

AP US Review Sheet #4:

Economic Development, Jacksonian Era and Westward Expansion, 1824-1854

I. Economic Developments, 1800-1854

A. Transportation

1. Turnpikes and Public Roads
 - a. Lancaster Turnpike 1894
 - b. Cumberland (National) Road started 1811 - federally funded
 - c. Bonus Bill - 1817 - vetoed by Madison
2. Canals - 1820s and 30's
 - Erie Canal in New York
3. Steamboat - Robert Fulton - 1807
4. Railroads - 1830s-

B. Industrial Growth

1. Eli Whitney
 - a. interchangeable parts in gun making
 - b. cotton gin
2. Samuel Slater
 - Factory system
3. Incorporation laws - NY 1811
4. Workers
 - a. Lowell System
 - b. Unions
 - Local trade unions formed in many cities as early as the 1890s
 - many states outlawed unions
 - Commonwealth v. Hunt (1841) - Mass. sup. ct. decision - labor unions are not illegal conspiracies.

C. The Southern Economy

1. King Cotton
2. Planter Aristocracy
3. Slavery

D. Clay's American System

1. Protectionism
2. National Bank
3. Federal Funding of internal improvements

II. Jacksonian Democracy

A. Political Developments

1. Expansion of voting rights to common man - elimination of property qualifications in many states
2. Presidential Electors chosen by voters rather than by state legislatures
3. Political Party nominating conventions rather than "king caucus" choose presidential candidates. (first convention held by Anti-Mason party)
4. Presidential election of 1824
 - Corrupt Bargain
5. Election of 1828
 - Andrew Jackson elected President
6. Revival of the Two party system after the election of 1824
 - a. Whigs (at first called National Republicans)
 - Anti-Jacksonites
 - supporters of Clay's American system
 - nationalists
 - strongest among well-established propertied classes
 - bankers, merchants, manufacturers, large landowners
 - b. Democrats
 - limited federal government
 - supported states' rights
 - supported expansion of democracy
 - strongest among small farmers, city workers and small businessmen

B. Economic Aspects

1. availability of cheap land - pre-emption laws
2. Growth of trade unions
 - Commonwealth v. Hunt
3. limits on "special privilege"
 - Bank war
 - Charles River Bridge Decision

C. Social Aspects

- Reform Movements - see IV

III. Jackson as President

A. View of the Presidency and political office

1. president is spokesman of the people
2. rotation in office
3. spoils system

B. Bank War

1. Problems with the bank
 - tight money policies
 - political and personal conflict with Biddle

2. Bank recharter Veto
3. Destruction of 2nd BUS
 - deposits govt funds in state (pet) banks
4. Specie Circular
5. Panic of 1837

C. Tariff Crisis

1. Tariff of 1828 - Tariff of Abominations
 - in response, J.C. Calhoun anonymously writes South Carolina exposition and Protest
2. Tariff of 1832
 - South Carolina Ordinance of nullification
 - force bills
 - compromise tariff

D. Maysville Road Veto

- Why?

E. Indian Policy

1. Indian Removal Act (1830)
2. Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)
3. Worcester v. Georgia (1832)
4. Trail of Tears (1837)

IV. Reform Movements

A. Roots of Reform

1. Expansion of democracy
 - need for a more responsible electorate
 - spirit of democracy spread to social issues
2. 2nd Great Awakening
3. Transcendentalism
 - Henry David Thoreau
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson
4. Utopian Societies
 - Robert Owen - New Harmony Indiana
 - Brook Farm
 - Oneida Community

B. Temperance

- Lyman Beecher, Neal S. Dow, American Temperance Society
- Maine 1851

C. Horace Mann

- Tax supported, compulsory schools, improved teacher training, longer school year

D. Dorothea Dix - improved treatment of mentally ill

E. Women's Rights

- Seneca Falls Convention - 1848
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton

F. Anti-Slavery Movement

1. American Colonization Society
2. American Anti-Slavery Society
 - split in early 1840s
3. William Lloyd Garrison - The Liberator
4. Theodore Dwight Weld - American Slavery as It Is
5. Grimke Sisters
6. John Brown
7. Frederick Douglas

A.P. Review Sheet #5 – Westward Expansion, 1830s-1850s

I. Manifest Destiny

A. Social and political motives

B. Economic motives

II. Texas

A. 1820s-1836 – Americans migrate to Texas

B. Texas Revolution

- Causes

-Abolition of Slavery

- imposition of Catholicism on settlers

C. Results

1. Lone Star Republic

2. annexation into U.S. opposed by the North who fear spread of slave power

3: Annexed by Joint Resolution after election of 1844

Election of 1844

- Polk runs on an expansionist platform - 54 40 or fight

III. Oregon

A. 1818 Treaty provided for joint occupation by Britain and U.S.

B. Reasons for interest in Oregon

- Manifest Destiny

- Trade with Asia

C. Election of 1844 - 54 40 or Fight

D. Oregon Treaty - 1846. Oregon divided at 49th parallel.

IV. Mexican War

A. Causes

1. Mexican resentment over annexation of Texas
2. Failure of Slidell Mission
3. Boundary Dispute between Texas and Mexico
4. Polk sends Taylor into disputed Territory
 - Abe Lincoln's "Spot Resolutions"

B. Northern Opposition to the War

1. Massachusetts Resolutions Against the War
2. Henry David Thoreau refused to pay poll tax, is jailed, and writes essay "On Civil Disobedience"

C. Results

1. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - U.S. receives Mexican Cession territory, California, and Rio Grande is settled as southern boundary of Texas
2. Wilmot Proviso - would have prohibited slavery in territories acquired from Mexico. South threatens secession if it is passed

V. Other expansion

- A. Webster-Ashburton Treaty - resolves Maine Boundary dispute
- B. Gadsden Purchase (1853)
- C. William Walker attempts to acquire both Baja California and Nicaragua
- D. Ostend Manifesto - attempt to acquire Cuba

A.P. Review #6: Sectionalism, Civil War and Reconstruction

I. Growth of Sectionalism

A. Economic differences between N, S, and W

- | | Economy | Fed Funding of improvements | Public lands | Tariff |
|----------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 1. North | | | | |
| 2. South | | | | |
| 3. West | | | | |

B. Political and Social Differences

1. North
2. South
3. West

II. Causes of the Civil War

A. Economic Differences between the regions

1. See chart above
2. Nullification Crisis of 1832
3. Panic of 1857

B. Slavery

1. Cotton Gin revives the institution
2. Change in southern thinking - Necessary Evil to a positive Good
3. Northern views of the institution
 1. - response to the fugitive slave act - personal liberty laws and civil disobedience
 2. Northern belief in the "slave power"
Northerners convinced that southerners would try to limit the rights of all Americans - not only black Americans.
 - gag rule in congress
 - removal of abolitionist literature from Mail.

C. Anti-Slavery Movement and Abolitionists

1. American Colonization Society
2. William Lloyd Garrison
 - Liberator
 - American Anti-Slavery Society
 - reasons for split?
3. Frederick Douglas
4. John Brown
 - Pottawatomie Massacre
 - Harper's Ferry
5. Harriett Beecher Stowe - Uncle Tom's Cabin
6. Theodore Dwight Weld - American Slavery As It Is

What impact did abolitionist activities have on northerners? Southerners/

7. ANTI-SLAVERY PARTIES

- Free-Soilers
- Know Nothings (Nativist and anti-Slavery - What's the connection?)
- Republican Party - 1854 - response to Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - opposed Extension of slavery into territories

D. Extension of Slavery into the territories

1. Missouri (1820)
 - Tallmadge Amendment
 - Missouri Compromise
 - MO slave state, ME free state, territory north of 3630 in LA purchase closed to slavery, south of line open to slavery.
2. Northern opposition to Texas Annexation
3. Mexican Cession and the Compromise of 1850
 - Wilmot Proviso - did not become law
 - The Compromise
 1. California - free state
 2. rest of Mexican cession - Popular Sovereignty
 3. slave trade (but not slavery) abolished in D.C.
 4. Strict Fugitive slave Act
 - a. Key Provisions:
 - b. Northern response - personal liberty laws
4. Ostend Manifesto - Cuba
5. Kansas Nebraska Act
 - a. Reasons for passage
 - b. Provisions

- i repealed MO compromise
- ii Kansas and Nebraska Territories created - slavery issue decided by popular sovereignty.

c Results

- i Bleeding Kansas
- ii "Bleeding Sumner"
- iii. formation of the Republican Party

6. Dred Scott Decision

a. The Decision

- Blacks do not have constitutional rights
- Slavery cannot be prohibited in territories by Congress or by territorial legislatures

b. Impact

- Condemned in North, applauded in South

c: Freeport Doctrine - articulated by Stephen Douglas during the Lincoln Douglas Debates of 1858 - said that decision does not undermine principle of popular sovereignty - if territorial legislature opposes slavery, they will not pass slave codes which are necessary for slavery to exist. South rejects Douglas' argument.

E. Political Issues - State Rights v. Federal Power, Political Parties, etc.

1. Expressions of State's Rights

- a. S.C. Ordinance of Nullification - 1832
- b. Personal Liberty Laws (North) - 1850s'
- d. South Carolina Declaration of Causes of Secession - if states violate "compact between states" (the Constitution), other states are no longer bound to the constitution and therefore can secede.

2. Election of 1860

a. Candidates

- i. Southern Democrats - John Breckinridge
 - support principle established in Dred Scott
- ii. Northern Democrats - Stephen Douglas
 - support popular sovereignty
- iii. Republicans - Abe Lincoln
 - no slavery in the territories.
 - free homesteads in the west
 - protective tariffs
- iv. John Bell - no position on slavery

b. Results -

- i. Lincoln wins all northern states, and the election with 41% of the popular vote.
- ii. South Carolina Declaration of Causes of Secession
- iii. Secession of 10 other southern States

3. south Carolina secedes

III. The Civil War

A. Problem of Fort Sumter

- first shots fired

B. Lincoln's view of the War

- to preserve the Union - (see Horace Greeley Letter)

C. Limits on Civil Liberties

1. Suspension of Habeas Corpus

- Ex Parte Merryman

2. Military Tribunals

- Ex Parte Miligan

3. Free Speech Limits - newspapers shut down

4. Conscription (the draft)

- a. pay \$300 or find a replacement to get out of it

- b. NYC Draft Riots - July 1863

D. Emancipation Proclamation

1. Why?

- Assure neutrality of European Powers

2. Provisions

- declared slaves in rebellious states free

3. Impact

- keeps Europe from recognizing Confederacy
- Changes war aims - war to save union and end slavery

E. Gettysburg Address

- Key Ideas

Review #7: Reconstruction and the New South

I. Plans of Reconstruction

A. Lincoln - 10% plan

1. Goals

- bring south into union as quickly as possible
- end slavery

2. Constitutional argument

- Pardoning power gives president authority over Reconstruction

3. Provisions of the plan

- loyalty oath
- end slavery
- all but high confederate officials pardoned

B. Johnson

- same as Lincoln expect that southerners with more than \$10,000 in property had to receive an individual pardon

C. Congress

1. Goals

- Punishment
- end slavery
- expand rights of freedmen
- Republican domination of Southern politics

II. Presidential Reconstruction (1863-66)

A. 10 of 11 states satisfied requirements

B. Impact on South

- Passage of Black Codes
- re-election of ex-confederate leaders to Congress (congress denied them admission)

C. Congressional Elections of 1866 (referendum on Presidential reconstruction)

- Swing Around the Circle
- Republicans win 2/3 majority

III. Congressional Reconstruction (1867-77)

A. Legislation - passed over Johnson's Vetoes

1. Freedman's Bureau (first passed under Lincoln, Johnson vetoed bureau's renewal)
2. Civil Rights Act of 1866
3. Tenure of Office Act
4. Reconstruction Acts of 1867
5. Civil Rights Act of 1875

B. Civil War Amendments

1. 13th - Abolished Slavery
2. 14th - blacks gains citizenship rights, states cannot deny blacks equal protection of laws, states must respect federal constitutional rights of citizens

C. Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

- violation of Tenure of Office Act - fired Sec. Of War Stanton

D. Reconstruction Governments

1. Carpetbaggers, Scalawags, free blacks
2. Successes - public education, women's rights, infrastructure
3. Shortcomings - Dunning School historians emphasize corruption and argue that black legislators were dupes of carpetbaggers

III. End of Reconstruction

- A. Amnesty Act of 1872 re-enfranchised most ex-confederates
 - Allowed redeemer governments to come to power - reactionary/conservative whites
- B. Northern disinterest
- C. Changing Republican party
- D. Election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 (Hayes (R) v. Tilden (D))
 1. Disputed electoral votes from Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina
 2. Commission created - 8 Republicans, 7 Democrats
 3. The Compromise
 - Republican Hayes would receive all disputed votes
 - Southern appointed to cabinet
 - Federal Troops removed from South

IV. The New South

- A. Economic Changes
 1. Henry Grady and the New South Movement
 - Industrialization and agricultural diversification
 2. Share Cropping and Crop Lien System
 - Cycle of debt
- B. Political
 1. Bourbon Redeemers - Southern white conservatives
 2. Voting Restrictions- passed during 1890s
 - poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clause
- C. Social
 1. Passage of Jim Crow (segregation laws)
 2. Supreme Court and Jim Crow
 - **Civil Rights Cases of 1883** - declared CRA of 1875 unconstitutional
 - **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)** - upheld constitutionality of Louisiana Jim Crow Law. Segregation laws do not violate 14th amendment because there can be separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites
- D. Civil Rights Leaders
 1. Ida B. Wells - Anti-lynching crusade
 2. Booker T. Washington - Atlanta "Compromise"
 - don't demand immediate social and political equality. Focus on learning a trade and lifting oneself economically. Over time, other rights will come.
 3. W.E.B. DuBois - Niagara Movement
 - Washington is an accommodationist
 - Blacks must demand immediate political and social equality
 - Vocational education is fine for masses, talented tenth however must seek higher learning
 - founder of the NAACP

Review #7: The New West, 1865-1900

I. Factors Discouraging Settlement of Great Plains and Rockies

- Harsh environment
 - “The Great American Desert”
- Hostility of Native-Americans to settlement
- Distance from Trade Routes

II. Federal Policies Encouraging Migration to the Plains and Rockies

- Homestead Act (1862)
- Railroad Land Grants
(First Transcontinental railroad completed in 1869)
- Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)
- Newlands Reclamation Act

III. Three Frontiers

Mining Frontier

- Location
 - Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana
- Pikes Peak
- Comstock Lode (Nevada)
- Rise of Nativism
 - Kearneyites – Workingman’s Party (CA)
 - Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

Cattle Frontier

- The Long Drive
- Emergence of Cowtowns

Farming Frontier

- Important Inventions
 - John Deere – Steel Plow (1830s)
 - McCormick Reaper (1840s)
 - Barbed Wire (1870s)

IV. Turner’s Frontier Thesis

“Significance of the Frontier in American History”

- Individualism and Independence
- Democracy
- Break down of class lines
- Safety Valve

VI. Federal Indian Policy , 1830-1890

- Indian Removal (1830s)
 - Indian Removal Act (1830)
 - Worcester v. Georgia (1832)
 - Trail of Tears (1837)
- Reservation System (1860s-80s)
- Dawes Act (1887) Influenced by Helen Hunt Jackson's "Century of Dishonor"

AP Review #8: Gilded Age, Industry, Immigration and Urbanization (1865-1900)

I. National Politics, 1868-1900

A. Grant Administration

- Corruption in the Administration
 - Whiskey Ring
 - **Credit Mobilier Scandal**
- Other corruption
 - **Tammany Hall - Boss Tweed**

B. Gilded Age (1877-1900)

1. Election of 1876 and compromise of 1877
 - End of Congressional Reconstruction
 - Hayes elected President
2. Major political issues of the **Gilded Age**
 1. Monetary Policy -
 - a. crime of 73
 - b. Bland- Allison and Sherman Silver Purchase Act
 - c. Populist Platform - unlimited coinage of silver
 - d. Greenback Party
 2. Civil Service reform
 - spurred by assassination of James Garfield by a disgruntled office seeker (1881).
 - **Pendleton Act (1881)** - removed some government jobs from spoils system. Required passage of civil service exams for certain government jobs
 3. Tariffs
 - farmers called for lower tariffs while eastern manufacturers supported high tariffs

3. The Agrarian Revolt

1. Farmers' Complaints
 - a. abuse by railroads
 - b. high prices of manufactured goods caused by monopoly and high tariff rates
 - c. deflation caused by de-monetization of silver
 - d. debt - farm foreclosures caused by high interest rates
2. Farmer's solutions
 - a. **Grange** - Patrons of Husbandry
 - i. farmers cooperatives
 - ii. **Granger laws and Granger Cases**
 - regulating elevator rates (upheld in case **Munn v. Illinois (1877)**)
 - regulating railroad rates (declared unconstitutional in **Wabash v. Illinois (1886)**)
 - b. **Greenback Party** - wanted to increase amount of paper currency in circulation
 - c. **Silver Movement** - support coinage of silver at a ratio of 16:1 to gold
 - i. response to the "crime of 73"

ii. Bland Allison Act (1877) and Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890)

d. **Populist Party**

i. Origins - Grange, silver movement, and farmers' alliances

ii. **Omaha platform (1892)**

- free and unlimited Coinage of Silver
- government ownership of RR, telegraph and telephone lines
- appeals to industrial workers
 - immigration restrictions
 - eight hour day
- democratic reforms
 - recall, initiative and referendum
 - direct election of senators
- graduated income tax
- lower tariff rates

iii. **Panic of 1893**

- J.P. Morgan bails out federal government with loan of gold
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act Repealed
- Coxey's Army, unemployed demanding creation of jobs marches on Washington D.C.

iv. Successes of Populists

- Wilson Gorman Tariff - reduction in tariff rates and a graduated income tax - declared unconstitutional

v. **Election of 1896**

- Democrats nominated Wm. Jennings Bryan who gave his famous **Cross of Gold Speech**
- Populists also nominated Bryan because of his support for silver
- Bryan loses some support among farmers and workers because
 - improving economic outlook for farmers
 - pressure on workers by employers
- McKinley wins the election

4. Government begins regulating business

a. **Interstate Commerce Act (1887)** - passed after the Wabash case in which Supreme Court ruled that only fed gov't could regulate railroads. The act prohibited pooling and the giving of rebates as well as other types of price discrimination

b. **Sherman Anti Trust Act (1890)** - prohibited combinations, trusts or conspiracies that restrained interstate commerce

- impact

- vague language of the bill made it difficult to use against business (U.S. v. E.C. Knight Company - Sup. Ct. said since sugar refining took place within one state, the company did not violate the act)
- used to justify government attempts to curb labor unions (eg. Pullman strike)

II. Growth of Industry

A. Factors encouraging Industrial Growth

1. Geographic - resources, rivers, two oceans for trade, etc.
2. Government Policies
 - liberalization of state incorporation laws
 - patent laws
 - **RR land grants**
 - laissez-faire until 1887
3. Wars
4. Business organization
 - **corporations** - encourages risk taking, can raise more capital
 - vertical, horizontal integration
5. Large Labor pool from immigration

B. Growth of Big Business

1. Business Consolidation
 - **Vertical integration and horizontal** consolidation
 - **Pools, trusts, holding companies**
2. **Robber Barons** or Captains of industry?
 - reasons for each label?
 - Carnegie - Steel
 - Vanderbilt - Railroads
 - Morgan - Banking and other businesses
 - Rockefeller - Oil
 - J.J. Hill - Railroads
3. Philosophies concerning business practices wealth
 - a. **Social Darwinism** - Herbert Spencer, Wm Graham Sumner
 - b. **Gospel of Wealth** - Andrew Carnegie

C. Organized Labor

1. Unions before Civil War
 - illegal in some states
 - **Commonwealth v. Hunt** - Massachusetts sup. Ct. decision - said unions were not illegal conspiracies
2. National Labor Union - late 1860s
3. **Knights of Labor** - (late 1860-1880s)
 - industrial unionism
 - welcomed skilled and unskilled workers, women, blacks
 - not only concerned with bread and butter issues
 - worker owned factories
 - consumer cooperatives
 - Bureau of Labor Statistics
 - National organization opposed striking, although locals often did strike
 - important leaders - Uriah Stephens, Terrence Powderly
4. **American Federation of Labor** (1880s - present)
 - skilled workers only
 - locals usually discriminated against women, blacks, immigrants
 - federation of craft unions
 - concerned with "bread and butter" issues
 - willingness to resort to strikes
 - Important leader - Samuel Gompers
5. Industrial Workers of the World

- supported striking, sabotage
- wanted to overthrow capitalist system
- disappear after WWI and Red Scare
- important leader - Big Bill Haywood

6. Socialists

- formed c. 1900
- leader **Eugene Debs** - ran in several presidential elections

7. Important Labor-Management Disputes and other unrest

a. **1877 - Railroad Strike**

- ended when Hayes sent in federal troops

b. **Haymarket Riot** - 1886 - led to downfall of Knights of Labor even though they were not involved in the violence

c. **Homestead Strike** (1892) - really a "lockout" Frickes successful attempt to break the iron workers Union

d. **Pullman Strike**

- In Re Debs** - upheld injunction against railroad workers not moving Pullman cars because fed government has power to regulate interstate commerce

8. Obstacles facing organized labor

- a. industrial jobs required less skill making it easier to replace workers
- b. bad publicity and negative public opinion
- c. government intervened on side of management
- d. tactics of employers - lockouts, yellow dog contract, company towns, blacklisting, etc.

III. Immigration and Urbanization

A. **Old immigrants**

1. before 1880's - primarily from western and northern Europe
 - 1840's and 50's - Irish and German Immigrants
2. Nativism before the Civil War (Antebellum) period
 - **Know Nothings** (American Party)
 - anti-Catholic - Why?

B. **New Immigrants**

1. 1880s-1920s
 - a. eastern and southern Europeans
 - view as culturally and ethnically different from old immigrants
 - "strange" languages
 - different religious groups - catholics (Italy and Poland), Jews (Eastern Europe), Eastern Orthodox - Eastern Europe and Greece
 - b. China and Japan (only 2%)
2. Reasons for rise of **Nativism**
 - a. Social
 - concerns about assimilation
 - Social Darwinism
 - belief immigrants would undermine American values and institutions
 - b. Economic - threat to jobs
 - c. Political - immigrants would undermine democracy
 - political radicals (red scare)

- anti- Catholicism - Why?

3. Manifestation of nativism

a. **Immigration Restrictions** - see attached chart

b. Organizations and other movements, events

- American Protective Assoc

- **Ku Klux Klan** - Re-emerges in 1915 (after "Birth of a Nation")

- **Red Scare (1919-20) - Palmer Raids** - deportations

- **Sacco and Vanzetti** trial

C. Urbanization

1. Causes

- industrialization

- immigration

2. Problems

- sanitation and health

- poverty

- Corrupt governments - (eg. **Tammany Hall, Boss Tweed**)

3. Urban Reformers

- **Jacob Riis** - "**How the Other Half Lives**"

- **Social Gospel Movement**

- **Settlement House Movement** - **Jane Addams, Hull House**

