

Enriching Knowledge Series for the Secondary History Curriculum: The Founding and Development of the United States (Lecture 3) The US before and after the Civil War
CDI020181370

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Date: 15 November 2018 (Thursday)

Time: 2:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m.

- **Historical Background:**
- **After the American Revolution in 1776, the territorial expansion and westward movement,**
- **the United States of America grew rapidly in the 19th century and beyond.**

- **By 1860, there were about 30 million people in the United States of America – from natural birth, but also due to the arrival of immigrants from Britain, Ireland, Europe and last but not least, Africa (importation of slaves).**

- **The North and the South:**
- **The South has become the world's main producer of raw cotton. The Southerners, living by the export of cotton, a cash crop, favored free trade with Britain.**

- **On the contrary, in the North, the Industrial Revolution led to the building of factories. Northern factory owners demanded protection from the inflow of British goods. Therefore, the Northerners favored a high tariff, which the Southerners considered disastrous.**

- **Furthermore, the Southerners used a lot of slaves (from Africa).**
- **However, slavery was abolished in most other places in the 19th century.**
- **By 1860, some Southerners thought of withdrawal from the North, but the Northerners rejected the idea.**

- In 1860, Abraham Lincoln (of the North) was elected the new President. He advanced a program of free Western lands for small farmers, transcontinental railway, and economic development on a national scale. Some Southern leaders would like to withdraw from the United States of America and they created the "Confederate States of America."

- President Lincoln ordered armies to defend the territory of the United States, thus, the "Civil War", which lasted for 4 years (until 1865).
- The Thirteenth Amendment in 1865 officially abolished slavery all over the United States of America.
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- It was confirmed that the United States of America was a national state, composed not of member states but of a united people bound together. It was written clearly in the Fourteenth Amendment.

- All in all, the American Civil War (between Southern slave States ["the Confederacy"] and Northern (free) States for the federal government ["the Union"]). By 1865, the Southern Confederacy surrendered and slavery was formally abolished in the United States of America.

- After the Civil War, there was a period of Reconstruction. The assassination of President Lincoln in 1865 strengthened the Northerners, who believed that the South must be reformed or reconstructed. Northerners went down to the South and taught the ex-slaves. Soon, Blacks in the South voted and worked in Public Offices.

- In a nutshell, even though many Americans died in the American Civil War, it also resulted in the political and economic consolidation of a nation-state, liberal, free, and democratic in its principles.

- **Dr. James McPherson, an American historian, stated the importance of the American Civil War as follows, “While the Revolution of 1776 created the United States of America, the Civil War of 1861-1865 determined what kind of nation it would be.”**

- **The American Civil War was also a significant event in world history as the free Northerners’ victory proved that democracy worked. (Some monarchs in Europe thought that democracy and the United States did not work at all). President Lincoln argued that the Civil War was a test for democracy and would determine the fate of representative government of the whole world – “ ... we here highly resolve ... that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.” (President Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, on November 19, 1863)**

- **Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer in Illinois before he was elected the 16th President of the United States of America in 1860. During the Civil War, in 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to free all slaves in the South. Unfortunately, a few days after the Civil War was won in April 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated.**

Union leader — President Abraham Lincoln

- 16th President (1861-1865)
- Born: Feb. 12, 1809
- Died: April 15, 1865 (four days after the war ended)
☹
- Party: Republican
- Wife: Mary Lincoln
- Children: Robert, Edward, William, and Thomas (Tad)

- **(16) President Abraham Lincoln (r. 1861-1865), Emancipation of slaves, and the American Civil War (April 12, 1861 – May 13, 1865)**
- **(620,000 soldiers died in the Civil War)**
- ***“Gone with the Wind” was an American epic film (1939) adapted from Margaret Mitchell’s Pulitzer-winner novel (1936). Set in the nineteenth century American South, the film starred Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh, and was a story of the American Civil War and Reconstruction era. The film was one of the longest American films: 3 hours 44 minutes.**

- **Gone with the Wind [American Civil War]**
- **(movie trailers)**
- <https://youtu.be/hnxPyF0L71k>
- <https://youtu.be/MrM4UUxNiRM>
- <https://youtu.be/esl61sVrYYQ>
- <https://youtu.be/cTjeIJ7P-kg>
- https://youtu.be/XnHk_FgVVOA
- <https://youtu.be/h2oX0zQA67U>

- ***The Battle Hymn of the Republic:**
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p5mmFPyDK_8
- Elvis Presley:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CBjKpBrCHas>

The South (the Confederates): “cotton” “black slaves” versus the North (the Union, later won, thus, the United States): Abraham Lincoln’s emancipation.

- “Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
- He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
- He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword;
- His truth is marching on.
- Glory! Glory! Hallelujah! Glory! Glory! Hallelujah! Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
- His truth is marching on.”
- ...

- “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” is a hymn by American writer Julia Ward Howe using the music from the song “John Brown’s Body”. The song links the judgment of the wicked at the end of time (*New Testament*) with the American Civil War.
- Julia Howe’s “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” was first published on the front page of *The Atlantic Monthly* in February 1862. Julia and her husband (Samuel) were also active leaders in anti-slavery politics and strong supporters of the Union.

- This was one of Sir Winston Churchill’s favorite songs. At his request before he died, this song was played at his funeral in St. Paul’s Cathedral in 1965. Singer Judy Garland performed this song on her weekly television show in December 1963. She would like to dedicate this song to President John F. Kennedy upon his assassination in November.
- <https://youtu.be/pMFfvvR9JXI>
- Singer Whitney Houston also sang this song at her concert to the American army called “Welcome Home Heroes” in 1991.
- <https://youtu.be/V-HTegDuAzg>

- The lyrics of “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” appear in Martin Luther King, Jr.’s sermons and speeches, such as “How Long, Not Long” on March 25, 1965, and his final sermon: “I’ve Been to the Mountaintop”, on April 3, 1968, the night before his assassination – actually, this last sermon, Martin Luther King’s last public words, ends with the first lyrics of the song, “Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.”
- All in all, “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” has been sung at the funerals of many VIPs, such as: Sir Winston Churchill, Robert Kennedy, and Ronald Reagan.

- Amazing Grace [by John Newton (1725-1807)]
- Amazing Grace,
- how sweet the sound, That saved a wretch like me. I once was lost but now am found, Was blind, but now I see. ...

- "Amazing Grace" is a [Christian hymn](#) written by [John Newton](#) (1725–1807), published in 1779. Containing a message that forgiveness and redemption are possible regardless of sins committed and that the soul can be delivered from despair through the mercy of God.
- "Amazing Grace" is one of the most recognizable songs in the English-speaking world.

- John Newton wrote the words from *personal experience*. He grew up without any particular religious conviction, but his life's path was formed by a variety of twists and coincidences that were often put into motion by his recalcitrant insubordination. He was forced to serve in the [British Navy](#), and after leaving the service, *he became involved in the Atlantic slave trade*. In 1748, a violent storm battered his vessel so severely that he called out to God for mercy, that marked [his spiritual conversion](#). In 1754, he began studying [Christian theology](#) and finally became a clergyman.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Musfl3Wk10>
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CDdvReNKKuk>

• **Cotton Fields** (an American folk song in the South):

- When I was a little bitty baby
My mama would rock me in the cradle
In them old cotton fields back home
- It was down in Louisiana
Just about a mile from Texarkana
In them old cotton fields back home
- Oh, when them cotton bolls get rotten
You can't pick very much cotton
In them old cotton fields back home
- It was down in Louisiana
Just about a mile from Texarkana
In them old cotton fields back home
- <https://youtu.be/u7GqZioZlko>
- <https://youtu.be/FaJ90uzWgF8>
- <https://youtu.be/oQvGrH7nHdg>
- <https://youtu.be/Lq7nwBqWaKY>

• **Five Hundred Miles** (by Peter, Paul and Mary)

- <https://youtu.be/1ya-SEOWe94>
- <https://youtu.be/KitOrWmHTlw>
- If you missed the train I'm on
You will know that I am gone
You can hear the whistle blow a hundred miles
- A hundred miles, a hundred miles,
A hundred miles, a hundred miles
You can hear the whistle blow a hundred miles
- Lord, I'm one, Lord, I'm two,
Lord, I'm three, Lord, I'm four
Lord, I'm five hundred miles away from home
- Away from home, away from home,
Away from home, away from home
Lord, I'm five hundred miles away from home
- Not a shirt on my back
Not a penny to my name
Lord, I can't go back home this ole way
- This ole way, this ole way,
This ole way, this ole way,
Lord, I can't go back home this this ole way
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• **The Animals, "House of the Rising Sun":**

- <https://youtu.be/uS90B4sZf7U>
- <https://youtu.be/17IMiPxP6qM>
- <https://youtu.be/qv9r-kQMuAk>

• **Democracy and Imperialism**

- (Historical: Athens, Britain, USA)
- [Plato versus Karl Popper]
- (U.S.A. -- Jewish/Israel)
- The Rise of Great Nations [*大國崛起]
- 第一集 Portugal and Spain *00:40:54 and *01:22:55
- c.1450-1506 Christopher Columbus
- 第十二集 United States of America

- **Presidents of the United States of America:**
- (1) President George Washington, r. 1789-1797
- (2) President John Adams, r. 1797-1801
- (3) President Thomas Jefferson, r. 1801-1809
- (4) James Madison, r. 1809-1817
- (5) President James Monroe (r. 1817-1825) and the Monroe Doctrine (Splendid Isolation)
- (6) President John Quincy Adams, r. 1825-1829
- (7) President Andrew Jackson, r. 1829-1837
- (8) President Martin Van Buren, 1837-1841
- (9) President William Henry Harrison, r. 1841
- (10) President John Tyler, r. 1841-1845

- (11) President James K. Polk, r. 1845-1849
- (12) President Zachary Taylor, r. 1849-1850
- (13) President Millard Fillmore, r. 1850-1853
- (14) President Franklin Pierce, r. 1853-1857
- (15) President James Buchanan, r. 1857-1861
- (16) President Abraham Lincoln (r. 1861-1865), Emancipation of slaves, and the American Civil War (April 12, 1861 – May 13, 1865)
- (620,000 soldiers died in the Civil War)
- (17) President Andrew Johnson, r. 1865-1869
- (18) President Ulysses S. Grant, r. 1869-1877
- (19) President Rutherford B. Hayes, r. 1877-1881
- (20) President James A. Garfield, r. 1881

- (21) President Chester Arthur, r. 1881-1885
- (22) President Grover Cleveland, r. 1885-1889
- (23) President Benjamin Harrison, r. 1889-1893
- (24) President Grover Cleveland, r. 1893-1897
- (25) President William McKinley, r. 1897-1901
- (26) President Theodore Roosevelt, r. 1901-1909
- (27) President William Howard Taft, r. 1909-1913
- (28) President Woodrow Wilson, r. 1913-1921
- (29) President Warren G. Harding, r. 1921-1923
- (30) President Calvin Coolidge, r. 1923-1929
- (31) President Herbert Hoover, r. 1929-1933

- (32) President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933-1945
- (33) President Harry S. Truman, r. 1945-1953
- (34) President Dwight D. Eisenhower, r. 1953-1961
- (35) President John F. Kennedy, r. 1961-1963
- (36) President Lyndon B. Johnson, r. 1963-1969
- (37) President Richard Nixon, r. 1969-1974
- (38) President Gerald Ford, r. 1974-1977
- (39) President Jimmy Carter, r. 1977-1981
- (40) President Ronald Reagan, r. 1981-1989
- (41) President George Bush, r. 1989-1993
- (42) President Bill Clinton, r. 1993-2001
- (43) President George W. Bush, r. 2001-2009
- (44) President Barrack Obama, r. 2009-2017
- (45) President Donald Trump, r. 2017-

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