

APUSH PERIOD FOUR (1800-1848) KEY CONCEPTS REVIEW

Use the space provided to write down specific details that could be used to discuss the key concepts.

**Key Concept 4.1**

**The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.**

*I. The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.*

A) In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers.

- \* Jeffersonians dedicated to reducing the powers of the federal government (allowed Alien and Sedition Acts, Bank of the United States to lapse; removed forty of Federalist "midnight appointments"; abolished all internal taxes, including the dreaded Whiskey Rebellion tax; reduced size of army;
- \* Jeffersonians, somewhat hypocritically, expanded the power of the federal government through the disaster of the Embargo Act of 1807, and the smashing success of the Louisiana Purchase (which then drove the Federalists in New England and New York to ponder secession in the Essex Junto of 1804, which led to Aaron Burr joining them, and then dueling with Alexander Hamilton- Federalists saw their power seriously threatened by new states in West and South that would almost certainly be Jeffersonian)
- \* Jefferson was pro-French,
- \* Embargo Act, then Non-Intercourse Act, tried to ban and/or limit trade with Britain and France to try and stop them from interfering with American trade, as well as British impressment
- \* War of 1812 deeply opposed by Federalists, who wanted to keep trading with Britain, and definitely did NOT want war, despite interference with trade and impressment; Jeffersonian War Hawks were westerners who wanted the war to go grab Canada, kill western Indians and grab Florida (voting records show it was a "western war with eastern labels")
- \* Federalists blocked the War of 1812 in any way possible - refused to make loans to the government, refused to commit militias, refused to support tariffs to finance war, even celebrated British victories at times
- \* Hartford Convention of 1814 toyed with secession, but instead proposed limiting the powers of the federal government (one term presidency, 60-day limit to trade embargoes, 2/3 vote to declare war, prohibit trade, or admit new states); Jackson's victory in New Orleans, and end of war, made them seem traitors
- \* Hamiltonian idea of protective tariff resurrected by Henry Clay in the aftermath of War of 1812; Tariff of 1816 (textiles)
- \* Second Bank of the United States created in 1816 by Henry Clay and James Madison because they'd realized without a national bank, federal government couldn't run a war or economy effectively (Federalists ran the biggest state banks)

A) cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Clay proposed internal improvements to expand infrastructure, but Madison vetoed on a strict interpretation, and suggested a constitutional amendment to allow them</li> </ul>
B) Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803) established the principle of judicial review over presidential or congressional actions (judicial review over states already established, but <i>Marbury</i> firmed up the right)</li> <li>* <i>Fletcher v. Peck</i> (1810) ruled that states could not overturn contracts previously agreed to (limits state power, protects investors from other states , encouraged investment from one state to another in a national economy)</li> <li>* <i>Dartmouth College v. Woodward</i> (1819) refused to allow New Hampshire to overturn charter for Dartmouth, to turn it into public university (a contract is a contract)</li> <li>* <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1819) denied the state of Maryland the right to tax a national institution (affirmed supremacy of national government; affirmed loose construction of the Constitution as the correct one, not strict interpretation Maryland wanted)</li> </ul>
C) By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose — the Democrats, led, by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay — that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Federalists collapse after War of 1812, but Republicans split into two groups: the Jeffersonians morph into the Democratic-Republicans, which eventually become the Democrats, and the Nationalist Republicans, which eventually become the Whigs</li> <li>* Nationalist Republicans adopt many of the Federalist positions, with Henry Clay and his American System (national bank, protective tariffs, internal improvements) being very Hamiltonian; Whigs stand on the concept of a meritocracy, the self-made man of Franklin, the man of talent rising</li> <li>* “Corrupt Bargain” of 1824 drove a wedge between supporters of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson (and turned Henry Clay into a widely reviled figure for a certain segment of the population)</li> <li>* Jacksonian Democrats stand for the common man (as long as he’s white), hostility to banks and federal power (usually), as well as Henry clay and his American System; tend to be pro-slave and states’ rights</li> <li>* Second Party System fully emerged in 1834 over hostility towards “King Andrew”: Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun organized the Whig Party</li> <li>* Tariff issues drove much of their disagreements: 1824 tariff had raised protections on textiles above 1816 tariffs, but the 1828 tariff (promoted by Jacksonians so Jackson could win some New England and northern votes in 1828 election) became a trigger event, as South Carolina called it the Tariff of Abominations, because they bought British goods and thus paid a bigger chunk of taxes; South Carolina proceeded to threaten secession and declared the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 null and void, and refused to allow collection of duties. John C. Calhoun had resurrected Jefferson’s states’ rights position from the Virginia and Kentucky Resolves</li> <li>* The Nullification Crisis exploded on the national scene; Jackson declared South Carolina to be in violation of the Constitution, and</li> </ul>
C) cont.	

<p>C) cont.</p>	<p>threatened to invade with the Force Bill; at the same time, he and Clay worked out a deal to lower the tariff; SC backed down</p> <p>* Prior to the 1832 election, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were looking for a campaign issue to attack Jackson over, Jackson claimed he had a mandate to destroy the Bank, and he proceeded to pull all federal funds out of the national bank, depositing them instead in the state banks (known as “pet banks”), which were far less careful with their practices; the “pet banks” helped contribute to the causes of the Panic of 1837</p> <p>* Henry Clay’s endorsement of federally funded internal improvements was halted by Andrew Jackson [Jackson hated Clay, and Clay’s American System, and effectively destroyed all three parts of it]</p> <p>* Jackson instituted a new trend towards what would become the “spoils system” by using government jobs as political rewards; while Jackson himself didn’t fire competent government appointees, his successors would shortly fire everybody they could and hand out the jobs as political plums, thus building political machines</p> <p>* 1840 election saw Whig party trying to capitalize on resentments over Panic of 1837 to destroy Martin Van Buren’s chances of re-election (Whigs chose a Jackson clone and ran a very-populist style election – “Log Cabin and Hard Cider” to win, only to see Harrison die; Democrat John Tyler was on the ticket as an anti-Jackson man, but he vetoed the Whig program once in office, leading the entire cabinet except Secretary of State Webster to jump ship)</p>
<p>D) Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders’ positions on slavery</p>	<p>* western War Hawks went to war over national interests in War of 1812</p> <p>* Hartford Convention placed their interests over the national</p>

<p>and economic policy.</p>	<p>government, by demanding changes in the Constitution (particularly on economic issues of foreign trade)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* John C. Calhoun's support for the doctrine of nullification placed the needs of one state over the national government (although an argument can be made he was delaying secession to keep the nation together by suggesting the stage of nullification before outright departure)</li> <li>* Calhoun resigned the VP and joined the Whigs to promote his own agenda (slavery, among other issues) rather than maintaining national unity</li> <li>* Jackson vetoed the Maysville Road and other internal improvements largely as a personal attack on Clay</li> <li>* Clay manipulated the Senate into censuring Jackson as a personal attack</li> <li>* Jackson's stand on slavery led him to support censorship of the national mail and the Gag Rule in the House</li> <li>* John Quincy Adams spent his post-presidential career assaulting slavery through his position in the House, regardless of the consequences on national unity</li> <li>* Positions towards Texas often shifted with the political winds, as politicians flip-flopped over the issue of annexation, depending on which direction different areas were trending</li> <li>* political machines often favored local issues over national issues</li> <li>* Polk sacrificed his campaign slogan of "54' 40 or fight!" in favor of the Mexican-American war, which offered more of a chance to spread slavery than a war with Britain did</li> </ul>
<p><i>II. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.</i></p>	
<p>A) The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements.</p> <p>A) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* In the wake of the American Revolution, and accelerating towards the rise of the Jacksonian Democrats, the franchise spread out to almost all white males, while appointed offices increasingly became elected (after 1830, most states rewrote their constitutions to move towards Jacksonian ideals of democracy, as well as moving towards a more laissez-faire approach to the economy)</li> <li>* religious revivals began to move away from predestination, opening up salvation to everybody who wanted it (more democratically-oriented religions like Baptists and Methodists proved more popular than hierarchical faiths like Episcopalians)</li> <li>* sentimentalism and romanticism began to replace Enlightenment values, as feelings became more important than reason</li> <li>* Market Revolution and Industrial Revolution made more and more luxury goods affordable and available to individuals, raising the standard of living (also creating a class-based society in the North, including urban poor, who were often recent immigrants)</li> <li>* More and more (white) Americans were able to climb up the economic ladder, either through education or migrating west to new farmlands; also, widening of the franchise to almost all white males increased political power</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Second Great Awakening interacted extensively with economics, politics, and social demands, creating a white Christian society that expected Christianity to be the norm, in both public and private life; unlike First Great Awakening, churches did not split into factions or become hostile to each other; rather, they began friendly competitions to help make a better society</li> <li>* Charles Grandison Finney and the Rochester Revival [in the “burned-out district” along the Erie Canal, which generated many utopian and religious experiments, including the Mormons]</li> <li>* Second Great Awakening generated organized reform groups [the Benevolent Empire] that used revivalist tactics to spread their influence and membership: temperance, sabbatarianism, anti-prostitution, prison reform [moving from punishment to rehabilitation], insane asylums [getting the crazy family members out of basements and attics and into hospital like settings for healing], orphanages, abolitionists, and feminism</li> <li>* Because churches started these reforms, which were often led by ministers, women could become involved under their guidance, this affording a pathway to activity outside the home and social callings</li> <li>* Utopian, perfectionist experimentation went rampant, as the drive to create a more ideal society generated dozens of communes and new religions</li> </ul>
<p>B) A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities.</p> <p>B) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Emphasis on individualism, social mobility, and democracy encouraged new approaches to politics, religion, literature, and society (particularly in the North)</li> <li>* Ralph Waldo Emerson took American religious beliefs and melded it with European Romanticism and Asian religious beliefs [Hinduism and Zen Buddhism, which were available in English translation for the first time] to create American Transcendentalism: each one of us holds a piece of God, which is our true self; Nature is also a mask for God, and we enter most fully with the divine when we are alone and out in the wilds; each of us has a duty to that unique piece of divinity in us, and we need to rely on that piece of the self, or risk becoming less than we are meant to be</li> <li>* Sentimentalism / Romanticism imports European Romanticism</li> <li>* Urban culture increasingly open sexually (prostitution; homosexuality); popular culture emerged</li> <li>* belief in Manifest Destiny widespread in North and South</li> <li>* cheap newspapers, steam printing presses, railroads, steamboats, canals all began spreading ideas on a national scale</li> <li>* reform became a common aspect of American culture, although less so in the South; temperance, abolition, women’s rights, social reforms, utopian communities all significant aspects of new culture</li> <li>* Northeast and Northwest merged into a common culture and political/economic alliance through the Erie Canal (trade, New England migration west)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* slavery bound together the South</li> <li>* North and South growing further apart</li> </ul>
<p>C) Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* European Romanticism began driving in ideas about the beauty of nature, the goodness of mankind (the “noble savage” idea emerges here), the supernatural nature of the world, the models of history and myth, the importance of feeling, imagination, and intuition over reason</li> <li>* British example of abolition both inspired and frightened Americans on either side of the slavery issue</li> <li>* Hudson River School began painting these enormous canvases of scenes from nature in upstate New York and elsewhere (Thomas Cole followed the Erie Canal to do the first paintings of the area)</li> <li>* Emerson and Thoreau’s works double as philosophy and lit</li> </ul>
<p>C) cont.</p>	
<p>D) Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Adoption of English provided a common tongue for most slaves, helping to erode tribal thinking (Gullah dialect didn’t travel to new areas)</li> <li>* Second Great Awakening saw a widespread adoption of Christianity, which gave a common religion, as well as a narrative for freedom (Moses and the Hebrews enslaved by the Egyptians, and their escape to freedom) and a message of equality with whites, as both white and black were children of God</li> <li>* African-American “ring shout” / call and response (later turned into the structure of jazz) transformed Christian services</li> <li>* African prohibitions against incest persisted</li> <li>* jumping the broom marriage ceremonies</li> <li>* fictive kinship for “aunts” and “uncles” preserved family</li> <li>* naming practices continued from Africa</li> <li>* black churches formed (free blacks also created a variety of institutions to help them survive, from churches to newspapers to schools to relief societies)</li> <li>* slaves learned to negotiate with masters for rewards and limits on work, through the task system and the right to be hired out for extra work and pay</li> <li>* passive resistance most effective response to slavery, but running away and violence not uncommon</li> <li>* Nat Turner’s Rebellion the largest attempt to violently overthrow slavery in this period</li> <li>* many free blacks joined the abolitionist movement, and whites and blacks together founded the American Anti-Slavery Society, as well as other groups</li> <li>* free blacks helped support William Lloyd Garrison and his newspaper, <i>The Liberator</i></li> <li>* free blacks helped form and run the Underground Railroad</li> </ul>

(Harriet Tubman most famous conductor)  
 \* helped send petitions to Congress to end slavery  
 \* Frederick Douglass and other former slaves spoke on abolitionist circuit, wrote books, published articles and newspapers

*III. Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.*

A) Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.

\* Benevolent Empire: series of organized attempts to stop alcoholism, adultery, prostitution, crime – and various groups formed for just that purpose [modern equivalent: M.A.D.D.]  
 \* American Temperance Society: temperance wildly successful: alcohol consumption fell from 5 gallons per capita in 1830 to 2 gallons in 1845 (“taking the pledge”; the “Cold Water Cure”; hundreds of thousands of children joined the “Cold Water Army”); Irish and German immigrants HATED temperance movement, as well as Sabbatarianism, which said they couldn’t have fun on their one day off a week from work (Sabbatarianism tried to close down all businesses and transportation on Sundays [effects lasted well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with most businesses remaining closed on Sundays as late as the Seventies])  
 \* Dorothea Dix formed movements to reform the treatment of the insane and criminals  
 \* health food movements rampant throughout nineteenth century (minister Sylvester Graham invented the Graham cracker as a health food that would curb masturbation...he blamed cookies for the urge to sex...today’s Graham cracker is full of sugar...) [out of period, but Kellogg’s Corn Flakes began to be sold in the early twentieth century as a remedy for the ills Kellogg thought eating meat caused...]  
 \* Thoreau hated these groups, making fun of them in *Walden*: “If I knew for a certainty that a man was coming to my house with the conscious design of doing me good, I would run for my life.” [He objected to any kind of forced behavior; the individual should make all choices for him or herself]

B) Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth of the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans’ rights. Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions.

\* North largely outlawed slavery, albeit slowly, after the Revolutionary War – completely gone by 1840; South refused to, and continued to enforce their control of slavery (War of 1812 saw attempts to get British to pay for slaves they freed during war; Congress upheld slavery in D.C.);  
 \* American Colonization Society established to end slavery, but only to return them to Africa; president of society was James Monroe, for whom the capital of the American-founded state of Liberia in Africa named their capital after: Monrovia  
 \* Argument shifted from 1800 to 1830: slavery went from being anti-republican to being a sin (accompanying shift in South went from slavery being a “necessary evil” to a “positive good”)  
 \* Among free black communities, efforts shifted from “racial uplift: (become respectable through hard work to gain equality)

<p>B) cont.</p>	<p>to a more strident abolitionism, particularly with David Walker and his <i>Appeal</i>, which threatened violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* free blacks faced racism in the North and South; kept in low-paying jobs, rarely owned land; rarely had right to vote in the North, or right to testify in court (only MA); a few rose to prominence</li> <li>* free blacks in North created churches, schools, mutual aid societies; free blacks in South often formed working class in towns and as skilled laborers</li> <li>* Nat Turner's Rebellion had a terrible backlash: when Virginia failed to pass a gradual emancipation bill, the South instead passed tougher slave codes, clamped down on black freedom to travel, banned the right to read, and on the national level, instituted a Gag Rule in Congress to prevent even the discussion of abolition or emancipation, while Jackson instituted censorship in the U.S. mails to ban abolitionist literature</li> <li>* white and black abolitionists worked together to form societies in the north, publish newspapers (Garrison, <i>The Liberator</i>; Frederick Douglass, <i>The North Star</i>), create the Underground Railroad, formed mobs to prevent runaway slaves from being retaken, and launched a petition crusade to Congress (which led to the Gag Rule)</li> <li>* Garrison demanded immediate, uncompensated emancipation, and burned the U.S. Constitution, but his insistence on pacifism, women's rights, and prison reform led to splitting of American Anti-Slavery Society</li> </ul>
<p>C) A women's rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention.</p> <p>C) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* women were supposed to remain at home, in a "separate sphere"; "cult of domesticity" celebrated them as wives and mothers, and magazines and books fed the image of a beautiful home and wife awaiting the husband and children's return (middle class respectability demanded a wife remain at home, and keep the house immaculate [in some sense, this hasn't changed</li> <li>* through their churches, women got involved in reform movements and took up social involvement outside the home</li> <li>* Dorothea Dix reforming treatment of insane and criminals</li> <li>* Women widely supported Horace Mann and his educational reforms: teaching standards, longer school year, training, and most especially, women being hired as teachers (after Lowell Mill girls, the first major job outside the home for women)</li> <li>* involvement in abolition movement led to their own women's rights movement</li> <li>* women began to argue that their gender were treated just like slaves</li> <li>* fight over legal rights began, beginning with successful fight to have married women maintain the right to own property (rich men supported this, as they wanted their daughters to control inheritance, not son-in-laws)</li> <li>* Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, which declared that "All men and</li> </ul>



women are created equal” – began fight for legal equality, particularly legal rights to sue, testify, have child custody, and control property: most importantly, the fight to vote!  
\* Susan B, Anthony became the most effective crusader

**Key Concept 4.2:**

**Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.**

*I. New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.*

A) Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized.

B) Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods.

\* The U.S. was the second nation to industrialize, following in Britain’s footsteps (and often engaging in serious industrial espionage in order to do so)  
\* American advantages: abundant natural resources, the Appalachian mountains offered cheap water power, American inventiveness countered lack of cheap labor with technological innovations (British had cheap labor, so they didn’t turn to tech as we did; British also had better banking and control of Atlantic trade; Lowell Mill girls and then Irish immigrants gave us cheaper labor); protective tariffs also aided us  
\* Franklin Institute and other mechanics’ associations provided education and support for technological innovation (patens went from 200 a year in 1820 to four thousand a year in 1860)  
\* Eli Whitney’s invention of interchangeable parts pointed to more efficient way to make goods, and repair them, than artisans  
\* machine tools led to better textile machines, which worked faster and better than British as a result  
\* Market Revolution resulted when transportation networks were built in the 1820s to make delivery of supplies and goods faster, more efficient, and farther reaching  
\* National Road built by federal government from Mayrland through Illinois  
\* Erie Canal the great breakthrough, ending the transportation bottleneck over the Appalachian Mountains when it was finished in 1825 [tied together the Northeast to the Northwest, both politically and economically, tying New England manufactured

	<p>goods and western food, and allowing massive migration west, especially for Puritan descendants who moved entire towns and churches west)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* national canal boom resulted throughout the North</li> <li>* rivers linked together the West, but invention of steamboat by Robert Fulton critical, because steamboats could go upstream</li> <li>* water power eventually replaced by coal-driven steam engines, on both land and sea</li> <li>* railroads eventually became the dominant transportation network, eventually displacing canals and river travel</li> <li>* Cities and manufacturing spread across the North as a result (much less so than in the South, which stayed committed to slavery and agriculture)</li> <li>* Samuel F. B. Morse's invention of telegraph offered first rapid communication network, facilitating trade and exchange of information</li> <li>* Cyrus McCormick's reaper dramatically expanded a farmer's ability to reap grain – from 2 acres a day, to 12 acres a day</li> <li>* John Deere's steel plow allowed more production, and also let the Great Plains be farmed [dense mat of vegetation couldn't be cut easily with old iron plows]</li> <li>* New York City used the Erie Canal to seize the leadership in the American economy, and rapidly dominated foreign and domestic trade</li> </ul>
<p>C. Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South.</p> <p>C) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* protective tariffs passed in 1816, 1824, and 1828 helped emerging American businesses to compete more effectively with British</li> <li>* New York building the Erie Canal</li> <li>* other states also financed canal building, especially in the North, which emerged as a political, cultural, and economic juggernaut as a result, replacing the South as the richest, most politically powerful area of the country [one could argue this is, along with slavery, the cause of the Civil War]</li> <li>* federal government building the National Road</li> <li>* federal government established Post Office, facilitating spread of information</li> <li>* <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> saw the Supreme Court expanding the definition of commerce, and securing control of interstate trade for Supreme Court</li> <li>* states issued charters for railroads, helping to get them built, and further tying the Northern states together</li> </ul>
<p><i>II. The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers' lives, and gender and family relations.</i></p>	
<p>A. Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semisubsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lowell Mill girls– our first factory labor force</li> <li>* replaced by poor Irish immigrants</li> <li>* outwork system engaged many farmers and wives in helping in production process, or in making cheeses for sale</li> <li>* workers begin working for pay instead of living off their own production</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* early unionization efforts resulted from dissatisfaction with employer treatment (Lowell Mill girls even struck) and from Panic of 1937</li> <li>* typically, courts ruled against unions and strikes, but <i>Commonwealth v. Hunt</i>, from the Massachusetts Supreme Court, was an exception in ruling unions had right to strike</li> </ul>
<p>B. The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some; this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and a small but wealthy business elite but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* standard of living rose for the middle class, but a new working class poor also emerged, along with an extremely wealthy class on top of the social ladder\</li> <li>* Prior to Industrial Revolution, a common culture was typically shared by the entire social ladder; now, the rich lived away from means of production, and set themselves apart by their clothing, housing, neighborhoods, and pastimes</li> <li>* Middle class saw a substantial rise in income, allowing them to purchase luxuries only afforded by rich previously;</li> <li>* Slaves and working class poor on the bottom of the social ladder, with little chance of escape; immigrants often filled this class</li> <li>* Poor barely survived, always living on the edge of economic failure; debt a common thing for the poor; manufactured goods not affordable, nor was education, since children had to go to work; they lived in overcrowded, unsafe conditions, and slums emerged in cities; alcohol consumption high, even on the job; crime rampant</li> </ul>
<p>C. Gender and family roles changed in response to the market revolution, particularly with the growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized the separation of public and private spheres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Men and women separated during the day, as men went to work somewhere else, and women remained at home</li> <li>* separate sphere / cult of domesticity [see 1.1.III.C above]</li> </ul>
<p><i>III. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions..</i></p>	
<p>A. Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Irish Catholics largest group of immigrants between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War, followed by Germans (often Catholic)</li> <li>* Irish filled Boston and New York City; Germans came to New York and Western cities; Catholics fought for their own churches and schools (parish school system the result)</li> <li>* Erie Canal and railroads accelerated internal migration to Ohio and Mississippi River valleys, as farmers sought new lands; Puritans migrated in entire towns and churches; white yeoman farmers fled South into Ohio to escape economic limitations of slave society (Lincoln's father moving them from Kentucky to Indiana then Illinois, for example)</li> <li>* expansion of manufacturing to Cleveland, Chicago, and Midwest drew more immigrants to fill jobs</li> <li>* slavery moved into Old Southwest, rapidly filling up Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, as well as Arkansas and Missouri to a lesser degree</li> </ul>

<p>B. Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Eli Whitney's cotton gin rescued slavery from economic decline and made cotton King; Alabama and Mississippi rapidly settled by cotton planters</li> <li>* cotton production fed not only the textiles mills of Britain, but also New England; New England and the North's economy linked to slavery (which is one reason why abolitionists were often assaulted in the North, as they threatened economic prosperity for many)</li> <li>* British financing fed the transportation revolution; South kept trading with Britain, selling them cotton and buying goods, which is why they hated tariffs so much</li> <li>* New York City linked to Latin American trade, and European trade (Erie Canal tied them to rest of country)</li> <li>* Northeast and Northwest deeply connected by railroads and canals, as well as commercial ties</li> </ul>
<p>C. Southern business leaders continued to rely on the production and export of traditional agricultural staples, contributing to the growth of a distinctive Southern regional identity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* South remained linked to cotton and slavery, and with rare exception, never tried to shift to manufacturing</li> <li>* railroads and transportation far less in South</li> <li>* Schooling and education rudimentary at best, except for planter class, who relied on tutors</li> <li>* South increasingly isolated from changes in rest of country, and the political strengths that had led to Virginia Dynasty began slipping away as West tended to join North instead</li> <li>* Essentially, South trapped in the past while the North created the future</li> </ul>
<p>D. Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country. D) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* American System promoted by Henry Clay and Whigs [and later, Lincoln, who enacted much of it during Civil War]; North largely in favor, as it promoted the kind of society they were building</li> <li>* South preferred a less nationalist approach, and one more supportive of slavery and agriculture</li> <li>* Jackson went out of his way to destroy the American System</li> <li>* Calhoun largely opposed to it, and only joined Whigs out of opposition to Jackson</li> <li>* Southerner John Tyler vetoed most of the Whig program when he became president</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Concept 4.3:</b> <b>The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.</b></p>	
<p><i>I. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.</i></p>	
<p>A. Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Louisiana Purchase acquired from Napoleon (loss of Haiti and desperate need for cash led him to sell it for \$15 million)</li> <li>* Lewis and Clark sent to explore</li> <li>* Congress consistently lowered the price of land to encourage migration and yeoman status (Jeffersonian ideal)</li> <li>* William Henry Harrison defeated Temskwatawa at Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811</li> <li>* War of 1812 fought, in large part, to assert control over West,</li> </ul>

A) cont.

because British were arming Native Americans and encouraging resistance to American hegemony; Andrew Jackson celebrated as much for his victory over the Creek at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend as he was for his victory over British at Battle of New Orleans

\* John Quincy Adams is the most important diplomat of the period: negotiated Treaty of Ghent, ending War of 1812; Rush-Bagot Treaty fixed the national boundary on the Great Lakes; he also negotiated the boundary of the Louisiana Purchase with Britain along Canadian border; Adams-Onis Treaty acquired Florida from Spain [Andrew Jackson had already invaded it, and Adams used Jackson to scare Spain into selling it] and ceded claims Texas to Spain

\* Monroe Doctrine, combined with position of neutrality, would drive most of American foreign policy well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century; John Quincy Adams crafted the Monroe Doctrine as a response to the independence movements in central and South America: 1) New World now off limits to Europe; 2) promised to not interfere with European politics or wars [neutrality reinforced]; 3) Western hemisphere meant for republics, not aristocracies

\* Native Americans put under removal policy, to clear the way for white settlement; Jackson and others argued that it was best for the Native Americans, to protect them and their culture from alcohol and white exploitation; War of 1812 saw Creek forced to cede millions of acres; many Cherokee had assimilated to white ways, including African slavery, so they didn't think they had to remove [Sequoyah had created a Cherokee written language, and a constitution based on U.S. Constitution]; Georgia didn't care: they wanted Cherokee *gone* – and Jackson supported Georgia, removing federal troops protecting Cherokee, as well as passing the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which created Indian Territory [Oklahoma] and “asked” Native Americans east of Mississippi River to move there; government “promised” Native Americans it would be theirs forever

\* Black Hawk War fought to push Native Americans out of Illinois and into Wisconsin, and then west of Mississippi [Lincoln participated]

\* Cherokee went to the Supreme Court twice to try and protect themselves from Georgia: *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* ruled that the Cherokee were *not* a sovereign nation, but under the control of the federal government; *Worcester v. Georgia* rule against Georgia, saying a *state* had no right to tell Cherokee what to do, as this was a *federal* matter: Andrew Jackson openly defied the Supreme Court ruling: “John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it.”

\* Trail of Tears resulted in over 3,000 Cherokee dying when Martin Van Buren ordered army to move them in the middle of winter to Oklahoma

\* only Seminoles in Florida successfully resisted American attempts to remove them

<p>B. Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion efforts, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations.</p>	
<p>II. The United States's acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.</p>	
<p>A. As overcultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Cotton gin made slavery profitable again, and Louisiana Purchase and War of 1812 opened up Old Southwest to expansion of slavery and cotton plantations</li> <li>* Louisiana (1812), Mississippi (1817), and Alabama (1819) added as slave states; entire plantations moved to new areas from South Carolina and Georgia</li> <li>* Florida added area for cotton slavery</li> <li>* Texas sought for cotton planters along gulf coast</li> <li>* Virginia and Maryland (and other border states) profited by selling surplus slaves "down south"</li> </ul>
<p>B. Antislavery efforts increased in the North, while in the South, although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life.</p> <p>B) Cont.</p>	<p>"American Colonization Society tried to send Africans back to Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Garrison, Douglass, and others shifted to full on abolition (immediate uncompensated emancipation)</li> <li>* as the North began to cast slavery as a sin and un-Christian, South began to shift from a "necessary evil" argument to a "positive good" argument [cotton gin and profits drove defense, but they also went to the Bible: "Servants, obey thy masters; Southerners began to argue that they took better care of their "workers" than the North did: cradle to grave care, whereas North dumped their labor force at a moment's notice when profits declined</li> <li>* Mexican-American war assaulted by abolitionists as a war to spread slavery (Henry David Thoreau wrote "Civil Disobedience" as a response to the war and slavery; in <i>Walden</i>, a runaway slave spends the night with Thoreau at his little cabin, suggesting Thoreau may have been a stop on the Underground Railroad)</li> </ul>
<p>C. Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Missouri Compromise an attempt to replicate compromises from Constitutional Convention that had kept the country together over the issue of slavery (Missouri asked for entry as a slave state, but Tallmadge Amendment blocking Missouri slavery and Northern-controlled House blocked it; Maine requested entry as a free state, but Southern-controlled Senate blocked it; South then tried three arguments: 1) new territories had "equal rights"</li> </ul>

with previous states, where no provisions blocking slavery applied; 2) Constitution guaranteed a state control over its internal affairs, including slavery; 3) Congress had no right to interfere with property owners)

\* Henry Clay (The Great Compromiser) worked out the deal: 1) Missouri and Maine both admitted; 2) future state admissions would be in pairs, one free and one slave; and 3) no future slavery north of the southern boundary of Missouri (36° 30')

\* Gag Rule and censorship of mails followed in 1830s