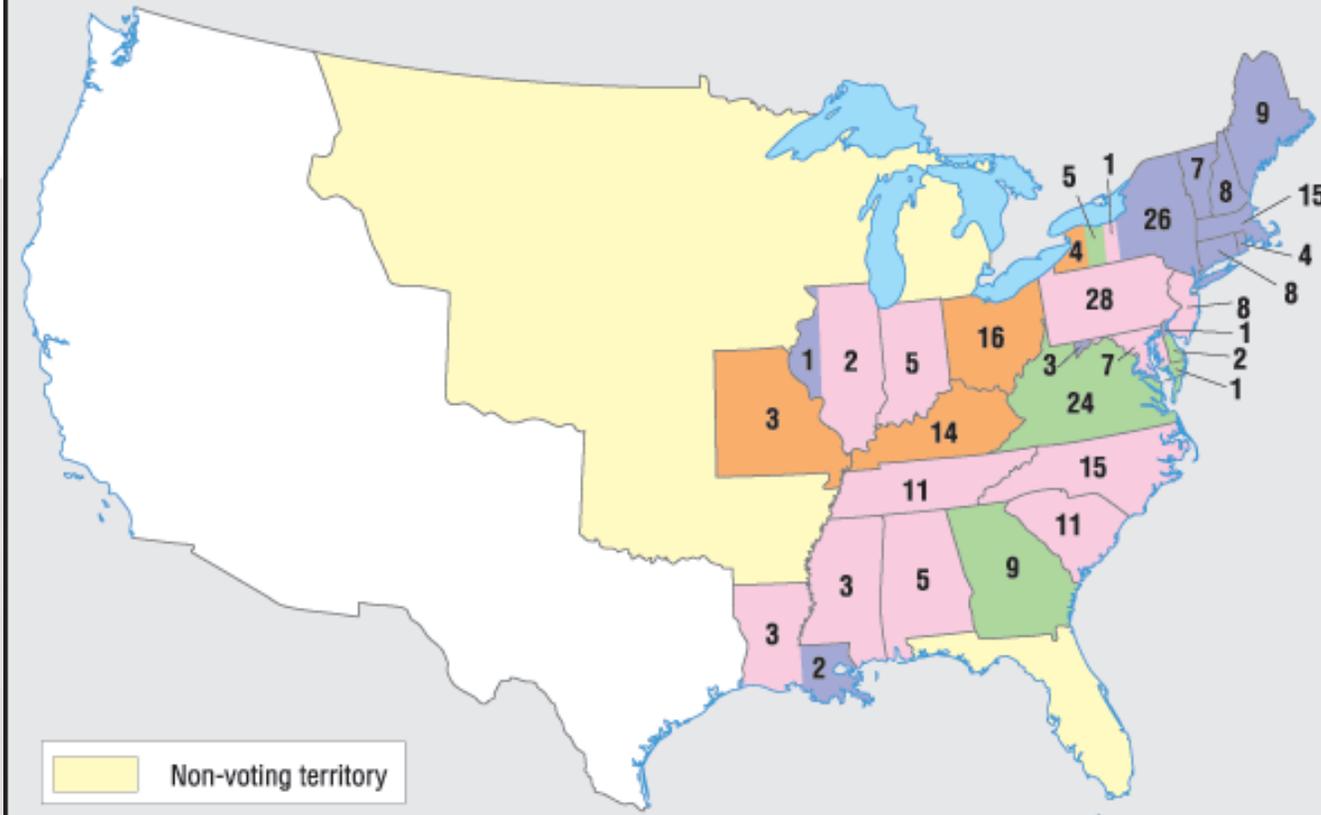


Jacksonian Democracy

Chapter 12



The Presidential Election of 1824



Non-voting territory

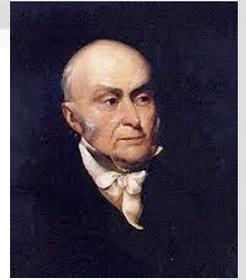
No Parties	Candidate	Electoral Vote (Share)	Popular Vote (Share)
	Jackson	99 (38%)	153,544 (43%)
	J.Q. Adams	84 (32%)	108,740 (31%)
	Crawford	41 (16%)	46,618 (13%)
	Clay	37 (14%)	47,136 (13%)

Note: Adams won 3 electoral votes in Maryland, and 1 in Delaware.

Table Talk:
What's the problem here?

What happens next according to the Constitution ?

ELECTION OF 1824

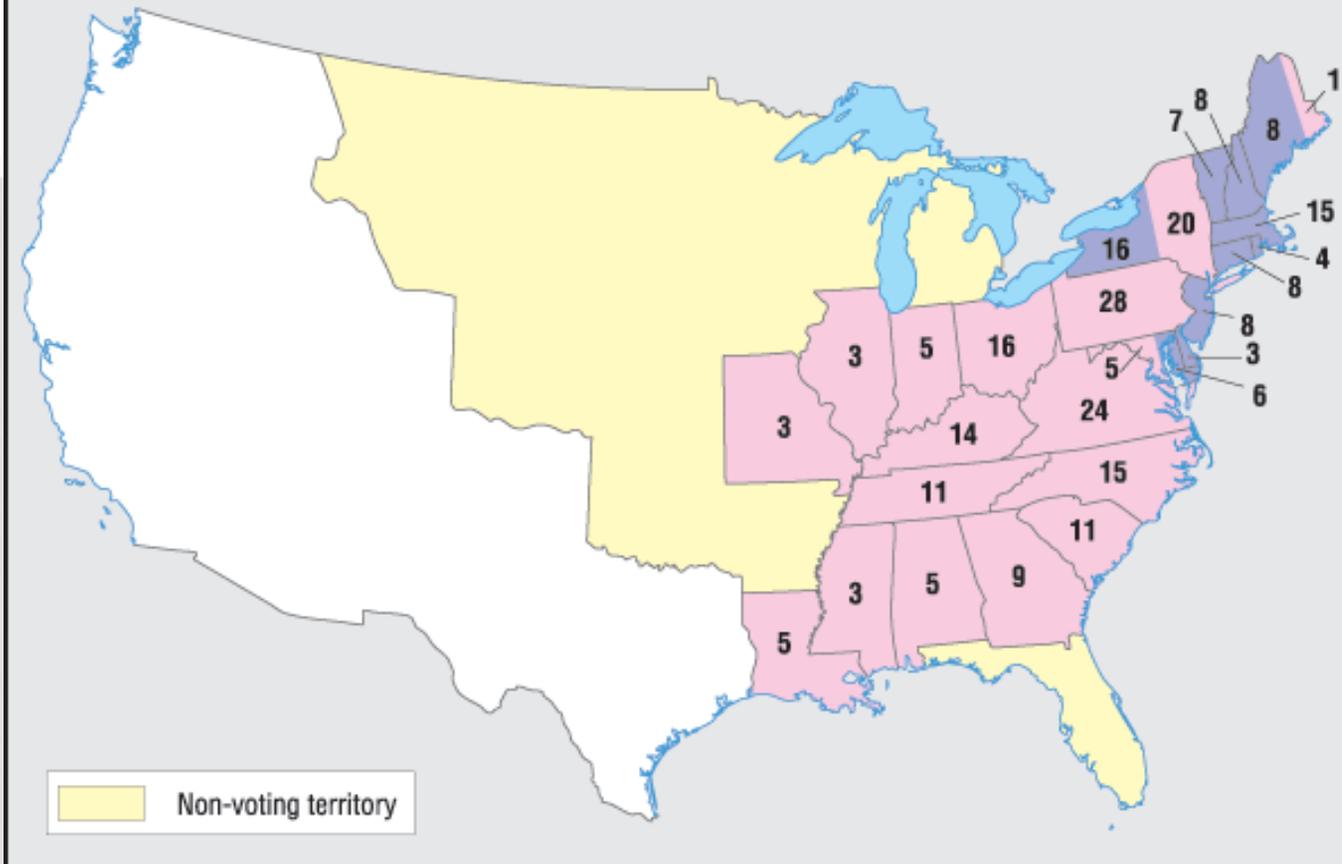


- After James Monroe (#4) steps down - 4 candidates **split the electoral vote**: Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and William Crawford
- Jackson won **popular vote** and **electoral votes**, but not over **50%** so vote went to the **House of Representatives** to choose between two highest (Jackson and Adams)
- Henry Clay threw his support behind Adams who won. Many cried foul ("**CORRUPT BARGAIN**" since Clay became Adams's Secretary of State)

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

- The election of 1824 led to **split of the Democratic-Republican Party**
- **National Republicans** behind Adams and Clay
- **Democrats** behind Jackson
- These are the **beginnings of today's Democratic Party**
- Democrats have their revenge in 1828 when **Andrew Jackson** defeats John Quincy Adams to become the **7th US President**

The Presidential Election of 1828

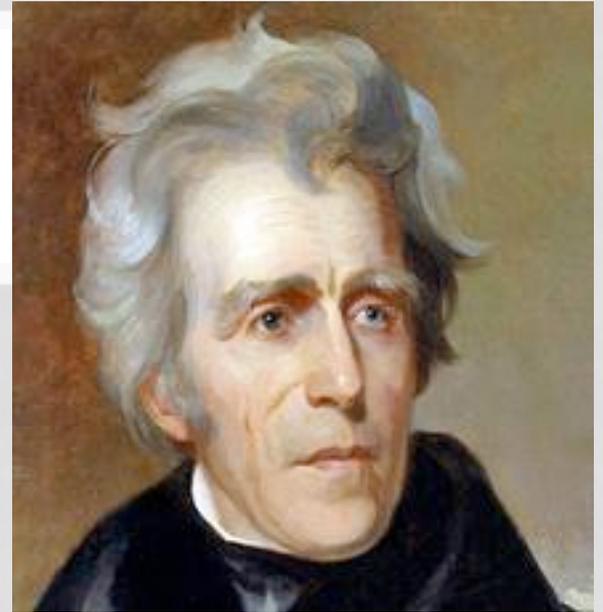


Non-voting territory

Party	Candidate	Electoral Vote (Share)	Popular Vote (Share)
Democratic	Jackson	178 (68%)	647,286 (56%)
National Republican	J.Q. Adams	83 (32%)	508,064 (44%)



ANDREW JACKSON

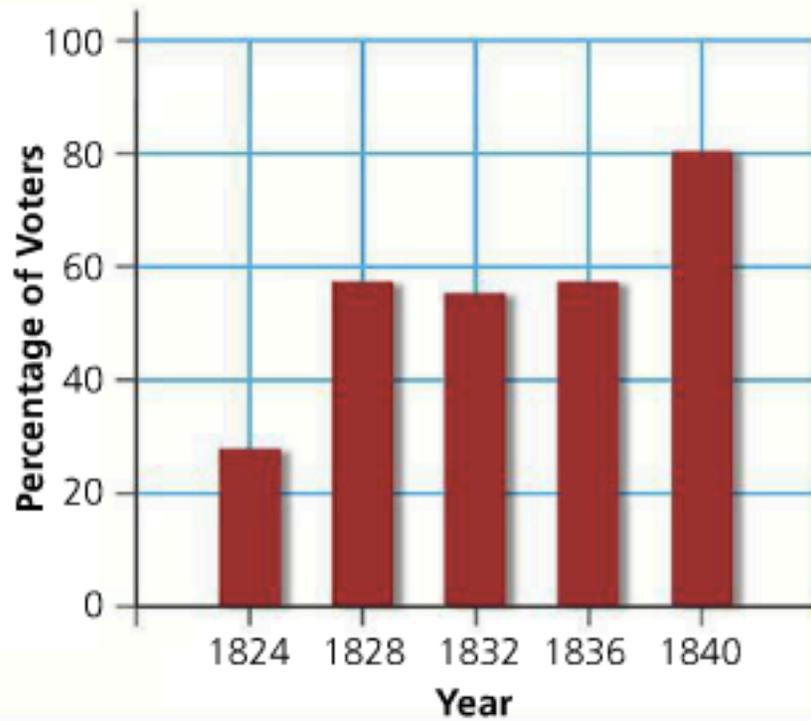


- “Old Hickory” or “Sharp Knife” or “King Andrew”
- Born 1767 in “Carolina” – later to help found Tennessee
- Distinguished military career: tough and brave... captured and scarred at 13! Dueling and fighting... bullets in body
- Humble beginnings led to belief that ordinary men should participate in politics (**populism**). Ex: “Inaugural ball”, electoral college abolition, term limits
- Well loved particularly in South and West
- Easily won 2 terms 1828 (running against Adams) and 1832 (Running against Clay)

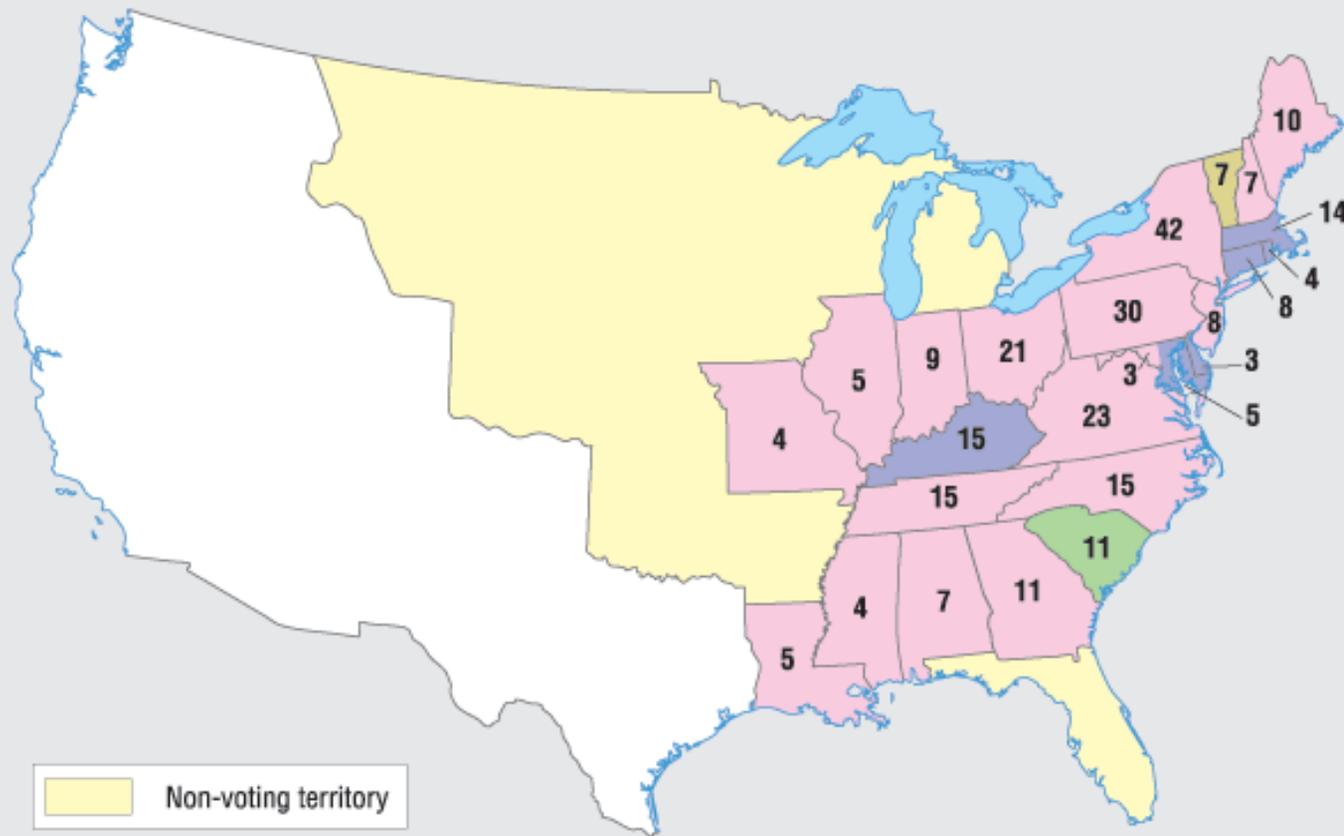
GROWTH OF ELECTORATE

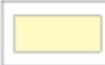
- More people could vote: Most states had dropped the “Property owner” requirement
- More stuff to vote for: States began choosing “electors” by popular vote instead of via legislatures – power to the people
- More people wanted to vote: **Populist** candidate **Jackson** seen as a “man of the people” ...more common people began to vote and even to seek office
- New people in office: Jackson's new **appointees** called **spoils system** – “putting new people into office furthers democracy”

Voter Participation in Presidential Elections, 1824–1840



The Presidential Election of 1832



 Non-voting territory

Party	Candidate	Electoral Vote (Share)	Popular Vote (Share)
	Jacksonian Democrat Jackson	219 (77%)	707,000 (55%)
	National Republican Clay	49 (17%)	329,000 (25%)
	Independent Democrat Floyd	11 (4%)	
	Anti-Masonic Wirt	7 (2%)	255,000 (20%)

STATES RIGHTS/NULLIFICATION CRISIS

- This issue divided President Jackson and his Vice President John C. Calhoun (who would eventually resign)
- **THE ISSUE:** Can a state **nullify** federal law? (refuse)
- **South Carolina** attempted to **nullify** US Congressional tariff of 1832 – threatening to **secede from the union**
- **President Jackson** **charged treason** and threatened **military force** to collect tariffs... "The Constitution... forms a *government* not a league... To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union is to say that the United States is not a nation."

COMPROMISE

- But Jackson also wisely **endorsed a compromise bill that lowered tariffs** so South Carolina backed down (for now)...
- Check this **quote** out: “The tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or slavery question.” Mic drop!

INDIAN REMOVAL



- President Andrew Jackson moved the **100,000 Native Americans** still living East of the Mississippi: Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole to **Oklahoma**
- **Supreme Court: *Worcester v. Georgia*** 1832 ruled **Georgia law had no bearing on Cherokee nation** – therefore the Cherokee should **not** be moved!
- **Jackson:** “John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it” (Jackson had already pushed the Indian Removal Act through Congress) so Jackson **defied the Supreme Court and moved them anyway!**

INDIAN REMOVAL ACT - 1830

- Gave Jackson authority to offer **land west of Mississippi** in **exchange** for Indian homelands
- Most tribes felt they had no choice – but lack of resources made journeys harsh **nearly 1/3 died**—so this is named **The Trail of Tears**





Removal of American Indians, 1830-1838

THE NATIONAL BANK (AGAIN)



- **Positives:**

- Created stable paper currency
 - Kept federal funds safe

- **Negatives:**

- Competed with state banks

- Viewed by Jackson and as a way for the wealthy elite to make \$ at the expense of ordinary people

President Jackson **vetoes** the renewal of the National bank in 1832, and it expires in 1836 (20 year charter). He moved federal money into state banks. Unfortunately they overextended themselves and failed – **AGAIN** – **Panic of 1837**

READY FOR SOME POLITICAL CARTOONS?

- This one from 1837 says a lot about the public's perception of Andrew Jackson and gave the Democrats their mascot



Wherefore hast thou smitten
thine Ass? Behold I went
out to Protest thee, because
thy way is perverse
before me!!

Am not I thine
Ass upon which
thou hast ridden
ever since I was
thine unto this
day? -

Because thou hast mocked
me, I would there were a
sword in mine hand, for
now would I veto thee!!

I shall tread in the
footsteps of my illustrious
predecessor.!!

Farewell
Address

Mechanic's Bank

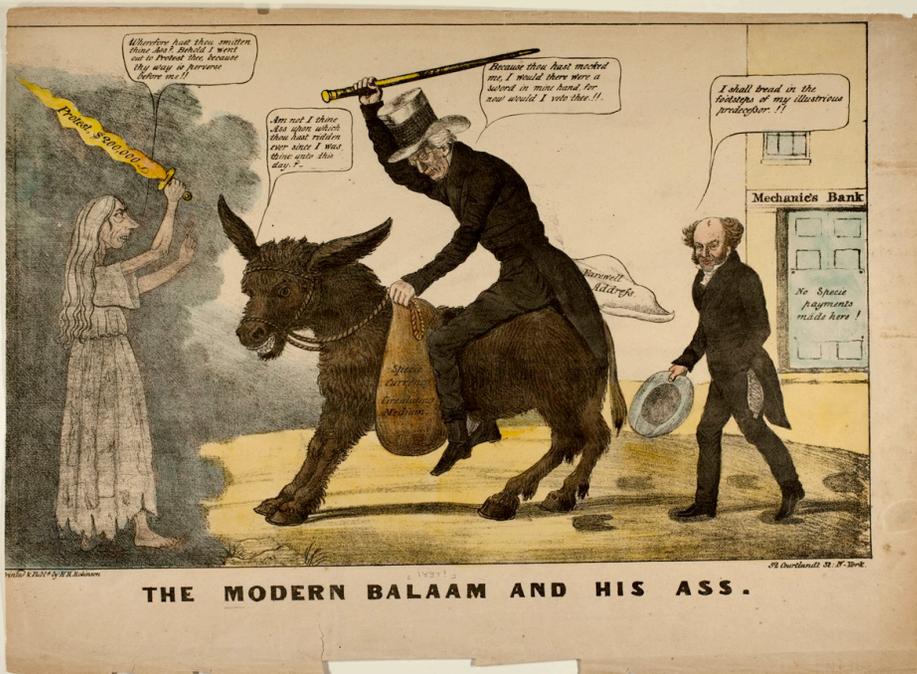
No Specie
payments
made here!

Printed & Published by H.R. Robinson

52 Courtland St. N. York.

THE MODERN BALAAM AND HIS ASS.

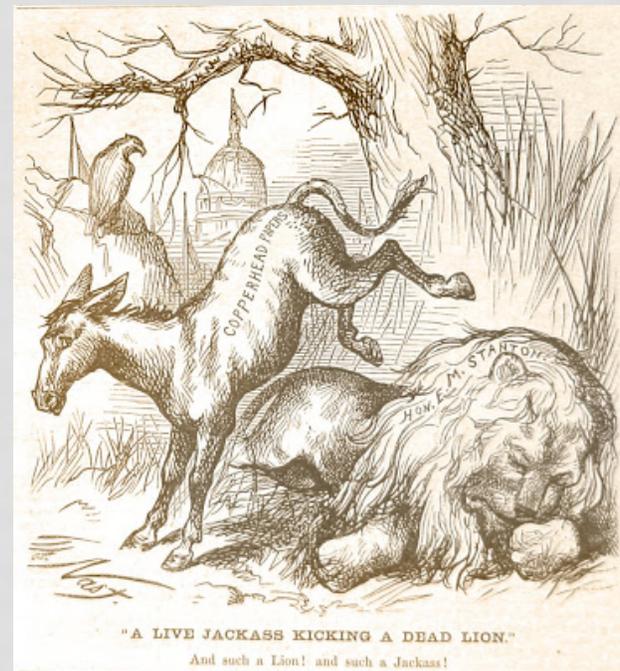
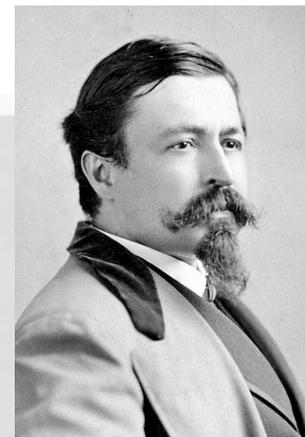
Henry "H.R." Robinson, 1837

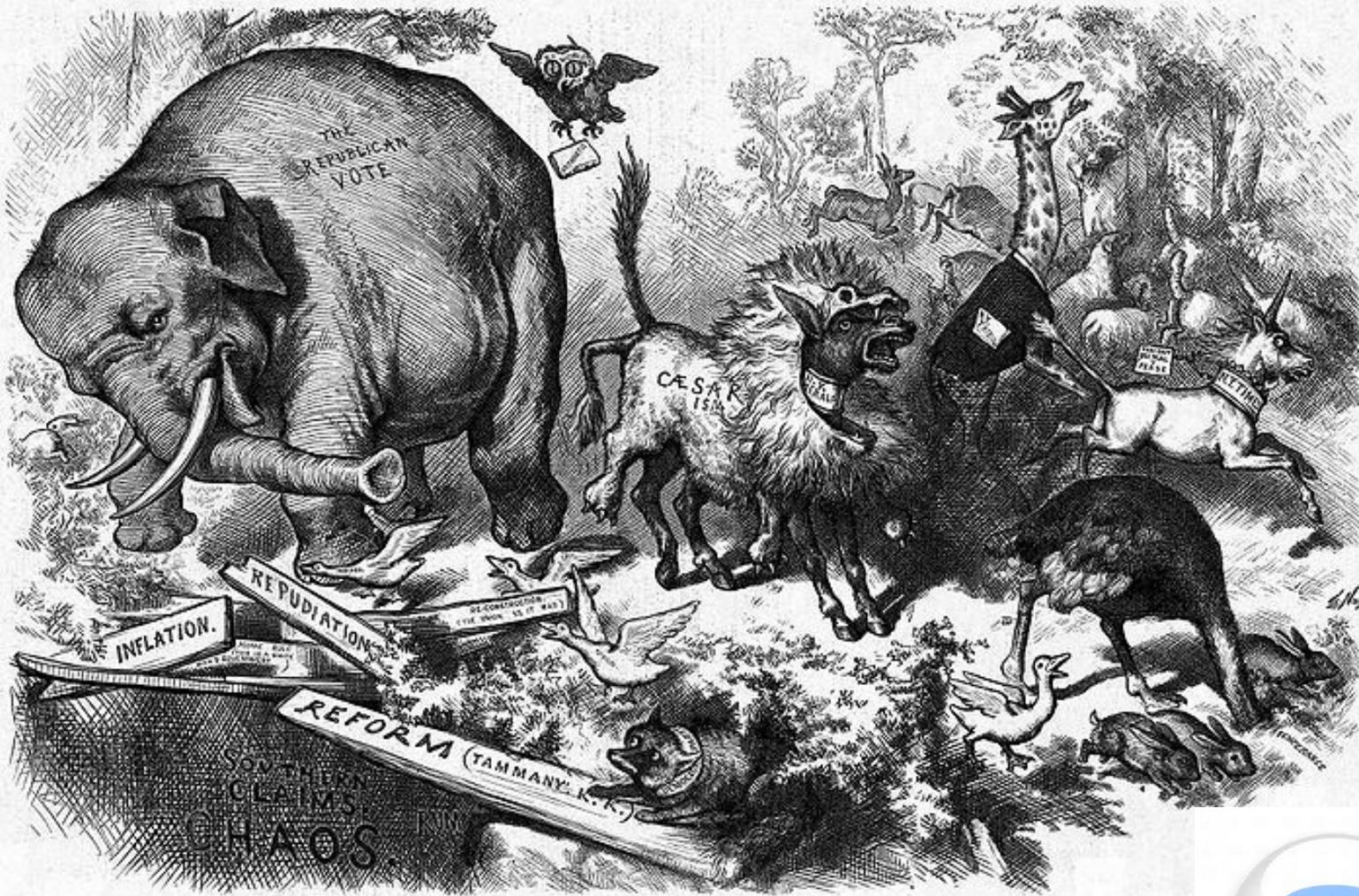


Henry "H.R." Robinson, 1837



Thomas Nast

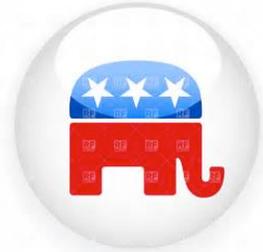




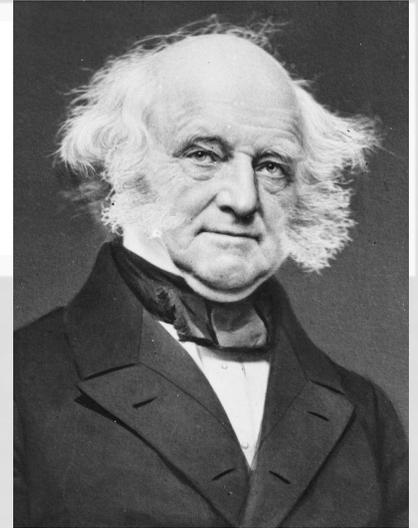
THE THIRD-TERM PANIC.

"An Ass, having put on the Lion's skin, roamed about in the Forest, and amused himself by frightening all the foolish Animals he met with in his wanderings."—BRASSFORD OF HARRO.

Also by Thomas Nast – 1874

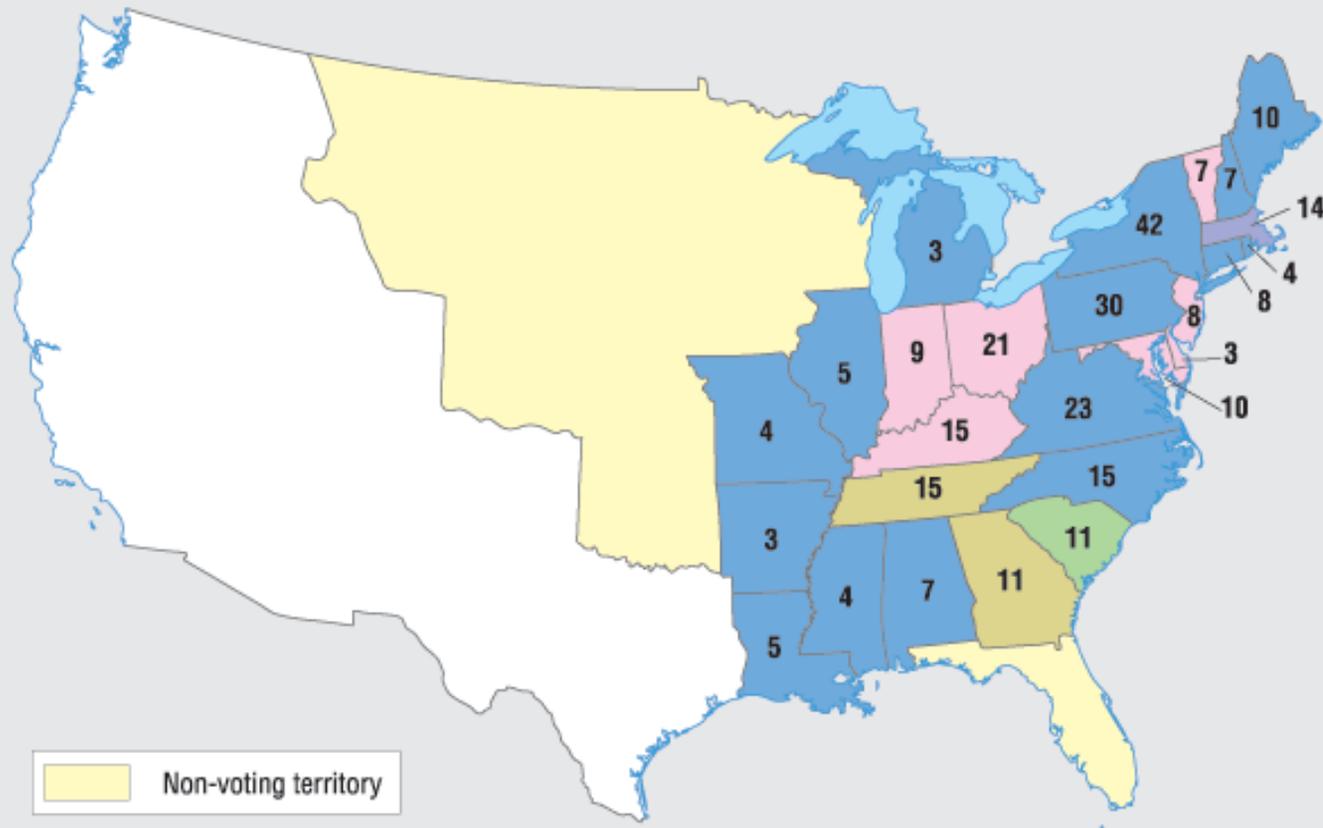


ELECTION OF 1836



- Jackson steps down after two terms
- Jackson VP Martin Van Buren runs (Jacksonian Democrat) “Little Magician”
- The newly created Whig Party runs three candidates from different regions to divide vote and sent election to House of Reps <50%
- Did not work – Van Buren won both popular and electoral vote becoming the 8th US President

The Presidential Election of 1836



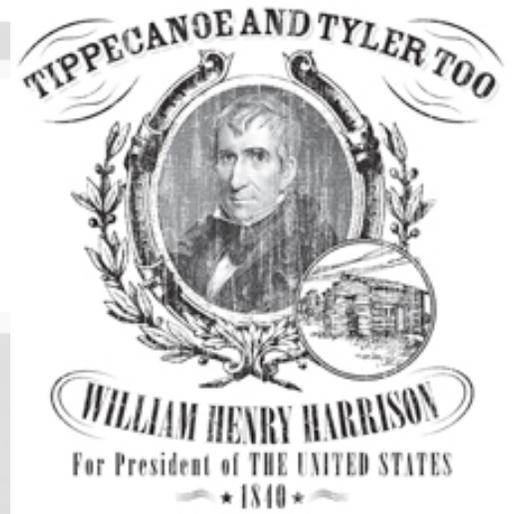
Non-voting territory

Party	Candidate	Electoral Vote (Share)	Popular Vote (Share)
Democratic	Van Buren	170 (58%)	762,678 (51%)
Whig	W.H. Harrison	73 (25%)	549,000 (36.5%)
Whig	White	26 (9%)	146,000 (10%)
Whig	Webster	14 (4.5%)	41,000 (2.5%)
Independent	Mangum	11 (3.5%)	

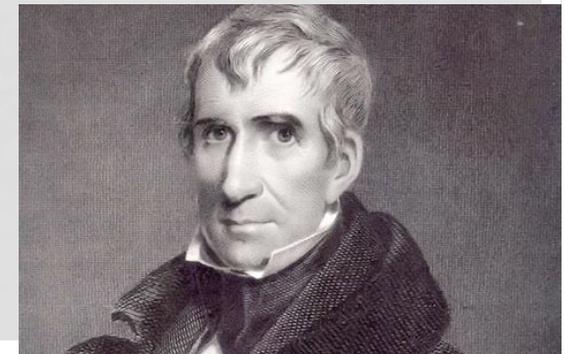
PANIC OF 1837

- Began during Van Buren presidency – this **economic depression** lasted 4 years
- Economic slowdown in Britain sharply **reduced US cotton exports to Europe**
- Banks could not **collect loans** they made to bankrupted cotton growers – **hundreds of banks failed** due to weak loans
- Blamed on the Democrats veto of **National Bank** – **Van Buren not reelected** – Rise of the **Whig Party**

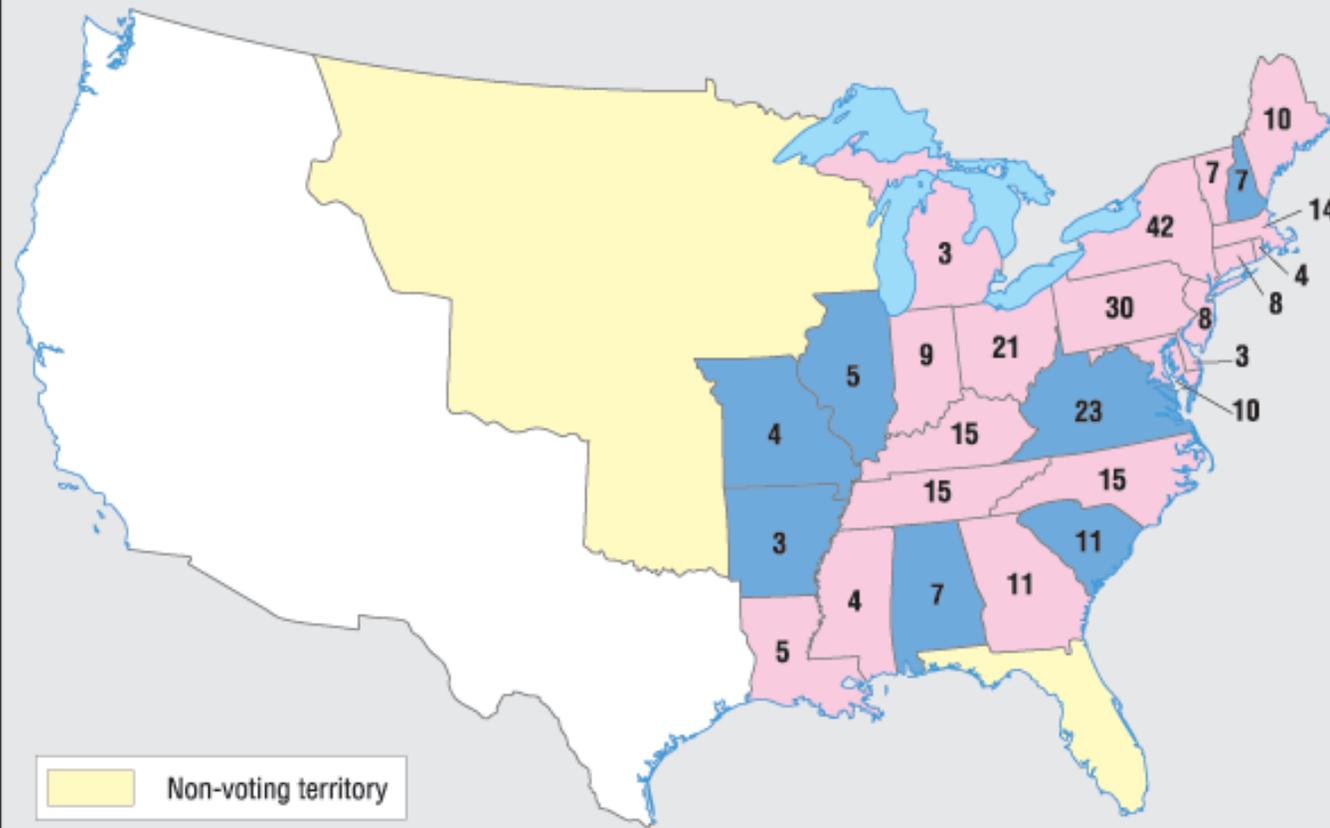
ELECTION OF 1840



- The **Log Cabin** Campaign
- **William Henry Harrison** “Tippecanoe” (Whig) runs against **Van Buren** (democrat)
- Harrison wins and becomes the 9th President
- End of the **Jackson Era** and the Democratic dominance – rise of the Whigs
- The start of **modern day Presidential campaigning**: Log Cabin Campaign, entertainment, speeches “spinning” the candidate, slogans, posters, etc



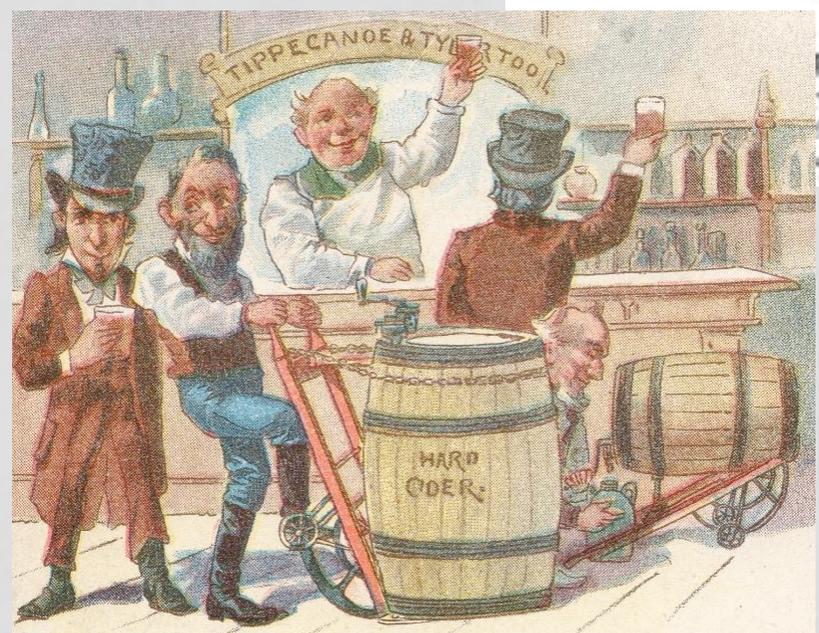
The Presidential Election of 1840



 Non-voting territory

Party	Candidate	Electoral Vote (Share)	Popular Vote (Share)
	Whig W.H. Harrison	234 (80%)	1,275,016 (53%)
	Democratic Van Buren	60 (20%)	1,129,102 (46.75%)

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO!
A Comic Glee,
Arranged
 EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK
As Sung
 WITH THUNDERING APPLAUSE
 At the
 SYRACUSE CONVENTION.



"Tippecanoe and Tyler too,"
 Was the cry they raised in forty two,
 When barrels were set up all over the land
 By the Enterprise Barrel Jack, Truck and Stand.

The "Log Cabin campaign"
 Campaign slogan
 Campaign song



make
AMERICA
great again

AND HOW ABOUT THAT CAMPAIGN SONG?



- Oh who has heard the great commotion, motion, motion All the country through? It is the ball a-rolling on For **Tippecanoe and Tyler too** And with him we'll beat **Little Van**, Van Van is a used-up man And with him we'll beat Little Van
- Sure, let 'em talk about **hard cider** (cider, cider) And **log cabins** too 'Twill only help to speed the ball **For Tippecanoe and Tyler too** And with him we'll beat Little Van, Van Van is a used-up man And with him we'll beat Little Van
- Like the rush of **mighty waters** (waters, waters) Onward it will go And of course we'll bring you through **For Tippecanoe and Tyler too** And with him we'll beat Little Van, Van Van is a used-up man And with him we'll beat Little Van

A slightly more modern version – thanks, They Might Be Giants



HARRISON AND TYLER

- **Shortest Term:** President Harrison **died just 32 days into his presidency** - caught **pneumonia** giving his acceptance speech in the rain
- John Tyler – first Vice President to **“ascend” to the US Presidency** due to the **death** of a president becomes the **10th President**
- As President John Tyler **angered his own party** and the Whigs kicked him out!
- Tyler would **not run for re-election** in 1844 – instead the Whigs ran Henry Clay who lost to Democrat **James K. Polk** who becomes the **11th US President**.

