**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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Industrial Revolution:** Economic change of the late 1700’s when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_help spread the speed and efficiency of manufacturing.

**The War of 1812:**

**Causes of the War:**

1. Great Britain and France were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. The U.S. wanted to take Canada from Britain and Florida from Spain.

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

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_defeated the invasion and became a national hero.

**Results of the War of 1812:**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and stayed out of the Northwest Territory.
2. The United States significantly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and gained national pride from its victories at sea and in New Orleans

1. American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because it made more goods at home when trade stopped with Britain.
2. The Federalists, the political party that had supported the Constitution but opposed the war, completely disappeared.
3. **Monroe Doctrine (1823)**
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* 1. The political systems of the Americas were separate from those of Europe
	2. The United States would consider any attempt by Europe to influence politics in the Americas as a threat to its “peace and safety.”
	3. The United States would not interfere in European governments or their existing colonies.

**Manifest Destiny:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the most famous.
	3. By the 1850’s railway travel was starting to develop. Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.
2. We bought it from the French
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. **Trail of Tears - 1832**

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

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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	4. In 1836, the Mexicans fought this new government. Mexico won the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but lost in the end.

* 1. Texas was independent for ten years. It was called the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	2. When Congress voted to make Texas a U.S. Territory, war broke out with Mexico.
1. **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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. **Mexican Cession -1848** Land the United States acquired as a result of the War with Mexico. See below for further details.
2. **Gadsden Purchase -1853**
	1. U.S. paid Mexico $10 million for a small piece of land in Southern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* 1. They wanted to build a railroad to California on that land.

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

**Causes of the Mexican War:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 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.
4. The size and influence of the United States increased once again. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
	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**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: loyalty to a certain region or section of a country.
	1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_relied on a plantation economy that used slavery to survive.
	2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focused on manufacturing and trade.
	3. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Congress.
	2. Maine wanted to break from Massachusetts, so they added \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* 1. Also established that no slave state could be established north of the Mason-Dixon Line. (This creates the North/South border)
1. **State’s Rights**
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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.