

## Lesson 4: Essential Transformations--Noticing *What Changed Where* from 1800 to 1860

### Lesson 4 – Use its Learning Quiz on the 1800-1860 Map 1<sup>st</sup>.

13. Removal of the Native Americans over time from the North and from the South to west of the Mississippi
14. Transformation of the Supreme Court over time
  - a. *Marbury v. Madison* and judicial review
  - b. Chief Justice John Marshall, 1801-1835 and his decisions (corporations, power of the national government over the states)
15. Development of sectional differences between the four sections: Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest (with the eastern sections being the original colonies). Notice such things as whether urban/rural, use slaves (or not), have immigrants (or not), have factories (or not), have worn out land (or not), and transportation and internal improvements.
16. Immigration and rise of nativism as a political party
  - a. Irish mainly to Northeast, type of work, their religion
  - b. Germans mainly to new Northwest, type of work
17. Developing technology and economy in the North and wealth but lack of diversification in the South
  - a. Cotton gin, inventor and role in the westward expansion of slavery
  - b. Cotton textile mills, Lowell Mills in New England (but British textile mills were the major purchasers of Southern cotton)
  - c. New internal improvements in transportation mainly in the North—canals, turnpikes (toll roads), and **later** the railroad.
  - d. New means of transportation such as Conestoga wagons, steamboats, steamships, clipper ships
  - e. New agricultural machinery, such as Deere plow, McCormick reaper

With Lesson 4, it is all about change:

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## Northeast and Northwest: Economy and Transportation and How the North Became 1- Use the Yellow

Notice the difference between the Northeast and the Northwest and what changes because of it: New lands had 4 X productivity of old land. Also both Northeast and Northwest had invention and technology.

Issue	Pre-1800	Circa 1800	Circa 1820	Circa 1840 and Beyond
Economy – Northeast	<b>Old</b> lands had low productivity compared to new. Farmers became <b>surplus</b> labor. Most students recognize that value goes down when you are surplus (and up when you are scarce).	<b>Textile factories</b> – Raw cotton from the South  Young women and families work in nearby factories.	Continues with <b>more factories developing</b>  <b>Continues with farming being for local cities</b>  In the future, <b>Irish</b> (poor) immigrants to coastal cities usually become cheap factory workers living in crowded slums.	All these things will continue and the <b>Northeast focuses on manufacturing using technology</b> and—although not covered on this page—finance and trade.
Economy – Northwest	<b>New</b> lands (New lands had 4 X productivity of old land.)	Sold to Northeast and world	Continues; use farming technology, not slavery  In the future, <b>German</b> immigrants to what is now the Midwest to buy farms	All these things will continue and the <b>Northwest focuses on large farms and technology as the labor source.</b>
Transportation North & <b>internal improvements</b> !	Rivers & Ports	Rivers & roads - <b>turnpikes</b>	<b>Canals</b> connecting Northwest with Northeast and from New York City to <b>the world</b>	The Northwest and the Northeast are becoming 1.

## Southeast and Southwest: Economy and Transportation - Use the Yellow

Notice the difference between the Southeast and the Southwest and what changes because of it: New lands had 4 X productivity of old land. Unlike the North, the only famous technology is the cotton gin:

- Invented by Yankee Eli Whitney on a visit to the South
- A very simple machine that could be used by slave labor—The cotton gin revives slavery, an institution which was expected to die.

Issue	Pre-1800	Circa 1800	Circa 1820	Circa 1840 and Beyond
Economy – Southeast	<b>Old</b> land – slaves <b>surplus</b> labor <b>but cotton gin</b> revives slavery	Begins <b>Southeast slaves sold to Southwest</b> - forced migration	Continues <b>Southeast slaves sold to Southwest &amp; Texas</b> - forced migration	All these things will continue and the Southeast remains less wealthy but remains agricultural.
Economy – Southwest	--	<b>New</b> land & global market crop Cotton – Sold to North	Cotton – Sold to the North and to Britain	The Southerners focus on <b>“King Cotton”</b> —with the South being the <b>nation’s chief exporter.</b>
Transportation-South	Rivers	Rivers	<b>Steamboats</b> on <b>Miss. River</b>  <b>Steamships</b> to <b>Liverpool</b>	The Southwest and the Southeast becoming <b>1 with Britain.</b>

## Just a Thought Question to Carry Forward to Unit 3 < Which Section Can Fight a Prolonged War?

Which section—the North or the South—is better equipped to fight a prolonged war? You will find information to help you answer that question.

### Native Americans Who Were in North and South – Use the Yellow

Issue	Pre-1800	Circa 1800	Circa 1820	Circa 1840 and Beyond
Native Americans in the North	Had been forced West of Appalachians.	Had been forced West of the Mississippi River by W.H. Harrison, the military hero over the Indians at the battle of Tippecanoe (and later President). The War of 1812 also meant losses because they sided with the British in hopes of getting land back.	--	--
Native Americans in the South	Had been forced West of Appalachians.	5 Civilized Tribes. Example: The Cherokee had a written language, a constitution, clothing and housing similar to their neighbors—and as Southerners they even had slaves	1830s – The Cherokee sued in cases that went to the Supreme Court, but they forced in a forced march West of the Mississippi River into the Oklahoma. The forced march was called the “Trail of Tears” because of the fatalities.	--

### The Supreme Court and Its Influence on the Nation (including information on the Cherokee case) – Use the Yellow

Issue	Pre-1800	Circa 1800	Circa 1820	Circa 1840 and Beyond
Supreme Court review	Established but weak	Marshall in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> sets the precedent of judicial review. This is complex but the issue is that Marshall orders him not to do something he doesn't want to do. #	In the 1830s, they rule in favor of the Cherokee keeping their land, but Congress and Andrew Jackson ignores the cases.	When Marshall dies, Jackson appoints Justice Taney who was less interested in corporate power
Supreme Court power	Established but weak	Cases pro-national power, pro-corporations	Central until Marshall's death	The protections of the cases continue in our laws.

# If you order someone NOT to do something they don't want to do, you haven't proved anything about your power.

@ If you order someone to do something they don't want to do, then we know your (lack of) power.

## Brief Information on the Supreme Court, John Marshall, Judicial Review, and the Cherokee Case – Use the Yellow

1. 1800-1835 - Chief Justice John Marshall, the Chief Justice appointed by the last Federalist President, John Adams in 1800 during the lame duck period

If you want more information, click here for [here for more power to the national government, to the Supreme Court, and to corporations and contracts](#)

Two cases

- Marbury v. Madison established judicial review (in part because the executive branch was ordered to do what it planned to do anyway)
- How review by the court was handled by the executive branch (Andrew Jackson's administration) regarding the Cherokee: There are 2 Supreme Court decisions in favor of the Cherokees, in 1830 and 1832, *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* and *Worcester v. Georgia*. They do not have a consequence, however, because the executive branch ignores the cases and the Court and Congress wants the Cherokee out.

1835-1864 - Chief Justice Roger Taney, the jurist with a different view from Marshall who was appointed by Andrew Jackson at Marshall's death.

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