



# UNIT 5 NOTES

1844-1877



George

# THE CHANGING FACE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE 1840S AND 1850S

- 1840: U.S. population is 17 million
- 1850: 23 million
- By 1850, the nation was much more ethnically diverse with many Asians (mostly Chinese), Irish, Germans, and Mexican-Americans (of mixed European and Indian ancestry).



# CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACROSS THE PACIFIC

- 1840s and 1850s – Chinese immigrants begin to come to America
- Americans saw Chinese laborers as a key to solving a shortage of workers.
- Nearly 95 percent of Chinese immigrants to California before 1870 were male.



# IRISH AND GERMAN IMMIGRATION OF THE 1840S AND 1850S

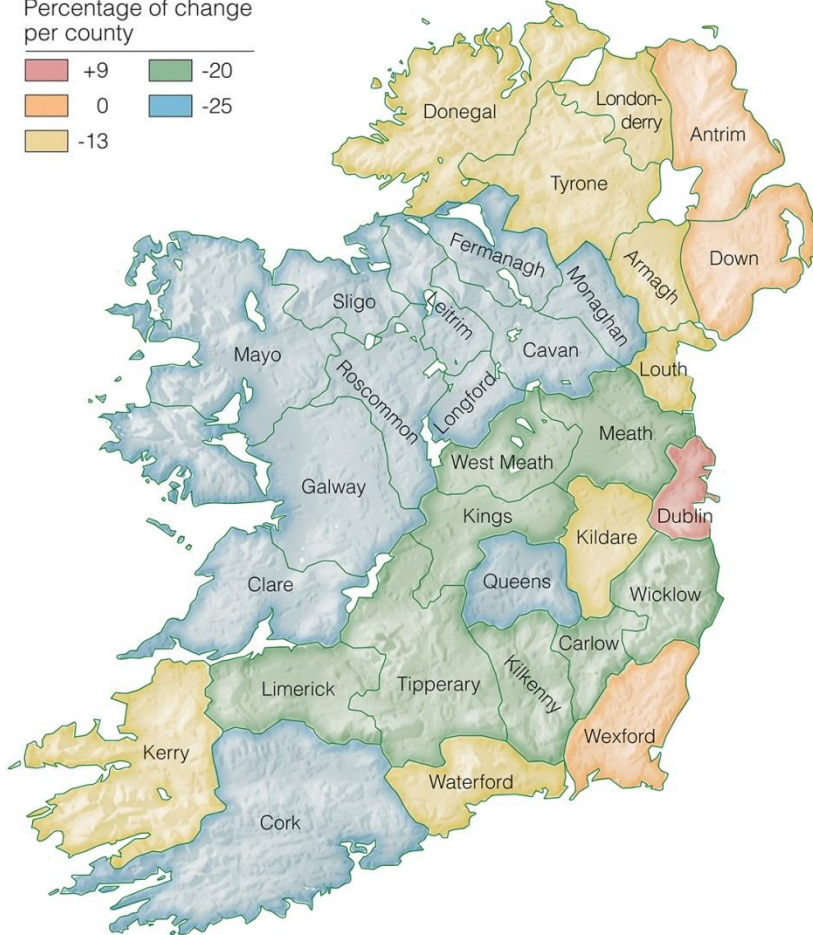
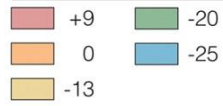
- Great Famine of 1845–1850: During the decade that followed the start of the famine, over 2 million people left Ireland
- More than 1 million Germans came to the United States in the 1840s and 1850s



# DEPOPULATING IRELAND

Population Change in Ireland, 1841–1851

Percentage of change per county



Pauperism in Ireland, 1847–1851

Ire] ■ Over 50% of people living in such poverty as to be declared paupers



# THE MEXICAN EXPERIENCE IN THE SOUTHWEST

- The sheer numbers of those newly arrived to the United States destroyed the economic base for Mexican citizens in California
- In Texas, the Mexican, or Tejano, population was also small
- The Mexican elite in New Mexico fared better



# SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840S AND 1850S

- Slavery was always harsh and dehumanizing.
- After the end of the War of 1812, Southern planters experienced new economic benefits from slavery
- Many slaveholders developed a new ethical rationale for slavery.



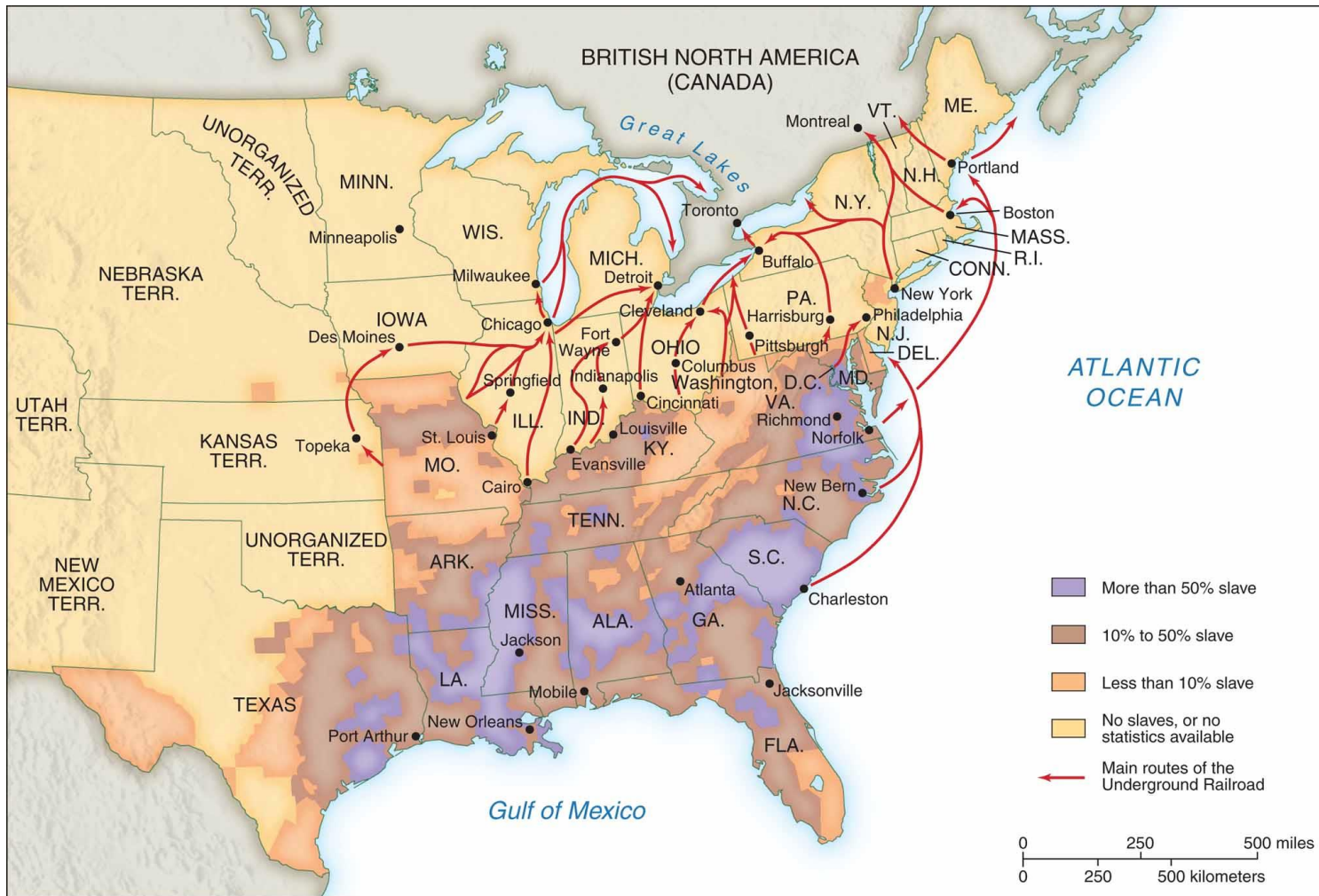
# SLAVES AND SLAVE MASTERS

- The slave population of the United States grew from 1.5 million slaves in 1820 to 4 million slaves in 1860.
- Slaves worked all day.
- On large plantations, the work life of slaves was usually controlled by an overseer.





# EXPANDING SLAVERY



# RESISTING SLAVERY

- Runaway slaves
- Underground Railroad
- Harriet Tubman
- Frederick Douglass
- Slave rebellions
- Nat Turner



# WHITE ABOLITIONISTS

- William Lloyd Garrison
- 1831 - The Liberator
- 1833 - American Anti-Slavery Society
- Campaign for abolitionism



# NEW STRENGTH FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

- On July 20, 1848, 68 women and 32 men signed a Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions
- Their document made history and achieved far more recognition than its authors ever imagined.



## NEW IDEAS ABOUT WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Few women symbolized the strong links between feminism and abolitionism as did Sarah and Angelina Grimké, sisters from South Carolina.
- Grimké's Letters were in circulation a decade before the meeting at Seneca Falls.



# THE SENECA FALLS CONVENTION SHAPES A MOVEMENT

- 1848 - Seneca Falls Convention
- Organized by Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Reports of the Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls caught the attention of other women



# A GROWING WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- Women continued to lead campaigns to open other doors to women during the years after the convention at Seneca Falls.
- One of the most important issues was the right to control their own property
- Some of the most intense differences came over the issue of divorce.



# FROM UNION TO DISUNION

- Wilmot Proviso
- Aug. 8, 1846 - David Wilmot declares slavery should be barred from any territory gained in the Mexican-American War
- Approved by the House
- Rejected by the Senate





# CALIFORNIA, THE COMPROMISE OF 1850, AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT

- California enters the Union as a free state
- New Mexico becomes a territory; set the boundary of Texas at its current location
- Utah another territory
- Fugitive Slave Act
- Abolished the slave trade in Washington, DC



# ENFORCING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT

- The new Fugitive Slave Act went much further than any previous law.
- It created a new corps of federal agents to help capture runaway slaves.
- Court-appointed federal commissioners would determine whether a person claimed by a slave catcher was truly a slave or actually a free person.



# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Anti-slavery novel
- Tells the story of Uncle Tom, the ever-patient and kind slave, his evil owner Simon Legree, and heroic Eliza Harris, the slave mother.
- Caused outraged in the South



# THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

- The debate over the route of a transcontinental railroad reopened the slavery issue
- Northern or Southern route?
- Stephen A. Douglas
- To get southern support, however, he had to make concessions on slavery
- Popular sovereignty



# THE COMPROMISE OF 1850 AND THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT



# THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS OF 1854 AND THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

- Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act formed a new political party - the Republican Party
- 1856 - 1st presidential candidate - John C. Frémont



# BLEEDING KANSAS AND *DRED SCOTT V. SANDFORD*

- “Free Soilers” vs. pro-slavery forces
- Rehearsal for civil war
- By 1856, there were two governments in the state
- Topeka - “free”
- Lecompton - “pro slave”



# THE SUPREME COURT AND DRED SCOTT

- Mar. 6, 1857
- Slaves were not citizens of the U.S.
- Congress had no authority to prohibit slavery in the territories
- Missouri Compromise line - unconstitutional
- The decision rocked Free Soilers





# THE ECONOMY, THE PANIC OF 1857, AND THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

- Slavery and economic factors caused the Civil War.
- The Panic of 1857 exacerbated the economic split between the regions.
- It was much more severe in the North than in the South.



# THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES DEFINE THE POLITICAL PARTIES

- 1858 - Senate contest in Illinois
- Aug.-Oct. 1858 - 7 debates focused on the issue of slavery
- Lincoln gains a national following



# JOHN BROWN AT HARPER'S FERRY

- Oct. 16, 1859 - Harpers Ferry, Virginia
- Brown & 21 men (5 black men & 3 of his sons) made the supreme gesture
- Federal arsenal



# THE ELECTION OF 1860 AND THE SECESSION OF THE SOUTH

- The Republican party was still very new.
- Democrats were split over the issue of slavery.
- The Kansas situation was the death knell of the Whig party.

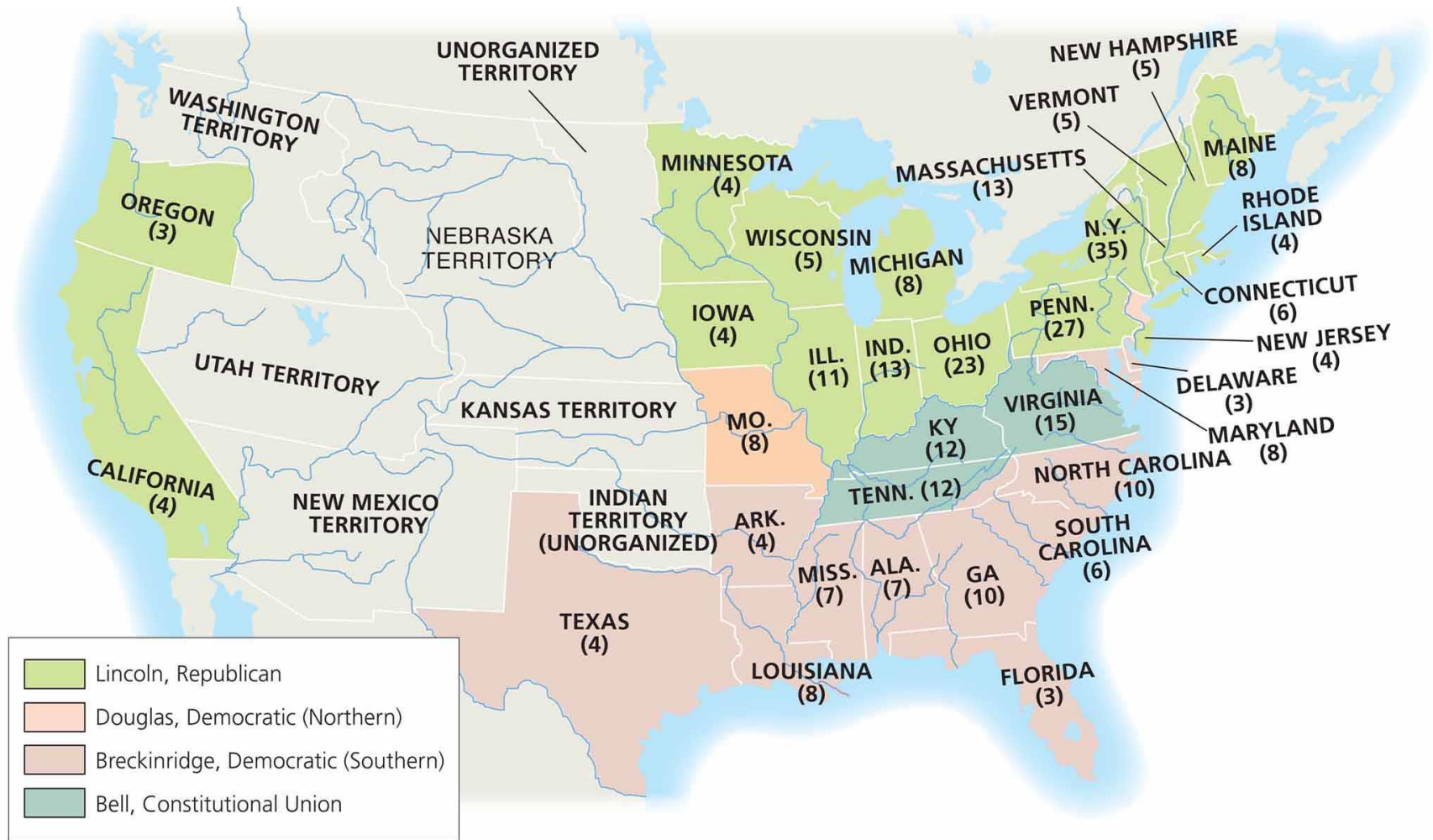


# THE ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

- Northern Democrats - Stephen A. Douglas
- Southern Democrats - John C. Breckinridge
- Constitutional Union - John Bell
- Republicans - Abraham Lincoln



# THE ELECTION OF 1860



# CREATING THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

- Before Lincoln was even inaugurated secession began
- Dec. 20, 1860 - South Carolina secedes
- By Feb. 1, 1861 - Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas
- Feb. 7 - Confederate States of America
- Lincoln's Inauguration March 4, 1861
- Civil War begins - April 12, 1861



# FORT SUMTER TO ANTIETAM, 1861–1862

- Anaconda Plan
- Gen. Winfield Scott
- Blockade the South
- Divide and subdivide the South
- Slowly strangle it to death



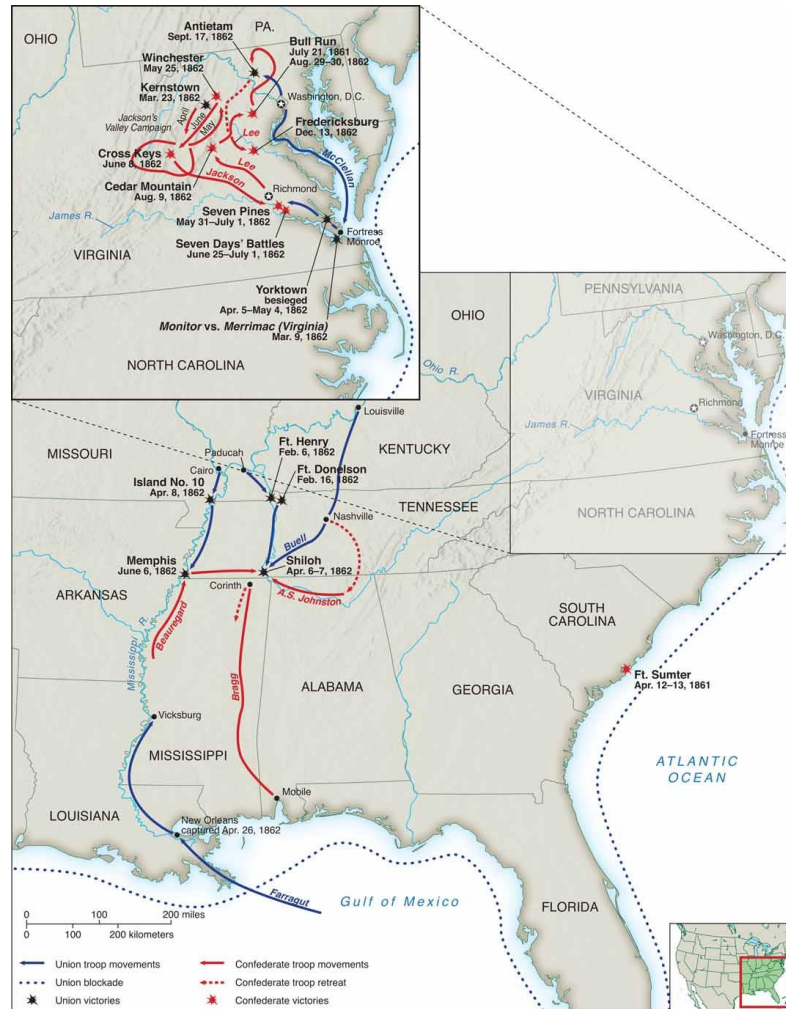


# EARLY INCONCLUSIVE BATTLES

- July 21, 1861 - first major engagement of the Civil War
- Union retreats back to Washington, D.C.
- Next day, Congress calls for 500,000 volunteers



# MAJOR CIVIL WAR BATTLES, 1861–1862



# THE U.S. NAVY TAKES CONTROL OF SOUTHERN RIVERS AND PORTS

- The North had a much stronger navy
- A blockade of Southern ports early in the war
- The South responded by building an ironclad ship, the C.S.S. *Virginia*.
- In early 1862, the U.S. Navy also won important battles on the Mississippi River.



# THE BEGINNING OF A LONG WAR

- George B. McClellan - Army of the Potomac, Peninsular Campaign
- Was supposed to directly attack Richmond
- Lincoln, “he has a case of the slows”
- Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862 - single bloodiest day
- 23,000 casualties
- Slight Union victory



# THE ROAD TO EMANCIPATION

- Lincoln's first priority was to hold the Union together, with or without slavery
- He also, however, expressed his "personal wish that all men everywhere could be free"



# CONTRABAND OF WAR

- Throughout much of the war, slaves who fled to the Union army were known as contrabands.
- With or without authorization, some blacks began to fight in the Union army.



# ISSUING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- Sept. 22 - Lincoln issues after Antietam
- Took effect on January 1, 1863
- “All persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.”



# BLACK SOLDIERS IN THE UNION ARMY

- Lincoln's Proclamation spurred blacks to enroll in Union Army
- 54th Massachusetts - 1st all-black unit
- 200,000 African Americans served





# THE HOME FRONT—SHORTAGES, OPPOSITION, RIOTS, AND BATTLES

- After the initial euphoria wore off, and as the reports of casualties began to circulate, support for the war dropped in both the North and the South.
- It was not only the terrible toll from the battlefields, but also the war's effects on the home front.



# INFLATION AND BREAD RIOTS IN THE SOUTH

- The war's heaviest toll was in the South.
- The Confederate government was always short of money.
- Managing the home front in the South fell primarily to women.
- In spring 1863, food shortages led to bread riots across the South.



# TAXES, MOURNING, AND RESISTANCE IN THE NORTH

- Congress also created the Internal Revenue Service and began a federal income tax in August 1861.
- Many families found out that their sons were never coming home.
- July 1863 - New York City draft riots



# WARFARE IN THE NORTH AND WEST

- Although the Civil War was fought primarily in the South, battles took place in distant areas of the nation.
- New Mexico, Missouri, Kansas saw action
- Indian wars in Minnesota



# FROM GETTYSBURG TO APPOMATTOX AND BEYOND

- Military tactics changed in 1863
- Military and civilian leaders on both sides had concluded that only a much more sustained offensive would end the war.
- In Grant and Lee, each president had selected a general who was willing to fight a large-scale offensive war and absorb large troop losses to win.



# GETTYSBURG AND THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA

- Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, Pennsylvania
- Largest land battle in the history of the Western Hemisphere
- Vicksburg, May 18 - July 4, 1863, Mississippi
- Grant lays siege to the city
- Mississippi River is now under Union control



# THE TERRIBLE COST OF WAR

- Civil War had a much higher death toll than previous wars
- Grant called a “butcher”
- Artillery also became a key defensive weapon in the Civil War



# MEDICINE, NURSING, AND A NEW ROLE FOR WOMEN

- 20,000 served as nurses
- Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman M.D., began organizing the Sanitary Commission in 1861
- The reformer and social worker Dorothea Dix was named “Superintendent of Female Nurses”
- Clara Barton



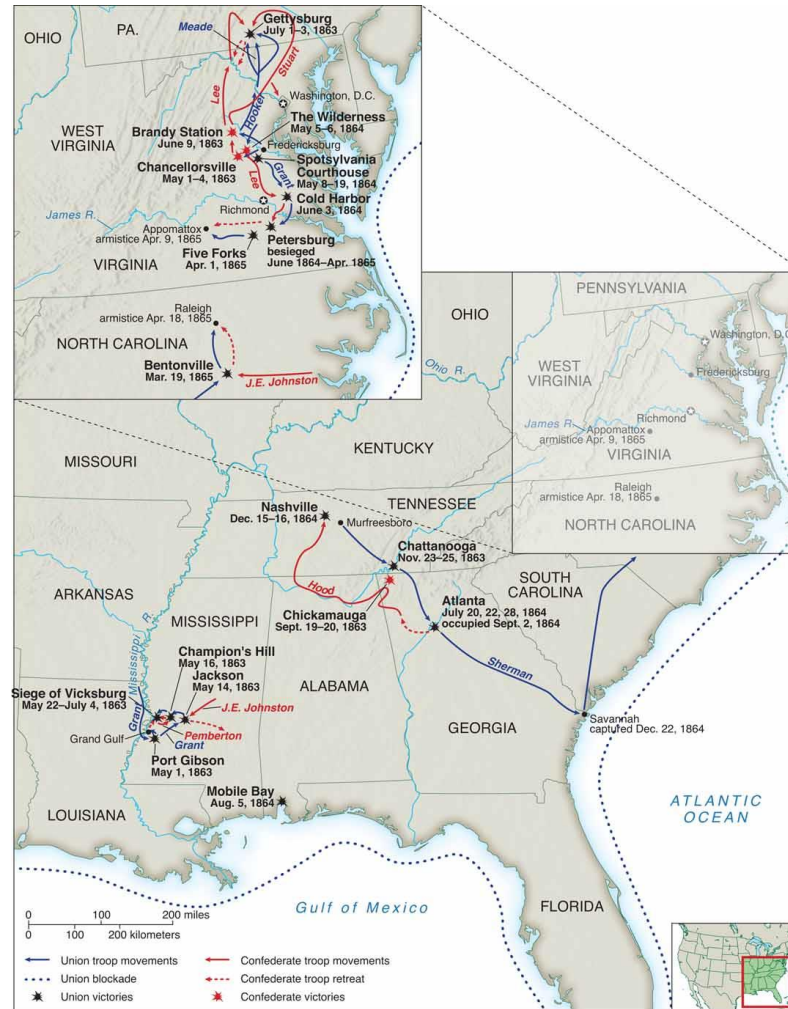


# PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS AND SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA, THEN NORTH

- Lincoln faced pressure from members of his own party - Radical Republicans
- Lincoln suspends *habeus corpus*
- 1864 - Lincoln wins re-election after adding Andrew Johnson, a war Democrat from Tennessee, as VP
- Sherman's "March to the Sea"



# MAJOR CIVIL WAR BATTLES, 1863–1865



# THE ROAD TO APPOMATTOX AND PEACE

- Union troops arrive in Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital on April 4, 1865.
- Lee's army surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia - April 9, 1865.
- The long and terrible war was essentially over.



# LINCOLN'S LEGACY

- 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment abolishes slavery on January 31, 1865
- In April 1865, Lincoln began to give more attention to the postwar era.
- Lincoln is assassinated at Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865
- A nation mourns



# FEDERAL RECONSTRUCTION POLICY

- Radical Republicans felt that the country should give formerly enslaved people the right to vote and to hold office.
- Freedmen's Bureau - provide social, educational, and economic services as well as advice and protection to former slaves.



# THE PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF ANDREW JOHNSON, 1865–1866

- Dec. 1865 - 10/11 Confederate states had completed Reconstruction
- Pardons flow freely
- Ex-Confederates elected to Congress
- Black Codes - laws restricting the freedom of former slaves



# CONGRESSIONAL RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION, 1867–1869

- 1866 election - Republican landslide
- Congress will now lead Reconstruction, major difference - black suffrage
- First Reconstruction Act



# THE FINAL BREAK—JOHNSON'S IMPEACHMENT

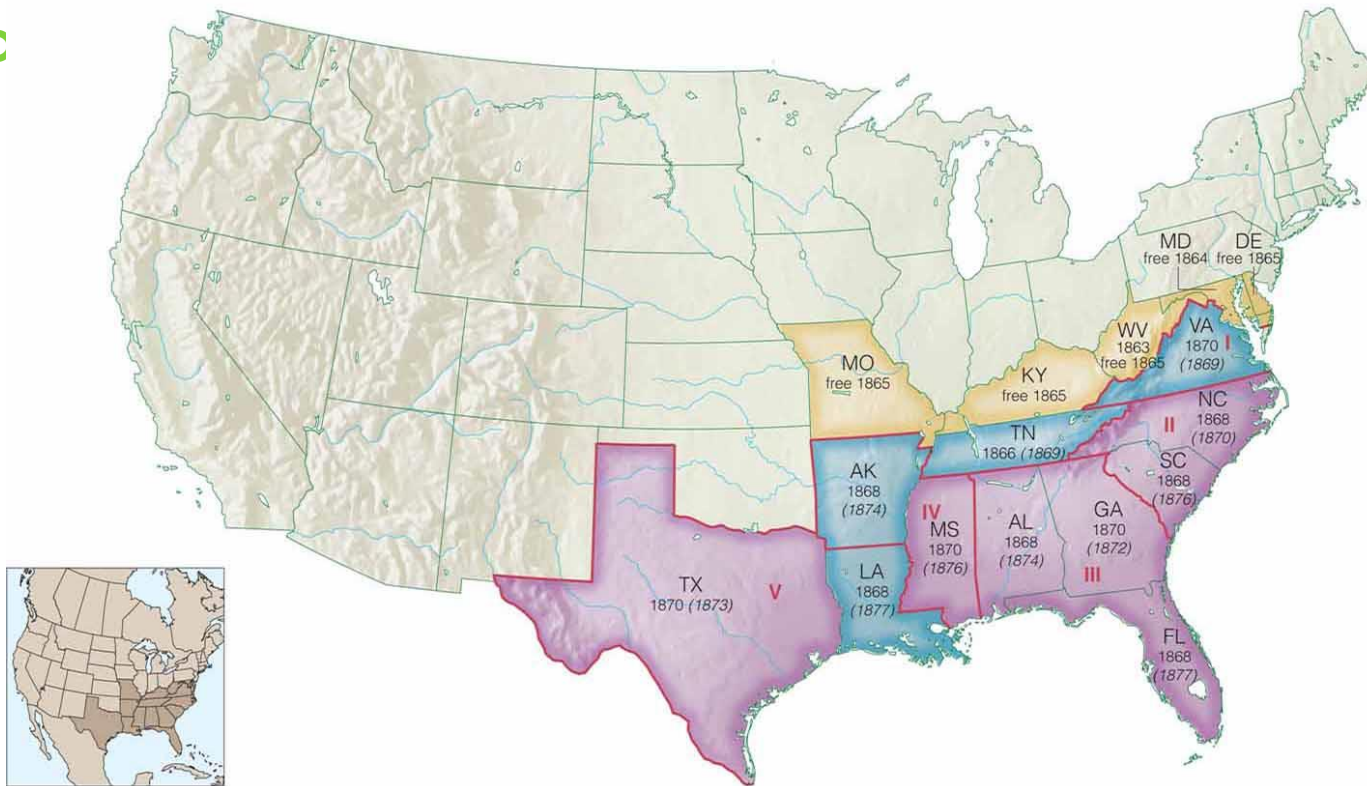
- Congress not happy with Johnson
- Must change the fabric of southern society
- Freedmen's Bureau - Johnson vetoes
- Civil Rights Bill - Johnson vetoes
- 14th Amendment - Johnson opposes
- Johnson vetoes 28 bills, 15 overridden
- Violates Tenure of Office Act





# SOUTHERN MILITARY DISTRICTS

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## Reconstruction of the South, 1865–1877

Date refers to readmission to Union (i.e., 1868)

Date refers to re-establishment of conservative government (i.e., 1874)

■ Reconstruction government set up under Lincoln

■ Reconstruction government set up under Johnson

■ Five military districts by Reconstruction Act, 1867

## Abolition of slavery in the South

■ Seceded states by Emancipation Proclamation, 1863  
(except territories held by Union in 1863 free by state action)

■ Delaware and Kentucky by Thirteenth Amendment, 1865;  
Maryland, Missouri, and West Virginia by state action



# THE RIGHT TO VOTE—GRANT’S ELECTION AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

- U.S. Grant – President, 1869-1877
- February 1869 – Congress passes the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment: “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”



# THE IMPACT OF RECONSTRUCTION

- In the early years of Reconstruction, many of the South's former leaders returned to power.
- The prewar status quo seemed to be returning in the Southern states.
- Then Congress took over Reconstruction, and everything changed.



# VOTING IN THE SOUTH

- In January 1870, the Mississippi state legislature elected Hiram R. Revels, the first African-American ever elected to the Senate.
- More African-Americans were elected to the House.
- Twenty-two blacks served in Congress during Reconstruction.



# SCHOOLS FOR FREEDOM

- Blacks saw the schoolhouse as “proof of their independence.”
- Black colleges were founded in the South to train black teachers.
- Southern states were to change their constitutions to support public education

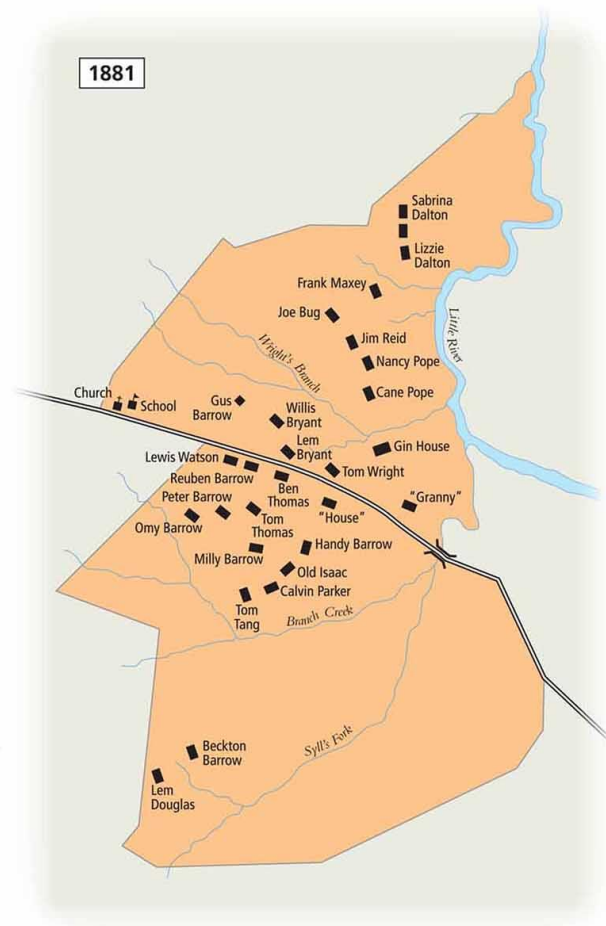
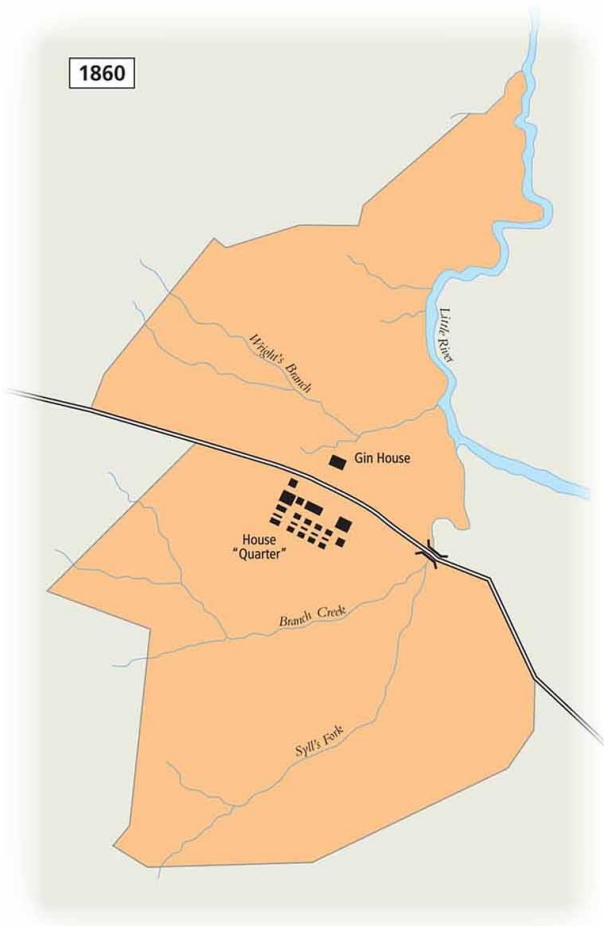


# THE REALITY OF SHARECROPPING

- Sharecropping - instead of working for wages, former slaves worked as independent entrepreneurs who were guaranteed a share of the crop in return for their labor
- Workers fell further and further into debt to the landowners. It also tied them to the land in poverty for generations.



# SHARECROPPING RESHAPES A PLANTATION



# TERROR, APATHY, AND THE CREATION OF THE SEGREGATED SOUTH

- Many whites resisted black political and economic progress throughout Congressional Reconstruction.
- Eventually, the high hopes of Reconstruction ended everywhere.





# OPPOSITION TO BLACK RIGHTS AND THE ROOTS OF “REDEMPTION”

- Scalawag – a southerner who went along with Reconstruction
- Carpetbagger – a northern who came South during Reconstruction
- The post-Civil War Democratic Party was the party of “white only” government



# THE RISE OF VIOLENCE AND THE KU KLUX KLAN

- Ku Klux Klan - Tennessee, 1866
- Ex-Confederate officers
- “Reign of terror”
- Some of the greatest violence was in Mississippi



# EFFORTS TO DEFEND RECONSTRUCTION

- Force Acts, 1870-71
- Banned the use of force to prevent someone from voting because of their race.
- Other laws banned the KKK entirely.
- The first Klan was almost eradicated within a year.



# A CHANGING NATIONAL MOOD AND THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION

- Democrats appeal to white supremacy; blacks stop voting
- Republican control begins to collapse
- 1876 - Republicans hold only 3 southern states (S.C., La., and Fla.)
- Compromise of 1877
- Reconstruction ends



# THE BIRTH OF THE SEGREGATED SOUTH

- Jim Crow segregation - schools, public facilities, transportation, and most every other aspect of life were segregated
- Sharecropping became virtually the only option for blacks
- 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision that created “separate but equal”



# THE TRIBES OF THE WEST AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

- The Civil War changed the lives of American Indians.
- Once the Civil War ended, whites' relationships with Indian tribes, especially on the Great Plains, took on greater significance.



# THE COMANCHE EMPIRE

- The Civil War and Reconstruction opened new opportunities for the Comanches.
- Medicine Lodge Creek Treaty
  - Provided for a Comanche reservation
  - Also gave them the right to hunt on open plains below the Arkansas River in Indian Territory (Oklahoma)



# THE NAVAJOS AND THE APACHES

- In early 1863, the army invaded Apache lands and soon confined some 400 Apaches at a new reservation at Bosque Redondo in central New Mexico.
- The Bosque Redondo reservation was a complete failure.





# THE MODOCS, THE NEZ PERCE, AND THE PACIFIC COAST TRIBES

- The Nez Perce, the tribe without whom Lewis and Clark would have perished, had lived in Oregon and Idaho for a long time but were a deeply divided tribe
- 1877 - Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce after his 1,500 mile trek: “I will fight no more forever.”

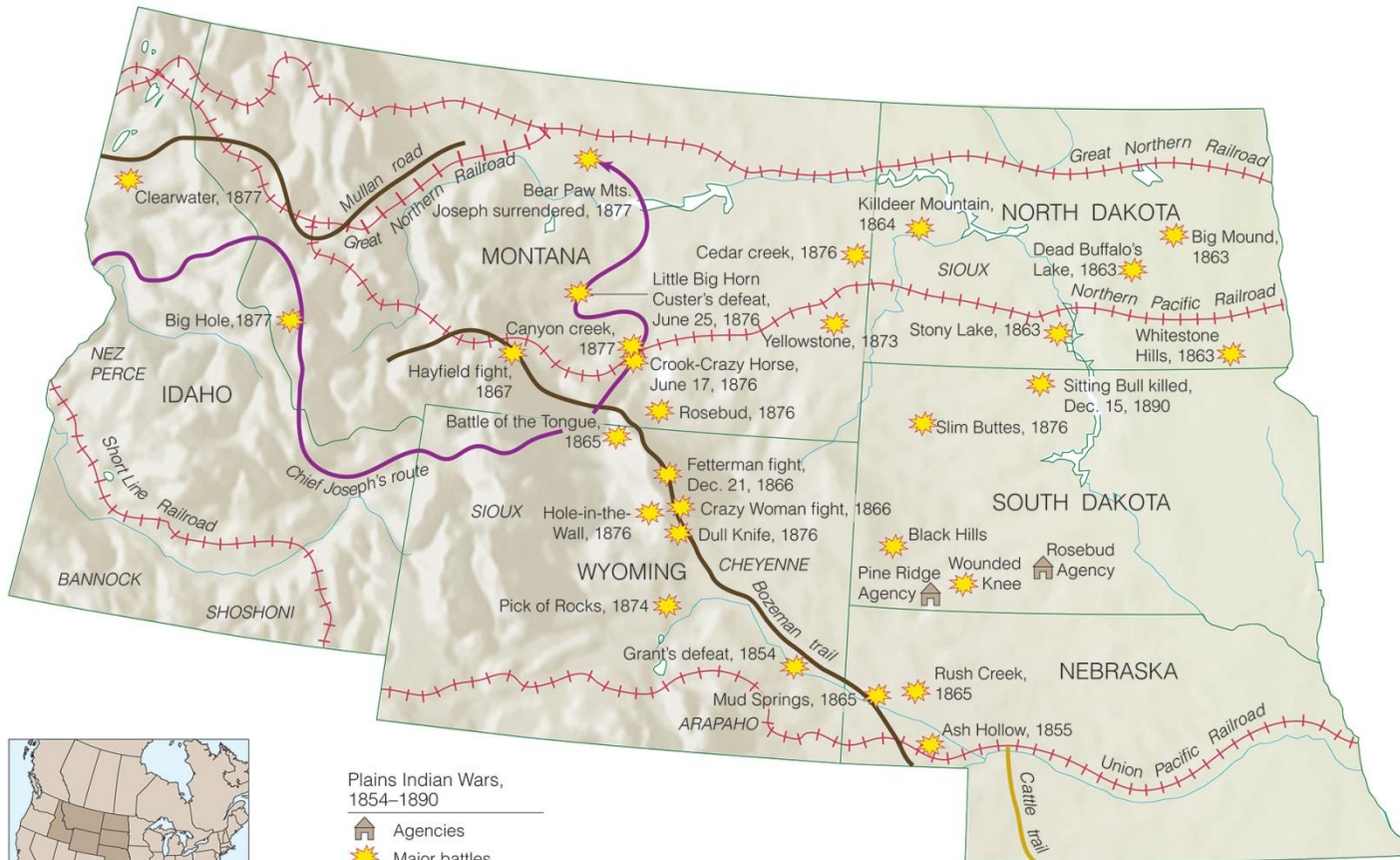


# THE LAKOTA SIOUX—FROM FORT LARAMIE TO THE LITTLE BIG HORN AND WOUNDED KNEE

- June 25, 1876, Little Bighorn River, Montana
- Custer's 264 men encounter an Indian force of 2,000, led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse
- Dec. 29, 1890, Wounded Knee, 146 Indians are killed, including 7 infants



# THE PLAINS INDIAN WARS



Plains Indian Wars, 1854-1890

-  Agencies
-  Major battles
-  Trails
-  Cattle trail
-  Chief Joseph's route
-  Railroads



# GOVERNMENT POLICY—THE GRANT PEACE PLAN AND THE DAWES ACT

- Grant's Peace Policy - a new effort to end the Plains Indian wars by creating a series of reservations on which tribes could maintain their traditional ways
- Dawes Severalty Act (1887) - attempts to turn Indians into farmers and landowners
- Native American schools



# THE IMPACT OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD, 1869

- Pacific Railway Bill of 1862
- Union Pacific built westward from Omaha
- Central Pacific eastward from Sacramento
- Companies received 20 square miles of land along the track for each mile of track built
- U.P. - 1,086 miles, C.P. - 689 miles



# THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE WEST

- The American West was transformed by:
  - The defeat of the Indian tribes
  - The Homestead Act
  - Changes in speed and transportation-time brought on by the railroads
- Of course, not all new settlers in the American West got along with each other

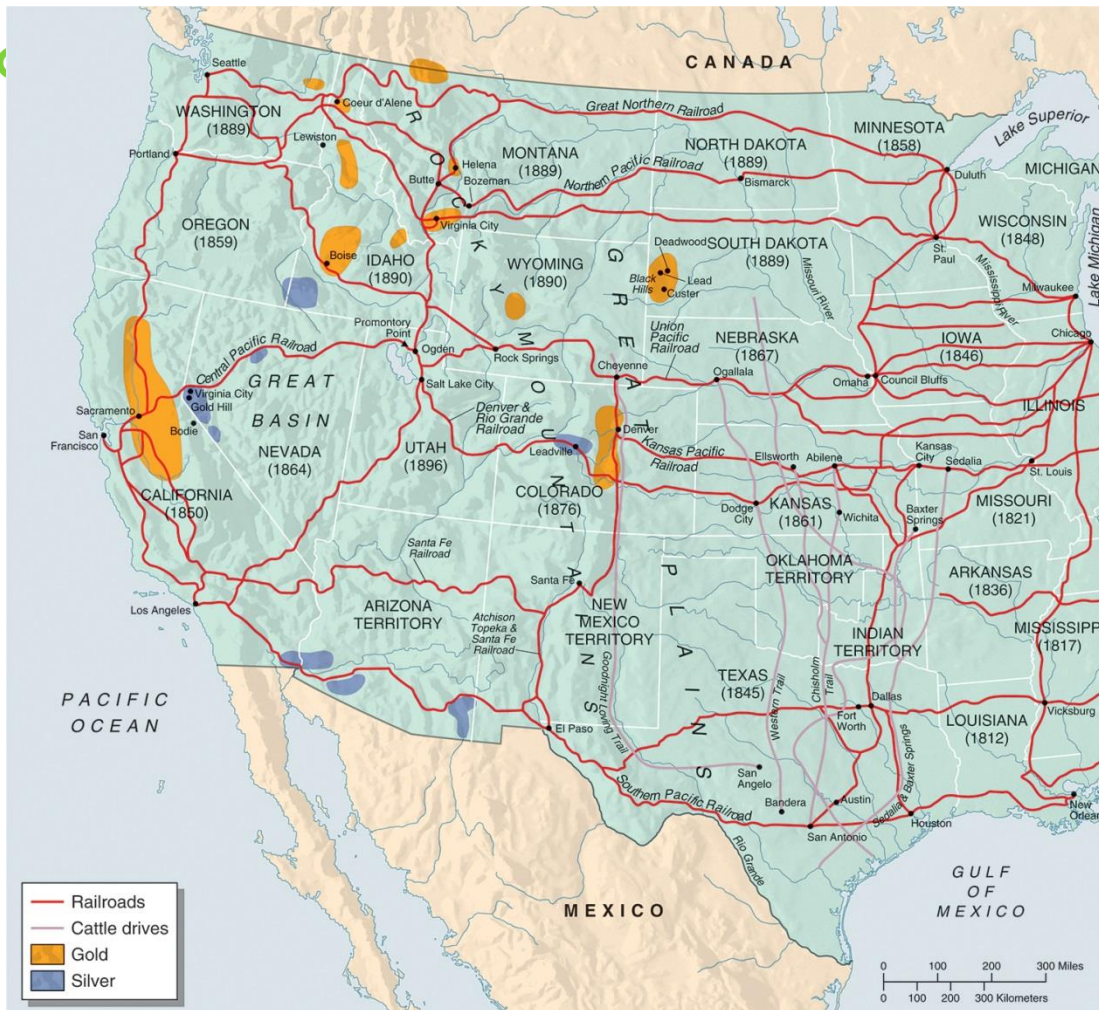


# COWBOYS, CATTLE, THE OPEN RANGE, AND BARBED WIRE

- Drive cattle to railheads in Kansas, then to Chicago via the railroad
- Abilene, Kansas - first cowtown
- 1867 - first herd of Texas cattle went to Chicago
- Barbed wire - Joseph Glidden (1873)



# CONNECTING THE NATION





# CATTLE TRAILS AND RAIL LINES



# LATINO RESISTANCE IN THE SOUTHWEST

- Throughout much of the West, the battle between those who wanted to fence and control the land, and those who wanted free grazing land for their herds was one of the great divides.
- Latino resistance took different forms across the Southwest.



# FARMERS AND FARM TOWNS

- Sodbusters
- Whites and blacks flocked to the Plains
- Typical house built of sod
- Isolated
- Constant struggle against nature



# MINING AND MINERS

- California Gold Rush of 1849
- Henry Comstock - Comstock Lode, Nevada, produced \$306 million gold & silver
- Independent miners replaced by large corporations



# OUTLAWS, GUNFIGHTERS, AND MYTHMAKERS—LEGENDS OF THE OLD WEST

- Wyatt Earp
- Frank and Jesse James
- Billy the Kid
- “Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show” in the 1880s
- Annie Oakley



# BECOMING STATES

- Territories become states
  - California (1850), Minnesota (1858), Oregon (1859), Kansas (1861), Nevada (1864), Nebraska (1867), Colorado (1876)
  - 1889 and 1890: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming.



# EARLY STATES GRANTING WOMEN SUFFRAGE

