**Sectionalism and the Age of Andrew Jackson**

**Test Review 2013**

**People to Know:**

**John Quincy Adams-**  He wholeheartedly supported the role of the federal government in creation of projects and institutions. He wanted to improve the overall infrastructure of the nation. He created roads and canals, bridges, supporting the idea of “American System”. He created an ambitious program that included a national market, an astronomical observatory and such. His critics claimed that such was unconstitutional because they would meddle in the affairs of regional districts and would use government supplies to help such. However, he commenced with such creating Cumberland Road, Ohio Canal, Chesapeake Canal and such. As president, he had a mixed record in foreign affairs. However, he did secure the disarmament of the Greats Lakes, fishing rights of Canada, the accession of Florida, and U.S. Spanish border. He was only elected as a one term president.

**Nicholas Biddle**-President of the Second National Bank. He was known for going against Andrew Jackson, which eventually led to his downfall when Jackson cut funding to the bank. He thought that the bank was corrupt and served only to the interests of the wealthy.

**John C. Calhoun-** Vice President under Andrew Jackson. He was against many of Jackson’s policies and in the end, along with the Peggy Eaton affair, quit his position. In turn, he returned to his home state, South Carolina, where he helped write the South Carolina Exposition and Protest. This pamphlet wrote about why the tariff should not be instituted and how South Carolina would not accept the Tariff of 1832. He promoted the idea of “nullification theory” that a state had the right to nullify federal laws if they didn’t find it to their taste. This was often the problem that arose with sectionalism. He helped create and enact the Ordinance of Nullification.

**Henry Clay-**  A whig who basically opposed everything that Jackson stood and believed for. Despite this, he is accredited with protecting the nation from the brink of the civil war by enacting the Compromise Tariff which appeased both Jackson and South Carolina. However, on other issues, he remained one sided and promoted ideas such as the national bank and etc…..

**William Henry Harrison-** The 9th President of the United States. He was the one who truly promoted the idea of popular campaigning with his slogan of “ Hard Cider and Log Cabin” . This phrase was first used by the democrats at the time who called him extremely ill-mannered and a drunk ass. William takes this opportunity instead and shows that he’s a common man, despite the fact that he came from aristrocracy. Unforunately, he dies within a month of his presidency for he caught a cold at his inaugural address. This in turn stems the discussion of the line of power. Who would get become president after him? Would the Vice President be an Acting Vice President?

**Robert Y. Hayne-** Another senator from South Carolina who argues for the idea of seccesion, adding on that nullification theory would allow for such to happen.

**Andrew Jackson-** Jackson was viewed as the proponent of the common man. Coming from humble beggings, Jackson rose to fame when he conquered Florida and became a war hero. This in popularity, helped him propel into elected positions and eventually the white house. He had one simple theory, stating the government should offer “equal protection and equal benefits” to all of the white male citizens and not favor one class over another. He was very constitutionally oriented and was not afraid to use his powers. He did not like the idea of a self-serving beaurcracy stating that it is the job of the government to help all. His supporters eventually helped to propel him to a national convention to renominate him.

**Gabriel Prosser**- The first major slave revolt in the south was led by a twenty-four year old slave named Gabriel Prosser. All of the major slave revolts were led by deeply Christian slaves, fired by the religious indigation. He laid a plan to take Richmond by force by attacking the armory and taking the weapons to arm the rebels. However, he was betrayed by two followers and state militia soon attached and killed him and his followers. He was the closest to create a revolution, one as the same scale as Haiti.

**Nat Turner**- Another religious aficionado, Turner was agitated by the concept of slavery as well. He had grown up in slavery and reached the “upper class” of slavery. He, at a young age, become the prophetic leader of Southampton county in Virginia and told them of vengeance. One night, Turner and his followers went out and killed all their masters. One man, Will, had been abused harshly by his masters and in return “passionately” killed his master and mistress. Eventually, troops came for Turner, catching him two months later. But, by this time, many Virginians had left the state and the county for good in order to protect themselves.

**John Tyler-**  Henry Harrisons’ vice president who eventually becomes president of the united states.

**Martin Van Buren-**  8th president of the United States who was basically handpicked by Jackson under 1832. However, he came to a nation with economic troubles , due to Jackson’s new policies such as specie circular and such. He was a one-term president.

**Denmark Vessey –** An African-American slave who came from the upper class of slaves and was able to purchase his own freedom. Despite the freedom, he was angered by the concept of slavery, quoting the Old Testament as his primary source. He planned to incite rebellion in 1821 and created a group of lieutenants including Gullah jack and Peter Poyas. Poyas, created an efficient system to prevent betrayal by creating separate cells under different leaders. If betrayal did happen, it would only be THAT cell. They would attack at night and start a fire. When the Americans came out, the slaves would kill them. The plan was close to succeeding except for the fact that a person who knew the entire plan betrayed them, sending Vessey and his men to death.

***Topics to Know:***

**Tariff of 1828-**  Tariff of Abomination, South Carolina pamphlet came out and proposed the idea of nullification. Jackson runs on the bases of reducing the tariff, however, when is new tariff, tariff of 1832 is unveiled, the general public is not happy. As a result , South Carolina creates directs threats regarding secession and nullification.

**The “Corrupt Bargain”-**  Andrew Jackson collects the most popular vote and electoral votes, but does not have the clear majority. Henry Clay, harboring animosity of Jackson’s policies and such, is speaker of the house and has to help break the tie. In party interest, he chooses John Quincy Adams over Andrew Jackson. However, Jackson later points out Adams’ corruption when he appoints Clay as his Secretary of State.

**The Peggy Eaton Affair-** Peggy O Neale Eaton was the wife of his secretary of war general. She became known for being an adulteress, similar to Jackson’s wife had been in the Campaign of 1828. Peggy Eaton was not accepted socially and was not invited to group meetings. However, when Jackson tried for his cabinet to accept Eaton socially, most of the cabinet resigned. This was one of the reasons that John C. Calhoun eventually resigned a year later.

**Supporters of Andrew Jackson-** Believed in enfranchising all white men, rather than just the propertied class, and supported the patronage system that enabled politicians to appoint their supporters into administrative offices, arguing it would reduce the power of the elites and prevent aristocracies from emerging. They demanded elected judges and many more new constitutional changes reflecting new state values. Manifest Destiny was also prevalent at this time.

**Indian Removal Act**- It was not a government decreed land grab, not did it create FORCIBLE eviction of the Indians. It instead put land exchanges in return for subsidies and annuities. However, the government did nothing when Indians were being slaughtered and forced out of their land, such as when Georgia created state legislation requiring the removal of Indians, despite the federal government not allowing it.

**The Five Civilized Tribes-** Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole.

**Universal male suffrage/suffrage-** The idea that all white males should have the capacity to vote, despite which socioeconomic aspect they come from.

**Popular campaigning-** The idea s

**Presidential Election of 1824-**  The election was between John Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, William C Crawford, and Henry Clay. What happens is that there is no clear majority in the electoral vote and it is up to Congress to decide the winner of the election.

**Presidential Election of 1828 -**  The revolution of 1828. Jackson immediately begins campaigning after he looses the election of 1824 when he looses due to corruption. He wins by a landslide and generates 3 time the number of people who come to vote. There is a drastic increase.

**Presidential Election of 1836-**  Van Buren wins with 58% of all the votes. He is basically the hand picked successor to President Jackson.

**Presidential Election of 1840-**  Van Buren has essentially ruined the entire economy with the Panic of 1837. When people come and vote, they come and vote for “ Van Ruin”. Henry Harrison wins with a clear majority, especially with popular campaigning. For the first time, 78% of all the people come and vote.

**The Nullification Crisis-**  The idea that states have the right to nullify federal laws and basicallt become exempt from there.

**Immigration – reasons for the surge/impact on the economy-** There was a constant pool of people for companies to hire workers from. They increased demand for mass production of consumer goods.

**The common man and politics-** By giving the common more abilities to participate in the government, they begin participating more, as best indicative by the number of voters.

**The “kitchen” cabinet**- At the time, Jackson was having a constant disagreement with his cabinet. Therefore, he appointed separate mean who were a group of politicians who did not belong to his “official” cabinet. However, these people did help institute his policies.

**Free African-Americans-** Freedom for African Americans came at a high cost. Even after paying that right, they were not given those proper unalienable rights. They still could not vote, get involved in politics, enter certain places and constantly needed their papers.

**Democrats vs. Whigs-**  Democrats: Local rule, free trade, equal economic opportunities. Supported by Southerns, Westerns, small farmers. Whigs-:Liked the American system, internal improvement’s and protective tariffs. They were supported by the rich New England states.

**Andrew Jackson vs. the Bank of the United States­-**  Andrew Jackson was fundamentally against the idea of the Second National Bank. In it, he saw an opportunity for corruption. Although a national bank had been instituted for many years, partisian politics came heavily play into its renewal. Jackson claimed that it used up an excess amount of the nations finances, allowed for wealth to influence elections and politics, and favored northeastern states over southern and western ( commercial and industrial vs. laborers and farmers). After all, it is important to remember that Jackson came from an agrarian based society and wanted to promote it.

**The peculiar institution** – Slavery in America had essentially died before the last decades of the civil war. People called slavery unique to its region. In 1619, a Dutch ship brought slaves to Jamestown Harbor. Slaves, providing cheap sources of labor, were traded and were in more demand. They worked mostly on rice, sugarcane, and tobacco. However, the cotton gin facilitates the increase of slaves. Slaves are needed to help create more cotton, which can now be easily harvested. An antebellum myth at the time was that slaves were unwilling workers who were well treated, well fed, and well clothed. However, slaves were being snatched, beaten, branded and chained,obviously the antipode to what had been thought of. There were laws ( slave laws) enacted to prevent them from living a happy and peaceful life including: no marriage, no reading, no firearms, no babies ( unless forced to) and such.

**Nativists-** People who feared that their jobs would be taken away with the surge of immigrants. They basically formed their own political faction. It was completely useless.

**The first 10 US Presidents, in order**

**Sectionalism**- Conflict among geographic sections of the nation; loyalty to one’s sectional interests. Some of the events the promulgated such was the 1) westward expansion, 2) the rise of king cotton, 3) an economic depression. Each section wanted the national laws to favor its economy, for a certain law ( or tariff) may harm another. See the page entitled Sectionalism: Issues.

**Methods used by slaves to contest their status** – Rebellion was a very common way that slaves would use to contest their status. Slaves would band together to avoid facing the harsh penalities enacted by the state legislations. Other methods included simply running away and hoping to avoid detection.

**Problems faced by factory workers:**  Some of the problems faced by factory workers was that they were dependent on the factory owners, had to work for long hours and low pay, with unsafe working conditions.

**Reasons for labor union failures-** The reason that labor union failed was because there were periodic depressions. Cheap immigrant labor would be willing to work at any moment and take their jobs. Finally, employers were hostile to the idea of the unions for it would bring about reformation in the working class.

**Problems of urban living during the early 19th Century-** There was crowded housing, poor sanitation, infectious disease and a very high crime rate.

**The Panic of 1837**- Jackson was a frugal Jeffersonian. He heavily opposed the idea of Bank. In order to reiterate his point, he created the specie circular, which required all federal land purchases to be made in gold or silver. This in turn DESTROYED the bank notes and made banks fail. This would lead to an immense depression in the United States government.

**The “Spoils System”-** A system that helped create the idea of “party loyalty”. Federal jobs ( appointed) would only be given to those if and only if they campaigned for the Democratic Party. Any previous office holders who had not voted or supported them would be fired. It was not fair as it promoted the idea of government corruption. Conversely, it also helps create the two party system making parties serve all political factions in America.

**Log Cabin and Hard cider Campaign**

**Democracy in America-** Book published by alexis de Tocqueville’s theories and findings about democracy. He claims the system to be as follows :

1. Money : People care much about money and want their on property instead of equality
2. Revolutions in America will be caused by the slave revolution which will give them their rise
3. Newspapers are very good, though they may be biased, spread more information
4. Journalists are not good writers, but speak colloquially making points more visible
5. Women and men will have their biases

**Test Format:**

Matching – People (6 people at 2 points each = 12 Points)

Multiple Choice (25 questions at 2 points each = 50 Points)

True/False (10 statements at 1 point each = 10 Points)

Short Answer (5 questions at varying point totals per question = 18 Points)

Chronological Order (5 events at 2 points each = 10 Points)

**\*All items on this review sheet are on the test, but not all items on the test are on the review sheet**

The Amistad: The Amistad was carrying African slaves illegally, despite the fact that every country had banned it. A slave by the name of Cinque plans a revolt and kills all but the captain and first mate. The captain tricks them and brings them to New York, where they are tried for murder. However, the American justice system, applies to slaves the same right to revolt as they believed any American had.

Toussaint L’Overture: Helped led a successful slave rebellion in St. Domingue, resulting in the death of over 60,000 slave owners. However, in 1800 Napoleon sent his troops to recapture the land and tricked Toussaint into coming into the French Headquarters, where he basically killed him.

Party Creation: Institutionalized parties become a desirable part of the political process. The party idea occurred at the state level in New York. Afterword’s, it just continued on from there. Parties would check and balance each other in the same way a branch of government does. This in turn also created the fact that elections were now held at a national stage, but promoted promises to certain groups.

Trail of Tears: A route in which Native Americans were relocated to a government based reservation for them that was very “lush”. Despite having made strides in “civilization”, including adapting Euro dress, Christianity, the government required them to move for the idea of “manifest destiny”. Georgia once served as a buffer zone for America against Florida, but with Florida in the grasp of America, Georgia could be repopulated. In this process, many of the Indians died. There was disease, exhaustion, and such.

Worcester v. Georgia: The case that ruled that laws of Georgia had no force within the boundaries of the Cherokee territory.

Jacksonian Democracy: Political philosophy of the United States President Andrew Jackson. A great increase of respect and power for the common man was one of the highlites of this era, even though it was solely for the white man. He promoted the strength of the executive branch, despite its constriction of Congressional Powers.