

13 THINGS – CLASS 4: STEPS TO STATEHOOD

Osher Lifelong Learning Institute
Vanderbilt University

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3 February 2021



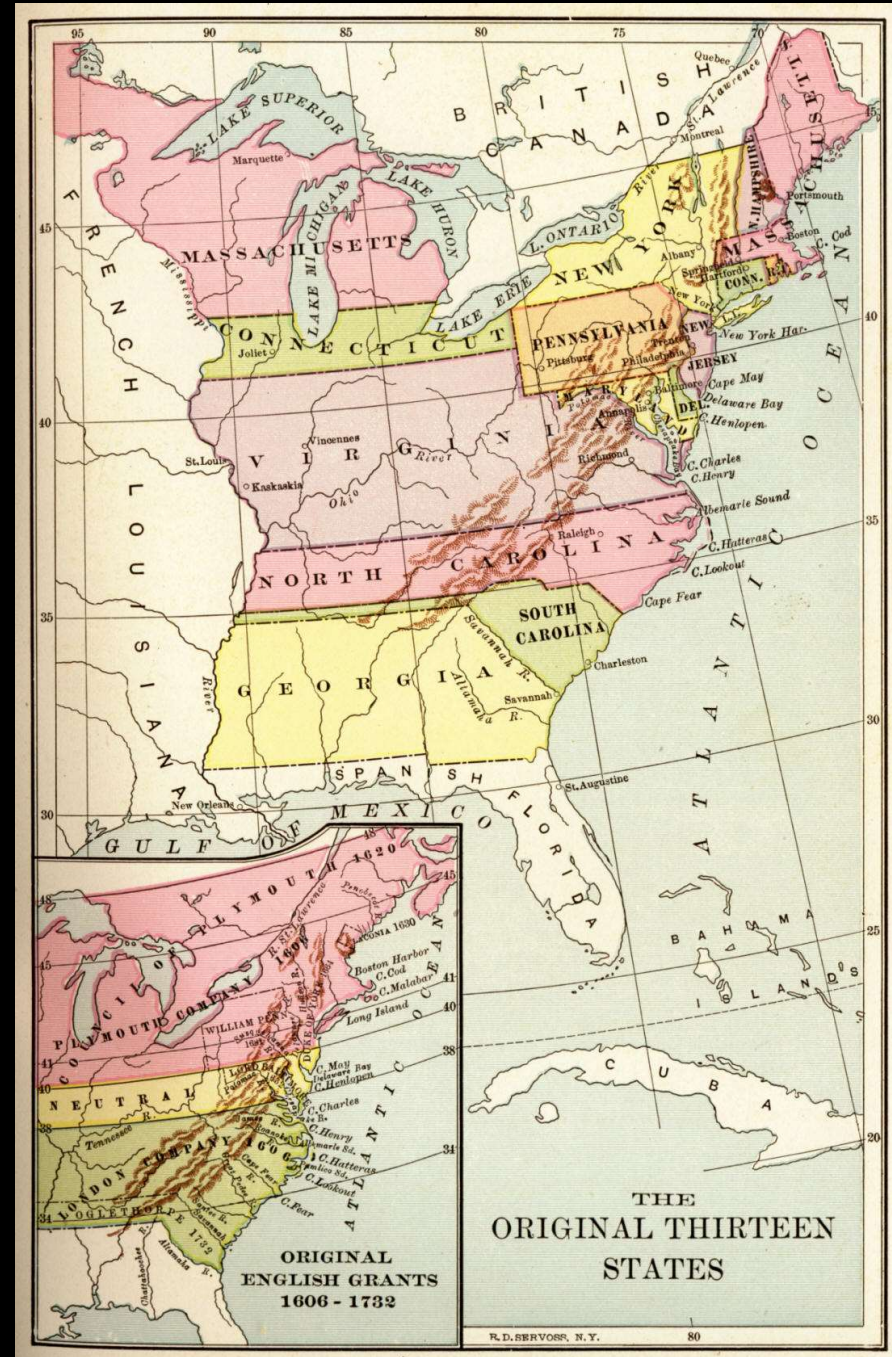
AFTER THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

*Alamance, The first Battle of the Revolution,
Burlington, N. C.*

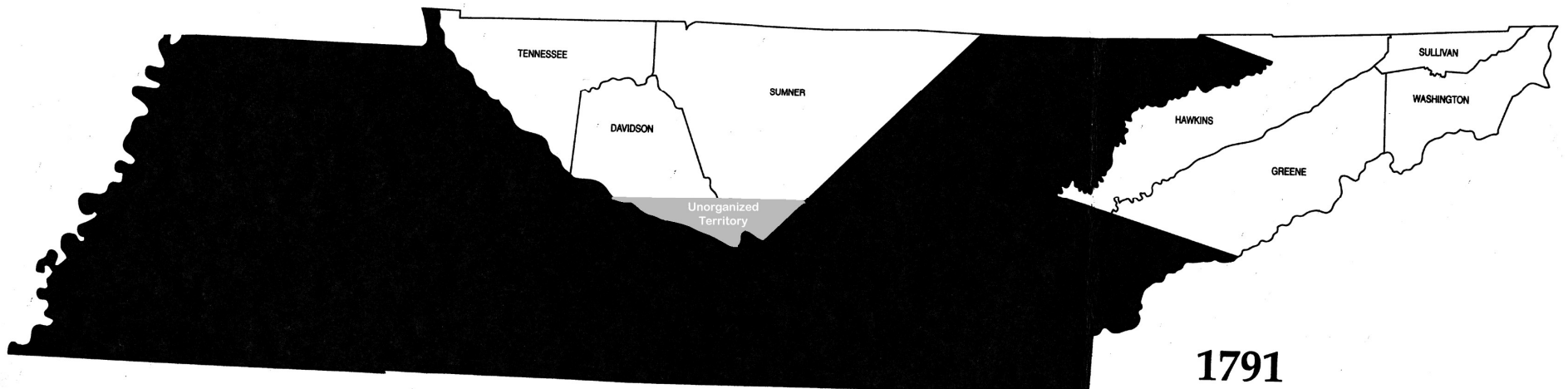
From the original drawing by J. Steeple Davis.

Source - Image From North Carolina Museum of History; Postcard Circa 1905-1915, by artist, J. Steeple Davis
Accessed at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Alamance_Postcard.jpg

The 13 States



The Western Section of the State of North Carolina



Source: Map produced by the Tennessee Geographic Alliance

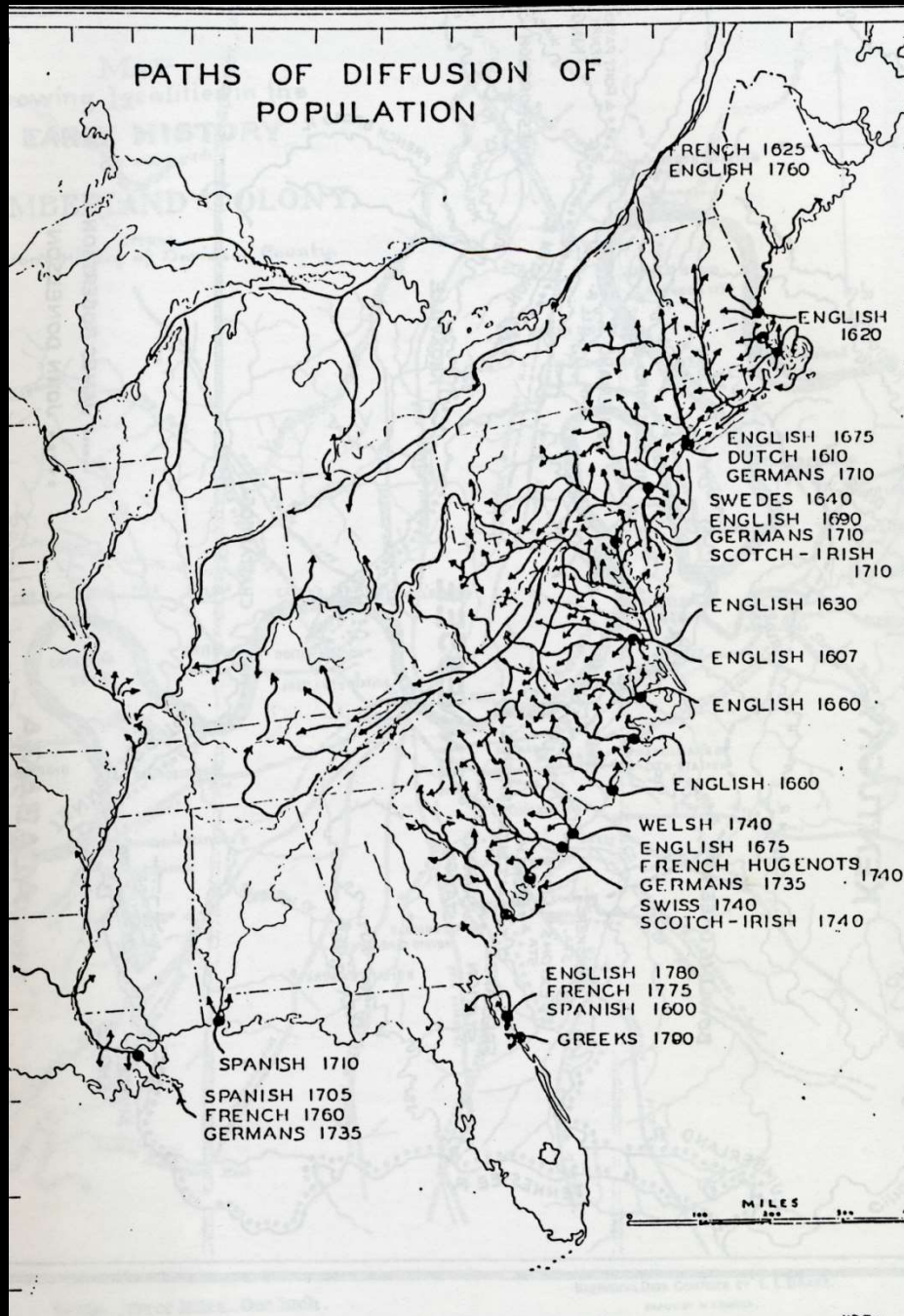
Two pockets of Settlement

JAMES ROBERTSON



JOHN SEVIER

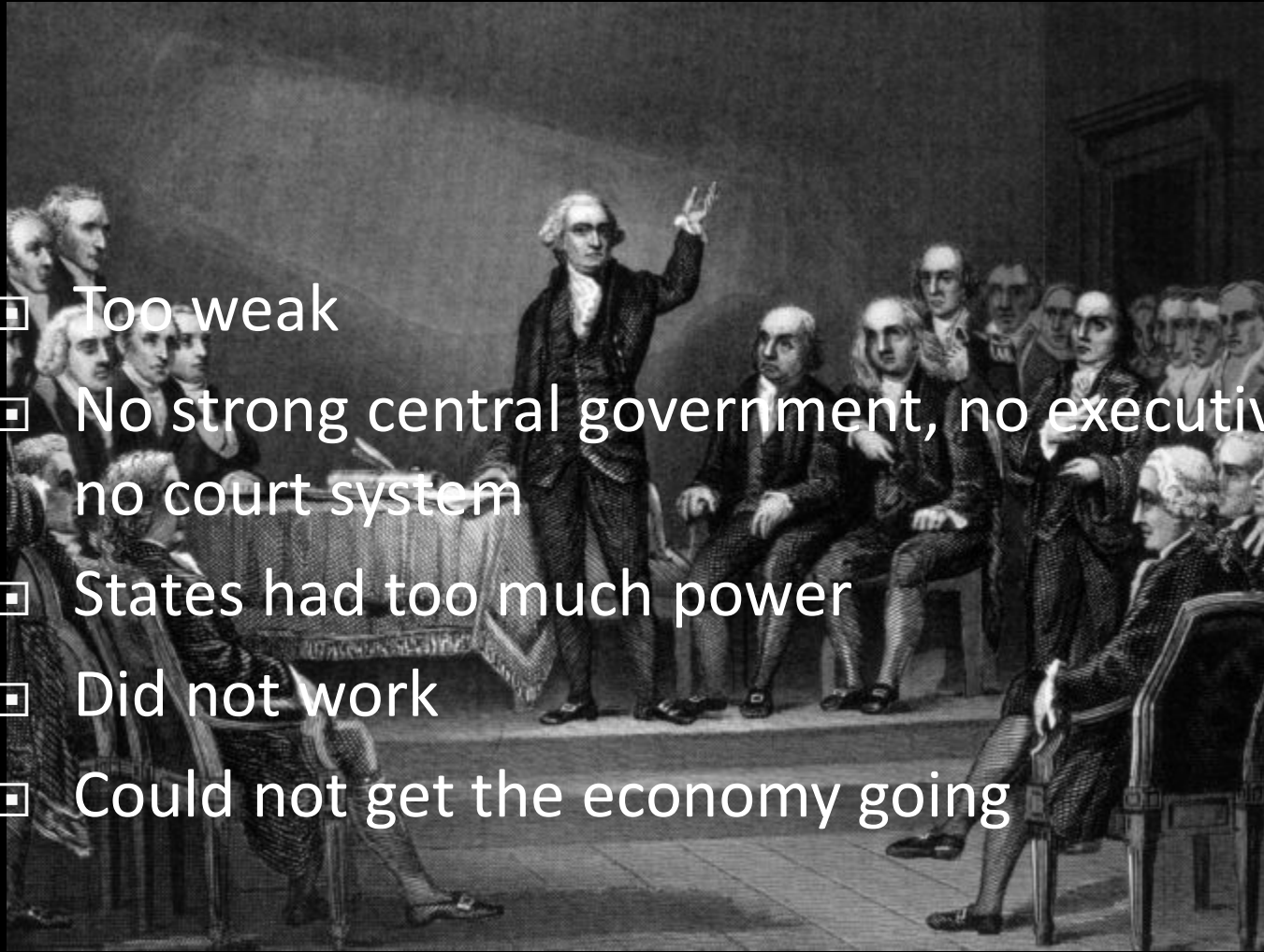




Note the Scots-Irish migration pattern from Pennsylvania down the crest of the Appalachians into Tennessee.

Confederation Congress

- ❑ Too weak
- ❑ No strong central government, no executive, no court system
- ❑ States had too much power
- ❑ Did not work
- ❑ Could not get the economy going



Declaration of Independence – Last paragraph

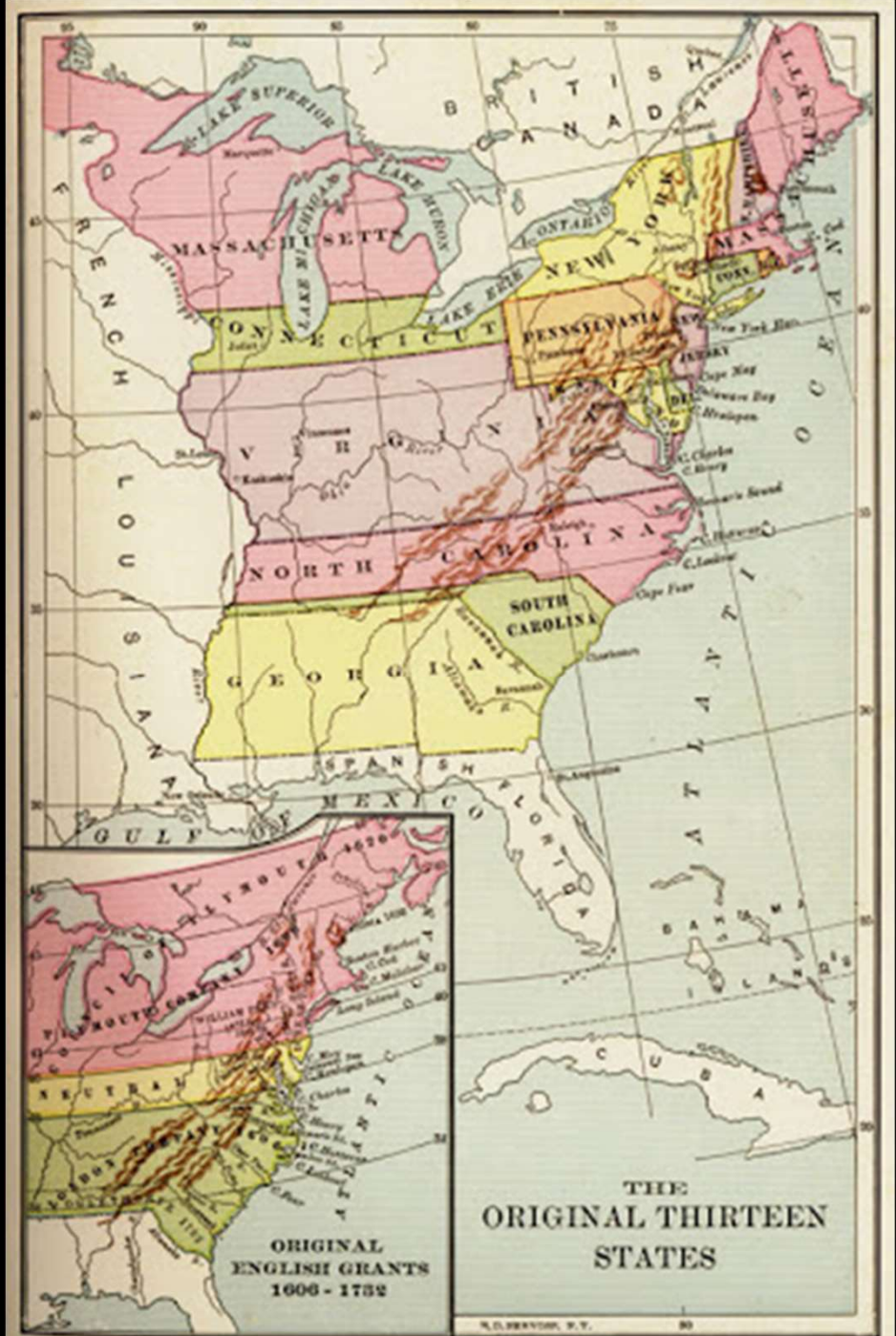
We, therefore, the Representatives of the **united** States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be **Free and Independent States**; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as **Free and Independent States, they have full Power to** levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which **Independent States** may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Anything positive?

- ▣ An important steppingstone
- ▣ Established a workable land use policy for the territory beyond that Appalachians that was not really part of the 13 states

Guide for Westward Expansion

1. Land Ordinance of 1784
2. Land Ordinance of 1785
3. Northwest Ordinance of 1787





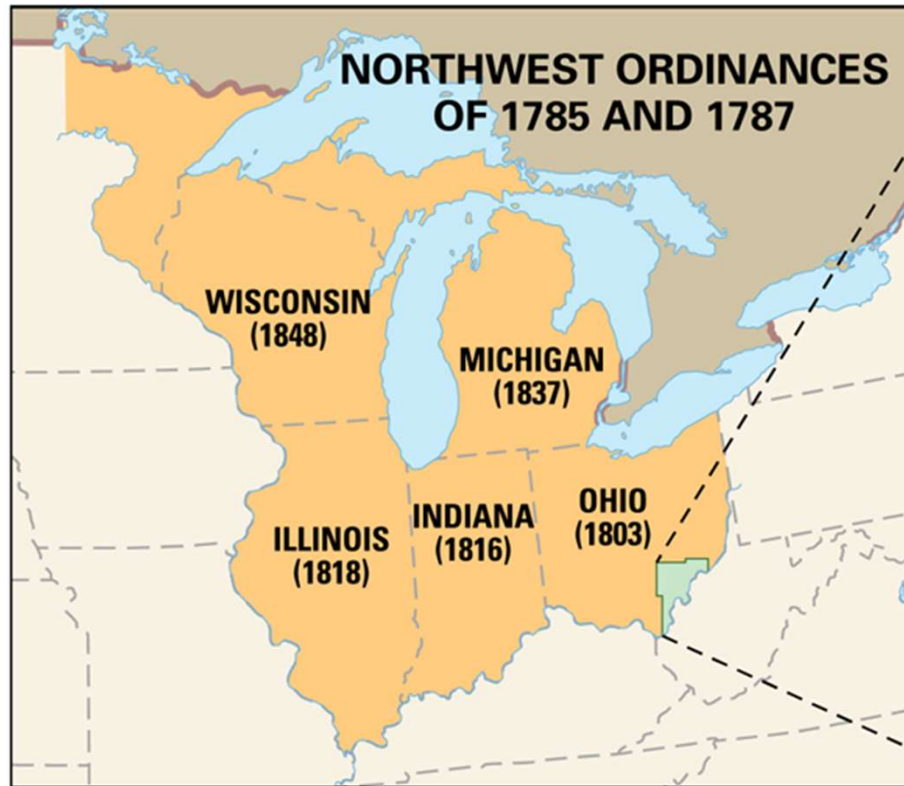
Massachusetts and Connecticut asserted claims to the Northwest Territory based on colonial charters
Source: Agathon Associates, Epochs of American History: Formation of the Union 1750-1829 (by Albert Bushnell Hart, 1926)

Land Ordinance of 1784



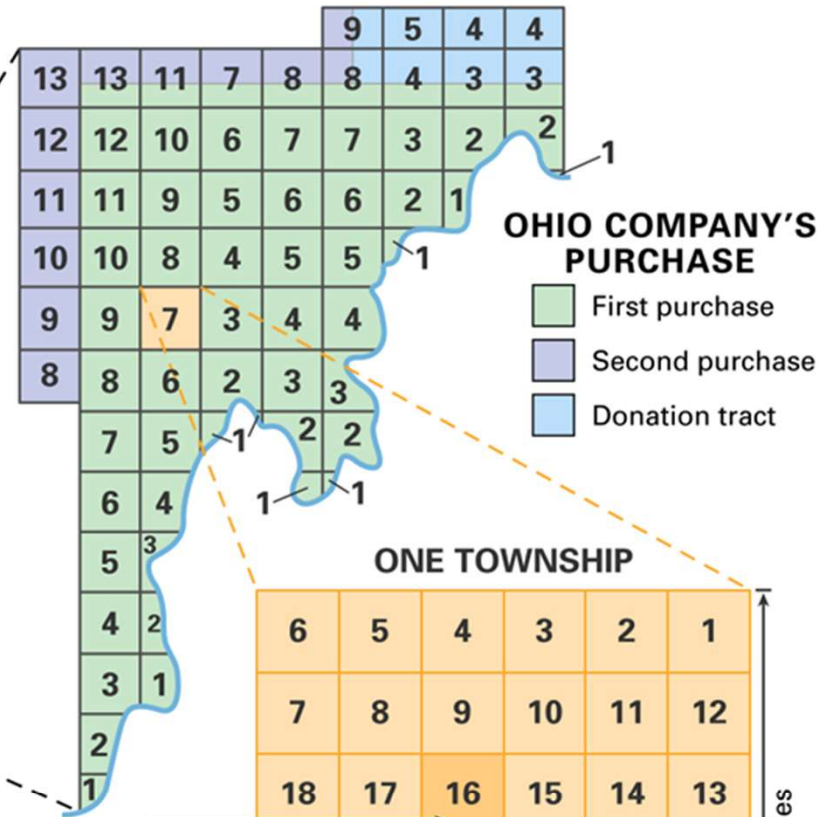
THE OLD NORTHWEST, 1785



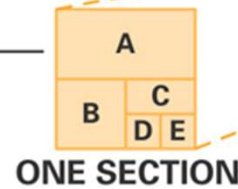
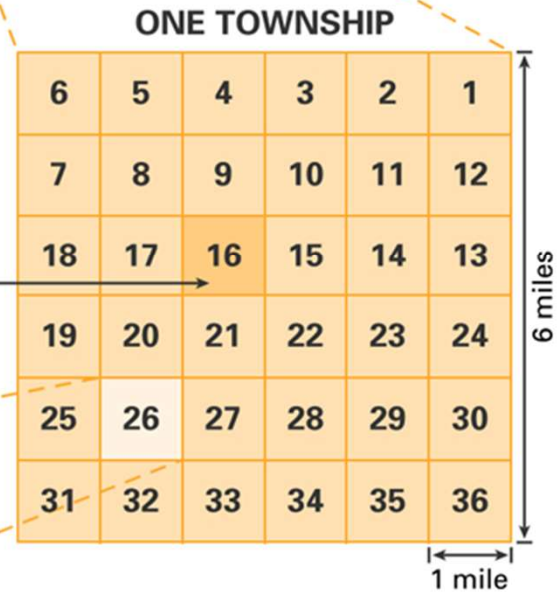


Northwest Territory Current international boundaries
(1803) Year of statehood Current state boundaries

One section = 640 acres (1 square mile)
 A — half section = 320 acres
 B — quarter section = 160 acres
 C — half-quarter section = 80 acres
 D and E — quarter-quarter section = 40 acres



Section 16 reserved for public schools

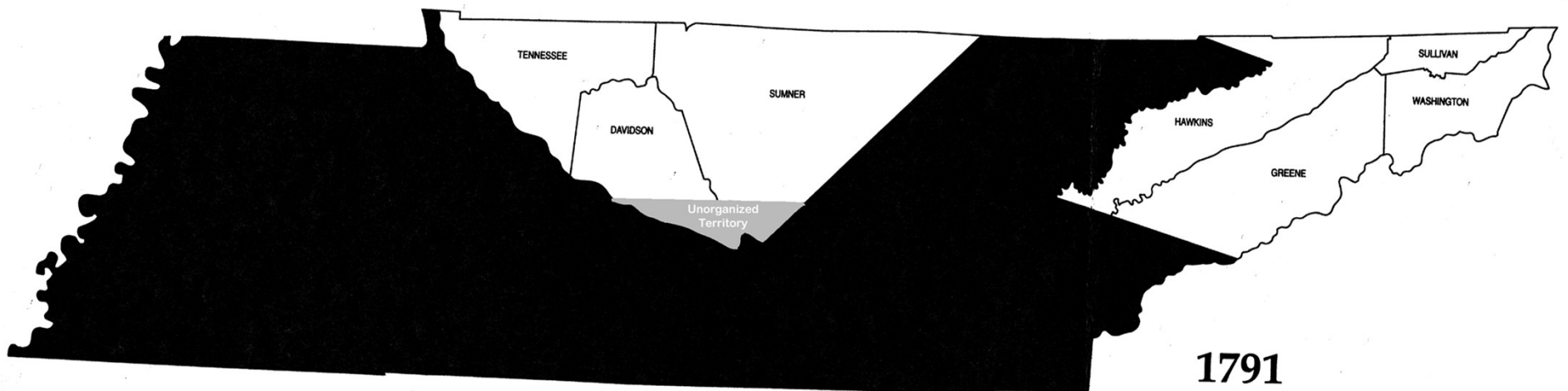


1 mi = 1.6 km 1 sq mi = 2.6 sq km

WESTERN LAND CESSIONS, 1781-1802

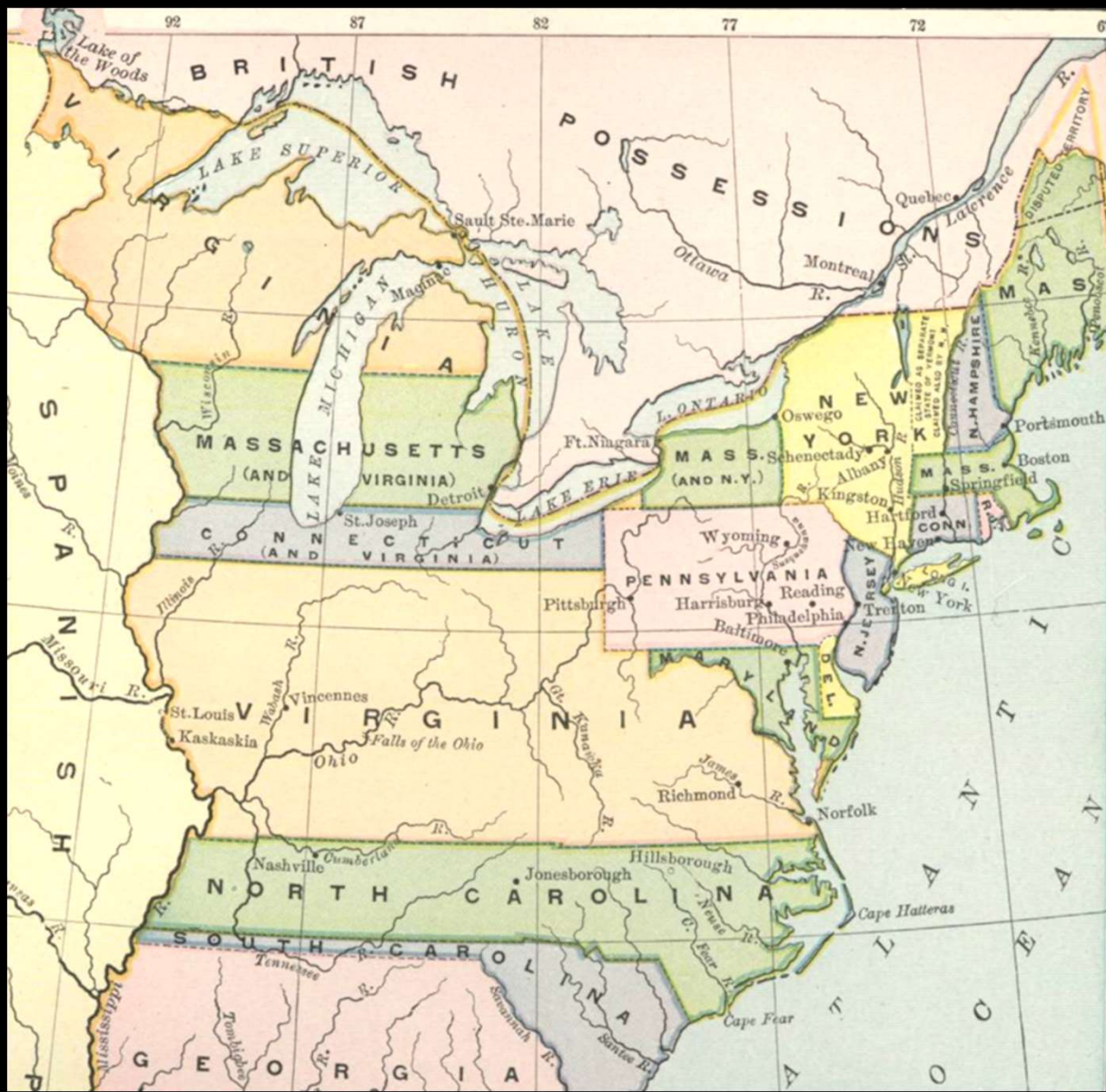


Meanwhile...



*What do you find
unusual about the story
of Franklin?*





What happened After the Revolution?

- ▣ Defense?
- ▣ Why did North Carolina set aside so much land west of the mountains?
- ▣ Why did North Carolina close land office in Hillsborough? What happened as a result of this? Why did the settlers across the mountains suspect eastern government of NC of a willingness to sell out to the Indians?
- ▣ Why did North Carolina NOT create a court across the mountains?

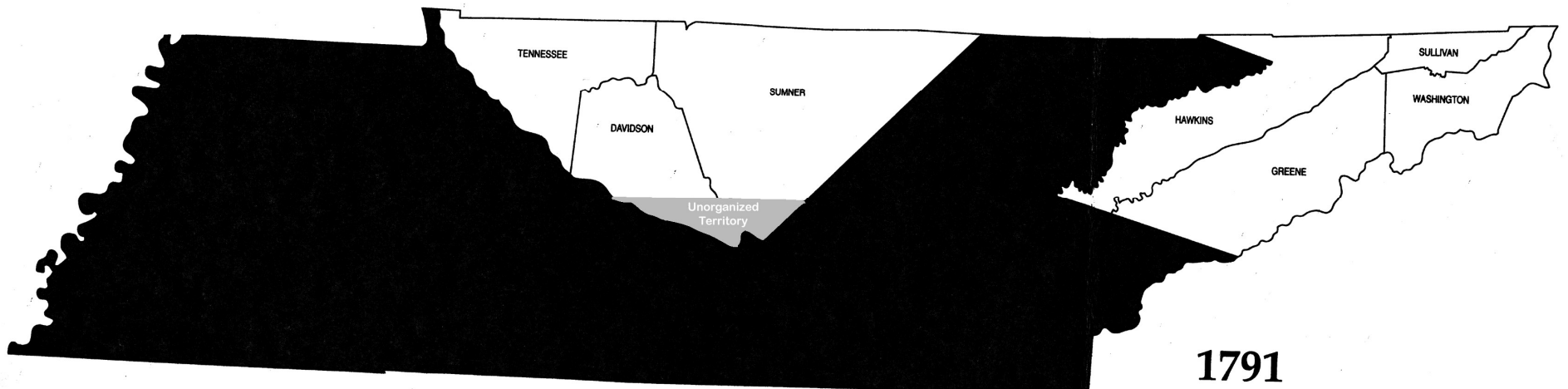
Divorce a real possibility

- ▣ June 2, 1784 – NC cedes her western lands to the central government.
- ▣ August 24, 1784 – Western leaders meet at Jonesboro to organize a new state.
- ▣ November 20, 1784 – NC repeals June 2nd Cession Act
- ▣ December 14, 1784 – Delegates meet in Jonesboro and resolve to form a separate state.
- ▣ March, 1785 – New State chooses leaders.

A NAME?

Frankland – Land of the Free

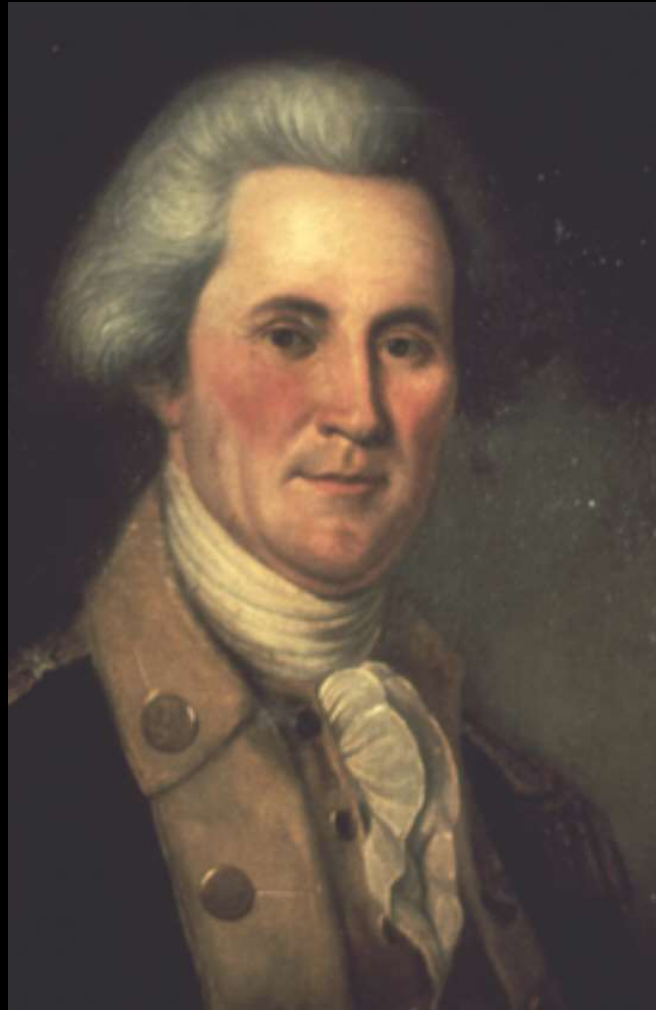
The Western Section of the State of North Carolina



Source: Map produced by the Tennessee Geographic Alliance

- ▣ August, 1786 – Strong anti-Franklin group emerges in Washington County.
- ▣ John Sevier begins negotiations with Spain.
- ▣ May, 1787 – Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia.
- ▣ April, 1789 – George Washington becomes the first President of the United States.

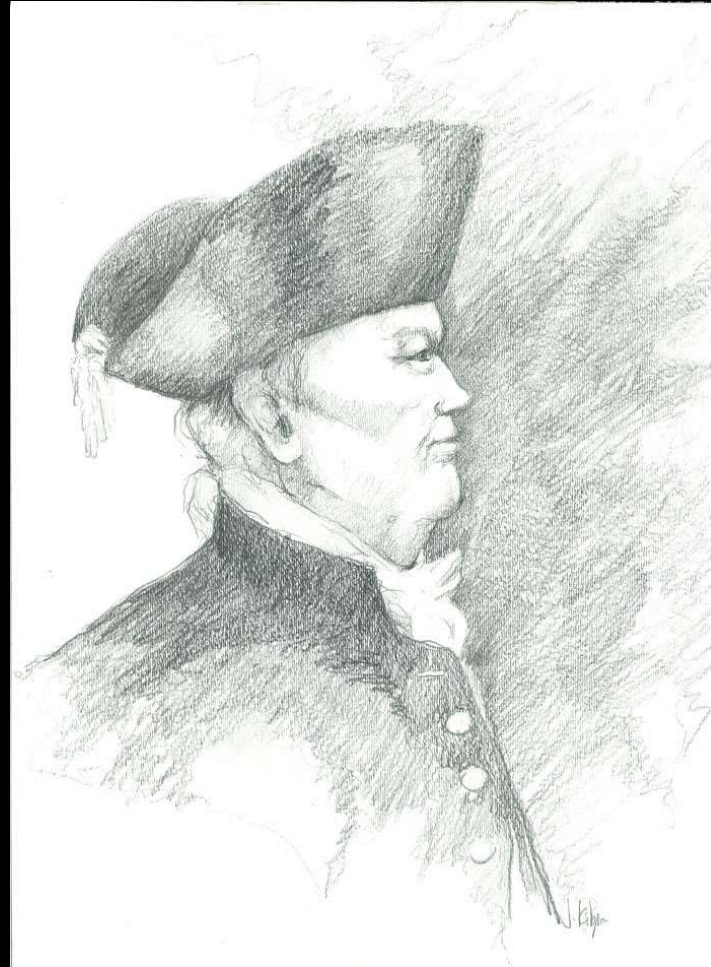
Franklin Governor John Sevier



Meanwhile, Across the Mountains...

1787

Colonel John Tipton



Source: www.coloneljohntipton.com

Replica of the Capitol of Franklin in Greeneville, Tennessee

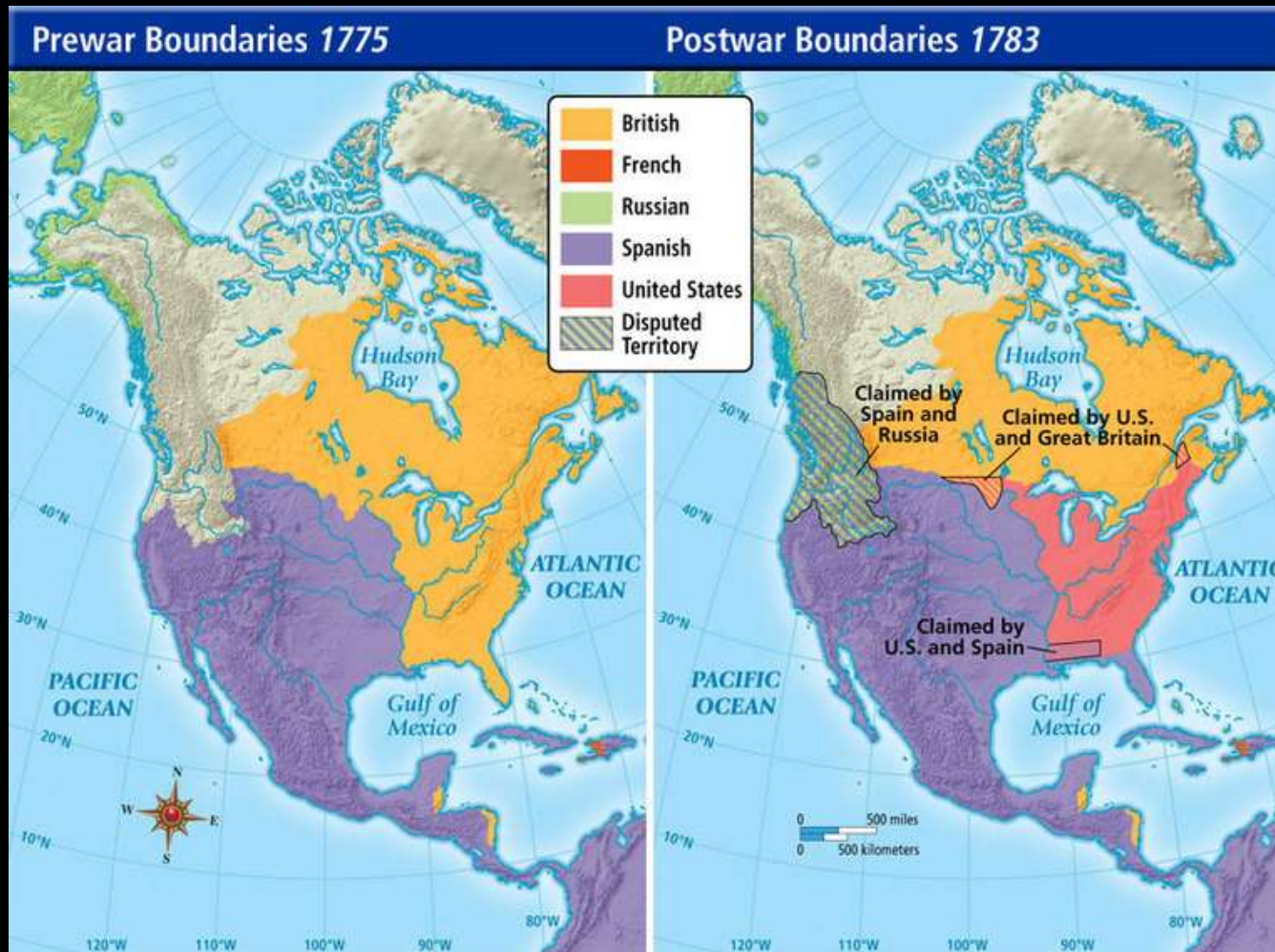


Source: www.blueridgecountry.com/archives

THE CREATION OF THE TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE RIVER OHIO

From Territory to State

After the Revolutionary War Ended

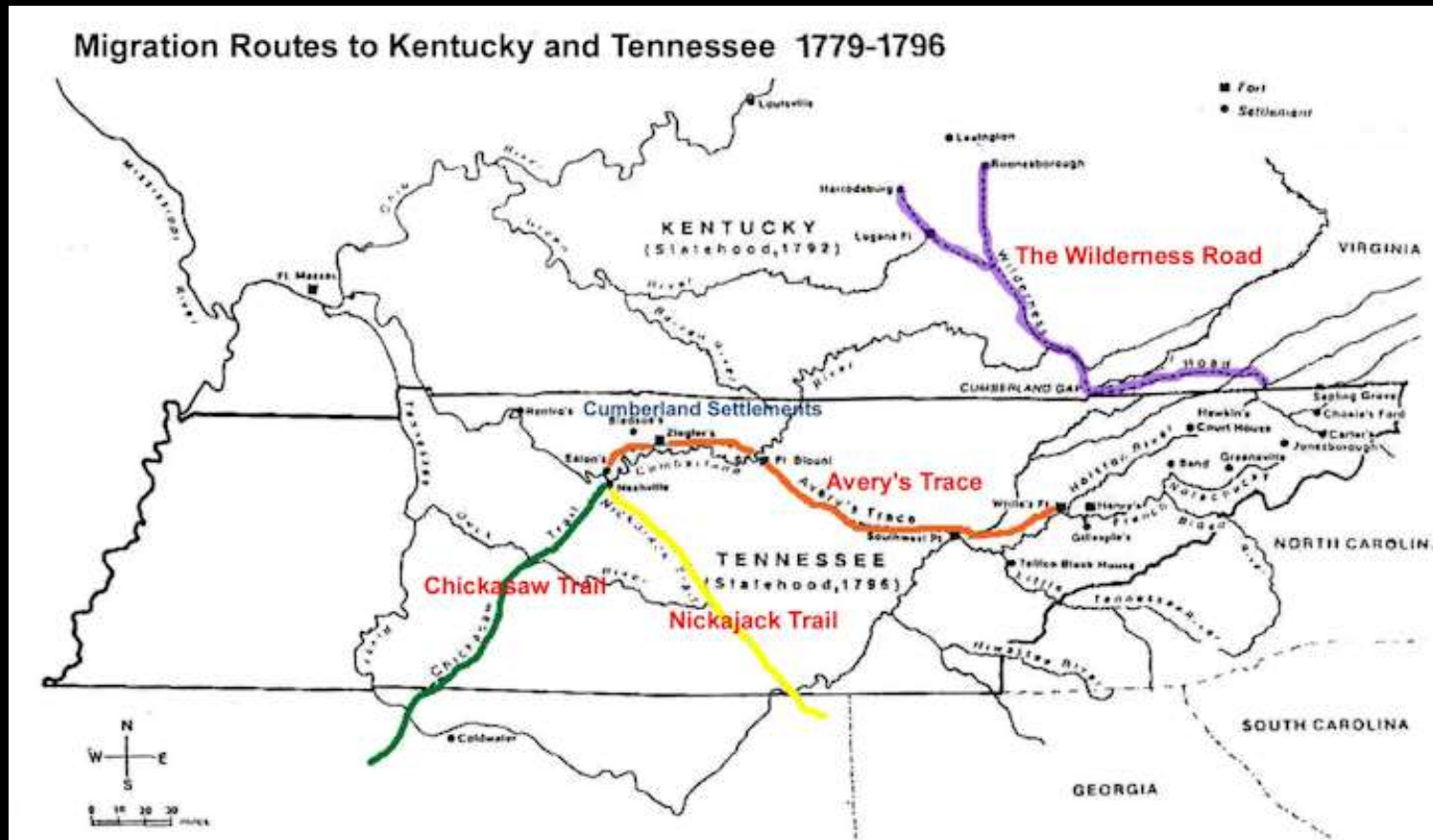


Source of maps: <http://effectsparis1783.weebly.com/new-borders.html>

THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION, 1787-1790



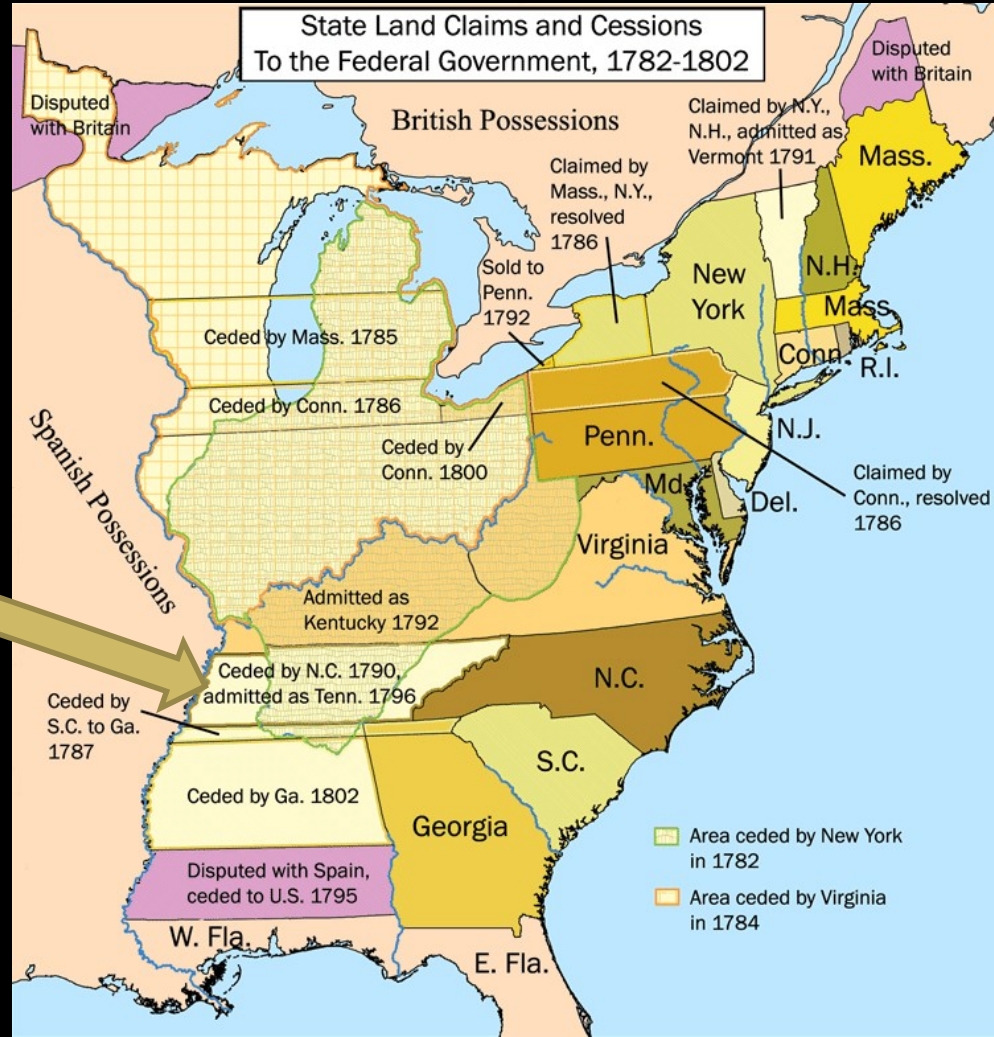
Avery's Trace – Opened in 1788



Source of map: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>



State Land Claims and Cessions To the Federal Government, 1782-1802



Southwest
Territory

Territorial Governor William Blount

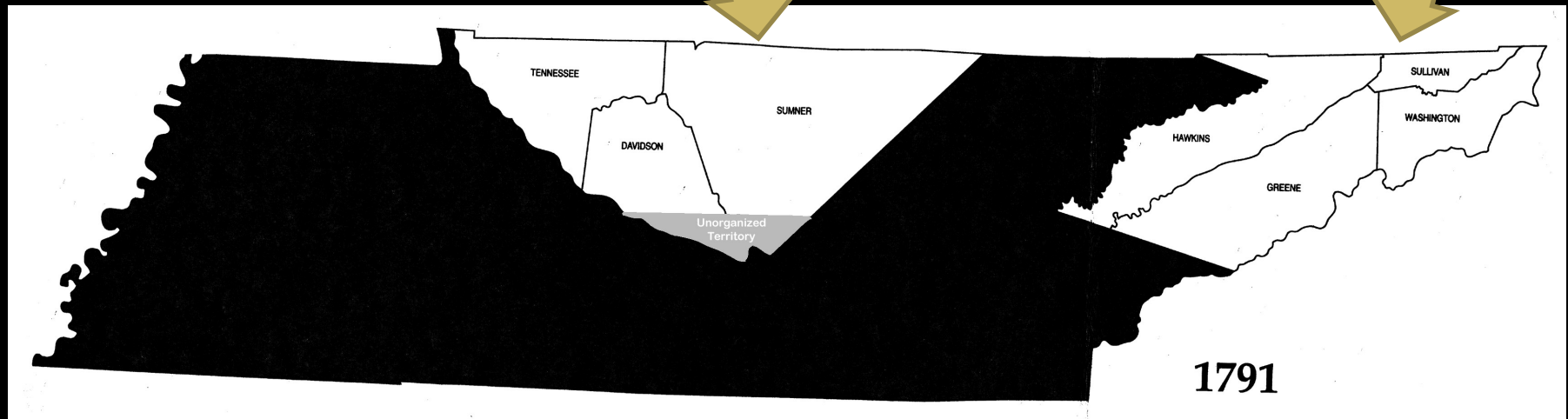


Source: Portrait of William Blount by Washington Cooper;
Tennessee State Museum Collection

Two Pockets of Settlement: Watauga & Cumberland Settlements

Mero District

Eastern District



Source of map: Tennessee Geographic Alliance

“Rocky Mount”

U. S. Territorial Capitol, 1790-1792

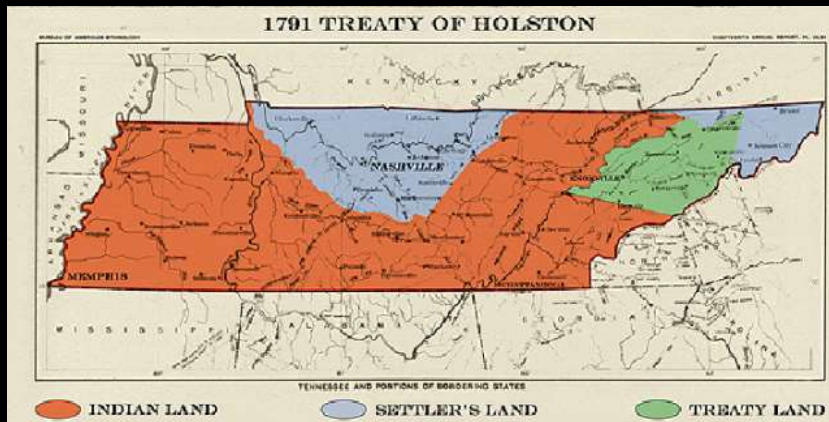
Constructed in 1770 by William Cobb



Henry Knox, Secretary of War



Treaty of Holston, June 1791



Source of map: www.nativeheritageproject.com

Treaty of Holston Park, on the Tennessee River, Downtown Knoxville



Source of Sculpture photo:
www.tnmagazine.org

White's Fort – in Knoxville



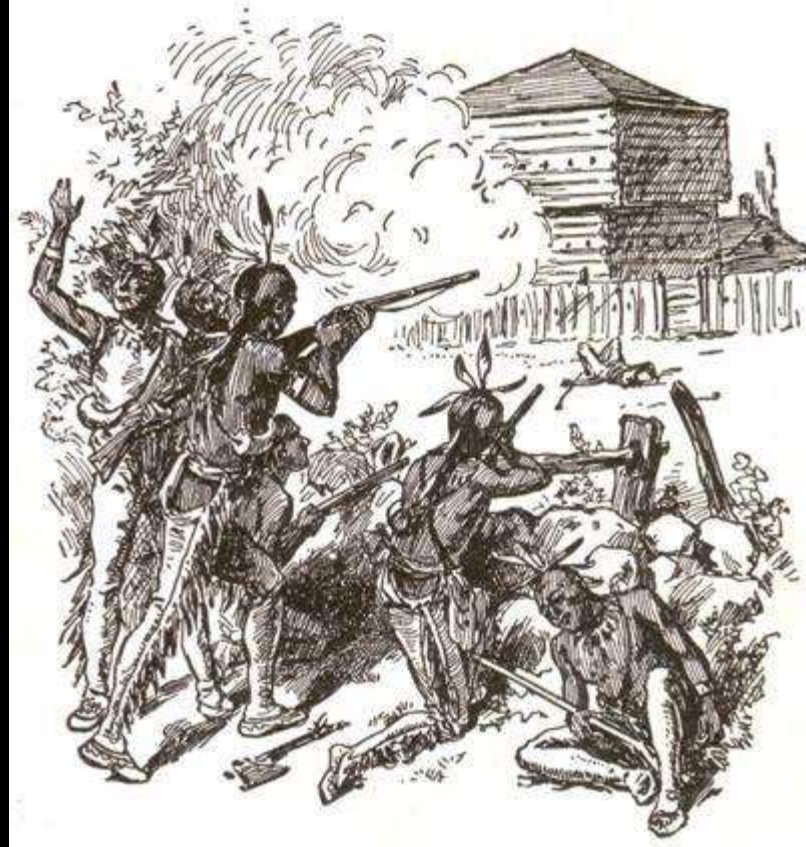
Source: www.jameswhitesfort.org

Blount Mansion, Knoxville



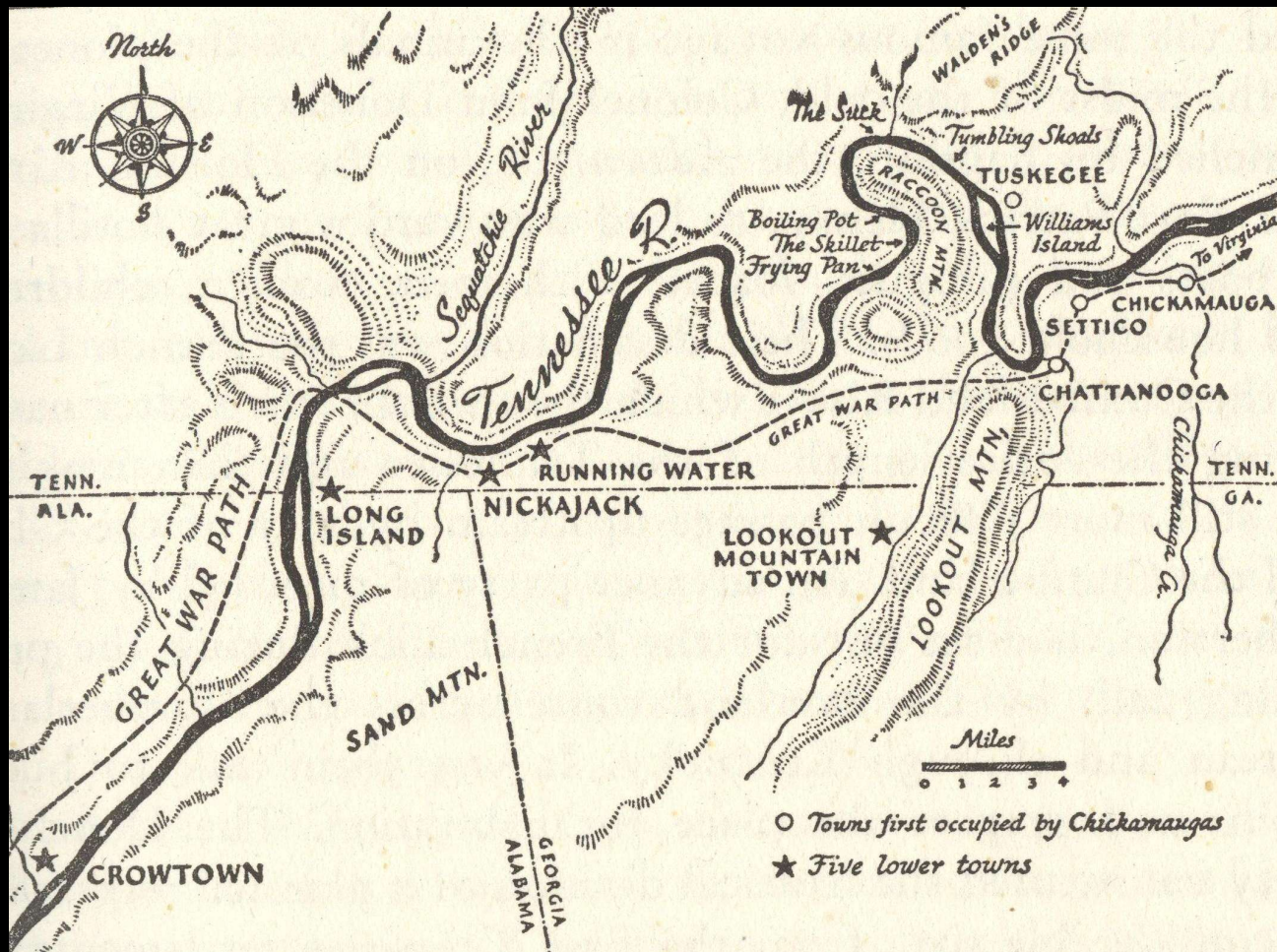
Source of image: www.tnvacation.com
Website of the Tennessee Department of Touris

Attack on Buchanan's Station on Mill Creek, 1792



Source of sketch: www.geni.com

Nickajack Expedition, 1794



Source of map: *The Tennessee* by Donald Davidson

STATEHOOD FOR TENNESSEE

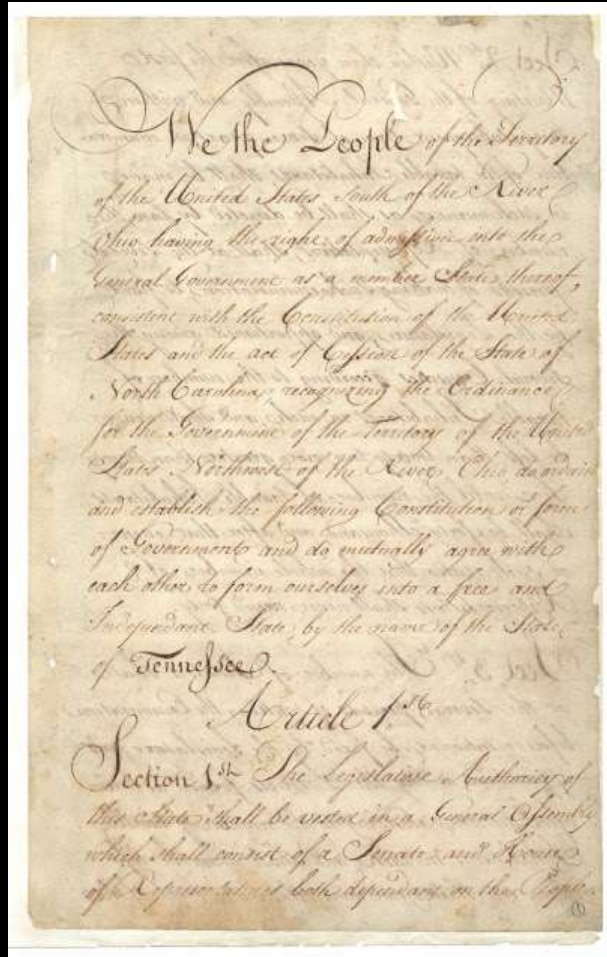
Table 1.
CENSUS OF 1795 OF TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES SOUTH OF THE RIVER OHIO

County	Free white males		Free white females	All others free	Slaves	Total	Yeas*	Nays*
	16 and over	under 16						
Jefferson	1,706	2,225	3,021	112	776	7,840	714	316
Hawkins	2,666	3,279	4,767	147	2,472	13,331	1,651	534
Greene	1,567	2,203	3,350	52	466	7,638	560	495
Knox	2,721	2,723	3,664	100	2,365	11,573	1,100	128
Washington	2,013	2,578	4,311	225	978	10,105	873	14
Sullivan	1,803	2,340	3,499	38	777	8,457	715	125
Sevier	628	1,045	1,503	273	129	3,578	261	55
Blount	585	817	1,231	00	183	2,816	476	16
Sumner	1,382	1,595	2,316	1	1,076	6,370	00	00
Tennessee	380	444	700	19	398	1,941	58	231
Davidson	728	695	1,192	6	992	3,613	96	517

*Each free adult was asked, "Is it your wish if, on taking the enumeration there should prove to be less than sixty thousand inhabitants, that the territory shall be admitted as a State in the Federal Union with such a number or not."

Source of chart: *Tennessee, a Short History* by Robert Corlew, p. 96.

The Preamble of Tennessee's First Constitution - 1796



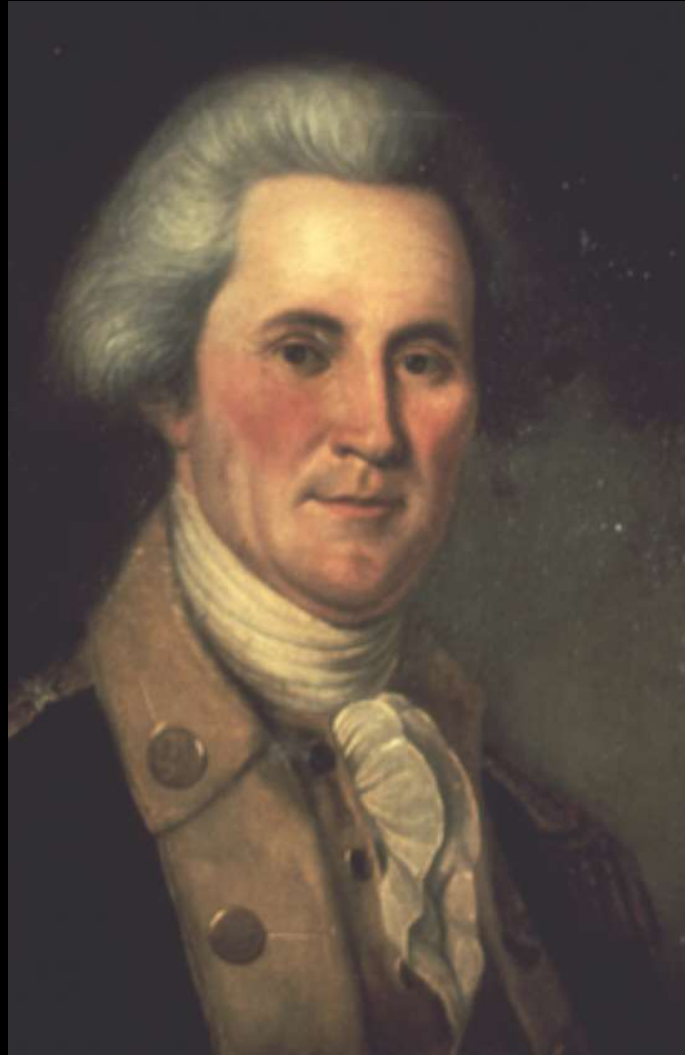
Source: Tennessee State Library & Archives

Joseph McMinn



Source: Portrait by Rembrandt Peale;
Smithsonian American Art Museum

Governor John Sevier, Tennessee's First Governor



Source: Portrait by Charles Willson Peale, 1792, in Tennessee State Museum portrait collection

Tennessee's First Speaker of the Senate James Winchester



Source: Portrait by Ralph E. W. Earl; owned
By Cragfont, Castalian Springs

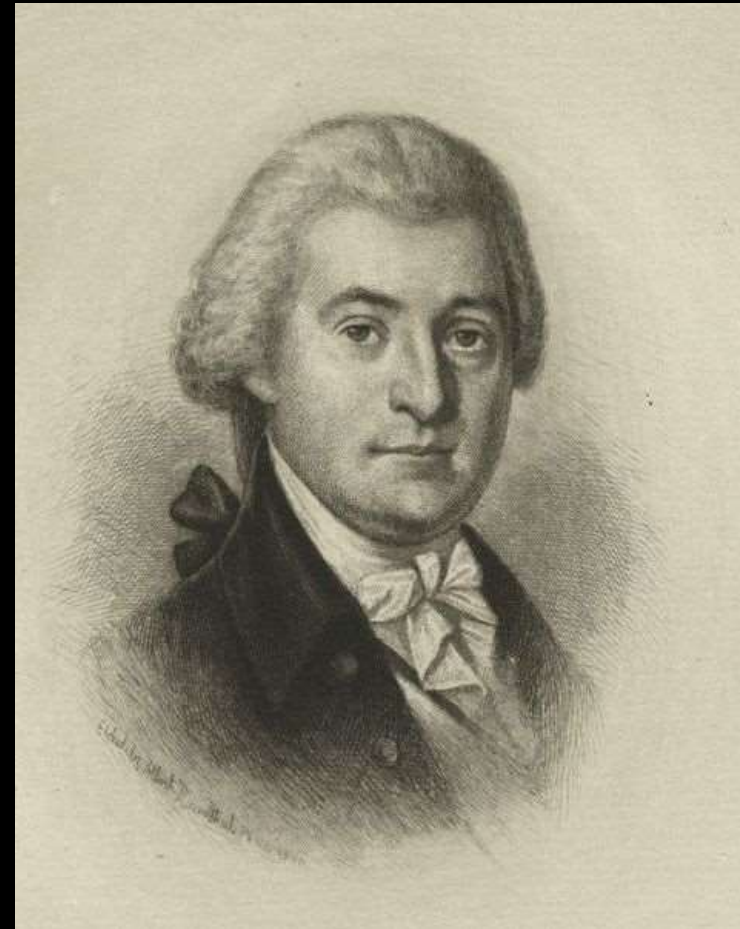
Tennessee's First U.S. Senators

WILLIAM COCKE



Source unknown: image in Public Domain

WILLIAM BLOUNT



Source: Etching by Albert Rosenthal, in
New York Public Library Digital Gallery

Our First Contested Presidential Election

- ▣ Federalist Candidate
 - ▣ John Adams



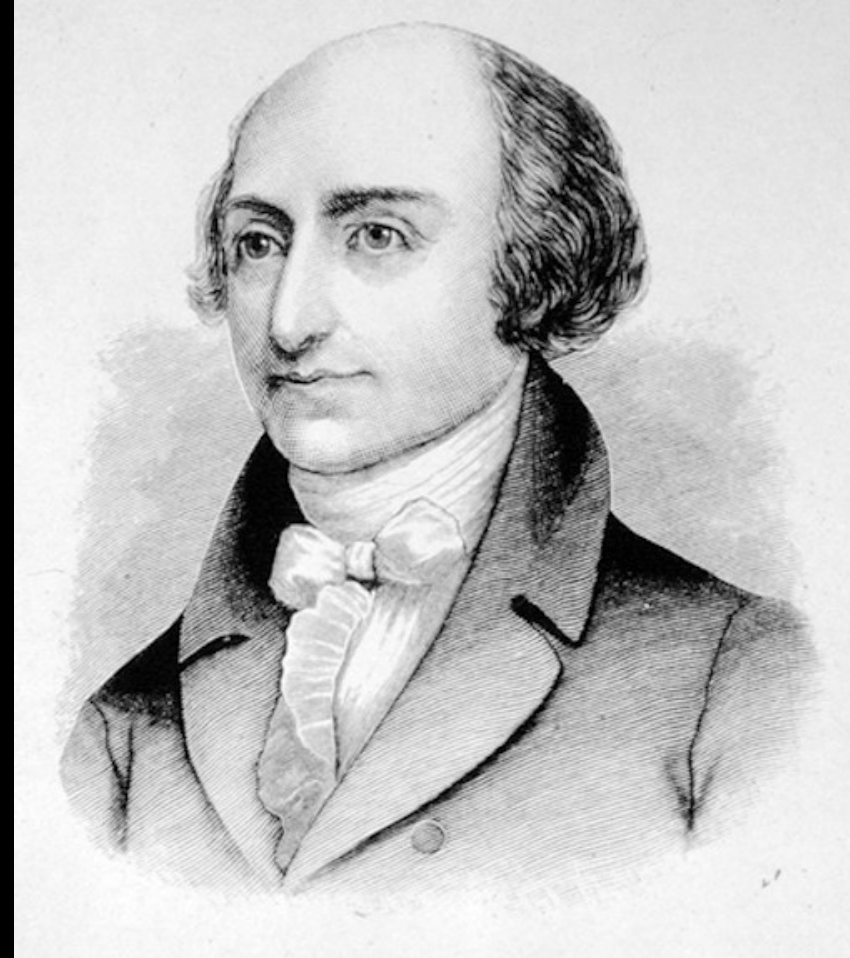
- ▣ Republican candidate
 - ▣ Thomas Jefferson



U.S. Representatives James Madison and Albert Gallatin



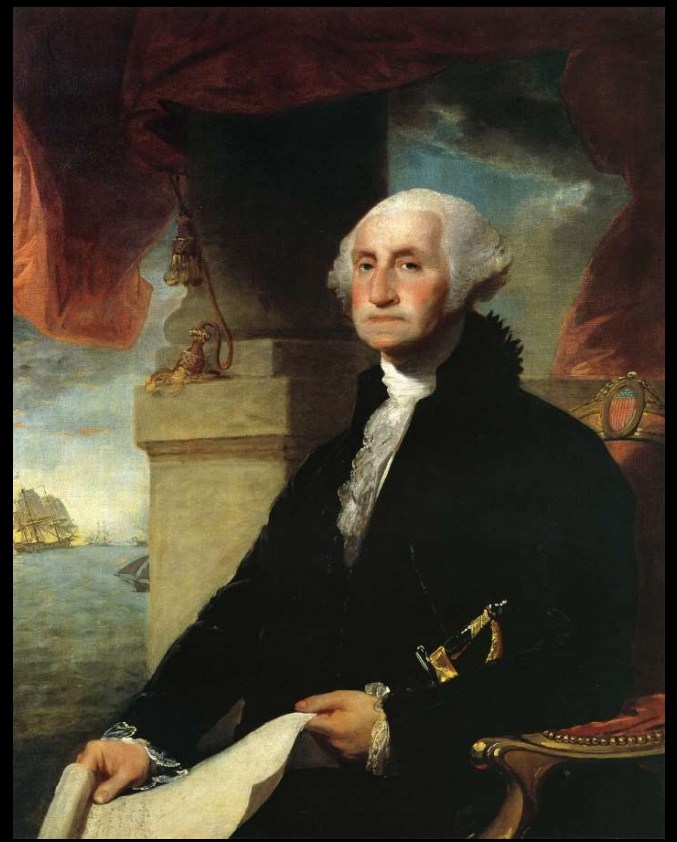
Source: www.montpelier.org

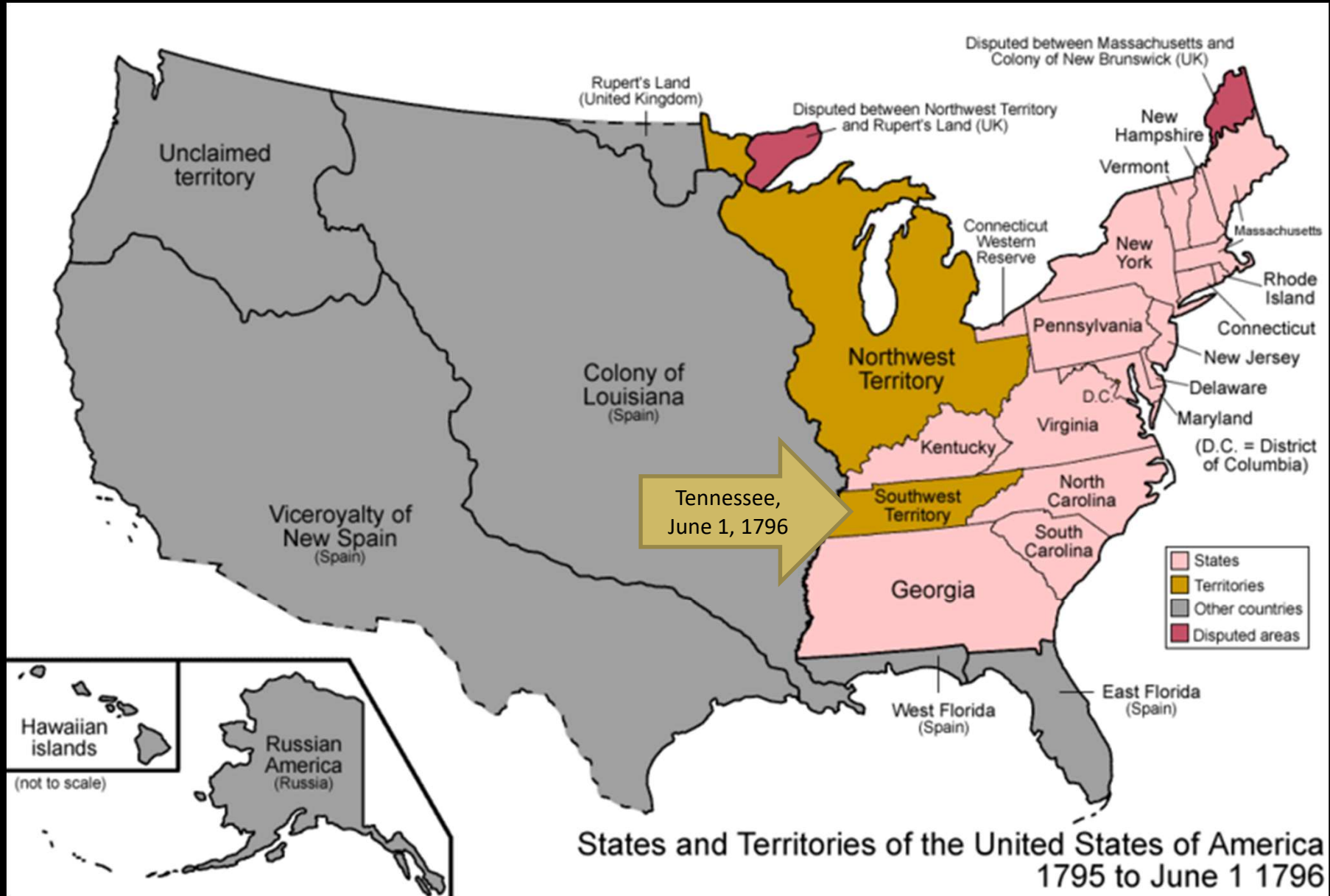


Source: National Park Service

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON
JUNE 1, 1796

George Washington






Tennessee's First U.S. Congressman 29-year-old Andrew Jackson



Source: Portrait by Jean-Francois de la Vallee;
[www:tn4me.org](http://www.tn4me.org); website of Tennessee State Museum

The image features the Tennessee state flag, which is red with a blue circle in the center containing three white stars. The flag is waving against a dark blue background. The text is overlaid on the flag.

Next Week: 3 Things About the Tennessee's Early Years of Statehood

10 February, 2021