



**ERA 4: 1801-1861**

**Expansion and  
Reform**

# Tennessee in 1818



Map Collection #1867, TSLA; 1818 map by mapmaker to Congress, John Melish. West Tennessee is still in Chickasaw hands, a situation shortly to be changed by the treaty negotiated by Andrew Jackson following his victories in the War of 1812. The last Cherokee enclave in Tennessee can also be seen on the southeastern portion of the state. Melish worked on second-hand information, and one of the resulting mistakes can be seen in the placement of the "Earthquake Lake" (actually Reelfoot Lake, created by the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-1812) on the wrong side of the Mississippi River in Missouri. For other TSLA maps, go to [www.tennessee.gov/tsla/maps](http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/maps)

*4.5.12 Identify major events, people, and patterns in Tennessee*

*4.5.10 Recognize American territorial expansions and its effects on relations with European powers and Native Americans*

## Portraits of Native-Americans on the eve of removal



Library Collection, TSLA, McKenney-Hall Native American prints; from left to right, Hayne Hudjihini, Eagle of Delight, 1833, from volume 1; Okee-Maakequid, A Chippeway Chief, 1836, from volume 1; Chief of Musquakes, Wapella, wearing a peace medal, ca. 1838, from volume 2; A Creek Chief, McIntosh, ca. 1836, from volume 1. James Hall's essay reads, in part, "The North American Indians, when discovered by the Europeans, were a race of savages who had made no advances whatever towards civilization." He states that the Indians had "no industry," "vague notions of supernatural beings," "no domestic animals," and "produced nothing by labor." Later, he writes, "Each tribe had some shadowy superstitions, scarcely credited by themselves, and which we are inclined to believe seldom outlived the generations in which they were conceived. They made nothing, they erected nothing, they established nothing," Time has proven these claims to be false; in fact, they say more about the authors of the book than the Native Americans themselves.

*4.5.10 Recognize American territorial expansions and its effects on relations with European powers and Native Americans*

## 1838-1839 TRAIL OF TEARS: CHEROKEE REMOVAL



Image from *Trail of Tears: The Rise and Fall of the Cherokee Nation* by John Ehle, available at TSLA, E 99 .C5E45 1988. As indicated on the map, both land and water routes were used during this forced mass migration. Many Native American chiefs, such as the man pictured second to the right on the previous slide, had recently been invited to Washington to have their portraits made and receive their peace medals from the “Great White Father” as a prelude to wholesale removal. The debate over Indian removal, led by Andrew Jackson, ended tragically for the Cherokees. Jackson and his supporters believed that the Native Americans were savages who could never be acclimated to American society. The Trail of Tears migration took place from May 1838 to March 1839, and involved the forced removal of Cherokees who had been living in upper Georgia and southeastern Tennessee. It is believed that 4,000 Native Americans (out of an estimated 14,000 marchers) died before reaching their destination.

8.5.14 Identify American territorial expansion efforts and its effects on relations with European powers and Native Americans

8.5.17 Identify Tennessee’s role within expansion of the nation.

e. Examine the events that led to the systematic removal of Native Americans within Tennessee and the subsequent Trail of Tears.



## Andrew Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet

Hurja Collection, TSLA, THS Accession #9, Box 10, *The Kitchen Cabinet*.

### Background:

In September 1833, Seventh President Andrew Jackson made a now infamous decision to remove federal deposits from the Second Bank of the United States, a privately chartered institution. Jackson was afraid that the bank would eventually become too powerful, since the federal government gave the bank the right of not only controlling federal funds, but printing money as well. Even those who shared Jackson's concern about the growing monopoly of the bank feared that completely removing the funds, especially all at once, would create a panic and hurt the general public. They also believed Jackson was abusing his office. William J. Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, who was dismissed by Jackson, was one of these men. In 1834, the Senate censured Jackson for assuming powers not conferred by the Constitution. In 1837, as Jackson was ailing, the Senate expunged the censure. The cartoon is an adaptation of the nursery rhyme "House that Jack Built", and the major players in the 1833 scandal are represented as characters from the rhyme.

*4.5.11 Understand sectional differences brought on by the Western movement, expansion of slavery, and emerging industrialization*

# The breakup of Andrew Jackson's cabinet in 1831



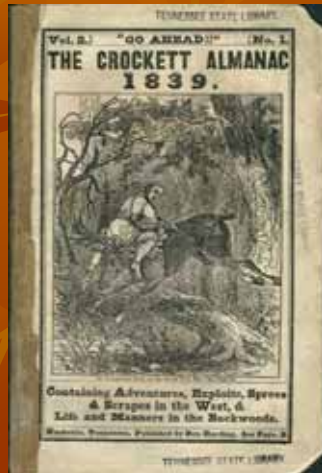
Hurja Collection, TSLA, THS Accession #9, *The Rats Leaving A Falling House*. The rats on the bottom represent, from the left, Secretary of War John H. Eaton, Secretary of the Navy John Branch, Secretary of State Martin Van Buren (and soon-to-be President), and Treasury Secretary Samuel D. Ingham. This political cartoon refers to the breakup of his cabinet in 1831.

4.5.12 Identify major events, people, and patterns in Tennessee

(c) Identify the accomplishments of notable Tennessee individuals such as Sam Houston, Andrew Jackson, and James Polk



## The Crockett Almanac (1839)



### *Davy Crockett as folk hero*

Library Collection, TSLA. David "Davy" Crockett (1786-1836) had already been killed at the Alamo when this almanac was published, but his legend continued to gain popularity, largely because of the almanacs, which spread myths and high tales about his exploits in the western frontier. The almanacs were published from 1835 – 1856, and were written by anonymous hack writers, usually from the east. These publications, as well as Crockett's autobiography, *A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett of the State of Tennessee*, helped to contribute to his image as it was portrayed in nineteenth-century American folklore.

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## The Mexican-American War: The 1847 Battle of Chapultepec



From John Frost's *Pictorial History of Mexico and the War*, E 404 .F93, TSLA.  
In March 1847, General Scott began a campaign with the goal of capturing Mexico City. Chapultepec, seen above, was the last major fortification before Mexico City. The site was a high hill fortified at the base with a citadel on the top, located on the major road between Mexico City and Veracruz. This battle culminated in the conquest of Mexico City. Chapultepec was one of the founding battles of the U.S. Marine Corps; it also involved a number of Tennessee troops.

*4.5.10 Recognize American territorial expansions and its effects on relations with European powers and Native Americans*

- (a) Give examples of maps, time lines, and charts that show western expansion*
- (b) Identify the factors that led to territorial expansion and its effects*



## Territories of the American West acquired by War with Mexico



Map Collection #1769, 1847 map of Oregon, California, and Mexico, TSLA; Blue Book Collection, TSLA; James K. Polk ascended to the Presidency in 1844 under the promise of adding territory, but before he became president, Texas was annexed by President Tyler in 1845. President Polk sent U.S. troops to the disputed border region between the U.S. and Mexico, which culminated in war beginning in 1846 between Mexican and U.S. forces. Southern slave owners favored going to war with Mexico in order to gain the Southwestern territory depicted on this map. They believed (rightly, as it turned out) that the region offered great potential for cotton cultivation.

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## Slaves provided the labor for Southern agriculture



Image originally from *Harper's Magazine*, and at TSLA, located in the Library Collection, Drawer 5, Folder 166, DB #1038. African-Americans are pictured picking cotton in the fields. Slavery continued to be a contentious issue up to the point of the Civil War.

*Transition to Era 5:*

*8.5.19 Identify the contributions of African Americans from slavery to Reconstruction.*

*a. Recognize the economic impact of African American labor on the United States economy.*

## Conflicts over Slavery Lead to Civil War



TSLA's Blue Book Collection, RG 238, from the *Nashville Union and American* newspaper, April 1861