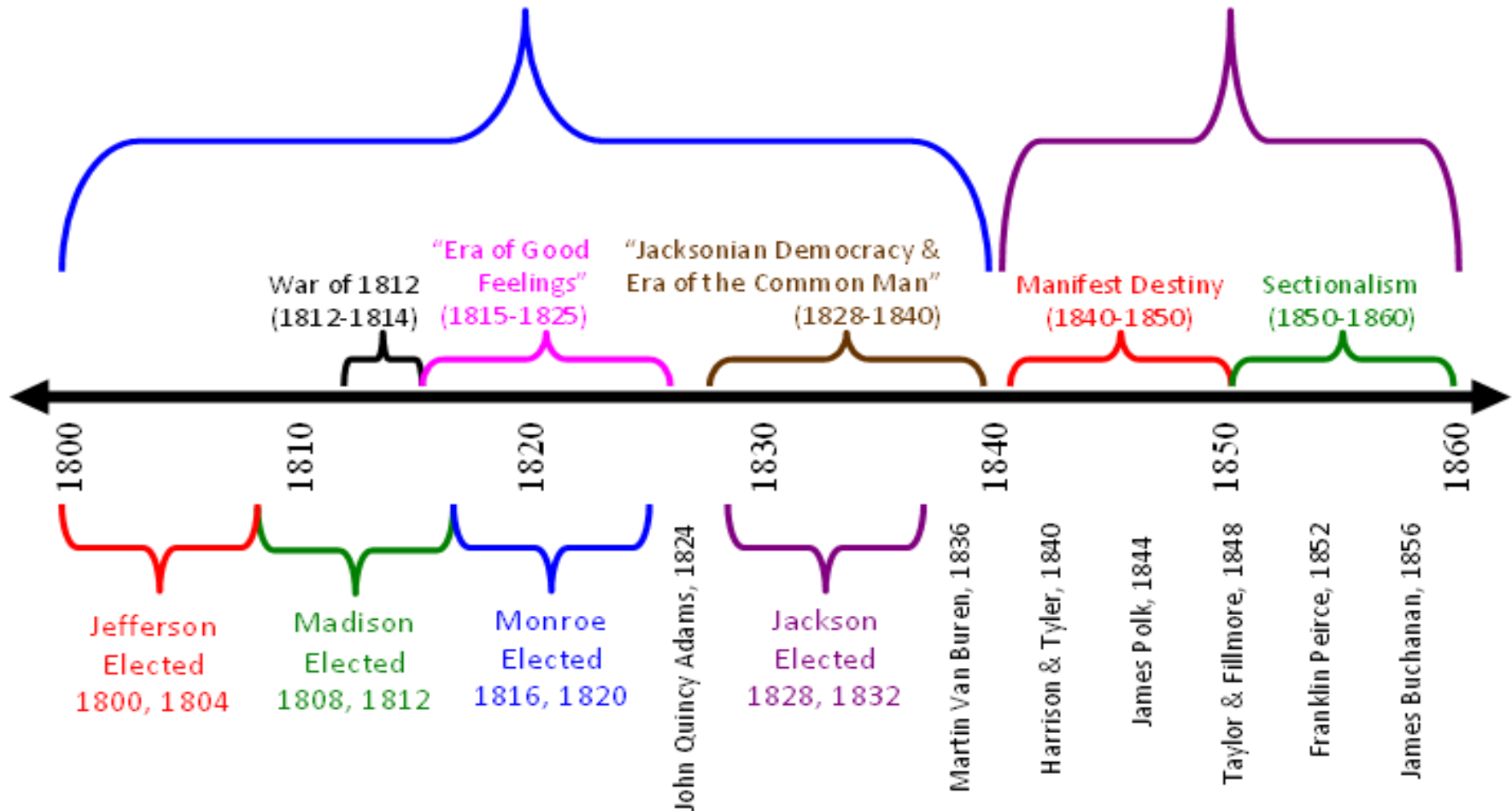


The period of time in U.S. history before the Civil War is known as the Antebellum Era (1800-1860)

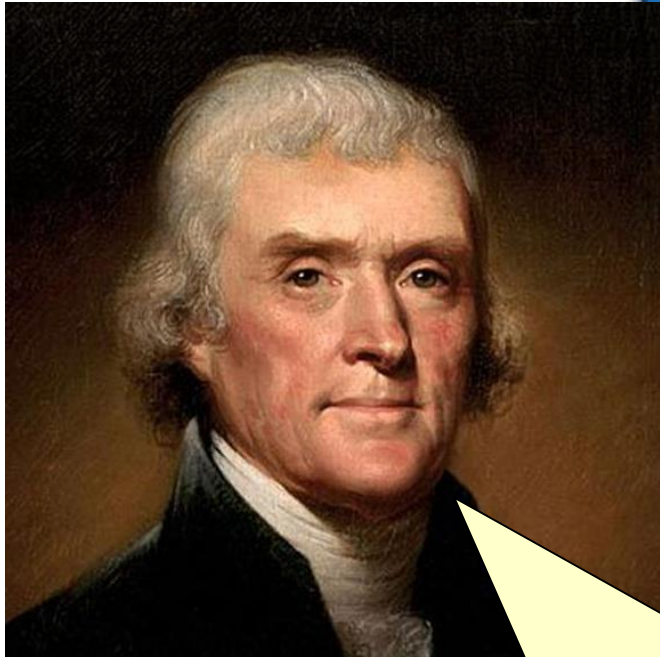
Early Antebellum Era (1800-1840)

Late Antebellum Era (1840-1860)

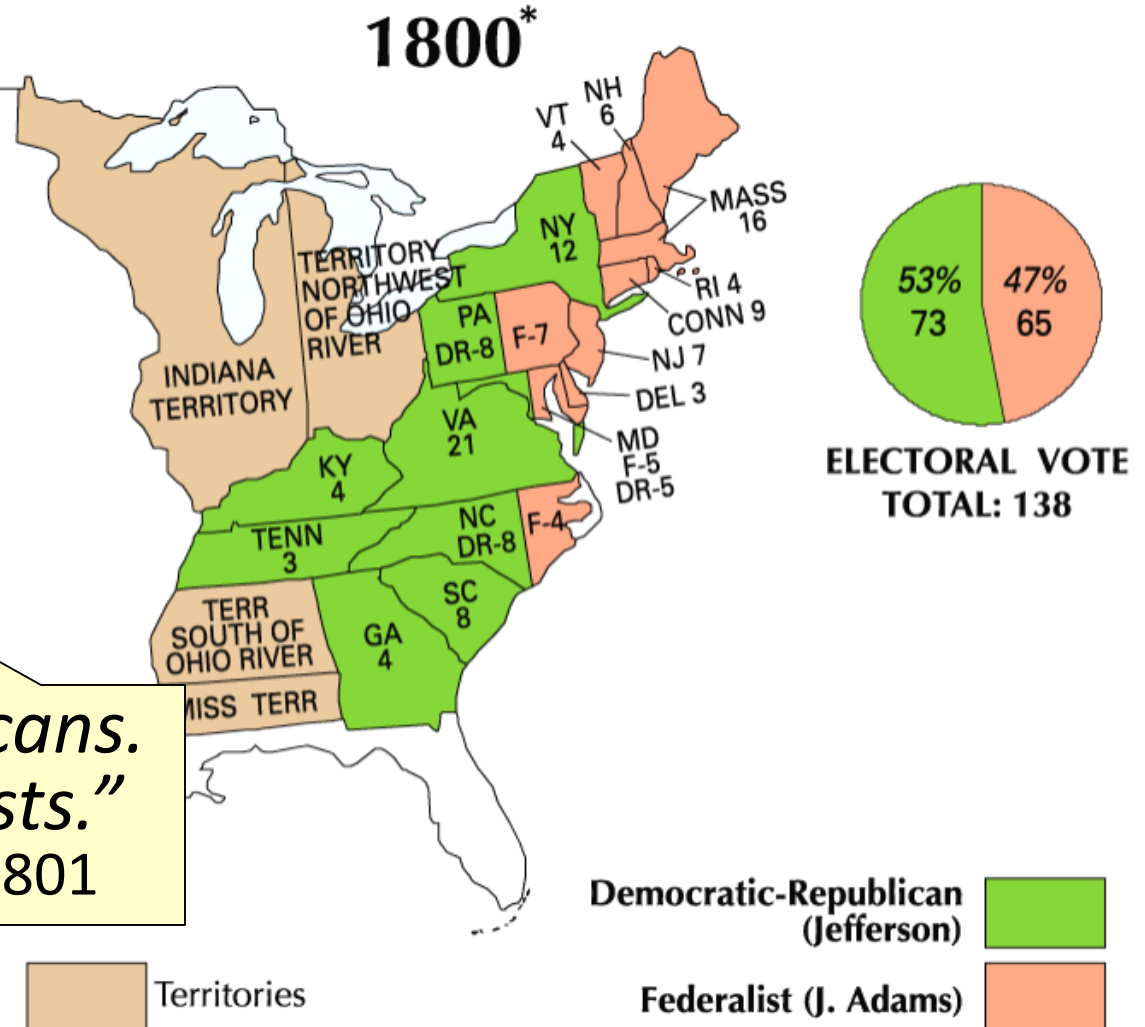


The election of 1800 was a turning point in U.S. history

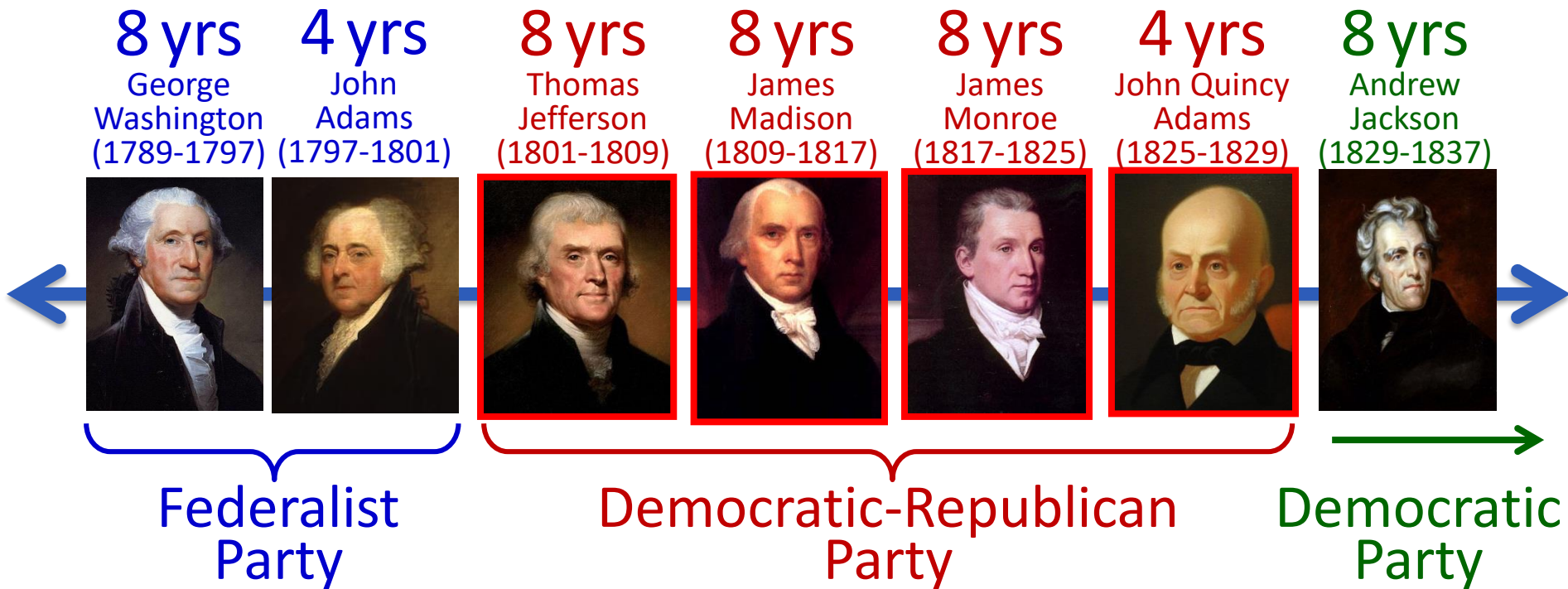
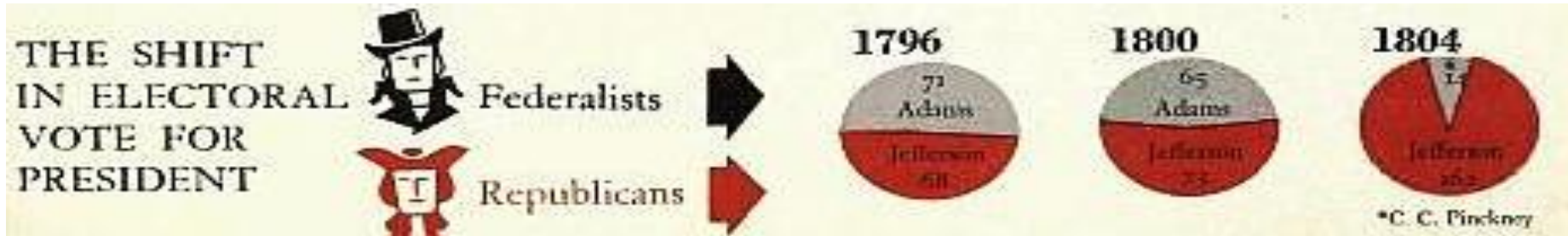
This “Revolution of 1800” marked the first time in U.S. history when one political party transferred power to another



*“We are all Republicans.
We are all Federalists.”*
Jefferson’s inaugural, 1801



Jefferson's presidency marked the start of nearly 30 years of dominance by the Democratic-Republicans



Jefferson wanted to reverse Federalist policies by reducing the size and cost of the national government



Jefferson believed the government had grown too large and powerful

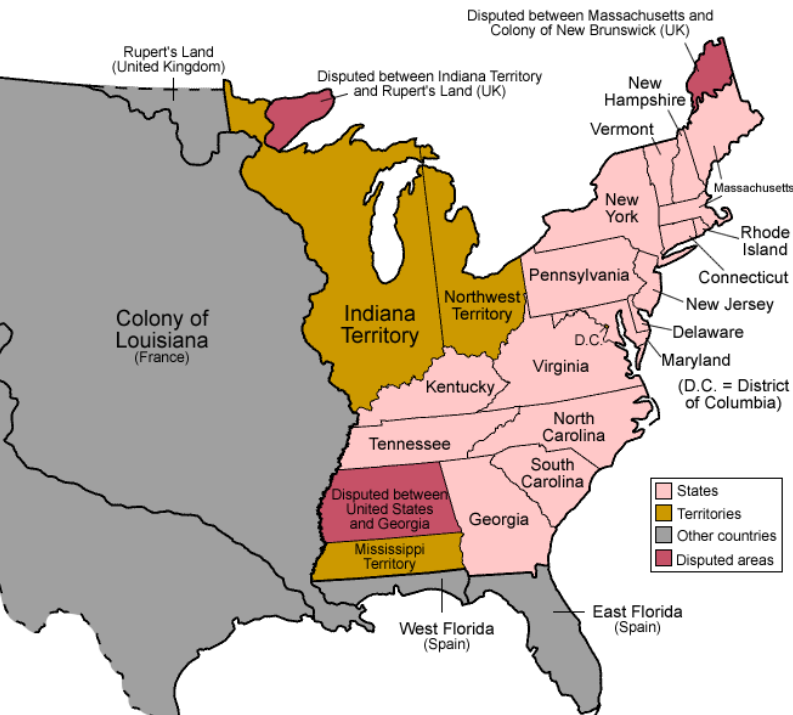
Reduce the national government

He cut the size of the army

He eliminated internal taxes (whiskey, slaves, and property)

He allowed the charter of the Bank of the U.S. to expire

Focused on paying down the federal government's debt



Restore power to state gov'ts

“We are all Republicans, We are all Federalists”

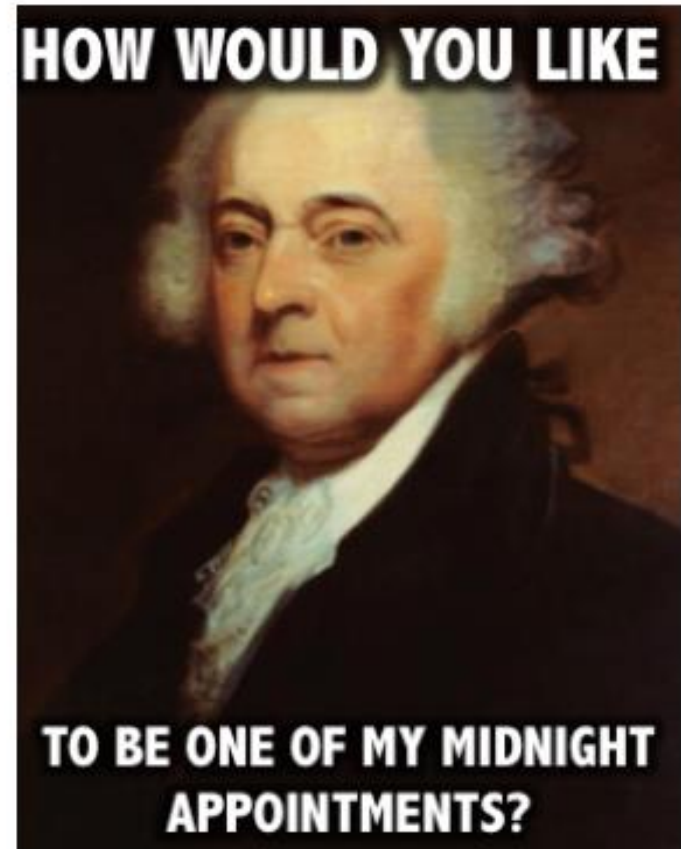
<i>Observance of Federalist Policies</i>	<i>Observance of Republican Policies</i>
Neutrality in foreign affairs	Alien and Sedition Acts expire
Dismisses few Federalist public servants	Naturalization Act—restores residency requirements to 5 years
Continues funding national debt at par while reducing debt— Secretary of Treasury Albert Gallatin	Abolishes excise tax
No attacks on National bank	Reduced the size of the military—2500 men standing army; navy less fearful
Does not repeal mild protective tariff	Eliminates the number of federal jobs

Jefferson believed that America should be an “agrarian republic” that protects liberty

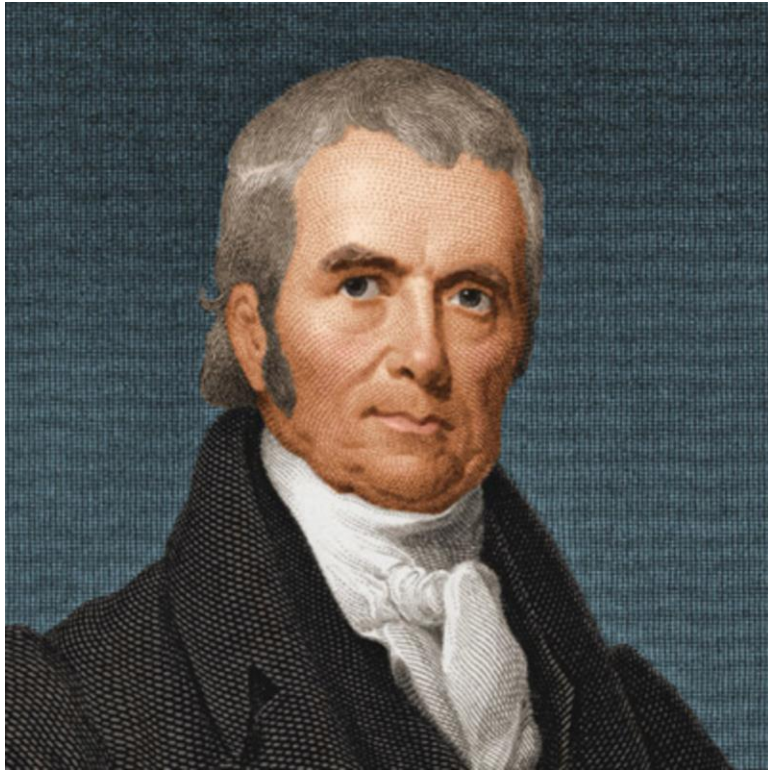


Federalist & the Judicial Branch

- **Federalist wanted to maintain some grip on power and passed the **Judiciary Act of 1801****
 - **Created new judicial positions**
- **Called the **Midnight Appointments****
 - **Attempt by Adams administration to put Federalist judges in place before leaving office**
- **One of the midnight judicial appointees (**William Marbury**) sued Secretary of State **James Madison** for refusing to deliver his commission**
- **Marbury vs. Madison (1803)**



Marbury vs. Madison (1803)

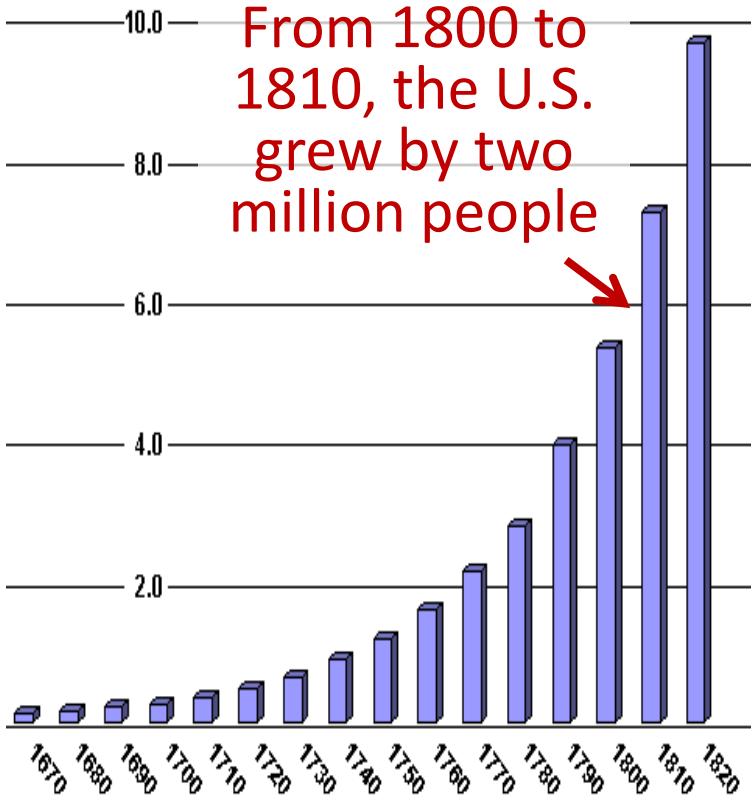


- **Parts of the Judiciary Act of 1789 was ruled unconstitutional**
- **SUPER IMPORTANT:** Established the idea of **judicial review**
 - **The Supreme Court has the power to declare federal laws unconstitutional**
 - **Massive expansion of judicial power**
- **As Chief Justice John Marshall will dramatically increase power of the federal government**

During Jefferson's presidency, the U.S. population was growing and people were moving West

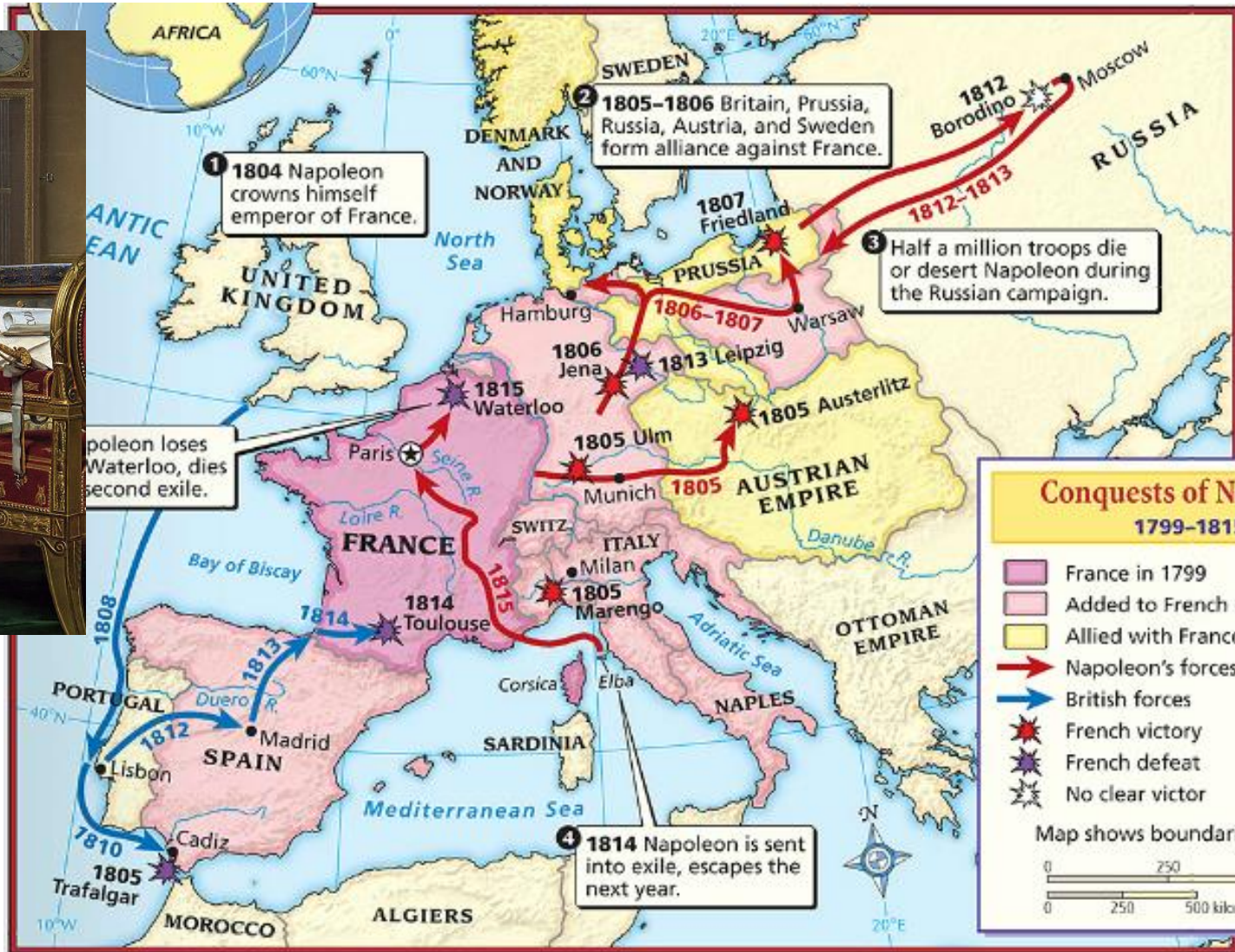
Jefferson was worried about French control of New Orleans and the Mississippi River

From 1800 to 1810, the U.S. grew by two million people



Jefferson sent a delegation to France to negotiate the purchase of New Orleans

Napoleon wanted to sell all French territories in America to fund his war



1 1804 Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France.

2 1805-1806 Britain, Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Sweden form alliance against France.

3 Half a million troops die or desert Napoleon during the Russian campaign.

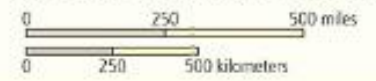
Napoleon loses Waterloo, dies in second exile.

4 1814 Napoleon is sent into exile, escapes the next year.

Conquests of Napoleon 1799-1815

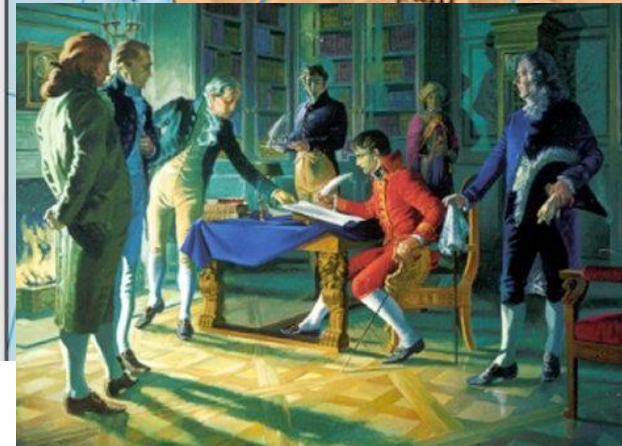
- France in 1799
- Added to French Empire by 1812
- Allied with France in 1812
- Napoleon's forces
- British forces
- ★ French victory
- ★ French defeat
- ★ No clear victor

Map shows boundaries of 1812.



In 1803, Congress approved the purchase of Louisiana from the French for \$15 million

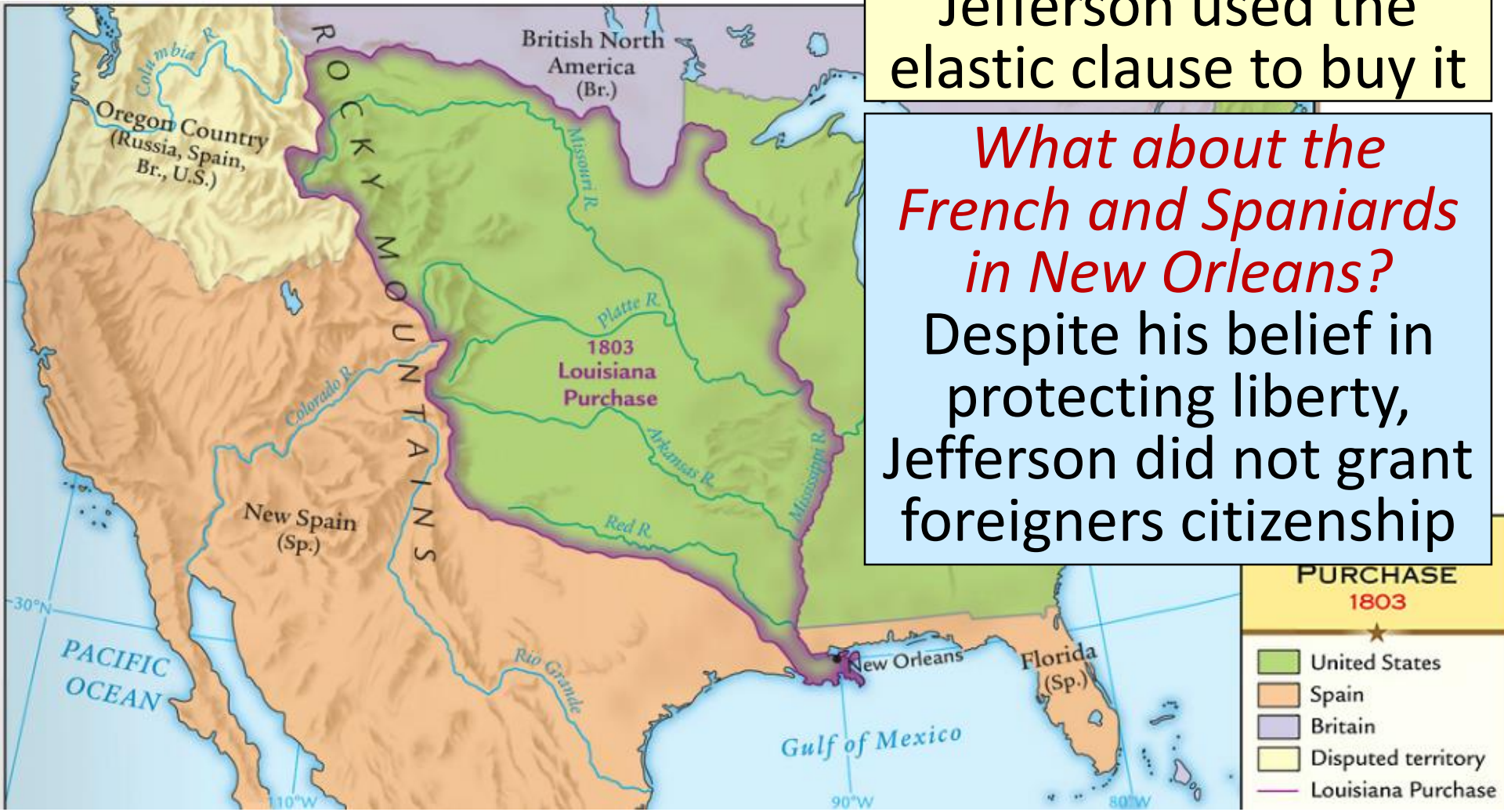
The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the USA



Americans were excited about gaining new western lands, but the Louisiana Purchase presented problems

Was the purchase constitutional?
Despite his belief in strict interpretation, Jefferson used the elastic clause to buy it

What about the French and Spaniards in New Orleans?
Despite his belief in protecting liberty, Jefferson did not grant foreigners citizenship



Americans were excited about gaining new western lands, but the Louisiana Purchase presented problems

What did the USA buy?
No one knew what resources existed in the Louisiana territory

Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the Louisiana Territory



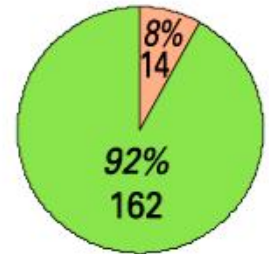
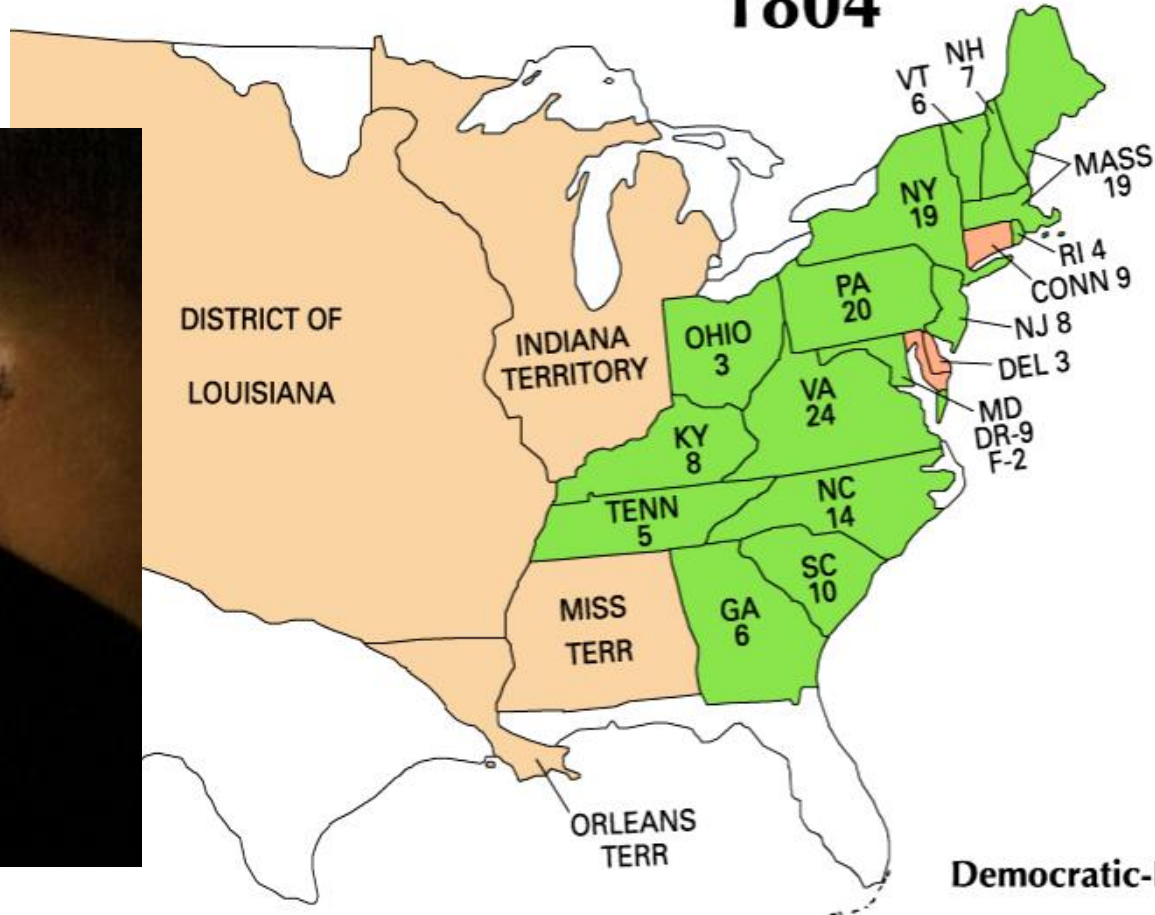
Their findings revealed an abundance of natural resources for America

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Jefferson was widely popular and easily won the election of 1804

But, Jefferson's second term was plagued by foreign policy problems

1804

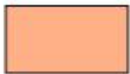


ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 176

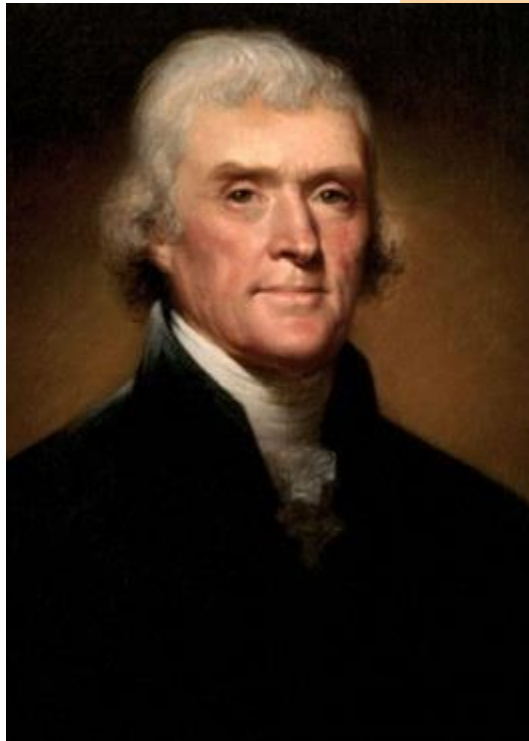
Democratic-Republican (Jefferson)



Federalist (Pinckney)



Territories



In 1801, Jefferson dispatched the U.S. fleet to “negotiate through...a cannon”

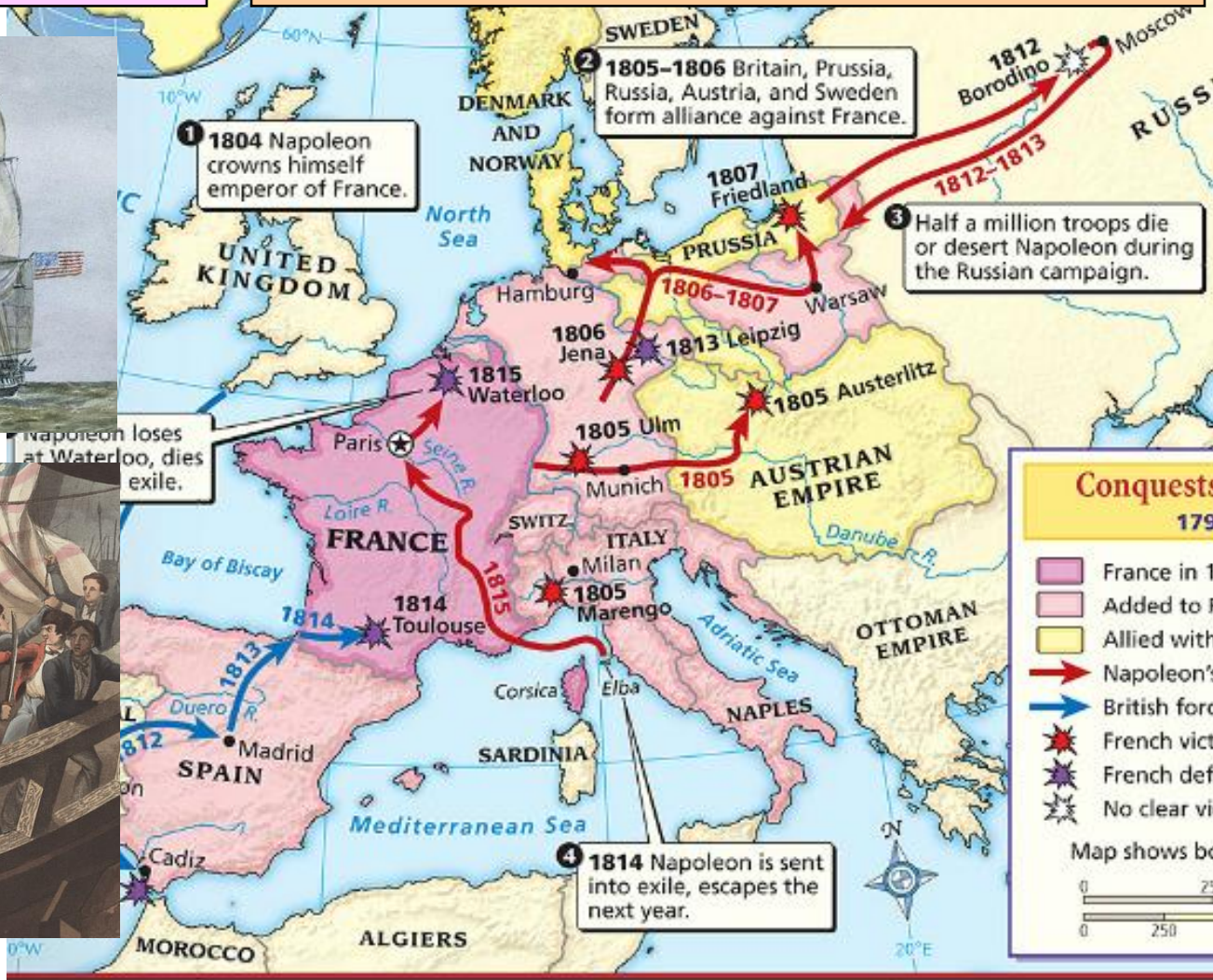
A successful naval blockade led to peace treaty & gained America international respect



Capt. Bainbridge Pays Tribute to the Dey

The war between England and France led to more attacks on U.S. trade ships

The British navy impressed more than 1,000 American merchant sailors per year from 1803 to 1807



Violation to American Neutrality

- The war in Europe continued to cause problems for the United States
- Violations of U.S. Neutrality
- **Impressment**: forced enlistment of Americans into the British navy
- France issued the **Berlin Decree** (1806) that said they would seize ships trading with England
- England issued the **Orders in Council** (1806) that said ships must stop in England first



SHOWDOWN:

- **Chesapeake Leopard Affair (1807)**: English ship Leopard attacked American ship the Chesapeake

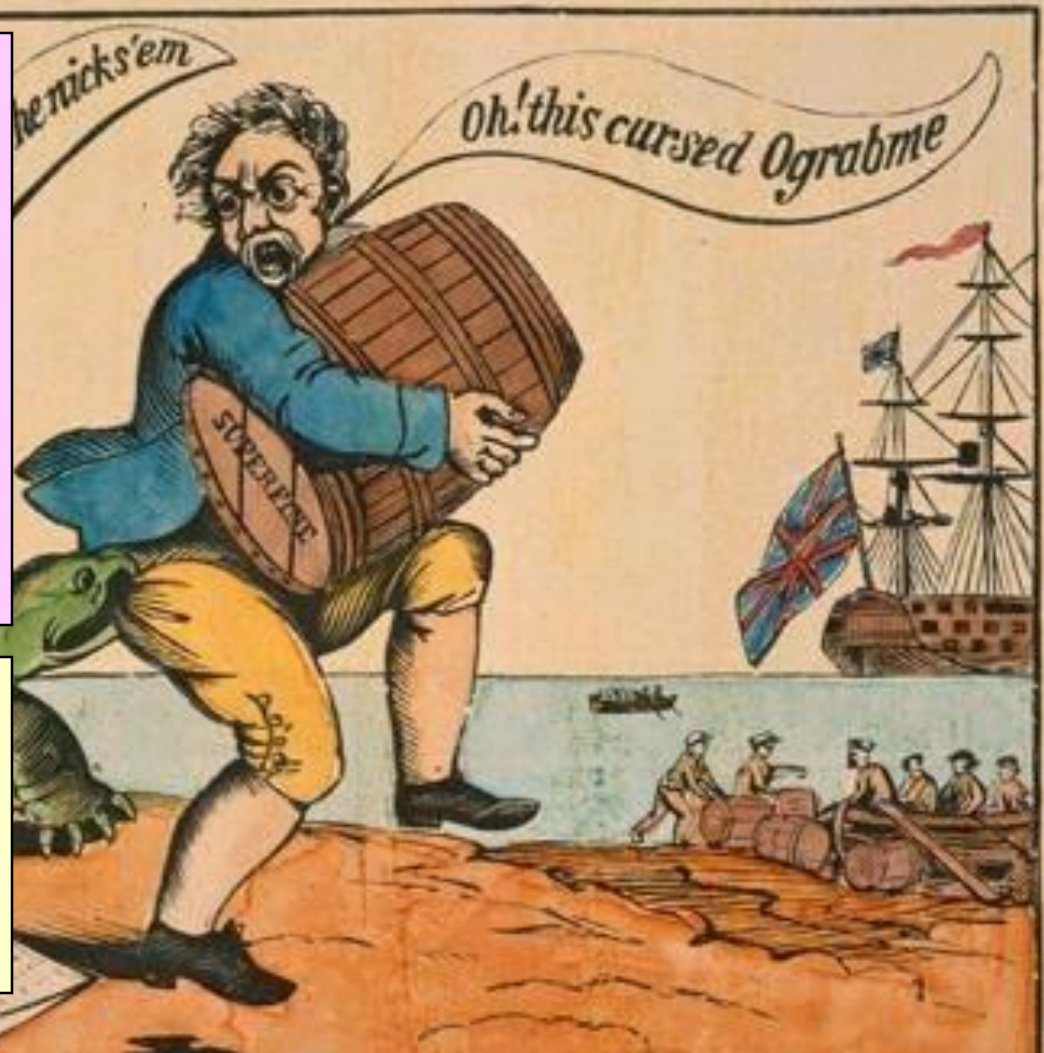


Jefferson was frustrated with his inability to get England or France to stop attacking U.S. ships

In 1807, he ordered an embargo and banned all U.S. trade with England and France

The embargo failed, merchants smuggled goods to continue trading with Europe, and the embargo hurt U.S. trade more than England or France

Jefferson had to increase the size of the gov't and military to enforce the law



Closure Activity: Jefferson's Legacy

Jefferson came into office trying to reduce the size and power of the national government.

Did he accomplish his goal? Use your notes and knowledge of Jefferson to complete this chart

	Jefferson's ideal?	How Jefferson acted
Interpretation of the Constitution?		
Powers of the president?		
Size of the army and navy?		
Citizenship and rights of the people?		
Size of the national government?		

■ Essential Question:

–How did the War of 1812 encourage American unity & nationalism?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 4.2:

–Clicker Questions

–President Madison & War of 1812 notes

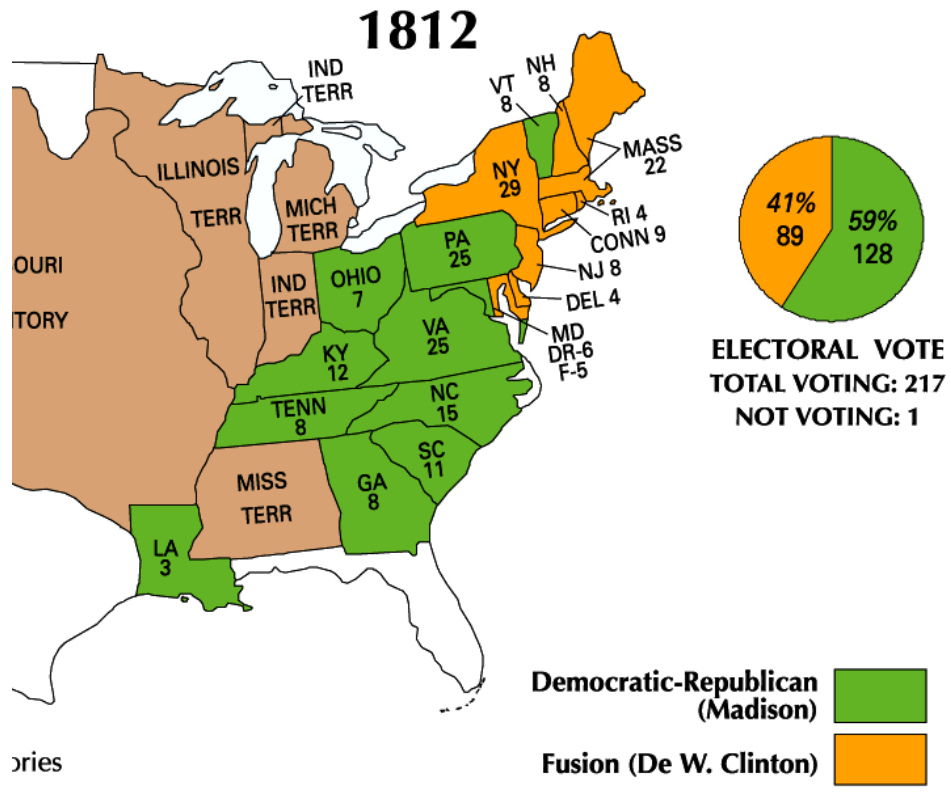
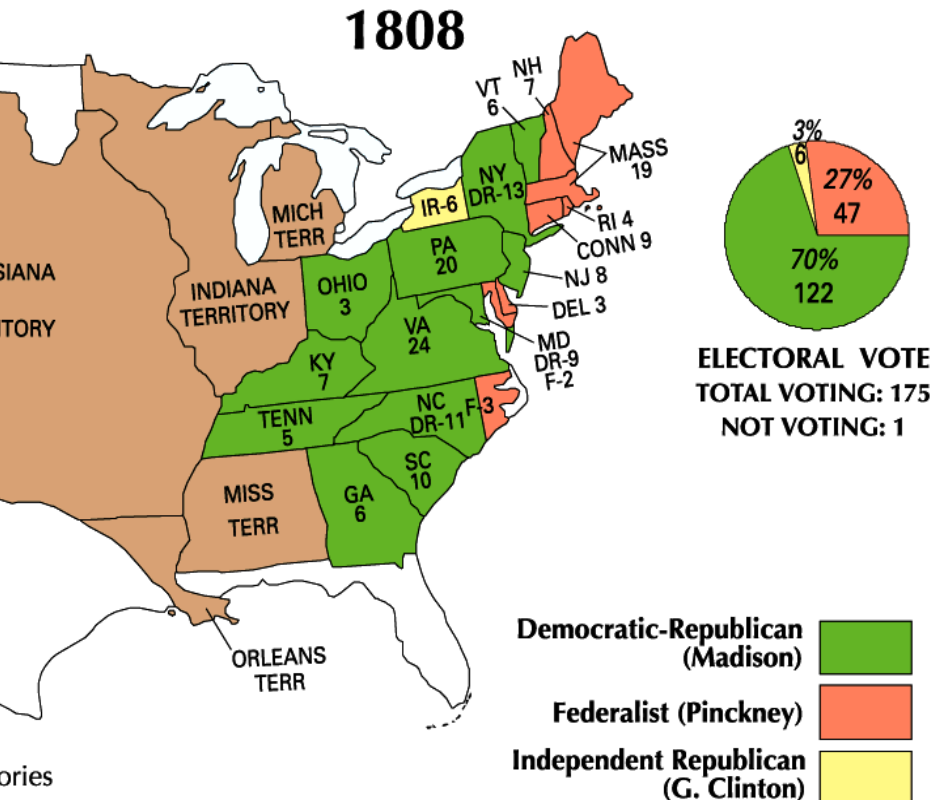
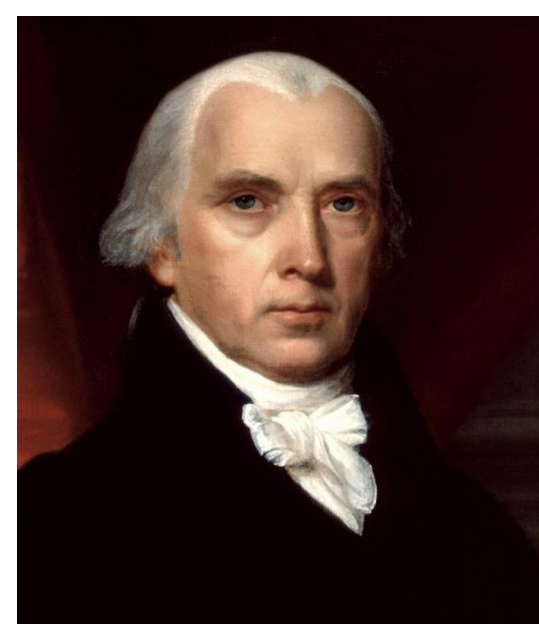
–Today's HW: 7.1

–CPUSH Midterm: Friday, September 28

–County Interim: Monday, October 1

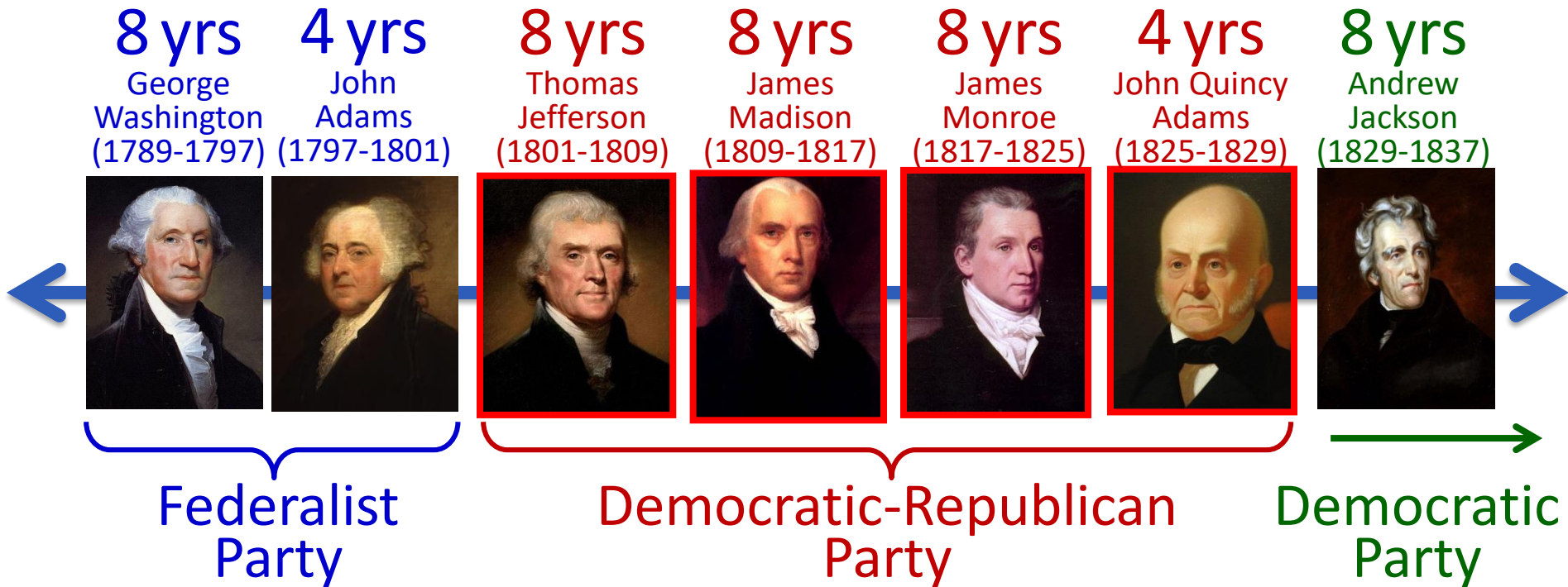
Jefferson's hand-picked successor, James Madison, won the presidency in 1808 & 1812

Madison was well-qualified: He was the architect of the Constitution, served in Congress, & served as Jefferson's Secretary of State



As president, Madison tried to continue Jefferson's policies of limited national government

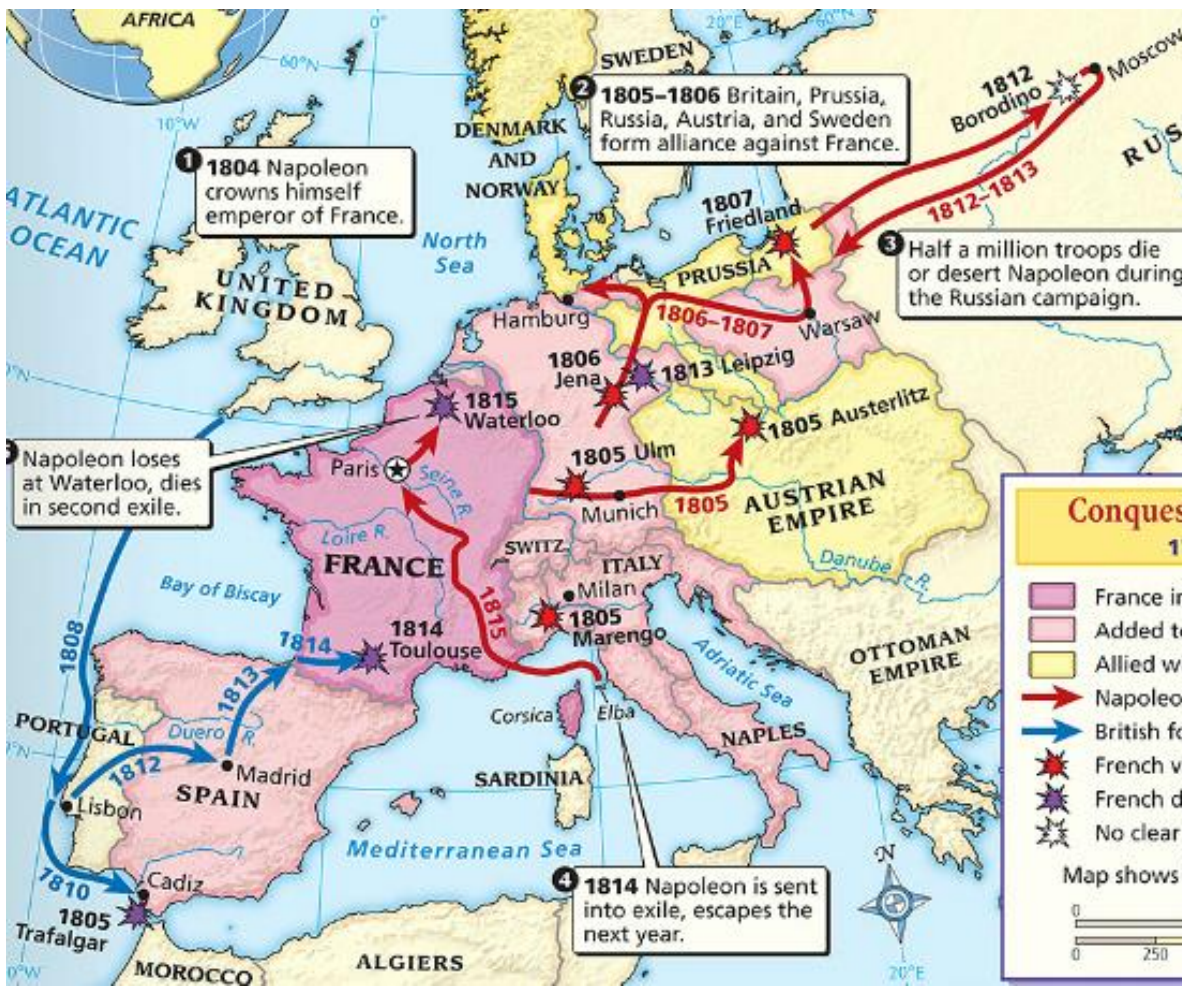
Madison continued the dominance of the Democratic-Republican Party & tried to continue Jefferson's policies of limited national government



But, the war between England & France continued to cause America problems

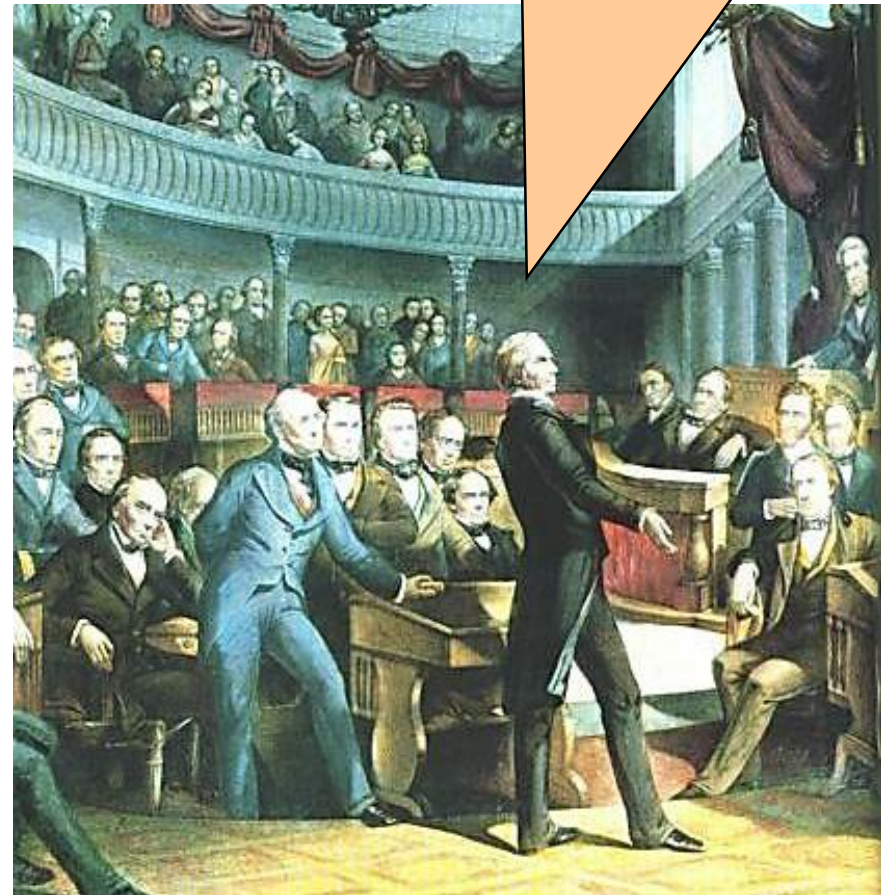
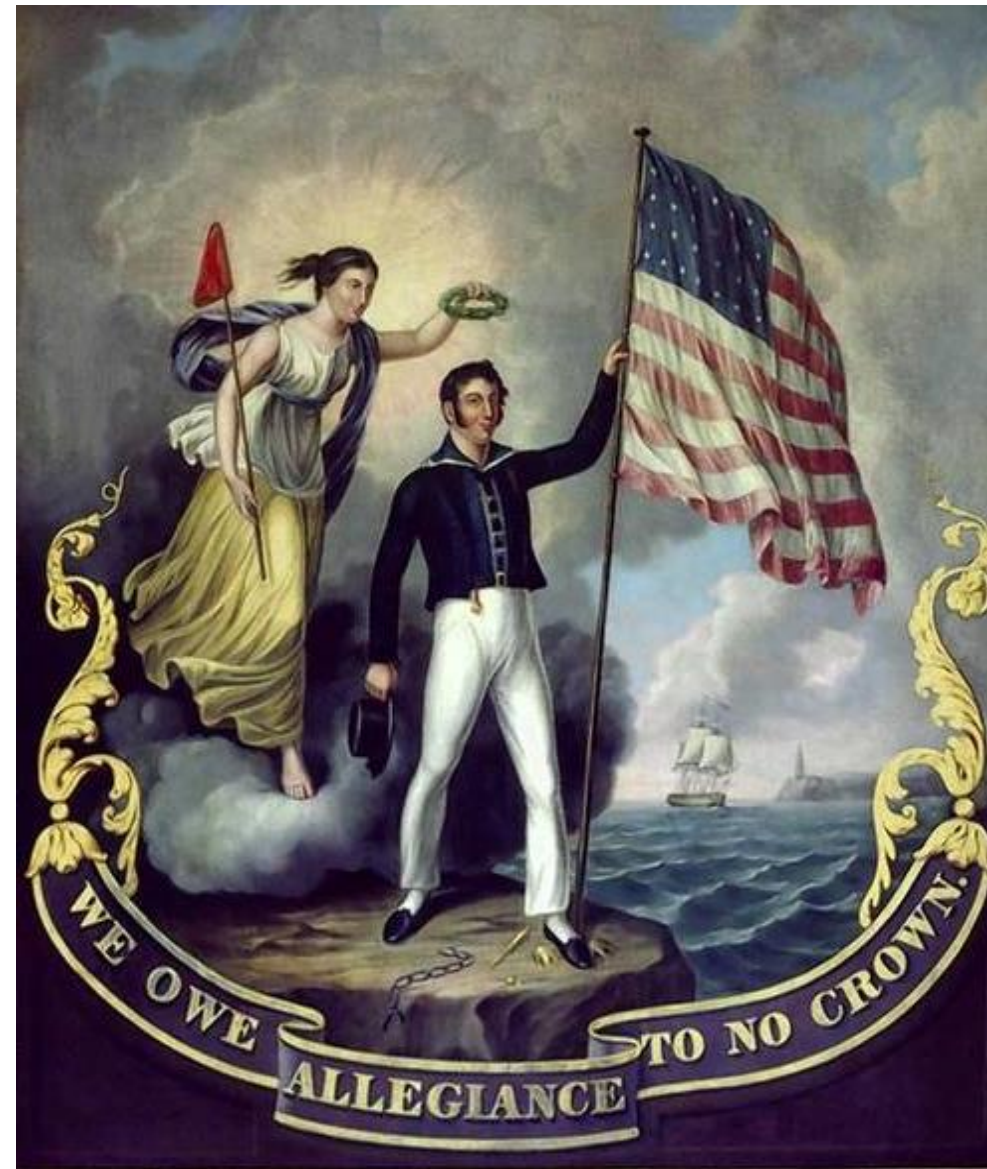
England and France continued to violate American free trade

The British navy continued to "impress" American merchants



Many Congressmen called “War Hawks” demanded war with Britain to defend U.S. honor

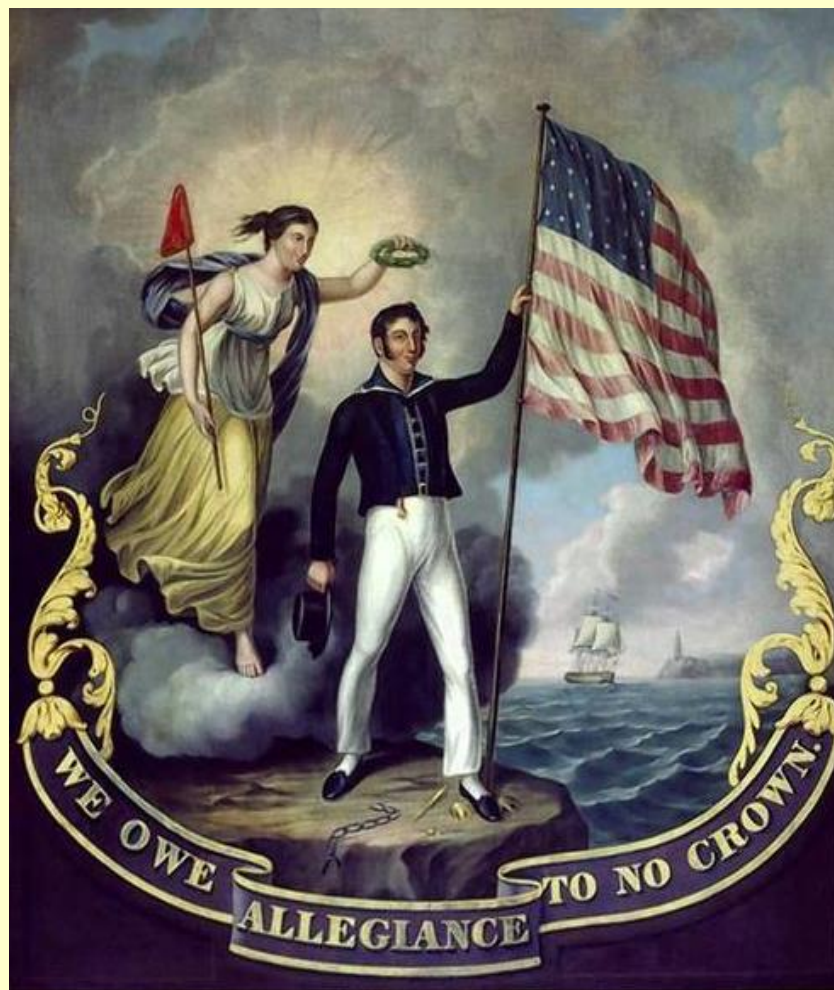
“Free Trade and Sailors' Rights” was a popular battle cry



Problem: Since 1793, Britain and France have been at war, violated free trade, and used impressment against American merchants. Attempts to resolve these issues did not solve these problems

- Washington's *Proclamation of Neutrality* (1793)
- Adams' XYZ Affair (1798)
- Jefferson's embargo (1807)

Brainstorm three solutions President Madison could use to solve this problem and select the 1 best alternative. Be sure to explain your decision



In 1812, Madison asked Congress for a declaration of war against England

Patriotism surged as Americans claimed the War of 1812 was a “Second American Revolution”



1812—1815)

The U.S. had a small navy and poorly trained army when the war began

Meanwhile, Britain's well-trained army had been fighting France for a decade

The war went badly in the early years

The British attacked and burned the national capital Washington, D.C.



Nov. 7, 1811

OHIO

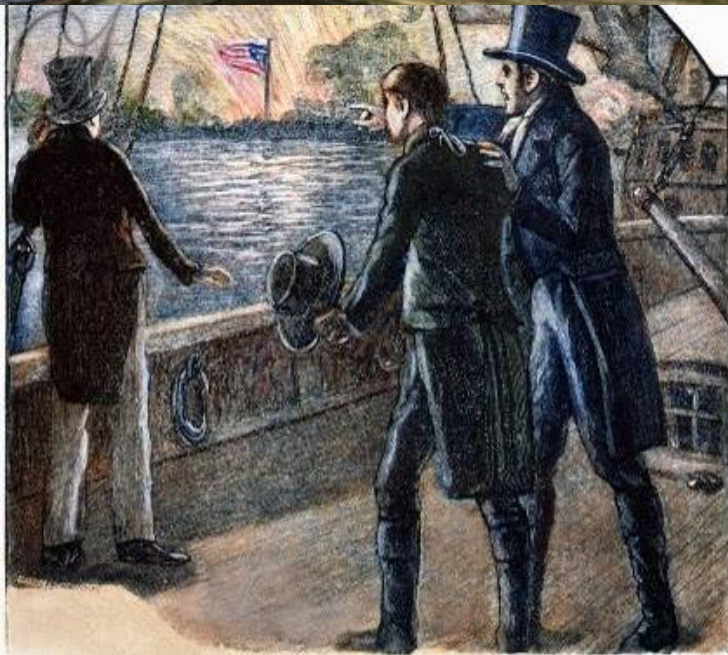
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UNORGANIZED TERRITORY

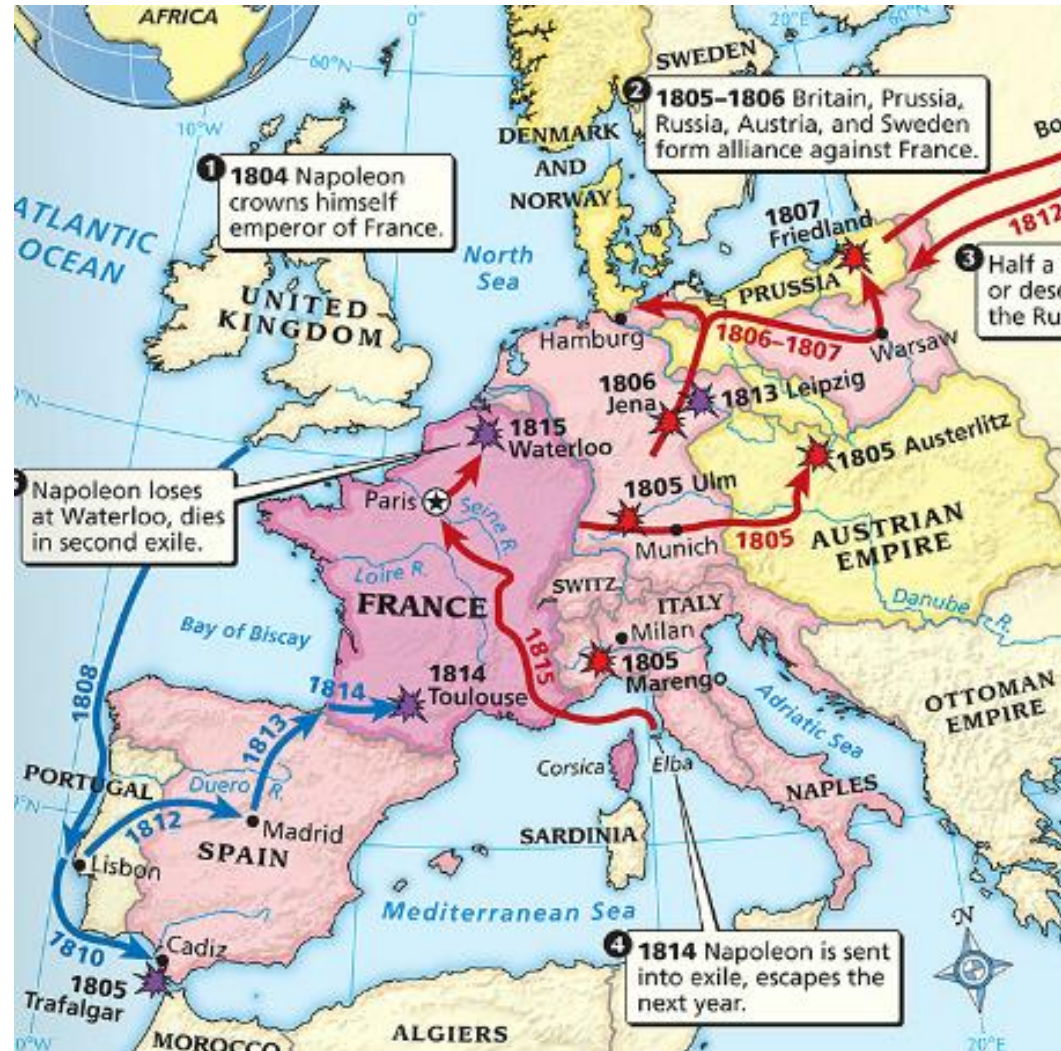
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When the British laid siege to Fort Mchenry, American Francis Scott Key wrote the poem *"The Star Spangled Banner"*



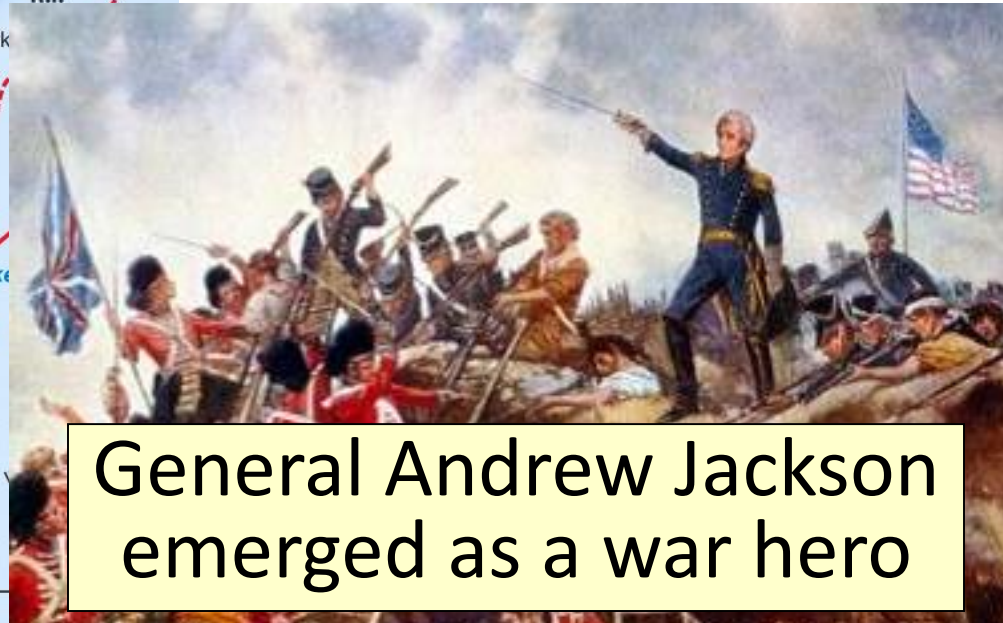
Though Britain was winning, they were also fighting France and wanted to quickly end the War of 1812

In 1814, Britain and the United States signed the Treaty of Ghent ending the war



The War of 1812 (1812—1815)

Before news arrived, the Americans beat the British at the Battle of New Orleans



General Andrew Jackson emerged as a war hero

The victory at New Orleans led many Americans to feel as though they won the war

Battle of New Orleans—Johnny Horton (1959)

In 1814 we took a little trip
Along with Colonel Jackson down the mighty Mississip.
We took a little bacon and we took a little beans
And we caught the bloody British in the town of New Orleans.



[Chorus:]

We fired our guns and the British kept a'comin.
There wasn't nigh as many as there was a while ago.
We fired once more and they began to runnin' on
Down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

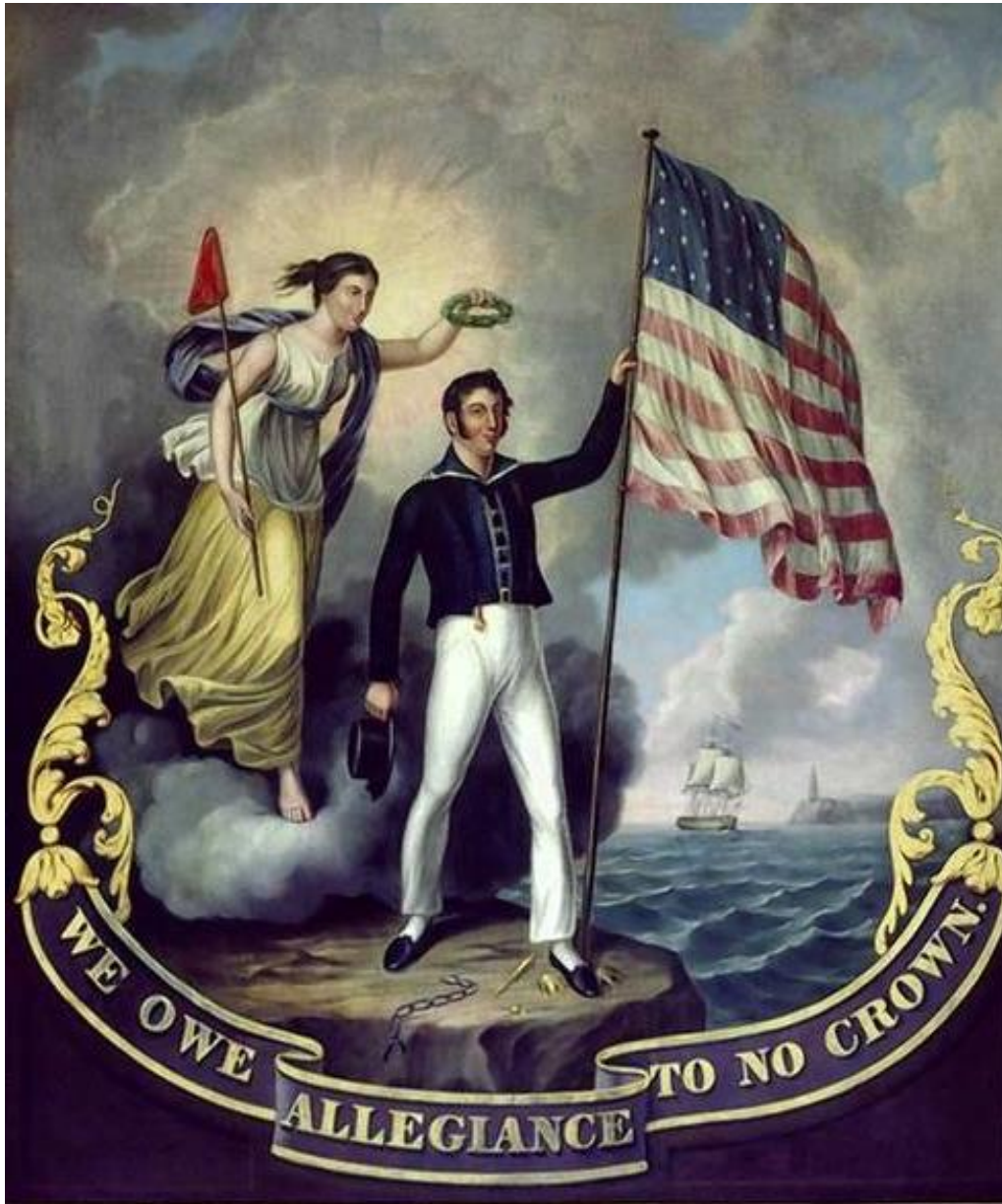
We looked down the river and we see'd the British come.
And there must have been a hundred of'em beatin' on the drum.
They stepped so high and they made the bugles ring.
We stood by our cotton bales and didn't say a thing.

[Chorus]

Old Hickory said we could take 'em by surprise
If we didn't fire our muskets 'til we looked 'em in the eye
We held our fire 'til we see'd their faces well.
Then we opened up with squirrel guns and really gave 'em ... well

Treaty of Ghent ended the war, but it did not address trade rights or other causes of the war





The War of 1812 had important effects on America

Americans were united in a sense of nationalism, believing that they had beaten the British

America entered an "Era of Good Feelings" with a popular president and booming national economy

■ Essential Question:

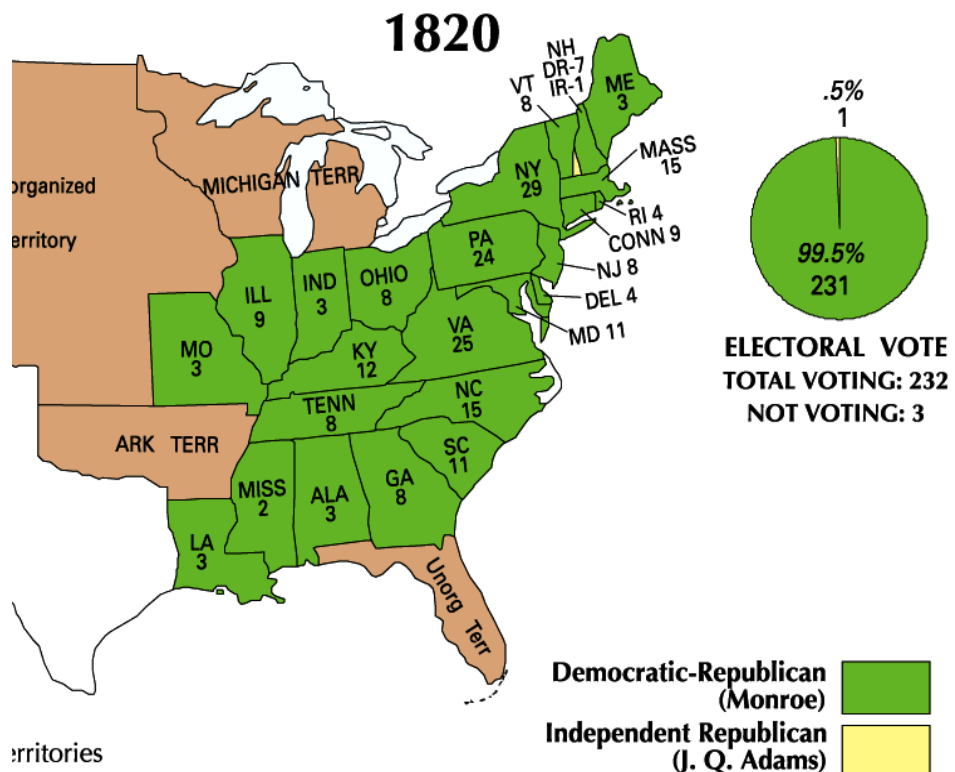
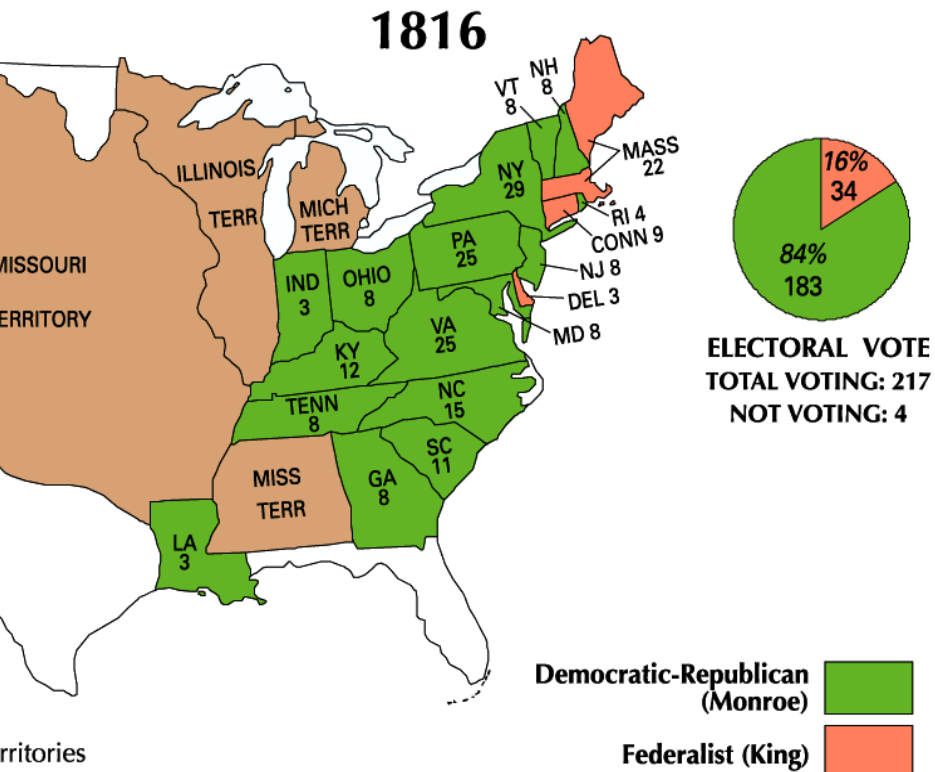
- How did American nationalism increase during the “Era of Good Feelings” under President James Monroe?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 4.3:

- Clicker Questions
- Monroe notes & Monroe Doctrine activity
- Today’s HW: 7.2 & 7.3
- CPUSH Midterm: Friday, September 28
- County Interim: Monday, October 1

James Monroe was overwhelmingly elected president in 1816 and 1820

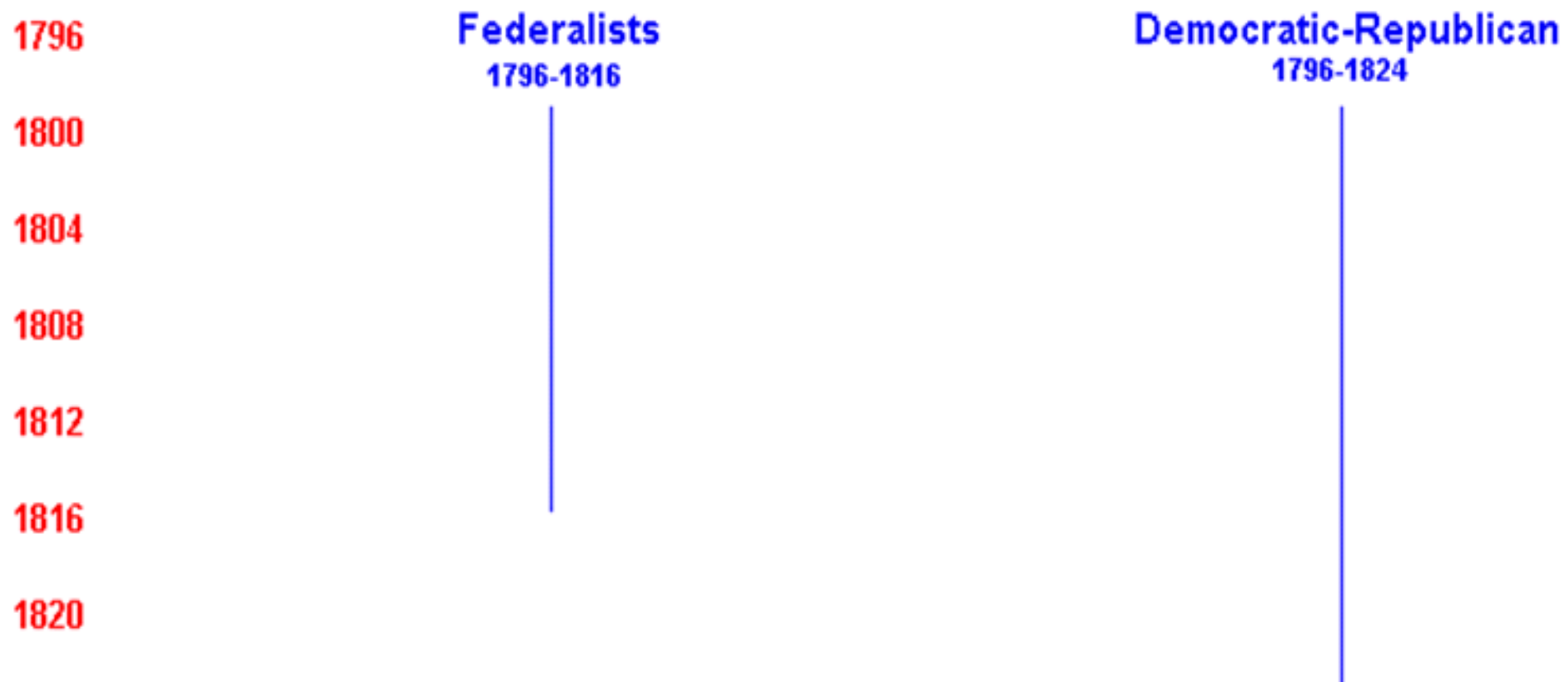
Monroe's presidency began during an era of increased nationalism after the War of 1812 known as the "Era of Good Feelings" (1815-1825)



Monroe's goals as president were to promote national unity and America's place the world

By 1816 the Federalists were so weak that the Democratic-Republicans could do almost anything

Monroe and the Republicans in Congress used this time to promote American nationalism



NATIONALISM: AN “ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS”



- What is NATIONALISM?
- First, let's define NATION.
 - A large group of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, living in a particular area.
- NATIONALISM is extreme loyalty or devotion to your nation (right or wrong).
- Why was nationalism on the rise at this time in U.S. history?

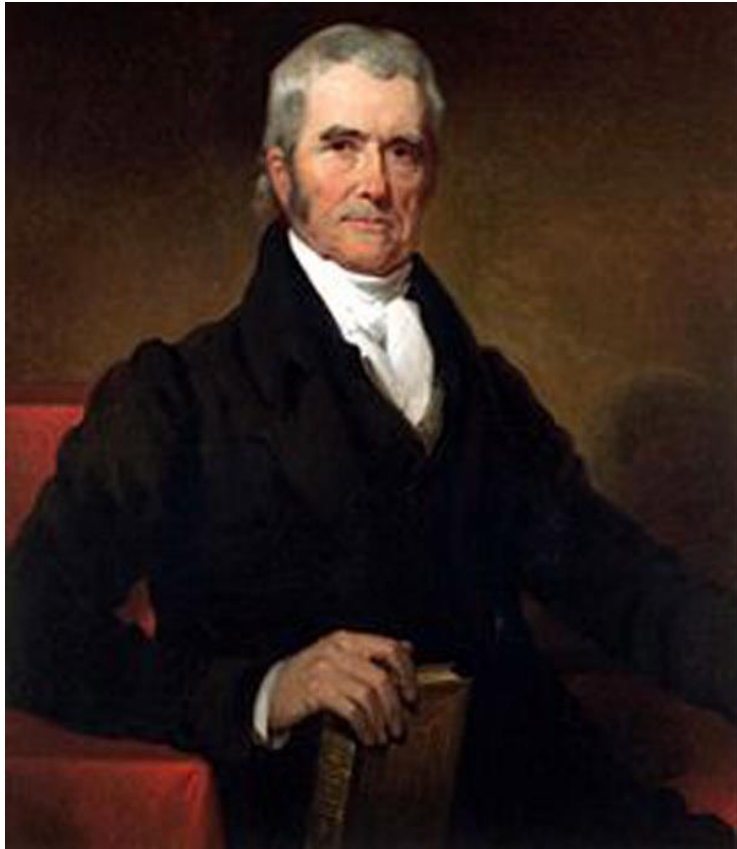


REASONS:

- Success in War of 1812
- Nationalist economics: Henry Clay's American System
- Boost in federal power from Judiciary
- American art and literature flourish

Monroe and the Republicans in Congress promoted nationalism & American unity in three ways:

Government:
Increase the power of the national gov't over the states



John Marshall (1801-1835) used the Supreme Court to strengthen the power of the national government

FLETCHER v. PECK (1810)

The Court ruled a state law unconstitutional for the first time.

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

Denied the right of a state to tax a federal agency

GIBBONS v. OGDEN (1824)

The Court ruled that the federal Congress—not the states—had the power under the Constitution to regulate interstate commerce.

Monroe and the Republicans in Congress promoted nationalism & American unity in three ways:

Government:

Increase the power of the national gov't over the states

Economy:

Encourage industry and transportation to link the South, North, and West

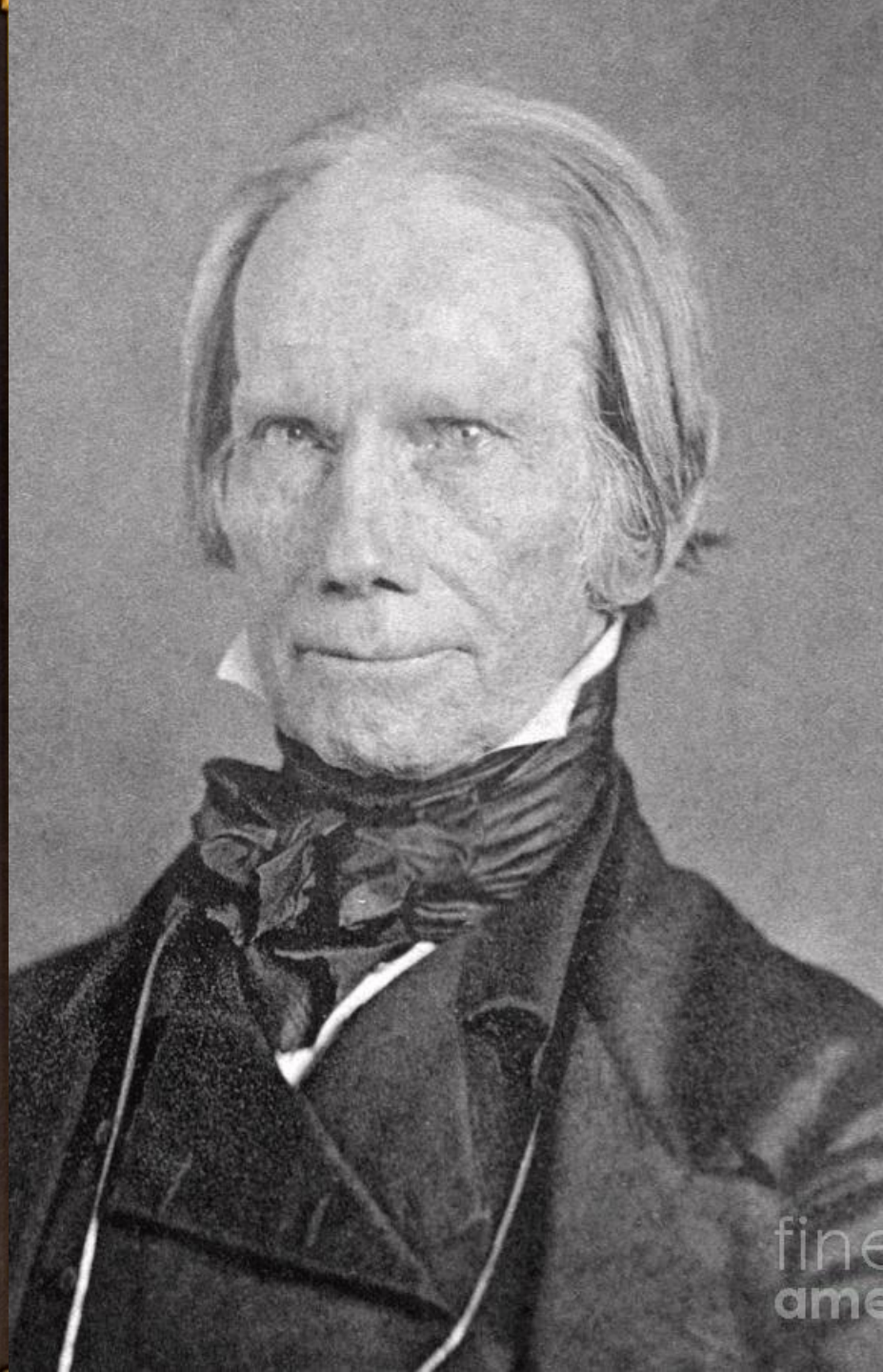
In 1816, Congressman Henry Clay proposed the **American System** to unify the economies of the North, South, and West

Create a Second Bank of the United States

Create a tariff to encourage industry and limit British manufactured goods

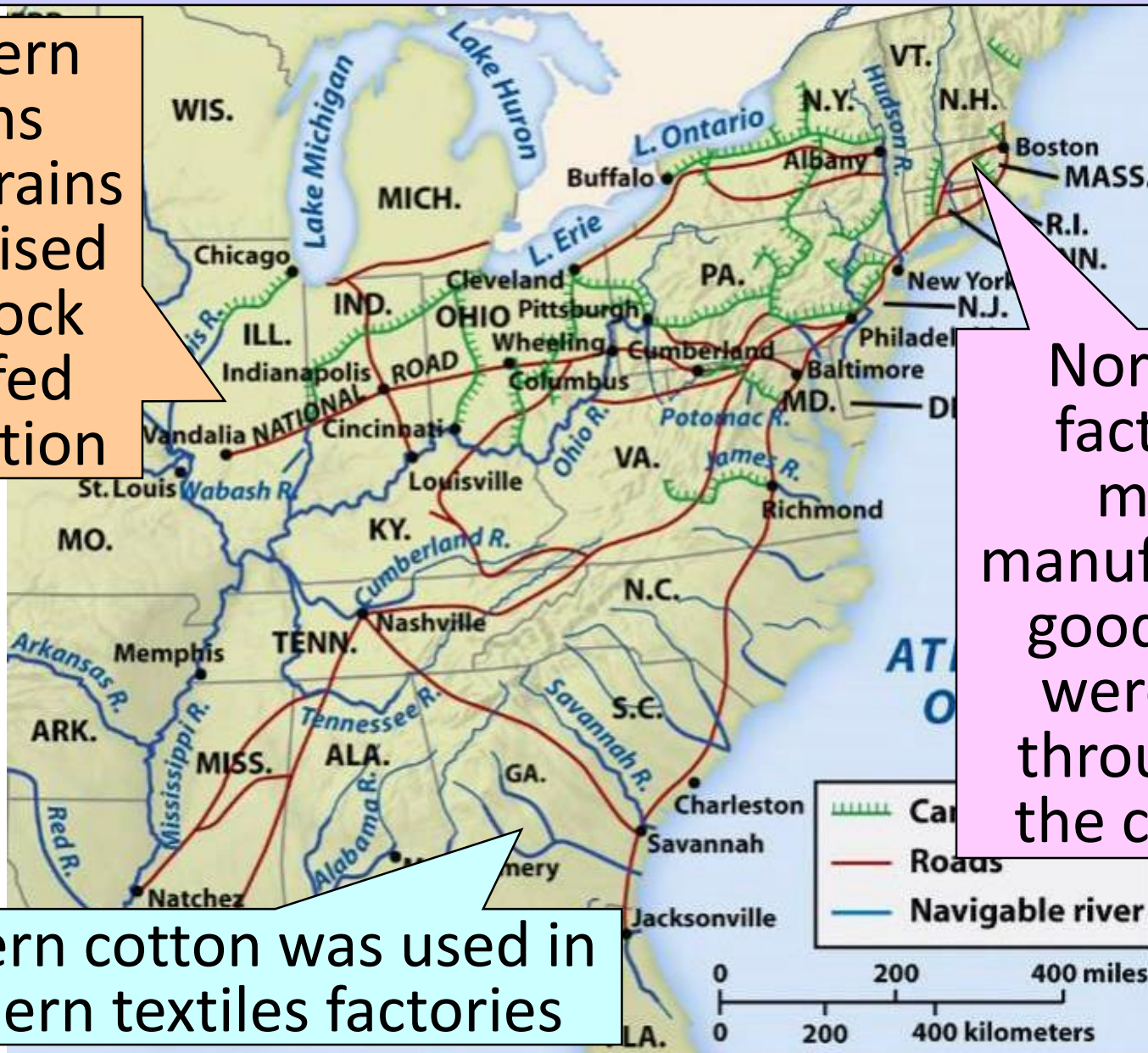
Improve transportation with roads and canals





The American System allowed the USA to create a national market economy for the first time

Western farms grew grains and raised livestock that fed the nation



Northern factories made manufactured goods that were sold throughout the country

Southern cotton was used in northern textiles factories

National Road







Kentucky Congressman Henry Clay

What aspects of this portrait reveal parts of Henry Clay's "American System"?

Monroe & the Republicans in Congress promoted nationalism & American unity in three ways:

Congress quickly admitted 5 new states to the Union

Economic and territorial growth created a need to settle America's national borders

Foreign Policy:
Expanding America's borders and increasing America's role in world affairs

After the War of 1812, Americans flooded into the West; By 1840 over 1/3 of the population lived in the West

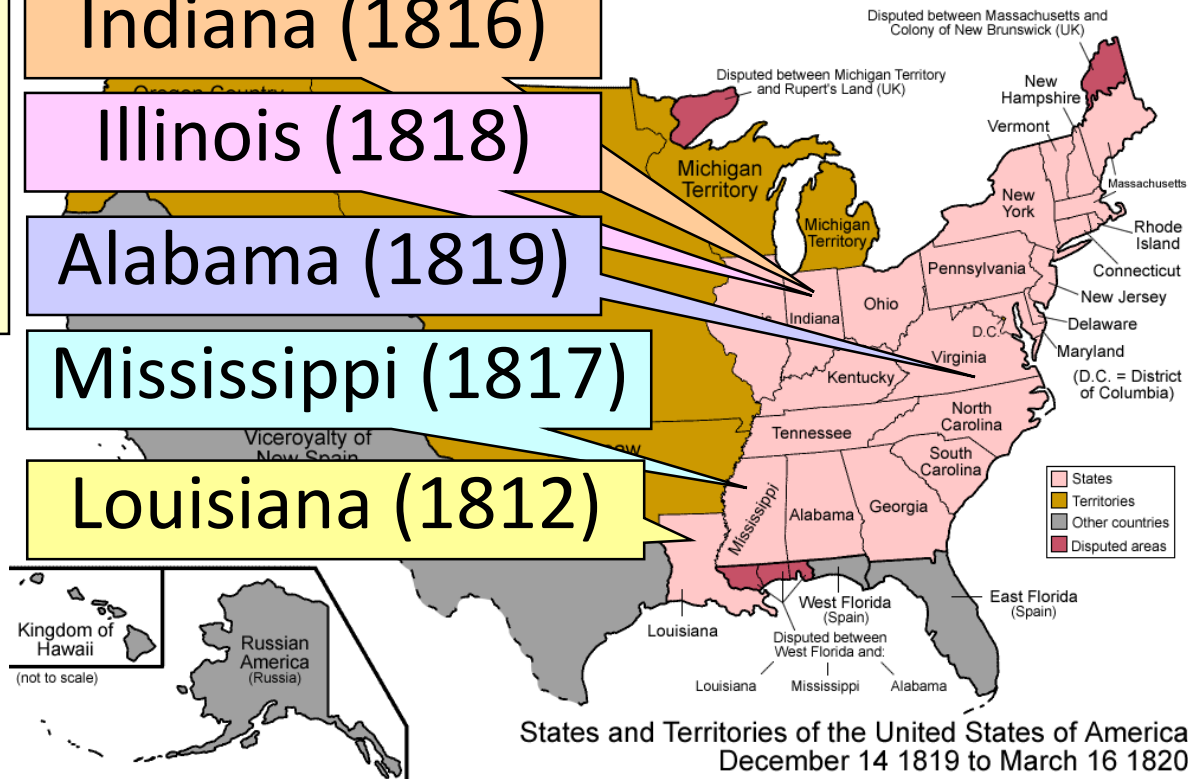
Indiana (1816)

Illinois (1818)

Alabama (1819)

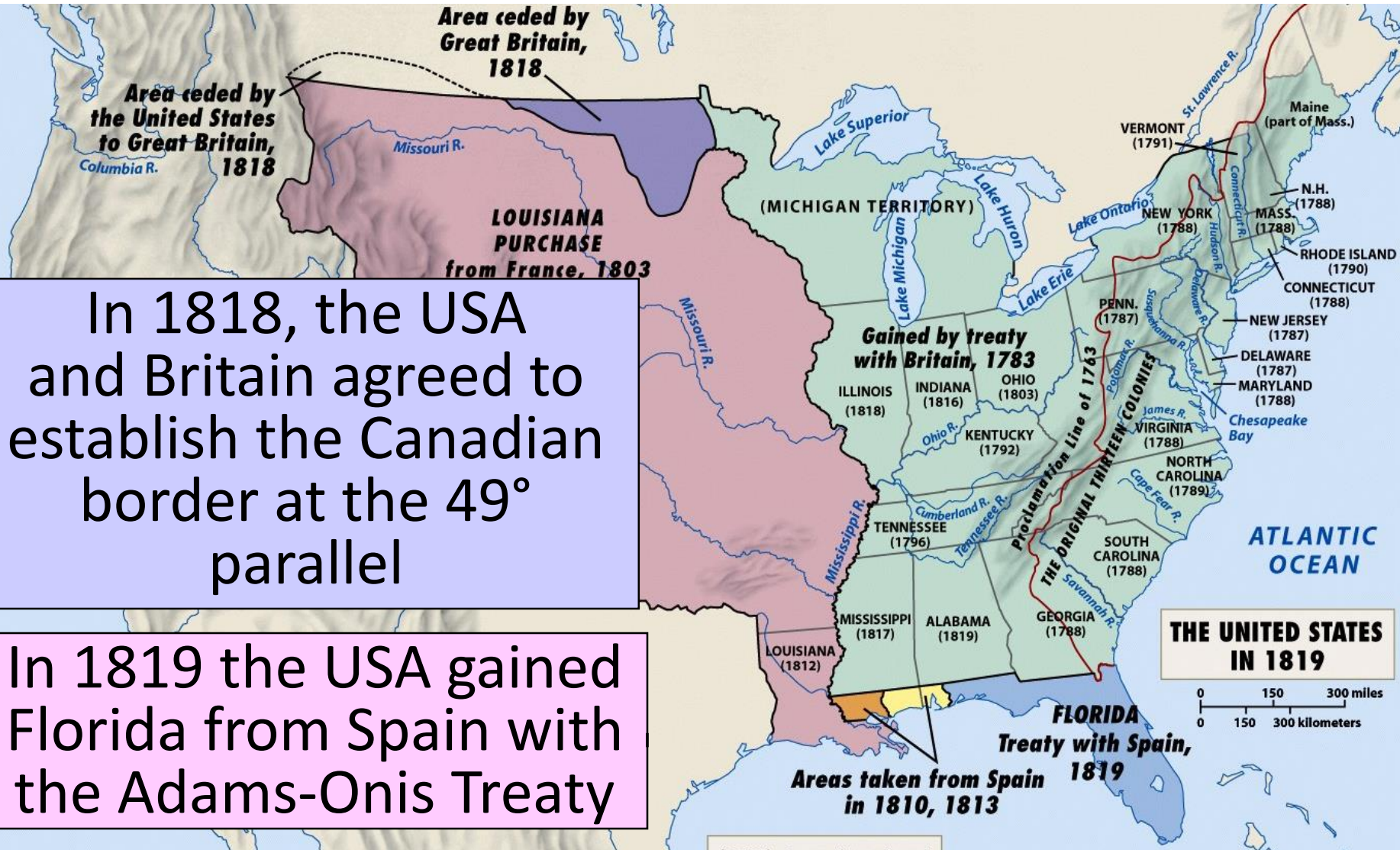
Mississippi (1817)

Louisiana (1812)



States and Territories of the United States of America
December 14 1819 to March 16 1820

President Monroe and his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams used foreign policy to promote nationalism & territorial expansion



In 1818, the USA and Britain agreed to establish the Canadian border at the 49° parallel

In 1819 the USA gained Florida from Spain with the Adams-Onis Treaty

In 1823, the Monroe Doctrine warned European nations that the USA would protect the Western Hemisphere and that the U.S. would not interfere in Europe

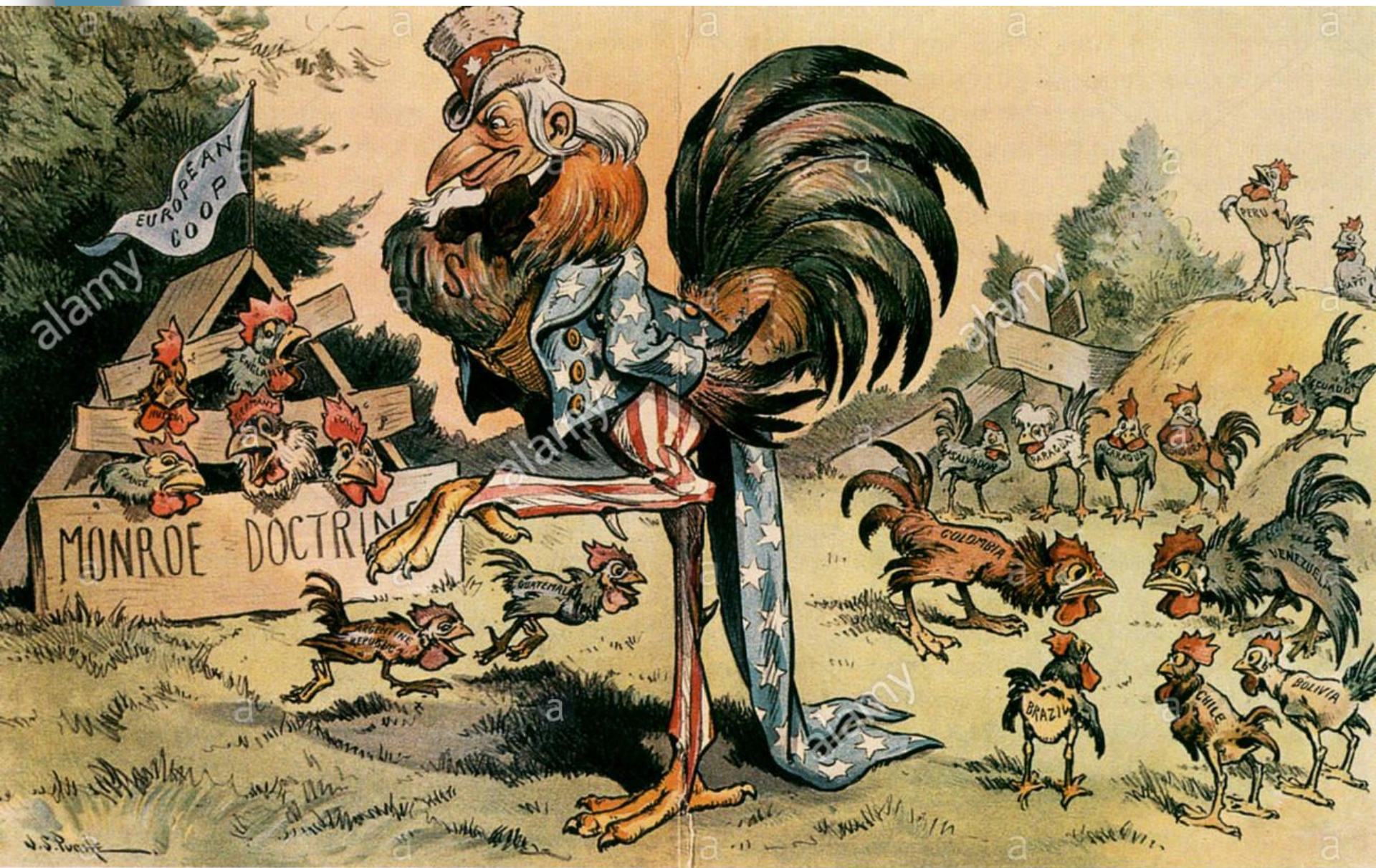
When Latin American nations gained independence, the USA wanted to support the new republics and keep European nations from colonizing Latin America



Judge



KEEP OFF!
The Mexican frontier may be respected.

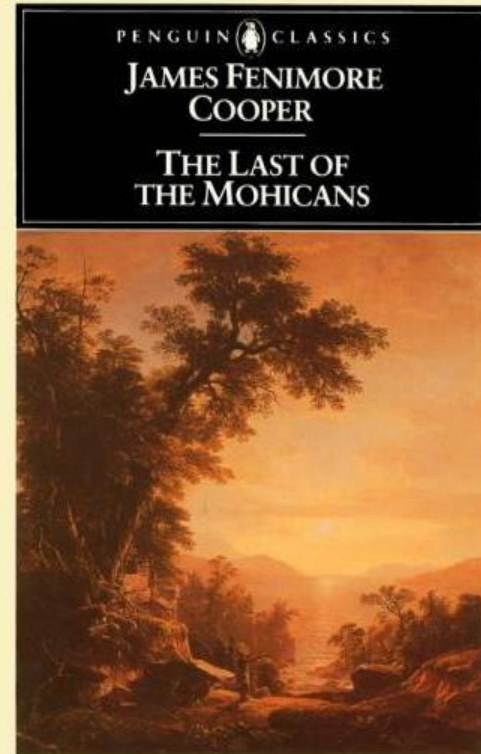
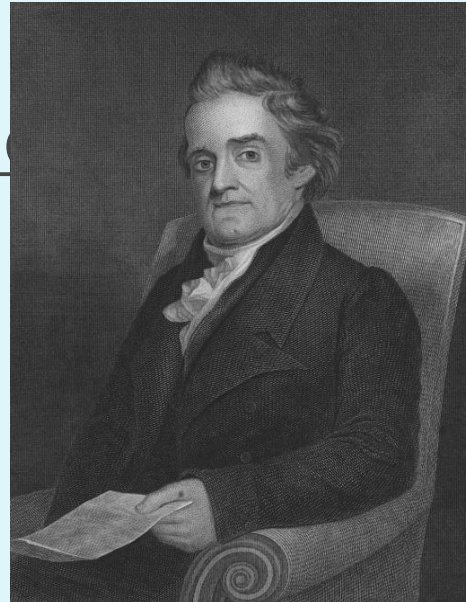






■ Cultural

- Nationalism also influenced art & literature
- Literature – American Renaissance
 - James Fenimore Cooper
 - Washington Irving
 - Herman Melville
 - Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Noah Webster's American Dictionary
- Novelists expressed pride in the new nation and its immense potential



ENGLISH

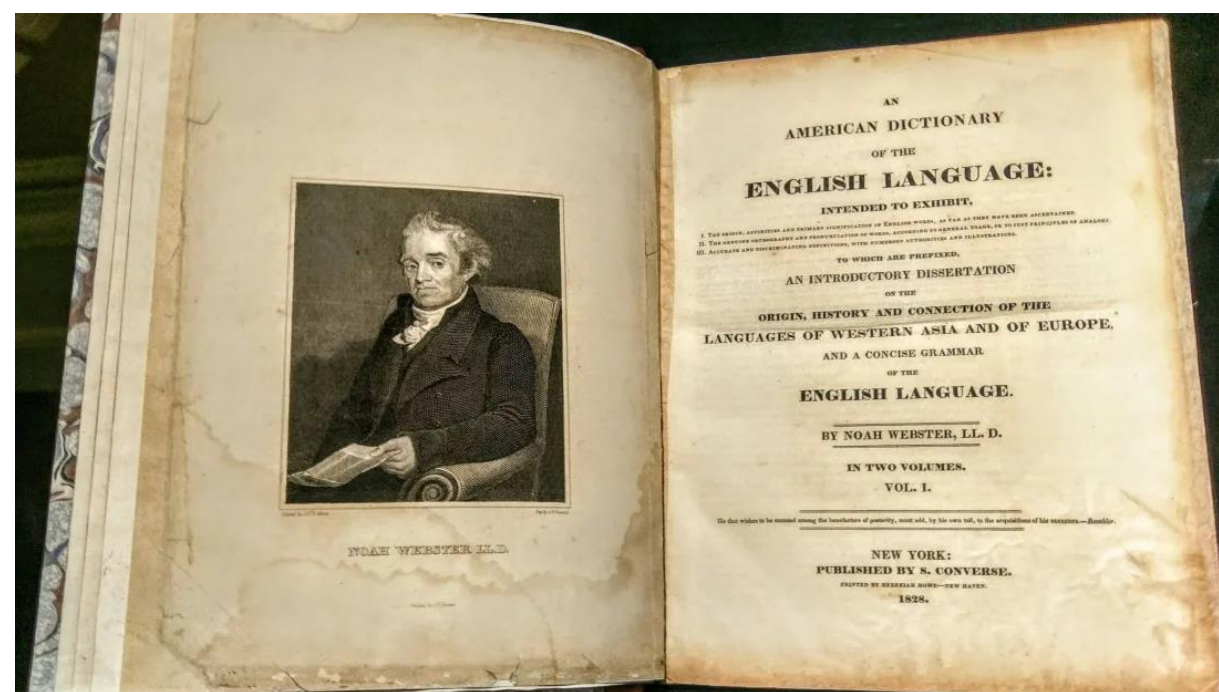
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AmE



tyre
favourite
colour
theatre
pyjamas
aeroplane
programme
jewellery
draught
arse
analyse
bogeyman
aluminium
ageing
whilst
moustache
plough
dreamt
metre
memorise
neighbour
learnt
grey

tire
favorite
color
theater
pajamas
airplane
program
jewelry
draft
ass
analyze
boogeyman
aluminum
aging
while
mustache
plow
dreamed
meter
memorize
neighbor
learned
gray



WEBSTER WON SOME:		...AND LOST SOME:	
Before Webster	Webster's Change	Before Webster	Webster's Change
gaol	jail	ache	ake
mould	mold	soup	soop
travelled	traveled	sleigh	sley
honour	honor	sponge	spunge
centre	center	tongue	tung
humour	humor	cloak	cloke
masque	mask	determine	determin
publick	public	women	wimmen

■ Cultural

- Artists – Depicted America's beautiful landscape

- Hudson River School

- Group of landscape painters who used realistic detail to depict the beauty of nature and reflect the spirit of nationalism

- *How do these images reflect nationalism?*



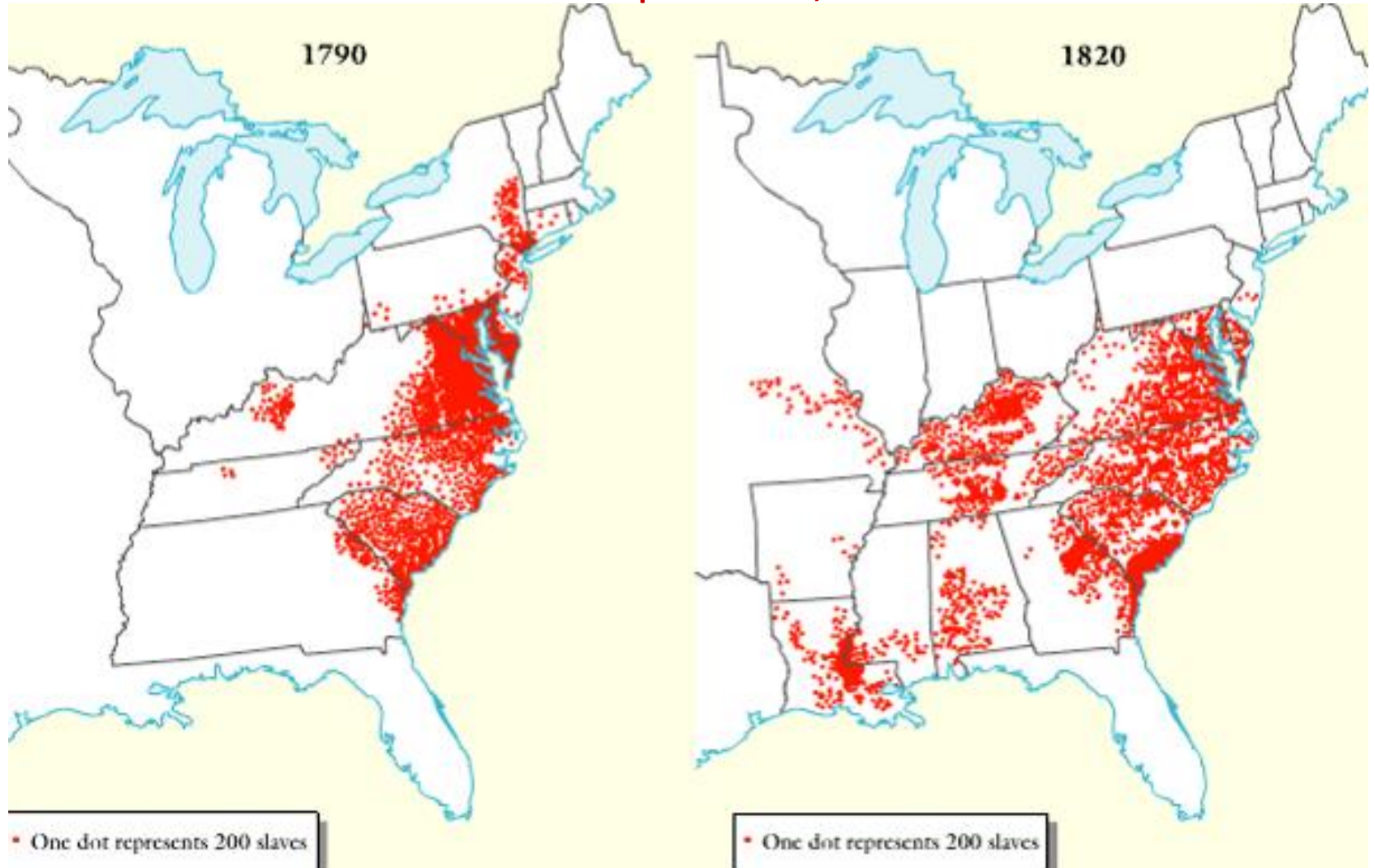




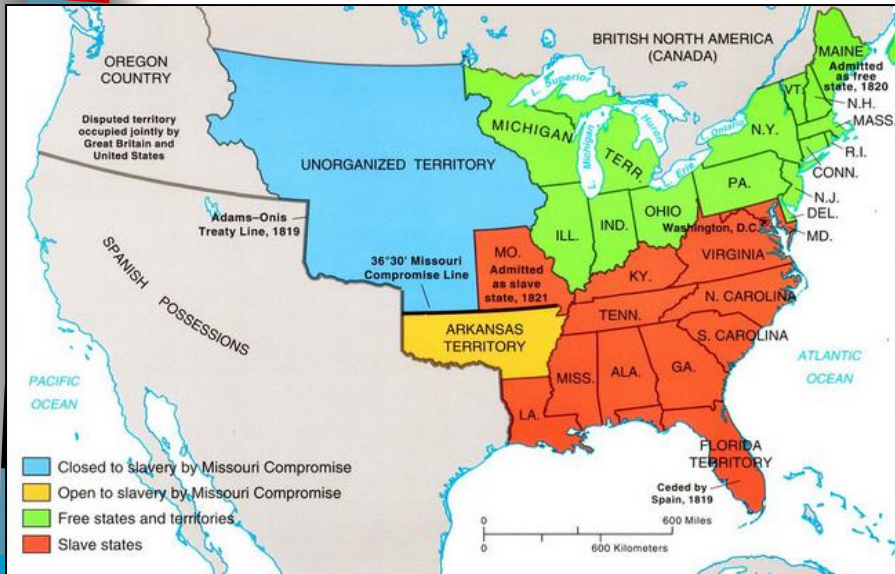


The Era of Good Feelings was a time of nationalism, but there were growing problems between the North and South (called sectionalism)

American Slave Population, 1790-1820



Sectionalism



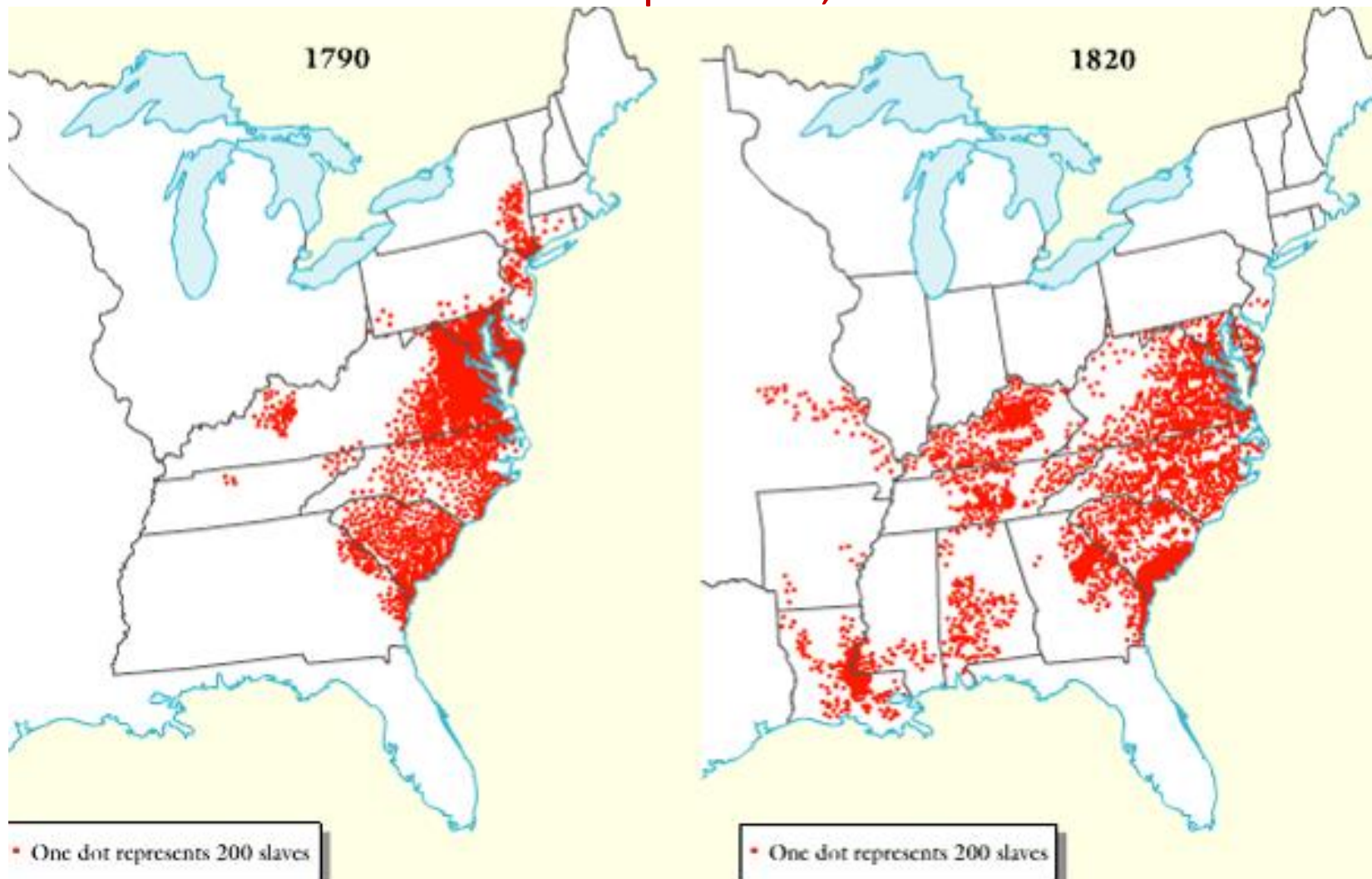
SECTIONALISM is an exaggerated devotion or allegiance to the interests of a region (the North vs. the South).

- What is SECTIONALISM?
- First, let's define REGION.
 - Part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries
- Some REASONS:
 - Differing economies: Industrial (North) vs. Agricultural (South)
 - Issues over slavery
 - Differences in population growth (Immigration)
 - Development of cities in the North

Northerners & Southerners disagreed over slavery, taxes, and the role of government

These disagreements dominated politics from 1820 to 1860

American Slave Population, 1790-1820



When Missouri applied to become a U.S. state, sectionalism emerged

Northerners did not want Southern states to increase power in the national gov't

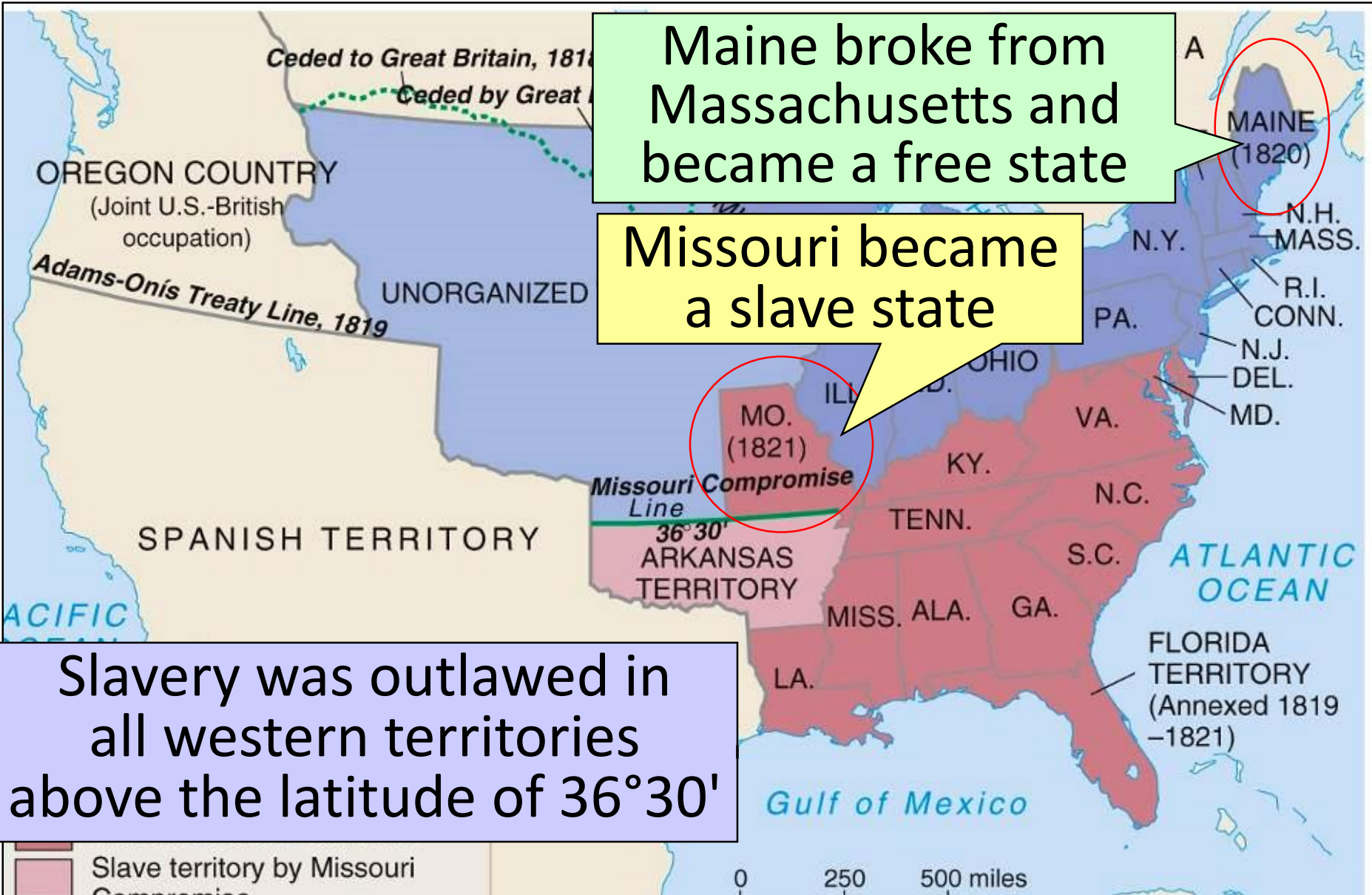
If Missouri entered as a slave state, the South would have 2 more Senators than the North



In 1820, Henry Clay negotiated the Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820)

Maine broke from Massachusetts and became a free state

Missouri became a slave state



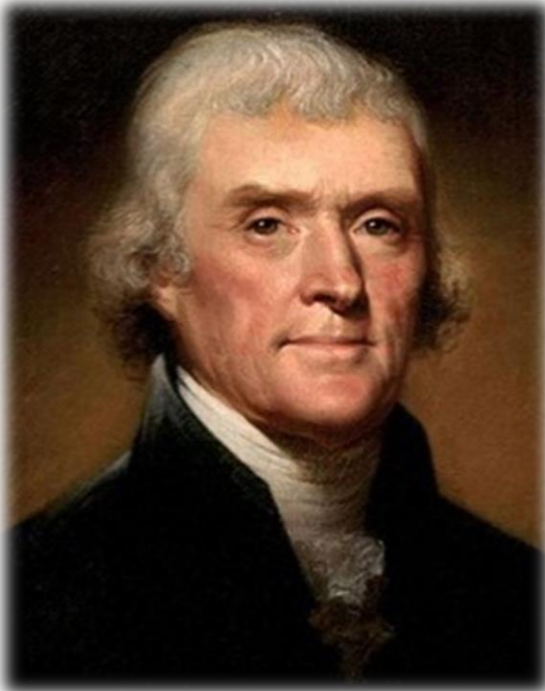
Slavery was outlawed in all western territories above the latitude of 36°30'

Slave territory by Missouri Compromise

Jefferson (1801-1809)

Madison (1809-1817)

Monroe (1817-1825)



For each president, provide a list
of achievements and failures

Rank order the “success” of the Republican
presidents: Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe

Be ready to share your answers