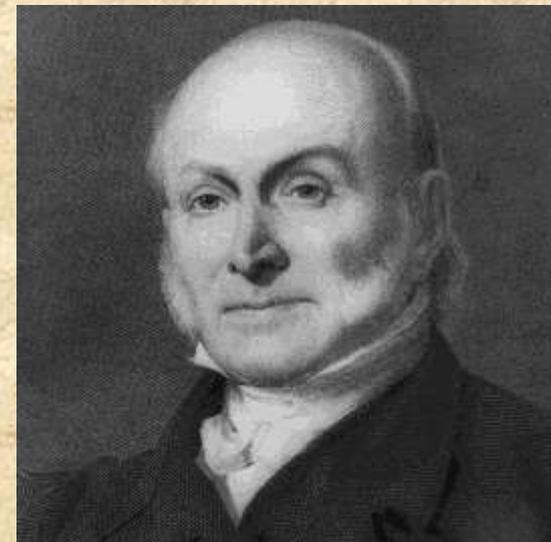


The New Nation



Washington elected at Congress Hall in Philadelphia, 1793



The First Cabinet

The Best Minds

John Adams served as Vice President

Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State

Edmund Randolph as Attorney General

Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury

Henry Knox as Secretary of War



The new nation faced serious economic problems



Debt from the Revolutionary War



Unstable currency



No national bank



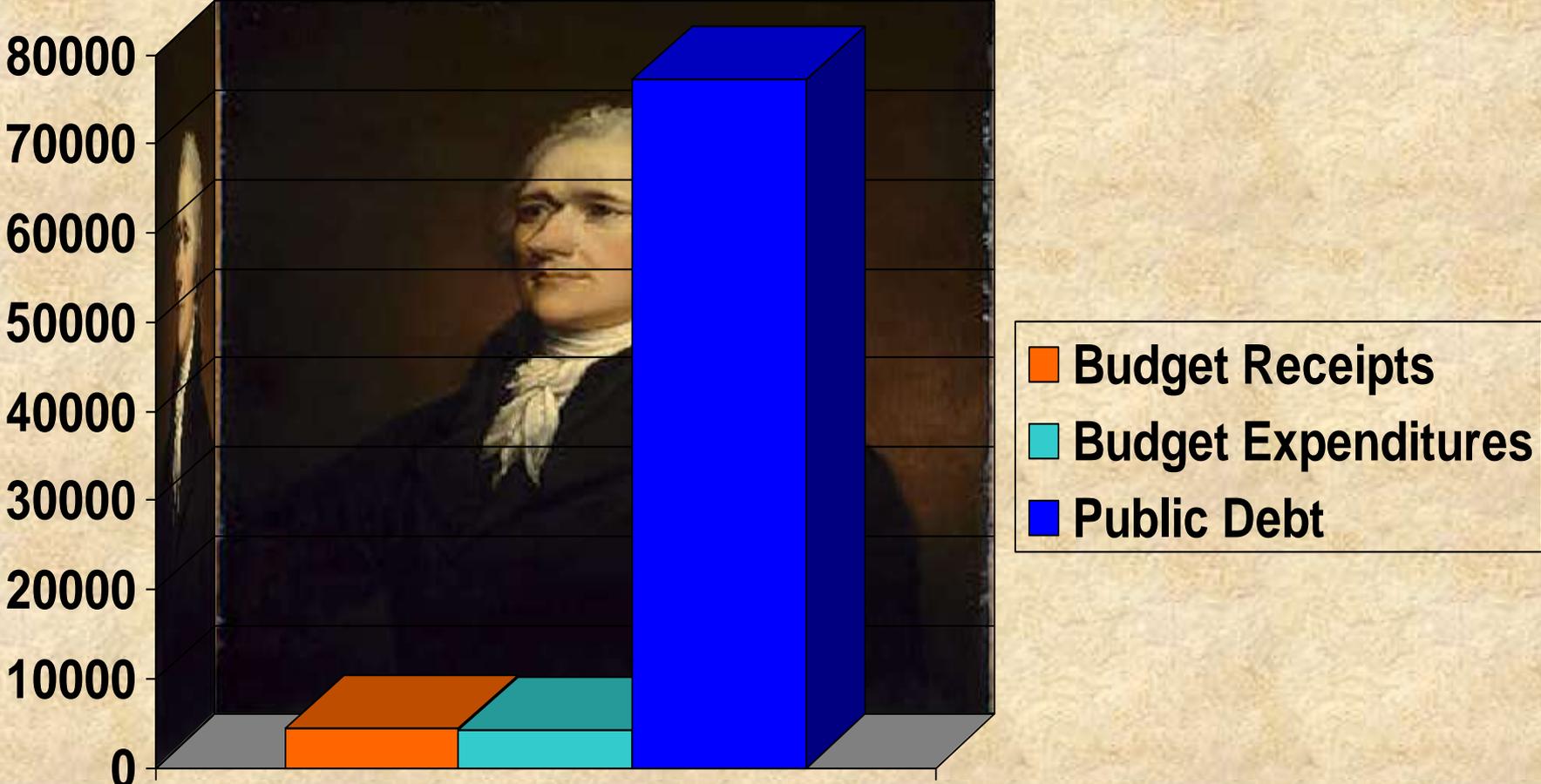
No tax system from AOC



No income for the government



Hamilton needed to pay off the large debt.



Government Finances: 1789-1791

Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton's plan for economic recovery

Congress of the United States,
B E G U N and held at the City of N E W - Y O R K,
On Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT to establish the TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a department of Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely: a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the department, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, which Assistant shall be appointed by the said Secretary.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations herein established, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for monies to be issued from the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such services relative to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; to make reports, and give information to either branch of the Legislature, in person or in writing (as he may be required) respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all such services relative to the finances, as he shall be directed to perform.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts settled by the Auditor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Register; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein; he shall moreover provide for the regular and punctual payment of all monies which may be collected, and shall direct prosecutions for all delinquencies of officers of the revenue, and for debts that are, or shall be due to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all monies paid by him, and all receipts for monies received by him, shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant so signed, no acknowledgement for money received into the public Treasury shall be valid: And the said Treasurer shall render his accounts to the Comptroller quarterly (or oftener if required) and shall transmit a copy thereof, when settled, to the Secretary of the Treasury; he shall moreover, on the third day of every session of Congress, lay before the Senate and House of Representatives, fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him from time to time rendered to, and settled with the Comptroller as aforesaid, as also, a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury; he shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the monies in his hands, and shall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable to the United States, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the



Federal government assumption of national and state debts from the Revolution



A national bank (BUS) to issue money and make loans



A high tariff (tax on imported goods) to protect American manufacturers

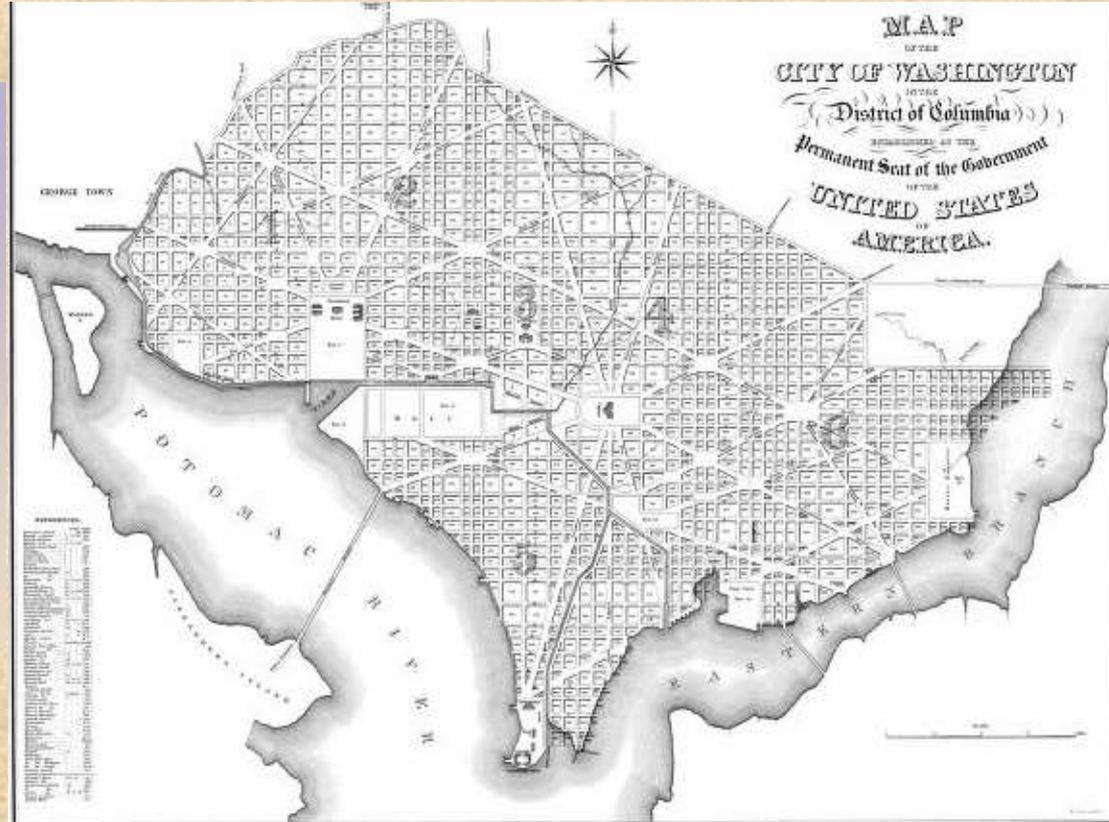


A federal excise tax on liquor

Assuming state debts

Hamilton proposed that the new nation's capital city be located in the South to earn Southern support.

This became the District of Columbia, (Washington D.C.)



1803 map of Washington D.C.

Whiskey Rebellion



On the western frontier of Pennsylvania whiskey distilling was an important industry. The Whiskey excise tax angered them.



Washington was forced to raise an army of 12,000.



Washington's quick response showed Americans that their government could deal with any challenge to its authority.



Native Conflicts after Independence



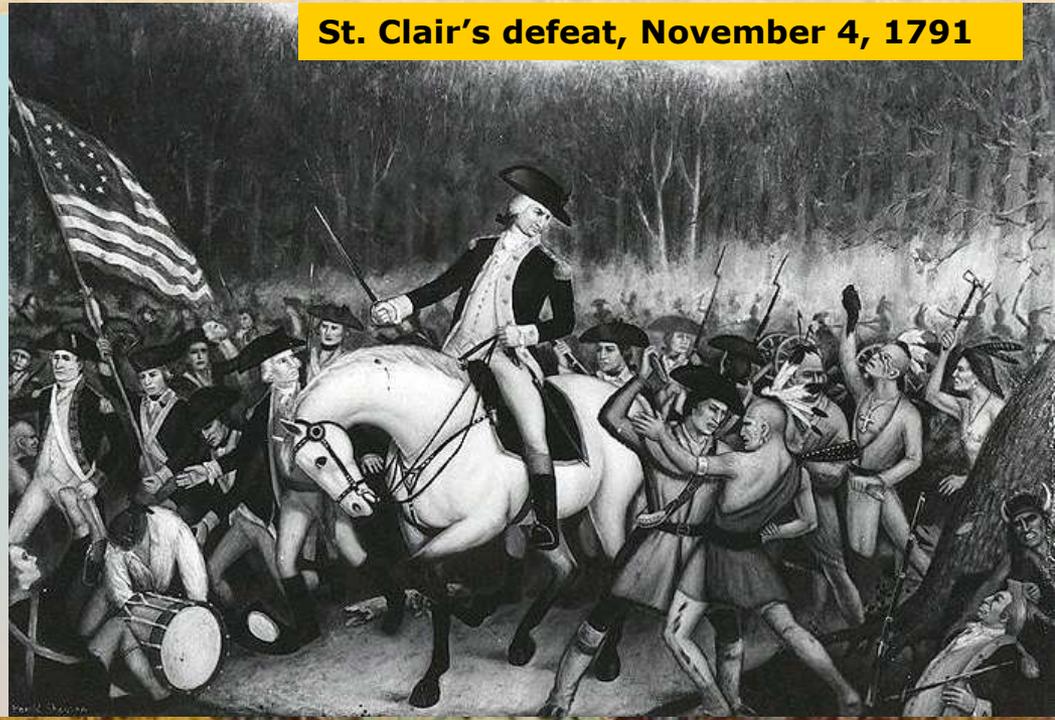
 In 1791, Arthur St. Clair was defeated by **"Little Turtle"** and the natives.

 In 1793, General Wayne took command and turned the war in favor of the Americans.

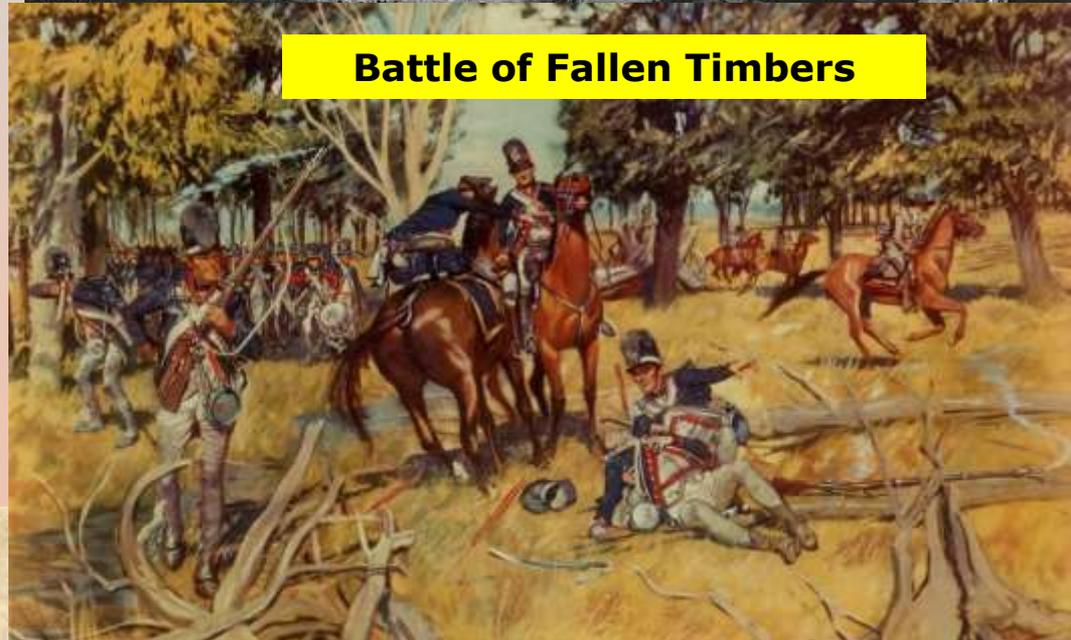
 In 1795, the conflict ended with the **Treaty of Greenville.**

 Natives lost their lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan as a result.

St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791



Battle of Fallen Timbers



Foreign Affairs during the Washington administration



In 1789, a revolution broke out in France



July 14, 1789, citizens of Paris stormed the Bastille prison fortress, beginning the revolution



La Nation Française glorieuse de M. De la Fayette, brève le Despotisme et les Abus de l'ancien Régime qui terrifiaient le Peuple.

The French Revolution



The U.S. supported the overthrow of the French monarchy and hoped the French Revolution would turn France into a democratic nation like USA.



In the early 1790s, the Jacobins, a radical group, executed its enemies, including the king and queen.



Many Americans were horrified and stopped supporting the French revolutionaries.

The French Revolution - thousands executed using the guillotine 24 hours a day.



England, Austria, Spain, Prussia, Russia, etc. sent armies to attack the new French government.



King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were guillotined in 1793



Hamilton's view of the French revolutionaries as monsters with only the brave British ready to stop them.



The Great MONSTER REPUBLICAN, having traversed great part of EUROPE and "shed his blessings" all around," animated by a desire to Enlighten all mankind, designs even to grant these Blessings to a Nation of Pirates. — But see BRITANIA has roused her LION to give this Monster, a PROPER RECEPTION.

Neutrality Proclamation: April 1793

France asked to use American ports as bases to attack British ships.

President Washington issued the Neutrality Proclamation stating that the U.S. was neutral.

The Neutrality Proclamation was seen as a victory of Hamilton (pro-British) over Jefferson (pro-French).

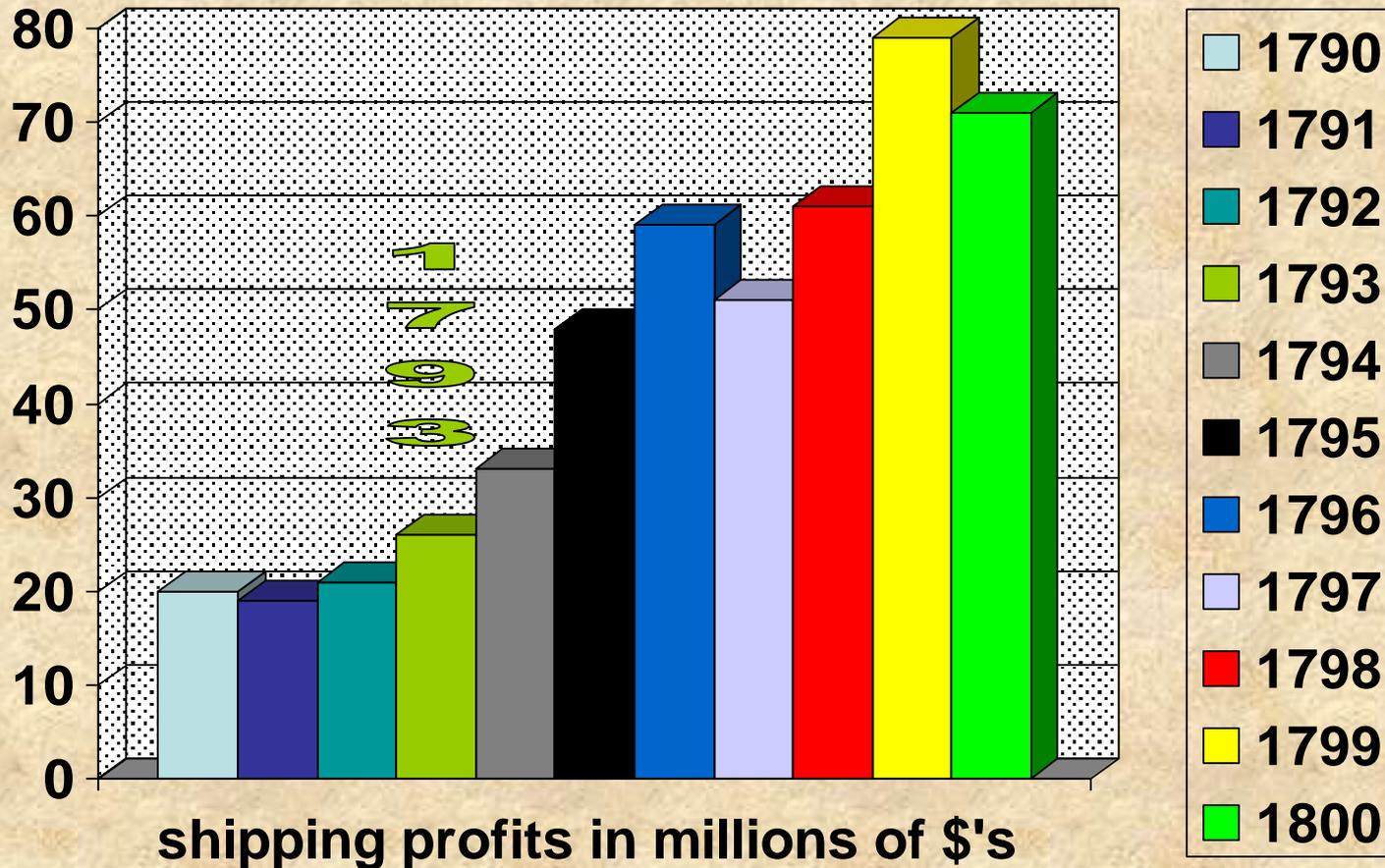
“It is the sincere wish of the United States to have nothing to do with...the squabbles of European nations”

President George Washington, 1793



As a neutral, the U.S. could trade with both sides.

This brought great wealth to USA.



Issues between U.S. and Britain



British troops still occupied forts in the Northwest Territory



Property taken by British soldiers during the Revolutionary War had not been paid for

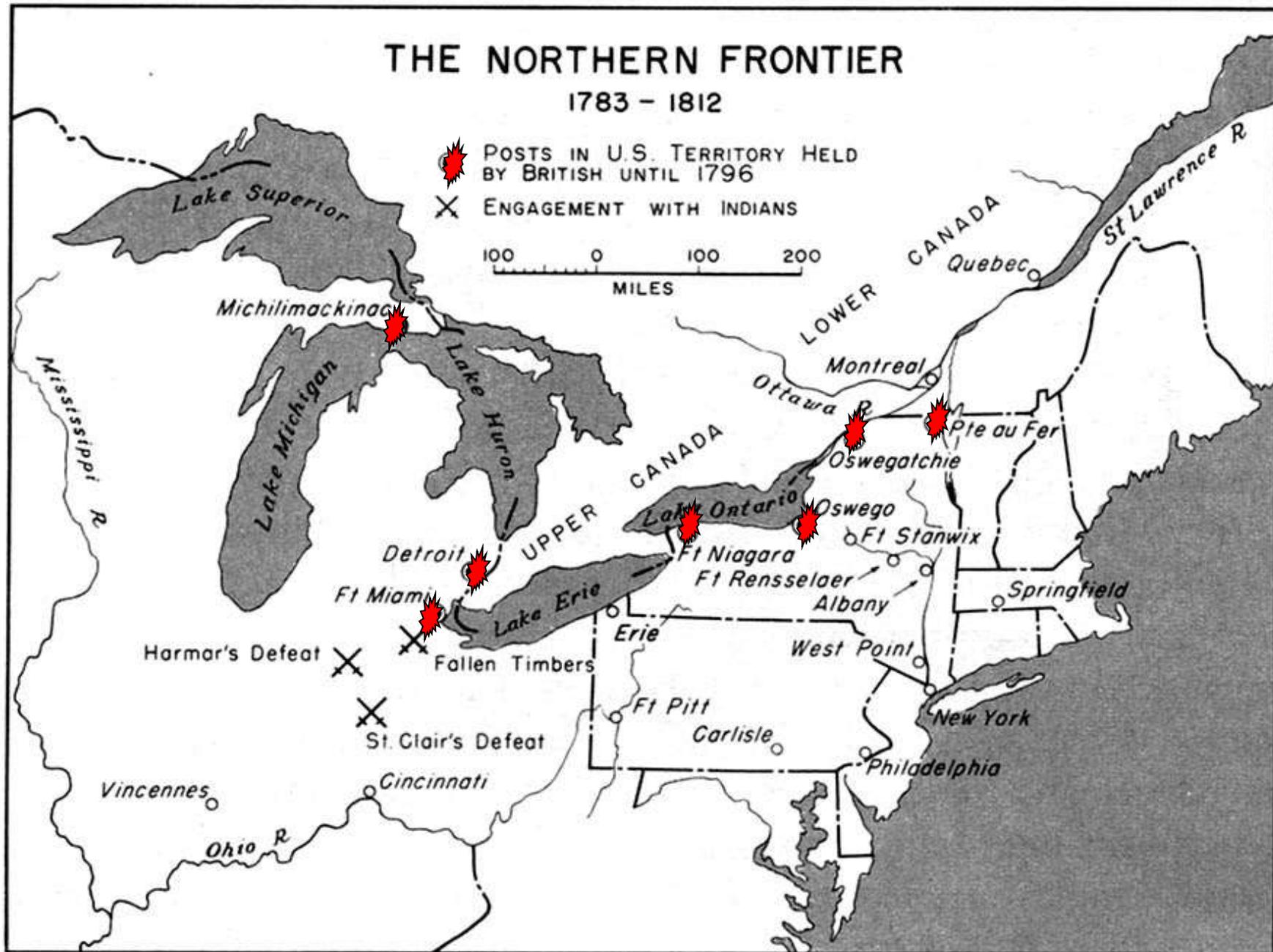


British Navy was seizing American ships and sailors (Impressment)

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER

1783 - 1812

-  POSTS IN U.S. TERRITORY HELD BY BRITISH UNTIL 1796
-  ENGAGEMENT WITH INDIANS



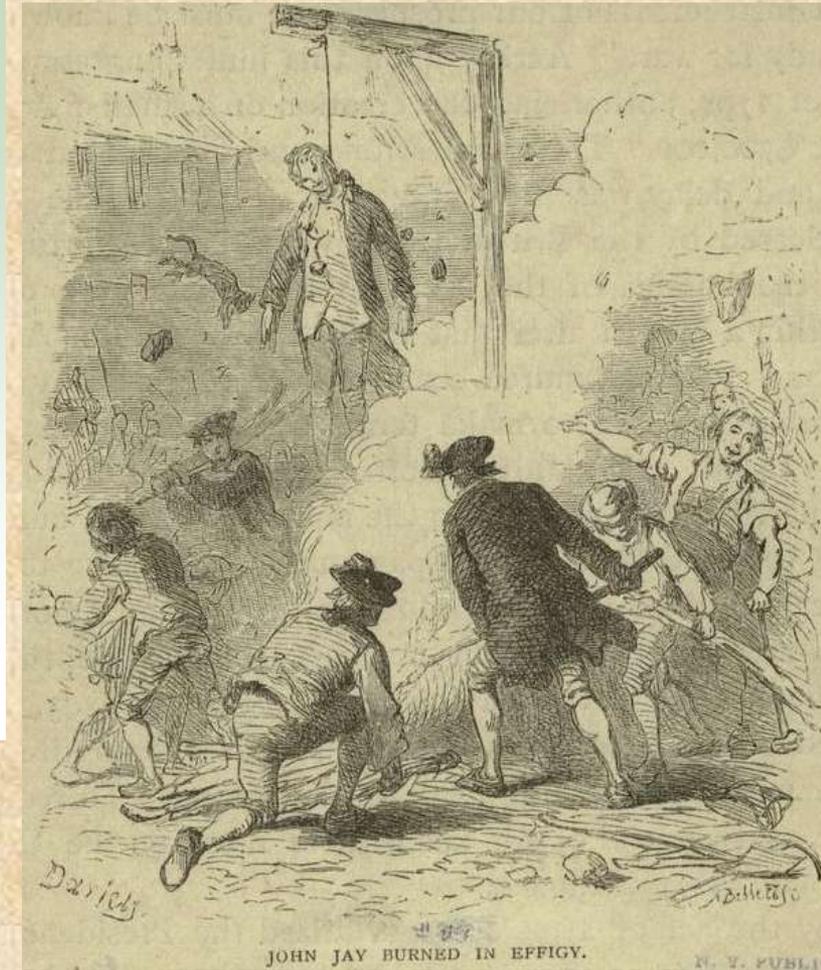
Jay Treaty between the U.S. and Britain

 President Washington knew U.S. was too weak to fight Britain.

 Washington sent John Jay to negotiate a treaty with British.

 Jay's treaty did not cover impressment of U.S. ships.

 Many Americans were angry at the treaty, but it did prevent war.



Angry crowds burned effigies of John Jay

Pinckney's Treaty, 1795



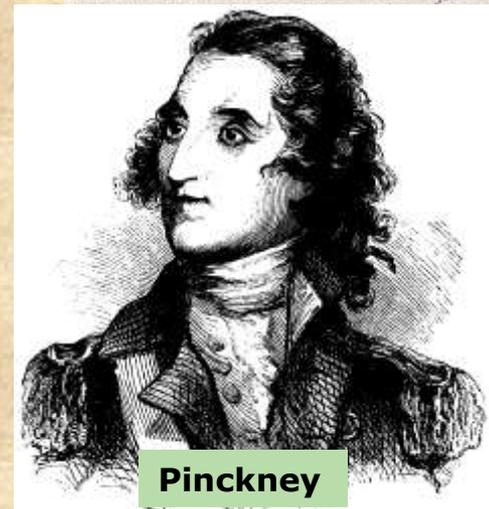
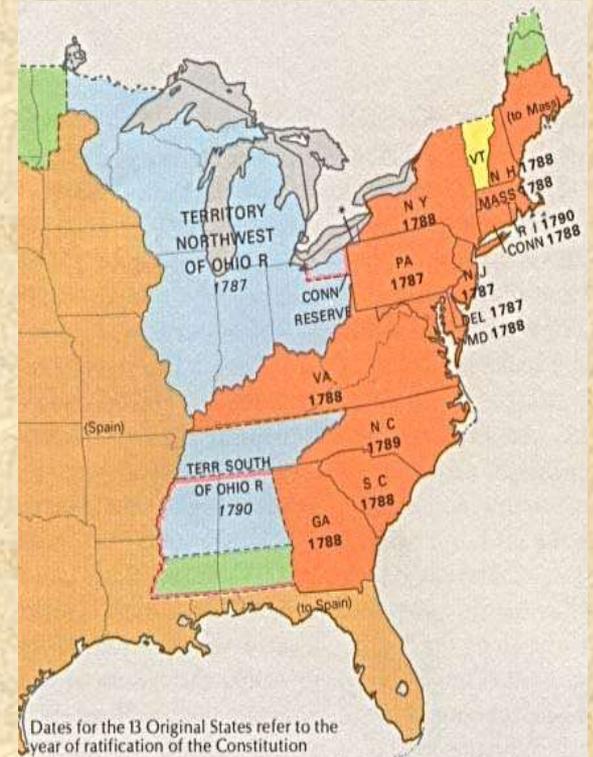
Pinckney's Treaty with Spain



Pinckney's Treaty opened up a the Mississippi River to USA trade



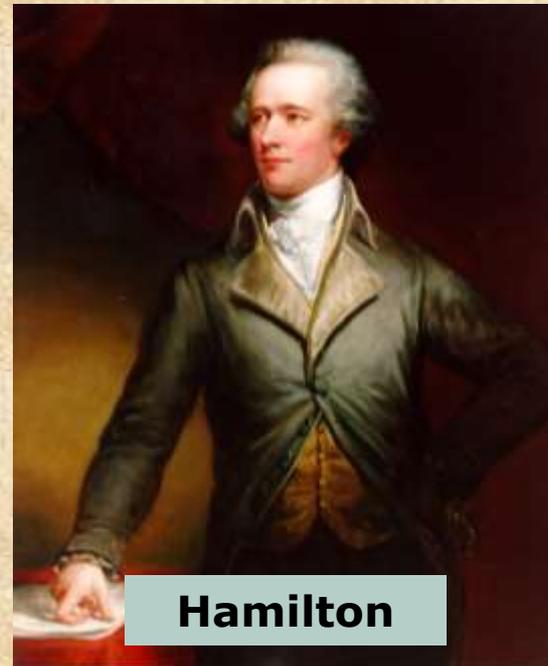
American farmers loved the new markets and the West began rapidly growing.



Pinckney

The first political parties

- Ⓢ Began with debate over Constitution.
- Ⓢ Washington opposed political parties.
- Ⓢ Federalists led by Hamilton and Adams.
- Ⓢ Democrat-Republicans led by Jefferson & Madison



Major areas of difference	Federalists	Democrat-Republicans
Leaders of the party	Alexander Hamilton, John Adams and John Marshall	Thomas Jefferson, James Madison
Belief about who was most fit to run the country	Rich, educated, "well-born" men of high social position (upper class)	Men of talent, a meritocracy, which is a government ruled by ability (merit) rather than by wealth, race or class
Strongest level of government	Strong federal government	Strong state governments, with limited federal power
Foreign affairs	Favored Britain	Favored France
Geographic areas of support	New England	South and West
Main supporters	Merchants, manufacturers	Farmers, artisans (workers)
Federal bank	In favor, because Congress had power to collect taxes and would stabilize currency	Against, because Constitution did not grant Congress that power, too much federal power
Voting rights	Must own property to vote	Vote open to all adult white males

George Washington's Farewell Address

- 1) No Political Parties (Factions)**
- 2) No Permanent Alliances with foreign nations**



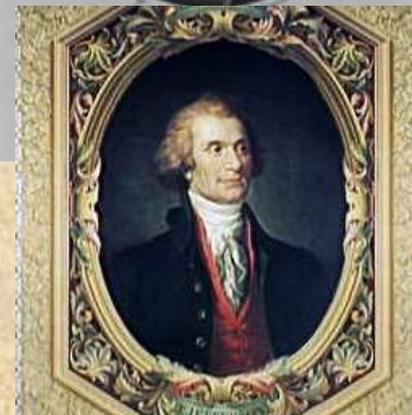
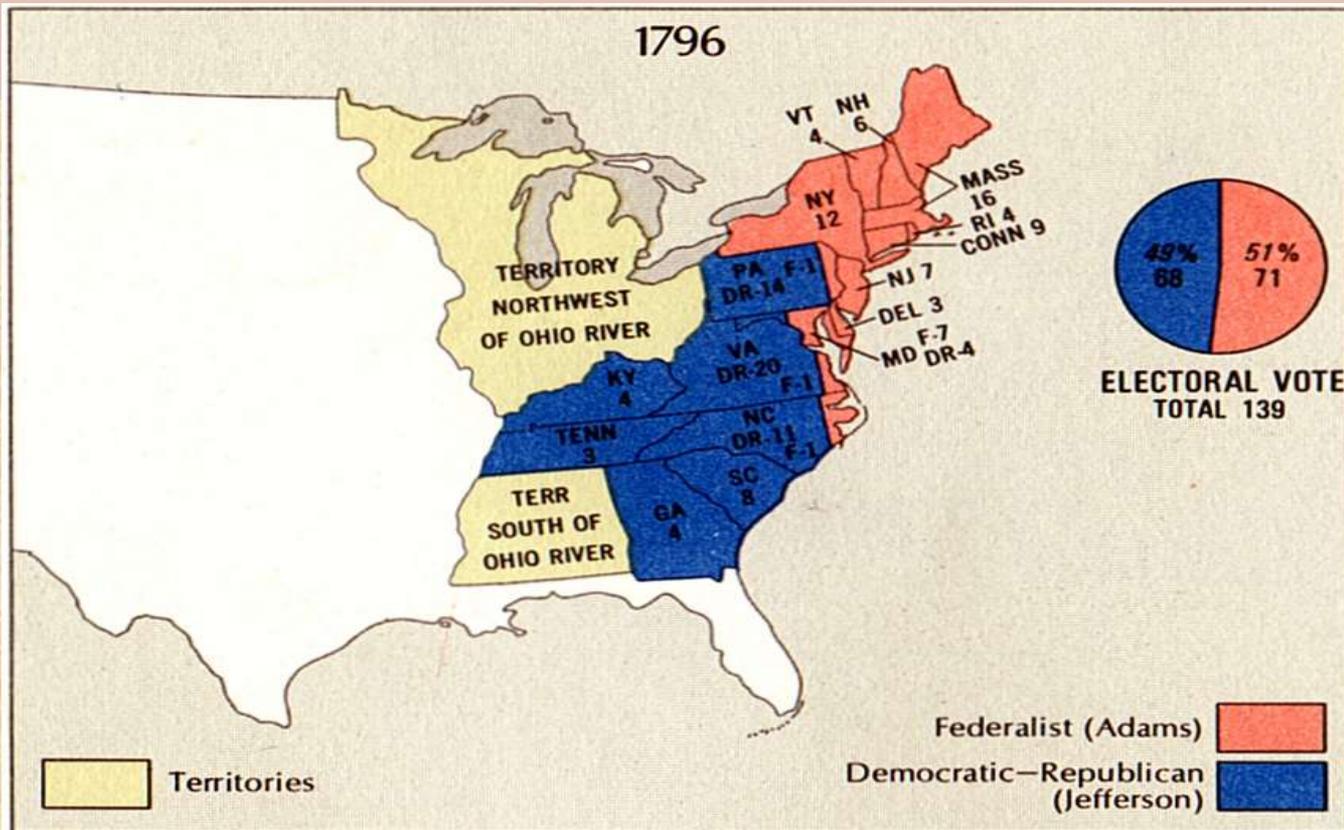
The Adams Administration

- ❖ **1796 election**
- ❖ **XYZ Affair**
- ❖ **Federalist Party splits**
- ❖ **Alien and Sedition Acts**
- ❖ **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**



Election of 1796

-  The first election with political parties.
-  The Federalist, John Adams, won.
-  Abigail was a key advisor- “Remember the ladies”
-  The Democrat-Republican candidate Thomas Jefferson came in 2nd, so Jefferson became vice president.



Conflicts with France



France began treating the U.S. as an enemy.



French warships began capturing American merchant ships in the West Indies.



President Adams sent 3 diplomats to Paris to resolve the conflict. (XYZ Affair)



Three American envoys were sent to Paris to resolve problems.

XYZ AFFAIR



By 1797, France had seized 300 American ships



President Adams sent three American diplomats to Paris to meet with Talleyrand, the French Minister.



Three French agents known as "X, Y, and Z" asked for a bribe of \$250,000 and loan \$12 million to France.



The American diplomats were insulted and left France.

“Quasi-War” broke out between the U.S. and France

News of XYZ led to cry for war against France.

“Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute”

Congress built 3 new warships to join 3 existing frigates.

The U.S. Navy was instructed to begin attacking and capturing French ships and the Quasi-War began.



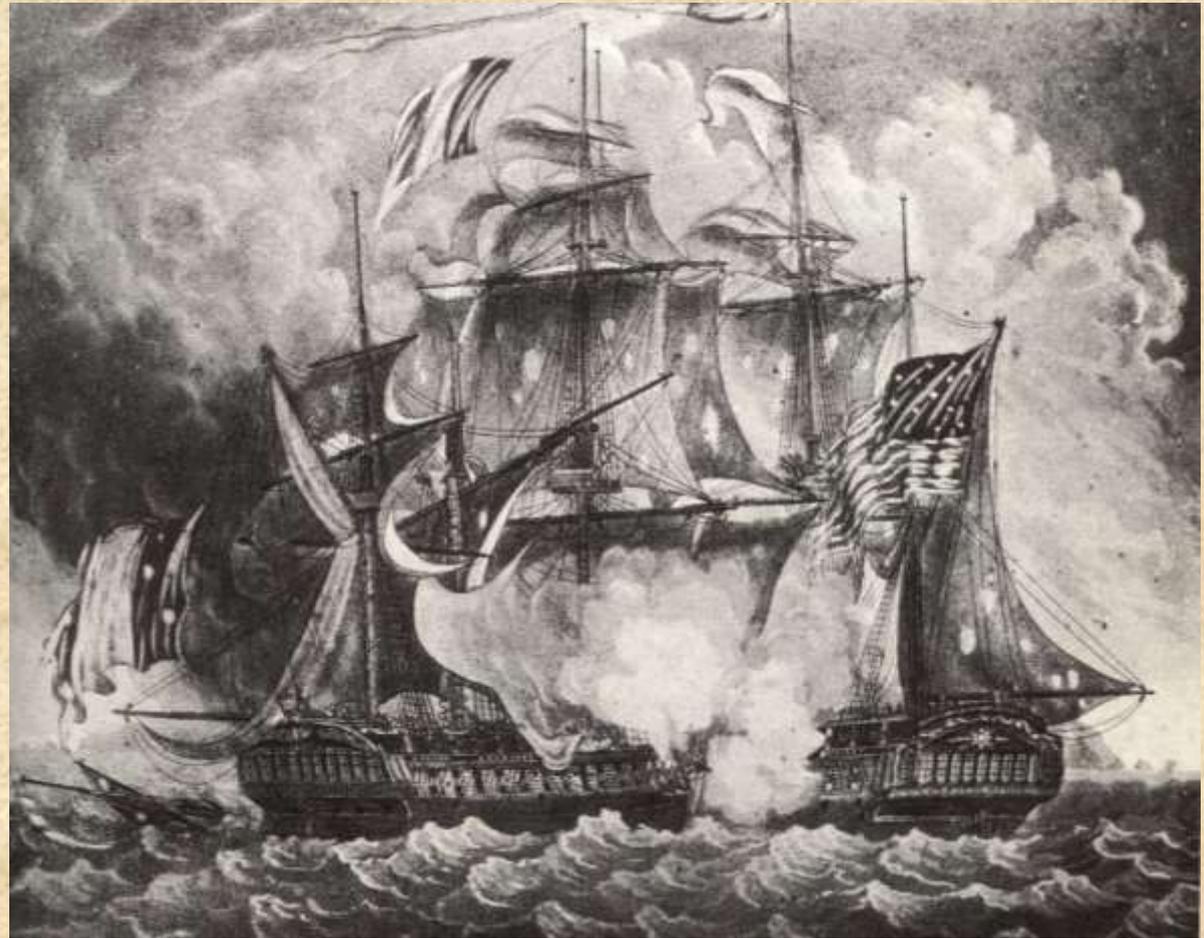
3 US Frigates



The U.S. captured 85 French ships compared to one U.S. ship lost during Quasi-War with France.



Half-tone plate engraved by F. A. Pett
FIGHT BETWEEN THE "ENTERPRISE" AND THE FRENCH BRIG "FLAMBEAU"
(Summer of 1800)



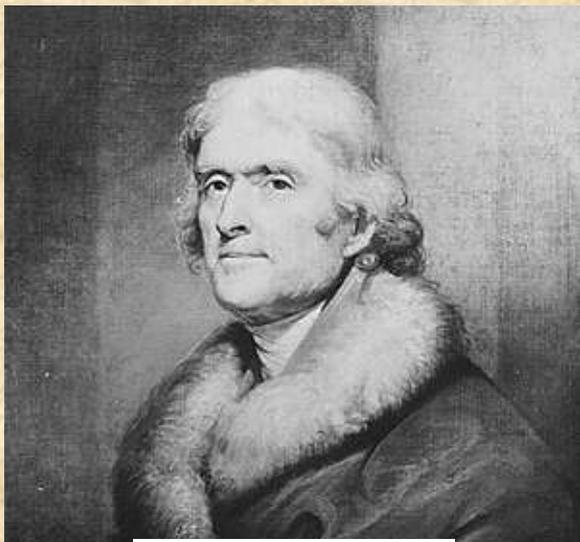
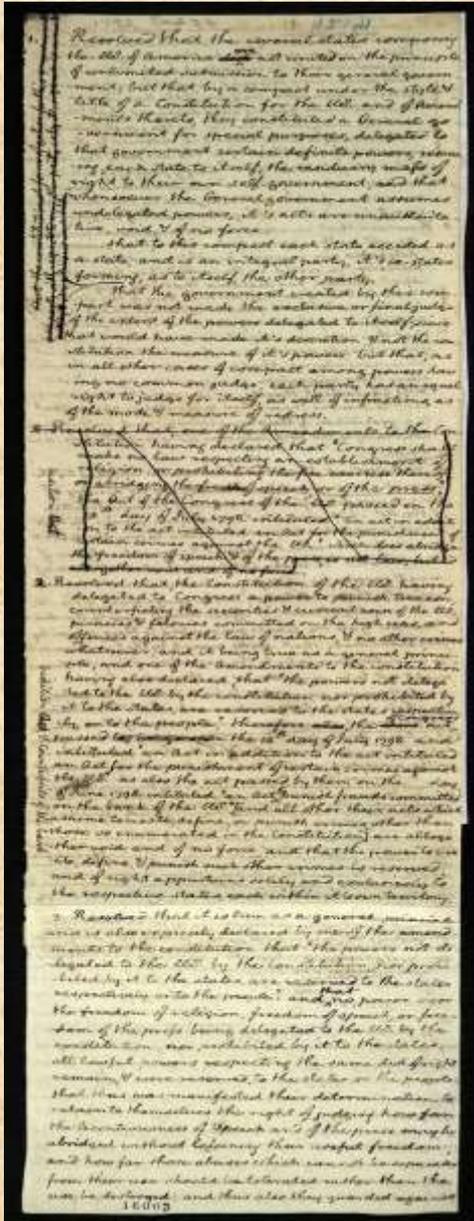
Alien and Sedition Acts

Federalists passed 4 laws to weaken the Democratic-Republicans:

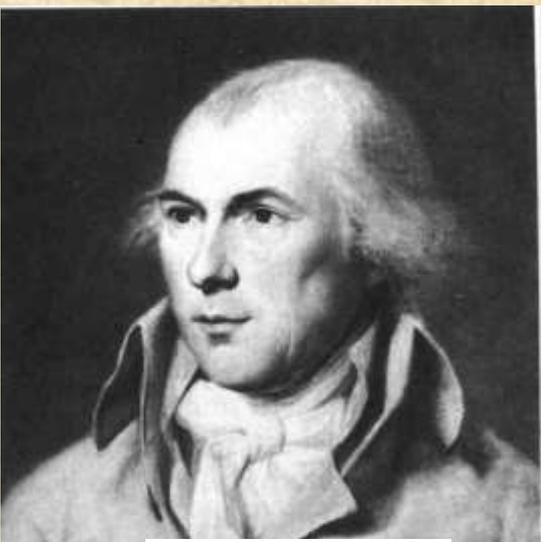
- 1. The *Alien Enemies Act*.**
- 2. The *Alien Friends Act*.**
- 3. The *Naturalization Act* required aliens wait 14 years to become citizens, not 5.**
- 4. The *Sedition Act* made it a crime to publish "false, scandalous, and malicious writing" against the Federalists.**

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- Jefferson considered the Alien and Sedition Acts a violation of the Constitution.
- Democrat-Reps argued a state could *nullify* the Alien and Sedition Laws.
- Nullification = states had the right to cancel a federal law.



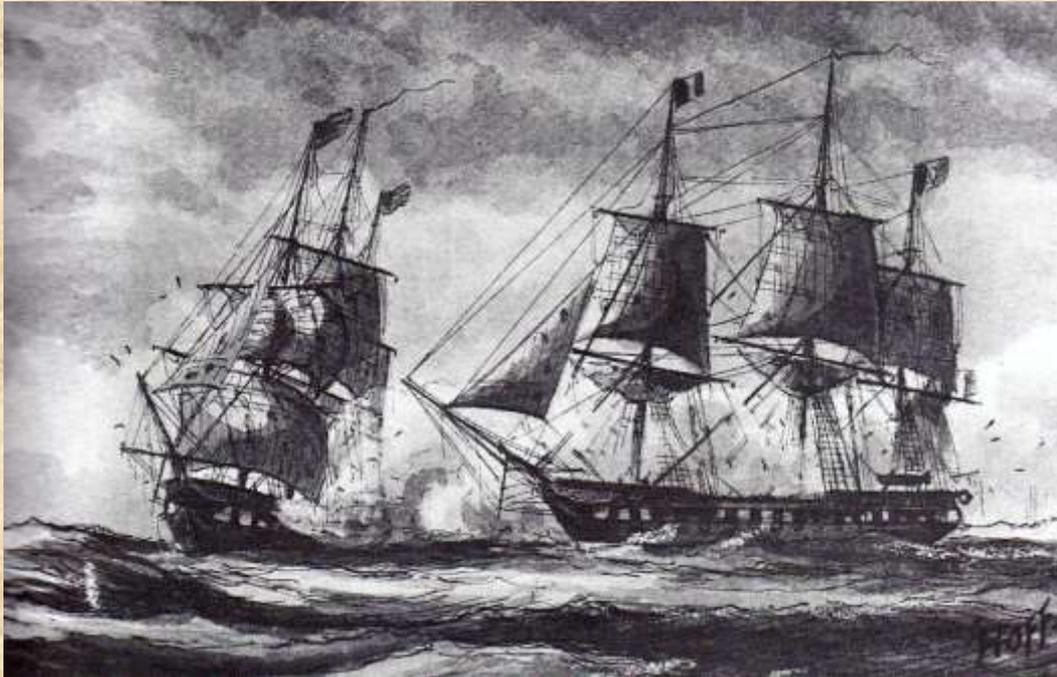
Jefferson



Madison

Citizen Genet Affair

The **Citizen Genêt affair** began in 1793 when he was dispatched from France to the United States to recruit “privateers” (pirates) for France's wars with Spain and Britain. Washington viewed his activities as a violation of USA’s neutrality.



Election of 1800 “The Revolution of 1800”

-  **John Adams vs. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr.**
-  **Jefferson and Burr were declared the winners.**
-  **Burr’s attempt to become president was stopped.**
-  **The 12th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1804. This required electors in the Electoral College to vote separately for president and vice president.**
-  **It was the first PEACEFUL TRANSITION between political parties.**

Marbury v. Madison



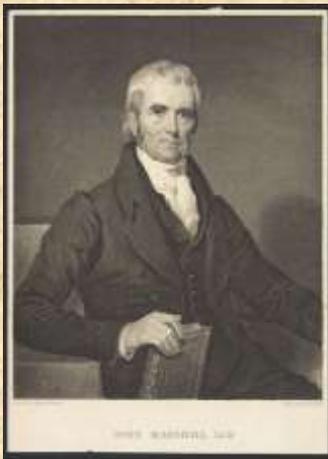
President Adams signed appointments late into his last night in office. "midnight judges".



Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall established the principle of judicial review.



Marbury v. Madison laid the groundwork for the Supreme Court to keep the other branches of government in check.

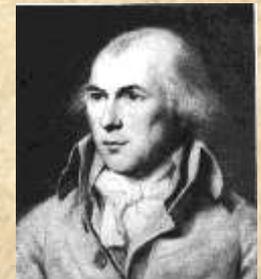


Chief Justice John Marshall



Supreme Court Building, Philadelphia

William Marbury



James Madison

Vice President Aaron Burr challenged Alexander Hamilton to a duel in 1804



Hamilton publicly spoke out against Burr on several occasions



Burr confronted Hamilton and challenged him to a duel



Hamilton didn't return fire, but Burr aimed to kill.



Hamilton died the next day



The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the U.S. for the price of 3-4 cents an acre. President Jefferson sent three expeditions to explore the new territory.



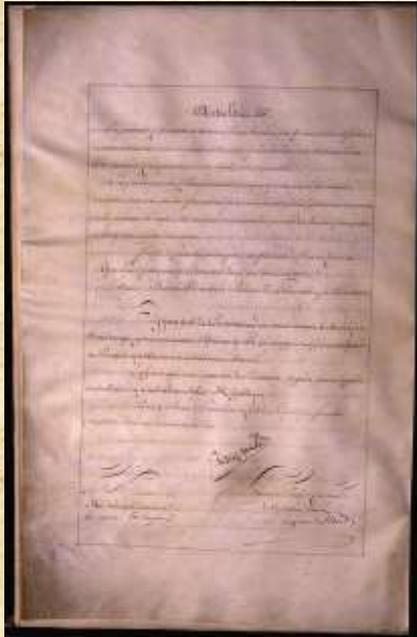
**Louisiana
Purchase
U.S. in
1803**

**U.S. in
1802**

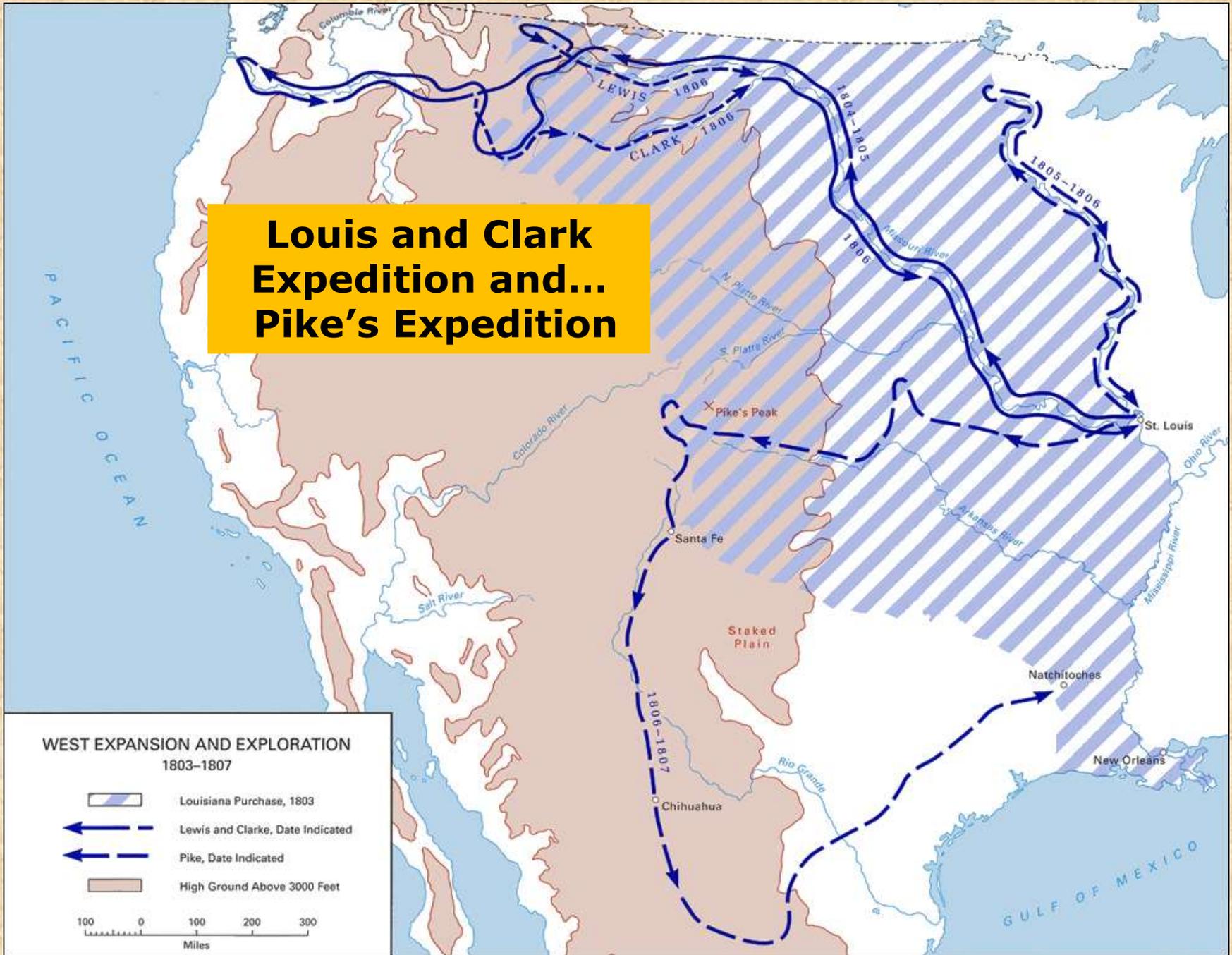
Mississippi

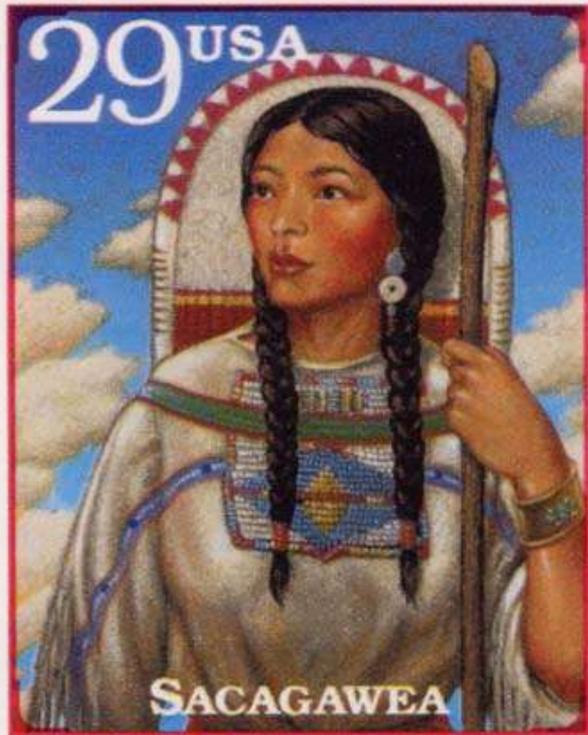
New Orleans

**Photos of the actual Louisiana
Purchase Treaty**



Louis and Clark Expedition and... Pike's Expedition





Sacagawea was the Shoshone Indian wife of the interpreter Toussaint Charbonneau, a French fur trader that Lewis and Clark hired. She was instrumental in providing friendly relations between the explorers and the various tribes they encountered on their expedition.



Foreign affairs

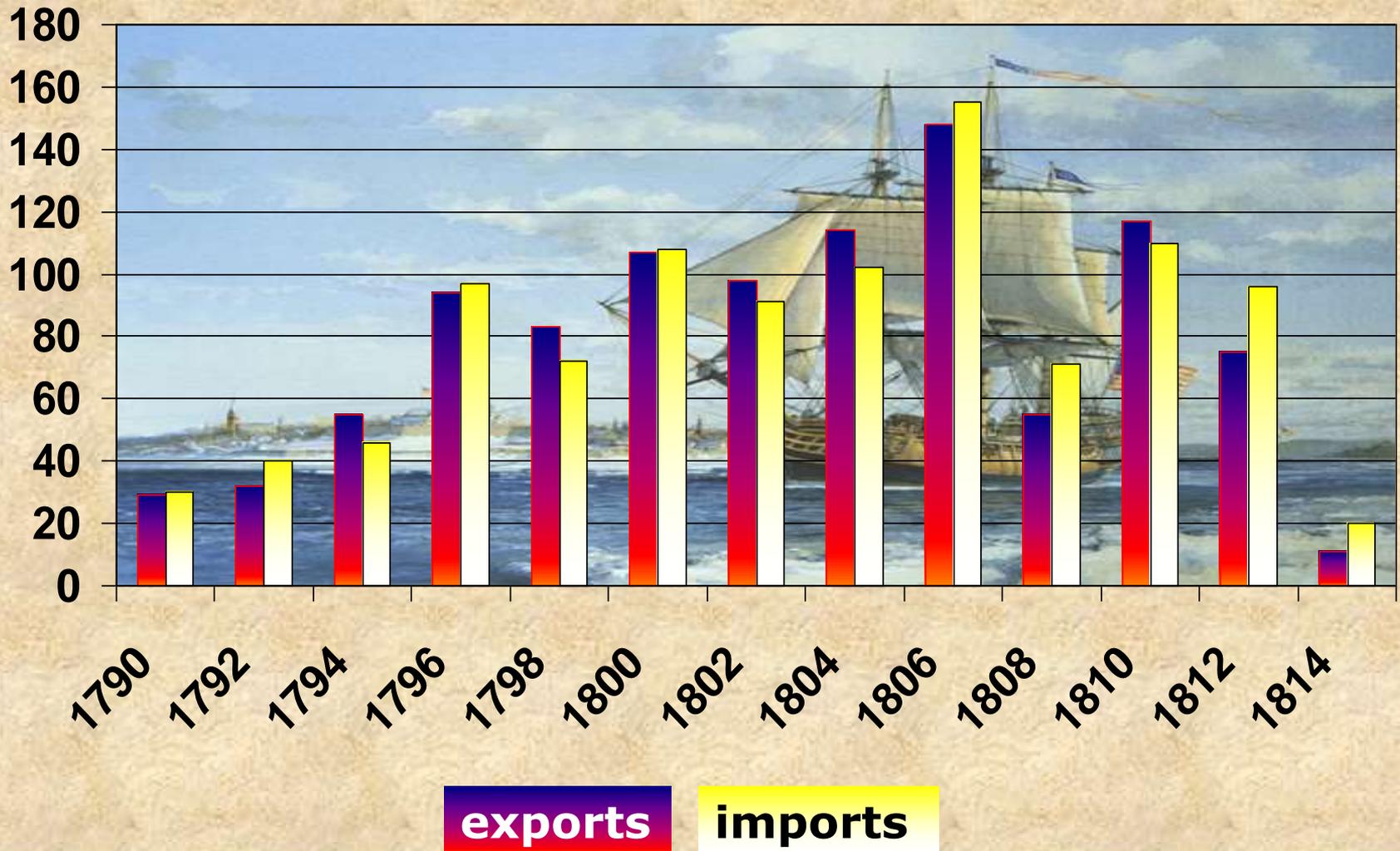
The *Empress of China* - first American ship to trade with China in 1784. The huge profits led to huge fortunes were in New England coastal cities.



The Chinese purchased sea otter pelts, gold bullion, and ginseng, while Americans purchased tea, silk and porcelains.



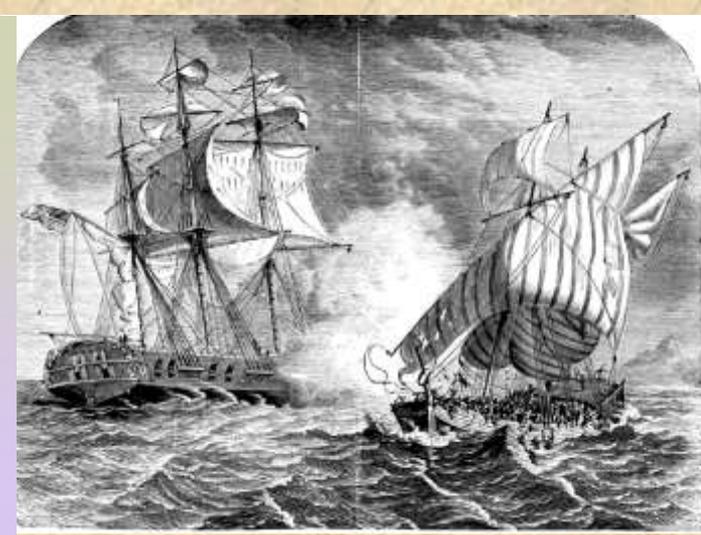
U.S. exports and imports 1790-1814



Pirates from North Africa seized USA merchant ships.

The U.S. paid the yearly tribute of one million dollars

President Jefferson refused to pay and declared war. Other Barbary states declared war as well.



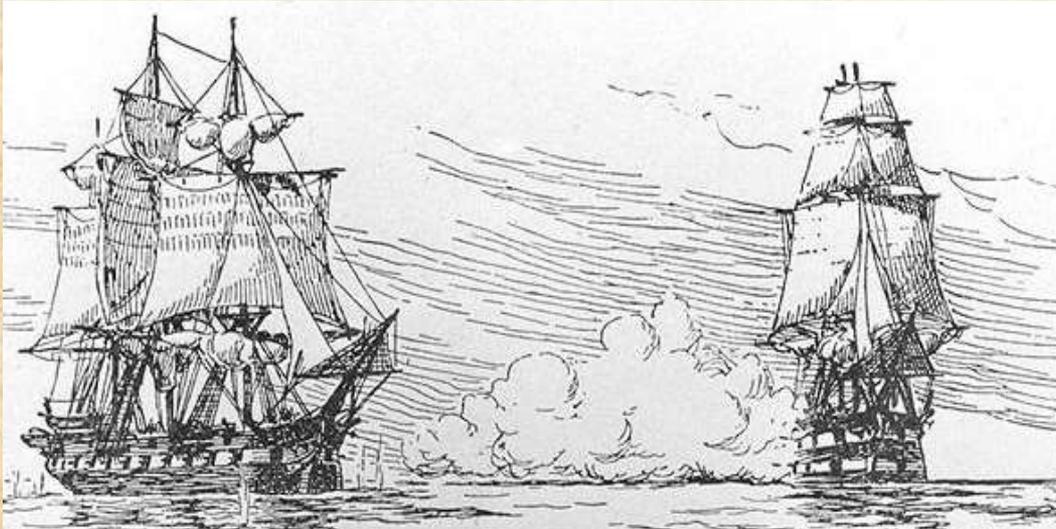
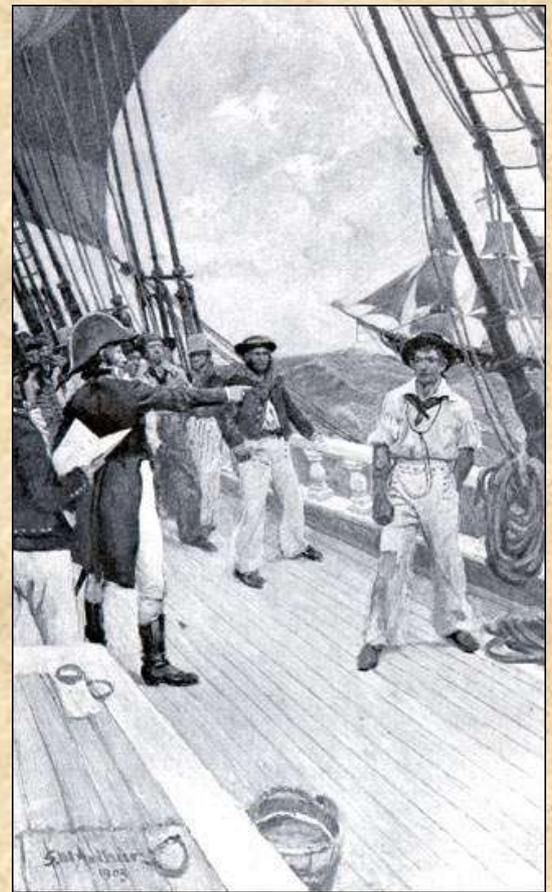
The Barbary Wars



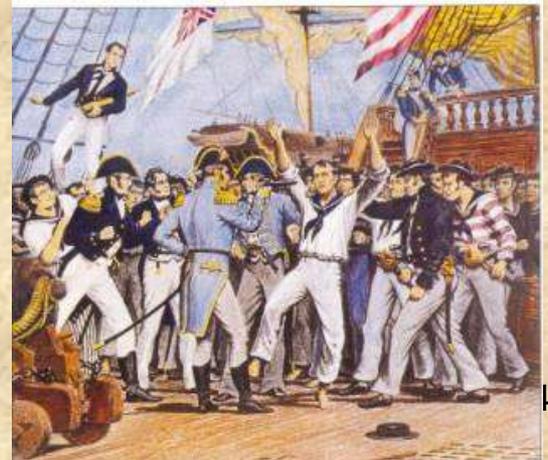
Area where the Barbary Wars were fought



USS Chesapeake



Leopard firing on the Chesapeake



Jefferson used trade restrictions to try to force Europe to recognize American neutral shipping rights



In 1807 Congress, at the request of President Jefferson, passed the *Embargo Act*. This act outlawed trade with all European nations during the Napoleonic wars.



Jefferson hoped the embargo would force Britain and France to stop interfering with U.S. merchant ships.

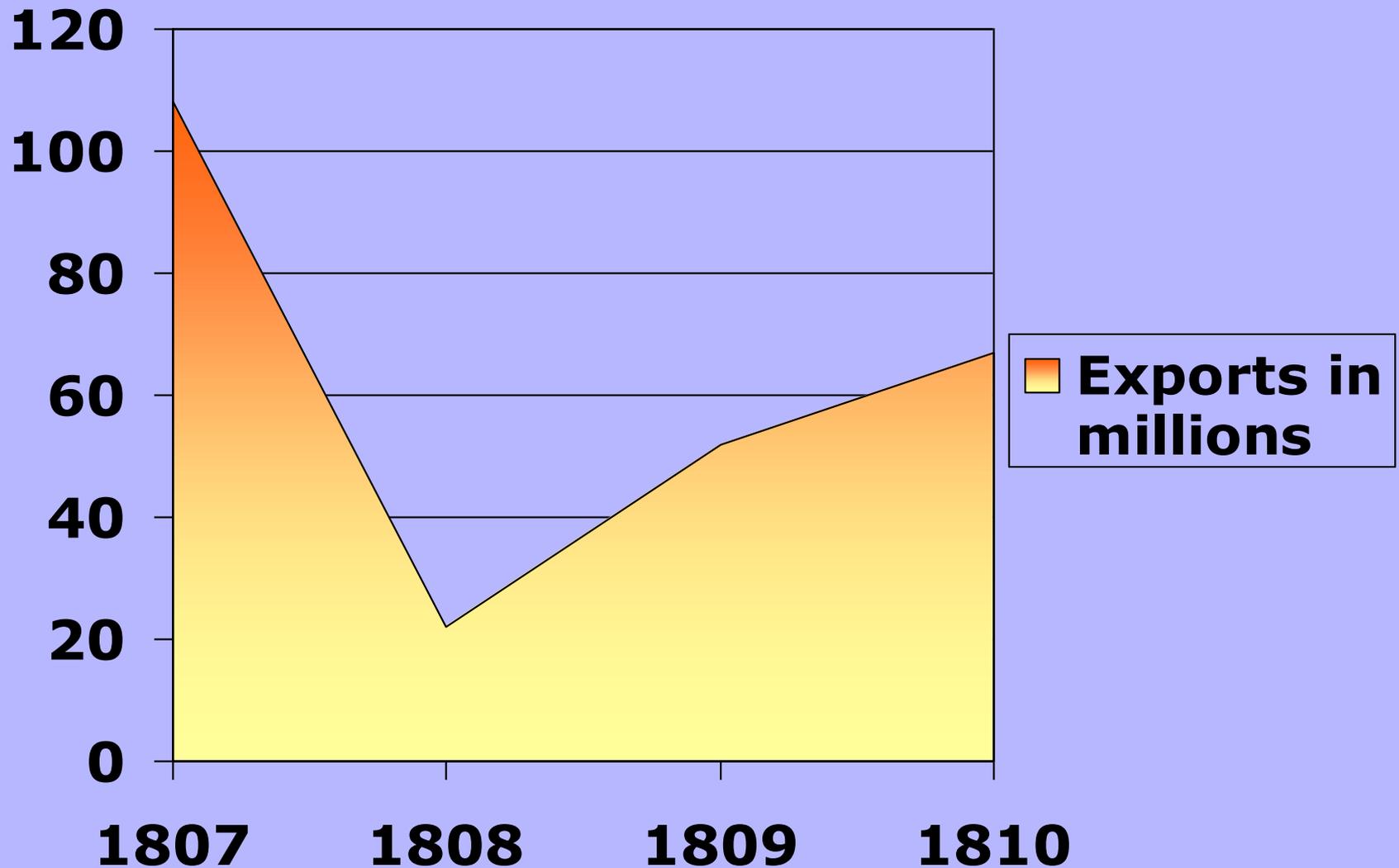


The act was unsuccessful because it hurt American businesses more than the Europeans, led to illegal smuggling, and caused a shortage of markets for Southern farmers. Soon there was an outcry to repeal the Embargo Act.



In 1809 the *Embargo Act* was repealed and the *Non-Intercourse Act* was passed, which allowed U.S. ships to trade with all nations except Britain and France.

Effects of the Embargo of 1807 Non-Intercourse Acts



Jefferson, like Washington, refused to run for a third term. This continued the precedent of a two-term limit on presidents.

Major events in Jefferson's presidency

I. Jefferson's philosophy of government

II. "Midnight Judges" and judicial review

III. Burr Conspiracy

IV. Louisiana Purchase: Lewis and Clark

V. Barbary War

VI. Chesapeake Affair

VII. Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts

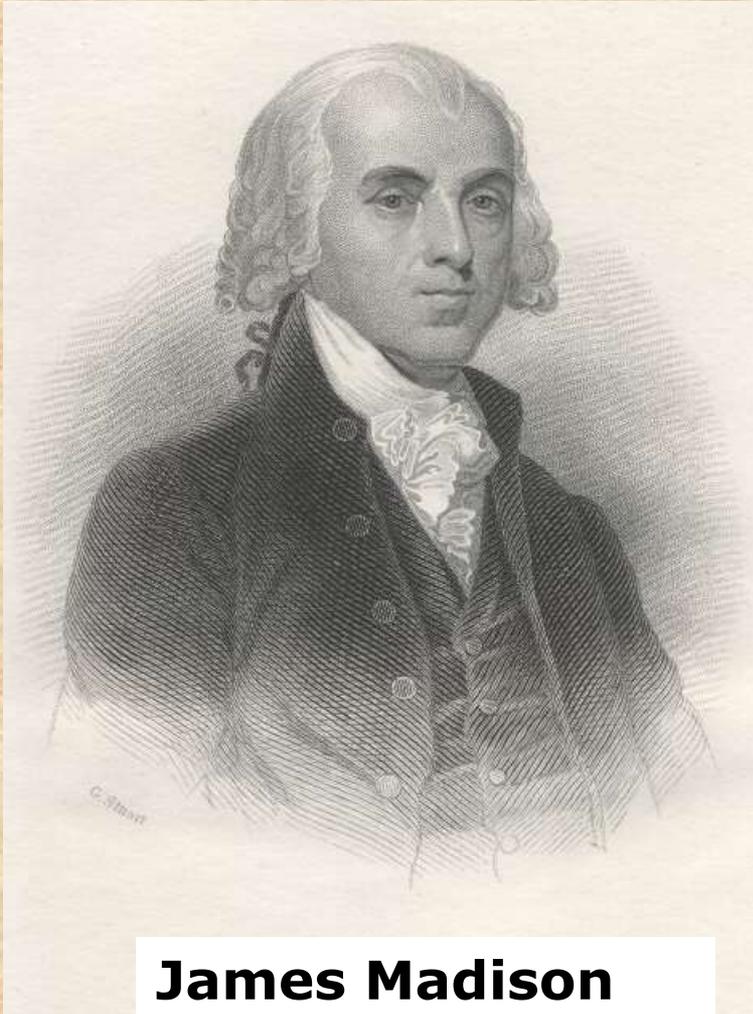
The Madison Administration

- ❖ **Tecumseh and the Prophet**
- ❖ **Causes of War of 1812**
- ❖ **War of 1812**



The presidency of James Madison: 1809-1817

Madison's two terms were dominated by war with Great Britain in 1812.



Native American tribes in the Ohio Valley were unhappy with the peace treaty terms



The **Treaty of Greenville**, signed by Little Turtle, left many natives upset. They did not want to leave Ohio.



Two Shawnee leaders emerged. These leaders were **Tecumseh** and his brother, known as the "**Prophet**."



"He was one of those uncommon geniuses which spring up occasionally to produce revolutions and overturn the established order of things." President Harrison

Tecumseh was killed in 1813 while fighting for the British during the War of 1812. The impact of Tecumseh on Americans of the time is evidenced by the many prints and paintings that were created showing his death

A View of Col. Johnson's Engagement with the Savages (Commanded by Tecumseh) near the Moravian Town, October 5, 1812.



1 Col. Johnson heroically defending himself against the attack of an Indian Chief.
2 The American Infantry firing upon a body of the enemy on the left.
3 A dismounted Dragoon personally engaged with one of the enemy.
4 The cavalry pursuing the retreating savages across the hills.

5 Tecumseh rallying his men, and encouraging them to resist the attack.
6 A savage in the act of scalping a wounded drummer of the American Infantry.
7 The savages pursued by the cavalry, retreating to a swamp on the left.
8 The enemy (rallied by their commander Tecumseh) returning to the attack.

Causes of the War of 1812



Impressment by Britain.



War hawks: Pro-war congressmen.



Canada: Many Americans wanted Canada



Indian attacks: British supporting
Indian attacks on Americans.



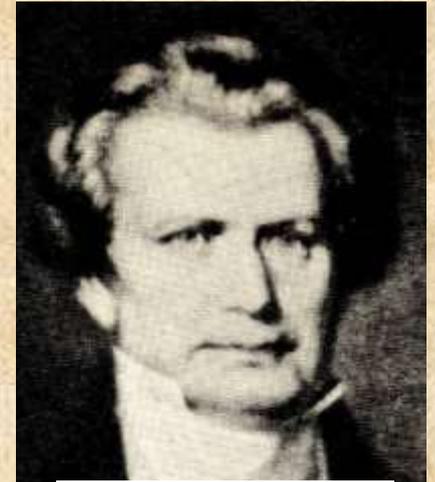
**Peter B. Porter:
New York**



**Langdon Cheves:
South Carolina**



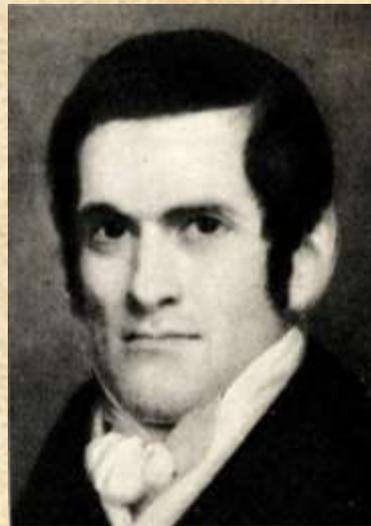
**Richard M.
Johnson:
Kentucky, man
who killed
Tecumseh**



**Felix Grundy:
Tennessee**



**Henry Clay:
Kentucky**



**John C. Calhoun:
South Carolina**

War Hawks

Anti-British cartoon shows Native Americans accepting money from the British for scalps of American soldiers during the war.



Battle of Lake Erie



Commander Oliver Hazard Perry



Perry met the British fleet on Lake Erie, defeated it in battle, and gained control of Lake Erie.



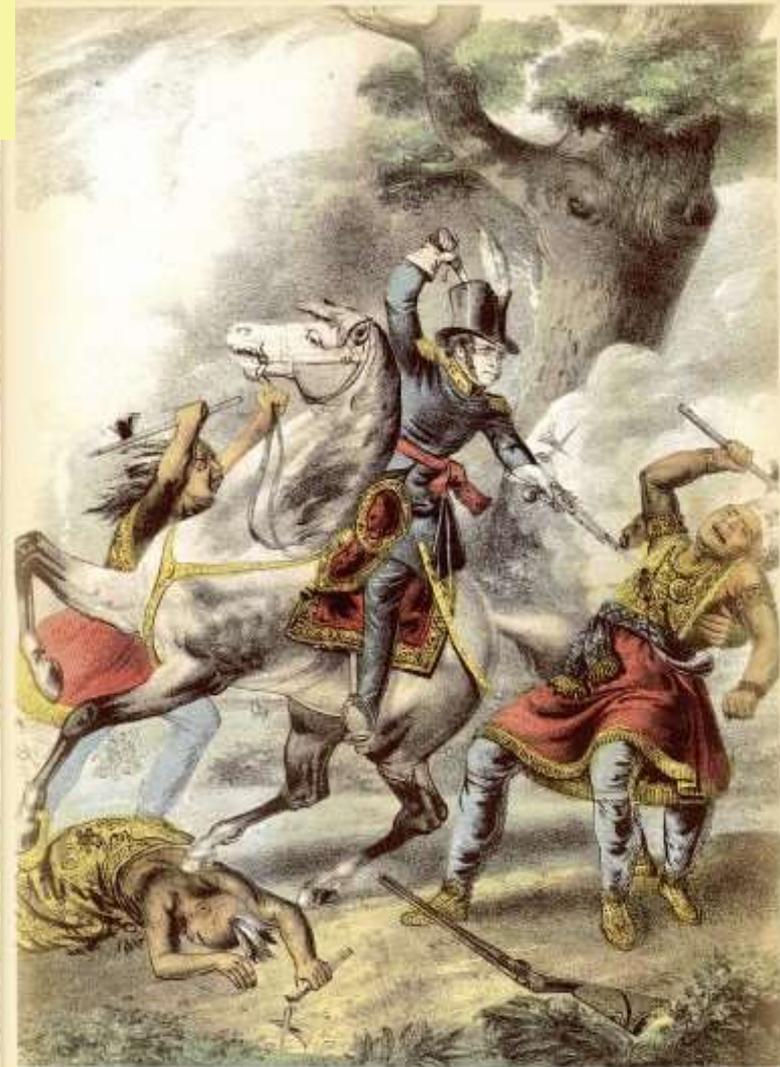
Battle of the Thames: October 1813

With Lake Erie secured, General Harrison was determined to destroy the British forces and their Indian allies.

The Americans had 3,500 men, versus 2,900 British & Native Americans under Tecumseh.

Tecumseh was killed.

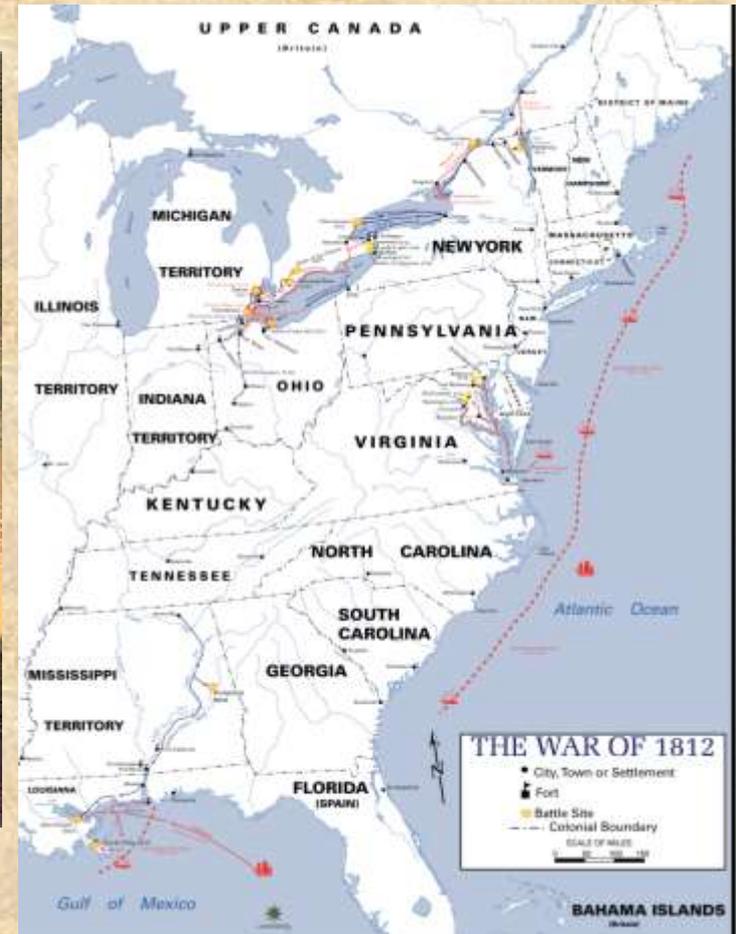
It was a complete victory.



DEATH OF TECUMSEH
BATTLE OF THE THAMES, OCT. 18, 1813.

Tecumseh was killed by
“war hawk” William
Johnson of Kentucky

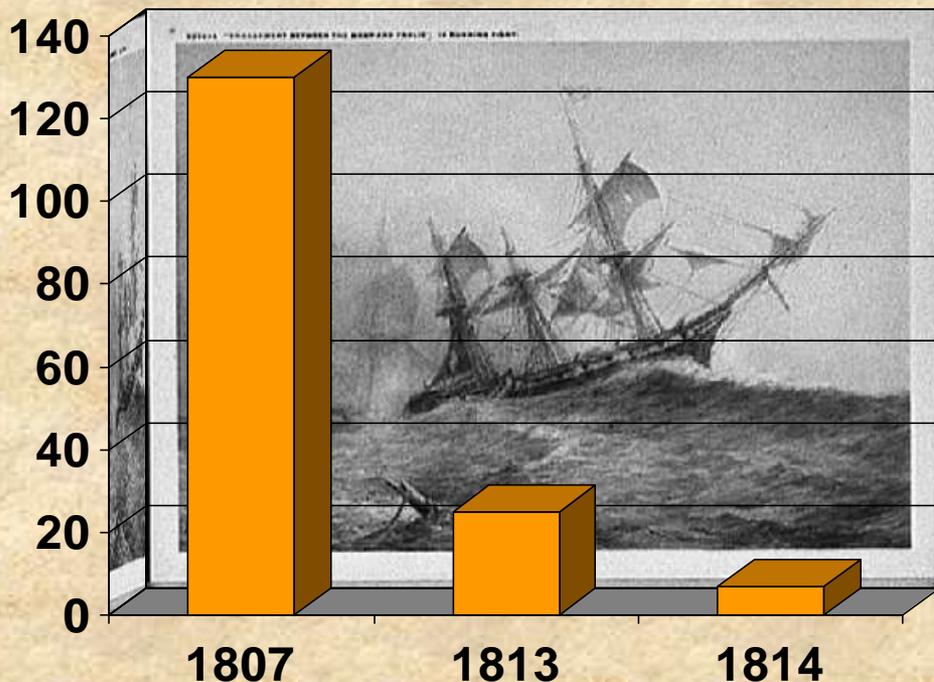
The war at sea



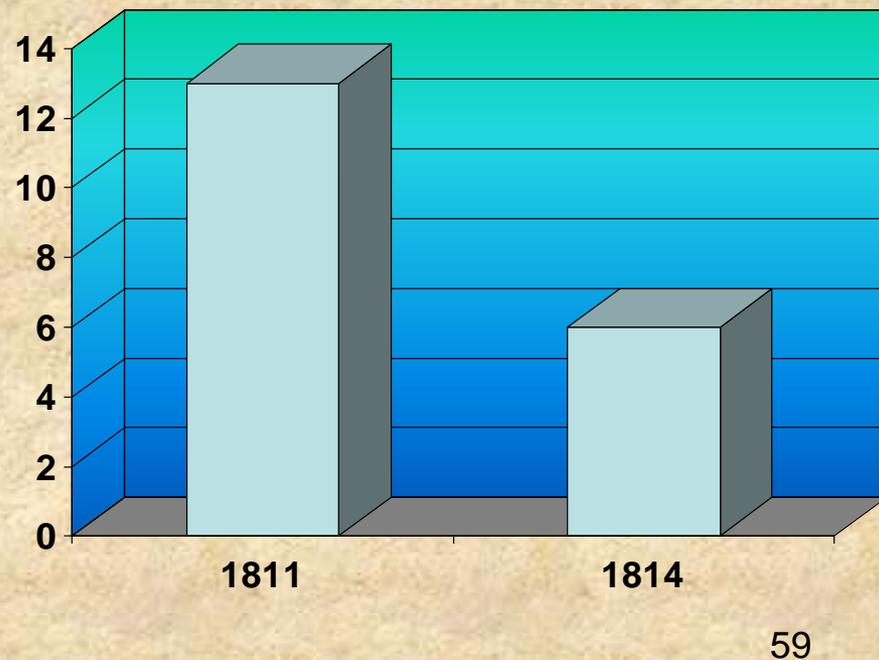
When the war began, Britain sent warships to cripple the U.S. economy by blockading ports. American merchant ships could no longer trade with other nations. The small U.S. Navy was unable to break the blockade.

The two charts below show the effect of the blockade on the U.S. economy.

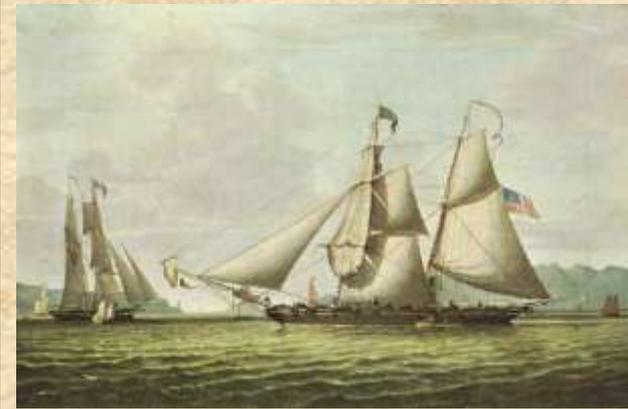
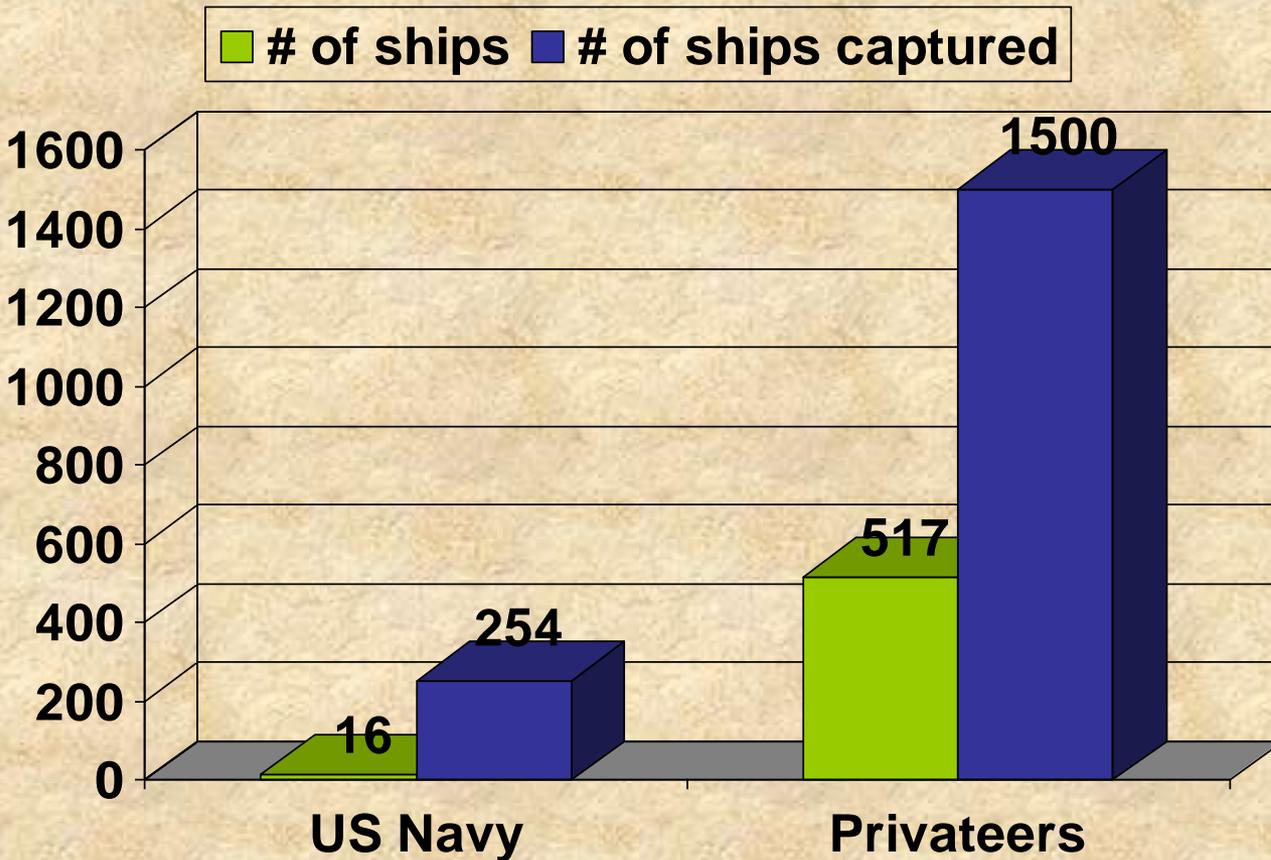
U.S. exports in millions



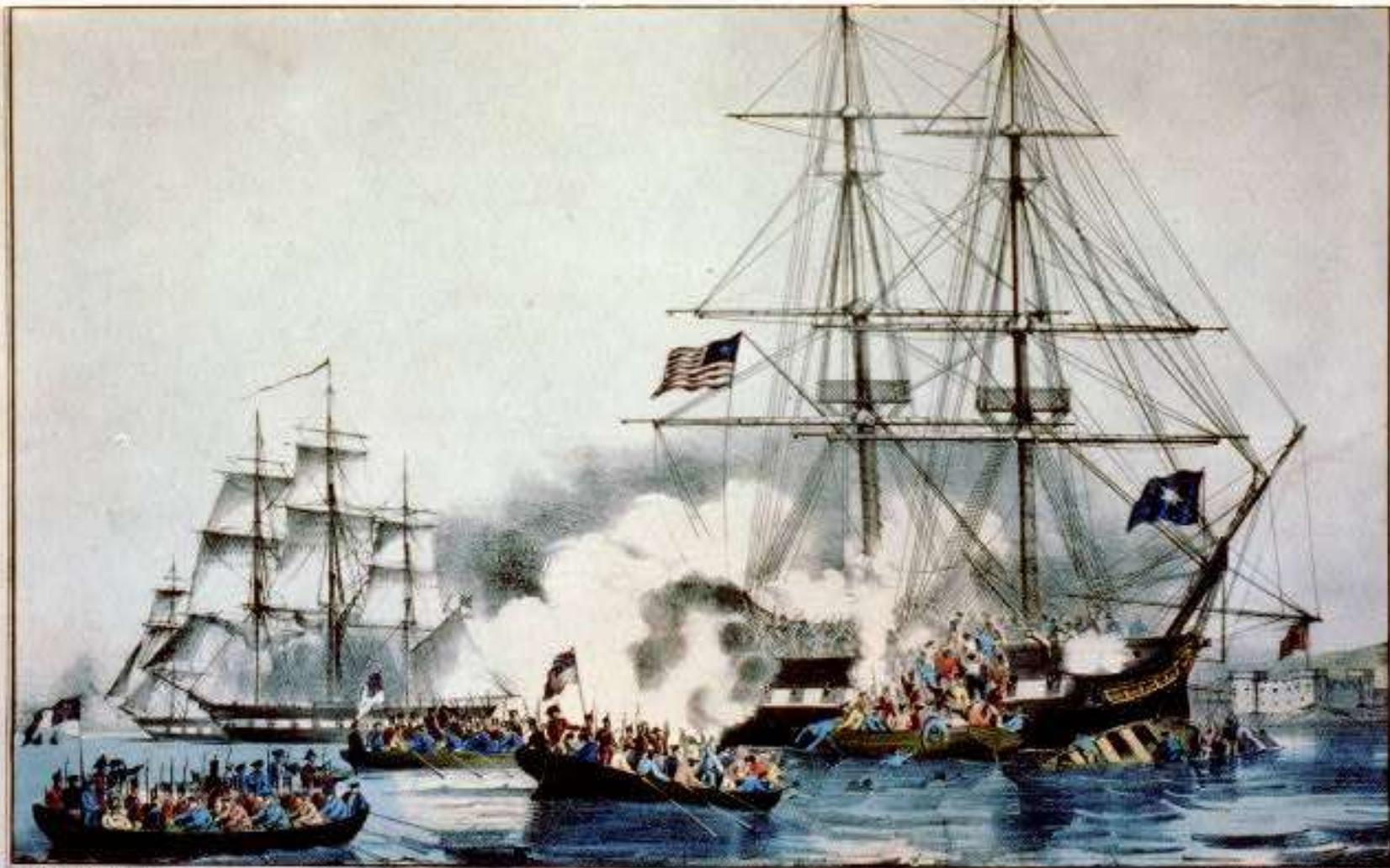
U.S. government import revenues in millions



At the beginning of the war, the American navy consisted of about 16 major vessels, while the British navy had over 1,500. But during the fall and winter of 1812-13, American privateers, swarming the Atlantic, captured 500 British vessels.



Privateers made huge profits, sometimes as much as a hundred million in today's dollars.



1778 - 610 BY A. CLAPHAM

100 MARKS STREET W. 1

THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER "GENERAL ARMSTRONG" CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

In the Harbor of Cayenne (Guiana) Oct. 26th 1814. Repelling the attack of 14 boats containing 500 men from the British Ships "Platagon" 74, "Habit" 44, and "Eurydice" 18 Guns. The General Armstrong was 266 tons burden carried 6 Nine pounders and a Long Gun 50 pounder; and she had a crew of 70 men. The British loss was 280 killed and 180 wounded - Americans lost 2 killed and 7 wounded.

One of the most famous sea battles was between the *USS Constitution* ("Old Ironsides") and the British frigate *Guerriere*.



**Captain of the
*USS
Constitution,*
Isaac Hull**

The *Constitution* defeats the *Guerriere*

War in the South

Major General Andrew Jackson led a force against Creek Indians who were killing American settlers.



Fort Mimms, AL.

Inside the fort were 550 women, children & soldiers. Less than 50 people escaped.

Battle of Horseshoe Bend

General Jackson's army, with Cherokee and Creek Indian allies, defeated the Red Sticks at Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

Creeks were forced to sign the Treaty of Fort Jackson, which ceded 23 million acres to the U.S. government.

Jackson went on to defeat the British at the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815.

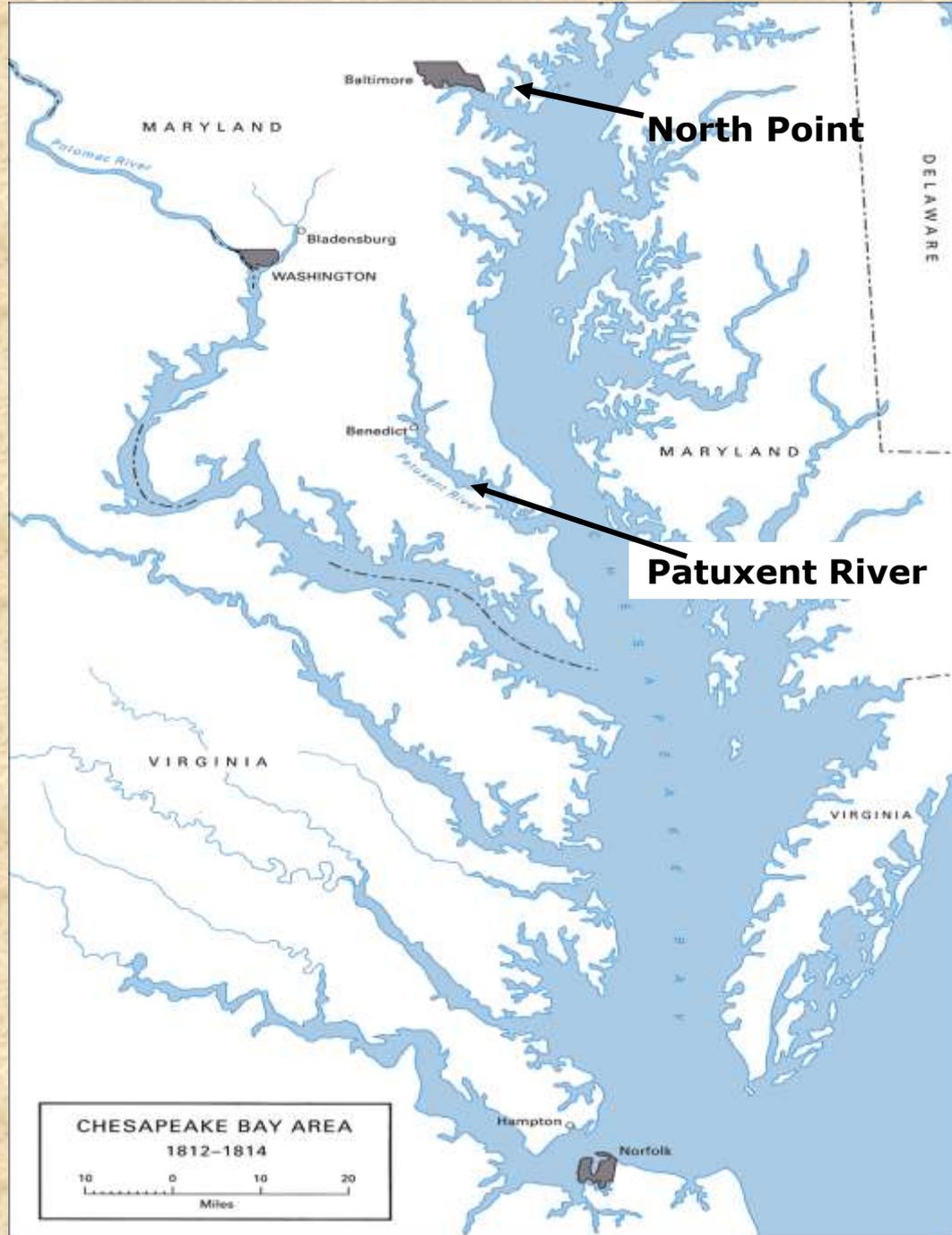


ANDREW JACKSON

“Regulars, by God”

On July 5, 1814, General Scott took his trained men up against the British Army in New York. Fooled by the gray uniforms American militia units usually wore, the British realized they had encountered regular troops. The U.S. soldiers steadily advanced toward their opponents, ignoring the musket volleys that tore through their ranks. The British commanding general said, “Those are Regulars, by God!” The cadets at West Point today still wear grey uniforms.





Fighting in Maryland and Washington D.C.



Ruins of the U.S. Capitol building



On Sept. 13, 1814, Francis Scott Key negotiated the release of Dr. William Beanes, a prisoner after the burning of Washington D.C. Key was detained on ship overnight during the shelling of Fort M'Henry, one of the forts defending Baltimore. In the morning, he was so happy to see the American flag still flying over the fort that he wrote a poem.



Author of "Star Spangled Banner"



The Star Spangled Banner

O say, can ye see by the Dawn's early light
What so proudly we hail'd by the twilight's gleam,
Whose bright stars above the stripes, through the clouds of the night,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, as so gallantly streaming?
And the muffled drum, from the beach, hurrying in air,
Flew past us through the night, that our flag was still there,
O say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

On that stormy day, through the midst of the deep,
When the foe's launch'd his dead volume of iron,
What a sight - what a sound, on the towering steep,
As it fitfully blow'd, half-conceal'd, half-disclosed,
Now it catch'd the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full exultation, now shrines on the steam,
'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

And where is that host that so vauntingly came
That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
A home in a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution
No refuge could save the hireling & slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph did wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
To their true and just claims, and their sacred rights, resolved
That with the sword they will defend them, may the heart's radiant light
Precede the power that both make and preserve us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause is just,
And this our motto, 'In God is our trust.'
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

Washington
Sept 21 1814

F. S. Key

Hartford Convention December 1814–January 1815



Many in New England were unhappy with the war and President Madison.



The war and previous embargoes had hurt their businesses.



Federalist Party delegates from five New England states met in Hartford, Connecticut, to oppose the war.



They came up with a list of demands and threatened to leave (secede) the U.S.



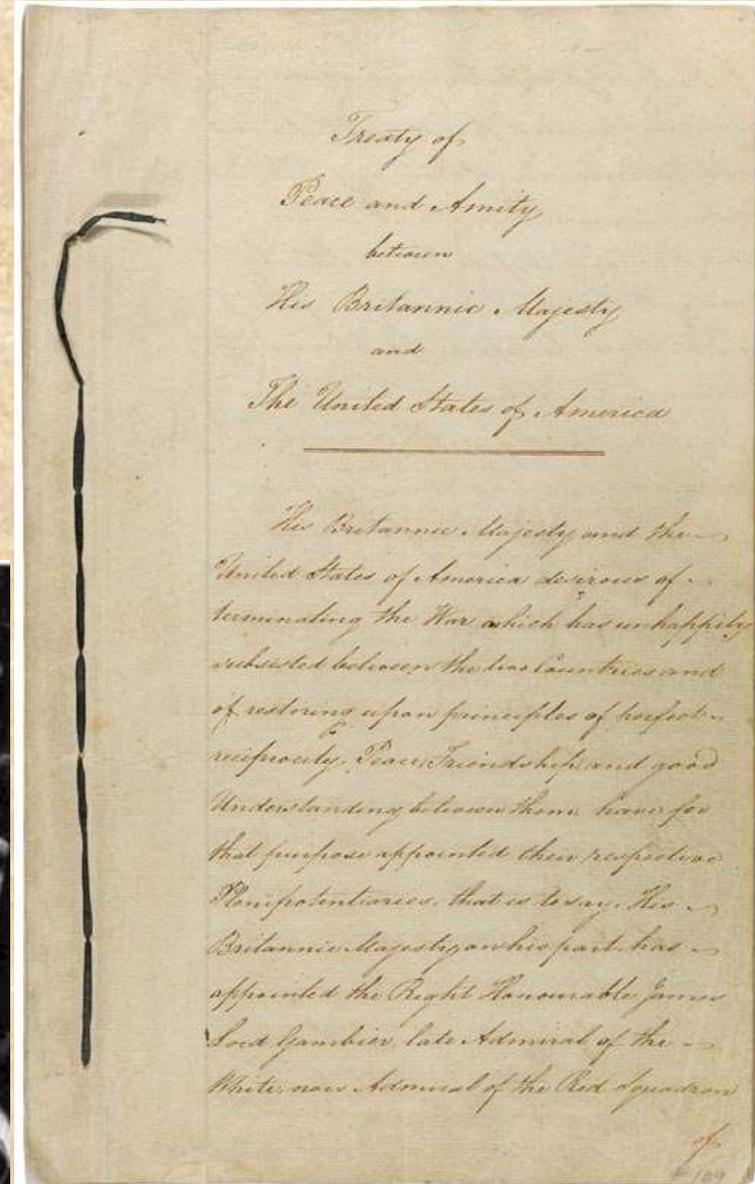
One result was the Federalists fell apart.



The War Ended

The Treaty of Ghent was signed on December 24, 1814.

The peace treaty essentially left everything unchanged.



Battle of New Orleans

 Due to poor communication, fought after war was over.

 Jackson became a national hero and was later elected president in 1828.

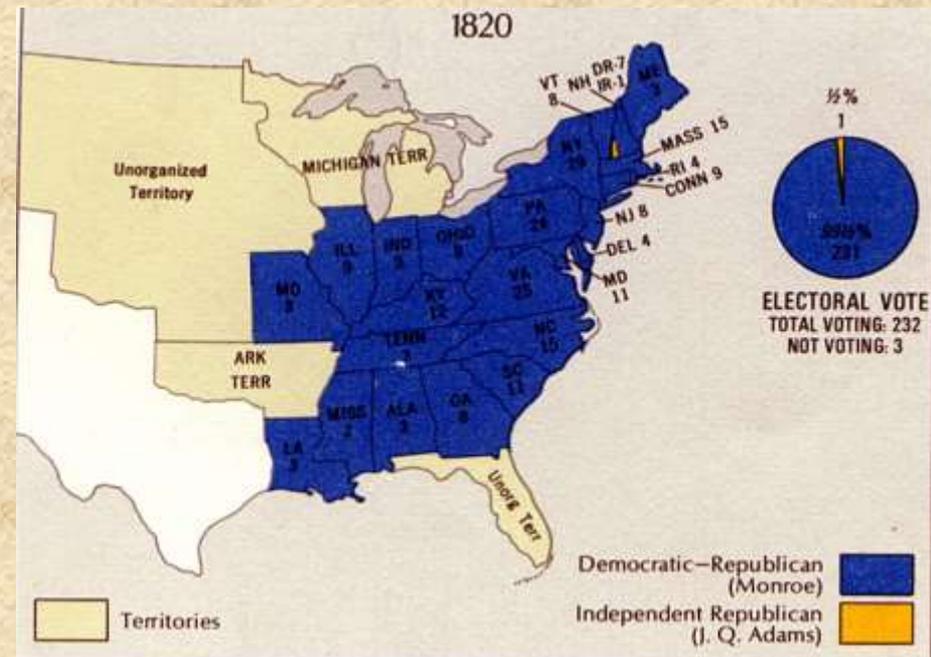
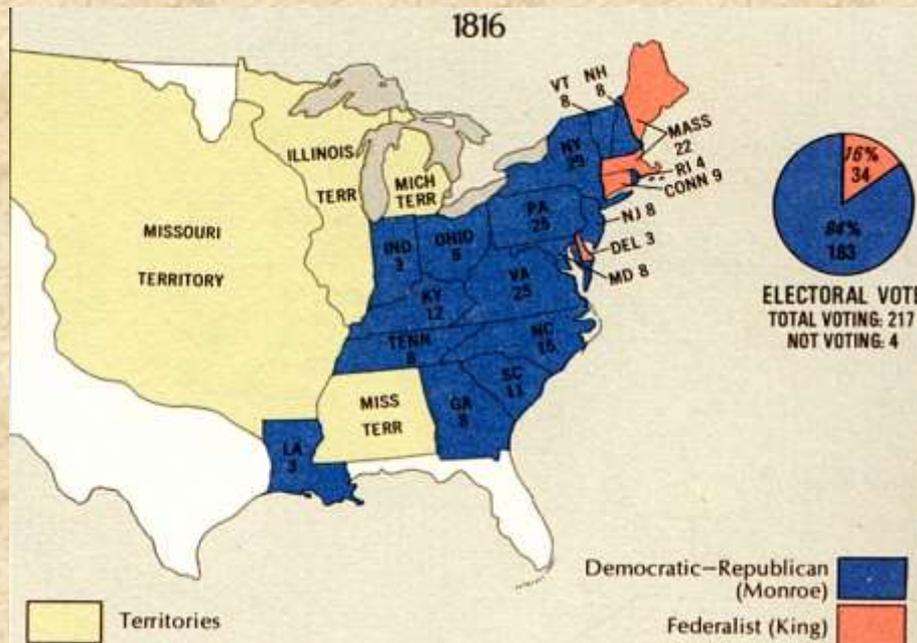


Era of Good Feelings: 1815-1824

- ❖ **Hartford Convention**
- ❖ **Elections of 1816 and 1820**
- ❖ **Three new sectional leaders emerged**
- ❖ **National Bank**
- ❖ **Tariffs**
- ❖ **Erie Canal**
- ❖ **Cumberland Road**
- ❖ **John Marshall's Supreme Court decisions**
- ❖ **Panic of 1819**
- ❖ **Missouri Compromise of 1820**
- ❖ **Foreign affairs**



Monroe easily won the 1816 election against a Federalist Party weakened by the Hartford Convention.



Three new leaders emerged during the Monroe administration. These three played vital roles in the nation and in Congress for the next 30 years.



**John C. Calhoun:
1782-1850**

**Represented the
Southern states**

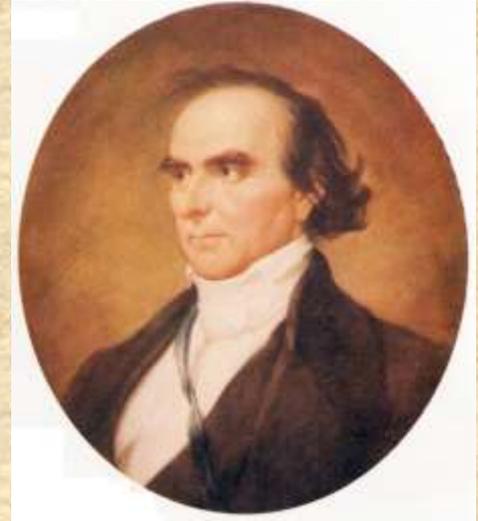
**Served in Congress,
presidential
Cabinet, and as vice
president**



**Henry Clay:
1777-1852**

**Represented the
Western states**

**Served in state
legislature, the
Senate, and House
of Representatives**



**Daniel Webster:
1782-1852**

**Represented the
Northern states**

**Argued before the
Supreme Court,
senator, presidential
Cabinet member**

Henry Clay's American System

This was an economic plan to improve the nation's infrastructure and make the U.S. a stronger nation. There were three components:



National bank



Tariff on imported goods to protect American manufacturers



National system of roads and canals

National Bank



The charter for the first Bank of the United States expired in 1811. With no central bank the U.S. economy was unstable.



State banks issued paper money, which led to inflation. Inflation is when the value of money goes down and prices go up.



The Republican Party had opposed the first Bank, but now supported chartering a second National Bank in 1816.



The Bank helped stabilize the currency, although opposition grew to its power and influence.



Courtesy, Independence National Historical Park



Erie Canal



A canal is a man-made waterway



The Erie Canal connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean from Lake Erie to the Hudson River



Construction took eight years



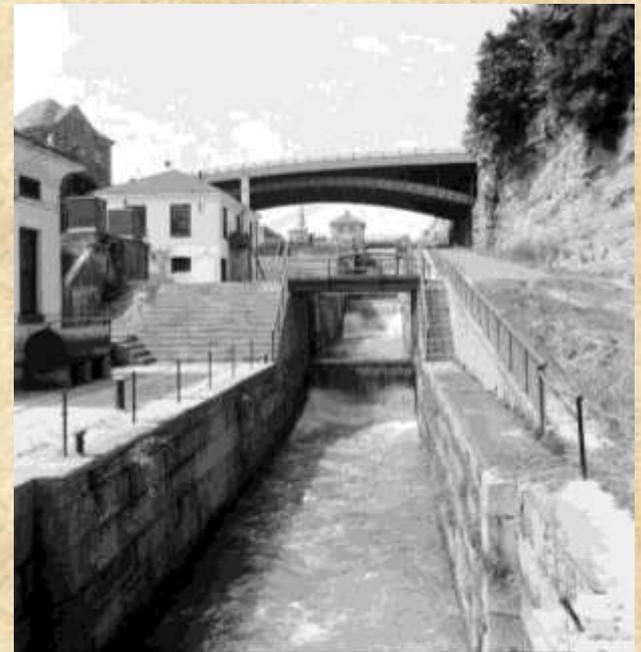
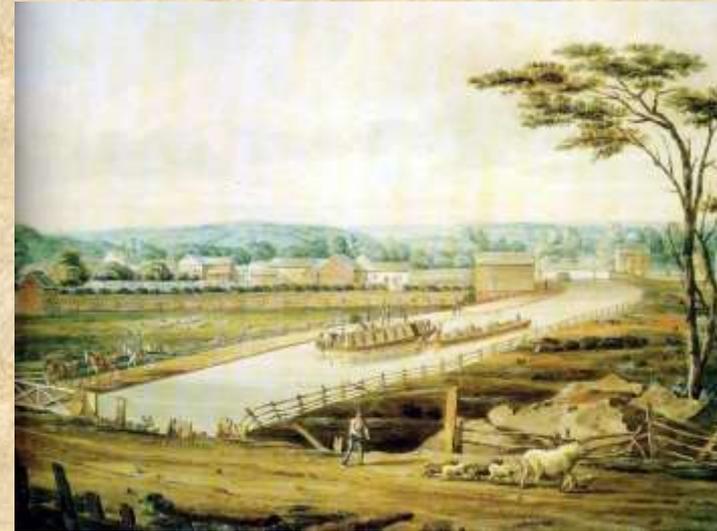
The system works with locks, where a boat goes into a gated area which fills with water so the boat can travel to the next higher water level



Made transportation of goods faster and cheaper



Encouraged settlement along the route and in the western territory



The canal runs from Buffalo to the Hudson River



Cumberland Road



Referred to as the National Road or Cumberland Road



One of the first major improved highways in the U.S. built by the federal government



Construction began in 1811 at Cumberland, Maryland



Reached Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1818



Although the road was planned to end in Jefferson City, Missouri, funding ran out and it stopped at Vandalia, Illinois, in 1839





Cumberland Road

Arrows pointing to locations along the Cumberland Road route: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Marshall Court

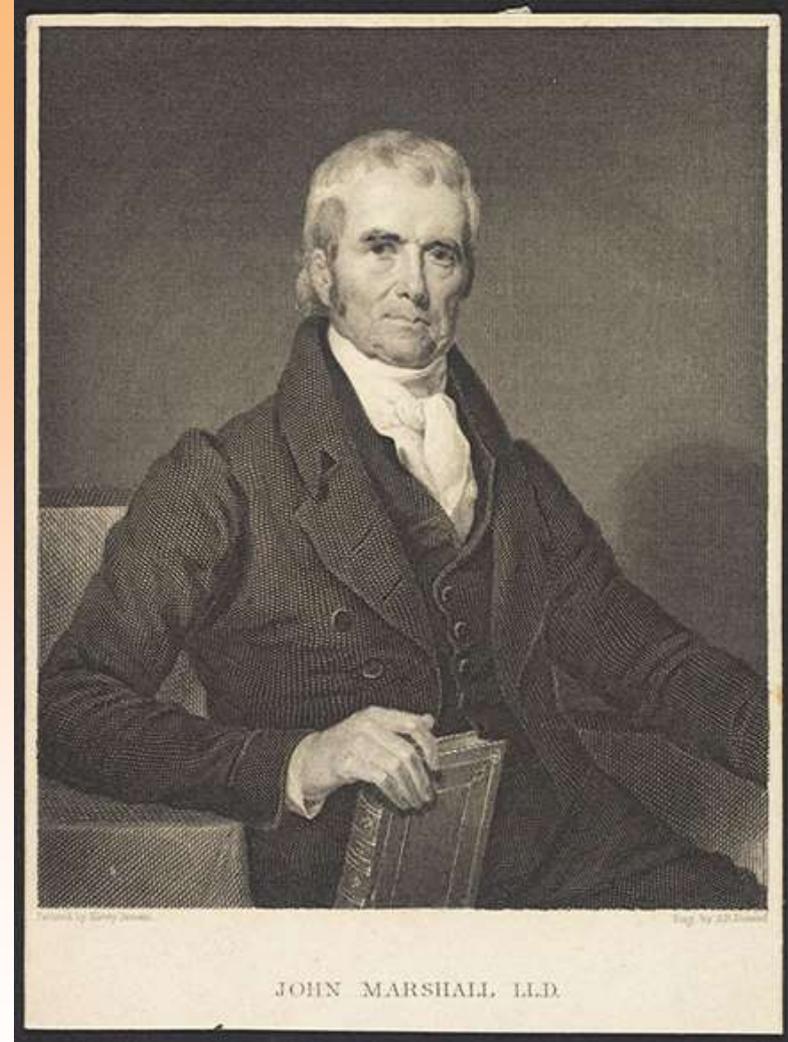
 Chief Justice John Marshall presided over 1,127 decisions from 1801-1835

 Supported national supremacy, economic competition and judicial power

 *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803 established judicial review

 *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819 established national supremacy when the Court ruled that a state could not tax the national government

 *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824 established Congress' supremacy over the states in the regulation of commerce



Panic of 1819



During the European wars and the War of 1812, American industries filled the gap created by various blockades and embargoes. However, after the wars ended, the growth stopped.



Unemployment went up, banks failed, people lost their property, agricultural prices fell by half, and real estate investment in western lands collapsed.

Expansion created both new free and new slave states. Most agreed that new states should not upset the existing balance between the 11 free and 11 slave states. The proposed admission of Missouri in 1819 as a slave state would create an imbalance.

State	year admitted	total slave states	total free states
Ohio	1803		9
Louisiana	1812	9	
Indiana	1816		10
Mississippi	1817	10	
Illinois	1818		11
Alabama	1819	11	

1819

11 slave states

11 free states

Missouri Compromise, 1820



Northerners were opposed to Missouri's entry as a slave state and protests were held.



Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, negotiated the Missouri Compromise: Missouri was admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state.



The Missouri Compromise also contained a clause that *forever* prohibited slavery north of 36° 30' in all the territory acquired from France by the Louisiana Purchase.



In addition, Congress banned slavery from the territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase north of Missouri's southern boundary.



MAINE NOT TO BE COUPLED WITH THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

If the South will not yield, to the West be it known,
That Maine will declare for a King of her own;
And three hundred thousand of freemen demand
The justice bestow'd on each State in the land.
Free whites of the East are not blacks of the West,
And Republican souls on this principle rest,
That if no respect to their rights can be shown,
They know how to vindicate what are their own.
Their patriot zeal has been ever express'd;
Their enterprize, Europe has often confess'd.—
They are founded on freedom, humanity's right,
Ordained by God against slavery to fight,
And Heaven born liberty sooner than yield,
The whites of Missouri shall dress ~~the~~ own field.
We are hardy and healthy, can till our own soil,
In labour delight; make a pleasure of toil.
They spurn at our climate; yet live in a bog:
We will give fair and equal treatment to all.

Areas that were free and slave, 1820



Foreign Affairs under President Monroe



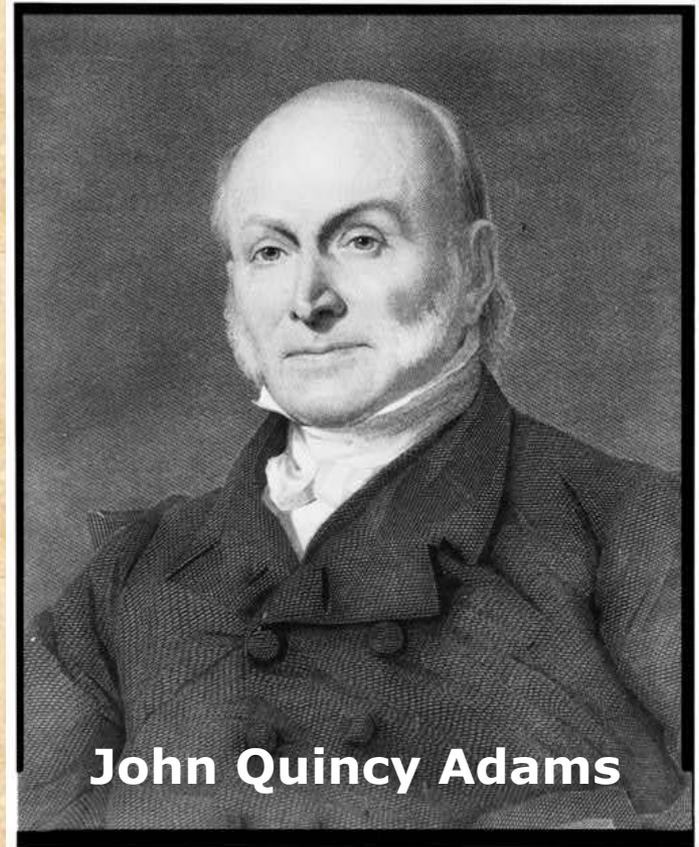
Latin America



Florida



Monroe Doctrine



John Quincy Adams

Serving under President Monroe, Adams was one of America's great Secretaries of State, arranging with England for the joint occupation of the Oregon country, obtaining from Spain the cession of the Floridas, and formulating with the president the Monroe Doctrine.

Latin America



▶ The 300-year Spanish rule of Mexico and Latin America came to an end in the 1820s.

▶ Two priests in Mexico, Miguel Hidalgo and Jose Morelos, led their nation to independence.

▶ In South America, Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin led the fight for freedom.

▶ Central America gained independence in 1821.

▶ By 1825 only Puerto Rico and Cuba remained under Spanish rule.

The U.S. issued the Monroe Doctrine which stated:

▶ **The United States would not get involved in European affairs.**

▶ **The United States would not interfere with existing European colonies in the Western Hemisphere.**

▶ **If a European nation tried to control or interfere with a nation in the Western Hemisphere, the United States would view it as a hostile act.**

▶ **No other nation could form a new colony in the Western Hemisphere. The peoples of the West “are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”**



Secretary of State John Quincy Adams helped author the document

Florida becomes part of the U.S.

President Madison unsuccessfully tried to take over West Florida from Spain in 1810.

Many Southerners were angry that Spanish officials protected runaway slaves from coastal South Carolina and Georgia. Many ex-slaves were allowed to live and work with Seminole Indians in exchange for part of their crops.

In 1816, General Andrew Jackson invaded Florida and destroyed the "Negro fort" that protected Black Seminole settlements.

In 1818, Jackson again invaded Florida and claimed it for the U.S.

In 1819, Spain, involved with revolts throughout Latin America, sold Florida to the U.S. for \$5 million (\$80 million in 2005 dollars) under the Adams-Onís Treaty.



Black Seminoles 89

The Adams-Onís Treaty

showing area claimed by the US before the treaty, and results of the new agreement



The JQ Adams Administration

❖ **Election of 1824**

❖ **John Quincy Adams**



The Election of 1824

- Four candidates ran for president. All had been members of the Democratic-Republican Party.
- None of them won a majority of the votes, although Jackson had the most popular and Electoral College votes.
- The decision went to the House of Representatives where Henry Clay encouraged members to vote for Adams.
- They selected Adams as president, which angered Jackson's supporters who called the selection a "corrupt bargain" after Adams appointed Clay as his Secretary of State.

