Expansion, Nationalism, & Sectionalism (1800-1865)
President Adams

- John Adams was Washington’s VP
- Adams ran for election in 1796 and won
- He faced 2 difficult tasks: war from abroad & growing political party divisions

The 12th Amendment

- Previously electors cast two votes for president (winner would become president and runner up VP)
- John Adams VP was not from the same political party as him
- The 12th amendment changes the system and electors now cast a vote for a presidential candidate AND their running mate
- The Alien Act: the president could imprison or deport foreigners living in the U.S.
- The Sedition Act: people who published or said anything “of a false, scandalous and malicious” nature against the gov’t could be fined or jailed.

The Alien & Sedition Acts went against the rights given in the Bill of Rights and Constitution. They were said to be passed in response to France’s New Revolutionary Gov’t but instead seemed to be issued to breakdown Jefferson’s Republican Party.
Election of 1800

- Candidates:
  - John Adams
  - Thomas Jefferson

- Jefferson won the **POPULAR** vote, but not the **ELECTORAL** vote – electors could cast **TWO** votes!

- Electoral College: Electors elect our presidents! Every state, even the tiny ones, get at least three representatives in the Electoral College. This means that every state, no matter how small, at least has some say in picking our next President.

- On February 17, 1800 Congress finally elected Jefferson President!
Judiciary Act

- Passed by Congress at the end of Adams’ presidency, decreased the number of Supreme Court justices.
- This was done ON PURPOSE by John Adams to limit Jefferson’s opportunity to appoint judges to the Supreme Court.
- It would also leave behind a powerful group of Federalist judges who had LIFETIME APPOINTMENTS.
- Adams QUICKLY filled new judicial posts ("midnight judges") - this angered Jefferson, who believed HE had the right to appoint HIS OWN judges!
Jefferson tried to deny Adams’ appointments, including William Marbury, who sued for his promised position of Justice of the Peace for D.C.

Marbury vs. Madison created the Supreme Court’s power of judicial review – to review laws and judge their constitutionality.

In Marbury v. Madison (1803), Chief Justice John Marshall ruled AGAINST Marbury; it was unconstitutional for the Supreme Court to give this order to the Executive Branch.

John Marshall would help to strengthen the Supreme Court for the next 34 years!
It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.
The Louisiana Purchase

- Jefferson sent James Monroe to France in 1803 to negotiate with Napoleon for New Orleans; Napoleon ended up offering **ALL** of France's territory for $15 million!

- Jefferson used **loose construction** to make the *Louisiana Purchase*

- Now the Mississippi River **AND** New Orleans belonged to the US

- **Lewis and Clark** were sent to explore the Purchase (1804-1806).
Embargo Act of 1807

- America was determined to stay neutral during the Napoleonic Wars but were being dragged in by Britain (both sides wanted American supplies)

- **Embargo** - restriction on trade

- Embargo Act outlawed all trade with foreign countries to punish Britain & France

- Especially hard hit were New Englanders who made their living through trade – they smuggled goods to Europe in defiance of the Embargo Act.

- This ruined Jefferson’s second term in office – many despised the direct interference of the national gov’t in the economy!
The War of 1812

Why?

▪ Some congressmen wanted war with England (War Hawks) and they wanted to take over Canada
▪ People felt the English had been encouraging Native Americans to attack settlers
▪ However, the US has a small army and navy and no real allies

What happened?

▪ War lasted approx. 2 years
▪ British invaded Washington DC, President Madison fled
▪ British then moved to Baltimore, Maryland (it was during an all night bombardment here that led Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner)
▪ After victory/loss on both sides they realized no side was winning
▪ Americans and British signed Treaty of Ghent ending the war
NATIONALISM

a feeling that people have of being loyal to and proud of their country often with the belief that it is better and more important than other countries
Effects of the War of 1812

- After the war people felt like they had “won” in America because they didn’t lose land and suddenly wanted to pursue expansion
- The Federalist party (opposed going to war) dissolved into the National Republican Party (and later the Whig party)
- For the next 10 years there was prosperity in the U.S. “Era of Good Feeling”
  - John Marshall (SC Chief Justice) strengthened the Federal gov’t through judicial decisions
    - McCullough vs Maryland - gives Congress power to charter a national bank
    - Gibbons vs Ogden - states can’t regulate trade on interstate waterways
Foreign Policy

- Coming off of the strong domestic policies people favored strong FP as well!
- Many Latin American countries (inspired by the American and French) were fighting for and winning independence! (YAYY!)
- President James Monroe did not want the British to come over and colonize these nations
- The **MONROE DOCTRINE** stated that Americans could only colonize in the Western Hemisphere and Europeans could only colonize in the Eastern Hemisphere
THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE
AND
THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE
Slave states were states that allowed slavery & free states were states that did not.

With expansion came the question: How do we admit new states to the union?
The Missouri Compromise

- Even though the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 said that states northwest of the Ohio river would be admitted as free states the government (state AND federal) wanted a balance between FREE & SLAVE states in the union
- The Missouri Compromise of 1820:
  - Missouri would be admitted as a SLAVE state
  - Maine would be admitted as a FREE state
  - Future states north of the 36° 30′ N latitude would be FREE
 President Jackson

- Hero from the war of 1812
- “Kitchen cabinet” – met more with his friends than with his cabinet
- Very wealthy and bright even though dubbed a common man
- **Jacksonian Democracy** – new advancements in democracy
  - States become more independent
  - Established national conventions to nominate a presidential candidate
- Whig Party develops and challenges Jackson
- Spoils System – Jackson replaces 20% of gov’t officials with a friend or loyal party members
Reform Movements Begin!

- Development of trade unions
- Social reform movements
  - Women’s rights
  - Abolition of slavery
  - Free public education
**Manifest Destiny**

**Definition**
It was the nation’s “manifest destiny” (undeniable fate) to grow until it reached the Pacific! Americans believed they had a divine mission to spread across the continent!

**Westward Expansion**
From the time of the Louisiana Purchase Americans had began moving out west motivated by land, independence, and prosperity. But the trips was arduous (full of hardships).

**Florida**
Spain agreed to sell Florida for $5 million to the U.S. under President John Quincy Adams (6th president)

**California Gold Rush**
In the summer of 1848 gold was discovered in Sutter’s Mill California and people flocked West

**Oregon**
Both the U.S. and Great Britain claimed the Oregon Country and they jointly occupied the territory at first. When dispute rose it was resolved by President Polk with a treaty dividing the territory.
Hi TEXAS!

1821 - Americans invited to settle in the northern province of Mexico, called Texas

1835 - Texas rebelled for independence from Mexico

1836 - Texas was recognized by Mexico as an independent country

The Texans asked to be annexed (added) to the union. North was against this because it would expand slavery, South was in favor of it because they thought it would increase representation for the southern states.

1845 - Texas was admitted to union by a joint resolution of Congress
This Lead to WAR

Mexico was defeated & accepted the Rio Grande as the southern border of Texas.

U.S. land deal with Mexico- $15 million for land that would eventually be carved into 5 states! Under James Polk the U.S. had it’s greatest territorial expansion!

It took 4 years for congress to decide how this new land would be divided.
Compromise of 1850 consisted of laws...
- admitting California as a free state
- creating Utah and New Mexico territories with slavery in each determined by popular sovereignty
- ending the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
- making it easier for southerners to recover fugitive slaves.
SECTIONALISM

In 1800s America refers to the different lifestyles, social structures, customs, and political values of the North, South, and West.
Different perspectives concerning constitutional, political, economic and social issues contributed to the growth of sectionalism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>States Rights:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Abolition:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Women’s Rights</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| With the Compromise of 1850 slavery became a voting issue. Following this was the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. It created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and had the effect of repealing the Missouri Compromise by allowing white male settlers in those territories to determine through popular sovereignty whether they would allow slavery. | The movement to end the institution of slavery and free slaves took shape. **Nat Turner**: Led a slave rebellion in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the death of **Frederick Douglass**: a slave who escaped and found freedom, he was a key leader in the abolition movement, **Harriet Beecher Stowe**: published more than 30 books including the anti-slavery novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. | The suffrage movement takes shape at the Seneca Falls convention of 1848, the first women’s rights convention in United States history! It was lead by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Their goal was for women to gain equal rights as men with a focus on suffrage (the right to vote)!