

APUSH

1824-1840

REVIEWED!

American Pageant Chapter 13

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 9

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 10

REVIEWED!

**Election of 1824
will formally put
an end to the Era
of Good Feelings**

Candidates of 1824: All four claimed to be Republicans



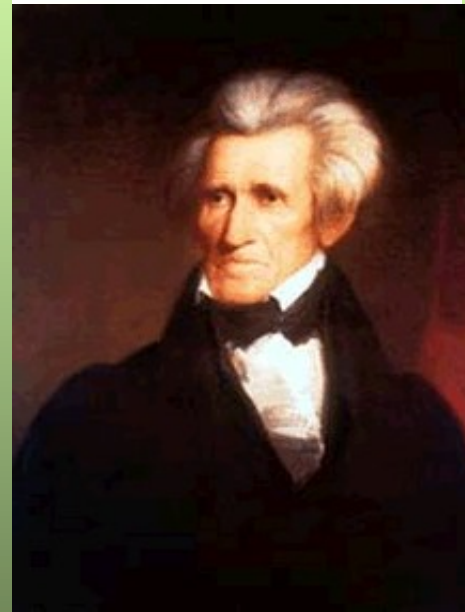
**John Q
Adams**
Sec of State



**William
Crawford**
**Sec of
Treasury**

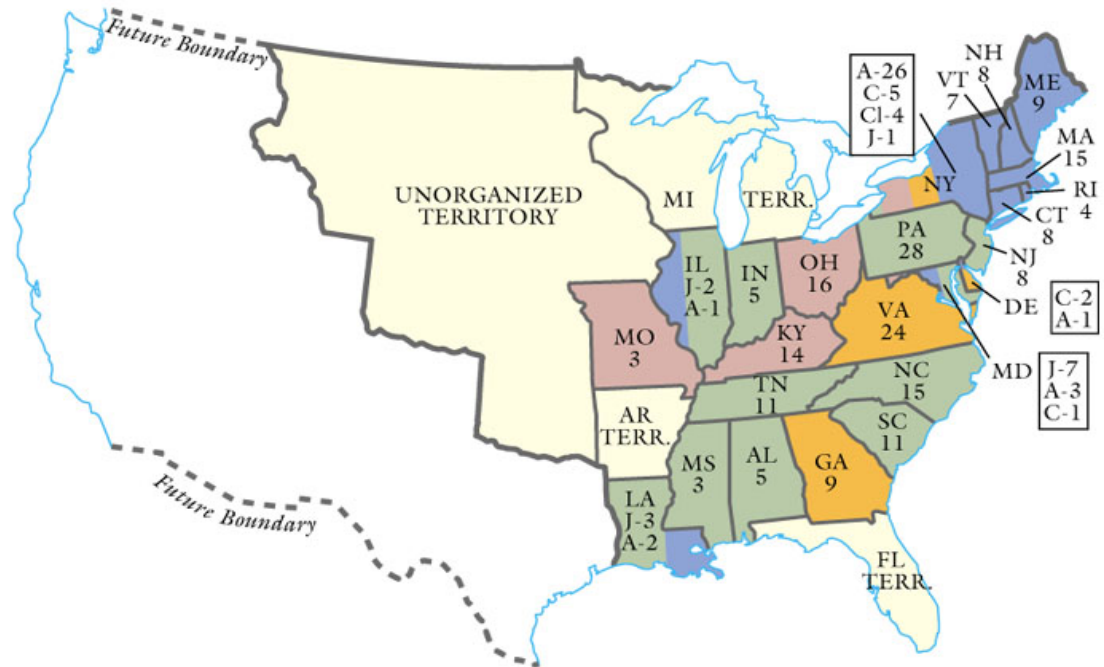


**Henry
Clay**
Kentucky



**Andrew
Jackson**
Tennessee

Election of 1824: Results



Andrew Jackson wins the popular vote

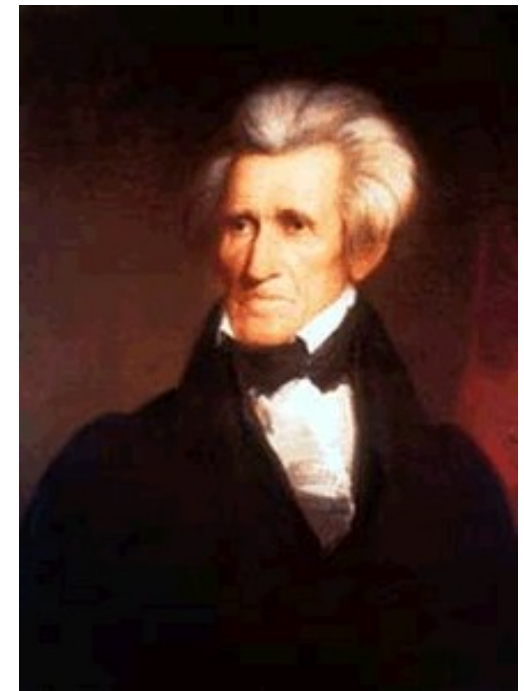
BUT- nobody wins a majority of the electoral vote

Election goes to the House of Rep

	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
Jackson (Democratic Republican)	99	38	152,901	42
J. Q. Adams (Democratic Republican)	84	32	114,023	32
Crawford (Democratic Republican)	41	16	46,979	13
Clay (Democratic Republican)	37	14	47,217	13

BACKGROUND TO THE 'CORRUPT BARGAIN'

- **Under 12th Amendment:** They must choose among the top three candidates
- Speaker of the **House Clay** and JQA both supported the American System
- Clay throws his support behind John Quincy Adams
- Henry Clay was picked as new **Sec. of State.**
- **Awesome position to become President (3 had become President)**
- **According to Jackson's supporters, Adams had bribed Clay with the position.**
- **Jackson peeps denounce "corrupt bargain"**



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

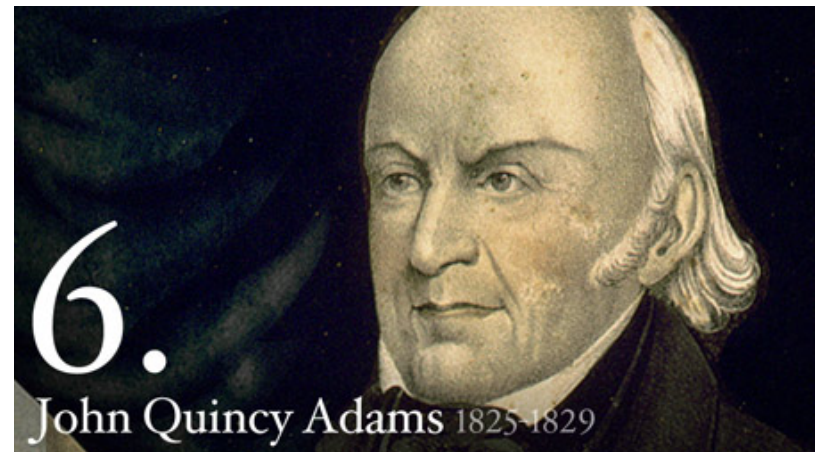
Foreign policy legend:

Accomplishments as Secretary of State:

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

- Difficulties as President

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



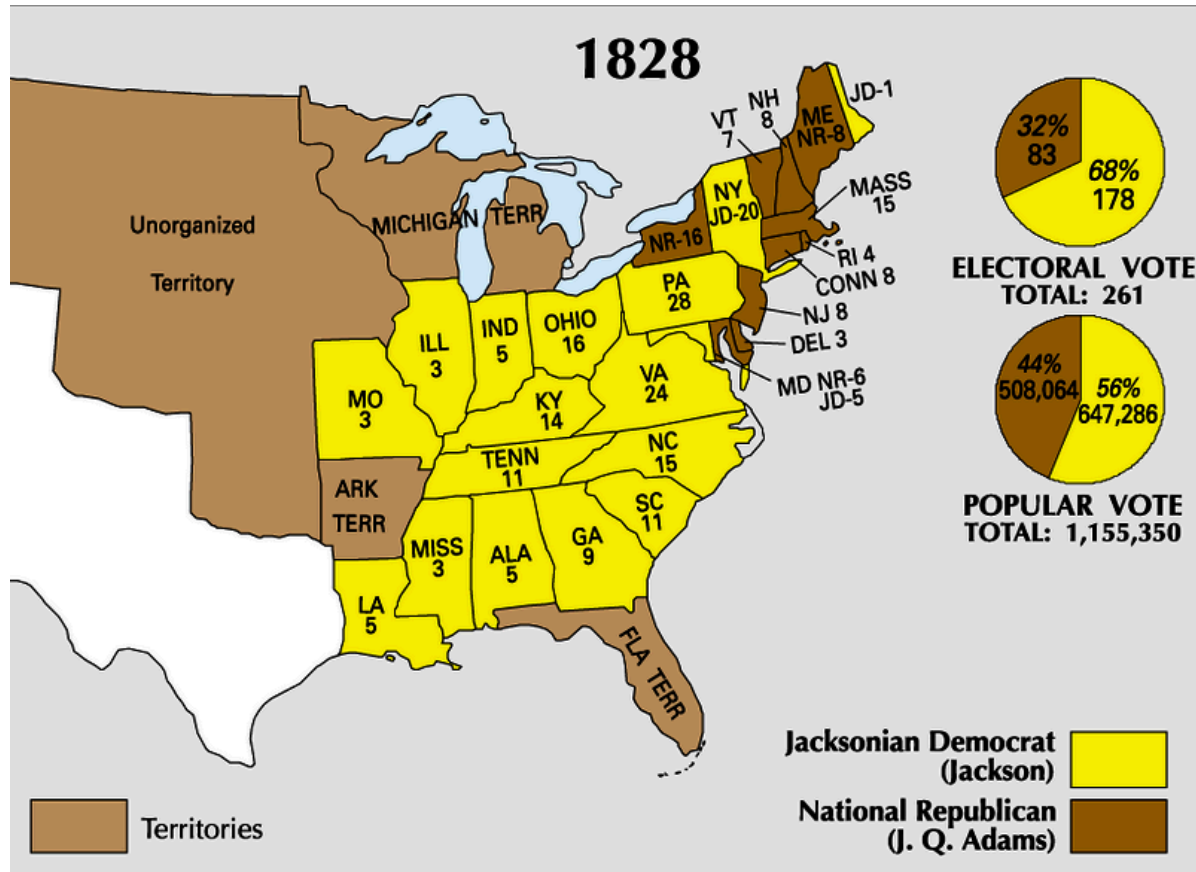
POST 1824 ELECTION

Final split amongst “united” Republicans under the Era of Good Feelings

- 1) The **National Republicans** with Adams
- 2) The **Democratic-Republicans** with Jackson

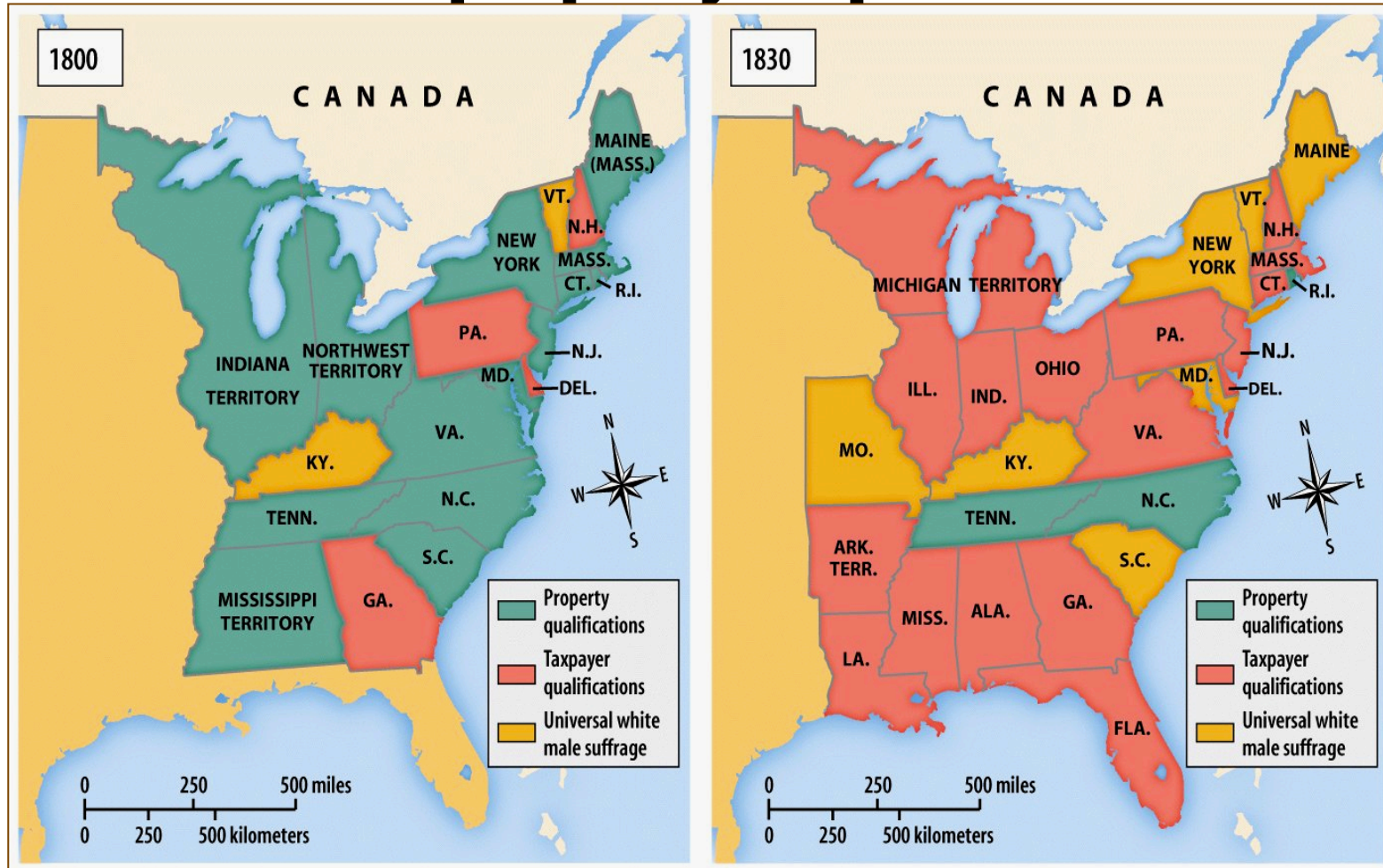
ELECTION OF 1828

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



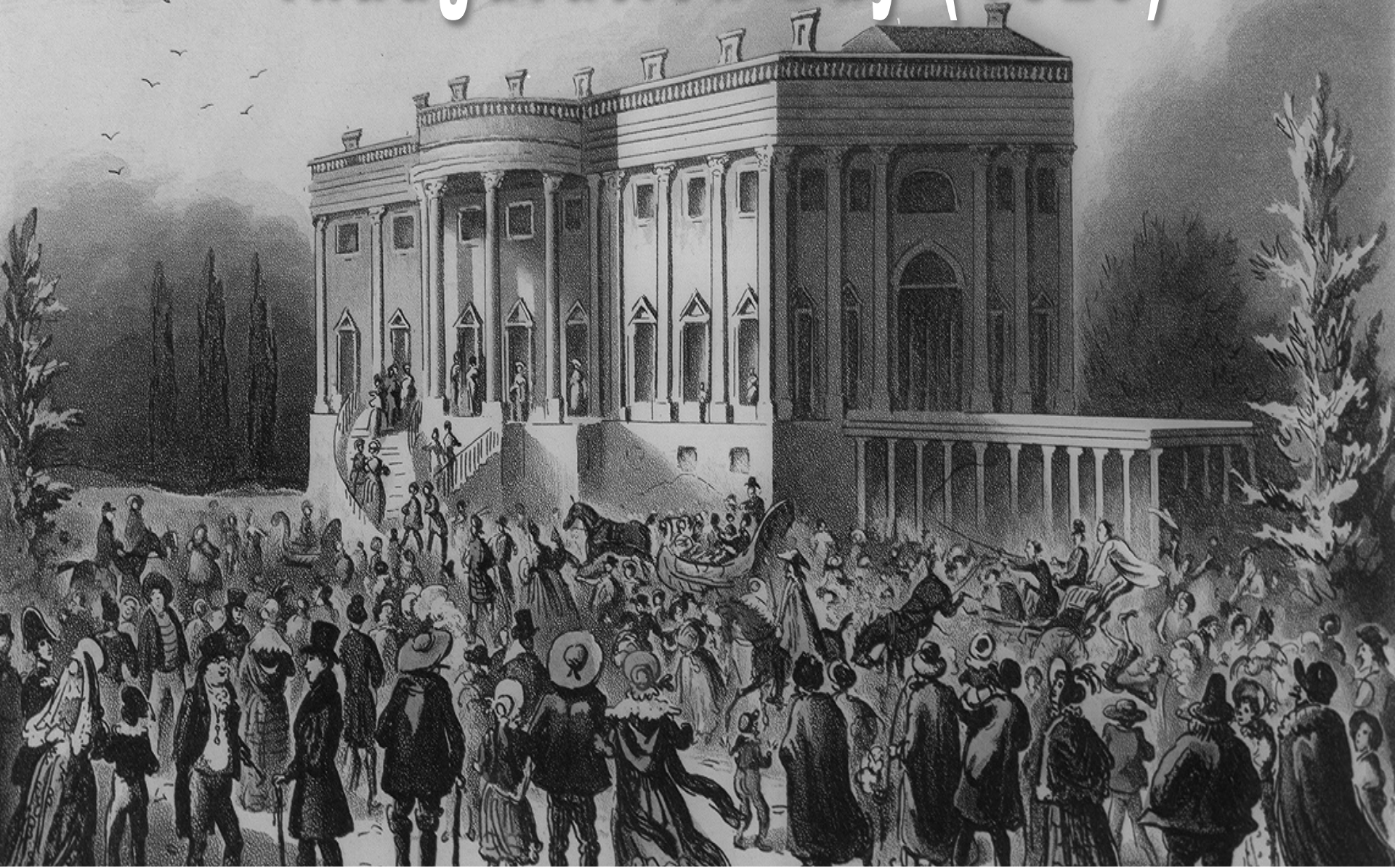
Democratization of American society

Most states eliminate property requirements for voting



Eventually universal white male voting (suffrage)

Inauguration Day (1829)



Jackson's inauguration seen as a victory for common man

POLITICAL CHANGES

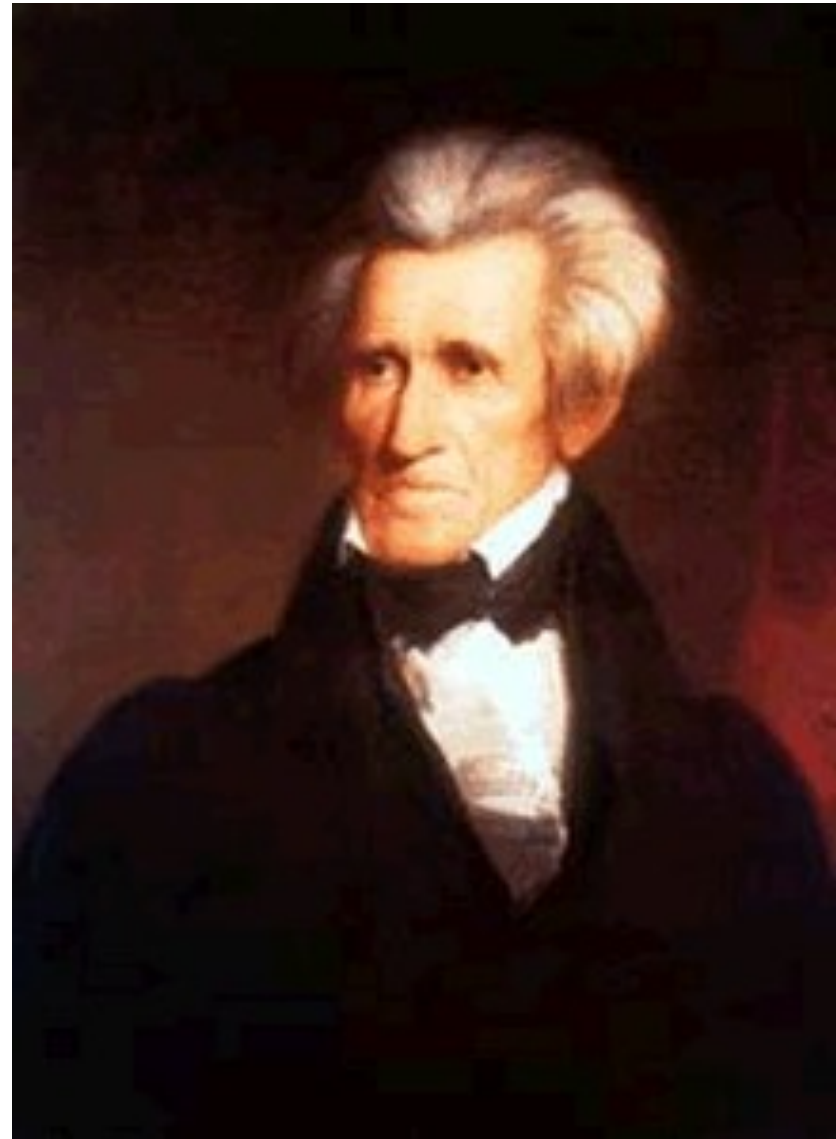
- **1790-1828: Caucus System**
 - **Small group of individuals within the party would choose the candidate**
- **After 1828: Party Convention**
 - **Members from the political party nominate the candidate**
- **Spoils System—rewarding political supporters with public office**
 - **Jackson defended it on **democratic grounds****
 - **Corruption and ineffectiveness accompanied the new system**

NULLIFICATION CRISIS

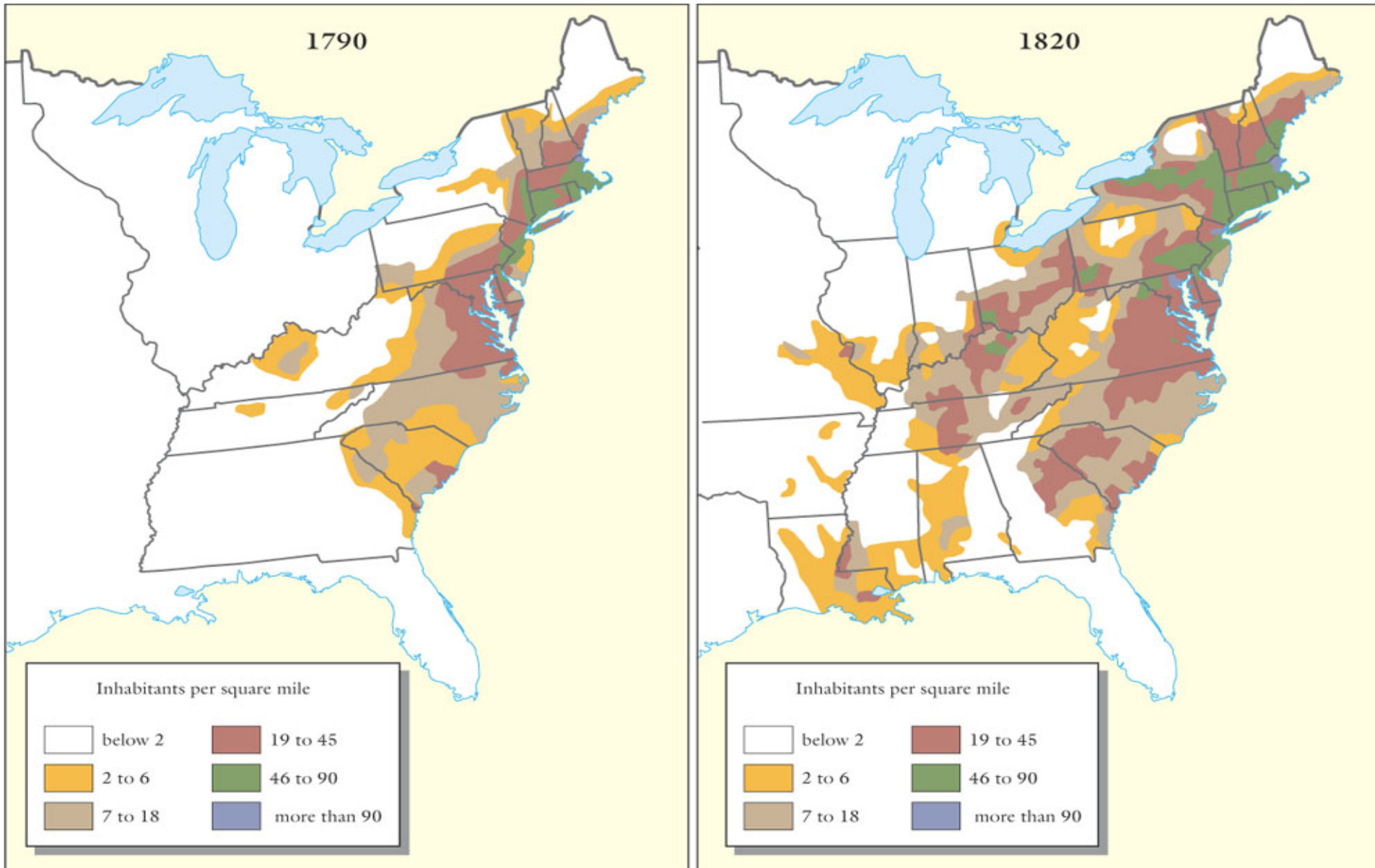
- **Tariff of 1828** passed by Congress
 - Northerners like, Southerners hate it
 - **Sectionalism** on the rise again!
- Southerners refer to the Tariff of 1828 as **the “Tariff of Abominations”**
- Pamphlet published **“South Carolina Exposition”** written by **John C. Calhoun**
- **Nullification Theory**: a state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or nullify it.
 - Remember the Seditions Acts (**Kentucky and Virginia Resolution 1798**)
- Another tariff passed by Congress- **Tariff of 1832**
- South Carolina is pissed
 - **Nullification approved**: the tariff would not be collected in **South Carolina**
 - Threaten **secession** if attempts made to collect the tax

JACKSON RESPONDS

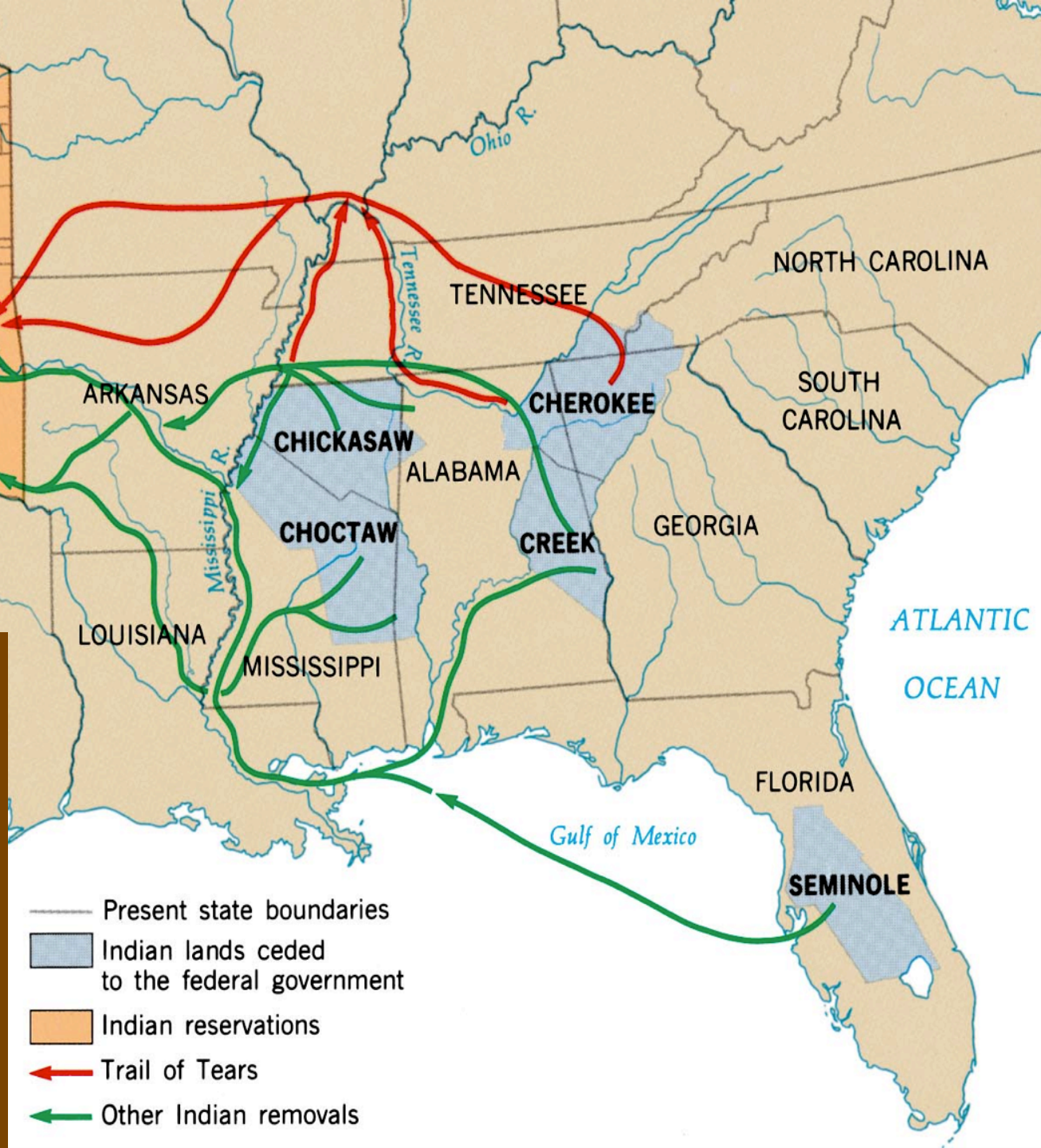
- Jackson was not a fan of the tariff, but wanted to **defend the union**
- **“Olive Branch and Sword”**
 - **Force Bill of 1833**: Federal army would collect tariff
 - Nullification would not be tolerated
 - **Compromise Tariff of 1833**: **Henry Clay** help negotiate a lower tariff
- Nullification was rescinded
 - **Union preserved**
- **Sign of things to come?**
 - South Carolina will leave union in 1860



Population growth 1790-1820



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



RESULTS OF INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

- **Jackson's policy led to uprooting of thousands of Native people**
- **Seminole** Indians refused to leave Florida
 - **Brutal war took place between the U.S. and Seminole Natives called **Second Seminole War****
- **Courts protect the rights of **Cherokee**:**
 - ***Worcester v. Georgia* (1832): Georgia law does not apply to the Cherokee nation**
 - **Cherokee cannot be forced to move by the U.S. government**
- **Jackson chooses to ignore federal courts decision**
 - **“*John Marshall has made his decision, let him enforce it if he can.*”**



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

Bank War

- **1816 Congress** gave 20 year Charter to the **Bank of the U.S.**

- Congress approves **recharter in 1832** with help of **Henry Clay**. Wants to make it an issue in **Election of 1832.**



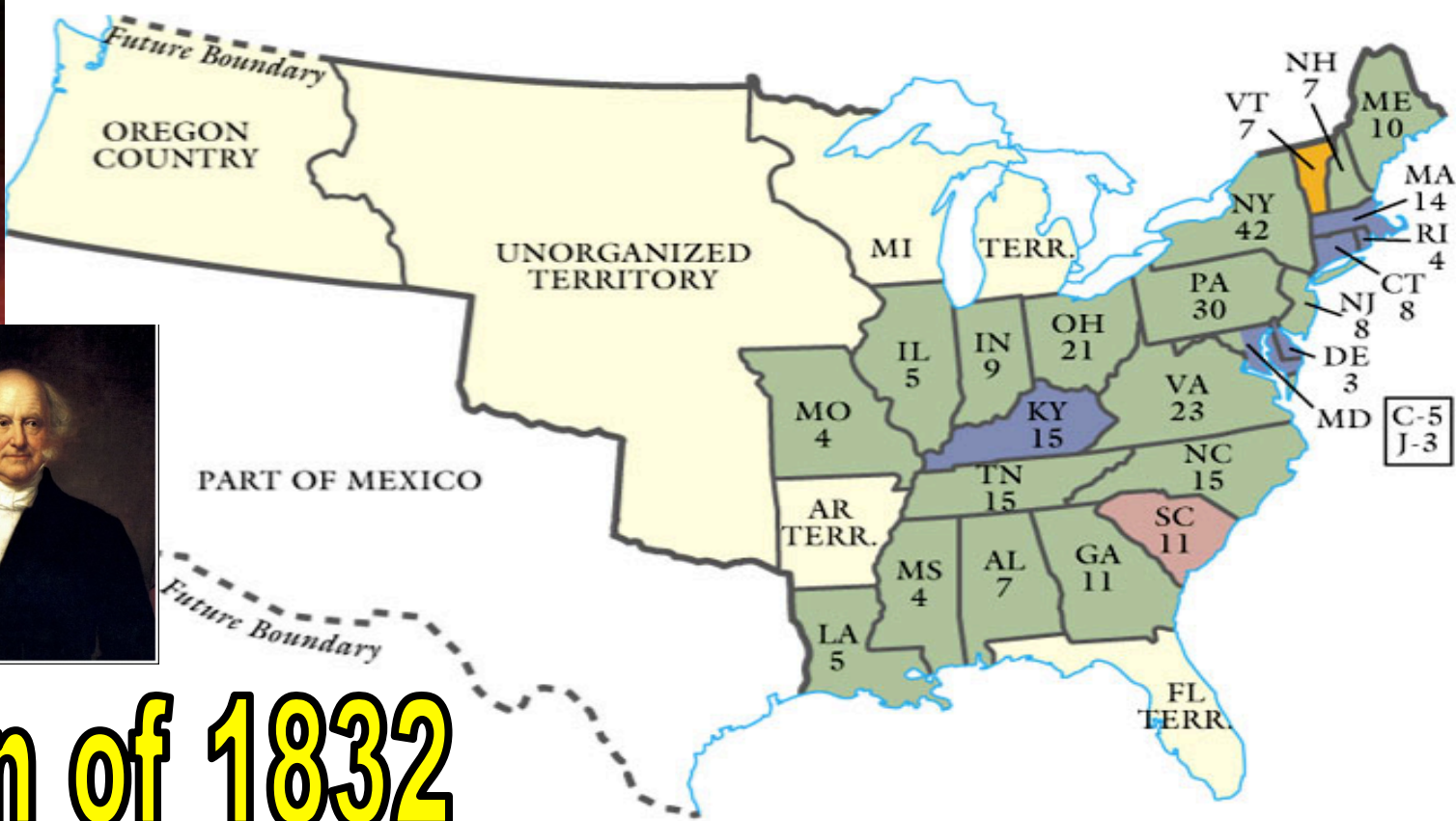
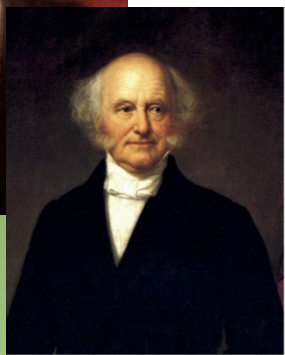
- **1832** → **Jackson vetoed the recharter of the 2nd National Bank of the United States.**



**Some
accuse
him of
exercising
too much
power**

**The Supreme Court declared
the National Bank to be
constitutional in
McCulloch v. Maryland
(1819)**

Jackson's veto of the bank was one of many vetoes he used. He had vetoed more times than all the other Presidents combined.



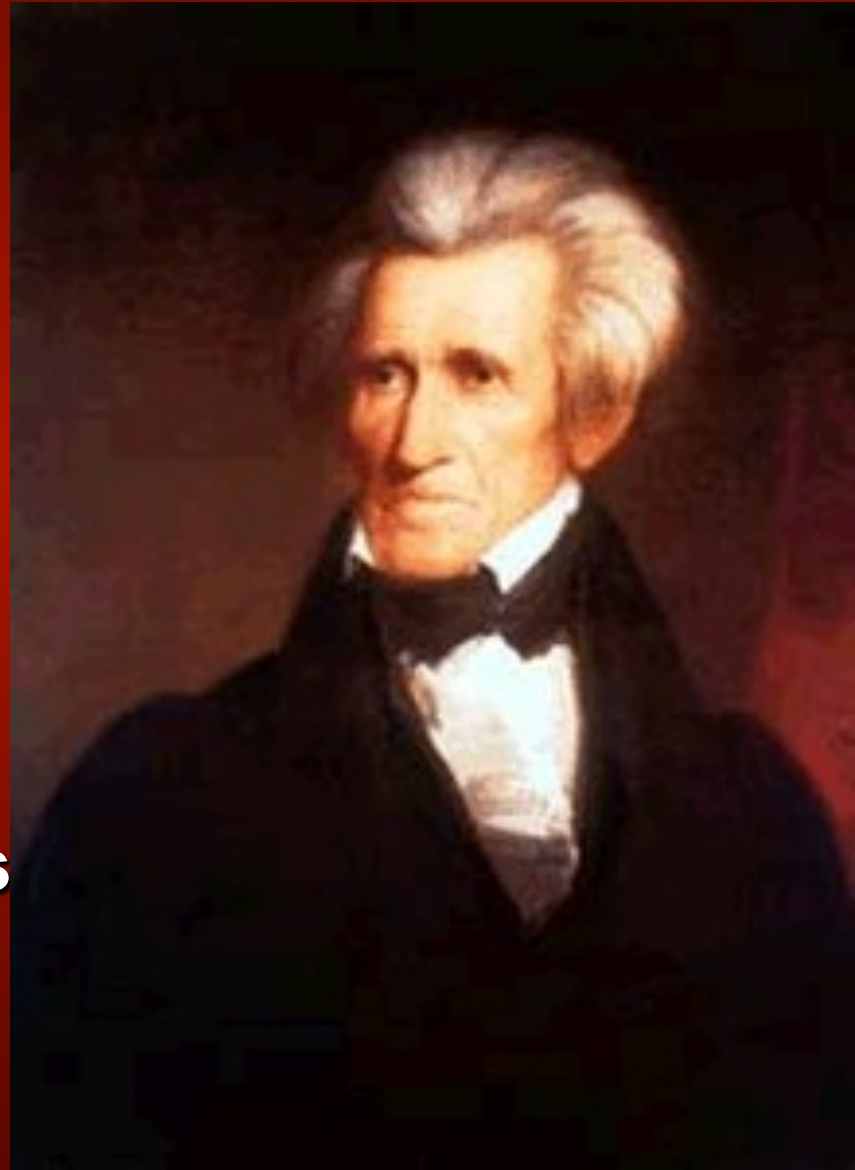
Election of 1832



	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
Jackson (Democratic)	219	76	701,780	54
Clay (National Republican)	49	17	484,205	38
Wirt (Anti-Masonic)	7	2.4	100,715	8
Floyd (Independent Democrat)	11	3.8	-----	---

Bank War

- Takes steps to destroy the National Bank prior to 1836.
- Orders all federal funds withdrawn in 1833
 - Place them into “Pet Banks”
- Bank President Nicholas Biddle calls in loans.
 - Widespread economic uncertainty



ECONOMIC COLLAPSE

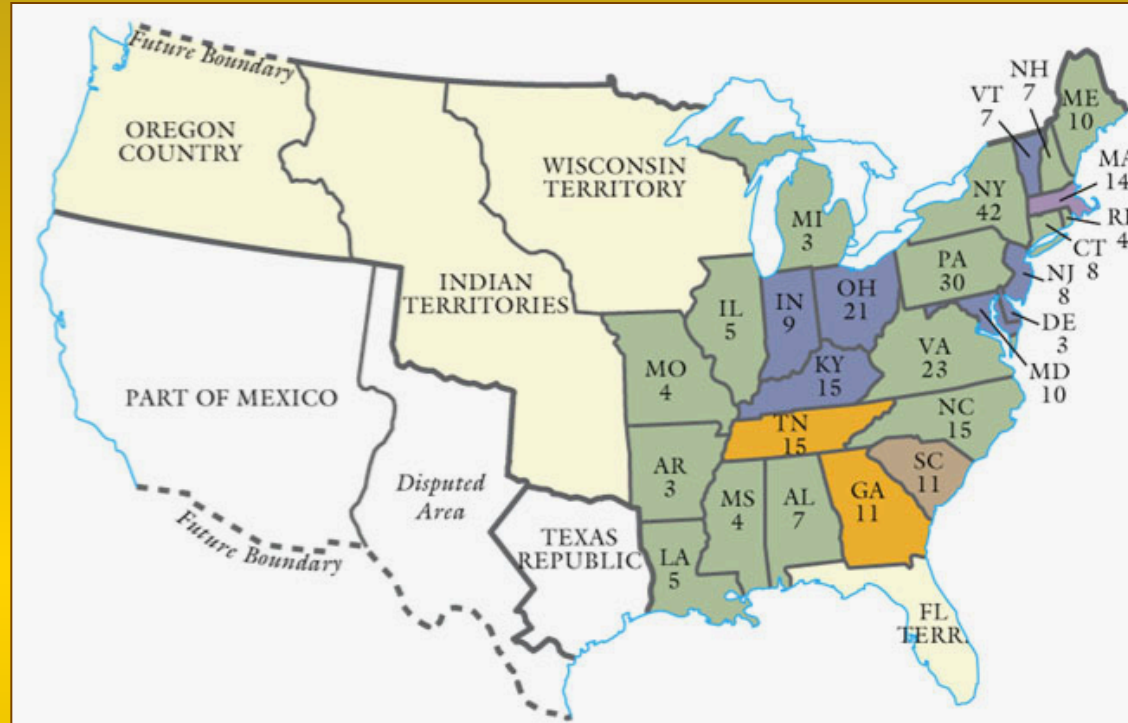
- **Specie Circular**
issued in 1836: required that public land be purchased with gold or silver (“hard” currency)
- **Panic of 1837-**
caused by a variety of factors
 - Over speculation in western lands
 - Bank battle
 - Specie circular








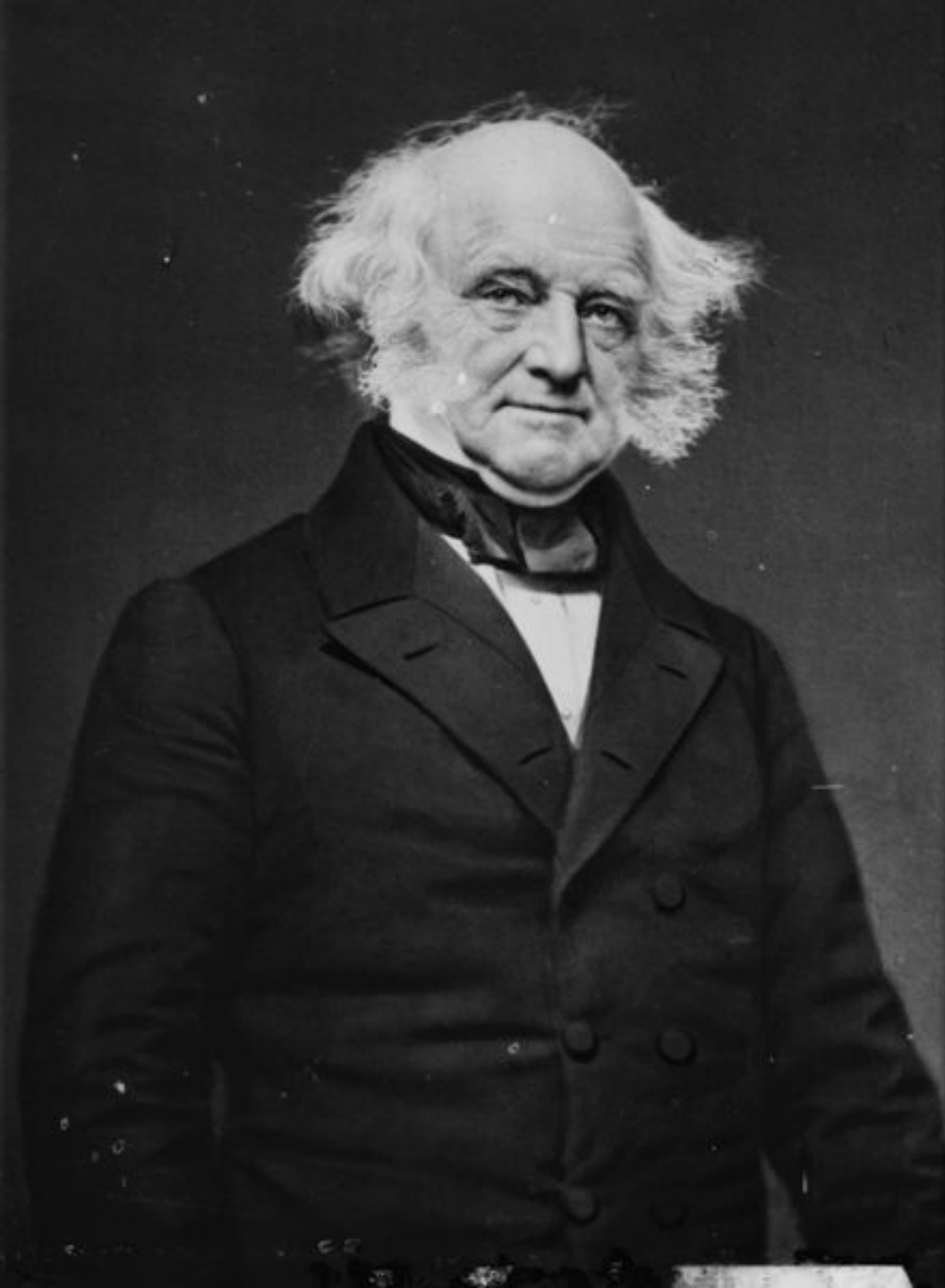
The 1836 Election Results



**Martin
Van Buren**



	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
 Van Buren (Democrat)	170	57.8	764,176	51
 Harrison (Whig)	73	24.8	550,816	36
 White (Whig)	26	8.8	146,107	10
 Webster (Whig)	14	4.8	41,201	3
 Mangum (Independent Democrat)	11	3.7	-----	----



Martin Van “Ruin”



NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

DEMOCRATS

- **Small national government**
- **Federal government should stay out of economic affairs and social issues**
- **Strength: South, West, and amongst workers in urban area**

WHIGS

- **Favored strong central government.**
- **Supported Clay's American system**
- **Tended to support public schooling and moral reform movements (prohibition of liquor)**
- **Strength: New England area, Protestants, etc.**

1796
1800
1804
1808
1812
1816
1820
1824
1828
1832
1836
1840

Federalists
1796-1816

Democratic-Republican
1796-1824

REVOLUTION OF 1800

HARTFORD CONVENTION

ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

“CORRUPT BARGAIN”

National
Republicans
1828-1832

Democratic
1828-

Whigs
1836-1852

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM

TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

- Mexico wins independence from Spain
- **Stephen Austin** given large amount of land in modern day Texas
 - Immigrant had to be **Catholic**
 - Follow Mexican law
- Mexico **outlaws slavery** in 1830 and prohibits further immigration
- 1836 Texas declares **independence**
- **Santa Anna** leads 6,000 of troops into Texas
- 13 day siege kills 200 Texans at the **Alamo**
- **Sam Houston** wins decisive battle at **San Jacinto**

TEXAS ANNEXATION ISSUE

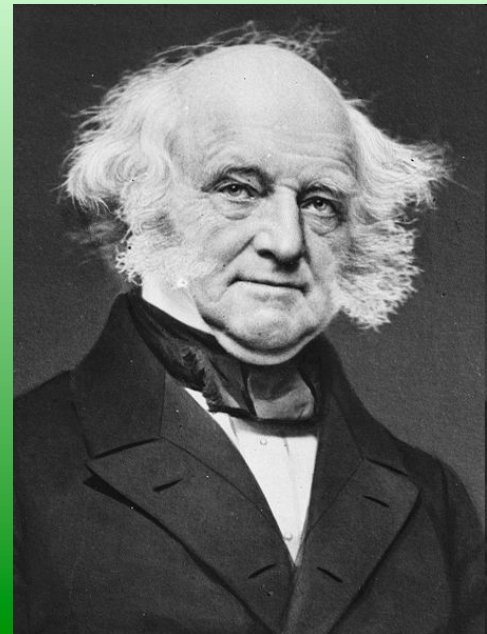
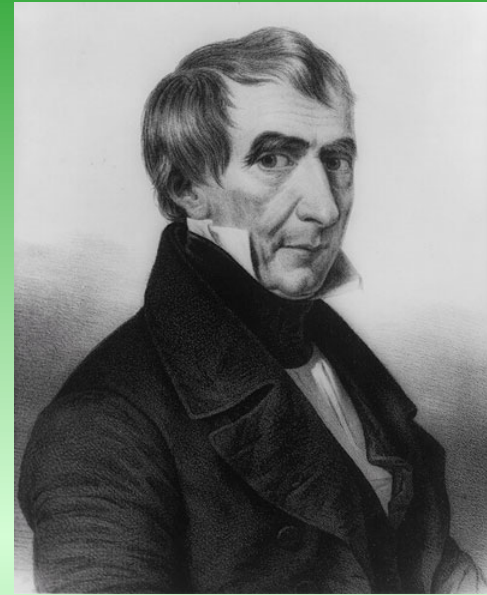
- Lone Star Republic in 1836
- **Santa Anna** rejects the treaty
- 1837 Andrew Jackson **recognizes** republic of Texas
- Request for admission into the Union
 - Delayed due to the contentious issue of **slavery**



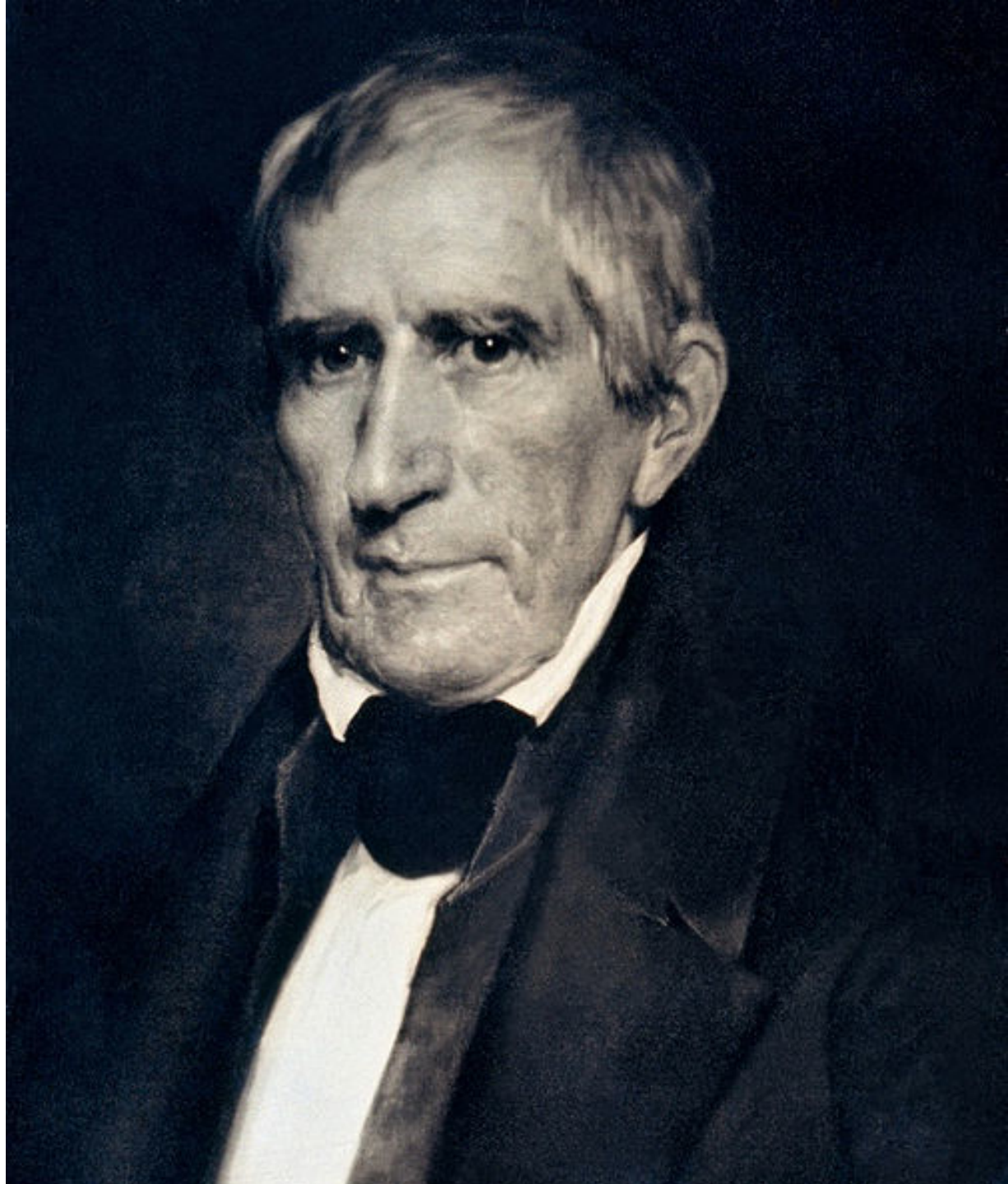
TEXAS REVOLUTION

Election of 1840

- **Whigs chose William Henry Harrison**
- **Democrats renominate Martin Van Buren**
- **“Log Cabin Campaign”** - Adopt log cabin and hard cider as symbols for the campaign
- **Demonstrate need to appeal to the masses**



- Harrison oldest person to take the presidency at age 68 years old
- Dies 32 days after taking office!



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