

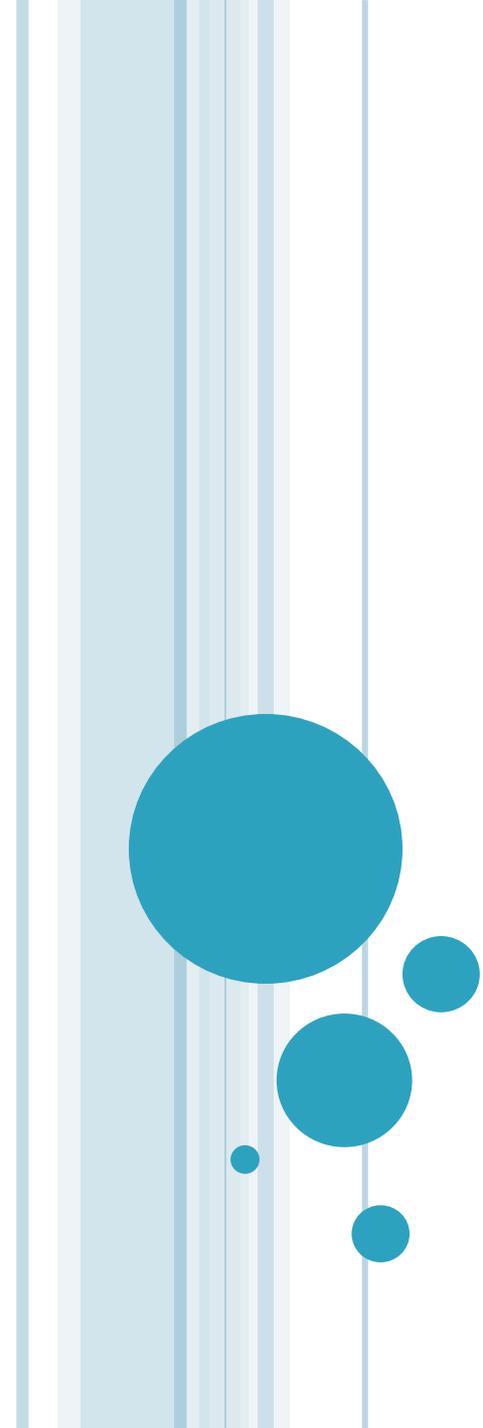
WARM UP

If a state disagrees with a law made by the national government, the state has the right to refuse to accept the law.

On the top of your notes, write either agree or disagree.

Also, explain why you agree or disagree.





NULLIFICATION CRISIS: CIVIL WAR AVERTED

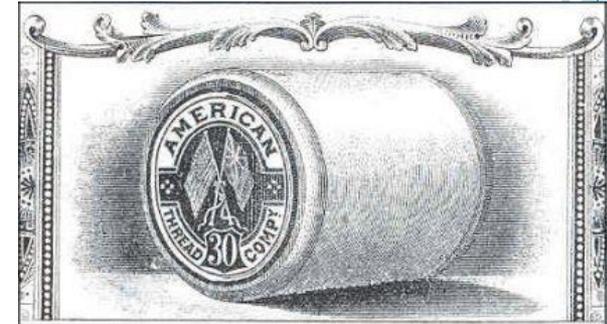
By: Elise Stevens Wilson

Adapted/Horne

THE ECONOMIES OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

○ Economy of the North (**industrial/factories**)

- Fishing, shipbuilding industry and naval supplies, trade and port cities
- Skilled craftsmen, shopkeepers, manufacturing (textiles, tools, metals, building materials, etc.)



○ Economy of the South (**agricultural/farms**)

- Large farms/plantations, cash crops (tobacco, indigo, rice, cotton), wood products, small farms
- Slavery



THE DEBATE OVER TARIFFS

- What are protective tariffs?
- Tariffs are taxes that the government places on imported goods (Goods brought in from other countries).
- What do protective tariffs protect?
 - Goods made in the United States
 - Northern manufactured goods

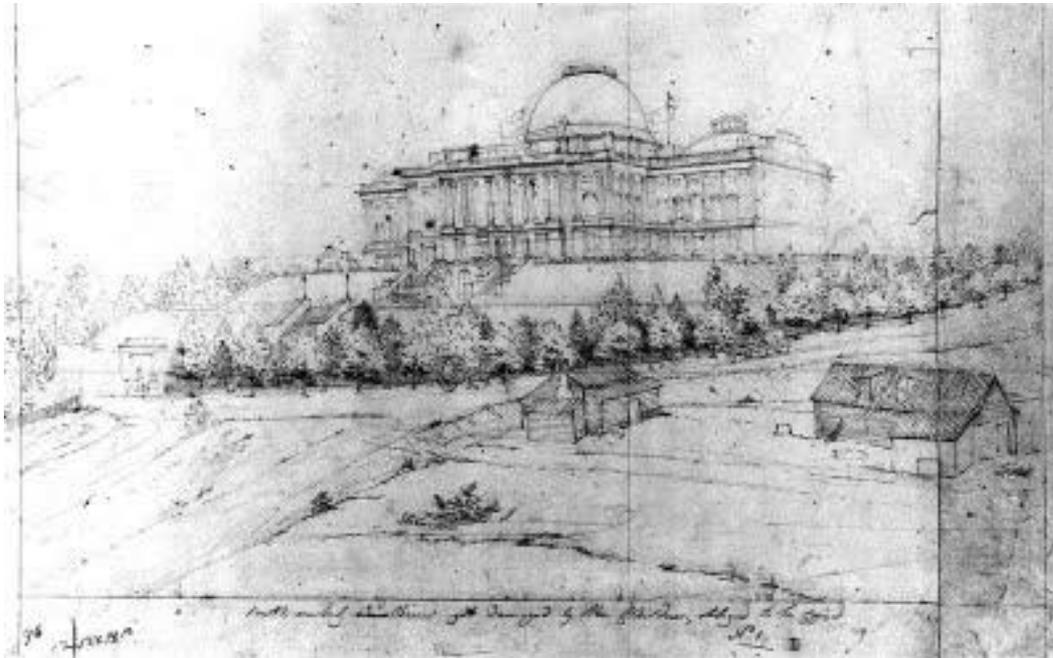


- Pro: If you were a craftsman or manufacturer in the United States, you would support tariffs because your products would not have that additional tax, therefore your products are cheaper than foreign products. People will be more likely to buy your products.
- Con: If your business is agriculture, you need to sell your food and raw materials and buy manufactured goods. You may depend on foreign nations to buy your goods and in return you buy their manufactured goods. You are afraid that tariffs will make foreign goods more expensive. You worry that if you don't buy their goods, then they won't buy your farm goods and your economy will suffer.



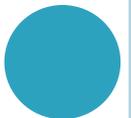
1828

- Congress passes a controversial high protective tariff (increased the tax on textiles by 50%!!!)
- Who do you predict will support this new law, and who will oppose this tariff?



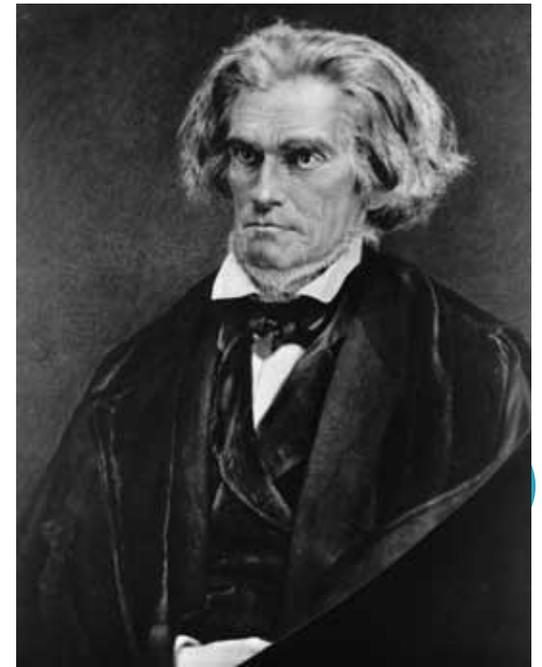
ANALYZING THE TARIFF

- Take a look at the wording of the actual tariff.
What type of products does this tariff affect?
- What part of the country makes these goods and would benefit from this tariff?
- What part of the country will find this tariff harmful to its economy and why?
- What do you predict the response to this tariff will be.



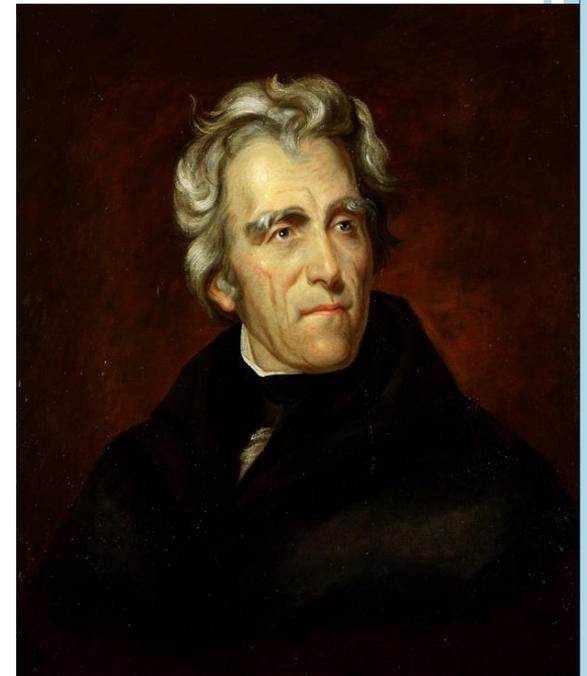
JOHN C. CALHOUN, SOUTH CAROLINA

- Vice President under Andrew Jackson
- Believed the Tariff of 1828 was unconstitutional since it favored the North
- Insisted that states had a right to refuse to follow a law if the state felt it violated its rights
 - States could declare a federal law null and void
 - This is called nullification, a rejection of the law
 - He and many other Southerners called the 1828 tariff a “Tariff of Abominations”



ANDREW JACKSON

- Believed in preserving the Union and fought against nullification
- Recommended to Congress that they reduce the Tariff of 1828
- They passed this revised tariff in 1832



NULLIFICATION ORDINANCE

- South Carolina was not pleased with the new tariff either. They said it was oppressive, so the state passed the **Nullification Ordinance** in 1832.
- Declared the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 null and void
- Stated they would secede if the federal government used force to make them comply.



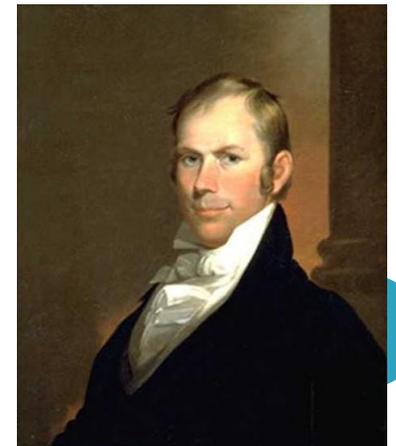
JACKSON'S RESPONSE

- Claimed secession would be considered treason.
- Defended the federal government's power to impose tariffs and chastised South Carolina for violating federal law because a state had no right to declare any national law null and void.



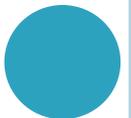
FORCE BILL

- Jackson asked Congress to grant him the ability to use military force to compel South Carolina to accept and follow the law -- The Force Bill
- Meanwhile Henry Clay proposed another tariff in Congress that would reduce tariffs significantly over the next ten years – Compromise Tariff
- Both of these passed in 1833, and South Carolina repealed its ordinance. SC still believed, however that Nullification was legal



WHO WON?

- Both sides claimed victory
- Unionists [against nullification and secession] said they won because they showed that no state is more powerful than the federal government.
- Nullifiers [those in support of nullification and potential secession] said that the nullification process allowed them to get what they wanted.
- What do you think?



JOURNAL ENTRY

- Do you think the issue over tariffs, the differences in economies, and states' rights versus the federal government have been resolved or do you think they will flare up again?



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Thread <http://www.scripophily.com/webcart/vigs/americanthreadvig.jpg>
- Cotton <http://www.icis.com/blogs/icis-chemicals-confidential/cotton%20fields.jpg>
- Capital
http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_CvDCiEFbNy8/Sp7CaHXHHyI/AAAAAAAAALGQ/XD0l1mP2g2c/s400/DC+1828+Comparison+Between+Temple+of+Liberty+and+Nearby+Log+Cabins+John+Rubens+Smith+%5BWest+Front+of+the+Capitol%5D,++Prints+and+Photographs+Division+Library+of+Congress.jpg
- Andrew Jackson
http://multimedialearningllc.files.wordpress.com/2009/10/andrew_jackson.jpg
- John C. Calhoun
http://amhist.ist.unomaha.edu/module_files/John%20C%20Calhoun.jpg
- South Carolina http://iz.carnegiemnh.org/crayfish/images/south_carolina.jpg
- Jackson standing
http://www.americaslibrary.gov/assets/aa/jackson/aa_jackson_subj_e.jpg
- Henry Clay http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Henry_Clay.JPG
- "The Nullification Controversy, 1832-1833." *DISCovering U.S. History*. Gale Research, 1997. Reproduced in History Resource Center. Farmington Hills, MI: Gale. <http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/HistRC/>

