

The Star-spangled Banner.

O! say, can ye see by the dawn's early light  
What so proudly we hail'd by the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose bright stars & broad stripes, through the clouds of the fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air,  
gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.  
O! say does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

On that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half-conceals, half-discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full ebon reflected, now shines on the stream.  
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner - O! long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

**Objective:** To examine major political and social changes in pre-Civil War America.

**USHC 2.2, 2.3, 2.4**

# Causes of the War of 1812

• In 1803, Britain and France went to war, again.

- U.S. merchants wanted to profit from the conflict by trading with both sides.

- Both countries seized U.S. ships sailing towards the ports of their enemy.

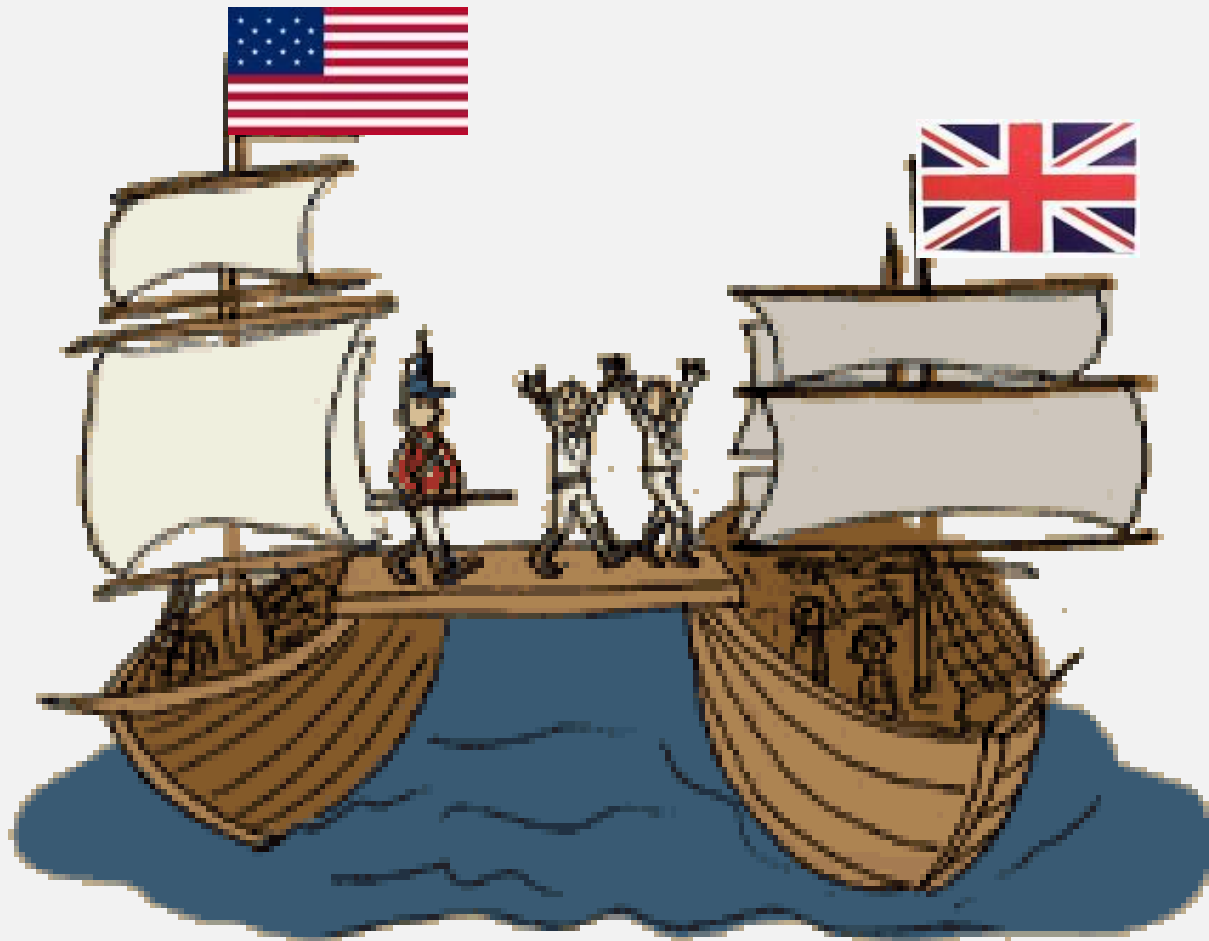
**Great Britain**



**France**



- The British followed a strategy of *impressment* (capture) with U.S. merchant sailors as they attempted trade.



*Between 1808 and 1811 over 6,000 Americans were impressed by the British.*



*One cause of the War of 1812 was the British disregard of American shipping rights. British ships frequently stopped American ships, confiscated their cargo, and impressed (captured) crew members, claiming they were deserters from Britain's Royal Navy.*

# Embargo Act (1807)

- President Thomas Jefferson wanted to avoid war and promoted the Embargo Act, which banned U.S. ships from trading with any country.



- All imports and exports were banned!
- This policy of isolationism damaged the U.S. economy!



*The Embargo Act of 1813 is personified by a huge terrapin, who seizes a smuggler by the pants. The cartoon was aimed at the people of New England, who, allegedly, were supplying the British with provisions.*

**War Hawks** – members of Congress, led by Henry Clay of KY, that wanted to declare war on the British



## **War Hawk's Rationale for War**

**I. Nationalism** – Many Americans felt the British still treated the U.S. like a colony.

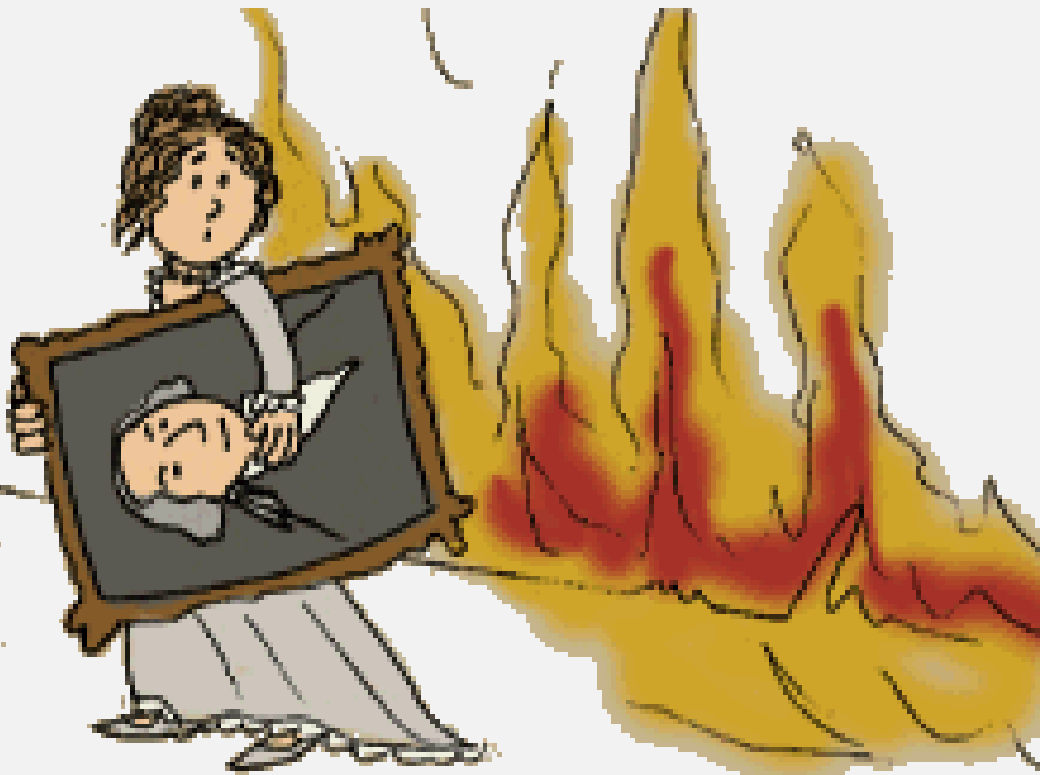
**II. Revenge** – on Britain for seizing American ships

**III. Territorial Expansion** – Clay wanted an excuse to conquer Canada from the British and Florida from Spain.

**IV. Native American Attacks** – War Hawks felt that the British were arming and instigating Native Americans against US settlers.

## Washington, D.C is Attacked

- In 1814, the British set Washington, D.C. on fire, including the White House.
- The Treaty of Ghent soon after ended the war without any meaningful territorial changes.



*First Lady Dolley  
Madison refused to leave  
without some of the  
nation's most important  
treasures-including the  
famous portrait of  
George Washington.*



# Battle of New Orleans

- Led by Gen. Andrew Jackson, the U.S. defeated the British two weeks *after* the Treaty of Ghent was signed.
- Casualties: Britain – 2,030; U.S. – 7



*“Prompted by curiosity, I mounted my horse and rode to the front; but of all the sights I ever witnessed, that which met me there was beyond comparison the most shocking and the most humiliating. Within the narrow compass of a few hundred yards, were gathered together nearly a thousand bodies, all of them arrayed in British uniforms.”*

*“Not a single American was among them; all were English; and they were thrown by dozens into shallow holes, scarcely deep enough to furnish them with a slight covering of earth. Nor was this all. An American officer stood by smoking a cigar, and apparently counting the slain with a look of savage exultation; and repeating over and over to each individual that approached him, that their loss amounted only to eight men killed, and fourteen wounded.”*

*- British Captain George Gleig*

# The Importance of the Battle of New Orleans in American history.

*“The headlines that you see in the newspapers when word of this thing reaches are just...they're trying to figure out how to put enough exclamation points, and the whole country just erupts with pride.*

*It's hard to overestimate the importance of the battle in American history. It secured the Louisiana Purchase. In terms of American nationalism, it gave people a sense - you know, the outcome of this battle and the outcome of the war has been called a second American Revolution, a kind of a feeling of having decisively defeated the former Mother country. It set the stage for the march across the continent and what became Manifest Destiny - the notion that somehow America was destined to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific.*

*It propelled [General Andrew] Jackson into politics. You know, General Washington was our first President. General Eisenhower was a President. Jackson is another one of our notable military figures who goes on to capture the White House. In newspapers throughout the country, as late as the 1840's, you'll see...particularly at Democratic Party events...there'll be toasts that are offered to the 8th of January. It became sort of like the 4th of July in terms of American nationhood, I suppose, until it was eclipsed by other wars. Certainly, you don't see that kind of celebration after the Civil War, for example, because I think the perspective changed.”*

- Jon Kukla, American Historian

# Monroe Doctrine

- North and South America should no longer be thought of as areas for European colonization.
- The U.S. would not interfere with European affairs, and European countries should not interfere with the affairs of any nation in the Western Hemisphere.

## **GOALS:**

- To protect the independence of new Latin American nations.
- To promote Nationalism – pride or devotion to one's country



*Monroe Doctrine*

*Impacts of the  
Monroe Doctrine on  
future conflicts –  
Imperialism and the  
Spanish-American  
War (Unit Five)*





*Impacts of the  
Monroe Doctrine on  
future conflicts –  
Onset of WWI (Unit  
Five)*

**“The Great Wall,” 1914** The Monroe Doctrine is depicted as a protective shield. (Courtesy of Nashville Tennessean.)



# The Indian Removal Act

• In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which forced Native Americans to move to lands west of the Mississippi River.

owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, and the oath to be made on the entry of such goods shall be annexed thereto.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and those at Boston and Philadelphia, a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum; to be paid out of the proceeds of the customs; and the clerks, and all other persons employed in the appraisers' office, shall be appointed by the principal appraisers, and their number and compensation limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Compensation of assistant appraiser, &c.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered, and distributed, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided*, That the appraisers and assistant appraisers shall, in no case, receive any proportion of such forfeiture: *And provided also*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to remit any such forfeiture whenever he is of opinion that no fraud on the revenue was intended.

Forfeitures.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.

Proviso.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collector of any district into which goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to give bond, in addition to the bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce or cause to be produced, within a

Additional bond.

CHAP. CXLVIII.—*An Act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi.*

May 28, 1830.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, west of the river Mississippi, not included in any state or organized territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided

Districts to be laid off.

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STATUTE I.

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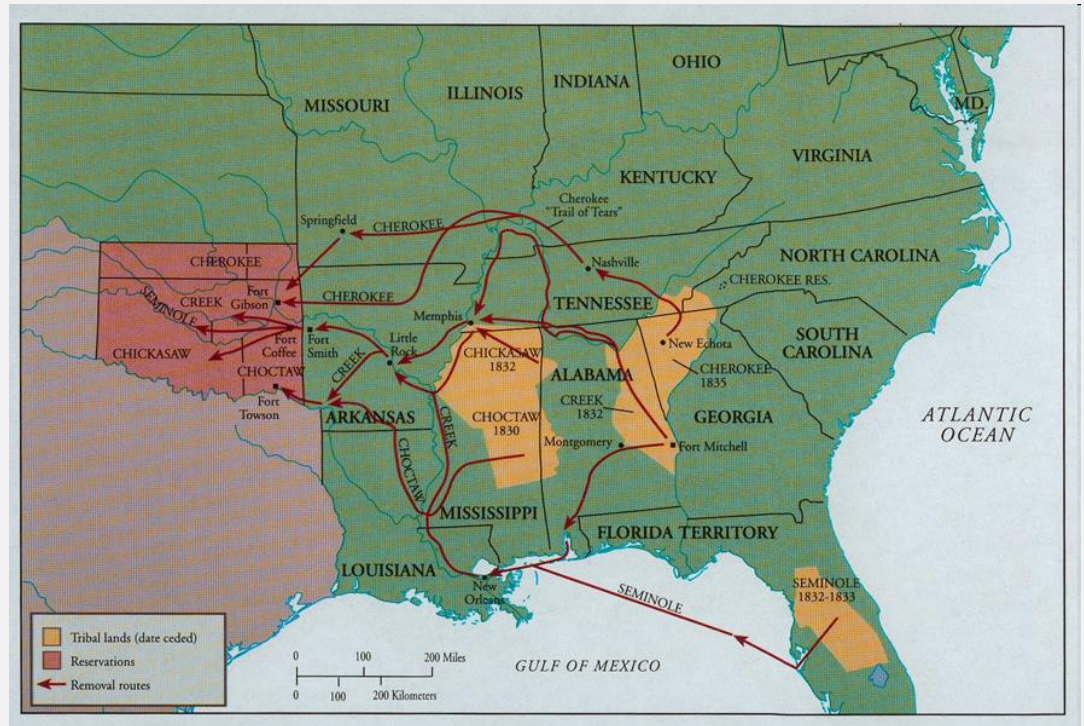
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Districts to be laid off.

Year	Pounds
1790	1,567,000
1795	8,359,500
1800	36,572,500
1805	73,145,000
1810	88,819,000
1815	104,493,000
1820	167,189,000
1825	266,457,500
1830	365,726,000
1835	530,355,500
1840	673,116,000
1845	902,111,500
1850	1,066,925,500
1855	1,608,708,500
1860	1,918,701,000

## *U.S. Production of All Types of Raw Cotton, 1790-1860*

- Georgia began to take land belonging to the Cherokee, in order to provide more land for cotton farmers.





L. R. 1998  
Source: The  
Cartoonist  
L. R. 1998

# U.S. Treaty With the Cherokee Nation: 1791

## ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual ***peace and friendship*** between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the whole Cherokee nation of Indians.

## ARTICLE VII.

The **United States solemnly guarantee to the Cherokee nation, all their lands** not hereby ceded.

# U.S. Treaty With the Cherokee Nation: 1791

## ARTICLE VIII.

If **any citizen** of the United States...shall **settle on any of the Cherokees' lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States**, and the Cherokees may punish him or not, as they please.

## ARTICLE IX.

**...nor shall any citizen or inhabitant go into the Cherokee country**, without a passport first obtained from the Governor of some one of the United States, or territorial districts, or such other person as the President of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same.

- The Cherokee sued the state of Georgia and won, as the Supreme Court found the 1791 treaty to be legally binding.
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Opinion of the United States Supreme Court

Delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall in the case of

Samuel A. Worcester vs The State of Georgia, January, 1832

*(excerpt)*

The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community, occupying its own territory, with boundaries accurately described, in which the laws of Georgia can have no force, and which the citizens of Georgia have no right to enter, but with the assent of the Cherokees themselves, or in conformity with treaties, and with the acts of Congress. The whole intercourse between the United States and this nation, is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the Government of the United States.

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- However, President Andrew Jackson allowed the state of Georgia to continue to seize Cherokee land.
- Jackson stated, “John Marshall (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) has made his decision. Now let him enforce it.”

- In 1838, forced at gunpoint by the U.S. Army, the Cherokee marched from Georgia to a reservation in Oklahoma.

· Thousands of Cherokee died on the journey, which became known as the “Trail of Tears”.



*“I fought through the War Between the States and have seen many men shot, but the Cherokee Removal was the cruelest work I ever knew.”*

- Georgia soldier who participated in the removal



## The Missouri Issue

“‘A house divided against itself cannot stand.’ I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved – I do not expect the house to fall – but I do expect it will cease too be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it...or its (supporters) will push it forward till it shall become...lawful in all the states, old as well as new, North as well as South.”

**What point is Lincoln making about the future faced by the United States?**

**The Missouri Question** - Northerners were against adding Missouri to the union as a slave state because it would disrupt the balance of power in Congress between slave and free states.

**Balance of Free  
and Slave States  
(1819)**



Original 13 States

Illinois (1818)	Alabama (1819)
Indiana (1816)	Mississippi (1817)
Ohio (1803)	Louisiana (1812)
Vermont (1791)	Tennessee (1796)
Rhode Island	Kentucky (1792)
New York	Virginia
New Hampshire	North Carolina
Massachusetts	South Carolina
Connecticut	Maryland
New Jersey	Georgia
Pennsylvania	Delaware

**Free States**

**Slave States**

# Missouri Compromise

• Missouri was admitted to the union as a slave state, and Maine was admitted as a free state.

## Balance of Free and Slave States (1821)

Maine (1820)	Missouri (1821)
Illinois (1818)	Alabama (1819)
Indiana (1816)	Mississippi (1817)
Ohio (1803)	Louisiana (1812)
Vermont (1791)	Tennessee (1796)
Rhode Island	Kentucky (1792)
New York	Virginia
New Hampshire	North Carolina
Massachusetts	South Carolina
Connecticut	Maryland
New Jersey	Georgia
Pennsylvania	Delaware



Original 13 States

**Free States**

**Slave States**

- An imaginary line was drawn across the southern border of Missouri at the latitude 36°30'N.
- Slavery was allowed in the part of the Louisiana Purchase south of the 36°30'N.
- Slavery was banned north of 36°30'N, *except for Missouri*.



**Sectionalism** – loyalty to a state or section rather than to the whole country.

**THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821**

Abolitionists – people who wanted to end slavery in the U.S.

*Union with Freemen--No Union with Slaveholders.*

# ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS!

Anti-Slavery Meetings will be held in this place, to commence on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_

**To be Addressed by**

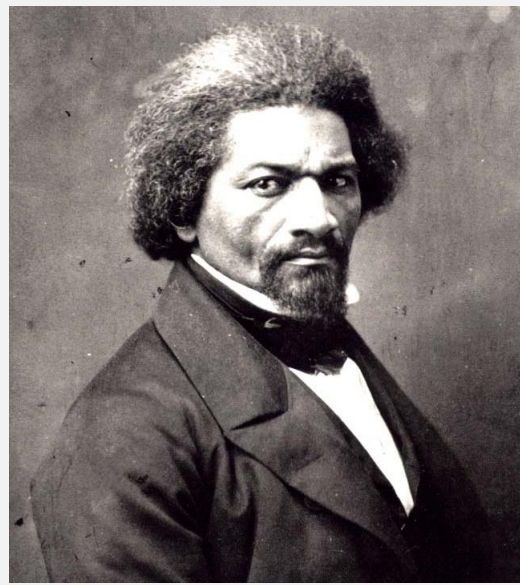
Agents of the Western ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Three millions of your fellow beings are in chains--the Church and Government sustains the horrible system of oppression.

## Turn Out!

AND LEARN YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES, THE SLAVE AND GOD.

EMANCIPATION or DISSOLUTION, and a FREE NORTHERN REPUBLIC!



## Frederick Douglass

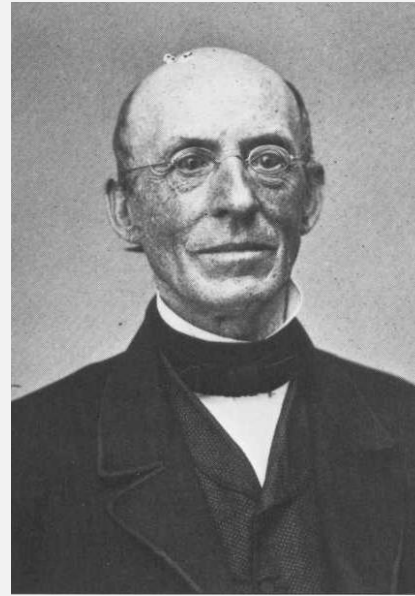
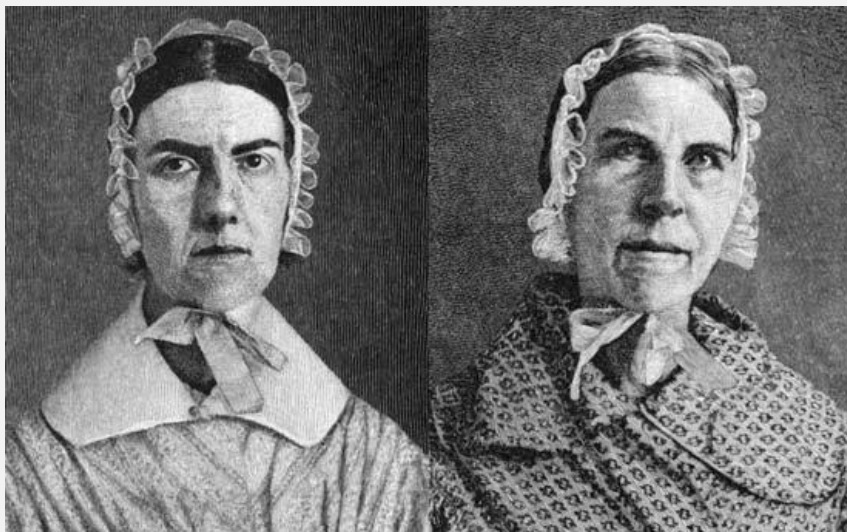
- An escaped slave, Douglass lectured against slavery throughout the U.S. and Great Britain.



- Douglass also started the anti-slavery newspaper *The North Star*.

# Angelina and Sarah Grimké

- The Grimké sisters, daughters of a wealthy South Carolina slaveholder, gave lectures throughout the U.S. on the evils of slavery.



# William Lloyd Garrison

- An abolitionist who started the anti-slavery newspaper the Liberator.



*In the very first issue of his anti-slavery newspaper, the Liberator, William Lloyd Garrison stated, "I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. . . . I am in earnest -- I will not equivocate -- I will not excuse -- I will not retreat a single inch -- AND I WILL BE HEARD."*



# World Antislavery Convention – London, England (1840)

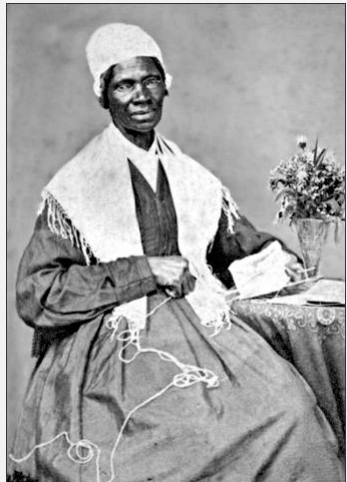
- Motivated by unequal treatment of women at the convention, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton decided to hold a women's rights convention.



**Top Left:**  
Elizabeth Cady  
Stanton

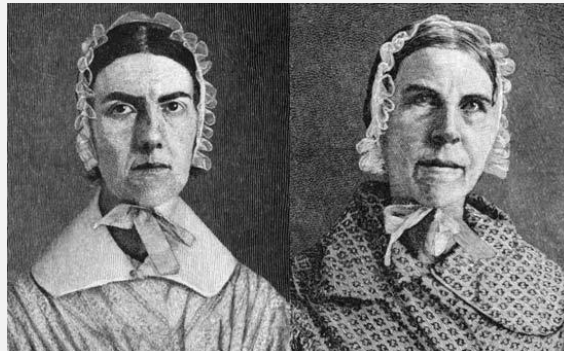


**Top Right:**  
Lucretia Mott



**Bottom Left:**  
Sojourner Truth

**Bottom Right:**  
Grimke Sisters



## Discrimination Against Women

- Women could not vote or hold political office.
- A husband controlled his wife's wages and property.

## Famous Abolitionists AND Women's Rights Activists



# THE FIRST CONVENTION

EVER CALLED TO DISCUSS THE

Civil and Political Rights of Women,

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., JULY 19, 20, 1848.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A Convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of woman will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of July current; commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. During the first day the meeting will be exclusively for women, who are earnestly invited to attend. The public generally are invited to be present on the second day, when Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and other ladies and gentlemen, will address the Convention.\*

## Seneca Falls Convention

– Seneca Falls, NY (1848)

- Delegates at the Seneca Falls Convention demanded the following:

- equality for women at work, school, and in church

- the right to vote

*This is a copy of the announcement placed in the Seneca County Courier advertising the Woman's Rights.*

# DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

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When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the