



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI 201 – United States History

HI 201 – Work to be done....

On-line Quiz Chapter 15 - Due Thursday 6 DEC

Article 4 due – 7 DEC

Review Session – 4-6 pm. Library #103 - 11 DEC

Final Exam – 12 DEC at 8 am.

Chapter 14 – 1861 & 1862

1861

January 29 – Kansas is admitted as the 34th U.S. state.

February 28 – Colorado is organized as a United States territory.

March 2 - Nevada is organized as a United States territory.

1862

May 15 – President Abraham Lincoln signs a bill into law creating the U.S. Bureau of Agriculture (later renamed U.S. Department of Agriculture).

May 20 – President Abraham Lincoln signs the Homestead Act into law.

July 1 - President Abraham Lincoln signs into law the Pacific Railway Acts, authorizing construction of the First Transcontinental Railroad.

July 2 –Morrill Land Grant Act signed into law, creating a system of land grant colleges to teach agricultural and mechanical sciences.

August 17 – Dakota War of 1862 begins in Minnesota

Chapter 14 – 1863 & 1864

1863

January 8 - Ground is broken in Sacramento, California, on the construction of the First Transcontinental Railroad in the United States.

February 24 – Arizona is organized as a United States territory.

March 3 - Idaho Territory is organized by the U.S. Congress.

December 25 – Henry Wadsworth Longfellow writes "Christmas bells"

1864

April 22 – The U.S. Congress passes the Coinage Act of 1864 which mandates that the inscription "In God We Trust" be placed on all coins.

May 28 – Montana is organized as a United States territory

October 31 – Nevada is admitted as the 36th U.S. state.

November 29 – American Indian Wars – Sand Creek Massacre: Colorado volunteers massacre at least 400 Cheyenne and Arapahoe noncombatants

Homestead Act (1862)

PRO-

The "yeoman farmer" ideal of Jeffersonian democracy
unprecedented numbers of immigrants to America
new British and European markets to American agriculture

CON-

Northern factories owners feared a mass
departure of their cheap labor force
Southern states worried that rapid
settlement of western territories would
give rise to new states populated by small
farmers opposed to slavery



Homestead Act (1862)

Passage-

Three times (1852, 1854, 1859) the House of Representatives passed homestead legislation, but defeated in Senate. In 1860, a homestead bill was passed by Congress but was vetoed by President Buchanan. With the secession of Southern states and therefore removal of the slavery issue, finally, in 1862, the Homestead Act was passed and signed into law.

Requirements-

file an application - improving the land - file for deed of title.

Any U.S. citizen, or intended citizen, who had never borne arms against the U.S. Government

160 acres of surveyed Government land.

For 5 years, the homesteader had to live on the land and improve it by building a 12-by-14 dwelling and growing crops.



Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)

Purpose-

without excluding other scientific and classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, ... in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

Passage-

1853 – Turner Resolution – one school per state

1857 - Morrill Act – number of schools based on population

1859 – passed but vetoed by President Buchanan

1861 – reintroduced with the addition of “teaching military tactics” and “No State while in a condition of rebellion...”

1890 - second Morrill Act included the former Confederate states. This act required each state to show that race was not an admissions criterion, or else to designate a separate land-grant institution for persons of color.

Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)

Impact-

allocated 17,400,000 acres of land, which when sold yielded a collective endowment of \$7.55 million.

seventy colleges and universities which eventually evolved from the Morrill Acts

A&M and “State” Universities-

Auburn University (designated as a land-grant college in 1872 under the name Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama later named A&M)

Alabama A&M University

to establish teaching standards or *norms*

Normal School --- State Teachers College --- University

Transcontinental Railroad (1862)

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.

Transcontinental Railroad (1862)

Impact-

Speed

Volume of goods

Reduce isolation

The making of “millionaires and billionaires”

Disruption of Native Americans

“Problem” of Irish and Chinese Immigrant Labor

