

TOCQUEVILLE'S AMERICA

Alexis Charles Henri Clerel de Tocqueville (1805-1859)

- ⌘ French politician & writer who visited America in 1831 (w/ Beaumont) to study penal system.
- ⌘ Nine months → NYC, Boston, Ohio, Michigan Territory, Mississippi River, New Orleans, Alabama, DC.
- ⌘ Wanted to prepare France for transition from monarchical past to democratic future.
- ⌘ Other Europeans visited America ...
 - Frances Trollope (Great Britain) → *Domestic Manners of Americans* (1834).
 - Gustave de Beaumont (France) → *Marie, or Slavery in the United States* (1835).
 - Charles Dickens (Great Britain) → *American Notes* (1842).

Democracy in America (1835 & 1840)

- ⌘ "The whole society seems to have turned into one middle class."
 - ↳ *There were fewer distinctions between the rich and the poor in America than in Europe.*
- ⌘ "A man builds his house ... and sells it before the roof is on."
 - ↳ *Americans were restless, and in particular they were moving westward.*
- ⌘ "The whole society is a factory."
 - ↳ *Almost all Americans worked for a living, many of the jobs outside the home.*
- ⌘ "A sort of equality reigns around the domestic hearth."
 - ↳ *Since more men worked outside the home, women's control over household affairs increased.*
- ⌘ "[There is] no country in the world in which the Christian religion retains a greater influence over ... men."
 - ↳ *Tocqueville witnessed the success of the evangelists of the Second Great Awakening.*
- ⌘ "Americans of all ages ... are forever joining associations."
 - ↳ *Americans joined groups which supported charities, reforms, and self-improvement.*
- ⌘ "[The Indians] have no longer a country, and soon will not be a people."
 - ↳ *He saw old, sick, and wounded Choctaws forced across Mississippi River during mid-winter.*
- ⌘ "I know of no country ... where the love of money has taken a stronger hold on the affections of men."
 - ↳ *Americans were relentless in their pursuit of wealth.*
- ⌘ "The citizens subject to the law are protected by it; they ... cease to be free when they become wicked."
 - ↳ *The American judiciary protected the innocent but dealt firmly (even harshly) with the guilty.*

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Transcendentalism

- ⌘ Philosophical, literary, & social movement of the 1830s & 1840s.
- ⌘ European Romanticism = American Transcendentalism (≠ the Enlightenment).
- ⌘ Truth “transcends” (= goes beyond; rises above) the senses.
 - Truth = in nature & via personal emotion, imagination, & intuition.
 - Truth ≠ thru reasoning, doctrine, or mere observation.
- ⌘ Stressed ideals of optimism, freedom, self-reliance; ran counter to authority, tradition, institutions.
- ⌘ Felt that inspiration & aspiration were at the heart of all achievement.
- ⌘ Exalted the dignity of the individual; emphasized living a simple life (in touch w/ nature).
- ⌘ Believed personal morality, defined by the individual, was superior to laws of the gov’t.
- ⌘ Advocated various humanitarian reforms (e.g. treatment of disabled, women’s rights, abolitionism).
- ⌘ Rooted in the Unitarian Church (liberal Christianity esp. strong in NE among wealthy & well-educated).
- ⌘ Former Unitarian minister Ralph Waldo Emerson → “The American Scholar” speech (Harvard, 1837).
 - Man of action, of nature, of risk & endeavor.
 - Should break from European modes of thought & strive to open new frontiers of knowledge.
 - Pursue new intellectual paths as boldly as patriots had sought political independence.
- ⌘ Margaret Fuller → editor of *The Dial*, magazine of the Transcendentalists.

Literature

- ⌘ Leading Transcendentalist writers ...
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882) → see above.
 - Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862).
 - × Lived at Walden Pond on Emerson’s land (near Concord) as a retreat from civilization.
 - × *Walden* (1854) capsuled his love of nature (= “the masterpiece of Transcendentalism”).
 - × *On the Duty of Civil Disobedience* (1849): “That government is best which governs least.”
 - × Emerson visited Thoreau in jail: “Why are you here?” Reply: “Why are you not here?”
 - × Writings inspired Mahatma Gandhi (resistance) & Martin Luther King, Jr. (nonviolence).

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Literature (cont'd)

⌘ Major critics of Transcendentalism (held dark view of human nature).

- Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864).
 - × *The Scarlet Letter* (1850) & *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851).
 - × Viewed the Transcendentalists' principal of faith in self as mere unbridled egotism.
- Herman Melville (1819-1892).
 - × *Moby Dick* (1851), recognized by many as America's greatest novel.
 - × Called Transcendentalism "gibberish."

⌘ Other great American authors ...

- James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851).
 - × Became America's first novelist after wife challenged him to write.
 - × Series of five novels known as the *Leatherstocking Tales* (hero is Natty Bumppo).
 - × Most famous was *The Last of the Mohicans* (set during the French & Indian War).
 - × Theme of romanticism = civilization corrupt; wilderness (inc. Indians) noble & natural.
- Washington Irving (1783-1859) → "Rip Van Winkle" & "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" best.
- Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849).
 - × Wrote poetry; perfected the detective story & the horror tale.
 - × "The Raven," "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," "The Pit and the Pendulum" best.

⌘ Other great American poets ...

- Walt Whitman (1819-1892) → *Leaves of Grass* (1848 thru 1892).
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882).
 - × Professor at Harvard known for his epic poems on American themes.
 - × *The Song of Hiawatha* & *The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere* ≠ actual history.
- John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1882) → poems critical of inhumanity, injustice, intolerance.

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The Second Great Awakening

- ⌘ Swept the United States after 1790 & lasted into the early 1830s.
- ⌘ Presented optimistic view of mankind's situation.
 - Rejected idea that God fully determined one's salvation or damnation.
 - Stressed individual responsibility for the afterlife (& in the meantime, for betterment of society).
- ⌘ Paralleled Jacksonian glorification of the common man (= individualism, democracy, equality, optimism).
- ⌘ Outdoor camp meetings (aka revivals) might last several days & draw crowds of 25,000+.
- ⌘ Charles Grandison Finney most famous evangelist of the late Second Great Awakening.
 - Prayed for sinners by name.
 - Used "anxious bench" for parishioners struggling in their faith.
- ⌘ Baptists & Methodists benefited the most (& because they welcomed blacks).
 - Circuit riders = traveling frontier preachers (esp. Methodists).
 - "The devil hates the Methodist because they sing & shout the best" ('nuff said).
 - Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Unitarians supported by wealthy & educated.
- ⌘ Formation of black churches.
 - African Methodist Episcopal Church (1816).
 - Suppressed in the South after 1820.
- ⌘ Unleashed cascade of reform (e.g. temperance, education, women's rights, abolitionism).

Utopian Experiments

- ⌘ Attempted to replace mainstream American society w/ extreme spiritual unity & group cooperation.
- ⌘ Whether religious or secular, shared optimism of perfectionism & millennialism.
- ⌘ "Utopia" = derived from two Greek words meaning "a good place" & "no such place."
- ⌘ Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516).
- ⌘ None particularly successful (no agreement on philosophies & operating methods).

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Utopian Experiments (cont'd)

⌘ Shakers (aka United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing) → Ann Lee (1770s).

- Series of religious visions revealed female side of the divinity.
- Most prevalent in the Northeast & Northwest (first commune at New Lebanon, NY, in 1787).
- Formed first commune at New Lebanon, New York, in 1787.
- Movement's greatest growth came years later (6,000 members in 1840, more female than male).
- Sexes remained largely separated & celibate because end of the world was at hand.
- Shakerism was meant as refuge from "perversions of marriage" & its "gross abuses."
- Name derived from ritual in which followers shake free of sin while chanting & dancing.
- Women afforded unusual authority & equality, inc. church leadership roles.
- Shakers known for cleanliness & order, hard work, simple means.
- W/out natural increase, membership declined after 1850.
- Small contingent still exists today (split between two factions known as Salts & Peppers).

⌘ Rappites (aka Harmony Society) → George Rapp (1805).

- Left Germany w/ ≈600 followers & est'd community of Harmony, Pennsylvania.
- Held property in common, practiced celibacy, believed the millennium was imminent.
- Later headed west, then returned to establish new commune called Economy (near Pittsburgh).
- New Harmony, Indiana, est'd by Robert Owen in 1825 (remnants of Rapp's western settlement).
- Intended as a "Village of Cooperation" (equal work & equal benefit).
- Owen believed environmental surroundings determined human character.
- Failed after just two years because most of the 900 inhabitants lacked skills & commitment.
- American wages too high, land too cheap, individualism too strong for socialist ventures.

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Utopian Experiments (cont'd)

⌘ Fourierist colonies → Charles Fourier (1840s).

- French sociologist who believed natural inclinations of man could result in social harmony.
- Society should be organized into phalanxes (= economic units of 1,620 people each).
- People would live in a community building & divide total work among them.
- Several dozen Fourierist colonies est'd in America; none lasted significantly.

⌘ Oneida Community (aka Putney Association) → John Humphrey Noyes (1848).

- Formed in Vermont; later relocated in upstate New York.
- God was not vengeful, but benign deity who wanted humans to be happy.
- Key to happiness was suppression of selfishness (e.g. I&, sexual partners, etc.).
- Doctrine of “complex marriage” = communal sexual relations (upon approval).
 - × Women protected from male lust & delivered from traditional bonds of family.
 - × Planned reproduction by selecting parents to produce morally perfect children.
 - × Children raised communally, often seeing little of their biological parents.
- Internal dispute in 1879 drove Noyes from power & dissolved the community.
- Oneidans became a company specializing in manufacture of tableware (under Noyes's son).
- Annual stockholders' meetings now take place on the grounds of the former commune.

⌘ Brook Farm → George Ripley (1841).

- Transcendentalist community near Boston planned for 24 residents.
- Goal was “a society of...intelligent and cultivated persons...living...wholesome and simple life.”
- Ripley attached positive connotation to “leisure” (≠ lazy, shiftless, unmotivated, irresponsible).
- Once described by Ralph Waldo Emerson as “a perpetual picnic.”
- Nathaniel Hawthorne visited for several months in 1841.
 - × Sought solitude to write, but instead performed chores for ten hours each day.
 - × Expressed displeasure in *The Blithedale Romance* (1852).
- Closed in 1849 after fire destroyed the main building a few years earlier.

Reform Movements

- ⌘ Jacksonian era produced greatest number of significant reform movements in American history.
- ⌘ Grew out of revivals of the Second Great Awakening, w/ emphasis on doctrine of good works.
- ⌘ Romanticism, which professed unlimited potential of each individual, also strengthened reform.
- ⌘ Abolition of slavery → Thirteenth Amendment (1865).
 - Political issues ...
 - × Generally avoided at Constitutional Convention.
 - × Invention of cotton gin by Eli Whitney (1793) made cotton King in the South.
 - × Number of slave states vs. free states.
 - × Popular sovereignty (Lewis Cass of Michigan) → led to “Bleeding Kansas” during 1850s.
 - × Argued as states’ rights issue by the South (esp. John C. Calhoun of SC).
 - × Inconsistent enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act by northern states.
 - American Colonization Society (1817).
 - × Gradual emancipation, compensation to owners, deportation to Africa for resettlement.
 - × Purchased land & est’d the Republic of Liberia (capital = Monrovia).
 - × Members inc. James Madison, James Monroe, John Marshall, Henry Clay.
 - Slave rebellions → feared by southerners; sporadic; usually abortive; swift & severe punishment.
 - × Denmark Vesey (South Carolina, 1822).
 - × Nat Turner (Virginia, 1831).
 - × *Amistad* (Cuba/Connecticut, 1839).
 - Underground Railroad ...
 - × Esp. helpful to slaves in Upper South.
 - × 50-70,000 total slaves escaped (most to Canada).
 - × Most famous “conductor” was Harriet Tubman (escaped slavery in 1849).
 - × Tubman made 19 trips, guiding 300 slaves to freedom.

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Reform Movements (cont'd)

- Extremism vs. moderation.
 - × William Lloyd Garrison → demanded immediate end to slavery in *The Liberator*.
 - × Benjamin Lundy → Quaker who favored persuasion over interference by fed'l gov't.
 - × Frederick Douglass → worked patiently w/in the system for black freedom & equality.
- Liberty Party (1840).
 - × Arthur & Lewis Tappan (NY businessmen) & Theodore Dwight Weld (minister).
 - × Wanted universal emancipation introduced gradually thru legislation.
 - × Presidential candidate (& 1944) was James G. Birney, former Kentucky slaveholder.

⌘ Penitentiary reform instituted in Pennsylvania & New York during 1820s.

- Philadelphia System → strict solitary confinement.
 - × Prisoners could reflect on wrongdoings & eventually reform their ways.
 - × Cell phones confiscated.
 - × Made “the deepest impression on the soul of the convict” (Tocqueville).
- Auburn System → limited social contact.
 - × Prisoners worked in shops & quarries (absolute silence req'd).
 - × Floggings administered for slightest offenses (e.g. cell phone use).
 - × Regular moral & religious instruction provided.
 - × Made the prisoner “more comfortable to the habits of man in society” (Tocqueville).

⌘ Mental asylums → Dorothea Dix of Massachusetts.

⌘ Physically disabled → Thomas Gallaudet (deaf) & Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe (blind).

⌘ Temperance → Eighteenth Amendment (1919) & reversed by the Twenty-first Amendment (1933).

- Drinking traditionally part of men's lives; excessive drinking an increasing problem.
- Goals inc. complete abstinence & prohibition of sale.
- Maine was the first state to pass legislation affecting alcohol consumption (1851).
- By 1855 dozen other states passed laws based on Maine's example.
- Lyman Beecher & Mary Vaughan.

Reform Movements (cont'd)

⌘ Women's Rights → Nineteenth Amendment (1920).

- Often closely tied w/ abolitionist crusade & temperance movement.
- Abigail Adams urged her husband in 1776 ...
 - × "...remember the ladies, and be more generous...to them than your ancestors."
 - × "Do not put such unlimited powers into the hands of husbands...."
 - × Began referring to the Adams's farm as "ours" instead of "yours."
- New Jersey's 1776 constitution enfranchised women who met property requirements.
 - × Male protest: "The woman's [task is] to direct the wheel & loom, not to direct the nation."
 - × New state law in 1807 limited the vote to "free white male citizens."
- Sarah (1792-1873) & Angelina Grimké (1805-1879).
 - × Sisters w/in South Carolina slaveholding family.
 - × Moved north, became Quakers, spoke for abolitionism & women's rights.
- Seneca Falls Convention (1848) → considered start of women's rights movement in America.
 - × 240 men & women attended the New York conference.
 - × Organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott.
 - × Issued the Declaration of Sentiments (patterned after Declaration of Independence).
- Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906).
 - × Most famous advocate for women's rights.
 - × Also worked for abolitionism & temperance.
- Cult of Domesticity → the middle-class home becomes increasingly a female domain.
 - × Due in part to the workplace growing more & more separate from the household.
 - × Wife & mother to dispense love & moral guidelines to husband & children.
 - × Women held to higher standard (aka double standard) of sexual purity.
 - × Privacy of family (w/in the home) more & more prevalent.
 - × Overall positive = strengthened self-esteem of women.
 - × Overall negative = reinforced dominant role of men in society.

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Reform Movements (cont'd)



The Cult of Domesticity. America's industrial revolution during the first half of the nineteenth century impacted the family structure. Not only did married couples produce fewer children, husbands were expected to be the family's sole wage earner and concern themselves with worldly business while wives assumed the domestic duties. Child rearing fell within the wives' sphere and occupied time earlier generations of mothers had devoted to tasks such as weaving, sewing, and farm chores. Hence, the middle-class home was profoundly converted from a productive unit to a refuge from the world.

Education

⌘ Common-school movement = goal was tax-funded, state-supervised schools w/ well-trained teachers.

- Premise was belief that gov't based on democratic rule req'd an educated public.
- By the 1850s every state provided free elementary schooling (in principle).
- Brought Americans of different economic status & ethnicity into mutually beneficial contact.
- Catholics opposed to sending children to public (Protestant) schools est'd parochial schools.

⌘ Horace Mann → Massachusetts lawyer who became the pioneer in American education reform.

- Drafted law creating state school board in 1837.
- Est'd minimum-length school year of six months.
- Advocated professional teacher training.
- Doubled teachers' salaries (pay discrepancy between male & female remained).
- Expanded curriculum (inc. history).

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Education (cont'd)

- ⌘ Henry Barnard → held educational posts in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York in 1840s & 1850s.
- ⌘ William H. McGuffey → teacher & minister from Ohio who published school reading books in 1830s.
 - Blended Christian piety & virtues of hard work.
 - Stressed industry, punctuality, sobriety, frugality as well as the “three Rs.”
 - Underlying message = “God has given you minds which are capable of indefinite improvement.”
- ⌘ Jim Nayzium → advocated that schools should offer physical activities along w/ intellectual subjects.
- ⌘ Educational opportunities for women → considered unable to compete intellectually w/ males.
 - First female high school was Troy Female Seminary (NY), est'd by Emma Hunt Willard in 1821.
 - Oberlin College (Ohio) became America's first coeducational college (1837).
 - First American college for women only was Mount Holyoke (Mass), founded by Mary Lyon.
- ⌘ Educational opportunities for blacks → considered unable to compete intellectually w/ whites.
 - Alexander Twilight was first black college grad (Middlebury College in Vermont) in 1823.
 - Mary Jane Patterson was first female black college grad (Oberlin) in 1862.
- ⌘ Lyceums = mutual improvement societies.
 - Equivalent of today's adult continuing education programs.
 - First started in Massachusetts by Josiah Holbrook in 1826; thousands followed.
- ⌘ North → ≈70% of kids enrolled in schools by 1860, but attendance was irregular for many.
- ⌘ South → ≈1/3 of all white children enrolled (blacks barred from education).
- ⌘ West → population highly dispersed, hence many children had no access whatever to schools.
- ⌘ Literacy rate in 1860 among world's highest (North 94%; South 83% of whites, 58% total population).
- ⌘ Prominent historians ...
 - George Bancroft (aka “father of American history”) → 10-volume *History of the United States*.
 - William Hickling Prescott → Spain & her North American empire.
 - Francis Parkman → struggle between France & Great Britain for control of North America.

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Artistic Achievements

- ⌘ Architecturally, little of note during first half of 1800s (continued to imitate European structures).
 - Thomas Jefferson's work as good as any (Monticello & some Univ of Virginia buildings).
 - Charles Bullfinch (1763-1844) developed Federal style, used extensively in Boston.
 - American Gothic style popular (James Renwick designed Smithsonian Institution).
- ⌘ Painting, as well, rather limited.
 - Contrary to hustle & bustle of American society.
 - Viewed by many as waste of time, even obscene.
- ⌘ John Singleton Copley (1738-1815) → Bostonian portrait painter of wealthy New Englanders.
- ⌘ Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) → Rhode Islander known for several portraits of George Washington.
- ⌘ Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827) → Marylander who also painted numerous of Washington.
- ⌘ John Trumbull (1756-1843) → Revolutionary War veteran famous for his paintings of the period.
- ⌘ George Catlin (1796-1872) → paintings specialized in the study of Indians & tribal life.
- ⌘ Hudson River School emphasized nature in paintings.
 - Large landscapes of America's countryside.
 - To art what transcendentalists were to literature.
- ⌘ Nathaniel Currier & James Merritt Ives (mid 1800s) → lithographs of American life, manners, history.
- ⌘ Music beginning to escape restraints of Puritanism.
 - American minstrel shows became popular.
 - × Dan Emmett & his Virginia Minstrels opened at the Bowery Theater in NYC (1843).
 - × Blackened faces to resemble slave hands (racial stereotype would be offensive today).
 - × Traded comic dialogue, sang songs ("Dixie"), danced.
 - × Eventually gave way to vaudeville at end of century.
- ⌘ Stephen Foster (1826-1864) → "My Old Kentucky Home," "Oh! Susanna," "Camptown Races."

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Science

- ⌘ William Beaumont → army post surgeon at Mackinac Island, New York.
 - Treated young Canadian woodsman in 1822 accidentally shot in abdomen.
 - Conducted many experiments on the digestive system (wound never completely closed).
 - *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juices and the Physiology of Digestion* (1833).
- ⌘ Medical science still elementary.
 - Life expectancy ≈40 years for white person born in 1850 (less for blacks).
 - “Toss all the medicines into the sea, and humans would be better off and the fish worse off.”
 - Laughing gas & anesthesia came about in the 1840s.
- ⌘ Samuel F. B. Morse → invented telegraph in 1837, first instantaneous electronic communicator.
- ⌘ Maria Mitchell → librarian in Nantucket, Massachusetts, who calculated position of a new comet in 1847.
- ⌘ John J. Audubon → ornithologist, naturalist, artist.
 - *Birds of America* wonderfully illustrated.
 - Audubon Society (for protection of birds) named after him.

Transportation

- ⌘ Steamboat → strengthened ties between South & West.
 - Robert Fulton's *North River Steamboat of Clermont* launched on Hudson River in 1807.
 - × Not an invention of Fulton; none of its elements were singularly new.
 - × However, able to form engine, boiler, paddle wheels, hull into efficient machine.
 - Chugged at 5 mph, which is faster than sailing vessels could average.
 - *General Pike* (1819) set standard for floating palaces (inc. marble columns, carpeting).
 - Countless steamboats on Mississippi River by 1830.
- ⌘ Internal improvements = upgrading of transportation facilities during early 1800s (inc. roads & canals).
 - Constitutional argument over gov't funding.
 - Maysville Road → Henry Clay & John C. Calhoun vs. Andrew Jackson (1830).

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Transportation (cont'd)

⌘ Old National Road (aka Cumberland Road) → chief east-west land route linking eastern U.S. & Ohio Valley.

- Stone-based, gravel-topped highway constructed during 1811-1818.
- From Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, Virginia (then Vandalia, Ohio, by 1852).
- Lancaster Turnpike → 60+ miles from Philadelphia to Lancaster.
- Turnpike = road built by private companies or states which charged a fee for use.

⌘ Erie Canal → linked Great Lakes w/ NYC & the Atlantic Ocean; total of 350+ miles.

- Advantage = canals more expensive than roads to build, but able to move much larger cargoes.
- Vigorously promoted by Gov. DeWitt Clinton (hence, called “Clinton’s Big Ditch” by skeptics).
- Goods placed on barges drawn by mules walking on towpaths along banks of the canal.
- Constructed during 1817-1825 at cost of \$7 million; Benjamin Wright chief engineer.
- Originally four feet deep (later seven) & 40 feet wide (later 70).
- Feverish canal construction followed (3,300 total miles by 1840).
- Canal era ended rather abruptly in early 1850s (thanks largely to railroads).

⌘ Railroads → America’s first true industry; responsible for growth of other industries.

- Advantage = canals dependent on waterways, but track could potentially trace any route.
- The railroad was not an American invention (British).
- Peter Cooper’s *Tom Thumb* locomotive steamed along 13 miles of track in 1830.
- Baltimore & Ohio was America’s first railroad company.
- ≈9,000 miles of railroad by 1850; ≈31,000 by 1860 (mostly in the industrial North).
- Northern & southern railways connected at only one place (Bowling Green, Kentucky).
- Early railroads operated on a regional basis only; no long-distance service until 1850s.
- Initial problems = different gauges, poorly engineered curves & slopes, weak rails.
- First transcontinental railroad completed in 1869 (Pacific Railway Act of 1862).

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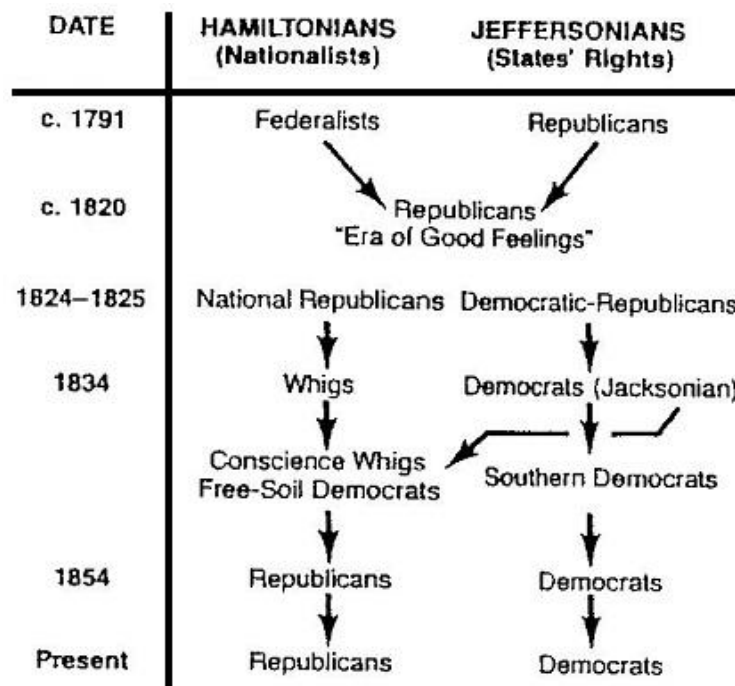
National Politics

⌘ The White House ...

- ☹ John Quincy Adams (Massachusetts) → Nat'l-Republican served 1825-29 → knack for foreign affairs.
- ☺ Andrew Jackson (Tennessee) → Democrat served 1829-37 → associated closely w/ Indian Removal.
- ☹ Martin Van Buren (New York) → Democrat served 1837-41 → fuzzy on issues ("true politician").
- by default ☹ William Henry Harrison (Ohio) → Whig served 1841 → first of four (two elected) Whigs.
- ☹ John Tyler (Virginia) → Whig served 1841-45 → became known as the President w/o a party.
- ☺ James K. Polk (Tennessee) → Democrat served 1845-49 → closely identified w/ Manifest Destiny.
- ☹ Zachary Taylor (Louisiana) → Whig served 1849-50 → nothing particularly memorable.

⌘ The "Great Triumvirate" ...

- John C. Calhoun (South Carolina) → Unionist who became obsessed w/ "states' rights" issue.
- Henry Clay (Kentucky) → known as the "Great Compromiser."
- Daniel Webster (New Hampshire & Massachusetts) → believed in upholding the Union.



Development of America's Two-Party Political System