Election of 1824 will formally put an end to the Era of Good Feelings

Candidates of 1824: All four claimed to be Republicans

John Q. Adams
Sec of State

William Crawford
Sec of Treasury

Henry Clay
Kentucky

Andrew Jackson
Tennessee
Election of 1824: Results

Andrew Jackson wins the popular vote
BUT- nobody wins a majority of the electoral vote
Election goes to the House of Rep

BACKGROUND TO THE ‘CORRUPT BARGAIN’

• Under 12th Amendment: They must choose among the top three candidates
• Speaker of the House Clay and JQA both supported the American System
• Clay throws his support behind John Quincy Adams
• Henry Clay was picked as new Sec. of State.
• Awesome position to become President (3 had become President)
• According to Jackson’s supporters, Adams had bribed Clay with the position.
• Jackson peeps denounce “corrupt bargain”

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Foreign policy legend:
Accomplishments as Secretary of State:
1) Rush-Bagot Treaty
2) British-American Convention
3) Adams-Onis Treaty
4) Monroe Doctrine
• Difficulties as President
  – Never had majority of support
  – charges of “corruption” hanging over him
POST 1824 ELECTION

Final split amongst “united” Republicans under the Era of Good Feelings

1) The National Republicans with Adams

2) The Democratic-Republicans with Jackson

ELECTION OF 1828

- Dirty campaign
- Sectional results of vote
- But Jackson crushed JQA in the rematch
- First President from the West
- Seen as a “common man”

Democratization of American society

Most states eliminate property requirements for voting

Eventually universal white male voting (suffrage)
Jackson’s inauguration seen as a victory for common man.

**POLITICAL CHANGES**

- **1790-1828: Caucus System**
  - Small group of individuals within the party would choose the candidate
- **After 1828: Party Convention**
  - Members from the political party nominate the candidate
- **Spoils System**—rewarding political supporters with public office
  - Jackson defended it on democratic grounds
  - Corruption and ineffectiveness accompanied the new system

**NULLIFICATION CRISIS**

- **Tariff of 1828 passed by Congress**
  - Northerners like, Southerners hate it
  - Sectionalism on the rise again!
- **Southerners refer to the Tariff of 1828 as the “Tariff of Abominations”**
- **Pamphlet published “South Carolina Exposition” written by John C. Calhoun**
- **Nullification Theory**: a state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or nullify it.
  - Remember the Seditious Acts (Kentucky and Virginia Resolution 1798)
- **Another tariff passed by Congress- Tariff of 1832**
- **South Carolina is pissed**
  - Nullification approved: the tariff would not be collected in South Carolina
  - Threaten secession if attempts made to collect the tax
JACKSON RESPONDS

- Jackson was not a fan of the tariff, but wanted to defend the union
- "Olive Branch and Sword"
  - Force Bill of 1833: Federal army would collect tariff
  - Nullification would not be tolerated
  - Compromise Tariff of 1833: Henry Clay help negotiate a lower tariff
- Nullification was rescinded
  - Union preserved
- Sign of things to come?
  - South Carolina will leave union in 1860

Population growth 1790-1820

- Under the Indian Removal Act (1830) the tribes were forced to leave their land for land west of Miss. River
RESULTS OF INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

- Jackson’s policy led to uprooting of thousands of Native people
- Seminole Indians refused to leave Florida
  - Brutal war took place between the U.S. and Seminole Natives called Second Seminole War
- Courts protect the rights of Cherokee:
  - Worcester v. Georgia (1832): Georgia law does not apply to the Cherokee nation
  - Cherokee cannot be forced to move by the U.S. government
- Jackson chooses to ignore federal courts decision
  - “John Marshall has made his decision, let him enforce it if he can.”

Trail of Tears (1838) forced removal of 15,000 Cherokees to leave Georgia.

Bank War

- 1816 Congress gave 20 year Charter to the Bank of the U.S.
  - Congress approves recharter in 1832 with help of Henry Clay. Wants to make it an issue in Election of 1832.

- 1832 → Jackson vetoed the recharter of the 2nd National Bank of the United States.
  - Some accuse him of exercising too much power
The Supreme Court declared the National Bank to be constitutional in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)

Jackson’s veto of the bank was one of many vetoes he used. He had vetoed more times than all the other Presidents combined.
Bank War
- Takes steps to destroy the National Bank prior to 1836.
- Orders all federal funds withdrawn in 1833
  - Place them into “Pet Banks”
- Bank President Nicholas Biddle calls in loans.
  - Widespread economic uncertainty

ECONOMIC COLLAPSE
- Specie Circular issued in 1836: required that public land be purchased with gold or silver ("hard" currency)
- Panic of 1837 caused by a variety of factors
  - Over speculation in western lands
  - Bank battle
  - Specie circular

The 1836 Election Results
- Martin Van Buren
NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

DEMOCRATS
- Small national government
- Federal government should stay out of economic affairs and social issues
- Strength: South, West, and amongst workers in urban area

WHIGS
- Favored strong central government.
- Supported Clay's American system
- Tended to support public schooling and moral reform movements (prohibition of liquor)
- Strength: New England area, Protestants, etc.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM

REVOLUTION OF 1800
HARTFORD CONVENTION
“CORRUPT BARGAIN”
ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS
TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

• Mexico wins independence from Spain
• Stephen Austin given large amount of land in modern day Texas
  – Immigrant had to be Catholic
  – Follow Mexican law
• Mexico outlaws slavery in 1830 and prohibits further immigration
• 1836 Texas declares independence
• Santa Anna leads 6,000 of troops into Texas
• 13 day siege kills 200 Texans at the Alamo
• Sam Houston wins decisive battle at San Jacinto

TEXAS ANNEXATION ISSUE

• Lone Star Republic in 1836
• Santa Anna rejects the treaty
• 1837 Andrew Jackson recognizes republic of Texas
• Request for admission into the Union
  – Delayed due to the contentious issue of slavery

Election of 1840

• Whigs chose William Henry Harrison
• Democrats renominate Martin Van Buren
• “Log Cabin Campaign” - Adopt log cabin and hard cider as symbols for the campaign
• Demonstrate need to appeal to the masses
• Harrison oldest person to take the presidency at age 68 years old
• Dies 32 days after taking office!

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