

Ch. 12

Section 1

Election of 1824

4 candidates-

John Quincy Adams - New England

Andrew Jackson - west

Henry Clay - west

William Crawford - South

speaker of House

Jackson was a war hero- he was known as the "Hero of New Orleans" in the War of 1812

Jackson won the popular vote, but no candidate won a majority, or more than half of the electoral votes.

Clay dropped out ~~he urged the House to vote for Adams~~

Adams became the President and he took Henry Clay as the Secretary of State

Election of 1828

Jackson had the popular vote.

John Quincy Adams was not very popular

1820's- more people gained suffrage, or the right to vote.

There was a limit on suffrage- these people could not vote

Native American

Women

African Americans (*most*)

Slaves

In 1834 there were 2 new political parties:

Whigs-these were the National Republicans

They included eastern businessmen, some southern planters and former Federalists

Democrats-these were frontier farmers and factory workers in the East.

In the past, powerful members of the party held a CAUCUS, or private meeting, but by the 1830's each party held a nominating convention, where delegates from all the states chose the party's candidate for President.

De Tocqueville from France became known for his observations on American democracy.

corrupt bargain

Section 2

Jacksonian Democracy

When Jackson was inaugurated in 1829. Large crowds cheered, people got to see and touch him.

Voting for the Common People
Pro

People supported who they wanted
People had a voice in who they elected
People got to be near him to meet him.

Con

Non supporters called Jackson "King Mob" meaning the people were not well behaved in large groups.

No "pomp and circumstance" as there had been in England.

Jackson was a tough, determined man who won supporters for his determination and the fact that he was a "self-made" man.

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Background & Education	Military Experience	Political/Business Experience
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*

Spoils System- _____

Kitchen cabinet- _____

Jackson disliked Nicholas Biddle, who was the president of the Bank of the United States, which controlled loans to farmers, and state banks. Biddle was Bank president since 1823. Jackson finally crippled the Bank of the United States when in 1836, he forced it to close by putting money in federal banks. Taney and his friends controlled many of the federal banks, and they were called Pet banks.

Tax on imports
Section 3.

North
- textile

Tariff of Abominations - an abomination is something that is hated. 1828, Congress passed the highest tariff in the nation's history. The law protected northern manufacturers from foreign competition, however the Southern planters who sold their cotton to Europe and bought European goods in return were hurt. The Southern planters had to pay more for the imported goods.

South
- cotton

South

VP John Calhoun backed the South and wanted the South to be able to nullify or cancel the federal law that it considered harmful to the South. This is called nullification.

Calhoun supported States Rights:

the right of states to limit the power of the federal government, argued that the states had final authority because the states had created the national government.

North

Webster argued that :
if states had the right to nullify,
it would weaken the States.

Jackson sided in favor of Webster and VP Calhoun resigned.

1832- South Carolina threatened to secede (withdrawal) passed the Nullification Act, declaring new tariff illegal.

Native Americans

Indians were forced from land in Southeast. Ga.
Indian Removal Act- forced many Indians to move west of Mississippi River.

1838- Trail of Tears- 15,000 Cherokees were driven from their homes

Fla.

1835-1842- Seminole War- Seminole Indians resisted the US army- Seminoles defeated

Section 4.

Martin Van Buren-

- took over in 1836
- Jackson retired after 2 terms
- 2 months after taking office, a depression (period when people lose their jobs and businesses decline) called the Panic of 1837 happened.
- Panic of 1837-Farmers and speculators bought land with loans from state banks. When state banks closed, Jackson said land could only be bought with gold or silver. Banks could not back up their paper money issued.
There was also an oversupply of cotton, which meant that planters could not repay their loans.
- People blamed Van Buren because he believed in *laissez-faire* (government should play as small a role as possible in the nation's economic affairs).

Campaign of 1840

Whigs chose William Henry Harrison, Democrats chose Van Buren again.

*Harrison was hero of Battle of Tippecanoe (a small battle against the Indians)

- Harrison chose John Tyler as his VP.
- Whigs used Tippecanoe and Tyler too as their campaign slogan.

New sort of campaign

- Harrison traveled all over the country making speeches among the people.
- Both sides engaged in mudslinging-the use of insults to attack opponent's reputation
- Harrison won. Harrison died several weeks later.
- John Tyler became the first VP to succeed a Pres. who died in office.

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