**Guided Notes: Major Events from 1790 to 1853**

**Immigration:** Several people from European Nations decided to make the United States their home.

1. By 1808, Congress had banned the importation of slaves from Africa.
2. In the first half of the 1800’s, the majority of the immigrants came from Ireland, Britain, Germany, and France.

**Industrial Revolution:** Economic change of the late 1700’s when manufacturing replaced farming as the main form of work.

1. The factory system brought many people and machines together under one roof to create a product.
2. Ideas like interchangeable parts help spread the speed and efficiency of manufacturing.

**The War of 1812:**

**Causes of the War:**

1. Great Britain and France were seizing U.S. ships. This interfered with American trade.
2. The United States made a deal with France that it would stop trading with Britain if France stopped taking over U.S. ships.
3. The U.S. thought the British were arming the Native Americans to attack settlers in the Northwest Territory, the land north of the Ohio River between the organized states and the Mississippi River.
4. The U.S. thought that Britain was still interfering with its former colonies.
5. The U.S. wanted to take Canada from Britain and Florida from Spain.

**Major Events of the War of 1812:**

1. The United States tried to invade Canada several times but never succeeded.
2. British plans to invade the United States from Canada were stopped by Commodore Oliver Perry on Lake Erie and Captain Thomas Macdonough on Lake Champlain. Perry reported his victory with his famous line, “We have met the enemy and they are ours."
3. Early in the war, the ships U.S.S. Constitution and U.S.S. United States won great victories and became famous throughout the country. Unfortunately, the British eventually gained control of the seas.
4. The British captured and burned Washington D.C. and then bombed Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland. (think of the Star Spangled Banner)
5. Although the peace treaty was signed in Paris, France in December 1814, news didn’t arrive in the United States fast enough to stop a British attempt to invade New Orleans in 1815. Commander Andrew Jackson defeated the invasion and became a national hero.

**Results of the War of 1812:**

1. The British recognized U.S. boundaries and stayed out of the Northwest Territory.
2. The United States significantly increased the size of their army and navy, and gained national pride from its victories at sea and in New Orleans
3. American industry prospered because it made more goods at home when trade stopped with Britain.
4. The Federalists, the political party that had supported the Constitution but opposed the war, completely disappeared.
5. **Monroe Doctrine (1823)**
   1. European countries could no longer form colonies in North or South America
   2. The political systems of the Americas were separate from those of Europe
   3. The United States would consider any attempt by Europe to influence politics in the Americas as a threat to its “peace and safety.”
   4. The United States would not interfere in European governments or their existing colonies.

**Manifest Destiny:** Obvious divine fate of the United States to expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

1. Land Routes of Expansion

* 1. Many Conestoga Wagon trails existed, the most famous of which were the Oregon Trail and the Santa Fe Trail.
  2. Canals were built to connect rivers and lakes. The Erie Canal was the most famous.
  3. By the 1850’s railway travel was starting to develop. Our frontier- the boundary dividing settled lands and the wilderness, had virtually disappeared by 1900

**Expansion of the United States:** In 1783, the United States stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. Other nations owned what is now the central and western part of the United States.

**1. The Louisiana Purchase - 1803**.

1. We paid $15 million for 828,000 sq mi of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.
2. We bought it from the French
3. It doubled the size of the Country
4. There were fierce disputes with Native Americans as settlers moved west. Many Americans felt that since they bought the land from the French, they shouldn’t have to buy it again from the Natives.
5. Expanded trade because Americans could use the Mississippi River to ship goods throughout the country.

**2. Lewis and Clark Expedition -1804-1806**

* 1. Goal was to find an all water route to the Pacific Ocean, also known as the Northwest Passage.
  2. Sacagawea served as a Native American Guide to the Explorers.

1. **Florida Acquisition - 1819**
2. Georgia natives battled the Seminoles
3. General Andrew Jackson invaded Florida. President Monroe didn’t agree, but didn’t really stop him. Spain realized they couldn’t control their territory so they gave Florida to the United States
4. **Trail of Tears - 1832**

a. As America expanded, citizens forced Natives on to reservations in Oklahoma.

b. Many starved, froze to death, or died from disease.

1. **Annexation of Texas -1845**
   1. Mexico Gained Independence from Spain in 1821.
   2. To raise money for their new country, they sold Texas land to American settlers, who were then supposed to learn Spanish and convert to Catholicism.
   3. Instead they formed their own government, led by Sam Houston.
   4. In 1836, the Mexicans fought this new government. Mexico won the battle of the Alamo, but lost in the end.
   5. Texas was independent for ten years. It was called the Lone Star Republic.
   6. When Congress voted to make Texas a U.S. Territory, war broke out with Mexico.
2. **Oregon Territory – 1846**
   1. Shared territory with Britain. President Polk had made a campaign promise to take that land for America.
   2. Not wanting to fight a war, the British negotiated with the U.S. to divide the territory at the 49th parallel.
3. **Mexican Cession -1848** Land the United States acquired as a result of the War with Mexico. See below for further details.
4. **Gadsden Purchase -1853**
   1. U.S. paid Mexico $10 million for a small piece of land in Southern New Mexico and Arizona
   2. They wanted to build a railroad to California on that land.

**The Mexican War (1846-1848):**

**Causes of the Mexican War:**

1. Mexico was opposed to Texas becoming a U.S. Territory. In fact, they wanted Texas back.
2. The United States claimed that the southern boundary of Texas was the Rio Grande River. Mexico claimed it was the Nueces River, farther north.
3. President James K. Polk used this border dispute to justify moving U.S. troops into Mexican Territory.

**Results of the Mexican War:**

1. Mexico agreed that the Rio Grande River was the southern boundary of Texas.
2. Mexican Cession: Mexico ceded all of present-day California, Nevada, and Utah, as well as parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming to the United States. Although it was the result of war, we paid them $15 million dollars for this land.
3. The size and influence of the United States increased once again. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought United States citizenship to nearly 60,000 Mexican residents.

**Nationalism vs. Sectionalism**

1. President James Madison, in 1805, had a plan to unite America. His plan worked for awhile, even into Monroe’s presidency, and was known as the **Era of Good Feelings.** 
   1. Establish a protective tariff, or tax on imported goods.
   2. Create a national bank to promote a single currency.
   3. Improve the nation’s transportation systems.
2. By the mid 1800’s economic changes had led to **Sectionalism**: loyalty to a certain region or section of a country.
   1. The south relied on a plantation economy that used slavery to survive.
   2. The northeast focused on manufacturing and trade.
   3. In the west, settlers wanted cheap land.
3. **The Missouri Compromise - 1820**
   1. When Missouri wanted to become a state, trouble arose. We had 11 slave states and 11 free states. Adding one more upset the balance of power in Congress.
   2. Maine wanted to break from Massachusetts, so they added Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state.
   3. Also established that no slave state could be established north of the Mason-Dixon Line. (This creates the North/South border)
4. **State’s Rights**
   1. Doctrine of Nullification said that states had the right to reject laws it considered unconstitutional.
   2. The debate over federal vs. state power remained an unsolved issue well into the twentieth century.