

## Warm Up

- If you were asked by the President of the United States to explore a new land or territory far away, would you go? Why or why not? What might you be afraid of?

# UNIT 4: NEW REPUBLIC

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Standard 6: Goal Analyze the impact of territorial expansion and population growth in the early decades of the new nation.

# Northwest Ordinance

- 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. territory outside the original 13 states
- Created by the Northwest Ordinance.
- Ordinance banned slavery in the Northwest Territory.
- This law made the Ohio River the boundary between free and slave regions
- Northwest Ordinance also mandated the establishment of public schools in the Northwest Territory.

# Louisiana Purchase

- In the early 1800, President Thomas Jefferson sent James Monroe to France to negotiate the purchase of the important port city of New Orleans.
- In 1803, Napoleon agreed to sell to the United States not only New Orleans but also the entire Louisiana Territory for 15 million.
- \*\*\*Doubled the size of the United States\*\*

# Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore Louisiana and the western land all the way to the Pacific Ocean.
- **Goal: Find a sea route to the Pacific Ocean**
- On their 16 month expedition they mapped trails west, river, mountain ranges and wrote descriptions of animals and plants.
- Sacagawea helped the men explore the lands.

# War of 1812: Causes

- 1. Britain prevent neutral American merchants from trading with the French.
- **2. Impressment**-American sailors were forced against their will to serve in the British navy after their merchant ships were captured at sea.
- 3. British were giving military support to Native Americans so they can fight to keep Americans from settling lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- 4. Americans wanted the British out of North America by conquering Canada

# War of 1812:Results

- The major result was the end of all U.S. military hostility with Great Britain.
- Never Again would Britain and the United States wage war over diplomacy, trade, territory, or any other kind of dispute.

# National Infrastructure

- Many American families moved west of the Appalachian Mountains to claim land in the new American territories stretching to the Mississippi River.
- Crossing rivers proved very difficult for settlers and merchants.
- New invention: **the steamboat**, enabled people to buy a ticket from private companies that operated the boats and to travel upstream as easy as going downstream.



# Erie Canal

- The most famous canal built in this era was the Erie Canal, which was built in 1825.
- It stretches 363 miles from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.
- Essentially, it connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean
- The Erie Canal served as a turnpike for barges where a road could not be easily be built, it greatly reduced transportation costs.

# Rise of New York City

- In the early 1800, 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.
- Home to the biggest gathering of artisans and crafts workers in the United States
- Banking and commercial activities make it the leading city in all of North America.

# Monroe Doctrine

- In 1823, President James Monroe warned the nations of Europe not to meddle in the politics of North and South America.
- If battles took place in the new world, the United states would view such battles as hostile actions against the United States.
- **The Monroe Doctrine stated that North and South America is closed to European exploration and colonization!!!**

# Eli Whitney and the Industrial Revolution

- The Industrial Revolution is the name given to the time period of the 19 century when power driven machines operated by workers replaced hand tools operated by skilled laborers.
- Eli Whitney best illustrates the rise of industrialism with his invention of the cotton gin and his development of **interchangeable parts** for **muskets**.
- Machine that rapidly removes cotton plant seeds from the valuable cotton fiber used to make thread and fabric.
- Whitney introduced the **practice of manufacturing identical parts** so only the broken part would need to be replaced to repair the whole machine.

# Westward Growth

- Between 1800 and 1860, the United States more than doubled in size and the number of states expanded from 16 to 33.

The three primary motivations for America's westward growth

- 1.the desire of most Americans to own their own land
- 2.the Discovery of gold and other valuable resources
- 3.Manifest Destiny** -the belief that the United States was destined to stretch across North America.

# Manifest Destiny

- Manifest Destiny was the name given to the idea that the United States would naturally occupy territory between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
- There were a strong economic motivations behind the belief, as well as racism regarding Native Americans and Mexicans.
- These beliefs were very popular in the United States during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

# Women's Suffrage

- Women didn't have rights to vote and often lacked legal custody of their own children.
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an outspoken advocate for women's full rights of citizenship, including voting rights and parental and custody rights.
- In 1848, she organized America's first women's rights convention in New York.

# Jacksonian Democracy

- President Andrew Jackson and his supporters shared a political philosophy later referred to as the “Jacksonian Democracy”.
- It consisted of a stronger executive branch and a weaker congress.
- It also sought to broaden public participation in government, so it expanded voting rights to all adult white males, not just landowners.



# American Nationalism

- Americans in Jackson's day believed in the Manifest Destiny.
- They believed it was their duty to expand the hold of their religion, language, ancestry, and culture all the way to the Pacific ocean to remake all of North America as the Founding Fathers had remade its Atlantic coast.

# Sample Question

What was established to encourage westward expansion and a way to admit new states?

- A. the rise of Jacksonian Democracy
- B. the passage of the Northwest Ordinance
- C. the establishment of the Monroe Doctrine
- D. the adoption of the proclamation of Neutrality