For African Americans, the domestic slave trade was devastating.

Separation of husbands from wives, & parents from children was common.

Enslaved people struggled to create new lives in the face of such tragedy.

Sale of enslaved people brought enormous profits to slave owners outside cotton cultivating areas.
Cotton mills in the north employed thousands of immigrants from abroad

Burning of a Catholic Church in Philadelphia
Louisville Bloody Monday
Election Riots, 1855

William Henry Seward
Governor of New York

Questions?
Jacksonian Agrarianism

Jacksonians generally favored rural agrarian interests. Hostile to tariffs & internal improvements. Often hostile to paper currency.

Jackson bought the Hermitage to produce a single cash crop: Cotton (show textile)

Jackson himself hated all banks; claimed a national bank was unconstitutional (despite McCulloch v. Maryland, 7-0)

100 enslaved people kept the Hermitage running

Andrew Jackson: A wealthy cotton planter & slave trader
Cotton planters purchased many enslaved people & established huge plantations.

Cultivation of cotton using enslaved people brought large profits to the planter class.

Such planters became the wealthiest class in the US.

Slavery & cotton made Jackson an extremely wealthy, powerful, and influential planter.

Slavery & Cotton provided Jackson with abundant free time to pursue a political career.

Indian Removal was the only legislative initiative Jackson pursued.
Land office sold 2 million acres of public land in 1829; 12 million in 1835!

Jackson employed all of his political leverage to pass the Indian Removal Act of 1830. (House vote only 102-97) (Marshall injunction)

Indian Expulsion: A Precondition for the “Market Revolution”
Cherokee evicted from their homeland in Georgia

Curiously, there was little actual demand at the time for new lands now open to white settlers

Georgia acknowledged that there was no commercial market for the many thousands of abandoned Indian farmlands

...No commercial market even with all the Indians’ improvements to their farms ...

Unsettled Economic Scene:
- Land Speculation, 1830-
- Internal Imp. vetoes, 1830-
- Bank of the US veto, 1832
- Deposit & Distribution, 1836
- Specie Circular, 1836
- Great Depression of 1837
Jackson’s Economic Policies: Rising Crises in Banking, Currency, Credit

Indian Expulsion/ Land Speculation, 1830-

Unlike other presidents, Jackson defined himself not by enacting a legislative program but by blocking one

Vetoed 12 bills:

- More than all 6 of his predecessors combined
- In 8 years, Congress passed only one major law at his behest: Indian Removal Act of 1830

Vetoes of Internal Improvement Legislation, 1830-1836

Some Major Vetoes: (Not Limited to Constitutional Grounds)

- Maysville Road, 1830
- Louisville Canal, 1830
- Lighthouses & Harbors, 1830
- Bank of U.S. Re-Charter, 1832
- Harbors & Rivers Improvements, 1832
- Public Land Sales Proceeds, 1833
- Wabash River Improvements, 1834
Jacksonian Hostility Toward Internal Improvements: Did the federal government have power to bestow largesse on selected regions?

How else might the federal government regulate states, for instance, in matters regarding the treatment of Indians or enslaved people?

Jackson’s “War” against the Bank of the United States, 1832-1836

Veto of the Bank of the United States Re-charter, 1832
As with internal improvements, slavery certainly factored into opposition to the Bank

Specifically among those suspicious of how federal power might affect the status of slavery

Sen. Nathaniel Macon: “If Congress can make banks, roads and canals under the Constitution, they can free any slave in the United States”

John Tyler of Virginia: “If Congress can incorporate a bank, it might emancipate a slave”

Specie Circular, 1836

- Public lands paid for only with gold & silver coin
- Scarcity of hard money
- Ignites real estate & commodity crash
Deposit & Distribution, 1836 ("Pet Banks")

Deposit & Distribution Act, 1836
- Lower reserves:
- Banks scaled back loans
- Possible cause of the panic of 1837

“Wildcat Banking” Epidemic, 1836-

Economic Depression, 1837-
- Money supply constricted
- Widespread business failures
- Commodity prices collapse
- Banks insolvent
- Soaring unemployment

Questions?
The Civil War: A Second American Revolution?

Railroads opened new areas to cultivation. Cotton output soared!

Planters claimed the right to bring enslaved people into all territories and even into free states.

Planter demands for the expansion of slavery provoked furious opposition in the North.

The Second Trail of Tears
White settlers poured into Indian Territories, such as Kansas.

During the next six years he delivered an estimated 175 speeches on slavery.

Emphasized the necessity to exclude slavery from the territories as a step toward its ultimate extinction.

**Dred Scott, 1857**

- Taken by his master from a slave state (Missouri) to a free state (Illinois)

**Dred Scott, 1857**

- He claimed that his residence in a free state and territory made him a free man.
Chief Justice Roger B. Taney ruled that the strict construction of the Constitution meant:

Blacks could never become citizens & had “no rights which any white man was bound to respect”

A slave was property with no more rights than a horse or a chair

Ownership of such property (slaves) was guaranteed by the constitution

Thus, Congress could never exclude slaves from ANY territory

Dred Scott allowed for slavery in every territory
What the Civil War Wrought:

- Emancipation:
- Union Military Victory:
- Preservation of the Union:
- Economic Transformation: ???

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<th>Category</th>
<th>North, South</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton Yield:</td>
<td>3% 97%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exports:</td>
<td>56% 44%</td>
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<td>Specie Reserves:</td>
<td>62% 38%</td>
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<td>Farm Acreage:</td>
<td>67% 33%</td>
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<td>Grain Production:</td>
<td>69% 31%</td>
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<td>Population:</td>
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<td>GNP:</td>
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<td>Bank Capital:</td>
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<td>Textile Production</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coal Production:</td>
<td>97% 3%</td>
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Questions?