# Changes from circa 1800 to 1820 to 1840

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| **Issue** | **Pre-1800** | **Circa 1800** | **Circa 1820** | **Circa 1840** |
| Revolution | 1776 - Shays’s - Whiskey | Latin America **but** Haiti | Monroe Doctrine | -- |
| Protection of slavery and slave trade | Constitution – but the Constitution can be amended | End of slave Trade | Northern population and representatives higher | >>>>> |
| End of slavery | 1776 + black hopes; N states abolishing (PA) | Gabriel (VA)[[1]](#footnote-1) | D. Vesey[[2]](#footnote-2) (SC); D. Walker[[3]](#footnote-3) (North); N. Turner[[4]](#footnote-4) (VA) | Discussed only in N>>> |
| “ and Land | 1783 to Miss. River; NW Ordinances | LA. Purchase (Land = Nationalism) | Missouri (Land + slavery = Sectionalism) | >>>>>  >>> This ‘isms continue |
| “ “ “ and Voting | 3/5s Compromise | Territories becoming states | No more S. Senators and Reps. from LA. Purchase | FYI: the South looks for other ways to expand |
|  | Colonies more than England | West more than East | Universal white male suffrage | >>>>> |
| Campaigning | Federalist blunders and grassroots campaigning - Revolution of 1800 | Grassroots continues & Era of Good Feelings | Brief rise of economic nationalism John Quincy Adams, but “corrupt bargain” | -- |
| Selection | Caucus | Caucus | Conventions and spoils system (constant campaign) | >>>>> |
| Military heroes | 1776-1783 | Barbary & War of 1812 (Hero: A. Jackson) | Jackson—military hero and candidate | >>>>> (Why military heroes as candidates?) |
| Indians N | West of Appalachians | West of Miss. River (Hero: W.H. Harrison) + War of 1812 | -- | Harrison as military candidate |
| Indians S | “ “ “ | Civilized Tribes | 1830s – West of Miss. River | -- |
| Supreme Court review | Established but weak | Marshall – judicial review# | 1830s – Congress and Jackson want them gone@ | -- |
| “ “ power | “ “ “ | Cases pro-national power, pro-corporations | Central until Marshall’s death | Corporation protections continue >>>>> |
| Hamilton’s national bank | Chartered by New Republic for 20 years | Renewed for 20 years | Destroyed by Jackson and Congress (NE still favors) | -- |
| Hamilton’s protective tariff | Rejected initially | Rejected, but put in place for textiles in 1816 | Threatened secession over by South Carolina & Jackson and Congress stop it | >>>>> |
| Nullification or secession threat | Nullification over Alien and Sedition Acts – freedom of speech/press | Secession threat over War of 1812 (NE) | Both over a tariff (Tariff of Abominations) | >>>>> |
| Economy – NE | Old land – farmers as surplus labor | Textile factories – Raw cotton from S | Continues with more factories; farming **for** cities | >>>>> |
| Economy - NW | New lands (4 X productivity of old land) | Sold to NE and world | Continues; use farming technology, not slavery | >>>>> |
| Economy – SE (upper) | Old land – slaves surplus labor **but** cotton gin | Begins SE slaves sold to SW | Continues SE slaves sold to SW and Texas | >>>>> |
| Economy – SW (deep) | -- | New global market crop Cotton – Sold to N | Cotton – Sold to N and Britain | >>>>> |
| Transportation N | Rivers and Ports | Rivers and roads - turnpikes | Canals NW-NE; New York City to the world | NW – NE becoming 1 |
| Transportation S | Rivers | Rivers | Steamboats on Miss. River  Steamships to Liverpool | SW – SE becoming 1 (with Britain) |

# If you order someone NOT to do something they don’t want to do, you haven’t proved anything about your power.  
@ If you order someone to do something they don’t want to do, then we know your (lack of) power.

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| Who Were the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court:  1. 1800-1835 - Chief Justice John Marshall, the Chief Justice appointed by the last Federalist President, John Adams in 1800 during the lame duck period [More power to the national government, to the Supreme Court, and to corporations and contracts](file:///C:\Users\CJ%20Bibus\Documents\-%20Server%202013-2014\1800-1840andbeyond_Sum_Supreme_Marshall_Taney.htm)    1. Two cases    * *Marbury v.* Madison established judicial review (in part because the executive branch was ordered to do what it planned to do anyway)    * How review by the court was handled by the executive regarding the Cherokee: “Two Supreme Court decisions in favor of the Cherokees, in 1830 and 1832, *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* and *Worcester v. Georgia*, proved to be without effect, since they depended on the federal government to implement them and Jackson had no intention of doing anything of the sort.” 2. 1835-1864 - Chief Justice Roger Taney, the jurist with a different view from Marshall who was appointed by Andrew Jackson at Marshall’s death. |

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| What Are the Shifts in Who Votes (Suffrage), How Candidates Are Chosen, and How Campaigning Works Your textbook covers several shifts in suffrage (voting) and in politics:   1. The evolution from property requirements to vote to white universal manhood suffrage about 1828. 2. The shift in how candidates were chosen:    * From about 1800 to the 1820s, candidates were chosen by a caucus (a talk within a group) of political party members who had been elected to office (as in member of the House of Representatives or a Senator). At that time, Being Secretary of State was considered necessary preparation to run for President because of its responsibilities for foreign policy.    * The Jacksonian period brought a rejection of what they called “King Caucus” (with King being a dirty word because of its association with King George III). The political party convention replaced it—at that time a very volatile meeting of delegates who choose the candidate for President. 3. The Jacksonian era use of the “spoils system” meant that federal workers chosen by their political party did campaigning for their party as part of their jobs on the federal payroll.   Other things are going on as well to alter voting that your book does not cover. Examples:   * States determine who votes. The **NEW** **western** states offered:   + Not only more opportunities for men to get land (with property being traditionally a voter requirement)   + But also more liberal voting rules in hopes of getting settlers. * By the Jacksonian era, citizens in the **eastern** states began to demand the same voting opportunities as those in the west. * State laws change, and voters (not the state legislatures) are deciding the electoral college results. |

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1. Covered in Chapter 11 on page 368. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Covered in Chapter 11 on page 369 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Covered in Chapter 12 on page 400. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Covered in Chapter 11 on page 370 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)