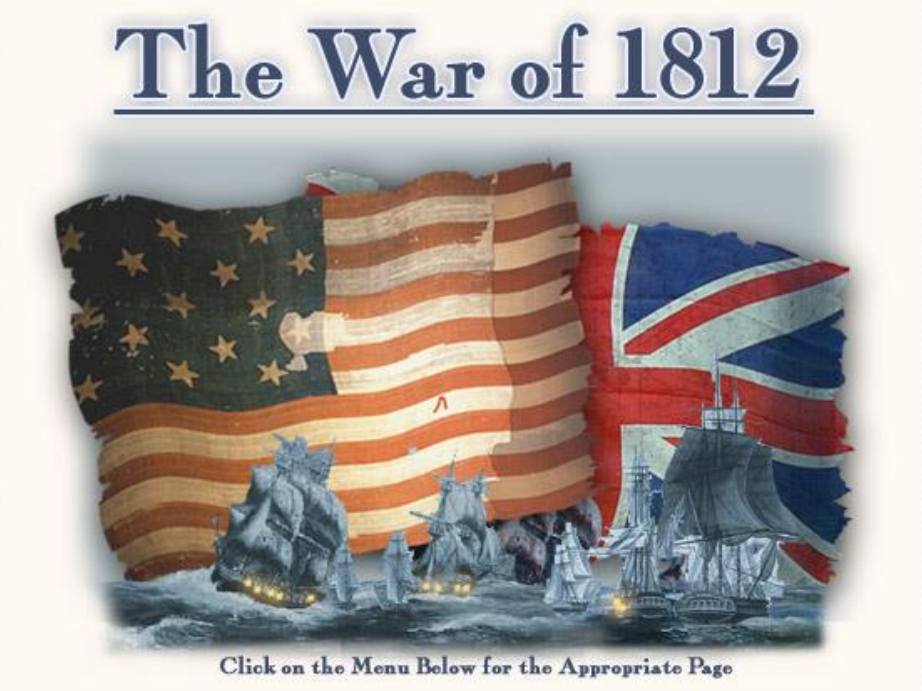
# MADISON AND THE WAR



# The War of 1812

IN RESPONSE TO CONTINUED BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN OUR LIVES

# BACKGROUND

- **CONGRESS**
  - **IMPRESSMENTS VIOLATE OUR NEUTRLITY WITH GREAT BRITAIN**
  - **JAY'S TREATY**
- **GREAT BRITAIN**
  - **BRITISH NAVY ALWAYS SHORT MEN**
    - **LOW PAY**
    - **POOR CONDITIONS**
  - **WANT BRITISH DESERTERS BACK**
  - **CONSIDER NATURALIZED AMERICANS BORN IN GREAT BRITAIN TO BE BRITISH CITIZENS**
  - **1793-1812 -15,000 AMERICAN SAILORS TAKEN**
- **1807 – *HMS LEOPARD* ATTACKS USS CHESAPEAKE OFF COAST OF VIRGINIA**
  - **3 AMERICAN LIVES LOST**
  - **UNTRAINED CREW**
  - **1 DESERTER AND 3 AMERICANS TAKEN**
- **ANGERED AMERICANS– COULD NOT UNDERSTAND JEFFERSON WHEN HE REFUSES TO GO TO WAR!**
- **JEFFERSON BELIEVES: INSTEAD OF WAR, STOP TRADE AND FORCE THEIR HAND TO END IMPRESSMENTS.**

# JEFFERSON'S RESPONSE

- **NON-IMPORTATION ACTS**
  - **BAN BRITISH IMPORTS**
  - **NEGOTIATION:**
    - **GREAT BRITAIN <u>WILL</u> STOP INTERFERING WITH TRADE WITH FRANCE**
    - **<u>WILL NOT</u> STOP IMPRESSMENTS**
- **HATRED OF GREAT BRITAIN INCREASES**
- **JEFFERSON KNOWS WE ARE TOO WEAK TO FIGHT GREAT BRITAIN**
  - **HIT THEM HARD FINANCIALLY**

# Embargo of 1807

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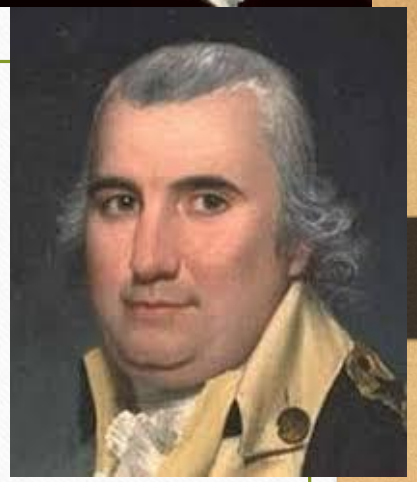
**O GRAB ME**: EMBARGO SPELLED BACKWARDS.

- **The U.S. will not trade with any European traders, no importation of British goods**
- **Jefferson believed we would be okay without their products, but they would not be okay without ours**
- **Politically and Economically DISASTER!**
- **Widespread violation of the embargo with smuggling**
- **Jefferson calls in the Army and Navy to control it**
- **Declares part of the country in rebellion**
- **Goes against his belief of weak central government**

# REACTION AND RESULTS

- **FEDERALIST SUPPORTERS ARE GIVEN NEW LIFE (MAINLY IN NORTHEAST STATES)**
- **JEFFERSON DECIDES TO CHANGE POLICY AFTER 2 DISASTEROUS YEARS**
- **LOSES POLITICAL RESPECT AMONG PEOPLE**
  - **DECIDES NOT TO RUN FOR A THIRD TERM ********
- **HIS ALTERNATIVE**
  - **REPLACE EMBARGO ACT WITH NON-INTERCOURSE ACT 1809**
    - **STILL AN ECONOMIC DISASTER**
  - **MACON'S BILL #2 (WE TOUCHED ON THIS AS WELL ALREADY).**

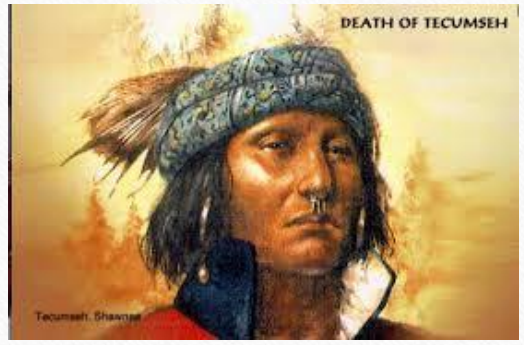
# Election of 1808



- Republican - James Madison (122) "Little Jemmy"
- Federalist – Charles C. Pinckney (47)
  - Federalist support stemmed from New England
  - Why? Because merchants!
  - Dolley Madison – First Lady
    - "Presidentress"- Balance between queenliness and republican openness
    - Weekly open-house parties "Mrs. Madison's Crush" or "Squeeze"
    - Parties lasted hours, with hundreds of people in attendance
    - Established informal channels of information
    - By opening the house – termed the "White House" during this time – made accessible the highest power to many "common people"

# Back in the Northwest….

- **American's believed British were still interfering with Native Americans**
  - **230,000 people flooded into Ohio after Treaty of Greenville**
- **Since Battle of Fallen Timbers, tribes called for unification**
- **Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, wanted to hold onto Native American lands**
- **William Henry Harrison (governor of Indiana territory) continued to buy sections of land at a time from Native Americans**
- **1809 – Treaty of Fort Wayne**
  - **Agreed to by Miami, Delaware, Kickapoos, Potawatomi, and other tribes.**
  - **Tecumseh**
    - **Argued that land belonged to all tribes,**
    - **No one tribe has the right to sell**
    - **Warns against incursions by settlers into the territory**
    - **Organizes tribes to unify against the Americans**
  - **Harrison promised this would be last one– buys 3 million acres at 2 cents per acre (THE BIG LIE)**



# Battle of Tippecanoe

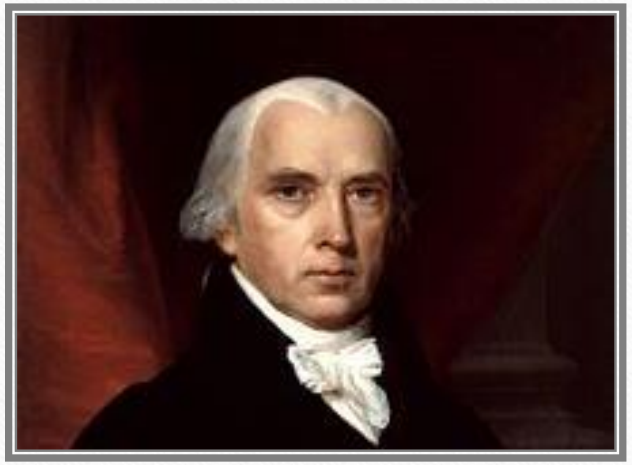
- **Tecumseh away recruiting other tribes**
- **Harrison with 1000 men defeat the Shawnee**
  - **2-hour battle, 62 American deaths, 40 Native American deaths**
  - **Destroys Prophetstown, Shawnee Capitol.**
- **Tecumseh and his warriors go to British Canada for safety – welcomed**
  - **Americans angry at the British and Canadian response.**
  - **Native Americans and British become allies**
- **Henry Clay – Congressman from Kentucky argued for war!**

# Congress 1811: War Hawks

- **WAR HAWKS LEAD THE CONGRESS**
  - **YOUNG REPUBLICANS EAGER TO AVENGE INDIAN ATTACKS AND IMPRESSMENT**
    - **HENRY CLAY (KENTUCKY) SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE**
    - **JON C. CALHOUN (SOUTH CAROLINE), MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.**
  - **MOST FROM WESTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES**
  - **MOST ARE LAWYERS**
- **WANT A WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN**
  - **EXPANSIONIST MOVEMENT WANT CANADA AND FLORIDA**
- **APPROVED INCREASES IN DEFENSE**
- **QUADRUPLED THE SIZE OF THE ARMY**

# Election of 1812

- **MADISON  (128 ELECTORAL VOTES)**
- **DeWITT CLINTON (89 ELECTORAL VOTES)**
  - **REPUBLICAN WITH FEDERALIST SUPPORT**
  - **WON ALL NEW ENGLAND'S VOTES (MINUS VERMONT).**
  - **WON NY, NJ, AND MARYLAND**



# CAUSES OF THE WAR

## (AN UNNECESSAY WAR)

- ✓ **IMPRESSMENTS**
  - **SHIPPING IS BIG FOR AMERICA**
  - **MERCHANTS IN NORTHEAST**
    - **BRITISH ARE ALLIES IN COMMERCE**
- ✓ **INCITING AND AIDING NATIVE AMERICAN ATTACKS ON SETTLERS IN THE WEST.**
- ✓ **INTERFERENCE WITH SHIPPING.**

# THE SITUATION

- **GREAT BRITAIN DOES NOT WANT TO FIGHT**
  - **AT WAR WITH FRANCE**
  - **FINALLY! TO END THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR:**
    - **DECLARES AN END TO INTERFERENCE WITH AMERICAN SHIPPING!!**
    - **BUT! THE LETTER DOES NOT ARRIVE UNTIL AFTER WAR IS DECLARED.**
- **UNITED STATES**
  - **JEFFERSON AND MADISON DID NOT SUPPORT THE MILITARY**
    - **WEAK!**
      - **ARMY: 7,000** (POORLY TRAINED & POOR LEADERS)
      - **NAVY: 16 SHIPS**

# WAR BECAUSE OF INTENSE SECTIONALISM

- **JUNE 18, 1812**
  - **CONGRESS DECLARES WAR**
    - **FEDERALISTS ALL VOTE NO**
    - **WEST AND SOUTHERN STATE WAR HAWKS UNITE**
  - **BRITAIN'S LETTER DOES NOT ARRIVE IN TIME**

- ***"REPORT ON THE CAUSES AND REASONS FOR WAR"***
  - **WRITTEN BY SEN. CALHOUN, FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.**
    - **INSULTED BRITAIN'S "LUST FOR POWER".**
    - **DESCRIBED BRITAIN'S REACTION AS *"FIGHTIN' WORDS"***

# SECTIONALISM

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FEDERALISTS** | **NEW ENGLAND AND MID-ATLANTIC STATES** | **LIVELIHOOD IS TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN** | **WAR WOULD BE TOO COSTLY** | **ALL THESE STATES VOTE AGAINST THE WAR** |
| **DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS** | **SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES** | **WAR HAWKS** | **WAR WOULD BE HONORABLE THING TO DO** | **WAR FOR REVENGE FOR INDIAN RAIDS** | **ALL THESE STATES VOTE FOR THE WAR** |

# NEW ENGLAND STATES

- **NO RUSH TO RAISE REQUIRED TROOP LEVELS.**
- **CONTINUE ILLEGAL TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN**
- **IN PROTEST: DRANK EAST INDIA TEA IN LIVERPOOL CUPS THROUGHOUT THE WAR.**

# ON THE COAST: EARLY YEARS

- Britain sends ships to blockade the coast
  - THE BLOCKADE INTERRUPTED BUT DID NOT SHUT DOWN US COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY TRAFFIC.
  - THE ROYAL NAVY NEVER DEVOTED ENOUGH SHIPS FOR THE JOB.
  - SHIPS USED TO ENFORCE BLOCKADE
    - ENDURED HARD USE
    - HAD TO RETURN TO ENGLAND IF ANY MAJOR REPAIRS WERE REQUIRED..

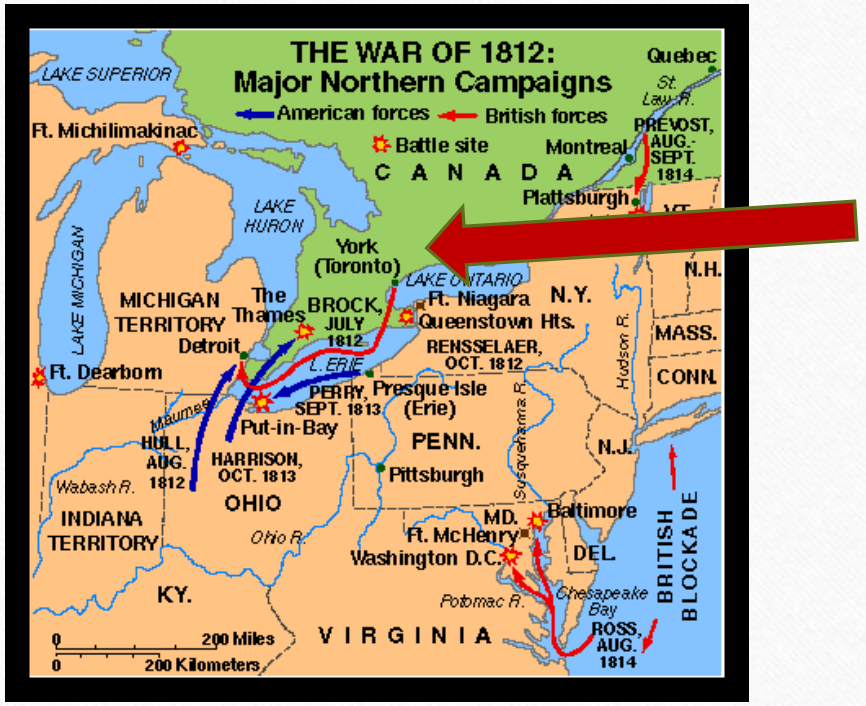
# LAND WAR: EARLY YEARS

- BATTLE OF DETROIT: LOSS
- BATTLE OF THAMES: VICTORY **DEATH OF TECUMSEH**
- BATTLE OF QUEENSTON: LOSS

# April 27, 1813
# WHY THE BRITISH BURNED WASHINGTON DC

- Burn **York** (Toronto)
- 16 American ships make it to capital of Upper Canada, York
- 1700 men easily assume control of the shore and town
- British General Sheaffe retreats orders town to be destroyed
- Blows up ammunition storage, kills and injuries many on both sides
- Americans continue to savage the rest of the town

# NORTHERN CAMPAIGN
# PRETTY MUCH A BUST FOR US!



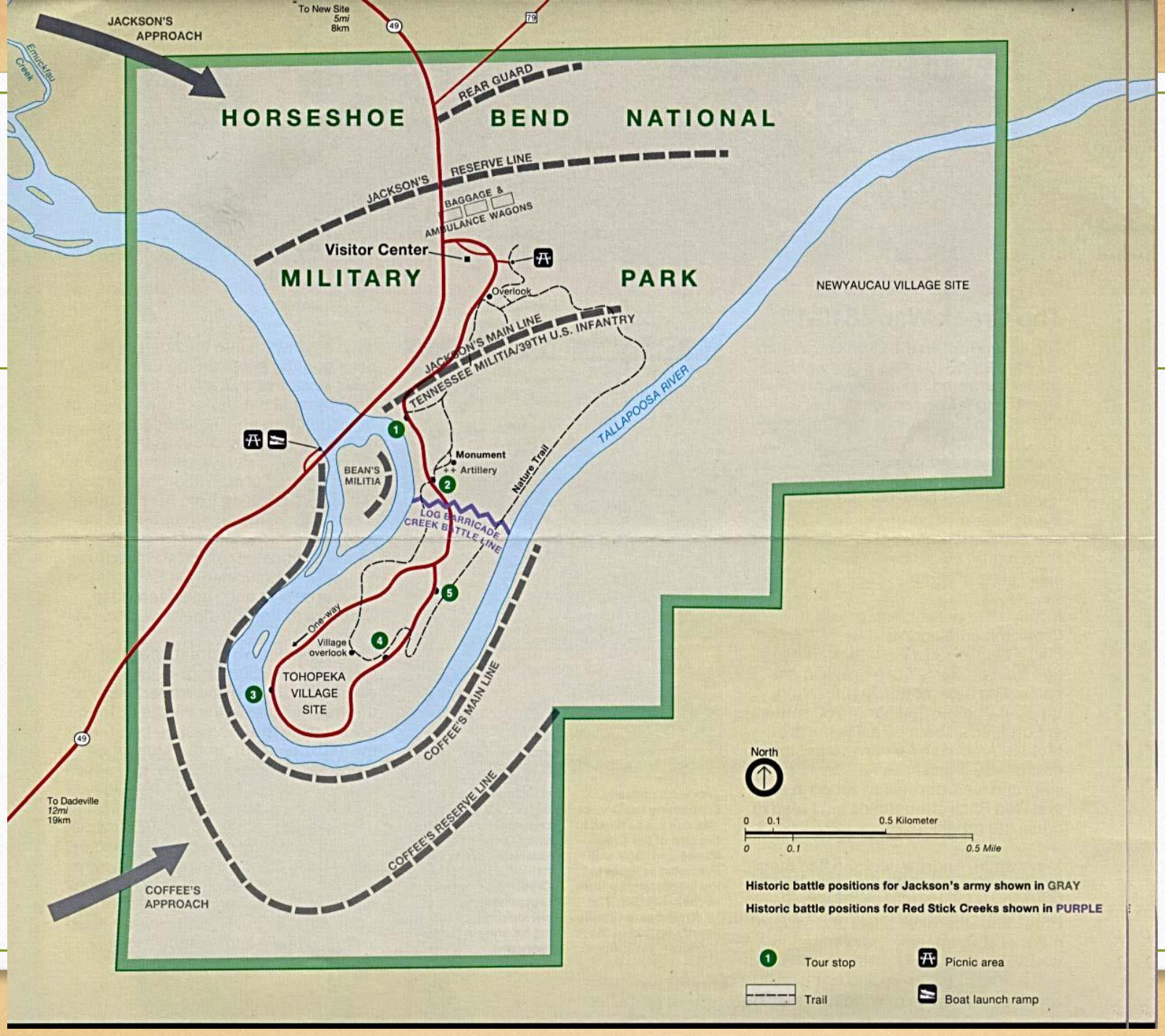
# PART 2

## The War of 1812

Click on the Menu Below for the Appropriate Page

# NATIVE AMERICANS: CREEK WAR

- **SIDED WITH THE BRITISH**
- **10,000 CREEKS LIVING IN MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY WERE IN ALL-OUT WAR WITH THE US FOR 10 MONTHS: 1813-1814**
  - **CREEKS ALIGNED WITH TECUMSEH**
  - **ANGRY ABOUT SETTLERS**
  - **RECEIVE GUNS FROM SPANISH FLORIDA**
- **WAR ENDS SUDDENLY IN 1814**
  - **ANDREW JACKSON LEADS 2,500 TENNESSEE MILITIAMEN IN THE BLOODLY BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND**
  - **550 INDIANS KILLED IN BATTLE**
  - **SEVERAL HUNDREDS MORE KILLED TRYING TO FLEE**
- **JACKSON SQUEEZES A TREATY OUT OF THEM FOR THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES OF THEIR LAND.**


JACKSON'S APPROACH
To New Site
5mi
8km
49
79
Emuckfau Creek
REAR GUARD
HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL
JACKSON'S RESERVE LINE
BAGGAGE & AMBULANCE WAGONS
Visitor Center
MILITARY PARK
Overlook
NEWYAUCAU VILLAGE SITE
JACKSON'S MAIN LINE
TENNESSEE MILITIA/39TH U.S. INFANTRY
TALLAPOOSA RIVER
Monument
Artillery
BEAN'S MILITIA
Nature Trail
LOG BARRICADE
CREEK BATTLE LINE
One-way
Village overlook
TOHOPEKA VILLAGE SITE
COFFEE'S MAIN LINE
COFFEE'S RESERVE LINE
To Dadeville
12mi
19km
COFFEE'S APPROACH
North
0 0.1 0.5 Kilometer
0 0.1 0.5 Mile
Historic battle positions for Jackson's army shown in GRAY
Historic battle positions for Red Stick Creeks shown in PURPLE
Tour stop
Picnic area
Trail
Boat launch ramp

# BACK TO THE BRITISH: THINGS CHANGE IN 1814

- U.S. NAVY PRETTY SUCCESSFUL IN EARLY MONTHS.
- BUT!!!
  - WHEN THE BRITISH DEFEAT NAPOLEON IN 1814 AT WATERLOO, NOTHING ELSE IN THEIR WAY SO…
    - TURN FULL ATTENTION TO THE US
    - SEND MORE TROOPS
    - USE THEIR NAVY
    - RAID THE CHESAPEAKE BAY
    - MOVE INLAND WITH 5000 TROOPS
  - Citizens in panic, pack up and flee

# BURNING OF THE WHITE HOUSE

## AUGUST 24, 1814

- **MADISON: WANTS TO GET IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS OUT.**
- **MADISON AND MONROE RIDE THROUGH THE COUNTRYSIDE TO RALLY THE TROOPS**
- **GENERAL WINDSOR TRIES TO MAKE A STAND 6 MILES OUTSIDE D.C.**
  - **EMBARRASSMENT! FOR US-RETREAT BACK IN WASHINGTON**
- **BRITISH CAPTURE WASHINGTON D.C.**
  - **BURN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS HAVE A MOCK VOTE TO SET FIRE TO THE CONGRESS**
- **DOLLEY MADISON WAS PREPARING FOR A DINNER PARTY**
  - **SERVANTS SAVED PAINTING OF GEORGE WASHINGTON**
- **BRITISH EAT THE DINNER, THEN BURN THE HOUSE DOWN**
- **HURRICANE COMES UP FROM NOWHERE AND PUTS THE FIRE OUT.**

# INTO SEPTEMBER 1814

- AMERICAN FLEET DEFEATS THE BRITISH AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN
- BRITISH REARM IN CANADA FOR AN ATTACK ON NEW ORLEANS
- BALTIMORE
  - SAM SMITH LEADS THE MILITIA TO FEND OFF THE BRITISH
  - MAJ GEORGE ARMISTEAD COMMANDS FORT MCHENRY
- AMERICAN MERCHANTS SINK THEIR OWN SHIPS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE BALTIMORE HARBOR
  - BLOCK BRITISH SHIPS
- BRITISH THINK BALTIMORE IS THE HUB FOR AMERICAN PRIVATEERS
  - PREPARE TO ATTACK FROM TWO DIRECTIONS
- FRANCIS SCOTT KEY GOES ABOARD BRITISH PRISON SHIP TO NEGOTIATE RELEASE OF AMERICANS HELD.
- BRITISH DEMAND FORT MCHENRY SURRENDER
  - CONTROLS ENTRANCE TO THE CITY.
  - FORT HELD OUT FOR OVER 25 HOURS OF CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT
  - BRITISH WANT THAT FLAG DESTROYED!
- AFTER 25 HOURS, THE FLAG IS STILL WAVING: KEY WATCHES THE ENTIRE THING AND IS MOVED TO WRITE THE POEM “STAR SPANGLED BANNER”
- BRITISH LEAVE THE CHESAPEAKE

# TREATY OF GHENT: DEC 24, 1814
# (IN PRESENT-DAY BELGIUM, NICE PLACE)
# NEITHER SIDE WINS-NO ONE GAINS LAND

- **IMPORTANCE: GREAT BRITAIN GAVE UP ANY HOPE OF RECLAIMING LANDS LOST IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR**
- **BRITAIN WANTED TO END THE WAR AFTER THEIR FAILURE IN BALTIMORE**
- **TERMS OF THE TREATY:**
  - **ALL CONQUERED LANDS WERE RETURNED**
  - **U.S. GAVE UP ANY CLAIM TO CANADA**
  - **GREAT LAKES WERE OPENED TO THE U.S.**
  - **GREAT BRITAIN PROMISED TO LEAVE CANADA'S BORDERS UNCHANGED.**
    - **ABANDONED EFFORTS TO CREATE AN INDIAN STATE IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY**
    - **COMMISSION ESTABLISHED TO SETTLE THE U.S.-CANADIAN BORDER**
  - **RATIFIED IN FEBRUARY 1815**

**ODDLY: THE ISSUES OF IMPRESSMENT AND U.S. SHIPPING RIGHTS WERE NOT EVEN ADDRESSED????**

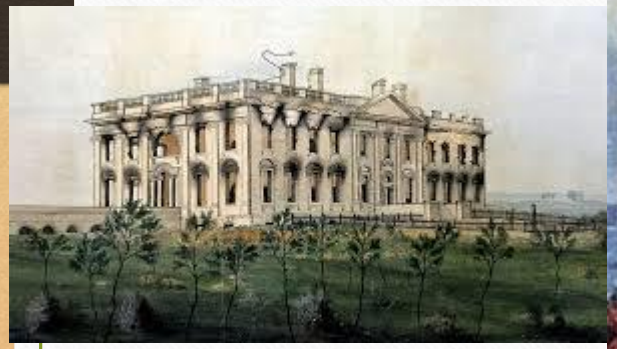
# BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: 8 JANUARY 1815

- TAKES TWO MONTHS FOR THE NEWS OF THE TREATY TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
  - UNAWARE OF PEACE, GREAT BRITAIN LAUNCHES A MAJOR ATTACK ON NEW ORLEANS
  - DECEMBER 1814
    - DOZENS OF BRITISH SHIPS AND 7500 MEN STAGE NEAR LOUISIANA
  - JANURY 8, 1815: BRITISH ATTACK
  - GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON'S FORCES REDUCE THEM IN MINUTES.
    - JACKSON'S ARMY IS A RAGTAG GROUP
      - FRENCH PIRATES
      - NATIVE AMERICANS
      - AFRICAN AMERICANS
      - FRONTIER SETTLERS
      - SOME MILITIA
  - 71 AMERICAN CASUALTIES.
  - 2000 BRITISH CASUALTIES.

# A REASON TO CELEBRATE

- **NEWS OF THE TREATY OF GHENT ARRIVES AT THE SAME TIME AS THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY**
  - **PEOPLE WERE UPSET THAT NOTHING HAD BEEN ACHIEVED IN THE TREATY**
  - **NOW HAD SOMETHING TO CELEBRATE!!!**
  - **PUSHED ANDREW JACKSON INTO THE NATIONAL SPOTLIGHT**
    - **PRIMARY REASON FOR HIS SUCCESSFUL RUN FOR PRESIDENT**

# 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 3/5$^{TH}$ COMPROMISE TO LIMIT THE POWER OF SOUTHERN STATES.
- 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
  - **West**: 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**
    - **Everyone would buy because there was no option.**
    - **Manufacturers could raise prices because there was no competition (only game in town).**
- **BUT!!!**
- **Farmers would have to pay more for imports that weren’t produced in the US.**
- **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

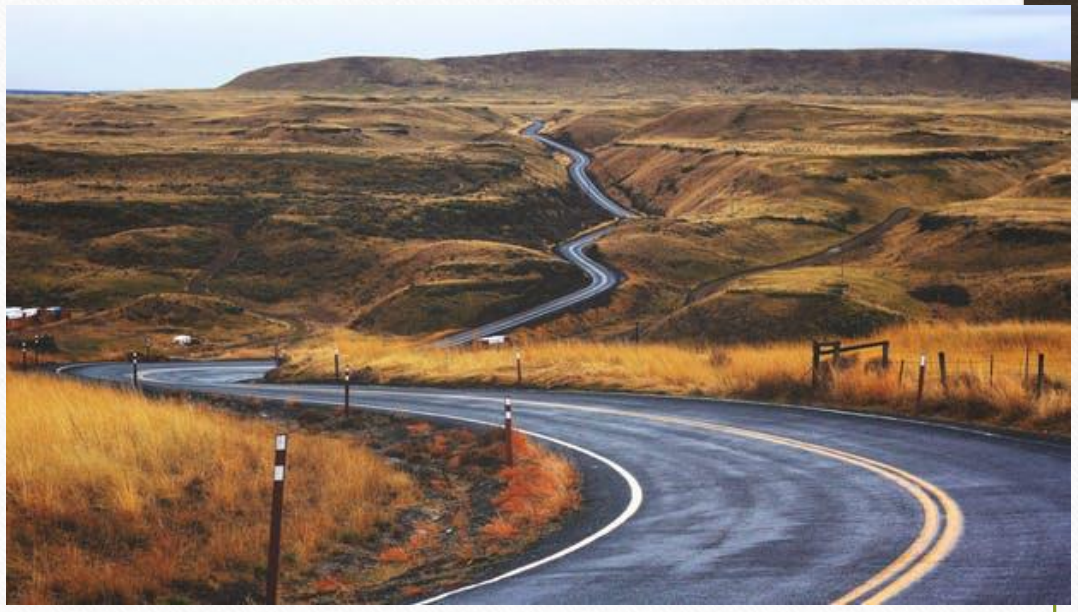
- **Northern manufacturers:**
  - **Supported the tariff**
  - **Want to eliminate foreign competition**
- **Southern farmers:**
  - **DID NOT support the tariff**
  - **Farmers wanted cheaper foreign imports**
  - **Shippers wanted to profit from those cheap goods**

# 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 costs**
- **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!

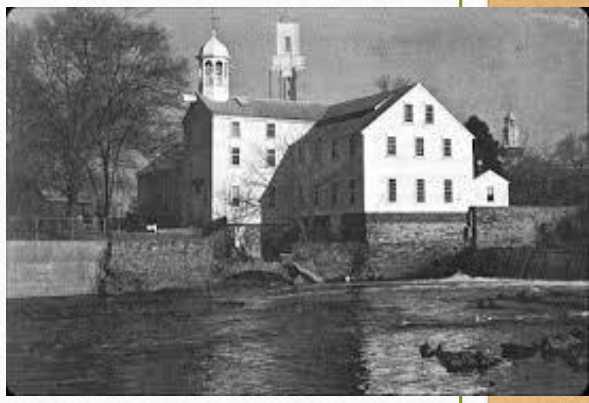
# The Industrial Revolution

# 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**



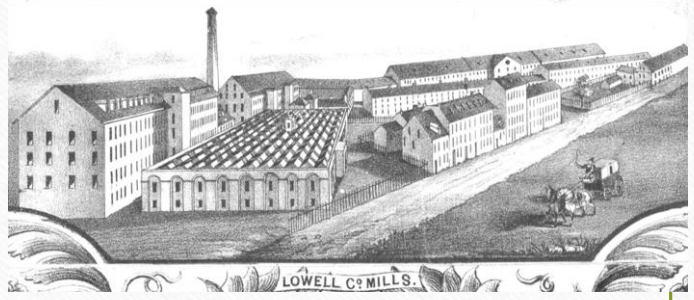
# Lowell Mills

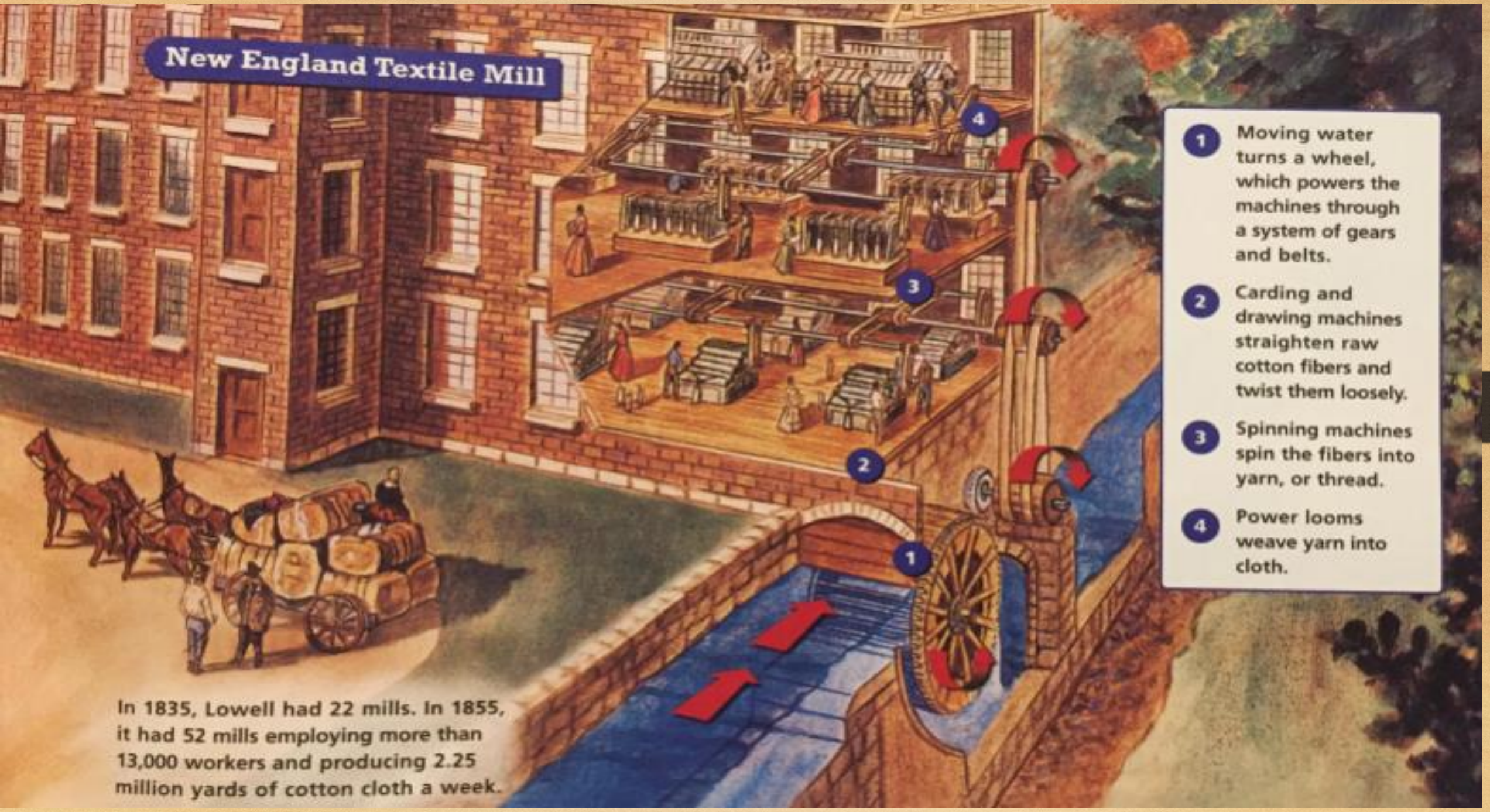
- Francis Cabot Lowell
- Waltham, Massachusetts
- Cotton → yarn → cloth
- Power Looms from England

# 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
  - Their small frame allowed them to access areas that adults could not reach.
- 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
  - Women went on strike and won!




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
- The Erie Canal connected the Great Lakes and Middle America with the Atlantic Ocean and New York City

# 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 and Morse Code.**
  - ❑ **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)**

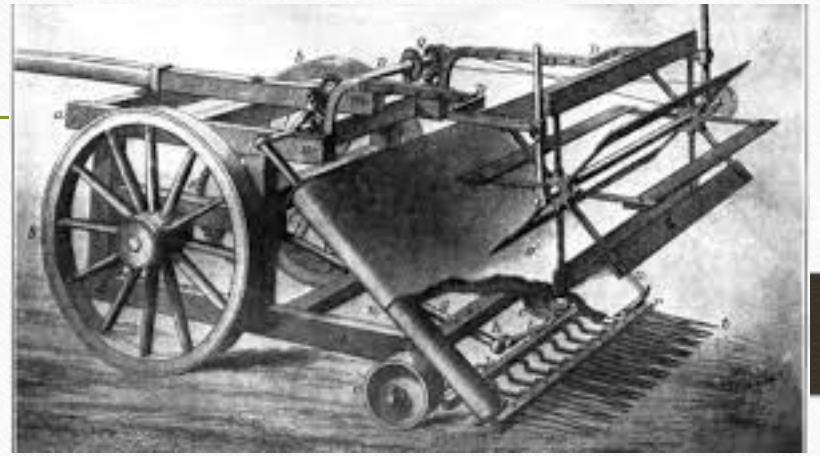
# Effect on Farming

- 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

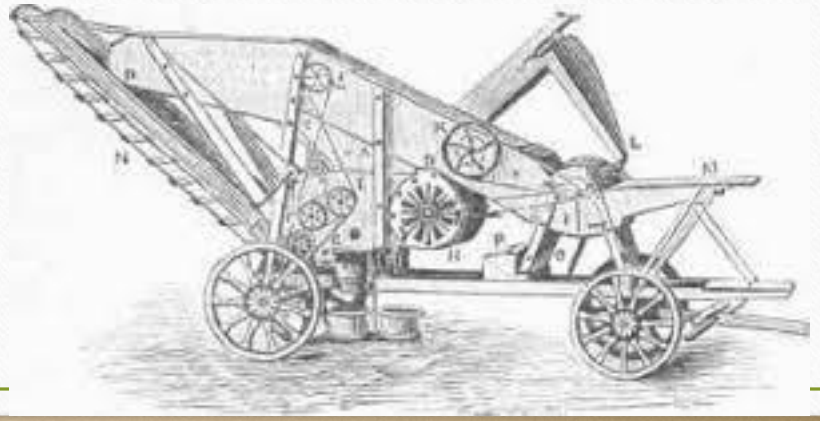
The Smithsonian's original 1838 John Deere steel plow

# 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 in the South
  - 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

# THIS IS WHERE WE END THIS PART IN 2022

# NEXT UP!!!

## SLAVERY IN AMERICA