

SSUSH7

A. Explain Jacksonian Democracy, including expanding suffrage, the Nullification Crisis and states' rights, and the Indian Removal Act.

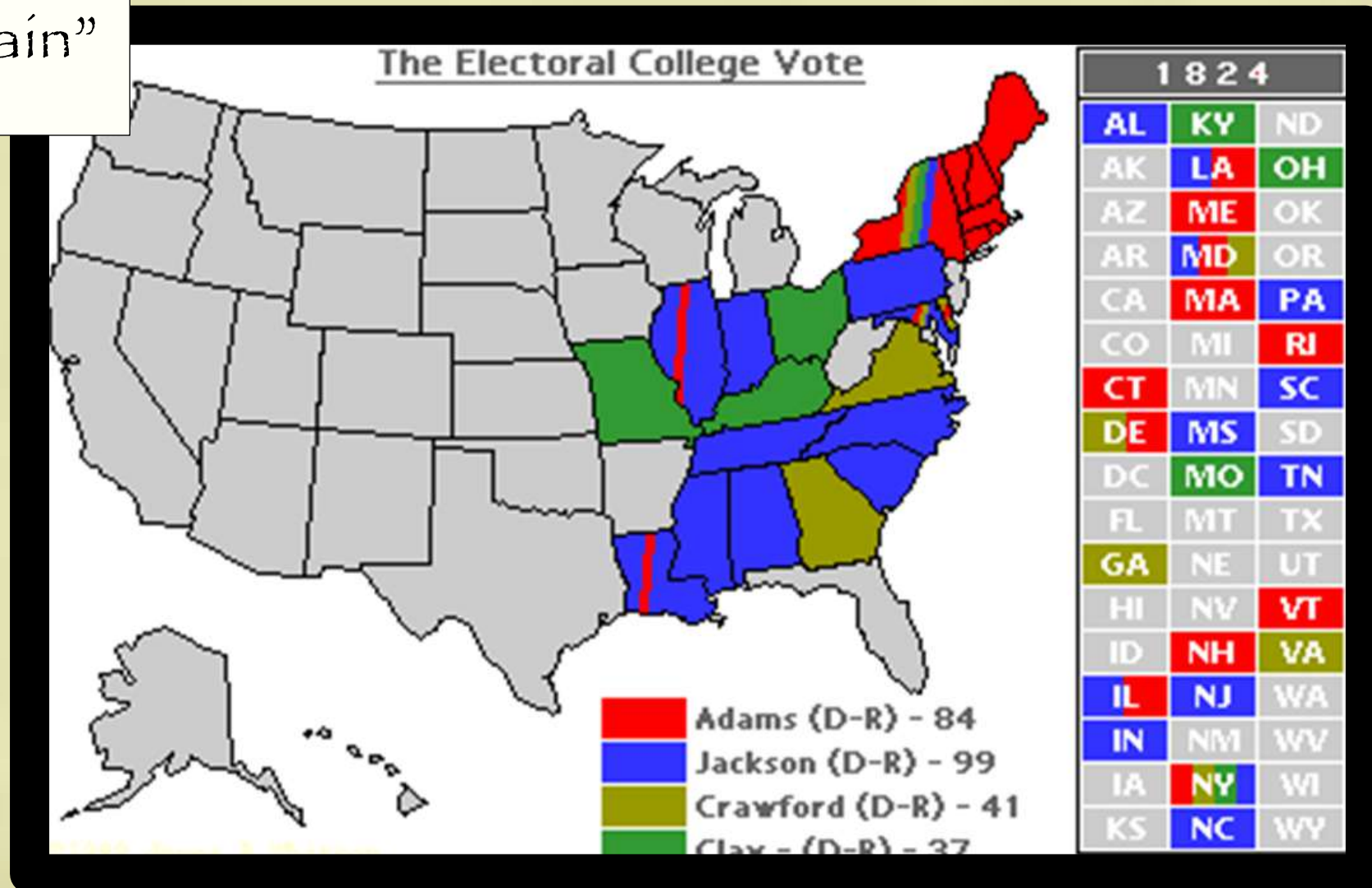
Election of 1824

Presidential Election of 1824-

- The rise of sectionalism began with the election candidates:
 - John Quincy Adams (Massachusetts)
 - William Crawford (Georgia)
 - Henry Clay (Kentucky)
 - Andrew Jackson (Tennessee)
- The Election was a tie (no candidate won the majority) and the election was decided by the House of Representatives.

Election of 1824

“A Corrupt Bargain”



Election of 1824

“Corrupt Bargain”~

- Only the top three candidates of the race were voted on by the House of Representatives.
 - Crawford dropped out due to health reasons.
- Henry Clay backed John Quincy Adams because of personal feelings toward Andrew Jackson.
- Clay made a deal to become the Secretary of State under Adams if the members of the House would vote for Adams
- Jackson supporters labeled the move a “corrupt bargain” because they felt the election was “stolen” from Jackson since he had the most votes

President John Quincy Adams

6th President

1825—1829

Party: National-Republican

Home State:

Massachusetts

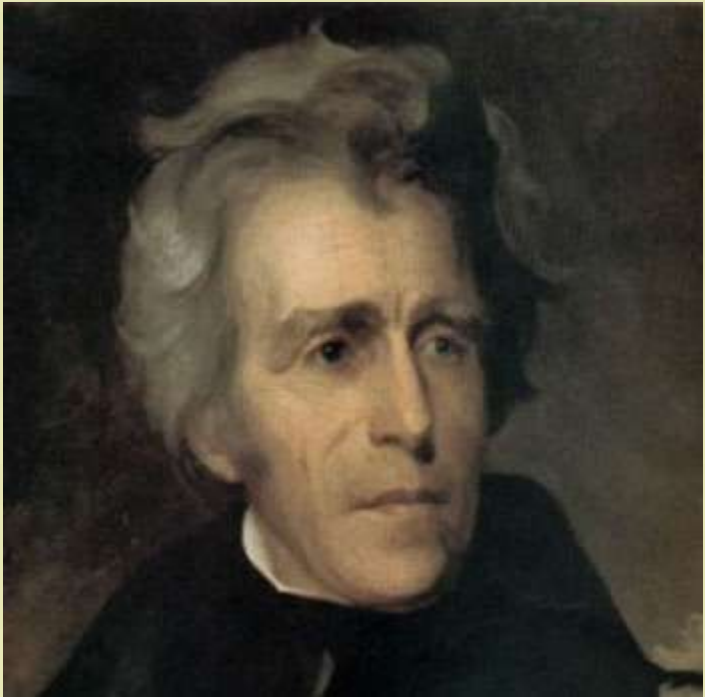
Vice President:

John C. Calhoun



Adams' Unpopularity

Unpopular Presidency-



Andrew Jackson

- Adams' presidency was very disappointing as Andrew Jackson's supporters in Congress made life difficult for the new president.
- Led to a very contested race in 1828.

Rise of Democracy

Rise of the Jacksonians~

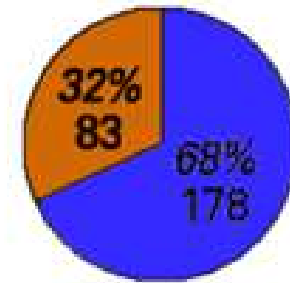
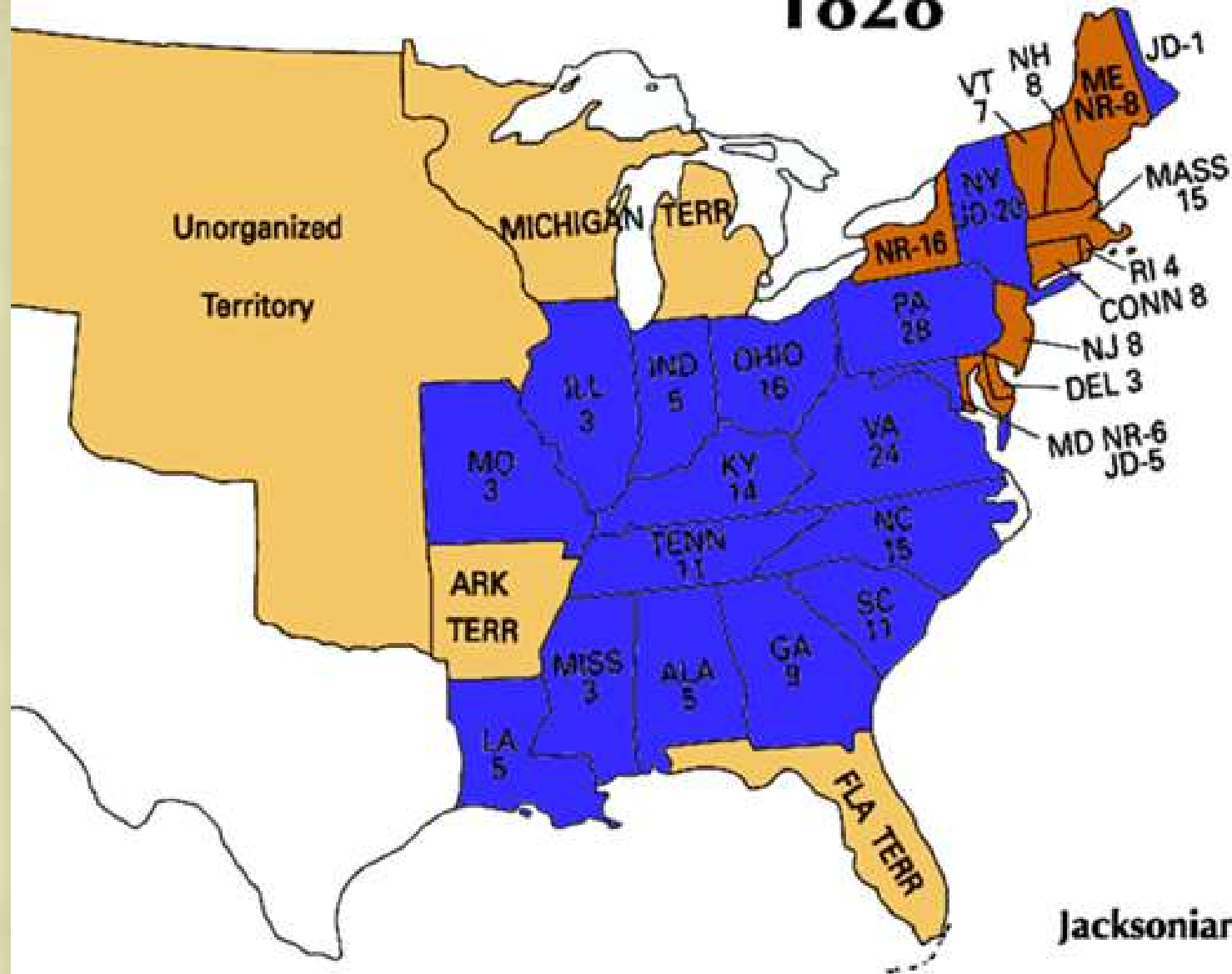
Jackson's supporters generally were southerners and westerners who favored "universal suffrage" who favored the right to vote for all white males, not just land owners.

Election of 1828

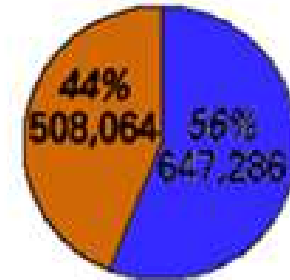
- The race was heated as both Jacksonians and supporters of Adams traded negative ads in newspapers.
 - First election with Campaign buttons, Rallies, & slogans were used
- The challenger, Jackson, carried the South and the West, while the incumbent, Adams, carried New England.
- Jackson easily won the presidency.



1828





**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 261**



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

 Territories

Jacksonian Democrat (Jackson) 

National Republican (J. Q. Adams) 

A New Political Party



Jackson's supporters broke with the Democratic-Republicans and formed the modern-day Democratic Party.

President Andrew Jackson

7th President

1829—1837

Party: Democratic

Home State:

Tennessee

Vice President:

John C. Calhoun &

Martin Van Buren



President Andrew Jackson

Domestic

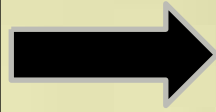
- Indian Removal Act of 1830
- “Nullification Crisis” (1830–1832)
- (Second) National Bank War (1832–1837)
- “Trail of Tears” (1836–37)
- Formed the Democratic Party (1832)
- Nickname – “Old Hickory”

Foreign

- Texas Revolution (1835)
- Annexation Debate over Texas (1835–1837)

Jacksonian Democracy

When Jackson entered office, he encouraged the use of the “spoils system”



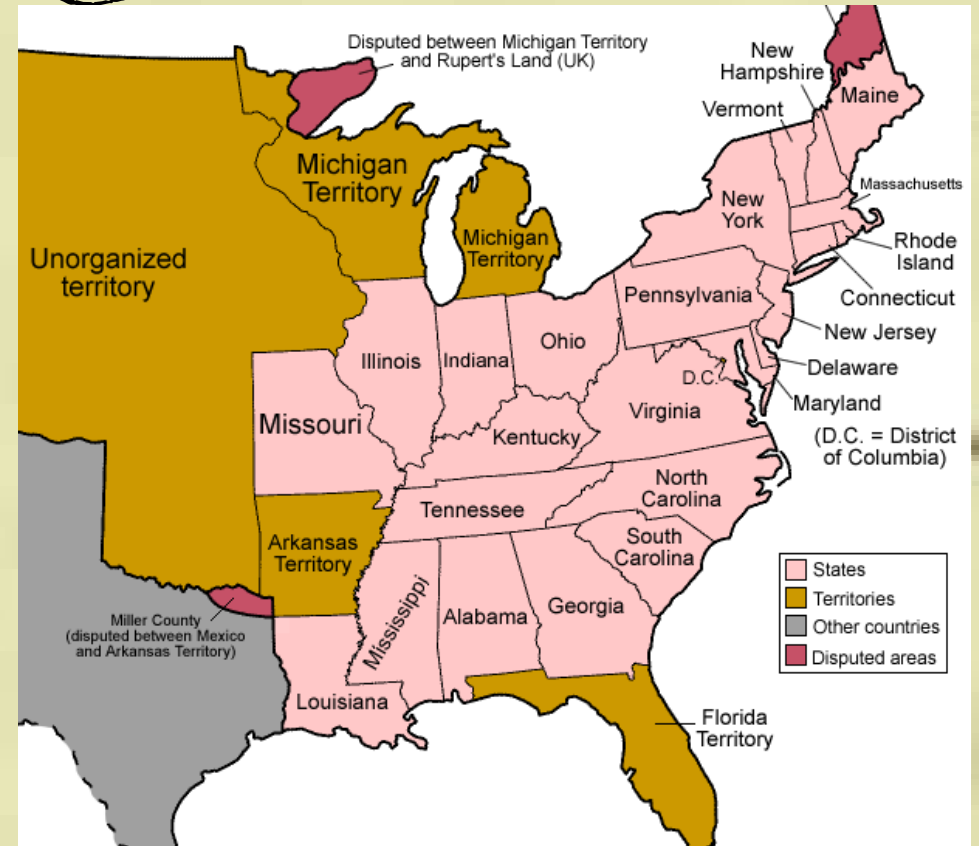
He replaced the gov't officials from previous administrations with his own loyal party supporters (many were his personal friends)

Spoils System-

The policy of rewarding political supporters with positions within the government.

Nullification Crisis

- In the early 1800s South Carolina's economy began to weaken in part due to high government tariffs, or taxes, on imports.
- In 1828, Congress passed another tariff on goods manufactured in Europe, which many called the "Tariff of Abominations".
- *Received support from Northern states, where it served to increase the sale of goods in the U.S.*
- *Why would tariffs hurt Southern states like South Carolina more than Northern States?*



No support from Southern states because cotton was sent overseas in trade for manufactured items, thus saw the legislation as a threat to their economies.

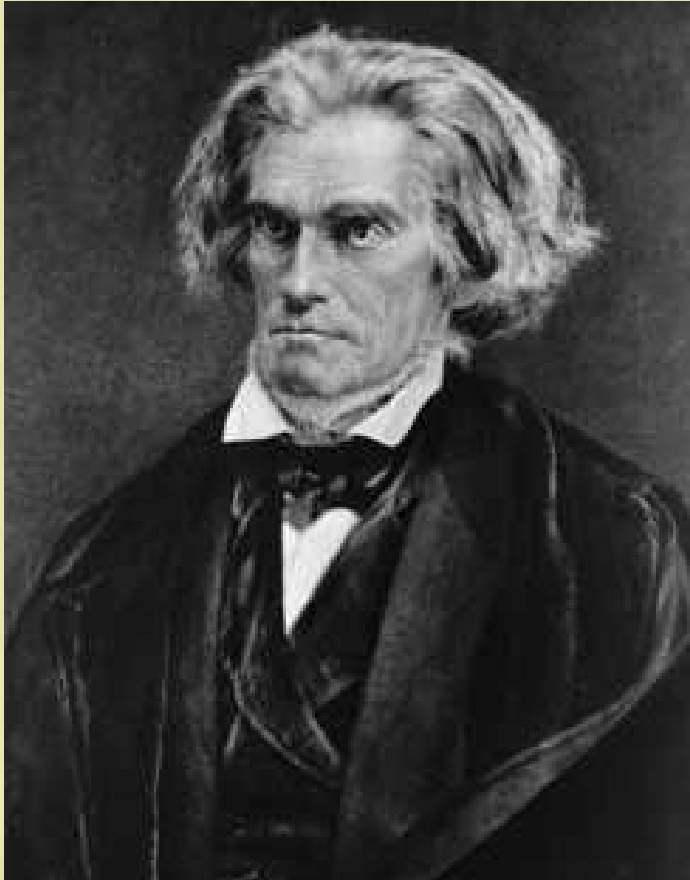
Nullification Crisis

- The high tariffs were put in place during the John Quincy Adams administration, and many hoped with Andrew Jackson's presidency, the tariffs would be significantly reduced.



South Carolina threatened to secede from the U.S. over the high tariffs

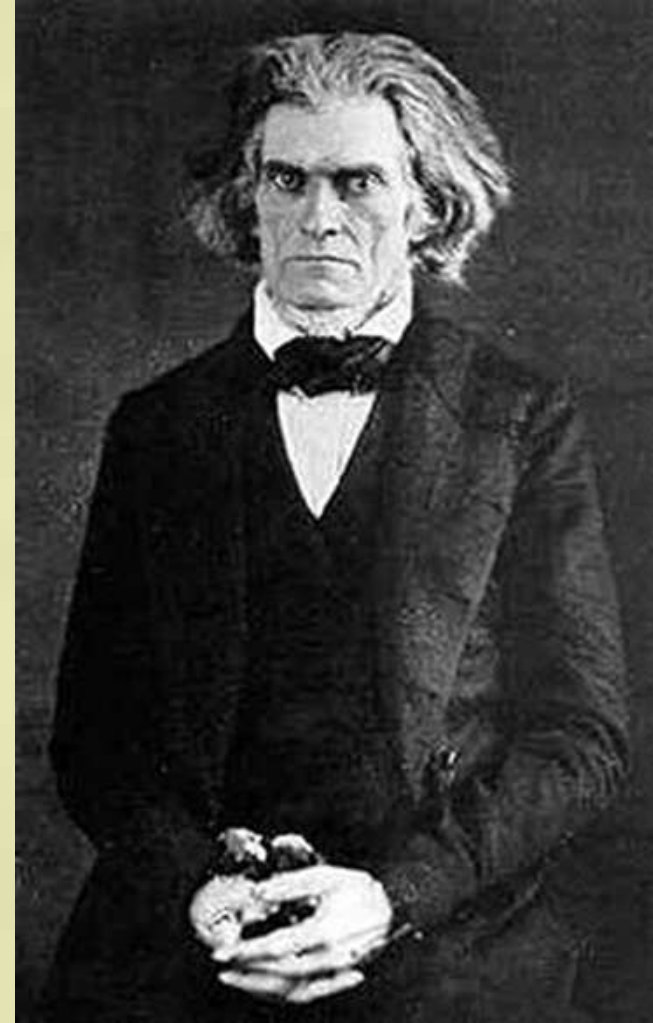
Nullification Crisis



- Vice-President John C. Calhoun, *from South Carolina*, argued that the states had the right to nullify, or cancel, the federal legislation since it was not in their best interest.
- He declared that states had this power of nullification because the states had created the federal government
- Calhoun's opinion took a different position from President Jackson who was not in favor of nullification.

John C. Calhoun

- Served as Vice President under both John Quincy Adams & Andrew Jackson.
- First VP born as a U.S. citizen
- First VP to resign from office
- In favor of slavery, states' rights, limited government, & nullification.



Nullification Crisis

- *In 1832, Congress passed yet another tariff law*
- *In November 1832, South Carolina declared the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 null, and refused to pay the federal government's taxes on imports*
- *In 1832, South Carolina passed the Ordinance of Nullification – this asserted the state's right over federal tariff legislation & justified secession from the Union*
- *It turned to a crisis – could South Carolina declare federal legislation illegal within its borders? (Who had more power, the federal government or the states?)*



Nullification Crisis

- President Andrew Jackson ordered a warship to Charleston, viewing the nullification as a treasonous act.
 - South Carolina followed & took actions for military force to be used.
- On July 14, 1832, To ease tensions, after Calhoun had resigned his office (first VP to resign from office), President Andrew Jackson & Congress passed a bill that gradually lowered tariffs.
- South Carolina repealed its Nullification Ordinance (of tariffs) and the issue was temporarily solved on March 11, 1833.



How was the Nullification Crisis an example of sectionalism?



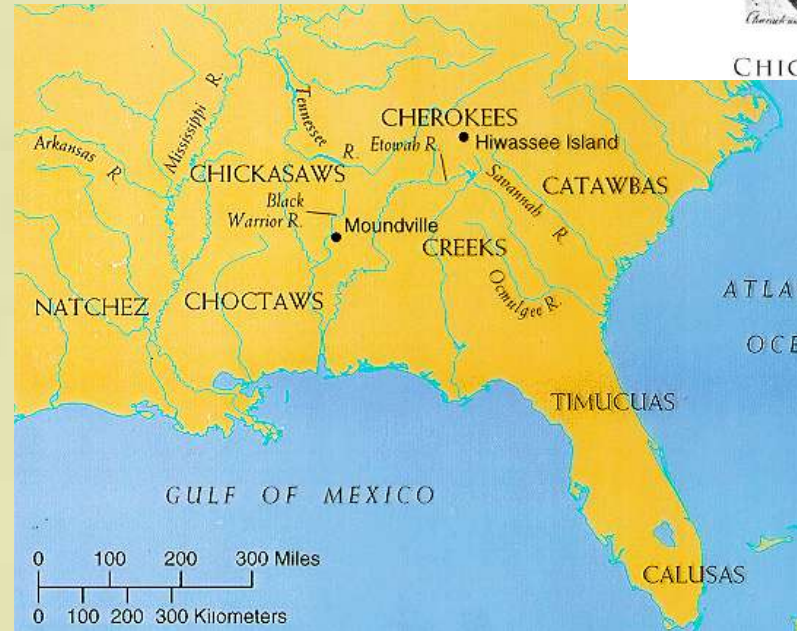
Indian Removal

By the time Jackson entered office, Americans were spreading West in search of new land to cultivate

Five “civilized tribes” in the South stood in the way of American westward expansion

The discovery of gold in north Georgia in 1828 led the Georgia government to seize Cherokee lands

The Cherokee sued in the Supreme Court (Cherokee Nation v. Georgia) and **won**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUILLURVoPhw>

War on Native Americans

Worcester v. Georgia (1832)-

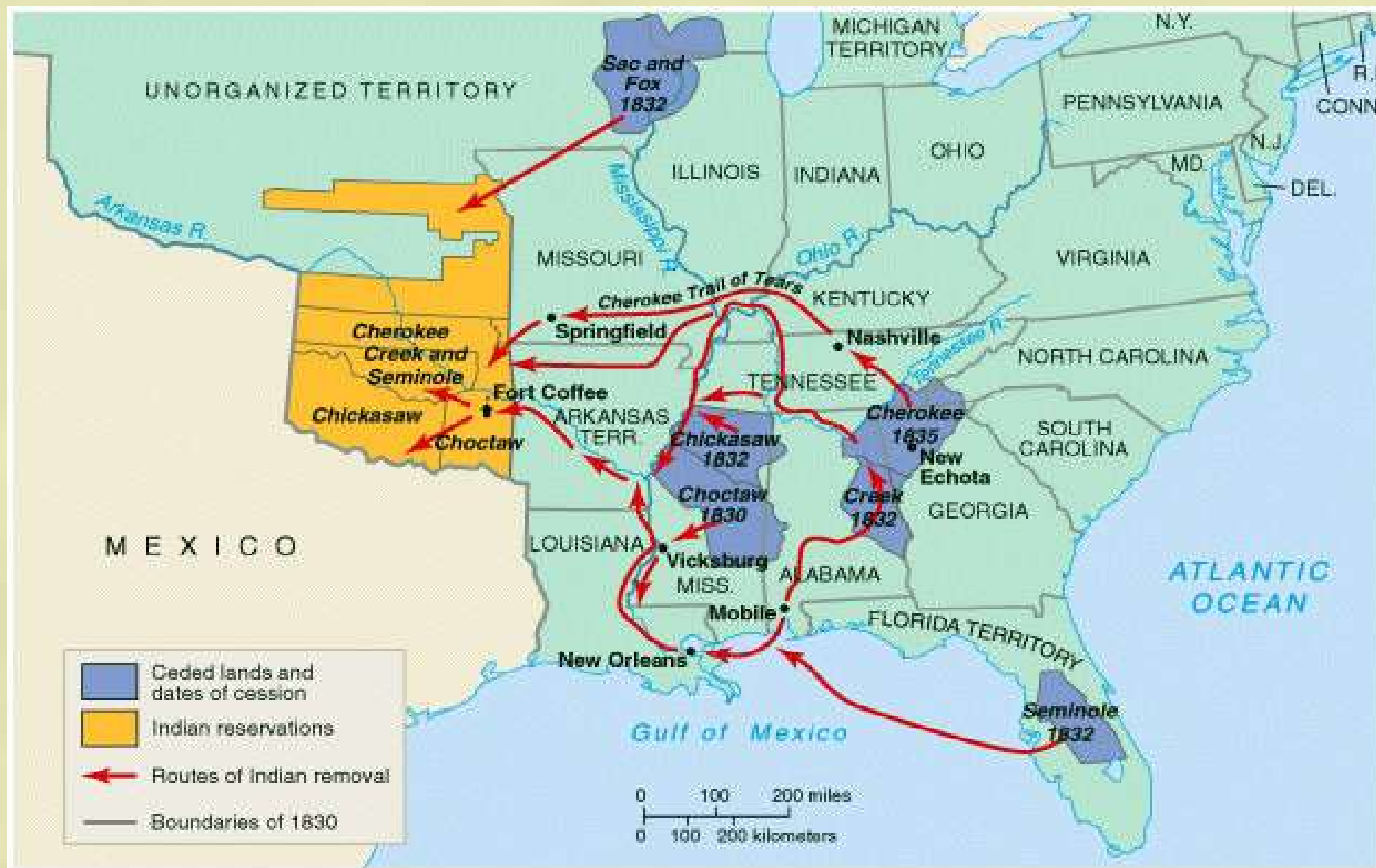
- Supreme Court case which supported the Cherokee Nation to remain in Georgia, but Jackson snubbed the decision.
- Chief Justice John Marshall battled Jackson in a war of words over the decision.

War on Native Americans

Indian Removal Act of 1830-

- Under the Act, the United States forced Native Americans off its traditional lands in support of white settlement.
- Native Americans were forced west of the Mississippi River.
- Fighting broke out, but many nations peaceably migrated.

War on Native Americans: Indian Removal Act of 1830



War on Native Americans

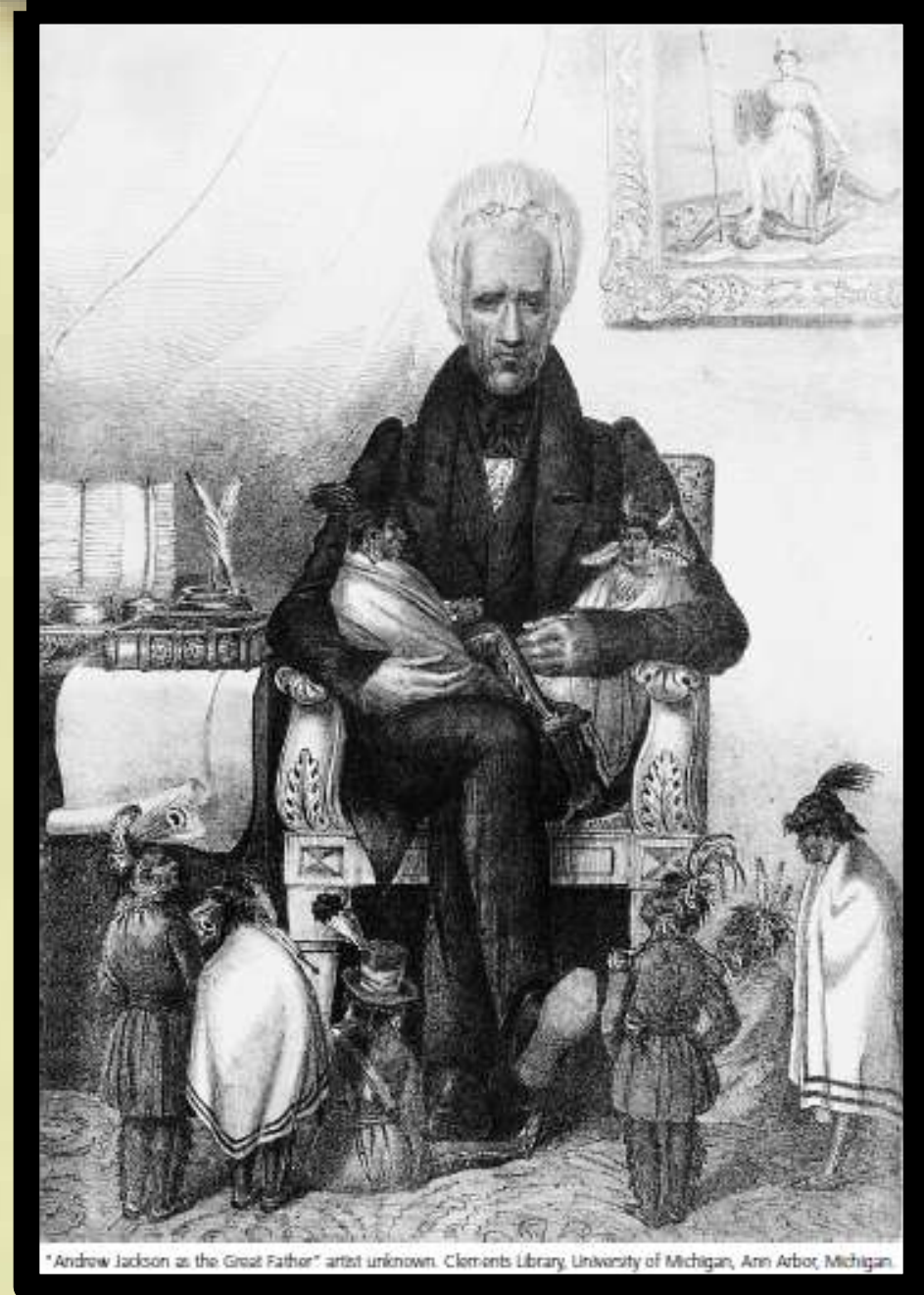
Trail of Tears (1837—38)-

- Forced relocation of Georgia's Cherokee Nation to Oklahoma.
- During the forced migration, nearly 25% died due to disease and starvation.



The Trail of Tears

1. How does this political cartoon depict Jackson?
2. How are Native Americans depicted in this cartoon?
3. What is the overall message of this political cartoon?



Practice Question

Which group was forcibly relocated by means of the “Trail of Tears”?

- A) Mexicans
- B) Shoshone
- C) African slaves
- D) Cherokee

Practice Question

The outcome of the election of 1824 between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson was decided by

- A) the Electoral College
- B) the Senate
- C) the House of Representatives
- D) the “corrupt bargain”

Practice Question

Andrew Jackson supported the spoils system because he believed it

- A) Brought into government the country's most educated people
- B) Opened up government to more ordinary people
- C) Encouraged good workers to stay in their government jobs
- D) Attracted young thinkers into public service