NATIONS AND NATION BUILDING
1787-1867
INTRODUCTION

• After the Revolutionary period, newborn nations were challenged to adopt and implement a system of government that provided political stability and promotion of revolutionary ideals.

• Three forms of government would emerge: democratic republicanism, constitutional monarchy, and dictatorship.

• Important: division of powers between the states and provinces.
INTRO PT. 2

• Situation in Caribbean and Latin America more complex than Canada and United States
INDEPENDENCE ACHIEVED

- BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
  - Ideals of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness
  - Issue is Federalism
  - Federalists and Antifederalists

- In Latin America and Caribbean, independence from European colonial rule was not uniform
  - Stability remained elusive
  - Independence created 23 new nations
INDEPENDENCE PT. 2

• In Americas, two ideological groups; liberals and conservatives
  • Liberals championed revolutionary ideas
  • Conservatives represented colonial legacy

• In Latin America, caudillos built stability and were charismatic strongmen who had power and armies

• Constitutions were a compromise between liberalism and conservativism
• Canada was evolutionary, not revolutionary
  • U.S. invaded in both Independence War and 1812
  • Divided into Upper Canada and Lower Canada
  • Became independent of Britain in 1867
ARTICLE OF CONFEDERATION AND THE US CONSTITUTION

- Articles of Confederation were unsatisfactory
  - No mechanism for taxation and revenue
  - No national military

- Shay’s Rebellion created the need for a national militia

- Federalists vs. Antifederalists
  - Antifederalists demanded Bill of Rights
  - Virginia plan vs. New Jersey plan/ The Great (Connecticut) Compromise
ARTICLES PT. 2

• Issue to remain: slavery
  • 3/5 compromise

• Ratification and the Federalist Papers
  • Federalist Papers- convince ratification
    • Hamilton, Madison and Jay
    • Ratified in 1789
    • Bill of Rights added in 1791
THE RISE AND RULE OF CAUDILLOS IN LATIN AMERICA

- Caudillos of different types emerged based on individual nations’ needs and preferences
- Emerged from both liberal and conservative camps
- Local peons or former soldiers became armies
- Not the only form of reform; salons, municipalities
THE WAR OF 1812

THE CHESAPEAKE INCIDENT
- British ordered that British Royal Navy board the Chesapeake and look for deserters; 1807
- Happened and Jefferson was incensed

CAUSES OF THE WAR
- Three main causes; search and seizure of North American trade vessels; impressment of sailors from U.S. vessels; desire for land in the American midwest
- Many believed the British supported the natives and supplied them with weapons
WAR OF 1812 pt. 2

- Search and seizure of American sailors; impressment

- A HOUSE DIVIDED
  - South wanted war and North was opposed
  - Federalists condemned the war and opposed acquisition of Canada (only a bargaining chip)
  - British navy was well superior to U.S.; fortunately tied down to Europe fighting Napoleon
WAR OF 1812 pt. 3

- THE COURSE OF THE WAR
  - U.S. attacks Canada in three separate battles
    - General Hull defeated in Detroit- U.S. shocked
  - At sea, U.S. frigates defeated British in four of five engagements
  - Royal Navy blockaded U.S. coast and put up raiding parties
  - Great Lakes was U.S. success; Tecumseh killed
  - 1814, marched on capital and burned the White House
WAR OF 1812 pt. 4

• THE COURSE OF WAR (CONT)
  • Treaty of Ghent signed on Christmas Eve 1814
  • Battle of New Orleans won by U.S. – Andrew Jackson

• THE END OF THE WAR- Who gained?
  • British kept Canada
  • Canadians felt their victory over U.S.
  • U.S. remained independent and acquired Louisiana Purchase from France
  • Native Americans lost
CANADA AND THE ROAD TO CONFEDERATION, 1837-1867

- ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE EVOLUTIONARY, NOT REVOLUTIONARY
- DISAPPROVED OF REPUBLICAN VALUES OF U.S. AND PREFERRED BRITISH CROWN
- QUEBEC CONCERNED OF ASSIMILATION TO U.S.
- CONFEDERATION ACHIEVED ON 7/1/1867
THE REBELLIONS OF 1837
- Many loyalists and farmers emigrated to Canada after War of Independence
- The “Family Compact”-the dominate elite, opposed changes that could undermine privileged status
- The Constitution Act of 1791 was the issue- established colonial government

THE REBELLION OF UPPER CANADA 1837-1838
CANADA CONFED pt.3

- Rejected the control by the Family Compact
- William Lyon MacKenzie led the rebellion
  - Fled to Navy Island and declared “The Republic of Canada”

- THE REBELLION OF LOWER CANADA
  - French speaking region led by Louis Papineau
  - Separated politically from Upper Canada - French/English split became entrenched
THE DURHAM REPORT

- British Government was distressed by rebellions
- Fact finding mission by Lord Durham
- Do activity on pg. 94
THE U.S.-MEXICAN WAR OF 1846-1848

- PRESIDENT POLK AND MANIFEST DESTINY
- OREGON BOUNDARY WAS SETTLED PEACEFULLY IN 1846
  - 49th parallel would separate U.S. from Canada
- Situation with Mexico and Texas more complex
  - U.S. annexed Texas in Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo of 1848 along with California and Santa Fe de New Mexico
THE ROAD TO WAR

- Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821
- Area of California to Texas had 75K Mexicans dealing with expansionist U.S.
- Post independent Mexico fragmented between rich and poor, educated and uneducated, rural and urban, elites and peasants, liberals and conservatives
  - Liberals wanted federal republic while conservatives wanted centralized state, monarchy and strong Church
  - Manifest Destiny by U.S.
State of Texas became 28th state in 1845

President Polk and Manifest Destiny

- Polk promoted war with Mexico over Texas, New Mexico territory

THE PROGRESS OF WAR

- Sept 14, 1847, General Winfield Scott entered Mexico City and war was over.
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed in March 1848
Mexico was weakened and devastated by the war.
Marked an end to independence period in the Americas except for British North America and a few Caribbean Islands.
CANADA BECOMES A NATION

- CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES INTO DOMINION OF CANADA IN 1867 WAS A RESULT OF POSITIVE CIRCUMSTANCES, LEADERSHIP, POLITICAL COMPROMISE, ECONOMIC NECESSITIES, CULTURAL IMPERATIVES AND EXTERNAL PRESSURES

- U.S. Civil War provided much of the impetus

- 1840 Act of Union unified Upper and Lower Canada
Great vision of Canada stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific

Moving to confederation accelerated after the Durham Report in 1840

Reciprocity Treaty of 1855 with the U.S. created a period of rapid economic growth and prosperity

- Changed Canada’s relationship with Britain from dependence to self assurance
The Charlottetown Conference in Sept. 1864 (union of maritime provinces) and The Quebec Conference Oct. 1864 (72 resolutions and preservation of French language and culture for Quebec) furthered the move to confederation.

The Fenian Raids concerned Canada over U.S. plans to acquire.

The London Conference of 1866 led to the British North American Act which created the Dominion of Canada.
# THE PLAGHT OF NATIVE AMERICANS

- Major changes; conquered and marginalized; denied rights; expelled from lands; forced to abandon culture and customs
- Approaches to the problems varied
- Displaced by imperialistic European cultures;
- Case study: Trail of Tears
  - Jackson to march Natives west to “Indian Country”
  - Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act in 1830
  - By 1840, 46K natives expelled, ceding 25MM acres of land