

1790-1824

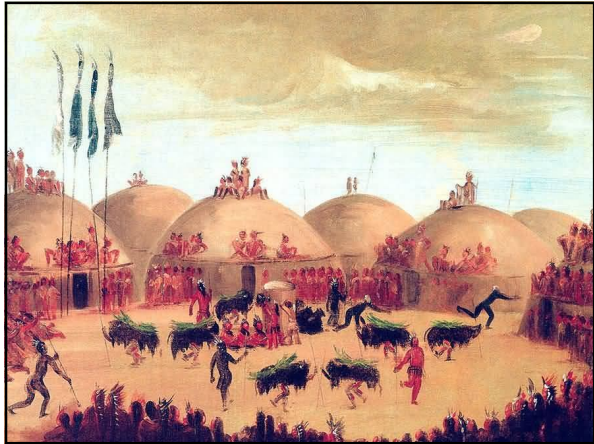
An Agrarian Republic

An Agrarian Republic, 1790-1824



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 the divisive War of 1812 end colonial dependency?
- How did westward expansion become a nationalizing force?





The Caribbean

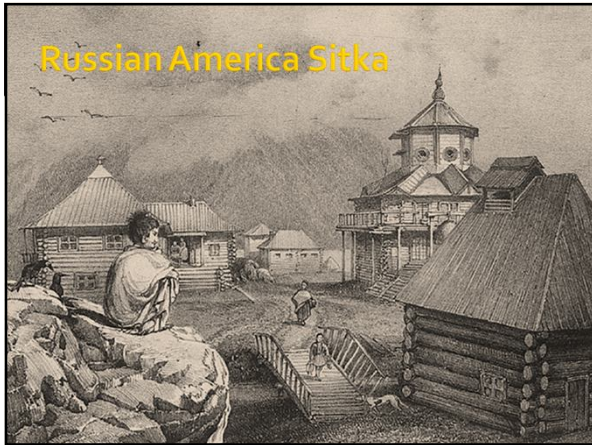
- Sugar industry
- Caribbean slave societies jolted by successful slave revolt in Haiti.



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.

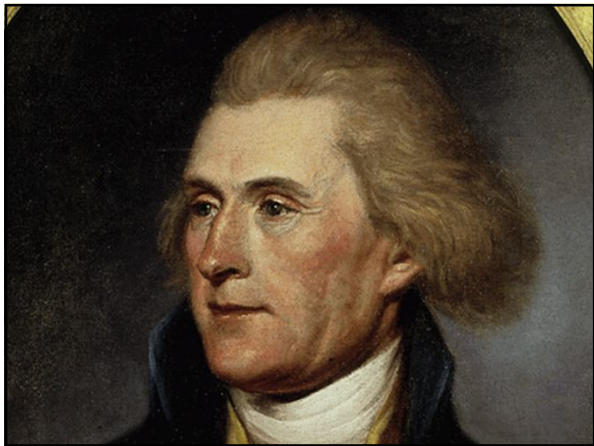
Russian America Sitka





The Economy of the Young Republic

- 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.



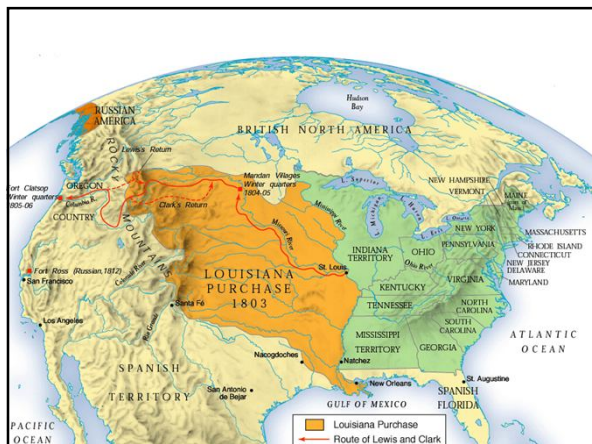
An Independent Judiciary

- Jefferson's promise to reduce the size of the federal government was fulfilled by:
 - cutting internal taxes;
 - reducing the size of army, navy, and government staff.
- The unfinished state of the nation's capital reflected the emphasis on local communities.

An Independent Judiciary

- 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.





Incorporating Louisiana

- The French customs of Louisiana conflicted with the English-derived American traditions.
- The solution was to maintain aspects of French institutions in Louisiana.

Texas and Mexican Independence

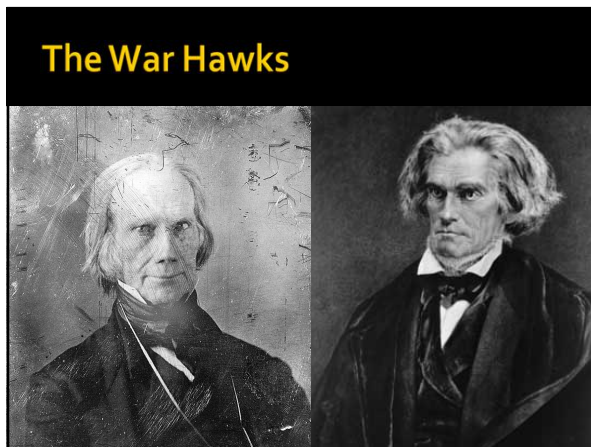
- Acquisition of Louisiana put the United States in conflict with Spain.
- Spain's involvement in the Napoleonic Wars caused its American empire to slip away.
- Several populist revolts fueled a strong independence movement in Mexico.

Problems with 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;
 - led to widespread smuggling.
- During the presidency of James Madison, the Embargo Act was repealed.
- Similar acts passed later also proved ineffective.







The Campaign Against Canada













Western Settlement

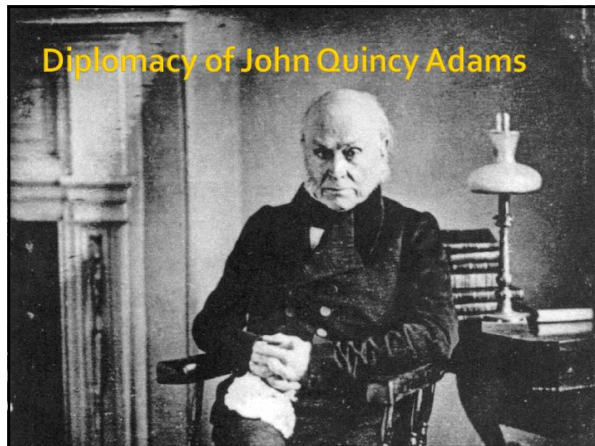
- Overpopulated farmland in the East pushed Americans to cheap land in the West. Easterners brought the culture and values of their home regions with them.
- The Old Northwest shared New England values.
- The Old Southwest was based on plantation slavery.



The Era of Good Feelings



- James Monroe
 - post-war "Era of Good Feelings."
 - brought former Federalists into cabinet.
- Embraced Clay's American System
 - Updated Hamilton's ideas, the Monroe administration:
 - Second Bank of the United States;
 - passed a protective tariff;
 - no subsidies for roads and canals



The Panic of 1819

- Westward expansion
- Land boom
 - financed by speculative buying and easy credit
- 2nd Bank of the United States foreclosed loans
 - six years of depression.
- Hurt urban workers suffering from the decline in trade and manufacturing failures.
- Manufacturers pressed for higher protective tariffs, angering southerners.

The Missouri Compromise

