

A detailed 19th-century painting of a busy street scene. In the foreground, a man in a top hat and brown coat sits at a small table on the left, while another man in a white shirt and brown vest sits on the ground. A small white dog is in the center. To the right, a group of men in various hats and coats are gathered, some standing and some sitting. In the background, there are more people, buildings, and trees under a blue sky. The overall scene is a bustling street with many figures in period clothing.

# JQA and Jackson

## 1824-1840

# AFTER THE ELECTION OF 1824 → JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

**Two new political parties emerge:**

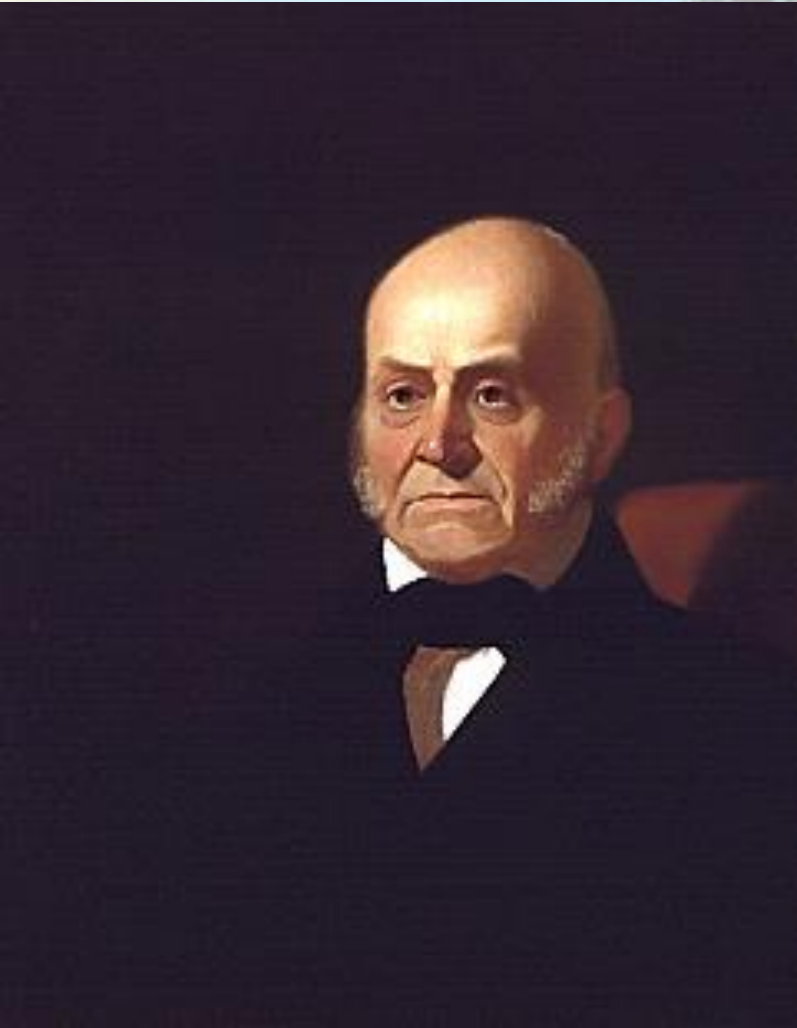
## NATIONAL REPUBLICANS

1. JQA, Clay and Webster
2. Strong national government
3. Favored the BUS, tariffs, internal improvements, industry, public schools, moral reforms such as prohibition and abolition of slavery
4. Privileged elite run the government

## DEMOCRATS

1. Jackson and Calhoun
2. Believed in states' rights and federal restraint in economic and social affairs
3. Favored individual liberties and resented that the government was full of privilege
4. Protected the "common man"

# John Quincy Adams - Resume



- Minister to the Netherlands under Washington
- Minister to Prussia under John Adams
- Senator of MA (1803-1808)
- Envoy to GB under Madison
- Secretary of State for Monroe (author of Monroe Doctrine)

# JQA - Presidency



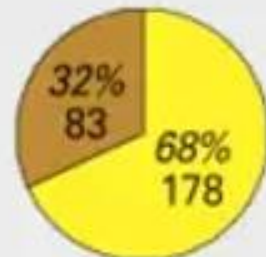
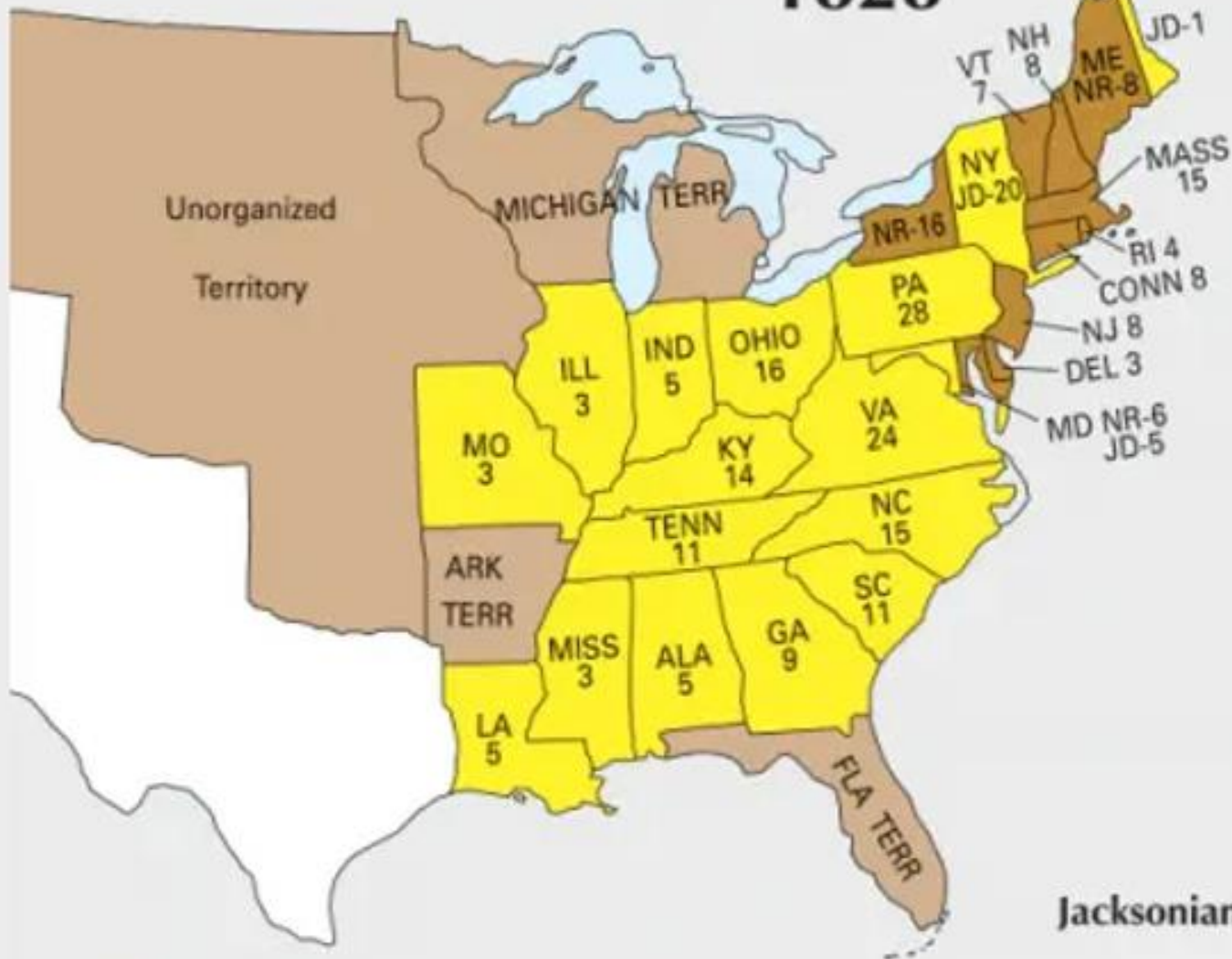
- Tried to promote manufacturing, internal improvements and agriculture
- Also promoted a national university for the arts and sciences

Hindered by Jacksonian Democrats in Congress and didn't play the "game" well

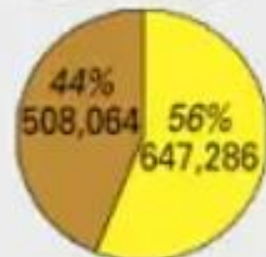
- Most found him cold and tactless
- Couldn't build any popular support for his programs
- Supported protective tariffs and the BUS

Daguerreotype of JQA, March 1843

# 1828



**ELECTORAL VOTE  
TOTAL: 261**



**POPULAR VOTE  
TOTAL: 1,155,350**

Territories

Jacksonian Democrat (Jackson)

National Republican (J. Q. Adams)

# The Election of 1828

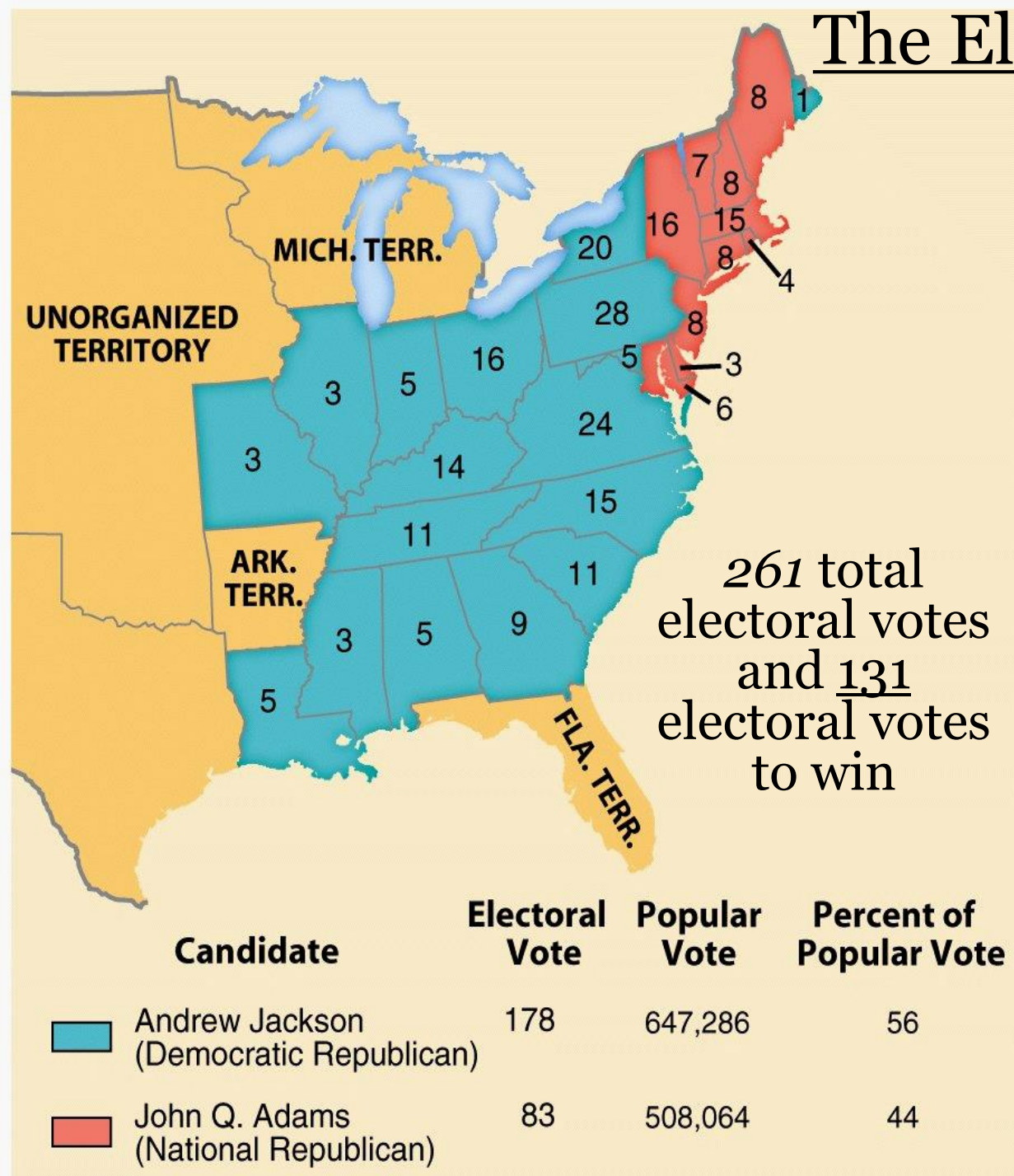
Why such a difference between the election of 1824 and 1828?

-Population shifts to Western states and South which gives the “common man” more political power

-More men voting in 1828

-Property restrictions and education dropped

-Jackson's appeal



# Electoral Process Changes

## 1790 to 1828

Caucus: small group of individuals  
would choose candidates

## 1828 to 1900

Convention: members from the  
political parties nominate a candidate;  
ends “King Caucus”

## 1900-Present:

Direct primary: allows registered voters to participate  
in choosing a candidate from a list of party choices

Which of these would be the most democratic way to  
nominate a candidate for your party to run against the  
opposition party for public office?

# Shift from JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY:

People should be governed as little possible BUT by the educated

## To JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY:

Whatever governing needed to be done, it should be done by the  
“common man”

“Government by the majority of people; instead of a government  
governed by the upper class”

### Beliefs:

- Property ownership and education not needed to vote
- Growth of political power of the working class
  - Increased number of elected officials
- Availability of land for Americans in the West
- Individual rights over government authority



## “King Mob”

- Jackson’s election was a victory for the “common man”
- Thousands came to D.C. to see Jackson inaugurated

# Democratic Trends: 1800 to 1830

“Spoils System” - Jackson is infamous for this trend of appointing supporters to positions within the government (not necessarily because their merit deserves the position)

-Rise of 3<sup>rd</sup> parties and “popular” campaigning (meaning the people organize parades, rallies, floats, etc.)

-Two-party system returned by the 1832 election:

- Dem-Reps → National Republicans (1828) → Whigs (1832) → Republicans (1854)
- Democrats (1828)



# Jackson's Faith in the Common Man

- Intense distrust of Eastern “establishment,” monopolies, & special privilege
- Belief that the “common man” was capable of uncommon achievements



# The Rise of a Democratic Society

- European visitors to the U.S. in the 1830s were amazed by the informal manners and democratic attitudes of Americans
  - *Alex de Tocqueville*
- The hero of the age was the “self-made man”





## **Eaton Affair/Petticoat Affair**

-Peggy (O'Neal) Eaton was the wife of Jackson's secretary of war (John Eaton) who was the target of malicious gossip by other cabinet wives

-Jackson became her advocate



- Tried to force the cabinet wives to accept Eaton socially → most of his cabinet resigned
- VP Calhoun goes back to SC
- Jackson creates the “Kitchen Cabinet” which were informal advisers, Jackson’s “good ole boys”

# Nullification Crisis

## Tariff of 1828

The constitutional “Necessary and Proper Clause” was used to justify higher protective tariffs

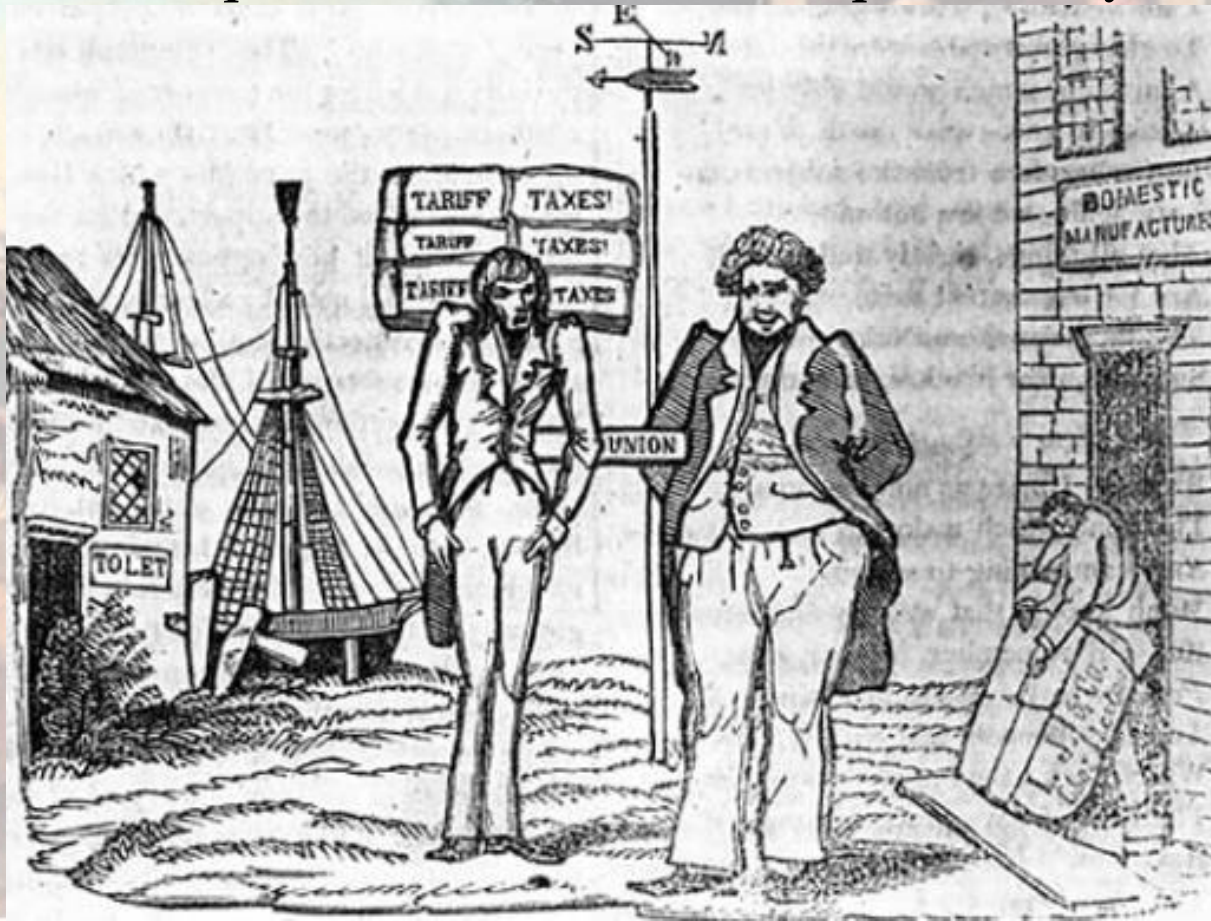
-Protective tariff would be raised to 45% on the dollar

-South saw this as the federal govt favoring the North and industry

-Feared if the government would do this, slavery could be at risk



- Calhoun resigns as VP (because of the Eaton Affair and Tariff of 1828)
  - Calls it the “Tariff of Abomination”
- Returns as a U.S. Senator for SC to defend slavery and states’ rights
- Threatened secession if tariff wasn’t lowered
- Believed in the doctrine of **nullification** (each state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or to declare it null and void)
  - South Carolina Exposition and Protest*: Compact Theory





## Webster-Hayne Debates

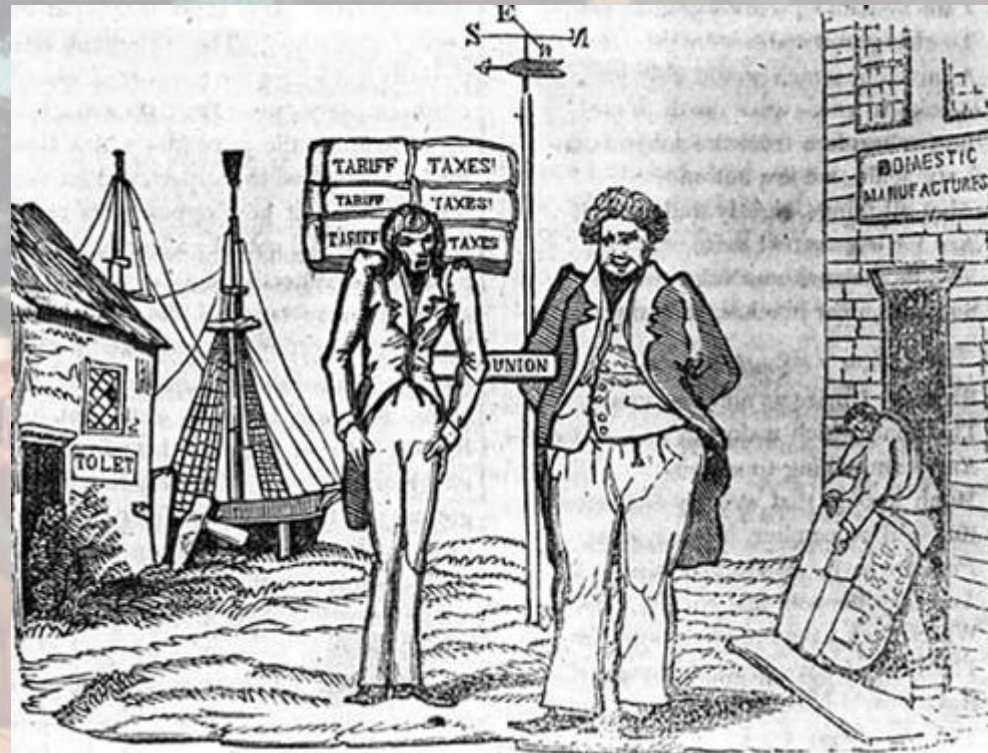
Daniel Webster of MA debated Robert Hayne of SC on the nature of the federal Union under the Constitution in 1830

- Webster attacked the idea that any state could defy or leave the Union
- Hayne argued that the states had the right to nullify federal laws believed to be unconstitutional

-Jackson persuaded Congress to pass a Force Bill (1833) giving the president authority to take military action in SC

-Issued a proclamation to the people of SC stating that nullification and disunion were treason

-Jackson also suggested that Congress lower the tariff



# Compromise Tariff of 1833

Henry Clay proposes a compromise:

- Tariffs gradually lowered: 25% over 10 years
- SC drops nullification

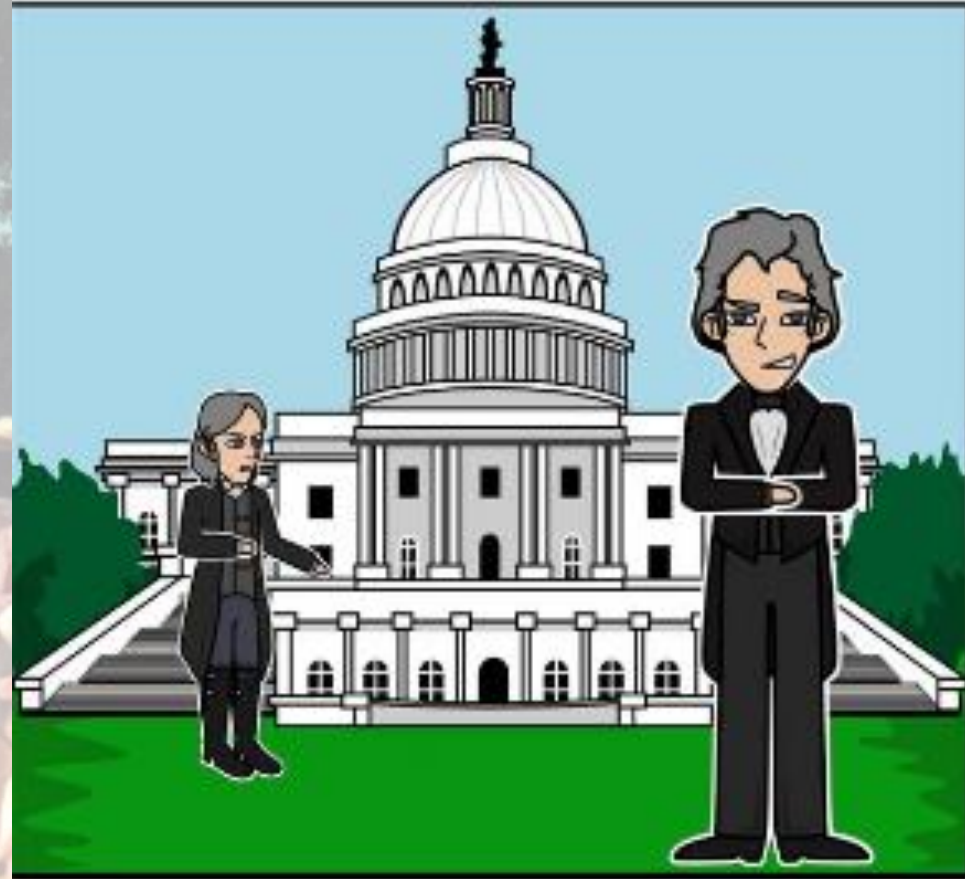
## Effect:

- South lost its dominance to North and West
- Jackson preserved the Union

**Southerners believed they were becoming a permanent minority**

As feeling of isolation grew, it was not nullification but the threat of secession that ultimately became the South's primary weapon

## COMPROMISE TARIFF OF 1833



With the issuance of the Force Bill, South Carolina agreed to compromise on a new tariff to avoid any further issues. They repealed their Nullification Ordinance, but also nullified the Force Bill, as a symbol of its principles.

# Indian Removal

Jackson's goal: expansion into the Southwest for Southern planters

## 1830: Indian Removal Act

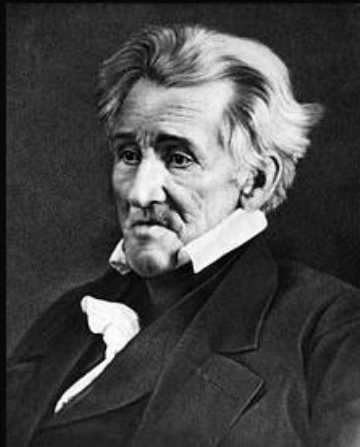
-“5 Civilized Tribes”: (forced removal) of Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole

## *Cherokee Nation v. GA* (1831)

-“Domestic dependent nation”

## *Worcester v. GA* (1832)

-Cherokee law is sovereign and Georgia law does not apply in Cherokee nation



John Marshall has made his decision: now let him enforce it!

(Andrew Jackson)

# *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831): John Marshall



- Ruling: the state of Georgia could not seize the lands of a "domestic, dependent nation" which possessed some sovereignty
  - Cherokee were NOT a foreign nation as described in the USC
- “The conditions of the Indians in relation to the U.S. is perhaps unlike that of any two people in existence,” Marshall wrote, “their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian.”
- Concept of a “Domestic dependent nation“ & established a "trust relationship" with the tribes directly under federal authority

# Trail of the “Trail of Tears”

The Cherokee become a sovereign nation within Georgia.



Settlers desire valuable Cherokee land.



Georgia claims Cherokee land and restricts white presence there.



President Jackson refuses to enforce the Court decision and favors expulsion of the Cherokee.



The Supreme Court rules that Cherokee lands are sovereign.



Samuel Worcester defies Georgia law, remains on Cherokee land and is arrested.

# *Worcester v. Georgia*

## (1832): John Marshall

- Established tribal autonomy (self-governing state, community, or group within their boundaries)
- The tribes were “distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries within which their authority is exclusive (private)”
- Ruling: laws of Georgia had no force within the territorial boundaries of the “Cherokee Nation”



# Division in the Cherokee Nation

Cherokee went from being a peaceful nation to a group of people who were divided

Some Cherokee in cooperation with the U.S. government illegally signed the Treaty of New Echota

U.S. government would give land and goods to the Cherokee who left their land peacefully

Georgia and the U.S. govt used the treaty as justification to force almost all of the 17,000 Cherokees from their Southeastern homeland





# The Bank War

Nicholas  
Biddle:

President of the BUS  
Versus Jackson →



The BUS, although privately owned, received federal deposits and attempted to serve a public purpose by cushioning the “ups and downs” of the national economy



Jackson believed BUS was too powerful because it was privately owned

- Thought it should be controlled more by the government and the people
- Clay and Webster both supported the BUS

# Opposition to the 2<sup>nd</sup> BUS



“Soft Money”  
(paper)

- State bankers felt the BUS restrained their banks from issuing paper money freely
- They supported rapid economic growth & speculation

“Hard Money”  
(specie circular)

- Felt that coinage was the only safe currency
- Didn't like any bank that issued bank “notes”
- Suspicious of expansion & speculation



- In 1832, (election year) Clay decided to challenge Jackson on the bank issue by persuading a majority of Congress to pass a BUS recharter bill
- Jackson vetoed

# “King Andrew the First”

BORN TO COMMAND.

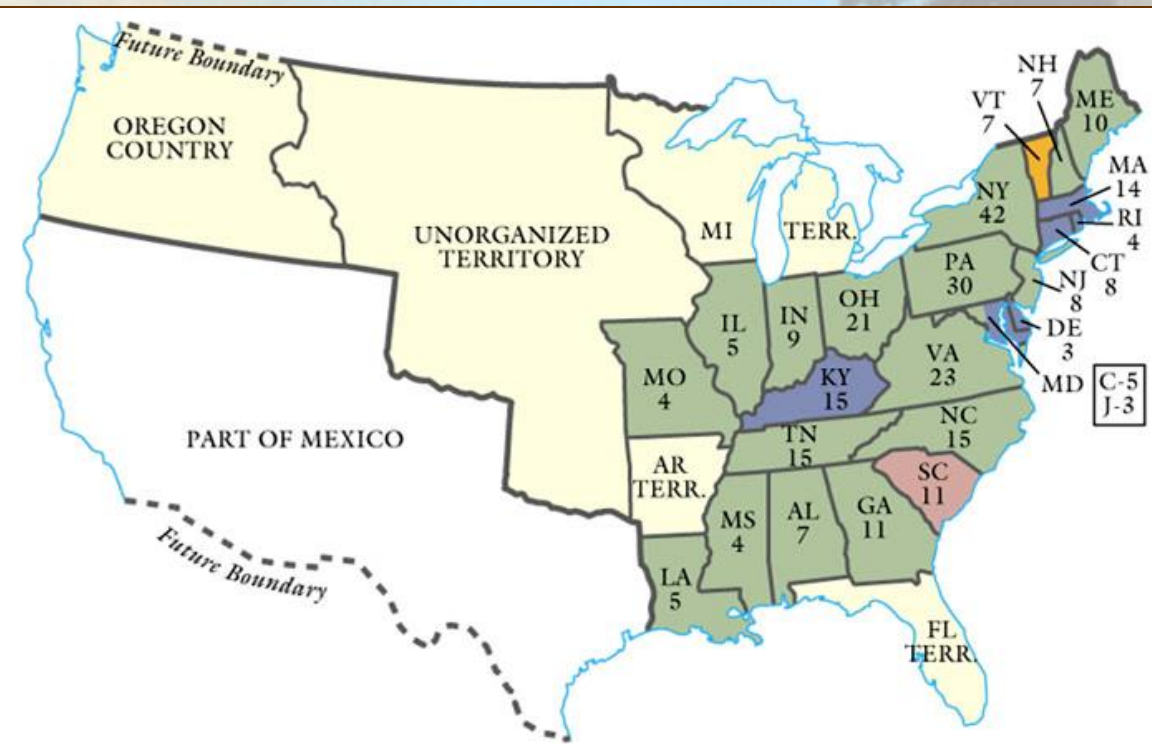


OF VETO MEMORY.

HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.





KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

Opponents referred to him as “King Andrew” because used the *veto* more than any president (12 times)



-An overwhelming majority of voters approved of Jackson's veto

-Jackson won reelection with more than 3/4ths of the electoral vote

	Electoral Voic		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 (1936)

Coinage put in “Wildcat Banks” to buy future federal land:

Banknotes lose their value →

Land sales plummet →

Credit/loans become unavailable →

Businesses began to fail →

Unemployment rises →

Result: PANIC OF 1837



# “The “Monster” Is Destroyed!”

-Put U.S. money into “Pet Banks”

By 1836 charter expires → by 1841 BUS goes bankrupt



# Jackson's Legacy

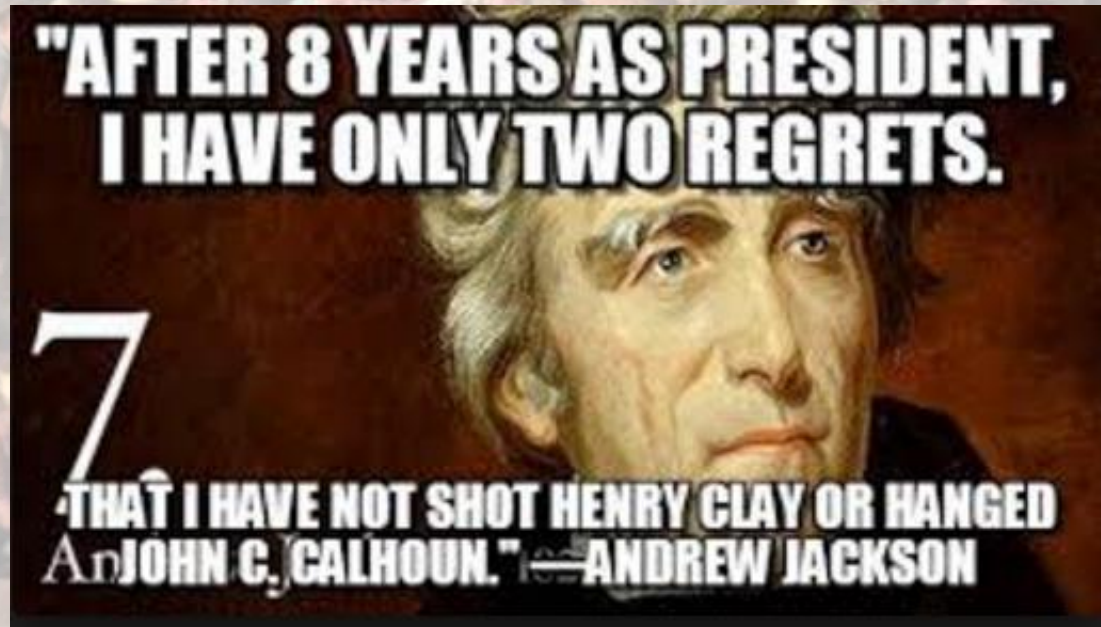
## WHIGS

(Change National Republicans name in opposition to Jackson)

1. Strong national government
2. Favored the BUS, protective tariffs, internal improvements, industry, public schools and moral reforms such as prohibition of liquor and abolition of slavery
3. Best and privileged run the government

## DEMOCRATS

1. Believed in state's rights and federal restraint in economic and social affairs
2. Liberty of the individual and were fiercely on guard against privilege of those in/in with the government
3. Pro-slavery
4. Protected the common man



# Failures

- Growing social stratification; gap between rich and poor visibly widened
- Financial policies and lack of a national bank helped lead to the Panic of 1837, which was a serious depression that lasted until 1843
- Precedent for the removal policies of the NA from wanted land

