

Guide to Reading

Connection

In the previous chapter, you studied the development of state constitutions and the national Constitution. In this section, you will discover how the new nation continued to develop and how Americans developed a sense of nationalism.

Main Idea

- The United States established a federal government, created the Bill of Rights, and witnessed the first political parties. (p. 173)
- During the Jefferson administration, the Supreme Court established judicial review, and the country doubled in size. (p. 175)
- After the War of 1812, Americans focused on policies that brought the nation together. (p. 176)

- New industries and railroads transformed the North in the early 1800s, while slavery expanded in the South. (p. 178)

Content Vocabulary

cabinet, enumerated powers, implied powers, judicial review, nativism, labor union

Academic Vocabulary

clause, ambiguous

People and Terms to Identify

Bill of Rights, Louisiana Purchase, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Monroe Doctrine, Industrial Revolution, Eli Whitney

Places to Locate

District of Columbia, Louisiana Territory

Reading Objectives

- **Describe** the rise of political parties, nationalism, and the Supreme Court.
- **Explain** why industrialization thrived in the North and cotton dominated the Southern economy.

Reading Strategy

Organizing As you read about the early years of the American republic, complete a graphic organizer by listing actions that strengthened the federal government at home and abroad.



Preview of Events

♦ 1785

1789
George Washington becomes president

♦ 1800

1793
Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin

♦ 1815

1803
Marbury v. Madison case decided; Louisiana Purchase made

♦ 1830

1812
United States declares war on Britain

1823
Monroe Doctrine announced

The following are the main History–Social Science Standards covered in this section.

11.1.2 Analyze the ideological origins of the American Revolution, the Founding Fathers' philosophy of divinely bestowed unalienable natural rights, the debates on the drafting and ratification of the Constitution, and the addition of the Bill of Rights.

11.1.3 Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization.

11.2 Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.

The Big Idea

Societies change over time. During this time of change, the federal government became stronger, political parties developed, and the Supreme Court established judicial review. The country expanded westward with the Louisiana Purchase. Nationalism increased after the War of 1812 as the government focused on national policy. Great change also came during the Industrial Revolution.

The Early Years of the Republic

Main Idea The United States established a federal government, created a Bill of Rights, and witnessed the first political parties.

Reading Connection Of all the freedoms that are granted to Americans, which do you consider most precious, and why? Read on to learn about the ratification of the Bill of Rights, which guarantees basic freedoms to all Americans.

The newly elected members of Congress met even before the Constitution had been ratified. Americans were confident, though, because they knew George Washington would be the first president.

★ An American Story ★

On April 6, 1789, the ballots of the presidential electors were officially counted in the new United States Senate. As expected, George Washington became the first president of the United States under the new Constitution. Americans everywhere greeted the news with great joy, but Washington remained unexcited. Calling his election “the event which I have long dreaded,” he described his feelings as “not unlike those of a culprit who is going to the place of his execution.”

Although Washington had high hopes for the new Constitution, he did not know if it would work as intended. “I am . . . [bringing] the voice of the people and a good name of my own on this voyage; but what returns will be made of them, Heaven alone can foretell.” Despite his doubts and frustrations with the “ten thousand embarrassments, perplexities and troubles of the presidency,” the new president retained his faith in the American people. He explained that “nothing but harmony, honesty, industry and frugality are necessary to make us a great and happy people. . . . We are surrounded by the blessings of nature.”

—adapted from
Washington: The Indispensable Man

When President Washington and the newly elected Congress took office, one of their first tasks was to organize the government itself. In the summer of 1789, Congress created three executive departments: the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of War, along with the Office of the Attorney General. Washington then chose his **cabinet**—the individuals who would head

these departments and advise him. His appointments included Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State and Alexander Hamilton as Treasury Secretary.

Congress also organized the judicial branch. The Judiciary Act of 1789 outlined the makeup of the Supreme Court and established lower federal courts. As the first Chief Justice of the United States, Washington chose John Jay.

The Bill of Rights One of the most important acts of Congress in 1789 was to propose amendments to the Constitution. During the campaign to ratify the Constitution, the Federalists had promised to add a bill of rights detailing the rights of American citizens. In December 1791, the **Bill of Rights**—the first 10 amendments to the Constitution—were ratified. Eight of the amendments protect the rights of individuals against the government. The Ninth Amendment states that the people have other rights that are not listed in the Constitution. The Tenth Amendment adds that any powers not specifically given to the federal government are reserved for the states.

Tackling Financial Troubles With the bureaucracy up and running, the most pressing concerns involved the economy. The federal government had inherited a huge debt from the Continental Congress. As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed a plan to pay off all debts. He also wanted the federal government to accept responsibility for the states’ outstanding debts. Hamilton called for the creation of a national bank to manage the country’s finances.

George Washington ▼



Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and others favored less government interference in the economy. They also pointed out that establishing a bank was not one of the federal government's **enumerated powers**—the powers specifically mentioned in the Constitution. Hamilton rebuffed this criticism by citing Article I, Section 8, which gives the federal government the power “to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper” to fulfill its responsibilities. The “necessary and proper” **clause**, he said, created **implied powers**—powers not explicitly listed in the Constitution but necessary for the government to do its job. A national bank, Hamilton argued, was needed to collect taxes, regulate trade, and provide for the common defense.

Hamilton eventually won approval for his financial program after promises to Southern congressmen that the nation’s capital would be moved to the **District of Columbia** on land donated by Virginia and Maryland. With that settled, the Bank of the United States was established in 1791 for a 20-year period.

The same year, Congress enacted a high tax on whiskey. The new tax brought in needed revenue, but it proved extremely unpopular among Western farmers who resisted the tax by terrorizing tax collectors, robbing mail, and destroying whiskey-making stills of those who paid the tax. In August 1794, President Washington sent nearly 13,000 troops to crush the Whiskey Rebellion.

The Rise of Political Parties The handling of the Whiskey Rebellion intensified the tensions that had arisen over Hamilton’s financial program. By 1794 the factions in Congress had solidified into rival political parties.

Hamilton’s supporters called themselves Federalists. They favored a strong national government led by the “rich, well born, and able.” The Federalist Party included many manufacturers, merchants, and bankers, especially in the urban Northeast who believed that manufacturing and trade were the basis of national wealth and power.

Their opponents, led by Madison and Jefferson, took the name Democratic-Republicans, although most people at the time referred to them as Republicans. They favored strict limits on the federal government’s power and protection of states’ rights and supported agriculture over commerce and trade. The party had a strong base among farmers in the rural South and West.

Tough Times for Adams After two terms as president, a weary George Washington stepped down from office. His Farewell Address to the American people warned of the dangers of party politics and sectionalism—pitting North against South, or East against West. Washington also urged Americans “to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.”

Washington’s successor as president was a fellow Federalist, John Adams. One of Adams’s most urgent challenges was averting war with France. France was enraged by a treaty between the United States and Britain and had begun seizing American ships at sea. The two nations soon were fighting an undeclared war at sea until negotiations finally brought an end to hostilities in 1800.

Meanwhile, the division between the two political parties had been deepening. The Federalists resented the harsh Republican criticism. Using their majority in Congress, they passed the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798. One of these laws made it a crime to utter or print anything “false, scandalous, and malicious” against the federal government or any federal official. The other laws were directed at aliens—foreigners living in the country—who often were anti-British and tended to vote Republican once they became citizens. The new laws made it harder for them to gain citizenship and left them vulnerable to deportation without trial.

Many Americans denounced the Alien and Sedition Acts as an infringement on people’s freedoms. In 1798 and 1799, Kentucky and Virginia

Competing National Visions	
Hamilton and the Federalists	Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans
Strong national government	Strong state government
Ruling power given to wealthy, educated	Ruling power given to <i>all</i> landowners
Government should promote manufacturing	Government should promote agriculture
Loose interpretation of the Constitution	Strict interpretation of the Constitution
Protective tariffs protect domestic industries	Protective tariffs burden farmers

Chart Skills

- Interpreting Charts** Which party did not support tariffs, and why?
- Making Generalizations** Which party usually attracted bankers and manufacturers?

passed resolutions challenging the laws' constitutionality. At the time, few states accepted the premise behind the resolutions that states had a right to decide on the validity of federal laws. Many years later, states used these ideas to defend their interests.

The Election of 1800 When he ran for reelection in 1800, John Adams could not overcome public anger over the Alien and Sedition Acts and a new tax the Federalists had passed. The winner, however, was not clear. Thomas Jefferson had unexpectedly tied with Aaron Burr, his running mate for vice president.

The Constitution specified that citizens would vote for electors who would then vote for president and vice president. Collectively known as the Electoral College, the electors—a fixed number from each state—would vote for two persons. The candidate receiving the most votes would become president; the runner-up would become vice president. Ties would be decided by the House of Representatives. The election results of 1800 revealed a flaw in this system for selecting the president, because no one expected a tie between political allies.

The divided House took days to reach a decision, but the members finally voted to make Jefferson president and Burr vice president. The Federalists, who controlled both the army and the government, stepped down. The election of 1800 established that power could be peacefully transferred despite disagreements between political parties. It also led to the Twelfth Amendment in 1804, providing for separate ballots for the president and vice president.

 **Reading Check** **Examining** What is the difference between enumerated powers and implied powers?

The Republicans Take Power

Main Idea During the Jefferson administration, the Supreme Court established judicial review, and the country doubled in size.

Reading Connection Are there times when you feel especially patriotic? Read on to learn about the War of 1812, which generated a new spirit of patriotism.

Tumultuous times continued with President Jefferson's attempts to limit the federal government and the power of the judiciary. At the same time, the country greatly expanded in size and faced another war with Great Britain.



Analyzing Political Cartoons

War Between the Parties This cartoon reveals the emotions of American politics in the 1790s. Republican Matthew Lyon and Federalist Roger Griswold are shown fighting in the House of Representatives. [How did Federalists respond to Republican attacks?](#)

Jefferson in Office Thomas Jefferson came to Washington committed to limiting the scope of government. He began paying off the federal debt, cut government spending, did away with the hated whiskey tax, and trimmed the armed forces.

Weakening the Federalists' control of the judiciary was another aim of the new administration. On his last day in office, President Adams had appointed dozens of new Federalist judges and court officers. Jefferson asked the incoming Republican Congress to abolish some of the new positions and to withhold the paperwork confirming other appointments. One of those who didn't receive his documents, William Marbury, took the matter to the Supreme Court. The Court sympathized with Marbury but ruled in 1803 that it could not issue an enforcement order. According to Chief Justice John Marshall and his colleagues, the law that authorized the Court to write such orders actually was unconstitutional and invalid.

With the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, the Court asserted its right of **judicial review**, the power to decide whether laws are constitutional and to strike down those that are not. John Marshall remained as Chief Justice for more than 30 years, continuing to build the Supreme Court into a powerful independent branch of the federal government.

Westward Expansion Under Jefferson, the size of the country increased considerably. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 had already established the Mississippi as the western border of the United States. After the defeat of Native Americans in the Northwest Territory and the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, more

settlers poured into the region. During Washington's term, Kentucky and Tennessee had become new states, and Ohio followed suit in 1803.

In 1800 Spain had given Louisiana back to France. To finance his plans for European conquest, the French leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, now offered to sell all of the **Louisiana Territory**, as well as New Orleans, to the United States. Congress overwhelmingly approved the **Louisiana Purchase** of April 30, 1803. The United States paid \$11.25 million and also agreed to take on French debts of about \$3.75 million owed to American citizens. The United States had more than doubled its size and gained control of the entire Mississippi River.

The War of 1812 A foreign relations crisis loomed when Republican James Madison became president in 1809. The British regularly seized American ships at sea and often practiced impressment, kidnapping sailors to serve in the British navy. Americans in the West also accused Britain of inciting Native Americans to attack white settlers. President Jefferson had tried economic sanctions with the Embargo Act of 1807, but the actions mostly hurt the United States.

Like Jefferson, President Madison first responded with economic measures. After several attempts, the measures finally began to have the desired effect. Unfortunately, word of British cooperation came too late—Congress had already declared war.

At the beginning of the War of 1812, conquering Canada was the primary objective of the United States. American forces on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain were victorious but they could not prevent the British from marching into Washington, D.C. and setting fire to both the White House and the Capitol. In Baltimore, though, the British encountered a strong defense. After bombarding the city's harbor throughout the night of September 13, the British abandoned their attack early the next morning. The sight of the American flag still flying at dawn inspired Francis Scott Key to pen "The Star-Spangled Banner," which later became the national anthem.

With battles still raging, peace talks began in the European city of Ghent. The Treaty of Ghent, signed on December 24, 1814, restored prewar boundaries but did not mention neutral rights or impressment. Still, it increased the nation's prestige overseas and generated a new spirit of patriotism. The American victory also destroyed the Federalist Party, which had strongly opposed the war.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why is the Supreme Court decision *Marbury v. Madison* important?

The Growth of American Nationalism

 **Main Idea** After the War of 1812, Americans focused on policies that brought the nation together.

Reading Connection Do you know of any Supreme Court decisions that had a significant national impact? Read on to learn about Supreme Court decisions that strengthened the power of the federal government.

After the war of 1812, a sense of nationalism swept the United States. More and more Americans began to consider themselves to be part of a whole, rather than identifying with a state or region. Riding this wave of nationalism was Republican James Monroe, the nation's fifth president. Harmony in national politics reached a new high, mostly because only one party, the Republicans, had any power. At the same time, the war had taught Americans that a stronger federal government was advantageous. In the postwar years, Republican leaders shifted their focus from world affairs to national growth.

Economic Nationalism As Monroe's presidency began, Congress prepared an ambitious economic program that included creating a new national bank. The charter of the First Bank of the United States had not been renewed, and the results had been disastrous. State-chartered banks and other private banks greatly expanded their lending with bank notes that were used as money. Without the regulatory presence of the national bank, prices rose rapidly during the War of 1812.

Other legislation included the Tariff of 1816, aimed at protecting American manufacturers by taxing imports. The Republicans also wanted to build roads and canals. President Madison vetoed this legislation, arguing that the Constitution did not empower Congress to improve transportation. Nevertheless, road and canal construction soon began with support from private businesses and state and local governments.

Judicial Nationalism The judicial philosophy of the Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall, provided another boost to postwar nationalism. In several important cases between 1816 and 1824, Marshall interpreted the Constitution broadly to support federal power.

The 1819 case of *McCulloch v. Maryland* involved Maryland's attempt to tax the Baltimore branch of the


Major Supreme Court Decisions, 1801–1824

<i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803)	Declared congressional act unconstitutional; Court asserts power of judicial review
<i>Fletcher v. Peck</i> (1810)	Protected contracts from legislative interference; Court could overturn state laws that opposed specific provisions of Constitution
<i>Martin v. Hunter's Lessee</i> (1816)	Court can accept appeals of state court decisions and review state decisions that involve federal statutes or treaties; asserted the Supreme Court's sovereignty over state courts
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1819)	Upheld constitutionality of the Bank of the United States; doctrine of "implied powers" provided Congress more flexibility to enact legislation
<i>Cohens v. Virginia</i> (1821)	Reasserted federal judicial authority over state courts; argued that when states ratified Constitution, they gave up some sovereignty to federal courts
<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> (1824)	Revoked an existing state monopoly; Court gave Congress the right to regulate interstate commerce


Source: *The Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court of the United States*

Chart Skills

- Interpreting Charts** In which case did Chief Justice Marshall assert the Court's right of judicial review?
- Analyzing** Was Marshall a strict interpreter of the Constitution? Use a case to support your answer.

Second Bank of the United States. Before addressing Maryland's right to tax the national bank, the Supreme Court first ruled on the federal government's right to create a national bank in the first place. In the Court's opinion, written by John Marshall, the Constitution gave the federal government the power to collect taxes, to borrow money, to regulate commerce, and to raise armies and navies. The national bank helped the federal government exercise these powers. Marshall concluded that the "necessary and proper" clause allowed the federal government to use its powers in any way not specifically prohibited by the Constitution.  (See page 1005 for more information on *McCulloch v. Maryland*.)

Marshall then went on to argue that the federal government was "supreme in its own sphere of action." This meant that a state government could not interfere with an agency of the federal government exercising its specific constitutional powers within a state's borders.


In another case, *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Court ruled that states could regulate commerce only within their borders, but that control of interstate commerce was a federal right. Defenders of states' rights attacked many of Marshall's decisions, which helped make the "necessary and proper" clause and the interstate commerce clause vehicles for expanding federal power.  (See page 1005 for more information on *Gibbons v. Ogden*.)

Nationalist Diplomacy Postwar nationalism also influenced foreign affairs. During the early 1800s, Spanish-held Florida was a source of frustration for Southerners. Many runaway slaves hid there, and the Seminole, a Native American group, often clashed with American settlers across the border in Georgia.

When Spain was unable to control the border, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun sent troops under the command of Andrew Jackson into Florida. President Adams then put pressure on Spain in ongoing border questions. Occupied with problems throughout its Latin American empire, Spain gave in and ceded all of Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819.

Spain had good reason to worry about Latin America. Many of Spain's colonies there were declaring their independence. Meanwhile, some European monarchies expressed their interest in helping Spain suppress these Latin American revolutions. Neither Great Britain nor the United States wanted Spain to regain control of its colonies.

The Monroe administration also had concerns at this time about Russia's growing interest in the American northwest. In 1821 Russia had announced that its empire extended south from Alaska to the Oregon territory.

Under these circumstances, Monroe decided to issue a statement in December 1823. In the **Monroe Doctrine**, the president declared that the American continents should no longer be viewed as open to colonization. He specifically advised Europe to respect the sovereignty of new Latin American nations.  (See page 994 for more information on the *Monroe Doctrine*.)

 **Reading Check Analyzing** How did the decisions of the Marshall Court strengthen the federal government?



A Revolution in Transportation With the United States expanding rapidly, Americans sought new ways to connect the distant regions of the country. The first steps came in 1806, when Congress funded the building of a major east-west highway. The National Road turned out to be the only great U.S.-funded transportation project of its time. American leaders disagreed on whether the Constitution permitted such internal improvements. Instead, states, localities, and private businesses took the initiative by laying hundreds of miles of toll roads.

Rivers offered a more efficient and cheaper way to move goods than did early roads. Loaded boats and barges, however, could usually travel only downstream, as trips against the current with heavy cargoes were impractical. The steamboat changed all that. The first successful such vessel, the *Clermont*, was developed by Robert Fulton and

promoted by Robert R. Livingston. By 1850 more than 700 steamboats, also called riverboats, traveled the Mississippi, the Great Lakes, and other waterways.

Railroads also appeared in the early 1800s. A wealthy, self-educated industrialist named Peter Cooper built the *Tom Thumb*, a tiny but powerful locomotive based on engines originally developed in Great Britain. Perhaps more than any other kind of transportation, trains helped settle the West and expand trade among the nation's different regions.

Industrialization Sweeps the North Along with dramatic changes in transportation, a revolution occurred in business and industry. The **Industrial Revolution**, which began in Britain in the middle 1700s, brought large-scale manufacturing using complex machines and organized workforces in factories. Manufacturers sold their wares nationwide or abroad instead of just locally. By the early 1800s, these innovations had reached the United States. They transformed not only the economy, but society as well.

Geography Skills

- Interpreting Maps** Which Southern state had the most miles of railroad track?
- Applying Geography Skills** Why do you think canals were more common in the North than in other areas?

A Growing Nation

Now Also New industries and railroads transformed the North in the early 1800s, while slavery expanded in the South.

Reading Connection What kinds of businesses generate the most wealth in the United States today? Read on to learn about the critical role that farming and industry played during the early 1800s.

The early 1800s were a time of rapid change in the United States. Transportation greatly improved access to different regions, while the Industrial Revolution turned the North into a manufacturing center. The South, meanwhile, continued to rely on agriculture.

The United States industrialized quickly for several reasons. Perhaps the key factor was the American system of free enterprise based on private property rights. People could acquire and use capital without strict governmental controls while competition between companies encouraged them to try new technologies. The era's low taxes also meant that entrepreneurs had more money to invest. In addition, beginning in the 1830s, many states encouraged industrialization by passing general incorporation laws that greatly eased the forming of businesses.

Industrialization began in the Northeast, where many swift-flowing streams provided factories with waterpower. The region was also home to many entrepreneurs who were willing to invest in British technology. Soon textile mills sprung up throughout the Northeast. The use of interchangeable parts, or standard components, popularized by a New Englander named **Eli Whitney**, led to factories producing lumber, shoes, leather, wagons, and other products. The sewing machine allowed inexpensive clothes to be mass produced, and canning allowed foods to be stored and transported without fear of spoilage.

In 1832 a major improvement in communications took place when Samuel F.B. Morse began perfecting the telegraph and developing Morse code. Journalists began using the telegraph to speedily relay news. By 1860 more than 50,000 miles of telegraph wire connected most parts of the country.

Urban Growth and Immigration The industrialization of the United States drew thousands of people from farms and villages to towns in search of higher-paying factory jobs. Many city populations doubled or tripled. In 1820 only New York boasted more than 100,000 residents. By 1860 eight other cities had reached that size.

Immigrants hoping for a better life in the United States also contributed to urban growth. Between 1815 and 1860, over 5 million foreigners journeyed to America. While thousands of newcomers, particularly Germans, became farmers in the rural West, many others settled in cities, providing a steady source of cheap labor. A large number of Irish—over 44,000—arrived in 1845, after a devastating potato blight caused widespread famine in their homeland.

The presence of people from different cultures, with different languages and different religions, produced feelings of **nativism**, a preference for native-born people and a desire to limit immigration. Several societies sprang up to keep foreign-born persons and Catholics—the main religion of the Irish and many Germans—from holding public office. In

1854 delegates from some of these groups formed the American Party. This party came to be called the Know-Nothings because its members, when questioned about their activities, were supposed to answer, "I know nothing."

By 1860, factory workers numbered roughly 1.3 million. They included many women and children, who would accept lower wages than men. Not even men were well paid, however, and factory workers typically toiled for 12 or more drudgery-filled hours a day. Hoping to gain higher wages or shorter workdays, some workers began to organize in **labor unions**—groups of workers who press for better working conditions and member benefits. During the late 1820s and early 1830s, about 300,000 men and women belonged to these organizations. Early labor unions had little power. Most employers refused to bargain with them, and the courts often saw them as unlawful conspiracies that limited free enterprise. Decades would pass before organized labor achieved real influence.

Factory Worker This young girl worked in the new factories of the Northeast.



The Continuing Importance of Agriculture

Despite the trend toward urban and industrial growth, agriculture remained the country's leading economic activity. Until the late 1800s, farming employed more people and produced more wealth than any other kind of work.

Farming was even more important in the South, which had few cities and less industry. The South thrived on the production of several major cash crops, including tobacco, rice, and sugarcane. No crop, however, played a greater role in the South's fortunes during this period than cotton, which was grown in a wide belt stretching from inland South Carolina west into Texas.

In 1793 Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin—"gin" being short for engine—that quickly and efficiently removed cotton seeds from bolls, or cotton pods. Cotton production soared, and by 1860 Southern cotton accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total export trade of the United States. Southerners began saying, rightly, "Cotton is King."

While agriculture brought prosperity to Southern states, they lagged behind the North in industrial-

ization. Compared to the many textile mills and factories in the North, the Southern region had only scattered iron works, textile mills, and coal, iron, salt, and copper mines. Together, these accounted for only 16 percent of the nation's total manufacturing.

Enslaved and Free African Americans The spread of cotton plantations boosted the Southern economy, but it also made the demand for slave labor skyrocket. Congress had outlawed the foreign slave trade in 1808, but a high birthrate among enslaved women—encouraged by slaveholders—kept the population growing. Between 1820 and 1850, the number of slaves in the South rose from about 1.5 million to nearly 3.2 million, to account for almost 37 percent of the total Southern population.

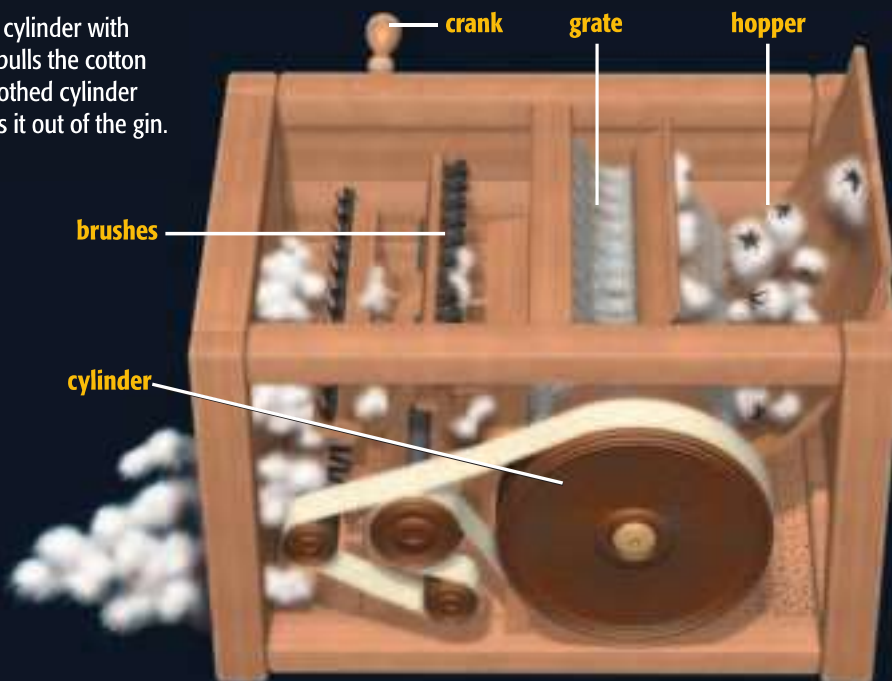
The overwhelming majority of enslaved African Americans toiled in the fields on small farms. Some became house servants, while others worked in trades. All enslaved persons, no matter how well treated, suffered indignities. State slave codes forbade enslaved men and women from owning property, leaving a slaveholder's premises without permission,

TECHNOLOGY & History

The Cotton Gin

While visiting Catherine Greene's Georgia plantation in 1793, Eli Whitney had an inspiration. He built a device that removed the seeds of the "green-seed" cotton variety that grew in abundance throughout the South. Whitney devised a "gin" (short for *engine*) that combed the seeds out of the cotton. This simple cotton gin was easy to mass produce, and it increased cotton's profitability for many Southern farmers. **How did the invention of the cotton gin affect the South's economy?**

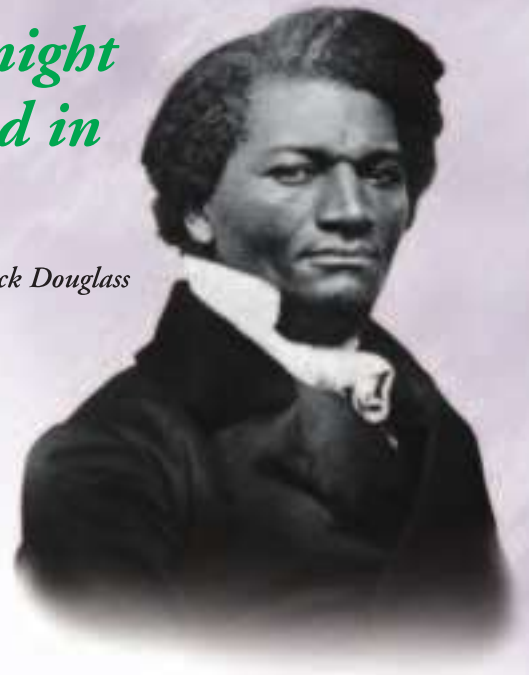
- 1 Cotton bolls are dumped into the **hopper**.
- 2 A **crank** turns the **cylinder** with wire teeth. The teeth pull the cotton past a **grate**.
- 3 Slots in the **grate** allow the cotton, but not its seeds, to pass through.
- 4 A second cylinder with **brushes** pulls the cotton off the toothed cylinder and sends it out of the gin.



or testifying in court against a white person. Laws even banned them from learning to read and write. Frederick Douglass, who rose from slavery to become a prominent leader of the anti-slavery movement, recalled how life as an enslaved person affected him:

“... the dark night of slavery closed in upon me...”

—Frederick Douglass



“My natural elasticity was crushed; my intellect languished; the disposition to read departed; the cheerful spark that lingered about my eye died out; the dark night of slavery closed in upon me, and behold a man transformed to a brute.”

—from *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*

Music helped many African Americans endure the horrors of slavery. Songs also played a key role in religion, one of the most important parts of African American culture.

Many enslaved men and women found ways to actively resist the dreadful lifestyle forced on them. Some quietly staged work slowdowns. Others broke tools or set fire to houses and barns. Still others risked beatings or mutilations by running away. Some enslaved persons turned to violence, killing their owners or plotting revolts.

Free African Americans occupied an **ambiguous** position in Southern society. In cities like Charleston and New Orleans, some were successful enough to become slaveholders themselves. Almost 200,000 free African Americans lived in the North, where slavery

had been outlawed, but they were not embraced there either. Still, in the North free African Americans could organize their own churches and voluntary associations. They also were able to earn money from the jobs they held.

Reading Check **Describing** How did the Industrial Revolution change American society?

HISTORY **Study Central**
Online

For help with the concepts in this section of *American Vision: Modern Times* go to tav.mt.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central**.

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Vocabulary** Define: cabinet, enumerated powers, clause, implied powers, judicial review, nativism, labor union, ambiguous
- People and Terms** Identify: Bill of Rights, Louisiana Purchase, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Monroe Doctrine, Industrial Revolution, Eli Whitney
- Places** Locate: District of Columbia, Louisiana Territory

Reviewing Big Ideas

- Discussing** Does the Monroe Doctrine represent a continuation or a change in President Washington’s foreign policy? Why or why not?

Critical Thinking

- Synthesizing** Name at least three key moments in the early 1800s when federal authority clashed with state authority. What trend developed in the resolution of these disputes?
- Organizing** Use a graphic organizer similar to the one below to list examples of nationalism in the United States after the War of 1812.

Examples of Nationalism		
Economic	Judicial	Diplomatic

Analyzing Visuals

- Posing Questions** Study the chart of Supreme Court decisions on page 177. Use the information to construct a 10-question quiz to give to your classmates to assess their understanding of the Marshall Court.

Writing About History

- Expository Writing** Imagine you are a newspaper editor in Georgia or Spanish-held Florida. Write an editorial in which you criticize or defend the Alien and Sedition Acts.

CA 11WS1.1; 11WA2.4a