

# I. The Native Americans and the British

## CB America's Britain problems

- Impression
- Shipping Interference
- Native Americans

CB They were upset about the British trading with the Native Americans

- worried that it will encourage the NA's to team up with Britain & attack the U.S.
- there is also tension because the U.S. was taking their land.

CB The NA's need a leader to stand up for them

- They choose 'Tecumseh'

CB Tecumseh proposed that all tribes unite.

They refuse

CB When that don't work, they ally with the British

CB Once the Embargo Act is repealed, America can trade again.  
- kind of, they will still be attacked

CB They don't declare war because Jefferson shrank the army.

Q: There's also a big debate in congress whether or not to go to war.  
"Warhaws vs. Doves"

Support the war  
Hawks

Britain threatens us  
N/A's

We need to establish our place as a world power  
Britain is France's enemy

Sources B, D, E

Oppose the war  
Doves

Nothing good will come from war

war won't solve all seed issues

war on land  
won't effect sea stuff

Sources A, C, E

Source A - [Go to war] Take Canada, fur trade & England's large piece of land in North America

Source B - [Go to war], the N.A.'s won't start up w/ us anymore b/c Britain will be gone.

Source C - [Peace], if we go to war, it will be for the wrong reasons

Source D - [Go to war], protect our pride

Source E - [Peace], there is nothing to gain from war. If it is about honor, what about France? Honor is just an excuse to go to war.

## II. The War Hawks

- Young
- Western
- Southern

Leaders: Henry Clay + John C. Calhoun

- The North didn't want to mess up their trade

CB Their goal was to get more land

- The British flag was an excuse to fight the NAs and the British to get more land

CB But the British agreed to stop, so... yeah.

- The message was sent by ship, but by the time the Americans got it they already declared war

CB But now, more hawks came into Congress, gaining a majority, and gain powerful positi<sup>n</sup>s.

- Henry Clay becomes Speaker of the House

- John C. Calhoun gets into the Committee on Foreign Relations

## III. The War Of 1812 - Phase 1

CB There were 2 phases.

- Phase 1: 1812 - Apr. 1814

- Phase 2: Apr. 1814 - Dec. 1814

CB During phase 1, the Navy is doing pretty well.

CB Phase 1, Britain can't focus completely on America b/c of France.  
Phase 2, the war with France is over & Britain can focus more.

CB The Battle of Lake Erie

- Lake Erie is significant b/c it is the gateway to Canada
- \* America's Naval Commander - Oliver Hazard Perry, danger is his middle name.
- America won + captured ships + have access to Canada

CB The Battle of Thames

The Americans go into Canada under William Henry Harrison's plan. They capture 400+ soldiers working with the NAT's! The native american leader Tecumseh dies.

CB At the beginning of phase 2, the British DESTROY D.C. (burn the WH + the Capitol)

- Dolley Madison saves the portrait of GW

CB The Battle of Fort McHenry

- Concerned Fort McHenry would fall
- But overnight, the flag still flew  
\* That's where the Star Spangled Banner comes from

### CB The Battle of Lake Champlain

- The Brits thought they would win, but they didn't - Gave the U.S. advantage in negotiation.

### CB The Battle of New Orleans

- American commander was Andrew Jackson
- January 1815 - But Phase 2 ended in 1814!?
- Brit. side - 1,000s of deaths America - Not a lot
- But it doesn't count b/c the war ended but they didn't get the memo yet.

## IV. The Legacy of the War

### CB The Treaty of Ghent - the peace treaty

- No winner
- But there is a loser - the NAs
  - No one takes them seriously, they have no power, no one cares about them.
- America Benefits
  - Patriotism is up because it showed that America can stand up to world powers
  - Manufacturing increases because there's no blockade anymore
  - America proves itself

**Nationalism:** A feeling of intense pride in your country, believing it is above all others.

- The War Hawks were nationalists

## V. The American System

OB Madison + Jefferson believed the U.S. economy needed to be self-sufficient  
- Madison calls on Henry Clay who creates "The American System"  
    war Hawk

OB The American System has 3 parts:

Part 1 - convince people to buy American goods  
    - High Tariffs

Part 2 - Make it easier for American  $\rightarrow$  American Trade  
    - One currency through a national bank. (Hamilton's was not in use anymore)

Part 3 - Make goods transport easier  
(In 1820s, boats + horses transported stuff)  
    - Improve water transport w/ canals

Canal - A man-made waterway connecting 2 bodies of water.  
- Erie Canal connected Lake Erie + the Hudson River.

## VI. President Monroe

OB His term was during the 'Era of Good Feelings'

- Happiness, Peace etc.

- Nationalism

- No opposition to the D-Rs

~ The Federalists kinda died out b/c the D-Rs had 3 presidents in a row.

CB Because they don't have many domestic issues, they focus on world politics.  
- Their borders

CB To show America's true independence + isolation from Europe, Monroe releases "The Monroe Doctrine"

CB The Monroe Doctrine

- Part I: Europe can't colonize The Americas, can't reclaim lost colonies, can't make new ones.
- Part II: In return, America will stay out of European Affairs

## VII. Sectionalism vs. Nationalism

CB Sectarianism: Prioritizing your region as opposed to the ideas of the whole country  
- Sections at this time = North, South, West

CB The interests of the North  
- Trade + Manufacturing

CB The interests of the South  
- Cotton + Slaves

CB The interests of the West  
- Transportation

CB The conflict over slavery is tearing the country apart.

## CB The Missouri Compromise - Not very effective

- Missouri wants to be a state but there are 22 states (11 free + 11 slave) but the South is concerned b/c then the free states will have more senators.
- The Compromise was made by Henry Clay
  - Maine also wants to be a state, so make it a free state + Missouri a slave state.
  - Any new states: if above  $36^{\circ}30'$ , free. If below, slave.

## CB People who are concerned:

- Thomas Jefferson - The Union won't last long.

## CB The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1850

- Nebraska wants to be a (free) state, but the South doesn't want it to. So they split it into 2, and let them choose, if they wanted to be free or slave. (Ignoring the Missouri Compromise)

## CB The Supreme Ct. Case Dred Scott v.

- Slaves don't have Civil rights Sanford
- Decides the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional
  - Dred Scott, a slave from St. Louis, believes he should be free b/c his master was from NY and lived in free states Illinois + Minnesota.
  - The court decides that no, you're not free; because you can't sue because blacks don't have civil rights.
- This establishes that they are property, and therefore, the federal government can't outlaw slavery b/c it's unconstitutional.

# I. Election of 1824

OB 4 D-R candidates

- Jackson
- Quincy Adams
- Clay
- Crawford

OB Andrew Jackson wins popular vote but not a majority in the electoral college.  
→ So the House votes

OB Henry Clay convinces the House to vote for John Quincy Adams

## John Quincy Adams's Presidency

OB He doesn't do much because the Jackson supporters in Congress reject anything he tries to do.

## New Political Parties

OB The D-Rs Split

- Democrats - Jackson supporters
- Republicans - JQA supporters

## Jackson vs. JQA

Jackson was more popular than JQA b/c Adams was a wealthy government person. Jackson was more relatable. Jackson was different than other presidents b/c he was the 1st president from the west (self-educated poor). Jackson believed that the common people should have the biggest say in gov.

## Election of 1828

OB Jackson beats JQA in the election of 1828

- completely gets rid of JQA's staff to block corruption.

## II. Jackson's The prez

OB The Spoils System

Jackson wants to appoint the people who helped him win

- "A winner should be rewarded"

OB Jackson tries to break JQA's hold on the government

## III. Indian Removal

OB many N.A. tribes live in the southeast

- 5 "civilized" tribes are the

- civilized b/c they are like America

OB The Cherokee

- Have a written language
- Have democracy
- Have a constitution

OB The southerners want their land b/c there  
is gold there

OB Jackson believed the Indians could be removed  
b/c America is the boss of them.

OB He told them, "Give us the land or get out."

OB Passed the Indian Removal Act of 1830

- Made the Indians move west.
- Let the government negotiate with them  
with their land for land in the west.  
Also technically they didn't just make them  
leave but they kinda did

Out come of the Act

OB The treaties forced them to move west  
to "Indian Territory"

OB The Supreme Ct. case Cherokee Nation v. Georgia

- The supreme Ct. led by John Marshall said  
that states do not have power to make  
treaties (only the Fed)

Q This should have put a stop to the Removal Act.

Q Jackson says, "Marshall made his decision, let him enforce it"

The Executive Branch's job is to enforce the laws, and without them the decision doesn't have any weight.

Q The Treaty of New Echota

The Cherokee will forfeit their land  
give it to the federal gov., they will move west

- Just 1 problem
  - A majority didn't want it
- So the NA's complain
  - The government doesn't care

Q The Trail of Tears

- American gov. sends people to take the Cherokee out
- It was the middle of winter
- Tough journey, >4000 Cherokee died

IV. Sectionalism (1815-50)

Q The south hates b/c they don't manufacture anything

### OB The TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS

- JQA did it just before he left office, and it was so wildly hated by the South
- It was so high, no one traded w/ Britain + Britain didn't trade w/ them
  - To convince the British, they lowered prices, so they make less money
  - \* But the British's stuff also has a tariff so they buy expensive stuff with less money

### OB John C. Calhoun (the VP) he hates the tariff + 3 from the south.

- Anonymously writes the Doctrine of Nullification  
(They don't have to follow it)

### OB This sparks a major debate in congress b/w: a Southern Senator + a northern Senator

Webster - Hayne  
(N) (S)

### OB Jackson doesn't like the Doctrine of Nullification

- Threatens the stability of the Federal Government
- When Jackson runs for reelection, Calhoun resigns

### OB South Carolina threatens to secede in response to the Federal government making a slightly less high (but still high) tariff

- Jackson responds, "We'll keep you in by force"

### OB Henry Clay saves the day yet again with a compromised tariff

• Nicknamed, "The Great Compromiser"

# The Bank

- The 2nd American bank was created during Madison's presidency
  - Charter of the "American system"
- The prez of one bank is Nicholas Biddle
  - He took this role during Jackson's presidency
- Biddle used his power and influence to loan money to members of congress
  - He did this so they would owe him a "favor"
- Jackson hated the power Biddle & the bank had.
- The charter for the 2nd bank was to expire in 1836
  - Biddle asked Congress to renew it in 1832
    - He does this b/c in 1832 Jackson was running for re-election and he wouldn't dare mess with the bank (or risk losing the election)
- Congress renew's the charter, but Jackson vetoes it
  - Unexpected

Jackson vetoes it b/c:

1. To secure the rights of the people (too much power)
2. It is unconstitutional (but even though the S.C. ruled it constitutional, but Jackson doesn't care)

Jackson has gone against the S.C. before with Cherokee Nation v. Georgia

## Jackson Attempts to Destroy the National Bank

Instead of putting all the money in the national bank, he creates "Pet Banks" in N.B. states + spreads the money out between them.

These "Pet Banks" can issue loans + print their own currency.

### Problems with "Pet Banks"

- Made a lot of \$ and had too much power
- They contributed to inflation

This inflation leads to the Panic of 1837, when people pull all their money out of banks  
—leads to a depression

OB The prez during the panic is Martin Van Buren

OB The bank over the prez's power is called the Whigs (like the English party of the same name that limited the king's power)