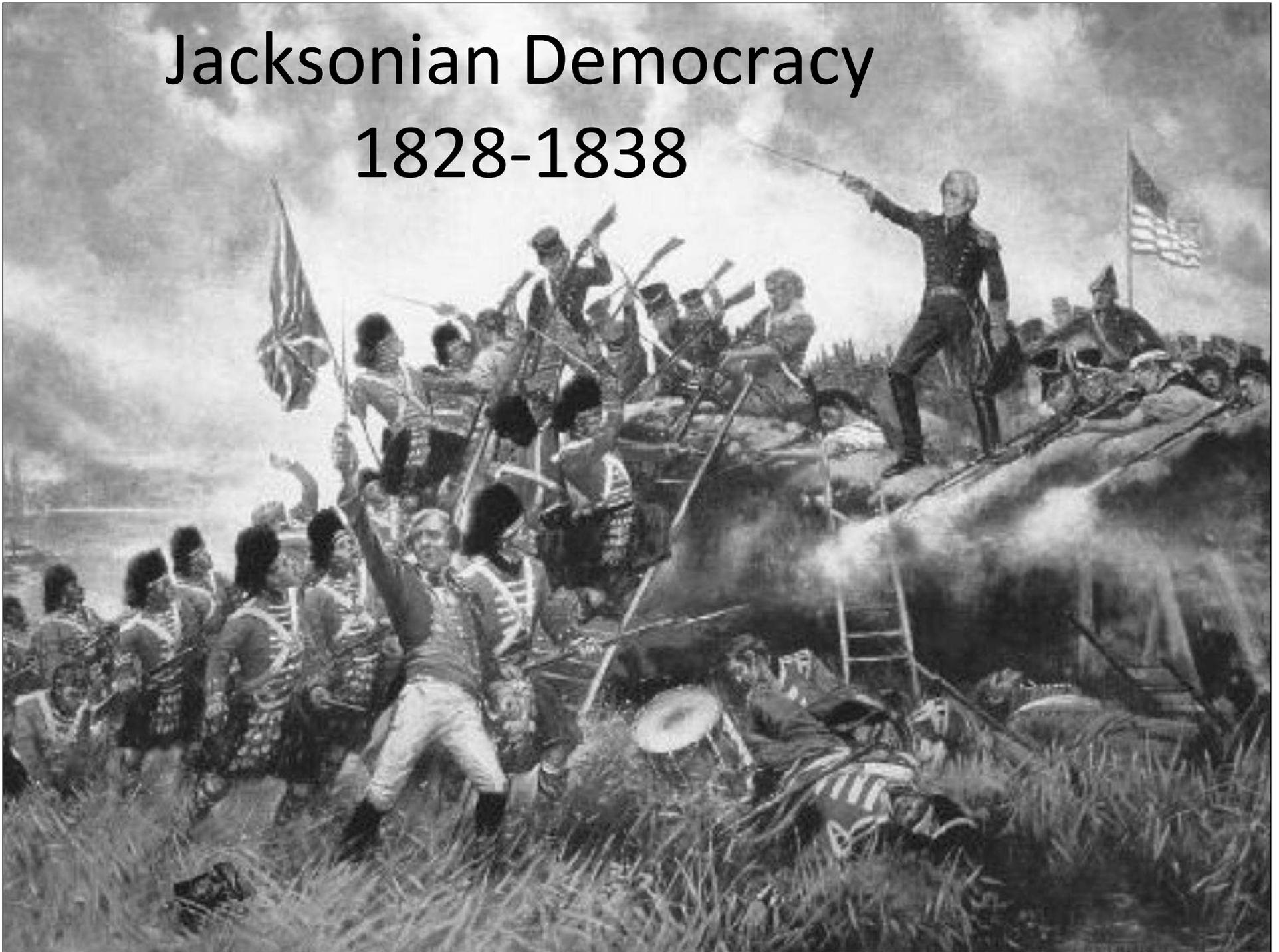


Jacksonian Democracy 1828-1838



Essential Question:

Champion of
the
"Common Man"?



"King"
Andrew?

How did the people and states respond to the “Corrupt Bargain?”

1. They neglected politics.
2. They increased the right to vote.
3. They supported John Quincy Adams.
4. They formed a one-party system.

"The health of a democratic society may be measured by the quality of functions performed by private citizens."



“The greatness of America lies not in being more enlightened than any other nation, but rather in her ability to repair her faults.”



Case Study: New York

Apportionment

Dilemma: if blacks were counted it would increase the power of NYC

Solution: only count taxpaying blacks

Suffrage

Dilemma: Are blacks full citizens?

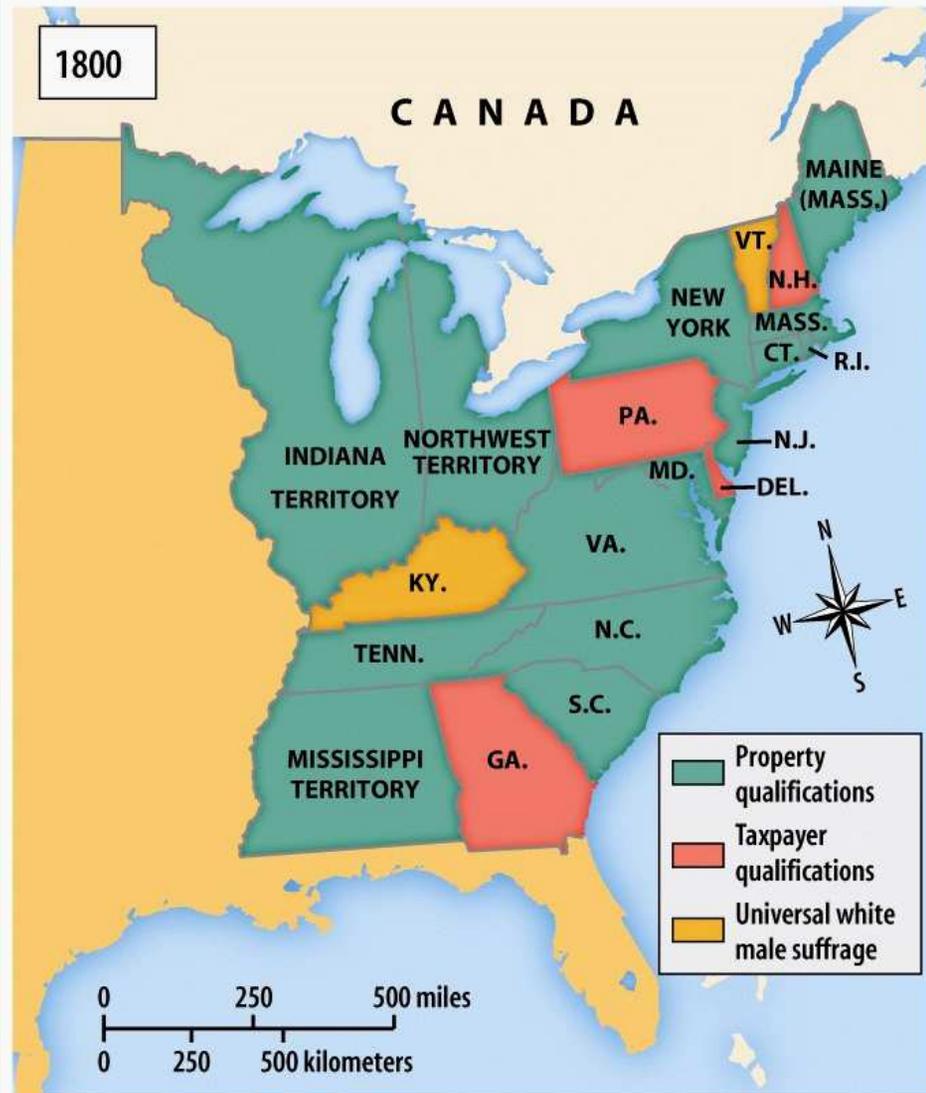
Solution: limit voting rights to those who own \$250 of property and 3 years residency

Revising State Constitutions

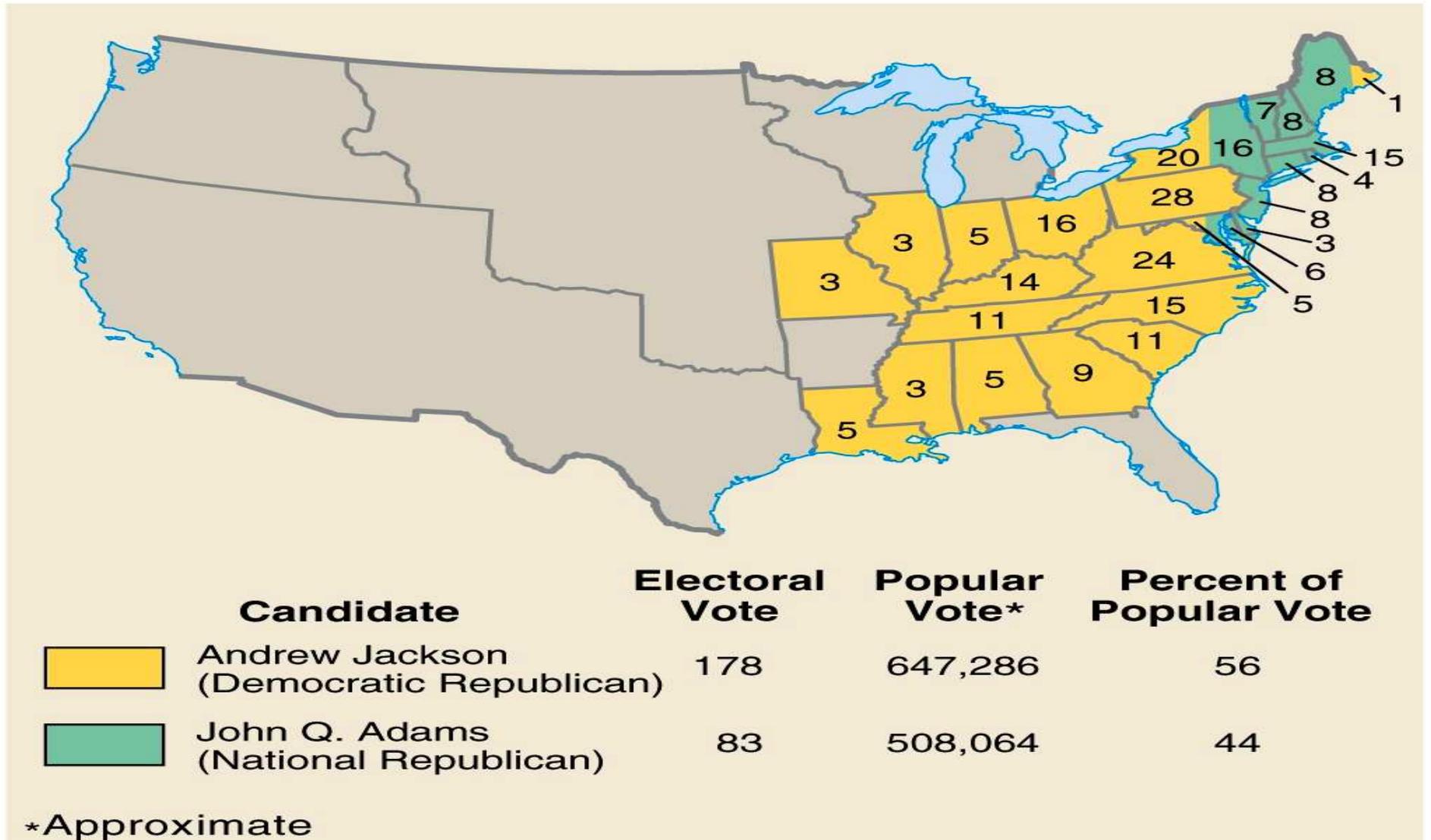
Increasing white male suffrage, while taking away rights of others:

- Women loss the right to vote in the only state they had it, New Jersey
- Blacks were free in many northern states but were denied the right to vote
- Newly formed western states and territories denied blacks the right to vote in an attempt to entice more whites to settle there
- The south stuck to slavery and therefore denied blacks freedom

Compare: How have voter requirements changed?



Election of 1828

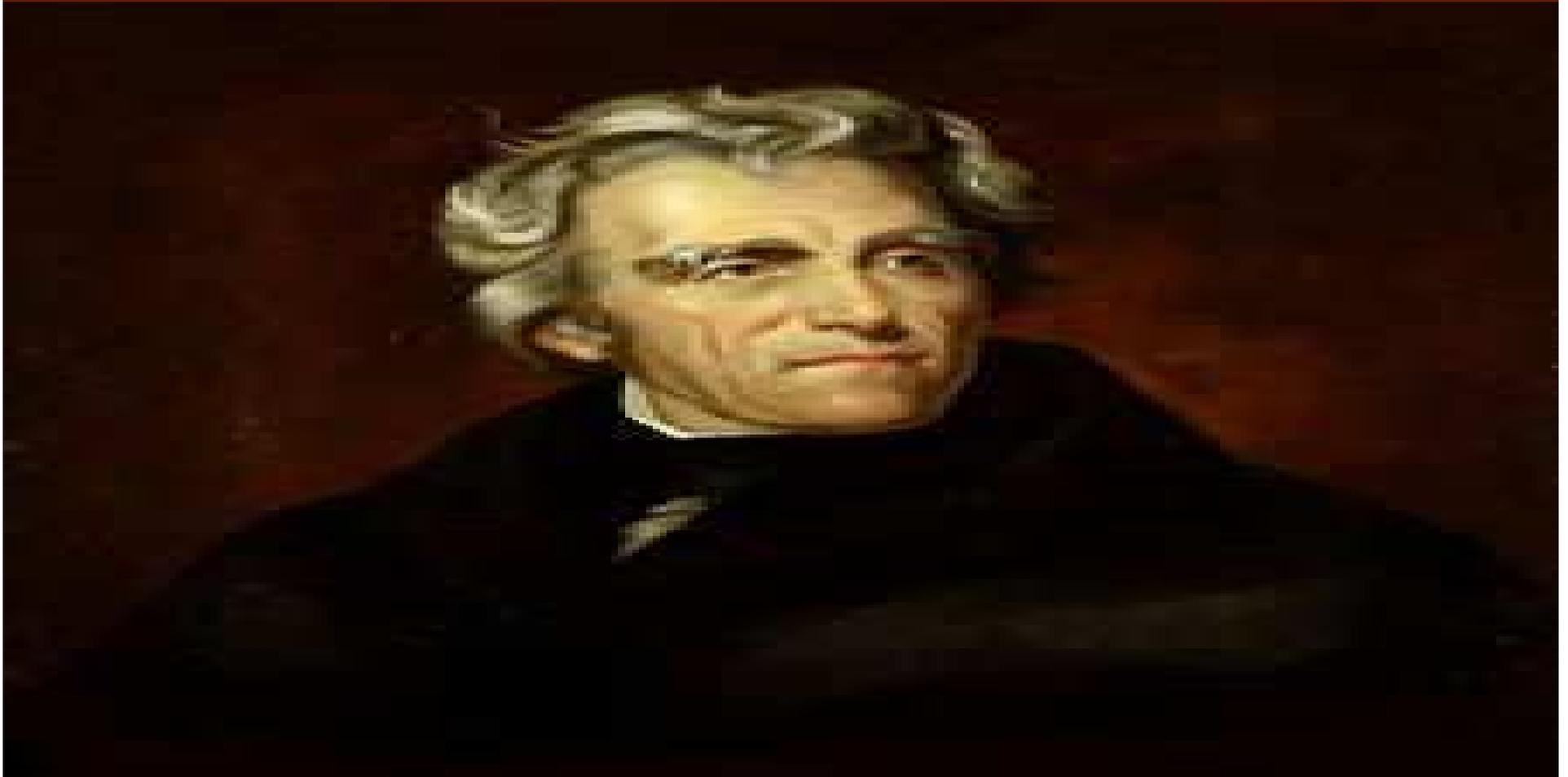


Reign of “King Mob”

The people have spoken and Andrew Jackson becomes the president of the “Common Man”



Examples: What was there about Andrew Jackson that made him a man of the people?



Spoils System

Sets up an office rotation system (Often hired people who supported his elect)



Believed system undercut entrenched bureaucracy of D.C. and let normal citizen participate

Peggy Eaton Affair



Peggy Eaton was the middle class wife of a Senator whom the women of D.C. shunned their noses to her (especially John C. Calhoun's wife)

Cabinet member Martin Van Buren suggested the cabinet should resign to take the heat off of Jackson (Van Buren later became V.P.)

What issues did Jackson face?

Tariff of Abominations

National Bank

Native Americans

The Nullification Issue

Tariff of Abominations

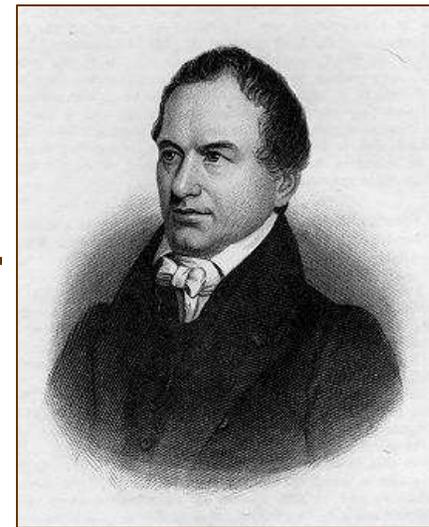
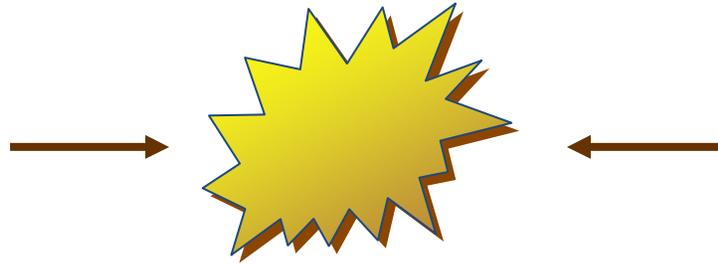
- Raised the tariff on imported manufactured goods.
- The tariff **protected** the North but **harmed** the South;
- South said that the tariff was **economically discriminatory** and unconstitutional because it violated **state's rights**.
- It passed because New England favored high tariffs.



The Webster-Hayne Debate

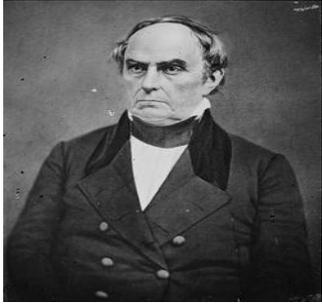


Sen. Daniel
Webster
[MA]



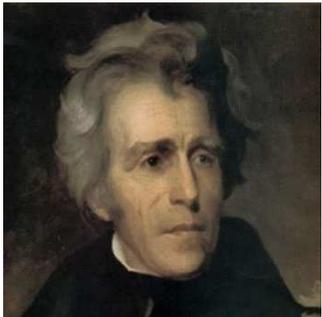
Sen. Robert
Hayne
[SC]

1830



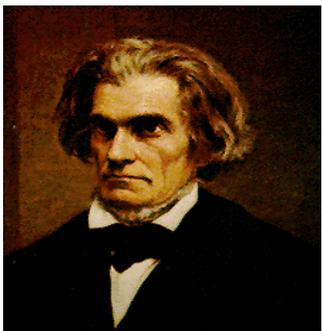
Webster:

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



Jackson:

Our Federal Union—it must be preserved.

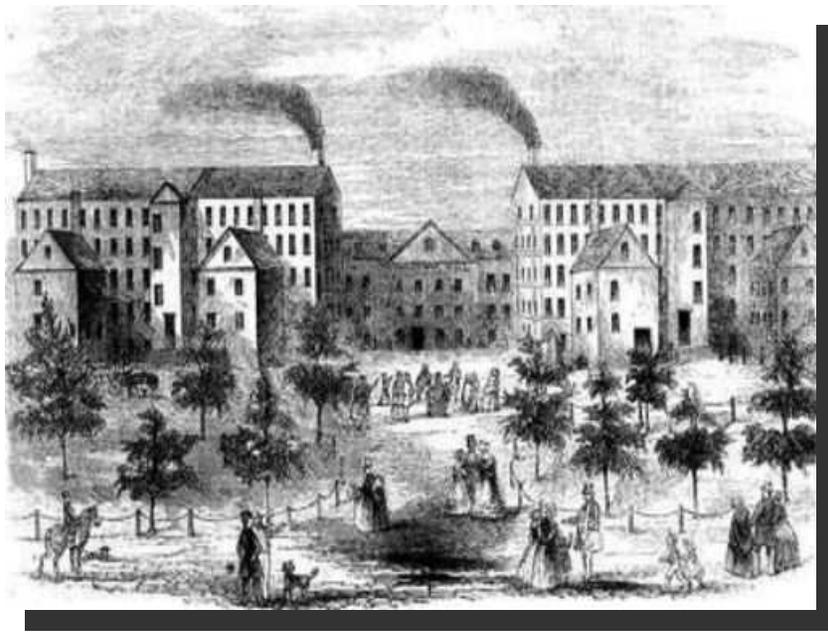


Calhoun:

The Union, next to our liberty, most dear.

What does the Tariff do?

Protects the
Northern
Manufacturing



Destiny lay
in cotton



Nullification?

South Carolina Exposition:
which proposed that each state in
the union counter the tyranny of
the majority by asserting the right
to nullify an unconstitutional act of
Congress.

South Carolina threatened to
secede if the tariff was not
revoked;

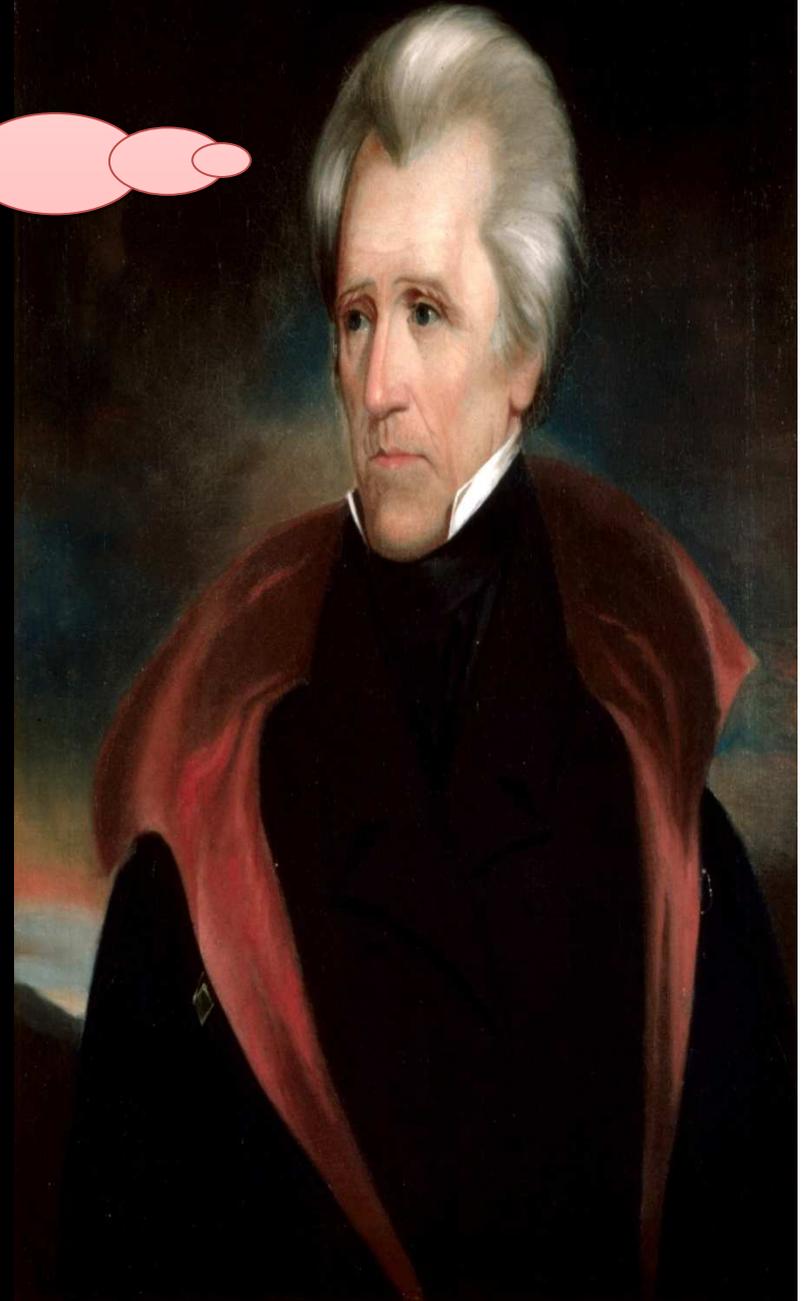
Calhoun suggested state
nullification as a more peaceful
solution.



“Rally again under the banners of the union whose obligations you in common with all your countrymen have, with an appeal to heaven, sworn to support, and which must be indissoluble as long as we are capable of enjoying freedom.”

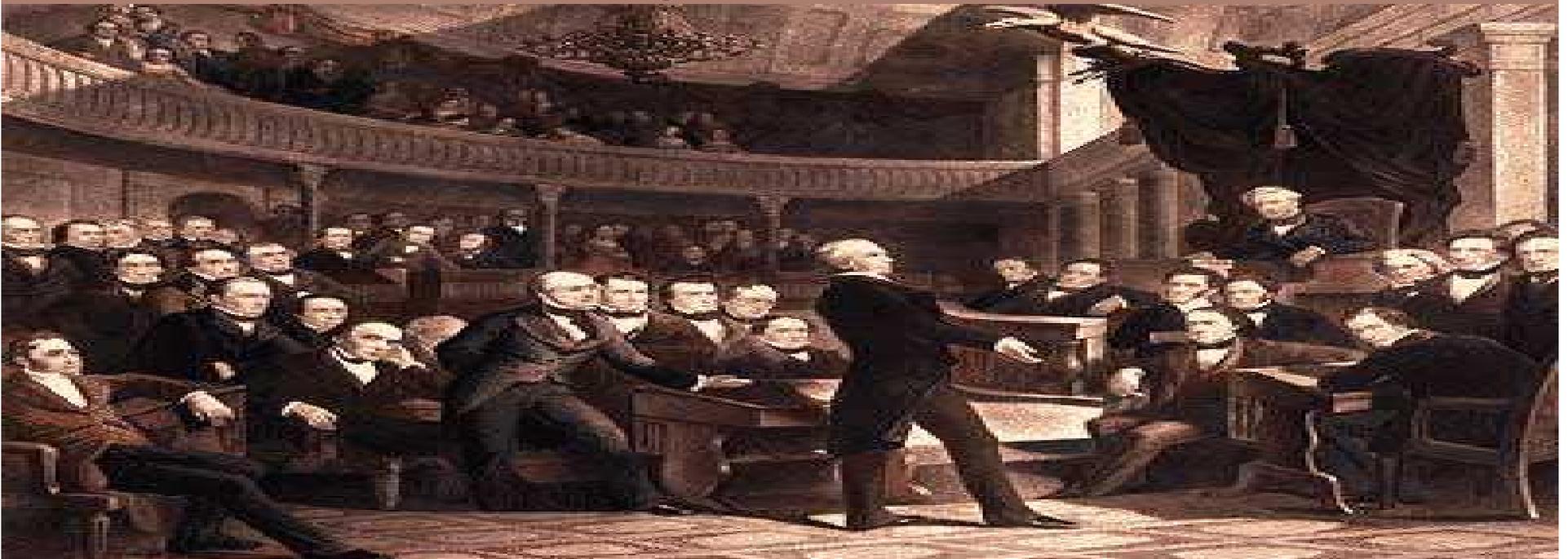
Force Act

- Use of whatever force necessary to enforce Federal tariffs. Intended to suppress South Carolina's refusal to collect tariffs
- Deny the right of secession to individual states



Clay saves the Union with a Compromise Tariff

This Act stipulated that import taxes would gradually be cut over the next decade until, by 1842, they matched the levels set in the Tariff of 1816--an average of 20%.



A painting depicting a group of Native Americans in a dark, blue-toned scene. The figures are gathered around a central point, possibly a camp or a moment of distress. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows, creating a somber and intense atmosphere. The figures are dressed in traditional or simple clothing, and their expressions are varied, suggesting a range of emotions. The overall composition is dense and focused on the central group of people.

Jackson's Native-American Policy

Indian Removal

1830 → **Indian Removal Act**

Cherokee Nation v. GA (1831)

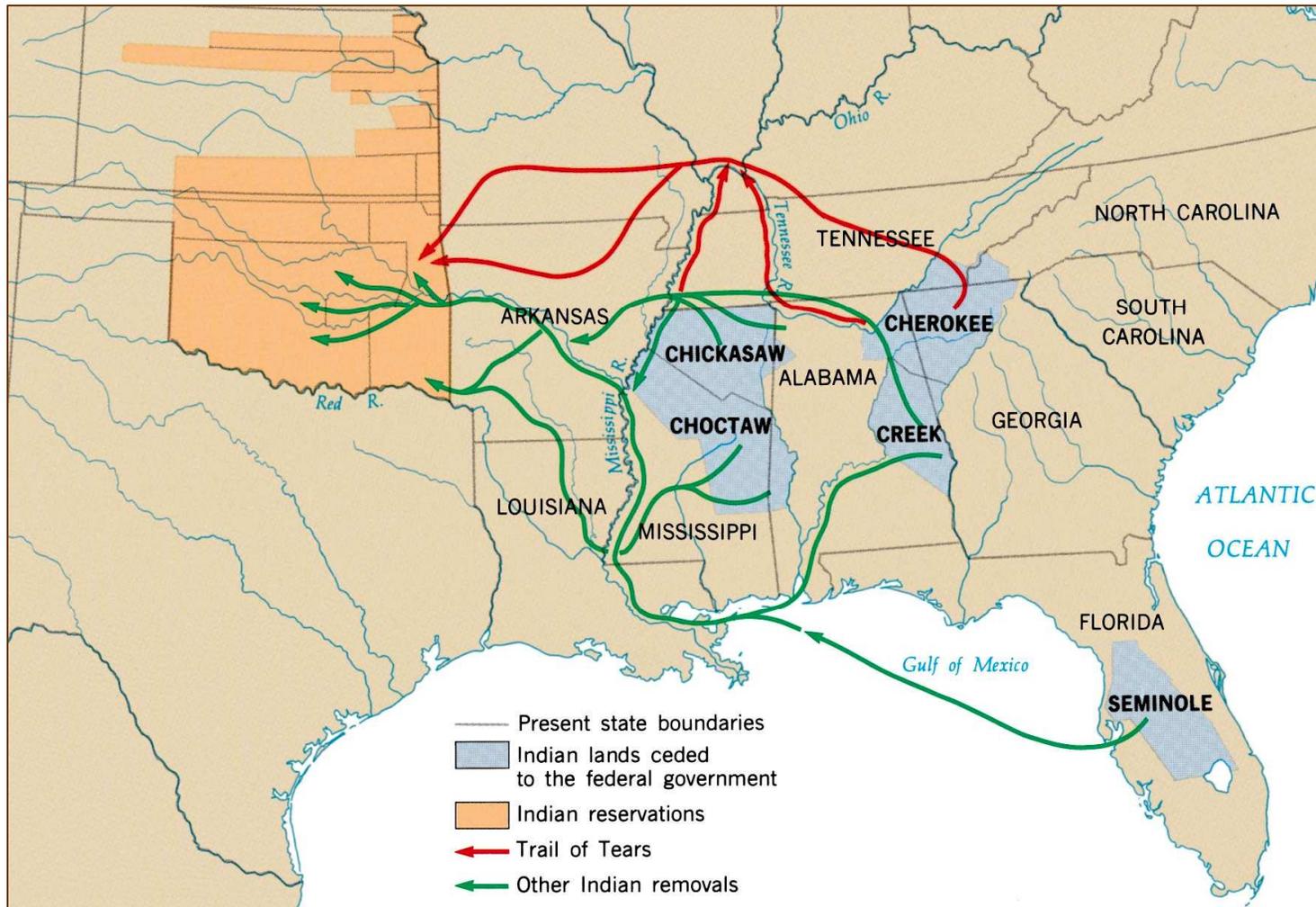
Not independent nations but “domestic dependent nation”

Worcester v. GA (1832) The Supreme Court decided Georgia had no jurisdiction over Cherokee reservations.

Jackson:

John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce It!

Indian Removal



Trail of Tears (1838-1839)



Renewing
the Charter
of the
1st National Bank

Jackson's Use of Federal Power



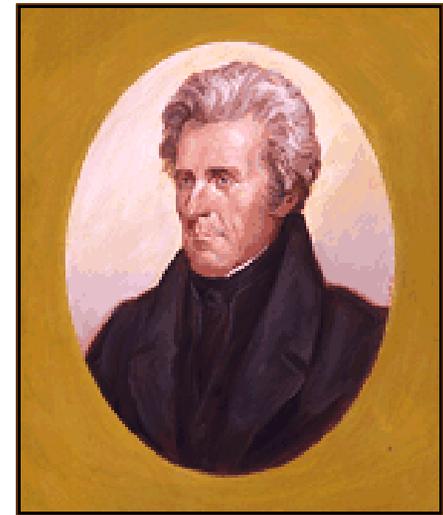
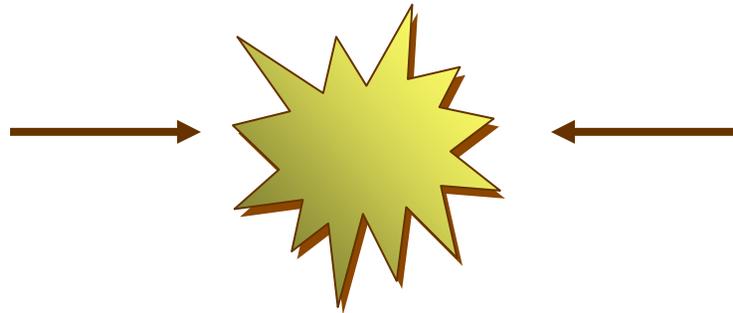
VETO

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

The National Bank Debate



Nicholas
Biddle



President
Jackson

“The bank was a monopoly that catered to the rich, and it is owned by the wealthy and by foreigners.”

Opposition to the 2nd

B.U.S.



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

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

The “Monster” Is Destroyed!

- 3 “pet banks”?
- 3 1832 → Jackson vetoed the extension of the 2nd National Bank of the United States.
- 3 1836 → the charter expired.
- 3 1841 → the bank went bankrupt!

An 1832
Cartoon:
“King
Andrew”?



1832 Election



	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	-----	-----

The Specie Circular (1836)

- 3 “wildcat banks.”
- 3 buy future federal land only with gold or silver.
- 3 Jackson's goal?

Results of the Specie Circular

\$ Banknotes loose their value.

\$ Land sales plummeted.

\$ Credit not available.

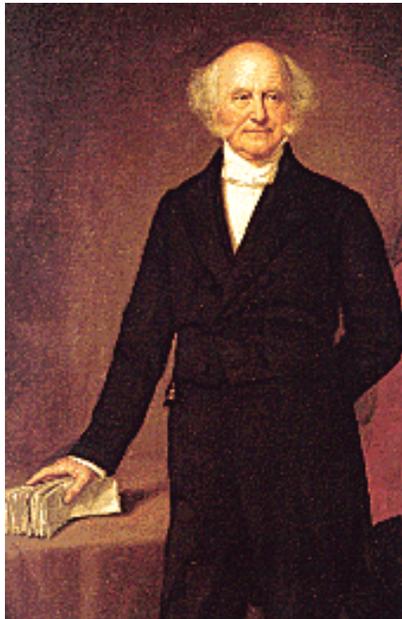
\$ Businesses began to fail.

\$ Unemployment rose.



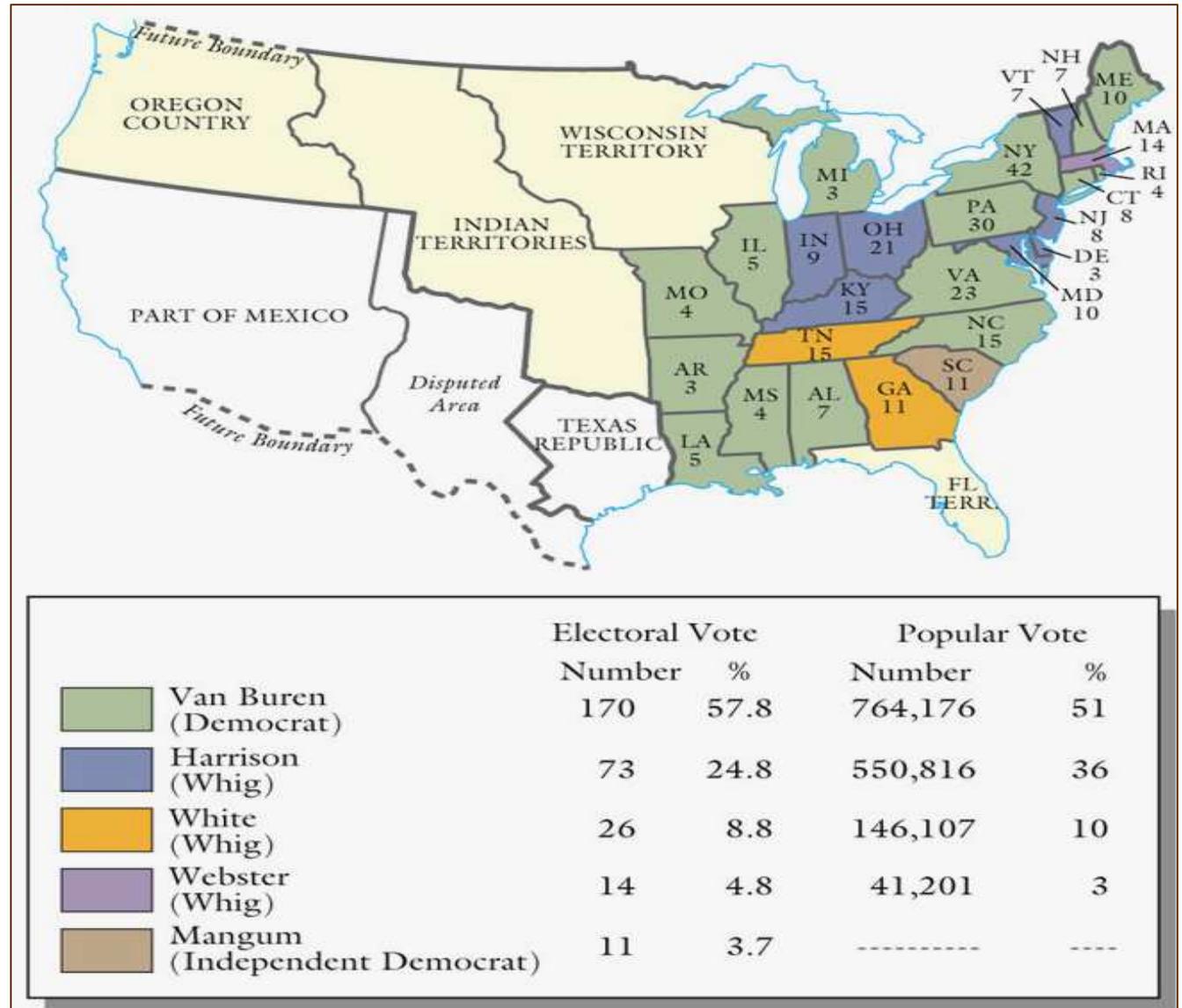
The Panic of 1837!

The 1836 Election



Martin Van Buren

“Old Kinderhook”
[O. K.]



The Panic of 1837 Spreads Quickly!

