

Chapter Eleven:

The Early Republic

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11.1 INTRODUCTION

The United States at the beginning of the nineteenth century was a young nation searching for its place in the world. Federalist domination of government was over, as Thomas Jefferson and his new party, the Republicans, came into power. They believed in a limited Federal government with more control in the hands of the states and the people. However, events would demonstrate the need for balance between the two differing visions of how the U. S. should be governed.

During his presidency, Jefferson, and then James Madison, faced the challenge of trying to protect the country from the fallout of the Napoleonic Wars. Although the U. S. was not directly involved, Americans often felt the LP S D F W R I W K H E D W W O L Q J (X U R S H D Q J L D Q W V 7 K H V H another war.

The War of 1812 helped the United States gain international respect as well as launch the political career of Andrew Jackson. Jackson was a victor in the war; the Federalist Party and the Indians were not so fortunate. As America grew across the continent, the Indians were increasingly in the way of the expansion with nowhere to go.

The war and the events leading up to it drastically altered the U.S. economy from one depending on imports and exports to one focused here at home in the Market Revolution. The Cotton Revolution would be a great step in the industrialization of New England and a major change in the way goods were manufactured in America.

11.1.1 Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, you should be able to:

- ([S O D L Q Z K \ - H I I H U V R Q ¶ V ¿ U V W W H U P Z D V V X F K D V X F F H V a failure.
- Understand the causes of the War of 1812.
- Explain the forces that produced the market revolution in the United States.

11.2 JEFFERSON

In Thomas Jefferson's vision of the Federal government, less was more. A smaller government meant less strain on, and more freedom for, the people.

budget. Although Jefferson felt a large standing army was an expense the
QDWLRQ GLG QRW QHHG KH XQGHUVWRRG WKH QHHG I
of the early problems during the revolution had been the lack of well-trained
RI¿FHUV 7KH VROXWLRQ ZDV WKH HVWDEOLVKPHQW R
Academy at West Point in 1802. The cadets who attended West Point were
drawn from all states in the United States.¹

Careful diplomacy kept the United States largely out of the international
ZDUV WKH H[FHSWLRQ EHLQJ WKH :DU LQ 7ULSROL ZKI
%DUEDU\ 3LUDWHV RI WKH 1RUWK \$IULFDQ FRDVW 'XUL
it seemed that Jefferson was right. On the home front, Jefferson also deftly
dealt with several issues, including relations with Indians.

)RUJLQJ D 1HZ ,QGLDQ 3ROLF\

As a new nation, the United States faced the problem of negotiating a new
relationship with the many Indian nations of the region. The most important
question that the government faced was a matter of precedence. Should the
government follow the patterns established by the British, or should the
U.S. forge a new path in Indian policy? The Constitution established that the
federal government was the authority in Indian relations. Indian tribes were
regarded as foreign powers; Congress held the power to negotiate treaties
and set rules for the sale of Indian lands. In 1787, the Northwest Ordinance
FUHDWHG WKH 1RUWKZHVW 7HUULWRU\ LQ WKH *UHDW
territory in the United States. The Ordinance addressed the relationship
between the government and Indian nations, stating that the government
would observe the “utmost good faith” in its negotiations; the United States
would inevitably expand, but Congress desired expansion with honor.² In

&RQUHV SDVVHG WKH ¿UVW LQ D VHULHV RI DFW
the Indian Intercourse Act, which established that no individual or state
could trade or negotiate land sales with Indians without the permission of
the federal government. Ultimately, the United States held one clear goal
that shaped the structure of Indian relations: to assert their claim to the
lands east of the Mississippi River while avoiding war with Indians.

When Thomas Jefferson came to the presidency, he had two main goals
for federal Indian policy. First and foremost, he wanted to assure the security
of the United States and sought to ally Indian groups with the United States
through treaties. Such treaties would prevent the encroachment of European
powers through native alliances. These treaties also sought to gain land and
promote trade.

Second, Jefferson sought to acculturate Indian populations through
“civilizing” programs, a policy begun under the Federalists. Jefferson

believed that the essence of U.S. policy was coexistence with the Indians, which would result in their gradual acculturation to “American” ways. Contact with “civilization,” Jefferson believed, would transform native peoples and bring peace between Indians and settlers. Jeffersonian views were consistent with earlier U.S. Indian policy in that concern about land and expansion deeply informed his ideas. As Indians became “civilized” by replacing hunting with farming, Jefferson argued, they would require less land as their lifestyle and subsistence patterns changed, thereby freeing up land for white settlers. Although Jefferson’s views were progressive for his time, they failed to take into account that many native groups were already highly productive agriculturalists, albeit agriculturalists who did not use Euro-American technology and methods. Instead, Jefferson’s vision for Indians closely resembled his ideal for Americans: the yeoman farmer.

Jeffersonian Indian policy focused its greatest efforts on this idea of civilizing Indians. To this end, civilizing programs were established to educate native peoples in Euro-American farming methods. Artisans such as blacksmiths worked with Indian apprentices to maintain plows and farming equipment. Jefferson encouraged missionaries from protestant churches to take part in the civilizing process, and hundreds of missionaries established themselves among many groups all over the country and in the territories. Finally, he authorized the dispatch of Indian agents to educate and civilize Indians by persuading them to adopt American agricultural methods. The civilizing programs met with its greatest success in the South.

While the president did honestly seek coexistence with many native groups, he also recognized that, inevitably, some groups would resist encroachment by white settlers. Jefferson understood that all Indian relations eventually came down to matters of land and expansion, and some groups would be pushed aside in favor of white settlers. Indeed, this was already happening. Individuals and tribes alike were falling into debt with private trading houses. As a result, they were forced to sell their lands bit by bit to pay their debts. For example, in 1773 the Creeks had agreed to cede land to Georgia to cover debts owed to traders. In a letter to William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, Jefferson wrote,

When they [the Indians] withdraw themselves to the culture of a small piece of land, they will perceive how useless to them are their extensive forests, and will be willing to pare them off from time to time in exchange for necessaries for their farms and families. To promote this disposition to exchange lands, which they have to spare and we want, for necessaries, which we have to spare and they want, we shall push our trading uses, D Q G E H J O D G W R V H H W K H J R R G D Q G L Q À X H Q W L D O L Q O in debt, because we observe that when these debts get beyond what the individuals can pay, they become willing to lop them off by a cession of

lands. At our trading houses, too, we mean to sell so low as merely to repay us cost and charges, so as neither to lessen or enlarge our capital. This is what private traders cannot do, for they must gain; they will consequently retire from the competition, and we shall thus get clear of this pest without giving offence or umbrage to the Indians. In this way our settlements will gradually circumscribe and approach the Indians, and they will in time either incorporate with us as citizens of the United States, or remove beyond the Mississippi.³

This method would not be the only means of obtaining Indian lands. - H I I H U V R Q Z D V W K H ¿ U V W S U H V L G H Q W W R S U R S R V H U H F the Mississippi River. In cases where tribes resisted the civilizing programs, Jefferson argued, their removal to lands west of the Mississippi was the best course of action. He recommended that the Shawnee and the Cherokee be among the tribes removed to the west. Although these groups were not removed under Jefferson, the idea of removal became an important part of the Indian policy of the United States, and ultimately was carried out under the presidency of Andrew Jackson.

7 K H / R X L V L D Q D 3 X U F K D V H

7KH /HZLV DQG &ODUN ([SHGLWLRQ

At the same time that the Louisiana Purchase was being debated in Congress, Jefferson asked for a much smaller sum of money, only \$2,500, to fund a mission of exploration led by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark. Jefferson was clear about the mission at hand and, with his typical attention to detail, gave instructions covering everything from where the expedition should begin and end, to what equipment and supplies they should have, to how they should take notes and how to handle the natives and even how to organize the leadership of the expedition in the event that the original leaders perished on the journey. What follows are excerpts from Jefferson's rather lengthy letter:

20 June 1803

To Meriwether Lewis esq. Capt. of the 1st regimt. of infantry of the U. S. of A.

Your situation as Secretary of the President of the U. S. has made you
DFTXDLQWHG ZLWK WKH REMHFWV RI P\FRQ¿GHQWLDO
the legislature; you have seen the act they passed, which, tho' expressed in general terms, was meant to sanction those objects, and you are appointed to carry them into execution.

...

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, & such principal stream of it, as, by its course & communication with the waters
RI WKH 3DFL¿F 2FHDQ ZKHWKHU WKH &ROXPELD 2UHJD
river may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this continent, for the purposes of commerce.

Beginning at the mouth of the Missouri, you will take careful observations of latitude & longitude, at all remarkable points on the river, & especially at the mouths of rivers, at rapids, at islands, & other places & objects distinguished by such natural marks & characters of a durable kind, as that they may with certainty be recognised hereafter. The courses of the river between these points of observation may be supplied by the compass the log-line & by time, corrected by the observations themselves. The variations of the compass too, in different places, should be noticed.

The interesting points of the portage between the heads of the Missouri,
RI WKH ZDWHU RIIHULQJ WKH EHVW FRPPXQLFDWLRQ
VKRXOG DOVR EH ¿[HG E\ REVHUYDWLRQ WKH FRXUVH
in the same manner as that of the Missouri.

...

In all your intercourse with the natives, treat them in the most friendly & conciliatory manner which their own conduct will admit; allay all jealousies

, QGLDQV JHRJUDSK\ DQG WKH ÀRUD DQG
fauna of the areas they explored. Their
achievement was quite notable, and
yet in their own time, largely ignored.

11.2.5 Judicial Issues

The bad blood and immense distrust
between the Federalists and the
Republicans created some judicial
controversies. Federalists dominated
Congress; to stop Jefferson from being
able to appoint a Republican to the

)LJXUH /HZLV DQG TRS On Eagle N
shows Lewis and Clark while on their journey to
¿QG WKH 1RUWKZHVW 3DVVDJH
Artist: Frederic Remington
Source: Library of Congress

6XSUHPH &RXUHG XWKH\WKH QXPEHU RI MXVWLFHV IURP
the Judiciary Act of 1801. This act also created many new judicial positions
IXUWKHU GRZQ WKH V\ VWHP PDQ\ RI ZKLFK ZHUH ¿OOHG
7KHVH LQFOXGHG OLIHWLPH DSSRLQWPHQWV WKDW \$GD
actions as president; however, not all the commissioning documents were
delivered before the end of Adams's term. James Madison, the incoming
Secretary of State for Jefferson's administration, refused to deliver those
UHPDLQLQJ FRPPLVLRQV LQ WKLV ZD\ NHHSLQJ VHYHU
One of the last-minute appointees was William Marbury, a rich Federalist.
Marbury was determined to have his appointment, and so took his case to
the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, which was packed with Federalists,
was led by the Federalist Chief Justice John Marshall. Marshall, Adams's
6HFUHWDU\ RI 6WDWH ZDV KLPVHOI RQH RI WKH ODVW
appointments Adams made. Marshall's court heard the landmark case of
Marbury v. Madison. The court agreed with Marbury that Madison should
have delivered the commissions yet ultimately ruled against Marbury because
the Court also found that the law under which Marbury made his petition
to the Supreme Court, the Judiciary Act of 1789, was unconstitutional. The
FRXUW¶V GHFLVLRQ LQ WKDW FDVH HWDEOLVKHG V
defense of the Constitution with the power to review and strike down any
law or portion of a law that it rules as being unconstitutional. With this
decision, the Court also demonstrated that although it too is the head of a
branch of the Federal Government, it could rise above politics and stand
apart from the legislative and executive branches of government, setting the
tone for Marshall's long and distinguished service as Chief Justice.

-HIIHUVRQ¶V 6HFRQG 7HUP

-HIIHUVRQ¶V ¿UVW WHUP LQ RI¿FH ZDV DJUHDW VXF
peace, its territory doubled, its debt almost halved, and taxes were reduced.

Jefferson's renomination by his party was assured, though he would choose a new running mate, Governor George Clinton of New York. The glaring problem with the election process that had left Jefferson contending with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution. Jefferson won by a landslide.

7KH RQH GDUN FORXG IRU -HIIHUVRQ DQG KLV SDUW president, Aaron Burr. Burr, who had never enjoyed a close relationship considered for the vice-presidency in 1804, looked elsewhere to continue his political career. He set his sights on being governor of New York but lost Alexander Hamilton, who despised Burr. Their personal enmity dated back over a decade to the time when Burr ran against Hamilton's father-in-law for a seat in the Senate and won. Burr was so angered by Hamilton's interference in his career that he challenged him to a duel. Hamilton accepted for honor's sake, and they met on the morning of July 11, 1804 in Weehawken, New Jersey.

Although illegal in both New York and New Jersey, duels were not uncommon. The duel between Burr and Hamilton followed classic rules: two men, each with a second; two single-shot pistols which they loaded command. Hamilton's shot missed; Burr's did not. From the letters and statements of the time, it seems Hamilton intentionally missed. He fell to the ground, mortally wounded. Burr moved towards him but then turned and departed, as was proper. The witnesses agreed the duel was well done. Hamilton sat on the ground with the support of his second and told the attending physician the injury was fatal before passing out. Hamilton was removed to a boat for the trip back to New York with the doctor working to revive him. Hamilton did not die an easy death, lingering until the afternoon of the following day. Hamilton lost his life, but Burr lost his political career. For all his accomplishments, Burr became known primarily as the man who left Washington.

During Jefferson's second term, Burr became involved in a scheme that resulted in his being charged with treason in 1806. Burr was determined to make a fortune and looked for opportunity in the territory of the Louisiana Purchase. In various conversations with many different people, both American and foreign, Burr expressed the idea that the people of Louisiana were unhappy with American control. He also looked to a possible revolt by Mexico against the Spanish and possible war between the Spanish and Americans as opportunities to gain personal control over territory that belonged to the United States. Some of the people Burr shared his ideas

with were alarmed and believed he was talking treason. This news reached Jefferson who then demanded that Burr be charged with treason. He was eventually arrested and brought to Richmond, Virginia for trial, with Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall presiding.

Figure 11.2 Presidential Election Map, 1808 | In the 1808 election, Republican James Madison of Virginia easily defeated Federalist Charles Pinckney of South Carolina as well as an independent Republican George Clinton of New York.

Source: National Atlas of the United States
 Wikimedia Commons

refused. The Leopard R S H Q H G ¿ U H G Chesapeake killing three members of the crew, and wounding several others. Barron responded with one shot before surrendering. Members of the Leopard boarded the Chesapeake and removed four men they said were deserters. While all the men had in fact served in the Royal Navy, three were Americans who had been previously press-ganged. The one who was British was subsequently hung for desertion by the Royal Navy.

Jefferson wanted to avoid warfare if at all possible. He continued to try diplomacy without success. So, rather than go to war, Jefferson proposed L Q V W H D G W R ¿ J K W D Q H F R Q R P L F E D W W O H Z L W K W K H (was expected to have a negative economic impact on both Great Britain and France of such a degree as to cause both countries to cease their harassment and abuse of American shipping. Instead the Act had little impact on either country, and both continued to ignore American neutrality. American shipping, however, was devastated by the embargo: American merchants were unable to sell their American-produced goods to Britain and France, thus creating economic hardship at home. Jefferson and the Republicans consequently lost favor with the people, who blamed them for not defending

\$PHULFDQ VKLSSLQJ DQG IRU FDXVLQJ WKH ¿QDQFLDO I
which had been in decline, suddenly revived, and even Jefferson realized
the embargo was a failure, leading to its repeal in 1809. The repeal of the
embargo came too late to salvage Jefferson's second term as president,
which was an unexpected disappointment following the tremendous success
RI KLV ¿UVW WHUP

Although damaged by the problems of Jefferson's second term, the
Republicans still managed to win the White House once again in the election
RI SODFLQJ -DPHV ODGLVRQ DQRWKHU 9LUJLQLDO
of Jefferson, in the presidency. Jefferson retired to his estate, Monticello,
ZKLOH ODGLVRQ ZDV OHIW WR ¿QG D VROXWLRQ WR WKH
and France that had so vexed Jefferson.

%HIRUH <RX ORYH 2Q

Key Concepts

Jefferson believed in small government and supporting an agrarian
society. He felt that proper use of diplomacy would avoid international
FRQÁLFWV PDNLQJ D VWDQGLQJ DUP\ XQQHFHVVDU\
VHHPHG WR EH DU RXW KLV LGHDV EXW KLV VHFRQG V
especially in international affairs. Jefferson believed expansion of
territory was necessary for the nation to grow. He realized that something
had to be done about the Indians, as there was no way to expand the
nation without entering Indian territory. Jefferson hoped that the
Indians could be drawn peacefully into American society, thereby
making territorial expansion a natural outcome for all concerned.

7HVW <RXUVHOI

1. Jefferson believed in Big Government.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Acquisition of land was the most important motivating factor in the formulation of early U.S. Indian policy.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Jefferson's efforts to use economic pressure to solve the situation with Britain and France were successful.

- a. True
- b. False

4. Lewis and Clark found the Northwest Passage.

- a. True
- b. False

5. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the territory of the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

- H I I H U V R Q 1 V V H F R Q G W H U P Z D V D V V X F F H V V I X O D V

- a. True
- b. False

[Click here to see answers](#)

11.3 MADISON

As Jefferson's Secretary of State, James Madison did not have success in convincing the French and British to leave Americans alone. Now as president, his role had changed, but the problems he faced were still the same. Although neither France nor Britain wanted to harm the United States, their actions in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico had not only failed but had unintentionally harmed the United States. In place of the Embargo Act, Madison began his presidency with the Nonintercourse Act, which allowed American trading with all nations excepting France and Great Britain. In practice, this move was little better than the previous Embargo Act, and the economy still suffered.

On May 1, 1810, a new plan, Macon's Bill Number 2, was put forward by James Madison. It allowed American trading with all nations excepting France and Great Britain. American neutrality and cease attacking American ships while refusing trade with the other warring nation. Madison did not like the plan, but since

Congress passed the bill, he had to enforce it. Napoleon Bonaparte of France quickly accepted the terms. For Napoleon, it marked an opportunity to offend the British and hopefully cause them some economic damage at the same time. It worked to a certain extent. The British were offended, worsening their already tense relations with the Americans. The economic impact, though, never manifested.

Meanwhile, Madison faced a war with the Indians of the Northwest. Many Indian leaders of the tribes in the Northwest had tried to adapt to the American ways. They signed treaties ceding lands in Ohio and Indiana to the United States, thus allowing for American settlers to

Figure 11.3 James Madison | This image is a portrait of President James Madison, painted by Gilbert Stuart in the 1820s.

Artist: Gilbert Stuart
Source: National Gallery of Art

move in and slowly expand American territory. These chiefs who supported peace with the United States dominated the Indians of the area, such as the Shawnee, Miami, and Lenape, until 1805 when illness, smallpox, and LQÀXHQJD VZHSW WKURXJK WKH WULEHV \$PRQJ WKH G Buckongahelas, who had led his tribe from Delaware to Indiana to escape American expansion years before. He and others like him did not trust the Americans and did not want contact with them, due in part to the history of YLROHQW FRQÀLFW EHWZHHQ WKH WZR SHRSOHV :LWK new leaders rose from the tribes in the region, including two brothers from the Shawnee: Tenskwatawa, also known as The Prophet, and his brother Tecumseh.

Tenskwatawa and Tecumseh both were opposed to the Americans and what WKH\ VDZ DV DQ XQKHDOWK\ \$PHULFDQ LQÀXHQFH RQ W had himself been a heavy drinker before having a transformative experience during the time of illness in 1805. From then on, he began to promote a return to the old ways, following strictly Indian customs, promoting Indian culture, and rejecting American, or “white,” things such as alcohol. As the brothers rose to prominence and attracted followers, they created problems for the nearby Indians who were pro-American and who were trying to peacefully co-exist with the settlers.

In 1808 the brothers and their followers were forced to move further toward the northwest into lands inhabited by other tribes in Indiana. They

established Prophetstown on the Wabash River where it joins the Tippecanoe River, south of Lake Michigan and not far from the Indiana-Illinois border. The village was named after Tenskwatawa, who was seen as a prophet by many who believed in his spiritual/cultural revival. This time was one of great trouble for the Indians of the area. Deadly bouts of illness continued to occur, bringing misery to the tribes. Many remained pro-American or pro-British, wanting to trade with, and learn to live with, the whites, while others were drawn to Tenskwatawa. The differences of opinion crossed tribal lines, creating a sense of uneasiness both for the Indians and American settlers of the area. These white settlers were concerned about the growing L Q À X H Q F H R I 7 H Q V N Z D W D Z D D Q G K L V D Q W L Z K L W H Y L H ready to move into the fertile lands, and, in 1809, William Henry Harrison negotiated the Treaty of Fort Wayne in which he purchased millions of acres of land from the Indians of the area. The Indians were not all in agreement about the sale, a fact that added to the troubles.

Tenskwatawa and his followers were particularly determined in their opposition to the sale. Tecumseh, who was emerging from his brother's shadow, was outraged. He argued that no one tribe owned the land and so no tribe could sell it unless all Indian tribes agreed to the sale. Harrison had been successful in negotiating the sale because he was able to get several tribes to agree to it, for example, by getting one tribe to persuade others until enough had agreed and the sale went forward. Tecumseh spoke of killing the chiefs who had signed the treaty and of killing Harrison as well.

By 1811 Prophetstown's population had grown to around 3,000 Indians from various tribes of the Algonquian group, including Shawnee, Winnebago, Iroquois, Kickapoo, Sauk, Fox, and Potawatomi, among others. With Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa actively opposing the Americans, Harrison had to act. He led a force to Prophetstown in November, 1811. At this time, Tecumseh was away in the South, encouraging the Creeks and others to rise against the Americans. While Harrison said he wanted to negotiate with Tenskwatawa, and Tenskwatawa said he wanted to meet with Harrison, E R W K Z H U H S U H S D U H G I R U D ¿ J K W 7 H Q V N Z D W D Z D V W U He of -ot al illitay Heardr, 1nleie t sepiitualone Wiile

ollowers ,who hbeliver that sapiitualwe

Tclame,. Trophetstown iof -buned abythe Imericans, labnd oed he IBatlerof
ond Tof -haid abythe Imericans, s awgroet nvictorytor tarrison,.Ind oetlity,it u]TJ -0.0474Tw T* [(

Too.” Although Tenskwatawa was disgraced, Tecumseh’s reputation and
LQÀXHGFH FRQWLQXHG WR JURZ DV KH ZRUNHG WR FU
resist the Americans. He fought on, becoming an ally of the British. The
, QGLDQ FRQÀLFWV ZLWK WKH \$PHULFDQV WKDW KH HQF
of the War of 1812.

Meanwhile, the British continued to harass American shipping, and
Madison faced enormous pressure at home to do something to alleviate
this situation, even if any action meant war. Madison knew that on paper
the United States was militarily no match for Great Britain. But Britain’s
continuing attacks on American ships fueled the calls for action from the
War Hawks in Congress, particularly Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun.
0DGLVRQ KDYLQJ GRQH DOO KH FRXOG WR ¿QG D QR
¿QDOO\ SXVKHG WR FDOO IRU D GHFODUDWLRQ RI ZDU
that won Congress’s subsequent approval.

7KH :DU RI

The war began with the Americans facing several obstacles. First, the
British had military superiority. Under Jefferson, the American army had
been reduced as a cost-cutting measure. Now it needed to be expanded,
and quickly. Second, raising funds for the war was inhibited by the lack
of a national bank. The late Federalist Alexander Hamilton had been a
proponent of a national bank and helped create it with a twenty-year charter
in 1791. To the Federalists, having a national bank was vital for the health
of the nation. To Democrat-Republicans such as Jefferson and Madison, a
national bank was unnecessary and might even be dangerous to economic
liberty. The charter for the bank expired in 1811 and was not renewed, as the
Congress and the president were not pro-bank Federalists. The timing was
truly unfortunate for Madison. In not renewing the bank’s charter in 1811,
Madison stood on his political principles. In 1812, the virtues of having a
QDWLRQDO EDQN EHFDPH FOHDU WR 0DGLVRQ DOEHLW
FRQFHUQHGH WKH SULPDU\ EDWWOH¿HOG WKH \$WODQW
consisted of less than 20 warships to face the most powerful navy in the
world.

The one saving grace for the United States was the other half of the
Napoleonic Wars. Britain was deeply entangled against Napoleon, having
committed large parts of both its army and navy to the effort. For this
reason, Britain was not prepared to turn the full force of its military might
on the United States. In fact, the British Government had not wanted a war
with the Americans at all. The actions of British naval captains on the high
VHDV UHÀHFWHG WKH QHHGV RI WKH %ULWLVK QDY\ C
government.

The War in the North

The Americans could not attack Great Britain directly; an invasion of the

The American troubles continued further south on the Michigan peninsula at Detroit. Indians from the battle at Fort Mackinac traveled south after that victory to join with Tecumseh. Brigadier General William Hull commanded the Americans at Detroit. Hull had served in the Revolution and was an

H[SHULHQFHG RI¿FHU QRZ DW WKH HQG RI D ORQJ FDU
WRR ORQJ DQG ZDV QRW ¿W WR FRPPDQG +H LQYDGHG
coast and never moved on into Canadian territory. Rather than convince
Canadians to revolt against the British and join the Americans, Hull's
DFWLRQV VHUYHG RQO\ WR RIIHQG WKH &DQDGLDQV DQ
the British. Hull then returned to the American side of the Great Lakes
where he learned that Indians were approaching, along with the British.
The British were leading what was intended to be an attack against Hull, but
WKH ,QGLDQV ZHUH ZKDW +XOO IHUHG +H VXUUHQGH
defense, it should be noted that he was concerned not only for the lives of
his men, but also for the many civilians in the fort. He feared that if he tried
WR ¿JKW DQG ORVW WKH ,QGLDQV DORQJ ZLWK WKH %

support and a slimmer frame that made the ships faster in the water. The
EHVW RI WKH %ULWLVK ÀHHW ZHUH WKH ODUJHU VKLSV
OLQH LQ WKH RFHDQ DQG VDLO SDVW WKH HQHP\ ¿ULC
won. These heavy warships had multiple gun decks, carrying sixty-four or
VHYHQW\ WZR RU PRUH JXQV 7KH\ FRXOG XQOHDVK G
targets on land, such as in a harbor, or at ships at sea.

With their superior numbers, the British established a blockade of
American ports. The Americans did not have the ships to break the blockade
but did manage some naval victories which improved American morale.
7KH VWDU RI WKH \$PHULFDQ ÀHHW ZHUH WKH ODUJHU VKLSV
as she came to be known, an American-designed and constructed frigate
PDGH IURP \$PHULFDQ RDN 6KH ¿UVW EURXJKW D FKHHU
Captain Isaac Hull when she evaded a pursuing group of British ships for
¿IW\ VHYHQ KRXUV 5XQQQLQJ DZD\ VXFFHVVIXOO\ PD\ V

ship from moving properly. The American ship followed with more shots, dangerously damaging the Guerriere's canvas and rigging.

7KHQ D VKRW ZDV Guerriere struck into the side of the Constitution . The American sailors who saw the shot coming were amazed when they saw the cannon ball bounce off and fall into the water, thus giving the ship her nickname of "Old Ironsides." The sign of surrender was to VWULNH WKH FRORUV WKDW LV W Guerriere was GRZQ WKH A so badly damaged she had no colors left to strike. Eighty members of her RI ¿ FHUV DQG FUHZ LQFOXGLQJ WKH FDSWDLQ ZHUH N losses were comparatively light. The Guerriere's crew was taken on board the Constitution , and what remained of the Guerriere was burned at sea.

The Land War Moves South

The year 1813 brought more good news for the Americans. The U.S. Navy LQ WKH *UHDW /DNHV SURYHG LW KDG PRUH WKDQ RQ control of Lake Erie. The army under the command of General William Henry Harrison then defeated the combined British and Indian forces at the Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh, the leader who had brought the Indian tribes together, was killed. Without his strong leadership, his confederation GLG QRW ODVW \$OWKRXXJK VRPH ,QGLDQV ZRXOG FRQW most returned home. The British lost their best allies, the Americans regained control of the Great Lakes, and the focus of the war moved south.

The Creek Nation was divided into Upper Creeks and Lower Creeks. Generally, the Lower Creeks were on good terms with the Americans, while the Upper Creeks favored the British. Tecumseh, whose own mother reportedly was a Creek, had traveled south in 1811 to encourage the Southern Indians WR MRLQ KLV DOOLDQFH DQG ¿JKW WKH \$PHULFDQV :K be involved, younger men, especially of the Upper Creeks, responded. The ideas of Tecumseh and his brother resonated with them, these ideas being WKH UMHFWLRQ RI ZKLWH LQÀXHQFH UHVLVWDQFH W the old ways, and the preservation of their culture. These Indians formed D JURXS UHIHUHG WR DV WKH 5HG 6WLFNV 7KHLU ¿J the Creek War, soon became part of the larger War of 1812. It ended with a defeat in 1814 at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in Alabama, at the hands of Colonel Andrew Jackson.

The American actions in the north, that is, the attempts to invade Canada and the destruction of Canadian property, were offensive to the British. They realized that the American defenses were stretched thin, particularly along the Atlantic coast, thanks to the U.S.'s small navy. While the Americans might be able to win an occasional victory at sea, they could not adequately defend all of their seaports at the same time. In 1814, with the end of the

7KH %ULWLVK ÀHHW KDG UHDFKHG WKH *XOI RI 0H[LF
and set about removing the American naval forces in the area. By December 14th, their way was clear, and the British were able to build a garrison on an island thirty miles out from New Orleans, close enough to prepare for their eventual attack yet far enough away to be somewhat safe from an attack by the Americans. On December 23, a British advance group under the command of General John Keane moved inland along the Mississippi, drawing to within nine miles of New Orleans. Keane met no opposition but halted his advance to wait for the arrival of the rest of the British forces.

The Americans at New Orleans were commanded by Major General Andrew Jackson. Jackson, known for his decisive nature, reacted quickly when he learned of the British arrival. He organized a night attack on their camp. The attack was fairly brief before Jackson pulled his forces back, but it served its purpose. Jackson had made it clear he intended to defend New Orleans, and the British were caught off-guard by the attack. After Jackson withdrew back to New Orleans and prepared the defenses, Keane waited, unsure of what to do next. Days passed until a meeting of the British commanders settled the matter; meanwhile, the American defenses KDG EHHQ VWUHQJWKHQHG E\ WKH KRXU 7KH %ULWLVV December 28th, with small attacks along the defensive works as they sought weak points. They then withdrew, and the Americans continued improving their defenses and placing a variety of artillery pieces. The British began WKHLU ¿UVW UHDO DWWDFN RQ 1HZ <HDU¶V 'D\ ZLWK DG not sustain their attack due to a lack of ammunition; still, they damaged some of the defensive works and destroyed a few American cannons. It was not enough to pave way for the next phase of the British plan, so Pakenham canceled the rest of the intended assault.

By January 8, more British troops had landed and joined Pakenham's force, and an attack was launched early that foggy and wet morning. The British had not made proper preparations, leaving their troops to struggle in the mud of the canals instead of advancing along a prepared path. The British approached the American defensive works under the cover of fog, only to have the fog lift at the worst possible moment. The Americans, surprised to see British standing in front of their guns, did not hesitate to RSHQ ¿UH 0DQ\ RI¿FHUV DV ZHOO DV VROGLHUV ZHUH those who survived were confused and leaderless. Keane was among the wounded. Other British troops moved forward; without support, they failed WR KROG DQ\ SRVLWLRQV WKH\ FDSWXUHG -DFNVRQ¶ with grape shot. Some British never made it out of the canals; they were pinned down, unable to advance or retreat. Pakenham himself was mortally ZRXQG HG &DXJKW LQ WKH RSHQ WKH %ULWLVK VXIIHU \$PHULFDQV PHUFLOHVVO\ FRQWLQXHG WKHLU ¿UH)LQ

WRRN FRPPDQG RI WKH %ULWLVK DQG ZLWKGUHZ KLV
The British suffered over 2,000 casualties, killed or wounded, including
their commander, compared to seventy-one killed or wounded Americans.
/DPEHUW RUGHUHG KLV PHQ EDFN WR WKH ÀHHW DQG O
to continue the campaign in Mississippi, until he received news of the Treaty
of Ghent, declaring an end to the hostilities.

The End of the War

Most of the war went poorly for the Americans, a fact that demoralized those on the home front in general but in particular those in New England, the Federalist stronghold where the war was never popular. By 1814 feelings were running so high that some even suggested having New England secede from the United States and negotiate a separate peace with Great Britain. In response to the rising bitterness, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont all sent delegates to Hartford, Connecticut to meet and consider what should be done. Their timing proved unfortunate for their purposes. Unknown to the delegates at the Hartford Convention, Andrew Jackson was in the midst of a smashing victory in New Orleans. News of Jackson's victory reached Washington just in time to thwart any proposals from the Federalist Hartford Convention. Moderates had dominated the convention and had kept the more radical ideas at bay, but still the fact that the Federalists in New England convened to even discuss VHFHVLRQ ZKLOH \$PHULFDQV ZHUH ¿JKWLQJ IRU YLFW unsavory to the American public. The Federalists would never regain the WUXVW DQG FRQ¿GHQFH RI WKH \$PHULFDQ SHRSOH DQ the political scene.

7KH 7UHDW\ RI *KHQW RI¿FLDOO\ HQGHG WKH :DU RI
side returned any territory and property it had taken in the war. All borders were returned to their 1811 state. The Indians were also promised to have their lands as of 1811 returned. This particular agreement, however, was not honored. The Americans, particularly Andrew Jackson, were not interested in honoring any agreement with the Indians that would ultimately limit American expansion. While Great Britain and the United States regained their former borders, the Indians would never be restored to their former condition. Indeed, from 1814 onwards, the Indians would continually be pushed aside by the United States: the United States was expanding, and the Indians were in the path with nowhere to go. The war had one other casualty: the Federalist Party. On the verge of death once beoCi2e, the i doposition.to the rar heatl the ma sfata bolow.American icos the cederalists wublic. approved

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Key Concepts

Madison inherited Jefferson's foreign relations problems, and, DOWKRXJK SHUVRQDOO\ RSSRVHG WR ZDU solution, thus leading to the War of 1812. The War of 1812 was a costly

KH ZDV XG

11.4

settlement in less populated regions caused problems between the settlers and the Indians living on the land. Because expansion was considered vital to the interests of the country, the Indians' rights to land were seen as an obstacle.⁶

ODUNHW 5HYROXWLRQ

The market revolution largely stemmed from an availability of resources. As the United States acquired more territory, like the Louisiana Purchase, it attained more natural resources and land to produce raw materials. As the nation's population increased, it gained more workers and ultimately more consumers. American entrepreneurs also had access to monetary resources; in other words, they found investors willing to support their new businesses. Furthermore, recognizing the importance of transportation and communication to economic growth, state governments supported internal improvement projects. At the same time, the market revolution occurred because the American people largely embraced the changes. They willingly pulled up stakes and ventured into new regions. They also possessed a spirit of enterprise that spurred the expansion of transportation and industry. And more unfortunately, they seemed content in many cases to exploit workers—slave or free—to bring their economic vision to life.⁷

Prior to the War of 1812, the United States exported raw materials such as cotton and tobacco, and imported manufactured goods such as cotton
IDEULF DQG ¿QH VPRNLQJ WREDFFR 7KRPDV -HIIHUVR
the need for the exports to put economic pressure on Britain and France, with disastrous economic results for the United States. During the war, exports were not essential for either European nation, so the farmers
FRQWLQXHG WR VXIIHU ¿QDQFLDOO\ %X\HUV LQ (QJOD
to look for new sources of raw materials, and American farmers needed to
¿QG QHZ EX\HUV IRU WKHLU SURGXFH \$IWHU WKH ZDU
the rise in the United States, creating homegrown markets for raw materials and a new American source for quality manufactured goods for American consumers. The Northeast became the manufacturing center of the country with many factories and mills located there. The earliest mills depended on
UHOLDEOH VRXUFHV RI ZDWHU SRZHU RQ ULYHUV ÀRZL
the water wheels that in turn powered the machinery. The advent of steam broke the bonds tying the mills to the rivers and instead bound them to any site of water and coal.⁸

Good transportation was needed to move the raw materials to the mills and factories and the manufactured goods out to the shops for sale, as well as to connect the agricultural regions of the nation with the manufacturing region. Transportation was also important for the expansion of the nation.

Between 1816 and 1821, six new states joined the Union: Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri. Before the War of 1812, there were roads, often old Indian trails that had been widened but not paved, and a few canals. There were also ships that would sail up passable rivers and
D U R X Q G W K H F R D V W \ H W R Y H U D O O W U D Y H O L Q J Z D V L C
According to some estimates, it cost as much to ship a ton of material thirty miles overland in the United States as it did to ship that material to Europe.⁹ Problems moving goods and people especially during the war prompted American leaders to support improvements.

State governments helped to build turnpikes by chartering private corporations and granting them the exclusive right to construct a road. Then they would invest some state money in the corporation's securities; the rest of the money came from private stockholders. The number of investors in these projects, according to historian Daniel Walker Howe, showed "the extent of grass-roots enthusiasm for improved transportation." Given the slow pace of travel on these roads, people also clamored for other forms of transportation. Many northern states turned to extending their canal system. In 1817, the New York legislature decided to support the construction of the Erie Canal—a forty-foot-wide canal with a twenty-foot-wide towpath. When it opened in 1825, the canal stretched 363 miles from Buffalo on Lake Erie to Albany on the Hudson River and connected the Northwestern territories to global markets. Moreover, it made the state a good deal of money. Robert Fulton's invention of the steam engine in 1807 made steamboats and later railroads possible. Steam allowed boats to navigate up rivers as well as down rivers. Flat-bottom paddleboats became especially important for travel on the Mississippi River, thereby allowing the Southwestern territories access to global markets as well. Ultimately, canals, steamboats, and railroads improved the comfort and speed of travel and provided for economic growth.¹⁰

As evidenced by the improvements in transportation, innovation became a key factor in the market revolution. Eli Whitney, known best for inventing the cotton gin, also developed the idea of interchangeable parts so that, if a part on a machine broke, it could easily be replaced with an identical part. Prior to Whitney's new system, everything was made by hand and was
W K H U H I R U H X Q L T X H 5 H S O D F H P H Q W V F R Q V H T X H Q W O \ K
each machine. This system was time-consuming and costly. With Whitney's interchangeable parts, machines and products could be produced more quickly, each part being an exact duplicate of every other like part, each machine as a whole an exact duplicate of every other machine of the same type and manufacture.¹¹

The impact was enormous for the process of moving from home to factory production and ultimately to massive industrialization later in the

century. Inventors continued to churn out new creations for both industry and agriculture as evidenced by the fact that the number of patents issued
E \ W K H I H G H U D O J R Y H U Q P H Q W Z H Q W X S V L J Q L ; F D Q W O \ a machinist in Massachusetts, created the sewing machine, while Cyrus McCormick, a blacksmith in Virginia, developed the reaper. Moreover, entrepreneurs looked for new ways to market their products. Chauncey Jerome, a clockmaker in Connecticut, not only developed new techniques for making timepieces, he also found markets by pricing his products so consumers could buy them and by convincing consumers they needed them.¹²

11.4.2 Cotton Revolution

Cotton became a cash crop for the South thanks to Eli Whitney's cotton gin, invented in 1793. Cotton has two forms: the long staple, which has
O R Q J ; E H U V D Q G U H O D W L Y H O \ H D V \ W R U H P R Y H V H H G V V K R U W H U ; E H U V D Q G D G L I ; F X O W W R U H P R Y H V H H G 7 K desirable but could only be grown along the coast. Inland cotton planters had to grow the less-valuable short staple cotton. The only way to make any
S U R ; W I U R P J U R Z L Q J W K H V K R U W V W D S O H F R W W R Q Z D of it. Whitney's gin made this possible because it removed the seeds quickly, making production faster. Thanks to Whitney's gin, the short staple cotton supply soon dominated the market. As Americans moved into the Old Southwest, they also found the soil well-suited to grow short-staple cotton. With the price of cotton rising on the international market, new land was
T X L F N O \ S X W L Q W R S U R G X F W L R Q L Q D Q H I I R U W W R P D N F R W W R Q S U R G X F W L R Q L Q F U H D V H G V L J Q L ; F D Q W O \ I U R bales to 730,000 bales, and the numbers continued to rise throughout the century. By mid-century, the United States produced roughly 68 percent of the world's cotton.¹³

As the production of cotton increased, Americans began to think more about domestic production. In the 1790s, British immigrant Samuel Slater, with the support of merchant
O R V H V % U R Z Q E X L O W W K H American textile mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Using water power, workers spun cotton into thread, which was then woven into fabric in rural homes. Slater then created in
6 O D W H U V Y L O O H 5 K R G H

mill village, complete with a factory, houses, and a company store. Before the War of 1812, the number of spinning mills did increase; by 1809, eighty-seven mills dotted the Northeastern landscape.¹⁴

This situation only began to change when Francis Cabot Lowell established in 1814 the Boston Manufacturing Company and built a textile mill at Waltham, Massachusetts. The mill relied on the Charles River for its power source. It was an integrated mill, meaning that all parts of cotton its kind in the United States. Workers brought in raw cotton, which they the mill on-site in their own machine shop and also produced looms for sale to other mills. While Lowell died in 1817, his company lived on. Using the Waltham System, the company built factories for Lawrence and Lowell by 1821.¹⁵ Textile mills, like those run by the Boston Manufacturing Company, provided a new market for southern cotton, making cotton fabric truly an all-American product.

To operate their mill, the Boston Manufacturing Company employed women. Lowell, who had travelled to Britain where he learned about cotton production, worried about the creation of a permanent working class. He felt young women could work for a few years to earn money for their dowry, and then they would return to their rural communities, marry, and raise a family. These young, single women worked eighty hours a week in a noisy in company-owned boarding houses, which one worker described as “a small, comfortless, half-ventilated apartment containing some half a dozen occupants.” Moreover, the company provided the girls with “wholesome” activities such as concerts, dances, church services, classes, and lectures to their work properly or for not obeying company rules when not working. Finally, they were paid less than men for the same work; still, the mill gave young women the opportunity to leave the farm life behind with socially acceptable employment. Lowell’s mill was thus able to attract workers despite its dismal conditions. However, increasingly the workers did not come from the American countryside; rather, new Irish immigrants, who were willing to work for low pay, took positions in the mills.¹⁶

These new American mills provided unwanted competition to the English, who could sell their cotton fabric for a lower price in the United States. In 1816, Lowell successfully lobbied Washington for a tariff to protect the new American textile industry. Although the practice of having underpaid workers living in a controlled environment would eventually

fail, the integrated mill itself would be the model followed for textiles and other factories. Just as importantly, the development of manufacturing in the North, while the South focused on agriculture, would widen the cultural gap between the two regions as the nineteenth century progressed.

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Key Concepts

The War of 1812, and the events leading up to it, resulted in major economic and social changes in the United States, producing the market revolution fueled by the availability of resources and an entrepreneurial spirit. As the United States moved from home production to factory production, it ceased to depend on imports/exports and instead developed a domestic market. American farmers produced more cotton and other raw materials, which American manufacturers turned into goods with the development of interchangeable parts and the integrated mill. The differences between Northern and Southern society increased with the industrialization of the North and the increasing focus on agriculture in the South.

7HVW <RXUVHOI

1. The market revolution brought many social and economic changes to the United States.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Eli Whitney created the Cotton Gin.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Short staple cotton was preferred to long staple prior to the invention of the cotton gin.
 - a. True
 - b. False

)UDQFLV &DERW /RZHOO EXLOW WKH ¿UVW LQWHJU
England.

- a. True
- b. False

[Click here to see answers](#)

11.5 Conclusion

the War o5 T812?9 >>BDClip _0 1 Tf 12 4P 0 12 10 08 TD ()TjWe

11.6 CRITICAL THINKING EXERCISES

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11.7 KEY TERMS

- Baltimore
- Aaron Burr
- Civilizing agents
- Cotton Gin
- Cotton—Long Staple
- Cotton—Short Staple
- Dueling
- Federalists
- Fort McHenry
- Frigate
- Indian Intercourse Act
- Interchangeable parts
- Integrated Mill
- Alexander Hamilton
- William Henry Harrison
- Andrew Jackson
- Thomas Jefferson
- Judiciary Act of 1801
- Francis Scott Key
- Lewis and Clark
- Library of Congress
- Loom
- The Louisiana Purchase
- Francis Cabot Lowell
- James Madison
- Marbury v. Madison
- Market Revolution
- Mill girls
- Napoleonic Wars
- New Orleans
- Press Gang
- Red Sticks
- Republicans
- Samuel Slater
- Star Spangled Banner
- Tecumseh
- Textile mill
- USS Constitution “Old Ironsides”
- War of 1812
- Washington
- Eli Whitney

11.8 CHRONOLOGY

The following chronology is a list of important dates and events associated with this chapter.

| Date | Event |
|------|---|
| 1790 | Indian Intercourse Act passed |
| 1793 | Eli Whitney invented the Cotton Gin |
| 1794 | 6DPXHO 6ODWHU RSHQHG WKH ¿UVW WH[WLOH PLOO WH |
| 1801 | |
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8 Daniel Walker Howe, *What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815-1840* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007), 535-536.

9 American Social History Project, *Who Built America? Working People and the Nation's Economy, Politics, Culture and Society*, Volume 1 (New York: Pantheon Books, 1989), 224.

10 Howe, *What Hath God Wrought*, 213-217; Peter L. Bernstein, "The Erie Canal: The Waterway That Shaped a Great Nation," in Stephen B. Oates and Charles J. Errico, *Portrait of America*, 9 ROXPH H %RVWRQ +RXJKWRQ 0LIÀLQ

11 "The Factory," Eli Whitney Museum and Workshop, September 8, 2012, <http://www.eliwhitney.org/new/museum/about-eli-whitney/factory>; Howe, *What Hath God Wrought*, 532-534.

12 Howe, *What Hath God Wrought*, 534-535; Rilling, "Liberty is Innovation," 13-14.

13 Howe, *What Hath God Wrought*, 128.

14 Gordon S. Wood, *Empire of Liberty: A History of the Early Republic, 1789-1815* (New York: (Ne/EP <</MCID 76 >>BDC /TT1

ANSWER KEY FOR CHAPTER ELEVEN: THE EARLY REPUBLIC

Check your answers to the questions in the Before You Move On Sections for this chapter. You can click on the questions to take you back to the chapter section.

Correct answers are **BOLDED**

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1. Jefferson believed in Big Government.

- a. True
- B. FALSE**

2.

- A.**
- b.

3.

- a.
- B.**

4.

- a.
- B.**

5.

- A.**
- b.

- a.
- B.**

2.

3.

4.

1.

2. Eli Whitney created the Cotton Gin.

- A. TRUE
- b. False

3. Short staple cotton was preferred to long staple prior to the invention of the cotton gin.

- A. TRUE
- b. False

)UDQFLV &DERW /RZHOO EXLOW WKH ¿UVW LQWHJUDWHG WH[WLOH PLOO

- A. TRUE
- b. False