Key Concept 4.3, I: The US needed a foreign policy and an expansion policy

- Key Concept 4.3: U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

- I. Struggling to create an independent global presence, U.S. policymakers sought to dominate the North American continent and to promote its foreign trade.
Nationalism Guides Foreign Policy

- Nationalism - in the context of Western Expansion - people should put their country ahead of regional differences.
Setting Northern Border

- **Rush-Bagot Treaty** - (1817)-Secretary of State John Q. Adams negotiates demilitarization of Great Lakes w/ Britain
- **Convention of 1818** - Canadian border set at 49th parallel; Oregon jointly occupied
- **Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1846)** - reaffirmed 49th parallel
Adams – Onis Treaty - 1819

**Adams-Onis Agreement** - (1819) US gets Florida from Spain
Developing a foreign policy for the Hemisphere

- **Monroe Doctrine** - (1823) US tells Europe to stay out of Western Hemisphere; US won’t bother Europe

- US now seeing self as major power in Western Hemisphere, guardian of region
Key Concept 4.3 I, II: The United States needed a foreign policy and an expansion policy but various groups resisted

- **Key Concept 4.3:** U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

- **I. Struggling to create an independent global presence,** U.S. policymakers sought to dominate the North American continent and to promote its foreign trade.

- **II. Various American groups and individuals initiated, championed, and/or resisted the expansion of territory and/or government powers.**
Jefferson had predicted an “Empire of Liberty” after Louisiana Purchase - taking over continent was manifest destiny
Map showing the Butterfield Overland, California, Mormon, Old Spanish, Oregon and Santa Fe trails.
Trails West - 1840s

- **Oregon Trail** - sent settlers to Oregon; compete with British for control of the Oregon Country
- **Fifty Four -Forty or Fight** - slogan of those who wanted ALL of Oregon country
- **Mormon Trail** - Brigham Young - Mormons escape religious persecution
Expansion in Texas
Texas

- Americans invited to settle Texas - 1821 - cheap land
- Americans outnumber Mexicans by 1830; Americans banned
- JQ Adams then A. Jackson pushed to buy Texas to no avail
TRANSLATION

James A. Perry

LAW, ORDERS, AND CONTRACTS

COLONIZATION,

FROM JANUARY, 1824, UP TO THIS TIME.

BY

J. Uriah Beley

COL. STEPHENS F. AUSTIN,

AND

TEXAS,

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, TEXAS:

PRINTED BY GUSTAVUS R. DETTE.

October, 1829.
LEADING STATES OF ORIGIN
OF THE OLD STOCK ANGLO-
AMERICAN POPULATION

Red denotes leading state of birth of the immigrant old stock American population, 1830-1859.
Blue denotes leading state of residence prior to migration to Texas of the old stock American population, 1830-1859.

Note: Data are not available for the western part of Texas. Most counties there were settled by immigrants from East Texas.

East Texas became an extension of the deep South, settled by old stock Americans from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana. Central and northern Texas, by contrast, were peopled mainly by upper southerners, especially Tennesseans, Missourians, and Arkansans. They Texas was essentially settled largely by migrants from the eastern half of the state, but census materials are not adequate to permit a detailed analysis of population origins there.


STATE        ABBREVIATION
Alabama       ALA
Arkansas      ARK
Georgia       GA
Louisiana     LA
Mississippi   MS
Missouri      MO
Tennessee     TN
Virginia      VA

*These Americans, both black and white, whose ancestry dates from Colonial America.
Texas Independence

- 1835 - Mexican President Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana refused Texas leader Stephen Austin’s request for more freedom
- March 2, 1836 - Texas declares independence;
- Alamo - March 4, 1836
Texas - Lone Star Republic

- US style constitution - March 16, 1836
- Treaty of Velasco - Santa Ana captured by Sam Houston - Mexico grants Texas independence
- July 1836 - Sam Houston elected president of Texas
US urges War

- Texas became a state of the US - December 1845
- Mexico Angry - new US President, James Polk urges war with Mexico after Mexico refuses to accept payment for territory
- Nueces Strip incident - **Gen. Zachary Taylor**
War with Mexico

- Polk sent generals to California and New Mexico - these places joined US with little violence
Mexico loses - big time

- Mexico City captured by Winfield Scott on Sept. 14th 1847 -
- Mexico loses the War, 50,000 soldiers
- **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** - Mexico loses half its territory
Nationalism Pushes America West

- Americans kept moving west (remember Louisiana Purchase?) - but this had its problems
- Issue of balancing number of Free States with Slave States
4.1 I, 4.3 II: The United States struggled with its identity as a nation; systematically including some while excluding others

- **Key Concept 4.1:** The United States developed the world’s first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.

- **I.** The nation’s transformation to a more participatory democracy was accompanied by continued debates over federal power, the relationship between the federal government and the states, the authority of different branches of the federal government, and the rights and responsibilities of individual citizens. (POL-2) (POL-5) (POL-6) (ID-5)

- **4.3:** U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

- **II.** Various American groups and individuals initiated, championed, and/or resisted the expansion of territory and/or government powers.
Political Conflicts and Bitterness

- **J.Q. Adams** won 1824 election but lost popular vote
- *Corrupt Bargain* - Speaker of House Clay - new secretary of state - House of Reps favored Adams
- **Jacksonians**, Andrew Jackson’s supporters accuse Adams of stealing the election from Jackson
Changing voting rules

- Coincidentally, voting restrictions eased during J. Q. Adams’ presidency - inclusion of more ordinary people
- Over 1 million people voted in 1828 (350,000 voted in 1824)
- Jackson portrayed self as man of the people; Adams as snob
1828

ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 261

POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 1,155,350

Jacksonian Democrat (Jackson)
National Republican (J. Q. Adams)
Jackson and the Spoils System

- Promised term limits for federal workers
- Took office - Fired roughly 10% of federal workers
- **Spoils System** - “to the victor go the spoils” - new Jacksonian officials get rid of former appointees; replace w/ friends
- System helps Jackson keep support of **Jacksonians**
Jackson and the Indians

- Whites wanted Indians’ land in South
- **5 Civilized Tribes** - Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, Creek, Chickasaw
Indian Removal Act

- **Indian Removal Act** - 1830 - Congress passed law to provide funding for treaties to remove *5 Civilized Tribes*

- Most tribes made deals; Cherokees used US court system

  - **Cherokee Nation v. Georgia** - not sovereign

  - **Worcester vs. Georgia** - (1832) - temporary win

- Cherokees forced to sign **Treaty of New Echota**

- Winter of 1838-39 - **Trail of Tears** ¼ of Cherokees died
Trail of Tears
Key Concepts 4.1, I and 4.3 II & III: Period 4 was characterized by crisis and compromise

- Key Concept 4.1: The United States developed the world’s first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.

- I: The nation’s transformation to a more participatory democracy was accompanied by continued debates over federal power, the relationship between the federal government and the states, the authority of different branches of the federal government, and the rights and responsibilities of individual citizens.

- Key Concept 4.3: U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

- II: Various American groups and individuals initiated, championed, and/or resisted the expansion of territory and/or government powers.

- III: The American acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to a contest over the extension of slavery into the western territories as well as a series of attempts at national compromise.
“Tariff of Abominations”

- Tariff debate - post War of 1812 - US kept raising tariffs
- John Calhoun - Jackson’s Vice Pres. - 1828 Tariff = “tariff of abominations” - tariffs helped North at expense of South
- Calhoun’s Nullification Theory - states should be able to nullify acts of congress they deem unconstitutional
- Calhoun’s SC - declared tariffs unconstitutional
Jackson - **treasonous!** Jackson/congress push for force against SC

Then Senator **Henry Clay** helped avert crisis - made tariff bill that would gradually lower tariffs over 10 years (1833)
Key Concept 4.1: The United States developed the world’s first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.

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Jackson Attacks National Bank

- Jackson vetoed 1832 National Bank renewal bill
- Jackson - bank = tool of rich - against common people
- Jackson saw National Bank as threat to American democracy - potential to buy elections and influence
Pet Banks

- **Jacksonians** - made sure to convince public Jackson was right
- Jackson pressures Secy. Of Treasury to put gov. deposits in “Pet” state banks
- National Bank loses charter (1836), collapses by 1841
Financial Collapse and other issues

- **Panic of 1837** - many of the Pet Banks had overprinted money - banks can’t pay up - creates financial collapse
- Enemies - Jackson = King Andrew I - form Whig Party
- **Van Buren** - loses 1840 election to Whig Wm. Henry Harrison
- “His accidency” **John Tyler** - followed by **James K. Polk**
- Two party system entrenched
Other Period 4 Crises and Compromises we might not have spent a lot of time on in class but you should have read about

- **Compromise of 1820** - balance slave and free states
- **54’ 40 or fight’** - Oregon boundary dispute - 49th reaffirmed
- **Wilmot Proviso** - 1846 - wanted slavery ban in former Mexican land
Consequences of Jackson’s Policies

- New York becomes financial center of US after Philly-based Bank of the US collapsed
- Enemies - Jackson = King Andrew I
- Enemies form Whig Party to counter Jackson’s Democrats
Two Party System Entrenched

- Jackson’s successor **Martin Van Buren** lost 1840 election
- **William Henry Harrison**, a Whig, wins 1840 election then died
- **John Tyler** takes over but does not tow party line - becomes known as “his accidency” by loyal Whigs
- **Two - Party System** now firmly in place