

AGE of JACKSON

Film Clip:

Artwork:

Songs:

TIMELINE of EVENTS:

1813	Creek War
1814	Treaty of Ghent Hartford Convention
1815	Battle of New Orleans
1816	James Monroe Elected <u>McCulloch vs Maryland</u>
1819	Treaty with Spain-Florida
1820	Missouri Compromise
1821	Emma Hart Willard – open women’s school in N.Y. Horace Mann – education change Sequoyah –alphabet “Talking Leaves” newspaper
1823	Monroe Doctrine Proclaimed
1824	John Quincy Adams Elected
1837	Blackfoot smallpox epidemic – end of their power Mary Lyon – open Mount Holyoke – Mass. Noah Webster - speller William McGuffey – Reader

OUTLINE

- I. War In Europe and aftermath:
 - A. Napoleon's victories
 - B. Harassment of shipping
 1. Mutual blockades
 2. Impressment of sailors
 - C. Jefferson and the Embargo Act
 - D. Madison and Clinton Election
 - E. Drift toward war
 1. Non-Intercourse Act
 2. Macon's Bill #2
 3. Intrigue with Britain & France
 - F. Madison's request for war.
- II. The War Of 1812.
 - A. Battle of New Orleans
 - B. Treaty of Ghent
 1. Issues
 2. Terms of treaty
 - C. Hartford Convention
 1. Composition-who
 2. Consequences of the gathering.
 3. Andrew Jackson 1st to say that no state had a right to succeed

- III. Action for Economic Nationalism
 - A. National bank
 - 1. Effect of expiration of bank
 - 2. Hard money policies
 - 3. Proposal for new bank
 - 4. Support and opposition
 - B. Protective tariff
 - C. Internal improvements:
 - 1. Constitutional amendment
 - 2. State internal improvements
 - 3. Calhoun's bill
 - 4. Status of internal improvements
- IV. An Era of Political Harmony
 - A. The election of 1816 & 1820-Monroe
 - 1. Monroe's Cabinet
 - 2. Monroe Doctrine
- V. Diplomatic Developments
 - A. Rush-Bagot Agreement
 - B. Convention of 1818
 - C. Acquisition of Florida
 - D. Adams Transcontinental Treaty
- VI. Judicial Nationalism: Marshall
 - A. Marbury vs Madison
 - B. Fletcher vs Peck
 - C. McCulloch vs Maryland
 - D. Dartmouth College vs Woodward
 - E. Gibbons vs Ogden
 - F. Cherokee Nation vs Georgia
 - G. Worcester vs Georgia
- VII. Presidency of John Quincy Adams
 - A. Adams charter and plans
 - B. Adams failures
- VIII. Election of 1828:
 - A. Jackson vs Adams again
 - B. His appeal to different groups
 - C. Outcome
 - D. Inauguration
 - E. Nature of appointments
 - F. Peggy Eaton Affair
 - G. Rotation in Office

- IX. Policies of Conflict
 - A. Internal improvements
 - B. Nullification crisis
 - C. Break with Calhoun
 - D. Jackson Indian Policies
 - 1. Jackson's attitude
 - 2. Indian Removal
 - 3. Black Hawk War
 - 4. Seminole War
 - 5. Trail of Tears
- X. The Bank Controversy:
 - A. The banks opponents
 - B. Jackson's views
 - C. Biddle's efforts to recharter
 - D. Jackson's removal of deposits
 - E. Economic reaction to removal
 - 1. Speculation
 - 2. Increased land sales
 - 3. Special Circular
- XI. The Van Buren Years:
 - A. Van Buren characterized
 - B. Panic of 1837
 - C. Proposal for Independent Treasury
 - D. Election of 1840.
- XII. Assessment of Jacksonian Democracy:
 - A. Mass political parties increased voter participation.
 - B. Jackson compounded contradictions
 - C. Early interpretations castigated the spoils system.
 - D. Progressive praised his democracy
 - E. Conflict over interpretation

CONCEPTS, NAMES, TERMS & TOPICS:

Albert Gallatin	Judiciary Act	Excises taxes
"Midnight judges"	Judicial Review	Tripolitan War
James Monroe	Robert Livingston	Napoleon
Gunboat diplomacy	Santo Domingo	Oliver H. Perry
Lewis & Clark	Zebulon Pike	Tecumseh
Austerlitz	Orders In Council	Treaty of Ghent
Impressment	John Marshall	The Prophet
<u>Marbury vs Madison</u>	<u>McCulloch vs Maryland</u>	James Madison
Macon Bill #2	War Hawks	Henry Clay
John C. Calhoun	Daniel Webster	Andrew Jackson
Wm. Henry Harrison	Battle of Lake Erie	Fort McHenry
Francis Scott Key	Rush-Bagot Agreement	Hartford Convention
Berlin & Milan Decrees.	Louisiana Purchase	Battle of New Orleans

NOTES:

Monroe Doctrine

George Canning Foreign Secretary – English hope to capture South American trade – sent letter to Richard Rush with the idea of a Joint Declaration

1. Disavowed any intervention
2. Denied other powers the right to intervene

John Q. Adams told President Monroe

1. English Navy would stop France – no joint understanding needed
2. Fear that disavowal would limit later acquisitions
3. Declaration did not extend to Russia - Fort Ross 1816

Adams Plan: was to issue the Monroe Doctrine the English would back anyways

Political parties: Era of Good Feeling was over! New Political Party

Whigs

1. modernization
2. no territorial expansion
3. Government moral character
4. Responsible to society
5. “Yankee” John Adams
6. Truth found in thinking & reason

Democrats (drop Republican)

1. slow to change
2. expansion of territory
North to Oregon
West to Texas
3. Government has no moral position
4. responsible to society
5. Andrew Jackson
6. Truth inherent in nature (plow Man”

Land Grants and western movement

1785 – 160 acres

1800 –

1804 – 160 acres @ \$2.00/ acre over 4 years

1820 - 80 acres @ \$1.25/ acre over 4 years

Population double every 25 years

Absalom Jones and Richard Allen – Free Blacks in Philadelphia

Judge Jackson arrested Russell Bern -

Land and money

1785 Land Ordinance – six square mile town ship

1787 Northwest Ordinance

1796 Federal Land Law – 640 acres @ \$2.00 an acre paid in one year

1800 Federal Land Law – 320 acres @ \$1.64 an acre paid in 4 years

1803 Louisiana Purchase

1812 War veteran’s soldiers promised western land

1816 Congress passed funds for National Road

1819 Transcontinental Treaty ended Spanish power

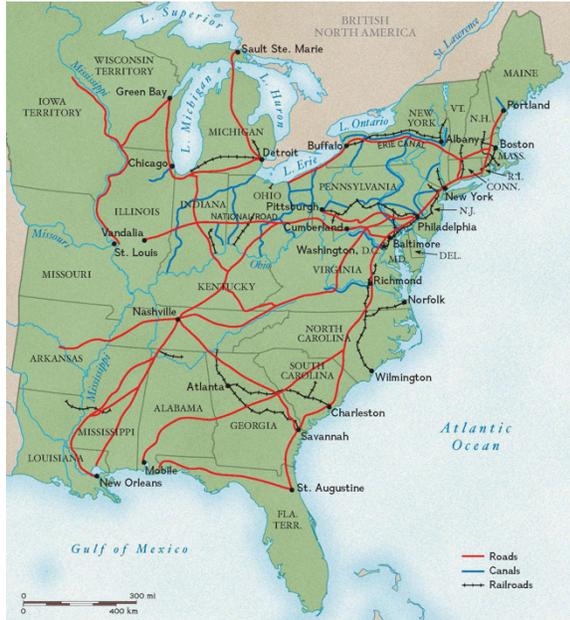
1820 Federal Land Law – 80 acres @ \$1.12 per acre

1832 Federal Land Law – 40 acres

People moved 3-4 times in life Joseph Smith moved 7 times in 14 years – many times by force of the local communities.

This movement weaken social institutions and intensified equality and loss of civility

Roads and Canals



Market Revolution in America

Middle class

Factors of Change:

1. Land and materials
2. slavery
3. commerce and trade
4. cotton
5. Hamilton and Jefferson

Character:

1. superior to Europe
2. optimistic feeling

Penny Press started in Jackson period not supported by parties or government

Missouri Compromise 1820 (Mason – Dixon Line) tried to settle Slavery issue

South saw their power in Congress in decline with new States (3/5 Clause)

Dueling became a weapon against northern members who saw dueling as barbaric.

Andrew Jackson the Frontier Hero and National Hero

Early Presidents were not expected to be shakers and the political movers were to be the Congressman and Senator leaders

Question that they were trying to be addressed:

1. Constitution and Compact or Contract?
2. Republic of Slave states?
3. How can government protect Life, Liberty, and Property when government in an enemy?
4. How do you protect the minority when majority always gets what it wants?

Class system

Vertical = birth

Horizontal = occupation

1st group – gentlemen – are to consume not work

2nd group – middling

3rd group – ordinary / meaner sort

Washington's view of 3rd group – “The grazing multitude”

Col. Landon Carter view of 3rd group – “but idiots”

John Adams view of 3rd group – “common herd of mankind”

Nathaniel Green view of 3rd group – “contracted, selfish”

Alexander Hamilton view of 3rd group – “unthinking mob”

Andrew Jackson upset this view with the “common Man”

Political Leaders in different Sections of Country – neither could win a national election

Henry Clay in the west - The Great Compromiser

Clay owned slave and did not believe in slavery. He saw it as bad for everyone and tried to end it – and failed. Free slaves by Clay – pick date of slave birth and age 21 free females 25 for males when last slave died all sent back to Africa – Clay was a founder of Anti-slave society 1817 – one cannot change contract with one side only both must agree

Clay and John Randolph – Randolph as Speaker of the House always brought his dogs to congress and would “cane” anyone that would protest. One day Clay was acting act President of the House and passed an order no dogs in congress. Randolph was Mad.

Later the two met on sidewalk Randolph and said, “I never sidestep for SKUNKS!”

Clay looked up to him and said, “I always DO!” jump to the side and continued his walk.

John C. Calhoun in the South – South Carolina fire brand wrote the Nullification Doctrine and was behind the threat of South Carolina secession - Calhoun was an original political thinker – intellectual performance

Daniel Webster in the North (New England) – said he could out talk the Devil. He argued many cases before the Supreme Court - Webster always made money – no conflict of interest – theater performance

All three would die within 18 months of each other

Election of 1824 – Andrew Jackson and John Q. Adams

Adams was called a monarchist and anti-Catholic zealot – That his wife was born in England

He was corrupt and a “pimp for the Czar of Russia”

Jackson by some saw as “Man on Horseback”

Press called Jackson's wife a “slut” - Rachel Jackson

That Jackson's mother was a prostitute that was brought to the country by British and married a mulatto and gave birth to several children. That he was a bigamist and his wife an adulteress that was a divorce woman in a Cincinnati paper by the editor.

Corrupt Bargain of 1824

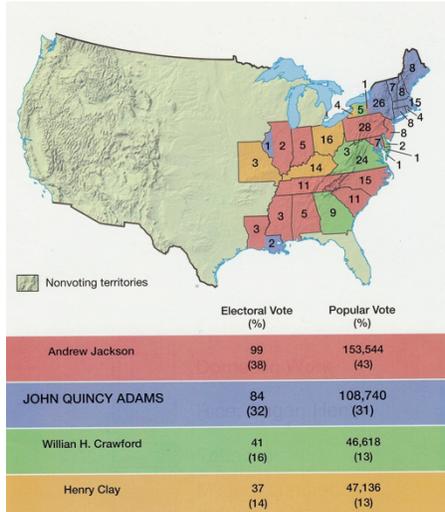
William Crawford Ga. 41 votes

John Q. Adams Mass. 84 votes

Henry Clay Ky. 37 votes

Andrew Jackson Tenn. 99 votes

Adams won the Election when Clay tossed his Electoral votes to Adams and became Secretary of State



John Q. Adams - Dismissed only 12 office holders out of 800 – “patronage”

Tariff of 1824 “of Abomination”

One section should not be forced to pay for another “nullification”

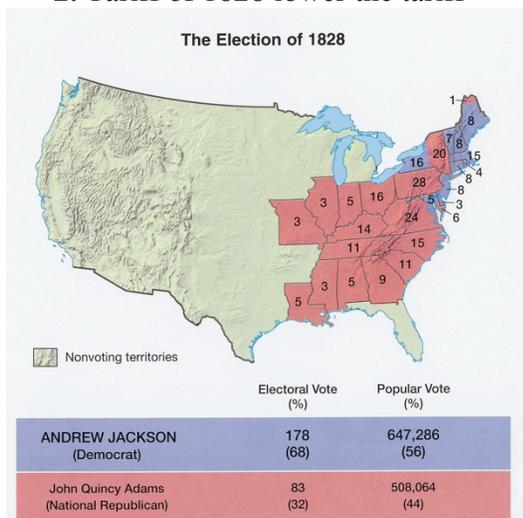
Nullification:

1. States have certain powers on Congress through the Constitution
2. each state could decide for itself when congress exceeded delegated authority
3. states could null and void within that state

Election of 1828 Jackson’s Victory - National interest above all

Nullification Crisis – Carrot and the Stick approach

1. Threaten to send the Army to South Carolina
2. Tariff of 1828 lower the tariff



Jackson's period was one of a transition from elite republic to a more democratic system - Jackson had faith in the people (common man). Common Man could do the job.

Majority rule is alternative to minority rule

Rotation of office – democratic idea

Jackson paid off debt (1835) saw it as the only thing that threaten Liberty of the people “watch government” - taxes increased power of government and reduced liberty

Jackson used “patronage” some said as monarchical would

1. Rotation of office
2. Removed aristocratic group
3. To influence people that government was for all

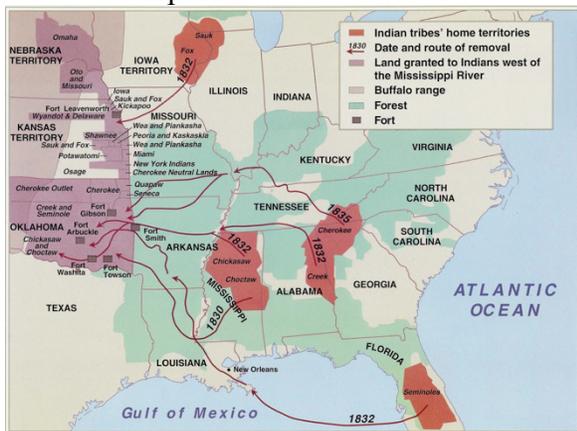
Jackson was known for his bad spelling and the story was circulated that He signed documents with the initials “O” for All & “K” for Correct – was a myth most likely it was for OK “Old Hickory”

Used veto more on moral side and not as early presidents – made president prime mover over legislatures

Bank to be for all people not just a few – he set out to end the National Bank. He felt it controlled the economic life of the local people from the Eastern financial influence. Wanted “Pet Banks” that were local. Finance move farther North to Wall Street.

Jackson on Indians - they were not a sovereign nation What to do with them?

1. Kill them all – not going to happen
2. Integrate into society – not happening
3. Government protect by moving them where they are safe
4. Removed after Jackson left office
5. He adopted a Native American child as his own



Jackson on his deathbed said the only thing left undone was he had not shot Henry Clay and hanged John C. Calhoun



Democracy in America, Alexis de Tocqueville (1835-1840)

The book was written to influence the French political system that had turned its back for the most part on de Tocqueville. So, the book that Americans seem to think was a watershed of the American system is in reality a book to show the French that democracy has its pitfalls.

On democracy:

“...universal suffrage has been adopted in all states of the Union...”

“...at the present day the most able men in the United States are very rarely placed at the head of affairs.”

“While the natural propensities of democracy induce the people to reject the most distinguished citizens as its rulers,”

“Universal suffrage is by no means a guarantee of the wisdom of the popular choice;”

“On entering the House of Representatives at Washington one is struck by the vulgar demeanor of that great assembly. Its members are almost all obscure individuals whose names present no association to the mind; They are mostly village lawyers, men of trade, or even persons belonging to the lower classes of society.”

“... it is said that representative of the people do not always know how to write correctly.”

“...the Senate is composed of eloquent advocates, distinguished generals, wise magistrates, and statesmen of note...”

“Public officers in the United States are commingled with the crowd of citizens; they have neither palaces, nor guards, nor ceremonial costumes.”

“The substitution of paid for unpaid functionaries is of itself, in my opinion, sufficient to constitute a serious revolution.”

“The pursuit of wealth generally diverts men of great talent and great passions from the pursuit of power, and it very frequently happens that a man does not undertake to direct the fortune of the state until he has discovered his incompetence to conduct his own affairs.”

“Public administration is so to speak, oral and traditional. But little is committed to writing, and that little is wafted away forever, like the leaves of the Sibley, by the smallest breeze...”

“Magistrate has arbitrary power in democracy.”

“Democratic government does not understand the art of being economical.”

On social conditions in America:

“The last trace of hereditary ranks and distinctions is destroyed – the law of partition has reduced all to one level.”

“I do not mean that there is any deficiency of wealthy individuals in the United States; I know of no country, indeed, where the love of money has taken stronger hold upon the affection of men, and where profound contempt is expressed for the theory of permanent equality of property.”

“I do not believe that there is a country in the world where, in proportion to the population, there are so few uninstructed and at the same time so few learned individuals.”

“There is no class...by which the labors of the intellect are held in honor.”

“Accordingly, there is an equal want to the desire and power of application to these objects.”

“A middle standard is fixed in America for human knowledge.”

On Sovereignty in America:

“In America the principle of the sovereignty of the people is not either barren or concealed...recognized by the customs and proclaimed by laws; it spreads freely, and arrives without impediment...”

On political associations:

“The citizen of the United States is taught from his earliest infancy to rely upon his own exertions in order to resist the evils and difficulties of life; he looks upon social authority with an eye of mistrust and anxiety, ...”

“... in the United States associations are established to promote public order, commerce, industry, morality and religion; for there is no end which the human will, seconded by collective exertions of individuals, despairs of attaining.”

“... but societies thus formed possess more authority than the press.”

“I am therefore led to conclude that the right of association is almost as inalienable as the right of personal liberty.”

“... liberty degenerates into license...”

“In America the citizens who form the minority associate, in order, in the first place, to show their numerical strength, and so diminish the moral authority of the majority; and, in the second place, to stimulate competition, and discover those arguments which are most fitted to act upon the majority; for they always entertain hopes of drawing over their opponents.”

“In Europe associations consider themselves, in some degree, as the legislative and executive councils of the people, which is unable to speak for itself. In America, where they only represent a majority of the nation, they argue and they petition...”

“In aristocracies a few great pictures are produced; in democratic countries, a vast number of insignificant ones.”

“Nowhere do citizens appear so insignificant as in a democratic nation; nowhere does the nation itself appear greater...”

“As soon as several of the inhabitants of the United States have taken up an opinion or a feeling they wish to promote in the world, they look out for mutual assistance,”

“The first time I heard in the United States that a hundred thousand men had bound themselves publicly to abstain from spirituous liquors, it appeared to me more like a joke than a serious engagement; ... Americans, alarmed by the progress of drunkenness...”

“Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal...”

Americans on America:

“Interest of the Americans consisted in a perfect neutrality with regard to the internal dissensions of the European powers.”

George Washington

“The Americans ought never to solicit any privileges from foreign nations, in order not to be obliged to grant similar privileges themselves.”

Thomas Jefferson