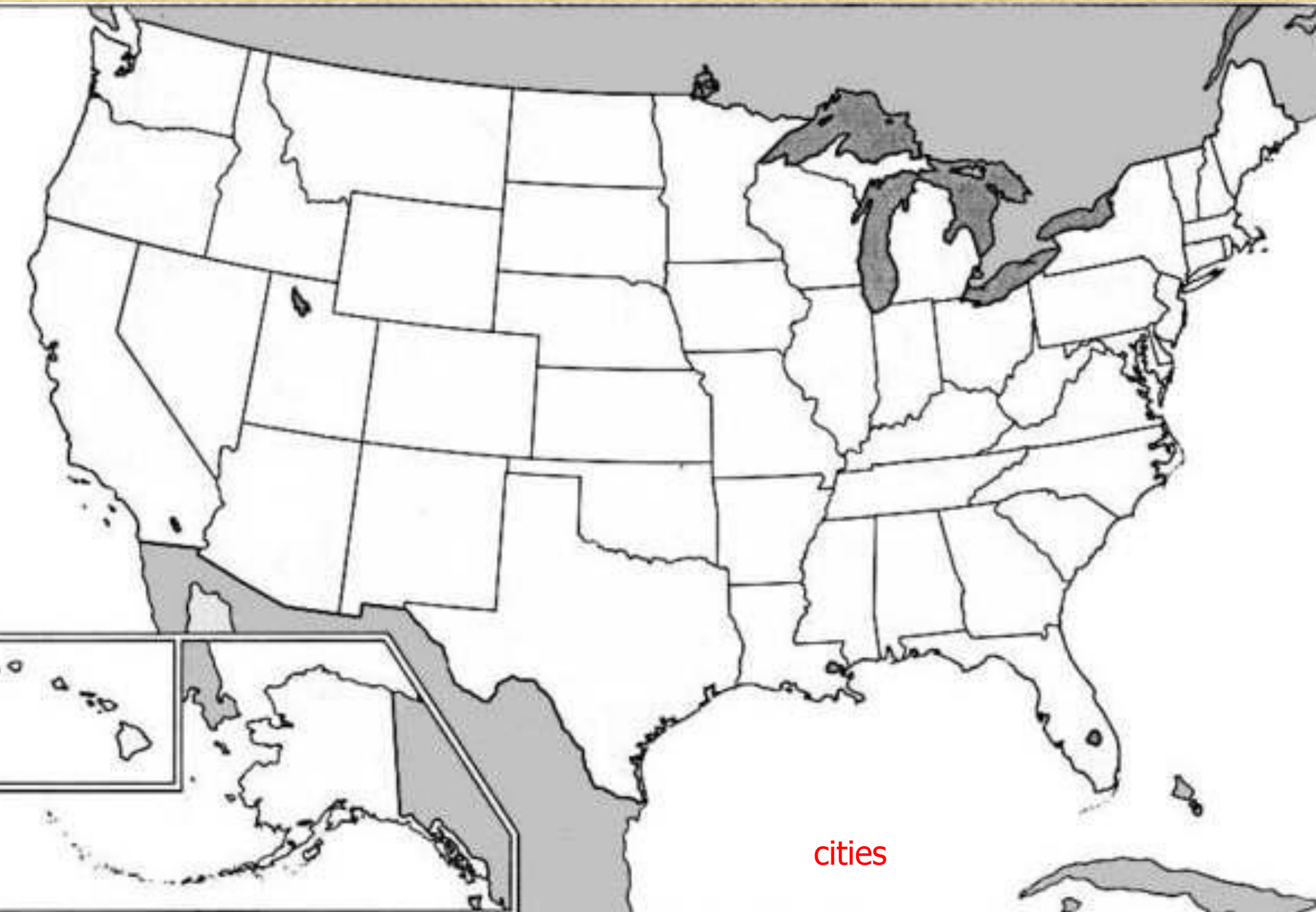


Growth & Division

1816-1832

Chapter 7



On a March day in 1817, a dignified group of Americans gathered in Washington, D.C., to witness the inauguration of the fifth president of the United States. The audience was full of hope and optimism as James Monroe delivered his inaugural address.

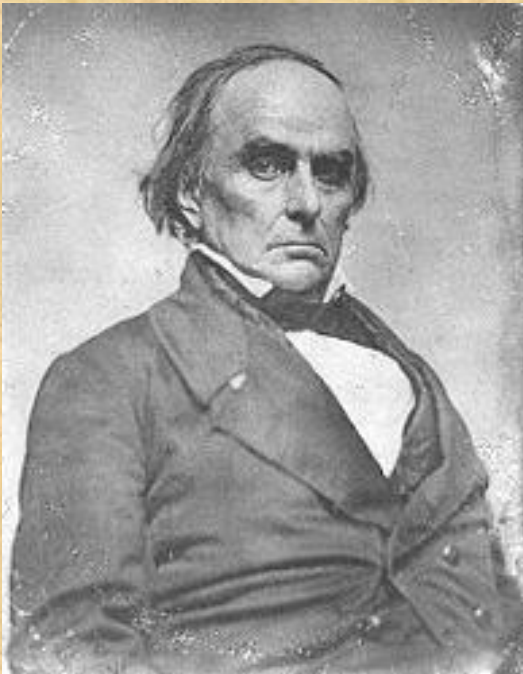
“Never did a government commence under auspices so favorable. . . . If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic, of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy when he reflects how near our Government has approached to perfection. . . . If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far and in the path already traced, we can not fail, under the favor of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.”

—from James Monroe’s Inaugural Address, March 1817

- American Nationalism
- Results of War of 1812
 - American Pride
- Era of Good Feelings
 - Unity in politics (did not last long)
- Second Bank of US
 - Gov. finances
 - Protective Tariffs
 - Big taxes on imports



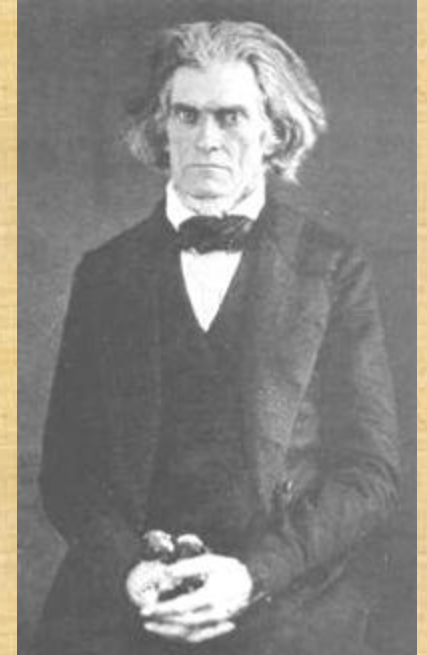
- The Great Compromisers
- American Nationalism 1819
 - Daniel Webster
 - Henry Clay
 - John Calhoun
- Sectionalism begins



north

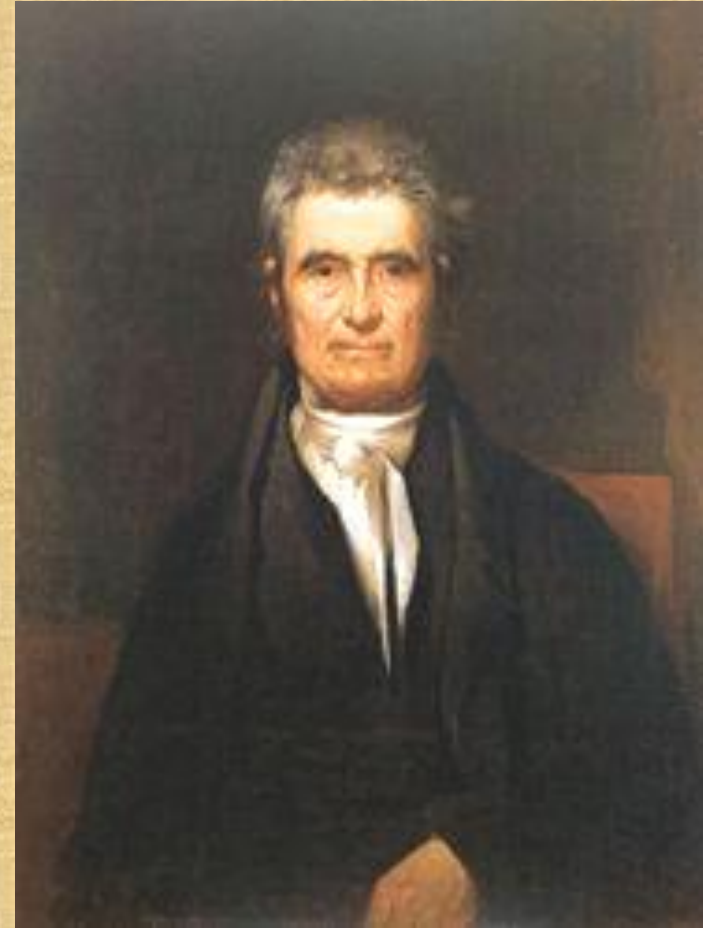


west



south

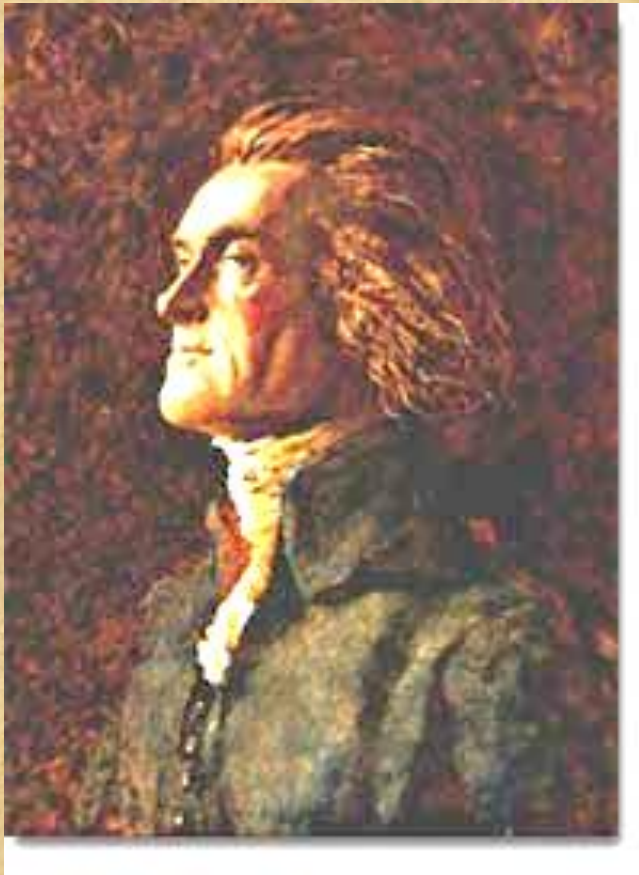
- **Supreme Court Decisions**
- **National Gov. Supreme**
 - Marbury vs. Madison
 - Judicial Review of Laws
 - McCulloch vs. Maryland
 - National Supremacy
 - Gibbons vs. Ogden
 - Interstate Commerce
 - Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee
 - Final Appeals



■ John Marshall

- James Monroe
 - Spain & Florida
 - Adams-Onis Treaty
 - Latin American Independence Movements
 - Monroe Doctrine-US position
 - Europeans are no longer colonizers of America
 - America wouldn't interfere in European conflicts





Its object is to introduce and establish the American system, of keeping out of our land all foreign powers, of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it.

And if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European powers, and draw over to our side it's most powerful member, surely we should do it... With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale and shifted into that of our two continents, all Europe combined would not undertake such a war.

---Jefferson

The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America...It is impossible that European countries should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness;

...With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

---James Monroe's Doctrine

In the summer of 1817, explosions suddenly began disturbing the peace and quiet of rural upstate New York. What had started was not a war but a great engineering challenge: a canal, 40 feet (12.2 m) wide and 4 feet (1.2 m) deep, to be built from the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo. The longest canal in the nation at that time ran almost 28 miles (45 km) . The new canal would be a colossal 363 miles (584.1 km) long.

Building the canal was difficult and dangerous. Canal beds collapsed, burying diggers. Blasting accidents killed other workers. In 1819 alone more than 1,000 men were stricken with diseases contracted in the swamps through which they dug. Here, one investor coldly complains that the number of deaths is raising costs:

“In consequence of the sickness that prevailed in this section and its vicinity, we were under the necessity of raising wages from twelve to fourteen and some as high as seventeen dollars per month for common Labourers, and pay Physicians for atten[d]ing to the sick, purchase Coffins and grave clothes, and attend with Hands to bury the Dead.”

—quoted in *The Artificial River*

•Transportation

- Erie Canal
 - Albany-Buffalo-points west
- National Road
 - Baltimore-Cumberland-points west
- Steamboats
 - Up & down rivers
- Railroads to the west
 - Fast & Reliable
 - All weather
 - Increased trade

Industrialism



Steamboat Technology



Steamer Claremont,
Hudson River, NY
Robert Fulton 1807



Steamer Armenia,
Richmond to Philadelphia
1847

Steamer Kate Adams,
Mississippi Riverboat
1876





- Erie Canal Park 2008
- [Erie Canal Song](#)

Traveling by Canal Packet



Locks at Lockport, New York



On Erie Canal Song

I've got a mule,
Her name is Sal,
Fifteen years on the Erie Canal.
She's a good old worker
And a good old pal,
Fifteen years on the Erie Canal.

We've hauled some barges in our day
Filled with lumber, coal and hay
And ev'ry inch of the way I know
From Albany to Buffalo.

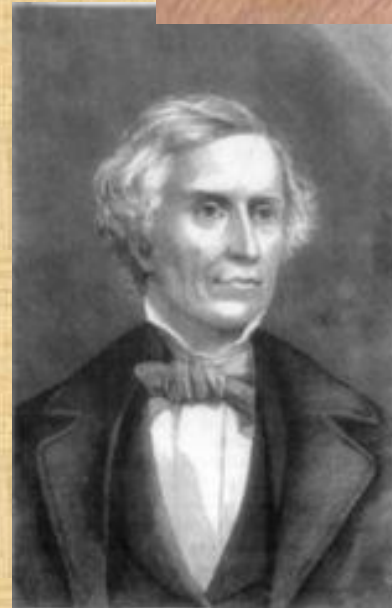
Chorus:

***Low Bridge, ev'rybody down,
Low Bridge, We're coming to a town!
You can always tell your neighbor,
You can always tell your pal,
If you've ever navigated
On the Erie Canal.***

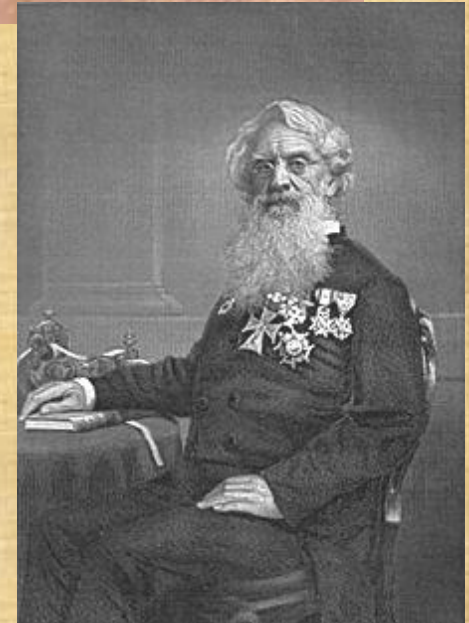
We better get along on our way old gal,
15 miles on the Erie Canal
'Cause you bet your life I'd never part
with Sal,
15 miles on the Erie Canal.
Git up there mule, here comes a lock,
We'll make Rome about 6 o'clock
One more trip and back we'll go,
Right back home to Buffalo.

- Industrial Revolution
 - Big corporations
 - Stock & limited liability
- Water power
- Northern States
- Textile Mills
 - Francis Lowell
 - Women & children cheap labor
- Interchangeable gun parts
 - Eli Whitney
- Telegraph
 - Morse

Production



Francis Lowell



■ Sam Morse



Separates seeds from fiber

Cities

- Industrialization
 - People move to cities for better wages
 - Rise of cheaper women & children workers
- Labor Unions
 - Workers
 - Strikes fail



Solomon Northup was born free in Minerva, New York, about 1808. His parents were successful farmers. Northup, his wife, and three children also prospered in agriculture, although he supplemented his income as a violinist. In March 1841, two white men offered Northup a job as a musician in their circus. Northup accepted the job and left for Washington, D.C. Two days after arriving in the nation's capital, he was drugged, robbed of his money and papers, chained, and sold to slave traders.

For the next 12 years, Northup lived in bondage in the sugarcane and cotton regions of Louisiana. His first slaveholder, William Ford, treated him well, but Northup never stopped dreaming of freedom. In 1852 he was finally able to obtain documentation proving he was a free man.

Reflecting on his experience, Northup cut to the central cruelty of the institution of slavery:

“There may be humane masters, as there certainly are inhumane ones; there may be slaves well-clothed, well-fed, and happy, as there surely are those half-clad, half-starved and miserable; nevertheless, the institution that tolerates such wrong and inhumanity . . . is a cruel, unjust, and barbarous one.”

—quoted in *Twelve Years a Slave*

- Farms
- Leading economic activity
- North
 - Mechanization
 - Reapers
 - Harvesters
 - Food crops
- South
 - Manual labor
 - Cash crops
 - Tobacco
 - Cotton
 - Slavery



- The South
 - Cotton Gin
 - Cotton is King
 - Few cities

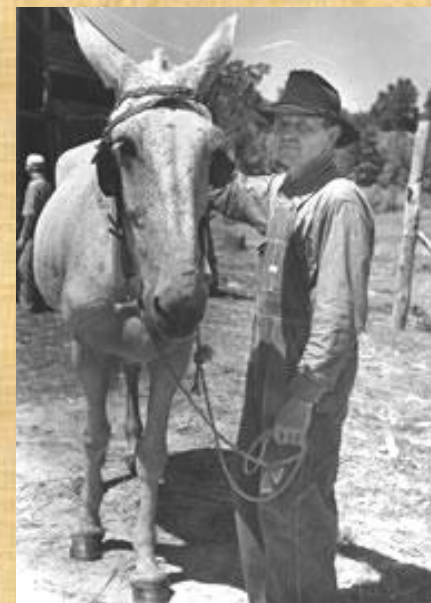
The whole interior of the Southern states was languishing...Individuals who were depressed with poverty, and sunk with idleness have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts have been paid off, our capitals increased; and our lands are triple in value.



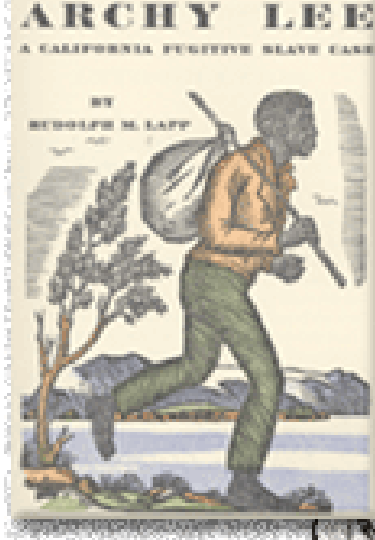
- Southern Society
- Planters
 - Over 20 slaves
 - Filthy rich
- Yeoman farmers
 - Less than 20 slaves
- Poor white laborers (most)
- African American Slaves



Alexander Spotswood



- Slavery
- Task vs. Gang
- Overseer
- Slave Codes
- Freemen
- Runaways
 - Frederick Douglass
 - Abolitionist



THE HERALD

News from the Interior

The following curious advertise
the sale of a negro in this State
columns of the same paper :—

NEGRO FOR SALE.—On Sat
inst.. I will sell at Public Auction,
who having agreed to said sale in prefer
home I value him at \$300, but if s
abolition brethren wish to show that th



ut them, they
I Negro slave
er. at the Sou
aying \$100. I
the property,
ag a small sum
ad try to steal
place in front
clock of said d
B. C

- Slave Rebellions
- Denmark Vesey
 - Charleston, SC
 - Freeman
 - 1822
- Nat Turner
 - Virginia
 - Black Preacher
 - 1831
 - The Birth of a Nation (movie 2016)





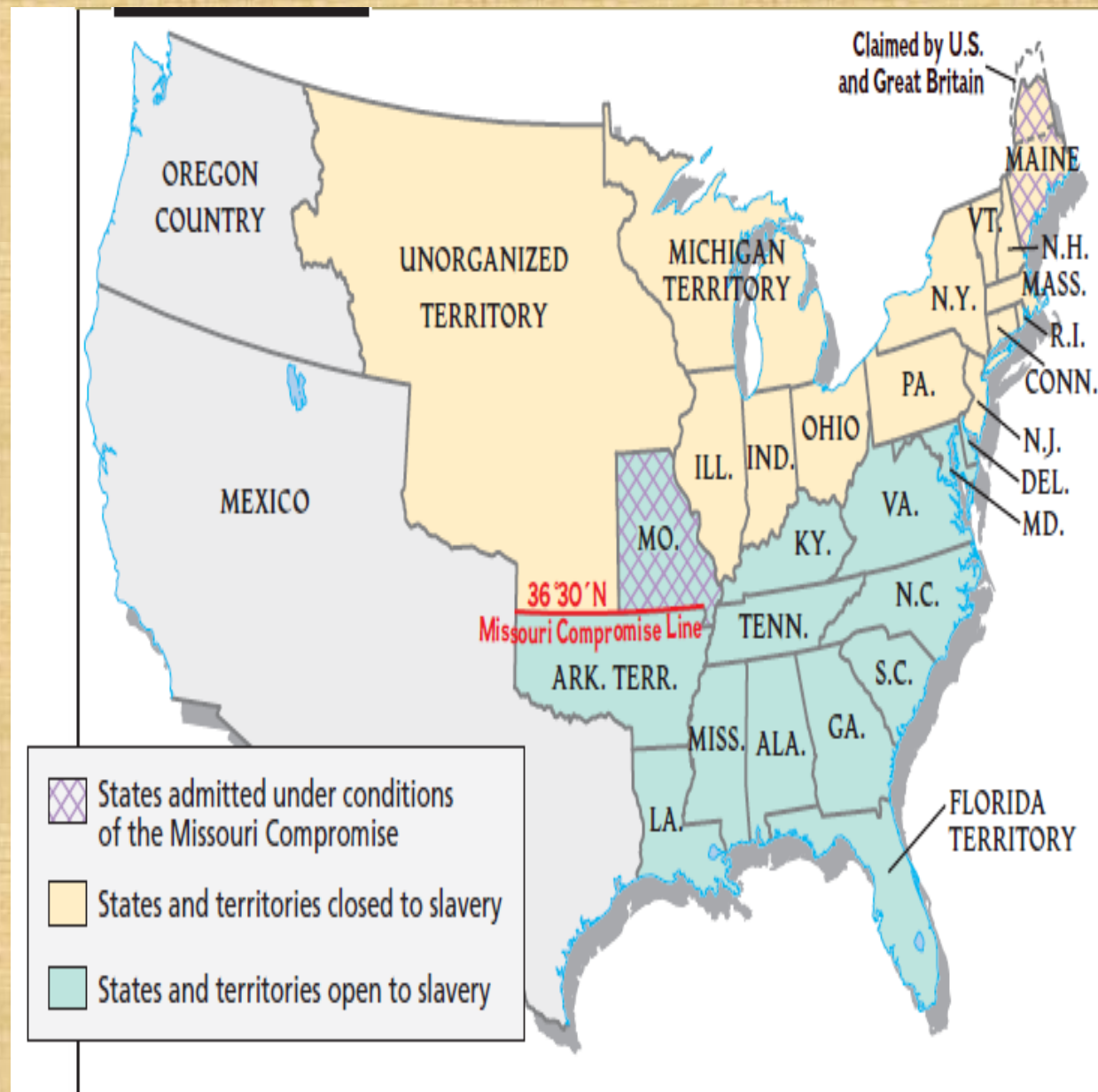
THE ESCAPE OF HENRY BOX BROWN AT PHILADELPHIA
As depicted in the engraving by J. H. Buffum, 1851

Henry Box Brown, mailed himself to freedom



- **Free African Americans**
- Many bought their freedom
- Rev. War Vets
- Artisans
- Lewis Temple in Mass.
- Whaling

- **Beginnings of Political Sectionalism**
- **Missouri Compromise**
 - No more Slavery north of Arkansas in Louisiana Purchase
- **Maine is Free**
- **Missouri is Slave**



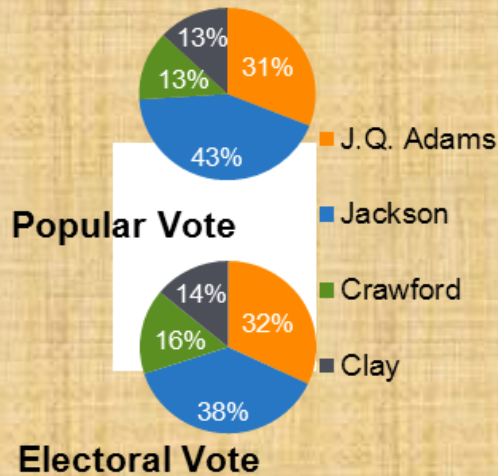
As May approached in 1820, Thomas Jefferson should have been enjoying his retirement from public life. Instead, a bitter political controversy had him feeling deeply troubled. After more than a year of debate, Congress finally had crafted a plan to allow the Missouri Territory to enter the Union as a slave state while Maine came in as a free state. This arrangement preserved the delicate balance in the number of free and slave states. The arrangement, known as the Missouri Compromise, highlighted the growing dispute over slavery's expansion into the Western territories—a dispute that Jefferson feared could tear the nation apart:

“This momentous question, like a firebell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell [funeral bell] of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence.”

—quoted in *The Annals of America*

- 1824 Election

- Crawford
- Clay
- Jackson
- Adams
- Calhoun



- Election goes to House of Reps.

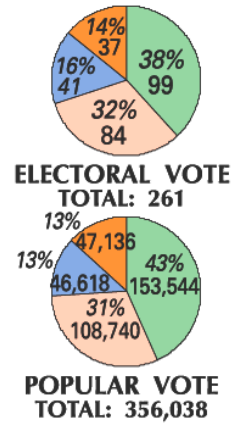
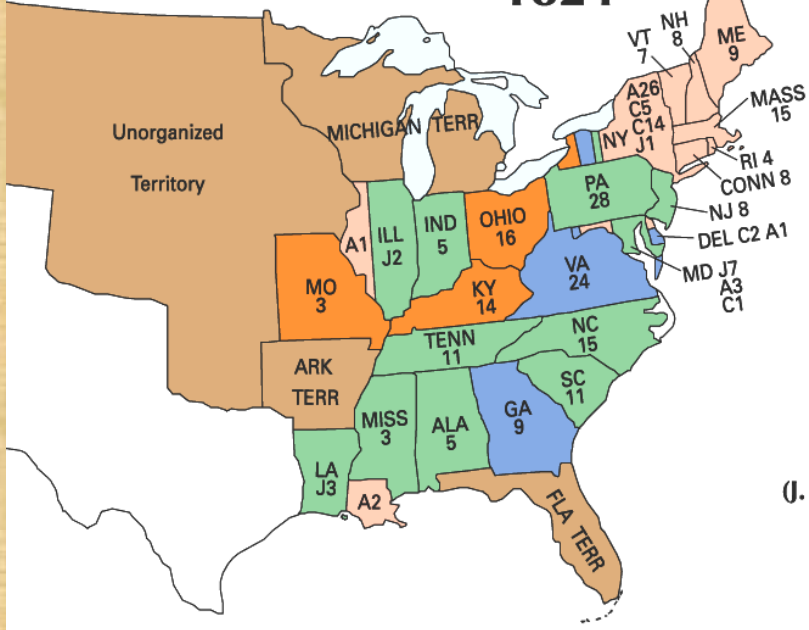
- Corrupt Bargain
 - Adams becomes president
 - Clay becomes Sec. of State

- Results in two parties

- Democratic, Jackson's party
 - Destroy bank
 - Southern & Western
- Whig, Adams' party
 - Wanted Internal improvements
 - High tariffs
 - New England

It is rumored and believed by everybody here that Mr. Clay will be made Secretary of State...What a farce! That Mr. Adams should swear to support the constitution of the United States which he has purchased from Representatives who betrayed the constitution, and which he must distribute among them as rewards for the iniquity.

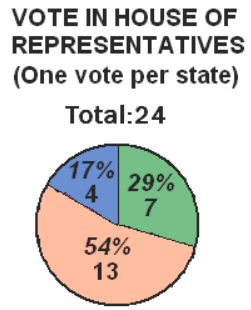
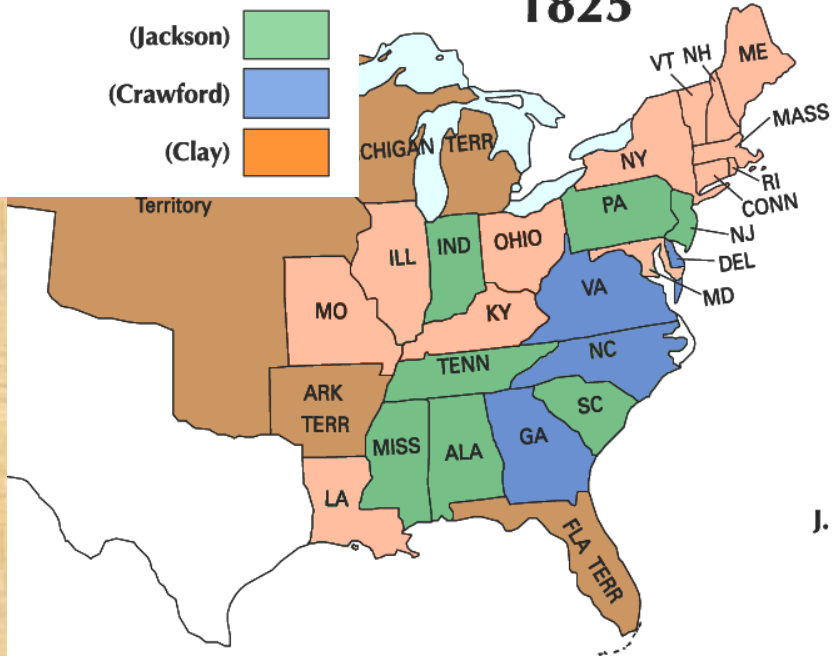
1824



- No one candidate received majority of Electoral votes, election goes to House of Reps.
- Top three candidates stand for election in House of Reps.
- Each state votes once.

Territories

1825

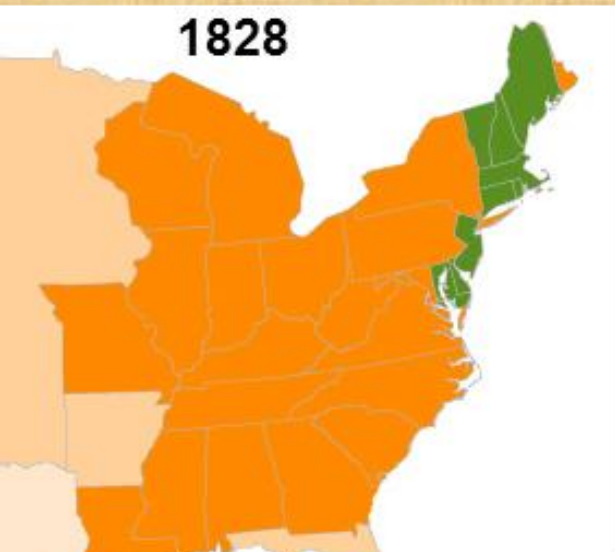


J. Q. Adams
Jackson
Crawford

Territories

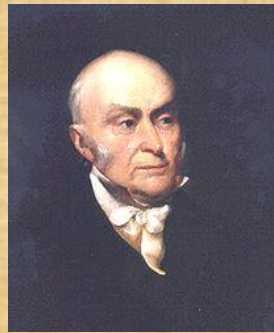
• 1828 Election

- Jackson
- Adams
- Mudslinging
 - Jackson's Wife
- Campaign slogans
 - Old Hickory



Andrew Jackson

John Q. Adams



Between J.Q. Adams, who can write, and Andy Jackson, who can fight

Campaign slogans

"...I cannot believe that killing twenty-five hundred Englishmen at New Orleans qualifies for the various, difficult, and complicated duties of the Chief Magistracy."

—Henry Clay

"Jackson provided just the figure the ignorant but hero-loving and idealistic masses could cling to."

—James Truslow Adams, The Epic of America (1931)