

United States History And New York History Beginnings To 1877

United States History And New York History Beginnings To 1877

Downloaded from old.oplm.com by Levy & Kylee

THE FORGING OF A NATION AND A CITY: UNITED STATES HISTORY AND NEW YORK HISTORY FROM BEGINNINGS TO 1877

The story of the United States from its earliest colonial experiments to the end of Reconstruction in 1877 is a narrative of ambition, conflict, expansion, and reinvention. Woven inextricably into this national tapestry is the history of New York. From a marginal Dutch trading post to the nation's largest city and a critical economic engine, New York's development mirrors, and often propelled, the broader trajectory of the young republic. Understanding United States history and New York history from beginnings to 1877 is to understand how a collection of disparate colonies forged a single, if deeply conflicted, nation, and how one city became its commercial and cultural heart.

First Peoples and Early Encounters

Long before European sails appeared on the horizon, the land that would become New York and the United States was a complex world of established Indigenous nations. The Iroquois Confederacy, a powerful alliance of five (later six) nations, dominated much of what is now upstate New York, wielding significant political and military influence. Along the Hudson River Valley, Algonquian-speaking peoples like the Lenape, Mahican, and Wappinger lived in settled communities, farming, fishing, and trading. Their sophisticated societies, with intricate systems of governance, law, and diplomacy, formed the essential context for all that followed. The encounter between these worlds and European explorers marks the true beginning of the narrative.

Colonial Foundations: New Amsterdam and the English Turn

The European chapter of **United States history and New York history from beginnings to 1877** opened with the Dutch. In 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman sailing for the Dutch East India Company, charted the river that now bears his name, seeking a northwest passage to Asia. Finding not a passage but a rich wilderness, the Dutch quickly established the colony of New Netherland. Its heart was New Amsterdam, founded in 1624 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island. From its inception, New Amsterdam was a commercial enterprise, a trading post focused on the lucrative fur trade with the Iroquois. Its character was strikingly diverse for the 17th century. The Dutch West

India Company, eager for profit, welcomed settlers of various nationalities and faiths, including French Huguenots, Jews, English dissenters, and Africans (some free, many enslaved). This ethnic and religious pluralism planted a seed that would define New York for centuries.

This Dutch experiment was short-lived. In 1664, an English fleet sailed into the harbor, and Director-General Peter Stuyvesant, lacking popular support, surrendered without a fight. The colony was renamed New York in honor of the Duke of York, brother of King Charles II. Under English rule, the colony expanded rapidly. The system of manorial estates, the Patroonship system inherited from the Dutch, concentrated land ownership in the hands of a few powerful families, creating a deeply stratified society that would fuel later political tensions. New York City, while still smaller than Boston or Philadelphia, continued to grow as a vital port, its merchant class accumulating wealth through trade with the West Indies and Europe, including the grim but profitable triangular trade in sugar, rum, and enslaved Africans.

The Crucible of Revolution: New York at the Center

No period better demonstrates the intertwined nature of **United States history and New York history from beginnings to 1877** than the American Revolution. New York was crucial for both sides. Its location, with the Hudson River offering a strategic corridor to Canada, made it a military key. Its deep-water port and economic power made it a political prize.

The city was a hotbed of revolutionary fervor, but also of significant Loyalist sentiment. The Sons of Liberty were active, protesting the Stamp Act and the Tea Act. Yet, many wealthy merchants and landowners remained loyal to the Crown, fearing the chaos of rebellion. In 1776, after the British evacuated Boston, they set their sights on New York. General George Washington correctly guessed their objective and moved his army to defend the city. The resulting New York and New Jersey campaign was a near-disaster for the American cause. Washington's army was routed in the Battle of Long Island (the largest battle of the entire war) and forced to retreat across New Jersey. For most of the war, New York City remained a British stronghold, a base of operations and a haven for Loyalists. It was also a prison for captured American soldiers, held in horrific conditions on rotting prison ships anchored in Wallabout Bay, where more Americans died than in all the war's battles combined.

Meanwhile, upstate New York was the scene of savage and decisive fighting. The Saratoga campaign in 1777, which culminated in the American victory at the Battles of Saratoga, was a turning point of

the war, convincing France to enter as an American ally. The Iroquois Confederacy, split by the conflict, fought a brutal civil war on the frontier. The Sullivan-Clinton Expedition of 1779, ordered by Washington, systematically destroyed Iroquois villages and crops, a devastating blow from which the Confederacy never fully recovered.

The Early Republic: Powering a New Nation

After the war, the newly independent United States faced the challenge of building a nation. New York City stepped into a leading role. In 1789, the first capital of the United States was established here. On the balcony of Federal Hall on Wall Street, George Washington took the oath of office as the first President. It was in New York that Alexander Hamilton, a New Yorker by adoption, developed his financial plan to stabilize the national economy, including the creation of a national bank and the assumption of state debts. His vision of a strong central government, a commercial republic, and a nation tied to the interests of finance and trade was fundamentally a New York vision. In return, New York benefited enormously from federal patronage and the energy of its own merchants and entrepreneurs.

New York's population and economic power exploded in the early 19th century. The city solidified its position as the nation's premier port, handling a growing share of American exports, particularly cotton from the South. This trade, while enriching the city, also bound its economy to the institution of slavery, a profound irony for a state that was gradually abolishing the practice.

The Empire State Rises: The Erie Canal and an Era of Transformation

The single most transformative event in **United States history and New York history from beginnings to 1877** may well be the Erie Canal. The brainchild of Governor DeWitt Clinton, the canal was a breathtakingly ambitious project. It was a 363-mile waterway connecting the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo, carving a path through the wilderness. When it opened in 1825, it was a spectacular success. It slashed the cost of shipping goods between the Midwest and the East Coast by as much as 90% and cut travel time dramatically.

The canal transformed New York City into the undisputed commercial capital of the nation. Grain, lumber, and agricultural products from the Great Lakes region now flowed directly into New York Harbor for export. Conversely, manufactured goods, immigrants, and capital flowed westward. The canal made New York the "Empire State," a title reflecting its new economic dominance. It also spurred the growth of cities along its route, like Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo, which boomed into major industrial and commercial centers. The canal's success also triggered a mania for internal

improvements across the United States, as other states rushed to build their own canals and, later, railroads.

Antebellum Anxieties: Immigration, Reform, and the Road to War

The decades before the Civil War were a period of dramatic social change in both New York and the nation. The Erie Canal and the general economic expansion attracted a flood of immigrants. First came the Irish, fleeing the Great Famine in the 1840s, followed by massive numbers of Germans. They crowded into New York City's notorious Five Points slum, working in low-paying jobs and building the city's infrastructure. This wave of immigration, overwhelmingly Catholic, sparked deep-seated nativist backlash. The Know-Nothing Party and other anti-immigrant movements gained political power, and violent riots erupted, directed at Irish Catholics and African Americans.

The nation was also wrestling with the defining moral and political question of the age: slavery. New York State had gradually abolished slavery, completing the process in 1827. However, the city's economy remained deeply intertwined with the "peculiar institution." New York banks financed the cotton trade; New York merchants shipped and insured slave-produced commodities; New York ships carried enslaved people in the domestic slave trade. The city's financial elite had strong ties to the Southern planter class. This created a deep ambivalence. While the state was a center of abolitionist activism, led by figures like William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass, New York City was a bastion of pro-Southern sentiment among the mercantile elite, who wanted to avoid conflict at all costs to preserve their lucrative trade.

The Civil War: New York's Bloodiest Chapter

When the Civil War finally came in 1861, New York initially responded with patriotic fervor. Volunteers rushed to enlist, and the city's factories churned out uniforms, weapons, and supplies. New York State contributed more men, materiel, and money to the Union cause than any other state. However, the war exposed the city's deep fractures. The wealthy could pay a \$300 commutation fee to avoid the draft, a law that inflamed class resentment among poor Irish and German workers. They were also terrified that freed slaves would flood north and compete for their low-wage jobs.

In July 1863, this simmering anger exploded in the New York City Draft Riots, one of the worst civil disturbances in American history. For four days, mobs of mostly Irish immigrant laborers rampaged through the city, attacking draft offices, wealthy homes, and the city's African American population. They lynched black men, burned the Colored Orphan Asylum to the ground, and fought street

battles against police and eventually federal troops. The riots were put down only after thousands of soldiers, fresh from the Battle of Gettysburg, arrived and restored order with brutal force. The death toll is estimated at over 100, making it the deadliest riot in U.S. history. The Draft Riots laid bare the ugly intersection of racism, class conflict, and wartime desperation in the Union's largest city.

Reconstruction and the End of an Era: 1865-1877

The period of Reconstruction (1865-1877) was a tumultuous attempt to rebuild the South and define the meaning of freedom for four million newly emancipated African Americans. Nationally, this era saw the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, abolishing slavery, guaranteeing citizenship, and granting voting rights to Black men. But this promise was violently contested, and by 1877, a national compromise that ended Reconstruction handed control of the South back to white supremacist governments.

In New York, Reconstruction was a time of explosive growth, rampant corruption, and continued social strife. The city emerged from the Civil War more powerful than ever. Its banks and railroads financed the development of the West. Its factories and workshops were the nation's largest. Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall, the city's Democratic political machine, perfected the art of graft and patronage, stealing tens of millions of dollars, but also providing essential services and jobs to the growing immigrant population. The final years of this period saw the rise of great symbols of the new America. In 1871, the Brooklyn Bridge began construction; in 1876, the first telephone call was made by Alexander Graham Bell; and in 1877, the first transcontinental railroad was completed. The era of Reconstruction had ended, but the forces it unleashed – the struggle for racial justice, the power of capital, the growth of cities, and the power of the immigrant experience – would define the next chapter of American history.

The year 1877 marks a convenient close to a foundational era. The withdrawal of federal troops from the South formally ended Reconstruction. A wave of violent railroad strikes across the country signaled the new power of organized labor. The United States was no longer a