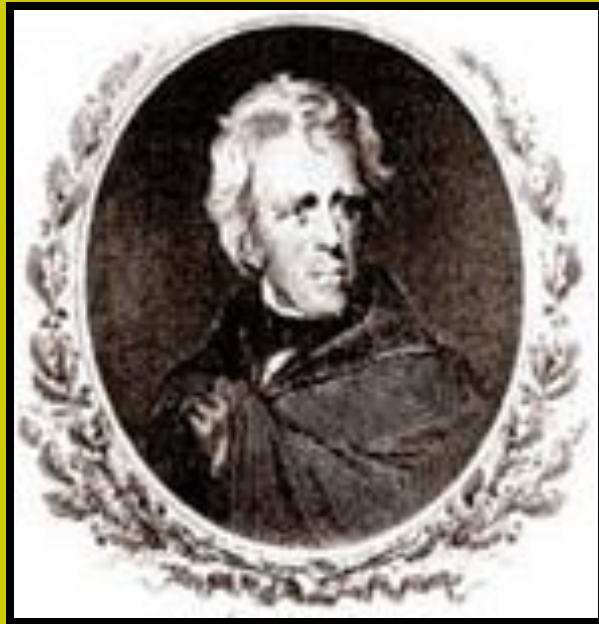


# Jacksonian Democracy



1824-1848



# Andrew Jackson



Champion  
Of the  
Common  
Man

?



King  
Andrew



# Egalitarian Impulse



White male suffrage increased (more seats to “backcountry”)



Salary Act of 1816 (Congress voted selves increase = voted out!)



Party nominating committees



Voters choose state’s Presidential electors



Secret ballot



Popular campaigning (parades, floats...)



Rise of Third Parties

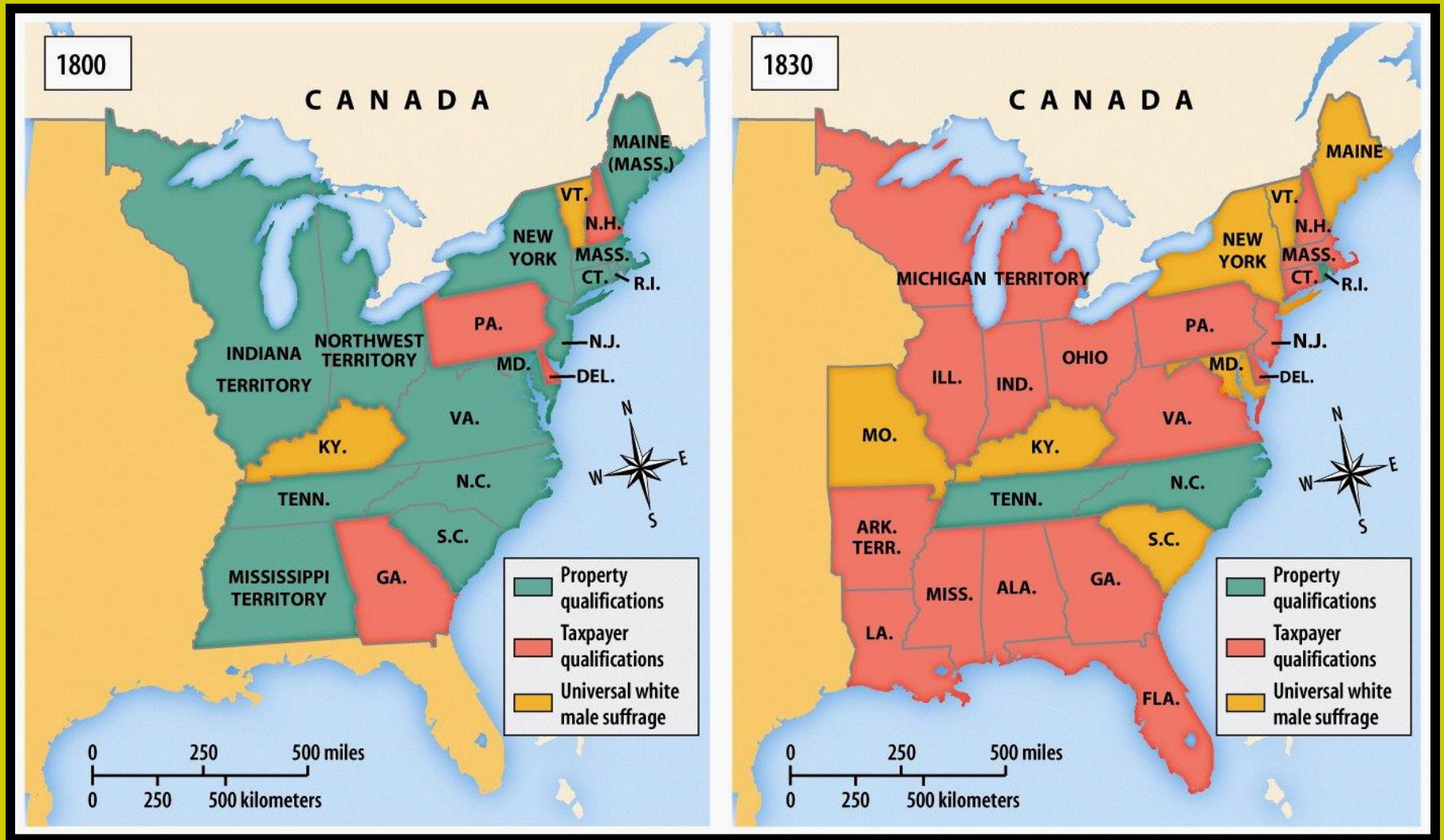


Two-party system returned in the 1832 election:

- Dem-Reps → Natl. Reps.(‘28) → Whigs (‘32) → Republicans (‘54)
- Democrats (‘28)



# Voting Requirements





# Voter Turnout: 1820-1860





# *Democracy in America*

Alexis d'Tocqueville

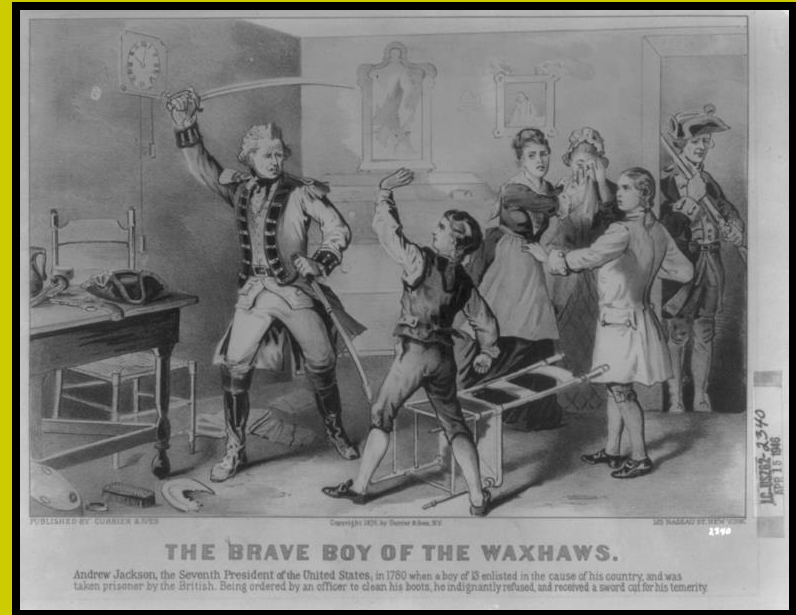
***“America is great because  
she is good. If America  
ceases to be good, America  
will cease to be great.”***

***1840***



# Andrew Jackson “Old Hickory”

1767-1845



- Born on NC/SC border
- Orphaned by 14 (hated British)
- Last Presidential veteran of Revolutionary War (2<sup>nd</sup> to be POW)



# Military Career

🇺🇸 **Battle of Horseshoe Bend (vs. Redsticks – Houston, Crockett served under him)**

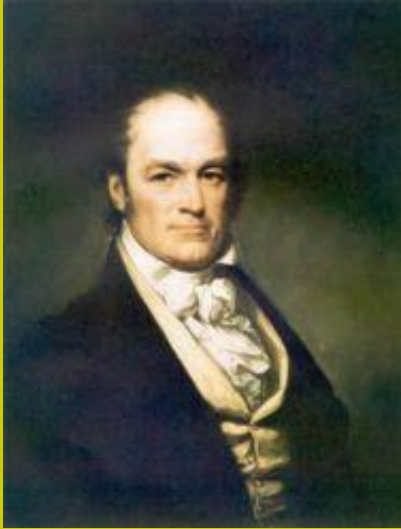
🇺🇸 **Battle of New Orleans**

🇺🇸 **Seminole Wars  
led to Adams-Onís Treaty (1821)**





# Election of 1824



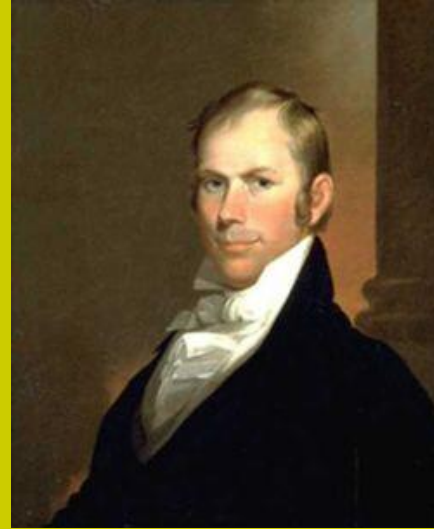
**William H.  
Crawford (GA)**

**“states rights”**



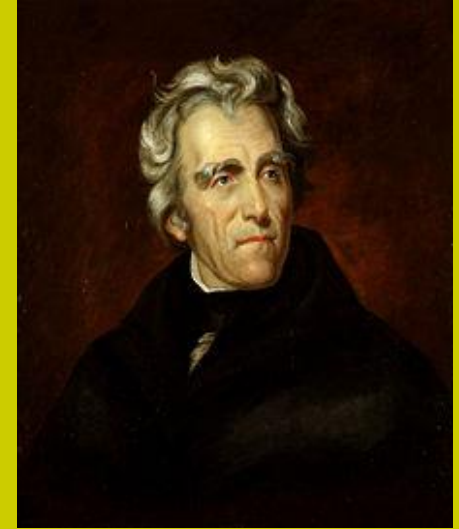
**John Quincy  
Adams (MA)**

**“elitist”**



**Henry Clay  
(KY)**

**“American  
System”**



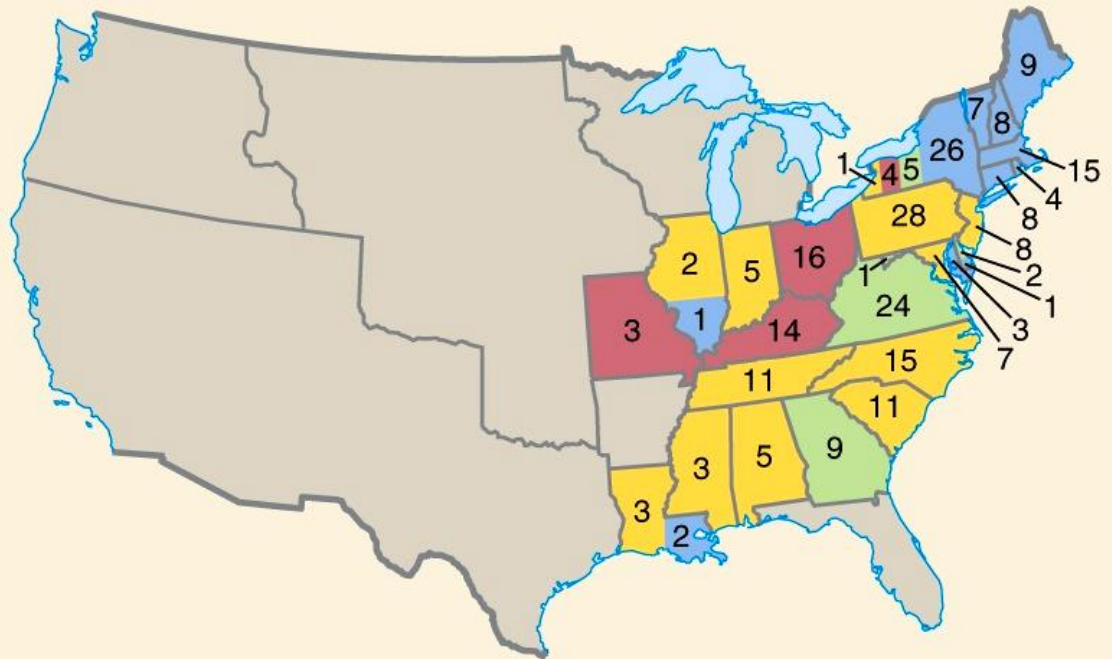
**Andrew  
Jackson (TN)**





**“War Hero”**

**All claimed to be Republicans!**



# Corrupt Bargain?



Candidate*	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote**
 John Q. Adams	84	108,740	30.5
 Andrew Jackson	99	153,544	43.1
 Henry Clay	37	47,136	13.2
 W.H. Crawford	41	46,618	13.1

\*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.

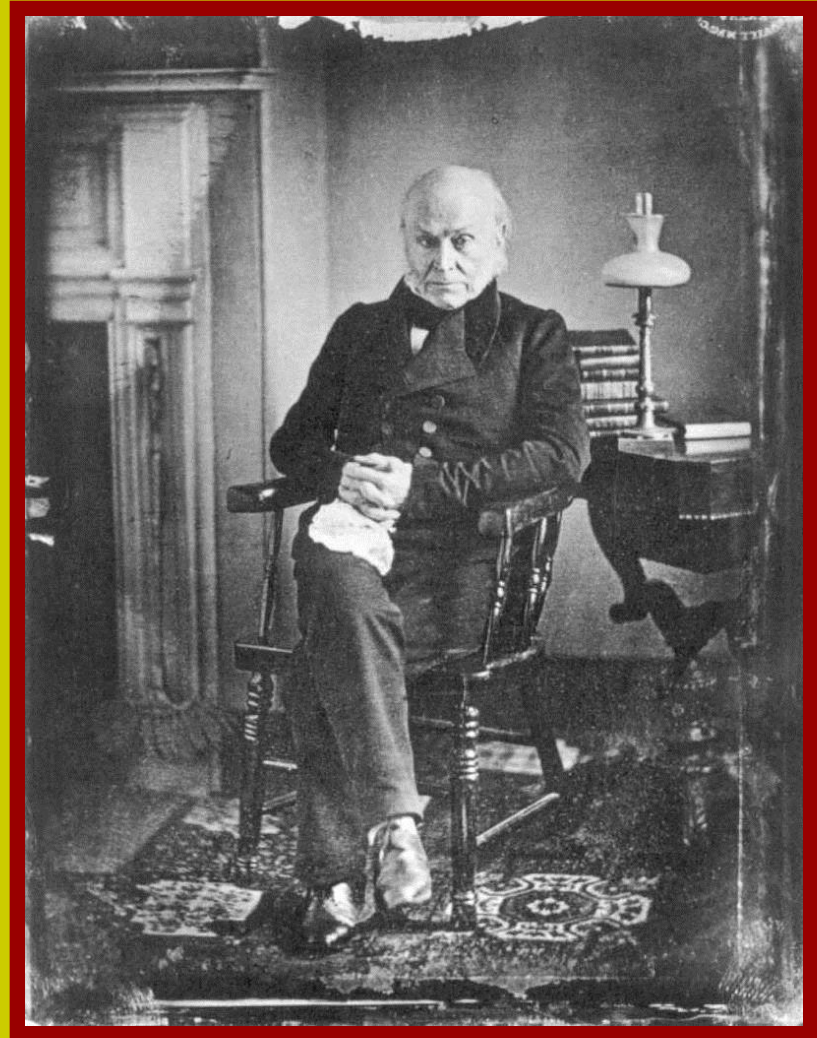


# Adams Administration (1824-1828)

- 🇺🇸 Refused to use patronage

- 🇺🇸 Supported Federal control of internal improvements & Indian affairs (policies unpopular: sectional differences)

- 🇺🇸 1828 Tariff of Abominations ➡ led to Nullification Crisis





# Election of 1828

**Adams**

**National Republican**

**Accused of extravagance  
with public funds**

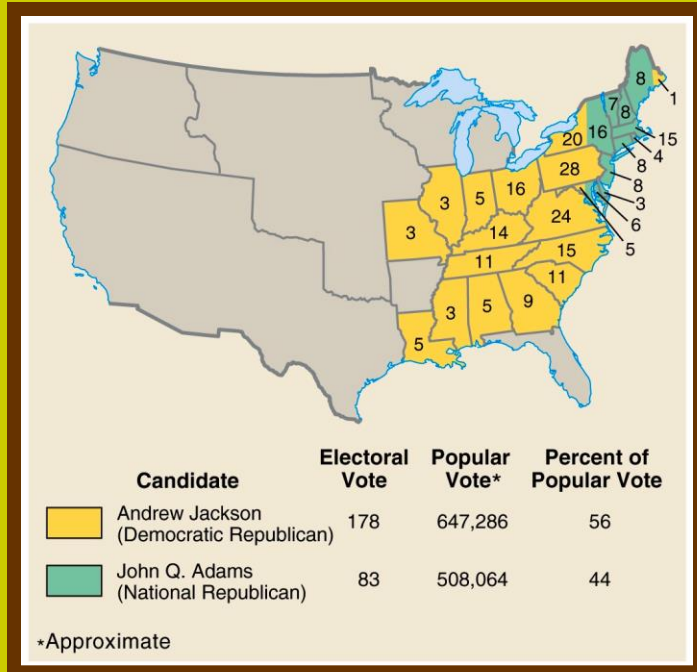
**Won 44% of popular vote**

**Jackson**

**Democratic Republican**







**Accused of murder and  
adultery**

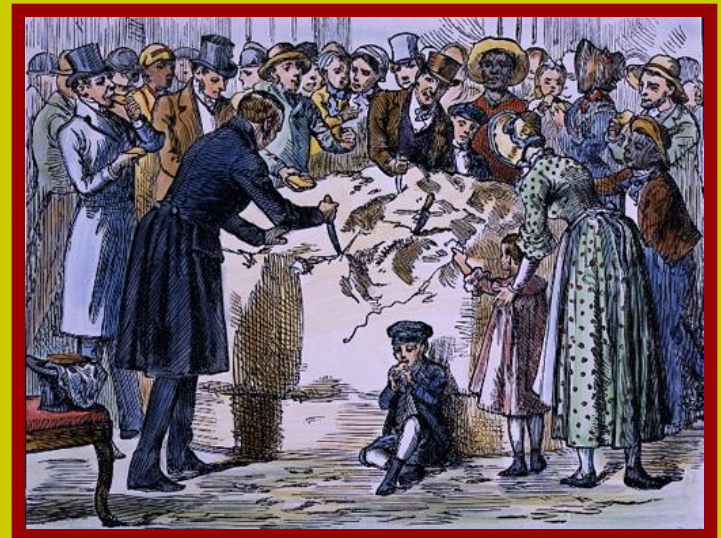
**Won 56% of popular vote +  
178/261 of electoral votes**





# “People’s President”

-  **Unionist, Uncompromising, Strict Constructionist**
-  **Ignored Congress, used “Kitchen cabinet” + Veto (ex. Maysville Road Bill)**
-  **Suspicious of Eastern “elites”, favoritism, monopolies**
-  **Support: South, frontier, immigrants**
-  **“Spoils system” (“to the victor...”)**
-  **“Common Man”**





# 2nd Nullification Crisis

- **1828 Tariff** (50% duty): denounced in South as:
  - Northern ploy to worsen depression in South
  - Unconstitutional federal vs. state power
  - Precursor to emancipation
- VP Calhoun published “S.C. Exposition & Protest”: theory of “concurrent majority” (federal law harmful to state’s interests may be deemed **“null and void”** until  $\frac{3}{4}$  of state legislators approved Constitutional amendment delegating power to federal gov’t. OR state could leave union) = similar to KY/VA Plans, Hartford Convention



# Crisis Continues

- 1830: **Webster-Hayne Debate** (union vs. states rights)
- 1831: **Nat Turner's Rebellion**
- 1832: **SC “nullified” Tariffs of 1828, 1832**
- Furious Jackson passed **Force Act**: troops could put down rebellion
- **Compromise Tariff of 1833** lowered to 20% over 10 yr. period
- Nullifiers look for other political alternatives

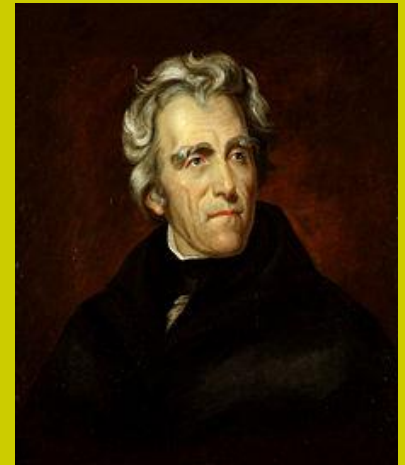




**Bank controlled by Nicholas Biddle  
(fiscal conservative)**








**Distrusted banks after losing  
everything after accepting notes from  
Philly merchants**





# Bank War

-  **State banks unregulated (high interest, notes fluctuated wildly)**
-  **Nat'l. bank let depositors get wiped out in Panic of 1819**
-  **1832 Biddle, Clay, Webster introduced bill to recharter bank (not up till 1836)**
-  **Jackson vetoed as “self-serving and unconstitutional” (charter expired in 1836)**
-  **Jackson won election of 1832: saw as mandate to destroy the Bank**



1832

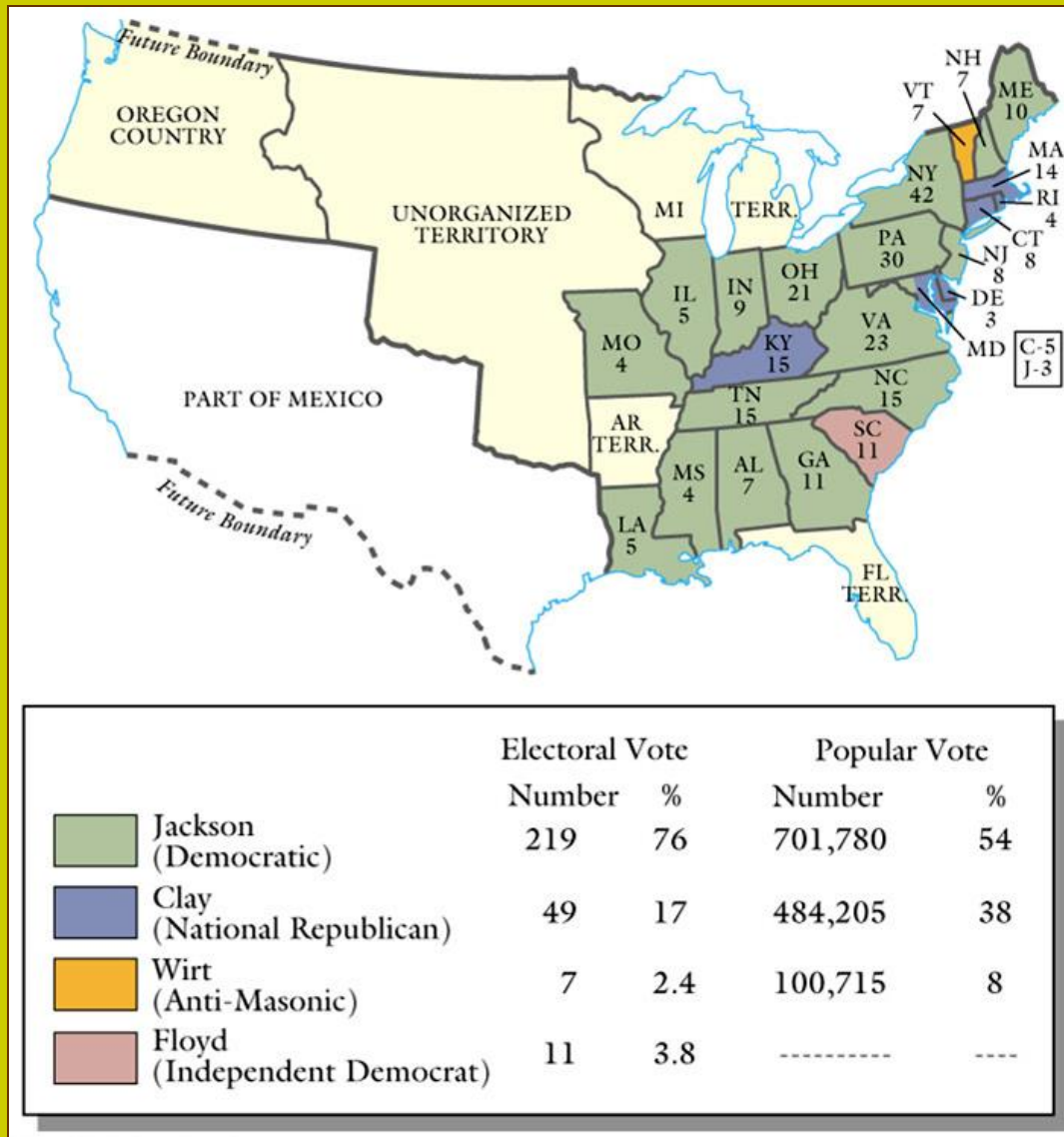
“King

Andrew”?

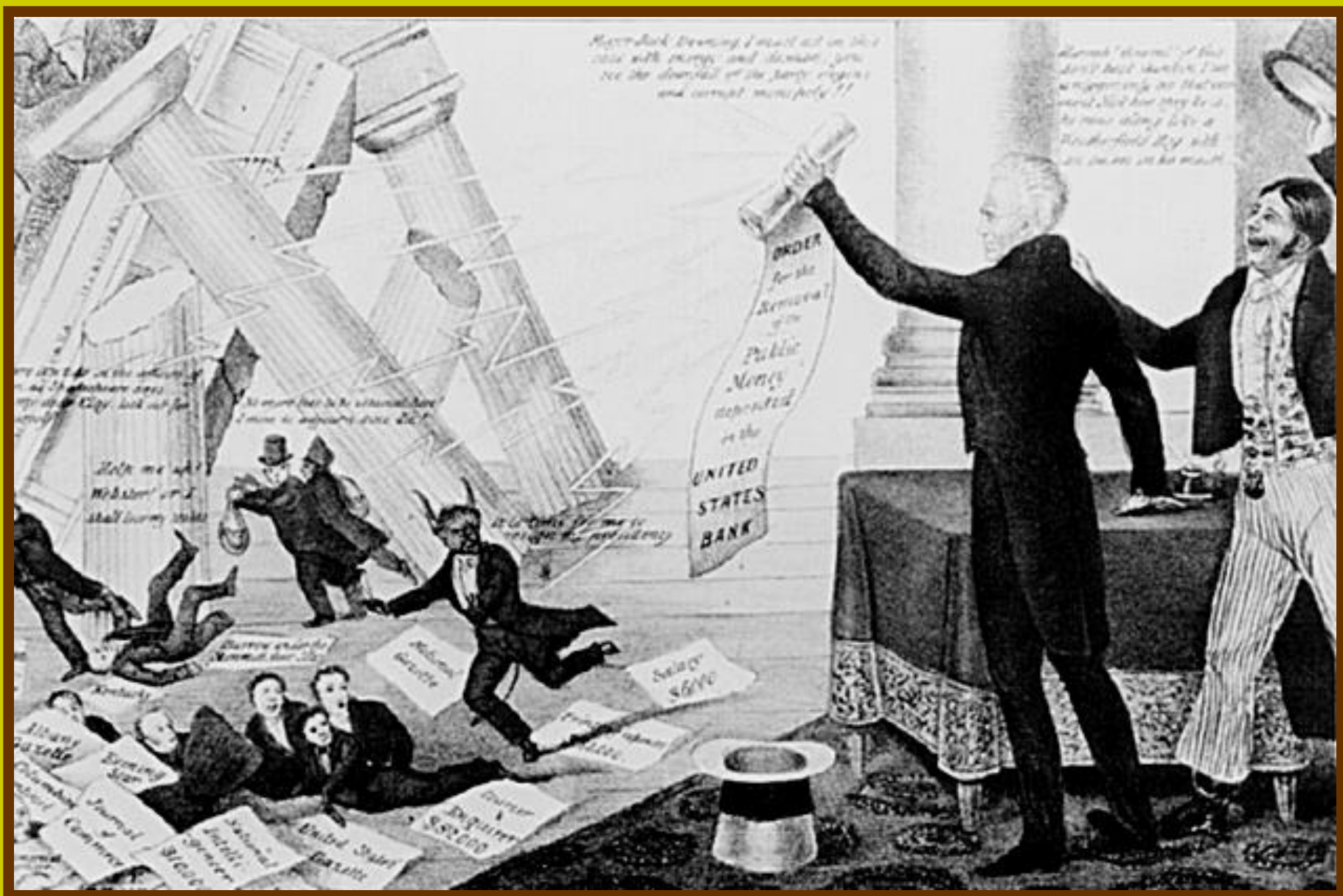




# Election of 1832










 **Removed federal money from Bank**

 **Put in “Pet Banks” (state banks run by loyal Democrats)**

 **Biddle tightened credit and called in loans = unpopular → forced to print large # of notes with little specie**

 **Credit boom led to speculation**





 **1836 issued Specie Circular: only settlers could pay for public land in notes, everyone else had to use specie**

**PANIC of 1837!**

**[led to reforms as part of movements in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century]**



# Native-American Policies

-  **1825: GA Signed fraudulent treaty ceding Creek lands to state**
-  **1827: Cherokees wrote constitution (had own language, schools, land = Sequoyah)**
-  **1828: GA stripped Cherokees of land**
-  **1829: Gold discovered in Dahlonega**





# 1830: Indian Removal Act

- 🌀 **Resettlement west of Miss. R (125,000 to OK)**
- 🌀 **Gave Pres. power to negotiate with “groups”**
- 🌀 **94 treaties signed during 2 terms**
- 🌀 **Did not require Fed. Troops, but used**
  - 🌀 **Chippewa, Menominee, Sioux, Ottawa and Winnebago signed treaties**
  - 🌀 **1832 Chief Black Hawk's War: Sauk, Fox resisted & were defeated by militias (opened Illinois, Wisconsin for settlement)**





# *Resistance*



## **Cherokee fought in courts:**



**Cherokee Nation v. GA (1831): court would not hear case**



**Worcester v. GA (1832): Marshall declared Cherokee a “sovereign nations” so treaty would have to be signed = forcible removal illegal!**



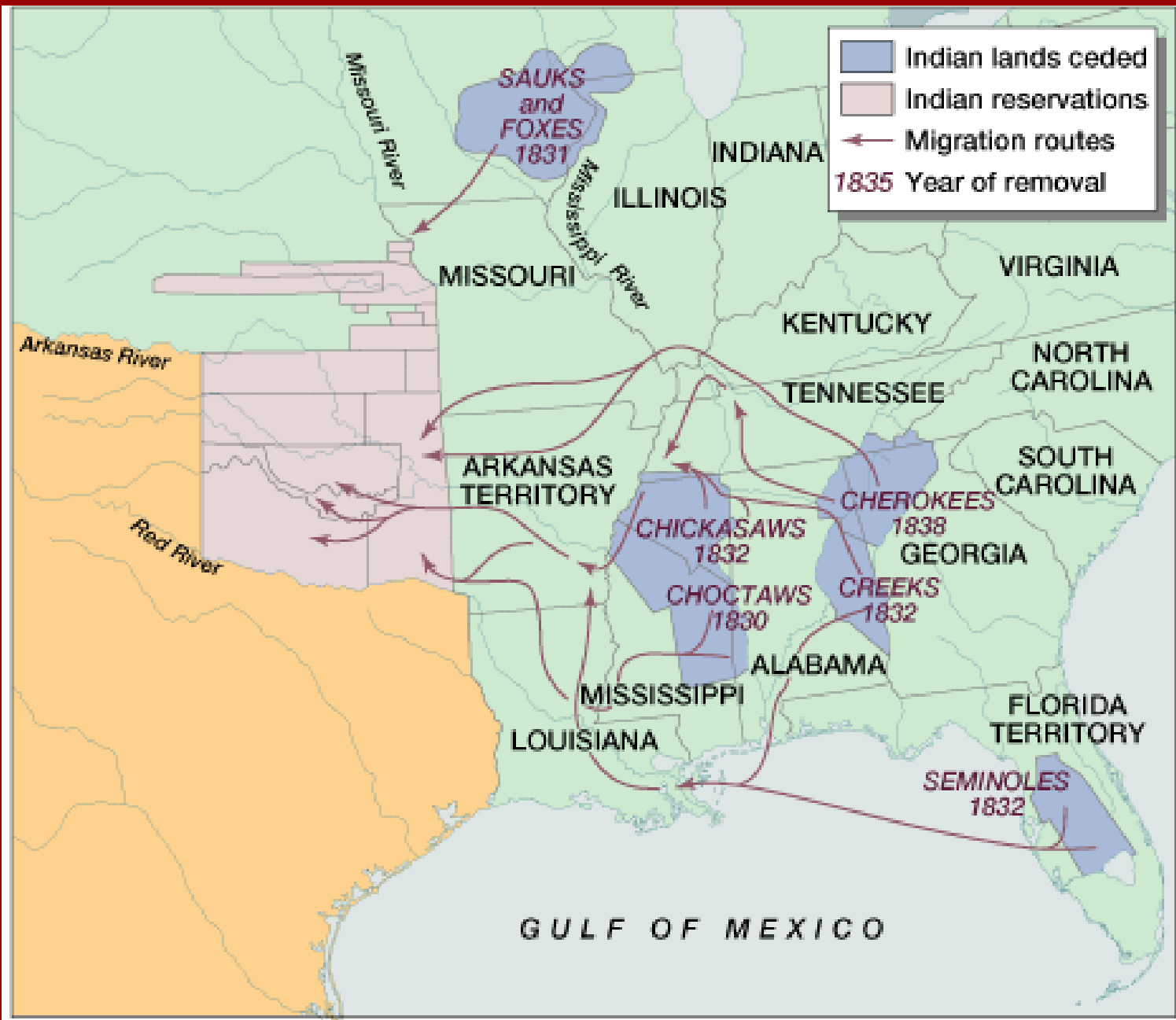
**Treaty of New Echota signed by 700-(17,000)**



**Seminoles resisted till 1842 (Osceola cap't)**



# Indian Removals



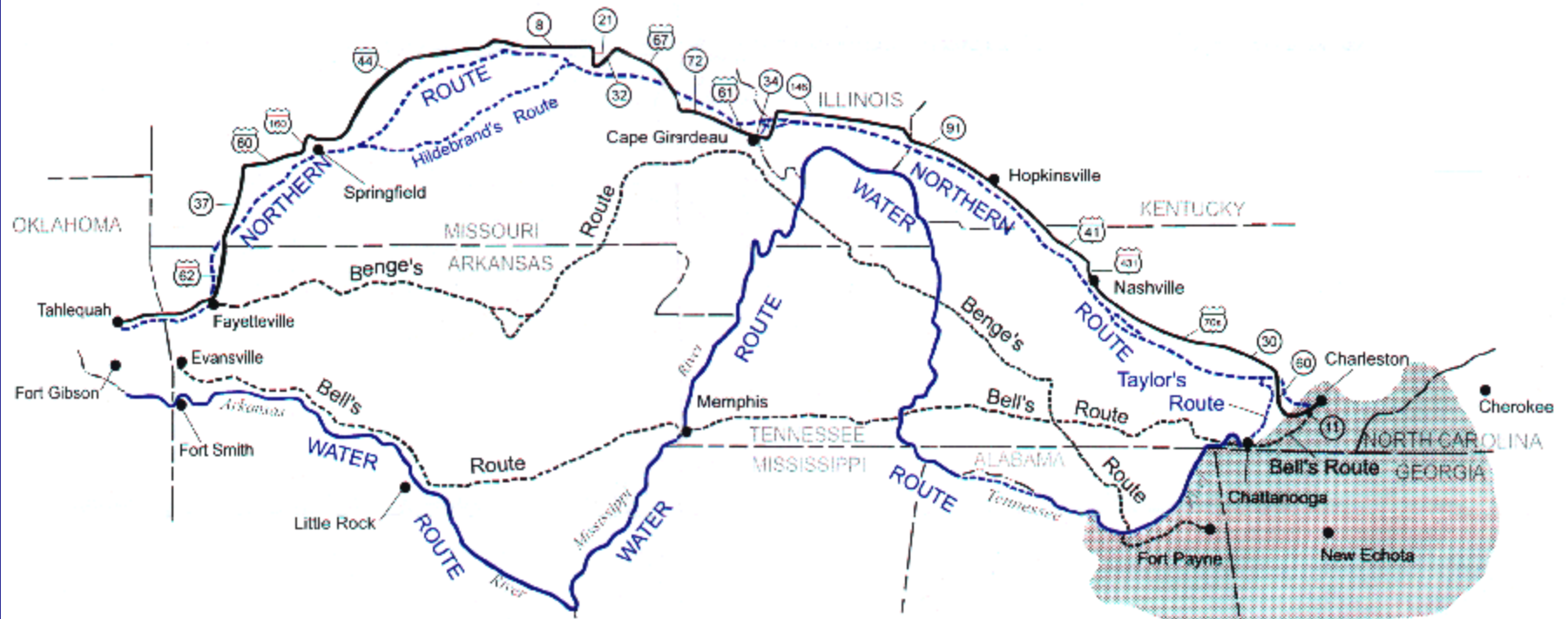


# Trail of Tears 1832





# Trail of Tears





# Trail of Tears

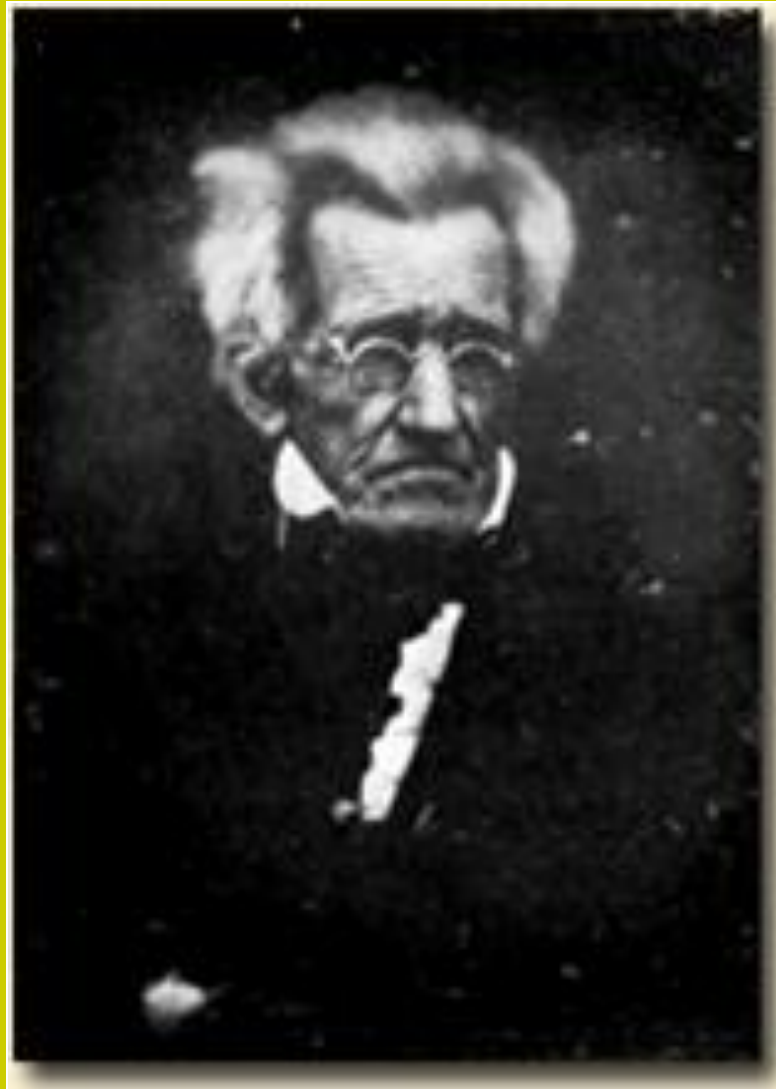
- Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees sent on 1000 mile journey: 4000 died
- Opposed by Webster, Clay, Crockett ("I would sooner be honestly damned than hypocritically immortalized") *Davy Crockett*  
His political career destroyed because he supported the Cherokee, he left Washington D. C. and headed west to Texas.
- Removal directed by Winfield Scott
- Legend of the Cherokee Rose





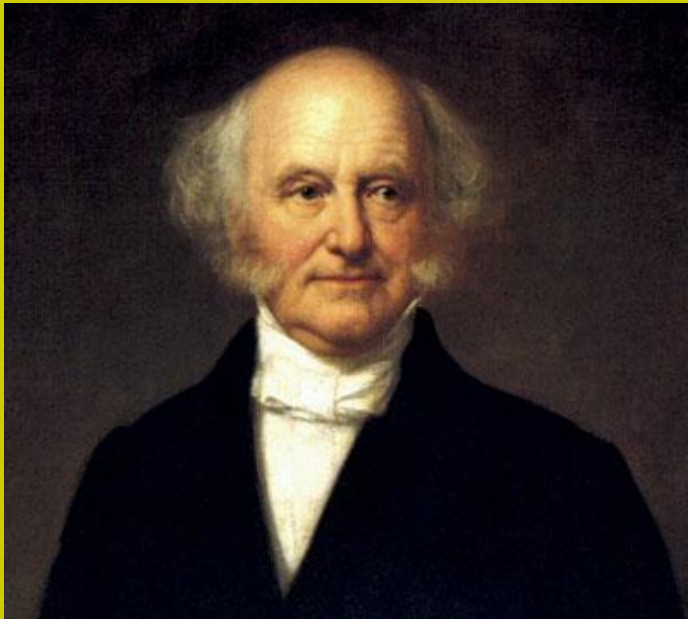
# **Legacy of Andrew Jackson**

## **(died June 1845)**

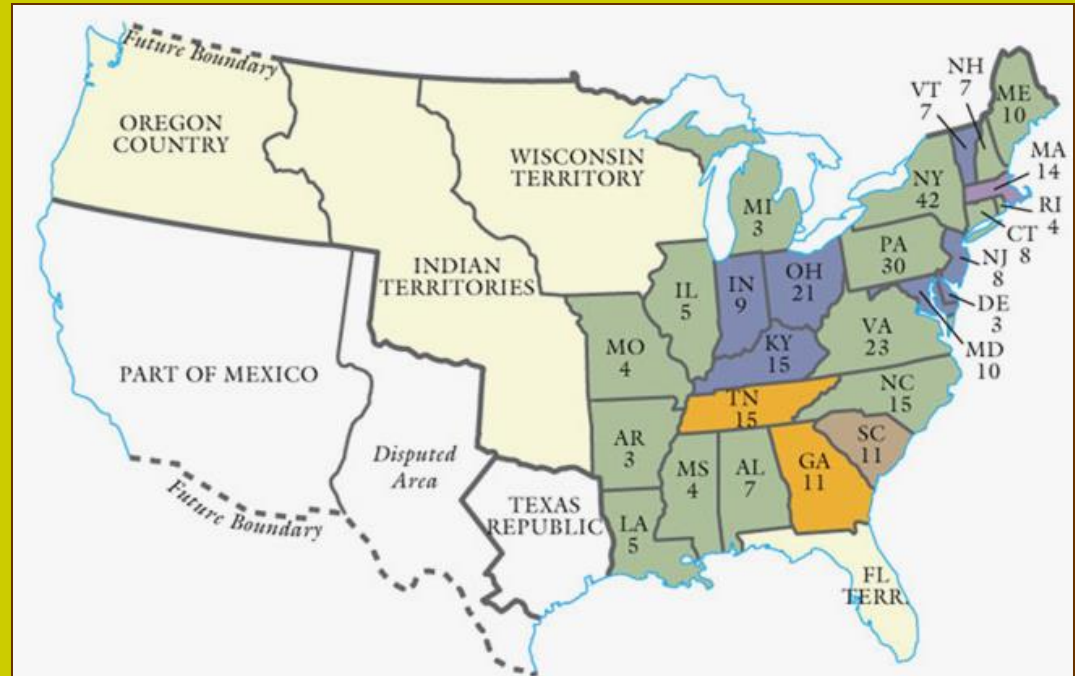









# Martin Van Buren



## Election of 1836



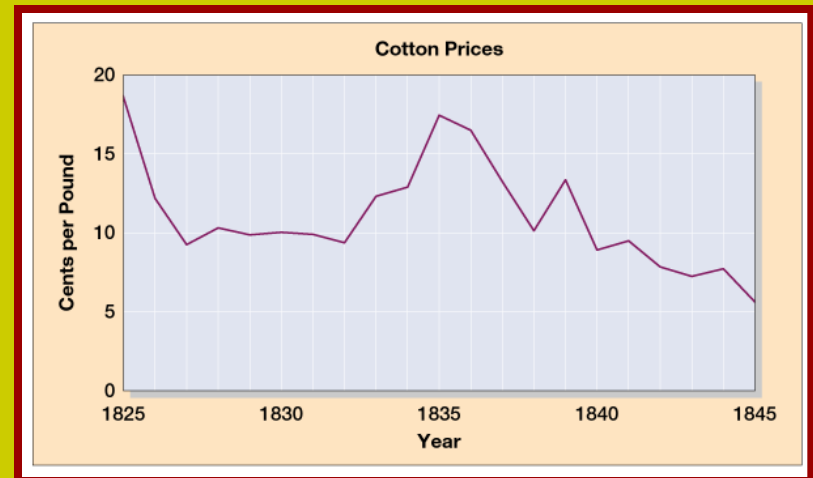
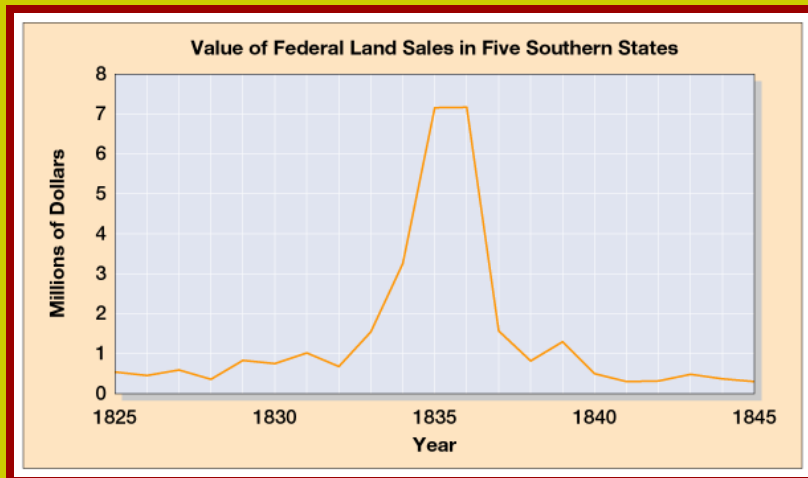
	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
 Van Buren (Democrat)	170	57.8	764,176	51
 Harrison (Whig)	73	24.8	550,816	36
 White (Whig)	26	8.8	146,107	10
 Webster (Whig)	14	4.8	41,201	3
 Mangum (Independent Democrat)	11	3.7	-----	---



# Challenges of the Van Buren Administration

## ◆ Panic of 1837

- ◆ Britain source of credit & market for cotton = tightened credit = demand for U.S. cotton fell (because cotton was security for most loans, affected entire economy)
- ◆ Lasted until 1843 (20% unemployment NE)





# Panic Spreads!





# ◆ The Independent Treasury

◆ Whig Party blamed Jackson + Democrats for Panic

1. Forced “pet banks” to use specie
2. Issued “Specie Circular” selling gov’t. land with bank notes (led to speculation)

◆ Now forced to regulate “pet banks”

◆ Van Buren separated gov’t. from banking with Independent Treasury System

◆ *Federal government kept money in regional vaults + did business in hard currency (specie) only*

◆ *Effect: Prolonged depression, limited credit to those hurt most*



# ◆ Slavery Issue

- ◆ Wave of abolitionist movements (ex. Garrison's *The Liberator*) pressing for “immediate emancipation” by sending letters to Southern slave owners
- ◆ Protests from South forced Congress to pass “gag” rule (tables all discussion) against anti-slavery legislature in 1836, 1844
- ◆ Van Buren disliked by Northern abolitionists for reluctant support of gag rule + hated by Southerners for being non-slave holding Northerner = looks indecisive



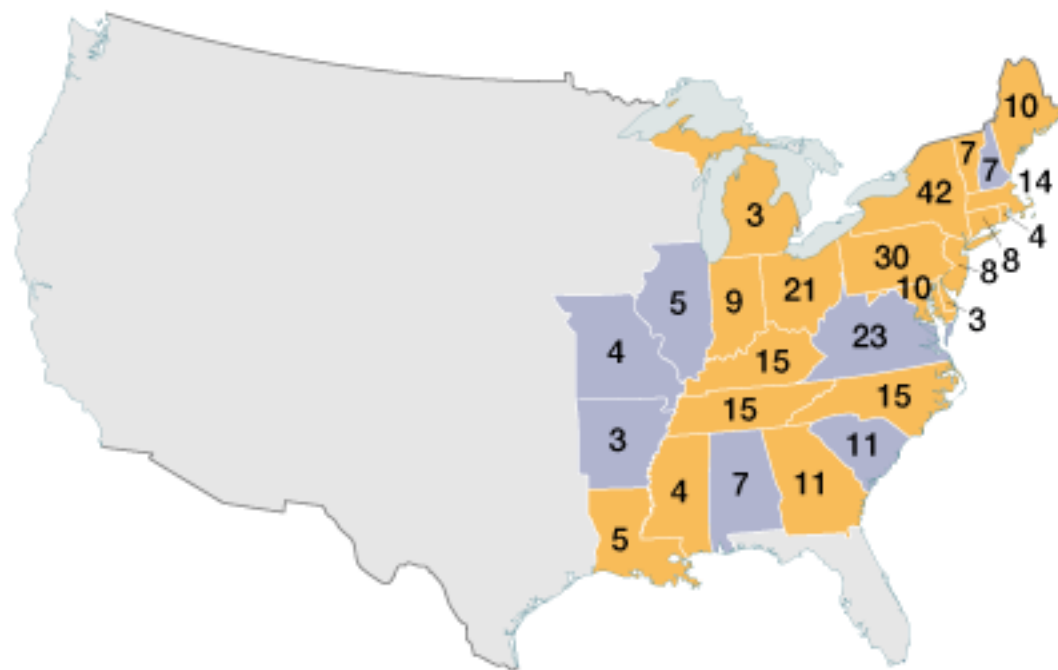
# ◆ **Rise of Whig Party (National Republicans)**

- ◆ **Wave of abolitionist movements (ex. Garrison's The Liberator) pressing for “immediate emancipation” by sending letters to Southern slave owners**

- ◆ **Protests from South forced Congress to pass “gag” rule (tables all discussion) against anti-slavery legislature in 1836, 1844**

- ◆ **Van Buren disliked by Northern abolitionists for reluctant support of gag rule + hated by Southerners for being non-slave holding Northerner = looks indecisive**





	Electoral Vote (%)	Popular Vote (%)
<b>WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (Whig)</b>	<b>234 (80)</b>	<b>1,274,624 (53)</b>
<b>Martin Van Buren (Democrat)</b>	<b>60 (20)</b>	<b>1,127,781 (47)</b>