Upon completion of Chapter 11 you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Analyze and explain the rise of popular politics during the 1820s.
2. What was the significance of Andrew Jackson’s presidency?
3. What were the origins and ideology of the Whig Party?
4. How did the events of the 1820s and 1830s shape American culture?
Chapter 11: A Democratic Revolution 1820-1844

Section 1: The Rise of Popular Politics

A. The Decline of the Notables and the Ascent of the Parties

1. The decline of local notables controlling the political system started in the newly settled midwestern states.

2. Beginning in the 1810s, one state after another revised its constitution to remove property qualifications for voting, giving the vote to ordinary men and laying the foundation for the rise of mass politics.

3. Voting for candidates of middle-class back-grounds and employment, these ordinary voters changed the composite and issues of the political arena.

4. As the power of notables declined, the political parties emerged as the central element in the American system of government.

5. Martin Van Buren—known as the "Little Magician"—was the chief architect of the emerging system of party government.

   a. Between 1817 and 1821 Van Buren created the first statewide political machine.

   b. During the mid 1820s. Senator Van Buren organized the first nationwide political party, the **Jacksonian Democrats**.
The Compromise of 1820:
*A Firebell in the Night!*

The map illustrates the territorial changes of the United States following the Compromise of 1820. Key features include:

- **Free Territory**
- **Slave Territory**
- **Missouri Compromise line**
- **Spanish-United States treaty line, 1819**

The map highlights the transition of territories from Free to Slave status, including:

- **Oregon Country** (Joint occupation by United States and Great Britain)
- **Unorganized Territory** (Free Soil by Missouri Compromise, 1820)
- **Spanish Territory**
- **36°30' Line** (Admitted as a Slave State, 1821)**

The Compromise of 1820 was a significant event in American history, resolving the dispute over slavery in the territories and maintaining the balance between free and slave states in the Union.
The Tallmadge Amendment

- All slaves born in Missouri after the territory became a state would be freed at the age of 25.

- Passed by the House, not in the Senate.

- The North controlled the House, and the South had enough power to block it in the Senate.
The Monroe Doctrine, 1823

- Referred to as America’s Self-Defense Doctrine.

1. What foreign policy principles are established?

2. What warning is given to the European countries?

3. What would the US do if the warning was not headed?
Section 1: The Rise of Popular Politics contd.

B. The Election of 1824

1. None of the candidates received an absolute majority of electoral votes, which surprised many political leaders.

2. The Constitution specified that the House of Reps. choose the president from among the three leading contenders: Jackson, Adams, and Crawford.

3. Clay used his powers as Speaker of the House to thwart Jackson's chances and put together a coalition of reps. from New England & the Ohio Valley that voted Adams into the presidency.

4. Adams showed his gratitude by appointing Clay secretary of state, the traditional stepping-stone to the highest office.

   a. Jackson's supporters accused Adams of appointing Clay as secretary not out of gratitude but as part of a "corrupt bargain" that gave him the presidency.

   b. Jackson's supporters vowed that Clay would never become president.

   c. Martin Van Buren joined the Jacksonians & used his formidable political skills to oppose the policies advanced by Adams and Clay’s American System.
The Election of 1824:

The “Corrupt Bargain”

1824

No parties
(J. Q. Adams)

(Jackson)

(Crawford)

(Clay)
The Election of 1824:  
*The “Corrupt Bargain”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.Q. Adams</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Crawford</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The American System
C. The Presidency of John Quincy Adams 1825-1829

1. Adams embraced key elements of Clay's American System: a protective tariff to stimulate manufacturing, federally subsidized internal improvements to aid commerce, & continued support for the Second Bank of the United States.

2. Adams's policies favored the business elite of the Northeast and assisted entrepreneurs & commercial farmers of the Midwest.

3. Many planters and small farmers in the South opposed tariffs and powerful banks.

4. Other politicians objected because they believed that using federal funds to build projects in various states exceeded the national government's constitutional powers. Adams's policies faced fierce opposition from these politicians as well as the growing number of Jacksonians in Congress.

5. The most far-reaching battle of the Adams administration was fought over tariffs.

   a. Disregarding southern opposition, northern Jacksonians joined with New England textile manufacturers to enact the Tariff of 1828, which raised duties on raw materials and manufactures.

   b. The new tariff enraged the South, which did not need a tariff to protect its cotton industry. By raising the cost of British manufactures, the new legislation cost southern planters about a million dollars a year.
The American System

- Tariff of 1816
- Second Bank of the U. S.
- Internal improvements at federal expense.
  - National Road

Henry Clay, “The Great Compromiser”
The American System

- **WEST** → got roads, canals, and federal aide.

- **EAST** → got the backing of protective tariffs from the West.

- **SOUTH** → ??

I. Despite the role Jacksonians had in enacting the Tariff of 1828, most southerners did not blame their woes on Jackson. Rather, they attacked Adams for his support for higher tariffs & his position on the land rights of Native Americans, the Cherokee in NC, & the Creek people in Georgia and other southern states.

a. Governor George Troup called Adams "the unblushing ally of the savages."

b. By 1828 most Creek had left Georgia, & Adams had alienated white planters without protecting native American land rights.

2. Adams's failure in political battles stemmed in part from his deficiencies as a practical politician. He acted the part of an aristocrat: aloof, haughty, and paternalistic.

3. Ignoring his waning popularity, Adams failed to use patronage to reward his supporters.

4. As the election of 1828 approached, Adams did not "run" for reelection. He told supporters, "If my country wants my services, she must ask for them."

5. The professional politicians handling Jackson's campaign had no reservations about running for office.

6. Jacksonians called themselves Democratic-Republicans, but as the campaign wore on, they changed to Democrats. With the name change they wanted to convey the message that the republic had been corrupted by "special privilege" and that it would be replaced by the rule of the majority-democracy.

7. The Democratic strategy of seeking votes from a wide variety of social and economic groups worked, and Jackson was elected president.
A. Jackson's Agenda: Patronage and Policy
1. To decide policy, Jackson depended on an informal group of advisors known as the *Kitchen Cabinet*.
2. To create a loyal and disciplined party, Jackson used patronage, a system of replacing bureaucrats who were appointed by Adams with his own loyal supporters.
3. A supporter of Jackson explained that government jobs were like the spoils of war, & his rotation of the bureaucracy became known as part of the *spoils system*.
4. Jackson's main priority was to block any legislation that could further Clay's American System and to overthrow laws that had expanded the powers of the national government.
5. By the end of Jackson's second term, Clay's American System lay in disarray.

B. The Tariff and Nullification
1. Leaders in South Carolina had opposed the Tariff of 1828 and chose it as a way to challenge the power of the federal government.
2. The Crisis of 1832 developed when Congress ignored southern demands to repeal the Tariff of 1828—known as the Tariff of Abominations—and enacted a new tariff that retained high duties on cloth and iron.
3. In protest, South Carolina's state convention adopted an Ordinance of Nullification. This ordinance declared the tariffs of 1828 & 1832 null and void, forbade the collection of those duties, and threatened secession from the Union if the federal government tried to collect them.
4. Jackson forthrightly responded to South Carolina by declaring that disunion by armed force was treason and that nullification violated the Constitution. His own VP, John C. Calhoun goes against Jackson & supports nullification in a tract he published called *The South Carolina Exposition & Protest*.

5. In 1833, the Force Bill was passed. It allowed the president to use the army and navy to compel obedience to national laws.

6. To reward southern supporters and to meet requests for tariff relief, Jackson proposed the Tariff Act of 1833, which would gradually cut import taxes.

7. **Jackson established principle that no state could nullify a law of the United States.**

C. The Bank War

1. In 1832 Jackson's opponents in Congress, led by Clay and Webster, persuaded Nicholas Biddle of the Second Bank to request an early re-charter.

   a. Jackson's opponents knew that many Democrats favored the Bank and thought that they had the votes to get a rechartering bill through Congress.

   b. The strategy was to lure Jackson into an unpopular veto that would split the Democratic party just before the 1832 elections.

2. Jackson turned the tables on Clay and Webster. He vetoed the bank bill and declared that Congress had no constitutional authority to charter a national bank.

3. Jackson easily won the presidential election of 1832 with Martin Van Buren as his running mate.

4. After reelection, Jackson and Van Buren worked together to destroy the Second Bank, which still had four years left on its original charter.

5. By withdrawing federal funds, Jackson weakened the structure of the Second Bank. It became a state institution in PA when its original charter expired in 1836.

6. There would be no more national banking
Why did Jackson pursue the Indian policy that was undertaken during his administration?

What Supreme Court Cases dealt with Jackson’s Indian policy?

What was the significance of the Taney Court
What was the ‘Whig worldview’?

Who comprised the Whig party? What were some of the major aspects of Whig ideology?

What influence did the Anti-Masons and Know-Nothings have on the Whigs?

Explain the significance of the election of 1836.
Andrew Jackson:
1767 - 1845

Ms. Susan M. Pojer
Horace Greeley HS
Chappaqua, NY
Essential Question:

Champion of the "Common Man"?

OR

"King" Andrew?
What were the democratic trends in the 19c?
Voting Requirements in the Early 19c
Voter Turnout: 1820 - 1860

Years
1824: 26.9%
1828: 57.6%
1832: 55.4%
1836: 57.8%
1840: 80.2%
1844: 78.9%
1848: 72.7%
1852: 69.6%
1856: 78.9%
1860: 81.2%

Percentage
Why Increased Democratization?

- White male suffrage increased
- Party nominating committees.
- Voters chose their state’s slate of Presidential electors.
- Spoils system.
- Rise of Third Parties.
- Popular campaigning (parades, rallies, floats, etc.)
- Two-party system returned in the 1832 election:
  - Democrats (1828)
Jackson's First Presidential Run
The “Common Man’s” Presidential Candidate

JACKSON TICKET.

Firm united let us be,
Rallying round our Hickory tree.

For the Assembly.
JOHN V. L. McMAHON,
GEORGE H. STEUART.
Jackson’s Opponents in 1824

- Henry Clay [KY]
- John Quincy Adams [MA]
- John C. Calhoun [SC]
- William H. Crawford [GA]
Results of the 1824 Election

A “Corrupt Bargain?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate*</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Percent of Popular Vote**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Q. Adams</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>108,740</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>153,544</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47,136</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.H. Crawford</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46,618</td>
<td>13.1</td>
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*No distinct political parties
**Approximate

Note: Because no candidate garnered a majority in the electoral college, the election was decided in the House of Representatives. Although Clay was eliminated from the running, as Speaker of the House he influenced the final decision in favor of Adams.
What were the key issues in 1828?
Rachel Jackson

Final Divorce Decree

September the 1st, 1798

Lilly Robards
against
Rachel Robards

This day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney and thereupon came
also a Jury of the County, viz. Thomas Smith, Gabriel Lumpkin,
John Lightfoot, Samuel Work, John Mann, Jim Eubanks, John
McCutcheon, Joseph Thomas, and Benjamin Lewis, who being
each duly sworn and duly qualified as jurors, did appear and
sworn as jurors, and the said Plaintiff, by and through the
forenamed Attorney, did make oath that the Defendant, Rachel
Robards, both during the Plaintiff, Lilly Robards, and
heretofore and still lives in adultery with another man and
therefore con

Kentucky State Archives, Court of Quarter Sessions Book, 1792-96, p. 105.
Jackson in Mourning for His Wife
1828 Election

Candidate | Electoral Vote | Popular Vote* | Percent of Popular Vote
---|---|---|---
Andrew Jackson (Democratic Republican) | 178 | 647,286 | 56
John Q. Adams (National Republican) | 83 | 508,064 | 44

*Approximate
The Center of Population in the Country Moves WEST.
The New “Jackson Coalition”

3 The Planter Elite in the South
3 People on the Frontier
3 State Politicians – spoils system
3 Immigrants in the cities.
Jackson’s Faith in the “Common Man”

3 Intense distrust of Eastern “establishment,” monopolies, & special privilege.

3 His heart & soul was with the “plain folk.”

3 Belief that the common man was capable of uncommon achievements.
The Reign of “King Mob”
The “Peggy Eaton Affair”
The Nullification Issue
The Webster-Hayne Debate

Sen. Daniel Webster [MA]

Sen. Robert Hayne [SC]
1830

Webster: 
*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*

Jackson: 
*Our Federal Union—it must be preserved.*

Calhoun: 
*The Union, next to our liberty, most dear.*
The Tariff Issue
1832 Tariff Conflict

3 1828 --> “Tariff of Abomination”

3 1832 --> new tariff

3 South Carolina’s reaction?

3 Jackson’s response?

3 Clay’s “Compromise” Tariff?
Jackson's Native-American Policy
Indian Removal

3 Jackson's Goal?

3 1830 → Indian Removal Act

3 * "domestic dependent nation"

3 Cherokee Nation v. GA (1831)

3 Worcester v. GA (1832)

3 Jackson:

*John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!*
The Cherokee Nation

After 1820

Cherokee Nation (East) after 1820

- Cherokee Nation
- Missions

Map showing the historical region of the Cherokee Nation after 1820.
Indian Removal

[Map showing the routes of Indian removal, including the Trail of Tears and other Indian removals.]
Trail of Tears (1838-1839)
Jackson’s Professed “Love” for Native Americans
Renewing
the Charter
of the
1st National Bank
Jackson’s Use of Federal Power

1830 → Maysville Road project in KY [state of his political rival, Henry Clay]
The National Bank Debate

Nicholas Biddle

President Jackson
Opposition to the 2nd B.N.S.

- "Soft" (paper) $
- "Hard" (specie) $

3. state bankers felt it restrained their banks from issuing bank notes freely.
3. felt that coin was the only safe currency.
3. didn't like any bank that issued bank notes.
3. supported rapid economic growth & speculation.
3. suspicious of expansion & speculation.
The “Monster” Is Destroyed!

3 “pet banks”?

3 1832 → Jackson vetoed the extension of the 2nd National Bank of the United States.

3 1836 → the charter expired.

3 1841 → the bank went bankrupt!
The Downfall of “Mother Bank”
An 1832 Cartoon: “King Andrew”?
1832 Election

Main Issue?

1832 Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson (Democratic)</td>
<td>219 (76%)</td>
<td>701,780 (54%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay (National Republican)</td>
<td>49 (17%)</td>
<td>484,205 (38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirt (Anti-Masonic)</td>
<td>7 (2.4%)</td>
<td>100,715 (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd (Independent Democrat)</td>
<td>11 (3.8%)</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The electoral vote numbers and popular vote percentages are approximate.
The Specie Circular (1836)

3 “wildcat banks.”

3 buy future federal land only with gold or silver.

3 Jackson’s goal?
Results of the Specie Circular

- Banknotes lose their value.
- Land sales plummeted.
- Credit not available.
- Businesses began to fail.
- Unemployment rose.

The Panic of 1837!
The 1836 Election Results

Martin Van Buren

“Old Kinderhook”
[O. K.]
The Panic of 1837 Spreads Quickly!

The Panic of 1837 was a financial crisis in the United States that began in September 1837 and lasted until late 1839. It was the first major economic downturn in the United States since establishment of the country.

The image shows a map illustrating the spread of the Panic of 1837 across the United States. The map highlights the locations affected and the direction of news and bank failures, with specific dates noted for events such as May 4, 1837, and May 10, 1837.
Photo of Andrew Jackson in 1844 (one year before his death)

1767 - 1845