

# Unit 3

Standard 6 Notes:

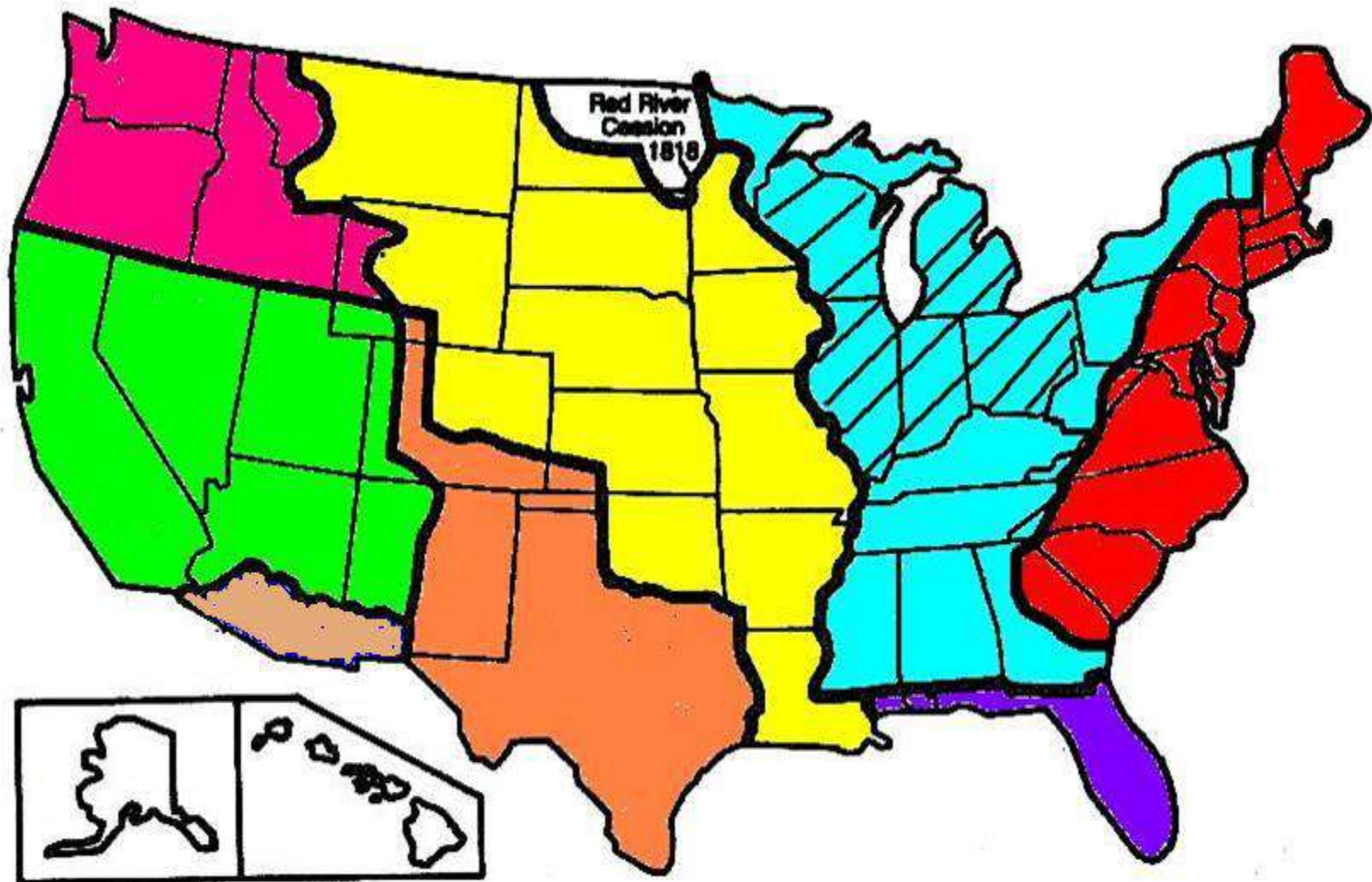
Expansion

# SSUSH6

The student will analyze the nature of territorial and population growth and the impact of this growth in the early decades of the new nation.

# SSUSH6

- a. Explain the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and its importance in the westward migration of Americans, slavery, public education, and the addition of new states.












Red River  
Cession  
1818



Alaskan Purchase  
1867

Hawaii  
Annexation  
1898

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  Original 13 Colonies                                  |  Louisiana Purchase, 1803                |  Texas Annexation, 1845-1848 |
|  United States, 1783                                   |  Adams-Onís Treaty, 1818                 |  Mexican Cession, 1848       |
|  Northwest Territory (shade the portion of US in 1783) |  Oregon Country, 1846 ("54 40 or Fight") |  Gadsden Purchase, 1853      |

# Territorial Growth

## The Northwest

### Ordinance of 1787-

The law which divided land into smaller territories.

### New States-

The NW Ordinance also provided guidelines under which new states could enter the Union.



# Northwest Ordinance 1787

## Process for becoming a STATE:

1. UNORGANIZED TERRITORY

2. ORGANIZED TERRITORY

- Congress appoints a Governor.
- When population reached 5,000 adult male landowners → elect territorial legislature.

3. STATEHOOD

- When population reached 60,000 → people write constitution and ask CONGRESS to admit them as a state

# Territorial Growth

## Slavery-

Under the NW Ordinance, slavery was outlawed north of the Ohio River (in NW Territory).

## Education-

To promote individualism and patriotism, leaders sought to expand education through tax-supported schools.

In short, the NW Ordinance gave money for education in the NW Territory.

# Northwest Ordinance 1787

- Important because new states were added fully equal to the original 13.
- All additional 37 states were added using this process.



# SSUSH6

b. Describe Jefferson's diplomacy in obtaining the Louisiana Purchase (1803) from France and the territory's exploration by Lewis and Clark.

# Thomas Jefferson

3<sup>rd</sup> President

1801–1809

Party: Democratic-Republican

Home State:

Virginia

Vice President:

Aaron Burr &

George Clinton



# Thomas Jefferson

## Domestic

- Reduced the size of federal government (1801)
- Repealed *Alien & Sedition Acts* (1801)
- Dealt with Marshall Court (1801–1809)
- Corps of Discovery (1804–1806)

## Foreign

- Louisiana Purchase (1803)
- Barbary War (1801–1805)
- *Embargo Act* (1807)
- *Non-Intercourse Act* (1809)

# Jefferson's Presidency

## Bureaucracy-

Jefferson cut the national government's size which grew under the Federalists in the 1790s.

## John Marshall-

- Selected as the Supreme Court Chief Justice by John Adams.
- Carried the torch of Federalist ideals (1801–1835).

# Jefferson's Presidency

## Judicial Review-

The power of the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

## Marbury v. Madison (1803)-

Supreme Court case which authorized the Supreme Court's power of Judicial Review.

# Territorial Expansion

## Louisiana Purchase (1803)-

- Began when a slave revolt in Haiti resulted in Napoleon's desire for funds.
- France offered Louisiana to the United States for \$15 million. (3 cents/acre)
- Jefferson arranged the purchase with the approval of the Senate.

# Territorial Expansion



# Territorial Expansion

## Lewis & Clark Expedition (1804–1806)-

- The Louisiana Purchase

doubled the size of the

United States.

- Jefferson arranged Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to head the Corps of Discovery.

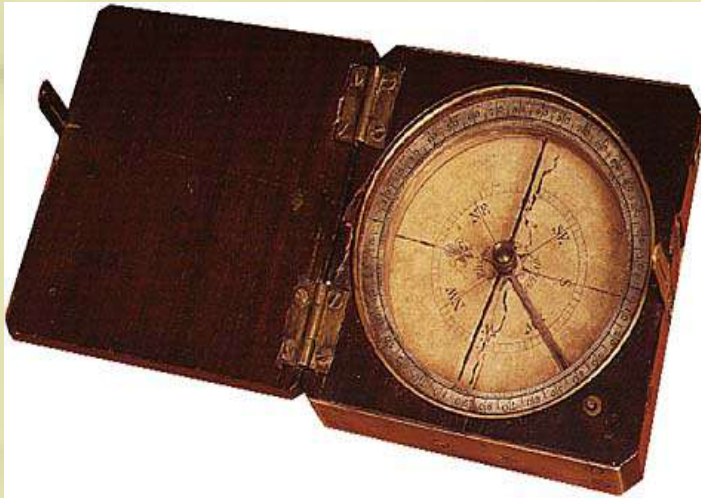
- His goal was to find a “direct & practicable water communication across this continent, for the purposes commerce.”





# Territorial Expansion

## Lewis & Clark Expedition (1804 -1806)-



- The expedition began in St. Louis and continued to the Pacific using the Missouri River as a main transportation system (2 years 4 months)
- The expedition surveyed the land, created accurate maps, and brought back artifacts.

# The Corps of Discovery

## Lewis & Clark Expedition

(1804–1806)-

- The result of the expedition led to massive settlement into northern Louisiana and Oregon territories.
- The expedition also blazed the future “Oregon Trail” used later in the 1800s.





**Sacagawea –  
acted as  
their guide**



# Jefferson's Foreign Policy

## Barbary War-

Jefferson committed the Navy to defending shipping rights in the Mediterranean.

## Embargo Act (1807)-

Act passed by the Democratic-Republicans to cut off trade with all nations in an effort to keep the United States neutral.

# Jefferson's Foreign Policy

## Impressment-

The illegal stopping, searching, and removal of sailors from United States ships by the British.

## U.S.S. Chesapeake-

United States ship which was attacked by the British in 1807.

# Jefferson's Foreign Policy

## Non-Intercourse Act (1809)-



- Passed in the last few days of Jefferson's presidency.
- Overturned the Embargo Act of 1807.
- Re-established trade with European nations and led to continued issues with the British and French.

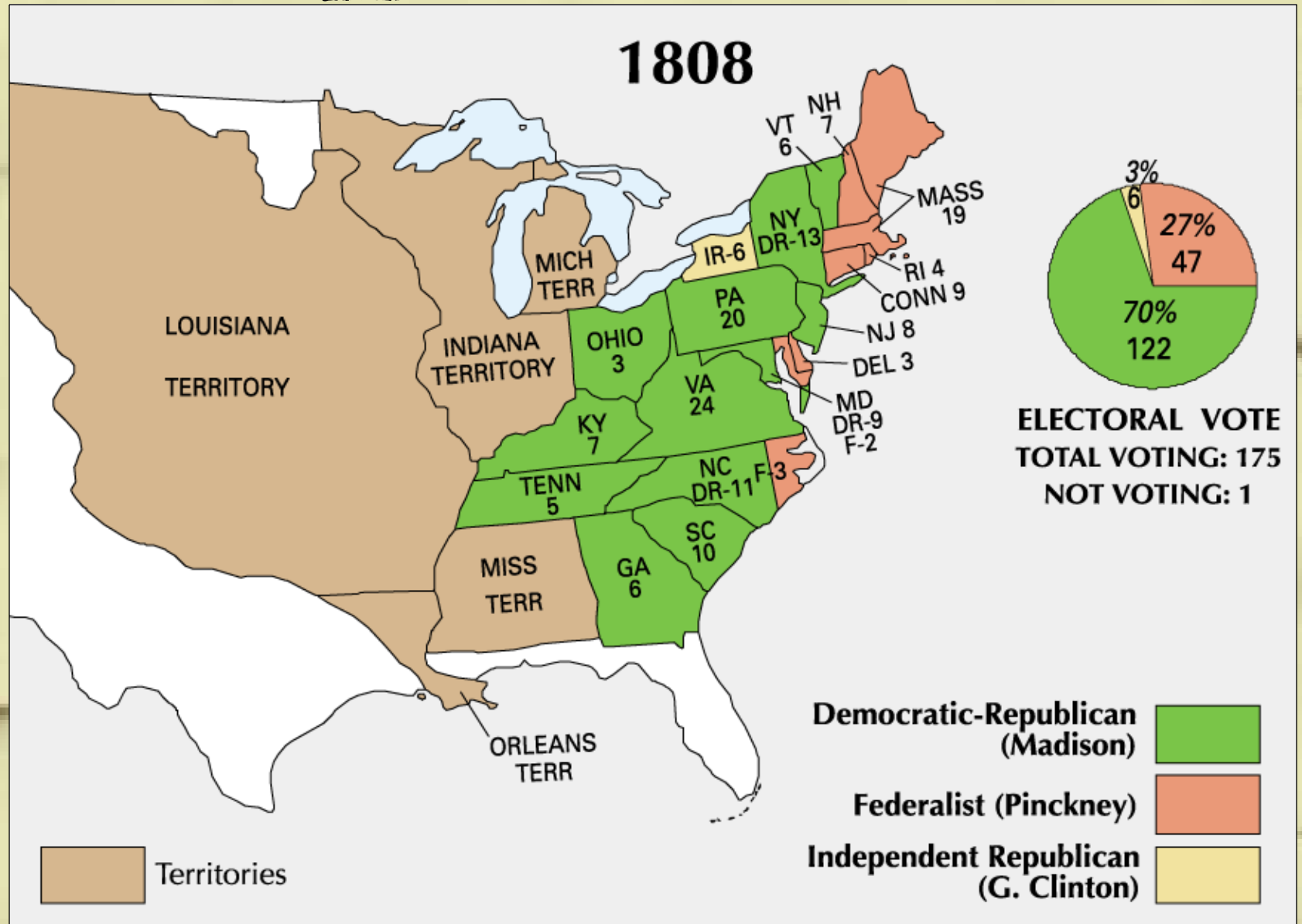


# SSUSH6

c. Explain major reasons for the War of 1812 and the war's significance on the development of a national identity.



# Election of 1808



# President James Madison

4<sup>th</sup> President

1809—1817

Party: Democratic-Republican

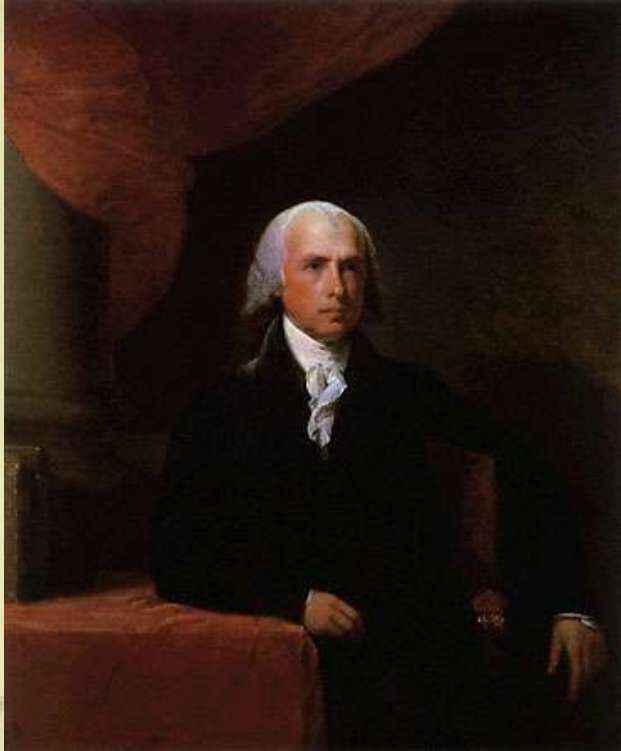
Home State:

Virginia

Vice President:

George Clinton &

Elbridge Gerry



# President James Madison

## Domestic

- Hartford Convention (1814)
- Initiated the “Age of Nationalism”
- Supported Henry Clay’s “American System”

## Foreign

- Dealt with Native American Armed Resistance against “Tecumseh”
- President during the War of 1812
- *Treaty of Ghent* (1814)

# Preparing for War

## War Hawks-

Americans who favored war against Britain for the following reasons (generally from the south and western regions of the United States) . . .

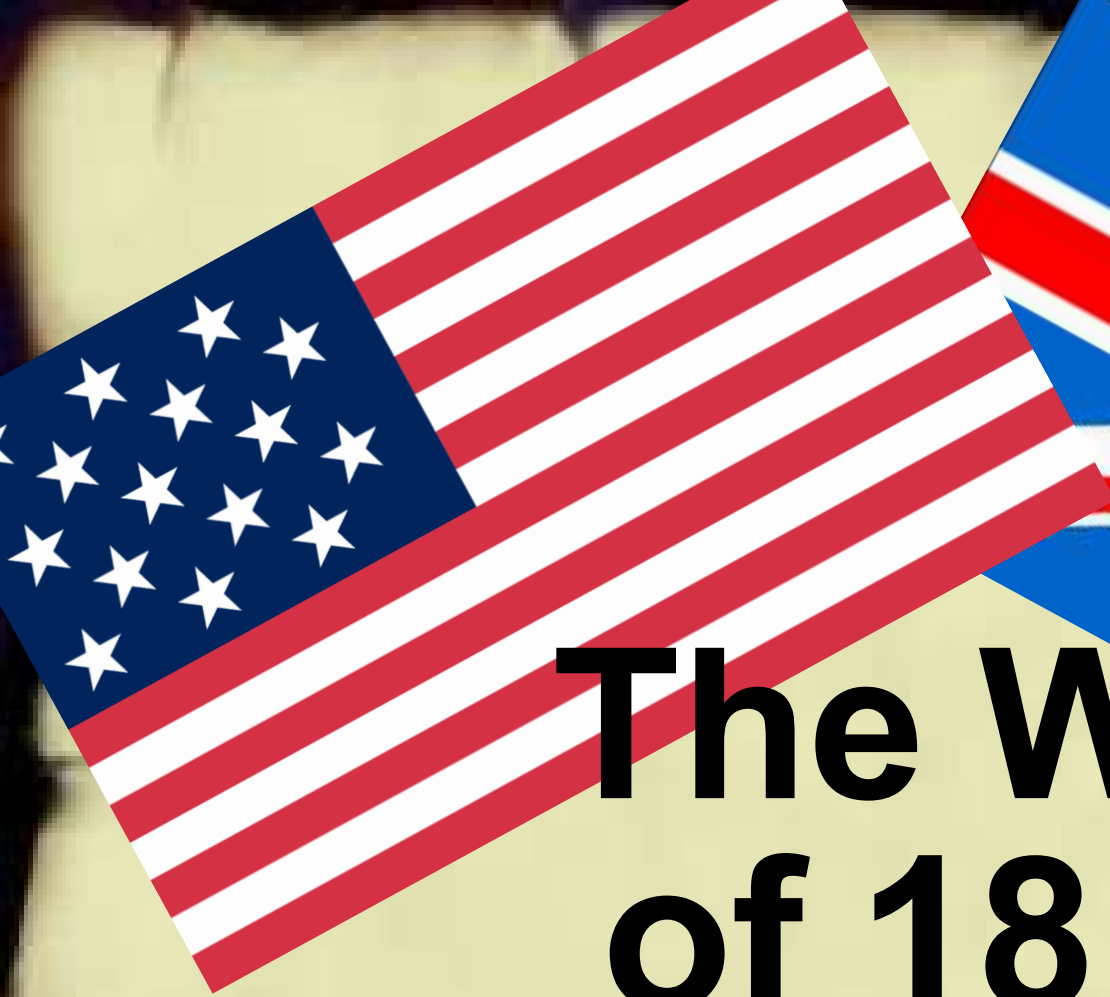
# Preparing for War

John C. Calhoun-

Senator from South Carolina who favored war with Britain.

Henry Clay-

Representative from Kentucky who favored war with Britain.

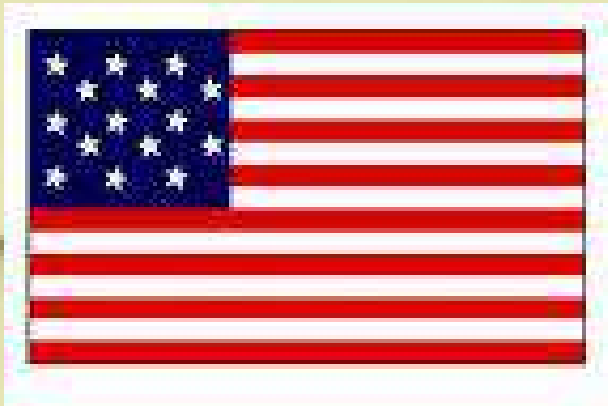


# The War of 1812

1812-1814

USA v. Britain

# War of 1812



## War of 1812-

- War between the United States and Britain (1812–1814).
- The United States entry into the war was a side-show to the larger worldwide conflict between Britain and France.

# Causes of the War of 1812

## 1. British restrictions on Am. trade

- Britain began a naval blockade severely limiting trade.
- Inflation and prices rose due to a shortage of imports.
- Despite the shortages, New England began to increase production and output of its own mills and factories.





# Causes of the War of 1812

## 2. British policy of IMPRESSMENT

- Taking American sailors off American ships and forcing them to serve in the British Navy



# Causes of the War of 1812

## 3. Trouble with Indians in the West



- Indian leader Tecumseh organized tribes to defend their land from US control.
- His brother fought US forces at the Battle of Tippecanoe (and lost).
- US blames Britain for encouraging the Indians

# Causes of the War of 1812

## 4. Drive the British out of North America

- Could we take CANADA from Britain??
- Could we take FLORIDA from Spain??

# War of 1812

## Battle of Ft. McHenry-

- United States fort which withstood a British attack.

## Francis Scott Key-

- Author of the Star-Spangled Banner after witnessing the Battle of Ft. McHenry.

## "Star-Spangled Banner"-

- Today's national anthem.

# War of 1812

## Battle of Ft. McHenry



# War of 1812

## Siege on Washington, D.C.-

- The British landed north of Baltimore and moved forces around the city south to Washington, D.C.
- President Madison led troops to protect the city's defenses.
- Despite attempts, the British marched into the city and burned the capitol, the Presidential Mansion, and several government buildings.

# The White House after the fire of 1814



# Washington portrait saved by Dolley Madison



The East Room of the  
White House



# War of 1812

## Treaty of Ghent-

- Ended the war, but did not grant any land exchanges.
- Kept the Mississippi River open to trade and expansion from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.
- Everything went back to the way it was before the war.

## Hartford Convention-

- Attempt by New England Federalists to secede from Union.
- It failed, and ended the Federalist Party's popularity.

# War of 1812

## Andrew Jackson-

- Tennessee General who led United States forces against Native Americans at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in Alabama.
- Defended New Orleans against the British.
- Nicknamed, "Old Hickory" due to his ability to lead and win battles.

# War of 1812

## Battle of New Orleans



# War of 1812

## Battle of New Orleans-

- Fought January 8, 1815 just weeks following the signing of the Treaty of Ghent.
- It guaranteed American interest would be honored and boosted the nation's morale (as well as the popularity of "Old Hickory").

# War of 1812

## Results of the War-

### 1. Pride & Patriotism

- A strong sense of Nationalism led to the “Era of Good Feelings” (1817–1825).
- A new brand of nationalist leaders arose as the last of the Revolution-class began to leave politics.

### 2. Growth of American Industry

- A rise in the production of American-made goods (specifically in New England).
- An explosion in the textile industry fueled the supply of cotton by Southern planters perpetuating slavery.

### 3. Development of American Culture (art, history, literature)

# SSUSH6

d. Describe the construction of the Erie Canal, the rise of New York City, and the development of the nation's infrastructure.

# Rise of Nationalism

## Henry Clay-

- Nationalist leader who proposed the “American System” to improve the nation.

“American System”- Name applied to a series of government measures to build infrastructure and the economy to create a diversified, self-sufficient economy.

1. Protective tariffs to encourage American manufacturing
2. New transportation systems built
3. A New national bank



# Clay's "American System"

## Internal Improvements-

- Funding for canals and roads increased the nation's infrastructure (which connected its three regions: North, South, and West).
- The largest projects were the National Road and Erie Canal.



# Clay's "American System"

## Erie Canal-

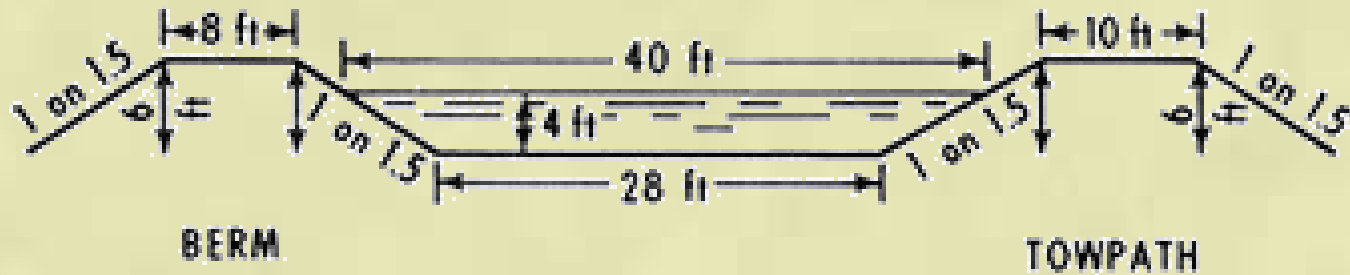
- Built from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.
- Allowed the transport of goods and people from the Mid-west to the East Coast.
- Boosted economy and population.

# Erie Canal

Along the Erie Canal, Buffalo, N. Y.



# Erie Canal

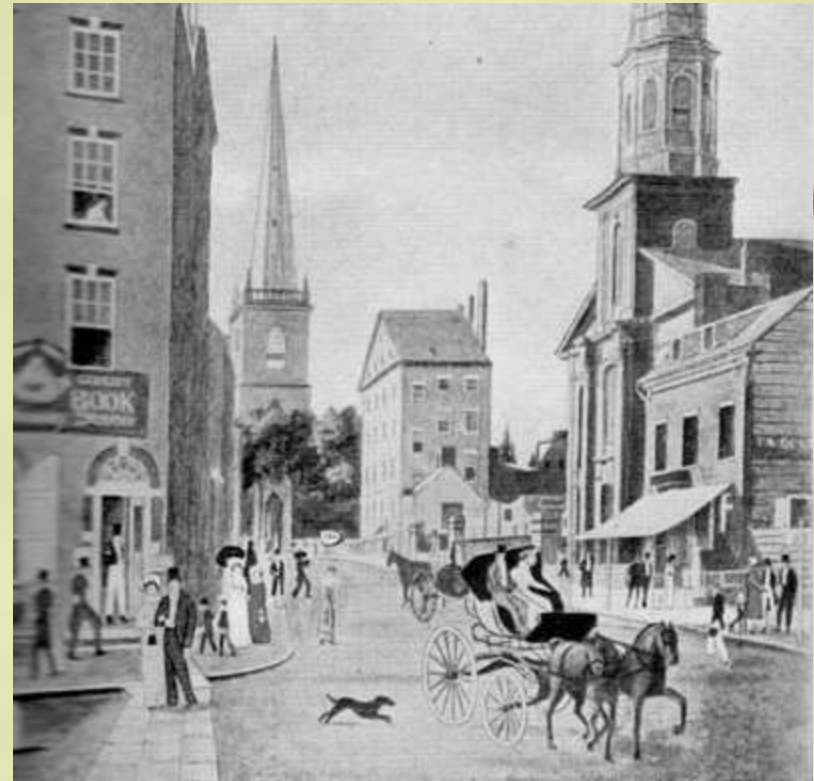


SECTION OF ORIGINAL ERIE CANAL

- On the trip between the Hudson River to Lake Erie, boats rose 568 feet along the Erie Canal. Boats traveling the 363-mile stretch passed through locks such as the one shown in the diagram. The ten-foot tow path along the canal's side was used by horses, mules, or oxen to tow each boat into the lock. Once the downstream lock gate closed, the water rose, bringing the boat to a new level. The boat then exited through the upstream lock gate to continue on its way. **Why do you think the canal was considered an engineering marvel at the time?**

# Rise of New York City

- Until 1790, New York City was the capital of the United States.
- In the early 1800s, civic development turned this colonial town into a great economic center established on a grid of city blocks.
- By 1835, the population had grown so large that New York City outpaced Philadelphia as the largest U.S. city.
- Trade grew when the Erie Canal made the city's harbors the link between European merchants & the great agricultural markets across the Appalachians from New York City.
- The city was home to the biggest gathering of artisans & crafts workers in the United States, & its banking & commercial activities would soon make it the leading city in all of North America.



# Clay's "American System"

## National Road-

- Built in 1811, paid for by the Nat'l Government
- Built to connect the East Coast with the interior West.
- Boosted trade and population into the Mid-west and Mississippi River Valley.

# SSUSH6

e. Describe the reasons for and the importance of the Monroe Doctrine (1823).

# President James Monroe

5<sup>th</sup> President

1817—1825

Party: Democratic-Republican

Home State:

Virginia

Vice President:

Daniel Tompkins



# President James Monroe

## Domestic

- President during the “Era of Good Feelings”
- Dealt with the economic Panic of 1819
- Missouri Compromise of 1820

## Foreign

- *Adams-Onís Treaty* (1821)
- *Monroe Doctrine* (1823)



# “Era of Good Feelings”

“Era of Good Feelings” (1817–1825)-

With the end of the War of 1812 and decline of the Federalist Party, the United States entered a period of nationalist pride and political unity under the Democratic-Republican Party.

# Monroe's Foreign Policy

## John Quincy Adams-

Secretary of State under James Monroe.

## Adams-Onís Treaty (1821)-

- Treaty with Spain in which the United States acquired Florida.
- Stipulations stated that the United States had no interest in Texas.

# Monroe's Foreign Policy



# Monroe's Foreign Policy

## Monroe Doctrine-

- Written by Secretary of States John Quincy Adams.
- Stated that the United States would not tolerate European intervention in the affairs of any independent nation in the Americas.
- Nor were the Americas open to European colonization.



**No outside (European) Powers are to interfere with the Western Hemisphere**



**U.S. will not interfere with existing colonies in the Western Hemisphere.**



**Europe cannot create new colonies in W. Hemisphere or interfere with existing nations**



**U.S. will not involve itself in European affairs**

# SSUSH7

The student will explain the process  
of economic growth, its regional  
and national impact in the first half  
of the 19th century, and the  
different responses to it.

# SSUSH7

- a. Explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution as seen in Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin and his development of interchangeable parts for muskets.

# Industrial Revolution

## Industrial Revolution-

- Began in Britain in the 1750s and marked the beginning of the “industrial age.”
- The “revolution” occurred as machines replaced man-made goods by mass production.
- Began in the United States in the 1790s.



# Industrial Revolution

## Samuel Slater-

British entrepreneur who established the United States' first textile (thread) mills in Rhode Island (1793).

## Francis Cabot Lowell-

Catapulted the textile industry in the production of cloth in the mills he established.

# Industrial Revolution

## Labor Union-

Groups of workers who unite to seek better pay and safer working conditions.

## Lowell Girl-

A young, single woman who worked in Lowell Company town in Massachusetts.

They worked in poor conditions, with low pay, and strict rules.

# Inventors & Inventions

## Eli Whitney-

New England inventor whose cotton gin and use of interchangeable parts revolutionized United States industry in the 1790s.

## Interchangeable Parts-

The use of replacing parts with replicas of original pieces (e.g. Muskets).

# Inventors & Inventions

## Cotton Gin-



- Machine which allowed the cotton to be pulled apart from the seed.
- Revolutionized the cotton industry by lowering the cost of cotton production.
- Created “King Cotton” in the South.
- Perpetuated slavery.

# Inventors & Inventions

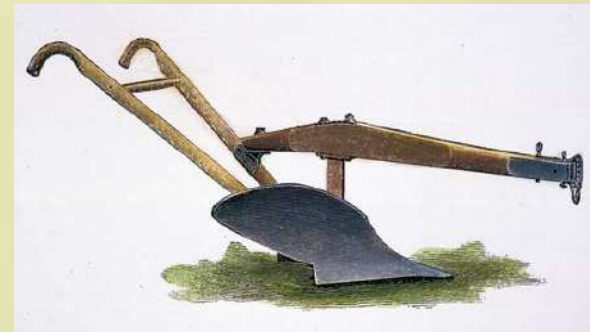
## Samuel F. B. Morse-

Invented the electric telegraph and code in 1837 sparking a surge in communications.

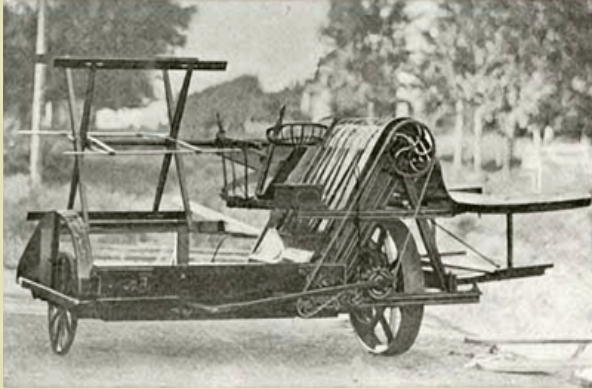


## John Deere-

Invented the steel plow increasing the production of crops on farms.



# Inventors & Inventions



## Cyrus McCormick-

Inventor of the mechanical reaper  
which increased farm  
production by 1840.



## Isaac Singer-

Inventor of the sewing machine  
which allowed the production  
of clothing in the home.

# SSUSH7

b. Describe the westward growth of the United States; include the emerging concept of Manifest Destiny.

# Manifest Destiny

- 1840's expansion fever gripped the country
- Americans began to believe their movement westward and southward was destined and ordained by God
- "Manifest Destiny" - John L. O'Sullivan



“the belief that the U.S.’ destiny  
Pacific to expand to the  
Ocean and into  
Mexican territory”

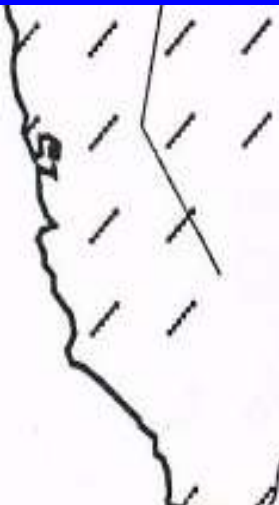


# Motivations for Expansion



- The desire of most Americans to own land.
  - The discovery of gold and other valuable resources.
  - The belief that the United States was destined to stretch across North America (Manifest Destiny).
1. Economic motivations
  2. Racist beliefs about Native Americans and Mexican people.

Mexican-American War—American settlers in Texas fight to take control of what had been Mexico-controlled Texas. The U.S. eventually adds Texas as a state. When Mexico refuses President Polk's offer to buy Mexican land, Polk picks a fight with Mexico, thus starting the Mexican American war.



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Louisiana P  
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# SSUSH7

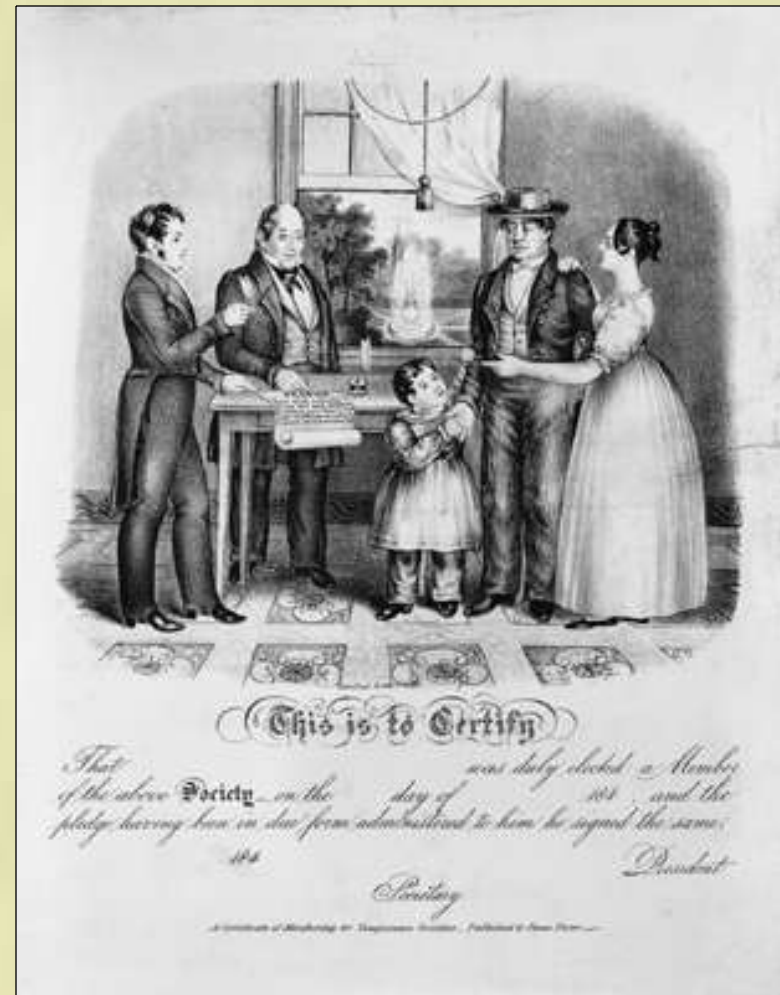
c. Describe reform movements,  
specifically temperance,  
abolitionism, and public school.

# TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

*Prohibition or limit  
of alcohol*

**ISSUE:**

**People should drink  
less alcohol or it  
should be  
completely outlawed**



# The Drunkard's Progress



LOW & FURBY BY S. LORRIER.

Reproduced by permission of the artist, 1912 by S. Lorrier, in the public office of the State from the collection of the State's Journal at Albany.

32 SPRUCE ST. N. Y.

**THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS.**

FROM THE FIRST GLASS TO THE GRAVE.

# TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

## **IMPACT:**

- per capita consumption cut in half between 1820 and 1840
- Protest church organizations gain influence
- Women played a key role, leads to the women's movement

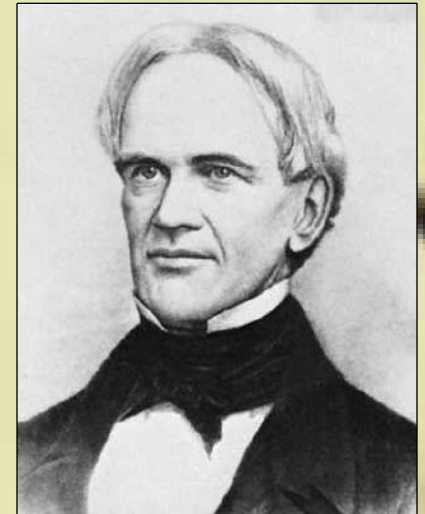


# EDUCATION REFORM



## ISSUE:

- Many areas didn't have free public schools
- School year was short
- Teachers were untrained



Horace Mann led the reforms in Massachusetts. Other states followed.

# EDUCATION REFORM

## IMPACT:

- Established the right of all children to an education
- More tax supported public schools
- Improved education by required teachers to be trained



reforms were still limited

1. no mandatory attendance
2. improvements only for white males
3. South far behind Northern advances



# ABOLITION

**Definition:** the action or an act of abolishing a system, practice, or institution.

## ISSUE:

- Abolitionists wanted to outlaw slavery.

## IMPACT:

- Created a very controversial political issue over the future of slavery in the territories
- Made Southerners defend slavery more strongly.

# SSUSH7

d. Explain women's efforts to gain suffrage; include Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Seneca Falls Conference.

# WOMEN'S RIGHTS

## Situation that existed

### 1. lacked legal & social equality

--could not vote (suffrage) sit on juries, own property, earn her own salary, no legal protection from abuse, not guardian of the children

2. "*cult of domesticity*"--women were valued as the moral guardians of the home, family, & society



# WOMEN'S RIGHTS

## WHAT WOMEN WANTED:

**Full citizenship**

- **Voting rights**
- **Parental and custody rights**

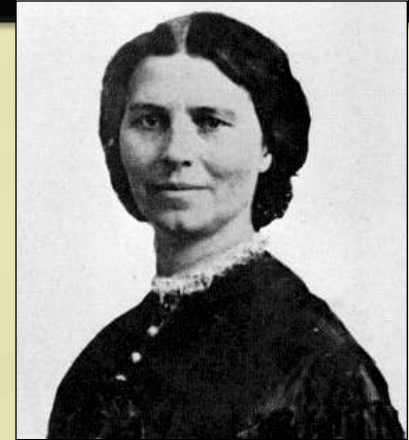
## KEY LEADERS:

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton Lucretia Mott**

# SENECA FALLS CONVENTION



Seneca Falls,  
NY



**Led by: Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
adopted a “Declaration of Sentiments”**

- **Declaration of Women’s Rights, including the right to vote (suffrage)**
- **modeled on the Declaration of Independence**

## **IMPACT:**

- **very few small changes**
- **overshadowed by the bigger issue of Abolition**

*This card was issued for the celebration  
held at Seneca Falls in 1958 and  
is added to this book by Harriet Smith Wash*

## Our Roll of Honor

Containing all the  
Signatures to the "Declaration of Sentiments"

Set Forth by the First

# Woman's Rights Convention,

held at

Seneca Falls, New York

July 19-20, 1848

### LADIES:

Lucretia Mott  
Harriet Cady Eaton  
Margaret Pryor  
Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
Eunice Newton Foote  
Mary Ann M'Clintock  
Margaret Schooley  
Martha C. Wright  
Jane C. Hunt  
Amy Post  
Catherine F. Stebbins  
Mary Ann Frink  
Lydia Mount  
Delia Mathews  
Catherine C. Palne  
Elizabeth W. M'Clintock  
Malvina Seymour  
Phebe Mosher  
Catherine Shaw  
Deborah Scott  
Sarah Hallowell  
Mary M'Clintock  
Mary Gilbert

Sophonra Taylor  
Cynthia Davis  
Hannah Plant  
Lucy Jones  
Sarah Whitney  
Mary H. Hallowell  
Elizabeth Conklin  
Sally Pitcher  
Mary Conklin  
Susan Quinn  
Mary S. Mirror  
Phebe King  
Julia Ann Drake  
Charlotte Woodward  
Martha Underhill  
Dorothy Mathews  
Eunice Barker  
Sarah R. Woods  
Lydia Gild  
Sarah Hoffman  
Elizabeth Leslie  
Martha Ridley

Rachel D. Bonnel  
Betsy Tewksbury  
Rhoda Palmer  
Margaret Jenkins  
Cynthia Fuller  
Mary Martin  
P. A. Culvert  
Susan R. Doty  
Rebecca Race  
Sarah A. Mosher  
Mary E. Vail  
Lucy Spalding  
Lovina Latham  
Sarah Smith  
Eliza Martin  
Maria E. Wilbur  
Elizabeth D. Smith  
Caroline Barker  
Ann Porter  
Experience Gibbs  
Antoinette E. Segur  
Hannah J. Latham  
Sarah Sisson

### GENTLEMEN:

Richard P. Hunt  
Samuel D. Tillman  
Justin Williams  
Elisha Foote  
Frederick Douglass  
Henry W. Seymour  
Henry Seymour  
David Spalding  
William G. Barker  
Elias J. Doty  
John Jones

William S. Dell  
James Mott  
William Burroughs  
Robert Smallbridge  
Jacob Mathews  
Charles L. Hoskins  
Thomas M'Clintock  
Saron Phillips  
Jacob P. Chamberlain  
Jonathan Metcalf

Nathan J. Milliken  
S. E. Woodworth  
Edward F. Underhill  
George W. Pryor  
Joel Bunker  
Isaac VanTassel  
Thomas Dell  
E. W. Capron  
Stephen Shear  
Henry Hatley  
Azallah Schooley



*Eight  
near Harriet  
Seneca Falls, N.Y. 7/20/1957*

# SSUSH7

e. Explain Jacksonian Democracy, expanding suffrage, the rise of popular political culture, and the development of American nationalism.

# Election of 1824

## Presidential Election of 1824-

- The rise of sectionalism began with the election candidates:
  - John Quincy Adams (Massachusetts)
  - William Crawford (Georgia)
  - Henry Clay (Kentucky)
  - Andrew Jackson (Tennessee)
- The Election was a tie and was decided by the House of Representatives.



# Election of 1824

## “Corrupt Bargain”-

- Only the top three candidates of the race were voted on by the House of Representatives.
- Crawford dropped out due to health reasons.
- Henry Clay backed John Quincy Adams because of personal feelings toward Andrew Jackson.
- Clay became the Secretary of State under Adams.
- Jackson supporters labeled the move a “corrupt bargain.”

# President John Quincy Adams

6<sup>th</sup> President

1825—1829

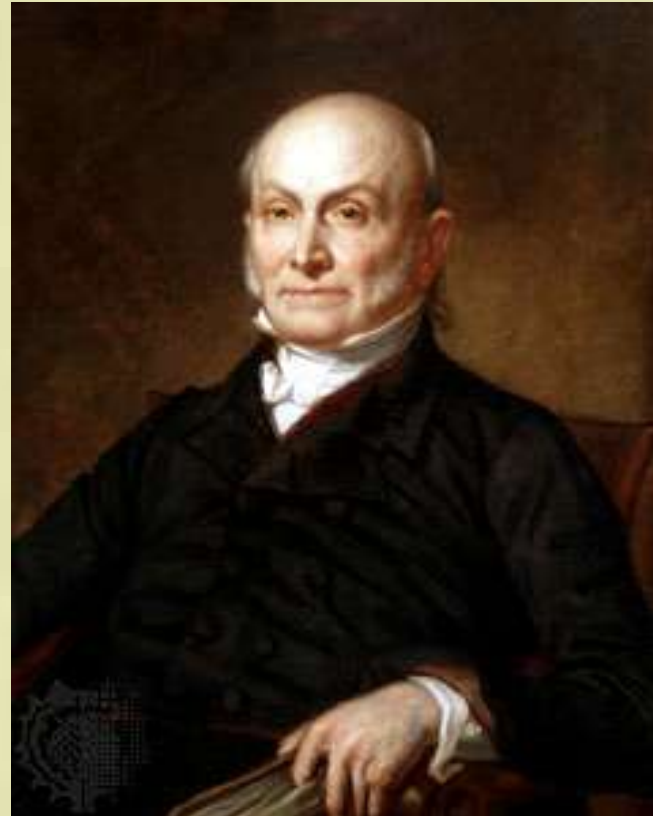
Party: National-Republican

Home State:

Massachusetts

Vice President:

John C. Calhoun



# President John Quincy Adams

## Domestic

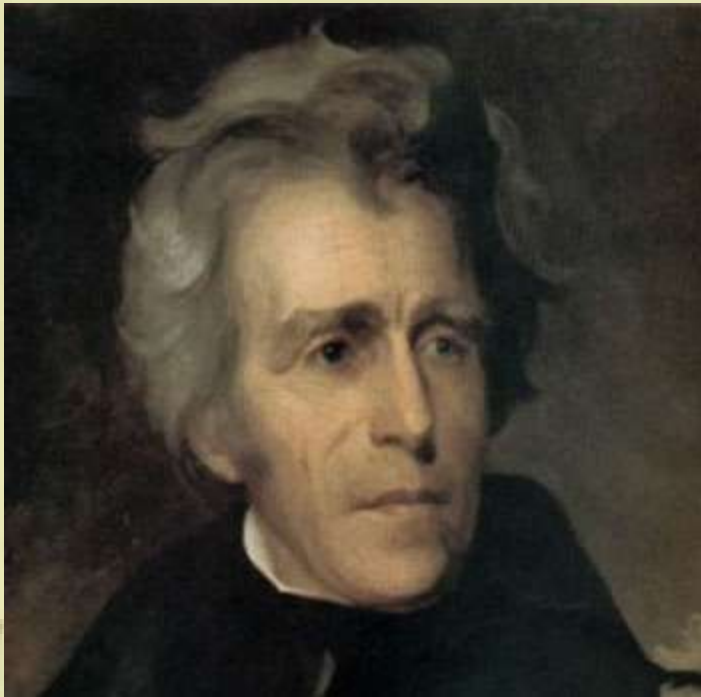
- Election of 1824 decided by the House of Representatives
- Accused of a “Corrupt Bargain” by Jacksonians
- Nicknamed “Old man Eloquent”

## Foreign

- Political Revolutions in Mexico and South America

# Adams' Unpopularity

## Unpopular Presidency-



Andrew Jackson

- Adams' presidency was very disappointing as Andrew Jackson's supporters in Congress made life difficult for the new president.
- Led to a very contested race in 1828.

# Rise of Democracy

## Rise of the Jacksonians-

Jackson's supporters generally were southerners and westerners who favored "universal suffrage" who favored the right to vote for all white males, not just land owners.

## Caucus-

A closed meeting of party members for the purpose of choosing a candidate.

# Election of 1828

## Presidential Election of 1828-

- The race was heated as both Jacksonians and supporters of Adams traded negative ads in newspapers.
- The challenger, Jackson, carried the South and the West, while the incumbent, Adams, carried New England.
- Jackson easily won the presidency.

# President Andrew Jackson

7<sup>th</sup> President

1829—1837

Party: Democratic

Home State:

Tennessee

Vice President:

John C. Calhoun &

Martin Van Buren



# President Andrew Jackson

## Domestic

- Indian Removal Act of 1830
- “Nullification Crisis” (1830–1832)
- (Second) National Bank War (1832–1837)
- “Trail of Tears” (1836–37)
- Formed the Democratic Party (1832)
- Nickname – “Old Hickory”

## Foreign

- Texas Revolution (1835)
- Annexation Debate over Texas (1835–1837)



# Jacksonian Democracy

## Spoils System-

The policy of rewarding political supporters with positions within the government.

## Democratic Party-

Jackson's supporters broke with the Democratic-Republicans and formed the modern-day Democratic Party.

# War on Native Americans

## Indian Removal Act of 1830-

- Under the Act, the United States forced Native Americans off its traditional lands in support of white settlement.
- Native Americans were forced west of the Mississippi River.
- Fighting broke out, but many nations peaceably migrated.

# War on Native Americans

## Indian Removal Act of 1830-



# War on Native Americans

## Worcester v. Georgia (1832)-

- Supreme Court case which supported the Cherokee Nation to remain in Georgia, but Jackson snubbed the decision.
- Chief Justice John Marshall battled Jackson in a war of words over the decision.

# War on Native Americans

## Trail of Tears (1837–38)-

- Forced relocation of Georgia's Cherokee Nation to Oklahoma.
- During the forced migration, nearly 25% died due to disease and starvation.

