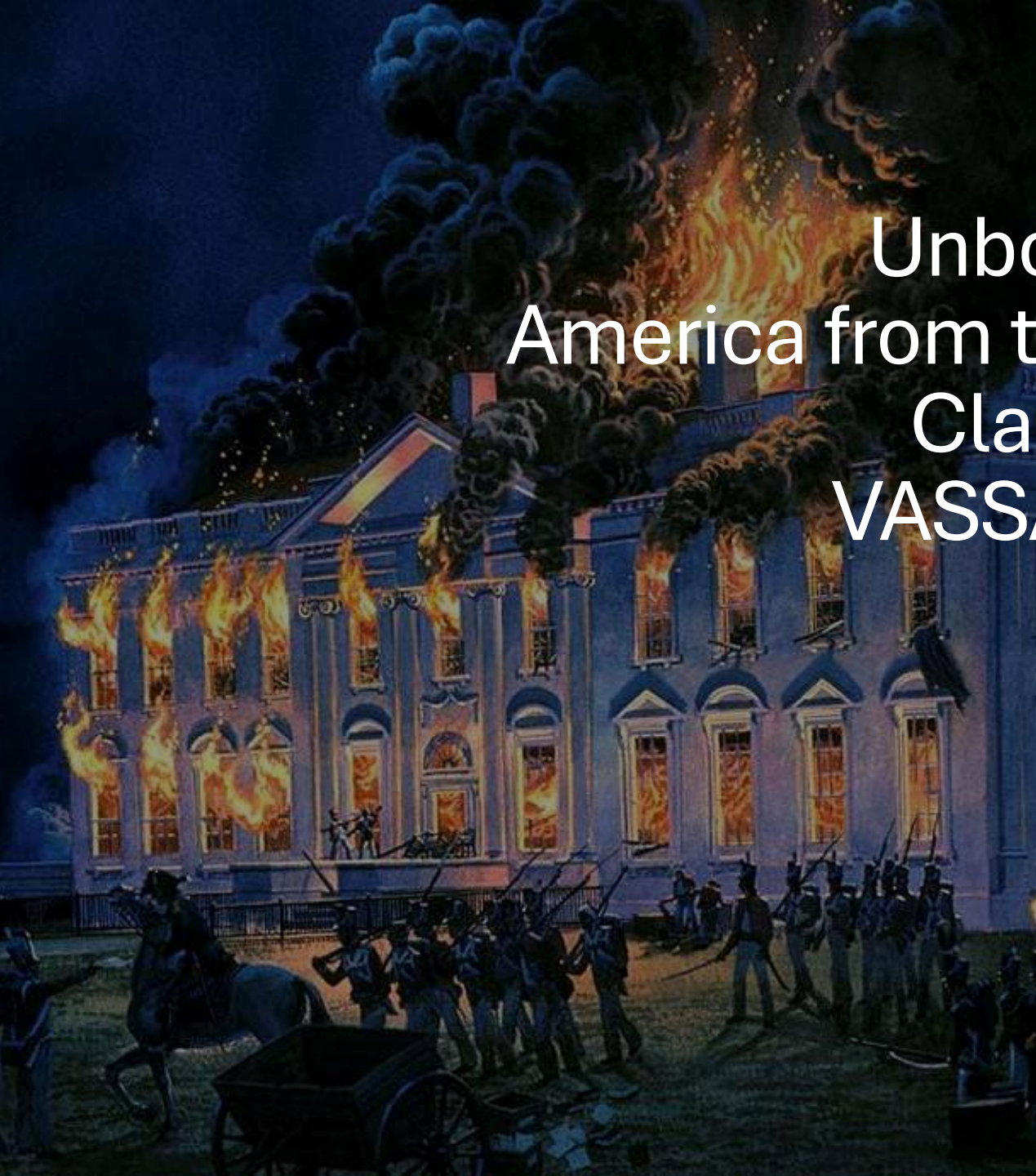


Unbound:
America from the War of 1812
Class 3
VASSAR LLI



Comparison of Programs in 1828 Election

John Quincy Adams

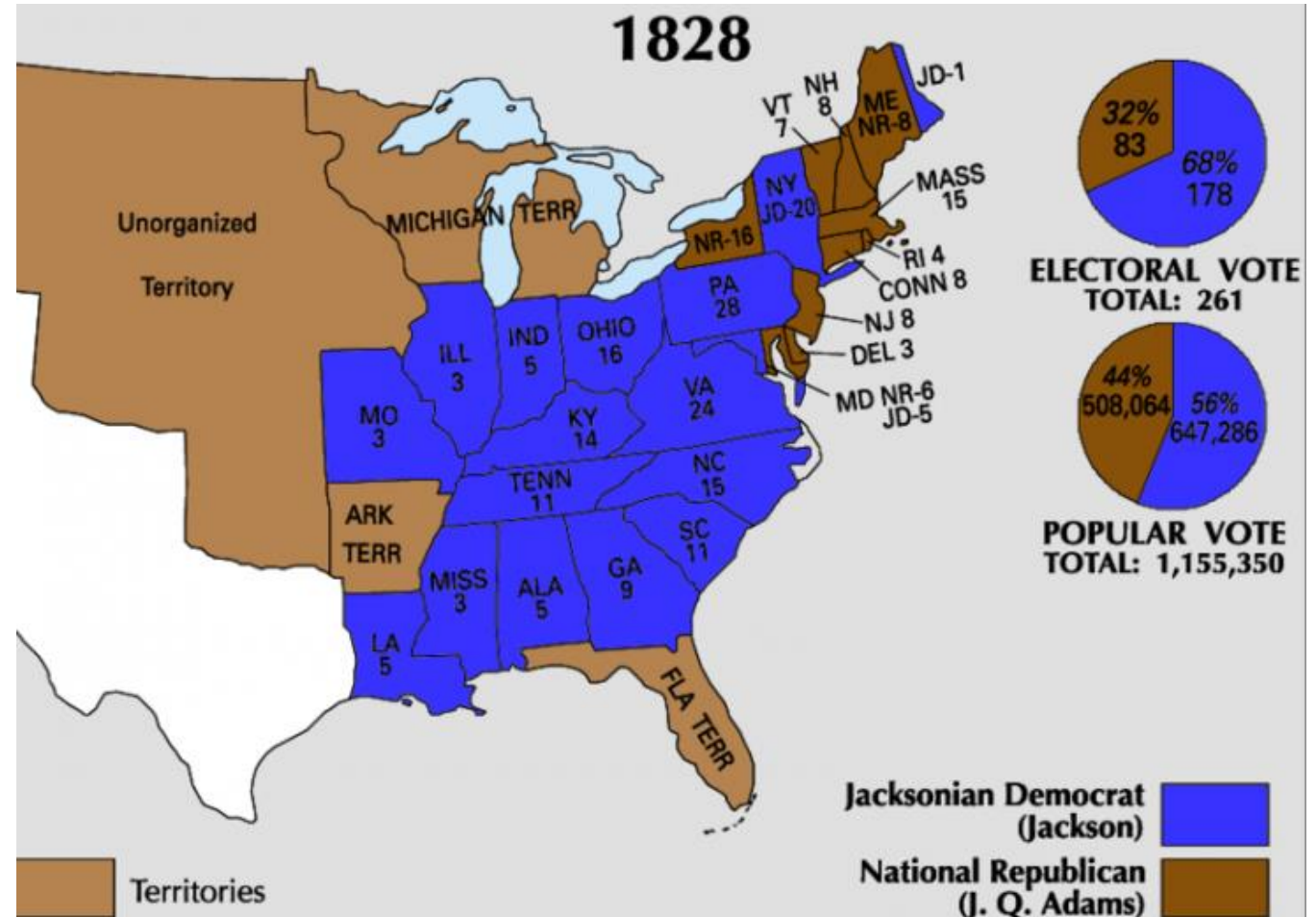
- Strong Federal Government: Internal improvements, Bank of US, protective tariff
- Promote technical advances and a “National University” with maintenance of voting power of the Elites
- Support existing Indian Treaties, toleration of Slavery and a cautious westward expansion policy

Andrew Jackson

- Abolish the Second Bank of United States, low taxes, battle corruption
- Better opportunities for the “Common Man” and increased voting rights
- Strong support of slavery and westward expansion, especially rapid Indian Removals

The Dirty Campaign of 1828

- Jackson promoted a “Common Man” vision and **Jackson himself campaigned in person**
- President Adams used newspapers & allies to campaign, as in past campaigns
- **Martin Van Buren** engineered the **Tariff of 1828** to
 - gain support from undecideds
 - deepen the distinctions between the two emerging political parties



Indian Removal and Beginnings of A New Political Divide

- Clear success of civilized tribes in adapting White “values” undercut the traditional views that Indians were incapable of assimilation and fated to “Disappear”
- The religious and female activists organizing against Indian Removal would soon use this experience to shift to Anti-slavery, Anti-Saloon and Women's' Rights issues



Jackson and the Nullification Crisis

- Southerners had overwhelmingly voted for Jackson, thinking he would replace the 1828 “Tariff of Abominations”
- By 1832 and no tariff relief, Jackson’s Vice President **John C. Calhoun (pictured)** prompted a South Carolina State nullification of the offending law
- Jackson enacted the Force Bill and threatened use of Federal Troops if the state attempted to succeed



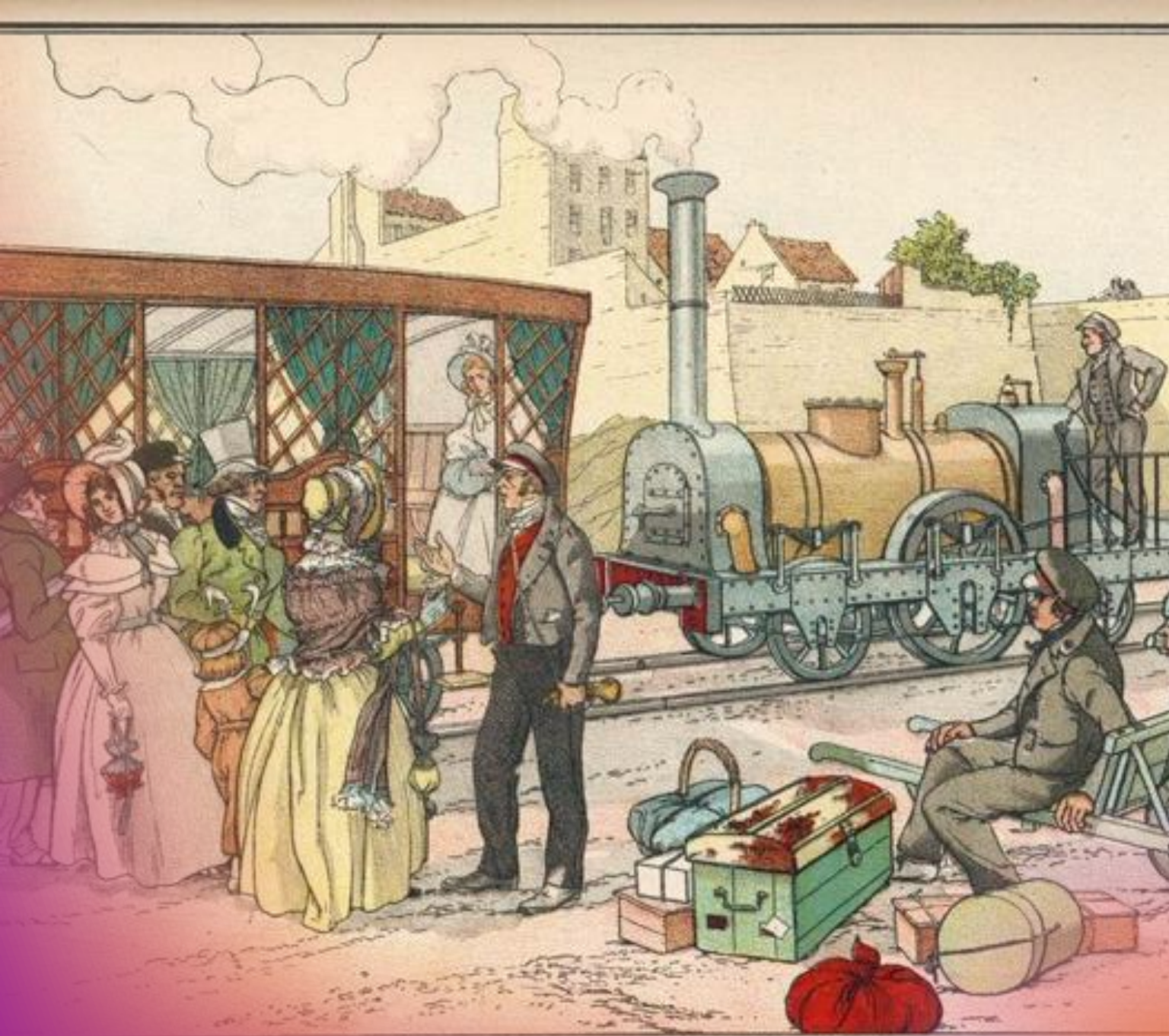
New Political Parties Form

- Anti-Masonic Party holds first ever Presidential Convention in 1831
- Democrats thus induced to also hold a convention which mandates:
 - The rule of a 2/3rds majority for nomination
 - That State delegations shall vote as a block
- A new party is formed in 1833, in opposition to “King Andrew I.” In memory of English traditions, they call themselves the Whig Party



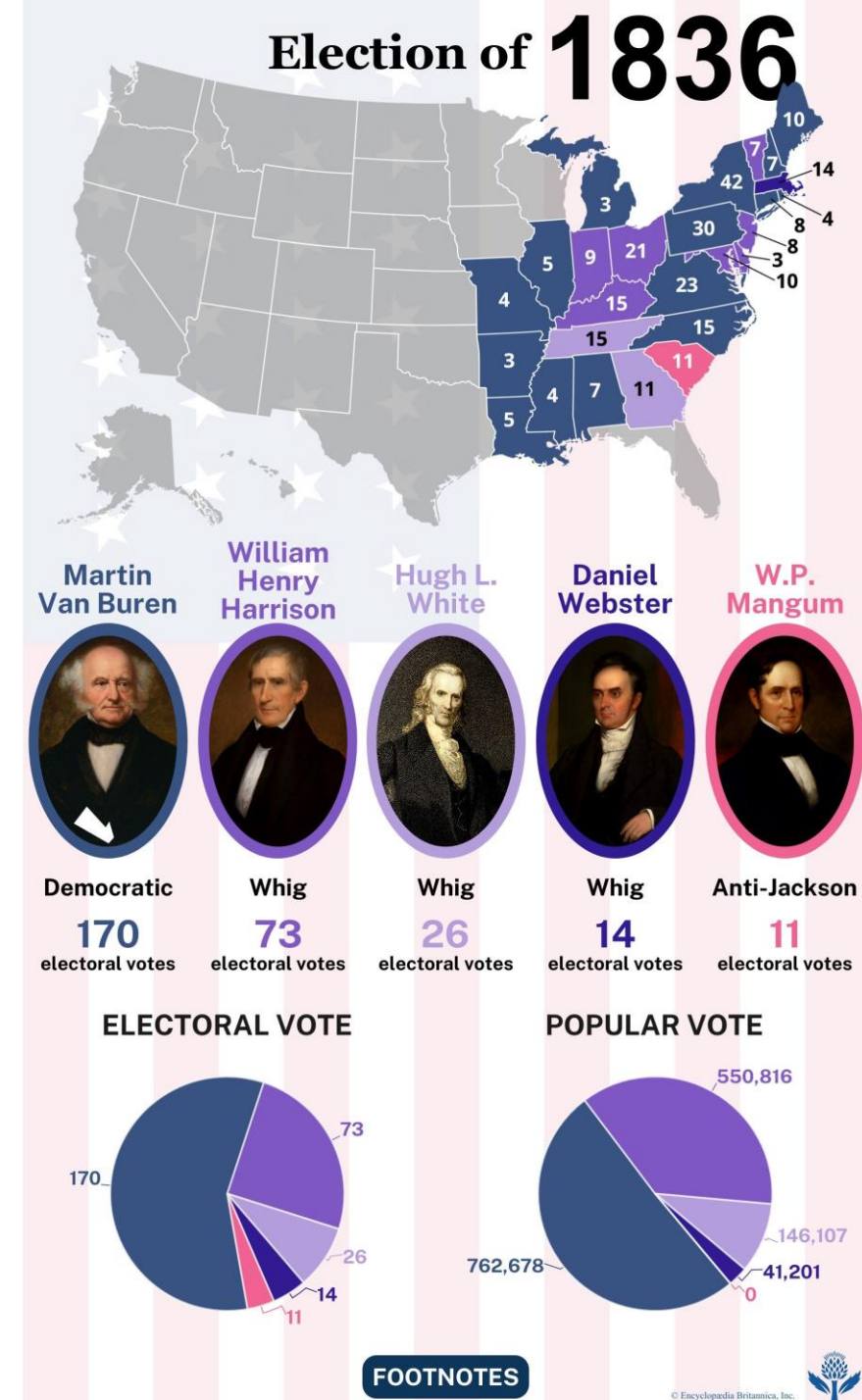
Specie Circular and the Panic of 1837-1843

- Jackson required payments for government land in gold or silver (“Specie”)
- Requiring specie shifted its deposits from Eastern to Western banks, causing foreign investors to fear losses, thus reducing their investments in America
- Rampant speculation, especially in the newly-available Indian Lands increased volatility
- Panic undermined President Van Buren’s administration



Martin Van Buren Presidency

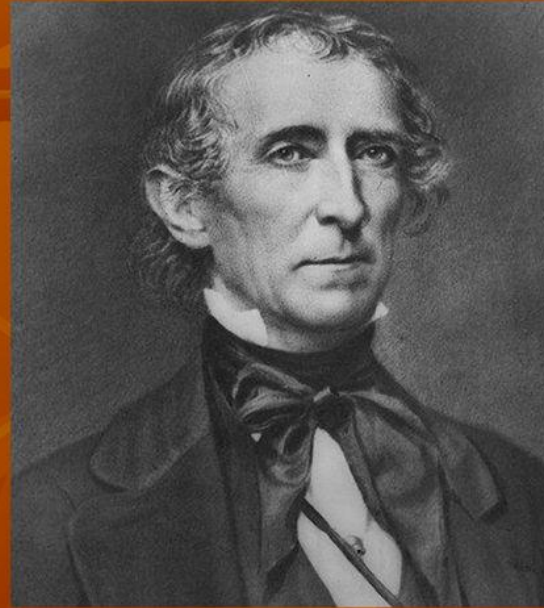
- Handpicked by Jackson
- His opponents were from the new Whig party, which by the next presidential election had formed a powerful opposition to the Democrats at a time of rising voter interest
- Challenges continued over the Jacksonian problems of:
 - Economic instability
 - Indian Removal
 - Slavery
- In addition, disputes over Maine and rising danger of a Texas war with Mexico occupied Van Buren's attempts to strike a middle course



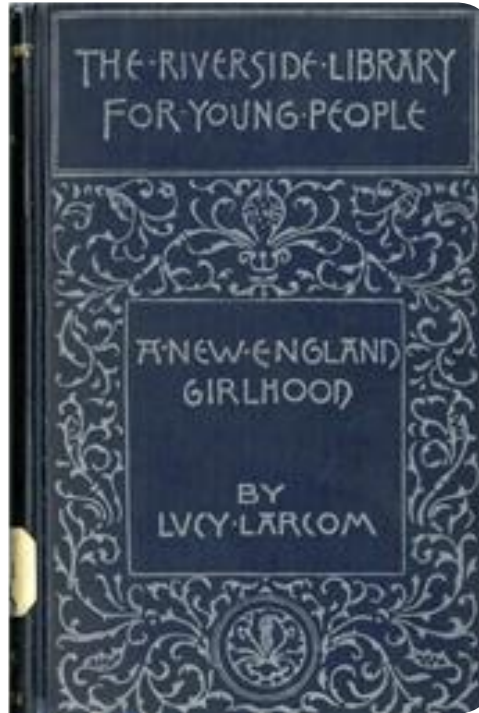
Election of 1840

- William Henry Harrison's performance in 1836 made him the sole Whig candidate, although the Whigs were separating into:
 - Conscience Whigs and
 - Cotton Whigs
- Harrison died soon after inauguration; leaving Tyler in charge to deal with problems brewing over Texas and Slavery

John Tyler's Presidency



- Once a democrat, now a Whig
 - Retained many democrat ideas
- Not fully trusted by Clay and Webster
- Tyler refuses many of Clay's Whig programs
- Opposes Bank, Tariff reforms
- Expelled from Whig Party
- Cabinet resignations (except Webster)
- Impeachment Proceedings?



Lucy Larcom Voice of the Mill Girls

- A “Doffer” from age eleven
- The early mills’ system allowed her and other girls time, which some used to learn, write poetry and publish newsletters
- Her autobiography portrayed their struggles, ambitions and desires for personal growth

Catharine Maria Sedgwick (1789–1867)

- American novelist and short story writer whose works explored issues of gender, class, and religion
- Comparing her with James Fenimore Cooper (1789–1851) shows how they approached similar themes in different ways:
 - Cooper through frontier adventures stories
 - Sedgwick on the domestic and social life of New England, especially the changing roles of women and the complexities of American class structures
 - Sedgwick's concern with women's autonomy contrasts with Cooper, who tended to portray women in more traditional roles, often as objects of romance or figures needing protection within male-dominated adventures





The Political and Economic Innovations of the 1820s and 1830s

- Male suffrage expanded
- Manufacturing on a large scale flourished
- Middle class leaders replaced traditional elites

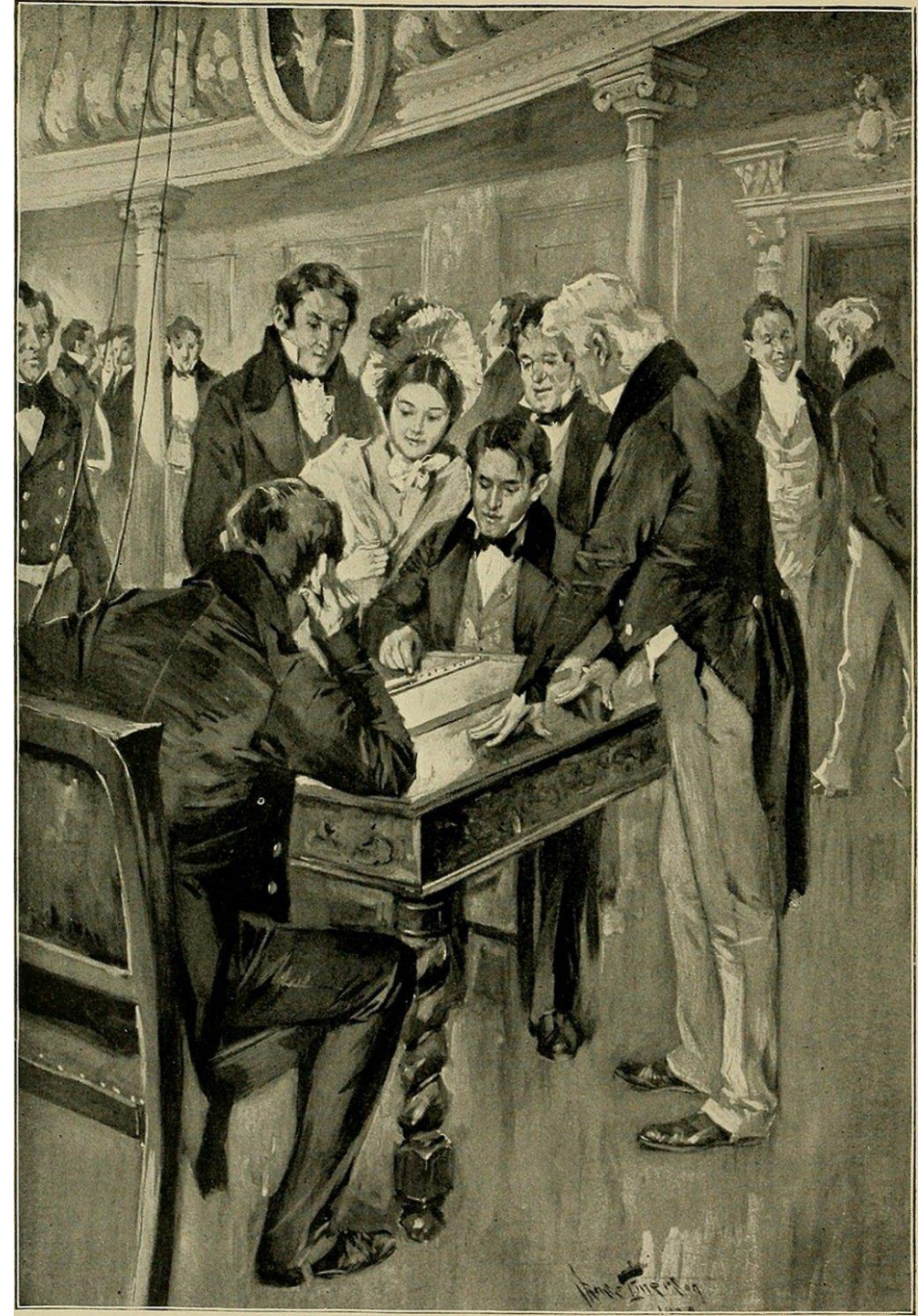
Thomas Blanchard Lathe

- Enabled a machine to reproduce wooden gun stocks or chair parts
- In concert with metal working advances by clock and gun manufacturers, established an “American System” of industrial production



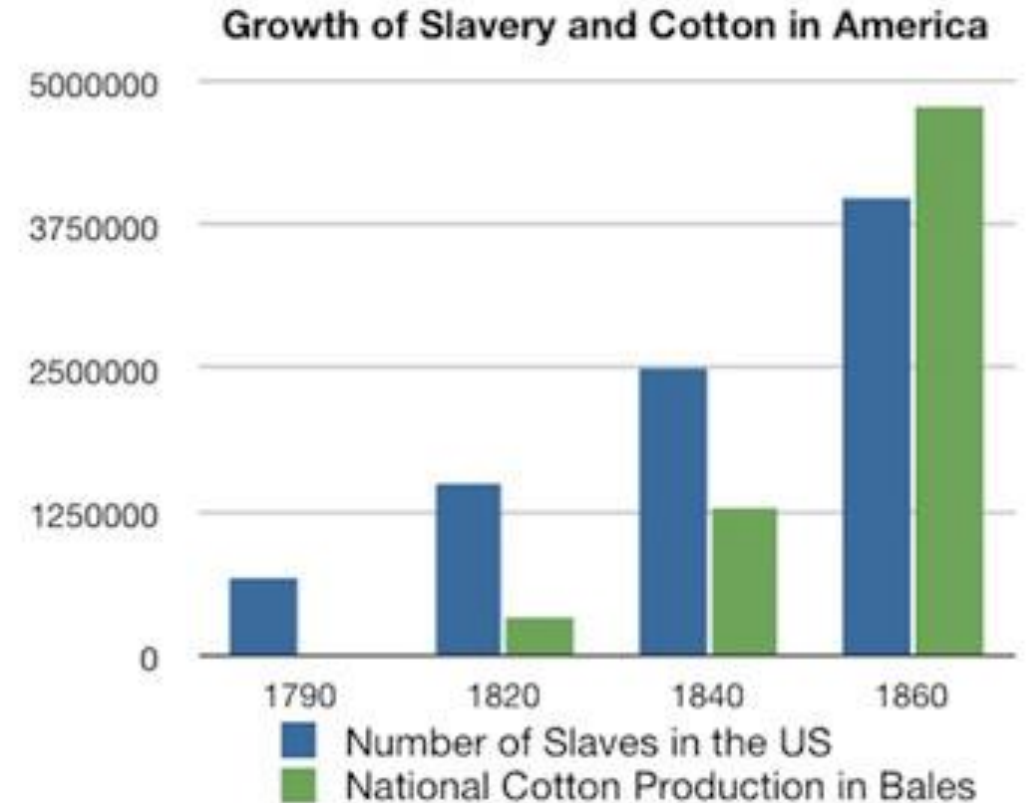
The Telegraph

- Invented by S.F.B. Morse in 1837
- First long-distance use of telegraph in May 1, 1844, when news of the nomination of Henry Clay by the Whig Party for U.S. president was telegraphed from the party's convention in Baltimore to the Capitol Building in Washington
- In what other ways did the telegraph change America in this era?



American Cotton Production and the Growth of Slavery

- Production of “Upland Cotton” versus the finer “Seacoast Cotton” variety changed the dynamics in the South
- By 1837, America was the largest supplier to Britain of cotton
- The internal US Slave Trade increased to meet the demand for more laborers on the crop that by then had displaced Sugar Cane, Tobacco and Rice in importance



The Rise of Abolitionism

- Published in 1829 - ***An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World, But in Particular, and Very Expressly, to Those of the United States of America***
- The author, a self-educated free black man named David Walker, owned a used clothing store near the Boston waterfront
- David Walker was condemned, and his publication outlawed in the South; its author died in 1830, perhaps poisoned
- ***The Liberator*** newspaper was begun in 1831 – by William Lloyd Garrison, who carried on David Walker’s work until 1866
- Garrison championed the immediate, and total liberation; without slaveholder compensation and without repatriation to Africa

