10) A person who is chosen to vote for the President and Vice President is called an ______.

11) A ______ is a group that represents a certain political belief.

12) Under the ______, no American ships could trade with foreign nations.

**Comprehension: Understanding Main Ideas**

On a separate sheet of paper, write the answers to the following questions using complete sentences.

1) List three things Washington accomplished as President.

2) Which debts were to be paid off through Alexander Hamilton's financial plan?

3) What two events happened during President Adams's term?

4) Why was the election of 1800 unlike other elections?

5) List three events that happened during Jefferson's term.

6) What was the Louisiana Purchase? How did the United States benefit from it?

**Critical Thinking: Write Your Opinion**

1) What makes the job as President of the United States so difficult?

2) American Indians were left out of negotiating the Louisiana Purchase. Why do you think that was so?

**Test Taking Tip**

If you don't know the answer to a question, put a check beside it and go on. Then when you are finished, go back to any checked questions and try to answer them.
The first three U.S. Presidents made it clear that the nation was not ready for another war. However, the troubles with France and Great Britain continued. Something had to be done to solve the problems. President James Madison was next in line to try to find a solution. In the end, the young country was forced into another war—the War of 1812. In this chapter, you will learn what caused this war and its outcome.

Goals for Learning

- To describe President Madison and his policies
- To list the causes of the War of 1812
- To identify the battles fought during the War of 1812
- To describe the outcome of the War of 1812
James Madison, the Democratic-Republican candidate from Virginia, became the fourth President in 1809. Madison was a quiet, intelligent man. He had many years of political experience. He became President just after the Embargo Act was repealed. He faced the challenge of finding a new policy for peace.

**What New Policy Did Madison Propose?**
President Madison tried to continue the neutral policy of Jefferson. In 1810, Madison proposed a new policy that permitted foreign trade. Madison wanted to bring back trade lost under the Embargo Act. His policy called for either France or Great Britain to stop its *restrictions* against American ships. If they did, America would refuse to trade with the other country.

Napoleon of France took advantage of Madison’s proposal. He planned to use the United States against his British enemy. Britain’s revenues would be greatly decreased with American ports closed to British goods. In August of 1810, Napoleon stated that France would accept American trade and would not seize American ships on the high seas.

**What Brought America Closer to War?**
Important changes took place in 1811. The new Twelfth Congress included young, aggressive members. They wanted changes in policy. They did not like the way Great Britain was treating the United States. They became known as the “War Hawks.”
Henry Clay was a member of Congress from Kentucky and a good speaker. Clay was chosen to lead the House of Representatives. Clay was only 34 years of age, but he had great influence. He and his followers were tired of American Indian raids on the frontier and blamed the British. The War Hawks wanted to put an end to the American Indian conflict. They also wanted to make sure there was freedom on the seas. War would result if other countries denied America that right. Meanwhile, the British continued to seize American ships and sailors as before. The British took nearly 1,000 vessels. Additionally, the French captured more than 500 American ships. At that time, both Great Britain and France were enemies of the United States.

The British had been an enemy since colonial days. Anti-British feelings existed from that time. Americans did not have these feelings toward the French. France had helped America during the Revolutionary War. Jefferson looked upon France as a friend. Madison had similar feelings toward the French. Unfortunately, he trusted Napoleon; he did not know that Napoleon only wanted to use America in his war against the British.

**King Kamehameha I**

Other things were happening in the world during this time. Far to the West in the Pacific, King Kamehameha I ruled the Hawaiian Islands from 1795 to 1819. Also known as "Kamehameha the Great," he conquered and united all of the Hawaiian Islands under his rule.

**SECTION 1 REVIEW** Write the answers to these questions on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

1) Explain the trade policy that President Madison proposed.

2) How did Napoleon use the United States?

3) Describe the War Hawks.

4) What changes did the War Hawks want to make?

5) What did the Americans think of the British?
The first three Presidents—Washington, Adams, and Jefferson—had kept the country out of war. Each was certain that a war would destroy the young nation. By the time Madison became President, twenty years had passed since the Constitution established the new government. America was a new land with bold ideas.

The country’s population had grown from about four million to more than seven million by 1810. The area of the United States had doubled in size. New England was rapidly developing industries, southern states were producing valuable cash crops, and slavery was increasing. A cash crop is a crop that can be sold. The frontier was being pushed farther west.

The new breed of Americans had only faint memories of colonial America. They felt the time had come for the United States to take action, and the War Hawks led the way. At the same time, Great Britain agreed to Madison’s earlier offer to reopen trade between the two countries. Unfortunately, Madison was unaware of this decision.

What Were People’s Attitudes Toward the War?
Henry Clay led the House of Representatives as Speaker of the House. He and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina saw British-owned Canada as an easy target. They thought that Canada could be defeated in just a few weeks. The War Hawks continued to stir up public opinion so that President Madison would have no choice but to declare war on Great Britain. With all the war talk, it was difficult to work toward a peaceful settlement.

The northern states, led by the Federalists, strongly opposed a war with Great Britain. But others saw several reasons for war against the British. The British had seized American ships and sailors, interfered with trade, and closed their ports to American goods.
Tecumseh, chief of the Shawnees, tried to organize an American Indian confederacy against western settlers. A confederacy is a group that has formed an alliance. Many Americans were certain that the British would supply the American Indians with arms from Canada.

**Why Wasn’t the United States Prepared for War?**

The regular army of the United States was poorly trained and very small. This was the nation’s official army. It had less than 10,000 soldiers. The generals were old and had little or no experience in real war situations. Over the thirty-year period since the Revolutionary War, the army had become less and less important. The country could not pay for a big, well-trained army because it had no money to support it.

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**Frontier Newspapers: How the West Was Won**

In each frontier town, one of the first business people to set up shop was the newspaper publisher. Part of this was a result of the Congressional Act of 1814. It said all federal laws must be printed in two newspapers in each state and territory. This meant good business for newspapers.

Frontier newspapers were often crude. Many were only two or four pages, but they were well read. Editors encouraged readers to write columns. These articles encouraged a lot of community discussion. People got excited about causes. Sometimes angry dissenters burned down newspaper offices.

Western settlers set themselves apart from the rest of the United States. They only wanted the government to step in when they needed help to fight the American Indians. Because settlers regarded the “Indian problem” as serious, the frontier newspapers encouraged the War of 1812. The British in Canada were supplying gunpowder to the Indians. Thus, the western settlers wanted to flush out the British. The western congressmen elected Henry Clay Speaker of the House. This was a strong signal to the United States that the West was a powerful force in American politics.
MOTHER ELIZABETH SETON: 1774–1821

Mother Elizabeth Seton was the first native-born American to be declared a saint. Born Elizabeth Ann Bayley, she married William M. Seton in New York in 1794. The couple had five children. After her husband died in 1803, Elizabeth became a nun. Called Mother Seton, she founded the Daughters of Charity in 1809. She started the first private religious school and the first Roman Catholic orphanage in the United States. On September 14, 1975, the Roman Catholic Church made her Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton. Her feast day is celebrated on January 4.

America’s navy was also not in shape for war. It had only sixteen warships. The United States would be no match for the powerful Britain, which had the largest navy in the world. Even with these disadvantages, talk of war still continued.

At the same time, America’s foreign trade had almost come to a complete standstill. Trade brought in money for the government through tariffs. Now, without the revenue from tariffs, America had no money to fight a war.

SECTION 2 REVIEW On a separate sheet of paper, write True if the statement is true and False if the statement is not true.

1) Henry Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives.
2) The War Hawks thought that Canada could not be defeated.
3) The northern states opposed a war with Great Britain.
4) Tecumseh wanted to start a confederacy against western settlers.
5) The American regular army was strong and ready for a war.

What do you think

Why do you think the United States was not ready for a war?

1809–1815

The Young Nation Goes to War  Chapter 9  183
President Madison asked Congress to declare war against Great Britain on June 1, 1812. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate approved the request. Both votes were very close. Madison did not have the popular support he needed to fight a war. However, Congress declared war on June 19, 1812. They were unaware that Britain had decided to reopen trade with the United States.

The presidential election of 1812 was a contest between the War Hawks and those for peace. The War Hawks supported Madison, and those for peace supported DeWitt Clinton of New York. The vote was close, but Madison's re-election was clearly a victory for those who favored the war with Great Britain. Many well-off shippers thought the United States should wait it out with Britain rather than participate in what they called "Mr. Madison's War."

**Which Early Battles Were Fought?**

On land, American soldiers had very little success. Each of the three attempts in 1812 to invade Canada resulted in defeats. One defeat was at Detroit, where the Northwest Indians under Tecumseh joined the British. The following year a group invaded York (now Toronto), but held it for only a short time. A later attempt at taking Montreal was also a failure. The War Hawks' earlier claims of an easy victory in Canada had been wrong.

In the first year of the war, the American warship *Constitution* captured British ships along the Atlantic coast. After one battle, the ship earned the nickname "Old Ironsides" because cannonballs bounced off its sides. The American navy destroyed 1,500 British merchant ships during the early days of the war. In time, however, the larger British navy brought America under control by sea. It created a blockade, which stopped all shipping to and from the United States.
The American warship Constitution defeated the British warship Guerrière in 1812. After this battle, Constitution was nicknamed "Old Ironsides."

The American warship Constitution defeated the British warship Guerrière in 1812. After this battle, Constitution was nicknamed "Old Ironsides."

Which Battles Did the Americans Win?

In 1813, the Americans under Captain Oliver Hazard Perry built a fleet of small ships with timbers from a Pennsylvania forest. Then, in a fierce battle, they defeated a British naval fleet on Lake Erie. The victory was important because it stopped a possible British invasion of the Ohio Valley and gave Americans control of Lake Erie.

Two other American victories were of special importance following Perry’s naval triumph in 1813. General William Henry Harrison defeated a British and American Indian force in the Battle of the Thames in Canada. Tecumseh, the Shawnee leader, was killed in that battle. The death of Tecumseh put an end to his plans to organize the American Indians against the settlers. It also put an end to the cooperation between the American Indians and the British. General Harrison became famous from this battle.

Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend early in 1814. General Jackson’s victory forced the American Indians to sign a treaty that opened up Georgia and present-day Alabama to American settlers. Jackson had become a hero, but his fame was just beginning to grow.

When 11,000 British troops invaded New York in 1814, they were sure that the Americans would be no match for them. However, in the Battle of Lake Champlain, the tiny American fleet outmaneuvered the heavily armed British ships and defeated them completely. The British returned to Canada after giving up hope of capturing New York.
The British attacked Washington, D.C., in 1814. They burned the capitol building and the White House.

What Happened at Washington, D.C., and Baltimore?

In August of 1814, a British fleet landed about 4,000 soldiers close to Washington, D.C. The well-trained soldiers marched on to the capital. In a few hours, the capitol building and the President’s home, called the White House by some, were set on fire. Other buildings were also burned. It was a crushing loss for the Americans.

**MAP STUDY**

Where was Fort McHenry located?
Which side advanced from Canada?

**Battles of the War of 1812**

- **British**
- **Americans**
- **Battles**
Francis Scott Key wrote a poem (above) about the Battle of Fort McHenry (right). The poem later became America's national anthem.

Anthem
A song or hymn of praise or gladness

The British navy sailed northward and shelled Fort McHenry, in an attempt to capture Baltimore. Fort McHenry guarded the entrance into Baltimore's harbor. Shells exploded all through the night. Francis Scott Key, a Washington lawyer, watched the battle. He wrote a poem that was later titled "The Star-Spangled Banner." The poem was set to music and became the American national anthem over 100 years later.

SECTION 3 REVIEW Choose the best name in parentheses to complete each sentence. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1) (Oliver Hazard Perry, William Henry Harrison, Tecumseh) defeated a British naval fleet on Lake Erie.
2) (Francis Scott Key, Andrew Jackson, DeWitt Clinton) defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend.
3) (Andrew Jackson, Oliver Hazard Perry, Tecumseh) was killed at the Battle of the Thames.
4) The War Hawks supported (President Madison, DeWitt Clinton, Oliver Hazard Perry) for President in the 1812 election.
5) A lawyer named (DeWitt Clinton, Andrew Jackson, Francis Scott Key) wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner."

What do you think?

Why do you think the American Indians were willing to fight on the side of the British?
By the end of 1814, both sides wanted peace. The war had not gone well for either Great Britain or the United States. Great Britain already had a large war debt from the war with France. Increased spending and continued loss of trade revenues made the war very unpopular. The British also remembered from the Revolutionary War that Americans could fight a long war if necessary. The British people pressed for settlement. They were tired of heavy taxes and so many wars.

For Americans, the war had started in confusion. It was poorly organized and had mixed support. During the war, trade was nearly ruined and many people had been put out of work, especially in the northern states. It was clear that the war had failed.

**What Happened at the Treaty of Ghent?**

During the summer of 1814, American representatives met with British representatives in Ghent, Belgium. Talks went on for weeks before a settlement was reached. The Treaty of Ghent was signed in December. It stated only that "all territory, places, and possessions whatsoever taken by either party from the other during the war ... shall be restored." The war was declared a tie.

**What Happened at the Battle of New Orleans?**

A battle was fought in 1815 at New Orleans after the Treaty of Ghent. News of the treaty had not yet reached New Orleans. The troops in the New Orleans area were led by Andrew Jackson. His small frontier army faced 8,000 of Britain’s best soldiers. When the fighting ended, 2,000 British soldiers had been killed or wounded. American losses were fewer than 100. The victory was celebrated as "the surrender of the British." Jackson’s fame and popularity spread throughout the land.
Nationalism
A sense of loyalty to one's country
Prosper
To succeed
Self-sufficient
Able to do something without help

What Were the Results of the War?
The War of 1812 is often called the Second Revolutionary War. Though America had declared its independence in 1776, British feelings toward their former colony had remained unchanged until the War of 1812. The British began to respect the United States as a nation. America's strong showing in the war had helped it win the respect of countries around the world.

The war gave more Americans a sense of nationalism. Nationalism is a sense of loyalty to one's country. Americans wanted to make the nation grow and prosper. During the war, manufacturing in America was given a boost as the need to be self-sufficient had grown.

The possibilities for safe westward expansion were changed because of forced movements of the American Indians. Once again the American Indians were victims of the European settlers.

SECTION 4 REVIEW Write the answers to these questions on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

1) Why did the United States want to see an end to the war?
2) Why did Great Britain want to see an end to the war?
3) Who won the War of 1812?
4) What did the Treaty of Ghent state?
5) How did the United States benefit from the war?

Do you think the War of 1812 was necessary for the United States?
Speech by Tecumseh

Shawnee Chief Tecumseh worked to unite American Indians against white settlers. Settlers were rapidly taking land and forcing Indians out. Unless Indians united, they would have no land of their own. Americans respected Tecumseh. He was intelligent and an excellent speaker. Tecumseh gave this speech in 1810 in a meeting with Indiana Governor Harrison.

"I am a Shawnee. My forefathers were warriors. Their son is a warrior. From them I only take my existence; from my tribe I take nothing. . . . I would . . . ask [Governor Harrison] to tear the treaty and to obliterate the landmark. . . . The being within . . . tells me that once . . . there was no white man on this continent. That it then all belonged to red men, children of the same parents, placed on it by the Great Spirit that made them, to keep it, to traverse it, to enjoy its productions, and to fill it with the same race. Once a happy race. Since made miserable by the white people, who are never contented, but always encroaching. The . . . only way . . . to stop this evil, is for all the red men to unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land, as it was at first . . . for it never was divided, but belongs to all for the use of each . . . .

The white people have no right to take the land from the Indians, because they had it first; it is theirs . . . . All red men have equal rights to the unoccupied land . . . . There cannot be two occupations in the same place. The first excludes all others. It is not so in hunting or traveling; for there the same ground will serve many . . . but the camp is stationary, and that is occupancy. It belongs to the first who sits down on his blanket or skins which he has thrown upon the ground; and till he leaves it no other has a right."

Source Reading Wrap-Up

1) Who was Tecumseh and what did he try to do?

2) What did Tecumseh want Governor Harrison to do?

3) Whom did Tecumseh blame for American Indians no longer being a happy race?

4) Why did Tecumseh say that white people had no right to take American Indians' land?

5) Tecumseh did not object to white people hunting and traveling over the land. What did he say was a problem?
CHAPTER SUMMARY

★ James Madison became the fourth President in 1809. He started a new trade policy in 1810 with France and Great Britain. The policy said if either country stopped its trade restrictions against the United States, America would refuse to trade with the other country.

★ The Twelfth Congress met in 1811. Many members of Congress wanted to put an end to the American Indian conflict and wanted freedom on the seas. This group was nicknamed the "War Hawks."

★ The War Hawks, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun began to persuade the public that war with Britain was necessary.

★ Federalists in the northern states opposed a war. The United States military was not prepared for a war.

★ Congress declared war on Britain on June 19, 1812.

★ The Americans won battles at Lake Erie, the Thames, and Horseshoe Bend. Tecumseh, an American Indian leader who had organized a confederacy, was killed at the Battle of the Thames.

★ The British attacked and burned Washington, D.C., and then attacked Baltimore.

★ By 1814, both sides wanted peace. They signed the Treaty of Ghent to end the war. However, news of the treaty had not reached New Orleans, where one final battle was fought and won by the Americans. The war was declared a tie.

★ The United States benefited from the war because it won the country the respect of other countries. The war increased feelings of nationalism, and cleared the way for westward expansion.
Comprehension: Identifying Facts
On a separate sheet of paper, write the correct word or name from the Word Bank to complete the sentences.

**WORD BANK**

| Andrew Jackson | Henry Clay |
| Battle of Lake Champlain | James Madison |
| Battle of New Orleans | Oliver Hazard Perry |
| Battle of the Thames | Tecumseh |
| Constitution | Treaty of Ghent |
| DeWitt Clinton | War Hawks |
| Fort McHenry | William Henry Harrison |
| Francis Scott Key |

1) Those who wanted peace during the election of 1812 supported _____.
2) The fourth President of the United States was _____.
3) The _____ were members of Congress who wanted changes in policy.
4) A small American fleet outmaneuvered heavily armed British ships at the _____.
5) A Shawnee chief named _____ organized an American Indian confederacy.
6) The Speaker of the House named _____ wanted America to attack Canada.
7) The Creeks were defeated by _____ at Horseshoe Bend.
8) A general named _____ defeated an American Indian and British force at the Battle of the Thames.
9) An American warship called the _____ was nicknamed "Old Ironsides."
10) A lawyer named _____ wrote the “Star-Spangled Banner.”

11) The _____ was fought after the Treaty of Ghent was signed.

12) _____ guarded the entrance into Baltimore’s harbor.

13) A captain named _____ defeated a British naval fleet on Lake Erie.

14) Tecumseh was killed at the _____.

15) The _____ ended the War of 1812.

**Comprehension: Understanding Main Ideas**

On a separate sheet of paper, write answers to the following questions using complete sentences.

1) What kind of person was President Madison? What trade policy did he introduce?

2) What were three causes of the War of 1812?

3) What did the War of 1812 do for the United States?

**Critical Thinking: Write Your Opinion**

1) The War of 1812 shows Congress’s power to declare war. Do you think it is right for Congress to have this power?

2) How do you think the War of 1812 was different from the Revolutionary War?

**Test Taking Tip**

When you are reading a test question, pay attention to words that are emphasized in bold type or in capital letters. Those words will help you decide how best to answer the question.
SKILLS LESSON
Unit 3 Graphs and Charts

A graph is a figure that shows relationships between numbers. Types of graphs are bar, line, and circle graphs. **Use a graph to compare numbers and percents.**

Here are examples of a simple bar graph and a simple circle graph. Each compares the number of Revolutionary War battles won by the Patriots and the Redcoats in 1777.

### Revolutionary War Battles Won in 1777

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1777</th>
<th>Patriots</th>
<th>Redcoats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A chart is a way to put information together so it is clear. The information can be put in rows (across) and columns (up and down). Use a chart to organize information.**

The chart in the next column gives more information about major Revolutionary War battles in 1777.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Revolutionary War Battles of 1777</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name of Battle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandywine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman's Farm (1st Battle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman's Farm (2nd Battle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germantown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first column names the battles. The second column tells where the battles were fought. The Xs in the third or fourth column tell which side won each battle. For information about one particular battle, read across the row. Study the chart to answer the questions.

1) How many major battles were fought in 1777?
2) In which state did the most battles occur?
3) Which two battles were fought in the same location?
4) Which side won the most battles?
5) Read this information. Use it to make a chart showing which states were added between 1791 and 1814.

By 1790, all thirteen of the original colonies had signed the U.S. Constitution. They became the first thirteen states. Five states were added within the next twenty-five years. Vermont was added in 1791. Kentucky followed in 1792. Tennessee was added in 1796. Ohio became a state in 1803. Louisiana was admitted in 1812.
Unit 3 Summary

- In 1764, the British Parliament agreed to tax the colonies. The colonists protested.
- The Boston Massacre occurred in 1770.
- Colonists dumped tea into Boston Harbor on December 16, 1773.
- The First Continental Congress met in 1774.
- On May 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress decided it could declare war.
- Colonists had several battles with the British in 1775 and early 1776.
- Congress approved the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.
- The Revolutionary War ended at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781.
- The states adopted the Articles of Confederation in 1781.
- In 1783, the Treaty of Paris established the new nation's boundaries.
- The Constitutional Convention created a plan for a stronger central government in 1787.
- George Washington was elected the first President in 1789.
- Congress added the Bill of Rights to the Constitution in 1791.
- Alexander Hamilton's successful financial plan helped form political parties.
- France declared war against England in 1793. The United States stayed neutral.
- John Adams became President in 1797, and Thomas Jefferson became President in 1801.
- France sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States for $15 million.
- James Madison became President in 1809.
- Congress declared war on Britain on June 19, 1812, to end the American Indian conflict. The Treaty of Ghent ended the war.
"While the republic has already acquired a history world-wide, America is still unsettled and unexplored. . . . We live only on the shores of a continent even yet, and hardly know where the rivers come from which float our navy. The very timber . . . of which our houses are made, grew but yesterday in a wilderness where the Indian still hunts and the moose runs wild."

—Henry David Thoreau, "Ktaadn," 1848
Have you heard the expression "growing pains"? America was feeling growing pains between 1816 and 1850. The population was increasing. Industries were growing and multiplying. Disagreements over issues were more numerous. Slavery especially was becoming an issue that divided people. Americans had to adapt to many changes as the nation experienced the pain of growth.

In this unit you will learn about westward growth of the United States. You will learn about growing industries and new inventions. You will learn about border disputes. You will learn about disagreements and the changing political scene in the first half of the 1800s.

**Chapter 10:** A New Spirit of Expansion: 1816-1824

**Chapter 11:** Political Changes Take Place: 1825-1838

**Chapter 12:** America Becomes More Democratic: 1825-1858

**Chapter 13:** The Country Grows Larger: 1841-1850
With the War of 1812 behind it, the United States was on its way to expansion. At the same time, industry and farming began to thrive in the North and the South. The country also began to address the issue of slavery and problems with bordering European colonies. James Monroe was chosen to lead the way as the next President. In this chapter, you will learn about westward expansion, problems of slavery, and some of the issues facing President Monroe.

**Goals for Learning**

- To identify how settlers moved west and the problems they faced
- To explain which industries developed in the North and in the South
- To describe the Era of Good Feelings
- To describe how slavery caused problems
- To explain the Missouri Compromise
- To describe the Monroe Doctrine
- To explain what happened in the election of 1824
James Monroe, a Democratic-Republican, was elected President by an electoral vote of 183 to 34 in 1816. He was helped by the fact that President Madison, also a Democratic-Republican, was more popular at the end of his second term than he had been earlier. Now, after so many victories by the Democratic-Republicans, the Federalists were finished as a political party. President Monroe took office in 1817.

**How Was the Country Expanding?**

Between 1790 and 1820, the population of the United States increased from about four million to nearly ten million. In the frontier states, the number of persons grew from 100,000 to well over two million during that time. The country was rapidly expanding. Its shape was changing, too. The western state of Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816. Mississippi became a state in 1817, Illinois in 1818, and Alabama in 1819. At that point, the United States had twenty-two states, an increase of nine since the Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original states.

Many settlers moved westward in covered wagons along the Ohio River route to Indiana, Illinois, northern Kentucky, and western Tennessee. The government built the Cumberland Road leading from Maryland through Virginia in 1818. This popular route was later extended across Ohio into Indiana and Illinois. When the Erie Canal was completed in 1825, New Englanders could choose yet another all-water path toward the West. This water route and the many rivers leading west became regular paths for almost seventy steamboats in common use by 1820.

What does this graph show? About how much did the population increase from 1790 to 1820?
How Were Westerners Different?
Settlers of the western states were not like the earlier American colonists. The western frontier was both lonely and dangerous. It was necessary for settlers to help and protect one another. Everyone was equal. Unlike that in the eastern states, the way of life on the frontier was difficult and required hard work. Westerners were fiercely independent. Many of them had been dissatisfied with their lives on the east coast, while some were new immigrants from Europe who wanted a fresh, independent start. Love of freedom and pride in the United States were most important to them. This new American spirit of nationalism grew and was a main part of life in the frontier states. Henry Clay of Kentucky brought that new spirit to the United States Congress.

There were four problems that the western states had to face: more roads were needed to improve transportation; land prices had to be inexpensive and regulated by the central government; loans from banks had to be available to farmers; and markets for farm goods had to be protected by the government.

Why Was Farming Ideal in the South?
Americans found conditions in the South to be ideal for farming. They took advantage of the long growing season, plenty of rainfall, and broad, fertile lowlands. The South produced crops that could be sold to other states and European countries. Crops such as cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, indigo, and hemp were all big profit crops. Hemp is a plant with a tough fiber that is used for making rope. Cotton is a plant that is used to make material for clothing.

Little manufacturing was done in the South. Most of the products needed by the southern states had to be bought from European countries. Tariffs added to European products resulted in higher prices for goods that the South needed.
Why Was Cotton Important in the South?
Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793. The “gin,” as it was called, separated the seeds from cotton by machine rather than by hand. Cotton was not profitable before the gin because of the labor involved to remove the seeds. Even though African slaves had been bought and used for many years, the production of cotton was rather limited.

Cotton production was less than 100,000 bales in 1799. By 1810, production was up to nearly 200,000 bales. The amount was nearly 400,000 by 1820. The crop became known as “King Cotton,” or white gold. Cotton became so profitable that cotton growing spread westward. More land was being used to raise more cotton. The number of African slaves also increased. Cotton was king of the South, and slavery became increasingly important there. Slave labor cost almost nothing and was needed for the increased cotton crops.
Which Industries Developed in the North?
The industrial development of the northern states began early in colonial days. Fishing, shipbuilding, trading, and ironworks were all important to the Northern states. There was little farming because of the cold Northern winters and the rocky land. Manufacturers in the northeast wanted the government to keep European products out of the country as American industries grew. They were concerned that they would have trouble competing against British products, which were less expensive to buy.

The North did benefit from the success of the cotton crop in the South. Cotton mills in the North turned the raw cotton into thread. One Massachusetts merchant, Francis Lowell, built a new type of water-powered spinning machine and loom. The cotton thread was made into cloth and the cloth into articles of clothing. These factories, as well as factories making countless other items, grew throughout the northern states. Knowledge of manufacturing brought to America from Europe was helping create better products in a shorter amount of time.

Different political points of view were being developed as three separate regions took shape—the western frontier states, the southern states, and the northern New England states.

SECTION 1 REVIEW Write the answers to these questions on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

1) What special problems did the western states face?
2) How were westerners different?
3) Why was farming good for the southern states?
4) Why did cotton production increase so much after the cotton gin was invented?
5) How did the North benefit from cotton?
James Monroe was very much aware of the growing **sectional** differences within the country. He kept these differences in mind when he chose his cabinet. His choice for Secretary of State was John Quincy Adams, the son of John Adams, from Massachusetts. The choice greatly pleased New Englanders. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina was appointed Secretary of War. William Crawford of Georgia was named Secretary of the Treasury. Monroe had considered Henry Clay of Kentucky for a cabinet position. Clay refused, however, because he wanted to remain as Speaker of the House of Representatives. President Monroe’s selections resulted in a well-balanced cabinet that represented all sections of the nation.

**What Was the Era of Good Feelings?**
James Monroe’s two terms were called the “Era of Good Feelings.” In the election of 1816, the Democratic-Republicans defeated the Federalists with very little trouble. The electoral vote was 183 to 34. In 1820, Monroe won all the electoral votes except one. Some believe William Plumer of New Hampshire voted for John Quincy Adams so that George Washington would be the only President elected unanimously. There was no party to go against the Democratic-Republicans in the election of 1820. This was one sign of the unity found during the Era of Good Feelings.

**What Problems Did America Have With Spanish Florida?**
Trouble along the Georgia-Florida boundary had increased over the years. Plantation owners in Georgia complained that the Seminole crossed the border and attacked American families. According to some Georgians, the Seminole captured slaves and took them to Spanish Florida. Others complained that Spanish officials encouraged slaves to escape across the border.
Because of the border problems, Andrew Jackson was ordered into the area. In early 1818, General Jackson gathered a fighting force of 1,000 troops. He led an invasion into Seminole country and Spanish Florida. Jackson and the troops easily took over the Spanish stronghold at St. Marks. They then captured the Spanish post in Pensacola, Florida. The Spanish protested Jackson’s use of strong military force.

In 1819, the Adams-Onís Treaty was signed. Under the terms of the treaty, the Spanish gave all of Florida and other claims east of the Mississippi to the United States in exchange for $5 million, which was used to pay a debt to American citizens. The United States gave up its claim to Spanish Texas. Once again, General Andrew Jackson was the hero of the nation.

JOHN ROSS: 1790-1866

Cherokee leader John Ross was born of a Scottish father and a Cherokee mother. He was called Coowescoowe, or "the egret," in Cherokee. Well educated and articulate, he spent his life trying to resolve the deep conflicts between American Indians and the colonists. Ross worked for the U.S. government as a young man, fighting alongside Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. Later, as a Cherokee chief, he opposed the U.S. government. He won a U.S. court case against the state of Georgia, which tried to seize Cherokee land. The court’s decision was ignored. After a hard struggle to keep their land, Ross had to give up and lead the Cherokee to Oklahoma. This journey was known as the "Trail of Tears." He helped to write a constitution for a united Cherokee nation. Ross was elected chief of the new nation, but the Cherokee never achieved the unity he had hoped for.
How Did Slavery Become an Issue?

Missouri was located in the cotton-growing region and wanted to be admitted as a **slave state**. A slave state was one that could practice slavery. As of 1819, there were eleven slave states and eleven **free states**. Free states could not practice slavery. Power in the Senate was balanced between the North and the South. The addition of Missouri as the twelfth slave state would upset the balance of power. Congress had to consider this problem before deciding whether to let Missouri enter the Union as a state that allowed slavery. Also, the legislators would have to decide whether to allow slavery in new western states as far north as Missouri.

Missouri would be the first slave state west of the Mississippi River. Northerners feared slavery would spread throughout the entire Louisiana region. They thought if Missouri joined the Union as a slave state, more would follow. Congress would be unable to stop the spread of slavery.

Southern states had a different point of view. If Missouri was admitted as a free state, Congress would be able to destroy the slave system in all the states. Northerners spoke out strongly against slavery. The antislavery **movement** was of great concern to owners of cotton plantations in the South. The Missouri problem was beginning to heat up, as two sections with strong views debated the issue. Control of the Senate by northern or southern states would determine future government policies.
How Did Maine and Missouri Become States?

The debate went on for several months. Then, by chance, Maine asked to be admitted to the Union in December of 1819. Its constitution contained a clause that did not allow slavery. There was no question that Maine would be a free state. Maine’s admission provided a possible solution to the problem. During these debates, Henry Clay of Kentucky was the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Clay, a strong leader who came to be known as “The Great Compromiser,” had to satisfy both sides.

A compromise was proposed. First, the requests for becoming a state, or statehood, by Maine and Missouri were combined. Missouri was to be allowed to enter the Union as a slave state. Maine would join as a free state. With twelve slave states and twelve free states, there would still be a balance of power in the Senate. In addition, slavery would not be allowed in any new states north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude in the Louisiana Territory. Missouri was the only state to which this law did not apply.

This Missouri Compromise, as it was called, was approved by Congress March 3, 1820. Henry Clay’s influence had made the approval possible. The issue of slave states and free states was worked out for the time being.

The Missouri Compromise had made southern plantation owners think that slavery was “safe” in the South. Then one of many damaging events took place in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1822. Having heard of a possible revolt by the slaves of that city, the authorities prepared for trouble. A group of 9,000 people led by freed slave Denmark Vesey had planned to attack several South Carolina cities. However, Vesey and thirty-five other people were executed before any revolt could take place. This event led to stronger laws to control the movement and education of freedmen and slaves.
OREGON COUNTRY
Occupied Jointly by Great Britain and U.S.

BRITISH TERRITORY
Admitted as Free State 1820

UNORGANIZED TERRITORY
Made Free by the Missouri Compromise of 1820

MICHIGAN TERRITORY

ILLINOIS
OHIO
PA
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
Arkansas Territory

MISSOURI
OHIO
PA
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
Arkansas Territory

SPANISH TERRITORY

FLORIDA TERRITORY

Mason-Dixon Line

Admitted as Slave State 1821

Missouri Compromise Line 36° 30'

The Missouri Compromise, 1820

Which state was admitted to the Union in 1820? How many free states and slave states are shown on this map?

SECTION 2 REVIEW On a separate sheet of paper, write True if the statement is true or False if the statement is not true.

1) James Monroe's political party was the Democratic-Republican party.
2) Spain owned Florida in 1818.
3) General Andrew Jackson led an invasion of Florida in 1818.
4) Missouri was a free state.
5) Denmark Vesey and thirty-five people were executed in South Carolina in 1822.

What do you think

Why do you think slavery was beginning to cause problems in the United States?
More Problems With Europe

Besides the trouble in Florida and the issue of Missouri's admission as a slave state, James Monroe faced another serious problem during his presidency. At that time, there still were European colonies in North and South America. The British, Dutch, Spanish, and Russians all had land claims from the early days of exploration.

These European colonies saw what revolutions could do. They could become free and independent countries by overthrowing their governments. America did it in 1776, and the French overthrew their king in 1789. European colonies on the American continent began to rebel against their governments. European monarchies now had to calm the revolts to get back control or lose their American colonies.

The monarchies agreed to send powerful armies and fleets to take back control of the colonies in North and South America. The British did not take part in the agreement. Trade with those colonies was very profitable for the British. Any change would mean less trade. The United States, as well, desired to protect those markets because of the profits of trade.

What Proposal Did the British Make?
George Canning was the British foreign secretary. He suggested that the United States and Great Britain make a joint declaration warning all European monarchies to keep out of the affairs of Latin America. President Monroe discussed the matter with Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Both agreed that the proposal was a good one. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, did not agree. He was able to show Monroe that the United States should act alone. The President took his advice and created the statement of policy that became known as the Monroe Doctrine. A doctrine is a statement of a certain government policy.
What Was the Monroe Doctrine?

James Monroe announced his famous doctrine in his yearly message to Congress in December of 1823. He said that any attempt by a European power to extend its influence in any part of the Western Hemisphere would be considered dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.

The Monroe Doctrine received widespread approval by Americans. The British, however, were not pleased with it because it was not a joint declaration. Other countries in Europe did not consider the proclamation to be important. The doctrine, adopted in 1823, would not be tested for many years to come. The main point, however, is that when that time came, the Monroe Doctrine could be used.

Sequoyah and a Different Form of Writing

Sequoyah was a Cherokee scholar. He invented a new writing system for the Cherokee language around 1821. His system was comprised of eighty-six symbols. Some symbols were English letters but without the same English sounds. Sequoyah's symbols represented all the Cherokee sounds. Thus, Sequoyah enabled Cherokees to become the first American Indian tribe to read and write in their own tongue. Throughout the 1820s, he personally taught thousands of Cherokees to read and write. Parts of the Bible and the first American Indian newspaper, The Cherokee Phoenix, were printed in Cherokee. Sequoyah's accomplishment helped unite Cherokees and made them leaders among other tribes. His intelligence and unshakable pride in his culture were inspiring.
What Happened in the Election of 1824?

The United States had become three distinct regions—the freedom-loving West, the rapidly industrializing North, and the agricultural South. Each region had a different political point of view, representing different needs. By 1824, sectional politics had produced five presidential candidates. The influence of the South, as led by a series of politicians from Virginia, was declining. The West and the North were becoming more and more influential.

The New England states nominated John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts. He was serving as Secretary of State under President Monroe. Adams, whose father was the second President of the United States, had a broad background in politics. John Q. Adams was clearly a qualified candidate.

The West nominated Henry Clay of Kentucky and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee. Clay had experience in government and had been Speaker of the House of Representatives. Clay appeared to have an excellent chance to win. No man since George Washington was as popular as Jackson. His military successes in Louisiana, Tennessee, and Florida made Americans proud. He was sure to be a strong candidate.

The South supported William Crawford of Georgia. All four men were well known as strong nationalists, with similar views as to what direction the growing country should take.

None of the four candidates received a majority of the votes, however. According to the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, the House of Representatives had to choose a President from the three who had the most votes. Henry Clay did not want Andrew Jackson to win. He did not like Jackson's political ideas. He strongly believed that John Q. Adams would be a better choice. Clay managed to get enough members of the House of Representatives to support Adams. Adams was chosen to be President.

A few days later, President Adams announced that Henry
The First Free School for the Deaf

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet started the first free school for the hearing impaired in America. It was formed in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817. Gallaudet's two sons also worked with the hearing impaired. His oldest son, Thomas Gallaudet, founded the Gallaudet Home for aged deaf-mutes and the St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. His other son, Edward Miner Gallaudet, opened a school for deaf-mutes, now called Gallaudet University, in Washington, D.C.

Clay would serve as his Secretary of State. It seemed that Adams and Clay had made an agreement. Jackson was angry and felt that he should have been the President. He promised to win the next election.

SECTION 3 REVIEW Write the answers to these questions on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

1) What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?
2) Why were the European monarchies concerned about their colonies in North and South America?
3) What were the three regions of the country?
4) Why did the House of Representatives have to choose the President in 1824?
5) How did Henry Clay help to determine the final outcome of the election of 1824?

What do you think? Why do you think the Monroe Doctrine was important?
**The Monroe Doctrine**

President James Monroe saw signs of possible trouble as European colonies in the Americas moved toward independence. The stronger European countries might try to use force and interfere in the Western Hemisphere. In 1823, President Monroe set forth the Monroe Doctrine. Although the doctrine was not regarded as important then, it served our country well over the years that followed.

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers . . . .

In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense.

We owe it therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

Our policy in regard to Europe . . . is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers . . . ."

**Source Reading Wrap-Up**

1) Why did President Monroe say that future European colonies would no longer be possible in the Americas?

2) The United States did not interfere in European affairs. In return, what did President Monroe expect European countries to do?

3) When would it be necessary for the United States to take action against a European power?

4) Write one statement from the doctrine that shows President Monroe wanted the United States and European countries to continue to be friendly.

5) The Monroe Doctrine pointed out that any act of force in the Western Hemisphere by a European power would be considered a threat to the security of the United States. Why is that a special point to make?
President Monroe took office in 1817. His election victory finished the Federalists as a political party.

Between 1790 and 1820 the population of the United States increased by six million people. Much of this population increase was on the frontier. Settlers moved west on wagons and by water routes. These people were very independent and had a strong sense of nationalism. However, they wanted more roads, better land prices, loans for farmers, and protection of markets for farm goods.

Farming, especially cotton farming, thrived in the South. Industries such as shipbuilding, trading, and ironworks thrived in the North.

The Era of Good Feelings was used to describe President Monroe's two terms. However, America experienced problems with Spanish Florida, as Seminoles attacked Americans. Andrew Jackson led troops into Spanish Florida in 1818 and captured St. Marks and Pensacola. This led to the Adams-Onís Treaty in 1819, which gave Florida to America. The United States gave up Spanish Texas.

Slavery became an issue in 1819 when Missouri tried to enter the Union. This would have upset the balance of power between free states and slave states in Congress. In 1820, the Missouri Compromise solved the problem by letting both Maine, a free state, and Missouri, a slave state, enter the Union. However, slavery was still a problem, as several people, including a freed slave named Denmark Vesey, were executed in South Carolina for planning a slave revolt.

President Monroe announced the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. This policy stated that any attempt by a European power to extend its influence in any part of the Western Hemisphere would be considered a threat to the peace and safety of the United States.

John Quincy Adams became President in the election of 1824. The House of Representatives chose him because none of the candidates received a majority vote.
Comprehension: Identifying Facts
On a separate sheet of paper, write the correct term or name from the Word Bank to complete the sentences.

WORD BANK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adams-Onís Treaty</th>
<th>Henry Clay</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>James Monroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>John Quincy Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton gin</td>
<td>Missouri Compromise</td>
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<td>Denmark Vesey</td>
<td>Monroe Doctrine</td>
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<td>Era of Good Feelings</td>
<td>slave state</td>
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<td>free state</td>
<td>William Crawford</td>
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<tr>
<td>hemp</td>
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</tbody>
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1) _____ is a plant used to make material for clothing.
2) James Monroe's two terms as President were called the _____.
3) The _____ was used to separate cotton seeds.
4) A _____ does not practice slavery.
5) A _____ practices slavery.
6) _____ led troops into Seminole country in 1818.
7) The _____ gave Florida to the United States.
8) A freed slave named _____ was executed for planning a revolt in South Carolina.
9) _____ is used to make rope.
10) _____ took office as President in 1817.
11) The _____ made Maine and Missouri part of the Union.
12) The South supported _____ in the election of 1824.