

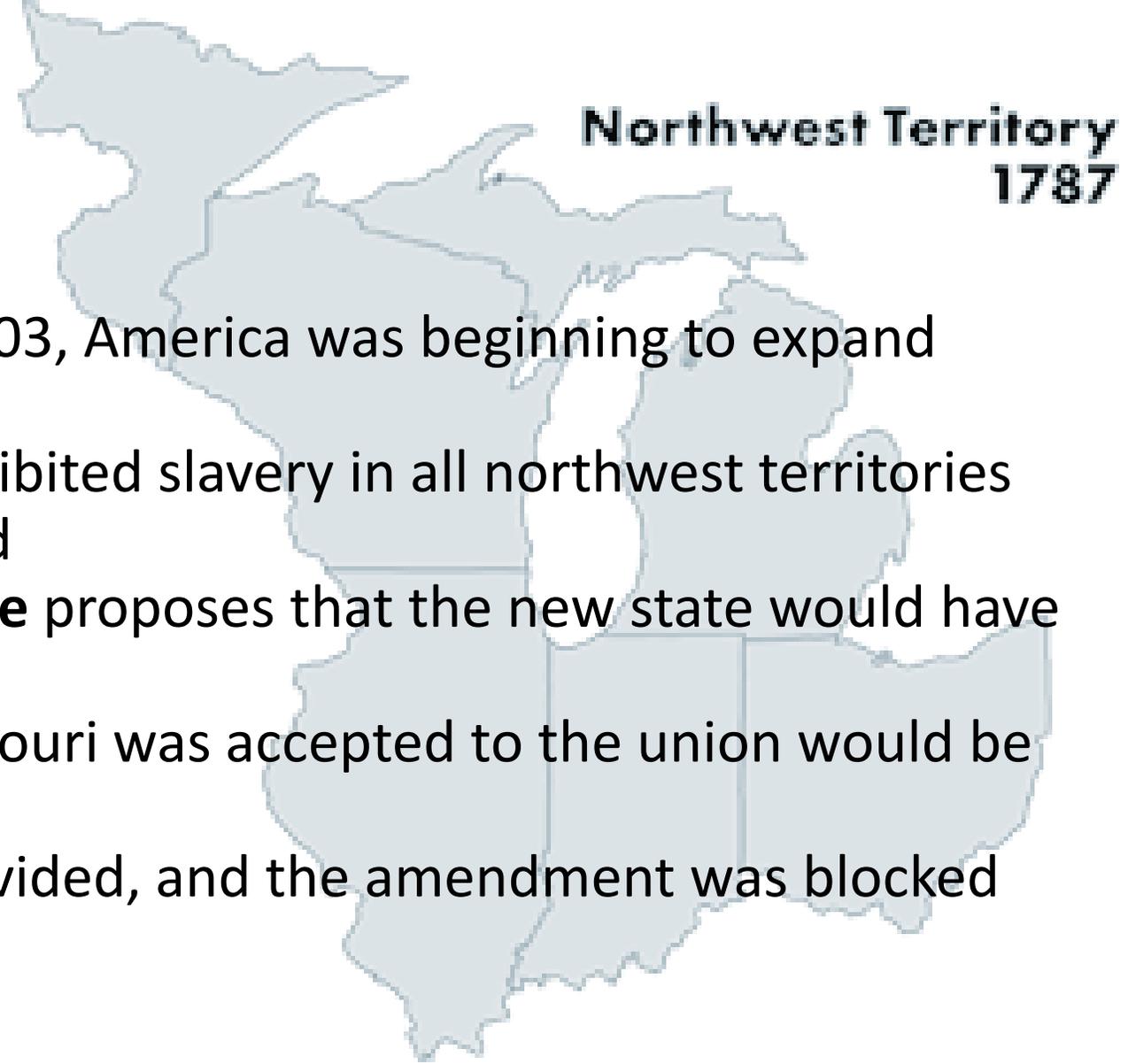
Constitutional Crises

The Missouri Compromise

Kate Leahy

A problem in the West

- Due to the Louisiana purchase in 1803, America was beginning to expand westward
 - The **Northwest Ordinance** prohibited slavery in all northwest territories
- 1819; Missouri applies for statehood
 - Representative **James Tallmadge** proposes that the new state would have a **gradual emancipation** plan
 - All children born after Missouri was accepted to the union would be born free
 - The house vote was divided, and the amendment was blocked

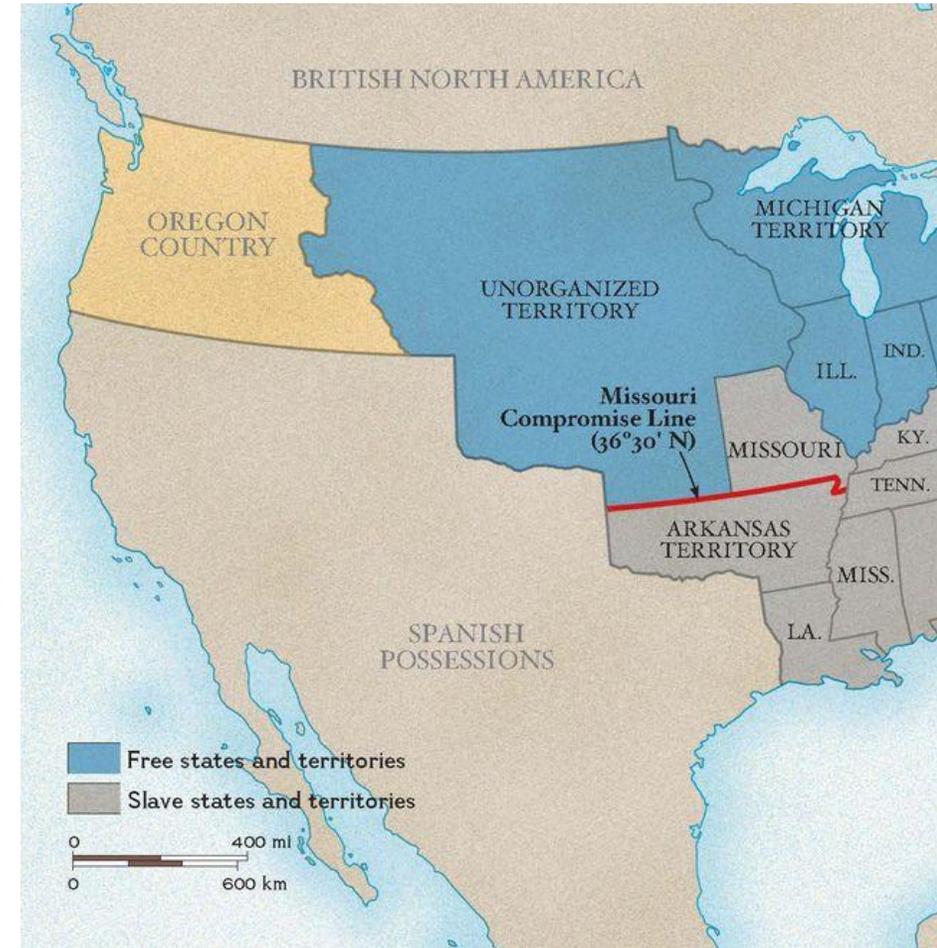


Southern Fear

- Southern legislatures prevents the Tallmadge amendment out of fear of **servile insurrection**
 - If Slavery does not expand Westward, the slaves would begin to outnumber the whites
 - The whites feared that the slaves would capitalize on their larger population and revolt
 - Ultimately ending up in the downfall of America with a race war
- Also at the time **governmental power was balanced** between the Free and Slave States
 - Admitting Missouri as free or slave would **upset** the balance

The Compromise

- The Missouri Compromise of 1820
 - Proposed by **Senators Jesse Thomas and Henry Clay**
 - Split into two parts
 - 1) Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state and Maine (formerly part of Massachusetts) as free
 - 2) Excluding Missouri, slavery **would not continue** into the Louisiana Purchase **north of latitude 36°30'**



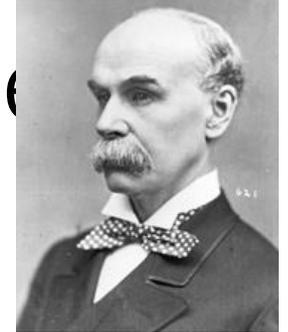
The Two Sides Opinions on the Compromise

Northerners



- Led by Senator Rufus King of New York
- Congress had the power to prohibit slavery in a new state (**central power**)
- Criticized the compromise for **allowing for any expansion** of Slavery

Southerners



- Led by Senator William Pinkney of Maryland
- New states had the same freedoms as the original ones (**power to the states**)
 - Could choose slavery if they wished
- Criticized because it gave Congress too much power

Repealing

- The **Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854**
 - Established **popular sovereignty** (voting) for deciding slavery in Kansas and Nebraska
 - Both North of the line
- **Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford (1857)**
 - A supreme court case where a slave was not allowed freedom even though he was brought to a free territory
 - Resulted in **declaring the Compromise unconstitutional**
 - Prohibited by the Fifth Amendment
 - Taking property without due process (Slaves = property)
 - EXTREMELY controversial, pushed to war



The Effects of the Compromise

- It officially created a boundary that would formally divided the nation
 - **Solidifying separation between the North and South**
- The compromise was a temporary solution to a greater problem
 - It did not make a hard line decision for the nation on whether or not there would be slavery
 - More like a **band-aid**
 - Ended up causing greater problems than it solved (Dred Scott)
- Gave power to the Northern ideal of Centralized power
 - Upset south

Works Cited

- History.com Editors. "Missouri Compromise." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 29 Oct. 2009, www.history.com/topics/abolitionist-movement/missouri-compromise.
- "The Missouri Compromise." American Battlefield Trust, The History Channel, 19 Mar. 2019, www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/missouri-compromise.
- National Geographic Society. "The Missouri Compromise." National Geographic Society, 4 Apr. 2018, www.nationalgeographic.org/photo/missouri-compromise/.

***Jackson's
Bank
War***



BACKGROUND

The Bank War describes the struggle between US President **Andrew Jackson** and Bank President **Nicholas Biddle** over the **existence of America's National Bank**.

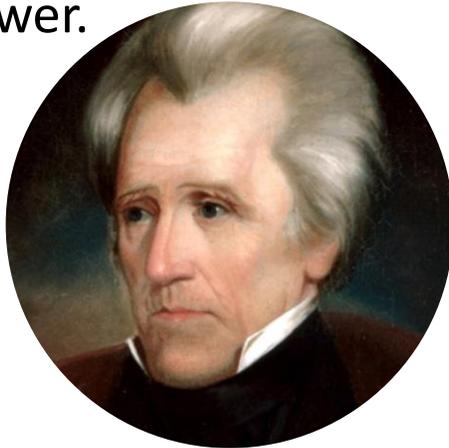
America's first bank existed during the Jefferson presidency- but was disassembled by the administration. The second bank was chartered in 1816. In 1829, **Jackson made clear his opposition to the bank**, he believed it concentrated too much **power to central government**. The bank could control all credit, therefore **the economy could control itself**.



IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Andrew Jackson

- 7th US president from 1829- 1837.
- Democratic-republican.
- Jackson believed the bank had too much power.



Nicholas Biddle

- American Financier-President of the Second Bank.
- Strongly opposed Jackson's views.



Daniel Webster & Henry Clay

- Backed Nicholas Biddle, turned bank war into a political issue.
- Advised Biddle to apply for new charter.

Bank Powers

- **Nicholas Biddle** controlled the Bank
- Held all federal revenue
- Printed the national currency
- **Controlled small banks** through loans and by limiting the nation's money supply
- Privately controlled by a handful of powerful people. Jackson opposed this heavily, **he saw it as a monopoly that gave wealthy people too much power.**

CLAY, WEBSTER, & BIDDLE

- Clay and Webster used the bank issue as a campaign issue in 1832. Clay believed the Americans would side with him and push Jackson out of office in the election.

Biddle assumed Jackson would back off the bank issue to not risk angering voters and he introduced a bill to recharter the second bank (four years ahead of schedule)... Jackson vetoed the bill.

JACKSON KILLS THE BANK

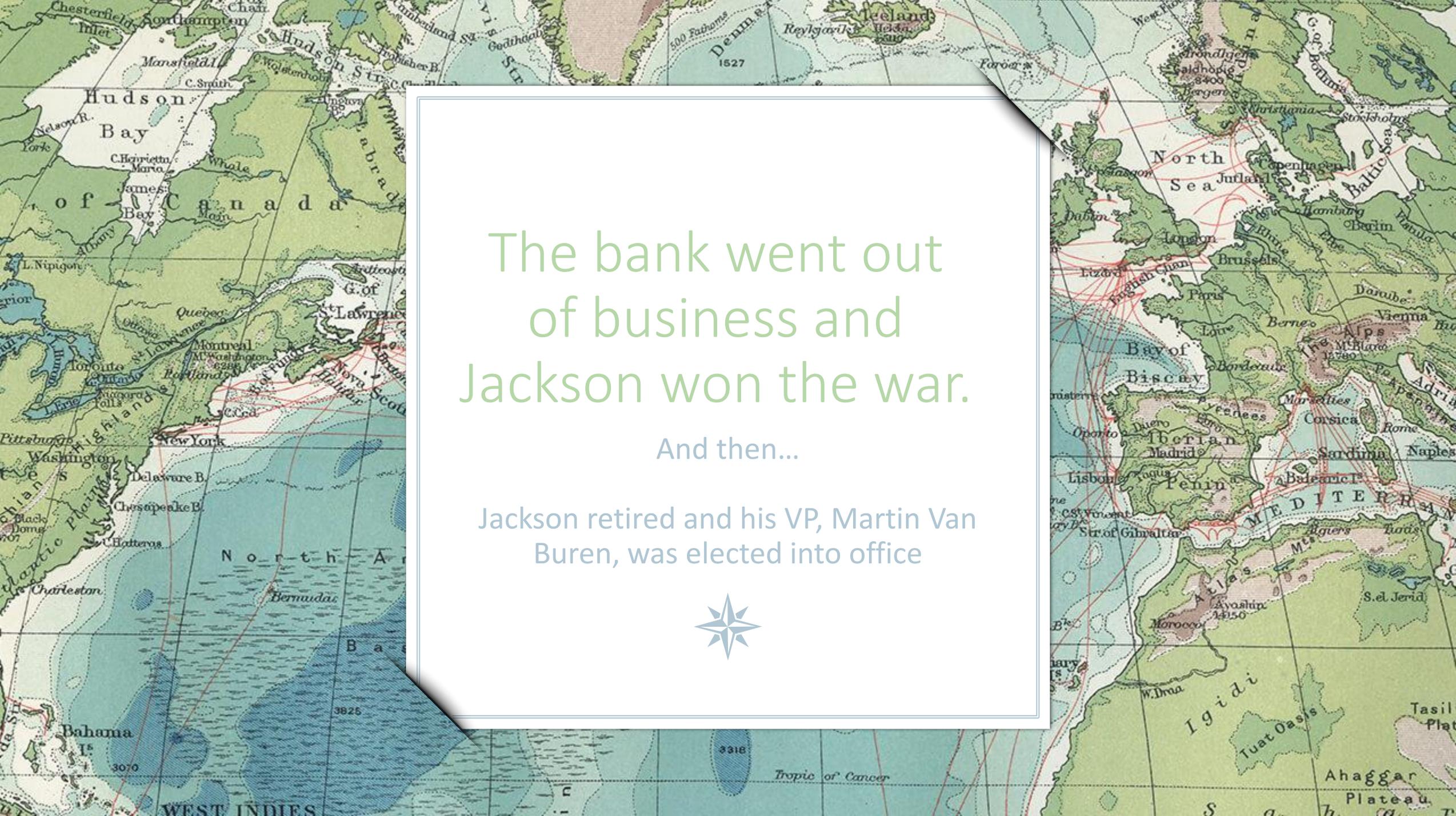


Jackson gets elected back into office in 1833 after winning the popular vote by 215,000 votes.

All government deposits are withdrawn from bank branches. Federal funds are deposited into State Banks (pet banks)

(This made Biddle VERY upset)



A historical map of the North Atlantic and Europe. The map shows the eastern coast of North America, including Hudson Bay, James Bay, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Major cities like New York, Montreal, and Quebec are labeled. The map also shows the British Isles, Scandinavia, and parts of Europe. A white text box is overlaid on the map, containing text about Andrew Jackson's retirement and the election of Martin Van Buren. A compass rose is located below the text box. The map features various geographical features, including rivers, bays, and mountains, and is annotated with numerous place names and historical markers.

The bank went out
of business and
Jackson won the war.

And then...

Jackson retired and his VP, Martin Van
Buren, was elected into office



AFTERMATH...

THE PET BANKS CAUSED MAJOR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Banks made it easy for people to borrow money and the economy boomed. Some banks **issued too much paper money and inflation rose (Wildcat banks)**

In order to fight inflation, Jackson instituted the **Specie Circular**; meaning payments for **public land had to be made using silver or gold.**

This didn't work, many people rushed to the banks to trade paper money for gold/silver and by May of 1837 banks stopped accepting paper currency completely.

THIS CAUSED ALMOST ALL BANKS TO FAIL

This led to a **severe economic depression.** This became known as **the Panic of 1837.**

The panic brought widespread unemployment (about 33%), famine, collapse of credit systems, and the closure of almost all factories.

All the blame fell on Van Buren.

AFTERMATH OF THE AFTERMATH

- This led to the rise of the Whig party.
- The Whigs believed the president had gained too much power, often referencing the monarchy. They elected **George Harrison as the ninth US President in 1840.**

REVIEW



JACKSON

US president in the 1830s, shut down national banks in order to appeal to the people, set up state banks. Led American into an economic recession.

CLAY/WEBSTER

US senators, opposed Jackson until he left office, then turned attention to electing Harrison.

VAN BUREN

President after Jackson, Believed the economy would fix itself. Blamed for Jackson's economic issues.

HARRISON

Elected in a close election after Van Buren. Member of the Whig Party. Had good military experience but lacked crystalised political views.

BIDDLE

Nicholas Biddle, President of second US Bank. Violently opposed and campaigned against Jackson's views. (Didn't work at first).

WHIG PARTY

Political party developed during Jackson presidency. Believed presidential power had grown too much under Jackson.

REVIEW Pt. 2



Jackson Vetoes bill to renew the charter for the Second National Bank!



Angers Biddle, Clay, and Webster. They campaign



Jackson puts all national money into state banks.



Jackson causes huge economic depression, fails to fix it, and leaves office.



Van Buren remains elected (it leaves work). economy alone and is blamed for depression.



Whigs elect Harrison for president.



Harrison becomes the first president to die in office one month after being elected.

“

"I have no hostility to the bank; I am willing it should expire in peace; but if it does persist in its war with the government, I have a measure in contemplation which will destroy it at once, and which I am resolved to apply, be the consequences to individuals what they may..."

- Andrew Jackson

WORKS CITED



History.com Editors. "Bank War." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 15 Dec. 2009, www.history.com/topics/19th-century/bank-war.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopædia. "Bank War." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., www.britannica.com/event/Bank-War.

"The War Against the Bank." *Ushistory.org*, Independence Hall Association, www.ushistory.org/us/24d.asp.

Indian Removal Act of 1830

and The Trail of Tears

Sanmathi Prabakar

A dark blue diagonal graphic that starts from the bottom left corner and extends towards the top right corner, covering the lower half of the page.

Background

- 1800s- U.S. begins effort to **remove Native Indian tribes from the southeast**
 - Had previously been announced as **autonomous nations** that could govern themselves
 - This only applied if they **tried to assimilate into American culture (acculturation)**
- Both Thomas Jefferson and George Washington agreed that **Indian rights to land should be respected if they agreed to adopt European-style traditions**
- This all changed under **Andrew Jackson's presidency**

Passing of the Act

- Andrew Jackson wants to have a **military policy for the removal of Native Tribes** from the southeast
- **The Indian Removal Act: put in place to give southern states the land that Indians had settled on**
 - Often times this land had **already been cultivated** and settled on for many years, as well as having their own governing system and schools
 - Federal government also felt forced to place act, since Georgia **threatened to extinguish the Indian title to land themselves, undermining the federal authority**
 - Native tribes **forced to resettle west** of Mississippi River in unknown lands

Trail of Tears

- Cherokees marched **more than 1200 miles** to Indian territory
- Suffer many **illnesses** (Whooping cough, typhus, dysentery, cholera and starvation)
- **More than 5000 dead on journey**
- Tens of thousands forced to move; and in the end the **new territory was also stolen**

Was it constitutional?

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 was unconstitutional in many ways. The **property of native tribes was searched and stolen without reason**, violating the policies of Search and Seizure, and they were **forced to relocate without proper payment** which was completely illegal.

Causes/Changes/ Effects

Causes: The racist views of many people caused the Native Indians to have to leave their homes so that others could unfairly claim their land.

Changes: This caused the native population in the southeast to nearly completely die out, as well as leading to many having to resettle in new land.

Effects: The native population decreased in the south, as well as many deaths occurring on the hard and painful journey to the west.

Perspectives

Support for The Indian Removal Act

- Support from the South mostly came from the south
 - Mostly from Georgia; involved in the dispute with the Cherokee
- President Jackson
- Those in dispute with the five civilized tribes
- Many at the time had racist ideologies, led to persecution of natives and want to take their land

Perspectives

Opposition for the Indian Removal Act

- Protested by many Christian missionaries
 - Jeremiah Evarts; main missionary that was against it
- Congress
 - New Jersey Senator Theodore Frelinghuysen
 - Tennessee Congressman Davy Crockett
 - The act only was passed after controversial debate in Congress
- The tribes themselves
 - All tribes were opposed to the act, and some even went to war (Seminoles), while others decided that taking a sum of money was better than facing death



The Tariff Crisis of 1816- 1832

Ayush Jain



Background Context:

- **War of 1812:** conflict fought between the United States and Great Britain over British violations of U.S. naval trading rights.
 - Tensions arose the **Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815)**. Throughout the constant conflict between France and Britain, American interests were injured by each of the two countries' endeavors to block American trading with the other.
- As tensions grew high with the British, Jefferson chose to exert economic pressure against Britain by pushing Congress in December 1807 to pass **the Embargo Act, which stopped almost all goods trading with Britain**.
 - The Embargo Act hurt Americans more than the British or French, however, causing many Americans to defy it. This became a template for Southerners later on to oppose the government's unfairness.

Tariff of 1816 (Dallas Tariff):

- **Placed a 20-25% tax on all foreign goods, notably British ones.**
- The War of 1812 had created shortages in the country and previously, the government depended upon Britain for goods and services
- First of the series of protective tariffs that Congress passed to make American goods more appealing to colonists and make America more self-sufficient
- **A direct result of the War of 1812**, the tariff helped American businesses compete with their overseas competitors and brought about the **Era of Good Feelings**:
 - Industrial revolution, inventions such as the cotton mill became reality as cotton became known as 'King Cotton', and the most prominent cash crop of the South

Tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Abominations):

- During the Presidential Election, Andrew Jackson (Nationalists) and John Quincy Adams (Dem-Reps) ran against each other
 - Jackson tried to appeal to northern voters as well by proposing high duties on raw materials and thought that they would oppose the passing of the bill because it would damage their trade, thus gaining Andrew favor with both parties
 - **The plan backfired and was accepted, resulting in its designations as the “Tariff of Abominations”**
- **Provided extra protection for the manufactures and factory workers of the North by increasing taxes on foreign goods to almost 50%**
- Also increased the taxes on raw goods, such as tobacco and cotton, two major cash crops of the South
 - Evidently, this infuriated the southern farmers who were looking to improve their economy by selling their materials internationally
- Known as the Tariff of Abominations **by southerners who claimed that the tariff was unconstitutional**
 - The South was forced to pay higher taxes on goods they did not produce
 - Also opposed by British industries because it raised taxes on raw goods

Tariff of 1832 (Nullification Crisis):

- **South Carolina vs Federal Government, S.C wanted to nullify federal tariffs of 1828 and 1832**
- November 1832, South Carolina adopted Ordinance of Nullification that declared South Carolina would not comply with the tariffs and that states had the right to deny the enforcement of a federal law
 - President Andrew Jackson furiously responded with a document that asserted the federal government's supremacy
- **Milepost in the sectional conflicts that eventually led to the Civil War**
- Ruling in favor of the federal government essentially undermined the **nullification doctrine**, which allowed states to negate laws that they deem unconstitutional

Results/Aftermath:

- Outrage mainly caused by the Nullification Crisis; directed towards the government who the South deemed biased towards the North
- Tensions grew increasingly high as riots and protest broke out and laws were passed to allow the **federal government to use force against anyone who opposed the tariffs** - Force Act
 - Ironically, Jackson's own v.p, John C. Calhoun headed these revolts and brokered a peace treaty called **the Compromise Tariff of 1833** that ended the nullification crisis
- These events crisis made President Jackson a hero to nationalists; however, Southerners became more conscious of their vulnerability to a Northern majority as long as they remained in the union.
 - Resulted in further isolating the southern people and driving sectional tensions up high as a forecast of the civil war

Works Cited

- Heidler, Jeanne T., and David S. Heidler. "War of 1812." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 13 Aug. 2019, www.britannica.com/event/War-of-1812
- "James Madison." *Protective Tariff of 1816: American History for Kids ****, SiteSeen Limited, 9 Jan. 2018, www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/tariff-of-1816.htm.
- "Nullification Crisis." *History for Kids ****, SiteSeen Limited, 9 Jan. 2018, www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/tariff-of-abominations.htm.
- "Primary Documents in American History." *Nullification Proclamation: Primary Documents of American History (Virtual Programs & Services, Library of Congress)*, www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/nullification.html.
- "The Nullification Crisis." *A Companion to the Era of Andrew Jackson*, Wiley-Blackwell, 2013. *American History*, online.infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=150531&itemid=WE52&articleId=369194. Accessed 27 Sept. 2019.

Marbury vs. Madison

Checks and Balances

Background

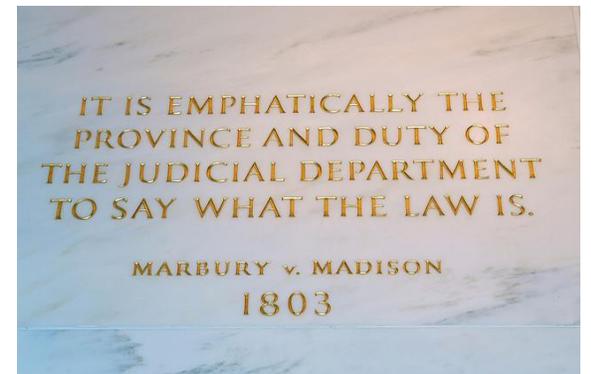
Marbury v Madison is a court case that took place during the turnover from president Adams to president Jefferson in 1801. Just before John Adams left office he appointed a bunch of people to government offices, including a person named William Marbury. However, when Jefferson's administration took over he ordered his secretary of state to withhold the appointments. The resultant court case resulted in the establishment of the constitution as the supreme law and set the precedent for Judicial Review and the interaction of the Judiciary branch of government with the other two branches.

The Court Case - Marbury's Argument

Over the following months Marbury was continually refused his commission and eventually filed a suit against Madison in the supreme court asking them to give a writ of mandamus. A writ of mandamus is a legal ruling saying that a person must do an action stated by the court. Marbury argued that the Judiciary Act, which was a law that had been passed by congress when it was making the federal court system, gave them the power to do so.

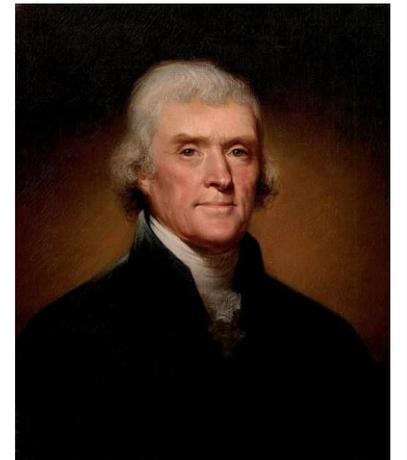
Establishing the Principle of Judicial Review

The supreme court decided that the portion of the Judiciary Act that gave the supreme court the power to issue a writ of mandamus in this situation was unconstitutional and went against laws laid out in Article III, Section 2 of the constitution. Hence, the supreme court (for the first time in US history) struck down the law. This is the first example of judicial review being used in US history, The Constitution doesn't explicitly state that the court has this power but the argument made was that the power is inherently given because, as stated in the case, "It is emphatically the province and duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is." (*Marbury v Madison* 177)



Significance and Viewpoints

This is the first example of judicial review being used in US history and it set the precedent for its use in the future. Because there was no explicit statement in the constitution of how judicial review works and should be used, this left room for interpretation as well as controversy with people like Thomas Jefferson arguing that “to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions; a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy.”



Bibliography

Morshedi, Mariam. “Marbury v. Madison (February 24, 1803).” *Subscript Law*, Subscript Law, 12 July 2019, www.subscriptlaw.com/blog/marbury-v-madison.

US Supreme Court. *Marbury v Madison*. Feb. 1803. *U.S. Reports*.
<http://cdn.loc.gov/service/ll/usrep/usrep005/usrep005137/usrep005137.pdf>

Election of 1824

Context

⇒ This was the first election decided by the house of representatives, after the passage of the 12th amendment

⇒ By the time of this election the federalist party had broken up and the United States was operating under a 2 party system, dominated by democratic-republicans

⇒ This was also the first time there was no federalist candidate

⇒ The 4 prominent candidates were, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, William Crawford and John Quincy Adams

The Outcome/Evidence

- ⇒ The winner of the Electoral College was Andrew Jackson, the hero of the War of 1812, with ninety-nine votes. He was followed by John Quincy Adams, the son of the second president and Monroe's secretary of state, with eighty-four votes. Crawford secured forty-one votes and Clay got thirty-seven.
- ⇒ Jackson had received a plurality of both of the recorded popular vote and the Electoral vote. However, he did not meet the constitutional requirement to become President because he failed to win an electoral majority.
- ⇒ The Twelfth Amendment states that when a candidate is not elected by the majority of the whole number of appointed electors, the decision will go to the House of Representatives with each state allotted one vote.

Evidence

- ⇒ Clay was removed from the running because the 12th amendment also states the house has to pick one of the top 3 candidates
- ⇒ However Clay was the speaker for the house of representatives, and controlled most of the proceedings
- ⇒ Clay made it known that he was going to use his influential position to support Adams, because he believed that Jackson's military background did not qualify him enough to be president
- ⇒ Clay was very persuasive and the House elected Adams to be president
- ⇒ Days after being elected president, Adams appointed Clay as secretary of state

Different perspective

Jackson and his supporters: ⇒ Jackson and his supporters were furious with this outcome, and believed it was a “ corrupt Bargain” because the people voice has been ignored by not counting the popular vote

Everyone else (modern) :

the fact is that the popular vote served the purpose of selecting electors. Jackson also overlooked the fact hardly any states had all four nominees on the ballot. Many states did not even have three. Finally, six states did not have a popular vote at all – state legislatures decided the vote.

Analysis

⇒ This election marked the end of the republican-federalist, and started the democratic and republican parties we know of today

⇒ Changed presidency forever

⇒ To Jacksonians the alliance showed a corrupt system where elite political leaders pursued their own interests without heeding the will of the people.

Significant

⇒ The election of 1824 had a significant impact on the following election because of the determination Jackson had. Before Adam even got settled into office, Jackson was working on the election of 1828

⇒ And as a result Jackson won by a landslide

⇒ Jackson presented himself as a champion of the common man and by doing so furthered the democratization of American politics.

Work cited

⇒ “The 1824 Election and the ‘Corrupt Bargain.’” *Ushistory.org*, Independence Hall Association, www.ushistory.org/us/23d.asp.

⇒ “The Election of 1824: John Quincy Adams.” *Bill of Rights Institute*, billofrightsinstitute.org/educate/educator-resources/lessons-plans/presidents-constitution/the-election-of-1824/.



Alien and Sedition Acts

WHO'S WHO??

Federalists:

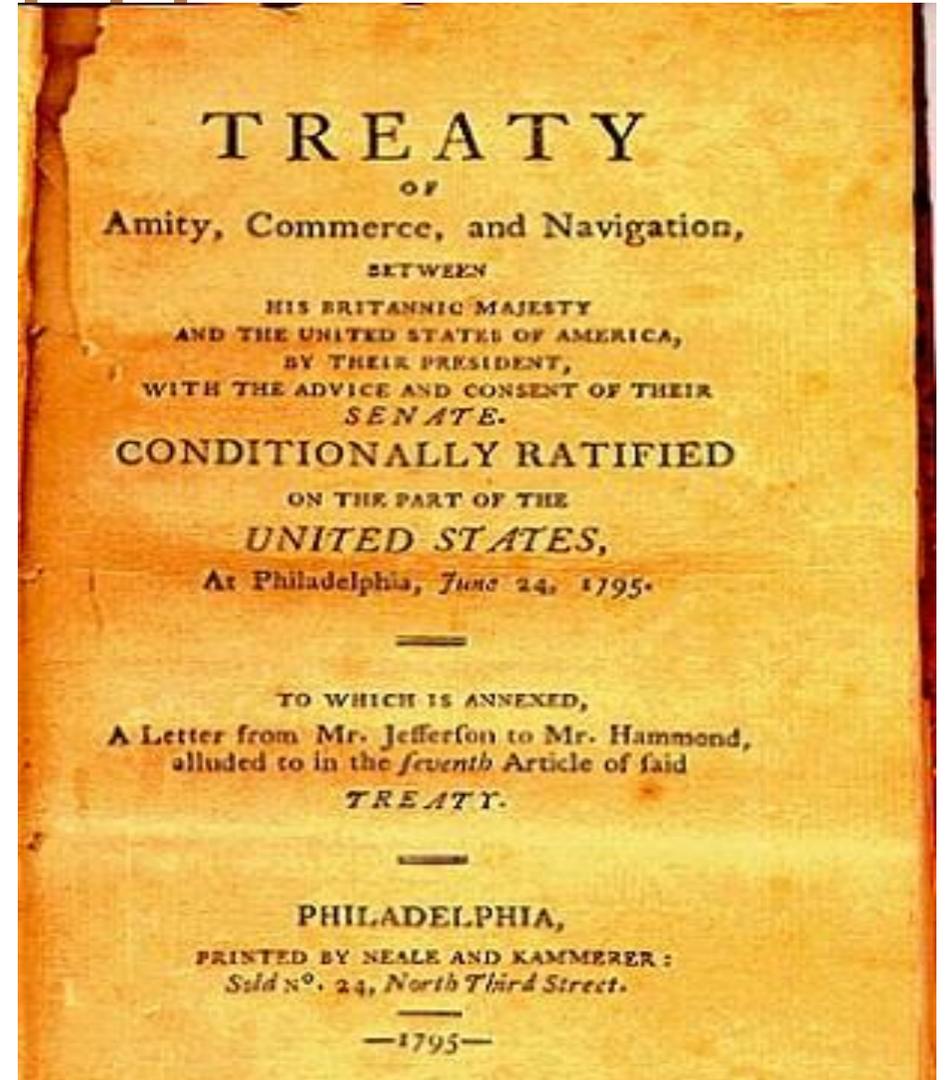
JOHN ADAMS

Republicans:

THOMAS JEFFERSON

JAYS TREATY!

- Treaty between U.S. and England
- British agree to get rid of their posts (forts) in the Northwest
- French do not like this because they believe it violates French-American alliance
- French begin attacking American ships
- John Adams (president at the time) does not want war with France



XYZ AFFAIR!

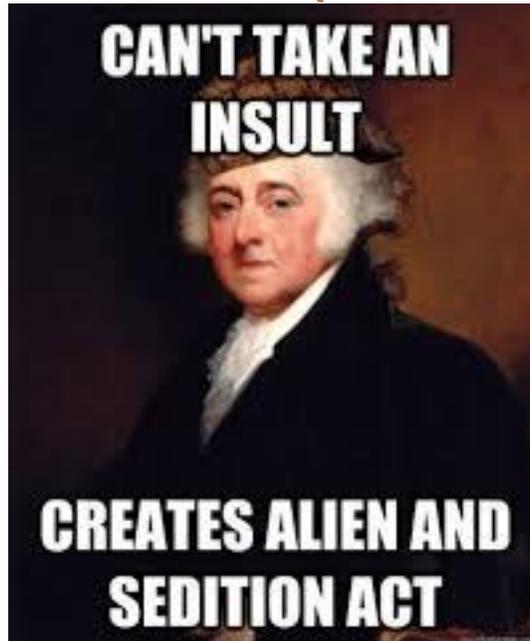
- John Adams attempts to resolve issue by sending US diplomats to deal with French agents
- French agents attempt to bribe US for peace in exchange for the French pioneers no longer attacking American ships
- Americans did not pay them
- leads to undeclared Naval War between French and U.S.
- After this, Americans become paranoid of French attacking them

What's happening in 1798? (Context)

- After XYZ Affair, America was suspicious of French
- Alien and Sedition Acts were in response to French foreign invasion
- Federalists saw immigrants as serious threats to American security
- Federalists decided to take steps to ensure military preparedness against “aliens”

What happened? (Context)

- law signed by President John Adams in 1798
- consisted of four laws passed by Federalist-controlled Congress
- Aimed at French at first, then Irish (who were pro-French) then any immigrants later



What were the laws? (Evidence)

Four laws:

- 1) Naturalization Act: Residency requirement for American citizenship requires 5-14 years
- 2) Alien Act: President authorized to imprison or deport “aliens” (immigrants) considered “dangerous to the peace and safety of the U.S.”
- 3) Alien Enemies Act: expulsion of “aliens” that were dangerous during wartime
- 4) Sedition Act: fines/ imprisonment for those who dared to criticize the government
 - a) This violated the first amendment!!!

Analysis

- Alien and Sedition Act caused problems in country for Dem-Reps
- Fueled the Dem-Reps anger at Federalists which would later hurt them
- Immediate consequences were no freedom of speech, people could not criticize government
 - 1st Amendment was made so citizens could express their concerns and now they could not
- led to Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions: drafted by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison to outlaw the alien and sedition acts
- NULLIFICATION: Jefferson believed states had the right to nullify/ ignore federal laws
 - states could now nullify federal laws within their borders

Analysis of Greater significance

- Purpose of these acts were to destroy Jeffersonian Republicanism by Federalists
- Alien and Sedition acts helped stop immigrants (mostly French immigrants) from voting for Dem-Reps
- The controversies of these acts provided for some of the first testings of the limits on freedom of speech/press

REPUBLICANS

Turn out, turn out and save your Country from ruin!

From an Emperor—down a King—down the low grasp of a British Tory Parliament—unprincipled land-grabs of British speculators. The bleeding wounds and calamities of his majesty King George the 4th have thronged our city and diffused the poison of principles strong as

DOWN WITH THE TORIES, DOWN WITH THE BRITISH FACTION.

Before they have it in their power to crush you, and reduce your families to distress by heavy taxation. Republicans want no Tribute-laws—they want no ship-Duty-laws—they want no Rotten King's fee Laws—they want no War-tax to load us down—they want no Loans for warlike, who fought with the British against the Americans in time of the war—but they want in their places such men as

Jefferson & Clinton,

who fought their Country's Battles in the year '76

Republican campaign poster from 1800

Perspective

<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Historians believed that the negative reaction to these amendments by Dem-Reps led to their succession in the election of 1800-Congress repealed the Naturalization Act in 1802 & other acts expired later	

Citations:

“Primary Documents in American History.” *Alien and Sedition Acts: Primary Documents of American History* (Virtual Programs & Services, Library of Congress), www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/alien.html.

“The Alien and Sedition Acts.” *Ushistory.org*, Independence Hall Association, www.ushistory.org/us/19e.asp.

“Alien and Sedition Acts.” *Alien and Sedition Acts*, www.u-s-history.com/pages/h463.html.