

# Unit 5 - Early National Period

Content Area: **Social Studies**  
Course(s): **Social Studies 7**  
Time Period: **March**  
Length: **6 Weeks**  
Status: **Published**

## Transfer

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- a) Explain the principles and issues that prompted Thomas Jefferson to organize the first opposition political party
- b) Identify the key issues of the election of 1800.
- c) Identify the economic, political, and geographic factors that led to territorial expansion and its impact on the American Indians
- d) Examine the reasons why James Madison asked Congress to declare war on Great Britain in 1812 and how this divided the nation
- e) Analyze the significance of the Monroe Doctrine and American foreign policy
- f) Explain the changing character of American political life in “the age of the common man” (Jacksonian Era) to increasing popular participation in state and national politics
- g) Describe the cultural, economic, and political issues that divided the nation, including tariffs, slavery, the abolitionist and women’s suffrage movements, and the role of the states in the Union.

## Enduring Understandings

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Different views of economic and foreign policy issues led to the development of the first American political parties.

Economic and strategic interests, supported by popular beliefs, led to territorial expansion to the Pacific Ocean.

The new American republic prior to the Civil War experienced dramatic territorial expansion, immigration, economic growth, and industrialization. Americans, stirred by their hunger for land and the ideology of “Manifest Destiny,” flocked to new frontiers.

Conflicts between American settlers and Indian nations in the Southeast and the old Northwest resulted in the relocation of many Indians to reservations.

Regional self-interests led to a divided nation at war against the British.

An extension of the franchise, westward expansion, and the rise of sectional interests prompted increased participation in state and national politics.

The nation struggled to resolve sectional issues, producing a series of crises and compromises.

These crises took place over the admission of new states to the Union during the decades before the Civil War.

The issue was whether the number of “free states” and “slave states” would remain balanced, thus affecting the distribution of power in the Congress.

## **Essential Questions**

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Why did competing political parties develop during the 1790s?

What factors influenced American westward movement?

What were the causes of the War of 1812?

In what ways did political democracy change in the years following the War of 1812?

What issues divided America in the first half of the nineteenth century?

How do policies such as Indian Removal, Manifest Destiny, and Slavery conflict with the U.S. Constitution and Revolutionary principles?

## **Content**

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### **Content**

Controversy over the Federalists’ support for the Bank of the United States, the Jay Treaty, and the undeclared war on France contributed to the emergence of an organized opposition party, the Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

The presidential election of 1800, won by Thomas Jefferson, was the first American presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one political party to another.

The Federalists, led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, typically believed in a strong national government and commercial economy. They were supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast.

The Democratic-Republicans believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy. They were supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South.

## Expansion resulting from the Louisiana Purchase and War of 1812

- Thomas Jefferson, as president in 1803, purchased the huge Louisiana Territory from France, which doubled the size of the United States overnight. He authorized the Lewis and Clark expedition to explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi River. Sacajawea, an American Indian woman, served as their guide and translator.

- The American victory over the British in the War of 1812 produced an American claim to the Oregon Territory and increased migration of American settlers into Florida, which was later acquired by treaty from Spain.

- The Monroe Doctrine (1823) stated the following:

- The American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers.

- Nations in the Western Hemisphere were inherently different from those of Europe—i.e., they were republics by nature rather than monarchies.

- The United States would regard as a threat to her own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.

The United States would not interfere in European affairs.

## The westward movement and economic development

- American settlers streamed westward from the coastal states into the Midwest, Southwest, and Texas, seeking economic opportunity in the form of land to own and farm.

- The growth of railroads and canals helped the growth of an industrial economy and supported the westward movement of settlers.

- Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin led to the spread of the slavery-based "cotton kingdom" in the Deep South.

- American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule and a famous battle at the Alamo, in which a band of Texans fought to the last man against a vastly superior force. The Texans' eventual victory over Mexican forces subsequently brought Texas into the United States.

- The American victory in the Mexican War during the 1840s led to the acquisition of an enormous territory that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.

## Impact on the American Indians

- The belief that it was America's "Manifest Destiny" to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific provided political support for territorial expansion.

During this period of westward migration, American Indians were repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands. They were either forced to march far away from their homes (the "Trail of Tears," when several tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coastal

states to Oklahoma) or confined to reservations.

British interference with American shipping and western expansionism fueled the call for a declaration of war.

Federalists opposed Madison's war resolution, talked of secession, and proposed constitutional amendments, which were not acted upon.

The changing character of American politics in "the age of the common man" was characterized by

- heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for adult white males
- the rise of interest group politics and sectional issues
- a changing style of campaigning
- increased voter participation.

Andrew Jackson personified the "democratic spirit" of the age by challenging the economic elite and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (Spoils System).

The Federalist Party disappeared, and new political parties, the Whigs and Know-Nothings, were organized in opposition to the Democratic Party.

Sectional tensions caused by competing economic interests

- The industrial North favored high protective tariffs to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition.
- The agricultural South opposed high tariffs that made the price of imports more expensive.

Sectional tensions caused by westward expansion

- As new states entered the Union, compromises were reached that maintained the balance of power in Congress between "free" and "slave" states.
  - The Missouri Compromise (1820) drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line.
  - In the Compromise of 1850, California entered as a free state, while the new Southwestern territories

acquired from Mexico would decide on their own.

– The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line, giving people in Kansas and Nebraska the choice whether to allow slavery in their states or not (“popular sovereignty”). This law produced bloody fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled each other. It also led to the birth of the Republican Party that same year to oppose the spread of slavery.

#### Sectional tensions caused by debates over the nature of the Union

- South Carolinians argued that sovereign states could nullify the Tariff of 1832 and other acts of Congress. A union that allowed state governments to invalidate acts of the national legislature could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union in defense of slavery (Nullification Crisis).
- President Jackson threatened to send federal troops to collect the tariff revenues.

#### Sectional tensions caused by the institution of slavery

- Slave revolts in Virginia, led by Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser, fed white Southerners’ fears about slave rebellions and led to harsh laws in the South against fugitive slaves. Southerners who favored abolition were intimidated into silence.
- Northerners, led by William Lloyd Garrison, publisher of *The Liberator*, increasingly viewed the institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles and argued for its abolition. Southerners grew alarmed by the growing force of the Northern response to the abolitionists.
- Fugitive slave events pitted Southern slave owners against outraged Northerners who opposed returning escaped slaves to bondage.

#### The women’s suffrage movement

- At the same time the abolitionist movement grew, another reform movement took root—the movement to give equal rights to women.
- Seneca Falls Declaration

Roles of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who became involved in the women’s suffrage movement before the Civil War and continued with the movement after the war

## **Vocabulary**

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### **Vocabulary**

Federalist

bank of The United States

Jays Treaty

Democratic-Republicn Party

electoral college

commercial economy

agricultural economy

Lousiana Purchase

authorize

expediation

migration

acquire

Western Hemisphere

Eastern Hemisphere

cotton gin

"Cotton Kingdom"

annexation

Manifest Destiny

"Trail of Tears"

"The age of the common man"

Spoils System

Whigs

Democrats

Know-Nothings

Republicans

tariffs

"free" state

"slave" state

"popular sovereignty"

"Bleeding Kansas"

nullify

abolitionist

suffrage

## **Learning Objectives**

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- a) Explain the principles and issues that prompted Thomas Jefferson to organize the first opposition political party
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## **Resources**

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Primary and Secondary Sources

*United States History* by Holt McDougal 2012

Newsela

Brainpop

History Channel

Maps, photographs, videos, & charts

Google Cultural Institute

PBS Education

## Standards

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LA.RH.6-8	Reading History and Social Studies
LA.WHST.6-8	Writing History, Science and Technical Subjects
SOC.6.1.8.A	Civics, Government, and Human Rights
SOC.6.1.8.A.4.a	Explain the changes in America's relationships with other nations by analyzing policies, treaties, tariffs, and agreements.
SOC.6.1.8.A.4.b	Analyze how the concept of Manifest Destiny influenced the acquisition of land through annexation, diplomacy, and war.
SOC.6.1.8.A.4.c	Assess the extent to which voting rights were expanded during the Jacksonian period.
SOC.6.1.8.B	Geography, People, and the Environment
SOC.6.1.8.B.4.a	Assess the impact of the Louisiana Purchase and western exploration on the expansion and economic development of the United States.
SOC.6.1.8.B.4.b	Map territorial expansion and settlement, as well as the locations of conflicts with and resettlement of Native Americans.
SOC.6.1.8.C	Economics, Innovation, and Technology
SOC.6.1.8.C.4.a	Analyze the debates involving the National Bank, uniform currency, and tariffs, and determine the extent to which each of these economic tools met the economic challenges facing the new nation.
SOC.6.1.8.C.4.b	Explain how major technological developments revolutionized land and water transportation, as well as the economy, in New Jersey and the nation.
SOC.6.1.8.C.4.c	Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.



SOC.6.1.8.D	History, Culture, and Perspectives
SOC.6.1.8.D.4.a	Analyze the push-pull factors that led to increases in immigration, and explain why ethnic and cultural conflicts resulted.
SOC.6.1.8.D.4.b	Describe efforts to reform education, women’s rights, slavery, and other issues during the Antebellum period.
SOC.6.1.8.D.4.c	Explain the growing resistance to slavery and New Jersey’s role in the Underground Railroad.

## **Interdisciplinary Connections**

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9.2.8.B.2 Develop a Personalized Student Learning Plan with the assistance of an adult mentor that includes information about career areas of interest, goals and an educational plan.

9.2.8.B.3 Evaluate communication, collaboration, and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.

8.1.8.E.1 Effectively use a variety of search tools and filters in professional public databases to find information to solve a real world problem.

6.1.8.C.3.c Evaluate the impact of the cotton gin and other innovations on the institution of slavery and on the economic and political development of the country.

6.1.8.A.4.b Analyze how the concept of Manifest Destiny influenced the acquisition of land through annexation, diplomacy, and war.

6.1.8.A.4.c Assess the extent to which voting rights were expanded during the Jacksonian period.