

CHAPTER 9

AP® FOCUS & ANNOTATED CHAPTER OUTLINE

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Period 4: 1800–1848

AP U.S. History Key Concepts

- 4.1 World's first modern mass democracy developed in the United States; emergence of a new national culture; and struggles to define the nation's democratic ideals and reform its institutions.
 - Debates over federal power, states' rights, and the authority of different branches of the federal government.
 - 4.2 Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce led to changes in settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, and political power.
 - The Market Revolution had significant effects on migration, gender and family relations, and distribution of political power.
 - 4.3 Government policy shaped by interest in expanding trade and national borders.
 - Policymakers aimed at dominating the North American continent.
 - Various individuals and groups initiated, supported, and/or resisted expansion of territory and/or government powers.
 - Westward expansion gave rise to debates and compromises over the extension of slavery.
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ANNOTATED CHAPTER OUTLINE

The following annotated chapter outline will help you review the major topics covered in this chapter.

I. The Rise of Popular Politics

A. The Decline of the Notables and the Rise of Parties

1. The Rise of Democracy
 - a. Expansion of the franchise was the most dramatic expression of the democratic revolution; beginning in the late 1810s, many states revised their constitutions to give the franchise to nearly every white male farmer and wage earner.
 - b. Smallholding farmers and ambitious laborers in the Midwest and Southwest launched the first challenges to the traditional political order; the constitutions of new states prescribed a broad male franchise, and voters usually elected middling men to local and state offices.
 - c. By the mid-1820s, only a few states—North Carolina, Virginia, and Rhode Island—required the ownership of freehold property for voting.
 - d. Between 1818 and 1821, some eastern states reapportioned legislatures on the basis of population and instituted more democratic forms of local government.
 - e. Democratic politics was contentious and, because it attracted ambitious men, often corrupt. Powerful entrepreneurs and speculators—both notables and self-made men—demanded government assistance and paid bribes to get it.
2. Parties Take Command
 - a. As the power of the notables declined, the political party emerged as the organizing force in the American system of government.
 - b. Parties were political machines that gathered the diverse agenda of social and economic groups into a coherent legislative program.
 - c. Although the beneficiary of elitist education and financial support, Martin Van Buren advocated a political order based on party identity, not family connections.
 - d. Between 1817 and 1821, Van Buren created the first statewide political machine, and he later organized the first nationwide political party.
 - e. Keys to Van Buren's political success were his systematic use of party newspapers to promote a platform and drum up the vote and his use of patronage. He and his party made six thousand

political appointments in New York. Van Buren then used the spoils system to award public jobs to political supporters after an electoral victory.

- f. Van Buren insisted on disciplined voting as determined by a caucus, a meeting of party leaders, to ensure passage of the party's legislative program.

B. Racial Exclusion and Republican Motherhood

1. Old cultural rules and new laws denied the vote to most women and free African American men.
2. When women and free blacks asked for voting rights, legislators wrote explicit race and gender restrictions into the law.
3. Republican Motherhood
 - a. The controversy over women's political rights mirrored a debate over authority within the household.
 - b. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the United States experienced a sharp decline in the birthrate (referred to by historians as the demographic transition) due to the migration of men, which left women without mates for life, or delayed marriage and thus childbirth.
 - c. Fewer children meant fathers could provide more adequately for each, while mothers were no longer willing to spend all their active years bearing and rearing children.
 - d. Political leaders called on women to become loyal "republican mothers" who would correctly shape the character of American men.
 - e. Christian ministers readily embraced the idea of republican motherhood. Most, but not all, urged their audiences to dismiss the idea of public roles for women, such as voting or serving on juries.
4. Debates over Education
 - a. Although families provided most moral and intellectual training, republican ideology encouraged publicly supported schooling.
 - b. Bostonian Caleb Bingham, an influential textbook author, called for "an equal distribution of knowledge to make us emphatically a 'republic of letters.' "
 - c. Farmers, artisans, and laborers wanted elementary schools that would instruct their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic and make them literate enough to read the Bible.
 - d. Although the constitutions of many states encouraged the use of public resources to fund primary schools, there was not much progress until the 1820s.
 - e. To instill self-discipline and individual enterprise in students, reformers chose textbooks that praised honesty and hard work while condemning gambling, drinking, and laziness. American history was also required learning.
5. Slavery and National Politics
 - a. Southerners in the new national legislature won approval of James Madison's resolution that "Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them within any of the States."
 - b. Slavery quickly found its way into national politics and remained a contested issue as the North ended slavery and the South expanded its slave-based agricultural economy.
 - c. When Congress ended American participation in the Atlantic slave trade in 1808, northerners called for the regulation of the interstate trade in slaves, and southerners mounted a forceful defense of their labor system.
6. African Americans Speak Out
 - a. Both African American abolitionists, who called for an end to the "relentless tyranny" of slavery, and white antislavery advocates hoped that slavery would disappear as tobacco production declined. The cotton boom, however, increased demand for slaves.
 - b. In 1817, the founders of the American Colonization Society proposed to end slavery by encouraging southern planters to emancipate their slaves; the society would then arrange for their resettlement in Africa to prevent racial conflict.
 - c. Most free blacks rejected the idea of colonization as contrary to republican principles and because they viewed themselves as American citizens.
 - d. Lacking support from either blacks or whites, the American Colonization Society was a dismal failure, transporting only 6,000 African Americans to Liberia, a colony it established on the west coast of Africa.

C. The Missouri Crisis, 1819–1821

1. When Missouri applied for admission to the Union as a slave state in 1819, Congressman James Tallmadge of New York proposed a ban on the importation of slaves into Missouri and the gradual emancipation of its black inhabitants.
2. The northern majority in the House of Representatives blocked the territory's admission to the Union when Missouri whites rejected Tallmadge's proposals.
3. To underline their commitment to slavery, southerners used their power in the Senate (where they held half the seats) to withhold statehood from Maine, which was seeking to separate itself from Massachusetts.
4. Constitutional Issues
 - a. Southerners advanced three constitutional arguments: they raised the principle of "equal rights" for the states; they argued that slavery was purely an internal state affair; and they maintained that Congress had no authority to infringe on the property rights of slaveholders.
 - b. Henry Clay finally put together a series of political agreements known collectively as the Missouri Compromise; the compromise set a precedent for admission of states to the Union in pairs—one free and one slave—and southern senators accepted legislation that prohibited slavery in most of the Louisiana Purchase, all the lands north of latitude 36°30' except for the state of Missouri.
 - c. The fate of western lands, enslaved blacks, and the Union itself were now intertwined, raising the specter of civil war and the end of the American experiment.

D. The Election of 1824

1. With the democratization of politics, the aristocratic Federalist Party virtually disappeared, and the Republicans broke up into competing factions.
2. The election of 1824 had five candidates who all called themselves Republicans: John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, and Andrew Jackson.
3. Congress selected William Crawford as the official candidate, yet the other candidates refused to accept the selection and sought support among ordinary voters.
4. Adams campaigned on his success as secretary of state; Clay promoted the American System, an integrated program of national economic development; Crawford advocated adherence to Jeffersonian ideals; and Calhoun withdrew to support Jackson, war hero and self-made man.
5. Although Jackson received nationwide support, no candidate received an absolute majority in the Electoral College, so members of the House of Representatives had to choose the president.
6. Clay assembled a coalition of congressmen that voted for Adams, and Adams repaid Clay by appointing him secretary of state.
7. Clay's appointment was a politically fatal mistake for both men; Calhoun accused Adams of using the power and patronage of the executive to thwart the popular will, and Jacksonians in Congress condemned Clay for arranging this "corrupt bargain."

E. The Last Notable President: John Quincy Adams

1. Adams embraced the American System proposed by Clay and its three key elements: protective tariffs, federally subsidized transportation improvements, and a national bank.
2. The Demise of the American System
 - a. Adams's policies favored the business elite of the Northeast and the entrepreneurs and commercial farmers in the Midwest but won little support among southern planters and smallholding farmers who feared powerful banks and opposed inflation resulting from tariffs.
 - b. Many politicians objected to the American System on constitutional grounds and most of Adams's proposed subsidies for roads and canals were defeated.
3. The Tariff Battle
 - a. The most far-reaching battle of the Adams administration came over tariffs; Adams's Tariff of 1824 protected manufacturers in New England and Pennsylvania against imports of more expensive woolen and cotton textiles as well as iron goods.
 - b. Northern Jacksonians joined with the supporters of Adams and Clay to enact the Tariff of 1828, which raised duties on raw materials, textiles, and iron goods.

- c. The new tariff enraged the South; as the world's cheapest producer of raw cotton, the tariff cost southern planters about \$100 million a year as planters had to buy either higher-cost American textiles and iron goods or highly taxed British goods.
- d. Southerners thought the tariff was legalized pillage and labeled it a Tariff of Abominations.
- e. Southerners also opposed Adams's Indian policy that recognized Native American land rights and advocated the negotiation of treaties.
- f. Adams was the last of the elitist politicians and refused to adjust to the new style of party politics.

F. "The Democracy" and the Election of 1828

- 1. Martin Van Buren and the professional politicians handling Andrew Jackson's campaign had no reservations about running for the presidency.
- 2. Jacksonians organized a massive publicity campaign advocating Jeffersonian political ideals and celebrated Jackson's achievements as a self-made man.
- 3. Jacksonians called themselves "Democrats" or "the Democracy" to convey their egalitarian message.
- 4. Jackson's appeal as a candidate was his message of equal rights and popular rule. His hostility to business corporations and to Clay's American System, his animus toward Native Americans, and his personal preference for a "judicious" tariff won him substantial support.
- 5. Jackson received 178 of 261 electoral votes and became the first president from a western state; however, the massive outpouring of popular support for Jackson frightened men of wealth and influence.

II. Jackson in Power, 1829–1837

A. Jackson's Agenda: Rotation and Decentralization

- 1. To decide policy, Jackson primarily relied on his so-called Kitchen Cabinet—an informal group of advisors.
- 2. Using the spoils system, Jackson created a loyal and disciplined national party and dispensed government jobs to aid his friends and win support for his legislative program.
- 3. Jackson's main priority was to destroy Clay's American System.
- 4. He rejected national support for transportation projects, which he also opposed on constitutional grounds, and in 1830 vetoed four internal improvement bills.

B. The Tariff and Nullification

- 1. Although opposition to the Tariff of 1828 helped Jackson win the election, a major political crisis saddled him with protecting it.
- 2. To sidetrack the possibility that government would try to end slavery, South Carolina politicians tried to limit the power of the central government and chose the tariff as their target.
- 3. The crisis began in 1832 when high-tariff congressmen ignored southern warnings that they were "endangering the Union" and reenacted the Tariff of Abominations.
- 4. South Carolina's act of nullification rested on the constitutional arguments developed by Vice President John C. Calhoun, in which he maintained that the Constitution had been ratified by state conventions and, therefore, a state convention could declare a congressional law, if it affected states unequally, null and void.
- 5. Replying to this states' rights interpretation of the Constitution, Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts presented a nationalist interpretation that celebrated popular sovereignty and Congress's responsibility to secure the "general welfare."
- 6. Jackson denounced this radical states' rights interpretation of the Constitution, declaring that nullification violated the Constitution and threatened the union of the United States.
- 7. At Jackson's request, Congress passed a Force Bill authorizing the use of the army and navy to force South Carolina's obedience.
- 8. At the same time, a tariff act was passed that gradually reduced rates; by 1842, tariffs reverted to the modest rates of 1816, thereby eliminating another part of Clay's American System.
- 9. South Carolina rescinded its nullification of the tariff, and Jackson had established the principle that no state could nullify a law of the United States.

C. The Bank War

- 1. By collecting notes and regularly demanding specie, the Second Bank of the United States kept state banks from issuing too many notes—preventing monetary inflation and higher prices.

2. Most Americans did not understand the regulatory role of the Second Bank and feared its ability to force bank closures, which left them holding worthless paper.
3. Jackson's Bank Veto
 - a. In 1832, Jackson's opponents in Congress persuaded the Second Bank's president, Nicholas Biddle, to seek an early extension of the bank's charter with the hope of luring Jackson into a veto that would split the Democrats just before the 1832 elections.
 - b. Jackson vetoed the bank bill and became a public hero. He declared that the Second Bank promoted the advancement of the few at the expense of the many.
 - c. Jackson won the election of 1832, jettisoned Calhoun as vice president, and chose Martin Van Buren instead.
4. The Bank Destroyed
 - a. Jackson had Secretary of the Treasury Roger B. Taney withdraw the government's gold from the Second Bank and deposit it in state "pet banks."
 - b. The "bank war" escalated into an all-out political battle. Jackson's opponents in the Senate passed a resolution censuring the president for acting independently of Congress, although Jackson ultimately won out. When the Second Bank's national charter expired in 1836, Jackson prevented its renewal.
 - c. Jackson had destroyed both national banking and the American System of protective tariffs and internal improvements. The result was a profound reduction in the purview and powers of the national government.

D. Indian Removal

1. In the late 1820s, whites in both the West and East called for the resettlement of the Indians west of the Mississippi River.
2. Indian peoples still controlled vast tracts of ancestral land and were determined to retain them.
3. Cherokee Resistance
 - a. Several Native American peoples, such as the Cherokee, had established a bicultural society, created a written language, chartered a government similar to the U.S. Constitution, and some even owned slaves.
 - b. Mixed-race Cherokees advocated integration into American society to protect property and ancestral lands.
 - c. Setting Indian preferences aside, the Georgia legislature demanded a fulfillment of the promise to extinguish Indian landholdings in the state in return for its 1802 ceding of western land claims.
 - d. Jackson gave full support to Georgia. He declared states were sovereign within their borders, and he withdrew the federal troops that had protected Indian enclaves.
4. The Removal Act and Its Aftermath
 - a. Jackson then pushed the Indian Removal Act of 1830 through Congress, which provided territory in modern-day Oklahoma and Kansas to Native Americans who would give up their ancestral holdings on the promise that they could live on the new lands in perpetuity.
 - b. When Chief Black Hawk and his followers refused to move from their rich farmland in western Illinois, Jackson sent troops to expel them, which resulted in the army pursuing him into the Wisconsin Territory and engaging in the brutal eight-hour Bad Axe Massacre of 1832.
 - c. Over the next five years, American diplomatic pressure and military power forced seventy Indian nations to sign treaties and move west of the Mississippi.
 - d. In *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831), the Supreme Court denied Indian independence; however, in *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), the Supreme Court voided Georgia's extension of state law over the Indians.
 - e. Rather than guaranteeing the Cherokees' territory, the U.S. government took it from them.
 - f. When a vast majority of Cherokees had not departed to the new territory by the deadline of May 1838, President Martin Van Buren ordered General Winfield Scott to forcibly march them 1,200 miles to the new Indian Territory—a journey remembered as the Trail of Tears.
 - g. Though Seminoles were the exception, the national government had forced the removal of most eastern Indian peoples to the West.

E. Jackson's Impact

1. Jackson permanently expanded the authority of the nation's chief executive, using the rhetoric of popular sovereignty to declare that the president is the direct representative of the American people; he also reduced the power of the national government to eliminate the American System.
2. The Taney Court
 - a. Appointed chief justice by Jackson, Roger B. Taney persuaded the Court to give constitutional legitimacy to Jackson's policies of free enterprise and states' rights.
 - b. In *Charles River Bridge Co. v. Warren Bridge Co.* (1837), Taney's ruling undermined the legal positions of chartered corporations and encouraged competitive enterprise (thus challenging John Marshall's interpretation of the contract clause in *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, which had emphasized the binding nature of public charters).
 - c. In 1837, Taney's decisions enhanced the regulatory role of state governments (*Mayor of New York v. Miln*) and restored some of the states' economic powers (*Briscoe v. Bank of Kentucky*).
3. States Revise Their Constitutions
 - a. Most states mounted a constitutional revolution—extending the vote to all white men, reapportioning legislatures on the basis of population, and mandating the election of officials.
 - b. Most Jackson-era constitutions prohibited states from granting exclusive charters to corporations or extending loans and credit guarantees to private businesses and protected taxpayers by setting strict limits on state debts and encouraging judges to enforce them.
 - c. Jacksonian “populists” embraced a small-government outlook, based on classical liberalism, or laissez-faire; in public, at least, they attacked government-granted special privileges and celebrated the power of ordinary people.

III. Class, Culture, and the Second Party System

- A. The rise of the Democracy and Jackson's tumultuous presidency sparked the creation in the mid-1830s of a second national party—the Whigs.
- B. The Whig Worldview
 1. The Whigs celebrated the entrepreneur and the enterprising individual: “This is a country of self-made men,” they boasted, pointing to the relative absence of permanent distinctions of class and status among white citizens.
 2. Calhoun's Dissent
 - a. Northern Whigs called for a return to Clay's and Adams's American System; southern Whigs advocated economic development but did not support high tariffs and social mobility.
 - b. Calhoun, the spokesman for the southern Whigs, opposed social equality and suggested that slave owners and factory owners shared common enemies: enslaved blacks and propertyless whites.
 - c. During the 1834 election, Whigs successfully appealed to evangelical Protestants and upwardly mobile Americans in New England and the Midwest and gained control of the House of Representatives.
 3. Anti-Masons Become Whigs
 - a. Many Whig voters previously were Anti-Masons, members of a powerful but short-lived political movement of the late 1820s.
 - b. Whigs and Anti-Masons shared convictions such as temperance, the American System, equal access to opportunity, and evangelical morality.
 - c. In the election of 1836, the Whigs faced Martin Van Buren; Van Buren emphasized his opposition to the American System and his support for individual rights.
 - d. The Whigs ran four regional candidates in the election in hope of throwing the presidential contest to the House, which they controlled, but the plan failed and Van Buren won.
- C. Labor Politics and the Depression of 1837–1843
 1. Urban artisans and workers in several states formed Working Men's Parties to express their discontent with elitist social and political order.
 2. Campaigning for a more egalitarian society, the new parties joined the Jacksonians in demanding equal rights and attacking chartered corporations and monopolistic banks.
 3. Although several Working Men's candidates won offices in cities, their artisan republicanism rhetoric, which emphasized proprietorship, impeded alliances with dependent wage earners.

4. At this juncture, the Panic of 1837 threw the American economy into disarray; the panic began when the Bank of England sharply curtailed the flow of money and credit to the United States.
 5. To pay their foreign loans and commercial debts, Americans had to withdraw specie from domestic banks. Lacking adequate specie and a national bank on which to rely, domestic banks suspended all payments in specie.
 6. By 1839, the American economy fell into deep depression: canal construction fell by 90 percent, prices dropped nearly 50 percent, and unemployment rose to 20 percent in some areas.
 7. The depression devastated the labor movement by depleting the membership of unions and destroying their bargaining power. Some state courts also issued injunctions, orders that prohibited workers from picketing or striking. By 1843, most unions had disappeared.
- D. "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too!"
1. The Whigs blamed Jackson's policies for the Panic of 1837, and, as Van Buren had just entered office, the public turned its anger on him because he did nothing to stop the downturn.
 2. Van Buren's Independent Treasury Act of 1840 actually delayed recovery because it took specie out of state banks and put it in government vaults.
 3. The Log Cabin Campaign
 - a. In 1840, the Whigs nominated William Henry Harrison, victor of the Battle of Tippecanoe, for president and John Tyler for vice president.
 - b. Harrison had little political experience, but the Whigs wanted someone who would rubber-stamp their programs for protective tariffs and a national bank.
 - c. The contest—the great "log cabin campaign"—was the first time two well-organized parties competed for the loyalties of a mass electorate, using organized public events to draw in voters. The Whigs used the log cabin as an icon of their candidate's (largely fictional) egalitarian tastes and common background.
 - d. The Whigs boosted their political hopes and their populist image by welcoming women to their festivities.
 - e. Harrison was voted into the White House, and the Whigs had a majority in Congress, but a month later Harrison died of pneumonia, so Tyler became president.
 4. Tyler Subverts the Whig Agenda
 - a. Tyler—who was more like a Democrat when it came to economic issues—was hostile toward the Second Bank and the American System and vetoed many Whig bills.
 - b. The split between Tyler and the Whigs allowed the Democrats to regroup and recruit more supporters; the Democrats remained the majority party in most parts of the nation by drawing on ethnocultural politics, the practice of voting along ethnic and religious lines.
 - c. Unlike most of the contemporary world, the United States now had a highly organized system of representative government that was responsive to ordinary citizens.