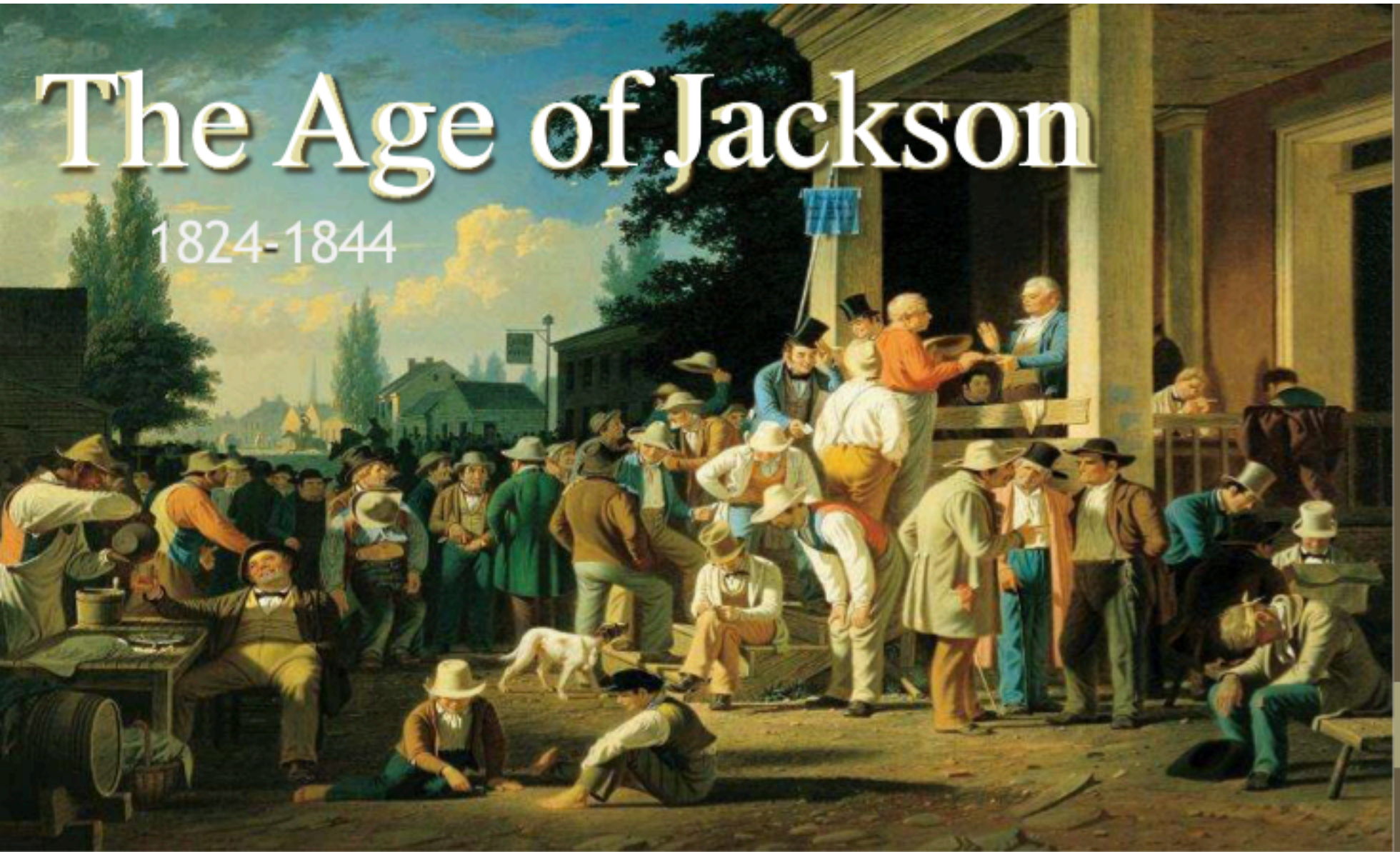


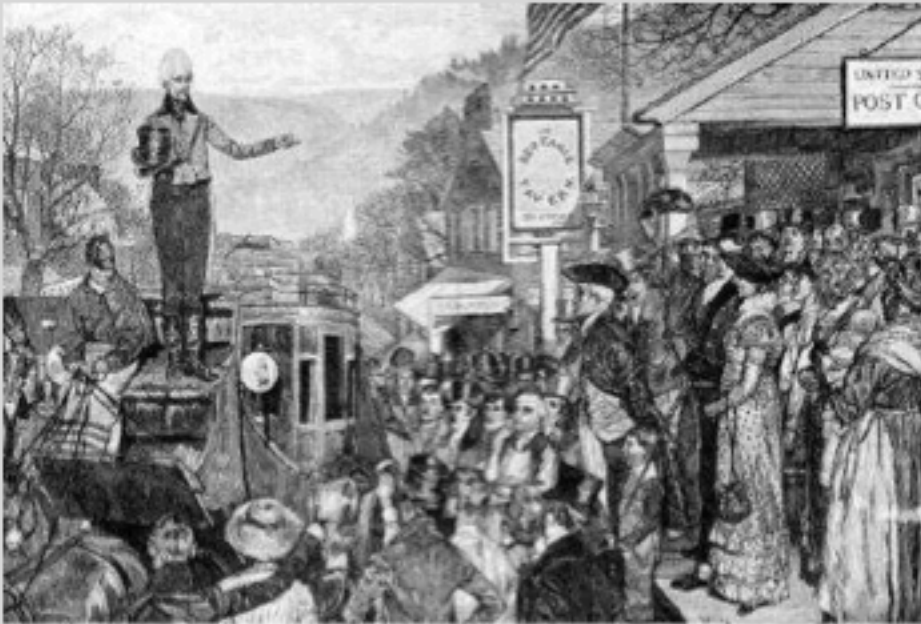
The Age of Jackson

1824-1844



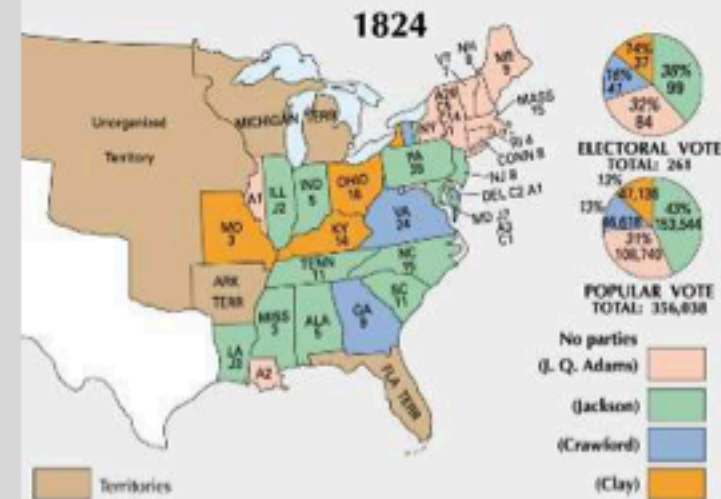
Essential Question

- For some, the election of Andrew Jackson brought about a revolutionary change in politics for the common man as opposed to it being a continuation of the trend toward greater voter participation. Support, modify, or refute this contention using specific evidence.



Jackson vs. Adams

- Election of 1824 - Jackson got popular vote but not the majority
 - House of Reps to decide
 - The “Corrupt bargain”
- President John Quincy Adams



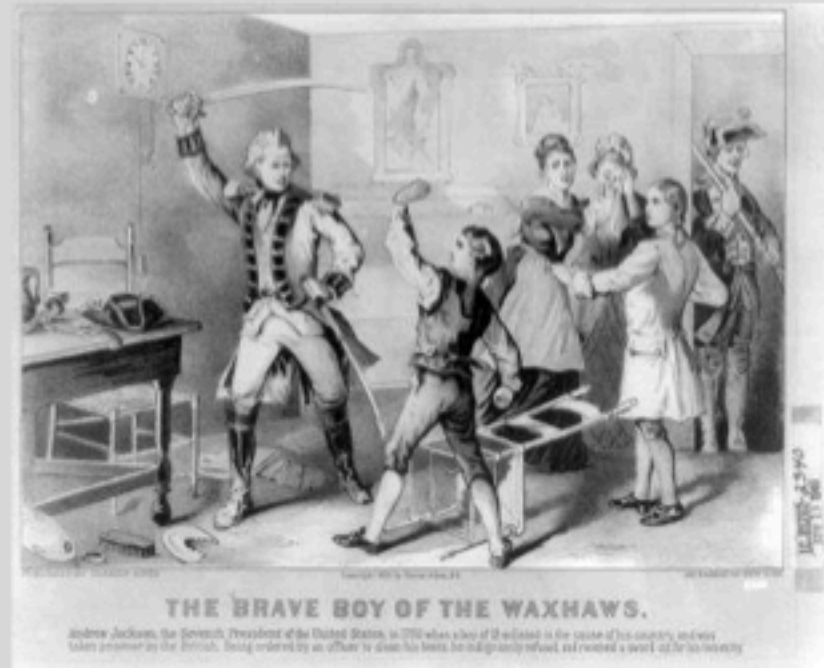
Adams

- Attempts to expand American System
 - Internal improvements, aid to manufacturing
 - Jacksonians saw this as a waste of money and violation of constitution
 - Tariff of 1828 - satisfied northern manufacturers but alienated southern planters - tariff of “Abominations”
- Rise of Jacksonian Democrats
 - Southerners and westerners
 - Mudslinging campaign - JQAdams wife accused of being born out of wedlock; Jackson’s wife accused of adultery - peaked interest and voter turnout was on the rise



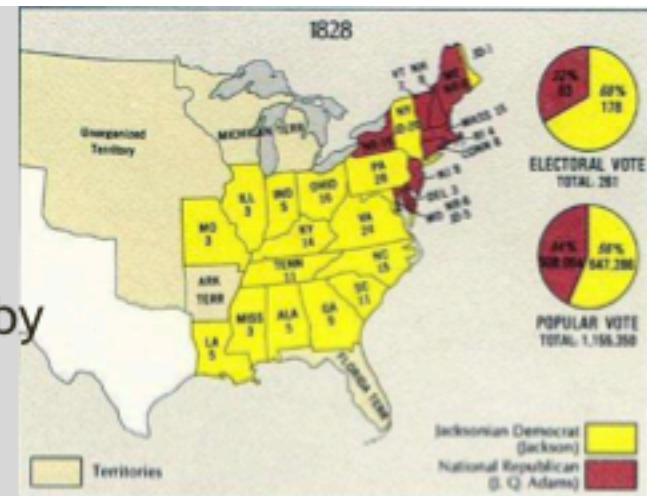
Jacksonian Democracy

- Rise of a Democratic Society
 - Egalitarian - equality
 - Equality of opportunity - self-made men
- Politics of the “Common Man”
 - Universal Male Suffrage
 - Omission of religious and property requirements
 - Party Nominating Conventions - open door
 - Anti-Masons develop an anti-caucus system
 - Popular Elections
 - Reemergence of the Two-Party System
 - Democrats
 - Whigs
 - Rise of Third Parties
 - Anti-Masonic - against elite, Workingmen’s - reaching out to those who previously didn’t vote
 - Increase in # of Elected Offices instead of appointed
 - Popular Campaigning - new entertainment, rallies, floats, parades, free food and drink
 - Spoils System - appoint people to federal jobs if active in campaign process - loyal Democrats



The Jackson Administration

- Revolution of 1828
- Presidential Power
 - Representative of all people against abuses of power by the rich and privileged
 - Frugal - opposed an increase in federal spending & national debt
 - Jackson interpreted the powers of Congress narrowly so he vetoed 12 bills
 - More than previous 6 presidents... *combined*
 - Maysville Road - only ran through one state so no federal spending
 - The Kitchen Cabinet - more influence than official cabinet
- Peggy Eaton Affair - wife of the secretary of war, gossip, most of cabinet resigned
 - Calhoun → Van Buren as VP second term



Power Struggles

- Indian Removal Act (1830)
 - *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831) & *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832) - clash between federal law and state law - forced to wait for support from President - Jackson sided with states
 - Trail of Tears - 15,000 forced to leave, 4000 died
- Nullification Crisis - Jackson favored states rights but not disunity
 - SC nullifies Tariff of Abominations - each state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or declare it null and void
 - Webster-Hayne Debates (1830) - attack on the idea of each state could defy federal government
 - Tariff of 1832
 - Force Bill - authority to act against SC - nullification and disunion are treason
 - Compromise Tariff of 1833 (Clay & Calhoun) - lower the tax, no nullification
- The Bank War - rechartering of the bank
 - Biddle and the early re-charter - possibility of only serving the interests of the wealthy-unconstitutional (1832)
 - Veto
 - Election of 1832 - Jackson wins with 75% of the vote
- Rise of the Whigs - Henry Clay (party resembled Federalists)

Two Party System

	Democrats	Whigs
Issues Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Rule• Limited Government• Free Trade• Opportunity for white males	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Bank• Federal funds for internal improvements• Protective tariff (The American System)
Major Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monopolies• National bank• High Tariffs• High land prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime associated w/immigrants
Base of Voter Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The South and West• Urban Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New England and Mid-Atlantic states• Protestants of English heritage (WASP)• Urban professionals

Jackson's 2nd Term

“Pet” Banks

- Transfer of federal funds to state banks
- Results:
 - Unregulated loans and Speculation leading to inflation

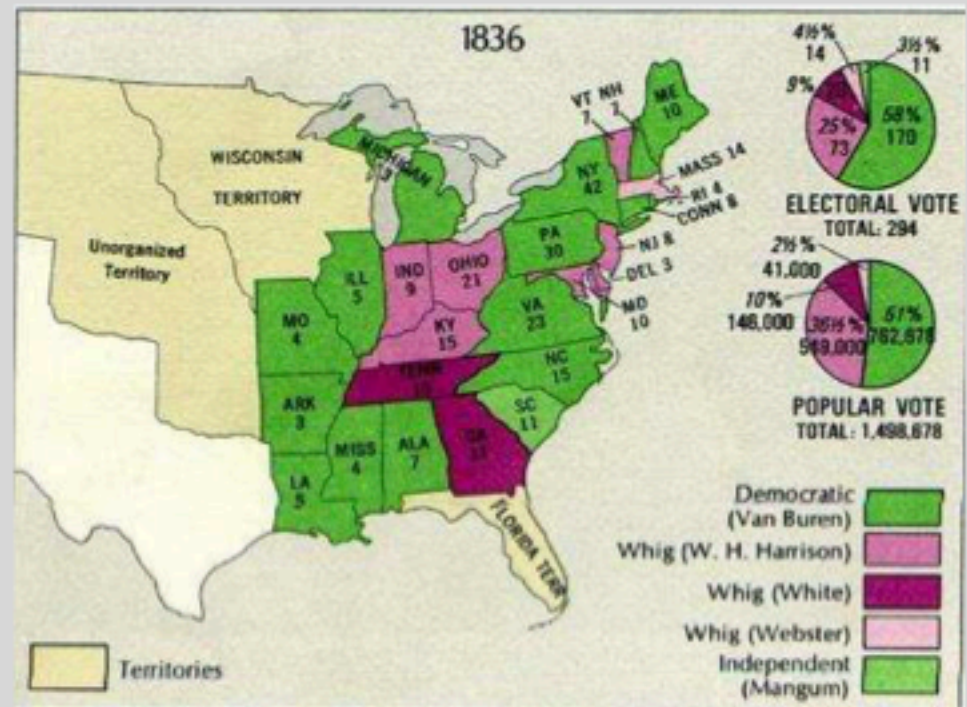
Specie Circular

- Purchases of federal land must be made in specie (gold & silver)
- Results:
 - Bank notes lose value
 - Land sales plummet
 - Panic of 1837



The Van Buren Administration

- Election of 1836
 - Failed Whig attempt at creating disunion
- Van Buren's Inheritance:
 - Bank failures, panic, and depression
 - Enforcement of the Indian Removal Act
 - Martin "Van Ruin"



Election of 1840

- “Log Cabin and Hard Cider” Campaign
 - “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too”
 - 78% turnout (white males)
- A Whig victory, but...Harrison died one month into presidency
 - Tyler: the Democrat in Whig’s clothing
 - First VP to assume the presidency

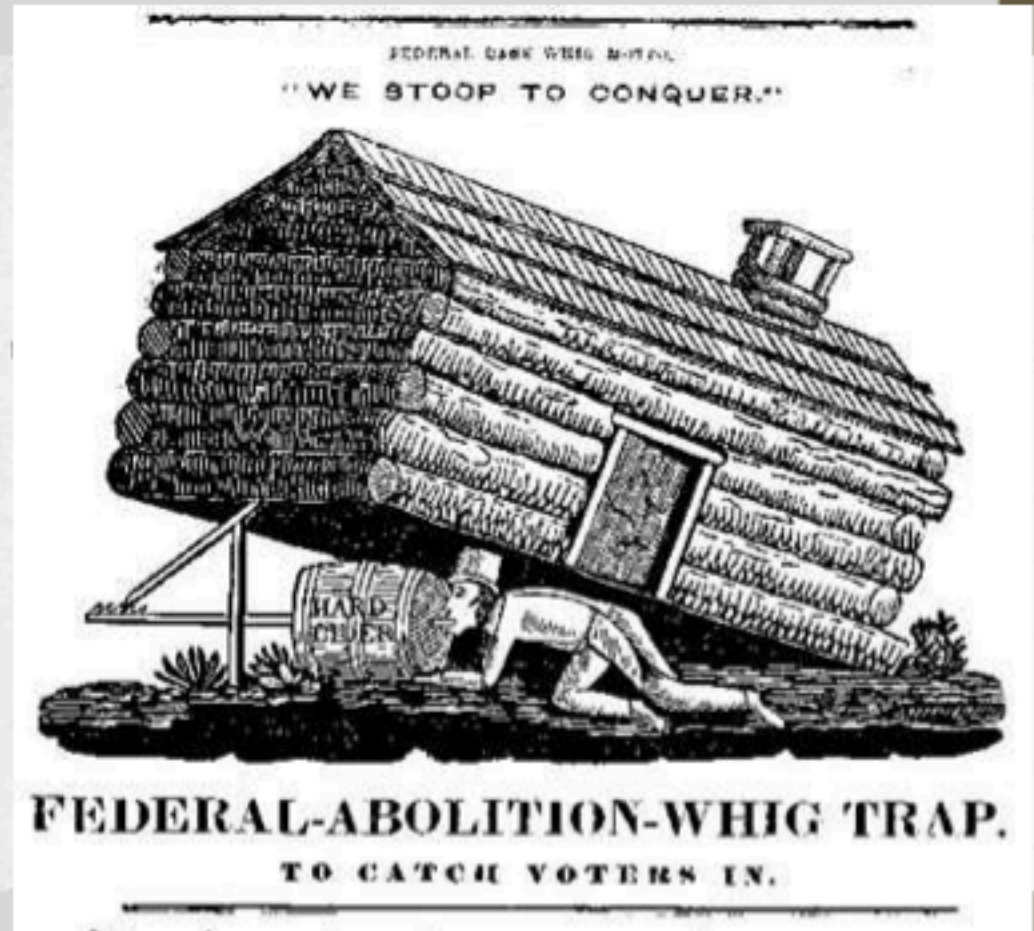


Image Analysis – Trail of Tears



Was Jackson really a “peoples” president?

Debate topic

Primary Source Analysis: King Andrew I

- H - Historical Context
- I - Intended Audience
- P - Purpose
- P - Point of View



H-I-P-P

"He [Jackson] believed that removal was the Indian's only salvation against certain extinction . . .

"Not that the President was motivated by concerns for the Indians . . . Andrew Jackson was motivated principally by two considerations: first . . . military safety . . . that Indians must not occupy areas that might jeopardize the defense of this nation; and second . . . the principal that all persons residing within states are subject to the jurisdiction and laws of those states.

"Would it have been worse had the Indians remained in the East? Jackson thought so. He said that they would 'disappear and be forgotten.' One thing does seem certain: the Indians would have been forced to yield to state laws and white society. Indian Nations per se would have been obliterated and possibly Indian civilization with them."

—Robert V. Remini, historian, *Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Freedom*, 1998

"The Georgia legislature passed a law extending the state's jurisdiction . . . over the Cherokees living within the state . . . Georgia's action forced the President's hand. He must see to it that a removal policy long covertly pursued by the White House would now be enacted into law by Congress . . .

"Jackson as usual spoke publicly in a tone of friendship and concern for Indian welfare. . . . He, as President, could be their friend only if they removed beyond the Mississippi, where they should have a "land of their own, which they shall possess as long as Grass grows or water runs. . . .

"A harsh policy was nevertheless quickly put in place . . .

"It is abundantly clear that Jackson and his administration were determined to permit the extension of state sovereignty because it would result in the harassment of Indians, powerless to resist, by speculators and intruders hungry for Indian Land."

—Anthony F. C. Wallace, historian, *The Long, Bitter Trail: Andrew Jackson and the Indians*, 1993

H-I-P-P

“It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government . . . In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy, and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law.

“But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions . . . to make the rich richer . . . the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics, and laborers— . . . have a right to complain of the injustices of their government.

“There are no necessary evils in government . . . If it would confine itself to equal protection . . . the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles.”

—President Andrew Jackson, Message vetoing the Bank, July 10, 1832

Which election was a
more significant
“revolution”, 1800 or
1828?

Essay
topic?