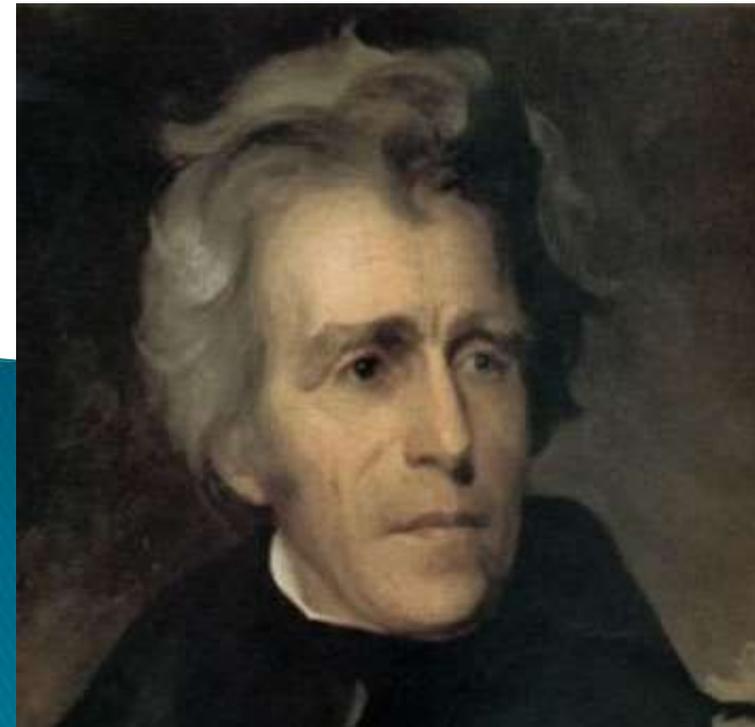




Nationalism and Jackson

Ch. 7 # 1



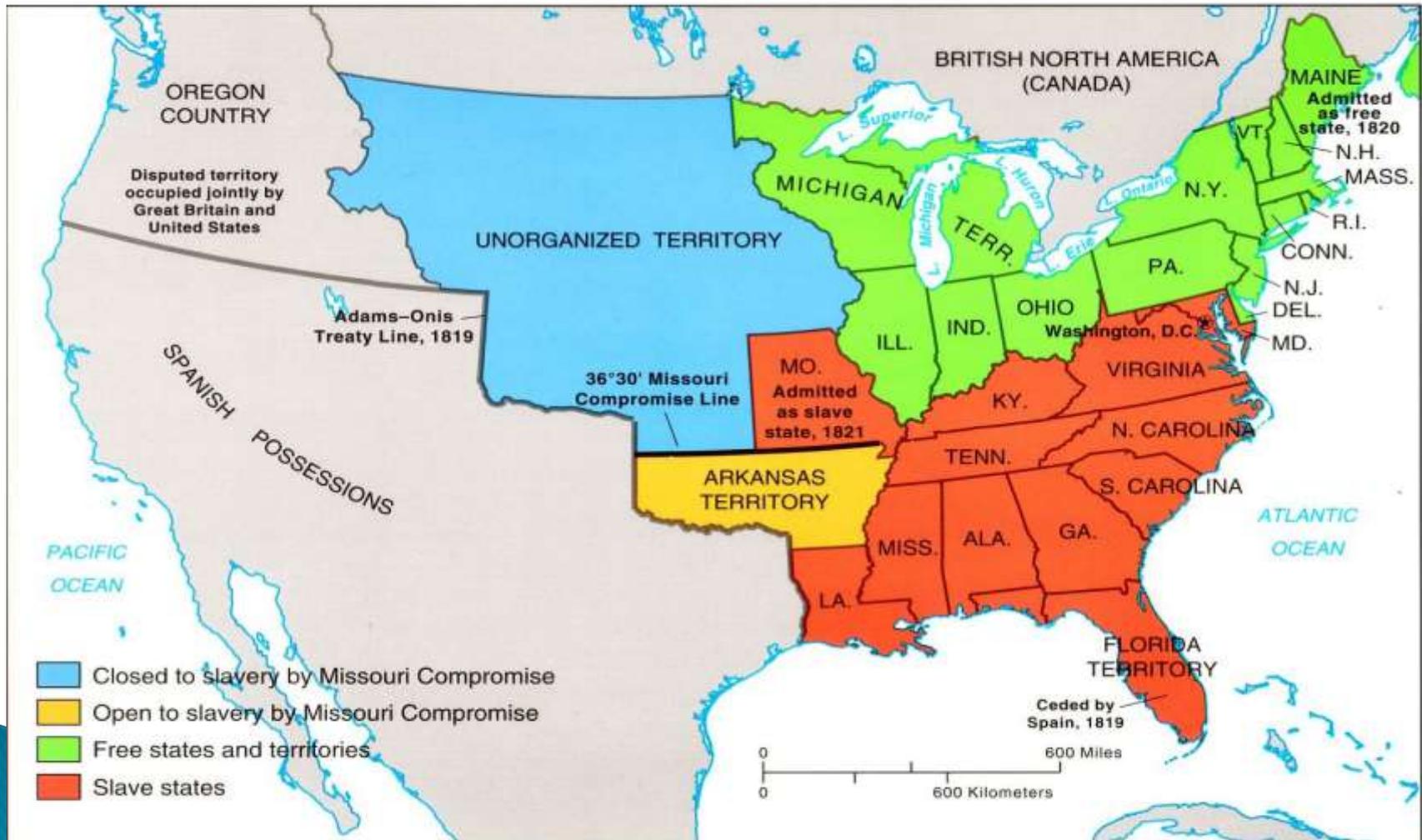
Nationalism

- ▶ Nationalism influenced the nation's foreign policy.
- ▶ U.S. wanted to respond to threats made by European powers.
- ▶ 1823– President Monroe issued a written doctrine declaring, “ European monarchies had no business meddling with American republics. In return, the United States promised to stay out of European affairs.”
- ▶ Doctrine showed Americas desire for power.
- ▶ Monroe Doctrine = United States would not involve itself in European affairs.

Expansion West

- ▶ Why travel west? Escape debt, the law, economic/social gain, and trade. Land was fertile and cheap.
- ▶ Territory grew– pop. reaches 60,000 can petition to become part of the US.
- ▶ 1818– US consisted of 10 free (north)& 10 slave states (south), Missouri petitions to become a state. Controversy free or slave state? Power.
- ▶ Resolve crisis– Missouri Compromise. Line drawn to divide slave states from free states.

Missouri Compromise



Age of Jackson

- ▶ 1828 Andrew Jackson is elected president age 61.
- ▶ Major general in the War of 1812. Defeated in the previous election.
- ▶ Presidential Style– a humble man, appealed to the people, Elected by the “common man”, no college education, southerner, first president with out an aristocratic background.



Trail of Tears, Robert Lindneux 1942



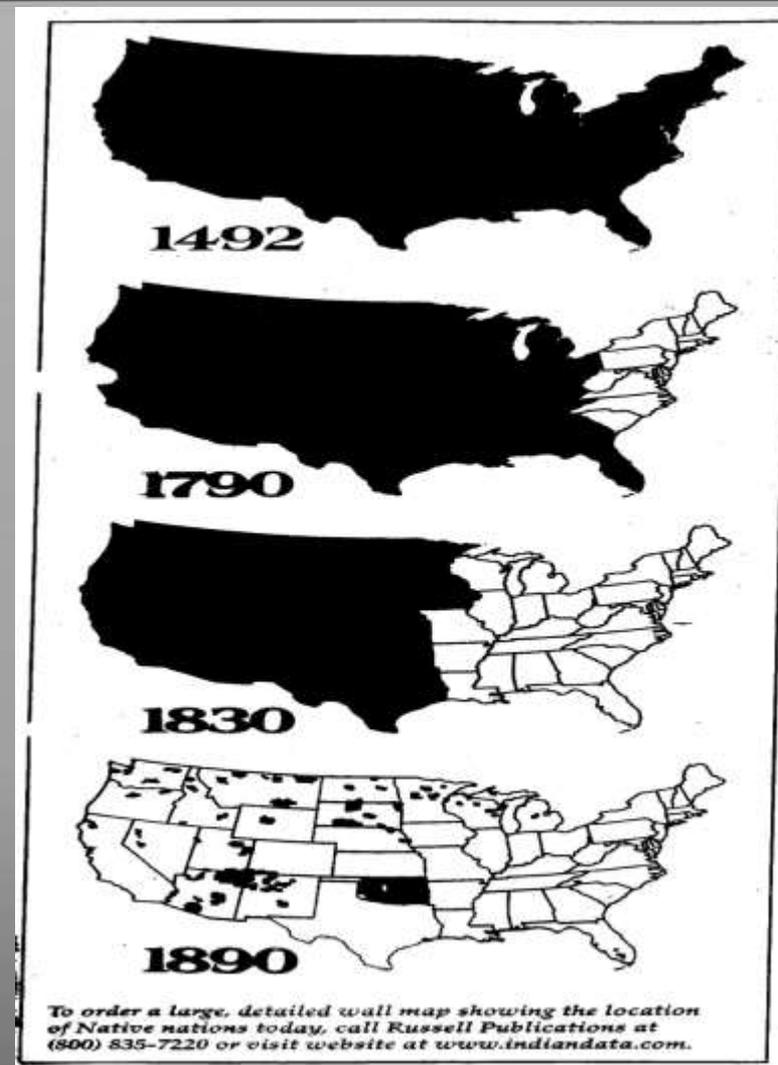
Removal of Native Americans

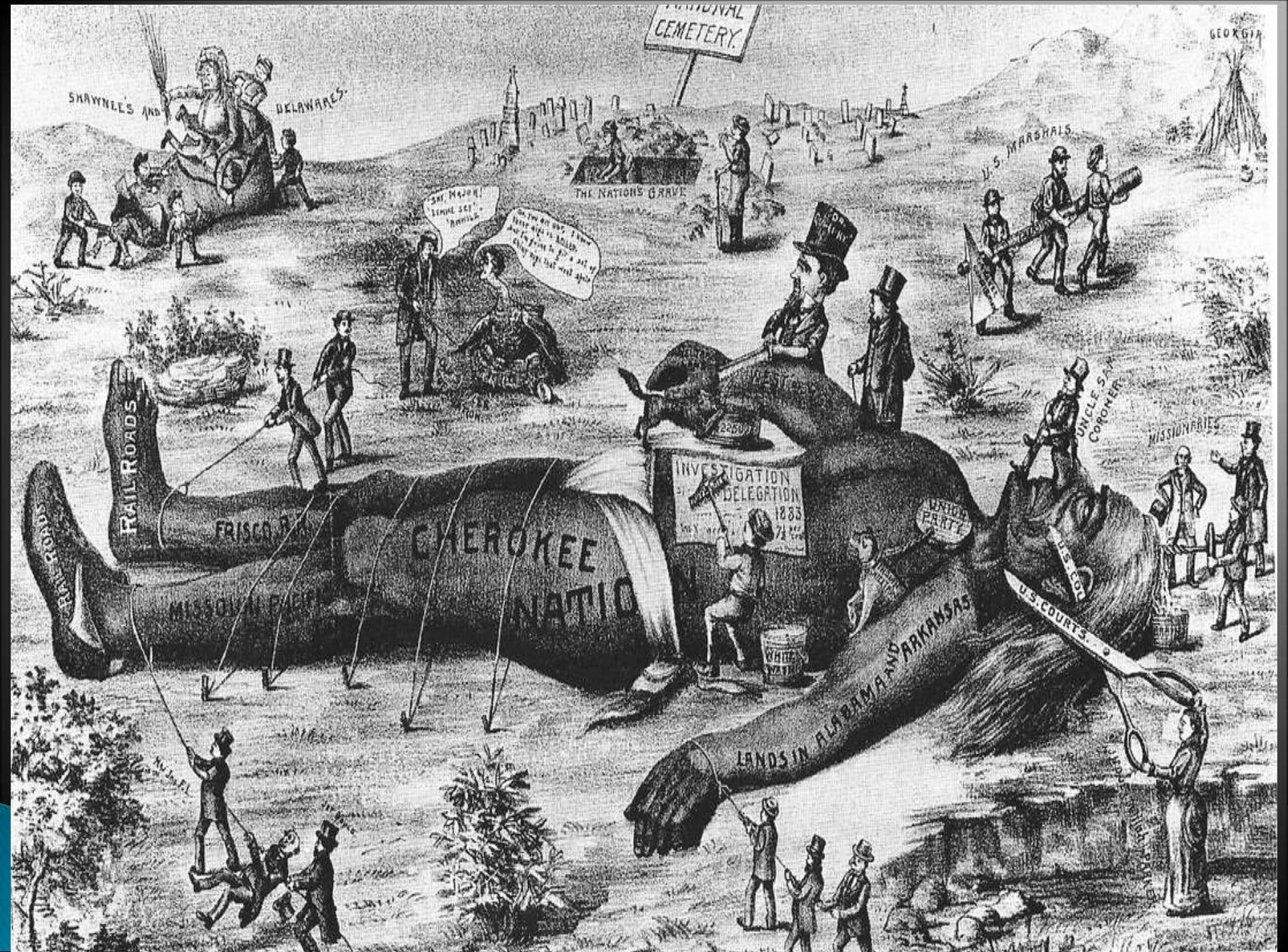
- ▶ Voters expected Jackson to remove 60,000 American Indians living in the South.
- ▶ White settlers had 2 attitudes about Natives. 1– displacement and dispossession. 2– convert and absorb into white culture.
- ▶ Jackson believed assimilation would not work. Wanted to move NA to lands farther west. “Indian Territory”
- ▶ Indian Removal Act 1830– act to negotiate the exchange of American Indian land in the South to Indian Territory.



The Trail of Tears

- ▶ 5 Indian nations forced to relocate
- ▶ October and Nov. 1838 – Cherokee were sent off in groups of 1,000 on a 800 mi trip. Mostly by foot. Cold, food shortage, abused, raped, murdered.
- ▶ Gov. officials stole money, livestock, buried more than a quarter of their people on the way.
- ▶ 1 in 4 Natives died along the way – “Trail of Tears”
- ▶ Old land– rich, green. New land– hard climate bad soil.
- ▶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3E4f_oekpzI





GEORGIA

NATIONAL CEMETERY

SHAWNEE'S AND DELAWARES

THE NATIONS GRAVE

U.S. MARSHALS

DR. MAJOR
SOME SAY
"AMERICA"
"YOU CAN NOT TAKE
YOUR RACE TO SOLDIER"
"AND BE FREE TO GET A LOT OF
GOLD AND SILVER AND OTHER
GOODS"

UNCLE SAM
CORNER

MISSIONARIES

RAILROADS

FRISCO RAILROAD

CHEROKEE NATION

INVESTIGATION DELEGATION
1885

UNION PARTY

LANDS IN ALABAMA AND ARKANSAS

U.S. COURTS

RAILROADS

WASHBURN

WASHBURN

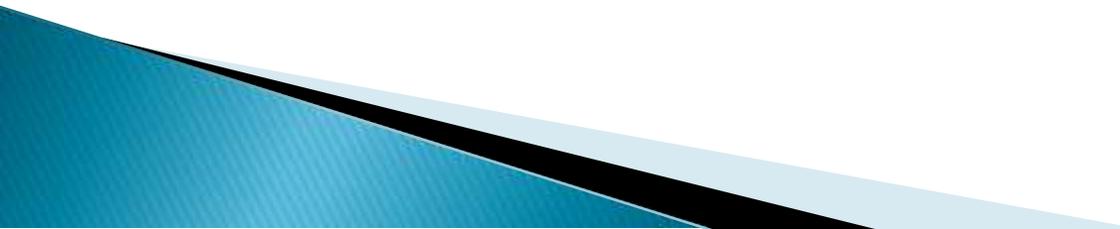
WHITE WASH

- ▶ The Indian Removal Act affected peaceful Native American groups who considered themselves sovereign nations with lands held by a treaty.
- ▶ Write a paragraph to President Andrew Jackson expressing your view on the Indian Removal Act of 1830. You should influence the president; therefore, you should use examples of how the act affected the Native Americans lives. PRO OR CON
- ▶ Needs to be 6–8 sentences.

Reforming American
Society

Ch. 8 # 2

Resisting Slavery

- ▶ Forms of resistance: sabotage, breaking tools, outwitting overseers, rebellion or escape.
 - ▶ Tens of thousands escaped North or to Mexico, where slavery was prohibited.
- 

Nat Turner Rebellion 1831

- ▶ Taught himself to read the Bible.
- ▶ Preacher on the plantation.
- ▶ He believed that he received a sign from God instructing him to lead his people freedom.
- ▶ He and 6 others killed his plantation owners in Virginia. Secured horses and firearms, enlisted around 75 other slaves and killed around 51 other white slave owners.
- ▶ Hid for 6 weeks after the plantation raids.
- ▶ First successful slave rebellion. Put fear into Southerners. Fueled the feud between the North and South over injustices of slavery. Onset of the Civil War.
- ▶ Anti-slavery slogan – ‘free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men’
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBH3Xzz3Y3E>

HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA.

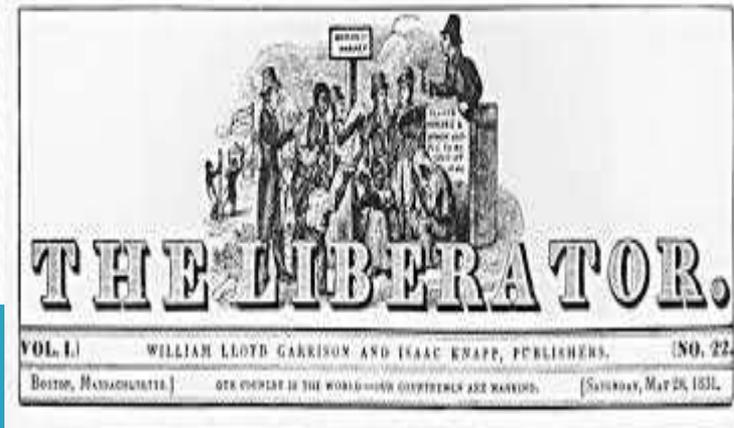


Turner and his executives were captured and executed. Southerners passed more stringent laws controlling slavery. Slaves determined to resist CAPTIVITY.



Abolition Speaks Out

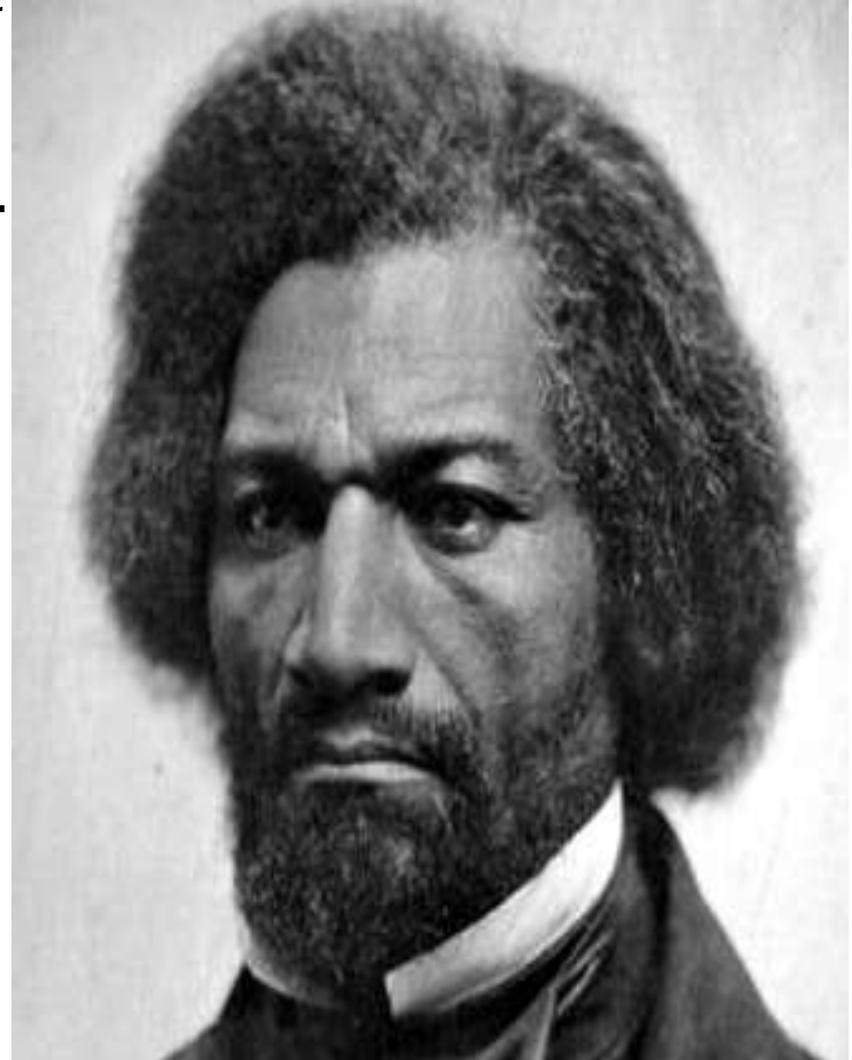
- ▶ By the 1820's more than 100 antislavery societies were advocating for resettlement of blacks in Africa.
- ▶ Most free blacks saw America as their home. Free blacks urged people to help fight for others freedom. Emancipation.
- ▶ Abolitionist saw slavery as national sin.
- ▶ William Lloyd Garrison (white abolitionist) –started a newspaper, *The Liberator*, in 1831.
- ▶ Main message of *The Liberator*: emancipation = freeing of slaves.



The abolitionism which I advocate is as absolute as the law of God, and as unyielding as his throne. It admits of no compromise. Every slave is a stolen man; every slaveholder is a man stealer. By no precedent, no example, no law, no compact, no purchase, no bequest, no inheritance, no combination of circumstances, is slaveholding right or justifiable. While a slave remains in his fetters, the land must have no rest. Whatever sanctions his doom must be pronounced accursed. The law that makes him a chattel is to be trampled underfoot; the compact that is formed at his expense, and cemented with his blood, is null and void; the church that consents to his enslavement is horribly atheistical; the religion that receives to its communion the enslaver is the embodiment of all criminality. Such, at least, is the verdict of my own soul, on the supposition that I am to be the slave; that my wife is to be sold from me for the vilest purposes; that my children are to be torn from my arms, and disposed of to the highest bidder, like sheep in the market. And who am I but a man? What right have I to be free, that another man cannot prove himself to possess by nature? Who or what are my wife and children that they should not be herded with four-footed beasts, as well as others thus sacredly related? ... William Lyold Garrison

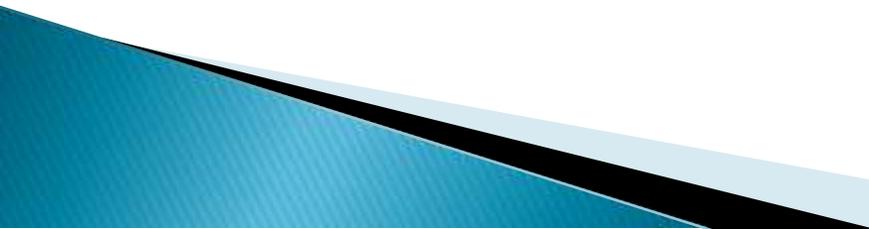
Slavery and Abolition

- ▶ Abolition movement begins. White supporters are attacked.
- ▶ Frederick Douglass– born into slavery. Learned to read and write. Realized knowledge could be his, “pathway from slavery to freedom.” Douglass escaped from his owner, borrowed free black sailors identity.
- ▶ Escaped to free NY, became an antislavery speaker, enjoyed *The Liberator* .
- ▶ Created his own antislavery newspaper, The *North Star*.



- ▶ <http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/frederick-douglass/videos/frederick-douglass>

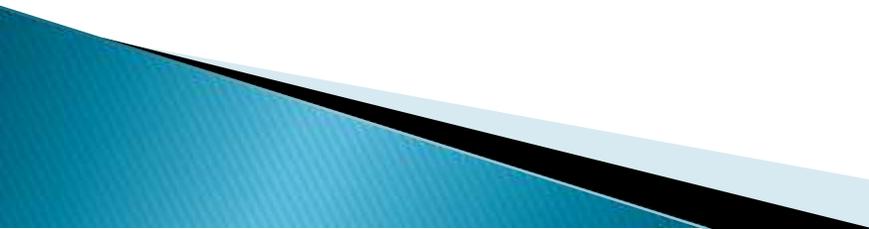
Women's Roles Mid-1800's

- ▶ Limited options
 - ▶ Customs demanded women in the home after marriage, housework and taking care of children were proper activities. Once married, property and any money earned became her husbands.
 - ▶ Little opportunity for an education.
 - ▶ White women worked for half the pay of men and did the same job. Taxpayers.
 - ▶ Could not vote or sit on juries.
- 

Women's Rights Movements

- ▶ Women's reforms provided opportunity outside the home. Fought oppression.
- ▶ 1. Working for temperance movement—influenced by the church and women's rights. Americans saw drunkenness as a serious problem. Around 6,000 temperance societies.
- ▶ 2. Women abolitionist raised money, distributed literature and collected signatures for petitions to Congress.

Women's Rights Movements Continued

- ▶ 3. Seneca Falls Convention– Women's rights convention.
 - ▶ Created the “Declaration of Sentiments”= All men and women are created equal and proposed resolutions to fix the problem.
 - ▶ Influenced women to be involved throughout the community.
- 

Modern Day Liberator

- ▶ **Directions**
 - ▶ **Step 1:** As a group research 1 important topic your classmates should be informed about. Example topics: teen suicide, bullying, environment, teen drugs use, privacy rights, interpersonal communication, or education.
 - ▶ **Step 2:** Create a poster including:
 1. “Newspaper name”
 2. LIST of 10 facts about chosen topic
 3. 2 Pictures
 3. Paragraph (6–8 sentences) informing the public about how your topic is affecting current culture.
- 

The Liberator – Use the reading to answer the following questions with a partner. One paper per group, complete sentences and you do not have to write the question. Each question corresponds to the numbered paragraph in the reading.

- ▶ 1. Who is Garrison addressing and why?
 - ▶ 2. What point is Garrison making about the rights of free people of color?
 - ▶ 3. What is the main fact Garrison is making about voting for people of color?
 - ▶ 4. What will happen to free African Americans traveling through southern slave states?
 - ▶ 5. What can whites do that slaves can't?
 - ▶ 6. What is prohibited for slaves in the south?
 - ▶ 7. What question does Garrison want answered about African American rights in America?
 - ▶ 8. What does Garrison believe about African Americans?
- 

Summary

- ▶ Two sentences– How were abolitionist changing the way people thought about slavery?
- ▶ Done????????? On your phone:
 - 1. Socrative.com
 - 2. Student login
 - 3. Teacher Room : **4i7MUVUbf**
 - **Don't have a phone? In your notes number 1–6.**