

FALL QUARTER: THE COMING OF THE CIVIL WAR

1. Antebellum America by 1840: Northern capitalism versus Southern plantation agriculture. Victorian society and the origins of the women suffrage movement.
2. The expansion of Southern plantations into land of the removed Indigenous peoples.
3. The slave system. The world the slaves made for themselves. Free people of color.
4. The Texas independence movement, annexation of Texas. The Comanche Empire.
5. The Mexican-American War, 1846-1848, expansion of slavery, Compromise of 1850.
6. California Gold Rush and destruction of Indigenous Californians. Immigration into the Northern states and Canada, but few immigrants go to the South.
7. Anti-immigrant sentiment in the Know-Nothing and Republican Parties. Republicans reject anti-immigrant and focus on opposition to the spread of slavery into the West.
8. Western settlement takes more land from Indigenous peoples, and they resist with Indian Wars. Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Free Soil Party. The Republican Party.
9. Sectional tensions build: Bloody Kansas, Dred Scott decision. Lincoln-Douglas debates.
10. John Brown's attempt to start a slave revolt. Lincoln's election and the Lower Southern states secede.

WINTER QUARTER: THE CIVIL WAR

1. Formation of the Confederate States of America, Fort Sumter crisis, Lincoln's call for an army to invade prompts the Upper South to secede.
2. General Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan, and the Union blockade. Lincoln's mistakes 1861-62, Union capture of Tennessee, New Orleans, Memphis but failure in Virginia.
3. Factors involving British and French potential intervention to aid the Confederacy. Confederate invasion of Maryland ends in defeat at Antietam, which prompts Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. This ends Confederate hopes for assistance.
4. The Dakota revolt in 1862, and removal of Midwest Indigenous peoples in 1863. Other wars through the West. France intervenes in Mexico. Mass mobilization and Total War.
5. Lincoln proposes colonization of African Americans elsewhere, which black leaders reject. Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation and begins raising black troops.
6. Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, but more losses in Virginia.
7. Lincoln fears he will lose reelection, but holds the 1864 election as scheduled. In the months before the election, a series of Union victories at Atlanta, Shenandoah Valley, and Mobile Bay get Lincoln reelected. France's attempts to establish a monarchy in Mexico falter, and Mexican resistance is successful. Women in the North and South.
8. The Navajo forced Long Walk and concentration camps in 1864.
9. The Confederate collapse, Lincoln's last speech, and Lincoln's assassination April 1865.

10. The promise of land for the freedmen, but the new President Andrew Johnson pardons ex-Confederates and restores their lands, leaving African Americans landless and impoverished.

SPRING QUARTER: THE RISE AND FALL OF RECONSTRUCTION

1. Settlement of US war claims against Britain. The unification of Canada, 1867. Mexican resistance overthrows the monarchy sponsored by France, and reformer Benito Juarez is Mexico's president.
2. The Homestead Act and Transcontinental Railroad lead to more Native lands being taken over by white settlers, and thereby to more Indian Wars on the Plains. The loss of native lands in Indian Territory, and in California. Navajo decline and revitalization. Apache resistance.
3. President Andrew Johnson returns lands to white Southerners, leaving African Americans with no economic base. Black response by segregating into their own communities centered on their churches. The Freedmen's Bureau.
4. Radical Republicans push for changes, but President Johnson vetoes most of them. Congress impeaches Andrew Johnson, but he survives conviction in the Senate by 1 vote.
5. The 14th Amendment and the establishment of military reconstruction in the South.
6. The 15th Amendment brings black men the vote. Black leadership in the Reconstruction state governments in the South. Progress in education and land reform.
7. President U.S. Grant tries to support black voting and prosecutes the Ku Klux Klan.
8. Congress tightens colonial controls over Indian reservations. The Panic of 1873 and economic concerns of the North shift focus. Failure of Women suffrage.
9. The disputed presidential election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877. Removal of federal troops from the South, and the Republican abandonment of the freedmen.
10. Restoration of white conservative rule in the South leads to the Jim Crow segregation system and also to Southern economic stagnation, while the North is industrializing. Increased immigration leads to economic expansion in the North. Business domination of Gilded Age politics. The Atlanta Compromise, as Booker T. Washington articulates an acceptance of segregation in the South, but behind the scenes opposes discrimination. The failure of Reconstruction, both applied to African Americans and to Indigenous Americans, leads directly to continued racial problems in the 20th century.