



Economic Policies In The Jacksonian Era



What was Jacksonian Democracy?

- Expanded suffrage
- *Manifest Destiny*
- Spoils System
- *Laissez Faire* economic policy
- *Hatred* for the 2nd National Bank
- Jacksonian Presidents-Van Buren, Tyler and Polk



Economic Policies in the Jacksonian Era: A Deep Dive into American Expansion and its Repercussions

The Jacksonian Era (1829-1837), a period defined by the presidency of Andrew Jackson, witnessed significant shifts in American economic policy. Far from a simple narrative, this era saw the interplay of expansionist ambitions, evolving financial systems, and burgeoning class tensions, ultimately shaping the economic landscape of the nation for decades to come. This post delves into the key economic policies of the Jacksonian Era, analyzing their impact and lasting legacy, offering a comprehensive understanding of this pivotal period in American history.

H2: The Rise of Laissez-Faire Economics and the Dismantling of the Second Bank of the United States

One of the defining features of Jacksonian economic policy was the embrace of laissez-faire principles. This philosophy, advocating minimal government intervention in the economy, contrasted sharply with the Hamiltonian model of a strong, centralized national bank. Jackson, deeply distrustful of centralized power and influenced by the agrarian interests of his constituency, vehemently opposed the Second Bank of the United States (BUS). He viewed the BUS as a tool of the wealthy elite, unfairly concentrating financial power in the hands of a few.

H3: Jackson's Veto and its Consequences

Jackson's veto of the bill to recharter the BUS in 1832 was a landmark moment, symbolizing his commitment to laissez-faire ideology and his populist appeal. While presented as a battle against concentrated wealth, the move had significant economic repercussions. The removal of a central regulatory body destabilized the national currency, leading to a proliferation of state-chartered banks and wildcat banks, many of which were poorly managed and prone to speculation. This contributed to the Panic of 1837, a severe economic downturn.

H3: The Specie Circular and its Impact on the Economy

Further complicating the economic picture was Jackson's Specie Circular of 1836. This executive order mandated that all public land purchases be made with gold and silver ("specie"), aiming to curb land speculation fueled by inflated paper money. While intended to stabilize the currency, the Specie Circular had the opposite effect. It drastically reduced the flow of money into the federal government, contributing to the Panic of 1837 by shrinking credit availability and triggering a sharp economic contraction.

H2: The Expansion of the Market and the Rise of Industrialization

Despite the emphasis on laissez-faire, the Jacksonian Era also witnessed significant expansion of markets and the beginnings of industrialization. The development of canals and railroads, albeit unevenly distributed geographically, improved transportation and facilitated the movement of goods. This infrastructure development, spurred by private enterprise and some state investment, fueled economic growth in certain regions, notably the Northeast.

H3: Westward Expansion and its Economic Implications

Westward expansion was another crucial economic force during this period. The acquisition of vast territories through initiatives like the Indian Removal Act opened up new lands for settlement and resource extraction. This fueled land speculation, further contributing to the boom-and-bust cycles that characterized the era. However, this expansion came at a tremendous cost to Native American populations, forcibly displaced from their ancestral lands.

H2: The Impact of Tariffs and the Rise of Nativism

Tariff policies also played a significant role in shaping the Jacksonian economy. While there were fluctuations in tariff rates, the overall trend was towards protectionism, designed to safeguard American industries from foreign competition. These tariffs, while boosting domestic manufacturing in some sectors, also contributed to regional tensions, particularly between the North and the South, with the latter heavily reliant on international trade. Furthermore, the period saw the rise of nativism, with anti-immigrant sentiment increasingly impacting labor markets and economic

opportunities.

H2: The Legacy of Jacksonian Economic Policies

The economic policies of the Jacksonian Era left a complex legacy. While the dismantling of the BUS initially seemed to empower individual states and promote economic freedom, the resulting instability ultimately led to economic hardship. The expansionist policies, while contributing to national growth, came at the expense of Native American populations and exacerbated existing regional divisions. The era highlights the inherent tensions between laissez-faire ideals and the need for government regulation in a rapidly evolving economy.

Conclusion

The Jacksonian Era's economic policies, characterized by a blend of laissez-faire principles, westward expansion, and evolving industrialization, profoundly shaped the course of American economic development. Understanding this period requires acknowledging both its successes and its failures, recognizing the lasting impact of its policies on the nation's financial system, its social structures, and its relationship with its indigenous population. The legacy of this period continues to inform debates about the role of government in the economy and the enduring tension between individual liberty and collective well-being.

FAQs:

1. What was the most significant consequence of Jackson's opposition to the Second Bank of the United States? The most significant consequence was the destabilization of the national currency, leading to a proliferation of poorly regulated banks and ultimately contributing to the Panic of 1837.
2. How did westward expansion impact the economy of the Jacksonian Era? Westward expansion fueled land speculation, increased resource extraction, and opened new markets, but also displaced Native American populations and exacerbated regional economic disparities.
3. What role did tariffs play in the Jacksonian economy? Tariffs aimed to protect American industries but also led to regional tensions, particularly between the North and the South, with differing economic interests.
4. What was the Specie Circular, and what were its effects? The Specie Circular mandated payment for public lands in gold and silver, intending to curb speculation but ultimately contributing to the Panic of 1837 by reducing credit availability.

5. How did the Jacksonian Era's economic policies shape future American economic policy? The era's experience highlighted the complexities of laissez-faire economics and the need for balanced government intervention, influencing subsequent debates about the role of the state in the economy.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: Democrattick Editorials William Leggett, 1984
William Leggett (1801-1839) was the intellectual leader of the laissez-faire wing of Jacksonian democracy. His diverse writings applied the principle of equal rights to liberty and property. These editorials maintain a historical and contemporary relevance. Lawrence H. White is Professor of Economics at the University of Georgia.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: American Indian Policy in the Jacksonian Era Ronald N. Satz, 2002 The Jacksonian period has long been recognized as a watershed era in American Indian policy. Ronald N. Satz's American Indian Policy in the Jacksonian Era uses the perspectives of both ethnohistory and public administration to analyze the formulation, execution, and results of government policies of the 1830s and 1840s. In doing so, he examines the differences between the rhetoric and the realities of those policies and furnishes a much-needed corrective to many simplistic stereo-types about Jacksonian Indian policy.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Rise and Fall of the American Whig Party Michael F. Holt, 2003-05-01 Here, Michael F. Holt gives us the only comprehensive history of the Whigs ever written. He offers a panoramic account of the tumultuous antebellum period, a time when a flurry of parties and larger-than-life politicians--Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, and Henry Clay--struggled for control as the U.S. inched towards secession. It was an era when Americans were passionately involved in politics, when local concerns drove national policy, and when momentous political events--like the Annexation of Texas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act--rocked the country. Amid this contentious political activity, the Whig Party continuously strove to unite North and South, emerging as the nation's last great hope to prevent secession.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The A to Z of the Jacksonian Era and Manifest Destiny Terry Corps, 2009-07-27 The brief period from 1829 to 1849 was one of the most important in American history. During just two decades, the American government was strengthened, the political system consolidated, and the economy diversified. All the while literature and the arts, the press and philanthropy, urbanization, and religious revivalism sparked other changes. The belief in Manifest Destiny simultaneously caused expansion across the continent and the wretched treatment of the Native Americans, while arguments over slavery slowly tore a rift in the country as sectional divisions grew and a national crisis became almost inevitable. The A to Z of the Jacksonian Era and Manifest Destiny takes a close look at these sensitive years. Through a chronology that traces events year-by-year and sometimes even month-by-month actions are clearly delineated. The introduction summarizes the major trends of the epoch and the four administrations therein. The details are then supplied in several hundred cross-referenced dictionary entries, and the bibliography concludes this essential tool for anyone interested in history.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: Jacksonian America Edward Pessen, 1978 A perennial choice for courses on antebellum America, Jacksonian America continues to be a popular classroom text with scholars of the period, even among those who bridle at Pessen's iconoclastic views of Old Hickory and his inequalitarian society.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: Daniel Webster and Jacksonian Democracy Sydney Nathans, 2019-12-01 Originally published in 1973. Professor Nathans illuminates the changes wrought by Jacksonian democracy on the career of Daniel Webster, a major political figure, and on the destiny of a major political party, the Whigs. Daniel Webster was a creative anachronism in the Jacksonian era. His career illustrates the fate of a generation of American politicians, reared to rule in a traditional world of defined social classes where gentlemen led and the masses followed. With extensive research into primary sources, Nathans interprets Webster as a leader in the older political tradition, hostile to permanent organized political parties and fearful of social strife that

party conflict seemed to promote. He focuses on Webster's response to the rise of entrenchment of voter-oriented partisan politics. He analyzes Webster's struggle to survive, comprehend, and finally manipulate the new politics during his early opposition to Jackson; his roles in the Bank War and the nullification crisis; and the contest for leadership within the Whig Party from 1828 to 1844. Webster and the Whigs resisted and then belatedly attempted to answer the demands of the new egalitarian mass politics. When Webster failed as an apologist for government by the elite, he became a rhapsodist of American commercial enterprise. Seeking a new power base, he adapted his public style to the standards of simplicity and humility that the voters seemed to reward. Nathans shows, however, that Webster developed a realistic vision of the common bonds of Jacksonian society—of the basis for community—that would warrant anew the trust needed for the kind of leadership he offered. The meaning of Webster's career lies in these attempts to bridge the old and new politics, but his attempt was doomed to ironic and revealing failure. Nathans studies Webster's impact on the Whig party, showing that his influence was strong enough to thwart the ambitions of his rivals Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun but not strong enough to achieve his own aspirations. Nathans argues that Webster, through his efforts to increase his authority within the party, merely revealed his true weakness as a sectional leader. His successful blocking of Clay and Calhoun brought about a deadlock that significantly hastened the transfer of power to men more committed to strong party organization and more talented at voter manipulation. Webster's dilemma was the crisis of an entire political generation reared for a traditional world and forced to function in a modern one.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Panic of 1819 Andrew H. Browning, 2019-04-01 The Panic of 1819 tells the story of the first nationwide economic collapse to strike the United States. Much more than a banking crisis or real estate bubble, the Panic was the culmination of an economic wave that rolled through the United States, forming before the War of 1812, cresting with the land and cotton boom of 1818, and crashing just as the nation confronted the crisis over slavery in Missouri. The Panic introduced Americans to the new phenomenon of boom and bust, changed the country's attitudes towards wealth and poverty, spurred the political movement that became Jacksonian Democracy, and helped create the sectional divide that would lead to the Civil War. Although it stands as one of the turning points of American history, few Americans today have heard of the Panic of 1819, with the result that we continue to ignore its lessons—and repeat its mistakes.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Jacksonian Economy Peter Temin, 1969 A critical examination of the economic depression of the 1830's, arguing, that forces beyond Jackson's control were responsible for the crises

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Market Revolution Charles Sellers, 1994-05-19 In *The Market Revolution*, one of America's most distinguished historians offers a major reinterpretation of a pivotal moment in United States history. Based on impeccable scholarship and written with grace and style, this volume provides a sweeping political and social history of the entire period from the diplomacy of John Quincy Adams to the birth of Mormonism under Joseph Smith, from Jackson's slaughter of the Indians in Georgia and Florida to the Depression of 1819, and from the growth of women's rights to the spread of the temperance movement. Equally important, he offers a provocative new way of looking at this crucial period, showing how the boom that followed the War of 1812 ignited a generational conflict over the republic's destiny, a struggle that changed America dramatically. Sellers stresses throughout that democracy was born in tension with capitalism, not as its natural political expression, and he shows how the massive national resistance to commercial interests ultimately rallied around Andrew Jackson. An unusually comprehensive blend of social, economic, political, religious, and cultural history, this accessible work provides a challenging analysis of this period, with important implications for the study of American history as a whole. It will revolutionize thinking about Jacksonian America.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: A Companion to the Era of Andrew Jackson Sean Patrick Adams, 2013-02-04 *A COMPANION TO THE ERA OF ANDREW JACKSON* More than perhaps any other president, Andrew Jackson's story mirrored that of the United States; from his

childhood during the American Revolution, through his military actions against both Native Americans and Great Britain, and continuing into his career in politics. As president, Jackson attacked the Bank of the United States, railed against disunion in South Carolina, defended the honor of Peggy Eaton, and founded the Democratic Party. In doing so, Andrew Jackson was not only an eyewitness to some of the seminal events of the Early American Republic; he produced an indelible mark on the nation's political, economic, and cultural history. A Companion to the Era of Andrew Jackson features a collection of more than 30 original essays by leading scholars and historians that consider various aspects of the life, times, and legacy of the seventh president of the United States. Topics explored include life in the Early American Republic; issues of race, religion, and culture; the rise of the Democratic Party; Native American removal events; the Panic of 1837; the birth of women's suffrage, and more.

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economic policies in the jacksonian era: Liberty and Power Harry L. Watson, 2006-05-02 As an engaging and persuasive survey of American public life from 1816 to 1848, this work remains a landmark achievement. Now updated to address twenty-five years of new scholarship, the book interprets the exciting political landscape that was the age of Jackson, a time that saw the rise of strong political parties and an increased popular involvement in national politics. In this work, the author examines the tension between liberty and power that both characterized the period and formed part of its historical legacy.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: Economics American School Fouad Sabry, 2024-01-11 What is Economics American School Within the realms of politics, policy, and philosophy, the American School, which is often referred to as the National System, is a representation of three distinct yet interconnected structures. Over the course of its existence, which spanned from the 1790s to the 1970s, the policy underwent a fluctuating range of degrees and implementation specifics. A historian by the name of Michael Lind describes it as a cohesive applied economic philosophy that has logical and conceptual links with other economic notions. How you will benefit (I) Insights, and validations about the following topics: Chapter 1: American School (economics) Chapter 2: Whig Party (United States) Chapter 3: Tariff Chapter 4: Morrill Tariff Chapter 5: Free trade Chapter 6: Panic of 1819 Chapter 7: National Republican Party Chapter 8: Jacksonian democracy Chapter 9: Henry Charles Carey Chapter 10: History of the United States (1789-1849) Chapter 11: Report on Manufactures Chapter 12: Tariff of 1816 Chapter 13: Second Party System Chapter 14: Tariff in United States history Chapter 15: Bank War Chapter 16: American System (economic plan) Chapter 17: Presidency of Andrew Jackson Chapter 18: Presidency of John Quincy Adams Chapter 19: Protectionism in the United States Chapter 20: Political eras of the United States Chapter 21: United States Senate Committee on the Tariff Regulation (II) Answering the public top questions about economics american school. (III) Real world examples for the usage of economics american school in many fields. Who this book is for Professionals, undergraduate and graduate students, enthusiasts, hobbyists, and those who want to go beyond basic knowledge or information for any kind of economics american school.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: American Political History: A Very Short Introduction Donald T. Critchlow, 2015-01-14 The Founding Fathers who drafted the United States Constitution in 1787 distrusted political parties, popular democracy, centralized government, and a strong executive office. Yet the country's national politics have historically included all those features. In American Political History: A Very Short Introduction, Donald Critchlow takes on this contradiction between original theory and actual practice. This brief, accessible book explores the nature of the two-party system, key turning points in American political history, representative presidential and congressional elections, struggles to expand the electorate, and critical social

protest and third-party movements. The volume emphasizes the continuity of a liberal tradition challenged by partisan divide, war, and periodic economic turmoil. *American Political History: A Very Short Introduction* explores the emergence of a democratic political culture within a republican form of government, showing the mobilization and extension of the mass electorate over the lifespan of the country. In a nation characterized by great racial, ethnic, and religious diversity, American democracy has proven extraordinarily durable. Individual parties have risen and fallen, but the dominance of the two-party system persists. Fierce debates over the meaning of the U.S. Constitution have created profound divisions within the parties and among voters, but a belief in the importance of constitutional order persists among political leaders and voters. Americans have been deeply divided about the extent of federal power, slavery, the meaning of citizenship, immigration policy, civil rights, and a range of economic, financial, and social policies. New immigrants, racial minorities, and women have joined the electorate and the debates. But American political history, with its deep social divisions, bellicose rhetoric, and antagonistic partisanship provides valuable lessons about the meaning and viability of democracy in the early 21st century. **ABOUT THE SERIES:** The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: Henry Clay the Lawyer Maurice Glen Baxter, Though he was best known as a politician, Henry Clay (1777-1852) maintained an active legal practice for more than fifty years. He was a leading contributor both to the early development of the U.S. legal system and to the interaction between law and politics in pre-Civil War America. During the years of Clay's practice, modern American law was taking shape, building on the English experience but working out the new rules and precedents that a changing and growing society required. Clay specialized in property law, a natural choice at a time of entangled land claims, ill-defined boundaries, and inadequate state and federal procedures. He argued many precedent-setting cases, some of them before the U.S. Supreme Court. Maurice Baxter contends that Clay's extensive legal work in this area greatly influenced his political stances on various land policy issues. During Clay's lifetime, property law also included questions pertaining to slavery. With Daniel Webster, he handled a very significant constitutional case concerning the interstate slave trade. Baxter provides an overview of the federal and state court systems of Clay's time. After addressing Clay's early legal career, he focuses on Clay's interest in banking issues, land-related economic matters, and the slave trade. The portrait of Clay that emerges from this inquiry shows a skilled lawyer who was deeply involved with the central legal and economic issues of his day.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Party Period and Public Policy Richard L. McCormick, 1989 These boldly argued essays describe and analyze key developments in American politics and government in an era when political parties commanded mass loyalties and wielded unprecedented power over government affairs. McCormick follows the major parties from their emergence in the 1820s and 1830s to their transformation almost a century later, discussing the nature of governance, clarifying economic policies of promotion, distribution, and (later) regulation that characterized government functions at every level, and sorting out the complex relationships between politics and policy during the party period.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Crisis of the Middle-Class Constitution Ganesh Sitaraman, 2017-03-14 In this original, provocative contribution to the debate over economic inequality, Ganesh Sitaraman argues that a strong and sizable middle class is a prerequisite for America's constitutional system. A New York Times Notable Book of 2017 For most of Western history, Sitaraman argues, constitutional thinkers assumed economic inequality was inevitable and inescapable—and they designed governments to prevent class divisions from spilling over into class warfare. The American Constitution is different. Compared to Europe and the ancient world, America was a society of almost unprecedented economic equality, and the founding generation saw this equality as essential for the preservation of America's republic. Over the next two centuries,

generations of Americans fought to sustain the economic preconditions for our constitutional system. But today, with economic and political inequality on the rise, Sitaraman says Americans face a choice: Will we accept rising economic inequality and risk oligarchy or will we rebuild the middle class and reclaim our republic? *The Crisis of the Middle-Class Constitution* is a tour de force of history, philosophy, law, and politics. It makes a compelling case that inequality is more than just a moral or economic problem; it threatens the very core of our constitutional system.

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economic policies in the jacksonian era: *Tariff Wars and the Politics of Jacksonian America* William K. Bolt, 2017 Exploring the era when taxation battles spilled beyond the halls of Congress and gave rise to democracy before the Civil War

economic policies in the jacksonian era: Preserving the White Man's Republic Joshua A. Lynn, 2019-04-10 In *Preserving the White Man's Republic*, Joshua Lynn reveals how the national Democratic Party rebranded majoritarian democracy and liberal individualism as conservative means for white men in the South and North to preserve their mastery on the eve of the Civil War. Responding to fears of African American and female political agency, Democrats in the late 1840s and 1850s reinvented themselves as conservatives and repurposed Jacksonian Democracy as a tool for local majorities of white men to police racial and gender boundaries by democratically withholding rights. With the policy of popular sovereignty, Democrats left slavery's expansion to white men's democratic decision-making. They also promised white men local democracy and individual autonomy regarding temperance, religion, and nativism. Translating white men's household mastery into political power over all women and Americans of color, Democrats united white men nationwide and made democracy a conservative assertion of white manhood. Democrats thereby turned traditional Jacksonian principles—grassroots democracy, liberal individualism, and anti-statism—into staples of conservatism. As Lynn's book shows, this movement sent conservatism on a new, populist trajectory, one in which democracy can be called upon to legitimize inequality and hierarchy, a uniquely American conservatism that endures in our republic today.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: Moderate and Radical Liberalism Nathaniel Wolloch, 2022-01-31 A new reading of a crucial chapter in the history of social and political thought - the transition from the late Enlightenment to early liberalism.

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economic policies in the jacksonian era: *The Transformation of the American Democratic Republic* Stephen M. Krason, 2017-09-08 In this stimulating volume, Stephen M. Krason considers whether the Founding Fathers' vision of the American democratic republic has been transformed and if so, in what ways. He looks to the basic principles of the Founding Fathers, then discusses the changes that resulted from evolving contemporary expectations about government. Referencing philosophical principles and the work of great Western thinkers, Krason then explores a variety of

proposals that could forge a foundation for restoration. Acknowledging that any attempt to revive the Founders' views on a democratic republic must start in the public sphere, Krason focuses on concerned citizens who are aware of the extent to which our current political structures deviate from the Founders' vision and want to take action. Ultimately, a democratic republic can exist, be sustained, and flourish only when there is a deep commitment to it in the minds and norms of its people. Written by a foremost authority in the field of US Constitutional law, this book will appeal to those interested in American history, society, and politics.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Nationalization of American Political Parties, 1880-1896 Daniel Klinghard, 2010-04-19 This book investigates the creation of the first truly nationalized party organizations in the United States in the late nineteenth century, an innovation that reversed the parties' traditional privileging of state and local interests in nominating campaigns and the conduct of national campaigns. Between 1880 and 1896, party elites crafted a defense of these national organizations that charted the theoretical parameters of American party development into the twentieth century. With empowered national committees and a new understanding of the parties' role in the political system, national party leaders dominated American politics in new ways, renewed the parties' legitimacy in an increasingly pluralistic and nationalized political environment, and thus maintained their relevance throughout the twentieth century. The new organizations particularly served the interests of presidents and presidential candidates, and the little-studied presidencies of the late nineteenth century demonstrate the first stirrings of modern presidential party leadership.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Economy of Early America Cathy D. Matson, 2006-01-01 In recent years, scholars in a number of disciplines have focused their attention on understanding the early American economy. The result has been an outpouring of scholarship, some of it dramatically revising older methodologies and findings, and some of it charting entirely new territory—new subjects, new places, and new arenas of study that might not have been considered & “economic” in the past. The Economy of Early America enters this resurgent discussion of the early American economy by showcasing the work of leading scholars who represent a spectrum of historiographical and methodological viewpoints. Contributors include David Hancock, Russell Menard, Lorena Walsh, Christopher Tomlins, David Waldstreicher, Terry Bouton, Brooke Hunter, Daniel Dupre, John Majewski, Donna Rilling, and Seth Rockman, as well as Cathy Matson.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Market Revolution in America Melvin Stokes, Melvyn Stokes, Stephen Conway, 1996 The last decade has seen a major shift in the way nineteenth-century American history is interpreted, and increasing attention is being paid to the market revolution occurring between 1815 and the Civil War. This collection of twelve essays by preeminent scholars in nineteenth-century history aims to respond to Charles Sellers's *The Market Revolution*, reflecting upon the historiographic accomplishments initiated by his work, while at the same time advancing the argument across a range of fields.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The American Counter-Revolution in Favor of Liberty Ivan Jankovic, 2018-12-12 This book presents the case that the origins of American liberty should not be sought in the constitutional-reformist feats of its “statesmen” during the 1780s, but rather in the political and social resistance to their efforts. There were two revolutions occurring in the late 18th century America: the modern European revolution “in favour of government,” pursuing national unity, “energetic” government and centralization of power (what scholars usually dub “American founding”); and a conservative, reactionary counter-revolution “in favour of liberty,” defending local rights and liberal individualism against the encroaching political authority. This is a book about this liberal counter-revolution and its ideological, political and cultural sources and central protagonists. The central analytical argument of the book is that America before the Revolution was a stateless, spontaneous political order that evolved culturally, politically and economically in isolation from the modern European trends of state-building and centralization of power. The book argues, then, that a better model for understanding America is a “decoupled modernization” hypothesis, in which social modernity is divested from the politics of modern state

and tied with the pre-modern social institutions.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: What Hath God Wrought Daniel Walker Howe, 2007-10-29 The Oxford History of the United States is by far the most respected multi-volume history of our nation. In this Pulitzer prize-winning, critically acclaimed addition to the series, historian Daniel Walker Howe illuminates the period from the battle of New Orleans to the end of the Mexican-American War, an era when the United States expanded to the Pacific and won control over the richest part of the North American continent. A panoramic narrative, *What Hath God Wrought* portrays revolutionary improvements in transportation and communications that accelerated the extension of the American empire. Railroads, canals, newspapers, and the telegraph dramatically lowered travel times and spurred the spread of information. These innovations prompted the emergence of mass political parties and stimulated America's economic development from an overwhelmingly rural country to a diversified economy in which commerce and industry took their place alongside agriculture. In his story, the author weaves together political and military events with social, economic, and cultural history. Howe examines the rise of Andrew Jackson and his Democratic party, but contends that John Quincy Adams and other Whigs--advocates of public education and economic integration, defenders of the rights of Indians, women, and African-Americans--were the true prophets of America's future. In addition, Howe reveals the power of religion to shape many aspects of American life during this period, including slavery and antislavery, women's rights and other reform movements, politics, education, and literature. Howe's story of American expansion culminates in the bitterly controversial but brilliantly executed war waged against Mexico to gain California and Texas for the United States. Winner of the New-York Historical Society American History Book Prize Finalist, 2007 National Book Critics Circle Award for Nonfiction The Oxford History of the United States The Oxford History of the United States is the most respected multi-volume history of our nation. The series includes three Pulitzer Prize winners, a New York Times bestseller, and winners of the Bancroft and Parkman Prizes. The Atlantic Monthly has praised it as the most distinguished series in American historical scholarship, a series that synthesizes a generation's worth of historical inquiry and knowledge into one literally state-of-the-art book. Conceived under the general editorship of C. Vann Woodward and Richard Hofstadter, and now under the editorship of David M. Kennedy, this renowned series blends social, political, economic, cultural, diplomatic, and military history into coherent and vividly written narrative.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: Founding Choices Douglas A. Irwin, Richard Sylla, 2011-01-15 Papers of the National Bureau of Economic Research conference held at Dartmouth College on May 8-9, 2009.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: "Liberty to the Downtrodden" Matthew J. Grow, 2009-02-01 Thomas L. Kane (1822-1883), a crusader for antislavery, women's rights, and the downtrodden, rose to prominence in his day as the most ardent and persuasive defender of Mormons' religious liberty. Though not a Mormon, Kane sought to defend the much-reviled group from the Holy War waged against them by evangelical America. His courageous personal intervention averted a potentially catastrophic bloody conflict between federal troops and Mormon settlers in the now nearly forgotten Utah War of 1857-58. Drawing on extensive, newly available archives, this book is the first to tell the full story of Kane's extraordinary life. The book illuminates his powerful Philadelphia family, his personal life and eccentricities, his reform achievements, his place in Mormon history, and his career as a Civil War general. Further, the book revises previous understandings of nineteenth-century reform, showing how Kane and like-minded others fused Democratic Party ideology, anti-evangelicalism, and romanticism.

economic policies in the jacksonian era: The Politics of Jacksonian Finance John Michael McFaul, 1964

economic policies in the jacksonian era: Government and the American Economy Price V. Fishback, 2008-09-15 The American economy has provided a level of well-being that has consistently ranked at or near the top of the international ladder. A key source of this success has been widespread participation in political and economic processes. In *The Government and the American*

Economy, leading economic historians chronicle the significance of America's open-access society and the roles played by government in its unrivaled success story. America's democratic experiment, the authors show, allowed individuals and interest groups to shape the structure and policies of government, which, in turn, have fostered economic success and innovation by emphasizing private property rights, the rule of law, and protections of individual freedom. In response to new demands for infrastructure, America's federal structure hastened development by promoting the primacy of states, cities, and national governments. More recently, the economic reach of American government expanded dramatically as the populace accepted stronger limits on its economic freedoms in exchange for the increased security provided by regulation, an expanded welfare state, and a stronger national defense.

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alliances doomed the Canadian Rebellion before it even started. Reevaluating the implications of this transnational conflict, *Revolutions across Borders* brings new life and understanding to this turning point in the history of North America.

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