

EARLY GOVERNMENT IN ACTION - GEORGE WASHINGTON

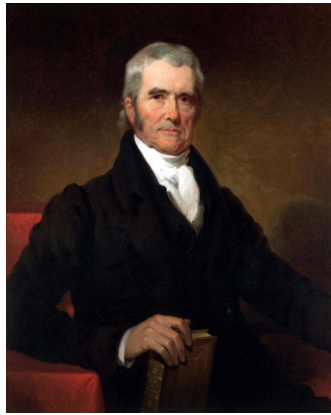
Two Precedents set by George Washington:

- Cabinet
- Only two terms in office

The 22nd Amendment (1947) made one of Washington's precedents official by stating Presidents can only be in office for two terms.

In his farewell address, George Washington advised the United States to follow a policy of neutrality. American was able to follow this policy due to the geographic advantage of being separated from Europe and Asia by oceans.

JOHN MARSHALL



Who was he?

Chief Justice of Supreme Court, set precedent of judicial review

Marbury v. Madison (1803) -
judicial review

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) -
creation of national bank; federal
support over state law

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) - gave
Congress power to regulate
interstate trade

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

The Louisiana Purchase was important to the growth of the United States because it:

1. Port of New Orleans: gave US a port on the Gulf of Mexico and access to the Mississippi
2. Doubled the size of the U.S.

Thomas Jefferson faced a dilemma when considering purchasing this land because he supported a strict interpretation of the Constitution and the Constitution did not state if the President had the power to purchase new territory.

MONROE DOCTRINE (1823)

1. Wanted an end to European colonization
2. No interference by Europe in existing nations in this hemisphere
3. Promise of noninterference by the U.S. in European affairs



William McKinley (1899) - Spanish American War - wanted Spain to give up Cuba as a colony, seen as a threat to U.S. and our investments

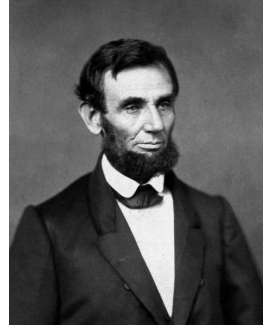
Teddy Roosevelt (1904) - Roosevelt Corollary - if a nation in Western Hemisphere is acting “wrongly” the U.S. will step in and correct them

John F. Kennedy (1961) - Bay of Pigs/Cuban Missile Crisis - the Soviet Union was building nuclear missiles in Cuba, JFK issued naval blockade to get missiles pulled out

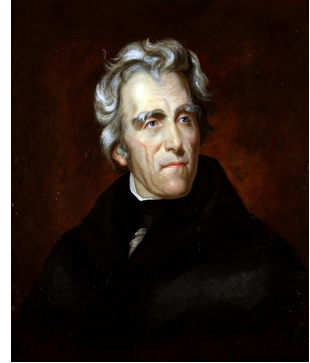
Ronald Reagan (1981) - Support of the Contras in Nicaragua - Nicaraguan government was accepting aid from Cuba and Soviet Union, Reagan approved aid to rebels trying to overthrow government (Sandinistas)

THE CONSTITUTION TESTED: THE NATION EXPANDS AND DIVIDES

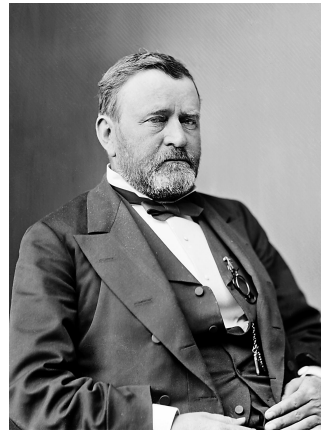
Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865) - 16th president, leader during Civil War, ended slavery with Emancipation Proclamation, assassinated in 1865



Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) - 7th president, supports minimal government and spoils system, rechartered National Bank, harsh policy toward Native Americans



Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877) - 18th president, commander of Union forces in Civil War



SECTIONALISM

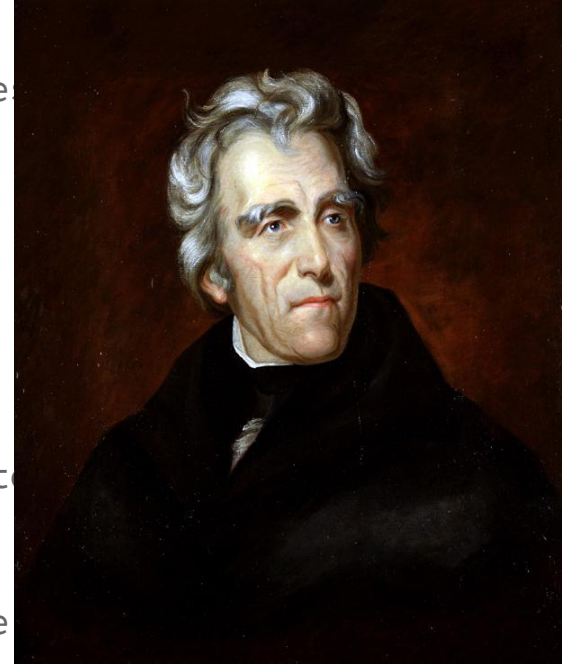
Identifying with section of country, rather than country as a whole

	South	North
Economy	King Cotton and the cotton gin - cotton was main cash crop; cotton gin made harvesting quicker Plantation system - relied on large farms to produce crops	Industrial trade
Slavery	Relied on slave trade and slavery to keep agriculture going	Abolition movement - wanted an end to slavery
Views on Federalism	Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of state government Nullification - state refusal to recognize a federal law	Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of federal government

PRESIDENCY OF ANDREW JACKSON

- Fires over 2,000 government workers and replaces them with his own supporters
- Vetoes more acts of Congress than all six previous Presidents combined
- Closes Bank of the United States
- Threatens to send huge army to South Carolina to force the state to obey tariff laws
- Uses Indian Removal Act to force 100,000 Native Americans from their homelands

The Spoils System: system that gave government jobs to people who had worked to help their political party



ANDREW JACKSON V. NATIVE AMERICANS



Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, which stated all Native Americans were forced to move west of the Mississippi.

This started the Trail of Tears, which was when the U.S. government rounded up the Cherokee and moved them west in a forced march.

MANIFEST DESTINY

Manifest Destiny: belief that the U.S. had a mission to expand its borders from Atlantic to Pacific



Cession: formally giving up property or territory

Annexation: to attach new territory to an existing area

Southern states wanted to spread slavery into new territories in the West. Northern States wanted to contain the spread of slavery.

SLAVERY CONFLICT



Missouri Compromise	Maine: free state Missouri: slave state New territories north of Missouri: all enter Union as free states
Compromise of 1850	California: free state New territories of the SW “popular sovereignty”: will decide slavery question on own Fugitive Slave Act: forced Northern states to return runaway slaves
The Kansas Nebraska Act	Popular Sovereignty: citizens of Kansas-Nebraska territory will decide question of slavery in those territories

LEAD UP TO THE CIVIL WAR



BATTLE OF SPOTSYLVANIA

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Bleeding
Kansas

Tensions over
slavery in
Kansas
territories
resulted in
violence and
bloodshed

John Brown's
Raids

Took over
arsenal at
Harper's Ferry
- wanted to
incite a slave
rebellion -
caught by
Federal
government
and hanged

Dred Scott
Decision

Court ruled
that Scott was
not a citizen
and could not
sue for his
freedom -
upheld slavery