



Specialized Agency

Andrew Jackson's Cabinet

Ally Lichtman and Amogh Saunshimath
Co-Chairs



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Andrew Jackson's Cabinet

Letter from the Chairs

Dear Delegates and Sponsors,

Welcome to Andrew Jackson's Cabinet of GSMUN XXVI! Your chairs, Ally Lichtman and Amogh Saunshimath, are thrilled to meet all of you. As delegates in Andrew Jackson's Cabinet, you will all meet to address the political, social, and economic conflicts of the Jacksonian Era. Taking place in the leadup to the election of 1832, the committee focuses on not only the issues of states' rights, sectionalism, and Native American treatment, but also their ripple effects on Jackson's reelection campaign and American democracy on the road to the Civil War. In Topic 1, delegates will confront the issue of State's Rights head on as they will analyze the effects of the Bank War and Nullification Crisis. Topic 2 requires delegates to think about issues regarding westward expansion and its effects on Native American displacement. It is the duty of the delegates in this committee to think creatively and create solutions to help alleviate the current tensions as well as restore stability and trust in the U.S. government.

Ally Lichtman, a junior at Maggie Walker, is excited to serve as co-chair for Andrew Jackson's Cabinet. She has been involved in Model UN since fifth grade and previously served as a vice chair and co-chair at GSMUN. Aside from Model UN, Ally is co-captain of the Debate Team and organizer for the One Small Step program and Transcribe Team at MLWGS. In her free time, she enjoys playing the viola, reading, and keeping up with current events. Ally looks forward to meeting all the delegates this March!

Amogh Saunshimath, a junior at Maggie Walker, is thrilled to serve as co-chair for Andrew Jackson's Cabinet. He has been involved in Model UN since seventh grade, and he has previously served as crisis director and co-chair at GSMUN. Outside of Model UN, Amogh is a part of the school's robotics team, the Mech Tech Dragons. He also fervently participates in the economics and investment club. Outside of school, he serves as the Director of Technology for the Desi Youth Association. In his free time, Amogh loves to swim, hang out with friends, and volunteer at the science museum. He cannot wait to see all of the delegates in committee this March!

As delegates of this committee, you are expected to come prepared to debate the complex issues of Andrew Jackson's presidency as well as craft possible solutions to conflicts related to domestic policy and foreign relations. You should have a solid understanding of the state of American politics in the early 19th century and be familiar with key legislation, court rulings, and other measures that have been passed by late 1832 relating to both Topic 1 and Topic 2, as outlined in the background guide. However, the background guide is simply a starting point, and delegates will be expected to complete a position paper with additional research pertaining to your position in the committee. Please be aware that while this committee seeks to remain historically accurate in the context of this period, we will not tolerate human rights violations or genocide of any kind. Position papers should be double spaced and formatted in Times New Roman, 12-point font with Chicago Manual Style (CMS) citations. At GSMUN, all position papers are expected to follow the Maggie Walker honor code; any and all plagiarism will not be tolerated. This includes ChatGPT and other AI mechanisms. Please send completed position papers by email to gsmunxxvi.jackson@gmail.com before 5 PM on conference day.

Finally, a large part of GSMUN is our commitment to making a difference through charity. There will be merchandise, baked goods, and many other things on sale during the conference, so don't forget to bring money! All proceeds will go to the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, a nonprofit dedicated to finding cures and ensuring access to treatments for blood cancer patients. If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact your chairs at gsmunxxvi.jackson@gmail.com. We are looking forward to meeting everyone in the committee! See you at GSMUN XXVI and good luck!

Your Chairs,

Ally Lichtman
gsmunxxvi.jackson@gmail.com

Amogh Saunshimath

Andrew Jackson's Cabinet

Committee Overview

Background

America has been independent for just over half a century, yet the new republic has already seen more than its fair share of political, social, and economic conflict. Though Americans collectively defeated a world power, they now face an internal struggle over slavery, constitutionalism, and political parties. The emergence of sectionalism has highlighted the disparity between regions of this vast country and the diversity of people who inhabit it, which include Native Americans, white settlers, and enslaved people. The vision of the federal government has proven to be at odds with the interests of state governments. The birth of the Second Party System has sparked intense political conflict and given rise to the Jacksonian Presidency, led by a politician who is simultaneously depicted as a tyrant and protector of the common man.¹

This committee will take place in November of 1832 in the leadup to the presidential election of that year, which will pit Andrew Jackson, the Democratic incumbent, against Henry Clay, the National Republican nominee.² Delegates must consider the short and long-term implications of historical events that have already occurred, as well as make quick yet calculated decisions that could change the course of American history as we know it — for better or for worse.

Topic I: States' Rights

History of the Issue

The debate over states' rights is not unique to the Jacksonian Era. Rather, it is rooted in the fundamental constitutional principles established during the ratification debates. At the core of this debate is the concept of federalism, which is defined as the balance of power between the national and

state governments.³ Federalism originated from the conflict between Anti-Federalists, who backed the small local governments outlined in the Articles of Confederation, and Federalists, who promoted the strong central government drafted in the new U.S. Constitution. Ultimately, the Federalists prevailed and the Constitution was ratified in 1789, but the arguments put forth by Anti-Federalists were by no means ignored. While the supreme law of the land would have several provisions limiting the power of individual states, it would also include some sections recognizing their authority. For instance, Article VI — which includes the Supremacy Clause — limits state power by deeming federal law supreme over state law, while the 10th Amendment recognizes state power by reserving any powers not explicitly granted to the central government for the States themselves.⁴ These two portions of the Constitution theoretically oppose one another and therefore have been the source of numerous conflicts within the United States.

Although the Constitution presents the legal basis of government, the political conflicts that emerged in the subsequent decades exercised the document and set the precedent for states' rights seen by the Jacksonian Age. In 1798, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison drafted the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, declaring the Alien and Sedition Acts not only unconstitutional but also null and void in the respective states. These acts restricted immigration and freedom of speech in an attempt to quash political dissent during wartime. Since Jefferson and Madison were the ones to declare the acts unconstitutional, their resolutions only affected Virginia and Kentucky, rather than the entire nation. This furthered states' rights and reduced the power of the central government. Specifically, it set

the precedent for states being able to void the Supremacy Clause, which would later be used to justify nullification in South Carolina.⁵

The Supreme Court, under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall, also intervened to solve various disputes over states' rights. In 1816, the Marshall Court took on *Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, rejecting an attempt by the New Hampshire state legislature to make Dartmouth College a state university.⁶ In 1819, the Court took on *McCulloch v. Maryland*, deciding that Congress had the power to establish the Second National Bank but Maryland did not have the right to tax it.⁷ And in 1824, the Court heard *Gibbons v. Ogden*, ruling that Congress, rather than the state of New York, had power over interstate commerce.⁸ These landmark rulings in favor of an expansive national government represent the kinds of obstacles that may interfere with Jackson's goal of expanding states' rights.

The combination of legislative and judicial precedent collectively laid the groundwork for the key arguments of the Jackson presidency, which were epitomized by the Webster-Hayne Debates of 1830. These Senate debates pitted Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, who lauded a strong Union, against Robert Hayne of South Carolina, who backed a Confederation of states possessing the right to nullification.⁹ In addition to covering specific issues regarding Western expansion, they wrestled with underlying concepts such as the nature of the Union and state power, both of which characterize American politics during this period.

A series of underlying internal and external conflicts provide context for the central issues of Jackson's presidency. At the domestic level, America is experiencing the effects of the Market Revolution, whereby changes in technology are reshaping the commercial economy of the nation. During this period, financial and banking industries are expanding in Northern cities while agriculture is advancing in the ideal growing

conditions on Southern plantations. In particular, the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793 revolutionized cotton production by marking the shift from labor-intensive manual processing to rapid machine-based processing. The expansion of the industry in turn fueled a growing demand for slave labor to grow and cultivate cotton, bringing the debate over slavery to the forefront of American politics, especially during Jackson's presidency. Thus, the interdependence between Northern manufacturing and Southern agriculture in the cotton industry has inspired national commercial ties while simultaneously highlighting regional differences across the country. This phenomenon has become known as "King Cotton" because it dominates not only the economy but also politics in the United States.

Another key development of the early 19th century was the growth of the American System. Following the War of 1812, Henry Clay of Kentucky created a plan to regulate American commerce and bind together the Northern, Southern, and Western United States. This plan is the root of Jacksonian debates over internal improvements—whether the federal government should fund projects to build public works like roads and canals—as well as the infamous tariff and national bank.¹⁰ Clay believed these interlocking policies would collectively spur economic growth across the country; for example, he reasoned that the money collected from tariffs could be used to build the roads and canals connecting the states from coast to coast. Although the American System was intended to unify the country, many Southerners opposed it in practice, believing that its policies favored the North and West at the expense of the South. This only furthered Southern resentment and sectional tensions early on in the leadup to the Civil War.

On the issue of foreign relations, some Americans feel they have been ill-treated by both Great Britain and France. They seek

to distance their country from Europe and emphasize their new independence, especially by restricting international trade.¹¹ Due to tense relations with these countries, the United States has taken actions to limit its economic dependence on them. For example, Thomas Jefferson pushed Congress to pass the Embargo Act of 1807, which limited commerce with Europe to prevent engagement in the Napoleonic Wars. Then, the United States entered the War of 1812 against Great Britain in response to issues like impressment and trade restrictions.¹² While the war strengthened internal trade networks and American national unity, the early growth of sectionalism soon compromised these developments. The combination of economic changes within the country and political tensions with Europe thus creates a complex backdrop for Andrew Jackson's presidency.

Current Status of the Issue

Once again, America is at the brink of war—a Bank War, that is. Clay, the man behind the American System, has pushed early recharter of the Second Bank of the United States, which will otherwise expire in 1836. As of July 1832, both the Senate and House of Representatives passed the Bank Recharter Bill; only the president's signature stood in the way of the bill becoming a law. Yet, that was precisely the issue. Jackson bitterly distrusts the Bank and therefore issued a veto.¹³ He sees it as a tool of oppression manipulated in the interest of elites, mirroring the concerns of Anti-Federalists that a powerful national government would serve elite interests. This reinforces Jackson's reputation as protector of the common man. In addition to his deep personal distrust in the Bank, Jackson blames it for the Panic of 1819, a financial crisis triggered by the aftermath of the War of 1812 and failed lending practices that devastated the economy, including the cotton industry, and therefore contributed to the rise to Jacksonian Democracy. It is only a matter of time until the charter expires, so either Nicholas Biddle and proponents of the Bank

will find a way to pressure a recharter, or the Cabinet must swiftly decide how to redistribute deposits. Given that the Bank of the United States drives the American financial system by doing everything from issuing currency to making loans, the organization of the new banking system will play a key role in the future stability of the nation.¹⁴ Significantly, it will define regulations for printing currency and lending money in light of Western land sales, which is essential to preventing another financial panic.

The transition will inevitably be an unstable period for the American financial system. Any major missteps on the part of the executive branch could lead to bank failure and economic recession. This would severely undermine Jackson's authority, potentially putting the entire presidency at risk and jeopardizing the future of Jacksonian Democracy as a political party. The stakes are high.

In addition to the Bank War, Cabinet members must simultaneously grapple with an impending Nullification Crisis. The root of this controversy was the Tariff of 1828, which significantly increased taxes on imports. By making foreign goods more expensive, the tariff pushed Americans to purchase domestic products, which benefited Northerner manufacturers. On the other hand, Southerners strongly opposed the policy, coining it the "Tariff of Abominations." Not only did the tariff increase the cost of manufactured goods, but it also caused Britain to retaliate by importing less American cotton, thereby damaging the Southern export economy.¹⁵ In response, Congress passed the Tariff of 1832, which slightly reduced the rates outlined in the Tariff of 1828. Yet, Southerners are still not satisfied. For example, Vice President John C. Calhoun highlighted his concerns in his *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*, labeling the tariff as unconstitutional and oppressive. His central claim was that the tariff was an abuse of the expressed powers of the federal government, upholding the doctrine of states' rights. He

also emphasized that South Carolina entirely depends on the revenue it earns from selling raw materials like cotton, so the “Tariff of Abominations” would destroy the state. Therefore, on November 24, 1832, the South Carolina legislature adopted the Ordinance of Nullification, declaring the tariff null and void and threatening to secede by February 1833, shortly after the presidential election.¹⁶ Jackson’s Cabinet must act immediately, whether by diplomacy or force, to prevent the crisis from getting out of control. It is important to note that South Carolina’s decision could set the precedent for other Southern states and trigger the domino effect, leading to a Civil War as early as 1833.

Analysis and Solutions

The first possible solution to the current issues of Jackson’s presidency is compromise, which has been repeatedly attempted in America’s past. For instance, the Missouri Compromise of 1820 simultaneously admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state to preserve the balance of power in Congress, as well as established the Mason-Dixon Line to determine whether slavery would be allowed in future states. To address the Bank War, the government may choose to adopt a dual banking system, in which a system of federal and state banks would coexist, guaranteeing centralization while allowing some local management.¹⁷ In this model, a series of small banks would operate privately across the country but still abide by the federal standards and supervision imposed by the national bank. This would offer a middle ground, easing tensions between supporters and opponents of the Second Bank of the United States. With respect to the Nullification Crisis, politicians could work to devise a Compromise Tariff in order to further reduce the Tariff of 1832 while still serving its primary functions. Congress may also conduct an evaluation to determine which products must rely on protective tariffs and which can be spared, as opposed to taxing all foreign goods. If any

European nation imposes retaliatory tariffs, the U.S. may attempt to strike a deal to remove them and restore friendly relations.

On the flip side, Americans may have to resort to violence and coercion. As February draws closer, Congress may opt to send military troops to put South Carolina in line and prevent conflict from erupting in neighboring states. It might also turn to more severe measures to address violence over slavery. The U.S. government considers secession to be unconstitutional based on the Constitution’s promise to make “a more perfect Union,” but the violent path to secure this promise involves serious stipulations.

From a domestic standpoint, if South Carolina follows through with secession, Congress may be forced to wield its power to declare war. This would have severe repercussions, leading to disunity and exposing weakness in the new republic. In terms of foreign relations, if any European nation imposes retaliatory tariffs yet refuses to compromise, the U.S. may keep the tariffs in place and thereby set off a trade war. This would send the message that the U.S. will not stand to be pushed around by Europe. However, it could also be detrimental to the U.S. economy, risking another financial panic that would cause thousands of everyday people to lose their jobs and savings and see their lives turned upside down. Finally, it could further incense the South, opening yet another path to war.

Questions to Consider

1. Given the ruling in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, was Jackson right to veto the Bank Recharter Bill? How should the banking system be restructured to ensure stability and prevent another recession?
2. What is the role of the Supreme Court in establishing the scope of federal authority? How might future Supreme Court rulings help resolve issues concerning the tariff and nullification?

3. To what extent should the United States engage in economic activity with Great Britain and other European nations? Can the U.S. risk retaliatory tariffs?
 4. In what ways is slavery a source of regional divide, and what steps can be taken to reconcile the diametrically opposed views of slavery in the North and South? To what degree must slavery be considered in possible solutions to the economic and political issues of Jackson's presidency?
 5. Is the doctrine of nullification legal? If so, how can the U.S. government prevent states from going too far (i.e. prevent South Carolina from seceding)? If not, can the U.S. government force states to comply with federal laws?
 6. How can the United States reconcile its regional differences to unify as a country before it is too late? What is the risk of secession to the American economy and culture?
 7. At what point does state sovereignty interfere with the integrity of the Union? Where do we draw the line?
4. <https://constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/historic-document-library/detail/andrew-jackson-bank-veto-message-1832>: excerpt from Jackson's veto message, which provides insight into his view of the national bank and government as a whole.
 5. https://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/ordnull.asp: transcript of the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification, which lists the specific provisions of the doctrine and offers a look into opposing perspectives.
 6. <https://www.oyez.org/>: multimedia archive for the Supreme Court of the United States, which provides clear summaries of all cases by search.

Topic II: America Divided and Expansion Beyond

History of the Issue

Sectionalism, at its most basic, is defined as the political favoritism of a certain region and is one of the most prominent problems faced in American politics. It began with the creation of the First Party system after George Washington's presidency. The First Party system was composed of Federalist and Democratic-Republicans, whose disagreements on fundamental principles such as the extent of federal power led to the creation of two major factions. In American politics, the two-party system is when two major political parties control the majority of politics in all three branches, and the US went through multiple variations of the two-party system throughout history. Within the First Party system, the Federalists favored limiting state power, representative rather than direct democracy, and industrialization. Contrary, the Democratic-Republicans strongly believed in greater state power, direct democracy, and focus on the agricultural economy. The dissolution of the Federalist party allowed America to experience an "Era of Good Feelings," a period characterized by a

Further Research

1. <https://www.americanyawp.com/text/09-democracy-in-america/>: textbook chapter from *The American Yawp*, which provides a thorough explanation of the historical themes and conflicts that defined Jacksonian Democracy.
2. <https://millercenter.org/president/jackson/domestic-affairs>: article from the Miller Center at the University of Virginia, which provides an helpful overview of the various domestic affairs involved in Jackson's presidency.
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=beN4qE-e5O8>: Crash Course video on the Age of Jackson, which offers

one-party system and general political harmony.¹⁸ This short-lived era began immediately after the War of 1812 and continued through James Monroe's presidency, and was characterized by optimistic sentiment of a politically unified America under the Democratic-Republicans.¹⁹ However, the tranquility was only surface level, as contradictory views within the single party remained, eventually rising into sectionalism.

One instance of this growing divide was the Missouri Compromise. The 1787 Northwest Ordinance established a standard process for admitting new territory into the union and application for statehood, and maintained an equal number of free and slave states.²⁰ When Missouri applied for statehood, it seemed as if it would become a slave state, so Democratic-Republican congressman James Tallmadge suggested making Missouri a free state due to his desire to balance the number of slave and free states within the union to avoid further political fighting.²¹ This led to a sectional crisis as Northern and Southern politicians were divided on how to proceed because of their regional beliefs. Generally, Southern politicians favored slave states to support their giant agricultural economy while Northerners did not. Fortunately, Democratic-Republican Henry Clay eventually drafted the Missouri compromise stating that Missouri would enter as a slave state while Maine, a territory applying for statehood, would be a free state, with any territory above Missouri's southern border also being admitted as a free state in the future.²² While the issue was temporarily resolved, this event foreshadowed the end of the Era of Good Feelings.

The Presidential Election of 1824 presents itself with recurring issues of sectionalism. Four candidates entered the election of 1824, all belonging to the same party: Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and William Crawford. Despite Jackson winning the popular vote, no one could secure the presidency because the

number of candidates running dispersed the number of Electoral votes required.²³ However, Adams made a deal, known as the Corrupt Bargain, with Clay, in which Clay would be Secretary of State if he gave his votes to Adams, allowing him to win the presidency.²⁴ This political maneuver enraged Jackson, leading to him running for president under the newly founded Democratic party against Adams in 1828 and securing the Presidency.²⁵ The remaining politicians from the Democratic-Republicans party then evolved into the Whigs, who were initially anti-Jackson and disliked many of pro-expansionist and anti-federalist policies. Sectionalism only increased from this point on as Jackson solidified his support from the South and West due to his military career and background while the Whigs, such as Clay and Adams, gained more condensed support in the North.²⁶ The concentrated regional support defined the views and beliefs of each party as they adopted the views from their supporters. Because of this, the Democrats were overall proponents of slavery while the Whigs weren't. Due to the adoption of their region's beliefs, the Whigs also transitioned from an anti-Jackson party to their own unique party platform which generally advocates for industrialization, centralization, and limiting the expansion of slavery.

Another recurring problem in American politics is geographical expansion and interactions with the Native Americans. America's first major annexation was the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The French Revolution commanded France's attention, leading to the country being unable to maintain its colonies in North America, and slowly losing control over them. Thomas Jefferson, who purchased the French occupied area in the Louisiana Purchase, allowed Americans to greatly expand and settle Westward. However, this also led to more encounters and conflicts with Native Americans as the two groups began to interact more frequently.

Additionally, the Seminole Wars was a conflict between the US and Spanish forces within Florida and demonstrates the tensions between Native Americans and expanding Americans. In 1817, the US claimed West Florida as part of the Louisiana Purchase. At that time, Florida was occupied by the Spanish and Seminole natives even after the US gained independence.²⁷ Andrew Jackson, who served as a U. S. general at the time, led his troops across the border into Pensacola where they destroyed the Spanish settlement, seized indigenous Seminole land, and forced natives out of the area.²⁸ This prompted international controversy, and then President James Monroe called for Jackson's restraint, however, US and Spain settled the conflict through the Adams-Onís Treaty, where Spain ceded East Florida to the US.²⁹ Furthermore, the Seminole Wars provides an example of how expansionism impacts Native Americans, and how many natives were often displaced from their ancestral land. Through the conflict, the US was able to gain more territory from foreign powers.

Current Status of the Issue

Currently, two major problems captivate American politics and need to be addressed immediately and effectively to prevent further division: sectionalism and Native American treatment.

Sectionalism can be an effective tool to ensure that all of the needs of the people are addressed, but it also may lead to worsened division and sectional separation. The Democratic Party is grounded in the West and South whilst Whigs find their support strongest in the North. Each party maintains contradictory beliefs over issues such as the expansion of slavery, the potential citizenship of freedmen, regulation of the economy, and foreign affairs. The beliefs of these parties reflect the sentiments felt by their supporters within their geographical regions, thus allowing for varying viewpoints and for the people to feel thoroughly represented by their party of choice. However,

sectionalism forces politicians to prioritize local interests over bipartisan or national interests which can cause some overarching national issues to go unnoticed. Jackson's cabinet must work to limit this issue before it obscures American politics completely. Otherwise, the U.S. may suffer irreparable division and conflict.

Secondly, the expansion of the United States comes with many consequences, specifically the increasingly negative interactions with Indigenous peoples. Jackson supports the concept of relocating Native Americans further and further westward into desolate lands in order for Americans to easily settle and expand west. The 1830 Indian Removal Act solidified Jackson's power to grant land westward for the Native Americans for their removal from native lands.³⁰ Many Natives did not oblige peacefully to this relocation and were violently removed. The Cherokee Nation resided in Georgia and had already been pressured to give up their lucrative land, but when gold was discovered in their area in 1829, calls for relocation of the Cherokee intensified.³¹ The Cherokee Nation defended themselves by stating the US guaranteed protection through signed treaties in the Supreme Court case *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, but the Supreme Court dismissed the case, stating it could not make a decision due to lack of evidence.³² A later related case, 1830's *Worcester v. Georgia*, declared that the Cherokee Nation is a sovereign entity and, therefore, Georgia's relocation policies do not apply.³³ Despite these rulings, the state government did not acknowledge the sovereignty of the Cherokee. Jackson's cabinet must take a firm stance on this issue and how to recognize Native Americans within government before these relations become too hostile.

Analysis and Solutions

Pertaining to the topic of sectionalism, the cabinet should strive to reach a consensus on whether sectionalism should be supported in politics or not. Sectionalism allows

politicians to adequately serve their citizens by listening and advocating for their supporters. However, this also exacerbates the divide between political parties and geographic areas which will lead to a more divided America. If this occurs, the productivity of the government decreases, and politicians will fail to serve the citizens as a whole and only focus on serving their closest supporters. Division between citizens could also occur as politics continue to separate America geographically through sectionalism. Taking a stance on sectionalism will allow the cabinet to implement certain measures that encourage or limit sectionalism in politics and can allow the government to adequately fulfill the needs of the people.

For the issue of expansion and Native American treatment, the cabinet must evaluate the impacts of expanding the Union westward and incorporating new land. If the cabinet believes that expansion yields more benefits than costs, it should decide on what course of action should be taken for the Native Americans. The primary goal is to limit the amount of violence and conflicts between westward settlers and Native American tribes, and there are multiple solutions to achieve this. If seizing Native American land is desired, then resettling Native American tribes to a designated area could be used. However, a more peaceful solution could be establishing agreements with the tribes that guarantee their protection and recognize their sovereignty if settlers are allowed to travel through their territory.

Questions to Consider

1. What measures should be implemented to ensure another crisis similar to the Missouri Compromise does not occur?
2. How can executive politicians be held accountable if they act on sectional interests rather than fulfilling national goals?

3. What are more permanent solutions to the issue of expansion of slavery to ensure compromise and avoid divide?
4. Is sectionalism a tool that the government can use to address the people's wants and needs, or is it a dangerous weapon that could destroy American unity?
5. Citing *Worcester v. Georgia*, how should this ruling and similar legislature be enforced?
6. Is it possible for settlers and Native Americans to share the same land equally and peacefully? What are some possible ways to foster peace and equality between settlers and Native Americans?

Further Research

1. <https://www.americanyawp.com/text/09-democracy-in-america/>: An online textbook chapter that summarizes events and major themes about American politics in the New Republic.
2. <https://www.americanyawp.com/text/12-manifest-destiny/>: An online textbook chapter that summarizes events and major themes about American expansion westward.
3. <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/missouri-compromise#:~:text=An%20Act%20to%20authorize%20the,prohibit%20slavery%20in%20certain%20territories>: A typed text version of the actual Missouri Compromise.
4. <https://prologue.blogs.archives.gov/2020/10/22/the-1824-presidential-election-and-the-corrupt-bargain/>: An article detailing the election of 1824, the "Corrupt Bargain", and major figures within it.
5. <https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/whigs-and-democrats>: An article that briefly describes the collapse of the Era of Good Feelings and conflicts faced in the Second Party System.

Also contains useful information pertaining to topic 1.

6. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Seminole-Wars>: An article that briefly discusses the background and events of the Seminole Wars.
7. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1830-1860/indian-treaties>: A very brief

article that summarizes major Native American treaties and agreements as well as conflicts during the Jacksonian period.

8. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Worcester-v-Georgia>: An article that briefly discusses *Worcester v. Georgia* ruling and background behind it.

Endnotes

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6. "Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward," Oyez, accessed September 3, 2023, <https://www.oyez.org/cases/1789-1850/17us518>.
7. "McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)," Bill of Rights Institute, accessed July 29, 2023, <https://billofrightsinstitute.org/e-lessons/mccullough-v-maryland-1819>.
8. "Gibbons v. Ogden," Oyez, accessed September 3, 2023, <https://www.oyez.org/cases/1789-1850/22us1>.
9. Christopher Childers, "The Webster-Hayne Debate: Defining Nationhood in the Early American Republic," Johns Hopkins University Press, last modified August 6, 2018, accessed July 29, 2023, <https://www.press.jhu.edu/newsroom/webster-hayne-debate-defining-nationhood-early-american-republic>.
10. Randal Rust, "The American System — Henry Clay's Plan for the National Economy," American History Central, last modified July 15, 2023, accessed July 29, 2023, <https://www.americanhistorycentral.com/entries/american-system/>.

11. Collaborative for Educational Services, "The American System," Emerging America, accessed July 29, 2023, <https://www.emergingamerica.org/exhibits/steamboat-barnet/investigations/american-system>.
12. United States Department of State, "War of 1812–1815," Office of the Historian, accessed July 29, 2023, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1829/war-of-1812>.
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