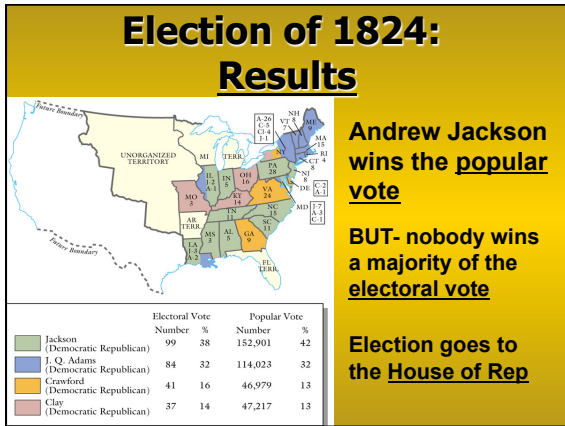


APUSH
1824-1840
AGE OF JACKSON
REVIEWED!
American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 13
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 9
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 10

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

Candidates of 1824: All four claimed to be Republicans

	<p>John Q Adams Sec of State</p>		<p>William Crawford Sec of Treasury</p>
	<p>Henry Clay Kentucky</p>		<p>Andrew Jackson Tennessee</p>



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



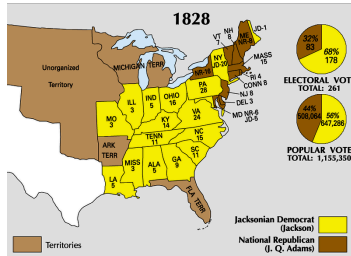

POST 1824 ELECTION

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 JQ 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)



POLITICAL CHANGES

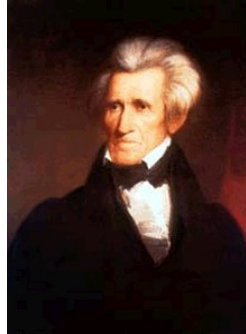
- 1790-1828: **Caucus System**
 - **Small** group of individuals within the party would choose the candidate
- After 1828: Party **Convention**
 - Members from the political party nominate the candidate
- **Spoils System**—rewarding political supporters with public office
 - Jackson defended it on **democratic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

NULLIFICATION CRISIS

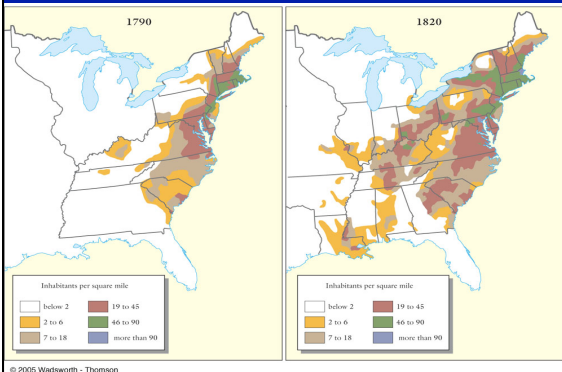
- **Tariff of 1828** passed by Congress
 - Northerners like, Southerners hate it
 - **Sectionalism** on the rise again!
- Southerners refer to the Tariff of 1828 as the **“Tariff of Abominations”**
- Pamphlet published **“South Carolina Exposition”** written by **John C. Calhoun**
- **Nullification Theory**: 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

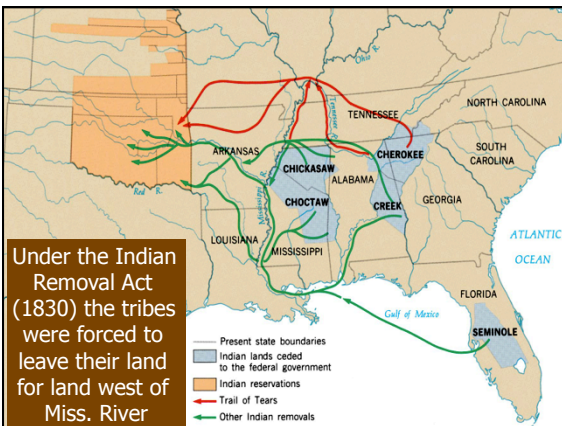
JACKSON RESPONDS

- 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





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

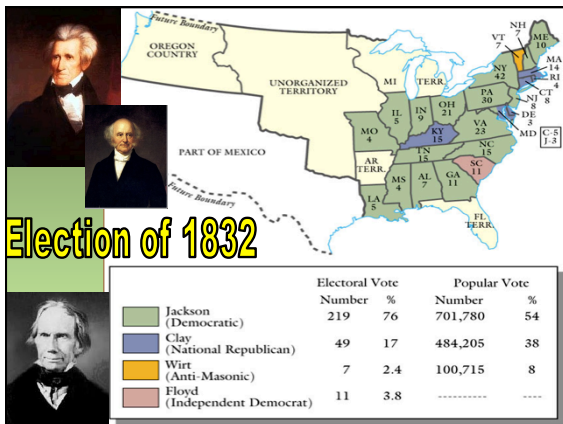
- **1816 Congress** gave 20 year Charter to the **Bank of the U.S.**
 - Congress approves **recharter** in 1832 with help of **Henry Clay**. Wants to make it an issue in **Election of 1832.**



- **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.




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

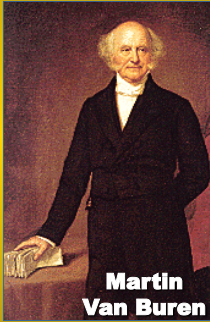


ECONOMIC COLLAPSE


- **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



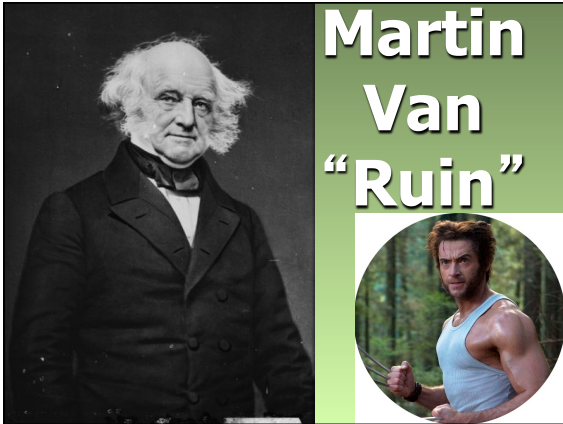
The 1836 Election Results



Martin Van Buren

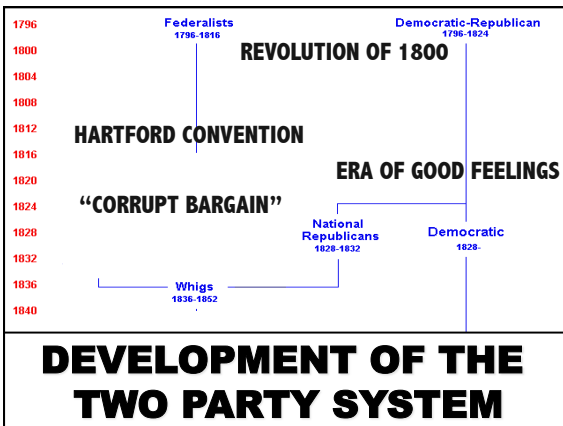


	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
Van Buren (Democrat)	170	57.8	764,176	51
Harrison (Whig)	73	24.8	550,816	36
White (Whig)	26	8.8	146,107	10
Webster (Whig)	14	4.8	41,201	3
Mangum (Independent Democrat)	11	3.7



NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

DEMOCRATS	WHIGS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small national government• Federal government should stay out of economic affairs and social issues• Strength: South, West, and amongst workers in urban area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.



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**

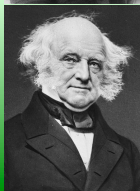
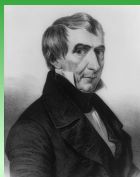
TEXAS ANNEXATION ISSUE

- 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**

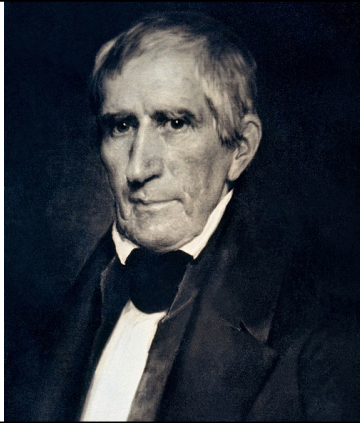


Election of 1840

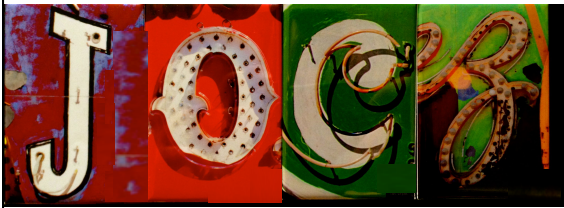
- Whigs chose **William Henry Harrison**
- Democrats renominate **Martin Van Buren**
- **“Log Cabin Campaign”**- Adopt log cabin and hard cider as symbols for the campaign
- Demonstrate need to appeal to the masses



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



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