**Unit 3: Early American Nationalism, 1809-1841**

**Chapter 8: A Second War for Independence?: 1809-1815** (pg. 300-302; 303-308)

“Special providence watches over drunkards, fools and the United States.”

—Abbe Jose Correia da Serra, Portuguese diplomat, 1813

**Lesson Objective**

 Explain causes and consequences of the War of 1812.

**Thesis**

The War of 1812 resulted from the failures of Jefferson’s and Madison’s foreign policies. The War could have had disastrous economic and political consequences for the young nation, but the United States was saved by—in a word—luck.

1. Background
	1. Jefferson’s disastrous foreign policy
		1. Embargo immediate failure🡪 economic depression
		2. No military…
	2. Election of 1808🡪 President Madison
		1. Jefferson still relatively popular, influence rubs off on Madison
		2. Jefferson’s Sec of State (a sickly Johnny Cash \*rimshot\*)
		3. Political genius or easily manipulated?
2. Causes of the War
	1. Long term causes
		1. Small military
		2. Weak economy
			1. Embargo and the Non-Intercourse Act
			2. Macon Bill #2, 1810
				1. If UK or France stopped disrupting US trade, then the US would embargo the other
				2. Napoleon agrees, US reluctantly embargoes UK

Napoleon deceives USA

UK impressment continues

* 1. Short term causes
		1. First: Pressure from the War Hawks
			1. 1812: new generation of S./W. members of Congress
				1. Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun
				2. Seeking to prove themselves
			2. Clay: staunchly anti-British (anti-Bank too)
			3. Madison: easily manipulated
		2. Second: National honor
			1. Teenage republic, need R-E-S-P-E-C-T
			2. Henry Papers: allegedly, Federalists want to secede from USA!
		3. Third: Territorial and economic expansion
			1. Want freedom of the seas
			2. Canada is defenseless
				1. Easy conquest
		4. Fourth: Native Americans
			1. The rise of Tecumseh and The Prophet (Shawnee)
				1. Promises to unite Native Americans
				2. Drive the white man out

Comet of 1811

Prophetstown

* + - 1. Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811
				1. Victory for US (William Henry Harrison)
				2. Lingering Native American resistance

Someone spurred them on…THE BRITISH!!!

* + 1. Declaration of war
			1. 19 to 13 in Senate
			2. Lack of national unity
				1. NE is against the war
				2. Irony: landlocked west pushed war on seaboard east

“Impressment was overexaggerated”?

**Review Question**

What are causes of the War of 1812?

1. Conducting the War, 1812-1815
	1. Lack of coordination
		1. Jefferson’s idea of states’ rights? disaster for national army
		2. Congress refuses to raise taxes
	2. Failure of Canadian invasion
		1. Bad old generals
		2. British=still best military
	3. Invasion of Washington D.C.
		1. British burn down nation’s capital
			1. Dolly Madison saves the day!
		2. Even worse news: the creation of the national anthem…
			1. Francis Scott Key and the bombardment of Baltimore
				1. 3rd verse: celebrates defeat of all black British battalion
	4. Internal dissension
		1. New England refuses to cooperate
			1. Fears of New England secession
			2. MA sends supplies to help British
			3. NE keeps trading with British
		2. War going disastrously🡪 Hartford Convention
			1. “Last gasp of the Federalists”
			2. Demands
				1. 2/3 vote for war
				2. Get rid of 3/5ths clause
				3. One term president
	5. “Good news”
		1. Andrew Jackson’s victory at New Orleans (1815)
			1. Divisive victory
		2. Meanwhile, in Belgium
			1. American diplomats plead for peace
			2. Return of Napoleon prompts British to agree
			3. The Treaty of Ghent, 1815: Terms
				1. “Status quo antebellum”
		3. News of New Orleans hits America first, then news of Treaty
			1. 2+2=5?
			2. We won?.....WE WON! U-S-A U-S-A U-S-A U-S-A U-S-A
2. Results
	1. Winners: God watches out…
		1. USA experiences flourishing of nationalism!
			1. Disgusting national anthem…
		2. Rise of “Indian killers:” Jackson and Harrison
		3. Opening of West🡪 more immigration/settlement
		4. Easing of tensions with Europe
			1. Napoleon’s gone!
			2. Rush Bagot Treaty, 1818 (Britain)
				1. Demilitarized Canadian border
				2. 200 years of friendship
			3. Transcontinental Treaty, 1819 (aka Adams-Onis Treaty) (Spain)
				1. Acquired Florida for $10 million (eww)
				2. Set Western boundary with New Spain
	2. Losers
		1. Native Americans
			1. UK no longer backing them
			2. NW territory removes Native Americans
		2. Federalists
			1. Hartford Convention is unpatriotic during time of nationalism
			2. Die off as a party
			3. Some big Federalists become Democratic-Republicans
				1. John Quincy Adams (will become Monroe’s Sec of State)

**Chapter 9: Nationalism and Sectionalism, 1815-1825**

“At no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. … Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged, and enlightened views of national policy.”

—James Monroe, 5th President, 1817

**Lesson Objective**

Explain the rise of both nationalism and sectionalism in the period 1815-1840.

 Explain the end of the First Party System and rise of the Second Party System.

**Thesis**

Despite early examples of a modern American national identity, the economic, territorial, and demographic expansion of the United States generally contributed to increased sectionalism and regional identity.

1. The National Culture and the Era of Good Feelings, 1815-1824
	1. Impact of War of 1812
		1. Increased nationalism (we won two wars with UK)
		2. Decline of the Federalist Party🡪decreased partisan tension
	2. Election of 1816
		1. Last election with Federalist runner
		2. James Monroe wins🡪 National Tour, 1817
			1. Symbolizes national political unity (Era of Good Feelings)
		3. Lafayette’s Tour in 1824
			1. Represents American patriotism
	3. Emergence of national culture
		1. Themes
			1. Individualism, social equality, republican duty
			2. Nature: freedom
				1. “Westward the course of empire makes its way”
		2. Novelists for the common man🡪 national identity
			1. James F. Cooper: Last of the Mohicans
			2. Mason Locke (Parson) Weems: George Washington biography
				1. “I cannot tell a lie…”
			3. Praise of nature/individualism
		3. Art
			1. Neoclassicism: Architecture and Sculpture
				1. Republican ideals
				2. Monticello, Thomas Jefferson
				3. Sculpture of George Washington, Jean-Antoine Houdon
			2. Romanticism: Hudson River School
				1. Frederic Church, Sierra Nevada
				2. Thomas Cole

The Oxbow

The Course of Empire

* + 1. Historiography: Fredrick Jackson Turner (1893)
			1. The Frontier (Turner) Thesis
				1. American democracy was formed on the frontier
				2. “Unsettled” land=opportunity to start over

Liberty, individualism

Egalitarianism (no history of aristocracy)

* + - 1. Criticisms of Turner
				1. 100% individualism🡪 anarchy
				2. Equality and liberty not compatible
				3. How do you explain slavery? Native American genocide?
1. Politics in the Era of Good Feelings: Monroe’s Presidency, 1817-1825
	1. National unity cabinet: transition from old to new generation
		1. John Quincy Adams (Sec of State), Northerner
			1. End of Virginia Dynasty
		2. William Crawford (Sec of Treasury), Southerner
			1. Former political enemy
		3. John C. Calhoun (Sec of War), Southerner, young generation
		4. Other rising stars
			1. Henry Clay (Westerner), Speaker of the House
			2. Andrew Jackson (Westerner), Florida governor
	2. National economic policy: The American System
		1. Pioneered by Clay: Bank, Tariff, Internal Improvements
			1. Need for more unified national economy after War of 1812
		2. Bank of the US (BUS)
			1. Clay: switched positions
				1. Need to rebuild after War of 1812
				2. Control inflation
			2. Madison rechartered Second BUS, 1816
			3. Controversial after Panic of 1819
		3. Tariff: most controversial
			1. Clay + Calhoun: 16% tariff
			2. Need money to rebuild and for industry
		4. Internal Improvements
			1. Growth depends on infrastructure/transportation
				1. Roads so bad, couldn’t even invade Canada
			2. Canals, highways
				1. National (Cumberland) Road, 1811-1837
			3. Fort building (incl. Fort Sumter…)
		5. Irony: policies designed to promote national unity🡪 sectionalism
	3. Nationalism and Foreign Policy
		1. Rush-Bagot Treaty (1819): demilitarized Canadian border
		2. Adams-Onis (Transcontinental) Treaty (1819)
			1. Florida controversy: Jackson and the Seminole tribe
			2. US acquires Florida/defined border with New Spain
		3. Monroe Doctrine (1823), penned by JQ Adams
			1. Early 1800s: Latin American independence movements
			2. British/Europe looking to spread influence🡪 Adams says NO
			3. Doctrine: No European power can recolonize Americas
			4. Significance
				1. American isolation to Europe
				2. Latin America=US sphere of influence, protector?
2. The Rise of Sectionalism
	1. Major sectional Issues
		1. Irony: Policies designed to unite US have impact of dividing it
		2. American System controversies
			1. Opposition to the BUS (West/South)
			2. Opposition to Tariff (South)
			3. Controversy over internal improvements
				1. West wants cheap land
				2. East opposes land sales (speculation)
		3. Slavery and the Missouri Compromise
			1. Context
				1. Northern resentment of 3/5ths Clause

Rise of cotton🡪 demand for slave labor on the rise

Impact of cotton gin

New states🡪 expansion of slavery

* + - * 1. Southern fear of restrictions to slavery

1809: end of international slave trade

Slow process of abolition in North

* + - 1. Missouri Controversy
				1. MO applies for statehood, as a slave state
				2. Debate along sectional lines (N vs S)
				3. Tallmadge (NY) Amendment: MO cannot be admitted as slave state
				4. Jesse Thomas (IL): 36’-30” Line
			2. Compromise, 1820
				1. Henry Clay: the Great Compromiser
				2. MO=slave state, Maine=free state (balance of power)
				3. 36’30 Line: no slave states above, slave states below
				4. Set precedent for how states were admitted until 1850…
			3. Historiographical Controversy: cause of Civil War?
				1. Revisionists: it worked! Not a big deal!

Election of 1820: political issue is not about slavery

Other issues more relevant to America at time

* + - * 1. Irreconcilables: ultimately caused Civil War… (N v. S)

Jefferson: “Fire in the night + wolf by the ears”

MO Compromise Song

* 1. New sectional leaders
		1. North: Daniel Webster, JQ Adams, Martin Van Buren
		2. South: Crawford and Calhoun
		3. West: Clay and Jackson (West=decider on hot button political issues)
1. The End of the Era of Good Feelings
	1. The Election of 1824
		1. Controversial nomination
			1. Only one political party (Dem-Republicans)
			2. No party discipline🡪 factionalism (along sectional lines)
			3. King Caucus
				1. Caucus: gathering of congressmen to select nominees
				2. ¼ delegates show up🡪 Crawford is nominee (even though he had a stroke)
				3. Controversial and undemocratic
			4. Controversy🡪State legislatures pick nominees
			5. Crawford (S), Jackson (W), Clay (W), Calhoun (S), Adams (N)
				1. Calhoun drops out🡪 Vice Presidential election
		2. Results
			1. Jackson gets most electoral votes but not enough to win
				1. Wins popular vote
				2. 2: Adams, 3: Crawford, 4: Clay
			2. Election goes to House (Clay is Speaker of the House)
				1. Clay hates Jackson🡪 swings House to support Adams
				2. Adams makes Clay Secretary of State… (heir apparent)

Jackson: CORRUPT BARGAIN!!!!!!!

* 1. John Quincy Adams’ Administration, 1825-1829
		1. Personality: not charismatic, bit of a nerd
			1. Corrupt Bargain accusations throughout presidency
		2. Tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Abominations)
			1. North wants tariffs to encourage industry
			2. South doesn’t want tariffs: Tariffs discourage trade
				1. South trades cotton to UK
				2. Buys cheap manufactured goods from UK
				3. Plan: make a bill so outrageous, it doesn’t pass and Adams experiences political defeat
			3. Southern plan backfires🡪 bill actually passes (30-60% tax)
				1. Congratulations, you played yourself
		3. Expositions and Protest, J. C. Calhoun
			1. Reaction to 1828 Tariff
			2. Inspired by Jefferson (Kentucky-Virginia Resolves)
			3. Proposed that states determine if law is constitutional
				1. States have right to nullify federal laws (states’ rights)…

**Chapter 7: Nationalism and Sectionalism, 1809-1829**

**Part III: Economic Transformations, 1800-1830**

“An invention can be so valuable as to be worthless to the inventor.”

—Eli Whitney, American inventor after being denied the patent for his cotton gin, 1807

**Lesson Objective**

Explain the development of early American industry between 1800 and 1830.

Explain how political developments affected economic changes in the United States between 1800 and 1830.

**Thesis**

Economic developments in the early nineteenth century, including the rise of industry in the North and the entrenchment of chattel slavery in the South, represented another cause of increased sectionalism.

1. Frontier Expansion and Agrarian Development, South and West
	1. Westward Expansion, 1812-1830
		1. West=Between Appalachia and Mississippi River
		2. Causes
			1. Population growth (birthrates and immigration)
			2. Desire for fertile land
				1. Growth of domestic industry demands resources (cotton)

Southwest (AL, MS, AK)

* + - * 1. International markets demand wheat/grain

Northwest (IL, OH, IA)

* + - 1. High land prices in East
			2. Removal of NAs and UK
		1. Effects
			1. Rapid settlement of West
				1. Population shifts (1840: 1/3 of USA lives in West)
				2. 1790-1821: 10 new states!
				3. New towns

Along rivers

Similar ethnicity

Families

* + - 1. Increased federal infrastructure: American System
			2. Economic difficulties for pioneers
				1. Massive debt🡪 cash crops (wheat/cotton)
				2. End of self-sufficient (yeoman) farmer

Jeffersonian idea

* 1. Southern Developments: The Rise of Cotton
		1. Causes
			1. New technology: Cotton Gin (Eli Whitney, 1793)
			2. Developing textile industry (New England and Old England)
			3. Fertile cotton soil (MS, AL)
		2. Effects
			1. Shifting agricultural goals
				1. Pre-1820: Tobacco
				2. By 1850: 75% of all American exports=cotton
			2. Increased domestic trade (cotton up North)🡪 industry
			3. Increased demand for Western land
				1. Settlement of AL/MS: produce ½ of all cotton
			4. Impact on slavery
				1. Slavery waning in North, booming in South
				2. Post-1793: increased slave prices

Increased even more 1809

* + - * 1. Domestic slave trade

Upper to Deep South (Black Belt) Migration

* + - * 1. Fears of slave rebellion increase

Prosser (1800), Haiti (1804), German Coast (1811)

* + - * 1. Rise of opposition movements

Abolition not really popular

Relocation: American Colonization Society

1. Market Revolution and the Rise of Industry, North
	1. Transportation Revolution
		1. Emergence of a national economy🡪 need for transportation
			1. New England needs raw materials
			2. West wants manufactured goods
			3. South has cotton
		2. Road building
			1. Limited national roads
				1. Old National Road (Madison + Clay + Calhoun)

Cumberland Gap🡪 encourage westward migration

Maryland to (modern day West) Virginia

* + - 1. State projects increase
				1. State highways and toll roads (New Jersey Turnpike)

“Woke up this morning…”

* + 1. Steamboats
			1. Ohio and Mississippi=access to interior
				1. Importance of New Orleans
			2. Pre-1810s: flatbeds, cheaper than roads
				1. But rivers flow one way…
			3. 1807: steamboat
				1. Robert Fulton and Robert Livingstone: Claremont
				2. Changes

Reduced transportation costs

Increased speed

New economic centers (expansion of New Orleans)

New industry

* + 1. Canals
			1. National connections
				1. Steamboats connect N and S
				2. Canals connect E and W
			2. Erie Canal, most important, 1811-1825
				1. New York and Gov. DeWitt Clinton
				2. Massive cost: $7 million, used only state funds
				3. Impact:

New cities (Buffalo)

NY: The Emporium of the World, the Empire State

Northeast/West relationship

That one song: “I got a mule and her name is Sal…”

* + - 1. Canal Boom and Decline
				1. PA, IL, OH, IN make their own canals
				2. Decline

Panic of 1837

Rise of railroads

* 1. Market Revolution: growth of market/industrial capitalism
		1. First Industrial Revolution
		2. Causes
			1. New technologies
				1. Samuel Slater steals spinning jenny (first factory)
				2. Replaceable parts
				3. Steam engine
				4. Cotton gin
			2. Political support: American System
				1. Bank of US

BUS helps facilitate interstate trade

Loans to merchants

* + - * 1. Tariff: discourages importation of cheap British goods

Politically controversial

* + - * 1. Internal improvements: allows to interstate trade
		1. Effects
			1. Household system (cottage industry)🡪 manufacturing
			2. New market goods
				1. New farming equipment🡪 increased crop production
			3. Rise of wage labor
			4. Textile industry: the factory system
				1. Dramatic increase in textile production
				2. Francis Lowell and Boston Merchant Association 🡪 Waltham factory, 1813
				3. Waltham System

Machines under one roof

Use of local unmarried women (mill girls)

Regimented, but pretty good opportunity for women

Good conditions until 1830s🡪 labor union

* + 1. Panics
			1. Meaning: economic downturn
				1. Normally the result of inflation, speculation, changes in foreign markets
			2. Panic of 1819
				1. Causes

Bad BUS Presidents

W. Jones (loans)🡪 too much money

Langdon Cheves (cheap): recall money too soon

Speculation on western land sales

European market failures

* + - * 1. Effects

Mistrust in BUS🡪 rise of Jackson

Tariffs as a solution?🡪 Tariff of 1828

Increased political participation

* + - 1. Panic of 1837
				1. Result of Jacksonian Bank Wars, but we’ll get there later…
1. Nationalism and the Emerging Power of the Supreme Court
	1. John Marshall and Judicial Review
		1. Marshall Court, 1801-1835
		2. Expansion of the powers of the federal government/Supreme Court
		3. Rulings: favored power of federal government (The Last Federalist)
			1. Based in Necessary and Proper, Interstate Commerce, Supremacy, Contract Clauses
	2. McCullough v Maryland (1819)
		1. Context
			1. Recharter of BUS, 1816
			2. BUS=private monopoly, mix between private/public business
			3. Panic of 1819🡪 diminishes trust in BUS
			4. Maryland taxes BUS
		2. Ruling/Effect
			1. BUS=constitutional (Necessary and Proper Clause)
			2. Reaffirm federal power (Supremacy Clause)
	3. Dartmouth College v Woodward (1819)
		1. Context
			1. NH wanted public college🡪 alter Dartmouth’s charter
			2. Webster: charters cannot be revoked
		2. Ruling/Effect
			1. NH cannot violate charter (Contract Clause)
			2. Fostered growth of private corporations with limited state control
	4. Gibbons v Ogden (1824)
		1. Context
			1. Steamboat contracts and operation monopoly
				1. Ogden=contract with state govt.
				2. Gibbons=contract with fed. govt.
		2. Ruling/Effect
			1. Reaffirm power of federal govt. over states (Supremacy Clause)
			2. Congress has right to oversee interstate trade (Interstate Commerce Clause)

**Chapter 8: The Age of Jackson, 1829-1840**

“I have only two regrets: that I did not shoot Henry Clay or hang John C. Calhoun”

—Andrew Jackson, madman, 1837

**Lesson Objectives**

Explain political and social changes during the Jacksonian Era.

 Explain the rise of the Second Party System.

**Thesis**

As an individual, Jackson did not deliberately lead a coordinated transformation of American perceptions of democracy. Jackson was not a political idealogue and most of his policies were a reaction against his personal rivals, namely Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, or groups he considered inferior, primarily Native Americans. “Jacksonian democracy” was merely the result of social, economic, and political changes, not directly Andrew Jackson.

1. The Rise of Jackson and the Triumph of Democracy?
	1. Election of 1828
		1. Democratic-Republicans spilt
			1. National Republican (Anti-Jackson), Adams
			2. Democratic Party, Jackson
		2. Ugly campaign
			1. Jackson: “Corrupt Bargain!”
			2. Adams: “Bigamist! Murderer!”
				1. Death of Rachel… Jackson blames Clay
		3. Victory
			1. Landslide election, Jackson wins
				1. First Western president (political power is shifting west)
			2. Inauguration
				1. Gadsby Hotel Party (big cheese)

“Democracy is mob rule”

Symbolism: triumph of the common man

* 1. “New Democracy:” shifting ideas of American democracy
		1. Causes
			1. Turner: frontier equality?
			2. Wood: continuation of Revolutionary ideas of equality?
			3. Capitalism?
				1. Increased middle class
				2. Panics🡪 more interest in political solutions
			4. Slavery??
				1. Missouri Compromise🡪 worry about slavery
				2. Worry about slavery🡪 more political activity in South
		2. Changes
			1. Jeffersonian meritocracy🡪 Jacksonian democracy
				1. Jefferson: best and brightest, Enlightenment, reason
				2. Jackson: social equality, emotion and passion, populism
			2. Social equality
				1. Positive use of word “democracy”

Political rhetoric: “I understand the common man”

Throwing babies and kissing baseballs

* + - * 1. Elitism/institutions attacked

Refinement=unnecessary (decline in deference)

Education unnecessary

Education🡪 leads to hierarchy

Hierarchy=monarchy=British=bad

* + - 1. Attack on political inequalities
				1. Campaigns become a thing: appeal to average voter
				2. Rise of the caucus/changing perception of political parities

Parities: more effective way to organize “the people” against corruption

Rise of “political machines”

Albany Regency: Martin van Buren

* + - * 1. Attacked bureaucracy and “career politicians”

Spoils system: “Rotation in offices

* + - 1. Enlightenment🡪 Romanticism
				1. Enlightenment: cold, scientific, rational
				2. Romanticism: individualism, nature, passion, spirituality

Increased political activity of the West/frontier

Western idealism (“Your heart is closer to God”)

* + 1. Continuities and criticisms
			1. Continuity: same rich white men still in power
				1. Slavery and racial/gender inequalities
				2. Same political figures, just new parities
			2. Criticisms of “New Democracy”
				1. Alexis de Tocqueville: *Democracy in America* (1835)

Jackson=American Revolution

“No systems of inequality (except slavery)”

Dangers of democracy

Culture=lowest common denominator

Democracy reduces individualism

Tyranny of the majority

Drown out the minority

Pure democracy + racism=fascism…

Factionalism and sectionalism

Too many competing interests🡪 infighting (“The union will fall”)

1. Jackson Historiography
	1. Progressives (Arthur Schlessinger)
		1. Jackson: common man against elite
	2. Neo-Conservatives (Robert Remini and Richard Hofstadter)
		1. Jackson: represented American values
			1. Democracy, capitalism, and individualism
		2. Success of the American Revolution
	3. New Left (Angelo Lucifora)
		1. Jackson represented American values…of racism
		2. Renewed interest, circa 2016: Jackson and Trump?
2. Jackson’s Presidency, 1829-1837
	1. Political shakeup: democracy in action?
		1. “The Kitchen Cabinet:” Van Buren as an ally
		2. “The Spoils System”
			1. Rotation of office🡪 prevent stagnation/corruption
			2. Sweep out Adam’s men (kept the best)
			3. Reward political loyalty
	2. Indian Policy: The Indian Removal Act (1830)
		1. Jackson and Native Americans
			1. “Indian killer”
			2. “Native American tribes are not independent nations”
		2. Western farmers=anti-Indian
		3. Georgia and the “Five Civilized Tribes:” Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw
			1. Gold discovered on tribal land🡪 pressure to remove Indians
			2. Georgia tries to force Cherokee off their lands
				1. Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831) + Worcester v. Georgia (1832)
				2. Marshall: only fed. government can decide Indian policy
				3. Jackson: “he made his decision; now let him enforce it”
			3. Removal of Southeastern Tribes relocated across the Mississippi River (Trail of Tears), 1831-1838
				1. ~60,000 Native American removed, ~12,000 died
		4. Historians
			1. Neo-Cons: Remini
				1. Regrettable, but protecting NAs from white settlers

Other concerns (i.e. Nullification Crisis)

* + - * 1. Jackson didn’t do anything new in American history…
			1. New Left: Lucifora
				1. Deliberate policy targeting NAs for greedy/racist reasons
	1. Economic Policy: Attacking the American System
		1. Internal Improvements
			1. Maysville Road Veto (1830)
				1. “Cumberland Gap=great area to build”—Clay
				2. Jackson veto=personal attack, just to spite Clay

In favor of other improvement projects

* + 1. Tariffs and the Conflict with Calhoun
			1. Uneasy relation with J.C. Calhoun
				1. 1818: censure
				2. Peggy Eaton (Petticoat) Affair
				3. 1828: Expositions and Protest
			2. Webster-Hayne Debate
				1. South looking for allies against tariff🡪 West
				2. Land debate

West wants more land allowed to be sold

North (Foote, CN) opposes

South (Hayne, SC) supports

* + - * 1. Webster-Hayne Debate, 1830

Land debate🡪 reignites tariff debate

Exposition/Protest brought up

Webster: “liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable”

* + - * 1. Jefferson Birthday Dinner and threatening toasts…
			1. Nullification Crisis, 1832
				1. Tariff of 1832: reduces tariffs to 25%, Jackson approves
				2. South Carolina surprised🡪 Special Session

Ordinance of Nullification

Justified through Exposition and Protest

SC built up its military…

* + - * 1. Jackson PO’ed🡪 Force Bill (1833)

“States may not nullify federal law, Union will cease to exist”

“Mr. Calhoun, if you secede from this Union, I will secede your head from your body”

* + - * 1. Clay and the Compromise Tariff of 1833🡪 crisis averted
				2. Legacy

Model for presidential response to similar crisis?

“The tariff was only a pretext, and disunion and Southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or the slavery question…”

* + 1. The Bank War, 1832-1836
			1. BUS=always controversial
				1. Jefferson vs. Hamilton, McCullough v. Maryland, Panic of 1819

“If Congress can incorporate a bank, it could free a slave…”—John Tyler

* + - * 1. Jackson and the Bank

“Unconstitutional”

“Foreign (UK) monopoly”

“Elitist and undemocratic”

“Hampers Western growth”

* + - 1. Clay’s gamble: the recharter of the BUS
				1. BUS: 20-year charter, expires 1836
				2. Clay: let’s reauthorize it early

Election of 1832 coming up

If Jackson approves, we have bank

If Jackson vetoes, he’ll lose and he’s a tyrant

Jackson vetoes! Good news?

* + - * 1. Election of 1832: Clay (Nat’l Rep) vs Jackson (Dem)

Clay overestimates Bank’s popularity

Landslide victory for Jackson

Popular mandate against Bank?

“The Bank, Mr. Van Buren, is trying to kill me. But I will kill it…”

Assassination attempt lol

* + - 1. The Death of the Second BUS
				1. Taney (Sec of Treas.) removes deposits into “pet banks”

Jackson is a tyrant! (King Andrew)

Inflation in paper money

* + - * 1. Biddle called in loans to tighten credit🡪 artificial recession
				2. Jackson: Specie Circular, 1836

Attempt to control paper money inflation

All land purchases need to be paid in specie (gold/silver)

Gold/silver flow West, away from stable East Coast banks…

* + 1. The Creation of the Second Party System, 1833-1852
			1. Whigs: suspicious of Jacksonian democracy
				1. Anti-Masonic Party + National Republicans + anti-Jackson🡪 Whig Party
				2. Urban businesses/large farmers
				3. Middle/upper class

Christian morality, Protestant work ethic

Elitist

* + - * 1. American System
			1. Democrats: in favor of Jacksonian democracy
				1. Subsistence farmers/urban workers/immigrants
				2. Lower/middle class

Democracy (for the white man)

* + - * 1. Individual freedom, Jacksonian “equality”
1. The Legacy of Jackson: Van Buren and Harrison, 1837-1841
	1. The Failure of Martin Van Buren, 1837-1841
		1. Election of 1836
			1. MvB: Rode Jackson’s coattails, handpicked successor
				1. Not another Jackson, little charisma
			2. Whigs run 4 different candidates🡪 Marty wins
		2. Political troubles
			1. Not liked by Dems.
			2. Wars with Seminole Native Americans
			3. Trail of Tears cost
		3. Economic troubles: Panic of 1837
			1. Causes
				1. Rampant speculation🡪 instability
				2. Inflation from wildcat banks
				3. Wheat failures/bread riots
				4. British financial crisis🡪 call back loans
			2. No real solutions
				1. Reject American System
				2. Independent Treasury

We should take all our specie, and put it somewhere else

Restrict paper money

Failed, never came into being

* 1. The Log Cabin Campaign: The Election of 1840
		1. Dems: Van Buren, reluctantly
		2. Whigs: Tippecanoe and (John) Tyler, too!
			1. W. H. Harrison
				1. War hero! Just like Jackson!
				2. Indian killer! Just like Jackson!
				3. Born in a log cabin! Just like Jackson!

He was born on a plantation…

* + - 1. No real platform, who cares?!
		1. First modern presidential campaign
			1. Slogans and parades
			2. Alcohol and barbeques
			3. Large voter turnout=78%
		2. Harrison wins!!!!
			1. Then he dies…. (lol)
			2. What do we do, who replaces president? CLIFFHANGER!