

Chapter 3

The Growth of a Young Nation

1800 - 1850

Presentation created by
Frank Schneemann
Bonita Vista High School

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.



The Port of New Orleans, Louisiana, was a major center for the cotton trade.

Expand means to grow

Regions are different parts of the country

Section 1

The Jeffersonian Era

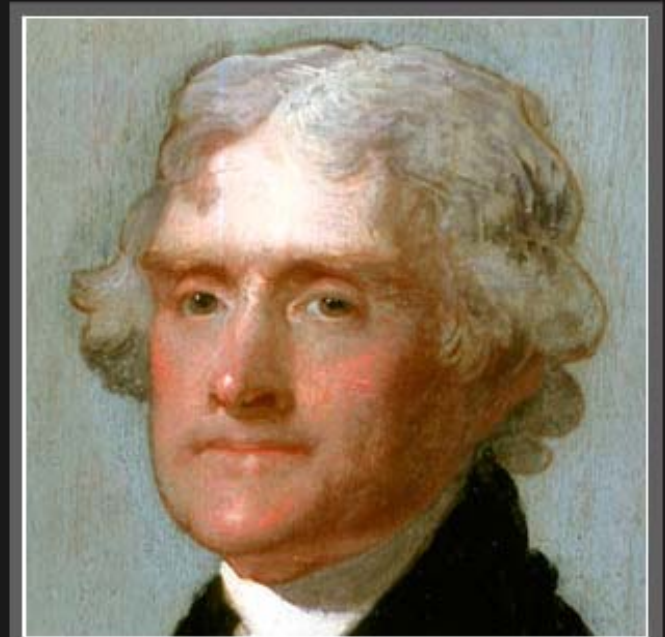
During the presidencies of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, the country grows in both size and prestige.

Prestige means that others respect you

Jefferson's Presidency

The Election of 1800

- Thomas Jefferson, **Democratic-Republican**, beats President John Adams *[Visual]*
- Jefferson, Aaron Burr tie; House of Representatives breaks tie
- Twelfth Amendment separates ballots for president and vice-president
- The Twelfth Amendment says that the president and vice-president will be elected as a team instead of separately.



Portrait of Jefferson

How did the House of Representatives break the tie? In the U.S. a candidate must get 51% of the vote to be elected president. If no one gets 51% the House of Representatives elects the president.

Jefferson's Presidency

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.

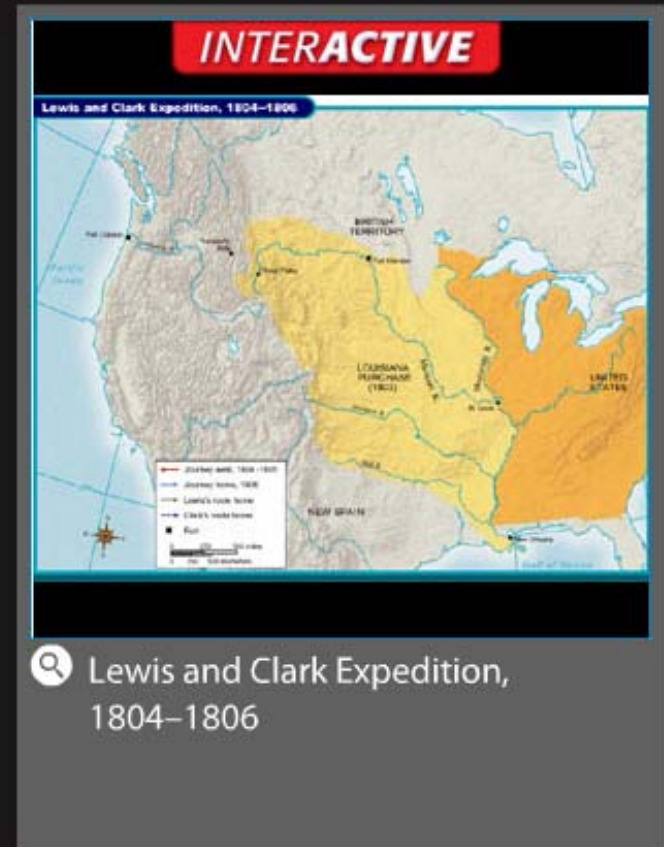
Jefferson's Presidency

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 *[Visual]*



Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806

6. April 25-26, 1805

In high winds and cold, Lewis searches by land for the Yellowstone river. He rejoins Clark at the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

7. November 7, 1805

Clark writes in his journal: "Ocean in view. O! The joy!"

**8. December 8, 1805-
March 23, 1806**

Lack of provisions forces departure from winter camp.

9. July 3, 1806

The party divides. Lewis takes the direct route to the falls of Missouri. Clark heads toward the Jefferson and Yellowstone rivers

10. August 11, 1806

Lewis is accidentally shot by a member of his own party. In pain, he rejoins Clark's party the next day.

5. April 7, 1805

A party of 32, including Clark's black servant York, French-Canadian trader Charbonneau, his wife Sacajawea, and their son, depart at 5 P.M. to continue the journey. High northwest wind but otherwise fair weather.



Mandan Village by Karl Bodmer

4. December 17, 1804

In minus -45- degree weather, sentries have to be changed every half hour.

3. November 3, 1804

A hard wind from the northwest sets in as the party makes camp.

2. August 20, 1804

Sergeant Floyd dies, the only fatality of the expedition.

1. May 14, 1804

The party departs camp near Saint Louis about 4 P.M. in heavy rain. They travel northwest up the Missouri River.

11. September 23, 1806

Taking a shortcut that saves about 580 miles, the party reaches Saint Louis at 12 noon. Total mileage: 7,690. The first edition of Lewis and Clark's journal was published in 1814 .



Page from the journal of Lewis and Clark.

- Journey west, 1804 -1805
- Journey home, 1806
- Lewis's route home
- Clark's route home
- Fort

0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers

NEW SPAIN
This dollar coin honors Sacajawea, a young Shoshone woman who served as interpreter and guide for the expedition.



Compass of Lewis and Clark.
Gulf of Mexico

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 *[Visual]*

- 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

INTERACTIVE

The War of 1812

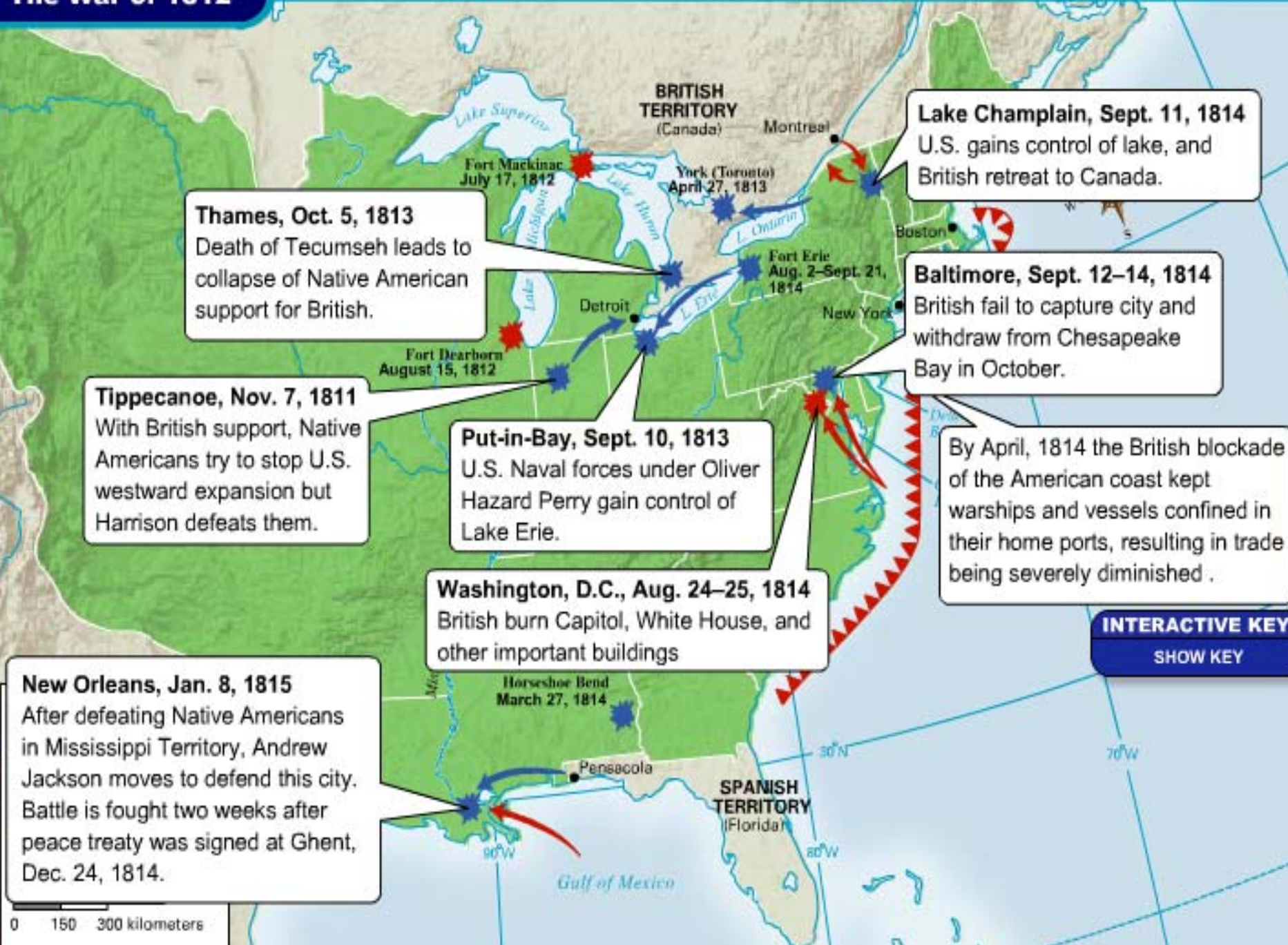
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER

- Locate** Why do you think there were a number of battles on the Great Lakes?
- Map** **Interpret** **Describe** Why do you think the British blockaded the coast from Boston to Georgia?

Click on the key to explore the map.

The War of 1812

The War of 1812



Thames, Oct. 5, 1813
Death of Tecumseh leads to collapse of Native American support for British.

Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811
With British support, Native Americans try to stop U.S. westward expansion but Harrison defeats them.

Put-in-Bay, Sept. 10, 1813
U.S. Naval forces under Oliver Hazard Perry gain control of Lake Erie.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 24–25, 1814
British burn Capitol, White House, and other important buildings

New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815
After defeating Native Americans in Mississippi Territory, Andrew Jackson moves to defend this city. Battle is fought two weeks after peace treaty was signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.

Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814
U.S. gains control of lake, and British retreat to Canada.

Baltimore, Sept. 12–14, 1814
British fail to capture city and withdraw from Chesapeake Bay in October.

By April, 1814 the British blockade of the American coast kept warships and vessels confined in their home ports, resulting in trade being severely diminished.

INTERACTIVE KEY
SHOW KEY

0 150 300 kilometers

Madison and the War of 1812

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

Section 2

The Age of Jackson

During a time of growing sectionalism, Andrew Jackson's election in 1828 ushers in a new era of popular democracy.

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 *[Visual 1]*
- Market economy in North: farmers sell crops, buy factory goods

The South Remains Agricultural

- Eli Whitney's cotton gin makes cotton production more profitable *[Visual 2]*
- Need for more field laborers leads to growth of slavery



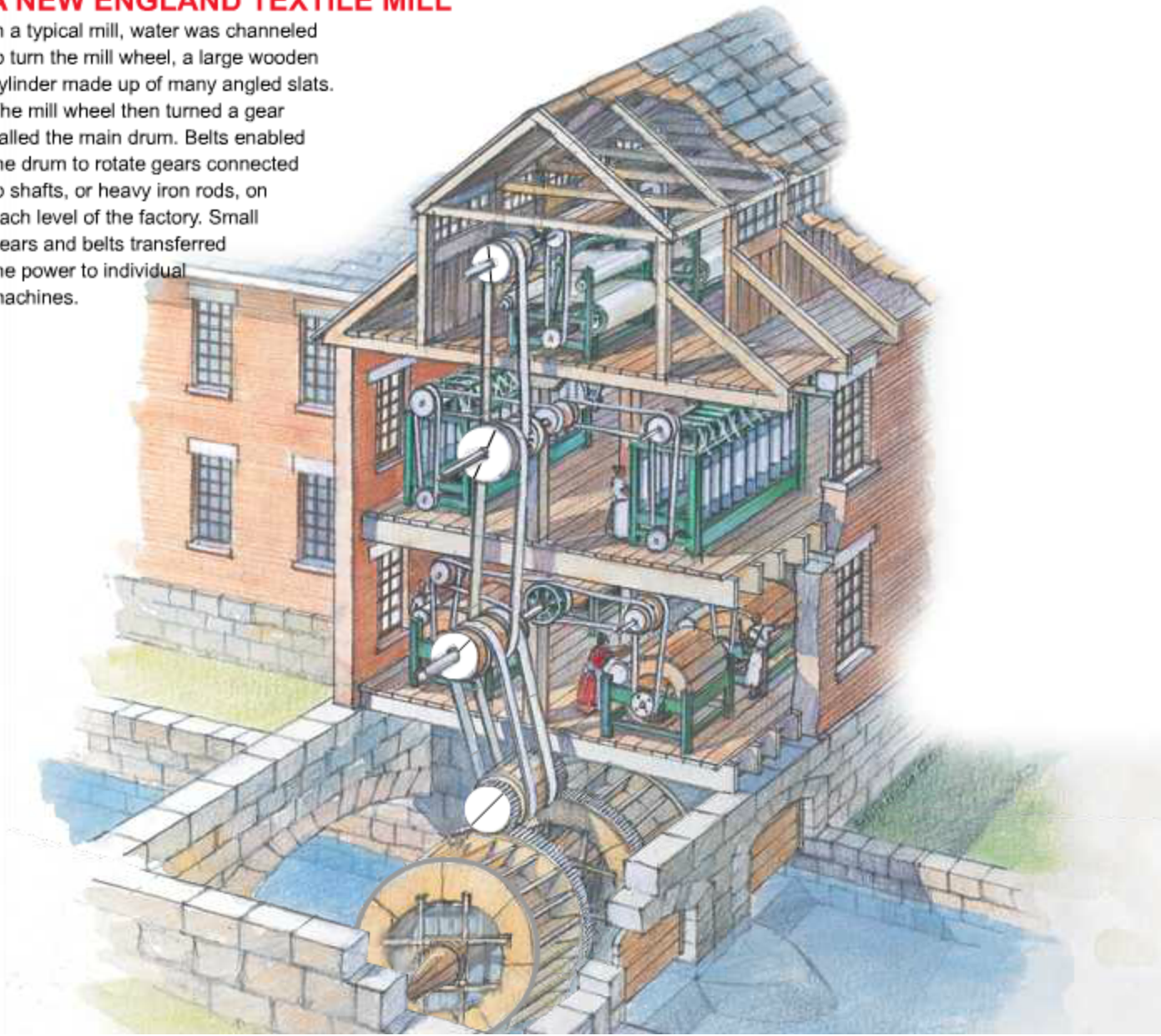
Science & Technology: The New England Textile Mills



Science & Technology: The Cotton Gin

A NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE MILL

In a typical mill, water was channeled to turn the mill wheel, a large wooden cylinder made up of many angled slats. The mill wheel then turned a gear called the main drum. Belts enabled the drum to rotate gears connected to shafts, or heavy iron rods, on each level of the factory. Small gears and belts transferred the power to individual machines.



THE COTTON GIN

In 1794, Eli Whitney was granted a patent for a "new and useful improvement in the mode of Ginning Cotton." Workers who previously could clean only one pound of cotton by hand per day could now clean as much as fifty pounds per day. Because of Whitney's cotton gin, cotton production in the United States increased from three thousand bales in 1790 to more than two million bales in 1850.



Balancing Nationalism and Sectionalism

Clay's American System

- **Henry Clay** promotes Madison's economic plan as "American System":
 - establishes tariff, rechartered 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 *[Visual]*
- Divides Louisiana Territory: slavery legal in south, not in north



The Missouri Compromise, 1820-1821

The Missouri Compromise, 1820-1821



The Election of Andrew Jackson

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 *[Visual]*
- Supreme Court rules Georgia cannot give orders to Cherokee (1832)
- Jackson disobeys court ruling



Jacksonian Democracy

The Trail of Tears

- U.S. soldiers force Cherokee to march west along **Trail of Tears**

Nullification and the Bank War

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 *[Visual]*
- South Carolina declares 1828, 1832 tariffs null; threatens secession
- Compromise bill lowers tariff, allows military to collect duties



Portrait of John C. Calhoun

Nullification and the Bank War

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.

Settling the Frontier

Americans Pursue Manifest Destiny

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

Settling the Frontier

Trails West *[Visual 1]*

- 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 *[Visual 2]*
- Pioneers use prairie schooners, push handcarts; trip takes months



American Trails West, 1860



Geography Spotlight: Mapping the Oregon Trail

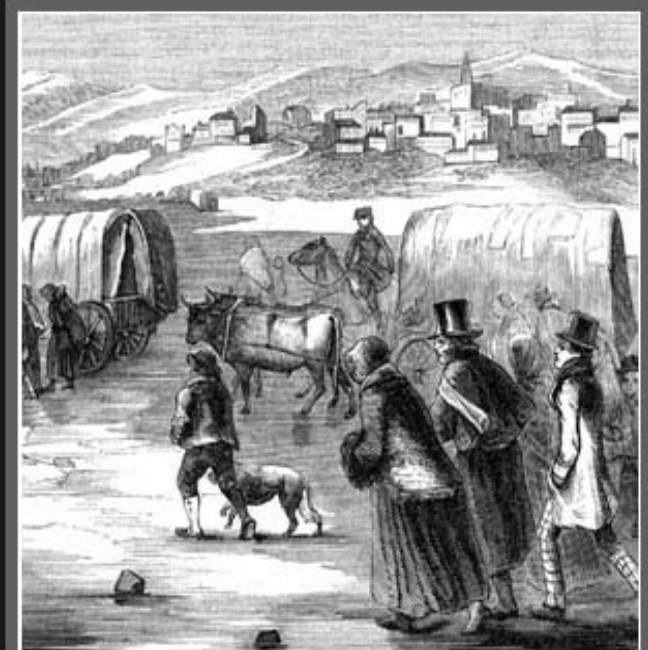
Settling the Frontier


The Mormon Migration *[Visual]*

- 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



 Mormons leaving Illinois with wagons and carriages

Texan Independence

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

“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

Texan Independence

Texas Moves Toward the Union

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

INTERACTIVE

War for Texas Independence, 1835–1836

INTERACTIVE KEY

Battles/Campaigns

- San Antonio, Dec. 10, 1835
- Alamo, Feb. 23-Mar. 6, 1836
- Refugio, Mar. 13-15, 1836
- Goliad, Mar. 20, 1836
- San Jacinto, April 21, 1836

Texan forces
 Mexican forces
 Texan victory
 Mexican victory

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS BUILDER

Click on items in key.

1. **Place** What geographical feature marked the northern border of the Republic of Texas?
2. **Region** What does the map show as a major disagreement left unresolved by the war?

War for Texas Independence, 1835–1836

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 New Mexico and California

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 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 *[Visual]*

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 tells youth to go after gold in California



🔍 Studio portrait of a forty-niner carrying supplies.

Section 4

The Market Revolution

Inventions and economic developments in the early 19th century helps 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

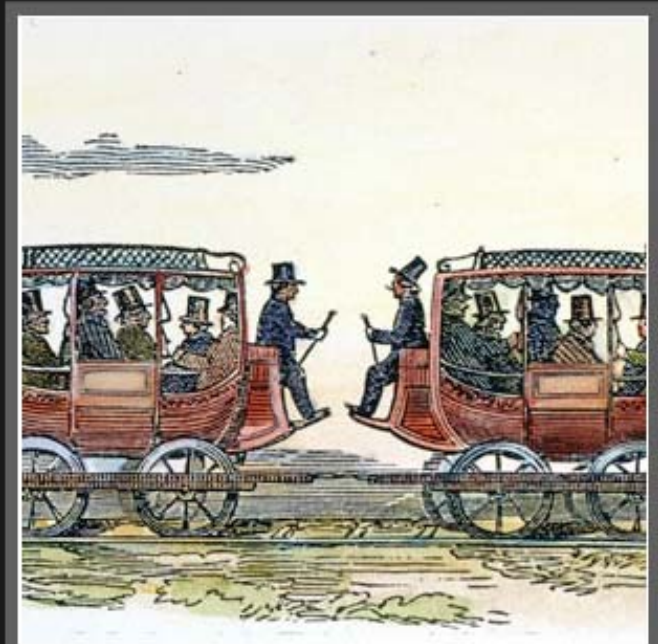
The Market Revolution

Inventions and Improvements

- **Samuel F. B. Morse**'s telegraph helps business, railroads communicate
- Improved transportation systems cut freight costs, speed travel *[Visual]*

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



 The first locomotive to run on the Mohawk Valley Railroad (19th Century)

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***: Massachusetts Supreme Court supports right to strike

Section 5

Reforming American Society

Throughout the mid-19th century, men and women embark on a widespread effort to solve problems in American society.

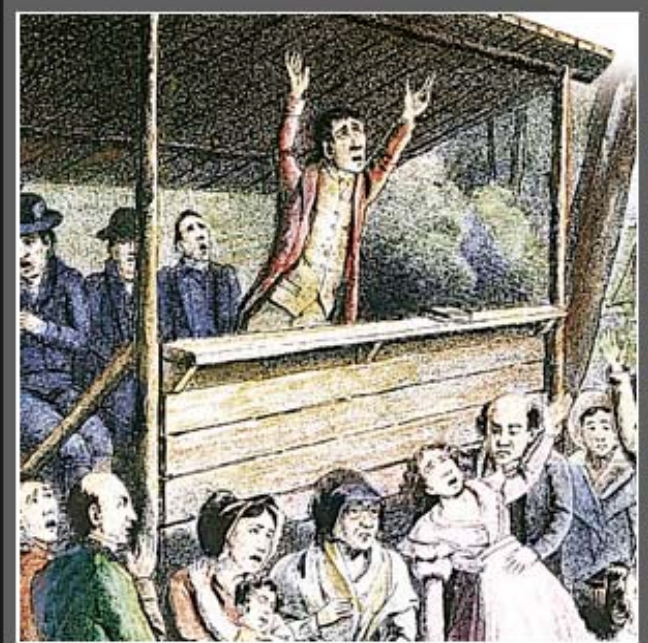
A Spiritual Awakening Inspires Reform


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 *[Visual]*
- Membership in churches rises dramatically



 A revival meeting taking place during the Second Great Awakening.

A Spiritual Awakening Inspires Reform

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

Slavery and Abolition

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*

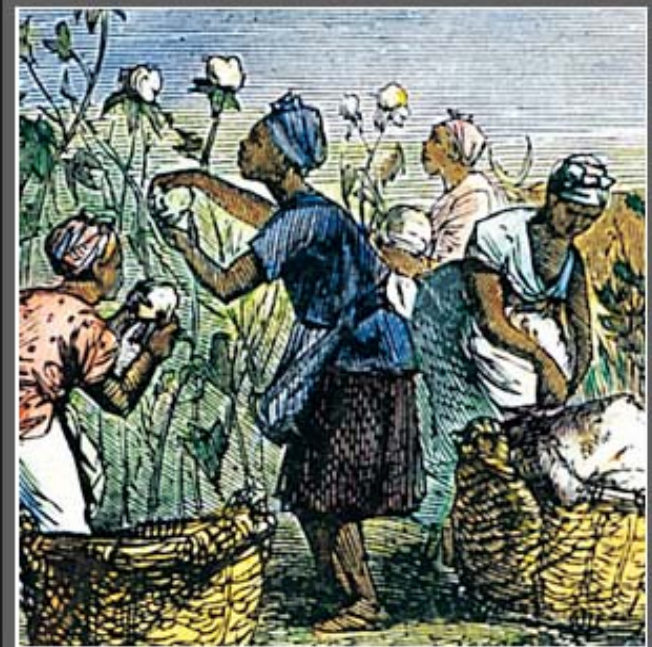
Slavery and Abolition

Life Under Slavery

- 1700s, most slaves African; by 1830, most slaves American
- Few slaves are freed; lives filled with hard work, suffering *[Visual]*

Turner's Rebellion

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



Slaves labor in the cotton fields.

Slavery and Abolition

Slave Owners Oppose Abolition

- Rebellion angers whites; restrictions on African Americans tightened
- Proslavery advocates claim slavery is benevolent institution

Women and Reform

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

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

Thanks for your attention