***FINAL EXAM LECTURE NOTES***

- Election of 1848

* + - Zachary Taylor (Whig) defeats Lewis Cass (Democrat) and Martin Van Buren (Free Soil)
* Gold Rush
  + - Sutters Mill, 1848
    - Gold discovered 9 days before treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed; Mexican government did not know about the discovery
    - “Forty-Niners” rush to California
    - **Gold rush results in very rapid population growth**; more than 60,000 people by 1850
* California Statehood Crisis
  + - California applies for admission as free state without going through territorial status
    - Admission of California as free state will upset the balance in the Senate
    - Heated debates in Congress
    - Southern states rights convention in Nashville in June, 1850; threat of secession by nine states
    - Delegates at Nashville agree to extend Missouri Compromise line to Pacific coast
    - President Taylor, a slave owner, wanted to exclude slavery from the southwest
    - Taylor dies in 1850 of gastroenteritis
    - Replaced by Millard Fillmore (last President who was not a Democrat or Republican)
      * Fillmore is rated one of the worst presidents in history
    - Henry Clay works out a compromise, with assistance of Stephen Douglas
* Compromise of 1850
  + - **California to be admitted as a FREE state**
    - New Mexico and Utah to become territories without any restriction as to slavery
    - Boundaries of Texas firmly established; Texas compensated for land it loses
    - **STRONGER new Fugitive Slave Act passed**
    - Slave trade abolished in District of Columbia
      * Fillmore supported the Compromise
* Response to Compromise of 1850
  + - Widespread protests in North against new fugitive slave law
    - **Harriet Beecher Stone writes Uncle Tom’s Cabin**
* Election of 1852
  + - *Democrats refuse to endorse incumbent Millard Fillmore*
    - Franklin Pierce (Democrat) defeats Winfield Scott (Whig) and John Hale (Free Soil party)
    - Pierce known as “a northern man with southern principles”
* Ostend Manifesto (1854)
  + - Attempt to force Spain to sell Cuba for $130 million; Pierce has to disavow it
* Gadsden Purchase (1853-4)
  + - Plans for Transcontinental railroad
      * Northern, central, or southern route?
      * Santa Anna needed money to fund army to suppress rebellions in Mexico
      * **James Gadsden negotiates purchase**
      * **Congress agrees to pay Mexico $10 million for 29,670 square miles** (1853-54)
      * **The new territory paved the way for southern route for transcontinental railroad**
* Kansas-Nebraska controversy
  + - Stephen Douglas wants Chicago as eastern terminus of RR
      * Had previously tried to organize the Nebraska territory as first step in building railroad on central route
      * Southerners would only support bill if slavery was allowed in new territory
    - Douglas introduces “Nebraska Bill” on Jan. 4, 1854
      * Includes entire unorganized portion of Louisiana territory
      * Douglas introduces revised bill that creates two territories: Kansas and Nebraska
      * To win southern support, allows popular sovereignty to determine status of slavery (same principle that was applied in Compromise of 1850 would be used in new Kansas and Nebraska territories)
      * Would exclude slaves from a territory until territorial government makes decision regarding slavery
      * **Northerners opposed the Act because it basically repealed the Missouri Compromise ban on slavery north of 36’30**
    - Pierce and southern congressmen support the act
    - **In protest, Northerners stop enforcing the fugitive slave act**
* Bloody Kansas
  + - **The Kansas Nebraska Act caused pro-slavery and anti-slavery settlers to move to Kansas**
    - Lawrence was home to 1,500 New England Free Soilers who opposed the competition that plantation slavery posed
    - May 21, 1856, 800 proslavery men destroyed Lawrence, KS while the residents looked on (offering no resistance)
    - “Border Ruffians” from Missouri
    - **Charles Sumner gave his “Crime Against Kansas” speech**
    - **Preston Brooks attacked Sumner in the Senate chambers**, defending the honor of his cousin, Senator Andrew Butler of SC (May 22)
    - **In response to the raid on Lawrence, Kansas, John Brown and his followers murdered five proslavery men at Pottawatomie Creek (May 24-25, 1856)**
    - **The violence between proslavery and antislavery groups in Kansas following passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act revealed problems associated with popular sovereignty**
* Emergence of Republican Party
  + - Whig party splits over Kansas-Nebraska Act
    - New coalition party draws independent Democrats, northern Whigs and Free Soilers into new Republican party
    - American party (Know Nothing party) is 3rd party in 1856 elections
* **Election of 1856**
  + - **Democrat versus Republican versus Know Nothing candidate**
    - James Buchanan (Democrat) defeats John C. Fremont (Republican) and Millard Fillmore (Know Nothing)
* **Dred Scott Decision**
  + - **In 1857 Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled that Dred Scott lacked legal standing because slaves were not citizens**
    - The Dred Scott decision declared an Act of Congress unconstitutional (i.e., the Missouri Compromise had deprived citizens of property in slaves) and challenged popular sovereignty by implying that slavery could not be banned from the territories
* Lecompton Constitution (1857)
  + - The Lecompton Constitution, the second constitution drafted for Kansas Territory, was written by proslavery supporters
    - **It was very controversial because Anti-slavery residents of Kansas did not get to vote on it** (or chose not to)
    - It permitted slavery, excluded free blacks from living in Kansas, and allowed only male citizens to vote
    - The document was drafted in response to the anti-slavery position of the proposed Topeka Constitution drafted in 1855 by free-state advocates.
    - The territorial legislature, consisting mostly of slave-owners, met at the designated capital of Lecompton in September 1857 to produce the pro-slavery document
    - Free-state supporters, who comprised a large majority of actual settlers, boycotted the vote
    - President Buchanan endorsed the Lecompton constitution
    - Stephen Douglas sided with Republicans in opposing it
    - The Lecompton constitution was defeated in the House of Representatives in 1858
    - The debate split the Democratic party
    - Kansas was admitted as a free state in 1861
* Lincoln-Douglas debates
  + - 1858 Illinois Senate election
      * Popular sovereignty was the central issue
      * Newspapers carried reports of the debate nationally
      * Douglas won the election
      * **The debates bolstered Lincoln's chances in the upcoming 1860 presidential election**
* **John Brown’s Raid at Harper’s Ferry, VA (Oct. 16-19, 1859)**
  + - * **Site of a federal arsenal**
      * Wanted to arm slaves
        + **4 million slaves lived in the south in 1860**
      * Townspeople surrounded the invaders
      * Robert E. Lee arrives with federal troops
      * 10 of Brown’s men died, 7 captured, 5 escaped
      * Brown hanged from treason in December, 1859
      * Mourned as a martyr by many northerners
* **Election of 1860**
  + - **Democratic convention deadlocked**
      * **Broke up into northern and southern factions**
      * **Northern democrats nominate Stephen Douglas**
      * **Southern democrats nominate John C. Breckenridge**
    - Republicans choose Abraham Lincoln (moderate candidate)
    - **As election approaches, new compromise party springs up:**
      * **Constitutional Union Party**
      * **Nominates John Bell of Tennessee**
    - Election evolves into a choice between Lincoln and Douglas in the north and Bell and Breckenridge in the south
    - **Lincoln wins election by sweeping the free states**
* **Crittenden Compromise (Dec. 18, 1860)**
  + - **A series of amendments that would have allowed slavery in the territories south of 36’30 and guaranteed continuance of slavery where it already existed**
    - Senator John J. Crittenden, a Kentucky Whig proposed six constitutional amendments that made major concessions to slave holders.
      * They forbade the abolition of slavery on federal land in slaveholding states
      * Compensated owners of runaway slaves
      * Restored the Missouri Compromise line of 36 degree 30′, which had been repealed in the Kansas-Nebraska Act
      * Guaranteed that future constitutional amendments could not change the other five amendments or the three-fifths and fugitive slave clauses of the Constitution
      * Called for the repeal of northern personal liberty laws.
    - Lincoln and other Northern Republicans rejected the compromise proposal
* **Secession**
  + - **7 states secede shortly after Lincoln’s election because Southerners feared that Lincoln and his fellow Republicans would try to abolish slavery**
    - South Carolina seceded first, on Dec. 20, 1860
      * Mississippi
      * Florida
      * Alabama
      * Georgia
      * Louisiana
      * Texas –
      * Unionist opposition; Confederate loyalty oaths; Sam Houston deposed in Texas
    - 8 slave states in the upper south did not secede at that time
    - On Feb. 7, 1861, the seven seceded states adopted the provisional constitution for the Confederate states of America
    - Jefferson Davis elected President; Alexander Stephens Vice-President
    - **In response to secession of 7 states, President Buchanan did practically nothing**
* Lincoln inauguration, March 4, 1861
  + - Pledged he would not interfere with slavery where it already existed
    - Stated his belief that the Union is perpetual; states did not have the option of withdrawing/seceding
    - 8 slave states remained in the Union, waiting to see what would happen
* **Fort Sumter**
  + - 69 Union soldiers inside
    - SC governor demanded they turn over the fort to SC
    - Effort to resupply fort failed
    - Governor demanded surrender on April 11
    - Guns opened fire on Sumter at 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861
    - 30 hour bombardment; 3,000 shells hit fort
    - Major Anderson surrenders fort
    - **No Union casualties** (until ceremony misfire)
  + Following the attack on Fort Sumter, Lincoln called for 75,000 militiamen to serve for three months
    - **On April 19 Lincoln instituted a naval blockade of southern ports**
    - **The blockade quickly choked off southern commercial activity**, i.e., shipments of cotton, rice, and tobacco
    - On May 3 Lincoln issued a call for 42,000 volunteers to serve for three years
    - In July, 1862, the Militia Act allowed African-Americans to enlist as war laborers and soldiers (for less pay than whites)
* **Further Secession**
  + **Four more slave states secede** (April 17-May 20)
    - Virginia (April 17)
    - Arkansas
    - Tennessee
    - North Carolina
    - All four states join the confederacy
  + Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri (all slave states) remain in the union
    - Habeas Corpus suspended in MD
    - Union troops attacked in Baltimore
    - Kentucky attempts to remain neutral; Confederate rebels seize towns in September and push KY into Union
    - Warfare continues in Missouri between unionists and pro-confederates
  + West VA secedes from Virginia; admitted as state in 1863
* Comparative resources: Union versus Confederacy
  + - Union: 23 states; Confederacy: 11 states
    - Population was 22 million versus 9 million (incl. 3.5 million slaves)
    - **Union had more men fit for military duty**
    - **Union had far more extensive industrial resources; Confederate states produced only 7% of manufactured goods**
    - **Union had better transportation networks (railroad lines, canals, roads, etc.)**
    - Union had superior banking and financial resources
    - **U.S. had 90 ships at outset, 650 by end of war; there was no confederate navy**
    - Confederacy had advantage of interior lines and better leaders at outset
* Conscription/Confederate
  + - Confederate draft was enacted in April, 1862; men between the ages of 18-35 were compelled to serve for three years
    - Five months later the ages were extended to 17-50, with 18-45 the ages for active service
    - The Confederate draft initially exempted men who owned 20+ slaves and paid a $500 fee (later changed to 100 lbs. of meat per each able-bodied slave)
    - Until December, 1863, a man could provide a substitute to avoid the Confederate draft
* **Motivation of Confederate infantrymen**
  + - **About one-third of southern families owned slaves in 1860**
    - **Many men who served in the Confederate army …**
      * **Did not own slaves but many aspired to become slave owners**
      * **Clung to notions of racial superiority**
      * **Believed their way of life and economy would be destroyed if slaves were emancipated**
      * **Believed claims that “states’ rights” were endangered**
      * **Blamed the war on northern agitators like John Brown and William Lloyd Garrison**
      * **Resented the draft exemptions given to men who owned 20+ slaves**
* Conscription/Union
  + - Beginning in March, 1863, the Union drafted men between the ages of 20-45
    - Northern men could provide a substitute or pay $300 to avoid the draft
    - New York City draft riots occurred July 13-16, 1863
* **First Bull Run/First Manassas (July 21, 1861)**
  + - **first real ground battle of the war that involved numerous casualties**
    - **surprise victory for the Confederates**
    - **Stonewall Jackson received his nickname**
* **Anaconda strategy**
  + - **Winfield Scott recommended a three-pronged Union strategy that included:**
      * **blockade of the Southern ports**
      * constant pressure on Richmond, the Confederate capital
      * invasion of South along the main water routes
    - Scott initially wanted Robert E. Lee to replace him
    - George McClellan replaced Scott in November, 1862
* Confederate Strategy
  + - Defeat northern invasion; achieve stalemate
    - Invite foreign intervention
      * **Confederacy’s most significant diplomatic efforts were aimed at winning the support of Great Britain**
        + Dependency on southern cotton for textile mills
        + Cotton embargo
        + “Cotton famine”
        + Mason-Slidell affair in November, 1861
      * Problem: Britain had abolished slavery; strong anti-slavery sentiment
* Battle of the Ironclads
  + - On March 9, 1862, the ironclad warships USS Monitor and CSS Virginia squared off in the waters of Hampton Roads, Virginia
* Capture of New Orleans
  + - In the middle of the night of April 24, 1862, Admiral David Farragut led a fleet of 24 gunboats, 19 mortar boats, and 15,000 soldiers past the forts that defended New Orleans
    - Confederate states could no longer ship goods out of/into the Mississippi
    - Benjamin Butler/military occupation
* Western states
  + - Texas was the only western state in the Confederacy
    - Dakota, Montana, Nevada became territories in 1861
    - Idaho and Arizona became territories in 1863
* Major battles in 1862
  + - Ulysses Grant took forts Henry and Donelson in Tennessee in February
    - McClellan commanded the Peninsular Campaign from March-July, 1862; he failed to take Richmond, the Confederate capital
    - Grant battled Sidney Johnston at Shiloh in southwest Tennessee in April; over 20,000 casualties total
    - Second Bull Run, August, 1862
    - Robert E. Lee invaded Maryland in Sept., 1862; McClellan faced Lee at Antietam (Sharpsburg) – bloodiest single day in war; McClellan demoted
    - Battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862; 12,000 Union casualties versus 6,000 Confederate casualties
    - **At the end of 1862, neither side seemed to be winning the war in the eastern theater (region)**
* **Emancipation Proclamation**
  + - On September 22, 1862, following the battle of Antietam, Lincoln issued a preliminary warning that he would order the emancipation of all slaves in any state that did not end its rebellion against the Union by January 1, 1863
    - The Proclamation applied only to slaves in Confederate-held lands; it did not apply to those in the four slave states that were not in rebellion (Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri, which were unnamed), nor to Tennessee (unnamed but occupied by Union troops since 1862) and lower Louisiana (also under occupation), and specifically excluded those counties of Virginia soon to form the state of West Virginia.
    - **The Proclamation changed the nature of the Civil War by linking the elimination of slavery to the Union effort to restore the union**
    - The Proclamation eliminated any chance of England or France entering the war on the Confederate side
    - All slaves would not be free until the 13th amendment was ratified in December, 1865
    - Missouri and Tennessee had already abolished slavery; of the states that had remained in the Union, only Kentucky and Delaware had slavery at that time
* African-Americans and the War
  + - Initially relegated to non-combat roles
    - **The 54th Massachusetts Regiment's attack on Fort Wagner in South Carolina was significant because it did much to win acceptance in the North for African-American soldiers**
    - Blacks accounted for about 10 percent of Union troops
    - 180,000 served; 38,000 died
* Women and the War
  + - Supported families/worked farms
    - Wartime hardships (especially in South)
    - Some served as nurses
      * Dorothea Dix, 1st superintendent of nurses for U.S. Army
      * Clara Barton; worked in field hospitals, founded Red Cross
      * Sally Tompkins; Confederate “angel of mercy” who kept a private hospital; treated 1,333 wounded men
* Union Government during the War
  + - Republican control of Congress
    - Major legislation:
      * New protective tariff
      * Transcontinental railroad
      * Homestead Act (160 acres, 5 years to “improve” the land)
      * 1862 Legal Tender Act; congress printed $450 million in paper money (“greenbacks”)
      * 1862 Internal Revenue Act; excise taxes on manufacturers and professions
* Confederate Government during the War
  + - **Greatest challenges to Confederate President Jefferson Davis came from other southern politicians; their insistence on "state's rights" made it difficult to coordinate the war effort**
    - Confederacy levied 10% tax on everything; tax was easily evaded and poorly enforced
    - Issue millions in paper money; by 1864, a barrel of flour cost $425
* 1863 major battles
  + - Chancellorsville, May 1-5, 1863; Lee defeats Joe Hooker’s 130,000 men; Stonewall Jackson killed
    - Battle of Gettysburg (PA), July 1-3
      * **Confederate Army suffered terrible losses and a major defeat**
      * Meade’s 104,000 Union troops versus Lee’s 75,000 Confederate troops
        + 46,000-51,000 casualties total
        + 23,000 Union casualties;
        + 26,000 Confederate casualties
      * Pickett’s Charge against Cemetery Ridge on day 3
    - Vicksburg siege (May 18-July 4) ends one day after Union victory at Gettysburg; Grant victorious
    - Fierce fighting on Kansas-Missouri border; Quantrill’s raid on Lawrence, KS killed 182 free soilers
    - Chattanooga, Nov. 13-25, Grant defeats Braxton Bragg
    - Lincoln appoints Grant as General in charge of Union
    - **As Union commander, Grant was best characterized by his willingness to attack repeatedly despite the loss of many men**
* Confederate morale:
  + - **After a series of devastating defeats in 1863, Confederate leaders still believed they could achieve a favorable negotiated peace settlement**
    - **They hoped that war-weary northerners would eventually let the south secede**
* 1864 major battles
  + - Battle of the Wilderness (VA), May 5-7
      * 10,830 Confederate casualties; 17,666 Union casualties
    - Spotsylvania Court House, May 8-21
      * 12,062 Confederate casualties; 18,399 Union casualties
    - Cold Harbor, June 1-3
      * 4,847 Confederate casualties; 14,932 Union casualties
    - Petersburg (9 month siege)
    - **Sherman’s march to the sea**
      * November 15 to December 21, 1864
      * 90,000 Union troops
      * **Caused great destruction from Atlanta to Savannah**
* 1864 Presidential election
  + - Lincoln and most political pundits were convinced that he would lose his bid for reelection in 1864
    - The Democratic Party's nominee was General George McClellan
    - **Lincoln received a much-needed boost when Union troops captured Atlanta in September, 1864 (**causing John C. Fremont to resign as candidate for the “Radical Democracy Party”)
    - Northern “Copperheads” wanted a President who would negotiate a peace treaty with the Confederacy
    - Lincoln secretly asked Frederick Douglass to draft a plan for helping as many slaves as possible to escape from the South before the November election
    - Union troops overwhelmingly voted for Lincoln
    - As the “National Union” party candidate, Lincoln won in a landslide: 212 electoral votes to McClellan’s 21
    - Lincoln won 55% of the popular vote
* **Appomattox Court House** (VA)
  + - **April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant and essentially ended the war**
    - Johnston surrendered to Sherman, April 18, 1865
* Civil War facts:
  + - **Over 600,000 men died**
    - **One out of every 12 men served in the war**
    - **Technological advances in weaponry contributed to the casualties**
    - **American losses were greater than in WWII**
    - **Disease caused more deaths than battle injuries**
* **April 14, 1865: John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln at Ford’s Theater just a few days after Lee’s surrender**
* **Slavery legally ended when the Thirteenth Amendment took effect on December 18, 1865**
* 14th amendment granting citizenship to all persons born in the U.S., including blacks, was proclaimed on July 28, 1868
* **Reconstruction:**
  + - **The period after the Civil War when states that belonged to the Confederacy were divided into military districts and forced to acknowledge the abolition of slavery**