

What Hath God Wrought:

The Transformation of America, 1815-1848

Pg 50

Slavery

1815 NY Law

Recognized legality of slave marriages

Law said couples with children could not be sold apart.

Law of gradual Emancipation- people born after 1799

When they reach the age of 28 for males and 25 females

Pg 50-51 story of Isabella □ **Sojourner Truth**

NY slave freed

Became an itinerant preacher, Methodist

Abolitionist

Saw herself as a “Traveling herald of the divine word.”

Pg 52 Slave trade still on in by 1815

More people transported from Africa than Europe by 1815

1815 – 8.4 million people in US

1.4 million in Slaves

Ideas that lead to negative view of slavery in US:

Ideas of

Enlightenment, Revolution/liberty, Christianity all said men are created equal

Contributed to popular attitude that rejected idea of slavery

Pg 53

“Public opinion in 1815 generally held the institution a regrettable evil, contrary to both Christianity and natural rights.”

Areas where there were large black populations it becomes a social issue of white supremacy.

No one wanted to be taxed for compensating slave owners to free their slaves.

Slavery was regulated by the states.

Most people believed slavery would die out

Gradual emancipation NY 1799 law, NJ 1804

In Slavery in the South:

Pg 54 Voluntary Manumission: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia

Tobacco prices were down

Virginia made laws to make freed slaves leave the state.

Slave sent to Louisiana

“Nevertheless, the line between free and slave states was not sharply drawn.” (in the early period)

1830

4/5ths of Baltimore blacks were legally free.

New Orleans 2/5th blacks were free

1815- 200,000 free blacks in the South

Most lived in cities

Lived in black neighbor hoods

Runaway slaves found safe haven in black neighborhoods

They were discriminated against

Many went to sea- 20% sailors, merchant marine, and whaling were black

Slavery and Profit

In South Slave were used to produce profit

1 in 3 Southern white families owned at least one slave

1 in 8 owned at least 20 slaves (these owned ½ of all slaves

Families who did not own slaves wanted to own them

½ of all slaves lived on plantations with at least 30 others

How was Slavery seen?

1. Total Naked Self-Interest

2. Profit institution

3. Violation of Natural Rights

Paternalism:

The southern view that slavery helped the slave

- Caring for those who could not care for themselves
- Slaves were child like

Really a rationalization: (explanation to justify treatment)

Average age of slave was under 18

Overseers were abusive not paternalistic

Pg 59 Description of plantation slave life

Slave codes

Slave patrols

Slave passes common

All relate to the fear of slave uprisings permeated Southern society

Fear of slave emancipation, idea was that emancipation would increase possibility of
Slave rebellion

The Southern Planter Class:

- Ruled the South
- Focus on profit motives
- Most politically powerful group

Pg 63 Chapter 2 “From the Jaws of Defeat”

War of 1812

Invasion of Washington DC

Pg 65 Madison Fled the capital

Pg 68 Federalists in the War 1812

Hartford Convention

- December 15-January 1815
- Wanted a constitution amendment repealing 3/5ths Compromise because
TJefferson election of 1800 was determined by the extra votes of the compromise
- Also wanted amendments saying 2/3rds majority to declare war

Pg 71 “The Second War of Independence”

Pg 74 Tecumseh (Killed in Battle of Thames 1813) and Tenskwatawa (The Prophet,
killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe)

Pg 75 Jackson and the Creek War

- Treaty of Fort Jackson
- Forced tribe to cede 22 million acres in Alabama + Georgia to US
- Cherokee were allies to Jackson in the war

Pg 77 Barbary Pirates

10 ships

Declared War over Barbary States taking American ships

Stephan Decatur hero,

“Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she be in the right, but right our country right or wrong.”

Pg 79 Madison President

Not popular

Not a strong leader as President

Short 5'6"

Very political

Jackson said of Madison:

“A great civilian, the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood and carnage with any composure... His talents not fitted for a stormy sea.”

Madison Platform

Was a National Economic Development plan

Supported (change in his policy)

- National Bank
- Tariff
- Roads and Canals

The New Congress

- House Speaker Henry Clay
- Calhoun of South Carolina (was close to Clay)
- Webster was a Federalist
- Bank passed
- Tariff passed
- National Road- Henry Clay wanted it to facilitate western Settlement
- 1810- 24,520 in Indiana
- 1815 63,897

Pg 87 The Bonus Bill:

Congress Voted

A bill would benefit roads and canals

Madison Vetoed it because he wanted another plan

“The Bank of the United States was scheduled to pay \$15 Million to the federal government as a “bonus” in return for its charter. Clay and Calhoun proposed that this bonus, together with the regular dividends of the BUS would pay to the government as a stockholder, be earmarked for roads and canals....

Calhoun supported this bill

“We are under the most imperious obligations to counteract every tendency to disunion..., Let us conquer space.”

“Madison preferred an integrated national plan for internal improvements.”

Pg 91 Ch 3 “An Era of Good Feelings”

Virginia Dynasty

GWashington, TJefferson, JMadison

Election of 1816 Monroe,

- Revolutionary Hero
- Crossed Delaware with GW
- Wounded @Trenton
- Not an intellectual
- Great integrity
- Skillful
- Practical politician
- Supported Jeffersonian principles
- Supported Republican nationalism
 - Protective Tariff

Monroe saw America as united

“One great family with common interest... Discord does not belong to our system.”

He wanted to govern by the consensus

He toured the union especially New England

Federalists paper in Boston noted the occasion:

“This is a new “Era of Good Feelings” (naïve idea, really a hope)

It was really one party rule, not much Bi-partisanship

Controversy- Monroe appointed a former Federalist, JQA, to Secretary of State (Clay wanted that job)

Calhoun was Sec of War

Problem with demise of Federalists caused the split of the Democratic Party

Monroe Foreign Policy: repaired

Rush-Bagot Treaty 1817

- Demilitarized the Great Lakes

Anglo American Convention

- Set boundary of Louisiana Purchase
- Set Boundary of Oregon

Florida

- Republican's wanted Florida
- A. Jackson invaded Florida 1818
 - Indian attack both across the border & and in Florida
 - Indians vs whites
 - Jackson sent to attack the Seminoles
 - Implicit to take Florida from the Spanish

Chapter 4 The World That Cotton Made

Opens with reference to Migraton

Alabama River Valley

Jackson took 14 million acres from Creeks

After New Orleans, Jackson invaded Florida

1816 vast new lands were taken from Chicksaws, Creeks, Cherokee

1817-1819 New states of Mississippi and Alabama added to Union due to population migration, moved from GA, TN, and Carolinas... lots of Scotch-Irish

Population growth of area, including LA

Mississippi valley, and Natchez and Tennessee rivers

Speculators were common, \$2 per acre, Credit was easy 126

Southern frontier was very violent... 128

High Price of Cotton created the boom

By 1850 US supplied 68% of world cotton.

Thus increased the need for slaves

“A wretched cavalcade... marching half naked women, and men loaded with chains, without being charged with any crime but that of being black, from one section of the United States to another, hundreds of miles...” 129

“The Second Middle Passage”

Cotton Trade was very lucrative

Part II Ch 4

“Whoever says industrial revolution says cotton.” 132

Cotton South/Industry in New England

Francis Cabot Lowell (Lowell Textile Mills)

Industrial espionage, Lowell went to Manchester...

Ingenuity even exporting Ice/sawdust connection

Waltham also big name in textile manufacturing

Women workers/boarding houses

Lowell Girls

Part II Ch 4 136

The Old Northwest

Ohio River Valley

More migration story, Northwest Ordinances

Indians stripped of land

Indian reservations

Ohio State Hood 1803

Butternuts- Southern migrants settled in the Northwest near Ohio river

Yankees saw the Southerners as, “long lank, lazy, and ignorant animal, but little in advance of the savage state; one who was content to squat in a log cabin, with a large family of ill-fed and ill clothed, idle, ignorant children.” 139

Hoosiers (derogatory term for Southerners moving to Ohio area)

Produced Corn

Cincinnati "Porkopolis"
Raised cattle
Baptists and Methodists

Yankee Settlement patterns- 138

Produced Wheat

Apples

Congregationalist and Presbyterians

Southerners saw the Yankees as... "Yankee was a close, miserly, dishonest, selfish getter of money, void of generosity, hospitality, or any of the kindlier feelings of human nature..."

German/ "Pennsylvania Dutch", Scandinavians, Irish

Population Movement

Lifestyle was difficult

Hardships and disease, Malaria

"a log house built of slabs without a nail" dirt floor and no chimney, "This small cabin contained a young and interesting female and her two shivering and almost starving children." November all were barefoot. The family had a cow and a pig. The husband "was absent in search of bread... In this situation the woman was polite, smiled and appeared happy. She gave us water to drink" 141

Lots of movement, KY □ Indiana □ Illinois... similar to Lincoln's Family

Part IV Ch 4 p 142

Panic of 1819

Price of cotton falls due to European decline in demand

1818 .32 cents pound

1818 October, .24 cents pound

1819 .14 cents pound

Banks begin to fail and call in loans

Farmers lose their farms

Prices drop for land

Foreclosures

Massive decline in demand across the economy

Hard times lasted 3-4 years

Boom and Bust Cycle for real

144 McCulloch vs Maryland

During panic 1819

McCulloch was an embezzler...

John Marshall ruled Bank constitutional

Part V Ch. 4 p147

The Missouri Compromise

First big slavery conflict since Constitution

Sectional problem

Feb 1819 Missouri is ready to become a state

Rep from NY, Talmadge Amendment-tried to limit slavery in Missouri... touched off the controversy...

Became a fight between Slave society and morals of the North...

"You have kindled a fire which all the waters of the ocean cannot put out, which seas of blood shall only extinguish." 148

Talmadge responded, "If a dissolution of the Union must take place, let it be so! If civil war, which gentlemen so much threaten, must come, I can only say, let it come!" 148

Price of slave field hand

1814 \$500

1819 \$800-\$1100

VA sold slaves to other states...

The arguments for extending slavery were constitutional not advocating a moral good.

3/5ths compromise helped the southern and they wanted more slave states

House of Reps supported Talmadge Amendment

Senate said no

Both sides tried to activate the population to support their side.

Emotional issue

Maine also ready to come in the Union was connected to Missouri

After MO Compromise, sectionalism is extreme and slavery issues more inflexible.

Part VI Ch. 4 p160

Pg 160-163 Denmark Vesey

SC Free black 50 years old in 1820

Carpenter, Literate, multilingual

Childhood in the Caribbean, St. Thomas (Dutch owned at the time)

1785 he moved to Charleston

Won a lottery and bought his freedom

Joined a free Negro community

3615 people in 1820

Hated whites- he resented them for his enslavement

Listened + followed the anti-slavery discussions over the Missouri Compromise especially the Natural Rights Argument

Also a preacher (AME)

Exodus + Injustice of slavery

Rebellion

8000 were supposed to rise

All whites were to be killed + blacks who resisted...

The Plan

135 people were arrested

35 executed

43 sold south

15 were tried and acquitted

38 released

4 whites sent to prison

2 slaves and 2 free black informers rewarded

Really about white fear

Caused further scrutiny of blacks both slave and free

Pg 165 Chapter 5 Awakenings of Religion

1818 Connecticut de-established religion

Revolution only said Federal Government could not establish or limit exercise of religion

End of Revolution some states in New England still had state recognized + supported

Congregationalist religions

In reality disestablishment created a voluntary religious experience

Revival became the new voluntary program

New freedom of religion excelled and expanded religion

Religion was a manifestation of democracy

Pg166 Lyman Beecher

Father of Harriet Beecher Stowe

Yale Educated

Preacher, said Christ was open to all races and sex

Wanted to reform society

“The great aim of Christian church in its relation to the present life is not only to renew the individual man, but to reform human society.”

Reform:

Temperance

Alcohol- was a strong part of American society

Average 15 years and older drank 7 gallons of whiskey and hard cider per year

21st Century 2 gallons of wine and beer per year

Pg 167 Alcohol discussion (Read to the class)

Beecher wanted to change public attitudes to alcohol

Water Wagon

“on the wagon”

Pledges people would put a T after their name = “**Teetotaler**”

Temperance societies developed- “Moral Militia”

1836 American Temperance Society created

Pg 168 other Movements

Slavery, convicts/insane, Prostitution, Poverty...etc

Pg 169 **Beecher** said all humans sin but can make the choice not to sin.

“Make the conscious choice to Christ.”

Recall 1st Great Awakening, Jonathan Edwards, said the holy spirit was “Divine miracle of grace =being saved”

Beecher believed Revival was a human decision a human work.

Part III Ch. 5

1730 First Great Awakening

Jonathan Edwards and George Whitfield

2nd Great Awakening before 1830

Lyman Beecher

Son was Henry Ward Beecher

Charles Gaddison Finney, Oberlin College

Theodore Weld

John Wesley p177

Anti-Slavery Society 174

Part IV Ch 5 Methodism p 176

Pg. 187 Great Awakening:

Reinforced concept of the common man

The individual should accept self-discipline

Engaged in moral self-improvement

Searching the bible on their own and finding or remaking themselves

Pg 245

John Quincy Adams (pronounced Quinzy)

Professor at Harvard

Senator from MA

US Ambassador to – Netherlands, Prussia, Britain, Russia

Negotiated the Treaty of Ghent

Quintessential Yankee

Serious, Hardworking, Devout, Integrity

Cosmopolitan

Intellectual

Dedicated to Improvement

Enlightenment

Saw “American Republic as the culmination of the history of human progress.”

Wanted to continue Monroe’s Era of Good Feelings

Believed in Non-Partisanship

Believed in concept of improvement physical, moral, individual and collective

Calhoun-

VP for Adams

Very partisan and sectional

1825 changes from Nationalist: Pro-Tariff, Pro-Bank, Pro-Internal Improvements

To

Sectionalist: States Rights, Anti-Tariff, Anti-Bank, Anti-Internal Improvements, Protect Slavery

Tariff of 1824 = 35%

Henry Clay (pg. 204)

West

Political talent

Outgoing

Charming

Witty

Life of the party

Speaker of the House

Secretary of State for Adams

Plagued by the “Corrupt Bargain”

American System

P217 about the Erie Canal:
“Overpowering Tedium” travel on the Erie Canal

Pg. 205

Andrew Jackson

Individual, “Old Hickory, Man of action, Hero of the Common Man”

Frontiersman

Jefferson about Jackson as president: "He is one of the most unfit men I know of for such a place."

The public loved him.

An Activist President

Asserted Presidential Power

Caused lots of Debate on issues

New political parties emerge

Pg 207 Eaton worked for Jackson's campaign

Pg 275-284

Election of 1828

Partisan Newspapers

Printed Propaganda

Adams Campaign said Jackson-

Fiery Temper

Vindictive Anger

Fighting duels

Willful, impetuous, no restraint

"Passions" ruled Jackson

Jackson's wife Rachel

1790 living as husband and wife with Andrew

Before Rachel's divorce was official

<Most stories about Jackson were true>

Jackson Attacked Adams:

When Minister to Russia Adams procured an American Girl for the Czar

Billiard table in White House at tax payer expense (he actually paid for it)

Attacked Adams as being un-christian, he was a Unitarian

Aristocratic, Un-American

<Most stories were false>

Campaign shifted from Program to Personalities

Jackson benefited because of his popular standing

Adams Program:

Internal Improvements

Economic program

Planning

Bi-partisan

Jackson's Program

Leave things alone especially Slavery

Expand and exploit new land to the West

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Van Buren's View of the World

1. Partisanship is good

2. Need a 2nd Party System to reduce Sectional interests

“Prejudices between free and slave holding states will inevitably take place.”

Example the Missouri issue...”

“Party attachment in former times furnished a complete antidote for sectional prejudices by producing counteracting feelings.”

Van Buren

Secretary of State for Jackson's First Term

(later VP)

Close advisor to Jackson

Huge political strategist

The New Party System was Sectional

Jacksonians protected Slavery

Jacksons represented White supremacy to Southerners

De Tocqueville Pg. 305

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexis_de_Tocqueville

Visited America from France, made systematic review of many aspects of American Political, Social, and Commercial life.

He is a main objective source documenting this era of America

His most important work is Democracy in America

“In America I saw more than America, I sought there the image of democracy itself, with its inclination, its character, its prejudices, and its passions, in order to learn what we (in France) have to fear or to hope from its progress.”

What did Tocqueville mean by “democracy”?

Political and broadly social

“Equality of condition”

Increasing equality of dignity, influence, wealth, and political power

He saw it as a value or quality of liberty

Was worried about tyranny of the majority** example Conformity was dangerous

He said American judiciary saved liberty (John Marshall)

Said the freedom of the press impressive

Post roads carried the press

Celebrated voluntary associations- meeting of individual and mass society

Opportunity was ever present

- Self-improvement
- Civic involvement- Churches were abundant
- Religion: Noticed the diversity of religions were manifestations of American Freedom

Said Jackson was “A man of violent temper and very moderate talents.”

Harriet Martineau – another foreign visitor in the 1830’s

Documented America in her memoirs

“Society in America” transportation, Education (page 305)

Election 1828 Results:

AJ 178 Electoral

AJ 56% of popular vote

JQA 83 Electoral

44% of popular vote

Jacksonians won House

138 Dems

74 Whigs

Jackson Won

50.3% of Free States

72.6% in slave states

400,000 votes in the North = 73 Electoral Votes

200,000 votes in the South = 105 Electoral Votes □ a result of the 3/5ths Compromise

Pg 328 Ch 9 Andrew Jackson and His Age

March 4, 1829 inauguration

Dec 17 Rachel Jackson Died

Authoritarian

Scots-Irish

Orphaned at an early age

Practiced Law (not formally educated)

Man’s Man

Irascible

Indian fighter
Gambled in cotton
Gambled in land
Fought in bar room brawls
Fought duels (more than one bullet wound)
Never apologized
Never forgave
Known for rage
Slave owner and dealt in slave (sold) slaves
Was capable of generosity
Religion Scotch Irish, Presbyterian
Tough leader of men
Pg 205

Andrew Jackson

- Individual, Old Hickory, Man of action, Hero of the Common Man
- Frontiersman
- Jefferson about Jackson as president: “He is one of the most unfit men I know of for such a place.”
- The public loved him.
- An Activist President
- Asserted Presidential Power
- Caused lots of Debate on issues
- New political parties emerge

Jackson's Image

White supremacy over other races
Equal opportunity for white males
No preferences for birth or wealth or education
Defender of the people against special intent
Condemned elite corruption
Believed in natural talent

Was involved in Divisive Politics

Patronage:

Before the election newspapers said “Jackson would reward his friends and punish his enemies”

Office Seekers trashed the White House on Inauguration day

Executive Branch Jobs

- Customs
- Postmasters
- Land Offices

- Attorneys
- Marshals

Patronage

Jackson removed 10% of government employees
 919 officials during his 1st year in office
 423 mostly postmasters in Northeast (Whigs)

Rotation in Office= Spoils System

“Offices are created solely for the benefit of the people no one man has anymore intrinsic right to official station than another.” A.J.

Kitchen Cabinet:

Journalists (one Amos Kendall)
 Patronage dispensers
 Presidential favorites
 Not formal cabinet members

Van Buren

Flexible group of leaders

Pg 335

Peggy Eaton Affair:

Father was an inn keeper
 Eaton stayed at the inn
 Liked Peggy Margaret O’Neal
 Peggy was married, husband died at sea an apparent suicide
 Peggy married Eaton
 She had a reputation for dating a lot of men while she was married.
 “Eaton has just married his mistress, and the mistress of eleven dozen others.”

John C. Calhoun

VP for Jackson 1st Term

Wanted to be president

Rival of Van Buren Floride Calhoun wife of John C

Did speak to Peggy but only on a limited basis

Washington Society rejected Peggy Eaton (connection to Rachel)

John Eaton

Secretary of War

Old Friend of Jackson

Senator from Tennessee

In favor of and oversaw Indian Removal

Jackson interceded

Calling his cabinet together

“She is as chaste as a virgin.”

Jackson asserted his view – he was patriarch of the government and he expected total loyalty, everyone must comply, even the wives!

Jackson saw it as personal loyalty

Van Buren accepted Peggy to win points with Jackson

Women’s View:

As holders of morality

Saw the issue as larger than a man’s political career

Pg 339

Compromise- the cabinet had to resign.

Henry Clay commented: About Peggy Eaton

“Age cannot wither nor time stale her infinite virginity.”

In the end Van Buren poisoned Jackson’s mind about Calhoun (free trade rival of Van Buren)

Indian Removal:

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi

During first year in office

5 civilized tribes: Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole

Why did their existence bother the whites.

Had agriculture, trade with free blacks, haven areas for slaves, they had good cotton lands

Pg 343

Cherokee sided with Brits in the Revolution

Fought with Jackson against the Creeks

Cherokee had developed:

1. Constitution
2. Slaves
3. Trade
4. Elite leaders
5. Married Whites

1825 Census

13,563 Cherokees (low count)

147 white men

73 white women

1,277 black slaves

Sequoyah (leader)

Invented Cherokee written language

86 characters represent syllables

Americans wanted Indians to move west

Cherokee were determined to stay East.

Pg 343 Cherokee view

1823

“It is the fixed and unalterable determination of this nation never to cede one foot more of our land.”

Federal Government under Monroe acknowledged:

“The Cherokees are not foreigners, but original inhabitants of America; they now inhabit and stand on the soil of their own territory; and the limits of their territory are defined by the treaties which they have made with the government of the United States.”

Pg 346

State of Georgia 1st pushed out the Creeks

Then the Cherokee

GA legislature declared that starting June 1830 state law would apply to Cherokee Nation.

GA and the Cherokee clashed

The Secretary of War withdrew Federal troops from the area and GA troops maintained order.

Pg 347

Jackson legislative agenda, said Indian Removal Act 1829

Jackson wanted it bad.

Jackson saw removal as key to National Development

Economic rich land

Saw Indians as a threat to American sovereignty

Jackson was determined to get rid of the Indians

1st tried to bribe, then negotiate, then intimidate, lastly forced them

Jackson told them the states would rule them

May 28, 1830 Removal Act Passed

House voted- 102- 97 for removal (close vote)

Senate 28-19

Choctaw were the first to be removed

Bribed leaders

Sent to Oklahoma

Jackson turned over power to the states trying to pressure Indians to leave

Pg 355 Cherokees went to court:

1st case Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia

Court sided steps the issue

Said the Indians were a "Domestic dependent nation."

Court did not address the issue clearly.

2nd Case Worcester vs. Georgia

State arrested 2 missionaries who were resisting Georgia and protesting...

Marshall said

"The Cherokee Nation was protected by Federal treaty within its own territory in which the law of Georgia can have no right to enter but with the assent of the Cherokee."

Pg 414-423

1. Jackson refused to enforce Worcester ruling: "John Marshall has made his ruling, let him enforce it."

2. Same time as nullification crisis

3. Jackson was afraid to upset another Southern state

4. Marshall dropped the issue

Worcester released under Pardon

Van Buren helped negotiate the deal

Some Cherokee wanted to sell out and leave

Some wanted to stay
One group signed a treaty and left voluntarily
May 1838 US Army rounded up the Indians sent them to detention camps
Fall & winter 1838-39

Trail of Tears

High Death Rate
12,000 people
4,000 died
More problems for Creeks in Alabama

Black Hawk War in Illinois, Sac and Fox tribe
Keokuk

Pg 357

1830 Jackson and Maysville Road Veto

1. Van Buren involved
2. Political move to strengthen Jackson in the South against Calhoun
3. Idea internal improvements were frowned upon in the South
4. Henry Clay wanted the road + Jackson hated him
5. Van Buren had no interest in reducing importance of Erie Canal

The Veto Message talked about important controversy was the Road National?
Jackson said no, the Road was “Insufficiently national”

Slave holders resisted internal improvements partly because they were afraid that the Fed Government was becoming too powerful and might someday assert that power to the issue of slavery.

Jackson played by his own rules in everything
Totally political and vindictive

Foreign Policy:
1833 England took the Falkland Islands and Jackson ignored it, never invoked the Monroe Doctrine.

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Chapter 10 “Battles over Sovereignty” (Jackson)

AJ was preoccupied by issues of authority.

He vetoed more bills than all his predecessors
JQ Adams vetoed no bills at all

Who is sovereign, States or Federal Government, or the people?

AJ believed in sovereignty of the American people and himself as the embodiment of that sovereignty.

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Jackson thought that a prerequisite of western expansion was to expel the Indians

Hayne Webster Debate

When Jackson took office there was a problem with too much available land which drove prices down.

Issues seems to be sectional- Northern senator from Connecticut said to limit land sales

In the Senate:

Thomas Hart Benton senator (MO) said North wanted to reduce opportunity to the poor because the North needed them

Low wage earners called on south to aid the West.

Hayne from South Carolina pg. 369

Said Federal government should give public land to the states.

TH Benton said Western states would sell the land cheaply

Hayne supported & seemed to advocate an alliance between the South and the West

Daniel Webster (MA) Responded

“Sir, I rise to defend the East.”

Author of Land Ordinance

Webster was a leading defender of nationalism, tariff, and industrialization

Wanted to be president

A foremost trial lawyer

Represented civilization, learning, and law

Webster chose Hayne to attack because he was from the South

Webster said New England was friend of the west

Reinforced the American System

Helped West +East

Advocated sale of public land as it had always been done- \$ going to education etc.

Responded to Nullification discussion in SC

Quote from South set up their view

“We shall, before long, be compelled to calculate the value of our union.”

“The South has always been the loser and the North always gainer.”

Webster responds to these Southern attitudes attacked the “Compact Argument”
The South views Constitution + Union as a compact among states where the states can interpret and restrict the association.

“I am a unionist and in this sense a National Republican”
Webster wanted to erase the Federalists humiliation of the Hartford Convention
And show New England was in favor of Nationalism
He argued in favor of Union (selfish for the to make the North look good)

Pg. 370

Hayne Responded:

The Yankee has invaded the state of SC is making war upon her citizens, and endeavoring to overthrow her principles.

He defended slavery

Denounced the tariff

Justified state Nullification of Federal Law

(Calhoun was VP secretly sending note to Hayne)

Webster’s 2nd Reply

He spoke about:

Nationalism

Doctrine of the Constitution

Arguments:

1. The Constitution had been created by the people (not the States)
2. The people distributed their power in State & Federal agencies, thus the states had no right to determine the extent of Federal sovereignty
3. A big part evoked patriotic feeling

Pg. 371 Excellent quote

On Liberty and Union:

“Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable”

Speech was reprinted most widely, 100,000 copies at least

Jackson’s Response:

Jackson was sympathetic to Hayne but problem was S.C. wanted nullification

Jackson “felt impelled to affirm the sovereignty of the Federal Governemnt.”

Incident: At a party for Jefferson’s birthday

Jackson rose to make a toast, “To our federal union, it must be preserved.”

Calhoun rose to toast, “The Union, next to our liberty most dear, may we always remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the states and by distributing equally the benefits and the burdens of the Union.”

Election of 1844

Whigs met in Baltimore and nominate Henry Clay
Democrat Convention also met 1 month later of in Baltimore
Need 2/3ds majority for nomination
Van Buren had 1/3

James K. Polk “Young Hickory” (page 682)
Calhoun backed him
Former Speaker of the House
Slave holder
Promised to serve only one term
From North Carolina, moved to Tennessee when he was 11
Parent was a land speculator, wealthy
Became lawyer at the University of NC, top of his class
Devotee of Jackson
Advocated free trade
Governor of Tennessee
People say he was dull
Not very literary

Democratic Platform:
 Strict construction of the constitution
 “Pet Banks” and Free Trade (no Tariff)
 Congressional non-interference with Slavery
 Aggressive Expansion
 Quote: page 683
 1st Oregon
 2nd Annex Texas

Jackson told Polk
Obtain it the United States must, peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must.”

Whigs were opposed to expansion
They wanted to concentrate internally with economic development, education, and social reforms
(Pg. 684) Good Quote
Democratic View was expansion helps remove class issues as a “Safety Valve”

Polk “Double Spoke” (lied)
Spoke to workers in Pennsylvania about keeping the tariff to protect industry

To the Southerners he said he was going to get rid of the tariff
He won PA

Catholic immigrants voted for Polk

(Pg. 689)

Jackson died June 8, 1845

“One of the mightiest forest trees of his own land, vigorous and colossal, sending its summit to the skies, and growing on its native soil in wild and inimitable magnificence.”

JQA saw the election of Polk as a problem

Fragmentation=Sectionalism

Native Americans

Irish Catholics

Abolition Societies

Consequences of the Election of 1844

“Went far beyond the annexation of Texas... If Henry Clay had won the White House, almost surely there would have been no Mexican War, No Wilmot Proviso, and therefore less reason for the status of slavery in the territories to have influenced sectional passions.”

Idea says Civil War could have been avoided perhaps with leadership of Clay.

Annexation:

Tyler pushed for annexation of Texas

Only needed a simple majority (treaty did not pass the Senate until later)

Texas: (Pg. 684)

US gave up claim to Texas in 1820 with the Adams-Onís Treaty on Florida

“Manifest Destiny”: By John L. O’Sullivan

Both a label and justification for U.S. Policy

There was a long legacy of this belief, even before Jefferson’s quote about “Empire of Liberty”

Included Cuba and Canada

Jackson said “Extending the area for freedom” was good.

(Pg. 709 good quote)

Show the feeling of manifest destiny

“Saving the continent from Catholic Mexico”

Manifest Destiny was a Protestant Mission

Groups that supported Manifest Destiny

Land Speculators

Rail Road Promoters

Small Farmers

Working Men = for economic opportunity

O'Sullivan ignored Indians and Mexicans
Offered Expansion of Slavery
1840s it was not just Texas and California, even Hawaii
Webster asserted the Monroe Doctrine to Hawaii
And also wanted to secure China Trade

Manifest Destiny was a deliberate policy not just natural

Pg. 708

4 Great Measures of Polk's Administration

1. Settle Oregon
2. Acquire California
3. Reduce the tariff
4. Create the Independent Treasury

He achieved all of them

California Status

Post Mexican revolution

Cali was:

Secularized
Opened to immigration
Opened Commerce

Leather from California was in New England to be used in shoes

Richard Henry Dana

No Federal Mexican presence in California

People thought that California was another Texas even under Tyler Admin

Pg. 711 Donner Party

Pg. 723

Mormons

From Missouri Jail

Established Illinois settlement Nauvoo, on Mississippi River

"A beautiful place"

10,000 populating by 1842

Pg. 726

The prophet was killed

Brigham Young

Practical, decisive, gruff,

Succeeded Joseph Smith

Good business head

Drive revelation to cross the plains = migration

State of Illinois revoked the Nauvoo charter of "Self Government" repressed them

Some connection to Masonic Rituals
February 1846
16000 people into Iowa

(Pg. 728)

Mormon Trek described

Great Salt Lake "This is the place."

It was isolated and barren, but those were assets not liabilities

Self Sufficient society

Polygamy

Joseph Smith Married 28-33 women

Polyandry- Polygyny

Young Married 19 wives before leaving to Utah eventually 28 wives

Pg. 731

The Mexican War, April 24, 1846

68 Dragoons were on a reconnaissance mission to see if the Mexican soldiers crossed the Rio Grande

A fight erupts, Americans killed and captured

Zachary Taylor had an army near Matamoros

"Hostilities may now be considered as commenced."

It was a border dispute- Nueces (Mexico claimed) vs. Rio Grande (US claimed)

Polk wanted to fortify Texas, sent Navy to Galveston

Sent Taylor to Texas with 4000 to Corpus Cristi

Polk tried negotiations were attempted by *Slidell Mission*

Slidell pushed for California, Mexico to pay debt, must recognize Rio Grande border, US would buy New Mexico

Mexico did not back down or negotiate

Polk sent Taylor "Old Rough and Ready"

Pg. 739 Quote American Army Officer

"We have not one particle of right to be here. It looks like as if the government sent a small force on purpose to bring on a war, so as to have a perfect pretext for taking California and as much of this country as it chooses."

Taylor blockaded Matamoros and Navy responded in Vera Cruz and Mazatlan

July 1 war starts Mex attacks Taylor

