

★ Chapter 12 ★

★ ★ A NEW GOVERNMENT ★ ★

Nobody wanted a new tyranny, but they needed a national government.

The ARTICLES of CONFEDERATION

Congress appointed a committee to form a national government.

SOVEREIGNTY
authority or power

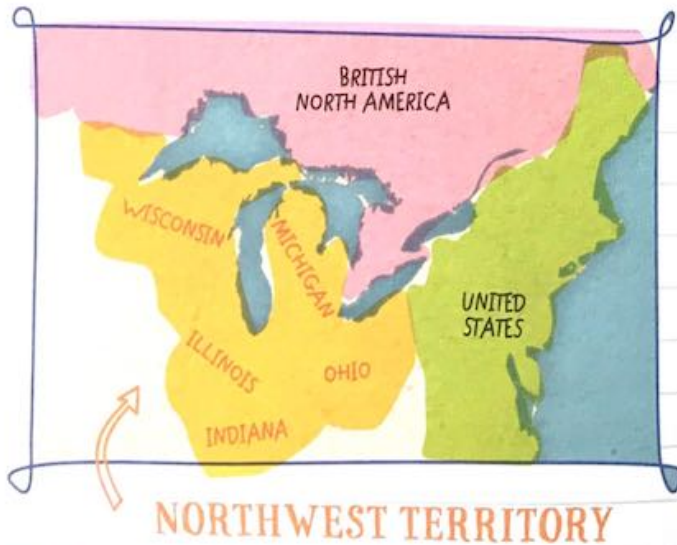
A new national constitution was drafted and called the **ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**. It established a **CONFEDERATION CONGRESS**, a national legislature responsible for borrowing and creating money, settling arguments between states, dealing with Native Americans, and making treaties. The Congress could ask the states to provide money and soldiers. States could refuse, because they maintained their **SOVEREIGNTY**. Furthermore, each state had one vote regardless of size or population, so they were all equal.

The Continental Congress approved the Articles of Confederation on November 15, 1777, but the Articles still needed to be **RATIFIED**, or confirmed, by the states. Maryland was the last, and in March 1781, the Articles of Confederation became the constitution of a new nation.

RATIFY
to approve or confirm

The NORTHWEST TERRITORY

It was important for Congress to take control of the western lands, because the U.S. was in debt. It hadn't paid its soldiers yet and needed to sell land to make money. The **LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785** split land into **TOWNSHIPS** that could be sold off. The **NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787** made these plots of land (parts of present-day Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin) the **NORTHWEST TERRITORY**.



NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Territories within the Northwest Territory could apply to become states once they reached a population of 60,000 people and drafted a state constitution. Slavery was banned in them. Land there was cheap; the population quickly increased.

TERRITORY
in this context, a subdivision of land that is not a state but is governed by the U.S.

DIPLOMATIC and ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LEVY
impose, raise

The Articles of Confederation didn't give the government much power. It couldn't **LEVY** taxes to cover the war debt or build a unified army. Britain realized this. They refused to follow through on the terms of the Treaty of Paris and wouldn't allow American ships into its ports. Spain closed the lower Mississippi to U.S. shipping and trade with foreign lands. Other European countries placed high **TARIFFS** on American goods. The war had seriously damaged harvests, particularly in the South, so these states had few crops to trade.

TARIFF
a charge or fee imposed by the government on imports or exports

Another problem was **INFLATION**. The paper money printed by the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War had little value, because the states didn't have gold or silver to back it up. The states lowered the

INFLATION
an economic condition characterized by high prices and a decrease in the value of money

value of paper currency by printing their own bills. The combination of inflation and **TRADE DEFICITS** led to a **DEPRESSION**.

TRADE DEFICIT

when more goods are coming into the country than going out of it

DEPRESSION

an economic condition characterized by low employment and little economic activity

SHAYS' REBELLION

To pay its war debts, the state of Massachusetts decided to raise taxes on land. Farmers tended to own a lot of land but earn little money, and those who couldn't pay were forced to give up their land or go to jail.

In August of 1786, a farmer and former captain of the Continental army named **DANIEL SHAYS** began **SHAYS' REBELLION**.

He and a group of farmers closed down the state courts and marched on the federal **ARSENAL**. The Massachusetts militia finally stopped him and his men. Although Massachusetts had requested federal assistance, it did not receive any, because Congress didn't have the authority to help. If ordinary farmers could launch a revolt, it was clear that the national government needed more power.

The CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

In May 1787, delegates met at a **CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION** in Philadelphia. After electing George

Washington as the president of the convention, they discussed whether to **AMEND** or ditch the Articles of Confederation.

AMEND

to modify or change, usually by a formal procedure

DON'T MIX UP THESE MEETINGS:

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

↳ signed the Declaration of Independence

THE CONFEDERATION CONGRESS

↳ created by the *Articles of Confederation*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

↳ met to fix the Articles of Confederation and ended up creating a *whole new Constitution*

★ THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF THE UNITED STATES ★

The men who attended the Constitutional Convention, signed the Declaration of Independence, framed the Constitution, and/or helped with the American Revolution are called the **FOUNDING FATHERS** of the UNITED STATES. No women or minorities were invited to sign documents or attend conventions.

The GREAT COMPROMISE

Congress couldn't agree on how states should be represented: a **BICAMERAL** legislature (two houses with votes per state based on the population—the **VIRGINIA PLAN**) or a **UNICAMERAL** legislature (one house with equal votes for each state—the **NEW JERSEY PLAN**). The Virginia plan appealed to large states that would have many representatives; smaller states like New Jersey wanted state size not to matter in terms of how much representation you got.

BICAMERAL
consisting of two chambers
as a legislative body

UNICAMERAL
consisting of a single chamber
as a legislative body

Roger Sherman of Connecticut proposed the **CONNECTICUT COMPROMISE** (the **GREAT COMPROMISE**), which created the bicameral federal legislature we know today: a **SENATE** with two votes per state and a **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES** with representation proportional to each state's population.

VIRGINIA PLAN
BICAMERAL: TWO HOUSES
WITH VOTES PER STATE
BASED ON POPULATION



NEW JERSEY PLAN
UNICAMERAL: ONE HOUSE
WITH EQUAL VOTES
PER STATE



CONNECTICUT COMPROMISE
SENATE: TWO VOTES PER STATE
+
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
REPRESENTATION BASED ON STATE POPULATION

RECOGNIZING SLAVES... OR NOT

Southern states, which had large slave populations, preferred a system in which slaves counted for representation by size of population—but not taxation. Northern states, which had few slaves, argued that if slaves were considered property, they should count for taxation but NOT representation. The delegates agreed that three-fifths of the slave population would count for both things—a clause called the **THREE-FIFTHS COMPROMISE**.



Allowing slaves in a nation founded on the principles of liberty and equality didn't make sense to some delegates. Many Northern states had already banned slavery and wanted to extend that to all the states. Southern states whose wealth depended on slaves disagreed. Georgia and South Carolina threatened to leave the Union if their right to own slaves was taken away. The delegates settled on the **SLAVE TRADE COMPROMISE**: Importing slaves could not be restricted or abolished until 1808.



The CONSTITUTION

On September 17, 1787, 39 of the 42 delegates who assembled in Philadelphia signed the Constitution. However, it still needed to be ratified so it could take effect. Those who refused to sign, including George Mason of Virginia, felt that a bill of rights—a formal summary of citizens' freedoms—was necessary.

The CONSTITUTION

The new government still operates today. It is based on the principle of **FEDERALISM**: balancing power between the national government and the state governments in a **DIVISION OF POWER**, and balancing strong central authority with **POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY**.

The three branches of federal government are:



THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

the Senate and House of Representatives, where laws are made

+

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

the president and his office, where laws are applied

+

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

the courts, where laws are interpreted



A system of **SEPARATION OF POWERS** and **CHECKS AND BALANCES** keeps any one branch from getting too powerful.



The Constitution is the **SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND** and no state can create a law that goes against it.



The Constitution **CAN BE AMENDED** so that it stays flexible and is a "living document."

FEDERALISM

system of government in which power is shared by the national government and the states

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

authority of the people

Just as the Declaration of Independence was inspired by John Locke, the Constitution was influenced and based on Enlightenment philosophy, the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, and Thomas Jefferson's Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom.

FEDERALISTS and ANTIFEDERALISTS

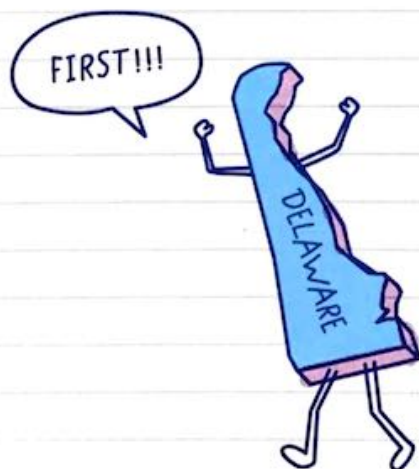
Those who were in favor of ratifying the Constitution called themselves **FEDERALISTS**. The Federalists promoted their views in a series of essays called the **FEDERALIST PAPERS**. Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, but published under a pseudonym of "Publius," the Federalist Papers argued that the Constitution would protect people from tyranny. The **ANTIFEDERALISTS** felt that the Constitution gave too much power to the federal government.

In 1788, the Antifederalists published a pamphlet called "Observations on the New Constitution." It was written by a woman, **MERCY OTIS WARREN**, the sister of James Otis, the Boston lawyer who argued for no taxation without representation. Warren became a well-respected historian, playwright, and poet.



RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION


The Constitution required only nine states to ratify it for it to go into effect. Delaware was the first state to ratify, in December 1787, and when New Hampshire became the ninth in June 1788, the new government had been approved. Virginia and New York, two of the largest and most influential states, had not yet agreed to it. James Madison argued that the Constitution had to be approved as written; no changes could be permitted because it would mean each state was signing a different document. Virginia ratified it, and New York soon followed. Two years later, in May 1790, Rhode Island became the last state to ratify. The **BILL OF RIGHTS**, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, was ratified in December of 1791.



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. What were the powers of the Confederation Congress?
2. According to the Northwest Ordinance, how could a territory become a state?
3. What was the state of the American economy in the 1780s?
4. Why did Daniel Shays lead a rebellion in Massachusetts?
5. What was the Three-Fifths Compromise?
6. What are the three branches of government?
7. What was the difference between the Federalists and the Antifederalists?

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

1. The Congress could borrow and create money, make treaties, settle disputes between states, and manage Native Americans. 
2. Once it had 60,000 people and a draft of a constitution, it could apply for statehood.
3. Trade was decreasing and there was a lot of inflation. Congress could not raise revenue.
4. Because the state of Massachusetts was taking farmers' land if they could not pay their taxes
5. A clause that stated three-fifths of a slave population would count for both taxes and representation
6. Executive, legislative, and judicial
7. Federalists supported ratifying the Constitution and Antifederalists didn't, believing the new constitution would give too much power to the federal government.

The **CONCISE** **CONSTITUTION**

The Constitution is divided into seven **ARTICLES**, each of which includes **SECTIONS**. The Constitution also includes a **BILL OF RIGHTS**, as well as more **AMENDMENTS** added since it was originally framed.

You should read the whole thing to get all the details. Considering how **COMPLICATED** government is, the Constitution is really **SHORT**.

The **PREAMBLE**

The Preamble sets out the reasons for a constitution. It states that the people are establishing the new government. The whole thing:

"**WE THE PEOPLE** of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our **POSTERITY**, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

POSTERITY

future generations

The ARTICLES

ARTICLE I describes the **LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**. The Legislature of the U.S. is bicameral: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The vice president of the U.S. is the president of the Senate, but doesn't vote except in a tie. If a majority of the Congress is present, a **QUORUM** is reached, but if not, they can **ADJOURN**. Each **BILL** must be signed by the president before becoming law. If the president **VETOES** the bill, it could still become law if two-thirds of the Congress **OVERRIDES** the veto. Congress has the right to make any laws "necessary and proper" to carry out its duties.

ADJOURN

to end or postpone the rest of a meeting

BILL

a draft of a law

VETO

to cancel the actions of another branch of government

OVERRIDE

to set aside or overturn

Article I, Section 8:18: The "necessary and proper" clause is also known as the "elastic clause" because it gives Congress the ability to stretch its powers.

Before the Constitution, government positions were unpaid, and this favored wealthy people who could afford to work for nothing. The Constitution says that congressmen are paid a salary out of the treasury, which is important, because when that wasn't the case, government attracted only wealthy people.

QUORUM

the required number of people needed to legally do business

SECTION 8: The powers of Congress are: Levying taxes and tariffs as long as they are uniform throughout the states, paying debts, borrowing money, regulating commerce with other countries/between states/with Native Americans, deciding how people become citizens, minting money and regulating it, punishing counterfeiters, making a post office, regulating copyrights, establishing federal courts inferior to the Supreme Court, punishing crimes against international law, declaring war, raising an army or navy and paying them, summoning militias, regulating law in the District of Columbia, and making any other laws "necessary and proper" to do all of that.

SECTION 9: But: No discussing slavery until 1808, no overriding the WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (can only arrest a person for a specific cause) except in wartime suspension, no passing a BILL OF ATTAINDER (a law targeting one person or group without a trial), no passing an EX POST FACTO law (a law that applies to people who broke it before it was written), no levying export taxes, no favoring one state in any way, no levying direct taxes on people (aka CAPITATION, no set amount that everyone has to pay in taxes, only taxes determined by income or money spent), no taking money from the treasury without a specific budget being passed as law, and no creating a titled aristocracy.

ARTICLE II describes the **EXECUTIVE BRANCH**: the president and his duties, his advisors, and the vice president. The president, like the vice president, serves a four-year term. He receives a salary and takes an oath to protect the Constitution. The powers of the president include serving as **COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** of the armed forces; **PARDONING** criminals; nominating ambassadors, judges, and officers; and making treaties, provided that two-thirds of the Senate approves. The president, vice president, and other civil officers may be **IMPEACHED** for treason, bribery, or other misdemeanors and "high crimes."

PARDON

to release or excuse a person from being punished for an offense

IMPEACH

to bring an accusation against a government official

ARTICLE III describes the **JUDICIARY BRANCH**, or the courts, and it establishes a Supreme Court. All judges appointed under Article III (such as judges on the Supreme Court, the federal courts of appeals, and district courts) can hold their jobs for life. In all cases involving ambassadors or entire states, the Supreme Court has **ORIGINAL JURISDICTION**, meaning it's the first court to hear the case.

JURISDICTION

the authority to administer justice



There is a reason judges hold their jobs for life—it's to prevent them from having to run for reelection or be influenced by politics.

ARTICLE IV defines the relationship between the states and says that the federal government guarantees each state a "**REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT**."

In the *FEDERALIST PAPERS*, James Madison described a republican form of government as a representative democracy as opposed to a direct democracy. That is, people have control via representatives. Also, a monarch cannot rule the government. The Constitution created a republic—NOT a democracy.



ARTICLE V explains how **AMENDMENTS** to the Constitution can be proposed and passed.

An amendment requires two-thirds of both the House and Senate and three-fourths of the state legislatures for approval. However, legislators can bypass Congress completely and pass an amendment if two-thirds of the state legislatures approve a call for a convention, which would convene to draft the amendment. Then, the amendment would need three-fourths of the states' approval. This method, however, has never been used.

ARTICLE VI states that the Constitution is the **SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND**.

ARTICLE VII confirms that the Constitution is established once nine states of the thirteen ratify it.

The AMENDMENTS

The first ten amendments are known as the **BILL OF RIGHTS**. Ratified in 1791, they protect individual liberties and limit the powers of the federal government.

1. Individual rights: freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to assemble, and the right to petition the government.
2. The right to bear arms (meaning the right to own and carry weapons).
3. The right not to have soldiers quartered in a person's house without consent of the owner.
4. The right not to have **WARRANTS** issued without probable cause.
5. The right to due process, meaning that nobody can serve as a witness against himself, and capital crimes cannot be charged without a Grand Jury (except in wartime).
6. The right of the accused to have a speedy and public trial by jury, to know what crime they are charged with, to confront witnesses against them, and to be represented by a lawyer.
7. The right not to have a case that was already decided by a jury reexamined in another court.
8. The right not to have to pay excessive bail or receive cruel or unusual punishments.
9. The right to other rights that may not be listed in the Bill of Rights.
10. The right of states to hold powers not specifically assigned to the federal government.

WARRANT

the authorization of an officer to make an arrest, seize property or make a search

THE BILL OF RIGHTS CAN BE GROUPED LIKE THIS:

AMENDMENT 1 protects individual rights and minorities from majority rule.

AMENDMENTS 2–4 address mistakes made during the Revolutionary War.

AMENDMENTS 5–8 guarantee rights to people charged with crimes.

AMENDMENTS 9–10 maintain the rights of states and citizens.

Following the Bills of Rights, other amendments were made to the Constitution. There are 27 amendments in total.

Remember the **MAIN PRINCIPLES** of the Constitution:

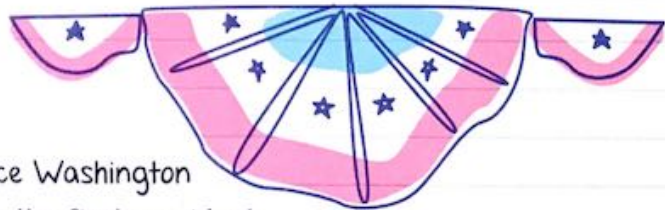
Popular sovereignty
Limited government
Separation of powers
Checks and balances
Federalism
Republicanism
Individual rights

You can memorize these principles and the fact that Rhode Island was the last state to ratify with this mnemonic device:

Please,
Let's
Sign
Constitutions
Faster,
Rhode
Island.

★ Chapter 13 ★

PRESIDENT PRECEDENTS



Since Washington was the first president, everything he (and **FIRST LADY MARTHA WASHINGTON**) did became the start of a tradition, or a **PRECEDENT**. For example, Washington chose to be called "Mr. President" instead of "Your Highness," "Your Excellency," or "Your High Mightiness" (someone seriously suggested that).

The **FIRST PRESIDENT**

In early 1789, the states that had ratified the Constitution decided that an **ELECTORAL COLLEGE** would meet and elect a president. George Washington was convinced to come out of retirement, and he received

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

a group that represents the people's vote in electing a president

WASHINGTON IS THE ONLY PRESIDENT TO HAVE EVER WON ALL OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

ALL the electoral votes. According to the rules of the Constitution, the person with the second-highest number of votes was vice president, so John Adams became the first vice president. They were inaugurated on April 30, 1789, in New York City, then the nation's temporary capital.

Each state legislature appointed a certain number of "electors" (based on its number of congressmen) to represent their state and elect a president. The electoral college system has changed a lot since then but is still in use today.

The **CABINET**

Congress created departments of the Executive Branch: the State Department (to deal with other countries), the War Department (to deal with defense issues), the Treasury (to deal with the economy), the Justice Department (to deal with administration of justice), and the Postal Service. Washington chose these people to head these departments:

Henry Knox (a general from the Revolutionary War): Secretary of War
Thomas Jefferson: Secretary of State
Alexander Hamilton: Secretary of the Treasury
Edmund Randolph: Attorney General
Samuel Osgood: Postmaster General

As a group, these heads of departments were **THE CABINET**. The Cabinet (except the postmaster) began to advise the president, as they do today.

The JUDICIARY ACT of 1789

ARTICLE III of the Constitution had few specifics about a federal court system, so Congress passed the **FEDERAL JUDICIARY ACT OF 1789**. This established federal courts consisting of thirteen **DISTRICT COURTS** and three **CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL**. The states still maintained their own courts, but a federal court could overturn their decisions. The Supreme Court, the final federal court of appeals, would consist of six **JUSTICES** that were nominated by the president. President Washington nominated John Jay as the first **CHIEF JUSTICE** of the Supreme Court.

← ESTABLISHED THE JUDICIARY BRANCH

ALEXANDER HAMILTON and the NATIONAL ECONOMY

The new nation faced a huge war debt, with debts to foreign nations, individual citizens, and soldiers who'd been paid with **BONDS** rather than cash. Alexander Hamilton proposed a three-prong solution in 1790:

The U.S. would pay off all debts, including debts owed by states.

Revenue would be generated by raising tariffs, which should also encourage people to buy American-made goods.

A **NATIONAL BANK** would be established, owned jointly by the government and private investors, for the government to store money and make loans.
A national mint would print paper money.

Hamilton ran into opposition:

The South had paid their few debts, so they saw Congress's decision as rewarding the North's failure to pay.

The South opposed tariffs, which don't benefit an economy that doesn't rely on manufactured goods.

People who lent money to the government in exchange for bonds often sold their bonds for cheap to **SPECULATORS**, who would now get a profit.

← **SPECULATORS**
people who buy items at a low price with the hope that their value will later increase and they can be sold at a profit

Some people argued that Congress didn't have the right to found a bank.

Hamilton supported a **LOOSE CONSTRUCTION VIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION**, noting that the **ELASTIC CLAUSE** of Article I gives Congress the authority to do what is "necessary and proper" to carry out its powers.

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison favored a **STRICT CONSTRUCTION VIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION**, arguing that the "necessary and proper" clause put stronger limits on what was truly necessary.

While Hamilton seemed to favor businessmen, Jefferson and Madison supported small farmers. While Hamilton advocated having a strong central government, Jefferson and Madison

favored local and state governments. The disagreement between "Hamiltonians" and "Jeffersonians" over the scope and extent of federal powers laid the foundation for the first political parties in the U.S.



Partly by assuring Southern congressmen that the location of the nation's capital would move, Hamilton was able to convince them to accept his plan. Congress assumed the state debts, enacted low tariffs, and established the Bank of the United States in 1791. The bank had a 20-year charter that would have to be renewed, and states had the right to start their own banks. Washington had tried to stay neutral, but he agreed with Hamilton.

★ WASHINGTON, D.C. ★

New York City was a large and bustling metropolis, but some worried that keeping the capital there favored Northern interests. A piece of land on the Potomac River, between Maryland and Virginia but part of neither state, was chosen as the site of a new capital. In 1790, the capital moved temporarily to Philadelphia, and in 1800, Washington, the District of Columbia, became the new capital.



The WHISKEY REBELLION

Alexander Hamilton also encouraged Congress to pass a tax on whiskey. In western Pennsylvania, farmers who grew the corn used to make the whiskey saw the tax as an attack. Many of them used whiskey as money.

In the summer of 1794, farmers attacked tax collectors in the WHISKEY REBELLION. That November, Washington personally led an army to stop the rebellion, and the farmers surrendered right away. Washington proved that the U.S. government was powerful and would use force if its people did not follow the law.

The **WHISKEY REBELLION** is the only time in U.S. history that a sitting president has personally commanded an army.



The TREATY of GREENVILLE

Native Americans in the Northwest Territory united to fight American expansion into their land, with the support of the British. After many initial successes but a final defeat, 12 tribes signed the 1795 TREATY OF GREENVILLE, **CEDING** most of their land in the Northwest Territory to the U.S.

CEDE
to yield or formally surrender

The NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION

In 1789, when the French Revolution began, Americans were supportive of a revolution that seemed similar in spirit to their own. But the French Revolution turned bloody and violent—a period that came to be known as the "Reign of Terror"—and war broke out between the French and other European nations. Jefferson felt that the U.S. shouldn't abandon its ally France—its people were fighting for liberty. Hamilton thought it was more important for the U.S. to protect relations with Britain, its biggest trading partner.

On April 22, 1793, Washington issued the **NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION**. Americans wouldn't fight or help **EITHER** side, and foreign warships couldn't use American ports. Madison argued that only Congress had authority over foreign affairs. Jefferson resigned as secretary of state.

IMPRESSMENT and JAY'S TREATY

The British kidnapped American ships that traded in the French West Indies and forced the American sailors to fight for Britain. This practice, called **IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN**, pushed the U.S. closer to another war with England.

Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to England to discuss the seized U.S. ships. In 1795, Jay was able to get the British to agree to pay for the losses. **JAY'S TREATY** prevented another war with Britain, and also:

- improved trade between the countries
- withdrew British troops from western outposts in the U.S.
- established commissions to settle border disputes

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL

Concerned that he had too much power for one man, and overdue for retirement, George Washington announced in 1796 that he wouldn't be running for a third term (he could've run—there wasn't any precedent yet about how many terms a president got). In his **FAREWELL ADDRESS**, Washington warned against forming political parties, **FACTIONS**, or "permanent alliances" with foreign nations.

FACTION
a group that shares a common goal or belief

POLITICAL PARTIES FORM

The disagreements with Jefferson and Madison on one side and Hamilton on the other grew into the first full-fledged parties in American politics.

The **DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY** (Jefferson and Madison) supported the ideas of **REPUBLICANISM**, including

- strict construction view of the Constitution
- reliance on agriculture
- the ideal of a nation of small farmers
- sympathy for the French

The Democratic-Republican Party was favored in the South and on the western frontier.

The Democratic-Republican Party was also just called the Republican Party. It's not related to today's Republican Party. It actually evolved into today's Democratic Party.

The **FEDERALIST PARTY** (Hamilton) was named after those who had supported the Constitution from the beginning. This party supported:

- strong, central representative government
- loose construction view of the Constitution
- reliance on trade (especially with England)
- the importance of urban merchants

Most Federalists did business and lived in urban areas in New England.

The ELECTION of 1796

The Democratic-Republicans chose Thomas Jefferson to run for president and Aaron Burr to run for vice president at a **CAUCUS**. The Federalists chose John Adams

CAUCUS
a meeting of party leaders to select candidates

and Charles Pinckney. Adams received the most electoral votes and became president. Jefferson, the runner-up, became vice president.

ADAMS: 71
JEFFERSON: 68
CLOSE ELECTION!

Jefferson and Adams were former friends who became bitter rivals.

The XYZ AFFAIR

France began attacking American ships, as England had. In 1797, President Adams sent Charles Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry, and John Marshall to Paris to negotiate. The French foreign minister, **TALLEYRAND**, refused to meet. Instead, Talleyrand sent three agents to discuss a treaty for a huge bribe. Adams was furious. Referring to the agents as Agent X, Agent Y, and Agent Z, he urged Congress to prepare for war.

This insult outraged Americans and led to the slogan "Millions for defense but not one CENT for tribute."

Congress expanded the navy, but Adams didn't REALLY want war.

CONSIDERED TO BE THE FATHER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY

The ALIEN and SEDITION ACTS

American citizens were now wary of new European immigrants, who might side with the French. Congress passed the **ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS** in 1798. These controversial laws allowed the president to deport or imprison immigrants in wartime. They also made **SEDITION**,

SEDITION
rebellion against the government

or opposing the government, illegal, taking away basic civil liberties such as freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

The KENTUCKY and VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS

Democratic-Republicans thought the Alien and Sedition Acts were an abuse of power. Jefferson wrote a resolution for the Kentucky legislature in 1798, and Madison wrote one for Virginia in 1799 (although the authorship was kept secret). The KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS argued that the Acts were unconstitutional because they interfered with Constitutional rights granted to states. The Kentucky Resolution insisted that states could **NULLIFY** laws they found unconstitutional. The resolutions didn't change the law—Congress just let the Acts expire after Adams left office—but they showed that states could challenge the federal government.

NULLIFY
to cancel or
make void

The CONVENTION of 1800

In 1800, Adams sent another set of delegates to Paris. In the CONVENTION OF 1800, France agreed to stop naval attacks. Adams was pleased, but many Federalists from his own party had wanted a war. And ever since the Alien and Sedition Acts, the Democratic-Republicans saw Adams as an enemy to their cause. When election season rolled around, Adams was in a bad position for reelection.



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. What is the role of the president's cabinet?
2. Who nominates federal justices?
3. Why did Alexander Hamilton support raising tariffs?
4. Why is Washington, D.C., the capital of the U.S.?
5. What caused most Americans to lose enthusiasm for the French Revolution?
6. What did Washington say in his Farewell Address?
7. What was the justification for the doctrine of nullification supported by the Kentucky Resolution?

FAREWELL AND
DON'T FORGET
MY WARNINGS!



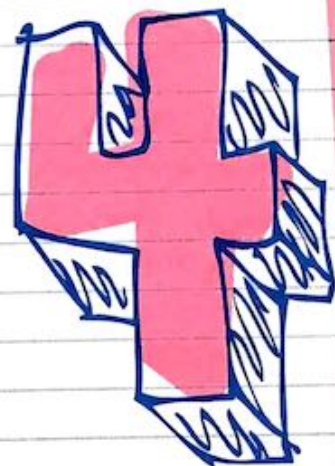
CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

1. To advise the president
2. The president
3. To raise revenue and encourage people to buy American goods
4. It was a compromise to move the capital closer to a neutral location that was not part of any state and between the North and South.
5. The Reign of Terror
6. He advised the nation to avoid forming political parties, factions, and permanent alliances with foreign countries.
7. That the states have rights that the federal government cannot alter, so the states can declare acts unconstitutional and nullify them



Unit 4

American Expansion 1801-1861



The first half of the nineteenth century was a period of expansion. The continental U.S. grew to fill the borders it has today, and the population skyrocketed. Changes created both new tensions and new opportunities.



★ Chapter 14 ★

PRESIDENT THOMAS

JEFFERSON

The ELECTION of 1800

Democratic-Republicans tried to paint Federalist candidate John Adams as a monarchist. Adams tried to label Thomas Jefferson, the Democratic-Republican candidate, as a radical and an **ATHEIST**. Adams clearly lost, but Jefferson tied with Aaron Burr, at 73 votes in the electoral college.

ATHEIST
a person who rejects belief in gods

The House of Representatives (mostly Federalists) voted THIRTY-FIVE TIMES trying to break the tie. Finally, Alexander Hamilton convinced a congressman not to vote for Burr. Thomas Jefferson became the third president of the U.S.

Hamilton and Burr became bitter enemies.

This was the first time in history that there was a peaceful transfer of power between opposing political parties.

The mess of trying to break the tie led to the TWELFTH AMENDMENT in 1803, which made the election of the president and vice president two separate ballots.

JEFFERSON as PRESIDENT

Jefferson emphasized the central stances of the Democratic-Republican Party:



limited government with a **Laissez-faire** approach

focus on agriculture

political unity through individual independence

Taxes were repealed, the Alien and Sedition Acts expired, the military and military spending shrank, and the number of employees working for the federal government decreased.

Laissez-faire

French for "leave it alone," a theory, particularly in economics, that insists on minimal government intervention

The MIDNIGHT JUDGES

At the very end of Adams's presidency, Congress had passed the **JUDICIARY ACT OF 1801**, creating new federal judge positions. Once the judges were in office, they would keep their jobs for life, so Adams made sure to appoint them before he left. Because of the last-minute timing, they were called the "**MIDNIGHT JUDGES**."



When Jefferson became president, some of the judges hadn't yet gotten their **COMMISSIONS**, the documents that made it official. It was the job of the new secretary of state, **JAMES MADISON**, to deliver the commissions, but Jefferson told Madison, well, just not to deliver them. One of the judges left in limbo was **WILLIAM MARBURY**.

MARBURY v. MADISON (1803)

It gets complicated and there's *Latin*, but it's important. Marbury took his case straight to the Supreme Court, where he requested a **WRIT OF MANDAMUS** against James Madison, which basically asked the court to force Madison to give him his commission. The **JUDICIARY ACT OF 1789** gave the Supreme Court the power to settle the case. Although **CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL** agreed that Marbury deserved his commission, he ruled against Marbury, saying the Supreme Court didn't have the power to grant the writ and settle the case because:

Congress had no right to pass the Judiciary Act of 1789 in the first place.

The Constitution is the "supreme law," so when the Constitution and the law were in disagreement, the Supreme Court could cancel out the law.

The case of **MARBURY v. MADISON**

is important because it established

JUDICIAL REVIEW: the power of

the Supreme Court to nullify a law by

declaring it unconstitutional. It made the Supreme Court equal in power and status to the executive and legislative branches.

MARBURY v. MADISON strengthened the idea of checks and balances in the federal government and made the Supreme Court the final word on the constitutionality of the law.

JUDICIAL REVIEW
the power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional

WESTERN EXPANSION

KENTUCKY was admitted to the Union in 1792, **TENNESSEE**

joined soon after in 1796, and **OHIO** in 1803. The Mississippi River was officially the western border, but Americans kept moving and kept pushing the limits. Merchants wanted to use the Mississippi River to conduct trade. Spain controlled the river and its major port, New Orleans . . .

The LOUISIANA PURCHASE

... but they didn't own it. Spain had secretly traded the Louisiana Territory (all of the land between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, including New Orleans) to France in 1800. In 1802, Spain closed the port to American shipping. **NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE**, the ruler of France, was planning to expand his empire in the Americas, using New Orleans as a critical point of entry for troops headed to the country. New Orleans also controlled the Mississippi River, which was a major port of exit for goods from the American West. France was essentially threatening the sovereignty and economic stability of the U.S.

Jefferson sent **ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON** and **JAMES MONROE** to France to meet with Minister Talleyrand ← **ASKED FOR A BRIBE IN 1798**



to discuss buying the territory of New Orleans, but they got a surprise. Haitian leader **TOUSSAINT-LOUVERTURE** led a slave revolt that forced the French out of Haiti. ← **FRENCH TROOPS WERE ALSO DECIMATED BY YELLOW FEVER.** France was losing interest in the Americas and needed to fund its war with England.

BURR v. HAMILTON

Concerned that the newly acquired lands would soon be filled with Democratic-Republicans, some Federalists discussed **SECEDING** and becoming a "Northern Confederacy," a separate union that would include New York. They encouraged Aaron Burr, who had been **OSTRACIZED** by his own party for not dropping out of the race during his tie with Jefferson, to run for governor of New York. Burr lost (he was sitting vice president at the time).

Burr blamed Alexander Hamilton for ruining his reputation and challenged Hamilton to a duel. In July 1804, Hamilton claimed he was opposed to dueling, and he may have chosen not to shoot at his opponent, or it may have been a mistake, but Burr shot Hamilton. Alexander Hamilton died from wounds from the duel 30 hours later.

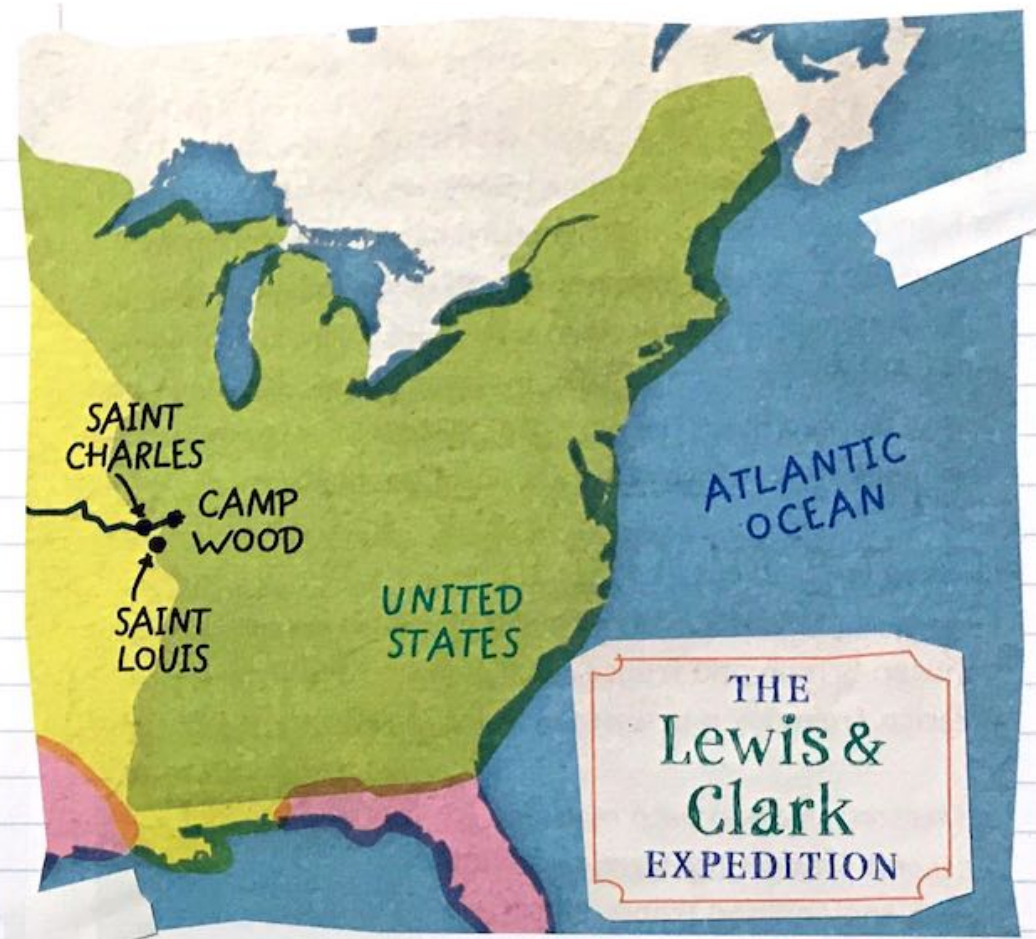
SECEDE
to formally withdraw from an alliance or association

OSTRACIZE
to exclude by general consent



Talleyrand offered to sell them the whole Louisiana Territory, which was larger than the entire U.S. at the time.

The price of \$15 million was a bargain (roughly 3 cents an acre). In October 1803, the **LOUISIANA PURCHASE** extended the borders of the U.S. to the Rocky Mountains (despite its questionable constitutionality).



LEWIS and CLARK

Congress chose Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark to lead an exploration of the West. Their group of about 50 men—the **"CORPS**

CORPS
a group of people acting together under a common direction (the P and the S are silent)

OF DISCOVERY"—set out to map the new land. In May of 1804, the **LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION** left St. Louis and followed the Missouri River. By winter, they had reached modern-day North Dakota.

When Lewis and Clark headed west again in the spring, a young Shoshone woman named **SACAGAWEA**, her husband (a French trader), and their newborn baby went with them. Sacagawea was the interpreter and guide. Following the Columbia River on the western side of the Rockies, they came into sight of the Pacific Ocean in November of 1805. Lewis and Clark returned home the next year filled with information. Their experiences inspired enthusiasm for the West.

TRADE TROUBLES

Even though the U.S. had remained neutral in the conflict between Britain and France, each of them tried to stop America from doing business with the other.

EMBARGO

a government order prohibiting commercial ships sailing into or out of its ports

Jefferson, who had been reelected to a second presidential term, decided to punish England and France by cutting off their access to American trade altogether. In December 1807, Congress passed the **EMBARGO ACT**, ending all international trade between the U.S. and the rest of the world. Britain and France just traded with other countries instead. It was a disaster for American merchants and for Jefferson's image.

James Madison (Democratic-Republican) won the next presidential election.



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. How was the tie in the election of 1800 broken?
2. What were the central stances of the Democratic-Republican Party?
3. To whom does the term "midnight judges" refer?
4. What was the decision in the case *MARBURY v. MADISON*?
5. Why were the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans important?
6. What did Napoleon Bonaparte intend to do with the Louisiana Territory?
7. How did Alexander Hamilton die?
8. Which route did Lewis and Clark take to the Pacific?

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

1. Hamilton convinced a congressman not to vote for Burr.
2. Limited government and laissez-faire economics, individual participation in government, and agriculture
3. It refers to the judges appointed by President Adams right before he left office.
4. Marbury had a right to his commission, but Congress had no right to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to apply to the case.
5. Because merchants wanted to use the Mississippi River to conduct trade
6. He would use it as a point of entry to gain holdings in America.
7. He was mortally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr.
8. The Missouri River



GEE, DID I TURN OFF MY STOVE?

WE ARE NOT TURNING AROUND!



★ Chapter 15 ★

The ★ WAR ★ of ★ 1812 and OTHER FAILURES to COMMUNICATE

TECUMSEH and WESTERN WORRIES

Native Americans in the Northwest and Louisiana Territories were determined to hold on to their land. Led by Shawnee chief **TECUMSEH**, who was supported by Great Britain, several tribes united to fight settlers.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, governor of Indiana Territory, sent a warning to Tecumseh, urging him to stick to the terms of past agreements. Tecumseh responded that the few chiefs who signed the treaties didn't have authority to represent other tribes and give away their land.

The BATTLE of TIPPECANOE

While Tecumseh headed south to convince the Creek Nation tribe to join his forces, Harrison attacked and defeated the

Shawnee people near the Tippecanoe River in 1811 at the **BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE**. Tecumseh crossed to Canada to join the British troops.

DEMANDS for WAR

Once again, war with the British seemed inevitable. **WAR HAWKS**, as they were called, were frustrated by the British practice of impressment and determined to acquire new land and more power for their new nation. The British were also inciting Native American unrest on the frontier. On June 18, 1812—the first time Congress had declared war—the **WAR OF 1812** began. That fall, James Madison was elected to his second term as president.

The WAR of 1812 BEGINS

The first American plan of attack was to invade Canada, but the British and their Native American allies seized Detroit before the Americans could head north. It was also difficult to invade Canada because the British controlled Lake Erie. Commodore **OLIVER HAZARD PERRY**, the naval officer in charge of the Lake Erie forces, was ordered to seize the lake from the British. Even after his ship was destroyed, Perry continued to fight. The British eventually surrendered on September 10, 1813, making Perry a national hero and paving the way to invade Canada.

The term "**WAR HAWK**" refers to anyone in government who supports war. The term "**PEACE DOVE**" refers to someone who advocates peace.

After his victory, Perry sent a message to Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."



In October 1813, William Henry Harrison—commanding the troops in the area—defeated the British and their Native American allies near the U.S.-Canadian border. The **BATTLE OF THE THAMES** killed both Tecumseh and any alliance with the Creek Nation. Although the Americans had pushed the British out of the area, battles with Native Americans, including the **CREEK WAR**, continued. In March 1814, **ANDREW JACKSON**, leader of the Tennessee militia, defeated the Creek Nation in the **BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND**, forcing them to sign the **TREATY OF FORT JACKSON** and lose even more land.

ATTACK on WASHINGTON, D.C.

By 1814, Napoleon had fallen from power and British forces could focus on enemies to the west. On August 24, 1814, the American troops were defeated in the Battle of Bladensburg, which allowed the British to sail into the Chesapeake Bay. They invaded Washington, D.C., setting fire to the Capitol and the White House and forcing President Madison to flee.

(The first lady, Dolley Madison, stayed behind until the last moment to save a portrait of George Washington.)



The British continued up the Chesapeake to Baltimore, Maryland, intending to capture **FORT McHENRY**. On September 13, British warships began their attack. But because of the Americans' refusal to surrender, the British armada eventually withdrew.

"The Star-Spangled Banner"

Before the British attack on Baltimore, Americans raised a large flag over Fort McHenry. When **FRANCIS SCOTT KEY**, a lawyer who had witnessed the night-long bombardment, saw at dawn that the flag was still there, he was so moved that he wrote a poem to it. The poem was later set to music, and it eventually became the U.S. national anthem.



CAPITAL VS. CAPITOL



A capital (with an "a") is a city or place that is the official seat of government of a country or state. The U.S. Capitol (with an "o") is a building in Washington with a famous dome and is named after an ancient Roman hill called the Capitoline.

The BATTLE of LAKE CHAMPLAIN and the BATTLE of NEW ORLEANS

In September 1814, British forces trying to seize the city of Plattsburgh, New York, faced the U.S. Navy at Lake Champlain. The Americans refused to surrender in the **BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN**, and the British retreated.

The British forces in the south decided to attack New Orleans. As they advanced on Louisiana on January 8, 1815, an army organized by Andrew Jackson waited. Marching in their typical style across an open field, the British were easy targets. Winning the **BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS** boosted Jackson's popularity. It was the final battle of the War of 1812—and it occurred after the war had officially ended.



The END of WAR

The British decided war wasn't worth the effort and reached an agreement with the Americans. But the news didn't reach Andrew Jackson or the Federalists. From December 15, 1814, to January 5, 1815, Federalists met at the **HARTFORD CONVENTION** to show opposition to the war. Little did they know that on December 24, 1814, the British and Americans had signed the **TREATY OF GHENT** in Belgium. The Hartford Convention embarrassed the Federalists for opposing a war that was already won.

The Treaty of Ghent did not resolve border and trade disputes between the U.S. and Britain, but it increased patriotism. While the treaty returned the countries to the way things were before the war, Americans were proud to have held their own. Because the War of 1812 cemented America's independence, it is also called "America's Second War for Independence." American manufacturers profited, since British goods weren't available. The nation seemed destined for success.



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. How did Tecumseh try to protect Native American lands?
2. Who were the "war hawks" and what did they want?
3. What was the first time Congress ever declared war?
4. When did the U.S. push the British out of the Northeast?
5. What inspired "The Star-Spangled Banner"?
6. What was the last battle of the War of 1812?
7. What effect did the War of 1812 have on the national mood?

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

1. He led several united tribes to fight settlers.
2. They were people who wanted war with England.
3. The War of 1812, on June 18, 1812
4. After the Battle of the Thames, in October 1813
5. Francis Scott Key was inspired by troops at Fort Mchenry defending Baltimore from the British.
6. The Battle of New Orleans, which took place after the war ended
7. Patriotism increased, as did confidence in the success of the nation.



A PEEK INTO

AMERICAN LIFE ★ in the ★ EARLY 1800s

The INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The American Industrial Revolution is said to have begun in Rhode Island in 1793, when **SAMUEL SLATER** built the first American spinning mill, a factory that makes cloth. Rhode Island's geography was perfect for water-powered mills, and the War of 1812 made it tough to get imported goods, inspiring Americans to find more efficient ways to produce their own. The most famous factory was a textile mill started by Francis Cabot Lowell in 1814 and mostly employed young women. It was so successful that it led to the founding of an entire town, called **LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS**. The "Lowell girls" were paid well, but they worked long hours in grueling conditions.



The **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION** was the first time many people in America needed a clock. On a farm, you can plan your day by the movement of the sun; in a factory, not so much.

The Industrial Revolution was a time of great innovation.

NEW TECHNOLOGY OF THE ERA INCLUDED:



INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS:

Introduced by **ELI WHITNEY** (who invented the **COTTON GIN**) for muskets for the army, these premanufactured, identical parts created the possibility of **MASS PRODUCTION**.

The **TELEGRAPH**, invented by **SAMUEL F. B. MORSE** in 1837, improved communication. Using **MORSE CODE**, telegraphs sent short pulses of energy along a wire that were translated into letters that spelled out messages.

STEAM POWER:

Once **STEAM ENGINES** were improved by **JAMES WATT** in 1780, factories no longer had to be located near rivers.

The **STEAMBOAT**, perfected by **ROBERT FULTON** in 1807, improved river transportation.

The **STEAM LOCOMOTIVE**, created by **PETER COOPER** in 1830, improved land transportation and led to the development of railroads.

New technology helped people who were headed west. They could now use better agricultural tools, like the **JOHN DEERE PLOW** and the **MCCORMICK REAPER**. Wheat became a cash crop, cities such as Chicago sprang up, farms in the Midwest began to supply the factory workers in the Northeast with food, and the Northeast began to supply the Midwest with manufactured goods. Large distances seemed to become smaller, thanks to American innovation.

One of the most significant inventions was the **COTTON GIN**. Invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, it could clean seeds from cotton quickly. It allowed plantation owners in the South to speed up harvests so that workers in the North could make more cotton goods.

On the flip side, however, the cotton gin also increased the use of slaves. Plantation owners, who only made up about three percent of the Southern population, made even more profit. In the Deep South, cotton was "king," and there was no incentive for anything else.

Other Southern whites earned livings as **YEOMEN**, small-scale farmers who owned land but no slaves, or **TENANT FARMERS**, who rented their land. These people tended to be poor.



SLAVE LIFE

By 1808, the international slave trade was abolished. The domestic slave trade increased to make up for it. By the early part of the century, almost every slave in the U.S. had been born into slavery.

Some slaves were determined to win their freedom. **NAT TURNER**, one of the most famous slave rebels, led a violent uprising in 1831 in Virginia. Turner was hanged, and **NAT TURNER'S REBELLION** scared many Southerners and hardened their position. Some states passed even harsher laws to control slaves.

★ Chapter 16 ★

NEW AMERICAN BORDERS

After the War of 1812, feelings of **NATIONALISM** spread through the U.S.

NATIONALISM
patriotism; a sense of national identity

NATIONALISM and the ERA of GOOD FEELING

James Monroe was elected America's fifth president in 1816 with little opposition from the now fractured Federalist Party. Monroe toured the country and was widely supported and welcomed everywhere he went. This era was marked by so little disagreement about national politics that it was called the **ERA OF GOOD FEELING**. In 1820, Monroe was reelected almost unanimously.

ERA OF GOOD FEELING? ANYONE WITHOUT THE RIGHT TO VOTE PROBABLY THOUGHT OTHERWISE...

The AMERICAN SYSTEM

In order to strengthen the national economy and further promote national unity, HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House, proposed a program called the AMERICAN SYSTEM:

A Bank of the United States would issue a single U.S. currency.

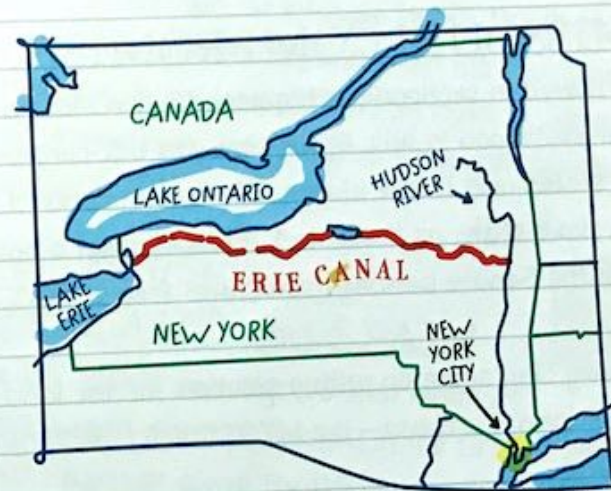
Protective tariffs would be increased to encourage American manufacturing.

Money generated from tariffs would be spent building roads and canals (public works).

The Bank, whose original charter expired in 1811, received a new charter in 1816 and was called the Second Bank of the United States, but it was still controversial. The South opposed tariffs because they hurt their economy. And some people argued that the Constitution did not say that Congress could spend money on public works within the individual states.

Congress had already approved the construction of the CUMBERLAND ROAD from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois (later called the NATIONAL ROAD). Congress also invested in the ERIE CANAL, built almost entirely by hand

between 1817 and 1825, to connect New York City with the Great Lakes region. The Erie Canal led to increased trade and a population surge in the Midwest. It inspired the building of many more canals in pre-railroad era America.



SECTIONALISM

As nationalism grew, SECTIONALISM, or the importance of regional and state identity, also grew. As always, the Northeast focused on factories and trade, the South relied on plantations, and now the West was a place for people to exploit new land.

This created regional politics: The North advocated high tariffs so that people would buy American-made goods. The South supported slavery, and they also supported low tariffs, because they imported most of their goods.

Northerners wanted the government to sell its land at a high price to discourage poor workers from leaving the cities, but Westerners wanted the government to sell them land at a low price and give them roads and other public improvements.

The MISSOURI COMPROMISE

A conflict rooted in sectionalism happened when Missouri applied for statehood in 1817. At the time, the U.S. consisted of 11 slave states and 11 free states. If Missouri entered the Union as a slave state, as it wanted, it would upset a balance of power in the Senate between slave and free states.

In 1820, Henry Clay came up with a solution for the land from the Louisiana Purchase—the **MISSOURI COMPROMISE**.

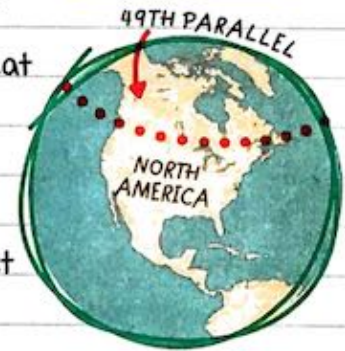


Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state, but Maine, which was still a part of Massachusetts, would enter at the same time as a free state. In all future applications for statehood, slavery would be illegal north of the southern border of Missouri, at latitude $36^{\circ}30'$. The Missouri Compromise divided the land from the Louisiana Purchase into separate regions defined by slavery. Slavery was increasingly becoming an issue that divided the North and South.

RELATIONS with ENGLAND and SPAIN

The U.S. and Britain agreed that neither nation would maintain a navy in the Great Lakes region or along the U.S.-Canada border. A demilitarized border between the U.S. and Canada was created at the **49TH PARALLEL**, stretching as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

PARALLEL
another word for a line of latitude



Relations between the U.S. and Britain improved, but tensions with Spain were high. The U.S. claimed western Florida belonged to the U.S. because it was part of the Louisiana Purchase. Spain disagreed. As American settlers moved into the Florida territory, the Seminole Indians native to the area raided the settlements and helped slaves escape.

In April 1818, without government permission, Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish territory and captured two Spanish forts, starting the **FIRST SEMINOLE WAR**. Instead of punishing Jackson, and knowing that Spain could not fight back, Secretary of State **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS** (former President Adams's son) gave Spain two choices: They could police their territory or sell it. Spain sold Florida and their claims to part of the Pacific Northwest to the U.S. for \$5 million. These military campaigns enhanced Jackson's reputation as a hero.



The **MONROE DOCTRINE**

Spain was losing territories not only in the U.S. but also throughout Latin America. **SÍMON BOLÍVAR** led revolutions to free people from Spanish rule. **MIGUEL HIDALGO Y COSTILLA** won independence for Mexico in 1821. When France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria discussed helping Spain regain its land, Monroe feared that European countries would also attempt to recolonize territories in the Americas.

On December 2, 1823, Monroe issued the **MONROE DOCTRINE**. It established American foreign policy for years to come and set the stage for America to become a world power.

Its three major points were that:

1. European interference in U.S. affairs would not be tolerated and the U.S. would stay **NEUTRAL** in European colonies or conflicts.
2. The U.S. wouldn't tolerate **NEW COLONIZATION** of the Americas.
3. Any attempt by Europe to further colonize the Americas would be considered an act of **AGGRESSION**.

The **ELECTION** of 1824

All of the candidates of the 1824 presidential election considered themselves to be in the same party.

However, there was no agreed-upon way of nominating a candidate for the presidency. The North was in favor of John Quincy Adams, the South supported Andrew Jackson or William Crawford, and the West wanted Henry Clay or Andrew Jackson. Andrew Jackson won the **POPULAR VOTE** but didn't receive a majority of electoral votes.

POPULAR VOTE
method of electing a candidate based on a majority of votes.

Jackson got the most votes—about 40%—but **NOT** a majority.

ELECTORAL VOTES:	POPULAR VOTE:
JACKSON: 99	151,271
J.Q. ADAMS: 84	113,122
CRAWFORD: 41	40,856
CLAY: 37	47,531

NO CANDIDATE WON A MAJORITY OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTE—THERE WERE TOO MANY CANDIDATES

According to the Constitution, the House of Representatives would decide the winner in that situation. Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House, who finished in last place, convinced his colleagues to vote for John Quincy Adams. When Adams became the country's sixth president and appointed Clay as his secretary of state, his opponents argued that a backroom deal had been made.

THE ELECTION of 1828 and JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

The bitterness and anger over the 1824 election led to the development of two new political parties:

The Democrats supported Jackson;

the National Republicans supported Adams. Jackson was a hardworking national war hero nicknamed "OLD HICKORY" for his toughness. He won an overwhelming victory, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, who had been John Quincy Adams's vice president, became his vice president.



"OLD HICKORY"

SUFFRAGE

the right to vote

One reason for Jackson's victory was that he promoted expanding democratic privileges to a wider population. Called JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY, this movement included the extension of **SUFFRAGE**. Before, only white men who owned property or paid taxes could vote, but Jackson loosened these restrictions to include more white men—free

blacks and women still couldn't vote. Jackson's win was considered a triumph for the common man.

Jackson began to replace government bureaucrats with his friends and supporters. Called the **SPOILS SYSTEM**, this was criticized as favoritism and political payback, but Jackson argued that it was good to clean house. Jackson appointed **MARTIN VAN BUREN** as secretary of state and depended on his advice. He also relied on his "**KITCHEN CABINET**," friends who gave him advice, often in the White House kitchen.

TARIFFS and the NULLIFICATION CRISIS

Before Jackson took office, Congress raised tariffs on raw materials and manufactured goods so much that the South called it the **TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS**. The South argued that the tariff was unconstitutional because it favored one region over another. Also, the states could nullify laws that were unconstitutional because of the **THEORY OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY**, which says that the power of the federal government comes from the states and that the states are more powerful.

In the **NULLIFICATION ACT OF 1832**, South Carolina declared a federal tariff null and void, and threatened to secede from the Union. Jackson pushed for Congress to pass the **FORCE BILL** to allow him to use the army to enforce the

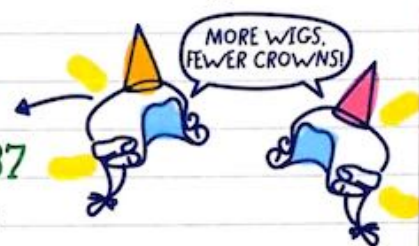
tariff. In 1833, Henry Clay came up with a plan that would gradually reduce the tariff. South Carolina agreed to the compromise. When Jackson was reelected, he showed support for state rights by vetoing a renewal of the charter for the Second Bank of the United States, moving money to state banks.

None of this resolved the debate about states' rights, which has never ended.

The WHIG PARTY and the PANIC of 1837

Partly in opposition to Jackson's destruction of the Second Bank of the United States, a new political party formed. The WHIG PARTY was formed in opposition to what they saw as a danger of majority parties. Led by Henry Clay, the Whig Party nominated three candidates for president in 1836 in hopes of throwing the election. They took their name from the English anti-monarchy party because they were opposed to choosing electors by popular vote. They felt it led to the tyranny of "King Andrew" Jackson. However, Van Buren, the presidential nominee for Jackson's supporters, now called the DEMOCRATS, still won and took office in 1837 as the eighth president.

By then the economic boom of Jackson's presidency was over. During the PANIC OF 1837, the values of land, cotton, and paper money decreased, leading to terrible inflation. The

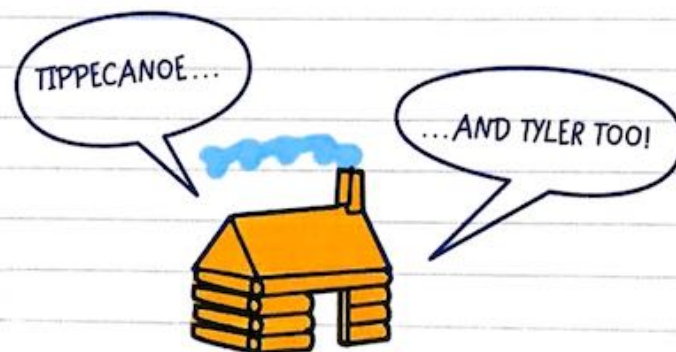


previous year, Jackson had attempted to make it illegal for people to use paper money to buy inexpensive land, demanding gold or silver instead, but this policy didn't work; nevertheless, he remained a national hero. Van Buren, not Jackson, was blamed for the depression that followed, particularly because he believed in laissez-faire economic policies.

"TIPPECANOE and TYLER TOO"

In 1840, the Whig Party nominated William Henry Harrison for president and JOHN TYLER for vice president. Using a log cabin as their symbol, the Whig Party tried to show that Harrison was a common man from the Ohio frontier while Van Buren was a man of privilege. (Harrison also came from a rich family, so...) Their personal attacks on Van Buren are called the LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN.

The Whigs also used the catchy slogan "TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO" to emphasize Harrison's past as a war hero at the Battle of Tippecanoe. The Whigs' plan worked, and William Henry Harrison was elected the ninth president.



On Inauguration Day, which was bitterly cold, Harrison (who was 68 years old) didn't wear a coat while he delivered his speech, probably to show he was a tough war hero. He caught pneumonia and died about a month later.

LONGEST
INAUGURAL
ADDRESS IN
HISTORY! BRRRI

Tyler became president and went back to the beliefs of his former party, the Democratic Party. Like the other parties, the Whig Party was destined to fall victim to sectional differences.

FIRST TIME A PRESIDENT DIED IN OFFICE
AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS VICE
PRESIDENT. ALSO SHORTEST PRESIDENCY!



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Why was the period after the War of 1812 known as the Era of Good Feeling?
2. What are the three major points of the Monroe Doctrine?
3. Name a factor behind increased sectionalism at the end of the Era of Good Feeling.
4. What were the terms of the Missouri Compromise?
5. What is the theory of state sovereignty?
6. How did Jackson try to stop the economic problems that led to the Panic of 1837?
7. What were the values of the Whig Party?

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS



1. Nationalism increased and partisanship decreased during that time.
2. American neutrality, no more colonies in the future, and that European intervention in the Americas would be considered an act of aggression
3. Each region's economy became even more specialized and different from the others.
4. Missouri would be a slave state, Maine would be free, and all further states north of $36^{\circ}30'$ would be free.
5. That federal power comes from the states, so states are the most powerful body in government
6. He tried to make it illegal for people to use paper money to buy inexpensive land—he demanded gold or silver instead.
7. They were against majority parties having too much power and potential presidential "tyranny."

★ Chapter 17 ★

WESTWARD HO!

Americans looked west for new opportunities. New canals, railroads, and roads made travel easier, and **LAND SPECULATORS**, who had bought up large quantities of land, allowed families to make a fresh start by selling them parcels of that land (at a big profit). By the 1830s, a total of 26 states had been admitted to the Union, including Illinois, Alabama, and Michigan.

The INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

Native Americans already lived on the land settlers wanted. President Jackson believed that it was impossible for Native Americans to live as independent nations within what had become the borders of the U.S. He felt that they should either become U.S. citizens or leave.

In 1830, he encouraged Congress to pass the **INDIAN REMOVAL ACT**, which authorized the federal government

to force the Native Americans of the Southeast, who lived on valuable farmland, off their land. The plan was to send them to the Great Plains, which Congress mistakenly believed was barren, worthless desert. Congress selected an area of modern-day Oklahoma to be INDIAN TERRITORY (also known as a RESERVATION). Within the next few years, Congress also established the BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS to manage the removal and transport of Native Americans.

The "FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES" of the Southeast (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole) had already assimilated into American culture to varying degrees. They hoped that doing so would benefit them in some way, but they had little leverage against the U.S. government.

The TRAIL of TEARS

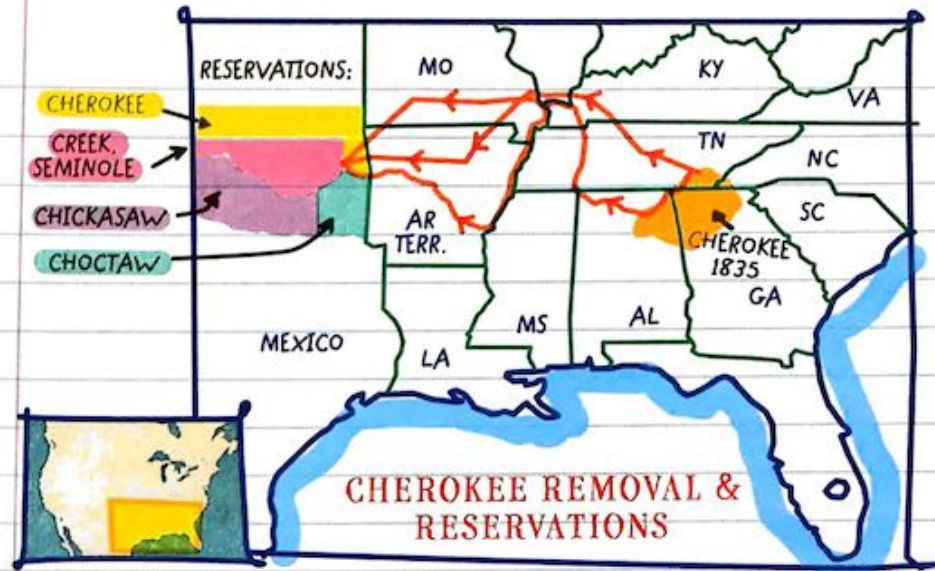
The Cherokees of Georgia were the most assimilated of the Southeast tribes, but the state of Georgia had motivation to

DISPLACE them: In 1828, gold had been found on their land.

The Cherokees were part of a separate nation recognized in an eighteenth-century treaty, and they had a deep understanding of American law. They took their case to the Supreme Court. In 1832, in the case of *WORCESTER v. GEORGIA*, the Supreme Court ruled the Cherokees were a sovereign nation and that only the federal government (not Georgia) had the power to

DISPLACE

to force people to leave their home or country



form a treaty with another nation (to move the Cherokees off their land). Both the state of Georgia and President Jackson decided to ignore the ruling. The Supreme Court had no power to enforce it.

In 1835, Congress was able to persuade a very small number of Cherokees to sign a treaty ceding their land, and the government decided that this counted as agreement of the entire tribe. President Van Buren sent GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT and thousands of U.S. Army troops to invade the Cherokee Nation in 1838. Sixteen thousand Cherokees were moved into holding camps and then forced to go to their new land. During their 800-mile trek to Indian Territory, a quarter of the population died from disease, starvation, and harsh weather conditions. Their painful march became known as the TRAIL OF TEARS.

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS



1. They bought it cheap and resold it in pieces for more money.
2. He thought they could not live as noncitizens within American borders.
3. The land was thought to be arid and uninhabitable.
4. They brought a case against Georgia to the Supreme Court (*WORCESTER v. GEORGIA*) and won (at least in court).
5. They were killed off to make hats.
6. Because they looked like ships sailing across the prairie
7. That God created the U.S. to spread across the continent, so American expansion was destiny
8. Because they were persecuted in the East, mostly for polygamy and owning property as a group