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A SYLLABUS
OF
UNITED STATES HISTORY
1492-1920

THIRD REVISED EDITION

A SYLLABUS
OF
UNITED STATES HISTORY
1492--1920

BY
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FOREWORD

This *Syllabus* is an evolution from an outline of Bassett's *Short History of the United States*, prepared as an aid in teaching an introductory course in United States history at Ohio State University. In giving the syllabus the present form, it seems desirable to explain that while Professor Bassett's text remains the basis, and the page notations throughout the body of the syllabus refer to it, considerable liberty has been taken in rearranging the subject matter for class discussion. It has been our practice in assigning collateral reading to allow students to select two entire volumes of biography each semester using the *American Statesmen* and *American Crisis* series for this purpose. The inclusion of reference lists at the close of each main division of the *Syllabus* will easily make possible an alternative plan of reading. The classification of references under "Other texts," "General accounts," "Topical readings," and "Additional topics" calls for no comment, except that the notations preceding the topical references correspond with the subdivisions of the outline. The list of books cited is rigidly minimized, in order to come well within the limitations of small libraries, and because about half of our students are Freshmen for whom excellent treatises are sometimes obviously unsuited. A full list of books cited will be found at the close of the *Syllabus*.

The body of the *Syllabus* directs the student's attention to a few important documents in parenthetical references to "Readings." To minimize expense Brown's *Epoch-making Papers* has been used, but the term, "Readings," will permit those who wish to place more stress on documents to use a larger source book. A useful map-book at reasonable expense is Bartholomew's *Literary and Historical Atlas of America* (*Everyman's Library*).

It is our own practice to present the main elements of the colonial period briefly in five or six lectures at the beginning of the year, and to enter a detailed discussion of the work with Chapter III of the *Syllabus*. We have found it

impossible to cover the whole of our history adequately in a year's course of three hours a week, and this distribution of emphasis permits us to bring the history of our own generation into its proper prominence. For those who prefer a different treatment, a detailed outline of the colonial period has been supplied.

This new edition of the *Syllabus* has been necessitated by the wide demand which has come for it from other colleges of the country. An opportunity has been taken to introduce a number of changes and to outline the main events in President Wilson's first administration. It is hoped that the *Syllabus* may continue to be of use to secondary school teachers as a guide in self-preparation.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS.

March 5, 1917

NOTE TO THIRD REVISION

The changes in the present edition carry the outline through the participation of the United States in the Great War, the peace negotiations, and the presidential election of 1920.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. THE COLONIZING OF NORTH AMERICA	7
II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES	13
III. THE CONTEST OVER TAXATION BY PARLIAMENT (1763-1774)	18
IV. THE WAR FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (1775-1783)	23
V. THE CONFEDERATION PERIOD (1781-1789)	27
VI. THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION (1787-1789)	30
VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT (1789-1793)	33
VIII. PERIOD OF DOMINANT FOREIGN RELATIONS (1793-1801): FEDER- ALIST SUPREMACY	35
IX. PERIOD OF DOMINANT FOREIGN RELATIONS (1801-1815): RE- PUBLICAN SUPREMACY	38
X. PERIOD OF DOMINANT NATIONALISM AND DOMESTIC ISSUES (1815-1829)	44
XI. PARTY DEVELOPMENT AND SECTIONAL CONTROVERSY (1829-1844)	49
XII. THE STRUGGLE OVER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY (1844-1860)	54
XIII. THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)	60
XIV. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES	66
XV. NATIONAL READJUSTMENT AFTER THE CIVIL WAR (1865-1877)	70
XVI. OPENING OF THE MODERN ERA (1877-1898)	73
XVII. ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO WORLD POLITICS	80
XVIII. THE PRESENT EPOCH	85
LIST OF BOOKS CITED	91



I. THE COLONIZING OF NORTH AMERICA

1. Conditions affecting discovery and settlement. 1-27.

a. Physical factors.

- 1) Topography. Character of Atlantic coast. Interior water courses.
- 2) Climatic variations. Rainfall.
- 3) Natural resources.
 - a) Importance of fisheries and fur trading.
 - b) Forests and their commercial uses.
 - c) Soil conditions in various sections and social results.
 - d) Food products.
 - e) Unimportance of minerals. (Account for later importance.)

b. Native American population.

- 1) Evidences of prehistoric man.
- 2) Chief Indian tribes, particularly Algonkin and Iroquois. 18.
- 3) Chief features of Indian civilization.
- 4) Relations to Europeans.

c. European background.

- 1) Pre-Columbian voyages. Results.
- 2) Search for new route to Orient.
 - a) Importance of fall of Constantinople.
 - b) Effect of improvements in navigation.
 - c) Portuguese efforts around Africa. 25-26. Final success. 34.
 - d) Hopes for western route to Orient.
 - (1) Revived belief in rotundity of earth.
 - (2) Lesson of Marco Polo's journeys.

2. Era of discovery and exploration. 27-39.

a. Finding of new continent.

- 1) Early geographical interests of Columbus.
- 2) First voyage of Columbus. Results.
- 3) Pope's division of discoveries.
- 4) Second voyage and dealings with natives.
- 5) Naming of New World. 32-33.

b. Determination of American coastline.

- 1) Purpose of explorers. 31.
- 2) Progress made by Columbus and later Spanish discoverers. 30-32.

- 3) Magellan's voyage.
 - 4) Exploits of Portuguese navigators.
 - 5) Isolated attempts of English and French. Importance.
 - 6) Effect of discoveries on accuracy of maps.
- c. Spanish exploration of interior of North America. (Note names of explorers and chief facts of expeditions.)

3. Planting of first English colonies.

- a. Revival of English interest in America. 41-44.
- 1) Cause. Exploits of Hawkins, Drake, Gilbert.
 - 2) Raleigh's colonies. Lesson of their failure.
- b. Virginia. 45-52.
- 1) Formation of London and Plymouth Companies. (Note main features of charter, including non-representative government and common ownership.)
 - 2) Founding of Jamestown. Services of John Smith.
 - 3) New Charter of 1609. Governor Dale's reforms.
 - 4) Introduction of self-government: cause and result.
 - 5) Charter annulled (1624). Virginia as a typical royal province.
 - 6) Troubles with Indians.
 - 7) Berkeley's despotism. Bacon's rebellion. 89-92.
- c. Maryland. 52-58.
- 1) Position of Catholics in England. 53-54.
 - 2) Lord Baltimore's charter. (Note powers of proprietor.) Maryland as a typical proprietary province. 52-53.
 - 3) First settlement. Beginnings of self-government.
 - 4) Religious toleration. 53, 55.
 - 5) Troubles with Virginia. Internal disorders.
 - 6) Difficulties under Cromwell.

4. Settlement of New England.

- a. First attempts (1606-1608). 46.
- b. Plymouth colony. 59-62
- 1) Separatists in England and Holland.
 - 2) Settlement of Plymouth. (Note basis of civil government.)
 - 3) Economic and religious development.
- c. Massachusetts Bay colony. 63-68.
- 1) Motives for Puritan colonization.
 - 2) Terms of charter. Transfer of company to New England. Massachusetts as a typical corporate colony.

- ✓ 3) Settlements. Evolution of legislature.
- ✓ 4) Religious restrictions on suffrage.
- ✓ 5) Religious persecutions.

d. Expansion of New England.

- 1) Rhode Island. 68.
 - a) Motive for settlement.
 - b) Charters (1643, 1663). (See also 80.)
- 2) Connecticut.
 - a) Cause of settlement. 69.
 - b) Colonies of Connecticut and New Haven.
 - c) Pequot war. 70.
 - d) Merging of colonies in charter (1663). 80.
- 3) New Hampshire and Maine. 62, 70.
 - a) Early attempts at settlement.
 - b) Grants to Mason and Gorges.
 - c) Absorption by Massachusetts.

e. New England Confederation. 71.

- 1) Reasons for forming. Colonies admitted.
- 2) Form of government. Success and failures.

f. Conflict with Indians: Philip's War. 92-93.

5. Founding of middle colonies.

a. New York.

- 1) Period of Dutch rule. 72-76.
 - a) Dutch discovery and settlement.
 - b) Government under Dutch West India Company.
 - Patroon system.
 - c) Demand for self-government.
 - d) Conquest of New Sweden.
 - e) English conquest of New Netherland.
- 2) Proprietorship of Duke of York. Progress toward self-government. 83-85.
- 3) Transition to royal province (1685).

b. New Jersey. 85.

- 1) Circumstances of founding.
- 2) Later Quaker control. Liberal government.
- 3) Conversion to royal province (1702). 97.

c. Pennsylvania and Delaware. 85-88.

- 1) Penn's charter. His ideas of government.
- 2) Treatment of Indians.
- 3) Large measure of self-government.
- 4) Absorption of Delaware. Later separation.
- 5) Origin of Mason and Dixon's line.

6. Planting of later southern colonies.

- a. The Carolinas. 82-83.
 - 1) Grant to the eight proprietors.
 - 2) Settlements in northern part.
 - 3) Development of southern part.

- b. Georgia. 109-110.
 - 1) Reasons for founding, and type of government.
 - 2) Peculiar plans of promoters. Reasons for them and results.
 - 3) Beginning of settlement. Elements in population.
 - 4) Relations with Spanish neighbors.
 - 5) Georgia in 1753.

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- 1c. Garner and Lodge, I, 31-42.
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- 2a, b. Bourne, *Spain in America*, 3-148.
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Hart, I, 49-68.

- 3a. Tyler, *England in America*, 3-33.
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- 3b. Tyler, 34-117; Andrews, *Colonial Self-Government*, 202-231.
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- 3c. Tyler, 118-148; Andrews, *Colonial Self-Government*, 232-251. ✓
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Conquest of Peru.

Fiske, *Discovery of America*, II, 294-426.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES

1. Evolution of British colonial policy.

- a. Legal relations of colonies and England. 76, 81.
 - 1) Prominence of crown.
 - a) As source of governmental authority. (Note large liberty allowed in early colonies.)
 - b) Growth of royal control.
 - 2) Parliament and trade regulation. Early Navigation Acts. 78, 80-81.
 - a) 1651. Non-English ships excluded from colonies.
 - b) 1660. "Enumerated articles" to be sent only to England.
 - c) 1663. Imports to colonies only by way of England.
- b. Attempts at colonial reorganization under later Stuarts. 93-97.
 - 1) Attack on the charters.
 - a) Dissatisfaction with Massachusetts. Randolph's charges, and forfeiture of charter (1684).
 - b) Proceedings against other colonies. Outcome.
 - 2) Dominion of New England.
 - a) Colonies included.
 - b) Purpose of formation and character of government.
- c. Effects of English Revolution of 1688. 96-97, 102-103.
 - 1) Subsequent relations of colonies and Parliament.
 - 2) Downfall of "Dominion." Readjustment of government in colonies which had composed it, especially new charter of Massachusetts.
 - 3) Results for other colonies, especially Maryland. 88-89, 97.
- d. English policy after 1689.
 - 1) Summary. 99.
 - 2) Preference for colonies of royal type.
 - a) Increase in number of royal colonies following Revolution of 1688. New Hampshire, New Jersey. 97.
 - b) Misgovernment of proprietary North Carolina. Purchase by crown (1729). 106-107.
 - c) Overthrow of proprietors in South Carolina. 108.
 - d) Provision for lapse of Georgia charter. 109.
 - 3) Administrative machinery of the crown.
 - a) Board of Trade (1696) and functions. 77.
 - b) Royal governors and their functions.

- 4) Parliamentary regulation of navigation and trade.
 - a) Restrictions on manufactures. 141.
 - b) Enlargement of list of "enumerated articles." 143-144.
 - c) Molasses Act of 1733. 144.
 - d) Regulation of colonial currency. 157-158.
 - e) Royal officials and admiralty courts for enforcement of Acts of Trade.

- e. Friction under British policy, 1700-1750.
 - 1) English justification: mutual advantage. 100.
 - 2) Colonial opposition.
 - a) Increasing impatience under restraint. Growing self-reliance and desire to retain "home rule." Reasons. 100-101.
 - b) Importance of control of purse. 101-104.
 - (1) Controversies over salaries of governors.
 - (2) Significance of right to initiate money bills.
 - (3) Contest over control of expenditures in New York.
 - c) Methods of securing desired legislation: case of Pennsylvania. 105.
 - d) Evasion of Navigation Acts. 144.

2. Rivalry of French and English.

- a. French exploration and colonization. 111-115.
 - 1) Sixteenth century efforts.
 - 2) Beginnings in St. Lawrence basin (New France) in early seventeenth century.
 - a) Champlain and founding of Quebec.
 - b) Indian relations. Iroquois.
 - c) Jesuit missions.
 - 3) Activities in Mississippi Valley.
 - a) Chief explorations.
 - b) Planting of Louisiana.

- b. King William's War, 1690-1697. 116-118.
 - 1) Causes.
 - 2) Attacks on English frontier.
 - 3) Albany Congress of 1690. Plans for counterstroke.
 - 4) Character of remainder of war.
 - 5) Terms of Treaty of Ryswick.

- c. Queen Anne's War, 1702-1713. 118-120.
 - 1) Chief episodes.
 - 2) Terms of Treaty of Utrecht. Importance of this treaty.

- d. King George's War, 1744-1748. 120.
 - 1) Capture of Louisburg.
 - 2) Terms of Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

- e. French and Indian War, 1754-1763. 121-130.
 - 1) Preliminaries.
 - a) The rival interests and the prize at stake.
 - b) French fort-building (1753) and Washington's mission.
 - c) First violence and first bloodshed.
 - d) British preparations: Albany Congress of 1754. Franklin's plan of intercolonial union.
 - 2) Campaign of 1755.
 - a) British plan of attack and net results.
 - b) Deportation of Acadians.
 - 3) Events of 1756-1757.
 - a) Beginning of Seven Years' War in Europe.
 - b) Incompetence of British ministries.
 - c) Campaign: French successes in New York.
 - 4) Campaign of 1758.
 - a) Measures of Pitt. Four points of attack.
 - b) Net results.
 - 5) Campaigns of 1759-1760. Capture of Quebec and Montreal. Significance.
 - 6) Spain's part in the war.
 - a) Family compact of 1761.
 - b) British capture of Havana and the Philippines.
 - 7) Treaty of Paris, 1763.
 - a) Territorial transfers.
 - b) Reasons for defeat of France.
 - c) Influence of cession of Canada upon relations of England and colonies.

- f. Aftermath: Indian wars. 130-132.
 - 1) Cherokee war, 1759-1761. 130-132.
 - 2) Pontiac's conspiracy, 1763-1764.
 - a) Reasons for hostilities.
 - b) Scope of attack.
 - c) Bouquet's expedition.

3. Conditions of life in the English provinces.

- a. Economic.
 - 1) Agriculture.
 - a) Ease of acquiring land. Various methods. Effect on immigration and movements of population. 134-136-137.

- b) Contrasting agriculture of New England and South. 140.
 - c) White servants and negro slaves. Sources of supply. Types of slavery. Slave laws. 137-140.
 - 2) Manufactures. 140-141.
 - a) Character and extent of colonial manufactures.
 - b) Purpose and effects of British restrictions.
 - 3) Maritime industries. 141-145.
 - a) Fisheries.
 - b) Towns as centers of trade. Contrast between northern and southern colonies.
 - c) Colonial exports. 140.
 - d) Influence of Navigation Acts on commerce.
 - e) Slave trade.
 - 4) Currency. 157-158.
- b. Political. 134-135, 155-157.
- 1) Types of local government.
 - a) New England town.
 - b) Southern county.
 - c) Mixed system of middle colonies.
 - 2) Contest between aristocratic and democratic elements in the population. 135-136.
- c. Social, religious, and educational.
- 1) Non-English colonists. Characteristics and location. 145-148.
 - 2) History of the established churches. 148-152.
 - a) Decline of Puritanism.
 - (1) Advent of Anglicanism in New England.
 - (2) Liberal movement within the Puritan church.
 - (3) Witchcraft delusion.
 - (4) The "Great Awakening" and results.
 - (5) Influence of toleration in Rhode Island.
 - b) Failure of efforts to exclude dissenters from Virginia.
 - c) Triumph of Anglicanism in Maryland and South Carolina.
 - d) Legal and actual status of Anglicanism in North Carolina.
 - e) Prevalence of dissenters in middle colonies.
 - f) Effects of British Toleration Act of 1689. Status of Catholics.
 - 3) Education. 153-155.
 - 1) Beginnings of the first American colleges.
 - 2) Private schools in middle and southern colonies.

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3. Andrews, *Colonial Self-Government*, 288-336.
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Hart, *Contemporaries*, II, 205-311.

III. THE CONTEST OVER TAXATION BY PARLIAMENT (1763-1774)

1. Introductory. 161-162.

.a Theories of the powers of Parliament.

- 1) English theory of parliamentary supremacy: Parliament is supreme for every purpose throughout the empire. (This was the accepted legal theory in England but had never been clearly put into operation over the colonies.)
- 2) American theory of colonial home rule: Parliament is supreme only in affairs affecting the empire as a whole; in purely local matters the colonial legislatures are supreme. Thus, Parliament can pass acts of trade and navigation and regulate money throughout the empire for the common good, but cannot tax a colony internally any more than the colonial legislature could tax England. (The distinction grew up in the Americans' minds between "internal" and "external" taxation, the latter being acknowledged as within the power of Parliament. The American view was strengthened by the English policy of "salutary neglect" so long pursued toward the colonies.)

b. Elements of friction between England and the colonies.

- 1) Development of a new American self-reliance, due to:
 - a) Rapid increase of population.
 - b) Experience in intercolonial wars.
 - c) Surrender of Canada by France.
 - d) Long practice in self-government.
 - e) Other reasons.
- 2) Radical change in English colonial policy impending after the Fourth Intercolonial War (1763) because of:
 - a) New problems facing England:
 - (1) Necessity of reorganizing her world empire.
 - (2) Need of help to pay off large war debt.
 - (3) Necessity of protecting colonies from enemies.
 - b) Character of men in control: George III; Grenville; Townshend. 169.

2. First attempt at parliamentary taxation: Grenville policy, 1763-1766.

- a. The three-fold plan. 162-164.
 - 1) Acts of trade.
 - a) Plans for enforcing old acts. (Why necessary?)
 - b) Molasses duties of 1733 to be reduced and rigidly enforced. (Purpose of reduction?)
 - 2) Standing army in America.
 - a) Plan for support.
 - b) Why needed.
 - c) Billeting act. 169.
 - 3) Stamp Act, proposed for the following year. (Why announced in advance?)
- b. American reception of the Grenville program. 164-165.
 - 1) Objections to new trade regulations. Effect on "round about" trade.
 - 2) Objections to standing army.
 - 3) Memorials to Parliament against the proposed Stamp Act.
 - 4) Views of James Otis, first of the radical pamphleteers.
- c. Completion of the Grenville policy, 1765. Stamp Act. 166.
- d. American opposition to the Stamp Act. 166-167.
 - 1) Remonstrances of legislatures. Best example, Patrick Henry's resolutions.
 - 2) Nullification of the Act through mob violence. (Was Act enforced? See 168.)
 - 3) Stamp Act Congress, 1765:
 - a) Petitions to both king and Parliament.
 - b) Objections to the Stamp Act: Declaration of Rights.
 - 4) Boycott of British imports.
- e. Repeal of Stamp Act, 1766. 167-169.
 - 1) Reasons for repeal.
 - 2) Declaratory Act and reasons for it.
 - 3) Modification of molasses duties. (Not mentioned in text.)
 - 4) American rejoicings. (Note status of other British measures.)

3. Second attempt at parliamentary taxation: Townshend policy, 1767-1770.

- a. The Townshend Acts, 1767. 169-170.
 - 1) Import duties: avoidance of "internal taxes."
 - 2) Board of Customs Commissioners established at Boston.
 - 3) Suspension of New York Assembly.

- b. American opposition. 170-171.
 - 1) Dickinson's "Farmer's Letters": distinction between internal and external taxation abandoned (December, 1767).
 - 2) Revival of boycott (lasted until 1770).
 - 3) Massachusetts Circular Letter (February, 1768).
 - 4) Defiance of acts of trade at Boston.

- c. British efforts at repression. 171-172.
 - 1) Orders to governors to suppress Circular Letter.
 - 2) Trial of American agitators.
 - 3) Troops in Boston.
 - a) Why sent?
 - b) Growing friction between troops and citizens, 1768-1769.
 - c) So-called "Massacre" (1770) and its results.

- d. Partial repeal of the Townshend Acts, 1770. 173.
 - 1) Causes of the repeal.
 - 2) The Tea Tax; its terms and purpose.
 - 3) Effects of the partial repeal on America.

4. Crystallization of sentiment against England. 173-175.

- a. Development of colonial opinion, 1763-1770.
- b. Gradual formation of conservative, radical, and moderate groups.
- c. Activities of Sam Adams and other political organizers; growth and function of the committees of correspondence.
- d. Burning of the Gaspee, June, 1772.

5. Progress toward rebellion.

- a. The Tea Act of 1773. 175-176.
 - 1) Reasons for passage. Terms.
 - 2) Reception of the tea in Charleston, Philadelphia, and New York.
 - 3) The "Boston Tea Party" (Dec. 16, 1773).

- b. Coercive Acts of 1774. 176-178.
 - 1) Boston Port Act: terms and reasons for passage.
 - 2) Massachusetts charter act; remodeled into a royal province.
 - 3) Trial of royal officials. Purpose of this act.
 - 4) Billeting Act of 1765 revived.
 - 5) Quebec Act. Terms. (Justify the act. Why was it "intolerable" to the colonists?)

- c. First Continental Congress, 1774. 178-179.
- 1) Effect of the Coercive Acts on America: calling of Continental Congress.
 - 2) Work of the Congress.
 - a) Conflict over Galloway's plan.
 - b) Declaration and Resolves. (Why no address to Parliament?)
 - c) The Association: the most important enactment.
 - d) Ominous call of a second congress.
 - 3) Compare this congress with the Stamp Act Congress.

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The Loyalists.

Tyler, I, 293-315.

Fisher, I, 240-274.

Howard, 313-326.

Van Tyne, *American Revolution*, 248-268.

Washington as Revolutionary General.

Adams, *Studies Military and Diplomatic*, 59-113.

Hapgood, *George Washington*, 107-283.

Ford, *The True George Washington*, 208-292.

Robert Morris as Financier of the Revolution.

Oberholtzer, *Robert Morris*, 60-213.

IV. THE WAR FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (1775-1783)

1. **Beginning of armed resistance. 179-180.**
 - a. Warlike preparations directed by provincial congresses and committees of safety.
 - b. Gage's attempt to seize stores at Concord (April 18, 1775).
 - c. Effect of bloodshed on the continent.
2. **Second Continental Congress, May 10, 1775 (Lasted until 1781). 181.**
 - a. War activities.
 - b. Petition to the king.
 - c. England's response. 186.
3. **Campaigns prior to Declaration of Independence. 181-184.**
 - a. Around Boston, 1775-1776. (Note only the leading events and movements in this and all other campaigns.)
 - b. American invasion of Canada, 1775-1776.
 - c. British invasion of the Carolinas, 1776.
4. **The movement for independence. 186-188.**
 - a. Doctrines of Paine's "Common Sense."
 - b. Hope and fear of the conservatives.
 - c. Action of radical colonies.
 - d. Steps leading to the Declaration.
 - e. Analysis of the Declaration. (Study in Readings.)
5. **Campaigns of 1776 after the Declaration. 188-192.**
 - a. British operations around New York City.
 - b. Remarkable retreat across New Jersey.
6. **Campaigns of 1777. 192-198.**
 - a. Triple-headed plan of the British.
 - b. Howe's Philadelphia campaign.
 - c. St. Leger's campaign in the Mohawk Valley.
 - d. Burgoyne's disastrous campaign. (Why is Saratoga considered one of the decisive battles of the world?)
7. **French assistance. 198-200.**
 - a. Secret aid before 1778.
 - b. Alliance, February, 1778.

- 1) Motives and immediate cause.
 - 2) Terms of the treaties. (Treaty of alliance is important in connection with the Genet episode of 1793.)
 - 3) Spanish war with England, 1779.
- c. British offer of reconciliation. Cause and terms.

8. Campaigns in the North and West, 1778-1779. 200-204.

- a. Operations in New Jersey, 1778.
- b. Failure of allies to take Newport, 1778.
- c. Minor events in the North, 1779.
- d. Clark's conquest of the Northwest, 1778.

9. Campaigns in the South, 1779-1781. 206-214.

- a. British plan of operations.
- b. Early British successes.
- c. American successes under Greene, and the victory of the allies at Yorktown.

10. The war at sea. 204-206.

- a. Continental and state ships. Aid of France.
- b. Career of John Paul Jones.
- c. Armed Neutrality League.

11. Sum up the general reasons for American success in the War for Independence.

12. Treaty of Peace, 1783. 214-216.

- a. Attitude of American commissioners toward France. (Explain Vergennes' conduct.)
- b. Provisions of the treaty:
 - 1) Independence recognized.
 - 2) Boundaries defined. (Secret clause is important because of later troubles with Spain, 264-266. Spain received the Floridas by separate treaty.)
 - 3) Fisheries.
 - 4) Payment of British debts promised.
 - 5) Compensation of loyalists to be recommended by Congress. (Distinguish carefully between this and the preceding provision.)
- c. No commercial treaty; hardship of this on the new republic.

13. Civil progress during the War. 217-219.

- a. Second Continental Congress as a provisional federal government, 1775-1781.
 - 1) Relations of members of Congress to state governments.
 - 2) Extent of power and influence of Congress.
 - 3) Compromise character of its measures.
- b. The state governments.
 - 1) Models followed in framing them.
 - 2) Provisions concerning suffrage.
 - 3) Position of governors as compared with colonial period.
 - 4) Question of sovereignty.

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Wilson, *History of the American People*, II, 201-325.

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Fisher, I, 206-213, 436-444, 457-465.
Tyler, *Literary History of the American Revolution*, I, 475-521.
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Foster, *Century of American Diplomacy*, 8-40.

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Van Tyne, 289-333.
Roosevelt, *Winning of the West*, II, 31-90.
12. Channing, III, 346-373.
Fisher, II, 524-551.
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13. Channing, III, 431-462.
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Tyler, I, 223-292.
Van Tyne, 136-156, 175-202.

V. THE CONFEDERATION PERIOD (1781-1789)

1. The new plan of government. 238-240.

- a. History of the formation and ratification of the Articles of Confederation. Maryland's influence. 232.
- b. Provisions. (Examine Articles in Readings.)
 - 1) Legislature.
 - a) Form, make-up; how members were chosen; manner of voting.
 - b) Powers: revenue; commerce; war; treaties. (Note lack of coercive power.)
 - 2) Relation of executive and judiciary to legislature.
 - 3) Provision for amendment.
- c. Sovereignty under the Articles.

2. Constructive work of the Confederation: beginning of the national domain and territorial system. 231-233.

- a. The land cessions.
 - 1) Claimant states, basis of claims and reasons for transfer to Congress.
 - 2) Two series of cessions—before and after 1786. Reserves.
 - 3) Expectations concerning the West.
- b. Measures for government of the West.
 - 1) Ordinance of 1784. Author, territory concerned, provisions concerning government. Proposal concerning slavery.
 - 2) Ordinance of 1787. (Examine the Ordinance itself and compare provisions with summary in text-book. See also 343-344.)
- c. Land sales.
 - 1) Land Ordinance of 1785. 233, 342.
 - a) System of surveys.
 - b) Price and terms of sale.
 - 2) Sales to companies. 232, 342.
 - a) Precedents.
 - b) Chief sales.
- d. Settlement of the West. 233-235, 342.

3. Failure of the Confederation in finance. 222-225.

- a. Sources of funds for expense of Revolution. The war debt. Depreciation of currency.
- b. Revenue needs of Confederation.
- c. Revenue powers and resources of Congress.

- d. Nature of the army crisis of 1783.
- e. Attempts at amendment of revenue provisions of Articles.
- f. Lesson of these experiences.

4. Failure of the Confederation in commercial matters. 225-228.

- a. Gains and losses due to independence.
- b. Powers of Congress over commerce and treaties. Proposed amendment of 1784.
- c. Failure to secure a treaty with England.
- d. Adverse balance of trade, drainage of specie, use of bank paper.
- e. Failure to secure a treaty with Spain. Effect on West. 263-264.
- f. Lessons of these experiences.

5. Failure of the Confederation to maintain social order. 235-236.

- a. Prevalence of democratic spirit; opposition to aristocracy. (See 219, 228-231.)
- b. Popular grievances.
- c. Paper money excesses.
- d. Shays' rebellion.
- e. Lessons of these experiences.

6. Growth of sentiment in favor of a stronger union. 240-242.

- a. Lessons taught by experience under Articles.
- b. Efforts of leaders: character of government desired.
- c. Potomac commerce and Mount Vernon conference.
- d. Annapolis Convention.

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- Fish, *Development of American Nationality*, 13-32.
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6. McLaughlin, 168-183.
Fiske, 207-222.
Channing, III, 463-491.
Hart, *Contemporaries*, III, 177-197.

VI. THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION (1787-1789)

1. The Constitutional Convention. 242-247.

- a. Call of Congress and response.
- b. Chief members.
- c. Organization and procedure. Records.
- d. The new plans of union:
 - 1) Large state plan.
 - a) Authorship.
 - b) Chief features: bicameral legislature; representation in proportion to population or federal taxes; three separate departments; enlarged powers.
 - c) Action of Committee of the Whole.
 - 2) Small state plan.
 - a) Circumstances which led to presentation to Convention.
 - b) Authorship.
 - c) Chief features. (Distinguish essential difference between this and the large state plan.)
 - 3) Other plans.
 - 4) Virginia plan made basis of further discussion.
- e. Differences and compromises.
 - 1) Question of representation.
 - a) Vote concerning lower house.
 - b) Contest over upper house: the crisis of the Convention.
 - c) The compromise: how worked out. Significance in later history.
 - 2) Question of taxation.
 - a) Opposing views concerning count of slaves for representation and taxation.
 - b) The compromise.
 - 3) Question of control of commerce.
 - a) Objections to complete control by Congress.
 - b) Compromise.
- f. Summary of *new* powers of general government under Constitution:
 - 1) Financial. (See Constitution, Art. I, sec. 2, ¶3; sec. 8, ¶1; sec. 9, ¶4, 5.)
 - 2) Commercial. (Art. I, sec. 8, ¶3; sec. 9, ¶1, 5, 6.)

3) Coercive:

- a) In aid of states. (Art. I, sec. 8, ¶15; Art. IV, sec. 4.)
- b) In enforcement of U. S. law. (Art. I, sec. 8, ¶15; Art. VI, ¶2.)

g. Restrictions on states. (Art. I, sec. 10.)

h. Probable sources of conflict between states and general government.

- 1) "General welfare" clause. (Art. I, sec. 8, ¶1.)
- 2) "Necessary and proper" clause. (Art. I, sec. 8, last ¶)
- 3) "Supreme law" clause. (Art. VI, ¶2.)
- 4) Question of sovereignty.

2. The adoption of the Constitution. 247-250.

- a. Adjournment of the Convention. Steps necessary to make Constitution binding.
- b. Division on issue of ratification.
- c. Attitude of small states.
- d. Salient features of the contest in Massachusetts, Virginia, and New York.
- e. Sum up policy by which the Antifederalist opposition was overcome. (See also 258.)
- f. The cases of North Carolina and Rhode Island.

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- Fish, 31-43.
- Hart, 121-135.
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- Garner and Lodge, *History of United States*, II, 573-600.
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- Smith, *The Wars Between England and America*, 138-141.
- Walker, *Making of the Nation*, 21-62.
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2. McLaughlin, 277-317.
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Gordy, I, 92-102.
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Hamilton in the Constitutional Convention.

Sumner, *Alexander Hamilton*, 126-143.

Gordy, I, 103-117.

Analysis of the Federalist Papers.

Merriam, *American Political Theories*, 100-122.

VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT (1789-1793)

1. Transition from Confederation to Constitution. 256-259.

- a. Acts of old Congress in preparation for the new government.
- b. Beginning of the new Congress.
 - 1) Election of members. (Study provisions of Constitution concerning choice of a) senators; b) representatives. Art. I, sec. 2, ¶1, and sec. 3, ¶1.)
 - 2) Assembling and organization of the two houses.
 - 3) The work to be done.
- c. Organization of the executive.
 - 1) The electoral system.
 - a) Constitutional provisions (Art. II, sec. 1).
 - b) First election.
 - 2) Administrative departments.
 - a) Creation of the first departments.
 - b) Appointments; how made; persons chosen.
 - c) The "Cabinet."
 - d) Question of removals.
- d. Organization of the judiciary.
 - 1) Controversy over inferior courts.
 - 2) Judiciary act of 1789.

2. Establishment of the national credit.

- a. First revenue measure. 257.
- b. Hamilton's financial system. 259-261.
 - 1) Public debt. (Hamilton's views concerning debt.)
 - a) Funding scheme. Contest in Congress.
 - b) Assumption. Reasons for and against. How carried.
 - 2) United States Bank. Relation to government. Features of plan. Why desired, and why opposed. Washington's decision.
 - 3) Excise. Hamilton's purpose.
 - 4) Report on manufactures.

3. Vindication of the national authority. Whiskey Insurrection. 267-269.

- a. Unpopularity of excise in West.
- b. Outbreaks of 1794.
- c. Measures taken by federal government.
- d. Significance of the incident.

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Other Texts:

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3. Bassett, 101-116.
Gordy, I, 201-214.
Sumner, 191-199.

VIII. PERIOD OF DOMINANT FOREIGN RELATIONS (1793-1801):
FEDERALIST SUPREMACY

1. Rise of parties. (Find the facts for this topic on 259, 261, 269-271.)

- a. Origin of parties under the Constitution.
- b. Leaders and adherents of each.
- c. Principles, especially constitutional interpretation. The bank opinions.
- d. Washington's re-election.
- e. Attitude towards England and France.

2. Foreign relations under Washington.

- a. France. 266-267.
 - 1) European situation, 1789-1793.
 - 2) The treaty of 1778 and the neutrality proclamation of 1793.
 - 3) The Genet episode.
 - a) His acts before reaching Philadelphia.
 - b) His conduct towards the President.
 - c) Dispute over privateers and prizes.
 - d) Affair of the Little Sarah.
- b. England. 261-263, 271-273.
 - 1) Points in dispute prior to 1793.
 - 2) England and the northwest Indians. Indian war and Treaty of Greenville, 1795.
 - 3) New matters of dispute: rights of neutrals during European wars.
 - 4) Party disputes over measures of retaliation.
 - 5) Settlement with England, 1795.
 - a) Jay's mission and treaty. (Compare provisions of treaty with the points in dispute.)
 - b) Reception of treaty by people, Senate, and House.
- c. Spain. 263-266.
 - 1) Points in dispute during Washington's presidency.
 - 2) Spain's policy of intrigue:
 - a) With Kentucky and Tennessee. How counteracted.
 - b) With grantees of Georgia. How counteracted.
 - c) With Indians. How counteracted.
 - 3) Pinckney's mission and treaty, 1795. (Why did Spain make treaty?) Terms.

3. Party system and presidential election of 1796. 273-274, 276.

- a. Candidates of 1796.
- b. Hamilton's influence in this election.
- c. The odd result. Explain.
- d. Washington's Farewell Address. (See Readings.)
- e. Adams' efforts to secure harmony.
- f. Character of political discussions.

4. Crisis with France and readjustment of relations under Adams. 277-282.

- a. Monroe's mission. Conduct and recall.
- b. Pinckney's rebuff. Effects in United States.
- c. French seizures of ships of United States.
- d. Adams' pacific measures.
- e. X. Y. Z. affair.
- f. Action of United States and naval hostilities.
- g. The treaty of 1800.
 - 1) U. S. was released from Treaty of Alliance of 1778.
 - 2) France was released from payment for seizures of American vessels.

5. Party contests under Adams. 283-290.

- a. Federalist measures against their critics.
 - 1) Purpose and provisions of each.
 - 2) How far enforced.
- b. Republican opposition.
 - 1) Grounds for dislike of administration measures.
 - 2) Proposed remedies.
 - 3) Constitutional doctrines of Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions:
 - a) Compact theory of the Constitution.
 - b) Who is to judge of infractions of the Constitution?
 - c) How to remedy infractions.
 - d) Application to Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - 4) Main purpose of the Resolutions.
 - 5) Replies of the other states.
 - 6) Relation to nullification.
- c. Republican triumph of 1800.
 - 1) Conditions in Federalist party.
 - 2) Republican candidates and arguments.
 - 3) Methods of nomination. Party discipline.
 - 4) Republican use of Federalist dissensions.
 - 5) The vote. (Compare result of election in 1796 and the purpose of the Twelfth Amendment.)
 - 6) The House election, 1801.

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Hart, *Contemporaries*, III, 329-331, 333-336.

Additional Topics:

- Place of Hamilton in History.*
Fiske, *Essays Historical and Literary*, I, 101-142.
- Place of Gouverneur Morris in History.*
Lodge, *Historical and Political Essays*, 75-113.

IX. PERIOD OF DOMINANT FOREIGN RELATIONS (1801-1815):
REPUBLICAN SUPREMACY

1. Republican views and policies. 291-295.

- a. The simplicity of the President.
- b. Fundamental principles of Democracy as given in the inaugural.
- c. Desire to conciliate the Federalists.
- d. Cabinet.
- e. Principles governing removals and appointments.
- f. Gallatin's financial policy:
 - 1) Contrast between Republican and Federalist views concerning public debt. 294.
 - 2) Republican retrenchment and effect on army and navy.
 - 3) Success of Gallatin's policy.
- g. Republicans and the judiciary. 292, 294.
 - 1) Judiciary act of 1801 and its repeal.
 - 2) Assertion by Supreme Court of right to interpret constitution. (The *Marbury v. Madison* case will be discussed fully later, 357-358.)
 - 3) The impeachment cases. (Purpose of Republicans?)

2. Foreign affairs during Jefferson's first term.

- a. War with Tripoli. 295-296.
 - 1) Character of the Barbary states. Our policy to 1800.
 - 2) Tripolitan declaration of War.
 - 3) The war. Significance.
 - 4) Final settlement of difficulties, 1815.
- b. Purchase of Louisiana. 296-300.
 - 1) American interest in the Mississippi basin.
 - 2) Retrocession of Louisiana to France and withdrawal of the right of deposit.
 - 3) Jefferson's threat. (What would possession of Louisiana by France mean for the United States?)
 - 4) Livingston's instructions. Purpose of Monroe's mission.
 - 5) Napoleon's plans; and failure, due to troubles in San Domingo and renewal of war with England.
 - 6) The treaty.
 - 7) Jefferson's hesitation.
 - 8) Boundary dispute with Spain. Jefferson's West Florida policy. 299-300, 302-303.

- 9) Party contest over the purchase. 300-301, 303-306.
 - a) Federalist opposition.
 - b) Secession project. Burr's reasons for joining.
 - c) Burr's intrigues, conspiracy, and trial.

- c. Exploration of Louisiana and the Far West. 355-357.
 - 1) First interest in and knowledge of the Far West.
 - 2) The Lewis and Clark expedition.
 - 3) Pike's expeditions.

3. Jefferson's domination of the Republican party. 300-303.

- a. Jefferson's popularity.
- b. The crushing of Burr.
- c. Re-election, 1804.
- d. Opposition of Randolph. Causes. Outcome.
- e. Rivalry for the succession. Election of Madison, 1808. 303, 311.

4. Neutral rights during the Napoleonic Wars, 1805-1812.

- a. European situation, 1805-1806. Growth of American neutral commerce. 306, 346-347.
- b. Offensive British practices. (Compare with war period beginning 1793.) 306-308.
 - 1) Impressments.
 - 2) Rule of 1756 and its interpretation.
 - a) Decision in case of the Polly, 1800.
 - b) Decision in case of the Essex, 1805. (What influences were behind this decision?)
 - 3) The "Paper" blockade. Fox's blockade. Intent. (Why objectionable?)
- c. The war of decrees and orders, 1806-1807. 308-309.
 - 1) Berlin decree of Napoleon. (Note extension of paper blockade.)
 - 2) First and Second Orders in Council.
 - 3) Milan decree.
 - 4) Determine to what extent neutral commerce was possible under these restrictions.
- d. American efforts to defend neutral rights.
 - 1) Jefferson's policy of commercial coercion. 309-315.
 - a) Treaty negotiations of 1806. Relation to Essex decision and Non-Importation Act.
 - b) Embargo.
 - (1) Chesapeake-Léopard affair and crisis of 1807. 314-315.
 - (2) Provisions of the embargo. 310.
 - (3) Evasions and measures to enforce.
 - (4) Effects, economic and political.
 - (5) Failure.

- 2) Madison's continuation of the Jeffersonian policy. 311.
 - a) Non-Intercourse Law, 1809.
 - b) "Macon's Bill No. 2," 1810.
 - c) Crafty policy of Napoleon. 316-317.
 - (1) Bayonne and Rambouillet decrees.
 - (2) Deception of Madison.
- 3) Diplomatic efforts to defend neutral rights, 1807-1810. 315-316.
 - a) Demand for reparation in Chesapeake affair.
 - b) Negotiations with Rose.
 - c) Negotiations with Erskine and Jackson.

5. The War of 1812-1815.

- a. Rise of the War Party. 317-319.
 - 1) Affair of the President and Little Belt, 1811.
 - 2) Indian troubles on frontier and attitude of Canada.
 - 3) Congressional election of 1810. Meaning and results.
 - 4) The new leaders.
 - 5) Madison and the "War Hawks." His re-election, 1812.
- b. The break with England. 319-321.
 - 1) Belated British efforts for peace.
 - 2) The declaration of war.
 - 3) American unpreparedness for war:
 - a) Federalist opposition.
 - b) Weakness of administration, army and navy. (See also 326.)
 - c) Financial situation, and expiration of charter of U. S. Bank.
 - 4) War plans of the belligerents.
- c. Campaign of 1812. 321-323. (Note only the leading events and movements in this and all other campaigns. See maps on pp. 322, 329, and 369.)
 - 1) Tripleheaded American attack on Canada.
 - a) By way of Detroit.
 - b) On the Niagara frontier.
 - c) From Lake Champlain.
 - 2) Net results.
- d. Campaign of 1813. 323-324.
 - 1) Second American attempt to invade Canada.
 - a) At western end of Lake Erie, under Perry and Harrison.
 - b) On the Niagara frontier: Toronto (York) burnt.
 - c) At other New York points.
 - 2) Net results.
- e. Campaign of 1814. 324-325, 329-331, 332-333.
 - 1) Last American attempt on Canada: Brown at Niagara frontier.

- 2) Napoleon's abdication (April). (Why important?)
 - 3) British plans for invasion of United States. (Note points of attack and degree of success at each.)
- f. Naval warfare, 1812-1814. 326-329.
- 1) Successful naval duels, 1812-1813.
 - 2) American successes checked and coast blockaded, 1813-1814.
 - 3) Success of American privateers.
- g. Peace negotiations. 333-335.
- 1) Early overtures.
 - 2) The commissioners.
 - 3) Demands of each country.
 - 4) Terms of the treaty of Ghent. (Was the war a victory or a defeat for the United States?)
 - 5) Fisheries question and its adjustment. 347-348.
- h. New England discontent. 335-338.
- 1) Federalist disaffection prior to the war.
 - a) Reasons, commercial and political.
 - b) Evidences of discontent, 1803-1812.
 - 2) Opposition to the war:
 - a) Criticism of the war.
 - b) Attitude toward government loans.
 - c) Militia controversy.
 - d) Hartford Convention, Dec., 1814.
 - (1) How and why called; states represented.
 - (2) Temper of the Convention.
 - (3) Address issued by Convention: proposed amendments. (Account for changes desired.)
 - (4) Call for a second convention if grievances not redressed in six months.
 - (5) Effect of Convention on Federalist party.

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Johnson, 187-188.
- 4d. Channing, 203-255.
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V 11

X. PERIOD OF DOMINANT NATIONALISM AND DOMESTIC ISSUES (1815-1829)

1. The new era and its problems.

- a. In what sense a new period. 363.
- b. Nationalistic tendencies of the period.
 - 1) Provision for national defense. 338, 363.
 - 2) Second U. S. Bank. 363-364.
 - a) Review of currency history. 348.
 - b) Reasons for Second U. S. Bank.
 - c) Author of bill; terms of charter; beneficial effects of bank.
 - 3) Tariff and protection. 348-349, 364.
 - a) Tariff rates and purpose, 1789-1812.
 - b) Rise of manufactures and situation at close of war. 348-349.
 - c) Reasons for the protection of "Home Industries."
 - d) The Tariff of 1816. Purpose, friends, and opponents.
 - 4) Internal improvements. 365-366.
 - a) Need of better roads and canals.
 - b) The constitutional aspects.
 - c) Previous history of question.
 - d) Bonus Bill, 1817: terms and author.
 - e) Attitude of President.
 - f) Measures taken by states.
 - 5) Impetus to nationalism by supreme court decisions. 357-360.
 - a) Two views of the function of the supreme court.
 - b) John Marshall.
 - c) Great cases, 1793-1825.

2. Party politics, 1816-1820. 366-368.

- a. Election of 1816.
 - 1) Monroe's Republican friends and opponents.
 - 2) Situation of the Federalists.
- b. Monroe's cabinet.
- c. Opposition: grounds and leader.
- d. Election of 1820.
 - 1) Monroe as a harmonizer.
 - 2) Impending rivalries.

3. The westward movement.

- a. Progress of settlement in the West. 341-342.
 - 1) Region sought by early settlers.
 - 2) Sources of immigration and routes to the West.
 - 3) Divergence of ideals in West.
- b. Growth of the West as shown by the creation of new territories and states. 344-345.
- c. Government of the West. (Especially south of Ohio River.) 343-344.
- d. Changes in the land policy, 1800, 1820, 1841, 1862, and effects on settlement. 343.
- e. Relation of the settlement of the West to the development of American agriculture. Influence of conditions in Europe. 345.
- f. Spread of cotton culture and effects. 345-346.
 - 1) Influence of cotton gin, English factory system, and cheap land.
 - 2) Resultant labor system.

Slavery and the Missouri controversy.

- a. Slavery in the revolutionary period. 350.
 - 1) Universality.
 - 2) Colonial opposition.
 - 3) Early restrictions on slave trade.
- b. Early emancipation movement. 350-351.
 - 1) Three methods of emancipation; examples of each; region affected.
 - 2) The South and the problem of emancipation.
 - 3) Effect of the spread of cotton culture on Southern opinion concerning slavery.
 - 4) Slavery in territories east of the Mississippi.
- c. The slavery question in Congress. 351-352.
 - 1) First Congress: petitions and resolutions.
 - 2) Fugitive slave law, 1793. Provisions. Abuse.
 - 3) Revival of slave importation in South.
 - 4) Prohibition of slave trade after 1808. Provisions of act.
- d. The Missouri question. 371-374. (See Readings.)
 - 1) Increase of population and demand for statehood.
 - 2) The Tallmadge amendment. Provisions. Sectional reasons for and against.
 - 3) Maine-Missouri bill; Thomas amendment; compromise of 1820. (Which side won the advantage?)
 - 4) Clay and the second compromise.

5. Foreign relations under Monroe.

- a. The acquisition of Florida. 368-371.
 - 1) Early phases of the question.
 - 2) Jackson's invasion and consequences.
 - a) International complications.
 - b) Effect on Jackson's popularity.
 - c) Florida treaty. Terms. (For boundaries see map, 792.)
- b. Origin of Monroe Doctrine. 375-377. (See Readings.)
 - 1) Revolt of Spanish America, 1810-1822.
 - 2) Clay's advocacy of recognition. (Review 367-368.)
 - 3) The administration's delay and final recognition, 1822.
 - 4) Policy of the Holy Alliance.
 - 5) England's interest and Canning's proposal.
 - 6) Designs of Russia and England in North America.
 - 7) Views of J. Q. Adams.
 - 8) Monroe's message. Analysis of the doctrine. Results.

6. The presidential election of 1824. 377-381.

- a. The rival candidates and their claims.
- b. The narrowing down of the contest.
- c. Methods of nomination.
- d. Electoral vote. (Constitutional procedure when no majority in electoral vote.)
- e. Clay's influence. Van Buren's plan.
- f. Outcome of House election, 1825.

7. Emergence of new parties. 382-384.

- a. Adams-Clay coalition. (Was it a natural alliance?)
- b. Organization of the rival faction.
 - 1) Union of the Jackson and Calhoun groups.
 - 2) Adams' message: effect on Crawford group.
 - 3) Relations of Jackson and Calhoun. Van Buren's opportunity.
- c. Attacks upon the President.
 - 1) Bribery and corruption charge.
 - 2) Criticisms of the first message of Adams.
 - 3) Political manipulation of Panama Congress.
 - 4) Criticism of appointments. 389.

8. The tariff and sectionalism. 384-388.

- a. Prosperity of sections compared and explained.
- b. Sectional views of the effect of the tariff. Clay's "American system" argument.
- c. Tariff legislation to 1828:
 - 1) Demand for higher protection and bill of 1820. (Note sectional distribution of votes.)

- 2) Act of 1824.
 - 3) The protectionist agitation of 1827.
 - 4) "The Tariff of Abominations." Political and economic character.
 - 5) Change of attitude of Calhoun and Webster, 1816-1828. (Account for it in each case.)
- d. Rise of Southern opposition to the tariff.
- 1) Leadership of South Carolina.
 - 2) Working out the theory of nullification:
 - a) Calhoun's position.
 - b) Analysis of the Exposition of 1828.
 - 3) Reasons for not trying nullification in 1828.

9. The presidential election of 1828. 388-390.

- a. Campaign arguments. (Determine real issues.)
- b. Alignment of voters. Outcome.

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Turner, 245-264.
Gordy, II, 511-535.
7. Turner, 265-285.
Gordy, II, 536-560.
8. Turner, 236-244, 299-332.
Gordy, II, 497-510.
9. Stanwood, I, 142-150.
Gordy, II, 561-581.

XI. PARTY DEVELOPMENT AND SECTIONAL CONTROVERSY (1829-1844)

1. Democracy and its methods.

- a. Underlying causes of Jackson's election.
 - 1) Growth of the West. (For example, note 344-345.)
 - 2) Extension of the suffrage. 472-476. (Account for unusual character of inauguration. 392.)
- b. New practices: "Spoils System." (Formulate a definition of "Spoils System.") 393.
 - 1) Sources of practices adopted.
 - 2) Jackson's view of rotation in office.
- c. New practices: Conventions and platforms (1832). 403-404.

2. Problems of Jackson's presidency.

- a. Cabinet. 392-394.
 - 1) Factional influences affecting composition.
 - 2) "Kitchen Cabinet" and significance.
 - 3) Eaton affair and significance.
- b. Internal improvements. 394-396.
 - 1) Calhoun's earlier championship.
 - 2) Jackson's views and Van Buren's influence.
 - 3) Constitutional and political grounds for Maysville Road veto: consequences.
- c. Georgia Indian question. 400.
 - 1) Agreement of 1802.
 - 2) Issue between Georgia and Indians, 1825-1833.
 - 3) Supreme Court decisions.
 - 4) Jackson's attitude.
 - 5) Removal of Southern tribes across Mississippi. 466-468.
- d. Nullification contest.
 - 1) Webster-Hayne debate, 1830. 396-399.
 - a) Gist of Foote resolution and attitude of West and South. (How did nullification theory become involved in the debate?)
 - b) Review Exposition of 1828 (387-388) and summarize constitutional arguments of Hayne and Webster.
 - 2) Division of Democratic party, 1830-1831. 399-403.
 - a) Jefferson birthday toasts.
 - b) Quarrel of Jackson and Calhoun.

- c) Reorganization of cabinet.
- d) Nomination of Van Buren for vice presidency.
- 3) Attempt at nullification, 1832. 407-409.
 - a) Calhoun's leadership and papers explaining nullification.
 - b) Nullification ordinance. (Note provisions and determine why passed by a convention.)
 - c) Acts of S. C. legislature.
 - d) Jackson's measures and proclamation. "Force Bill."
- 4) Compromise, 1833. 409-410.
 - a) Plan of Van Buren faction: Verplanck bill.
 - b) Attitude of other Southern states.
 - c) Effect of a) and b) on South Carolina.
 - d) Clay's part as "Pacifator." Terms of compromise. (Which side gained?)

- e. United States Bank. 411-415.
 - 1) Bank situation at Jackson's election: Jackson's views and Biddle's plans.
 - 2) Jackson's plans as shown by first and second messages.
 - 3) Recharter issue in campaign of 1832:
 - a) Biddle's reasons for seeking recharter.
 - b) Veto message; significance.
 - c) Effect of re-election on Jackson.
 - 4) Removal of deposits. (Note why and how done and where placed.)
 - 5) Senate resolutions on Jackson's conduct.
 - 6) Effect of bank war on Democratic party.

- f. Foreign relations.
 - 1) England and West India trade. 415-417. (Determine status of trade with British West Indies to 1825, recalling rejected article of Jay's treaty.)
 - a) British concessions of 1825 and reasons therefor.
 - b) Procedure of Jackson and his success.
 - 2) France and spoliation claims. 417-419.
 - a) Origin of claims. Excuses for non-payment.
 - b) Agreement of 1831 and Jackson's measures to secure fulfillment.
 - 3) Mexico and Texas question. 419-422. (See 448 for map.)
 - a) Early Texas: form of government; source of population; Mexican measures against immigration and slavery.
 - b) Texas Revolution, 1835-1836.
 - (1) Immediate cause—Santa Anna's centralist revolution.
 - (2) Early reverses. The Alamo and San Jacinto.
 - c) Attitude of U. S.
 - (1) Early efforts to buy Texas.
 - (2) Sympathy with the Revolution.

- (3) Sentiment for and against annexation.
- (4) Recognition.

3. Party development under Jackson.

- a. Presidential campaign of 1832. 403-405.
 - 1) Formation of National Republican party.
 - a) Relation to administration party under Adams.
 - b) Effect of Jackson's measures on National Republicans.
 - 2) Anti-Masonic party. (Why memorable?)
 - 3) Campaign. Triumph of Jackson.
- b. Rise of Whig party.

(About 1833, the opposition began to refer to the President as "King" Jackson, because of his vigorous measures; hence the opposition became known as the "Whig" Party. The Whigs absorbed the National Republicans, the Anti-Masons, and many of the nullifiers. Note the incongruity of these elements; the result will appear in Tyler's administration. Note Whig plan in campaign of 1836. 425.)
- c. Progress of Democratic party. (Note effects of contests of Jackson's terms in harmonizing party by removing discordant elements. Contrast Democrats with Whigs in this respect.)
 - 1) Campaign of 1836. (Note dominance of Jackson.) 425-426.
 - 2) Summarize what Jacksonian Democracy stood for.

4. Financial questions, 1833-1840.

- a. Revenue and currency under Jackson. 422-425.
 - 1) "Pet banks" as depositories of government funds.
 - 2) Payment of national debt, 1834. Accumulation of surplus.
 - 3) Distribution Act of 1836. 424.
 - 4) Efforts on behalf of hard money.
 - a) Attempts to force specie into circulation. 423.
 - b) Specie circular. 425.
- b. Panic of 1837. Causes. 432.
 - 1) Fundamental: over-speculation in promoting development of country.
 - 2) Contributory: inflation of currency by bank paper; specie circular; government deposits in state banks; distribution of surplus.
- c. Policy of Van Buren administration. 433.
 - 1) Borrowing.
 - 2) Insistence on specie circular.
 - 3) Independent treasury plan and contest for adoption.

5. Tyler and the Clay Whigs.

- a. Presidential election of 1840. 433-435.
 - 1) Candidate and platform of Democrats.
 - 2) Question of Whig candidate. (Why no platform?)
 - 3) Triumph of Whigs. (Account for it.)

- 4) Death of Harrison.
- b. Bank quarrel. 435-436.
 - 1) Tyler's views vs. Clay's program.
 - 2) Bank contest and split in party. Tyler's hope of creating a new party.
 - 3) Fate of remainder of Clay program. Relation of distribution act and tariff.
- c. Maine boundary settlement. 437-438.

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- 5b. Fiske, I, 217-261.
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 Garrison, 51-66, 174-187.
- 5c. Garrison, 67-84.

XII. THE STRUGGLE OVER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY (1844-1860)

1. Divergence of North and South over slavery.

- a. Status of slavery in South. 468-471.
 - 1) Slaveholders and "poor whites."
 - 2) Treatment of slaves.
- b. Anti-slavery movement. 428-431.
 - 1) Characteristics before and after 1830.
 - 2) Effects of agitation on South.
 - 3) Attempts to check agitation.
 - a) Use of the mails.
 - b) Right of petition.
 - 4) Effect of anti-slavery on churches. 471-472.

2. Contest over slavery in acquired territories.

- a. Territorial expansion.
 - 1) Annexation of Texas. 438-439, 441-444.
 - a) Tyler's reasons for reviving project.
 - b) Negotiations. Provisions of treaty.
 - c) Rejection of Tyler's treaty by Senate.
 - d) Presidential campaign of 1844. 441-443.
 - (1) Views of Van Buren and Clay, and of the party conventions, with reference to Texas.
 - (2) Candidates. Chief issue. Influence of Liberty party on outcome.
 - e) Annexation accomplished.
 - (1) Bearing of election on question.
 - (2) Method urged by Tyler. Advantages. Terms offered to Texas.
 - (3) Tyler's timely action; decision of Texas.
 - 2) Partition of Oregon. 440-441, 445.
 - a) Early claims and relinquishments.
 - b) Joint occupation agreements and proposed boundaries.
 - c) Traders vs. settlers.
 - d) Oregon as an issue in 1844.
 - e) Polk's course, England's concession, and treaty of 1846
 - 3) Mexican War and results. 446-450.
 - a) Preliminary diplomacy.
 - (1) Severance of diplomatic relations. 444.
 - (2) Slidell's mission and failure.
 - (3) Significance of Taylor's advance to Rio Grande.

- b) War.
 - (1) Beginning of hostilities and declaration.
 - (2) Three-fold movement of U. S. troops.
 - c) Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.
 - (1) Circumstances under which signed.
 - (2) Terms of treaty.
- b. Slavery issue and Compromise of 1850. 450-458.
- 1) Wilmot proviso: terms, attitude of sections and parties, and vote in Congress.
 - 2) Parties in election of 1848. Position of each on slavery. Rise of Free Soil party. Significance of Taylor's election.
 - 3) Oregon controversy. (Compare Calhoun's view with Wilmot proviso.) Outcome.
 - 4) Situation in California. 480-482.
 - 5) Character of session of Congress, 1848-1849. Critical situation at close. 453.
 - 6) Compromise proposals. (Distinguish four plans thus far proposed for settlement of slavery question in territories.)
 - 7) Clay's plan and purpose.
 - 8) Debate on Clay's proposals: arguments of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.
 - 9) Compromise as passed, 1850. (Examine in Readings. Wherein lay the weakness of the compromise?)
 - 10) Attitude of the South toward compromise.

3. Economic and social development.

- a. Tariff history, 1846-1861. 445, 483.
- b. Immigration, growth of West, and improvements in transportation facilities. 461-465.
- c. Progress of education. 476-480.

4. Re-opening of the slavery controversy. 485-489.

- a. Effort to make Compromise of 1850 permanent.
 - 1) "Finality" resolutions.
 - 2) Candidates and election of 1852.
- b. Slavery contest renewed.
 - 1) New leaders in control. 488.
 - 2) Pierce's cabinet appointments. 486.
 - 3) Inaugural address.
 - 4) Northern hostility to Fugitive Slave Law.
 - 5) Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. 486-489.
 - a) Status of Nebraska before 1854.
 - b) Atchison's change of view.
 - c) Kansas-Nebraska Act. (Examine in Readings.)
 - (1) Douglas' bill: popular sovereignty.

- (2) Motives of Douglas.
- (3) Terms of act as passed. (Why were two territories provided for?)
- (4) Relation to Compromises of 1820 and 1850.

5. Popular sovereignty in practice, 1855-1861. 489-493.

- a. Sectional efforts to control action of Kansas.
 - 1) Organized immigration from the North.
 - 2) Tactics of the Missourians.
 - 3) Rival settlements and territorial governments.
- b. Interference of the federal government.
 - 1) Proper course of federal government?
 - 2) Action of President Pierce.
 - 3) Kansas question before Congress. Assault on Sumner and its effects.
- c. Outbreak of violence in Kansas, 1856-1857.
 - 1) Plunder of Lawrence.
 - 2) John Brown's bloody revenge.
 - 3) General guerrilla warfare.
 - 4) Temporary subsidence of strife.
- d. Efforts under Buchanan to admit Kansas as slave state.
 - 1) Formation of Lecompton Constitution. Method of submission to popular vote.
 - 2) Rejection of Lecompton Constitution by Congress. (Explain Douglas' opposition.)
 - 3) "English Bill" and its rejection by Kansas.
 - 4) Significance to South of Kansas struggle.
 - 5) Final admission of Kansas, 1861.

6. Effect of slavery issue on political parties, 1850-1856. 493-497.

- a. Anti-Nebraska Democrats. 488.
- b. Decline of Whig party. 493, 495.
- c. Rise of Know Nothing party. (Review 462-463.)
 - 1) Principles; relation to existing parties.
 - 2) Success and decline, reasons for both.
- d. Birth of Republican party.
 - 1) Origin; spread; sources of strength.
 - 2) Leading principle of party.
 - 3) Coalition with Whigs in N. Y. and Mass.
- e. Presidential election of 1856.
 - 1) Candidates, parties and public opinion.
 - 2) Principal issue; results of election.
 - 3) Chief campaign literature.

7. Widening of breach between North and South, 1857-1860.

- a. Judicial attempt to solve question of slavery in territories. 497-499.
 - 1) Facts of Dred Scott case.
 - 2) Points before the court.
 - 3) Taney's decision.
 - 4) Objections of anti-slavery people.
 - a) Curtis' minority opinion.
 - b) Charge of *obiter dictum*.
- b. Increasing strength of Republicans.
 - 1) Effect of panic of 1857. 499. (See also 482-483.)
 - 2) Lincoln-Douglas debates. 499-502.
 - a) Douglas' chances for 1860.
 - b) Reason for debates.
 - c) "House-divided" speech.
 - d) "Freeport Doctrine" and its effects.
 - 3) Republican successes in 1858.
 - 4) "Impending Crisis" and speakership contest. 504-505.
- c. The John Brown raid. 502-504.
 - 1) Character of John Brown; his plans, preparations, failure and death. (Map on 550.)
 - 2) Effects on North and South. (What is your opinion of his exploit?)
- d. Triumph of the "Black Republicans," 1860. 505-509.
 - 1) Split in Democratic party: Davis resolutions, platform difficulties, separate conventions and nominees.
 - 2) Chief Republican candidates; the convention's choice.
 - 3) Constitutional Union party; purpose and candidates.
 - 4) Campaign arguments.
 - 5) Electoral vote. (Compare with popular vote.)

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XIII. THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

1. **Secession and attempts at adjustment. 511-514.**
 - a. Withdrawal of South Carolina. (Note immediate cause.)
 - b. Action of gulf states. (Note motives.)
 - c. Formation of Confederate States. Character of Constitution. 587.
 - d. Policy of Buchanan.
 - 1) View of right of secession.
 - 2) Plan of action.
 - e. Attempts at compromise.
 - 1) Crittenden Compromise. Effort for referendum.
 - 2) The Peace Convention.
2. **Opening of hostilities. 514-520.**
 - a. Policy of Lincoln.
 - 1) Rejection of compromise.
 - 2) View of right of secession.
 - 3) Course pursued.
 - a) In dealing with Seward.
 - b) With reference to Fort Sumter.
 - b. Effects of Sumter episode on North, South, and border states. 517.
Peculiar situation in Virginia. 520-521.
 - c. Relative strength and resources of sections.
 - d. Preliminary operations: Virginia, West Virginia and Missouri.
519-520, 526-527.
3. **Relations with Great Britain. 521-524.**
 - a. English sympathies during war.
 - b. U. S. difficulties with British government.
 - 1) Proclamation of neutrality. Significance.
 - 2) Trent affair.
 - 3) Question of Confederate cruisers.
4. **Campaigns, 1861-1865. 526-571.**
 - a. General plan of operations.
 - 1) Object of land operations. 526.
 - 2) Work of the navy. 569.
 - b. Western campaigns. 526-543.
 - 1) Effect of preliminary campaign of 1861.
 - 2) Campaign of 1862.
 - a) Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson; at Shiloh.

- b) Progress toward opening Mississippi river. 529.
 - c) Bragg's operations in Tennessee and Kentucky.
 - d) Net results.
 - 3) Campaign of 1863.
 - a) Fall of Vicksburg. (Significance?)
 - b) Operations around Chattanooga.
 - c) Net results.
 - 4) Campaign of 1864. (Note Grant's promotion.)
 - a) Sherman's march through Georgia to sea.
 - b) Destruction of Hood's army in Tennessee.
 - c) Net results.
 - 5) Campaign of 1865.
 - a) Sherman's march northward. (Object?)
 - b) Surrender of Johnston's army.
 - 6) Operations beyond Mississippi river, 1861-1865.
- c. Eastern campaigns. 545-569.
- 1) Effect of preliminary campaign of 1861.
 - 2) Campaign of 1862.
 - a) McClellan's Peninsular campaign.
 - b) Lee's first invasion of North: Antietam.
 - c) Burnside at Fredericksburg.
 - d) Net results.
 - 3) Campaign of 1863.
 - a) Hooker at Chancellorsville.
 - b) Second invasion of North: Gettysburg.
 - c) Net results.
 - 4) Campaign of 1864.
 - a) Grant's operations against Richmond.
 - b) Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley.
 - c) Net results.
 - 5) Collapse of Confederacy, 1865.
 - a) General situation early in 1865. 566.
 - b) Hampton Roads conference.
 - c) Surrender of Lee. Other surrenders.
- d. Federal naval operations. 569-571.
- e. Assassination of Lincoln. 568.

5. Process of enlistment in the North. 572-574.

- a. Volunteers.
- b. Draft law; its success; New York riots.
- c. Bounties.
- d. Abuses of the system.
- e. Enlistment of negroes. Attitude of Confederates.

6. Federal finances. 574-576.

- a. Chief sources of revenue.
 - 1) Taxation: income tax; higher tariff and excises.
 - 2) Issue of legal tender ("greenbacks").
 - 3) Issue of bonds at high rates of interest.
- b. National banking act.
 - 1) Dual purpose of act.
 - 2) Main provisions.
 - 3) Act of 1865 and its effect on state banks.
- c. Currency difficulties.

7. Progress of emancipation. 577-581.

- a. Purpose of the war.
 - 1) Position of Congress and of Lincoln.
 - 2) Desire of the radicals.
- b. Development of emancipation movement.
 - 1) Action of military commanders.
 - 2) Confiscation Acts of Congress. (See also 576.)
 - 3) Conservative policy of president.
 - a) Proposals of compensation. (Where?)
 - b) Attitude toward action of commanders.
 - c) Tentative proclamation; Seward's suggestion.
 - d) Impatience of radicals; Greeley's "Prayer."
 - e) Lincoln's statement of his position. (Did he act consistently with his belief?)
 - f) Proclamation: occasion, terms, constitutional basis. (Were all slaves freed?) (Examine the proclamation in Readings.)
 - 4) Emancipation by state amendment.
 - 5) Thirteenth amendment; terms and reasons for passage. 580, 599.

8. War powers of the president. 585-586.

- a. Lincoln's war proclamations, their justification and constitutionality.
- b. Military arrests and suspension of writ of habeas corpus.
 - 1) Justification; constitutionality.
 - 2) In Maryland; and under proclamation of 1862.
 - 3) Habeas Corpus Act of 1863 and its effect.
 - 4) *Ex parte* Milligan case (1866). 612.

9. Political parties during the war. 581-585.

- a. Three administration groups. (Distinguish.)

- b. Regular Democrats: principles and tactics.
- c. Reaction against Lincoln administration.
 - 1) Causes. Elections of 1862.
 - 2) Strife within Republican party.
 - 3) Tactics of the "Copperheads."
- d. Counter-reaction in favor of Lincoln.
 - 1) Vallandigham episode (1863).
 - 2) Failure of Chase's candidacy.
 - 3) Campaign of 1864: candidates, issues, results. (Account for Johnson's nomination. See also 599.)

10. Problems and policies of the Confederate States. 587-592.

- a. Presidency of Davis: weakness and strength.
- b. Peace party and its failure.
- c. Foreign relations.
 - 1) Failure to secure recognition from Great Britain.
 - 2) Friendly neutrality of France.
- d. Difficulties of raising troops. (Compare with North.)
- e. Financial resources and expedients.
- f. Effects of the blockade.

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XIV. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

1. **Federal policy toward South at end of war. Dual problem:**
 - a. Reconstruction of Southern states.
 - b. Adequate provision for welfare of emancipated negro.

2. **Nature of problem of reconstruction. 594-595.**
 - a. Two possible agencies of reconstruction.
 - b. Current theories of status of Southern states. (Distinguish carefully between them.)
 - 1) Southern theory.
 - 2) Presidential theory.
 - 3) Sumner's "State-suicide" theory.
 - 4) Stevens' "Conquered-provinces" theory.
 - 5) "Forfeited rights" theory.

3. **Presidential restoration of Southern States.**
 - a. Lincoln's plan of restoration. 596-597.
 - 1) Temporary military government.
 - 2) Proclamation of Amnesty. (Did this include negro suffrage?)
 - 3) Progress under this plan.
 - b. First clash with Congress. 597-598.
 - 1) Dissatisfaction of radicals.
 - 2) Wade-Davis bill and Lincoln.
 - c. Johnson's plan of restoration. 599-601.
 - 1) Early attitude toward South.
 - 2) Proclamation of Amnesty. (Compare with Lincoln's.)
 - 3) Action of states under Johnson's plan. (Note his advice with reference to thirteenth amendment.)

4. **Problem of safeguarding the freedmen. 601-604.**
 - a. Southern point of view; the old Black Code.
 - b. New Black Code; its bearing on thirteenth amendment.
 - c. Determination of radicals in Congress.
 - d. Early action of Congress: Freedmen's Bureau. Its operation.

5. **Struggle between Johnson and Congress over Southern policy.**
 - a. Johnson's hopes of a moderate Republican party. 604, 620-621.
 - b. Evolution of program of radicals. 604-608. (Characterize Stevens. 625-626.)
 - 1) Attitude of Congress toward Johnson restoration.
 - 2) Creation of joint committee on reconstruction.

- 3) New Freedmen's Bureau bill (1866); its veto. Johnson's undignified conduct; his mistaken policy.
- 4) Civil Rights Act; terms and constitutional basis. Conflict with president.
- 5) First plan of Congressional reconstruction.
 - a) Fourteenth amendment (see Readings). Reasons for passage.
 - b) Failure of South to ratify, except Tennessee which was restored to Union (1866).
- c. Fall elections of 1866: main facts and significance. 608, 611, 640-41.
- d. Second Congressional plan: military reconstruction. 609-610.
 - 1) Act of March 2, 1867. (Main act.)
 - 2) Supplementary acts of March 23 and July 19.
 - 3) Non-interference of Supreme Court. 612-613.
 - a) *Mississippi v. Johnson*.
 - b) *Georgia v. Stanton*.
 - c) *Ex parte McCordle*.
- e. Efforts to remove Johnson. 613-617.
 - 1) Efforts of Congress to curb president, especially Tenure of Office Act. 611.
 - 2) First attempts to impeach.
 - 3) Impeachment and trial of Johnson. (Note constitutional basis for impeachment, charges against Johnson, nature of the court, Johnson's defence and the decision.)

6. Working out of military reconstruction in the South.

- a. Social and political conditions in South. 619-622.
 - 1) Southern view of Congressional reconstruction.
 - 2) Formation of a party of conservatives.
 - 3) Birth of a Southern Republican party. Its elements.
- b. Re-establishment of the Union.
 - 1) Military reconstruction in operation. 622-625.
 - a) Military governors and their activities.
 - b) Tactics of the Southerners; Alabama plan.
 - c) Action of the Southern States. (What states remained unreconstructed and why?)
 - 2) Completion of the Union.
 - a) Fifteenth amendment passed by Congress. 626. (Why needed?)
 - b) Reconstruction of last three states, upon condition of ratification of fifteenth amendment. 625.
 - c) Second reconstruction of Georgia, after discipline and upon like condition.

7. Struggle of the South for white supremacy. 627-635.

- a. Conditions leading to organized lawlessness in South.
 - 1) Military reconstruction.
 - 2) Assertiveness of negroes. Union League. 627.
 - 3) Carpet-bag rule. (Note main characteristics.) 630-632.
- b. Formation of Ku Klux Klan: purpose, expansion, methods, dissolution and later history. 627-630.
- c. Repressive measures of federal government under Grant. 633-634.
(Note terms, object and constitutionality of the acts.)
 - 1) Enforcement act of 1870.
 - 2) Second enforcement act or federal elections act, 1871.
 - 3) So-called Ku Klux act, 1871. 634, 629.
 - 4) Later action: Civil Rights act, 1875.
- d. Triumph of Southern whites.
 - 1) General Amnesty Act, 1872. 634-635.
 - 2) Intimidation of negro voters. 630, 632-633.
 - 3) Restoration of home rule, 1870-1877. 630-633.
 - 4) Final withdrawal of troops by Hayes, 1877. 633. (See also 694-695.)

8. Judicial interpretation of the war amendments. 635-638.

- a. Attitude of Supreme Court on reconstruction. (Review 612-613.)
- b. Slaughterhouse cases. Significance.
- c. Later cases.

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XV. NATIONAL READJUSTMENT AFTER THE CIVIL WAR
(1865-1877)

1. Diplomatic adjustments under Johnson and Grant.

- a. French in Mexico and their expulsion. 643.
- b. Purchase of Alaska. 643-644.
- c. Settlement of difficulties with England. 669-671, 672-674.
 - 1) Early efforts. Johnson-Clarendon convention.
 - 2) Sumner's statement of American claims.
 - 3) Treaty of Washington, 1871.
 - 4) Deliberations at Geneva; the award.

2. Financial reorganization. 660-664.

- a. State of national finances.
- b. Sources of opposition to revision of financial system.
- c. McCulloch's plan, 1865-1869.
 - 1) Refunding and reduction of debt.
 - 2) Reduction of high war taxes. (Which kinds?)
 - 3) Abortive attempt to lower tariff.
 - 4) Retirement of greenbacks, 1866-1868. (Object? Explain the expression, "resumption of specie payment.")
- d. Boutwell's policy. (Contrast it with McCulloch's.)
- e. Legal tender cases.

3. Party situation after the war. 640-643.

- a. New issues and sources of strength of Republicans.
- b. Demoralization of Democratic party.
- c. Campaign of 1868.
 - 1) Republican nominations.
 - 2) "Ohio Idea" and Democratic convention.
 - 3) Campaign and outcome.

4. Grant's administrations.

- a. Economic revolution and its effects. 664-669.
 - 1) Chief fields of development.
 - 2) Panic of 1873: cause and facts.
 - 3) Continuance of hard times in West. 667-668.
 - 1) Reasons.
 - 2) Resulting currency demands.
 - 3) Grant's veto of inflation bill, 1874. Political significance.

- 4) Movement for resumption of specie payment. 668-669.
 - 1) Causes.
 - 2) Act of 1875. (See also 699.)
 - b. Mistaken policies of Grant's first term. 644-646.
 - 1) Cabinet appointments; arbitrary dismissals.
 - 2) Policy toward South. (See also 633).
 - 3) Quarrel with Sumner. (See also 671-672.)
 - 4) Vacillation on civil service reform.
 - c. Campaign for re-election. 648-649.
 - 1) Defection of Liberal Republicans; causes, leaders, candidates
 - 2) Action of the Democrats.
 - 3) Republican candidates and platform.
 - 4) Campaign and outcome.
 - d. Political demoralization of Grant's second term. 649-652.
 - 1) Causes.
 - 2) Early scandals and frauds.
 - 3) Democratic tidal wave of 1874.
 - 4) Later exposures.
5. **Contested election of 1876-1877. 652-658.**
- a. Candidates, nominations, issues.
 - b. Disputed returns. (Sum up case of each state.)
 - c. Electoral commission and its decision.
 - d. Effect on the South.

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5. Dunning, 266-280, 294-341.
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XVI. OPENING OF THE MODERN ERA (1877-1898)

1. Development of the Far West, 1860-1890.

- a. Progress of settlement. 676-680.
 - 1) Location of settlements, 1860. Character of unoccupied region.
 - 2) Influence of precious metals.
 - a) Circumstances attending beginnings of settlement in Nevada, Colorado, and Montana.
 - b) Dates marking political development of each.
 - c) Early and later methods of mining.
 - 3) Beginnings of Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, and Dakota.
 - 4) Utah. Note peculiar facts. (See also 748.)
- b. Transcontinental railroads. 680-683.
 - 1) Reasons for public interest.
 - 2) First line: Union Pacific and Central Pacific.
 - a) Provisions of creating acts.
 - b) Rivalry over eastern terminus.
 - c) Completion.
 - 3) Main facts in history of other lines.
 - 4) Relation of roads to development of West.
 - 5) Evils resulting from government policy.
- c. Relations with Western Indians. 683-691.
 - 1) Grievances of the natives.
 - 2) Provisions of first treaties with Western tribes.
 - 3) Indian wars of '60's. (Note tribes and areas involved in each and characterize the warfare.)
 - 4) Commission of 1867-1868; aims and outcome.
 - 5) Later wars under Sheridan. (Characterize Sheridan's policy, and note tribes and areas involved.)
 - 6) New Indian policy.
 - a) Influences which produced change.
 - b) Essentials of new policy.
 - c) Provisions of Dawes and Burke acts.

2. Party politics, 1877-1881.

- a. New issues. Significance. 693.
- b. Parties and factions during administration of Hayes. 693-697.
 - 1) Independents. Origin, principles, influence.
 - 2) Republicans.
 - a) Character of Hayes; situation in party.
 - b) Motives governing choice of cabinet.
 - c) Course toward South.

- d) Effect of Hayes' policy on factions in party.
- 3) Democrats.
 - a) Investigation of election of 1876. Purpose and results.
 - b) Attack on election laws.
 - (1) Objectionable features of laws. (Review second enforcement act. 634.)
 - (2) Devices used to force repeal. Degree of success.
- c. Campaign of 1880. 701-703.
 - 1) Leading Republican candidates. (Account for nominations made.)
 - 2) Difficulties of Democrats. Nominations.
 - 3) Character of campaign and outcome.
- d. Garfield's brief administration. 703-705.
 - 1) Quarrel with Conkling.
 - 2) Evidences of need of reform.
 - 3) Succession of Arthur.

3. Civil service and ballot reform. 707-712.

- a. Results of "spoils system." (Recall origin.)
- b. Pioneers of reform and their efforts.
- c. Act of 1871: provisions and history.
- d. Efforts of Hayes and obstacles encountered.
- e. Pendleton act, 1883. Reasons for passage; terms.
- f. Later extensions of classified service. (Note what presidents have made extensions; to what extent partisanship has led to extension or contraction of the classified service; and the remnants of spoils system outside of classified service. See also 720.)
- g. Ballot reform. 711-712. (Note old way of voting and attendant evils, and explain why the "Australian ballot" was a reform. Extent of adoption.)

4. Tariff in party politics after the war, 1867-1897.

- a. War tariff and problem of reducing war taxes. (Distinguish between protective and non-protective duties.) 712-713.
- b. First efforts at tariff reduction, 1867-1875. (Note effect of panic of 1873.) 713-714.
- c. Revival of movement for tariff reform. 714-715.
 - 1) Relation of tariff to surplus revenue. Use and abuse of surplus.
 - 2) Significance of Congressional elections of 1882.
 - 3) Commission of experts, 1882. (Contrast this method with earlier ways of revising tariff.) Recommendations made, as compared with act of 1883.
 - 4) Morrison bill, 1884. Terms. (Note division in Democratic party.)

- d. Cleveland's attitude on tariff. 716-721.
 - 1) Campaign of 1884.
 - a) Presidential aspirants in each party. Factors determining nominations.
 - b) Campaign personalities.
 - c) Influence of "Mugwumps" and Catholics.
 - 2) Cleveland's influence on Democratic party. Opposing elements in party.
 - 3) Tariff made chief issue.
 - a) Tariff in Democratic platform of 1884.
 - b) Cleveland's insistence on reform. Message of 1887.
 - c) Mills bill, 1888. Effect on party.

- e. Triumph of protectionism. 722-728.
 - 1) First tariff campaign, 1888.
 - a) Considerations determining nominations.
 - b) Issue. (Note Republican platform.)
 - c) Character of campaign and factors governing outcome.
 - 2) Character and methods of victorious party.
 - a) Dominance of machine politicians.
 - b) Methods of "Czar" Reed.
 - 3) Republican policy on tariff and surplus.
 - a) McKinley Tariff, 1890.
 - (1) Reduction of revenue without sacrifice of protection. (How attained?)
 - (2) Reciprocity.
 - b) Surplus. (Note expenditures, especially chief features of pension system.)
 - c) Results of Republican financial policy.

- f. Reaction of sentiment on tariff. 728-729.
 - 1) Second election of Cleveland.
 - 2) Wilson-Gorman Act, 1893. (Distinguish between House bill and Senate amendments; and account for Cleveland's attitude. Note economic and political results.)

- g. Dingley act, 1897. 729-730.
 - 1) Character (not details).
 - 2) Subsidence of tariff agitation.

5. Political controversy over the currency, 1873-1896.

- a. Movement for inflation of currency, 1873-1880. 697-701. Causes.
 - 1) Greenback movement. Platform. Rise and decline of party, 1876-1884.
 - 2) Beginning of free silver movement.
 - a) History of the silver dollar to 1873.
 - b) "Crime of '73." (Note falling prices of commodities. 667. Popular interpretation.)

- c) Causes of fall in price of silver. Demand for "free coinage." Bland bill and Allison amendment, 1878.
 - 3) Effect of return of prosperity. 699-701.
 - a) On free silver movement.
 - b) On maintenance of specie payments.
- b. Revival of silver movement. 746-748.
 - 1) Experience under Bland-Allison Act. Act of 1886.
 - 2) Free silver bill of 1885 and its failure.
 - 3) Sherman Silver Purchase Act, 1890.
 - a) Causes.
 - (1) Contraction of bank circulation. (Note effect of sale of bonds, 1886-1890.)
 - (2) Revival of prosperity, 1889-1893.
 - (3) Influence of newly admitted states.
 - b) History of its passage; provisions.
- c. Campaign of 1892. 748-753.
 - 1) Last years of Harrison's administration.
 - 2) Republican rivalry and nominations.
 - 3) Democratic rivalry and nominations.
 - 4) Democrats and silver sentiment.
 - 5) People's party: history, purpose, nominations.
 - 6) Issues; campaign; result.
- d. Culmination of free silver crusade.
 - 1) Cleveland and silver. 753-757.
 - a) Character of cabinet appointments.
 - b) Panic of 1893. (Determine its causes, foreign and domestic.)
 - c) Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act: cause, terms, and effect on West.
 - d) Measures to restore confidence. (Note main features.)
 - 2) Bryan campaign of 1896. 758-763.
 - a) Organized agitation of silverites.
 - b) Struggle in Democratic convention.
 - c) Republican convention and candidates.
 - d) Influence of silver issue on other parties.
 - e) Character of campaign; issues; outcome.
 - f) Significance of political revolt of West.

6. Industrial combinations. 731-744.

- a. Competition vs. combination. Arguments for and against.
- b. Capitalistic combinations.
 - 1) Railroads.
 - a) Development of "through" lines. (Note N. Y. Central system.)
 - b) Evils of competition. (Specify.)

- c) Attempts at government regulation.
 - (1) "Granger" laws and Wabash decision, 1886.
 - (2) Interstate Commerce Commission, 1887.
 - (3) Hepburn Rate Act, 1906. 833.
- 2) Manufactures.
 - a) Causes of large scale production.
 - b) Career of Standard Oil Co. as illustration.
 - (1) Methods used against competitors.
 - (2) Forms of organization: trust; corporation.
 - c) Sherman Anti-trust Act, 1890.
 - (1) Public opinion concerning trusts.
 - (2) Provisions of act.
 - (3) Enforcement.
 - d) Federal Trade Commission Act, 1914.
- 3) Banks.
 - a) Two chief systems.
 - b) Power of concentrated money control. Pujo investigation.
 - c) Federal Reserve Act, 1913.
- c. Labor combinations.
 - 1) Causes and purposes of labor organizations.
 - 2) Beginnings of labor organization in U. S.
 - 3) Efforts to unite laborers.
 - a) Knights of Labor. (Account for decline.)
 - b) Federation of Labor. (Contrast plan of organization with that of Knights of Labor.)
 - 4) Questions raised by the Pullman strike.

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- 4e. *First tariff campaign (1888)*.
Dewey, 127-145.
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Peck, 166-179, 193-202.

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XVII. ENTRY OF UNITED STATES INTO WORLD POLITICS

1. The new diplomacy.

- a. Chief objects. 764.
- b. America in the Pacific:
 - 1) Samoan controversy. 765-766.
 - a) Early treaties of Samoa.
 - b) Events leading to joint protectorate, 1889.
 - c) Partition of islands, 1900.
 - 2) Fur seal controversy. 767.
 - a) Claims of each side.
 - b) Decision of arbitration tribunal, 1893.
 - 3) Annexation of Hawaii. 771-774.
 - a) Early history of Hawaii. Treaty of 1876.
 - b) Revolution of 1893.
 - (1) Causes and accomplishment.
 - (2) American connection therewith.
 - (3) Harrison's policy.
 - (4) Anti-expansion sentiment. Action of Cleveland.
 - c) Annexation, 1898. (Note cause.) Form of government, 1900.
 - 4) Relations with China.
 - a) Question of Chinese immigration. 774-775.
 - (1) Burlingame treaty, 1868. (Note cause and evidences of later change of sentiment.)
 - (2) New treaty of 1880. Federal exclusion acts.
 - b) Integrity of China and the "open door." 822-824.
 - (1) European projects vs. Hay's "open door" policy.
 - (2) Boxer insurrection. Foreign intervention.
 - (3) Hay's diplomacy and results.
 - (4) U. S. and Russo-Japanese war.
 - 5) Relations with Japan. 775-777.
 - a) Transformation of Japan. Occidental distrust.
 - b) California restrictions. Treaty rights.
- c. Relations with Latin America.
 - 1) Difficulties with Chile. 768-771.
 - a) Chilean revolution. Attitude of U. S. minister.
 - b) Further sources of irritation.
 - c) Diplomatic settlement.
 - 2) Venezuelan boundary dispute. 777-781.
 - a) Main facts in history of controversy.

- b) Intervention of United States.
 - (1) Grounds for interference.
 - (2) Negotiations with England.
 - (3) Cleveland's message. Outcome.
- 3) The new Monroe Doctrine. 826-827.
 - a) The contrast with original doctrine. Reasons for extension.
 - b) Venezuelan dispute with Germany.
 - c) San Domingan episode.

2. Cuba and the war with Spain.

- a. Cuban situation. 782-787.
 - 1) Cuban parties. Ten Years' War. American connection therewith.
 - 2) Concessions of 1878; and Cuban discontent thereafter.
 - 3) Revolt of 1895.
 - a) Causes. Methods of belligerents.
 - b) Cleveland's policy. Attitude of Congress.
 - c) Failure of Sagasta's concessions. (Why?)
- b. Precipitation of war. 787-790.
 - 1) Irritating events: de Lome letter; Maine disaster.
 - 2) McKinley's demands. Spain's response.
 - 3) Declaration of war. (Account for American feeling.)
 - 4) Purpose of United States.
- c. Events of Spanish-American war, 1898.
 - 1) Naval operations. 790-795, 799-801, 804.
 - a) Dewey in Philippines.
 - b) Operations in West Indian waters.
 - 2) Land campaigns. 795-799, 801-804.
 - a) Siege and surrender of Santiago.
 - b) Occupation of Porto Rico.
 - c) Methods and conditions of warfare.
- d. Peace negotiations. 805-806.
 - 1) Preliminaries.
 - 2) Terms of treaty. (Compare with protocol and account for differences.)

3. Policy and problems of expansion.

- a. Campaign of 1900; main issue, candidates, outcome. 827.
- b. Relations with Cuban republic. 806-807.
 - 1) American occupation. Reforms undertaken.
 - 2) Organization of Cuban government. Platt amendment.
 - 3) Reoccupation, 1906-1909.

- c. Philippines as an American colony. 809-812.
 - 1) Pacification of natives. (Note cause of revolt.)
 - 2) Measures for government of Philippines. (Note successive stages.)
 - 3) Parties and progress under American rule.
- d. Constitutional questions of expansion. 813-814.
- e. Porto Rico as an American colony. 814.
- f. Panama canal. 814-822.
 - 1) Treaty with Colombia, 1846.
 - 2) Clayton-Bulwer treaty. (See also 458.)
 - 3) Development of policy of American-owned canal.
 - a) Influence of de Lesseps' project.
 - b) Attitude of Hayes; of Blaine.
 - c) Interest in Nicaraguan route, 1884-1898.
 - d) Influence of Spanish-American war.
 - e) Hay-Pauncefote treaty, 1901.
 - 4) Difficulties with Colombia.
 - a) Decision of Congress as to canal route.
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 - c) Panama revolution, 1903.
 - (1) Events in Panama. Aid of United States.
 - (2) Canal Treaty.
 - 5) Main features of construction of canal.
- g. Alaskan boundary question. 825-826.

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Integrity of China.

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Relations with Japan.

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1c *Difficulties with Chile.*

Sparks, 214-219.

Peck, 227-243.

Venzuelan boundry dispute.

Dewey, 304-313.

Peck, 412-436.

New Monroe Doctrins.

Latané, 255-268.

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- 3c. Andrews, 833-862.
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- 3d. Dewey, 133-152.
Beard, 218-221.
- 3f. Sparks, 202-228; Dewey, 117-123; Latane, 204-228
Coolidge, 267-280.
- 3g. Latané, 192-203.

XVIII. THE PRESENT EPOCH (1901

1. Roosevelt's presidential career.

- a. Circumstances of accession. 829.
- b. Corporation policy. 829-831.
 - 1) First message. Reception by Congress. Appeal to people.
(Contrast Democratic view.)
 - 2) Settlement of coal strike.
 - 3) Message of 1903. Concession by Congress.
- c. Election of 1904. Main facts. 832. (Leading issue?)
- d. Further efforts at reform. 832-834.
 - 1) Arbitration treaties.
 - 2) Powers of Interstate Commerce Commission enlarged (1906).
 - 3) Pure food laws.
 - 4) Regulation of campaign contributions.
- e. Popular opinion of Senate and president. 834.

2. Administration of Taft.

- a. Presidential election of 1908. 834-837.
 - 1) Reasons for nomination of Taft. Platform.
 - 2) Democratic candidate. Other parties.
 - 3) Campaign and outcome.
- b. Non-controversial measures. 849-851.
 - 1) Conservation of natural resources.
 - a) Origin of movement under Roosevelt.
 - b) Purposes of conservation: forests; irrigation; coal lands.
 - 2) Sixteenth and seventeenth amendments. 838, 851.
 - 3) Other important acts. 851.
- c. Controversies. 837-842.
 - 1) Payne-Aldrich tariff. Effect on party.
 - 2) Ballinger-Pinchot affair.
 - 3) Reduction of speaker's power.
 - 4) Democratic tidal wave of 1910. 840.
 - 5) Canadian reciprocity.
 - 6) Democratic tariff program.
 - 7) Lorimer investigation. 842.
 - 8) Trust prosecutions.

3. Presidential election of 1912. 843-848.

- a. Split in Republican party.
 - 1) Insurgent movement.
 - 2) Victory of regulars in Republican convention.
 - 3) Formation of Progressive party. 847.
- b. Democratic convention: triumph of progressive element.
- c. Platforms, campaign and outcome.

6. Reform program of the Democrats, 1913-1914.

- a. Character of Democratic leadership. 853-855.
 - 1) Democratic control of Congress and executive.
 - 2) Prominence of Southerners.
 - 3) Cabinet appointments.
 - 4) Wilson as party leader. Inaugural address.
- b. Tariff measures. 856-858.
 - 1) Wilson's activity in tariff revision.
 - a) Revival of custom of reading messages to Congress.
 - b) Exposure of tariff lobby. Congressional investigation.
 - 2) Underwood Tariff. 1913.
 - a) Principles controlling tariff readjustment.
 - b) Income tax. (Purpose?)
 - c) Tariff in operation.
 - 3) Creation of Tariff Commission, 1916. 857.
- c. Reform of banking and currency system.
 - 1) Defects and abuses of national bank system. 858-859.
 - 2) Republican efforts at monetary reform.
 - a) Aldrich-Vreeland Act, 1908. 850.
 - b) Aldrich plan (1911-1912) and its reception. 850-851, 859.
 - 3) Federal Reserve Act, 1913. 859-860.
 - a) Main provisions.
 - b) New system in operation.
- d. Regulations of corporations. 860-863.
 - 1) Federal Trade Commission Act, 1914. Main provisions. (Compare with Roosevelt's recommendations. 830.)
 - 2) Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1914. Main provisions.
 - 3) Failure to enact railroad securities bill. Reasons.

5. Latin American policy of Wilson administration.

- a. American sphere of influence in Caribbean. 863-867.
 - 1) Republican beginnings of Caribbean policy. 864-865, 866. (Review 807, 826-827.)
 - 2) Extension of protectorates under Wilson. 865-867.
 - 3) Acquisition of Virgin Islands, 1917. 866.

- b. Relations with Mexico since 1910. 867-871.
 - 1) Mexico in turmoil.
 - a) Mexican unrest. Madero's uprising against Diaz.
 - b) Huerta's counter-revolution, 1913.
 - c) Civil strife continued by Carranza and Villa.
 - 2) Policy of United States toward Huerta, 1913-14.
 - a) Non-recognition and "watchful waiting."
 - b) Tampico incident. Military occupation of Vera Cruz.
 - c) Mediation of A. B. C. Powers, 1914. Significance.
 - d) Overthrow of Huerta, 1914.
 - 3) Carranza and the United States, 1914-1920.
 - a) Carranza's success in overcoming Villa.
 - b) American punitive expedition: cause, difficulties, withdrawal.
 - c) Overturning of Carranza government, May, 1920.
 - d) Subsequent developments.

6. United States and the World War.

- a. United States as a neutral, 1914-1917.
 - 1) Proclamation of Neutrality, August, 1914. 873.
 - 2) Pro-German propaganda and plots in U. S. 873-874.
 - 3) Munitions trade of American citizens. 874.
 - 4) Controversy with Great Britain over trade restrictions. 874-875.
 - a) Definition of contraband.
 - b) Rules of blockade.
 - c) Doctrine of continuous voyage.
 - 5) Controversy with German over submarine warfare. 875-877.
 - a) Submarine warfare and international law.
 - b) Warning of United States to Germany, Feb., 1915.
 - c) Sinking of *Lusitania* (May). Effect on U. S. and Germany
 - d) *Arabic* incident (August). Germany's pledge.
 - e) *Sussex* incident (March, 1916). Response of Germany.
- b. Transition from neutrality to war. 878-882.
 - 1) Growth of anti-German feeling in U. S., 1914-17. Reasons.
 - 2) Measures for national "preparedness."
 - a) Unreadiness of United States for War. Reasons.
 - b) Reorganization of army and national guard, April, 1916.
 - c) Condition of navy.
 - 3) Presidential election of 1916.
 - a) Party nominations.
 - b) Factors determining outcome of campaign.
 - 4) Wilson's effort to learn peace objects of belligerents.
 - a) His appeal to warring nations, December, 1916.
 - b) Replies of Central Powers and of the Allies.

- 5) Entry of United States into the war.
 - a) German declaration of ruthless submarine warfare.
 - b) Severance of diplomatic relations, February 3, 1917.
 - c) Period of armed neutrality. Difficulties with Senate.
 - d) Declaration of state of war with Germany, April 6.
 - e) Declaration of state of war with Austria Hungary, Dec. 7.
- c. United States as a belligerent, 1917-1919.
 - 1) Mobilization of armed forces.
 - a) Adoption of selective draft law. 882-883.
 - b) Expansion of navy. 886.
 - 2) Mobilization of economic resources. 883-886.
 - a) Problem of munitions, airplanes and supplies.
 - b) Council of National Defense and its activities.
 - c) Government supervision of food and fuel.
 - d) Federal operation of railroads.
 - e) Shipbuilding program of government.
 - f) Loans to Allied Powers. 886.
 - 3) Military operations overseas. 886-896.
 - a) Transportation of troops to France.
 - b) Services of Supply (behind the lines).
 - c) Operations in Allied sectors in France.
 - d) Operations in American sector. Objectives and successes.
 - e) American troops in Italy, Russia and Siberia.
 - f) Contribution of United States troops to victory.
 - 4) American naval operations. 896-897.
 - a) Division of navy into five fleets.
 - b) Activities of European Fleet of United States.
- d. Making of peace. 897-904.
 - 1) Preliminary statements of peace aims.
 - a) Statement of Great Britain, January 5, 1918.
 - b) Wilson's "Fourteen Points" (Jan. 8) and other speeches.
 - 2) Military collapse of Central Powers.
 - a) Capitulation of Austria Hungary, November 3, 1918.
 - b) Political changes in Germany. Negotiations with Wilson.
 - c) Provisions of armistice, November 11.
 - 3) Paris peace conference, 1919.
 - a) State of American public opinion.
 - b) American representatives. Wilson's leadership.
 - c) Conduct of negotiations.
 - d) Framing of Covenant of League of Nations. Provisions.
 - e) Treaty of Versailles completed, May, 1919.
 - 4) Reception of peace treaty in United States.
 - a) Wilson's appeal to people. His physical breakdown.

- b) Opposition of Senate to treaty.
 - (1) Reasons. Adoption of Lodge Reservations.
 - (2) Failure of Senate to ratify treaty, March 19, 1920.
- c) Presidential campaign of 1920.
 - (1) Treaty issue and the major parties.
 - (2) Platforms and nominations.
 - (3) Significance of Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments.
 - (4) Factors determining Harding's success.

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(1916), 85-88.
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115-117; (1915), 115-119, 130-131; (1916), 79-85, 112-114,
312-315.
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