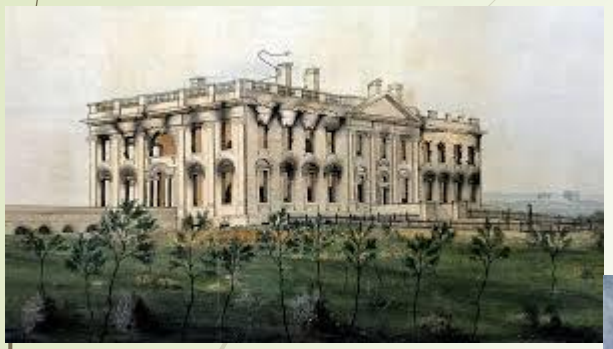
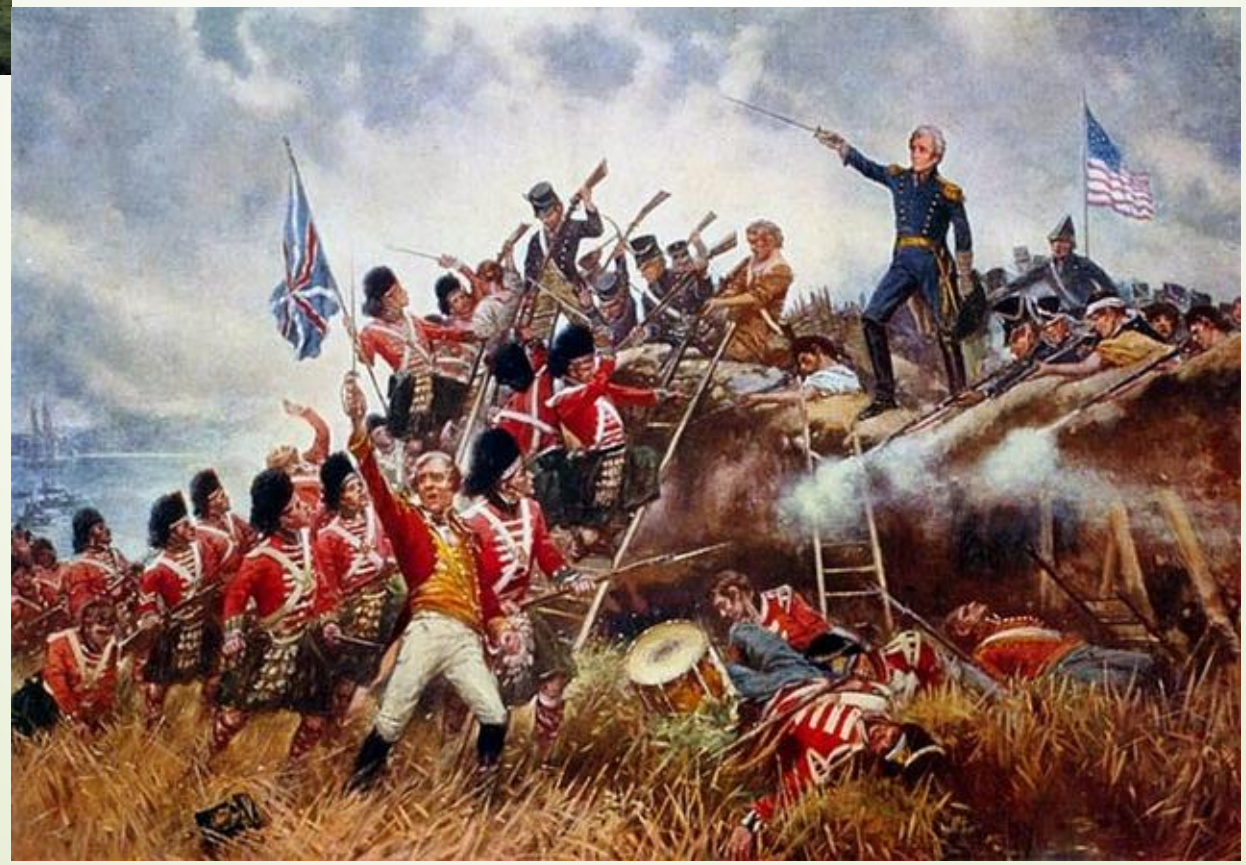
THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON AMERICA AND IT'S FUTURE





IMMEDIATE RESULTS

- Reinforced Anglophobia from Revolutionary War
  - HATRED OF BRITISH
- Boosted national self-confidence
  - WE CAN BEAT A WORLD POWER
- Encouraged expansionism – focus of the 19th century
- Encouraged growth of industrialism in America because of interrupted trade
  - FEND FOR OURSELVES
- IDENTIFIED NEED FOR A BETTER LAND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
  - NEEDED A WAY TO MOVE TROOPS AROUND IN THE WESTERN AREAS
  - NEEDED BETTER WATERWAYS FOR TRADE ACCESS
- Demise of Federalist Party – viewed as unpatriotic because anti-war stance

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION

- New England Federalists became more vocal about the war as it progressed.
  - Leaders of the Region
  - SECRET Meeting lasted 3 weeks.
- Their actions appeared very unpatriotic
- Rumors spread that Federalists were flashing lights on the coast to help British ships see American ships trying to flee
  - “Blue Light Federalists”

December 15, 1814 – January 5, 1815
Hartford, Connecticut

- CONNECTICUT
- VERMONT
- MASSACHUSETTS
- NEW HAMPSHIRE
- RHODE ISLAND

- **MET TO AIR GRIEVANCES AND OBJECTIONS TO "MR. MADISON'S WAR"**
- **OBJECTED TO THE CONTROL OF NATIONAL POLITICAL POWER CENTERED IN**
  - **SOUTH**
  - **VIRGINIA**
- **IDEA OF SECESSION RAISED (NOT ALL AGREED).**
- **PUSHED STRONG STATES RIGHTS POSITION**
  - **AGAINST MILITARY DRAFT**
  - **REDUCE COMMERCIAL REGULATION**

SOME OTHER ISSUES RAISED (ALL REQUIRED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT)

- ABOLISH THE 3/5TH COMPROMISE
- REQUIRE 2/3 OF ALL STATES TO
  - MAKE EMBARGOES
  - ADMIT NEW STATES
  - DECLARE WAR
  - LIMIT THE PRESIDENT TO ONE TERM
  - PROHIBIT ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT FROM THE SAME STATE IN BACK TO BACK ELECTIONS

    ELIMINATE THINGS LIKE THE CURRENT VIRGINIA DYNASTY

IN THE END NOT AS RADICAL AS THOUGHT BUT…

- REALLY WANTED
  - Financial assistance from Washington for lost trade
  - Tried to gain some power over the growing Republican party
  - Did not want war to be declared by one party for its own purposes ever again
- THEIR DEMANDS WERE OVERWHELMED BY THE NEWS OF THE TREATY OF GHENT AND THE VICTORY AT NEW ORLEANS. NO LONGER A GOOD IDEA TO PRESENT THEIR ULTIMATUM
  - THOUGHT OF AS TREASONOUS
  - SECRECY OF THE CONVENTION DISCREDITED IT.
  - CONSIDERED PETTY AND CHILDISH
  - CONTRIBUTED TO THE END OF THE FEDERALIST PARTY

AMERICA PROGRESSES

WAR BROUGHT TO LIGHT THE NEED TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT

- Increase in production factories
- European War created shortage of finished products, increased the price of American goods
- Wide agricultural expansion
- Cheap goods from England, American production needed protection

MADISON'S POST WAR SPEECH

PRIMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **WE NEED:**
  - **Permanent army and navy**
  - **New national bank (expired in 1811)**
  - **Protection of industries**
  - **System of canals and roads**
  - **New national university**
  - **All ideas lean towards Federalist policies: strong central government**

Expiration of National Bank

- Washington limited existence to 20 years – times up
- Causes confusion in the nation when not renewed
  - How will we handle finances?
- State banks sprung up everywhere
  - Issued questionable money
- Lack of central bank caused issues for government spending
- Madison decides to renew the bank's charter
  - Because "We've always done it this way
  - It must be Constitutional"

1816 BUS: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

- Old Republicans protested for the full 25 year charter
- Location: Philadelphia
- Length authorized: 20 years
- Purpose: A central depository for government funds
- Required: to lend US government $5 million and pay $1.5 million bonus
- Cap: $25 million (Hamilton's had been $10 million)

THE DEBATE OVER THE BANK

- Split along sectional lines
  - Western : Complained that they are always in a crunch for money and would be at the mercy of the US bank
  - South: (Calhoun) Justified by the Constitution to regulate currency – need for uniform currency
  - Middle (Clay): Helped kill 1st Bank – bank is indispensable
  - New England: (Webster) Federalist opposition to bank

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS

- Embargo of 1807 – caused people to shift to manufacturing
- After war – cheap foreign goods flooded the American market
- Manufacturers had little influence over politics
- Many wanted America to be economically independent
- Shippers from England and Southern farmers opposed “protection”

Tariff of 1816

- “Protection rather than revenue”
- Tax foreign imports to raise price of foreign goods
- HOPE
  - Increase sales of American made goods
- BUT!!!
- Farmers would have to pay more for imports
- SO, WHAT DO THEY DO?
  - Passes Congress with little opposition
    - Majority of North: YES
    - Majority of South: NO

CONSTITUTIONAL CONCERNS

- **Macon (North Carolina): argues that Congress does not have the "implied" power to regulate industry**

- **Southerners like Calhoun thought it would make the south a manufacturing hub**
  - **Opposite happens**
- **Calhoun switches opinions**

Summary

- Northern manufacturers:
  - Supported the tariff
  - Want to eliminate foreign competition
- Southern farmers:
  - DID NOT support the tariff
  - Farmers wanted cheaper foreign imports
  - Shippers wanted to profit from those cheap goods

INFASTRUCTURE (Internal) IMPROVEMENTS

- **War made it obvious that we needed a better land transportation system**
  - **Hard to move troops around the western area**
  - **Needed to have waterways for trade access**
- **Jefferson and Madison both proposed a constitutional amendment to allow for construction of national roads**
  - **Amendment necessary to ensure Congress' power to build the road**
  - **NO amendment was made, road construction became "National Defense" need and update for national postal system**

INITIATIVES

- Congress says in 1805 that 5% of land sales from newly admitted Ohio would go towards the National Road
  - Atlantic coast into Ohio and further west as developed
  - Construction began in 1811
  - Cumberland Road: Cumberland Maryland to Vandalia, Illinois
  - Construction stopped in the Panic of 1819, completed in 1838

CUMBERLAND ROAD BENEFITS

- Reduced transportation coasts
- Opened new markets
- Commercialized American agriculture through several privately built road

National Highway System

- 1817 John C. Calhoun
  - Bill in the House for internal improvements
  - West supported because most to gain
- New England / South opposed because least to gain
- Pay for it with interest $ from the US bank
- Madison decides to VETO on his last day in office!
  - Went against Constitution – would need an amendment
- Congress approved money for canals and post roads, harbor and river improvements
- No national highway until Federal Highways Act of 1916!

The Industrial Revolution

THINGS HAVE TO CHANGE

- The war made change necessary
  - Naval blockade
  - Investing in American industries rather than foreign
- Factories starting in New England – Why?
  - Factories used water as power: had rivers
  - Factories need workers: had willing work force
    - Farms FAILING in New England

Samuel Slater and Spinning Mills

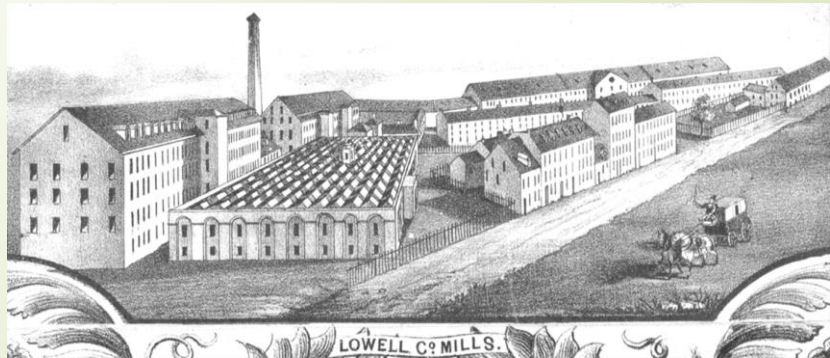
- **Founder of the American Industrial Revolution (coined by Andrew Jackson)**
  - **Known in England as "Slater the Traitor"**
    - **Illegal to transfer knowledge of mills**
    - **Memorized plans for mills and modified them for use in America**
  - **Textile production 1801**
- **Pawtucket, Rhode Island: Slatersville**
  - **Hired 8 children between 7-12**
  - **Built a larger mill that employed whole families**
- **First to use Arkwright SYSTEM: Spins thread into any desired thickness**

Lowell Mills

- Francis Cabot Lowell
- Waltham, Massachusetts
- Cotton → yarn → cloth
- Power Looms from England

Francis Cabot Lowell
Lowell Girls

- Opened a bigger factory in Lowell, Massachusetts
- Built company-owned village
- Employed young girls who would live there too :: $2-$4 a week
- 12 ½ hour work day
- Older women supervised the girls, “house mother”
  - Church, studies, *Lowell Offering*
- Worked for a few years until marriage
- Later years: wages dropped, conditions worsened



New England Textile Mill
1 Moving water turns a wheel, which powers the machines through a system of gears and belts.
2 Carding and drawing machines straighten raw cotton fibers and twist them loosely.
3 Spinning machines spin the fibers into yarn, or thread.
4 Power looms weave yarn into cloth.
In 1835, Lowell had 22 mills. In 1855, it had 52 mills employing more than 13,000 workers and producing 2.25 million yards of cotton cloth a week.

Eli Whitney

- 1797 hired by US government to make 10,000 muskets
  - Had 2 years
  - Gunsmiths: 1 person start to finish
- Each gun was a little different from the next, broken pieces had to be re-made to match exactly
- THEN
  - 1801 goes to Washington D.C. with boxes of parts and built gun in seconds
  - NEW CONCEPT EMERGES: Interchangeable parts

WHITNEY'S CONCEPT COMES TO LIFE

- Machines would produce the same thing over and over with no differences
- Makes production and repair much easier
- Less lower paid, less skilled workers
- Hire paid managers and inspectors

- Disliked the supervision – so different than before
- Took the skill and precision out of many industries

Transportation

- Steamboats carried people and things farther and faster than ever before
- Led to the growth of water-connected cities, Like New Orleans, St. Louis
- Robert Fulton in 1807 invents *The Clermont*
  - Powerful enough to make it up and back against the current on the Hudson River
  - 300-mile trip from New York to Albany and back in 62 hours

RIVERBOATS

- First developed in 1811
- Original steamship made it down the Mississippi, but not powerful enough to make it back
- Henry Shreve, trader on the Mississippi built stronger engine
- Double decker boat with paddle wheel in the back
- 1816 sailed up the Mississippi
- REVOLUTIONIZED TRADE

Samuel F.B. Morse

- **Telegraph**
  - ❑ **Sends long and short pulses of electricity along a wire**
  - ❑ **Pulses translated into letters of a message**
  - ❑ **Took only seconds to communicate with another city**
- **1844 long-distance message from Baltimore to Washington D.C.**
  - ❑ **First message?**
- **By 1861 they spanned the country**
- **By 1866 transatlantic**
- **Within 20 years from that, “wireless” “Hertzian waves” (electromagnetic waves)**

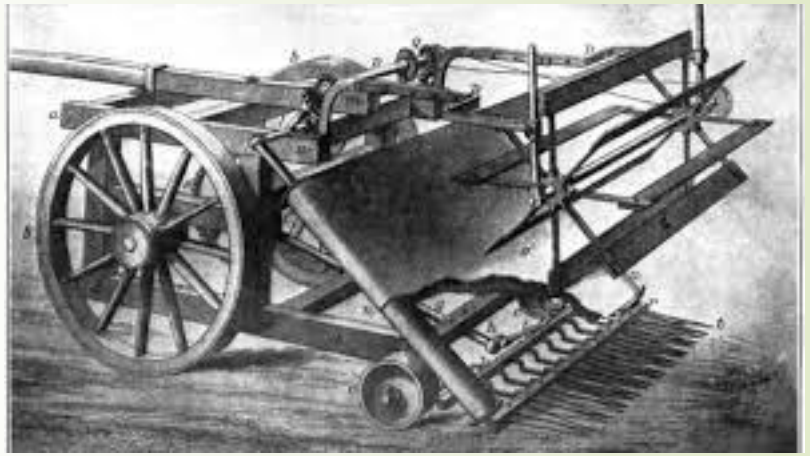
Effect on Farming

- John Deere: Lightweight plow with steel cutting edge
  - Mid-west soil was heavier than New England and needed stronger blades
  - Made preparation for farming easier
  - More people moved west for farming

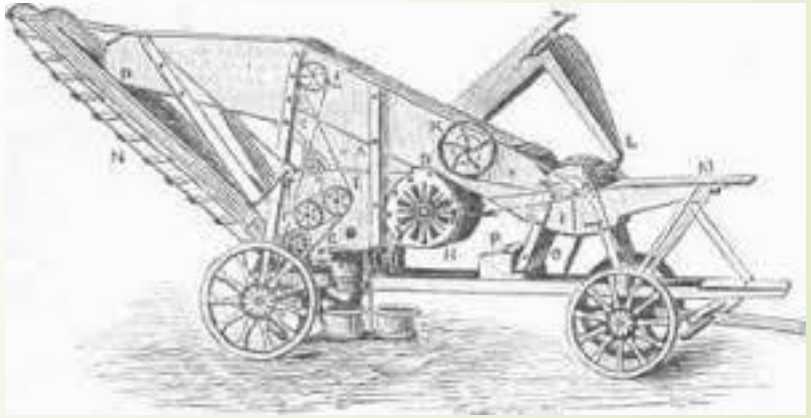
The Smithsonian's original 1838 John Deere steel plow

INVENTIONS THAT HELPED THE FARMING BOOM

- **Mechanical Reaper – cut ripe grain**



- **Threshing machine – separated kernels of wheat from husks**



EFFECTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

- Linked regions
- Created national unity
- Encouraged western expansion
- Midwestern farmers grew food
  - → New England Factories made finished products
  - → Midwestern farmers bought the products
- Increase in Northern Textile Mills
  - Increased demand for cotton
  - Slavery increased
  - Deepened sectional divides

SLAVERY

- Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves 1807
  - In line with the Constitution's provisions (1808)
  - Jefferson in annual message to Congress "violation of human rights"
- Federal Law that no new slaves could be imported
- Took effect in 1808: ***CONSEQUENCES***
  - 50,000 slaves illegally imported
    - Spanish Florida
    - Texas (not a state or territory)
    - Current slaves forced into an increase in breeding
      - Maintain the population
      - Meet the increased demand for cotton from the North
  - In high demand because of the Industrial Revolution
  - More production, more need for raw materials, more need for workers

NEXT UP!!!

SLAVERY IN AMERICA