Elected 1836. Hard money (wanted only gold and silver, no banks) came into power, as opposed to previous soft money (who wanted state banks). In 1837, he got rid of Pet Banks, and said he would hold the money in the Treasury Department. In 1840, the Independent Treasury said that the government would now be uninvolved with banking. Business-oriented democrats opposed this, and became whigs; farming-oriented democrats applauded this.

**Describe the Harrison/Tyler Presidency.**

Election of 1840 – Harrison was a military hero/common man, elected just like Jackson, but got pneumonia and died>>>Tyler was president, and vetoed the national bank/tariff – not very whig-like. Distanced himself from his own party.

**How did the slave trade drive the economy of America?**

In upper south, the percentage of the 4 million slaves total living in the US made up around 1/3 of the population. In the deep south, it made up as much as ½ of some societies. Cotton made up more than half of the nation’s exports in terms of value; ¾ of the global cotton trade came from the US. Around 2 million slaves were sold in the national/internal slave trade during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Drove northern economy too – northern ships benefited from the slave trade; factories used slave-made cotton to manufacture things; banks invested in the slave trade.

5% urban slavery, 5% industrial slavery, 90% plantation slavery (20 slaves = planter, economies of scale).

Net – rebellious slave. Sambo – cooperative slave. Jack – gets along until a certain point, then rebels.

In the south, slavery ran the economy and general life; cities only existed (except New Orleans) as a gathering point for cotton to be shipped out. Railways brought cotton and slaves to and from the south, as did ships. The entire infrastructure was built around slaves. Thus, there was very little room for manufacturing or industrial development (less than 10% of the south’s profit was made from manufacturing) and it discouraged immigrants from coming to America because it would be more likely for them to lose their jobs because of slaves.

**COTTON IS KING**

Poorer whites (3/4 of whites didn’t own slaves) were forced to relocate to hilly areas, use family labor to make only enough products to sustain themselves. They were not exposed to the market revolution, they were mostly illiterate. Some resented the planters for being so rich and having opportunities they did not. However, most bonded with the planters against the slaves over issues like racism, etc; poor whites believed that their economy and very way of life rested on the slave trade.