Chapter Nine

An Agrarian Republic

1790-1824
Part One

Introduction
An Agrarian Republic – 1790-1824

What do the chapter title and the drawing suggest about American development between 1790-1824?
Chapter Focus Questions

- How did America’s economy develop in a world of warring great powers?
- What was the role of Jefferson’s presidency and his agrarian republicanism in forging a national identity?
- How did divisive War of 1812 end colonial dependency?
- How did westward expansion become a nationalizing force?
Part Two

Mandan Communities on the Upper Missouri
Mandan Communities

- Lewis and Clark visited the Mandan villages in what is now North Dakota.
- The Mandan lived by agriculture and hunting and lived in matrilineal clans.
- The male chiefs met with Lewis and Clark who offered them a military and economic alliance.
- Americans established Fort Clark as a trading base.
- Americans brought diseases like smallpox that wiped out the vast majority of Mandans.
Part Three

North American Communities from Coast to Coast
The Spanish in North America

- To protect their interests against Russian and British expansion, the Spanish had established a chain of missions throughout California.
- The Spanish also controlled New Orleans, though in 1800 it was:
  - a polyglot, French-dominated society that was half black; and
  - an international port.
- Americans were concerned that whomever controlled New Orleans could choke off commerce along the Mississippi River.
- East and West Florida dominated the Gulf of Mexico, and Spain opened the area to American immigration.
The Caribbean

- The Caribbean posed strong challenges because of the sugar industry.
- The Caribbean slave societies were jolted by the successful slave revolt in Haiti.
British North America

- The heart of British North America was the former French colony of Quebec. Loyalists comprised most of the other settlers.
- The American Revolution caused Great Britain to create a national legislature under strict executive control.
Russian America Sitka

- Russian settlements in Alaska were an extension of its conquest of Siberia.
- The Russia established Sitka in 1804.
- Russia established new settlements in California, including Fort Ross.
America in 1800

- In 1800, the United States was surrounded by European colonies.
America in 1800
Trans-Appalachia

- The trans-Appalachia west was the most rapidly growing region of the United States.
- By 1800, 500,000 Americans lived in Trans-Appalachia.
- Cincinnati served as major trading center for the Ohio River Valley.
- River traffic to and from New Orleans increased annually, though Westerners were concerned over who controlled the city.
Atlantic Ports

- Only 3 percent of Americans lived in cities.
- Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Boston, and New York dominated trade.
- Each city had its own distinct economy and culture.
- These cities led the nation socially, politically, and economically.
- Those with the greatest ties to the trans-Appalachian West thrived.
Part Four

A National Economy
The Economy of the Young Republic

- Table: American Export Trade, 1790-1815, p. 244.
- Most Americans lived in rural, agricultural communities.
- Northerners were generally self-sufficient.
- The plantation regions of the South were heavily involved in marketing crops overseas, but demand for tobacco and rice only rose to pre-Revolutionary levels.
Shipping and The Economic Boom

- In 1790, American shipping had been hurt by the end of ties with Great Britain.
- The outbreak of war in Europe and American neutrality vastly expanded trade, fueling the growth of American coastal cities.
- The economic boom included:
  - American entry into the Northwest fur and China markets;
  - an active shipbuilding industry; and
  - trade stimulated the rise of insurance companies, banks, and brokers catering to the international market.
- By 1820, the United States was building a strong, diversified national economy.
Part Five

The Jefferson Presidency
Republican Agrarianism

- Thomas Jefferson emerged as a strong president with strong party backing.
- Jefferson's ideal was an agrarian republic of roughly equal yeoman farmers. America’s abundant land allowed Jefferson to envision a nation of small family farms.
The Government and the Judiciary

- Jefferson's promise to reduce the size of the federal government was fulfilled by:
  - cutting internal taxes; and
  - reducing the size of army, navy, and government staff.

- The unfinished state of the nation’s capital reflected the emphasis on local communities.

- While removing Federalist officeholders, Jefferson provoked a landmark Supreme Court decision.

- *Marbury v. Madison* did not restore William Marbury to his post, but it established the principle of judicial review and an independent judiciary.
The Louisiana Purchase

- **Map: Louisiana Purchase, p. 249.**
- The conflict between France and Britain threatened American security.
- Napoleon's acquisition of the Louisiana Territory threatened American access to the Mississippi River.
- Jefferson attempted to buy New Orleans, but accepted the French offer to buy the entire territory.
- The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States, fulfilling Jefferson's desire for continued expansion.
Incorporating Louisiana

- The French customs of Louisiana conflicted with the English-derived American traditions were derived from England.
- The solution was to maintain aspects of French institutions in Louisiana.
Texas and the Struggle for Mexican Independence

- Acquisition of Louisiana put the United States in conflict with Spain.
- Spain's involvement in the Napoleonic Wars caused its American empire to slip away.
- Several populist revolts fueled a strong independence movement in Mexico.
Part Six

Renewed Imperial Rivalry in North America
Protecting Neutral Rights

- In his second term, Jefferson faced problems protecting American neutrality.
- British ships seized American vessels trading in the French West Indies and impressed sailors into the Royal Navy.
- Congress first imposed a boycott and then passed the Embargo Act on foreign commerce that:
  - did not change British policy;
  - caused a deep depression; and
  - led to widespread smuggling.
- During the presidency of James Madison, the Embargo Act was repealed,
- Other similar acts passed later also proved ineffective.
A Contradictory Indian Policy

- Indian affairs remained among the most difficult foreign problems.
- Western tribes resisted American incursion into their territory.
- Jefferson hoped that Indians would either be converted to white civilization or moved across the Mississippi River. Neither policy won much Indian support.
Tecumseh, Tenskatawa, and Indian Resistance

- The Shawnee emerged as the leading force of Indian resistance in the Ohio Valley. Tecumseh led a band that attempted to escape contact with whites.
- His brother, Tenskwatawa, The Prophet, called for a rejection of white ways and built a pan-Indian religious movement.
- Tecumseh formed a pan-Indian confederacy was initially defensive but soon advocated military resistance.
- While Tecumseh was in the South, an American army defeated Tenskwatawa’s followers at Tippecanoe.
- In response, Tecumseh formally allied with the British.
Part Seven

The War of 1812
The War of 1812
The War Hawks

- Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun were leaders of a new generation of War Hawks from the South and West that supported war as a means of expansion.
- Madison’s declaration of war received no Federalist support.
The Campaign Against Canada

- American efforts to capture Canada failed due to
  - New England opposition;
  - the strength of the British-Indian forces; and
  - the resistance of Canadians.

- The Americans won the Battle of the Thames, at which Tecumseh was killed.
The War and the Hartford Convention

- Andrew Jackson and Indian allies defeated the Creek Indians and invaded Florida.
- The British navy established a strong blockade and burned Washington.
- Continued opposition from New England led to the Hartford Convention.
- Federalists demanded redress of grievances though they dropped talk of secession.
Peace and Pride

- The Treaty of Ghent ended the war without addressing the major grievances, but the British did agree to evacuate the western forts.
- Andrew Jackson’s victory at New Orleans saved American pride.
- The war also ended lingering feelings of American colonial dependency.
- The Indians were the only clear losers.
Part Eight

Defining the Boundaries
Another Westward Surge

- Map: Spread of settlement, p, 259.
- Peace brought widespread Indian removal that opened lands and enabled Americans to resume their westward migration.
Spread of Settlement: Westward Surge, 1800-1820

- Areas settled by 1800
- Areas settled by 1810
- Areas settled by 1820
Migration Routes

- Northern migrants traveled the Genesee Turnpike.
- Middle States settlers went west on the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Turnpike and the National Road.
- The Wilderness and Federal Roads were southern migration routes.
Western Settlement

- Table: Western land sales, p. 260.
- Overpopulated farmland in the east pushed Americans to cheap land in the west. Easterners brought the culture and values of their home regions with them.
- The Old Northwest shared New England values.
- The Old Southwest was based on plantation slavery.
The Second Great Awakening

- Revolving around the camp meeting, the Second Great Awakening:
  - further strengthened east-west relations; and
  - helped Westerners create new institutions.
The Era of Good Feelings

- James Monroe presided over the post-war “era of good feelings.”
- Monroe brought former Federalists into his cabinet.
- Embracing most of Henry Clay’s American System that updated many of Hamilton’s ideas, the Monroe administration:
  - established the Second Bank of the United States:
  - passed a protective tariff; but
  - would not subsidized roads and canals—the third part of the American System.
The Diplomacy of John Quincy Adams

- **Map:** John Quincy Adams' Border Treaties, p. 265.
- Secretary of State John Quincy Adams laid the foundation for continued expansion. Two treaties with Britain established a demilitarized Canadian border and provided for the joint occupation of Oregon.
- The Adams-Onis Treaty turned over Florida to the United States and relinquished claims to Louisiana.
- Adams defined the response of the United States to emerging nations in the western hemisphere by designing the Monroe Doctrine.
The Panic of 1819

- New problems emerged as Americans moved westward.
- A land boom was financed by speculative buying and easy credit.
- The Panic of 1819 was triggered by the Second Bank of the United States foreclosing on loans that led to six years of depression.
- The Panic of 1819 hurt urban workers suffering from the decline in trade and manufacturing failures.
- Manufacturers pressed for higher protective tariffs, angering Southerners.
The Missouri Compromise

- **Map:** The Missouri Compromise, p 267.
- Effort to admit Missouri into the Union as a slave state created a crisis.
- Northerners opposed the creation of new slave states because it would tip the balance between slave and free states.
- Southerners sought to expand slavery and were concerned that Congress would even consider the matter.
- Henry Clay forged a compromise that maintained the balance between free and slave states.
- Maine was admitted as a free slave state and slavery was barred north of Missouri’s southern boundary.
Part Eight

Conclusion
An Agrarian Republic, 1790-1824

• Chronology, p. 268
## Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790s</td>
<td>Second Great Awakening begins</td>
<td>James Madison reelected president</td>
<td>Louisiana admitted to the Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson elected president</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>Hartford Convention</td>
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<td>1802</td>
<td>Russian-American Company headquarters established at Sitka, Alaska</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>Battle of New Orleans</td>
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<td>1803</td>
<td>Louisiana Purchase</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>James Monroe elected president</td>
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<td>1804</td>
<td>Marshall v. Madison</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>Indiana admitted to the Union</td>
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<td>Ohio admitted to the Union</td>
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<td>Illinois admitted to the Union</td>
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<td>1807</td>
<td>Lewis and Clark expedition leaves St. Louis</td>
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<td>Panic of 1819</td>
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<td>1807</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson reelected president</td>
<td>1819–20</td>
<td>Alabama admitted to the Union</td>
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<td>1808</td>
<td>Russians reestablish Sitka following the Tlingit Revolt</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>James Monroe reelected president</td>
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<td>1810</td>
<td>Haiti becomes independent</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Missouri admitted to the Union as a slave state</td>
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<td>1807</td>
<td>Chesapeake-Leopard incident</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Monroe Doctrine</td>
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