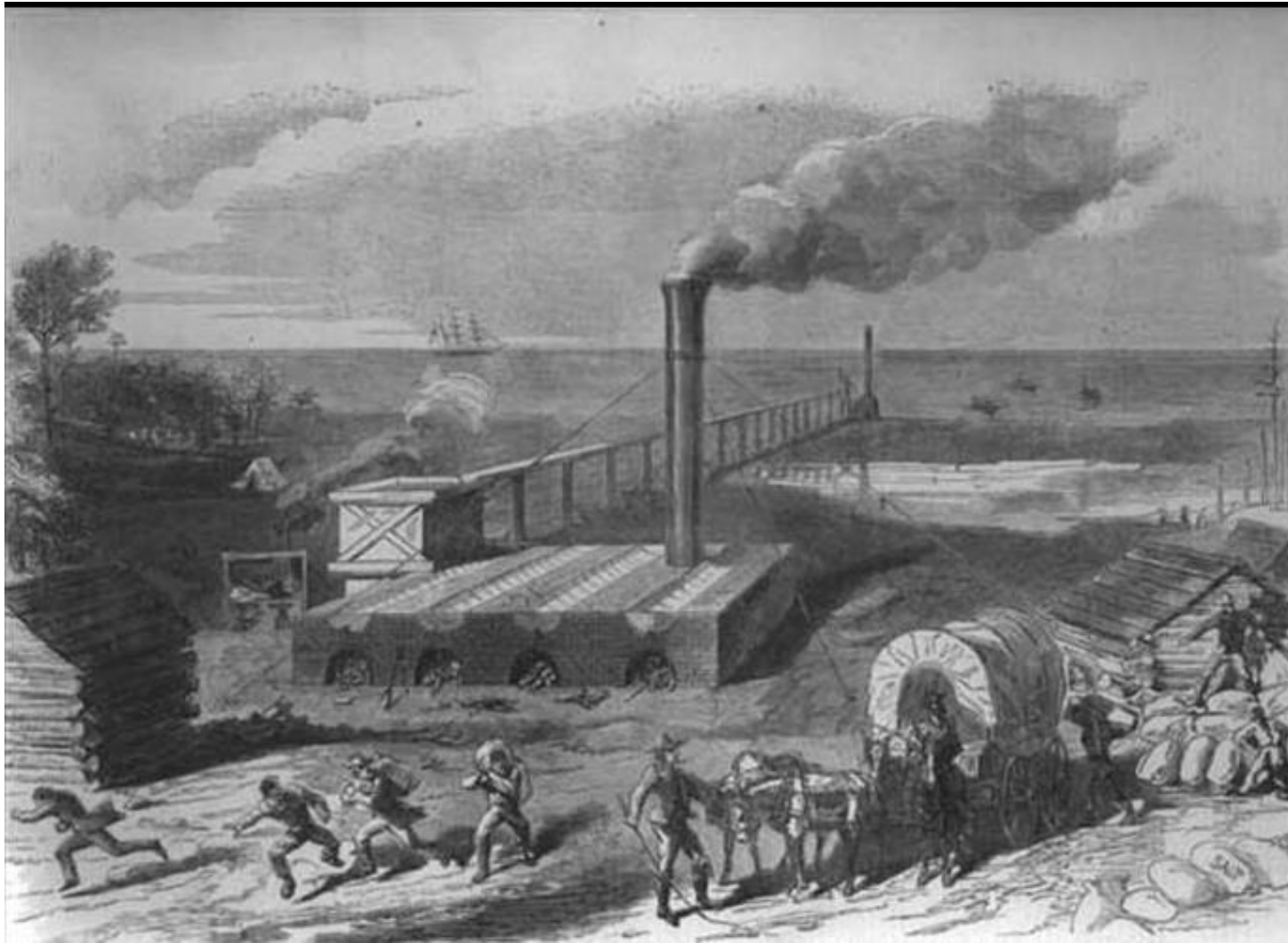


Growing Division and Reform



Overview

Sectional divisions emerged within the nation due to contrasting economic, political, and social ideologies. For instance, economic gaps arose between the agrarian South and the industrializing North, while political discord centered on contentious issues such as slavery and states' rights.

Sectional Tensions

Sectional differences increased with the addition of new states and ongoing debates over slavery.

- Conflict between free and slave states over the expansion of slavery into new territories
- South Carolina's Nullification Crisis over tariffs highlighted regional economic disparities
- Social tensions between Northern abolitionists and Southern defenders of slavery

President Jackson's Initiatives

Jackson's policies included Native American removal and dissolution of the Second Bank of the United States.

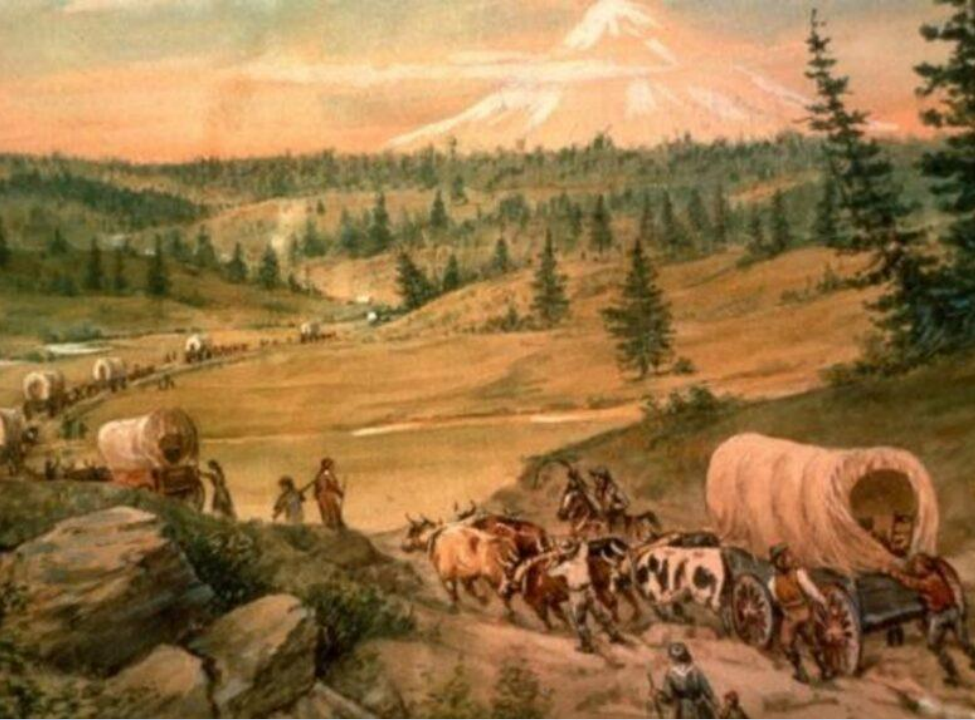
- Indian Removal Act of 1830 forcibly relocated Native American tribes, leading to the Trail of Tears
- Jackson's opposition to the Second Bank of the United States led to its dissolution, sparking economic turmoil
- Formation of the Whig party in response to Jackson's actions, highlighting political divisions



Reform Movements

Reformers worked to improve society during this period.

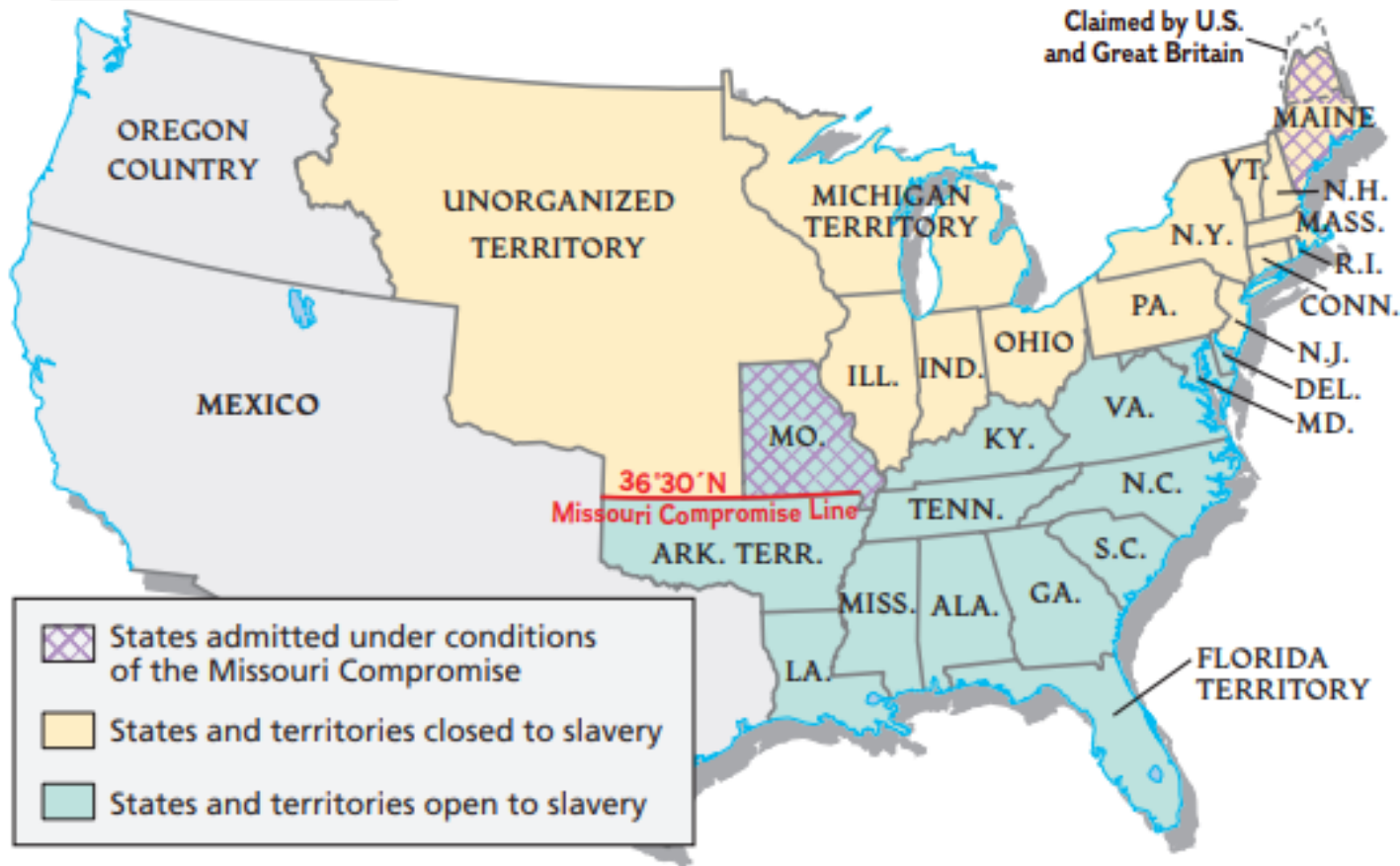
- Religious revivalism during the Second Great Awakening led to social and moral reform movements
- Women's rights advocates like Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton emerged from religious communities
- Abolitionist movement gained momentum with figures like William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass



Western Expansion

The Louisiana Purchase and improved transportation spurred settlement in the West.

- Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States and opened up new territories for settlement
- Development of canals and railroads facilitated westward migration and economic growth
- Increased settlement led to territorial disputes and tensions with Native American tribes



Missouri Compromise

Sectionalism influenced the election.

- Missouri Compromise of 1820 preserved the balance of power between free and slave states
- Debate over slavery's expansion into new territories highlighted growing sectional tensions
- Thomas Jefferson's concerns about the long-term implications of the slavery issue on national unity

The Election of 1824



CANDIDATE	Andrew Jackson	John Quincy Adams	William Crawford	Henry Clay
HOME STATE	Tennessee	Massachusetts	Georgia	Kentucky
MAIN POSITIONS	Presents himself as the champion of the common man	Supports tariffs and spending on roads and canals to promote business	Supports states' rights	Supports tariffs and spending on roads and canals to promote business, compromise between North and South
POPULAR VOTE*	151,271	113,122	40,856	47,531
ELECTORAL VOTE	99	84	41	37
HOUSE VOTE BY STATE	7	13	4	Not on ballot

*The popular vote does not accurately measure candidates' popular support, because in several states there was no popular vote, and electors were chosen by state legislatures.

Disputed Election of 1824

Sectionalism influenced the election.

- Election of 1824 marked by regional divisions and multiple candidates
- Accusations of a "corrupt bargain" between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay heightened political tensions
- Formation of new political parties, Democrats and Whigs, in response to growing sectionalism

Expansion of Voting Rights

Voting rights expanded in the early 1800s.

- Elimination of property ownership requirements allowed more white males to participate in elections
- Increased participation reflected growing democratic ideals and political engagement
- Rise of Andrew Jackson as a symbol of popular democracy and political inclusivity

Jacksonian Democracy

Jackson's presidency focused on inclusivity and democratic reforms.

- Spoils system rewarded political supporters with government positions, increasing participation in politics
- Replacement of caucus system with national nominating conventions democratized the selection of presidential candidates
- Jackson's efforts to strengthen executive power and challenge established political elites



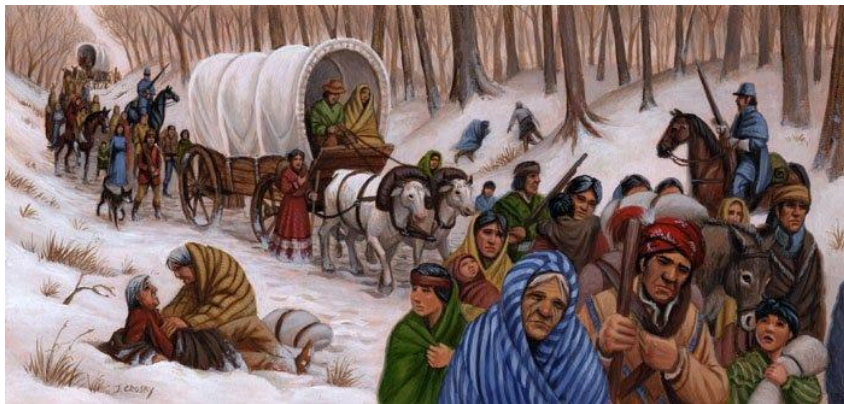
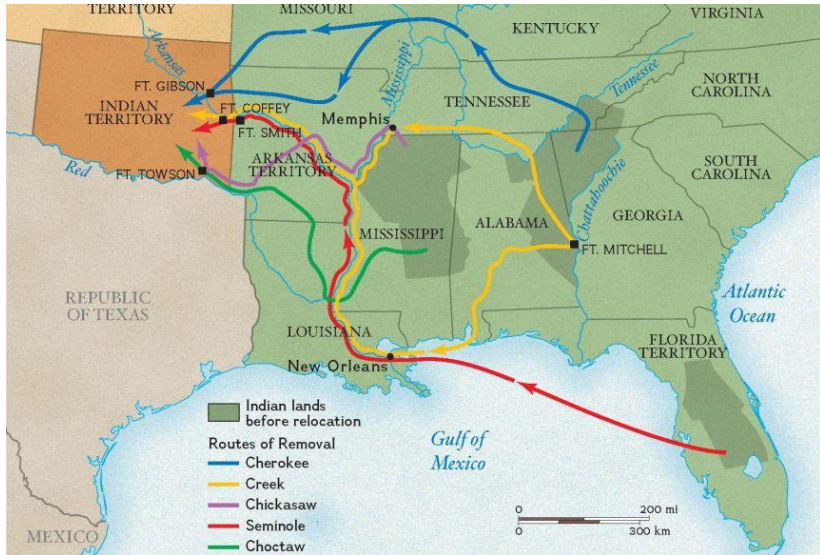
Nullification Crisis

South Carolina's nullification of federal tariffs led to a national crisis.

- Tariff of Abominations sparked Southern opposition and threats of secession
- John C. Calhoun's doctrine of nullification challenged federal authority and highlighted states' rights debates
- Compromise measures, like Henry Clay's tariff reduction plan, temporarily resolved the crisis but deepened sectional divisions

Native American Removal

Jackson's Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears.



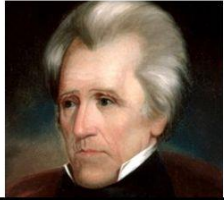
- Forced relocation of Native American tribes from Southeastern states to Indian Territory
- Legal battles, like Worcester v. Georgia, challenged federal Indian policy but were ultimately disregarded by Jackson
- Trail of Tears resulted in thousands of deaths and highlighted the brutality of Native American removal policies

Emergence of the Whig Party

Jackson's opposition led to the formation of the Whig party.

The Rise of the Whig Party

- Split was caused because of the stance over the 2nd National Bank



Jacksonian Democrats

- Leader: **Andrew Jackson**
- Party of the **common people**
- Reduce Corporate Privileges



The Whig Party

- Leader: Henry Clay
- Party for the Aristocrats
- Reduce **Presidential Powers**

- Whigs advocated for a strong federal government and economic development policies
- Opposition to Jackson's executive power and populist measures
- Rise of prominent Whig leaders like Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams as alternatives to Jacksonian Democrats

Specie Circular Coinage Act (1836)

- 1836: Jackson issued an executive order the **Specie Circular Coinage Act**
 - required that government lands be bought in hard specie.
 - The Act was a reaction to growing concerns about excessive speculation of land after the Indian Removal, which was mostly done with "soft money".
 - Jackson issued this order to protect the settlers who were forced to pay greatly inflated land prices with devalued paper currency.
- Because banks lacked hard **specie** (money in gold or silver coins) to issue in return for notes, many of them collapsed.

Economic Challenges

Jackson's economic policies and the Panic of 1837.

The Specie Circular 1836

- A Jackson idea passed by congress
- Required buyers to buy land with specie!
- Made economy even worse
- Contributed to the Panic of 1837

- Panic will be blamed on Van Buren because he will be the president to inherit it

- Jackson's Specie Circular and withdrawal of federal funds from the National Bank contributed to economic instability
- Speculative land investments and overextension of credit led to financial collapse and widespread bank failures
- Van Buren's response to the crisis exacerbated economic hardship and political discontent

Election of 1840 and Tyler's Presidency

Whig victory in the election of 1840.

- William Henry Harrison's "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign appealed to common voters
- John Tyler's presidency marked by conflicts with Whig party leaders and divergence from party policies
- Webster-Ashburton Treaty highlighted foreign policy successes amid domestic challenges

Reform Movements and Abolitionism

The Second Great Awakening and its influence on reform.

- Religious revivalism inspired social and moral reform movements, including abolitionism and temperance
- Women's rights activists like Elizabeth Cady Stanton emerged from religious communities and advocated for gender equality
- Abolitionist movement gained momentum with the publication of anti-slavery literature and the formation of abolitionist societies

