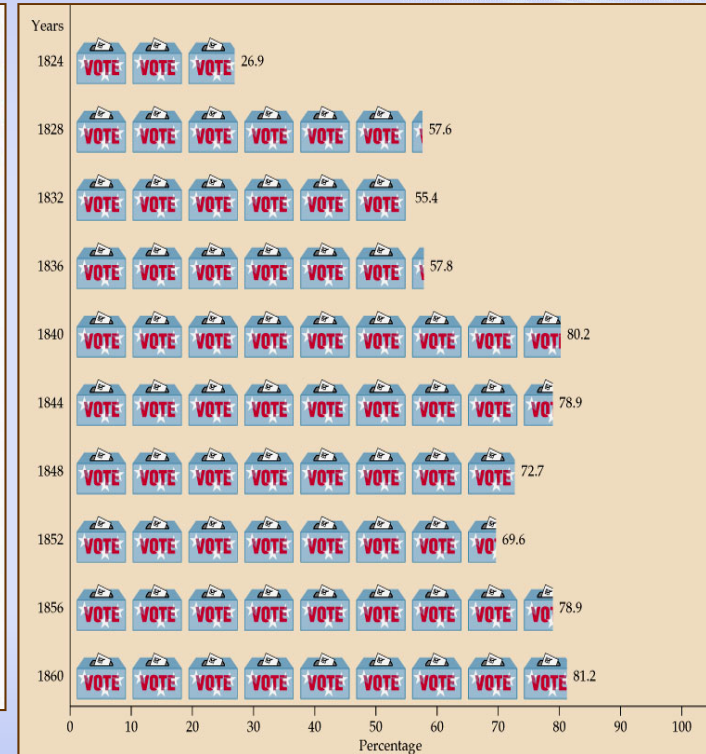
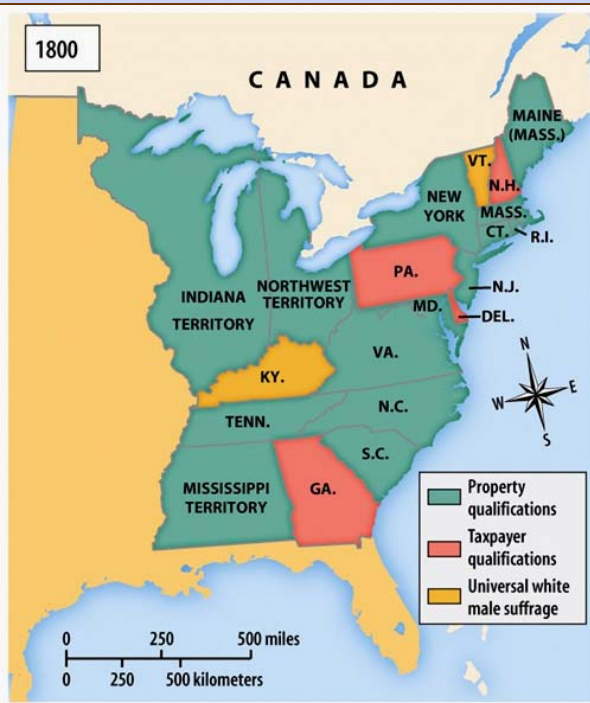


The Rise of Mass Democracy, 1824-1840

Chapter 13

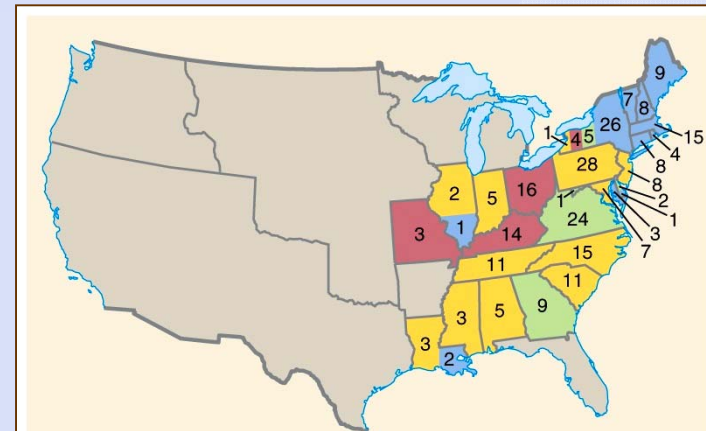
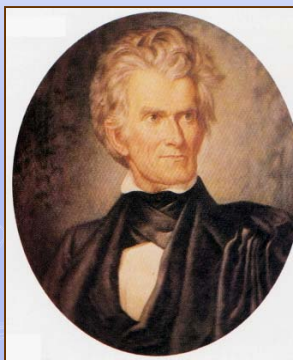
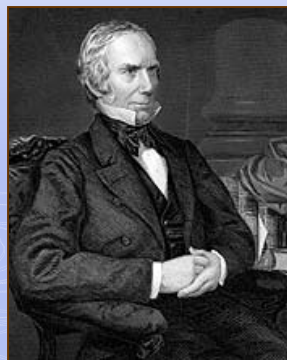
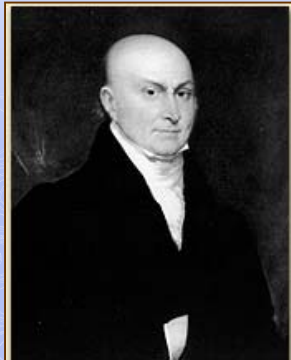


Voting Requirements & Turnout 1800-1830



“Corrupt Bargain” of 1824

- ❑ 4 candidates run – no political parties
- ❑ No one has majority of electoral votes
 - Jackson has most electoral & popular
- ❑ Congress decides
- ❑ Calhoun gets Adams elected
 - Clay appointed Sec of State



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

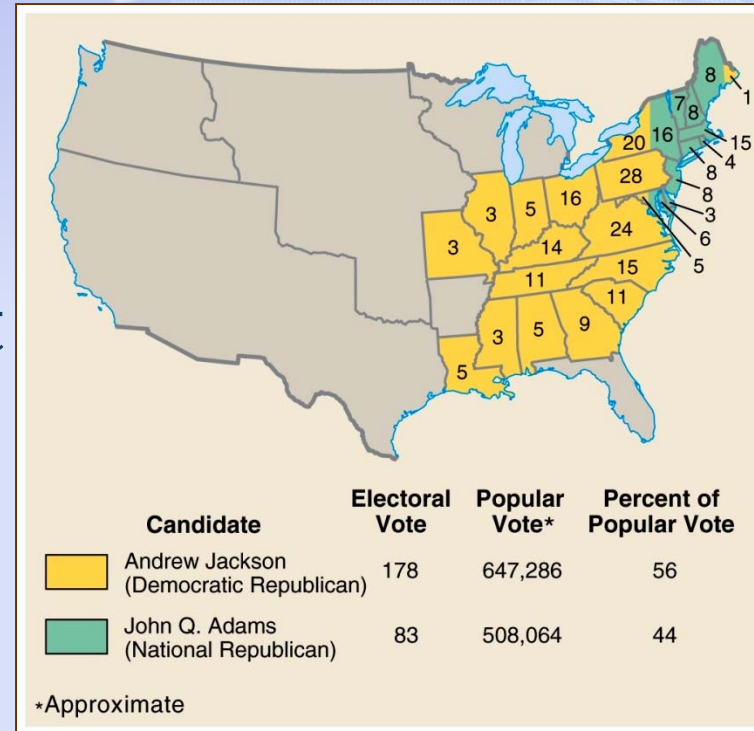
Note: Because no candidate garnered a majority in the electoral college, the election was decided in the House of Representatives. Although Clay was eliminated from the running, as Speaker of the House he influenced the final decision in favor of Adams.

Yankee Misfit in the White House

- ❑ Not popular or successful
- ❑ Highly nationalistic (nation over state)

Going “Whole Hog” for Jackson in 1828

- Democratic Republicans split
 - National Republicans – Adams
 - Democrats – Jackson
- Jackson defeats Adams
 - Beginning of personal attacks in campaigns
- Vote along sectional lines (Jackson takes PA & splits NY)



“Old Hickory” as President

- ❑ 1st President from the West
- ❑ “Man of the people”
 - Actually very wealthy aristocrat
- ❑ Crude & brash



Spoils System

- ❑ Rewarding supporters with public office
- ❑ Showed equality – anyone is as good as anyone else
- ❑ Illiterates, incompetents, & crooks in high positions
- ❑ Promoted loyalty to party

Tricky “Tariff of Abominations”

- ❑ Tariffs protected & hurt American business
- ❑ 1828 - Jackson’s supporters propose higher tariff, trying to discredit Adams
 - Tariff passes, hampering Jackson
- ❑ South outraged by tariffs
 - Excuse for stagnant economy in Old South
- ❑ Calhoun (VP) called upon states to nullify

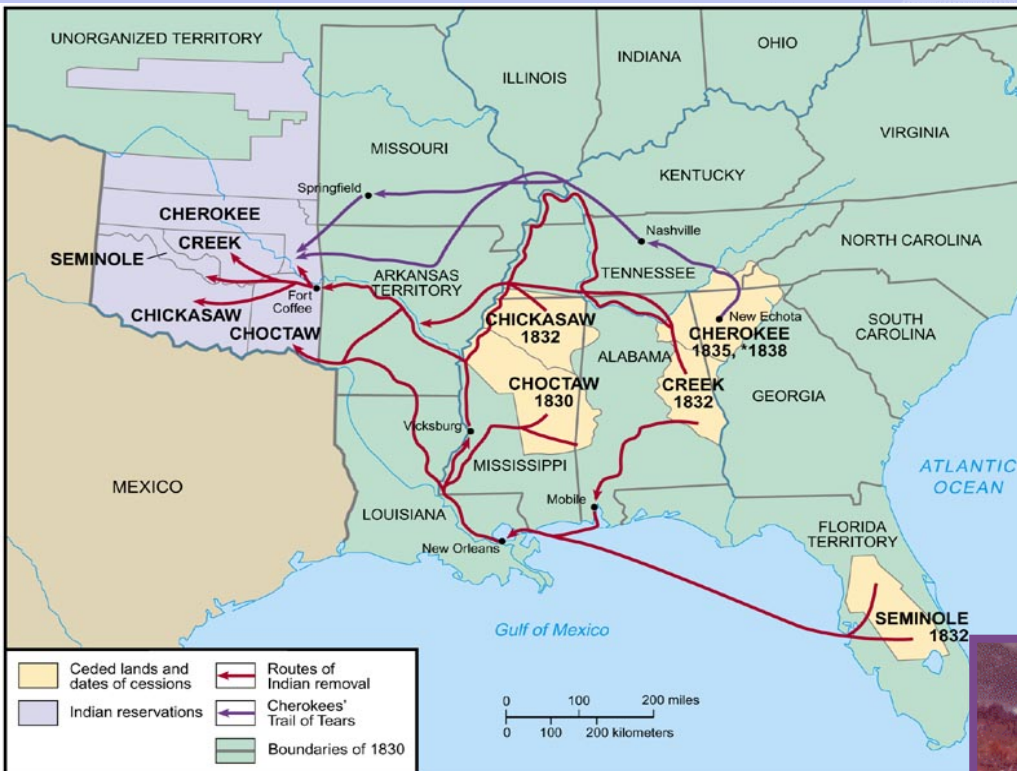
“Nullies” in South Carolina

- ❑ Congress passes Tariff of 1832
- ❑ SC nullifies tariff & threatens secession in Washington tries to force payment
- ❑ Jackson sent military to SC
- ❑ Congress passes compromise gradually lowering tariff
 - “Bloody Bill” allows president to force payment
- ❑ SC rescinds nullification vote

Trail of Tears

- ❑ Differing views of Indians
 - Separate sovereign nations or squatters
- ❑ Cherokee nation assimilates (civilized)
 - Declared illegal by Georgia
- ❑ SC upholds Indians rights
 - Jackson refuses to recognize Court's ruling
- ❑ 1830 – Indian Removal Act moves all Indian west of Mississippi (Trail of Tears)
- ❑ Resisting Indians are destroyed in various wars

Trail of Tears



INDIAN REMOVAL

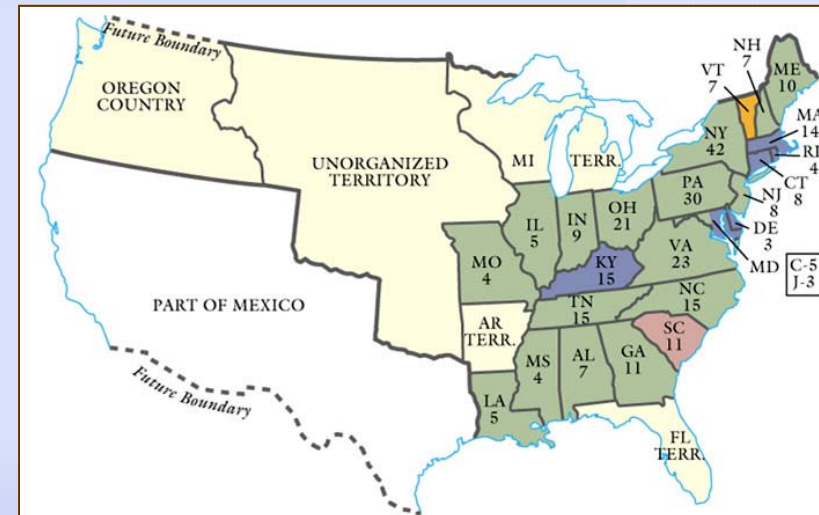






Bank War

- ❑ U.S. Bank is private institution (Nicholas Biddle)
 - Profit, not public service
 - Especially hard on West
- ❑ 1832 – Bill to renew Bank charter
 - Sponsored by Clay (running against Jackson)
- ❑ Jackson vetoes Bank (unconstitutional)
 - Strengthened power of presidential veto
- ❑ Clay hopes to use veto against Jackson in election

“Old Hickory” Wallops Clay in 1832

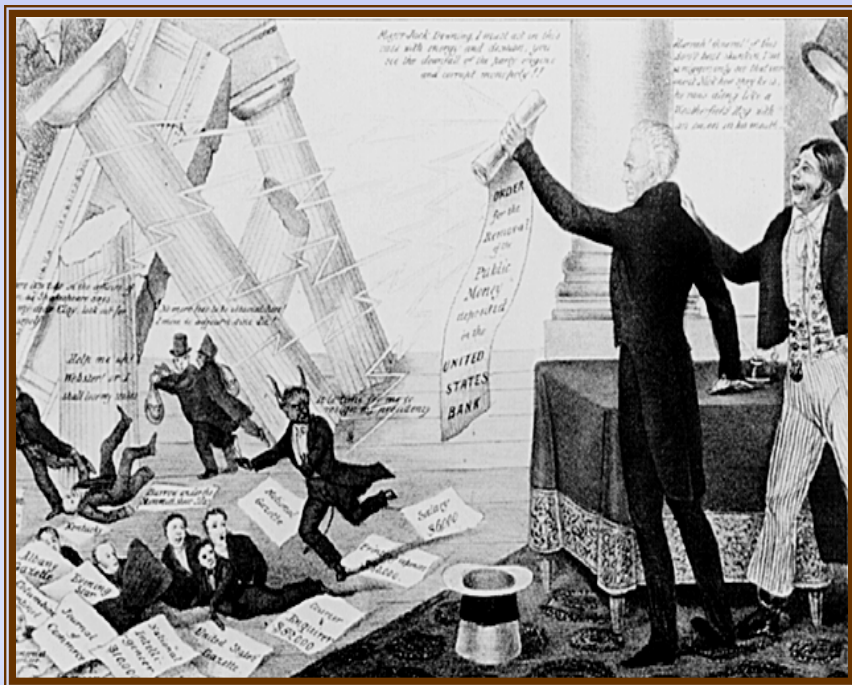
- ❑ 1st time for 3rd party (Anti-Masonic)
- ❑ Conventions to nominate candidates
- ❑ Biddle & Bank fund Clay's campaign
- ❑ Jackson defeats Clay



	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
 Jackson (Democratic)	219	76	701,780	54
 Clay (National Republican)	49	17	484,205	38
 Wirt (Anti-Masonic)	7	2.4	100,715	8
 Floyd (Independent Democrat)	11	3.8	-----	---

Burying Biddle's Bank

- Jackson removes federal deposits
- Biddle calls in Bank's loans, causes financial crisis
- Federal funds placed in smaller banks ("pet banks" and "wildcat" banks)
 - Flood country with paper money (unreliable)
 - Specie Circular – Land only bought with metallic money

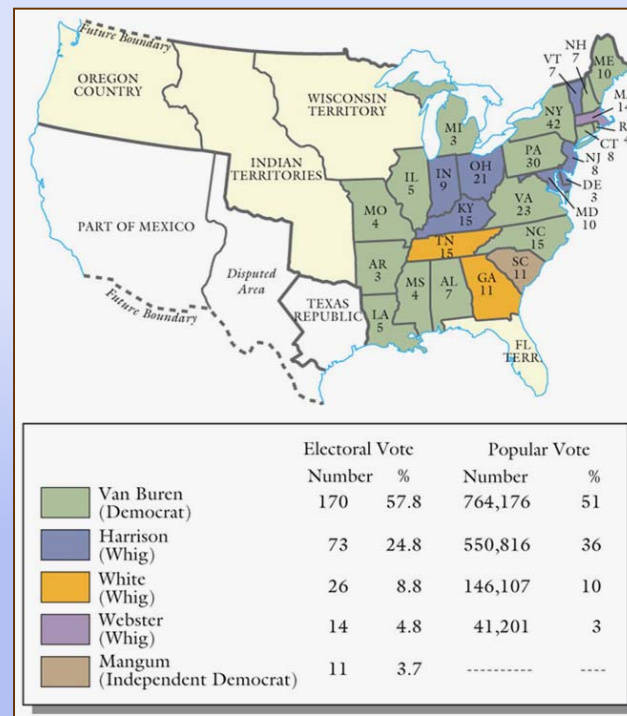
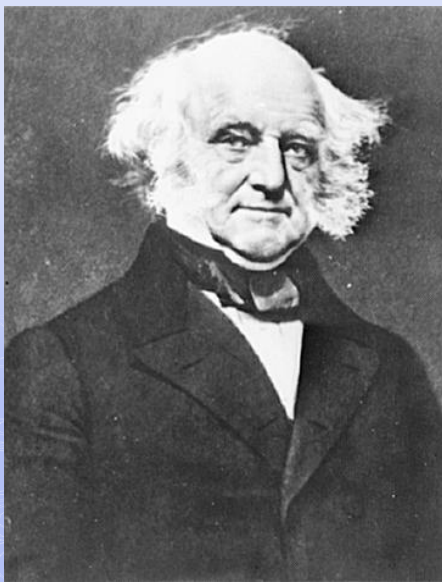


Birth of the Whigs

- ❑ Democratic-Republicans -> Democrats
- ❑ Opponents of Jackson -> Whigs
 - Conglomeration of many different ideals
 - Conservative & Progressive
 - “Defenders of the common man”
- ❑ Whigs in Senate censor Jackson for removing federal funds & Bank War

Election of 1836

- ❑ Democrats nominate Martin Van Buren
- ❑ Whigs nominate no one
 - Send “regional” candidates (“favorite sons”) hoping to split vote & send election to Congress
 - William Henry Harrison – most notable
- ❑ Van Buren wins election



Big Woes for the “Little Magician”

- ❑ Disliked by many Democrats
- ❑ Inherited Jackson's expectations & enemies
- ❑ Faced annexation of Texas (slavery)
- ❑ Depression caused by Bank War

Depression Doldrums & the Independent Treasury

■ 1837 – Financial crash

- Land speculators, failing “wildcat banks”
- Failed wheat crops, NY mobs stormed warehouses
- British bank failures affected U.S.
- Collapsing banks took gov’t funds w/ them
- “Divorce Bill” – Van Buren proposes independent treasury
 - Passed → repealed → passed again



Gone to Texas

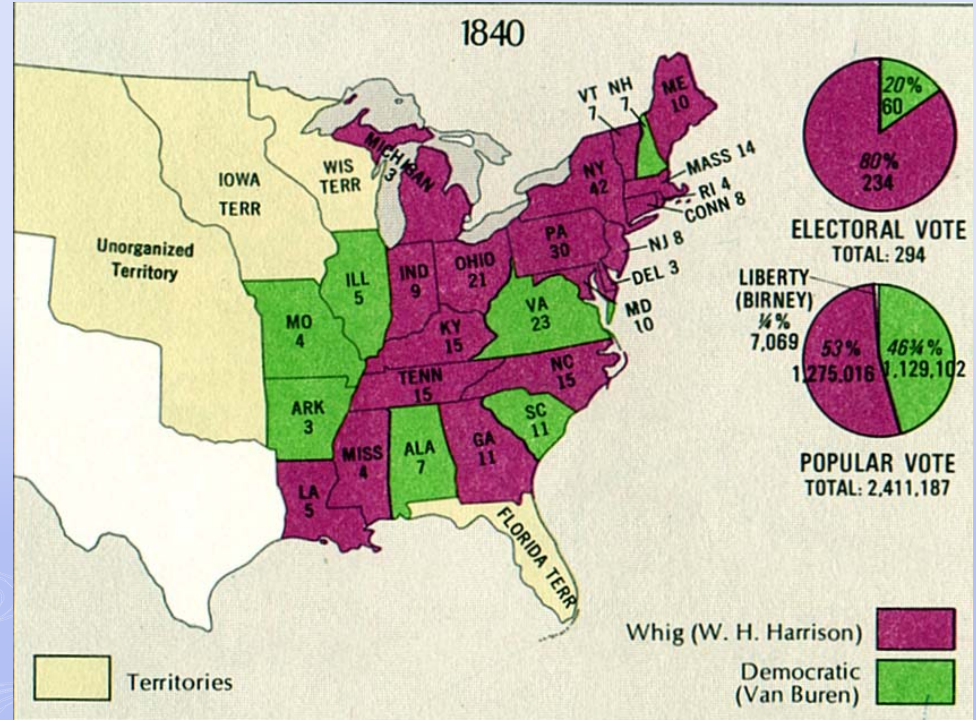
- ❑ Mexico gains independence
- ❑ Austin to bring 200 American families into Texas
 - Roman Catholic & become Mexicanized
 - Remained American & independent
 - Adventurers, explorers, criminals, etc.
 - Slavery became an issue
- ❑ 1835 - Santa Anna raises army to suppress Texans

Lone Star Rebellion

- ❑ 1836 – Texas declares independence
 - Sam Houston – leader
- ❑ Santa Anna defeats Texans at the Alamo
 - “Remember the Alamo”
- ❑ Americans rush to Texas to defend countrymen
- ❑ Houston defeats Mexicans @ San Jacinto
 - Santa Anna recognizes Rio Grande as border
- ❑ 1837 – Texas applies for statehood
 - Issue of slavery returns

Log Cabins & Hard Cider of 1840

- ❑ 1840 – Van Buren vs. Harrison
 - Democrats insult Harrison as being from the West (Log Cabin & Hard Cider)
 - Rallying cry for Whigs
- ❑ Whigs favor expansion & stimulus



Politics for the People

- ▣ Voting masses replace wealthy aristocrats as power base

Two-Party System

- ❑ 1840 – Formal birth of two-party system
 - Credited to Jackson's divisiveness
- ❑ Democrats
 - Liberty of individual
 - State's rights
- ❑ Whigs
 - Harmony of society & value of community
 - Opposed conflict among ind, class, or section
 - Federal power (Bank, tariffs, schools, moral reform)
- ❑ Neither is sectional