**NOTES**

**SSUSH6- ANALYZE THE CHALLENGES FACED BY THE FIRST FIVE PRESIDENTS AND HOW THEY RESPONDED.**

1. PRESIDENCY OF WASHINGTON AND THE PRECEDENTS HE SET
2. PRESIDENCY OF JOHN ADAMS INCLUDING THE SEDITION ACT AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE ELECTION OF 1800
3. JEFFERSON EXPANSION OF PRESIDENTAL POWER INCLUDONG THE PURCHASE AND EXPLORATION OF THE LA TERRITORY
4. JAMES MADISONS PRESIDENCY IN RELATION TO THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE WARS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT PF A NATIONAL IDENTITY
5. EXPLAIN JAMES MONROE’S PRESIDENCY IN RELATIONTO THE MONROE DOCTRINE

**PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON**

COPIED NOTES OFF BOARD

**PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS (FEDERALIST)**

* A FEDERALIST
* MOST EXPERIENCED- VP TO GEORGE WASHINGTON FOR TWO TERMS, HE SUPPORTED THE PATRIOT CAUSE IN BOSTON, PART OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE THAT WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, NEGOTIATED ALONG ASSISTANCE FROM SPAIN DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, AND NEGOTIATED THE TREATY OF PARIS IN 1783.
* WON ELECTION BETWEEN HIMSELF AND THOMAS JEFFERSON (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN) BY 71-68 MARGIN IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE
* ADMINISTRATION PLAGUED W/ CONFLICTS W/ FRANCE AND G.BRITAIN
* FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT LED TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS ALONG W/ THOMAS JEFFERSON TO CRITICIZE HIM
* HE RESPONDED THE ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS
* **ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS**- INCREASED CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENTS, LIMITED FREE SPEECH AND PRESS RIGHTS, GAVE THE GOV. THE RIGHT TO DEPORT ANY IMMIGRANT DEEMED DANGEROUS, MADE IT ILLEGAL FOR AN US CITIZEN TO CONSPIRE AGAINST ANY LAW PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT…INTERFERE W/ BUSINESS OF THE GOV… TRY TO OVERTHROW THE GOV., AND MADE IT ILLEGAL TO WRITE, PUBLISH, OR SPEAK ANYTHING “FALSE, SCANDALOUS OR MALICIOUS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT OR ELECTED OFFICIAL (OTHERS VIEWED THIS AS A THREAT TO CIVIL LIBERTIES
* ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, INCREASING TAXES AND UNPOPULAR ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS MADE ADAMS A ONE TERM PRESIDENT

**PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN)**

* HIS POLITICAL PHILOSPHY LEANED TOWARD A DE-CENTRALIZED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND A STRONGER STATE GOVERNMENT, BUT HE ACTUALLY EXPANDED THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY DURING HIS TWO TERMS IN OFFICE
* FIRST PRESIDENT TO TAKE THE OATH IN THE NEW NATION’S CAPITAL OF WASHINGTON, DC
* MARBURY V. MADISON COURT DECISION OCCURRED DURING JEFFERSON’S TENURE
* “ “ THIS RULING SHIFTED POWER FROM THE STATES TO THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL BRANCH REGARDING THE INTERPRETATION OF LAWS
* JEFFERSON ALSO STOPPED THE BARBARY PIRATES IN NO. AFRICA FROM EXTORTING PAYMENTS FROM US SHIPS
* TO AVOID WAR HE PLACED AN EMBARGO ON ENGLAND TO FORCE THEM NOT TO INTERFERE W/ AMERICAN SHIPS AND OR SAILORS
* **OTHER NOTES ON THE BOARD**

**PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON**

* ONE OF THE MAIN AUTHORS OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND CONTRIBUTED ESSAYS TO THE FEDERALIST PAPERS
* SERVED AS JEFFERSON’S SECRETARY OF STATE
* US WAS CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR AS BOTH COUNTRIES SEIZED AMERICAN SHIPS AND CREWS (IMPRESSMENT)
* ON JUNE 12, 1812 MADISON ASKED FOR A DECLARATION OF WAR FROM CONGRESS…THE WAR OF 1812 OFFICIALLY BEGAN
* MADISON CITED 4 REASONS FOR GOING TO WAR W/ G.BRITAIN

1. HATED THE RESTRICTIONS G.BRITAIN PLACED ON AMERICAN MERCHANTS TO PREVENT THEM FROM TRADING W/ FRANCE
2. OUTRAGED BY THE BRITISH POLICY OF IMPRESSMENT- AMER. SAILORS WERE FORCED TO SERVE IN THE BRITISH NAVY AFTER THEIR SHIPS WERE CAPTURED
3. BRITISH REFUSED TO TURN OVER FORTS ALONG THE GREAT LAKE AS OUTLINED IN THE TREATY OF PARIS OF 1783- THE BRITS USED SITES TO SUPPORT TO THE NATIVES
4. AMERICANS WISHED TO DRIVE THE BRITISH OUT OF N. AMERICA ALTOGETHER BY CONQUERING CANADA WHILE THE BRITISH WERE FIGHTING THE FRENCH IN EUROPE

* THE ARMY WAS YOUNG AND ILL PREPARED TO FIGHT THE BRITISH
* THERE WERE THREE FRONTS TO THE WAR

1. NAVAL IN THE ATLANTIC AND CHESAPEAKE BAY OFF THE COAST OF VA.
2. NORTHERN BORDER W/ CANADA
3. SOUTH – BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS (**TOOK PLACE AFTER THE TREATY OF GHENT WAS SIGNED BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICA DECEMBER 12, 1814**)

* TWO VICTORIES IN THE WAR OF 1812-

1. BATTLE OF FT. MCHENRY IN BALTIMORE- FRANCIS SCOTT KEY WROTE A POEM ABOUT THIS BATTLE AND THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER WHICH LATER BECAME OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM
2. THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS (STARTED JANUARY 8, 1815) WON BY GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

* **THE TREATY OF GHENT** WAS A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT WHICH **ENDED THE WAR OF 1812**
* THE WAR OF 1812 STILL BOOSTED THE CONFIDENCE OF THE AMERICANS AND SET THE STAGE FOR SIGNIFICANT TERRITORIAL AND ECONOMICGROWTH

**PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE**

* SERVED AS MADISON’S SECRETATY OF STATE
* WON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1816
* THE WAR OF 1812 REUNITED AMERICA/ BOTH FEDERALISTS AND DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS WERE ABLE TO WORK TOGETHER
* THE NATION WAS PROSPERING ECONOMICALLY- REFERRED TO THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS
* WHEN A FRANCO-SPANISH ALLIANCE APPEARED IMMINENT IN 1823, PRES. MONROE WARNED

EUROPEAN NATIONS NOT TO MEDDLE IN THE POLITICS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

* WHEN A GROUP OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PLANNED TO RE-CAPTURE SOME NEWLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, MONROE ANNOUNCED THAT THE USA WOULD PREVENT EUROPEAN NATIONS FROM INTERFERRING WITH INDEPENDENT AMERICAN (NORTH AND SOUTH) COUNTRIES- **THIS BECAME KNOWN AS THE MONROE DOCTRINE**
* ALSO PART OF **THE MONROE DOCTRINE**- THE USA TOLD EUROPE THAT THE USA WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL IN WARS BETWEEN EUROPEAN NATIONS AND WOULD NOT INTERFERE IN THEIR AMERICAN COLONIES.
* **THE MONROE DOCTRINE** CLEARLY DEFINED UNITED SATES FOREIGN POLICY

**SSUSH7- INVESTIGATE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE AGE OF JACKSON**

**A. EXPLAIN JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY, INCLUDING EXPANDING SUFFRAGE, THE NULLIFICATION**

**CRISIS AND STATES RIGHTS, AND THE INDIAN REMOVAL ACT**

B. EXPLAIN HOW THE NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST WERE LINKED THROUGH INDUSTRIAL AND

ECONOMIC EXPANSION INCLUDING HENRY CLAY AND THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

C. EXPLAIN THE INFLUENCE OF THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING ON SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS,

INCLUDING TEMPERANCE, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND WOMENS EFFORTS TO GAIN SUFFRAGE

D. EXPLAIN HOW THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SLAVERY GREW IN AMERICAN POLITICS INCLUDING SLAVE

REBELLIONS AND THE RISE OF ABOLITIONISM

* **THE END OF THE WAR OF 1812 WAS THE BEGINNING OF AMERICA’S TRANSISTION FROM AND AN AGRARIAN (AGRICULTURAL) SOCIETY TO AN INDUSTRIAL POWER.**
* **REMEMBER THE COLONIES WERE CREATED TO SUPPLY GREAT BRITIAN W/ RAW MATERIALS AND THOSE MATERIALS WERE SHIPPED TO ENGLAND WHERE GOODS WERE MANUFACTURED.**
* **AMERICA, DURING THIS NEW ERA BEGAN TO MANUFACTURE THEIR OWN GOODS, ELIMINATING THE NEED FOR A MIDDLE MAN- GREAT BRITIAN**

**PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON- (JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY- 8 YEARS)**

* **UNIVERSAL MALE SUFFRAGE**- STARTING W/ THE ELECTION OF JACKSON IN 1828, VOTER PARTICIPATION INCREASED DUE TO THE END OF PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING BY MANY (WHITE, MALE U.S. CITIZENS NO LONGER HAD TO OWN PROPERTY IN ORDER TO VOTE WHICH MEANT LOWER CLASS CITIZENS WHO COULD NOT AFFORD LAND, GAINED THE OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE)
* COMMON MEN, LOWER CLASS MEN SUPPORTED JACKSON
* USED THE **SPOILS SYSTEM** TO PROVIDE JOBS TO POLITICAL PARTY SUPPORTERS. THE SPOILS SYSTEM RESULTED IN ELECTED OFFICIALS REWARDING THEIR SUPPORTERS W/ GOVERNMENT JOBS
* JACKSON AGRUED THAT THE **SPOILS SYSTEM** INCREASED DEMOCRACY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BC IT ALLOWED LARGER NUMBERS OF CITIZENS TO HOLD OFFICE
* EXPANDED PRESIDENT POWERS THROUGH FREQUENT USE OF THE VETO
* **INDIAN REMOVAL ACT 1830** -FORCED NATIVE AMERICANS TO MOVE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO MODERN DAY OKLAHOMA (THE FORCED EVACUATION BECAME KNOWN AS THE **TRAIL OF TEARS**)

THIS MADE LAND AVAILABLE FOR WHITE SETTLEMENT

THE NATIVES WOULD BE GIVEN LAND IN THE WEST IN EXCHANGE FOR LAND IN THE EAST

* **WORCESTER V. GEORGIA (1832 RULING)**- SUPREME COURT RULED IN FAVOR OF NATIVE AMERICANS WHO WERE BEING FORCEFULLY REMOVED FROM GEORGIA, BUT PRES. ANDREW JACKSON DID NOT ENFORCE THE RULING. THIS CASE WAS SPECIFIC TO THE CHEORKEE INDAINS THAT REFUSED TO GIVE UP THEIR LANDS. THIS WAS A HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE SINCE GOLD WAS FOUND ON THE LANDS IN GEORGIA WHERE WHITE SETTLERS FLOCKED WAS HELD BY CHEROKEE INDIANS.
* **CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL**- SIDED W/ THE CHEROKEE NATION AND ISSUED THE RULING
* **WHIG POLITCAL** PARTY BEGAN AS A GROUP UNIFIED AGAINST ANDREW JACKSON- THESE WERE MEMBERS OF THE FORMER DEMOCRATIC- REPUBLICANS AND TENDED TO SUPPORT INDUSTRIALIZATION AND WERE FROM THE UPPER CLASSES
* **POLITICAL MACHINES**- POLITICANS IN THESE ORGANIZATIONS OFTEN ACCEPTED BRIBES IN RETURN FOR FAVORS
* **JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY**- FAVORED LIMITING THE POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND EXPANDING (INCREASING) STATE RIGHTS.
* THE ISSUE OF WHETHER STATES COULD NULLIFY (CANCEL/VOID) FEDERAL LAW NEARLY SPLIT THE NATION
* CONGRESS PASSED TARIFFS OF 1828 AND 1832 TO PROTECT AMERICANS FROM COMPETITION WITH CHEAP BRITISH IMPORTED GOODS. SOUTHERNS BELIEVED THAT THE TARRIFFS WAS PURPOSELY PASSED TO HURT SOUTHERN PLANTATION OWNERS AND WOULD ONLY BENEFIT NORTHERN INDUSTRIALIST
* **NULLIFICATION CRISIS**- IN RESPONSE SO. CAROLINA LEGISLATORS NULLIFIED THE TARRIFF. ANDREW JACKSON’S VOCE PRES., ***JOHN C. CALHOUN ARGUED THE RIGHTS OF STATES TO BE ABLE TO NULLIFY FEDERAL LAWS STATES DO NOT AGREE WITH***.
* CALHOUN, A SOUTH CAROLINIAN, RESIGNED AS VICE PRES. TO LEAD THE FIGHT TO NULLIFY
* THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS WAS RESOLVED WHEN A COMPROMISE TARIFF WAS PASSED AND CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORTERS AUTHORIZED JACKSON TO USE THE ARMY AND NAVY TO ENFORCE FDERAL LAW

**SSUSH7-** INVESTIGATE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE AGE OF JACKSON

B**. EXPLAIN HOW THE NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST WERE LINKED THROUGH INDUSTRIAL AND**

**ECONOMIC EXPANSION INCLUDING HENRY CLAY AND THE AMERICAN SYSTEM**

C. EXPLAIN THE INFLUENCE OF THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING ON SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS,

INCLUDING TEMPERANCE, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND WOMENS EFFORTS TO GAIN SUFFRAGE

D. EXPLAIN HOW THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SLAVERY GREW IN AMERICAN POLITICS INCLUDING SLAVE

REBELLIONS AND THE RISE OF ABOLITIONISM

**THE EMPHASIS OF BUILDING AMERICAN MANUFACTURING WAS THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF THE WHIG**

**PARTY.**

* **HENRY CLAY FOUNDER OF THE WHIG PARTY AND KENTUCKY POLTICIAN**- BELIEVED THAT THE FEDERAL GOV. SHOULD FUND (PAY FOR) INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS (ROADS, BRIDGES, CANALS, ETC.) AND DEVELOP INDUSTRY. THIS WAS CALLED ECONOMIC NATIONALISM.
* THE WHIG PARTY AND HENRY CLAY WANTED TO BOOST THE ENTIRE NATIONS OVERALL ECONOMIC SUCCESS AND NOT INDIVIDUAL REGIONS
* **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION** BEGAN IN G. BRITAIN IN THE 18TH CENTURY WHERE HAND MADE GOODS WERE BEING MACHINE MADE AND FACTORY MADE BY SEMI- OR UNSKILLED WORKERS.
* **AFTER THE INTERFERENCE OF AMERICA’S EXPORTS TO EUROPEAN MARKETS DURING THE NAPLOEONIC WARS (BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND), AMERICA SAW A NEED TO INDUSTRIALIZE AND IMPROVE THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**
* THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION WAS SUCCESSFUL BC IT WAS AIDED BY FOUR FACTORS

1. TRANSPORTATION WAS EXPANDED
2. A POWER SOURCE WAS EFFECTIVELY HARNESSED (WATER POWER, AND SHORTLY AFTER STEAM)
3. IMPROVEMENTS WAS MADE TO THE INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TO ACCELERATE PRODUCTION
4. THE GOV. PROTECTED THE YOUNG AMERICAN MANUFACTURES BY PASSING PROTECTIVE TARIFFS

* THE NATION HAD ABUNDANT RESOURCES IN THE SOUTH
* THE ABILITY TO HARNESS WATERPOWER FROM SWIFT RIVERS TO OPERATE FACTORIES IN THE NORTH
* A GROWING IMMIGRANT POPULATION TO LABOR IN THE FACTORIES
* NEW METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION TO CONNECT FARMERS, FACTORIES, AND MARKETS ACROSS ALL REGIONS
* PRIVATE COMPANIES BUILT ROADS TO CONNECT THE VAST DISTANCES BETWEEN THE RAW MATERIALS (THE SOUTH) AND FACTORY (THE NORTH) AND THEN ALL OVER TO THE VARIOUS MARKETS
* THE ROADS WERE OFTEN **TURNPIKES OT TOLL ROADS,** WHERE TRAVELLERS PAID TO TRAVEL THOSE ROADS. THAT MONEY WAS USED TO REPAIR THOSE ROADS
* BARGES WERE USED ON RIVERS, WHEN ROADS COULD NOT BE BUILT. DISADVANTAGE- COULD ONLY GO IN THE DIRECTION THE RIVER FLOWED
* THE NEW INVENTION THE **STEAM BOAT** CAME NEXT- COULD GO UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM
* IN THE WILDERNESS WHERE RIVERS DID NOT RUN AND ROADS COULD NOT BE BUILT, THE GOVERNEMNT BUILT **CANALS- ARTIFICAL RIVERS**

**ERIE CANAL**- (OPENED IN 1825) A WATERWAY, 363 MILES LONG, CONNECTING THE GREAT LAKES

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. IT TOOK 8 YEARS TO BUILD. IT SERVES AS A TURNPIKE FOR LARGE CARGO

CARRYING BARGES.

* LOWERING THE COST OF SHIPPING GOODS FROM THE MIDWEST TO THE ATLANTIC COAST.
* CARGO SENT BY ROADS TOOK 2 OR MORE WEEKS AND WOULD COST $100
* CARGO SENT THROUGH THE ERIE CANAL COST $10 PER TON AND TOOK ABOUT 3/12 DAYS
* THE FARMERS IN THE MIDWEST COULD SHIP THEIR GOODS TO MERCHANTS IN THE EAST WHO

WOULD TRADE AND SELL THE GOODS FOR LARGER PROFITS.

* NORTH EAST ECONOMIES (EX. NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND) GREW TRHOUGH TRADE AND MANUFACTURING AS A RESULT OF THE ERIE CANAL.

**RAILROADS- WERE CHEAPER TO BUILD AND WAS AN EVEN FASTER MODE OF TRANSPORTATION**

* BY 1850, THERE WERE 9,000 MILES OF RR TRACKS CROSSING AMERICA
* THESE CUT TRANSPORTATION TIME
* THE RESULT LED TO MORE PPL MOVING TO AND SETTLING THE WEST
* THE NATION COULD INDUSTRIAL MORE EFFICENTLY
* THE ECONOMY COULD GROW

WITH IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION- **HENRY CLAY** (**THE AMERICAN SYSTEM)** BEGAN FOCUSING ON PROMOTING THE NATION’S ECONOMIC GROWTH

**THE AMERICAN SYSTEM - WAS HENRY CLAYS PLAN FOR EXPANDING PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES. BECAME AN IMPORTANT FIGURE FOR AMERICA’S PROGRESS- 1. INDUSTRIALIZATION AND 2. ECONOMIC NATIONALISM**

**THERE WERE 3 COMPONENTS TO THE AMERICAN SYSTEM-**

1. CLAY ENCOURAGED THE CONGRESS TO PASS PROTECTIVE TARIFFS THAT WOULD MAKE IMPORTED GOODS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN SIMILAR PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN NEW AMERICAN FACTORIES
2. FEDERAL FUNDING FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE INFRASTRUCTURE ( THE BASIC FACILITIES NEEDED THAT HELP A GOV. OR COMMUNITY RUN- EX. ROADS, BRIDGES, HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, PHONE LINES, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS, POWER GENERATION, ETC) OF THE USA. RATHER THAN STATES OR PROVIDE COMPANIES BUILDING ROADS, CANALS, OR RAILROADS, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WOULD FUND THESE LARGE SCALE PROJECTS
3. TO RE-ESTABLISH THE NATIONAL BANK TO ISSUE CURRENCY (MONEY) AND SERVE AS A DEPOSITORY FOR FEDERAL FUNDS (CREATED DURING GEORGE WASHINGTON’S PRESIDENCY BY HIS SECRETARY OF STATE- ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND EXPIRED IN 1811, UNDER PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON (DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN)

**JACKSONIANS DEMOCRATS OPPOSED A NATIONAL BANK- BELIEVED IT SUPPORTED THE UPPER CLASS INDUSTRIALISTS**

**NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST ARE NOW PHYSICALLY LINKED- CANALS, RR, AND ROADS**

**FACTORIES LOCATED IN THE NORTH- REASON- SWIFT RIVERS SUPPLIED POWER- IMMIGRANT LARGE LABOR FORCE**

**RAW MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY THE SOUTH AND WEST- AGRICULTURAL**

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**REFORM MOVEMENTS**

* 1. **SECOND GREAT AWAKENING**- JACKSONIAN EMPHASIS ON THE COMMON MAN IMCREASED (BOLSTERED) THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL ACROSS THE NATION
  + ONE EFFECT OF THE 2ND GREAT AWAKENINGG WAS A DESIRE TO IMPROVE ALL THE PERCIEVED PROBLEMS (SOCIAL ILLS) IN THE COUNTRY DURING THE 19TH CENTURY
  1. **TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT**- PROTECTING POOR FAMILIES FROM ABUSE AND MEN SPENDING THEIR PAYCHECKS ON ALCOHOL. THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MANAGED TO GET MEN TO DRINK LESS
  2. **PUBLIC EDUCATION**- UNTIL 1840 ONLY THE WEALTHY EDUCATED THEIR CHILDREN.
  + **HORACE MANN** OF MASS. AND **HENRY BERNARD** OF CONN. BEGAN THE COMMON SCHOOL MOVEMENT, WHICH WANTED TO CREATE GOOD CITIZENS, UNITE SOCIETY AND PREVENT CRIME AND POVERTY.
  + **HORACE MANN ADVOCATED FOR FREE PUBLIC EDUCATION.**
  + HORACE MANN’S MODEL IS THE ONE USED TODAY FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
  1. **WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE**- WOMEN IN THE EARLY 1800 CENTURY WERE LEGALLY AND SOCIALLY INFERIOR TO MEN
* WOMEN COULD NOT VOTE
* IF MARRIED, WOMEN COULD NOT OWN PROPERTY OR RETAIN THEIR OWN EARNINGS
* WOMEN WERE LEADERS IN THE REFORM MOVEMENTS- TEMPERANCE AND ABOLITIONISTS
* **ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, LUCRETTIA MOTT AND THE GRIMKE SISTERS**, ALL PROMINENT WOMEN BECAME OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATES FOR WOMEN’S EQUALITY
* **ELIZABETH CADY STANTON AND LUCRETIA MOTT** ORGANIZED **THE SENECA FALLS CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK** TO DISCUSS THE CONDITION OF WOMENS RIGHTS
* **SENECA FALLS CONFERENCE MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE WOMEN’S RIGHTS MOVEMENT**

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**REBELLIONS AND THE RISE OF ABOLITIONISM**

1. The issue of slavery has been present in American politics since the nation’s inception. Slavery was an issue when Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention created a series of compromises addressing slavery to placate Southerners at Philadelphia.
2. Jefferson and Washington spoke out against slavery and freed their own slaves upon death
3. Slavery was prohibited in the Northwest Territories by federal law so that slave holding was confined to those states south of the Mason-Dixon Line (imaginary border separating No. from So.)
4. Prior to the cotton gin, slavery was nearly dead in the Upper South
5. The cotton gin and westward expansion revived slavery
6. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793
7. It is a machine that rapidly removes cotton plant seeds from the valuable cotton fiber
8. By producing more cotton in a day than any person could clean by hand, the gin reduced the cost of processing cotton and greatly raised the profit from growing it
9. To further cut costs and raise profits, unskilled slaves were often put to work running the cotton gins in southern states, while others continued to pick cotton which was in high demand
10. Politicians in the first third of the 1800s sought to maintain “a perfect equilibrium” on the issue of slavery
11. First, by maintaining an equal number of S.
12. lave and Free states.
13. The second way to maintain peace was to prevent slavery from becoming a divisive issue through the passage of the “gag” rule, which prevented the discussion of slavery in the House of Representatives from 1836-1844
14. Third, division over slavery was minimized by continuing the process of working out compromises on the issue in the 1850s.
15. As the mid-western and northern states continued to grow in economic power and population (political representation), slavery became increasingly entangled in every political issue facing the nation, such as nullification, states’ rights, and the admission of new territories as states
16. The two-party political system re-emerged in the early 1830s with the birth of the Whig Party
17. The party was short-lived as the issue of slavery fatally split the party by the end of the 1850s
18. New parties that were far more vocal on abolition, such as the Liberty Party and the Free-Soil Party, formed in the 1850s
19. Abolition movements existed in America since the colonial period when the Quakers led the effort to end slavery
20. Their popularity waned after the American Revolution but were renewed in the 1830s as part of the Second Great Awakening reform movements
21. Three groups of abolitionists emerged during this period
22. One group, the American Colonization Society (1818) called for the emancipation and transportation of freed slaves back to Africa to be settled in the new colony of Liberia
23. The second group, the American Anti-Slavery Society (1833), was led by William Lloyd Garrison and called for immediate emancipation by any means necessary
24. A moderate group, the Liberty Party, pledged to end slavery through legal and political means
25. Some of the most notable abolitionists were William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and the Grimke Sisters
26. Garrison was the leading voice for many reform movements and abolition was a particularly important cause to him. He was the founder and editor of the *Liberator* newspaper, the leading abolitionist newspaper known for graphic stories of the bad treatment slaves endured
27. Frederick Douglass was a former slave who worked for Garrison in the abolitionist movement. Douglass traveled widely giving eloquent speeches and publishing his own autobiography and an antislavery newspaper – *The North Star*. Douglass is considered by many to be the most influential former slave or free Black in the abolitionist movement
28. Sarah and Angelina Grimke were white southern women who lectured publicly throughout the northern states about the evils of slavery they had witnessed growing up on a plantation
29. The abolition campaign included both men and women; Northerners and some Southerners
30. Blacks began to play a significant role in the movement
31. the new abolitionists advocated for immediate emancipation without compensation for slave owners
32. Slave rebellions also began to occur and caused slave owners to implement even more harsh restrictions on slaves
33. The Black preacher, Nat Turner, believed his mission on Earth was to free his people from slavery. Seeing an 1831 solar eclipse as a message from God, he led a slave rebellion on four Virginia plantations. Approximately 60 whites were killed before Turner and his followers were captured, tried, and executed. Fear and anger over the murder of primarily white women and children led to many innocent Blacks becoming victims of mob violence
34. Virginia, a state that had been considering a ban on slavery, instead passed a series of laws to strengthen the institution of slavery
35. Other southern states quickly passed laws that emulated Virginia’s revised slave codes to reflect more strict control