

Chapter Introduction

This chapter will cover the growth of the U.S. in the early 19th century, how slavery split the nation, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction that followed.

- **Section 1:** Reform and Westward Expansion
- **Section 2:** The Union in Crisis
- **Section 3:** The Civil War
- **Section 4:** The Reconstruction Era



Objectives

- Analyze growing democratization, as well as limits on democracy, in the 1800s.
- Discuss the importance of the Second Great Awakening and the rise of various reform movements.
- Explain how the nation expanded westward.

Focus Question: What trends in democratization and reform were taking shape in the United States by 1850?



Terms and People

- **Andrew Jackson** – elected President in 1828; seen as representing the “common man”; restricted the rights of Native Americans
- **tariff** – a tax on imported products
- **Second Great Awakening** – a religious revival movement that spread across the U.S. during the first half of the 1800s
- **civil disobedience** – the idea that people should peacefully refuse to obey laws they considered to be immoral

Terms and People (continued)

- **abolitionist** – a reformer who sought a gradual or immediate end to slavery
- **Missouri Compromise** – 1820 agreement that admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state and banned slavery in the Louisiana Purchase territory north of the 36°30'N latitude
- **Frederick Douglass** – a runaway slave who started an abolitionist newspaper and spoke at abolitionist meetings

Terms and People (continued)

- **Underground Railroad** – network of black and white abolitionists who aided slaves running away to the North or to Canada
- **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** – suffrage advocate; organized the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention on women's rights with Lucretia Mott
- **Susan B. Anthony** – suffrage and women's rights advocate and activist
- **Manifest Destiny** – 19th century doctrine that westward expansion of the U.S. was not only inevitable but a God-given right



What trends in democratization and reform were taking shape in the United States by 1850?

In the mid-1800s, as the nation expanded westward, some Americans called for an **expansion of democratic rights** as well.

Issues raised by reformers, such as women's rights, continue to stir debate today.

By 1828, most states had ended property requirements for voting, and more **white men over the age of 21** could vote than ever before.

However, **women and Native Americans** could not vote at all, and free African American men could vote in only a few states.






The Big Picture

IN THE EARLY 1800S, STATES
BEGAN EXTENDING THE RIGHT TO
VOTE TO ALL WHITE MEN FORCING
POLITICIANS TO HEED THE DEMANDS
OF THE PEOPLE.

A. POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE

A portrait of J. Hector St. Jean de Crèvecoeur, a French-born American writer. He is depicted from the waist up, seated in a wooden chair. He has long, curly, light-colored hair and is wearing a brown, buttoned-up coat over a white cravat. His hands are clasped in his lap. The background shows a landscape with trees and a body of water.

EUROPEAN SOCIETY IS COMPOSED "OF GREAT LORDS WHO POSSESS EVERYTHING, AND OF A HERD OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOTHING." IN THE UNITED STATES, THERE ARE "NO ARISTOCRATIC FAMILIES, NO COURTS, NO KINGS, NO BISHOPS."

-French essayist, J. Hector St. Jean de Crèvecoeur

1. Federalists didn't respect democracy but by 1820s the US becoming more democratic

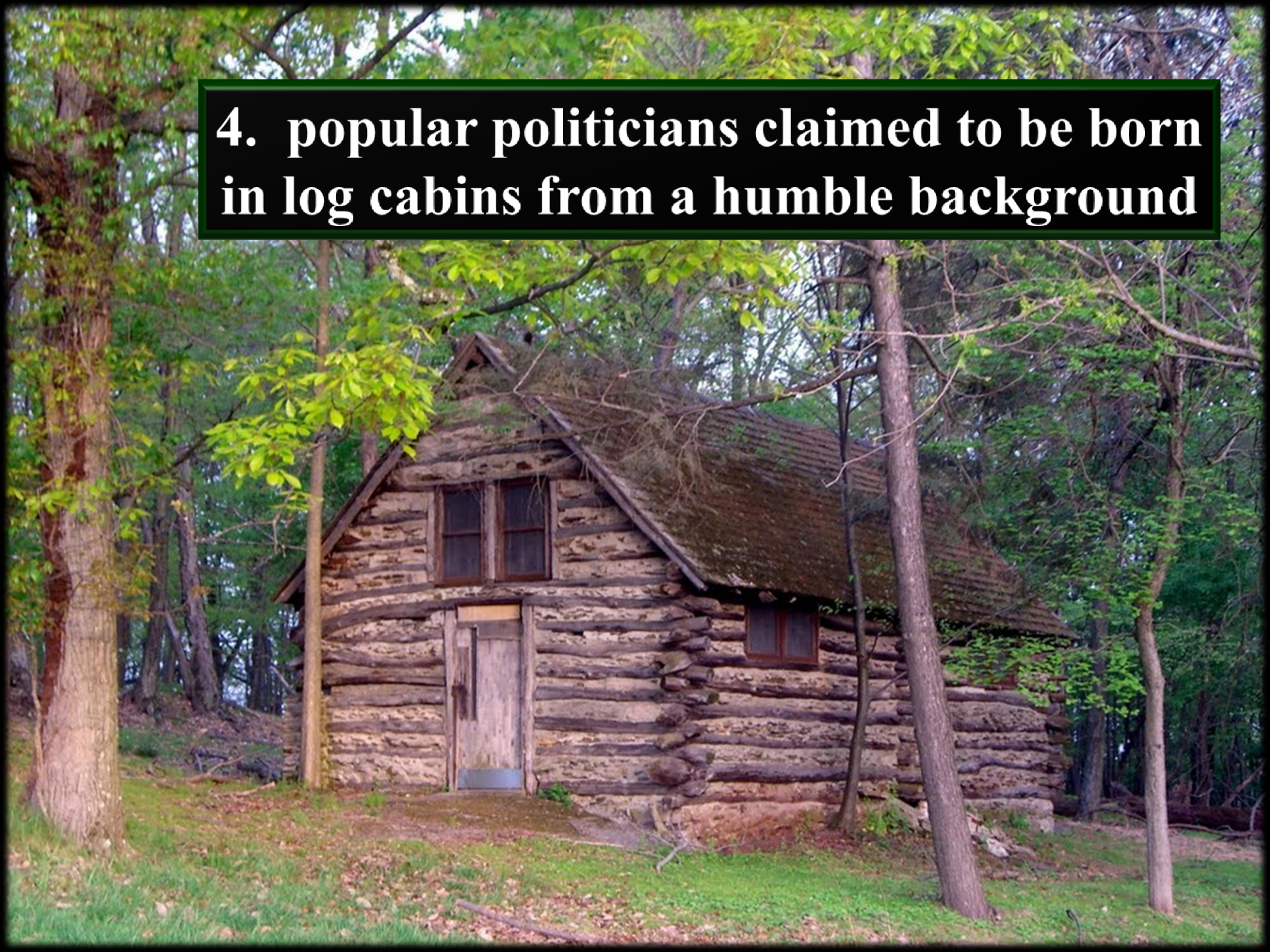


2. US developed world's first modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while seeking to define nation's democratic ideals and reform its institutions to match them



3. as more people earned right to vote politicians were forced to appease and appeal to the masses

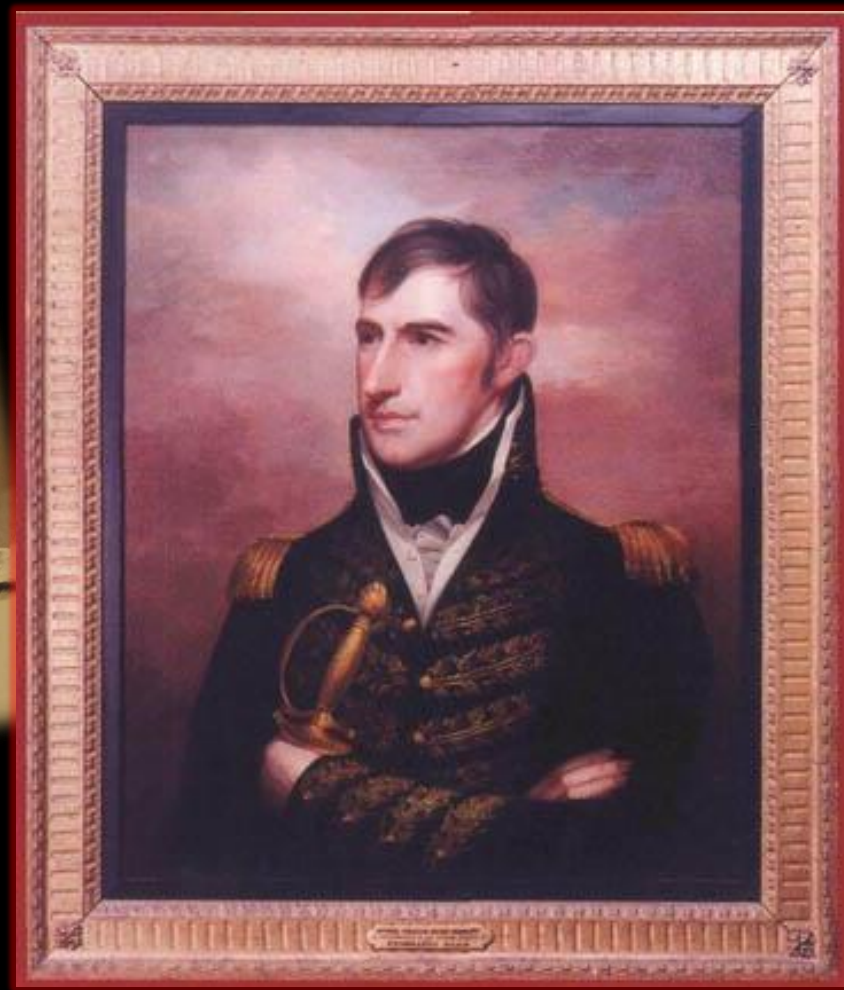
4. popular politicians claimed to be born in log cabins from a humble background



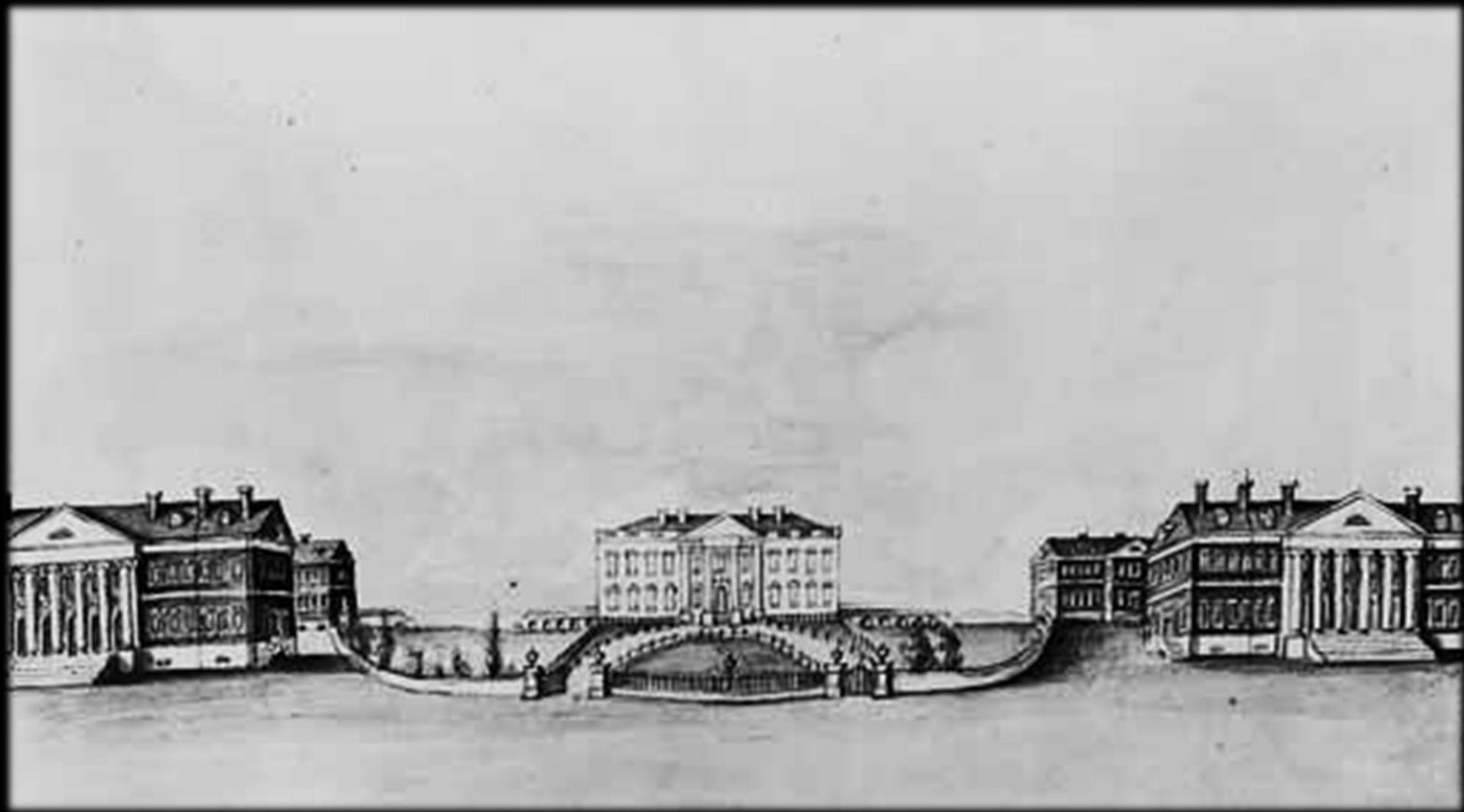
**THE MOST SUCCESSFUL POLITICIANS
SMELLED LIKE "WHISKEY AND ONIONS."**



5. politicians who were aristocratic (too clean, too well dressed, too intellectual) were scorned



6. western Indian fighters and/or militia commanders were popular (Andrew Jackson, Davy Crocket, William Henry Harrison)



**7. Jacksonian democracy characterized
by the people directly governing**

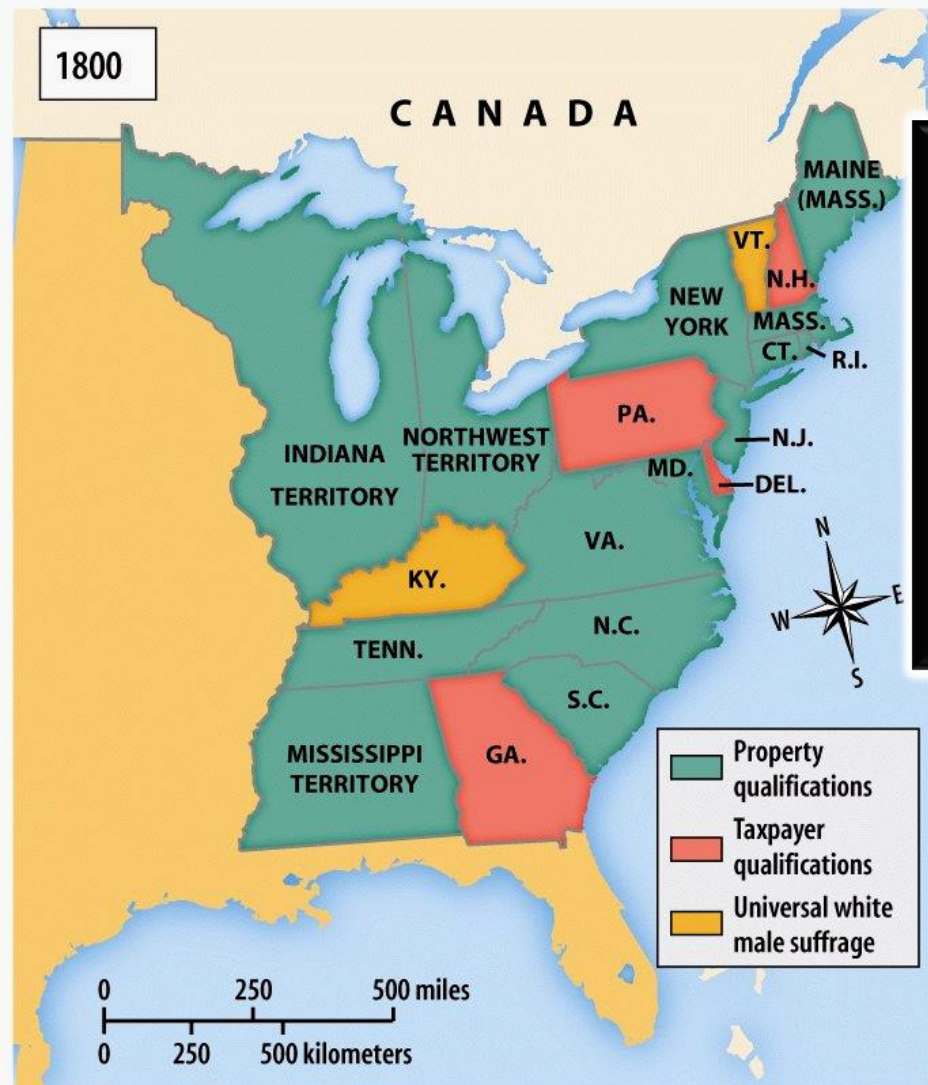


**8. called the “New Democracy”
based on universal male suffrage**



9. (1791) VT was 1st state admitted to union that allowed all white males to vote in elections

EXTENSION OF THE VOTE IN EARLY 19TH CENTURY AMERICA



PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS TO VOTE IS "TYRANNY" BECAUSE THERE WAS "ONE CLASS OF MEN WITH PRIVILEGES WHICH ARE DENIED TO ANOTHER."

-Maryland reformers



The Big Picture
AMERICANS QUICKLY UNDERSTOOD THAT
THE RIGHT TO VOTE HAD PROFOUND
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
CONSEQUENCES FOR THE PEOPLE.

B. NOURISHING THE NEW DEMOCRACY



1. several factors led to expanding political democracy in US



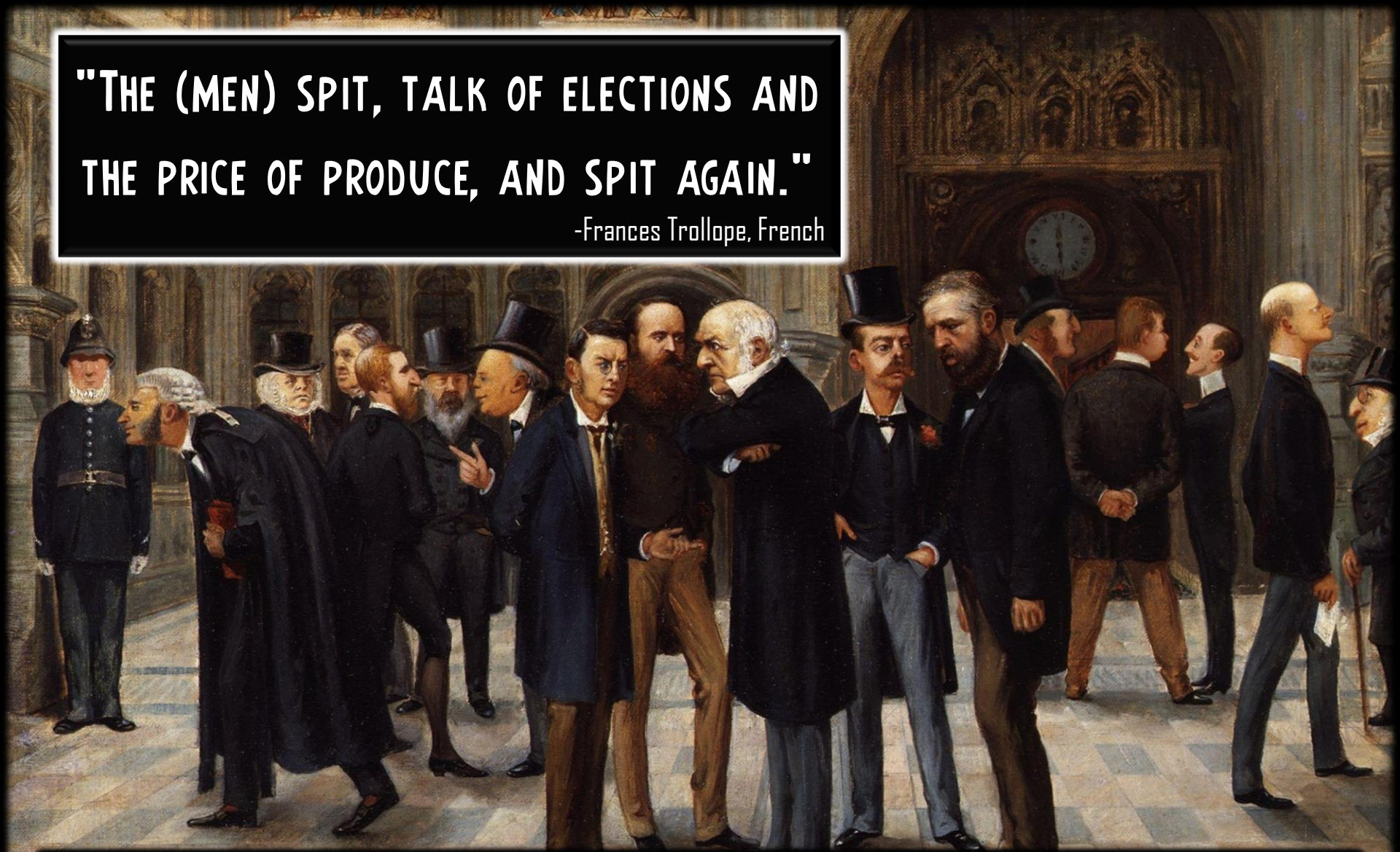
2. egalitarian ideas of the colonial period

3. the steady growth of the market economy



**"THE (MEN) SPIT, TALK OF ELECTIONS AND
THE PRICE OF PRODUCE, AND SPIT AGAIN."**

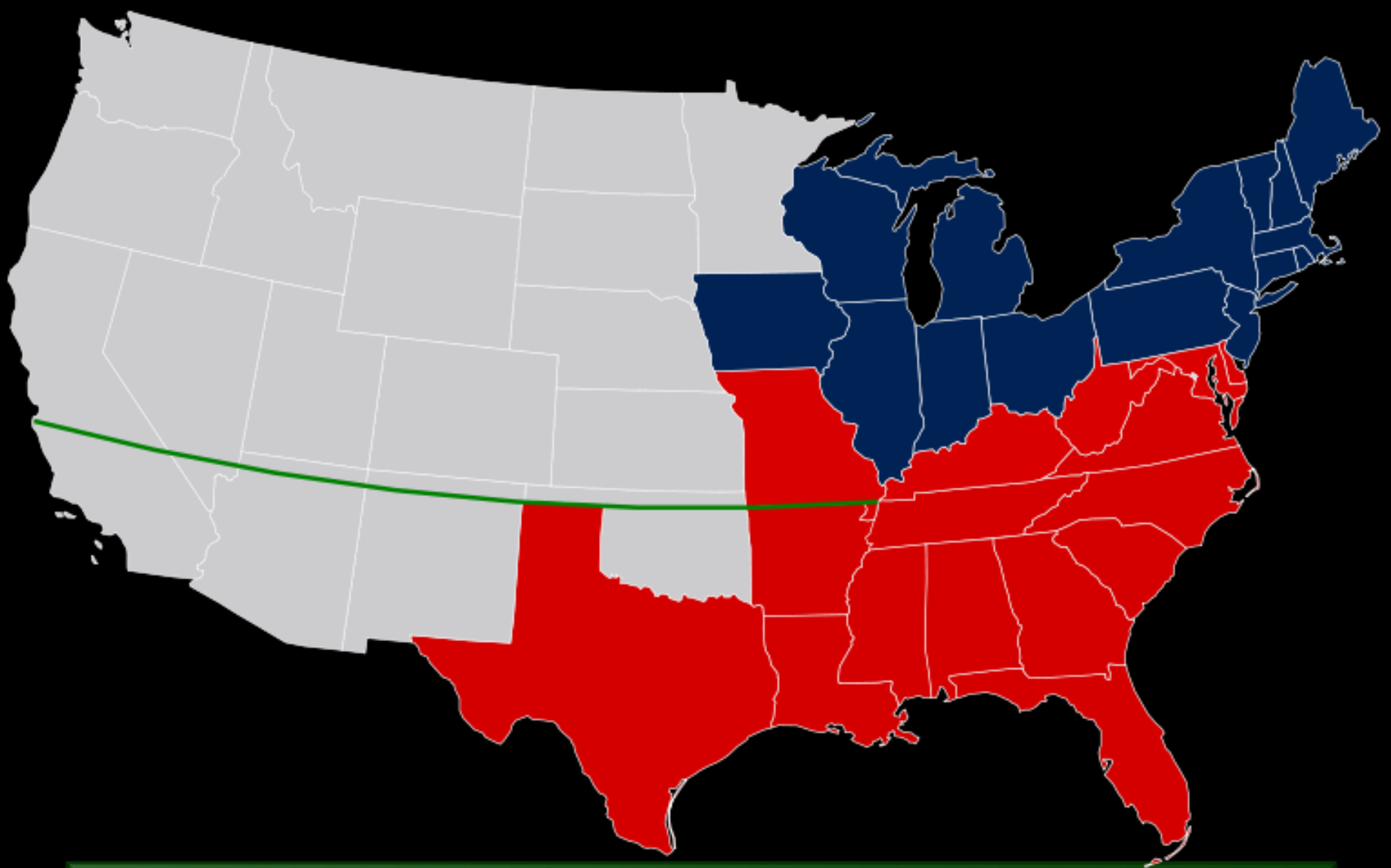
-Frances Trollope, French



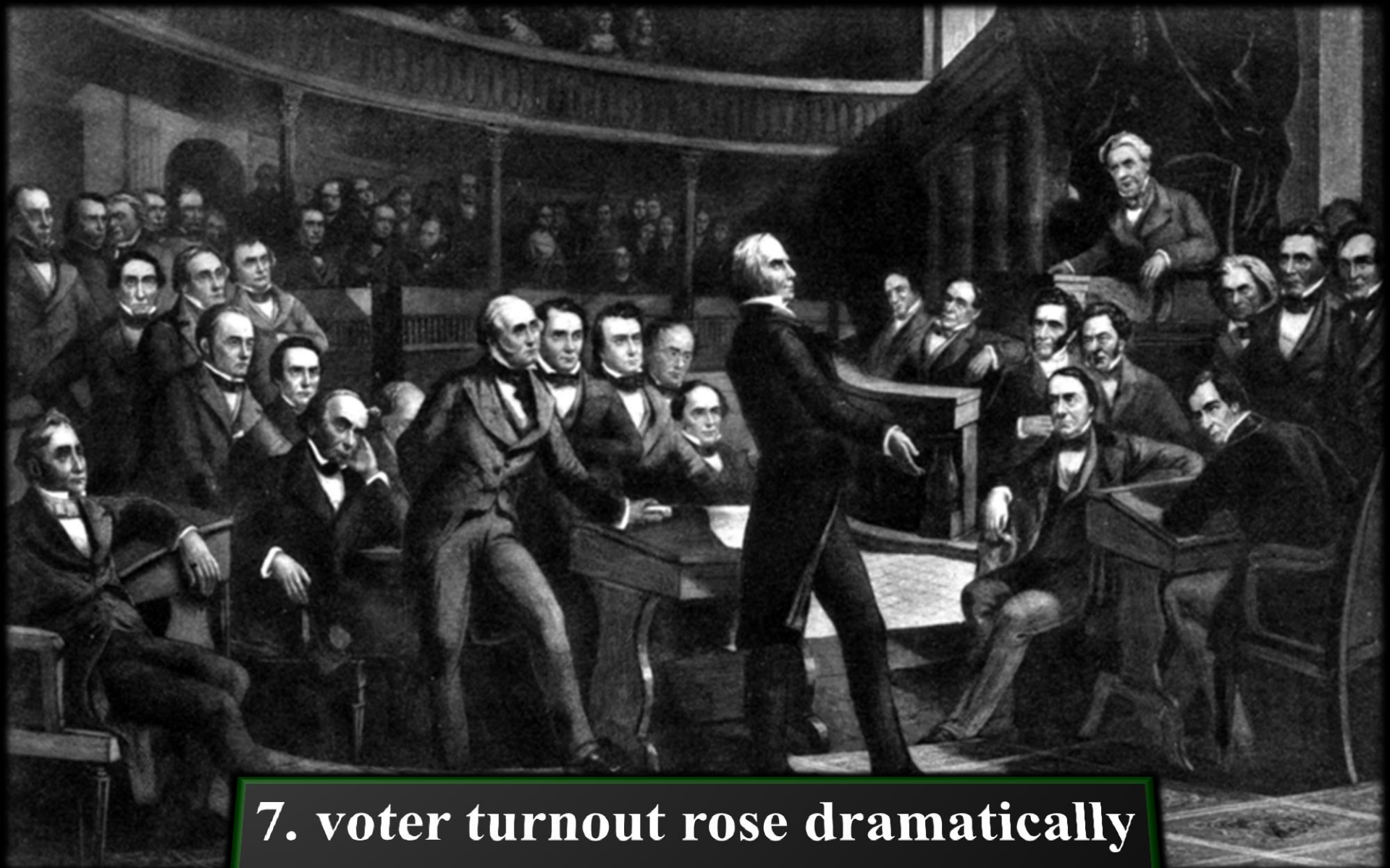
**4. more people understood how banks, tariffs,
& internal improvements affected quality of lives**



5. Panic of 1819 spurred resentment of rich when banks called in debts (farmers lost lands while bankers recovered)



6. Missouri Compromise aroused Southern awareness that North may try ending slavery



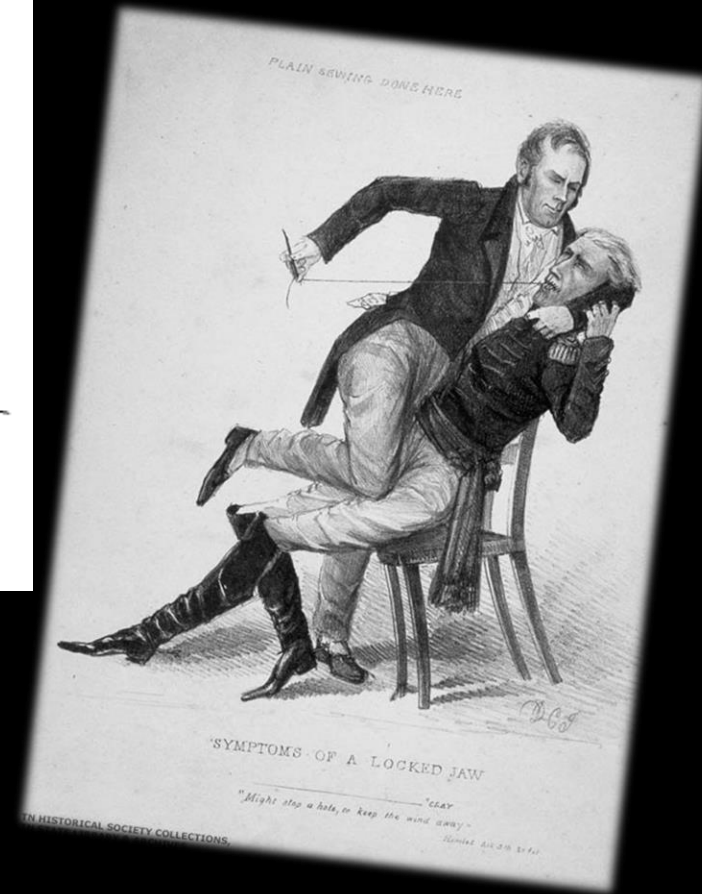
7. voter turnout rose dramatically as political parties developed and new styles of politicking emerged

The Growing Electorate, 1824-1840


Presidential Election	Total Popular Vote
1824	350,671
1828	1,155,350
1832	1,318,406
1836	1,500,802
1840	2,404,118

SOURCE: Encyclopedia Britannica

The number of white male voters grew as democracy expanded.



9. candidates used banners, badges, parades, barbeques, free drinks, and baby kissing in order to get the vote

A close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The flag is waving, and the colors are vibrant. The stars are white on a blue field, and the stripes are red and white.

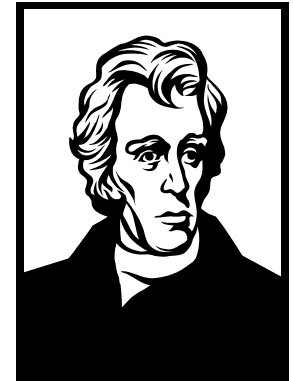
10. parties no longer chose their presidential candidates (replaced by conventions where people nominated candidates)

11. resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion included proslavery arguments, rising xenophobia, and restrictive anti-Indian policies



Partly as a consequence of expanded voting rights, **Andrew Jackson** was elected president in 1828.

- Born to poor Irish immigrant parents, he had little early education, but he later acquired wealth and a plantation.
- He was a hero of the War of 1812 and was seen as a representative of the "common man."





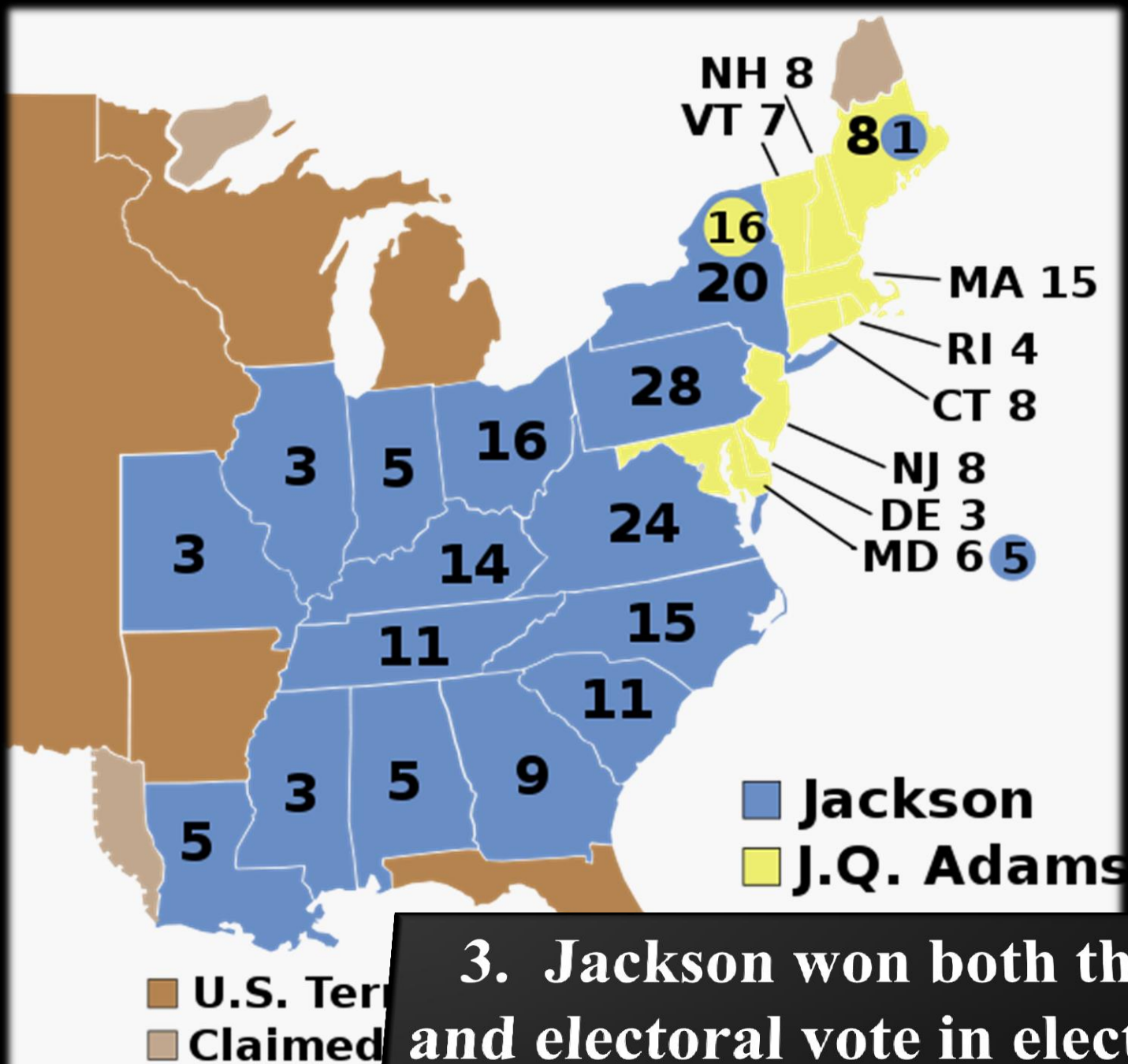
The Big Picture

ANDREW JACKSON'S PRESIDENCY
MARKS THE FIRST TIME IN US
HISTORY THAT THE CLEAR CHOICE
AMONG THE COMMON PEOPLE WON
THE ELECTION.

E. THE JACKSONIAN "REVOLUTION OF 1828"



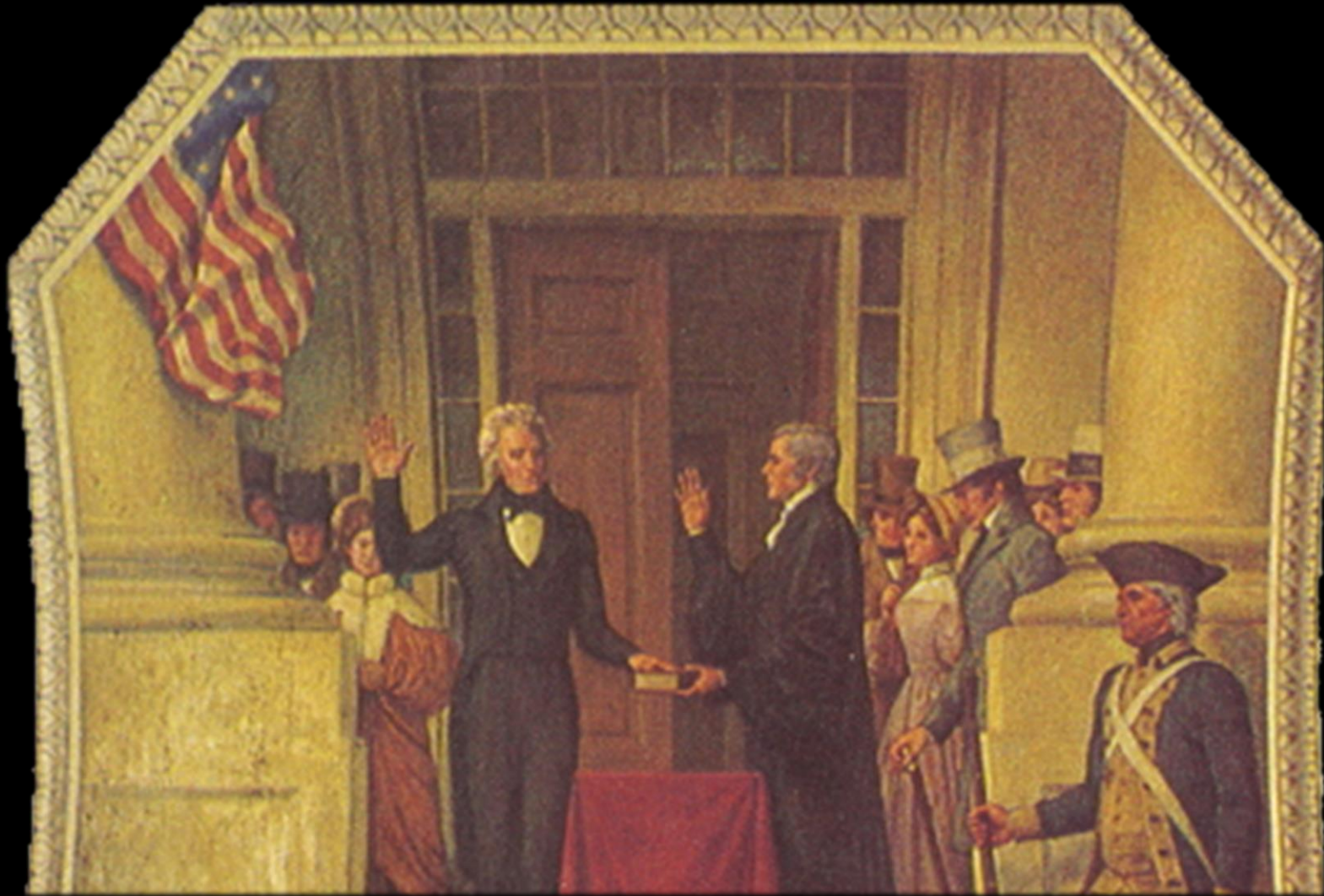
JACKSON'S OPPONENTS REFERRED TO HIM AS A "JACKASS." IT LATER BECAME THE SYMBOL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WHICH JACKSON BELONGED.



3. Jackson won both the popular and electoral vote in election of 1828



5. as the “People’s President” Jackson helped transfer national power to the poor (not elites)



6. Jackson would become a powerful president who ignored the Supreme Court and used the veto power to control Congress

BORN TO COMMAND.



THE NEW PRESIDENT (JACKSON) WOULD
"BRING A BREEZE WITH HIM. WHICH WAY
IT WILL BLOW, I CANNOT TELL BUT...MY
FEAR IS STRONGER THAN MY HOPE."

-Sen. Daniel Webster

7. conservatives condemned Jackson as
"King Mob" and harshly criticized his power



KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

OF VETO MEMORY.

RANK — **#13**

ANDREW JACKSON

PRESIDENCY: 1829-1837

BIRTHPLACE: NORTH CAROLINA

EDUCATION: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

PARTY: DEMOCRATIC

AGE UPON TAKING OFFICE: 61

VICE-PRESIDENT: JOHN C. CALHOUN, MARTIN VAN BUREN

HEIGHT: 6'

NICKNAMES:

"OLD HICKORY"

"SHARP KNIFE"

"KING ANDREW I"

SOUND BITE:

FUN FACT:

JACKSON WAS INVOLVED IN OVER 100 DUELS IN HIS LIFE AND SURVIVED MALARIA, DYSENTERY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

"IF YOU HAVE A JOB IN YOUR DEPARTMENT THAT CAN'T BE DONE BY A DEMOCRAT, THEN ABOLISH THE JOB."

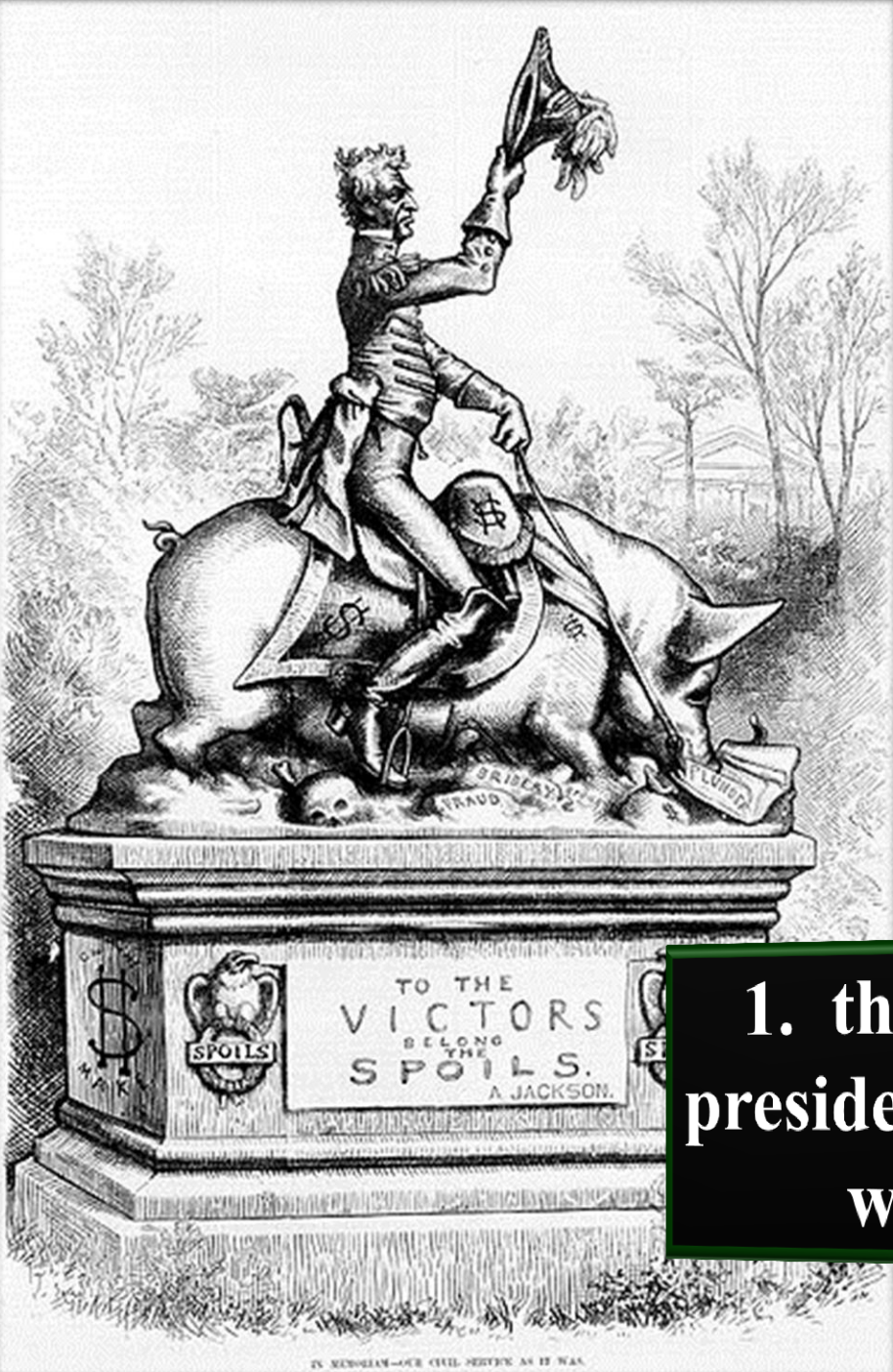




The Big Picture

JACKSON BELIEVED THAT TO THE VICTOR GOES THE SPOILS, AND AS SUCH, REPLACED MANY EMPLOYEES WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WITH MEN LOYAL TO HIM, REGARDLESS OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL MERIT.

F. JACKSON & THE SPOILS SYSTEM



Spoils System

- Winning Presidential candidate gave government jobs to supporters
- Began with Andrew Jackson
- Rationale for system
 - Gov't remains responsive to the people
 - Assured loyalty to the President
 - Increases party support

■ Increases party support

1. the spoils system involved presidents rewarding supporters with government jobs

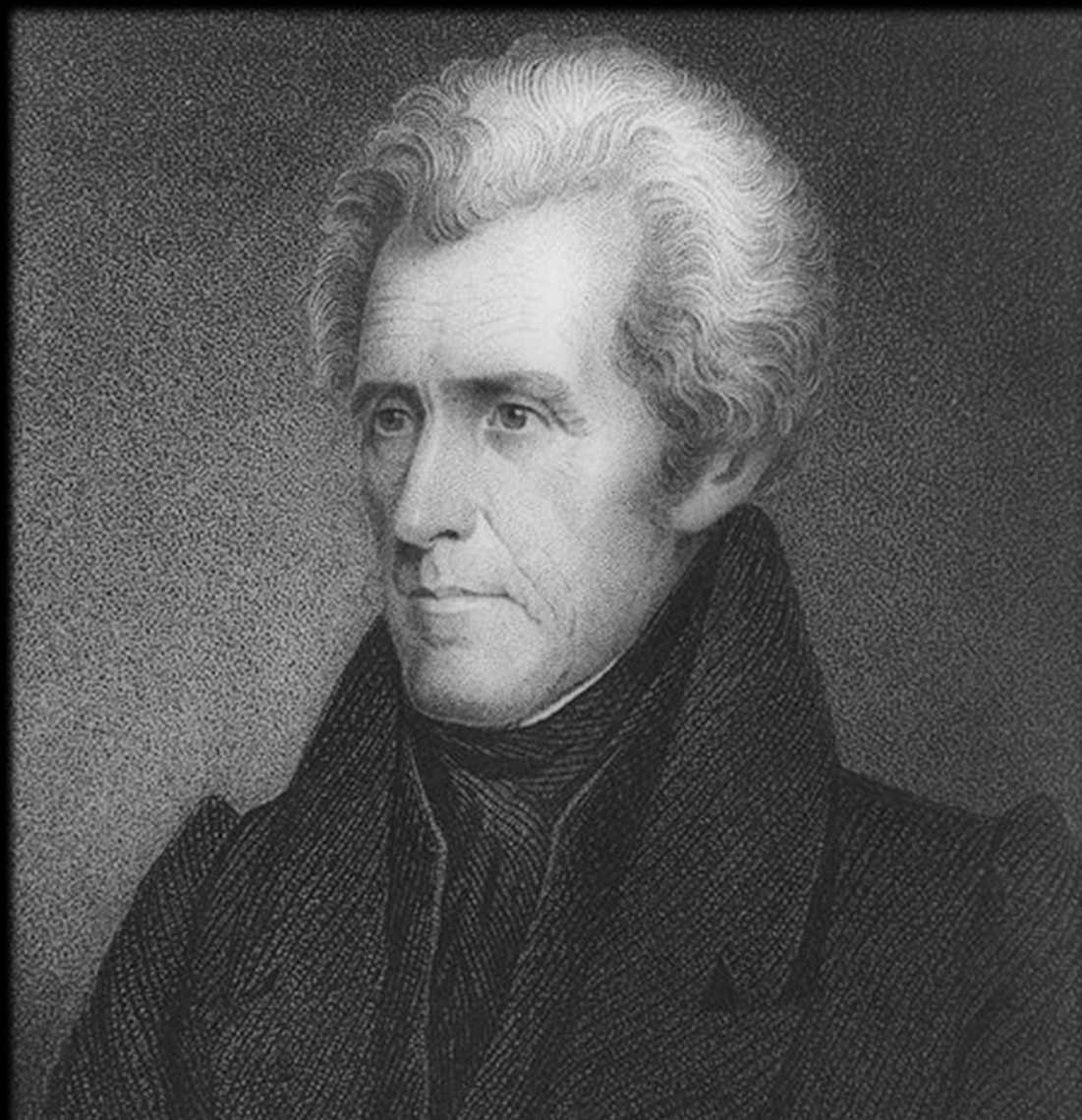
spoils system

**THE SPOILS SYSTEM IS FAIR BECAUSE IT
"WOULD OPERATE SOMETIMES IN FAVOUR OF
ONE PARTY, AND SOMETIMES OF ANOTHER."**

-Martin Van Buren



**2. Jackson believed that loyalty and
new blood outweighed experience**

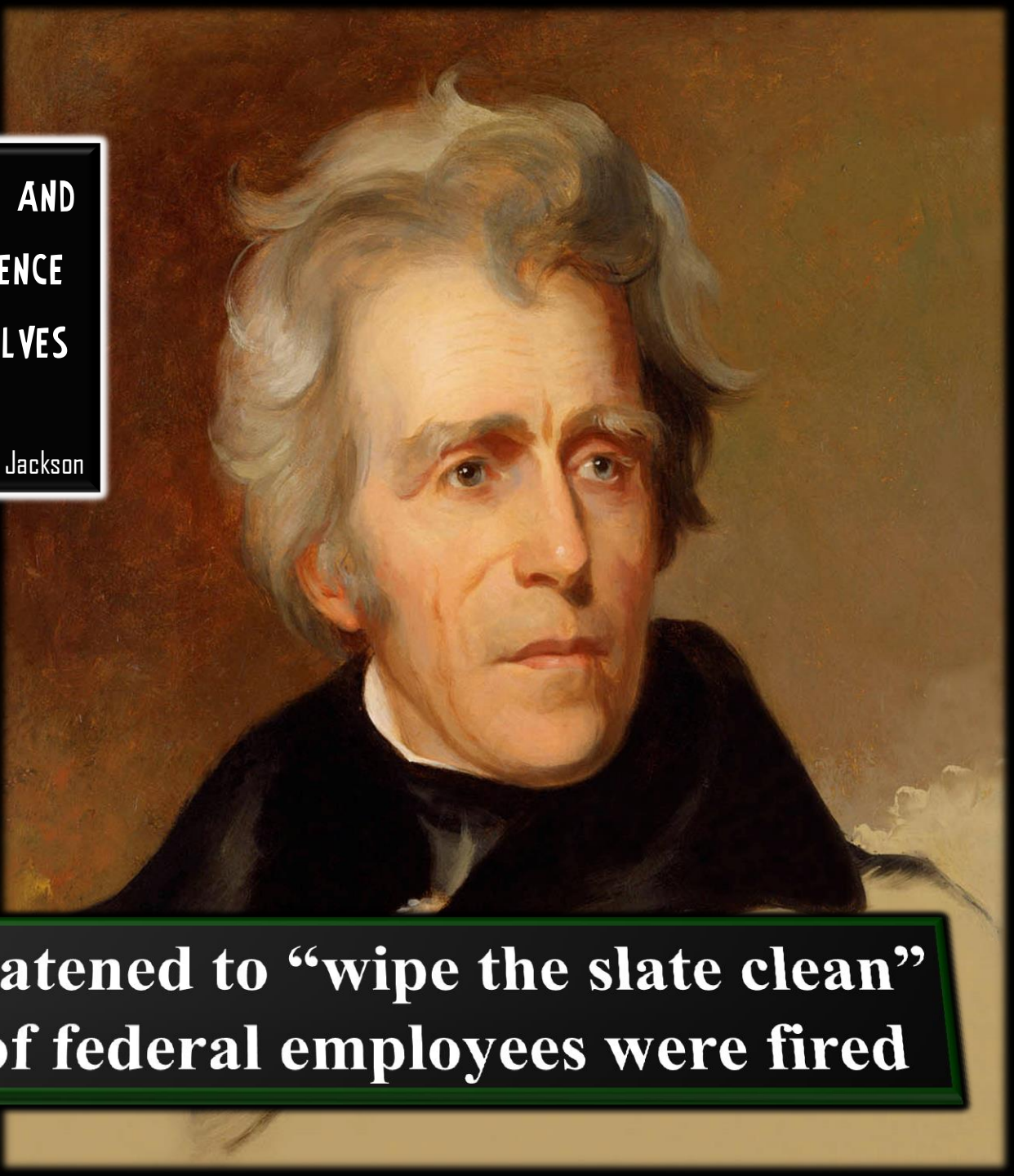


3. by rewarding loyalty over ability the spoils system sacrificed the effectiveness of government

**PUBLIC DUTIES ARE "SO PLAIN AND
SIMPLE THAT MEN OF INTELLIGENCE
MAY READILY QUALIFY THEMSELVES
FOR THEIR PERFORMANCE."**

-Andrew Jackson

**4. Jackson threatened to "wipe the slate clean"
but only 20% of federal employees were fired**



Merit System (competitive system)

- Spoils system ended in 1883 with the **Pendleton Act**
- Civil service system took its place
- Principles of the civil service system
 - Employment based on merit
 - Job tenure
 - Loyalty in exchange for job security

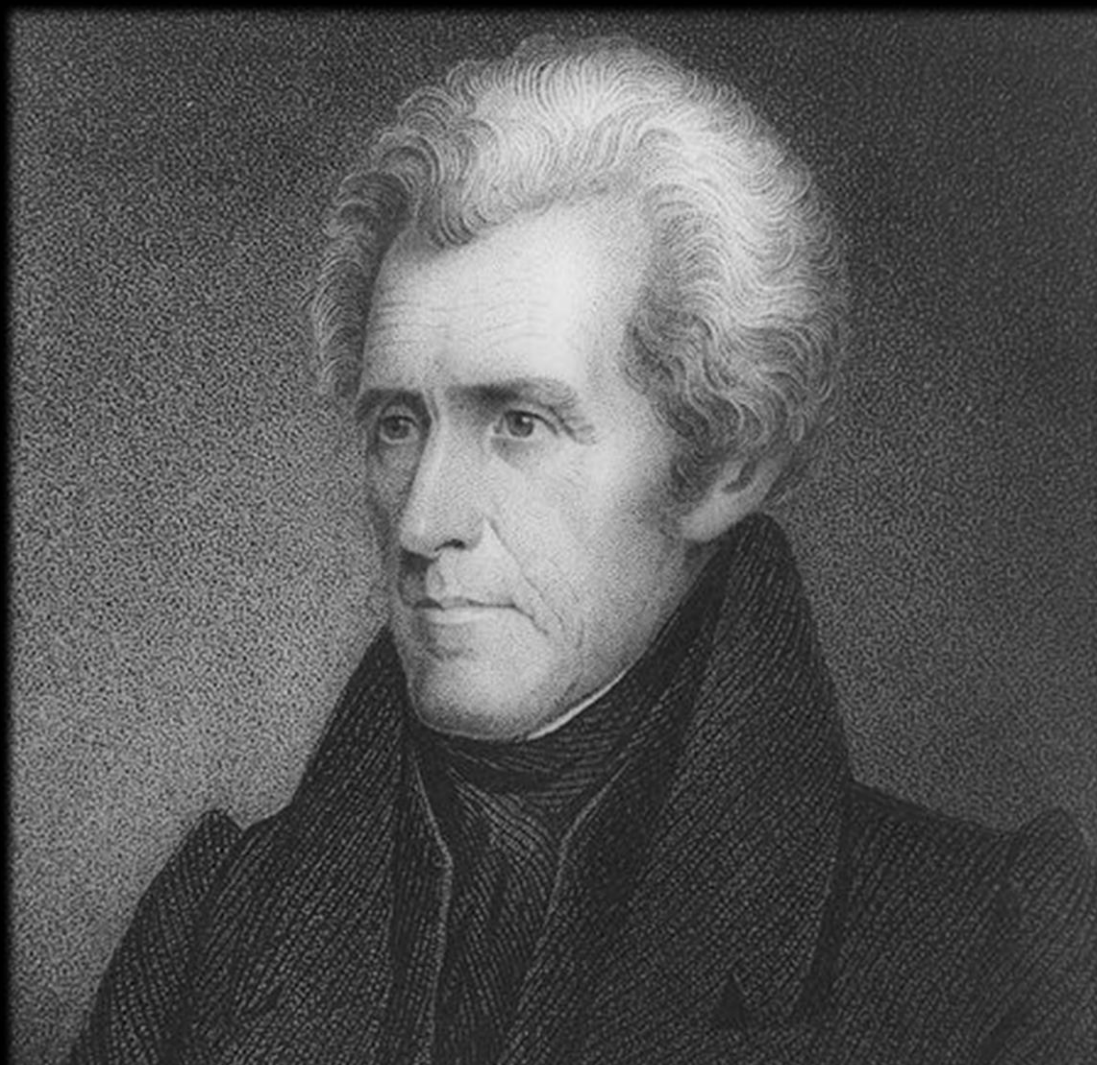
5. spoils system remained until 1883 when Pendleton Act introduced civil service exams

- PRINCIPLES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

The Big Picture

JACKSON FILLED HIS CABINET WITH MEN
TO WHOM HE OWED POLITICAL DEBTS,
AND AS A RESULT THE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT WAS RIDDLED WITH PETTY
IN FIGHTING AND WAS LARGELY INEPT.

G. THE CABINET CRISIS



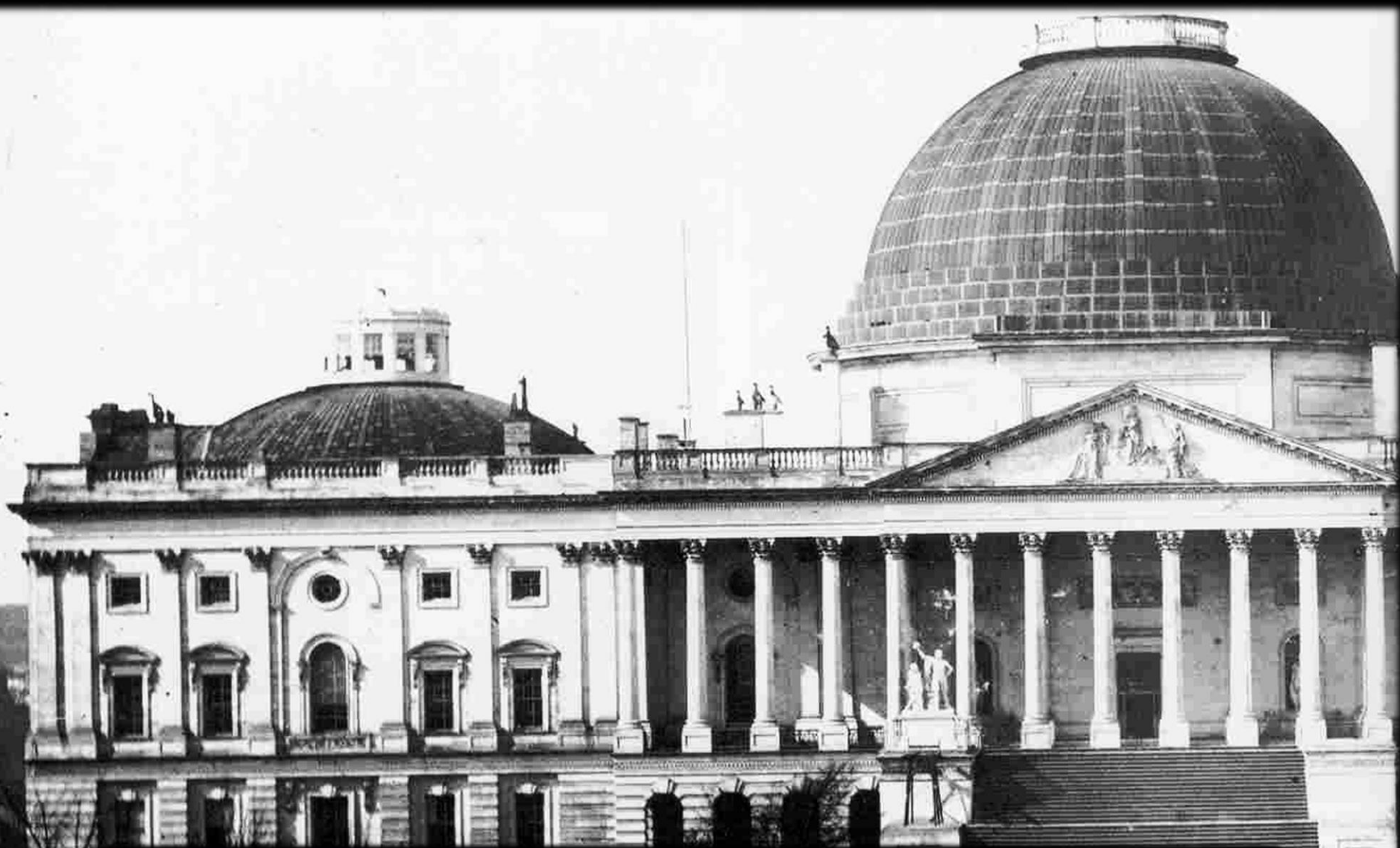
2. Jackson preferred advice of friends (“The Kitchen Cabinet”) and often discussed public opinion with newspaper editors

A historical illustration of a factory town. In the background, several large, multi-story brick buildings with many windows are visible. One building on the right has a tall chimney emitting a plume of dark smoke. The foreground shows a dirt road or open area with several people in 19th-century attire, some walking and some standing. There are also some trees and a horse-drawn cart. A large wooden sign is superimposed on the left side of the image, with a black rectangular area in the center containing white text.

The Big Picture

TARIFFS WERE BELOVED IN THE
BURGEONING INDUSTRIAL
CENTERS OF THE NORTH AND
DESPISED IN THE SOUTH.

H. THE "TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS"



1. (1824) Congress increased tariff from 23% to 37% (some wanted it even higher)



**The highest tariff in
U.S. peacetime history!**

**2. with Tariff of 1828 Jackson's supporters
in Congress tried to raise tariffs to 45%**



4. New Englanders actually embraced higher tariff and passed the bill

IT IS "UNCONSTITUTIONAL, UNWISE,
UNJUST, UNEQUAL, AND OPPRESSIVE."

! and see the new
iginal American system!

What a
humbug!

'Hail
happ



5. Southerners called the law
the "Tariff of Abominations"

or!!!!!!!



6. the South felt government favored the North (first the tariff...then slavery?)

In the “Nullification Crisis,” South Carolina passed a law cancelling a federal **tariff.**

Congress granted Jackson the authority **to use troops** to put down this challenge to federal authority.

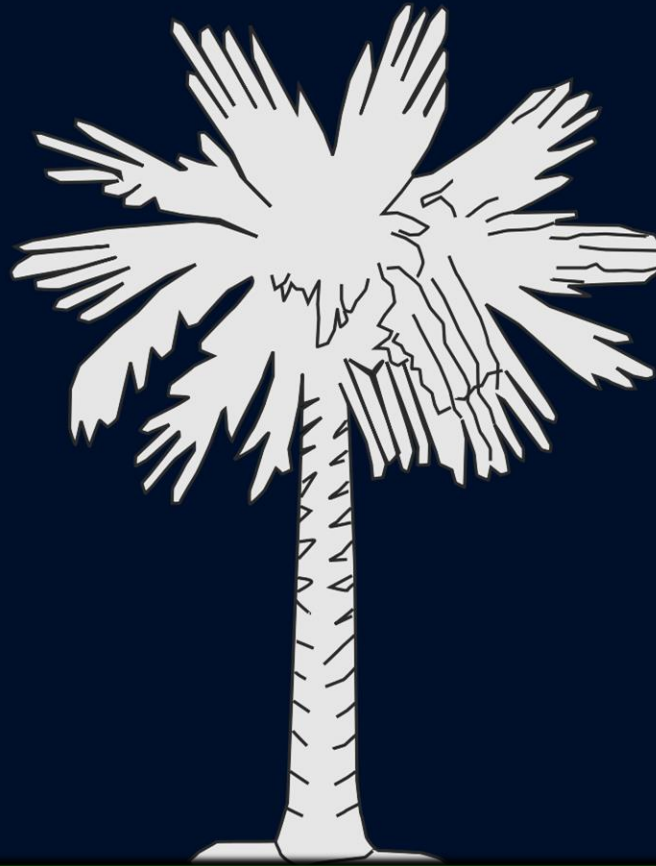
However, Congress also **lowered the tariff**.

The Big Picture

SOUTH CAROLINA TOOK A STAND ON THE TARIFF BY NULLIFYING THE TARIFF OF 1832 AND THREATENED SECESSION IF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTED TO ENFORCE THE LAW.



K. THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS



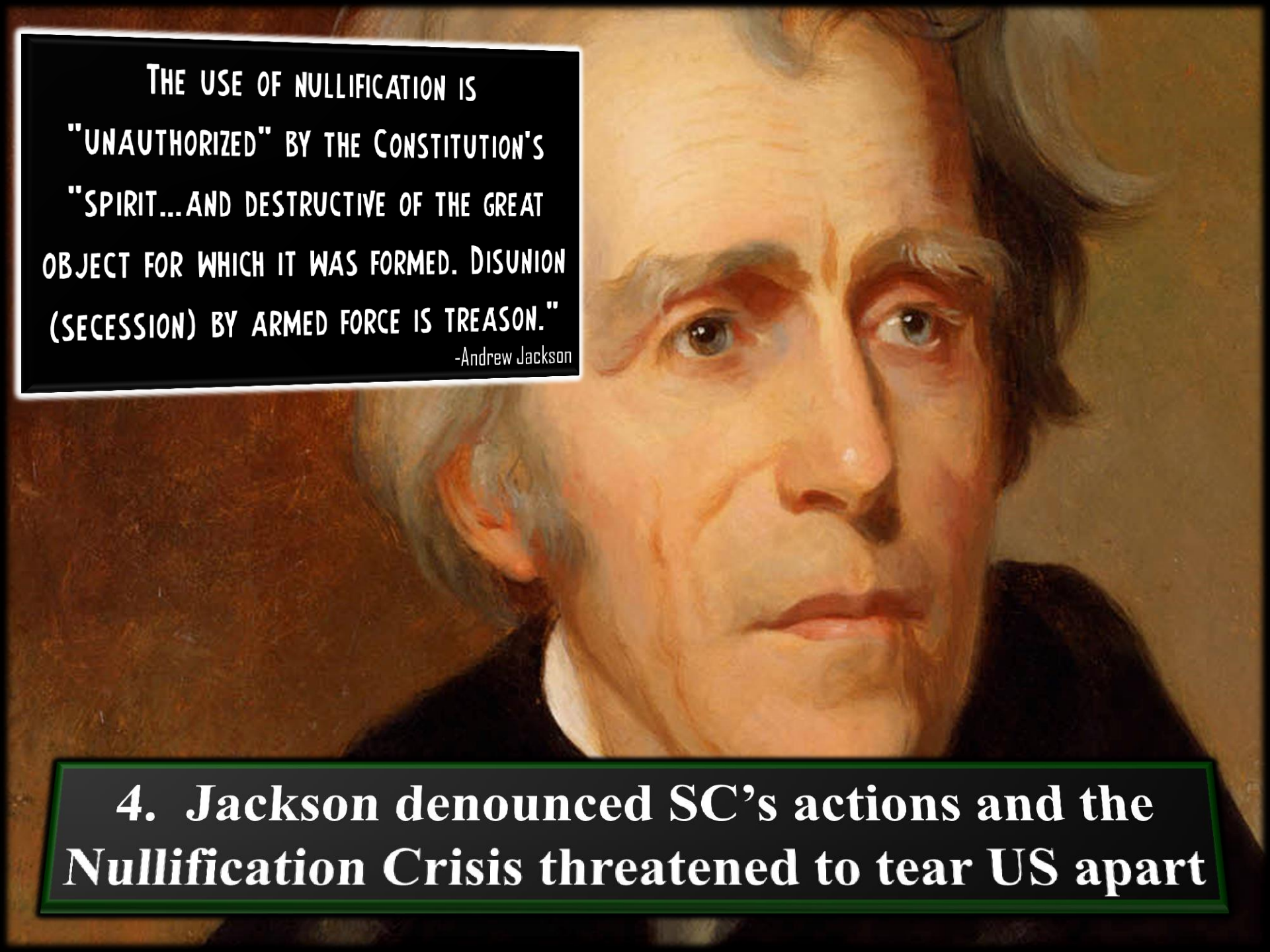
**1. SC hated the Tariff of Abominations
(decided if 2/3rds of their state
legislature agreed they would nullify it)**



**2. Congress passed Tariff of 1832
lowering tariffs by 10% (hoped to ease
tensions but southerners still hated it)**



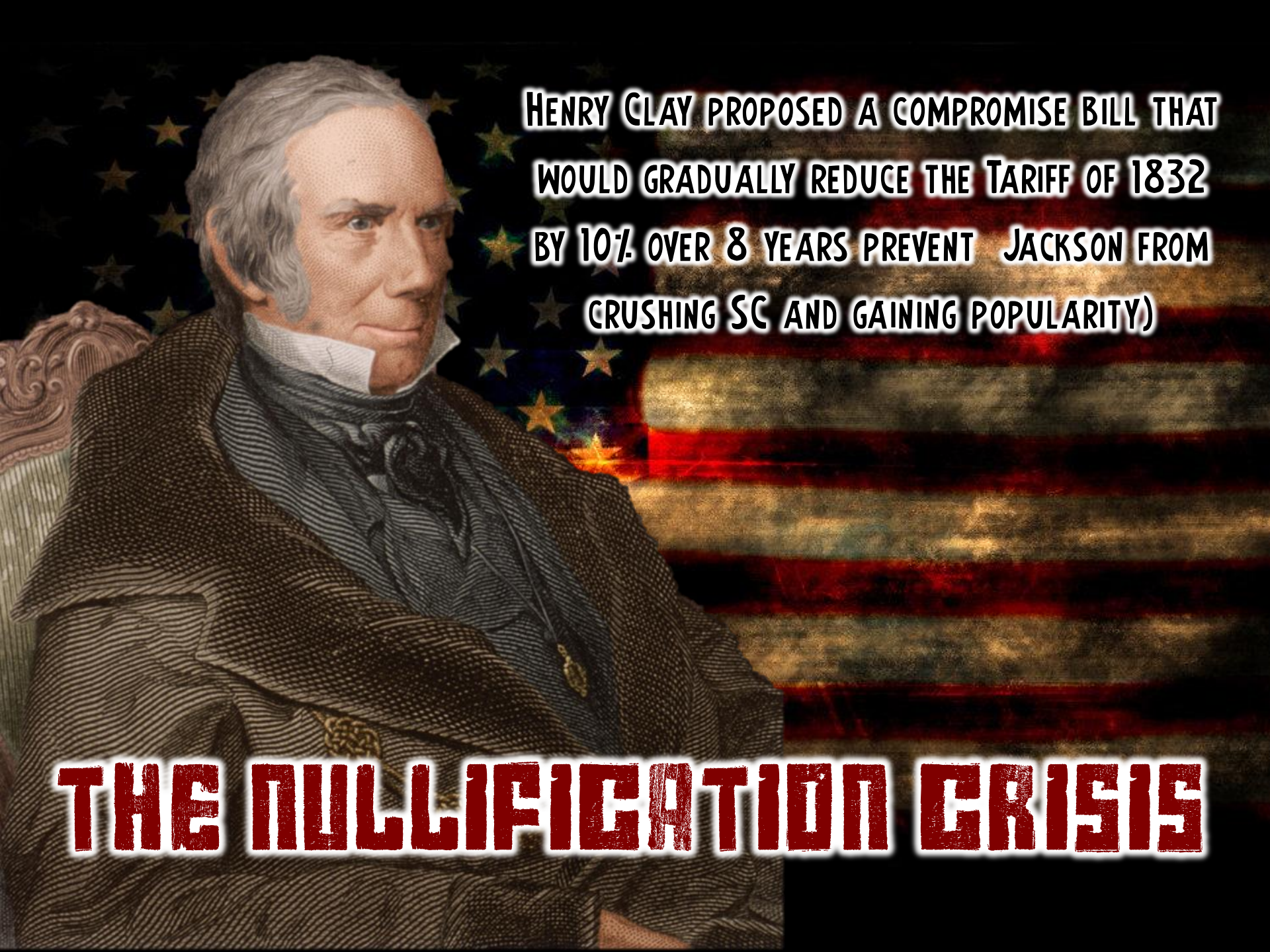
3. (1832) SC nullified the Tariff of 1832 and threatened to secede from Union if challenged

A close-up portrait of Andrew Jackson, showing his face from the nose up. He has a serious expression and is looking slightly to the right. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

THE USE OF NULLIFICATION IS
"UNAUTHORIZED" BY THE CONSTITUTION'S
"SPIRIT...AND DESTRUCTIVE OF THE GREAT
OBJECT FOR WHICH IT WAS FORMED. DISUNION
(SECESSION) BY ARMED FORCE IS TREASON."

-Andrew Jackson

4. Jackson denounced SC's actions and the Nullification Crisis threatened to tear US apart

A portrait of Henry Clay, an elderly man with white hair, wearing a dark, textured coat over a striped waistcoat and a white cravat. He is seated in an ornate chair. The background features a stylized American flag with stars and stripes, rendered in a dark, textured style.

HENRY CLAY PROPOSED A COMPROMISE BILL THAT
WOULD GRADUALLY REDUCE THE TARIFF OF 1832
BY 10% OVER 8 YEARS PREVENT JACKSON FROM
CRUSHING SC AND GAINING POPULARITY)

THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS



5. Congress passed the Force Bill (or “Bloody Bill”) authorizing the president to use the army or navy to collect tariffs if necessary



6. no other state joined SC's threat to secede (VA and GA considered it) and eventually SC ended its nullification



7. Unionists felt they won (nullification ended, war was avoided and the Union was preserved)

Jackson Restricted Native American Rights

The Cherokees and the Supreme Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Supreme Court upheld the Cherokees' rights to land in Georgia.• Jackson ignored the Court's decision and ordered Native Americans to move West.
The Trail of Tears	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tens of thousands of Native Americans were forced to march from the South to Oklahoma.• The 1838 forced march of the Cherokees, now known as the Trail of Tears, caused much suffering and death.

The Big Picture

IN THE 1830S, US POLICY SHIFTED REGARDING NATIVE AMERICANS AWAY FROM MARGINALIZING THEM ON RESERVATIONS TO HAVING THEM REMOVED WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

VE.AMERICANS.

BEWARE OF

.INFLUENCE

N. TRANSPLANTING THE TRIBES



"IF WOMEN, OF ALL THE SUBORDINATE GROUPS IN A SOCIETY DOMINATED BY RICH WHITE MALES, WERE CLOSEST TO HOME (INDEED, // THE HOME), THE MOST INTERIOR, THEN THE INDIANS WERE THE MOST FOREIGN, THE MOST EXTERIOR. WOMEN, BECAUSE THEY WERE SO NEAR AND SO NEEDED, WERE DEALT WITH MORE BY PATRONIZATION THAN BY FORCE. THE INDIAN, NOT NEEDED-INDEED, AN OBSTACLE-COULD BE DEALT WITH BY SHEER FORCE, EXCEPT THAT SOMETIMES THE LANGUAGE OF PATERNALISM PRECEDED THE BURNING OF VILLAGES."

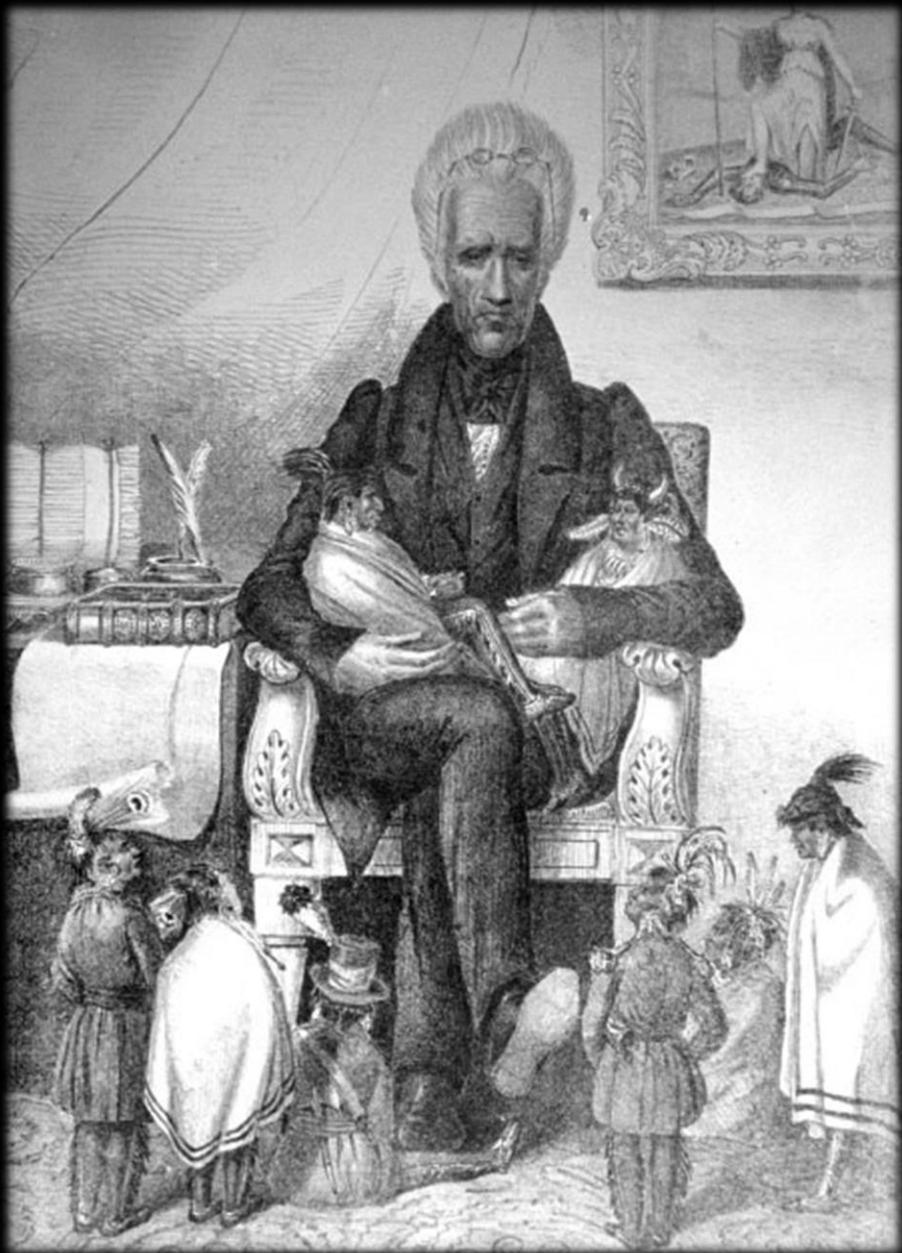
-Howard Zinn, A People's History of the United States

1. whites living on the frontier tended to champion expansion efforts (resistance by Indians led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control Indian populations)



2. (1830) the U.S. population was 13 million and as states emerged Indians were left stranded

ANDREW JACKSON'S "LOVE" FOR THE INDIANS



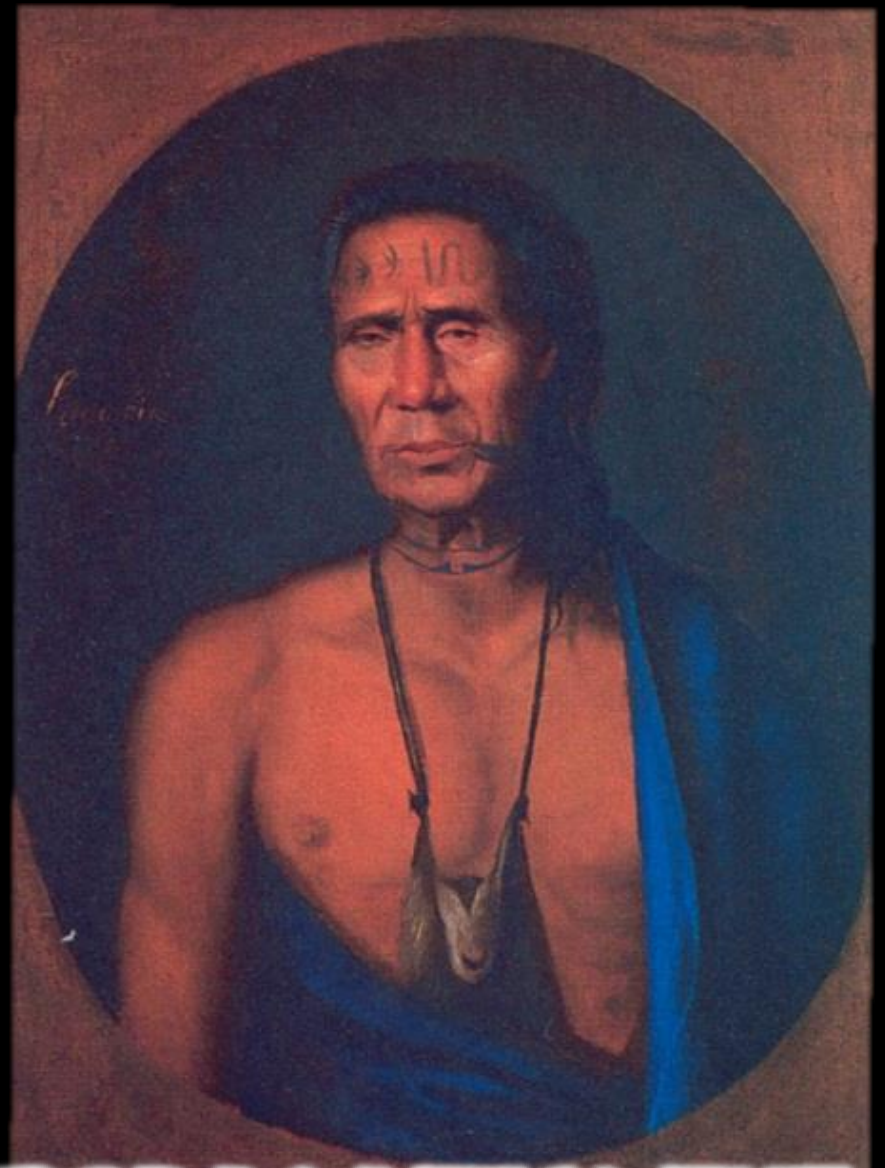
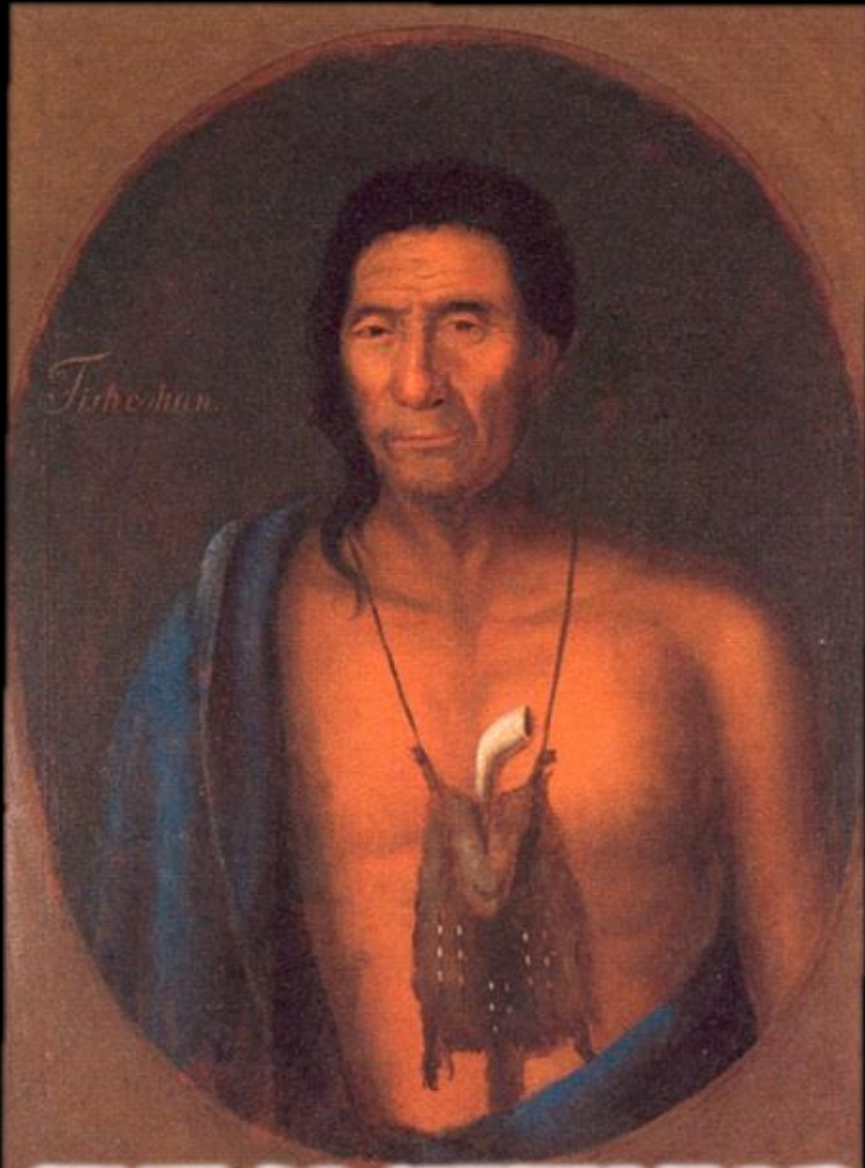
"THOSE TRIBES CANNOT EXIST
SURROUNDED BY OUR SETTLEMENTS.
THEY HAVE NEITHER THE INTELLIGENCE
NOR THE MORAL HABITS. ESTABLISHED
IN THE MIDST OF A SUPERIOR RACE,
THEY MUST DISAPPEAR."

3. federal policy = acquire Indian lands through treaties (often Indians were tricked)



4. some people respected Indians and tried to Christianize them (assimilation)



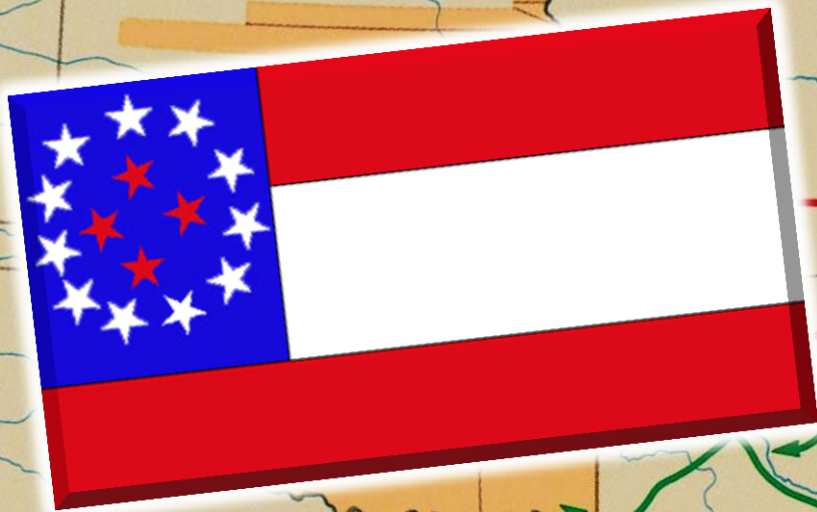


THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG INDIANS (EST. 1787)

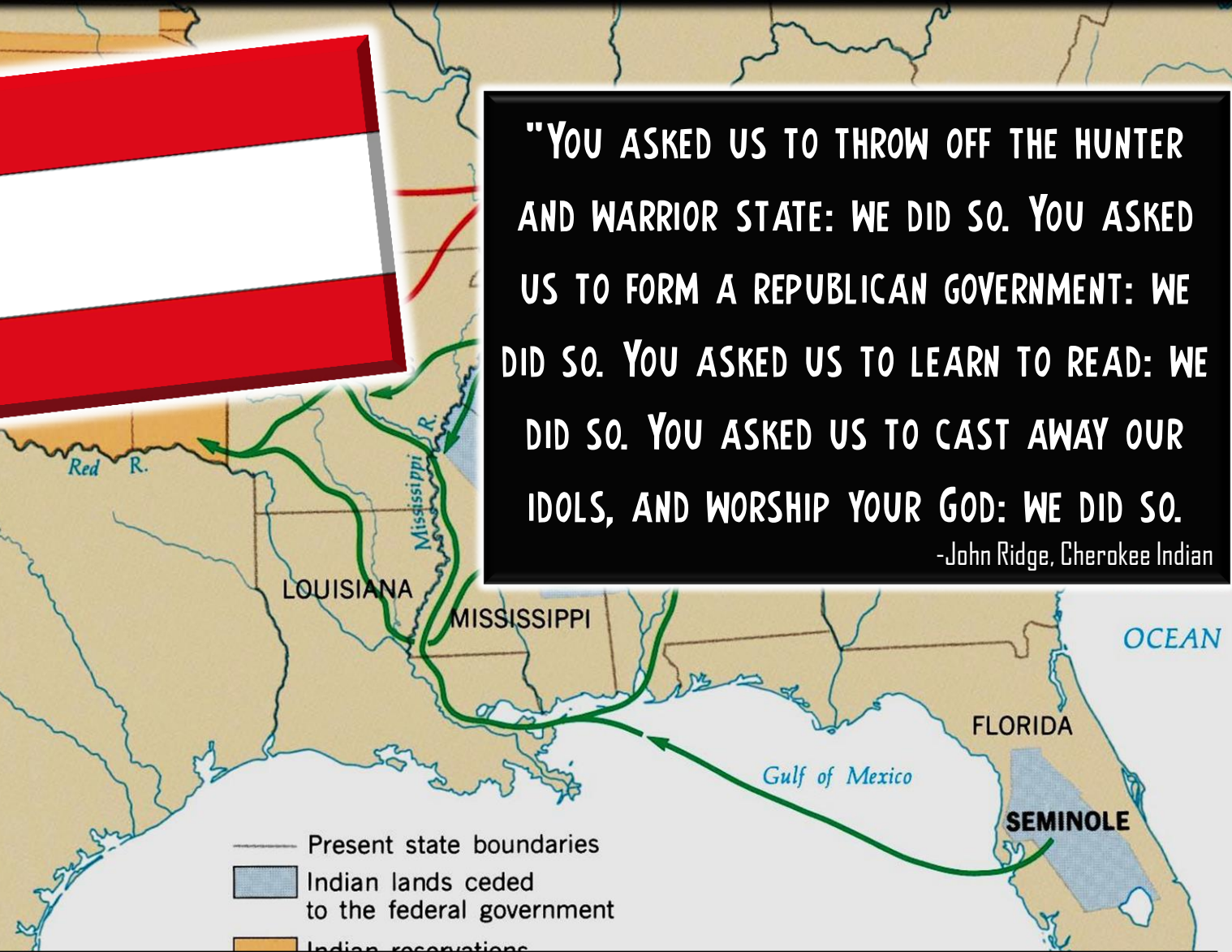
**SYSTEM OF SETTLED AGRICULTURE, DEvised AN ALPHABET, LEGISLATED
A LEGAL CODE (1808) AND A WRITTEN CONSTITUTION (1827)**



**5. some Indians violently resisted but tribes like
the Cherokees tried to adopt American ways**



"YOU ASKED US TO THROW OFF THE HUNTER AND WARRIOR STATE: WE DID SO. YOU ASKED US TO FORM A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT: WE DID SO. YOU ASKED US TO LEARN TO READ: WE DID SO. YOU ASKED US TO CAST AWAY OUR IDOLS, AND WORSHIP YOUR GOD: WE DID SO.
-John Ridge, Cherokee Indian

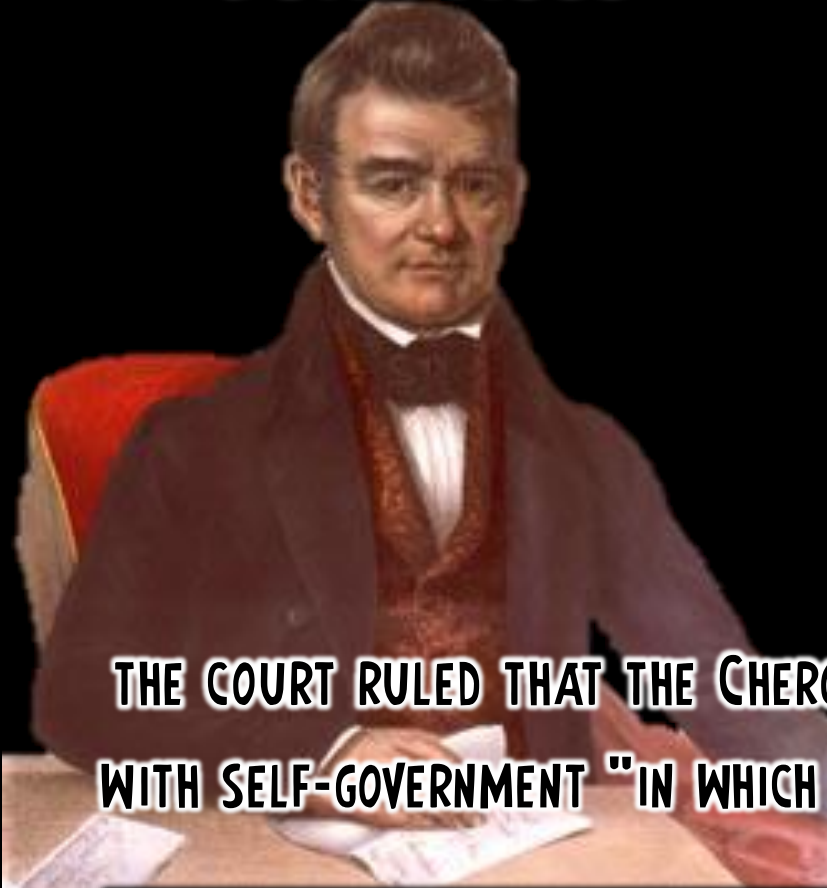


6. the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaw, Choctaws, and Seminoles called the “Five Civilized Tribes”



7. (1828) Georgia declared the Cherokee tribal council illegal asserting jurisdiction over Indian lands and affairs

**Cherokee Chief
John Ross**

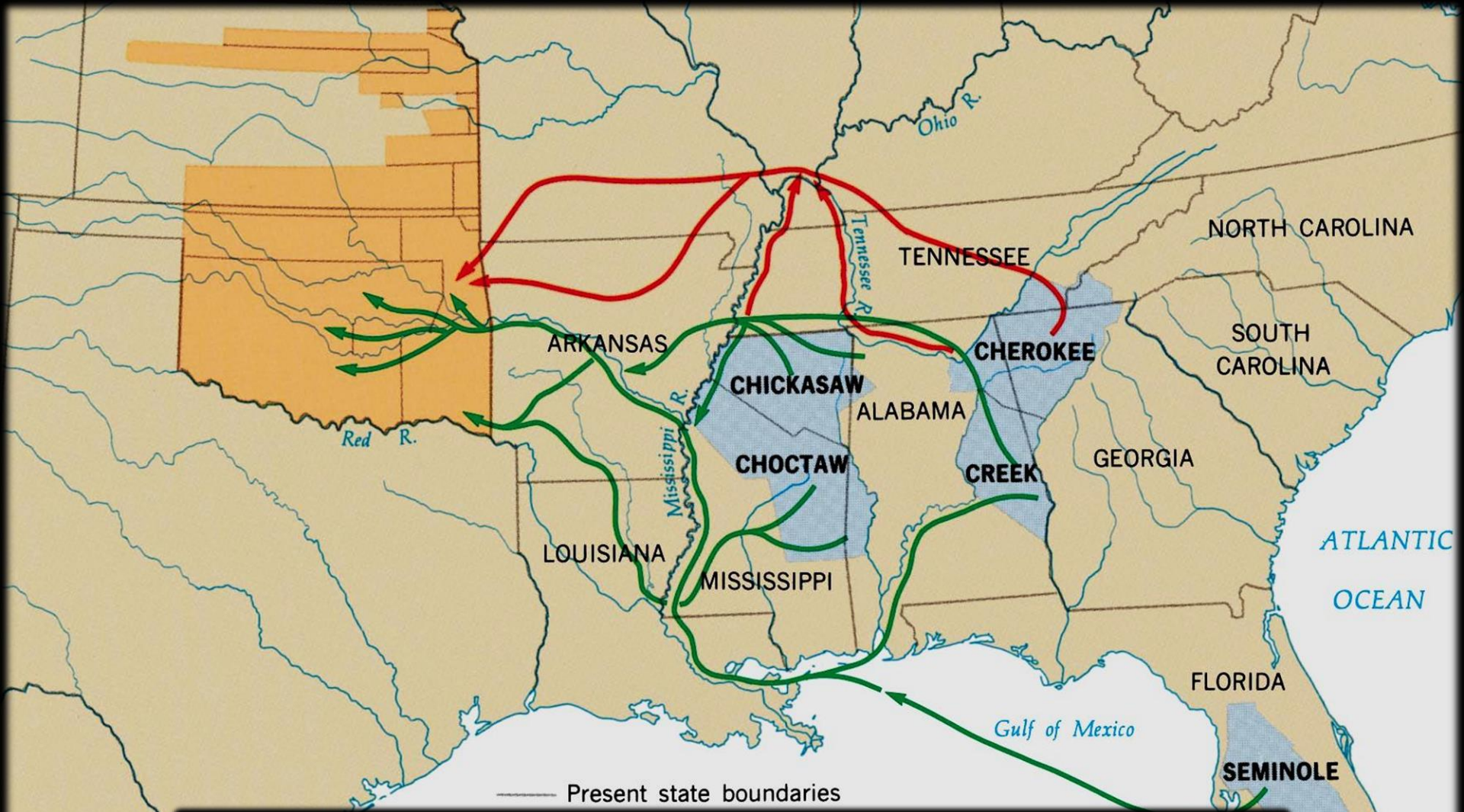


**"JOHN MARSHALL HAS MADE HIS
DECISION: *NOW LET HIM ENFORCE IT!*"**

-Jackson

**THE COURT RULED THAT THE CHEROKEE NATION WAS A "DISTINCT COMMUNITY"
WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT "IN WHICH THE LAWS OF GEORGIA CAN HAVE NO FORCE."**

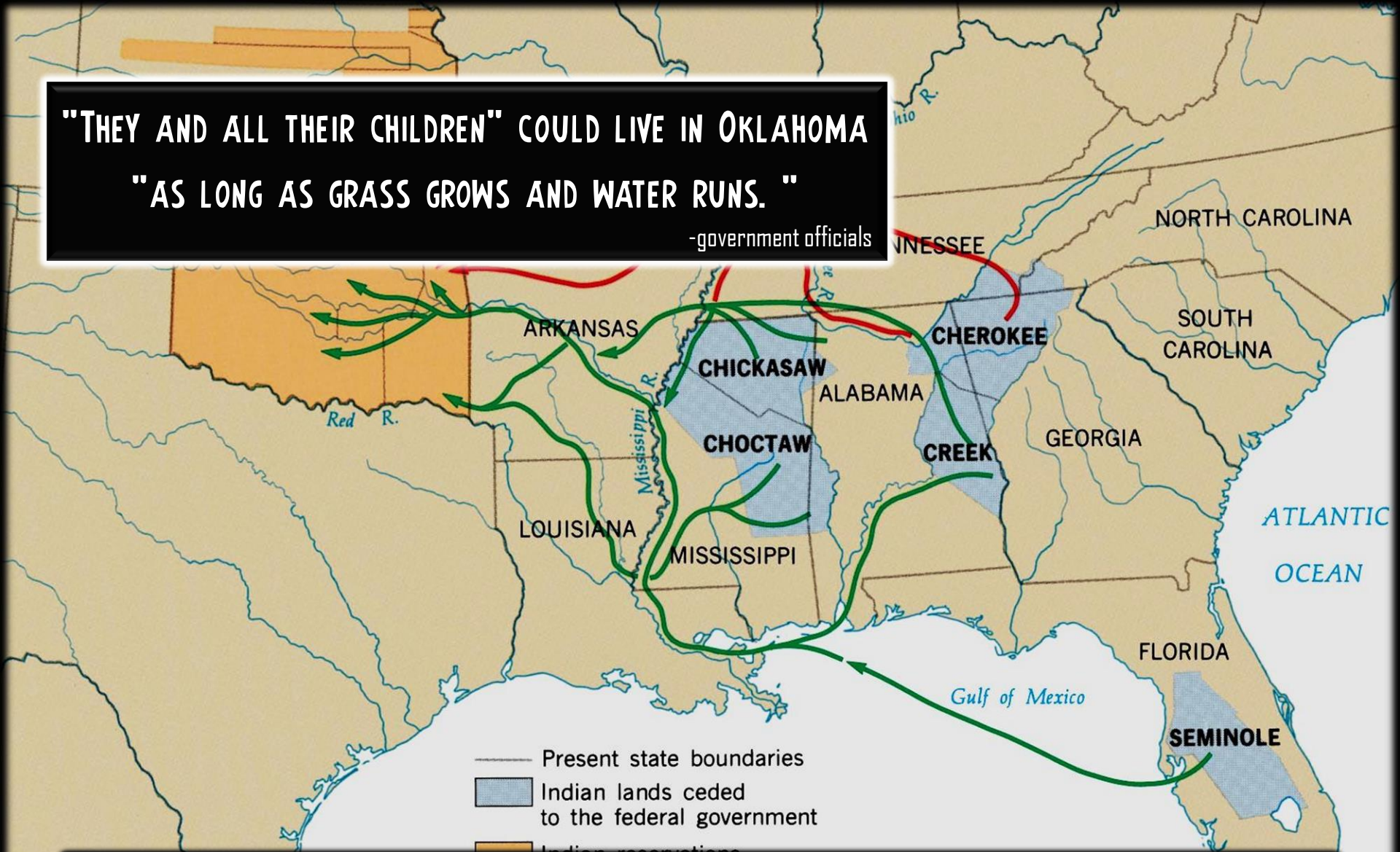
**8. in Worcester v. Georgia the Cherokees
appealed to and won in the Supreme Court
but Jackson refused to recognize the decision**



9. Jackson proposed that the Indians be resettled west of the Mississippi where they could preserve their culture

**"THEY AND ALL THEIR CHILDREN" COULD LIVE IN OKLAHOMA
"AS LONG AS GRASS GROWS AND WATER RUNS."**

-government officials



10. (1830) Congress passed the Indian Removal Act (Indians were moved to Oklahoma)

Nunna daul Isunyi

“The Trail Where We Cried”

“IN THE LONG RECORD OF MAN'S INHUMANITY, EXILE HAS WRUNG THE MOANS OF ANGUISH FROM MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLES. UPON NO PEOPLE COULD IT HAVE FALLEN WITH A MORE SHATTERING IMPACT THAN UPON THE EASTERN INDIANS. THE INDIAN WAS PECULIARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO EVERY SENSORY ATTRIBUTE OF EVERY NATURAL FEATURE OF HIS SURROUNDINGS. HE LIVED IN THE OPEN. HE KNEW EVERY MARSH, GLADE, HILL TOP, SPRING, CREEK, AS ONLY THE HUNTER CAN KNOW THEM. HE HAD NEVER FULLY GRASPED THE PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHING PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND AS ANY MORE RATIONAL THAN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF AIR BUT HE LOVED THE LAND WITH A DEEPER EMOTION THAN COULD ANY PROPRIETOR. HE FELT HIMSELF AS MUCH A PART OF IT AS THE ROCKS AND TREES, THE ANIMALS AND BIRDS. HIS HOMELAND WAS HOLY GROUND, SANCTIFIED FOR HIM AS THE RESTING PLACE OF THE BONES OF HIS ANCESTORS AND THE NATURAL SHRINE OF HIS RELIGION. HE CONCEIVED ITS WATERFALLS AND RIDGES, ITS CLOUDS AND MISTS, ITS GLENS AND MEADOWS, TO BE INHABITED BY THE MYRIAD OF SPIRITS WITH WHOM HE HELD DAILY COMMUNION. IT WAS FROM THIS RAIN-WASHED LAND OF FORESTS, STREAMS AND LAKES, ...THAT HE HAD TO BE DRIVEN TO THE ARID, TREELESS PLAINS OF THE FAR WEST, A DESOLATE REGION THEN UNIVERSALLY KNOWN AS THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.”

-Dale Van Every, *The Disinherited*

**11. 1000s of Indians died
on the “Trail of Tears”**

Robert Lindneer
1921 ©



12. (1836) The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established to deal with the Indians

"THE UNITED STATES WILL NEVER ASK FOR YOUR LAND THERE (WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER). THIS I PROMISE YOU IN THE NAME OF YOUR GREAT FATHER, THE PRESIDENT. THAT COUNTRY HE ASSIGNS TO HIS RED PEOPLE, (IS) TO BE HELD BY THEM AND THEIR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN FOREVER."

-Lewis Cass, Secretary of War



THE INDIAN REMOVAL ACT "ONLY DEFERS THE FATE OF THE INDIANS. IN HALF A CENTURY THEIR CONDITIONS BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI WILL BE JUST WHAT IT IS NOW ON THIS SIDE. THEIR EXTINCTION IS INEVITABLE."

-editor of the *North American Review*

-
- Present s
 - Indian la to the fe
 - Indian re
 - Trail of T
 - Other Inc

Religious and social reform also grew.

A **Second Great Awakening** called for moral perfection. Thousands attended outdoor camp meetings.

Baptists, Methodists, African Methodist Episcopalans, and new religious groups, such as the Mormons, expanded membership.



Social reform grew out of religious fervor.

The temperance movement sought to **end alcohol abuse**.

Dorothea Dix advocated reforms to **aid prisoners and the mentally ill**.

Horace Mann worked to **improve public schools**.

A Transcendentalist named Henry David Thoreau called for **civil disobedience**.

Thoreau was one of a small number of reformers called **abolitionists**, who sought to end slavery as a moral wrong harming both slave and owner.



The westward expansion of slavery became a political issue.

- The **Missouri Compromise** of 1820 drew a line across the Louisiana Territory that separated free and slave territories.
- Many Americans supported slavery because they believed their prosperity rested on the institution of slavery.

Known as “Black Moses” for leading slaves to freedom, Harriet Tubman was a conductor on the **Underground Railroad.**



William Lloyd Garrison risked his life to publish the abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator.*

Some abolitionists, such as **Frederick Douglass**, demanded freedom and full rights for African Americans.

Supporters of slavery were sometimes violent. Abolitionist newspaper editor Elijah Lovejoy was murdered by an angry mob.

Women began to fight for their rights as well.

- In the 1830s and 1840s, some women joined anti-slavery organizations and labor unions.
- In 1848, **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and Lucretia Mott organized a women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York.
- **Susan B. Anthony** led the fight for women's suffrage.



In 1845, the U.S annexed Texas. In 1846, a dispute over the border between Texas and Mexico Sparked the Mexican-American War.



The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo resulted in a huge land sale to the United States. The Rio Grande River became the southern border of Texas.

The discovery of gold in 1848 spurred a tremendous migration to California.



In 1850, California applied for statehood as a free state, raising a new conflict over slavery.



Section Review

