## The Triumph of Democracy

- Jackson’s inauguration
- Seen as the “__________________________ Man”
  - Property and Democracy
- States 14 onward had property requirements for voting
- By the Civil War, only one state had property requirements
  - The Dorr War
- Citizens in RI drafted a new state Constitution - chose Thomas Dorr as the new governor
  - Although Dorr was arrested for treason, there was a push to end ___________________________ requirements for voting

### Tocqueville On Democracy

- 1840 - ______% of white males could vote
- Alexis de Tocqueville - French writer that traveled in America in the 1830s
  - Wrote that America had a unique identity
- Even though the US saw expanding democracy, the Constitution limited the impact of American voters (________________________________________)
- Individual states set requirements for voting - > lead to issues after the Civil War

### The Information Revolution

- US had more newspapers read than all of Europe!
- New newspapers with specific audiences:
  - *Freedom’s Journal* - black newspaper
  - *The Liberator* - called for the _____________________________ end to slavery
  - *Cherokee Phoenix* - Native American newspaper

### The Limits of Democracy

- Although democracy increased for white males and male immigrants, _____________________________ faced many obstacles
- Justification for limiting democracy to only white males?
  - Blacks were seen as inferior, women had different roles - “cult of domesticity”
- With the 19th amendment and Voting Rights Act of 1965 increased suffrage for women and African Americans
  - A Racial Democracy
- Race, more than social class, divided America
- Minstrel Shows:
  - White actors portrayed African Americans in racist, stereotypical ways (“__________________________”)

### Race and Class

- 1821 - NY eliminated property requirements for whites, required $______ in property for blacks
- Blacks increasingly became _____________________________ in several states
- Blacks also lost the ability to serve in the military, sue in court, etc.
# Nationalism And Its Discontents

The American System (Video in Description)

- Original Bank of the US (BUS) expired in 1811, roads were primitive in early 19th century
- Politicians like Henry Clay sought to improve the ______________________ (help the South and West) and protect new American industries
- American System (3 Parts):
  - ______________________
  - Debates over funding for infrastructure - James Madison vetoed a bill to provide funding
  - ________ concerns often overshadowed national concerns during this time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banks and Money</th>
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<tr>
<td>2nd BUS, like the 1st, was a private corporation</td>
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<td>Provided ____________ to farmers, businesses, and purchase of land</td>
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<td>Many state banks printed $ and the value fluctuated - BUS was intended to limit this</td>
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<td>The Panic of 1819</td>
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<td>BUS was part of land speculation (buying land in hopes of selling it at a __________ price)</td>
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<td>1819 - Panic - many banks began calling in loans - many farmers could not pay, lost their ________</td>
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<td>The Politics of the Panic</td>
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<td>Many Americans began to distrust banks, particularly the BUS</td>
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<td>McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) - Supreme Court case that established the ______________________ of the BUS; established federal supremacy over states</td>
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<td>The Missouri Compromise (See video in description)</td>
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<td>Era of Good Feelings - term for Monroe’s presidency - 1 political party</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Parts - ______________ added as a slave state, ______________ added as a free state, 36°30’ - above _______, below ____________, in LA Purchase Territory</td>
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  - Tallmadge Amendment - never passed, would provide for ____________ emancipation of slaves - blocked by the South |
| The Slavery Question |
| ________________ detested the MO Compromise |
| Northerners wanted to keep slavery out of MO - limit the power of the South |

## Nation, Section, And Party

The US and the Latin American Wars of Independence

- Monroe administration recognized new Latin American countries
- Arguments used by Latin America was similar to the ______________________
  - Indians and free blacks were able to vote in many countries
  - The Monroe Doctrine

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<td>Europe could not colonize any new areas of ________________</td>
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At what age would children of slaves be emancipated under the Tallmadge Amendment?
What is temperance?

- US would __________________ of European affairs
- Europe could not interfere with new nations
  The Election of 1824
- ___________________________ - see video
- No candidate received an electoral majority - thrown to House of Reps
- Henry Clay threw support behind __________, even though Jackson had most popular votes
  The Nationalism of John Quincy Adams
- JQA supported the ___________________________ - Henry Clay was Secretary of State
- As Secretary of State, JQA helped US purchase __________________
  (Adams-Onis treaty of 1819)
  “Liberty is Power”
- Sought to promote agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing - took a
  __________________ interpretation of the Constitution
- Increased tariff rates in 1828
  Martin Van Buren and the Democratic Party
- Senator from NY, helped create a party “machine”
- Saw parties not as divisive, but as a way to __________ individuals and increase involvement in government
  The Election of 1828
- Democratic Party created local and state parties - ______________
  ___________ aided their cause
- Election of 1828 - Adams v. Jackson
  - Mudslinging - Jackson wins, higher __________ turnout

The Age Of Jackson

The Party System
- Parties rewarded supporters with jobs (“________________________
  ______________________,” “Rotation in Office”)
- Newspapers played a LARGE role in politics
  Democrats and Whigs
- Issues that divided the parties - banks, tariffs, internal improvements
  (essentially the __________________________)
- Democrats - favored a hands-off approach by the government,
  supported by ____________________________, etc.
- Whigs - advocated the American System, supported by businesses and banks, farmers that benefitted from internal improvements
  Public and Private Freedom
- Democrats ___________ a strong central government
- Under Jackson, the following occurred:
  - Lowered tariffs, end of the BUS, decreased aid for internal improvements, no __________________________!
  - Politics and morality
- Temperance — favored by __________ not Democrats; immigrants tended to supported Democrats
- Whigs believed government could increase freedom
- During Jackson’s presidency, local governments banned prostitution and alcohol in many areas
  South Carolina and Nullification
- Tariff of 1828 was known as the Tariff of __________________________
  - Argued it benefitted the North at the expense of the South
**Why did the North AND South like the Tariff of 1833?**

- Fear that a strong government that could impose tariffs could one day end ________________
  - Calhoun’s Political Theory
- South Carolina Exposition and Protest - written anonymously by VP Calhoun - drew inspiration from ________________ resolutions
  - Justified ________________
- Daniel Webster - Senator from NE, argued in favor of the national government
  - The Nullification Crisis
- Calhoun argued for nullification, not disunion
- Jackson viewed it as ________________
- Tariff of 1832 - lowered tariff rates, still too high for the South’s liking
- Tariff of 1833 - compromise tariff, lowered rates by 10% per year for 8 years
- Force Bill - allowed the president to collect tariff using the ________________ if necessary
- Indian Removal
  - Many Americans sought to expand west - where Natives were living
  - Indian Removal Act - would force Natives to move west of the ________________
- Jackson viewed Natives as “______________”
- The Supreme Court and the Indians
  - Cherokee Nation v. Georgia - Court ruled Natives were NOT citizens, could not sue in court
  - Worcester v. Georgia - Court ruled Natives could not be forced to move, Jackson refused to ________________
- Trail of Tears - ________________ Natives forced to move, 1/4 died on the way
- William Apess - wrote A Son of the Forrest - called for harmony among whites and Natives

**The Bank War And After**

- Biddle’s Bank (Video in Description)
  - Jackson, a “hard-money” advocate, distrusted banks, especially the BUS
  - Nicholas Biddle - president of the ________________
  - BUS charter of 1832 - passed by Congress to be a ________________ on the election of 1832
    - Jackson ________________ the bill; seen by some as overstepping his power
  - The Pet Banks and the Economy
    - Before the BUS expired in 1836, Jackson removed all government funds and placed them in state “_______” banks
    - Roger B. Taney - Jackson’s Treasury Secretary, later Chief Justice
    - The Panic of 1837
    - Specie Circular - government required all land to be purchased in ___________
      - Panic of ________________ led to a decrease in wages, high unemployment, and loss of land for many Americans
    - Van Buren in Office
      - Government removed its money from state banks, held it in the Treasury Department
      - ________________ Treasury - federal $ separated from banks
The Election of 1840

- William Henry Harrison (Whig) v. MVB
- “Log Cabins and Hard Cider”
- Harrison, a War of 1812 hero like Jackson, won the election
- Tyler, a former Democrat chosen to balance the ticket
- Harrison dies _________ days into office
- Tyler becomes president, vetoes Whig legislation, becomes a man without a party

Quick Recap