in America had its own local time. To keep schedules and avoid wrecks, the major rail lines suggested, on November 18, 1883, dividing America into 4 times zones – most cities accepted the new time method. Misdemeanors in Some people who sell bonds for railway companies inflated claims about the company's assets and profits, so that they can sell shares and bonds that exceed the actual value of the railway (stock watering). Many railroad titans felt they were above the law, and they abused the public by bribing judges and legislators. Railroad kings were manipulators of a great national monopoly and exercised too much direct control over people's lives. The railway companies worked together to protect their profits. Pools were agreements to split the business into a particular area and share the profits. Small farmers often paid the highest rail transport prices, while large customers paid low prices. During the Depression of the 1870s, the Bridles iron horse protested against railway workers who drove the farmers out of business. Many Midwestern legislatures tried to regulate railroad monopolies, but in 1886, the Supreme Court ruled in *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company v. Illinois*, that individual states could not regulate interstate commerce. In 1887, Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act. It banned discounts and pools, required the railways to publish their prices openly, banned unfair discrimination against shippers, and banned charges more for a short journey across the same line. It also created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to administer and enforce the new legislation. The new laws provided a forum for competing companies to resolve their conflicts peacefully (instead of engaging in price wars). Miracle of mechanization The phone was created in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell. This invention revolutionized the way Americans communicated. Thomas Alva Edison invented numerous devices; the most well-known is the electric bulb 1879. Trust Titan Emerges Tycoons such as Andrew Carnegie (steel king), John D. Rockefeller (oil baron) and J. Pierpont Morgan ("banker's bankers"), bypassed their competition. Carnegie used vertical integration tactics to combine all phases of manufacturing into one organization. He and his company controlled every aspect of production, from mining to rolling. Rockefeller used horizontal integration to dominate the oil industry. He bought out smaller competitors and created Standard Oil, which controlled 90% of the oil supply in the United States. Morgan financed the creation of many large corporations, including Pullman, American Express, and the Rockwell Corporation. The trusts dominated the economy and used their power to drive out competition and lower prices for consumers. The trusts also used their power to influence politics and the legal system. 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Fostering loyalty and suffocating dissent There were over 8 million German-Americans in America, and rumors began to spread about spying and sabotage. A hysterical hatred of Germans and things related to Germany swept the nation. The Espionage Act of 1917 sought to prevent support for American enemies during wartime. The Sedition Act of 1918 made it illegal to speak out against the government. Socialist Eugene V. and the industrial workers of the world (IWW) leader William D. Haywood were under the Espionage Act. At this point, any criticism of the government can be censored and punished. The Supreme Court upheld these laws in Schenck v. United States (1919); it argued that freedom of expression could be revoked when such a speech posed a danger to the nation. The nation's factories go to war before the war, President Wilson created a Civilian Control for national defense and to control the economy. The National War Labor Board was established to mediate labor disputes. 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Like the other war administrators, this was voluntary. Congress restricted the use of food for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. This helped to accelerate the transition to 1919, the 18th Amendment was adopted, which prohibits all alcoholic beverages. Making Plovoys into doughboys Although President Wilson initially opposed a draft, he realized that a draft was necessary to raise the great army that would be sent to France. Congress passed the bill in 1917. It required the registration of all men between the age of 18 and 45, and it did not allow a man to buy his exemption from the draft. For the first time, women were allowed into the armed forces. The fighting in France-Late in 1917 overthrew the Bolshevik Revolution (Communist) of Russia's Tsarist regime. The new regime decided to pull Russia out of the capitalist war. This freed thousands of Germans on the Russian front to fight France on the Western Front. 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The Americans, dissatisfied with simply strengthening the French and British, demanded a separate army. General John J. Pershing got a front of 85 miles. Pershing's army undertook the Meuse-Argonne offensive from September 26 to November 11, 1918. One goal was to cut the German railway lines that feed the Western Front. Inadequate training left 10% of Americans involved in the battle injured or killed. When German supplies took and when their allies began to abandon them, the defeat was in sight for Germany. The fourteen points Disarming Germany surrendered on November 11, 1918, after the Kaiser of Germany had fled to Holland. America's main contribution to victory had been food, ammunition, credit, oil and manpower. The Armistice was signed on December 11, 1918, and the war ended. The prospect of a new era of peace and prosperity, rather than the chaos and bloodshed of the previous years, inspired Americans to believe that the world could be negotiated and administered peacefully. 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The Republican Party met in 1916 to choose its presidential candidate. Although nominated progressives, Theodore Roosevelt refused to run for president because he did not want to divide the party again. Republicans chose the Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. The republican platform condemned the democratic tariff, attacks on the trusts, and Wilson's dealings with Mexico and Germany. The Democrats chose Wilson and ran an anti-war campaign. Woodrow Wilson won the election in 1916. Page 17 Chapter 30 War to the Final War 1917-1918 On 31 January 1917, Germany announced its decision to bring unrestricted submarine warfare on all ships, including passenger ships, into the war zone. Germany hoped that this act would take Britain out of the war before the Americans joined. War by the act of Germany German Foreign Minister, Arthur Zimmermann secretly suggested a Mexican alliance with Zimmermann notes. The news of the Zimmermann note was leaked to the public, upsetting Americans. On April 2



[illegible]



29, 1975. The estimated cost to America was \$188 billion, with 56,000 dead and 300,000 wounded. America had lost face in the eyes of foreigners, lost its own self-esteem, lost confidence in its military power, and lost much of the economic strength that had enabled its global leadership after World War II. Feminist victories and defeats In 1972, Congress passed Title IX of education amendments, prohibiting gender discrimination in any federally assisted education program. Congress approved the Equal Rights Amendment even though it was never ratified by enough states. This amendment would have prohibited laws that discriminated on the basis of sex. I Roe vs. Wade (1973) annulled Supreme Court laws prohibiting abortion. Seventies in black and white In 1974, the Supreme Court ruled in Milliken v. Bradley said desegregation plans could not require students to move across school district lines. This reinforced the white flight. In 1978, the Supreme Court of the University of California ruled v. Bakke to Allan Bakke that universities could not benefit applicants based on the quality of race. Supreme Court's only black justice, Thurgood that the denial of racial preferences could erase the progress made by the civil rights movement. In U.S. vs. Wheeler (1978), the Supreme Court ruled that Native American tribes had limited sovereignty. Bicentennial Campaign In the 1976 election, Democrat Jimmy Carter beat Republican Gerald Ford to win the presidency. Carter promised never to lie to the American public. Carter was inexperienced in the handling of politics in Washington. Carter's humanitarian diplomacy President Carter co-held peace talks between Israel and Egypt. On September 17, 1978, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed a peace agreement at Camp David. Israel agreed to withdraw from the territory it had won in the 1967 war as long as Egypt respected Israel's territories. President Carter promised to return the Panama Canal to Panama in 2000 and resume full diplomatic relations with China in 1979. Economic and energy woes inflation rates had steadily increased, and in 1979 it stood at 13 percent. The Americans were told that they were no longer economically isolated from the world. To reduce America's costly dependence on foreign oil, Carter called for legislation to improve energy saving. The legislation did not receive much public support. In 1979, Iran's Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who had been installed by America in 1953 and had ruled Iran as dictator, was overthrown by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Iranian fundamentalists were very much opposed to Western customs, and because of this, Iran stopped exporting oil. OPEC also raised oil prices and caused a new oil crisis. In July 1979, Carter retired to Camp David and met with hundreds of advisers to find a solution to America's problems. On July 15, 1979, Carter delivered his discontent speech in which he chastised the American people for their obsession with material goods, stunning the nation. A few days later, he sacked four cabinet secretaries. Foreign Affairs and Iranian Imbroglio In 1979, Carter signed the SALT II agreement with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, but the U.S. Senate refused to ratify it. On December 27, 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, ending up turning into the Soviet Union's version of Vietnam. Since Afghanistan bordered Iran, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan posed a threat to US oil supplies. President Carter imposed an embargo on the Soviet Union and boycotted the Olympic Games in Moscow. He also proposed a Rapid Deployment Force that could respond quickly to crises anywhere in the world. On November 4, 1979, a group of anti-American Muslim militants stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took hostages and demanded that the United States return the exiled shah who had arrived in the United States two weeks earlier for To resolve the Iranian hostage crisis, Carter first tried economic economic on Iran; this did not work. He then attempted a commando rescue mission, but that had to be cancelled. The hostage crisis dragged on for most of Carter's tenure, and the hostages were not released until January 20, 1981 - Ronald Reagan's Inauguration Day. Reagan.

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