

Chapter 3: An Emerging New Nation

In the early 1800's the nation expanded south and westward. Innovations in industry brought great social change. A revival in religion resulted in new American forms of worship.

- I. Life in the New Nation
 - A. Population is growing and young. High birth rates caused rapid population growth between 1780-1830. The average American women had five children.
 - B. The US was expanding westward into what would become Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois & Florida.
 - a. The Treaty of Adams-Onis the Spanish give up control of Florida to the US.
 - C. Industrial Revolution: Americans pursued profit, by developing various inventions that produced goods and materials faster and more cheaply.
 - 1. The effects of the cotton gin.
 - a. It made cotton production more efficient and profitable
 - b. More planters began to rely on cotton, and cotton soon became the most important product in the southern economy.
 - c. This also increased the demand and reliance on slavery.
 - D. Transportation and Communication: Steam power, canals, roads, and railroads are being built throughout the US.
 - 1. Steam power, and canal building are important because they allow farmers to ship their goods to markets around the country.

In the early 1800's, manufacturing and banking expanded the US economy. A sense of unified nationhood took hold, but growing regional differences began to challenge that unity.

- II. The Market Revolution
 - A. The Banking system contributes to the US economic success by providing capital for investors.
 - B. US politics involves bitter rivalries and evolving political parties.
 - 1. The Jacksonian Democrats opposed government interference in the economy.
 - C. The Presidency of Andrew Jackson
 - 1. The state of Georgia seizes Native American lands, and losses its claim in the Supreme Court. President Jackson sides with the state of Georgia and removes the Cherokee Indians to territory that is in present day Oklahoma.
 - 2. President Jackson also threatens to invade South Carolina with Federal troops if they did not enforce Federal laws in the state. This is known as the Nullification Crises.

Powerful reform movements arose in the early 1800's. They transformed society and produced regional and ethnic tensions.

- III. The Roots of Reform: Religion and Philosophy
 - A. Transcendentalist taught people to reject traditional religions. To search for truth through spiritual discovery
 - 1. Transcendentalist encouraged people to involve themselves in reforming society.
 - B. Reform Movements

1. The Temperance Movement worked to eliminate the consumption of alcohol
2. The Abolitionist movement caused the greatest tension between the North and South
- C. Women's Changing Roles
 1. The Seneca Falls convention on women's rights is the first in American history.
- D. Alexis de Tocqueville writes "Democracy in America" in this book he describes his travels throughout the US between 1831-1833. He is impressed with all of the different religious sects and how they are tolerant of each other.

Westward expansion ignited conflicts over slavery in the territories. After Lincoln's election as President, Southern states left the Union. A crisis at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, triggered the first shots of the Civil War.

IV. Expanding to the Pacific

- A. War with Mexico breaks out over a dispute of the southern boundary of the US and Mexico.
 1. As a result of this war the Rio Grande river becomes the accepted boarder of the US and Mexico in Texas. Mexico loses New Mexico and California for \$15 Million
- B. Slavery in the Territories
 1. A major problem for the US government after the war with Mexico was whether to allow slavery in the western territories.
- C. Lincoln-Douglas Debates During the Senatorial Election of 1858
 1. In these seven debates Lincoln makes it clear that he is against slavery, and against slavery in the territories
- D. A Nation Divided
 1. All sides on the slavery issue thought they were fighting for Freedom and Liberty.
 2. Northern whites were proslavery believed that "popular sovereignty" would solve the slavery issue.
 3. Southern whites believed that denying them slave ownership was denying them the right to private property.
 4. Northern whites against slavery believed that the slave was being denied their rights as a human being.
 5. The Civil War begins when southern forces fire on Ft. Sumter in South Carolina. This act of aggression forces Abraham Lincoln to respond with force, as he is the President and as such the defender of the Constitution of the United States.