

World History since 1500



Wayne E. Sirmon

History 104

World History since 1500

Feb. 23	Hinson Lecture 7 pm – College Woods Center
Feb 27	Online Quiz Ch. 20
March 2	Article Review Due
March 7& 9	Spring Break
March 13	Review Session TBD
March 14	Exam Two
March 20	Online Quiz Ch. 21
March 21	Article 3 Approval

Extra Credit

Hinson Lecture February 23

(Thursday 7:00 pm)

UM Campus

College Woods Center



Joshua D. Rothman, PhD.
Chairman, History Department
University of Alabama

THE LEDGER AND THE CHAIN

HOW
DOMESTIC
SLAVE
TRADERS
SHAPED
AMERICA



The shocking story of the domestic slave trade. Far from social outcasts, they were rich and widely respected businessmen, and their company sat at the center of capital flows connecting southern fields to northeastern banks.

CH. 20: Americas - Society & Culture

THE DAILY GRAPHIC: NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

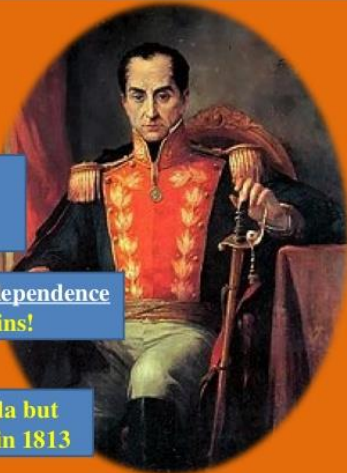
BATHING SUITS.



**Jose de San
Martin**

- Simple, modest man.
- Born in Argentina, spent time in Spain as military officer.

SIMON BOLIVAR



- * Elite educated Creole,
- Military General

Goal: Bolivar wanted to free South America from the law of Spain!

- 1808 – Declares Colombian Independence and war with Spain begins!

- * 1812 – Flees to New Granada but returns to Liberate Venezuela in 1813



Chapter 20 – **The Americas and Society and Culture in the West**

American Wars of Independence

USA	1775-83
France	1789-92
Haiti	1804
Argentina	1810
Paraguay	1811
Chile	1818
Colombia	1819
Panama	1821 (1903)
Peru	1821
Mexico	1821
Venezuela	1830
Texas	1836



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American Wars of Independence

It was all
Napoleon's Fault!

French occupy Spain from
1808-1813

Other countries follow
examples of American and
French Revolution

abdication of Spanish king

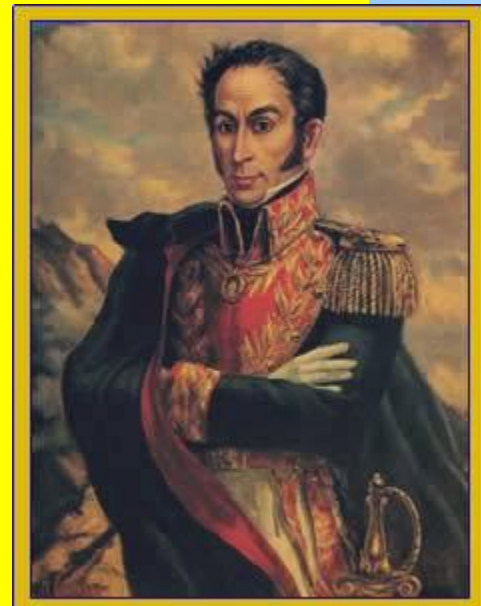


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San
Martin

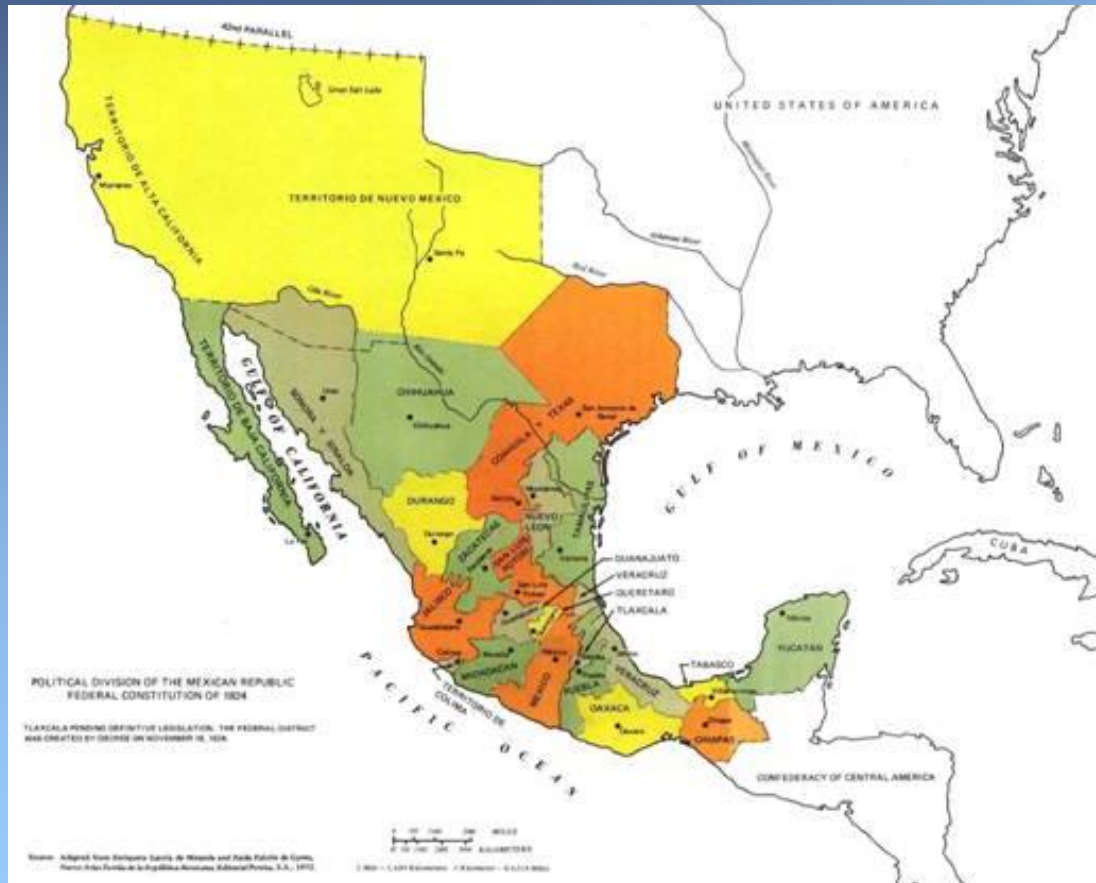


Bolivar



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Miguel Hidalgo “Father of Mexico” September 16, 1810



The Cry of Freedom

Declaration of Independence of the Mexican Empire September 28, 1821

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The Monroe Doctrine, 1823

Speech to Congress, December 2, 1823

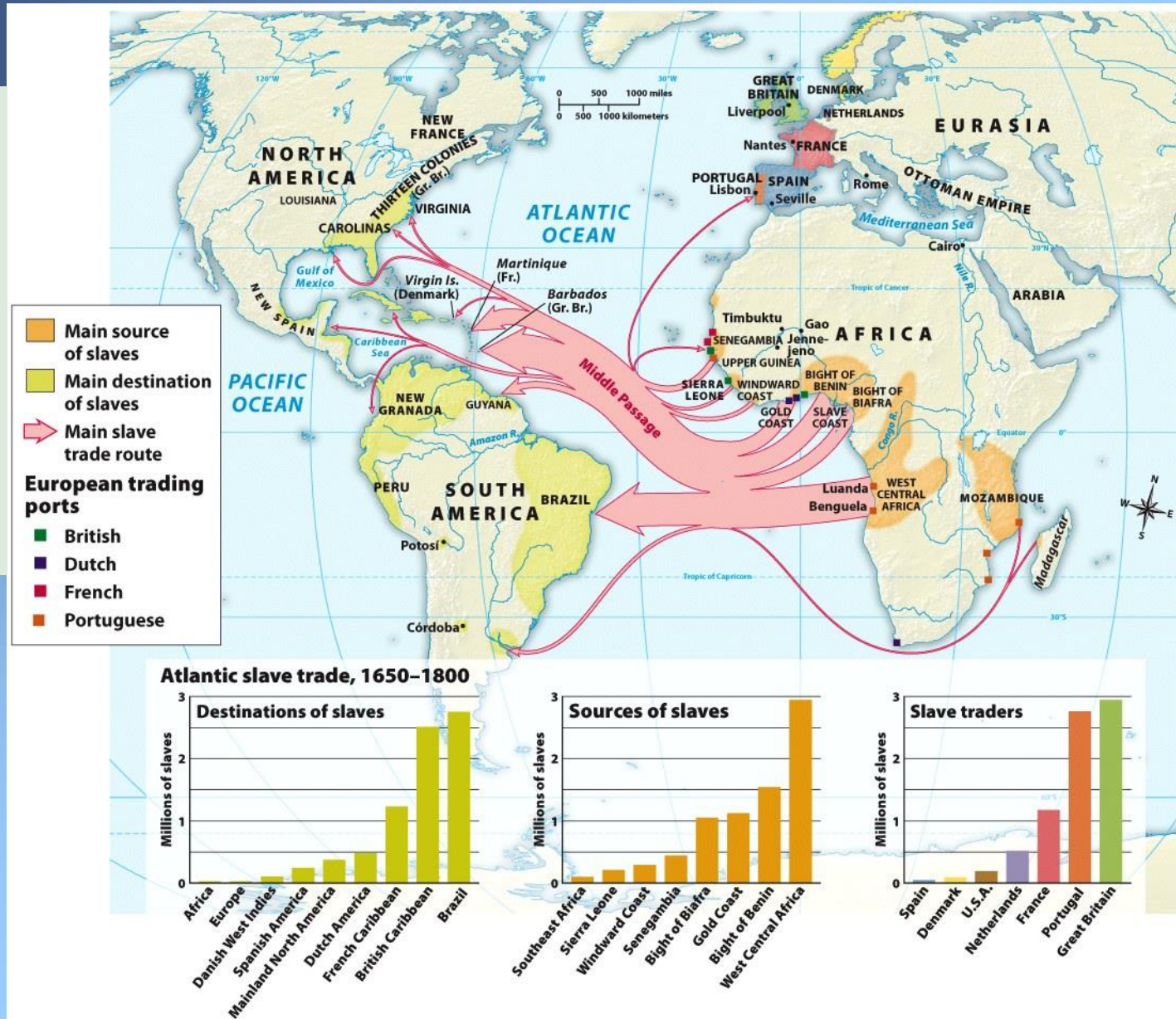
1. The U.S. would stay out of European Affairs
2. The U.S. would **not** interfere with **already existing** European colonies in the Western Hemisphere
3. No other nation could form a **NEW** colony in the Western Hemisphere
4. Any attempt by a European nation to interfere with a nation in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as a **HOSTILE** action...meaning an act of war



“[Peoples of the West] are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers.”

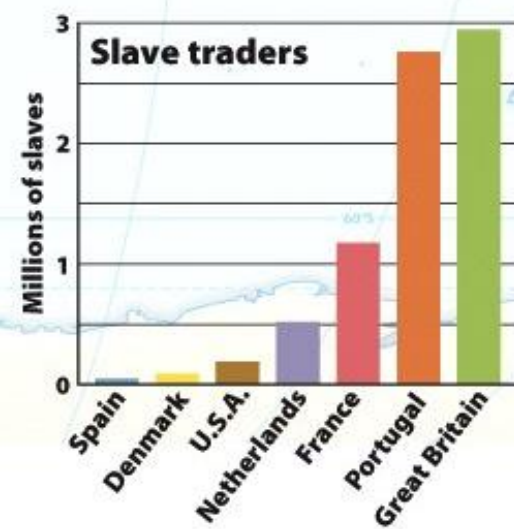
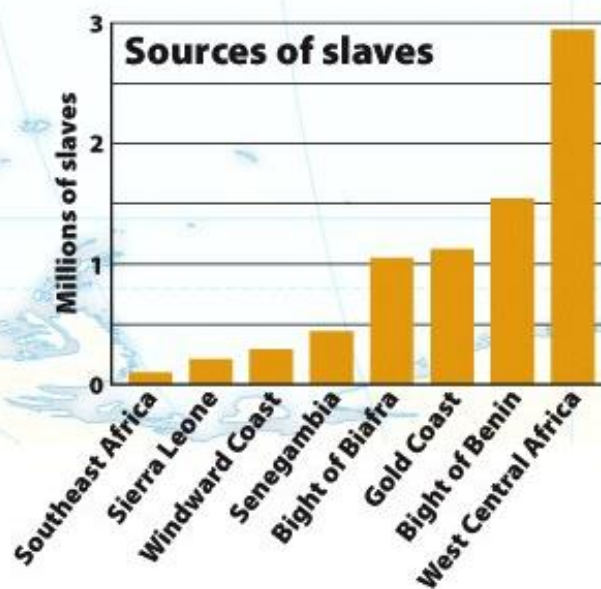
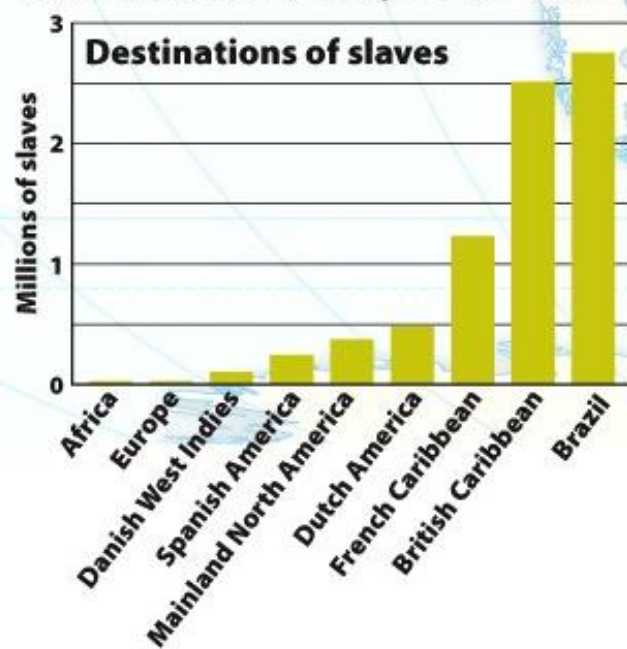
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The Atlantic Slave Trade



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Atlantic slave trade, 1650–1800

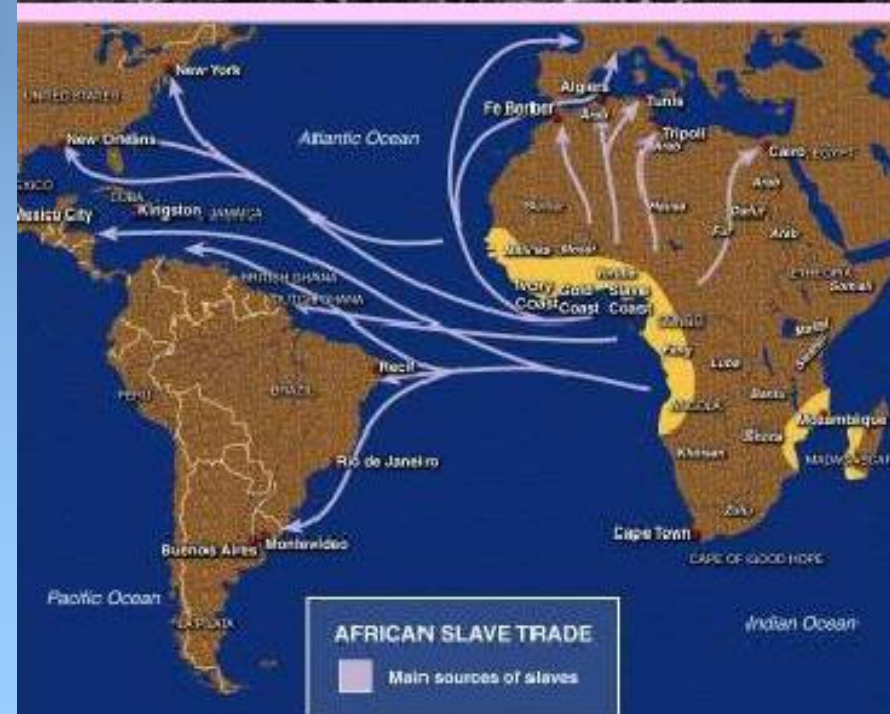


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Slavery: the Foundation of the Empire

British N.Amer.	275,000
USA	124,000
British Caribbean	1,665,000
French Caribbean	1,600,000
Dutch Caribbean	500,000
(total Caribbean)	(3,765,000)
Spanish Amer.	1,552,000
Brazil	3,646,000

Most of Africa maintained or increased in population due to improved diet – American food (maize) and greater demand for male slaves.



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Timeline for Abolition of the Slave Trade

- 1803: Denmark abolishes slave trade.
- **1807: Britain abolishes slave trade.**
- 1807: U.S. passes legislation banning slave trade, to take effect 1808.
- 1810: British negotiate an agreement with Portugal calling for gradual abolition of slave trade in the South Atlantic.
- 1815: At the Congress of Vienna, the British pressure Spain, Portugal, France and the Netherlands to agree to abolish the slave trade.
- 1817: Great Britain and Spain sign a treaty prohibiting the slave trade.
- **Although the trade in slaves had ended, those people already sold into slavery were not yet free.**

This is not the same as the abolition of slavery – but it was a first step

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A HOUSE DIVIDED

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR 1861-1865



Text error on p. 585:
“all states in the
North had abolished
it.”

Map on p. 585 is
correct

Maryland (Nov. 1864),
Missouri (Jan. 1865)

Kentucky, Delaware
(Dec. 6, 1865 with 13th
amendment)

*slavery legal until the
date listed.*

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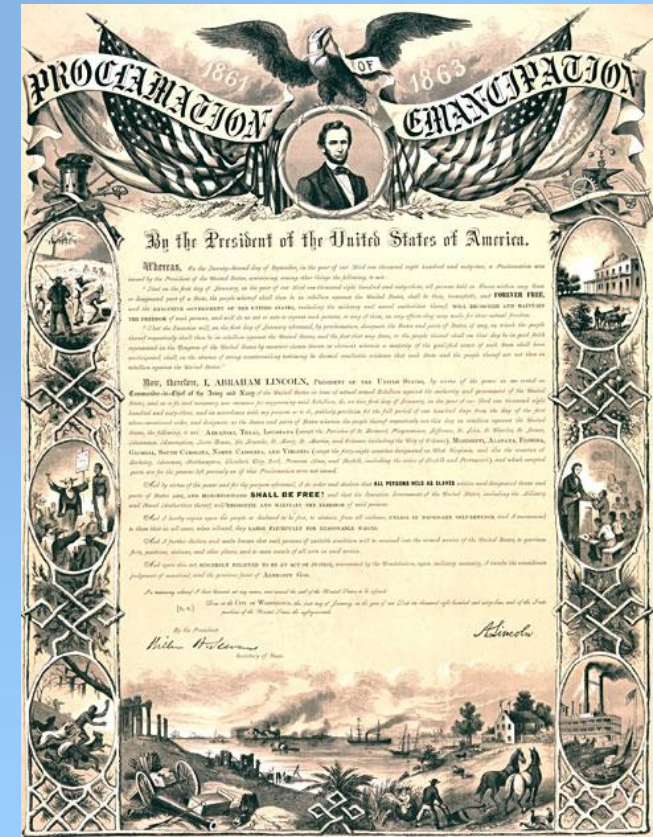
Emancipation Proclamation -

September 22, 1862 - Lincoln issues a preliminary proclamation warning that he would order the emancipation of all slaves in any state that did not end its rebellion against the Union by January 1.

Military measure

Undermines CSA efforts for European recognition

Broadens purpose of war from “Preserve the Union”



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13th amendment

Ratified by states 6 Dec 1865

14th amendment

22 states by Dec, 1867 (28 needed)

(3 state would rescind ratification in 1868 but Sec of State and Congress would ignore their actions)

(Southern states were forced to ratify it in order to regain representation in Congress)
(Native Americans not automatically citizens until 1924)

Ratified July 9, 1868

15th amendment

(opposition from women's suffrage movement because 14th amendment included male only statements)

Ratified March 30, 1870



13th Amendment

abolish slavery

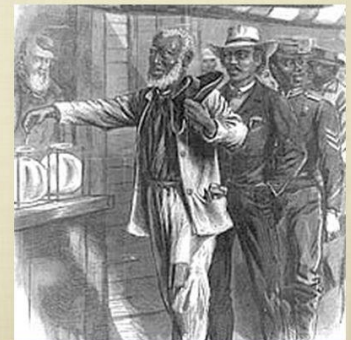


15th Amendment

No denial of vote due to race, color, or previous servitude.

14th Amendment

All born in the US are citizens, equal protection



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13th amendment -

Proposed 8 Feb 1864

Passed 31 Jan 1865

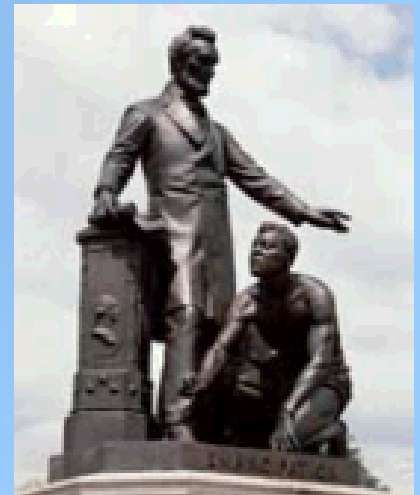
Approved by President 1 Feb 1865

Ratified by states 6 Dec 1865

Selective enforcement will result in the 14th and 15th amendments

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



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14th amendment -

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(28 needed)

(3 state would rescind ratification in 1868 but Sec of State and Congress would ignore their actions)

(Southern states were forced to ratify it in order to regain representation in Congress)

(Native Americans not automatically citizens until 1924)

Ratified July 9, 1868

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

One of the most litigated parts of the Constitution, forming the basis for landmark decisions concerning racial segregation, abortion and same-sex marriage.

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15th amendment -

Some Representatives from the North, where nativism was a major force, wished to preserve restrictions denying the franchise to foreign-born citizens, as did Representatives from the West, where ethnic Chinese were banned from voting. Both Southern and Northern Republicans also wanted to continue to deny the vote temporarily to Southerners disfranchised for support of the Confederacy

Ratified March 30, 1870

States would work around this amendment by use of literacy tests and poll taxes.



15TH AMENDMENT

Right to vote cannot be denied based on race

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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Long distance Transportation

American Trans-Continental Rail (1869)

(1,777 miles)

Authorized
1862 & 1864

Paid by
30 govt. bonds
And land grants



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American Trans-Continental Rail

Purpose-

An Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Inducements-

Land Grants to Railroads:

200 feet R.O.W. on both sides of railroad

10 square miles of land for every 1 mile of track(5 alternate sections on each side)

Government Bonds:

30 year bonds at 6% - Paid back after RR in operation and from sale of land

From 1850-1871, the railroads received more than 175 million acres of public land - an area larger than Texas.

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American Trans-Continental Rail

Impact-

Speed

Volume of goods

Reduce isolation

The making of “millionaires and billionaires”

Disruption of Native Americans

“Problem” of Irish and Chinese Immigrant Labor



Transcontinental Railroad

