HST202
United States History

Instructor - Joe Escobar

Please silence your cell phones

Chapter 11
Democrats & Whigs
1815-40

Liberty, Equality, & Power

Leftovers from last week

Chapter 10
Toward an American Culture
1815-1850

Liberty, Equality, & Power

“hot spots”

1. family life and personal identity
2. the Christian inheritance
3. “emerging” question of race
4. nature of republican citizenship

Anti-Religious bias ?

- Conflicting information (textbook p.340)
- "During the American revolutionary era, state constitutions withdrew government support from religion **(true)**, and the First Amendment to the Constitution clearly prescribed the separation of church and the national state." **(not so true)**

I st Amendment

- Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;

Free exercise clause 6 min

1st Amendment

- Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;

- Where is the phrase "separation of church and state"?

Free exercise clause 6 min

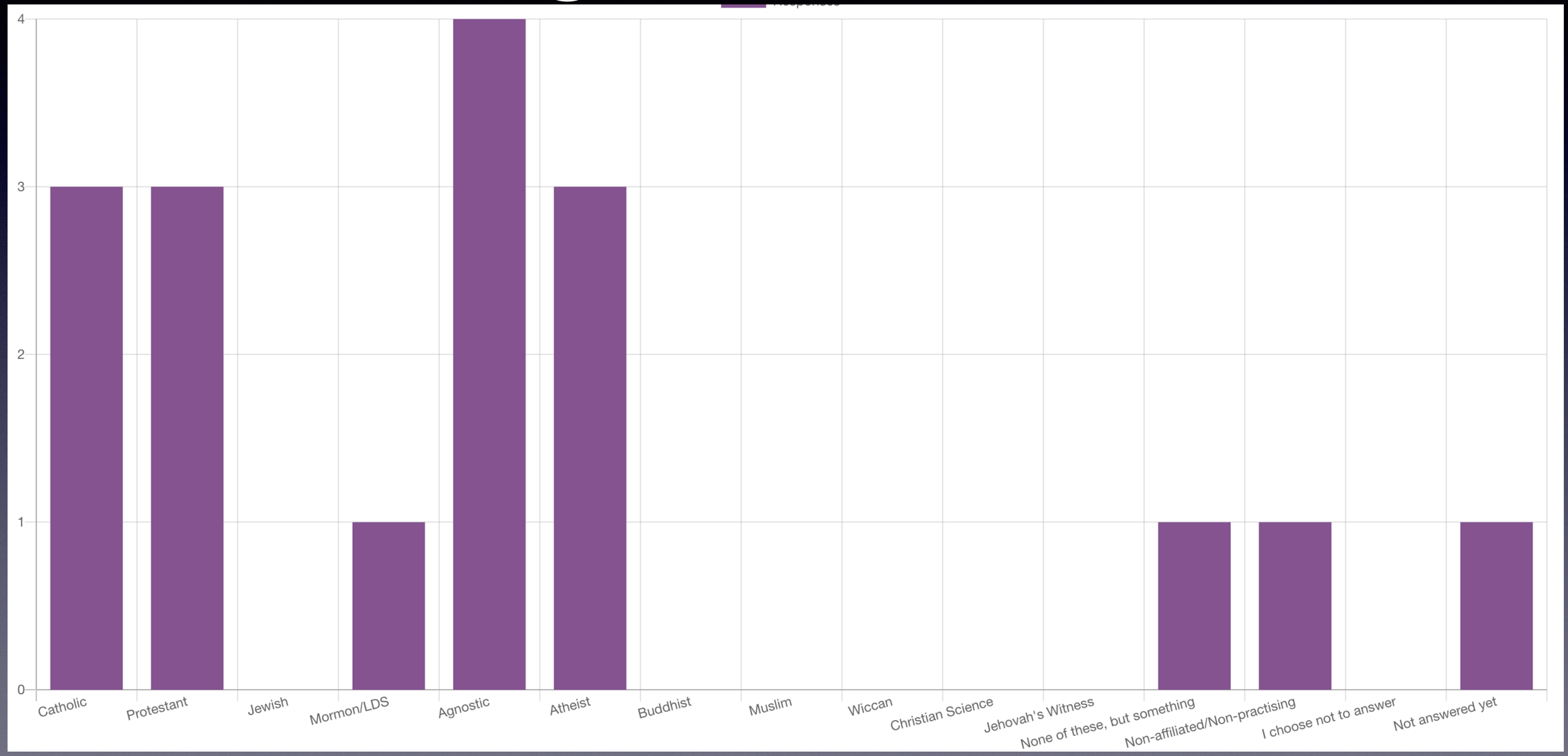






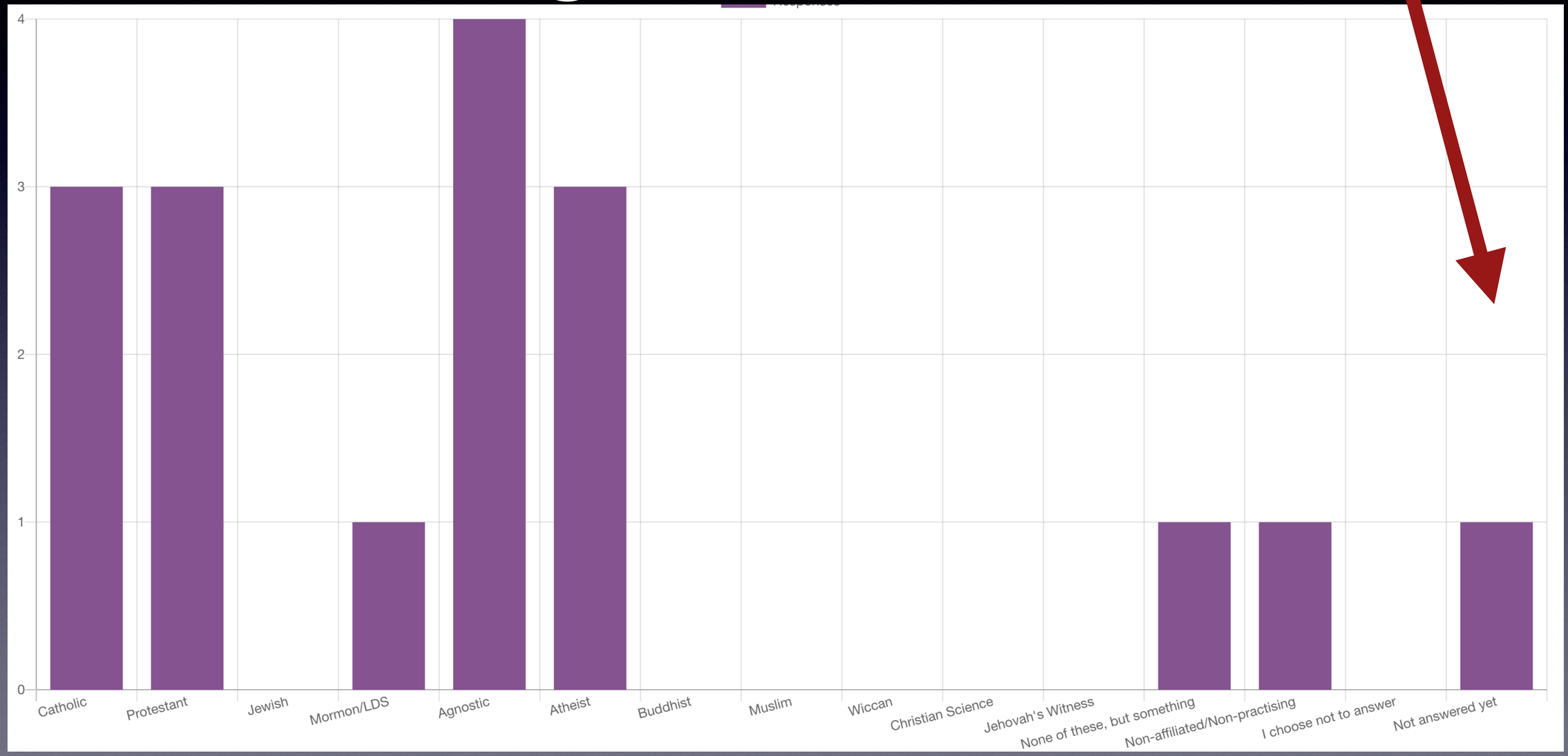


Religion Poll - W22

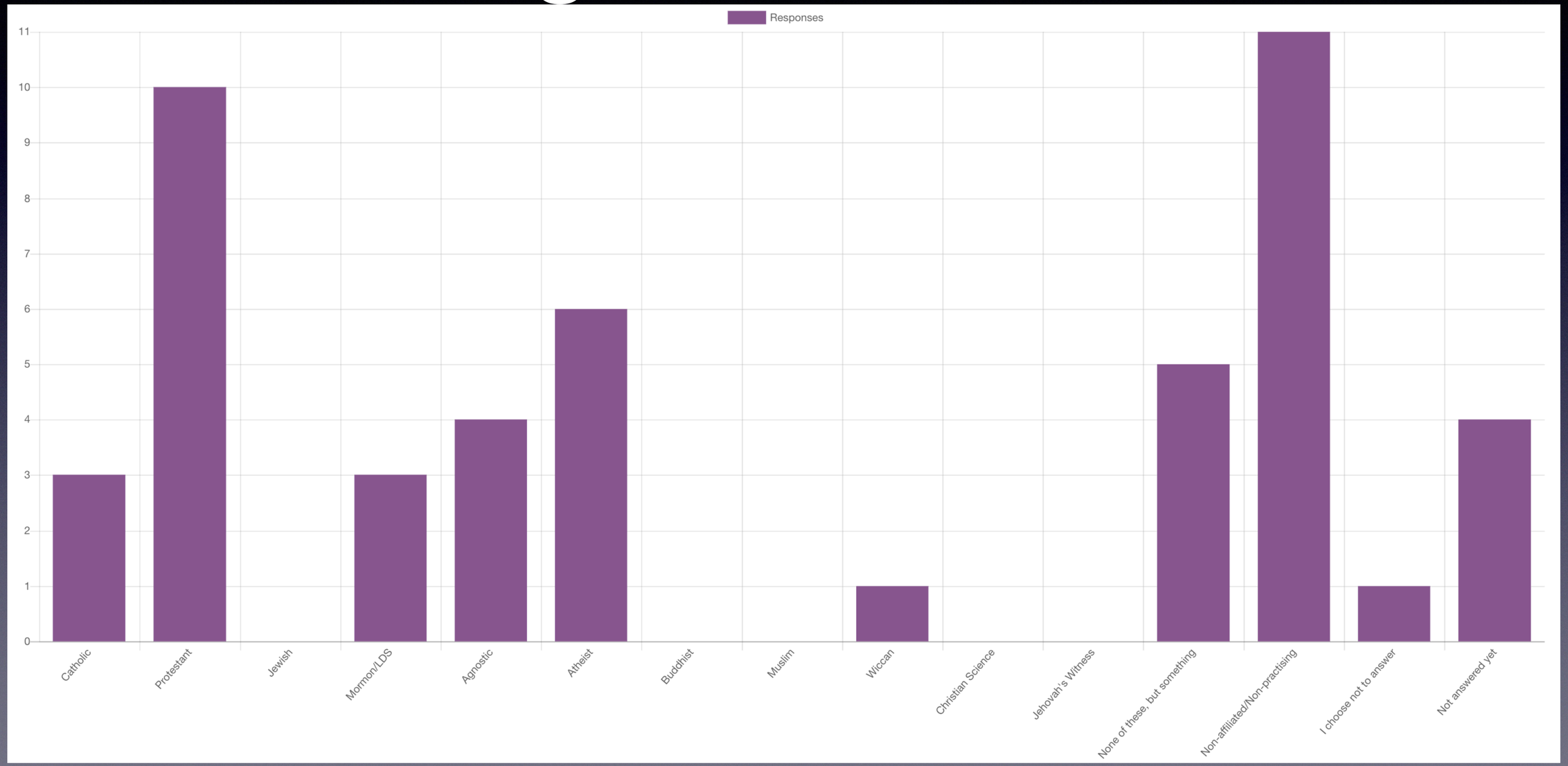


Religion Poll - W22

1 students
+-5.9%

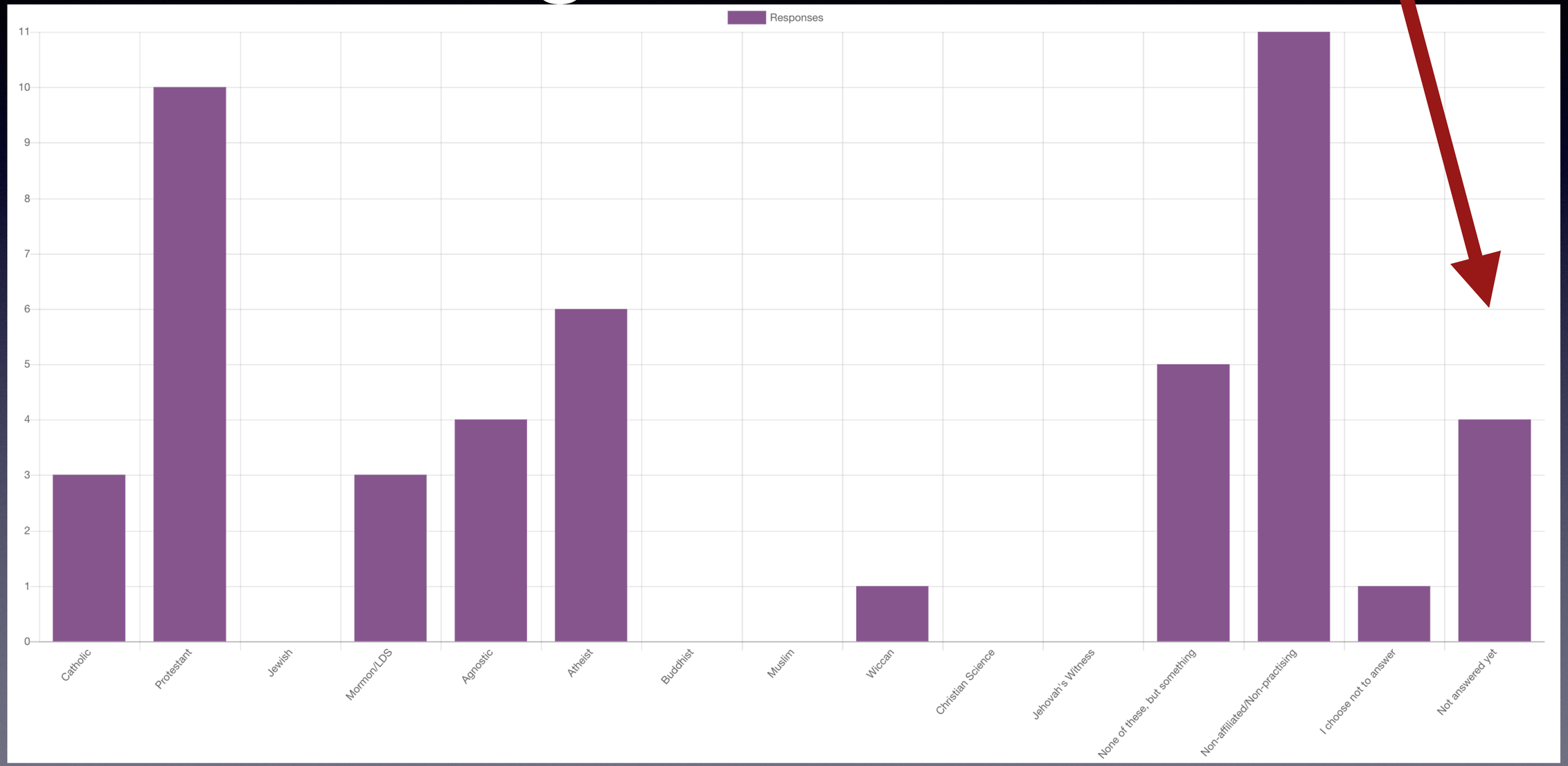


Religion Poll - W20



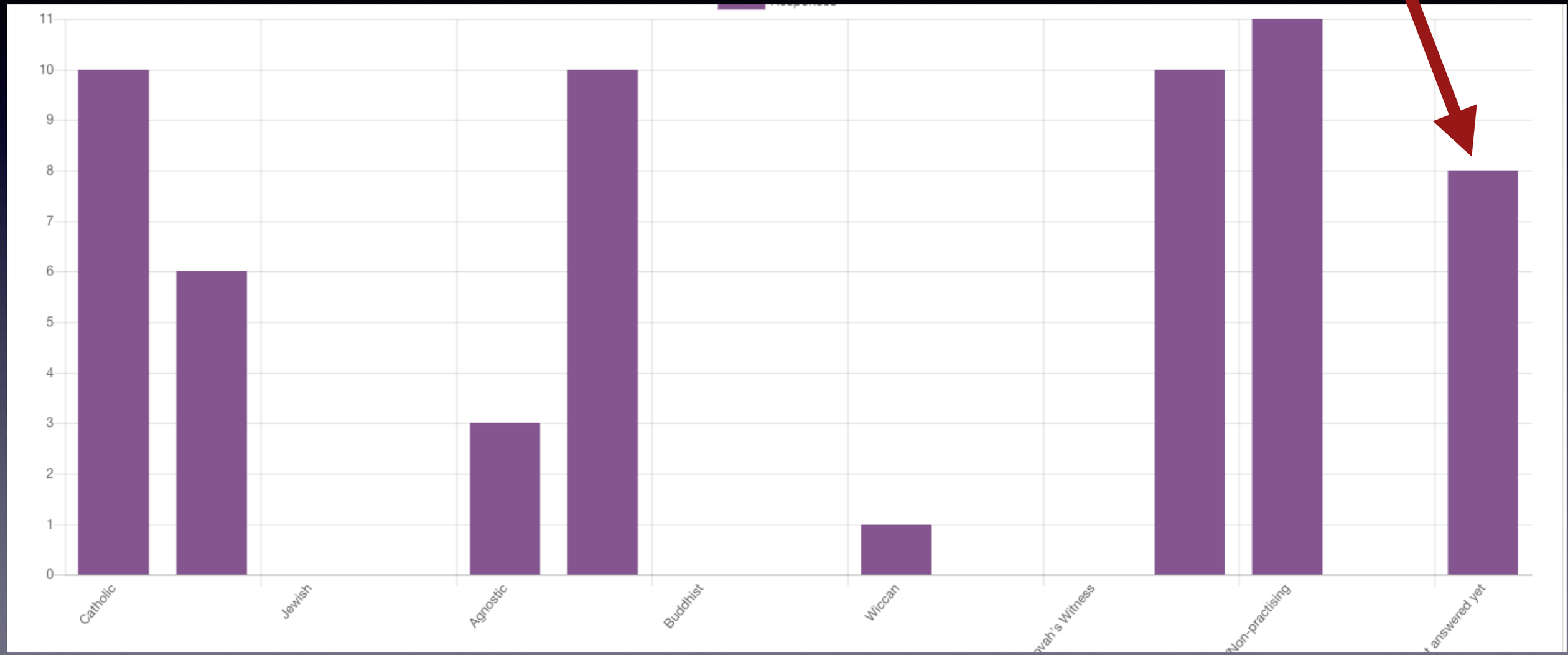
Religion Poll - W20

4 students
+-8.3%

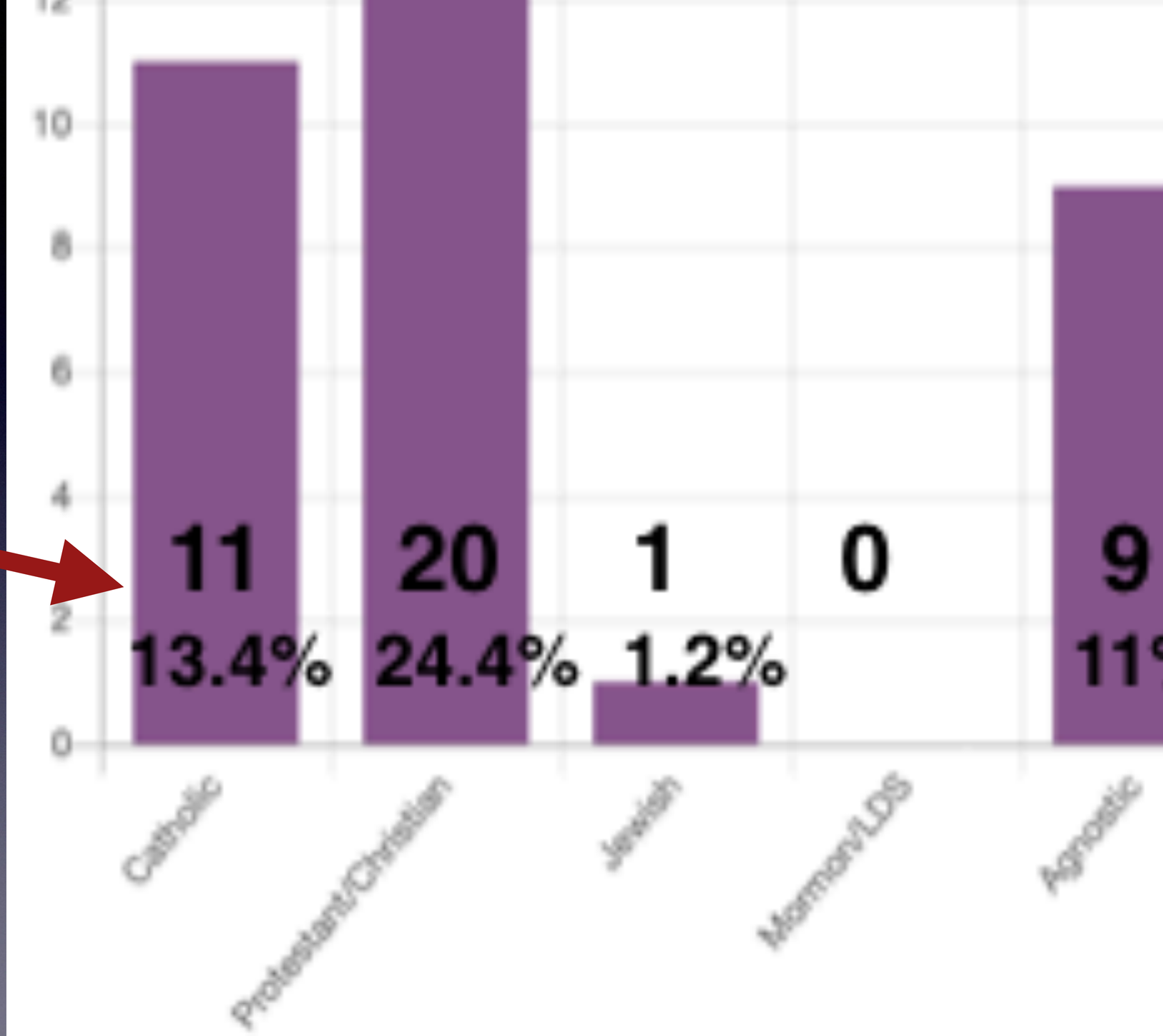


Religion Poll - W19

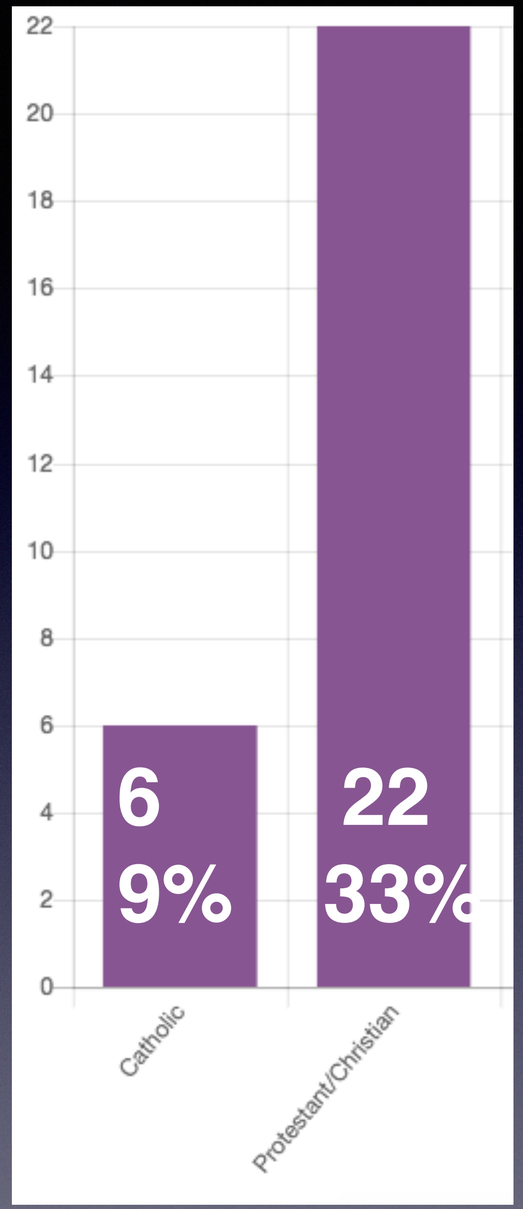
8 students
+-13.6%



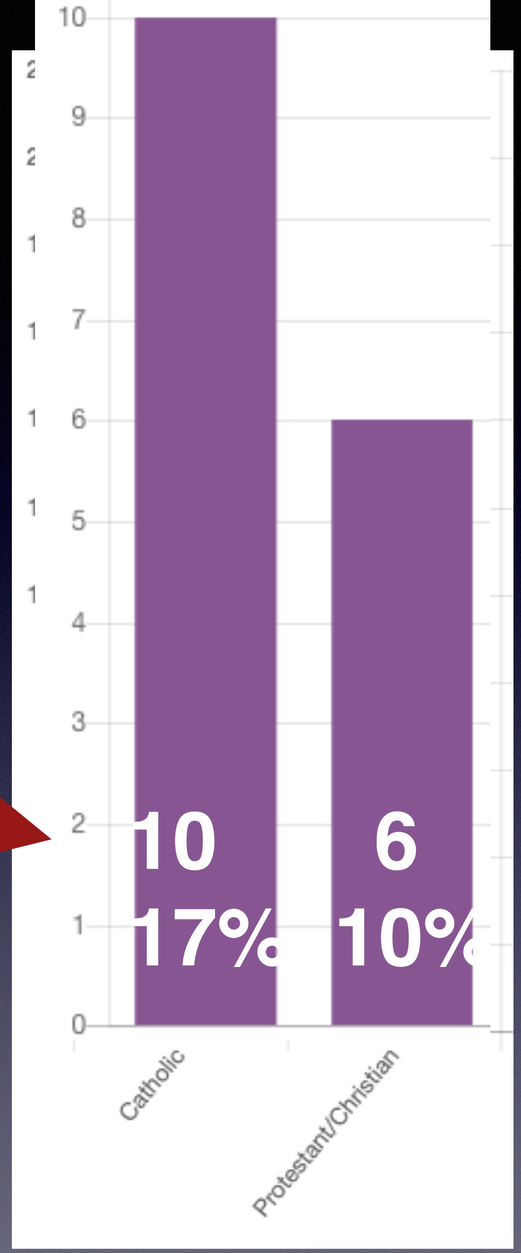
W17
about a
2:1 ratio



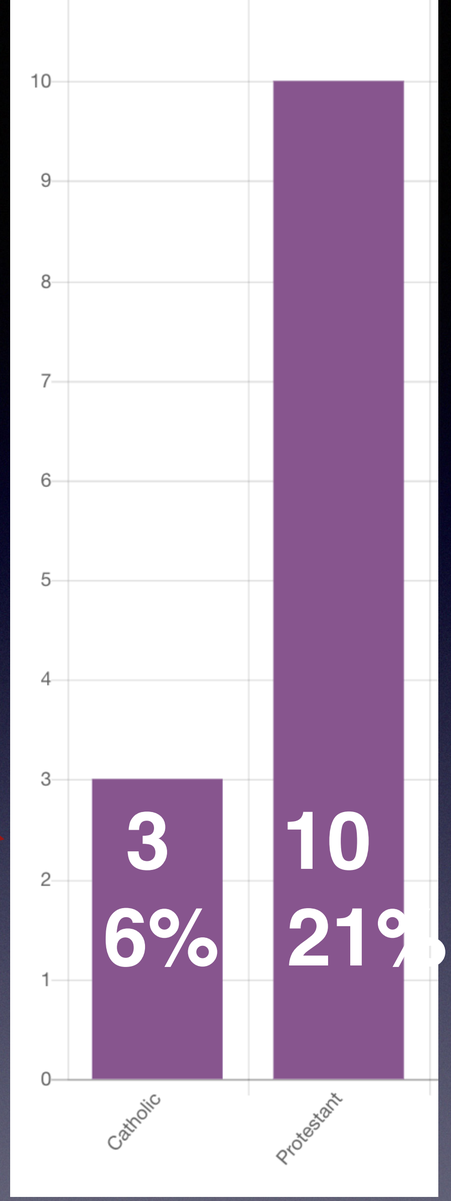
W18
almost a
4:1 ratio



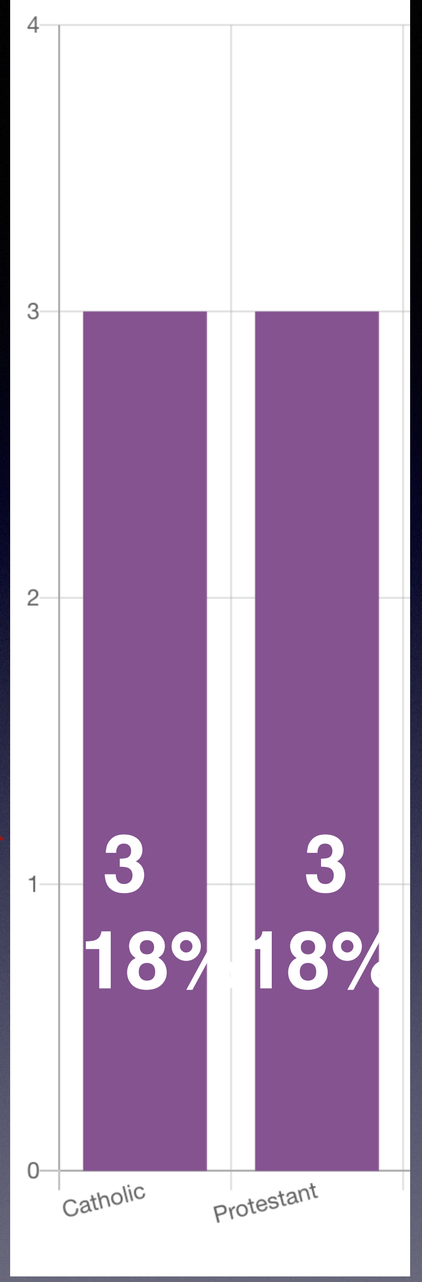
W19
almost a
2:1
OPPOSITE
ratio



W20
Over a 3:1 ratio

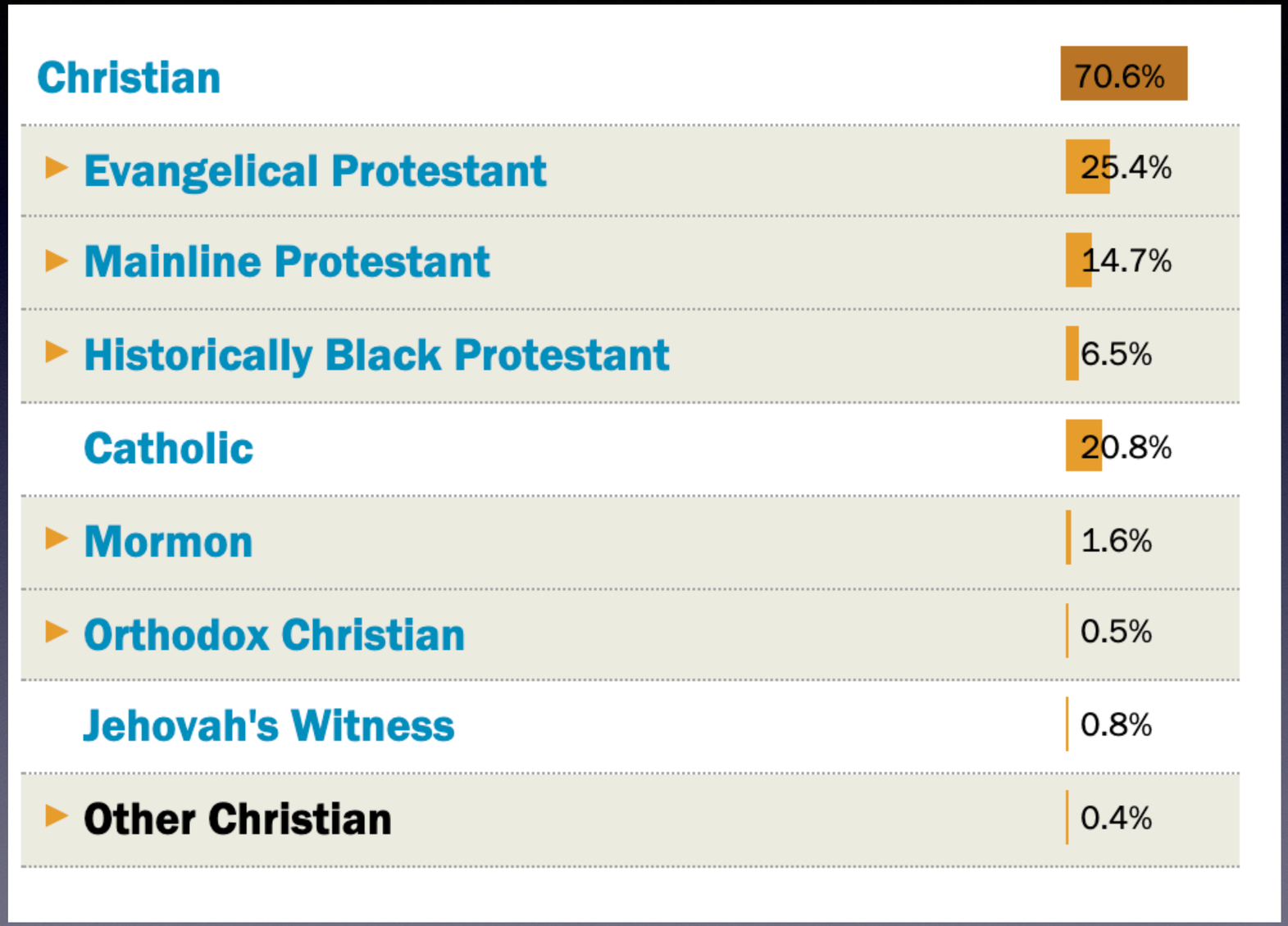


W22
Over a 1:1
ratio



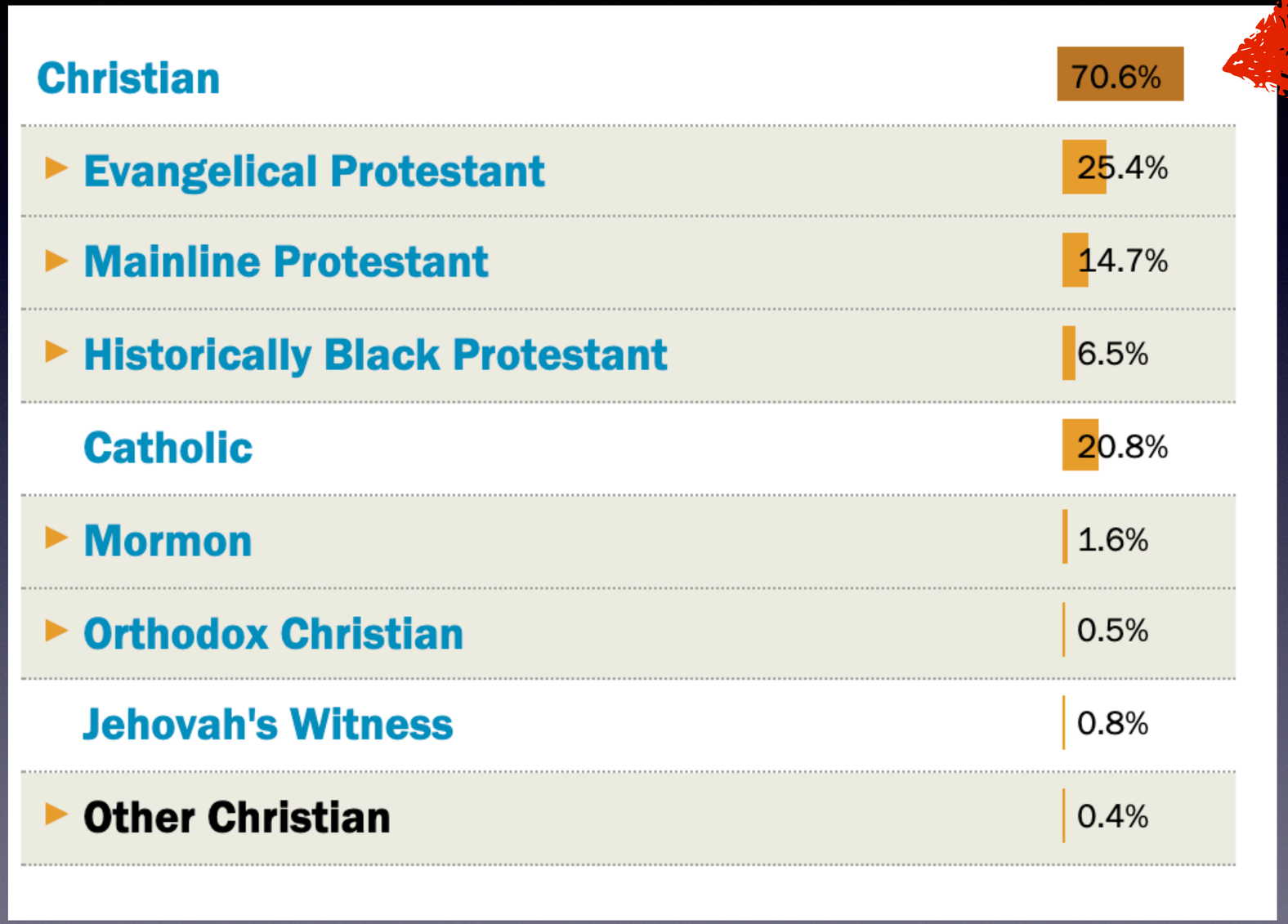
How does this compare to the national average?

2017



Pew Study

2017



Pew Study

- Religious Landscape Study



Christian	70.6%
▸ Evangelical Protestant	25.4%
▸ Mainline Protestant	14.7%
▸ Historically Black Protestant	6.5%
Catholic	20.8%
▸ Mormon	1.6%
▸ Orthodox Christian	0.5%
Jehovah's Witness	0.8%
▸ Other Christian	0.4%
Non-Christian Faiths	5.9%
Jewish	1.9%
Muslim	0.9%
Buddhist	0.7%
Hindu	0.7%
Other World Religions	0.3%
▸ Other Faiths	1.5%
Unaffiliated (religious "nones")	22.8%
Atheist	3.1%
Agnostic	4.0%
▸ Nothing in particular	15.8%
Don't know	0.6%

- Religion Survey
- http://religions.pewforum.org/



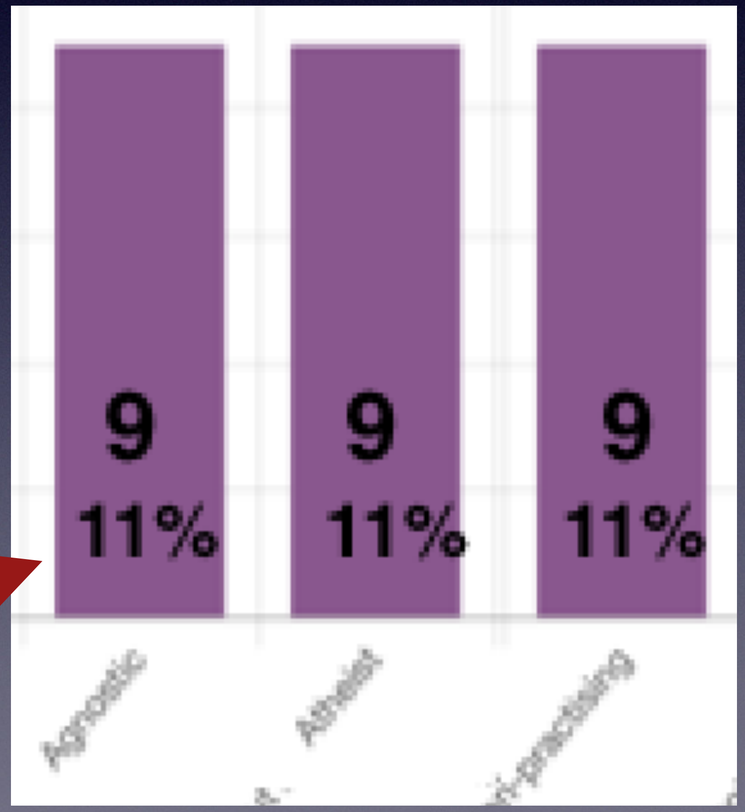
- Religion Survey
- http://religions.pewforum.org/

45% to 20%
> 2:1 ratio



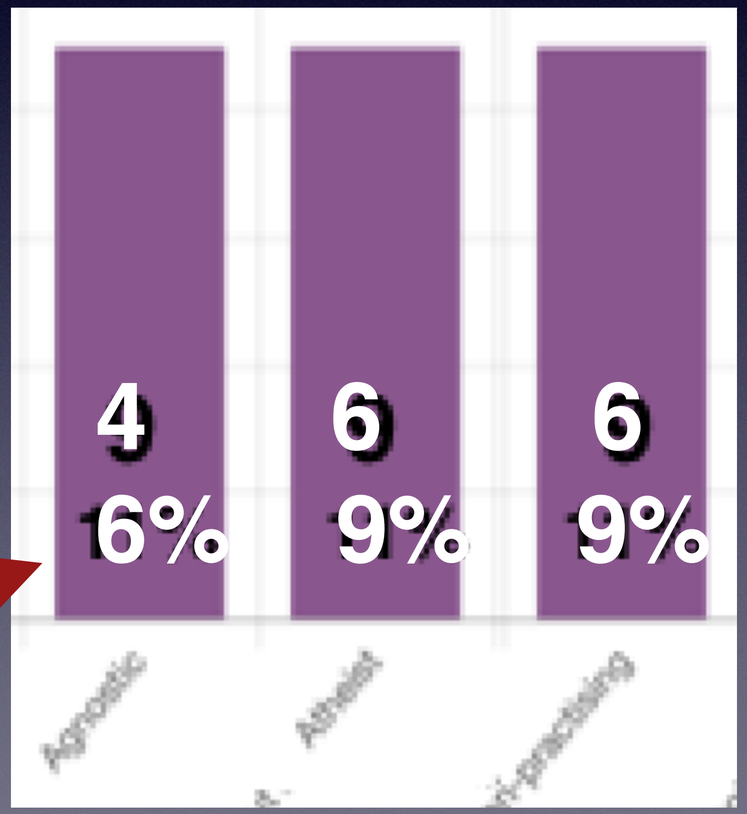
Unaffiliated (religious "nones")	22.8%
Atheist	3.1%
Agnostic	4.0%

National average
30%
vs
W17 year's class
33%



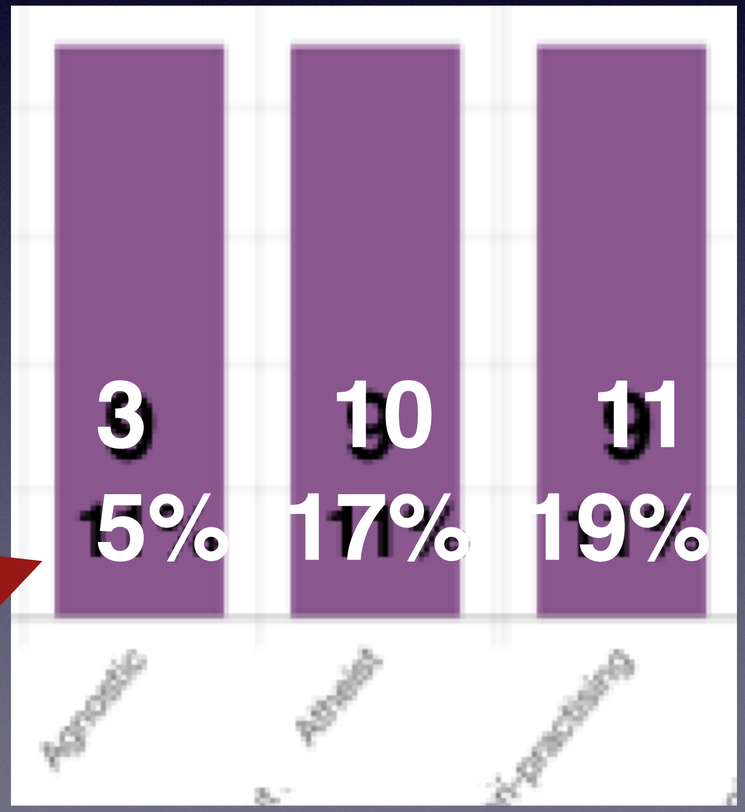
Unaffiliated (religious "nones")	22.8%
Atheist	3.1%
Agnostic	4.0%

National average
30%
vs
W18 year's class
24%



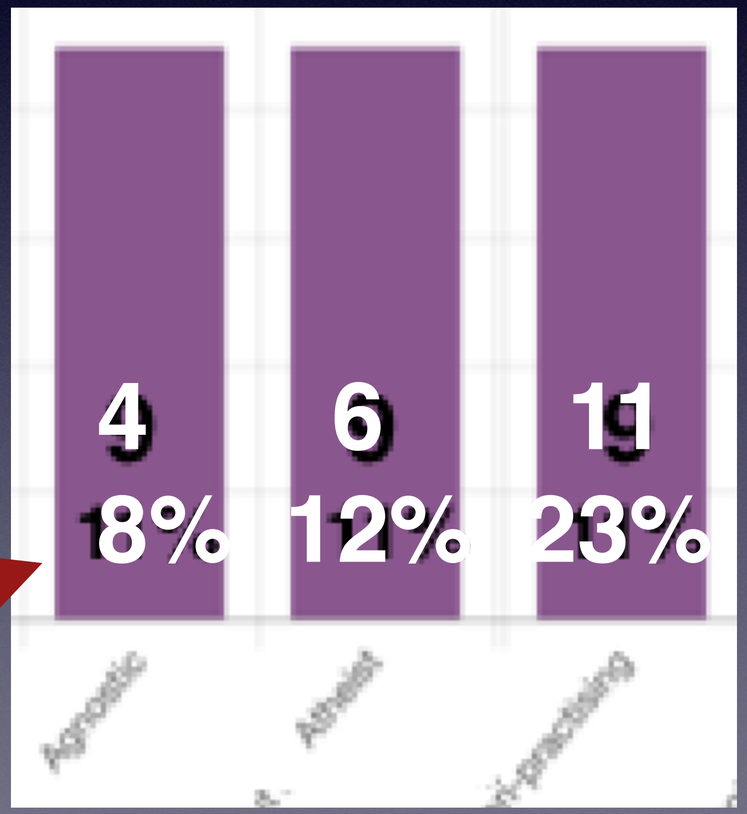
Unaffiliated (religious "nones")	22.8%
Atheist	3.1%
Agnostic	4.0%

National average
30%
vs
W19 year's class
41%



Unaffiliated (religious "nones")	22.8%
Atheist	3.1%
Agnostic	4.0%

National average
30%
vs
W20 year's class
43%



Unaffiliated (religious "nones")	22.8%
Atheist	3.1%
Agnostic	4.0%

National average
30%
vs
W22 year's class
48%



“hot spots”

1. family life and personal identity
2. the PROTESTANT Christian inheritance
3. “emerging” question of race
4. nature of republican citizenship

Moodle logs everything

- Nat Turner videoclip viewed by **13 students**
- Biography - Reform Impulse viewed by **9 students**
- HST201 Review viewed by **5 students**
- Second Great Awakening viewed by **4 students**

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There are **17 students** enrolled in the class

The Bible Belt



1801 Revival at Cane Ridge, Kentucky

1_from web clip





Dealing with Conflicting Information - upcoming Forum I







Methodists - goal to reform and educate society



James Finley



James Finley

- Prison reform



James Finley

- Prison reform
- Temperance



James Finley

- Prison reform
- Temperance
- Rights for Native Americans



James Finley

- Prison reform
- Temperance
- Rights for Native Americans
- Women's causes



James Finley

- Prison reform
- Temperance
- Rights for Native Americans
- Women's causes
- Anti-slavery



James Finley

- NOTE: He is not mentioned in your textbook



Too Much? - Yes !!!

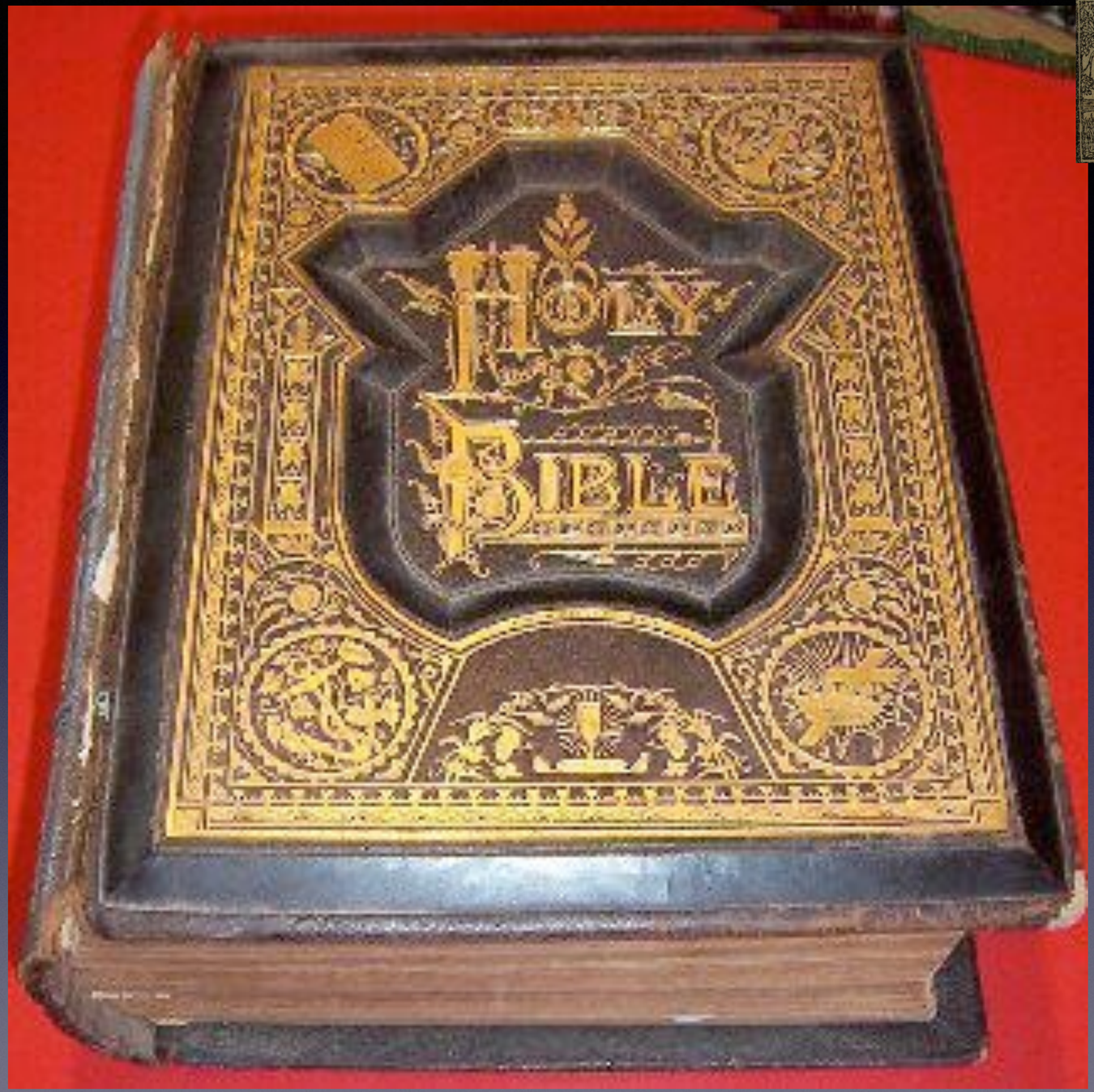
DO NOT WRITE

- Restorationism
- Disciples of Christ
- Premillenialists vs Postmillenialists
- Millerites
- Schismatic Quakers

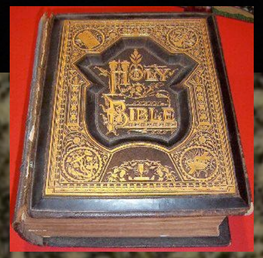
DO NOT WRITE

Domesticity p.338

The new middle-class evangelicalism encouraged this division of domestic labor. The public world of politics and economic exchange, said the preachers, was the proper sphere of men; women, on the other hand, were to exercise new kinds of moral influence within households.

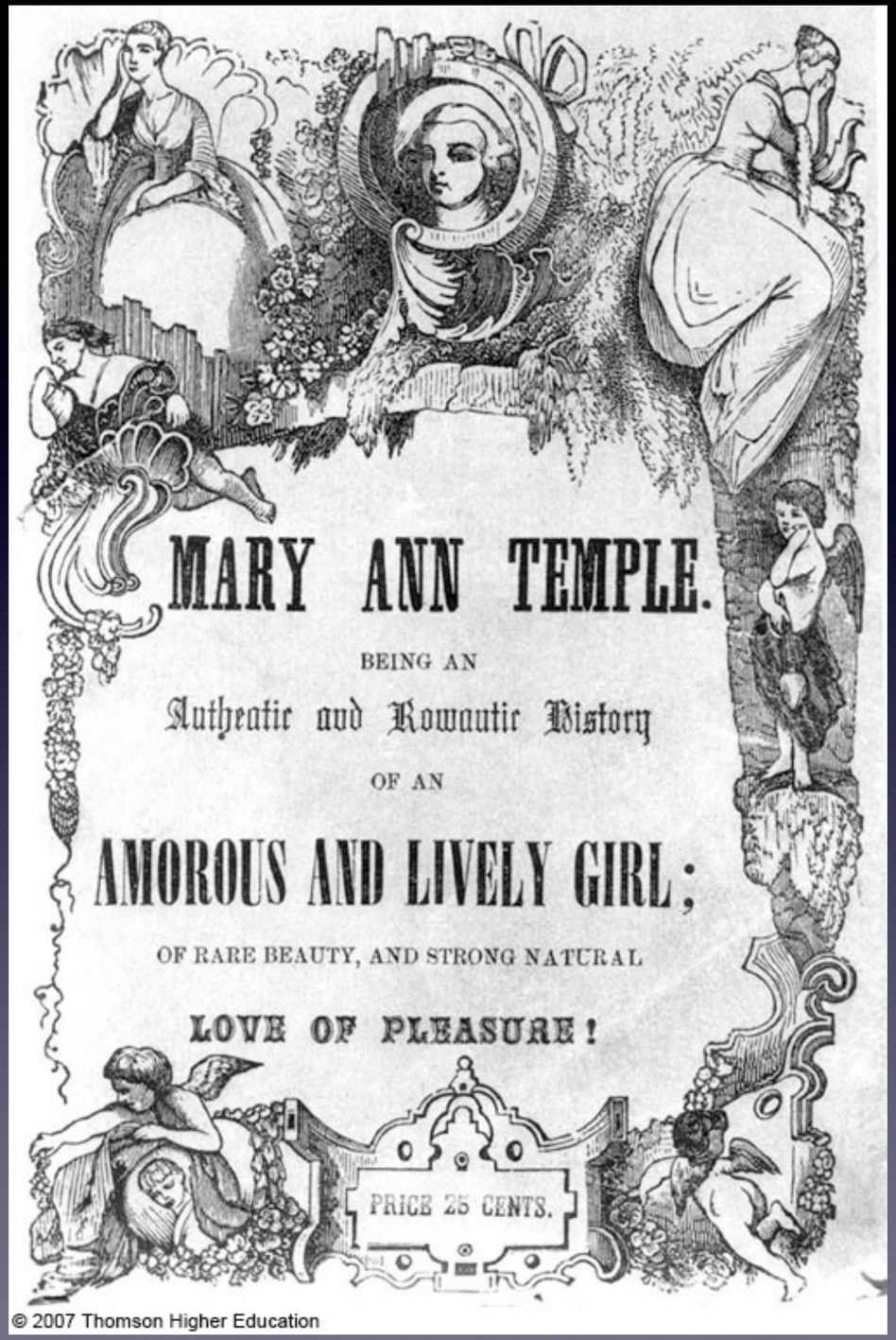

HOLY
BIBLE




HOLY
BIBLE



Domestic Fiction



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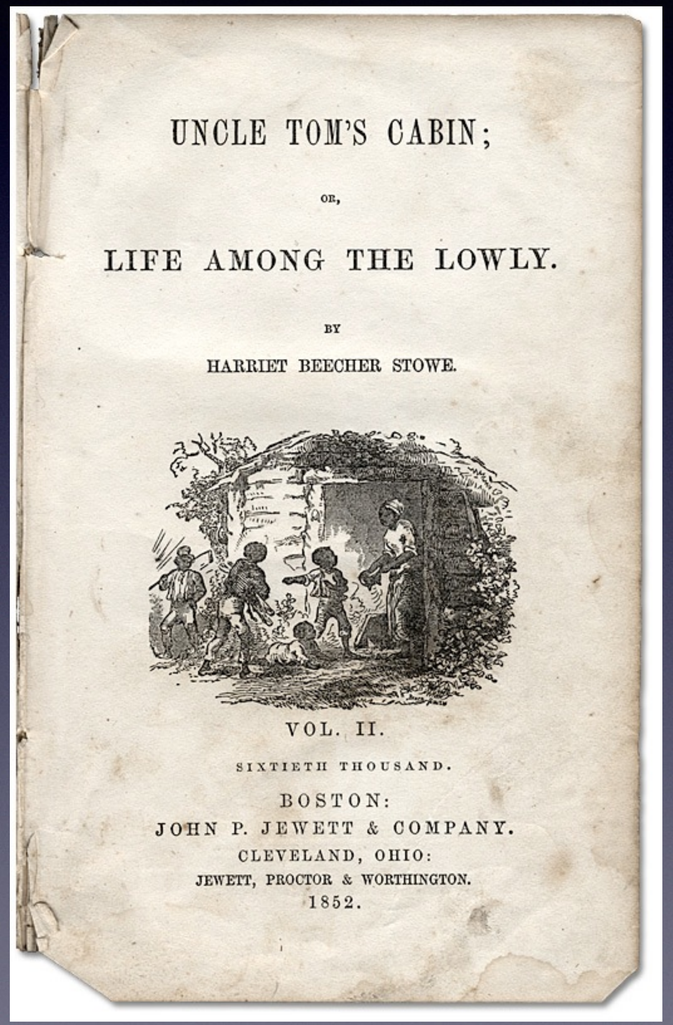
Quote p.340

“Popular sentimental novels were not… frivolous fairytales into which housewives retreated from the real world. They were subversive depictions of a higher spiritual reality that would move the feminine ethos of the Christian home to the center of civilization. **That vision drove an organized public assault on irreligion, drunkenness, prostitution, slavery, and other practices and institutions that substituted passion and force for Christian love…**”

Harriet Beecher Stowe


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Most Successful Sentimental Novel Of the 1850's



UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;

OR,

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

VOL. II.

SIXTIETH THOUSAND.

BOSTON:
JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.
1852.

Free - on the web

“hot spots”

1. family life and personal identity
2. the PROTESTANT Christian inheritance
3. “emerging” question of race
4. nature of republican citizenship

#3 The Emerging Question of Race p.356

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- "America in the first half of the 19th Century revised the racial order, as well as the religious and domestic order of society."

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NOTE: 19th Century - 1800's

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#3 The Emerging Question of Race p.356

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Modern Racism - “separate and inferior”

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2. Recommitment to slavery in the South - think “cotton gin”

Modern Racism - “separate and inferior”

1. National independence - distinction between citizens and those who are NOT
2. Recommitment to slavery in the South - think “cotton gin”
3. Making of “free labor” ideology in the North

Free Blacks

- By 1804, every northern state had taken some action to abolish slavery

Map time - handout

Free Blacks

- By 1804, every northern state had taken some action to abolish slavery
- Gradual emancipation did not stop at Mason-Dixon line, BUT...(***locate this on the map)

Map time - handout

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Map time - handout

Mason-Dixon Line



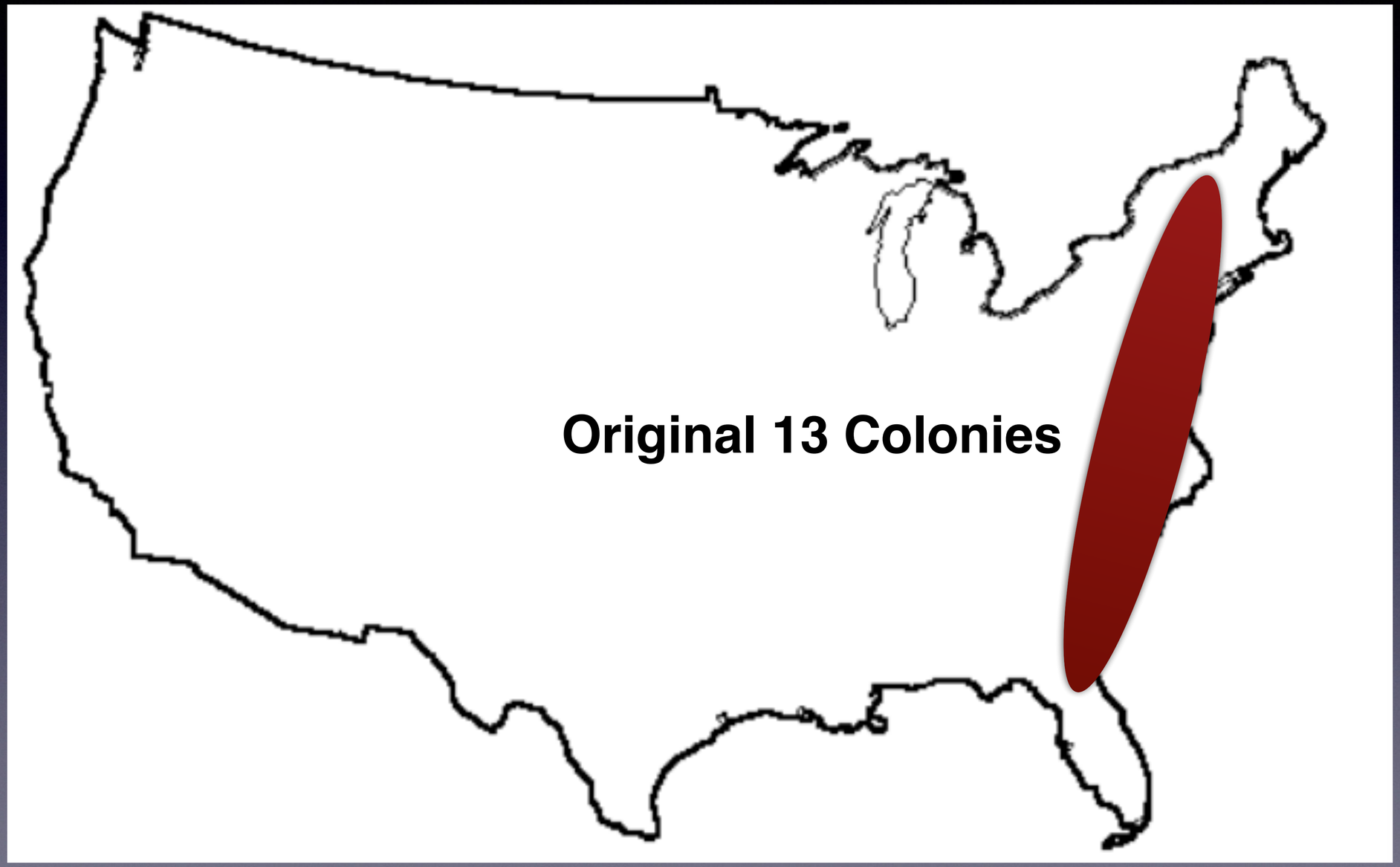
What you need to know from HST201

- Maps

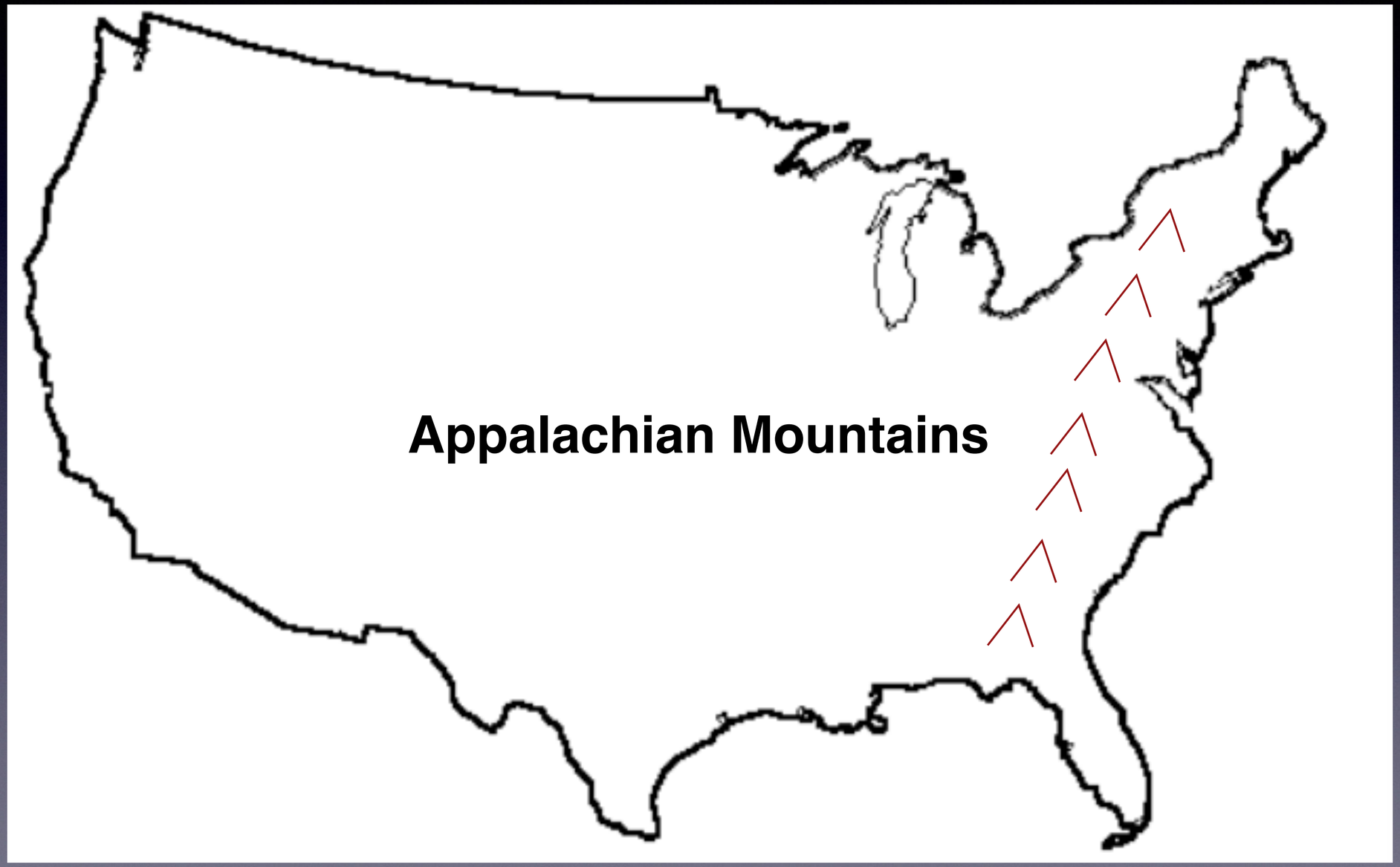
Maps



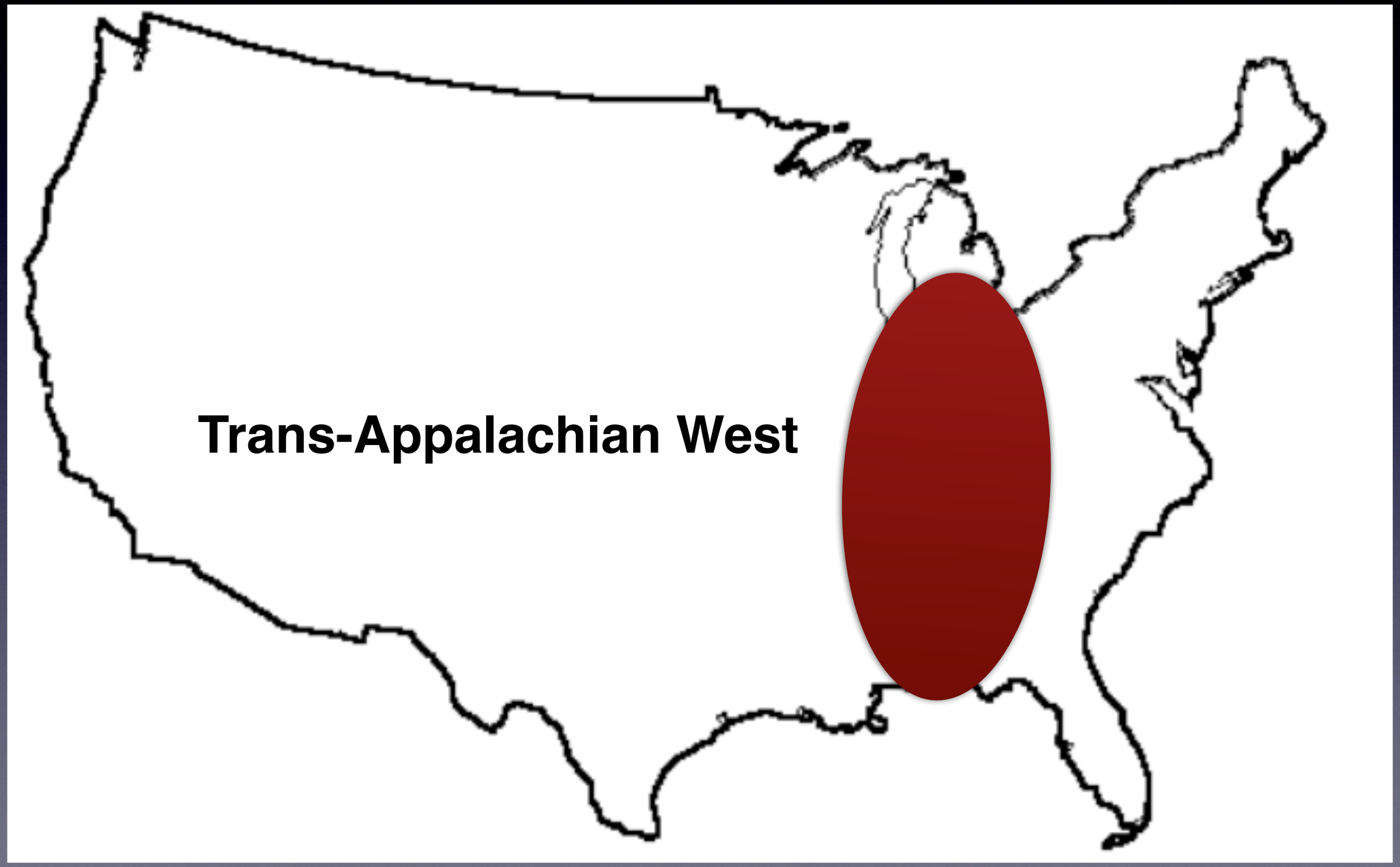
Geography



Geography



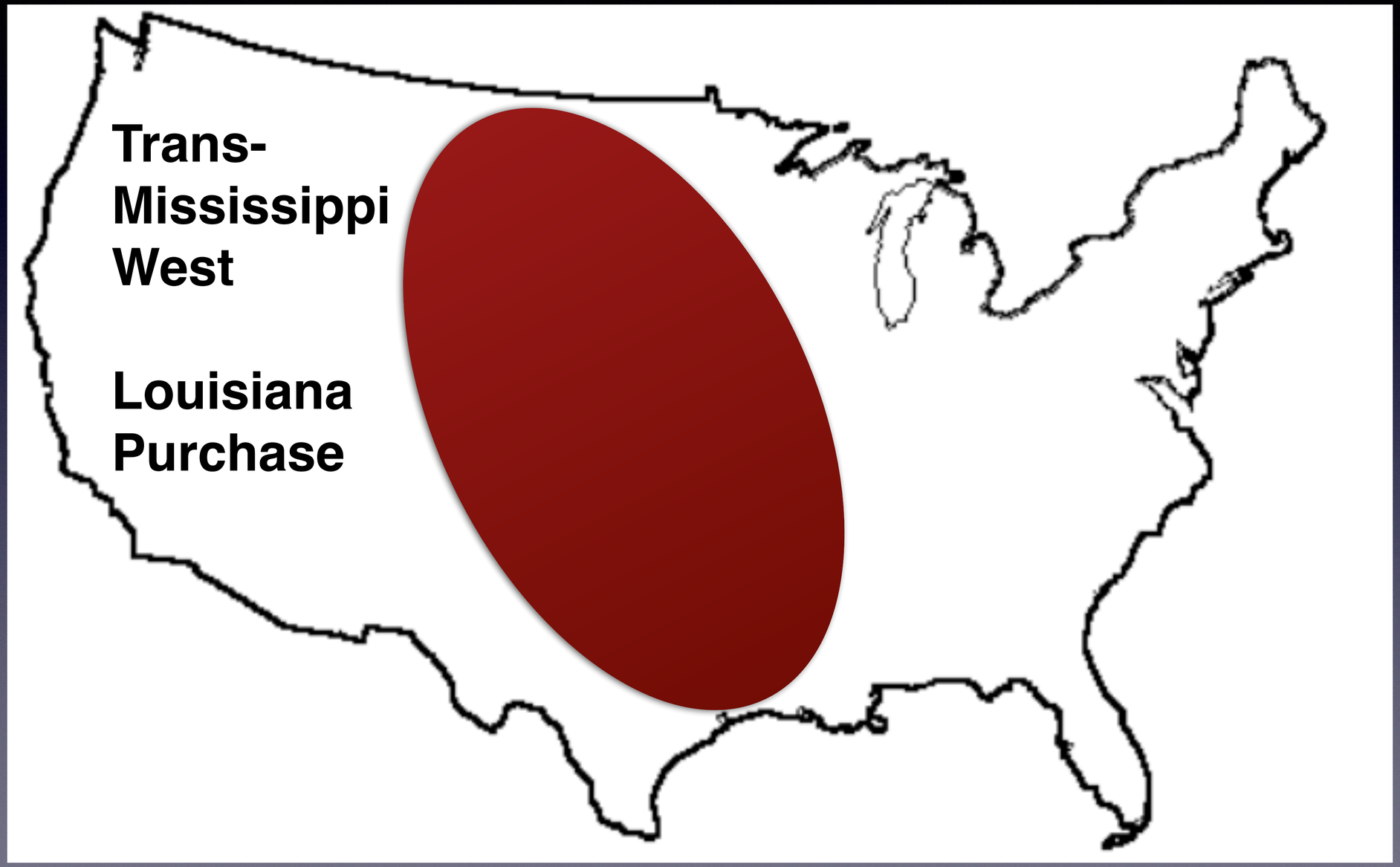
Geography



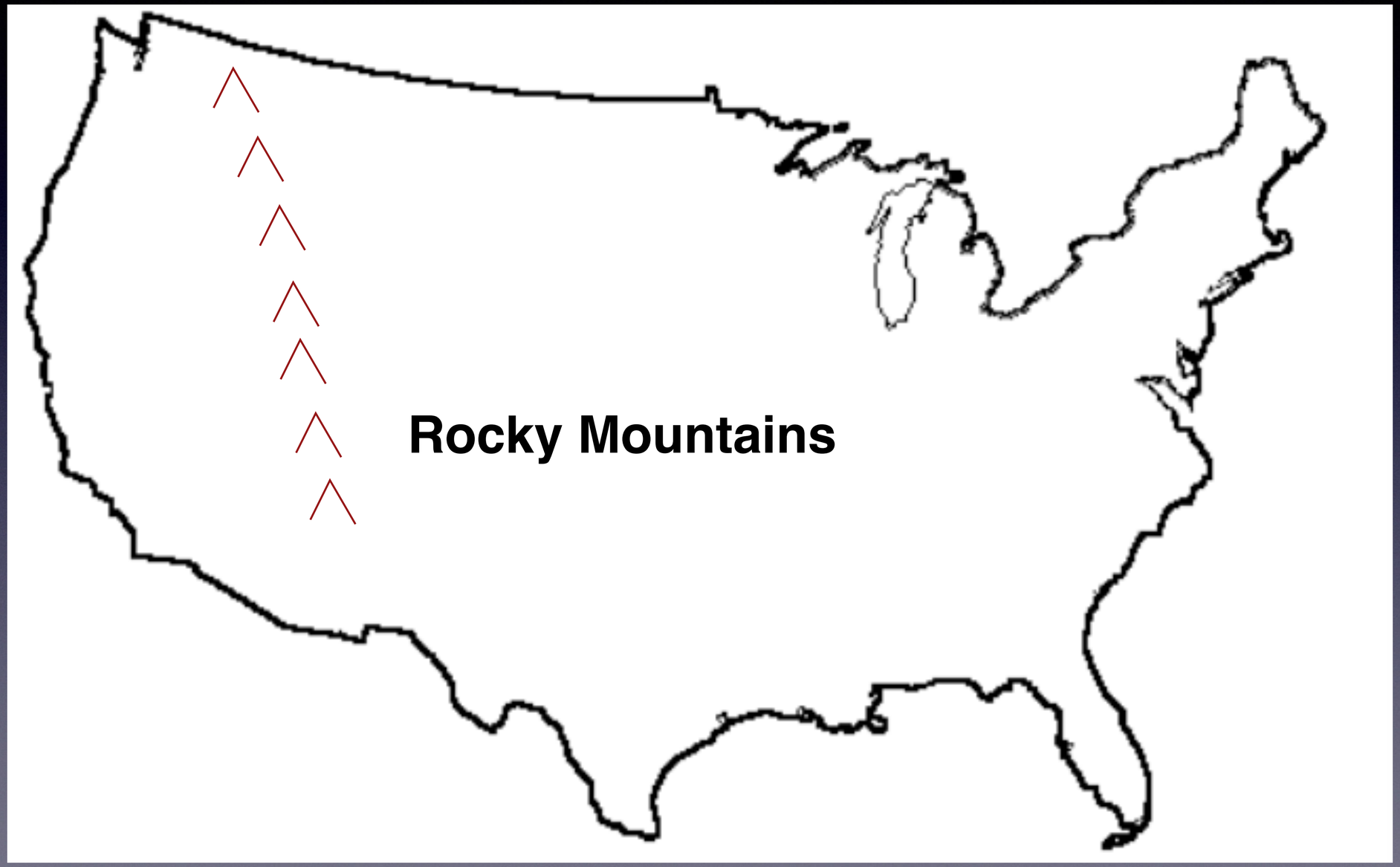
Geography



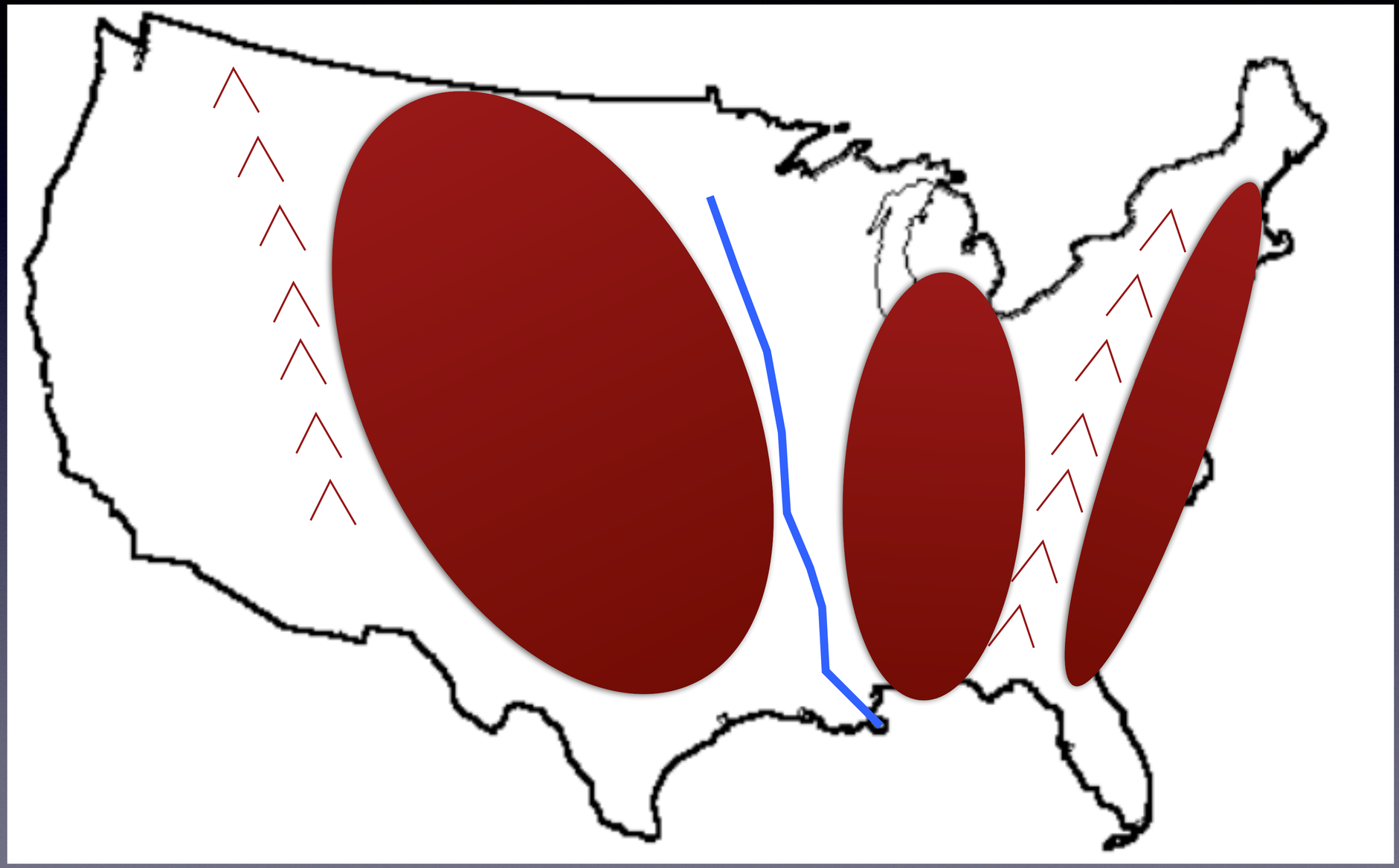
Geography



Geography



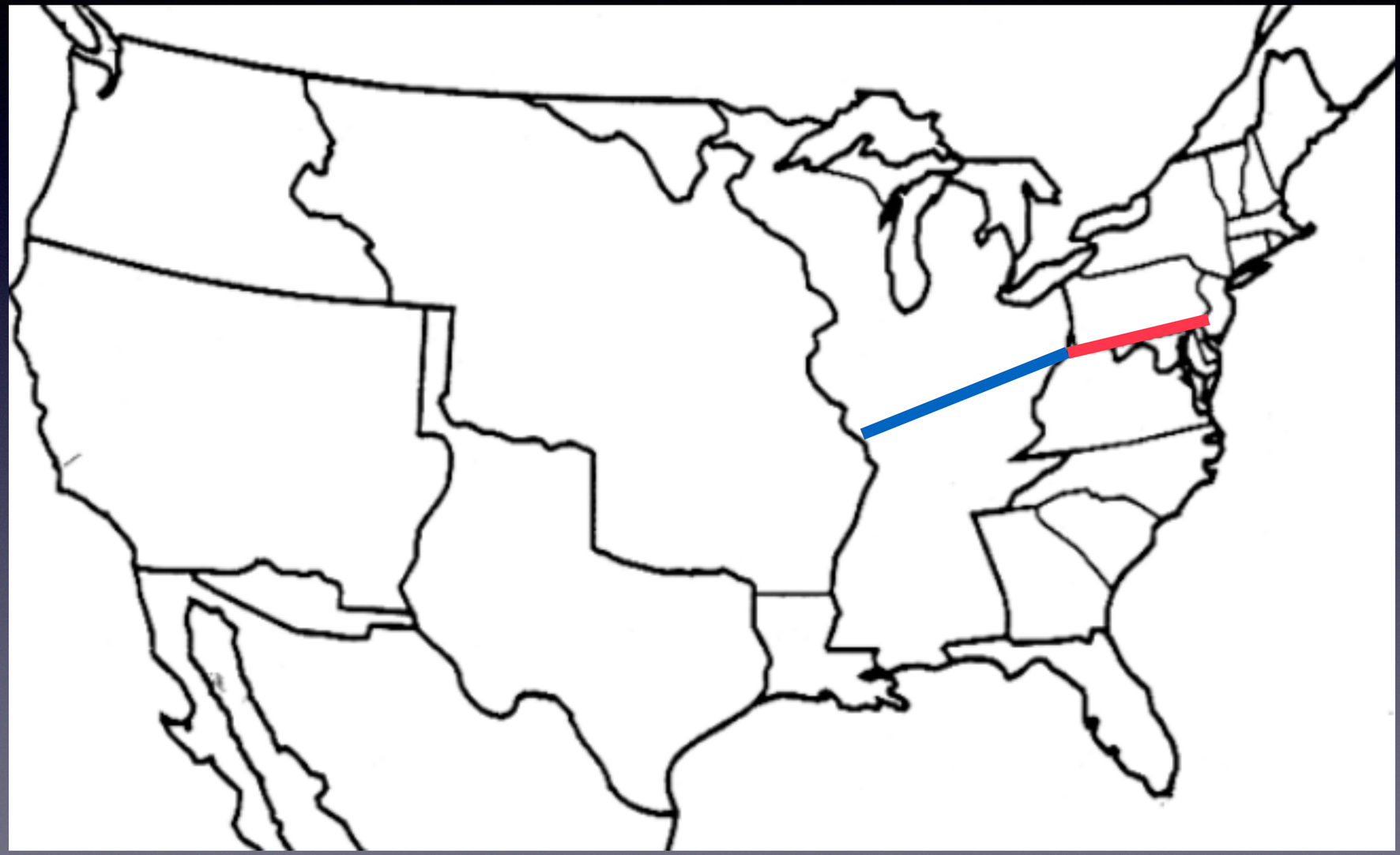
Geography



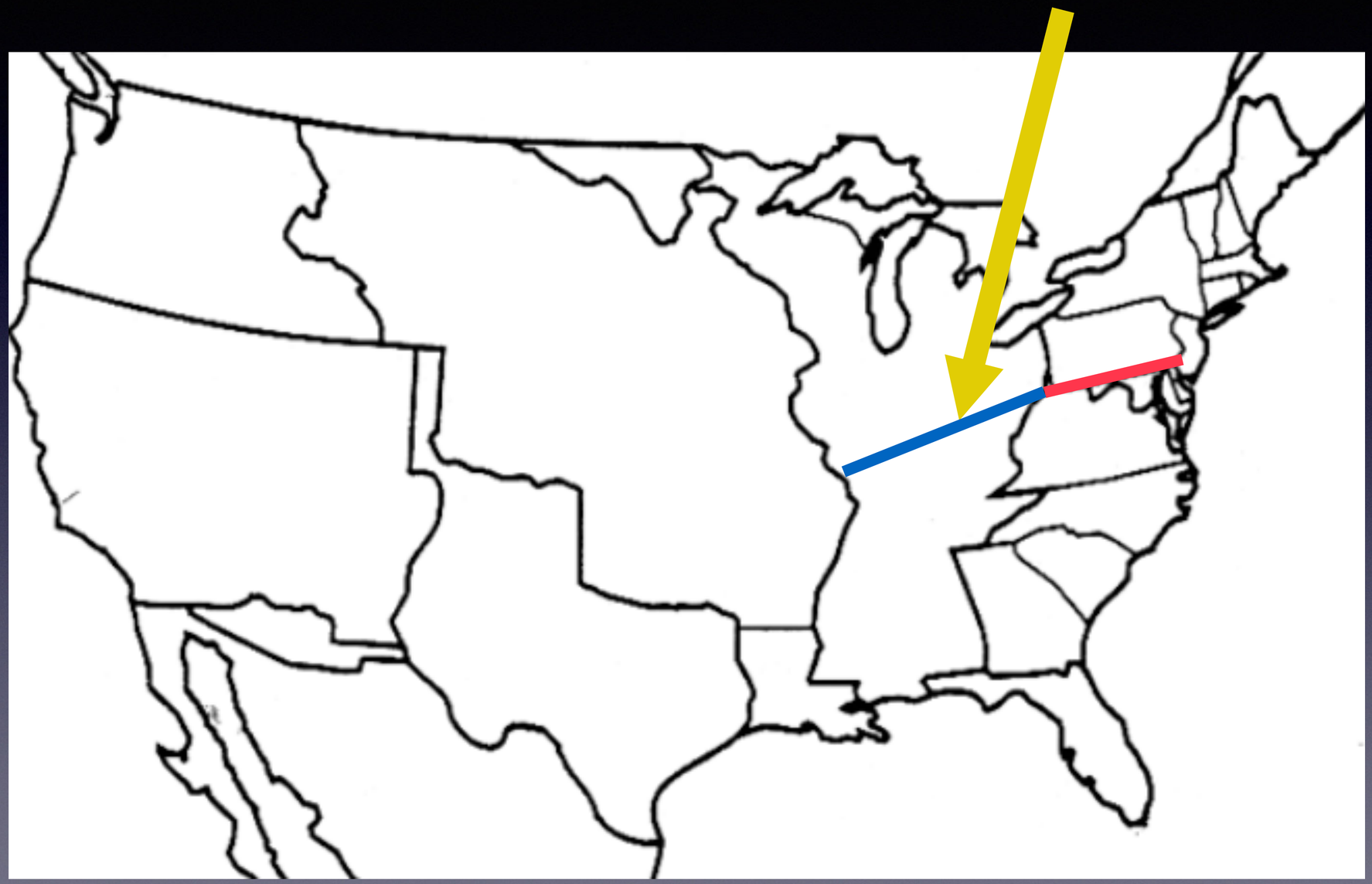
Mason-Dixon Line



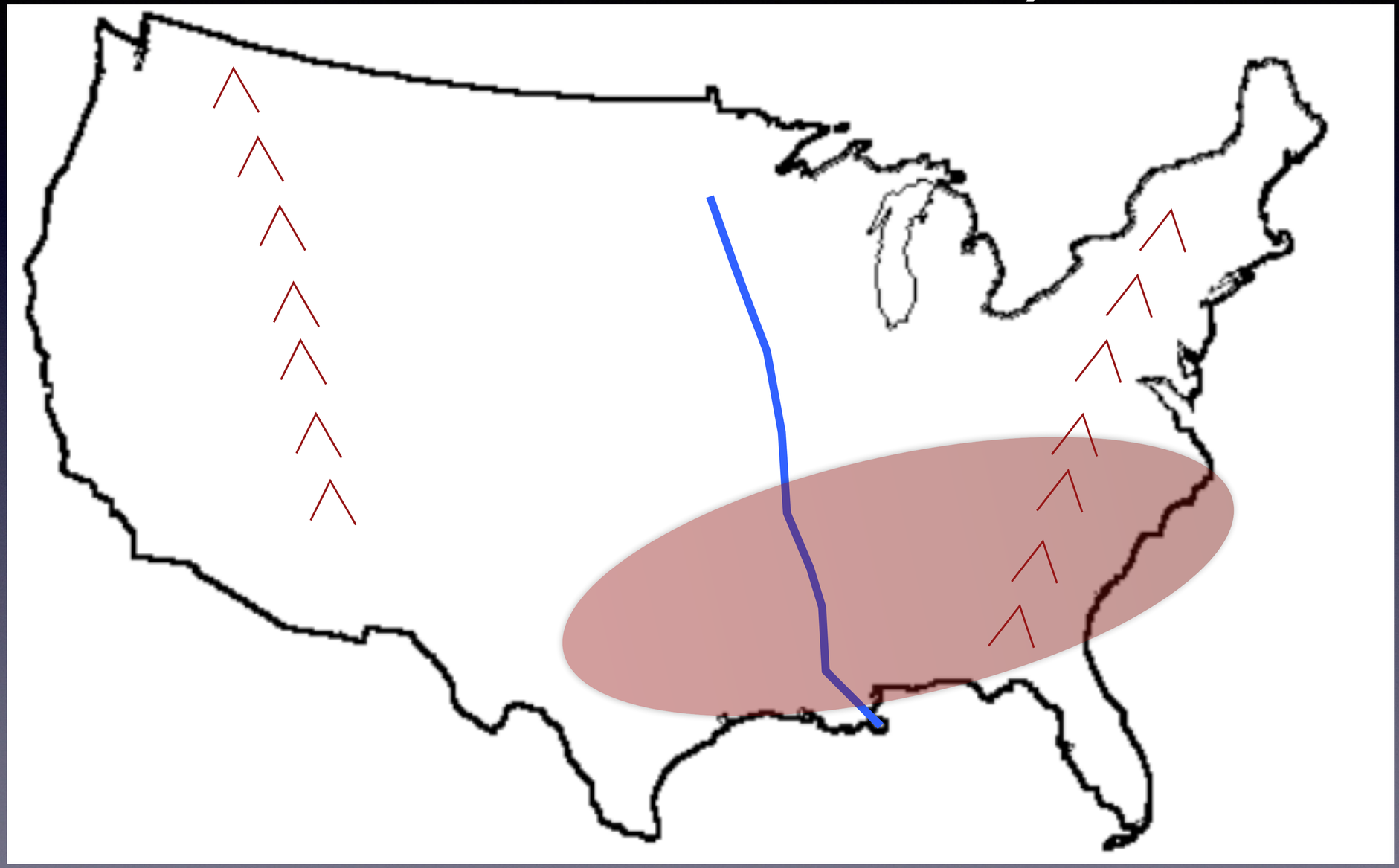
Mason-Dixon Line & Ohio River



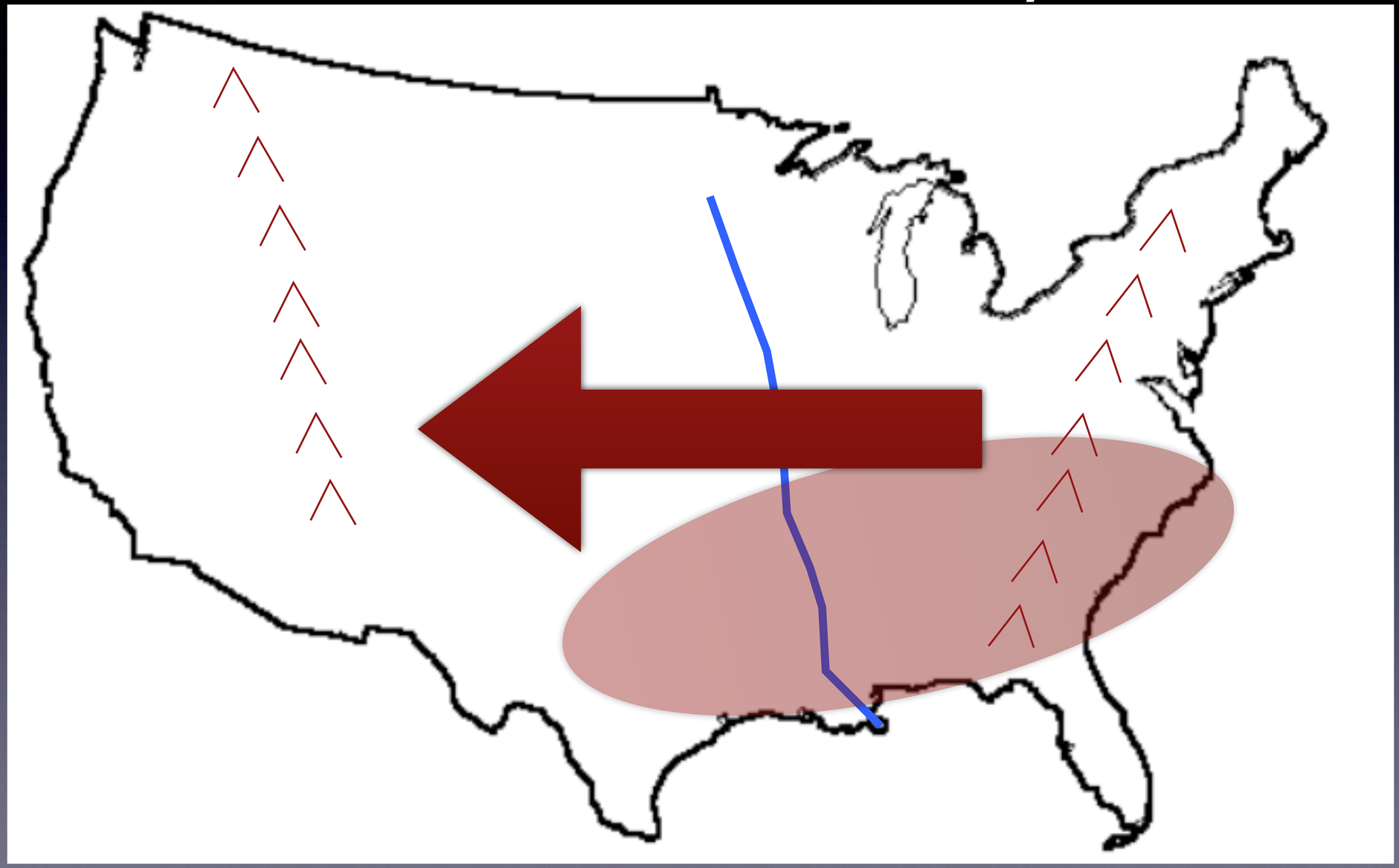
Mason-Dixon Line & Ohio River



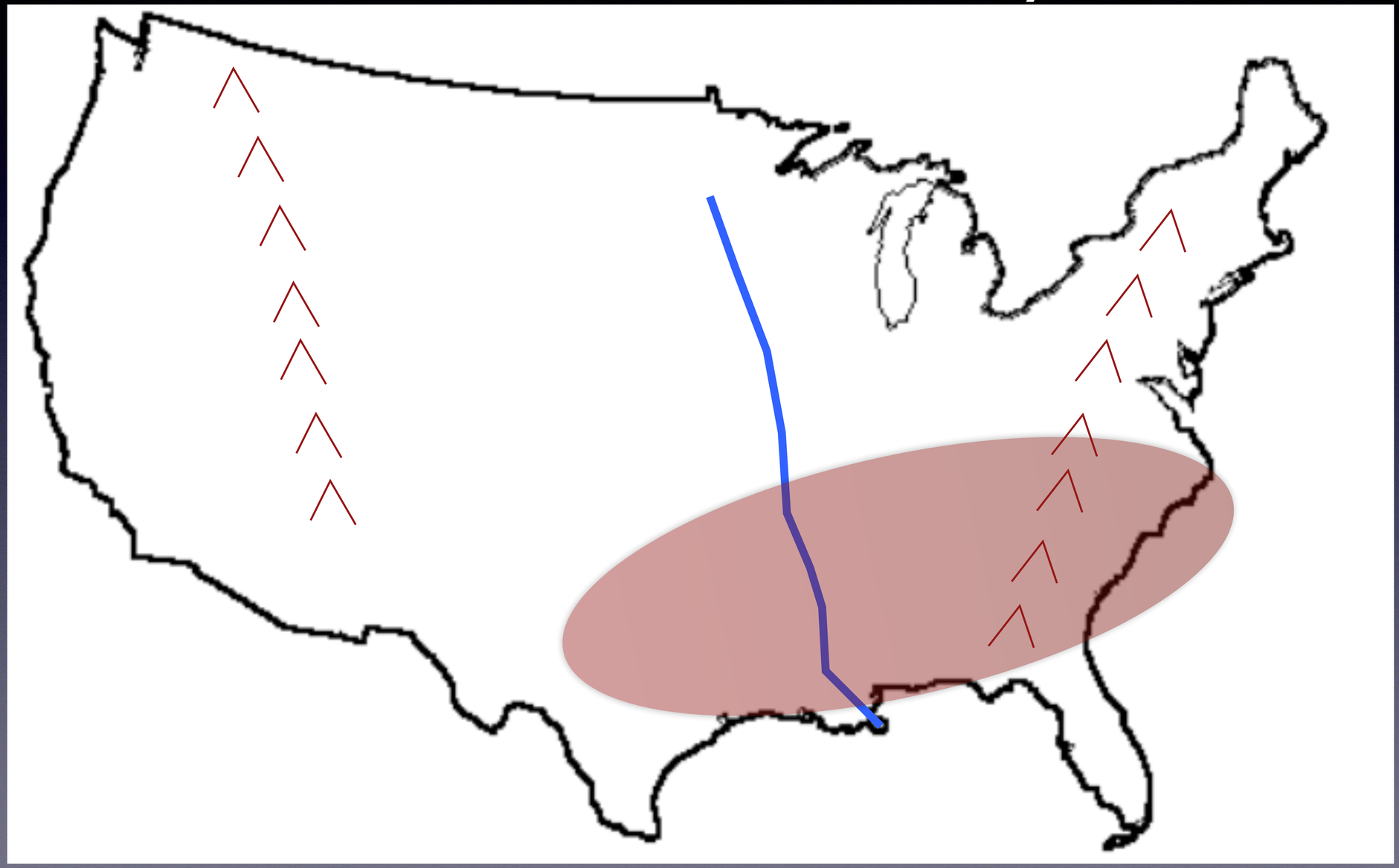
Southern States commitment to slavery



Southern States commitment to slavery



Southern States commitment to slavery



Slavery & Christianity

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Slavery & Christianity

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- Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians – formally against slavery (end 18th C), but came to accept it in the 1820's
- After Nat Turner (1831) - it became a DUTY to Christianize slaves
  - Slaves turned evangelical Christianity into a religion of their own during the Second Great Awakening

EXCELLENT QUOTE p.362

Americans “had chosen to blur the emerging distinctions of social class while they hardened the boundaries of sex and race.”

Today, it is MIXED. (Gender)

“hot spots”

1. family life and personal identity ✓
2. the Christian inheritance ✓
3. “emerging” question of race ✓
4. nature of republican citizenship…

#4 Nature of republican citizenship

#4 Nature of republican citizenship

- Freeholder - property qualifications to vote (or pay taxes)

#4 Nature of republican citizenship

- Freeholder - property qualifications to vote (or pay taxes)
- By 1843 - all qualifications gone = mass democracy

“hot spots”

1. family life and personal identity ✓
2. the Christian inheritance ✓
3. “emerging” question of race ✓
4. nature of republican citizenship… ✓

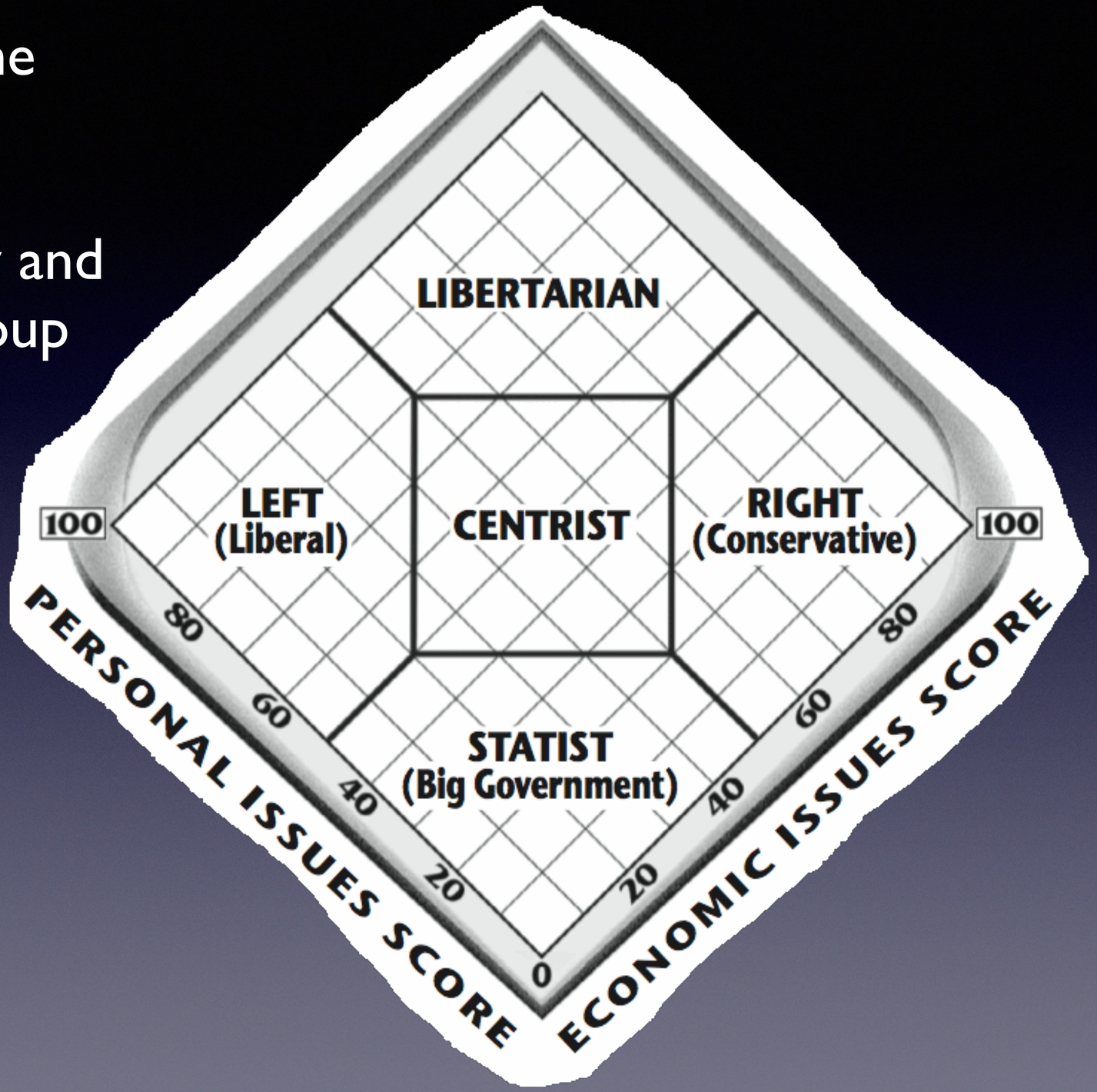
…segues nicely to

Chapter 11
Democrats & Whigs
1815-40

Liberty, Equality, & Power

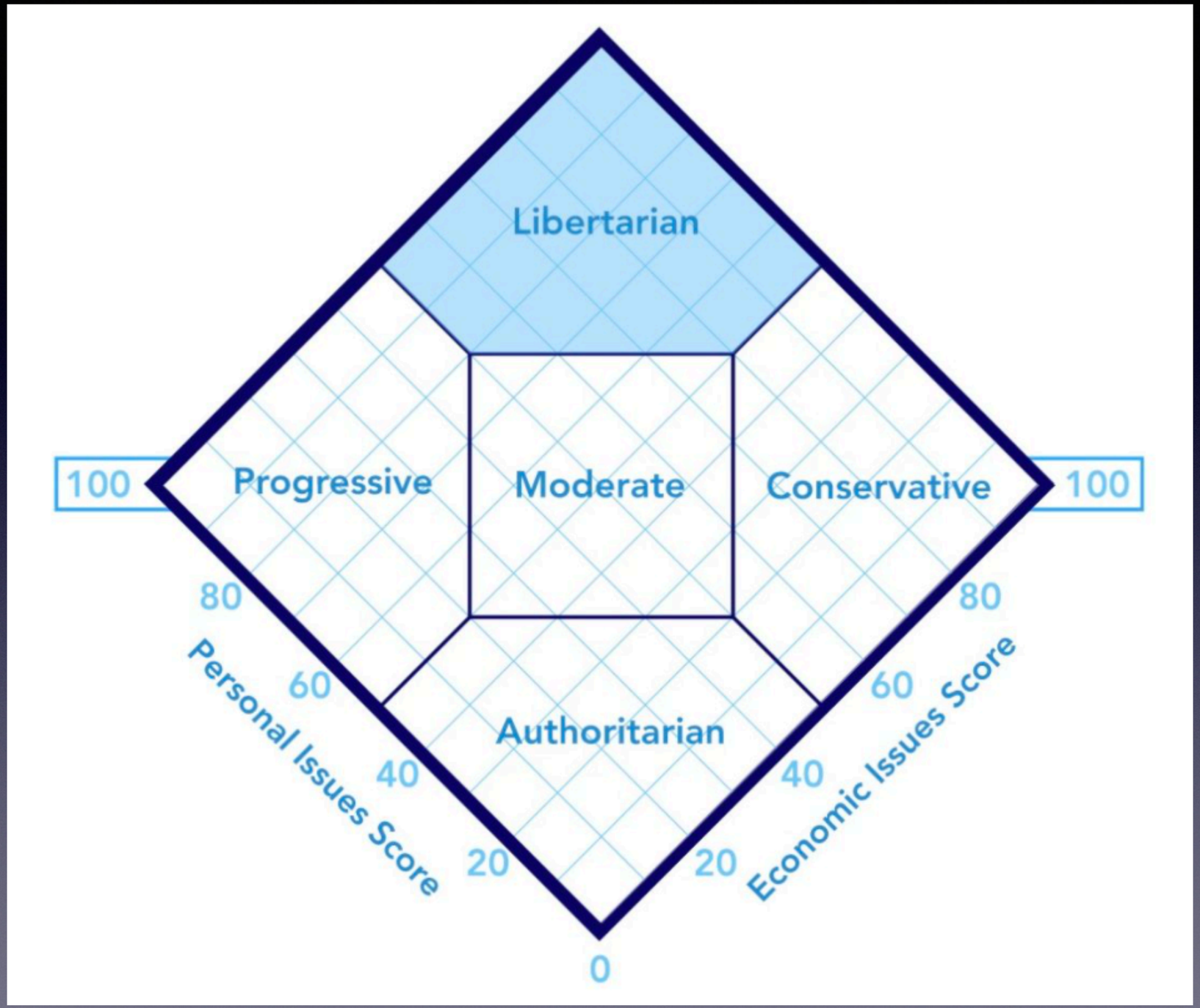
Your Online Poll(s)

Political Party and Political Group



Your Online Poll(s)

Political Party and Political Group

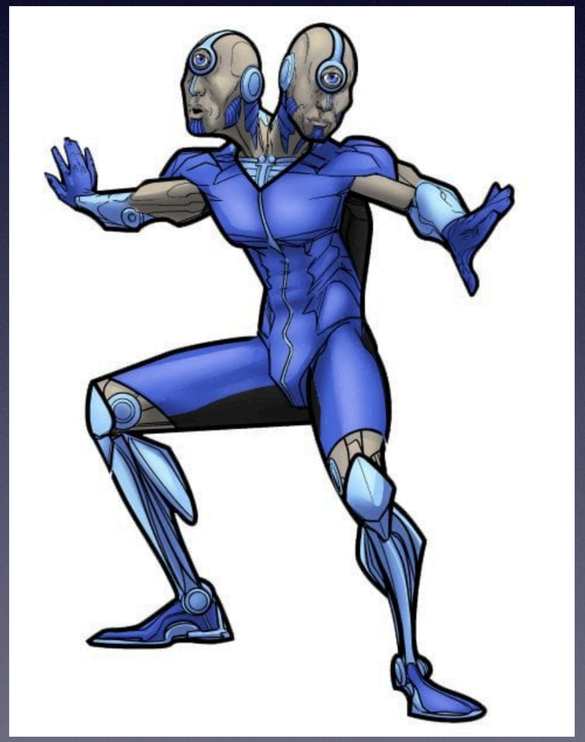


Your Online Poll(s)

Political Party and Political Group





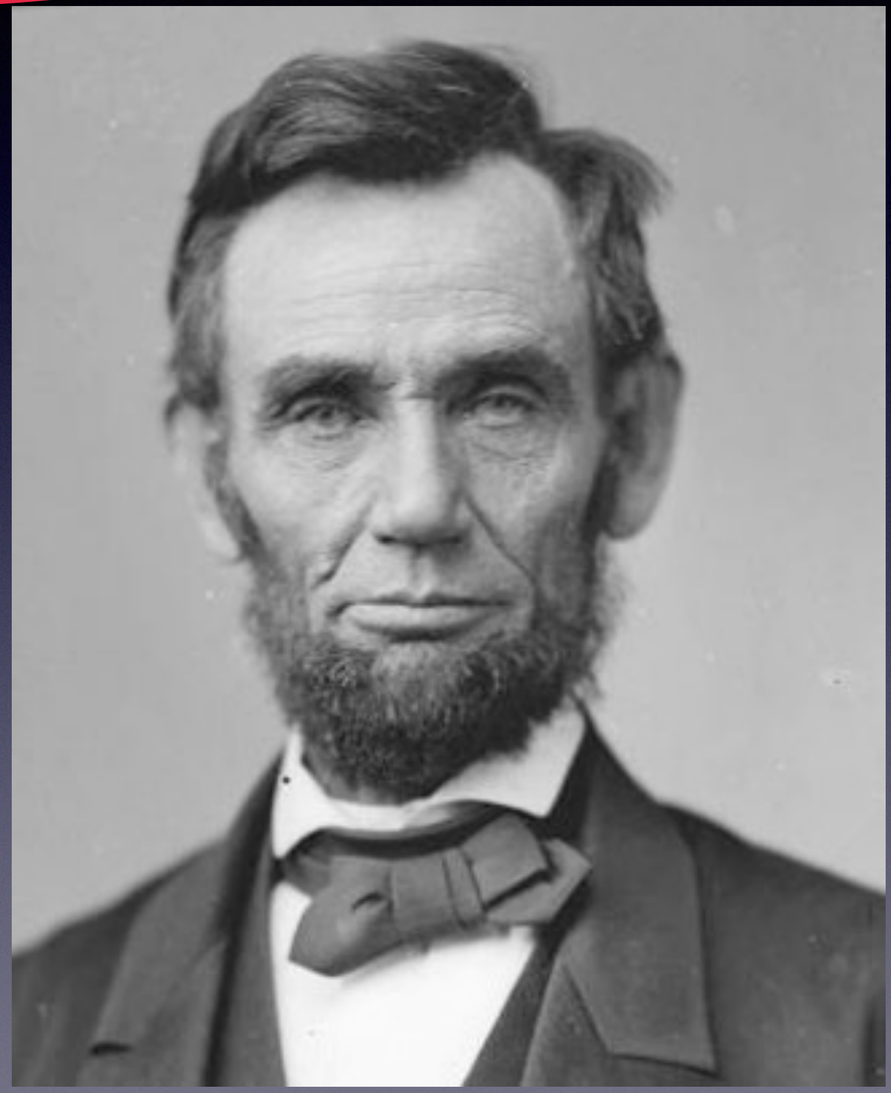






No Republicans

Until
Lincoln
in 1860



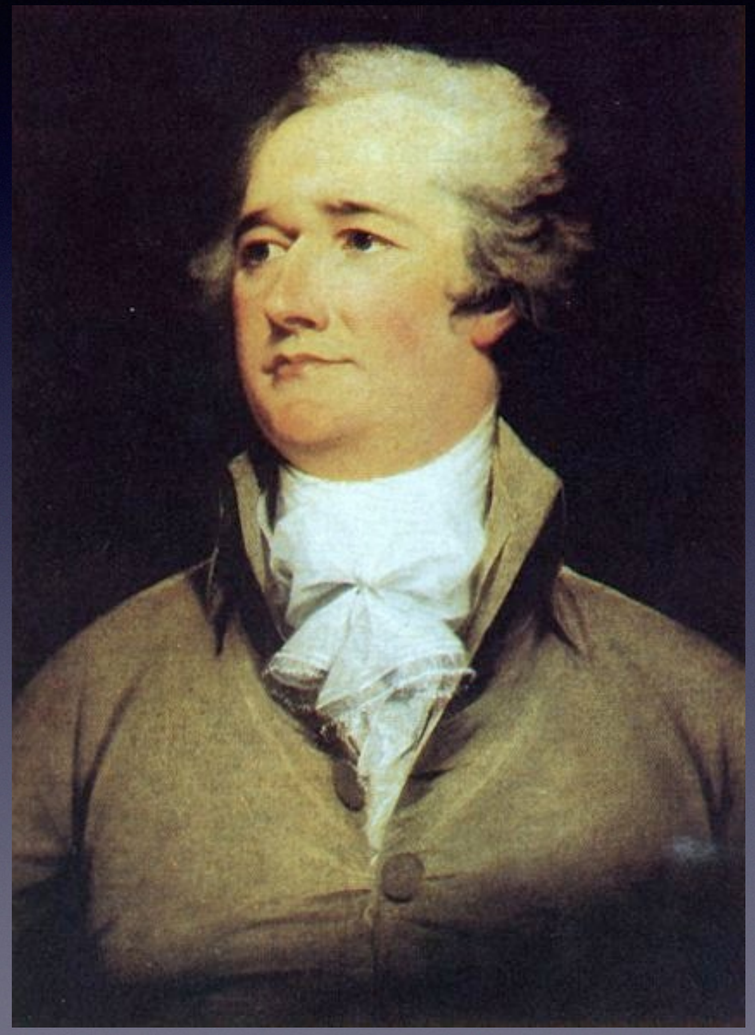
Confusing use of the term "Republicans"

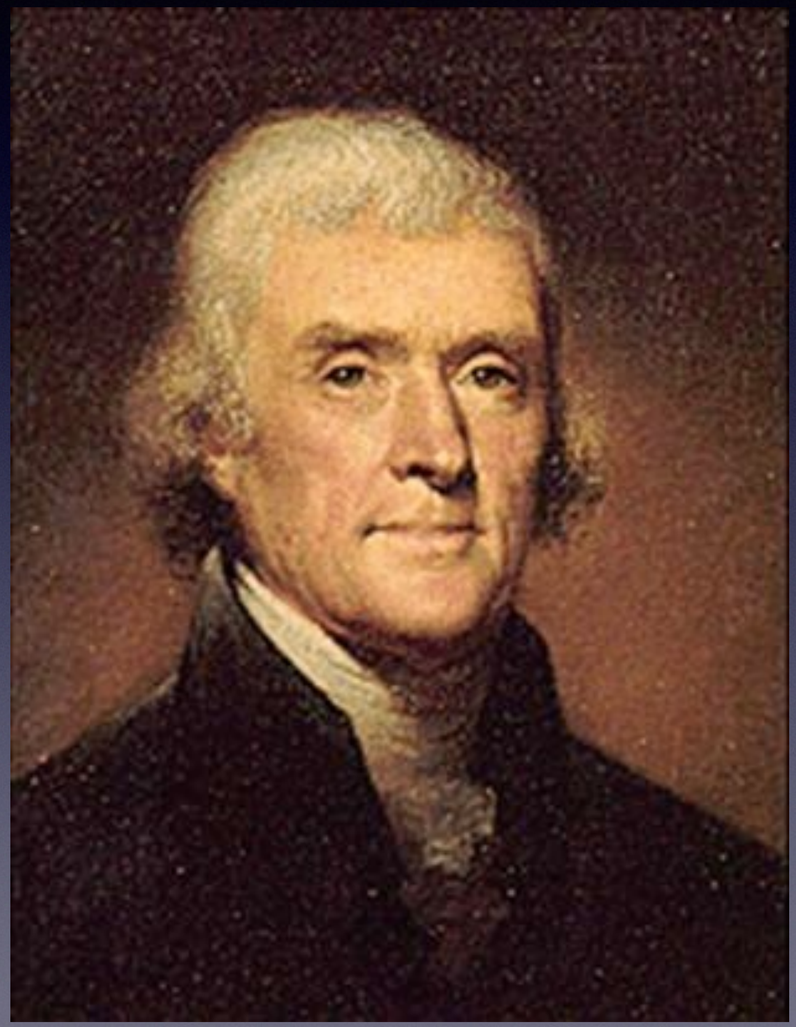
What you need to know from HST201

- Maps ✓
- Rise of Political Parties & Interpretations of Constitutional Powers

Hamilton vs. Jefferson

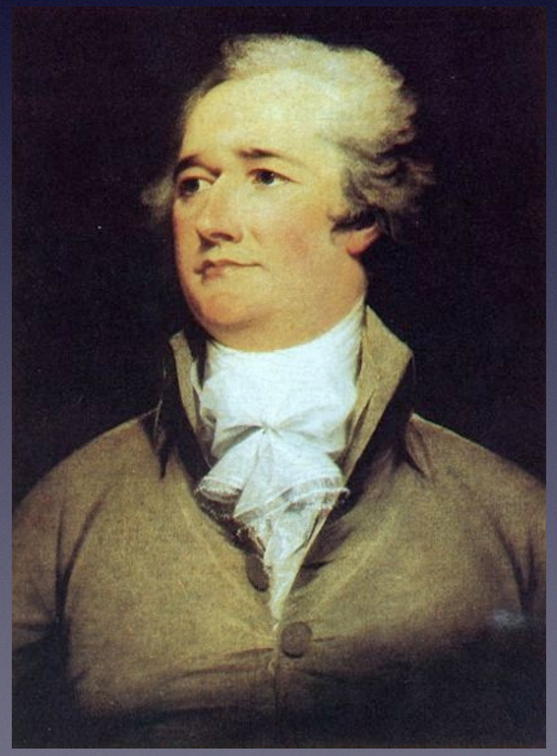
and the rise of political parties



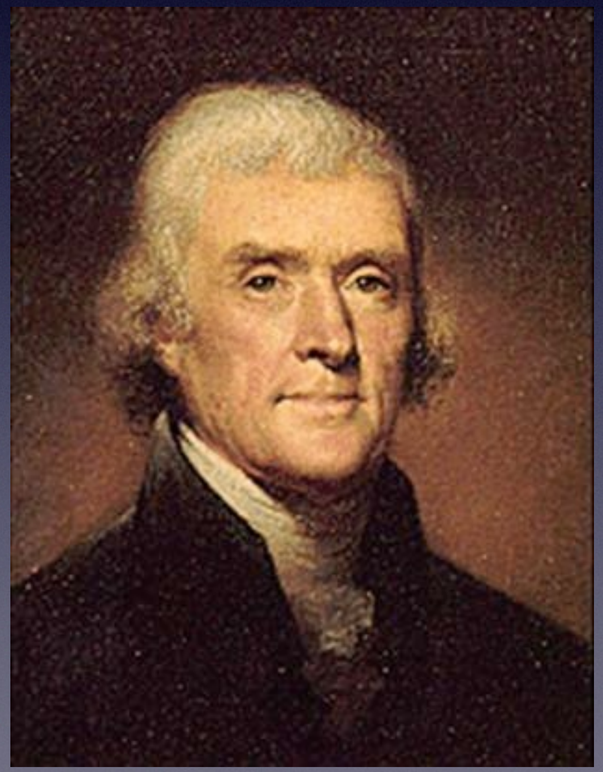


Hamilton vs. Jefferson

Federal Power
Elastic Clause (A1S8) &
Implied Powers



States' Rights
10th Amendment to the
Constitution



this slide of notes will be on Moodle

Political Parties

Federalists



- Some became Whigs
- Some would become Republicans

Anti-Federalists

- Jeffersonians
- Democratic Republicans
- Republicans
- Jacksonian Democrats

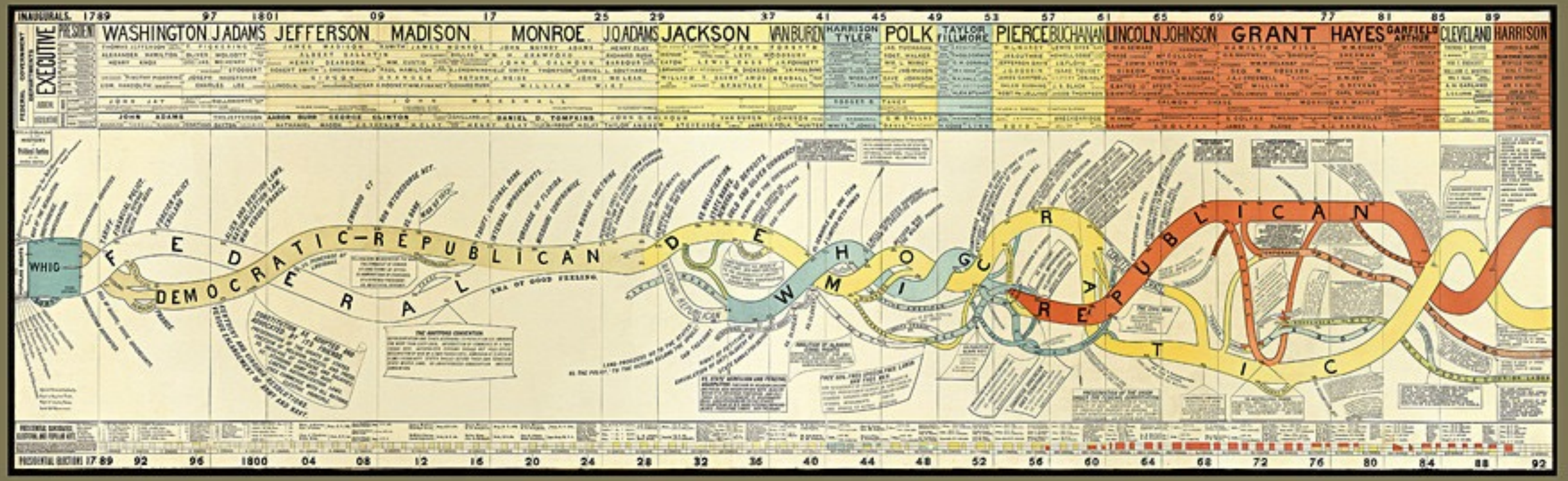


- And finally…
  - DEMOCRATS

&

see Chapter 11

Amazing Party Chart



THE HISTORY *of the* POLITICAL PARTIES

Created over three by-an-unknown designer, this elaborate work describes the history of the US political parties from 1789 to 1892. The birth and death of each party are vividly depicted in streams flowing across the graphic. The original explanation of the diagram is as follows:

Analysis of the Federal Government

This work is divided into three parts, running horizontally across the map. The portion at the top is devoted to the National Government. Near the left of this is an analysis of the Government, below which is an explanation of the various departments. On the right is a vertical column showing the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Officers of Washington's Administration. The title of an official is printed at the left end of the space in which the official's name is found. The names of the Cabinet Officers are immediately below the name of the President, and following these are the names of Judges of the United States Courts, and of Presiding Officers of the Legislative departments. With these names are given the dates for the beginning and close of the terms of service. Below this classification of officials are located the leading events of governmental history belonging to Washington's Administration. In like manner every administration is treated with accuracy and fullness up to date.

Diagram of the History of Political Parties

The central portion of the work is a Diagram of the History of Political Parties. The earliest history of the parties is shown by colored streams, represented as flowing from the left to the right. The name of a political organization appears upon the color which designates the party. When the history of the party begins, the color begins; when its history closes, the color disappears. After each name the period party is understood. The dates of the anniversaries of a color mark the beginning and the close of the history of a party, for instance, the old Whig party began in 1834, and closed in 1856. That out of which a party was organized and that into which it merged are readily seen by inspection. Take, for example, the first party, which sprang from the Court party and in 1789, merged into the Whig party. The origin of the Federal and Anti-Federal parties is prominently shown.

The words proceeding from the stream for a party represent the issues of that party. The issue is located at the date when the party began advocating it, for instance, the Census action in 1787 was advocated by the Federal party. In 1792, the Anti-Federal party was called the Democratic-Republican party. When a party is in power, it appears above the streams for the other parties. The Federal party was in power from the beginning of Washington's Administration till the beginning of Jefferson's. In 1800, the Democratic-Republican party obtained control of the government. In Monroe's Administration, the Federal party merged into the Democratic-Republican party, then occurred the "era of good feeling." Out of the old Republican party three organizations sprang, the Anti-Masonic, the National Republican party, and the Democratic.

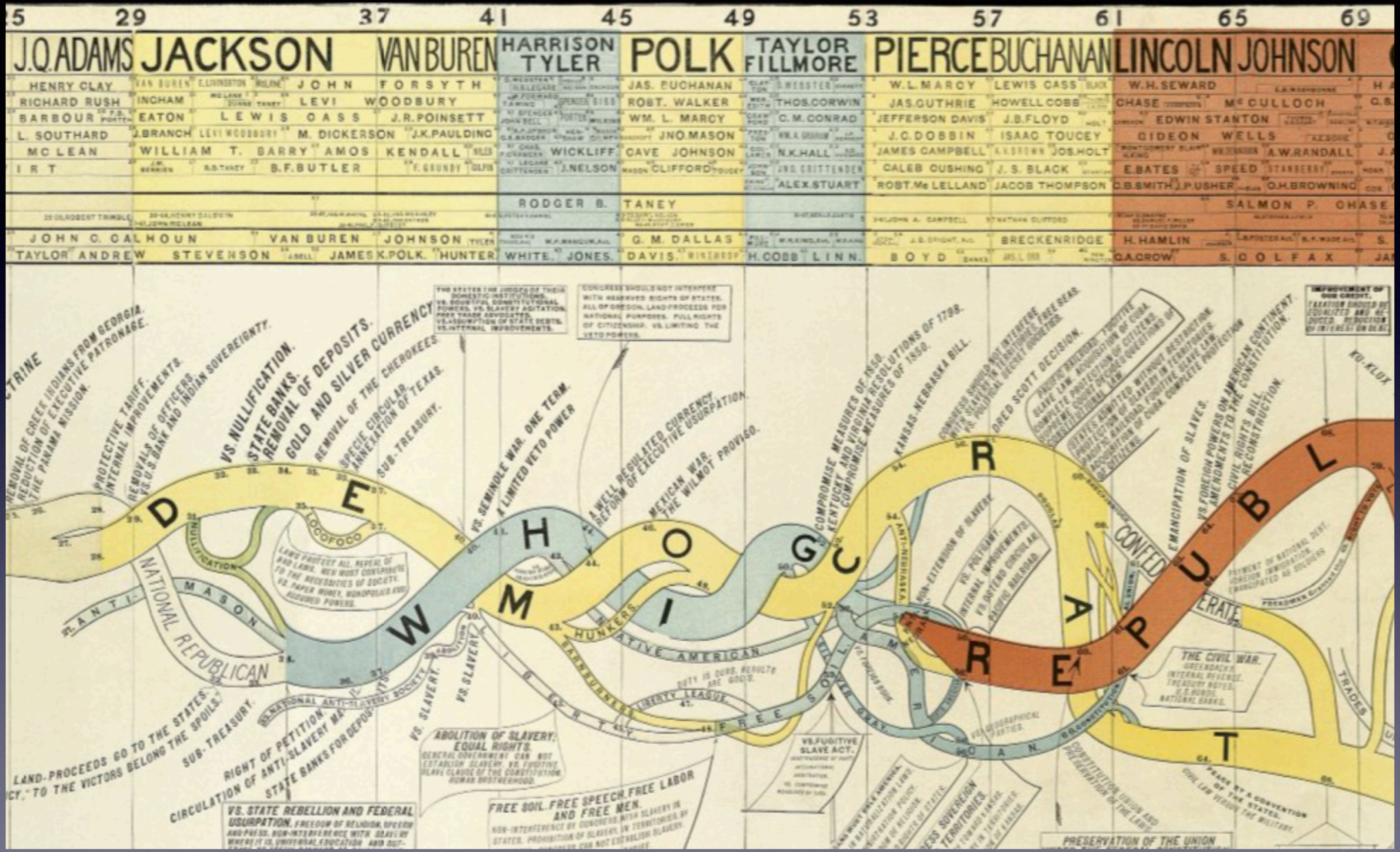
The Nullifiers, the Anti-Masons, and National-Republicans in 1834 formed the Whig party. The Democrats were in power till 1840, the Whigs till 1844, the Democrats till 1848, the Whigs till 1852, when the party was dismembered, and its followers entered other organizations. The Abolition party in 1840, was called the Liberty party. This, with the Barnburners, a division of the New York Democracy, formed the Free Soil party in 1848. The same year the other portion of the Democracy, called the Hunkers, became reconciler to the regular Democratic party. The Native American party was organized in 1845, and the Silver Grays in 1852. In 1854 a combination of Anti-Nebraska Democrats, Whigs, Americans, and Free Soilers opposed Pierce's Administration, under the designation of the "Anti-Nebraska" or "Fusion" ticket. In 1856 arose the Republican party was organized in some of the States; it became a national party in 1856. The same year a part of the Americans, calling themselves North Americans, joined the Republican party. This party gained the ascendancy in 1860, and the following year was joined by a portion of the Constitutional Unionists, who had formed a party the preceding year of the disbanded American party. The Democratic party was in power from 1853 till the inauguration of Lincoln. This party was dismembered in 1860. The Breckenridge wing, of the South, created the Confederate; the Douglas wing supported the Union, a portion from each section joined the Republican party.

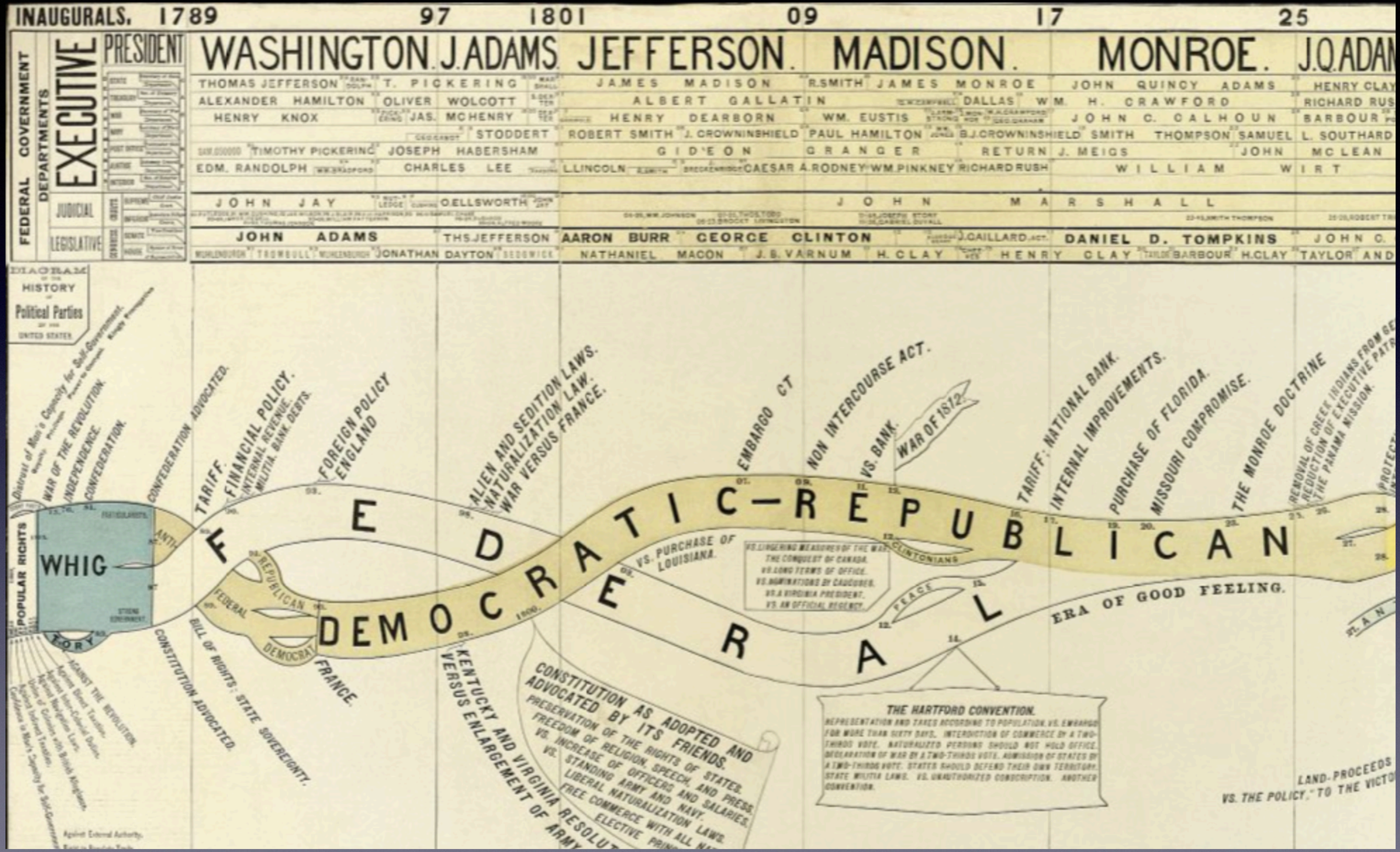
The Liberal Republicans, in 1872, united with the Democracy, and nominated Horace Greeley. This union was not satisfactory to a number of Democrats. These, calling themselves Straight-Outs, met at Louisville, Ky., and nominated O'Conor. The Temperance party organized in 1872, was called the Prohibition party in 1876. The Labor party, originating, in undercurrents, was formed in 1872. Out of the Granger organization grew, in part, the National (Greenback) party. The National-Liberal party was organized at Cincinnati, in September, 1874, under the lead of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. The Anti-Monopoly and National parties formed the People's party in 1884, and the Independent Republicans aided in the election of Cleveland, the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency. He was inaugurated March 4, 1885, and the Democratic party took charge of the executive departments of government. Every issue that a party has advocated is presented prominently in the war. The issues of a platform appear in Congress. Take, for instance, the platform of the Free Soil party in 1848, and note the leading thoughts therein. An issue is attached to a party only once. Thus, in a few minutes, is created a vivid presentation of our entire political history.

Presidential Individual Electoral and Popular Vote

Below the Diagram of the History of Political Parties is a strip devoted to Presidential Elections. Candidates, Dominant Party in Congress and Electoral and Popular Votes. Explanations to these are found in the proper connection on the map.

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25 29 37 41 45 49 53 57 61 65 69
J.Q.ADAMS
JACKSON
VAN BUREN
HARRISON TYLER
POLK
TAYLOR FILLMORE
PIERCE
BUCHANAN
LINCOLN
JOHNSON
HENRY CLAY
RICHARD RUSH
BARBOUR
L. SOUTHARD
MC LEAN
I R T
VAN BUREN
EATON
J.BRANCH
WILLIAM T. BARRY
J.M. BERRIEN
B.F.BUTLER
LEWIS CASS
M. DICKERSON
AMOS KENDALL
F. GRUNDY
JAS. BUCHANAN
ROBT. WALKER
WM. L. MARCY
JNO.MASON
CAVE JOHNSON
JNO. CRITTENDEN
ALEX.STUART
W.L.MARCY
JAS.GUTHRIE
JEFFERSON DAVIS
J.C.DOBBIN
JAMES CAMPBELL
CALEB CUSHING
ROBT.Mc LELLAND
LEWIS CASS
HOWELL COBB
J.B.FLOYD
ISAAC TOUCEY
A.V.BROWN
J.S. BLACK
JACOB THOMPSON
W.H.SEWARD
CHASE
EDWIN STANTON
GIDEON WELLS
E.BATES
C.B.SMITH
JOHN C. CALHOUN
TAYLOR
ANDREW
STEVENSON
VAN BUREN
JAMES K.POLK.
JOHNSON
HUNTER
RODGER B. TANEY
G. M. DALLAS
DAVIS.
WHITE. JONES.
H. COBB
LINN.
BRECKENRIDGE
BOYD
H. HAMLIN
G.A.CROW
S. COLFAX
SALMON P. CHASE
D E M O C R A T
W H I G
R E P U B L I C A N
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
ANTI-MASON
NULLIFICATION
LOCOFOCO
HUNKERS
NATIVE AMERICAN
FREE SOIL
KNOW NOTHING
CONFEDERATE
VS. NULLIFICATION.
STATE BANKS.
REMOVAL OF DEPOSITS.
GOLD AND SILVER CURRENCY
REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES.
SPECIE CIRCULAR.
ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.
SUB-TREASURY.
VS. SEMINOLE WAR. ONE TERM.
A LIMITED VETO POWER
A WELL REGULATED CURRENCY.
REFORM OF EXECUTIVE USURPATION.
MEXICAN WAR.
THE WILMOT PROVISO.
COMPROMISE MEASURES OF 1850.
KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS OF 1798.
COMPROMISE MEASURES OF 1850.
KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.
DRED SCOTT DECISION.
EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.
VS. FOREIGN POWERS ON AMERICAN CONTINENT.
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.
CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.
RECONSTRUCTION.
KU-KLUX
REMOVAL OF CREEK INDIANS FROM GEORGIA.
REDUCTION OF EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.
THE PANAMA MISSION.
PROTECTIVE TARIFF.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
REMOVALS OF OFFICERS.
VS.U.S.BANK AND INDIAN SOVEREIGNTY.
SUB-TREASURY.
RIGHT OF PETITION.
CIRCULATION OF ANTI-SLAVERY MATTER.
STATE BANKS FOR DEPOSITS.
LAND-PROCEEDS GO TO THE STATES.
CY," TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, EQUAL RIGHTS.
VS. STATE REBELLION AND FEDERAL USURPATION.
FREE SOIL. FREE SPEECH. FREE LABOR AND FREE MEN.
VS. FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT.
THE CIVIL WAR.
PRESERVATION OF THE UNION
PEACE BY A CONVENTION OF THE STATES.
CIVIL LAW VERSUS THE MILITARY.
TRADES
LABOR
CAPITAL
PAYMENT OF NATIONAL DEBT.
COHESION IMMIGRATION.
EMANCIPATED AS SOLDIERS.
FREEDMEN Enfranchised as SOLDIERS
IMPROVEMENT OF OUR CREDIT.
TAXATION SHOULD BE EQUALIZED AND REDUCED. REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON DEBT.


INAUGURALS. 1789 97 1801 09 17 25
FEDERAL COVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS
EXECUTIVE
JUDICIAL
LEGISLATIVE
PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON. J.ADAMS. JEFFERSON. MADISON. MONROE. J.Q.ADAM
THOMAS JEFFERSON T. PICKERING
ALEXANDER HAMILTON OLIVER WOLCOTT
HENRY KNOX JAS. MCHENRY
STODDERT
TIMOTHY PICKERING JOSEPH HABERSHAM
EDM. RANDOLPH CHARLES LEE
JAMES MADISON R.SMITH JAMES MONROE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS HENRY CLAY
ALBERT GALLATIN DALLAS WM. H. CRAWFORD RICHARD RUS
HENRY DEARBORN WM. EUSTIS J. C. CALHOUN BARBOUR
ROBERT SMITH J. CROWNINSHIELD PAUL HAMILTON B.J.CROWNINSHIELD SMITH THOMPSON SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD
GIDEON GRANGER RETURN J. MEIGS JOHN MC LEAN
LLINCOLN CAESAR A.RODNEY WM.PINKNEY RICHARD RUSH WILLIAM WIRT
JOHN JAY O.ELLSWORTH
JOHN MARSHALL
JOHN ADAMS THS.JEFFERSON AARON BURR GEORCE CLINTON J.GAILLARD DANIEL D. TOMPKINS JOHN C.
JONATHAN DAYTON NATHANIEL MACON J.S.VARNUM H. CLAY HENRY CLAY H.CLAY
DIAGRAM OF THE HISTORY OF Political Parties OF THE UNITED STATES
Distrust of Man's Capacity for Self-Government.
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.
INDEPENDENCE.
CONFEDERATION.
CONFEDERATION ADVOCATED.
TARIFF. FINANCIAL POLICY. INTERNAL REVENUE. MILITIA. BANK. DEBTS.
FOREIGN POLICY ENGLAND
ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS. NATURALIZATION LAW. WAR VERSUS FRANCE.
EMBARGO CT
NON INTERCOURSE ACT.
VS. BANK.
WAR OF 1812.
TARIFF; NATIONAL BANK.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
PURCHASE OF FLORIDA.
MISSOURI COMPROMISE.
THE MONROE DOCTRINE
REMOVAL OF CREEK INDIANS FROM GE
REDUCTION OF EXECUTIVE PAT
THE PANAMA MISSION.
FEDERAL
DEMOCRATIC—REPUBLICAN
ERA OF GOOD FEELING.
POPULAR RIGHTS
WHIG
TORY
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REPUBLICAN
FEDERAL
DEMOCRAT
1800.
VS. PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.
VS. LINGERING MEASURES OF THE WAR.
THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.
VS. LONG TERMS OF OFFICE.
VS. NOMINATIONS BY CAUCUSES.
VS. A VIRGINIA PRESIDENT.
VS. AN OFFICIAL REGENCY.
CLINTONIANS
PEACE
AGAINST THE REVOLUTION.
Against Direct Taxation.
Against Internal Duties.
Against Non-Exportation Laws.
Against Non-Intercourse with British Kingdoms.
Against Navy.
Against Standing Army.
Against Increase of Executive Influence.
Against Internal Taxation.
Against Embargoes.
Against Alien and Sedition Laws.
Against Stamp Acts.
Against Taxation without Representation.
Against Arbitrary Taxation.
Against Treaties.
Against Permanent Alliances with any Portion of Foreign Countries.
Against External Authority.
CONSTITUTION ADVOCATED.
BILL OF RIGHTS: STATE SOVEREIGNTY.
FRANCE.
KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS VERSUS ENLARGEMENT OF ARMY
CONSTITUTION AS ADOPTED AND ADVOCATED BY ITS FRIENDS.
PRESERVATION OF THE RIGHTS OF STATES.
FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH, AND PRESS.
VS. INCREASE OF OFFICERS AND SALARIES.
VS. STANDING ARMY AND NAVY.
LIBERAL NATURALIZATION LAWS.
FREE COMMERCE WITH ALL NA
ELECTIVE PRIN
THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.
REPRESENTATION AND TAXES ACCORDING TO POPULATION. VS. EMBARGO FOR MORE THAN SIXTY DAYS. INTERDICTION OF COMMERCE BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE. NATURALIZED PERSONS SHOULD NOT HOLD OFFICE. DECLARATION OF WAR BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE. ADMISSION OF STATES BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE. STATES SHOULD DEFEND THEIR OWN TERRITORY. STATE MILITIA LAWS. VS. UNAUTHORIZED CONSCRIPTION. ANOTHER CONVENTION.
LAND-PROCEEDS
VS. THE POLICY." TO THE VICTO

Introduction

- From 1820 to Civil War – 2 Problems

Introduction

- From 1820 to Civil War – 2 Problems
  1. rift between free and slave states

Introduction

- From 1820 to Civil War – 2 Problems
  1. rift between free and slave states
  2. economic development and territorial expansion

Introduction

- From 1820 to Civil War – 2 Problems
  1. rift between free and slave states
  2. economic development and territorial expansion
- Both made demands on political system

Introduction

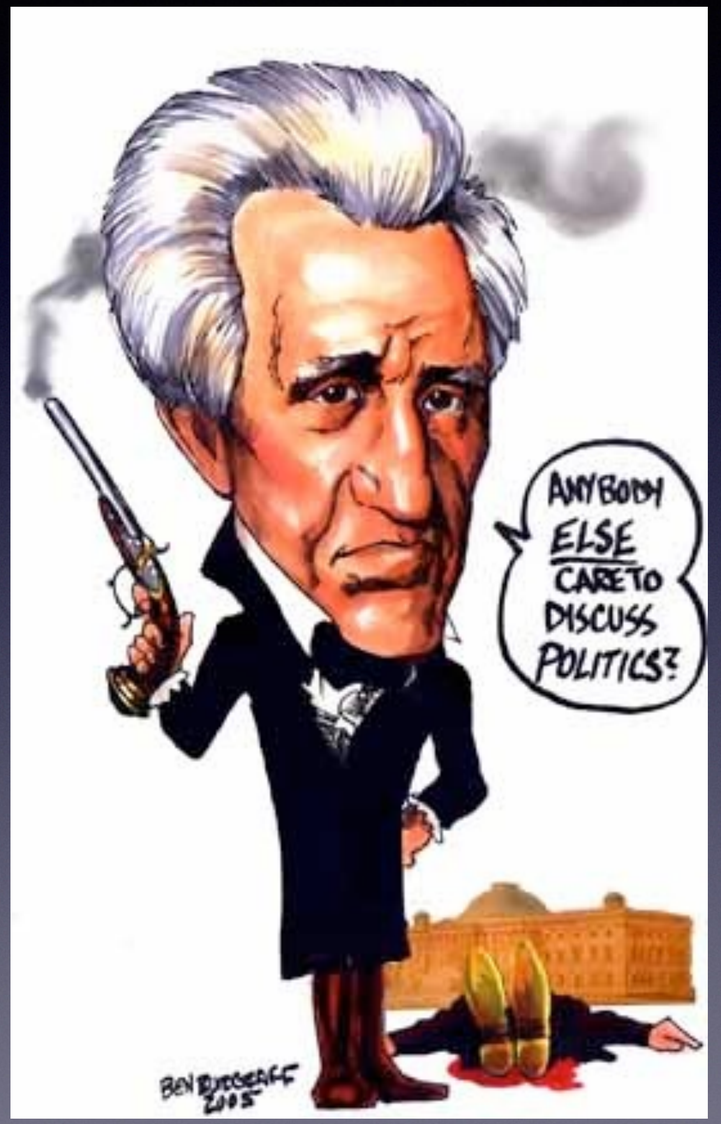
- From 1820 to Civil War – 2 Problems
  1. rift between free and slave states
  2. economic development and territorial expansion
- Both made demands on political system
  - 2 chapters on the topic (chapter 11 & 12)





People Alert

- Henry Clay
- John C. Calhoun
- John Marshall
- Andrew Jackson
- John Quincy Adams
- Martin Van Buren
- Nicholas Biddle
- Roger Taney
- William Henry Harrison



Ch 11 Vocabulary

- Sectionalism
- Infrastructure
- Specie
- Tariff
- Nullification
- Spoils system

Emerging Issues

- Sectionalism vs. Nationalism
  - States rights, tariffs and infrastructure, Mexican American War, secession, and Civil War

Emerging Issues

- Sectionalism vs. Nationalism
  - States rights, tariffs and infrastructure, Mexican American War, secession, and Civil War
- Separate development of North (West) and South
  - "war hawks", the economy, anti-Indian, slavery, industry, farming, reform, manifest destiny,

Forum 1

- Read How Forums are Graded (guidelines and scoring)

Forum 1

- Read How Forums are Graded (guidelines and scoring)
- About forum SUBSCRIPTIONS

Forum 1

- Read How Forums are Graded (guidelines and scoring)
- About forum SUBSCRIPTIONS
- Whatever you do, participate
  - And yes, these web materials are “fair game” for your exams

Forum Questions?

Forum Questions?

- see the CLICK HERE FOR MATERIALS link

Forum Questions?

- see the CLICK HERE FOR MATERIALS link
- Cite your sources
  - (handout p.4)
  - (textbook p.392)
  - (class video Fletcher v. Peck)
  - (web video Trail of Tears)
  - (www.coolhistoryfact.com) - careful

Chapter 11
Democrats & Whigs
1815-40

Liberty, Equality, & Power

Chapter 10 Quiz Question

Voter turnout in the election of 1840 was _____ percent of the eligible voters.

A. 78

B. 69

C. 81

D. 75

E. 50

Chapter 10 Quiz Question

Voter turnout in the election of 1840 was _____ percent of the eligible voters.

A. 78

B. 69

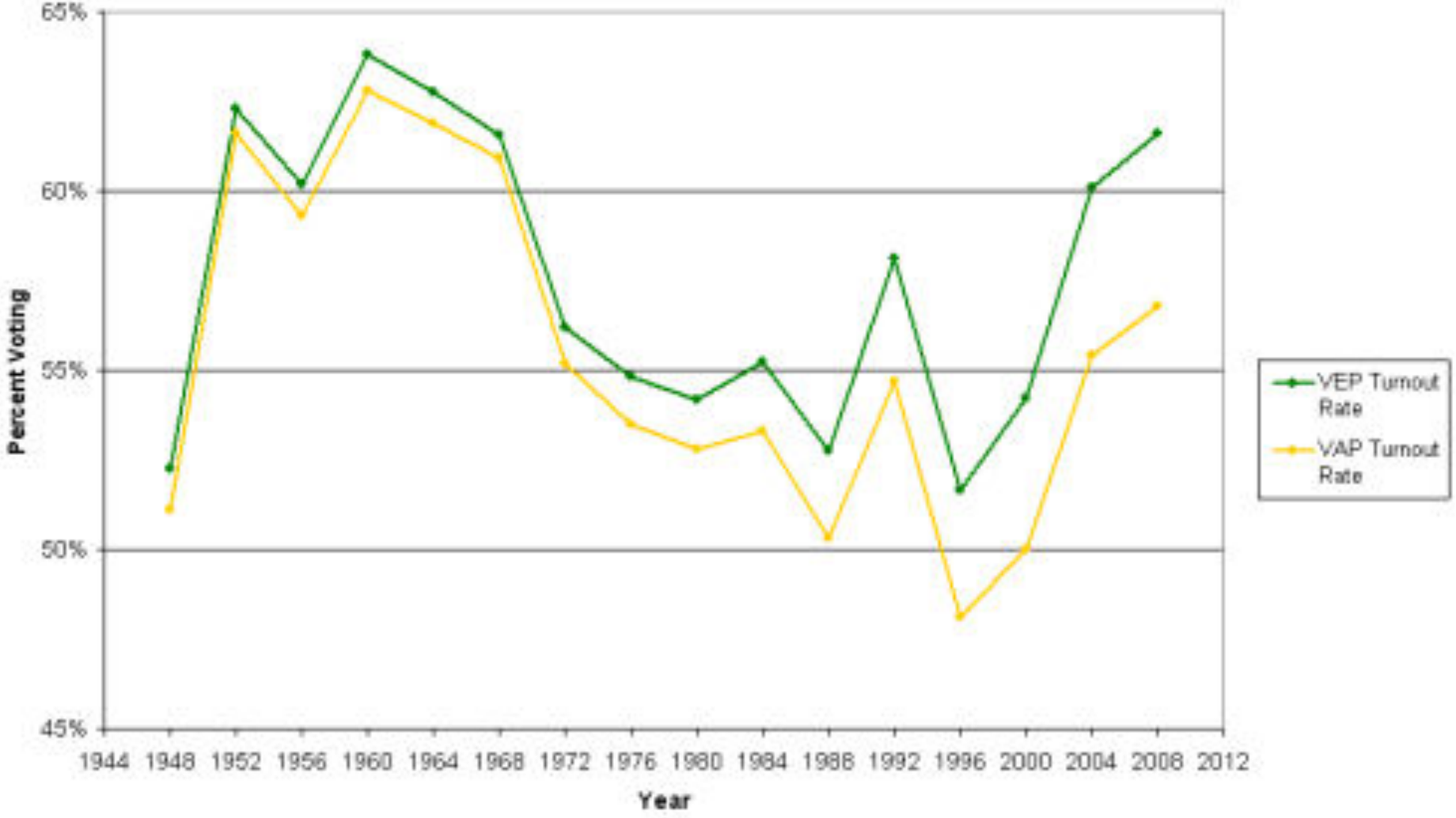
C. 81

D. 75

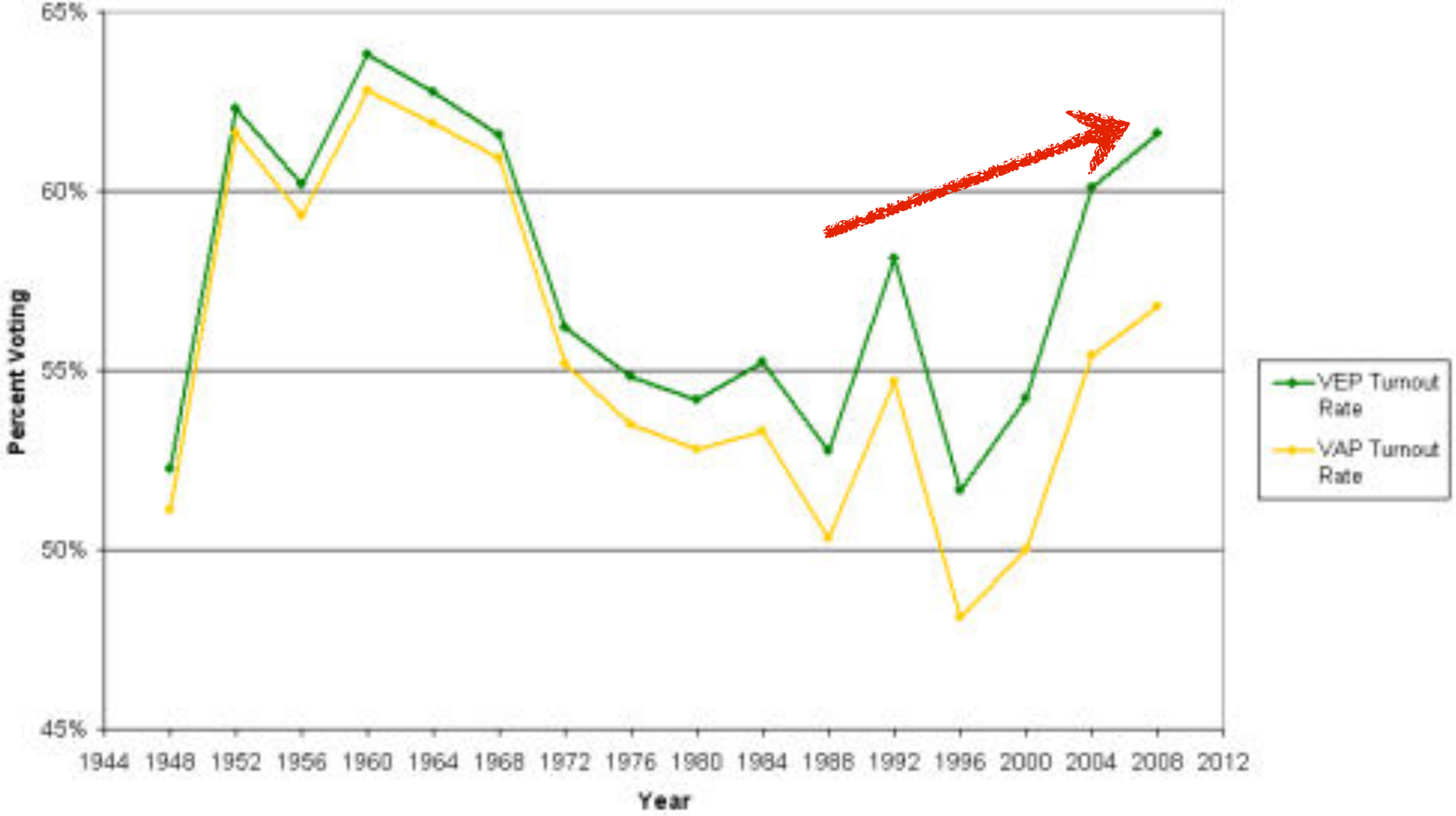
E. 50

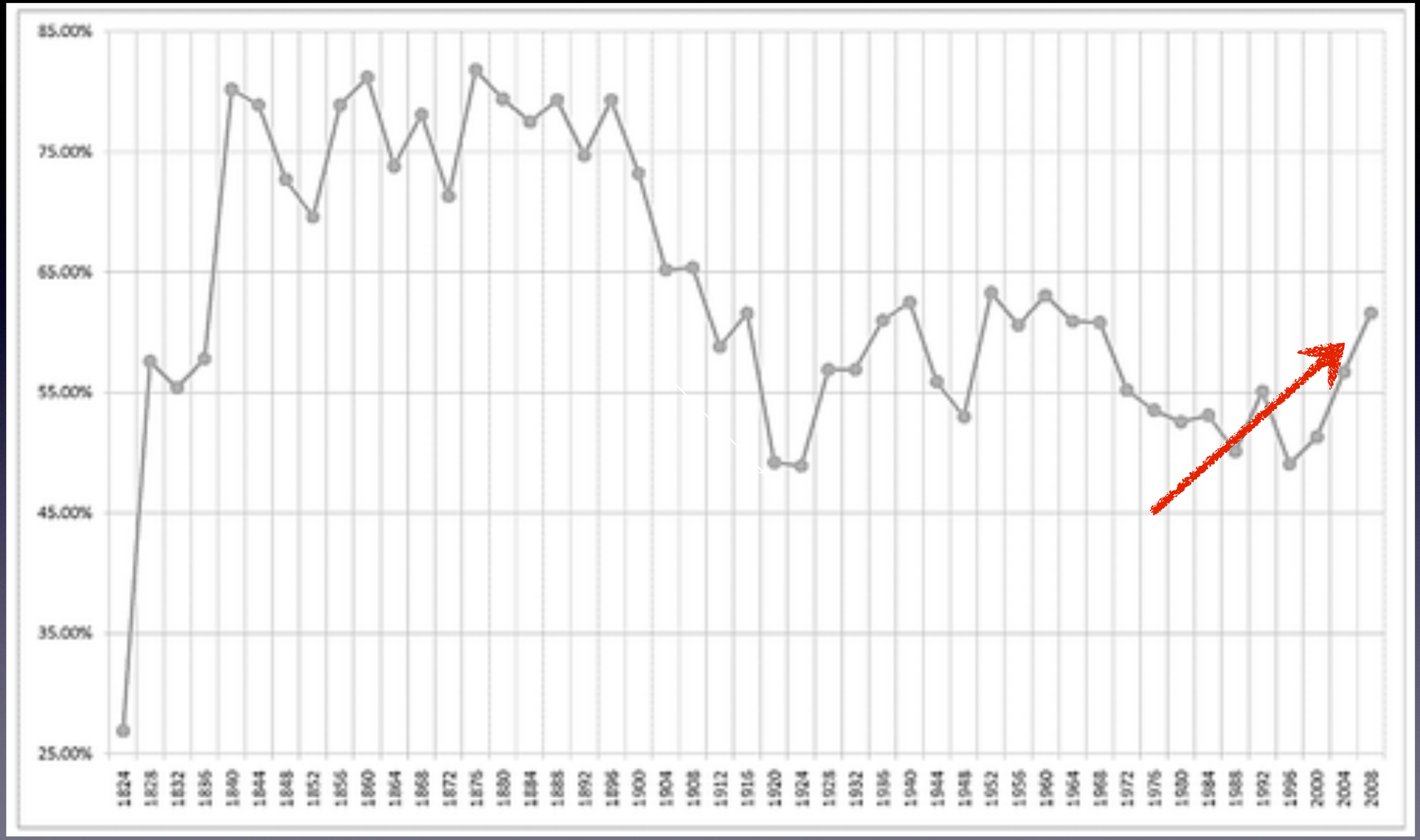
THERE IS NO MEMORIZATION OF DATES OR NUMBERS IN THIS CLASS

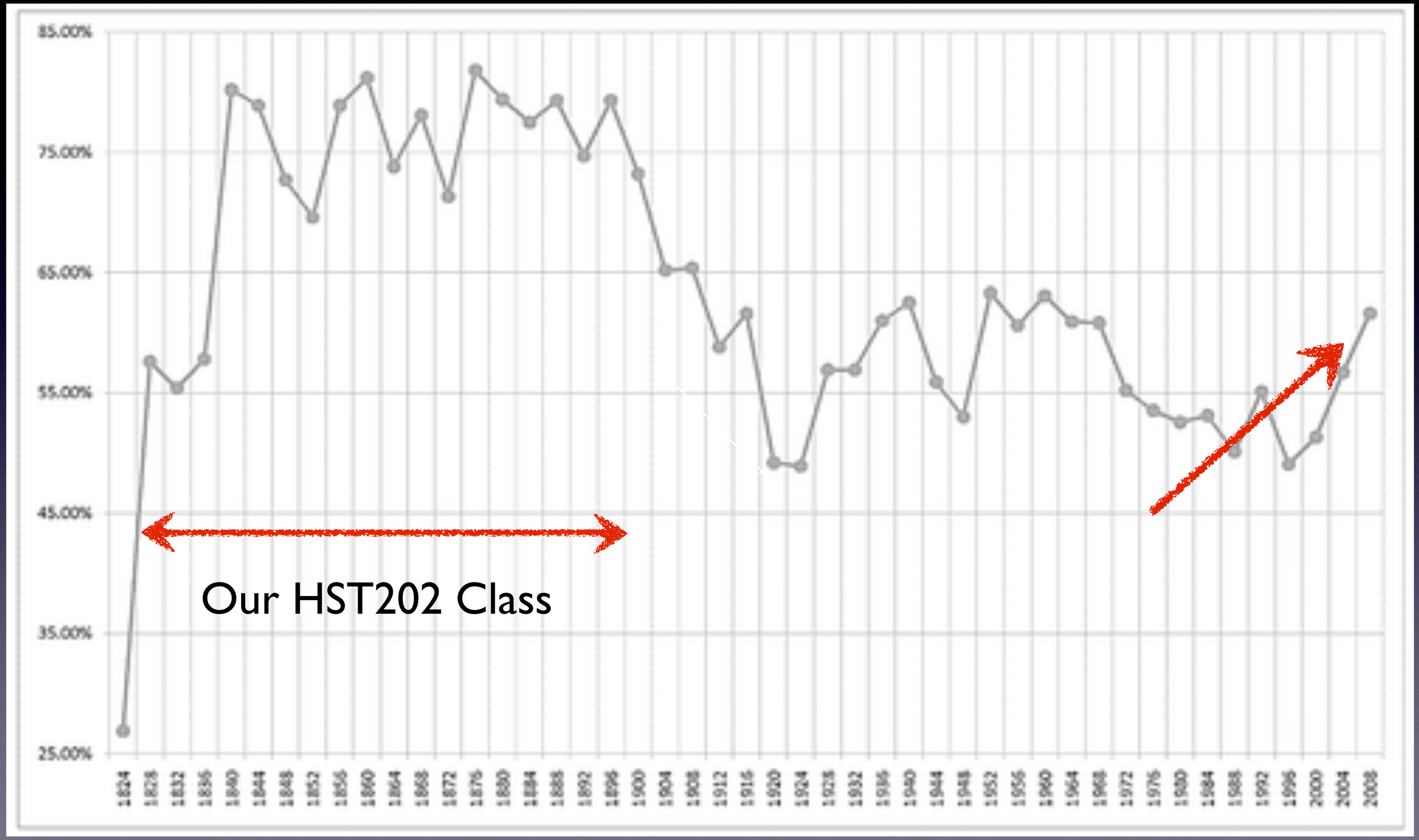
Presidential Turnout Rates
1948-2008

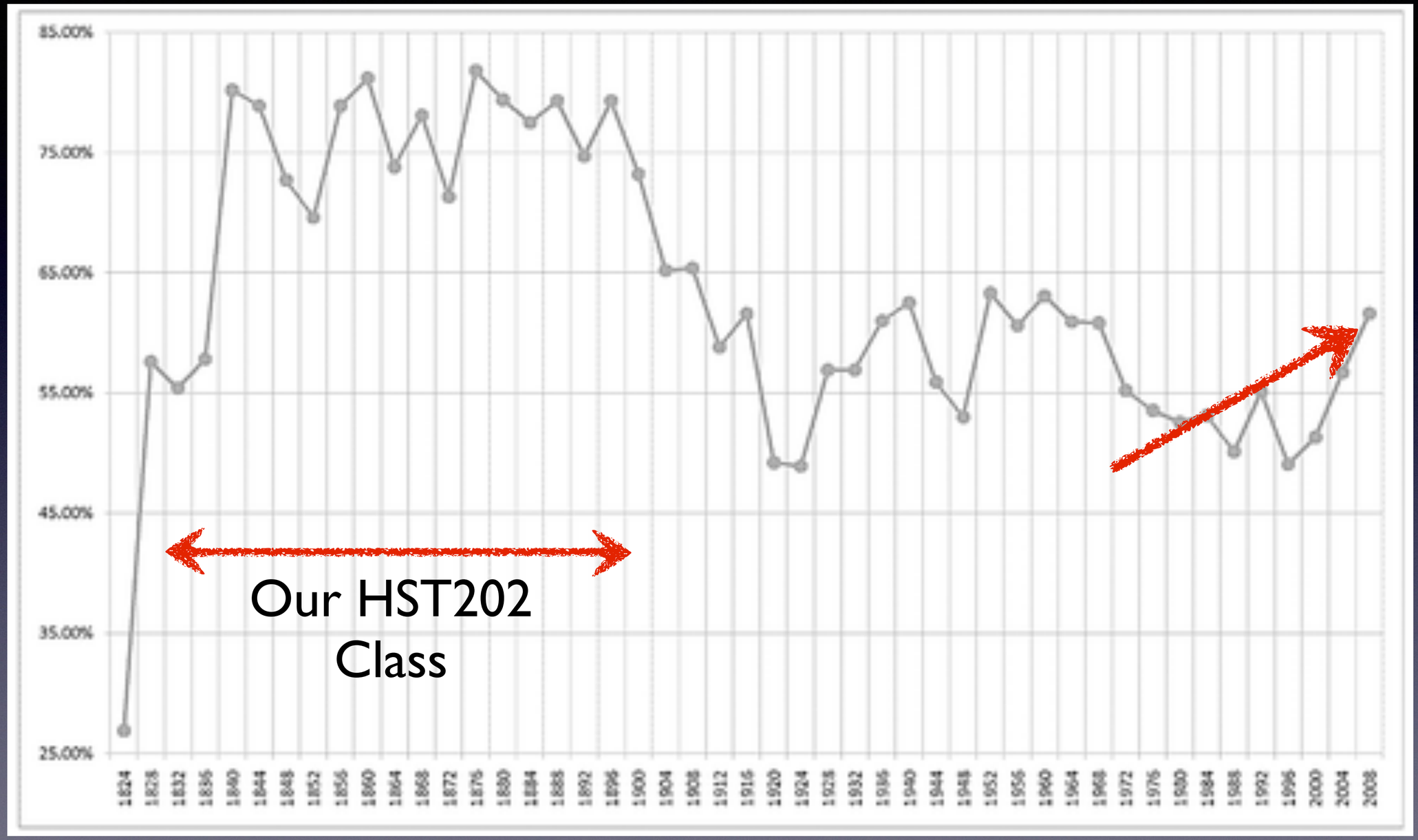


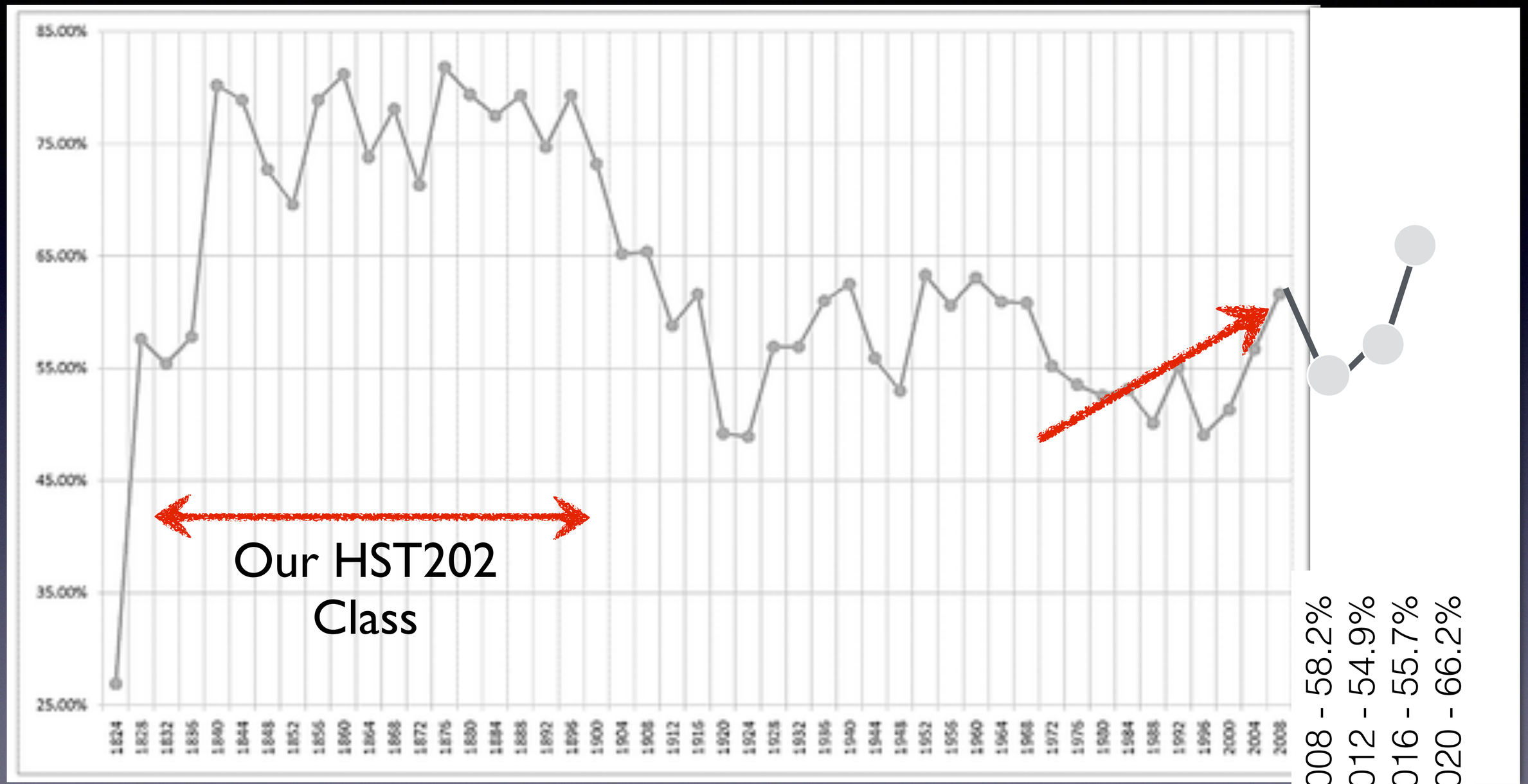
Presidential Turnout Rates
1948-2008

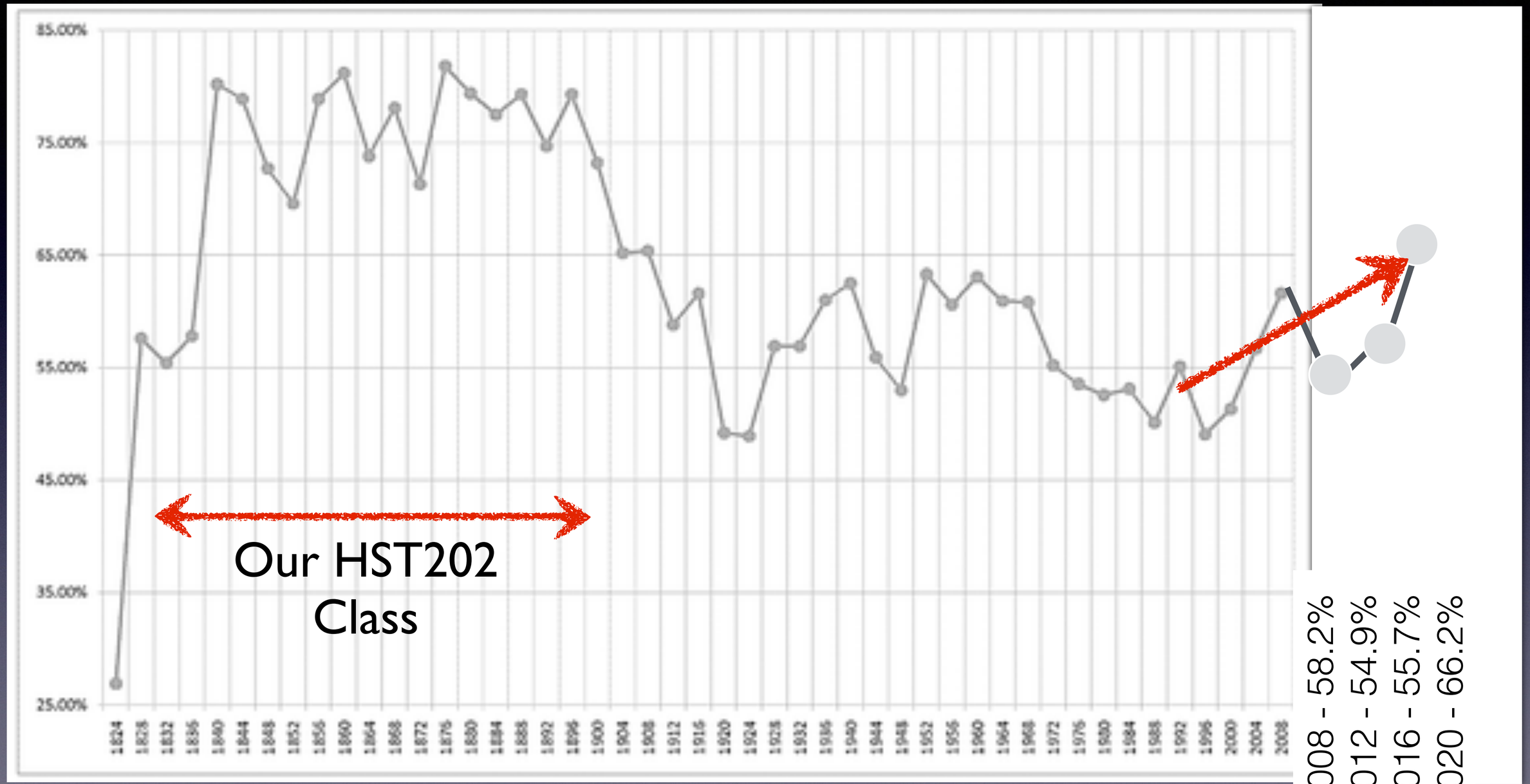


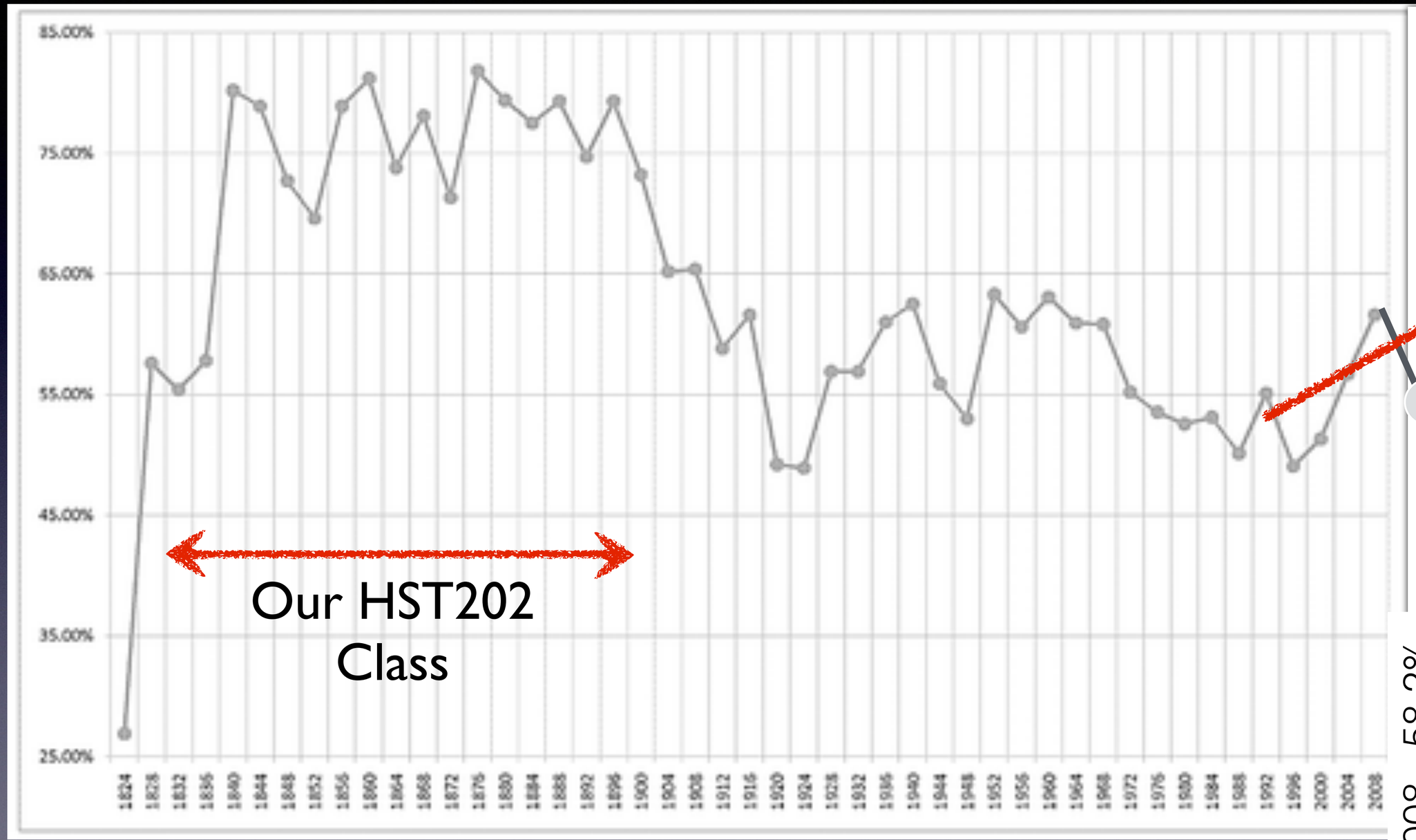

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Our HST202 Class
2008 - 58.2%
2012 - 54.9%
2016 - 55.7%
2020 - 66.2%


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Our HST202 Class
2008 - 58.2%
2012 - 54.9%
2016 - 55.7%
2020 - 66.2%



2008 - 58.2%
2012 - 54.9%
2016 - 55.7%
2020 - 66.2%

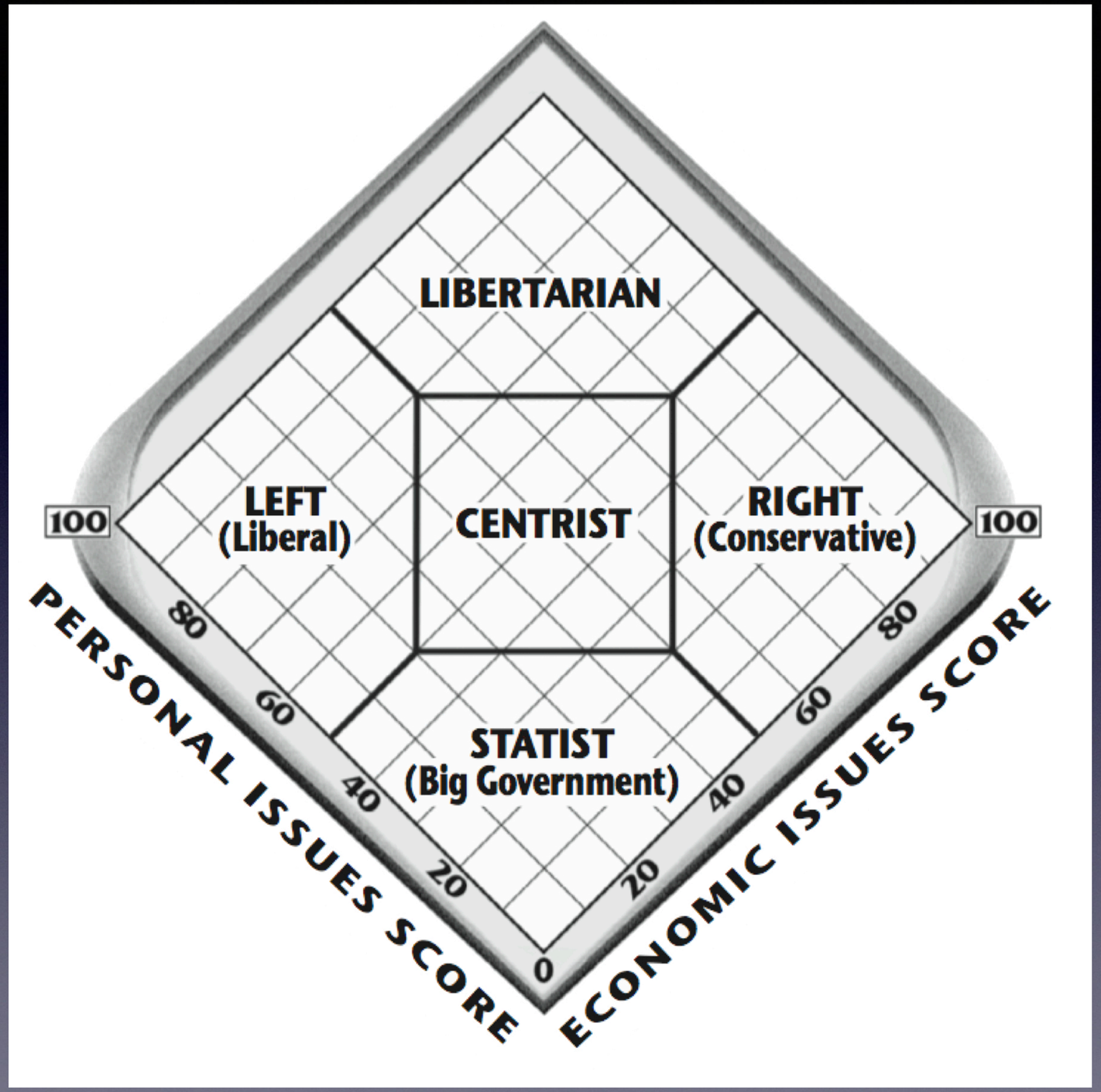
Start THURSDAY

Chapter 11
Democrats & Whigs
1815-40

Liberty, Equality, & Power

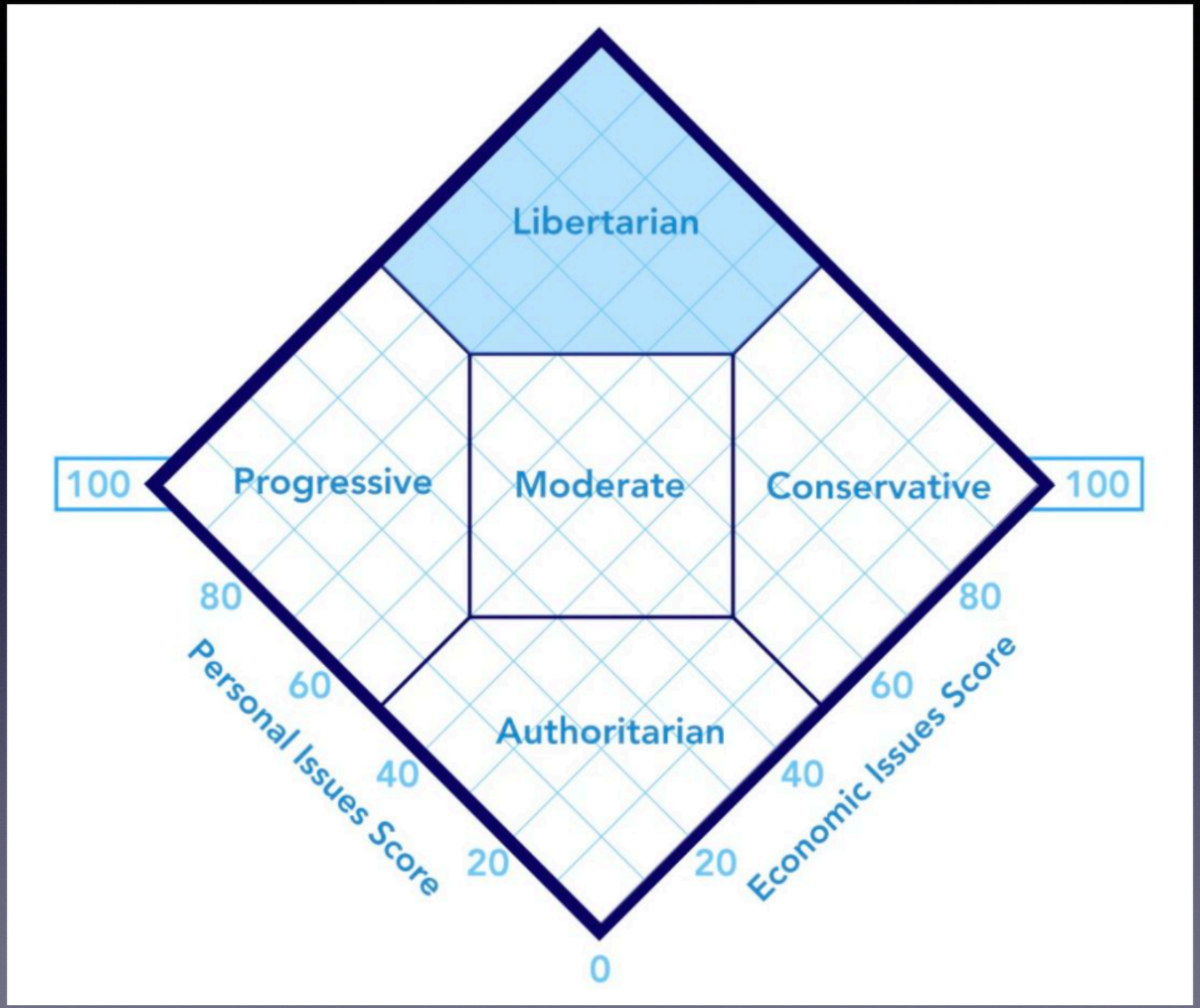
Your Online Poll(s)

Political Party and Political Group

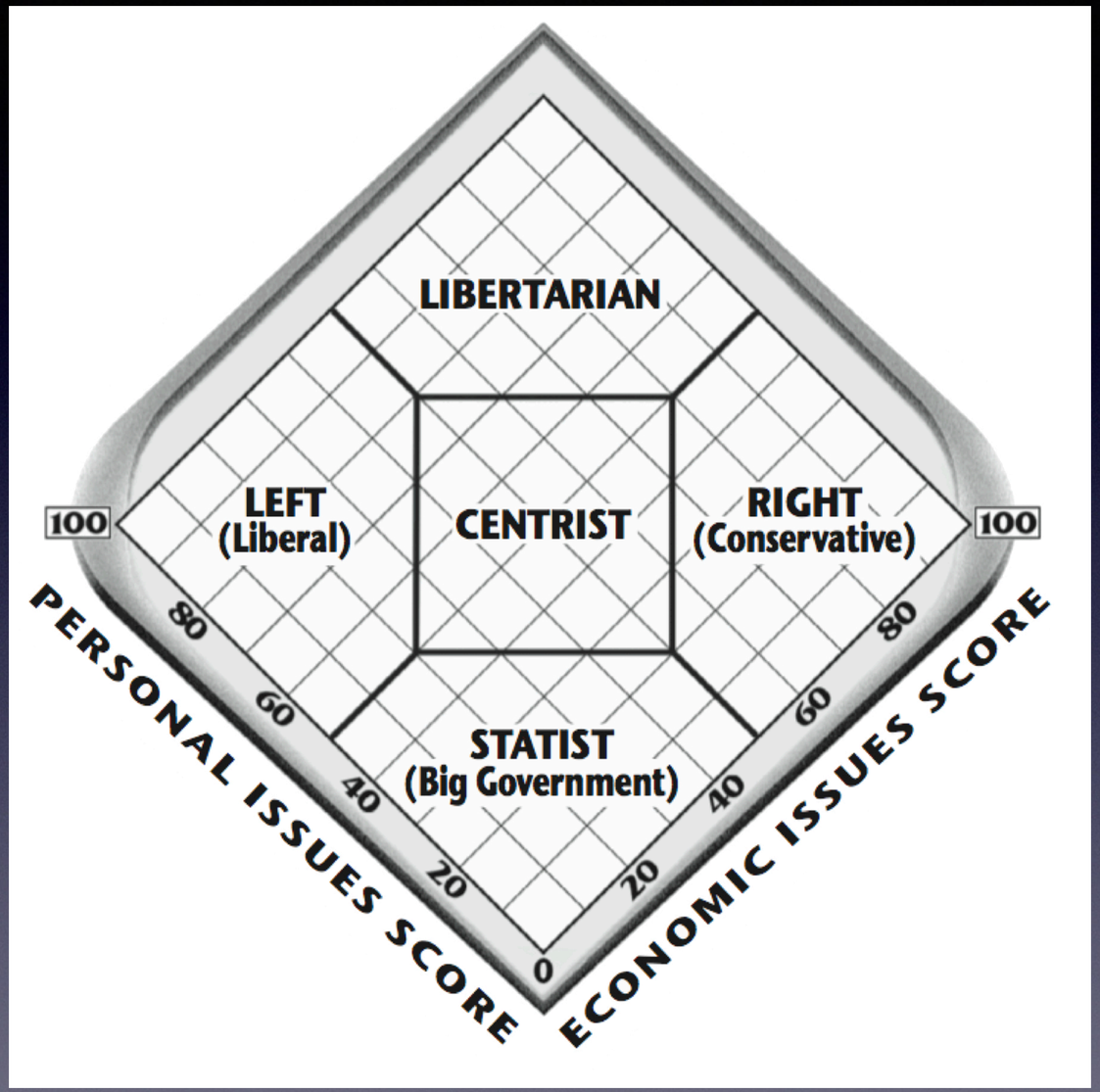


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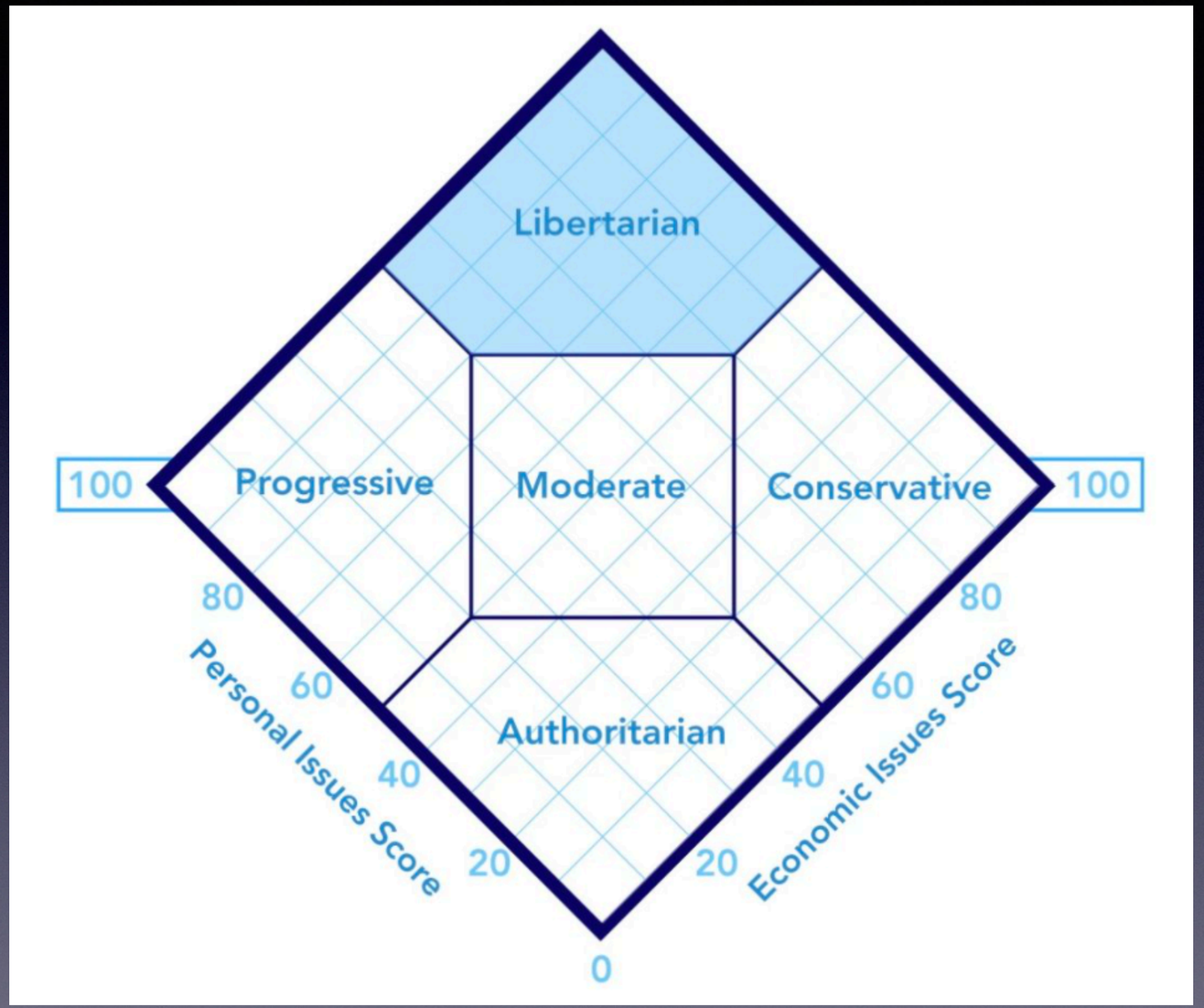
Political Party and Political Group



Old


LIBERTARIAN
LEFT
(Liberal)
CENTRIST
RIGHT
(Conservative)
STATIST
(Big Government)
100
80
60
40
20
0
PERSONAL ISSUES SCORE
ECONOMIC ISSUES SCORE

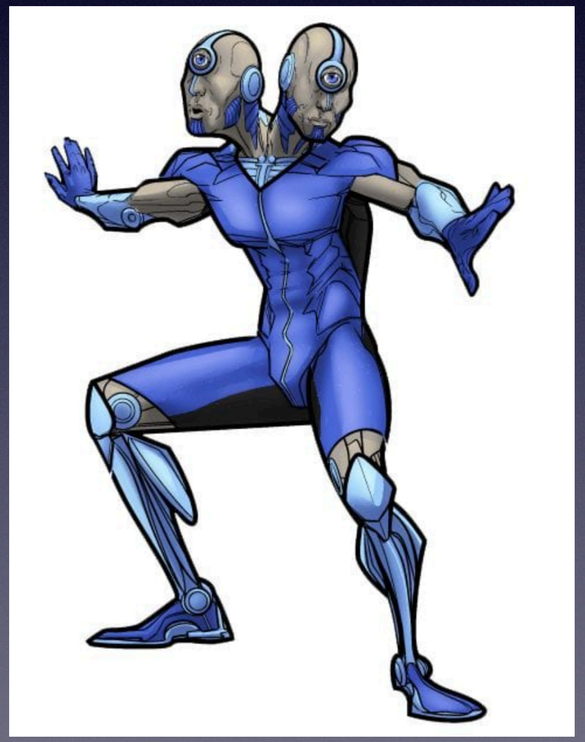
New


Libertarian
Progressive
Moderate
Conservative
Authoritarian
100
80
60
40
20
0
Personal Issues Score
Economic Issues Score

infantilize - to treat (someone) as a child or in a way which denies their maturity in age or experience.

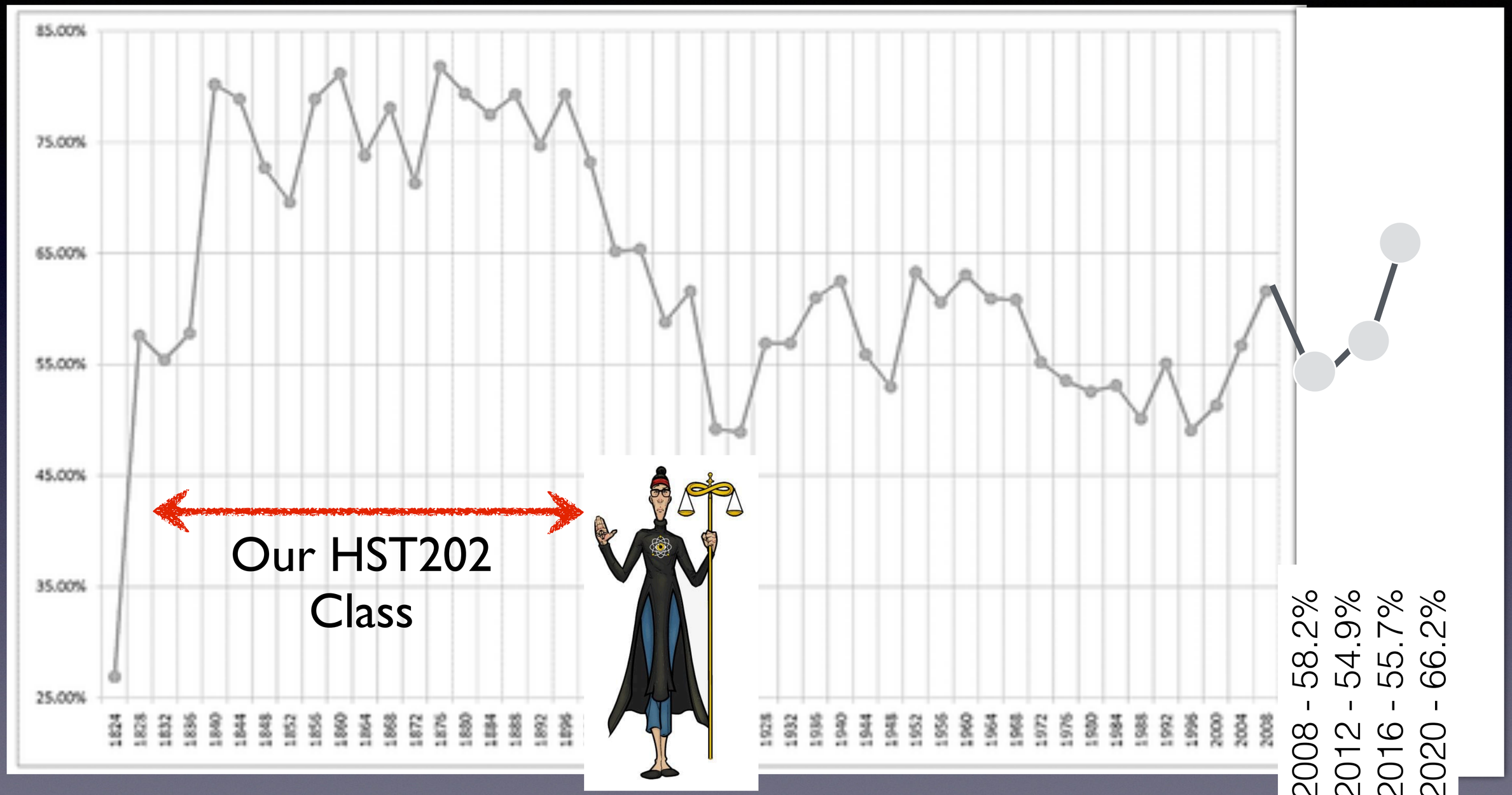






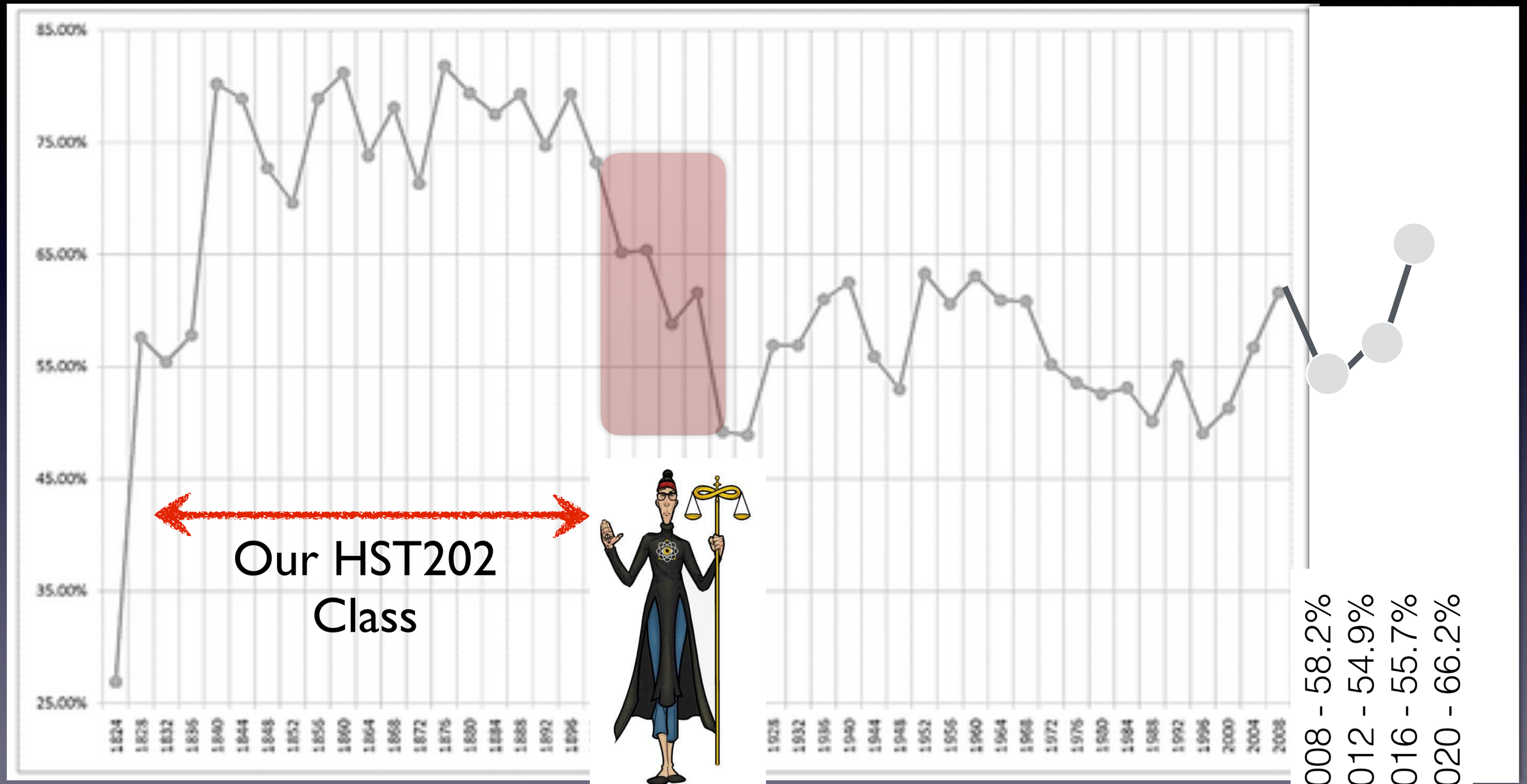




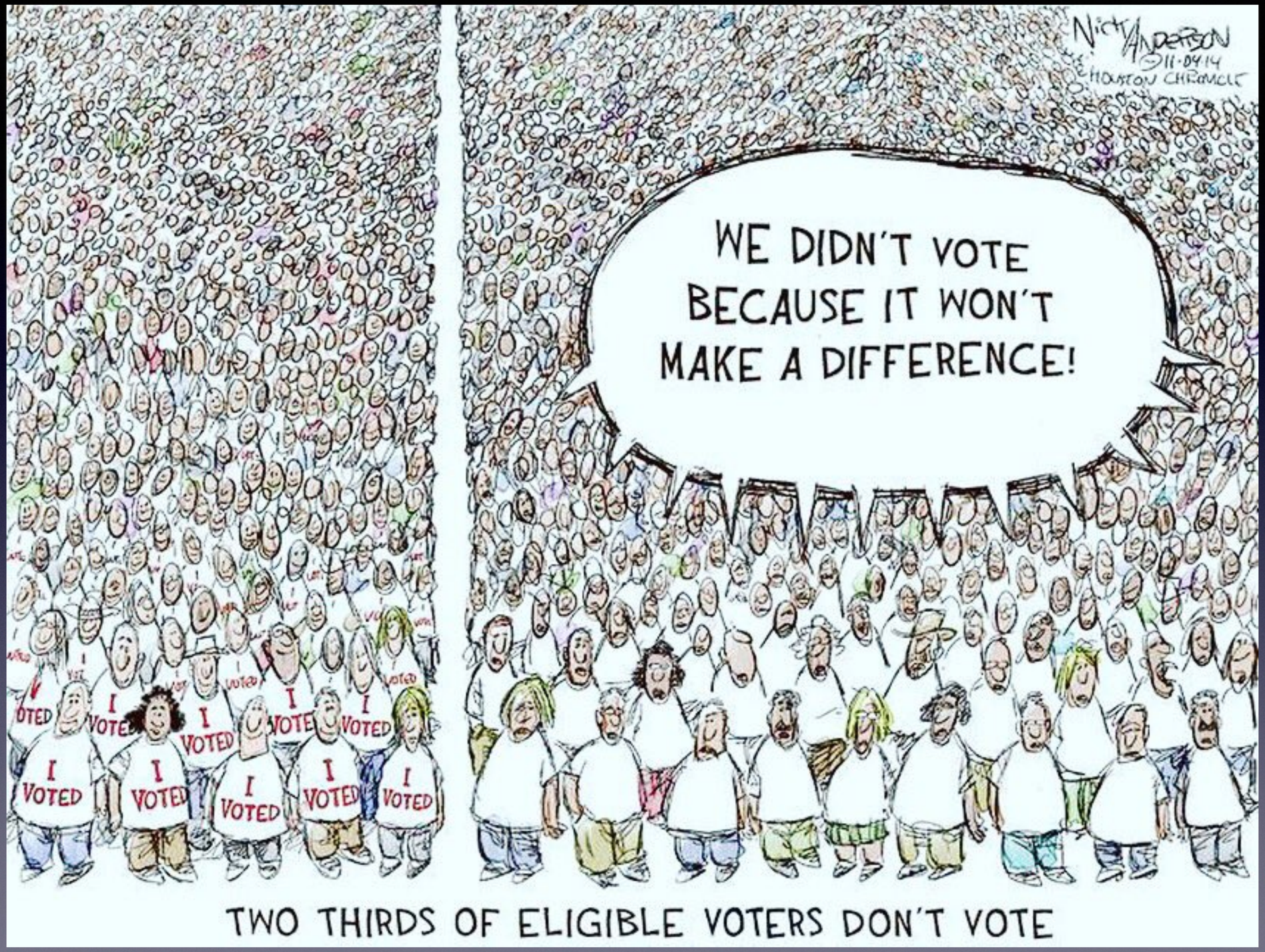


Our HST202 Class

2008 - 58.2%
2012 - 54.9%
2016 - 55.7%
2020 - 66.2%



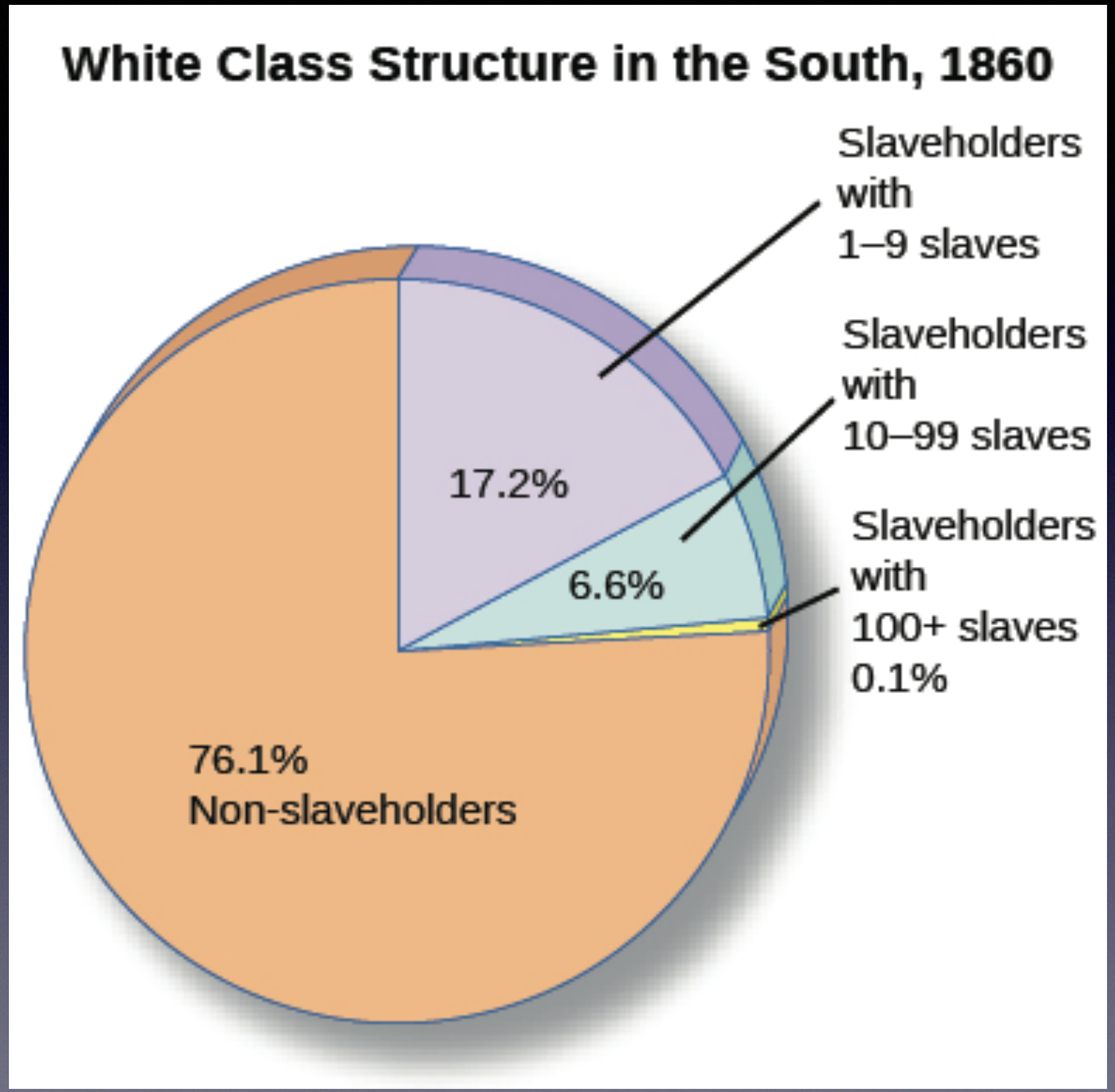
Progressives


NICK ANDERSON
10-04-14
HOUSTON CHRONICLE
I VOTED
WE DIDN'T VOTE BECAUSE IT WON'T MAKE A DIFFERENCE!
TWO THIRDS OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS DON'T VOTE


DUDE, I'M WAY TOO DEPRESSED ABOUT THE FUTURE TO TRY AND CHANGE IT...
ONLY 1 IN 4 YOUNG PEOPLE TO VOTE?

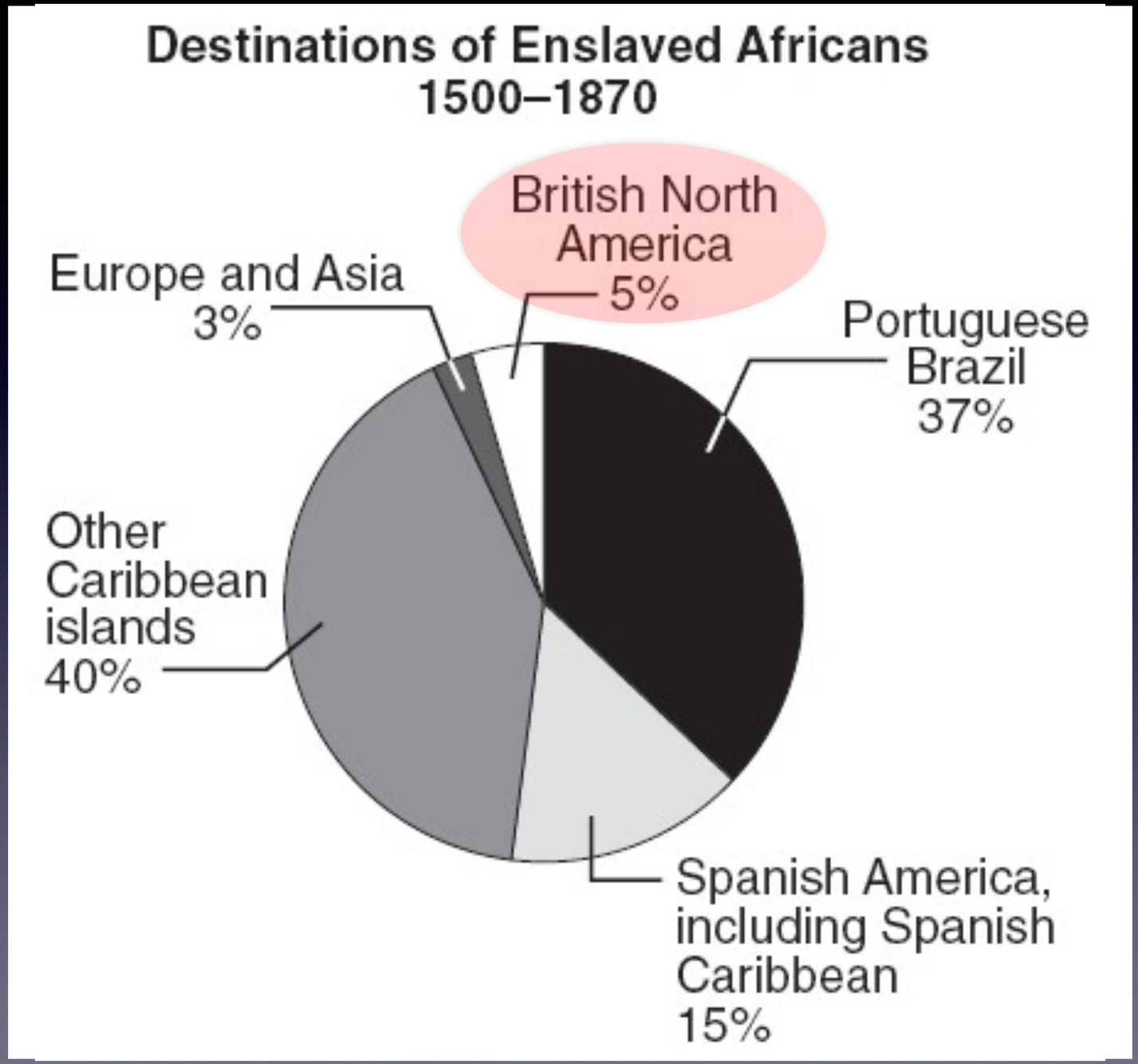


November 2016



Using data and statistics (and interpreting them accurately) is **very important** in this class

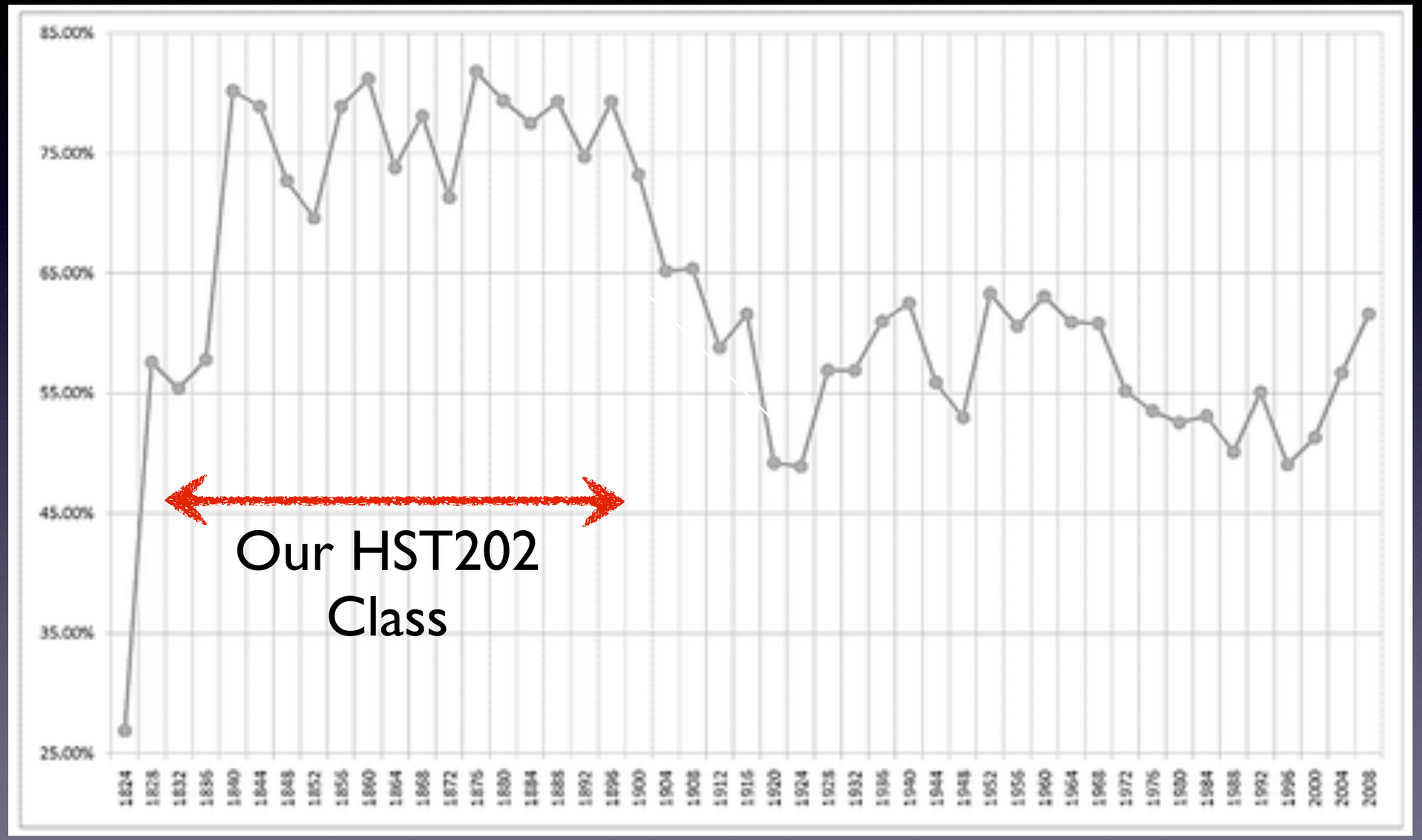
(for exam questions and forums)



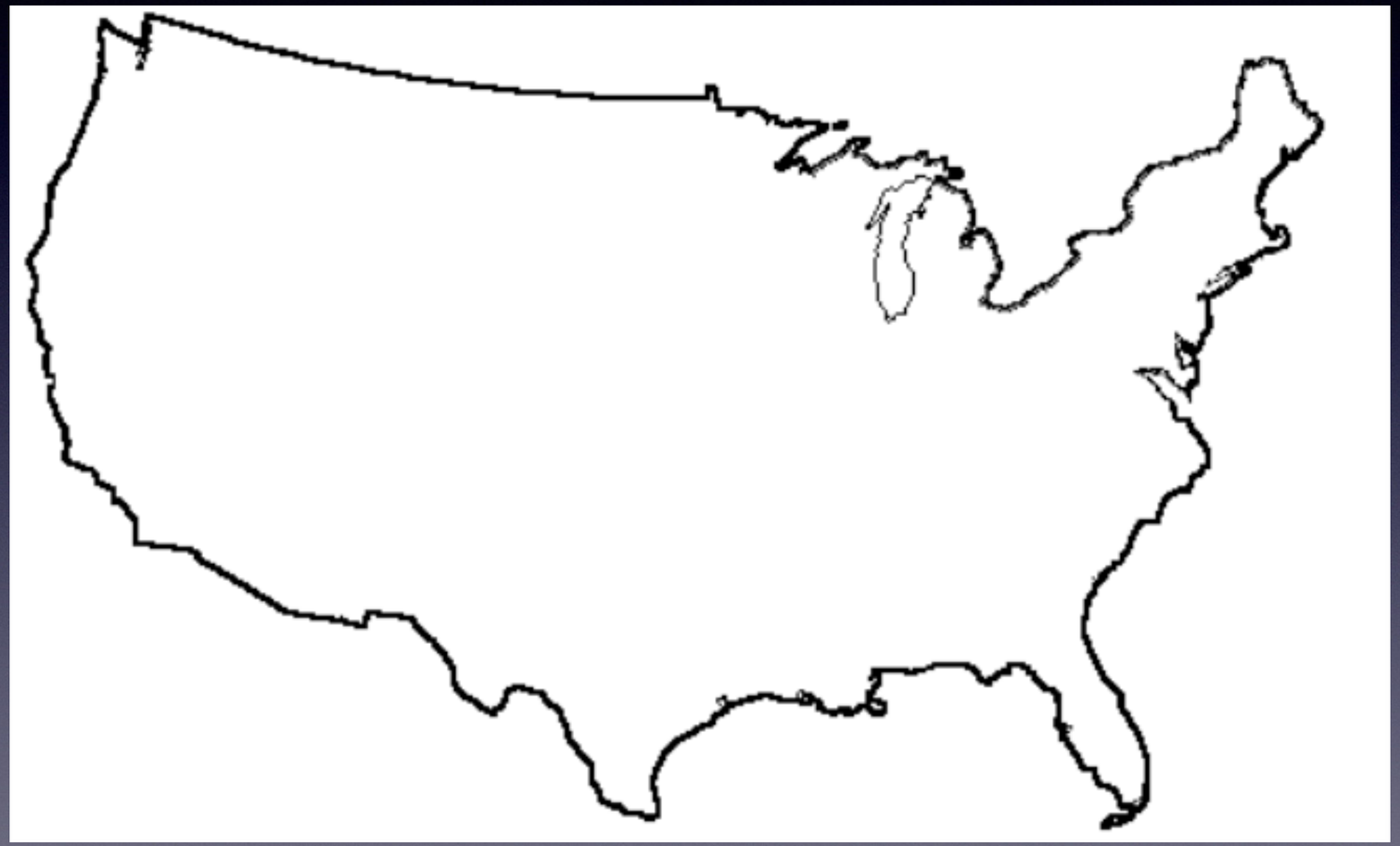
Using data and statistics (and interpreting them accurately) is **very important** in this class

(for exam questions and forums)

Forum 1 - HANDOUT



Maps Ready?



The American System

3 parts/elements/aspects

Volunteers?

Volunteers?

The American System

3 parts/elements/aspects

1. Infrastructure - 1802 National Road begun
2. Bank of the United States - chartered 1816
3. Tariff - 1816 (25% on imports - protectionism)

The American System

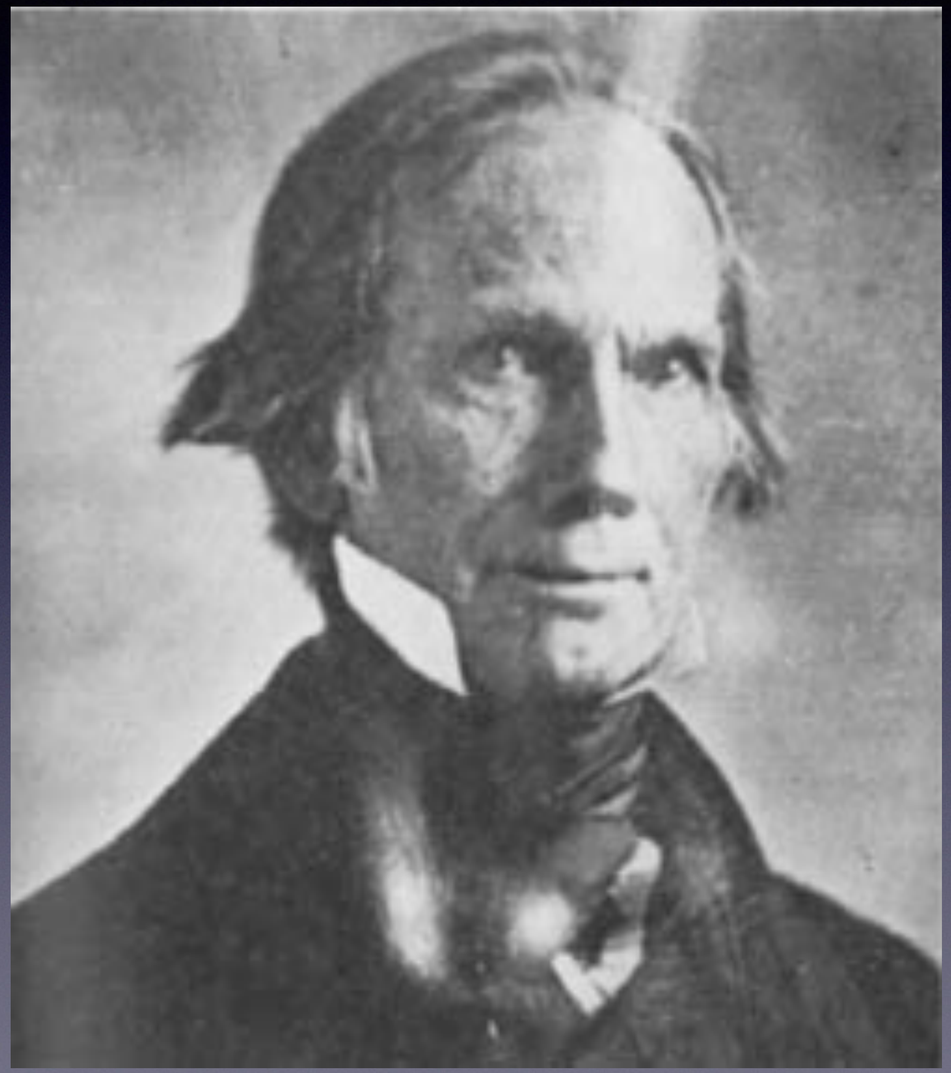
- Supported by National Republicans (later Whigs)
- Problems - subsidizing, competition, some states had already built roads
  - AND

The American System

- Supported by National Republicans (later Whigs)
- Problems - subsidizing, competition, some states had already built roads
  - AND
- Opposed by Democratic Republicans (DEMOCRATS) who didn't want to interpret the Constitution “loosely”

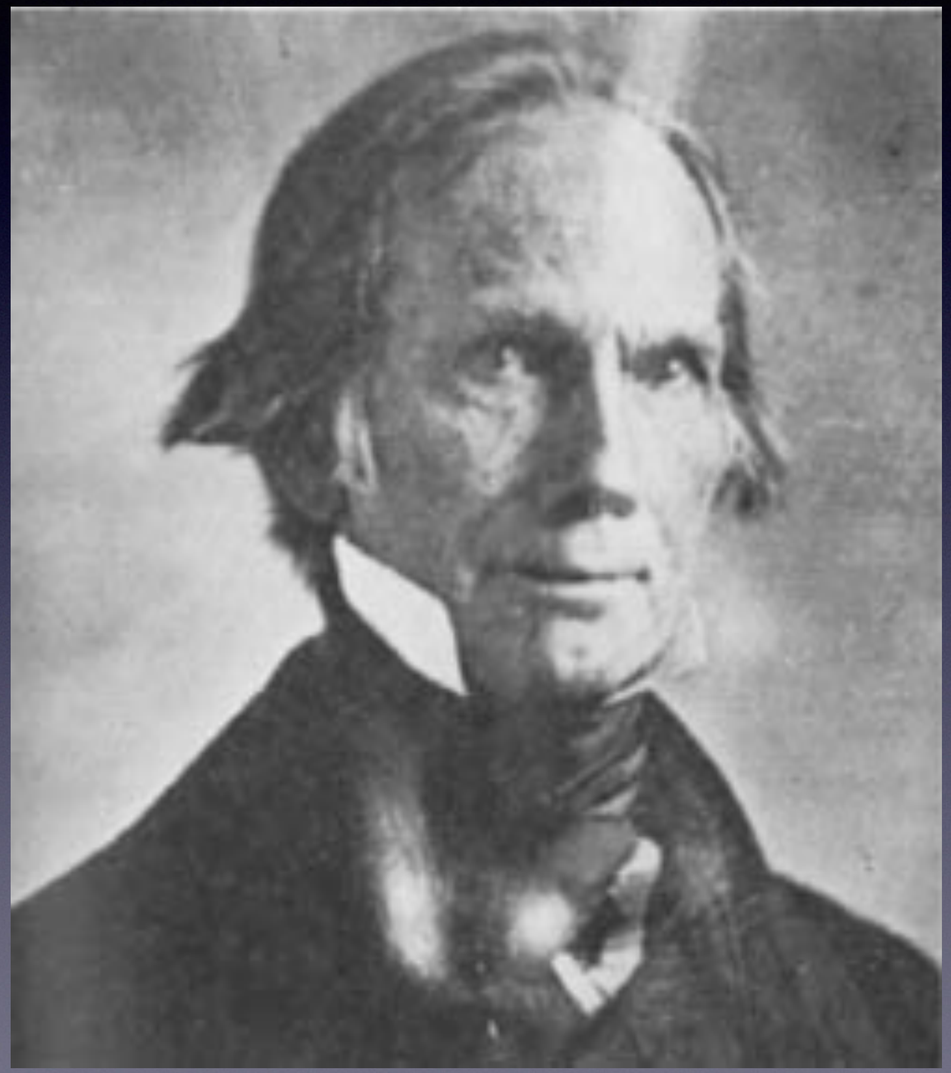
Henry Clay

- Area - West (KY)
- “Father” of the American System



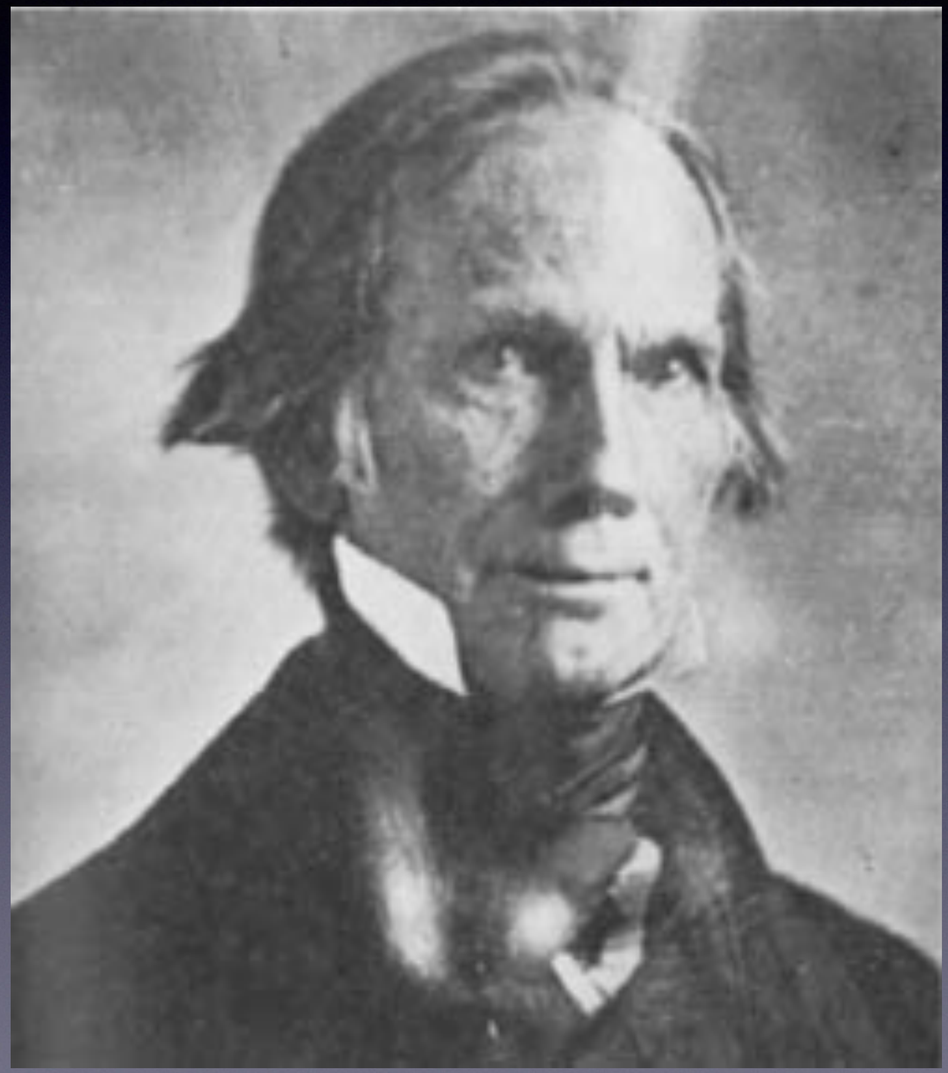
Henry Clay

- Area - West (KY)
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- Pro-tariff/bank



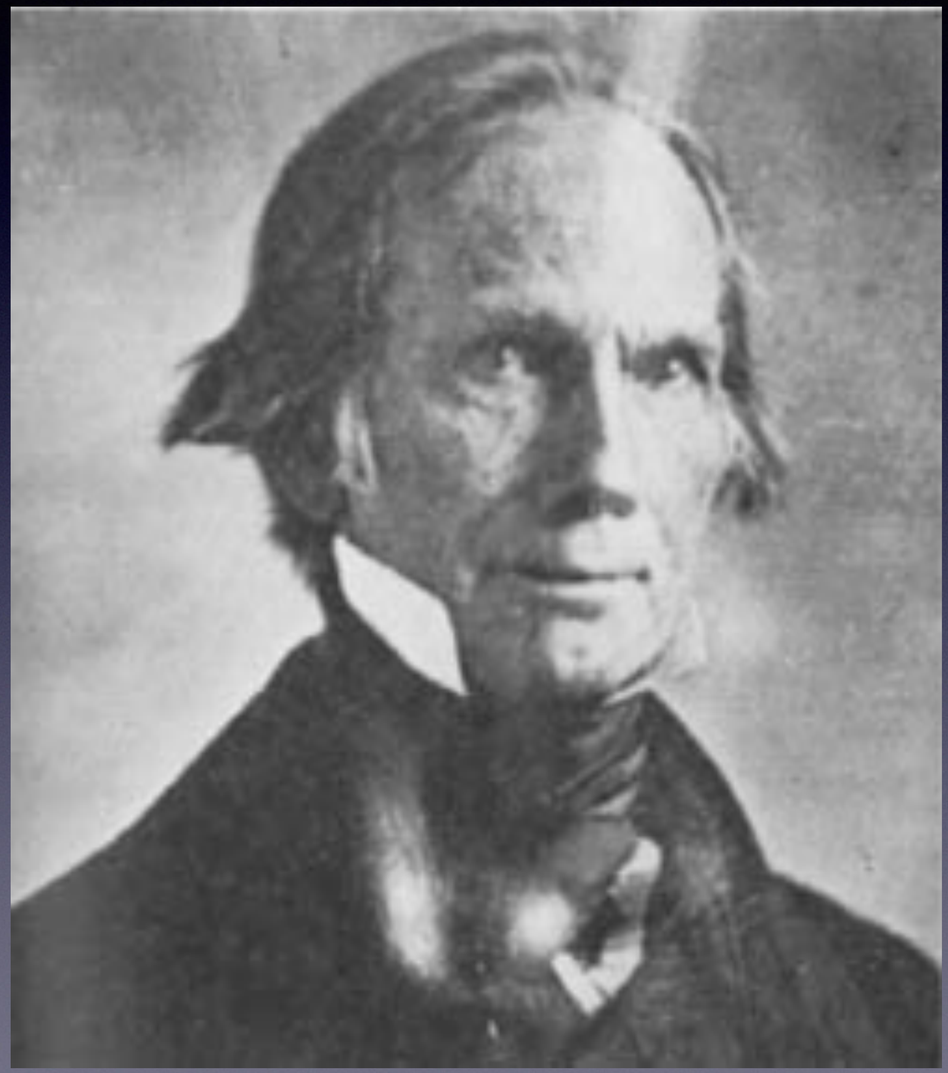
Henry Clay

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- Pro-tariff/bank
- Federal gov’t pay for infrastructure



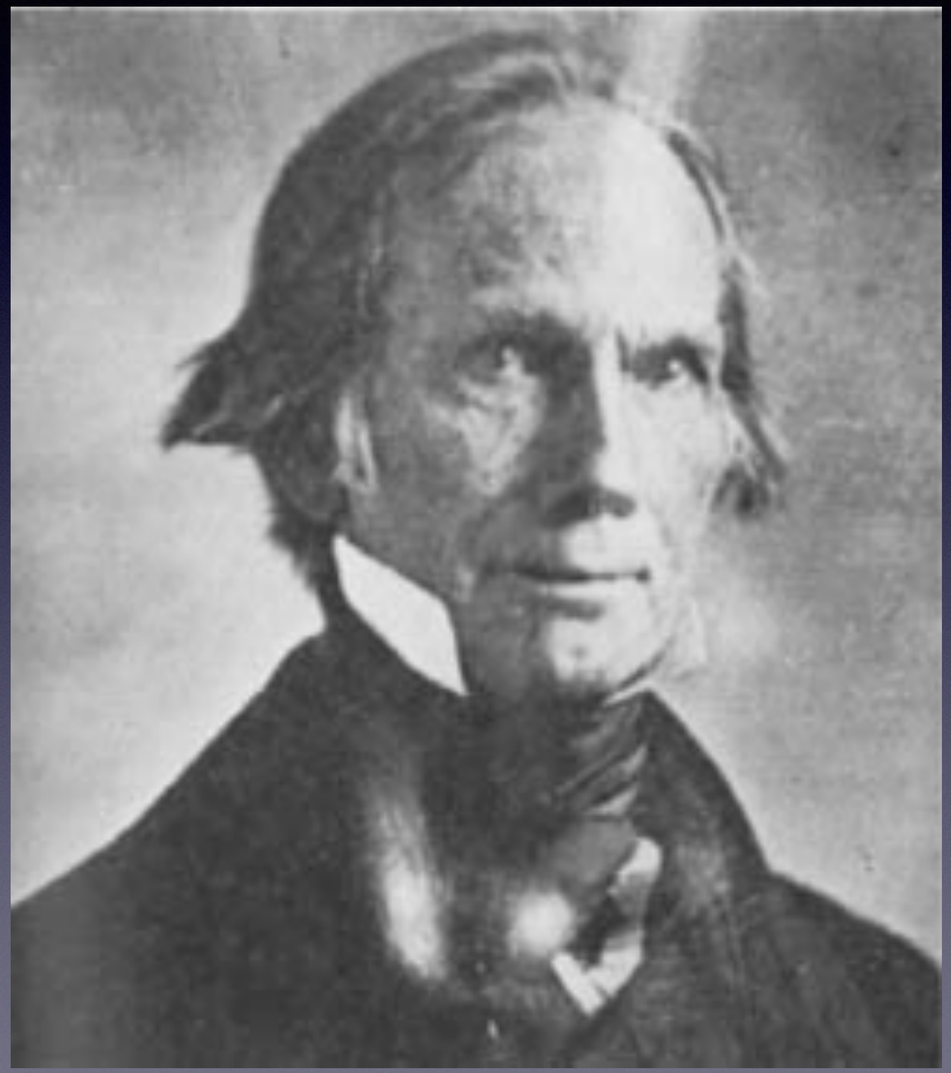
Henry Clay

- Area - West (KY)
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- Pro-tariff/bank
- Federal gov’t pay for infrastructure
- Agrarian So. supply industrial No. and vice versa



Henry Clay **Whig**

- Area - West (KY)
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- Pro-tariff/bank
- Federal gov’t pay for infrastructure
- Agrarian So. supply industrial No. and vice versa



“Sections” - West



Map #3

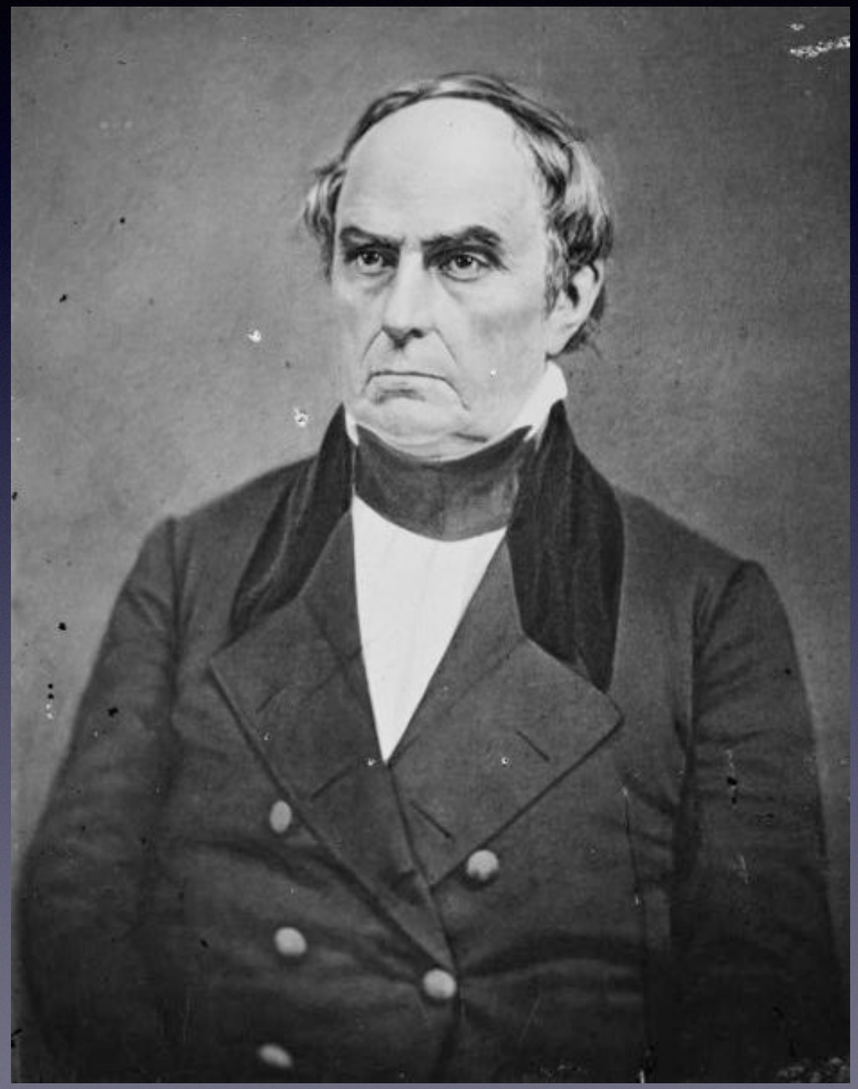
“Sections” - West



Map #3

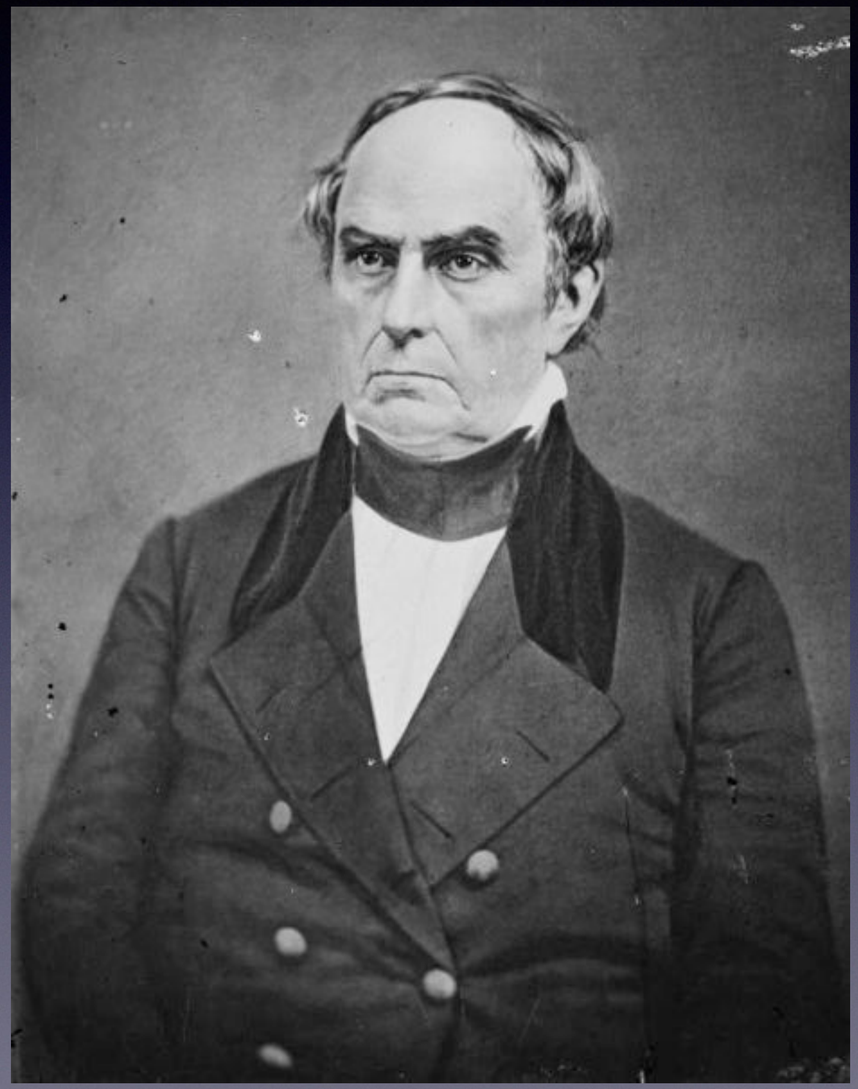
Daniel Webster

- Area - Northeast (Mass)



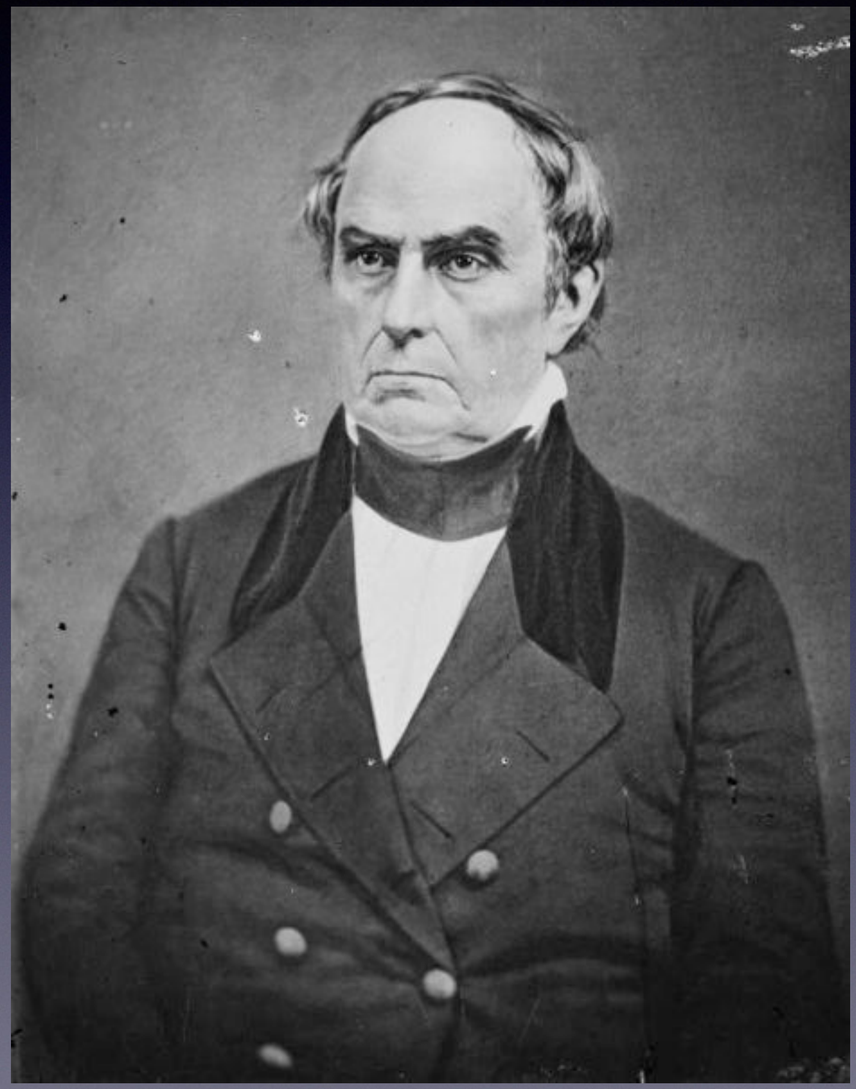
Daniel Webster

- Area - Northeast (Mass)
- Supported the Bank of the U.S. (opposed A. Jackson)



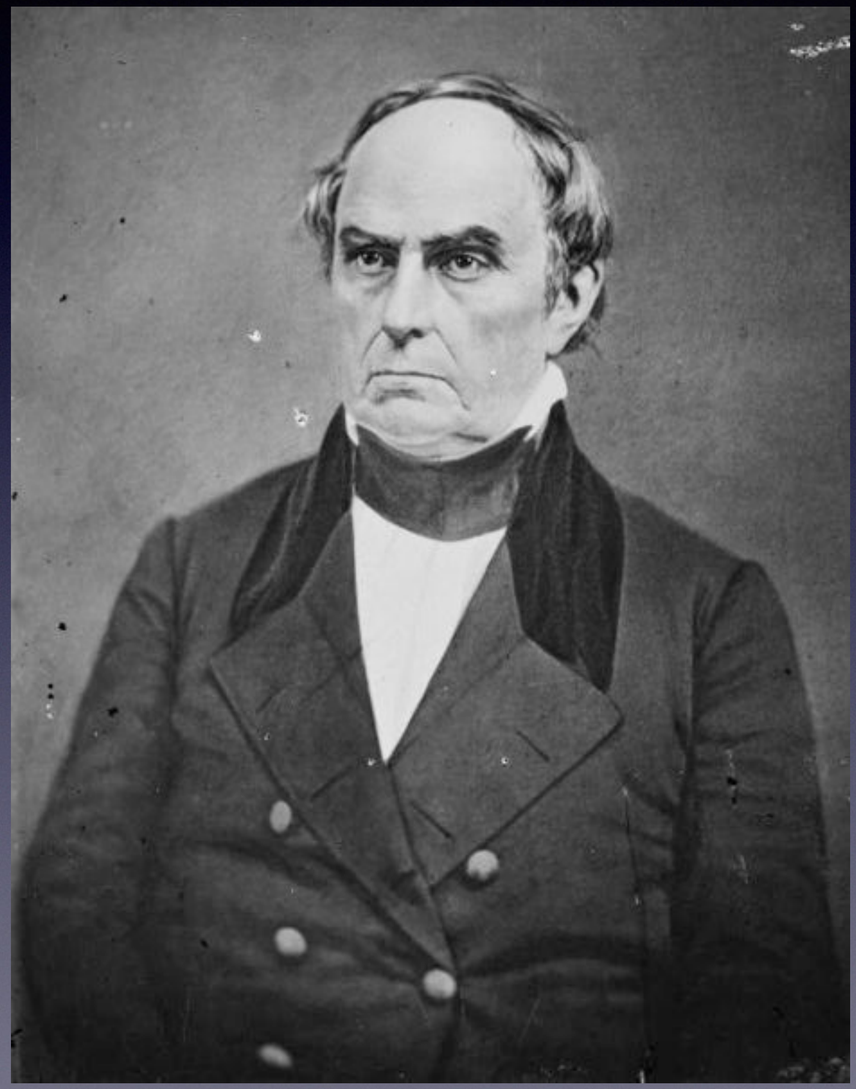
Daniel Webster

- Area - Northeast (Mass)
- Supported the Bank of the U.S. (opposed A. Jackson)
- Spoke for preservation of the Union during the Nullification Crisis (over the tariff)



Daniel Webster Whig

- Area - Northeast (Mass)
- Supported the Bank of the U.S. (opposed A. Jackson)
- Spoke for preservation of the Union during the Nullification Crisis (over the tariff)



“Sections” - North(east)



Map #3

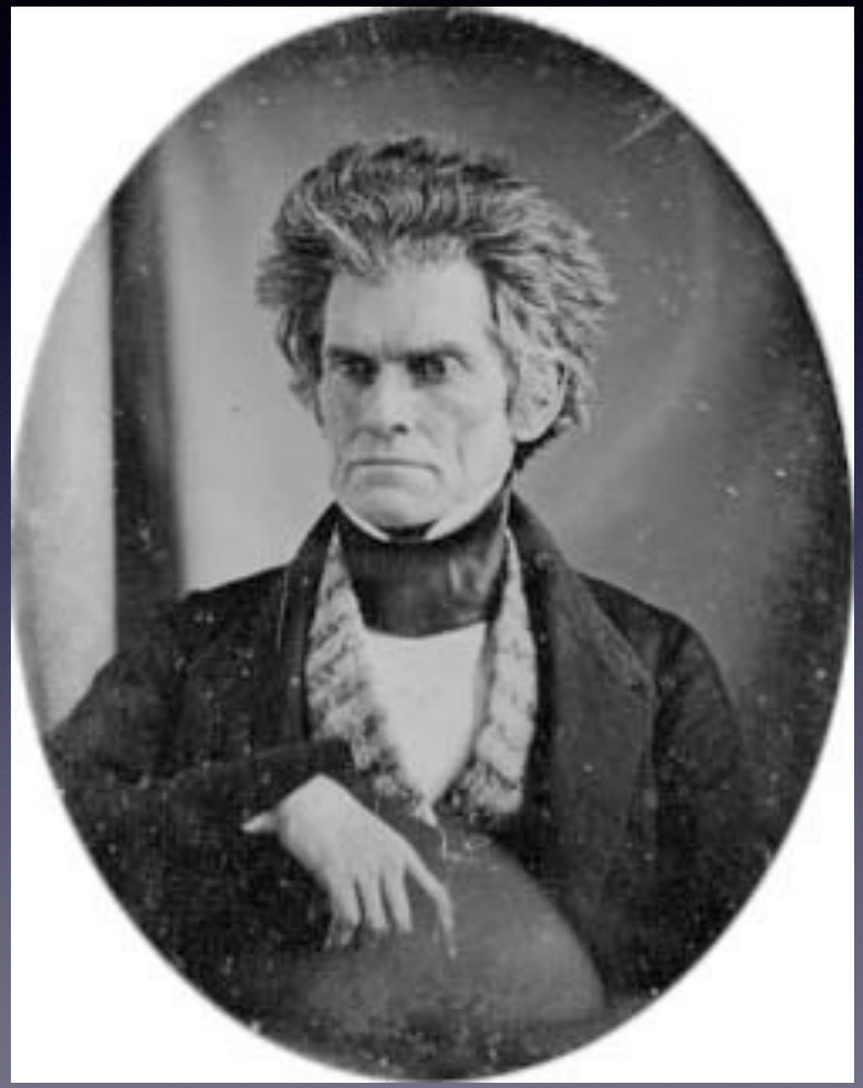
“Sections” - North(east)



Map #3

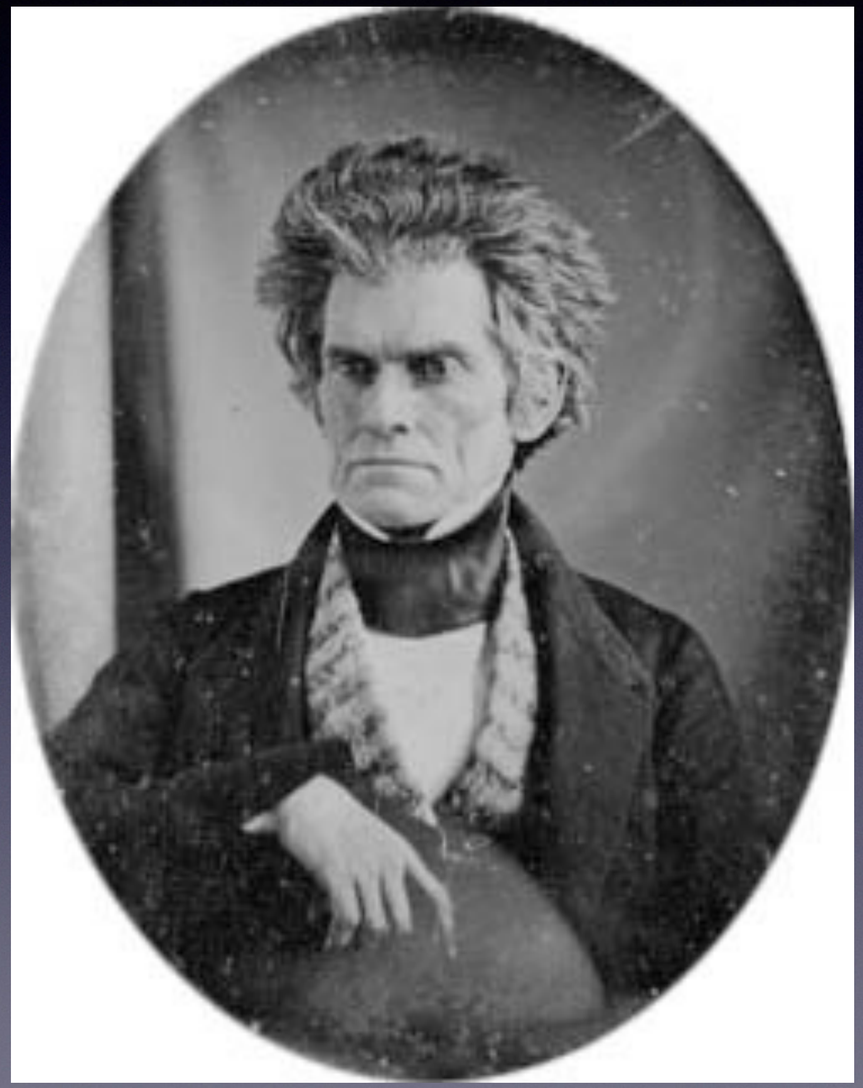
John C. Calhoun

- Area - South (SC)



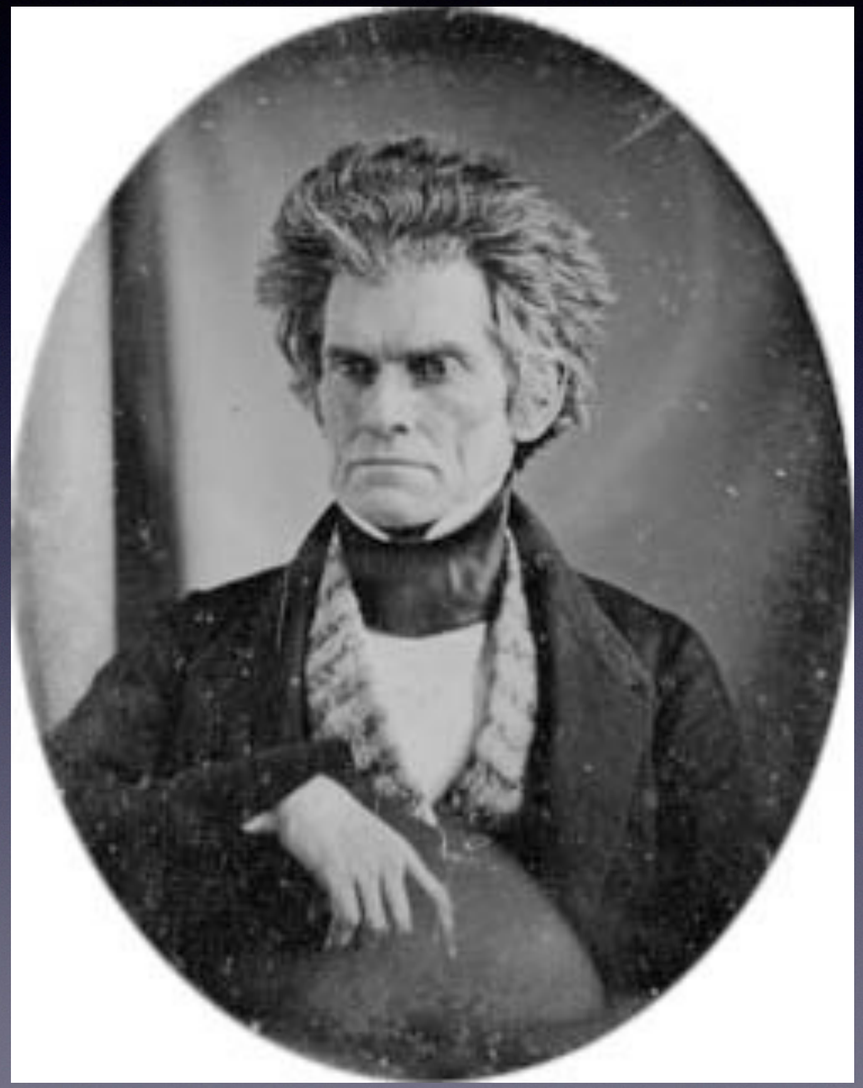
John C. Calhoun

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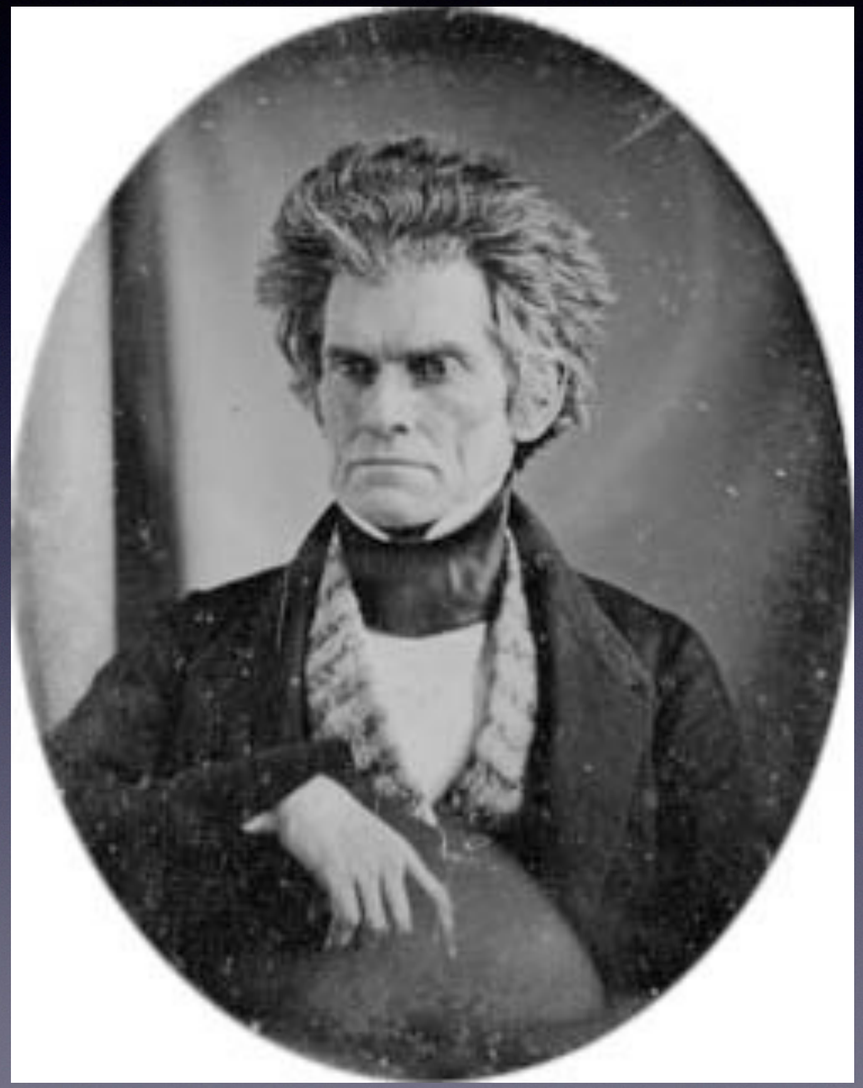
John C. Calhoun

- Area - South (SC)
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- Opposed Jackson on the tariff issue, proclaiming a state (SC) could nullify a federal law



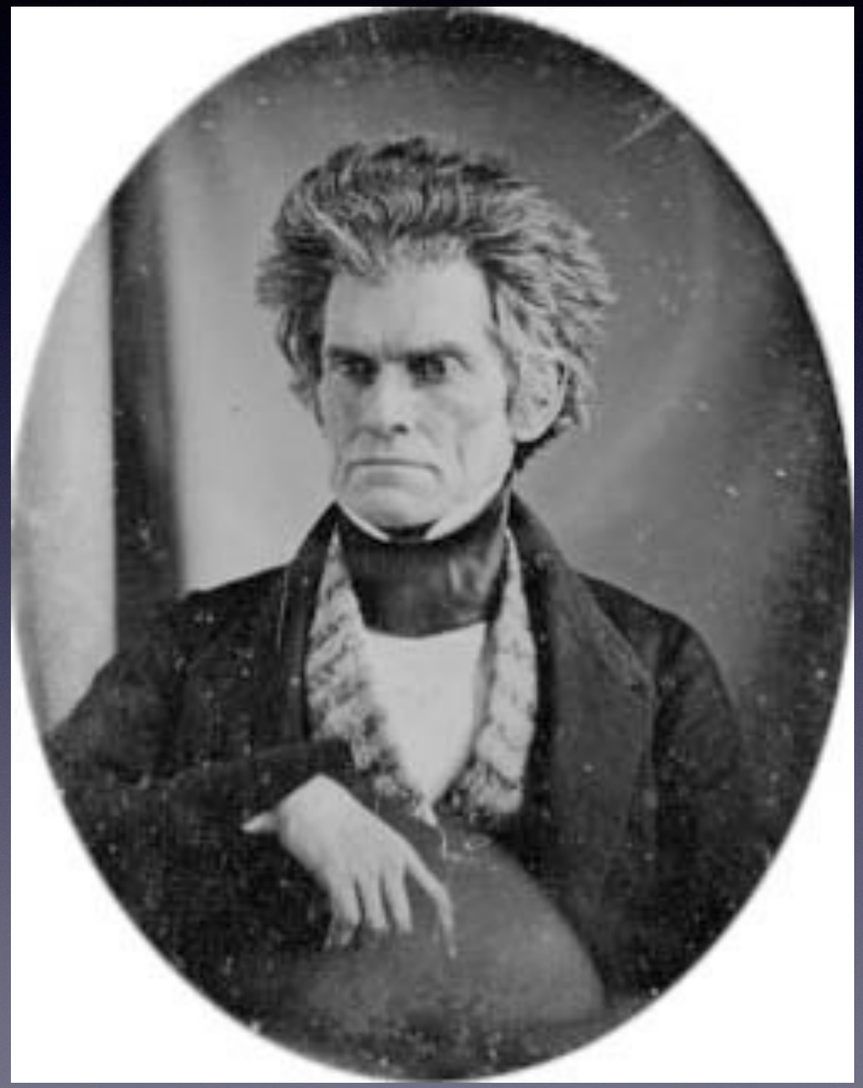
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- Amazingly, he was Vice President of the U.S. at the time



John C. Calhoun **Democrat**

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- Pro-slavery advocate
- Opposed Jackson on the tariff issue, proclaiming a state (SC) could nullify a federal law
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“Sections” - South



Map #3

“Sections” - South



Map #3

What you need to know from HST201

- Maps ✓
- Rise of Political Parties & Interpretations of Constitutional Powers ✓
- Branches of Government

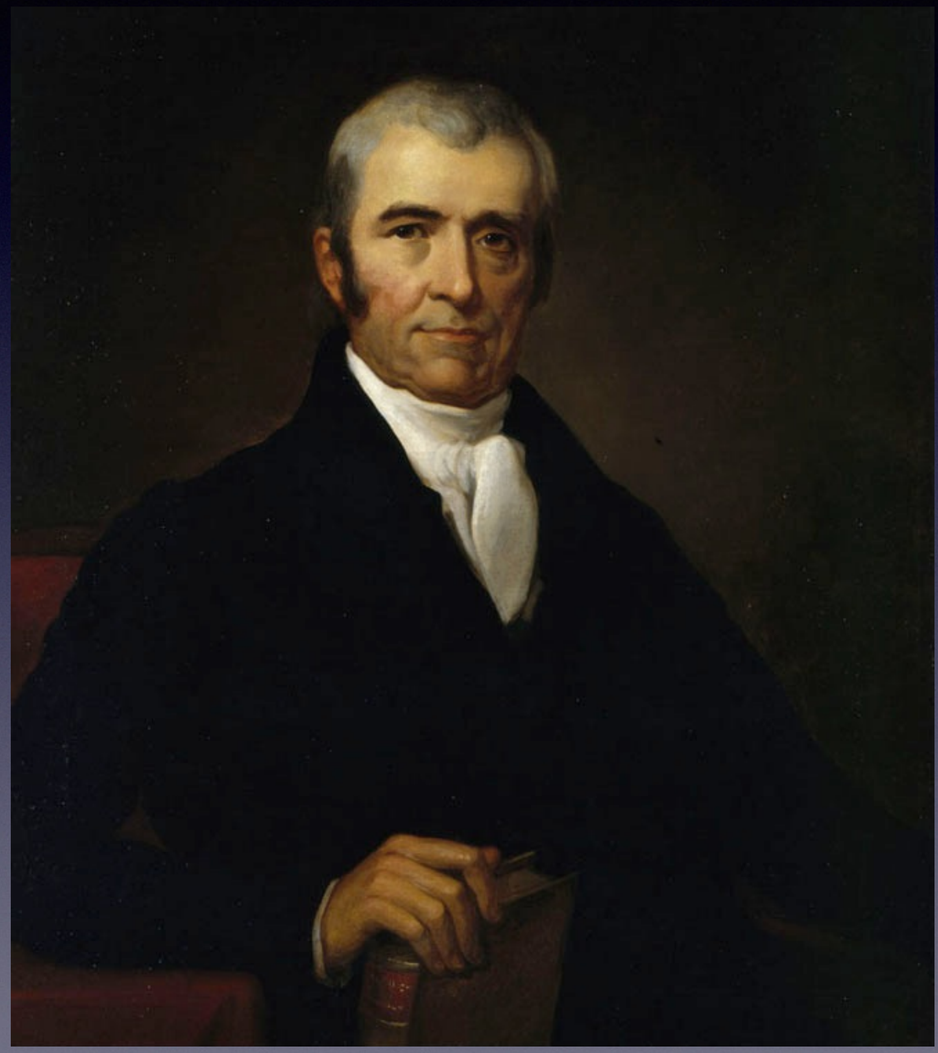
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JUDICIAL

John Marshall

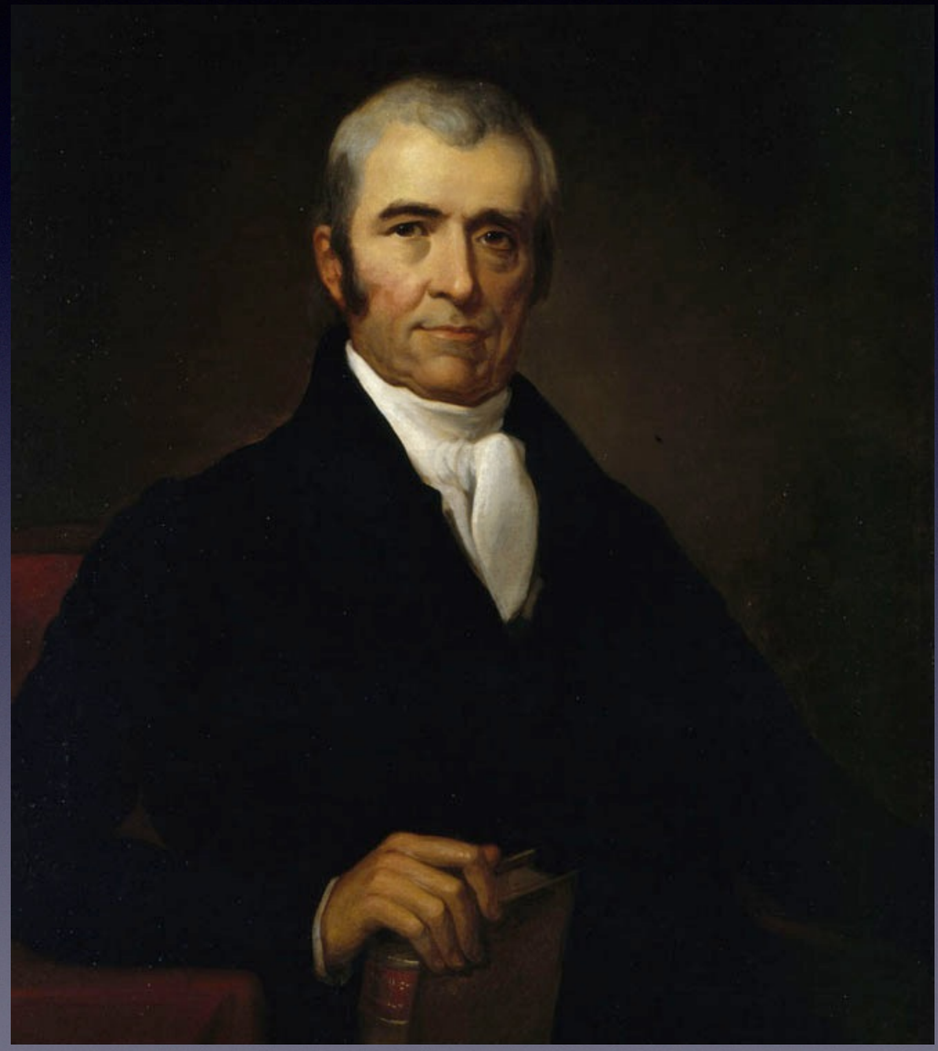
- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- Federalist from Virginia



Dartmouth College v. Woodward

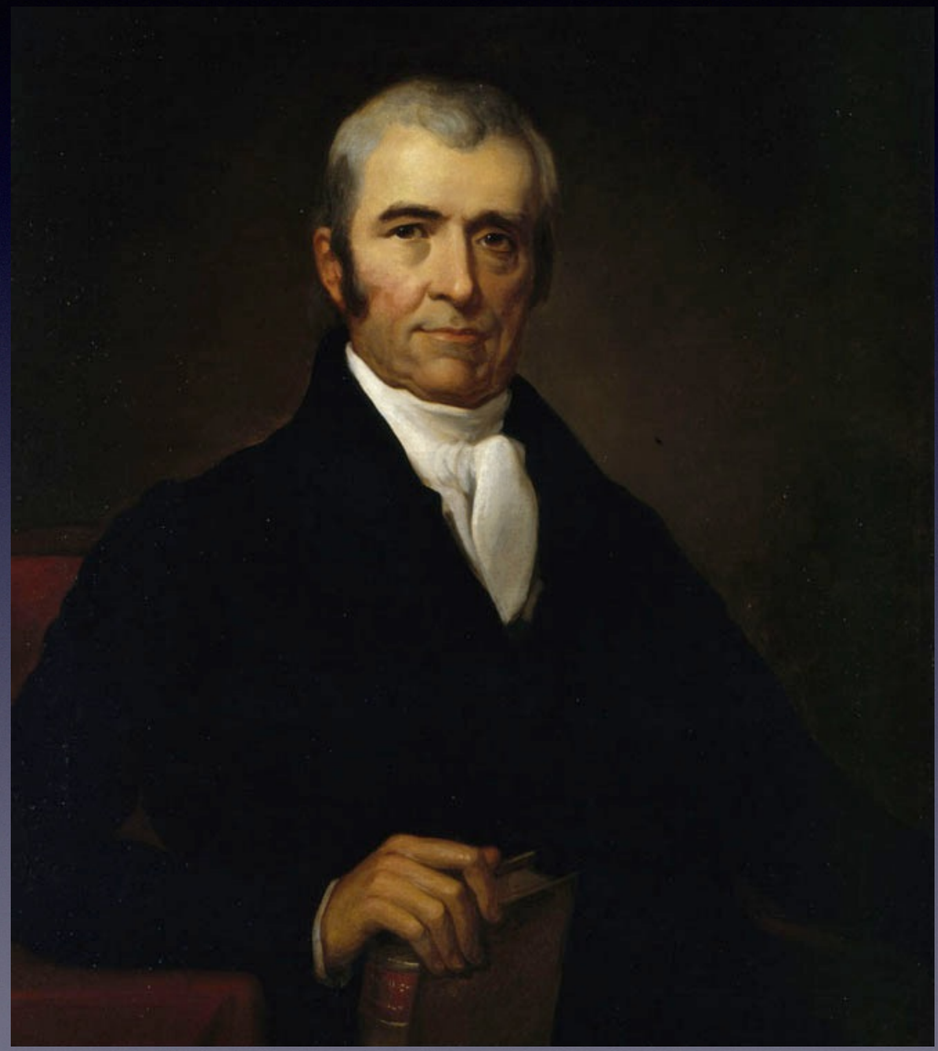
- Chapter 11

- It defines a private charter as a contract that cannot be altered by a state legislature



Fletcher v. Peck 1809

- Offers a better, more compelling example of supremacy of the "contract"



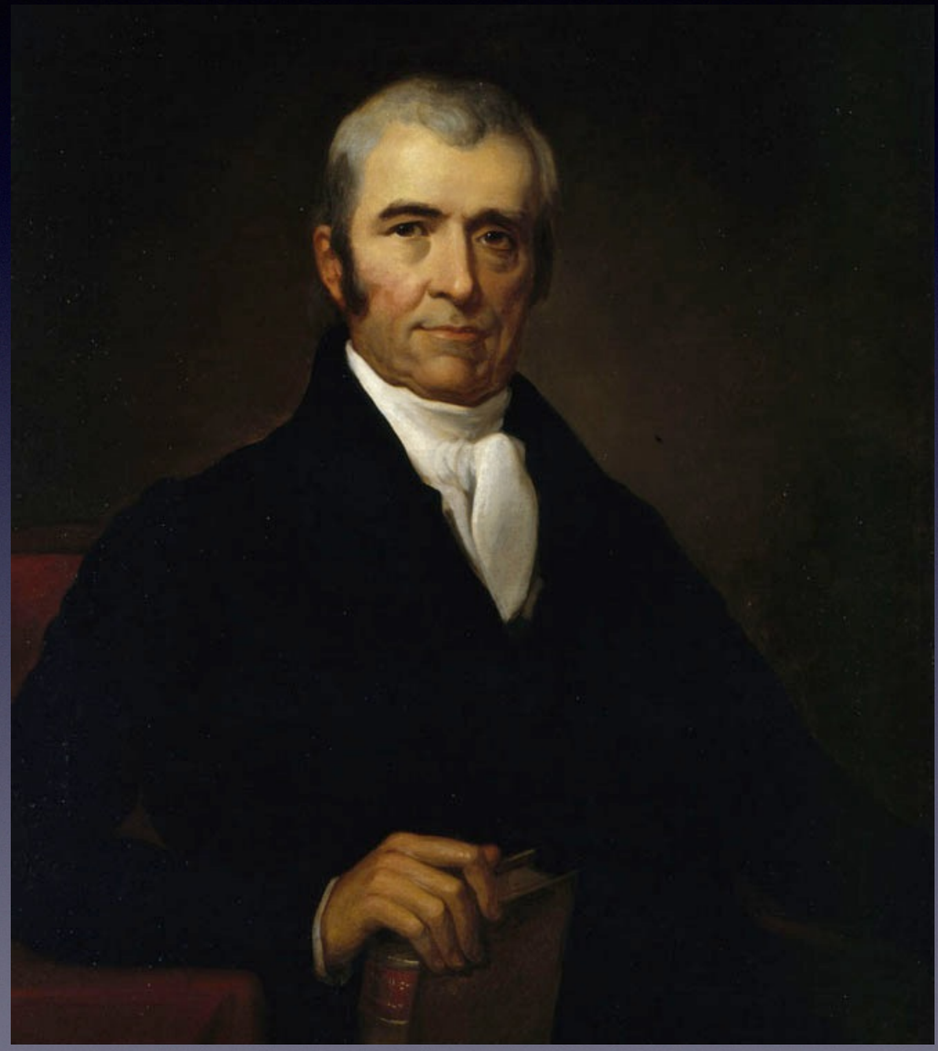
7_fletcher v peck


KPBS HD
San Diego


KPBS HD
San Diego

John Marshall & the Supreme Court

- Federalist from Virginia
- Theme - private property



Panic 1819

- 1st nationwide depression

Panic 1819

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- Bank of the U.S. require SPECIE for payment
  - State banks called in their loans. $$$ 

Panic 1819

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- Fear - anger - blame

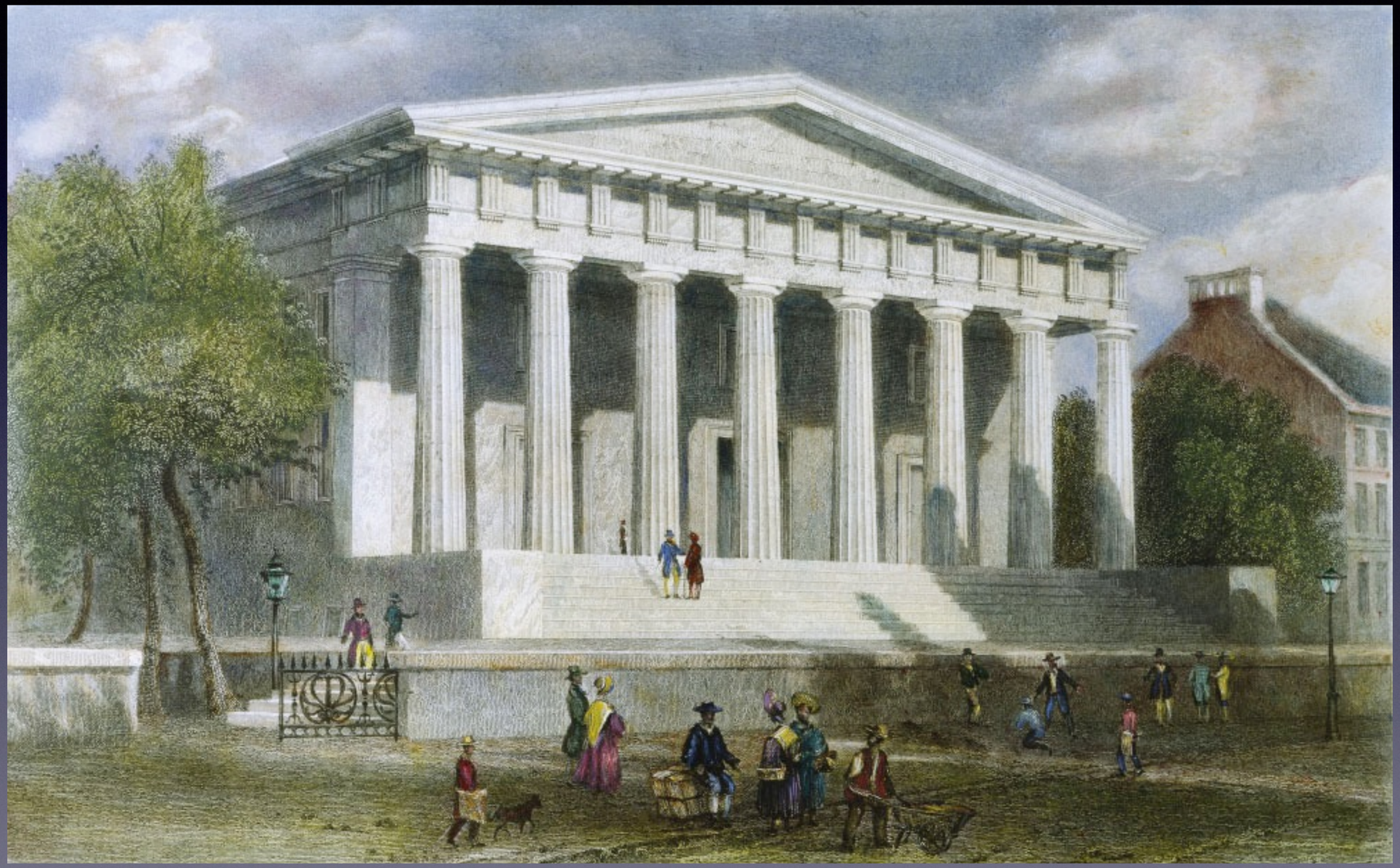
Panic 1819

- 1st nationwide depression
- Bank of the U.S. require SPECIE for payment
  - State banks called in their loans. $$$ 
- Fear - anger - blame
- NOTE: Human behavior and economics
  - Today?

The Economy

- Trust bankers? 2008
  - My mortgage interest rate
  - My account balance (interest rate)
  - The DIFFERENCE is their profit

Bank of the United States - “BUS”







Who is this?



The Supreme Court

Who is this?



Chief Justice John Roberts

Interstate Commerce



Map #3


McCULLOCH
V
MARYLAND
1819

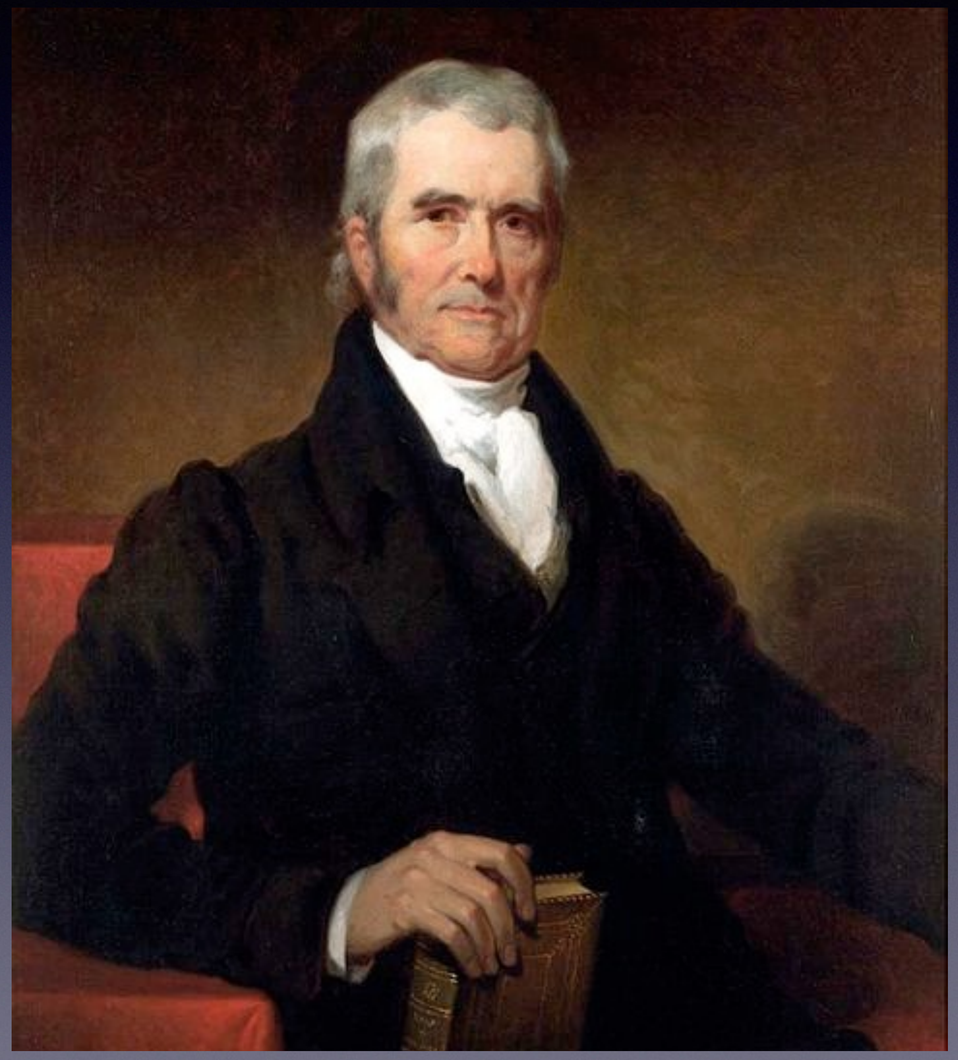

McCULLOCH
V
MARYLAND
1819

Supreme Court Cases

- John Marshall

- ON COMMERCE
  - Fletcher v. Peck 1810
  - McCulloch v. Maryland 1819
  - Gibbons v. Ogden 1824

- PRO Whig (nationalism/economy/ American System) decisions



What you need to know from HST201

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LEGISLATIVE

The Constitution

- 3/5's Compromise - counting slaves

The Constitution

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  - Added to southern power - 40% pop 47% votes in Congress

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The Constitution

- 3/5's Compromise - counting slaves
  - Added to southern power - 40% pop 47% votes in Congress
  - 12 additional electoral votes - (10 to T.Jefferson 1800)
  - TODAY? Think 2020 Census

- Missouri's application for statehood
  - Upset the balance - 11 slave vs. 11 free states

Branches of Government

- **THE SENATE, SENATE, SENATE**
  - Equal representation - 2 per state

Branches of Government

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- Population of the North HIGHER than the South

Branches of Government

- **THE SENATE, SENATE, SENATE**
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- Population of the North HIGHER than the South
  - House of Representatives - by population

Branches of Government

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Branches of Government

- **THE SENATE, SENATE, SENATE**
  - Equal representation - 2 per state

- Population of the North HIGHER than the South
  - House of Representatives - by population
  - North controlled the House
  - South controlled Senate (barely, by so. Illinois reps)

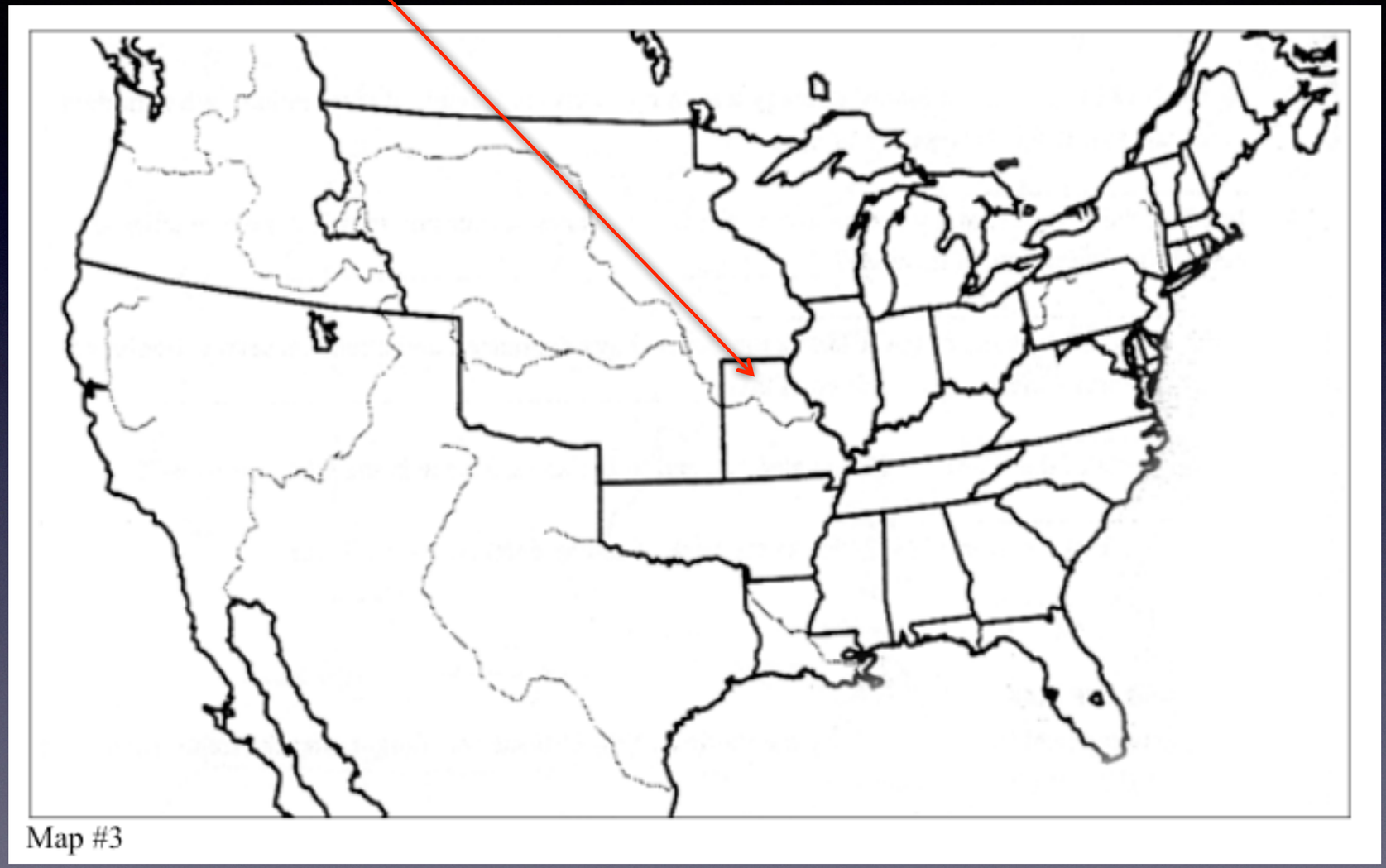
Missouri Compromise 1820



Map #3

"geographic political parties"

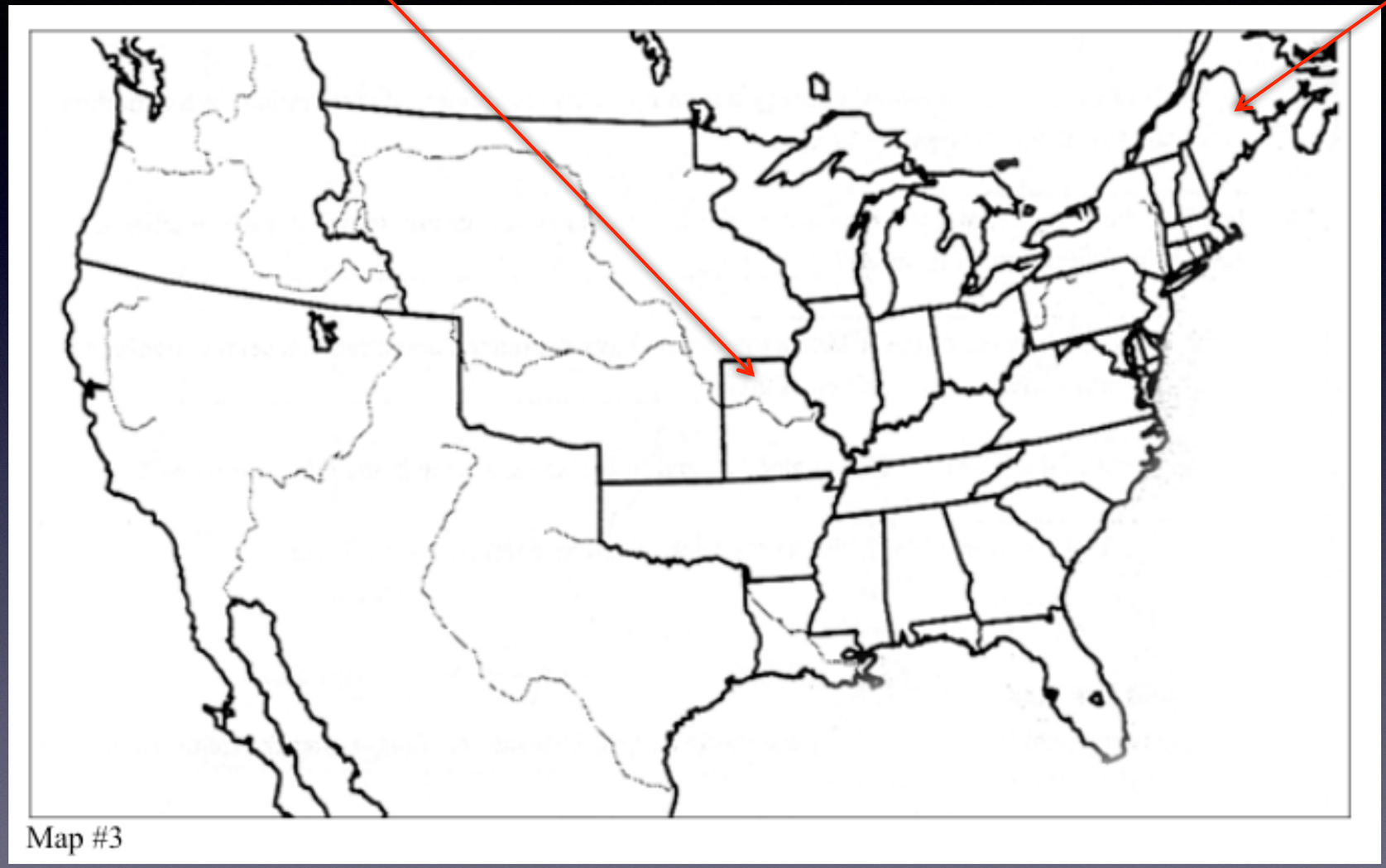
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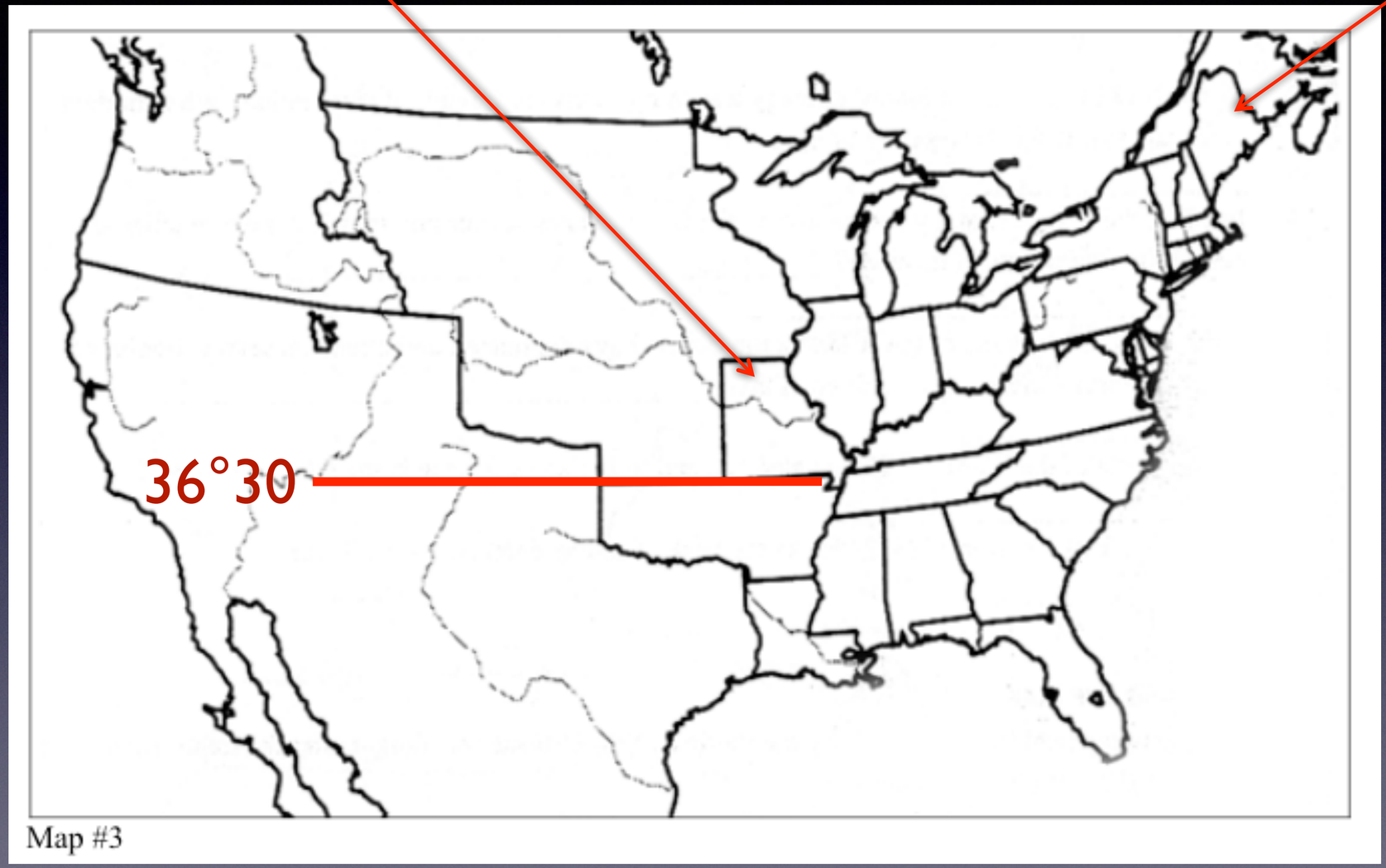
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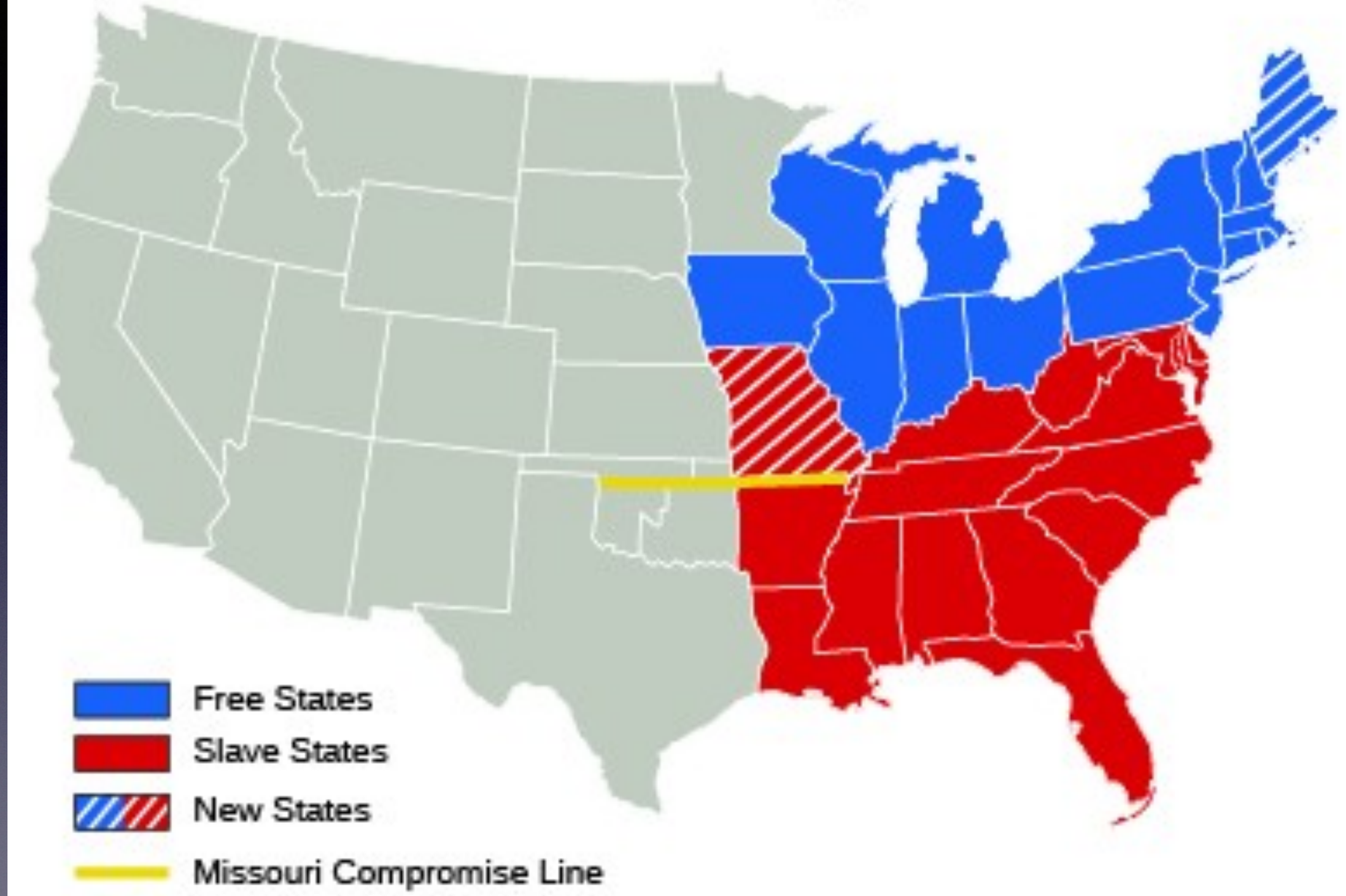
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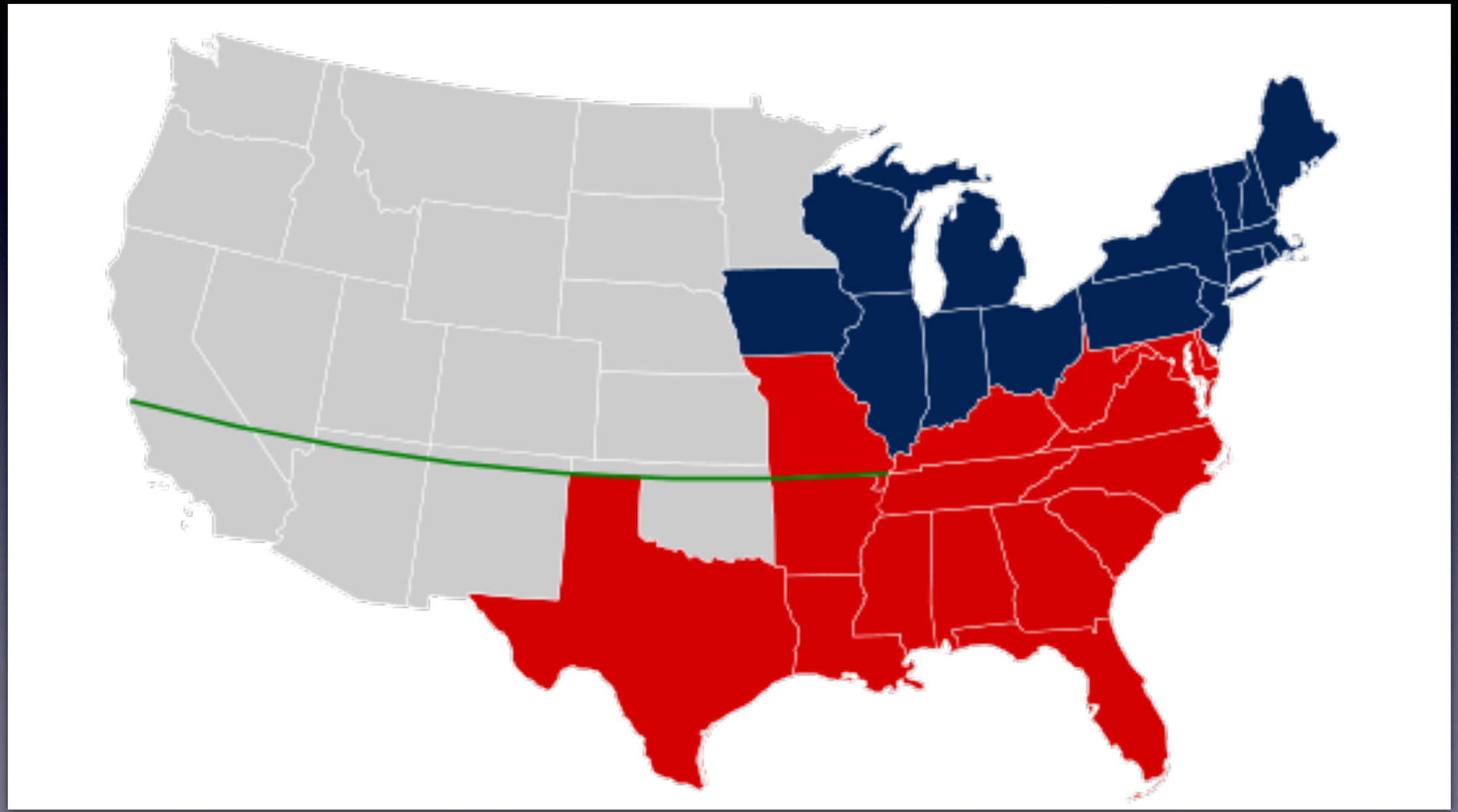


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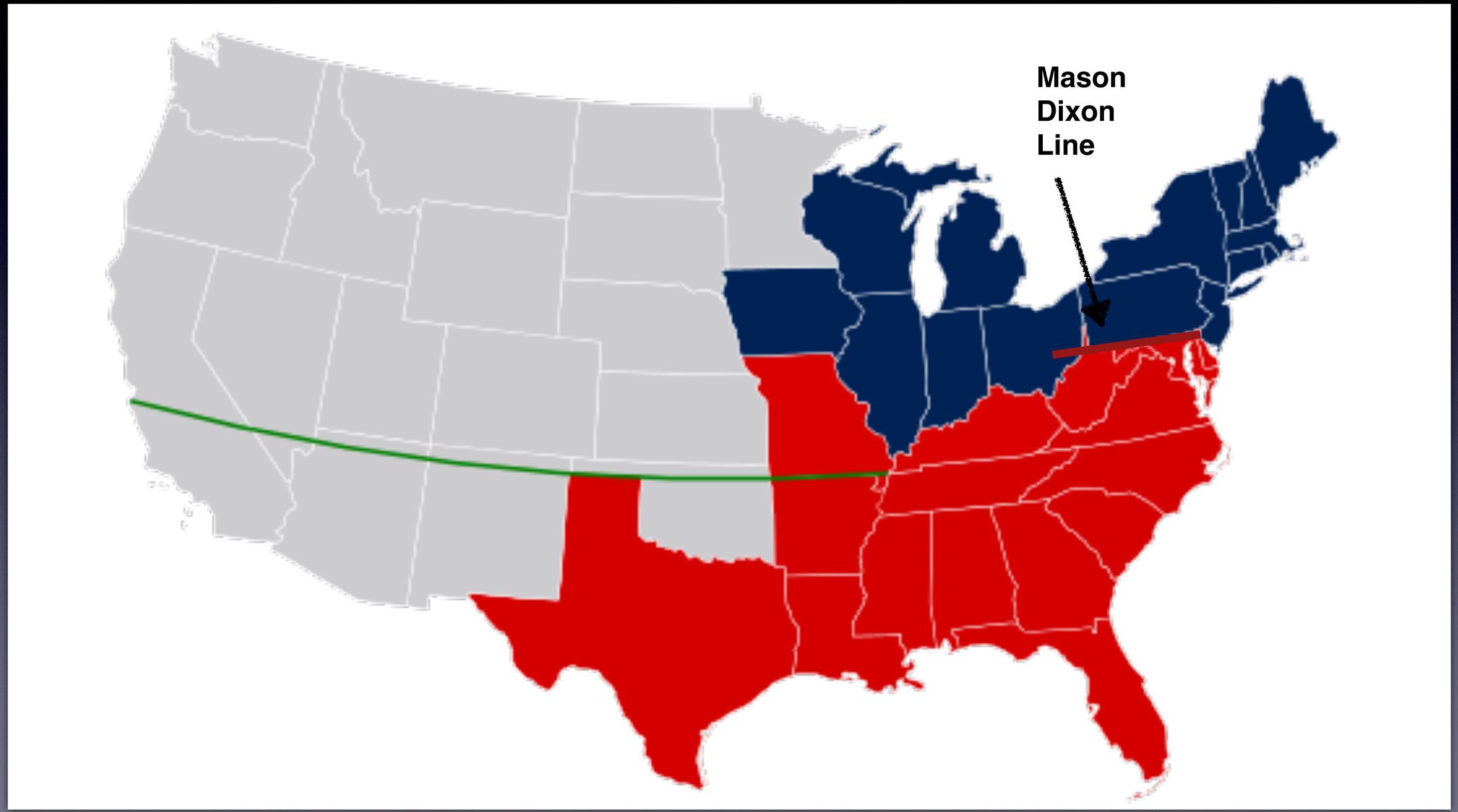
The Missouri Compromise



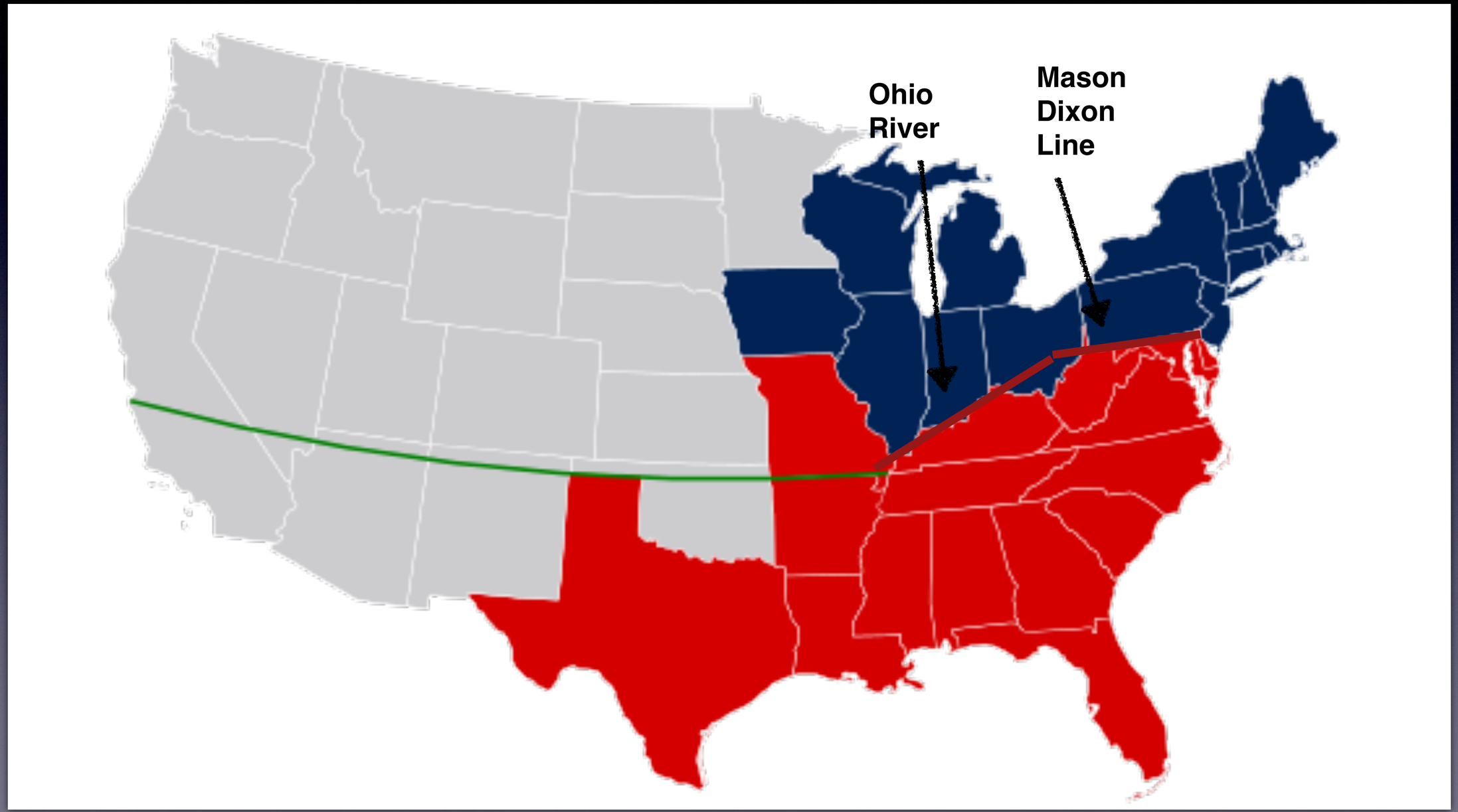
The Future?



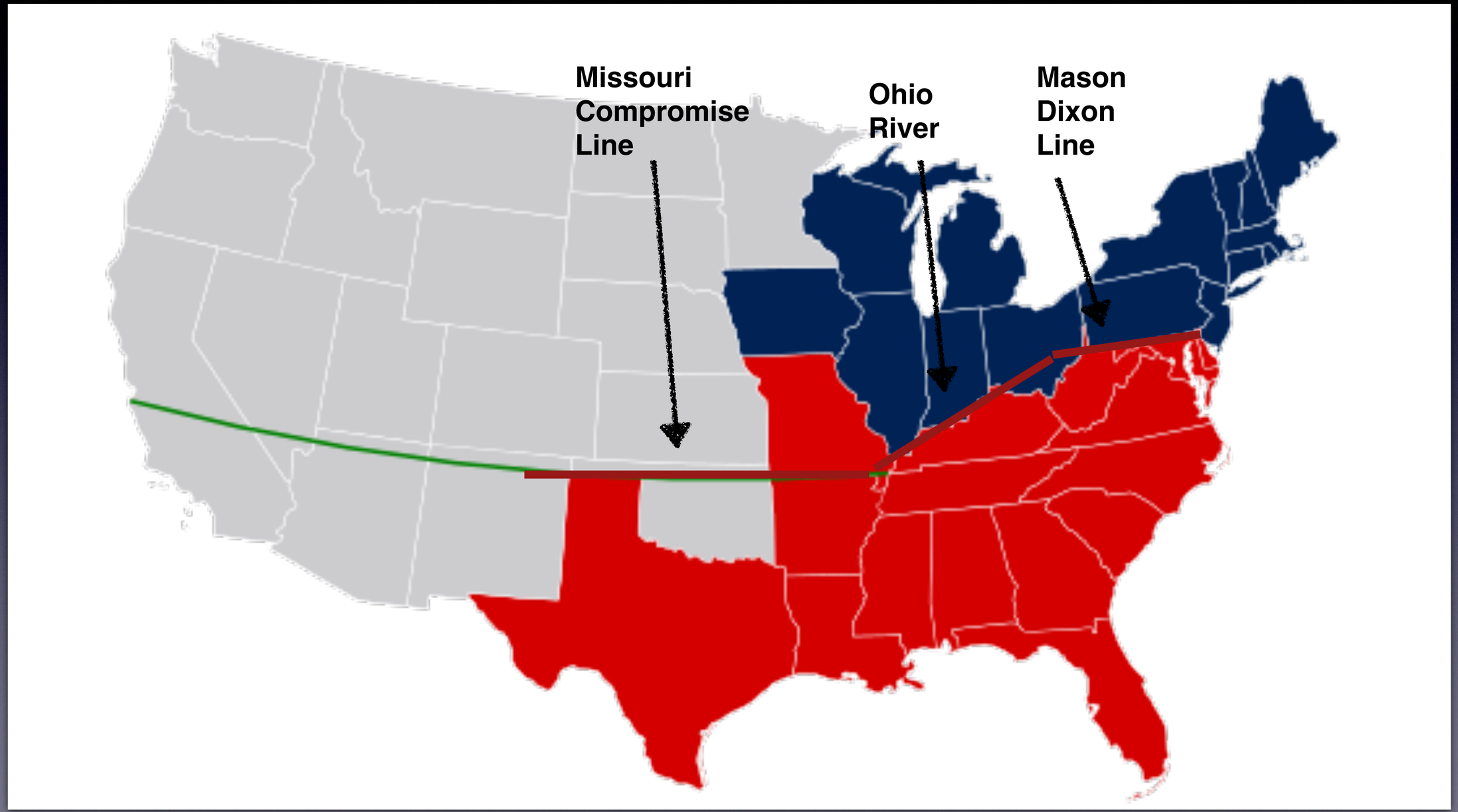
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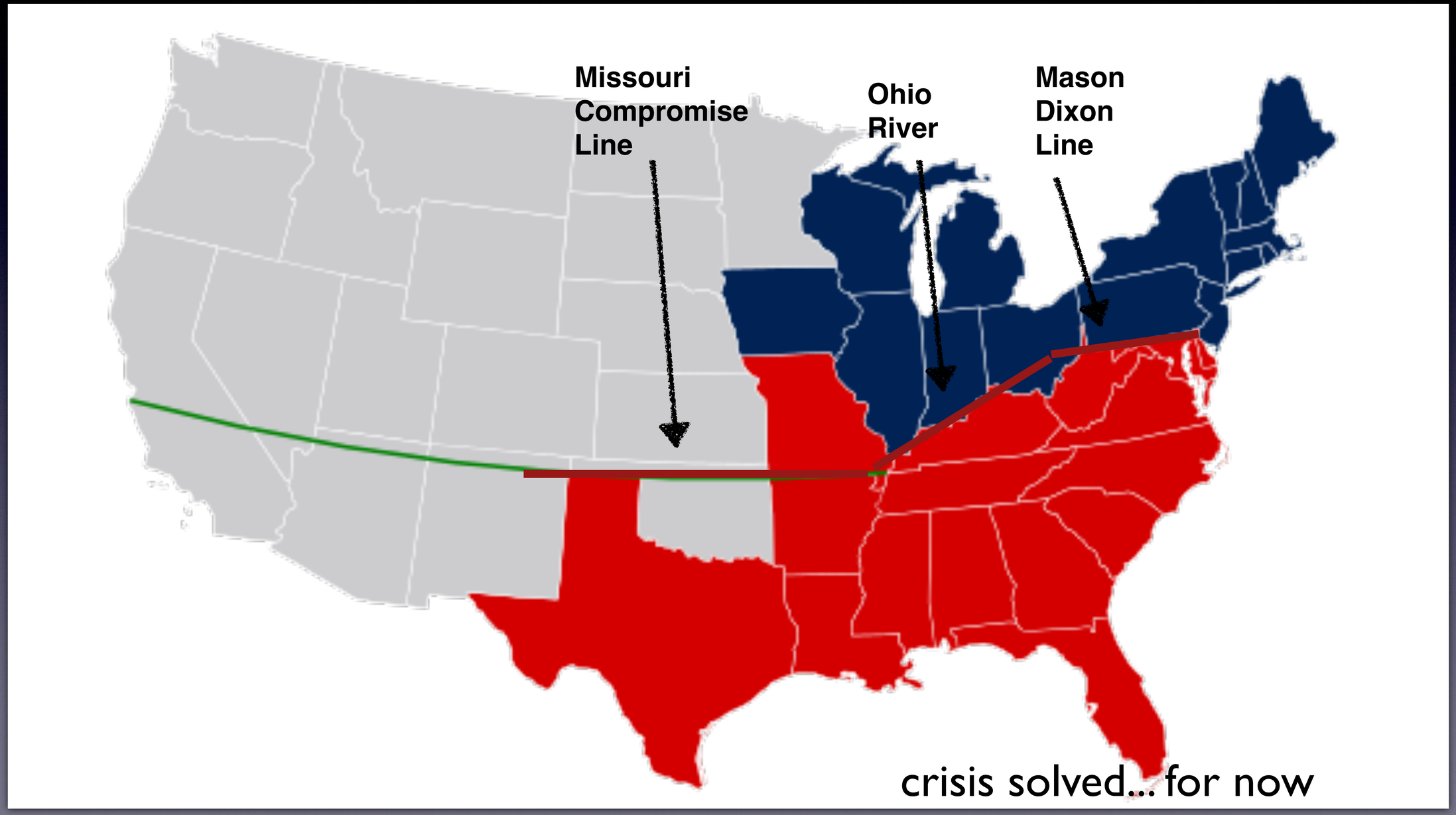
The Future?



The Future?



The Future?


Missouri Compromise Line
Ohio River
Mason Dixon Line
crisis solved... for now

Martin Van Buren

- "Republican Revival" textbook section



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- "Republican Revival" textbook section
- Jeffersonian principles



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  - Our national two party system



Politics

The Election of 1824

Candidate	Political Party	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
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Andrew Jackson	Democratic-Republican	153,544	99
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We don't live in a democracy

The importance of electoral votes.

Do you remember the presidential election of 2000 ?

We don't live in a democracy

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2016

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p.303 - but his 99 electoral votes were 32 shy of the plurality demanded by the Constitution

The Election of 1824

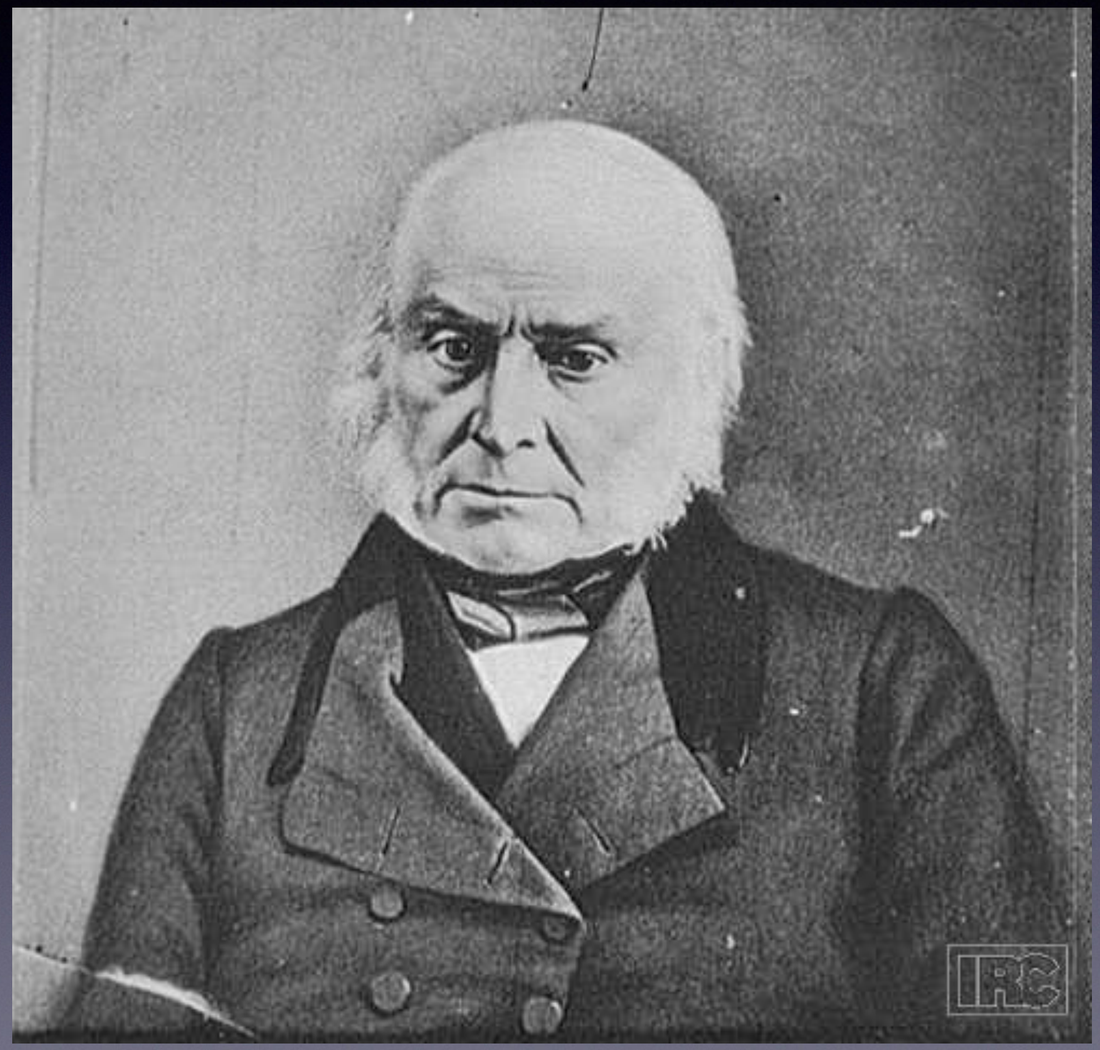
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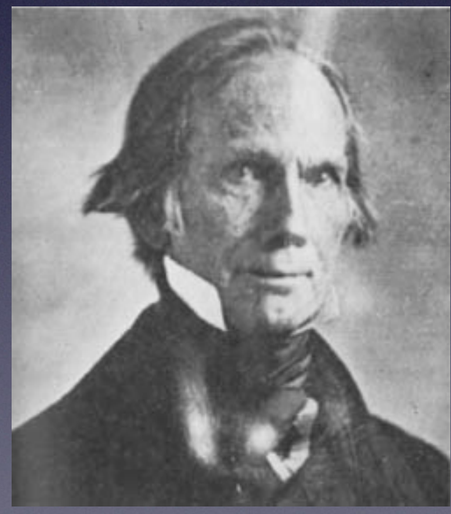
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p.303 - but his 99 electoral votes were 32 shy of the plurality demanded by the Constitution

John Quincy Adams

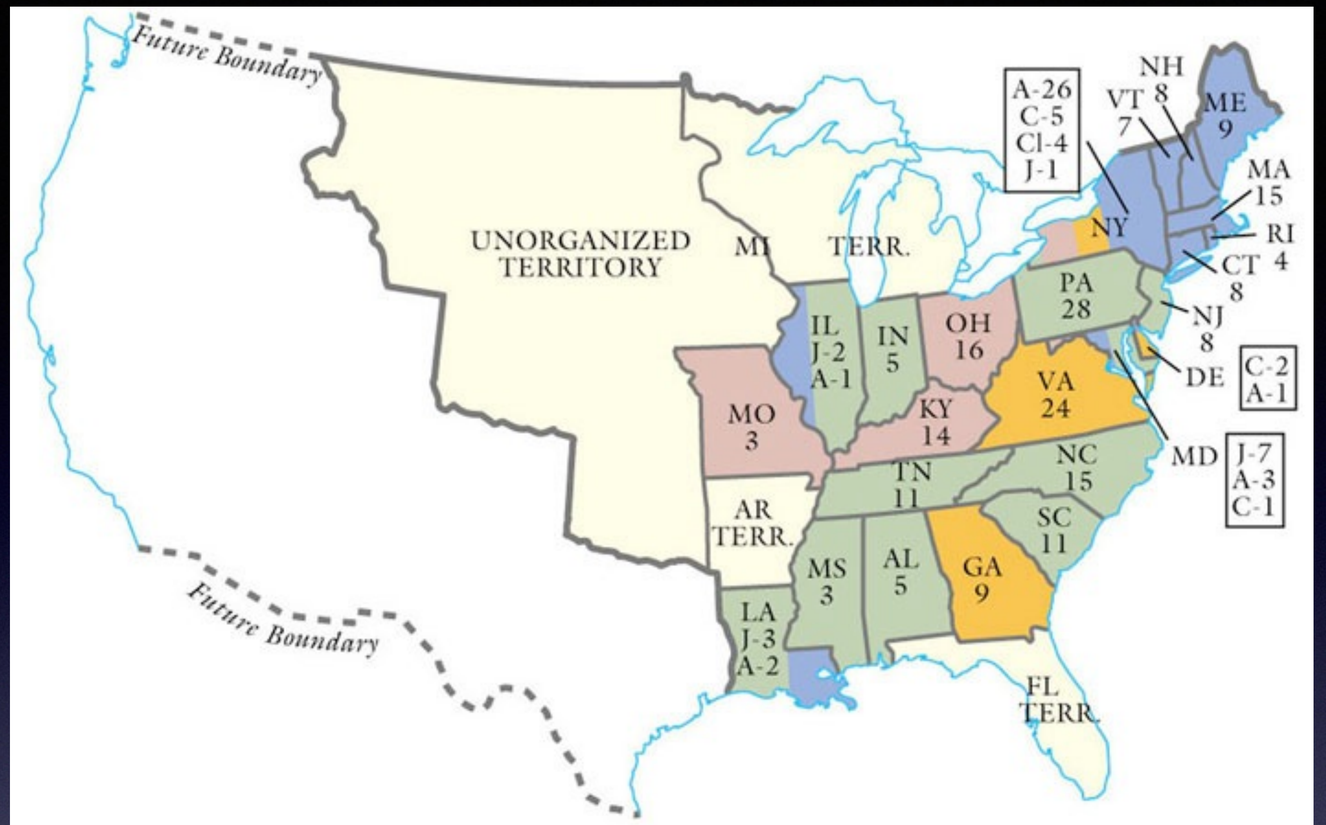


"corrupt bargain"



Henry Clay – Sec. State

Election Of 1824



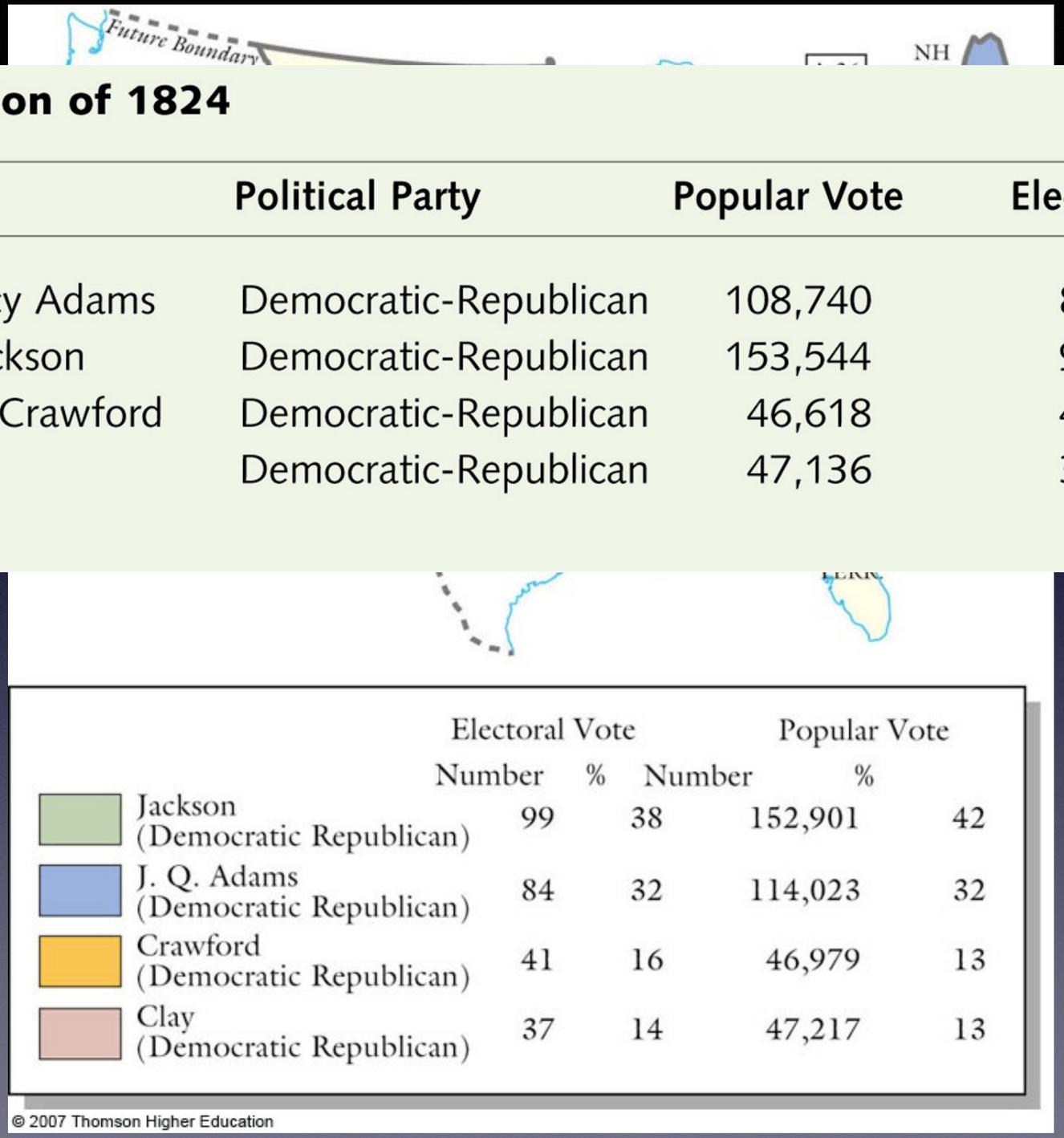
	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
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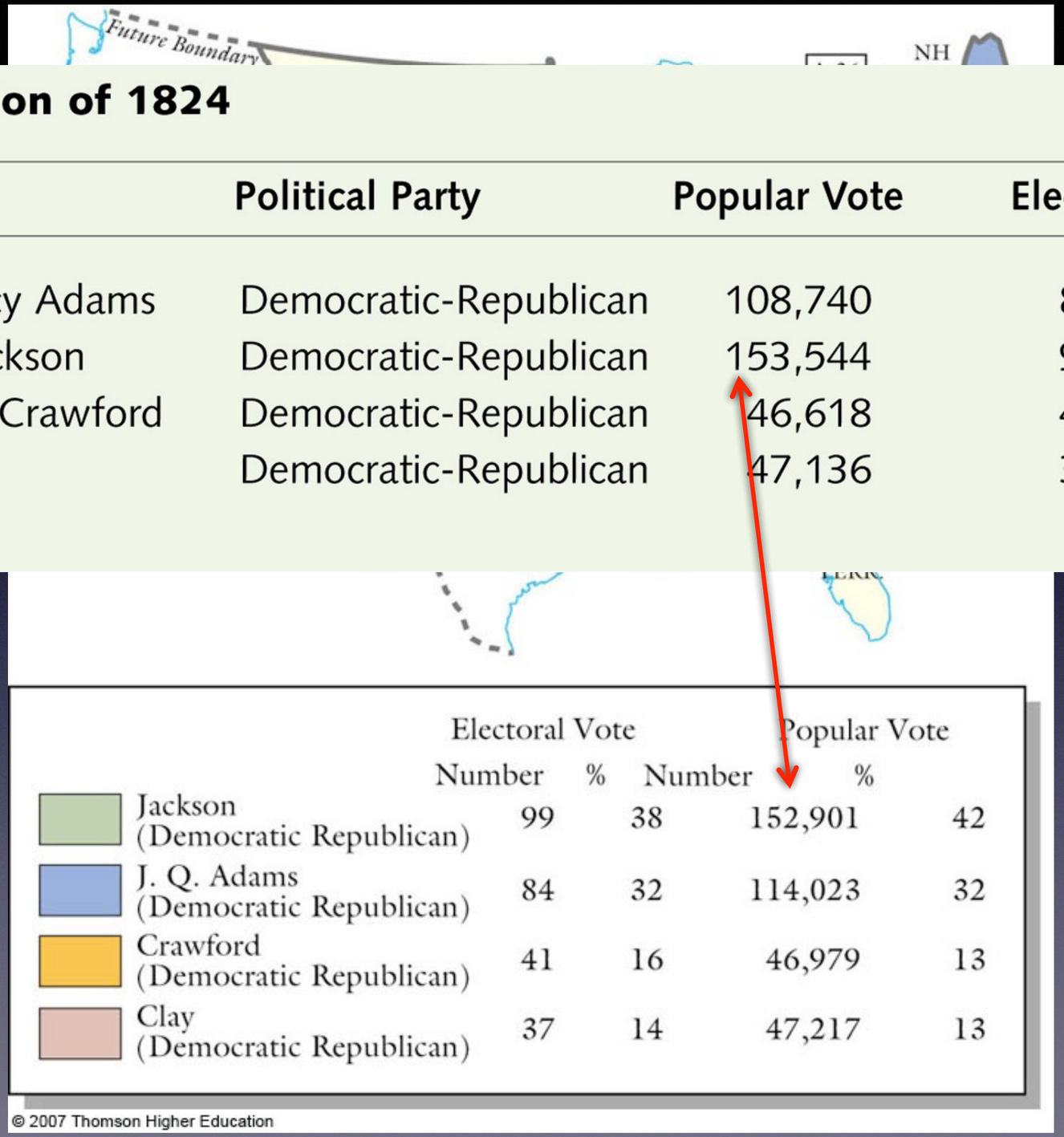
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wikipedia elections

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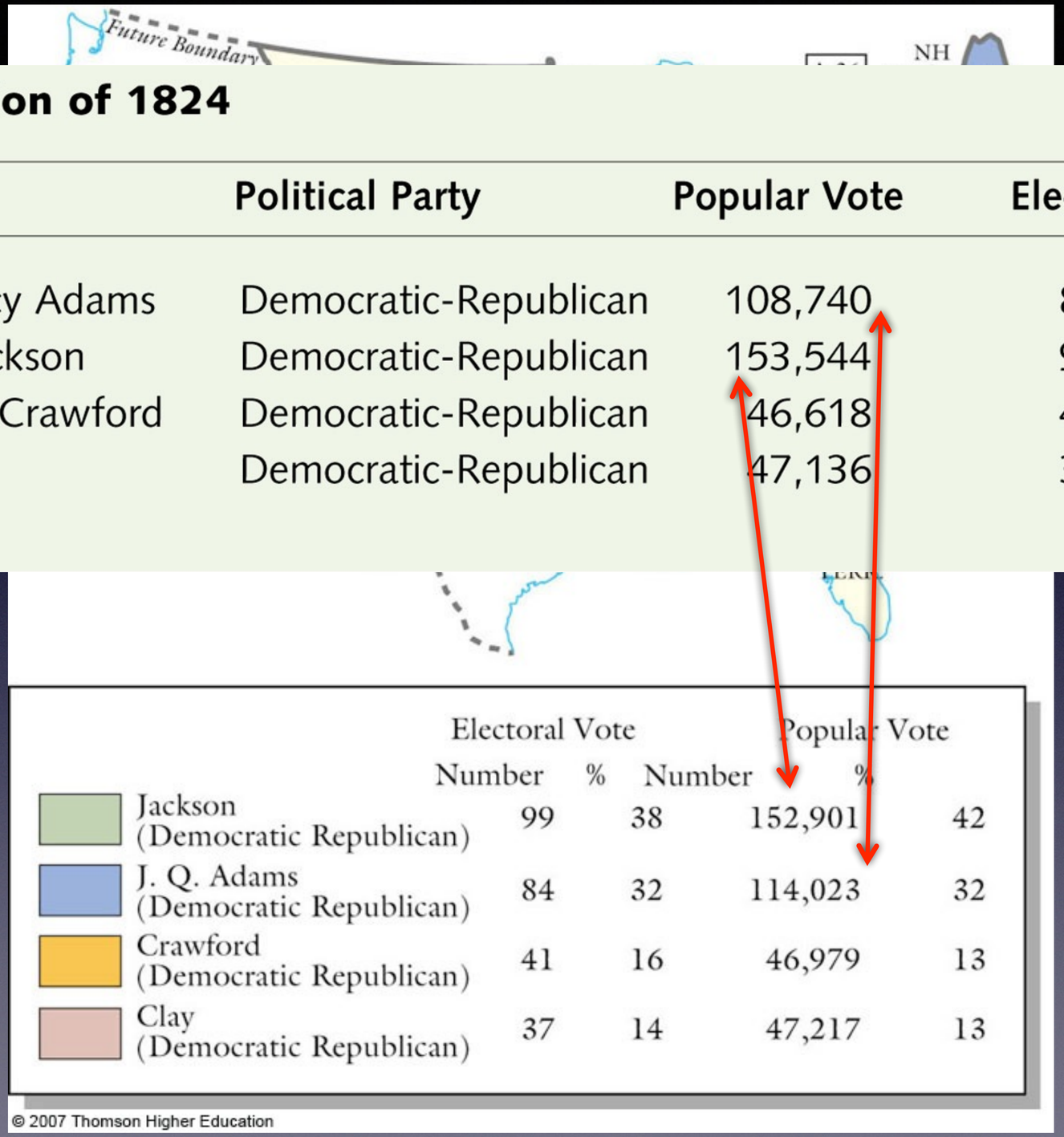
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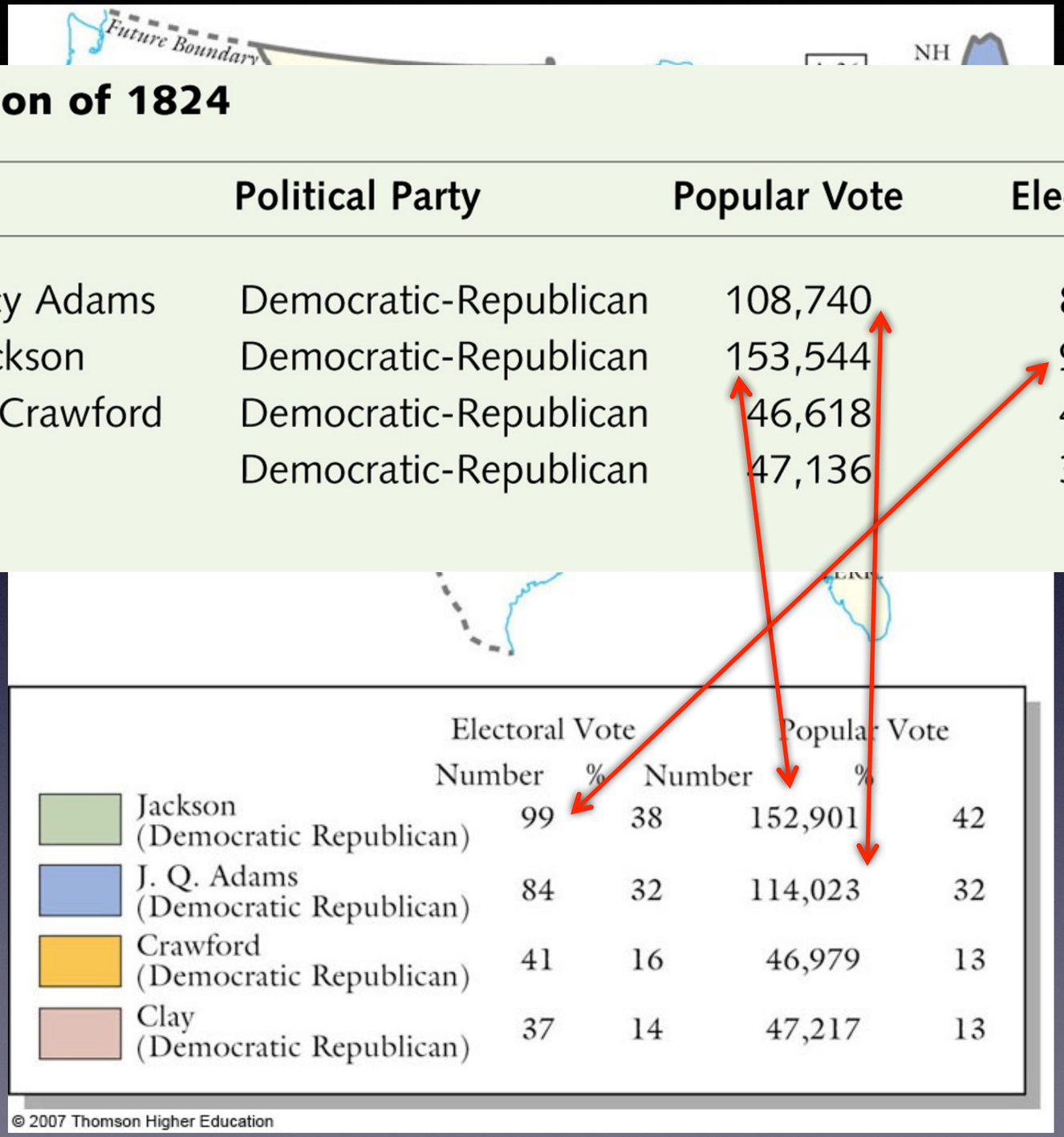
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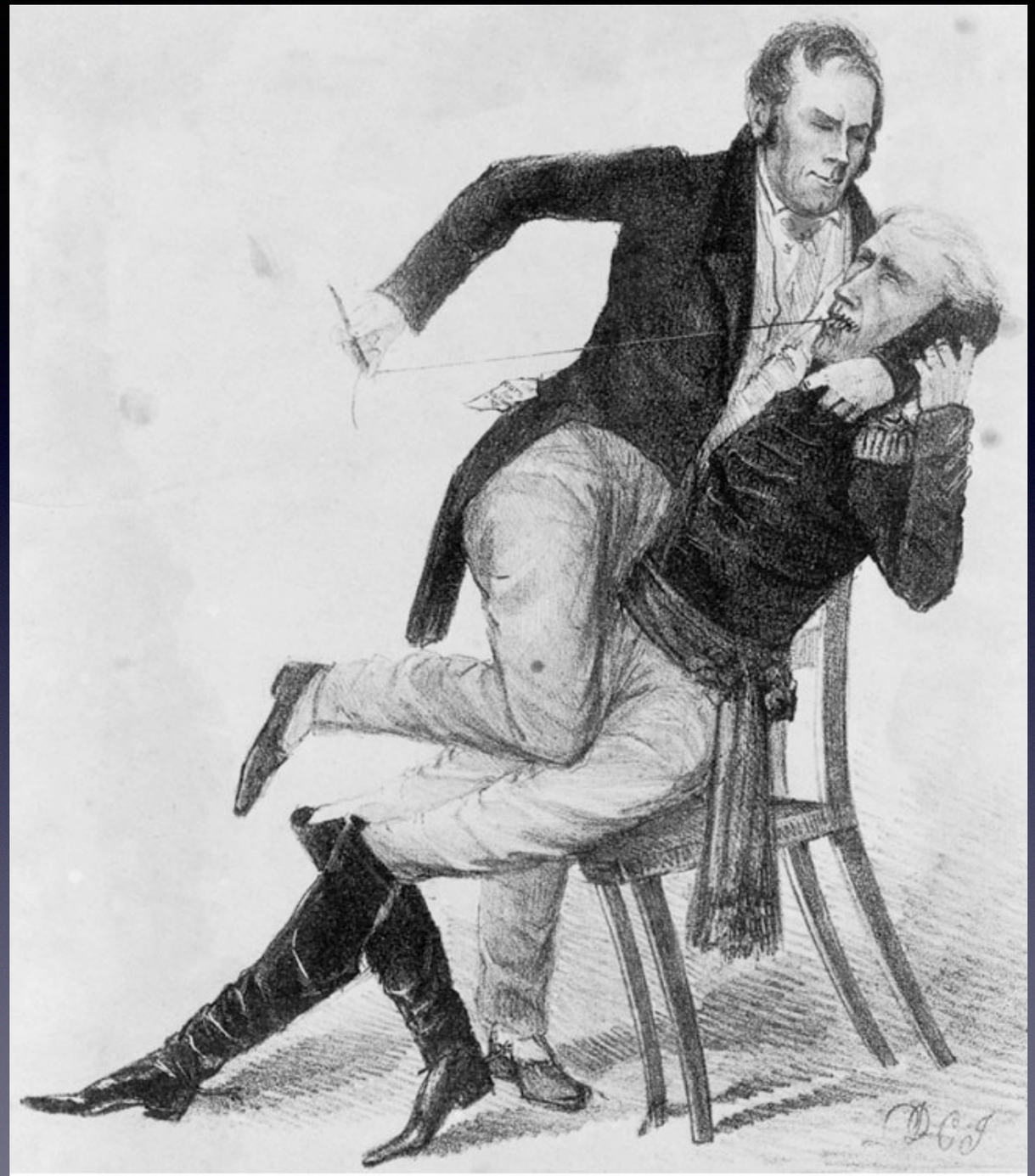
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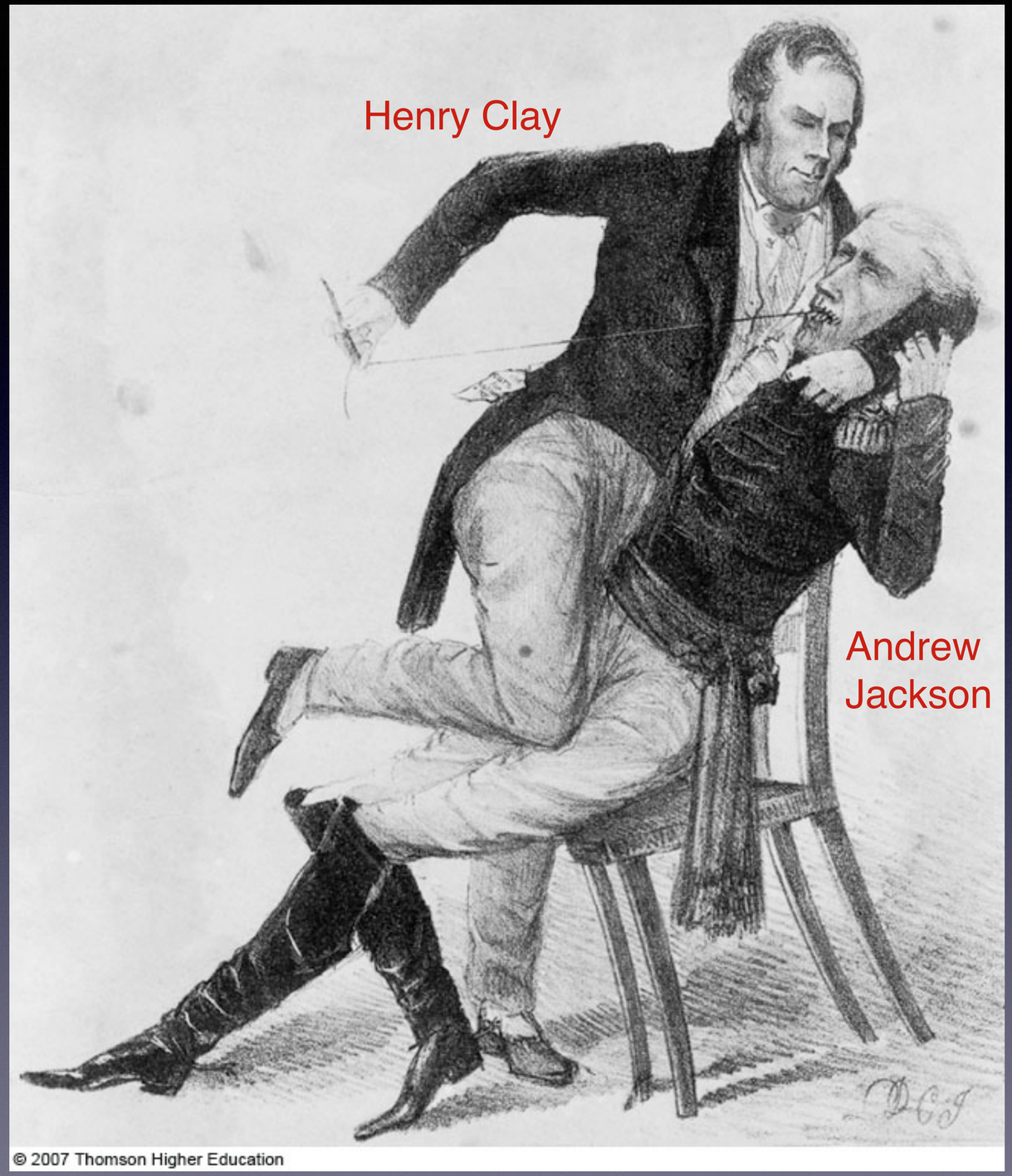
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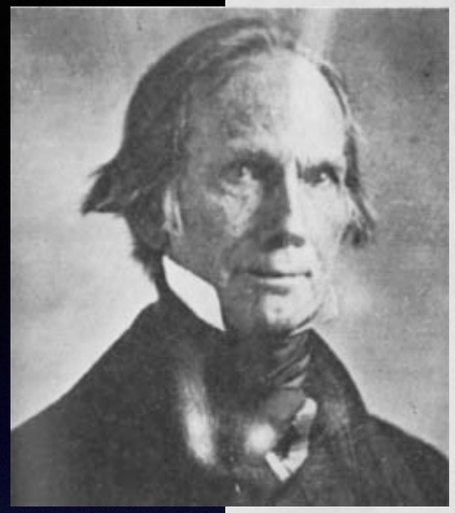
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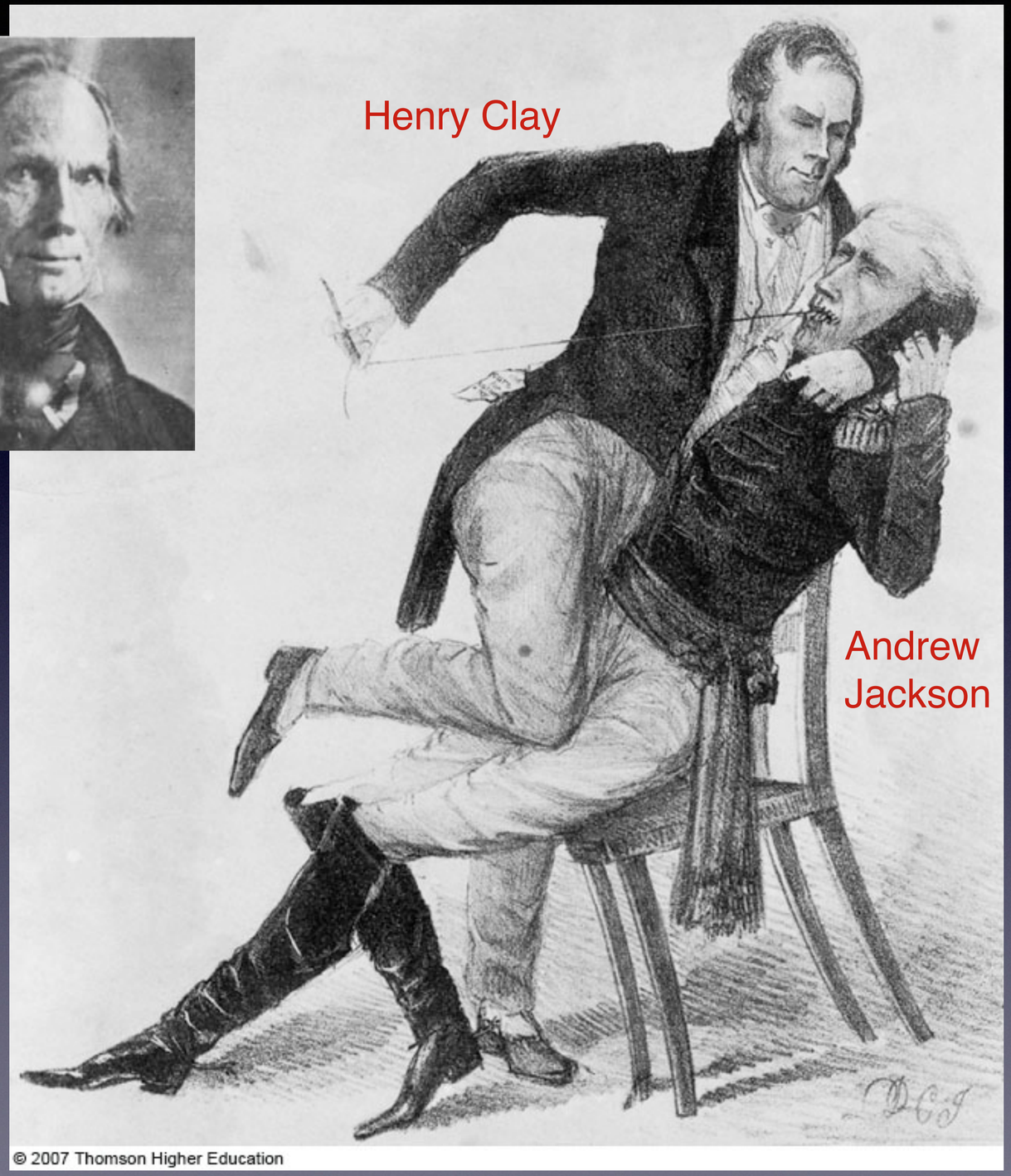
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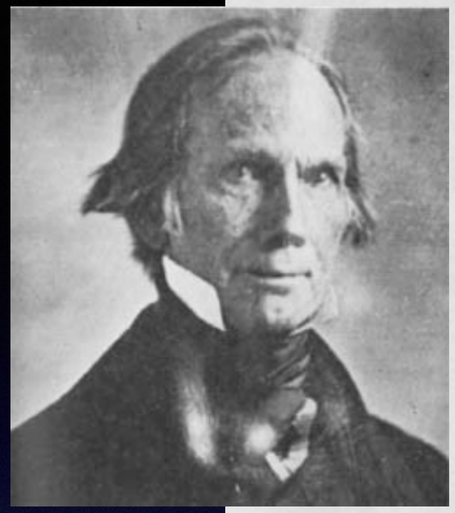
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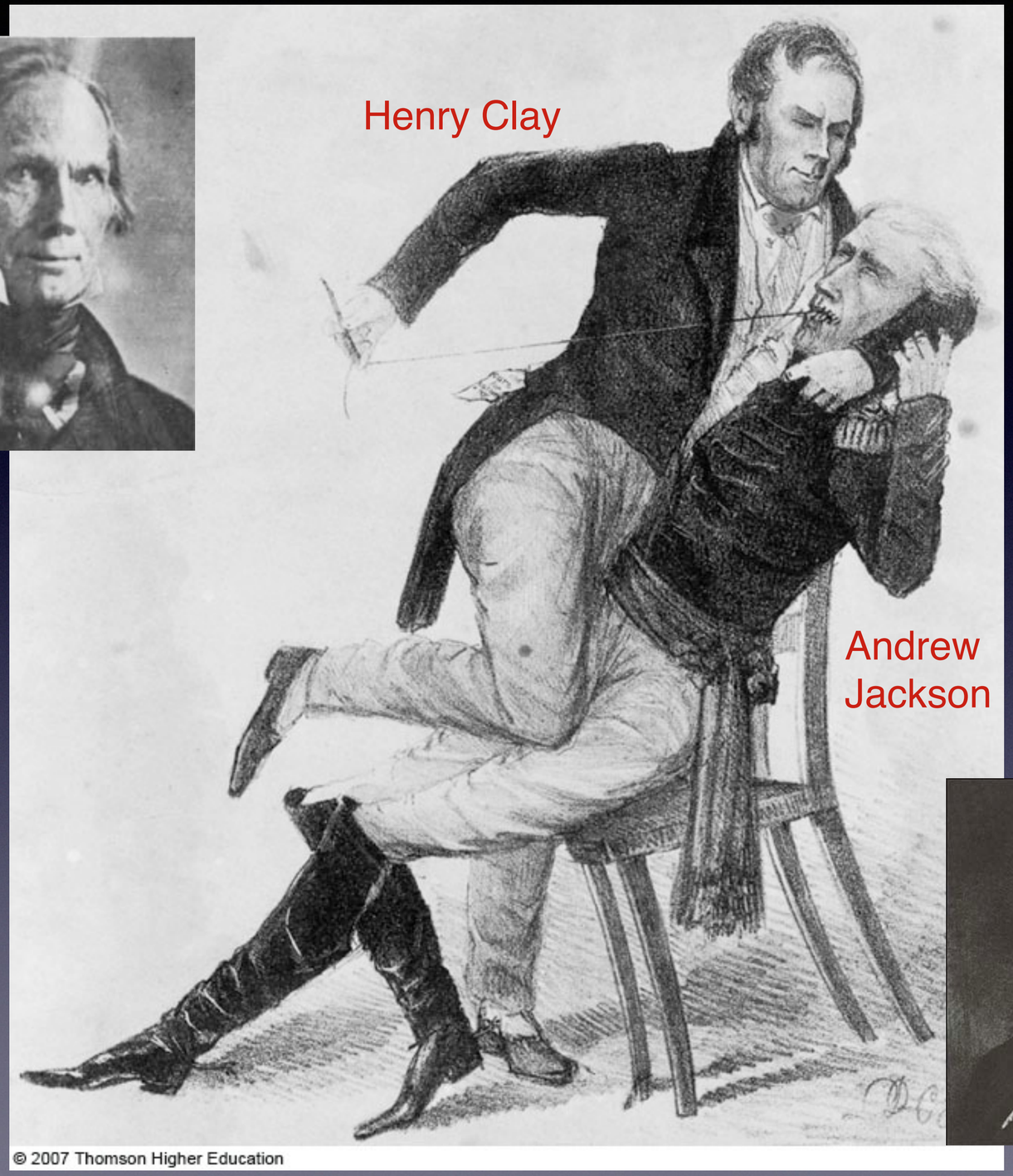


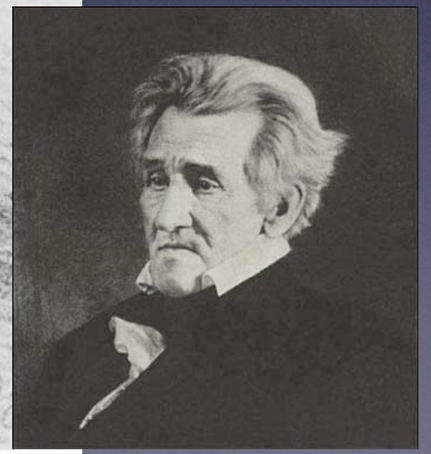
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"corrupt bargain"





Jackson Forever!

The Hero of Two Wars and of Or'eans!

The Man of the People!

HE WHO COULD NOT BARTER NOR BARGAIN FOR THE

PRESIDENCY!

Who, although "*A Military Chieftain,*" valued the purity of Elections and of the Electors, MORE than the Office of PRESIDENT itself! Although the greatest in the gift of his countrymen, and the highest in point of dignity of any in the world,

BECAUSE

It should be derived from the

PEOPLE!

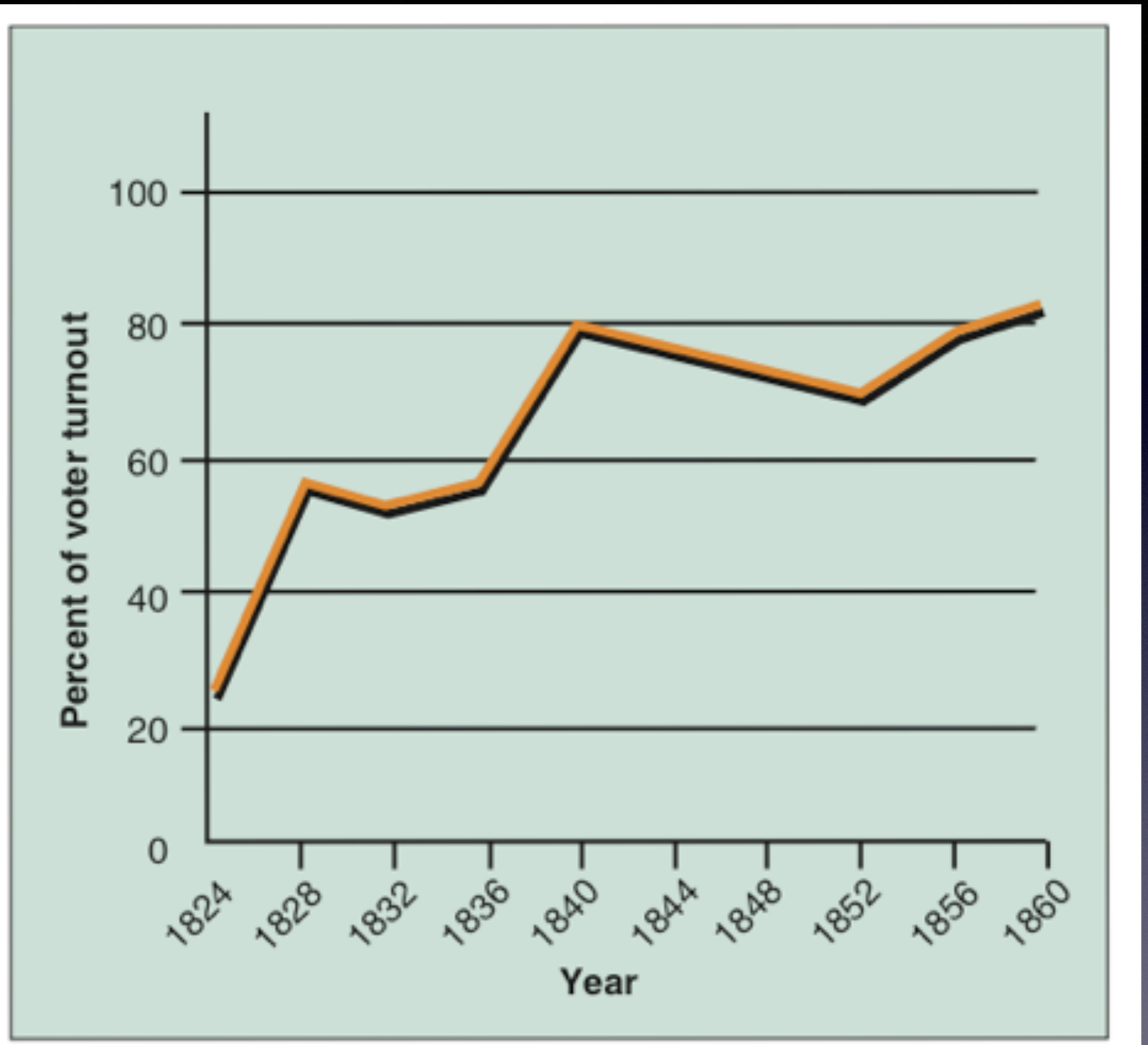
No Gag Laws! No Black Cockades! No Reign of Terror! No Standing Army or Navy Officers, when under the pay of Government, to browbeat, or

KNOCK DOWN

Old Revolutionary Characters, or our Representatives while in the discharge of their duty. To the Polls then, and vote for those who will support

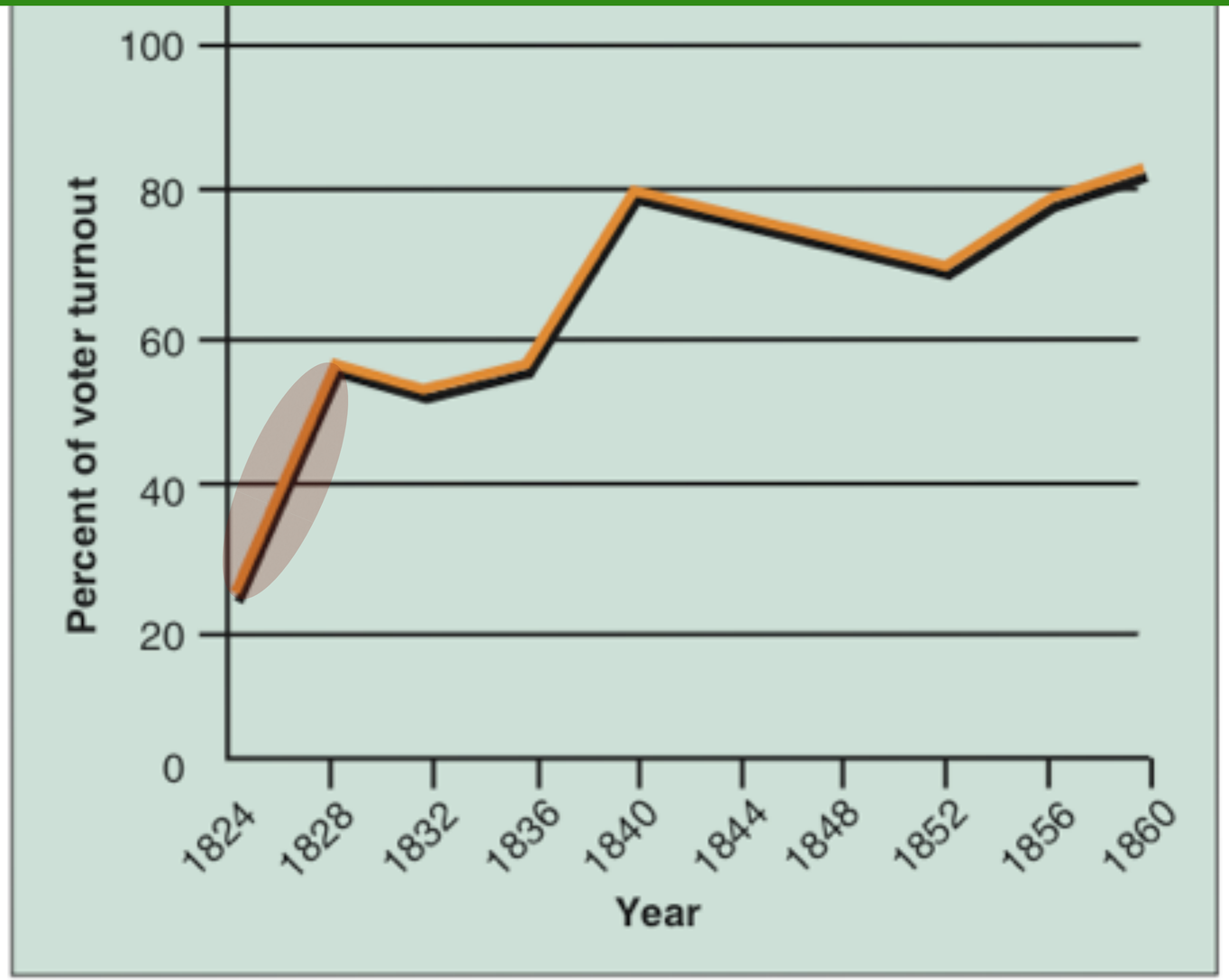
OLD HICKORY

AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.



Pre-Civil War Voter Turnout

textbook p.380 “Voter turnout was double what it had been in 1824”



Pre-Civil War Voter Turnout

Textbook p.379

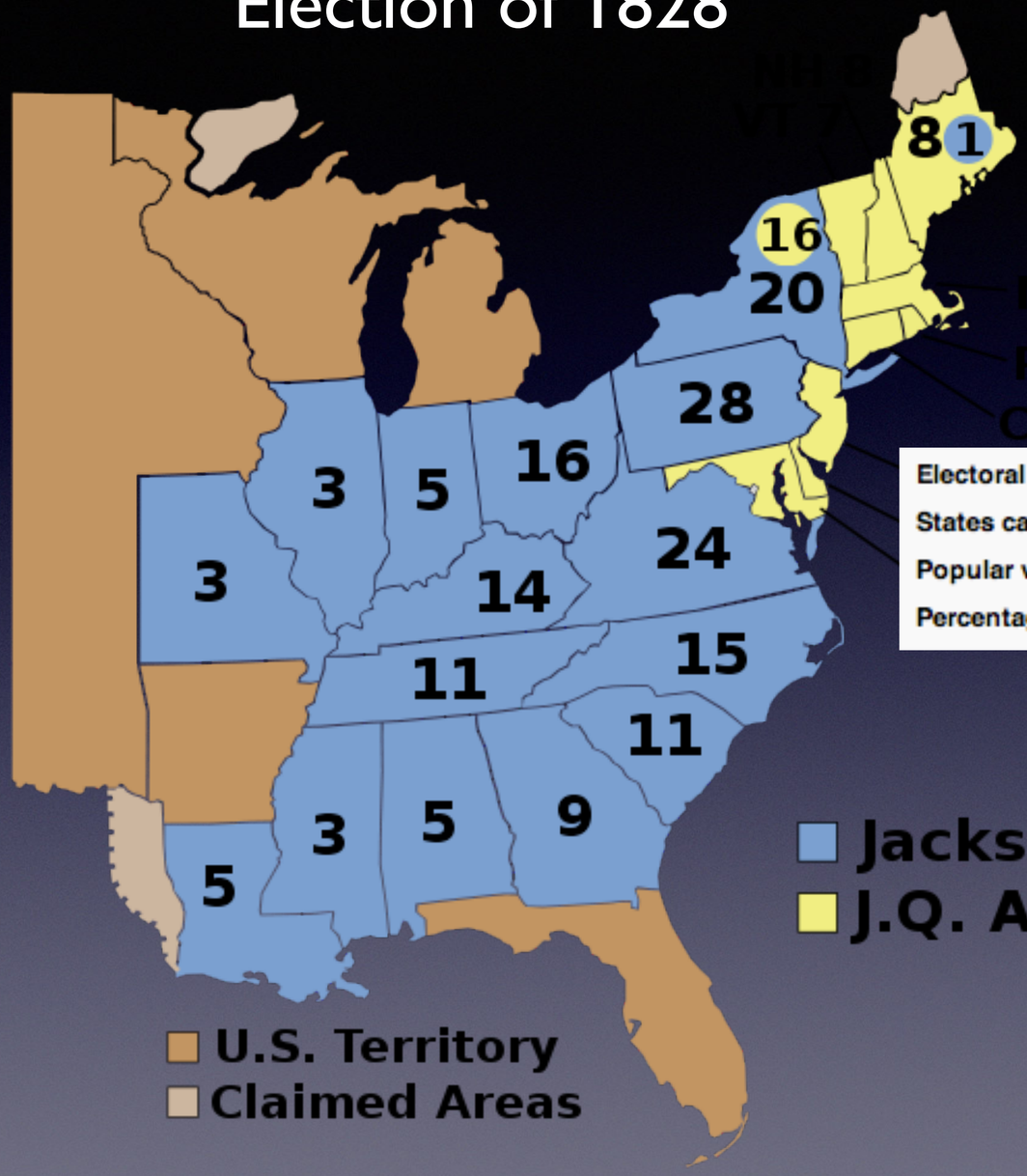
“The presidential campaign of 1828 was an exercise in slander rather than a debate on public issues.”

Textbook p.379

"The presidential campaign of 1828 was an exercise in slander rather than a debate on public issues."

Then what was 2016? 2020? 2024?

Election of 1828

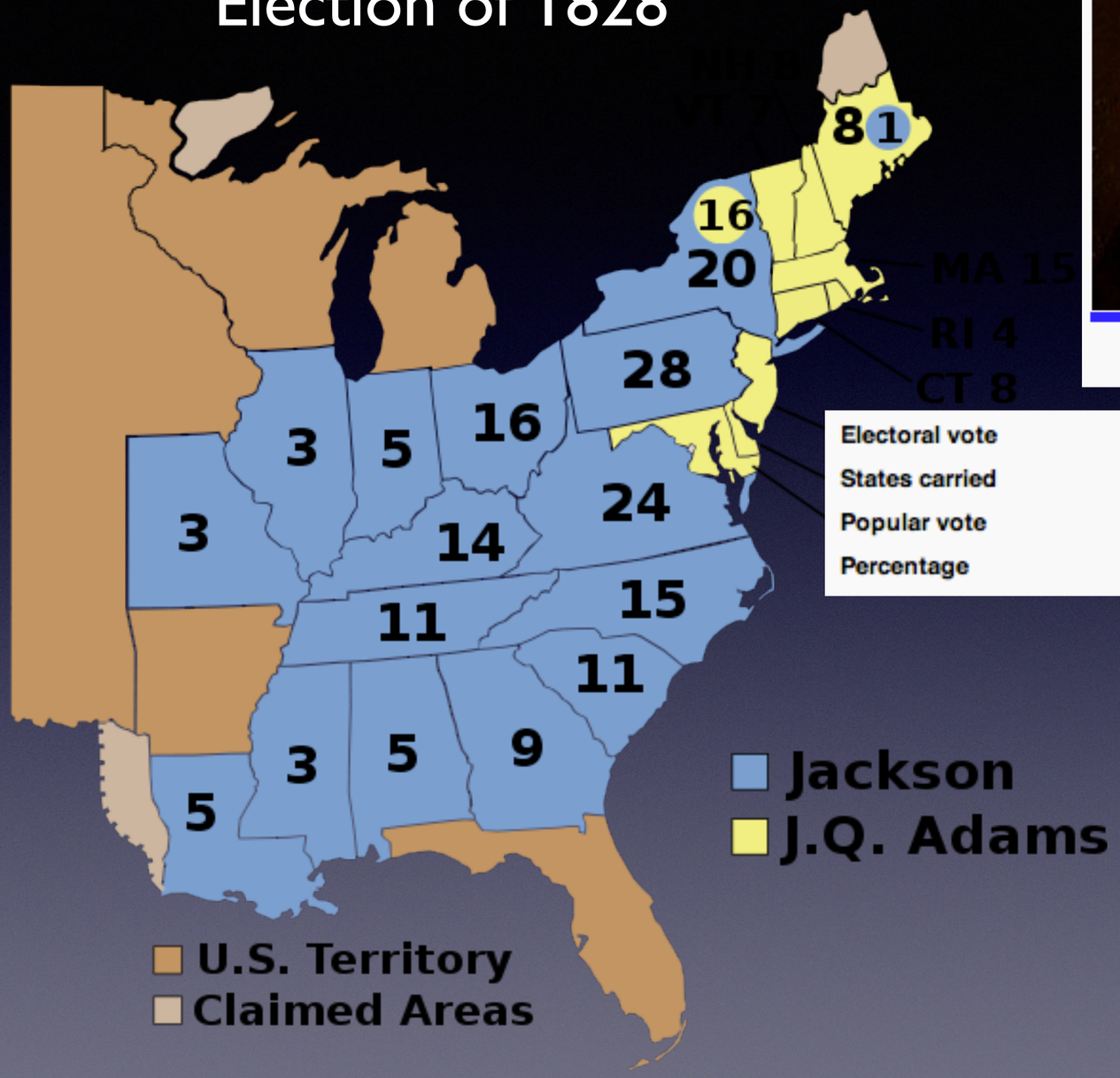




Andrew Jackson	John Q. Adams
Democratic	National Republican

Electoral vote	178	83
States carried	15	9
Popular vote	642,553	500,897
Percentage	56.0%	43.6%

Election of 1828





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Forum 1

Forum I

The Election of 1828

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The Election of 1828

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- His victory showed the strength of the new popular democratic culture and system of national parties made up of a coalition of the North, South, and West.

Jacksonian Democrats

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Jacksonian Democrats

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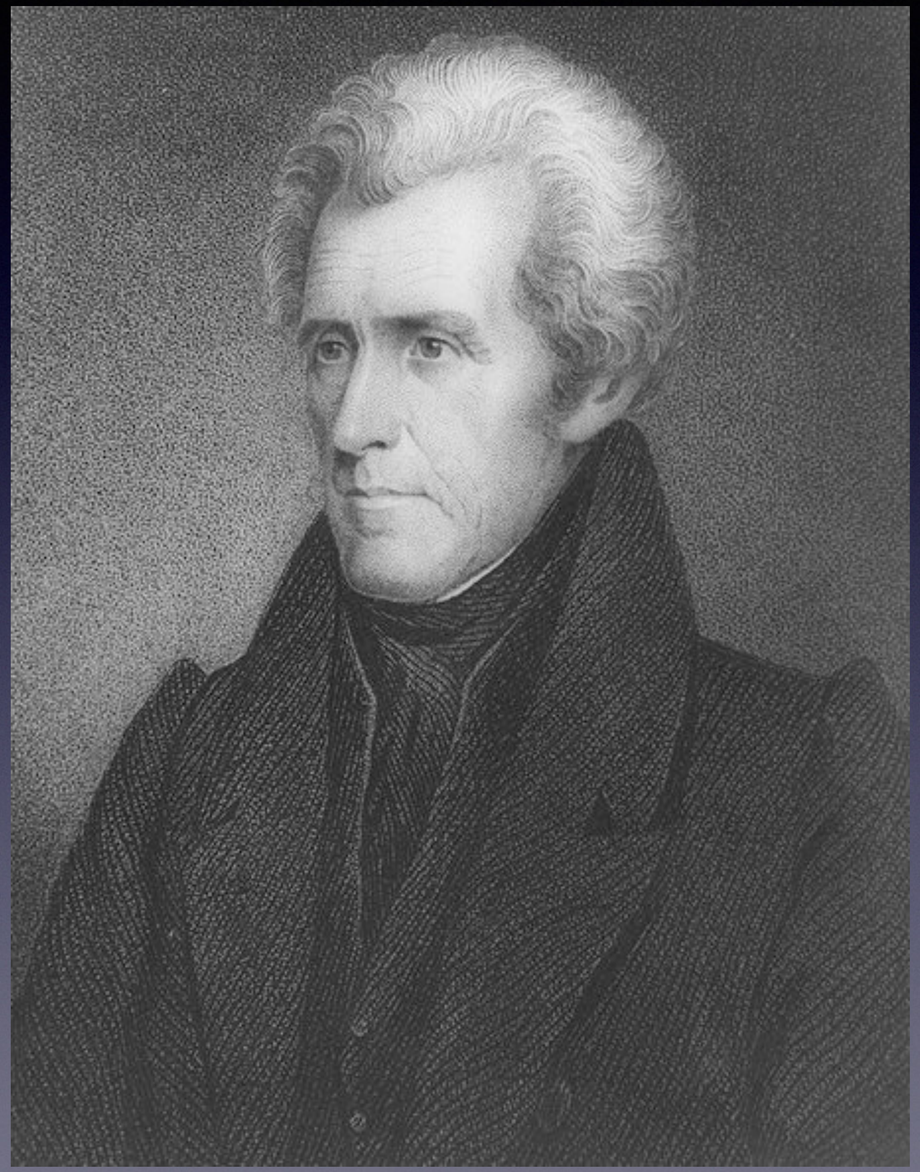
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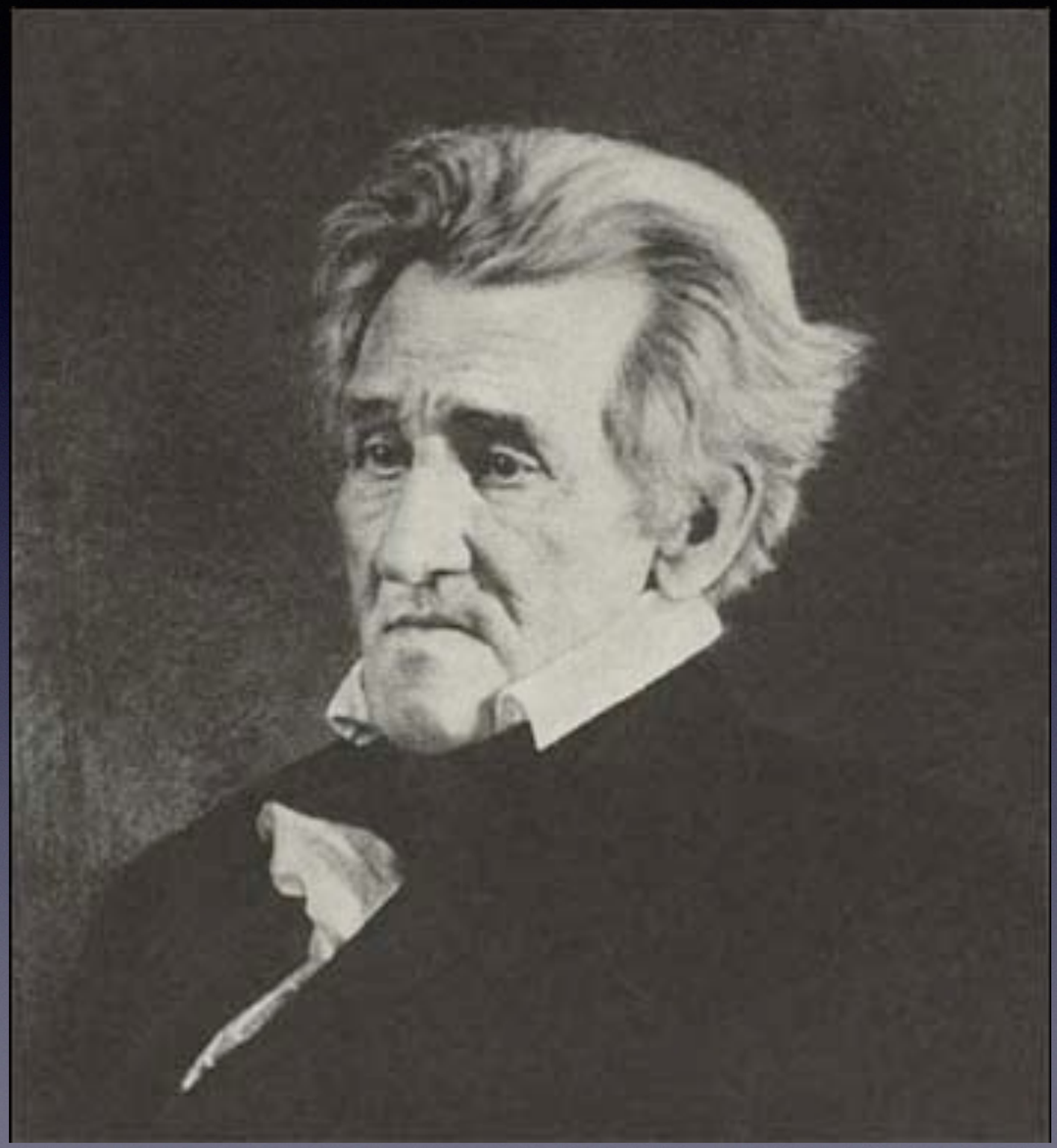
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  - (DEMOCRATS and slavery)

Andrew Jackson









The Hermitage - Home of
President Andrew Jackson





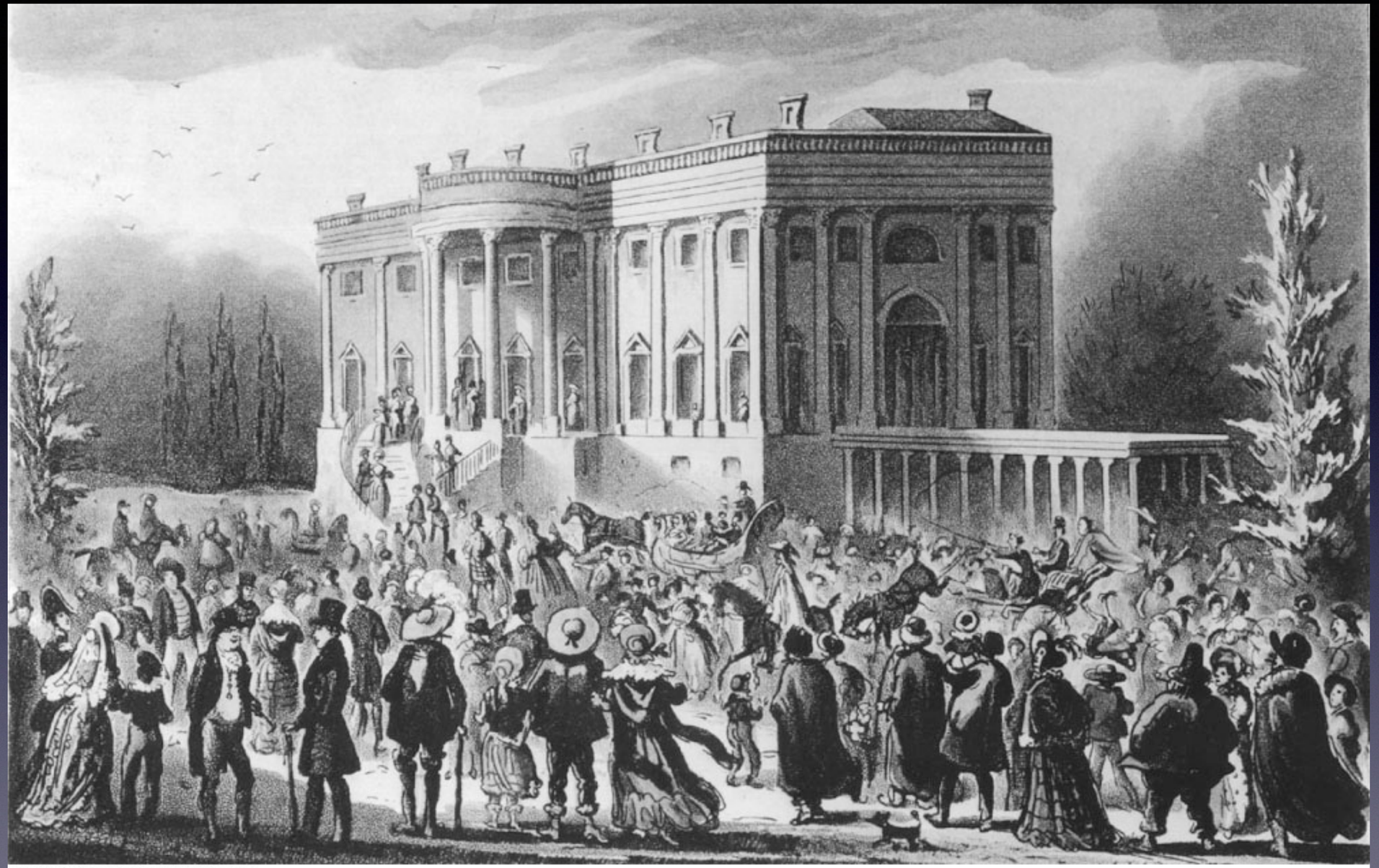




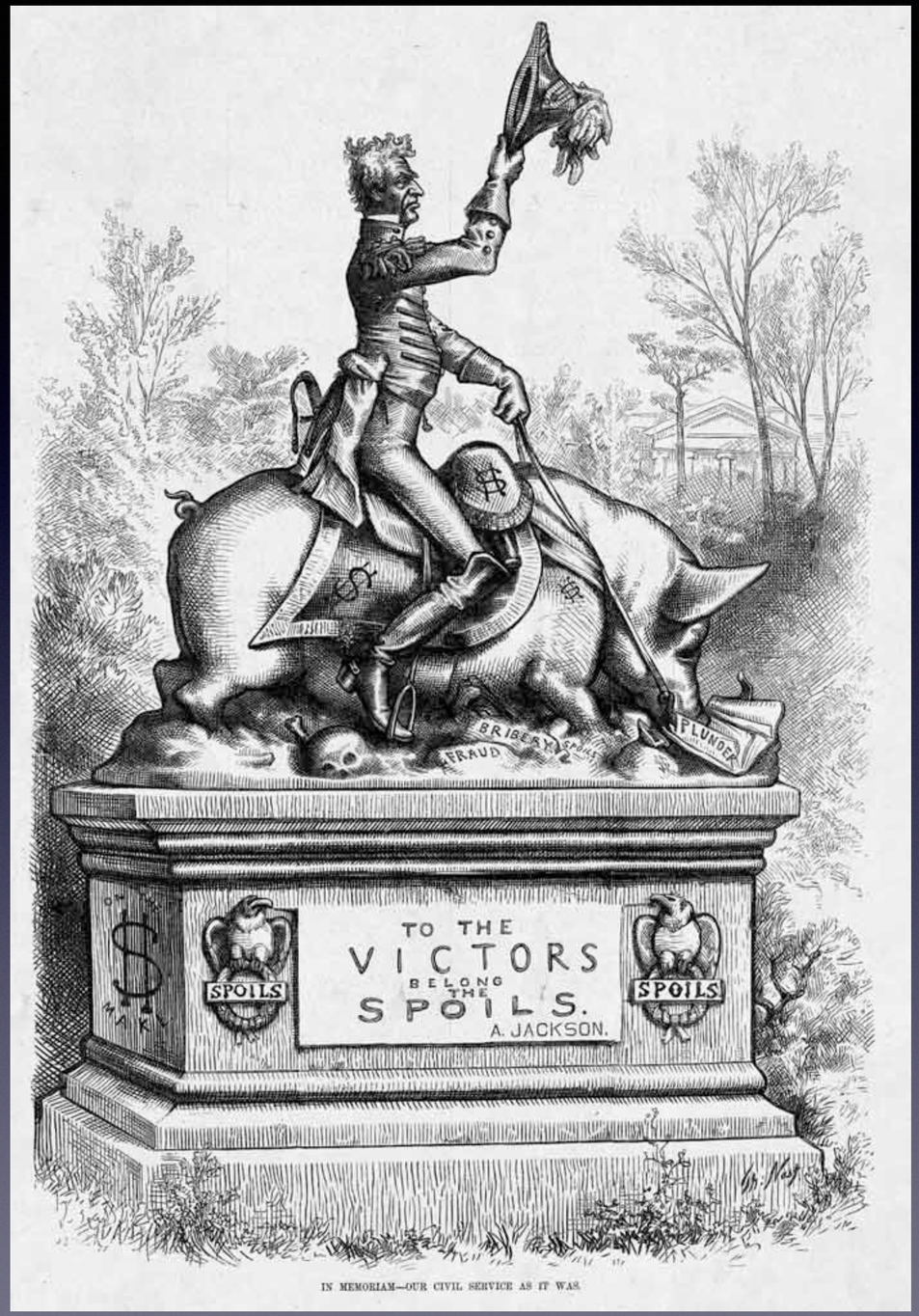








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IN MEMORIAM—OUR CIVIL SERVICE AS IT WAS.






Sean Wilentz
Princeton University


Robert Remini
Jackson Biographer


Richard Blackett
Vanderbilt University


Sean Wilentz
Princeton University


Kathryn Braund
Auburn University

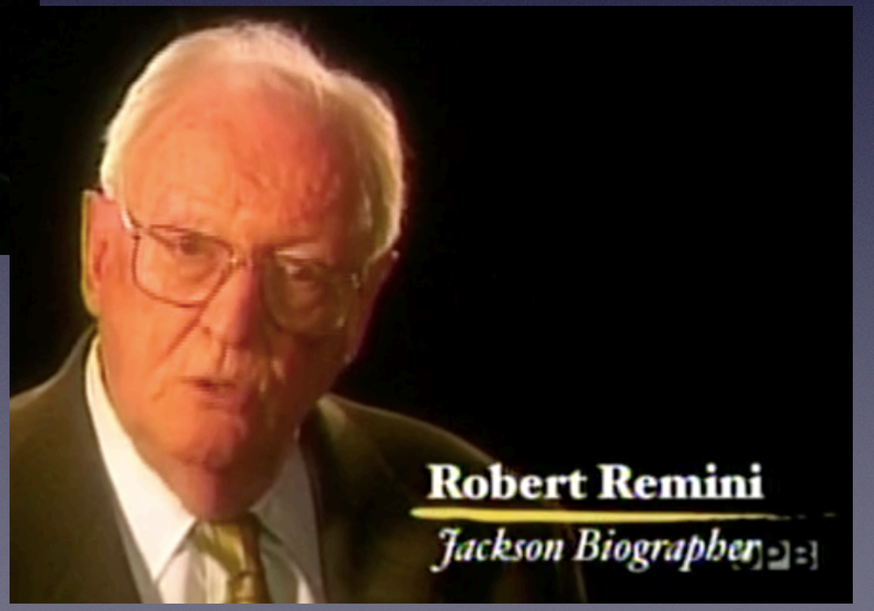

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Jackson Biographer


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Vanderbilt University


Daniel Feller
University of Tennessee


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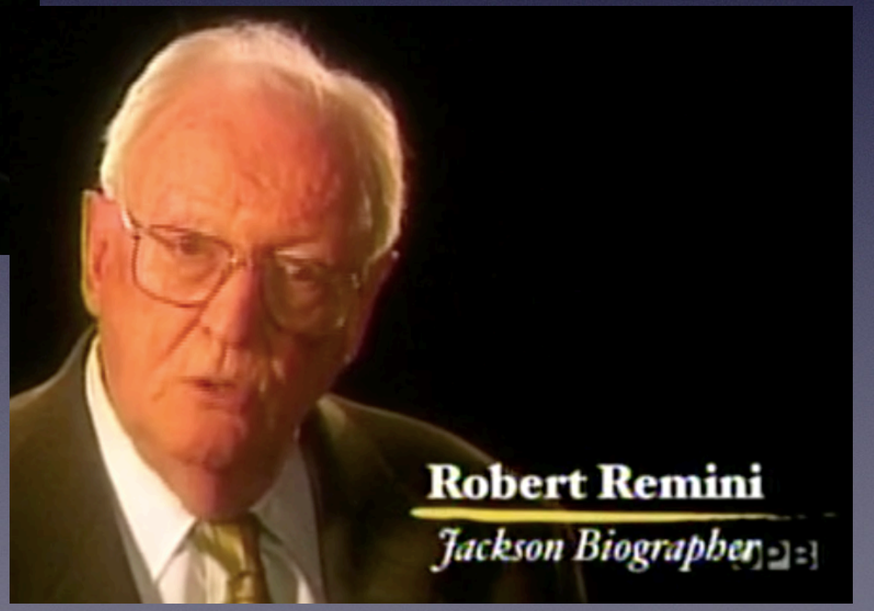

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Forum 1 - Jacksonian Democracy



Jacksonians

were “imperfect” Democrats

Jacksonians

were “imperfect” Democrats

1. Did not challenge slavery

Jacksonians

were “imperfect” Democrats

1. Did not challenge slavery
2. Harsh assault on Native Americans

Jacksonians

were “imperfect” Democrats

1. Did not challenge slavery
2. Harsh assault on Native Americans
3. Accepted economic, social, and gender inequity





Trail of Tears 1831

- Watch web video clip

watch web video clip

(Private)

February 10th 1832-

My dr Sir

I have this moment rec'd the enclosed with a private note from Genl Eaton of the 26th of January- at that date he had not rec'd the powers for him & Genl Coffee, to conclude with the Choctaws an agreement for such portion of the 1 million if any, convenient to them or will suit the Chickasaws to settle on-

I wish to draw your attention to the appropriation of $500,000 in 1830 for the removal of the Indians- In may next if not re-appropriated it must be transferred to the Sinking fund- attend to this- for if Congress will not re-appropriate for the purpose of removing the Indians, our humane plan is blown up, & our hands tied- If Congress will not act, then, before the two years expired must be drawn out of the Treasury, & put into the hands of agent for these purposes- attend to this Sir

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Genl Eaton says the Chickasaws will receive the one million in 18 months

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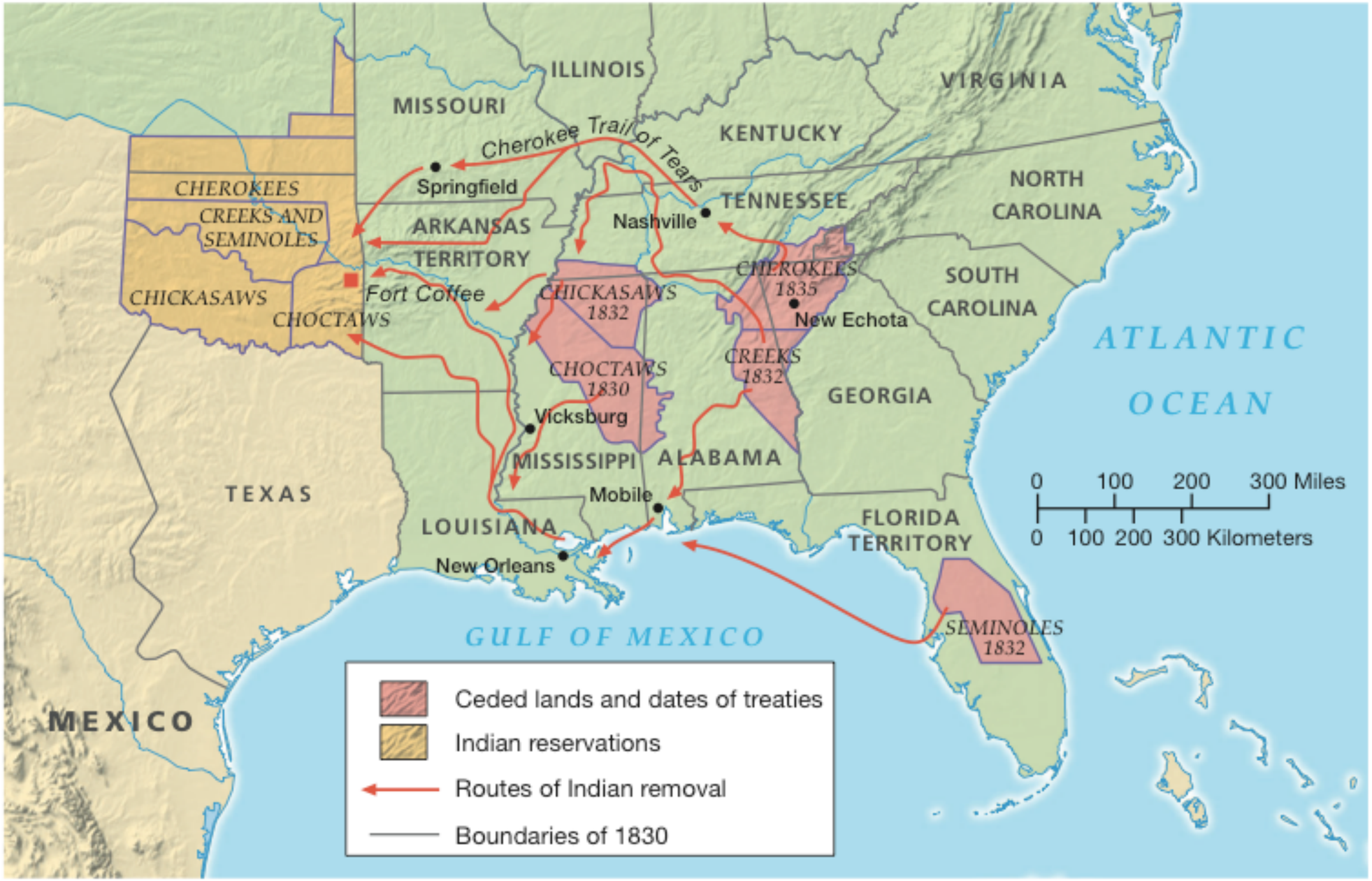
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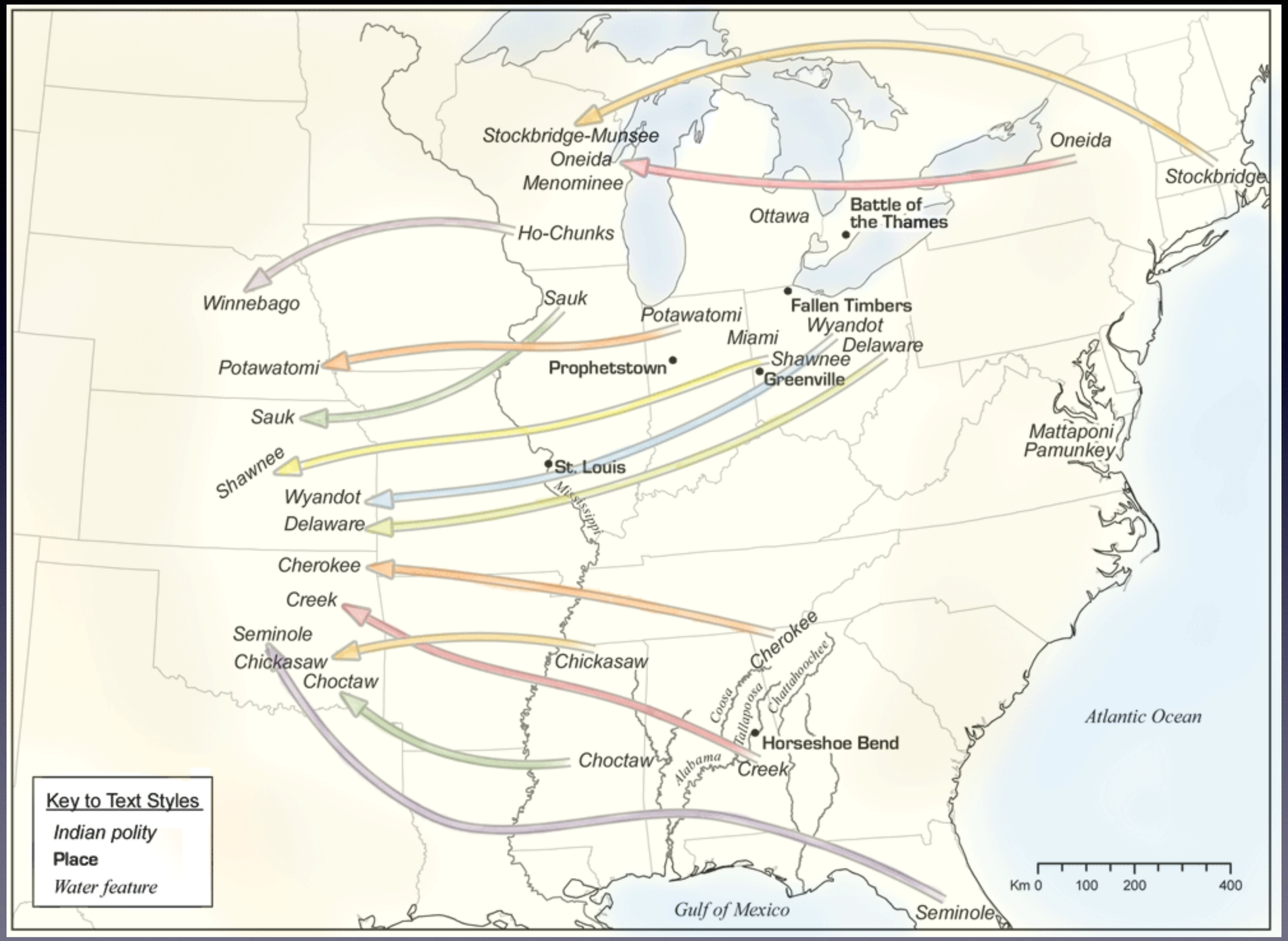
P.S. Genl Eaton says the Chickasaws will not make the exchange - [illegible]

T79

Southern Indian Cessions and Removals, 1830s




Robt. Lyndeau
1942 ©


Stockbridge-Munsee
Oneida
Menominee
Oneida
Stockbridge
Ottawa
Battle of the Thames
Ho-Chunks
Winnebago
Sauk
Potawatomi
Fallen Timbers
Wyandot
Miami
Delaware
Potawatomi
Prophetstown
Shawnee
Greenville
Sauk
Mattaponi
Pamunkey
Shawnee
St. Louis
Mississippi
Wyandot
Delaware
Cherokee
Creek
Cherokee
Seminole
Chickasaw
Chickasaw
Choctaw
Coosa
Tallapoosa
Chattahoochee
Atlantic Ocean
Horseshoe Bend
Choctaw
Alabama
Creek
Key to Text Styles
Indian polity
Place
Water feature
Km 0 100 200 400
Gulf of Mexico
Seminole

Trail of Tears videoclip

- True or False
- The Supreme Court, under the leadership of John Marshall, joined the executive and legislative branches in legally supporting and justifying the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia.



Trail of Tears videoclip

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- True of False
- Professor Edmunds claims that the hostility that white Americans displayed against Native Americans in the 19th Century was overwhelmingly racial prejudice in nature.



Professor Edmunds Today

Trail of Tears videoclip

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Professor Edmunds Today

The Economy - Tariff

- A tax on imports

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- Joe's "teapot" example

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The Economy - Tariff

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- Joe's "teapot" example
- "protective tariff" 1816,1824,1828
  - ("Tariff of abominations" to South Carolina)
- Usually helps industry and hurts agriculture
  - Most American's were farmers

The Tariff of 1828

- 1828 "Tariff of Abominations" to southerners

Nullification

- John Calhoun (SC)
- Exposition and Protest



Nullification

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- The Constitution was a compact between sovereign states and that states (NOT the Supreme Court) could decide the constitutionality of federal laws

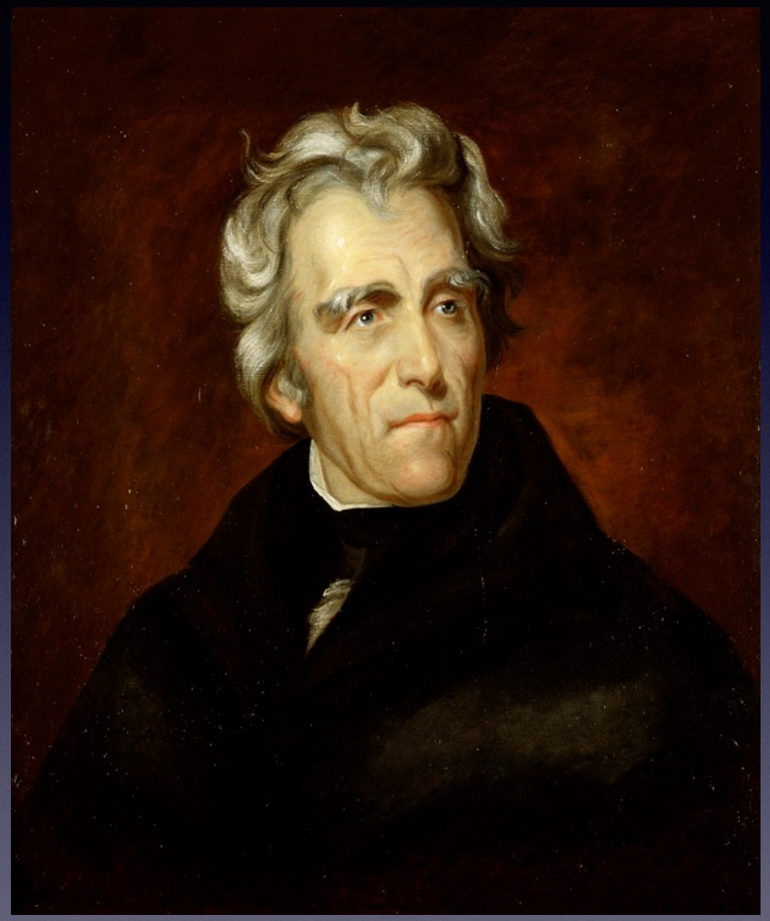


Nullification

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- *Argument later used by secessionists in 1861*



Nullification

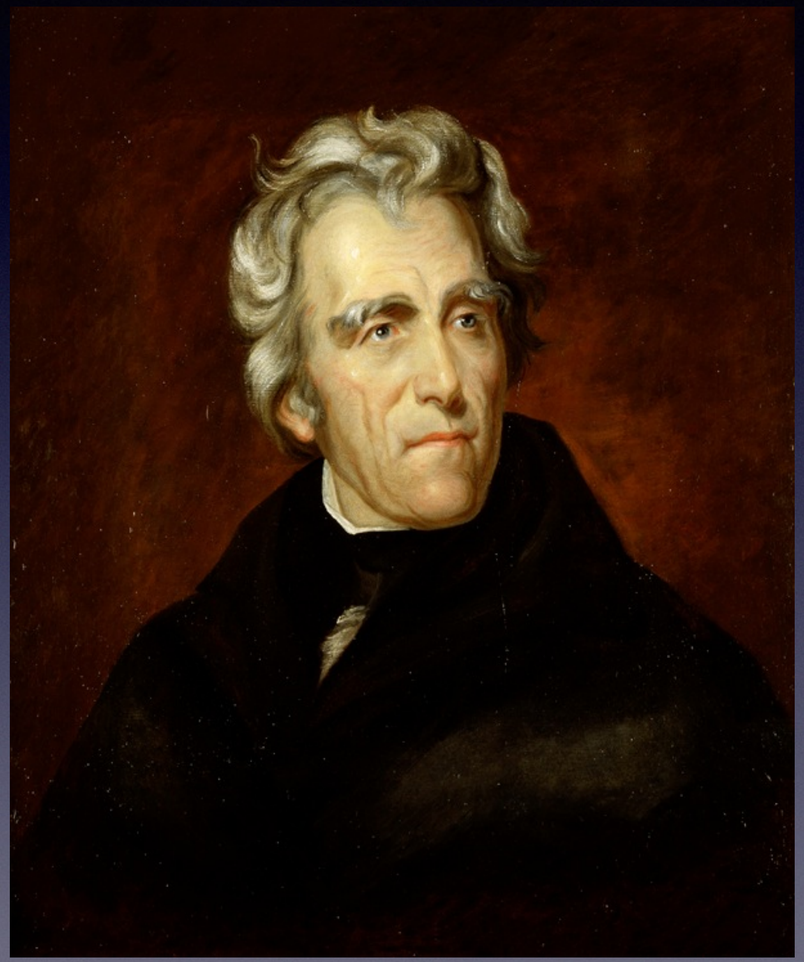


- Jackson's Indian policy had emboldened southerners

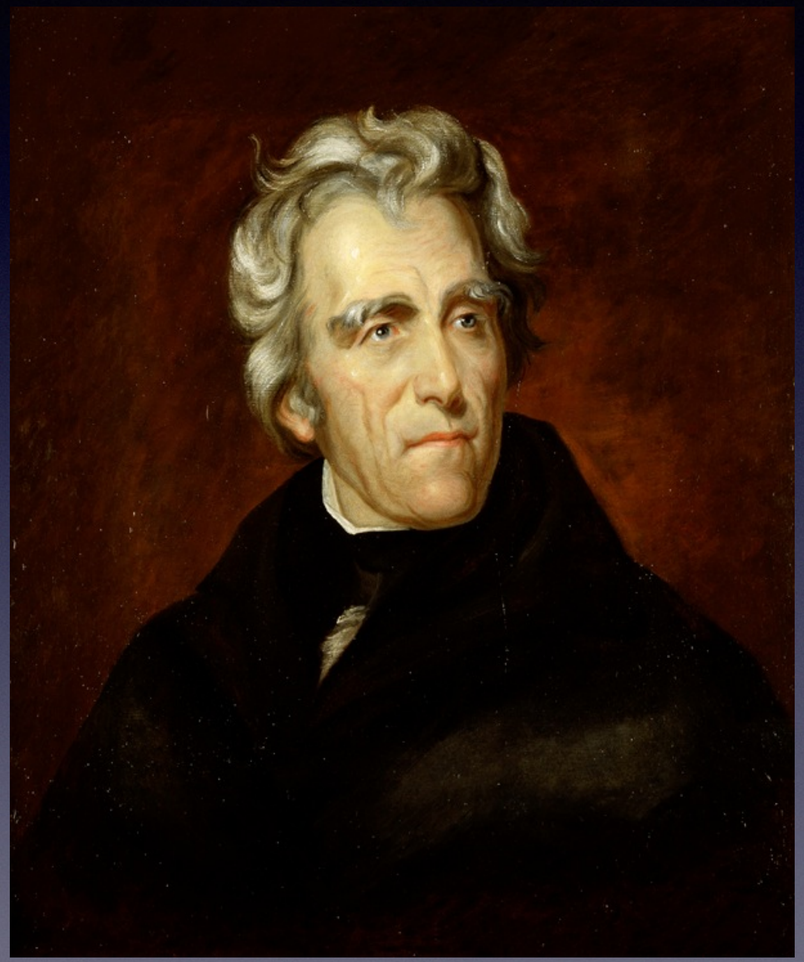


Vice President
John C. Calhoun

Crisis Avoided?

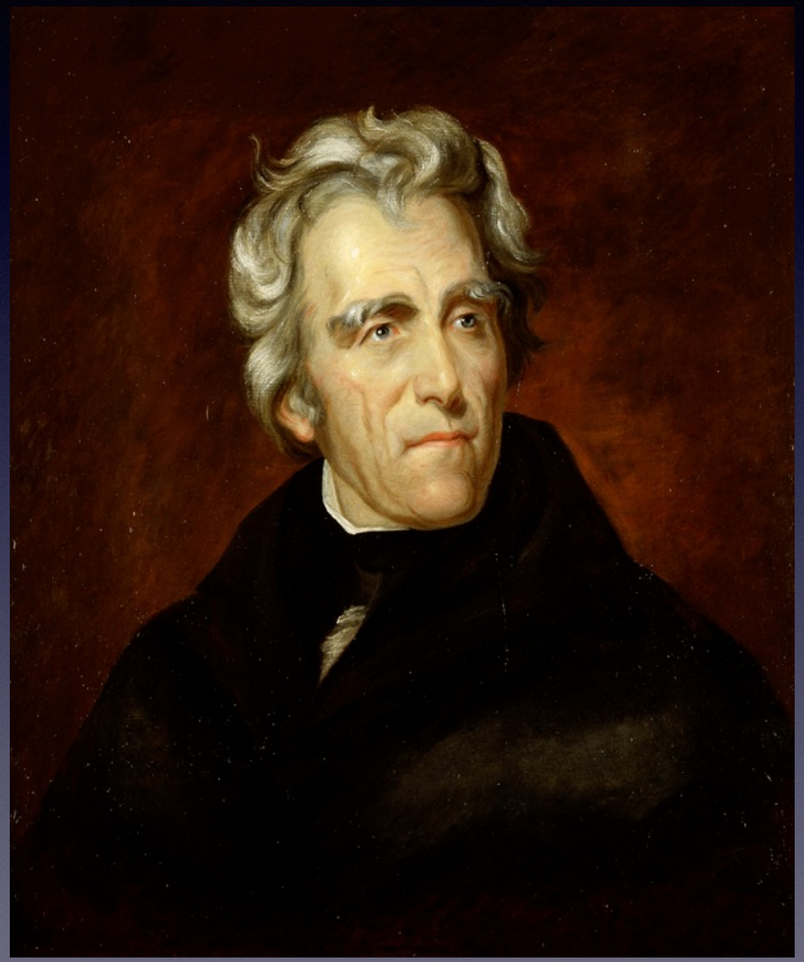


Crisis Avoided?



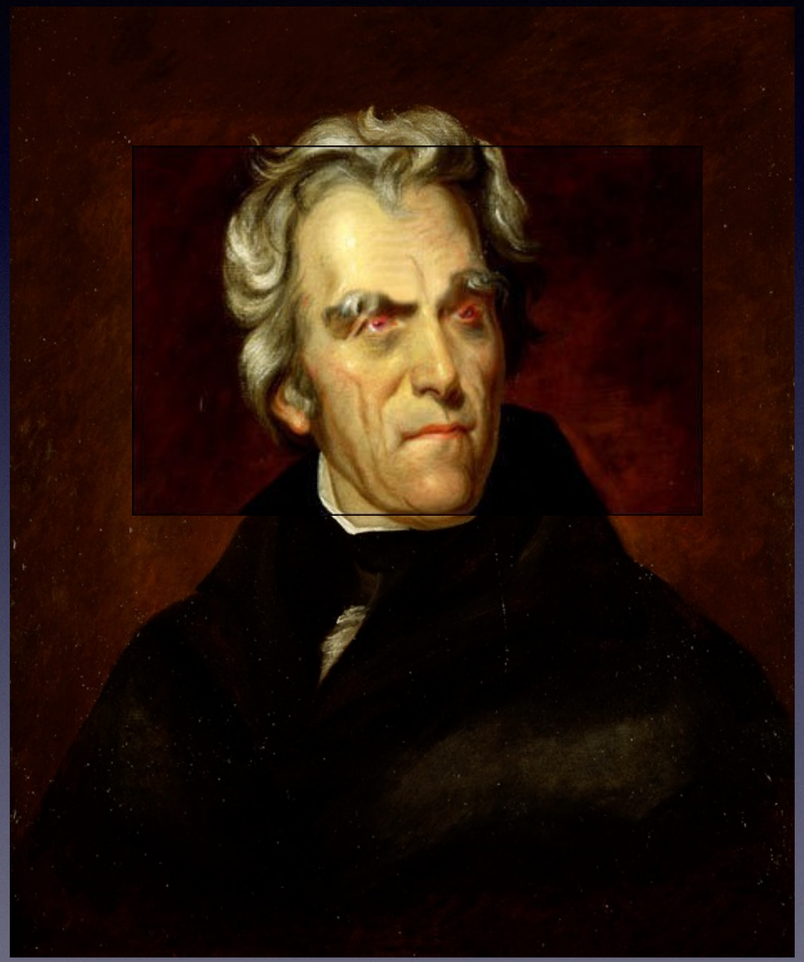
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Crisis Avoided?



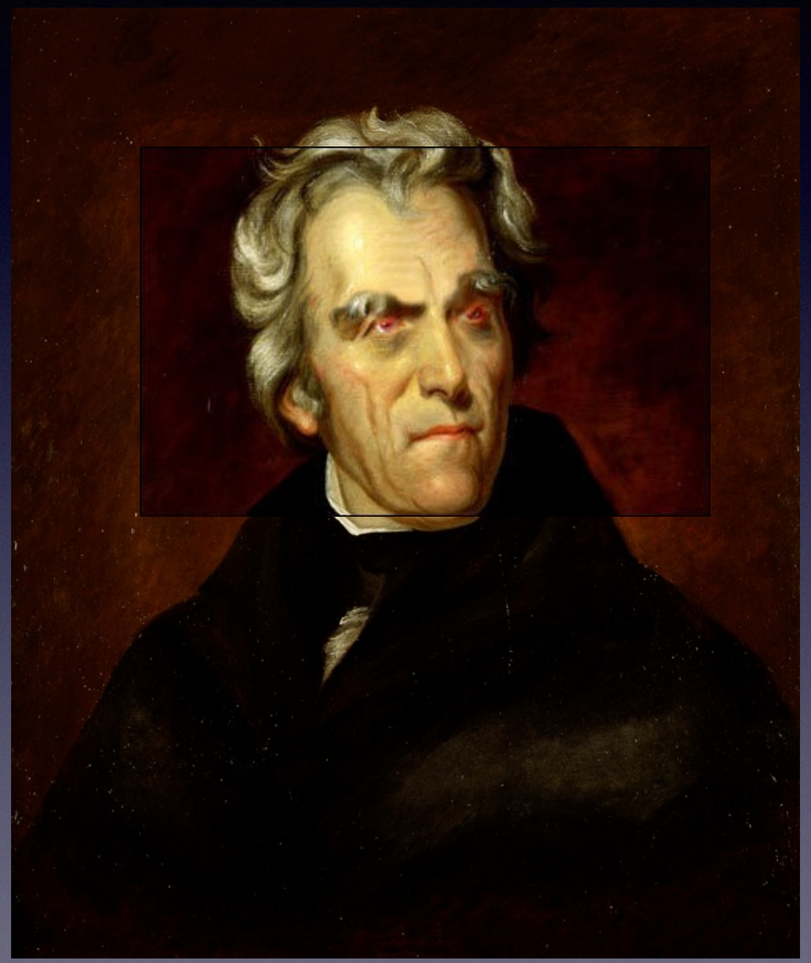
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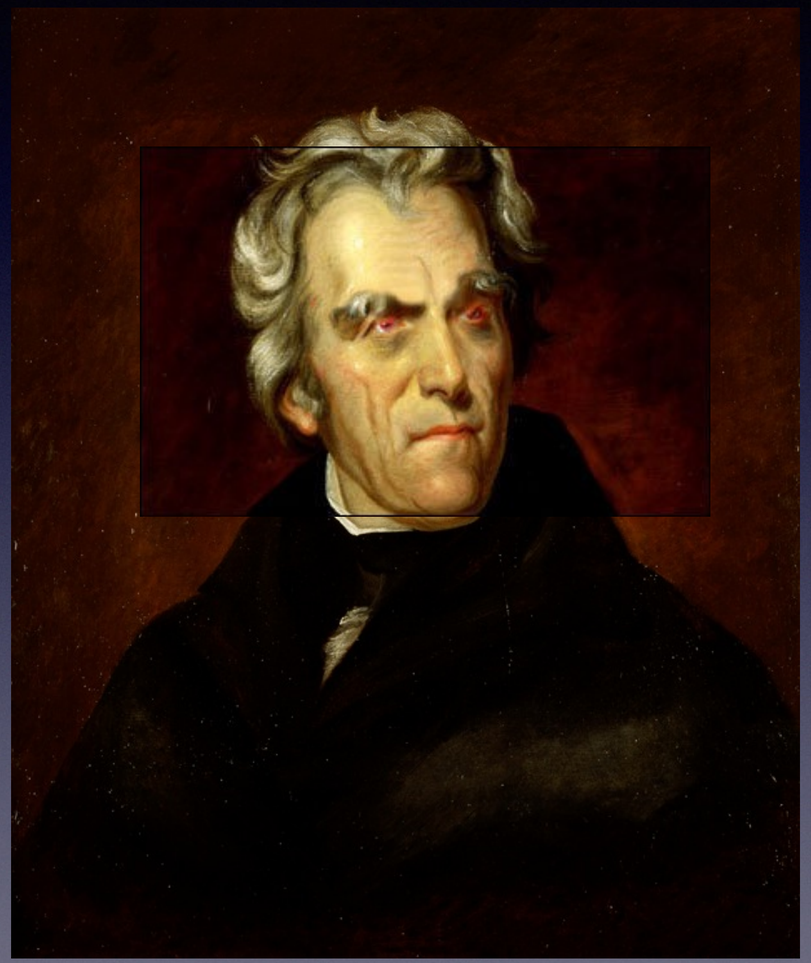
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“Disunion is treason”



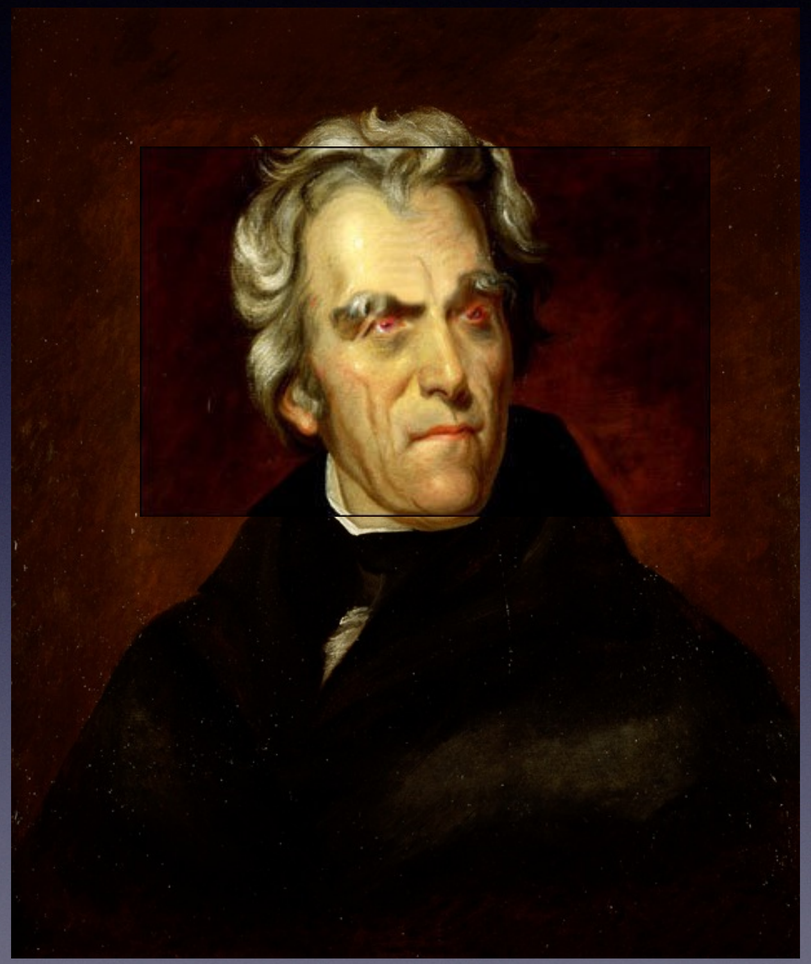
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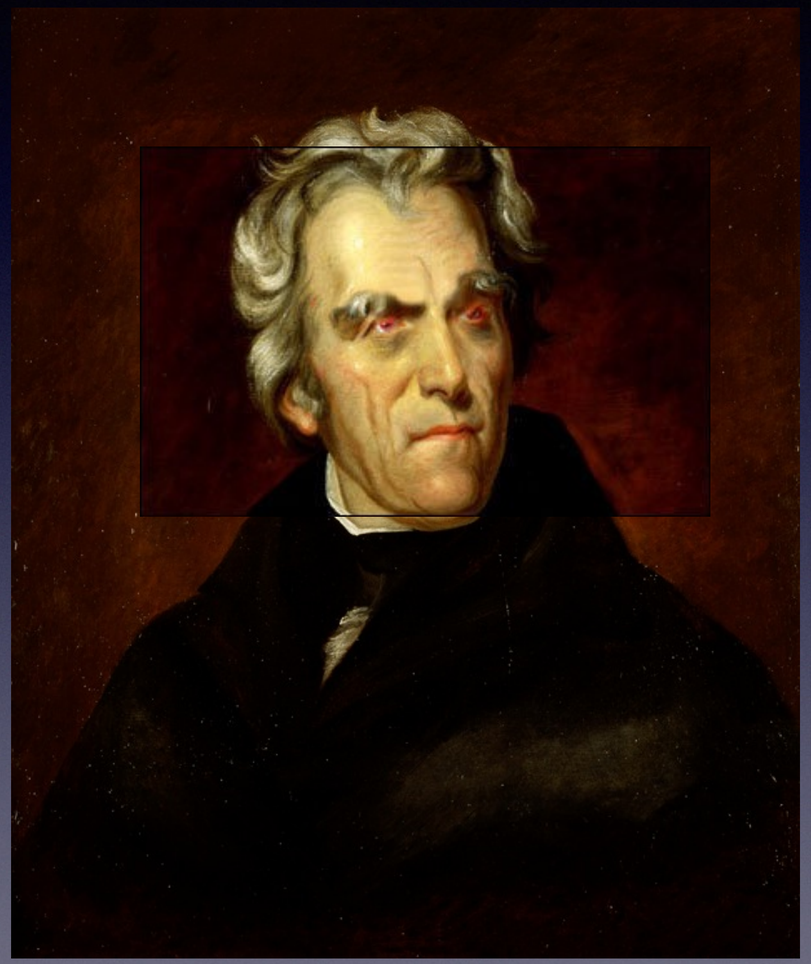
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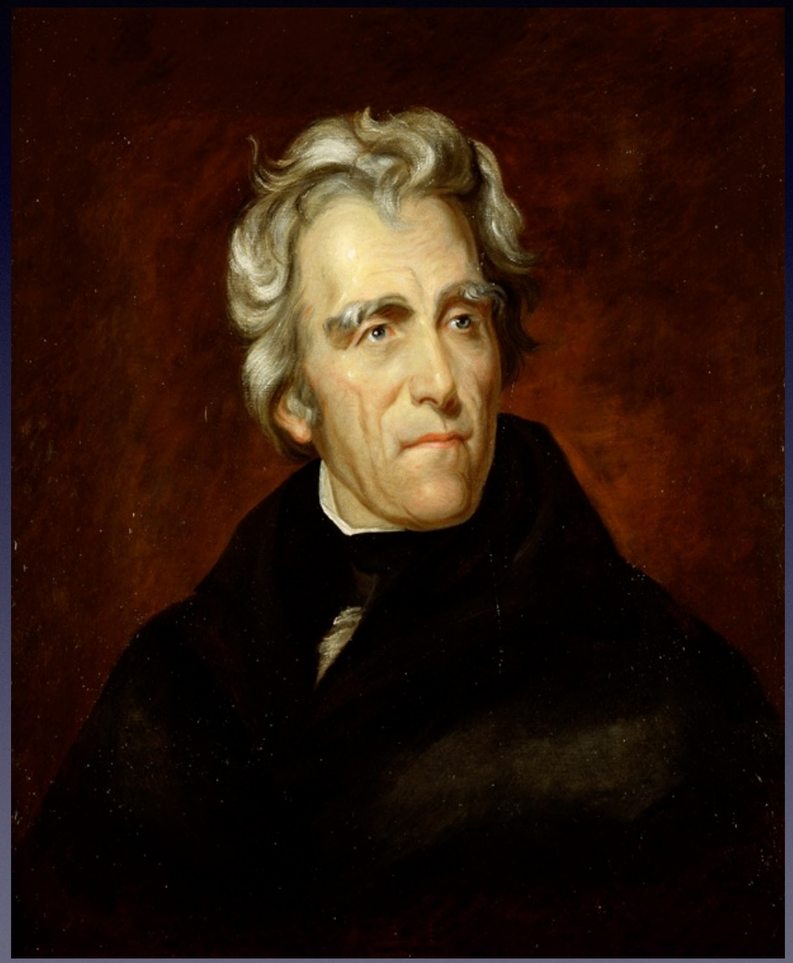
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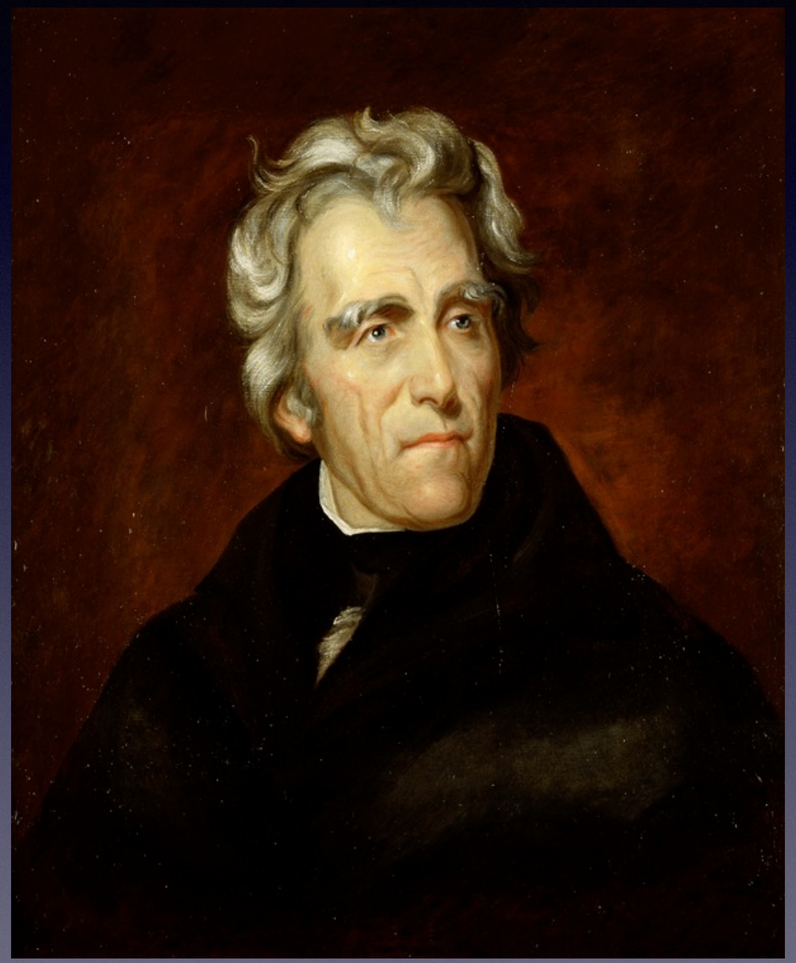
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- SC disbanded their nullification convention AFTER nullifying the Force Bill

AJ and the BUS



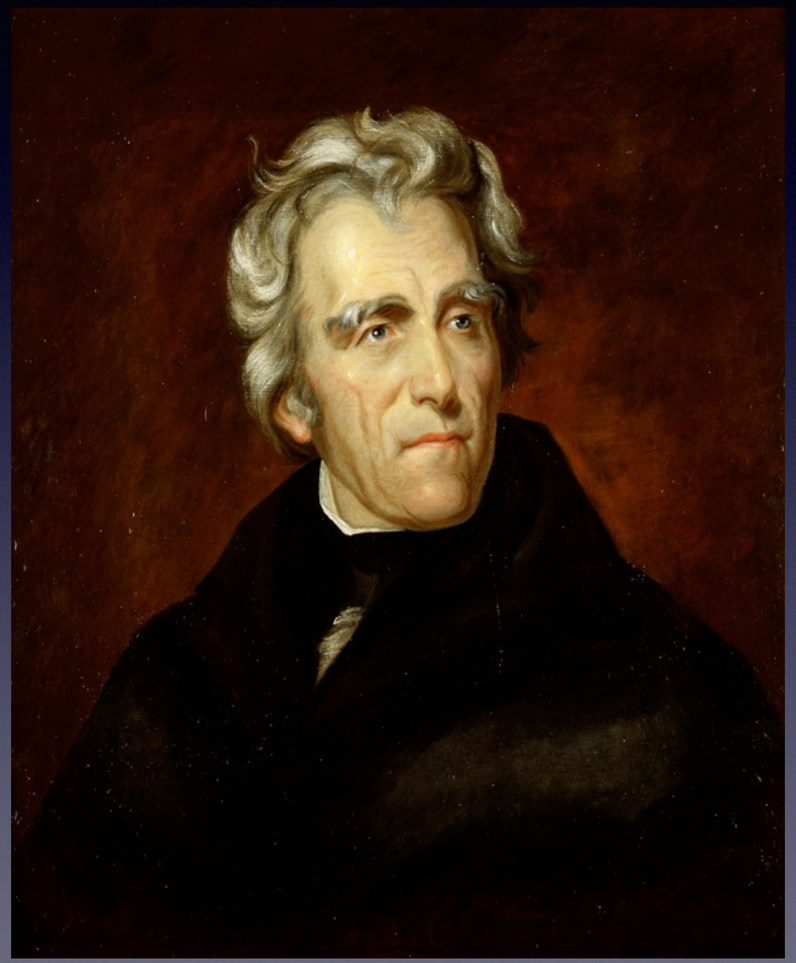


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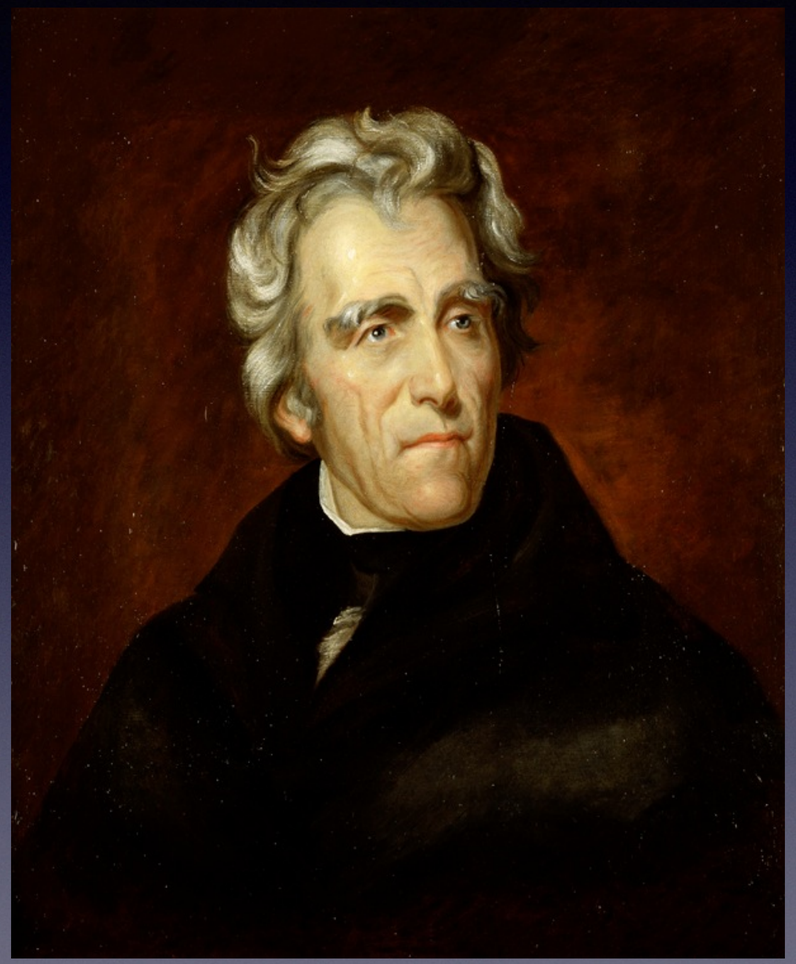
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AJ and the BUS



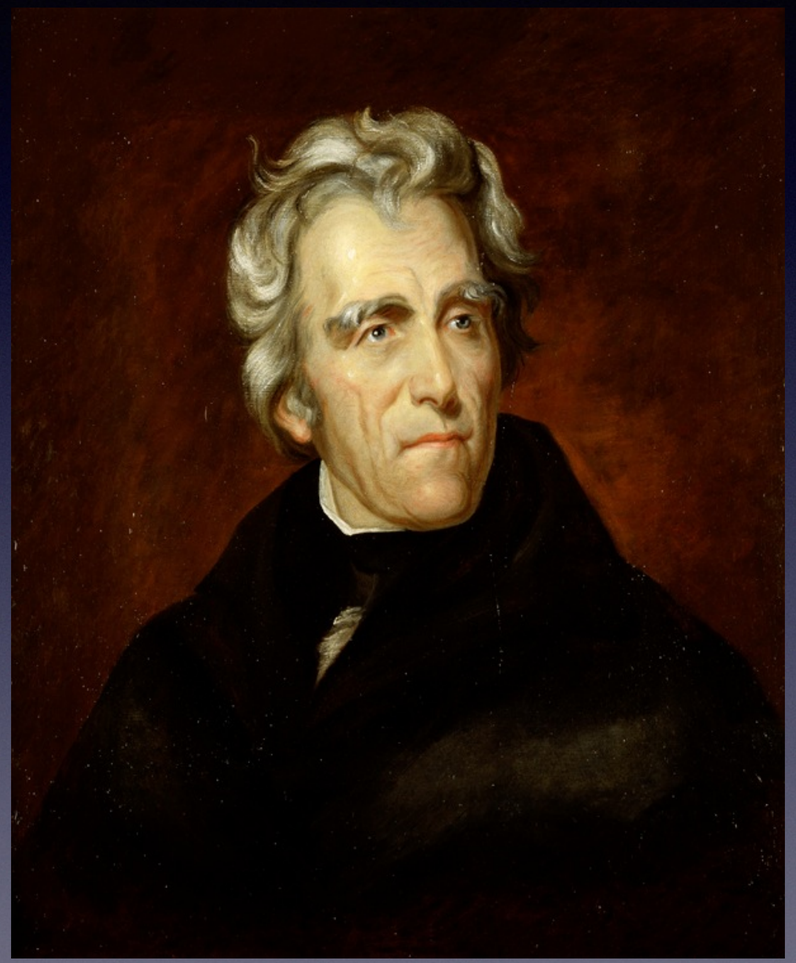
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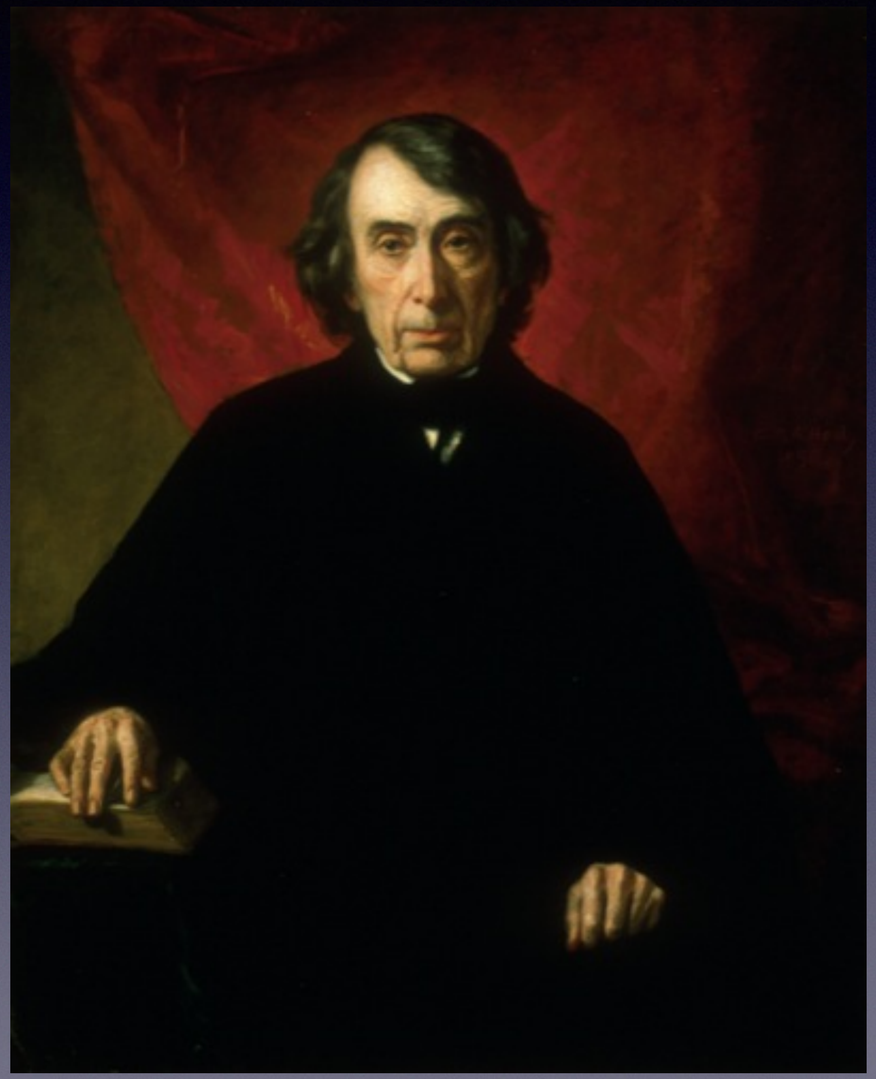
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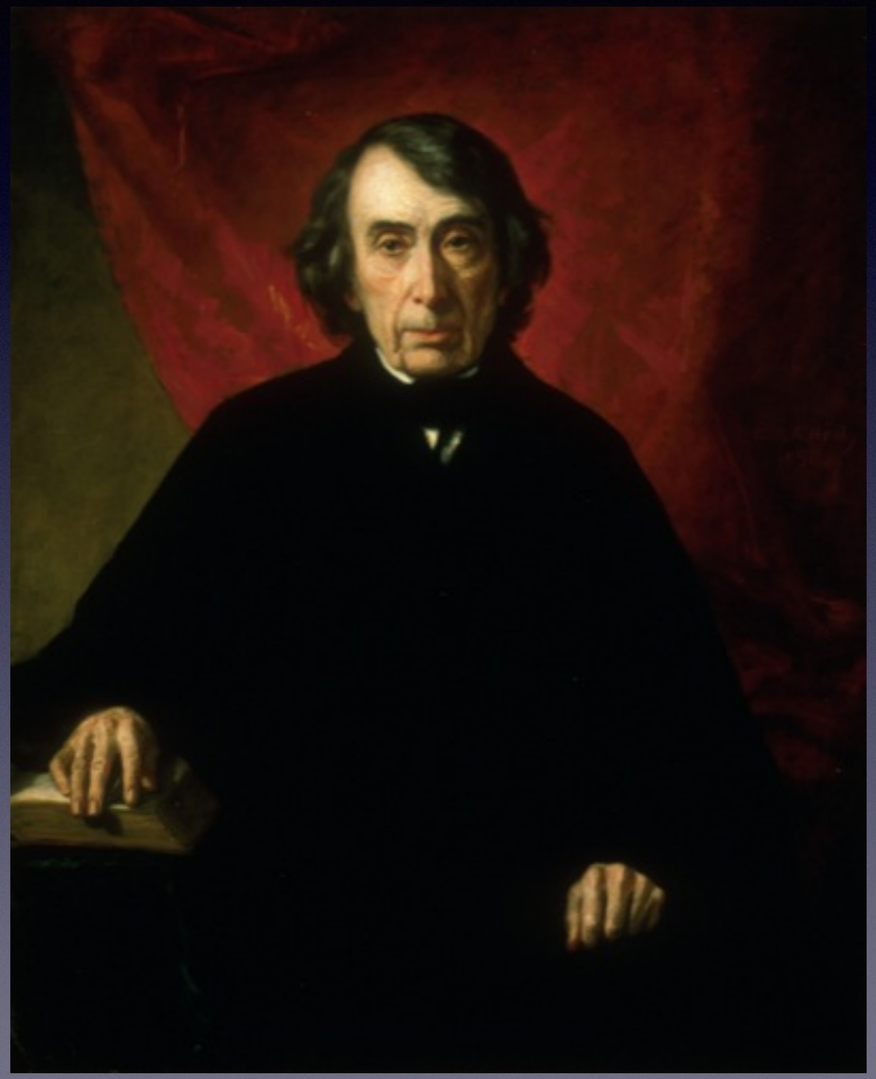


- Applied for recharter in 1832, a presidential election year.
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  - Hated the bank &
  - Understood popular culture that shared their hatred

Enter Roger Taney

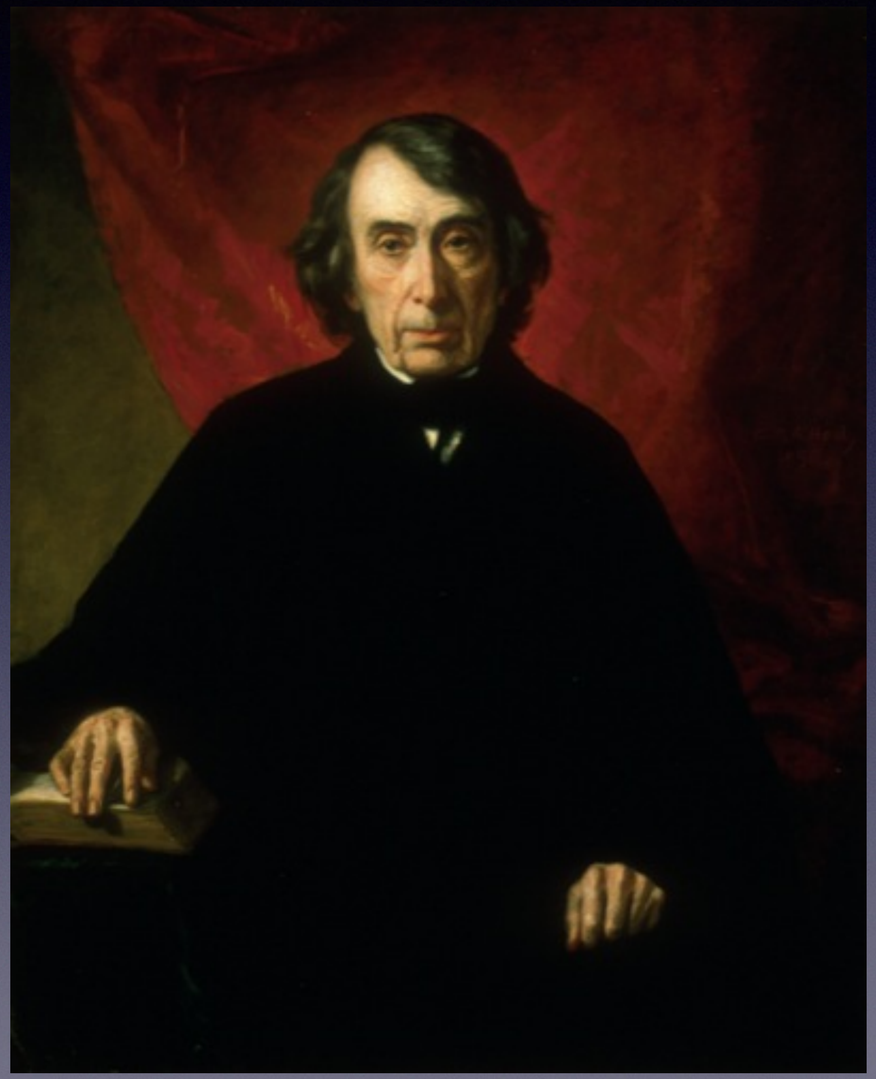


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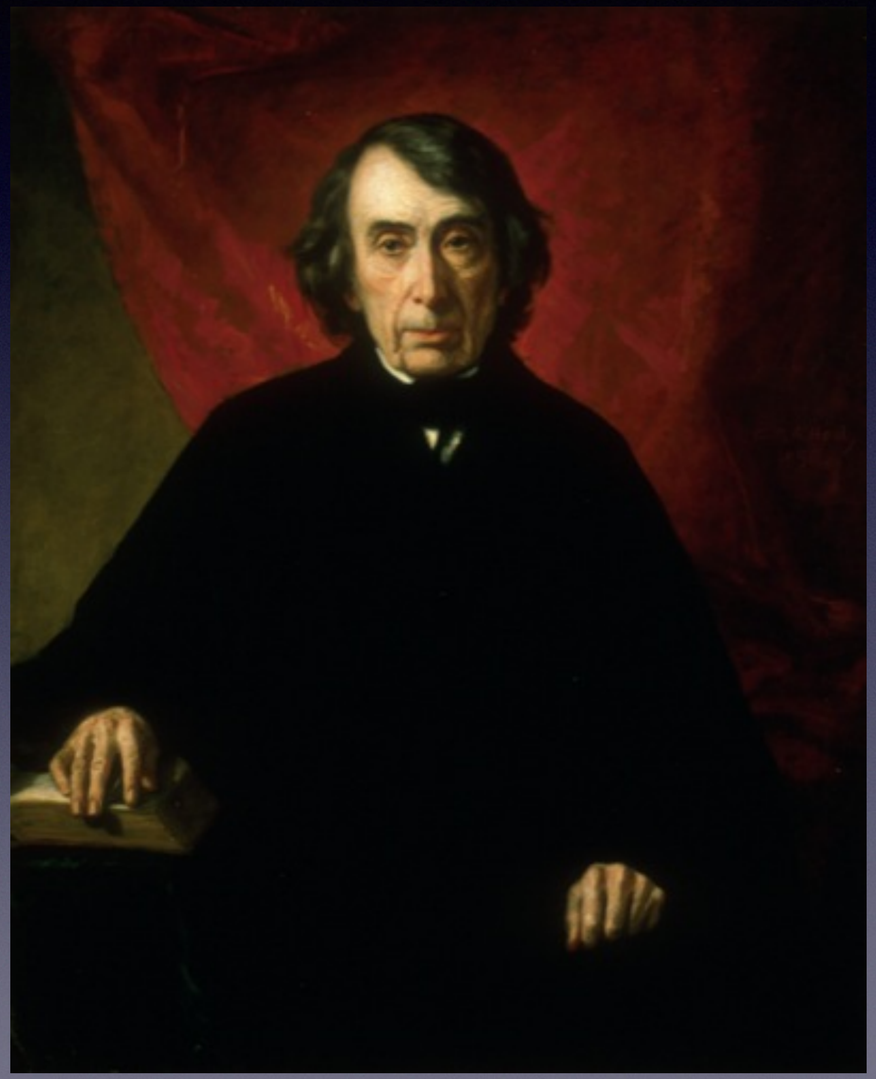
- Loyal Democrat

Enter Roger Taney



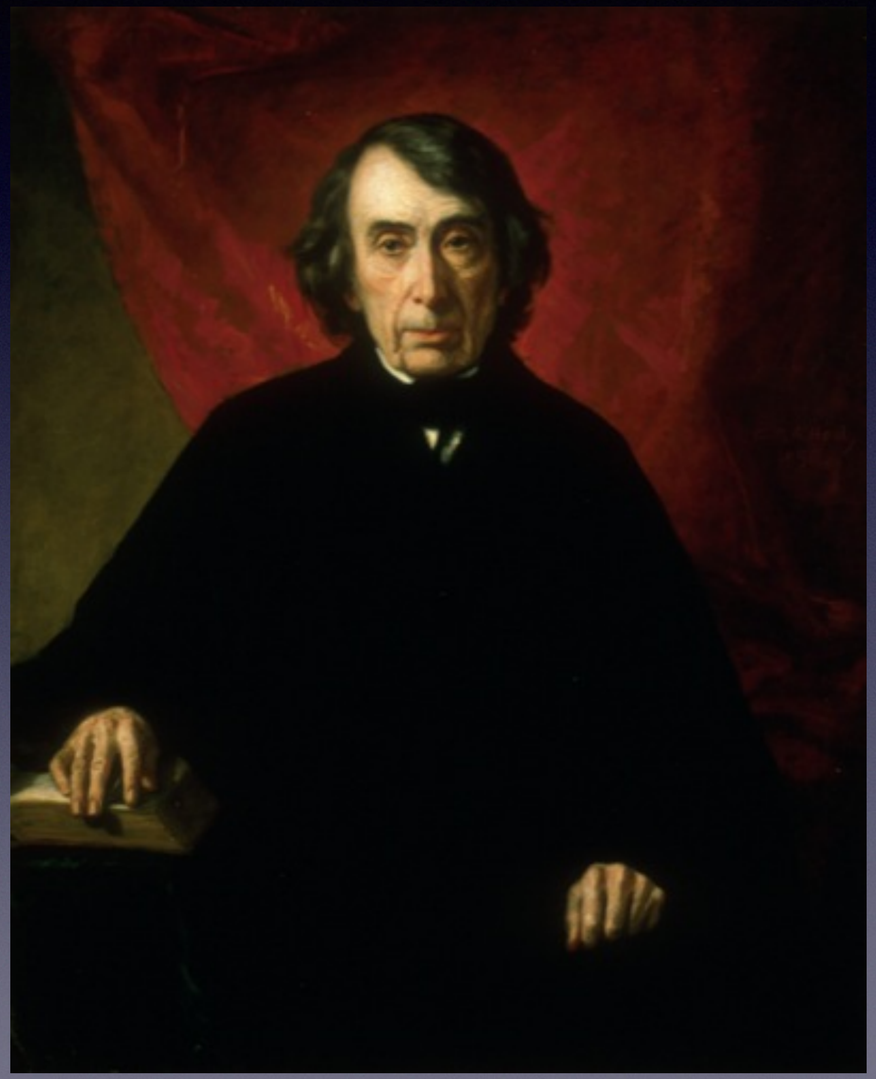
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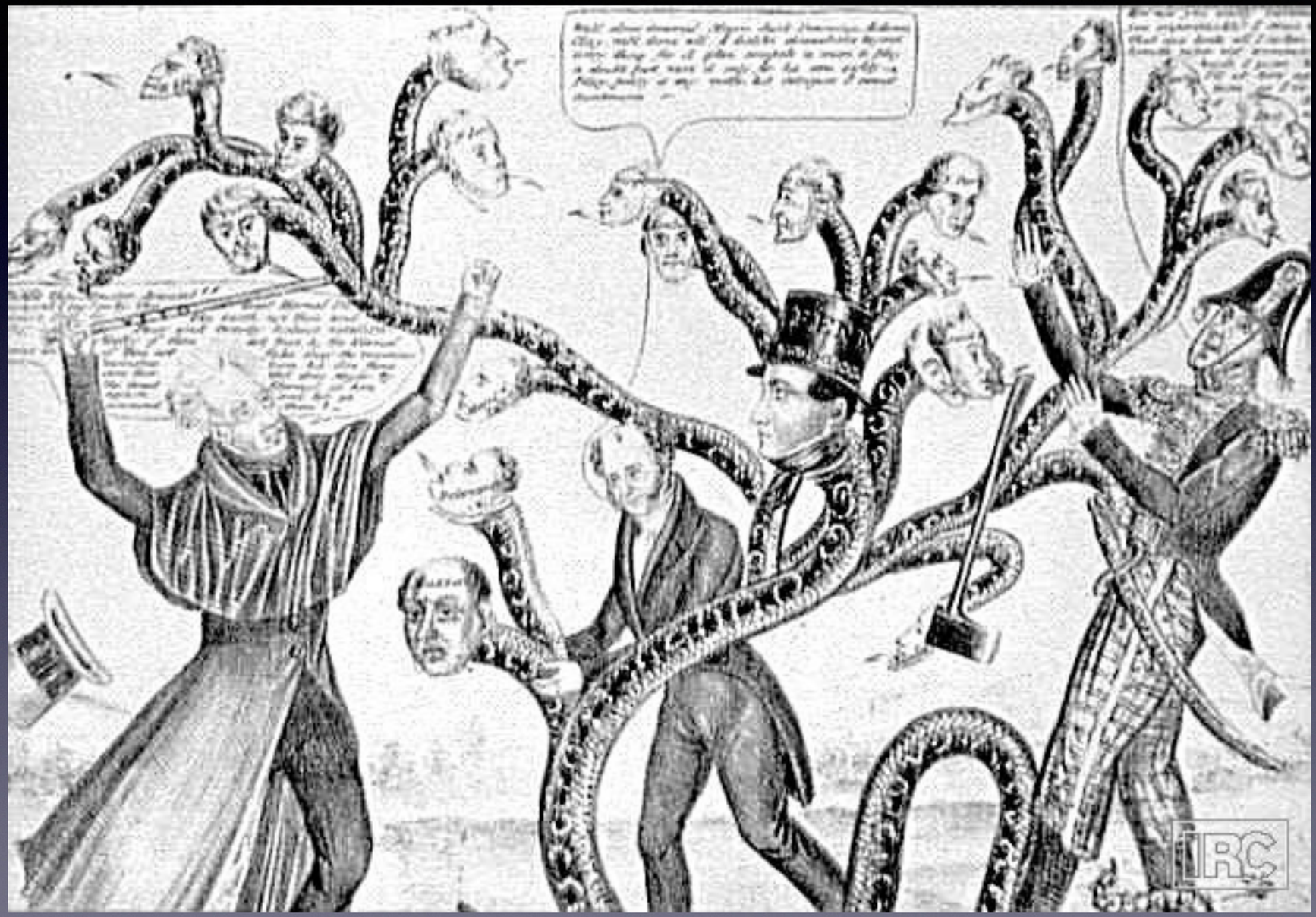
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Enter Roger Taney



- Loyal Democrat
- Removed federal $ from BUS and put it into state "pet banks"
- Rewarded with appointment to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
  - John Marshall died in 1835

Slaying the Dragon (BUS)





GENERAL JACKSON, SLAYING THE MANY HEADED MONSTER.

Published March 1836, by the proprietor, H. R. Robinson, 88 Courtland St. New York





off the $20

NA view

irony

BORN TO COMMAND.

OF VETO MEMORY.



HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

BORN TO COMMAND.



OF VETO MEMORY.

HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

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KING ANDREW

THE FIRST,

"Born to Command."

A KING who, possessing as much power as his Gracious Brother *William IV.*, makes a worse use of it.

A KING who has placed himself above the laws, as he has shown by his contempt of our judges.

A KING who would destroy our currency, and substitute *Old Rags*, payable by no one knows who, and no one knows where, instead of *good Silver Dollars*.

A KING born to command, as he has shown himself by appointing men to office contrary to the will of the People.

A KING who, while he was feeding his favourites out of the public money, denied a pittance to the *Old Soldiers* who fought and bled for our independence.

A KING whose *Prime Minister* and *Heir Apparent*, was thought unfit for the office of ambassador by the people:

Shall he reign over us,

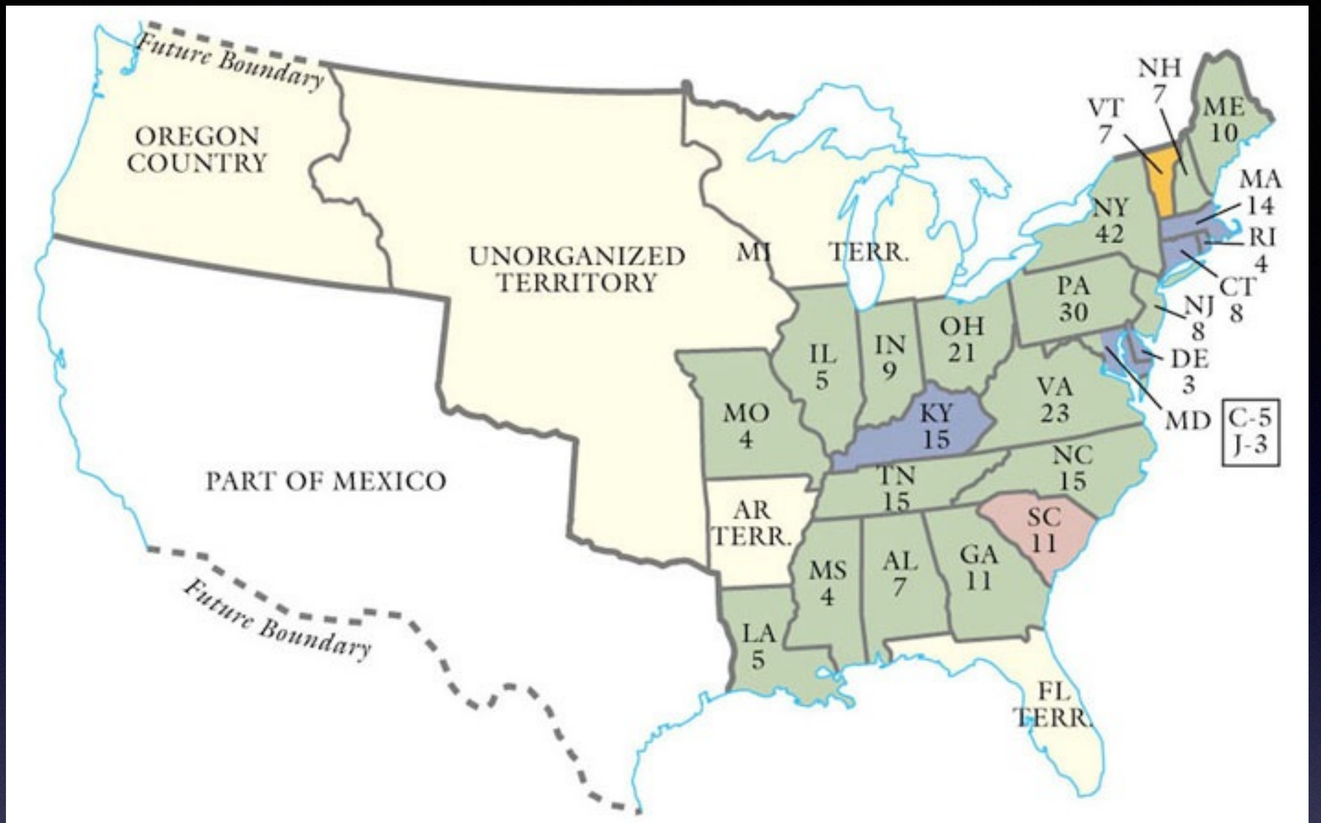
Or shall the PEOPLE RULE?

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The Nation's Leader versus Sectional Spokesmen

- Jackson overrode sectional interests and had national appeal.

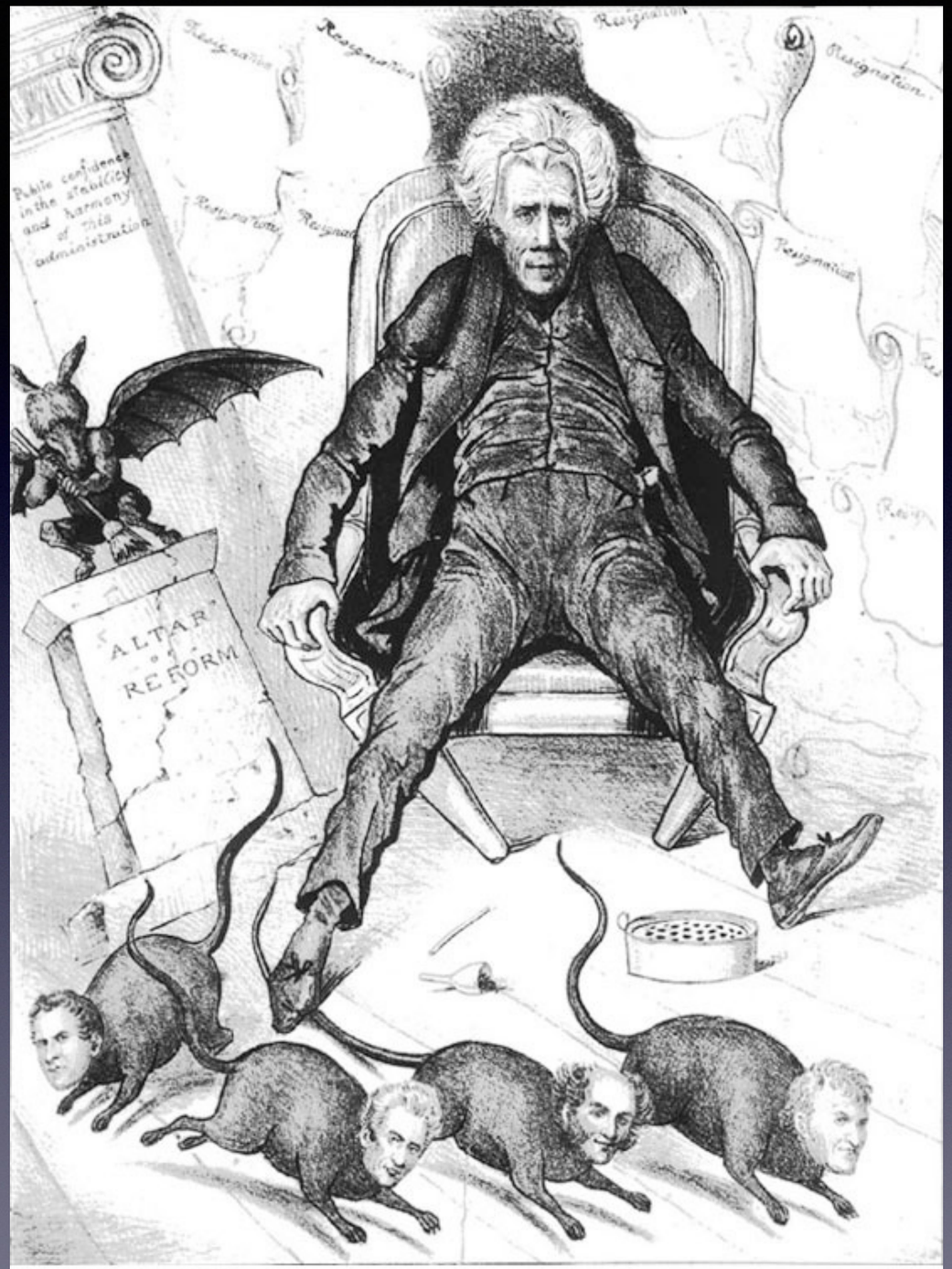
Election Of 1832



	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
Jackson (Democratic)	219	76	701,780	54
Clay (National Republican)	49	17	484,205	38
Wirt (Anti-Masonic)	7	2.4	100,715	8
Floyd (Independent Democrat)	11	3.8	----------	----

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Map 11-3, p. 351



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The 2nd American Party System

Democrats

Whigs

The 2nd American Party System

Democrats

Whigs

- First organized to elect Andrew Jackson in 1828

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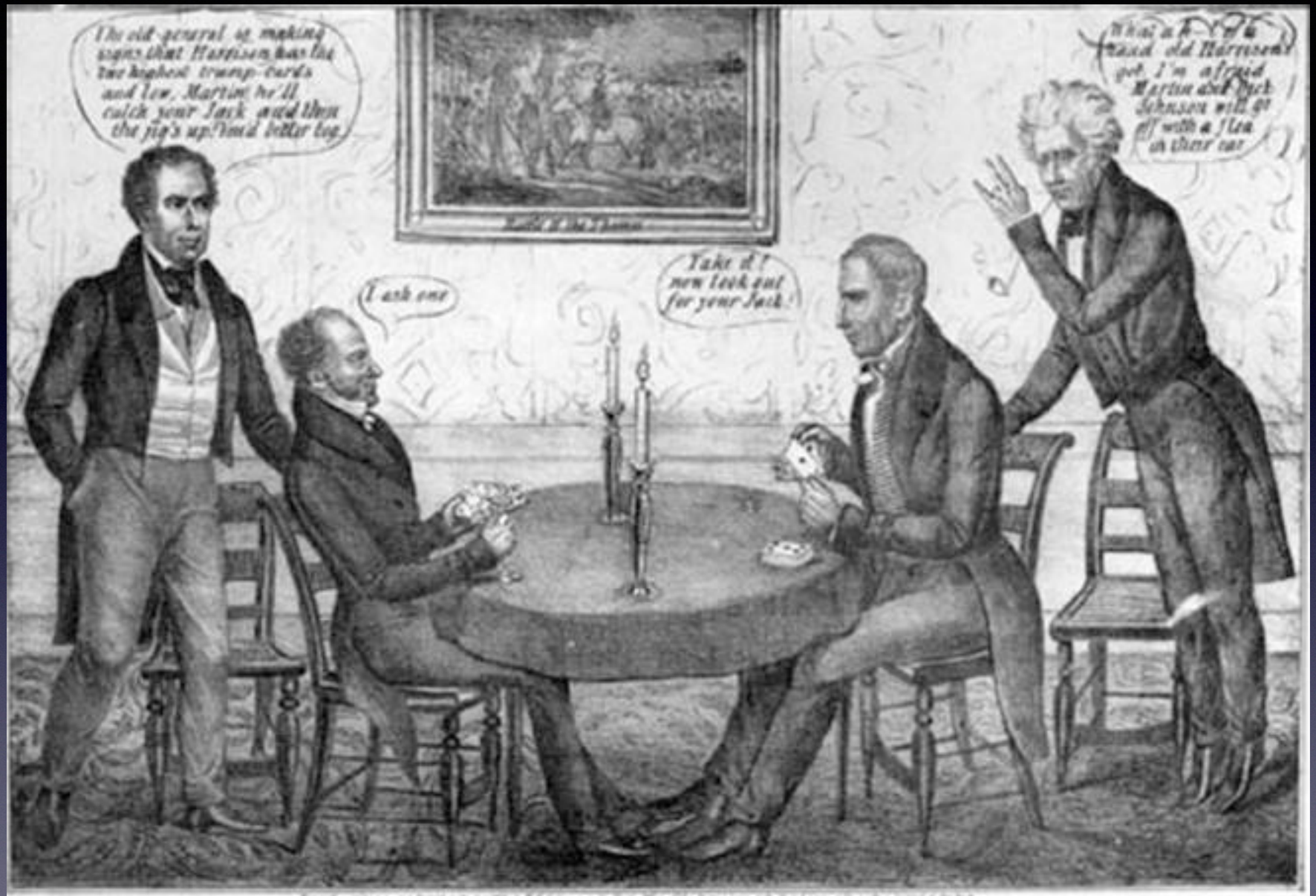
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- Power base in North and Old Northwest - southern planters and urban merchants
- Won elections in 1840 and 1848



ALL FOURS. IMPORTANT STATE OF THE GAME. THE KNAVE ABOUT TO BE LOST

Published May 1836 by the proprietor H. R. Robinson, 45 Courtland St. N. York

3 cartoons



A POLITICAL GAME of BRAG.

Or the best hand at all fours



A POLITICAL GAME of BRAG.

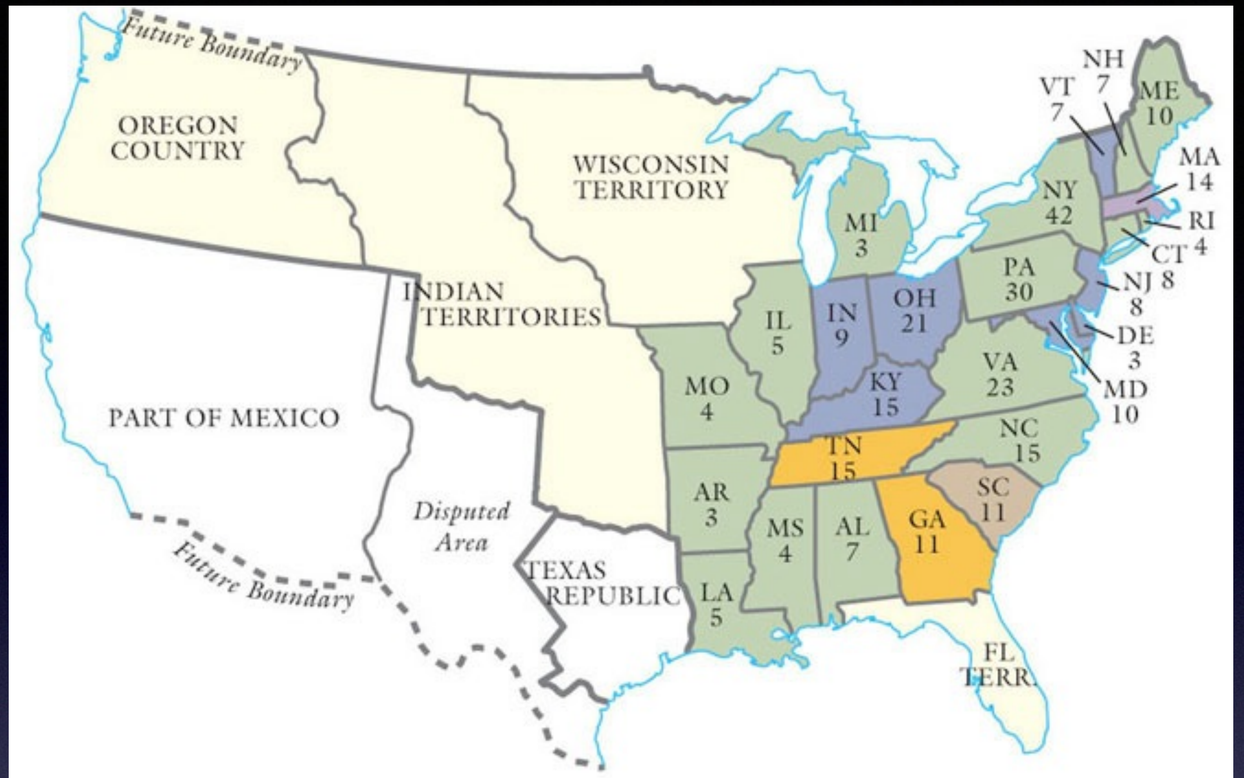
Or the best hand at all fours

Martin Van Buren

- Watch web video clip



Election Of 1836



	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
Van Buren (Democrat)	170	57.8	764,176	51
Harrison (Whig)	73	24.8	550,816	36
White (Whig)	26	8.8	146,107	10
Webster (Whig)	14	4.8	41,201	3
Mangum (Independent Democrat)	11	3.7	---------	----

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