

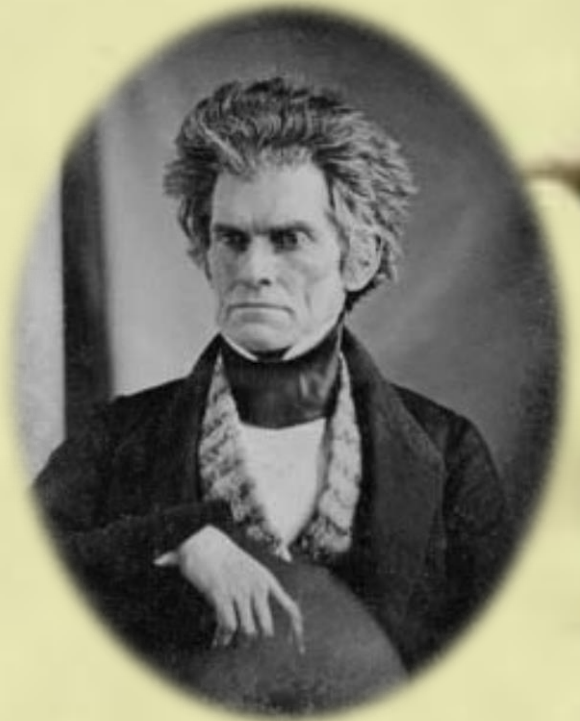
Nationalism v. Sectionalism and Chief Justice John Marshall



- Gibbons v. Ogden-federal government regulates interstate trade
- McCulloch v. Maryland-state cannot tax federal bank (building)
- Fletcher v. Peck-state cannot interfere with individual's right to enter into a contract (even if it's a colonial charter)

Nullification Crisis

- VP John C. Calhoun (South Carolina)
- Nullification Theory-the legality of applying some federal laws in sovereign states.
 - Tariff forced southern states to buy expensive goods from northern states
 - believed that if a state couldn't declare a federal law unconstitutional then it had the right to withdraw from the union.



SC Threatens to Secede

- Tariff of 1828
- South Carolina nullifies tariff
- Threatens to secede
- Jackson threaten to have Calhoun hung for treason
- Henry Clay initiates Great Compromise of 1833-tariff will gradually lower over the next 10 years

Era of Good Feelings

- Because Jackson had won popular vote, citizens were upset and began to participate in politics more
- Campaign rallies begin to become a part of America's political system
- Many states removed land requirements for voting



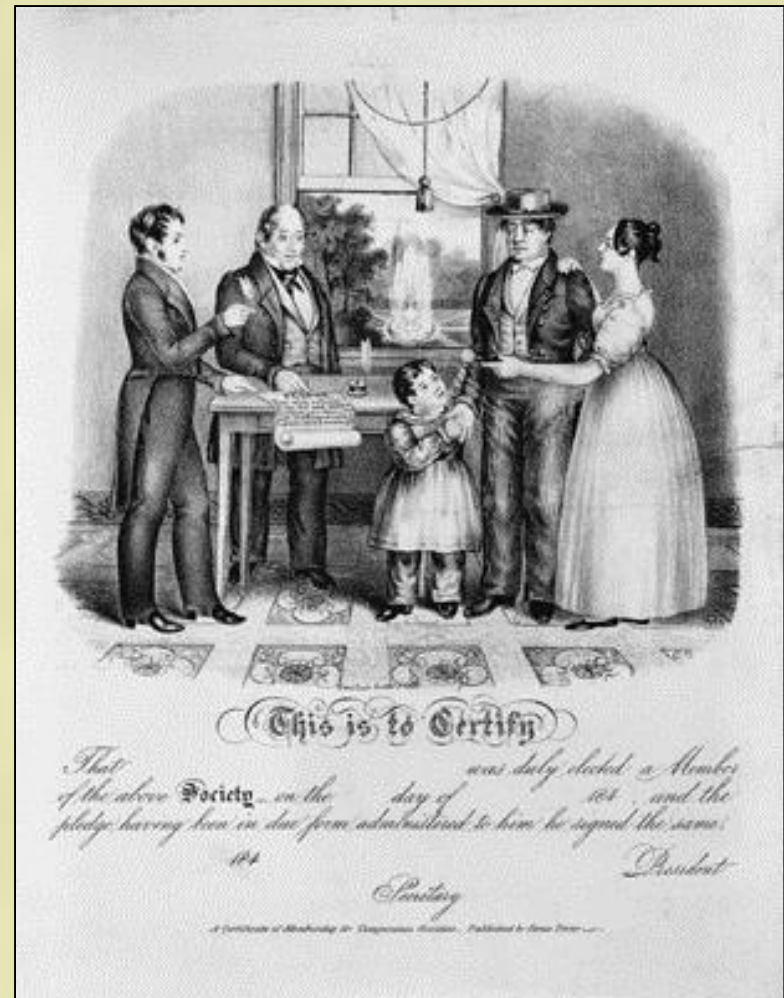
SSUSH7

- c. Describe reform movements,
specifically temperance,
abolitionism, and public school.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

*Prohibition or limit of
alcohol*

ISSUE:
People should drink
less alcohol or it
should be completely
outlawed



The Drunkard's Progress



1846. & FOR. BY N. CURRIER.

Illustration by N. Currier in the first issue of 'The New York Illustrated Weekly' on the 1st of January, 1846.

22 SPRUCE ST. N. Y.

THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS.

FROM THE FIRST GLASS TO THE GRAVE.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

IMPACT:

- per capita consumption cut in half between 1820 and 1840
- Protestant church organizations gain influence
- Women played a key role, leads to the women's movement

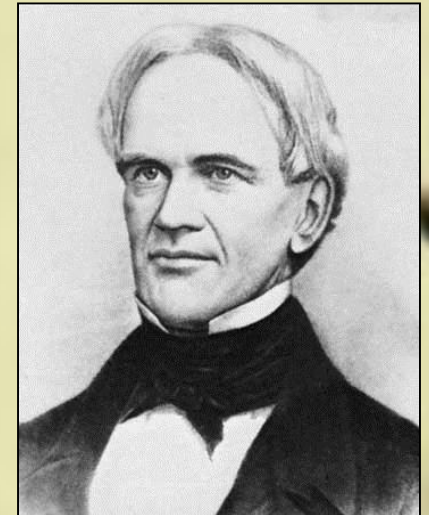


EDUCATION REFORM

ISSUE:



- Many areas didn't have free public schools
- School year was short
- Teachers were untrained



Horace Mann led the reforms in Massachusetts. Other states followed.

EDUCATION REFORM

IMPACT:

- Established the right of all children to an education
- More tax supported public schools
- Improved education by required teachers to be trained



reforms were still limited

1. no mandatory attendance
2. improvements only for white males
3. South far behind Northern advances

ABOLITION

ISSUE:

- Abolitionists wanted to outlaw slavery.

IMPACT:

- Created a very controversial political issue over the future of slavery in the territories
- Made Southerners defend slavery more strongly.

SSUSH7

- d. Explain women's efforts to gain suffrage; include Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Seneca Falls Conference.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Situation that existed

1. lacked legal & social equality
 - could not vote (suffrage) sit on juries, own property, earn her own salary, no legal protection from abuse, not guardian of the children
2. "*cult of domesticity*"--women were valued as the moral guardians of the home, family, & society



WOMEN'S RIGHTS

WHAT WOMEN WANTED:

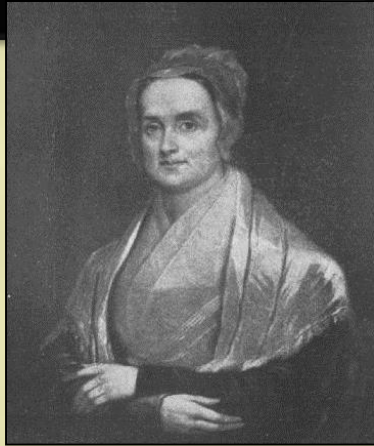
Full citizenship

- Voting rights
- Parental and custody rights

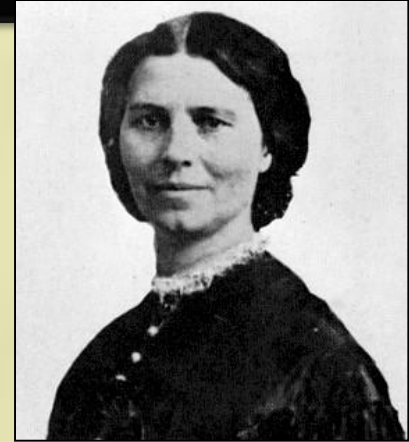
KEY LEADERS:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Lucretia Mott

SENECA FALLS CONVENTION



Seneca Falls,
NY



Led by: Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton
adopted a "Declaration of Sentiments"

- Declaration of Women's Rights, including the right to vote (suffrage)
- modeled on the Dec. of Ind.

IMPACT:

- very few small changes
- overshadowed by the bigger issue of Abolition