I. Andrew Jackson

II. The Triumph of Democracy
   A. Property and Democracy
      1. Property requirements for voting were eliminated by states.
   B. The Dorr War
      1. Rhode Island was an exception.
      2. Wage earners organized the People’s Convention in 1841.
         a. Elected Thomas Dorr
   C. Democracy in America
      1. By 1840, more than 90 percent of adult white men were eligible to vote.
      2. Democratic political institutions came to define the nation’s sense of its own identity.
      3. Tocqueville identified democracy as an essential attribute of American freedom.
      4. The term “citizen” in America had become synonymous with the right to vote.
   D. The Limits of Democracy
      1. As with the market revolution, women and blacks were barred from full democracy.
         a. They were denied on the basis of natural incapacity.
   E. The Information Revolution
      1. Steam power helped the proliferation of the penny press.
      2. Reduction in printing costs also resulted in alternative newspapers.
   F. Women and the Public Sphere
      1. The growth of the reading public opened the door for the rise of a new generation of women writers.
   G. A Racial Democracy
      1. Despite increased democracy in America, blacks were seen as a group apart.
      2. Blacks were often portrayed as stereotypes.
      3. Blacks were not allowed to vote in most states.
   H. Race and Class
      1. In effect, race had replaced class as the boundary that separated those American men who were entitled to enjoy political freedom from those who were not.

III. Nationalism and Its Discontents
   A. The American System
      1. A new manufacturing sector emerged from the War of 1812, and many believed that it was a necessary complement to the agricultural sector for national growth.
      2. In 1815 President James Madison put forward a blueprint for government-promoted economic development that came to be known as the American System.
         a. New national bank
         b. Tariffs
         c. Federal financing for better roads and canals
      3. President Madison came to believe that a constitutional amendment was necessary for the government to build roads and canals.
   B. Banks and Money
      1. The Second Bank of the United States was a profit-making corporation that served the government.
      2. Local banks promoted economic growth.
3. Local banks printed money.
   a. The value of paper currency fluctuated wildly.
   b. The Bank of the United States was supposed to prevent the over-issuance of money.

C. The Panic of 1819
1. The Bank of the United States participated in a speculative fever that swept the country after the War of 1812 ended.
2. Early in 1819, as European demand for American farm products returned to normal levels, the economic bubble burst.

D. The Politics of the Panic
1. The Panic of 1819 disrupted the political harmony of the previous years.
   a. Americans continued to distrust banks.
2. The Supreme Court ruled in McCulloch v. Maryland that the Bank of the United States was constitutional.
   a. Maryland could not tax the bank.

E. The Missouri Controversy
1. James Monroe’s two terms as president were characterized by the absence of two-party competition.
2. The absence of political party disputes was replaced by sectional disputes.
3. Missouri petitioned for statehood in 1819.
   a. Debate arose over slavery.
4. The Missouri Compromise was adopted by Congress in 1820.
   a. Henry Clay engineered a second Missouri Compromise.

F. The Slavery Question
1. Northern Republicans did not want slavery to expand for political reasons.
2. The Missouri debate highlighted that the westward expansion of slavery was a passionate topic and would prove to be a fatal issue.

IV. Nation, Section, and Party
A. The Monroe Doctrine
1. Between 1810 and 1822, Spain’s Latin American colonies rose in rebellion and established a series of independent nations.
   a. In 1822, the Monroe administration became the first government to extend diplomatic recognition to the new Latin American republics.
2. Fearing that Spain would try to regain its colonies, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams drafted the Monroe Doctrine.
   a. No more European colonization of the New World.
   b. The United States would abstain from European affairs.
   c. No recolonization.

B. The Election of 1824
1. Andrew Jackson was the only candidate in the 1824 election to have national appeal.
2. None of the four candidates received a majority of the electoral votes.
   a. The election fell to the House of Representatives.
   b. Henry Clay supported John Quincy Adams.
3. Clay’s “corrupt bargain” gave Adams the White House.
   a. Democratic party
   b. Whig party

C. The Nationalism of John Quincy Adams
1. John Quincy Adams enjoyed one of the most distinguished pre-presidential careers of any American president.
2. Adams had a clear vision of national greatness.
   a. Supported the American system
b. Wished to enhance American influence in the Western Hemisphere

D. “Liberty is Power”
   1. Adams held a view of federal power far more expansive than most of his contemporaries.
      a. Stated that “liberty is power”
   2. His plans alarmed many, and his vision would not be fulfilled until the twentieth century.

E. Martin Van Buren and the Democratic Party
   1. Adams’s program handed his political rivals a powerful weapon:
      a. Individual liberty
      b. States rights
      c. Limited government
   2. Martin Van Buren viewed political party competition as a necessary and positive influence to achieve national unity.

F. The Election of 1828
   1. By 1828, Van Buren had established the political apparatus of the Democratic Party.
   3. Victory went to Jackson, and American politics was transformed.

V. The Age of Jackson
A. The Party System
   1. Politics had become a spectacle.
   2. Party machines emerged.
      a. Spoils system
   3. National conventions chose candidates.

B. Democrats and Whigs
   1. Democrats and Whigs approached issues that emerged from the market revolution differently.
   2. Democrats favored no government intervention in the economy.
   3. Whigs supported government promotion of the economy.

C. Public and Private Freedom
   1. The party battles of the Jacksonian era reflected the clash between public and private definitions of American freedom and their relationship to governmental power.
   2. Democrats supported a weak federal government, championing individual and states’ rights.
      a. Reduced expenditures
      b. Reduced tariffs
      c. Abolished the national bank

D. Politics and Morality
   1. Democrats opposed attempts to impose a unified moral vision on society.
   2. Whigs believed that a strong federal government was necessary to promote liberty.
   3. Whigs argued that the role of government was to promote the welfare of the people.

E. South Carolina and Nullification
   1. Jackson’s first term was dominated by a battle to uphold the supremacy of federal over state law.
      a. Tariff of 1828
   2. South Carolina led the charge for a weakened federal government.

F. Calhoun’s Political Theory
   1. John C. Calhoun emerged as the leading theorist of nullification.
a. Exposition and protest
b. States created the Constitution.

G. The Nullification Crisis
1. Daniel Webster argued that the people, not the states, created the Constitution.
2. Calhoun and Jackson disagreed about the meaning of liberty and union and nullification.

H. Indian Removal
1. The expansion of cotton and slavery forced the relocation of Indians.
   a. Indian Removal Act of 1830
   b. Five Civilized Tribes
2. The law marked a repudiation of the Jeffersonian idea that civilized Indians could be assimilated into the American population.

I. The Supreme Court and the Indians
1. The Cherokees went to court to protect their rights.
   a. Cherokee Nation v. Georgia
   b. Worcester v. Georgia
2. John Ross led Cherokee resistance.
   a. Trail of Tears
3. The Seminoles fought a war against removal.
4. William Apess appealed for harmony between white Americans and Indians.

VI. The Bank War and After
A. Biddle’s Bank
1. The Bank of the United States symbolized the hopes and fears inspired by the market revolution.
2. Heading the bank was Nicholas Biddle of Pennsylvania.
   a. Jackson distrusted the bank.
   b. Biddle’s bank threatened Jackson’s reelection.
3. Jackson vetoed a bill to renew the Bank’s charter.

B. The Pet Banks and the Economy
1. Both soft money advocates and hard money advocates supported Jackson’s veto.
2. Jackson authorized the removal of federal funds from the vaults of the national bank and their deposit in local banks.
   a. “Pet banks”
   b. Roger Taney
3. Prices rose dramatically but real wages declined.

C. The Panic of 1837
1. By 1836 gold or silver was required by the American government and the Bank of England for payments.
2. With cotton exports declining, the United States suffered a panic in 1837 and a depression until 1843.

D. Van Buren in Office
1. Martin Van Buren approved the Independent Treasury to deal with the crisis.
2. The Independent Treasury split the Democratic party.
   a. Calhoun went back to the Democrats.

E. The Election of 1840
2. Harrison was promoted as the “log cabin” candidate.
   a. Running mate was John Tyler.
3. Selling candidates in campaigns was as important as the platform for which they stood.

F. His Accidency
   1. Harrison died a month after taking office.
   2. Tyler vetoed measures to enact the American System.