

SSUSH6 The student will analyze the nature of territorial and population growth and the impact of this growth in the early decades of the new nation.

- ▣ a. Explain the Northwest Ordinance's importance in the westward migration of Americans, and on slavery, public education, and the addition of new states.
- ▣ b. Describe Jefferson's diplomacy in obtaining the Louisiana Purchase from France and the territory's exploration by Lewis and Clark.



How was American culture
and American nationalism
affected by westward
migration into the Louisiana
Territory?

North West Ordinance 1787

- ❑ Established a plan for surveying new lands
- ❑ Set up policy to admit new states into the country
- ❑ 5,000 voting residents needed for temporary status
- ❑ 60,000 free people needed and a constitution approved by Congress to apply for State status

TERRITORIAL GROWTH

COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

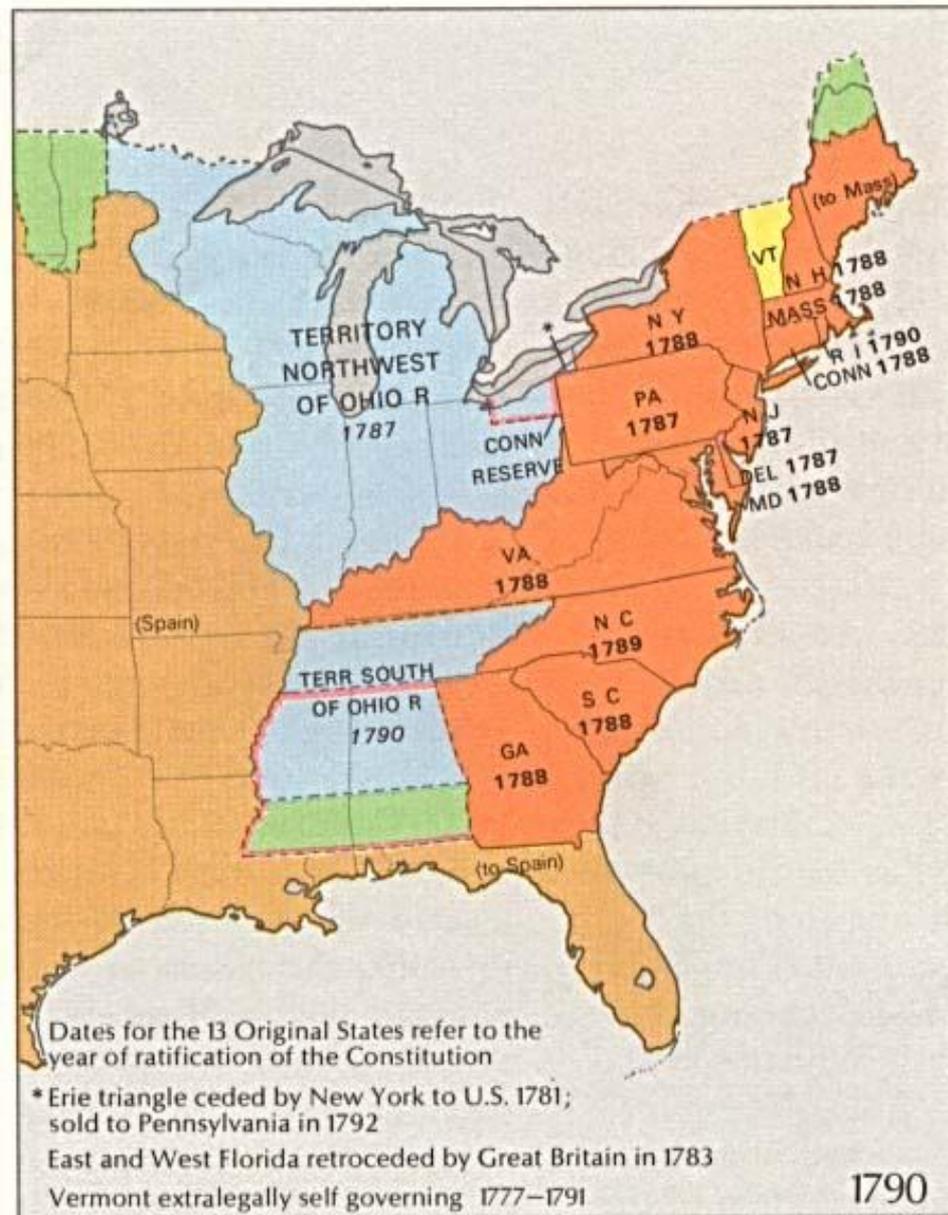
UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

- 1803** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

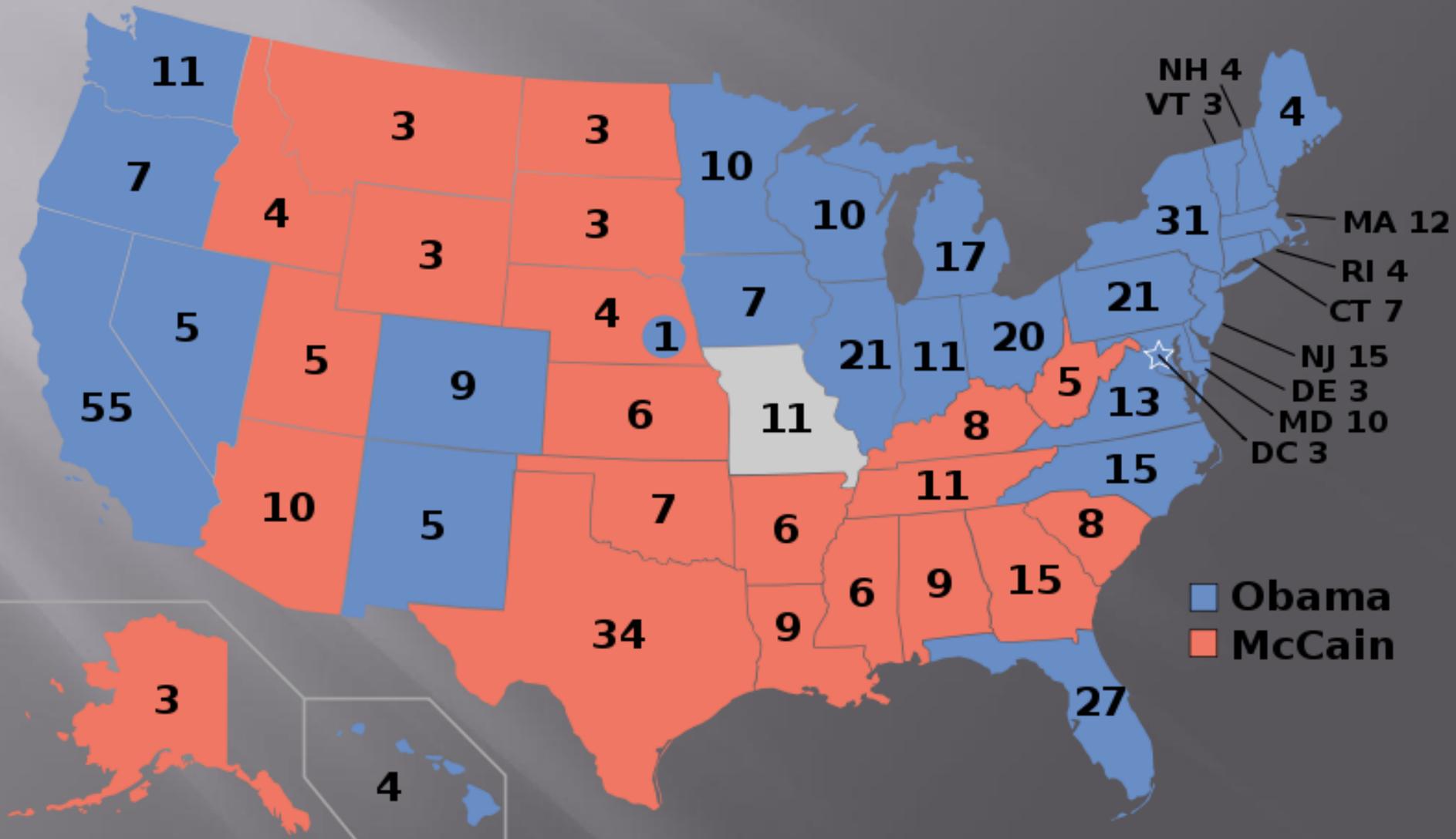
Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;
rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970



Political Party Hostilities

- ❑ Federalist favor Strong Central Gov't
- ❑ Democratic Republicans favor states rights
- ❑ Federalists pass the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Alien Act: allowed the gov't to arrest and detain foreigners
 - Sedition Act: limited free speech
 - Nullification: States can ignore any law they “think” is unconstitutional
- ❑ Election of 1800 turns power of the gov't over to the Democratic Republicans

Electoral College Map



Hamilton vs. Aaron Burr



Presidents

- ▣ George Washington

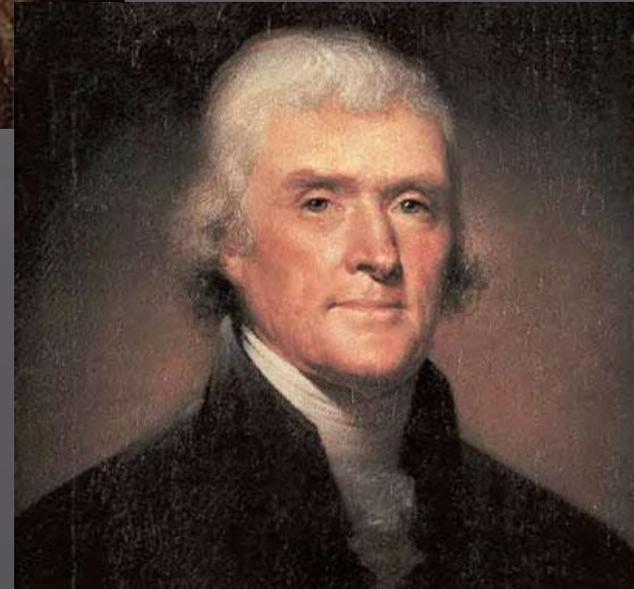
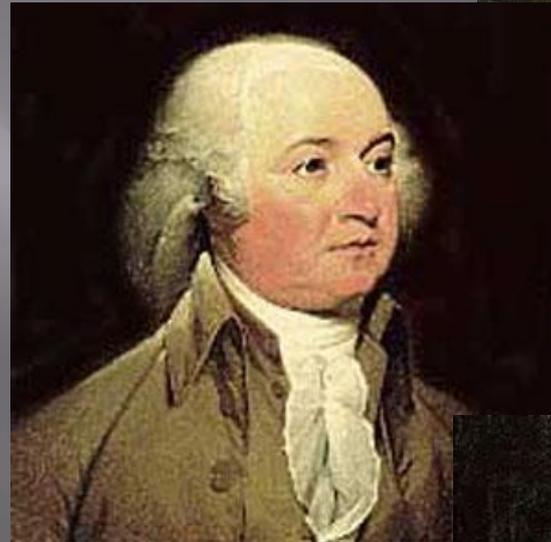
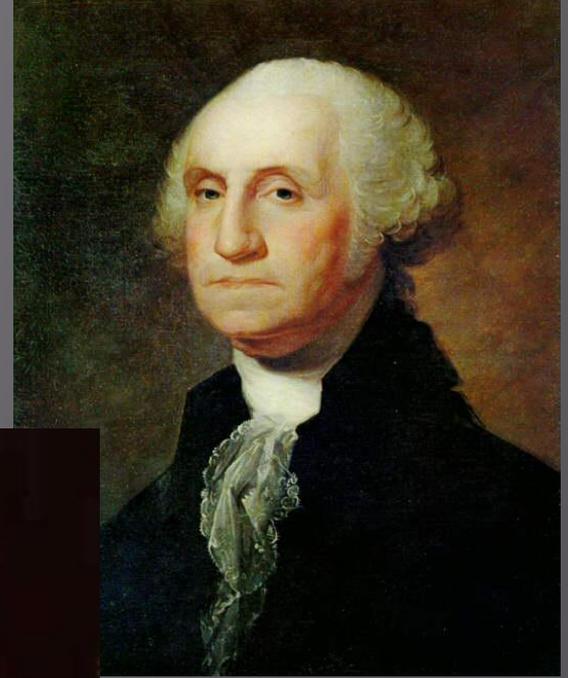
- 1st President
- 1789-1796

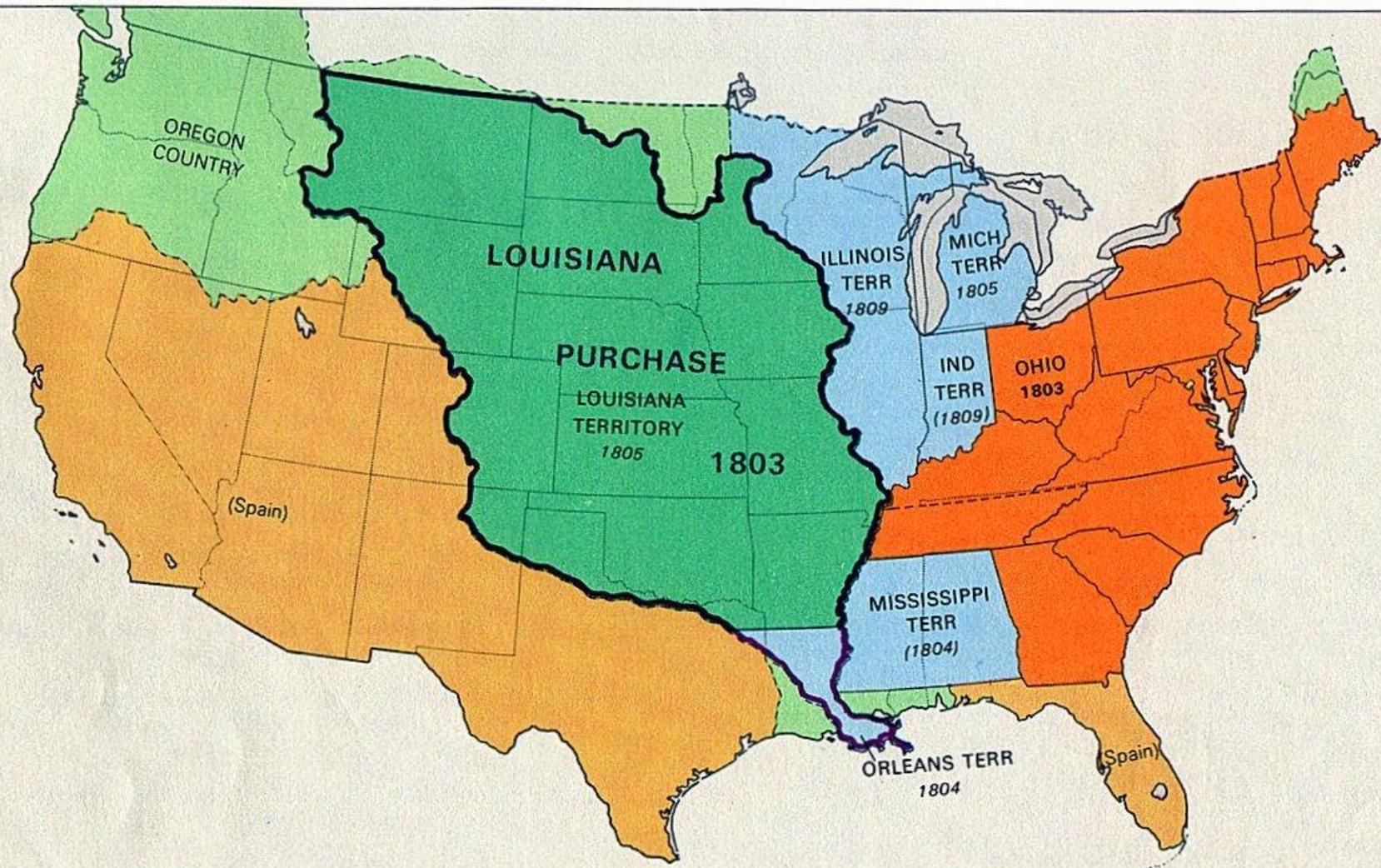
- ▣ John Adams

- 2nd President
- 1796-1800

- ▣ Thomas Jefferson

- 3rd President
- 1800-1808





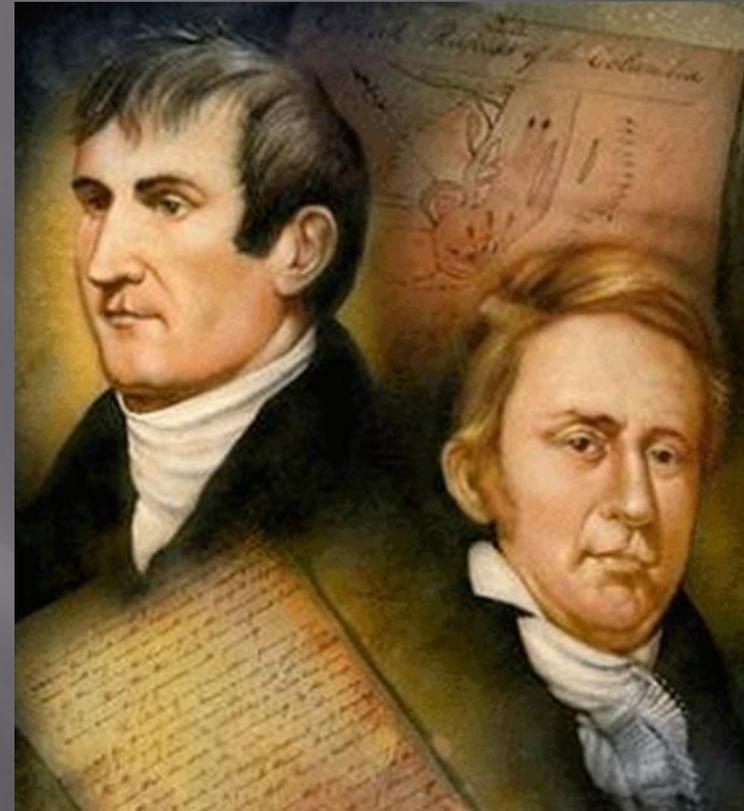
Louisiana purchased from France

Louisiana Purchase

- ▣ \$15 Million
- ▣ Doubled the size of the U.S.
- ▣ 3 pennies per acre
- ▣ U.S. gained control of the port of New Orleans
- ▣ The purchase gives the economy a kick start

Lewis and Clark

- ❑ Hired by Jefferson to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean and explore the land acquired in the LA Purchase
- ❑ Traveled from St. Louis in 1804 to the Pacific Ocean in Oregon
- ❑ Arrived home in 1806
- ❑ Eventually becomes the Oregon Trail







Lewis & Clark
BICENTENNIAL
1803 - 1806
NOAA's National
Geodetic Survey
1803
Commemorative Marks
Along the Trail



North America,
circa 1803













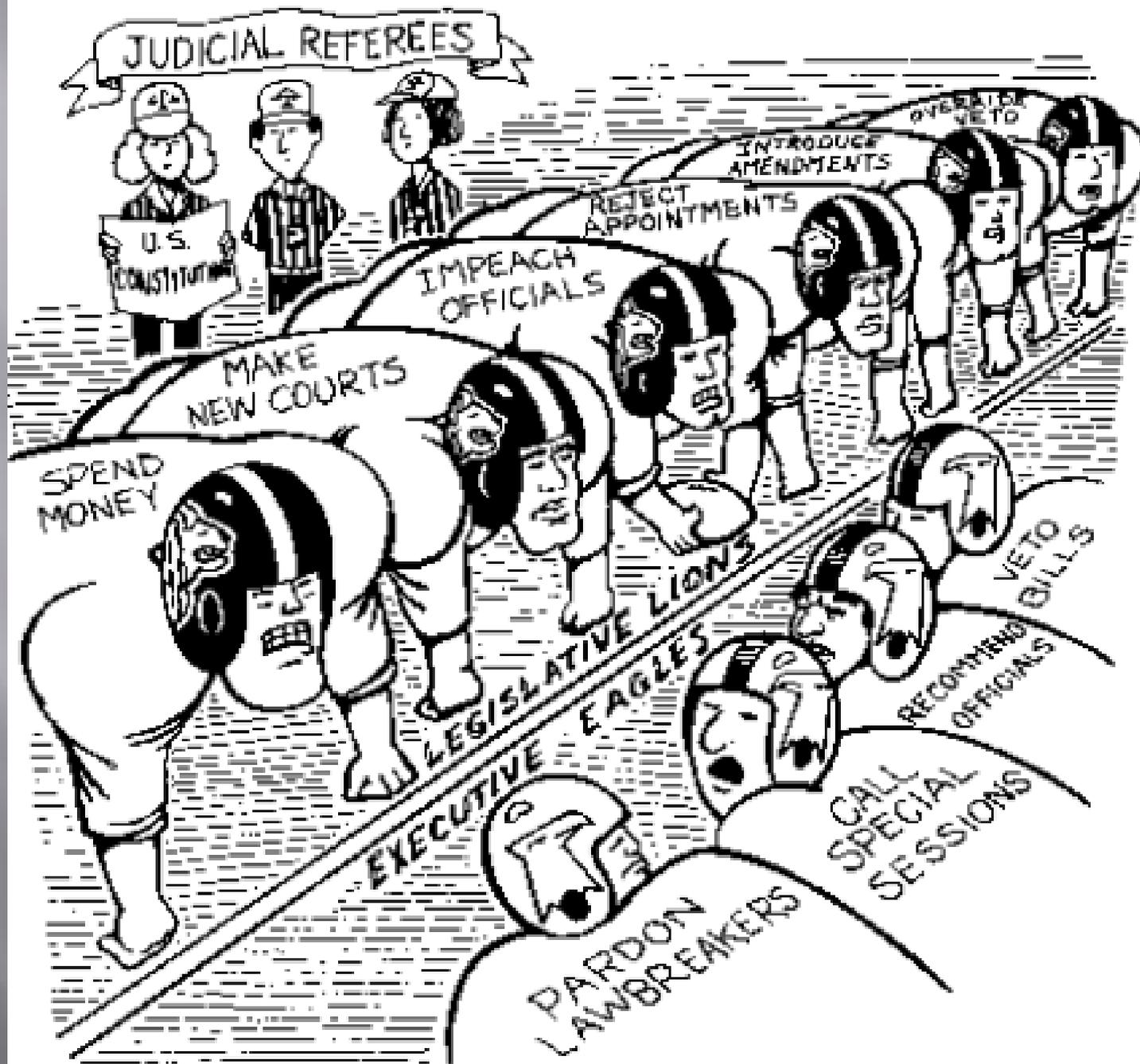




Photo © 2002 MJF

Marbury vs. Madison

- ▣ Through this decision, Chief Justice Marshall established the judicial branch as an equal partner with the executive and legislative branches within the developing system of government. By refusing to require Madison and Jefferson to deliver the commission to Marbury, he did not give Madison the opportunity to disobey the Court, making it look weak. And, by declaring the Court's power through the principle of judicial review, he made it clear that the justices did not make their decision out of fear. Instead, he announced that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and established the Supreme Court as the final authority for interpreting it.



HOW DO THEY EXPECT US TO STOP THEM?

- ▣ Analyze the cartoon below in terms of its meaning related to the *Marbury v. Madison* case.
- ▣ What do you see in the cartoon? Make a list. Include objects, people, and any characteristics that seem to be exaggerated.
- ▣ Which of the items on the list from Question 1 are symbols? What does each symbol stand for?
- ▣ What is happening in the cartoon?
- ▣ What is the cartoonist's message?
- ▣ Do you agree or disagree with the message? Explain your answer.

War of 1812

- Explain major reasons for the War of 1812 and the war's significance on the development of a national identity.



War of 1812

- ▣ Relations between Great Britain and America begin to go bad during Jefferson's 2nd term
- ▣ British Navy uses blockades and impressments to punish both Americans and French
 - Blockade- Navy block a port to prevent trade
 - Impressment- Drafting, or taking American ships into the British Navy against their will
- ▣ War Hawks, Led by John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay call for War with Great Britain



War of 1812

- ▣ Congress passes the Embargo Act in 1807 to prevent the British from trading with anyone in the states
- ▣ President Madison (1808) also has trouble with the Native Americans
- ▣ The Shawnee Chief, Tecumseh, leads a rebellion of united natives to fight for their collective rights and land
- ▣ We engage (fight) with the British on the Great Lakes, The Atlantic Coast
- ▣ 1814- British burn down the White House





War of 1812

- ▣ General Andrew Jackson organizes a series of victories (against Native Americans and British) in New Orleans and also wins national fame
- ▣ Francis Scott Key writes our national anthem, The Star Spangled Banner
- ▣ War of 1812 concludes with a peace treaty in 1814 declaring an armistice
 - Treaty of Ghent
 - Armistice- end to fighting
 - British and Americans agree on American/Canadian border at the Great Lakes and the 49th parallel



J. Magraw

Results of the War

- ▣ Americans feel a renewed sense of pride at defeating the British again
- ▣ Federalist Party is dead
- ▣ US economy becomes independent
- ▣ Distinctions between northern and southern economies begin to become entrenched
- ▣ President Madison is now able to focus on helping the economy grow and allowing American civilization to expand west

Industrial Revolution

- ▣ Faster is better
- ▣ Started with British textiles
- ▣ James Watt- Steam Engine
 - British control the textile industry and don't allow the blue prints to leave the country
- ▣ Samuel Slater steals the textile plans and moves to America





Industrial Innovations in America

- ▣ Industrial Revolution
- ▣ Mass Production
- ▣ Interchangeable Parts and Eli Whitney
- ▣ Cotton Gin
- ▣ Effects of Cotton Gin
 - Profits of cotton, and amount planted increases
 - Cotton is the Cash Crop for the South
 - Farmers want more land
 - More Slaves needed for farming

GUN MAKING.

PLATE CCLXXXV.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

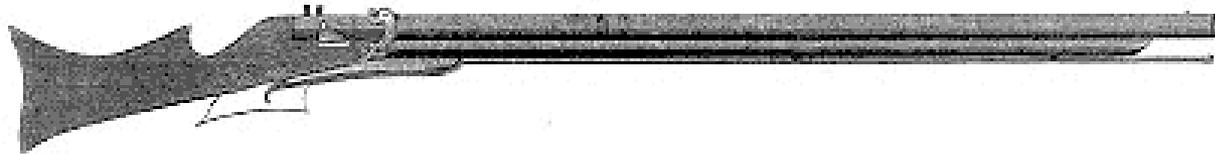


Fig. 9.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 3.

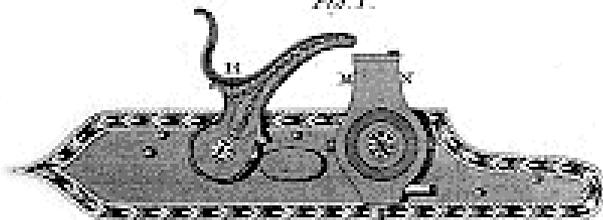
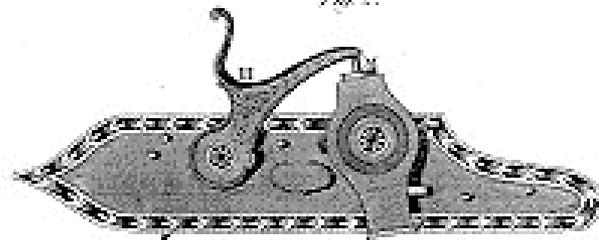


Fig. 4.



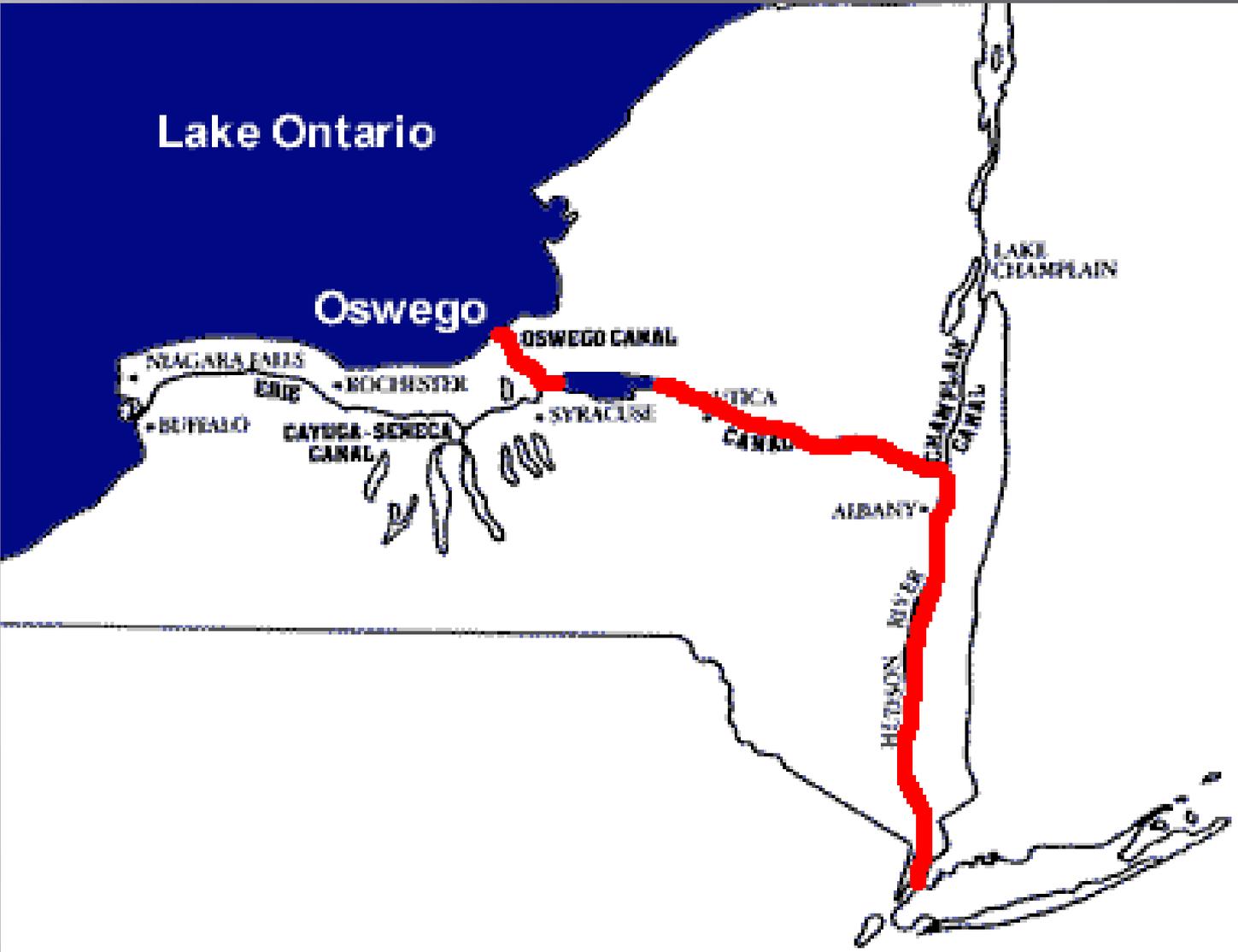


American System

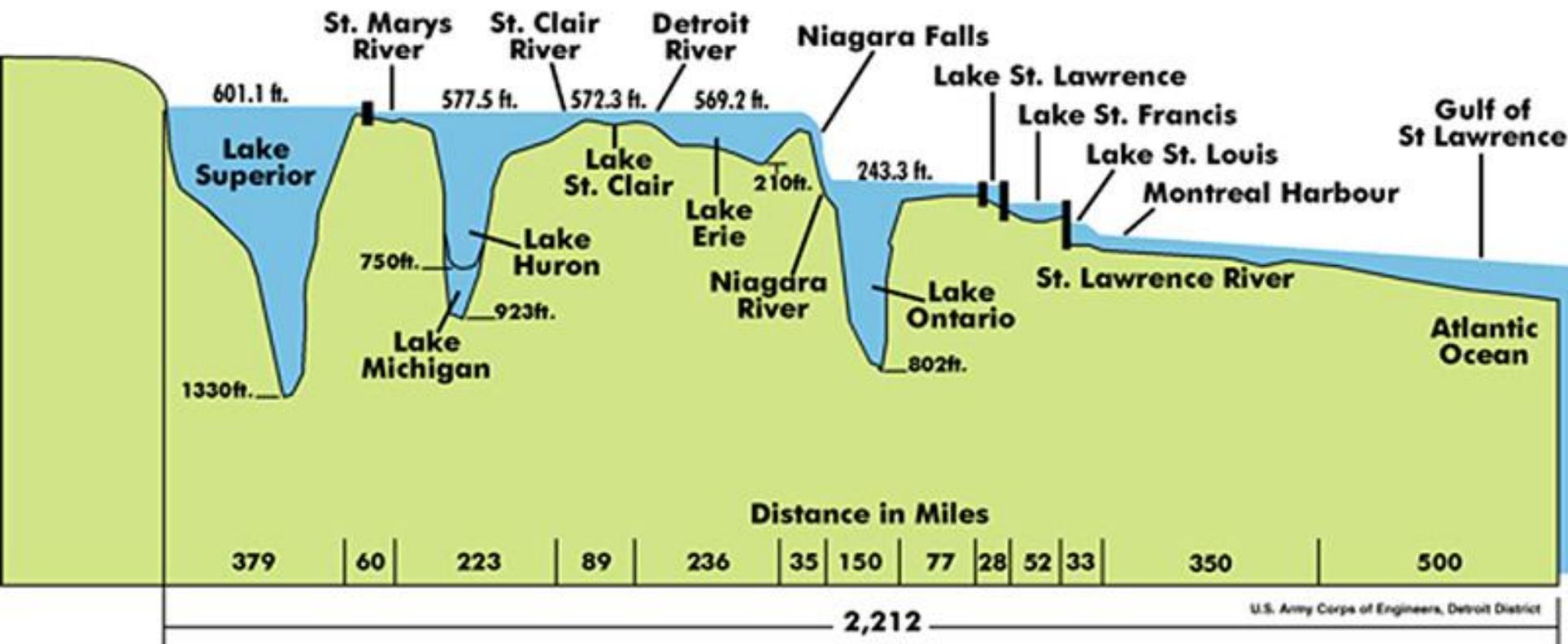
- ▣ North and South economies begin to develop and a plan is needed to promote unity among all the states
 - Developing transportation systems and other internal improvements
 - Established a protective tariff
 - Resurrecting the national bank

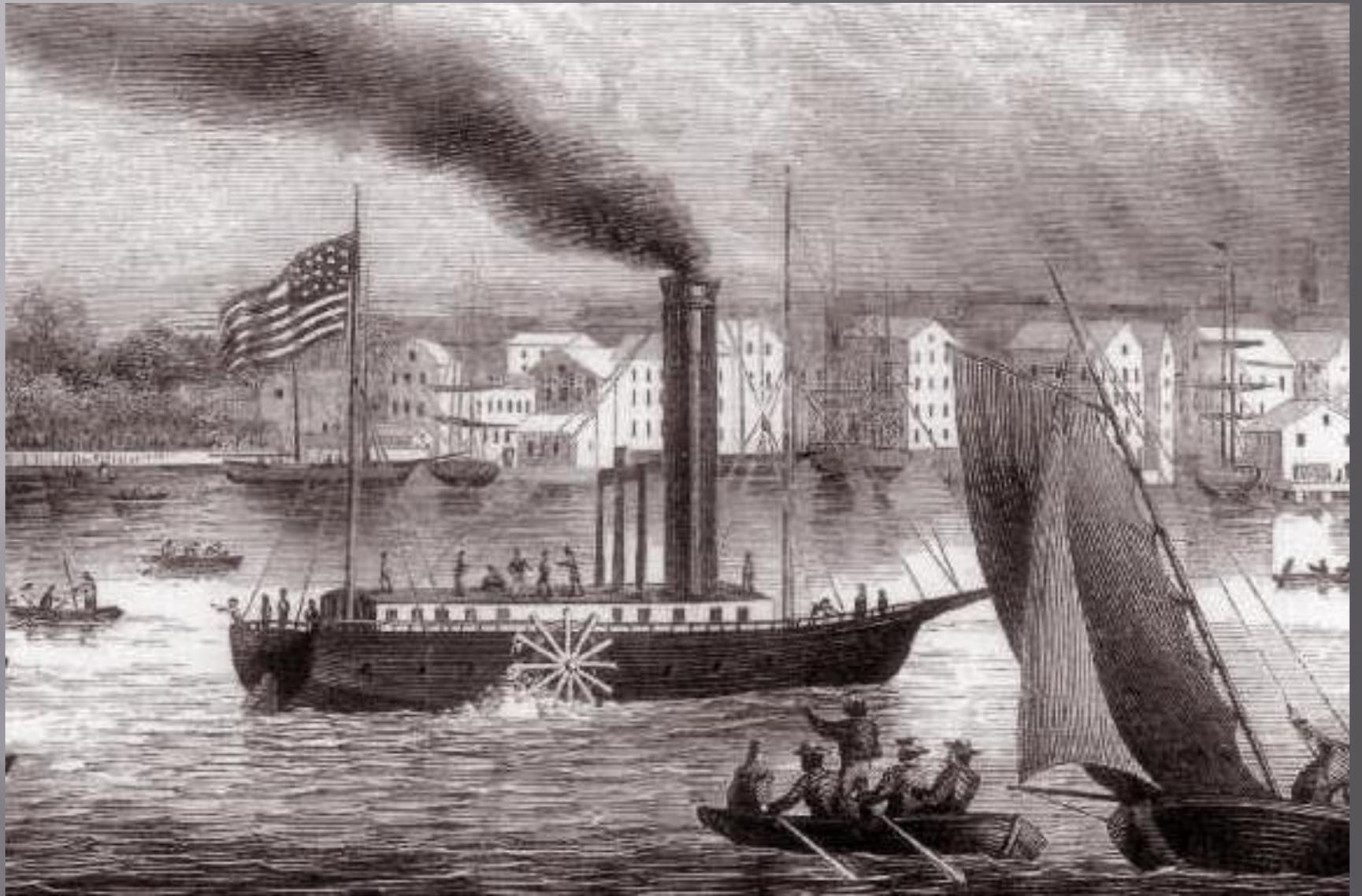
Transportation Revolution

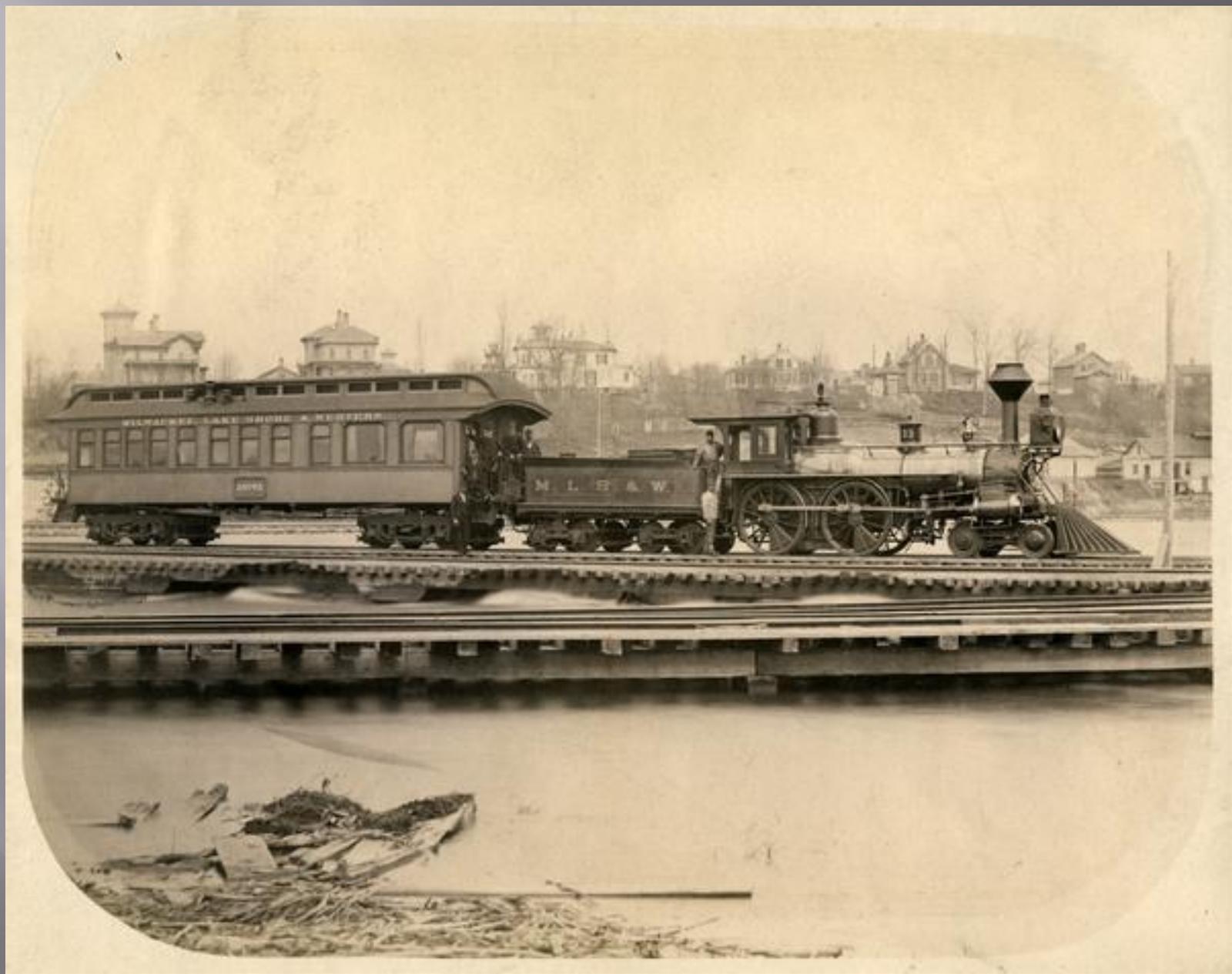
- ▣ National Road connects the major cities of the US
- ▣ Erie Canal connects the Great Lakes to NYC and the Atlantic Ocean
 - Waterways are the cheapest and easiest form of transportation
 - Increased settlement and business around the Great Lakes
 - NYC become the most important city in the country for business, and immigration
- ▣ Robert Fulton uses a steam engine to power the ships
- ▣ Growth of the steel industry allows railroads to spread across the country



Great Lakes System Profile







Postal Service

- ▣ 1790: 75 Post offices
- ▣ 1830: 8,450 Post offices
- ▣ Speed of communication across the country increases rapidly
 - Trains and improvements in roads aid the process

James Monroe

- ▣ 5th President
- ▣ 1817-1825 (2 terms)
- ▣ McCulloch vs. Maryland
 - National gov't is above(more powerful) state gov't
- ▣ Nationalism
 - American interest/concerns are more important than state/local concerns
 - Strong belief or pride in America
- ▣ Adams-Onis Treaty
 - We acquire Florida and Oregon from Spain/Britain
 - We pay \$5million for Florida

James Monroe



5.

James Monroe 1817-1825

Admas-Onis Treaty

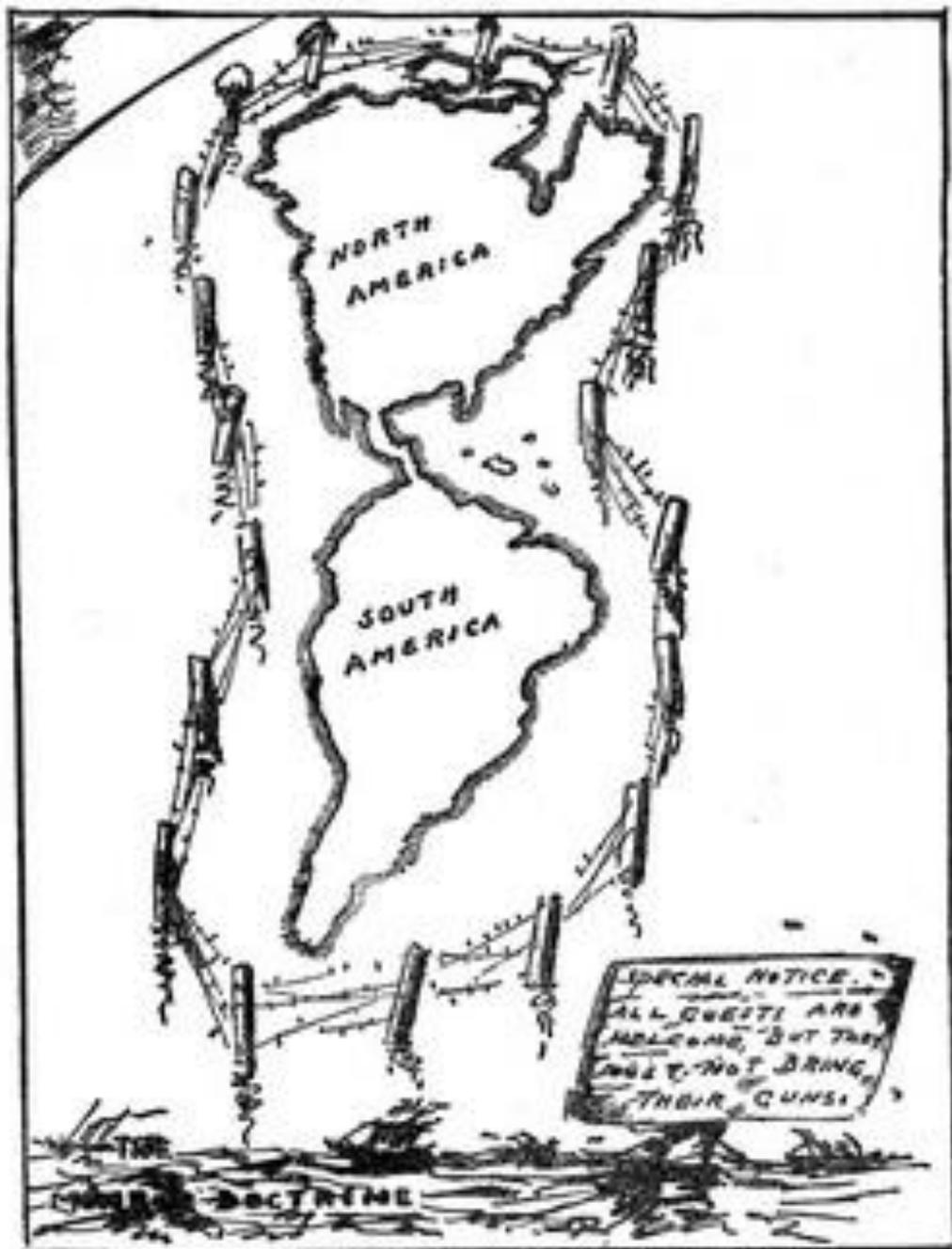


Monroe Doctrine(1823)

- ▣ England, Spain, and France question the independence of new Nations in North and South America (Western Hemisphere)
- ▣ Monroe tells the world not to mess with the U.S. or any other independent nation in the western hemisphere (1823)
- ▣ The U.S. would also stay out of European affairs as well
- ▣ This came to be known as the Monroe Doctrine
- ▣ Monroe Doctrine defined American Foreign Policy

Western Hemisphere





THE MONROE DOCTRINE



Monroe Doctrine



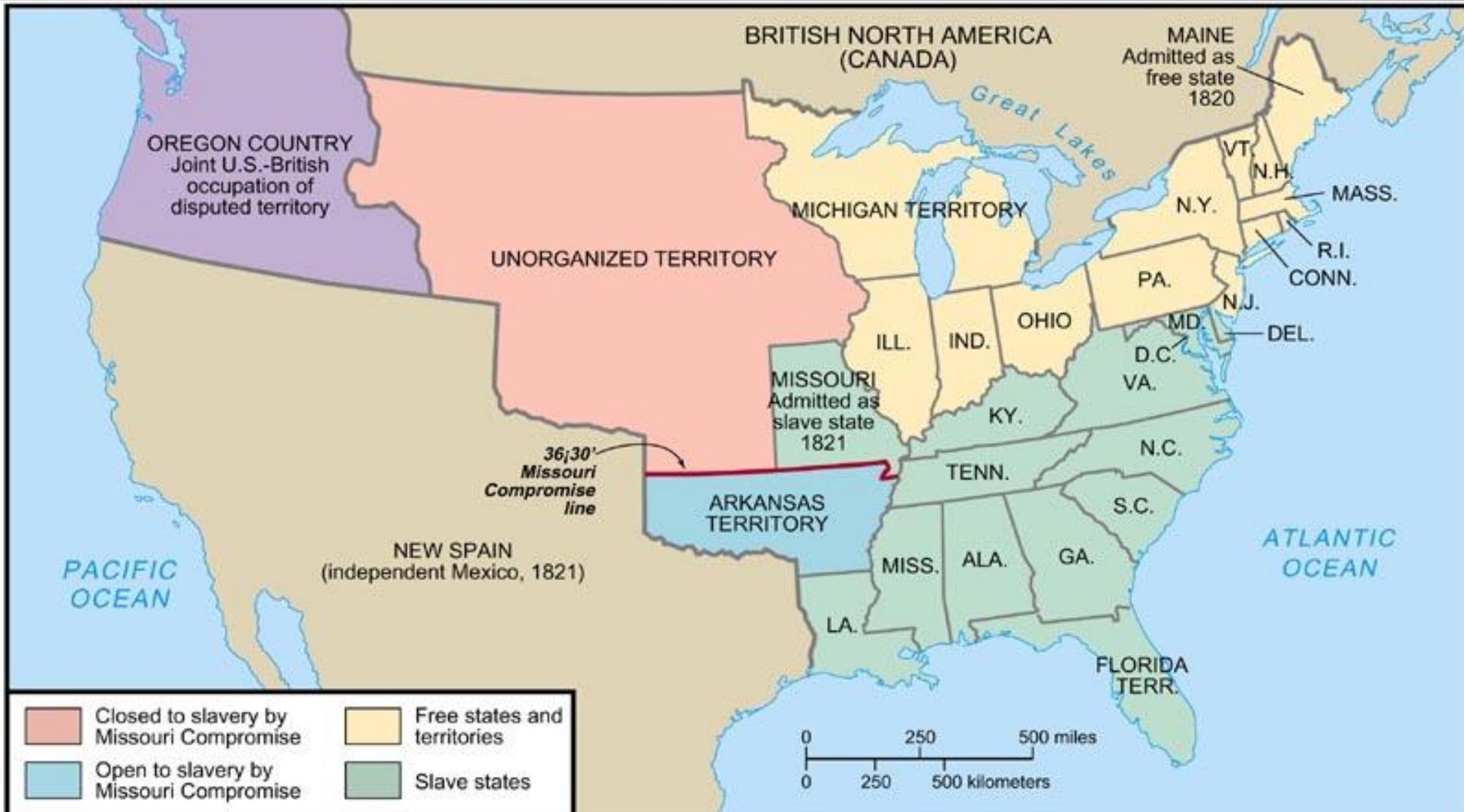
Manifest Destiny

- ▣ America is constantly expanding West
 - Most Americans desire to own their own land
 - Gold and minerals are discovered West of the Mississippi River
 - Belief in Manifest Destiny: 1800-1860
 - ▣ We grow from 16 to 33 states
 - ▣ Slavery becomes a huge issue as we expand
- ▣ U.S. should and would eventually occupy all land between the Atlantic and the Pacific

Missouri Compromise (1820)

- Balance between Slave and free states in Congress is super important to politicians
- Missouri Compromise (1820)
 - Maine is admitted as free state and Missouri is admitted as a slave state
 - LA Territory is split into slave and free land
 - North of $36^{\circ} 30' N$ = Free land
 - South of $36^{\circ} 30' N$ = Slave land
- Issue of slavery is not fully dealt with and will lead to more conflicts (CIVIL WAR)

Missouri Compromise (1820)



THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821

1817 ADMINISTRATIONS of MONROE 1825



Five States
Admitted
to the Union

First
Seminole
War
1817-18



Lafayette
Visits the United States
1824

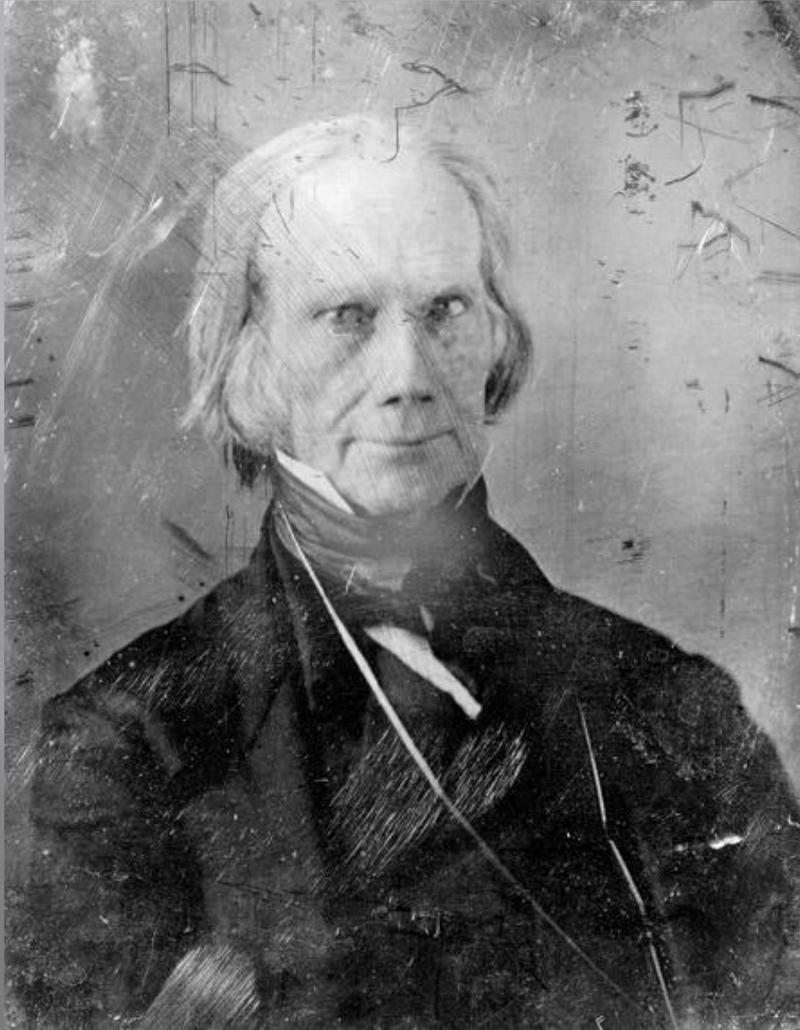


1819
Florida
Purchased
from Spain for
\$5,000,000



First Steamship Crossed Atlantic, 1819

Henry Clay, “the Great Compromiser”



- ▣ Clay used his skills as a negotiator to maintain a balance between the free and the slave states
 - Missouri Compromise
 - Compromise of 1833
 - Compromise of 1850

