**Unit 4 Notes**

**Revolution of 1800**

* TJ (DR’s) VS JA (FED’s)
	+ Alien/Sedition Acts set the tone
	+ JA not starting war with France – Problem!
		- Spent $$$ preparing for war, but no war
	+ Jefferson and Burr (his VP) had the same number of votes!
		- House of Reps decided presidency (again)
		- Federalists still controlled House – few federalist chose not to vote = TJ President
		- JA last Federalist President
		- Comparable to 1776 election? Possibly
			* Peaceful, bloodless exchange of power!
			* Jefferson wants to “restore the republican experiment”
				+ “We are all republican, we are all federalists”
				+ TWO TJ’s – In theory and in practice
				+ TJ does not overturn all Federalists rules/policies

Didn’t kick out all Federalist appointments

**Thomas Jefferson as President**

* Alien/Sedition Laws Expired
	+ Ended excise on whiskey tax
	+ Reduced naturalization period from 14 to 5 years
* Midnight Judges
	+ Last day of Adams Presidency, appointed 16 new federal judges (life positions) – Judiciary Act of 1801
	+ TJ + Congress tries to overturn controversial act
		- John Marshall new supreme court justice (TJ’s cousin)
			* Federalist vs TJ DR
			* New Justice of the Peace – William Marbury
			* James Madison (Sec of State) won’t deliver papers making him a judge
			* Sues, ends up in supreme court based on 1789 Judiciary Act
			* Marshall disagrees with basis of lawsuit – 1789 act unconstitutional, tried to assign powers to court that the constitution did not give them
			* SIG = Supreme court is law of the land – decides cases based on constitutionality = Judicial Review
				+ TJ had argued states have final ruling in laws (Kentucky Resolution)
		- TJ = angry, TJ SMASH! Tried to impeach another justice
			* Fails, no one tries to impeach judges anymore
* Barbary Pirates
	+ TJ reduced military to 2500 men, no need for navy
		- Pirates kicked US merchants butts
		- 1801 TJ sends navy in response to cutting down of flagstaff
		- Paid for 200 small gunboats, useless gun overdone
	+ Louisiana Purchase
		- 1803 purchased for 15 million, went to buy as much land as possible for 10 million
			* British could have taken it or US if they wanted
		- Constitutional? Probably not… should have amended constitution
		- Buys land anyway, sends Lewis and Clark on expedition
			* Probably unconstitutional too
* Failing the Federalist Party
	+ Aaron Burr blows away Alexander Hamilton (after possible succession attempt)

**Causes of the War of 1812**

* Election of 1804 gives TJ a second term, Madison new VP
* Britain/France back to war, both begin impressing US (Britain water, French by land)
	+ UK “Orders in Council”
		- All European ports closed unless stop in UK 1st, France orders seizing of all merchant ships near UK
	+ USS Chesapeake Incident (RSS Leopard)
		- UK attacked US boat, 10 miles from shore (killed 3)
		- UK apologized, nothing to see here, move on
	+ Embargo Act 1807
		- US banned ALL trade with any other nation… constitutional? Probably not
		- Crushed US economy, jump started industrialization overtime
		- NE especially hurt, UK/FR didn’t even notice (O GRAB ME)
			* Temporarily re-launched Federalist Party
	+ Response – Non-Intercourse Act 1809
		- Trade with everyone…. But UK/FR ---- 1812
		- Britain had great crops for years so no need for American agriculture
		- Napoleon controlled a large chunk of Europe so he didn’t need US
		- Both sides seized American ships anyway
		- Poorly done embargo was useless
* 1808 election James Madison won
	+ 1810 non intercourse act expired
		- Macon’s Bill #2
			* Whomever first recognized US neutrality of the seas would get to trade with US and their enemy would become US enemy
			* Napoleon wanted US blockade of Britain and US support
			* UK thoughts for US either trade with only Britain or nobody
* Tecumseh and problems with NA’s
	+ Britain gave guns to more NA’s and told them to shoot at white people
* Hawks vs Doves (Federalist = Doves, DR’s Hawks)
	+ Hawks wanted to rid UK forts and NA’s in western frontier
	+ William Henry Harrison – battle of Tippecanoe
		- Crushed NA threat

**War of 1812 – Goals?**

* Restore republic? Demonstrate America’s power? Impressment? Forts?
	+ DR’s voted for war, Federalist wanted better relations with Britain
		- Weaken DR’s win back house/presidency
		- NE sent food to Canada-Britain
		- Also sent $$$$
* End Impressment?
* Assert US as a National Power?

**Chapter 12**

**War of 1812**

* 1812 Election – Referendum on Madison’s War
	+ He wins so WAR
* Poorly trained army
* Offensive attack of Canada – capture Montreal
* US/Canada/Britain mostly fought to a standstill/draw
	+ UK invaded DC – burned down White house
		- Dolly Madison saved portrait of GW
	+ Battle in Baltimore Harbor Francis Scott Key penned star spangled banner
* Major Battle to Know – Battle of New Orleans
	+ ANDREW JACKSON – National Hero
	+ Before battle Treaty of Ghent signed, ending war
* Treaty = Armistice, nothing gained or lost
* Federalist angry – Hartford Convention
	+ Small minority talked about ending the war, maybe separate peace
	+ Treaty comes out they look like traitors
	+ Some discussion of succession, but nothing major, mostly overblown
		- Really wanted financial compensation, end to future embargos, no presidents from same state over and over again- FFV’s
		- DEATH OF FEDERALIST PARTY
* Significance of War
	+ 2nd battle of independence?
		- US held their own, didn’t win, didn’t lose…. Sound familiar?
		- Increase in sectionalism NE VS South VS West
		- Jump started northern industrialism – market revolution
		- Increase in nationalism
		- Future relations with UK much better
			* Rush Bagot Treaty ended naval involvement on great lakes
		- End of American foreign involvement
		- Restarting of the bank of US (ended charter in 1811 not renewed) 2nd bank chartered in 1816

**American System**

* UK “dumped” excess product on US after war at cheap prices
	+ Need for protective tariff
		- Tariff of 1816
			* 1st in US history for protection not revenue
* Henry Clay’s American system
1. Strong Banking system
2. $$$$ for protective tariff – help manufacturing
3. Transportation system
	1. Food/materials from W/S go to N
	2. Canadian invasion showed need for roads
	3. Madison vetoes congressional money to states for roads
	4. Erie canal eventually built

**“Era of Good Feelings”**

* 1816 Election won by James Monroe – end of Federalist (last time they ran)
	+ 1 party rule until 1824
* Problems
	+ Tariffs, the BUS, internal improvements, sale of public lands, sectionalism and slavery
* Panic of 1819 Causes/Effects
	+ Over-speculation of Western Lands!
	+ Effects
		- Deflation, depressions, bankruptcies, unemployment, debtors prison, soup kitchens
		- West hardest hit
		- “Wildcat” banks popped up – mortgages foreclosed on western farms
		- Westerners learn to hate BUS
* Western movement
	+ 9 new frontier states
		- Sectional balance (N/S/W) becomes an issue, brings up slavery probs
		- Old land (13 colonies) “exhausted, need new farming land
		- NA’s crushed + Erie canal/national road
		- Not enough to matter so they would ally themselves with other groups
			* Land act 1820 slightly more $$$ for land
			* Cheap money + transportation
* Sectional Tension
	+ 1819 Missouri wanted to enter as slave state
	+ Congress added Tallmadge amendment to bill
		- Eventual freeing of slaves children + no more new slaves brought
			* Upset slave owners, southerners and old federalist (no more FFV’s)
			* North becoming wealthier + more population = eventual control
			* Senate was 11-11 could prevent any passage of laws they don’t like in S
			* Beginning of moral questioning of slavery
	+ Missouri Compromise
		- Henry Clay! 3 compromises “bundle of compromises”
		- Missouri = slave state, Maine = free state
		- No more slavery above 36’ 30 line in Louisiana Purchase
		- North probably wins on deal – 1st true limit of slavery (NW ordinance)
			* Land not needed for slave labor, but set end to slave land
			* Didn’t resolve problem, only postponed it
* Supreme Court Cases
* The only place that remained a Federalist stronghold was the Supreme Court, which was still led by Chief Justice John Marshall. He ruled in favor of a strong central government in the following cases:
* *Fletcher v. Peck (1810)* – in this case the SC ruled against a Georgia law that violated individuals’ rights to make contracts.
* *McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)* – in this case SC ruled against a Maryland law taxing the Second Bank of the US and consequently asserted the supremacy of the federal government over the sates. Marshall also reinforced a loose constructionist view of the Constitution by reaffirming that Congress had the right to charter the bank. He sided w/the commercial/industrial side too.
* *Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)* – in this case the SC nullified a NH law altering the charter of Dartmouth College.
* *Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)* – confirmed federal jurisdiction over interstate commerce.
* Important post-war treaties under JQ include…
* *Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817)* – agreement between the US and GB to limit their naval forces in the Great Lakes. It was the first modern disarmament treaty and led to the eventual demilitarization of the US-Canada border. Then, at the *Convention of 1818* the US-Canada border was fixed at the 49th parallel and the joint occupation of Oregon.
* *Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)* – agreement between US and Spain that completed the US acquisition of Florida [Northern border came from the Pinckney treaty, Western border in 1810, and the Northeast was invaded by Jackson in 1818, which precipitated the Seminole Wars].
	+ - Angry Jackson smashes NA’s in Florida

**Latin America + Foreign Policy**

* Only one danger zone remained for the US after the treaties, and that was Latin America. In 1822, the US became the first non-Latin American nation to recognize the newly formed countries – but JQ was quick to realize that France would soon try to return the region to colonial rule.
	+ GB also caught this and proposed a joint US-British statement against European intervention in the area, but JQ refused, insisting the US had to act independently.
	+ In December 1823 the **Monroe Doctrine** was introduced to Congress. It basically called for: no more European colonization of the Western Hemisphere or European intervention in independent American nations. In return the US wouldn’t interfere in Europe.
	+ Essentially, the MD was a big bluff b/c the US didn’t have the military strength to enforce it. Luckily, the British had their own motives for keeping the rest of Europe away [trade], so it worked out.

**Chapter 13**

**1824 Election “The corrupt Bargain”**

* 4 candidates – Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay
	+ Low turnout – ¼ of eligible voters
* All candidates “Republicans”
	+ Calhoun VP on two ballots
	+ Jackson won popular vote but not enough electoral votes
	+ Only top three vote getters qualified
		- Clay off, but speaker of the house
		- Jacksons “common men” angry at choice felt they weren’t heard
		- Clay became secretary of state
* JQ in the Whitehouse
	+ Nationalistic Views – USA USA
		- Build roads/canals
			* South unhappy – more $$$ spent, higher tariffs needed!
				+ States rights would be ignored
				+ Attempts to curb land expansion due to speculation also upset South
				+ Wanted fair dealing with the NA’s
	+ Strong believer in the spoils system
* 1828 Campaigning started right after end of 1824 election
	+ Adams – National Republicans
		- Aristocratic
		- Campaigned on Jackson’s mother being a prostitute
			* Wife = “Hussy”
	+ Jackson – Democratic Republicans
		- “Common Man”
			* Actually wealthy planter
			* Campaigned on Adams buying extravagant items for “palace”
				+ $$$ on salaries of his spoils
				+ Russian servant girl = pimp
		- Jackson wins elections – shift of power from East – Western frontier
			* 1st president from the “West”
			* Owned many slaves, seemed like one of the “guys”
			* Massive party for when he took the office of the presidency
				+ Put apple cider on lawn to clear out drunks from the house
				+ Beginning of “King Mob”

**Andrew Jackson’s Presidency**

* Nullification Crisis – Tariff of 1828 (Abominations)
	+ Raised tariffs on south – upset S, wanted lower tariffs
		- Tariff of 1832 lowered tariffs, not enough
		- SC threatened nullification – Clay comes in breaks the stalemate
			* Reduce tariff back to 1816 level by 1840
			* Compromise tariff of 1833
		- Force Bill also passed – President has right to force states to follow federal laws
* Indian Removal Act
	+ Jackson HATED NA’s
		- Georgia Cherokees tried to Americanize/assimilate
			* 1828 Georgia passed law taking over Cherokees
			* NA’s sued – SC heard the case *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*
				+ Upheld rights of NA’s to have sovereignty
				+ Jackson told Supreme Court that they could enforce the decision
			* Indian Removal Act 1830
				+ Move NA’s east of Mississippi River
				+ Eventual Development of Bureau of Indian Affairs (1836)
* Destruction of 2nd BUS
	+ Jackson disliked bank’s intentions going back as far as the 1819 Panic
		- Felt it favored NE’s, and hurt frontier farmers
		- BUS printed coins (gold/silver) as store of value
			* Private banks printed paper currency that fluctuated in value often
			* BUS not accountable to the people (privately owned)
			* President of Bank Nicholas Biddle (Jackson was not a fan)
	+ 1832 new bank charter brought up by Henry Clay (expired in 1836)
		- Clay was planning to run for presidency so this would gain him attention
		- Jackson signs it, would hurt him with farmers, he doesn’t he would lose the presidency
		- Jackson vetoes anyway!
			* Up until this point Presidents vetoed bills based on constitutionality concerns, Jackson vetoes this for own personal reasons
			* GREATLY increases the power of the presidency through actions
			* Thought it to be harmful to the nation
	+ Charter Expires in 1836
		- Before that (1833) Jackson removed all the money from the BUS, no more deposits from GOV to bank
		- Biddle called in banks loans – sending country towards a panic
		- Starts regular boom/bust cycles
		- State “pet” banks created to make up for lost BUS
			* Wildcat banks would spring up issuing paper money and then leave
		- 1836 Specie Circular
			* In trying to kill the bank, western farmers were being hurt by excess paper money
			* Specie circular declared only “hard” money or specie (gold/silver) could be used to purchase land
				+ Ends speculation on western land so…..
				+ PANIC of 1837

Jackson retires no longer his problem

* + - Banks runs out of money and closes in 1840
* 1832 Election
	+ 1st 3rd party – “Anti-Masonic Party” (Anti-Jackson)
	+ 1st use of nominating committees
	+ Jackson wins in landslide

**Political Parties**

* Whigs vs Democrats
	+ Jackson takes on “Democrats” instead of Democratic-Republicans
		- People who called Jackson “King Andrew” took on British revolutionary war opposition party the “Whigs”
		- Starts off as party of those that hate Jackson

**Whigs**

1. States rights
2. Pro BUS
3. Anti-Jackson
4. Pro American system
5. Pro-nullification
6. Protestants
* United by their OPPOSITION TO JACKSON, congressional leaders such as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and John Calhoun allied themselves in the new Whig party.
* They charged Jackson with abusing his executive powers and usurping authority.
* The Whigs supported democracy by championing EQUAL OPPORTUNITY for upward mobility, but they believed that those who did become wealthy were best suited to govern all citizens.
* Webster and Clay shared common economic interests in the AMERICAN SYSTEM. John Calhoun, on the other hand, believed that northern capitalists and southern planters should be allies in opposition to workers, both slave and free.
* The other Whig leaders disagreed with Calhoun's ideas of class warfare, and the Whig party gained its PRINCIPAL SUPPORT FROM THE NORTHERN MIDDLE CLASS.

A PLAN TO STRENGTHEN AND UNIFY THE NATION, the AMERICAN SYSTEM was advanced by the Whig Party and a number of leading politicians including Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and John Quincy Adams. The System was a new form of federalism that included:

* Support for a HIGH [TARIFF](http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h394.html) to protect American industries and generate revenue for the federal government
* Maintenance of HIGH PUBLIC LAND PRICES to generate federal revenue
* Preservation of the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES to stabilize the currency and restrain risky state and local banks
* Development of a system of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS (such as roads and canals) which would knit the nation together and be financed by the tariff and land sales revenues.

**Spoils System**

* Had been around since time of Adams – Jackson made it a large part of his political power
	+ New blood each president to help grease the wheels of democracy
		- Some members from Washington’s time still hung on
		- A lot of scandals developed from this type of governance
		- Cemented loyalty to each party, knowing a reward was coming

**1836 Election**

* Jackson’s Secretary of State Martin Van Buren vs. Whigs smorgasbord of candidates (William Henry Harrison leading candidate)
	+ Jackson’s yes man – Van Buren wins
* Problems – Panic of 1837 starts as he begins his term
* Not popular amongst Democrats or Whigs
* Issues with Canada

**Panic of 1837**

* Overspeculation of western lands
	+ Wildcat banks, end of BUS
* Poor crops, failure of several British Banks
* Effects – banks closures, lost jobs, drop in commodity prices, failure to sell public lands
	+ Whigs response- expansion of credit, higher tariffs, subsidies for internal improvements
		- Van Buren says NO!
		- Response – “Divorce Bill”
			* Independent treasury separated from the private banks
				+ Repealed after 1840 election victory by Whigs, reenacted in 1846

Stays intact until 1911 federal reserve system

**1840 Election**

* Democrats – Van Buren, Whigs – William Henry Harrison
	+ Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
	+ Champagne drinking Van Buren vs hard cider drinking Harrison
		- Harrison descendent from FFV’s
	+ Harrison wins…. Then dies – VP John Tyler ends up president
* The Whigs campaigned by ASSOCIATING THE DEPRESSION WITH THE DEMOCRATS
* AND by running their own version of a MILITARY HERO AND SELF-MADE MAN, William Henry Harrison. For the first time in American history, both parties conducted a campaign of popular public spectacle, the Whigs even inviting women to campaign rallies.
* The WHIG CAMPAIGN SUCCEEDED, WINNING BOTH THE PRESIDENCY AND CONTROL OF CONGRESS, but Harrison's sudden death led to his succession by John Tyler, who blocked the Whig program by opposing tariff increases and a national bank.
* In the 1840s, DEMOCRATS FORGED A NEW COALITION OF SMALL FARMERS, SOUTHERN PLANTERS, URBAN LABORERS, AND IMMIGRANT WORKERS.
* Thus, two national parties, each claiming to be the better democrats, organized to gain mass electoral support.
* The new system continued old problems of excluding women, Indians, and African Americans, but revolutionized American politics by enfranchising the majority of adult white males.

**Expansion of American Democracy**

* Politicians needed the masses to win the election
	+ “Common Man”
		- Plain clothes vs powdered wig
	+ Democrats – liberty of state/individual
	+ Whigs – harmony of society, community values, use government to get what they wanted
	+ Both needed masses

**Texas**

* US gave to Spanish in 1819 in return for Florida
	+ 1823 Mexican revolt lead to eviction of Spain
	+ Mexico allowed southerners into Texas, by 1835 many thousands + slaves
		- Mexico freed/banned slavery 1830
	+ South running out of land, needed more states to keep balance in Senate
* Lone Star Rebellion
	+ 1836 Sam Houston vs Santa Anna – Alamo
		- Eventually captured, forced to sign treaties giving Texans own country
		- US provided supplies/men
		- Applied for US state entry, denied