STATION ONE

**South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification, November 24, 1832**

**An ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities.**

Whereas the Congress of the United States by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufactures and the giving of bounties to classes and individuals engaged in particular employments, at the expense and to the injury and oppression of other classes and individuals, and by wholly exempting from taxation certain foreign commodities, such as are not produced or manufactured in the United States, to afford a pretext for imposing higher and excessive duties on articles similar to those intended to be protected, bath exceeded its just powers under the constitution, which confers on it no authority to afford such protection, and bath violated the true meaning and intent of the constitution, which provides for equality in imposing the burdens of taxation upon the several States and portions of the confederacy: And whereas the said Congress, exceeding its just power to impose taxes and collect revenue for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the specific objects and purposes which the constitution of the United States authorizes it to effect and accomplish, hath raised and collected unnecessary revenue for objects unauthorized by the constitution.

We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and, more especially, an act entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight and also an act entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, are unauthorized by the constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof and are null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers or citizens; and all promises, contracts, and obligations, made or entered into, or to be made or entered into, with purpose to secure the duties imposed by said acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void.

And it is further ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of this State or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said acts within the limits of this State; but it shall be the duty of the legislature to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to this ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the said acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States within the limits of this State, from and after the first day of February next, and the duties of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons residing or being within the limits of this State, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obey and give effect to this ordinance, and such acts and measures of the legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto.

And it is further ordained, that in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of this State, wherein shall be drawn in question the authority of this ordinance, or the validity of such act or acts of the legislature as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect thereto, or the validity of the aforesaid acts of Congress, imposing duties, shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose; and if any such appeal shall be attempted to be taken, the courts of this State shall proceed to execute and enforce their judgments according to the laws and usages of the State, without reference to such attempted appeal, and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with as for a contempt of the court.

And it is further ordained, that all persons now holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, civil or military, under this State (members of the legislature excepted), shall, within such time, and in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe, take an oath well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the legislature as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and on the neglect or omission of any such person or persons so to do, his or their office or offices shall be forthwith vacated, and shall be filled up as if such person or persons were dead or had resigned; and no person hereafter elected to any office of honor, profit, or trust, civil or military (members of the legislature excepted), shall, until the legislature shall otherwise provide and direct, enter on the execution of his office, or be he any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be impaneled in any of the courts of this State, in any cause in which shall be in question this ordinance, or any act of the legislature passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath that he will well and truly obey, execute, and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the legislature as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

And we, the people of South Carolina, to the end that it may be fully understood by the government of the United States, and the people of the co-States, that we are determined to maintain this our ordinance and declaration, at every hazard, do further declare that we will not submit to the application of force on the part of the federal government, to reduce this State to obedience, but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of any act authorizing the employment of a military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constitutional authorities or citizens; or any act abolishing or closing the ports of this State, or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress and egress of vessels to and from the said ports, or any other act on the part of the federal government, to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of this State will henceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of the other States; and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do.

Done in convention at Columbia, the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America.

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| Source:Ford, Paul LeicesterThe Federalist : A commentary on the Constitution of the United States by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay edited with notes, illustrative documents and a copious index by Paul Leicester Ford.New York : Henry Holt and Company, 1898. |

 STATION TWO

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| 1828 Tariff of Abominations |

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| **Summary and Definition of the 1828 Tariff of Abominations**Summary and Definition: The Tariff of Abominations was the name given by its southern opponents to the Tariff of 1828,  which was passed by Congress on May 19, 1828.  The controversial 1828 Tariff of Abominations was designed to protect American industry from cheaper British commodities. Opposition to the rise of taxes on raw materials, like cotton and tobacco, in the South led to the [Nullification Crisis](http://www.american-historama.org/1829-1841-jacksonian-era/nullification-crisis.htm).**Definition of a Tariff**Tariff Definition: What is a tariff? A Tariff is a tax placed on goods imported from foreign countries. Tariffs enable a nation to raise money from these taxes and at the same time protect a nation's goods from cheaper priced foreign items.**1828 Tariff of Abominations** [John Quincy Adams](http://www.american-historama.org/presidents-united-states/john-quincy-adams.htm) was the 6th American President who served in office from March 4, 1825 to March 4, 1829. One of the important events during his presidency was the 1828 Tariff of Abominations. |

  John Quincy Adams |

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**What was the Purpose of the 1828 Tariff of Abominations?**The purpose was to provide even more protection to the Industrialists and manufacturers in the North by increasing duties on imported foreign (British) goods to nearly 50%. The bill also included a clause that considerably increased the taxes on raw materials.

**1828 Tariff of Abominations for kids: The Tax on Raw Materials**The taxes on raw materials, such as tobacco and cotton, would seriously impact the economy of the South because the Southern  states wanted to increase trading their raw materials outside of the United States. Cotton had become a Important cash crop following the invention of the [Eli Whitney Cotton Gin](http://www.american-historama.org/1790-1800-new-nation/eli-whitney-cotton-gin.htm) which had, in turn, invigorated the institution of slavery.

**1828 Tariff of Abominations**Why was the Tariff of 1828 called the Tariff of Abominations? It was called the Tariff of Abominations by Southerners who strongly resented the protection the increase in duties gave the Northerners and the Westerners at the expense of the Southerners. The word 'Abomination' encompasses the meaning of words such as outrage, hatred, scandal and disgrace - this conveys the level of opposition by Southerners to the Tariff of 1828.

**Who opposed the 1828 Tariff of Abominations? Why was it opposed?**The 1828 Tariff of Abominations was opposed by the Southern states that contended that the tariff was unconstitutional. The Southern states whose livelihoods were being harmed firstly by having to pay higher prices on goods the South did not produce, and secondly increasing taxes on British imports made it difficult for Britain to pay for the cotton they imported from the South. Some New England industries were also opposed to the bill because it included the clause by which the taxes on raw materials increased considerably.

**1828 Tariff of Abominations for kids: The Three Protective Tariffs**The 1828 Tariff of Abominations was the third protective tariff implemented by the government. The protective tariffs taxed all foreign goods, to boost the sales of US products and protect Northern manufacturers from cheap British goods.

* The [Tariff of 1816](http://www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/tariff-of-1816.htm) placed a 20-25% tax on all foreign goods
	+ It followed the wave of Nationalism in the country following the [War of 1812](http://www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/war-of-1812.htm)
		- The Tariff of 1816 greatly benefited the manufacturers in the North
		- The invention of the [Cotton Gin](http://www.american-historama.org/1790-1800-new-nation/eli-whitney-cotton-gin.htm) had turned cotton into a highly lucrative cash crop so the Southerners were making money
		- The '[American System](http://www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/american-system.htm)', the economic plan for the nation advocated by Henry Clay, was being implemented by the government to improve the lives of Americans
		- Everything was going well during the [Era of Good Feelings](http://www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/era-of-good-feelings.htm)
	+ The Tariff of 1824 was the second protective tariff. It raised the duties still higher. There was 35% duty on imported iron, wool, cotton, and hemp.
		- But there was opposition from the Southerners who did not benefit from the Tariff of 1824
		- Nationalism was transforming into Sectionalism
		- The north was becoming increasingly industrialized whilst the south was remaining agricultural
		- The sectional interests of the North and the South truly came into conflict for the first time
		- The South, who had once favored Henry Clay's Tariff 1816 and his American System which financed the construction of new roads to the west, now opposed both
* The Tariff of 1828 (the Tariff of Abominations) was the third protective tariff and taxes increased to nearly 50%
	+ The Southern politicians, led by Andrew Jackson, had come up with a scheme to prevent a law being passed. But their plan backfired...

**1828 Tariff of Abominations: The Political Schemes**
The presidential election was to be held in 1828 and the campaigns were underway. John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson were the only two candidates. National Republicans voted for John Quincy Adams and Democratic-Republicans and voted for Andrew Jackson. Both were working to obtain votes. Jackson supporters, with a strong southern base, normally opposed the protective tariffs advanced by the Adams political party.

* The manufacturers and industrialists in the North had started to agitate the Adams administration for even higher protective duties
* The campaigners for Andrew Jackson men devised a plan by which they would appear to favor higher duties, thus appealing to voters in the North, while at the same time they were really opposing them
* They therefore proposed high duties on manufactured goods to curry favor with the Northern manufacturers
* They also proposed high duties on raw materials
* Jackson's men believed that the manufacturers would oppose the passing of the bill because the high duties on raw materials would cause them considerable damage
* They also believed that when the bill failed to pass it would please the Southern cotton growers

But the plan did not work - the Bill was passed and branded by Southerners as the Tariff of Abominations. The Northern members of Congress surprisingly voted for the bill because the Northern manufacturers were so keen to have the high duties on manufactured goods, that they took the view that before long they would secure the repeal of the duties on raw materials.

**Tariff of 1832: History of the Protective Tariffs**The Tariff of 1832 was the fourth in a series of  'protective' tariffs implemented by the government. The protective tariffs taxed all foreign goods, to boost the sales of US products and protect manufacturers in the North from cheap British goods. The 1828 Tariff of Abominations was given this name reflecting the outrage of the Southern states whose economy was being damaged firstly by having to pay higher prices on goods the South did not produce, and secondly increased taxes on British imports made it difficult for Britain to pay for the cotton they imported from the South. There was also opposition in New England states because it included the clause by which the taxes on raw materials were also considerably increased considerably.

* The [Tariff of 1816](http://www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/tariff-of-1816.htm) placed a 20-25% tax on all foreign goods
* The Tariff of 1824 was the second protective tariff. It raised the duties still higher. There was 35% duty on imported iron, wool, cotton, and hemp.
* The [Tariff of 1828 (the Tariff of Abominations)](http://www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/tariff-of-abominations.htm) was the third protective tariff and taxes increased to nearly 50%

These protectionist tariffs had their origins in the set of economic policies known as the [Henry Clay 'American System'](http://www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/american-system.htm)

**Who opposed the Protective Tariffs?**The Tariff of 1832 and the Tariff of Abominations was most fiercely opposed by the Southern states led by South Carolina who contended that the protectionist tariffs were unconstitutional. Robert Hayne and John C. Calhoun spearheaded the nullification drive. John C. Calhoun wrote the [South Carolina Exposition](http://www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/south-carolina-exposition.htm) in 1828 explaining the Nullification Doctrine. However, as John C. Calhoun was Vice-President, and presided over the debates of the Senate, the ideas contained in the South Carolina Exposition document were conveyed in a series of speeches by Senator Robert Hayne of South Carolina. In November 1832 a South Carolina state convention passed an ordinance of nullification on November 24, 1832, declaring that the tariffs of both 1828 and 1832 were unconstitutional and unenforceable and therefore null and void.

**What was the Purpose of the Tariff of 1832?**The reaction to the 1828 Tariff of Abominations was so severe that the Tariff of 1832 was passed to reduce the tax rates in an attempt to resolve the conflict created by the passage of the bill.

* The Tariff of 1832 reduced the tariff and returned to the 35% rate of the Tariff of 1824

**Who drafted the Tariff of 1832?**John Quincy Adams was made a scapegoat for the 1828 Tariff of Abominations by his political enemies and had lost the election to Andrew Jackson. He remained in politics and was sworn in as a United States Representative on December 5, 1831, and 7 days later was appointed chairman of the Committee of Manufactures whose function was to draft tariff bills. The Tariff of 1832 was therefore largely written by John Quincy Adams in his role of chairman of the Committee on Manufactures.

**Tariff of 1832 for kids: Significance of the Protective Tariffs**The situation was extremely serious and South Carolina threatened to secede if the federal government attempted to collect the tariff duties. This led to the [Nullification Crisis](http://www.american-historama.org/1829-1841-jacksonian-era/nullification-crisis.htm).

* The sectional interests of the North and the South had truly came into conflict for the first time

 Station Three

The Missouri Compromise (1820)

An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Missouri territory included within the boundaries herein after designated, be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever.

SEC.2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees of north latitude; thence west, along that parallel of latitude, to the St. Francois river; thence up, and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; thence west, along the same, to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river, thence, from the point aforesaid north, along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines ; thence down arid along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence, due east, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down, and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning : Provided, The said state shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid . And provided also, That the said state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and every other river bordering on the said state so far as the said rivers shall form a common boundary to the said state; and any other state or states, now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same, such rivers to be common to both; and that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and for ever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said state as to other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty impost, or toll, therefor, imposed by the said state.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all free white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and have resided in said territory: three months previous to the day of election, and all other persons qualified to vote for representatives to the general assembly of the said territory, shall be qualified to be elected and they are hereby qualified and authorized to vote, and choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties as follows :
From the county of Howard, five representatives. From the county of Cooper, three representatives. From the county of Montgomery, two representatives. From the county of Pike, one representative. From the county of Lincoln, one representative. From the county of St. Charles, three representatives. From the county of Franklin, one representative. From the county of St. Louis, eight representatives. From the county of Jefferson, one representative. From the county of Washington, three representatives. From the county of St. Genevieve, four representatives. From the county of Madison, one representative. From the county of Cape Girardeau, five representatives. From the county of New Madrid, two representatives. From the county of Wayne, and that portion of the county of Lawrence which falls within the boundaries herein designated, one representative.

And the election for the representatives aforesaid shall be holden on the first Monday, and two succeeding days of May next, throughout the several counties aforesaid in the said territory, and shall be, in every respect, held and conducted in the same manner, and under the same regulations as is prescribed by the laws of the said territory regulating elections therein for members of the general assembly, except that the returns of the election in that portion of Lawrence county included in the boundaries aforesaid, shall be made to the county of Wayne, as is provided in other cases under the laws of said territory.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the conven tion thus duly elected, shall be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at the seat of government of said territory on the second Monday of the month of June next; and the said convention, when so assembled, shall have power and authority to adjourn to any other place in the said territory, which to them shall seem best for the convenient transaction of their business; and which convention, when so met, shall first determine by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be, or be not, expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, as included within the boundaries above designated; and if it be deemed expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby is, authorized to form a constitution and state government; or, if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion as they shall designate; and shall meet at such time and place as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance; and shall then form for the people of said territory, within the boundaries aforesaid, a constitution and state government: Provided, That the same, whenever formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States; and that the legislature of said state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers ; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States ; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the convention of the said territory of Missouri, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States:
First. That section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.
Second. That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining to each, shall be granted to the said state for the use of said state, the same to be selected by the legislature of the said state, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five ; and the same, when so selected, to be used under such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of said state shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring, the right whereof now is, or hereafter shall be, confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to the said state: And provided also, That the legislature shall never sell or lease the same, at anyone time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of Congress.
Third. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of lands lying within the said territory or state, and which shall be sold by Congress, from and after the first day of January next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three fifths shall be applied to those objects within the state, under the direction of the legislature thereof; and the other two fifths in defraying, under the direction of Congress, the expenses to be incurred in making of a road or roads, canal or canals, leading to the said state.
Fourth. That four entire sections of land be, and the same are hereby, granted to the said state, for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon; which said sections shall, under the direction of the legislature of said state, be located, as near as may be, in one body, at any time, in such townships and ranges as the legislature aforesaid may select, on any of the public lands of the United States: Provided, That such locations shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States surrounding such location.
Fifth. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, together with the other lands heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature: Provided, That the five foregoing propositions herein offered, are on the condition that the convention of the said state shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent or the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the firsl day of January next, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale; And further, That the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs remain exempt as aforesaid from taxation for the term of three year; from and after the date of the patents respectively.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That in case a constitution and state government shall be formed for the people of the said territory of Missouri, the said convention or representatives, as soon thereafter as may be, shall cause a true and attested copy of such constitution or frame of state government, as shall be formed or provided, to be transmitted to Congress.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.

APPROVED, March 6, 1820.