

### Ch. 9 Terms and People

Andrew Jackson - Neve

Andrew Jackson was an extremely interesting and controversial figure. Born into a poor home in the west, Jackson gained his popularity through his military victories including at Battle of New Orleans. Jackson quickly rose up the ranks in the US government and dominated the political scene in the 1820s and 1830s. Andrew Jackson ran for president in the election of 1824 but lost to John Quincy Adams and felt cheated after the election but was determined to become president. Jackson had strong beliefs and built his reputation on these controversial beliefs. He was a typical Democratic Republican, he hated the British, believed in slavery, and hated the Indians. This probably stemmed from the fact that he was from the west and the western states were at constant warfare with the natives. In the election of 1828, Jackson ran again and won pretty easily against Adams. People saw him as a common man and that appealed to most people and also was a huge believer in democracy. Jackson became the 7th president of the United States and is most well known as the president who implement the indian removal act, which is now seen as a horrible part of americas history and basically demolished the native

culture. Jackson will always be a controversial historical figure and president because of all of his pros and cons.

Tocqueville and Democracy in America - Samantha

Spoils system - Jake S.



The spoils system was a system installed by Andrew Jackson that dealt with the placement of government officials. The spoils system is still, in a small part, in effect today. What the spoils system did was imbue the president with a power to expunge an amount of civil servants and replace them with whomever the President chooses, whether that be party loyalists, or even friends or relatives. This is why it got the slightly derogatory name, "spoils system," based in part by a quote of William H. Marcy's reaction to Jackson's victory: "To the victor belongs the spoils." The system was greatly utilized by Andrew Jackson. After his election, he removed 20% of the officials from his cabinet, as well as nearly 10% of all government officials, only to replace them with party loyalists that assisted him with his victory in the election of 1828. The spoils system was reformed in the 1880s under Chester A. Arthur and disbanded in the 1910s.

John Calhoun - Ugo

John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), was an extremely famous U.S. statesman and spokesman for the slave-plantation system of the antebellum South. As a congressman from South Carolina, he helped push the U.S into war with Great Britain and established the Second Bank of the United States. Calhoun was also responsible for writing the bonus bill that would have been the stepping stone for a nationwide network of roads and canals if President James Madison hadn't vetoed it. A tall, spare individual, Calhoun was a gifted debater, an original thinker in political theory, and a person of broad learning who was especially well read in philosophy, history, and contemporary economic and social issues. His public appearance as the so-called Cast Iron Man was belied by his personal warmth and affectionate nature in private life. <http://www.history.com/topics/john-c-calhou>

### The Nullification Crisis and its resolution - Maya

South Carolina was struggling. The tired land could not produce as many crops as the lands out west could. Their economy was tanking. Many South Carolinians were in denial of this fact and believed that it was the "Tariff of Abominations" that was causing the economic recession. Calhoun was one of these people. While many people believed that the solution would be secession, Calhoun believed that the Tenth Amendment and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions allowed for the theory of nullification. This theory stated that because America was a coalition of states, a state who deemed a federal law unconstitutional could nullify it and not enforce it within the state. A debate between two senators, Daniel Webster and Robert Hayne took place. Webster, a Massachusetts senator, argued that the safety and sanctity of the unions trumps all. Hayne, a senator from South Carolina, preached nullification, the hatred of tariffs, and subtly threatened that South Carolina could secede. A bill was finally passed that declared that South Carolina would not be an exception to the tariff. The state's legislature called for nullification. Jackson deemed this action as treasonous. He proposed the Force Act which would force the tariff to take place in South Carolina. John Calhoun did not know what to do as no other states supported South Carolina and there was no possible way of winning a war with the federal government. However, Henry Clay saved the day. He proposed a compromise in which the tariff would lower over a ten year period, ending the Nullification Crisis. The South Carolinian convention repealed their earlier nullification. Calhoun declared this as a victory as they believed that they had forced the federal government to comply with their demands. The crisis set the precedent for the threat of secession when the federal government and the states did not agree on an issue.

### Indian Removal Act - Devin W.

The Indian Removal act was signed by president Andrew Jackson in the 1830's. The act allowed for the president to arrange with the south indian tribes to be removed towards the west of the Mississippi river for in return to trade their land. In addition there were many pros and cons to having this act. The pros were it allowed for 500,000 to be provided towards the Mississippi river. It also allowed for trades and or exchanges to happen towards the east. It also produced the Native Indian tribes to move with money since they were willing to provided their moving cost. But, there were also many cons towards the removal act which was the were discriminated even more than they were before the indian removal act. Another, con was it caused for terrible farming and lowered the conditions which caused many farmers to not be able to make a new farm. In conclusion, the native indians were forced to move, and got killed on their way home. This act is pretty important because it provided a key part towards opening up the door for trading land.

### Nicholas Biddle and the 2nd BUS - Megan

Nicholas Biddle was the president of the National Bank in the 1830's. The bank itself was very successful, it gave credits to businesses and provided bank notes. Andrew Jackson however, was strongly against the bank. Two groups of people who were against the bank formed. Some believed in soft-money, and others believed in hard-money. The people who

believed in soft-money wanted more currency circulating and more banknotes issued. People who favored hard-money wanted everyone to pay only in silver or gold. Andrew Jackson supported the hard-money faction. Biddle worked hard to preserve the bank by gaining support from several people including Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. Biddle eventually went to Congress to request a bill to renew the charter for the bank. Unfortunately for Biddle, Andrew Jackson vetoed the bill, which brought about the ending of the national bank.

#### Election of 1832 - Jackson vs. Clay - Nicole

The candidates for the election were Andrew Jackson (democrat), Henry Clay (National Republican), William Wirt (Anti-Mason), and John Floyd (Independent Democrat). The second Bank of the U.S. was the major issue for the election of 1832. Jackson vetoed the bill, but on the other hand, Clay was not provided with the winning issue he had hoped for from the Bank War. Jackson, and his running mate Van Buren, overwhelmingly defeated Clay, as well as the other, smaller, candidates. Jackson received 219 electoral votes and 55% popular votes, Clay got 49 electoral and 42% popular, Wirt won 7 electoral votes and 3% popular, and Floyd received 11 electoral votes. During Jackson's first term, John C. Calhoun was his vice president, although, for his second term, Martin Van Buren was his vice president. This is because the democratic party had nominated a new vice president. They did this because Jackson and Calhoun were having more/bigger disagreements than the country wanted.

#### Creation of the Whig Party - Henry

The Whig Party was created in 1834. The word Whig comes from an English faction that opposed royal autocracy. The party was created by Jackson's critics as a reaction to his policies. Other members of the party also include supporters of the American System and states' rights activists. Jackson's actions towards the Bank of the United States, his war power, Native Americans, and the supreme court enraged Jackson's critics. The Whigs supported a strong federal government that dealt with national problems. Two of the major members of the Whig Party included Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. The Whig Party put four presidents in office, including William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, and Millard Fillmore. William Henry Harrison died after a month, and John Tyler was left to be president, as he was Harrison's vice president at first. The same thing happened to Zachary Taylor, he died after about a year in office, and Millard Fillmore became president after him.

#### Election of 1836 - Phil

The Election of 1836 was the end of the Jackson presidency. During this election, divided leadership became apparent in the Second Political Party. The Democrats supported Martin Van Buren, who was backed by Andrew Jackson, while the Whigs couldn't decide on a single candidate to back so they ran several candidates in hopes of obtaining regional support from each. For example, William Henry Harrison ran supporting the common man and won 73 electoral votes. Some controversy with this election came about when Democrats accused the Whigs of running several candidates in order to prevent one single candidate from obtaining the

majority of electoral votes, which would force a decision from the House of Representatives. All in all, Van Buren won with a large majority of electoral votes with a close win of popular votes as well with around 200,000 more than Harrison.

#### “Specie Circular” -1836 - Annie

The specie circular occurred in Jackson’s second term in office. One of his big goals he had while starting his second term was to destroy the bank of the United States. One way he tried to reach his goal was the called the “Specie Circular”. What the specie circular did was it required that all purchases of federal land must be paid in gold and silver, not banknotes. Soon after banknotes lost their value and land sales plunged. After Jackson screwed the banks and left office, he caused a financial crisis known as the panic of 1837.

Election of 1840 - Harrison vs. Van Buren - plus new techniques of campaigning - Jake E. The Election of 1840 featured many new campaigning techniques that changed how elections are carried out. One of the most prominent was the use of the “Penny Press” to carry news about the candidates to the general public. In this election, the Democrats nominated the incumbent Martin Van Buren, but due to a lack of unity failed to nominate a vice president. The still young Whig party showed slightly more unity and nominated William Henry Harrison, and John Tyler for vice president. During this election, both parties tried to attract voters by claiming to be the party of the common folk. Because of similar campaign techniques, it came down to execution of said techniques to determine the winner of the election. The Whigs successful portrayal of Harrison as a leader for the common man, as well as the depression caused by the panic of 1837 made it impossible for the democrats to rebuttal, giving Harrison the presidency.

#### Webster - Ashburton Treaty - Cariel

The Ashburton treaty is between American and great britan.it was signed August 9, 1842 which was to loosen tensions after a series of incidents like the Canadian rebellion of 1837 and the Caroline affair and also the suppression of the international slave trade. The anglo-american tensions were tense since The American revolution. Much was discussed between Daniel Webster and and British diplomat Lord Ashburton. The main topic was the border between the U.S. and Canada. One issue that came into question was how the Treaty in Paris of 1783 should be interpreted.At the same time was the Aroostook War which was between canadians and americans about borders in the Aroostook region. Lastly was the Creole Affair a slave ship affair. The american ship was mutinied and the British pronounced them free from bondage. The treaty eased these tensions and made a solid border that is still used today.

#### **Questions:**

1. How did the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island reflect the expansion of voting rights going on in the rest of the country? - Gabe

It reflected the expansion of voting rights that was occuring because the Rebellion itself was in objection to the fact that Rhode Island elites had made it so that the 1663 ruling that only land owning men could vote would define the electoral process in the state, thus discriminating

against non land owning people. Rhode Island was a very small State, however it was rapidly gaining a lot of urban development, and the limited land was mostly already owned by the one percent that inherited it through tribute amid things of the like, so the growing number of factory workers and citizens that lived in cities couldn't use their voting rights because they lacked land. The rebellion against this system was led by Thomas Dorr, and their campaign was sadly all for not, because the civil defiance against the laws in place was enough for the proposal to be shot down, and for Thomas and his men to be executed. It wouldn't be until 1888 that the property restriction would be lifted, but the rebellion showed the public desire and need for wider representation in the voting process, though really at the time their success would have only given white males the vote, while the rest of America gets screwed.

2. How did Martin Van Buren solidify the new second party system in 1828 and beyond? - Adrienne

In 1832 he earned the Democrats' first nomination as vice president. He ran with Jackson on a platform that strongly opposed the recharter of the Bank of the United States, which Jackson vetoed in July 1832. Van Buren was president during the panic of 1837, when the nation was gripped by a financial panic, caused partially by the transfer of federal funds from the now-defunct Bank of the United States to state banks. Van Buren followed a course of action consistent with his Jacksonian belief in the limited powers of the federal government and a suspicion of paper money and easy credit. He called for a special session of Congress, which finally convened in September 1837, to deal with the crisis. He then announced a controversial proposal to establish an independent treasury system, in which the federal government would deposit its funds in a series of sub treasuries. Van Buren and his advisers hoped that an independent treasury would stabilize the American financial system by refusing poorly managed state banks access to government funds, which they might use recklessly. The independent treasury proposal actually reversed President Jackson's decision to deposit federal funds in state banks. He brought the political party system down from the national level to the individual. His ideas of how a political party's dynamic should work continued through the years and is still the basis of modern parties. He made it so that the American people were able to register themselves into a party and participate in social events with other people that associated themselves with the Democratic party.

3. How is Calhoun's nullification theory similar yet different to the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions? - Gray

The nullification crisis of the 1830's and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of the 1790's are similar because they shared the idea behind them. Both of them were drafted in response to the actions of the federal government that the states saw as unconstitutional. Both the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and the nullification crisis were controversial at the time. Both of them went against the federal government and wanted to challenge the authority of the federal government over the states. The differences between the two lie in what happened after they went into effect. For the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions the opposition was mostly furthered

with peaceful work where in the nullification crisis president Jackson was preparing to send the military down to South Carolina to enforce the tariffs. The treatment of the nullification crisis went to show how Jackson was unpredictable and a loose cannon.

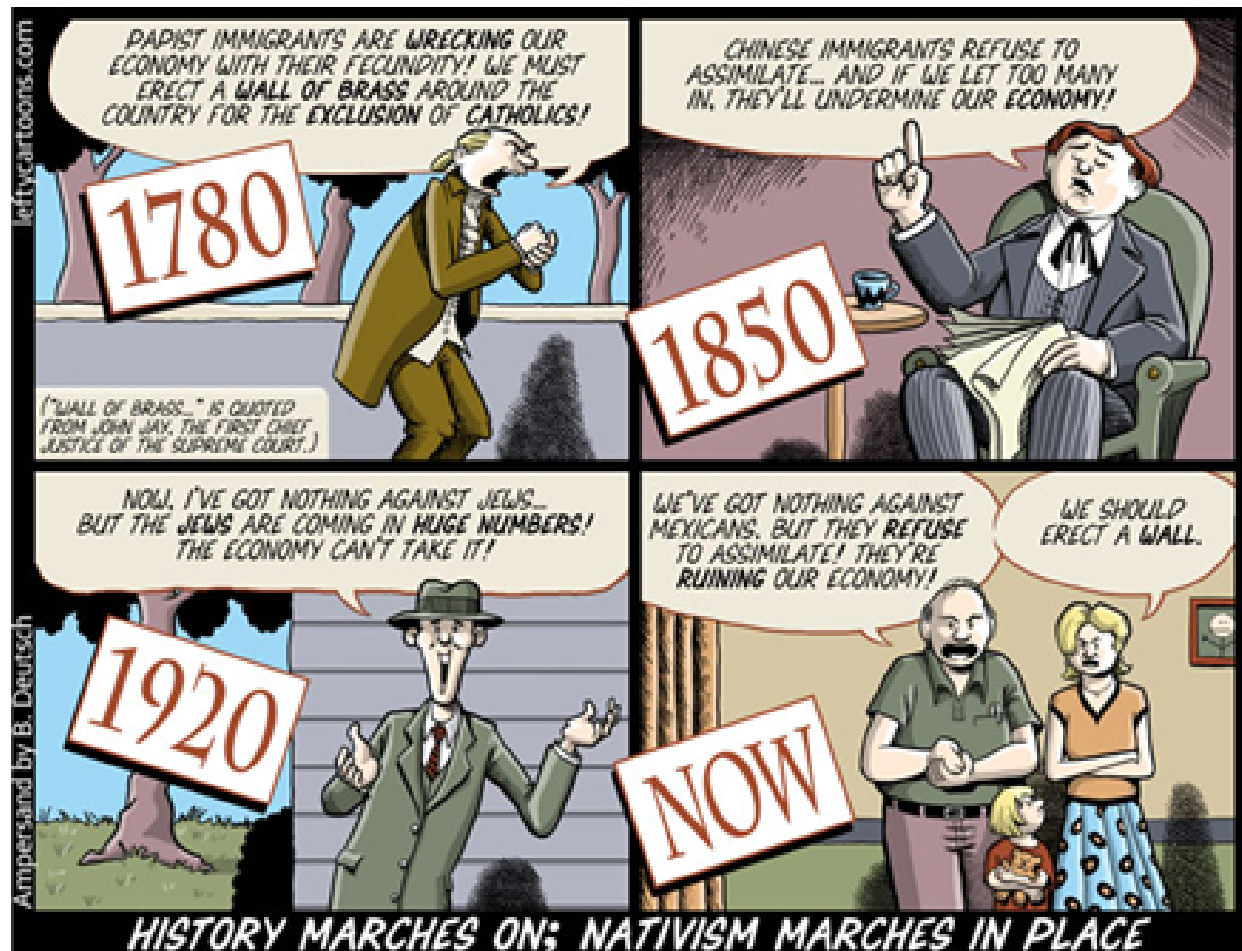
4. How did the different tribes resist their removal w/ both violence and persuasion? - Abby

5. How did Jackson destroy the Second Bank of the U.S.? - Maddy

In 1832, congress passed a bill to recharter the Second Bank of the United States. President Andrew Jackson, who had disliked the bank since before he became president in 1829, saw his chance to get rid of it and vetoed the bill. While it was still possible to renew the charter for another four years, this almost certainly meant the bank would cease to exist in 1836, when it's original charter expired. In 1833, Jackson, against the advice of many of his most trusted advisors, stopped putting funds into the Second Bank of the United States, and deposited them in State Banks instead. These 23 banks, loyal to Jackson, came to be known as "pet banks." The charter for the bank was never extended, and it expired in 1836. The Second Bank of the United States went bankrupt in 1841.

6. What were the things that led to the Panic of 1837? - Sathvik

The Panic of 1837 was a crisis in financial and economic conditions in the nations changes in the banking system. The first reason is the failure happened is the failure of crops, especially the wheat crop which is a big export. second reason is the financial crisis and depression is Great Britain. The Depression In Britain led to the creation of restrictive lending policies. The third reason is the actions take by the 8th president Martin Van Buren. President Van Buren was blamed for the panic and proposed the system of keeping federal funds in the U.S. treasury to address the economic situation but got met with very strong opposition from the Whigs. The fourth reason is that there was too much easy credit. When people got lended out money and when the bus closed, they couldn't pay it back to the banks when the called it back. The banks had to call all lot of money back because a lot of people bought land.



## Ch. 10 Terms and People

Nativism - Devin R.

Nativism is a policy that is an anti-immigrant policy. Nativism is when a group of immigrants or asn ethnic are severely mistreated in a country. A famous case of Nativism is when American Indians were kicked out and left to die in by President Andrew Jackson. There was also a case of a huge anti-irish sentiment in the United States. The Irish were severely mistreated by Americans as well. Jewish and Chinese people have also been mistreated by the Americans who thought that they were superior to the immigrant group. We see it today with the Hispanic immigrants that are in America today. The Know-Nothing Party were huge proponents and followers of Nativism. The Know-Nothing party was built on keeping immigrants and other people of color out of the United States. Nativism has sadly always been a part of America's History.

Know-Nothing Party - Neve

In the mid 1800s, a new party had arose called the Know-Nothing Party, also known as the American Party. The Know Nothing party got its name because when members of the party were asked about their party, they would respond with, "I know nothing". This new party was



built on the ideas of anti immigration and founded after the collapse of the whig party. They wanted to write a strict legislation to keep the power in the hands of white, protestants and keep the power out of the hands of Roman Catholics and immigrants. They even adopted the slogan "Americans must rule america". The party gained control of some northeastern state governments but they weren't around for long, the lack of inexperience in the party and division between the party on issues like slavery lead to the disintegration of the party in 1860.

#### Samuel B. Morse and the Telegraph - Abby

Samuel B. Morse invented the telegraph after a personal tragedy affected him. One day he received a letter stating his wife's gradual recovery in health, yet the next day he received another letter from his father, detailing his wife's sudden death. The letters were sent weeks prior, and when he arrived she had already been buried. Distraught by the late knowledge of the tragedy, this prompted him to invent the telegraph to aid in sending messages almost instantly. After making the right connections, him and his colleagues were successful in creating the first instant messaging system. The telegraph used a system of electromagnets and wires to transport messages using a dash and dot code, commonly known as Morse Code. The first telegraph message was sent over two miles which later escalated over the years to more than 23,000 miles of connected wires, with connections in all major US cities at the time. The Morse system became the european standard in all countries except Britain, who maintained their Cooke and Wheatstone system.

#### Interchangeable parts and the factory system - Jake S.

Interchangeable parts and the factory system were both facets of the industrial revolution. Firstly, interchangeable parts were mostly invented by Eli Whitney, more famous for inventing the cotton gin, to replace custom made items, such as guns. Before the 19th century, firearms were one-of-a-kind, custom-made items, whether that be a musket or dueling pistol. However, during a display in January 1801, Eli Whitney put on a demonstration for a crowd (of which Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were a part of), where he assembled a musket out of baskets of similar parts for it, seemingly chosen at random. However, it was revealed that the parts were marked, but he still received credit. He eventually did develop perfectly interchangeable muskets, tens of thousands of which were produced. However, guns were not the only interchangeable items by the 1830s. Many machines that possessed similar or identical parts could easily have those parts swapped for others if they would brake. Instead of using new pieces for, say, a pair of steam engines, you could buy 5 of them and have many on standby in case any broke.

This system would be used very heavily in the nascent factories in the 1830s. These factories produced baby goods, such as the aforementioned weapons, textiles, among others. The factory system was a relatively highly organized and thus highly efficient method of production. Four factors characterized the factory system- a centralized production center, a division of labor, unskilled workers, and the already talked about standard parts. The centralized production center contrasted with an older system of homebound producers, because it organized the entire production team into one, concentrated location. The division of labor was

also important, as it gave everyone a small job to do, and perhaps menial, it ensured that everyone would do their job correctly after learning how to do it. Unskilled workers were important because said menial jobs would mean that you didn't have to do any tough thinking or possess any skill, it just meant that you could, say, screw something on, or lock something in place. That would be all you had to do, no more. The factory system would become the standard, and still is today.

#### Lowell System - Ugo

The Waltham-Lowell system was a labor and production model employed in the United States, particularly in New England, during the early years of the American textile industry in the early 19th century. Since the textile industry had begun to use helpful machines, such as the spinning mule, production was increasing. It was at that time that Francis Cabot Lowell started a new business in Waltham, Massachusetts. By 1840, the factories in Lowell employed at some estimates more than 8,000 textile workers, commonly known as mill girls or factory girls. The Lowell mills were the first hint of the industrial revolution to come in the United States.

#### *Commonwealth v. Hunt* - Maya

*Commonwealth V. Hunt* was a case that took place in the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Many businesses despised the idea of labor unions as they did not want a worker rebellion/strike on their hands. However, the judge in *Commonwealth v. Hunt* ruled that worker unions are a legal entity and that strikes are also completely legal. Other states eventually adopted similar principles. This was a huge win for industrial workers, even though the worker movement of the time period did not have much effect. Very few unions had enough members to strike and even less actually won.

#### "Cult of Domesticity" - Devin W.

The Cult of Domesticity and or "womanhood" is a viewpoint about women in the 1800's. Many people thought that women should stay at home shouldn't be allowed to do any work outside of the house. The Cult of domestic contained four main things that they believed that woman should be more religious than men, pure in the heart, mind and body, submissive to their husband and stay at home. The beliefs of this script was that woman shouldn't be allowed to get an education let alone go to school for one. Also, The script provided the idea that women needed to do everything that they men asked them to do, woman must attend church even if their husband chooses not to go, woman needed to cook and clean all throughout the house. To sum up, this is pretty important because it put a barrier on what woman could do and they didn't want women to get an education and become smarter than man to take their jobs.

#### P.T. Barnum - Megan

During the 1840's, there were few entertainment outlets. Most people were astounded by circuses and museums. One person who provided a new form of amusement was P.T. Barnum. He opened the American Museum in New York City in 1842. This museum was essentially a freak show. This show included acts like siamese twins, magicians, and

ventriloquists. He gained a lot of popularity from his lectures which ranged in topics from foreign places to new science advances. These speeches attracted a large audience of people who needed enlightenment.

### **Questions:**

1. What were the reasons why America's population was growing from 1820 -1860? - Nicole

The American population in 1820-1860 was characterized by three different trends. All three contributed to the growth of the economy in various ways. The population in this time period was increasing at a rapid speed. Most consisted of people moving from the countryside into the industrializing cities in the Northeast and Northwest (and much of it was migrating westward). In 1790, the population of America was 4 million. By 1820, it increased to 10 million, by 1830, it was almost at 13 million, and by 1840, the population of America was 17 million. The rate of population increase was much higher in America than in Britain or Europe at this time. This was due to a mix of different things, including the improvements in public health. The number and ferocity of epidemics as well as the mortality rate in the U.S. had been declining. Also, there was a high birth rate, causing increase in population. In 1840, on average, white women bore 6.14 children each. In the first three decades of the 19th century, the wars in Europe and economic crises in America held back the immigration. The reduction of transportation costs, along with increasing economic opportunities, and the deteriorating economic conditions in some parts of Europe, helped with the boom of immigration. Most of the new European immigration flowed into the cities of the Northeast, which were growing rapidly at the time. Urban growth was also a result of the immigration boom.

2. How did the railroad industry expand during this antebellum period? - Henry

The railroad industry was "America's first big business". Due to the fact that people were able to transfer goods and themselves for a much cheaper price, it helped shape and improve the domestic economy. People no longer had to only travel on water if they wanted to get somewhere far. This led to the railroad industry becoming even more popular overtime, and that popularity led to smart railroad inventors and mechanics getting a much higher pay. More people would want to become an inventor or mechanic in order to get a pay like this, leading to more and more development and expansion of the railroad industry. As time passed, trains became much faster, with freight trains going from 5 to 10 miles per hour initially, and speeding up to 20 miles per hour right before the civil war.

3. Why did unions have a hard time trying to exist during this period? - Phil

In cities like Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, societies for mutual aid were being created by skilled workers. Around the 1820s and 1830s, these societies began to grow city-wide. This would lead to the creations of trade unions. The widening markets made the economies of all of these big cities intertwined. With this, workers began to see that joining forces could prove to be effective in causing change. More trade unions began to show up everywhere and the idea

began to grow. By 1834, the National Trades' Union was founded by delegates from 6 cities. This union was ineffective to begin with. These 'labor leaders' couldn't compete with hostile laws and courts. Both the common laws and courts saw a coalition of workers as illegal which rendered the unions, for the most part, useless in changing any laws. By the time of 1837, the massive economic depression and the aftermath of its destruction ruined pretty much whatever left of the unions there were. Also, during the time, these unions didn't include women workers were typically excluded from these unions which lead to the creations of many female workers unions. Like the other unions, these didn't make much of an impact in changing the conditions for workers in the early 1800s.

4. What contributed the increasing inequality of wealth in the country? How did the poor differ in different regions and by race? How were they similar? - Annie

The main thing that contributed to the increasing inequality of wealth in the country was the uneven giving of money throughout the states and country. We see that almost fifty percent of our country's wealth was being handled by only about ten percent of our country who were the more wealthier people. We see that most of that ten percent either lived in big populated cities or owned a lot of land with many slaves. Outside of that group, we see the difference of how the wealthy lived versus how the poor lived. With the wealthy populating the cities, the more poor groups settled outside of the cities in the more rural area. It also differed with race as well, we see that Blacks barely even had power to have freedom and own land. They were still slaves for people and we see this carry on for the next few years until the civil war in 1861. For the Native Americans, they were also not treated well by whites. They were kicked off their lands and were forced to move westward on the Trail of Tears. If they chose not to move, there was serious consequences like death. We see the migration of immigrants from all over the world coming to America for new beginnings, religious freedom, and just basic freedoms. Although not treated as well by the whites, they were definitely treated better than the Blacks, and Native Americans. They were still able to retrieve land and have jobs and live an American life. A similarity was that although there was hardships with different groups obtaining money, we all had a difficult time when things like the species circular occurred and when the panic of 1837 happened. We were all in some sort of trouble and panic with the economy and everyone was dealing with the same problems with income of money and not being able to pay off things or earn money in general.

5. How did agricultural technological changes improve farming? Provide a couple of examples.  
- Jake E.

Advancements in Agricultural technologies made it much easier and less straining to produce more crop, increasing the productivity of the industry. One invention that made farming increase in efficiency was the McCormick Reaper, which increased productivity five times compared to older methods. Another example of a technological advance in agriculture that greatly increased

productivity was the Thresher. Threshers were machines that separated grain from wheat stalks, and did so in a manner that was up to 4 times more efficient than doing so by hand.