

**THE GROWTH OF
DEMOCRACY,
CHAPTER 11
NOTES**

Continental Struggles over Popular Rights

- Mexico becomes independent from Spain (1821)
- Haiti (1804)
- Revolts on Barbados (1816) and Jamaica (1831)
- Revolts in Canada (1837)

Expansion of Suffrage

- Westward expansion bolstered national pride and fostered a spirit of self-reliance
- Nine new states entered the Union between 1800 and 1840
- Most of the new states had either universal suffrage (for men) or very low taxpayer qualifications in order to vote
- Nowhere else in the world expanded voting rights more than the United States

African-Americans and Women

- ⦿ Women could not vote: why?
 - Paternalism—men were head of the household and represented everyone in the house
- ⦿ African Americans could not vote (except in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island): why?
 - Free blacks were not wanted in the North
 - Racism

Election of 1824

- In the Era of Good Feelings, Jeffersonian Republicans absorbed the remaining Federalists
- All five candidates for President in 1824 were Jeffersonian Republicans
- Andrew Jackson won 43 percent of the popular vote and 99 electoral votes
- John Quincy Adams won 31 percent of the popular vote and 84 electoral votes
- The election went to the House of Representatives—and to Adams
- Popular opinion supported Jackson

Election of 1828

- ⦿ Andrew Jackson (with the help of campaign manager Martin Van Buren) became President
- ⦿ Voter turnout in 1828 was more than twice that of 1824
- ⦿ Jackson's party: Democratic Republicans dropped the "Republicans" and became the Democrats
- ⦿ Democrats created a coalition from the North, South, and West

Jackson as President

- Used the tools of office to strengthen the executive branch
- Used the veto 12 times
 - (the previous six presidents had used it a total of 9 times)
 - He forced Congress to consider his opinion
- Jackson thought of politics in national, rather than sectional terms

Sectional Figures in Congress

- Sen. John C. Calhoun (South Carolina)
- Sen. Daniel Webster (Massachusetts)
- Henry Clay (Kentucky) (served in the House and Senate)
 - Portraits on pg. 360 of text

Election of 1832

- Jackson's veto of the bank was a popular success
- Henry Clay was the anti-Jackson candidate, and he lost
- After the election, Jackson decided to transfer its \$10 million in government deposits to favored state banks, effectively killing the 2nd Bank of the United States

Election of 1836

- ⦿ Nicholas Biddle, the Bank's director, called in the Bank's commercial loans, causing a panic and recession in 1833-34
- ⦿ Merchants, businessmen, and southern planters were all furious at Jackson
- ⦿ Political opponents formed the Whig party
- ⦿ Martin Van Buren won the presidential election of 1836 because the Whigs ran four sectional candidates in an attempt to deny Van Buren a majority in the electoral college

Panic of 1837

- ⦿ A wild speculative boom came after the recession of 1833-34
- ⦿ In 1836, Jackson issued the Specie Circular which announced that the government would accept payment for public lands only in hard currency
- ⦿ There was a contraction of credit, which led to the Panic of 1837 and a six-year recession
- ⦿ No government action was taken