APUSH Unit 5

Expansion, Reform & Sectionalism

APUSH 4.1 – APUSH 5.2

VUS.5e, VUS.6b, VUS.6d, VUS.6e, VUS.7a



Jacksonian Democracy

The United States developed the world’s first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.

* As national political institutions developed in the new United States, varying regionally based positions on economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues promoted the development of political parties.
* An extension of the franchise, westward expansion, and the rise of sectional interests prompted increased participation in state and national politics.
* As various constituencies and interest groups coalesced and defined their agendas, various political parties, most significantly the Democrats and Whigs in the 1830s, were created or transformed to reflect and/or promote those agendas.
* Regional interests continued to trump national concerns as the basis for many political leaders’ positions on economic issues including slavery, the national bank, tariffs, and internal improvements.
* The Adams administration lacked popular support, ending the Era of Good Feeling.
* The Jacksonian Era brought democratic changes that benefitted the “common man,” though Jackson himself was an autocratic leader.
* Federal government attempts to assert authority over the states brought resistance from state governments in the North and the South at different times.
* The nation’s transformation to a more participatory democracy was accompanied by continued debates over federal power, the relationship between the federal government and the states, the authority of different branches of the federal government, and the rights and responsibilities of individual citizens.
* Resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion included proslavery arguments, anti-black sentiments in political and popular culture, and restrictive anti-Indian policies.
* The Constitution’s failure to precisely define the relationship between American Indian tribes and the national government led to problems regarding treaties and Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of Indian lands.
* Conflicts between American settlers and Indian nations in the Southeast and the old Northwest resulted in the relocation of many Indians to reservations.
* Post-Jacksonian presidents carried forth many Jacksonian policies, but with less popular success.

John Quincy Adams Administration

Era of Good Feeling

Election of 1824

Corrupt bargain

Whig Party

Henry Clay’s American System

Treaty of Indian Springs

Andrew Jackson Administration

Election of 1828

Universal white manhood suffrage

“Common man”

“Poor white trash”

Second Party System

Democratic Party

Whig Party

Direct Democracy

Autocracy

“King Mob” vs. “King Caucus”

Stump speeches

Voter turnout

Spoils system

Petticoat (Peggy Eaton) Affair

Parlor Cabinet vs. Kitchen Cabinet

John C. Calhoun

Martin Van Buren

Maysville Road veto

Protectionism/protective tariffs

1828 Tariff (“of Abominations”)

Nullification

Sectionalism

South Carolina Exposition & Protest

Daniel Webster-Robert Hayne debate

Force Bill

Henry Clay

(Compromise) Tariff of 1833

Second Bank of the United States

Bank War

Nicholas Biddle

Pet banks

Specie circular

Hard money & soft money

Panic of 1837

Creek War

Seminole Campaign

Five Civilized Tribes

Indian Removal Act

*Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*

*Worchester v. Georgia*

Black Hawk

Osceola

Trail of Tears

Alexis de Tocqueville’s *Democracy in America*

Van Buren, Harrison & Tyler Administrations

Texas War for Independence

Texas Annexation

Aroostook War

Webster-Ashburton Treaty

Martin Van Buren

“Martin Van Ruin”

Second Party System

Whig Party

William Henry Harrison

“Tippecanoe & Tyler Too”

John Tyler

“Log Cabin & Hard Cider”

The National Economy

A global market and communications revolution, influencing and influenced by technological innovations, led to dramatic shifts in the nature of agriculture and manufacturing.

* Despite some governmental and private efforts to create a unified national economy, most notably the American System, the shift to market production linked the North and the Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South.
* Transportation networks and the growth of markets increased the interdependency of the nation’s industrial and agricultural economies.
* Regional economic specialization, especially the demands of cultivating southern cotton, shaped settlement patterns and the national and international economy.
* Southern cotton furnished the raw material for manufacturing in the Northeast, while the growth in cotton production and trade promoted the development of national economic ties, shaped the international economy, and fueled the internal slave trade.
* With the opening of canals and new roads into the western territories, native-born white citizens relocated westward, relying on new community systems to replace their old family and local relationships.
* Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, canals, railroads, and the telegraph, as well as agricultural inventions, both extended markets and brought efficiency to production for those markets.
* The market revolution helped to widen a gap between rich and poor, shaped emerging middle and working classes, and caused an increasing separation between home and workplace.
* Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women in factories and low-skilled male workers, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture but made their livelihoods producing goods for distant markets, even as some urban entrepreneurs went into finance rather than manufacturing.
* Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated profound changes in U.S. settlement patterns, regional identities, migration patterns, gender and family relations, and the distribution of economic and political power.
* Migrants from Europe increased the population in the East and the Midwest, forging strong bonds of interdependence between the Northeast and the Old Northwest.
* Substantial numbers of new international migrants — who often lived in ethnic communities and retained their religion, language, and customs — entered the country prior to the Civil War, giving rise to a major, often violent nativist movement that was strongly anti-Catholic and aimed at limiting immigrants’ cultural influence and political and economic power.
* Resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion included rising xenophobia.
* With the acceleration of a national and international market economy, Americans debated the scope of government’s role in the economy, while diverging economic systems meant that regional political and economic loyalties often continued to overshadow national concerns.
* Efforts to exploit the nation’s natural resources led to government efforts to promote free and forced migration of various American peoples across the continent, as well as to competing ideas about defining and managing labor systems, geographical boundaries, and natural resources.
* U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

National economic interdependence

Regional economic differences

Marshall Court

Property rights

Sanctity of contracts

Interstate commerce clause

Corporations

*Fletcher v. Peck*, 1810

*McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819

*Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, 1819

*Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1823

Taney Court

*Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge*, 1837

Andrew Jackson & the “Bank War”

Nationalism

Transportation Revolution

Henry Clay’s American System

Tariff of 1816

Second Bank of the United States

Internal improvements

Jackson’s veto of Maysville Road

Cumberland (National) Road

Turnpikes

Erie Canal

Clipper ships

Pony Express

Commercial (Market) Revolution

Industrial Revolution

Patents

Limited liability

Eli Whitney

Interchangeable parts

Cotton gin

“King Cotton”

Chattel slavery

Depletion of the soil

Westward expansion

Expansion of slavery

James Watt

Steam engine

Railroads

Robert Fulton

Steam ship

Steam shovel

Anthracite coal mining

James Hargreaves

Spinning jenny

Samuel Slater

Factories

Waltham System

Company town

Paternalism

“Industrial utopianism”

Lowell, Massachusetts

Mill girls

Textile industry

Isaac Singer & Elias Howe

Sewing machine

Corporations

“Wage slavery”

Child labor

Labor unions

Samuel F.B. Morse

Telegraph

John Deere

Steel plow

Cyrus McCormick

Mechanized reaper

Social mobility

Middle class

Urbanization

German immigrants

Adolphus Busch, Frederick Pabst, Joseph Schlitz, Frederick Miller

Irish immigrants

Irish Potato Famine

N.I.N.A. (“No Irish need apply”)

Nativism & xenophobia

“Anti-Papism”

American (Know-Nothing) Party

Religious & Reform Movements

The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms.

* Americans began struggling with how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions and social realities.
* Religious participation became more democratic and new religious and philosophical movements were born.
* Major reform movements of the mid-19th century included the expansion of educational opportunities, mental health care, prison reform, temperance, abolitionism and women’s rights.
* Women played a leading role in religious and reform movements.

Second Great Awakening

Revivals & camp meetings

“Burned-Over District”

Charles G. Finney

Southern Baptist Convention

Unitarianism

Methodism

John Wesley

Millennialism/Millenarianism

Millerites/Adventists

Shakers

Mormons/Latter Day Saints

Joseph Smith

Brigham Young

Salt Lake City

Polygamy

Debate over Utah statehood

African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church

Horace Mann

Public education

*Webster’s Dictionary*

*McGuffey’s Readers*

Lyceums

Penal (prison) reform

Capital punishment

Penitentiaries & reformatories

Dorothea Dix

Asylum movement

Pacifism

“Republican motherhood”

Alcoholism, infidelity, domestic abuse and sexually-transmitted (venereal) diseases

Temperance & prohibition movements

*Ten Nights in a Barrroom*

Carrie Nation

Maine Law & “Blue Laws”

Catherine Beecher

Lyman Beecher

Emma Willard

“Cult of Domesticity”

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Lucretia Mott

Seneca Falls Convention & Declaration of Sentiments

Susan B. Anthony

Elizabeth Blackwell

Amelia Bloomer

Utopian Communities

“Bible Communism”

Shakers

Mother Ann Lee

Celibacy

Gender separation

Simplicity

New Harmony

Robert Owen

Utopian socialism

Brook Farm

Charles Fourier

Transcendentalism

“Oversoul”

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Henry David Thoreau

Civil Disobedience

Margaret Fuller

John Humphrey Noyes

Oneida Community

“Complex marriage”

Artisans

The Antebellum South & Abolitionism

The institution of slavery and its attendant ideological debates, along with regional economic and demographic changes, territorial expansion in the 1840s and 1850s, and cultural differences between the North and the South, all intensified sectionalism.

* Despite the outlawing of the international slave trade, the rise in the number of free African Americans in both the North and the South, and widespread discussion of various emancipation plans, the U.S. and many state governments continued to restrict African Americans’ citizenship possibilities.
* The expansion of slavery in the lower South and adjacent western lands, and its gradual disappearance elsewhere, began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward the institution.
* The North’s expanding economy and its increasing reliance on a free-labor manufacturing economy contrasted with the South’s dependence on an economic system characterized by slave-based agriculture and slow population growth.
* Federal government attempts to assert authority over the states brought resistance from state governments in the North and the South at different times.
* Many white Americans in the South asserted their regional identity through pride in the institution of slavery, insisting that the federal government should defend that institution.
* States’ rights, nullification, and racist stereotyping provided the foundation for the Southern defense of slavery as a positive good.
* Resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion included proslavery arguments and anti-black sentiments in political and popular culture.
* Enslaved and free African Americans, isolated at the bottom of the social hierarchy, created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and their family structures, even as some launched abolitionist and reform movements aimed at changing their status.
* Opposition to slavery grew stronger in the mid-1800s, thanks to a movement led by former slaves and white sympathizers.
* Abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, adopting strategies of resistance ranging from fierce arguments against the institution and assistance in helping slaves escape to willingness to use violence to achieve their goals.
* The South remained politically, culturally, and ideologically distinct from the other sections, while continuing to rely on its exports to Europe for economic growth.

Three-Fifths Compromise

Compromise on Trade

Fugitive Slave Clause

Slave Importation Act, 1808

British abolition of Atlantic slave trade

Mason-Dixon Line

Eli Whitney

Cotton gin

“King Cotton”

Cotton exports to Europe

Northern textile industry

Tobacco

Indigo

Rice

“Peculiar institution”

“Necessary evil”

Internal slave trade

Chattel slavery

Breakers & drivers

Plantation system

Monoculture farming

Slow population growth & low levels of immigration

Depletion of soil

Louisiana Purchase

Missouri Compromise

Field slaves

Domestic slaves

Artisan slaves

Sexual violence against slaves

Sally Hemings controversy

“Mulattoes”

Legal status of mixed-race children

Slave marriages

Call-and-response

Free blacks

Aristocracy

Poor whites

Yeoman farmers

Tallmadge Amendment

10th Amendment

States’ rights

Nullification

Southern Baptist Convention

Biblical justifications for slavery

Thomas Jefferson’s *Notes on Virginia*

George Fitzhugh’s *Sociology of the South*

Minstrel shows

Gullah

Malingering

Sabotage

Fugitive slaves

Gabriel Prosser

Denmark Vesey

Nat Turner

*Amistad* case

American Colonization Society

Liberia

Arthur & Lewis Tappan

Grimke Sisters

American Antislavery Society

William Lloyd Garrison

*The Liberator*

David Walker’s *Appeal*

Gag Resolution

Frederick Douglass

*Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*

The North Star

Harriet Beecher Stowe

*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

John Brown

Hinton R. Helper

*The Impending Crisis of the South*

Elijah P. Lovejoy

Sojourner Truth

“Ain’t I a Woman?”

Harriet Tubman

Underground Railroad

Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

Personal liberty laws

Liberty Party

Free Soil Party

Republican Party

Westward Expansion

Economic and strategic interests, supported by popular beliefs, led to territorial expansion of the United States toward the Pacific Ocean in the 1800s.

* As over-cultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders relocated their agricultural enterprises to the new Southwest, increasing sectional tensions over the institution of slavery and sparking a broad-scale debate about how to set national goals, priorities, and strategies.
* Struggling to create an independent global presence, U.S. policymakers sought to dominate the North American continent and to promote its foreign trade. The U.S. sought dominance over the North American continent through a variety of means, including military actions, judicial decisions, and diplomatic efforts.
* The idea of Manifest Destiny, which asserted U.S. power in the Western Hemisphere and supported U.S. expansion westward, was built on a belief in white racial superiority and a sense of American cultural superiority, and helped to shape the era’s political debates. Whites living on the frontier tended to champion expansion efforts, while resistance by American Indians led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control American Indian populations.
* Following the Louisiana Purchase, the drive to acquire, survey, and open up new lands and markets led Americans into numerous initiatives in the Western Hemisphere and Asia. The 1820 Missouri Compromise created a truce over the issue of slavery that gradually broke down as confrontations over slavery became increasingly bitter. U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War was accompanied by a heated controversy over allowing or forbidding slavery in newly acquired territories.
* The nation struggled to resolve sectional issues, producing a series of crises and compromises. These crises took place over the admission of new states to the Union during the decades before the Civil War. The issue was whether the number of “free states” and “slave states” would remain balanced, thus affecting the distribution of power in the Congress.
* U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives westward to Asia.

Ecological imperialism

Self-reliance

Louisiana Purchase, 1803

War of 1812

Adams-Onis Treaty

Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820)

“Firebell in the Night”

Monroe Doctrine

Frederick Jackson Turner

*Frontier Thesis*

Stephen Austin

Texas War for Independence

The Alamo

Treaty of San Jacinto

Lone Star Republic

Annexation of Texas

Aroostook War

Webster-Ashburton Treaty

John L. O’Sullivan

Manifest Destiny

James K. Polk

Oregon Country

“Fifty Four Forty or Fight”

Nueces River

Rio Grande

Mexican War

Spot resolutions

Wilmot Proviso

Henry David Thoreau

*Civil Disobedience*

Zachary Taylor

Winfield Scott

Bear Flag Revolt

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

Mexican Cession

Great Triumvirate

Compromise of 1850

California statehood

Popular sovereignty

Fugitive Slave Act

California Gold Rush

49ers

Comstock Lode

Gadsden Purchase

William Walker

Ostend Manifesto

Clipper ships

Matthew Perry

Treaty of Kanagawa

Treaty of Wanghia

Sectional Crises of the 1850s

In the 1850s, sectional disagreements intensified and compromises failed as the nation hurtled toward civil war.

* Federal government attempts to assert authority over the states brought resistance from state governments in the North and the South at different times.
* Regional interests continued to trump national concerns as the basis for many political leaders’ positions on economic issues including slavery, the national bank, tariffs, and internal improvements.
* National leaders made a variety of proposals to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas–Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce sectional conflict.
* The second party system ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North and the Midwest.
* Lincoln’s election on a free soil platform in the election of 1860 led various Southern leaders to conclude that their states must secede from the Union, precipitating civil war.

Compromise of 1850

California statehood

Popular sovereignty

Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

James Buchanan

Free-Soil Party

Stephen Douglas

“Popular sovereignty”

Kansas-Nebraska Act

“Bleeding Kansas”

Lecompton Constitution

“Border ruffians”

Topeka Constitution

New England Emigrant Aid Company

John Brown

Pottawatomie Creek Massacre

Preston Brooks-Charles Sumner Incident

Roger B. Taney

*Dred Scott v. Sanford*, 1857

Panic of 1857

Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858

Free Soilers

Popular Sovereignty

Freeport Doctrine

John Brown’s Harpers Ferry Raid, 1859

Southern militia system

Election of 1860

Republican Party

Constitutional Union Party

Southern Democrats

Northern Democrats

10th Amendment

States’ rights

Arguments over the legality of secession

South Carolina Declaration of Causes

Secession of the Deep South

Confederate States of America

Crittenden Compromise

Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address

Lincoln’s call for federal troops

Confederate attack on Fort Sumter, 1861

Secession of Upper South

American Civil War, 1861-1865

Unit Review: Essential Questions

* In what ways did political democracy change in the years following the War of 1812?
* Did the Jacksonian Era make American politics more democratic or autocratic?
* How did transportation networks and growing markets increase the interdependency of the nation's industrial and agricultural economies?
* What factors influenced American westward movement?
* In what ways did Manifest Destiny both unite and divide the American people?
* What issues divided America in the first half of the nineteenth century?
* How did religious and reform movements redefine American concepts of freedom, equality and morality?
* Why had sectional compromise become impossible by 1860?
* What were the causes of the Civil War?