USHC – 2.1: Summarize the impact of the westward movement on nationalism and democracy, including expansion, displacement of Native Americans, conflicts over states’ rights and federal power during the era of Jacksonian democracy as the result of major land acquisitions.
# Standard 2.1

## Westward Expansion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY TERM/PHRASE</th>
<th>What does it mean?</th>
<th>Why is it important?</th>
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RECAP: THE JEFFERSONIAN ERA

- Election of 1800 pitted Thomas Jefferson and his Democratic-Republican Party vs. John Adams and his Federalist Party
- While Jefferson defeated Adams by 8 electoral votes, he tied his running mate, Aaron Burr
- For six days the House of Reps took vote after vote until 36 votes later – Jefferson prevailed (Led to 12th Amendment)

3rd President of the U.S.
1800-1808
1800 Election Results

- Jefferson: 73
- Burr: 73
- Adams: 65
- Pickney: 64
- Jay: 1
Jefferson’s theory of government, known as Jeffersonian Republicanism, held that simple, limited government was the best for the people.

Jefferson decentralized the government, cut costs, reduce bureaucracy, and eliminated some taxes.

He also pursued the purchase of the Louisiana territory.
* While states could agree on expansion, they disagreed on policies of the federal government such as:
  * 1. Price of land
  * 2. Internal improvements
  * 3. Support of tariff policies
  * 4. Expansion of slavery
Changing American Character

* (Individual) State Pride ➔ National Pride ➔ Nationalism
Nationalism

Support

Unity

Love for Country

Country Before other

Pride

Desire For country success
Nationalism

* Westward expansion promoted the ideal of the hardy pioneer as the true American and the common man as the embodiment of democracy (INDIVIDUALISM)
* Fueled the idea of MANIFEST DESTINY or “God’s will to expand from sea to sea.”
By 1803, French leader Napoleon had abandoned his dreams of an American Empire.

- He needed money to fight European wars, so he accepted Jefferson’s offered of $15,000,000.
- More than doubled the size of our country.
- Lewis and Clark ordered to go explore new territory.
THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

* Secured control of the Mississippi River as a highway for American agricultural products (used New Orleans to send to world markets)

* Provided government owned land available for purchase (Land Ordinance). New lands spread democracy & became states (Northwest Ordinance).
Democracy from the LA Purchase

- Right to vote more widespread b/c more MEN can own land.

- In the 1820s and 1830s, states dropped the property qualification & gave voting rights to all white males & free African American property owners.
Controversial LA Purchase?

- Jefferson’s loose interpretation of the elastic clause set the precedent for future land acquisitions (purchases)
  - Jefferson is a Democratic Republican…what’s the big deal?
In the meantime...

* James Madison became President and America entered the War of 1812 with Britain over impressment (ended in 1814.)

* Next, James Monroe became President in 1816 and signed a treaty with Britain to occupy the Oregon Territory. A different treaty secured Florida.
Next up? Andrew Jackson

- First President elected from the West
- Democrat and “champion of the common man.”
- Announced a **formal policy of removal of natives** to make room for the common white man
Native American Relations

* Natives practiced two policies:

1. **Assimilation**
   * Become a part of American culture/society
   * **Cherokees** in GA-eventually lost their legal fight to keep their land

2. **Resistance (Revolt)**
   * Fight back against persecution
   * **Seminoles** in Florida were defeated
Impact on Native Americans

President Andrew Jackson’s Policies:

* **Indian Removal Act**
  * Provided Federal money to move all Indians to the Great Plains

* **Trail of Tears**
  * Moving GA, SC, and NC Cherokee Indians to Oklahoma Territory
Impact on African Americans

- Slave owners took only part of their human property on the trek west.
- They would leave the rest of the slave family behind.
Activity 1

* Create a circle map describing Westward Expansion
Westward Expansion Leads to Regional Tensions

- South wants to extend slavery into new territories while the North does not.
- Led to a conflict between states’ rights and federal power...
The Nullification Crisis of the 1830s

* Northern manufacturers wanted high protective tariff

* Southerners produced cash crops and consumed manufactured goods and saw a high tariff as an “abomination.”

* The West sided with the North for support in internal improvement and cheaper land prices.
The Nullification Crisis of the 1830s

* In the 1830s, **SC used the states’ rights argument** to declare the tariff “null and void”

* **Jackson supported the federal government** and asked Congress to approve using force to get SC back in line, but a **compromise** was reached to lower the tariff.

* The Union had been saved... for now!
Next up... Oregon

- The US claim to Oregon came from Lewis and Clark.
- Americans moved to the Oregon Territory to trade furs and to farm.
- The problem? The British also claimed the land.
- We shared joint rights with Britain until the 1840s when a treaty turned it over to the US
Annexation of the Republic of Texas occurred 9 years after Texas became independent from Mexico.

The rest of the southwestern US was acquired by the end of the Mexican War (we will study this in more detail next class!)
Impact of Westward Expansion?

- South sought to protect their “peculiar institution” by pushing for slavery.

- THIS WOULD ULTIMATELY LEAD TO THE CIVIL WAR.
## Major Land Acquisitions

### From Whom and How?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land</th>
<th>From Whom?</th>
<th>When?</th>
<th>How?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1810-1819</td>
<td>Given by Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Mexican-American War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Treaty with Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Cession</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo</td>
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</table>
Activity 2

* Label and color the territorial additions to the US during the time period of western expansion.

* Make sure to include the year each territory was added!
CLOSING

It’s QUIZ TIME!