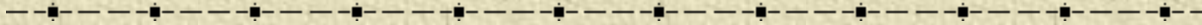




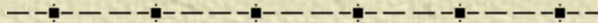
Chapter Nine

An Agrarian Republic, 1790 – 1824

Part One



Introduction



Chapter Focus Questions

- ✦ How did America's economy develop in a world of warring great powers?
- ✦ What was the role of Jefferson's presidency and his agrarian republicanism in forging a national identity?
- ✦ How did the divisive War of 1812 end colonial dependency?
- ✦ How did westward expansion become a nationalizing force?



Part Two

Expansion Touches Mandan Villages on the Upper Missouri

Mandan Communities

- ✦ Lewis and Clark visited the Mandan villages in what is now North Dakota.
- ✦ The Mandan lived by agriculture and hunting and lived in matrilineal clans.
- ✦ The male chiefs met with Lewis and Clark who offered them a military and economic alliance.
- ✦ Americans established Fort Clark as a trading base.
- ✦ Americans brought diseases like smallpox that wiped out the vast majority of Mandans.



Part Three

North American Communities from Coast to Coast

Spanish Colonies

- ✦ To protect their interests against Russian and British expansion, the Spanish had established a chain of missions throughout California.
- ✦ The Spanish also controlled New Orleans, though in 1800 it was:
 - ◆ a polyglot, French-dominated society that was half black; and
 - ◆ an international port.
- ✦ Americans were concerned that whomever controlled New Orleans could choke off commerce along the Mississippi River.
- ✦ East and West Florida dominated the Gulf of Mexico, and Spain opened the area to American immigration.

Haiti and the Caribbean

- ✿ The Caribbean posed strong challenges because of the sugar industry.
- ✿ The Caribbean slave societies were jolted by the successful slave revolt in Haiti.

British North America

- ✦ The heart of British North America was the former French colony of Quebec. Loyalists comprised most of the other settlers.
- ✦ The American Revolution caused Great Britain to create a national legislature under strict executive control.

Russian America

- ✦ Russian settlements in Alaska were an extension of its conquest of Siberia.
- ✦ The Russians established Sitka in 1804.
- ✦ Russia established new settlements in California, including Fort Ross.

America in 1800



✦ Map: America in 1800

- ✦ In 1800, the United States was surrounded by European colonies.

Trans-Appalachia: Cincinnati

- ✧ The trans-Appalachia West was the most rapidly growing region of the United States.
- ✧ By 1800, 500,000 Americans lived in Trans-Appalachia.
- ✧ Cincinnati served as major trading center for the Ohio River Valley.
- ✧ River traffic to and from New Orleans increased annually, though Westerners were concerned over who controlled the city.

Atlantic Ports: From Charleston to Boston

- ✦ Only 3 percent of Americans lived in cities
- ✦ Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Boston, and New York dominated trade.
- ✦ Each city had its own distinct economy and culture.
- ✦ These cities led the nation socially, politically, and economically.
- ✦ Those with the greatest ties to the trans-Appalachian West thrived.

Part Four

A National Economy

Cotton and the Economy of the Young Republic

✦ Table: American Export Trade, 1790 - 1815

- ✦ Most Americans lived in rural, agricultural communities.
- ✦ Northerners were generally self-sufficient.
- ✦ The plantation regions of the South were heavily involved in marketing crops overseas, but demand for tobacco and rice only rose to pre-Revolutionary levels.

Shipping and The Economic Boom

- ✧ In 1790, American shipping had been hurt by the end of ties with Great Britain.
- ✧ The outbreak of war in Europe and American neutrality vastly expanded trade, fueling the growth of American coastal cities.
- ✧ The economic boom included:
 - ◆ American entry into the Northwest fur and China markets;
 - ◆ an active shipbuilding industry; and
 - ◆ trade stimulated the rise of insurance companies, banks, and brokers catering to the international market.
- ✧ By 1820, the United States was building a strong, diversified national economy.



Part Five

The Jefferson Presidency

Republican Agrarianism

- ✦ Thomas Jefferson emerged as a strong president with strong party backing.
- ✦ Jefferson's ideal was an agrarian republic of roughly equal yeoman farmers. America's abundant land allowed Jefferson to envision a nation of small family farms.

Jefferson's Government and the Independent Judiciary

- ✦ Jefferson's promise to reduce the size of the federal government was fulfilled by:
 - ◆ cutting internal taxes; and
 - ◆ reducing the size of army, navy, and government staff.
- ✦ The unfinished state of the nation's capital reflected the emphasis on local communities.
- ✦ While removing Federalist officeholders, Jefferson provoked a landmark Supreme Court decision.
- ✦ *Marbury v. Madison* did not restore William Marbury to his post, but it established the principle of judicial review and an independent judiciary.

Opportunity: The Louisiana Purchase

✧ Map: Louisiana Purchase

- ✧ The conflict between France and Britain threatened American security.
- ✧ Napoleon's acquisition of the Louisiana Territory threatened American access to the Mississippi River.
- ✧ Jefferson attempted to buy New Orleans, but accepted the French offer to buy the entire territory.
- ✧ The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States, fulfilling Jefferson's desire for continued expansion.

Incorporating Louisiana

- ✦ The French customs of Louisiana conflicted with the English-derived American traditions.
- ✦ The solution was to maintain aspects of French institutions in Louisiana.

Texas and the Struggle for Mexican Independence

- ✦ Acquisition of Louisiana put the United States in conflict with Spain.
- ✦ Spain's involvement in the Napoleonic Wars caused its American empire to slip away.
- ✦ Several populist revolts fueled a strong independence movement in Mexico.



Part Six

Renewed Imperial Rivalry in North America

Problems with Neutral Rights

- ✦ In his second term, Jefferson faced problems protecting American neutrality.
- ✦ British ships seized American vessels trading in the French West Indies and impressed sailors into the Royal Navy.
- ✦ Congress first imposed a boycott and then passed the Embargo Act on foreign commerce that:
 - ◆ did not change British policy;
 - ◆ caused a deep depression; and
 - ◆ led to widespread smuggling.
- ✦ During the presidency of James Madison, the Embargo Act was repealed.
- ✦ Other similar acts passed later also proved ineffective.

A Contradictory Indian Policy

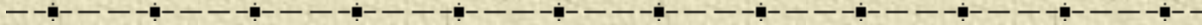
- ✦ Indian affairs remained among the most difficult foreign problems.
- ✦ Western tribes resisted American incursion into their territory.
- ✦ Jefferson hoped that Indians would either be converted to white civilization or moved across the Mississippi River. Neither policy won much Indian support.

Indian Resistance

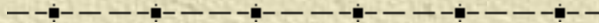
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- ✦ The Shawnee emerged as the leading force of Indian resistance in the Ohio Valley. Tecumseh led a band that attempted to escape contact with whites.
 - ✦ His brother, Tenskwatawa, The Prophet, called for a rejection of white ways and built a pan-Indian religious movement.
 - ✦ Tecumseh formed a pan-Indian confederacy and was initially defensive but soon advocated military resistance.
 - ✦ While Tecumseh was in the South, a American army defeated Tenskwatawa's followers at Tippecanoe.
 - ✦ In response, Tecumseh formally allied with the British.
 - ✦ [Map: Indian Resistance](#)



Part Seven



The War of 1812



The War Hawks

✦ Map: War of 1812

- ✦ Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun were leaders of a new generation of War Hawks from the South and West that supported war as a means of expansion.
- ✦ Madison's declaration of war received no Federalist support.

The Campaigns Against Northern and Southern Indians

- ✦ American efforts to capture Canada failed due to:
 - ◆ New England opposition;
 - ◆ the strength of the British-Indian forces; and
 - ◆ the resistance of Canadians.
- ✦ The Americans won the Battle of the Thames, at which Tecumseh was killed.

The Hartford Convention

- ✦ Andrew Jackson and Indian allies defeated the Creek Indians and invaded Florida.
- ✦ The British navy established a strong blockade and burned Washington.
- ✦ Continued opposition from New England led to the Hartford Convention.
- ✦ Federalists demanded redress of grievances though they dropped talk of secession.

The Treaty of Ghent

- ✦ The Treaty of Ghent ended the war without addressing the major grievances, but the British did agree to evacuate the western forts.
- ✦ Andrew Jackson's victory at New Orleans saved American pride.
- ✦ The war also ended lingering feelings of American colonial dependency.
- ✦ The Indians were the only clear losers.

Part Eight

Defining the Boundaries

Another Westward Surge



✦ Map: Spread of Settlement

- ✦ Peace brought widespread Indian removal that opened lands and enabled Americans to resume their westward migration.

Migration Routes

- ✦ Northern migrants traveled the Genesee Turnpike.
- ✦ Middle States settlers went west on the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Turnpike and the National Road.
- ✦ The Wilderness and Federal Roads were southern migration routes.

Western Settlement

✦ Table: Western land sales

- ✦ Overpopulated farmland in the East pushed Americans to cheap land in the West. Easterners brought the culture and values of their home regions with them.
- ✦ The Old Northwest shared New England values.
- ✦ The Old Southwest was based on plantation slavery.

The Election of 1816 and the Era of Good Feelings

- ✧ James Monroe presided over the post-war “era of good feelings.”
- ✧ Monroe brought former Federalists into his cabinet.
- ✧ Embracing most of Henry Clay’s American System that updated many of Hamilton’s ideas, the Monroe administration:
 - ◆ established the Second Bank of the United States:
 - ◆ passed a protective tariff; but
 - ◆ would not subsidize roads and canals - the third part of the American System.

The American System

- ✦ Madison and Monroe broke with Jefferson's agrarianism and embraced the Federalist program for economic development
- ✦ The American System included:
 - ◆ The establishment of a national bank
 - ◆ A tax on imported goods to protect American manufacturers
 - ◆ A national system of roads and canals

The Diplomacy of John Quincy Adams

- ✦ Map: John Quincy Adams's Border Treaties
- ✦ Secretary of State John Quincy Adams laid the foundation for continued expansion. Two treaties with Britain established a demilitarized Canadian border and provided for the joint occupation of Oregon.
- ✦ The Adams-Onís Treaty turned over Florida to the United States and relinquished claims to Louisiana.
- ✦ Adams defined the response of the United States to emerging nations in the Western Hemisphere by designing the Monroe Doctrine.

The Panic of 1819

- ✦ New problems emerged as Americans moved westward.
- ✦ A land boom was financed by speculative buying and easy credit.
- ✦ The Panic of 1819 was triggered by the Second Bank of the United States foreclosing on loans that led to six years of depression.
- ✦ The Panic of 1819 hurt urban workers suffering from the decline in trade and manufacturing failures.
- ✦ Manufacturers pressed for higher protective tariffs, angering Southerners.

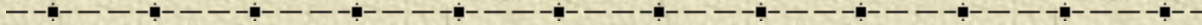
The Missouri Compromise

✧ Map: The Missouri Compromise

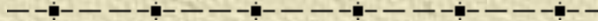
- ✧ Effort to admit Missouri into the Union as a slave state created a crisis.
- ✧ Northerners opposed the creation of new slave states because it would tip the balance between slave and free states.
- ✧ Southerners sought to expand slavery and were concerned that Congress would even consider the matter.
- ✧ Henry Clay forged a compromise that maintained the balance between free and slave states.
- ✧ Maine was admitted as a free state and slavery was barred north of Missouri's southern boundary.



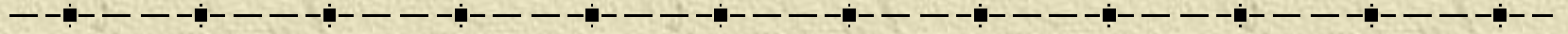
Part Nine



Conclusion



An Agrarian Republic, 1790 – 1824



✦ Media: Chronology