

Chapter 2 Notes

Chapter 2-1

Boat **Seneca Chief** sailed through NY harbor, near **Sandy Hook**, onboard was **Dewitt Clinton, Gov of NY**
Celebrated **Erie Canal** opening, poured keg of water into Erie to the Atlantic, Hudson R to Erie
Daniel Boone, Wilderness Road, Cumberland Gap – explored a land of rich hunting in hills of KT
Warrior' Path – Native American Trail through Cumberland Gap to KT
Became main southern highway for eastern states to west, went to **Missouri**, got land, but lost to US gov
Louisiana Purchase – part of Boone's land, bought from France, Napoleon needed money, sold for **15 million**
Treated negotiated by James Monroe, no approval at time, but later approved by Congress
Lewis and Clark to explore, down the Missouri, chart and map, spent Winter, **Indian village of Mandan, ND**
Met French-Canadian trader **Charbonneau, wife Sacagawea**, they were their guide/translators
Reached pacific before winter, built fort, returned to St. Louis next spring
Northwest Ordinance – good relations w/ Indians, limited self gov, when pop 60,000, constitution, state
Conestogas – unfortable, big, wagons, durable, can be sled, boat, wagon all at same time
South of Ohio River, Slavery was allowed, North was banned, small farmers supported themselves, little more
Close bonds w/ neighbors, church, weddings, barbecues, etc., but no laws, so conflicts result in violence
Shawnee, Miami, Wyandot banded together and attacked settlers, **Washington gave Wayne 3600 soldiers**
Fought 2000 Indians at **Battle of Fallen Timbers**, Indians lost
Tenskwatawa – Shawnee – “stop eating food of the whites”, along w/ bro Tecumseh, boundary between whites
Established **Prophet's Town** along **Tippecanoe R**, Gov Harrison of Indiana kill it, brother kill in 1813
Cherokee – villages resembled white settlements, had roads/taxes, Christianity, **Sequoyah invented alphabet**
Legal code in 1808, combining Cherokee/American laws, developed Const, but kicked out anyway

Chapter 2-2

AT the start, everything was made by hand, when war broke, needed more US goods, factories answer
Lowell – setup a factory with **Paul Moody**, in **Waltham, MA**, along the **Charles R, biggest factoring in US**
Got farm women, glad to earn wages, needed excitement, promised strict supervision, curfew, church,
New source of labor, Germans/Irish came here to escape political turmoil, worked for lower than women
Rivers were streams in dry seasons, hot weather turned roads to dust, rain into mud, expensive to move goods
Private companies built turnpikes, toll roads, **National Road**, route west, ending in IL
Steam power made Rivers more practical, **Erie Canal**, 1825, than many followed
Baltimore and Ohio RR, much faster than by wagon, cheaper than boat, created more jobs
Webster – “extraordinary era in which we live, it is altogether new, revolutions in industry and transport”
Henry Clay/Webster – **American System** – turned from opposer of B of America to supporter
Wanted to increase Tariffs on imported goods, beat down European competition to protect US business
South didn't like it, but it passed anyway, **got a new Bank of United States**, wanted money to build
roads/canals/general improvement, North didn't like it, cuz they already had transportation, **3 president no like**

Chapter 2.3

All males got to vote, Andrew Jackson elected to office by westerners, hero of War of 1812, ran in 1824
John Q Adams, had support of James Monroe, Clay/Crawford both candidates, all **demo-repubs**
Jackson favored “democracy of numbers” over “moneyed aristocracy”, Jackson also demo-repub
Clay, speaker of House, supported Adams, Adams Won over Jackson, 13-7
After Adams took office, named Clay Secretary of State, people think they set it up, **Corrupt Bargain**
Supports of Clay/Adams called themselves **Republicans**, Jackson's supporters were **Democrats**
1828, “common people” in mind Repubs called Jackson “a gambler, cockfighter, brawler, drunkard, murderer”
Democrats - Adams was “a stingy, undemocratic aristocrat”. “Adams, who can write, or Jackson, who can fight”
When Jackson won, people partied in the white house, Jackson had to be rescued through a window
Replaced government workers who supported Adams with his own supporters

Tried to take down Bank, undemocratic, unconstitutional, moneyed aristocracy, called it a monster

Clay/Webster drew up new charter, thinking Jackson won't dare veto a bill in his reelection year

Jackson vetoed the bill, Defeated Clay for President, moved federal accounts, and bank closed in 1836

When Congress passed a high tariff bill in 1828, **J Calhoun**, presented idea of **nullification**, south no like

People invited Jackson to dinner with Calhoun, but he made the toast **"Our federal union must be preserved"**, power of fed gov before states. **Calhoun replied, "The Union, next your liberty, most dear"**

Another tariff enraged south Carolina, **threatened to secede**, **Calhoun resign as VP** and took senate seat in SC

Force Bill – President to use military force to collect tariffs, **Clay came up compromise, reduce for 10 years**

Whig Party – people against Jackson, Clay(repub), Webster(fed), supporters of Bank, wealthy businessmen

Democrats support in working people, immigrants, small farmers in the south and west

Van Vuren won election in 1836 (**democrat**), but **Harrison** won in 1840 (**Whig**)

Traditional church – **Anglican, Congregationalist**, and the **Presbyterian**, had wealth, privilege, formal

Second Great Awakening, had **Circuit Riders** preach to farmers, Cane Ridge, KY, attracted people, **Finney**

Shakers and Mormons tried to build their own utopian world, away from mainstream American Life

Many reform ranks were women, women's rights an issue, alcohol was blamed for crime, insanity, etc.

Demon Rum – alcohol, **"Ten Nights in a Bar Room and What I Saw there"** – Novel,

Teetotalers – people who drank no alcohol, TN passed first statewide regulation of liquor, Maine passed tougher liquor law, but people bootlegged liquor from Canada, liquor reforms sparked dozens of other reforms

Northwest Ordinance forbid Slavery north of Ohio River, some wanted fast way, some wanted slow way

Walker, former slave in Boston, argued that slaves were entitled to use violence to obtain freedom

The Liberator – **Garrison, "I am in earnest, I will not retreat a single inch, and I WILL BE HEARD!"**

American Anti-Slavery Society – formed by a group of Garrison's supporters

Garrison called the Constitution "comprise with Tyranny and An agreement with hell"

Anti slave organizations don't let former slaves into their organization, black/white slaves didn't agree on how to attack slavery, someone wanted to use violence, others, like Douglas, felt change must come from inside the political system. **Garrison supported womens' rights**, but men wouldn't accept them as equals