**Events in the United States from 1790 to 1850**

Gaffney/Eusner/Jaress VUS 6

10/23 and 10/26

**6a**.-Why did competing political parties develop during the 1790s?

Controversy over the Federalists’ support for the Bank of the United States, the Jay Treaty,( The Treaty eliminated British control of western posts within two years, established America's claim for damages from British ship seizures, and provided America a limited right to trade in the West Indies) and the undeclared war on France contributed to the emergence of an organized opposition party, the Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

Politics

**The presidential election of 1800, won by Thomas Jefferson, was the first American presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one political party to another.**

**Economics**

The Federalists**,** led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, typically believed in a strong national government and commercial economy. They were supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast.

The Democratic-Republicans believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy. They were supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South

What factors influenced American westward movement?

***6b*. Expansion resulting from the Louisiana Purchase and War of 1812**

Louisiana Purchase

Thomas Jefferson, as president in 1803, purchased the huge Louisiana Territory from France, which doubled the size of the United States overnight. He authorized the Lewis and Clark expedition to explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi River. Sacajawea, an American Indian woman, served as their guide and

translator.

10/27 and 10/28

**War of 1812**

British Impressment of American sailors.(American sailors forced into GB’s navy)

The American victory over the British in the War of 1812 produced an American claim to the Oregon.

Washington DC burned by British troops.

Frances Scott Key writes the Star Spangled Banner(Fort McHenry-Baltimore MD.)

Battle of New Orleans- Andrew Jackson becomes a household name.

The Accurate Story Behind the Star Spangled Banner

**Monroe Doctrine**

The Monroe Doctrine (1823) stated the following:

The American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers.

Nations in the Western Hemisphere were inherently different from those of Europe—i.e., they were republics by nature rather than monarchies.

The United States would regard as a threat to her own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.

The United States would not interfere in European affairs.

Westward movement

American settlers streamed westward from the coastal states into the Midwest, Southwest, and Texas, seeking economic opportunity in the form of land to own and farm.

The growth of railroads and canals helped the growth of an industrial economy and supported the westward movement of settlers.

Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin led to the spread of the slavery-based “cotton kingdom” in the Deep South.

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**Texas & Mexican War**

American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule and a famous battle at the Alamo, in which a band of Texans fought to the last man against a vastly superior force. The Texans’ eventual victory over Mexican forces subsequently brought Texas into the United States.

The **American victory** in **the Mexican War during the 1840s** led to the **acquisition of** an enormous territory that included the **present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico**.

**Impact on the American Indians**

The belief that it was America’s “**Manifest Destiny**”(Gods will) to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific provided political support for territorial expansion.

During this period of westward migration, American Indians were repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands (Andrew Jackson is the president reason). They were either forced to march far away from their homes (the “Trail of Tears,” when several tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coastal states to Oklahoma) or confined to reservations.

**6c. What were the causes of the War of 1812?**

British interference with American shipping and western expansionism fueled the call for a declaration of war.

Federalists opposed Madison’s war resolution, talked of secession, and proposed constitutional amendments, which were not acted upon.

**6d. “Age of the Common Man/ Jacksonian Era**

**In what ways did political democracy change in the years following the War of 1812?**

The changing character of American politics in “the age of the common man” was characterized by

* heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for adult white males
* the rise of interest group politics and sectional issues
* a changing style of campaigning
* increased voter participation.

Andrew Jackson personified the “democratic spirit” of the age by challenging the economic elite and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (Spoils System).

The Federalist Party disappeared, and new political parties, the Whigs and Know-Nothings, were organized in opposition to the Democratic Party.

**6e**: **Sectional Tension: Economically**

**North: Industrial economy based on manufacturing. They favored high protective tariffs to protect Northern manufacturers from foreign competition.**

**South: Agricultural economy based on slave labor plantation along the Atlantic and the Deep South. They strongly opposed tariffs, which made imported (foreign) manufactured goods more expensive.**

**Sectional Tension: Slavery and Westward Expansion**

**As new states entered the Union, compromises were reached that maintained the balance of power in Congress between “free” and “slave” states.**

**-The Missouri Compromise (1820) drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line**.

**More compromises**:

**In the Compromise of 1850, California entered as a free state, while the new Southwestern territories acquired from Mexico would decide on their own**. (What happened in 1849?)

**The Kansa-Nebraska Act of 1854, repealed the Missouri Compromise line by giving people in Kansas and Nebraska the choice whether to allow slavery in their states \*\*“Popular Sovereignty”\*\*. This law produced bloody fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti- slavery forces battled each other. It also led to the birth of the Republican party that same year to opposed the spread of slavery.**

**Sectional tensions caused by debates over the nature of the Union:**

South Carolinians argued that sovereign states could nullify the Tariff of 1832 and other acts of Congress. A union that allowed

state governments to invalidate acts of the national legislature

could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union in defense of slavery (Nullification Crisis). President Jackson threatened to send federal troops to collect the tariff revenues.

Sectional tensions caused by the institution of slavery:

* **Slave revolts in Virginia, led by Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser, fed white Southerners’ fears about slave rebellions and led to harsh laws in the South against fugitive slaves. Southerners who favored abolition were intimidated into silence.**
* **Northerners, led by William Lloyd Garrison, publisher of *The Liberator*, increasingly viewed the institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles and argued for its abolition. Southerners grew alarmed by the growing force of the Northern response to the abolitionists.**
* Fugitive slave events pitted Southern slave owners against outraged Northerners who opposed returning escaped slaves to bondage.

The women’s suffrage movement

* **At the same time the abolitionist movement grew, another reform movement took root—the movement to give equal rights to women.**
* Seneca Falls Declaration- Dec. of Sentiments
* Roles of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who became involved in the women’s suffrage movement before the Civil War and continued with the movement after the war.