

Movement in the Early Republic

Theme: Migration and Settlement

Learning Objective 3.L: Explain how and why migration and immigration to and within North America caused competition and conflict over time.

American Indians and Land

KC-3.3.IA: Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the United States, seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribal lands and natural resources. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the United States and Britain.

- 1790 Indian Intercourse Act
 - Federal government takes control of all dealings with American Indians
- When conflicts arose, fed. gov. took side of white settlers
 - Confederacy successful at limiting settlers through 1794
- British Alliances
 - In _____, Western Confederacy troops seek shelter from British fort
 - British do not let them in, avoid war with US

Expanding the Frontier

KC-3.3.IB: As increasing numbers of migrants from North America and other parts of the world continued to move westward, frontier cultures that had emerged in the colonial period continued to grow, fueling social, political, and ethnic tensions.

- Migrants continued to come for chance at owning land
 - Population continued to increase _____
- Frontier cultures
 - Colonial era - Paxton Boys, conflict with natives
 - New Republic - _____ and exploration of Kentucky builds lore of pioneers

Learning Objective 3.O: Explain the continuities and changes in regional attitudes about slavery as it expanded from 1754 to 1800.

Slavery

KC-3.2.III.C: The expansion of slavery in the deep South and adjacent western lands and rising antislavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward slavery.

- Antislavery supporters usually Quakers, Mennonites
 - _____ penned by B. Franklin
- Expansion in early republic due to cotton
 - 1793 _____ invented, Britain buying at high prices

#27 - 3.12 Movement in the Early Republic

APUSH

Name: _____

- _____ trade transports up to 1 million enslaved to southern regions
- Southerners look to western territories for more land to cultivate, bringing enslaved with them

Recap

- American Indians and white settlers repeatedly clashed over land
- American expansion west also fueled new cultures
- Slavery continued to be practiced, grew after the cotton gin was invented

Part II

Short Answer Questions

Answer each prompt using at least THREE sentences.

1. Explain how migration and immigration to and within North America caused competition and conflict over time.

2. Explain the continuities and changes in regional attitudes about slavery as it expanded from 1754 to 1800.

Providing Evidence

For each of the following claims provide one piece of evidence.

1. American Indians were able to temporarily limit expansion of white settlers into western lands.

2. There was a faction of the population which supported ending slavery.

3. The invention of the cotton gin expanded the use of enslaved labor.

4. The opening of western lands caused an increase in population in the United States.

#27 - 3.12 Movement in the Early Republic

APUSH

Name: _____

John Adams on the abolition of slavery

Retrieved from: <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/john-adams-abolition-slavery-1801>

EXCERPT

Although I have never Sought popularity by any animated Speeches or inflammatory publications against the Slavery of the Blacks, my opinion against it has always been known and my practice has been so conformable to my sentiment that I have always employed freemen both as Domisticks and Labourers, and never in my Life did I own a Slave. The Abolition of Slavery must be gradual and accomplished with much caution and Circumspection. Violent means and measures would produce greater violations of Justice and Humanity, than the continuance of the practice. Neither Mr. Mifflin nor yourselves, I presume would be willing to venture on Exertions which would probably excite Insurrections among the Blacks to rise against their Masters and imbrue their hands in innocent blood.

There are many other Evils in our Country which are growing, (whereas the practice of slavery is fast diminishing,) and threaten to bring Punishment on our Land, more immediately than the oppression of the blacks. That Sacred regard to Truth in which you and I were educated, and which is certainly taught and enjoined from on high, Seems to be vanishing from among Us. A general Relaxation of Education and Government. A general Debauchery as well as dissipation, produced by pestilential philosophical Principles of Epicurus infinitely more than by Shews and theatrical Entertainment. These are in my opinion more serious and threatening Evils, than even the slavery of the Blacks, hateful as that is.

I might even add that I have been informed, that the condition, of the common Sort of White People in some of the Southern states particularly Virginia, is more oppressed, degraded and miserable than that of the Negroes.

These Vices and these Miseries deserve the serious and compassionate Consideration of Friends as well as the Slave Trade and the degraded State of the blacks.

1. How are John Adams's views on slavery contrary to other contemporary views?
2. In what ways are Adams's views still typical of other contemporary views?
3. Provide an Attribution to this document.
4. Provide 2 sentences of analysis from one category of HAPP for this document.