
History 1301
U.S. to 1877

Unit 2 - Lecture 3

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The Jeffersonian Era

The Jeffersonian Era:

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 - Strict limits on Federal Power
- US saw itself as a “Virtuous and Enlightened” citizenry
 - Educated
 - Schooling in NE was public, South & MA religious
 - 1789 MA public schools were co-ed
 - Missionary schools for Indians
 - Colleges 9 in 1776 to 22 in 1800 – most were private
 - Readers, dictionaries and spellers “Americanized”
 - Antimilitaristic – citizens to defend the Republic / No need for professional army

Seat of Empire:

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– Religion

- Weakened by American Revolution – “reason” “Deism” “Universalism / Unitarianism”
- Second Great Awakening
 - Against “rational” religion – Presbyterian / Methodist / Baptists – flourished along the fringe settlements
 - Itinerant Preachers & Camp Revivals
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 - Readmit God / Jesus into daily lives “Active Piety” faith and good works
 - Each can affect their own salvation –
 - Women outnumbered men – play important roles
 - Racial overtones and problems

Beginnings of Industrialization:

- Industrial Revolution – substituting machine power for muscle power – magnifying results and using different organizational and distribution techniques to deliver more for less
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 - Textiles first – “built-in market” / wool then cotton
 - Power spinning mill – 1790
 - Eli Whitney – Cotton Gin – 1793 for short staple cotton – rapidly increased Cotton crop
 - Eli Whitney – interchangeable parts
 - Fall line in MA – water power

Industrialization (continued) :

- - Distance & infrastructure main impediments in US
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 - 1794 Turnpike – effectively doubles economic range around NE
 - Steamboat – Robert Fulton 1807 the “Clermont”
 - 1811 on Mississippi
 - Expansion transitions from subsistence to market
- Urbanization:
 - 3% in Philadelphia 70K, NYC 60K
 - Affluence – culture - spending

Jefferson's Administration:

- As president – disdain for pretense, written vs. oral, little etiquette but focused politician
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 - Worked inside system & outside system
- Reduce expenditures
 - Abolished all internal excise taxes
 - Reduced national debt by 50%
 - Only income from Public Land sale and Tariff
 - Reduced army from 4K to 2.5K but founded West Point
 - Navy from 25 ships to 7

Jefferson's Administration (continued) :

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- Judicial Review – 1803 Marbury V Madison confirmed the ability of the court to nullify acts of Congress
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- Napoleon brings Louisiana back to France
 - Staging ground / British target
- New Orleans denies US right of deposit
- After French failure in Hati, Napoleon made offer, Jefferson accepted
 - Constitutional process? Doubled size of country
 - Funded by BUS shares sold by Napoleon to British
- Lewis & Clark – 1804 - 1806

“Foreign” problems:

- - Continental system after Trafalgar in 1805 from Napoleon ~ Milan Decrees
 - - 1807 Chesapeake boarded by Leopard
 - Embargo Act of 1807 – no foreign trade – destroyed NE Federalist merchants
 - 1809 – “Peaceable Coercion” trade with all but Britain and France
 - 1810 Macon’s Bill #2 – open with either if they didn’t interfere – Napoleon complied

Indian Problems:

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- William H. Harrison – Gov of Indiana Territory followed Jefferson's solution – settle to farm or go beyond the Mississippi. – either case lost tribal lands – 1807 exacted treaties for lands in Midwest
 - British after 1807 enlisted Indian help in preparing to defend against an American invasion
 - Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa – Pan-Indian movement began in 1809 to unite tribes for action out of Tippecanoe, IN left for south in 1811 – Harrison attacked and disrupted alliance – Tecumseh responded by raiding tactics

The War of 1812:

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- War Hawks wanted to solve Indian and Spanish problems after Congressional elections of 1810 - Clay / Calhoun – also wanted Canada
- Madison declared war in June 1812
- 1812 - US invades Canada through Detroit – lost both Detroit and Ft Dearborn (Chicago) to British:
- 1813 - after several US naval victories, British blockaded US:

The War of 1812 (Continued) :

- - Harrison invades Canada again, beat British and Indians at Thames – Tecumseh killed
 - No US Militia desire to further conquest
- 1814 British invade US – burn Washington but falter in front of Baltimore
“Star Spangled Banner” at Fort McHenry:
- 1814 - Andrew Jackson – beat Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend and Pensacola
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- US gov’t faced internal opposition because of failures:
 - centered in NE – most hit and little to gain
 - Dec 1814 NE delegate met at Hartford – moderates called for right of nullification and 7 amendments to Constitution to protect region
 - Seen as treason when war over at same time

End of War of 1812:

- - British lose 700 dead, 1,400 wounded, US 8 dead and 13 wounded
 - America sees self as “world” power ~ American Virtue triumphant
 - Federalists destroyed as “traitors”
 - Rise of the Common Man – Andrew Jackson
- - Treaty simply ends fighting
 - Trade agreement with Britain in 1815 opened Britain and Empire to US trade
 - Pre-sged Rush - Bagot agreement of 1817
 - Un-armed, open boarder , including Great Lakes
 - Oregon arrangement
 - Joint administration of Great Banks
 - Indians had no protectors nor leaders