

## Unit IV - Nationalism and Sectionalism

### I. James Madison and the War of 1812

- a. Macon's Bill, #2: opened trade with Britain and France if those countries stopped attacking US ships
- b. Native American uprising

1. Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, rose up, unwilling to give up any more land

2. 1811: William Henry Harrison burned the Indian capital beside the Tippecanoe River

#### c. Events leading to war

1. War Hawks: men in Congress from the South and West who favored war with Britain; led by Henry Clay

2. Anti-Spanish Sentiment

- Southerners wanted to win control of Florida from Spain (Brit ally)

- North was willing to make concession with Britain, scared trade would be disrupted

#### d. Declaration of War

1. June 1, 1812: Madison's War Message to Congress gave 5 reasons to declare war.

- impressment of American soldiers

- British blockade of American coasts

- refusal to revoke the orders in council

- plundering of American trade goods

- incitement of Native Americans

2. declared war on June 18, 1812

#### e. Problems for America

1. small army and navy

2. financial problems

3. poor communication and transportation

4. American generals: older men who had not fought since the revolution

#### f. Important Events of 1814

1. burning of Washington

2. defense of Ft. Mifflin / battle of Baltimore

- British forced to retreat

- Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner"

#### g. Treaty of Ghent (Dec 24, 1814)

\* no concrete settlement but called for future negotiations

#### h. Battle of New Orleans

1. Andrew Jackson's small army won a huge victory over a much larger British force

2. Jackson became a national hero and earned the nickname "Old Hickory"

#### i. Results of the War

1. end of Federalist party

2. gained self-respect and recognition

3. experience strengthened America's resolve to stay out of European affairs

4. created a greater sense of nationalism

5. helped develop American industries

## II. Industrial Revolution

### a. Causes

a. new ways to generate power leads to new power-driven machines

b. machines replace hand tools and move industry into factories

c. new mass producing products (interchangeable parts)

### b. Effects

1. new machines change methods of producing goods and cultivating crops
2. new industry stimulates economic growth
3. social changes occur as people work outside their home
4. distinctive regional economies

★ south	north
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cotton becomes king</li> <li>remains rural and agrarian</li> <li>underdeveloped transportation and banking systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transformed into an integrated economy</li> <li>commercial farms and manufacturing cities</li> <li>urban life transformed</li> <li>wage workers</li> <li>women in the workforce, immigrants</li> </ul>

→ farmers feeding factory workers.  
 Subsistence → commercial  
 ↳ Steel plows, mechanical reaper

### III. second great awakening

- a. a period of religious revival that encouraged individuals to pursue the knowledge of God + self
- b. began in Kentucky and Tennessee in the 1790s and early 1800s among the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists
- c. there was a rejection of the doctrine of predestination that was taught during the first great awakening
- d. in the northeastern region, Charles Grandison Finney, a Presbyterian minister gained prominence as one of the most outstanding evangelicals of that era

#### e. results:

1. church membership doubled
2. reform movements
  - abolitionism
  - women's rights
  - temperance
  - public education
3. new religious sects

### IV. american system

- a. introduced by President Madison and promoted by Henry Clay (speaker of the house)

#### b. 3 goals:

1. develop transportation systems and other internal improvements
  2. establish a protective tariff
  3. strengthen the national bank
- ★ to become self-sufficient.

#### c. how did these achieve those goals:

1. tariff of 1816
  - aid in the growth of American industry by protecting American-made products
  - north likes, south doesn't
2. 2nd bank of the US
  - aid in the exchange of goods across regions by establishing a national currency
  - north likes, south doesn't
3. internal improvements
  - assist trade by improving transportation
  - ex. National Road, Erie Canal
4. era of good feelings

### V. influence of nationalism

#### a. nation's courts

1. Supreme Court increases the federal government's power over the states



## 2. McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

- Maryland tried to tax the Baltimore national bank out of existence
- established the "Supremacy clause"

## 3. Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

- Federal government has power to regulate interstate commerce

## 4. Other cases limited the States power over business and commerce

## b. Shaped foreign affairs

### 1. expansion of U.S. territory

- Rush-Bagot treaty (1817)
    - ↳ demilitarized the great lakes
    - ↳ established the border between the US + Canada at the 49th parallel
  - Adams-Onís Treaty (1819)
    - ↳ US buys Florida from Spain for 5 million dollars and Spain gives up all rights to the Oregon territory
  - Monroe doctrine (dec 2, 1823)
    - ↳ non-colonization: Europe had no right to further colonize the western hemisphere
    - ↳ non-intervention: Europe could not intervene with western hemisphere's affairs
    - ↳ non-interference: US would not interfere with European affairs
- "Europe, you leave us alone, and we leave you alone"

## c. increased western expansion

### 1. Missouri Compromise

- addition of Missouri as a slave state threatened the balance of power
- Compromise:
  - ↳ Maine admitted as a free state and Missouri as a slave state
  - ↳ no slavery would be allowed in the Louisiana territory north of the 36.30° latitude

## VI. John Quincy Adams

### a. election of 1824: favorite sons

#### 1. Candidates:

- John D. Adams: New England
  - William Crawford: South (sec. of treasury)
  - Henry Clay: West
  - Andrew Jackson: West
- represented the expanding west, common man and suffrage to all men

#### 2. house of Representatives decided the election and chose Adams

#### 3. "Corrupt bargain"

- Adams wins presidency
- Henry Clay becomes secretary of State

### b. democratic party split

1. national republicans: supported a program of nationalism (Clay + Adams)
2. democrats: supported states rights (Jackson)

### c. Adams administration

1. able, moral, and conscientious president - governed his life by biblical principles
2. poor administrator: lacked popular appeal

### d. tariff dispute

1. by the 1820's the spirit of nationalism was lessening
  - higher tariff adopted in 1824 offered more protection of northern manufactures
  - tariff of abominations (1828): called for higher rates on important manufactured goods and raw materials
  - ↳ an attempt by democrats to damage Adams administration. no one liked the tariff

## VII. Andrew Jackson



## A. election of 1828

1. many states granted "universal" suffrage to all white males
2. Adams vs. Jackson (again)

## B. Stronger executive branch under Jackson

1. Vetoed more bills (6)
2. ignored cabinet members and sought advice from a group of personal advisors called the "Kitchen cabinet"
3. spoils system: gave political position to those loyal to him.

## C. native american issues

### 1. attitudes

- Jackson's views the native Americans as uncivilized and should leave the land the US had purchased through treaties.
- native Americans - white men were greedy and always wanted more. They didn't own private property and therefore didn't understand giving away land through treaties.

### 2. policy

- civilization: native Americans would become farmers and would convert to Christianity. they would become Americans (Washington - 1820's).
- removal: civilization would never succeed and so the only thing was to find some place in the West to settle Native Americans (Jackson).

## D. nullification controversy (tariff trouble)

### 1. tariff of abominations

- 1828 tariff lowered in 1832
- South Carolina still not happy

### 2. South solution - nullification

- John C. Calhoun said the states could declare a federal law harmful and thus unconstitutional and not enforceable in the state.
- Jackson sent troops to South Carolina to enforce the law

## E. Jackson's second term

### 1. death of the national bank

- When the bank applied for re-charter, Jackson vetoed the bill.
- ordered the Secretary of treasury to only deposit money in state banks - "pet banks"

### 2. appointed Roger B. Taney as chief justice when Marshall died

## VIII. Martin Van Buren (1836-1840)

### A. election of 1836

1. Whigs (National Republicans) - 4 candidates
2. Democrats - Martin Van Buren

### B. panic of 1837: worst economic crisis yet

#### 1. causes of panic

- national bank closes

#### 2. cotton prices dropped from oversupply:

- planters couldn't repay their loans and more banks

#### 3. depression lasted 5 years

#### 4. Van Buren's response

"Mr. Wiskers"

- Laissez faire (hands off): took little action

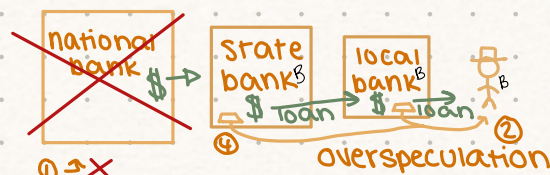
- independent treasury: called for separate federal vaults + the government would use only for gold or silver  
↳ bank

1840: Whigs are back

- ↳ run only 1 candidate

### Cherokee Indian Removal Timeline

1785	First treaty between Cherokee and United States, established peaceful relations.
1796	George Washington initiated "civilization" program among Cherokees.
1802	Georgia ceded some of its western land to the United States; the U.S. government, in exchange, promised to purchase for Georgia all of the Indian lands remaining within the state. However, the Federal Government could only buy land through treaty.
1808-1810	First major Cherokee migration to land west of the Mississippi.
1820s	Cherokees became the most "civilized" of the five "Civilized Tribes" (Creeks, Chickasaw, Seminole, Choctaw and Cherokee). <b>The Cherokee had a newspaper and many had converted to Christianity; they adopted a Constitution; they had farms and owned slaves.</b>
1828	Andrew Jackson elected President and declares his support for removal.
1828	Georgia extended its state power over Cherokee Nation and nullified (makes illegal) Cherokee law.
1832	Cherokee won their case in <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> . U.S. Supreme Court upheld Cherokee sovereignty in Georgia. Andrew Jackson ignored the ruling.
1836	<b>Treaty of New Echota</b> signed; provided for removal of Cherokees to land west of the Mississippi. Chief John Ross led 15,000 in protesting the treaty. Only 2,000 Cherokee agreed to migrate voluntarily.
1838	U.S. government sent in 7,000 troops, who forced the Cherokees out at bayonet point. 4,000 Cherokee people died of cold, hunger, and disease on their way to the western lands.
1839	Execution of Major Ridge, John Ridge, and <u>Elias Boudinot</u> for their role in the Treaty of New Echota.



③ bank starts to get low on money so they start printing more: inflation

⑤ banks call in loans

④ Specie circular  
↳ Jackson's attempt to stop money leaving the bank

↳ only buy land w/ gold + silver



## IX. William Henry Harrison

A. Whigs chose popular candidate (Harrison) to defeat Van Buren

B. Log Cabin campaign

1. campaign slogan: "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"

"man of the people" "general" → Jacksonian campaign

2. presented him as a "man of the people" - farmer born in a log cabin

C. new kind of politics

1. Harrison campaigned more w/ ordinary citizens participating

2. mudslinging: use of insults to attack an opponent's character

D. Harrison's program

1. create new national bank

2. built new roads

3. new higher tariff

} American system (populac. → north)

Republicans → Whigs

E. first president to die in office: pneumonia

↳ longest inauguration speech → 1hr 42 min, 4 weeks, vice pres. became pres.

## X. John Tyler (1790-1862)

A. "A man without a party" - vetoed a Whig bill to establish a new national bank and the party kicked him out.

B. Could do little during his term because few supported him.

C. Webster-Ashburton treaty (1842)

1. US gave portion of Maine to Britain

2. US gained land in northern NY and Vermont

3. lands on Lake Superior and Minnesota