

Mr. Peters' HP 4 Cray-Cray Test Review Packet

Historical Period 4 THE AGE OF JEFFERSON AND JACKSON (1800-1848)

The new republic struggled to define and extend democratic ideals in the face of rapid economic, territorial, & demographic changes.

Key Concepts 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3

- ✓ The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.
- ✓ The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, & it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.
- ✓ While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.
- ✓ Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.
- ✓ Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.
- ✓ New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.
- ✓ The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers' lives, & gender and family relations.
- ✓ Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.
- ✓ The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.
- ✓ Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.
- ✓ The United States' acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.

Changes in the Political Party System

In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers. By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose — the Democrats, led, by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay — that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements. Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.

Election of 1800 (Revolution of 1800) - Election that led to a peaceful transfer of power from the Federalist Party to the Democratic- Republican Party.

Hartford Convention, 1814 - Meeting of Federalists during the War of 1812 in which anti-war Federalists threatened to secede from the Union. The convention was generally viewed by some as treasonous and the Federalist Party began to die out.

Era of Good Feelings, 1816-1824 - The period from 1816-1824 characterized by nationalism and one-party control of the nation. The decline of the Federalist Party and the end of the War of 1812 gave rise to a time of political cooperation .The Era of Good Feelings is associated with the presidency of James Monroe.

South Carolina Nullification Crisis, 1832-1833 - After South Carolina declared a federal tariff null and void, President Jackson obtained a Force Bill to use military action against South Carolina. The crisis ended with a compromise to lower tariffs over an extended time.

Democrats - Political party that brought Andrew Jackson into office in 1829. Democrats supported Jeffersonian ideas of limited government, drawing its support from the "common man."

Whig Party - Political Party created in 1834 as a coalition of anti-Jackson political leaders.

Andrew Jackson – former general and was the seventh President of the United States.

Henry Clay - Massachusetts political leader who advocated a strong Union and thought the doctrine of nullification was a threat to the Union.

Daniel Webster - Political leader from Kentucky and leading member of the Whig Party who worked to keep the Union together through compromise.

John C. Calhoun - South Carolina political leader who defended slavery and advocated the doctrine of nullification, a policy in which a state could nullify federal law.

Essex Junto - A group of Federalists originating in Essex County, Massachusetts,- who opposed going to war against the British in the War of 1812. Supported the Hartford Convention, which led to the demise of the Federalist Party.

Federalists - Political party created in the 1790s. Led by Alexander Hamilton, the Federalists favored a stronger national government. Supported primarily by the bankers and moneyed interests.

Democratic-Republicans - Political Party created in the 1790s. Led by Thomas Jefferson, the Democratic-Republicans favored limited government and states' rights. Supported primarily by the "common man."

The Supreme Court, 1801-1835

Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws.

Marbury v. Madison, 1803 - Supreme Court decision that declared a section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional and established the principle of judicial review.

McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819 - A Supreme Court decision that upheld the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. In writing that the state of Maryland did not have the right to tax the federal bank, John Marshall wrote, "The power to tax is the power to destroy."

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824 - Supreme Court decision stating that the authority of Congress is absolute in matters of interstate commerce.

Judicial Review - The power of the Supreme Court to review the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress.

Midnight Judges - Federalist judges appointed by John Adams between the time he lost the election of 1800 and the time he left office in March 1801.

John Marshall - Appointed to the Supreme Court by John Adams in 1801, he served as chief justice until 1835. His legal decisions gave the Supreme Court more power, strengthened the federal government and protecting private property.

The Market Revolution

Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized. Gender and family roles changed in response to the market revolution, particularly with the growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized the separation of public and private spheres.

Market Economy - Economic system based on the unregulated buying and selling of goods and services. Prices are determined by the forces of supply and demand.

The American Economy, 1800-1848

Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South. Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties. Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country.

Embargo Act, 1807 - In order to pressure Britain & France to accept neutral trading rights, Jefferson issued a government-ordered ban on international trade. The Embargo went into effect in 1808 & closed down virtually all U.S. trade with foreign nations.

American System, 1815 - Henry Clay's proposal to make the U.S. economically self-sufficient. The American System called for protective tariffs, internal improvements at federal expense, and the creation of a Second Bank of the United States.

Second Bank of the United States, 1816 - Privately-owned bank that operated as both a commercial bank and fiscal agent for the U.S. government. The Second Bank of the U.S was established in 1816 under a charter that was supposed to last twenty years.

Tariff of 1816 - The first protective tariff in U.S. history. The tariff was designed primarily to help America's textile industry.

Panic of 1819 - Financial panic that began when the Second Bank of the U.S. tightened credit and recalled government loans.

Tariff of Abominations, 1828 - A tariff with such high rates that it set off tension between northerners & southerners over tariff issues.

Destruction of the Second Bank of the United States, 1833 - President Jackson, who thought the Bank of the U.S. represented special interests at the expense of the common man, ordered federal deposits placed in state banks ("pet" banks) to deplete the funds of the national bank.

Panic of 1837 - Economic collapse caused primarily by President Jackson's destruction of the Second Bank of the United States

Albert Gallatin - Treasury secretary under Thomas Jefferson who favored limited government and reduced the federal debt by cutting spending.

Debates over the tariff and internal improvements - Northerners generally favored higher tariffs and internal improvement at federal expense. Southerners generally opposed higher tariffs and internal improvements at federal expense.

Growth of American Industry

Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods. Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture; instead, they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets. The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some; this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and small but wealthy business elite but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor.

Lowell System - A method of factory management that evolved in the textile mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, which were owned by the Boston Manufacturing Company and named in honor of the company's founder, Francis Lowell. The Lowell system was the first example of a planned automated factory.

Samuel Slater - Known as the "Father of the American Industrial Revolution," Slater brought British textile technology to the United States.

Cyrus McCormick - Developed the mechanical reaper in 1831, a machine that revolutionized farming by increasing crops yields and decreasing the number of field hands needed for the harvest.

John Deere - Invented the steel plow in 1837, which revolutionized farming. The steel plow broke up soil without the soil getting stuck to the plow (as happened with older wooden plows).

Baldwin Locomotive Works - A company located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that built railroad locomotives.

Anthracite coal mining - Coalmines in Pennsylvania produced anthracite, which became the most popular fuel for heating homes in the northern United States until the 1950s when it was replaced by oil and gas burning heating systems.

Interchangeable parts - Parts that were identical and could be substituted for one another. Developed by Eli Whitney for the manufacturing of muskets.

National Trades' Union, 1834 - The first national association of trade unions. (A trade union was a worker's organization in which members worked in a specific trade or craft.)

The Southern Economy

Southern business leaders continued to rely on the production and export of traditional agricultural staples, contributing to the growth of a distinctive Southern regional identity.

Cotton Belt - Southern cotton furnished the raw material for manufacturing in the Northeast

Mason-Dixon Line - The boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland that marked the division between free and slave states before the Civil War.

Second Great Awakening and American Reform Movements

The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements. Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.

Second Great Awakening - An upsurge in religious activity began around 1800 and characterized by emotional revival meetings. The Second Great Awakening led to several reform movements designed to make life better in this world.

Charles Finney - Presbyterian minister who is credited with starting the Second Great Awakening and is known as the "Father of Modern Revivalism." Finney advocated the abolition of slavery and equal education for women and African Americans.

Dorothea Dix - Pioneer in the movement for special treatment for the mentally ill.

Horace Mann - Massachusetts educator who called for publicly funded education for all children.

Utopian communities - Idealistic reform movement based on the belief that a perfect society could be created on Earth. Significant Utopian experiments were established at New Harmony, Indiana, Brook Farm, Massachusetts, and Oneida Community in New York.

American Culture

A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities. Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture.

Neoclassicism - Revival in architecture and art in the late 1700s and early 1800s that was inspired by Greek and Roman models.

Hudson River School, 1825-1875 - The first native school of painting in the U.S. Attracting artists who were rebelling against neoclassicism, Hudson River artists painted primarily landscapes.

Transcendentalism - Philosophical and literary movement that believed God existed within human beings and nature. Transcendentalists believed intuition was the highest source of knowledge.

Ralph Waldo Emerson - Philosopher, writer, and poet who became a central figure in the American transcendentalist movement.

Henry David Thoreau - Writer and naturalist. With Ralph Waldo Emerson, he became America's best-known transcendentalist.

John James Audubon - Naturalist and painter who became well-known for his attempt to document all types of American birds.

Slave music- Music created by slaves for the purpose of religion, work, and recreation. Slave music became the foundation for later styles of music known as gospel, jazz, and blues.

Women during the Antebellum Era

A women's rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention.

Seneca Falls Convention, 1848 - The first convention in America for women's rights. Held in Seneca Falls, NY.
Cult of Domesticity

Elizabeth Cady Stanton - Advocate of women's rights, including the right to vote, who organized (with Lucretia Mott) the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls, NY.

Abolitionism and the Rights of African Americans

Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth of the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans' rights. Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions. Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status.

American Colonization Society, 1817- Organization established to end slavery gradually by helping individual slave owners liberate their slaves and then transport the freed slaves to Africa.

Liberty Party, 1840 - First antislavery political party in the United States.

American Anti-Slavery Society - Abolitionist society founded by William Lloyd Garrison. Included Frederick Douglass as a significant leader of the society.

James Forten - African American businessman from Philadelphia who advocated racial integration and equal rights during the Jeffersonian era

William Lloyd Garrison - Radical abolitionist in Massachusetts who published The Liberator, an antislavery newspaper.

Sojourner Truth - Former slave (freed in 1827) who became a leading abolitionist and feminist.

Elijah Lovejoy - Abolitionist leader who was killed in Alton, Illinois, by a proslavery mob attacking his newspaper press to keep him from publishing.

Richard Allen - African American minister who established the first independent African American denomination in the United States, the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

David Walker - African American who wanted slaves to rebel against their own masters. Walker relied on sailors and ship's officers sympathetic to the abolitionist cause to transfer his message to southern ports.

Frederick Douglass - Former slave who became a significant leader in the abolitionist movement. Known for his great oratorical skills.

Northern and Westward Migration

Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

National Road (Cumberland Road), 1811 - First significant road built in the U.S. at the expense of the federal government. The road stretched from the Potomac River to the Ohio River.

Erie Canal, 1817-1825 - A 350-mile canal built by the state of New York that stretched from Buffalo to Albany. The canal revolutionized shipping in New York.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1828 - First steam railroad commissioned in the U.S.

Turnpikes - A road in which tolls were collected at gates set up along the road.

American Expansionism & Internationalism

Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

Louisiana Purchase, 1803 - The U.S. purchased the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million, doubling the size of the U.S. and giving the U.S. full control of the Mississippi River.

Lewis and Clark expedition, 1804-1806 - Expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

War of 1812 (1812-1815) - War between the U.S. and Great Britain caused primarily by the British violation of American neutral rights on the high seas. The war ended with an agreement of "status quo ante" (a return to how things were before the war).

Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819 - Treaty between the U.S. and Spain that ceded Florida to the U.S.

Monroe Doctrine, 1823 - President Monroe's unilateral declaration that the Americas would be closed to further European colonization. The doctrine also stated the U.S. would not allow European interference in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842 - Treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain that established the border between Canada and northeastern Maine.

War Hawks - Members of Congress from the West and South elected in 1810 who wanted war with Britain in the hopes of annexing new territory and ending British trade with the Indians of the Northwest.

Westward Expansion and American Indians

Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion efforts, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations.

Indian Removal Act, 1830 - Law that provided for the removal of all Indian tribes east of the Mississippi and the purchase of Indian lands for resettlement.

Worcester v. Georgia, 1832 - A Supreme Court ruling that declared a state did not have the power to enforce laws on lands that were not under state jurisdiction, John Marshall wrote that the state of Georgia did not have the power to remove Indians.

Trail of Tears, 1838 - Forced march of the Cherokee people from Georgia to Indian Territory in the winter of 1838. Thousands of Cherokees died.

Seminole Wars, 1814-1819, 1835-1842 - The Seminole of Florida opposed removal and resisted U.S. troops.

Black Hawk - Sauk leader who brought his people back to their land in Illinois after their removal. Black Hawk was captured in 1832 after U.S. troops massacred his followers

Tecumseh - Shawnee leader who established an Indian confederacy that he hoped would be a barrier to white expansion. Defeated at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811 by U.S. forces led by General William Henry Harrison.

Slavery in the Territories

As over cultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow. Antislavery efforts increased in the North, while in the South, although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life. Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.

Talmadge Amendment, 1819 - An amendment to a statehood bill for Missouri that would have banned slavery from Missouri. The amendment created a deadlock in Congress that led to the Missouri Compromise.

Missouri Compromise, 1820 - Law proposed by Henry Clay admitting Missouri to the U.S. as a slave state and Maine as a free state. The law also banned slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36°30'.

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The Revolution of 1800: Presidential Election

- **Tie for President**
 - 73 for Jefferson, 73 for Burr
 - Deadlock in the House
 - Hamilton detested Burr, helped Jefferson gain votes from Federalists
 - Jefferson President, Burr Vice President
- Jefferson referred to his election as the “Revolution of 1800” because it marked the restoration of a limited and frugal government. Besides his beliefs in a simple, limited central government, Jefferson called for unity in his First Inaugural Address.
- In reality, though, Jefferson was consolidating the Democratic Republicans hold on power by refusing to recognize appointments Adams made in the last days of his presidency and by placing Democratic Republican’s in vacant seats formerly held by Federalists. The election of a Democratic Republican Congress in 1800 completed the Democratic Republican victory.
- Led to 12th Amendment
- Presidential and Vice Presidential ballots were separated

The Federalist Contribution

- March 4, 1801: Jefferson took presidential oath in new national capital (Washington D.C) Goal: “pure republicanism”
- Federalist era had ended
- Constitution is their monument
- Self-controlled and moderated until 1798
- When they saw they were losing control, they fought to stay in power any way they could
- Jefferson presided over a regime that conformed to great achievements of the Federalist Era
- Peaceful change of power

Thomas Jefferson: Political Theorist

- Jefferson was cut out for politics
- Jefferson thought humans beings basically selfish
 - Also thought blacks inferior to whites
- Democracy seemed not so much an ideal as a practical necessity
 - Did not like focusing on the virtues of the rich and well-born
- Believed *all* government a necessary evil at best
 - Wanted US to remain a society of small independent farmers
 - Little political organization
- Objections to Hamilton
- Commercialization and centralization of the country
 - Complicated society, would need more regulation
- Pro-British orientation
 - Thought English society immoral and decadent
- British government corrupt
- Federalists and Anti-Federalists took opposite positions on France

Jefferson as President

- Opening remarks of inaugural address
 - Majority and minority have rights
 - Declared himself against “entangling alliances” for economy in government
- Promised to
 - Pay off the national debt
 - Preserve the government’s credit
 - Stimulate both agriculture and commerce
- Stressed cooling of partisan passions
- Demonstrated sincerity
- Helped repeal whiskey tax and other excises
- Made sharp cuts in military and naval expenditures to keep a balanced budget
- National debt reduced from \$83 million to \$57 million (over the eight years in office)
- Naturalization Act of 1798 was repealed
 - Five-year residency restored
- Allowed the Sedition Act and the Alien Act to expire in 1801 and 1802
- Played down ceremonial aspects of presidency
 - Pomp and ceremony distasteful to him
 - Very low-key

- “Pell-mell”
 - “The principle of society with us is the equal rights of all... Nobody shall be above you, nor you above anybody, *pell-mell* is our law.”
- Made effective use of his close supporters
 - Congress
 - Cabinet
- Election of 1804
 - Got 162 of 176 electoral votes
 - Beat Pinckney
- Very partisan
 - Cabinet was only those from his party
 - Used power of appointment to reward friends and punished enemies

Jefferson’s Attack on the Judiciary

- Stubborn prejudices
 - Kings
 - British system of government
 - Judges – entrenched judicial power
- Judiciary Act of 1801
 - Six new circuit courts
 - Presided over by 16 new federal judges and
 - Attorneys
 - Marshals
 - Clerks
 - Repealed by Republicans
 - Jefferson held onto signed commissions (not delivered)
- Marshall Court
 - *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
 - Appointee William Marbury wanted writ of mandamus (Latin for “we order”) directing new secretary of state, James Madison, to give him his commission
 - Went to Supreme Court
 - John Marshall decided against Marbury
 - Congress could not legally give the Supreme Court the right to issue writs of mandamus in such circumstances
 - ESTABLISHED POWER of SUPREME COURT to invalidate federal laws that conflicted with the Constitution
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - Legalized the National Bank
 - Prohibited states from taxing federal property
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - The commerce clause of the Constitution granted the US Congress the power to regulate interstate trade
 - *Fletcher v. Peck*
 - Supreme Court can rule a state law (Georgia in this case) unconstitutional
 - Jefferson went after Federalist-dominated courts
 - District Judge John Pickering
 - Removed by Senate
 - Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Samuel Chase
 - Acquitted

The Barbary Pirates

- Jefferson’s first term was a parade of triumphs
- Leader was Stephen Decader
- Fought small naval war with the Barbary pirates without damage to American interests or prestige

- European powers paid pirates annually for protection
 - Algiers
 - Tunis
 - Tripoli
- Jefferson didn't agree, didn't pay
 - Tripoli declared war in May 1801
 - Jefferson dispatched a squadron to the Mediterranean
- *Philadelphia* was destroyed after running aground
 - The US negotiated a better deal, though payments continued until 1815

The Louisiana Purchase

- Jefferson's major achievements were related to American West
- Mississippi River mouth and New Orleans important to controlling land west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - Louisiana was given back to French by the Spanish
 - French were under Napoleon Bonaparte
 - French had 20,000 troops in Caribbean
 - Planned to use Louisiana as food source for West Indies sugar
 - April 1802: Jefferson urged his foreign minister to buy the land, or get a piece of land for a port
 - October 1802: Spanish revoked the right of deposit at New Orleans
 - James Monroe sent to buy New Orleans and Florida for \$10 million
 - French thought imperialism in New World was too costly; new campaign in Europe
 - Wanted to sell all of Louisiana
 - Took \$15 million for entire section of land
 - Treaty required to obtain land: Louisiana Purchase
 - ·Question of constitutionality
 - ·Borders and content of land uncertain
 - French accepted payment in US bonds, which were sold to European investors
 - Contributed to reelection of Jefferson and downfall of Federalism

Federalism Discredited

- Fall of Federalism led to the idea of Northern secession from the Union
 - Led by former secretary of state Timothy Pickens
 - Very little support
 - Burr would run for governor of NY, then all other northern states would leave the Union
 - Burr lost
 - Plan failed
 - Hamilton had campaigned against Burr
 - Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel
 - Against Hamilton's principles, but thought honor was at stake
 - Met with pistols on July 11, 1804, at Weehawken, NJ
 - Hamilton made no effort, was killed
- Large national loss

Lewis and Clark

- Jefferson wanted to find water route connecting upper Mississippi to the Pacific
- 1803: \$2500 from Congress for exploration
- Expedition
 - Commander: Meriwether Lewis (Chosen by Jefferson)
 - Companion officer: William Clark (Chosen by Lewis)
 - For purposes of science, economy, and politics
 - 48 experienced men
 - Started near St. Louis (spring 1804)

- Went up Missouri River
- Went to N. Dakota
 - Fort Mandan
 - Spent winter
- Passed Great Falls of the Missouri
- Over Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass (SW Montana)
- Descended to Pacific
 - Clearwater and Colombia Rivers
- Headed back in spring of 1806
- Reached St. Louis on September 23
- Brought back artifacts, collections, maps
- Made peace with Indians
- Other parties did not accomplish so much
 - Pike: Colorado
- Louisiana admitted in 1812
 - 75,000 people

Indian Resistance

- The craze for expansion set off by the Louisiana Purchase certainly did not bode well for the Indians, who, due to continual land losses, were finding their traditional lifestyles difficult to maintain
 - Disease was also a big problem
- Two Shawnee brothers, Prophet and Tecumseh led a revolt against American encroachment by creating a pan-Indian federation. Prophet, who claimed to have been born again, began the movement with a religious POV by stressing a return to traditional moral values
 - No more alcohol
- By 1808, the pair was talking more about American aggression than about religion. Tecumseh took over and began traveling about to unify Indians in resistance against the Americans.
- Battle of Fallen Timbers – we gain Ohio.
- William Henry Harrison defeated the Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe. We got Indiana.
- Tecumseh led the Indians [who became British allies] against the Americans in the War of 1812 until his death at the Battle of the Thames, which marked the end of Indian unity.

Jeffersonian Democracy

- Success
 - partly due to Jefferson's personality
 - Favored old fashioned citizen rooted in the soil
 - Accomplished writer
 - Proved he could establish and maintain a stable regime
 - Drew line between own opinions and those of majority (priority)
 - Commercial classes shared in bounty alongside farmers
 - Jefferson undermined the Federalists

Domestic Concerns Vex Jefferson

- Difficulties arose from extent of Republican victory
 - 1805: Federalists had no ideas, leader, or numbers
 - encouraged factionalism in Republican party
- Napoleon produced new problems
 - US was neutral
- Physical ailments
- Domestic troubles resulted from the elements in his makeup that explain his success
 - His facility in adjusting his principles to practical conditions

- His readiness to take over the best of Federalism
- John Randolph of Roanoke
 - Republican
 - Clashed first with Jefferson in 1804
 - Yazoo land frauds

The Burr Conspiracy

- Aaron Burr
 - Caused problems for Jefferson
 - Flirted with treason
 - Approached British minister in Washington
 - Offered western part of US. British didn't go along with plan
 - Joined General James Wilkinson
 - Secretly in pay of Spain
- 1806:
- Burr and Wilkinson raise small force at Blennerhassett Island (Ohio River)
 - 6 dozen men moved down the river under Burr
 - Wilkinson betrayed Burr to Jefferson at the last minute
 - Burr captured in February 1807, charged with high treason
 - Burr found not guilty
 - Liked by Chief Justice Marshall
 - Exiled in Europe
 - Burr affair a blow to Jefferson's prestige

Napoleon and the British

- War in Europe stimulated American economy
 - Shipbuilding
 - Foreign trade
 - Summer of 1807: stalemate in war
 - British controlled seas
 - Napoleon controlled land
 - Resorted to commercial warfare
- Rule of War of 1756
 - British denied right of neutrals to engage in trade during time of war from which they were barred by mercantilist regulations in time of peace
 - As a result, Americans brought goods first to US
 - Large jump in re-exported goods
 - British later halted American re-export trade

The Impressment Controversy

- British law said any able-bodied subject could be drafted for service in the Royal Navy
 - Americans had largest merchant fleet, suffered most from impressments
 - British didn't care if the men were British or not
 - America's lax immigration laws compounded problem
 - American merchant trade better
 - 10,000 British-born sailors were serving on American ships
 - Jefferson allowed these to be impressed
 - When it was proved the men were Americans, they were released
- Jefferson thought it wise to stand up for one's rights, but didn't want war
- Jefferson's goals included non-involvement w/European conflicts – in this, he was successful until 1805. After that, American commercial ties made it impossible to avoid entanglement in the European conflicts of the time.

- It all began with the renewal of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe in May 1803
 - US and Britain once again had friendly relationships
 - This helped US commerce for 2 years, since it allowed America to become the chief supplier of food the Europe.
- But after the British victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in October 1805 the Royal Navy tightened its control, a situation that worsened when Britain and France began blockading e/o trade to break the stalemate ---This was terrible for US trade.
- So in February 1806 Congress passed the Non-Importation Act
 - Banned British manufactures from entering American ports, to protest British impressment. The act was more a warning than anything else, as it didn't ban the really important goods.
- Still, after failed attempts at negotiation the US-British relationship went down the drain, especially after the *Chesapeake* affair in June 1807.
 - Inside US waters, the British ship *Leopard* fired on the *Chesapeake* after it refused to be searched for deserters. The ship was then boarded and four men were seized.
- This enraged Americans but also illustrated US military weakness, which prevented war. Instead, Jefferson closed American waters to the British, increased military spending, invoked the Non-Importation Act in December 1807 and then followed with the Embargo Act.
- A short-term measure meant to avoid war, the Embargo Act forbade all US exports to other countries. This was bad because
 - It killed the US economy (high unemployment), esp. in NE and led to smuggling,
 - It did not really hurt Britain overall as the people it affected (factory workers) had no role in government,
 - It did not really hurt France because there was already was British blockade on Europe. Its only positive effect was that it encouraged domestic manufacturing.
- **Effects**
 - Resented and resisted by large segment of population
 - Cut trade and profits
 - Exports fell from \$108 million in 1807 to \$22 million in 1808
 - Imports fell \$138 million to \$57 million
 - Led to smuggling
 - Canada
 - Northeastern states
 - American ships left
 - Returned when law repealed
 - Lawbreakers were difficult to punish
- **Jefferson was**
 - Too proud to suffer indignities
 - Too parsimonious to make powerful navy
- **Non-Intercourse Act**
 - Replace Embargo Act
 - Forbade trade only with Great Britain and France
 - Authorized president to end the boycott against either nation when and if it stopped violating American rights
- Jefferson had successful terms, but ended on sour note

Prelude to War

- Jefferson's goal: non-involvement with European conflicts (successful until 1805). After that, American commercial ties made it impossible to avoid entanglement.
- Renewal of Napoleonic Wars in Europe **May 1803** [US & Britain friendly again]. America became the chief supplier of food to Europe.
- **Battle of Trafalgar, Oct 1805** – Britain & France began blockading e/o trade to break the stalemate (terrible for US trade)
- Britain violates US rights by: **(1)** impressment of US sailors **(2)** interfering w/US trade in West Indies **(3)** searching & seizing US ships.
- **Non-Importation Act, February 1806** – banned British manufactures from entering American ports, to protest British impressment. It was more a warning because it didn't ban important goods.

- **Chesapeake Leopard Affair, June 1807** – Inside US waters, the British ship *Leopard* fired on the *Chesapeake* after it refused to be searched for deserters. The ship was then boarded and four men were seized. Caused great resentment among Americans but also illustrated US military weakness. Jefferson closed American waters to the British.
- **Embargo Act**– A short-term measure meant to avoid war, the Embargo Act forbade all US exports to other countries. This was a bad move because: (1) it killed the US economy (high unemployment) especially in New England and led to smuggling, (2) it didn't hurt Britain or France. Its only positive effect was that it encouraged domestic manufacturing.
- Presidential Election of 1808 – **James Madison** ran for the Democratic Republicans, and Pinckney and King ran for the Federalists. This time the Federalists gained some seats in Congress. Madison won.
- **Non-Intercourse Act of 1809** – reopened trade with everyone except Britain and France and promised if either country stopped violating US Rights they would open trade with them again.
- **Macon's Bill #2, 1810** – reopened trade with all countries and promised that if Britain and France stopped violating US rights the US would stop trading with the other nation. Napoleon complied but continued to seize US ships.
- **Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811** – indecisive battle between Indians and US troops. Harrison tried to buy land but this caused fighting between Indians and settlers.

The War of 1812

- By 1812, war seemed almost inevitable due to constant violation of US rights in the seas.
- **Presidential Election of 1812** – Dewitt Clinton vs. Madison. Madison won by a few electoral votes.
- “War Hawks” (lead by Henry Clay) pressed for war, Britain made last efforts to fix the situation in spring but it was too late.
- Congress soon voted over war – and on **June 19** Madison signed the bill and the war began.
- The US was unprepared:
 - The Democratic Republicans debt reduction program had reduced the army and navy to essentially nothing.
 - Only some enlisted in the national army. People saw it as “Mr. Madison's War” and didn't want to enlist from the start
 - Financial problems due to lowered revenue/import taxes because of the embargo and war
 - Regional disagreements – state militias wouldn't leave their state.

Invasion of Canada

- The US decided to try and invade Canada: 1) **General William Hull** – surrendered at Fort Detroit 2) invasion from Niagara failed because the NY militia refused to leave its state borders.
- By 1814 the British had blockaded almost every American port, which led the US government to the brink of bankruptcy.
- **Battle of Put-in-Bay, September 10, 1813** – US naval victory and control over Lake Erie. General was Oliver Hazard Perry.
- **Battle of the Thames (Canada)** – **General William Henry Harrison** led his state militia (Indiana) against the British, Shawnee and Chippewa forces. Tecumseh was killed, which destroyed Indian unity.
- After Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, the British concentrated their resources on America. The British burned Washington DC to the ground after we burned York.
- Francis Scott Key composed “**The Star Spangled Banner**” after seeing the English attack on Fort McHenry.
- **Andrew Jackson – The Battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 1814** – the Creek Indians were defeated – Treaty of Fort Jackson, they had to give up 2/3rds of their land
- **Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815** – the British were defeated but the war had officially ended by then. A decisive victory for Jackson, which later won him the presidency.

Peace and the Effects of the War of 1812

- **Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814** – negotiated by JQ Adams and Henry Clay. No mention of any of the issues that actually started the war – all the treaty did was restore to **Status Quo**.
- The war:
 - Re-affirmed American independence and further convinced the US to stay out of European politics.
 - destroyed Indian resistance leading to American expansion in the South and West
 - It exposed American military weakness and made clear the importance of better transportation systems. In 1815 Madison centralized control of the military and began building a line of coastal forts, and work on the National Road
 - destroyed the Federalist Party – **Hartford Convention** opposed the war and proposed to limit power of Congress to make war, to admit new states, to impose embargoes, to limit the president's term and to eliminate the 3/5 clause. (But this was after the war was over)
 - Most importantly, the war stimulated domestic manufactures.

Management of the Western Territories

- After the Treaty of Paris the US assumed that all the land East of the Mississippi (ex. for the land held by the Spanish) was theirs, but they realized they would still have to negotiate w/ local tribes, so the US went ahead and planned out an organization for the Northwest Territories (Mississippi River, Great Lakes, Ohio River boundaries) in a series of ordinances:
 - **Land Ordinances of 1784/1785** – these laws described the process by which land would pass from public to private hands.
 - **Northwest Ordinance of 1787** – these laws described the process by which territories would become states.
 - Ordinances or no ordinances, though, in 1787 the US still hadn't formed an agreement w/several Indian tribes, who attacked pioneers. Consequently, in 1789 the Northwest Territory's first governor, Arthur St. Clair, attempted to negotiate a treaty, but failed, setting off a war with a western confederacy of tribes.

Relations with Indians

- At Fort Stanwix, NY in 1784, American diplomats negotiated a treaty w/chiefs claiming to be representing the Iroquois, and in 1785/1786 they did the same for the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee in Hopewell, South Carolina. Although in 1786 the Iroquois said the treaty had been made by imposters and threatened to attack, the US called their bluff, realizing the treaty stood by default. By 1790, New York State had (by purchasing land from individual Iroquois nations, reduced the Confederacy to scattered reservations).
- In the Southwest, the US also regarded the treaties as license to send settlers into Indian lands, but this provoked the Creeks, who hadn't signed **Hopewell treaty**, into declaring a war that didn't end until 1790.
- After the collapse of Iroquois power, tribes that had previously allowed the Confederacy to speak for them began demanding direct negotiations with the US. At first they were ignored, as they couldn't use their old diplomatic strategy of pitting powers against each other [only the US was left].
- The US suffered some initial defeats but in August 1794 the confederacy was defeated at the **Battle of Fallen Timbers**. The **Treaty of Greenville** of 1795 subsequently gave the US the right to settle much of Ohio but also (finally) recognized the principle of Indian sovereignty. This was after the articles were replaced by the Constitution.
- As Americans increasingly pushed west, the former occupants inevitably were forced onwards as well. Although the Constitution acknowledged Indian sovereignty and government, relations w/ Indian leaders followed international protocol.
- The US used treaty making to acquire Indian land – through either military or economic pressure the Indians were forced to sign new treaties, giving up more land. Some Indian resistance continued after the War of 1812, but it only delayed, not prevented, the US.
- Many Indian nations attempt to integrate themselves in the market economy. For example, some lower Mississippi tribes became cotton suppliers and traders. This turned out badly, though, b/c the trading posts would extend debt to chiefs that would later be used to force them off the land.
- Jackson decided not to interfere b/c it was a state matter [really b/c he just wanted to kick out the Indians anyway] and allowed the Indians to be forced out w/ funds from the **Indian Removal Act of 1830**. The Choctaws were moved first, then the Creeks.
- Finally the Cherokees [who were divided – some wanted to give up and exchange their land for western land, most didn't want to give up] were marched by military escort in the **Trail of Tears** in 1838 after their lobby to the Senate failed.
- Removal was a disaster for the Indians – many became dependent on the government for survival, internal conflicts arose, as did problems with existing tribes.

Sectionalism: The South

- Less affected than other sections by urbanization, European immigration, transportation, revolution, industrialization
- Predominantly agricultural because cotton still king – increased importance of slavery – and experimentation with crop rotation and fertilizers

Slavery

- Importance because: the increased importance of cotton in the South strengthened the hold of slavery on the region and Westward shift of cotton cultivation expanded slavery
- Slave trade made for big business/profit, separated families of slaves, and as cost of slaves increased, ownership concentrated (wealthy, elite)

- **Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820)** – In 1820, House Speaker Henry Clay proposed the Missouri Compromise – Maine would enter as a free state [it was taken out of Massachusetts] and Missouri would enter as a slave state, but in the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of 36°30' slavery was prohibited.

Immigration in the 1830s and 1840s

- Scotch-Irish immigrants – coming to America because of the potato famine back home – 2nd largest group here
- German immigrants – coming to America because of the political revolution

Manufacturing in the South

- Though discouraged by southern society, considerable manufacturing developed in the forms of small flour and lumber mills, rope-making plants, commercial cotton presses, iron and coal were mined in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and raw material and waterpower in Appalachian slopes made textile manufacture possible

Industrial North

- Rapid growth of industry in many different areas: factory systems, coalfields in Pennsylvania, and steam-helped growth
- Some inventions were the sewing machine, the vulcanization of rubber, the cylinder press, the screw-making machine, the friction match, the lead pencil, and the apparatus for making soda water
- Labor: there was an increase demand; skilled laborers earned good wages as small manufacturers; the expanding frontier attracted agricultural labor and reduced pool for industrial labor; unskilled workers were not paid enough to support family; immigration increased conflict between natives and immigrants in social, racial, and economic areas
 - Labor systems included the Lowell System, in which women were hired to work in the factories and stayed in housing provided by the company, as well Samuel Slater, who created villages around his factories.

Sectional Economy

- **Manufacturing**
 - American production began with copies of British or other European designs, but before long Americans were creating their own machines [ex. Matthew Baldwin, steam locomotives, by 1840 exported internationally].
 - The **American System of Manufacturing** was created, which involved using precision machinery to produce interchangeable parts that didn't require adjustment to fit. **Eli Whitney** promoted the system in 1798 w/ respect to rifles, and by the 1820s the US had contracts w/firms to produce machine made firearms. The system soon spread to mainstream manufactures, leading to an outpouring of consumer goods.
 - The biggest industry was textiles and the expansion of cotton cultivation. The big innovation was machine-spun textiles in mills, a system that especially took hold in NE [Lowell, Massachusetts]. The Lowell system used unmarried women aged 15 to 25 to manufacture their goods.
 - Mass produced textiles led to the ready-made clothing industry [by 1820s/1830s most clothing was mass produced], either via factories or by the putting-out system, and retail clothing stores appeared in the 1820s.
- **Farming**
 - Agriculture still remained the backbone of the economy in the market economy era. Each areas of the country began to specialize its production, as follows:
 - New England – due to a lack of space and bad terrain, commercial crop farming became increasingly impractical in NE beginning in the 1820s. Instead, NE families improved their livestock, specialized in dairy/vegetable/fruit production [financed through land sales, which really was the greatest source of profit], moved west, or gave up on farming altogether.
 - Old Northwest/Western Territories – this region took over the commercial crop farming from NE. Large, flat farms were formed, and the mechanization of agriculture helped enormously. In 1831 **Cyrus McCormick** invented the reaper, which he patented in 1834 and began making in a factory, and in 1837 **John Deere** invented the steel plow.
 - South – after 1800, the South shifted from a more diverse agriculture to one based almost entirely on cotton. This was due to Eli Whitney's invention of the **cotton gin** in 1793, which separated short-staple [the easy to grow kind] cotton from its seeds

efficiently. Although the South was in international markets, it remained a rural society, w/most of the wealth in land and slaves, and couldn't shift to manufacturing or commerce [business decisions made in North].

- Overall, specialization benefited many, but also made it more difficult for farmers to start up [high land prices] and therefore increased the # of tenant farmers.

The Nullification Crisis

- In early 1828, before the election, an anti-Adams Congress decided to propose a new, higher tariff, which passed later that year (the **Tariff of Abominations**)
- South Carolina began protesting the tariff and declaring their right to nullify it. Calhoun, the VP, wrote and left unsigned the ***South Carolina Exposition and Protest***
- In the Senate, Robert Hayne [SC] argued Daniel Webster [MA] in the 1830 Webster-Hayne Debates ["Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable" – DW].
- Jackson believed the ultimate authority rested with the people, not with the states. Jackson turned away from Calhoun, obviously on the state sovereignty side, and began to rely more on Secretary of State Martin Van Buren.
- In 1832, Congress tried to make the problem go away by reducing some of the duties but keeping them on iron, cottons and woolens, but it wasn't good enough for South Carolina.
- In November of 1832, a South Carolina state convention nullified both tariffs and made it illegal to collect them within state boundaries. Jackson passed the **Force Act**, which gave the president authority to call up troops and to collect duties before ships reached the state, while at the same time recommending tariff reductions to give SC a chance to back down.
- Calhoun resigned as VP and became a South Carolina Senator. Working with Clay, they eventually came up with the compromise **Tariff of 1833**, which reduced duties over a 9-year period. SC was satisfied and repealed its nullification law [but nullified the Force Act, which Jackson ignored].

Railroads and the Sectional Conflict

- Increased production and cheap transportation boosted the western farmers' income and standard of living.
- Since the west was dependent of the North's railroad system, cultural ties began to appear and more hostility between southern and western states and territories arose and caused the west to be a force to preserve the union.
- South might have preserved its influence in the Northwest if it had pressed forward its own railroad-building program.
- Very few southern states had good means of transportation, and relied heavily on the Mississippi River.
- The backwardness in railroad construction was the attitude of the leaders of the south; they were no more interested in commerce than in industry.

Religion: Second Great Awakening

- Ended the idea of predestination
- Religious revivals occurred across the country
- It was based off of Calvinist ideals or Puritanism (less liberal views)
- Reverend Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, was one of the leaders
- Revivalism in New York:
 - Led by Charles G. Finney in upstate NY
 - Lyman Beecher was another important preacher of the time who also fought for the abolition movement, he was the father of Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - Appealed to people's emotions and fears of hell
 - The whole notion was very appealing to middle class citizens
- Baptists and Methodists:
 - South and western frontier
 - Circuit preachers like Peter Cartwright
 - Preaching at outdoor revivals/camp meetings
 - In 1850, these two groups were the most prominent Protestant religions
- Millennialism:
 - They believed the world would end with the second coming of Christ

- William Miller, a preacher, predicted October 24th, 1844 as that day
- After the false prediction, the Millerites became the Seventh-Day Adventists
- Mormons:
 - aka, Church of Latter Day Saints, established by Joseph Smith in 1830
 - existed eventually and mainly in Nauvoo, Illinois until Smith was killed by a mob
 - Brigham Young brought the Mormons to the New Zion in Utah
 - practiced polygamy (many marriages) leading to tension with the government
 - They were despised because of their success
 - Women were given more roles of leadership in the church

The Romantic View of Life

- “Romantics” believed that change and growth were the essence of life, for individuals and for institutions. They valued feeling and intuition over pure thought, and they stressed the difference between individuals and societies rather than the similarities.
- Romantic writers include: Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, and Thomas Carlyle.
- Transcendentalism, a New England creation, emphasized the indefinable and the unknowable. It was a mystical, intuitive way of looking at life that subordinated facts to feelings.

Education for Democracy

- Schools were privately run & charged fees. Children were between ages 5 and 10. Attendance was not required & fell off sharply once children learned to read & do their sums to get along in day-to-day life. Teachers were young men.
- The common school movement led to free tax-supported schools, which all children were expected to attend. This movement had two effective leaders; Henry Barnard and Horace Mann.
- Mann drafted the 1837 Massachusetts law creating a state school board and then became its first secretary.
- By the 1850s, every state outside the South provided free elementary schools & supported institutions for training teachers.
- The most compelling argument for common schools was cultural; they brought Americans of different economic circumstances and ethnic backgrounds into early and mutually beneficial contact with one another.

Tyler's Troubles

- Tyler and Clay did not get along and for this Clay was chiefly to blame.
- In Congress, Clay announced a comprehensive program that ignored Tyler's states' rights view of the Constitution. Most important was his plan to set up a new Bank of the United States.
- Tyler vetoed the Congress's new Bank bill. The entire Cabinet resigned, except Secretary of State Webster.
- Tyler attempted to build a party of his own, but failed to do so.
- Tyler did sign the new Tariff Act of 1842, raising duties to about the levels of 1832.

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty

- Webster remained in the Cabinet to settle the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.
- In 1842, Lord Ashburton came to the U.S. to settle these disputes with Webster. The Treaty became known as the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which allowed for the British to have a small part of territory for a military road.
- During this time, British dependence on foreign foodstuff was increasing, along with America's need for British capital.