

- Believed in **strict interpretation of the Constitution** (you have to follow the Constitution exactly as it is written).
- Sought to avoid involvement in European affairs (isolationist).
- Disagreement between Hamilton and Jefferson over the interpretation of the Constitution led to the development of the **political party system**.
- Authorized the Lewis and Clark expedition in order to explore a route to the Pacific Ocean (helped lead to westward expansion).
- Made the **Louisiana Purchase** while President of the U.S.

Louisiana Purchase-

- In deciding to purchase the Louisiana Territory, Jefferson had to overcome the problem of contradicting his belief in a strict interpretation of the Constitution.
- He used the **Elastic Clause** and **implied powers** to make the purchase.
- The purchase was made because he was worried about a strong French and Spanish presence and wanted American control of **New Orleans** which had a valuable port.
- Secured U.S. control of the **Mississippi River**.
- Farmers needed a water route to help ship their products to market.
- **Farmers in the Ohio River Valley** gained greatest **economic benefit** as a result of the purchase.
- Focused the U.S. on westward expansion.

Nationalism/ Sectionalism

John Marshall- Chief Justice of the U.S.

- Decisions as Chief Justice of the U.S. resulted in expansion of the power of Federal Government.
- Helped create a sense of national unity by strengthening the Federal Government at the expense of State government.
- Helped make the Constitution more flexible by interpreting the Constitution broadly.

War of 1812- War between U.S. and Britain over trade in the Atlantic Ocean.

- **War Hawks-** A group of Congressmen from the South and West who supported the War of 1812.
- Ended by the **Treaty of Ghent**.
- Increased American **nationalism**- the loyalty of a people to their values, traditions, and/or geographic region (intense pride for one's nation or culture).

President James Monroe-

- **Monroe Doctrine (1823)**-Foreign policy intended to limit European influence in the Western Hemisphere.
 - Warned Europe against any further colonization in Latin America.
 - Resulted from the close geographic relationship between the U.S. and Latin America.
 - U.S. foreign policy increased enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine during the late 19th and early 20th century.
- **Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine** - President **Theodore Roosevelt** would later add to the Monroe Doctrine to make the U.S. the "**policeman of the Western Hemisphere**." Roosevelt's foreign policy was that the Monroe Doctrine permitted the U.S. to intervene actively in the affairs of Latin American nations.

President Andrew Jackson-

- Starting with the election of Jackson in 1828, voter participation increased due to the end of property requirements for voting by many states (White, male U.S. citizens no longer had to own property in order to vote which meant that lower class citizens who could not afford land, gained the opportunity to vote).
- Used the **spoils system** to provide jobs to political party supporters. The spoils system resulted in elected officials rewarding their supporters with government jobs.
- Jackson claimed that the spoils system increased democracy in the federal government because it allowed larger numbers of citizens to hold office.
- Expanded presidential powers through frequent use of the veto.
- Forced Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River to modern day Oklahoma (the trip became known as the Trail of Tears).
- Worcester v. Georgia- Supreme Court ruled in favor of Native Americans who were being forcefully removed from Georgia, but President Andrew Jackson did not enforce the ruling.
- **Whig** party began as a group unified against Andrew Jackson.
- Political Machines- Politicians in these organizations often accepted bribes in return for favors.

Erie Canal- A waterway connecting Lake Erie to the Hudson River that aided the economic development of the U.S. by lowering the cost of shipping goods from the Midwest to the Atlantic coast. The farmers in the Midwest could ship their goods to merchants in the east who would trade and sell the goods for a larger profit. North East economies (ex, New York, New England) promoted the growth of trade and manufacturing as a result.

Westward Expansion

Gold Rush 1849- Resulted in an increase in westward migration. Led to the growth of the populations of California and the western territories.

Homestead Act 1862- Promoted development of western lands by **providing free land to settlers**. Demonstrated the federal government's commitment to the settlement of western territories. Most directly affected the **Great Plains**.

Pacific (Transcontinental Act) Railway Act 1862

- In the second half of the 1800's, the federal government encouraged the building of transcontinental railroads by giving land to the railroad companies.

Manifest Destiny- Idea that the U.S. should possess the entire continent.

- Used to support **westward expansion** of the U.S. to the **Pacific Ocean**.
- Used as an excuse to expand into lands claimed by other nations.
- Led to the **annexation of Texas**, and the **Mexican War**.
- During the 1840's **abolitionists** (people who wanted to make slavery illegal) opposed annexation of new western territory because they feared the admission of new slave states.
- Major Abolitionists- William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Territorial expansion led to increased tensions over slavery (should the new territories be open to slavery?).

President James Polk- Policies involving Texas, California, and Oregon Territory were all efforts to fulfill the goal of Manifest Destiny.

Missouri Compromise 1820/Compromise of 1850/Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854- All were efforts to settle disputes over the spread of slavery to the western territories. The debate was whether new states admitted to the union would be free or slave states. Rapid migration caused by the discovery of gold in California led to the Compromise.

Popular Sovereignty- The idea that settlers had the right to decide whether slavery would be legal in their new territory or not. Set up by **Kansas-Nebraska Act**.

Dred Scott v. Sanford 1857- Supreme Court decision which ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in the territories.

Plantations- Large farms in the south that used slave labor. Slavery became more widespread in the South than in the North because geographic factors contributed to the growth of the southern plantation system. Slavery expanded in the South in the first half of the 1800's because new inventions led to an increase in cotton production.

Bleeding Kansas- Phrase used to describe clashes between proslavery and antislavery groups.

Uncle Tom's Cabin- Written by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**. Book describing slavery that contributed to the start of the Civil War by intensifying Northern dislike of slavery.

Underground Railroad- A secret network that aided slaves in escaping slave-owners and reaching free states. Supported by many abolitionists.

U.S. Civil War

- Abraham Lincoln is elected and Southern states secede (leave or break away) from the Union, causing a war between the North (Union) and the South (Confederate States). The two major issues dividing the North and South were **States rights** and the **status of slavery**.

Reasons for Succession of Southern States-

- Increasing **sectionalism**
- Disagreements over **states rights** issues (the South felt that the Federal Government did not have the right to abolish slavery in their states).
- Breakdown of compromise- failure of the Compromise of 1850 1820 and Kansas Nebraska Act.
- Election of **Abraham Lincoln** in 1860. Lincoln made it very clear that he opposed slavery in the new territories. Southerners wanted slavery extended to the new territories so the south could keep enough strength in the Senate to protect Southern interests (slavery).

Abraham Lincoln-

- Believed that sectional differences threatened to destroy the Union. "*A house divided against itself cannot stand.*"
- As the Civil War began, Lincoln stated that his primary **goal was to preserve the Union** (states remain united).
- Claimed that the government was a union of people and not of states.
- Lincoln justified the war by stating that his oath of office required him to defend and preserve the **Union**.

Lincoln expands Presidential powers during wartime

- **Suspended the writ of habeas corpus** (law that prevents a person from being held in jail without just cause) during the Civil War.
- Arrested and jailed anti-Unionists without giving a reason.

- Increased the size of the army without congressional authorization.
- Censored some anti-Union newspapers and had some editors and publishers arrested.
- This demonstrates that restrictions on people's rights may occur during wartime.

Emancipation Proclamation- Order issued by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862 (effective Jan. 1863) that declared slaves free in the areas still held by the Confederates. Major purpose was to help the North win the Civil War because it helped keep England from siding with the South.

Reasons for North (Union) Victory-

- North was better prepared economically to fight the war.
- North had more human resources and war material.

Results (U.S. Civil War)-

- Power of the **central government** (aka Federal Government) was **strengthened** over the power of the States.
- The passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments all led to **greater Federal supremacy over the states**.
- Secession was no longer regarded as an option to be exercised by States (States can't try to leave the U.S. anymore).
- **North** undergoes **rapid economic growth and industrialization** because it was stimulated by increased government demand for many products. The North's economic growth during the Civil War was stimulated by increased government demand for many products in order to fight the war (ex: guns, supplies, transportation).

Post-Civil War/ Reconstruction Era

Reconstruction Era- Time period following the Civil War, when the Southern States were reorganized and reintegrated back into the Union.

- Marked by the military occupation of the South, attempts to remove a President, and major constitutional amendments.
- Withdrawal of federal troops from the South marked the end of Reconstruction in the U.S.

Lincoln's Plan for Reconstruction-

- Primary goal was to **restore Southern representation in Congress**.
- The Union should be restored as quickly as possible. Which could only happen if.....
- The former Confederate States are treated as if they had never actually left the Union.
- Reject the idea of harsh punishments for the South.
- Forgive the Southerners and welcome them back into the Union.

Radical Republicans- Group of Republicans that wanted **harsh punishments for the South**.

- **Opposed Lincoln's plan** for Reconstruction because the plan offered amnesty (official forgiveness) to nearly all Confederates who would swear allegiance to the U.S.
- Believed that Reconstruction should be used to **force political and social reform** in the Southern States.
- A major goal was to gain voting rights for the newly freed slaves.
- Did not want to readmit Southern States into the Union unless they ratified the 14th amendment.

Solid South- Nick-name given to the former Confederate States after Reconstruction because they **consistently supported** (voted for) the **Democratic Party**.

Lincoln is Assassinated- Lincoln's death allowed the Radical Republicans to control Reconstruction policy.

President Andrew Johnson- Takes over for Lincoln after his assassination.

- **Supported Lincoln's policy of Reconstruction**- wanted to allow the Southern States to reenter the nation as quickly as possible (wanted Southern States back in Congress).
- The Radical Republicans in Congress disagreed with Johnson about how to handle Reconstruction, which led to the **impeachment of Johnson**. Johnson was officially impeached because he fired the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, without Senate approval, but the impeachment failed and Johnson remained in office.

Constitutional Amendments During Reconstruction 13th, 14th, 15th were all passed during the Reconstruction Era and showed that Federal powers could be expanded to protect the rights of minorities.

13th Amendment (1865)-Law that formally abolished slavery in the U.S.

14th Amendment-

- Law that officially gave citizenship to African Americans and legally protected them under the Bill of Rights and U.S. Constitution.
- **Extends the protections of the Bill of Rights to include actions of state governments.**
- Allowed the National Government to place more restrictions on the actions of state governments.

15th Amendment- Law that granted African Americans voting rights. Southern States collected **poll taxes** and required **literacy tests** in order to keep African Americans from exercising their voting rights.

Jim Crow Laws- 1870's 1880's

- Attempts by state and local governments to **restrict the freedoms of African Americans** after the end of the Civil War.
- Led to an increase in violations of the rights of African-Americans.
- **Limited the effectiveness of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.**
- Provided the legal basis for racial segregation in the late 19th century (late 1800's) U.S.

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)- Supreme Court case that upheld the Jim Crow Laws based on the idea that the laws provided "**separate but equal**" public facilities for African Americans. This was based on a narrow interpretation of the 14th amendment. Jim Crow Laws would not be ended until the passage of the **Civil Rights Act 1964**.

Black Codes Ku Klux Klan - Attempted to restrict the rights of former slaves and limit the effectiveness of the 14th and 15th amendments.

Sharecropping- system of farming most common in Southern States after the Civil War. Large numbers of former slaves earned a living by becoming sharecroppers on Southern farms, keeping them economically dependent on those farms (they still needed the same farms to survive even though they were no longer slaves).

New South- Term that described changes in the Southern economy. Industrial development and agricultural diversification (growing different types of crops) were encouraged.

- In the decades following the Civil War, overproduction which led to lower prices of farm goods, caused economic hardship for farmers.

Carpetbaggers- Northerners who moved down South to participate in Reconstruction governments.

Industrialization/Industrial Revolution

Causes of Industrial revolution-

- **Starts in the northeast** in the 19th century (1800's) because this region had the **greatest supply of capital and labor**.
- The completion of the **Erie Canal** and the **transcontinental railroads** contributed to industrial growth by making the movement of goods easier and cheaper.
- After the Civil War, the Federal Government provided land and money to build railroads.
- Availability of water to power machines.
- **Mechanization of agriculture**- Led to an increase in production

Effects of Industrial Revolution-

- Smaller industries had difficulty maintaining their competitiveness.
- Many **business practices** were developed to **eliminate competition**. Ex: **Monopolies, trusts, pools**.
- Growth of big business resulted in the **widening of the economic gap between rich and poor**.
- **Immigration** to the U.S. **increased**, because more jobs were made available as industry was growing.
- Urban middle class increased.

Tariff- Tax on foreign goods in order to raise revenue and protect domestic manufacturing (tax that makes foreign goods more expensive so people buy American goods instead). Leaders of big business gave support to the passage of tariffs because it increased their profits.

Corporation-

- Became an important form of business organization in the U.S. after the Civil War.
- Has advantage because corporations could generate large amounts of **capital** (money and materials needed to run a business) with limited liability (risk/responsibility) for investors.
- Major goal was to consolidate (unite into one) the manufacture and distribution of products.
- Used **mechanization** and the **division of labor** which made it difficult for smaller industries to be competitive.
- Increased efficiency in production methods.

Social Darwinism- Theory which believed that the growth of large business at the expense of others was merely survival of the fittest (the stronger businesses will succeed and the weaker one will fail).

- **Used to justify** the formation of business **monopolies**.
- Used to explain the differences in income between the rich and poor.
- Believed that economic success comes to those who are the hardest working and most competent.

Laissez-faire Capitalism - Economic policy which argues that **government should limit any interference in the economy** (the government should leave the economy alone).

- Free Enterprise System- investments and profits are controlled by individuals.
- Prices of products are **determined** by the interaction of **supply & demand/ marketplace**.
- Claimed that **government regulation of business** would be **harmful** to economic growth.

- Influenced the growth of the U.S. economy during the late 19th century, which led to **economic domination by business trusts**. EX: **Standard Oil Trust** was intended to **control prices and practices** in oil refining.

Rise of Big Business (1865-1900) Federal Government followed laissez-faire economic policy. Trusts and monopolies were created by entrepreneurs to maintain control of the market.

Robber Baron- Term used during the **Gilded Age** to characterize **leaders of big business** who used **ruthless tactics** when dealing with competitors. Ex: **John D. Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt**.

Gilded Age- Mark Twain labeled the late 1800's the *Gilded Age* to describe the extremes of wealth and poverty (big differences between the rich and the poor).

Urbanization- Rural (countryside) residents move to urban (inner city) areas in search of jobs. Size of cities increase.

- Caused by industrialization.
- **How the Other Half Lives**- Book by **Jacob Riis** that exposed the living conditions of urban slums (working-class, inner-city neighborhoods). Exposed the desperate lives of poor people to the general public in the U.S.
- Urban middle class increased the most as a result of the Industrial Revolution.
- **Working Conditions** -Rapid industrial growth leads to **shift from rural to urban lifestyle**, widespread use of **child labor**, and growth of **tenements & slums** (overcrowded inner city neighborhoods located near factories).

Immigration- Many immigrants traveling to the U.S. settled in urban areas in the North because rapid industrialization created many job opportunities.

- **Large numbers of immigrants** were admitted to the U.S. during most of the **1800's** because the economy needed many unskilled **factory workers**. Factory owners strongly supported an open immigration policy in order to get **cheap labor**.
- **Immigration increased from Ireland** to the U.S. during the 1840's **due to crop failures** (Irish Potato Famine) in Ireland that led to mass starvation. During the 1850's, Irish immigrants were discriminated against because they practiced the Roman Catholic Religion.
- **New Immigrants**- Came primarily from **southern and eastern Europe** (Ex: Italy & Russia) between 1890-1915. Were culturally different from the earlier immigrants. Many believed they would fail to assimilate into American society.
- During the late 1800's and early 1900's many members of Congress supported legislation requiring **literacy tests** for immigrants in an attempt to **restrict immigration** from southern and eastern Europe.
- **Chinese Exclusion Act** (1882)- Limited the amount of Chinese immigrants entering the U.S. An example of **Nativism**.

Nativism- Group of **Americans** who were **angry about immigrants** taking jobs from Americans and **working for cheaper wages**. Wanted the adoption of a **quota system** to **limit immigration**. Supported the **Chinese Exclusion Act**, the **Gentlemen's Agreement**, and the **National Origins Act**.

Economic/ Progressive Reform:

Monopoly- A company that controls or dominates an industry in order to **eliminate competition and control prices**.

Pools/ Trusts- Created by industrialists during the late 1800's to **increase profits by minimizing competition**.

Interstate Commerce Act (1887)- Created the **Interstate Commerce Commission**. Marked the first time that a Federal regulatory agency (a branch of the government that watches the economy) was established. Was passed in response to demands of farmers and small business owners.

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)- Law passed by congress in an **attempt to limit the power of monopolies**.

Clayton Antitrust Act – Declared that **unions were not conspiracies** in restraint of trade (made Unions legal). In response to business combinations limiting competition.

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)- Supreme Court case that allowed the Federal Government to **regulate interstate commerce** (business and trading between different states).

Wabash v. Illinois- limited the power of big business.

Federal Reserve System- Established by the Federal Reserve Act (1913) which was intended to provide a stable supply of money and credit. Supported by **President Woodrow Wilson**. The Federal Reserve can reduce a recession by lowering interest rates.

Graduated/Progressive Income Tax- Authorized by the **16th amendment** (1913). Based on the idea that people with higher incomes should pay a greater percentage of their income in taxes (taxes are based on the ability to pay).

Progressive Era (Late 1800's -1917)

- **Progressive Movement**- A movement to correct the economic and social abuses of industrial society. Supported **consumer protection, women's suffrage, secret ballot, income tax, direct election of Senators, Prohibition**.
- **Progressives**- Believed the **government needs to regulate big business** to protect consumers and workers. **Opposed the Laissez-faire** attitude of the late 19th century. The progressive movement was a **response to the industrialization and urbanization** of the U.S. because these factors led to poor, unsafe living conditions and abusive big businesses.
- **Jane Adams**- Established settlement houses that provided assistance to the poor.
- **Robert M. LaFollette**- Progressive reformer who wanted to start a civil rights movement for African Americans (was unsuccessful).
- **W.E.B. Du Bois**- Formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (**NAACP**) in order to end segregation and win equal rights.
- **Booker T. Washington**- Believed that African Americans should pursue education as the key to improving social status. Founded a vocational training institution in the late 1800s to improve economic opportunities for African Americans. Differed from W.E.B. Du Bois on the best way that African Americans could effectively achieve equality.
- During this era, states established public schools and passed compulsory education laws. Reformers argued that an educated, literate population was necessary for a successful democracy.

Progressive Era Political Reform

- Through laws such as **initiative, referendum, recall, direct primary, and secret ballot** progressives attempted to **increase participation in government** by citizens and **involve voters more directly**.
- **Direct Election of Senators**- Established by the **17th amendment**. Citizens directly voted on who would represent them in the Senate in order to make the Senate more responsive to the people.