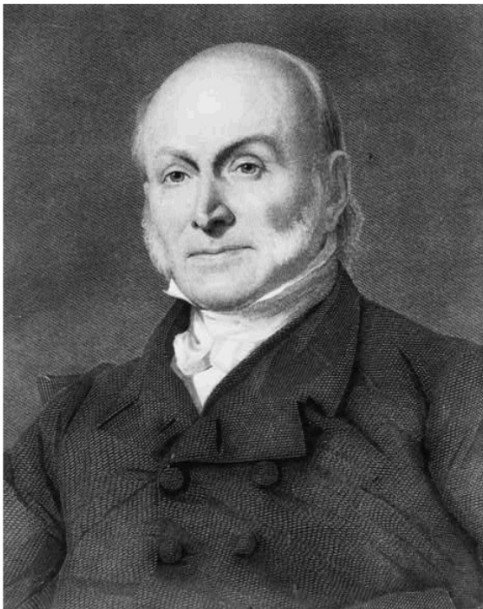


## **ELECTION OF 1824**



**VS**



**John Quincy Adams**

**Andrew Jackson**

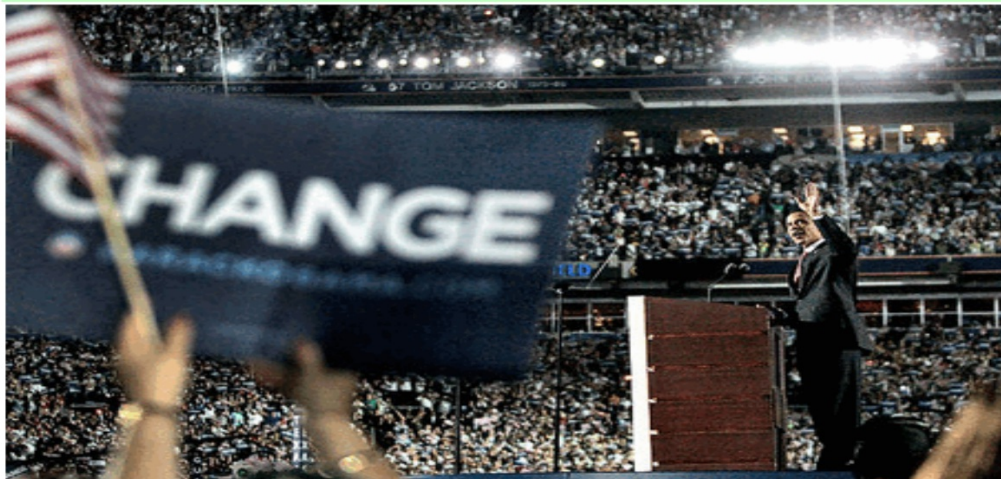
## **POLITICAL PARTIES**

**WHIGS-** supporters of Adams wanted a strong federal government (National Democrats)

**DEMOCRATS-** supporters of Jackson; many farmers and city workers(former Democratic Republicans)

### **Nominating Convention**

delegates from all states chose Presidential candidates; more democratic than caucus.



## **John Quincy Adams**

**Massachusetts**

**Son of the 2nd President**

**Harvard Graduate**

**Secretary of State during the War of 1812**

**Very smart with high morals**

**Uncomfortable around the "common man"**

## **Andrew Jackson**

**War hero (general during the War of 1812)**

**Son of poor farmers**

**Admired by small farmers**

## Election of 1824/Corrupt Bargain



- Four Candidates:  
Crawford, Jackson,  
Clay, Adams
- No Majority in  
electoral college
- John Quincy Adams  
(left) wins in House of  
Representatives
- Clay appointed  
Secretary of State

## **THE "CORRUPT BARGAIN"**

**Jackson won the popular vote**

**No candidate won a majority of the electoral votes**

**House of Representatives voted for Adams**

**Clay urged members of House to vote for Adams**

**After Adams is named President, he chooses**

**Clay as his Secretary of State**

**Is this fair? Jackson says, "NO!"**

## **ADAMS AN UNPOPULAR PRESIDENT**

**Adams suggests that the Federal government use tax dollars to improve road and canal construction and promote the arts and sciences. Most Americans fear that the government is becoming too strong.**



**GROWING SPIRIT OF EQUALITY 1828**  
**EQUALITY- Everybody is treated the same**

**SUFFRAGE**

More white men can vote

*Property qualifcations* for voters  
end

Voter turn out: 1824-27% 1828-58%

**POLITICAL PARTIES CHANGE**

Caucus system ends  
Nominating conventions  
are now held

**THE "Common Man" Rises**

Spoils system lets ordinary  
people participate in  
government

## **Election of 1828**

**Jackson defeated Adams easily to become President of the United States.**

**For the first time, the "common man " was important in an election because of the suffrage change. (drop land requirement)**

**'Common Man'- farmers and city workers**

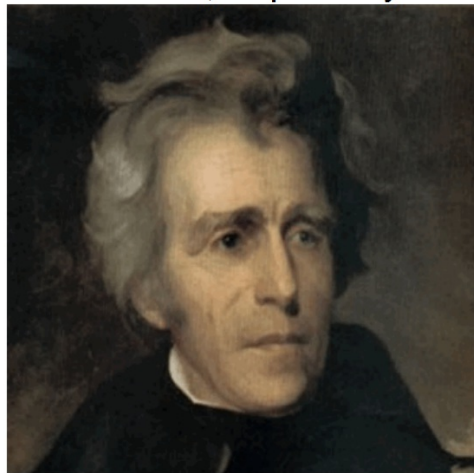
**Thousands of common people attended the inauguration of President Jackson. CHAOS!  
Jackson seen as president of the people.**





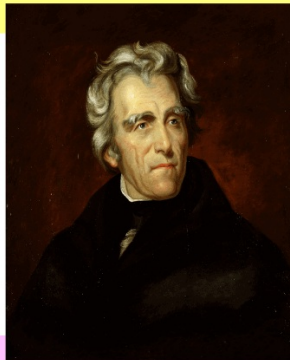
### 'Self Made' Man

- ⇒ Born in a log cabin
- ⇒ Parents died before he was 15
- ⇒ Joined the Patriots at the age of 13 in the American Rev.
- ⇒ Studied law in North Carolina
- ⇒ General in the War of 1812. "Hero of New Orleans"
- ⇒ Opponents called him "King Andrew"
- ⇒ Tried to expand his powers as president
- ⇒ Showed no mercy to his enemies; especially Indians



### "To the Victor goes the Spoils"

- ⇒ Spoils system- practice of rewarding supporters with government jobs
- ⇒ After taking office, Jackson fires many government employees and replaces them with his own supporters



### "Kitchen Cabinet"

- ⇒ Group of unofficial advisers
- ⇒ Many were not chosen for cabinet jobs so he meets them in the White House kitchen for advice.
- ⇒ Met with them more often than his official cabinet

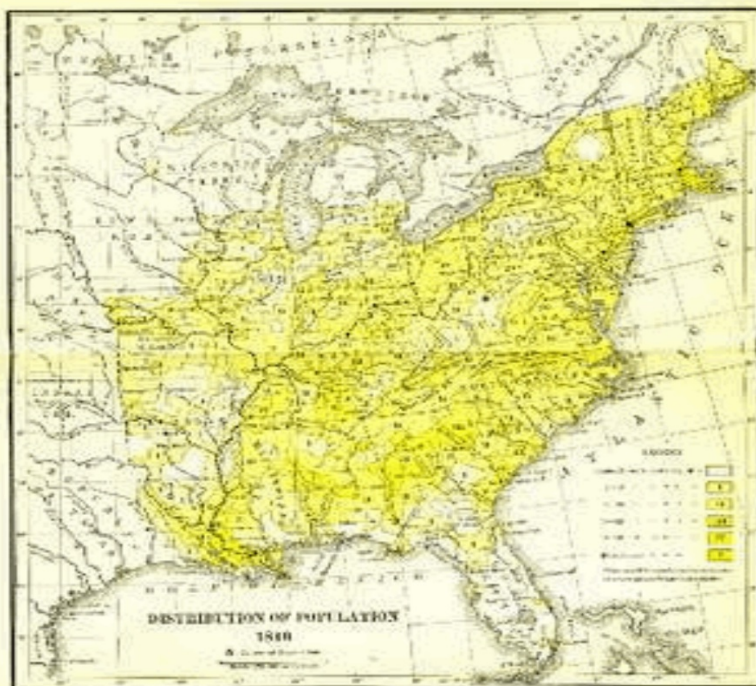
## The Bank War

- ⇒ President Jackson thought the Bank of the United States was too powerful
- ⇒ Felt that the Bank of the U.S only favored the rich
- ⇒ **Nicholas Biddle**, president of the bank since 1823, worried the President would destroy the bank
- ⇒ Members of Congress wanted to renew the bank charter early before it expired.
- ⇒ Whigs (Henry Clay) wanted to make this an issue in the election of 1832 because they felt many people supported the bank
- ⇒ Jackson Vetoed the bank bill

### Reasons:

1. Declared the bank unconstitutional (he felt only states had the right to charter banks)
  2. He felt the bank only helped the rich at the expense of the common man
- ⇒ The bank closed and federal money was now put into state banks **PET BANKS**

## STATES' RIGHTS



*Rights of states to limit the power of the federal government. Nullification.*

## VOCABULARY TIME

Tariff - tax on imports

Abomination- something that is hated

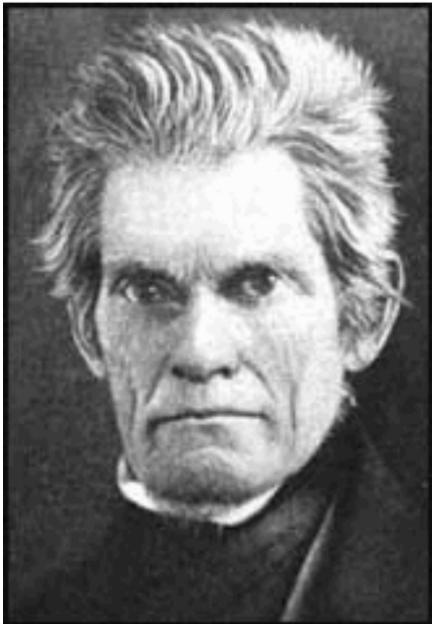
1828 congress passes highest tariff in the history of the nation....

What is the 'Tariff of Abominations'?

As before, many northerners liked the tariff because it protected their manufactured goods. Many southerners hated the tax because southerners had to pay more for imported goods from Europe.

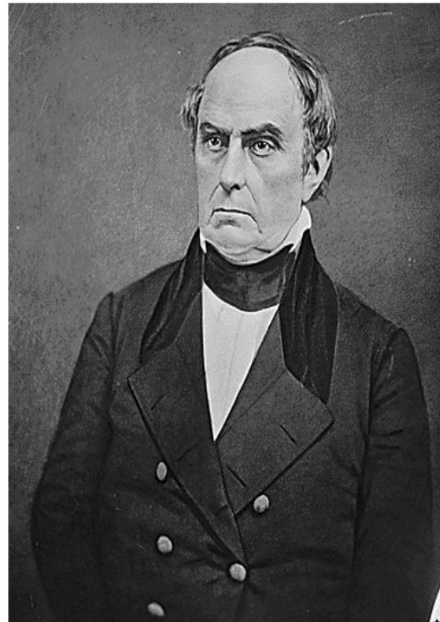


Vice President  
**John Calhoun**



South

Senator from New Hampshire  
**Daniel Webster**



North

VS.

## John C. Calhoun of the South

Elected in 1828 as Vice President.

- ♦ Supported state rights
- ♦ Felt states had the right to *nullify-cancel* a federal law they thought was unconstitutional.
- ♦ Jackson and Calhoun **disagree**.
- ♦ Calhoun resigns in 1830 and becomes senator of S. Carolina.

## Nullification Crisis 1832-33



- Tariff of 1832
- Election of 1832
- Force  
Bill(Jackson)
- Compromise  
Tariff (Clay)  
(picture to left)

## Tariff of 1832

- ✦ Lowered the previous tariff
- ✦ South Carolina was still unhappy.
- ✦ Passed Nullification Act (declared the new tariff illegal).
- ✦ Threatened to secede (withdraw) from the Union if challenged
- ✦ Jackson did not like that South Carolina threatened to leave the Union

## Force Bill of 1832

- ✦ Allowed Jackson to use army to enforce tariff (*force state to obey*)
- ✦ South Carolina supported a compromise tariff that Clay proposed
- ✦ South Carolina repealed the Nullification Act
- ✦ What could Nullification Crisis lead to?

### The Southern Colonies





### *1832 Worcester v. Georgia*

- Georgia claimed the right to make laws for Cherokee Nation (Indian group) within Georgia's border.
- Chief Justice John Marshall declared Georgia's action unconstitutional and Indians are protected under the U.S. Constitution
- Jackson refused to support the Court's decision and now defended "States' Rights"
- ????????????

## *Indian Removal Act of 1830*

- \* Jackson had been a fighter against American Indians before his presidency, fighting against both Creek and Seminole Indians.
- \* As President, Jackson wants fertile Indian land for American settlers.
- \* The Removal Act forces eastern Indian tribes to move west of the Mississippi River where Americans think the land is no good to farm.

***"LET THE SUPREME COURT COME AND PROTECT THEM"***

- \* Jackson's response to Worcester v. Georgia when military begins forcing Indians out of Georgia.
- \* Reservations- Government land set aside (reserved) for American Indians to live on. Land is usually considered unwanted for American settlement.
- \* Most Americans **love it** and reelect Jackson in 1832 with Martin Van Buren as new Vice President.
- \* Thousands of Indians are forced from eastern territories. Wars begin with tribes that refuse.

ELECTION OF 1836



PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN

## *'Trail of Tears'*

- *1838 U.S army forced 15,000 Cherokee Indians west*
- *Many Indians died including women and children*
- *Under President Van Burens leadership*





### *Panic of 1837*

- *Since the bank of the U.S closed State banks were lending out money*
- *Banks were lending money with no limit to meet demands for loans banks were printing out more and more money*
- *Jackson ordered anyone buying land had to buy it with gold or silver*
- *As people went to trade their money in for gold or silver, banks ran out and were forced to close*
- *Country went into depression and Van Buren grew unpopular*

*Mudslinging- the use of insults to attack an opponent's reputation*

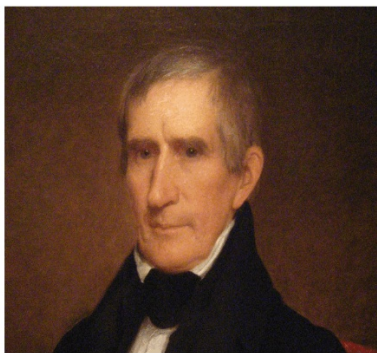
➔ *Election of 1840: Martin Van Buren vs. William Harrison*

➔ *Harrison- "Man of the people"*

➔ *"Tippecanoe and Tyler too"*

➔ *William Henry Harrison of Ohio wins presidency*

➔ *Harrison dies in office of pneumonia and John Tyler becomes president*



HARRISON



TYLER

