

Mr. Peters' Cray-Cray Test Review Packet

Historical Period 5 - Antebellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction (1844-1877)

As the nation expanded and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a civil war — the course and aftermath of which transformed American society.

Key Concepts 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3

- ✓ The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries
- ✓ Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion, bolstered by economic and security interests, resulted in the acquisition of new territories, substantial migration westward, and new overseas initiatives.
- ✓ In the 1840s & 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights & citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.
- ✓ Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.
- ✓ Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.
- ✓ Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.
- ✓ The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.
- ✓ The North's greater work force and industrial resources, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln and others, and the decision to emancipate slaves eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.
- ✓ Reconstruction & the Civil War ended slavery, altered relationships between the states and federal government, & led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, regarding the rights of African Americans, women, & other minorities.

Settlement of the American West

The desire for access to natural and mineral resources and the hope of many settlers for economic opportunities or religious refuge led to an increased migration to and settlement in the West.

Westward migration was boosted during and after the Civil War by the passage of new legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development.

Homestead Act, 1862 - Law that provided 160 acres of public land to anyone who lived on and cultivated the land for five years. Led to a mass movement to the West after the Civil War.

Pacific Railway Act, 1862- Law that gave loans and land to subsidize construction of a railroad to the Pacific Coast. Enabled Americans to more easily move west after the Civil War.

California gold rush, 1849 - Prospectors, known as "forty-niners," streamed into California in 1849 after the discovery of gold.

Promontory Point, Utah, 1869 - Site where the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads met, completing the first transcontinental railroad line.

Mormons - Religious organization that began with the visions of Joseph Smith in New York in the 1820s. After Smith was killed in 1844, Brigham Young led Mormons to Utah Territory.

Manifest Destiny

Advocates of annexing western lands argued that Manifest Destiny and the superiority of American institutions compelled the United States to expand its borders westward to the Pacific Ocean. The U.S. added large territories in the West through victory in the Mexican-American War and diplomatic negotiations, raising questions about the status of slavery, American Indians, and Mexicans in the newly acquired lands.

Annexation of Texas, 1845 - Through a joint resolution of Congress, the U.S. annexed and granted statehood to the Republic of Texas, an independent nation that had won its independence from Mexico in 1836.

Oregon Treaty, 1846 - After years of conflict over ownership of the Pacific Northwest, the U.S. and England established the boundary at 49° latitude.

Mexican-American War, 1846-48 - War caused by a territorial dispute between the U.S. and Mexico that led to Mexico ceding land to the U.S.

Mexican Cession, 1848 - The region of the present-day southwestern United States that Mexico ceded to the U.S. in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Gadsden Purchase, 1853 - Strip of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico that the U.S. purchased from Mexico as a route for building a southern transcontinental railroad. (The southern railroad was completed in 1882.)

Manifest Destiny - Belief that the U.S. was destined to expand across the North American continent.

The Westward Movement's Effect on Hispanics and American Indians

U.S. government interaction and conflict with Mexican Americans and American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico, altering these groups' economic self-sufficiency and cultures.

Sand Creek Massacre, 1864 - As many as 160 peaceful Cheyenne and Arapaho were killed by a Colorado Territory militia.

Mariano Vallejo - A Mexican leader in California. Although Vallejo supported American control of California, he was imprisoned by Gen. John C. Fremont for several months during the Mexican-American War, ruining him out financially. Vallejo eventually served in the California State legislature.

The United States and Asia

U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives to create more ties with Asia.

Chinese trade - In 1844 the U.S. secured a treaty with China that gave the United States the trading privileges already enjoyed by many other foreign powers.

Clipper Ships - Fast-moving sailing ships which allowed the U.S. to begin opening trade routes to Asia.

Commodore Matthew Perry - U.S. naval commander who played a key role in opening Japan to trade with the West.

Missionaries - Concurrent with the Second Great Awakening, Protestant missionaries from the U.S. began establishing Christian missions in China.

European Migration and American Nativism

Substantial numbers of international migrants continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their languages and customs. A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants' political power and cultural influence.

Know Nothings - Secret nativist organization of the 1850s that was anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant. The Know- Nothings eventually formed themselves into the American Party, a national political party.

Nativism - Favoring native-born Americans over immigrants.

The Free-Soil and Abolitionist Movements

The North's expanding manufacturing economy relied on free labor in contrast to the Southern economy's dependence on slave labor. Some Northerners did not object to slavery on principle but claimed that slavery would undermine the free labor market. As a result, a free-soil movement arose that portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor. African American and white abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, presenting moral arguments against the institution, assisting slaves' escapes, and sometimes expressing a willingness to use violence to achieve their goals.

Underground Railroad, 1850-1860 - Secret network of northerners who helped fugitive slaves escape to Canada or safe areas of the U.S. The most famous "conductor" on the Underground Railroad was Harriet Tubman who led at least 300 slaves to freedom.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852 - Anti-slavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe that fueled that abolitionist movement in the northern states.

Free Soil Party - The Free Soil Party was a short-lived political party in the United States active in the 1848 and 1852 presidential elections, and in some state elections. It was a third party and a single-issue party. It opposed slavery in the new territories.

Southern Defense of Slavery

Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states' rights were protected by the Constitution.

Peculiar Institution - Southern euphemism for slavery. Used by southerners in the antebellum period because the word "slavery" was deemed improper and had been banned in some areas.

Slave Codes - Laws that established the status of slaves denying them basic rights & classifying them as the property of slave owners.

Slavery in the Territories

The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories. The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce conflict.

Wilmot Proviso, 1846 - Amendment to an appropriations bill proposing that any territory acquired from Mexico be closed to slavery. Although the amendment was defeated in the Senate, it started a national debate that ended in Civil War.

Compromise of 1850 - Attempt to reconcile northerners and southerners over the issue of slavery. The compromise, written by Henry Clay, admitted California as a free state and called for popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah. The compromise also included a strong fugitive slave law and the end of the slave trade in D.C.

Fugitive Slave Law, 1850 - Law that provided for the return of escaped slaves in the North to their owners in the South.

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 - Law that allowed the Kansas and Nebraska territories to decide the issue of slave through popular sovereignty. The law led to Civil War in Kansas, creating what many called "Bleeding Kansas."

Lecompton Constitution, 1857 - Proslavery state constitution written for Kansas that was rejected by the voters of Kansas.

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857 - After ruling that people of African descent were not citizens and could not sue in court, the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Roger Taney affirmed the right of slave owners to take their slaves into the Western territories, negating the doctrine of popular sovereignty and repealing the Missouri Compromise.

Freeport Doctrine, 1858 - Belief held by Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois that a territory could exclude slavery by creating laws that made slavery impossible. In other words, the U.S. Congress could not outlaw slavery in the territories (Dred Scott v. Sandford) but the people could (popular sovereignty).

Harper's Ferry, 1859 - Site of a federal arsenal in Virginia. Radical abolitionist John Brown hoped to capture the arsenal and start a slave rebellion in the South. His attack failed, and he was hanged for treason.

Popular Sovereignty - Letting the people of a territory decide whether their territory will be slave or free.

Creation of the Republican Party

The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.

Republican Party, 1854 - Political party formed after the Whig Party split over the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Republican Party, which was a northern and western party, opposed the extension of slavery into the western territories.

Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858 - In an election for the U.S. Senate, Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, and Stephen Douglas, a Democrat, held a series of debates in Illinois. Although Douglas won the election, the debates made Lincoln a national political figure who could articulate the Republican position on slavery.

The Election of 1860

Abraham Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' free-soil platform in the presidential election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral votes. After a series of contested debates about secession, most slave states voted to secede from the Union, precipitating the Civil War.

Crittenden Compromise, 1860 - A series of amendments proposed by John Crittenden to prevent the Civil War by protecting slavery south of the Missouri Compromise Line of 36°30'. The compromise was not supported by president-elect Lincoln and failed in the U.S. Congress.

Fort Sumter, 1861 - Union fort located in the harbor of Charleston, S.C. After the fort was attacked by Confederate forces in April 1861, President Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress a rebellion, beginning the Civil War.

Abraham Lincoln - Illinois Republican elected president of the United States in 1860 on a platform calling for no slavery in the territories. His election prompted southern states to secede, leading to the Civil War.

Southern Secession - Beginning with South Carolina, seven southern states seceded from the Union before Lincoln was inaugurated president on March 4, 1861.

Confederate States of America - The new political entity created by secessionist states before Lincoln's inauguration. Jefferson Davis, a former U.S. Secretary of War, was chosen first president of the Confederacy.

The Civil War, 1861-1865

Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition. Although the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in leadership and strategy, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South's infrastructure.

Antietam, 1862 - Significant northern victory in turning back southern troops from invading the North. The victory at Antietam prompted Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

Vicksburg, 1863 - Turning point of the Civil War in the West. Northern troops led by Ulysses S. Grant gained full control of the Mississippi River.

Gettysburg, 1863 - Turning point of the Civil War in the East. Northern troops led by George Meade stopped southern forces led by Robert E. Lee from invading the North.

March to the Sea, 1864 - Northern troops led by William T. Sherman marched through Georgia destroying everything in their path.

Appomattox Court House, 1865 - Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant, ending the Civil War.

King Cotton - Southerners hoped that England's need for southern cotton would lead to English support of the Confederacy. Cotton surpluses in Egypt and India accompanied by the British need for northerner wheat meant that England did not put its full support behind the Confederacy.

The Abolition of Slavery

Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union, but Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation reframed the purpose of the war and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy. Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches such as the Gettysburg Address to portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America's founding democratic ideals. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.

Emancipation Proclamation, 1863 - Lincoln's executive order abolishing slavery in all states rebelling against the United States. Lincoln issued the proclamation as a military necessity.

Gettysburg Address, 1863 – The Gettysburg Address is a speech by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. It was delivered by Lincoln during the American Civil War, on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, four and a half months after the Union armies defeated those of the Confederacy at the Battle of Gettysburg.

[FREE, CITIZENS, VOTE = 13, 14, 15]

13th Amendment, 1865 - Constitutional amendment that abolished slavery in the United States and its territories.

14th Amendment, 1868 - Constitutional amendment that made former slaves citizens & guaranteed them equal protection of the laws.

15th Amendment, 1870 - Constitutional amendment that prohibited states from denying anyone the right to vote due to race or whether the person had once been a slave. A provision to allow women the right to vote was debated but not added to the amendment.

Civil Rights Act of 1875 - Law that prohibited racial discrimination in jury selection, transportation, and businesses open to the public. The Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional in 1883.

Black Codes - Laws passed in southern states after the Civil War restricting the rights and activities of free slaves, defining the status of freed slaves as inferior to whites.

Reconstruction, 1865-1877

Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes. Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve. Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century.

Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, 1868 - After obstructing Radical Republican attempts to create Reconstruction policy, President Johnson was impeached on the grounds that he had removed a cabinet member without congressional approval. The U.S. Senate failed by one vote to convict him and remove him from office.

Freedman's Bureau, 1865-1872 - Federal agency established to aid former slaves in their transition to freedom, primarily through economic relief and education.

Compromise of 1877 - Compromise used to end the disputed presidential election of 1876. Republicans gained the presidency under Rutherford Hayes. In turn, Hayes agreed to remove northern troops from southern states, ending Reconstruction.

Radical Republicans - Group of Republicans who opposed moderation or conciliation toward the South. Radical Republicans opposed slavery and supported civil rights for freed slaves. After the Civil War they tried to limit presidential power and increase congressional power.

Charles Sumner - Radical Republican leader in the U.S. Senate.

Thaddeus Stevens - Radical Republican leader in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Black Reconstruction - Period during the Reconstruction era when African Americans took an active role in state and local government in southern states.

Hiram Revels - Mississippi Minister who became the first African American to serve in the U.S. Senate (1870-1871).

Blanche K. Bruce - First non-white senator to serve a full term in the U.S. Senate (1875-1881).

Robert Smalls - Former slave who played a significant role in persuading President Lincoln to accept African American soldiers into the Union Army. Served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1875 to 1879.

Carpetbagger - Derogatory term used by white southerners to describe Northerners who came to the South after the Civil War

Scalawag - Derogatory term used by white southerners to describe other white southerners who cooperated with the Republican Party during Reconstruction.

Ku Klux Klan - Secret organization in the South after the Civil War that used violence and intimidation to restore southern whites to power.

Redeemers - Southern Democrats who brought the Democratic Party back to power, suppressing Black Reconstruction.

African Americans during and after the Reconstruction Era

Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South.

Sharecropping (tenant farming) - A system of credit used by cotton farmers in the South. Sharecroppers who did not own the land they worked obtained supplies and food on credit from local merchants. They held a lien on the cotton crop and the merchants and landowners were the first ones paid from its sale. What was left over went to the farmer.

Women's Rights during the Reconstruction Era

The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

Susan B. Anthony - Advocate for women's right to vote. In 1872, Anthony was arrested for voting in a presidential election.

Victoria Woodhull - Advocate of women's rights who, in 1872, became the first woman to run for president of the United States.

Historical Period 5 – Antebellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction (1844-1877)

The Texas Question

- In the Transcontinental Treaty of 1819 with Spain, the boundary of the U.S. excluded Texas. But with the ratification of the treaty in 1821, Stephen Austin had begun to settle in the area with other Americans.
- By 1830 there were 20,000 Americans in Texas and 2,000 slaves.
- President John Quincy Adams offered Mexico \$1 million for Texas, and Jackson was willing to pay \$5 million, but Mexico would not sell.
- In 1830 Mexico prohibited further immigration of Americans into Texas, but it was impossible to enforce.
- Once the Mexican government began to restrict them, the Texans began to seek independence. During this time, a force of men under Colonel William B. Travis held the city in a mission called the Alamo, for ten days they held their ground, but they were eventually all killed. A similar slaughter was at Goliad.
- On March 2, 1836, Texas had declared its independence. But it was not a part of the Union yet.
- Texas went on its own way to develop friendly ties with Britain, which alarmed Southerners. The Senate rejected the treaty for annexation of Texas.

Manifest Destiny

- Each year of national growth increased the power and confidence of the people, and every forward step revealed a wider horizon. However, politicians did not sense the new mood in 1844.
- John L. O'Sullivan captured the new mood in a sentence, he wrote in 1845, with "the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions."

Life on the Trail

- (common view at the time) Indians were not something to be worried about; they were just dirty, lazy, and thieving.
- Women helped more with the hard work and labor, and men came to help with watching the children and cooking.
- Women had the most difficult time on the trail, and did not expect such great hardships.

California and Oregon

- By 1840 Americans had settled in California, which was Mexican territory. And in the Oregon country, which the U.S. and Great Britain jointly claimed.
- The Oregon Trail began at the western border of Missouri and followed the Kansas River. In 1843 nearly 1000 pioneers made the long trip.
- Jackson tried to buy the San Francisco region. Calhoun called San Francisco the future New York of the Pacific and proposed buying all of California from Mexico.

The Election of 1844

- The Whigs nominated Clay unanimously and ignored Texas in their party platform.
- Democrats had James K. Polk as their nominee. He opposed high tariffs and was dead set against establishing another national bank. Also he believed in taking Texas and favored expansion.
- The election was close, but Polk got New York's votes and gave him the win.
- After this election, Tyler promptly called on Congress to take Texas by joint resolution. Polk accepted the arrangement and in December 1845 Texas became a state.

Polk as President

- He persuaded Congress to lower the tariff of 1842 and to restore the independent treasury.
- Oregon was the first order of business. He arranged a treaty with Lord Aberdeen, which divided the Oregon territory along the 49th parallel. The Senate approved in June 1846.

War with Mexico

- One reason for the popularity of the Oregon compromise was that the country was already at war with Mexico and wanted no trouble with Great Britain.
- Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor into Texas to defend the border. However, that border was in dispute. Texas claimed the Rio Grande; Mexico insisted that the boundary was the Nueces River.
- Polk then sent John Slidell to Mexico to try to obtain the disputed territory by negotiation. He authorized Slidell to cancel the Mexican debt in return for recognition of the annexation of Texas and acceptance of the Rio Grande boundary. But the Mexican government refused to receive Slidell.
- General Taylor eventually had his troops established on the southern bank of the Rio Grande.

To the Halls of Montezuma

- Polk was in disagreement with Taylor and Winfield Scott's military campaigns.
- In the end, Scott's campaign worked out and led to many Mexicans being killed or wounded.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

- Following the fall of Mexico City, there was a confused state of affairs, and Nicholas P. Trist, chief clerk of the State Department, was unable to open negotiations with Mexican peace commissioners until January 1848.
- In February, Trist ran off a 65-page letter to the president, refusing to be recalled, and preceded to negotiate. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was completed later on. By its terms Mexico accepted the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas and ceded New Mexico and Upper California to the U.S.
- When Polk learned that Trist ignored his orders, Trist was put under arrest and fired from his State Department job.

The Fruits of Victory: Further Enlargement of the United States

- The Mexican War won quickly and at relatively small cost in lives and money, brought huge territorial gains.
- Gold strikes were becoming popular in 1848. An era of continental prosperity and harmony had dawned.

Slavery: The Fire Bell in the Night Rings Again

- Prosperity was plentiful, but harmony did not, for the expansion brought the nation face to face with the divisive question of slavery.
- The question whether slavery was right or wrong could only come up in Congress indirectly, for the Constitution did not give the federal government any control over slavery in the states.
- Southerners found the Wilmot Proviso to be insulting, because it would not allow slavery in the Mexican territory.
- To resolve the territorial problem, two compromises were offered. One would extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. The other was “popular sovereignty” which allowed the settlers to decide whether or not they would have slavery.

The Election of 1848

- The Whigs nominated Zachary Taylor for president. The Democratic Party nominated Lewis Cass. The Free Soil party nominated Van Buren.
- Voters chose Zachary Taylor for president.

The Gold Rush

- October 1849 a constitution was drawn up that outlawed slavery in the new territory.
- The decision to admit California, as a state was a controversial topic, because southerners did not want them admitted as a free state.

The Compromise of 1850

- Henry Clay, on January 29, 1850, made the proposal of the Compromise of 1850.
 - California became the 31st state.
 - The rest of the Mexican cession was divided into two territories, New Mexico and Utah.
 - Texas received \$10 million to pay off its debt in return for accepting a narrower western boundary.
 - The slave trade in the District of Columbia was abolished as of January 1, 1851. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 was amended to provide for the appointment of federal commissioners with authority to issue warrants, and to compel citizens to assist in the capture of fugitives.

The South

- The South was less affected by urbanization, European immigration, the transportation revolution, and industrialization.
- The region remained predominantly agricultural; cotton was still king, slavery the most distinctive southern institution.
- New farming techniques were being discovered.

The Economics & Sociology of Slavery

- The increased importance of cotton in the South strengthened the hold of slavery on the region.
- Slave trading became big business. As a result, the prejudice against slave traders abated as the price of slaves rose.
- The South failed to develop locally owned marketing and transportation facilities, and for this slavery was at least partly responsible.
- Slaves were without rights; they developed a distinctive way of life by attempting to resist oppression and injustice while accommodating themselves to the system.
- The Nat Turner revolt in Virginia in 1831 was the most sensational of the slave uprisings; 57 whites lost their lives before it was suppressed.
- Slavery did not flourish in urban settings, and cities did not flourish in societies where slavery was important.
- Southern whites considered the existence of free blacks undesirable, no matter where they lived.

Manufacturing in the South

- Small flour and lumber mills flourished.
- The availability of the raw material and the abundance of waterpower along the Appalachian slopes made it possible to manufacture textiles profitably in the South.
- The South did not develop an industrial society in the 1860s; the textile manufacturers depended on the North for machinery, for skilled workers and technicians, for financing, and for insurance.

The Northern Industrial Juggernaut

- The development of rich coalfields in Pennsylvania was important in helping the factory system thrive.
- By 1850, the U.S. led the world in the manufacture of goods that required the use of precision instruments, and in certain industries the country was well on the way toward modern mass production methods.
- New natural resources were discovered and made available by the westward march of settlement and the expansion of agriculture produced an ever-larger supply of raw materials for the mills and factories.
- Industrial growth led to a great increase in the demand for labor. Skilled artisans, technicians, and toolmakers earned good wages and found it relatively easy to set themselves up first as independent craftsmen, later as small manufacturers.
- Immigration increased rapidly in the 1830s and 1840s.
- Improvements in transportation, population growth, and the absence of internal tariff barriers meant an expanding market for manufactured goods.

A Nation of Immigrants

- Jobs created by industrial expansion attracted European immigrants by the tens of thousands.
- Unskilled immigrants caused serious disruptions of economic patterns wherever they appeared.

How Wage Earners Lived

- Low wages and crowding that resulted from the swift expansion of city populations produced slums. Slum streets were littered with garbage and trash. Recreational facilities were almost nonexistent. Police and fire protection in the cities were inadequate.
- The depression of the late 1830s led to the demise of most trade unions.
- The early 1850s was a time of revival for the unions. Many strikes occurred, and a few new national organizations appeared.

Progress and Poverty

- Reformers conducted investigations, published exposes, and labored to help the victims of urbanization and industrialization. They achieved little.
- By the mid-nineteenth century, Americans were convinced that all men were equal, and indeed all white men had equal political rights. But socially and economically, the distances between top and bottom were widening.

Foreign Commerce

- The nation remained primarily an exporter of raw materials and an importer of manufactured goods, and in most years it imported more than it exported. Cotton continued to be the most important export.
- Ships were being constructed to be able to hold more, and to be faster.

Steam Conquers the Atlantic

- The steamship, and especially the iron ship, which had greater cargo-carrying capacity and was stronger and less costly to maintain, took away the advantages that American shipbuilders had held since colonial times.
- Combinations of competition, government subsidy, and technological advance drove down shipping rates.
- Without this cheap means of transportation, thousands of poor immigrants would simply have remained at home.

Canals and Railroads

- Erie Canal was completed in 1825. In 1830 there were 1277 miles of canal in the U.S.
- First railroads were built in England in the 1820s. In 1830, the first American line carried passengers over a 13-mile track.
- The first railroads did not compete with the canals for intersectional traffic. Engineering problems held back growth. But modifications in the design of locomotives enabled the trains to negotiate sharp curves.

Financing the Railroads

- Railroad building required immense amounts of labor & capital at a time when other demands for these resources existed.
- Private investors supplied about three-quarters of the money invested in railroads before 1860, more than \$800 million in the 1850s alone.
- Towns, counties, and the states themselves lent money to railroads and invested in their stock.
- Frequently, the capitalists who promoted railroads were more concerned with making money out of the construction of the lines than with operating them.
- At the same time that the country was first developing a truly national economy, it was also producing its first really big-time crooks.

Railroads and the Economy

- New tools & machines appeared & eased the labor shortage. The first was the steel plowshare, invented by John Deere.
- Still more important was the perfection of the mechanical reaper; the major figure in the development of the reaper was Cyrus Hall McCormick.
- The railroad had an impact on the American cities; also, it stimulated other kinds of economic activity.
- Cheap transportations had a revolutionary effect on western agriculture.

Railroads and the Sectional Conflict

- Increased production and cheap transportation boosted the western farmer's income and standard of living.
- Pioneers quickly became operators of businesses and consumers, buying all sorts of manufactured articles that their ancestors had made for themselves or done without.
- Southerners of means were no more interested in commerce than in industry; their capital found other outlets.

The Economy on the Eve of Civil War

- Every economic indicator surged forward: manufacturing, grain and cotton production, population, railroad mileage, and gold production, sales of public land.
- Unemployment increased. People called this abrupt downturn the Panic of 1857. Then the war came, and a new set of forces shaped economic development.

The Slave Power Comes North

- The new fugitive slave law encouraged more white Southerners to try to recover escaped slaves.
- Abolitionist often interfered with the enforcement of the law. Most white Northerners were not prepared to interfere with the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act themselves.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

- Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852). Stowe was neither a professional writer nor an abolitionist. But the Fugitive Slave Act had roused her conscience.
- Southern critics pointed out that Stowe's picture of plantation life was distorted, her slaves atypical.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin touched the hearts of millions. Some became abolitionist; others, still hesitating to step forward, asked themselves as they put the book down: Is slavery just?

Diversions Abroad: The “Young America” Movement

- The “Young America” spirit was partly emotional, a mindless confidence that democracy would triumph everywhere.
- The U.S. had no intention of going to war to win independence for the Hungarians.
- The rapid development of California created a need for improved communication with the West Coast.
- The expansionist mood and the moment also explains President Fillmore’s dispatching an expedition under Commodore Matthew C. Perry to try for commercial concessions in the isolated kingdom of Japan in 1852.

Douglas: “The Little Giant”

- Stephen A. Douglas was the spokesman of the Young America movement. He was the Henry Clay of his generation.
- His law practice was large and prosperous. Politics suited him to perfection.
- The foundations of Douglas’s politics were expansion and popular sovereignty. He supported the Mexican War to the hilt. His success in steering the Compromise of 1850 through Congress added to his reputation.
- In 1851, he set out to win the Democratic presidential nomination. At the 1852 Democratic Convention, Douglas had no chance. The delegates chose a dark horse, Franklin Pierce. The Democrats won an easy victory.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Franklin Pierce was generally well liked by politicians, and his career had included service in both houses of Congress.
- Douglas proposed what looked like a routine bill organizing the land west of Missouri and Iowa as the Nebraska Territory. He agreed to divide the region into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, and then to repeal part of the Missouri Compromise that excluded slavery from the land north of 36° 30′. Whether the new territories should become slave or free would be left for the decision of the settlers.
- Protests could not defeat the bill. The bill became law late in May 1854. The bill repealed the Missouri Compromise.

Know-Nothings and Republicans

- Two new parties were formed. The American or “Know-Nothing,” party, so called because it grew out of a secret society whose members used the password “I don’t know.” They were primarily nativists. They disliked blacks and considered them inherently inferior beings. In the North, most opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
- The formation of the Republican party, was made up of former Free Soilers, Conscience Whigs, and “Anti-Nebraska” Democrats. This was a purely sectional organization.
- They presented themselves as the party of freedom. They were not abolitionists, but they insisted that slavery be kept out of the territories.

“Bleeding Kansas”

- Almost none of the settlers who went to Kansas owned slaves and relatively few of them were primarily interested in the slavery question.
- Both northern abolitionists and southern defenders of slavery were determined to have Kansas.
- By January 1856 two governments existed in Kansas, one based on fraud, the other extralegal.
- President Pierce encouraged the proslavery settlers to assume the offensive by denouncing the free-state government located at Topeka.
- A certain amount of violence was normal in any frontier community, but it suited the political interests of the Republicans to make the situation in Kansas seem worse than it was. Accounts of “bleeding Kansas” filled northern newspapers.
- The main responsibility for the Kansas tragedy was by the Pierce administration. Under popular sovereignty the national government was supposed to see that elections were orderly and honest.

Senator Sumner Becomes a Martyr for Abolitionism

- Charles Sumner of Massachusetts made a name for himself in New England as a reform interested in the peace movement, prison reform, and the abolition of slavery.
- Sumner was not very well liked, and was attacked by Congressman Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina.
- Northerners viewed the affair as illustrating the brutalizing effect of slavery on southern whites and made a hero of Sumner.

Buchanan Tries His Hand

- The Republican Party dominated much of the North in 1856. It nominated John C. Fremont.
- The Democrats cast aside the ineffectual Pierce, and settled on James Buchanan.
- The American party nominated ex-president Fillmore.
- Buchanan won, taking the populous states, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois.

The Dred Scott Decision

- In 1834 John Emerson joined the army as a surgeon. In 1838, he returned to Missouri. Accompanying him on these travels was his body servant, Dred Scott, a slave.
- In 1846, after Emerson's death, Scott and his wife brought suit to the Missouri courts for their liberty. They claimed that residence in Illinois, where slavery was barred, had made them free.
- After many years of litigation, the case reached the Supreme Court. They declared that blacks were not citizens, and as a result, Scott could not sue in a federal court. He was not given the right to be free.
- The Dred Scott decision convinced thousands that the South was engaged in an aggressive attempt to extend the peculiar institution so far that it could no longer be considered peculiar.

The Lecompton Constitution

- The proslavery leaders in Kansas had a constitutional convention at Lecompton, but the Free Soil forces had refused to participate in the election of delegates.
- The president, instead of rejecting the Lecompton proslavery constitution, he asked Congress to admit Kansas to the Union with this document as its frame of government.
- Kansas could not be admitted into the Union until it had a population of 90,000.

The Emergence of Lincoln

- Born in Kentucky in 1809. He had almost no formal schooling.
- In 1834, he was in the Illinois legislature as a Whig and was there until 1842. In 1846 he was elected to Congress.
- He was well liked by people, being known for an expert ax man and champion wrestler.

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

- He became a Republican after not winning the nomination in the Whig party.
- In July, Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of seven debates. The debates were well attended and widely reported.
- The two employed different political styles, each calculated to project a particular image.
- Neither wanted to see slavery in the territories nor thought it economically efficient, and neither sought to abolish it by political action or by force.
- Douglas tried to make Lincoln look like an abolitionist. And Lincoln tried to picture Douglas as proslavery and a defender of the Dred Scott decision.
- The campaign of 1858 marked Douglas's last triumph and Lincoln's last defeat.

John Brown's Raid

- In October 1859, John Brown led a group of 18 white and black followers to Harpers Ferry. He planned to seize the federal arsenal there and arm the slaves.
- No slaves came to join them. And as a result, Federal troops commanded by Robert E. Lee soon trapped Brown's men.
- Southerners reacted to Harpers Ferry with irrationality, some with a rage similar to Brown's.
- Brown was speedily convicted and sentenced to death by hanging.
- Brown became to the North a hero and to the South a symbol of northern ruthlessness.

The Election of 1860

- Legislatures in state after state in the South cracked down on freedom of expression, made the manumission of slaves illegal, banished free blacks, and took other steps that Northerners considered blatantly provocative.
- Stephen A. Douglas was probably the last hope of avoiding a rupture between North and South. He was the Democratic northerner, while John Breckenridge was the Democratic southern
- Republicans took a look at nominating Lincoln, who was a man of humble origins, self-educated, self-made, and a common man but by no means an ordinary man.
- Lincoln avoided campaigning and made no public statements. Lincoln would have still won the election, even if his opponents could have combined their votes in each state.

The Secession Crisis

- South Carolina legislature ordered an election of delegates to a convention to decide the state's future course. On December 20, the convention voted unanimously to secede basing its action on the logic of Calhoun.
- By February 1, 1861, the six other states of the lower South had seceded also.
- The new southern Confederacy set vigorously to work drafting a constitution, choosing Jefferson Davis as provisional president.

Lincoln's Cabinet

- Lincoln seemed concerned with organizing his Cabinet, not about the secession.
- William H. Seward was secretary of state. And Senator Salmon P. Chase was secretary of the treasury.

Fort Sumter: The First Shot

- Most Republicans did not want to surrender Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens.
- Lincoln took the moderate step of sending a naval expedition to supply Fort Sumter with food. Unwilling to permit this, the Confederates opened fire on the fort on April 12. After 34 hours, Major Anderson and his men surrendered.
- Lincoln believed that secession was a rejection of democracy. A war against slavery would not have been supported by a majority of Northerners. Slavery was the root cause of secession but not of the North's determination to resist secession.

The Blue and the Gray

- Northern control of the merchant marine and the navy made possible a blockade of the Confederacy, a particularly potent threat to a region so dependent on foreign markets.
- Northern manufacturers needed southern markets, and merchants depended heavily on southern business.
- Both sides faced massive difficulties in organizing for a war long feared but never properly anticipated.
- President Jefferson Davis represented the best type of southern planter. He supported the transcontinental railroad idea and spoke in favor of the annexation of Cuba and other Caribbean areas.

The Test of Battle: Bull Run

- At the branch of the Potomac River called Bull Run, Union troops led under General Irvin McDowell attacked a force of Confederates commanded by Pierre G.T. Beauregard. The Southerners drove the Union soldiers back. However, the inexperienced southern troops were too disorganized to follow up their victory.
- After Bull Run, Lincoln devised a broader, more systematic strategy for winning the war.
- McClellan was the North's first military hero.

Paying for the War

- Northern shops and factories were producing guns, ammunition, wagons, uniforms, shoes, and the countless other supplies needed to fight a great war.
- At the beginning of the war, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase underestimated how much it would cost.
- Public confidence in all paper money vacillated with each change in the fortunes for the Union armies, but by the end of the war, the cost of living in the North had doubled.

Politics as Usual

- Most Democrats supported measures necessary for the conduct of the war but objected to the way the Lincoln administration was conducting it.
- In 1861, the most prominent Radical senator was Charles Sumner.
- Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus in critical areas and applied martial law freely.

Behind Confederate Lines

- In 1862, the Confederate Congress passed a conscription act that permitted the hiring of substitutes and exempted many classes of people from the war.
- Outfitting the army strained southern resources to the limit.
- No battle was lost because of a lack of guns or other military equipment, although shortages of shoes and uniforms handicapped the Confederate forces on some occasions.

War in the West: Shiloh

- Most of the Plains Indians sided with the Confederacy, principally because of their resentment of the federal government's policies toward them.
- Johnston struck at Shiloh, the Confederates fell back toward Corinth, exhausted and demoralized. Grant was shaken by the unexpected attack and appalled by his losses.

McClellan: The Reluctant Warrior

- McClellan, instead of trying to advance across the difficult terrain of northern Virginia, he transported his army by water to the tip of the peninsula formed by the York and James river in order to attack Richmond from the southeast.
- His weaknesses were both intellectual and psychological. He believed it more important to capture Richmond than to destroy the army protecting it.
- McClellan talked big, but did not like to fight.

Lee Counterattacks: Antietam

- While McClellan was regrouping the shaken Union Army, Lee once again took the offensive. However, Lee's invasion had failed; his army had been badly mauled; the gravest threat to the Union in the war had been checked.
- Soon Lee was back behind the defenses of Richmond, rebuilding his army.

The Emancipation Proclamation

- The “victory” at Antietam Creek gave Lincoln his opportunity to make public the Emancipation Proclamation, which said all slaves in areas in rebellion against the United States “shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.”
- Southerners considered the Emancipation Proclamation an incitement to slave rebellion.
- Most anti-slavery groups thought it did not go far enough.
- When the Emancipation Proclamation began actually to free slaves, the government pursued a policy of “containment,” which kept the ex-slaves in the South.
- Conscription was passed by congress to draft men between the age of 20 and 45.

The Draft Riots

- After the passage of the Conscription Act, draft riots erupted in a number of cities.
- The Emancipation Proclamation did not entirely account for the draft riots. The new policy neither reflected nor triggered a revolution in white thinking about the race question.

The Emancipated People

- To blacks, both slave and free, the Emancipation Proclamation served as a beacon. Even if it failed immediately to liberate one slave or to lift the burdens of prejudice from one black back.
- As for the slaves of the South, whenever the “Army of Freedom” approached, they laid down their plows and hoes and flocked to the Union lines in droves.

African American Soldiers

- By 1862, the need for manpower was creating the pressure to allow blacks in the army.
- Enlisting so many black soldiers changed the war from a struggle to save the Union to a kind of revolution.
- The higher death rates among black soldiers were partly due to the fury of Confederate soldiers.

Antietam to Gettysburg

- General Ambrose E. Burnside replaced McClellan. Burnside was aggressive, but had supply problems and bad weather that delayed his plans.
- Burnside's attacks failed at Fredericksburg and thereafter General Joseph Hooker replaced him.
- Hooker had some victories, but did not last, when the confederates won control at Gettysburg General George G. Meade took command.
- Meade let the opportunity pass to crush the Confederates.

Lincoln Finds His General: Grant at Vicksburg

- Grant's major aim was to capture Vicksburg. Although Lincoln disliked these plans. But Grant was successful and was named lieutenant general and given supreme command of the armies for the U.S.

Economic and Social Effects, North and South

- The southern railroad network was gradually wearing out. Efforts to increase manufacturing were only moderately successful because of the shortage of labor, capital, and technical knowledge.
- In the North, after a brief depression in 1861 caused by the uncertainties of the situation and the loss of southern business, the economy flourished.
- Congress passed a number of economic measures long desired but held up in the past by southern opposition.
- The Homestead Act of 1862 gave 160 acres to settlers who would farm the land for 5 years.
- The Pacific Railway Act 1862 authorized subsidies in land money for the construction of a transcontinental railroad.

- The National Banking Act of 1863 gave the country a uniform currency.
- The war undoubtedly hastened industrialization and laid the basis for many other aspects of modern civilization.

Women in Wartime

- Many southern women took over the management of farms and small plantations when their men folk went off to war.
- Large numbers of women also contributed to the northern war effort. Many took jobs in textile factories.
- Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman doctor of medicine founded the NY Infirmary for Women & Children.

Grant in the Wilderness

- Grant's strategy as supreme commander was simple. He would attack Lee and try to capture Richmond. General William Tecumseh Sherman would assist him in this plan.
- Grant thought that war could be won by grinding the South down beneath the weight of numbers.

Sherman in Georgia

- Sherman was in some ways like Grant. He believed in total war.
- Sherman's victories staggered the Confederacy and the anti-Lincoln forces in the North.
- At last the South's will to resist began to crack. Sherman entered Savannah on December 22; his troops captured Columbia, South Carolina by February.
- In Virginia, Grant's vise grew tighter day-by-day while the Confederate lines became thinner and more ragged.

To Appomattox Court House

- Lincoln took his second inaugural address on March 4.
- The Confederate troops could hold out no longer, and on April 9 Lee and Grant met by prearrangement at Appomattox Court House.
- Grant outlined his terms, which required that the Confederate soldiers lay down their arms and they could return to their homes in peace.

Winners, Losers, and the Future

- The war was finally done. It caused enormous property losses, especially in the Confederacy, and slavery was dead.
- The physical damage would be repaired and the human resources would be restored.
- John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln on April 14 while watching performance at Ford Theater
- Murder part of complicated plot organized by pro-southerners
- National mood hardened

Presidential Reconstruction

- Civil War caused less intersectional hatred than expected
- Although civilian property seized or destroyed, southerners treated with forbearance
- Former Confederate president, Jeff Davis captured and tried for treason but let out on bail
- Only Major Henry Wirz, commander of Andersonville Military Prison executed for war crimes
- Senator Sumner and Congressman Stevens insisted Confederates "committed suicide" and should be treated like "conquered provinces."
- Lincoln ignored and reappointed provisional governors
- Plan proposed which stated that if 10% of southerners took a loyalty oath, they could set up a state government, with exception to high confederate officials. The state must be republican in form, recognize freedom of slaves, and provide for black education. This was known as the 10% plan.

- Radicals disliked plan because of moderation and it enabled Lincoln to determine Union policy toward the recaptured
- Another policy, the Wade Davis Bill, stated that a constitutional convention would be held only after majority of southern states take the oath. It barred Confederates from voting and demanded that confederate debts would be repudiated. Lincoln pocket vetoed this bill.
- Johnson became Lincoln's running mate in 1864. He was a Unionist Democrat, had been a congressman, governor, and ambitious but unsure of himself.
- Johnson got strength from poor whites & farmers and extolled the common man & attack aristocrats.
- Objectives were free homesteads, public education, & absolute social equality. Liked states rights, but contempt of blacks
- Amnesty proclamation was proposed no 10% oath and excluded Confederates from pardon.
- By December of 1865, all southern states organized a government that ratified the 13 Amendment and elected senators and representatives

Republican Radicals

- Radicals demanded civil and political equality for blacks, in which Senator Sumner led
- Another group, led by Thaddeus Stevens and Ben Wade prepared to accept half of the improvements to win support
- Moderate Republicans wanted to protect ex-slaves and guarantee rights but no full political equality
- 13th Amendment increased representatives and made the 3/5 Compromise meaningless
- Several men who served in Confederacy still elected to House or Senate which sat poorly with northerners
- Black Codes enacted by southern governments to control ex slaves in a state of bondage, which was designed to get around the 13th Amendment, alarmed the North
- Most codes permitted blacks to sue and testify in court with own race, they could earn certain properties, but could not bear arms, be employed in anything other than farming and domestic service
- Blacks were given labor contracts
- Republicans rejected Johnsonian Reconstruction
- Created joint committee, head by William Fessenden to study admittance to union, which held hearings that provided evidence of mistreatment of blacks
- Congress expanded Freedmen's Bureau to care for refugees in which Johnson vetoes
- The Civil Rights Act declared black citizens & denied states power to restrict rights to testify, to make labor contracts, & hold property. Johnson vetoes but it was repassed, marking the first legislation that became law over veto.
- Johnson issued pardons to those excluded from amnesty
- States rejected bills granting black vote
- Radicals demanded equal and extra rights, right to vote and protection against southern pressure

The Fourteenth Amendment

- The 14th Amendment was a radical measure that granted political rights and reduced state power. It defined broad citizenship, stated that laws could not abridge privileges of citizens, called for due process of law, if any state denied right to vote, representatives could be reduced, former Confederates were barred from office, and Confederate debts were repudiated.

The Reconstruction Acts

- The First Reconstruction Act in March 1867 divided the Confederacy into 5 military districts each with a general to protect civil rights, maintain order, and supervise justice
- Southerners were required to adopt new constitutions with black vote and the disfranchising of Confederacy
- The Act was unworkable and vague
- A 2nd Act called for the military to register voters and supervise election
- A 3rd Act clarified the procedures
- The South resisted and stayed away from polls
- After Congress changed again to say the majority of voters, all states qualified in July 1870

Congress Takes Charge

- There were more efforts by the North to bring ex-Confederates to heel
- A series of measures passed in 1866 to 1868 increased Congress power over the army, Cabinet members, and lesser officers. The Supreme Court was reduced and jurisdiction over civil rights changed
- Republicans attempted to remove Johnson when he violated Tenure of Office Act in 1868, which prohibited the president from removing officials who had been appointed with consent of Senate. Johnson dismissed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.
- While Radicals pressed charges, the Senate failed by a single vote to convict Johnson
- This weakened the president

Fifteenth Amendment

- Republicans nominated General Grant, supported by blacks and whites for presidency while Democrats nominated Seymour, the former New York governor, supported by whites
- Grant won electoral college while the popular vote was close
- White majority opposed Radicals
- Congress blossomed with suffrage amendments
- The 15th Amendment, placed in 1869, forbade all states to deny vote to anyone based on race, color, or previous condition in servitude, saying nothing about the basis of sex
- The South ratified quickly until March 1870 when most states had
- The voters approved black suffrage to show partisan advantage, unfairness of double standard of voting, contribution of black soldiers to war, and hope of an end to Republican strife
- A stronger amendment could not be passed

"Black Republican" Reconstruction: Scalawags and Carpetbaggers

- Former slaves did go into political positions but they were neither numerous or influential
- The real rulers of the black Republicans were white, which included scalawags who were southerners cooperating with Republicans only to advance own interests, and carpetbaggers, who were northerners going south as idealists to help the freed, employees, and settlers with mixed motives
- Big thieves were always white and had as disregard of public interest while embezzling sums. One example is Tweed Ring in NYC who took large sums of money
- There was an ignorance and political inexperience of former slaves
- The Black Republicans accomplished a great deal while financing repair and expanding social services, as well as hospitals, asylums, and free education
- Before civil war, the south spent little money on education and public service
- The Freedmen's Bureau established 4000 schools
- White supremacy returned, along with corruption and inefficiency in politics

The Ravaged Land

- Wartime left the South desperately poor and confused
- For the former slaves to complete their independence, they had to earn a living and some land
- Thaddeus Stevens wanted to seize Confederate properties and supply the ex slaves
- Congress threw open 46 million acres of poor-quality federal land in the South to blacks under the Homestead Act, but few settled there
- Former slaves had to either agree to work for owners or go out on own
- Output of cotton and other staples declined after slavery abolished
- The decline was due to the fact that former slaves chose to no longer to work like slaves
- Whites criticized black laziness and shiftlessness
- Emancipated slaves earned 30% more than provided by former owners
- Male authority increased while separate spheres were established

Sharecropping and the Crop-Lien System

- Before Reconstruction Acts, owners tried to farm with gang labor, paying wages to ex-slaves but money was scarce and capital never adequate. Interest rates high.
- Kept former slaves under white direction and wanted to be independent
- Sharecropping emerged, in which planters broke up estate into small units and established a black family on each. The planter provided housing, agricultural implements, animals, seed, and other supplies while the family farmed the land
- Crop was divided between them unless the landlord only provided housing and land
- One successful example of the system was Daniel Trotter, a Louisiana black who worked for several years and saved money to buy a plantation. Few possessed this determination and luck
- In 1880 blacks owned less than 10% of land in south
- Fencing laws and mostly the lack of capital to finance the sharecropping caused problems
- The crop-lien system was developed to protect investments, in which lenders insisted growers concentrate on marketable cash crops
- System injured everyone, causing dependence on credit
- Progress slow in the south until 1870s when cotton production was revived
- Tobacco industry expanded
- Coal and iron deposits created Birmingham
- Still, South's share of national output of goods declined during Reconstruction

The White Backlash

- Key to radical south lay in hands of wealthy merchants and planters, former Whigs
- Southern Republicans used the Union League of America, a club, to control the black vote. They enrolled freedmen in droves and marched them to the polls
- Terrorist societies, such as the Ku Klux Klan, Knights of White Camellia, and the Pale Faces emerged
- The Klan wanted to drive blacks out of politics by frightening the impressionable and chastising. They spread rumors and published broadsides to persuade freedmen not to participate in politics. Murdered many
- Congress passed three Force Acts which placed elections under federal jurisdiction and imposed fines and prison on those convicted of interfering with franchising.
- Klan contributed to destruction of Radical regimes in South
- White violence led to fear of black retaliation and to more brutal attacks
- Self-hatred was displaced, guilt suppressed, aggression justified, and individual became mob
- Blacks stayed home on election day
- Northerners had little respect for blacks and their interest in racial equality flagged
- Prewar Republicans stressed common interest of workers, manufacturers, and farmers, but by 1870s they leaned toward southern argument of discipline of laborers to allow enterprises to run efficiently

Grant as President

- The north concentrated on expansion of industry and development of the west
- Controversies arose over tariff policy, with agricultural interests seeking reductions and handling of greenback money, with debtor groups and manufacturers favoring expansion of supply of dollars, and merchants and bankers wanted retirement of greenbacks to return to sound currency
- President Grant failed to live up to expectations since he had dislike of political maneuvering and belief that popular will could be seen in Congress.
- While Grant was honest, he failed to deal effectively with economic and social problems as well as inability to cope with corruption
- Scandals emerged including the Whiskey Ring affair, which implicated Grant's secretary, Babcock, and costed millions and defalcations of Secretary of War Belknap in Indian affairs
- The Liberal Republican party, alarmed by corruption, nominated Horace Greeley for president in 1872. They had a laissez-faire liberalism, were for low tariffs, sound money, & against measures benefiting particular groups
- Democrats had also nominated Greeley, but Grant triumphed
- The Liberals hurt the Republicans in Congress, as Democrats carried the House
- By end of 1875 only three south states still under Republican control

The Disputed Election of 1876

- Republicans nominated Governor Rutherford Hayes of Ohio
- Democrats picked Governor Samuel Tilden of New York, a wealthy lawyer
- Republicans prepared to use their control of election machinery in states expected they would lose to throw out Democratic ballots to alter results
- Showed Hayes the winner while Democrats protested
- Neither House or Senate agreed to allow the counting of ballots by the other
- On January 29, 1877, Congress created an electoral commission to decide the disputed cases, with senators, representatives, and justices with one judge, David Davis
- As Davis had to resign, Associate Justice Joseph Bradley got the vacancy
- Evidence presented before the commission revealed corruption of election
- Judge ready to vote in favor of Tilden, but republicans subjected him to political pressure and awarded Florida's votes to Republicans, giving it to Hayes
- Commission assigned all the disputed electoral votes
- Tempers flared in Congress, where some spoke of filibuster that would leave the country with no president on March 4

The Compromise of 1877

- Many southern Democrats were willing to accept Hayes as president if he would promise to remove troops and allow the southern states to manage internal affairs by themselves
- Ex-Whig planters and merchants hoped that by supporting Hayes they could restore the two-party system
- A great compromise between sections was at work at the Wormley Hotel in Washington on February 26
- Electoral vote was counted and Hayes was declared elected
- Although Hayes did recall the last troops and appointed a former confederate general postmaster general, the alliance of ex-Whigs and north Republicans did not flourish
- The compromise ended Reconstruction and inaugurated a new political order in the South with Democrats
- It would shape destinies of four million freedmen who were condemned to lives of poverty, indignity, and little hope
- The U.S. continued its march toward wealth and power
- America transformed their agriculture, trade, manufacturing, mining, and communication
- Immigration increased while cities grew
- Farm production rose when invigorated by new marketing methods and increased machinery
- Railroads were stimulated and the flow of gold and silver from the west along with petroleum gave rise to new industries