Chapter 6:1 Objectives:

• Describe the steps Washington’s administration took to build the federal government.

• Analyze Hamilton’s plan for the economy and opposition to it.

• Explain how a two-party system emerged in the new nation.
Psa_119:96  I have seen an end of all perfection: but thy commandment is exceeding broad.
Chapter 6:1

- The United States government inherited a national debt of $52 million from the Confederation.
- The economy was mostly based on farming.
- Population of 3 million people.
- With no navy and an army only around 400 men, the U.S. was not respected by other countries.
• In 1789 the new electoral college unanimously elected George Washington as President of the United States.
• As a revolutionary leader, Washington enjoyed widespread respect and popularity.
• John Adams of Massachusetts was elected Vice President.
Organizing the Courts:

• The Constitution called for one Supreme Court and several smaller ones.

• But intentionally left to Congress the details of organizing a federal court system.

• Madison who had been elected to the House of Representatives in the first congress, helped to pass the Judiciary Act of 1789.

• The act established a judiciary or a system of courts.
Organizing the Courts:

• The judiciary was made up of thirteen federal district courts, one for each state.
• Three circuit courts would hear appeals from the state courts and six-member Supreme Court would decide contested cases.
Organizing the Courts:

- The Supreme Court also served as a trial court in certain cases involving states or foreign affairs.
- The act also established the office of Attorney General to prosecute and defend cases on behalf of the federal government.
- Washington appointed John Jay as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Organizing the Executive Branch:

• One of Washington’s most important precedents was the formation of a Cabinet

• A group of federal leaders who headed the major departments of the executive branch and advised the President.
Organizing the Executive Branch:

- Departments of State: Led by Thomas Jefferson conducted foreign policy.
- Department of Treasury: Led by Alexander Hamilton managed the nation’s finances.
- Department of War supervised the national defense.
- Attorney General: Attorney that represented the Federal Government in the courts.
- Nominated by the president, the cabinet members were approved by the Senate.
- In 1907, the Cabinet was officially recognized by law.
• Alexander Hamilton sought to address America’s financial instability.
• Hamilton believed in a strong central government necessary to preserve the union.
• Hamilton was fiercely opposed by Antifederalists who feared that a strong national government would threaten state’s rights and people’s freedoms.

• Two distinct political philosophies were forming.
Two views on the Constitution.

Loose Construction: The Constitution gave broad implied powers that empowered Congress to enact laws for the general welfare.

This is also called a broad interpretation.

Strict Construction: Limiting the Federal Government to powers explicitly granted in the Constitution.
Discussion Question:

- What was the strict-constructionist and loose constructionist views of the Constitution? Explain in a paragraph what view you would agree with.
In 1792, to get congress to pass the forming of a National Bank, a compromise was struck to move the nation’s capital from New York southward to the banks of the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia.

This capital would be called Washington D.C.
• Hamilton wanted to develop a commercial and industrial economy rather than based on farms.
• He desired a strong Federal Government with a strong army and navy.
- He helped bring financial credibility for America by having the U.S. pay their foreign debt and interest in full.
- The Federal Government assumes state debts.
- It brought stability and unity to the country having the national government covering the States financially.
- Create a National bank and national currency that was a model for the current Federal Reserve Banking system.
Rise of Political Parties:

- The authors of the Constitution wanted to avoid organized political parties, or groups of people who seek to win elections and hold public office in order to shape government policy.
- They thought these parties threatened the unity of the nation.
Rise of Political Parties:

- Nevertheless two parties formed.
- The Federalists, led by Hamilton and John Adams, and the Democratic Republicans, led by Jefferson and Madison.
• Northerners, especially merchants tended to favor the Federalists.

• In contrast, southerners, especially farmers voted mainly for Democrat Republicans.

• But both parties were found everywhere.
The first two Presidents and most of the governors, state legislators, and congressmen were Federalists. Gaining the majority of votes. Voters credited the Federalists with the new Constitution with the nation’s increased prosperity and stability during the 1790s. But many common people supported the Democratic Republicans. They worried that the Federalists would concentrate wealth and power in the hands of the elite.
Chapter 6:2 Objectives:

- We will analyze how territorial expansion brought Americans into conflict with the British and with Native Americans.
- Describe American relations with Britain, France, and Spain.
- Analyze how political parties debates over foreign policy brought further division in American politics.
2Co_5:20 Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God.
Foreign Policy:

• French Revolution began in 1789 and America was delighted that France was turning away from a monarchy into a republic.

• But in 1793 when the Revolution began executing thousands of opponents including the French King and Queen.

• There was division in supporting the revolution.
Foreign Policy:

- Democrat Republicans like Jefferson thought it was regrettable that these executions happened, wanted to support the revolution because it was better than supporting a monarchy.
- But the Federalists decided that the French Revolutionaries were bloody anarchists out to destroy religion and social order.
- They suspected that the Democratic Republicans meant to do the same.
Differences between the French and American Revolution:

- French Revolution executed those that opposed the Revolution.
- The French Revolution sought to destroy religion.
- The French Revolution led to tyrant leaders.
- The French Revolution embraced atheism.

- Americans tar and feathered and beat people up.
- The American Revolution embraced freedom of religion.
- While the American Revolution led to leaders being voted.
- The American Revolution still held to Christian principles.
Discussion Question:

- List five differences between the French and American Revolution. Describe also in complete sentences why America should, or should not support the French Revolution.
Differences between the French and American Revolution:

• But in vain are men's dreams of progress, in vain all efforts for the uplifting of humanity, if they neglect the one Source of hope and help for the fallen race. "Every good gift and every perfect gift" (James 1:17) is from God. There is no true excellence of character apart from Him. And the only way to God is Christ. He says, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by Me." John 14:6. {Steps to Christ, page 21.1}
Foreign Policy:

- By 1793, Britain and France were at war.
- Both American political parties agreed that the U.S. was too weak to participate in war and too dependent on trade with Britain.
- Washington declared America to be neutral, a policy America had towards Europe until the twentieth century.
Washington Steps Down:

- Washington won re-election in both 1792 to 1796 but decided not to continue the presidency in 1796.
- He left because of:
  - Ailing health.
  - Longed to escape the political turmoil
  - Was homesick for his plantation.
- He also recognized that the young nation needed him to set an example by walking away from power proving he was no king.
- His voluntary retirement after two terms set a precedent honored by all Presidents until the 1940s.
Washington Steps Down:

- Defeated the Indians and opened the western lands opened for settlement and the whiskey rebels suppressed.
- The Whiskey Rebellion was where frontiersmen challenged the whiskey tax by threatening the collectors; this caused Federal troops to quelled the rebellion.
- He kept the nation out of the war in Europe.
- A booming foreign trade boosted tariffs, which funded the government and the national debt.
- Was a skillful leader.
John Adams Becomes President

- John Adams narrowly defeated Thomas Jefferson in the 1796 election.
- The nation voted along regional lines.
- Due to an awkward feature to the constitution Jefferson became Vice President.
During Adams Presidency

• The Jay Treaty of 1794 negotiated by John Jay gave Britain exclusive trading rights to the U.S.

• Britain agreed to leave their frontier forts, and this allowed America to repay its pre-war debts to Britain.

• This angered France as a betrayal of their 1778 treaty of alliance with the U.S.
During Adams Presidency

- In 1796 France started to seize American merchant ships.
- Adams sent envoys to Paris to negotiate peace.
- But three French officials known in code as X, Y, and Z demanded humiliating terms including $250,000 in bribes.
- Adams broke off negotiations and this called the XYZ affair roused unified sentiment against France.
During Adams Presidency

• In 1798, the Federalist majority in congress expanded the army and authorized a small navy, which won some surprising victories over French warships.

• To pay for the expanded military, Congress imposed unpopular taxes on stamps and land.
The Alien and Sedition Acts:

• Federalists exploited war fever by passing this act in 1798 that authorized the president to arrest and deport immigrants who criticized the Federal government.

• Because most immigrants supported the Democratic Republicans, the Federalists made it difficult for them to become citizens.
Struggles in Democracy:

- The sedition act made it a crime for citizens to publicly discredit the federal government.
- Arguing that criticism undermined trust in the government, the Federalists used this act to silence Democratic opposition.
- The Sedition act did allow juries to acquit defendants who could prove little truth of their statements.
- But that still put the burden of proof on the defendants, reversing the tradition of presuming someone innocent until proven guilty.
Discussion Question:

- What were the Alien and Sedition Act and would you support it?
Struggles in Democracy:

- In the end, the federal government convicted ten men of sedition including those in Massachusetts who erected a liberty pole comparing the Federalists to the Loyalists who supported Britain.
- Two Democratic Republican state legislatures written by Jefferson and Madison called the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions declared the Sedition Act unconstitutional.
- The resolve hinted that states had the power to nullify federal laws that were unconstitutional.
Election of 1800

• Adams lost his reelection bid to Thomas Jefferson.
• Jefferson and his running mate, Aaron Burr tied actually and the House of Representatives ended up choosing Jefferson.
• Jefferson became president and the peaceful transfer from one party to another established a valuable precedent.
• To avoid another electoral crisis, in 1804 the Constitution was amended to require electors to vote separately for President and Vice President.
Chapter 6:3 Objectives:

- We will study the Jefferson Presidency and his political philosophy.
- Will examine the significance of John Marshall and the Supreme Court.
- Identify the importance of the Louisiana Purchase.
- Analyze Jefferson’s foreign policies.
Psa_50:10  For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills.
John Marshalls Supreme Court

• When Jefferson became president in 1801: John Marshall became Chief justice of the Supreme Court.

• They were cousins but political enemies.

• Marshall was a federalist and was a last minute appointee by outgoing president John Adams.
John Marshalls Supreme Court

• Over 35 years, he participated in more than 1,000 court decisions writing over half of them, more than any other Supreme Court Justice in U.S. History.
Marshall’s Four Part Legacy: Marshall applied four of Hamilton’s principles to interpret the Constitution.

1. His Supreme Court claimed the power to review the acts of Congress and of the President to determine if they were constitutional. This power is known as judicial review.

2. He insisted that federal laws were superior to state laws.

3. Like Hamilton, Marshall broadly interpreted the Constitution to find implied powers of the national government.

4. He insisted upon the “sanctity of contracts.” This limited the power of state government’s to interfere with business.
• Marbury v. Madison: First case where the Supreme Court asserted judicial review.
• Because Marshall, today we accept the Supreme Court will review the constitutionality of federal law and is the final authority in interpreting the Constitution.
• After establishing the precedent of judicial review, Marshall never again ruled a federal law unconstitutional.
• Like Hamilton, Marshall interpreted the Constitution broadly to find the implied powers needed for a strong national government.
Jefferson As President:

• Jefferson believed in an agrarian economy where farm ownership freed from the dependence on a landlord and employer was essential.
• With this there was a need for new land.
• To get more land, Jefferson wanted the Untied State to expand to the Pacific.
• He eyed the French owned Louisiana Territory that stretched from New Orleans all the way to the now Canadian border.
Louisiana Purchase

• Jefferson sent James Monroe and Robert Livingston to approach Napoleon on the sale of the territory.
• Napoleon was ready to sell.
Louisiana Purchase

- Napoleon’s imperial plans had been foiled by slave rebels in the Caribbean when slaves in what is now called Haiti rebelled and defeated the French army sent to suppress them.
- Without that army to occupy Louisiana and needing money to fight the British, Napoleon decided to sell all of the Louisiana Territory.
- In 1803, the US. paid $15 million for 820,000 square miles extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains.
- It doubled the size of the U.S.
Exploring the rest of America

- In 1804, Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new territory in what became known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
- The men were guided much of the way by a Shoshone woman, named Sacajawea and her husband and they explored all the way to Oregon.
- The expedition was from 1804–06 and it spanned 8,000 mi (13,000 km) and three years.
LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION
AT ROCK FORT
BY: ROBERT THOMAS
First International Victory

• Several countries in North Africa were profiting by seizing American ships and sailors in the Mediterranean Sea.
• The U.S. paid protection money to these nations so their ships would not be pirated.
• During Jefferson’s presidency, these nations wanted more money.
• In 1801, Jefferson sent the small American Navy to blockade the port of Tripoli winning a favorable peace in 1805.
• It was America’s first victory internationally in an armed conflict.
Tensions Growing with Great Britain

- Britain and France were engaged in another bitter war.
- The British navy angered the U.S. by relying on impressment or taking American sailors from their ships and forcing them to serve in the British navy.
- The British desperately needed sailors for their huge fleet.
- Britain insisted that anyone born within its empire was a British subject for life.
- By 1812, about 6,000 American citizens had been impressed for harsh duty of serving on a British warship.
Jefferson Reacts:

• The American Navy was not large enough to challenge the British navy.

• Jefferson feared building a navy would raise taxes and be too expensive.

• He also worried a large military would be a threat to the republic.
Discussion Question:

- Do you think a nation should maintain a strong military? Or do you think it should focus their resources on other things?
Jefferson Reacts:

• Jefferson persuaded congress to declare an embargo.
• A suspension of trade and ordering American ships to stay home.
• Jefferson thought that this would bankrupt British factories and business.
Jefferson Reacts:

• Instead British found business in South America and the embargo actually hurt American businesses and many lost their jobs because of the lack of business.

• Jefferson admitted failure and lifted the embargo before he retired from the presidency in 1809.

• His friend James Madison would succeed him as president.
Chapter 6:4 Objectives:

• Analyze the events leading up to the War of 1812.
• Examine the major battles and conflicts of the War of 1812.
• Explain the significance of the War of 1812.
Jer_6:4  Prepare ye war against her; arise, and let us go up at noon. Woe unto us! for the day goeth away, for the shadows of the evening are stretched out.
Tensions Growing with Great Britain

• Britain also continued to support Native Americans with weapons against American frontier expansion.
• Britain also interfered with American trade.
• War Hawks, or young aggressive politicians representing the southern and western states called for a war against Britain by invading Canada.
War of 1812

- In the War of 1812, the United States took on the greatest naval power in the world, Great Britain when President James Madison asked to declare war to congress.
- Causes of the war included British attempts to restrict U.S. trade
- The Royal Navy’s impressment of American seamen
- America’s desire to expand its territory.
War of 1812

• The United States suffered many costly defeats at the hands of British, Canadian and Native American troops over the course of the War of 1812, including the capture and burning of the nation’s capital, Washington, D.C.

• America used poorly trained militias and regular troops who although outnumbered the British, lost because of their lack of discipline.
War of 1812

- Nonetheless, American troops were able to repulse British invasions in New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, boosting national confidence and fostering a new spirit of patriotism.
War of 1812

• On September 13, 1814, Baltimore’s Fort McHenry withstood 25 hours of bombardment by the British Navy.

• The following morning, the fort’s soldiers hoisted an enormous American flag, a sight that inspired Francis Scott Key to write a poem he titled “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

• (Set to the tune of an old English drinking song, it would later be adopted as the U.S. national anthem.)

• British forces subsequently left the Chesapeake Bay and began gathering their efforts for a campaign against New Orleans.
POP QUIZ!!!!!!!!!
View of the Constitution that gave broad implied powers that empowered Congress to enact laws for the general welfare. This is also called a broad interpretation.
View of the Constitution limiting the Federal Government to powers explicitly granted in the Constitution.

A – Loose Construction
B – Strict Construction
C – Elastic
D – Inelastic
Land purchase from France that doubled the size of the United States.

A - Louisiana Purchase
B - Western Purchase
C - Rocky Mountain Purchase
D - Lewis and Clark purchase
President of the United States that believed that every American should own property and be farmers.

A - Thomas Jefferson
B - Jefferson Davis
C - John Adams
D - Alexander Hamilton
Explorers Thomas Jefferson sent to explore the land the United States purchased from France and where they traveled from St Louis all the way to Oregon.

A - Lewis and Clark
B - Montana and Rice
C - Scott and Johnson
D - Clark and Mark
Term used to describe how Great Britain would capture American sailors and force them to be part of the British Navy.

A - Capture
B - Ship napping
C - Impressment
D - Pressing
American politicians from the South and West who wanted the United States to invade Canada and declare war against Great Britain.

A - Fight Hawks
B - War Hawks
C - War Doves
D - Warriors
President of the United States during the War of 1812.

A - James Madison
B - Thomas Jefferson
C - George Washington
D - Ed Pickney
This man wrote the lyrics of the “star spangled banner.”

A - Francis Scott Key
B - Scott Francis
C - Kanye West
D - Double Sidekick
• He was the first Supreme Court Chief Justice that wrote the *Marbury v. Madison* decision that the Supreme court had the final say in matters dealing with the Constitution called Judicial Review.
War of 1812

• By that time, peace talks had already begun at Ghent (modern Belgium), and Britain moved for an armistice after the failure of the assault on Baltimore.

• United States gave up its demands to end impressment.

• While Britain promised to leave Canada’s borders unchanged.

• Restoring prewar borders between the two territories.

• Britain also abandoned efforts to create an Indian state in the Northwest.
War of 1812

- On December 24, 1814, commissioners signed the Treaty of Ghent, which would be ratified the following February.
- On January 8, 1815, unaware that peace had been concluded, British forces mounted a major attack on New Orleans, only to meet with defeat at the hands of future U.S. president Andrew Jackson’s army.
- Jackson suffered 71 casualties while the British suffered 2,036.
- News of the battle boosted sagging U.S. morale and left Americans with the taste of victory, despite the fact that the country had achieved none of its pre-war objectives.
Impact of the war of 1812

• For Canadians and for Native Americans, it was a decisive turning point in their losing struggle to govern themselves.

• The war also marked the demise of the Federalist Party, which had been accused of being unpatriotic for its antiwar stance.
Impact of the war of 1812

• In December 1814, Federalist delegates met in Hartford Connecticut to consider secession and making a separate peace with Great Britain.

• Drawing back from the brink, the delegates instead demanded constitutional amendments designed to strengthen New England’s political power.

• This was called the Hartford Convention.

• The Federalists were branded traitors and defeatists and were routed in the 1820 elections.
Impact of the war of 1812

• Perhaps most importantly, the war’s outcome boosted national self-confidence and encouraged the growing spirit of American expansionism that would shape the better part of the 19th century.

• It ended bitter political infighting and brought in a “era of good feelings.”
Discussion Question:

- Do you think the War of 1812 was worth fighting after the United States did not gain one objective it sought to win?
Chapter 7:1 Objectives:

• Summarize the key developments of the transportation revolution of the early 1800s.
• Analyze the rise of industry in the U.S. in the early 1800s.
• Describe some of the leading inventions and industrial developments in the early 1800s.
• Analyze why industrialization took root in the northern part of the United States.
(1Ki 7:14) He was a widow's son of the tribe of Naphtali, and his father was a man of Tyre, a worker in brass: and he was filled with wisdom, and understanding, and cunning to work all works in brass. And he came to king Solomon, and wrought all his work.
Chapter 7: Nationalism and Sectionalism

• In the start of the nineteenth century, overland transportation consisted of carts, wagons, sleighs, and stagecoaches pulled by horses or oxen over dirt roads.

• Transportation and communication between long distances took a long time.
Chapter 7: Nationalism and Sectionalism

• The first major advance in transportation in this era was the steamboat designed by Robert Fulton.

• For example it took four months to travel 1,440 miles from New Orleans to Louisville Kentucky along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

• In 1820, a steamboat made the same journey in just 20 days.
Transportation

- The most dramatic advance in transportation in the 1800s was the arrival of a new mode of transportation: railroads.
- Meanwhile, the American rail network expanded from 13 miles of track in 1830 to 31,000 in 1860.
- In 1800 a journey from New York City to Detroit, Michigan took 28 days by boat.
- In 1857, the same trip took only two days by train.
In 1837, Samuel F.B. Morse invented the electric telegraph which allowed electrical pulses to travel long distances along metal wires as coded signals.

The code of dots and dashes is called Morse code after its inventor.

Before the invention of the telegraph, a message can only be carried by letter via ship or horse.

By 1860 the nation had 50,000 miles of telegraph lines.
Industrial Revolution:

• The industrial revolution is the development of technology that transformed manufacturing and changed not only the nation’s economy but also its culture, life, and politics.

• The industrial revolution began in Great Britain during the 1700s with the development of machines, powered by steam or flowing rivers, to perform work that had once been done by hand.
Industrial Revolution:

• Samuel Slater moved from Great Britain to the U.S. to build the first American water powered textile mill.

• He established these mills and factories all throughout New England allowing clothing to be made more quickly.
Factories Change America

• Machines increased the pace of work and divided labor into many small tasks done by separate workers.
• This process reduced the amount of skill and training required for individual jobs.
• Factory owners benefited because untrained workers were more numerous and less costly to employ.
Factories Change America

• The development of interchangeable parts identical components that could be used in place of one another.
• Inventor Eli Whitney introduced this idea to the United States.
• Before all parts were unique so therefore you could not swap them to other items that served the same function.
• They were individual hand crafted rather than manufactured.
• Now one part can be used for other items of the same kind and this led to the invention and improvement of the sewing machine.
Sectional Differences:

• North embraces Industry:
• Most factories were from this region because there was greater access to capital or the money needed to build factories or other production materials.
• The Northeast had more cheap labor to work in the factories and had many swift flowing rivers to provide water power for the new factories.
Sectional Differences:

• During the 1820s, some artisans organized the Workingmen’s Party to compete in local and state elections.

• They sought free public education and laws to limit the working day to ten hours versus the standard twelve.

• The party also supported the right of workers to organize labor unions, groups of workers who united to seek better pay and better working conditions
Sectional Differences:

- The Middle class emerges which is between the upper class of wealthy business owners and common laborers.
- These were men who managed businesses as bankers, lawyers, accountants, and clerks.
- They worked in offices outside of their homes.
- They also began to move their homes away from the crowded noise of the city.
- In contrast to laborers, where the whole family worked in a factory, middle class families had men work outside the home and women maintain the home.
Emigration from Ireland and Germany:

• Irish immigrants began to come as a result of a potato famine that killed their main source of food.
• Germans came because of failed revolution.
• Most were Catholic and Jewish and they congregated in industrialized cities as factory workers.
Emigration from Ireland and Germany:

• Catholic immigrants also faced discrimination from American-born Protestants.
• Protestant workers also resented the competition from newcomers who were willing to work for lower wages.
• Riots between Protestants and Catholics occurred in Philadelphia in 1844 and Baltimore in 1854
Emigration from Ireland and Germany:

• Eph_6:12  For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

• (Rom 13:10) Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.
Discussion Question:

What do you think was the most important invention introduced during this time period and why?
Chapter 7:2 Objectives:

• Analyze the reasons that agriculture and slavery became entrenched in the South.
(Exo 22:21) Thou shalt neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him: for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.
The South:

- During the 1780s Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and George Washington hoped that slavery would gradually fade away.
- They thought that a shift from tobacco to wheat cultivation would slowly undermine the slave system and make it less profitable.
The South:

- But the cotton crop made the South even more dependent on slavery.
- Three developments worked together to boost cotton production:
  - the cotton gin
  - western expansion
  - and industrialization.
The South:

- In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin while working in Georgia.
- This machine reduced the amount of time and the cost of separating cotton seeds from the valuable white fiber.
- The cotton gin made cotton cultivation much more profitable.
The South:

- Western and Southern expansion created new plantations in Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and East Texas.
- These areas offered fertile soil and a warm climate well suited for growing cotton.
The South:

• The increase in cotton supply filled a growing demand from textile factories in the northeast and in Europe.
• By 1840, southern plantations produced 60 percent of the cotton used by American and European factories.
• Cotton and cotton textiles accounted for over half the value of all American exports.
• “King Cotton” ruled the economy.
The South:

- Because cotton was so profitable, the demand for slaves soared.
- Slaves became more valuable to their owners.
- In 1802, a slave could sell for $600.
- By 1860, that price had tripled to $1,800.
- The total number of slaves increased from 1.5 million in 1820 to 4 million in 1860.
Economic Consequences in the South

- Although many plantation owners became rich, cotton production limited regional development.
- Most of the South became too dependent on one crop.
- That dependence paid off in most years, when cotton prices were high.
- But prices sometimes plummeted forcing many planters into bankruptcy.
Another problem was that plantations dispersed the population.

The South lost out on the urban growth needed for an industrial economy.

The South also lacked the commercial towns so common in the Northeast and Midwest.

This stunted commercial development in the South, and did not attract the immigrants who needed wage work.

Consequently, the northern population grew much faster than the Southern population.
Economic Consequences in the South

• In 1850, the North had twice as many free people as did the South.
• That trend increased the political power of the North, especially in the House of Representatives.
• And this political trend alarmed Southern whites who did not trust northerners to protect slavery.
Economic Consequences in the South

• The South also paid an economic price for keeping two fifths of its people in slavery.
• For lack of wages, most slaves were desperately poor and consumed very little.
• The South’s limited consumer demand discouraged southern entrepreneurs from building factories.
• It was more profitable to buy a plantation.
Cultural Consequences:

- A dispersed population and the burden of slavery affected the culture of the South.
- Planters opposed education for slaves and cared little about providing it to poor whites.
- The rate of southern white illiteracy was 15 percent.
- Three times higher than what it was in the North and West.
Cultural Consequences:

- Although slavery was central to life in the South, slave holders were a minority.
- No more than one fourth of white men had slaves in 1860.
- Three fourths of these held fewer than 10 slaves and only about 3,000 white men owned 100 or more slaves.
Cultural Consequences:

• The typical slave holder lived in a farmhouse and owned only four or five slaves.
• Common Whites defended slavery because they aspired to acquire their own slaves and plantations.
• Common whites also dreaded freeing the slaves for fear they would seek bloody revenge.
Cultural Consequences:

• All classes of whites also believed that they shared a racial bond.
• They thought themselves superior.
• Also they reasoned Southern whites enjoyed an equality of rights impossible in the North where poor men depended on wage labor from rich mill owners.
• Southern farmers took pride in their independence.
Discussion Question:

What alternatives could you propose to the South other than slavery to have their economy survive?

After you are done with your response walk around the class to find people with similar suggestions as you.
Chapter 7:3 Objectives:

• Analyze the causes and effects of nationalism on domestic policy during the years following the War of 1812.
• Describe the impact of nationalism on the nation’s foreign policy.
• Summarize the struggle over the issue of slavery as the nation grew.
Mat_5:29 And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.
An Era of Nationalism

• In 1817 with the death of the Federalist Party, the Democrat-Republicans were largely unopposed.

• It was called a “era of good feelings.”
An Era of Nationalism

• James Monroe almost unanimously won reelection in 1820 with only one electoral vote going to John Quincy Adams.

• A spirit of Nationalism spread across the country.

• A spirit of glorification of the nation.
The People's RIGHTS
No BRIBERY.
No Corruption
An Era of Nationalism

• Democrat Republicans who once supported farmers now supported industrialists and the increase of federal power.

• Henry Clay was one of the leading advocates of this new economic nationalism.
An Era of Nationalism

- Clay proposed a federal program called the American system.
- This program would have the Federal Government build new roads and canals to link the Atlantic with the Midwest.
- He called for a protective tariff to protect American industry.
An Era of Nationalism

• Clay cited that these were “internal improvements” that would work together to tie the different regions of the nation into a prosperous whole.

• Clay also favored the reestablishment of the national bank.

• The Charter of the first bank expired in 1811 allowing state banks to print their own money.
An Era of Nationalism

- Banks printing their own money made the value of money uncertain in the U.S.
- Clay wanted a National Bank to provide federal control of the money supply and banking practices.
- In 1816 Congress did reestablish the National Bank but most congressmen opposed federal funds for internal improvements.
Federal Power Increases:

• Under John Marshall, who served as Chief Justice from 1801 to 1835, the Supreme Court.

• The court favored a strong federal government and a national economy.
Marshall Increases Federal Power:

- *Marbury v. Madison*: Supreme Court had power to review the acts of Congress and of the President of their constitutionality.
- *Fletcher v. Peck*: Limited a state government’s power to interfere in business contracts.
- *McCulloch v. Maryland*: Federal law was superior to state law.
- And broadly interpreted the Constitution that gave greater power to the National government.
Marshall Increases Federal Power:

- *Gibbon versus Odgen.* Ruled extending federal power by creating a broad definition of commerce (in this case steamboat traffic is considered commerce) and by asserting the supremacy of federal over state law.
- It clearly set forth the power of the national government to control commerce between states.
- Commerce, was any kind of business interaction; not only the buying and selling of goods.
Nationalism:

• National Pride swept the nation.
• In 1819, John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State to James Monroe brokered deal to purchase Florida from Spain.
• Ratified in 1821, Adams-Onis Treaty also ended Spanish claims to vast Pacific Coast territory of Oregon.
• The British also claimed Oregon, but in 1818, the United States and Great Britain agreed to share the contested territory.
Nationalism:

• In 1823, James Monroe issued a written declaration (Monroe Doctrine) declaring that European monarchies had no business meddling with republics in the Western Hemisphere.

• He declared that Europe should stay out of the affairs in the Americas, in return the U.S. would stay out of European affairs.
Nation Compromises Over Slavery:

- The division between North and South became more and more pronounced.
- In 1819, there was a crisis over Missouri’s admission to the Union as a new state.
- At this point the Union had an equal number of slave and free states, which meant equal regional power in the United States Senate.
- If Missouri entered the Union as a slave state, it would tip the balance in favor of the South.
Nation Compromises Over Slavery:

- In 1820 after a long and bitter debate, Congressmen Henry Clay crafted the Missouri Compromise.
- The northern district of Massachusetts would enter the union as a free state of Maine to balance admission of Missouri as a slave state.
- To discourage future disputes over state admissions, the compromise also drew a line across the continent from the southwestern corner of Missouri to the nation’s western boundary.
Nation Compromises Over Slavery:

• Territories south of that line would enter as slave states.
• Territories north of the line will become free states.
• The compromise solved the short-term crisis but that crisis exposed the growing division of north and south.
Discussion Question:

- Do you think the United States should have made a compromise on slavery in 1820 or do you think that they should have resolved the issue at that time?
Chapter 7:4 Objectives:

• Analyze the movement towards greater democracy and its impact.
• Describe the personal and political qualities of Andrew Jackson.
• Summarize the cause and effects of the removal of Native Americans in the early 1800s.
“And the word of the LORD came to Elijah the Tishbite, saying, Arise, go down to meet Ahab king of Israel, which is in Samaria: behold, he is in the vineyard of Naboth, whither he is gone down to possess it. And thou shalt speak unto him, saying, Thus saith the LORD, Hast thou killed, and also taken possession? And thou shalt speak unto him, saying, Thus saith the LORD, In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine.” 1 Kings 21:17-19.
Jacksonian Democracy:

- In the election of 1824, war hero Andrew Jackson was in a four man race for president.
- Jackson won the popular vote but did not have enough electoral votes to become president.
- The House of Representatives for the second time chose the president and John Quincy Adams won.
- Jackson determines to run again in four years.
Jacksonian Democracy:

• In the 1824 election, a growing number of states had chosen their presidential electors based on popular vote.
• This was a shift from the method used in the first presidential elections in which state legislatures chose electors.
• By 1836, every state but South Carolina was choosing electors based on the popular vote.
• Voters also had an increased role in choosing other state and local officials across the country.
Jacksonian Democracy:

- During the 1810s and 1820s many states rewrote their constitutions.
- Those documents had originally restricted the right to vote and hold office to men who owned property.
- But that qualified proportion slipped as more men worked for wages in the expanding of industries and some lost their property due to economic crisis.
Jacksonian Democracy:

• The new state constitutions expanded the electorate by abolishing the property requirement.
• In most states, any white man who paid a tax could vote and hold office.
• These changes increased participation in elections.
• However free blacks even with property, women with the exception of property owning women in New Jersey, and American Indians could not vote.
Jacksonian Democracy:

- In the Mid-1820, Andrew Jackson became the symbol of American democracy.
- Historians called it as the Jacksonian Democracy.
- In his speeches and writings, Jackson celebrated majority rule, and the dignity of the common people.
- He projected himself as a down-to-earth common man with humble roots.
- He was born in a log cabin, wounded in the American Revolution, moved to the frontier and became a self made lawyer and war hero.
Jacksonian Democracy:

- Jackson won the presidency in 1828 by a huge majority.
- In keeping his common man reputation,
- He opened up the White House to the citizens for one huge house party that led to the White House to sustain damage from drunk party goers.
Jacksonian Democracy:

- Jackson managed to have a constituent of southern planters and northern common people.
- The party promised a return to Jeffersonian principles: strong states and weak federal government that would not interfere in slavery.
- Jackson also rewarded political positions for party loyalty.
- This practice is called the spoil system.
Discussion Question:

- Do you think it is acceptable for a politician to reward their friends and supporters with government positions regardless of their talent or ability?
Jacksonian Democracy:

- Jackson political base lay in the South where he captured 80 percent of the vote.
- Those voters expected Jackson to help them remove 60,000 American Indians living in the region.
• Still many Native Americans remained in the South.
• Many adopted white American culture and became Christians, established schools, owned private property, and formed constitutional and republican governments.
• The Cherokee even published their own newspaper.
Several Southern States began to forcefully take land from Native Americans and the Supreme Court ruled against the States for these actions.

The federal government had treaty obligations to protect the Indians, the court held, and federal law was superior to state law.

Jackson ignored the court’s decision and allowed the removal to continue.
Jacksonian Democracy:

- In 1835 a small group of Cherokee Indians who did not represent the whole tribe made an agreement with the Federal Government to leave Oklahoma.
- The Tribe protested that this treaty was not valid.
- In 1838, U.S. soldiers forced 16,000 Cherokees to walk from their lands in the Southeast to Oklahoma along what came to be called the Trail of Tears.
- At least 4,000 Cherokees died of disease, exposure, and hunger on their long, hard journey.
Discussion Question:

- Do you think Native Americans should be given compensation/money from the government for the wrongs they suffered during this time?
Jacksonian Democracy:

- Jackson’s vice president, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina
- He was a supporter of slavery.
- He wanted a stronger defense of state rights and championed the concept of nullification.
- Which meant that states could nullify or void any federal law deemed unconstitutional.
Jacksonian Democracy:

- Calhoun resigned as Vice President to become the senator of South Carolina to fight against a protective tariff that the Federal Government passed.

- South Carolina declared that the tariff was not valid and threatened to secede or break away from the U.S. and become independent.

- Jackson, although a champion of states rights, declared nullification was not an option and that Federal law must be honored.
Jacksonian Democracy:

• Tension arose as Congress passed a bill allowing Jackson to use Federal troops to force South Carolina to obey the law.

• Ultimately, Congress reduced the tariff and South Carolina stood down however the seeds were planted for secession in the future.
Jacksonian Democracy:

- Jackson was a supporter of the agriculture in the South and sought a revival of Jefferson’s ideal of an agrarian republic.
- In which almost all white men owned farms and enjoyed a rough equality.
- He championed himself for the common man.
Jacksonian Democracy:

• However the industrial revolution worked against Jackson’s vision.
• Increasing numbers of Americans worked in the cities for wages instead of their own farms.
• In the cities, a gap widened between rich owners and poor workers.
• Wealth became more abstract and fluid since it was measured in bank stock versus land.
New Party Forms:

• The Whig Party forms.
• The Whigs were nationalists who wanted a strong federal government to manage the economy.
• Relying on a broad interpretation of the Constitution, they favored the American System of protective tariffs, internal improvements, and a national bank.
New Party Forms:

• Whigs also appealed to northern Protestants who wanted the government to promote moral reform.
• They were led by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.
• The emergence of the Whigs renewed two-party politics in the United States.
• For the next twenty years, the Whigs challenged Jackson’s Democrats in local, state, and national elections.
• The seeds of conflict were sown between the Industrial North and the Plantation South.