

Period 1: 1491-1607

1.2

Old World: Europe, Asia, Africa

New World: the Americas

Southwest - stayed in one place with permanent society: had developed culture and religion

→ agricultural: corn / maize

Great Plains - nomadic: hunting communities followed bison herds

Northeast - mix of agricultural and hunting culture + farming: permanent settlements

→ * crop rotation

Northwest - had hunting and gathering cultures: fishing villages

Key timeline

1492 Columbus voyage

1494 Treaty of Tordesillas

1565 St. Augustine founded

1587 Roanoke founded

1607 Jamestown

Christopher Columbus

In 1492, Columbus set sail → hoping to reach India looking for a faster trade route

landed in modern day Bahamas

the 3 G's

God: wanted to spread Christianity with the natives → claimed as most important

Glor: wanted to expand their nation control and prove their supremacy and control

Gold: get rich through extracting and trading resources → primary goal

Treaty of Tordesillas: 1494

Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of Tordesillas, agreeing to divide the new world for themselves

Columbian Exchange

the movement of goods, people, and disease between old and new world

→ to survive: Europeans brought things from home (old world) - cows, wheat, horses

→ to make money: Europeans took unusual items from New World back home to sell

Crops: brought new crops like potatoes, peppers, and tomatoes to old world and sugar cane to new world

Diseases: old world brought new non-immune diseases to new world (smallpox) destroying native people and many cultures

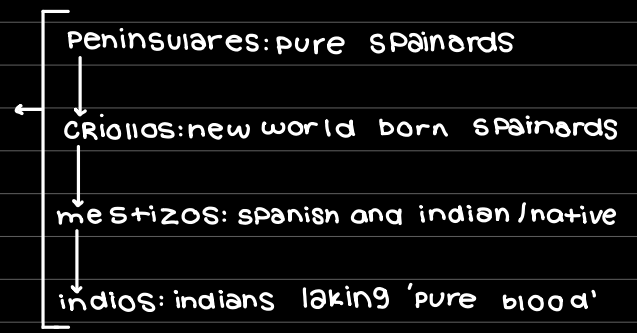
feudalism: European economic system replaced by capitalism

Capitalism: based on private ownership = free and open exchange between property owners

Caste in Spanish America

inherited from parents

ideas of 'purity' and 'population' = strictly based on race



the encomienda system:

gave Spanish conquistadors control of huge estates with a set of native workers

in theory = was supposed to provide natives with protection, education, and work

in practice = the system was brutal and unsustainable due to natives lack of immunity, would quickly be replaced by African slavery

natives were dying or revolting

Period 2: 1607-1754

French: relied on trade alliances and inter marriage with the natives:
 all about trade

Spanish: subjected natives population, converting and incorporated them into Spanish culture

Dutch: mainly economic and about trade: really did not care about converting natives

British: mainly economic and needed land... family group and religious freedom—English expelled natives

major events

- 1607: Jamestown founded
- 1619: first African slave arrives
House of Burgesses created
- 1620: Pilgrims sail on Mayflower
- 1676: Bacon's rebellion in Virginia
- 1680's: expansion of slavery in colonies
- 1681: Pennsylvania founded by Penn
- 1692: Salem witch trials
- 1734: Great awakening
- 1754: French/Indian war begins

Chesapeake - funded by a joint stock company; *important because tobacco produced by indentured slavery later African slaves

Bacon's rebellion: led by small group of poor farmers to attack plantations and governor... indicated idea to look for new form of free labor

New England colonies

Settled by Puritans: made up by small towns and family farms
 agricultural economy → came to be established societies
 Example: John Winthrop (Massachusetts)

Middle colonies

Exported → economy based on crops
 attracted a range of European migrants leading to societies with greater diversity and tolerance
 Quakers = Pennsylvania
 Catholics = Maryland

Southern colonies

had plantation economies with large amounts of exportation of crops: heavily relied on African slaves;
 majority of population were slaves of some kind; slave codes; cash crop = sugarcane
 Example: Gullah people

Democratic systems

Colonies became more self-governing

- New England: had participatory town meetings which elected their colonial legislatures
- Southern: elite planters had local authority and dominated elected assemblies
- Middle: much like southerners but dominated by wealthy merchants

Transatlantic trade:

goods as well as enslaved Africans and Indians were exchanged between Europe, Africa, and Americas through trade networks
 Epidemic diseases → spread because of trade and caused radical demographic shifts.

mercantilist: maintaining favorable balance of trade: → Americas exported raw goods and Europe exported back at a higher price \$\$\$; more exports than imports

Cooperation and conflict with native groups

Europeans often armed and allied with native groups against other native groups
 weaker native tribes would convert to Christianity just to get protection

~push~

metacom's war (king philips war) 1675

cause: native conflict → British action → native retaliation

metacom, chieftain of the Wampanag, claimed war against British

the British won because they allied with native group, Iroquois, and other groups

effect: native groups realized they could not resist expansion of the European settlers

Pueblo revolt: 1680

cause: Spanish forced the Pueblo natives to relocate and convert to Catholicism

Popé, leader, led revolt and killed several monks and reclaimed control of land

when Spanish got land back they were more tolerant of native beliefs to avoid further revolts

effect: religious syncretism = many native beliefs blended with Catholicism to create new and unique traditions

Chattel Slavery

most prominent in southern (British) colonies

new strict racial system for African slaves that prohibited interracial relationships, tied further descendants to slavery (forever) (mother = child), and made it normal for slaves to be bought and sold like property

established by slave laws

Stono rebellion: 1739

80 slaves burned plantations and killed whites while trying to escape

Pluralism: when culture started becoming more intertwined

effect: caused of the first great awakening and spread of enlightenment ideas

Anglicization: British ideas in the colonies led to autonomous political communities and the spread of Protestant evangelicalism

* this is about the time when colonists started to have ideas of liberty, enlightenment, and independence to get out of corruption in the imperial system

Period 3: 1754-1800

7 year war (French and Indian war): 1754

causes: British colonies encroached on the Ohio River valley which threatened French and Indian networks

* the French and Indian war was between French and British, which was a small part of the 7 year which was a global conflict

outcome: Treaty of Peace of Paris was signed to end war

1. Spain ceded Florida to the British

2. French booted and Spanish got control of land west of Mississippi

3. British received all land east of Mississippi

effects: colonists wanted more land so pushed westward which led to Pontiac wars, caused Proclamation Line of 1763

the war was expensive and so national debt doubled and so raised taxes in colonies

Proclamation of 1763 - forbid colonists to go further west over Appalachian mountains and take land in the Ohio river valley (colonists did not listen)

taxation without representation

slutary neglect - led colonists to believe they were more independent than the king and parliament allowed them to be

Sugar act-1763

tea and coffee, wine, luxury goods and further enforced taxes on molasses

reaction: began fearing taxation and restricting liberties

Currency act-1764

restrained colonies from producing paper money

problem: british demanding more tax revenue than colonist money supply was being heavily restricted

reaction: conversations rose about it was right to be taxed which led to key phrase: no taxation without representation

Stamp act-1765

tax on all paper products used in colonies

* was the first new tax → effected a broad amount of people

reaction: continued anger

declaratory act-1766

had the right to pass whatever laws they wanted on colonies

townshend act-1767

taxes on daily items

reaction: caused a boycott specific items and effected all classes; angered especially women...

Homespun movement: rejecting heavily taxed British goods, many colonial women shifted to producing their own clothes and textiles

Boston massacre-1770

group of protesters angered soldiers and they shot into the crowd. 4 colonist were killed

reaction: anger and british tyranny; boosted nationalism

Tea act-1773

taxed tea, granted rights of BEIC to buy and ship tea to the colonies

reaction...

Tea party-

50 members of the sons of liberty dumped 45 tons of tea into Boston Harbor

Coercive + intolerable acts-1774

british response to tea party = closed down Boston harbor until tea was paid for (final straw)

* huge boost of colonial nationalism

Enlightenment ideas

Common Sense - Thomas Paine

- written for common people
- pushed idea to ditch british

Social contract - Jean Jacques Rousseau

- government and law exist to reflect will of people

Letters from a farmer in Pennsylvania - John Dickinson

- in order for people to be good, they have to be free

On the State of Nature - John Locke

- law should be fair, good, and cannot be transferred and show natural rights
- law needs to be consentily governed

~APUSH~

declaration of independence

written by thomas jefferson

written with impressions of enlightenment ideas like natural rights and social contracts

American revolution

factors that lead to the british would win

1. at the time they were the most powerful nation in the world

2. if the colonies independence and the british would lose a huge contributor to their economy

Loyalist: colonist who wanted to remain loyal to Britain

Patriots: colonist who wanted to become completely independent from Britain

factors that contributed to American victories

1. George Washingtons put in charge of Continental Army

* military strategy - war of attrition: the battle going so long the british would get tired and quit

2. won the delaware river / battle of Trenton with GW

3. Important! - won battle of Saratoga: this caused the french to side with the americans and offer aid

- they did this because they did not like british and maybe US had a chance of winning

4. the final battle of war... Yorktown, with help from french they got british to surrender

British	Colonists
money	home field advantage
supplies	guerilla warfare
NAVY	defensive
government	
more soldiers	

Paris peace treaty:

british had to recognize america as independent new boundary established at the mississippi river

Effect of war on American society

Slavery - some northern colonies said no to slavery but the southern colonies realized slavery had become essential to their economy

opening of States and national governments

Republican motherhood: belief that mothers were responsible for raising children to practice the principles of republicanism (representative democratic government), thus making them perfect citizens of a new country. Women were valuable in raising good children as their civic duty

due to the American revolution...

French revolution: 3rd estate revolted, broke away, and created their own assembly

Haitian revolution: enslaved people revolted against masters

Latin America: revolted against Spain and Portugal

legislative branch

responsible for making laws: made up of representatives

States largely focused power on the legislative branch and maintaining property qualification for voting and citizenship

heavily influenced through existing state constitution

Articles of Confederation

super majority: 9 out of 13 states had to agree; they could veto

only good law: Northwest ordinance of 1787 - public education, protection of private property, abolished slavery in the Northwest territory
handled moving west

Shays's rebellion

cause: debt from revolution

the nations farmers had fallen into debt when in the revolution; and they had a hard time paying it back due to inflation and new taxes

Massachusetts saw angry farmers and need help but there was no one there, this exposed the weakness of the articles

Period 3 timeline

- 1754-1763 French and Indian war
- 1763 Treaty of Paris ends war (7 year war)
- 1763 Proclamation act
- 1764 Sugar act
- 1766 Stamp act
- 1767 townshend act
- 1770 Boston massacre
- 1773 Boston tea party
- 1774 First Continental Congress meets
- 1775 battle of Lexington and Concord
- 1775 second Continental Congress meets
- 1776 Common Sense published
- 1781 articles of confederation ratified
- 1783 treaty of Paris ends revolutionary war
- 1786 Shays rebellion
- 1788 constitution ratified
- 1789 George Washington becomes first President
- 1791 Bill of Rights approved
- 1794 whiskey rebellion
- 1796 John Adams elected
- 1798 alien and sedition acts

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Constitutional convention

Originally made to fix articles of Confederation, but as they started they asked...do we fix or should we make new decided to make new document and give more power to the national government

representation:

virginia plan = liked by big states not by small

- strong central government
- 2 houses in congress

new jersey plan (favored by small states)

- every state had equal representation

federalists	anti-federalists
rich	agriculture
north/ne	less-rich
lawyers, merchants, manufacturers	states have power
strong central gov	distrust strong central government
rich white men	articles needed revision
against mobocracy	pro-slavery
hamilton!	jefferson!

the great compromise

Bicameral legislature

- house of representatives: represent states by population (elected by the people for 2 year terms)
- senate: represents states equally by each getting 2 votes (elected by state legislators for 6 year terms)

Slave representation

three-fifths compromise: enslaved population could be added to population for purpose of representation (house of reps) for population and taxation

prohibition of international slave trade after 1808: delayed 20 years when african slave trade must be abolished

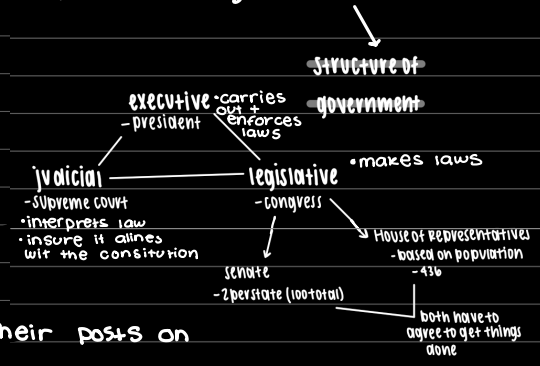
Bill of rights: ensured individual rights and protected individuals from overreach of federal power

federalism: the sharing of power between the national government and the state government

XYZ affair-

negotiation settlements for french to stop attacking american ships met with 3 frenchmen who had to have a bribe before they even started: made public mad

effect: aline and sedition acts... not good for john adams



Jay's treaty

told british to stop attacking their boats and told them to leave their posts on western frontier of US territory

Spanish: expanded their mission settlements into california: provided opportunity for social mobility among soldiers and led to new culture blending

Result: Pinckney treaty:

1. let america use New Orleans port for trade on the mississippi river
2. Southern border would now fall along the 31 parallel

Battle of fallen timbers: resulted in american colonist to get all of the land in the ohio river valley

Whiskey rebellion

Hamilton went to congress to tax whiskey made western farmers mad because they were poor but loved whiskey

* Pennsylvanian farmers attacked tax collectors and did not pay them; but contrary to Shay's rebellion the new constitution allowed for help from US government to stop rebellion

federalist	demorepub
Hamilton	jefferson + madison
strong central government	states rights
urban/eliteist	rural/agricul- tural interest

washington's farwell address

warning: Political Parties

warning: don't get diplomatically involved

~apush~

national identity: found expression in art, literature, and architecture. heavy european influence and enlightenment themes

European immigration:

came to US to escape political oppression, economic problems, wars, and religious persecution

England, Ireland, Germany

Native Americans

many groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the US, seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribe lands and natural resources

British alliances with American Indians contributed to tension between US and British

migration: because of increasing numbers of people continued to move westward: made diverse culture across US

slavery: the expansion of slavery in the deep south and adjacent western lands and rising anti-slavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward slavery

period 4: 1800-1848

Thomas Jefferson's presidency

lowered excessive taxes

reduced government and military size

had 2 major problems

1. piracy along coast of North Africa
2. continuing British impressment

Marbury vs Madison

John Marshall = chief justice in Supreme Court

outcome { John gave Supreme Court power of judicial review: ability to decide if gov was constitutional
Established Supreme Court as a powerful part of government

Embargo Act of 1807

Prohibited American ships from leaving their ports until Britain and France stopped seizing them
bad idea

effect: caused war of 1812

the non-intercourse act: less harsh version of the embargo act... which was a huge mistake that led to terrible economy because the US somewhat depended on Britain

this act stated that America would not trade with Britain and France

Louisiana Purchase

Napoleon did not have interest in American territory + it was a financial burden

Napoleon sold it for 15 million to US = 828,000 square miles

* Democratic Republicans deemed this action to go against beliefs because Jefferson used federal government power to buy land

Lewis and Clark sent to explore

the war of 1812

cause: embargos, impressment, British troops, fur-trade, war-hawks

* first war declared by America

war was fought over issues that continued to plague relations between US and Britain after revolutionary war

- impressment of American sailors
- trade restrictions on American shipping
- abuse that British forces took over the US maritime rights

WAR WAS POINTLESS AND DISORGANIZED

Treaty of Ghent: ended war / Boasted American nationalism

Battle of New Orleans: occurred after the war had ended but still a huge victory for America - 2 weeks

Led by Andrew Jackson

~push

the era of good feelings

the start of this era marked a period of national purpose and a desire for unity after the aftermath of war of 1812
marked by econcal change (market revolution)

federalist party collapses / democratic republicans in charge

Barbary wars

lead by government forming a stronger military

proved to other countries that they should not mess with the US (defeated pirates)

→ the AMERICAN System

proposed by Henry Clay → ex-federalist

raising tariffs

• tax on imports

• promote American products

give 1.5 million dollars to each state

• to fund internal improvements within states

• to further link states together

keep national bank to stabilize national currency

Foreign policy approaches

isolationism

• less involvement

• stay out of wars/problems

interventionism

• more involvement

• actively involved

Missouri Compromise of 1820

proposed by Henry Clay...

BIG QUESTION? do we allow slavery in new states

before this there were even amount of free to slave reps in congress, the problem was if there was an odd number the votes would be bias

Missouri and Maine were next 2 states to be inducted in America... it was still even

they created the 36°30' line

Election of 1824

Andrew Jackson (↓ tariffs)

William Crawford

John Q. Adams (↑ tariffs, ↑ bank)

Henry Clay - gave votes to Adams

CORRUPT BARGAIN: Jackson and Clay were rivals and Clay knew he wouldn't get the votes but he had power to persuade the house. therefore, he endorsed Adams who ended up winning the presidency

Monroe doctrine

more isolationistic approach to foreign issues

No European tolerance, unfriendly acts

established the American sphere over all North and South America

Election of 1828

→ Andrew Jackson wins the presidency

* John C. Calhoun = vice president

→ will become arch enemy due to Nullification crisis

Leading Champion: Expanding the franchise!

- giving all white men opportunity to vote

~APUSH~

Tariff debates? North vs South (Economic Policy)

Northern perspective

- foreign goods are made more expensive (in favor)
- more people buy American goods
- Northern industrial states profit from the increasing business

} really liked tariffs

Southern perspective

- foreign goods are made more expensive
- more people buy American goods
- European retailers buying less cotton
- SOLUTION - the southerners keep buying European goods to continue the growing southern economy

} effect of Northern manufacturing vs agricultural economy = southern economy suffered

Nullification:

cause: tariff of abomination

- foreign imports 40%
- enraged the south

when South Carolina decided independently to not follow a US federal law in their state

* the nullification crisis of 1828

- Jackson raised the taxes and John C. Calhoun (VP) rebelled and told South Carolina (his state) not to agree to pay higher taxes

Jackson abused his power when he said he would hang anyone in SC who was pro-nullification - passed a forced bill

South Carolina threatened to secede much like Civil War

Indian removal (1829-1830)

a forced relocation of Indians modeled after the Manifest Destiny belief that it was America's job to use every bit of land to expand democracy

* the Cherokee tribe tried to fight it by using legal system

- attempted to sue government
- John Marshall (Madison vs Marbury) sided with the Cherokees
- BUT Jackson (illegally) pushed them out against Marshall's will
 - ↳ could have been impeached

] largest controversy of Jackson's presidency

Effect: trail of tears...

trail of tears

many (10,000) Indians died in the brutal relocation to Oklahoma [1/6 of Indians]

the bank

Jackson and Clay had a feud and resulted in the US bank being eliminated

Political Parties in 1840's

democrats

the whigs (federalist 2.0)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - glorified liberty of independence - clung to states rights - lower class people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ expanding the franchise - anti-national bank - southerners + westerners - led by Jackson | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hated leader who focused on self interest - wanted bank back / pro American system - wealthy followers - easterners - big on moral reform - led by Henry Clay - ideas heavily influenced by the market revolution... |
|--|--|

The market revolution: the economic and transportation revolution

erie canal: a river trade route that started the trend of shipping supplies and materials through the US

steam boat: cost-effective to transport goods within the USA

railroads: network of trade and transportation, people + goods, phenomenon

inventions like cotton gin and Singer's sewing machine

] boosted national productivity

→ APUSH →

effects: of market revolution

• population increase due to urbanization

• industrial revolution

• women + children rights

• internal improvements

• union

• technological advances

• increased slavery

immigration: due to population increase due to urbanization was huge

german

irish

• protestant vs

• catholic

• wealthy

• poor

• well-received

• not well-received

* anti-foreignism

citizens who were opposed to immigrants coming to America

they were protestant... "beware of catholic influence"

→ THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY: anti-immigrant party

CULTURE CHANGE

women

• women in north started working in textile factories

• made more money for poor families

children

• child labor was not uncommon in factories that produced American goods

SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

led by protestants + baptist; driven by expanding democracy, transcendentalism, market revolution and social justice

focused on moral reform or making society better

romanticism

emphasized feeling, emotion, individual

glorified nature

saw industrialization as corrupting society

transcendentalism

form of romanticism

naturally good + equal

society = is corrupting

we can return to natural goodness

- Henry David Thoreau

Human Perfectionism

society could be perfect

led many reform movements like

- women's rights

- abolitionism

these groups were committed to making society better as a whole through different beliefs

• the Shakers

- no marriage and pro-equality

• Oneida Community

- open marriage... like a cult

• mormons

- Joseph Smith - wrote book

} because of these movements Christians got more involved

- temperance

- women's rights

- abolitionism

SOCIAL REFORM

anti-alcohol from women - due to domestic violence

• marks start of FEMINISM

Seneca Falls Convention - Elizabeth Cady Stanton

first women's rights convention

talked about property, divorce, suffrage, votes, and even abolition

period 4 timeline

1800 - election of Thomas Jefferson

1800 - Gabriel's rebellion

1803 - Marbury vs Madison

1803 - Louisiana purchase

1808 - election of James Madison

1811 - battle of Tippecanoe

1812 - war of 1812

1814 - treaty of Ghent

1816 - State of Union address

1817 - election of James Monroe

1817 - era of good feelings

1819 - Panic of 1819

1820 - Missouri Compromise

1824 - election of John Q. Adams

1829 - election of Andrew Jackson

1831 - Turner's rebellion

1837 - Panic of 1837

1838 - trail of tears

1848 - Seneca Falls Convention

~push~

origins of reform

political - (Jacksonian democracy) Everyone must be heard

religious - (second great awakening) God wants better world

intellectual - (transcendentalism) naturally good, we can return

tech - (industrialization) improve tech - improve society

economy - (market revolution) revealed social problems that must be fixed

types of reform

temperance

alcohol leads to crime, suicide, porvoty, * domestic violence, ect.

abolitionism

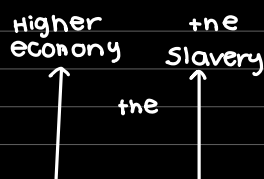
ended slavery

slavery

developing of blackbelt in deep south

although 2/3 of whites did not own slaves

planter aristocracy



ANTEBELLUM: 1840's - 1860 = the peak of the southern economy and population

Great and major abolitionist

William Lloyd Garrison

Wendell Phillips

Sojourner Truth

Fredrick Douglas

Slave rebellions

Nat Turner: killed white people, whites retaliated harsher... caused more harm than good

restricted slave opportunities

no more black churches

other rebellions

everyday activity

Christianity was weapon

family bonds

Southern Economy

COTTON WAS KING!

relied on exporting and trade

massive wealth gap

economically important

Period 5: 1844-1877

manifest destiny

"it is our nation's destiny to stretch from coast to coast" - John O'Sullivan (journalist)

key ideas

America is great

must spread American democracy

it is our God-given duty and our destiny

causes of westward expansion

American exceptionalism (intellectual):

America is the best, so we must spread our systems

California Gold Rush (economic):

gold was discovered in California and other states → lead to lots of travelers

preemption act (economic):

the government sold very cheap land in unorganized territories

Mormon migration (religious)

fled westward to escape persecution, settled in Utah

~ apush ~

Oregon treaty (1846)

British gave up its claims on Oregon, giving the territory to America
America now had land all the way from the Atlantic to Pacific = Sea to Shining Sea

annexation of Texas (1845)

due to westward expansion, many Americans settled in Texas, which was part of Mexico
to make the settlers unhappy they banned slavery and forced conversion to Catholicism
in response, Texas revolted and gained independence in the Texas Revolution 1836

• Battle of Alamo

Texas was invited to join USA and accepted annexation... became a slave state

Oregon trail

settlers faced a variety of dangers on the Oregon trail - the route to west coast

- hostile natives
- harsh winters
- sickness and disease
- low supplies

Mexican-American war

causes: Mexican upset about the annexation; territorial / border disputes;
Polk sent soldier to make border... 11 people died

Both sides declared war

Effects: Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo included the Mexican cession, which sold California, New Mexico, and territories to US for \$15 million

Gadsden purchase finalized southern border of the United States

led to political debate whether new territories should become free or slave

Compromise of 1850: led by Henry Clay

1. New States from Mexican cession would be decided on popular sovereignty (vote)
2. California would join as a free state
3. slave trade banned in Washington, D.C.
4. Government passed Fugitive slave act of 1850...

Fugitive slave act

all states were required to arrest escaped slaves and return them to the south
if you did not, you were fined

they were often shipped back without a trial

groups like Boston Vigilance committee were set up to protect Africans from capture

example: Anthony Burns

immigration

immigrant started living in cultural enclaves - neighborhoods filled with fellow immigrants from same culture / country
Natives like the Know-Nothing Party disliked immigrants... particularly Catholics like the Irish

abolitionism in North

Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel Uncle Tom's Cabin depicted horrors of slavery, sold well in North

enslaved people like Harriet Tubman traveled North via Underground Railroad, network of abolitionist families and church

John Brown's Raid on Harpers ferry 1859

abolitionist John Brown led a violent attack on US military arsenal, Harpers ferry, Virginia, to steal weapons
and create an armed slave uprising

after capturing the arsenal, Brown's group was defeated by Robert E Lee

Brown was executed for treason, but southerners became increasingly fearful of abolitionist

the Kansas-Nebraska act (1854)

became states and had to decide if free or slave based on popular sovereignty; people moved to Kansas just to sway vote
which led to many violent battles and riots call BLEEDING KANSAS

Period 3 time line

1844 - election of Polk

1844 - manifest destiny

1846 - Mexican American war begins

1848 - treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

1848 - war ends

1850 - compromise of 1850

1854 - Kansas Nebraska act

1854 - Republican party created

1857 - Dred Scott vs Sandford

1860 - election of Lincoln

1860 - session begins

1861 - Civil war starts - Fort Sumter

1862 - homestead act / anti-steam

1863 - battle of Gettysburg - address

1863 - emancipation proclamation takes effect

1865 - war ends / Lincoln assassinated / 13th amendment

1877 - end of reconstruction / Comp of 1877 / Jim Crow

war time line ↓



~apush~

Dred Scott vs Sandford (1857)

supreme court ruled that:

1. slaves were not citizens and thus did not have a right to sue their masters
2. no citizen can be deprived of their property
3. Therefore, masters can take their slaves anywhere

this outraged abolitionists, who together with Conscience Whigs and free soilers formed the REPUBLICAN PARTY

• founded on belief that slavery should not be allowed to expand

Slavery:



★ Caning of Charles Sumner

Election of 1860

Stephen Douglas (Democrat) slave/free should be decided on popular sovereignty

John Breckinridge (Democrat) slavery should be expanded to new territories

Lincoln (Republican) slavery should not expand

Secession of the Confederacy

Southerners feared their lack of power and inability to expand slavery westward with Lincoln in office

South Carolina was the first to secede in 1860 from the Union

When the other states seceded the United States became the Confederate States of America

Union Advantages

Strategy: the Anaconda Plan effectively cut off the South from trade and transport

Economy: the industrial North could produce military equipment easier than the agrarian South

Infrastructure: had more well-developed railroad system

Navy: the American Navy was located in the North → so much stronger

New York City draft riots

The Union imposed a draft, requiring men to sign up to join the war

Wealthy men could pay \$300 to avoid draft

This led to riots by poor, working class men (mostly Irish immigrants)

The mob attacked anything connected to the war, including black businesses and abolitionist churches

Emancipation Proclamation (1862)

Passed by Lincoln

Officially freed the slaves in the Southern States

Not in border states that sided with the Union

Impact: reframed war to be about slavery... discouraged European countries from helping the South and encouraged enslaved people to join the Union Army

Goals of Reconstruction

- bring the Southern States back to the Union
- enforce the end to slavery without causing another civil war
- protect the rights of newly freed African-Americans

New amendments

13th amendment: abolished slavery

14th amendment: civil rights cannot vary from state to state

15th amendment: suffrage grants to all men regardless of race or former slave status

Sharecropping: replacement of slavery; black (poor whites) farmers could work the land in exchange for giving a share of harvest to master/owner

This kept former slave owners in power, and limited opportunities for poor black and whites

→ the post-war South remained an agricultural economy

~APUSH~

Plessy v Ferguson (1896)

legalized separation: the separation of blacks from whites

established that segregation was fine if facilities were "separate but equal" but in reality they were not allowed for Jim Crow laws, which enforced segregation