

AGE OF ANDREW JACKSON

APUSH  
1824-1836  
AGE OF JACKSON

REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 13  
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 9  
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 10  
OR ANY APUSH BOOK COVERING THIS TIME PERIOD

KC-4.1.I.D: Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.

Election of 1824 will formally put an end to the Era of Good Feelings  
Candidates of 1824: All four claimed to be Republicans



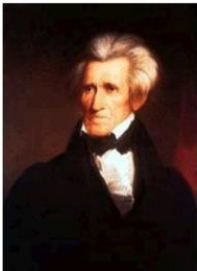
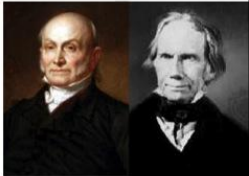
Election of 1824: Results

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

	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
Jackson (Democratic Republican)	99	28	152,201	42
J. Q. Adams (Democratic Republican)	84	22	114,023	32
Crawford (Democratic Republican)	41	16	46,079	13
Clay (Democratic Republican)	37	14	47,217	13

BACKGROUND TO THE 'CORRUPT BARGAIN'

- Under 12<sup>th</sup> 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.
- Awsome 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"



Video & Textbook Notes

# JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

**Foreign policy legend:** Accomplishments as Secretary of State:

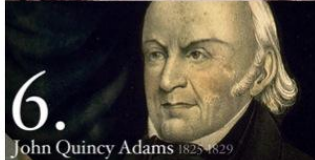
- 1) Rush-Bagot Treaty
- 2) British-American Convention
- 3) Adams-Onís Treaty
- 4) Monroe Doctrine

• Difficulties as President

- Never had majority of support
- charges of “corruption” hanging over him

## POST 1824 ELECTION

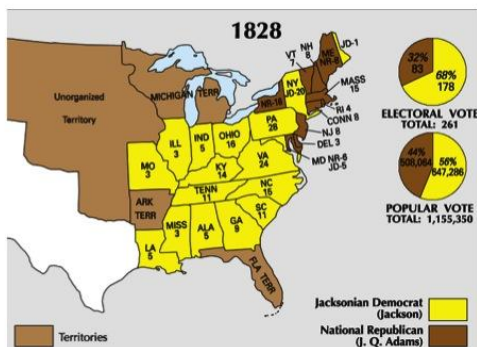
- Final split amongst “united” Republicans under the Era of Good Feelings
  - The **National Republicans** with Adams
  - The **Democratic-Republicans** with Jackson



John Quincy Adams 1825-1829

## ELECTION OF 1828

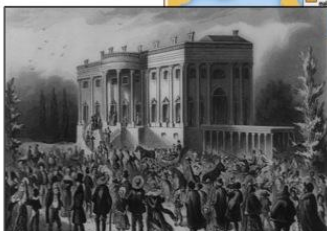
- Dirty campaign
- **Sectional** results of vote
- But Jackson crushed JQA in the rematch
- First President from the West
- Seen as a “common man”



**KC-4.1.I:** The nation’s transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.

## 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

## Video & Textbook Notes

## 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

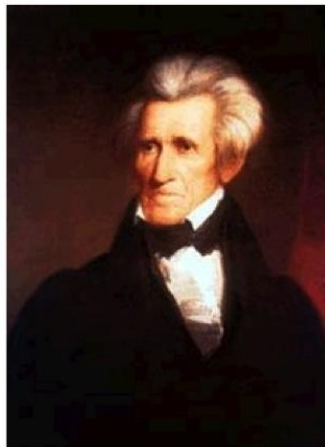
## NULLIFICATION CRISIS

- **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 Seditions 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

KC-5.2: Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

## 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





# Jackson's Indian Policy

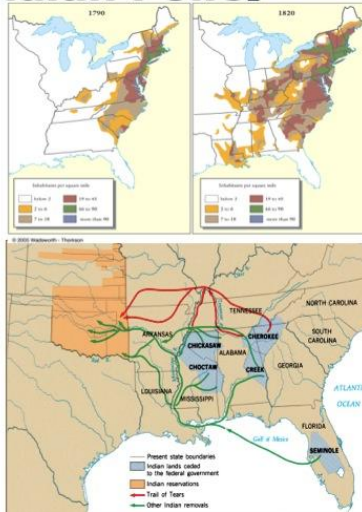
## Population growth 1790-1820

- Jackson's Goal → Expansion into **Southwest** for Southern planters

### ■ Indian Removal Act of 1830

- Five Civilized Tribes----- forced removal

Under the Indian Removal Act (1830) the tribes were forced to leave their land for land west of Miss. River



KC-4.3.I.B: Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion efforts, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations.

## 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."



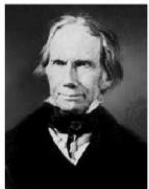
**Trail of Tears** (1838) forced removal of 15,000 Cherokees to leave Georgia.



KC-4.2.III.D: Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country.

## 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.**

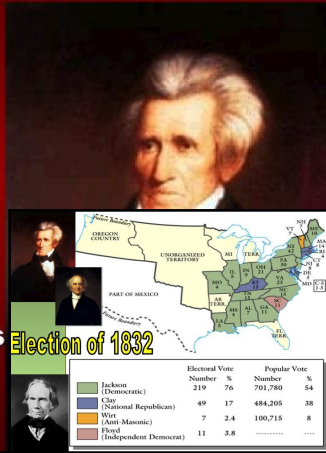


- **1832** → Jackson vetoed the recharter of the 2nd National Bank of the United States.
 **Some accuse him of exercising too much power**
- The Supreme Court declared the National Bank to be constitutional in **McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819)

## Video & Textbook Notes

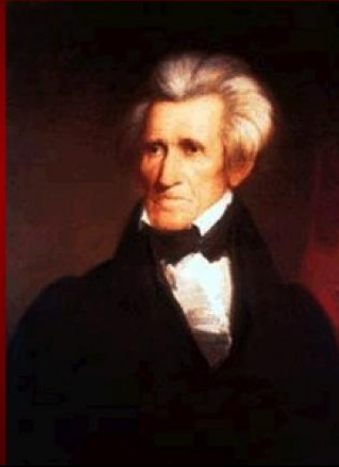
# Bank War

- 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



KC-4.1.I.C: By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose—the Democrats, led by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay—that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements.

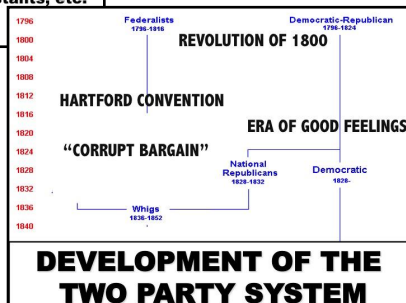
## NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

### 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.



## Video & Textbook Notes

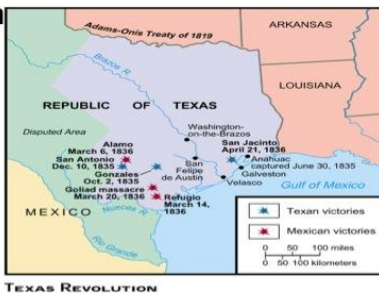
# TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

- 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**

KC-5.2.I: Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.

## 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

