**General US History Chapter 6**

**elector**- a person selected to vote for the President and Vice President

**impressment**- the act of forcing a person into public service, especially into a navy

**embargo**- a government order that stops trade with other countries

**nationalism**- pride in one’s country

**doctrine**- a set of beliefs

Between 1800 and 1830, the United States was growing quickly and in many ways. Many changes took place. Some changes caused problems among Americans. Others caused problems between the United States and foreign nations. The United States tried to solve these problems.

In 1800, there were two political parties in the United States. They were the Federalist party and the Democratic-Republican party. The election of 1800 was the first real contest between the two parties.

The Federalists wanted John Adams to be President for a second term, with Charles C. Pinckney as Vice President. The Democratic-Republicans supported Thomas Jefferson for President and Aaron Burr for Vice President.

The U.S. Constitution provided for a way to select the President and Vice President. It called for an electoral college. The electoral college is a group of people called **electors**. When the electors voted, the person who received the most electoral votes became President. The runner-up became Vice President.

In 1800, when the votes were counted, Jefferson and Burr had the same number of votes. The decision was left to the House of Representatives. The House voted 35 times. Each time there were the same number of votes for Jefferson and Burr. Finally, Jefferson received more votes than Burr. Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. Aaron Burr became Vice President.

Each state in the United States sends representatives to the electoral college. The number of electors for each state is equal to the number of that state’s senators and representatives in Congress. For example, a state having 12 representatives and two senators would have 14 electors.

Electors are expected to vote for the candidate who wins the popular election, or the election in which ordinary citizens vote, in their state.

If a candidate does not win in a popular vote election in a state, he or she will receive no electoral votes from that state. If the candidate wins more than half the state’s popular votes, he or she gets all its electoral votes.

*Complete the Map Study “The Louisiana Purchase” on page 104 and answer the questions.*

When Thomas Jefferson became President, the western boundary of the United States was the Mississippi Rive. The region west of the Mississippi was under the control of Spain.

In 1801, Spain turned a large part of the area over to France. Jefferson did not want a strong military power, like France, bordering the United States. So he sent people to France to offer to buy the land. Napoleon, the French emperor, offered to sell all the land known as Louisiana for $15 million. His armies were fighting in Europe, and he needed the money to continue fighting.

Congress quickly approved the sale and the Louisiana Purchase became part of the United States on December 20, 1803. It doubled the size of the United States. The new land had to be explored. In 1804, President Jefferson sent Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark on an **expedition**, or long journey.

In November, 1805, Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific Ocean. By September 1806, they were back in St. Louis. Later, they met with President Jefferson. They had made maps and gathered plant and animal samples. For years, settlers studied that information when they traveled to the Pacific coast.

***Sacajawea***

We do not know much about Sacajawea. We do know that, in North Dakota, Lewis and Clark hired a fur trapper as a guide. They let the trapper’s young Native American wife, Sacajawea, and her baby boy come on the expedition.

Sacajawea was a member of the Shoshone nation. Since she knew the Shoshone language, she helped Lewis and Clark buy the food and horses they needed. She also showed Lewis and Clark the best route for crossing the Rocky Mountains.

As President, Thomas Jefferson faced a problem with Great Britain. Great Britain and France had been at war for several years. Great Britain needed more sailors to fight its war against France.

To get more sailors, British ships took American sailors and forced them to serve on British warships. This is an example of **impressment**.

Jefferson ordered an **embargo** on all goods that were traded with other countries, especially Great Britain and France.

When James Madison became President of the United States in 1808, the conflict between the United States and Great Britain was an even bigger problem. The embargo hurt the United States because American businesses lost money. In 1809, President Madison lifted the embargo.

In addition, British leaders in Canada were causing trouble for Americans. They were giving weapons and other supplies to Native Americans in the West. Many Americans believed that the British were helping Native Americans attack settlements there.

***The War of 1812***

On June 18, 1812, after months of debate, Congress declared war on Great Britain. The vote was close, but there were enough votes to start the war.

Before the United States declared war, Great Britain had agreed to stop imporessing Americans. The agreement arrived too late. The War of 1812 between Great Britain had problems while fighting the War of 1812. The war lasted only two-and-a-half years. There was no winner and no loser. In 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was signed, ending the War of 1812.

Two important results came from the War of 1812. The war weakened the powers of Great Britain. The United States also won new respect around the world. The respect created a feeling of **nationalism**.

In 1816, James Monroe was elected President. In 1819, the United States signed a treaty with Spain. By that treaty, Spain ceded, or gave Florida to the United States. The United States paid Florida settlers the money that Spain owed them. The total amount was $5 million.

During this time, many colonies in the Americas were controlled by European nations. By 1823, almost all colonies belonging to Spain had won their freedom.

American troops were small and poorly trained. There was not enough money to spend on weapons and supplies. The British had problems, too. There were not enough troops. Some were already fighting against France. Also, there were not enough warships. Some were used to fight the French.

The United States wanted European countries out of the Americas. In 1823, President Monroe gave a speech. In that speech he

1.) promised to protect the freedom of countries on the American continents.

2.) warned Europe not to start new colonies, try to get back old ones, or enlarge any still there.

3.) promised, in return, that the United States would stay out of European problems.

This speech is known as the Monroe Doctrine. It guided U.S. foreign decisions for many years.

**Section 2- Northern Manufacturing**

**industry**- the making or producing of goods by businesses and factories

**textile**- woven cloth

**interchangeable part-** a part that can be used in place of another in manufactured products

**mass production**- a method of making large numbers of goods quickly and cheaply

In 1800, the United States was a nation of farmers. However, during the next 30 years, people began to move to cities. By 1830, one out of every five Americans lived in cities. What brought about changes in the way people lived and worked?

***The Industrial Revolution***

Before 1800, most goods were made by hand at home or in small shops. After 1800, **industry** changed the way people worked. The Industrial Revolution began when inventors mad machines that could do the jobs that people had always done. At first, water power ran these machines. Then more powerful energy sources, such as steam, oil, and gas, were found.

These machines were too big to be used at home or in small shops. Business owners began to build factories where large numbers of workers made goods. One machine invented during this time was the steam engine. This engine used coal to heat water. The steam from the heated water could drive machines. Factories no longer had to be built only on rivers. They could be built anywhere. Soon steam engines were also powering ships and railroads.

The War of 1812 helped American industry to grow. Great Britain blocked American ports and kept goods from reaching the United States. American factories had to keep up with the demand for goods.

The first industry to develop was the **textile**. Francis Lowell, a Boston merchant, believed that all the jobs needed to make one product could be done in one factory. He built a huge textile factory in Massachusetts.

Most workers in the Lowell factory were young, single women or teenage girls. They were usually the daughters of local farmers. They could earn more money in the mills than they could earn on farms. However, working conditions at the factory were often hard. This created many problems for the workers, who worked 12 hours a day. Many workers developed breathing problems because of the dusty air.

Factories began to produce goods in a different way. Eli Whitney had an idea to save time. He owned a gun-making factory in Connecticut where gun parts were made alike so that they could be used in any gun the factory made. The parts were called **interchangeable parts**. This idea led to **mass production**.

**Section 3- Southern Agriculture**

**cotton gin**- a machine that separates cotton from its seeds

**overseer**- a person who watches over and directs the work of others

By 1800, the economy of the South was in trouble. Crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo were no longer selling well. Two other crops, wheat and corn, did not bring in enough money for planters. The south needed a new cash crop.

The answer to the South’s need was cotton. The Industrial Revolution increased the demand for cotton. Textile mills used cotton to make cloth and other goods. The climate and rich soil of the South were perfect for growing cotton. However, removing the cotton seeds from the fiber had to be done by hand. Fiber is the soft part of the cotton used to make thread and yarn. It was difficult and expensive to remove the seeds.

A new machine invented by Eli Whitney made cotton the main crop of the South. It was called the **cotton gin**. The cotton gin made it easier and faster to remove the seeds from the cotton. Plantation owners built huge cotton gins. They used enslaved workers to help with the demand for more cotton.

***Conditions of Slavery***

As the number of cotton plantations grew in the South, so did the number of enslaved workers. In 1800, there were about 894,000 African Americans held in slavery in the United States. Thirty years later there were a little more than tweo million enslaved people in the United States. About one out of every six persons living in the United States was an enslaved African.

Most families in the South did not have enslaved workers. However, large plantation owners needed enslaved people to work in the fields. Enslaved people played an important part in raising and harvesting crops. They were the most important workers in the economy of the South.

Some enslaved African American worked as servants in plantation houses. Women became cooks, maids, and child-care workers. Men became blacksmiths, carpenters, and painters. Some slaveholders hired out their enslaved workers to work in factories or mills. The owners kept the money the enslaved workers earned.

 Most enslaved African Americans, however, worked long, hard days in the field. An **overseer** kept close watch over them. Anyone who did not work hard was punished.

Enslaved workers who spoke out or disobeyed others could be whipped. They might even be sold as punishment. There was always the danger that children could be taken from their parents, or husbands separated from their wives.

***Slave Protests***

Enslaved workers found different ways to protest. Some struck back in small ways, by breaking tools or equipment. Others ran away, although that was dangerous. Runaways who were captured were often beaten, whipped, and sometimes killed.

Several groups of enslaved people tried to fight against the system of slavery. In 1800, a man named Gabriel Prosser, along with about 1,000 other enslaved African Americans, tried to take over Richmond, Virginia. The attack failed. Prosser and some of his followers were put to death. In 1822, Denmark Vesey, a free African American, also planned a rebellion. It also failed.

In 1831, Nat Turner led a large slave revolt. Turner and five followers attacked and killed several families of Virginia planters. More enslaved African Americans joined Turner, and the attacks went on for several days. About 60 slaveholders were killed before Turner was captured. He was hanged for leading the revolt.

*Complete “Connecting History and Economics: The Cotton Gin” on page 115 and complete the questions.*