

## Unit 3 Outlines

### Introduction to the Jefferson Era– 1789-1809 and Era of Good Feelings 1815-1823

- I. Finalizing the Executive... before Jefferson elected (bit of review from unit 2)
- A. **Judiciary Act** – 1789 – created Supreme Court, federal and district courts
  - B. **Hamilton's Plan** – if gov't benefits wealthy, they'll invest in gov't
    - a. **Assume all debt** of states – Virginia already paid off debt – get D.C.
    - b. Debt good – more people owed, more have stake in success of gov't
    - c. **Tariff/ taxes** + duties on whiskey
    - d. **National Bank** – Jefferson wanted states to control \$, Hamilton wins
      - i. First National Bank – 1791-1811 – Philadelphia
  - C. **Whiskey Rebellion** – proves executive tough – sent in thousands to put down
  - D. **Alien and Sedition Acts** – Adams oversteps power of president – punishes Democratic Republicans – Alien – 5-14 years, jail/Sedition – jail for libel
    - a. **Virginia/Kentucky Resolutions** – states can ignore bad laws – sets states/federal gov't conflict
  - E. Strengthening Supreme Court – *Marbury vs. Madison*
    - a. Supreme Court can say laws are unconstitutional – gives power
- IV. Foreign Policy... Jefferson as President (elected 1800; Revolution of 1800)
- A. **Barbary Pirates**
    - 1. Been paying bribes to **Tripoli**, African Barbary pirates to not steal stuff
    - 2. sent Navy to Tripoli to fight pirates – finally got peace treaty – America values Navy
  - B. **Louisiana Purchase** – wanted **New Orleans**, got all of Louisiana Territory
    - 1. Napoleon couldn't have American empire – lost in **Haiti** – Toussant L'Ouverture
    - 2. Doubled size, 3 cents per acre
    - 3. Created Constitutional Conflict – **loose/strict interpretation**
    - 4. **Lewis and Clark** explore – sets off wave off Westward movement
    - 5. **Sacajawea** assists expedition [and inspires future coin! Go girl!]
  - C. Avoids war through **Embargo Act, Non-Intercourse Act**
  - D. **James Madison**, Democratic Republican continues to avoid war, **Macon's Bill No.2**
  - E. **War of 1812** won [yeah I said it... won], Increases **nationalism** – pride for U.S.in **Era of Good Feelings**
  - F. **James Monroe**, Democratic Republican
    - 1. **Monroe Doctrine** US stay out of Europe, Europe stays out of Americas – our sphere of influence
    - 2. Avoiding conflict – **Missouri Compromise** – draws slave line – keeps slavery in U.S.
- V. **American System** – **Henry Clay's** idea federal gov't pays for roads, canals, and business
- A. Protects American business through **high tariffs** – 25% - buy US goods vs. better/cheaper European goods

**What caused the War of 1812, and how did Jefferson and Madison try to avoid it?**

**Why is it controversial to say the United States won this war?**

**How did the war impact the nation?**

## Early Industrial Revolution

### Hamilton vs Jefferson divergent views

#### **Letter on Manufacturing (1791), Alexander Hamilton**

- laid groundwork for policy encouraging growth of American manufacturing
- later his ideas incorporated into American System

#### **Agrarian Virtue, Thomas Jefferson**

- vision of America in farming
- protective tariffs hurt farmers

### Forces Leading to Economic Growth (Industry & Agriculture) in Antebellum Era

1. **Era of Good Feelings** → Nationalism, westward expansion
2. **American System** → 2<sup>nd</sup> Bank, infrastructure (vetoed), Cumberland Road, Tariff of 1816
3. **Population Growth** → doubled btwn. 1800-1825
  - doubled again by 1850
  - Large waves of immigration
  - Irish, German, British immigration
4. **Roads, Canals, Railroads**
  - Lancaster Turnpike connects Philadelphia to farms
  - Canal System connects New England to the West
  - Steamboats make round trips easier
  - Railroads connected cities & encouraged growth of cities
5. **Factories**
  - Samuel Slater – Factory System
  - Eli Whitney – Interchangeable Parts
  - Corporations/Capital
  - Labor forces (girls, immigrants, unskilled men, and children)
  - Labor/Craft unions organized (some states outlawed them)
6. **Commercial Agriculture**
  - Cheap land, easy credit
  - Market availability due to transportation improvement
  - new innovations; Cyrus McCormick – Reaper, John Deere – Steel Plow
  - King Cotton in the South

*Which innovation had the greatest impact on the growing, national economy? Was there more positive or negative impact from innovation?*

## Native American Treatment... brief review

- I. 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century – disease, **Columbian Exchange**
  - A. **New England** – lived separate – Squanto interpret saved --> Thanksgiving
    1. **King Phillip** --> relative Squanto's tribe --> unites New England
    2. Pennsylvania/William Penn & Rhode Island/Roger Williams buy land from Indians
    3. 1704 **Deerfield Massacre** – raid/tomahawk-kill 56 colonists/kidnap 109
    4. **Albany Plan of Union** – Franklin – union 1754 w/ **Iroquois** against other tribes, failed
  - B. **Virginia** – “starving time” --> stealing--> Indian Raids--> **Pocahontas--> Powhatan Wars**
  - C. **Spanish** – **encomienda** – slavery, **missions** - California
  - D. **French** – worked with – **fur trappers/trade**
  - E. **French and Indian War** – 1757-1763 – **Proclamation Line of 1763** – no west of Appalachia
- II. 19<sup>th</sup> Century
  - A. **War of 1812** – 1795-1809 48 million acres sold to gov't
    1. **Battle of Tippecanoe** – **Tecumseh** – united – treaties others Indians – defeated
      - a. British helped--> Native Americans warpath --> kill settlers--> war begins
  - B. **Andrew Jackson** – move --> west Mississippi
    1. 94 Treaties – some peaceably, some fought
    2. **Seminoles** – Florida swamps – Chief Osceola – 1830s
    3. **Cherokees** – Americanized – **Georgia**
      1. Clothes, farms, factories, schools – Sequoya – alphabet
      2. **Worcester v. Georgia** – Marshall saved lands
      3. Jackson “Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it.”
        - a. **Trial of Tears** – 1838 – 15,000 – 1500 died

*Food For Thought: In 1850 there were approximately 420,000 American Indians and later only 250,000 left by 1900... what does this show about the next 50 years of American history? What trend was continuing?*

## Jacksonian Democracy

### I. Defining Era

- A. *Series of reforms* – altering federal government and bringing vote to people
- B. **Andrew Jackson** and *Democratic Party* running country
- C. Contradiction – era of common man with increased democracy... but also a period of slavery and horrible treatment of Native Americans – Jackson also develops “monarchical” attributes
- D. Attractive candidate – war hero, man’s man, self-made wealth, westerner – “old hickory” “man of the people”

### II. *Causes* – economic shift + no longer belief that aristocracy of old should rule all

- A. Causes by economic and social changes - shift in power
  - a. **Transportation + immigration** takes power from plantation aristocracy and New England elite
  - b. **Cotton** increase power of Southern economy
  - c. **Westward movement** – taking of Native American and Hispanic land
- B. Non large property holding whites get worried
  - a. Immigrants, non-slaveholding Southerners, westerners nervous that they will be abused by growing capitalists
- C. Who should rule? Old aristocracy/new wealthy/majority of other whites???
- D. During **Era of Good Feelings** – Supreme Court and Federal government choices looked like power was moving toward an elite few in fed. gov’t

### III. *Reforms* – radical shift to create equality for all white men - take power from moneyed elite and ignore class -meritocracy

- A. *Political* – voters, campaigns, election process
  - 1. End state property requirements for voting
  - 2. Electors chosen by people not state legislatures
  - 3. Changed elections – buttons, kissing babies, parades, bbqs, free drinks, smear campaign – Jackson marriage illegal – wife died soon after
  - 4. **Spoils system** – give gov’t jobs to people who helped get elected
    - i. “**Kitchen cabinet**” – old friends
  - 5. Increased power of executive – ignored Supreme Court, vetoed laws
- B. *Economic* changes – men should be economically independent
  - 1. Southerners want low **tariffs** and more **states rights**
    - a. Jackson makes high tariffs first to increase national economy – lowers during second term
  - 2. Westerners want cheaper **land** + relief from debt collectors and banks
    - a. Vetoed **Second National Bank** – supported “**pet banks**” in states
  - 3. Interstate roads good – roads within states not good

### V. *Opposition* – for nonwhites a total disaster

- A. Wealthy planters feared him – federal government getting too much power
  - a. Threaten **nullification** of tariffs – secession
- B. **Whigs** – named for anti-king movement of Revolutionary War – King Andrew
- C. Racial treatment - Western movement assumed Hispanics and Native Americans inferior races – “**manifest destiny**” policy pushed
  - a. **Trail of Tears** – even Europeanized/Americanized Cherokees kicked out
- D. Allowed slavery to continue – **white supremacy**
  - a. Fought abolitionists – allowed **gag rule** on slavery in Congress
- E. Propagandists – supported wealthy but said they acted for commoners

**Was Jackson a great president? How has history remembered him?**

## Creating an American Culture

I. Religion – by 1850 ¾ claim to be religious, but most far from Puritan or fundamentalist form

- A. **Deism** – God as great clockmaker – founding fathers
- B. **Unitarianism** – God as loving creator, father figure, people control destiny
- C. **Second Great Awakening** – attempt to return to conservative religious practice
  - 1. Effects – more converted, some churches destroyed, others created
    - a. **Methodists/Baptists** – poor attracted/non-traditional
  - 2. Camp Meetings – traveling preachers, thousands gather, get “saved”
- D. **Mormon – Joseph Smith** – organized, group dynamic – new message from God
  - 1. Feared by neighbors – voted as unit, **polygamy**, not individualistic
  - 2. **Brigham Young** moved to Utah – MO and Ohio kicked out, Smith lynched

II. **Education Reform** – creation of public schools/state sponsored universities

- A. Before – public schools seen as for poor only – convinced that education benefits society
- B. Little Red Schoolhouse – not effective, multiple grades one room, poorly trained teachers
- C. **Horace Mann** – longer school term, better teacher training/pay
- D. Universities start for women + state supported universities
- E. Create common school texts to be shared across nation –  
**Webster’s Speller, McGuffey Readers**

III. **Reform Movements** – inspired by **Second Great Awakening** – on earth you should try to combat evil

- A. **Women** – considered keeper’s of nation’s morals – led movement
  - a. Gained more power – especially on frontier – supply and demand
- B. Some say those involved for self-centered reasons – they get to create society to benefit self
- C. **Temperance** – excess drinking affecting labor, family, crime, and rowdy social occasions
  - a. Choices – temperance (moderate use) or legislation
    - i. Women’s usage actually decreases
- D. Jails – not just punishment but help “penitentiaries” (penance) or “correctional facilities”
- E. Mentally ill – **Dorothea Dix** – better treatment living conditions at mental hospitals

IV. **Transcendentalists** – avoid conformity, get to know nature, think about world,  
*Civil Disobedience (Thoreau)*

V. Literature – Begins to be dark – looks at faults of human soul – **Edgar Allen Poe**

VI. **Utopian Movements** – design perfect societies where everyone works together

- A. Over 40 attempted – most failed – *uncommon sexual practices + lazy people*
  - a. People end up desiring independence and market economy/free Enterprise (lesson learned)
- B. **Oneida** – free love, male birth control
- C. **Shakers** – religious group, eugenic selection of parents

VII. **Alexis de Tocqueville** – What then is this American?

- A. **Democracy in America**
- B. America successful because based on meritocracy not birth

VIII. American Art

- A. **Hudson River School**

### Alexis de Tocqueville: 5 American Values

**Liberty** : Protection against tyrannical government. Your basic state of freedom: can be freedom from slavery, political freedom to vote, freedom to do and go as you please, freedom to voice your opinion.

**Egalitarianism** : A society of equals. In America there are differences in wealth, power, and intelligence, but everyone was equal socially. The condition of people being socially equal. Not being part of a social class or caste but instead to have the ability to create wealth, power or social status on their own.

**Individualism** : Government does not direct individual activity, individuals have the ability to organize themselves and find their own place in society without government interference. Competition between individuals determine success or failure.

**Populism** : Common people have control and participation in their government. Everyone has the same right to participate in government both through the vote and running for political office. Political offices are not appointed through blood lines or as social favors.

**Laissez-faire** : Each individual should be able to control their own economic interests. The government allows the market to self-correct and individuals to succeed or fail without government interferences. Government does not account for the success or failure of a business or individual but allows supply and demand to set price and market flow.

**What was unique about American culture?**

**What was unique about American democracy?**

**In this era, there were very few instances of democracy in the world. Within a hundred years there would be several, many of which were originally inspired by the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, and our Constitution. Since World War II, democracy has spread dramatically and has been more widely embraced. If you believe democracy is the best method of social contract, then is it fair to say America is “exceptional?”**