The Growth of a Young Nation, 1800–1850

In the first half of the 1800s, the United States expands—adding land and people. The economy grows throughout the nation, but the different regions develop varied ways of life and attitudes.
Chapter 3

The Growth of a Young Nation, 1800–1850

SECTION 1  The Jeffersonian Era
SECTION 2  The Age of Jackson
SECTION 3  Manifest Destiny
SECTION 4  The Market Revolution
SECTION 5  Reforming American Society
During the presidencies of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, the country grows in both size and prestige.
Section-1

The Jeffersonian Era

Jefferson’s Presidency

The Election of 1800

- Thomas Jefferson, Democratic-Republican, beats President John Adams
- Jefferson, Aaron Burr tie; House of Representatives breaks tie
- Twelfth Amendment separates ballots for president and vice-president

Simplifying the Government

- Jeffersonian republicanism—decentralized power; cut spending, taxes
- New pattern: Southern dominance, Northern Federalist decline
- Jefferson first president to take office in Washington D.C.
Jefferson’s Presidency \{continued\}

John Marshall and the Supreme Court

- *Marbury v. Madison*: Jefferson says judges appointed by Adams invalid
- Chief Justice John Marshall declares part of Judiciary Act unconstitutional
- *Judicial review*—Supreme Court decides if laws are constitutional

The Louisiana Purchase

- Jefferson buys Louisiana Territory from France in *Louisiana Purchase*
- Louisiana Purchase more than doubles size of U.S.
- Meriwether Lewis, William Clark lead expedition to Territory in 1804
Chapter 3

Section-1

Madison and the War of 1812

The Causes of the War
- U.S. angered by British *impressment*—seizing, drafting U.S. sailors
- British arm Native Americans to fight settlers in West

The Course of the War
- U.S. army unprepared; British sack and burn Washington, D.C. in 1814
- Americans win Battle of New Orleans in January 1815
- Treaty of Ghent peace agreement had been signed in December 1814
Madison and the War of 1812 *continued*

**The Consequences of the War**

- Three results of the war:
  - Federalist Party dies out; most members opposed war
  - American industries grow
  - status of U.S. as free and independent nation confirmed
Nationalism Shapes Foreign Policy

Election of 1816
- James Monroe succeeds James Madison as president

Territory and Boundaries
- Convention of 1818 fixes northern U.S. border at 49th parallel
- Oregon Territory to be jointly held by U.S., Britain for ten years
- Adams-Onís Treaty transfers Florida to U.S., sets western border

The Monroe Doctrine
- Portugal, Spain want old colonies; Russia pushes south from Alaska
- Monroe Doctrine (1823) warns Europe not to interfere in Americas
During a time of growing sectionalism, Andrew Jackson’s election in 1828 ushers in a new era of popular democracy.
The Americans: Reconstruction to the 21st Century

Chapter 3

Section-2

The Age of Jackson

Regional Economies Create Differences

Early Industry in the United States

- Industrial Revolution begins in Britain and spreads to U.S.
- Textile mills open in New England, where farming is not profitable
- Market economy in North: farmers sell crops, buy factory goods

The South Remains Agricultural

- Eli Whitney’s cotton gin makes cotton production more profitable
- Need for more field laborers leads to growth of slavery
Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

Clay’s American System

- **Henry Clay** promotes Madison’s economic plan as “American System”:
  - establishes tariff, recharter national bank
  - sponsors development of transportation systems to make travel easier
- **John C. Calhoun** gets Southern support for plan

The Missouri Compromise

- **Missouri Compromise** admits Missouri as slave state, Maine as free
- Divides Louisiana Territory: slavery legal in south, not in north
The Election of 1824

- John Quincy Adams beats Andrew Jackson in presidential election
- Split between Clay, Jackson tears apart Democratic-Republican party

Expanding Democracy Changes Politics

- Andrew Jackson wins election (1828), has support of common people
Jacksonian Democracy

The Spoils System

- Jacksonian democracy—ideal of political power for all classes
- Spoils system gives government jobs to supporters

The Indian Removal Act

- Indian Removal Act (1830) forces Native Americans off their lands
- Supreme Court rules Georgia cannot give orders to Cherokee (1832)
- Jackson disobeys court ruling

The Trail of Tears

- U.S. soldiers force Cherokee to march west along Trail of Tears
The South Faces Economic Problems
- Rise in tariff lowers sale of British goods and Southern cotton
- South forced to buy expensive Northern goods

The Nullification Crisis
- Calhoun’s idea of nullification: states say if law is constitutional
- South Carolina declares 1828, 1832 tariffs null; threatens secession
- Compromise bill lowers tariff, allows military to collect duties

Jackson’s Bank War
- Federal funds removed from Bank of the U.S.; put in pet state banks
Successors Deal with Jackson’s Legacy

Election of 1836
   • Democrat Martin Van Buren wins election with Jackson’s support

The Panic of 1837
   • Many pet banks print money in excess of gold and silver deposits
   • Banks close, credit system collapses, 1/3 of population jobless

Harrison and Tyler
   • Van Buren loses in 1840 to Whig war hero William Henry Harrison
   • Harrison dies; new president John Tyler opposes many Whig ideas
   • 1840s, Democrats, Whigs dominate; political appeals become emotional
### Section-3

**Manifest Destiny**

Through settlement and war, the United States greatly expands its boundaries during the mid-1800s.
Americans Pursue Manifest Destiny

- **Manifest destiny**—belief that God wants U.S. to extend to Pacific
- Settlers seek land and opportunity; merchants, manufacturers follow

**Trails West**

- Travelers band together for protection in Native American lands
- 1821–1860s, **Santa Fe Trail** one of busiest routes to the West
- Whitmans blaze **Oregon Trail**, prove wagons can go into Northwest
- Pioneers use prairie schooners, push handcarts; trip takes months
Settling the Frontier \textit{continued}

The Mormon Migration

- Mormons flee persecution; Brigham Young leads trek to Utah
- Mormons settle in desert near Great Salt Lake

Setting Boundaries

- Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) settles border in Maine, Minnesota
- 1846, Britain and U.S. extend boundary westward along 49th parallel
Mexican Independence and Texan Land Grants

- Mexican government offers former Spanish mission lands to settlers
- **Stephen F. Austin** forms colony between Brazos and Colorado rivers
- By 1830, over 20,000 U.S. settlers; more Anglos than Tejanos

The Texas Revolution

- Cultural differences arise:
  - Anglos speak English, not Spanish
  - Southerners bring slaves; Mexico abolished slavery
- Rebellions break out; **Texas Revolution** begins (1835)
Texan Independence *(continued)*

“Remember the Alamo!”

- In 1836, Santa Anna attacks the *Alamo*; all Anglos, many Mexicans die
- Meanwhile, Texans declare independence, ratify constitution
- **Sam Houston**, rebel commander, leads attack; captures Santa Anna
- Treaty of Velasco grants independence; Houston elected president

Texas Moves Toward the Union

- Texas, South want annexation; North fears slavery, war with Mexico
- **James K. Polk** elected president in 1844; favors slavery, annexation
The War with Mexico

Annexation of Texas
• Texas enters Union in 1845; Mexico breaks off relations with U.S.

Polk Urges War
• Polk believes war will bring New Mexico, California to U.S.
• Mexico refuses to negotiate Texas border, sale of NM and CA

The War Begins
• John C. Frémont leads military party to California, provokes war
• Stephen Kearny marches to Santa Fe; New Mexico joins Union (1846)
The War with Mexico \{continued\}

The Republic of California

- American settlers proclaim Republic of California in 1846
- Kearny joins Frémont; Mexican troops retreat from California

America Wins the War

- U.S. victories lead to Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848
  - Texas border set at Rio Grande
  - Mexico cedes western lands for $15 million
- Franklin Pierce authorizes Gadsden Purchase, sets present border
The California Gold Rush

The Forty-Niners

- 1848, gold discovered at Sutter’s Mill in California
- Forty-niners, or gold prospectors, come from East, Mexico, overseas

The Golden Economy

- Gold finances growth of farming, manufacturing, shipping, banking
- San Francisco becomes supply center, major port

“Go West, Young Man!”

- New York editor Horace Greely advises youth to go after gold in CA
Inventions and economic developments in the early 19th century help transform American society.
The Market Revolution

U.S. Markets Expand

- Market revolution—people buy and sell goods rather than make them
- In 1840s economy grows more than in previous 40 years
- Free enterprise—private businesses free to operate for profit
- Entrepreneurs invest own money in new industries
The Market Revolution \textit{continued}

Inventions and Improvements
- Samuel F. B. Morse’s telegraph helps business, railroads communicate
- Improved transportation systems cut freight costs, speed travel

The Market Revolution Transforms the Nation
- Many manufactured goods become affordable in early 1800s
- Transportation, communication links make regions interdependent
- Northeast becomes industrial, commercial; farmers go to Midwest
Changing Workplaces

Effect of Factories

- Families split, towns created, employer-worker relationships change
- Machines allow unskilled workers to do jobs of skilled artisans

The Lowell Textile Mills

- In 1820s, Lowell textile mills employ young farm women
- Women get lower pay than men, but factories pay more than other jobs
- Conditions worsen: work over 12 hours; dark, hot, cramped factories
Workers Seek Better Conditions

Workers Strike

• 1830s, 1840s U.S. workers go on strike—work stoppage over job issues
• Employers defeat strikes, replace workers with immigrants

Immigration Increases

• Immigration—moving to a new country—of 3 million people (1830–1860)

National Trades’ Union

• 1830s, trade unions in different towns join to expand their power
• Groups from several industries form National Trades’ Union (1834)
• Commonwealth v. Hunt: MA Supreme Court supports right to strike
Throughout the mid-19th century, men and women embark on a widespread effort to solve problems in American society.

Reforming American Society
Reforming American Society

A Spiritual Awakening Inspires Reform

Roots of Reform Movements

• Sense of responsibility to seek salvation, improve self, society
• Jacksonian democracy’s stress on importance, power of common person

The Second Great Awakening

• 1790s–1840s, Second Great Awakening arouses religious feeling
• Revival meetings last for days: impassioned preaching, Bible study
• Membership in churches rises dramatically
Unitarians and Transcendentalists

- **Unitarians** have faith in individual, but stress reason, not emotion
- Philosopher **Ralph Waldo Emerson** develops transcendentalism
- **Transcendentalism**—truth in nature, emotional, spiritual experience

The African-American Church

- South: slaves interpret hymns, Bible stories differently from whites
- North: churches are political, cultural, educational, social centers
Abolition Movement
- Abolition — movement to end slavery
- 1820s, over 100 antislavery societies call for resettlement in Africa

William Lloyd Garrison
- William Lloyd Garrison, white abolitionist
- Publishes The Liberator, demands immediate emancipation

Frederick Douglass
- Frederick Douglass, former slave, speaks out on slavery
- Begins his own antislavery newspaper, The North Star
Life Under Slavery
- 1700s, most slaves African; by 1830, most slaves American
- Few slaves are freed; lives filled with hard work, suffering

Turner’s Rebellion
- Nat Turner leads slave rebellion in 1831; about 60 whites killed
- Turner, many followers captured and killed

Slave Owners Oppose Abolition
- Rebellion angers whites; restrictions on African Americans tightened
- Proslavery advocates claim slavery is benevolent institution
Women Mobilize for Reform

- Prevailing customs restrict women to home, family
- Work on abolition, temperance, treatment of mentally ill, prisoners

Education for Women

- 1821, Emma Willard opens first girls academy, Troy Female Seminary
- Oberlin College includes four women in its first class in 1833
- 1837, Mount Holyoke Female Seminary provides higher learning for women
Women and Reform {continued}

Education and Women’s Health

• Fewer educational opportunities for black women than for white
• 1850s survey: most women unhealthy because of poor hygiene, corsets

Women’s Rights Movement Emerges

• Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott call women’s rights convention
• 1848 Seneca Falls Convention approves declaration of women’s rights
• Sojourner Truth speaks for African-American women
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