TEST 4 LECTURE NOTES

**Articles of Confederation**

* Served as first constitution of the United States
* Proposed in 1777
* Many people feared a central authority
* **Ratification was delayed until 1781 because Maryland demanded states give up their western land claims**
* **The Articles created a government in which states were strong and the central government was weak**
* Confederation was a "league of friendship" opposed to any type of national authority
* Confederation government had no power of national taxation, no power to control trade, and a weak executive
* The Confederation government was created by the states, not the people
* Each state could collect its own taxes, issue currency, and provide its own militia
* The government could not enforce legislation or compel states to honor national obligations.
* Government's main activity was to control foreign policy and conclude treaties
* John Hanson of Maryland was the first “President of the United States in Congress Assembled” and served from November 5, 1781 to November 4, 1782. Seven others followed.

**Northwest Ordinance of 1787**

* **Outlined the conditions under which territories could apply for statehood**
* **Prohibited slavery in new states created north of Ohio River (the Northwest Territory)**

Post-war economic crises

* National and state war debts
* Trade restrictions
* Shortage of cash

**Shay’s Rebellion (1786-1787)**

* Western Massachusetts farmers angered by economic and civil rights injustices
	+ Debtors’ prison and foreclosures
	+ Poor farmers versus city creditors
	+ Political control in eastern cities
* 4,000 rebels led by Daniel Shays, former Continental Army officer (Shaysites)
* **Shut down courts; attacked armory**
* **State militia financed by eastern creditors sent to suppress rebels**
* Pitched battle at Springfield armory
* Two men hanged; Shays pardoned
* Jefferson – “a little rebellion now and then is a good thing”
* Demonstrated need to reform Articles of Confederation
* Drew retired George Washington back into public life
* Led to convention in Philadelphia in May, 1787

Constitutional Convention (May to Sept., 1787)

* Proposed at Annapolis Convention in September, 1786
* 55 delegates; 25 owned slaves
* Washington presided; each state cast one vote on each proposal
* Madison and Hamilton pushed for new government
* Some states initially objected; Rhode Island boycotted convention

Virginia plan

* + Bicameral legislature
	+ Both houses determined proportionately (by population)
	+ Lower house elected by people
	+ Upper house elected by lower house
	+ Executive selected by legislature

New Jersey plan

* + Continental congress would remain
	+ States would have equal number of votes
	+ Given power to levy taxes and force their collection
	+ Multi-person Executive branch (one term) to be elected by Congress
	+ Congressional laws take precedence over state laws

Hamilton plan

* + Bicameral legislature
	+ Lower house elected by people for three years
	+ Upper house elected by electors chosen by people; serve for life
	+ Executive elected by electors for life; has absolute veto over bills
	+ State governors appointed by national legislature
	+ National legislature can veto any state legislation

**Connecticut Compromise, a.k.a., the “Great Compromise”**

* + Presented by Roger Sherman
	+ Blended Virginia (large state) and New Jersey (small state) proposals
	+ Created bicameral legislature
	+ **Representation in the Lower house to be based on population**
	+ **States would have the same number of representatives in the upper house, i.e., the Senate**
	+ Plan initially voted down
	+ Committee called for revenue bills to originate in the lower house
	+ Senators to have longer terms than members of lower house

Slave trade compromise

* + Southern states demanded that slavery be allowed
	+ Anti-slavery delegates pushed to close international slave trade
	+ Committee worked out compromise
	+ Congress to gain power to ban slave trade after 20 years (1808)

**“Three-fifths” rule**

* + Dispute whether slaves should be counted when determining a state’s population for purposes of representation in the House of Representatives
	+ Slave states wanted slaves to count for representation but only as property if taxes were levied based on population
	+ Northern states wanted to include slaves in taxation but not for representation
	+ **Compromise led to the three-fifths rule whereby five slaves counted as three freemen**, i.e., taxes and representation would be based on the whole number of free persons, excluding Indians and three fifths of all other persons (i.e., three-fifths of the slave population)

**Religion**

* + **The Constitution prohibits from establishing an official religion**

**Three Branches of government**

* **Executive**
	+ President
	+ Vice President
	+ Department heads (Cabinet)
	+ Heads of Agencies
* **Legislative**
	+ Senate
	+ House of Representatives
* **Judiciary**
	+ Supreme Court
	+ Lower Courts

System of Checks and Balances

* Executive branch can veto bills from Legislative branch
	+ - VP is present of the Senate
		- President is commander in chief of the military
* Legislative branch
	+ - can override presidential veto
		- has impeachment power
		- approval of departmental appointees
		- approves treaties and ambassadors
		- power to enact taxes
		- power to approve federal judges
		- power to initiate constitutional amendments
		- bills must be passed by both houses of Congress
		- lower house to originate revenue bills
		- all journals to be published
* Judicial Branch
	+ - Has judicial review of legislative bills
		- Has judicial review of executive actions
		- Chief justice presides during presidential impeachment

**Ratification process**

* In Philadelphia, 39 delegates from all states but Rhode Island approved proposed Constitution on September 17, 1787
* Three delegates decline to sign
* Individual states to hold ratification conventions
* Delegates to conventions to be elected
* 9 of 13 states needed to ratify to become law
* Most controversial issue was relative power of federal versus state governments
	+ Objections were that the Federal government would:
		- Not guarantee protection of individual liberties
		- Would command army and navy
		- Would impose taxes
		- Could force states to comply with federal laws
		- Would place much power in hands of executive
		- Would create federal courts distant from place where defendants lived
* **Supporters of Constitution were called Federalists**
* **Opponents of Constitution were called Anti-Federalists**
* Newspapers carry debates
* **The Federalist Papers**
	+ **85 articles and essays written in support of proposed Constitution**
	+ **Composed by Hamilton (52), Madison (28) and John Jay (5)**
	+ Authorship of the articles was a kept secret until Hamilton’s death in 1804
	+ 77 were signed “Publius” and sent to newspapers in New York state
	+ First letter published Oct. 27, 1787
	+ 2-volume compilation (including eight new essays) published in 1788
	+ In "Federalist No. 10" Madison discusses how to prevent rule by majority faction and advocates a large, commercial republic
* Delaware first state to ratify, December 7, 1787
* New Hampshire becomes ninth state to ratify on June 21, 1788
	+ VA ratifies on June 25
	+ NY ratifies July 26

Government Formation

* Election process:
	+ A state’s number of Electors equals number of Senators and Representatives in Congress
	+ State legislatures decided how their Electors were chosen; states chose different methods
	+ Each elector voted for two persons, but was not able to indicate which vote was for president and which was for vice president.
	+ Top electoral vote-getter would become president and the runner-up vice president.
	+ Both parties ran multiple candidates for president, in hopes of keeping one of their opponents from being the runner-up.
* Presidential electors cast votes (Electoral College) on Feb. 4, 1789
* Congress convened, May 4, 178
* Electoral votes counted; Washington and Adams named President and VP, April 6, 1789
* Washington inaugurated in NYC on April 30, 1789
* Supreme Court convened, Feb. 2, 1790
* Rhode Island became 13th state to ratify Constitution on May 29, 1790

**Bill of Rights**

* **First 10 Amendments to the Constitution**
	+ Federalists argued that the Constitution did not need a bill of rights, because the people and the states kept any powers not given to the federal government
	+ Anti-Federalists demanded bill of rights to safeguard individual liberty
	+ Need to gain Anti-Federalist support for Constitution led to promise by Federalists to enact Bill of Rights once Congress was in session
* Amendments drafted by James Madison
	+ List specific prohibitions on governmental power
	+ House approved 17 amendments
	+ Senate approved 12
	+ Amendments sent to states for ratification
	+ 10 Amendments were ratified
		- The amendment dealing with the number and apportionment of U.S. Representatives, never became part of the Constitution
		- The second Article, limiting the ability of Congress to increase the salaries of its members, was ratified two centuries later as the 27th Amendment.
	+ **Tenth Amendment states that powers not given to the government remain with the states or people**
	+ Bill of Rights enacted Dec. 15, 1791

The United States in 1790

* Stretched from Atlantic to the Mississippi, except for Florida
* 4 million people (including 750,000 blacks)
* Factories did not exist – U.S. was an agricultural nation
* New states:
	+ Vermont, 1791
	+ Kentucky, 1792
	+ Tennessee, 1796

Status of slavery

* 8 slave states in 1790: NY, NJ, DE, MD, VA, NC, SC, GA
* 5 free states in 1790: NH, MA, RI, CT, PA
* **1791: Toussaint L’Ouverture led successful slave revolt in Haiti (St. Dominique)**
	+ French sugar island
	+ **Inspired enslaved blacks; terrified white slaveholders in Caribbean and U.S.**
* **1793: Eli Whitney invents Cotton Gin**
	+ Fueled America’s industrial revolution and lay groundwork for Civil War
	+ Long staple cotton could only be grown on coast
	+ Gin removed seeds from inland cotton: 50 pounds per day
	+ Small gin hand-cranked; larger versions harnessed to a horse or water power
	+ Yield of raw cotton doubled each decade after 1800, fueling textile industry
	+ **Greatly increased the demand for slaves and for new lands suitable for cotton cultivation.**
	+ From 1790 to 1808, Southerners imported 80,000 Africans
	+ Large plantations sprang up in new states: Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.
	+ Eli Whitney also developed mass production of muskets with interchangeable parts – technology that let the North win the Civil War

Washington’s cabinet

* John Adams, VP
* Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State
* Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury
* Edmund Randolph, Attorney General

Jefferson and Madison’s vision of America’s future

* Rural, not urban
* A nation of self-sufficient farmers
* Enough industry to meet America’s needs
* Limited government
* Continued partnership with France

**Alexander Hamilton vision of America’s future**

* **Make America a major commercial and manufacturing power like England**
* Export crops and manufactured goods
* Thriving cities
* Active government that supports industry
* Friendly relations with Great Britain
* John Adams shared Hamilton’s vision

Hamilton’s proposals

* Federal government to “assume” state debts from war
	+ Funding Act of 1790 (“Assumption Plan”)
	+ By this Act, Congress authorized assumption of $21.5 million of state debts:
		- New Hampshire - $300,000
		- Massachusetts - $4,000,000
		- Rhode Island and Providence Plantations - $200,000
		- Connecticut - $1,600,000
		- New York - $1,200,000
		- New Jersey - $800,000
		- Pennsylvania - $2,200,000
		- Delaware - $200,000
		- Maryland - $800,000
		- Virginia - $3,500,000
		- North Carolina - $2,400,000
		- South Carolina - $4,000,000
		- Georgia - $300,000
	+ Deal for location of nation’s capital
* Place excise tax on liquor
	+ Whiskey tax placed on producers, not consumers
	+ 1794 Whiskey Rebellion
		- Pennsylvania farmers attack federal tax collectors and marshals
		- Group of 7,000 rob U.S. mails and gather east of Pittsburgh
		- Washington sends 13,000 militiamen under Henry Lee
		- Hamilton oversees arrest and trial of some rebels
		- Two sentenced to death pardoned by Washington
		- Demonstration of federal power confirmed fears of Anti-federalists
* Pay all outstanding government debts at face value
	+ Rewards speculators
	+ Hamilton wanted to tie the economic interests of wealthy Americans to the federal government’s financial health
* **Create Bank of United States**
	+ Conflicting Constitutional interpretations
	+ **Jefferson and Madison objected to the national bank primarily because they believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution, stressing the 10th amendment**
	+ **In his debate with Jefferson over the national bank's constitutionality Hamilton pushed for loose interpretation based on the doctrine of implied powers**
	+ First Bank of the United States chartered for 20 years in 1791
* **Establish protective tariffs**
	+ Key element of program to encourage U.S. manufacturing
	+ **Very controversial proposal**
	+ Served interests of northeast

**Formation of political parties**

* **Federalists, led by Hamilton and Adams**
* **Democratic-Republicans, led by Jefferson and Madison**
* Washington disliked “factions” but leaned to Federalist program

Election of 1792

* Washington reelected - 132 electoral votes (maximum)
* John Adams (Federalist) finished second – 77 votes
* George Clinton (Democratic-Republican) finished third – 50 votes

**Impact of French Revolution and subsequent war between England and France**

- July, 1789 - Paris mob storms Bastille

- 1791 – King Louis flees

- 1793 – King Louis captured and sent to guillotine; “Reign of Terror”

- French revolutionaries declare war on all monarchies in Europe

- Feb. 1, 1793 - France declares war on Britain, starting 22 years of conflict

- April 22, 1793 - Washington proclaims U.S. neutrality

**- Americans become deeply divided**

**- Hamilton and Adams support England**

**- Jefferson and Madison support France**

- Jacobin clubs spring up

- Citizen Genêt encouraged Americans to act against Spain, a British ally, by

 attacking its colonies of Florida and Louisiana

- Washington demands Genet’s recall to France

**Jay’s treaty with England (Nov., 1794)**

* **Britain impressed U.S. sailors, seized U.S. ships and cargoes**
* 10-year treaty supported by Hamilton and Washington
* Treaty angered France and Democratic Republicans
* Treaty did not open up West Indies trade to Americans
* Treaty failed to end impressment

Pinckney’s treaty with Spain (Oct., 1795)

* Territorial disputes with Spain regarding boundaries of West Florida
* 1784 – Port of New Orleans closed to Americans
* Defined the border between the United States and Spanish Florida at 31st parallel
* Spain agreed to allow Americans to ship goods down the Mississippi and export them from New Orleans

**Washington’s farewell address (Sept., 1796)**

* Drafted by Madison in 1792
* Expanded/amended by Hamilton
* **Warned against geographic regionalism**
* **Warned against political “factions”**
* **Opposed permanent foreign alliances**

Election of 1796

* In 1796, there were 276 electoral votes; 70 needed to win
* John Adams (Federalist) – 71 electoral votes – carried 9 states – becomes President
* Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican) – 68 – carried 7 states – becomes VP
* Thomas Pinckney (Federalist) – 59
* First contested American presidential election and only one in which a president and vice president were elected from opposing tickets.

**XYZ affair (1797-1798)**

* Agents of French Foreign Minister Talleyrand demand bribes and a loan before meeting U.S. diplomatic mission to France for formal negotiations
* Negotiations don’t take place
* Diplomats’ dispatches published with XYZ in place of names of French diplomats
* **Caused public clamor for war against France**
* Adams’ cabinet calls for 20,000 man army and construction of U.S. navy
* Congress annuls 1778 Treaty of Alliance and authorizes attack on French warships
* Quasi-War, 1798-1800 – naval war
* Over 2,000 ships captured before Quasi war starts; only 1 captured after war starts
* Convention of 1800 ends Quasi-War, affirming rights of Americans as neutrals on sea

**Alien and Sedition acts (1798)**

* Naturalization Act made it harder to become U.S. citizen
* Alien Friends Act and Alien Enemy Act allowed president to imprison and deport non-citizens who were deemed dangerous or who were from a hostile nation
* Sedition Act criminalized making false statements critical of the federal government
* **Sedition Act was aimed primarily at Democratic-Republican newspaper editors**

**Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798)**

* Written secretly by Vice President Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
* Argued that the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional
* **Maintained that states could decide if federal laws were unconstitutional**
* Argued for states' rights and strict constructionism of the Constitution
* Other states disapproved; seven rejected them and three states passed resolutions expressing disapproval; four states remained silent

**Election of 1800**

- Republican victory

- Jefferson and Burr each get 73 electoral votes; Adams got 65

- **Election was decided in House of Representatives**

- Jefferson wins on 36th ballot

- 12th amendment passed 1804 allows electors to vote for a President and a

 Vice President

Judiciary Act of 1801

* + creates 16 new judgeships that Adams fills in last weeks of Presidency
	+ Marbury sues to keep appointment as Justice of Peace in District of Columbia
	+ Madison refuses to process Marbury’s selection
	+ Case of Marbury versus Madison establishes judicial review of Acts of Congress
	+ Chief Justice John Marshall made Supreme Court a coequal branch of gov’t

**North African pirates**

* First Barbary War (1801-1805)
* Seized ships in western Mediterranean and elsewhere to demand ransom
* Conducted slave raids as far north as Iceland and Ireland
* Captives became galley slaves or concubines in harems
* Congress funded six frigates in 1801
* Pasha of Tripoli demands payment of $225,000; Jefferson refuses to pay
* **Pasha declares war (May, 1801)**
* **Battles in 1803-1804; peace treaty signed in 1805**
* U.S. paid $60,000 ransom for American prisoners

**The Louisiana Purchase (1803)**

* **Under the secret Third Treaty of San Ildefonso of October 1, 1800, France acquired the Louisiana territory (including New Orleans) from Spain**
* LeClerc unable to reconquer Haiti
* **France sells Louisiana for $15 million; uses money to finance Napoleon’s war against England**
* **The purchase doubled the size of the U.S.**
* **Opposed by Federalists in New England**
* **Lewis and Clark “voyage of discovery,” 1804-1806**
* Key role of Sacajewa
* **Expedition traveled west to Pacific, far beyond boundaries of Louisiana**
* Established U.S. claim to Oregon country

**Aaron Burr Conspiracy**

* Hamilton defamed Burr in press during 1804 NY gubernatorial race
* **Burr (still Jefferson’s VP) killed Hamilton in illegal duel in New Jersey, July, 1804**
* Burr fled murder charges but returned to Washington and completed term as VP
* Conspiracy to establish independent country in Louisiana or the Southwest
* General James Wilkinson, Gov. of Louisiana territory, a co-conspirator
* Jefferson orders Burr arrested and indicted for treason
* Burr acquitted of treason; trial destroys his career

Election of 1804

* Jefferson reelected, 162 electoral votes and 73% of popular vote
* Federalist Charles Pinckney gets only 14 electoral votes
* George Clinton elected Vice President

Troubles with Britain and France

* The Berlin and Milan Decrees
	+ Economic warfare that leads to seizure of American ships
	+ Renewed impressment of American sailors
* Jefferson’s Embargo Act (Dec., 1807)
	+ Response to violations of U.S. neutrality
	+ Outlawed export of American goods to foreign ports
	+ Economic ruin for U.S.; encouraged smuggling
	+ Exports down from $108 million in 1807 to $22 million in 1808
	+ Little impact on Europeans
	+ Revoked March 1, 1809 as Jefferson leaves office

**Election of 1808**

* **James Madison, 122 electoral votes**
* Charles Pinckney, 47 electoral votes
* George Clinton reelected as VP

1st Bank of United States expires (1811)

Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)

* Shawnee leader Tecumseh
* His brother, Tenskwatawa, “the Prophet”
* Tecumseh’s pan-Indian confederacy allied with British
* Goals:
	+ cultural renewal
	+ religious revitalization
	+ halting encroachment on Indian lands
* William Henry Harrison, Gov. Indiana territory
* About 60 killed on each side
* Public blamed British for inciting tribes to violence and supplying them with firearms

War hawks in Congress

* Pro-war Congressmen including Clay and Calhoun
* Considered military force only remaining option to deal with British
* Thought war with Britain might lead to U.S. conquest and acquisition of Canada

Election of 1812

* James Madison, Democratic-Republican, 128 electoral votes
* DeWitt Clinton (a Democratic Republican supported by Federalists), 89 votes
* Elbridge Gerry, VP

**War of 1812**

* Resulted mainly from British violations of U.S. neutrality
	+ Seizing ships
	+ Impressment
* Inciting Indians on frontier
* **Madison asked Congress to declare war, June 18, 1812**
* Opposition in northeast
* Only 6,700 men in arms; only 16 ships in navy (trapped in port by British blockade)
* British blockade of east coast
* Invasion of Canada fails (NY men refuse to fight in Canada)
* U.S. frigates battle on Atlantic (USS Constitution), 1813
* Harrison wins battle of Thames above Detroit (1813)
* U.S. victories on Great Lakes (Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie, 1813; McDonough on Lake Champlain, 1814)
* Napoleon defeated, 1814
* **British captured and burned White House (Aug., 1814)**
* Attack on Baltimore/Fort McHenry (1814)
* Creek defeated by Jackson’s Tennessee volunteers (1814); he invades Florida
* Treaty of Ghent (Dec. 24, 1814)
* Battle of New Orleans (Jan. 8-18, 1815)
	+ U.S., 4,732 men; 55 killed, 185 wounded, 93 missing = 333 casualties
	+ Britain, 14,450 men; 386 killed, 1,521 wounded, 552 missing or captured = 2,459 casualties

Hartford Convention (Dec. 15, 1814)

* + New England Federalists opposed to war with Britain
	+ Demand 7 amendments
		- Propose end of three-fifths rule
		- Limit president to one term in office
		- Demand 2/3 congressional majority for declaration of war
		- Demand 2/3 congressional majority to admit new states
	+ Accused of plotting secession
	+ Completes downfall of Federalist party

Madison’s Annual Message of 1815

* Funds for national defense
* Frigates for the Navy
* A standing army and federal control of the militia
* Federal aid for building roads and canals
* A protective tariff to encourage manufacturers
* Re-establishing the National Bank
* Federal assumption of some state debt

Second Bank of the United States

* Chartered in February, 1816 for 20 years
* Same powers as First Bank that expired in 1811

Protective Tariff of 1816

* The first tariff passed by Congress designed to protect U.S. manufactured items from overseas competition
* Approved on April 27, 1816, as a temporary measure, authorized for only three years
* Northern efforts to establish permanent protection in 1820 provoked a backlash among Southern legislators

Election of 1816

* James Monroe, Democratic-Republican, 183 electoral votes
* Rufus King, Federalist, 34 electoral votes
* Daniel Tompkins, VP

John Quincy Adams appointed Secretary of State (1817)

* Treaties with England:
	+ 1817 Rush-Bagot treaty (limit naval forces on Great Lakes)
	+ Convention of 1818 (settled US/Canada boundary disputes; joint occupation of Oregon)
* **Treaty with Spain: Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)**
	+ Jackson’s pursuit of Seminoles in 1816 showed Florida’s vulnerability
	+ **U.S. acquires Florida from Spain**
	+ Western boundary of Louisiana firmly established
	+ U.S. to pay $5m debts owed to U.S. citizens by Spain
	+ Florida becomes U.S. territory in 1821; state in 1845

**Panic of 1819**

* **Easy credit terms and land speculation in 1815-1819**
* Pressure on state banks by Second Bank of U.S. to maintain species reserves
* **Sudden collapse of cotton prices**
* **Financial crisis**

**Missouri Compromise**

* **11 slave/11 free states in 1819**
* **Missouri’s admission as a slave state would have upset the balance in Congress**
* Missouri had 60,000 people (10,000 slaves)
* Tallmadge Amendment (no more slaves and gradual emancipation) passes in House but defeated in Senate
* Terms of compromise
	+ Maine admitted as free state
	+ Missouri admitted as slave state
	+ Slavery excluded from any new state north of 36 degrees 30 minutes latitude
	+ Missouri constitution bans free blacks and mulattos

Henry Clay’s “American System”

* Three mutually re-enforcing parts:
	+ a tariff to protect and promote American industry;
	+ a national bank to foster commerce;
	+ federal subsidies for roads, canals, and other "internal improvements" to develop profitable markets for agriculture
	+ Became the cornerstone of the Whig party

Era of Good Feelings/Election of 1820

* **James Monroe was the only candidate for President in 1820**
* 228 electoral votes
* Daniel Tompkins, VP
* Single party politics

Mexican Independence (1821)

* War of independence began in 1810 with Hidalgo revolt
* Led by progressive priest, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
* Years of guerrilla warfare
* Ferdinand VII of Spain overthrown in military coup
* **Mexico gains its independence in 1821**

**Monroe Doctrine**

* Declaration of US policy by President James Monroe in 1823 regarding future intervention by external powers in the politics of the Americas
	+ **Further colonization by European nations in the Americas would be viewed as a threat to the United States.**
	+ **U.S. would not interfere with existing European colonies**
	+ **U.S. would keep out of the internal affairs of European nations**

**Election of 1824 (all Democratic-Republicans)**

* John Q. Adams of MA, 84 electoral votes
* John C. Calhoun of TN, 99
* William H. Crawford of Georgia, 41
* Henry Clay of KY, 37
* 12th amendment placed “contingent election” in House of Representatives
	+ Only top three candidates could get votes; Clay ineligible
	+ Adams supported Clay’s American System
	+ Adams elected on first ballot with 13 states; Jackson got 7, Crawford 4
	+ Philadelphia newspaper said an unnamed member of Congress accused Clay of selling Adams his support for the office of Secretary of State
	+ Adams and his three predecessors had all served as Secretary of State
	+ **Jackson accused Adams and his followers of striking a “corrupt bargain”**
	+ Adams proved ineffective as President

**Election of 1828**

* **Andrew Jackson and his followers had become known as the Democrats**
* Jackson got 178 electoral votes
* John Quincy Adams (National Republican Party), 83 votes
* John C. Calhoun, VP

**Spoils System**

* **the appointment of a victorious candidate’s supporters to political office**
* term coined in 1828 in reference to Jackson’s victory and appointments
* Pendleton Act passed in 1883 as part of civil service reform movement would undercut spoils system

Tariff of Abominations (1828)

* Actually crafted by Calhoun and other southerners thinking northerners would reject it
* set a 38% tax on 92% of all imported goods
* protected northern manufacturers but raised prices on goods
* made it difficult for British to pay for southern cotton
* Southerners considered the tariff unconstitutional
* Calhoun’s *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* urged nullification of tariff in SC
* Issue led to a split between Jackson and Calhoun; he resigned Dec. 28, 1832

**Indian Removal Act (1830)**

* **Authorized removal of Native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi**
* Earlier proponents included Jefferson and Monroe
* Prompted by Cotton Boom and discovery of gold on Cherokee land
* 46,000 relocated to Oklahoma and future Kansas-Nebraska territory by 1835
* Five Civilized Tribes: Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Seminole
* Sioux and Fox engaged in “Black Hawk War”
* Seminole hide out in Everglades
* Cherokee lawsuit against state of GA supported by Supreme Court
* Jackson refuses to abide by Court ruling; send federal troops to assist
* Trail of Tears: 17,000 Cherokee removed, 8,000 survived

Election of 1832

* Andrew Jackson (Democrat), 219
* Henry Clay (National Republican), 49
* John Floyd (Nullifier Party), 11
* William Wirt (Anti-Masonic Party), 7
* Martin Van Buren elected as Jackson’s VP (replacing Calhoun)
* First national nominating convention held by Anti-Masonic party in 1831
* Other parties imitate Anti-Masons and hold conventions

**Nullification Crisis**

* **In response to 1828 tariff, Calhoun asserted the doctrine of nullification, i.e., the right of states to nullify federal laws within their borders**
* Jackson signed Tariff of 1832 into law in July, 1832
* SC adopted Ordinance of Nullification in November, 1832
	+ Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 were unconstitutional
	+ Could not be enforced after Feb. 1, 1833
	+ SC Militia called up
* Calhoun resigned from VP to run for Senate to defend nullification in Dec., 1832
* Congress passed Force Bill, March, 1833 authorizing military force
* Congress passes Compromise Tariff of 1833 same day (March, 1833)
* SC repeals Nullification ordinance on March 15, 1833, and nullifies the Force Bill three days later as a matter of principle

The Bank War (1832-36)

* Second Bank of the U.S. chartered until February, 1836
* Headed by Nicholas Biddle, and supported by National Republicans
* Opposed by 464 state and private banks, debtors, speculators, and Wall street
* Jackson consider bank a “monster’ controlled by rich and foreign investors
	+ Undemocratic
	+ Unconstitutional
* Biddle seeks early re-charter during election period
* Jackson vetoes re-charter citing foreign influence and special privilege

**Jackson destroys the Bank of the United States (1833)**

* **Removal of federal deposits to 23 state banks called “Pet Banks”**
* Appoints Roger Taney Secretary of the Treasury

Distribution Act (1836)

* Distributes federal surplus to states

Species Circular (1836)

* Purchases of government lands must be paid in gold or silver

Whig Party forms

* Coalition party
	+ National Republicans/supporters of John Q. Adams and Henry Clay
	+ Former Anti-Masonic party members
	+ Anti-Jackson Democrats
	+ One thing that united members of the Whig party was their opposition to Andrew Jackson and his policies

Election of 1836

* Whig party ran four candidates in effort to defeat Van Buren in their respective regions
* Martin Van Buren (Democrat, NY), 170 electoral votes
	+ Jackson’s second VP
	+ Disliked by southern Democrats
	+ gets strong support from Jackson
* William H. Harrison (Whig, Ohio), 73 votes
* Hugh L. White (Whig, Tennessee), 26
* Daniel Webster (Whig, MA), 14
* Willie Person (Whig, NC), 11
* Richard Johnson (KY), elected VP by Senate because he lacked enough electoral votes

Panic of 1837

* Price of cotton drops; English won’t extend credit
* Private banks fail; government loses $9 million in Pet Banks
* 33% of workforce lose jobs; wage cuts 30-50%
* No government aid programs or funds available
* Country in depression until 1840

Election of 1840

* Economic depression makes Van Buren’s reelection unlikely
* William Henry Harrison (Whig, Ohio), 234 electoral votes
	+ Age 67 – Democrats called him “granny” Harrison
	+ Former governor of Indiana territory – “log cabin and hard cider candidate”
	+ Defeated Shawnee at Tippecanoe in 1811
	+ Defeated British at Battle of Thames in 1813
	+ Highest Whig vote-getter in previous election
	+ Running mate: John Tyler of VA (former Democrat) “Tippecanoe and Tyler too”
* Martin Van Buren (Democrat) 60 electoral votes
	+ Incumbent
	+ Ran again as Free Soil candidate in 1848
* The Liberty Party
	+ New anti-slavery party
	+ Nominated former slaveholder James G. Birney (KY)
	+ Did not win any electoral votes

**Harrison dies 30 days after taking office**

* + Contracts pneumonia
	+ 2014 analysis says he likely died of septic shock resulting from White House water supply being downstream of public sewage

VP John Tyler becomes President

* + Former Democrat
	+ Supported states’ rights
	+ Blocked Whig’s domestic legislative agenda
	+ Expelled from Whig party in September, 1841
	+ “President without a party”