**Chapter 13: The Rise of a Mass Democracy; 1824-1840**

In the 1820s a new spirit of strongly anti-elitist popular democracy swept through American politics and society, culminating in the election of the common person’s hero, Andrew Jackson, to the presidency.

Jackson successfully mobilized the techniques of the New Democracy and presidential power to win a series of dramatic political conflicts. But by the late 1830s, his Whig opponents had learned to use the same popular political weapons against the Democrats, signaling the emergence of the second American party system.

**People/Terms:**

1. Corrupt Bargain of 1824
2. John Quincy Adams as President
3. Election of 1828
4. Andrew Jackson as President
5. “Tariff of Abominations”
6. Anti-Masonic Party
7. Specie Circular
8. Whig Party
9. Martin Van Buren as President
10. Causes/effects of Panic of 1837
11. Lone Star Rebellion

**Essential questions:**

1. Explain the “spoils system” of Andrew Jackson’s Whitehouse.
2. How did the “corrupt bargain” of 1824 weaken Adams enough to help Jackson become elected in 1828?
3. Describe the Bank War of 1832, and the results.
4. The Jacksonian era was viewed as the era of the common man. To what extent did this period live up to its characterization. Consider the following: reform movements, economic developments, and politics.
5. The decision of the Jackson administration to remove the Cherokee Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River in the 1830’s was more of a reformulation of the national policy that had been in effect since the 1790’s than a change in policy. Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to moral, political, constitutional, and practical concerns that shaped national Indian policy between 1789 and the mid 1830’s. Make sure to reference both the Trail of Tears and the Indian Removal Act
6. Analyze the elections and politics of the 1830s, including the Whig party, and the creation of the two party system.
7. To what extent did Jackson's economic policies hinder the growth of American industry?

**Possible Essay Topics:**

1. Although the power of the national government increased during the early republic, this development often faced serious opposition. Compare the motives and effectiveness of those opposed to the growing power of the national government in TWO of the following.

Whiskey Rebellion, 1794

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 1798-1799

Hartford Convention, 1814-1815

Nullification Crisis, 1832-1833

**Period 4: 1800-1848**

*The new republic struggled to define and extend democratic ideals in the face of rapid economic, territorial, and demographic changes.*

**Key Concept 4.1: The United States developed the world’s first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.**

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders’ positions on slavery and economic policy.

**Key Concept 4.2: Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.**

1. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.
2. 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.

**Key Concept 4.3: The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.**

I. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.

A) Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

**Chapter 13 Guided Reading questions**

1. What raised the political stakes by the 1830s?
2. What two political parties emerged in the 1830s?
3. What new types of campaigning arose in the 1830s?
4. What four candidates emerged to run for office in 1824?
5. Where was Andrew Jackson the strongest candidate? Why?
6. Who won the popular vote? Why did he not become President? Who was eliminated from the race? Constitutionally, who would now decide the race? What eliminated candidate would now have some say over the winner and why?
7. Who did the Speaker of the House support? Why?
8. Why the Presidential decision of 1824 was called the “corrupt bargain”?
9. Was Adams a nationalist or states righter?
10. In 1828 Andrew Jackson and JQ Adams ran against each other for the Presidency. They belonged to what political party(s)?
11. What of mudslinging took place in the 1828 Presidential campaign?
12. Who won the 1828 Presidential campaign? Why?
13. Jackson was the first President from which area? He was the first President nominated how?
14. What was the “Presidential brawl”?
15. What is the spoils system?
16. Who was Samuel Swartwout?
17. What did tariffs do (3 things)?
18. Why were New Englanders and westerners’ fine with a tariff while Southerners were not great fans of a tariff?
19. Why were Southerners upset by the Tariff of 1828? What was it nicknamed?
20. Why was the South hard hit by tariffs?
21. Who was Denmark Vesey?
22. What was the Tariff of Abominations?
23. What did the South Carolina Exposition and Protest say? Who authored the work?
24. In the South Carolina legislature what did the “nullies” and “submission men” believe about the Tariff of Abominations?
25. In 1832 more” nullies” were elected in South Carolina. They then called a convention (Columbia Convention) and did what to the Tariff of 1832? How did Jackson respond?
26. How did Henry Clay respond to the crisis?
27. What was the Tariff of 1833 all about?
28. What did the Force Bill do? What did the Carolinian “nullies” do to the Force Bill?
29. What were the five civilized tribes? Why were they called this?
30. What did the 1830 Indian Removal Act call for? What was the Trail of Tears?
31. What was the Black Hawk War?
32. What was the Seminole War all about? Who was Osceola?
33. What was Oklahoma supposed to be?
34. Why did President Jackson not like the national bank? Who was Nicholas Biddle? Why did Henry Clay try to re-charter the National Bank four years early? Why did Jackson veto the re-charter of the National Bank?
35. Who ran for President in 1832?
36. What was the anti-masonic party? Who did they run for President (look it up)?
37. What are nominating conventions and platforms?
38. Who won the race for the Presidency in 1832?
39. President Jackson decided to destroy Biddle’s Bank (the Bank of the US). How did he go about this? Think pet banks? How did Biddle respond?
40. What was the Specie circular?
41. By the 1830s Jackson’s followers were calling themselves what? Opponents of Jackson were calling themselves what?
42. What five groups joined the Whig Party? What programs did the Whigs support?
43. What candidates ran for President in 1836? Who won and why?
44. What four crises did President Van Buren face? (Top two paragraphs top of page 274)
45. What five reasons caused the Panic of 1837?
46. What were five characteristics of the Panic of 1837?
47. What three remedies did the Whigs propose? Why did President Van Buren not accept the Whig remedy?
48. What was the Divorce Bill or Independent Treasury Bill all about?
49. By 1821 Mexico had become independent of what nation?
50. The Mexican government invited who into Texas in 1823?
51. How many Americans were in Texas by 1835? What did G.T.T. mean? What three famous pioneers went to Texas?
52. What three issues caused friction between the Americans in Texas and Santa Anna’s Mexican government?
53. In 1836 what did the Texans declare, what did they unveil, who was their President?
54. What happened at the Alamo and at Goliad?
55. What three “war cries” were heard after the battles?
56. What happened at the Battle of San Jacinto Junction? Who led the Texicans there?
57. What did the two treaties Santa Anna signed do?
58. What group opposed the United States annexing Texas?
59. What was a slavocracy?
60. Who did the Democrats and Whigs nominate for President in 1840?
61. Who was John Tyler?
62. What were the symbols of the Whig campaign?
63. What was the campaign slogan of the Whigs?
64. Who was elected President in 1840?
65. How did Whigs and Democrats hope to end the nation’s first great depression?
66. Who was moving to the center of American politics in 1840?
67. What was clearly formed as a result of the 1840 campaign?
68. Both parties grew out of what? What was the platform of the Democrats and Whigs?
69. What was temporarily compromised by both parties?