

JACKSONIAN AMERICA



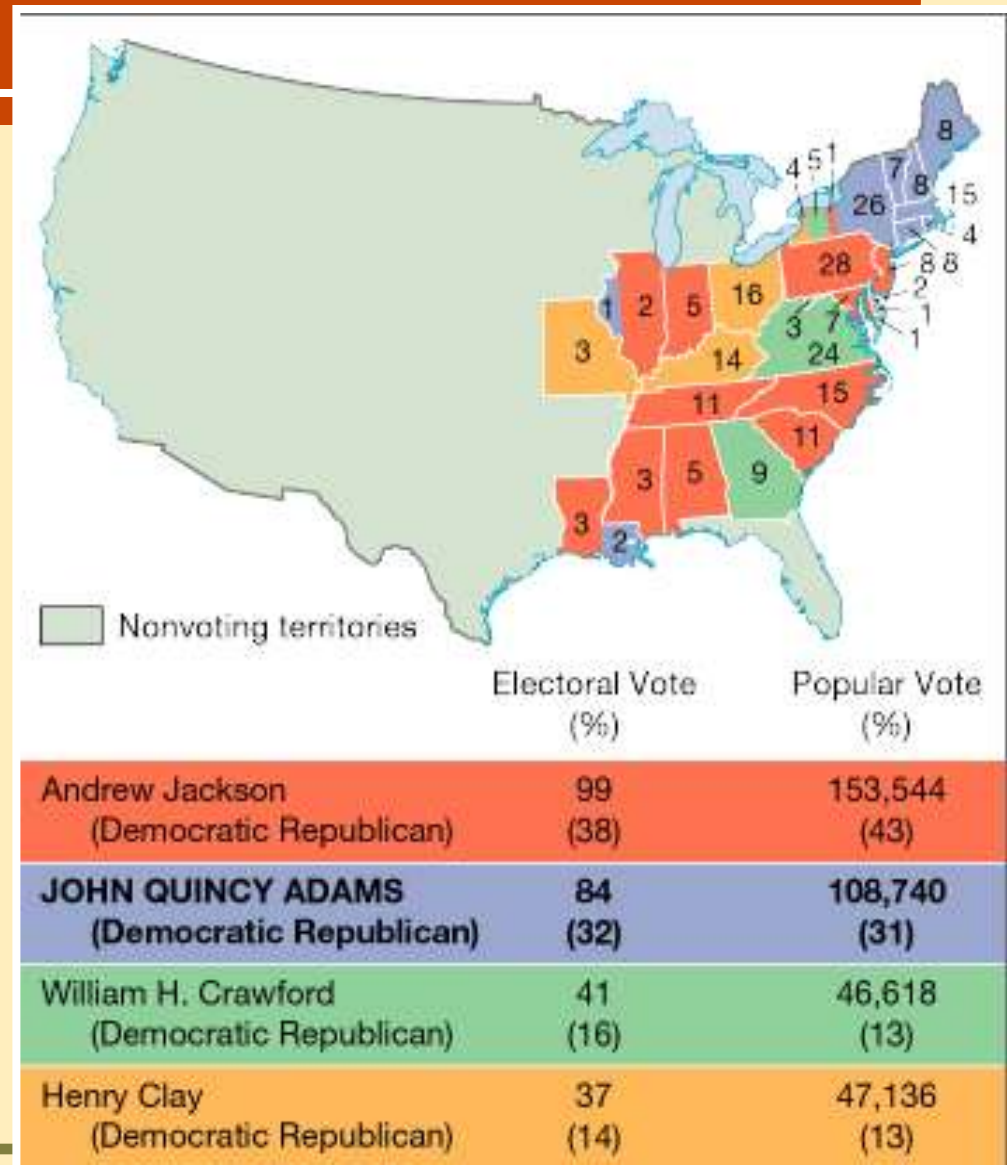
A. EMERGENCE OF THE SECOND PARTY SYSTEM

GUIDING QUESTION

- Why did a two party system reemerge in the period 1820-1840?
 - *Major political personalities*
 - *Economic issues*
 - *States' rights*

END OF THE “ERA”

- Election of 1824 - Era Breaks Down
- “Corrupt Bargain”
(according to whom???)
- Elections become based much more on popular support



The Election of 1828

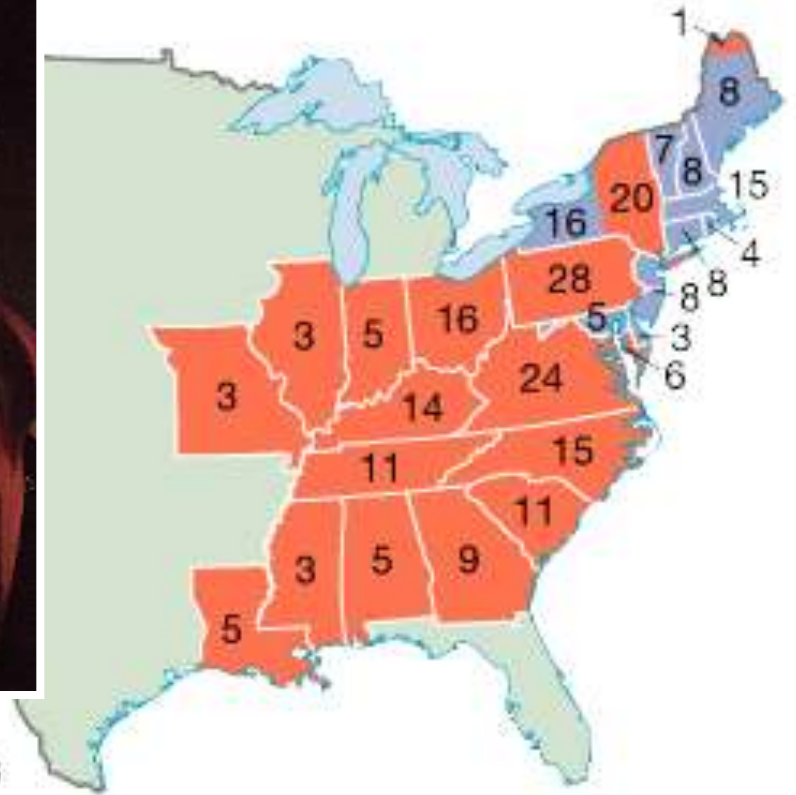


Andrew Jackson

(Library of Congress)



 Nonvoting territories



Electoral Vote
(%)

Popular Vote
(%)

ANDREW JACKSON
(Democrat)

178
(68)

647,286
(56)

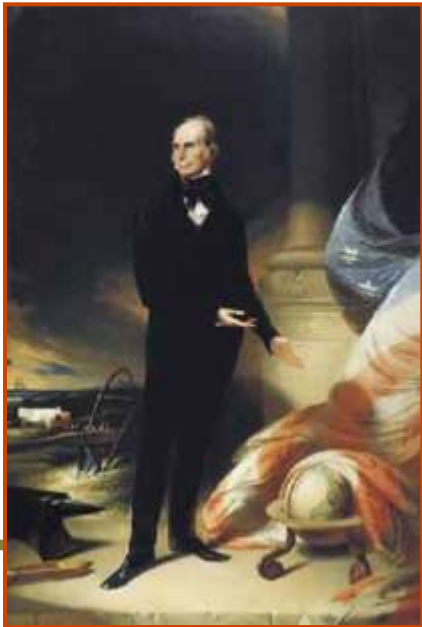
John Quincy Adams
(National Republican)

83
(32)

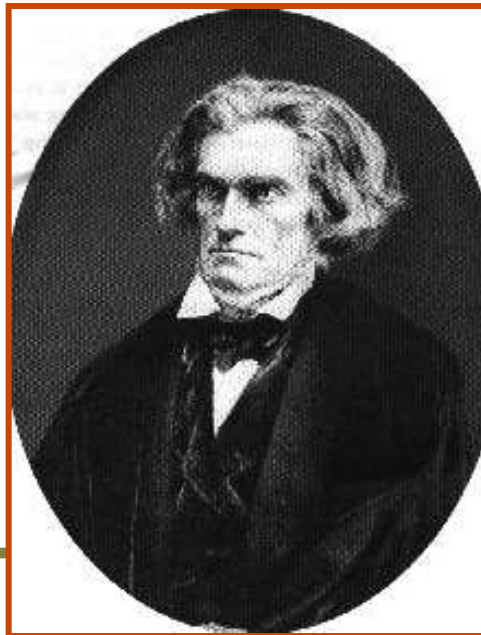
508,064
(44)

C. EMERGENCE OF THE SECOND PARTY SYSTEM

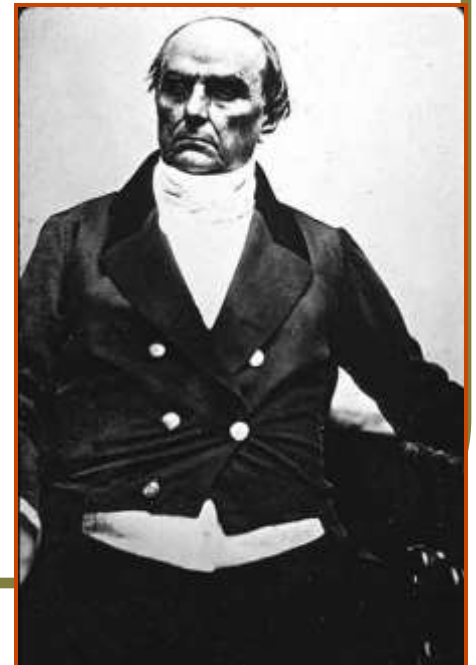
- “Second Party System”
- Democrats
- Whigs
 - “The Great Triumvirate”



Henry Clay



John Calhoun

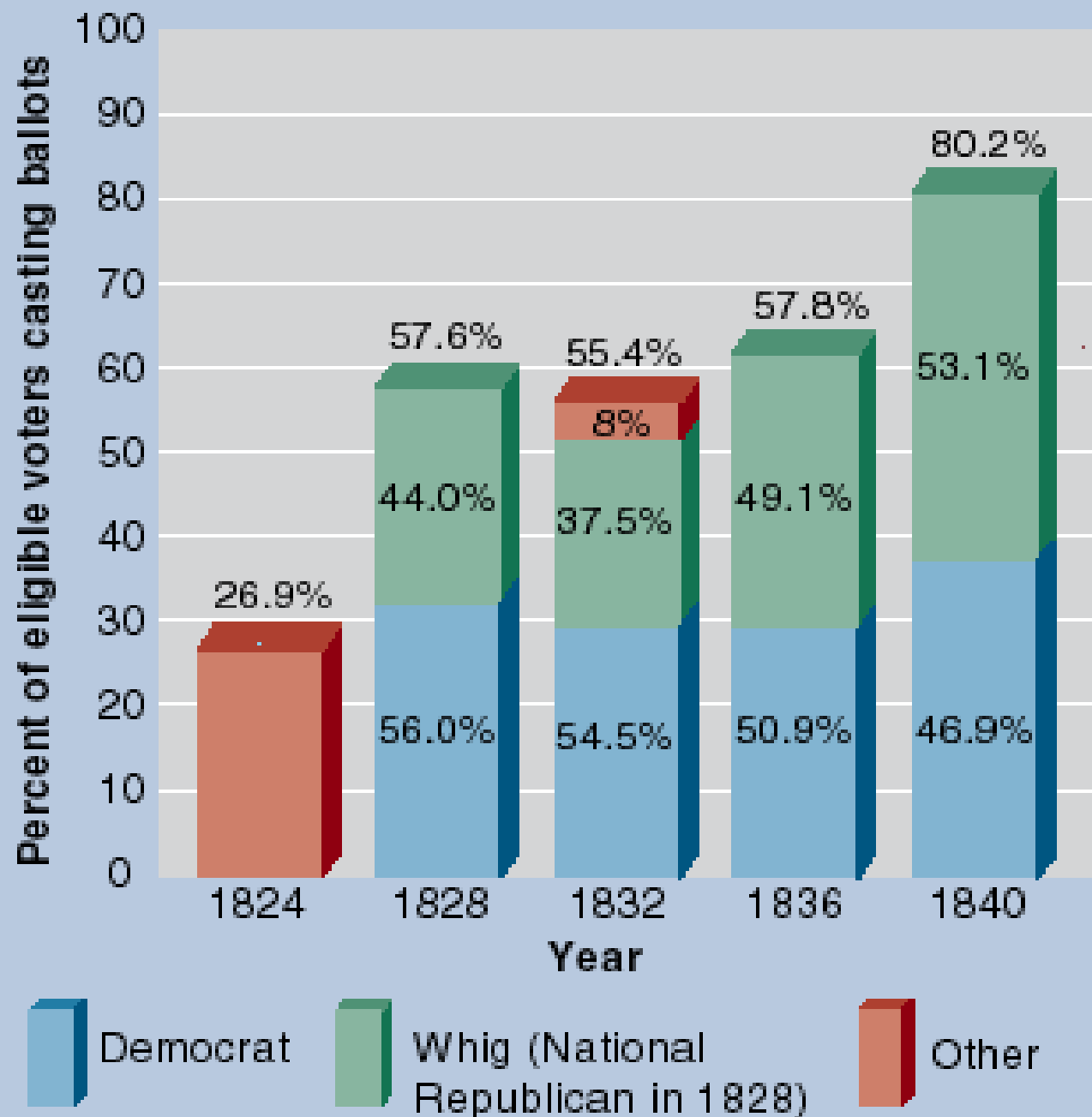


Daniel Webster

Second Party System

	DEMOCRATS (1832-present)	WHIGS (1832-1854)
Leaders	Andrew Jackson Martin Van Buren James K. Polk	Henry Clay Daniel Webster John Quincy Adams John Calhoun
Major Beliefs	State and local power Opposition to privilege & monopoly (no Bank, low tariffs) Opportunity for common men (cheap land, Western expansion) Freedom from gov't interference	National power Economic development (internal improvements, Bank of U.S., high tariffs) Social reform
Supporters	South and West Northeastern laborers & artisans Small farmers Some southern planters	New England, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest Wealthy and middling merchants Many middling farmers Some Large Southern planters

Voter Turnout by Party 1824-1840



B. MASS

DEMOCRACY

GUIDING QUESTION

What accounts for the development of democracy between 1820 and 1840?

- *Changes in electoral politics*
- *Jacksonian economic policy*
- *Westward movement*

GUIDING QUESTION

- The Jacksonian Period (1824-1848) has been characterized as the era of “the common man.” To what extent did the period live up to its characterizations?

Expansion of Political Participation

Reasons for increases in mass political participation:

1. Expansion of Suffrage

- elimination of property requirements

2. Printed ballots

3. Political conventions

- party caucuses

4. Candidates with popular appeal

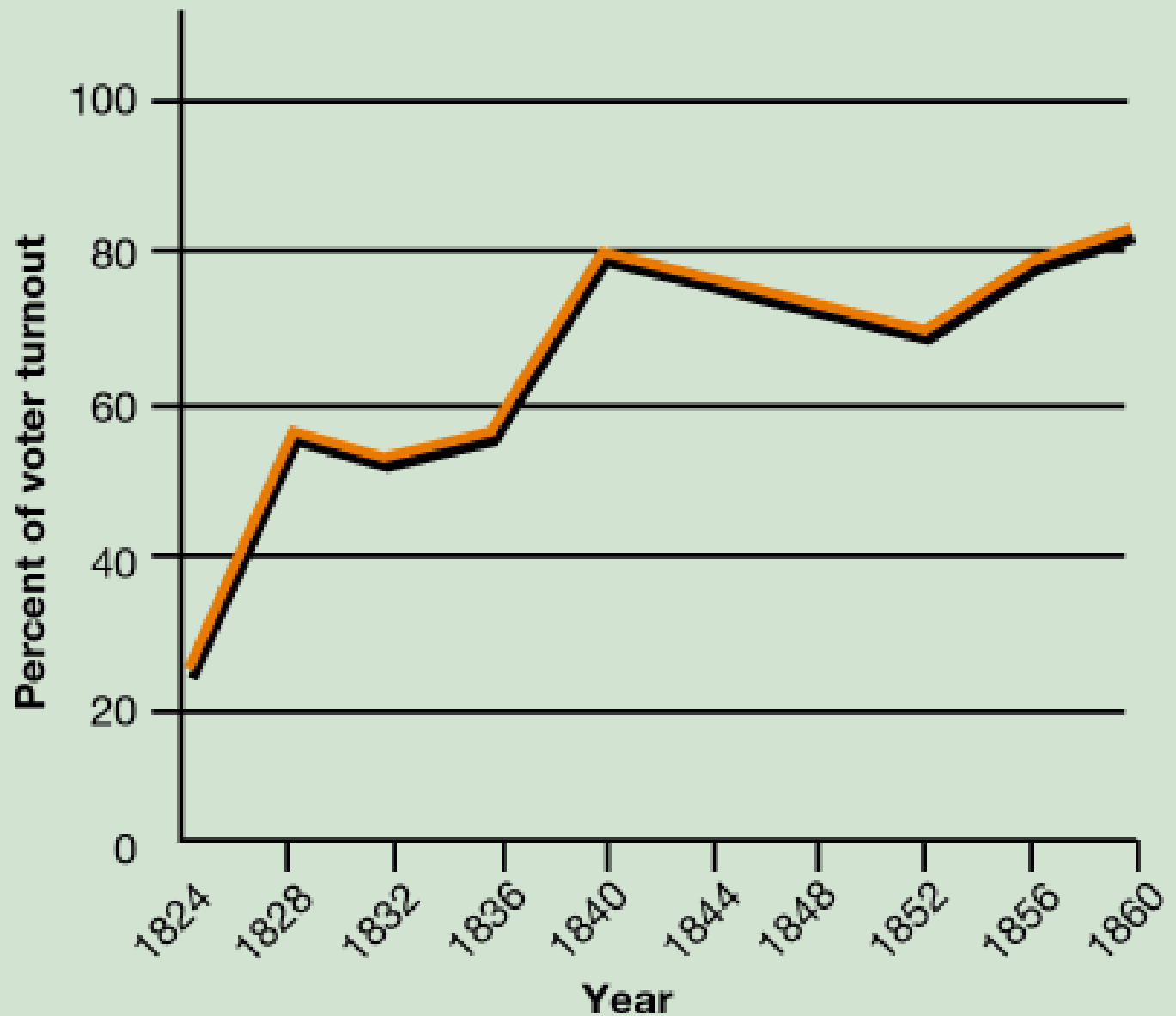
5. Campaigns

6. Partisan Newspapers



Voter Turnout Before the Civil War

WHY?



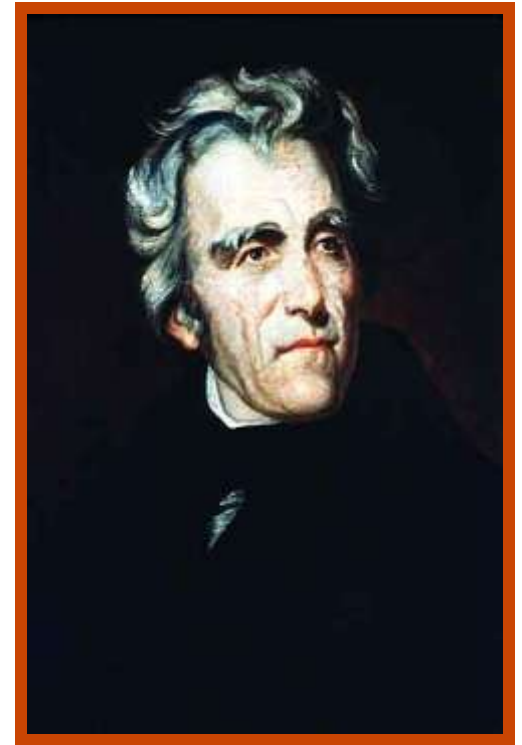
C. Jackson in Action

Jackson's first inaugural reception



“JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY”??

- Andrew Jackson
- “democracy”
- Jackson’s Democratic Agenda
 1. interests of the common man
 2. limited federal government
 3. western expansion and settlement
 4. “rotation in office”
 - not necessarily the “*spoils system*”



“Jacksonian Democracy”??



Democracy

Population Trends: Westward Expansion, 1830



1. INDIAN REMOVAL

Changing Views of Indians

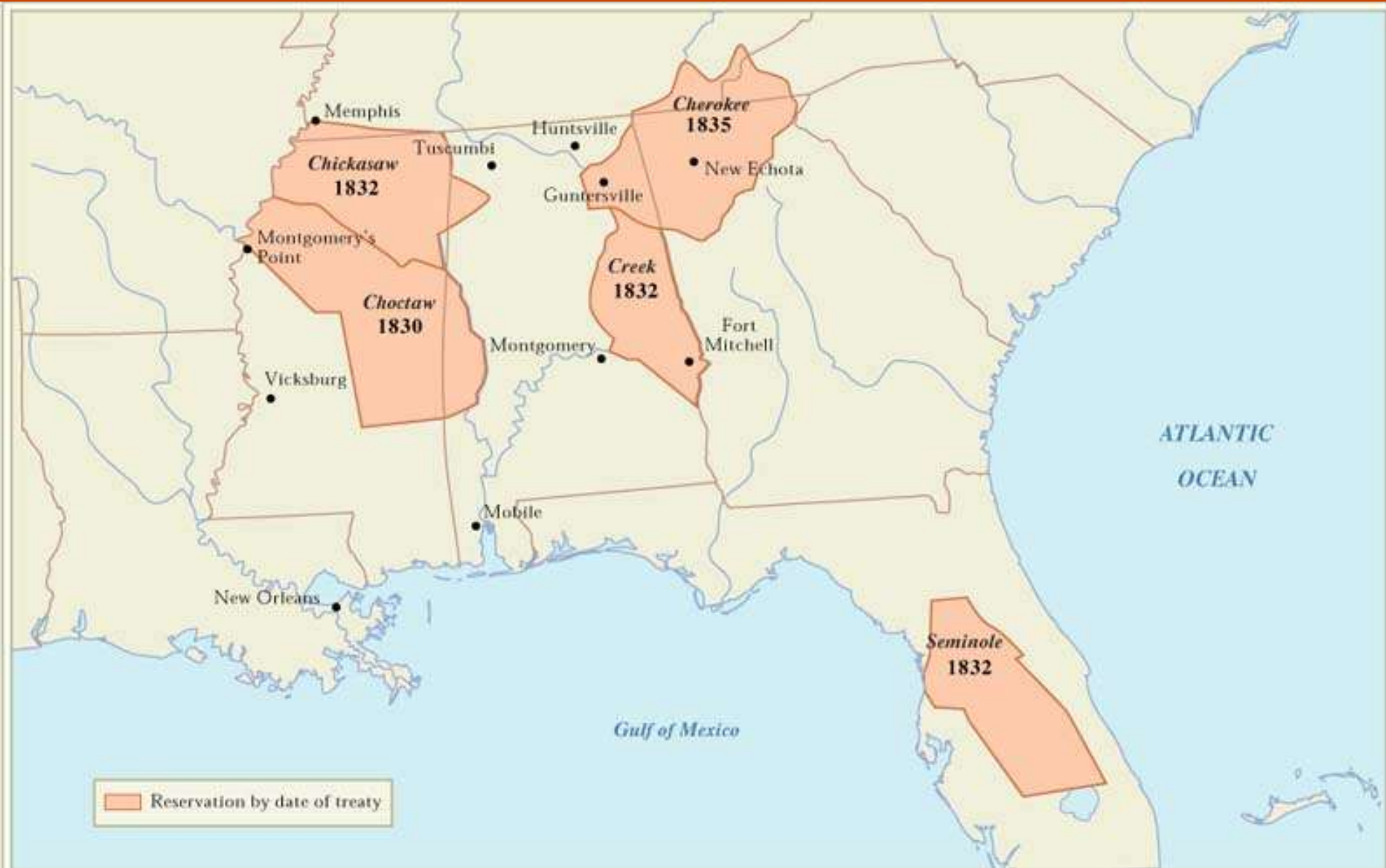
- 1790 to 1820s – treaties, foreign nations
- Assimilation
- “noble savages” to “savages”

Indian Land Cessions, 1750–1830

As white settlers streamed across the nation's interior, state and federal governments wrung land cessions from the Indians. By 1830, only the southeastern tribes still controlled significant areas of their ancestral land east of the Mississippi River. Labels in red indicate the major Native American tribes.



Southern Indian Nations Before Removal



INDIAN REMOVAL

Removal

- Removal Act of 1830
- Blackhawk War – Sauk and Fox Indians
- “Five civilized tribes” – Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, Seminoles
- Cherokees
 - *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)*
 - *Worcester v. Georgia (1832)*
 - “John Marshall has made his opinion, now let him enforce it”
- “Trail of Tears”
- Seminole War - Osceola

Key Court Cases on Indian Rights

These Supreme Court cases decided in the nineteenth century have provided the legal basis for Native American activism in the twentieth century. Although Indian victories in court during the Jacksonian period did not halt the ability of whites to take over tribal lands, in the twentieth century, these court decisions allowed Indian tribes to win numerous court victories.

1823 *Johnson & Graham's Lessee v. William McIntosh*

This case focused on the status of a land grant from an Indian tribe to an individual person. The decision recognized the tribal sovereignty and its rights to land. The court stated that only the federal government was competent to negotiate with tribes for their lands.

"It has been contested that the Indian claims amounted to nothing. Their rights of possession has never been questioned . . . the Court is decidedly of the opinion, that the plaintiffs do not exhibit a title which can be sustained in the Courts of the United States."

1831 *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*

This case involved the status of state law within the Cherokee nation. The court classified the Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations whose relationship was like that of a ward to a guardian.

"Though the Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable, and, heretofore, unquestioned right to the lands they occupy until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our government, yet it may well be doubted whether those tribes . . . can, with strict accuracy, be denominated as foreign nations. They may more correctly, perhaps, be denominated as domestic dependent nations."

1832 *Worcester v. Georgia*

This case was prompted by the state of Georgia's attempt to extend state law over the Cherokee nation. The decision reaffirmed Indian political rights, stating that Georgia laws had no force in Native American territories and that only the federal government had jurisdiction in Indian territories.






"The Indian nations had always been considered as distinct, independent, political communities . . . the settled doctrine of the law of nations is, that a weaker power does not surrender its independence—its rights to self-government—by associating with a stronger."

1835 *Mitchell v. The United States*

This decision affirmed the rights Native Americans have as occupants (not owners) of the land.

"It is enough to consider as a settled principle, that the right of occupancy is considered as sacred as the fee simple of the white."

THE REMOVAL OF NATIVE AMERICANS, 1820-1843

-  Ceded lands
-  Indian reservations
-  Routes of Indian removal
-  United States forts
-  State and territory boundaries in 1846

MEXICO

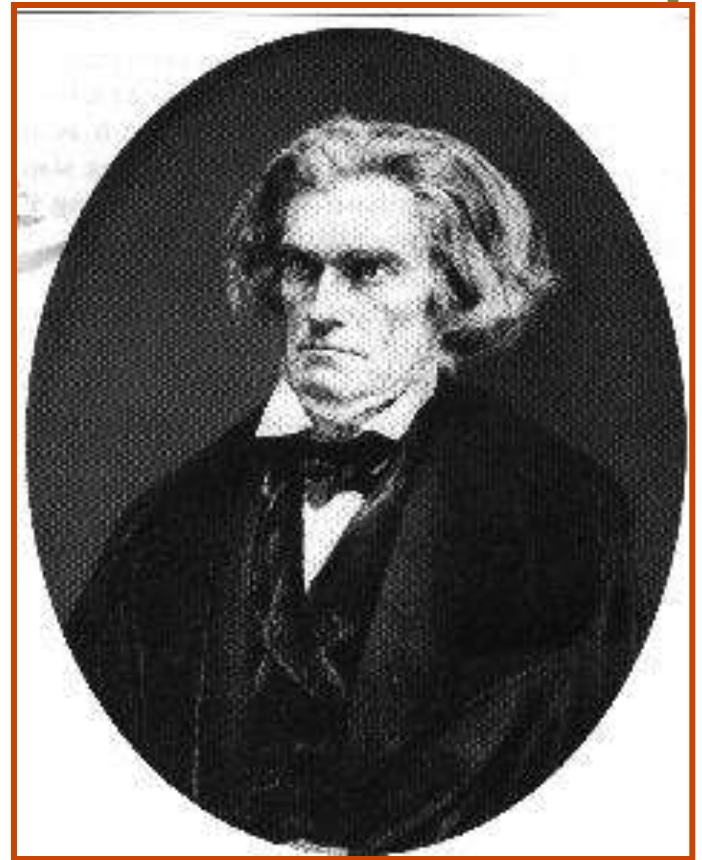
0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers

ATLANTIC OCEAN

(after Tanner)

2. NULLIFICATION CRISIS

- “Tariff of Abominations” 1828
- John Calhoun
 - Nullification
 - *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*
- Nullification Act
- Nullification crisis
- Force Bill
- Crisis Averted
- Significance



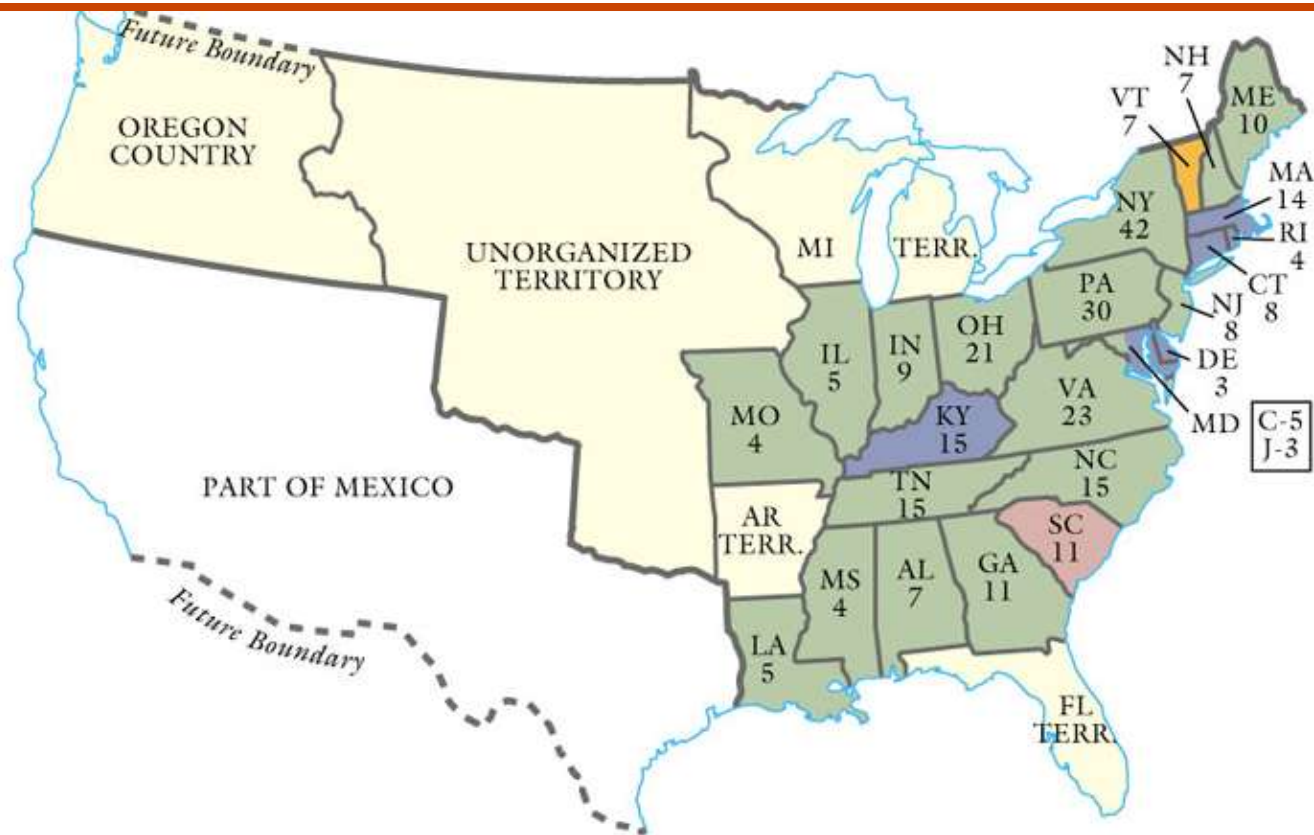
John C. Calhoun
(Library of Congress)





3. THE BANK WAR

- (2nd) Bank of the United States
- Nicholas Biddle
- “Soft money/hard money”
- The Bank War
- Pet Banks



1832 Presidential election

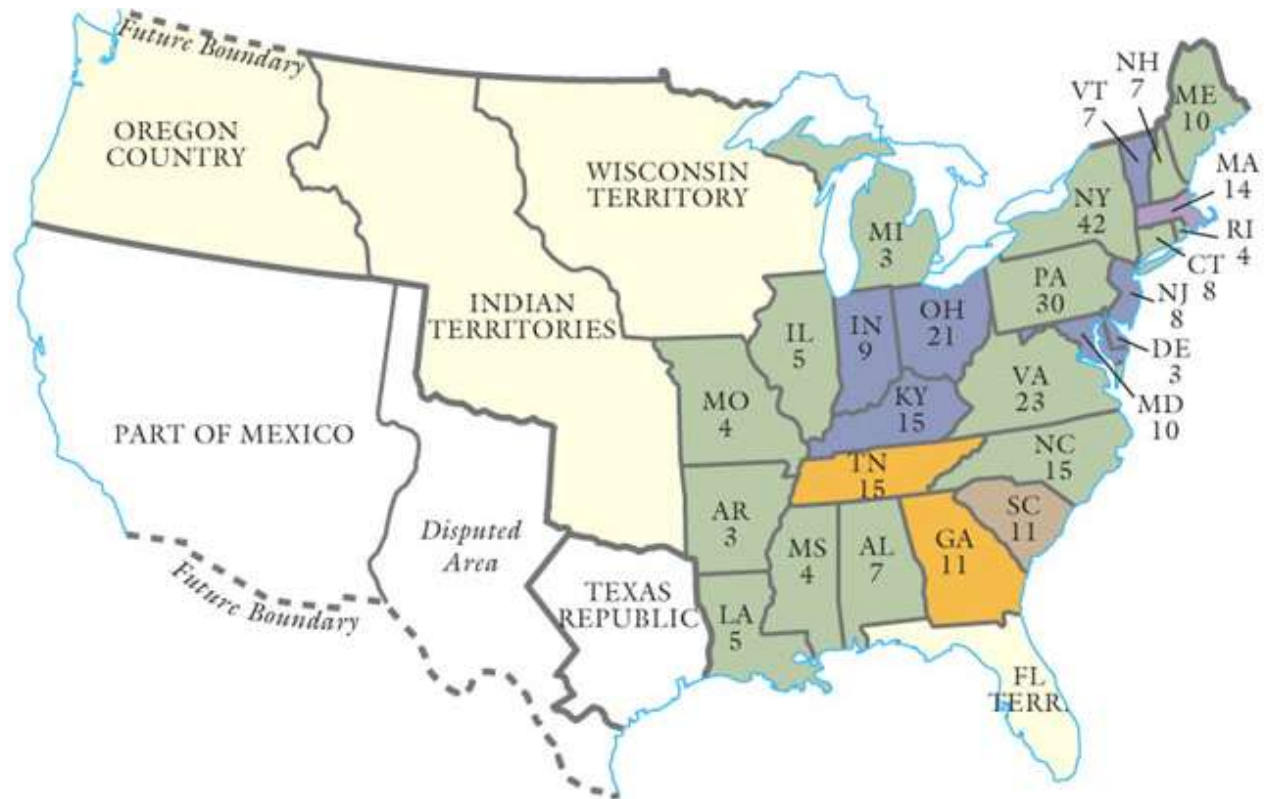







	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
 Jackson (Democratic)	219	76	701,780	54
 Clay (National Republican)	49	17	484,205	38
 Wirt (Anti-Masonic)	7	2.4	100,715	8
 Floyd (Independent Democrat)	11	3.8	-----	----

Removal of federal deposits from the Second Bank of the United States



Presidential election, 1836



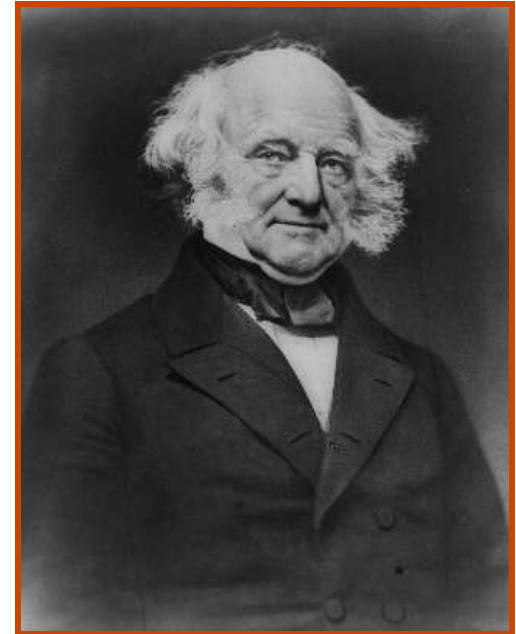
	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
 Van Buren (Democrat)	170	57.8	764,176	51
 Harrison (Whig)	73	24.8	550,816	36
 White (Whig)	26	8.8	146,107	10
 Webster (Whig)	14	4.8	41,201	3
 Mangum (Independent Democrat)	11	3.7	-----	----

“King Andrew I”

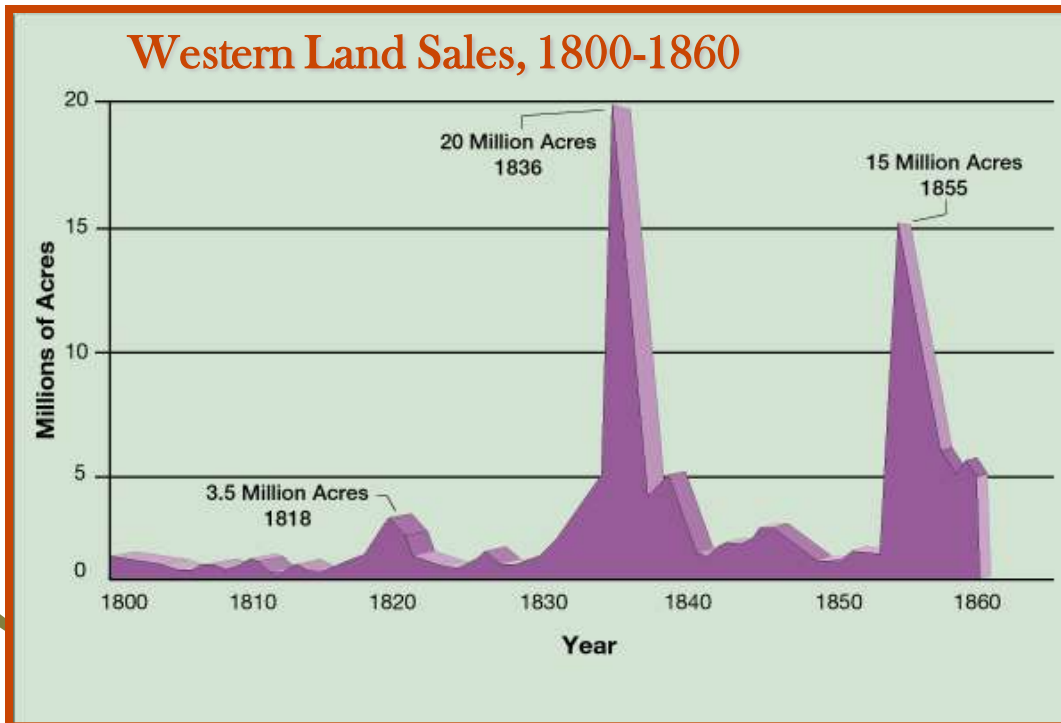


THE BANK WAR: AFTERAFFECTS

- “specie circular”
- Martin Van Buren
- The Panic of 1837



Martin Van Buren

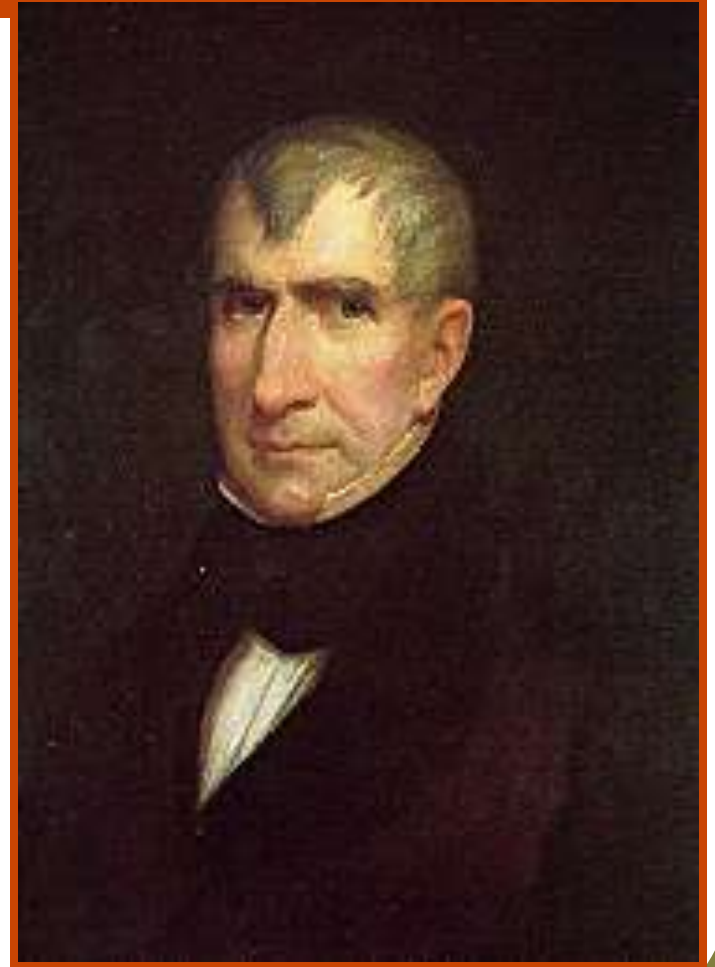


D. ELECTION OF 1840

ELECTION OF 1840

Election of 1840

- William Henry Harrison
- "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too"
- Hard Cider and Log Cabin Campaign



William Henry Harrison
(Library of Congress)

ELECTION OF 1840

“Hard Cider and Log Cabin Campaign”:

Harrison Campaign Poster

(Library of Congress)

HARRISON! AND **REFORM!!**

TO THE LOG



CABIN BOYS.

You are, one and all, invited to attend a meeting of the
friends of

Harrison & Reform,

At the **OLD COURT ROOM**, (Riley's Building,)

On Saturday Evening next,

AT HALF PAST SEVEN,

To perfect the Arrangements necessary for the

Springfield Convention,

And also to attend to other important business.

10⁰⁰
Citizens of Upper Alton, of Madison county, and all
other **LOG CABIN BOYS**, are particularly invited to be
present.

Alton, May 19, 1840.

J. A. NOBLE,
Sec'y Com. of Arrange.

ELECTION OF 1840

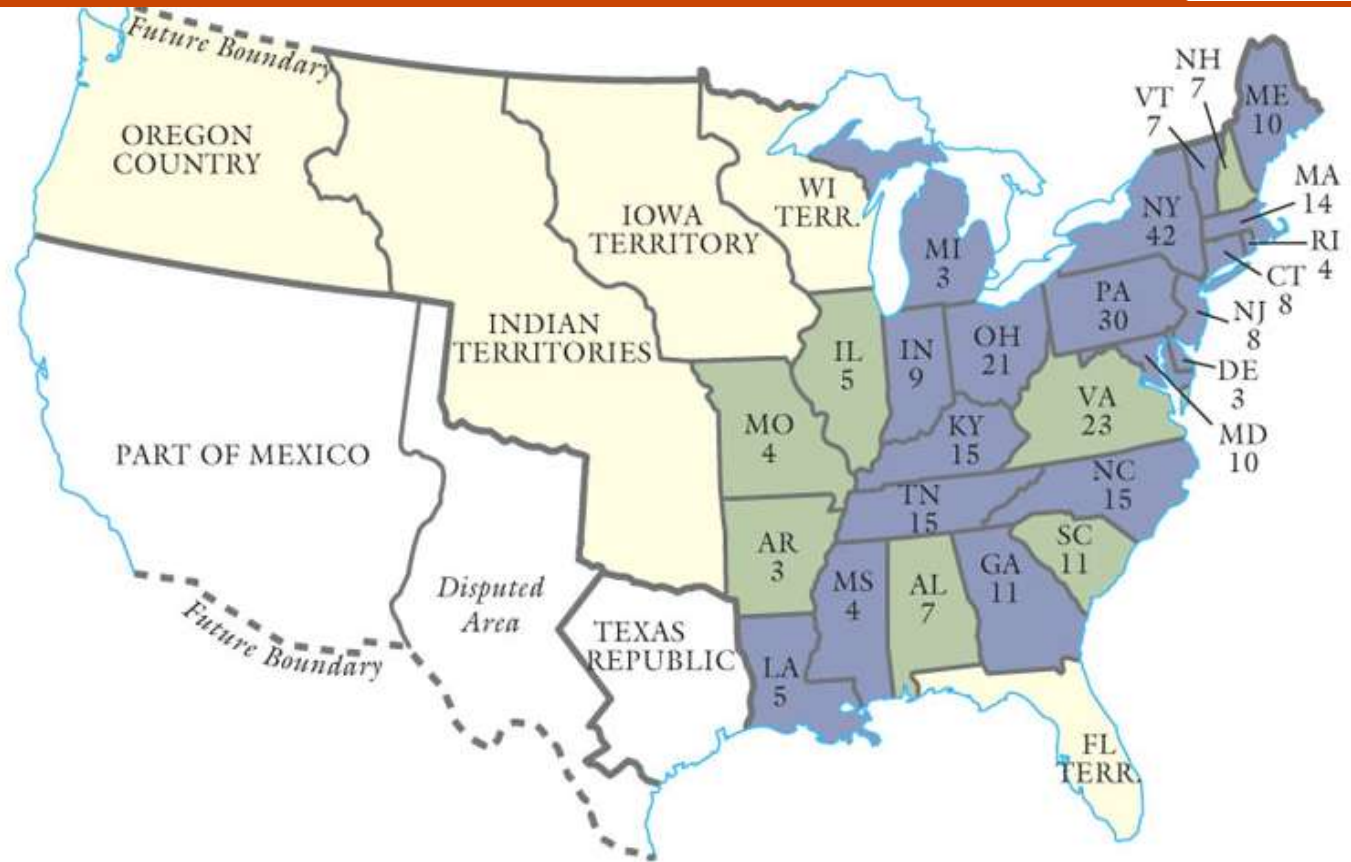
“Hard Cider and Log Cabin Campaign”:




Harrison Campaign Poster

(Library of Congress)



Presidential election, 1840



	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
 Harrison (Whig)	234	80	1,275,612	53
 Van Buren (Democrat)	60	20	1,130,033	47
 Birney (Liberty)	---	---	7,053	---

Presidential election, 1840

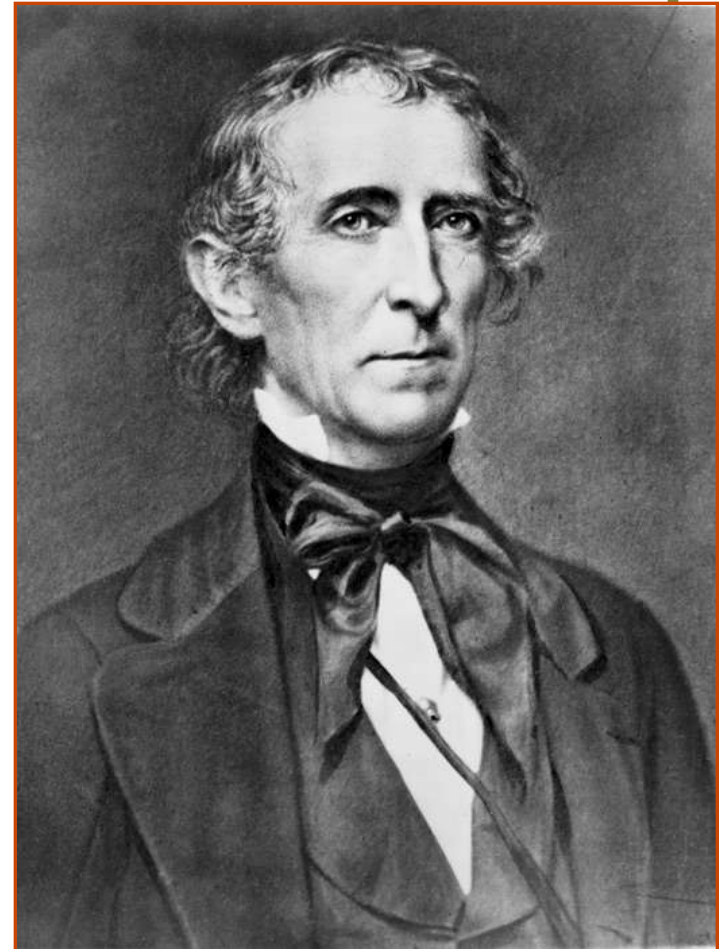
Results by County



ELECTION OF 1840



Harrison's Inauguration
(Library of Congress)



John Tyler
(Library of Congress)

Tomb of William Henry Harrison

North Bend



UNIT QUESTION

To what extent were developments during the period 1800-1824 consistent with the vision of Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans, as opposed to the vision of Hamilton and the Federalists?

UNIT QUESTION

Historians have traditionally labeled the period after the War of 1812 (1815-1825) the “Era of Good Feelings.” How accurate was this label, considering the emergence of nationalism and sectionalism during the period?

UNIT QUESTION

- The Jacksonian Period (1824-1848) has been characterized as the era of “the common man.” To what extent did the period live up to its characterizations?
- Consider the following:
Politics, economic development, Federal vs. state power, treatment of Native Americans