

Politics and Power



Directions: Read, Review, Study, and highlight main ideas ...consider the objectives as you read!

POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.

POL-2.0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

MAIN IDEA:

The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control. Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another.

The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the first Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas. The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time, developing autonomous political communities based on English models with influence from intercolonial commercial ties, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, and the spread of Protestant evangelicalism. The British government increasingly attempted to incorporate its North American colonies into a coherent, hierarchical, and imperial structure in order to pursue mercantilist economic aims, but conflicts with colonists and American Indians led to erratic enforcement of imperial policies. Colonists' resistance to imperial control drew on local experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.

MAIN IDEA:

British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War. The desire of many colonists to assert ideals of self-government in the face of renewed British imperial efforts led to a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.

The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights. Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment. The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women. In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement. Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the Patriot cause succeeded because of the actions of colonial militias and the Continental Army. George Washington's military leadership, the colonists' ideological commitment and resilience, and assistance sent by European allies.

Politics and Power

Directions: Read, Review, Study, and highlight main ideas ... consider the objectives as you read!

POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.

POL-2.0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

The Influence of Enlightenment Thinkers

Author	Publication	When	Ideas	Impact
Thomas Hobbes	<i>Leviathan</i>	1640s	It contained Hobbes' ideas about the absence of government which would be "war against all" in a "state of nature," (anarchy, everyman for himself, no law and order, chaos) in order to escape this terrible state, men entered into a "social contract" in order to establish a "civil society."	The idea of social contract was embraced by revolutionaries, but accepting abuses was not. This idea is the foundation of John Locke's later philosophies which had a much greater impact on revolutionary thinking.
John Locke	<i>Two Treatises on Government</i>	1689	Contained two works. The first criticized the ideas of paternalism and declared that no government could be justified by the appeal of the "divine right" of kings to rule. The second shows a theory of civil society in which he claims that all men are created equal. He further elaborates by then saying that governments can only exist by the consent of the governed, and if the government doesn't protect the rights of the people, it can be overthrown. Developed further the concept of natural rights, and that government did not have the right to take them away.	The very ideas that John Locke proposed on civil societies are woven into the DOI; the very document that officially severed the ties of Britain and the 13 colonies. Revolutionaries took the ability to overthrow the government to make their own start.
Charles de Secondat & Baron de Montesquieu	<i>Perian Letters</i>	1721	The letters contained criticism of French society. They were published secretly because people were punished for criticizing the king.	These letters encouraged people to embrace the idea of freedom of speech and the idea of criticizing government. American revolutionaries were engaged heartily in criticizing British political actions in the colonies.
Voltaire	<i>Multiple documents</i>	1700s	Voltaire was the pen name of Francois-Marie Arouet. He opened people's eyes to the corruption by officials and aristocrats through his writings. He covered topics like slave trade and religious intolerance. He also defended Freedom of Speech. He was supposed to have said, "I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."	Our Declaration of Independence also reflects British government corruption which hurt the American colonies. Our Bill of Rights also stands for freedom of speech.
Montesquieu	<i>The Spirit of the Laws</i>	1748	The work formed the basis for the governmental idea of separation of powers. It explained how a government with it could function in a fairer manner. It called for other actions that would eventually come true like the abolition of slavery and the preservation of individual rights.	The revolutionaries were inspired by the idea of separation of powers. The new American government (after the first failure) includes three branches.
Denis Diderot	<i>Encyclopedie (28 volumes)</i>	1751	His purpose was to explain the new thinking and developing ideas on government, philosophy, and religion. These encyclopedias were translated into other languages and spread Enlightenment ideas to the rest of the world and the American colonies.	Diderot's ideas could have helped from the ideas for our government, because colonists had access to them. Revolutionary thought included forward thinking on topics he covered.
Jeanne Jacques Rousseau	<i>The Social Contract</i>	1762	This work argues if there can be a legitimate political authority. His ideas stem from the idea that mankind must enter a "social contract" with others in order to achieve more. He claims that a man would not sell his freedom for slavery, so participants in government had to be free. He proceeds to then say that a government in any form should have two parts: the sovereign and the government. The sovereign would act as the legislative body of the state, and the government would handle the rest.	The piece argues against the idea that monarchs have the divine right to rule. This is one of the basic ideas of the Revolutionary War, and revolutionaries took the words of Rousseau as support for their cause.

Stop and Write!

~~Enlightenment ideas and beliefs changed the colonies from 1607-1776~~

Briefly explain how the Enlightenment affected colonial beliefs about the role of the British government.

Briefly explain how Britain's imperial policy both before and after the French and Indian War impacted the development of American identity and political beliefs.

Politics and Power

Directions: Read, Review, Study, and highlight main ideas ...consider the objectives as you read!

POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.

POL-2.0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

MAIN IDEA:

The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government. After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both centralized power and excessive popular influence.

Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship. The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government. Delegates from the states participated in a Constitutional Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches. The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808. In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposing ratification battled with Federalists, whose principles were articulated in the Federalist Papers (primarily written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a Bill of Rights that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government.

The Art of Political Compromise

(also provided as study card)

Great Compromise

The Articles of Confederation under which America operated from 1781-1787 provided that each state would be represented by one vote in Congress. When changes were being discussed for how states should be represented during the creation of a new Constitution, two plans were pushed forward. The Virginia Plan provided for representation to be based on the population of each state. On the other hand, the New Jersey Plan wanted equal representation for every state. The Great Compromise, also called the Connecticut Compromise, combined both plans. The Senate would be based on equal representation and the House would be based on population.

Three-Fifths Compromise

Once it was decided that representation in the House of Representatives as to be based on population, delegates from Northern and Southern states had a difference of opinion on how slaves should be counted. Delegates for the Northern states where the economy did not rely heavily on slavery, felt that slaves should not be counted towards representation. This would provide the South with a greater number of representatives. On the other hand, Southern states fought for slaves to be counted in terms of representation. The compromise between the two became known as the three-fifths compromise because every five slaves would be counted as three individuals in terms of representation.

Commerce Compromise

Northern interests wanted the government to be able to impose tariffs on goods in order to protect against foreign competition. However, the Southern states feared that tariffs on their goods would hurt the trade upon which they heavily relied. The compromise was for imports to be only allowed on imports from foreign countries and not exports from the U.S.

Slave Trade Compromise

Those who opposed slavery in the northern states wanted to bring an end to the importation and sale of slaves. On the other hand, southern states felt that slavery was vital to economy and did not want the government interfering in the slave trade. In the end, the North agreed to wait until 1808 before Congress would be able to ban the slave trade in the U.S.

Election of the President

The Articles of Confederation did not provide for a Chief Executive of the United States. Therefore, when delegates decided that a president was necessary, there was a disagreement over how he or she should be elected to office. While some delegates felt that the president should be popularly elected, others feared that the electorate would not be informed enough to make a wise decision. They came up with other alternatives such as going through each state's Senate to elect the president. In the end, the two sides compromised with the creation of the Electoral College. Thus, the citizens vote for electors who then vote for the president.

Stop and Write!

Briefly explain ONE reason why the Articles of Confederation was replaced with the Constitution.
Briefly explain ONE of the fears of the anti-federalists regarding the Constitution.
Briefly compare the Federalists point of view with the anti-federalist point of view.
Briefly explain the effect Constitution and its compromises have on future party systems.

Politics and Power

Directions: Read, Review, Study, and highlight main ideas ...consider the objectives as you read!
POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.
POL-2.0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.
POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

MAIN IDEA:

The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government. New forms of national culture and political institutions developed in the United States alongside continued regional variations and differences over economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues.

During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice. Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties — most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. The expansion of slavery in the deep South and adjacent western lands and rising antislavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward the institution. Ideas about national identity increasingly found expression in works of art, literature, and architecture. Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.



REMEMBER THE FIRST TWO PARTY SYSTEM IS DIFFERENT FROM THE FACTIONS IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION...
FEDERALISTS AND ANTI-FEDERALISTS WERE NOT POLITICAL PARTIES.

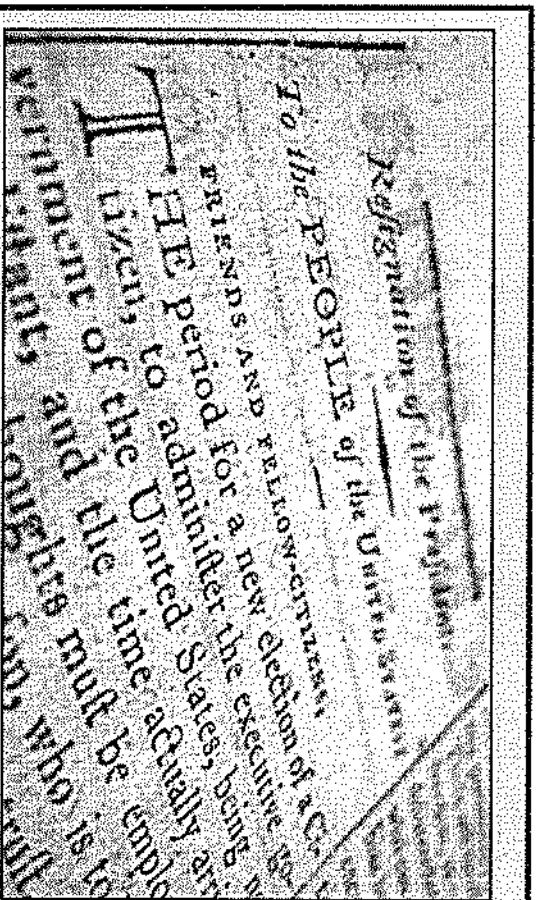
Federalists	Democratic-Republicans
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Favored strong central government as empowered by the elastic clause in the Constitution ("necessary and proper")2. "Loose" interpretation of the Constitution, elastic3. Encouragement of commerce and manufacturing4. Strongest in Northeast5. Favored close ties with Britain6. Emphasized order and stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Emphasized states' rights as empowered by the Bill of Rights, especially the 10th Amendment2. "Strict" interpretation of the Constitution, if it's not in the Constitution... the power goes to the states3. Preference for agriculture and rural life... agrarian virtue4. Strength in South and West5. Foreign policy sympathized with France6. Stressed civil liberties and trust in the people
[In practice, these generalizations were often blurred and sometimes contradicted.]	

POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed

POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests.

The United States government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River. War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement. George Washington's Farewell Address encouraged national unity, as he cautioned against political factions and warned about the danger of permanent foreign alliances.



In George Washington's Farewell Address, the topic of **political parties** dominated a major portion. During Washington's 2 terms, the **First Two Party System** was forming over several political conflicts, one of which was the **French Revolution** and whether or not the United States should support England or France. Thomas Jefferson resigned his post as Secretary of State largely due to his admonishment of Washington's decision not to support the French as they had supported us in our Revolution. Alliances and political parties were the two most dangerous forces, in Washington's view, that had the power to tear the new republic apart. In his address, he warned against *"the baneful effects of the SPIRIT OF PARTY."*

Image captured from raglinen.com

Politics and Power

Directions: Read, Review, Study, and highlight main ideas ...consider the objectives as you read!

POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.

POL-2.0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

MAIN IDEA:

The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them. The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.

In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers. Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws. By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose — the Democrats, led by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay — that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements. Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.

The Marshall Court – Essential Cases Review

John Marshall was appointed by John Adams, replacing John Jay as chief justice to the Supreme Court. Decisions of his court provided a strong, Federalist assertion of central government power. While the Federalist Party fizzled by 1815, the Supreme Court under the leadership of John Marshallled on.

Marbury v. Madison (1803, Marshall). The court established its role as the arbiter of the constitutionality of federal laws, known as **judicial review**.
Fletcher v. Peck (1810, Marshall). The decision stems from the Yazoo land cases, 1803, and upholds the **sanctity of contracts**.

Martin v. Hunter's Lessee (1816, Marshall). Loyalist, Fairfax, had his land seized after Revolutionary War. He left land to relative following his death but Virginia seized it. Court overturned state court ruling. Jay's Treaty and Treaty of Paris both stated loyalist land would be returned. Significance of ruling: **confirmed the Supreme Court's right to overrule a state court**.

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819, Marshall). The Court ruled that states **cannot tax the federal government**, i.e. the Bank of the United States; the phrase "the power to tax is the power to destroy" confirmed the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States.

Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819, Marshall). New Hampshire had attempted to take over Dartmouth College by revising its colonial charter. The Court ruled that the charter was protected under the contract clause of the U. S. Constitution; **upholds the sanctity of contracts**.

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824, Marshall). Clarified the commerce clause and affirmed Congressional power over interstate commerce.

Johnson v. McIntosh (1823, Marshall). Established that Indian tribes had rights to tribal lands that preceded all other American law; **only the federal government** could take land from the tribes.

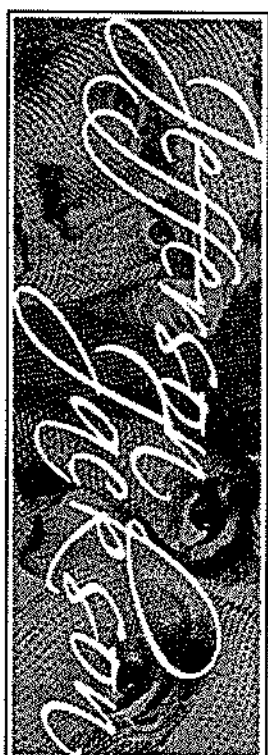
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831, Marshall). "The conditions of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any two people in existence," Chief Justice John Marshall wrote, "their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian . . . (they were a) domestic dependent nation." Established a "trust relationship" with the tribes **directly under federal authority**.

Worcester v. Georgia (1832, Marshall). Established tribal autonomy within their boundaries, i.e. the tribes were "distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries within which their authority is exclusive."

Politics and Power - comparing Parties...

The First Two Party System ended in 1815 with the death of the Federalist Party following the Hartford Convention and Resolutions (at least at national level) and the beginning of the Era of Good Feelings (only one party and the era of the last Founding Father president, Democrat-Republican, James Monroe). Following the Corrupt Bargain of 1824, the next party system began to form with the Democrats rallying behind Andrew Jackson who was "robbed" of the 1824 presidential victory. It took almost two decades for the Whigs to fully form which provided the opposing party to Jackson's Democrats. Both parties claimed to be the "heirs" of Jeffersonianism.

Image captured from ludowykyoungdems.com



Political Similarities and Differences

To what extent was universal white manhood suffrage achieved?

Jefferson believed a property requirement was a test of character that a man of initiative should be able to meet. Therefore, he was in agreement with property qualifications for voting.

Prior to and during Jackson's time, property requirements for voting were done away with. The Jackson Era is also the Era of the Common Man, as more and more white men were granted the right to vote, shifting power westward and ending the Virginia Dynasty. Before Jackson, only the two Adams' (Massachusetts) were not from Virginia.

Which citizens were considered eligible for office holding?

Jefferson, like most founding fathers, believed only the educated elite should rule. But he proposed education for all to prepare everyone (including the poor) for public office. All white men were qualified to hold office, and political positions should be rotated. Spoils system.

How were candidates for president chosen?

By political party caucuses (private meetings of party leaders). One change in Jackson's era... Nominating conventions beginning in 1832.

Religious Similarities and Differences

To what extent was separation of church and state accomplished in each period?

Most state constitutions had eliminated established churches after the Revolution. One of Jefferson's proudest moments was his Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom (Revolutionary Era).

MA was last state to end the practice of an established church in 1834, Jackson's time. Jackson didn't take a strong stand on religion.

Social Similarities and Differences

What was each man's attitude toward slavery?

Jefferson saw slavery as an evil that would eventually end, even though he owned slaves.

Jackson owned slaves too, but had no interest in abolition.

What was each man's attitude toward equality for women and Native Americans?

Jefferson believed neither women nor Native Americans were equals.

Jackson, too. And... had a particularly negative attitude towards Native Americans.

How did each man view education?

Jefferson, an educated man himself, believed education was necessary for office-holding and for preparing citizens for participation in democracy.

Jackson had little education, and believed education was rather unimportant.

How did each hope to remove obstacles to upward social mobility?

Jefferson believed education and ambition were keys to success, but never able to build support for his proposed system of public education.

Jackson believed in hard work, ambition, and self-made man.

Economic Similarities and Differences

In what way did Jackson expand the concept of the "chosen class?"

Jeffersonians viewed the yeoman farmer as the "chosen class."

Jacksonians were planters, farmers, laborers, and mechanics included in the "chosen class." He and Jefferson both supported the proverbial "common man."

How did each man view industrialization?

Jefferson feared the consequences of industrialization. Feared the development of factories, slums, poverty, and crime as the industrial revolution had seemed to create in Europe.

Jackson accepted industry as being important to the American economy.

How did the Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge decision affect the access to corporate charters prevalent in Jefferson's time?

In Jefferson's time corporate charters were granted to favorites of state legislators and often implied monopoly rights to a business.

Roger Taney, Jackson's appointee as Chief Justice, and the Supreme Court, ruled in this decision that corporate charters should be available to all who chose to risk starting a business. Charles River Bridge decision opened up economic opportunities for many more people of middle class.

What was each man's attitude toward the Bank of the United States (BUS)?

Originally opposed the BUS on constitutional grounds. But, as President, he permitted the BUS to continue to exist. The charter of the first BUS

was not renewed in 1811 when it expired. [However following the War of 1812, as part of the American System, the Second Bank of the United States was chartered, set to expire in 1836].

BUS was seen by Jackson as a monopoly of the rich and a "monster." Ended BUS in the "Bank War" with Nicholas Biddle, and with it, control over credit. The BUS hurt the common man in his eyes.

Politics and Power - The Second Two-Party System Review

SECOND TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

Democrats	Whigs
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The party of tradition. 2. Looked backward to the past. 3. Spoke to the fears of Americans 4. Opposed the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements as violations of 10th Amendment. 5. Opposed state-legislated reforms, preferred individual freedom of choice. 6. Were agrarians who favored farms, rural independence, and slavery. 7. Favored rapid territorial expansion over space by purchase or war. 8. Believed in progress through external growth. 9. Democratic ideology of agrarianism, slavery, states rights, territorial expansion was favored in the South. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The party of modernization. 2. Looked forward to the future. 3. Spoke to the hopes of Americans. 4. Wanted to use federal and state government to promote economic growth, especially transportation and banks. (Pro-National Bank and Pro-American System) 5. Advocated reforms such as temperance and public schools and prison reform. 6. Were entrepreneurs who favored industry and urban growth and free labor. 7. Favored gradual territorial expansion over time and opposed the Mexican War. 8. Believed in progress through internal growth. 9. Whig ideology of urbanization, industrialization, federal rights, commercial expansion was favored in the North.

MID-19TH CENTURY POLITICAL CRISIS

Disputes over slavery in the territories first erode, then destroy what had become America's second two-party system. The erosion began in the 1840s as various factions opposed to the post-Jackson Democratic political coalition begin to form.

Liberty Party	Free Soil Party
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run abolitionist candidate James Birney, for president in 1844. 2. Won only 2% of the vote but drew votes from the Whigs, especially in New York. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not abolitionist but opposed to expansion of slavery in the territories. 2. Won 10% of the popular vote with Martin Van Buren as their candidate in 1848. 3. Lost 50% of their support in 1852 when their candidate repudiated the Compromise of 1850.
Whigs...the end of...	American Party
<p>Split over slavery into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Southern, "Cotton" Whigs who eventually drifted into the Democratic Party. 2. Northern, "Conscience" Whigs who moved to new parties, i.e. Free Soil and, later, into the Republican Party. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Popularly known as the "Know Nothing" Party. 2. Nativist party based on opposition to immigration and on temperance. 3. Run Millard Fillmore in 1856 and won 21% of the popular vote. 4. Absorbed into the Republican Party after 1856.

Stop and Write!

Briefly explain why the First Two Party ended.

Briefly explain why the Second Two Party emerged.

Briefly explain why the Second Two Party System ended.

Briefly explain how beliefs about the role of the federal government impacted the First and Second Two Party Systems.

Briefly explain how beliefs about the role of government impacted policies of the federal government during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Briefly explain how the Party Systems illustrated sectional divisions.

Politics and Power

Directions: Read, Review, Study, and highlight main ideas ...consider the objectives as you read!

POL-1-0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.

POL-2-0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

POL-3-0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

MAIN IDEA:

Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.

Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts. Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth of the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans' rights. Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions. A women's rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention.

MAIN IDEA:

Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities. New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.

Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized. Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods. Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South. States like New York built an extensive canal system (such as the Erie Canal which put New York city "on the map" by connecting it to the Great Lakes and New Orleans), some money went to fund the Cumberland Road (National Road) from Baltimore, MD across the southern portion of the Ohio Valley, railroads expanded across the North more than the South. Little was federally funded due to Democrats blocking most proposed legislation. Both Madison (Democratic-Republican) and Andrew Jackson (Democrat) vetoed internal improvement bills.

Politics and Power

Directions: Read, Review, Study, and highlight main ideas ...consider the objectives as you read!

POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.

POL-2.0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

MAIN IDEA:

Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.

Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties. Southern business leaders continued to rely on the production and export of traditional agricultural staples, contributing to the growth of a distinctive Southern regional identity. Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country.

MAIN IDEA:

The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives. The United States' acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.

As over-cultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow. Antislavery efforts increased in the North, while in the South, although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life. Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.

MAIN IDEA:

Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war. Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.

The North's expanding manufacturing economy relied on free labor in contrast to the Southern economy's dependence on slave labor. Some Northerners did not object to slavery on principle but claimed that slavery would undermine the free labor market. As a result, a free-soil movement arose that portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor. African American and white abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, presenting moral arguments against the institution, assisting slaves' escapes, and sometimes expressing a willingness to use violence to achieve their goals. Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states' rights were protected by the Constitution.

Politics and Power

Directions: Read, Review, Study, and highlight main ideas ... consider the objectives as you read!

POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.

POL-2.0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

MAIN IDEA:

Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.

The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories. The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce conflict. The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North. Abraham Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' free-soil platform in the presidential election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral votes. After a series of contested debates about secession, most slave states voted to secede from the Union, precipitating the Civil War. The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

The Art of Political Compromise ... Compromises to Save the Union

Read, review, highlight cues, (also provided as study card).

Compromise of 1790. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, concerned his financial plan would fail and the young nation would fall apart as conflict intensified between Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian thought, hammered out the compromise which brought the Assumption Act (public credit; assumption of state debt) and the Residence Act (building the capital city in Southern territory of Virginia and Maryland).

Missouri Compromise 1820. Missouri would be admitted to the Union as a slave state. Maine would be admitted at the same time as a free state in order to maintain the balance between free and slave states. Slavery would be declared illegal north of the 36°30' parallel west of Missouri. This compromised settled the dispute over slavery in the Louisiana Territory and maintained balanced representation with equal number of slave and free states.

The Nullification Crisis and Compromise Tariff of 1833. John C. Calhoun & his Exposition and Protest... proposed South Carolina (and other states targeted by Tariff of 1828) were not obligated by the U.S. Constitution to follow the law. South Carolina threatened to secede from the Union. But the Compromise Tariff of 1833 kept things together.

The Compromise of 1850. After the Mexican War, the United States gained territory in the West, and the slavery issue ignited again over the question of whether slavery would be allowed to exist in the new states and territories. The Compromise of 1850 was a series of bills in Congress which sought to settle the issue, and it did postpone the Civil War by a decade. But the compromise, which contained five major provisions, was destined to be a temporary solution. Settled Texas border, ended slave trade in D.C., California entered as free state, and stronger fugitive slave law passed.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act. The last major compromise that sought to hold the Union together, and it proved to be the most controversial. Engineered by Stephen A. Douglas the legislation inflamed conflict rather than quelling it. Newspaper editor, Horace Greeley, coined the term "Bleeding Kansas," to describe the outbreaks of violence in the territory and also in the Senate chamber (Brooks-Sumner).

ESSENTIAL COURT CASE TO KNOW!!!! Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857) -- Speaking for a widely divided court, Chief Justice Taney ruled that Dred Scott was not a citizen and had no standing in court; Scott's residence in a free state and territory had not made him free since he returned to Missouri; Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in a territory (based on the 5th Amendment right of a person to be secure from seizure of property), thus voiding the Missouri Compromise of 1820. This case propelled the nation closer to war as it made the art of compromising at the federal level arbitrary. This case occurred at the same time as Bleeding Kansas... where some say the Civil War began!

Republican Party Review

1. Formed in 1854 when a coalition of Independent Democrats, Free Soilers, and Conscience Whigs united in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
2. Stressed free labor and opposed the extension of slavery in the territories ("Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men").
3. Moderates, like Abraham Lincoln, could, therefore, oppose slavery on "moral" grounds as wrong, while admitting that slavery had a "right" to exist where the Constitution originally allowed it to exist.
4. John C. Fremont was the first Republican presidential candidate in the election of 1856.

The Election of 1860

Democrats	Republicans
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Split at its 1860 Convention in Charleston, South Carolina when a platform defending slavery was defeated and Deep South delegates walked out. 2. At a splinter convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, Stephen Douglas of Illinois was nominated as presidential candidate on a platform opposing any Congressional interference with slavery. 3. Southern delegates met and nominated John Breckinridge of Kentucky as a candidate on a pro-slavery platform. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Republicans, by this time a overtly sectional and decidedly opposed to slavery drew in most northerners with a platform favoring a homestead act, a protective tariff, and transportation improvements. 2. The platform opposed the extension of slavery but defended the right of states to control their own "domestic institutions." 3. Abraham Lincoln is nominated presidential candidate on the third ballot. (contested convention) and was elected in 1860 with 39% of the vote (not even on Southern ballots)

Stop and Write!

- Briefly explain how reform movements impacted federal policy.
- Briefly explain why the Third Party System developed.
- Briefly explain ONE way the Republican Party was similar to the Whig Party.
- Briefly explain how the role of the federal government changed during and after the administration of Abraham Lincoln.
- Briefly explain why African Americans flocked to the Republican Party.

Politics and Power

Directions: Read, Review, Study, and highlight main ideas ...consider the objectives as you read!

POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.

POL-2.0: Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

MAIN IDEA:

Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, altered relationships between the states and the federal government, and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.

The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights. The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes. Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve. Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South. Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century.

ESSENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO KNOW!!! (RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS)

Amendment #13- Abolishes slavery (Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 was NOT an amendment... It was an executive order and only freed states in the Confederacy (not Border States)... 13th Amendment ended slavery period.

Amendment #14- Provides equality and due process of the law for all citizens including African Americans; state governments must follow previously passed amendments, and secured citizenship by saying if you're born here, as slaves were, you were citizens... would cause controversy later but was originally about enfranchising freed slaves with Constitutional rights.

Amendment #15- All males have the right to vote... women were really peeved over this one as the women's movement and the abolition movement were closely connected before the Civil War... Women's movement and early civil rights movement split after this.

MAIN IDEA:

Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.

Improvements in mechanization helped agricultural production increase substantially and contributed to declines in food prices. Many farmers responded to the increasing consolidation in agricultural markets and their dependence on the evolving railroad system by creating local and regional cooperative organizations. Economic instability inspired agrarian activists to create the People's (Populist) Party, which called for a stronger governmental role in regulating the American economic system.