

**THE JACKSON
PRESIDENCY AND
JACKSONIAN
DEMOCRACY**

1828 ushered in the
beginning of the
**modern political
party system**

H/O

**Jackson had been denied the
presidency in 1824 despite
winning a plurality of the vote**

**He put together a
support network**

**coalition of state
political
organizations,
newspaper
publishers, and other
community leaders**

**That group
became the
present-day
Democratic party**

Jackson accused **Adams**
of being a corrupt career
politician, while **Adams**
accused **Jackson** of being
a stupid and violent
drunkard

**The modern
political
campaign was
born**

**He dismissed numerous
government -officials and
replaced them with political
supporters**

**Trading jobs for political
favours came to be known as
the "spoils system."**

H/O

**Jacksonian
democracy
replaced
Jeffersonian
democracy**

Jefferson had conceived of a nation governed by middle- and upper-class educated property holders, in which the government would be only as large as absolutely necessary

Jacksonian democracy was based on universal manhood suffrage, meaning the extension of voting rights to all white males, even those who did not own property

**A strong
presidency also
characterized
Jacksonian
democracy**

**Jacksonian
democracy is not a
coherent vision of
how a government
should function**

**Strongest support came from
the western frontier states**

**Jackson accordingly
pursued an aggressive
Indian removal
program**

**The Supreme Court had
protected **Native
American rights to their
land in *Cherokee Nation
v. Georgia* and *Worcester
v. Georgia*****

Jackson forcibly evicted tribes

Removal Act of 1830

set in motion the

events that resulted in

the Trail of Tears

**Jackson wanted to
“downsize” the federal
government.**

**He saw to it that the
Second Bank of the
United States failed**

**Deposited Federal
funds in state banks**

Remember, Clay (the
American System**) had
helped deny Jackson
the presidency earlier**

**Jackson put a halt
to all programs
associated with
Clay's **American
System****

**made extensive
use of the
presidential
veto**

**One of the major
issues of Jackson's
presidency focused
on nullification**

**Individual states
have the right to
disobey federal laws
if they find them
unconstitutional**

**View expressed by
Jefferson and
Madison in the
Virginia and
Kentucky Resolutions**

Tariff of 1828

also known as the

Tariff of Abominations

**Became a national crisis during
Jackson's administration**

**Some states started to
consider nullifying
the tariff in 1830**

**1830 nullification movement
failed**

**Laid the groundwork
for opposition to the**

Tariff of *1832*, which

**South Carolina
nullified**

Compromise Tariff (1833)

agreed to reduce tariff

gradually over time (1842)

but gave president power to

employ troops to collect from

the states.

**Jackson threatened to call in
troops**

**crisis subsided with
the compromise**

However

**it would continue
to be an issue until
the War Between
the States**

Jackson's economic policies demonstrated his distrust of both big government and Northeastern power brokers

**Political expediency
seemed to affect Jackson's
efforts (just as they had
Calhoun's).**

(He may not have
wanted **BIG**
government, but he did
want **POWERFUL**
Presidency.)

suspicious of paper money

Specie Circular

**ended the policy of selling
government land on credit
(buyers now had to pay
"hard cash")**

**... caused a money
shortage, a sharp
decrease in the
treasury, and overall
economic hardship**

Slavery

H/O

Civil War – Road to War H/O

**controversial
issue during
Jackson's tenure**

**South experienced several
slave revolts**

**Nat Turner's
Rebellion**

**Turner had a vision
and took this vision as
a sign from God that a
black liberation
movement would
succeed**

**rallied a gang that
proceeded to kill
and then mutilate
the corpses of sixty
whites**

**In retaliation, 200
slaves were executed
States passed a series of
restrictive laws, known as
black codes, prohibiting
blacks from congregating
and learning to read**

**THE ELECTION
OF 1836 AND
THE RISE OF
THE WHIGS**

**Jackson's Democratic party
could not represent the interests
of all its constituencies**

Northern abolitionists,

Southern plantation

owners, Western pioneers

1834

**Opposition party, the
Whigs, was formed
... loose coalition that
shared opposition to one
or more of the
Democrats' policies**

**Whigs believed in
government activism --
supported the
temperance movement
and enforcement of the
Sabbath (Sunday Blue
Laws)**

**1836, Jackson
supported his second
vice-president,
democrat Martin Van
Buren, who ...**

**had the misfortune to
take over the
presidency just as the
country entered a
major economic crisis
(Panic of 1837)**

**Van Buren made the
situation worse by
continuing Jackson's policy
of favoring hard currency
Downturn lasted through
Van Buren's term**

**1841, former military
hero William Henry
Harrison became the
first Whig president
He died of pneumonia a
month after taking office**

John Tyler, a former Democrat,
assumed the presidency ...

**began championing
states' rights ...**

**much to his own
party's chagrin**

He alienated Whig leadership

... referred to as the

"president without a party"

his presidency lasted

only one term

**ECONOMIC
HISTORY,
1800-1860**

BEGINNINGS OF A MARKET ECONOMY

Market economy:

**people trade their labor
or goods for cash, which
they then use to buy
other people's labor or
goods**

**From the time the first
settlers arrived most
people made their own
clothing and built their
own furniture and
homes**

**Developments in
manufacturing and
transportation changed all
that.**

**Made it possible to mass
produce goods and transport
them across country cheaply**

**Market economies favor
those who specialize**

**Market economies grow
more quickly and provide
more services than
subsistence economies**

**They also make
people more
interdependent**

**They are also much
more prone to change**
(see panics of 1819 and 1837)

**Changes are referred to as
boom-and-bust cycles**

**War of 1812 and the
events leading up to it
forced the United
States to become less
dependent on imports**

**The cotton gin, invented
in 1793, revolutionized
Southern agriculture**

Tell about RI woman's input.

**Now easier and
cheaper to use cotton**

Demand for cotton grew

**Spread of cotton as the
region's chief crop also
intensified the South's
dependence on slave
labor**

**Whitney's second
innovation was the
use of interchangeable
parts in
manufacturing**

**Interchangeable parts gave birth
to the machine-tool industry**

**Whitney's advances
helped promote **assembly
line production****

THE NORTH AND THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Machine technology, coupled with a U.S. embargo on British goods prior to and during the War of 1812 (England was then America's chief source of textiles), spurred the development of **textile mills in New England**

**mills produced thread
and hired local women
to spin the thread into
cloth at home**

**Invention of the first
power loom in 1813
meant that textile
manufacturers could
produce both thread
and finished fabric**

**Women who had
previously woven their
own fabrics at home
started to buy cloth**

**Growth of the textile
industry resulted in a
shortage of labor in
New England**

**Manufacturers had to
"sweeten the pot" to
entice laborers**

**almost all of whom were
women from nearby farms**

The Lowell system

also called the Waltham system

**Guaranteed employees
housing in a respectable,
chaperoned boardinghouse,
cash wages, and
participation in cultural
and social events organized
by the mill**

**lasted until great
waves of Irish
immigration in the
1840s and 1850s made
factory labor plentiful**

**Working conditions
started to deteriorate
workers began to
organize labor
unions**

**Early unions in the mid-1800s
met with strong, frequently
violent opposition**

**Still, they succeeded in
shortening the typical
workday to ten hours**

**They also got the
courts to confirm
their right to organize**

**TRANSPORTATION:
CANALS,
RAILROADS,
HIGHWAYS, AND
STEAMSHIPS**

Prior to the 1820s, travel and shipping along east-west routes was difficult

The construction of the **National Road from Maryland to West Virginia (and ultimately to central Ohio) made east-west travel easier**

**Big change came with the
completion of the Erie
Canal in 1825**

**Linked the Great
Lakes region to New
York**

**It became lucrative for a
Midwestern merchant or
farmer to sell his products to
Eastern buyers, and as a result
the **Northeast** soon established
itself as the United States'
center of commerce**

**During the 1830s
thousands of miles of
canals were
constructed**

**Meanwhile, the
railroads developed**

**By 1850, the canal era
had ended**

Steamships became important freight carriers and replaced sailing ships for long sea voyages

By 1850 passengers could travel by steamship from **New York to England in ten days**

America's first railroads
were built during the 1830s
but rail development
proceeded slowly due to
varying gauges (width
between tracks)

**Government often paid
the bill for conversion
to common gauge**

**By 1853, New York and
Chicago were linked**

**Southern rail
development was much
slower, and superior rails
gave the North a huge
advantage during the
Civil War**

The invention of the telegraph allowed immediate long-distance communication

Developments in transportation and communication during the first half of the nineteenth century revolutionized American commerce and culture.

FARMING

**The most common
profession throughout
the first half of the
nineteenth century**

**Many machines came into
common use during this time**

**mechanical plow,
sower, reaper, thresher,
baler, and cotton gin**

**Market economy
changed farming. In
1820 about one-third of
all the food grown in the
U.S. went to market.**

Farming in the Northeast was becoming less profitable.

Rocky, hilly terrain was unsuitable to many of the machines that were making farming on the plains easier and cheaper

**Some New England farmers
quit cultivating grain and
started raising livestock and
growing fruits and vegetables.**

**Others quit farming entirely
and headed to the cities to take
manufacturing jobs.**

Midwestern farms-*much larger* than New England farms-were also much *more adaptable* to the new technology that *allowed* farmers to nearly double production

**In the South, plantations
focused primarily on
cotton, especially in the
Deep South; tobacco
continued to be a major
cash crop in the Upper
South**

Majority of Southerners
were **small farmers** who
did not own slaves. (In
1860 approximately **one-**
quarter of white Southern
families owned slaves.)

WESTWARD EXPANSION

Louisiana Purchase removed one major obstacle to U.S. western settlement, and the resolution of the **War of 1812** removed another by **depriving Native Americans of a powerful ally in Great Britain**

**America's manifest
destiny**

**God-given right to
the Western
territories**

**Some argued that
Canada and Mexico
eventually would be
annexed by the United
States**

When **Mexico** declared its **independence** from Spain in **1821**, the new country included what is now Texas

Mexico wanted settlers for its territories

The Mexican government established liberal land policies to entice settlers, and tens of thousands of Americans flooded the region

**Settlers were supposed to
become Mexican citizens**

**Instead, they ignored
Mexican law, including-
and especially-the one
prohibiting slavery**

**settlers declared
independence from Mexico**

**Battle at the Alamo
was fought (1836)**

**Texas was an independent
country called the
Republic of Texas**

**Texas was not
admitted to the Union
until 1845 (slavery)**

By the late 1840s those heading along the Oregon Trail had a new destination-California

1848 the discovery of gold in the **California** mountains set off the **Gold Rush**

**More than 100,000 people
went to the Golden State in
just two years**

**Most did NOT get
rich, but ...**

**Many prospectors-settled
the area after
discovering that it was
very hospitable to
agriculture**

Pacific Ocean allowed major cities such as San Francisco to develop as important trade centers.