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| *Focus Question:*  *What were some overall differences in each section?*  *Why was this tariff so disliked?*  *Why was the issue of nullification so controversial?*  *Who were major supporters of the secession; nullification?*  *Who saved the day for the Union, kept the Union together?* | **What events occurred which caused the South to want to rebel?**  Rising Sectional Differences   * Jackson took office in 1829. * The Northeast, West, and the South divided sections. * Sections fought over political interests and competing interests (especially economic) * Since 1816, tariffs had been rising steadily, which the South heavily opposed.   Tariff of Abominations   * In the last month of Adams’s presidency, South felt North’s state was influencing the national policy. * The South then referred to it as the Tariff of Abominations. * This, in turn, helped Jackson win the election of 1828, which Adams had supported.   Crisis over Nullification   * The Tariff really squeezed the south because it was already in an economic slump. * Jackson’s VP, John C. Calhoun, saw the South’s problem, and proposed the doctrine of nullification. * Nullification challenged the Constitution’s supremacy clause. * At the time, the Supreme Court hadn’t yet established itself as interpreter. * Calhoun published his idea, but did not sign his name.   The States’ Rights Debate   * Nullification would remain a major issue until the Civil War, 30 years later. * The Webster-Hayne debate occurred between Daniel Webster and Robert Hayne, who argued over a lawful way to protest a law and maintain freedom. * Jackson stood at Thomas Jefferson’s birthday to give a toast, where he and consecutively Calhoun did; both became political enemies due to Jackson’s support over unification.   South Carolina Threatens to Secede   * Jackson didn’t want to drive the South out of the Union. * Congress reduced the tariff in 1832, the South voted to build its own army and secede. * Jackson was enraged by this threat, threatened those who defied federal law. He was reelected in 1832. * Henry Clay came up with a compromise tariff to settle the issue, Congress quickly passed the bill, and the crisis was averted.   Summary  In summary, debates over high tariffs to cause South Carolina to threaten secession. Jackson and Calhoun developed hatred for each other over the issue of nullification. Jackson fought to preserve the Union, and Senator Clay came up with a compromise tariff. In the end, the lead peacemaker of the early 1800s kept the Union together again. |