

Section 5

The Era of Expansion

STANDARD III The student will understand the eras of revolution, expansion, and reform prior to the United States Civil War.

OBJECTIVE 2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion.
Note: Use map on territorial expansion.

ELIGIBLE CONTENT QUESTIONS (THIS IS THE STUFF YOU MUST KNOW!)

What was the expansion of the United States from 1783–1853 like? How did the territory expand as a result of the Treaty of Paris of 1783? How did the territory expand as a result of the Land Ordinance of 1785? How did the territory expand as a result of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?

How did the territory expand as a result of the Louisiana Purchase? What is the background of the Louisiana Purchase? Who were Lewis and Clark? What was their expedition like?

What were the issues of economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling"? What were the economic issues of the era? What were some of the internal improvements that took place during the era? What was Henry Clay's American System?

What are the historic issues of Alabama statehood? What are the issues behind the Missouri Compromise? What is the significance of the Monroe Doctrine?

What are the issues of Westward expansion that took place before the Civil War? What was the Indian Removal Act? Who sponsored it? What was the Trail of Tears and how did Alabama play a role?

What are examples of Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi River? Where is the Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails located? What is the significance of the Gold Rush on western expansion.

What issues lead to a growing sense of sectional division between the north and south during this period? What events lead to Texas independence? What events lead to the Mexican War? What was Manifest Destiny and how did it lead to expansion?

Terms and Concepts for

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Abolitionist Movement	This was the movement to put an end to slavery.
Alabama in 1819	Alabama was admitted as a slave state in 1819 restoring the balance of slave states and free states.
Alien Act (1798)	This was a law that authorized the President to deport foreigners he thought were dangerous to the country.
"American System"	This was a program offered by Henry Clay which aimed at uniting different sectors of America's economy with roads, canals, and Other internal improvements and thereby make America economically self-sufficient.
Amish	This group was established in parts of Pennsylvania, Canada, and the Midwest; their objective was to keep religious purity by living a life of simplicity and hard work.
Assumption of State Debts	This was a program by which the national government assumed (took responsibility for) the states' Revolutionary War debts.
Battle of Fort McHenry	This was a battle in the War of 1812. It involved the British giving up their attack on this well-defended fort. At the scene of this battle, Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" which later became the national anthem of the United States.
Battle of Horseshoe Bend	This was a battle with the help of the Cherokee nation, in which Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks, Tecumseh's allies in the South. As a result, the Creeks had to give up much of their land to the United States.
Battle of New Orleans	This was the military victory in which Andrew Jackson's troops suffered 71 casualties (soldiers wounded or killed) while the British suffered over 2,000. This victory gave people great pride their country and made Andrew Jackson a hero.
Cabinet	This is a group of officials who are secretaries of executive departments and serve as the President's advisors.
clay, Henry	This president proposed three things: (a) a protective tariff (tax on imports) to keep American manufacturing growing, (b) internal improvements (better canals and roadways), and (c) a strong national bank.
Colonialism	This is an economic system in which the colonies were supposed to supply England with raw materials. England would manufacture these materials and sell them back

	to the colonies as finished products.
Compact Theory of Government	This is a theory that the states made an agreement (compact) which created the U.S. Constitution and that states could therefore declare acts of the national government unconstitutional.
Convention of 1818	This was a meeting that led to an agreement setting the U.S.-Canadian border at the 49th parallel between the Lake of the Woods (Minnesota) and the Rocky Mountains.
"Dartmouth v. Woodward" (1819)	This was a case in which the Supreme Court protected the right of contract by declaring unconstitutional a New Hampshire state law which attempted to revoke the charter of Dartmouth College.
delegated powers	This are powers specifically granted the national government by the Constitution, especially those powers granted to Congress in Article 1, Section 8.
Democratic-Republican Party	This was a party founded by Thomas Jefferson which consisted mainly of common people and which, at first, strongly opposed the creation of a national bank and the loose interpretation of the Constitution. The Jeffersonian tradition was carried on by the Jackson wing of the party--later called the Democratic Party.
Delegated powers	These are powers specifically granted to the national government by the Constitution, especially those powers granted to Congress in Article 1, Section 8.
Democratic-Republican Party	This was a party founded by Jefferson which consisted mainly of common people and which opposed Hamilton's financial program as well as his support of a loose interpretation of the Constitution.
Douglas, Frederick	This was the most prominent African American speaker for the abolition of slavery.
Effigy, Burning in	This was the burning of an image or crude likeness of a person in order to protest action taken by that person.
Elastic Clause	This is the clause in the Constitution (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18) which allows Congress to enact laws which are implied, but not directly stated, in the Constitution.
embargo	This is a refusal to trade with a certain country or group.
"Era of Good Feelings" (1817-1824)	this was a time when the nation seemed united in achieving national goals and when there was a temporary absence of partisan and sectional bickering.
Erie Canal (1825)	This man made water way provided a new shipping route

from Buffalo, NY, to Albany, NY. The canal's success contributed to establishing New York City as the major commercial center of the United States.

Excise Tax

This is a tax on certain goods made or sold within a country.

Farewell Address (1796)

This was the declaration given by George Washington near the end of his presidency in which he urged the U.S. to continue to follow a foreign policy of neutrality.

Federalist Party

This was a political party founded by Alexander Hamilton and others who supported strong, national economic policies, favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution, and feared "too much democracy" in the hands of the "undereducated common man."

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"Fletcher v. Peck" (1810)

This was a case in which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a Georgia law which violated the right of contracts.

Fulton, Robert

This person used a steam-powered boat to travel up the Hudson River from New Jersey; boats were now able to go up the river as well as down.

"Gibbons v. Ogden" (1824)

This was a case in which the Supreme Court denounced state interference in interstate commerce and upheld the power of Congress to regulate such commerce.

Jackson, Andrew

This was the first man to rise from poverty to the office of President. People elected Jackson because they thought he represented the common man.

Hartford Convention (1814)

This was a meeting of New England Federalists who proposed amendments to the Constitution which would have made it more difficult for the national government to exercise its powers.

Implied Powers

These are powers which are "suggested" by the Constitution but not directly stated.

Impressment

This was the act of seizing men and forcing them to serve the government in, for example, the navy.

Indian Removal Act

This was an act proposed by Andrew Jackson and passed by Congress forcing the removal of five Native American nations (Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles) to reservations in present-day Oklahoma.

Interstate Commerce	This is commerce between states (across state lines).
Isolationism	This is the policy of having little to do with the affairs of other nations.
Jay Treaty (1794)	This was a treaty in which Britain promised to remove its troops from the American Northwest but refused to agree to end its impressment of American seamen.
Judicial Review	This is the power of the Supreme Court to review laws and determine if they are constitutional.
Judiciary Act of 1789	This was a law that created the federal system of courts and established a Supreme Court of six members. Part of the Act was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court during the Marbury v. Madison Case.
Know-Nothing Party	This was a political party of the mid-1850s which wanted to stop foreigners from immigrating to the United States. It was called the Know-Nothing Party because its members said "I know nothing" when outsiders asked about party activities.
"Lame Duck"	This term relates to a President or member of Congress. It describes the condition when an official who is politically weakened during his/her last few months in office because of a failure to win reelection.
Lewis & Clark	These two people led an expedition to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean. This exploration led to the rapid migration of settlers to the Pacific Northwest.
Logrolling	This is a practice by which a lawmaker promises to support the legislative goals of another lawmaker if that person supports his/her goals.
Legacy	This is anything handed down such as an inheritance.
Loose Interpretation	This is an interpretation of the Constitution that accepts broad, flexible, implied meanings to rules set down in the Constitution (opposite of strict, narrow, literal interpretation of the Constitution).
Manifest Destiny	This was the belief that it was God's will for the United States to expand and eventually possess the entire continent.
"Marbury v. Madison" (1803)	This was a case in which the Supreme Court declared that it (the Court) had the power of judicial review (the power to declare laws unconstitutional).
Missouri Compromise (1820)	This was a law which admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state (thus maintaining the even balance between slave and free states) and which prohibited slavery in parts of the Louisiana Purchase

north of the 36th parallel.

Monroe Doctrine (1823)	This was a declaration by President Monroe stating that U.S. opposed further colonization of the American continents and that the U.S. would continue its policy of neutrality toward Europe.
Monroe, James	This Democratic-Republican became the fifth president of the United States. During his presidency, the country experienced political unity.
"McCulloch v. Maryland" (1819)	This was a case in which the Supreme Court upheld Congress's use of implied powers in creating the U.S. Bank.
"Midnight Judges"	These were judges who were appointed to federal judgeships late in the evening of President Adams' last day in office.
Monopoly	This is a market in which there is only one supplier.
Narrow Interpretation	This means an interpretation of the Constitution that accepts only a literal (not implied) meaning to rules set down in the Constitution (opposite of a loose or broad interpretation of the Constitution).
National Road	This stretched westward from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, Virginia. Under Henry Clay's initiative, this system of hi-ways extended further West to Vandalia, Illinois.
Naturalization	This is the process by which a foreigner becomes a citizen.
Neutrality	This is process of not taking sides in the wars between other countries.
Nullification	This is the doctrine that states "If Congress passes a bill that is very harmful to a particular state, that state is not obligated to enforce the federal law. In addition, if three-fourths of the states believe such a law to be unconstitutional, the law will be null and void."
Oregon Country	This was an area of land where Idaho, Oregon, Washington and the western part of Canada (British Columbia) are now located.
Partisan Politics	These are political actions aimed at helping one's political party and hurting the opposing party. Pinckney Treaty (1795): a treaty with Spain by which Spain gave Americans the right to unrestricted travel on the Mississippi River and the right of deposit in New Orleans.
Precedent	This is an act or decision that becomes a model which others choose to follow.

Proclamation of Neutrality (1793)	This was a declaration by President Washington that stated U.S. neutrality in the war between Britain and France and forbade Americans to help either side.
Protective Tariff	This is a tax on certain imported goods which is designed to raise the price of those imports to the point they can no longer compete with domestically produced goods.
Quakers	This was another community of Christians whose objective was to keep religious purity by living a life of simplicity and hard work.
Republican Party	This is a political party founded in 1854 which opposed the spread of slavery into territories and favored protective tariffs.
Revere, Paul	This person rode on horseback through neighboring towns shouting, "The Red Coats are coming!" At this warning, the minutemen rushed to Lexington, a town between Boston and Concord.
Reservations	These are tiny parcels of marginal land where Native Americans were expelled to when white settlers wanted their land.
Revenue Tariff	This is a tax on imports designed to raise money for the government.
Right of Deposit	This is the right of merchants to unload or load products at a certain location with little or no fee.
Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817)	This is a treaty in which the U.S. and Britain agreed to reduce their naval forces on the Great Lakes.
Sacajawea	This woman was a very talented Native American Shoshone woman who became the translator and guide to Lewis & Clark on their expedition to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean.
Secretary of State	This is the head of the State Department who is in charge of assisting the President in the formulation and execution of the nation's foreign policy.
Sectionalism	This is a sense of loyalty to one's section of the country instead of to the nation as a whole.
Sedition Act (1798)	This is a law that forbade "false, scandalous, and malicious" statements against the President or Congress.
Spoils system	This is the policy, openly allowed by Andrew Jackson, of allowing friends and supporters to have high positions in public office.
Strict Interpretation	This is an interpretation of the Constitution that accepts only a literal (not implied) meaning to rules set down in the Constitution (the opposite of a loose

or broad interpretation).

Suffragettes

These women supported the right to vote.

Tariff

This is a tax on imported goods.

Tariff of 1816

This action raised taxes on imports by 20 percent.

Tecumseh

This was a Native American Shawnee leader who with his brother, The Prophet, organized many native tribes and allied themselves with the British Canadians in case of war with the United States.

Temperance Movement

The members of this movement wanted to monitor the use of alcohol; later, they advocated total abstinence from alcohol.

Trail of Tears

This was the forced removal of five Native American nations (Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles) and relocation to present-day Oklahoma. Over one quarter of the people died on this journey from disease, starvation, and exposure to the bitter cold.

Underground Railroad

This was not actually a railroad. It was a network of people who helped slaves escape to the northern United States or Canada.

"unwritten constitution"

These are precedents followed by government officials which are not a part of the written Constitution.

Utopia

This is a community that would be harmonious and provide the world with the best example of how to live.

War Hawks

These were Americans who were eager to declare war on Britain in 1812.

Whiskey Rebellion

This was the refusal by farmer-distillers of western Pennsylvania to pay the excise tax on whiskey.

Whitney, Eli

This person invented the cotton gin, a machine that separated the seeds from the cotton; the gin made cotton the most profitable crop in the South.

Writs of Assistance

This is a search warrants that gave customs officials the right to search anywhere for illegal goods, those that had been bought or sold without being taxed.

writ of mandamus

This is an order requiring that a certain action be taken. This was being sought by Mr. Marbury in The Marbury v. Madison Case.

Timeline for

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1785 meeting of the states to propose stronger central gov
1786 September 5 states met in Annapolis, MD to discuss stronger central gov
1787 January 25 Daniel Shays leads 700 farmers & working class men to Springfield in protest of taxes & depression. class conflict. GW forcefully put it down
1787 May 25 convention, in Philadelphia, draws up a new plan of gov (RI not there)
1787 VA Plan: Madison, bicameral, executive chosen by legis. NJ plan: unicameral, = rep. The Great (CT) Compromise: bicameral, by population & state
1787-1788 The Federalist Papers by Jay, Madison & AH. Explains constitution
1787 September 12 convention finishes writing the constitution
1787 September 17 NY Gouverneur Morris's constitution is voted on, 39 yea; 3 nay; 13 absent
1787 September 28 constitution sent to states for ratification
1788 April 6 Senate counts electoral votes; GW elected unanimously
1788 June 21 NH ratifies, Constitution is LAW!
1789 April 30 GW is inaugurated and the USA begins at Federal Hall in NY city
1789 September 25 12 amendments are proposed by James Madison
1790 Census: total population: 3,929,625
1791 Congress enacts an excise tax on Whiskey
1791 December 15 Bill of Rights passed and amended to Constitution
1794 mid-late Whiskey Rebellion
1794 October 14 GW orders militia to subdue rebels. 1st test of federal power
1796 September GW's Farewell: warns against political parties & foreign involvement
1798 Alien and Sedition Act is passed
1789 Judiciary Act of 1789
1800 August 30 Gabriel Prosser gathers 1000 slaves for rebellion. is betrayed & executed
1801 March 4 TJ inaugurated. The "Revolution of 1800" power changes hands, peacefully
1802-1812 10,000 Americans impressed into service for UK
1803 Marbury v. Madison (refer to important Supreme Court Cases sheet)
1803 April 11 Tallyrand Fr, offers Livingstone & Monroe (US) all of Louisiana for \$15mil the purchase is made with US bonds, result of AH's bank, which TJ thought was unconstitutional (Irony)
1803 winter Lewis and Clark leave on an expedition to explore LA
1804 with tremendous popularity TJ is reelected
1804 Essex Junto, Federalists (Burr) who tried to break from the union. AH stops it.
1804 July 11 AH and Burr duel. AH, mortally wounded, dies 30 hours later
1806 Burr attempts to create a new nation out of Mexico, fails put on trial
1806 September 23 Lewis and Clark return with lots of information
1807 UK Leopard fires on the US Chesapeake and impresses 4 men
1807 September 1 Burr is acquitted of treason
1807 December Congress passes TJ's Embargo Act banned all US trade to keep it neutral. Failure. Manufacturing N benefited. S and shipping hurt bad
1808 US bans the slave trade
1809 March 1 Non-Intercourse Act. repealed Embargo, open trade but not with UK&Fr
1810 Macon's Bill #2; if 1 country accepts US neutrality US would trade
1810 Napoleon falsely repeals the Berlin and Milan decrees
1811 November WH Harrison's troops ambushed by "the Prophet"
1812 state of US troops: ~12000. Commanders political appointees, weak
1812 June 18 US declares war on UK
1812 July William Hull (US) tries to invade Canada. routed. Hull sentenced to death for cowardice. Madison pardons
1812 August-December the US Constitution and United States win sea battles, raise morale
1812 December Madison reelected. (every wartime president has been reelected)
1812 December UK blockade of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays
1813 June Chesapeake in battle Cmdr James Lawrence says "don't give up the ship"

1813 October 5 Battle of the Thames. Harrison kills Tecumseh
1813 November James Wilkinson (US) is defeated in Montreal. court-martialed for cowardice
1814 March AJ wins at Horseshoe Bend in Alabama; ending the Creek War
1814 April UK blockades New England
1814 July Battle of Chippewea; Winfield Scott (US) defeats UK, big win
1814 August peace negotiations begin in Ghent
1814 August UK raids and burns Washington
1814 September 11 Am successful at Lake Champlain. UK stopped from the N
1814 September 13-14 UK moves to Baltimore; stopped. Star Spangled Banner
1814 December AJ arrives in New Orleans and builds fortifications
1814 December 24 Treaty of Ghent. US/Canada border. Organ Territory joint UK-US
1815 January 8 AJ defeats UK at New Orleans, BIG morale boost. AJ national hero
1816-1820 Era of Good Feelings
1819 AJ starts illegal war with Seminoles in FL to reclaim slaves. AJ executes 2 UK subjects. International incident
1819 Adams-Onís Treaty cedes FL to the US from Sp
1820 census: 9,638,453
1820 Monro elected big time 231 of 232 electoral votes
1822 June 16 Denmark Vesey's rebellion failure by betrayal
1823 December 2 Monroe Doctrine said to congress. asserts US power in W hemisphere 1824 AJ won popular majority. "Corrupt Bargain" JQ Adams becomes Pres. & Henry Clay Sec of State
1828 AJ solidly wins. 1st Pres not from VA nor an Adams.
1830 April 6 Joseph Smith founds Mormonism
1831 May Tocqueville (Fr) arrives in Am. records stuff about US. very influential guy
1831 August 21-24 Nat Turner's Rebellion. 50 whites killed. caught 2 months later & hanged
1832 July 10 AJ vetoes the recharter of the Bank of the United States
1836 February 23 Santa Anna reaches San Antonio with 4000 men. Texans move to the Alamo
1836 March 6 Alamo falls. Of 187 only 5 survive, all executed. Santa Anna has the bodies soaked in oil and burned. leaves 3 people to tell Sam Houston what happened
1836 April 21 Battle of San Jacinto. Sam Houston defeats Santa Anna and forces him to recognize Texas independence
1840 "Tippacano and Tyler too!" WH Harrison & John Tyler elected
1841 Harrison gives 2 hour inaugural speech on a cold day, the longest ever
1841 April 4 Harrison dies
1846-1847 Brigham Young moves the Mormons to the Great Salt Lake