

- I. Jacksonian presidency
 - A. Tempo of the nation in 1828
 - 1. Textile mills expanding rapidly
 - 2. Much material gain & political advantage
 - B. Issue of equality in the Jacksonian period
 - 1. Not all equal; equal opportunity for competition in economics & politics
 - C. Inauguration (Mar 4 1829)
 - 1. Dressed in Black, wife died (Rachel)
 - 2. Vague about important issues: tariff, internal improvements, Bank of U.S.
 - D. Jackson characterized
 - 1. Vague about imp. Issues
 - 2. Proud, short-tempered, good hater
 - 3. aka "Old Hickory"
 - E. Appointments
 - 1. Believed in "spoils system"
 - 2. If held office for too long → corruption
 - 3. Replaced 9% in 1st term; 20% by 2nd term
 - F. Political rivalry between Van Buren (New York) and Calhoun (South Carolina)
 - 1. Van Buren had most advantages; more skilled in manouvering
 - 2. Calhoun – intellectual, humorless, religious
 - G. Peggy Eaton affair and its effects
 - 1. Margaret "Peggy" Eaton – wife of senator John Eaton after affair; ex-husband committed suicide
 - 2. Low on social scale; Fluoride Calhoun (VP's wife) makes fun of her
 - 3. Van Buren gives Peggy attention to suck up to Jackson; Calhoun doesn't get his wife to stop & Jackson is outraged
- II. Policies of conflict with Calhoun
 - A. Internal improvements
 - 1. Justification of Jackson's veto of Maysville Road Bill, 1830
 - i. Road completely in state of Kentucky; unconstitutional b/c not between 2 states; Maysville → Lexington (home of Henry Clay)
 - 2. Attitude about other internal improvements
 - i. Opposed aid to local projects; supported national projects
 - B. Nullification issue
 - 1. Basis for South Carolina's concern about the tariff
 - i. Tariff is making agricultural depression worse, many people leaving
 - ii. Declared unconstitutional based on state-compact theory
 - iii. Argued that Constitution auth. Tariffs for revenue only
 - 2. Calhoun's theory of nullification
 - i. Fine balance between states' rights and central authority; similar to Jackson's
 - ii. State's rights come from the fact that they adopted Constitution
 - 3. Webster-Hayne debate
 - i. Began over question of public lands
 - 1. Foot Resolution – fed gov't limit land sales in West
 - ii. Robert Y. Hayne (SC)- opportunity to strengthen West-South alliance
 - iii. Daniel Webster (Mass) – denied East had ever shown restrictive policy in West
 - iv. Webster lures Hayne into defending state's rights & upholding nullification
 - v. Hayne defends *South Carolina Exposition*; references Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, Hartford Convention
 - vi. Webster – if a state could nullify a law of the gov't → Union would fail

4. Jackson's toast at the Jefferson Day Dinner
 - i. "Our Union—It must be preserved!" = opposition to nullification
- C. The final break with Calhoun
 1. Cabinet shake-up
 - i. Jackson removes all who support Calhoun; 1831 all loyal to him
 2. Van Buren's appointment to England killed by Calhoun
 - i. Calhoun as VP rejects Van Buren to be minister to England; Van Buren to be elected as VP for 2nd term of Jackson
 3. Jackson to seek reelection
- III. The nullification crisis
 - A. Calhoun's views
 1. Assumes leadership of nullificationists
 - B. South Carolina's actions of nullification
 1. SC nullifies Tariff acts of 1828 & 1832; doesn't collect them
 - C. Jackson's firm responses
 1. Sends federal soldiers & ships
 2. Requests "Force Bill" to strengthen authority
 - D. Resolution of the crisis
 1. Clay's Compromise (Feb 12 1833)—reduce tariff gradually until 1842, rate on cotton ½
 2. SC nullifies Force Bill to save face
- IV. Jackson's Indian policy
 - A. Jackson's attitude
 1. Jackson: Indians are barbarians & need to be moved
 - B. Indian Removal Act (1830) and treaties
 1. Give land in West in exchange for land in East & South; 46,000 relocated
 2. Black Hawk War (1832) – Sauk & Fox try to reoccupy abandoned lands; Jefferson Davis & Abraham Lincoln fight them together
 - C. Indians in the Old Southwest
 1. Integrated into white society
 2. Seminoles of Florida fight guerrilla war in Everglades (1835-1842)
 3. Cherokees guaranteed land by treaty with U.S. (1791)
 - D. Cherokees "Trail of Tears"
 1. Georgia's legal actions toward Indians
 - i. Georgia declares their laws take effect Jun 1 1830; gold found in 1829
 - ii. All whites have to have license
 2. Supreme Court rulings
 - i. *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831) – Supreme court has no jurisdiction b/c international; John Marshall notes Cherokees have unquestionable right to their land
 - ii. *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832) – Georgia has no force on the Cherokee Land
 3. Jackson's reaction
 - i. Doesn't enforce Court's rulings
 4. Cherokee removal
 - i. 1835 – Cherokees give up; 8,000 of 17,000 survive move to Oklahoma
- V. The bank controversy
 - A. The bank's opponents
 1. Jackson: it's unconstitutional; hostile towards it; it's a monopoly
 2. State, local banks, debtor groups, businessmen, speculators, states' rights groups, Thomas Hart Benton
 - B. Biddle's effort to recharter

1. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster move to make B.U.S. election issue → Jackson to risk loss if he vetoes it
 2. House & senate pass charter, Jackson Vetoes
- C. Jackson's grounds for veto
1. Unconstitutional, foreign influence, favors to congressmen, improper power over state banks
 2. Senate fails to overrule veto
- D. The election of 1832
1. Innovations of the Anti-Masonic party
 - i. Hostility towards Masonic order; suspected of murdering New Yorker for revealing secrets
 - ii. 1st to: national nominating convention, announce platform, 1st third party
 2. National conventions of the National Republicans and the Democrats
 - i. Henry Clay for president (National-Republicans); Democratic: Jackson w/ Van Buren
 3. Results of the election
 - i. Jackson Re-elected with Van Buren; huge majority
- E. Jackson's removal of deposits
1. Basis for his actions
 - i. Popular vote elected him, they must hate B.U.S. too
 2. Changes in the treasury
 - i. Attorney-General Roger Taney → Treasure Dept
 3. Removals to pet banks
 - i. Draw on accounts in B.U.S.; deposit in 23 state banks
- F. Economic reaction to the removal
1. Contraction of credit in Biddle's bank
 - i. Cut loans, immediate redemption of state bank notes in gold/silver
 - ii. Wanted to create depression & prove importance of B.U.S.
 2. Speculative binge b/c gov't deposit in pet state banks
 3. Increase in land sales
 - i. New state banks lent more money
 4. State indebtedness - \$170 million
- G. Bursting the bubble
1. Distribution Act
 - i. Use surplus money to give loans to states based on representation in houses w/o requiring payment
 2. Specie Circular
 - i. Gov't only accept gold/silver for land purchases → land speculators favored
 3. International complications
 - i. Chinese take payment in British credit b/c of British Indian trade
 - ii. Increase in gold/silver payment by England, France, Mexico
 4. Banks begin to collapse
 - i. New York banks suspend gold/silver payments → run on banks → collapse
- VI. Van Buren and American politics
- A. Van Buren and the new party system
1. Emergence of the Whigs
 - i. Sources of support
 1. South – urban banking; commercial interest
 2. Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster; 28/41 democrats who voted to recharter the bank

- ii. Whig philosophy
 - 1. Henry Clay's nationalism
- 2. Democratic nominees (1836)
 - i. Martin Van Buren
- 3. Whig coalitions
 - i. Daniel Webster, Hugh Lawson White, William Henry Harrison
- 4. Results of the election
 - i. Van Buren wins b/c votes spread out for Whigs
- B. Van Buren's administration
 - 1. Van Buren characterized
 - i. Organized & manipulative → "little magician"; Old republicans in VA for support
 - 2. The Panic of 1837
 - i. Causes and effects
 - 1. Drop in cotton prices, failure of wheat crop
 - 2. English refuse to extend loans, states cut back on road/canals, Gov't loses \$9 mil in pet banks
 - ii. Government reaction
 - 1. Van Buren thinks he doesn't need to help country
 - 2. Postpones distribution of surplus, issues Treasury notes to cover expenses
 - 3. Proposal for an independent treasury
 - i. Basis for the concept
 - 1. Wanted to keep gov't money safe → don't use shaky state banks
 - 2. Independent Treasury Act – keep funds in its own vaults, deal with hard money
 - ii. Passage in 1840 – congress passes after years of maneuvering; repealed in 1841; restored 1846
 - 4. Other issues of the times
 - i. Abolishment of slavery
 - ii. Canadian border disputes
 - iii. Depressed economy
- C. The election of 1840
 - 1. Democratic nominees
 - i. Van Buren & undecided VP
 - 2. Whig nominees
 - i. William Henry Harrison & John Tyler (VA) for VP
 - 3. The campaign
 - i. Catchy slogan: "Tippecanoe & Tyler too"
 - ii. "Log cabin & Hard Cider" campaign = comes from people
 - iii. Van Buren = Aristocrat (all lies)
 - 4. Results of the election
 - i. W. H. Harrison wins
- VII. Assessing the Jacksonian years
 - A. Mass political parties and increased voter participation
 - 1. Parties now more organized
 - 2. % of white males voting 26% (1824) → 78% (1840)
 - B. A closing assessment
 - 1. No special privileges
 - 2. Free competition in marketplace to regulate economy