



◀ Hard-working pioneers, like this woman, helped the new nation grow and prosper.



WITNESS HISTORY

Democracy in America

The French historian and politician, Alexis de Tocqueville, toured the United States for nine months in 1831 and 1832. After returning to France, he wrote *Democracy in America*, a highly regarded study of American life and customs. In one chapter, he discussed the importance of popular rule, or "sovereignty of the people," in America.

"If there is a country in the world where the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people can be fairly appreciated, where it can be studied in its application to the affairs of society, and where its dangers and its advantages may be judged, that country is assuredly America. . . . The people reign in the American political world. . . . They are the cause and the aim of all things; everything comes from them, and everything is absorbed in them."

—Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*

The New Republic

Objectives

- Discuss the structure of the federal government and the emergence of political parties.
- Explore the major foreign-policy issues that confronted the United States.
- Describe the growing differences between the North and the South.

Terms and People

Alien Act	impressment
Sedition Act	embargo
judicial review	cotton gin
Louisiana Purchase	Monroe Doctrine

NoteTaking

Reading Skill: Categorize Create a chart that lists the five Presidents in this chapter. List the major accomplishments of each President in the chart.

President	Accomplishments
George Washington	
John Adams	

Why It Matters The new U.S. Constitution promised a stronger federal government to guide the new republic through difficult times. During the 1790s and early 1800s, both internal political issues and international affairs tested the nation's strength. Despite these challenges, the nation continued to grow in size and power. Nevertheless, economic, political, and social differences began to divide the North and the South. **Section Focus Question:** How did the United States and its government change in the late 1700s and early 1800s?

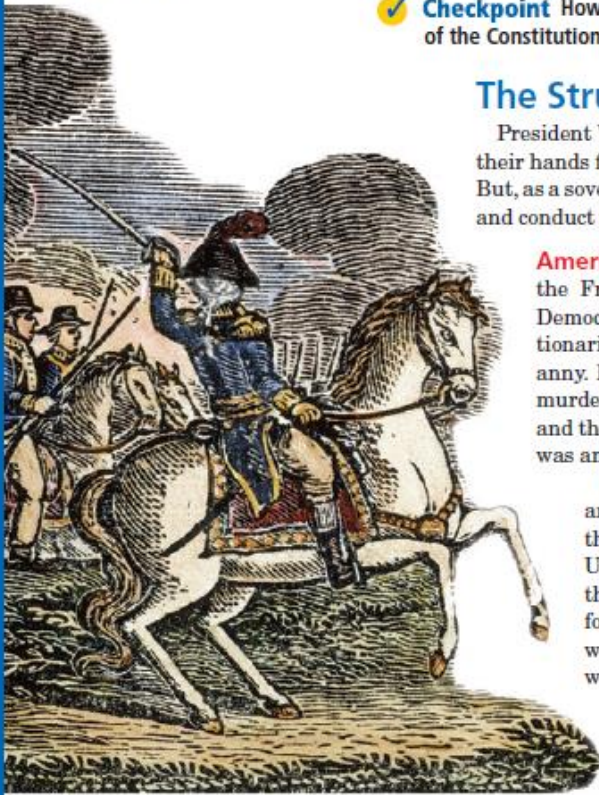
Government and Party Politics

In 1789, a new federal government gathered in New York City. The nation was anxious as its first President took office. Washington's government set precedents of enduring importance to the nation's future. A good start would increase the strength of the nation. But early mistakes could doom it.

The Government Under Washington Fortunately, the United States enjoyed extraordinary leadership. Americans had the best of all possible Presidents in George Washington, whose dignity commanded respect. To conduct foreign policy, Washington appointed Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State. To supervise domestic policy, the President depended on the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton.

The Battle of Fallen Timbers

U.S. General Anthony Wayne led his troops against Indians in the Ohio Valley. Wayne's victory in 1794 opened the region to settlement and discouraged foreign nations from invading the region.



Hamilton and Jefferson belonged to a group of executive officers known as the President's Cabinet.

Hamilton's Financial Plan Stirs Debate

Alexander Hamilton wanted the United States to develop a commercial and industrial economy that could support a large federal government with a strong army and navy. He also wanted to pay off the nation's huge war debt. Hamilton proposed to pay off the debt by issuing government bonds, which paid interest to the bondholders. To pay the interest, Hamilton proposed new taxes on goods. To manage the debt, he asked Congress to charter a Bank of the United States with the power to regulate state banks.

To justify his ambitious program, Hamilton pointed to the Constitution's elastic clause empowering Congress to enact laws for the "general welfare." He reasoned that a national bank would promote the general welfare. In 1791, Hamilton's supporters in Congress—the Federalists—narrowly approved his program.

Democratic Republicans Challenge Hamilton Hamilton's broad interpretation of the Constitution appalled critics who wanted to limit the federal government to powers explicitly granted by the Constitution. Favoring a "strict construction," Democratic Republicans led by Thomas Jefferson saw no grounds for a national bank.

The critics also pointed out that Hamilton's system favored merchants from northeastern cities who owed much of the debt. Why, southerners asked, should their tax dollars compensate creditors in the Northeast?

✔ **Checkpoint** How did Hamilton and Jefferson differ in their interpretations of the Constitution?

The Struggle Over Foreign Policy

President Washington and other federal government officials had their hands full dealing with domestic economic and political issues. But, as a sovereign country on the world stage, they also had to define and conduct foreign policy.

America Has Strained Relations With Europe In 1789, the French Revolution began. Many Americans, especially Democratic Republicans, sympathized with the French revolutionaries, whom they viewed as fighting for freedom from tyranny. Many Federalists, however, saw the revolutionaries as murderous mobs. Other nations of Europe shared this view, and they declared war on the new French government. Britain was among them.

The United States declared its neutrality in this war and continued to trade with Britain and France. In 1793, the British navy tested American neutrality by seizing U.S. merchant ships trading with the French colonies in the West Indies. This added to the U.S. outrage at British forts on the American side of the Great Lakes. To avoid war, Washington sent John Jay to London to negotiate with the British. In Jay's Treaty of 1794, the British gave up the forts but kept most of their restrictions on U.S. shipping. Washington had avoided war. However, the Democratic Republicans denounced Jay's Treaty as a sellout.

Meanwhile, the Americans were in conflict with Indians in the Ohio Country. In August 1794, General Anthony Wayne won the pivotal victory at Fallen Timbers. The Indians gave up two thirds of what is now Ohio as well as southern Indiana.

In 1795, the United States also benefited from a treaty negotiated by Thomas Pinckney with the Spanish. Pinckney's Treaty permitted Americans to export their produce through New Orleans. Recovering the forts, defeating the Indians, and opening New Orleans combined to encourage westward movement.

The Alien and Sedition Acts After two terms in office, George Washington retired. Federalist John Adams won the election of 1796. A foreign policy crisis with France dominated Adams's administration. Offended by Jay's Treaty, the French began seizing American merchant ships. In addition, the French demanded bribes from American diplomats. Soon, French and American ships were fighting a full-scale naval war on the high seas.

The Federalists **exploited** the crisis and tried to crush their political opponents by passing the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798. Most immigrants voted Democratic Republican and the **Alien Act** made it more difficult for them to become citizens. The Alien Act also authorized the President to arrest and deport immigrants who criticized the federal government.

The **Sedition Act** made it a crime for citizens to publicly discredit federal leaders. The Federalists argued that criticism undermined trust in the government, which was dangerous at a time when the French might invade the country.

✓ **Checkpoint** Why did Jay's Treaty offend France?

Jefferson, Madison, and the War of 1812

By 1800, support for the Federalists and for fighting France declined. In the presidential election, Jefferson defeated Adams. The Democratic Republicans also won control of Congress and most of the state governments. The victors spoke of the election as the "Revolution of 1800."

Jefferson's election established the principle that the federal government should respect public opinion and allow public criticism. The new President encouraged Congress to abandon the Alien and Sedition Acts. He got rid of the Federalist taxes on stamps and on land. Despite reducing taxes, he cut the national debt from \$80 million when he took office to \$57 million in 1809. Jefferson achieved this budgetary miracle, in part, by reducing the size of the federal government, including major cuts in the army and the navy. He benefited from the French decision to seek peace and from increased federal revenue from customs duties.

The Supreme Court Issues a Landmark Decision

Thomas Jefferson's electoral revolution was limited by the growing power of the Supreme Court. In 1801, shortly before Jefferson became President, John Marshall became the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Marshall served on the Supreme Court for 35 years—longer than any other Chief Justice. He had a lasting influence on the role of the Court. In 1803, Marshall first asserted **judicial review**—the power to decide the constitutionality of a federal law—in the celebrated case *Marbury v. Madison*. Judicial review gives the Court the power to review acts of the President or laws in Congress.

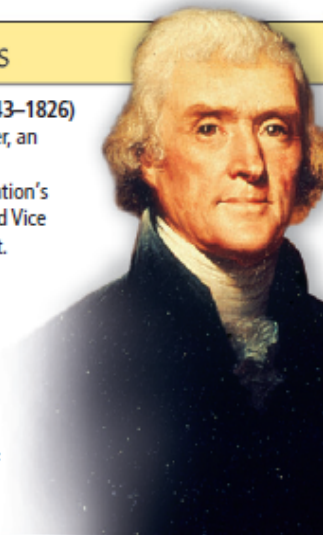
Vocabulary Builder

exploit—(ehk SPLOYT) *v.* to make use of for one's own advantage or profit

HISTORY MAKERS

Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826)

Thomas Jefferson was a writer, an inventor, an architect, and a politician. He served as the nation's first Secretary of State, second Vice President, and third President. Jefferson did not believe in a strong presidency or federal government. He thought the states should have relatively more strength. In 1798, he wrote the Virginia Resolutions, which said that states could leave the union if the federal government tried to take away their power.



America Purchases Louisiana In 1803, Jefferson scored a great diplomatic coup when France's new ruler, Napoleon Bonaparte, agreed to sell the Louisiana Territory. In 1801, Napoleon had forced Spain to give the territory to France. That concession alarmed the Americans, who dreaded their powerful new neighbors. Fortunately, Napoleon needed money and decided to sell the territory.

In the **Louisiana Purchase**, Jefferson bought a vast territory extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. The Louisiana Territory nearly doubled the size of the United States and cost the country only \$15 million. Explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were sent west to the Pacific, while Zebulon Pike was sent southwest to explore the territory.

Jefferson's Embargo After the Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson's foreign policy faltered. The British navy resumed seizing American merchant ships trading with France. The British also seized sailors from U.S. ships to serve in the royal navy, a practice known as **impressment**.

As an alternative to war, in 1807 Jefferson persuaded Congress to declare an **embargo**, suspending trade by ordering American ships to stay in port. He expected that the embargo would pressure the British to make concessions. He reasoned that the British needed American food more than Americans needed to wear British-made clothing. In fact, however, the embargo hurt Americans more than it hurt the British.

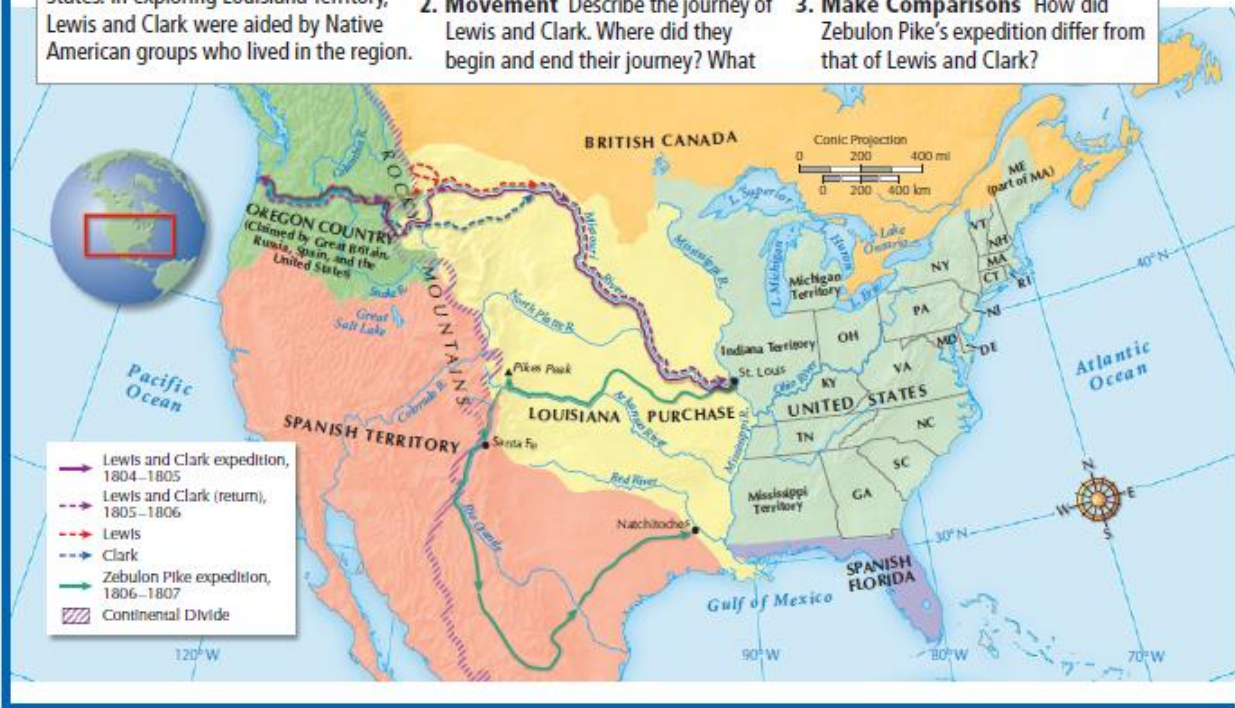
Geography Interactive

For: Interactive map
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Louisiana Purchase

Map Skills The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 doubled the size of the United States. In exploring Louisiana Territory, Lewis and Clark were aided by Native American groups who lived in the region.

- 1. Locate:** (a) Mississippi Territory, (b) Spanish Florida, (c) Missouri River
- 2. Movement** Describe the journey of Lewis and Clark. Where did they begin and end their journey? What rivers and mountain ranges did they cross?
- 3. Make Comparisons** How did Zebulon Pike's expedition differ from that of Lewis and Clark?





Industrial North and Agricultural South

In the North, industry relied on employing factory workers at low wages. In the South, agriculture often relied on the labor of enslaved Africans.

The War of 1812 Congress lifted the embargo in 1809, shortly before Jefferson's term ended. Another Democratic Republican, James Madison, became President. In 1812, he and Congress decided that there was no alternative to war with the British Empire.

During the first two years of war, the Americans failed in their attempts to invade British Canada. In 1814, the British invaded the United States. They briefly captured Washington, D.C., burning the Capitol and the White House. However, the Americans defeated the British in other major battles.

Weary of war, both sides agreed to a peace treaty that did not change any boundaries. Relieved at surviving the British counterattacks, the Americans celebrated the treaty as proving the stability of their republican form of government.

✓ **Checkpoint** What were the causes and effects of the War of 1812?

Growing Differences Between North and South

During the 1700s, a change took place that affected the way people worked. The gradual change from using mostly hand-held tools to using machines to produce goods is called the Industrial Revolution.

Industry Grows in the North The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, where inventors had built machines that revolutionized the way textiles were produced. Slowly, British textile workers came to the United States and built factories. Industrial growth was slow until after the War of 1812. The war cut off American access to British manufactured goods. Eager for substitutes, Americans built factories to produce textiles, shoes, guns, and tools.

Most of those new factories were in the northeastern states, which had more water power than any other region. Industrialization promoted urban growth and attracted European immigrants seeking work. Consequently, the Northeast became the most populous region in the nation.

TRACK THE ISSUE



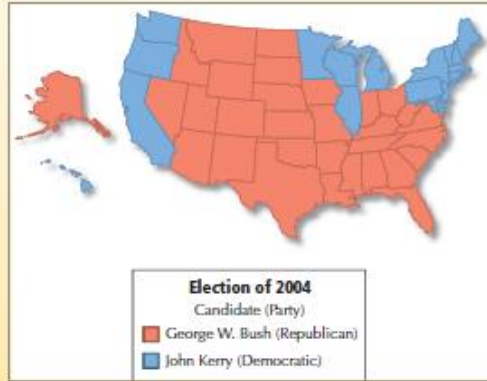
How do regional differences affect national politics?

Throughout U.S. history, people in different parts of the country have had different views on important national issues. These differences have sometimes divided American politics along regional lines. Use the timeline below to explore this enduring issue.

- **1787 Three-fifths Compromise**
North and South disagree over congressional representation of enslaved people.
- **1812 War of 1812**
Western and southern farmers favor war.
- **1816–1832 Tariffs**
North wants protective tariffs.
- **1861 Civil War**
Disagreements between the North and the South lead to the Civil War.
- **1948 Dixiecrats**
Southern Democrats split from their party over civil rights.
- **2004 Presidential Election**
Election confirms division between Democratic and Republican states.



Henry Clay, a senator from the western state of Kentucky, supported the War of 1812.



The presidential election of 2004

DEBATE THE ISSUE

Red and Blue States Recent presidential elections have revealed an alleged political divide between the states. “Red” states in the South, West, and Midwest have generally voted Republican. “Blue” states in the Northeast and Pacific West have generally voted Democratic. Are regional or sectional differences affecting voting patterns?

“Democrats and Republicans once came from the same kinds of communities. Now they don’t. . . . The nation has gone through a big . . . sifting of people and politics into what is becoming two Americas. One is urban and Democratic, the other Republican, suburban and rural.”

—Bill Bishop, *Austin American-Statesman*

“Very little in politics, very little in life is black and white, or in this case, red and blue. There’s an awful lot of gray. . . . Truth be told, if we ask about core American values and core beliefs, about opportunity, equity and how we should go about living our lives, we see very little [if] any difference.”

—Samuel Abrams, Harvard University researcher



TRANSFER Activities

1. **Compare** In what way does Bishop believe the United States is split? How does Abrams see the red-blue divide?
2. **Analyze** How do you think each of the writers quoted above would respond to the regional differences of opinion regarding the War of 1812?
3. **Transfer** Use the following Web site to see a video, try a WebQuest, and write in your journal. www.pearsonschool.com/ushist

Cotton Boom in the South While the Northeast industrialized, the southern states had an agricultural economy that relied on enslaved labor. Slavery became more profitable as cotton became the South's leading crop. In 1793, Eli Whitney of Connecticut visited Georgia, where he invented the **cotton gin**. This simple machine reduced the time and cost of separating cotton fiber from its hard shell. American cotton production surged from 1.5 million pounds in 1790, to 167 million pounds in 1820.

Cotton farmers established new plantations in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Taken from the Indians, the new lands proved more fertile for cotton than the longer-cultivated fields to the east.

Cotton was in great demand in textile factories in the northern United States and in Europe. By paying good prices for cotton, the mill owners encouraged southern planters to expand their fields and increase the number of enslaved African Americans to work them. However, as the North and South adopted different specializations, their political differences increased as well.

✓ **Checkpoint** How did the industrialization in the North and the spread of cotton in the South contribute to the spread of slavery?

The Monroe Doctrine

In 1817, James Monroe of Virginia succeeded James Madison as President. The Monroe administration hoped to ease sectional differences by cultivating national strength and ambition. The President and his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, wanted to prevent Spain from recovering her American colonies that had declared their independence. In 1823, Monroe and Adams announced a doctrine declaring that European monarchies had no business meddling with American republics. In return, the United States promised to stay out of European affairs.

The **Monroe Doctrine** meant little in 1823, when the Americans lacked the army and navy to enforce it. The Latin American republics kept their independence with British, rather than American, help. The doctrine became much more important later in the nineteenth century, when the United States began to intervene militarily in the Caribbean and Central America.

✓ **Checkpoint** How did the Monroe Doctrine assert American power in the Western Hemisphere?

SECTION 4 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
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Comprehension

1. **Terms and People** For each item below, write a sentence explaining its significance.
- Alien Act
 - Sedition Act
 - judicial review
 - Louisiana Purchase
 - impressment
 - embargo
 - cotton gin
 - Monroe Doctrine

2. NoteTaking Reading Skill:

Categorize Use your completed chart to answer the Section Focus Question: How did the United States and its government change in the late 1700s and early 1800s?

Writing About History

3. **Quick Write: Rank Effects** Make a list of the effects of one of the following events: the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, the Industrial Revolution. Then, rank the effects in order of importance.

Critical Thinking

4. **Identify Central Issues** Why did southerners object to Hamilton's plan to pay off America's war debt?
5. **Analyze Information** Why did the Democratic Republicans believe that Jay's Treaty did not serve American interests?
6. **Recognize Cause and Effect** What impact did the War of 1812 have on U.S. industrial growth? Explain.