

# The Age of Jackson (1824-1836)

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- How did America evolve towards greater democracy between 1800 and 1840?
  - How did President Jackson reflect this change?

# The Jacksonian Era

## Politics of the People

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The common man becomes important in politics, rather than just wealthy men.

Issues with Native Americans, States' Rights, and the National Bank of the United States.

Issues with critics of the way Jackson ruled the nation (too much power)

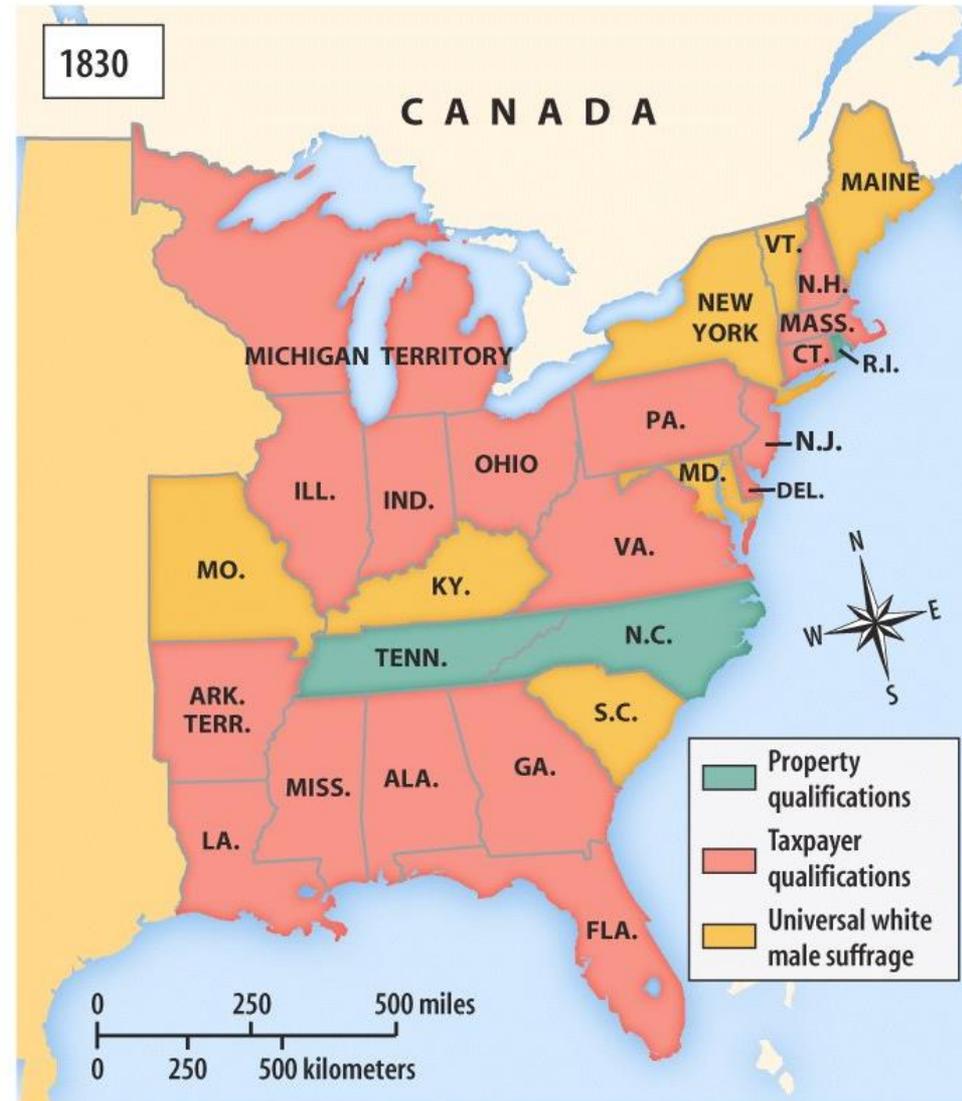
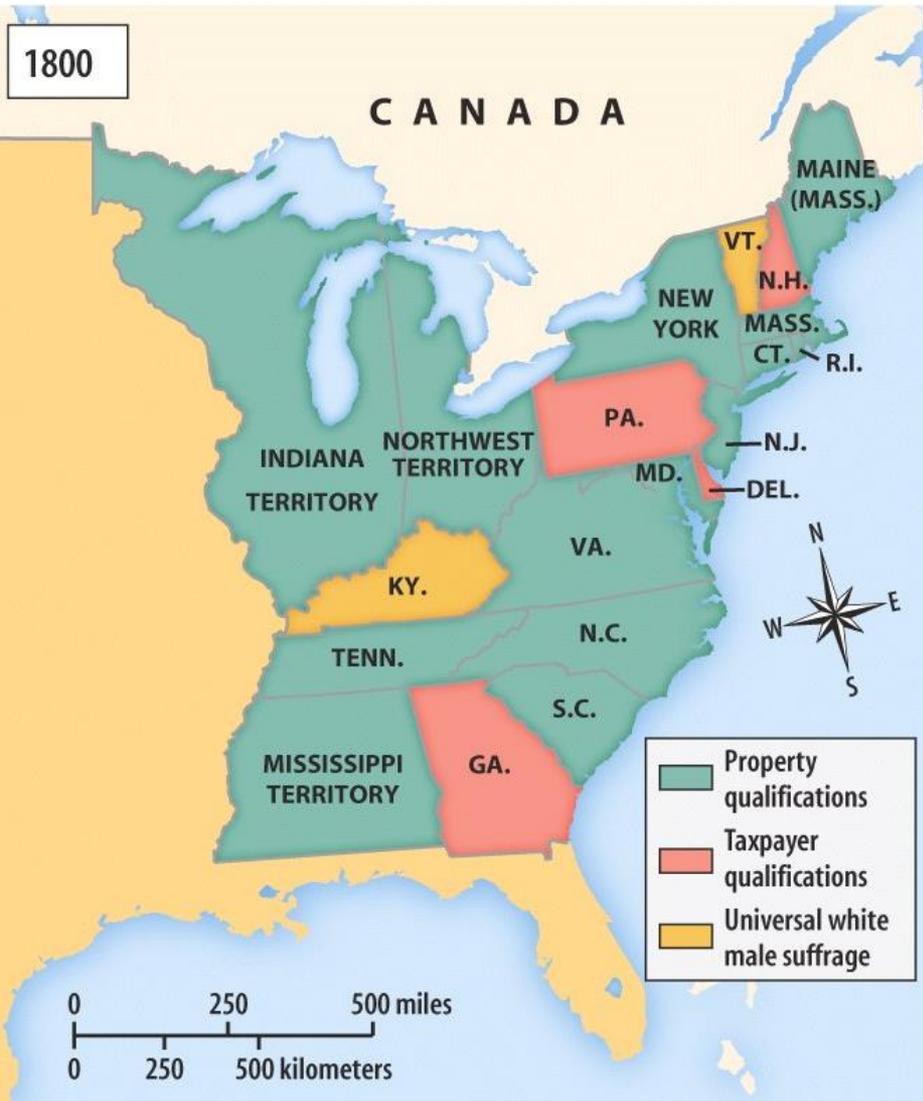
### **Main Idea**

Andrew Jackson's election as president in 1828 brought in a new era of popular democracy.

### **Why it Matters**

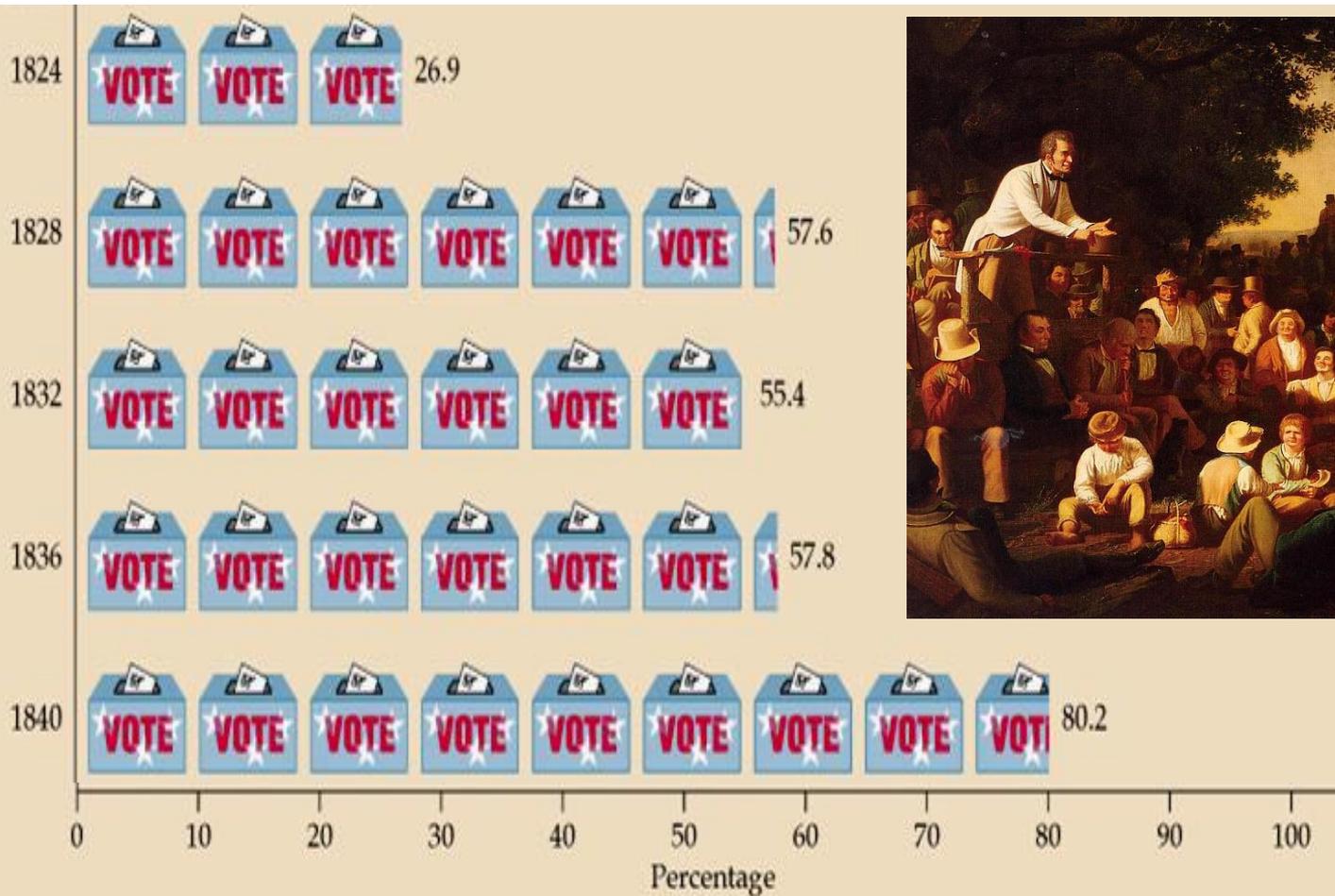
Jackson's use of presidential powers laid the foundation of the modern presidency.

# How did America change from 1800 to 1830?

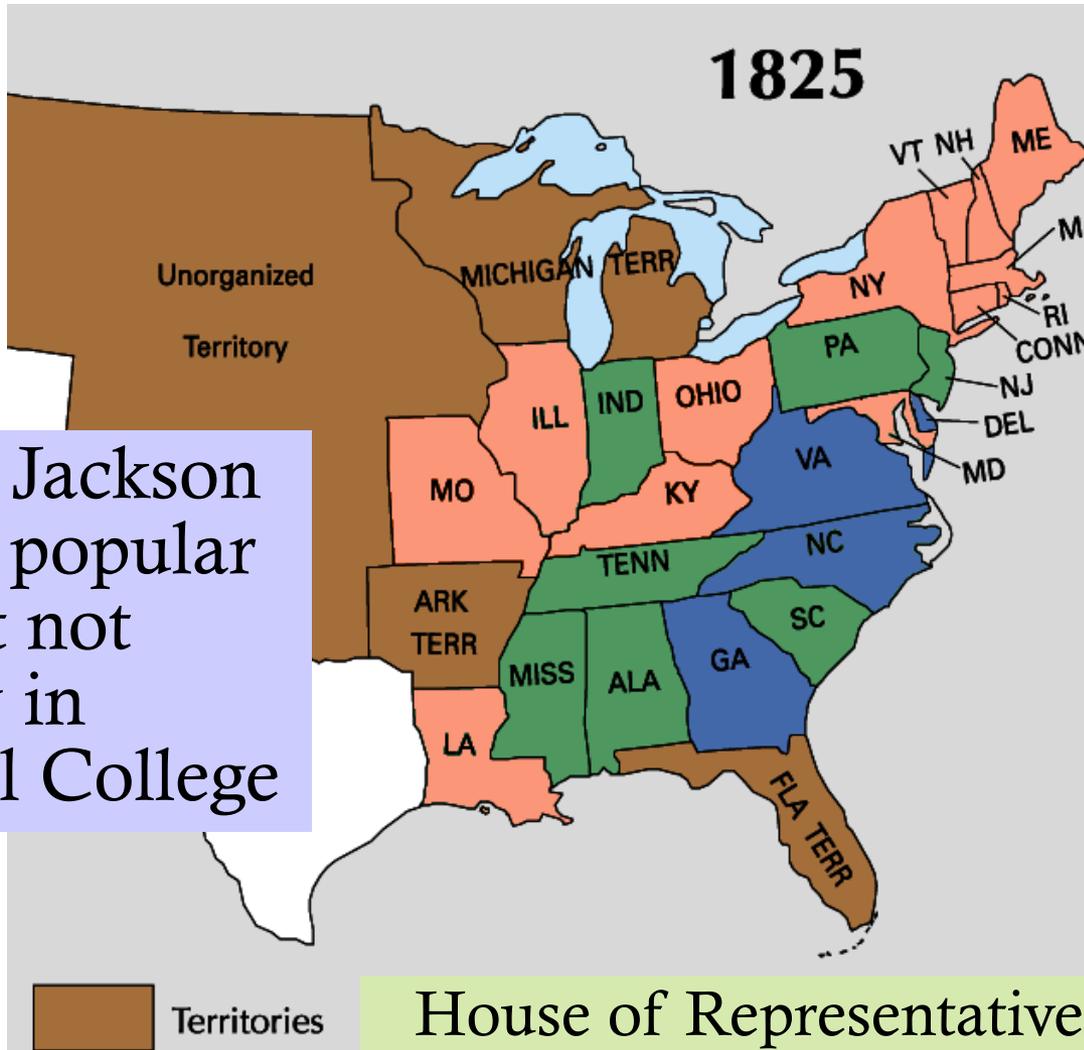
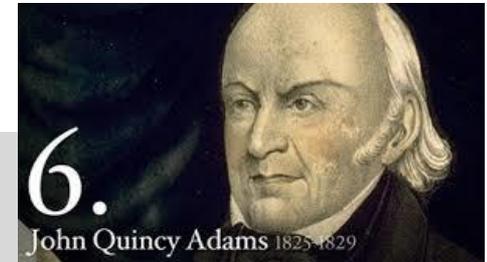


# Universal White Male Suffrage

From 1800 to 1840, states removed property and tax restrictions which allowed 90% of the “common” white men to vote.



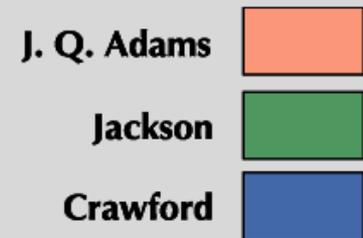
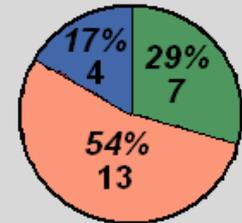
# John Quincy Adams was elected President in 1824 thanks to the “corrupt bargain”



Andrew Jackson won the popular vote, but not majority in Electoral College

**VOTE IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
(One vote per state)

Total: 24

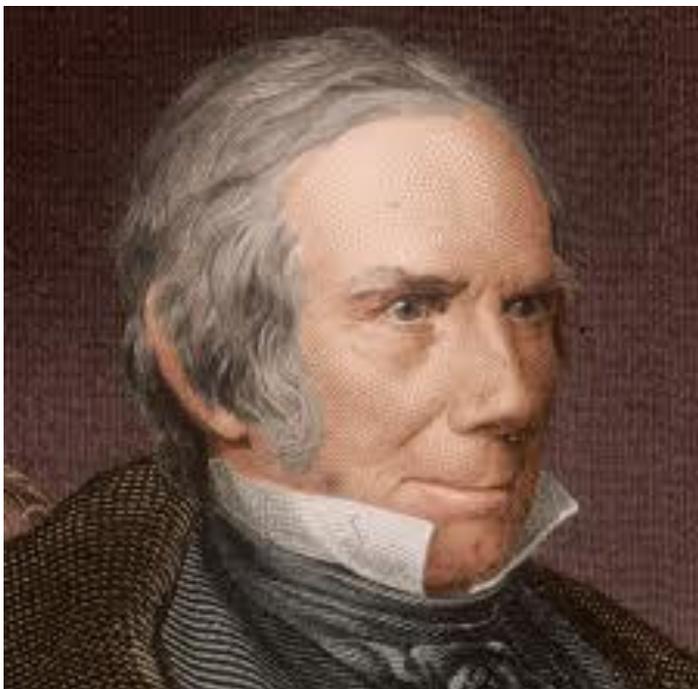


House of Representatives had to decide

# Election of 1824

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- The Democratic Republicans had some disagreements that ended with four people running for president under the party.
- Andrew Jackson easily won the popular vote but there was no clear winner in the Electoral College.
- There was a tie of the Electoral College votes so the election was decided in the House of Representatives, who voted John Quincy Adams (son of President John Adams) as the winner.
- Jackson felt the election had been stolen away from him and that the people of the United States had been ignored and cheated out of the president they wanted.



Henry Clay had power in House of Representatives.

Clay did not like Jackson.

Adams liked Clay's American System.

Adams became President and Clay became Secretary of State.

In four years the split between Jackson and the “common people” of the United States and the more privileged people like John Adams led to the complete split of the Democratic Republican party into 2 parties:  
The Democrats (Jackson) and the National Republicans (Adams).

# Election of 1828

## Development of Modern American politics

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1st election where all white males could vote because property and taxation requirements for voting in many states was eliminated.

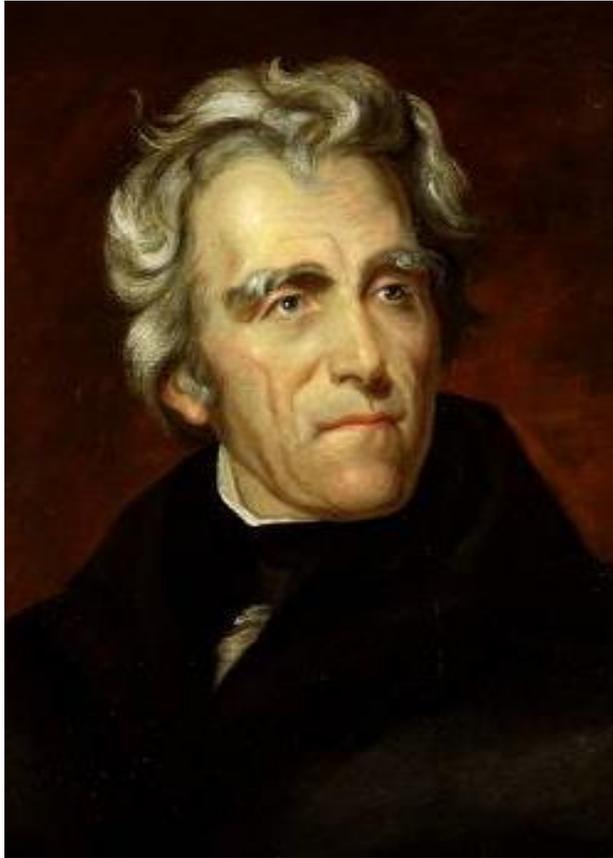
The modern democratic party emerged.

Jackson ran again for president against Adams and won.

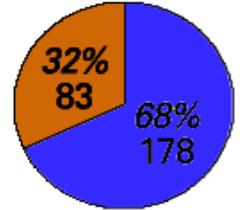
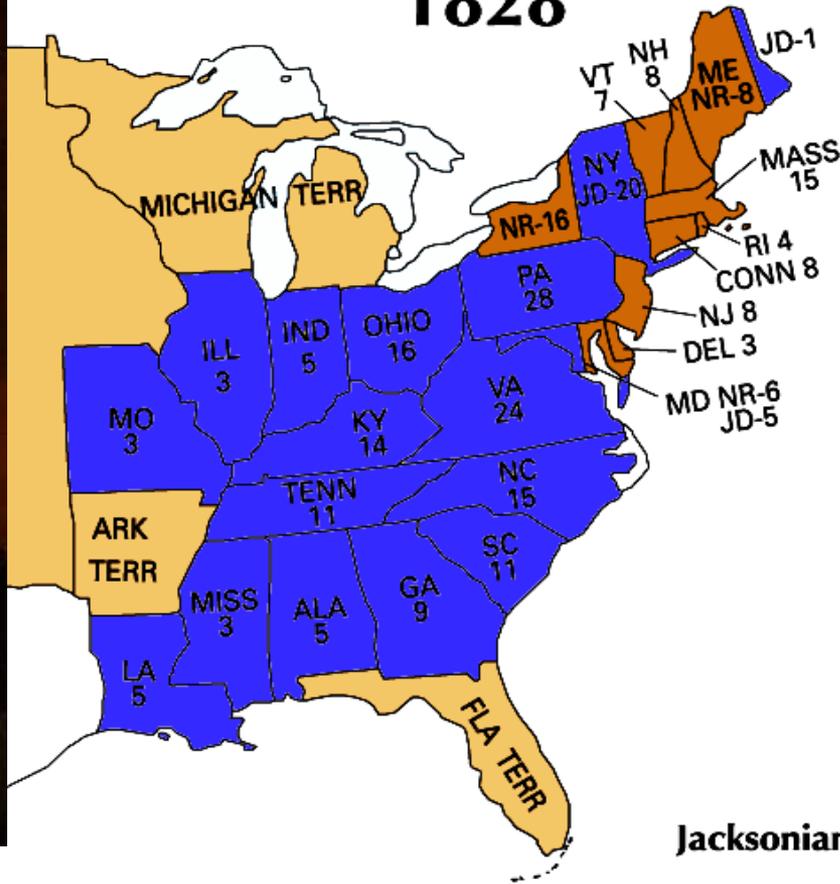
He promoted in the campaign his version of democracy in which the majority would rule and the power would be taken away from the rich elite and given to the people.

This became known as “Jacksonian Democracy”

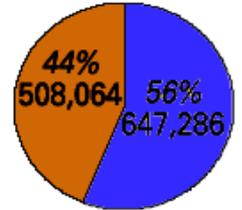
# Andrew Jackson's victory in the election of 1828 changed American politics



1828



ELECTORAL VOTE  
TOTAL: 261



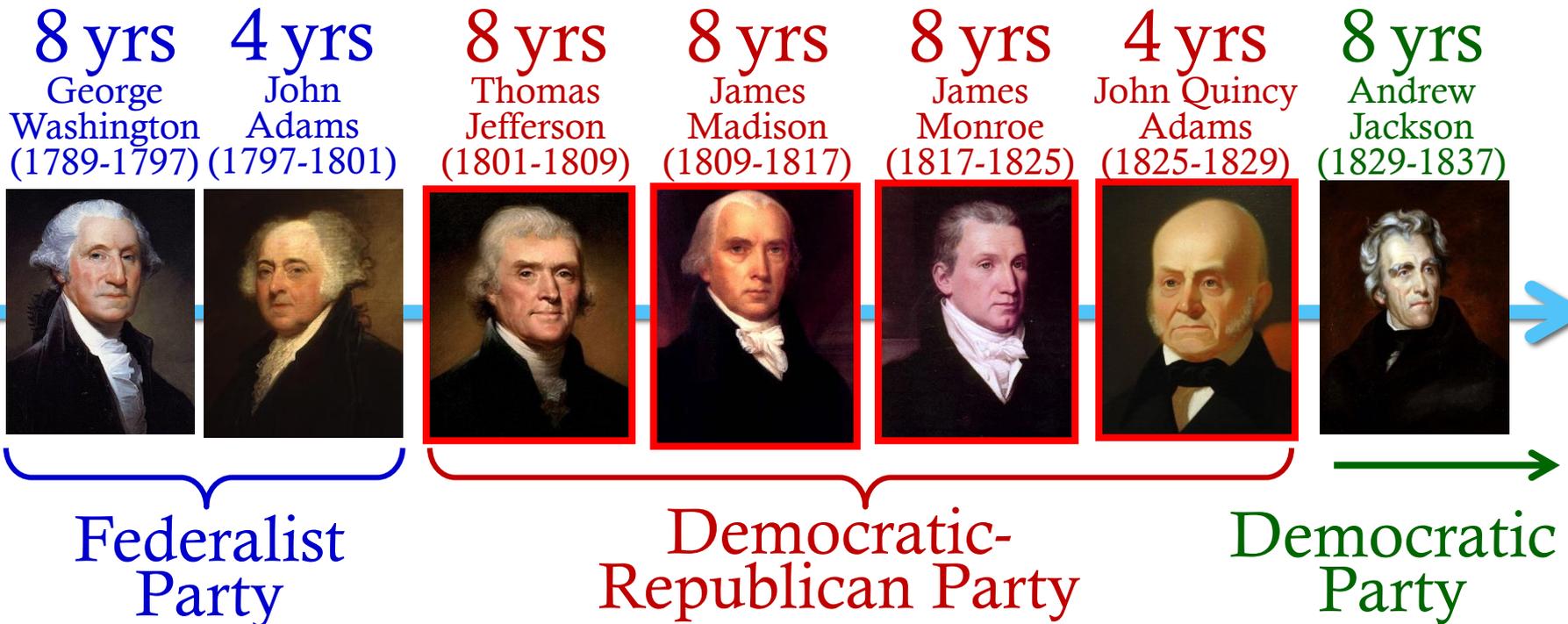
POPULAR VOTE  
TOTAL: 1,155,350

 Territories

Jacksonian Democrat (Jackson)   
National Republican (J. Q. Adams) 

# Jacksonian Democracy

Jackson and his supporters hoped to return to the **Jeffersonian ideas** of states' rights, protection of liberty, and westward expansion.



Andrew Jackson  
was the first  
“common man”  
president

He was born poor,  
uneducated, and  
from the West



# **Jackson Forever!**

The Hero of Two Wars and of Orleans!  
**The Man of the People!**

HE WHO COULD NOT BARTER NOR BARGAIN FOR THE

# **PRESIDENCY!**

Who, although “*A Military Chieftain*,” valued the purity of Elections and of the Electors, **MORE** than the Office of **PRESIDENT** itself! Although the greatest in the gift of his countrymen, and the highest in point of dignity of any in the world,

## **BECAUSE**

It should be derived from the

# **PEOPLE!**

No Gag Laws! No Black Cockades! No Reign of Terror! No Standing Army or Navy Officers, when under the pay of Government, to browbeat, or

## **KNOCK DOWN**

Old Revolutionary Characters, or our Representatives while in the discharge of their duty. To the Polls then, and vote for those who will support

# **OLD HICKORY**

AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.

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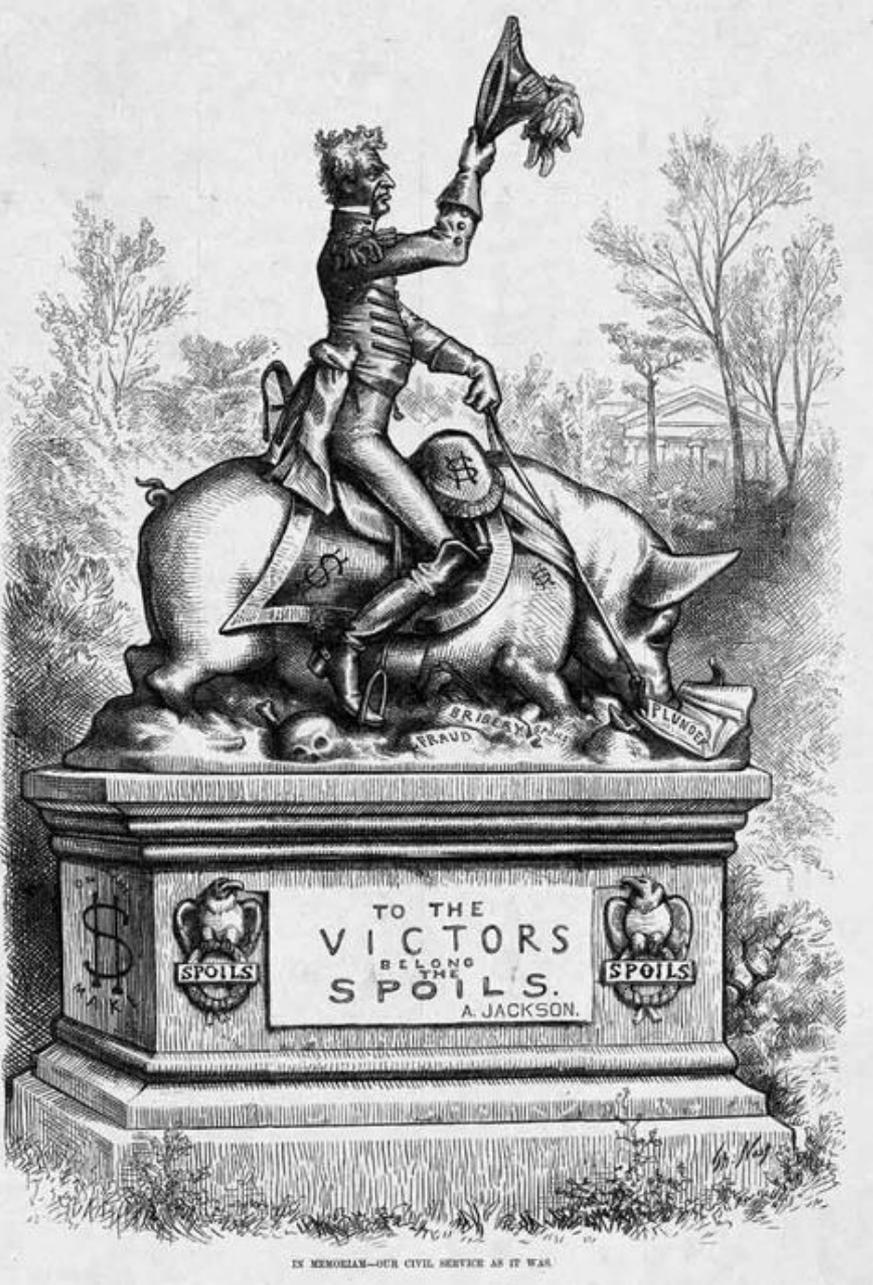
# Changes in Democracy

Jeffersonian Democracy	Jacksonian Democracy
Government <b>for the people</b> but run by well educated <b>(rich)</b> leaders. <b>(Republicanism)</b>	Government for the people and run <b>BY THE PEOPLE</b> (Democracy)
Democracy in political life	Democracy in <b>economic, social, and political</b> life.
Wanted <b>farmers</b> and mainly <b>agricultural</b> life	Wanted a <b>split</b> between <b>farming AND manufacturing</b>
<b>Limited</b> government	Limited government but with a <b>very strong president.</b>

# “To the victor belongs the spoils”

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.



# The Spoils System

**“To the victor belongs the spoils”**: The winner (to the victor) should get (belongs) all the possessions and power (the spoils) from the loser.

Andrew Jackson is famous for this quote as he explains how he should have the right to use the patronage system.

**Patronage**: When presidents give people that have supported them key positions in their new administration.

It is common practice for Presidents to be able to appoint cabinet members, etc. but this was the first time a president “cleaned house” and replaced ALL appointed position with his supporters.

Some people felt as if this was too much power for a president to have and that the system was corrupt but Jackson defended it saying it broke the last group’s power over Washington policies.

# Jackson's Policy toward Native Americans

**Main Idea:** During Jackson's presidency, Native Americans were forced to move west of the Mississippi River.

**Why it Matters:** This forced removal forever changed the lives of Native Americans in the United States.

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

Five "civilized tribes" in the South stood in the way of American westward expansion.



CHEROKEE



CHOCTAW



MUSCOGEE  
(CREEK)



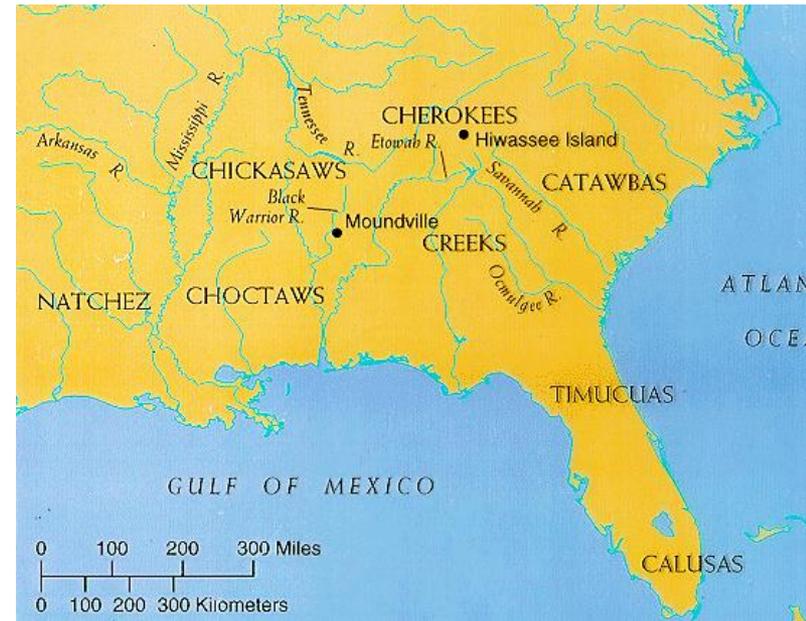
CHICKASAW



SEMINOLE

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

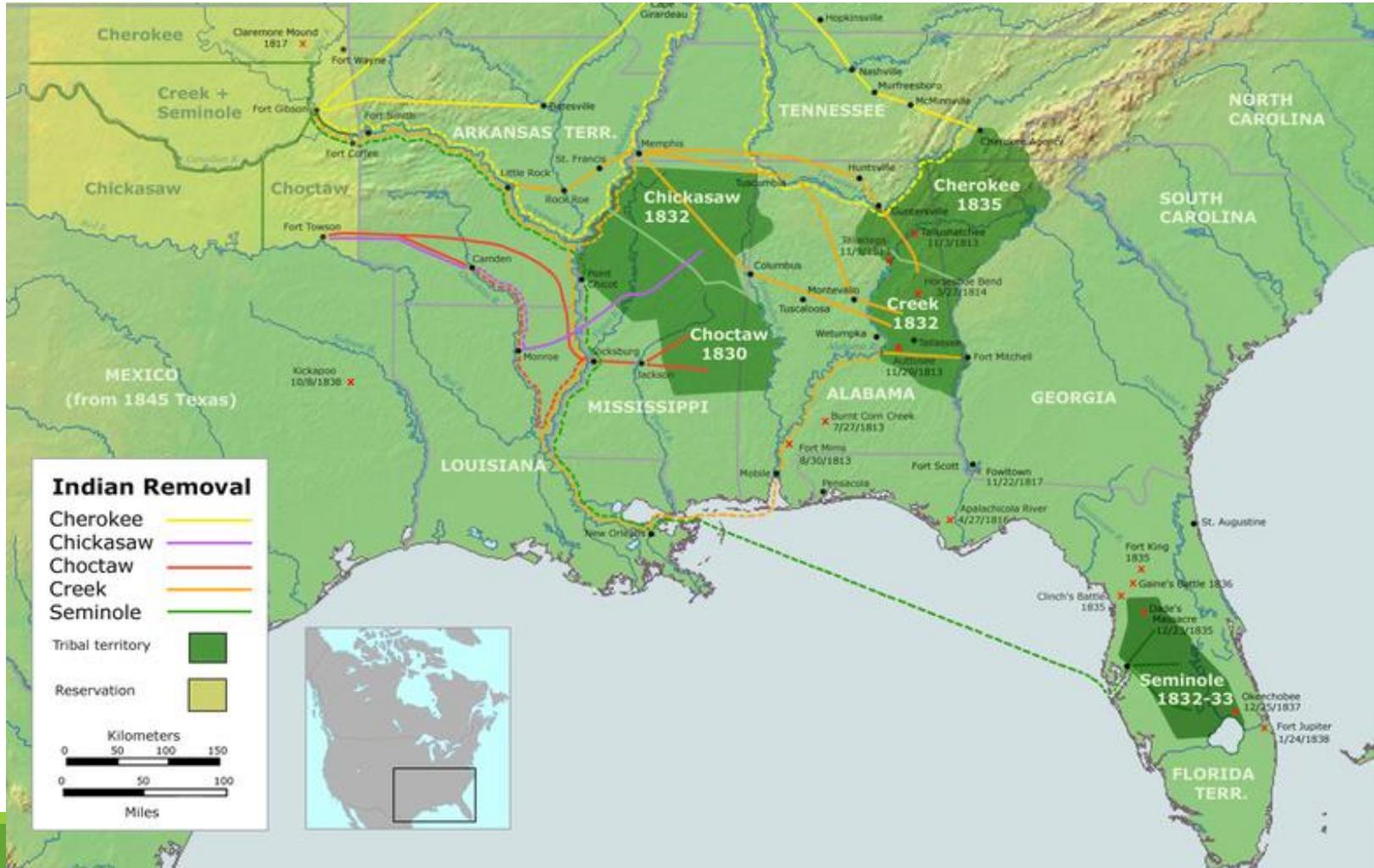
The Cherokee sued in the Supreme Court (Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) and won.



# Indian Removal Act, 1830

- ❑ Gave Andrew Jackson the power to negotiate resettlement treaties with the Native Americans and allowed the states to make laws governing their territory.
- ❑ Jackson believed it would allow the natives to keep their way of life and also allow Americans to get the land they wanted.
- ❑ The act caused death and hardship and made the natives very upset because they were forced off their land.

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



- ❑ Many tribes went ahead and accepted the inevitable, signing treaties and moving West. The Cherokee however, filed suit in the US Supreme Court asking the Court to stop the state of Georgia from taking their land.
- ❑ John Marshall and the US Supreme Court sided with the Cherokee's saying that only the federal government could make laws affecting the tribes, not the states.
- ❑ Andrew Jackson and the state of Georgia ignored the decision.
- ❑ Jackson said that Marshall could enforce his decision if he had the power to do so and allowed Georgia to go ahead with the forced removal of the Cherokee's.

# The Trail of Tears



In 1838, under **President Martin Van Buren's** orders, the **U.S. Army** forced the Cherokeees west on the "Trail of Tears"

- ❑ It was called the “Trail of Tears” because natives were forced by the military to walk hundreds of miles to resettle in lands they didn’t have any knowledge of.
- ❑ The forced removal of the Cherokee Indians from native lands to Indian Territory (Parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska) was for their land for farming and for gold.
- ❑  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the natives died on the trail because of starvation, the cold, and disease.
- ❑ Not all tribes went without a fight. Some natives fought to the death to protect their lands and some even staged huge rebellions, killing many soldiers before being beaten by the government and forced to move anyway.

# Conflicts over States' Rights

**Main Idea:** Jackson struggled to keep the South from breaking away from the Union over the issue of Tariffs.

**Why it Matters:** Disputes about States' Rights and the power of the federal government are still important in national politics today.

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

**Northern states favored tariffs** because they profited when people bought more American-made goods

# Sectional Differences

## The North

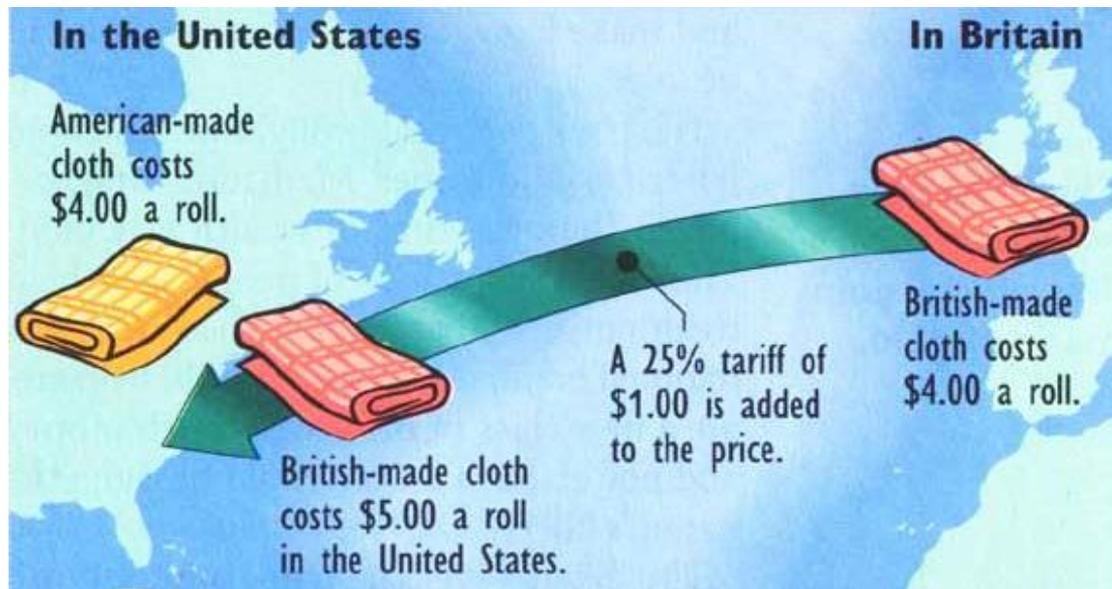
- Wanted Tariffs because of manufacturing
- Wanted the government to spend money on transportation like new roads and canals to help bring food and raw materials and to help with shipping goods out to other parts of the nation.
- Wanted land prices in the West to stay high because low prices would attract workers away from the city and would endanger the manufacturing base in the North.

# The South

- Opposed tariffs because most of their cotton was sold to international buyers who gave them credit for goods instead of money. They had to use that credit for internationally made goods which made their cotton worth less.
- Opposed federally funded improvements in transportation because the government used tariffs to pay for the improvements and they didn't want MORE tariffs.
- Tariffs had been increasing steadily for 10 or 12 years and the south felt like the whole nation was being run according to what was beneficial to just one part of the nation instead of to the nation as a whole.

# The West

- Wanted Western land to be sold cheap so that more people would settle there and that would increase the political power of the West.
- Also wanted the government to spend money on transportation so that goods could be easily shipped west to them.

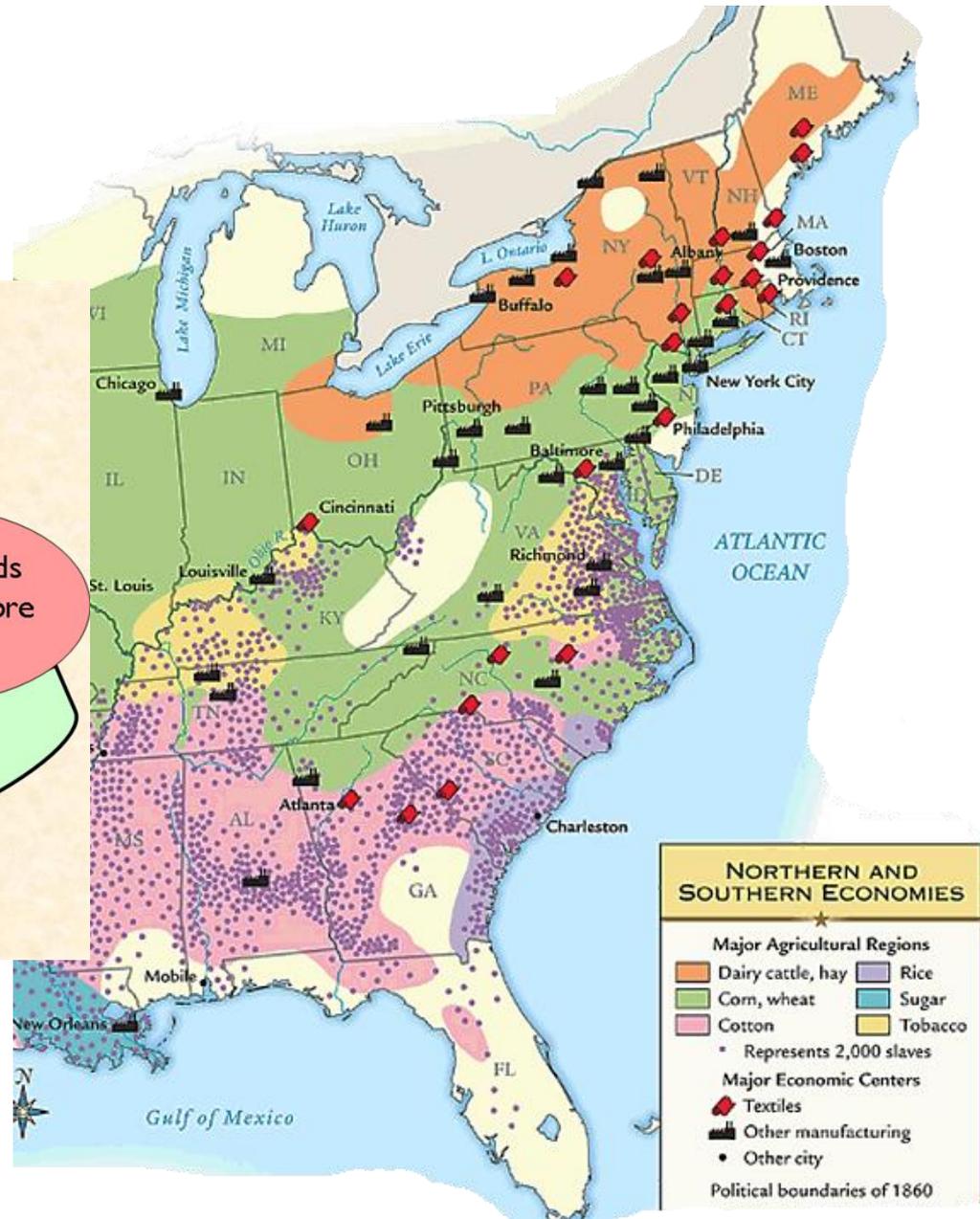


**Tariff Debate of 1828:  
The Northern  
Perspective**

Northern industrial  
states profit  
from the  
increased business

foreign goods  
are made more  
expensive

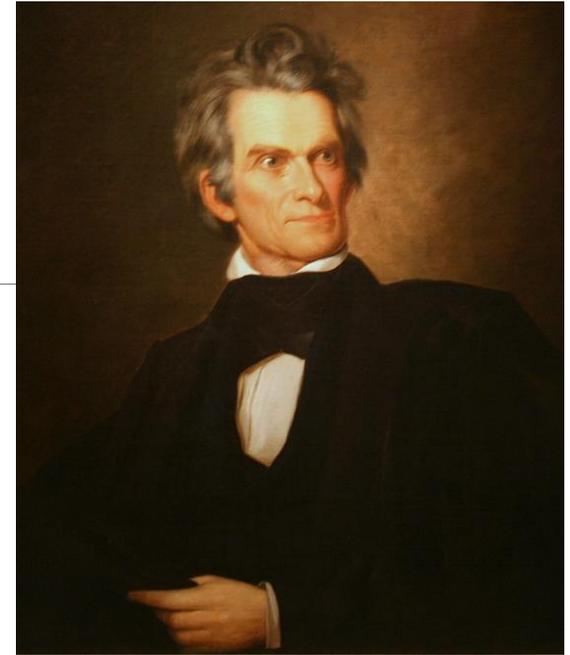
people buy more  
U.S. goods



# Tariff of Abominations & the Nullification Crisis

- ❑ **Tariff of Abomination** was a high tariff that set off a huge debate in Congress. **South Carolina** threatened to secede because they were being forced to pay it.
- ❑ **John C. Calhoun** (former Senator for South Carolina and the Vice President) declared that South Carolina was nullifying (cancel or void) the Tariff of Abominations.
- ❑ Calhoun insisted that if a state felt a federal law was in direct conflict with the state's best interests, the state could refuse to follow the law. The state had **the right** to nullify a law they found unjust.

- By the 1830s, sectionalism was becoming more obvious, especially over the issue of tariffs
- This further split the interests of the North and the South and increased sectionalism.
- Andrew Jackson asserted the authority of the federal government in the Nullification Crisis.
- Southern states opposed tariffs because made goods more expensive and led to European tariffs on cotton
- 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**

- To keep South Carolina from actually trying to secede from the Union, the federal government backed down and lowered the tariff but neither side was done with the debate.
- South Carolina still believed the tariff was too high and it took Henry Clay (The Great Compromiser) to come up with a plan to prevent bloodshed and rebellion.
- In the end, the debate only served to further split the nation into North and South.

*“When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union... Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!”*

Daniel Webster 1830

## **Analyze this quote....**

1. Who was the person who said this? What is his important place in History?
2. What do you think was happening at this time in the United States? How do you think this person feels about that?
3. What is your opinion of the conflict? Pick a side and justify why your side is right.

# Prosperity and Panic

**Main Idea:** Jackson's policies caused the economy to collapse after he left office and affected the next election.

**Why it Matters:** The condition of the economy continues to affect the outcomes of presidential (and congressional) elections today.

## The Second Bank of the United States.

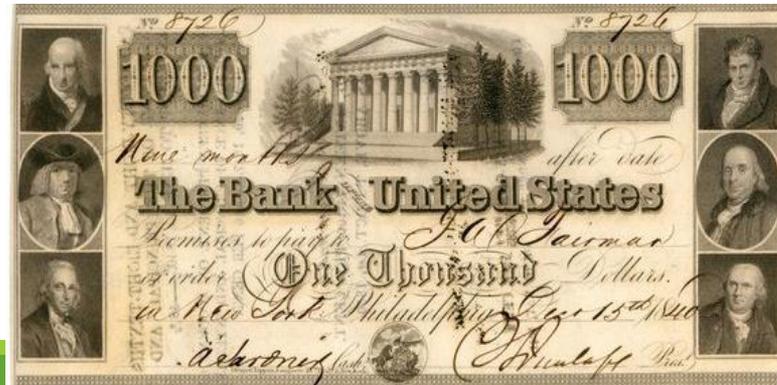
- The **third conflict** of the Jackson presidency was his war against the Second Bank of the United States.
- Jackson thought the Bank was unconstitutional and gave too much power to the elite.
- In 1832, Congressman Henry Clay and bank manager Nicolas Biddle supported the re-chartering the Bank of the United States
- **Jackson vetoed the bank re-charter** which would kill the Bank of the United States in 4 years

In Jackson's opinion the National Bank of the US was far too powerful!

The Bank's president (Nicholas Biddle) controlled the money supply of the entire nation

The Bank lent money to members of Congress too and so Biddle claimed he could influence Congressional decisions.

Jackson also felt that the Bank was partial to wealthy clients and hurt the average person with its policies.





In 1833, Jackson ordered all federal money to be removed from the National Bank and put the funds in 23 “**pet**” state banks.

This action killed the Bank of the United States.

Without it, banking went unregulated from 1833 to 1913 and the economy entered a number of “panics” or depressions.

The Panic of 1837 happened when banks scaled back lending and raised interest rates.



When Biddle asked Congress to renew the Bank's charter (operating license) Congress agreed but Jackson vetoed the bill.

Jackson explained that even though the Supreme Court had upheld the constitutionality of the Bank in **McCullough v. Maryland**, he believed it was still unconstitutional.

Congress passed the bill anyway with a 2/3 majority but many people were upset because Jackson was, again, ignoring a decision by the Supreme Court and to them, that meant he was a **tyrant** and not following the law.

Despite that, Jackson was able to win re-election in 1832 and he took that as a sign that the people supported his war on the Bank.

The National Bank's president responded by making it harder for people to borrow money but Jackson ended up putting the Bank out of business by using his "pet" state banks to hold the nation's money.

Jackson had won his war on the National Bank of the United States but future problems with the economy would be the result.

# Jackson Represented a New Era in American Democracy

BORN TO COMMAND.



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.

<b>Presidents</b>	<b>Events</b>
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