



# **UNIT 4 NOTES**

**1800-1848**



**George**

# JEFFERSON AND THE REPUBLICAN IDEAL

- First time in American history that power transferred from one party to another
- Jefferson set a new tone for the federal government.



# JEFFERSON THE POLITICAL LEADER

- William Marbury sued Sec. of State James Madison to deliver his commission as justice of peace in Washington, D.C.
- For the first time in U.S. history, the Supreme Court declared a federal law unconstitutional



# RURAL AMERICA AND THE AGRARIAN IDEAL

- The population of the United States when Jefferson took office was just over 5.3 million, almost 900,000 of whom were African slaves.
- Ninety percent of whites lived on farms.
- Hamilton-Burr duel



# JEFFERSON THE INDIVIDUAL

- Monticello
- Sally Hemings



# THE IDEAL OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

- Jefferson's letter
- The “wall of separation between church and state” became part of the American lexicon.



# THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE AT THE STATE LEVEL

- Jefferson, along with James Madison, had convinced the Virginia legislature to end public financial support for the Episcopal Church in that state in 1786.
- The fiercest battle over state support for specific churches was fought in Connecticut.



# NEW RELIGIOUS EXPRESSIONS

- Deists
- Second Great Awakening





# CANE RIDGE AND THE REVIVALS OF THE EARLY 1800S

- Cane Ridge, Kentucky
- Site of huge religious gatherings – “camp meetings”



# METHODISTS, BAPTISTS, AND OTHER PROTESTANTS

- John Wesley
- Francis Asbury
- Despite their differences, however, both the Methodist and the Baptist ministers were highly effective in changing the religious outlook of the country after 1800.



# FAITH IN THE SLAVE QUARTERS AND FREE BLACK CHURCHES

- Many plantation owners organized religious services for slaves that focused on the virtues of submission and obedience.
- Slaves passed along memories of another form of worship—congregations that met, often at night in secluded places.



# AMERICAN CATHOLIC AND JEWISH COMMUNITIES

- In the early years of the Republic, there were few Roman Catholics or Jews in the areas of the original 13 colonies.
- During the late 1700s and early 1800s, the largest number of Catholics in North America lived in New Orleans.
- Most of the few American Jews lived in East Coast cities.



# THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

- Greatest single accomplishment of the Jefferson administration
- 1800 - Louisiana transfers from Spain to Napoleon and France
- 1803 - U.S. buys it
- Doubled the size of the U.S.



# THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

- New Orleans was unusual for an American city when it became part of the United States in 1803.
- Many of its inhabitants spoke French or Spanish, but they now lived in a country where business was conducted in English.
- It was a Catholic city.



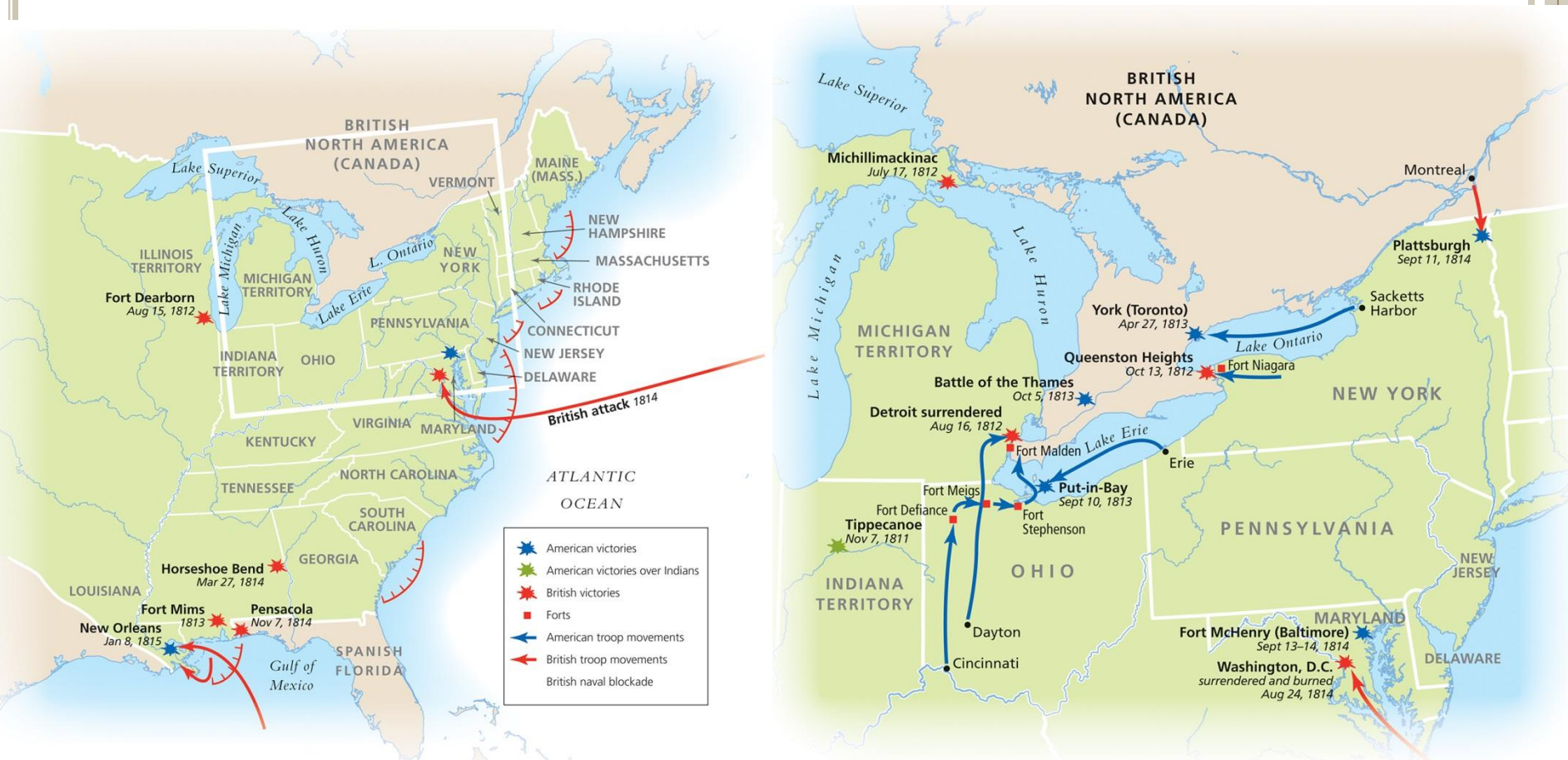
# THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

- Prior to the U.S. acquisition of Louisiana, Jefferson had planned an exploration of the territory
- He assigned Meriwether Lewis
- Lewis in turn selected William Clark
- 1804-1806



# THE WAR OF 1812

## Map 8-2, Fighting the War of 1812.





# RENEWED TENSION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

- “Second War for Independence”
- Federalists and New England oppose
- Causes:
  - Britain interfering w/ trade on the high seas
  - Impressment
  - British inciting Indian attacks on Americans



# RENEWED TENSION BETWEEN WHITES AND INDIANS

- Tecumseh, a Shawnee, sees the need for Indian unity
- Along w/ his brother, Tenskwatawa (“The Prophet”), they resist the “white man”
- 1811 - Gov. William Henry Harrison decides Tecumseh must be stopped



# WAR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

- 1814 - British attack Washington, D.C. & Baltimore
- British burn the White House, the Capitol, & all other government buildings
- Treaty of Ghent
- Battle of New Orleans



# EXPANDING AMERICAN TERRITORY AND INFLUENCE

## ○ Expanding Borders, 1817–1823



# FLORIDA AND OREGON

- Andrew Jackson takes Florida in 1817.
- The Adams-Onís Treaty
- The U.S. gets Florida.
- Spanish rights to the Oregon Territory transfer to the United States.



# THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- “The American continents . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers”
- “Hands off” warning to European powers in the Americas



# CREATING THE COTTON ECONOMY

- Cotton's dominant role in the economy came about quickly.
- After the War of 1812, cotton quickly outstripped every other American export and remained a major American industry until the 1930s.



# DEMAND AND TECHNOLOGY

- Eli Whitney – the cotton gin
- The cotton gin that Whitney patented in 1794 could clean 50 pounds of cotton a day.
- The United States now had an export crop that could make it prosperous.





# COTTON EXPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL U.S. EXPORTS, 1800–1860

- Figure 9-1, Cotton exports as a Percentage of all U.S. exports, 1800–1860

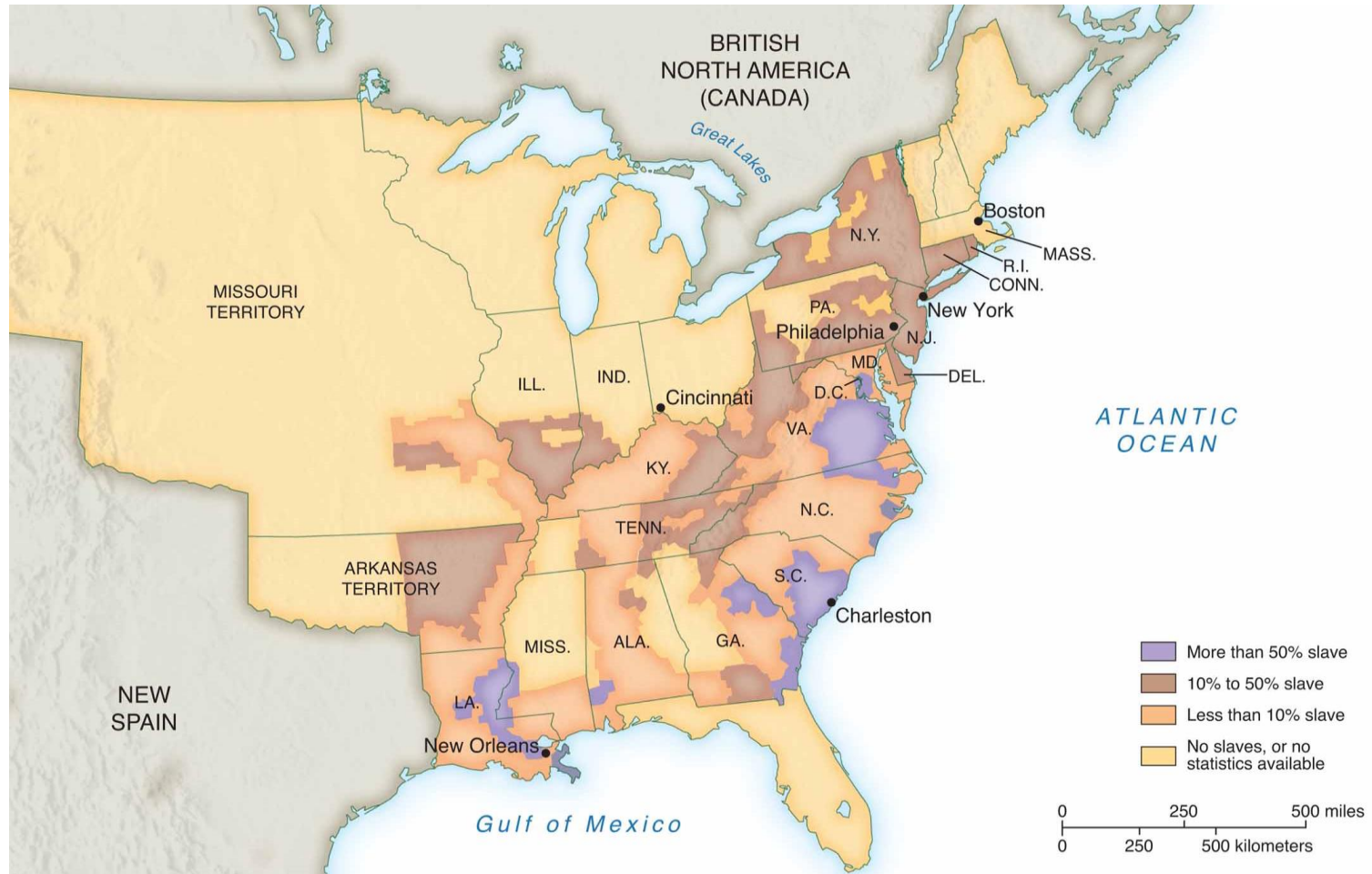


# THE LAND OF COTTON

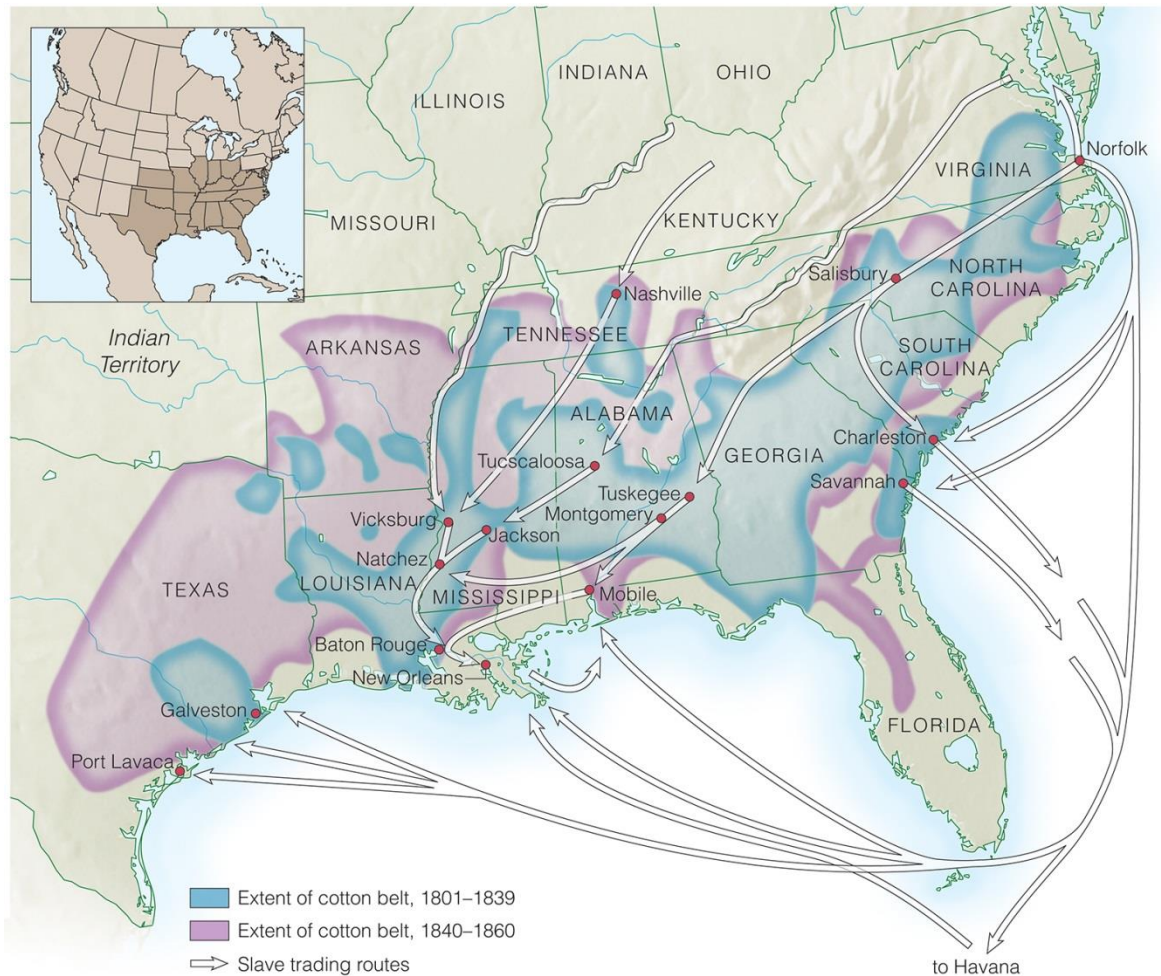
- The black belt (named for its rich black soil), stretching from Georgia to Louisiana.
- The quality of the soil made it perfect for growing cotton.
- The federal government played a central role in the development of these lands.



# THE GROWTH OF SLAVERY IN THE BLACK BELT



# THE EXPANDING COTTON BELT



# THE PEOPLE WHO WORKED THE LAND— COTTON AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF SLAVERY

- African slaves did most of the work.
- Between 1800 and 1860, more than 1 million black Americans were forced to move to new homes in the interior cotton-growing lands.
- Work in cotton fields was backbreaking.

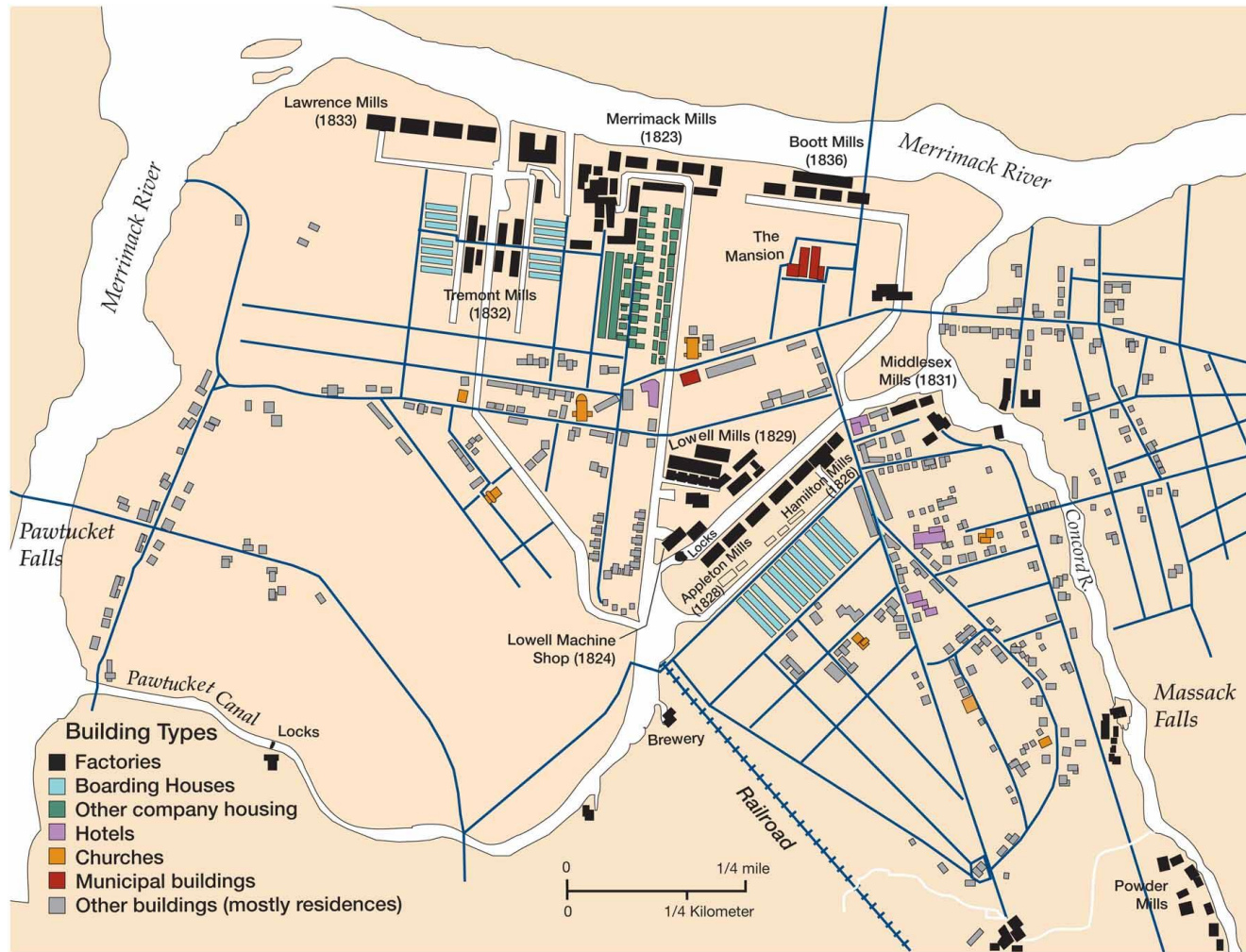


# COTTON IN THE NORTH—FACTORIES AND THE PEOPLE WHO WORKED IN THEM

- Textile industry gave rise to the first factories
- Francis Cabot Lowell
- Lowell, Massachusetts - 1813



# LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS IN 1832



# NEW YORK AND THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON TRADE

- New York City enjoyed several advantages that allowed it to play such a dominant role in the nation's cotton economy.
- New York was also the place in the United States to raise money.
- The seeming insatiable European demand for cotton resulted in a rapid growth of the industry.





# THE PANIC OF 1819

- Suddenly in 1819, the growth came to a sudden if temporary halt.
- The value of cotton fell.
- The U.S. limited credit.
- Depression affected all Americans.



# COMMERCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND TRANSPORTATION

- Demand grew for American products such as corn, wheat, wood, and furs.
- Internal transportation became essential for the country's commercial development.



# THE ERIE CANAL

- Albany to Buffalo, New York
- 363 miles
- 83 locks
- Reduced transportation time and cost.



# STEAMBOATS, ROADS, TRAVEL, AND NEWS

- Robert Fulton – Clermont
- The National Road
- Lancaster Turnpike
- Newspapers



# CANALS AND ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES



o Canals and Roads in the United States



# BANKS, CORPORATIONS, AND FINANCE

- Banks printed bank notes and made loans.
- A new idea, that of a corporation as a free-standing commercial venture with multiple stockholders, took hold slowly.
- Corporations become a feature of America life.



# THE REALITY OF THE NEW MARKET ECONOMY

- Where once rural America had moved to a relaxed, slow pace, the whole country was now a more unified commercial enterprise in which a “busy, bustling, disputatious tone” was the norm because people needed to work and work fast.
- Money and politics more important



# FROM THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS TO THE POLITICS OF DIVISION

- James Monroe's two terms as president from 1817 to 1825 were known as the "Era of Good Feelings."
- Lack of rancor.





# THE SUPREME COURT DEFINES ITS PLACE

- Two cases, in particular, demonstrated federal power over state power
- *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)



# THE POLITICS OF COTTON AND THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820

- Slavery becomes a national issue
- Question: Should Missouri be admitted to the Union as a free state or slave state?
- Admit Missouri as a slave state and make Maine a free state
- Furthermore, no future slavery north of  $36^{\circ}30'N$  - Missouri's southern border



# THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE LINE



# THE CONTESTED ELECTION OF 1824

- No candidate had a majority of the electoral votes
- Crawford suffered a stroke and Clay dropped out to support Adams
- Adams 13, Jackson 7, Crawford 4. Adams becomes president
- Clay later became Adams' Sec. of State, known as "Corrupt Bargain"



# THE ADAMS-CLAY AGENDA

- Adams proposed a list of national improvements to be implemented by the federal government.
- American System – promoted internal improvements, especially the building of roads and canals



# THE JACKSON VICTORY OF 1828 AND THE REBIRTH OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- A rematch between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson
- Jackson wins and helps to strengthen the emerging Democratic Party
- Henry Clay becomes the core of the Whig Party



# JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY, JACKSONIAN GOVERNMENT

- Jackson planned a clean sweep of senior federal office holders, some of whom had served under several presidents.
- Jackson believed in what came to be called the “spoils system,” which was a patronage system.



# JACKSON'S PRESIDENTIAL AGENDA

- Jackson distrusted government at all levels but had unbounded trust in his own ability to govern.
- He would not defer to Congress.
- Most of all, Jackson was determined to preserve the Union.



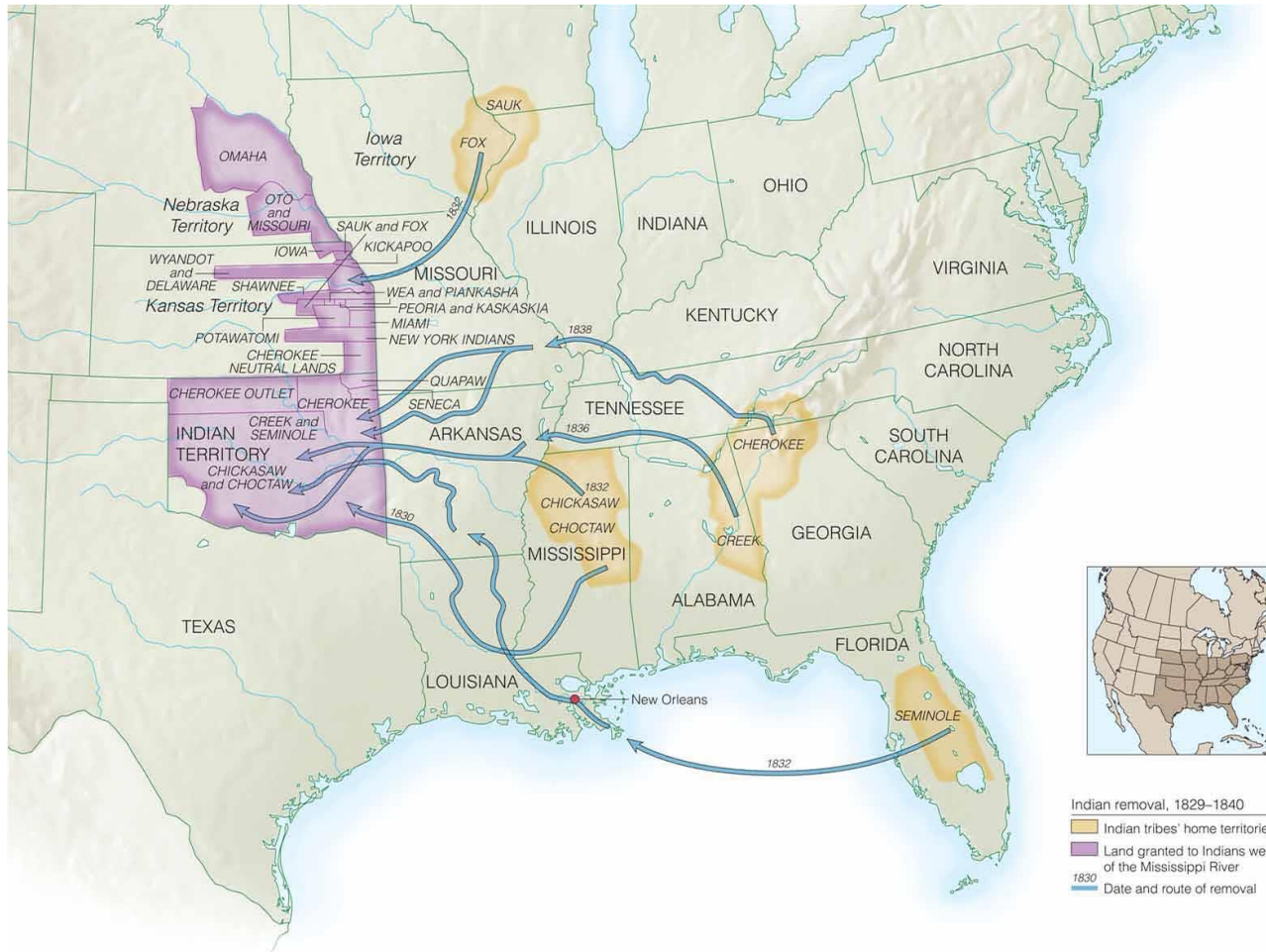


# THE INDIAN REMOVAL ACT, THE TRAIL OF TEARS, AND THE SETTLEMENT OF OKLAHOMA

- Jackson thought Indians were savages
- He wanted their removal from U.S. lands
- Indian Removal Act (1830) - All Indians east of the Mississippi to be moved west
- Resulted in the “Trail of Tears”



# INDIAN REMOVAL



# JACKSONIAN ECONOMICS—THE WAR ON THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

- Jackson: “The Bank is trying to kill me, but I will kill it.” Called it “a many-headed Hydra of Corruption.”
- In 1832, Jackson vetoed the Bank’s charter - one of the most stinging vetoes ever



# THE TARIFF, THE UNION, AND THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS

- 1832 - South Carolina votes for nullification
- Calhoun resigns from V. P. and is appointed as senator from South Carolina
- Federal troops sent to S.C. to collect the duties
- Compromise Tariff of 1833



# DEMOCRATIZED RELIGION: THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

- No popular movement was more powerful than the upsurge in religious activity that took place in Jacksonian America.
- In the early 1830s, the Second Great Awakening was in full swing.



# CHARLES G. FINNEY AND NEW YORK'S “BURNED-OVER DISTRICT”

- Charles Grandison Finney, a Presbyterian minister
- 1830 - Finney led the largest religious revival ever seen in Rochester, New York.
- By the late 1830s, the area where Finney preached had become known as “the burned-over district” because of the fires of religious enthusiasm there.



# LYMAN BEECHER AND THE GROWTH OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

- Lyman Beecher helped to launch the growth of religious volunteer societies.
- The goal was to strengthen the moral sway of Congregational-Presbyterian Protestantism against the individualism of Jacksonian Democrats, Catholics, and other Protestants who disagreed with them.



# REVIVALISM AND MORAL REFORM MOVEMENTS

- The rights of women and opposition to slavery were not the only reform causes to spring from the revivalism of the Second Great Awakening.
- Treatment of prisoners, the mentally ill, temperance movements, and rescuing prostitutes were also focuses of reform.





# UTOPIAN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

- Mother Ann Lee and the Shakers
- John Humphrey Noyes and the Oneida Community
- Robert Owen and the New Harmony Community
- Joseph Smith and the Church Of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints



# TRANSCENDENTALISM

- Extreme form of Romanticism
- Centered in New England
- a spiritual state that “transcends” the physical
- Margaret Fuller, Henry David Thoreau, and Ralph Waldo Emerson



# DEMOCRATIZED EDUCATION: THE BIRTH OF THE COMMON SCHOOL

- The years during which Andrew Jackson dominated American politics were also years in which the nation's public school system was radically transformed.
- Various individuals with their own agendas contributed to what came to be known as the Common School Crusade.



# WOMEN BECOME TEACHERS

- Catherine Beecher argued that women were much better equipped than men to be teachers.
- In 1837, Mary Lyon founded Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in Massachusetts to give future female teachers a college education.



# NEW STRUCTURES FOR SCHOOLING

- Horace Mann helped create a state Board of Education in Mass.
- Mann believed in state standards for the schools.
- Mann started “normal schools” to train teachers.
- Mann believed in moral education.



# THE NATION'S TEXTBOOK: MCGUFFEY'S READER

- Began 1836, by 1920, 122 million copies had been sold
- Designed to create a literate and patriotic society
- Included ethical instruction
- Portrayed the U.S. as white, middle class, hard working, and sacrificing for the common good



# MANIFEST DESTINY—THE IMPORTANCE OF AN IDEA

- John L. O’Sullivan: “Our manifest destiny is to overspread the continent”
- By 1860, some 4.3 million people had settled in the trans-Mississippi West



# TRADE NETWORKS BETWEEN MEXICO, TEXAS, AND THE UNITED STATES





# THE BIRTH OF THE TEXAS REPUBLIC

- Stephen F. Austin started a colony on the lower Brazos River in late 1821.
- Friction mounted as Americans demanded a state of their own.
- General Santa Anna of Mexico refused and on March 2, 1836, the Texans declared their independence.
- Battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836



# CONTESTED BOUNDARIES BETWEEN TEXAS AND MEXICO



## DISTANT CALIFORNIA

- In 1769, a Franciscan priest, Father Junípero Serra, founded Spanish missions in California.
- Beginning in the 1840s, immigrants from the United States began to arrive who were more interested in making California part of the U.S.



# MANIFEST DESTINY AND AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS

- “Gag rule” on issues pertaining to the abolition of slavery
- Panic of 1837 created a run on banks
- James K. Polk, a Democrat, wins the presidency running on a pro-expansion platform



# 54° 40' OR FIGHT—THE UNITED STATES AND OREGON

- Word of Oregon's fertile soil, temperate climate, and magnificent forests spread eastward
- "Oregon Fever" soon spread and by 1845, some 5,000 settlers lived in Oregon's Willamette Valley.
- The Polk administration compromised along the 49th parallel in spring 1846.



# WESTWARD TRAILS

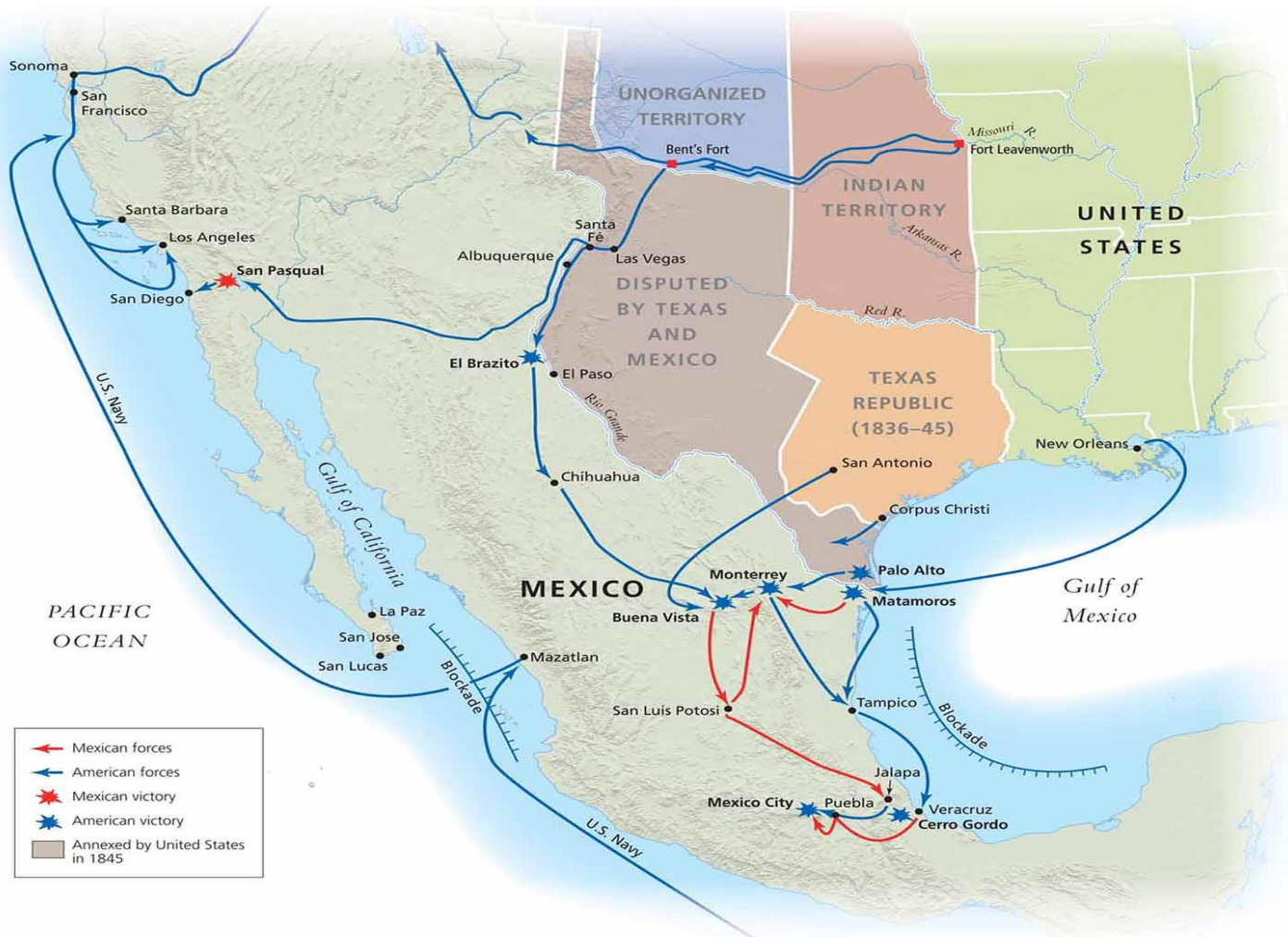


# THE U.S. WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846–1848

- Polk's desire for California
- Slidell Affair - Nov. 1845
- Texas and its aftermath
- Boundary of Texas & Mexico



# BATTLES IN THE U.S. WAR WITH MEXICO





# FIGHTING THE WAR IN TEXAS AND MEXICO, RESPONDING TO RESISTANCE

- Two days after Polk took office in 1845, Mexico broke off relations with the U.S.
- In May, Polk sends Gen. Zachary Taylor along with 4,000 troops to Corpus Christi.
- In Jan. 1846, Polk sends 1,500 troops to Brownsville, on April 24, Mexico attacks.
- Most Whigs opposed the war.



# FROM NEW MEXICO TO ALTA CALIFORNIA AND THE BEAR FLAG REVOLT

- Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny raised the U.S. flag in Santa Fe.
- Bear Flag Revolt - declared California to be an independent Republic
- The American conquest of California was much easier than the war along the Rio Grande in Texas.

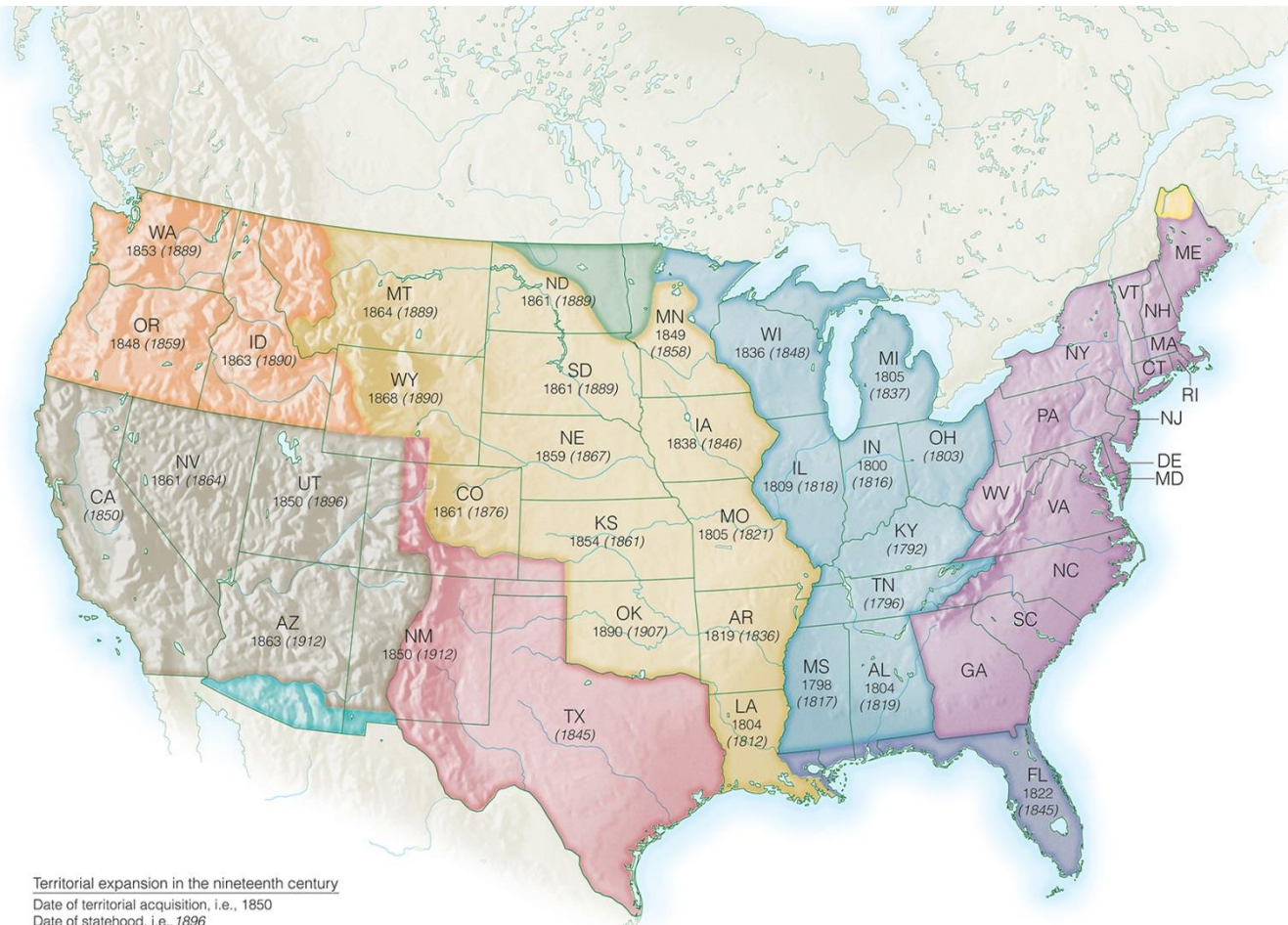


# NEGOTIATING THE PEACE, DEFINING THE BORDERS

- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo - signed February 28, 1848
- Mexico gave up all claims to Texas and ceded California and New Mexico to the U.S. - 500,000 square miles of new territory
- Gadsden Purchase (1853) – a narrow strip of land in the southwest



# AN EXPANDED UNION



# WEST INTO THE PACIFIC

- President Polk told Congress that he was interested in acquiring California's harbors from Mexico.
- In the 1840s, American whaling ships
- U.S. trade with Hawaii, China, and Japan



# THE GOLD RUSH TO CALIFORNIA

- 1848 – Gold discovered in California
- Thousands of people wanted to get rich quickly by going to California to find the gold.
- The gold camps themselves were harsh places.
- Incredible jump in California's population



# WHALING IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN

- The golden age of the American whaling industry began after the War of 1812 and continued until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.
- The owners and captains of most American whaling ships were mostly men of old New England English stock, many of them Quakers.



# THE NAVY AND DIPLOMACY ACROSS THE PACIFIC

- By the mid-19th century, the United States had a large presence in Hawaii.
- 1853 - Commodore Mathew Perry sent to “open up” Japan to the United States.
- U.S. ships sailed everywhere in the Pacific Ocean.





# THE CHANGING FACE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE 1840S AND 1850S

- 1840: U.S. population is 17 million
- 1850: 23 million
- By 1850, the nation was much more ethnically diverse with many Asians (mostly Chinese), Irish, Germans, and Mexican-Americans (of mixed European and Indian ancestry).



# CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACROSS THE PACIFIC

- 1840s and 1850s – Chinese immigrants begin to come to America
- Americans saw Chinese laborers as a key to solving a shortage of workers.
- Nearly 95 percent of Chinese immigrants to California before 1870 were male.



# IRISH AND GERMAN IMMIGRATION OF THE 1840S AND 1850S

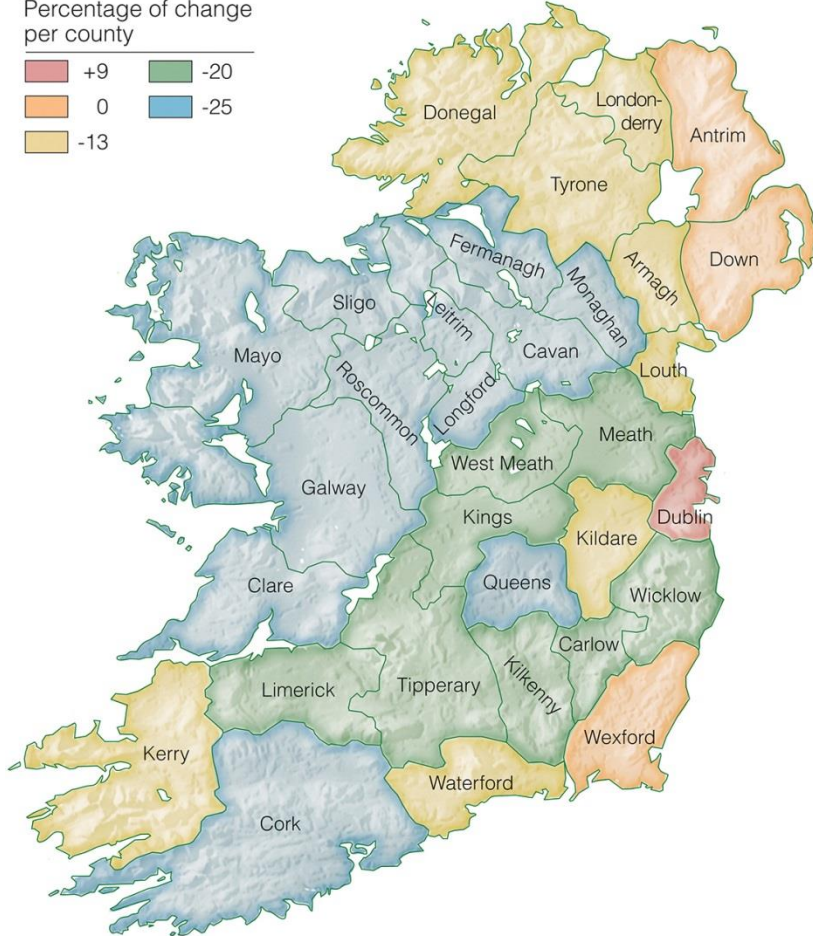
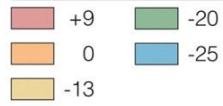
- Great Famine of 1845–1850: During the decade that followed the start of the famine, over 2 million people left Ireland
- More than 1 million Germans came to the United States in the 1840s and 1850s



# DEPOPULATING IRELAND

Population Change in Ireland, 1841–1851

Percentage of change per county



Pauperism in Ireland, 1847–1851

■ Over 50% of people living in such poverty as to be declared paupers



# THE MEXICAN EXPERIENCE IN THE SOUTHWEST

- The sheer numbers of those newly arrived to the United States destroyed the economic base for Mexican citizens in California
- In Texas, the Mexican, or Tejano, population was also small
- The Mexican elite in New Mexico fared better



# SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840S AND 1850S

- Slavery was always harsh and dehumanizing.
- After the end of the War of 1812, Southern planters experienced new economic benefits from slavery
- Many slaveholders developed a new ethical rationale for slavery.

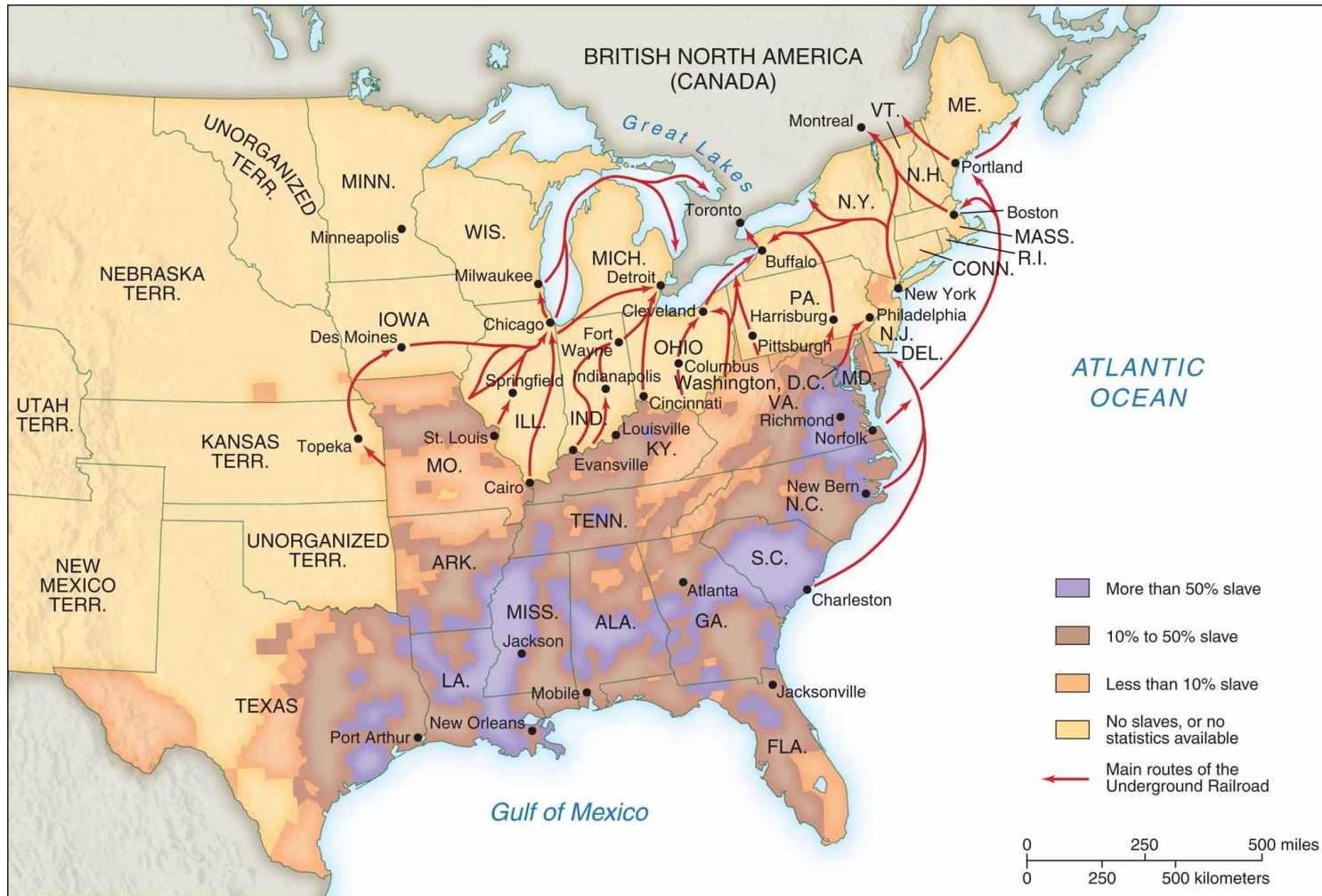


# SLAVES AND SLAVE MASTERS

- The slave population of the United States grew from 1.5 million slaves in 1820 to 4 million slaves in 1860.
- Slaves worked all day.
- On large plantations, the work life of slaves was usually controlled by an overseer.



# EXPANDING SLAVERY





# RESISTING SLAVERY

- Runaway slaves
- Underground Railroad
- Harriet Tubman
- Frederick Douglass
- Slave rebellions
- Nat Turner



# WHITE ABOLITIONISTS

- William Lloyd Garrison
- 1831 - The Liberator
- 1833 - American Anti-Slavery Society
- Campaign for abolitionism



# NEW STRENGTH FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

- On July 20, 1848, 68 women and 32 men signed a Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions
- Their document made history and achieved far more recognition than its authors ever imagined.



# NEW IDEAS ABOUT WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Few women symbolized the strong links between feminism and abolitionism as did Sarah and Angelina Grimké, sisters from South Carolina.
- Grimké's Letters were in circulation a decade before the meeting at Seneca Falls.



# THE SENECA FALLS CONVENTION SHAPES A MOVEMENT

- 1848 - Seneca Falls Convention
- Organized by Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Reports of the Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls caught the attention of other women



# A GROWING WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- Women continued to lead campaigns to open other doors to women during the years after the convention at Seneca Falls.
- One of the most important issues was the right to control their own property
- Some of the most intense differences came over the issue of divorce.



# FROM UNION TO DISUNION

- Wilmot Proviso
- Aug. 8, 1846 - David Wilmot declares slavery should be barred from any territory gained in the Mexican-American War
- Approved by the House
- Rejected by the Senate



# CALIFORNIA, THE COMPROMISE OF 1850, AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT

- California enters the Union as a free state
- New Mexico becomes a territory; set the boundary of Texas at its current location
- Utah another territory
- Fugitive Slave Act
- Abolished the slave trade in Washington, DC





# ENFORCING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT

- The new Fugitive Slave Act went much further than any previous law.
- It created a new corps of federal agents to help capture runaway slaves.
- Court-appointed federal commissioners would determine whether a person claimed by a slave catcher was truly a slave or actually a free person.



# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Anti-slavery novel
- Tells the story of Uncle Tom, the ever-patient and kind slave, his evil owner Simon Legree, and heroic Eliza Harris, the slave mother.
- Caused outraged in the South



# THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

- The debate over the route of a transcontinental railroad reopened the slavery issue
- Northern or Southern route?
- Stephen A. Douglas
- To get southern support, however, he had to make concessions on slavery
- Popular sovereignty



# THE COMPROMISE OF 1850 AND THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT



# THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS OF 1854 AND THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

- Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act formed a new political party - the Republican Party
- 1856 - 1st presidential candidate - John C. Frémont



# BLEEDING KANSAS AND *DRED SCOTT V. SANDFORD*

- “Free Soilers” vs. pro-slavery forces
- Rehearsal for civil war
- By 1856, there were two governments in the state
- Topeka - “free”
- Lecompton - “pro slave”



# THE SUPREME COURT AND DRED SCOTT

- Mar. 6, 1857
- Slaves were not citizens of the U.S.
- Congress had no authority to prohibit slavery in the territories
- Missouri Compromise line - unconstitutional
- The decision rocked Free Soilers



# THE ECONOMY, THE PANIC OF 1857, AND THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

- Slavery and economic factors caused the Civil War.
- The Panic of 1857 exacerbated the economic split between the regions.
- It was much more severe in the North than in the South.





# THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES DEFINE THE POLITICAL PARTIES

- 1858 - Senate contest in Illinois
- Aug.-Oct. 1858 - 7 debates focused on the issue of slavery
- Lincoln gains a national following



# JOHN BROWN AT HARPER'S FERRY

- Oct. 16, 1859 - Harpers Ferry, Virginia
- Brown & 21 men (5 black men & 3 of his sons) made the supreme gesture
- Federal arsenal



# THE ELECTION OF 1860 AND THE SECESSION OF THE SOUTH

- The Republican party was still very new.
- Democrats were split over the issue of slavery.
- The Kansas situation was the death knell of the Whig party.

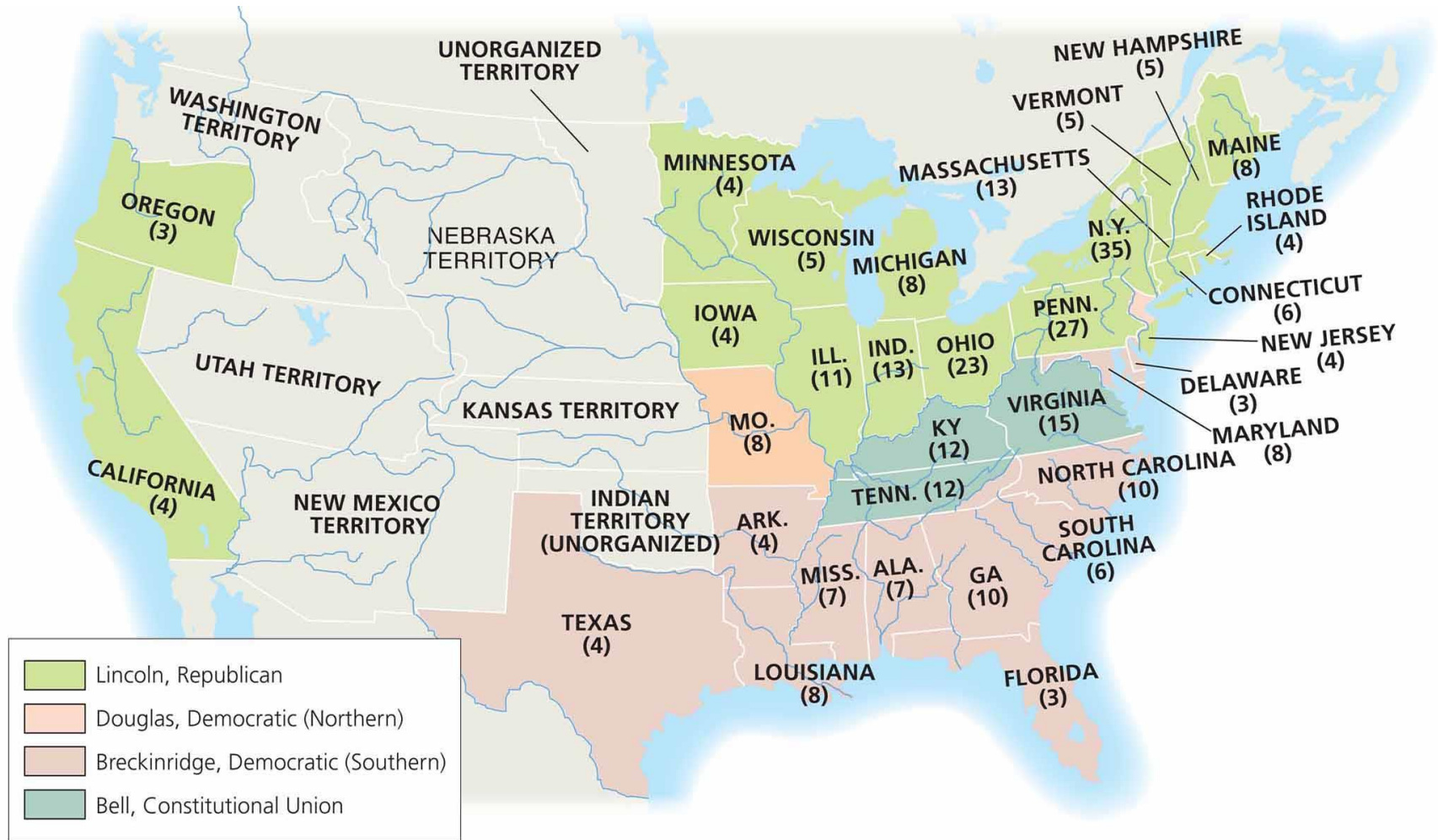


# THE ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

- Northern Democrats - Stephen A. Douglas
- Southern Democrats - John C. Breckinridge
- Constitutional Union - John Bell
- Republicans - Abraham Lincoln



# THE ELECTION OF 1860



# CREATING THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

- Before Lincoln was even inaugurated secession began
- Dec. 20, 1860 - South Carolina secedes
- By Feb. 1, 1861 - Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas
- Feb. 7 - Confederate States of America
- Lincoln's Inauguration March 4, 1861
- Civil War begins - April 12, 1861

