

# AMH 2010 NOTES PART III

## XVI. Republican Era

### A. Jefferson's Presidency, (1800, 1804)

1. Election of 1800
  - a. Dirty campaign
  - b. Tie between Jefferson and Aaron Burr
    - (1) Alexander Hamilton
  - c. Effects
    - (1) 12th Amendment, 15 June 1804
    - (2) Burr-Hamilton duel, July 1804
2. Shift in power
3. Ironies to Jefferson's presidency
  - a. The West
    - (1) Growth across space vs. growth across time
4. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - a. Robert Livingston
    - (1) Talleyrand
5. Sectional Conflict
6. Impact of Foreign Wars

### B. War of 1812

1. James Madison (1808, 1812)
  - a. Non-Intercourse Act
  - b. Macon Bill #2, 1810
2. Causes
  - a. Maritime Issues
    - (1) Relation to French/British War
    - (2) Impressment
      - (a) *Chesapeake* Incident, summer 1807
    - (3) Interference with American Trade
      - (a) Napoleon's Continental System
      - (b) Orders-in-Council
  - b. Economic Issues
    - (1) Embargo Act
    - (2) The Depression
  - c. Political Issues
    - (1) The Indian Menace
      - (a) Battle of Tippecanoe, 7 November 1811
        - (i) William Henry Harrison defeated Tecumseh
    - (2) Territorial Expansionism
      - (a) Manifest Destiny

3. Beginning of the war
  - a. Invasion of Canada
  - b. Commodore Oliver Perry
    - (1) Sandusky River on 10 September 1813
  - c. Andrew Jackson
4. British Offensive 1814
  - a. Three pronged attack
    - (1) Down Lake Champlain
    - (2) Raids on eastern ports in the Chesapeake
      - (a) Fort McHenry
      - (b) Francis Scott Key
    - (3) Attack on New Orleans
5. Battle of New Orleans, 8 January 1814
  - a. Edward Packenham
  - b. Treaty of Ghent, 25 December 1813

### **C. Results of the War of 1812**

1. Hartford Convention, December 1814-January 1815
2. Intense feelings of Patriotism and Nationalism
3. Reversal of roles between Federalists and Republicans

## **XVII. Era of Good Feelings**

### **A. James Monroe (1816, 1820)**

1. Annexation of Florida, 1819
  - a. John C. Calhoun
  - b. Seminoles
  - c. Andrew Jackson
    - (1) St. Marks
    - (2) Pensacola
  - d. Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819
2. Panic of 1819
3. Missouri Compromise, 2 March 1820
  - a. James Tallmadge
  - b. The Compromise
    - (1) Maine–Free State
    - (2) Missouri–Slave State
    - (3) Slavery forbidden in the Louisiana Purchase
4. Monroe Doctrine, 1823
  - a. European Background
    - (1) George Canning
    - (a) Quadruple Alliance

### **B. John Quincy Adams (1824)**

1. Election of 1824
  - a. Candidates
    - (1) William Crawford
    - (2) Henry Clay
    - (3) John Quincy Adams
    - (4) Andrew Jackson
  - b. “Corrupt Bargain”
2. Adams’ Personality
  - a. Adams–Clay—National Republicans
  - b. Jackson—Democratic Republicans
3. Tariff of 1824
4. Tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Abominations)
  - a. Andrew Jackson
  - b. Calhoun
5. Election of 1828
  - a. Jackson
  - b. Adams
  - c. Brutal campaign
    - (1) Rachel Jackson

## **XVIII. Jackson and the Second Party System**

### **A. Jackson as the Hero of the Common Man**

1. Jackson's Inauguration, 4 March 1829
  - a. Rachel
  - b. "King Mob"
2. Jackson as the Common Man
3. Emergence of the Second Party System
4. Whigs
  - a. "King Andrew"
    - (1) Tories and Whigs

### **B. Differences between the visions of the two parties**

1. Vision of Growth
  - a. Democrats
    - (1) Manifest Destiny
  - b. Whigs
    - (1) Henry Clay and the "American System"
2. Role of government
3. Supporters
4. Ironies of Democratic victories
  - a. Beginning in 1828 Democrats won 6 of the next 8 elections
    - (1) William Henry Harrison
    - (2) Zachary Taylor

### **C. Jackson's Presidency (1828, 1832)**

1. War on the Second Bank of the United States
  - a. Jackson's view of the bank
    - (a) McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819
    - (b) John Marshall
  - b. Veto
  - c. Nicholas Biddle
2. Jackson's Personal Politics
  - a. Peggy Eaton Affair
    - (1) Senator Eaton
    - (2) Floride Calhoun
      - (a) Rachel
    - (3) Martin van Buren
3. Nullification Crisis
  - a. South Carolina
    - (1) Tariff of 1824
    - (2) Denmark Vesey
    - (3) Tariff of 1828 "Tariff of Abominations"
  - b. *The South Carolina Exposition and Protest*, 1828
    - (1) John C. Calhoun

- c. Webster-Hayne Debate, January 1830
    - (1) Samuel Foote
    - (2) Robert Hayne
    - (3) Daniel Webster, “the god-like Daniel”
  - d. Jackson’s view of Nullification
    - (1) Jefferson’s birthday banquet, 1830
  - e. South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification, 1832
  - f. Jackson’s Response
    - (1) Nullification Proclamation, December 1832
  - g. Ending of the Crisis
    - (1) Henry Clay
4. Jackson’s Indian Policy
- a. Indian Removal Act, 1830
    - (1) Seminoles
      - (a) Second Seminole War, 1835-42
      - (b) Chief Osceola
    - (2) Cherokee Trail of Tears, 1838
5. Breakdown of the Second Party System

## **XIX. Westward Expansion & Manifest Destiny**

### **A. Issue of Westward Expansion**

1. Presidency after Jackson
  - a. Martin van Buren (1836)
    - (1) Panic of 1837
  - b. William Henry Harrison (1840)
    - (1) Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811
  - c. John Tyler (1841)
    - (1) Henry Clay
2. Manifest Destiny
  - a. John O'Sullivan
  - b. Paintings
    - (1) George Caleb Bingham, *Daniel Boone escorting settlers through the Cumberland Gap*, 1850-51
    - (2) Emanuel Leutze, *Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way* (1861)
  - c. Manifest Destiny and the Native Americans
    - (a) Edward Everett
  - d. Sectionalism
  - e. The West in imagination

### **B. James K. Polk (1844)**

1. Oregon Treaty, 15 June 1846
2. Texas
  - a. Santa Anna
  - b. Texas Independence, 2 March 1836
    - (1) Battle of the Alamo, 6 March
    - (2) Battle of San Jacinto, 21 April
      - (a) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848

### **C. Mexican-American War, 1846-48**

1. Origins of the War
  - a. Texas Border
    - (1) Nueces River
    - (2) Rio Grande
2. Military Actions
  - a. General Zachary Taylor
    - (1) Battle of Buena Vista, 22-23 February 1847
  - b. Winfield Scott
    - (1) Vera Cruz
      - (a) Duke of Wellington
      - (2) Capture of Mexico City, 13 September
  - c. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 2 February 1848
  - d. American losses and costs
3. Results of the War
4. Options for the new territories in the 1840s

- a. Wilmot Proviso, 1846
  - (1) David Wilmot
- b. Calhoun Doctrine
- c. Extension of the Missouri Compromise line
- d. Popular Sovereignty
  - (1) Lewis Cass

## XX. Sectional Differences and Slavery

### A. South and North

1. Southern Society
  - a. William Faulkner, *Absalom, Absalom!*
  - b. Antebellum
2. Connections between the North and South
  - a. Economic
  - b. Cultural
3. Differences between the sections
  - a. Economic
  - b. Cultural
    - (1) Shame vs. guilt
  - c. Brooks-Sumner Affair, 1854

### B. Slavery

1. Slave owners
2. Non-slave owning Southerners
3. Slave Population

### C. Southern Defense of Slavery

1. Transformation of the defense of slavery
  - (1) Thomas Ritchie of the *Richmond Enquirer*, 1832
  - (2) John C. Calhoun
  - (3) Sen. Robert M.T. Hunter
2. Slave labor vs. wage labor
  - a. Northern and southern view of work
  - b. George Fitzhugh, *Cannibals All*, 1857
  - c. Hinton Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South*, 1857

## XXI. The Crises of the 1850s

### A. Zachary Taylor (1848)

1. Free Soil Party
  - a. Anti-Masonic Party, American Party, Liberty Party
  - b. Makeup of Free Soil Party
    - (1) Conscience Whigs
    - (2) Barnburner Democrats
    - (3) Liberty Party
2. The Election of 1848
3. California
  - a. California Constitution, fall 1849
  - b. Southern Response
    - (1) Calhoun
    - (2) James Henry Hammond
    - (3) Henry S. Foote
  - c. Political leaders
    - (1) Calhoun was 73—died 1850
    - (2) Clay was 73—died 1852
    - (3) Webster was 68—died 1852
    - (4) Stephen Douglas, William Seward, and Jefferson Davis
4. Compromise of 1850
  - a. Clay's Omnibus Bill
  - b. Death of Zachary Taylor, 9 July 1850
    - (1) Millard Fillmore
  - c. Douglas' Strategy
  - d. The Compromise
    - (1) California was admitted as a free state
    - (2) Mexican secession was organized into New Mexico and Utah
    - (3) Settled the border dispute between Texas and New Mexico
    - (4) Abolished the Slave Trade in Washington DC
    - (5) Passed a new Fugitive Slave Law

### B. Franklin Pierce (1852)

1. Background
  - a. Winfield Scott, Whig
  - b. Franklin Pierce, Democrat
    - (1) "Doughface"
    - (2) Jefferson Davis
2. Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852
3. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
  - a. Stephen Douglas
    - (1) Popular Sovereignty
      - (a) Missouri Compromise
4. Emergence of the Republican Party
  - a. Free Soilers, Northern Whigs, Anti-Nebraska Democrats and No Nothings

5. Bloody Kansas, 1854-56
  - a. New England Immigrant Aid Society
  - b. Election of territory's delegate to Congress, fall 1854
  - c. Election of the territorial legislature. March 1855
    - (1) Lecompton Constitution
  - d. Lawrence Kansas
  - e. Pottawatomie Massacre, 24-25 May 1856
    - (1) John Brown
  - f. Brooks-Sumner Affair, 22 May 1856
    - (1) Preston Brooks & Charles Sumner

### C. James Buchanan (1856)

1. Election of 1856
  - a. Republican Party platform
    - (1) John C. Frémont
  - b. James Buchanan, Democrat
2. Dred Scott vs. Sanford (1857)
  - a. Dred Scott
  - b. Majority Decision (6-3)
    - (1) Chief Justice Roger B. Taney
  - c. Results of ruling
3. The prism of slavery
  - a. Panic of 1857
  - b. William Seward

### D. Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858

1. Lincoln's Acceptance Speech, "A House Divided," 16 June 1858
  - a. Lincoln in his acceptance of his nomination as senate candidate said, "A house divided"
    - (1) Matthew 12:25
2. Douglas' Attack on Lincoln
3. Lincoln's Response on the races
4. Context of the debates
  - a. Freeport Doctrine
5. John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry, October 1859

## XXII. The Coming of Civil War

### A. Causes of the Civil War

1. Long-Term Causes
  - a. Problem of Power
  - b. Problem of slavery
  - c. Problems of Sections
  - d. Problem of Perception
2. Short-Term Causes
  - a. Decade of the 1850s
    - (1) Compromise of 1850
    - (2) *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852
    - (3) Burns Affair, 1854
    - (4) Kansas-Nebraska, 1854
    - (5) Bleeding Kansas, 1854-56
    - (6) Emergence of the Republican Party, 1854
    - (7) Brooks-Sumner Affair, 1854
    - (8) Dred Scott Decision, 1857
    - (9) Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858
    - (10) John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, 1859
3. Triggers
  - a. Election of 1860
  - b. Fort Sumter, April 1861

### B. Election of 1860

1. Democratic Convention, Charleston, SC
  - a. Stephen Douglas
2. Southern Democrats
  - a. John Breckenridge of Kentucky
3. Constitutional Union Party
  - a. John Bell of Tennessee
4. Republican Convention, Chicago
  - a. William Seward
  - b. Abraham Lincoln
  - c. Republican platform

### C. Secession Winter

1. Order of Secession
  - a. South Carolina, 20 December 1860
  - b. Mississippi, 9 January 1861
  - c. Florida, 10 January 1861
  - d. Alabama, 11 January 1861
  - e. Georgia, 19 January 1861
  - f. Louisiana, 26 January 1861
  - g. Texas 1 February 1861
2. Crittenden Compromise, January 1861

3. Confederate Constitution, March 1861
4. Lincoln's first Inaugural Address
5. Lincoln's initial policies toward secession
6. Fort Sumter
  - a. Forts Moultrie and Sumter
    - (1) Robert Anderson
  - b. Buchanan
    - (1) *Star of the West*
  - c. Bombardment of Fort Sumter, 12 April
    - (1) Surrender of Fort Sumter, 14 April
7. Results of Fort Sumter
  - a. Secession of Upper South
    - (1) Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee

#### **D. Lincoln and the Border States**

1. Critical Nature of Border States
2. Maryland
3. Delaware
4. Kentucky
5. Missouri
  - a. William Quantrill
  - b. Cole Younger and Frank and Jesse James
6. Union Advantages
  - a. Population
  - b. Industrial Capacity
7. Confederate advantages
  - a. Defensive nature of the war
  - b. Geography of the Confederacy
  - c. Union military intelligence was very poor
  - d. Reputation of martial superiority
  - e. Better political leadership

## XXIII. The Civil War

### A. Beginning of the War

1. From Limited to Total War
2. Anaconda Plan
3. Lincoln's view of the rebellion
4. Hope for quick end to war
5. First Battle of Bull Run or First Battle of Manassas, 21 July 1861
  - a. "Stonewall" Jackson
6. Theatres of War
  - a. Eastern Theatre
    - (1) Washington DC to Richmond Virginia
    - (2) Shenandoah Valley
  - b. Western Theatre
    - (1) Mississippi River to the Appalachian Mountains
      - (a) Vicksburg

### B. Campaigns of 1862

1. Capture of New Orleans, 25 April 1862
  - a. David Farragut
2. Union advance on Forts Henry & Donelson, February 1862
  - a. U.S. Grant
3. Battle of Shiloh, 6-7 April 1862
4. Union Strategy in the East
  - a. George McClellan
  - b. Peninsular Campaign
5. Battle of Monitor and Merrimac, 9 March 1862
  - a. *CSS Virginia*
6. Seven Days Battle, 25 June to 1 July 1862
7. Results
  - a. McClelland
  - b. Stonewall Jackson
  - c. Robert E. Lee
8. Shift toward Total War
  - a. Confiscation Act, July 1862
  - b. Emancipation
9. High-water mark of the Confederacy, fall 1862
  - a. Second Battle of Bull Run or Second Battle of Manassas, 29-30 August 1862
  - b. Lee and Bragg's Invasions of the North
  - c. Battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, 17 September 1862
    - (1) Emancipation Proclamation, 22 September 1862

### C. Campaign of 1863

1. Opposition to the war
  - a. Peace Democrats
2. Problems in the Confederacy
  - a. States' rights Ideology
  - b. Jefferson Davis
  - c. Resistance to Draft
  - d. Runaway inflation
3. Lee's Invasion of Pennsylvania
  - a. Battle of Chancellorsville, 1-5 May 1863
    - (1) Hooker
    - (2) Jackson's death
    - (3) George Meade
4. Battle of Gettysburg, 1-3 July 1863.
  - a. Culp's and Cemetery Hills, Little Roundtop and Roundtop
    - (1) Cemetery Ridge
  - b. James Longstreet
  - c. Pickett's Charge
5. Gettysburg Address, 19 November 1863
  - a. Edward Everett
6. Vicksburg Campaign, December 1862-June 1863
7. Chattanooga Campaign, November 1863

#### **D. End of the War**

1. Grant takes command
  - a. Grant, Sherman and Lincoln
2. Wilderness Campaign, 4-20 May 1864
3. Siege of St. Petersburg, June 1864-April 1865
  - a. Cold Harbor, June
4. Sheridan's Valley Campaign, September 1864
5. Atlanta Campaign, September 1864
  - a. Sherman's march to the sea
  - b. Total war
6. Appomattox, 9 April 1865
7. Assassination of Lincoln, Good Friday, 14 April, 1865
  - a. Ford's Theater
  - b. John Wilkes Booth
8. Losses

## **XXIV. Emancipation and Reconstruction**

### **A. Question of Emancipation**

1. Lincoln's initial view of the war
  - a. Frederick Douglass
2. Lincoln's decision for Emancipation, July 1862
  - a. Horace Greeley, "the Prayer of twenty million," 22 August 1862
3. Pressure for Emancipation
  - a. Shifts in Lincoln's thinking
  - b. Pressure from Abolitionists and Radical Republicans
  - c. Realities of Military necessity
  - d. Action of the slaves themselves
    - (1) General Benjamin Butler
    - (2) Contrabands of War
4. First Confiscation Act, 6 August 1861
5. Second Confiscation Act, 17 July 1862
6. Emancipation Proclamation, 22 September 1862
7. Black Troops

### **B. Amendments to the Constitution**

1. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 6 December 1865
2. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, July 9, 1868
3. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment, February 3, 1870
4. Impact

### **C. Reconstruction, 1863-1877**

1. Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, 8 December 1863
2. Wade-Davis Bill, 2 July 1864
  - a. Pocket veto
3. Election of 1864
  - a. Lincoln vs. McClellan
  - b. Soldiers' vote
4. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address
5. Andrew Johnson
  - a. Hannibal Hamlin
6. Presidential Reconstruction, 1865-1867
7. Congressional Reconstruction, 1866-1877
8. Reconstruction Act of 1867
9. Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson, 1868
  - a. Edwin Stanton
10. Retreat from Reconstruction

- a. Redemption
  - b. Radical Republicans began to die
    - (1) Thaddeus Stephens 1868
    - (2) Charles Sumner in 1874
  - c. Scandals in the Grant Administration
  - d. People wanted to move on
11. Civil War as memory
- a. Frederick Douglass
  - b. William Faulkner