



Andrew Jackson:
1767 - 1845

President:
1829 - 1837



Essential Question



Champion of the
"Common Man"?

OR
"King"
Andrew?



Jackson's Top Ten

10. Andrew Jackson was the first President from a state **west** of the Appalachian Mountains.
9. Andrew Jackson was the **first Tennessean** to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives.
8. Andrew Jackson was the **first** territorial Governor of Florida.
7. Andrew Jackson was the **first person** to serve as a U.S. Representative, Senator, and President.
6. Andrew Jackson exercised his **veto** power **12 times** as President, more than all of his predecessors combined.



President	Regular Veto	Pocket Veto	Total
George Washington	2	0	2
John Adams	0	0	0
Thomas Jefferson	0	0	0
James Madison	5	2	7
James Monroe	1	0	1
John Quincy Adams	0	0	0
Andrew Jackson	5	7	12



Jackson's Top Ten

5. Andrew Jackson was the first President to articulate that as President he **represented** all the people and the will of the **majority** must govern.
4. Andrew Jackson helped found and was the first U.S. President to represent the **Democratic Party**.
3. Andrew Jackson is the only U.S. President to be censured by the U.S. Senate. The censure (**official criticism**) was **cancelled** in the last year of his presidency.



Jackson's Top Ten

2. The first **assassination** attempt on a sitting U.S. President occurred on January 30, 1835, when Robert Lawrence failed to slay Andrew Jackson.



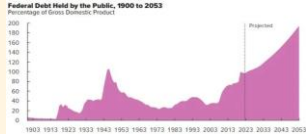
The Story: <http://www.ancienthistory.com/people/andrew-jackson>



Jackson's Top Ten

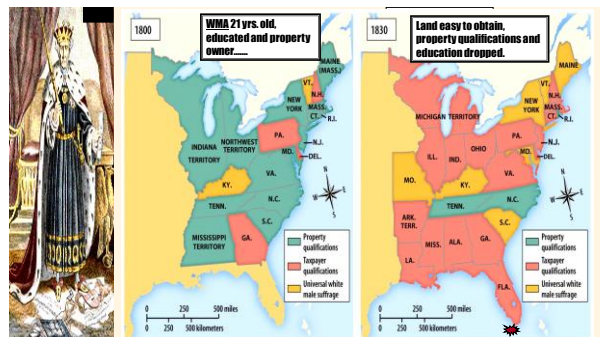
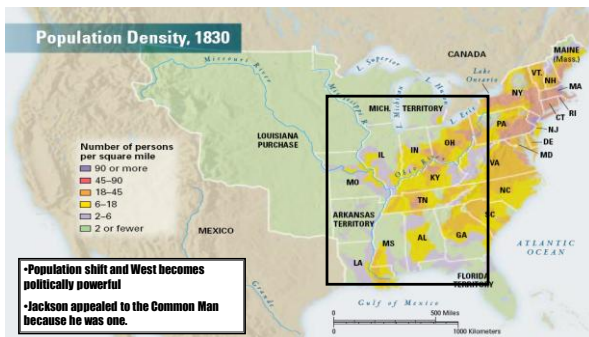
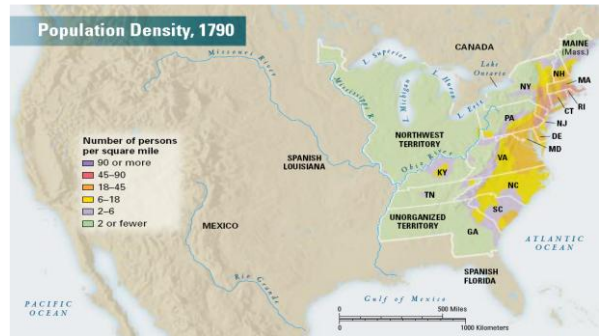
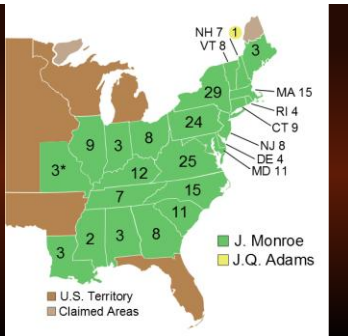
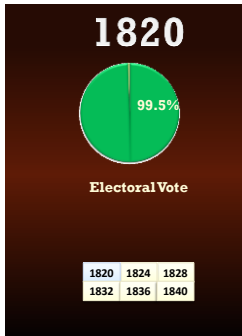
2. The first **assassination** attempt on a sitting U.S. President occurred on January 30, 1835, when Robert Lawrence failed to slay Andrew Jackson.
1. Andrew Jackson was the only President in American History to **pay off the national debt** and leave office with the country in the black.

<https://www.usdebtclock.org/>



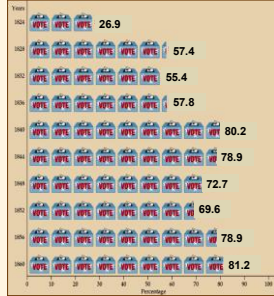
What were the democratic (Egalitarian) trends between 1800 to 1830?

Age of Jackson or Age of Mass Democracy?





Voter Turnout: 1820 - 1860



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.
- 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)



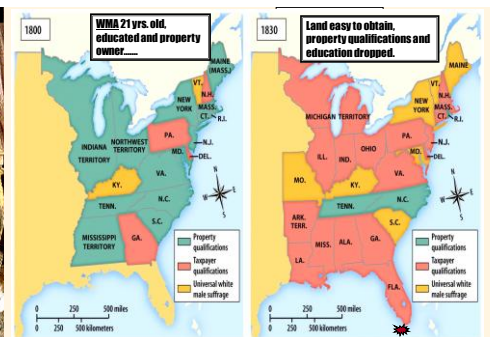
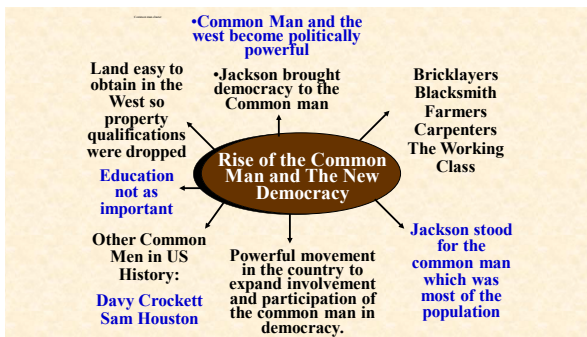
The Age of Jackson and the Rise of the Common Man

- ❖ The Planter Elite in the South
- ❖ People on the Frontier
- ❖ State Politicians – *spoils system*
- ❖ Immigrants in the cities.



Jackson's Faith in the Common Man

- ❖ Intense distrust of Eastern “establishment,” monopolies, & special privilege.
- ❖ His heart & soul was with the “plain folk.”
- ❖ Belief that the common man was capable of uncommon achievements.





The Rise of a Democratic Society

- European visitors to the U.S. in the 1830s were amazed by the informal manners and democratic attitudes of Americans
– *Alex de Tocqueville*
- The hero of the age was the “self-made man”



NEW DEMOCRACY

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

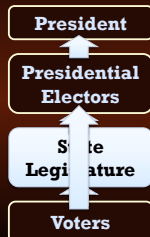
People should be governed as little possible

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Whatever governing needed to be done, it should be done by the common man. “Government by the majority of people; instead of a government governed by the upper class was introduced during Jackson’s Presidency.

- Property ownership/education not needed to vote
- Growth of political power of the working class
 - Increased number of elected officials
 - Land easy to get out West
- Ideas of the DOI become important and people saw inequalities in society.

Direct Balloting for President



The Old System

Indirect Election
(Aristocracy)

By 1836, voters in all states except for South Carolina were casting direct ballots for presidential electors.

South Carolina continued to select electors indirectly until 1860.



Jackson's Early Life

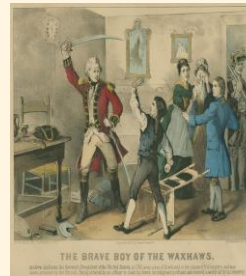


First Known Painting of Jackson, 1815

Why is the date important? Why did people need/want to know what he looked like?



JACKSON THE MAN



Jackson the man

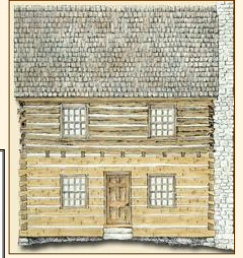
- Born March 15, 1767, on North Carolina/South Carolina border
- Father died when was baby.
- Read a copy of the DOI to the townspeople who were illiterate.
- Hated the British and blamed them for the death of his mother and brother.
- Orphaned at 13, self-educated and no formal education
- Did not care for President Washington
- Called him an “aristo” (short for aristocrat or “upper class, wealthy and rules”)



General Jackson During the Seminole Wars



Jackson's First Hermitage Residence



Jackson's Hermitage Residence



Born in the Carolinas and moved to Hermitage, Tennessee



Jackson's Hermitage Residence



SIDE VIEW



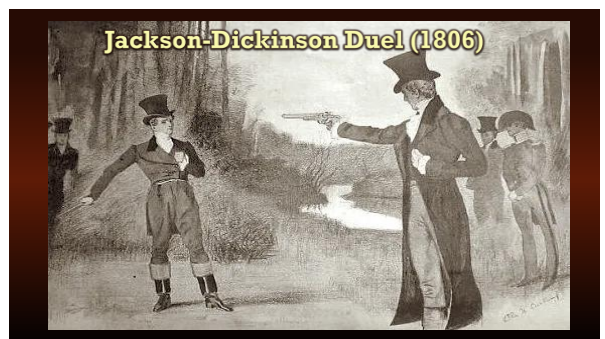
REAR VIEW

JACKSON THE MAN



- Emotional, arrogant and passionate.
- Dueled--could drink, smoke, curse and fight with the best of them
- Lawyer, Judge, senator, general and finally President
- First president from the West

Appealed to the
Common Man
because he was
one.....?



General Jackson's Military Career



- ❖ Defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend in 1814
- ❖ Defeated the British at New Orleans in 1815
- ❖ Took Florida and claimed it for the US in 1819.
- ❖ Loved by his soldiers called him "Old Hickory"



Westward Expansion

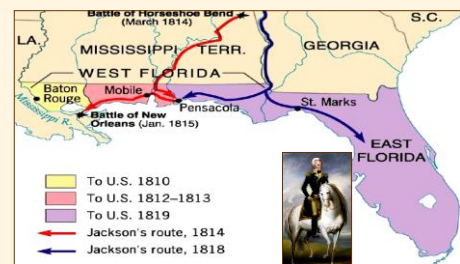
Florida Becomes Part of US

After War of 1812, Spain had difficulty governing Florida

Seminole Indians, runaway slaves, and white outlaws conducted raids into U.S. territory and retreated to safety across the Florida border

- President Monroe commissioned General Andrew Jackson to stop the raiders
 - Jackson led a force into Florida, destroyed Seminole villages, and hanged 2 Seminole chiefs
 - Jackson captured Pensacola and drove out the Spanish governor

Jackson's Florida Campaigns



JACKSON THE MAN

1824, Thomas Jefferson said of Jackson

"When I was President of the Senate he was a Senator; and he could never speak on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly, and as often choke with rage. His passions are no doubt cooler now....***BUT HE IS A DANGEROUS MAN.***"



Jackson's First Presidential Run



The "Common Man's" Presidential Candidate

JACKSON TICKET.



Farm united let us be,
Ballying round our Hickory tree.¹⁴

For the Assembly.
JOHN V. L. McMAHON,
GEORGE H. STEUART.

I. THE "CORRUPT BARGAIN" OF 1824 (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- 1824 was the last old-style election
 - Four new candidates, all professed to be "Republicans":
 - John Quincy Adams (Mass.)
 - Henry Clay (Kentucky)
 - William Crawford (Georgia)
 - Andrew Jackson (Tenn.)
 - Results of campaign:
 - The war hero Jackson had strongest personal appeal, especially in West
 - Polled as many popular votes as his next two rivals combined, but failed to win majority of electoral vote (see Table 12.1)

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Jackson's Opponents in 1824



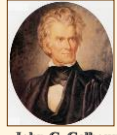
Henry Clay
[KY]



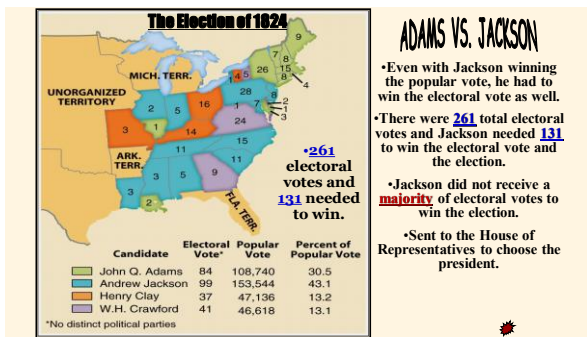
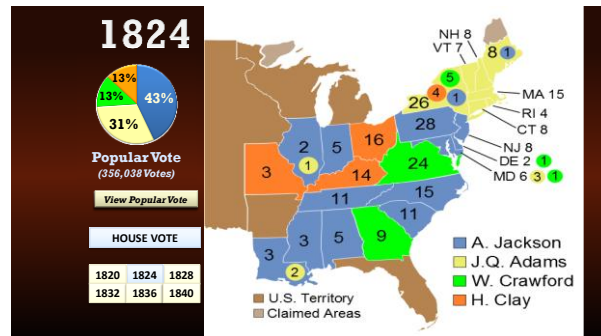
John Quincy Adams
[MA]



William H. Crawford
[GA]



John C. Calhoun
[SC]




Was there a "Corrupt Bargain" in the 1824 Election?

Analyzing Trends

	Previously Held Office
President A	Vice President
President B	Secretary of State
President C	Secretary of State
President D	Secretary of State

What trends emerge from this data?

YEARS	PRESIDENT	SEC OF STATE	VICE PRESIDENT
1789-1797	George Washington	Thomas Jefferson	John Adams
1797-1801	John Adams		Thomas Jefferson
1801-1809	Thomas Jefferson	James Madison	
1809-1817	James Madison	James Monroe	
1817-1825	James Monroe	John Quincy Adams	
1825-1829	John Quincy Adams	Henry Clay	John C. Calhoun

Hypothetical Election

	Qualifications
Candidate A	Secretary of State
Candidate B	Speaker of the House
Candidate C	Treasure
Candidate D	Military Hero

Who do you think is the most and least qualified to be president?

I. THE "CORRUPT BARGAIN" OF 1824 (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- Office of secretary of state:
 - Considered a pathway to White House
 - Three preceding secretaries had become president
 - According to Jackson's supporters, Adams bribed Clay with post
 - Masses of angry common folk denounced **"corrupt bargain"**



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Hypothetical Election Results

Candidate	Popular Votes	Electoral Votes
A	108,740	84
B	47,136	37
C	46,618	41
D	153,544	99

Who won this election?

Election of 1824 Candidates Revealed

Candidate	Popular Votes	Electoral Votes
A John Quincy Adams	108,740	84
B Henry Clay	47,136	37
C William Crawford	46,618	41
D Andrew Jackson	153,544	99

Who won this election?

I. THE "CORRUPT BARGAIN" OF 1824 (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- Under Twelfth Amendment, such a deadlock must be broken by House of Representatives
 - Select among **top three candidates**
 - Clay as Speaker of the House was eliminated
 - Clay could throw his vote to whoever he chose
 - Crawford, felled by stroke, out of the picture**
 - Clay hated Jackson, his archrival in West
 - Jackson resented Clay's denunciation of his Florida foray in 1818
 - Only candidate left for Clay was puritanical Adams

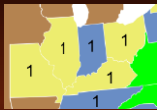
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Amendment 12, United States Constitution (1804)

"if no person have such a majority [of electoral votes], then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President..."

A "Corrupt Bargain"?



The northwestern states that had supported Clay all threw their support behind John Quincy Adams.

Sec. of State



Henry Clay

POTUS



John Q. Adams

ADAMS VS JACKSON

The Corrupt Bargain



• **Henry Clay** gives his support to **John Adams** and the House of Representatives chooses **Adams** as the **President**.

• Two weeks later, **Adams** appoints **Henry Clay** as his **Secretary of State**....

• Jackson cries out corruption and calls this the "**Corrupt Bargain**."

• Jackson promises he would run again for the Presidency in 1828 and would smash Adams.



The Corrupt Bargain



Suspensions of a "**corrupt bargain**" have been strengthened by entries in the diary of John Q. Adams. On January 1, 1825, after a public dinner, he wrote,

"He (Clay) told me (in a whisper) that he should be glad to have with me soon some confidential conversation upon public affairs. I said I should be happy to have it whenever it might suit his convenience."

In the diary entry for January 9, reads in part, *"Mr. Clay came at six and spent the evening with me in a long conversation explanatory of the past and prospective of the future."*

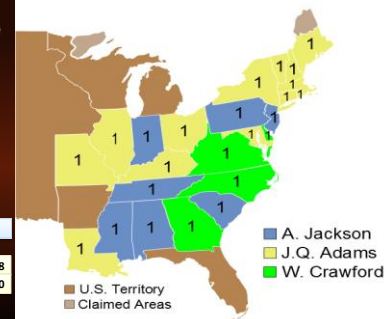
Exactly a month later, with Clay's backing, Adams was elected. This happened because Clay was Speaker of the House.....They also hated Andrew Jackson.....

1825



ELECTORAL VOTE

1820	1824	1828
1832	1836	1840



■ A. Jackson
■ J.Q. Adams
■ W. Crawford

■ U.S. Territory
■ Claimed Areas

I. THE "CORRUPT BARGAIN" OF 1824 (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- Clay and Adams:
 - Both fervid nationalists and advocates of American System
 - Clay met privately with Adams and assured him of his support
 - Decision day 1825: on first ballot Adams elected president
 - A few days later Adams announced Clay would be secretary of state



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A "Corrupt Bargain"?

YEARS	PRESIDENT	SEC OF STATE	VICE PRESIDENT
1789-1797	George Washington	Thomas Jefferson	John Adams
1797-1801	John Adams		Thomas Jefferson
1801-1809	Thomas Jefferson	James Madison	
1809-1817	James Madison	James Monroe	
1817-1825	James Monroe	John Quincy Adams	
1825-1829	John Quincy Adams	Henry Clay	John C. Calhoun

A "Corrupt Bargain"?

"I see in the fact that Mr. Clay has made the President against the voice of his constituents, and that he has been rewarded by the man elevated by him by the first office in his gift, the most dangerous stab, which the liberty of this country has ever received. I will not be on that side. I am with the people."



John C. Calhoun
Vice President

II. A YANKEE MISFIT IN THE WHITE HOUSE (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- John Quincy Adams:
 - Ranks as one of the most successful secretaries of state, yet one of least successful presidents
 - A man of scrupulous honor but entered White House under charges of bargain, corruption, and usurpation
 - Because he won fewer than 1/3 of voters, he was first "minority president," having limited popular support
 - Had achieved high office by commanding respect rather than by courting popularity



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John Quincy Adams



- Successful as Sec. of State
- Not popular, failed to relate the common man.
- Supported protective tariff, BUS and internal improvements
- Minority president, last of the Federalists and connection with the Founding Fathers....



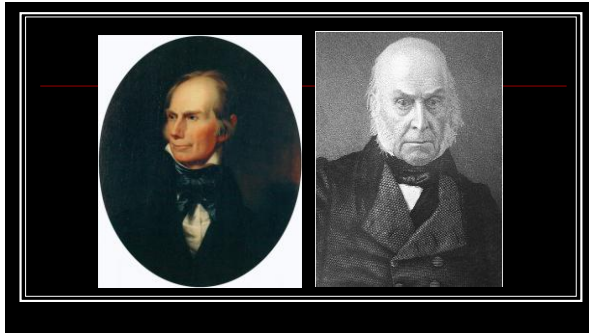
II. A YANKEE MISFIT IN THE WHITE HOUSE (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Refused to oust efficient officeholders to create vacancies for his supporters
- Nationalist views:
 - Most people were moving away from post-Ghent nationalism and toward states' rights and sectionalism
 - Adams, however, remained an adamant nationalist
 - In first annual message, he urged Congress to fund construction of roads and canals



Renewed Washington's proposal for national university.

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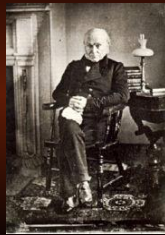
John Quincy Adams



- One of the ablest men, hardest workers, and finest intellectuals ever in the White House.
- Tried to promote not only manufacturing and agriculture, but also the arts, literature, and science.
- But he lacked the common touch and refused to play the game of politics.
- Most found him cold and tactless.
- Could not build any popular support for his programs.

A Yankee Misfit in the White House

- John Quincy Adams was a man of puritanical honor, and he had achieved high office by commanding respect rather than by boasting great popularity. Like his father, however, he was able but somewhat wooden and lacked the "people's touch" (which Jackson notably had).
- **Adams' weaknesses included his deep nationalistic views at the expense of states' rights, the fact that only 1/3 of the voters voted for him, his tactlessness and sarcastic personality.**
- During his administration, he only removed 12 public servants from the federal payroll, thus refusing to kick out efficient officeholders in favor of his own, possibly less efficient, supporters.



A Yankee Misfit in the White House Cont.

- In his first annual message, Adams urged Congress on the construction of roads and canals, proposed a national university, and advocated support for an astronomical observatory.
- Public reaction was mixed: roads were good, but observatories weren't important, and Southerners knew that if the government did anything, it would have to continue collecting tariffs.
- With land, Adams tried to curb the sort of over-speculation that had led to Panic of 1819 - much to Westerners' anger - even though he was doing it for their own good.
- And with the Cherokee Indians, he tried to deal fairly with them although the state of Georgia successfully resisted federal attempts to help the Cherokees.

John Quincy Adams

- The election had united his enemies and was creating a new party system
 - Adams, Clay, and the minority became National-Republicans
 - Jackson and the majority became the Democratic-Republicans (later just Democrats)

POLITICAL PARTIES

AFTER ELECTION OF 1824

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Political world changed during the New Democracy. Two new political parties emerge

NATIONAL REPUBLICANS

1. Adams, Clay and Webster
2. strong national govt.
3. Favored the BUS, tariffs, internal improvements, industry, public schools and moral reforms such as prohibition of liquor and abolition of slavery.
4. Best/privileged run the govt.

DEMOCRATS

1. Jackson and Calhoun
2. Believed in state's rights and federal restraint in economic and social affairs.
3. Favored the liberty of the individual and were fiercely on guard against the inroads of privilege into the government.
4. Protected the common man. 🇺🇸

"Jacksonian" Democracy?




Which came first???

Jacksonian Democracy



Belief in the Common Man



Universal [White Male] Suffrage



Popular Campaigning

IV. GOING "WHOLE HOG" FOR JACKSON IN 1828 (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- 1828 campaign began on February 9, 1825:
 - Day of Adams's controversial election by House
 - And continued for nearly four years
 - United Republicans from Era of Good Feeling split:
 - National Republicans with Adams
 - Democratic-Republicans with Jackson
 - Campaign marked by exaggerations and mudslinging

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The 1828 Campaign

- Candidate-centered
- Negative Advertising



Just Plain Dirty



Jackson Forever!
The Hero of Two Wars and of Orleans!
The Man of the People!
HE WHO COULD NOT HATER MORE BARGAIN FOR THE
PRESIDENCY!
Who, although in a Military Character, saved the party of Election and of the Election, MORE than the Order of PRESIDENTIAL? Although the greatest in the gift of his countrymen, and the highest in point of dignity in the world,
BECAUSE
It should be derived from the
PEOPLE!
No Gag Laws! No Black Codes! No Rights of Tense! No Standing Army or Navy Officers, who under the eye of Government, is known, or
KNOCK DOWN
Old Revolutionary Characters, or our Representatives while in the discharge of their duty. To the People, and vote for those who will support
OLD HICKORY
AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.



Sectionalism

Further Reading

A Man of the People

Jackson campaigned as a man of the people standing against "corrupt bargainers" like Adams.



OLD

Jackson Forever!

The Hero of Two Wars and of Orleans!
The Man of the People!
HE WHO COULD NOT HATER MORE BARGAIN FOR THE
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Who, although in a Military Character, saved the party of Election and of the Election, MORE than the Order of PRESIDENTIAL? Although the greatest in the gift of his countrymen, and the highest in point of dignity in the world,
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HUZZA FOR Gen. Jackson!

DOW N WITH THE YANKEES!

"Coffin Handbills"

Distributed by Adams supporters

Further Reading

Rachel Jackson

Remembrance Rachel Jackson

1792-1821

Final Divorce Decree

Election of 1828
An American Tragedy

Jackson and J. Q. Adams ran against each other for the presidency

One anti-Jackson newspaper declared,
"General Jackson's mother was a common prostitute, brought to this country by the British soldiers! She, afterwards married a mulatto man with whom she had several children, of which one was Andrew Jackson."

- Anti-Adams people accused him of hiring a servant girl a visiting Russian ambassador...
- Adams was accused of gambling in the White House.

- One of the worst elections in US History for its "mudslinging."
- As a result of this, Jackson's wife Rachel, died of a heart attack just before he became President...He blamed Adams and Clay and never forgave them....

Jackson in Mourning for His Wife

Tomb of Jackson and his wife.

What were the key issues in 1828?

- End corruption in Washington, D.C.
- Reform and eliminate the National debt
- The People vs. Special Interests
- Against King Caucus

IV. GOING "WHOLE HOG" FOR JACKSON IN 1828 (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- On election day, electorate split on sectional lines:
- Jackson supporters came from West and South (see Map 12.1)
- Adams won New England and Northeast
- Middle states/Old Northwest were divided
- When popular vote was converted to electoral vote, Jackson trounced Adams by 178 to 83
- Jackson's win represented growing importance of West

Candidate (Party)	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
Jackson (Democrat)	178	647,264 (55.2%)
J. Q. Adams (National Republican)	83	358,064 (30.9%)
Territories, uninhabited, etc.		

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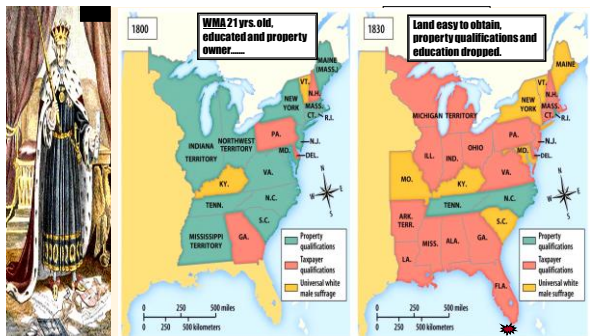
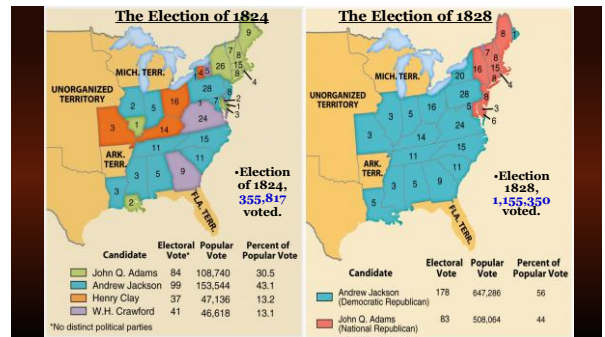
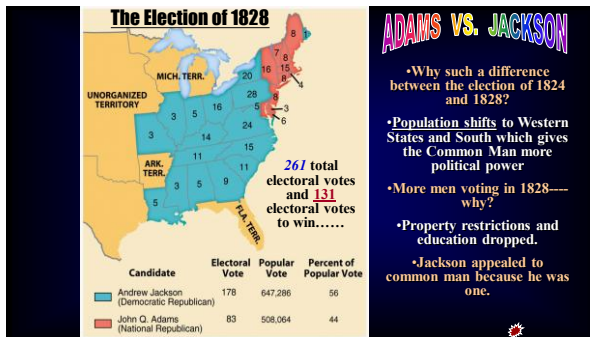
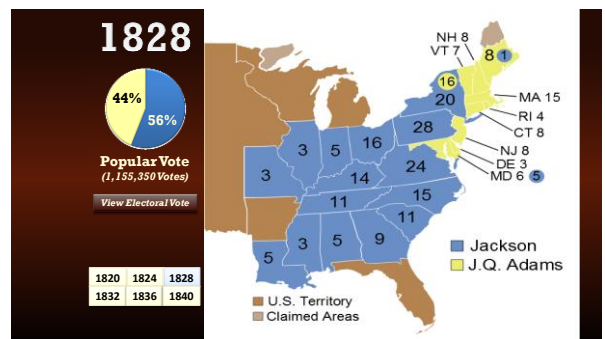
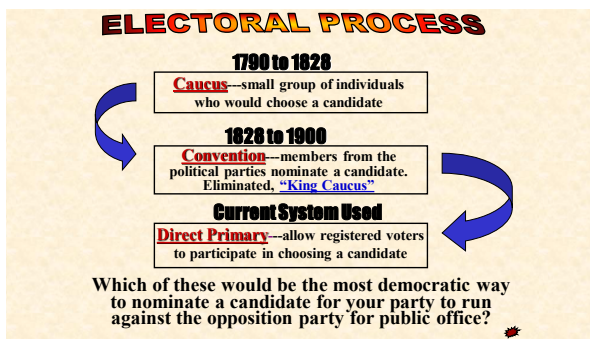


Table 12.2 Voter Turnout by Country, 1840–2008

	1840		1900		1960		2008	
	Percentage of Voting-Age Population*	Percentage of Eligible Voters†	Percentage of Voting-Age Population	Percentage of Eligible Voters	Percentage of Voting-Age Population	Percentage of Eligible Voters	Percentage of Voting-Age Population‡	Percentage of Eligible Voters
United States	30 (1841)	79 (1841)	34	73	63	77	58 (2008)	77
United Kingdom	4 (1842)	58 (1842)	14 (1902)	49 (1902)	77 (1958)	77	58 (2005)	77
France	7	79	33 (1898)	76 (1898)	68 (1961)	77	67 (2005)	77
Germany	—	—	26	68	87	72	72 (2005)	72
Japan	—	—	—	—	71 (1958)	67	67 (2005)	67
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 (2006)	64

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V. "OLD HICKORY" AS PRESIDENT (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Carolinian moved "up West" to Tennessee:
 - Through intelligence, personality, and leadership, he became a judge and a member of Congress
 - **First president from West**
 - **First nominated at formal party convention (1832)**
 - **Second without college education (Washington was first)**



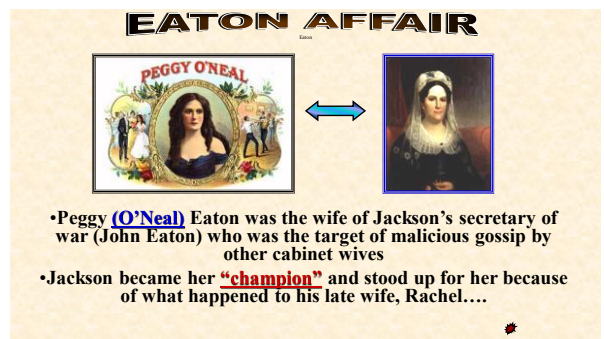
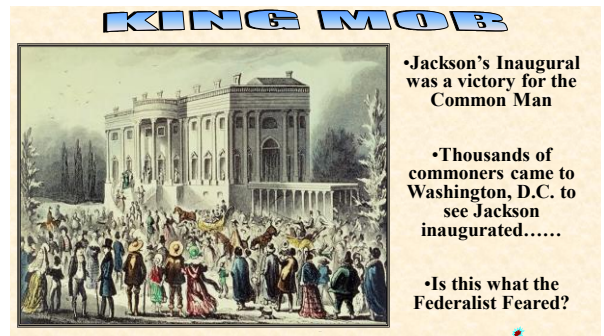
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V. "OLD HICKORY" AS PRESIDENT (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Jackson was unique:
 - Had risen from masses but not one of them, except that he shared many of their prejudices
 - A frontier aristocrat, he owned many slaves and lived in one of the finest mansions in U.S.—the Hermitage, near Nashville
- Jackson's inauguration:
 - Symbolized ascendancy of the masses
 - White House, for the first time, was thrown open



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EATON AFFAIR



John Henry Eaton (June 18, 1790 – November 17, 1856) was an American politician and ambassador from Tennessee who served as U.S. Senator and as U.S. Secretary of War in the administration of Andrew Jackson. He was 28 years, 4 months, and 29 days old when he entered the Senate, making him the **youngest U.S. Senator in history**.

Eaton was a lawyer in Tennessee who became part of a network that **supported the political campaigns of Andrew Jackson**. He also served in the militia as a major, and during the War of 1812 **became an aide to Jackson**; Eaton served with Jackson in all his wartime campaigns and battles, including the Battle of New Orleans. After serving in the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1815 and 1816, in 1818 Eaton was elected to the U.S. Senate, though he had not yet reached the constitutionally mandated age of 30.

EATON AFFAIR



- When Jackson tried to force the cabinet wives to accept Eaton socially, most of the cabinet resigned.
- VP Calhoun resigns and goes back to South Carolina.
- Jackson creates the **"kitchen cabinet"** which were informal advisers, Jackson's **"good ole boys"**.

This wildly popular political cartoon satirized Jackson over the Eaton Affair that resulted in the break-up of his cabinet and jeopardized his reform program.

The Spoils System

"To the victor belong the spoils..."

Political Patronage

Government offices given to political supporters



In memoriam—our civil service as it was. A political cartoon by Thomas Nast showing status of Andrew Jackson on pig, which is over "fraud," "bribery," and "spoils," eating "plunder," in Harper's Weekly, 1877 April 28, p. 305.

VI. THE SPOILS SYSTEM (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- **Spoils system**—rewarding political supporters with public office:
 - Introduced into U.S. government on large scale
 - Jackson defended it on democratic grounds:
 - "Every man is as good as his neighbor, perhaps equally better."
 - **Washington needed a housecleaning**

Is this a theme we will see again in American Politics?

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VI. THE SPOILS SYSTEM (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Spoils system was less about finding new blood than about rewarding old cronies:
 - Scandal accompanied new system.
 - Some, who made large campaign contributions, were appointed to high office.
 - **Illiterates, incompetents, and crooks** were given positions of public trust.
 - Despite its abuse, spoils system an important element of emerging two-party order.

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When Jackson entered office, he encouraged the use of the "spoils system"

He replaced the gov't bureaucrats from previous administrations with his own loyal party supporters

At the time, this patronage was seen as very democratic because it gave gov't jobs to new people...

...But over time, it led to inefficiency and gov't corruption





The Tariff and Nullification Issue



1832 Tariff Conflict

- 1828 → **“Tariff of Abomination”**
Tariff of 1828
- 1832 → new tariff
- **South Carolina’s reaction?**
- **Jackson’s response?**
- **Clay’s “Compromise” Tariff?**

VII. THE TRICKY “TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS” (SLIDE 1 OF 6)

- Problem for Adams and now for Jackson:
 - **Tariffs protected industry against competition from European manufactured goods.**
 - **They also increased prices for all Americans.**
 - **Invited retaliatory tariffs on American agricultural exports abroad.**
 - Middle states had long supported protectionist tariffs.
 - New Englanders like Daniel Webster abandoned free trade to back higher tariffs.



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The Tariff of 1828

The “Tariff of Abominations”

Highest tariff rates
ever passed by Congress

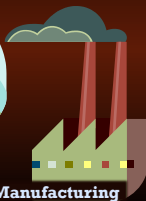
PROTECTIVE
In excess of \$\$\$ necessary
to finance the government



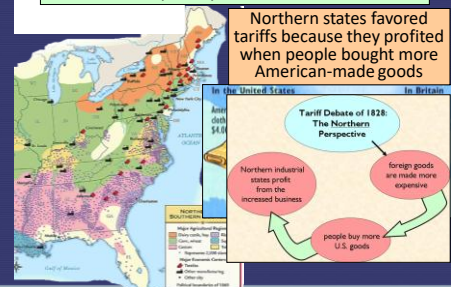
Three Major Industries:



Which industry
benefits from a
protective tariff?



By the 1830s, sectionalism was becoming more obvious, especially over the issue of **tariffs**



VII. THE TRICKY "TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS" (SLIDE 2 OF 6)

- 1824: Congress significantly increased general tariff.
- Jacksonites supported an even higher tariff bill, which surprisingly passed in 1828.
- Jackson inherited political hot potato.
- Southerners hated tariffs and branded 1828 one **"Tariff of Abominations."**



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The Tariff of 1828

The "Tariff of Abominations"

House Vote on Tariff of 1828	+	-
New England	16	23
Middle States (Mid-Atlantic)	57	11
West	29	10
South	3	50
Total	105	94

Did the Tariff of 1828 provide for the general welfare?



From Article I, Section 8



"The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties [tariffs], Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States..."

By this standard, was the Tariff of 1828 constitutional?

VII. THE TRICKY "TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS" (SLIDE 3 OF 6)

- Southerners were angry because
 - Believed "Yankee tariff" discriminated against agricultural South
 - Old South was falling on hard times, and tariff provided convenient and plausible scapegoat
 - Tariffs protected Yankee and middle-state manufacturers.
 - Farmers and planters of Old South felt they were stuck with paying the bill.



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By the 1830s, sectionalism was becoming more obvious, especially over the issue of tariffs



When Congress passed a high tariff in 1832, Southern states claimed that their states' rights were violated

VP John Calhoun threatened that South Carolina would nullify (ignore) the "unfair" federal tax

Southern states opposed tariffs because made goods more expensive and led to European tariffs on cotton

VII. THE TRICKY "TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS" (SLIDE 4 OF 6)

- Deeper issues underlay southern outcry:
 - Growing anxiety about possible federal interference with slavery
 - Kindled by congressional debate on Missouri Compromise
 - Fanned by aborted slave rebellion in Charleston in 1822, led by free black Denmark Vesey



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VII. THE TRICKY "TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS" (SLIDE 5 OF 6)

- Abolitionists might use power of U.S. government to suppress slavery in South
- Now the time, using the tariff, to take stand against any federal encroachments on states' rights
- South Carolinians took lead in protesting against "Tariff of Abominations"
 - Published pamphlet *The South Carolina Exposition*



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Nullification

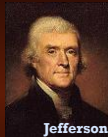
John C. Calhoun
Vice President

- South Carolina threatened to nullify the Tariff of 1828
 - Refused to collect the tariff within the state's borders
- *The South Carolina Exposition [and Protest]*



From the Kentucky Resolution of 1798

"Resolved, That the several States composing, the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government... and that whenever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force..."



Jefferson

VII. THE TRICKY "TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS" (SLIDE 6 OF 6)

- *The South Carolina Exposition*:
 - Secretly written by John C. Calhoun, one of the top political theorists produced by America
 - Denounced 1828 tariff as unjust and unconstitutional
 - Explicitly proposed that states should nullify it—that is, they should declare tariff null and void within their borders



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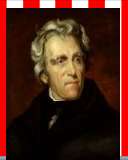
Calhoun supported nullification as a way for states to protect themselves from the national government

Calhoun believed that as a last resort, states could secede from the Union

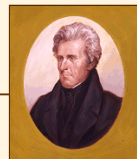


President Jackson did not support the tariff either, but he saw nullification as a threat to unity of the USA

Jackson urged Congress to pass the Force Bill to enforce the tariff



NULLIFICATION CRISIS

John C. Calhoun,
former VP under Jackson, US
Senator from South Carolina

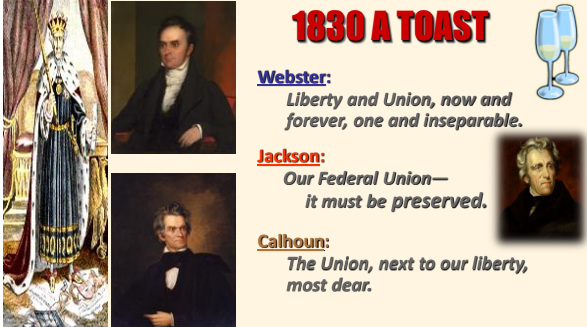
President Jackson

Jackson's Dilemma



States' Rights Federal Authority

1830 A TOAST

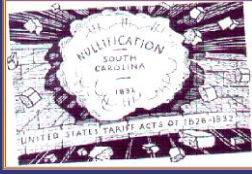


Webster:
Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

Jackson:
Our Federal Union—it must be preserved.

Calhoun:
The Union, next to our liberty, most dear.

NULLIFICATION CRISIS



Tariff of 1828
The constitutional doctrine of implied powers was used to justify higher protective tariffs

- Protective tariff would be raised to 45% on a dollar....
- South upset with this b/c they saw the US Govt. favoring the North and industry...
- Feared the US Govt. would take away slavery

JACKSON VS CALHOUN



- John C. Calhoun, resigns as VP because of the Eaton Affair and Tariff of 1828
- Tariff of Abomination
- Calhoun becomes a US Senator from South Carolina and defends slavery and state's rights.

Watch for this word/concept as we tell the story of America

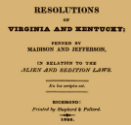
JACKSON VS CALHOUN



South Carolina Exposition and Protest
John Caldwell Calhoun

- Calhoun threatened secession (leaving the US) if tariff was not lowered.
- Calhoun believed in the doctrine of nullification or each state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or to declare it null and void
- South Carolina Exposition—Compact theory

Sound Familiar?



WEBSTER VS HAYNE DEBATE



- Daniel Webster of Massachusetts debated Robert Hayne of SC on the nature of the federal Union under the Constitution in 1830
- Webster attacked the idea that any state could defy or leave the Union
- Hayne argued that the states had the right to nullify federal laws believed to be unconstitutional

JACKSON VS CALHOUN

- Jackson persuaded Congress to pass a **Force Bill** giving the president authority to take military action in SC
- Jackson issued a **Proclamation** to the People of SC stating that nullification and disunion were **treason**
- Jackson also suggested that Congress lower the tariff

The Force Bill 1832

Congress authorizes Jackson to use force to collect the tariff in SC.

SC calls out militia



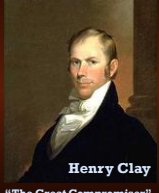
JACKSON VS CALHOUN

The Nullification Crisis

- **Compromise of 1833**
 - Henry Clay proposes a compromise
 - Tariffs were gradually lowered---25% over 10 years
 - South Carolina dropped nullification
 - South lost its dominance to North and West
 - Jackson preserved the Union
- **Southerners believed they were becoming a permanent minority**
 - As that feeling of isolation grew, it was not nullification but the threat of secession that ultimately became the South's primary weapon.

The Compromise Tariff of 1833

- Lowered protective rates
- South Carolina accepts
 - Then nullified the Force Bill
- **CRISIS AVERTED**
 - For now...



Henry Clay
"The Great Compromiser"

The Nullification Crisis came to an end when Henry Clay introduced a lower tariff (Compromise of 1833)



This conflict revealed sectional tensions between the North and South

The South used "states' rights" to argue that secession from the Union was possible

President Jackson was willing to use force to protect the power of the national gov't over the states

	WHIGS	The 2 nd Party System		DEMOCRATS	
	Henry Clay	Leaders		Andrew Jackson	
Nationalistic		Federalism		States' Rights	
Elitist		Attitude toward the "Common Man"		Democratic	
YES		Moral Reform?		NO	
Loose		Constitution		STRICT	
Gov. Involvement OK		Economy		Laissez-faire	
Northeast		Sectional Support		South / West	
YES		National Bank		NO	
YES		Internal Improvements		NO	
YES		Protective Tariff		NO	



Jackson's Native-American Policy



PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON

Andrew Jackson, a famous "Indian fighter," was elected President in 1828, greatly in part due to his pledge to move Indian tribes westward to allow the advance of white civilization.

INDIAN FIGHTER



- In 1814, Andrew Jackson commanded the U.S. military forces that defeated a faction of the Creek nation. In their defeat, the Creeks lost 22 million acres of land in southern Georgia and central Alabama.
- From 1814 to 1824, Jackson was very involved in negotiating nine out of eleven treaties which the southern tribes lost much of their eastern lands in exchange for lands in the west. The tribes agreed to the treaties because they thought this would appease the government in the hopes of retaining some of their land, and they wanted to protect themselves from white harassment. As a result of the treaties, the United States gained control over three-quarters of Alabama and Florida, as well as parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and North Carolina.

III. LAND AND THE "FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES" (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- His land policy antagonized westerners
- White settlement in southeast encroached on land of the so-called **Five Civilized Tribes**:
 - Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole
 - They controlled large territories in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi



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III. LAND AND THE "FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES" (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

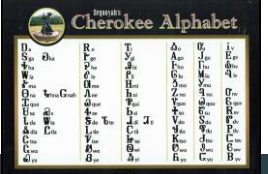
- Deemed "civilized" because their ways of life resembled those of whites
 - They practiced agriculture and animal husbandry.
 - Some owned slaves.
 - Many had adopted Christianity.
 - The Cherokee created a written language and published a newspaper.
- Adams attempted to deal fairly with the Cherokee but the state of Georgia resisted.

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12.3 Sequoyah (c. 1770–1843) and the Cherokee Syllabary

A Cherokee born in what is now Tennessee, Sequoyah had a severe limp that kept him from farming. He instead became a silversmith and teacher who developed the first writing system for the Cherokee language in 1821. The new means of writing was instantly popular and allowed the Cherokee to publish a newspaper in their own language.



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IX. INDIAN REMOVAL (SLIDE 1 OF 6)

- Jacksonians committed to expansion west:
 - Meant confrontation with 125,000 Native Americans who lived east of Mississippi
- Federal policy toward Indians varied:
 - 1790s, U.S. government recognized tribes as separate nations and agreed to acquire land only by formal treaty.
 - Many white settlers broke treaties.
 - Many other whites felt respect and admiration for Indians and believed they could be assimilated.



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IX. INDIAN REMOVAL (SLIDE 2 OF 6)

- In 1878, the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians was founded.
- The federal government appropriated \$20,000 to promote literacy, agriculture, and vocational instruction among Indians.



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IX. INDIAN REMOVAL (SLIDE 3 OF 6)

- Cherokees of Georgia made remarkable efforts to learn the ways of whites:**
 - Missionaries opened schools.
 - 1808: Cherokee National Council legislated a written legal code.
 - Some Cherokees became prosperous cotton planters and even slaveholders.
- "Five Civilized Tribes"—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles**



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IX. INDIAN REMOVAL (SLIDE 4 OF 6)

- Georgia moved to take Cherokee land.
- Supreme Court ruled in favor of Cherokees.
- Jackson, wanting to open Indian lands to whites, refused to recognize Court's decision.
- Jackson proposed to remove remaining eastern tribes.
- Emigration was supposed to be voluntary, but Jackson's policy uprooted >100,000 Indians.



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NEW ADMINISTRATION

- SUPPORTED BY JACKSON'S STANCE, STATE LEGISLATORS IN GEORGIA PASSED LAWS THAT:
 - ABOLISHED THE CHEROKEE GOVERNMENT
 - INVALIDATED CHEROKEE LAWS
 - CREATED A LOTTERY SYSTEM BY WHICH WHITE GEORGIANS COULD LEGALLY TAKE CHEROKEE HOMES AND LAND.



Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831): John Marshall

- The Court ruled that the state of Georgia could not seize the lands of a "domestic, dependent nation" which possessed some sovereignty. The Cherokees were NOT a foreign nation as described in the Constitution.
- "The conditions of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any two people in existence," Chief Justice John Marshall wrote, "their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian. (they were a) domestic dependent nation."
- Established a "trust relationship" with the tribes directly under federal authority.

Worcester v. Georgia

(1832): John Marshall

- Established tribal autonomy (self-governing state, community, or group within their boundaries),
- The tribes were “distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries within which their authority is exclusive (private).”
- The **Court ruled** that the laws of Georgia had not force within the territorial boundaries of the Cherokee Nation.



Indian Removal

- ❖ **Jackson's Goal?**
 - Expansion into the southwest for southern planters
- ❖ **1830: Indian Removal Act**
 - 5 Civilized Tribes: (forced removal)
 - Cherokee Creek Choctaw
 - Chickasaw Seminole
- ❖ **Cherokee Nation v. GA (1831)**
 - “domestic dependent nation”
- ❖ **Worcester v. GA (1832)**
 - Cherokee law is **sovereign** and Georgia law does not apply in Cherokee nation.
- ❖ **Jackson:** John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!

IX. INDIAN REMOVAL (SLIDE 5 OF 6)

- **Indian Removal Act—1830:**
 - Remove all Indian tribes living east of the Mississippi (see Map 12.2)
 - Heaviest blow fell on Five Civilized Tribes
 - Many died during forced migration, most notably Cherokees along notorious **Trail of Tears**
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs established in 1836



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IX. INDIAN REMOVAL (SLIDE 6 OF 6)

- Indian resistance in **Black Hawk War** (1832) in Michigan Territory crushed.
- In Florida, Seminole Indians joined with runaway slaves and retreated into Everglades.
- For seven years (1835–1842) waged guerrilla war that took lives of 15,000 soldiers.
- Seminole resistance broken in 1837 when whites seized Chief Osceola through treachery.



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Indian Removal

Trail of Tears Cherokee Tribe



By the time Jackson entered office, Americans were spreading West in search of new land to cultivate

The discovery of gold in north Georgia in 1828 led the Georgia government to seize Cherokee lands

The Cherokee sued in the Supreme Court (Cherokee Nation v. Georgia) and won



Five “civilized tribes” in the South stood in the way of American westward expansion

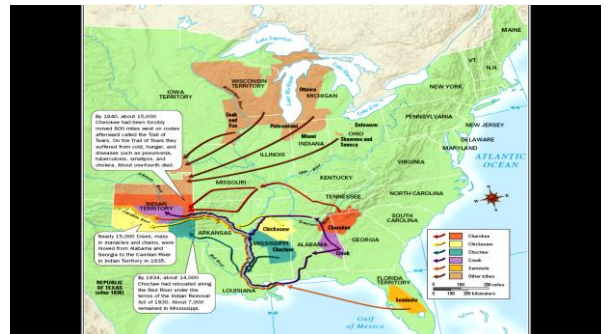
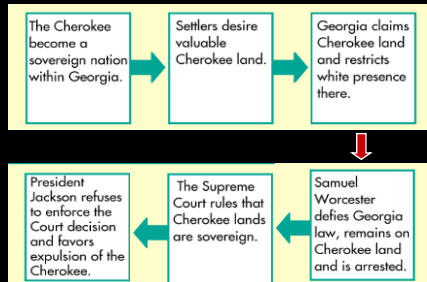


INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

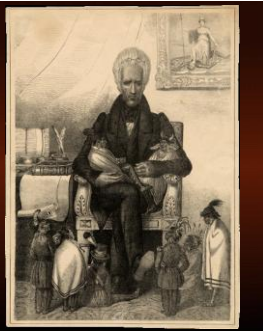
- In 1830, just a year after taking office, Jackson pushed a new piece of legislation called the "Indian Removal Act" through both houses of Congress.
- It gave the president power to negotiate removal treaties with Indian tribes living east of the Mississippi.
- Under these treaties, the Indians were to give up their lands east of the Mississippi in exchange for lands to the west. Those wishing to remain in the east would become citizens of their home state.
- This act affected not only the southeastern nations, but many others further north.
- The removal was supposed to be voluntary and peaceful, and it was that way for the tribes that agreed to the conditions.
- But the southeastern nations resisted, and Jackson forced them to leave.



TRAIL OF TEARS



Jackson's
Professed
"Love" for
Native
Americans



TRAIL OF TEARS

In 1829, Andrew Jackson reflected on the condition of the Indians, and on Indian-white relations. Jackson's [Indian Removal Act](#) 1831.

"Our conduct toward these people is deeply interesting to our national character....Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions.

By persuasion and force they have been made to retire from river to river and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct and others have left but remnants to preserve for awhile their once terrible names.

Trail of Tears

Surrounded by the whites with their arts of civilization, which by destroying the resources of the savage doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, Narragansett, and the Delaware is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek.

That this fate surely awaits them if they remain within the limits of the States does not admit of a doubt.

Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert such a calamity.

But, Congress passed and Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act of 1830 forcing all Indian tribes to relocate west of the Mississippi River

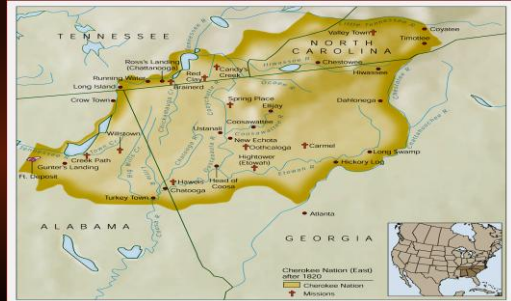


In 1838, the U.S. Army forced the Cherokees west on the "Trail of Tears"

Trail of Tears

Division in the Cherokee Nation

- Cherokee went from being a peaceful nation to a group of people who were divided.
- Some Cherokee in cooperation with the US government illegally signed the Treaty of New Echota
 - US government would give land and goods to the Cherokee who left their land peacefully.
- Georgia and the U.S. government used the treaty as justification to force almost all of the 17,000 Cherokees from their southeastern homeland.





TRAIL OF TEARS 1838 TO 1839



•We were eight days in making the journey (80 miles), and it was pitiful to behold the women & children who suffered exceedingly as they were all obliged to walk, with the exception of the sick....
•I had three regular ministers of the gospel in my party, and

•we have preaching or prayer meeting every night while on the march, and you may well imagine that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, among those sublime mountains and in the deep forest with the thunder often roaring in the distance, that nothing could be more solemn and impressive.

•And I always looked on with awe, lest their prayers which I felt... ascending to Heaven and calling for justice to Him who alone can & will grant it... [might] fall upon my guilty head as one of the instruments of oppression.

Lt. L.B. Webster

TRAIL OF TEARS 1838 TO 1839



Long time we travel on way to new land. People feel bad when they leave old nation. Women cry and make sad wails. Children cry and many men cry, and all look sad like when friends die, but they say nothing and just put heads down and keep on go towards West. Many days pass and people die very much. We bury close by Trail.

Survivor of the Trail of Tears

GROWTH OF SLAVERY

So did
Indian
Removal
cause
OTHER
issues?



GROWTH OF SLAVERY

Notice
“gaps”
in map
—
Did this
play
into
issues?



GROWTH OF SLAVERY





The Center of Population in the Country Moves WEST



Jackson's Use of Federal Power

↓
VETO

1830 → **Maysville Road** project in KY [state of his political rival, Henry Clay]



Renewing the Charter of the 1st National Bank

X. THE BANK WAR (SLIDE 1 OF 5)

- Jackson did not hate all banks and businesses, but he distrusted monopolistic banking and over-big businesses.
- U.S. government minted gold and silver coins, but no paper money:
 - Paper money printed by private banks
 - Value fluctuated with health of bank and amount of money printed



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X. THE BANK WAR (SLIDE 2 OF 5)

- Bank of the United States:
 - Most powerful bank
 - **Acted like a branch of government**
 - Principal depository for government funds
 - **Controlled much of government's gold and silver**
 - Its notes were stable
 - As source of credit and stability, it was important and useful part of nation's expanding economy



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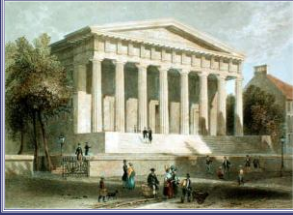
X. THE BANK WAR (SLIDE 3 OF 5)

- **The Bank was a private institution:**
 - Bank president **Nicholas Biddle** had immense and, to many, **unconstitutional power over nation's finances.**
 - To some, bank seemed sin against egalitarian credo of American democracy:
 - **Bank won no friends in West because of foreclosures.**
 - **Profit, not public service, was its first priority.**



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THE BANK WAR

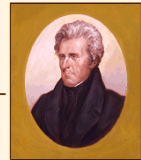


The Bank of the United States, although privately owned, received federal deposits and attempted to serve a public purpose by cushioning the ups and downs of the national economy

The National Bank Debate



Nicholas Biddle



President Jackson

The third conflict of the Jackson presidency was his war against the Second Bank of the United States



Jackson thought the BUS was unconstitutional and gave too much power to the elite

In 1832, Congressman Henry Clay and bank manager Nicolas Biddle supported the re-chartering the BUS

Jackson vetoed the bank re-charter which would kill the BUS in 4 years

X. THE BANK WAR (SLIDE 4 OF 5)

- **Bank War** erupted in 1832:
 - Charter not to end until 1836, but Clay pushed renewal to make it an 1832 election issue.
 - If Jackson signed it, he would alienate his western followers.
 - If he vetoed it, he would presumably lose presidency by alienating wealthy and influential groups in East.
 - The recharter bill slid through Congress, but was killed by scorching veto from Jackson.

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KING ANDREW



Picture shows President Jackson holding a **veto** in his left hand and **scepter** in his right. US Constitution is torn up and Jackson is standing on it...

- The Bank War inspired numerous cartoons.
- Opponents referred to him as King Andrew because used the **veto** more than any president to that time.....**12 times**
- Destroyed the **BUS** in 1832 with the veto.

THE BANK WAR

Jackson believed that the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional



- In 1832, an election year, Henry Clay decided to challenge Jackson on the bank issue by persuading a majority in Congress to pass a bank recharter bill
- Jackson vetoed this bill

The Cartoon from the 1832 presidential cartoon depicts Jackson as a cat with "Veto" written on his tail clearing Uncle Sam's barn of bank and clay rats

"The bank... is trying to kill me, *but I will kill it.*"
-- Andrew Jackson

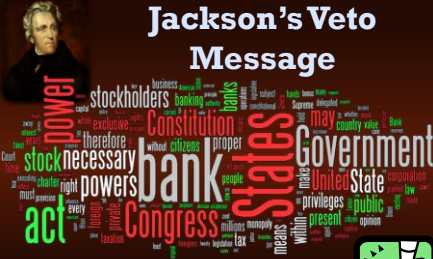


Jackson's Veto Message




Image Credit: <http://www.sazale.com>

Jackson's Veto Message



FULL TEXT



Jackson vs. the Bank

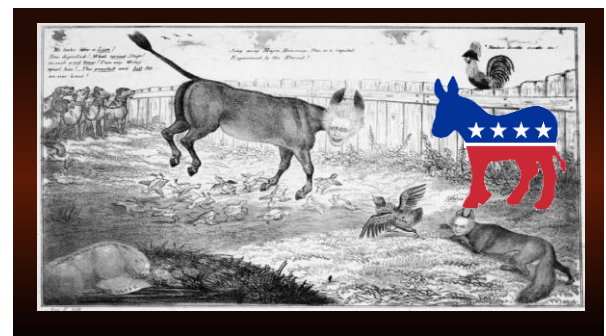
Second Bank of the United States
• Chartered 1816-1836



"Pet Banks"



A "Hydra of Corruption"



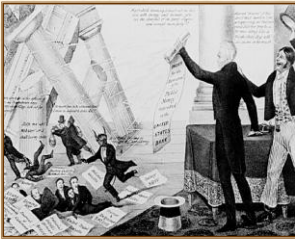
THE BANK WAR

Biddle v Jackson

- Jackson believed BUS was too powerful because it was privately owned.
- Considered it unconstitutional regardless of Marshall's *McCulloch vs. Maryland*
- Should be controlled more by government and the people because it was corrupt.
- Nicholas Biddle, President of the BUS, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster supported the BUS



THE BANK WAR



A triumphant Jackson holds his order to remove government deposits from the bank as the bank crumbles and a host of demonic characters scurry from its ruins.

X. THE BANK WAR (SLIDE 5 OF 5)

- Supreme Court had declared bank constitutional in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- Jackson's veto reverberated with constitutional consequences:
 - Vastly amplified power of presidency
 - Argued he vetoed because he personally found bank harmful to nation
 - Thus claimed for president a power equal to 2/3 of votes in Congress

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Opposition to the 2nd B.U.S.



- ♦ state bankers felt it restrained their banks from issuing bank notes freely.
- ♦ supported rapid economic growth & speculation.

- ♦ felt that coin was the only safe currency.
- ♦ didn't like any bank that issued bank notes.
- ♦ suspicious of expansion & speculation.



- In July of 1832, Martin Van Buren called at the White House and found President Jackson lying ill. Clutching his lieutenant by the hand, Jackson told him, **"The bank, Mr. Van Buren is trying to kill me, but I will kill it!"**
- A week later, Jackson vetoed the recharter bill, condemning the Bank as "unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive to the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Political Cartoon

What does this cartoon say about contemporary opinions of Andrew Jackson?



1832 Presidential Election



XI. "OLD HICKORY" WALLOPS CLAY IN 1832 (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Clay and Jackson were candidates in 1832.
- For first time, a third party entered field—newborn **Anti-Masonic party**:
 - Became political force in New York and spread to middle Atlantic and New England states
 - Anti-Masons appealed to long-standing suspicions of secret societies
 - Since Jackson was a Mason, the Anti-Masonic party was also anti-Jackson

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XI. "OLD HICKORY" WALLOPS CLAY IN 1832 (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Anti-Masons attracted support from evangelical Protestants seeking to use government to effect moral and religious reforms.
- **Another novelty of 1832 was national nominating conventions (three of them) to name candidates.**
- Anti-Masons and National Republicans added formal platform, publicizing positions on issues.

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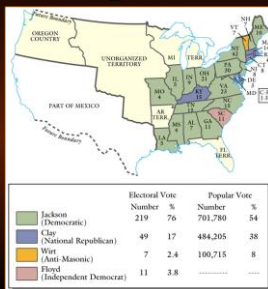
XI. "OLD HICKORY" WALLOPS CLAY IN 1832 (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Advantages for Clay and National Republicans:
 - Ample funds, including \$50,000 in "life insurance" from Bank of the United States
 - Most newspapers editors criticized Jackson
- Yet Jackson, idol of the masses, easily defeated the big-money Kentuckian.

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THE BANK WAR



- An overwhelming majority of voters approved of Jackson's veto
- Jackson won reelection with more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the electoral vote



The "Monster" Is Destroyed!

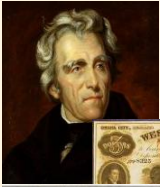
- ❖ "pet banks" or wildcat banks
- ❖ 1832: Jackson vetoed the extension of the 2nd National Bank of the United States.
- ❖ 1836: the charter expired.
- ❖ 1841: the bank went bankrupt!

XII. BURYING BIDDLE'S BANK (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Its charter denied, Bank of the United States due to expire in 1836.
- Jackson decided to kill it sooner by removing all federal deposits:
 - He proposed depositing no more funds
 - Gradually shrunk existing deposits by using them to defray day-to-day expenses of government



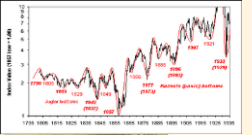
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In 1833, Jackson ordered all federal money to be removed from the BUS and put the funds in 23 "pet" state banks

This action killed the BUS

Without the BUS, banking went unregulated from 1833 to 1913 and the economy entered a number of "panics" (depressions)

The Specie Circular (1836)

- ❖ **"wildcat banks."**
- ❖ **buy future federal land only with gold or silver.**
- ❖ **Jackson's goal?**

XII. BURYING BIDDLE'S BANK (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Death of Bank of United States left financial vacuum and started lurching boom-bust cycle.
- Surplus federal funds placed in state institutions—the so-called **pet banks**.
- Without central control, pet banks and "wildcat" banks were often fly-by-night operations.
- Jackson tried to rein in runaway economy:
 - Authorized Treasury to issue **Specie Circular**—1836 decree required all public land be purchased with "hard," or metallic, money
 - Drastic step slammed brakes on speculative boom
 - Contributed to financial panic and crash in 1837



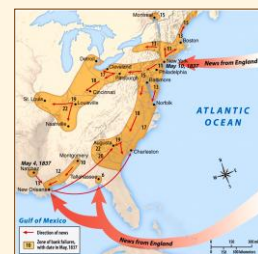
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Results of the Specie Circular

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

↓
The Panic of 1837!

The Panic of 1837 Spreads Quickly!



JACKSON'S LEGACY

Accomplishments

- Enlarged the power of the presidency
 - “The President is the direct representative of the American people”
 - Only responsible to the people, not Congress
- Converted the veto into an effective presidential power
 - The veto would help presidents shape legislation in Congress
- Political parties seen as a positive good

XVIII. THE LONE STAR REBELLION

- In 1837, departing President Jackson extended recognition to Lone Star Republic
- Texas petitioned for annexation in 1837:
 - United States hesitated because of slavery issue.
 - Most settlers to Texas from South and Southwest.
 - Many Texans were slaveholders and admittin Texas to Union meant greatly enlarging American slavery.



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KING ANDREW



Picture shows President Jackson holding a **veto** in his left hand and **scythe** in his right. US Constitution is torn up and Jackson is standing on it...

- Opponents referred to him as King Andrew because used the **veto** more than any president to that time.....**12 times**
- Used **veto** to benefit the Common Man.
 - Destroyed the BUS in 1836
- Used the **veto** for personal revenge against his enemies...
 - Henry Clay----**Maysville Road**
- Opposed increasing federal spending and the national debt
- Interpreted the powers of Congress narrowly
- Kitchen cabinet

JACKSON'S LEGACY



JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY
Grew out of the rich soil of Jeffersonian republicanism



JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Political world changed during the New Democracy. Two new political parties emerge

WHIGS

1. Strong national govt.
2. Favored the BUS, protective tariffs, internal improvements, industry, public schools and moral reforms such as prohibition of liquor and abolition of slavery.
3. Best and privileged run the govt.

DEMOCRATS

1. Believed in state's rights and federal restraint in economic and social affairs.
2. Liberty of the individual and were fiercely on guard against the inroads of privilege into the government. Pro-slavery
3. Protected the common man....

Jackson represented a new era in American democracy



KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

He and the Democratic Party represented the will of the "common man"

His use of the spoils system, veto power, stand against states' rights strengthened the power of the president

Opposition to Jackson led to the formation of the Whigs and the return of the two-party system

XIII. THE BIRTH OF THE WHIGS (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- New parties:
 - 1828 Democratic-Republicans adopted name "Democrats"
 - Whigs created by Jackson's opponents
 - Hated Jackson and his "executive usurpation"
 - First emerged in Senate, where Clay, Webster, and Calhoun joined forces in 1834 to pass a motion censuring Jackson for his single-handed removal of federal deposits from Bank of the United States

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XIII. THE BIRTH OF THE WHIGS (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Others who joined Whigs:
 - Supporters of Clay's American System, southern states' righters, northern industrialists and merchants, and many evangelical Protestants
- Whigs saw themselves as conservative but were progressive in support of active government programs and reforms:
 - Internal improvements (canals, railroads, telegraph lines) and support for institutions (prisons, asylums, public schools)



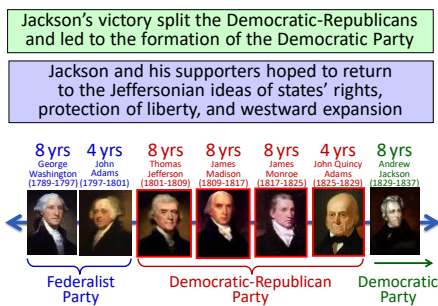
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XIII. THE BIRTH OF THE WHIGS (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Other issues for Whigs:
 - Welcomed market economy
 - By absorbing Anti-Masonic party, they blunted Democrat's appeal to common man**
 - Whigs claimed to defend common man and declared Democrats were party of cronyism and corruption

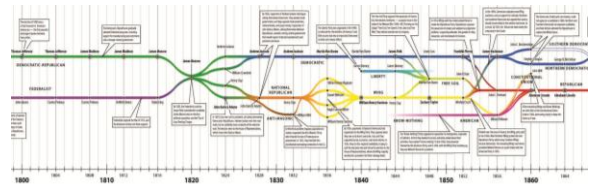


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But, during his eight years in office, Andrew Jackson greatly expanded presidential power

Opposition to Jackson led to the formation of the Whig Party and the return of the two-party system



JACKSON'S LEGACY

Failures

- Growing social stratification
 - Gap between rich and poor visibly widened
- Jackson's financial policies and lack of a national bank helped lead to the Panic of 1837, which was a serious depression that lasted until 1843



Andrew Jackson in Retirement

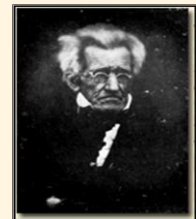


Photo of Andrew Jackson in 1844
(one year before his death)

Assess the presidencies of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson by completing the chart. For each president, identify as many “successes” and “criticisms” as possible

President	Events to get you started...
Thomas Jefferson	Embargo of 1807 Louisiana Purchase
James Madison	Declaration of War (1812) Washington DC Burned Treaty of Ghent
James Monroe	Monroe Doctrine Missouri Compromise Era of Good Feelings
Andrew Jackson	Indian Removal Act Nullification Crises Closing Bank of United States

The Presidency of Martin Van Buren



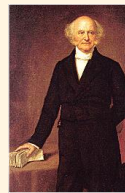
XIV. THE ELECTION OF 1836 (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Martin Van Buren of New York:
 - Jackson's choice as successor in 1836
 - Jacksonites supported Van Buren without enthusiasm
- Whigs' strategy—run several favorite sons:
 - Each with different regional appeal, hoping to prevent one candidate from getting majority
 - Deadlock would be decided by U.S. House, where Whigs would have a chance
 - Whigs' favorite son was General William Henry Harrison of Ohio, hero of Battle of Tippecanoe

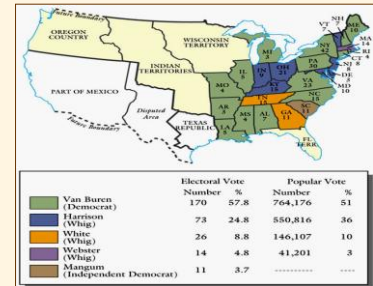


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The 1836 Election Results



Martin Van Buren
“Old Kinderhook”
[O. K.]



XIV. THE ELECTION OF 1836 (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Whigs' scheme failed:
 - Van Buren, dapper “Little Magician,” gained office by popular vote of 765,483 to 739,795.
 - Comfortable margin of 170 to 124 votes (for all Whigs combined) in Electoral College.



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XV. BIG WOES FOR THE “LITTLE MAGICIAN” (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Van Buren, eighth president, first one born under American flag:
 - Statesman with wide experience in legislative and administrative life
 - In intelligence, education, and training, he was above average for presidents since Jefferson
- He labored under severe handicaps:
 - As a machine-made candidate, he incurred resentment of many Democrats



Inherited Jackson's numerous and vengeful enemies

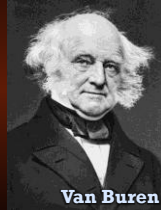
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Martin Van Buren

Eighth President
(1837-1841)

DEMOCRAT

- **New York**
- **The “Little Magician”**
- **Panic of 1837**
- **Panic of 1839**



Van Buren

XV. BIG WOES FOR THE “LITTLE MAGICIAN” (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- His four years overflowed with toil and trouble:
 - Two short-lived rebellions in Canada in 1837 caused incidents along northern frontier and threatened war.
 - Antislavery agitators condemned possible annexation of Texas.
 - **Jackson bequeathed to Van Buren a searing economic depression.**



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XVI. DEPRESSION DOLDRUMS AND THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- **Panic of 1837:**
 - Caused by rampant speculation.
 - Speculative craze spread from western lands and wildcat banks to canals, roads, railroads, and slaves.
 - Jackson’s actions, including Bank War and Specie Circular, gave additional jolt.
 - Failures of wheat crops deepened distress.



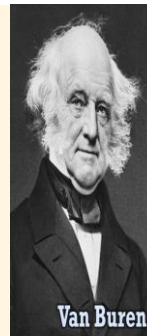
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Results of the Specie Circular

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

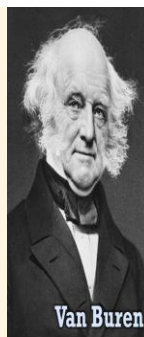
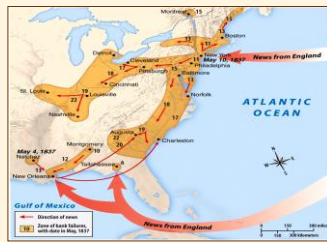
The Panic of 1837!



Van Buren



The Panic of 1837 Spreads Quickly!



Van Buren

XVI. DEPRESSION DOLDRUMS AND THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- Financial problems abroad hurt America’s economy when two big British banks failed.
- Hardship was acute and widespread:
 - Hundreds of American banks collapsed.
 - Commodity prices dropped, sales of public lands fell off, customs revenues dried up.
 - Factories closed and unemployed workers increased.



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XVI. DEPRESSION DOLDRUMS AND THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- Whigs proposed active government remedies:
 - Expanded bank credit, higher tariffs, and subsidies for internal improvements
 - Van Buren spurned these ideas
 - Van Buren's "Divorce Bill:"
 - Separate government from banks altogether
 - By establishing a so-called independent treasury, government would lock its surplus money in vaults



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XVI. DEPRESSION DOLDRUMS AND THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- Van Buren's divorce scheme never popular
- After prolonged struggle, **Independent Treasury Bill** passed in **1840**
- Repealed in 1841 by Whigs, scheme reenacted by Democrats in 1846
- Continued until Republicans instituted network of national banks during Civil War



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The Presidency of Martin Van Buren

- V.P. Martin Van Buren wins in 1836
- Van Buren did not appeal to the common people
- Panic of 1837
- Blamed on the Democrats
- "Van Ruin's" Depression - Van Buren used up Man
- "Divorce Bill"
- separating the bank from the government and storing money in some of the vaults of the larger American cities, and thus keeping the money safe but also unavailable that advocated the **independent treasury**, and in 1840, it was passed.
- Independent treasury

We will Cover TEXAS in the chapter on Manifest Destiny Chapter 16

XVII. GONE TO TEXAS (SLIDE 1 OF 4) • In 1821 Mexicans won independence. • New regime granted huge tract of land to Stephen Austin in 1823: • Promised (2) he would bring 300 American families to Texas who would be Roman Catholics • (2) Settlers would be properly Mexicanized • Two stipulations largely ignored	XVII. GONE TO TEXAS (SLIDE 2 OF 4) • Texan Americans about 30,000 by 1835. • Most law abiding, but some left Texas just ahead of sheriff. • Among settlers were Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie. • A latecomer was ex-governor of Tennessee, Sam Houston. • Pioneer individuals who came to Texas were not easy to push around.
XVII. GONE TO TEXAS (SLIDE 3 OF 4) • Friction increased between Mexicans and Texans: • Slavery, immigration, and local rights • Slavery was particularly touchy topic. • Mexico emancipated its slaves in 1820 and banned further importation of slaves into Texas, as well as further colonization by troublesome Americans. • Texans refused to honor these decrees. • Kept their slaves, and new settlers kept bringing more slaves into Texas.	XVII. GONE TO TEXAS (SLIDE 4 OF 4) • Austin went to Mexico City in 1833 to negotiate differences: • Dictator Santa Anna jailed him for eight months. • Explosion came in 1835, when Santa Anna: • Wiped out all local rights • Started to raise an army to suppress upstart Texas

We will Cover TEXAS in the chapter on Manifest Destiny Chapter 16

XVIII. THE LONE STAR REBELLION (SLIDE 1 OF 5) • In 1836 Texas declared independence. • Named Sam Houston commander in chief • Santa Anna with 6,000 men swept into Texas: • Trapped 200 Texans at Alamo in San Antonio, wiping them out after 13 days. • Band of 400 Texans were defeated at Goliad and then butchered as "pirates."	XVIII. THE LONE STAR REBELLION (SLIDE 2 OF 5) • All these operations delayed Mexican advance and galvanized American opposition: • Slain heroes Bowie and Crockett became legendary in death. • Texan war cries: "Remember the Alamo!" "Remember Goliad," and "Death to Santa Anna!"
XVIII. THE LONE STAR REBELLION (SLIDE 3 OF 5) • Houston's small army retreated to east: • Lured Santa Anna to San Jacinto, near site of city that bears Houston's name (see Map 12.3) • 1,300 Mexicans vs. 900 Texans • On April 21, 1836, Houston, taking advantage of Mexican siesta, wiped out Mexican force and captured Santa Anna • Facing 30 Bowie knives, Santa Anna signed two treaties	XVIII. THE LONE STAR REBELLION (SLIDE 4 OF 5) • Santa Anna agreed to: • Withdraw Mexican troops • Recognize Rio Grande as southwestern boundary of Texas • After his release, Santa Anna repudiated treaties because he had been extorted under duress. • Americans overwhelmingly favored Texans even though in 1839 U.S. recognized Spanish control of Texas in exchange for Florida.

XVIII. THE LONE STAR REBELLION

- In 1837, departing President Jackson extended recognition to Lone Star Republic
- Texas petitioned for annexation in 1837:
 - United States hesitated because of slavery issue.
 - Most settlers to Texas from South and Southwest.
 - Many Texans were slaveholders and admitting Texas to Union meant greatly enlarging American slavery.




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Election of 1840



- “Log Cabin and Hard Cider”
- William Henry Harrison (Whig)
- “Tippecanoe and Tyler too”
- “Van! Van! Is a Used-up Man!”
- The Whigs’ Triumph

XIX. LOG CABINS AND HARD CIDER OF 1840 (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Democrats nominated Van Buren
- Whigs nominated only one candidate this time:
 - Ohio’s William Henry Harrison, believed to be ablest vote-getter
 - Whigs published no official platform
 - Whigs, as result of a Democratic editor’s insult, adopted hard cider and log cabin as symbols

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XIX. LOG CABINS AND HARD CIDER OF 1840 (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Harrison was from one of the FFVs (“First Families of Virginia”).
- Harrison won by surprisingly close margin of 1,274,624 to 1,127,781 popular votes but an overwhelming electoral margin of 234 to 60.
- Whigs sought to expand and stimulate economy.
- Democrats favored retrenchment and an end to high-flying banks and aggressive corporations.

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Election of 1840

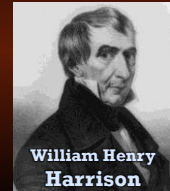
Elitist Whigs Regroup



The “Log Cabin” Campaign

Whigs beat the Democrats at their own game.

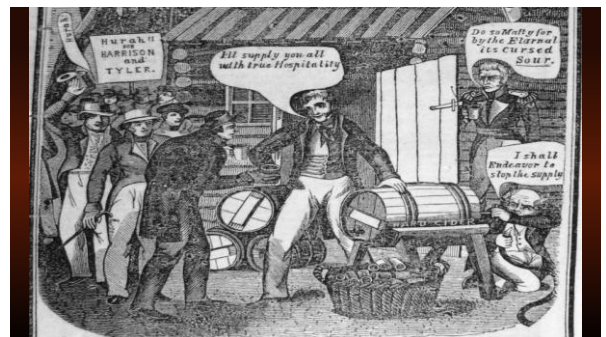
Tippecanoe and Tyler Too!

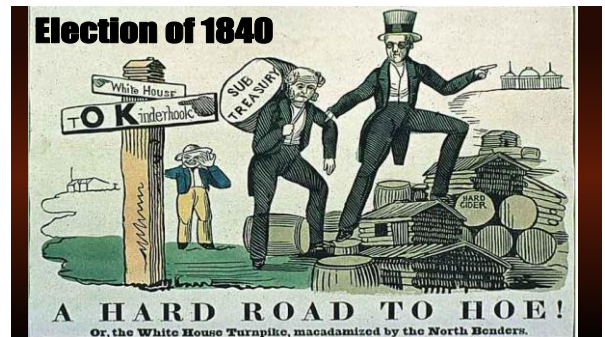
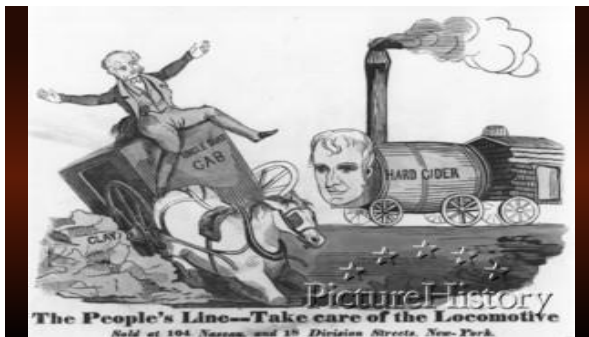


William Henry Harrison

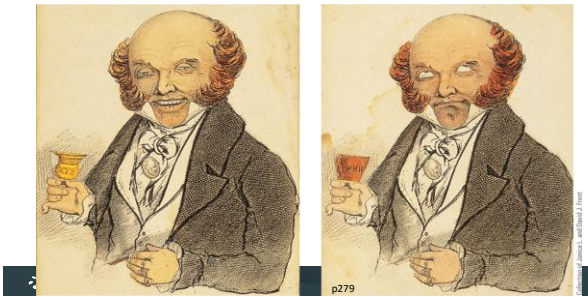


Looks like democracy...
smells like democracy...
tastes like democracy...





12.21 A and B Martin Van Buren Gags on Hard Cider

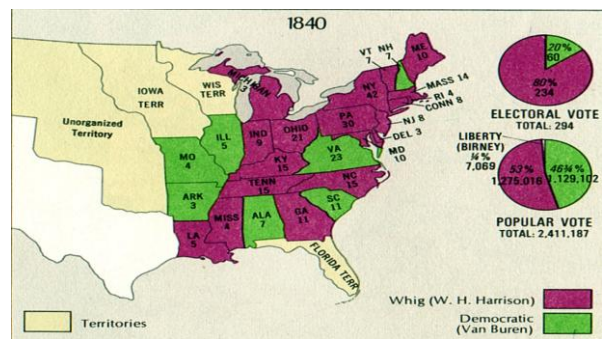
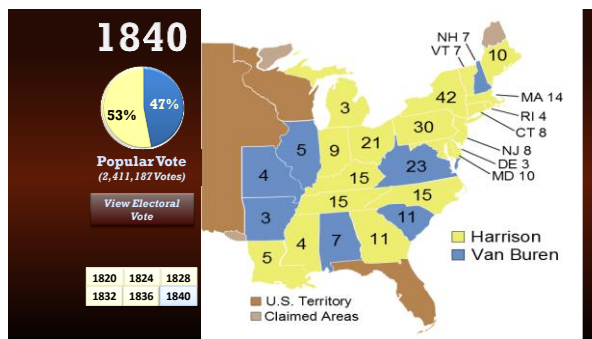


XX. POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE

- 1840 election demonstrated two major changes in politics since Era of Good Feelings.
- First, triumph of populist democratic style:
 - By 1840s, aristocracy was tainted and democracy was respectable.
 - Politicians forced to curry favor with voting masses.
 - Wealthy and prominent had to forsake social pretensions and cultivate common touch if they hoped to win elections.

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XXI. THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- **Second dramatic change was formation of vigorous two-party system:**
 - Jeffersonians so successful in absorbing Federalist programs that true two-party system never emerged.
 - Idea still prevailed that parties = conspiracy and faction and injured health of virtuous republic.



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XXI. THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- **Both parties grew out of Jeffersonian republicanism:**
 - Each laid claim to different aspects of inheritance.
 - Democrats glorified liberty of individual and guarded against inroads of "privilege" into government.
 - Whigs triumphed natural harmony of society and were willing to use government to realize objectives.
 - They berated leaders who appealed to self-interest.



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XXI. THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- **Democrats clung to states' rights and federal restraint in social and economic affairs.**
- **Whigs favored renewed national bank, protective tariffs, internal improvements, public schools, and moral reforms (e.g., prohibition, end to slavery).**
- Separated by real differences in philosophy and policy, but had much in common:
 - Mass-based, "catchall" parties mobilized as many voters as possible.



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WHIGS	The 2 nd Party System	DEMOCRATS
Henry Clay	Leaders	Andrew Jackson
Nationalistic	Federalism	States' Rights
Elitist	Attitude toward the "Common Man"	Democratic
YES	Moral Reform?	NO
Loose	Constitution	STRICT
Gov. Involvement OK	Economy	Laissez-faire
Northeast	Sectional Support	South / West
YES	National Bank	NO
YES	Internal Improvements	NO
YES	Protective Tariff	NO