

Jacksonian Era and the Rise of Mass Democracy

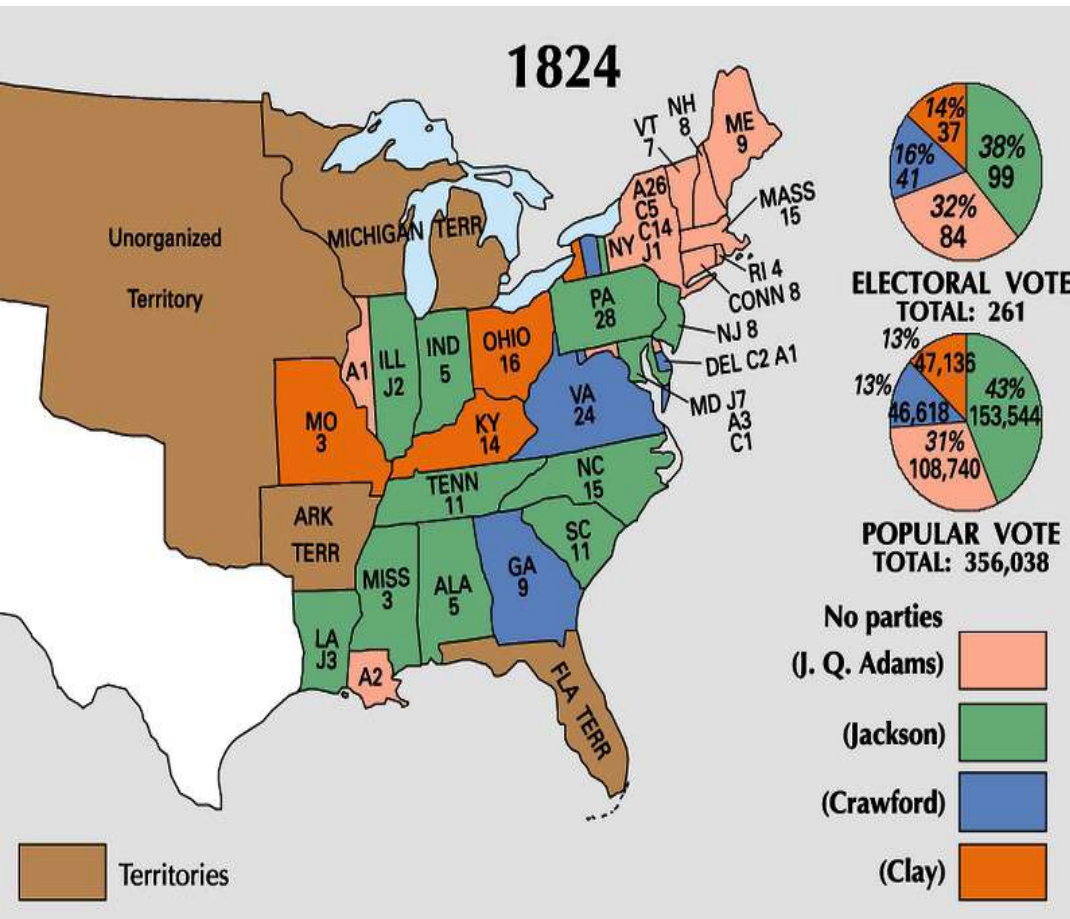
America 1824 to 1860

The Election of 1824:

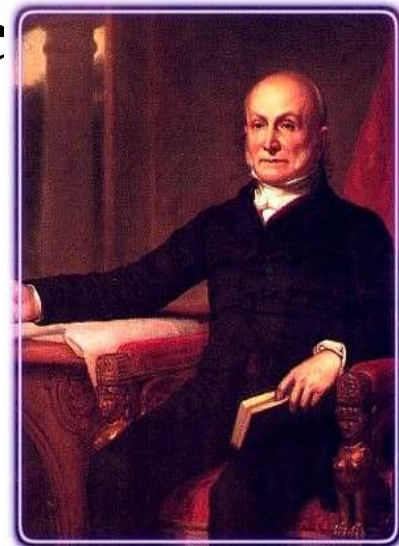
The “Corrupt Bargain”

Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
Andrew Jackson	<u>43%</u>	99
J.Q. Adams	31%	32
William Crawford	13%	41
Henry Clay	13%	37

Election of 1824: Corrupt Bargain



- Clay, gets support for Adams
 - Clay becomes Sec. of State
- Adams wins
 - Calhoun VP
- Jackson



John Quincy Adams

- Corrupt Bargain doesn't help win over public, even though he most likely didn't cut a deal
- Respected, but not necessarily popular
- Didn't play Spoils system (Patronage)
- Wanted Roads, Schools, Observatory
- Tried to curb over speculation in west
- Tried to deal with Cherokee fairly

J. Q. Adams as President



- **Continues Republicans themes from 1816**
- **Urges Congress to build public works:**
 - **National University**
 - **National Roads and Canals**
 - **Astronomical Observatory**
- **Public reaction mixed**
- **Tries to curb land speculation, unsets**

Election of 1828

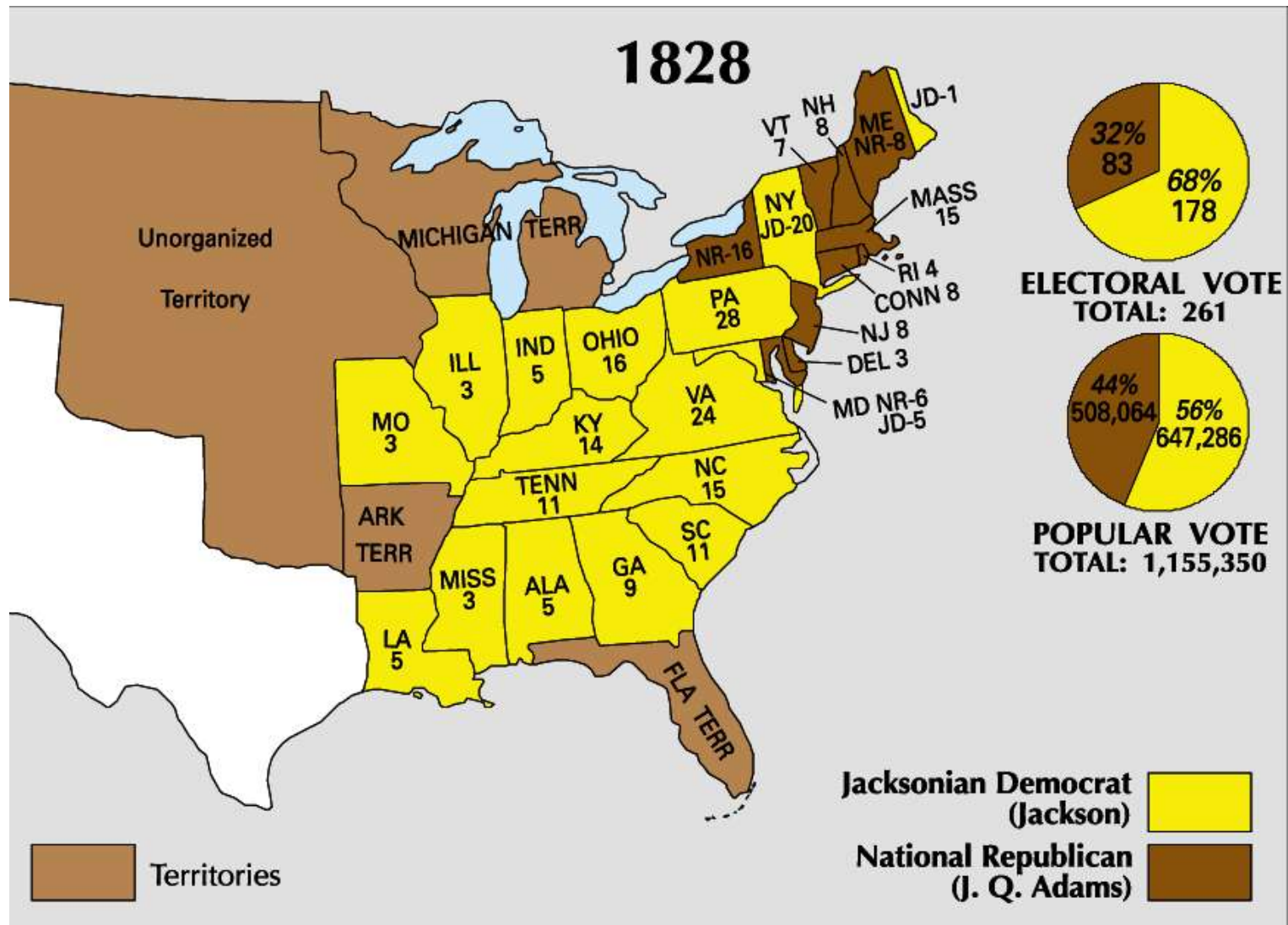


- **Jackson (Democrats) – against Adams**
- **Dirty election**
 - **Corrupt bargain**
 - **Adams buys pool table for W.H.**
 - **Call Jackson’s mom a prostitute**
 - **Jackson’s wife dies**
- **Jackson wins easily**
 - **Calhoun VP – why the switch?**

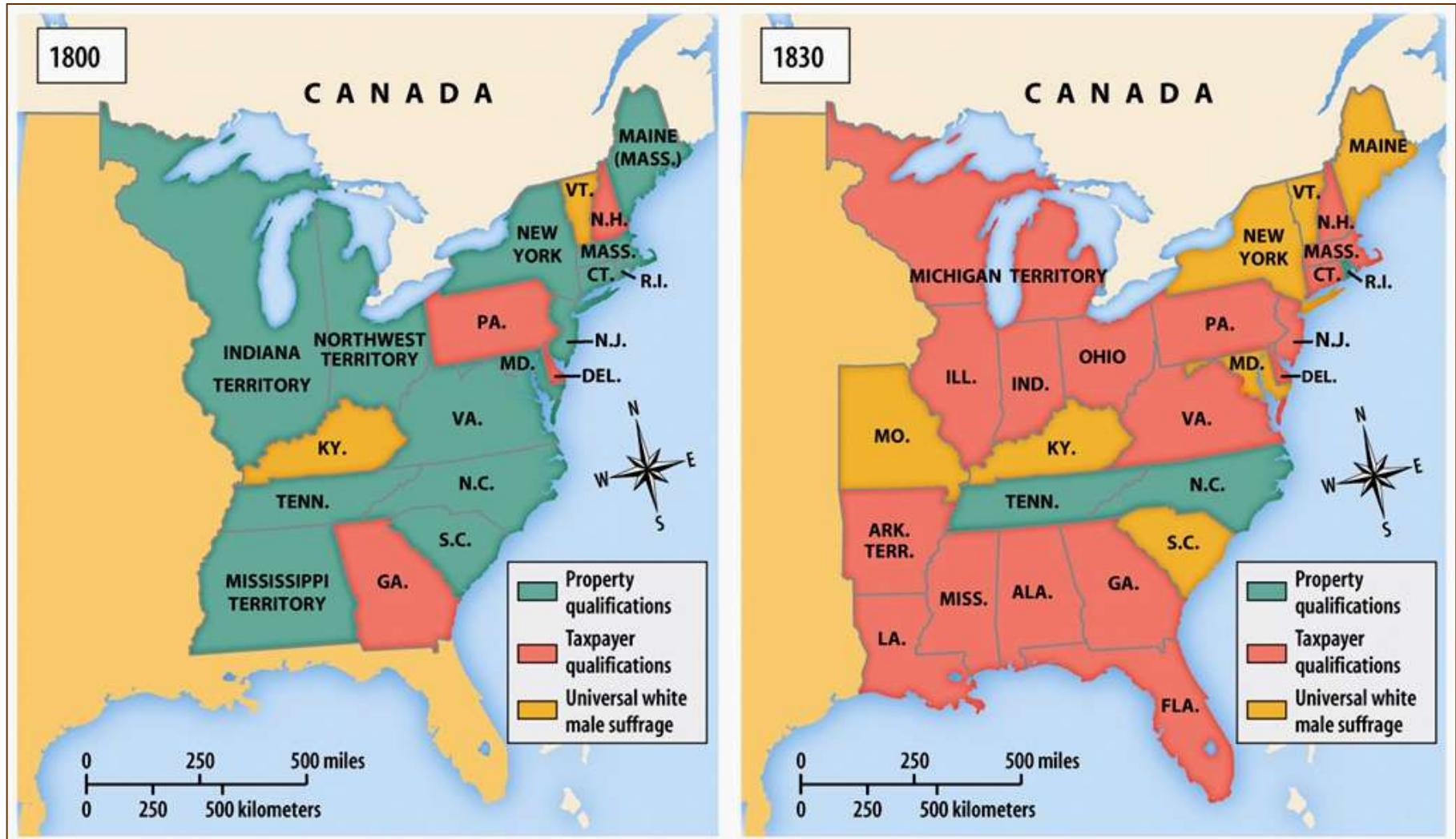
Election of 1828

- Popularity Shift – Log Cabin & Humble, Bi-Ped's of the Forest, and Coonskin Congressmen
- Not many liked the “Clean & Well-Dressed”
- Love of Fighters – Jackson, Crockett, Harrison
- Belief in Universal Manhood Suffrage
- Rather make own mistakes than have Aristocratic Control – King Caucus (Nominated by the People, not the politicians)
- Corrupt Bargain of 1824
- Rachel Jackson & Mudslinging / She dies 2 weeks after Inauguration
- Control goes from “Counting House to the Farm House”
- Adams (Still Popular) goes to House of Reps – Honest Man
- King Andrew

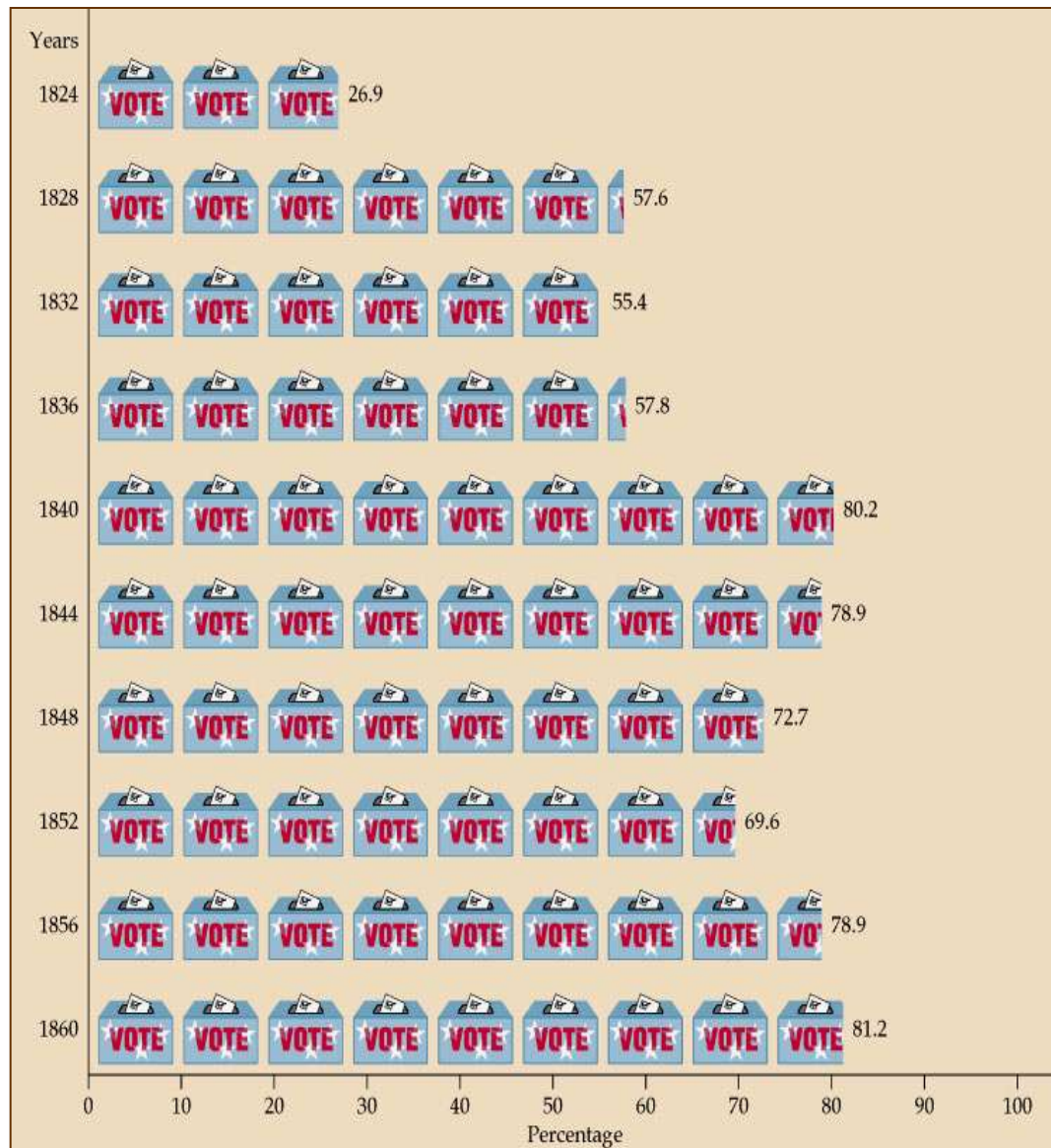
Election 1828



Helped by elimination of property qualifications to vote for males – greater sense of equality



Voter Turnout: 1820 - 1860



**Large
Increases in
the number of
voters**

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, interests groups, sectional issues to oppose Democrats**
 - **Whigs, Know-Nothings**
- **Change in campaigning style – more stumping**

What caused Democracy to Grow?

- Growth of Market Economy
- Greater understanding of Banks, Tariffs, and Internal Improvements by all, especially those in the West
- Panic of 1819 caused hatred and mistrust of Bank by West & South
- Missouri Compromise – Importance of Growth or Abolition of Slavery
- Causes greater voter turnouts
- More Campaigning necessary – “Kissing Babies”
- By 1831, National Nominating Convention vs. States Holding own Nominating Conventions

Why Increased Democratization?

- **Popular campaigning (parades, rallies, floats, etc.)**
- **Two-party system returned in the 1832 election:**
 - **Dem-Reps → Natl. Reps.(1828) → Whigs (1832) → Republicans (1854)**
 - **Democrats (1828)**

Jackson's victory shows political center shifting west



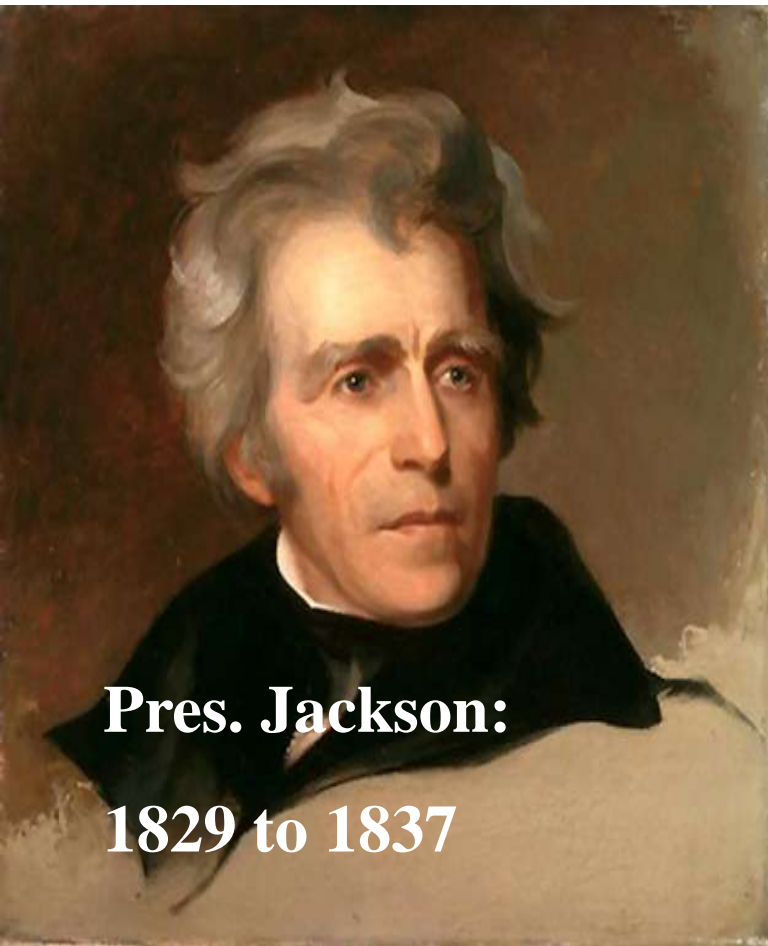
Jackson the Man

- Poor Speller
- Orphan growing up, Descendant of Scots-Irish
- Beat dysentery, TB, Malaria, and Lead poisoning growing up
- Very volatile, passionate, hot tempered
- Tough, Jack-of-all-Trades – Genuine
- Owns many Slaves, rich
- Pro-Union but Anti-Federalist
- Lets Commoners into White House (Inauguration Day)
- Liked the West
- First President to have someone attempt assassination

Jackson at the White House

- Inauguration Day
- Jefferson Day Dinner
- Toasts
- Peggy Eaton

Jackson: Democratic Spirit



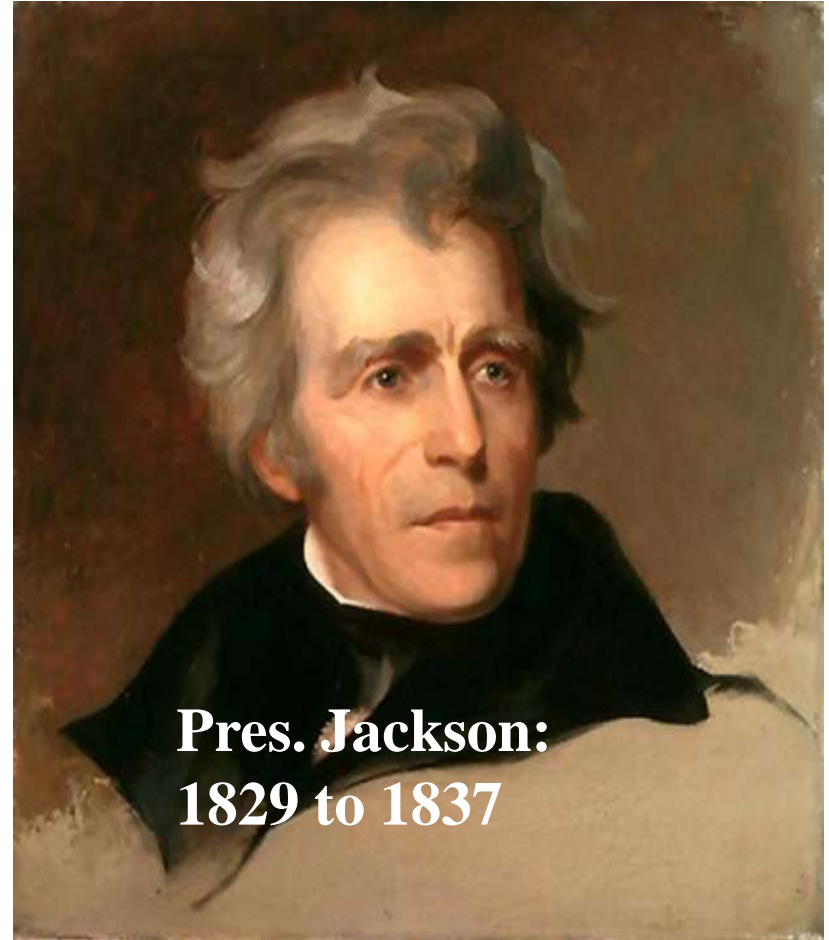
Pres. Jackson:

1829 to 1837

- **Jackson Backers**
 - Planter Elite South
 - Frontier people
 - State Politicians – *spoils system*
 - Immigrants in the cities
- **“People’s President”; not an Aristocrat**
 - Distrust of Eastern elite
 - Common man was capable of uncommon achievements

Jackson: Democratic Spirit

- Jackson uses the “Spoils System”
 - Government employees replaced by campaign **supporters**
 - 20% of them
 - Problem: Denies people chance to contribute
 - Causes problems
 - Lasts 50 years
 - Stealing – Samuel Swartwout



Pres. Jackson:
1829 to 1837

Jackson and the Common Man

- King Mob
- King Caucus
- Kitchen Cabinet
- Spoils System – “Young Blood and Sharp Eyes”
– overhauls the Government
- Samuel Swartwout – Abuse of Power
- Martin Van Buren – Secretary of State – called the “Little Magician” due to his ability as a politician
- Peggy Eaton Affair (Malaria)

Opinions of 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.

Tariff War: Nullification Crisis

- **Tariff of 1828 – raises to 45% - ploy by Jacksonians**
 - **“Tariff of Abominations”**
 - **Southerners hate high tariff, believe they are paying to protect North, made goods more expensive**
 - **S. Carolina tries to nullify it, but can't**

Tariff War

- **Tariff of 1832 – lowers to 35%**
 - **Using Calhoun's (now dedicated to Nullification) ideas, Nullies void both tariffs in S. Carolina (SC Exposition & Protest)**
 - **Threaten Secession – would dissolve the Union**
 - **Jackson threatens force to collect tariffs**
 - **Daniel Webster – Now for Tariff, a compromiser with Clay and Calhoun, Denounces Nullification**

John C. Calhoun Letter to Virgil Maxcy September 11, 1830

- I consider the Tariff, but as the occasion, rather than the real cause of the present unhappy state of things. The truth can no longer be disguised, that the peculiar domestick institutions of the Southern States, and the consequent direction which that and her soil and climate have given to her industry, has placed them in regard to taxation and appropriation in opposite relation to the majority of the Union; against the danger of which, if there be no protective power in the reserved rights of the states, they must in the end be forced to rebel. Thus situated, the denial of the right of the state to interfere constitutionally in the last resort, more alarms the thinking than all other causes.

Tariff War: Nullification Crisis

- **Calhoun resigns as VP Dec. 1832**
 - **Becomes Senator from S.C.**
- **Clay and Calhoun join to pass Tariff of 1833 (Compromise Tariff) – lowers to 25% over 10 years**
 - **Force Bill – President use army/navy to enforce collection**
 - **Upsets Calhoun and other Southerners**
 - **Calhoun believes this was done with threat of Nullification**

Indian Policy

- **Federal policy – get land by treaty**
- **Society for Propagating the Gospel Among Indians**
- **Black Hawk Wars**
- **“Five Civilized Tribes”**
 - **Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles**
 - **Written Constitution**
 - **Alphabet**
 - **Agriculture**
- **1828 Congress declares tribal council illegal**

The Cherokee Nation After 1820



Indian Policy



- Congress passed Indian Removal act in 1830
 - Moves all Indians west of Mississippi
 - *Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia 1831*
 - *Worcester vs. Georgia 1832*
 - Jackson told SC to enforce its own decision
- Causes Trail of Tears 1838 – 39
- Indian push will continue
- Bureau of Indian Affairs

Trail of Tears



Bank War

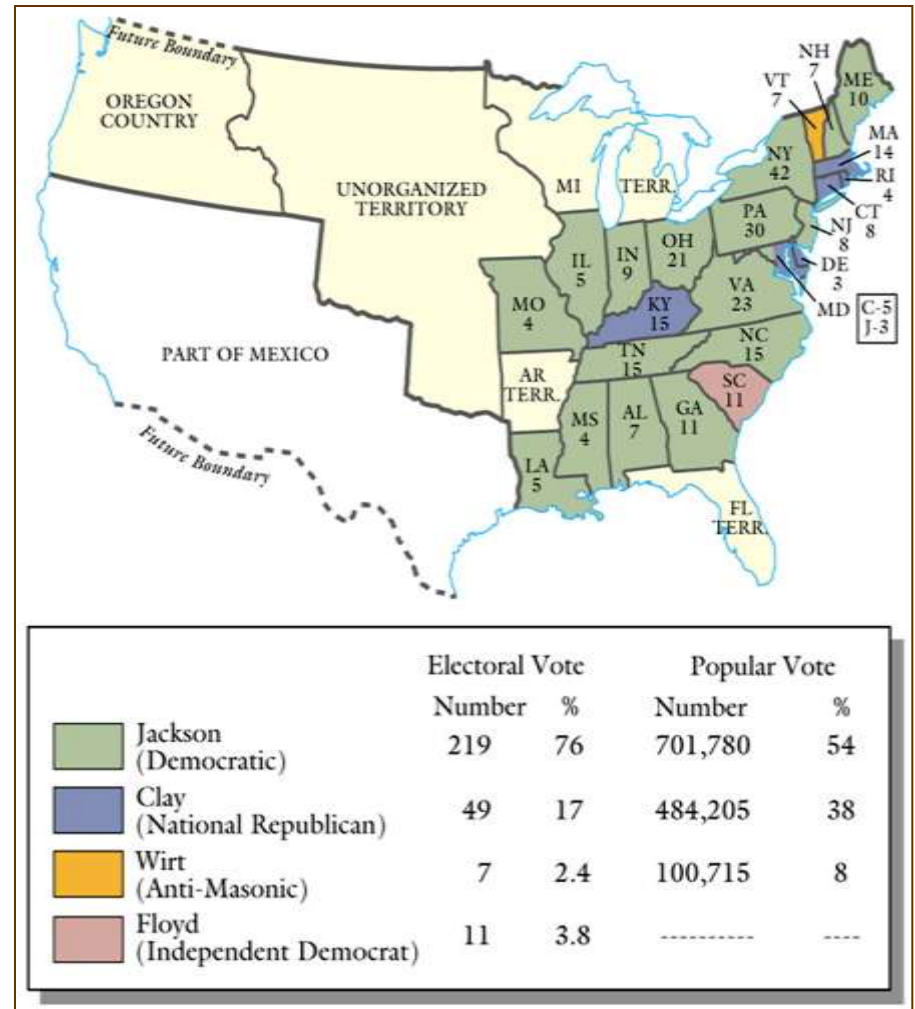
- **Starts 1832**
 - **No paper money**
 - **Not accountable to people**
 - **Forecloses on western farms**
 - **Clay/Webster for bank**
 - **Jackson against**
 - **Sees it as an “undemocratic tool of the eastern elite”**

Jackson and the Bank

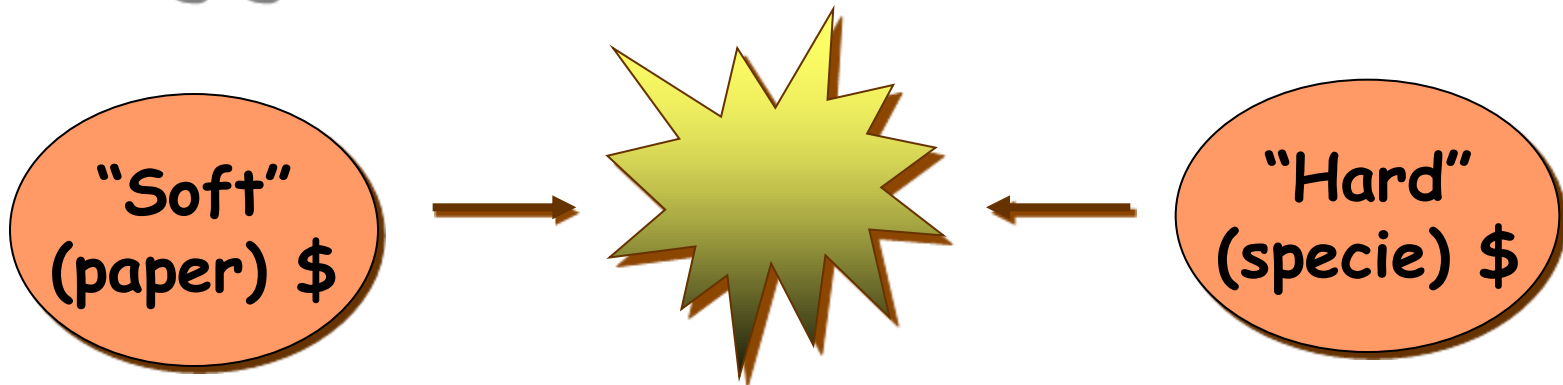
- Nicholas Biddle
- Specie Circular
- Pet Banks
- Roger Taney
- Over speculation
- Expansion of Credit

Election 1832

- **Jackson beats Clay**
 - **Van Burin now VP**
 - **New 3rd party – Anti-Masonic runs**
 - **National Conventions are used first time to pick candidates**



Opposition to the 2nd B.U.S.



3 state bankers felt it restrained their banks from issuing bank notes freely.

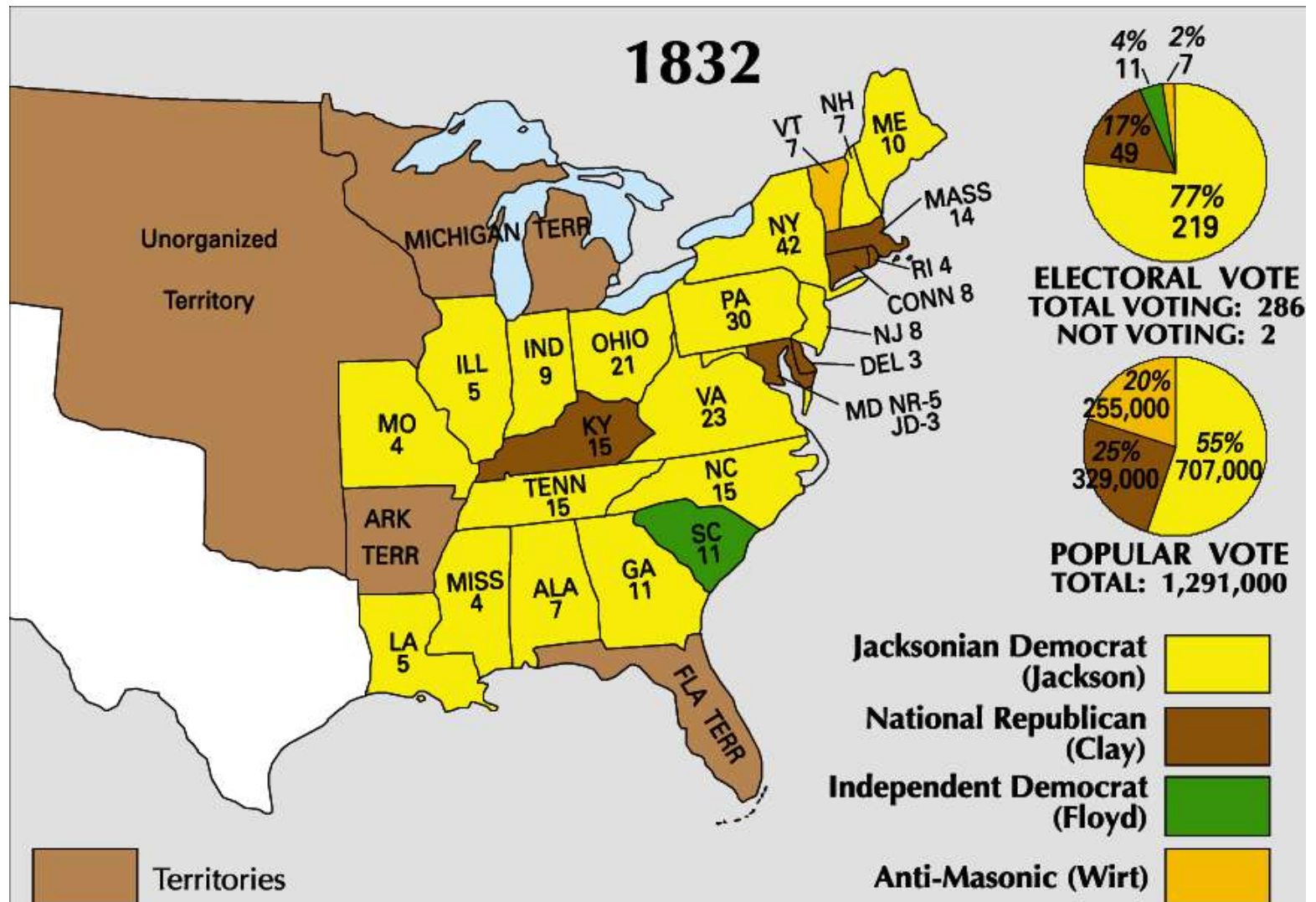
3 supported rapid economic growth & speculation.

3 felt that coin was the only safe currency

3 didn't like any bank that issued bank notes

3 suspicious of expansion & speculation.

Election 1832



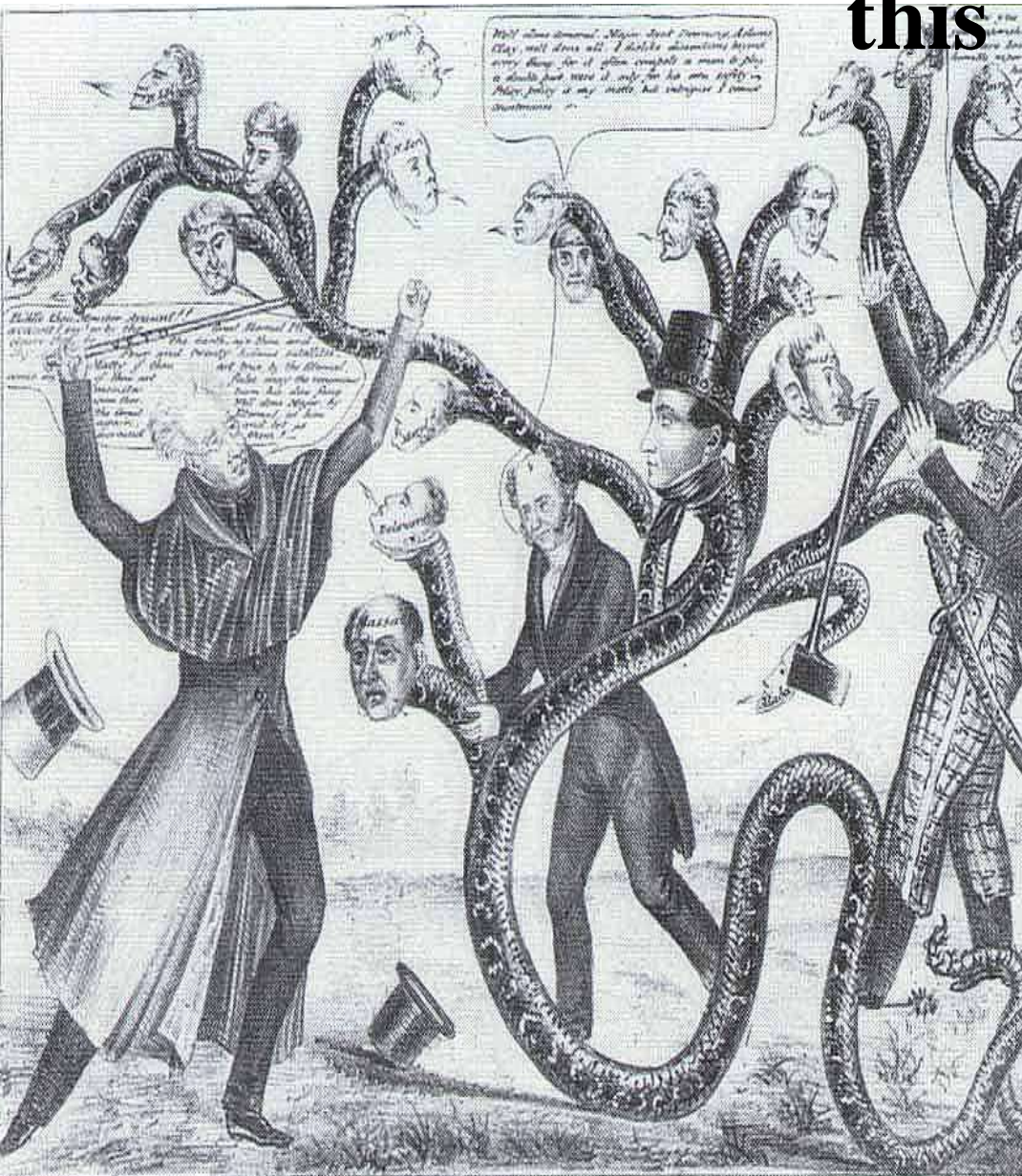
Bank War

- **Jackson Vetoes bank re-chartering**
 - **Pulls money out puts it in pet banks**
 - **Bank head Biddle recalls loans causes panic**
 - **2 actions crush economy; cause Panic of 1837**
 - **West hit hard**

Election of 1832 – The Bank War

- Clay & Webster convince Biddle to ask for Re-Charter of Bank – Jackson Vetoes
- Clay (National Republican) supports Bank
- Jackson (Democrat) against Bank
- Anti-Mason Party
- Loco-Foco's
- Workingman's Party
- Whigs

Jackson will be seen in 2 ways after this



The Specie Circular (1836)

- **“wildcat banks.”**
- **buy future federal land only
with gold or silver**
- **Jackson’s goal?**

Results of the Specie Circular

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



The Panic of 1837!

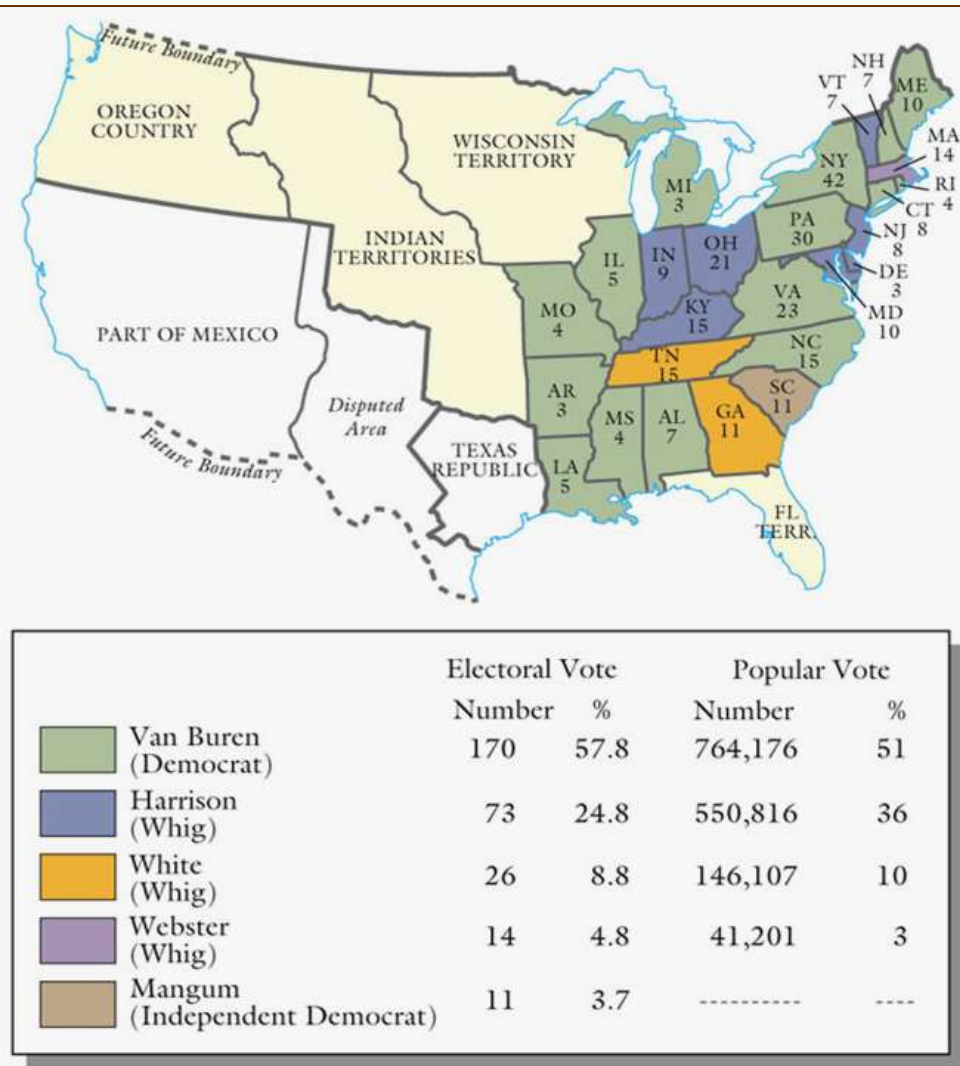
Maysville Road Veto

- Attack on Nationalism
- Jackson vetoes bill
 - government was to buy \$150,000 in private stock to fund road
 - Would have extended Cumberland and National Rd.
 - Argues projects in just one state can't be funded by Fed.

Jackson and the Veto

- What he liked vs. Unconstitutional
- 12 to 10
- Maysville Road Veto

Election 1836



- Jackson leaves having bolstered power of pres., started Demo party
- Martin van Buren wins
 - Inherits Panic of 1837
 - Causes wildcat bank loans
 - Over speculation
 - Bank War
 - Proposes Divorce Bill
 - Independent treasury 1840

Election of 1836

- Martin Van Buren – Jackson had to support him due to lack of other candidates being his enemies. Didn't necessarily like MVB, but didn't hate him either
- Whigs – Split support regionally to split Van Buren's support so election would have to go to H of Reps. Absorbed National Republicans & Anti-Mason's. Temporarily supported by Calhoun **(WHY?)**
- Main Whig is Harrison – supports American System
- MVB supports Jacksonian Policies
- MVB wins popular & Electoral Vote

Jackson and his Legacy

- Texas
- Martin Van Buren
- Whigs
- Henry Clay
- Bank

Martin Van Buren's Presidency

- “Little Magician” or “Sly Fox”
- Panic of 1837
- Independent Treasury
- Gag Rule in the House of Reps
- Divorce Bill

Quotes of the Jacksonian Era

- “The Bank is trying to kill me....but I will kill it!”
- Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!”
- Nobody knows what he will do. My opinion is that when he comes he will bring a breeze with him. Which way it will blow I cannot tell”
- Our Federal Union, it must be preserved!”
- “The Union, next to our liberty, the most dear, may we always remember that it can only be preserved by distributing equally the benefits and burdens of the Union”
- “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!”
- “I can and do forgive all my enemies. But those vile wretches who have slandered her must look to God for mercy.”