Chapter 7: The Age of Jefferson, 1800 - 1816



1. Jefferson’s Presidency
	1. tried to get rid of any royal aura around the presidency
	2. unity necessary between the Federalists and the Republicans
	“We are all republicans, we are all federalists.
	3. retained Federalist loyalty:
		1. maintained national bank and debt-repayment plan of Hamilton
		2. carried on neutrality policies of Washington and Adams
	4. retained Republican supporters:
		1. reduced the size of the military
		2. eliminated federal jobs
		3. repealed excise taxes (including the whiskey one)
		4. halved national debt
		5. named only Republicans to his cabinet to avoid Washington’s internal division
	5. **Louisiana Purchase**
		1. included the port of New Orleans
		2. in 1800, Napoleon forced Spain to give the Louisiana Territory back to France, hoping to create a French empire in the Americas
		3. but no longer cared because he was fighting England and because Toussaint l’Ouverture’s rebellion distracted him
		4. US Interest in the Mississippi River
			1. domestic reason- Spanish officials revoked the **right of deposit** (sure, you can stick your stuff in New Orleans)from the **Pinckney Treaty of 1795**
			2. settlers on the western frontier (Indiana) were dependent on the rivers to transport goods from the Mississippi to New Orleans
			3. foreign reason- Jefferson was wary of a European nation controlling land so close to the US
		5. bought all of Louisiana for $15 million
		6. Constitutional predicament
			1. Jefferson liked strict interpretation of Constitution; Hamilton thought that certain powers were implied
			2. Constitution doesn’t explicitly say that the president could purchase foreign land
			3. initially wanted to make another amendment to the constitution, but that would have taken too long (Napoleon might change his mind) so instead
			4. Jefferson spins it to “making a treaty” so that the country can benefit
			5. Republicans were all for it...Federalists weren’t
		7. Consequences
			1. doubled the size of the US
			2. removed foreign presence from nation’s borders
			3. strengthened Jefferson’s vision of an agrarian society over Hamilton’s vision of an urban and industrial society
			4. made the Federalists seem weak and sectionalist (mostly New England)
		8. Issue of States’ Rights
			1. Louisiana Treaty says that new states would be equal to old states once created
		9. **Lewis and Clark expedition**
			1. increased geographic and scientific knowledge of previously unexplored country
			2. strengthened US claims to the Oregon Territory
			3. improved relations with native tribes
			4. developed maps and land routes for fur trappers and future settlers
	6. **John Marshall** and the Supreme Court
		1. The Federalist judges appointed by Washington and Adams remained in office
		2. Marshall strengthened central government at the expense of states’ rights
		3. **Marbury v. Madison**
			1. Marbury was midnight appointed by Adams
			2. Madison, Jefferson’s Secretary of State, denied him his commission
			3. Marshall said that by the Judiciary Act of 1789, Marbury should get commission
			4. but the law was unconstitutional because the Constitution already defined the judiciary branch
			5. established **judicial review**- Supreme Court can decide whether an act of Congress or of the president was Constitutional; overrule actions of the other two branches
		4. Jefferson tried to impeach Federalist judges; failure set precedent that mere partisan politics wouldn’t be enough to impeach
2. Jefferson’s Reelection
	1. **Aaron Burr**
		1. because he wasn’t nominated for a second term as vice president, Burr did two stupids
		2. Federalist conspiracy (Essex Junto)
			1. teamed up with Federalists so he could win New York governorship and then secede from the nation with the other New England states; retaliation to Louisiana Purchase
			2. under Hamilton’s leadership, Burr was defeated
		3. mortally injured Hamilton in a duel, making him a political outcast
		4. Burr wanted to take Mexico from Spain, so Jefferson tried him for treason, but he was acquitted
		5. significance: showed how US was still weak and only had nominal control of its land
	2. Difficulties Abroad
		1. **Barbary pirates**
			1. US paid tribute to the Barbary governments to protect US merchant ships off the coast of North Africa
			2. after being asked for more money, Jefferson sent a small fleet to fight them off
			3. fleet of merchant ships b/c Jefferson reduced the size of the navy to disrespect Adams
			4. fleet loses and America pays the pirates like all the other countries
		2. Challenges to US neutrality
			1. France and Britain seized neutral nation ships and confiscated their cargoes, and forced US sailors to serve in the British navy (**impressing**) so they could better fight each other
			2. **Chesapeake-Leopard affair**- British warship Leopard fired on US Chesapeake, some killed and others taken captive,
				1. Americans wanted war
				2. Jefferson resorted to diplomacy and economic pressure
				3. British compensated US for those killed and wounded, but did not renounce impressment
			3. **Embargo Act (1807)**
				1. prohibited American merchant ships from travelling to any foreign post
				2. hoped that British would respect neutrality since US was Britain’s biggest trading partner
				3. damaged US economically much more than Britain

New England states wanted to secede because of how bad it was

* + - * 1. repealed and replaced with the **Non-Intercourse Act**
			1. all of these are events leading to the war of 1812
1. Madison’s Presidency
	1. The Election of 1808
		1. very smart, but didn’t have political skills or public speaking skills
		2. was able to win against other Republican nominees and Federalist Pinckney
		3. Federalists gained a lot of seats b/c of the failed Embargo
	2. Commercial Warfare
		1. attempted the same diplomacy and economic pressure Jefferson did, but failed
		2. **Non-Intercourse Act of 1809**- replaced Embargo act, US can trade with all nations except Britain and France
		3. **Macon’s Bill No. 2 of 1810**- if either Britain or France agreed to respect US neutral rights at sea, then US would prohibit trade with that nation’s foe
			1. Napoleon lied, pretended that France would stop, but didn’t. Just wanted Britain to stop trading with US
			2. hurt British trade anyways, enough to repeal GB’s blockade of Europe
2. The War of 1812
	1. neither GB or US wanted to fight war
	2. American public opinion split about going to war
	3. Causes of the War
		1. free seas and trade
			1. neither France nor GB respected US’s right of free flow of shipping across the Atlantic
				1. Napoleon imposed the Continental System, saying that no one could trade with GB
				2. GB established blockade around Europe
			2. US dominant in West Indies and Europe trade
			3. but Americans still sympathized with France because of the French Revolution
			4. Americans did not like GB because of the American Revolution and the impressment of seamen
		2. Frontier pressures
			1. Americans wanted British Canada and Spanish Florida (Spain and Britain are allies)
			2. believed that Britain instigated **Tecumseh** in the **Battle of Tippecanoe** in 1811 when they had only provided limited aid
				1. natives were already aggravated by the conniving way **Harrison** made treaties from tribal leaders
				2. they had been presented with an ultimatum: convert and assimilate, or move west of the Mississippi
				3. The Prophet used religion to rile his people and unite many tribes against white settlers
		3. **War hawks**
			1. **Henry Clay** of Kentucky and **John C. Calhoun** of South Carolina
			2. argued that war with Britain would be the only way to defend American honor, gain Canada and destroy Native American resistance on the frontier
		4. ironically, Congress declared war just as the British government decides to suspend its naval blockade
	4. A Divided Nation
		1. Republican Southern and western states wanted war; Federalist and antiwar Republican northern and New England states did not
		2. Election of 1812- Madison beat out **De Witt Clinton** of New York
		3. Opponents called it “Mr. Madison’s War”
		4. New England merchants were making sizable profits from the European war
			1. their commercial interests and religious ties to Protestantism made them sympathize more with the Protestant British
		5. Federalist politicians viewed the war as a Republican scheme to conquer Canada and Florida, ultimately aiming at increasing Republican voting strength
		6. **Quids** or Old Republicans thought the war violated the original Republican commitment to limited federal power and to the maintenance of peace
	5. Military Defeats and Naval Victories
		1. land invasions of Canada were unsuccessful
		2. naval battles
			1. **Constitution (“Old Ironsides”)** warship defeated a British ship
			2. American privateers captured British merchant ships
			3. however, British established blockade off of US coast which crippled trading and fishing
			4. Series of naval battles beginning on Lake Erie, to the Battle of Thames River to Lake Champlain resulted in British retreat
		3. Chesapeake campaign
			1. British defeated Napoleon so they could now concentrate their forces in North America
			2. burned Washington DC but could not take Baltimore because of Fort Henry’s resilience
			3. **Francis Scott Key**’s **“The Star-Spangled Banner”** is about Fort Henry
		4. Southern campaign led by **Andrew Jackson**
			1. **Battle of Horseshoe Bend** eliminated Creek nation (native ally of British)
			2. **Battle of New Orleans**- impressive but meaningless thwarting of British attempt to control Mississippi River, because British had already surrendered
	6. **The Treaty of Ghent (1814)**
		1. British tired of war after Napoleon and needed to maintain peace in Europe
		2. Americans knew they could not win decisively
		3. decided:
			1. no more fighting
			2. no territorial changes
			3. recognition of prewar boundary between Canada and US
		4. did not address prewar grievances like impressment, blockades, or other maritime differences
		5. left natives without any European allies and took their land
	7. **The Hartford Convention**
		1. New England states nearly wanted to secede from the Union
		2. wanted amendment to Constitution to limit Republican power in the South and West, wanted two-thirds vote of both houses necessary for any future declaration of war
		3. but the victory at New Orleans and the Treaty of Ghent ended criticism of war and stamped Federalists as unpatriotic
		4. supported by the **Essex Junto**, a group of extreme Federalists
	8. The War’s Legacy
		1. US now respected because they survived two wars with Britain
		2. US accepted Canada as neighbor
		3. Federalists lost power, because of their talk of secession and disunion
		4. nullification and secession talk set precedent that would later be used by the South
		5. natives had to give land to US because they no longer had British support
		6. naval blockade forced US to build factories and become more industrially self-sufficient
		7. strong feeling of American nationalism and growing belief that the future was in the west
		8. US realizes that isolationism is no longer a viable foreign policy strategy
	9. Economic impacts
		1. bank had been allowed to expire, so the wartime experience without a national bank was horrible
		2. the manufacturing and textile industry boomed b/c of the war effort and the Embargo acts
		3. showed necessity for better transportation

Chapter 8: Nationalism and Economic Development

1. **James Monroe** elected president in 1816
2. **The Era of Good Feelings (1816- Panic of 1819)**
	1. marked by spirit of nationalism, optimism, and goodwill due to Republicans dominating politics in every section
	2. however, there were heated debates over tariffs, national bank, internal improvements, public land sales and slavery
	3. James Monroe was elected twice in a row with an overwhelming electoral college win over the disappearing Federalists
	4. Cultural Nationalism
		1. fervent young nationalists believed the US was entering an era of unlimited prosperity
		2. examples of nationalism:
			1. paintings of the heroes of the Revolution (Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson Peale, John Trumball)
			2. glorification of George Washington
		3. education
			1. Republicans want educated citizenry so they wanted public education
			2. no public education; only the wealthy, propertied families could afford private education like Phillips and Exeter
			3. college education was limited anyways to classics and theology
			4. **republican mother**- responsibility of mothers to educate their children to be good American citizens
				1. women started to have limited education in order to fulfill this responsibility
				2. **Judith Sargent Murray** argued that men and women have the same intellectual potential and thus should have the same educational opportunities
			5. wanted to educate the **noble savages** who were natives, wanted to assimilate them into American culture
			6. no desire to educate blacks; “knowledge will make them afraid!”
			7. medical education lacking
				1. people still fell back to techniques like the bleeding and purging advocated for by **Benjamin Rush**
				2. physicians demanded restrictions on midwives, so there were fewer opportunities for childcare and job opportunities
		4. literature
			1. people wanted cultural independence
			2. **American Spelling Book and American Dictionary of the English Language** by **Noah Webster** made an *American* language
			3. high literacy rate and large reading public b/c of wide circulation of newspapers and political pamphlets
			4. American novelists like **Charles Brockeden Brown** and **Washington Irving** (American folk tales like Legend of Sleepy Hollow and Rip Van Winkle) tried to convey uniquely American themes like “soaring passions and intellectual energy”
	5. Economic Nationalism
		1. **Tariff of 1816**- protective tariff to prevent British goods from flooding the new factories after the War of 1812
			1. farmers objected because they had to pay more
		2. **Henry Clay’s American System**
			1. protective tariffs- promote American manufacturing and raise revenue to build a national transportation system; benefit the East
			2. national bank- national currency; aid the whole country
			3. internal improvements (national transportation system)- aid the West and the South
			4. tariffs already were being implemented, Hamilton’s First Bank had been allowed to expire in 1811
				1. many state banks with many currencies created mass confusion
				2. **Bank of the US** in 1816 chartered
			5. Monroe and Madison believed that the Constitution did not grant the federal government power to build roads and canals; the states were left to make improvements on their own
		3. **The Panic of 1819**
			1. easy credit from state banks created land speculation
			2. caused by the Second Bank of the United States tightening credit in a belated effort to control inflation
			3. state banks closed, value of money deflated
			4. large increases in unemployment, bankruptcies, and imprisonment for debt
			5. Bank of the US foreclosed on a lot of western farmland
			6. West affected most because land speculation placed them in debt
			7. Westerners now called for land reform, blamed national bank for the Panic and opposed debtors’ prisons
	6. Political Changes
		1. Federalist party disappeared because it didn’t adapt to the nation
		2. opposed the War of 1812 and supported a secessionist convention (Hartford Convention), actions which were opposed to the nation’s nationalistic fervor
		3. Changes in the Republican party
			1. minority of Republicans clung to ideals of limited government and strict interpretation of Constitution
			2. majority of Republicans adopted originally Federalist ideals:
				1. large army and navy
				2. Second Bank of the US in 1816
		4. Marshall’s Supreme Court and Central Government Powers
			1. overall, strengthened the judicial branch at the cost of the executive and legislative branches, increased the power of the federal government at the expense of the states and advanced the interests of the propertied and commercialized classes
			2. **Marbury v Madison-** established **judicial review**- Supreme Court can decide whether an act of Congress or of the president was Constitutional; overrule actions of the other two branches
			3. **Fletcher v. Peck (1810)**- enacted constitutional review powers from Marbury v Madison by concluding that a state couldn’t pass legislation invalidating a contract
				1. also showed that federal government could overturn state court decision
			4. **Martin v. Hunter’s Lease (1816)**- Supreme Court established it had jurisdiction over state courts in cases involving constitutional rights
			5. **Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)**- New Hampshire law changed Dartmouth to a public institution; Marshall said that the state could not alter a contract for a private corporation
				1. also showed that federal government could overturn state court decision
			6. **McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)**- Maryland tried to tax the Second Bank of the United States; Marshall said that the federal government had the implied power to create the bank and that the state was not above the nation
			“The power to tax is the power to destroy”
			7. **Cohens v. Virginia (1821)**- Supreme Court can review a state court’s decision involving any of the powers of the federal government
			8. **Gibbons v. Ogden (1821)**- Fed govt gave license to Thomas Gibbons for ferry even transport between NY and NJ even though NY state had granted Aaron Ogden monopoly; federal government’s control of interstate commerce trumps state governments’ control
3. Western Settlement and the Missouri Compromise
	1. Reasons for Westward Movement
		1. Acquisition of Native Americans’ lands
			1. **William Henry Harrison** and **Andrew Jackson** drove Native Americans from their land in Indiana and Florida/South respectively
			2. large areas now open for settlement
		2. Economic pressures
			1. embargo caused economic difficulties in the Northeast
			2. tobacco farming Southerners needed new land to replace the soil
		3. Improved transportation- roads, canals, steamboats and railroads made it easier for people to reach the frontier
		4. immigrants- speculators offered cheap land in the Great Lakes region and the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Mississippi River valleys
	2. New Questions and Issues
		1. new states wanted:
			1. cheap money (easy credit) from state banks rather than from the US Bank
			2. cheap land
			3. improved transportation
		2. Southwestern states wanted slavery for economic reasons, northern states had no use for it
		3. **The Missouri Compromise**
			1. Although the House of Representatives was mostly Northerners, half of the Senate was Southerners, so they could block anti-slavery legislation
			2. Missouri’s bid for statehood would tip the political balance for the Southerners
			3. everyone was worried about the future status of other new territories applying for statehood
			4. **Tallmadge amendment** proposed
				1. prohibited the further introduction of slaves into Missouri
				2. children of slaves were to be emancipated at the age of 25
				3. southerners saw the amendment as the first step to abolish slavery in all states
			5. Clay’s proposals
				1. Missouri enters as slave state; Maine enters as free state
				2. slavery prohibited north of latitude 36 degrees 30
			6. aftermath:
				1. preserved sectional balance
				2. got rid of whatever Era of Good Feelings existed
				3. showed conflict between nationalism and sectionalism
4. Foreign Affairs
	1. Monroe continued Madison’s nationalistic but still peaceful policy
	2. Canada
		1. **Rush-Bagot Agreement**- limited naval armament and border fortifications on Canada
		2. **Treaty of 1818**
			1. shared fishing rights off the coast of Newfoundland
			2. joint occupation of the Oregon Territory for 10 years
			3. 49th parallel established as the western US-Canada boundary line (northern limit of Louisiana Territory)
	3. Florida
		1. after the war of 1812, Spain had difficulty governing Florida because its troops had been removed from Florida to battle revolts in the South American colonies
		2. Seminoles, runaway slaves, and white outlaws conducted raids into US territory
		3. the chaotic raids gave Monroe and Andrew Jackson a reason to take military action in Spanish Florida
		4. **Seminole War-** Jackson led a force of militia into Florida, destroyed Seminole villages, hanged two Seminole chiefs, drove out the Spanish governor and hanged two British traders
		5. his over-the-top behavior may have caused a war, but John Quincy Adams persuaded Monroe to support Jackson, and the British decided not to intervene
		6. **Adams-Onis Treaty/Florida Purchase Treaty (1819)**- Spain thought the US might have taken Florida by force, so they asked US to pay them $5 million for Florida and Spanish Oregon Territory and cede all claims to Texas
	4. **The Monroe Doctrine**
	“The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”
	“Our policy in regard to Europe is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers.”
		1. restored monarchs after the French Revolution considered helping Spain return to power in South America (lost their colonies)
		2. Russia’s presence in Alaska worried British and Americans
		3. US was already becoming the top power in the hemisphere, with the decline of the Spanish empire and the rise of US as trading partner
		4. British and Americans decided they had a joint interest in protecting North and South America from other European countries
		5. doctrine- South and Latin American continents cannot be colonized again by *any* European power
		6. made European monarchs angry, but didn’t act b/c of the British navy

Chapter 10: The Age of Jackson, 1824 - 1844

1. Jacksonian Democracy
	1. time period known as the **Age of the Common Man** or the **Era of Jacksonian Democracy**
	2. The Rise of a Democratic Society
		1. equality is the governing principle of American society
		2. shown socially through one compartment in public transportation, hotel seating, clothing
		3. belief in equality of opportunity; hero is the “self-made man”
	3. Politics of the Common Man
		1. sevenfold increase in turnout because of suffrage laws, changes in political parties and campaign methods, improved education and increases in newspaper circulation
		2. universal male suffrage started in the West and spread to the East
			1. right to vote extended so states could gain population; population = representation in Congress
		3. lower and middle ranks of people could hold political office
		4. **caucuses**-- closed-door meetings of a political party’s leaders-- were replaced with **nominating conventions** which were more open to popular participation to nominate candidates for offices
		5. voters now able to popularly choose a state’s slate of presidential electors
		6. large political parties needed to win the now more popular election of the president
		7. third parties had no chance of winning the presidency, but were able to engage the previously politically apathetic
			1. siphon votes from main two political parties
		8. more elected offices, as opposed to appointed offices
		9. candidates campaigned to the common people
			1. became local entertainment
			2. personal attacks instead of talking about issues
		10. spoils system and rotation of officeholders
			1. “No man has any more intrinsic claim to office than another.” -- Andrew Jackson
			2. spoils system- appointing people to federal jobs according to whether they had actively campaigned for the Democratic party
			3. rotation of officeholders so more Democrats could hold office
				1. limited tenure in office to just one term
			4. both affirmed that everyone was equal
		11. helped build a strong two-party system
2. Jackson Versus Adams (Election of 1824)
	1. Republican candidates were **John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, William Crawford,** and **Andrew Jackson**
	2. Jackson had the greatest number of popular votes, but did not have a majority of electoral college votes
	3. because of the 12th Amendment, House of Representatives chose from the top three candidates
	4. Henry Clay used his influence to provide John Quincy Adams with enough votes to win; Clay became secretary of state
	5. Jackson supporters accused Adams and Clay of making a “**corrupt bargain**”
3. President John Quincy Adams (1824- 1828)
	1. Jacksonians felt that asking Congress money for internal improvements, aid to manufacturing, a national university and an astronomical observatory was a waste of money and a violation of the Constitution
	2. **Tariff of Abominations (1828)** satisfied northern manufacturers but alienated southern planters
	3. southerners in Congress opposed meeting with Haiti in an international conference
	4. conflict with McIntosh about the validity of a treaty in Georgia which allowed the state government to remove the Indians
4. Revolution of 1828
	1. Jackson led the Democratic Republicans and John Quincy Adams led the National Republicans
	2. Jacksonians harnessed the discontent southerners and westerners and smear tactics to win the election
	3. won b/c he was a war hero and a man of the western frontier
	4. was a personal battle, not about political issues
5. The Expanding Electorate
	1. before the 1820s, only white males who were property owners and/or taxpayers could vote
	2. the western states adopted constitutions that allowed all white males the right to vote and all voters the right to hold public office
	3. eastern states, to compete, also began to drop voting requriements
	4. some opposition from those like **Daniel Webster** who believed, “Power naturally and necessarily follows property.”
	5. **The Dorr Rebellion**
		1. the Rhode Island constitution barred more than half the adult males of the state from voting
		2. Thomas L. Dorr and his followers created a People’s party, drafted a new constitution, which was overwhelmingly approved of in a popular vote
		3. existing legislature refused to accept the Dorr document and put the new government down
		4. but impact: pressured the old govt into drafting a new constitution that would expand suffrage
	6. slaves and women still didn’t have votes, ballot was not still not secret
	7. choosing presidential electors became direct
	8. rejected the congressional caucus and instead supported the national convention
6. The Presidency of Andrew Jackson (1828)
	1. legend as a self-made man (from frontier cabin to wealthy planter/slaveowner)
	2. famous as an Indian fighter and the hero of the Battle of New Orleans
	3. role of the president
		1. presented himself as the representative of the people, protector of the common man against abuses of power by the rich and privileged
		2. opposed increasing federal spending and national debt, vetoed many bills
		3. believed in “equal protection and equal benefits” for white male citizens only
		4. gave official cabinet positions to his supporters, rather than always to the qualified
		Official duties could be made “so plain and simple that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performances.”
		“To the victor belong the spoils” someone describing Jackson’s spoil system
		5. **kitchen cabinet**- the people who actually advised Jackson, but not the official cabinet
	4. **Peggy Eaton affair**
		1. Eaton suspected of being an adulteress
		2. Jackson tried to force cabinet to accept her, but cabinet and vice president resigned
	5. **Indian removal act (1830)** and **Indian Intercourse Act**
		1. Jacksonian democracy didn’t extend to natives
		2. most humane solution was to force the resettlement of natives west of the Mississippi
		3. **Bureau of Indian Affairs** to resettle the tribes
		4. **Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)**- Cherokees were not a foreign nation with the right to sue in a federal court
		5. **Johnson v McIntosh** (1825) Marshall described the basic right of Natives to tribal lands that preceded all other American law. Individual Americans could not buy or take land from tribes, only fed govt could do that
		6. **Worcester v. Georgia (1832)**- invalidated law to regulate citizen access to Cherokee lands. Only fed govt had power to do that, tribes described as sovereign entities w/ exclusive authority and territorial boundaries
			1. “John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it.”- Andrew Jackson
			2. gave tribes property rights, made them sovereign entities not subject to the authority of state governments, but to federal government
		7. US army forced 15,000 Cherokees to leave Georgia on the **“trail of tears”**
		8. untaken alternative was coexistence on trading posts
	6. **Nullification Crisis**
		1. South Carolinians blamed the Tariff of Abominations for their state’s economic failure, even though it was really b/c their farmland stagnated-- wanted to secede
		2. VP Calhoun proposed nullification theory as more moderate version of seceding
		3. **nullification theory**- each state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or to declare it null and void
			1. the federal government was a creation of the states, so states had the final say
			2. based on **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-1799**, which nullified the Alien and Sedition Acts
		4. 1828- South Carolina legislature declared **Tariff of Abominations** (1828) to be unconstitutional
			1. passed to protect textile industry in North
		5. **Webster-Hayne debate**-
			1. Webster attacked idea of right to secession
			“Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!”
			2. Jackson wants to preserve the Union, believes that nullification is treason
			“Our Federal Union-- it must be preserved.”
			3. Calhoun responds that states’ rights more important
			“The Union, next to our liberty most dear.”
		6. in response to South Carolina convention to nullify tariff, Jackson starts to prepare for war
			1. **Force bill**- permission to take military action in South Carolina
			2. **Proclamation to the People of South Carolina**- nullification and disunion were treason
		7. South Carolina was alone
		8. Congress compromised by lowering the tariff
	7. Jackson was for slavery, wouldn’t extend democracies to African Americans
	8. Jackson’s Second Term
		1. Purpose of National Bank
			1. only place that the federal government could deposit its funds; in turn, the government owned 1/5 of the bank’s stock
			2. stabilize the national economy, though privately owned
			3. issued bank notes which were a good type of currency
			4. restrained state banks

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| soft-money | hard-money |
| - bank notes unsupported by gold and silver best way to circulate more currency- supported by state bankers and allies- believed in rapid economic growth and speculation | - gold and silver only basis for money- condemned all bank notes, lol even the Bank of the US- embraced “public virtue” and did not like expansion and speculation |

* + 1. Bank veto
			1. shrewd politician, Clay wanted a recharter bill to be proposed 4 years before the expiration to bring the bank as a voting issue for the next election
			2. Jackson vetoed, calling it a private monopoly that helped the wealthy and foreigners at the expense of the common people
			3. however, Clay lost the next election overwhelmingly; Jackson got 3/4 of the electoral vote
		2. **Pet banks**
			1. vetoed the recharter bill and withdrew all federal funding, after appointing Taney as his secretary of the treasury lol
			2. funding placed in various state banks called “pet banks”
			3. in response, **Biddle** called in loans and raised interest rates
			4. justification was b/c w/o the govt resources, the Bank’s resources were stretched too thin
			5. wanted to cause a small recession to force Jackson’s hand, but Jackson won
	1. **Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge**
		1. reversed the “sacred contract” precedents set by the Marshall court
		2. one bridge company claimed that the government charter had given them absolute right to built toll bridge
		3. the other bridge company said that they wanted to build a toll free bridge
		4. **Taney** decided for the toll free bridge, arguing that the government was also supposed to promote happiness by getting rid of monopoly
	2. The Two-Party System
		1. before, Americans considered parties to be evil
		2. in the 1820s and 1830s, ppl started to believe that institutionalized parties were necessary to democracy
		3. **Martin Van Buren** led the **Bucktails**, arguing that competitiveness of parties forces them to represent the will of the people
		4. anti-Jacksonians became known as **Whigs** and Jacksonians became known as **Democrats**
		5. Democrats appealed to Irish and German *Catholics* who didn’t like economic expansion; Whigs appealed to Protestants (the Protestant work ethic!!)
		6. Whigs allied with the **Anti-Masons**, which was a group that wanted to expose the secret, exclusive and supposedly undemocratic ways of the Freemasons, which Jackson and Van Buren both were
	3. **Panic of 1837**
		1. giant economic boom from canal and railroad builders, banks increased loans and notes w/o regard to actual cash reserves, and lots of federal land sales created budget surplus
		2. federal debt completed paid off
		3. **Distribution Act**- surplus money given to states as interest-free, unsecured loans
			1. in order give money to states, since the federal money was all in the state banks now, the state banks had to call in loans
			2. states spent the money on construction of highways, railroads, and canals
		4. Jackson passed the **Specie Circular** in a stupid attempt to prevent speculative fever
			1. prices for land and various goods became inflated because of Jackson’s financial policies and speculation in western lands
			2. Specie Circular required that all future purchases of federal lands be made in gold/silver rather than in paper banknotes
			3. banknotes lost value and land sales plummeted, causing the Panic of 1837
		5. also due to panics in Europe causing European banks to withdraw funds from America and crop failures --> more food imports --> less money in country
	4. replaced the Bank of the United States with an “independent treasury”
1. Van Buren’s Presidency
	1. The Election of 1836
		1. **Martin Van Buren** is the Democratic candidate
		2. Whig party unable to unite behind a single leader; its three leaders, the **“Great Triumvirate**”: Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John Calhoun each had their strengths and weaknesses
		3. so nominated three candidates, hoping to throw the election into the House of Representatives, but strategy unsuccessful b/c Van Buren just straight up won lol
2. The “Log Cabin and Hard Cider” Campaign of 1840
	1. **William Henry “Tippencanoe” Harrison** nominated as presidential candidate for Whigs
	2. smear campaigning used again, log cabins on wheels and free cider, called “Martin Van Ruin” an aristocrat with a taste for foreign wines
	3. both parties subordinated ideology to winning, so both parties presented themselves as the party of the people, even though Whigs were actually the party of big business lol
	4. Harrison died of pneumonia, so John Tyler became president
3. **John Tyler’s Presidency**
	1. former democrat, vetoed national bank and internal improvement bills, favored southern and expansionist Democrats
	2. read out of party lol, so he wanted to go back to the Democrat party
	3. tensions between GB and America increased
		1. **The Caroline Affair**
			1. Canadians rebelled against Britain and chartered an American ship to help with supplies
			2. British captured *The Caroline* and killed an American
			3. British wouldn’t apologize
			4. Americans captured a Canadian and blamed him for the murder of the American
			5. there was going to be a war!! D:
			6. but the jury acquitted the Canadian. nice, eh?
		2. British freed slaves from an American ship who had mutinied on the Bahamas
		3. **The Webster-Ashburton Treaty** established firm northern boundary between Maine and Canada, easing tensions
	4. **Treaty of Wang Hya**
		1. granted US the same privileges as the English
		2. extraterritoriality- right of Americans accused of crimes in China to be tried by American, not Chinese, officials