

Standards

SUSH6 The student will analyze the impact of territorial expansion and population growth and the impact of this growth in the early decades of the new nation.

- a. Explain the Northwest Ordinance's importance in the westward migration of Americans, and on slavery, public education, and the addition of new states.
- b. Describe Jefferson's diplomacy in obtaining the Louisiana Purchase from France and the territory's exploration by Lewis and Clark.
- c. Explain major reasons for the War of 1812 and the war's significance on the development of a national identity.
- d. Describe the construction of the Erie Canal, the rise of New York City, and the development of the nation's infrastructure.
- e. Describe the reasons for and importance of the Monroe Doctrine.

SSUSH7 Students will explain the process of economic growth, its regional and national impact in the first half of the 19th century, and the different responses to it.

- a. Explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution as seen in Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin and his development of interchangeable parts for muskets.
- b. Describe the westward growth of the United States; include the emerging concept of Manifest Destiny.
- c. Describe reform movements, specifically temperance, abolitionism, and public school.
- d. Explain women's efforts to gain suffrage; include Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Seneca Falls Conference.
- e. Explain Jacksonian Democracy, expanding suffrage, the rise of popular political culture, and the development of American nationalism.

Standards

SSUSH8 The student will explain the relationship between growing north-south divisions and westward expansion.

a. Explain how slavery became a significant issue in American politics; include the slave rebellion of Nat Turner and the rise of abolitionism

(William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and the Grimke sisters).

b. Explain the Missouri Compromise and the issue of slavery in western states and territories.

c. Describe the Nullification Crisis and the emergence of states' rights ideology; include the role of John C. Calhoun and development of sectionalism.



DEFINING AMERICA'S DEMOCRATIC IDEALS

Jeffersonian Democracy



- In 1800, Napoleon secretly obtained the Louisiana Territory from Spain.
- In 1802, the Spanish (still in control of Port of New Orleans) tried to restrict US use of of the port.
- Jefferson sent ministers to negotiate for a strip of land to purchase the port.
- Napoleon had given up on an American Empire and wanted funds to conquer Europe, so he offered all of the Louisiana Territory for Purchase.
- The president reluctantly agreed to the deal, despite his views on the Constitutionality of his decision.

TedEd video: The Historical Audacity of the Louisiana Purchase

Jeffersonian Democracy



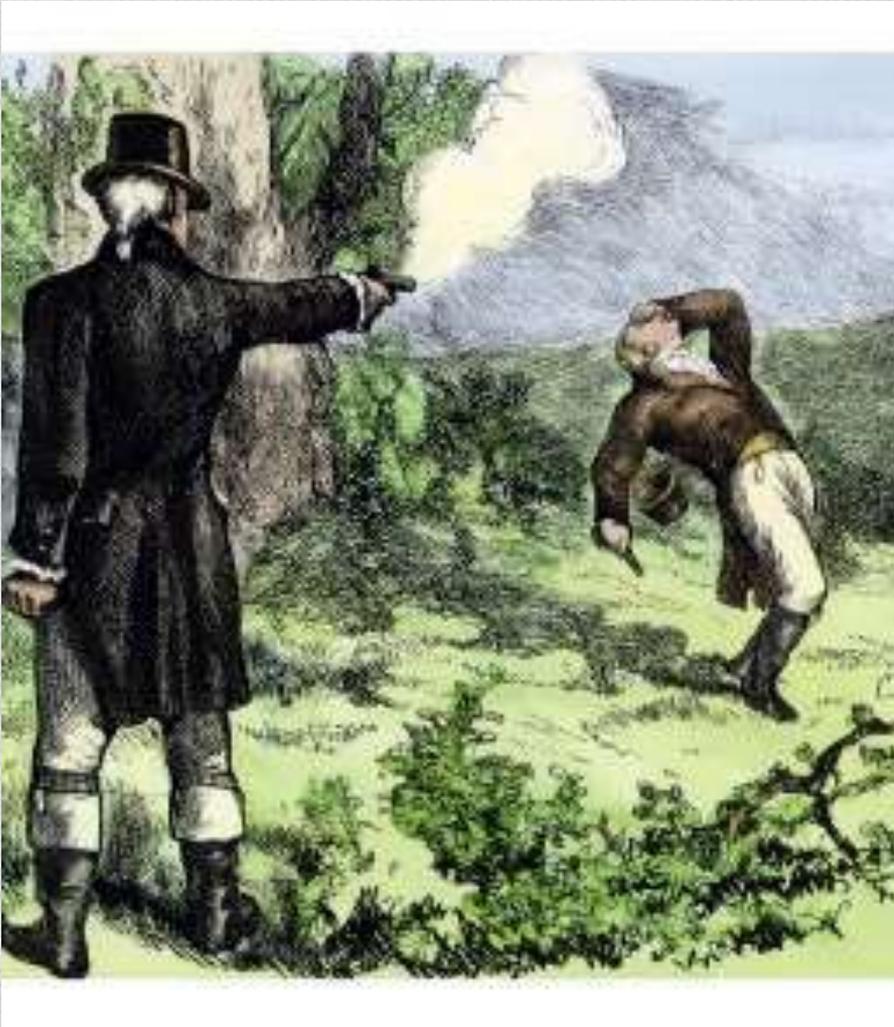
- The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the US for 3 cents/ acre.
 - Meriwether Louis and William Clark were hired to explore the territory beginning in 1804.
 - They kept meticulous notes and set a basis of knowledge of the vast new frontier.
 - Who was Sacajawea?
- TedEd: The True Story of Sacajawea

Jeffersonian Democracy



- Federalists clung to power during Jefferson's administration, mostly in the judicial system.
- Before Jefferson took office, Federalists squeaked through the Judiciary Act of 1801, creating 16 new judgeships. Adams spent the last days of his presidency appointing these so-called "midnight judges" who would serve during Jefferson's administration.
- Jefferson ordered James Madison, the Secretary of State, to block the delivery of the appointments.

Jeffersonian Democracy

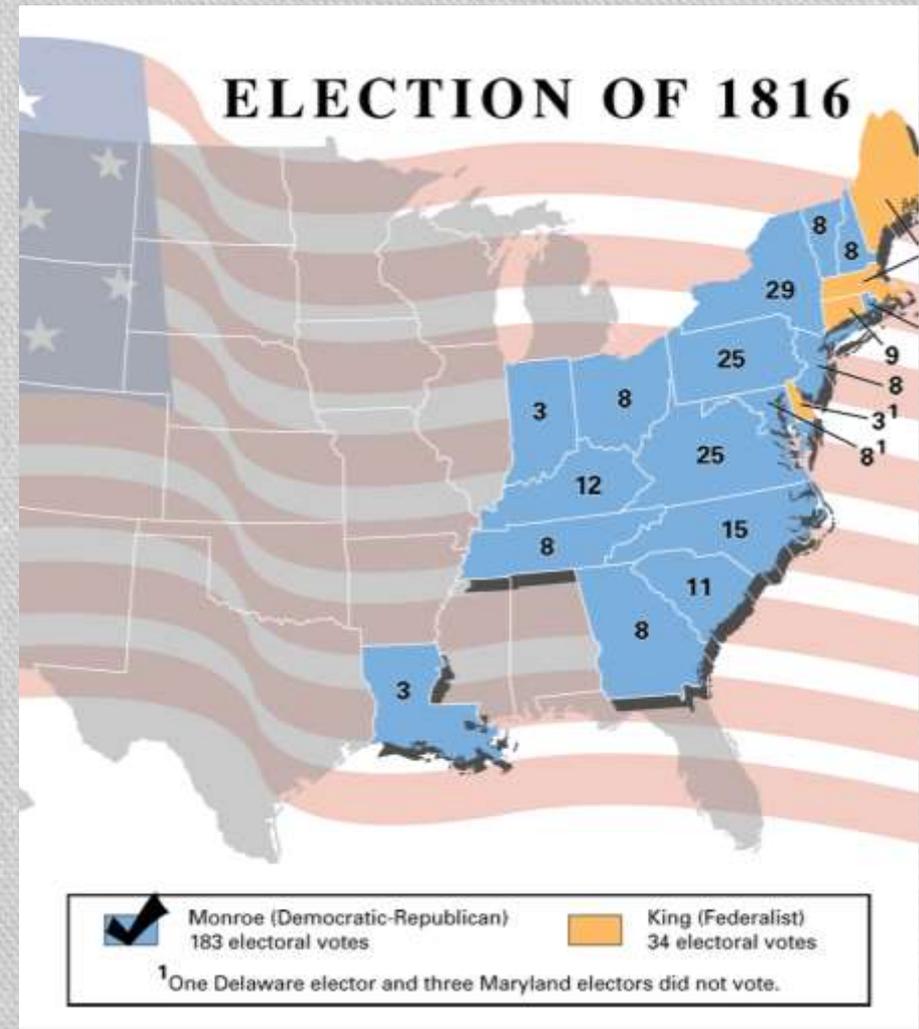


- One of the appointments that was not delivered, William Marbury, sued.
- Federalist Chief Justice, John Marshall, declared the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional.
- This established the precedent of judicial review.
- Story time: Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton feud story

The Era of Good Feelings

James Monroe was elected in 1816. His presidency is known as the “Era of Good Feelings.”

- Sense of independence and national pride
- Tensions below the surface over tariffs, slavery, and political power



The Era of Good Feelings

Tariff of 1816: issued a 20% tariff on all imported goods

Advocates disputed the tariff and sectional crisis developed

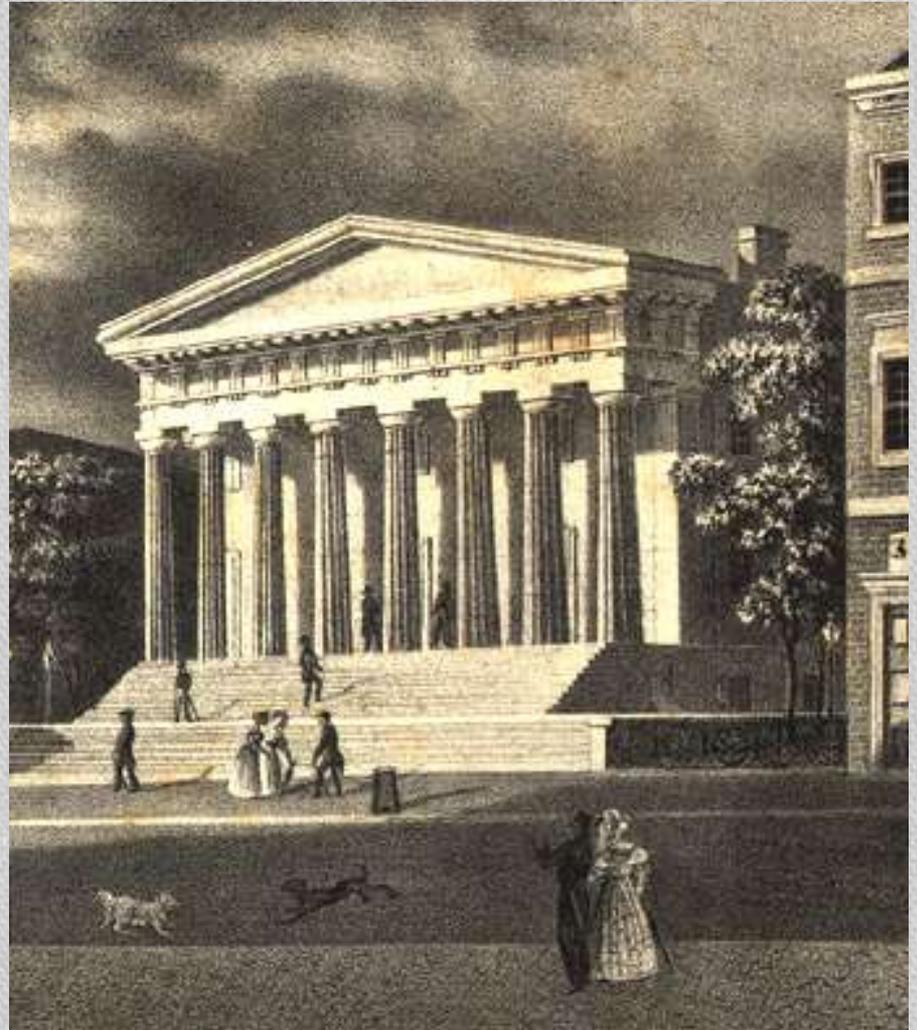
- John C. Calhoun (thought the tariff made the North richer at the expense of Southern farmers),
- Daniel Webster (thought New England could not afford disrupted trade with Britain),
- Henry Clay (argued on behalf of the American mill and iron industries that the tariff, along with his American System, would help establish manufacturing and bring in revenue to help the South)



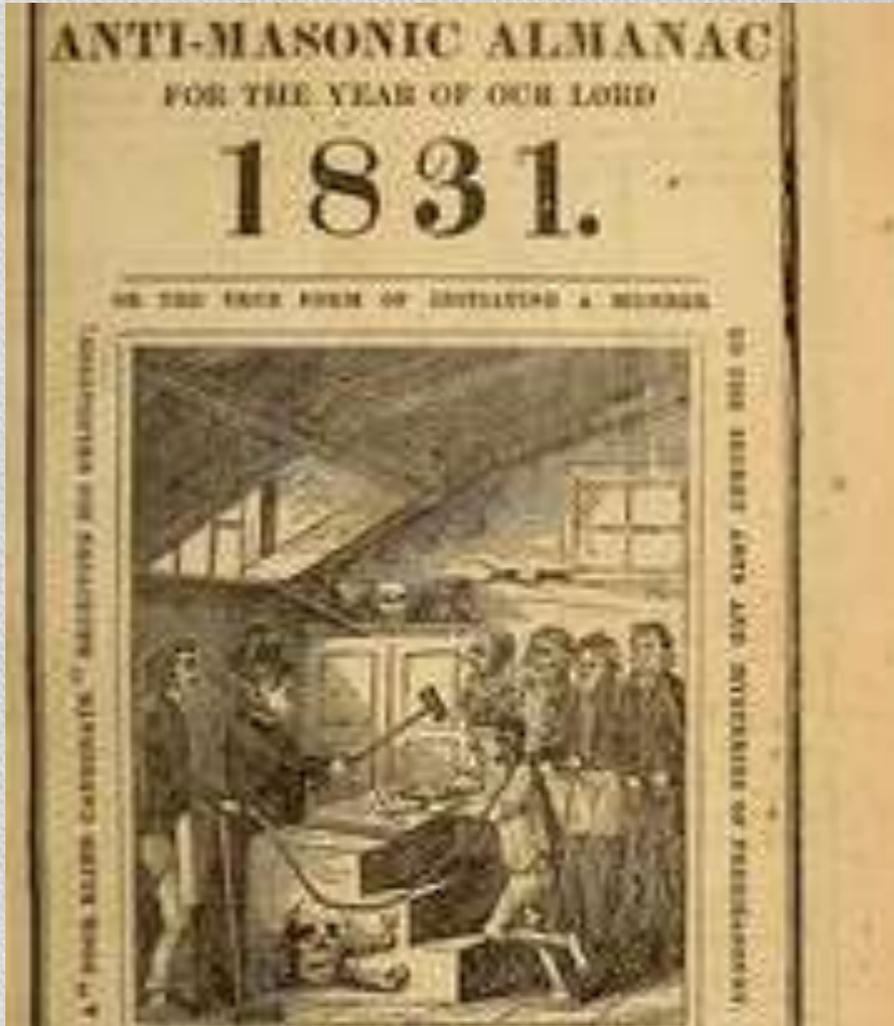
The Era of Good Feelings

The Panic of 1819

The Second Bank of the United States caused a financial crisis by restricting credit for state banks in an attempt to curb inflation, but the amount of currency in circulation dropped dangerously low. Many western farmers were the victim of the recession and financial crisis, as banks followed the order of the Bank of the United States and foreclosed upon their farms.

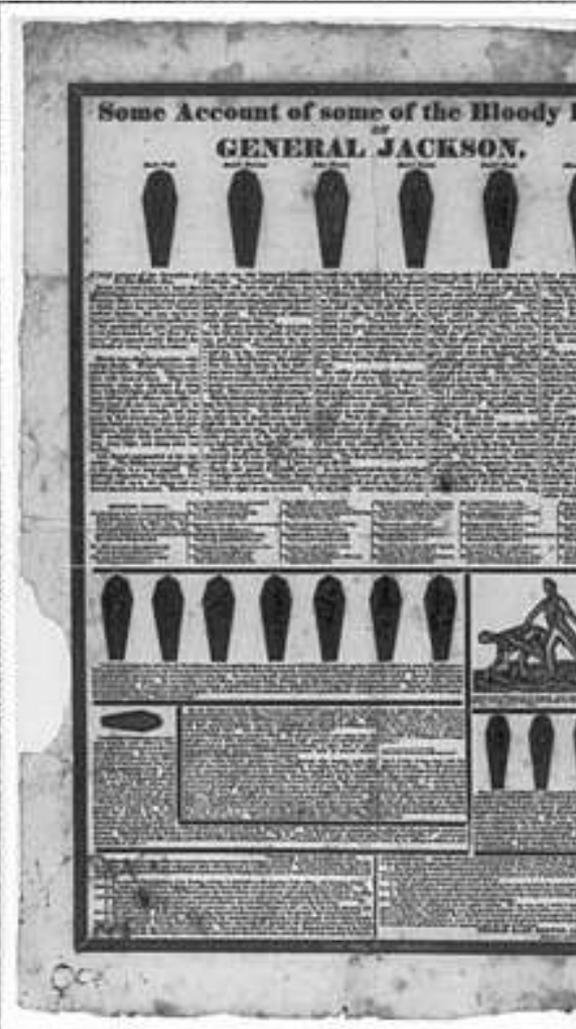


The Rise of the Second Party System



- Changes in the electoral process: more middle and lower class men became involved in the political process by voting, campaigning, and running for office
- Sometimes called “Rise of the Common Man”
- By 1820, many states had adopted universal manhood suffrage, which meant that they eliminated the property requirements for voting
- Candidates that reflected the background of the common man were favored =hardworking, modest, Protestant
- People began to have more say in the election of their leaders due to other changes:
 - nominating conventions engaged large groups of people to select their party’s candidates
 - representatives to the Electoral College were now chosen by voters
 - new third parties challenged the old party system

The Rise of the Second Party System



- The election of 1824 pitted four Democratic-Republican candidates against one another for the presidency: John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, William Crawford, and Andrew Jackson
- The campaign was ugly, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson tried to defame one another's reputation
- In the end Jackson won the most popular votes, but there was no majority in the Electoral College because the vote was split four ways
- Henry Clay used his influence to get Adams the presidency, Adams appointed him secretary of state in return = known as the "corrupt bargain"
- Jackson ran for president again in 1828 in another "mudslinging election"
- On one side were the Democrats who supported Andrew Jackson, on the other side were the Whigs, or National Republicans, who mirrored the platform of the old Federalist Party

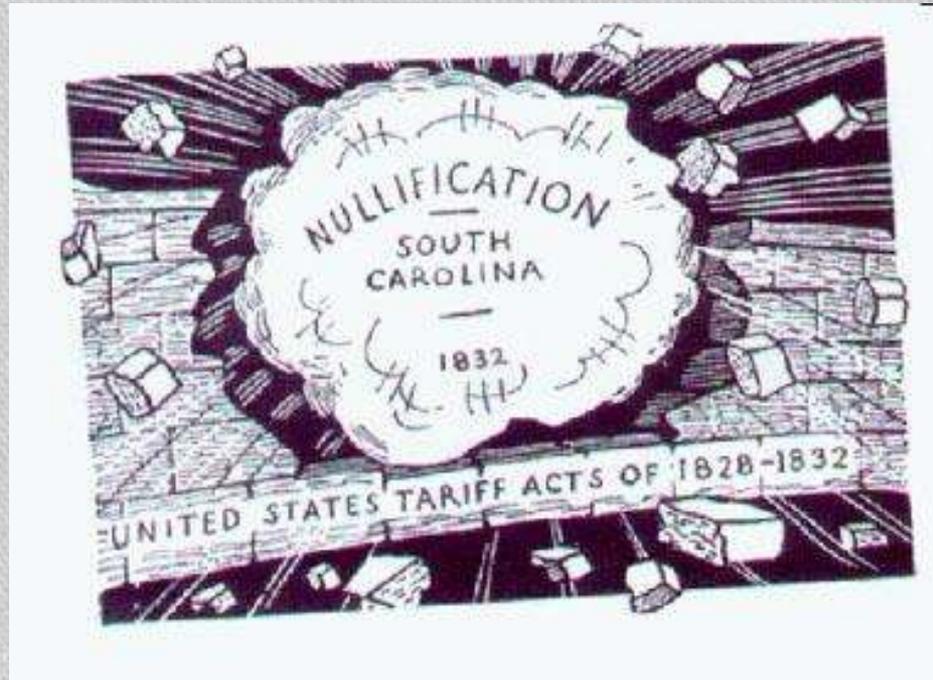
Challenges to Federal Authority

- Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall was still making his mark on American politics throughout the 1820s and 1830s
- He held to his Federalist tendencies and continued to increase the power of the federal government over the states
- *McCulloch vs. Maryland* = established that federal laws were the supreme law of the land
- After winning re-election in 1832, Jackson killed the Bank of the United States by removing all federal funds and depositing them in various state banks so the bank would collapse
- Jackson sought to expand the power of the presidency: used the power to veto bills more than the previous 6 presidents combined



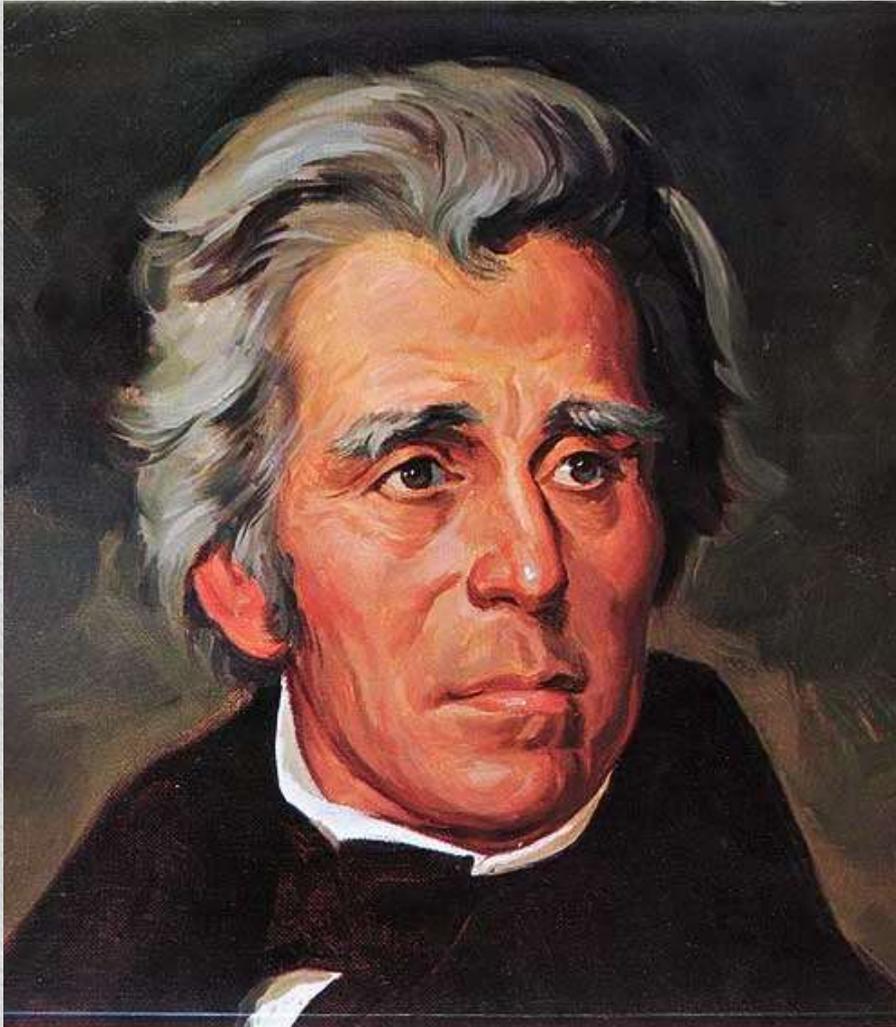
Challenges to Federal Authority

- Although Jackson was a states rights supporter, he was also a Unionist
- The Nullification Crisis exploded over the Tariff of 1828, a large tariff on imports
- SC held a secession convention and passed a resolution not to collect the tariff. Jackson threatened to send troops.
- A compromise was reached when the tariff was lowered and SC disbanded the convention



“Tariff of Abominations” video

Jacksonian Democracy



Politics of the Common Man

Universal male suffrage

- Improved education
- State suffrage laws (no religious or property clauses)

Party nominating conventions

Popular elections of electoral college

- SC was the only state to have legislature choose

Two Party system

- Large political parties are needed to campaign to the electorate

Spoils System

- The giving of government jobs to political supporters
- Jackson was a strong supporter of this system

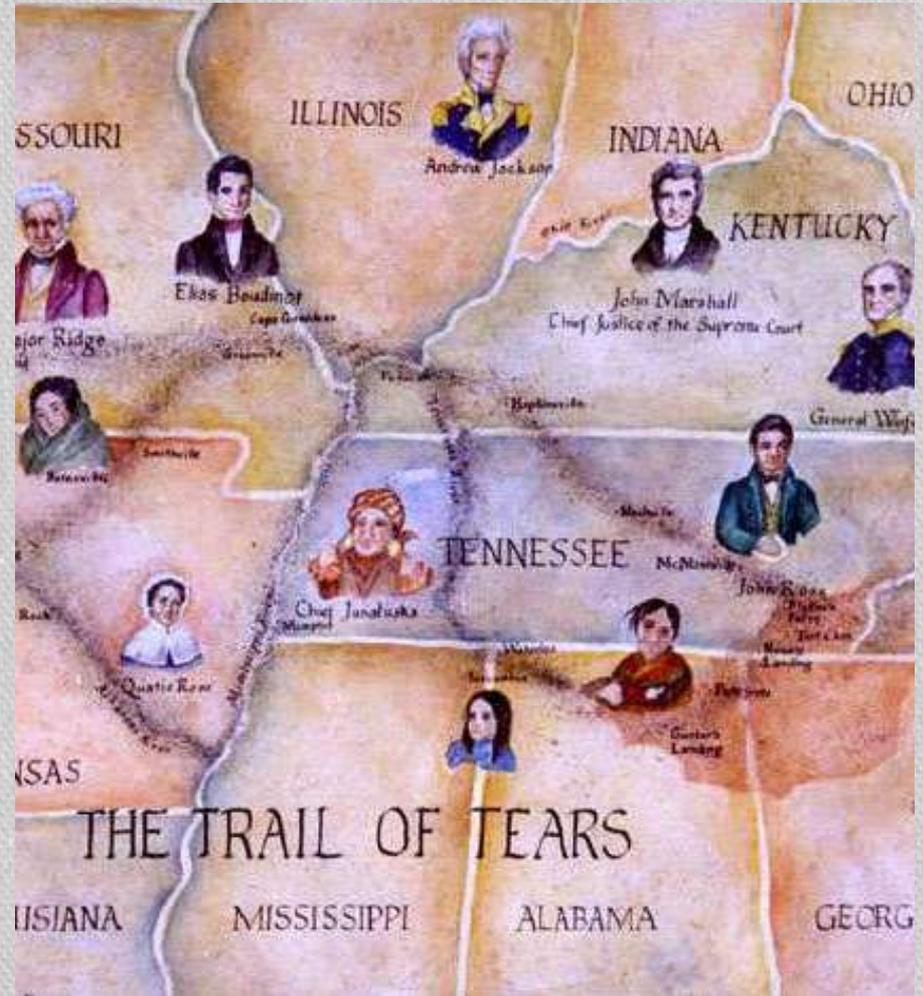
Jacksonian Democracy



- Jackson helped to develop the 2 party system
- His methods of campaigning were important to help bring democracy to the common man.
- By the election of 1840, an unbelievable 78% of eligible voters turned out for the election.
- This is testament to the democratic forces unleashed by Jackson and his supporters
- His record as a politician is less democratic, with the Indian Removal Act, defying the Supreme Court, and the threat of military action against South Carolina

Jacksonian Democracy

- Jackson's democracy was not extended to Native Americans.
- He was openly hostile to them, as he had been in the military
- In 1830 he signed the Indian Removal Act that sent Native Americans West of the Mississippi to live on reservations
 - This led to the Trail of Tears
- He also defied the Supreme Court ruling in *Worcester v. Georgia* that nullified Georgia State laws within Cherokee territory
- By 1838, all the Cherokees had been forcibly removed from the state of Georgia. This trek is known as the Trail of Tears, as some 4,000 Cherokee died en route to Oklahoma.

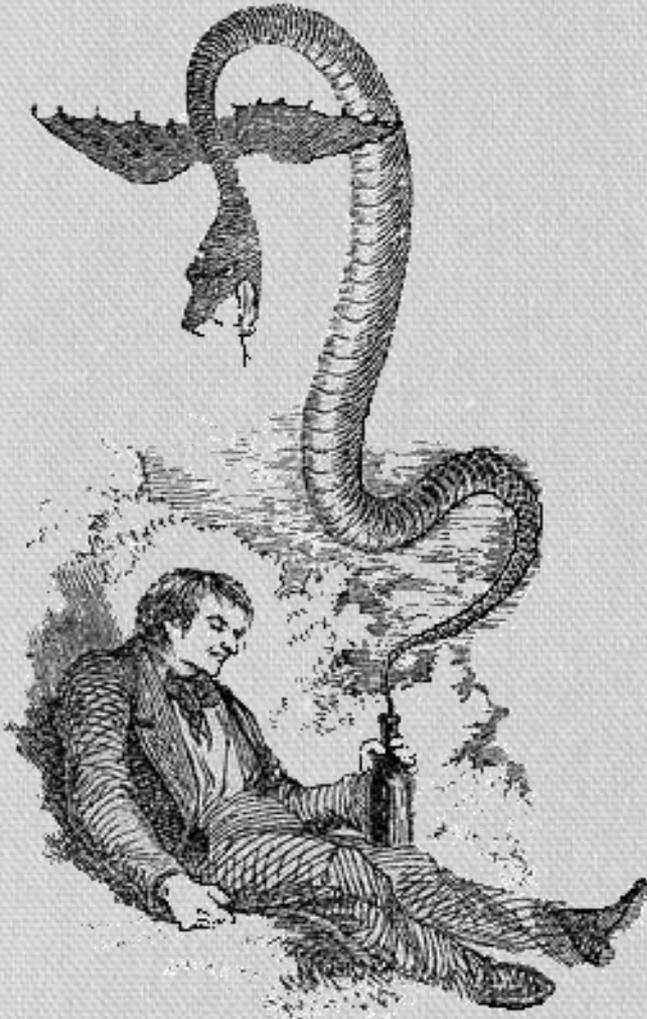


Antebellum Reform Movements



- Second Great Awakening: A religious fervor that began in the 1790s by Protestant traditionalists in response to deist leaders like Thomas Jefferson. This religious revival movement peaked in influence during the 1820s.
- Preachers like Charles G. Finney appealed to the emotions of the audience, creating fear of “fire and brimstone” and eternal damnation. Baptist and Methodist ministers traveled across the South and West hosting tent revivals and converting thousands. Soon, these were the largest denominations in the US.
- This religious revival and perfectionism (the idea that people could achieve a perfect life that resembled the life of Jesus) fueled Antebellum Reform Movements.

Antebellum Reform Movements



- Temperance was an organized campaign to eliminate alcohol consumption.
- They taught abstinence from alcohol.
- Women reformers in particular saw drinking as a threat to family life.
- This movement had a dramatic impact on the amount of alcohol consumed between the 1830s and the 1860s.

Antebellum Reform Movements



- Women played a prominent role in nearly every avenue of reform from temperance to abolition.

Cultural & Legal Limits for women:

- Most people believed that women should remain in the home.
- The law denied women the right to vote.
- As women began to work outside of the home, they generally could not keep the money they earned.

5 Questions:

What do these women have to do with the Declaration of Independence?



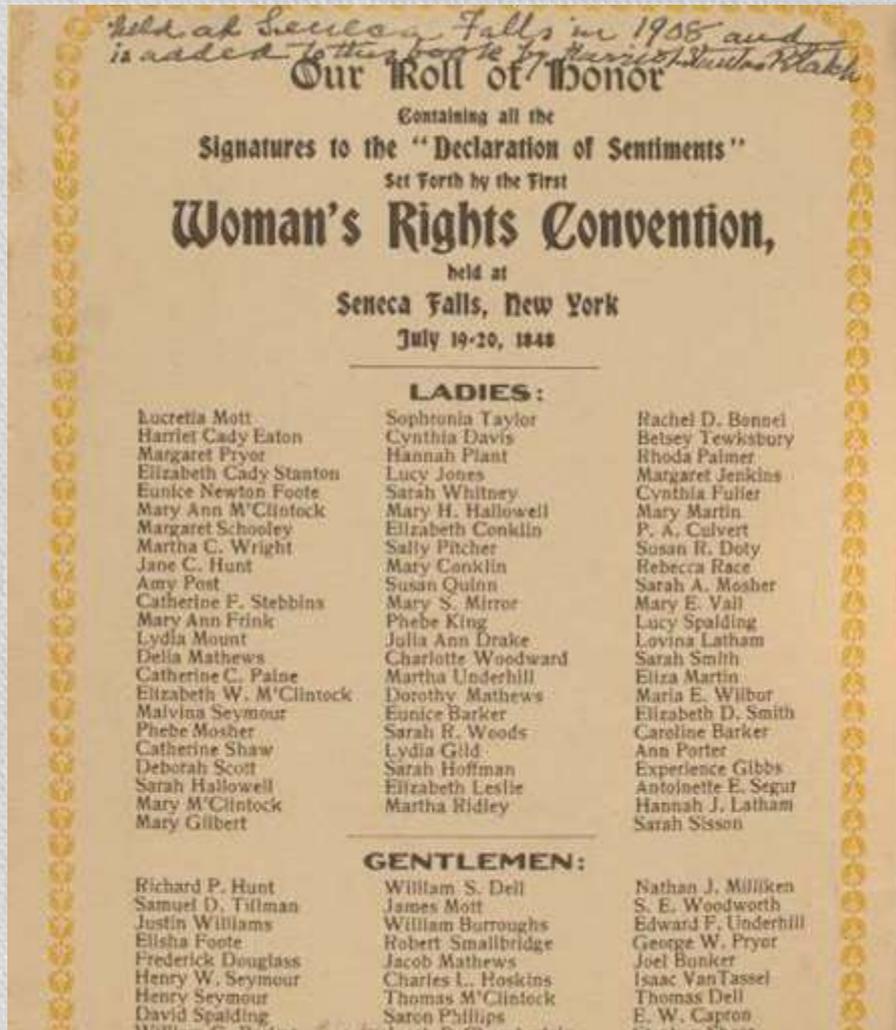
Declaration of Independence

*“We hold these truths to be self-evident:
that all men are created equal,
that they are endowed by their Creator with certain
unalienable rights, that among these [rights] are life, liberty
and the pursuit of happiness.*

*That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men,
deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,*

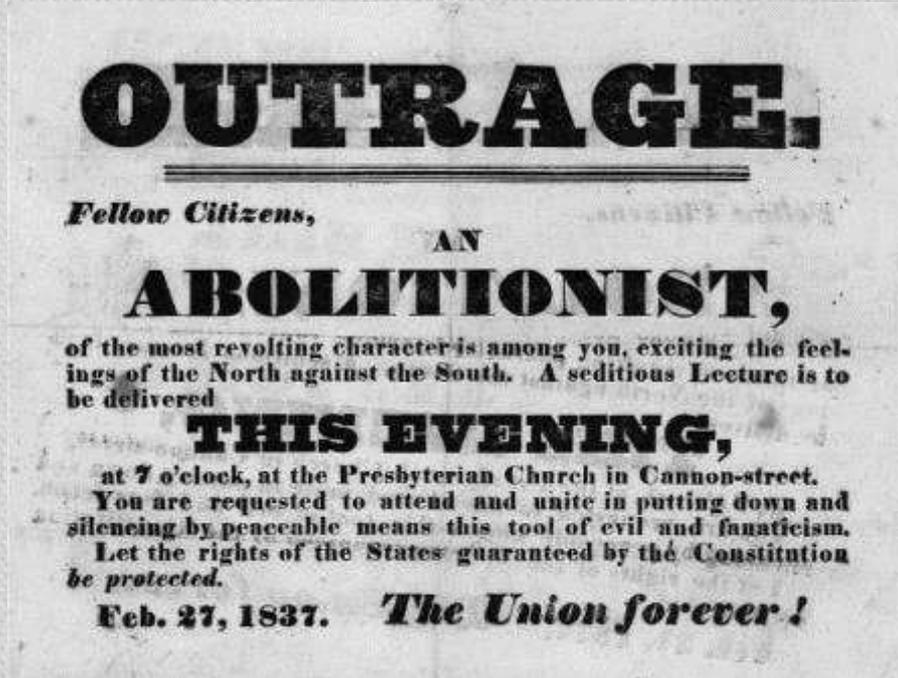
*That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these
ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to
institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles
and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most
likely to effect their safety and happiness.”*

Antebellum Reform Movements



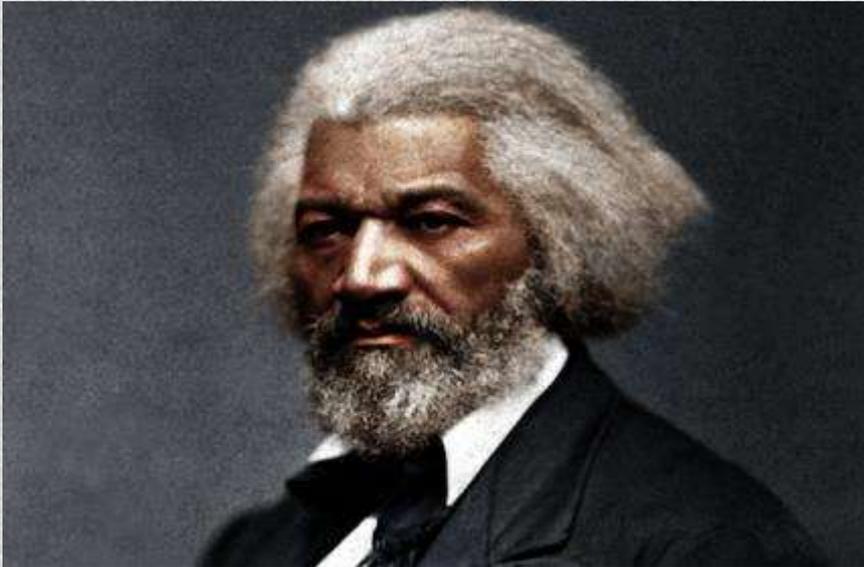
- The Seneca Falls Convention was the first women's rights convention in U.S. history.
- The convention was led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott.
- It called for suffrage.
- The convention led to considerable public criticism.

Antebellum Reform Movements



- Abolition This is the movement to end slavery.
- From 1777 to 1807, every state north of Maryland passed laws abolishing slavery.
- The importing of slaves ended in 1808.
- By the end of the 1820s, nearly 50 African American antislavery groups had formed throughout the nation.
- It was started by a group of free African Americans and whites in the 1830s.
- The movement steadily increased the tensions between the North and the South.

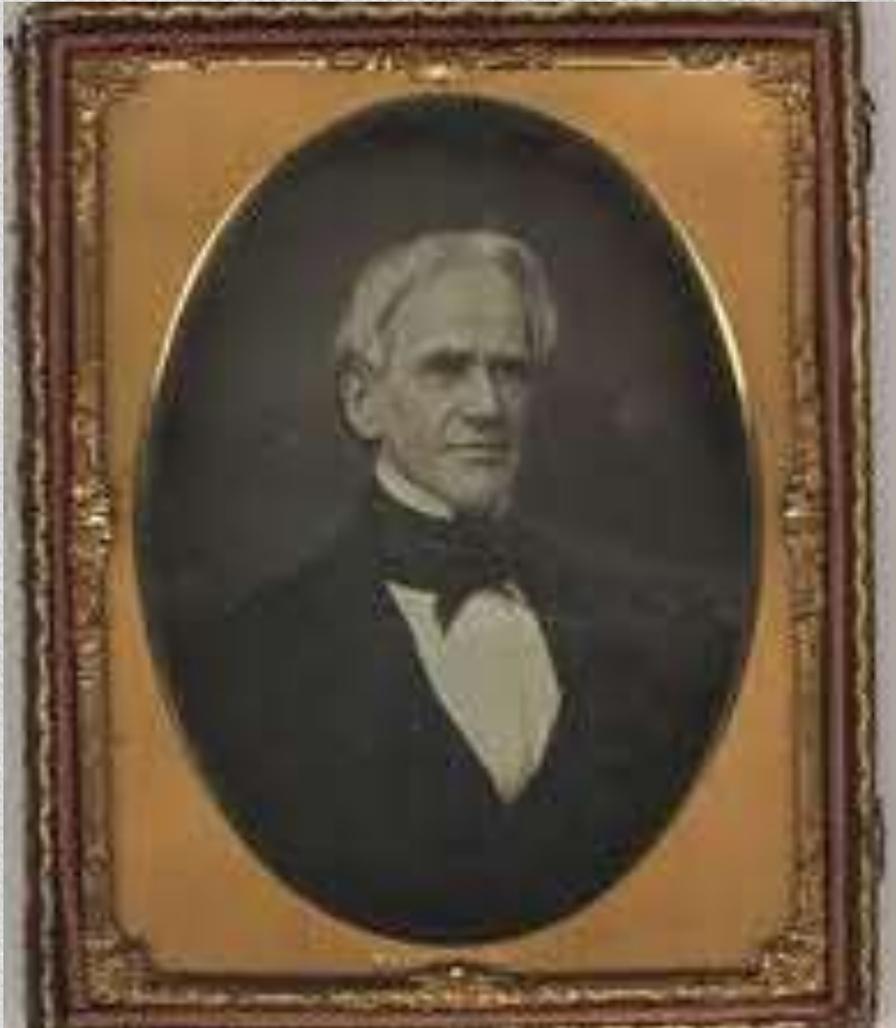
Antebellum Reform Movements



Who's Who of Unit 4 Abolitionists

- William Lloyd Garrison
- Sarah & Angelina Grimke
- Harriet Tubman
- Sojourner Truth
- Frederick Douglass

Antebellum Reform Movements



- The idea of public school began in New England.
- The reasoning being that people needed to be able to read the Bible.
- Horace Mann became a leader in the educational reform movement.
 - He promoted the idea of public education for all.



MIX-TAPE



• Choose one of the following reform movements:

1. Abolition
2. Temperance
3. Women's Suffrage



• Make a mixtape “telling the story” of your reform movement.

1. Design a CD cover
 2. Create a list of at least 8 songs
- (any music choices are acceptable, just keep it PG)
1. Include a 1-2 sentence description for each song choice.

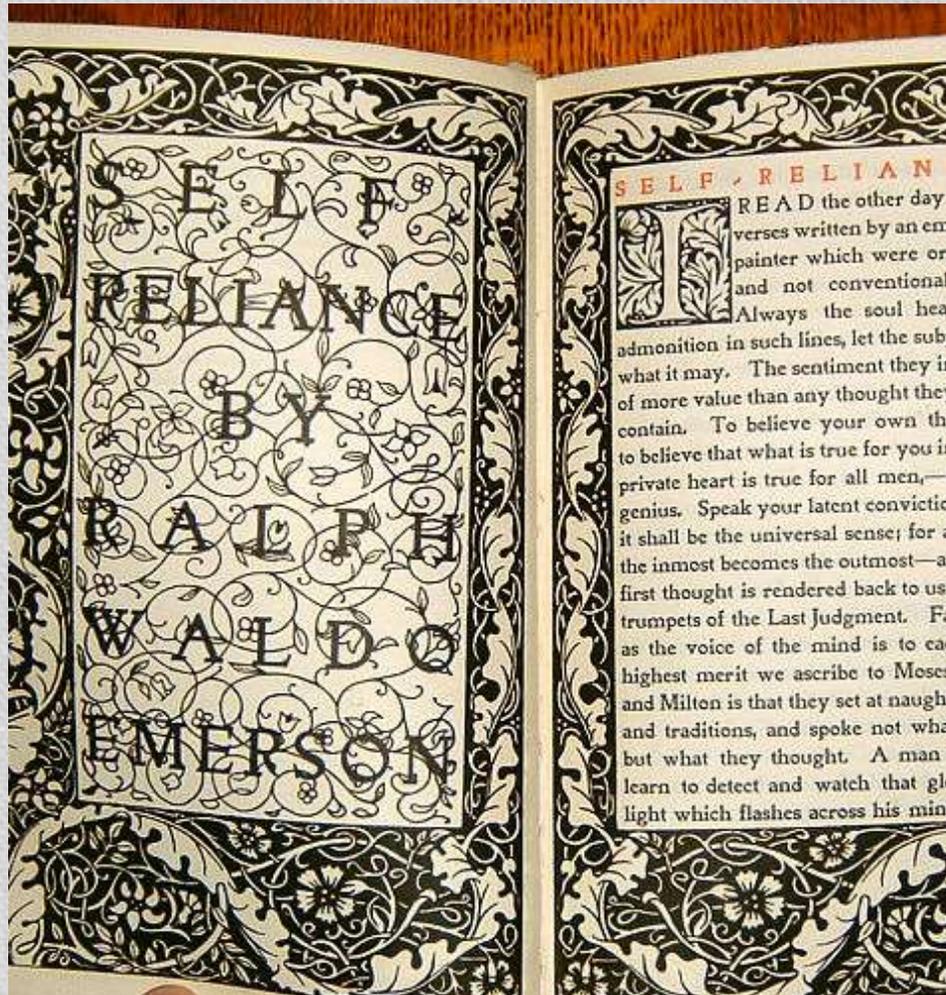


Developing American Culture



- Utopian Societies developed in the first several decades of the 1800s, trying to form “perfect” societies
- Mormonism began by the teachings of Joseph Smith. After he was murdered by a mob, Brigham Young extended the faith, and moved the Mormon flock to present-day Utah. Utah was not allowed to become a state until they abandoned the practice of polygamy.

Developing American Culture



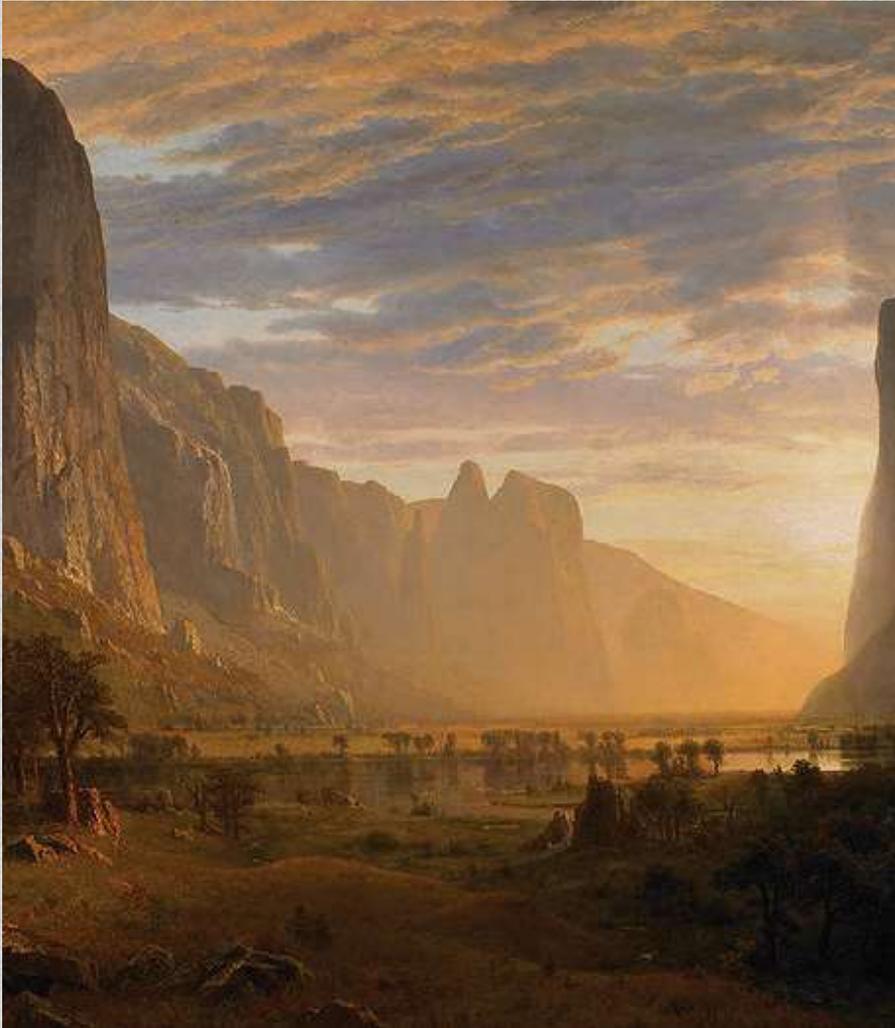
- Romanticism had swept over Europe, stirring emotion and an emphasis on the connection between man and nature. Romanticism was embraced in America through the writings of the Transcendentalists
- Close friends, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, devalued materialism and embraced self-reliance. They encouraged Americans to find truth in nature.
- Summarize: *Walden*, “*On Civil Disobedience*”
- Inspired transcendental utopian communities

Developing American Culture



- Shakers: known for shaking during church services, as they felt the spirit of God pulse through them —died out due to forbidding of sexual relations
- The Oneida Commune experimented with absolute equality and shared everything, including spouses —died out due to leadership struggle

Developing American Culture



- Unique forms of American cultural expression formed and expressed the pride of the growing nation
- Portraits of American Presidents
–Gilbert Stuart & Charles Wilson Peale
- Hudson River School: inspired by Romanticism, emphasized the beauty of the American landscape –Thomas Cole & Frederic Church

Developing American Culture



- “Knickerbockers” of New York, including Washington Irving, developed “American” fiction –ex. *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, *‘Twas the Night Before Christmas*
- Questions of religion and morality were addressed by authors like Nathaniel Hawthorne and Herman Melville

Developing American Culture



- American architects borrowed classical styles and forms from Rome and Greece to express their pride in the Republic
- Greek columns, Roman domes
- Ex. Monticello, rebuild of the White House



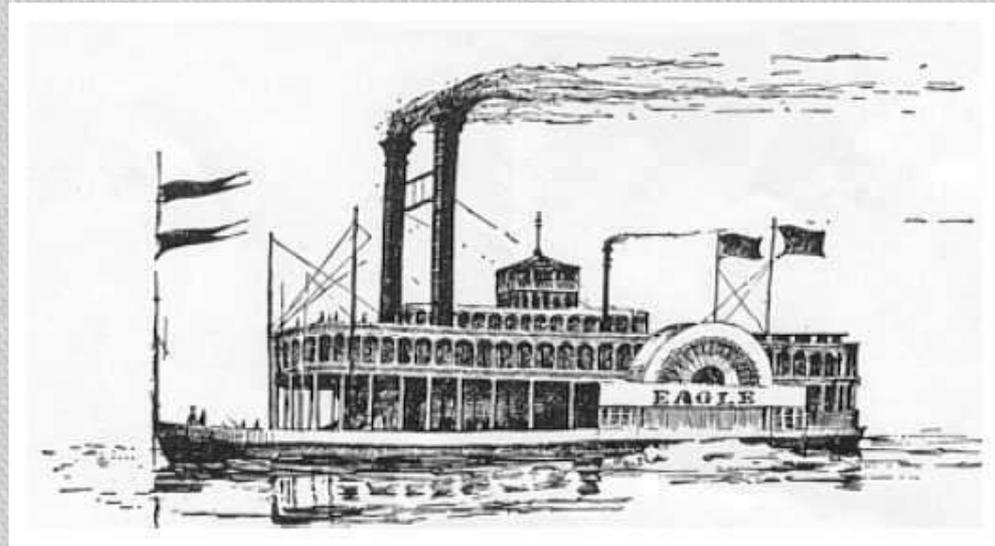
TECHNOLOGICAL,
AGRICULTURAL, AND
COMMERCIAL
DEVELOPMENTS:
AN ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL REVOLUTION!

“THE MARKET
REVOLUTION”



Transportation Advances

- Turnpikes, or toll roads, linked many towns to the eastern US
- Robert Fulton invented the steamboat in 1807
- The railroad was a cheap method of connecting the country
- This was quickly the most successful means of transporting goods and people across vast distances



James Watt

- **Steam Engine** (1769) → Used coal rather than water. Powered machines like the cotton mills → it will lead to the factory system → allowed factories to be built wherever and not just near a water source



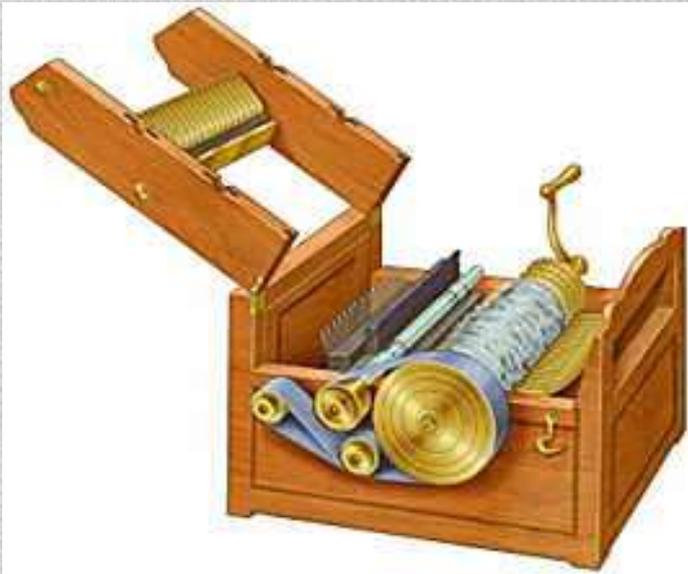
The Cotton Gin

- It is a machine that separates the seeds from raw cotton fibers.
- It was invented by Eli Whitney.
- Gin is short for engine.
- Eli Whitney's Demonstration of Interchangeable Parts*



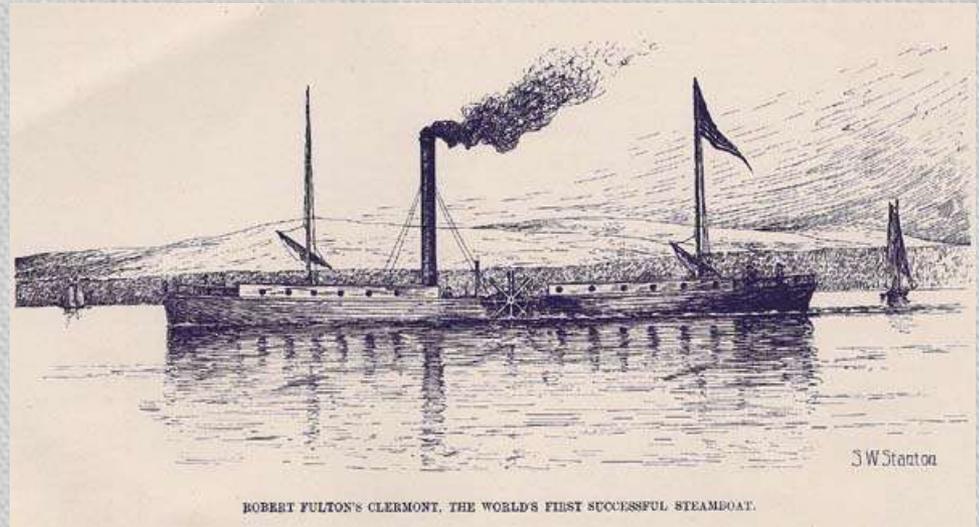
Eli Whitney

- **Cotton Gin** (1793) → made cotton plantations increase their use of slave labor



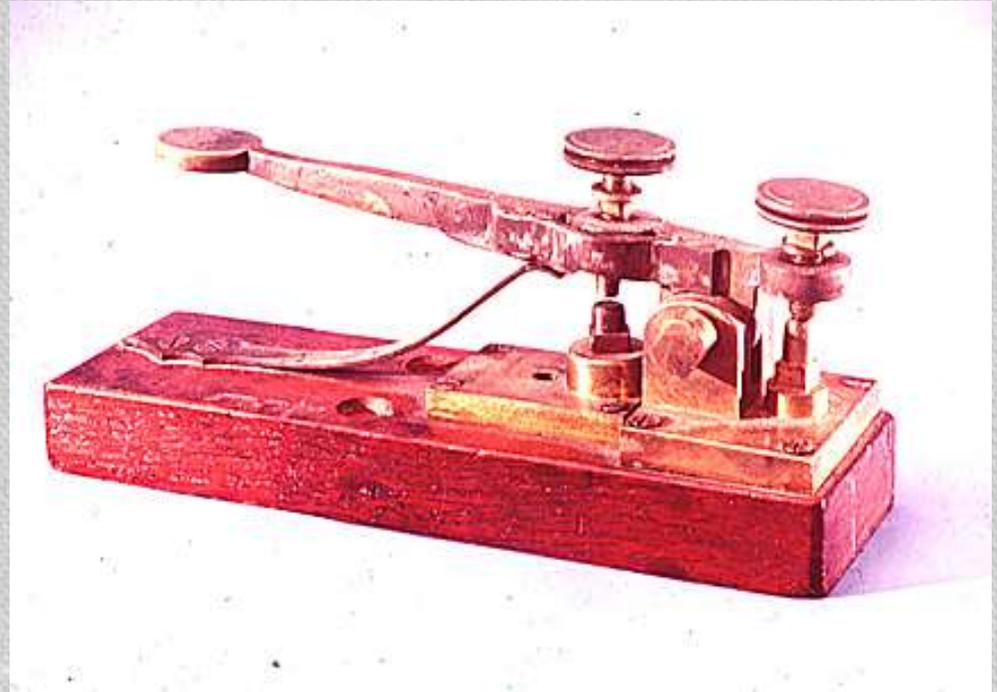
Steamboat

- In 1807, Robert Fulton designed a steam engine for a steamboat that could move against the current of a river or against the wind.
- The steamboat created more opportunities for trade and transportation on rivers.



The Telegraph

- In 1837, the telegraph was invented by Samuel Morse.
- With the telegraph, it took only seconds to communicate with another city.
- The invention of the steamboat and telegraph brought the people of the nation closer to each other.



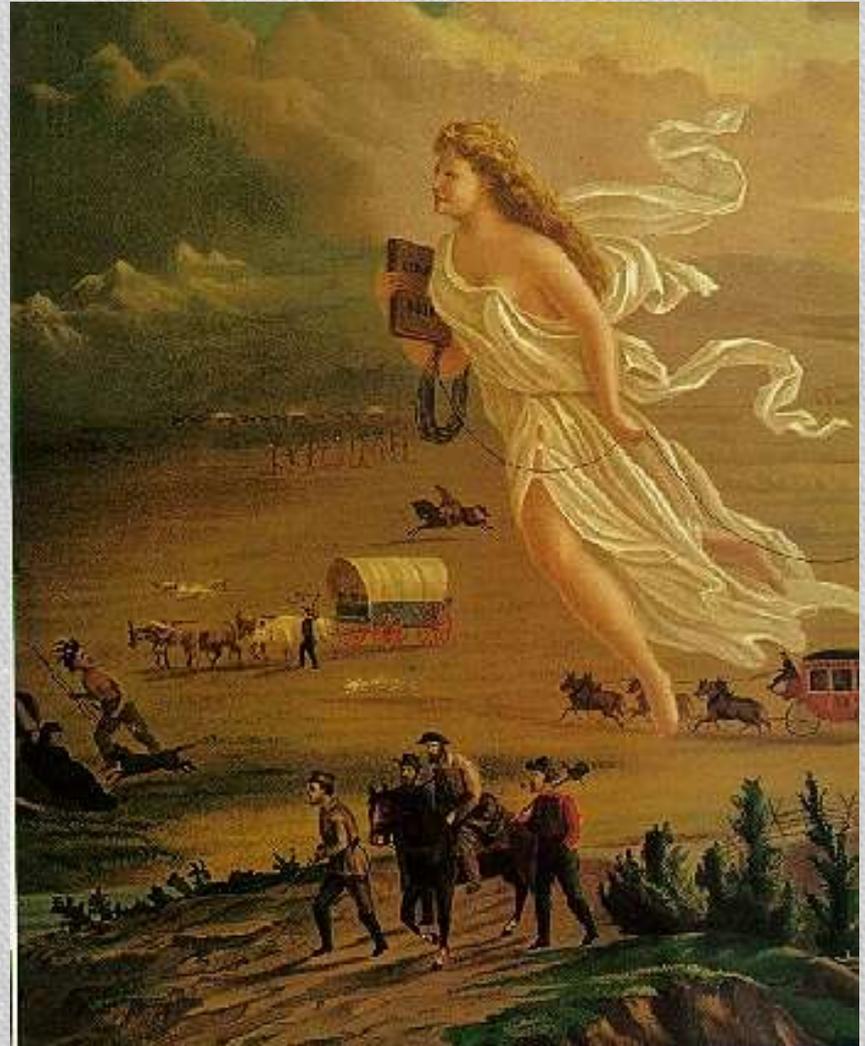
Transportation Advances

- By 1860, the US had constructed more than 30,000 miles of railroad
- Divisions between the rich and poor became more distinct, as manufacturers and plantation owners grew in prestige
- The East and West became more closely connected, but few connected to Southern rail lines
- This geographic division created tension between the North and South politically and economically that would escalate through the 1850s

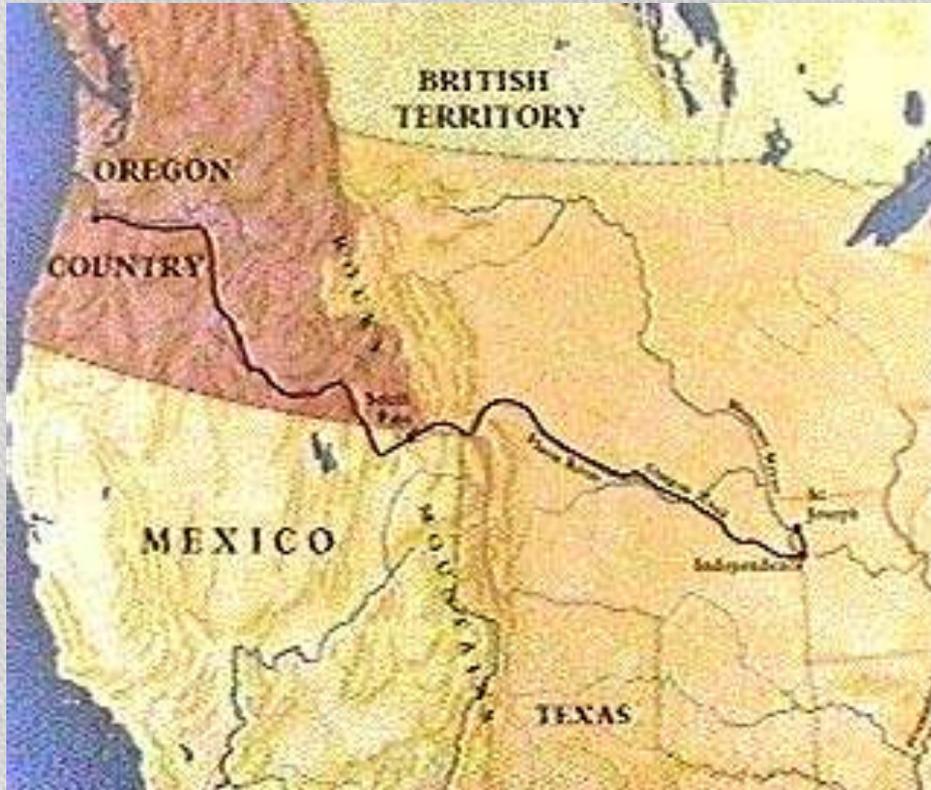


Manifest Destiny

- It is the belief that the US was supposed to cover the entire North American continent.
- “From sea to shining sea”
- James K. Polk was the president most associated with this concept.



Overland Trails



- People began to travel across the Great Plains following the Oregon Trail, Santa Fe Trail, and the Mormon Trail.
- The trip could take up to six months and cost up to \$1000.
- The pioneers and Native Americans got along quite well in the beginning.
- Problems didn't begin until the 1850s

Why move West?

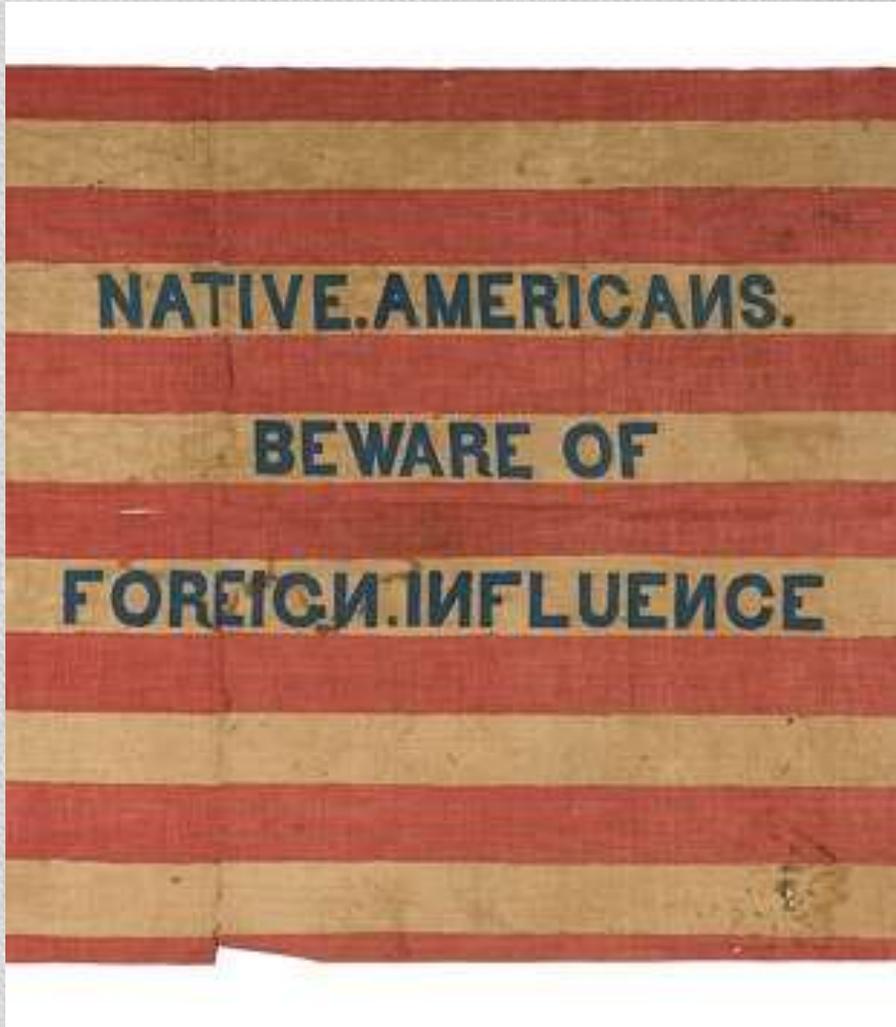
- Acquisition of lands held by Native Americans
- Economic Pressure:
 - North: War and embargo had lessened opportunity
 - South: New lands needed for cotton cultivation
- Improved Transportation:
 - Railroads, canals, roads and steam power made travel much easier than in previous times.
- Immigration:
 - Europeans were attracted by the lure of cheap land, not something to be found in most of Europe.

Immigrants Change the Social Structure



- An influx of Irish and German immigrants in the 1830s-1860s drastically changed the demographics of the country.
- Germans often moved to the West and the Irish often stayed in the cities.
- Anglo-Americans sometimes believed they were the only true Americans and blamed the immigrants for competing with them for jobs.

Immigrants Change the Social Structure



- Those who did not approve of immigration became known as nativists
- An extreme group of nativists came to call themselves the “Know-Nothing Party”
- Why?

The Cult of Domesticity

- The market revolution and transportation boom of the 1820s changed the nature of “women’s work.”
- In many families it became unnecessary for women to work both in the home and in the field.
- Many men moved from the fields to factories during this time of industrialization.
- Children were less needed to assist with agricultural work, so the birthrate dropped.
- Lowell Mill Girls*



The Cult of Domesticity

- Gender roles for women became clearly defined as homemakers and mothers –this is what is meant by the “cult of domesticity.”
- Women began to develop power within reform movements through the 1830s and 1840s. Some women even spoke out against women’s roles in society and second-class citizenship.
- Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony organized a meeting at Seneca Falls, New York in 1848 to discuss the social restrictions placed upon women.



The Frontier



- Aside from the writings of Lewis and Clark, little was known about the West
- Native Americans that had been pushed back to the West settled on the Great Plains.

The Frontier



- Life was difficult for those that chose to move to the frontier.
- The West was unique in that citizens tended to be more open to change than other places in the country.
- Government was more open and sometimes even African Americans and women had more opportunities

Missouri Compromise

- As the nation expanded westward, debate arose about whether or not to allow slavery in these new states.
- States in the South justified the economic need for slaves.
- States in the North had less need for slaves.
- As Missouri was added in 1819, the balance of 11 states free and 11 states slave was about to be tipped in the favor of the North or the South.
- Compromise proposed by Henry Clay: Missouri admitted as a slave state, Maine admitted as a free state (maintained balance in Senate) – Also, set the rule that slavery would not be allowed above the 36' 30' line (except Missouri)



The Industrial North vs. the Agrarian South

- The North became better connected by new forms of transportation and industry was quickly developing
- Northern cities began to rapidly expand as a result
- The nation's urban areas were not prepared for such quick growth and suffered from overcrowding, disease, and rising crime rates
- The agriculture of the Old Northwest region sustained the industrial North by transporting crops by rail lines and canals
- The Erie Canal is an early example of this improved trade connection and is largely responsible for the growth of New York City



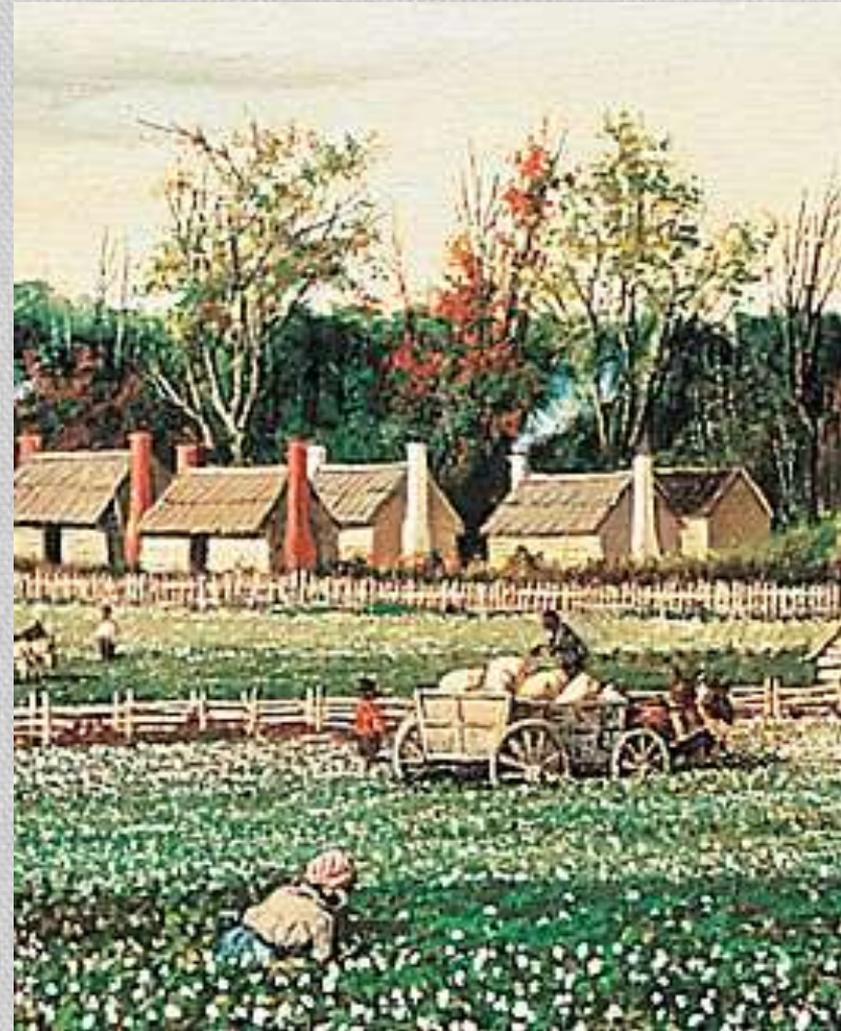
The Industrial North vs. the Agrarian South

- The plantation/ cash crop economy of the South was stimulated by the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793.
- This invention made removing seeds from the cotton much easier and faster. Southern plantation owners switched from growing tobacco, and cotton became the number one cash crop of the region =King Cotton
- The demand for cotton increased to demand for slave labor



The Industrial North vs. the Agrarian South

- Conditions of life for slaves depended upon the geographic region, the temperament of the owner, and the number of slaves owned, among other factors
- Although difficult and dehumanizing, conditions of life might vary greatly from plantation to plantation
- Southern people lived in constant fear of slave revolts; the social structure adopted from 1620s England endured into the 19th century with the “peculiar institution”
- Nat Turner’s Rebellion*
- Among the Appalachian and Ozark Mountains lived scattered farmers and hill people, many of German descent. Known as “hillbillies,” they did not always follow the customs of the South and tended to get along better with Northern neighbors



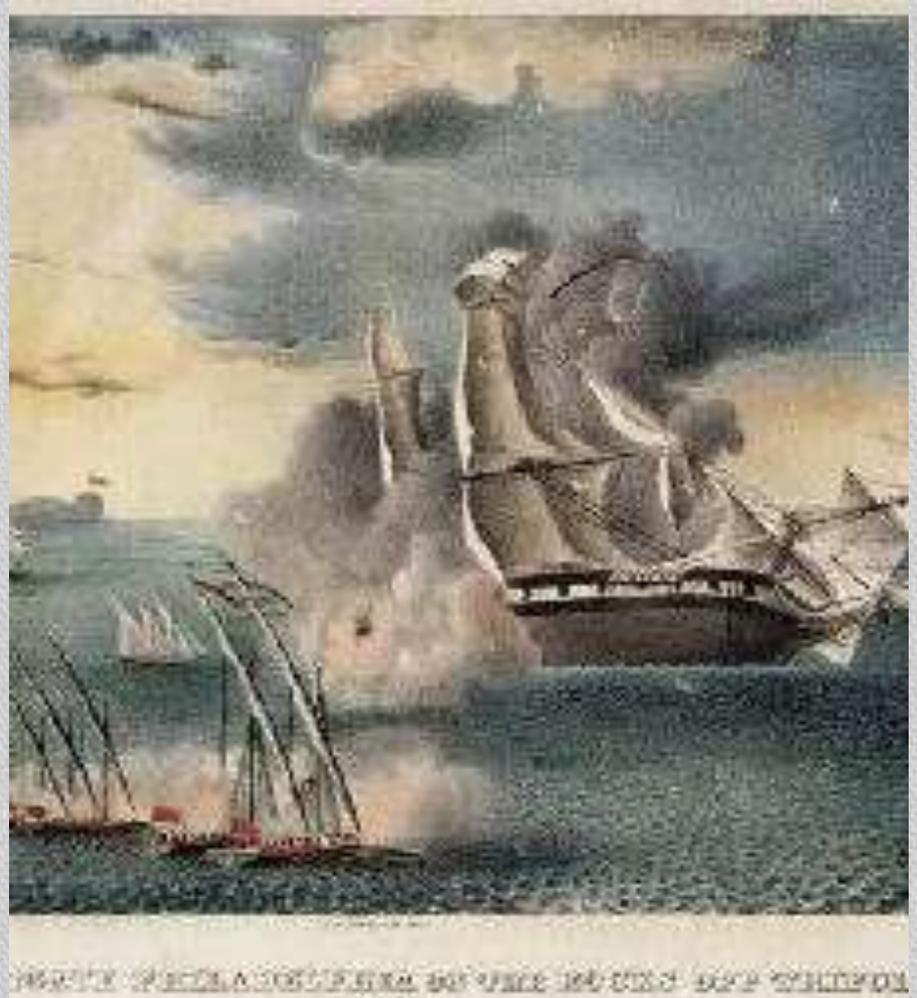


SHAPING US FOREIGN POLICY

Troubles Abroad During Jefferson's Presidency

In Jefferson's second term, foreign troubles were a continual problem.

Barbary Pirates continued to take US merchant ships in the Mediterranean. The fees for protection by North African nations previously paid by Washington and Adams were increased. Instead of paying the leader of Tripoli for protection, Jefferson sent a small naval fleet to fight back against the pirates.



Troubles Abroad During Jefferson's Presidency

- The US attempted to maintain neutrality during the Napoleonic Wars, and frustrated British and French impressed American ships (mostly British).
- Define Impressment
- Jefferson did not want to go to war, so he persuaded Congress to pass the Embargo Act in 1807. This forbade merchants from engaging in foreign trade. This was supposed to hurt these countries economically and force them to respect the U.S.
- Unfortunately, those most hurt were New England merchants and Southern farmers.



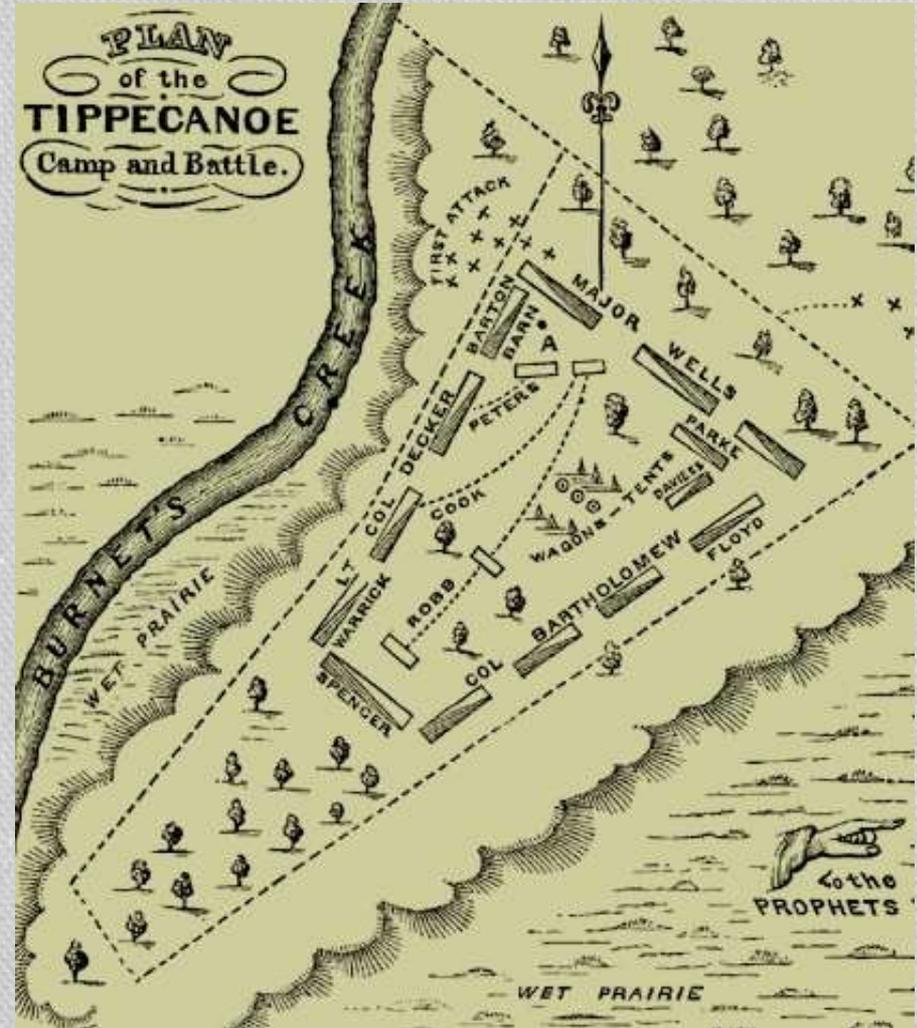
Madison's Problems with Europe



- Madison continued the modified policies set in place by the embargo. Macon's Bill Number 2 sought to lift restrictions upon trade with France and Britain after they agreed to honor U.S. neutrality.
- Impressment and ship seizures continued moving the U.S. closer to the brink of war

The War of 1812

- The Battle of Tippecanoe in present-day Indiana pushed Congress to feel that war with Britain was justified
- General William Henry Harrison attempted to break up a confederacy of Native Americans organized by Shawnee brothers, Tecumseh and The Prophet, to fight back against the American advance westward. Harrison and his men launched a successful attack at Tippecanoe, but “war hawks” looked next to conquer Canada.



The War of 1812

- British refusal to lift trade restrictions and continued impressment pushed Madison to ask Congress for a declaration of War in June 1812.
- Sometimes called the “Second War for Independence”
- The war was small and disappointing –economic problems from the Embargo Act, small army, small navy, invasion of Canada was a debacle



The War of 1812

- Bombing of Fort McHenry inspired lawyer on a nearby ship to write the “Star Spangled Banner”
- This is an example of the increased nationalism that comes out of the war.

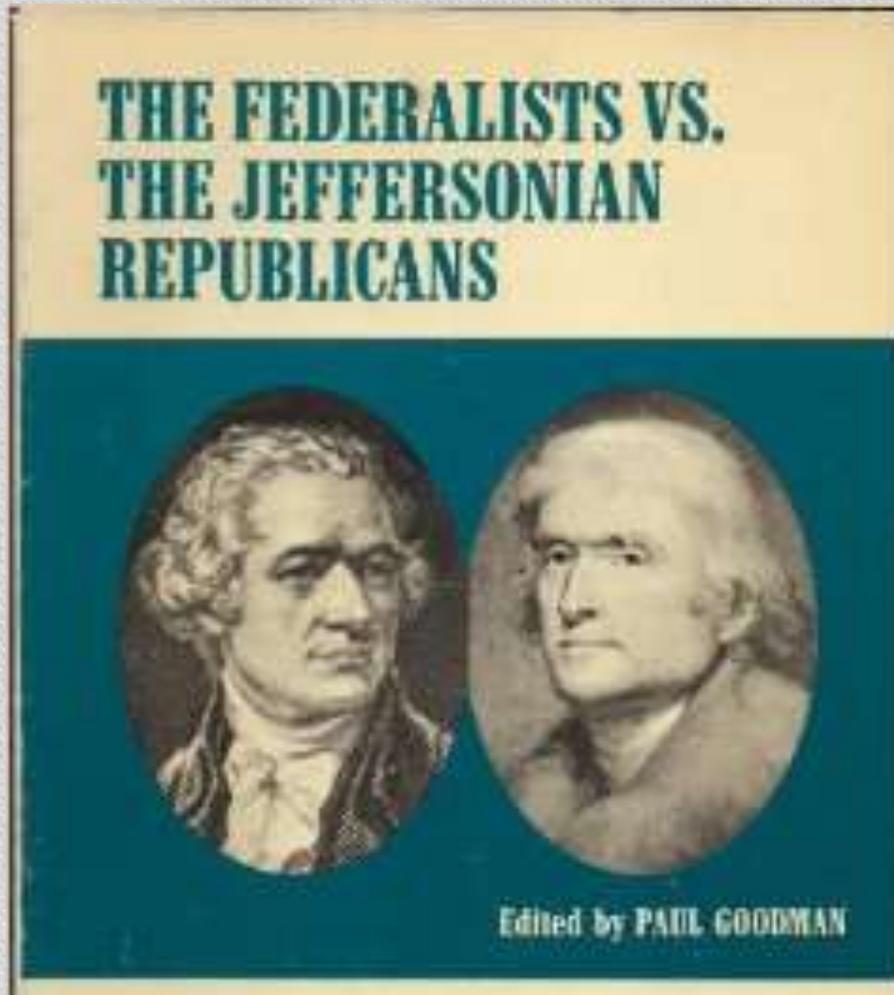


The War of 1812

- General Andrew Jackson led the American Troops in their campaign in the South. His men kept the British from gaining control of the Mississippi River. Although it was impressive victory for the Americans, they had not caught word yet that the peace treaty had been signed two weeks prior.
- The Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812 on December 24, 1814 –no concessions, no restitution, no apologies
- New England became more independent because of the industrial war industries that developed

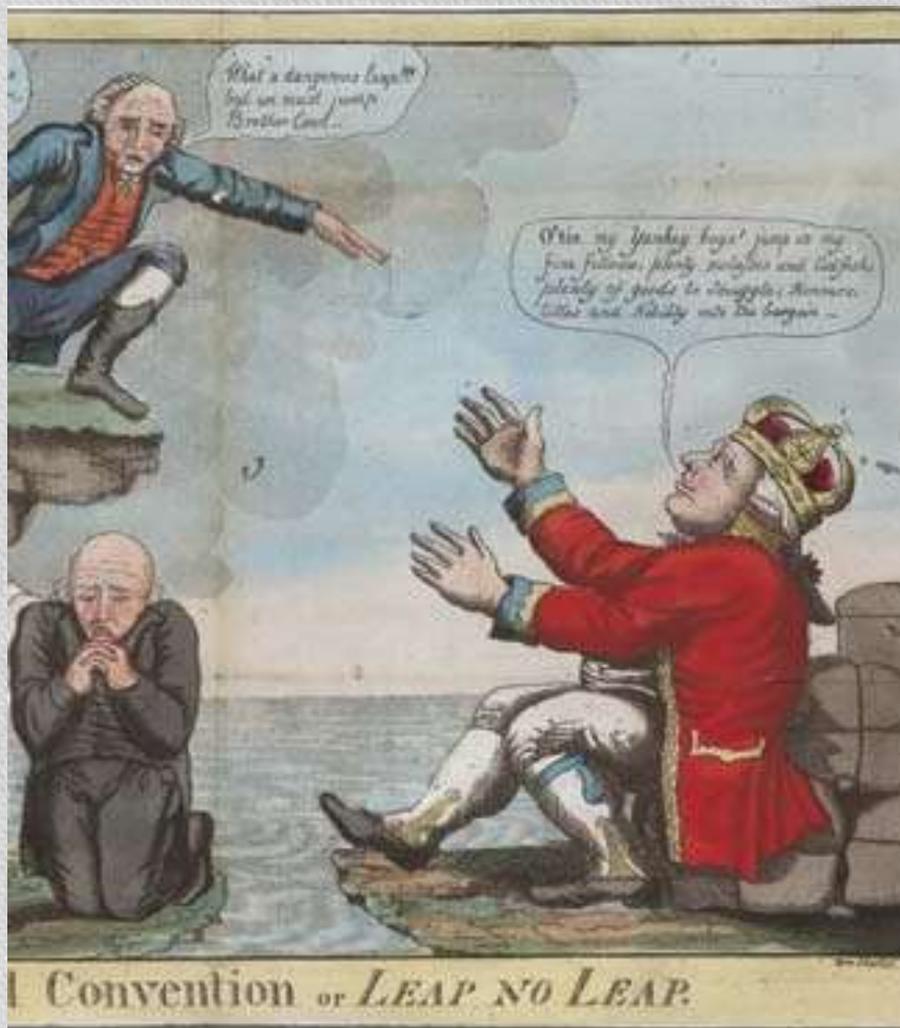


Ideology Divides the U.S. During the War of 1812



- Split between the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans
- New England was pretty much the only Federalist majority
- They blamed the Democratic Republicans for the War and did not approve of the war

Ideology Divides the U.S. During the War of 1812



- Hartford Convention: New England Federalist meeting to discuss possible actions to take against the Democratic Republicans in the winter of 1814-1815
- Wanted government to pay them back for loss of trade due to the Embargo Act, Macon's Bill No. 2, and the War of 1812
- Discussed possible amendments to the Constitution: one-term limit for president; 2/3 vote for an embargo, declaration of war, and admission of new states; and an end to the 3/5 Compromise
- Looked like a bunch of complainers and labeled unpatriotic

Monroe Doctrine



- Latin American countries were experiencing revolutions and leaning towards more democratic forms of government
- European countries were afraid of losing influence in the Western hemisphere
- Britain wanted to form an alliance to keep a foothold in the Western hemisphere
- With the help of John Quincy Adams, Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine, which set the basis for foreign policy from that point forward

Monroe Doctrine



- The Monroe Doctrine declared that the Western Hemisphere was closed for European colonization