

# AP Review Notes – The Civil War to the Spanish American War

## Causes of the Civil War

### Compromise of 1850

- ∞ Henry Clay "the Great Pacificator" from KY proposed the series of resolutions
- ∞ John C. Calhoun supported the south (died in 1850) – argued states' rights and defended slavery
- ∞ Daniel Webster argued with Northern Whigs that slavery should not be extended into the territories
- ∞ September, after 8 months, the compromise passed as separate resolutions in Senate by Senator Stephen Douglas

Concessions to the North	Concessions to the South
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>∞ California admitted as a free state</li><li>∞ Territory disputed by Texas and New Mexico to be surrendered to New Mexico</li><li>∞ Abolition of slave trade (<i>but not slavery</i>) in Washington D.C.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>∞ Utah and New Mexico territories open to popular sovereignty</li><li>∞ Texas to receive \$10 million from the federal government as compensation</li><li>∞ a more strict Fugitive Slave Law of 1850</li></ul>

### The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850

"awakened a spirit of antagonism towards the south"

- ∞ alleged fugitives couldn't testify on their own behalf
- ∞ alleged fugitives were not entitled to trial by jury
- ∞ federal commissioners charged with enforcing the law would receive \$10 if they returned an alleged fugitive, but \$5 if they freed them – obvious incentive to return them to slavery
- ∞ anyone convicted of helping an alleged fugitive could be fined, imprisoned or both

### **New Parties Develop**

#### **the Know Nothings**

- ∞ include nativist Americans
- ∞ "protect" America
- ∞ restrict immigration
- ∞ require 21 year wait for citizenship
- ∞ nominate only white, native born Protestants for all public office
- ∞ in 1854 they got 25% of the vote

#### **the "New" Republicans**

- ∞ made up of all northerners (Whigs, free-soilers, and anti-slavery Democrats)
- ∞ raise wages
- ∞ establish transcontinental railroad
- ∞ raise tariffs to protect businesses
- ∞ bar slavery from all territories

## Chapter 20 – Drifting Towards Disunion (1854-1861)

### Crises Lead to a Showdown

**Lesson Aim:** Why did the southern states secede from the Union?

#### Causes of the Civil War

##### 1. **Compromise of 1850**

##### 2. **Fugitive Slave Law of 1850**

##### 3. **Stowe and Helper: Literary Incendiaries**

1852 – Uncle Toms Cabin, Harriet Beecher Stowe

1857 The Impending Crisis of the South, Hinton R. Helper

##### 4. **The North – South Contest for Kansas, 1855**

"Bleeding Kansas", Lecompton Constitution

##### 5. **Violence in the Senate, May 22, 1856**

"Bleeding Sumner" Preston Brooks, (SC) beats up Charles Sumner (MA)

##### 6. **Presidential Election of 1856**

James Buchanan, Democrat, PA, elected President

Republican candidate John Fremont

Know-nothings candidate Millard Fillmore

##### 7. **The Dred Scott Decision**

March 6, 1857 by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney

- ∞ the decision declared that United States citizenship was for whites only – being on free soil did not make you free – essentially slavery could exist in any territory in the United States

##### 8. **The Financial Crash of 1857**

- ∞ banks and businesses failed and tens of thousands of people were out of work
- ∞ the southern economy wasn't effected as much as the north because their economy was based on agriculture not manufacturing and finance

##### 9. **Lincoln and Douglas Debate**

- ∞ in 1858, Douglas (Democrat) ran against Lincoln (Republican) for Illinois Senate

Stephen Douglas	Abraham Lincoln
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>∞ "Little Giant"</li><li>∞ popular sovereignty in the territories</li><li>∞ was NOT pro-slavery but thought that the people should be allowed to decide</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>∞ "Honest Abe" &amp; "Old Abe"</li><li>∞ believed that Congress should keep slavery out of the territories</li><li>∞ was NOT an abolitionist but he thought that slavery was morally wrong and should not be allowed to spread</li></ul>

## 10. "The Freeport Doctrine"

- ∞ slavery could not exist without laws to support it so if the people of a territory refused to pass the laws, then slavery could not exist there – basically saying that the settlers could get around the Dred Scott decision

## 11. John Brown Strikes Again

- ∞ he received secret funding from several abolitionists in Boston
- ∞ he studied slave uprisings
- ∞ October 16, 1859 assisted by 18 free blacks and white men, Brown attacked the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, captured some arms, took hostages and waited for the general slave uprising
- ∞ VA militia men and federal troops led by Colonel Robert E. Lee raided the arsenal and Brown surrendered
- ∞ found guilty of treason to VA and hanged on December 2, 1859

## 12. Lincoln is Elected President in 1860

1. Southern Democrats upheld the Dred Scott decision – the federal government should protect slavery in the territories - nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky
2. Northern Democrats lined up behind Stephen A. Douglas and popular sovereignty
3. Constitutional Union Party - supported the Constitution, the Union and the Laws - candidate John Bell from Tennessee
4. Republicans ran Abraham Lincoln opposed the expansion of slavery in the new territories
  - ∞ Lincoln won with only 40% of the popular vote and 59% of the electoral vote – all from northern states
  - ∞ 6 weeks later, South Carolina seceded from the nation
  - ∞ followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas

### Forming the Confederacy

⇒ In February 1861 the secessionists met Montgomery, Alabama to create

*The Confederate States of America*

- ⇒ Jefferson Davis chosen as president and then confederate soldiers occupied federal posts throughout the Lower South
- ⇒ mass resignations in the federal government took place

## The Civil War

### Aim Questions:

- ∞ How did the war start?
- ∞ What were the expectations of both sides?
- ∞ What were the major early battles and their significance?

### I. The Civil War Begins

- ∞ 7 states seceded (South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas) from the Union and took over federal institutions throughout the south
- ∞ Fort Sumter – Charleston, SC – Davis is aggressive and fires first – no deaths – Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers
- ∞ VA secedes – major loss – most industrial and prestigious – 3 more states follow (Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee – total 11
- ∞ West Virginia secedes from Virginia and 4 slave states stay in the Union (Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri)

## II. Expectations for a Short War

United States (North)	Confederate States (South)
<p><b>Advantages:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ manpower (22 million v. 9 million)</li> <li>∞ industry</li> <li>∞ factories</li> <li>∞ food production</li> <li>∞ railroads</li> <li>∞ Lincoln</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategies: (3 pronged attack)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ blockade ports</li> <li>∞ split Confederacy in half at the Mississippi River</li> <li>∞ take Richmond (capital of Confederacy)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Advantages:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ cotton</li> <li>∞ great military leaders</li> <li>∞ strong military tradition</li> <li>∞ motivation to defend their homeland</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategies:</b></p> <p>Defend and attack north</p>

## III. First Fighting

- ∞ Bull Run: 30,000 Union troops into Virginia capital, July 21 1861 – "both green" – Stonewall Jackson becomes a hero
  - ∞ Moral victory for the south – Lincoln calls for 500,000 troops for 3 years (realization)
- ∞ George McClellan leads the Army of the Potomac – Unions forces fight for control of Miss in the west
- ∞ General US Grant, (Feb. 1862) starts off in the west, captures 2 Confederate forts
- ∞ Shiloh, TN Grant's troops - a surprise attack on union, but good counter attack, taught the importance of trenches and scouts – (April 6-7) – Confederate troops retreated (*bloody hint*)
- ∞ David Farragut takes New Orleans and union almost seals off the west

## IV. War for Capitals

- ∞ General McClellan too cautious – Lincoln - borrow the army if he could
  - ∞ starts for Richmond in spring of 1862
- ∞ meets General Robert E. Lee, 7 days battles, Lee a better general, Lee moves into Maryland after victory at Second Battle of Bull Run
- ∞ McClellan and Lee fought at Antietam - Sept. 17, 1862 – bloodiest single day in American military history, 26,000 died ( 2x all lost in War of 1812 and Mexican) – McClellan misses opportunity – Lee retreats into Virginia
- ∞ November 7, 1862 Lincoln fires McClellan - poor generals haunt the north

## V. Britain remains neutral

- ∞ not so reliant on King Cotton anymore, surplus and other sources, sells ships, US sued for damages and got \$15 million
- ∞ Trent incident, southern diplomats arrested, GB threatens war, sends troops to Canada – Lincoln diplomacy

## VI. Emancipation Proclamation

Lincoln authorizes army to free slaves as part of enemy property

- ∞ June, 1862 Congress passes a law
- ∞ January 1, 1863 – Emancipation Proclamation – strategic purposes
  - ∞ Appease radical republicans
  - ∞ Attract black soldiers
  - ∞ Punish the south

- ∞ Gain British support
- Why did Lincoln change his mind?
1. Bloody fighting
  2. Slavery helped the southern war effort
  3. Critical issues on the diplomatic front

**VII. Political Problems for Both Sides**

- ∞ both sides have sympathizers
- ∞ Lincoln arrests 13,000 after suspending the writ of habeas corpus
- ∞ Davis does similar,
- ∞ Both sides have the draft – Conscription
  - ∞ south in 1862, north in 1863
  - ∞ at first the south drafted all men (18-35), then in 1864 (17-50)
  - ∞ rich paid substitutes, slave owners were exempt
  - ∞ almost 80% eligible men served in the south
  - ∞ North drafted (20-45) for 3 years, substitutes and commutation fee (\$300) and offered bounties
  - ∞ 92% Union soldiers were volunteers
  - ∞ Draft Riots, in NYC over draft, emancipation, lynched 11 blacks and destroyed parts of the city for 4 days, 100 died

**The Civil War**

**Aim Questions:**

- ∞ What were the major battles of the final two years of the war?
- ∞ What were the major political events of the final two years of the war?
- ∞ What were the consequences of the war?

**I. The North Takes Charge -**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Battle of Fredericksburg (VA)</b></p> <p>December 13, 1862 – Robert E. Lee (CSA) v. Union Army of the Potomac under Burnside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ One of the most one-sided battles of the war</li> <li>∞ Union suffered terrible casualties</li> <li>∞ Confederate victory</li> <li>∞ Union 12,600 casualties</li> <li>∞ CSA 5,370 casualties</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Battle of Gettysburg (PA)</b></p> <p>July 1-3, 1863 – George G. Meade (USA) v. Robert E. Lee (CSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ turning point (Union Victory)</li> <li>∞ Lee’s second and final invasion of the North</li> <li>∞ crippled Lee’s forces</li> <li>∞ Union casualties 23,049</li> <li>∞ Confederate casualties 28,000</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Battle of Chancellorsville (VA)</b></p> <p>May 1-3, 1863 Joseph Hooker (USA) v. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson (CSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Decisive Confederate victory “Lee’s perfect battle</li> <li>∞ Death of Stonewall Jackson</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Battle of Vicksburg (MS)</b></p> <p>May 22, 1863 US Grant (USA) v. Pemberton (CSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Union victory</li> <li>∞ Union controlled the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy in two</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gettysburg Address</b></p> <p>Nov. 19, 1863</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Reinforced the cause to maintain the union</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Battles of Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Wore down the confederacy</li> </ul>

**II. People**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ulysses S. Grant</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Commander of all US armies</li> <li>∞ Total victory – “unconditional surrender”</li> <li>∞ Democrats and northern newspapers called him a butcher</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>William Sherman</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Commander of the military division of the Mississippi</li> <li>∞ Invaded Atlanta Sept. 2, 1864 and marched to the sea</li> <li>∞ total war in SC also</li> </ul>
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### III. Events:

Election of 1864	Union Victories Win the Election for Lincoln	The War ends, April 1865
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>∞ Democrats nominate George McClellan on a platform of negotiated peace</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>∞ Admiral Farragut captures Mobile</li><li>∞ Sherman takes Atlanta</li><li>∞ General Phillip Sheridan...</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>∞ Richmond falls</li><li>∞ Lee and Grant meet at Appomattox Courthouse, VA</li><li>∞ Terms are generous to the South – officers and men go home with horses and retain their side-arms</li><li>∞ Lincoln urges spirit of conciliation</li></ul>

### IV. What were the major consequences of the war?

- On political life
  - Secessionist threat never used again
  - Federal government power increased dramatically
- On the nation's economy
  - Business helped by various measures taken by the federal government
  - Greater opportunities for entrepreneurs
  - Northern economy boomed – southern economy devastated
  - Economic gap widens
- On soldiers and civilians
  - 360,000 union soldiers killed 275,000 wounded
  - 260,000 Confederate soldiers killed 225,000 wounded
- On African Americans
  - 13<sup>th</sup> amendment abolished slavery

### Lincoln's Assassination

- ∞ Good Friday, April 14, 1865
- ∞ Lifts blockade on the south
- ∞ Preaching reconciliation
- ∞ Secretary of State Seward attacked at home with a knife
- ∞ Attacks on Grant and Johnson not carried out
- ∞ Sec. Of War Stanton took charge in DC
- ∞ John Wilkes Booth – fanatic supporter of the south – shot and killed April 26

### Consequences

- ∞ Ended slavery
- ∞ Sever blow to state's rights
- ∞ Modern warfare
- ∞ Increased central government's power
- ∞ Draft, national currency, IRS
- ∞ National identity
- ∞ Industrialization - uniforms, weapons, supplies, amputation, prosthetics
- ∞ Railroads and ironclads warfare, heavy artillery, large-scale entrenchments techniques
- ∞ Union enlisted 2.3 million – 360,000 killed
- ∞ Confederacy enlisted 1 million - 260,000 killed
- ∞ Union spent greater than \$6 million
- ∞ Confederacy spent \$3 million

Why did the Union win?

- ∞ Confederacy outmanned 2 to 1

- ∞ Worn away by Grant's tactics of attrition
- ∞ Blockade's ports – reduced supplies of munitions, food, other necessities
- ∞ Failed to gain foreign recognition

## **Post Civil War and Turn of the Century Reform Movements**

### **Reconstructing Society**

*Reconstruction – the period of rebuilding following the Civil War, during which the defeated Confederate states were readmitted to the Union*

**Civil Rights Act of 1866** – gave African Americans citizenship and forbade states from passing discriminatory laws – **black codes** – that severely restricted African American's rights.

*Passed by one vote in Congress over President Johnson's veto.*

**Black codes** – most southern states adopted these laws restoring the restrictions of slavery by prohibiting blacks from carrying weapons, serving on juries, testifying against whites, marrying whites, starting their own businesses, traveling without permits, renting or leasing farmland

**13<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – 1865 abolished slavery and involuntary servitude

**14<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – adopted 1868, provided a Constitutional basis for the Civil Rights Act, made all persons born or naturalized in the US – including former slaves – citizens of the country

**15<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – adopted in 1870, prohibits the denial of voting rights to people because of their race or color or because they have previously have been slaves

### **Conditions in the Postwar South**

- ∞ The south's economic resources destroyed and population devastated
  - More than 1/5 of the adult white men of the Confederacy died in the war, many were maimed for life
  - Tens of thousands of southern African American died fighting for the Union or in work camps
  - Women and children suffered from malnutrition or illness
- ∞ The new Republican government built public works programs to repair physical damage and provide social services

### **Politics in the South**

- ∞ The third and largest group of Southern Republicans were African Americans 80% were Republicans
- ∞ In many areas, almost 90% of all qualified African American voters voted

### **Former Slaves Improve Their Lives**

- ∞ 4 million former slaves in the south (no land, no jobs, no tools, and few skills)
- ∞ New-Won freedoms – traveling - thousands were eager to leave the plantations and moved to the cities to find work. Between 1865-1870, the 10 largest southern cities doubled their African American population. Also, traveled to reunify their families – and many legally married their spouses
- ∞ education – more than 90% of freed African Americans over the age of 20 were illiterate in 1870
  - Freedman's Bureau, African American churches, northern charitable organizations and state governments help African Americans form their own schools and universities (by 1870, African Americans had spent more than 1 million on education)
  - Initially mostly northern, white women were teachers, but by 1869, black teachers outnumbered white teachers
  - Despite violence and opposition, by 1877, more than 600,000 blacks were enrolled in elementary schools

- ∞ *Churches and volunteer groups*
  - *formed their own churches, mostly Baptist or Methodist*
  - *ministers because influential community leaders*
  - *formed thousands of volunteer groups and organizations (debating clubs, drama groups, fire companies, trade associations, political associations)*
- ∞ *Blacks in Reconstruction*
  - *took an active role in the political process*
  - *held office in local, state and federal government (many ministers or teachers who had been educated in the north)*
  - *Hiram Revels – first African American Senator*
- ∞ *Laws against segregation*
  - *anti-segregation laws were not enforced, and many blacks were interested in building up their own communities and establishing separate institutions to promote leadership and self-determination*

### **Changes in the Southern Economy**

- ∞ *40 acres and a mule – former slaves were promised land and the use of mules to farm but the land was given back to the former Confederates in August 1865. Thaddeus Stevens, a Radical Republican tried to get Congress to pass laws in support of 40 acres and a mule but was not supported in Congress*
- ∞ *Restoration of the Plantations*
  - *Southern planters wanted to re-establish cash crop plantations and were supported by some northern merchants and textile owners*
  - *Planters needed laborers*
  - *African Americans and poor whites wanted land for subsistence farming*
- ∞ *Sharecropping and Tenant Farming*
  - *economic necessity (no land to farm) forced former laborers to sign contracts with planters. In exchange for wages, housing and food, freedmen worked in the fields.*
  - **Sharecropping** – *landowners divided their land and gave each worker (white and black) a few acres along with seed and tools. When crops were harvested, each workers gave a share - usually half – to the landowner. By the time they paid their share and paid their debts they had no money left and were forced into the system for another year, until the debts were paid.*
  - **Tenant Farming** – *workers supply their own tools and rent farmland for cash – most bought their supplies on credit, merchants charged high prices or demanded a share of their harvests.*
- ∞ *Cotton was no longer king – prices plummeted after the war*

### **Opposition to Reconstruction**

- ∞ *Many whites used violence to intimidate blacks and keep them from participating in government – formed vigilante groups which whipped, tortured and murdered African Americans to restore white supremacy*
  - *the Ku Klux Klan – founded by 6 Confederate veterans in Tennessee, formed in 1866, violent terrorist organization, by 1868, the Klan existed in every southern state. Its goals were to destroy the Republican Party, throw out the Reconstruction governments, aid the planter class in controlling laborers, and to prevent African Americans from exercising their political rights*
  - *between 1868 and 1871, the Klan killed several thousand men, women and children, burnt schools and churches, also attacked and killed southern whites who tried to help African Americans as well.*
- ∞ *Anti-black violence*
  - *While the Klan operated in secret, many southern Democrats operated in the open to intimidate Republicans and blacks and win back their power*
  - *Also the Klan and other groups tried to prevent blacks from economic improvement (killed livestock, attacked people who owned their own land, whipped blacks who complained about employers or worked in places other than agriculture, refused to hire people who voted Republican or just voted)*



*In May of 1872, Congress passed the Amnesty Act which returned the right to vote and hold office to 160,000 former Confederates and allowed the Freedman's Bureau to expire – Southern Democrats were shifting back into power.*

## *Segregation and Discrimination*

### *Voting Restrictions*

- ∞ *By the end of the century, southern states adopted policies to weaken African American political power*
- ∞ *Literacy tests – a reading test used to prevent African Americans from voting – registrars gave blacks harder tests than whites, could pass or fail at their own discretion*
- ∞ *Poll tax – an annual tax that had to be paid to vote – poor blacks and whites couldn't pay*
- ∞ *Southern states added grandfather clauses to their constitutions – LA in 1898*
  - *If a man failed the literacy test or couldn't pay poll tax – if his father or grandfather was eligible to vote before Jan. 1, 1867, he was eligible to vote*
- ∞ *The Supreme Court failed to overturn these laws*

### *Jim Crow Laws*

- ∞ *Southern state and local governments passed laws to segregate blacks and whites in public and private facilities – schools, hospitals, parks, transportation, etc. all were legally segregated*

### *Plessy v. Ferguson*

- ∞ *Homer Plessy, a black man had been denied a seat on a railroad car and challenged the LA law*
- ∞ *Supreme Court sided with the railroad company and said that separation of the races in public accommodations was legal and did not violate the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment*
- ∞ *Established the doctrine of “separate but equal” – allowed segregation as long as there was equal service – legalized segregation for almost 60 years*

### *Violence*

- ∞ *Between 1885 and 1900 more than 2500 African American men and women were shot, burned or hanged without any trial*
- ∞ *Ida B. Wells was an anti-lynching activist – three of her friends were lynched on March 9, 1892 – they opened a grocery store than competed with a white owned store*
  - *the local white press threatened to lynch her after she spoke out against lynching*
  - *she left Memphis and moved to the North where she wrote, lectured and organized against lynching and for civil rights*

### *Discrimination in the West*

- ∞ *in the 1880's and 1890's the Southern Pacific Railroad hired more Mexicans than any other ethnic group and they were forced to accept less wages*
- ∞ *Mexican Americans also worked as agricultural workers*
- ∞ *Between 1850 and 1880, the Chinese population in the west grew from 7,520 to more than 100,000*
  - *they came to Gold Mountain to work – worked on the transcontinental railroad, cigar-making and shoe-making*
  - *were pushed into segregated schools and neighborhoods*
  - *there was a strong anti-Chinese immigration movement*
- ∞ *Congress overwhelmingly passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 – prohibited further immigration of Chinese and suspended naturalization for those who were already present*

## *The Problems of Urbanization*

∞ *The technological and industrial boom led to the rapid urbanization of the cities in the turn of the century*

### *Immigrants Settle in Cities*

- ∞ *Cheapest and most convenient places to live – provided steady jobs in factories and provided social support of other immigrant families*
- ∞ *By 1890, there were twice as many Irish residents in NYC as in Dublin – world's largest Polish population was in Chicago, not Warsaw*
- ∞ *By 1910, immigrants made up more than half the population of 18 major US cities*
- ∞ *People clustered in ethnic neighborhoods and overcrowding was a problem*

### *Migration from Country to City*

- ∞ *Farming became more advanced technologically – more machinery meant less laborers*
- ∞ *Between 1890 and 1910 about 200,000 African Americans moved north and west for opportunities*

## *Urban Problems*

### *Housing*

- ∞ *Row houses and tenements*

### *Water*

- ∞ *Cities rarely had indoor plumbing – diseases like cholera and typhoid were widespread*

### *Sanitation*

- ∞ *Sewage flowed through open gutters, horse manure piled up, factories spewed smoke into the air*

### *Fire*

- ∞ *Limited water supply contributed to the spreading of fires*
- ∞ *Major fires occurred in almost every large American city in the 1870s and 1880s*
- ∞ *Wooden dwellings and the use of kerosene burners and candles*

### *Crime*

- ∞ *Pickpockets, thieves, conmen, gangs, etc.*

## *Reformers Mobilize*

### *The Settlement House Movement*

*Settlement houses – community centers in slum neighborhoods that provided assistance to local people – especially immigrants – many settlement workers (mainly young, middle-class, college educated men and women) lived in the houses to learn the problems of the people first hand.*

- ∞ *Provided classes in English, health, crafts, drama, music, painting, college extension classes, read to people, provided support and aid.*
- ∞ *Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr founded Chicago's Hull House in 1889 and Lillian D. Wald founded New York's Henry Street Settlement House in 1893*
- ∞ *By 1910 400 settlement houses were operating*

*Jane Addams – a community workers and a champion of organized labor and a peace advocate, 1931 she was co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize*

*Established the need for social responsibility towards the urban poor*

## *Workers of the Nation Unite*

### *Long hours and Danger*

- ∞ *Seamstresses like most factory workers worked 12 hours a day, 6 days a week*
- ∞ *No vacations, sick leave, unemployment compensation or reimbursement for injuries*

- *Steel mill workers often worked 7 days a week*
- ∞ *Injuries were common – 1882 an average of 675 workers were killed every week in work related accidents – in 1890, the fatality rate for railroad workers was 1 in 300*

#### *Women and Children*

- ∞ *Wages were so low that most people in the family had to work*
- ∞ *Between 1890-1910 the number of women working for wages doubled from 4million to more than 8 million*
- ∞ *20% of boys and 10% of girls under the age of 15 had full-time jobs*
- ∞ *women and children were paid much less*
  - *for example in 1899 women earned an average of \$269 a year and men \$498*
  - *in 1900 Andrew Carnegie earned \$23 million – with no income tax*

#### *Labor Unions Emerge*

- ∞ *business leaders were merging and consolidating their forces, so workers wanted to as well*

#### **NATIONAL LABOR UNION (NLU)**

- ∞ *formed in 1866 by an iron worker*
- ∞ *consisted of 300 local unions from 13 states*
- ∞ *wanted to admit women and African Americans*
- ∞ *many of the unions refused to open to African Americans - they formed the CNLU (Colored National Labor Union)*
- ∞ *membership grew and in 1868, the NLU convinced Congress to legalize an 8 hour day for government workers*
- ∞ *formed its own political party, Labor Reform Party and ran a candidate in 1872*

#### **THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR (KOL)**

- ∞ *“An injury to one is the concern to all”*
- ∞ *Uriah Stevens formed the KOL in 1868*
- ∞ *Membership open to all regardless of race, gender or level of skill*
- ∞ *Supported an 8 hour work day and equal pay for equal work*
- ∞ *Strikes were a last resort and advocated arbitration or settlement of disagreements by an impartial person*
- ∞ *Terrance Powderly became president in 1881 and expanded membership to 700,000 in 1886*
- ∞ *Had a series of strikes and membership declined rapidly*

#### **THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR (AFL)**

- ∞ *Formed in 1886 by Samuel Gompers, a cigar maker*
- ∞ *Craft or trade union – skilled workers*
- ∞ *Focused on collective bargaining – group negotiations to reach written agreements between workers and their bosses*
- ∞ *Strikes were a major tactic and were very successful in helping workers win higher wages and shorter work weeks*
- ∞ *Between 1890 and 1915 average weekly wages in unionized industries rose from \$17.50 to \$24.00 and average work week went from 54.5 hours to 49 hours*

#### **Industrial Unionism and Eugene V. Debs**

- ∞ *Wanted to include all laborers, skilled and unskilled who worked in a specific industry*
- ∞ *First attempt to do this was by Eugene V. Debs and the ARU (American Railway Union)*
- ∞ *In 1894 won a strike for higher wages and membership climbed to 150,000*

#### **Socialism and the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World)**

- ∞ *Activists turned to socialism – an economic and political system that features government control of business and property and equal distribution of wealth*

- *Appealed to the poor, threatened the rich*
- ∞ *Worked to achieve better conditions for laborers*
- ∞ *Formed the Industrial Workers of the World in 1905*
- ∞ *Headed by Big Bill Haywood*
- ∞ *Members included women and African Americans but membership never topped 150,000*
- ∞ *Gave dignity and a sense of solidarity to unskilled laborers barred from other groups*

### Other Activism in the West

- ∞ *Asian and Mexican agricultural workers organized into unions*
- ∞ *In 1903 1,000 Japanese and Mexican workers organized a successful strike in California*
- ∞ *In Wyoming there were Chinese and Japanese workers who formed a union of miners to demand the same wages of white miners*

### Strikes Turn Violent

#### *The Great Uprising of 1877*

- ∞ *July 1877 – B & O Railroad - Baltimore and Ohio Railroad workers went on strike to protest their second wage cut*
- ∞ *The strike spread to every railroad east of the Mississippi and then to the west*
- ∞ *For more than a week 50,000 miles of tracks were stopped and riots erupted in the cities*
- ∞ *B&O president convinced President Hayes to order troops to clear away the strikers*

#### *The Haymarket Affair*

- ∞ *May 4, 1886 – 1200 people gathered at Chicago’s Haymarket Square gathered to protest the killing of a striker by the police at the McCormick Harvester plant*
- ∞ *Someone tossed a bomb into the police line and police open fired*
- ∞ *Police officers and several workers were killed in the fight that ensued*
- ∞ *No one ever knew who threw the bomb*
  - *3 speakers and 5 other radical were charged and convicted of inciting a riot – 4 men were hanged and 1 committed suicide in prison*

#### *The Homestead Strike*

- ∞ *July 6, 1892 – workers at Carnegie Steel Company’s Homestead Plant in Pennsylvania called for a strike to protest conditions, hours, and pay cuts*
- ∞ *Company president Henry Clay Frick called private Pinkerton Protective Agency to protect the plant and the scabs*
- ∞ *Battled with the steelworkers and left 3 detectives and 6 workers dead, the workers ousted the Pinkertons*
- ∞ *the National Guard was called in on July 12 and Frick reopened the plant*
- ∞ *workers lost the momentum and support*

#### *The Pullman Strike*

- ∞ *in 1893 Railroad company cut the wages but not the housing costs – most workers made less than \$6 a week*
- ∞ *called for a strike in 1894 – Debs and the ARU began peacefully boycotting Pullman cars*
  - *violence broke out and Pres. Cleveland sent in Federal Troops to break the strike and Debs was jailed*

### Women in the Labor Movement

- ∞ *Mary “Mother Jones” - joined the UMW (United Mine Workers of America)*
- ∞ *Led miners in strikes, led miners wives to go to the mines during strikes and scare away scabs*
- ∞ *Med mill women in sympathy strikes*
- ∞ *In 1903, led 80 mill children, many with deformities and injuries from work, to on a march to the home of President Roosevelt – influenced the passage of child labor laws*

## Reconstruction and Its Effects

“Nothing in all history equaled this wonderful, quiet, sudden transformation of four millions of human beings from the auction-block to the ballot-box.” –

William Lloyd Garrison

### The Politics of Reconstruction

#### Lincoln’s Plan for Reconstruction

##### Lincoln’s Ten-Percent Plan

- ∞ favored a lenient (moderate) Reconstruction policy – wanted a quick and easy
- ∞ believed the Confederate never left the Union – Constitutionally impossible – individual rebels, not states – therefore could be pardoned by President
- ∞ December 1863 – Lincoln announced Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction
  - A.K.A. - **Ten-Percent Plan**
    - Government pardon all Confederates - except high-ranking Confederate officials and those accused of crimes against prisoners of war – who would swear allegiance to the Union and promise to obey its laws.
    - As soon as 10 % of those on the voting lists took the oaths, the Confederate state could form a new state government and send reps and senators to Congress
- ∞ under Lincoln’s terms – Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Virginia – moved towards readmission

##### Radical Reaction

- ∞ **Radical Republicans** – led by Senator *Charles Sumner* of Mass and Rep. *Thaddeus Stevens* of Pennsylvania - supported abolition and African-American rights, wanted to destroy the political power of the former slaveholders, wanted to give African-Americans full citizenship and the right to vote.
- ∞ July 1864 – Radical Republicans passed the **Wade-Davis Bill** – proposed that Congress not the President be responsible for Reconstruction – also declared that a majority, not just 10% of those eligible to vote in 1860 would have to swear oath to the Constitution to have the state admitted into the Union
- ∞ Lincoln vetoed the bill after Congress adjourned (pocket veto – pres. has 10 days to sign or veto)
  - Set the stage for Congressional - Presidential confrontation over Reconstruction

#### Johnson’s Plan for Reconstruction

##### Johnson Continues Lincoln’s Policies

- ∞ Lincoln assassinated April 1865
- ∞ Johnson – a staunch unionists and an enemy of wealthy southern planters
- ∞ May 1865 – Congress in recess – announced plan called *Presidential Reconstruction*
  - Declared that Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas could be readmitted to the Union if...
    - Declare secession illegal, swear allegiance to the Union, ratify the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- ∞ angered Radical Republicans - because plan did not address the needs of former slaves in three areas: land, voting rights, and protection under the law
- ∞ relieved white southerners – Johnson supported states’ rights, pardoned more than 13,000 former Confederates, and thought that African-Americans should not have the right to vote
- ∞ remaining ex-Confederate states agreed to Johnson’s terms – held conventions, wrote new state constitutions, elected representatives to Congress - some did not fully comply with the conditions

- ∞ December 1865 – Southern legislators arrived in Washington – Johnson pardoned all of them

### Presidential Reconstruction Comes to a Standstill

- ∞ Radical Republicans refused to admit the new legislators
- ∞ Moderate Republicans pushed new laws – February 1866 – continued and enlarged the **Freedmen's Bureau**
- ∞ **Freedmen's Bureau** - assisted former slaves and poor whites in the South by distributing clothing and food and set up more than 40 hospitals, 4,000 primary schools, 61 industrial institutes, and 74 teacher-training establishments

### Civil Rights Act of 1866

- ∞ Congress passed – gave African-Americans citizenship and **black-codes** illegal
- ∞ **Black-codes** – were passed by several states – restored restrictions from slavery – prohibited blacks from carrying weapons, serving on juries, testifying against whites, marrying whites, starting their own businesses, traveling without permits, renting or leasing farm land
- ∞ **Johnson vetoed both the Freedmen's Bureau Act and the Civil Rights Act** angered the moderate and radical republicans – Presidential Reconstruction ground to a halt

## Congressional Reconstruction

### Moderates and Radicals Join Forces

- ∞ Joined to override the President's veto – Civil Rights Act of 1866 was first legislation to be enacted over a President' veto
- ∞ Drafted the **Fourteenth Amendment** – provided a Constitutional basis for the Civil Rights Act
  - 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment made “all person's born or naturalized in the United States” citizens of the country – entitled to equal protection of the law, and no state could deprive any person of life, liberty or property within due process of law
  - if the Southern states voted to ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment - would have been allowed into the Union – all but Tennessee rejected it – not ratified until 1868

### 1866 Congressional Elections

- ∞ who should control Reconstruction?
- ∞ Johnson did not impress voters on his speaking tour
- ∞ violent race riots in the South – convinced Northern voters that the Federal Government must step in to protect African-Americans
- ∞ Republicans gained 2/3rds majority in Congress – (can override Presidential vetoes)

### Reconstruction Act of 1867

- ∞ Reconstruction Act of 1867 - did not recognize states formed under the Lincoln and Johnson plans (except Tennessee) – and divided the ten former Confederate states into 5 military districts headed by Union generals
- ∞ Set up requirements for readmission to the Union – African-American men were allowed to vote and states were required to ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - Johnson vetoed the bill and Congress overrode his veto

### Johnson Impeached

- ∞ Congress wanted Johnson out - (Johnson removed military officers who attempted to enforce the Reconstruction Act), etc.
- ∞ March 1867 – Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act – stated that President could not remove cabinet officers during the term of the president by whom they may have been appointed – without the consent of 2/3rds of the Senate – Radical Republicans trying to protect Secretary of War Edwin Stanton

- Johnson fired Stanton to test the case – the House brought 11 charges of impeachment for violating the Tenure of Office Act
- Johnson’s Trial began March 1868 – Senate did not find him guilty

### U.S. Grant Elected

- ∞ Democrats elected Governor of New York - Horatio Seymour
- ∞ Republican opponent – U.S. Grant
  - Grant won 214 to 80 in the electoral college
  - Popular vote – about 6 million votes cast - Grant won 310, 000 votes
  - (500,000 Southern African-Americans had voted for Grant)
  - Radical Republicans introduced the **Fifteenth Amendment** – no one could be kept from voting because of “race, color, or previous conditions of servitude” – most Northern states barred African-Americans from voting at this time
  - Fifteenth Amendment was ratified by the states in 1870

### **Major Reconstruction Legislation**

<b>Legislation</b>	<b>Provisions</b>
Freedmen’s Bureau Acts (1865-1866)	Offered assistance, such as medical aid and education, to freed slaves and war refugees
Civil Rights Act of 1866	Granted citizenship and equal protection under the law to African-Americans
Reconstruction Act of 1867	Abolished governments formed in the former Confederate states Divided those states into 5 military districts Set up requirements for readmission into the Union
Enforcement Act of 1870	Protected the voting rights of African-Americans and gave the federal government power to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment
Civil Rights Act of 1875	Outlawed racial segregation in public places Assured African-Americans the right to serve as jurors

### Restructuring Society

#### Politics in the Post-War South

- ∞ Republican Party in the South - was made up of *scalawags* (white southerners who joined the Republican Party, small farmers wanted the south to industrialize, wanted to gain political office), *carpetbaggers* (Northerners who moved to the South after the war) and African-Americans
- ∞ African-American Voters – 8 out of 10 African-American men voted for the Republican Party
  - In many areas nearly 90% of qualified voters voted
- ∞ African-Americans organized political conventions
  - Held office in local, state and federal government positions
  - 125 Southerners elected to Congress during Reconstruction, 16 were African American
  - Hiram Revels – first African American Senator

### The Collapse of Reconstruction

#### Opposition to Reconstruction

## Ku Klux Klan

- ∞ Founded by 6 Confederate veterans – began as a social club in Tennessee in 1866 – spread rapidly throughout the south as violent terrorist organizations
- ∞ 1868 - KKK existed in every state in the south
  - goals were to destroy the Republican Party, throw out Reconstruction governments, aid the Planter class in controlling the African American laborers, prevent African Americans from exercising political rights

## Economic Pressure

- ∞ KKK and others tried to prevent African Americans from gaining economic power (sharecropping, etc.)

## Legislative Response

- ∞ Congress passed Enforcement Acts in 1870 and 1871
- ∞ provided federal supervision of voting, etc.

## Shifts in Political Power

- ∞ May 1872 – Congress passed the Amnesty Act – returned the right to vote and the right to hold federal and state offices to 160,000 former Confederates
- ∞ Congress allowed the Freedmen’s Bureau to expire – Southern Democrats gained power

## Scandals and Money Crisis Hurt Republicans

### Political Corruption in the Grant Administration : Fraud and Bribery

- ∞ 1872 – *The New York Sun* – Credit Mobilier affair – construction company profited from government railroad contracts
- ∞ Whiskey Ring - internal revenue collectors accepted bribes from whiskey dealers

### Republican Unity Shattered

- ∞ Reformers within the Republican party formed the Liberal Republican Party in 1872

### Panic of 1873

- ∞ Economic depression hit the nation in 1873
- ∞ 89 railroads went broke – by 1875 0 18,000 companies folded – 3 million workers lost their jobs

## Judicial and Popular Support Fades

### Supreme Court Decisions

- ∞ Supreme Court undermined Congressional Reconstruction especially the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments
- ∞ **Slaughterhouse Case of 1873** – contended that the rights of citizens were given to them by the state not the federal government
- ∞ **U.S. v. Cruikshank** in 1876 - 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment didn’t give the federal government the right to punish individual whites who oppressed blacks
- ∞ **U.S. v. Reese** in 1876 – ruled in favor of whites who had barred African Americans from voting

### Northern Support Fades

- ∞ Northern voters grew indifferent to events in the South
- ∞ Shifted attention to Grant’s administration and the depression
- ∞ A desire for reconciliation between the regions took over



## Democrats “Redeem” the South

### Election of 1876 - “The End of Reconstruction”

- ∞ 1869-1875 – Southern Democrats regained control of state governments in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia
- ∞ Republicans ran the Governor of Ohio - **Rutherford B. Hayes**
- ∞ Democrats ran Governor **Samuel J. Tilden** of New York
  - Tilden carried the popular vote but fell one short of the electoral votes needed to win and 20 electoral votes were disputed
  - Congress appointed a commission to figure it out - Republican majority – gave election to Hayes
  - Republicans controlled the commission, Democrats controlled the House of Representatives

#### **Hayes-Tilden Compromise**

- Southern Democrats – demanded withdrawal of federal troops from SC and LA
- Federal money to build a railroad from Texas to the West Coast and to improve southern rivers, harbors, and bridges
- Hayes to appoint a conservative Southerner to the Cabinet

### Home Rule in the South

- ∞ Hayes removed federal troops the Democrats took over
- ∞ The Republicans no longer had control over any southern state
- ∞ Under **home-rule** – the ability to run state governments without federal government
  - The Democrats passed laws that restricted the rights of freed slaves, wiped out social programs, slashed taxes and dismantled public school systems

### Legacy of Reconstruction

Radical republicans made some mistakes –

- ∞ They assumed that extending citizenship, suffrage and other civil rights to freed persons would enable them to protect themselves through participation in government, especially in lawmaking. But, they didn’t protect those rights.
- ∞ The radical republicans balked at giving land to former slaves
- ∞ Didn’t realize how much deep seeded racism would weaken the economic and social changes

## Gilded Age Politics

### Farmers and the Populist Movement

#### The Demand for Cheaper Money

- ∞ after the Civil War there was a period of deflation
  - amount of \$ in circulation decreased and every dollar’s worth increased
- ∞ bad for farmers – less \$ for crops, shipping was very expensive

#### The Farmers’ Alliance

- ∞ Oliver Kelley started the *Grange* – a social outlet and an educational forum for farmers
  - In 1870’s set up farmers cooperatives, and sponsored state legislation to regulate the railroads

#### The Populist Party

- ∞ July 4, 1892 – the Populists or People’s Party founded – demanded reforms to lift the burden of debt from farmers and other workers and to give the people a greater voice in government

- ∞ Reforms included –
  - increase in the money supply
  - graduated income tax
  - a federal loan program
  - election of US Senators by popular vote
  - single terms for President and Vice President
  - secret ballot to end vote fraud
  - eight hour work day
  - restrictions on immigration
- ∞ 1892 Populist Presidential candidate won more than a million votes (almost 10% of the total vote)
- ∞ their programs eventually became a part of the Democratic Party platform
- ∞ two main political parties became divided –
  - businessmen and bankers of the industrialized Northeast were Republicans
  - farmers and laborers of the agrarian South and West were Democrats
- ∞ 1896 – Republican Party nominated William McKinley – gold standard  
 Democrats nominated William Jennings Bryan – gold and silver standard  
 The Populists feared splitting the anti-McKinley vote so hesitantly they nominated Bryan
- ∞ \$\$\$ backing McKinley and not as much for Bryan
- ∞ Bryan campaigned heavily touring all over the country
- ∞ McKinley 7 million votes – Bryan 6.5 million votes
  - Voters of the industrial middle west and the growing middle class (fear of inflation) won McKinley the election
- ∞ This election ended the Populist Party

## The Emergence of the Political Machine

### Political Machines Run the Cities

- ∞ Cities were in trouble – rapid growth, inefficient government, climate of Social Darwinism
- ∞ The **political machine** – an organized group that controlled the activities of a political party in a city and offered services to voters and businesses in exchange for political or financial support
  - Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco
- ∞ organized like a pyramid – local precinct workers and captains – ward boss – gained all the votes in a ward or cities electoral district – city boss (at the top)
- ∞ in exchange for votes, people received city jobs, contracts or political appointments, got favors or services etc.

### The Role of the Political Boss

- ∞ city boss controlled thousands of municipal jobs (police, fire, sanitation), controlled business licenses, inspections, courts, funded parks, sewage systems, water works, schools, hospitals and orphanages.
- ∞ By solving urban problems – bosses reinforce the loyalty of the voters

### Immigrants and the Political Machine

- ∞ many bosses were first or second generation immigrants
- ∞ they appealed to the immigrants
  - helped immigrants become naturalized, gain citizenship, find a place to live, get a job

### Municipal Graft and Scandal

- ∞ election fraud and graft
  - dogs, children, dead people, etc. all voted
- ∞ kickbacks made for some wealthy politicians, bribes, etc.

## The Tweed Ring Scandal

- ∞ William Marcy Tweed head of New York's Tammany Hall – New York City's powerful Democratic political machine in 1868
  - They pocketed over \$200 million in kickbacks and payoffs
- ∞ Broke the ring in 1871 – Tweed was indicted on 120 counts of fraud and extortion – 1873 sentenced to 12 years in jail – escaped after 2 years in jail

## Politics in the Gilded Age

### Civil Service Replaces Patronage

#### Patronage and the Spoils System Spur reform

- ∞ **patronage** – giving government jobs to people who helped a candidate get elected - spoils system
- ∞ spoils system led to incompetence and fraud and interfered with the daily functioning of the government
- ∞ reformers pushed for a federal merit system - **civil service** – government administration
  - jobs go to qualified people no matter political views – keep the jobs as long as they were qualified

#### Hayes Launches Reform

- ∞ named independents in his cabinet
- ∞ set up commission to investigate customhouses – traditionally corrupt

#### Garfield Continues Reform

- ∞ Stalwarts – (opposed changes in the spoils systems) Reformers – (wanted to reform the spoils system)
- ∞ James A. Garfield (independent) Republican candidate – VP Chester Arthur
- ∞ July 2, 1881 – President Garfield shot twice – died on September 19, 1881

#### Arthur Turns Reformer and Supports Civil Service

- ∞ turned reformer – passed the **Pendleton Act of 1883** – a bipartisan civil service commission to make appointments to federal jobs through the merit system
  - public administration became more honest and efficient but....
  - politicians had to find other sources of funds
    - The alliance between politicians and big business became stronger than ever

### Efforts to Regulate Tariffs Fail

#### Harrison and High Tariffs – 1; Cleveland – 0

- ∞ 1884 Democratic Party won for the first time in 28 years with **Grover Cleveland**
  - Cleveland tried to lower tariffs but Congress refused to support him
- ∞ Republican Senator **Benjamin Harrison** won - financed by large contributions from companies that wanted tariffs even higher
- ∞ Cleveland won 100,000 more popular votes than Harrison but Harrison won electoral votes –
- ∞ passed - McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 which raised tariffs to their highest level ever

#### Cleveland Tries Again

- ∞ 1892, Cleveland elected again –
  - Wilson-Gorman Tariff became law in 1894 without the President's signature
- ∞ 1897 – McKinley became president and raised tariff again

### **The Path of the Empire 1890-1899**

#### Objectives:

1. What were the causes and course of the Spanish-American-Cuban War?

2. How and why did the United States gain control of Spain's formal colonial possessions?

### What stimulated overseas expansion?

- ∞ increase in population, wealth and industrial production
- ∞ missionaries
- ∞ white supremacist ideas
- ∞ social Darwinism
- ∞ competition with other imperialist nations

### How did U.S. international interest manifest itself?

- ∞ canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific
- ∞ wanted to open Latin American to U.S. traders
- ∞ better navy
- ∞ aggressive national mood

### Monroe's Doctrine and the Venezuelan Squall

- ∞ 1895-96 Venezuela (gold is discovered)
- ∞ U.S. claimed that Britain was violating the Monroe Doctrine by trying to dominate Venezuela
  - ∞ (Monroe Doctrine - U.S. in charge of the Western Hemisphere)
- ∞ Britain responded that the Monroe Doctrine wasn't relevant
  - ∞ President Cleveland wanted war
  - ∞ events in South Africa deterred Britain's attention
  - ∞ GB arbitrated with the US and they became friends and partners

### Spurning the Hawaiian Pear

- ∞ 1820 New England missionaries arrive in Hawaii
- ∞ 1890 McKinley Tariff raised taxes on Hawaiian sugar imports
- ∞ 1893 American in Hawaii organize a revolt against the Government of Hawaii assisted by unauthorized American troops

### Cubans Rise in Revolt

- ∞ 1868-1878 Cubans fought a war for independence against Spanish rule
- ∞ 1886 forced Spain to abolish slavery
- ∞ 1884 - US abolished its tariff on Cuban sugar - it skyrocketed
- ∞ 1894 high tariff was restored - Cuban economy was ruined
- ∞ 1895 - uprising against Spain - Jose Marti - "scorched earth" policy (2 years crops ruined)
- ∞ US invested \$50 million in Cuba
- ∞ US has annual trade stake of \$100 million in Cuba
- ∞ 1896 - Spanish General Valeriano Weyler put 300,000 Cubans revolutionaries in concentration camps
- ∞ 1896 - US Congress passes a resolution for President Cleveland to recognize the cruelty done to Cubans but he refuses to get involved

### The Mystery of the Maine Explosion

- ∞ William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer were trying to outdo each other with sensationalist headlines
  - ∞ Hearst "You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war..."
- ∞ 1898 US battleship *Maine* sent to Cuba on a friendly visit

- ∞ February 9, 1898 – Dupuy de Lome (Spanish Minister to the US) letter published in The New York Journal – called McKinley weak
- ∞ February 15, 1898 – USS *Maine* explodes - 260 American officers killed – Spain concluded that it is accidental – US claims that Spain did it
  - ∞ (1976 - US Admiral concluded that it was accidental)
- ∞ "Remember the *Maine*, To Hell with Spain"

### **McKinley Unleashes the Dogs of War**

- ∞ 1897 – President William McKinley took office
- ∞ Madrid aggress to Washington's demands on April 9, 1898
  1. end reconcentration camps
  2. armistice (truce) with Cuban rebels
- ∞ April 20, 1898 – Congress declares war on Spain to bring peace to Cuba

### **Dewey's May Day Victory at Manila**

- ∞ The Philippines had been a Spanish colony for over 300 years
- ∞ May 1, 1898 – 6 warships went to Manila, led by George Dewey, naval commander of the Pacific
  - ∞ destroyed the Spanish fleet – Spain lost 381 men, US lost one sailor from the heat
  - ∞ over the next two months, 11,000 American joined forces with Filipino rebels led by Emilio Aguinaldo
  - ∞ August, 1898 – Spanish troops surrendered to the Americans in Manila
- ∞ US claimed that they needed Hawaii's ports for supplies, a "door to the Pacific"
- ∞ annexation of Hawaii, July 7, 1898

### **The Confused Invasion of Cuba**

- ∞ Spain sent warships to Cuba but were sealed in the Santiago harbor by Admiral William T. Sampson
- ∞ 125,000 American had volunteered to fight – lacked adequate supplies and effective leaders
  - ∞ there were not enough modern guns for everyone
  - ∞ wool uniforms
- ∞ "Rough Riders" – volunteers under the command of Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt
  - ∞ June, 1898 – 17,000 men (4 African-American units) arrived in Cuba
  - ∞ July 1 – battle of San Juan Hill
  - ∞ July 17 – Santiago surrendered
  - ∞ July 25 – American troops invaded Puerto Rico

### **Treaty of Paris of 1898**

- ∞ US and Spain signed a armistice (truce) on August 12
  - ∞ fighting was only 16 weeks
  - ∞ 300,000 Americans served in the war and 5,400 died
    - ∞ 379 died in battle
    - ∞ the rest died of "embalmed meat", malaria, dysentery, yellow fever, typhoid
- ∞ December 10, 1898 – US and Spain agreed in a treaty that...
  1. Cubans would become independent
  2. Spain would give Puerto Rico and Guam to the US
  3. the US would pay Spain \$20 million for the annexation of the Philippine Islands

### **The Curse of the Empire**

- ∞ 7 million people lived in the Philippines
- ∞ Manila was captured by the US the day *after* the armistice was signed
  
- ∞ Puerto Rico has 1 million people
  - ∞ many lived in poverty
  - ∞ 1917 granted US citizenship
  
- ∞ US withdrew from Cuba in 1902
- ∞ 1901 forced Cuba to put the Platt Amendment in to their constitution
  - ∞ the US could intervene in Cuba's affairs whenever they wanted
  - ∞ promised to sell or lease naval stations to the US - their "benefactor"