

## Changes from circa 1800 to 1820 to 1840 – Color coded for questions.

Issue	Pre-1800	Circa 1800	Circa 1820	Circa 1840
Economy – NE	Old lands – farmers as surplus labor	Textile factories – Raw cotton from S	Continues with more factories; farming for cities In the future, Irish	>>>>
Economy - NW	New lands (4 X productivity of old land)	Sold to NE & world	Continues; use farming technology, not slavery In the future, German	>>>>
Economy – SE (upper)	Old land – slaves surplus labor but cotton gin revives slavery	Begins SE slaves sold to SW - forced migration	Continues SE slaves sold to SW & Texas - forced migration	>>>>
Economy – SW (deep)	--	New land & global market crop Cotton – Sold to N	Cotton – Sold to N & Britain	>>>>
Transportation N & internal improvements <sup>1</sup>	Rivers & Ports	Rivers & 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)
Revolution (World context)	1776 - Shays's - Whiskey	Latin America but Haiti	Monroe Doctrine	--
Protection of slavery and slave trade (World context)	Constitution protects slavery – but the Constitution can be amended	End of slave trade	Northern population and representatives higher (Numbers in 1820)	>>>>
End of slavery	1776 + black hopes; N states abolishing (PA)	Gabriel (VA) <sup>1</sup> Colonization developing <sup>2</sup>	Slave insurrections <sup>3</sup> In North, abolition developing <sup>4</sup>	Discussed only in N>>>
BUT Slavery and Land	1783 to Miss. River; NW Ordinances	LA. Purchase (Land = Nationalism)	Missouri (Land + slavery = Sectionalism)	>>>> >>> This 'isms continue
Voting and Slavery	3/5s Compromise	Territories becoming states	No more S. Senators and Reps. from LA. Purchase	FYI: the South looks for other ways to expand
Voting and more voters	Colonies more than England	West more than East	Universal white male suffrage	>>>>
Campaigning (Political party context)	Federalist blunders and grassroots campaigning - Revolution of 1800	Grassroots continues & Era of Good Feelings	Brief rise and fall of economic nationalism, <sup>1</sup> John Quincy Adams, but "corrupt bargain"	--
Selection of candidates	Caucus	Caucus	Conventions & spoils system (so constant campaign)	>>>>
Military heroes	1776-1783	Barbary & War of 1812 (Hero: A. Jackson)	Jackson—military hero & candidate Democrats	>>>> (Why military heroes as candidates?)
Indians N	West of Appalachians	West of Miss. River (Hero: W.H. Harrison) + War of 1812	--	Harrison as military hero candidate for Whig Party (against "King Andrew")
Indians S	" " "	Civilized Tribes	1830s – West of Miss. River	--
Supreme Court review	Established but weak	Marshall – judicial review <sup>#</sup>	1830s – Congress & Jackson want them gone <sup>@</sup>	--
" " power	" " "	Cases pro-national power, pro-corporations	Central until Marshall's death	Corporation protections continue >>>>
Hamilton's national bank <sup>1</sup>	Chartered by New Republic for 20 years	Renewed for 20 years, but blamed for Panic of 1819 (War of 1812 +/- led to false markets.)	Destroyed by Jackson & Congress (NE still favors)-but 1 cause of Panic of 1837 (Details: see ► arrows)	Panic starts in the next President's term (Van Buren); depression continues 6+ years.
Hamilton's protective tariff <sup>1</sup>	Rejected initially	Rejected, but put in place for textiles in 1816	Threatened secession over Tariff of Abominations by South Carolina;	>>>>
Nullification or secession threat	Nullification over Alien & Sedition Acts – freedom of speech/press	Secession threat over War of 1812 (NE)	Nullification of tariff (but hope as method to protect slavery); Jackson & Congress stop secession	>>>>

<sup>1</sup> 3 parts of economic nationalism – identified with John Quincy Adams, the National Republicans, and later some Whigs

<sup>#</sup> If you order someone NOT to do something they don't want to do, you haven't proved anything about your power.

<sup>@</sup> If you order someone to do something they don't want to do, then we know your (lack of) power.

### Who Were the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court?

- 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](#)  
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: There are 2 Supreme Court decisions in favor of the Cherokees, in 1830 and 1832, *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* and *Worcester v. Georgia*. They do not have a consequence, however, because the executive branch ignores them.
- 1835-1864 - Chief Justice Roger Taney, the jurist with a different view from Marshall who was appointed by Andrew Jackson at Marshall's death.

### 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:

- The evolution from property requirements to vote to white universal manhood suffrage about 1828.
- 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.
- 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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<sup>1</sup> 1800, Gabriel, slave, blacksmith, VA, est. 1000 slaves. Expected support from poor whites. Whites warned. 26 hanged. (p. 368)

<sup>2</sup> 1816 American Colonization Society to send "free blacks back to Africa." 1822 1<sup>st</sup> to Liberia in Africa

<sup>3</sup> Slave insurrections:

- 1811, Charles Deslondes, "**trusted** slave overseer," LA Territory, est. 200 slaves. Killed whites. Response: Army, militia, civilians. "As many as 100 slaves were tortured, killed, and beheaded." (p. 368-369).
- 1822, Denmark Vesey, **free black**, Charleston, South Carolina. Plan was to kill whites and to flee to Haiti. Response: 34 executed. (p. 369-370)
- 1831, Nat Turner, "**trusted** black overseer" and preacher, Southampton, VA, est. Killed 57 whites. Response: "indiscriminately killed hundreds of slaves." 17 slaves hanged, some decapitated. Laws change in the South

<sup>4</sup> Abolitionists developing, including:

- 1829 David Walker, African American clothing store owner, MA, *David Walker's Appeal*
- 1831+ William Lloyd Garrison, white newspaper editor, *The Liberator*, MA, American Anti-Slavery Society
- 1845+ Frederick Douglass, escaped slave, writer, lecturer in England, newspaper editor, *The North Star*