**Jacksonian America p. 232-257**

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 **CHAPTER SUMMARY**

    At first glance, Andrew Jackson seems a study in contradictions: an advocate of states' rights who forced South Carolina to back down in the nullification controversy; a champion of the West who vetoed legislation that would have opened easy access to part of the area and who issued the specie circular, which brought the region's "flush times" to a disastrous halt; a nationalist who allowed Georgia to ignore the Supreme Court; and a defender of majority rule who vetoed the Bank after the majority's representatives, the Congress, had passed it. Perhaps he was, as his enemies argued, simply out for himself. But in the end, few would argue that Andrew Jackson was not a popular president, if not so much for what he did as for what he was. Jackson symbolized what Americans perceived (or wished) themselves to be ⎯ defiant, bold, and independent. He was someone with whom they could identify. The image may have been a bit contrived, but it was still a meaningful image. Thus, Jackson was reelected by an overwhelming majority and was able to transfer that loyalty to his successor, a man who hardly lived up to the image. But all this left a curious question unanswered. Was this new democracy voting for leaders whose programs they favored or, rather, for images that could be altered and manipulated almost at will? The answer was essential for the future of American politics, and the election of 1840 gave the nation a clue.

Brinkley, Alan (2007). American history: A survey. New York, New York: McGraw Hill.

**Political Innovation in a Mechanical Age 1810-1840**
1810 Fletcher v. Peck supports obligation of contracts.

1816 American Colonization Society founded.

1819 Dartmouth College v. Woodward defends corporate charters.

1822 Denmark Vesey’s planned slave rebellion in Charleston, South Carolina, is exposed.

1824 Gibbons v. Ogden establishes federal jurisdiction over interstate commerce.

1828 Congress enacts the "Tariff of Abominations." Andrew Jackson defeats John Quincy Adams in presidential election.

1831 Cherokee Nation v. Georgia supports claims of Cherokee tribe.

1832 Jackson vetoes the recharter of the Bank of the United States. Jackson reelected president against Henry Clay. South Carolina nullifies the Tariff of 1832. Worcester v. Georgia supports claims of Cherokee tribe. Sauk and Fox Indians are forced out of Illinois during the Black Hawk War.

1832–33 During the Bank War, Jackson shifts federal deposits to "pet banks."

1833 Force Bill authorizes Jackson to use troops to enforce tariff.
Henry Clay’s Compromise of 1833 solves sectional dispute over tariff and nullification.

1835 The Treaty of New Echota initiates Cherokee removal to Indian Territory.
Jackson nominates Roger B. Taney as chief justice of the Supreme Court.

1836 The Specie Circular requires payment for public lands in gold or silver.
The Distribution Act returns the federal surplus to the states.
Martin Van Buren defeats three Whig candidates in the presidential election.

1837 Charles River Bridge Company v. Warren Bridge Company challenges state-granted monopolies. Panic of 1837.

1840 Independent Treasury Act shifts federal funds from private banks to public depositories.

**THEMES**

• **American Diversity:** Jackson reflected the nation's attitude toward Native Americans as uncivilized and unable to be civilized. The use of paternalism to justify the seizure of Indian lands persisted for the next century, and Jackson both clarified and articulated this policy in his message supporting the Indian Removal Act in 1830.

• **American Identity:** A strong states' rights movement arose during this period, with slavery in the background and the tariff in the foreground. South Carolina, supported by other southern slave states, emerged as the champion of the nullification theory. Political ideology began to identify with region during the crisis during 1832 and 1833, and set the foundation for the divisive decade of the 1850s.

• **Politics and Citizenship:** Modern politics were born in this era. The franchise was extended to all white males, divorcing property from citizenship rights. In addition, Jackson was the first president to use the power of the office to lead the country. His use of the veto, patronage and party, and his vision of the executive as the embodiment of the popular will set him on the course of the modern presidency.

George, J. & Brown, J. (2007). AP achiever: Advanced placement american history exam preparation guide. New York, New York: McGraw Hill.

***Lecture Outlines***

[Jacksonian Era 1828-1844](http://www.freewebs.com/mpb1/%20Jacksonian%20Era%201824-1844.doc)

***Student Assignments***

[Political Cartoons](http://www.freewebs.com/mpb1/2008%20Political%20Cartoon.doc)

[Political Cartoon Analysis ws](http://www.freewebs.com/mpb1/Political%20Cartoon%20Analysis%20%20ws.doc)

***Web Links***

[Student Learning Center Chapter 9](http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/0073257184/student_view0/chapter9/)

[Jacksonian Democracy](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/era.cfm?eraID=5&smtid=2)

The period from 1820 to 1840 was a time of important political developments. Property qualifications for voting and office-holding were repealed; voting by voice was eliminated. Direct methods of selecting presidential electors, county officials, state judges, and governors replaced indirect methods. Voter participation increased. A new two-party system was replaced by the politics of deference to elites. The dominant political figure of this era was Andrew Jackson, who opened millions of acres of Indian lands to white settlement, destroyed the Second Bank of the United States, and denied the right of a state to nullify the federal tariff.

[**Overview of the Pre-Civil War Era** (Chapters 8-13)](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/era.cfm?eraID=5&smtID=2)

During the early 19th century, and especially after the War of 1812, American society was profoundly transformed. These years witnessed rapid economic and territorial expansion; the extension of democratic politics; the spread of evangelical revivalism; the rise of the nation's first labor and reform movements; the growth of cities and industrial ways of life; radical shifts in the roles and status of women; and deepening sectional conflicts that would bring the country to the verge of civil war.

This section examines the changes that took place in voting, nominating procedures, party organization, and campaign strategies between 1820 and 1840; and explains why new political parties emerged in the United States between the 1820s and the 1850s and how these parties differed in their principles and their bases of support.

You will learn about the religious, cultural, and social factors that gave rise to efforts to suppress the drinking of hard liquor; to rehabilitate criminals; establish public schools; care for the mentally ill, the deaf, and the blind; abolish slavery; and extend women's rights, as well as about the efforts of authors and artists to create distinctly American forms of literature and art.

In addition, you will read about the Native Americans and Mexicans who lived in the trans-Mississippi West; about the exploration of the Far West and the forces that drove traders, missionaries, and pioneers westward; and the way that United States acquired Texas , the Great Southwest, and the Pacific Northwest by annexation, negotiation, and war.

Finally, you will read about the diverging economic developments that contributed to growing sectional differences between the North and South, and about the Compromise of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Law; the demise of the Whig Party and the emergence of the Republican Party; the Kansas-Nebraska Act; violence in Kansas; the controversial Supreme Court decision in the case of Dred Scott; and John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry.

Summary:

Throughout the Western world, the end of the Napoleonic Wars brought an end to a period of global war and revolution and the start of a new era of rapid economic growth. For Americans, the end of the War of 1812 unleashed the rapid growth of cities and industry and a torrent of expansion westward. The years following the war also marked a notable advance of democracy in American politics. Property qualifications for voting and office holding were abolished; voters began to directly elect presidential electors, state judges, and governors; and voting participation skyrocketed. In addition, the antebellum era saw a great surge in collective efforts to improve society through reform. Unprecedented campaigns sought to outlaw alcohol, guarantee women's rights, and abolish slavery.

Rapid territorial expansion also marked the antebellum period. Between 1845 and 1853, the nation expanded its boundaries to include Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The United States annexed Texas in 1845; partitioned the Oregon country in 1846 following negotiations with Britain; wrested California and the great Southwest from Mexico in 1848 after the Mexican War; and acquired the Gadsden Purchase in southern Arizona from Mexico in 1853.

The period's most fateful development was a deepening sectional conflict that brought the country to the brink of civil war. The addition of new land from Mexico raised the question that would dominate American politics during the 1850s: whether slavery would be permitted in the western territories. The Compromise of 1850 attempted to settle this issue by admitting California as a free state but allowing slavery in the rest of the Mexican cession. But enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law as part of the compromise exacerbated sectional tensions. The question of slavery in the territories was revived by the 1854 decision to open Kansas and Nebraska territories to white settlement and decide the status of slavery according to the principle of popular sovereignty. Sectional conflict was intensified by the Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision, which declared that Congress could not exclude slavery from the western territories; by John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry; and by Abraham Lincoln's election as president in 1860.

**Jacksonian Democracy**

The period from 1820 to 1840 was a time of important political developments. Property qualifications for voting and office holding were repealed; voting by voice was eliminated. Direct methods of selecting presidential electors, county officials, state judges, and governors replaced indirect methods. Voter participation increased. A new two-party system replaced the politics of deference to elites. The dominant political figure of this era was Andrew Jackson, who opened millions of acres of Indian lands to white settlement, destroyed the Second Bank of the United States, and denied the right of a state to nullify the federal tariff.

**The Roots of American Economic Growth**

After the War of 1812, the American economy grew at an astounding rate. The development of the steamboat by Robert Fulton revolutionized water travel, as did the building of canals. The construction of the Erie Canal stimulated an economic revolution that bound the grain basket of the West to the eastern and southern markets. It also unleashed a spurt of canal building. Eastern cities experimented with railroads which quickly became the chief method of moving freight. The emerging transportation revolution greatly reduced the cost of bringing goods to market, stimulating both agriculture and industry. The telegraph also stimulated development by improving communication. Eli Whitney pioneered the method of production using interchangeable parts that became the foundation of the American System of manufacture. Transportation improvements combined with market demands stimulated cash crop cultivation. Agricultural production was also transformed by the iron plow and later the mechanical thresher. Economic development contributed to the rapid growth of cities. Between 1820 and 1840, the urban population of the nation increased by 60 percent each decade.

**Pre-Civil War American Culture**

At the end of the 18th century, the United States had few professional writers or artists and lacked a class of patrons to subsidize the arts. But during the decades before the Civil War, distinctively American art and literature emerged. In the 1850s, novels appeared by African-American and Native American writers. Mexican-Americans and Irish immigrants also contributed works on their experiences. Beginning with historical paintings of the American Revolution, artists attracted a large audience. Landscape painting also proved popular. An indigenous popular culture also emerged between 1800 and 1860, consisting of penny newspapers, dime novels, and minstrel shows.

***Multimedia Presentations***

[Democracy and the Common Man](http://content.ecollege.com/linkdocs/publishers/monterey/NROCAPUSH1/course/media/lesson26/lessonp_nroc_ap.html)

[The Nullification Crisis](http://content.ecollege.com/linkdocs/publishers/monterey/NROCAPUSH1/course/media/lesson27/lessonp_nroc_ap.html)

[The Bank of the United States](http://content.ecollege.com/linkdocs/publishers/monterey/NROCAPUSH1/course/media/lesson28/lessonp_nroc_ap.html)

[Indian Removal](http://content.ecollege.com/linkdocs/publishers/monterey/NROCAPUSH1/course/media/lesson29/lessonp_nroc_ap.html)