Chapter 13

The Rise of a Mass Democracy, 1824–1840
I. The “Corrupt Bargain” of 1824

• The presidential election of 1824-Andrew Jackson v. John Q. Adams
• No majority-election goes to House
• Role of Henry Clay
• Outcome
• Response of Jackson supporters?
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Popular Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>153,544</td>
<td>42.16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>108,740</td>
<td>31.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46,618</td>
<td>12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47,136</td>
<td>12.99</td>
</tr>
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II. A Yankee Misfit in the White House

• John Q. Adams as President
• Adams’ policies
• Adams’ political problems
III. Going “Whole Hog” for Jackson in 1828

• Split of the Jeffersonian Party-National Republicans (Adams) v. Democratic Republicans (Jackson)
• How did Jackson campaign/represent himself? The nature of the campaign?
• What was the outcome of the election of 1828?
IV. “Old Hickory” as President

• Andrew Jackson the man
• Jackson’s political base—How was this a shift?
V. The Spoils System

• What is the “spoils” system?
• What were the characteristics of the system in Jackson’s administration?
VI. The Tricky “Tariff of Abominations”

• The tariff as a political issue - Who was for it and who was against it?
• The “Tariff of Abominations”
• How did the South react? Why?
• What were the deeper issues?
• The *South Carolina Exposition* - John Calhoun
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1840</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>4 (1842)</td>
<td>58 (1842)</td>
<td>14 (1902)</td>
<td>49 (1902)</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1 (1898)</td>
<td>79 (1898)</td>
<td>33 (1902)</td>
<td>76 (1902)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>—</td>
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Table 13.2 Voter Turnout by Country, 1840–2008
VII. “Nullies” in South Carolina

- Tariff of 1832 replaces Tariff of “Abominations”
- Nullification Crisis deepens in South Carolina-South Carolina threatens to take itself out of the union.
- Jackson responds with military activity
- Henry Clay proposes a compromise-the Compromise Tariff of 1832
- Force Bill to enforce tariff
- South Carolina repeals its nullification ordinance
- Issue resulted in standoff-Clay won politically.
VIII. The Trail of Tears

• Tribes are “sovereign”
• Attempts to assimilate and acculturate
• “Civilized” tribes
• The Cherokee perhaps the most “civilized”: Sequoyah, schools, constitution, prosperous.
• Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles.
• But, Georgia outlaws Cherokee tribal council. Creates Georgia jurisdiction over tribe—appealed to Supreme Court (Worchester v. Georgia). Court upheld rights of tribe but Jackson ignored the ruling.
continued

• Jackson proposed removal of the civilized tribes. Why?

• Indian Removal Act of 1830

• “Trail of Tears”

• Bureau of Indian Affairs created in 1836

• Black Hawk War-Sauk and Fox crushed under Jefferson Davis and Captain Abraham Lincoln

• Seminole resistance led by Osceola unto Osceola captured under a flag of truce.

• 4/5 moved to Oklahoma. Remainder retreated further into the Everglades.
IX. The Bank War

• Why did Jackson hate the Bank of the U.S.? a.) monopolistic—big v. small b.) it had become a powerful entity, almost a branch of government despite being a private institution. It was NOT accountable to the people c.) Nicholas Biddle, president of Bank of U.S., very powerful d.) many foreclosures on western farms

• The Bank War began when Webster and Clay introduced a bill to renew the charter before it was time. Charter became an election issue of 1832. Issue put Jackson in difficult spot politically.
continued

• Jackson vetoed the bill when it passed Congress. Said Bank was unconstitutional despite McCulloch ruling. Also, exerting presidential power.

• How would this affect the Election of 1832. Was Jackson helped or hurt? What about Clay-his political rival?
X. “Old Hickory” Wallops Clay in 1832

• A third political party emerges-the anti-Masonic Party. Why support for **anti-Mason**.
• Jackson was a Mason therefore an anti-Jackson party. Party also supported by evangelicals.
• First national nominating conventions.
• National Republicans and Anti-Masons adopted platforms.
• Clay supported by big moneyed interests-well funded.
• Jackson supported by the masses and won easily.
XI. Burying Biddle’s Bank

- Bank due to expire in 1836. Jackson felt he had a mandate from the voters. Removed federal funds from the Bank to kill it. Vowed to deposit no more funds. Decisions opposed by members of his cabinet (felt actions were vindictive). Had to reshuffle cabinet twice looking for supportive Sec. of Treasury.

- Biddle recalled loans setting cycle of boom>bust

- Jackson chose “pet banks” to deposit federal funds.

- Jackson issued a Specie Circular which required hard currency to purchase public land to combat issue of “wildcat “ currency.
XII. The Birth of the Whigs

- The Democratic-Republican Party had split into two factions—National Republicans and Democratic Republicans. Jackson’s wing adopted the name “Democrats” and his opposition coalesced into the adopted name “Whigs” (opposition to the monarchy).

- Party first emerged in the Senate—Webster, Calhoun, and Clay—coalition included supporters of American System, states righters on nullification issue, large northern industrialists and merchants, and Protestants associated with Anti-Masonic party.
continued

• Whigs saw themselves as conservatives but were more progressive in support of programs and reforms-internal improvements, market economy including manufacturers, planters, and merchants and bankers from all sections. Absorbed the Anti-Masonic Party.

• Not just a party of “fat cats”.

• They portrayed Jackson and Van Buren as aristocrats as opposed to champions of the common man- the Democrats the party of cronyism and corruption.
“I love this great people prosperous and happy” — Manager’s last kick.

Raman, Firmness

6 CENTS

“Better Currency”

Hickory Leaf

We promise to pay to the Bounding Benton, Seven Months after date at the

HUMBUG GLORY BANK

SIX CENTS in mint drops or glory at cost

Cunningham Reuben Cashr. Honest Ames Pres’t

Martin K. Jr. "In seven months from this time bank rags shall be abolished — Globe of 1834"

Entered according to Act of Congress Aug 24, 1837, 3416, at the Clerk’s Office of Southern District New-York
XIII. The Election of 1836

• Martin Van Buren, Jackson’s Vice-President and choice as successor.
• Whigs poorly organized. Strategy was to run regional candidates to disperse vote-prevent a majority.
• William Henry Harrison leading Whig candidate.
• Van Buren won 170-124
XIV. Big Woes for the “Little Magician”

- Van Buren first President born under U.S. flag.
- Not as popular among leading Democrats as Jackson. Came in on Jackson’s coattails.
- Troubled four years—troubles along Canadian border caused tension with Britain, anti-slavery agitators in the North, criticism of annexation of Texas, and a weak economy inherited from Jackson.
XV. Depression Doldrums and the Independent Treasury

• “panic of 1837” What caused it? What were its characteristics?
• What were Van Buren’s policy proposals?
XVI. Gone to Texas

• Mexican independence in 1821
• Large tract of land granted to Stephen Austin in 1823-300 American families. Stipulations?
• 30,000 by 1835
• Davey Crockett, Sam Houston, and Jim Bowie
• Friction between Mexicans and Americans increased over issues of slavery, immigration, local rights etc.
• Austin thrown in jai when he went to Mexico City to negotiate with Santa Anna
XVII. The Lone Star Rebellion

- 1836, Texans declare independence-Lone Star Flag
- Santa Anna Sends 6,000 troops
- The “Alamo”-”Remember the Alamo”
- Goliad-400 Americans surrounded, threw down arms but were butchered
- San Jacinto-near Houston-1300 Mexican were wiped out by 900 Texans
- Santa Anna forced to sign two treaties- withdraw and Rio Grande established as border
- Issue-Texas statehood-slave or free?
XVIII. Log Cabins and Hard Cider of 1840

- Election of 1840-Whig William Henry Harrison v. Van Buren
- Portrayal of Harrison
- Portrayal of Van Buren
- “Tippecanoe and Tyler Too
- Outcome
The Whigs in 1840
AND REFORM!
In the Expenses of the Government.
AN UGLY MUG OF
LOG CABIN HARD CIDER
XIX. Politics for the People

• Mass politics v. aristocracy. How had politics changed?
XX. The Two-Party System

• A true two-party system had emerged in Election of 1840. Voters had a relatively clear CHOICE.
**CHRONOLOGY**

**1822** Vesey slave conspiracy in Charleston, South Carolina

**1823** Mexico opens Texas to American settlers

**1824** Lack of electoral majority for presidency throws election into House of Representatives

**1825** House elects John Quincy Adams president

**1828** Tariff of 1828 (“Tariff of Abominations”) Jackson elected president

*The South Carolina Exposition* published

**1830** Indian Removal Act

July Revolution in France

**1831–1832** Alexis de Tocqueville tours United States

**1832** “Bank War”—Jackson vetoes bill to recharter Bank of the United States

Reform Bill in Britain expands electorate

Tariff of 1832

Black Hawk War

Jackson defeats Clay for presidency

**1832–1833** South Carolina nullification crisis

**1833** Compromise Tariff of 1833

Jackson removes federal deposits from Bank of the United States

**1836** Bank of the United States expires

Specie Circular issued

Bureau of Indian Affairs established

Battle of the Alamo

Battle of San Jacinto

Texas wins independence from Mexico

Van Buren elected president

**1837** Seminole Indians defeated and eventually removed from Florida

United States recognizes Texas republic but refuses annexation

Panic of 1837

**1838–1839** Cherokee Indians removed on “Trail of Tears”

**1840** Independent treasury established

Harrison defeats Van Buren for presidency