Unit 4: The New Nation
Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Q. Adams
The Age of Jefferson, 1800 - 1816

• A. Jefferson’s presidency
• Election of 1800 – “Revolution” – peaceful transition of power from Federalist Party to Democratic-Republican Party
• TJ – “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.”
• Reduced size of military, lowered national debt, and reduced gov’t jobs
Louisiana Purchase

- Wanted access to Pt. of New Orleans and Mississippi
- went against TJ’s “strict interpretation” views of the constitution – Why?
- TJ felt better – agrarian society!!
- Napoleon needed $
- $15 million for Louisiana Territory
- Doubled size of U.S.
- Removed French presence
Know this map!

[Map showing the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, including regions such as Oregon Territory, Spanish Territory, British Territory, Great Lakes, Indiana Territory, Appalachian Mountains, Mississippi River, and Sierra Nevada Mountains.]
Lewis and Clark Expedition

- From St. Louis to Oregon, Pacific Coast
- Aided by Sacajewea
- Developed maps and Land routes for fur trappers And future settlers
Burr Conspiracy

• VP To Jefferson (1st term)
• First conspired to become Governor of NY and lead New England States to secede
• Duel - Killed Secretary of Treasury, Hamilton
• Treason – attempt to take Mexico from Spain, unite with La territory and rule
The Supreme Court under John Marshall – favors federal gov’t power over states!!

- Marbury v. Madison (1803) – judicial review, the Supreme Court could now overrule actions of other 2 branches
- Gibbons v. Ogden (1821) – established federal gov’ts broad control of interstate commerce – Could NY state grant monopoly to steamboat co. if conflicted with charter authorized by Congress – NO!
More cases

• McCullough v. Maryland (1819) – state of Md. Tried to tax BUS – “the power to tax is the power to destroy” – state could not tax federal institution
Neutral rights, impressment, embargo

- Barbary pirates in Mediterranean – Jeff refused higher tribute payments – navy sent – sporadic fighting (1801 – 1805)
- Napoleonic wars challenged US neutrality – French and British naval blockades and impressment – angered many, still stayed neutral
- Chesapeake (US)-Leopard (Brit.) Affair – shot at American ship off coast of Va – 3 killed, others impressed ANGER/ NEUTRAL
Embargo Act

• Biggest failure of Jefferson’s career – prohibited American ships from sailing to any foreign port to protect them – backfired - hurt merchant marines and ship builders in New England!
Madison’s Presidency – close friend to Jefferson

- Non-intercourse Act (1809) – trade with all nation’s except Brit. And France

- Macon’s Bill No. 2 (1810) – deal- respect American neutral rights at sea would not trade with foe – Napoleon’s deception?
War of 1812

• 1. Causes
  – Free seas and trade – impressment
  – Frontier pressure – British and Indian and Spanish allies stood in way of expansion (Tecumseh and the Prophet united tribes east of Miss. River – destroyed by W H Harrison at Tippecanoe (1811)
  – War Hawks – Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun – honor, gain Canada, and destroy Native resistance
• Invasion of Canada – three part invasion – little success
• Hartford Convention (1814) – Federalists who opposed the war and came close to seceding – seen as unpatriotic – led to end of party
• Conduct of War – some US naval battle victories, British set fire to Washington DC, Ft. McHenry in Baltimore held out – “Star Spangled Banner”
Treaty of Ghent – by 1814 Brits weary of war

-Halt to fighting
  – Ended in stalemate
  – Pre-war boundary between Canada and US
*US gained respect, US factories built, new war heroes, American nationalist, talk of secession precedent

New Orleans – fought 2 weeks after war ended – Jackson a hero!
Nationalism and Economic Expansion (1817 – 1850)

• A. James Monroe; Era of Good Feelings – dominance of Democratic-Republicans, spirit of nationalism and optimism, see in paintings by Gilbert Stuart and Peale, schools embraced Noah Webster’s patriotic speller
  – however debates over national bank, internal improvements, and public land sales
Economic Nationalism

• Tariff of 1816 – raised tariffs to protect budding US industries – first protective tariff!
• Henry Clay’s American System – to advance nation’s economic growth
  1. Protective tariff (Done), 2. national bank (Done), internal improvements (tricky) – Madison and Monroe left to states
• Erie Canal built – to connect Old Northwest
Panic of 1819

- Largely fault of Second Bank of United States – tightened credit – many state banks closed – value of money declined, unemployment, bankruptcies, and imprisonment for debt – most severe in West due to land speculation
Settlement of the West

- Native land open due to War
- Eco. Difficulties in New England and tobacco growers in South needed new land to replace exhausted land
- Improved transportation – roads, canals, steamboats, and railroads
- Immigrants – wanted cheap land
Missouri Compromise

• Maintain sectional balance between North and South
• Tallmadge Amendment – wanted to prohibit further introduction of slaves and free children – defeated in Senate
• Clay’s (Great Compromiser) ideas – Missouri (slave state), Maine (free state), slavery prohibited north of 36 30 line
Missouri Compromise
Foreign Affairs

- Canada – Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817) – longest unfortified boundary in world
- Florida Purchase Treaty (1819) – Spain was preoccupied with troubles in LA, sold rest of Florida and claims in Oregon territ.
- Monroe Doctrine (1823) – fear of Russian presence in Alaska – warned Europeans not to interfere in affairs of Western Hemisphere – effects?
Election of 1824: end of Virginian dynasty

• John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay - the corrupt bargain?
Economic Revolution

• Early roads, Railroads and canals
  - Lancaster Turnpike, National or Cumberland Road
  - Erie Canal in NY – joined major rivers and lakes, lower food prices in East, more immigrants west and economic ties between sections
  - Steamboats – Fulton’s Clermont
  - Railroads – by 1830s
Expansion of Business

• Beginnings of factory system – Samuel Slater – cotton spinning machines – first US factory in 1791
• Early labor movement – craft unions and Lowell Girls System – Massachusetts textile mills, women were also teachers or domestic servants (jobs limited), married - home
• Social mobility; extremes of wealth – real wages improved, but gap increased, social mobility did occur from one generation to next and better than Europe

The cotton revolution in the South
- Eli Whitney’s cotton gin and interchangeable parts – more slaves needed
Sectionalism

• The South
  – Cotton Kingdom – cash crop along with tobacco, rice, and sugar
  – Southern trade and industry - by 1850s 2/3 of US exports tied to cotton
  – Southern Society and culture
    Gradations of White society – aristocracy, farmers, poor whites, mountain people
Nature of Slavery – “Peculiar institution”

- wealth determined by land and slaves
- in colonial times economic necessity, in 19th century apologists used historical and religious arguments to claim it was good for master AND slave
- 1800 1 million to 4 million by 1860 – some smuggling and natural reproduction
- slave life – diverse
- resistance – Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner uprisings, slow downs, sabotage, escape
Nat Turner’s Revolt and slave lashings
The mind of the South

• Code of Chivalry
• Education – upper class valued college education, lower classes didn’t have opportunities passed elementary, slaves restricted by law to prevent uprisings
• Religion – Methodist and Baptist – generally preached biblical support of slavery at this time and gained membership
The North

• Northeast Industry – by 1830s produced wide range of goods – farm, clocks, shoes
• Labor – organized labor
  Commonwealth v. Hunt – “peaceful unions” had right to negotiate contracts with employers
Immigration

• 1830s – 1850s – increase due to revolutions, new transportation, and opportunities – most settled in North - Germans (skilled – Northwest) and Irish (unskilled, cities, Democrats)

Nativists – against foreigners, distrusted Catholic Irish, Know-Nothing Party
Westward Expansion

• advance of agricultural frontier – new steel plows and reapers
  -new cities for transfer to East

• Significance of Frontier – shifted to Pacific coast – Manifest Destiny – new start
• Life on the frontier – tough, work sun up to sun down, log cabins, disease, malnutrition, Indian raids
  – Women – many tasks – doctor, mother, neighbor, cook, seamstress, filed hand, child birth – limited lifespan
  – Env’t damage – exhaust soil with methods, decimated beaver and buffalo
Frontier Life
Removal of American Indians

• Exodus – by 1850 majority living west of Mississippi River - forced out
• Life on the Plains – adopted horses brought by Spanish settlers like Cheyenne and Sioux and became nomadic hunters
• some still lived in villages and grew crops
Essay Choices:

• “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.” Assess this statement by President Jefferson with respect to (a) his domestic policies and (b) his foreign policies.

• Explain the influence of THREE of the following on the U.S. decision to go to war in 1812: 1. embargo policies of Jefferson and Madison, 2. British impressment of American seamen, 3. settlers’ conflicts with the Native Americans, and 4. expansionist goals of the war hawks.