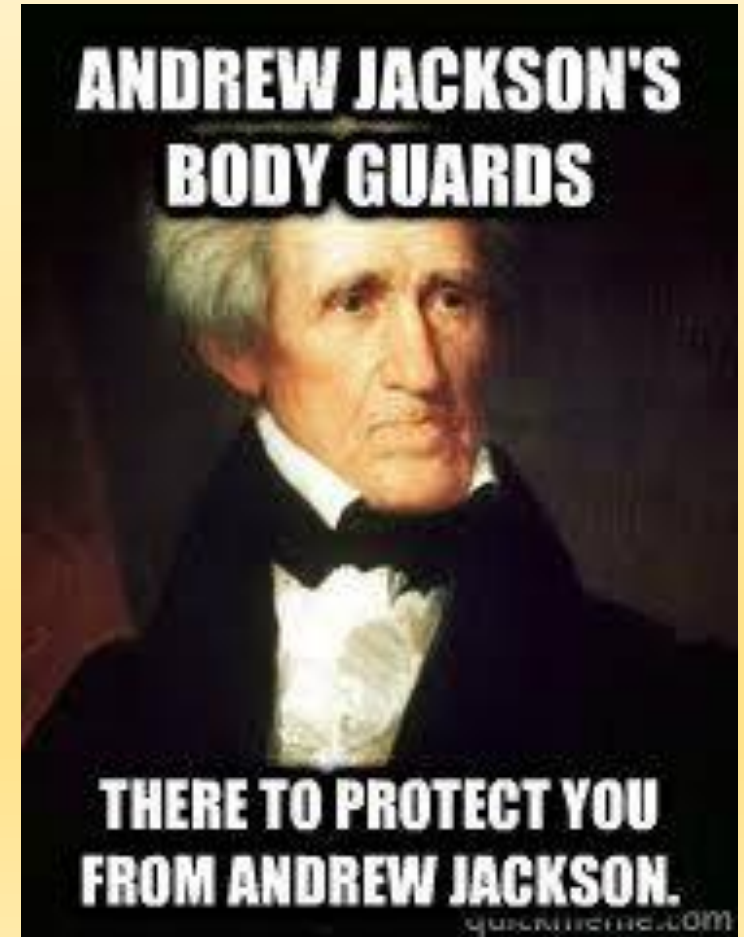
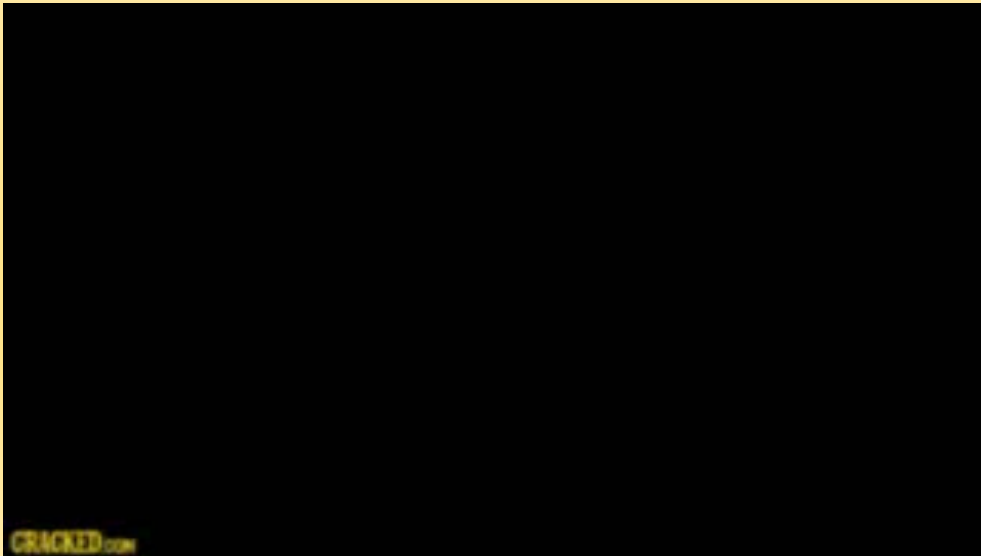






APUSH

Chapter 13: The Rise of Mass Democracy



A “Corrupt Bargain” of 1824

- No organized parties - 4 main candidates in the **election of 1824**: Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William Crawford, and Henry Clay.

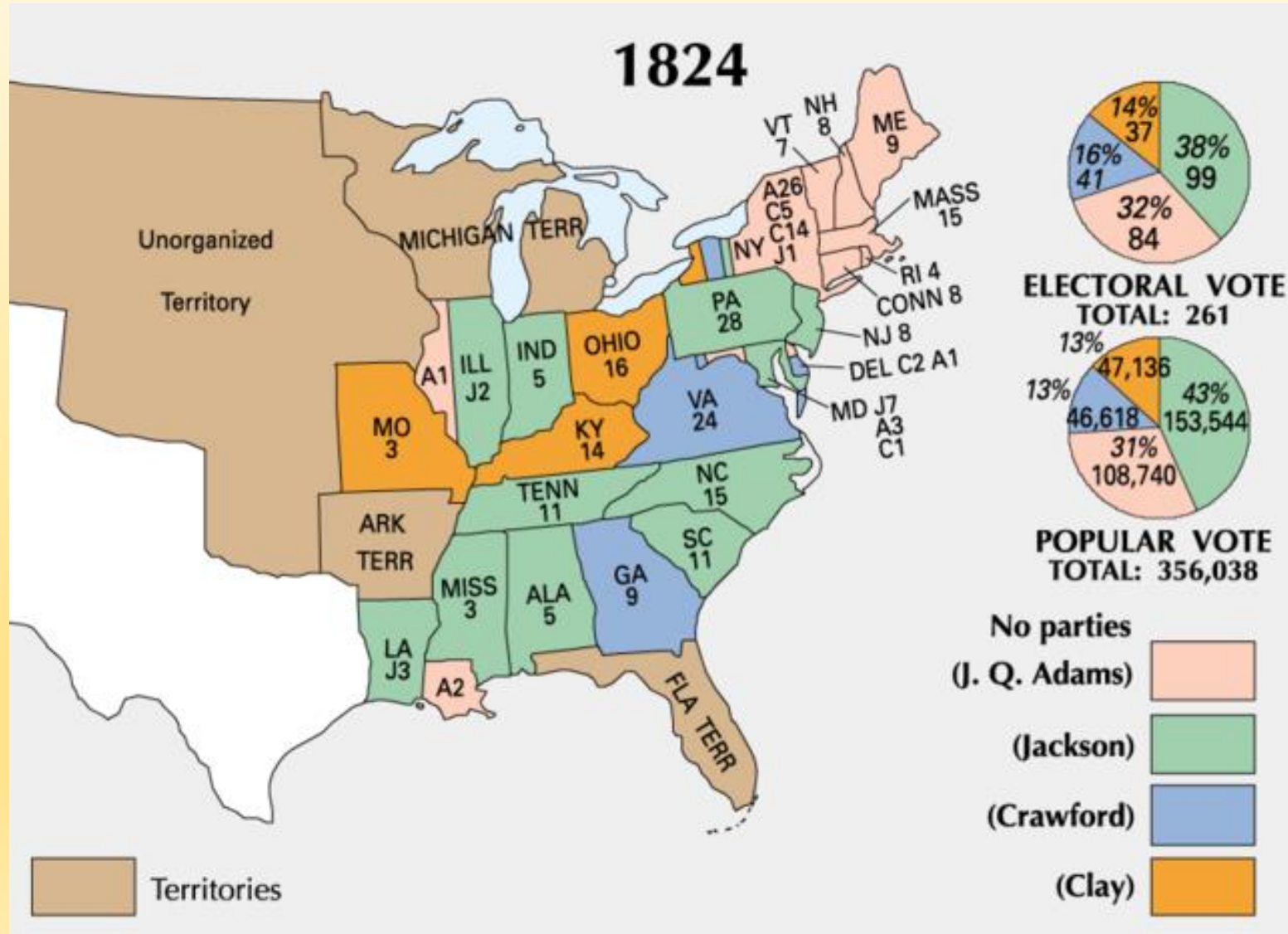
	Presidential Candidate	Vice Presidential Candidate	Political Party	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote		House Vote	
	John Quincy Adams	John Calhoun	Democratic-Republican	113,142	30.92%	84	32.2%	13	54.2%
	Andrew Jackson	John Calhoun	Democratic-Republican	151,363	41.36%	99	37.9%	7	29.2%
	William Crawford	Nathaniel Macon	Democratic-Republican	41,032	11.21%	41	15.7%	4	16.7%
	Henry Clay	Nathan Sanford	Democratic-Republican	47,545	12.99%	37	14.2%	-	0.0%

A “Corrupt Bargain” of 1824

- **No majority**
- Henry Clay eliminated but convinced the House to elect John Quincy Adams. Adams agreed to make Clay the **Secretary of State**.
 - Called the “Corrupt Bargain”

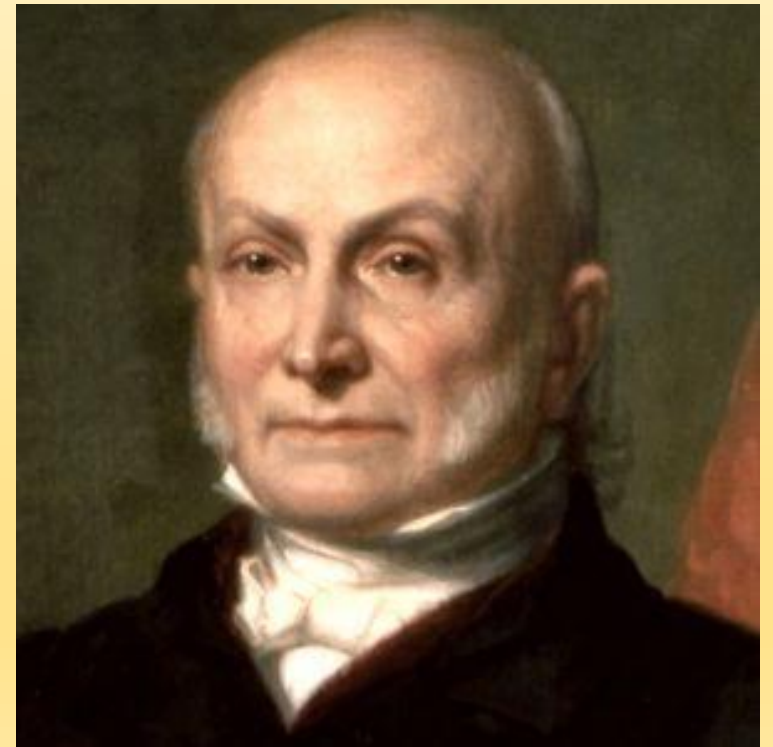


1824 Election Map



A Yankee Misfit in the White House

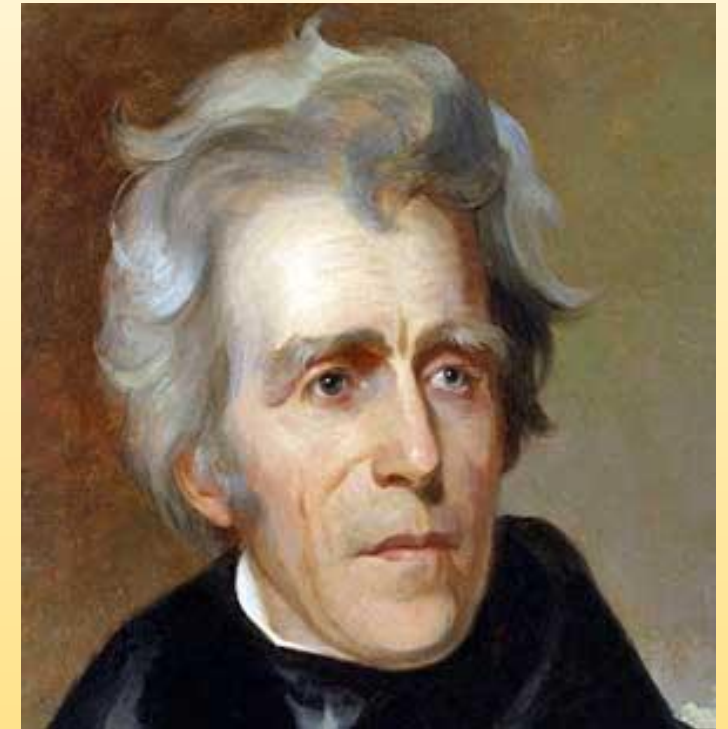
- John Quincy Adams - **strong nationalist** and supported the building of national roads and canals.



J.Q.A.

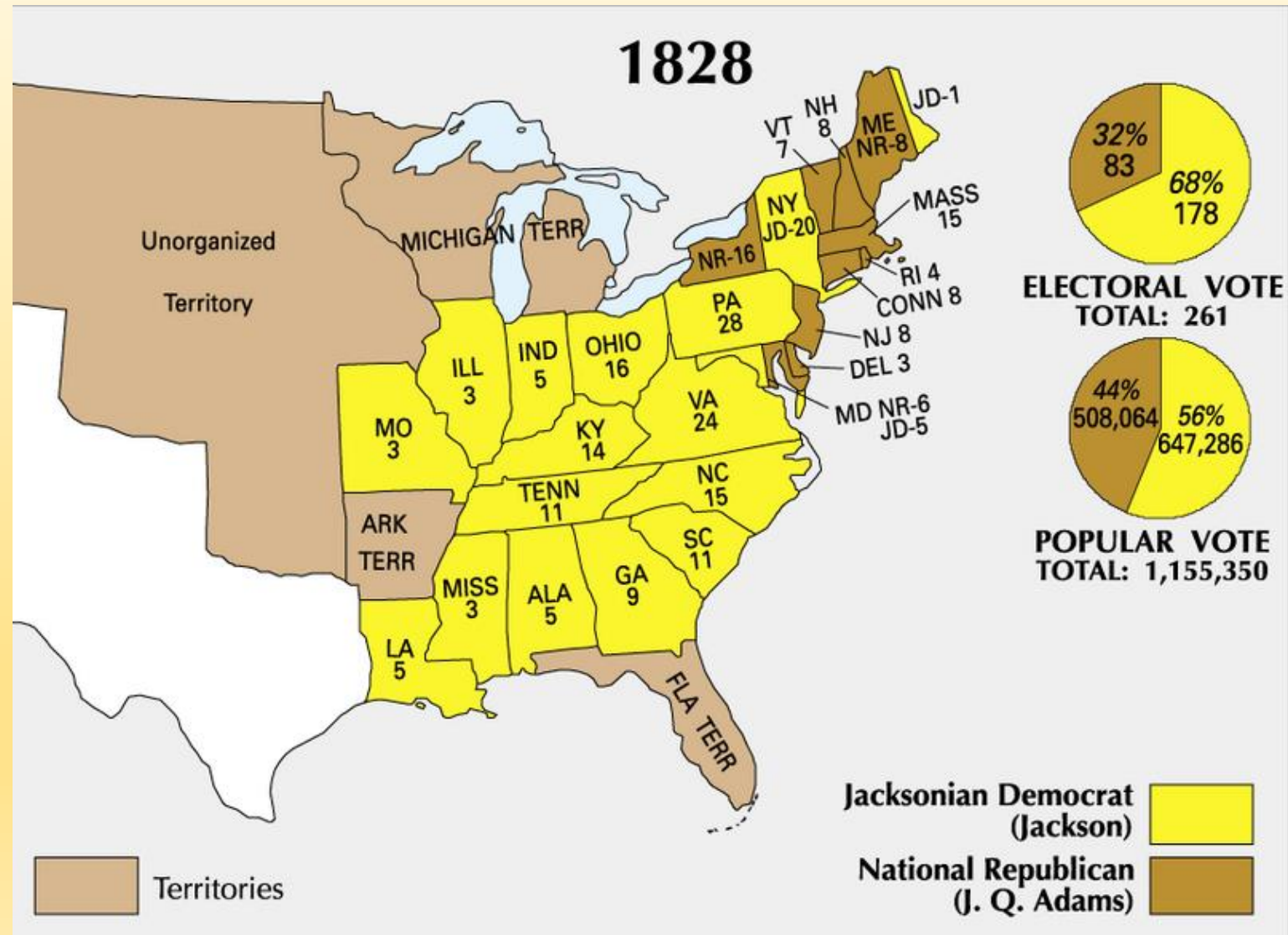
Going “Whole Hog” for Jackson in 1828

- Two parties had formed: **National Republicans** and **Democratic-Republicans** (also referred to as just "Democrat").
 - **Adams and Clay - National Republicans (Not modern Republicans)**
 - **Jackson - Democratic-Republicans (Modern Democrats)**
- Andrew Jackson beat Adams in **1828**. Support from the South and West



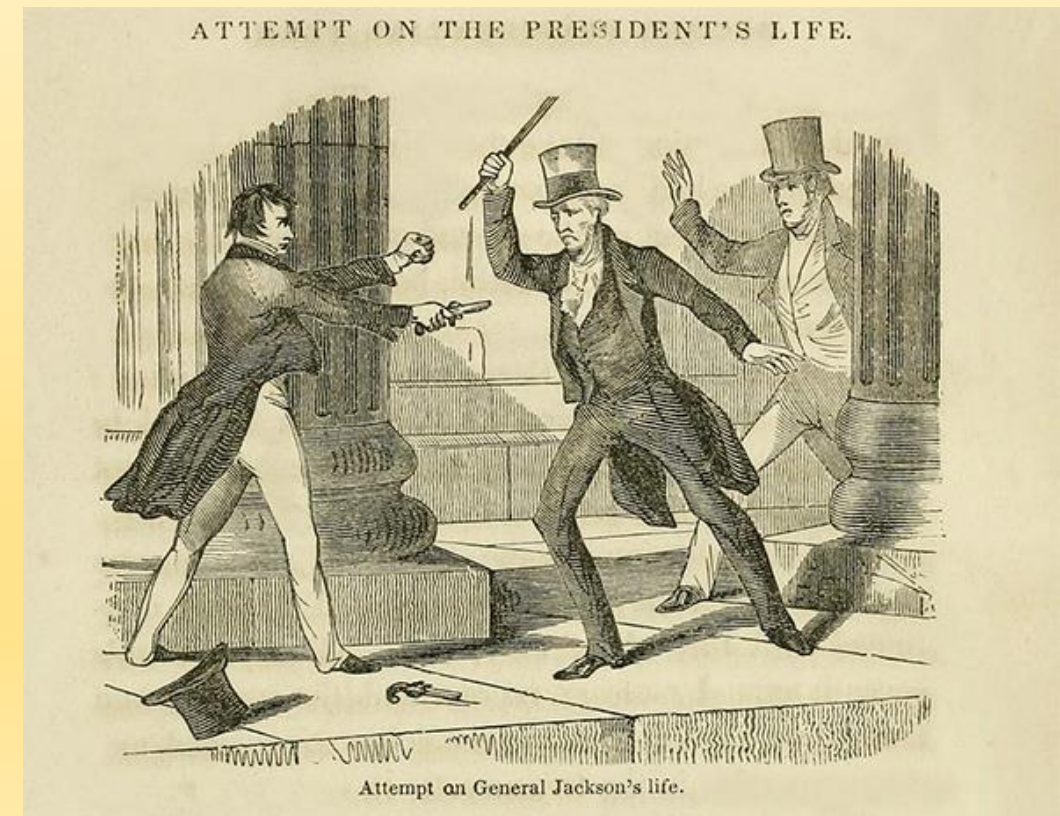
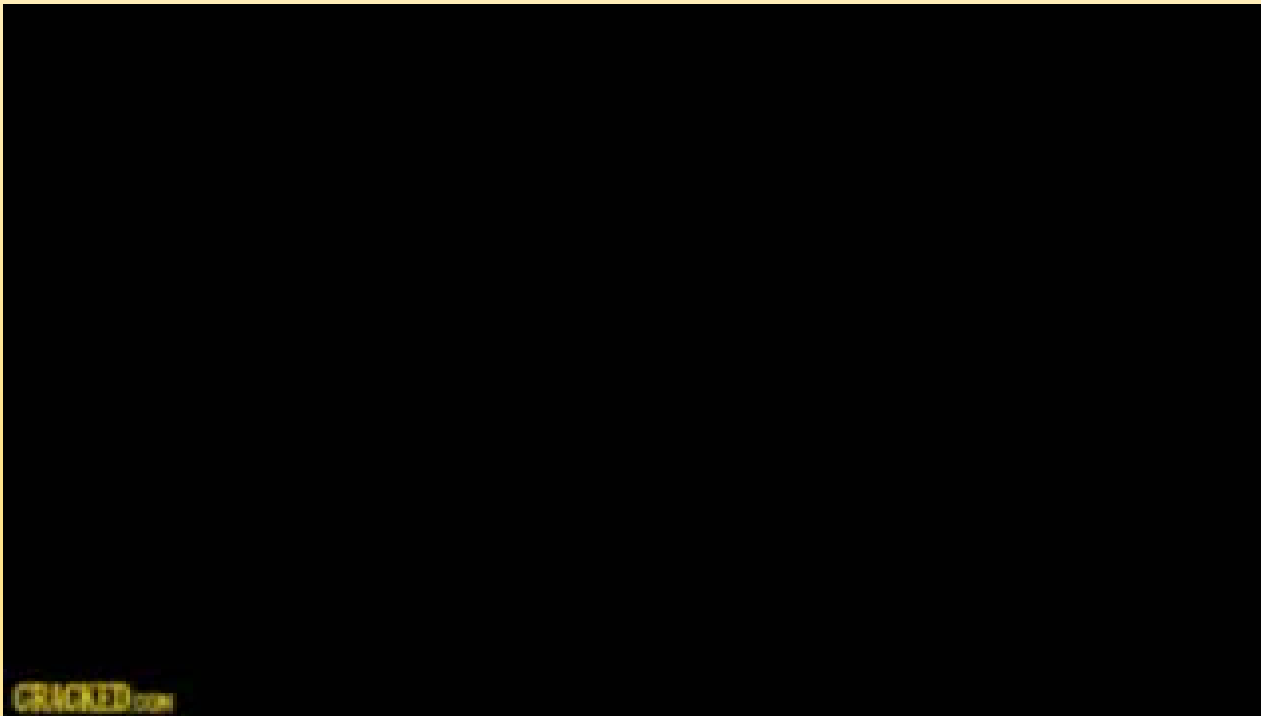
Andrew Jackson

1828 Election Map



“Old Hickory” as President

- Jackson - first president from the West (2nd with no college)

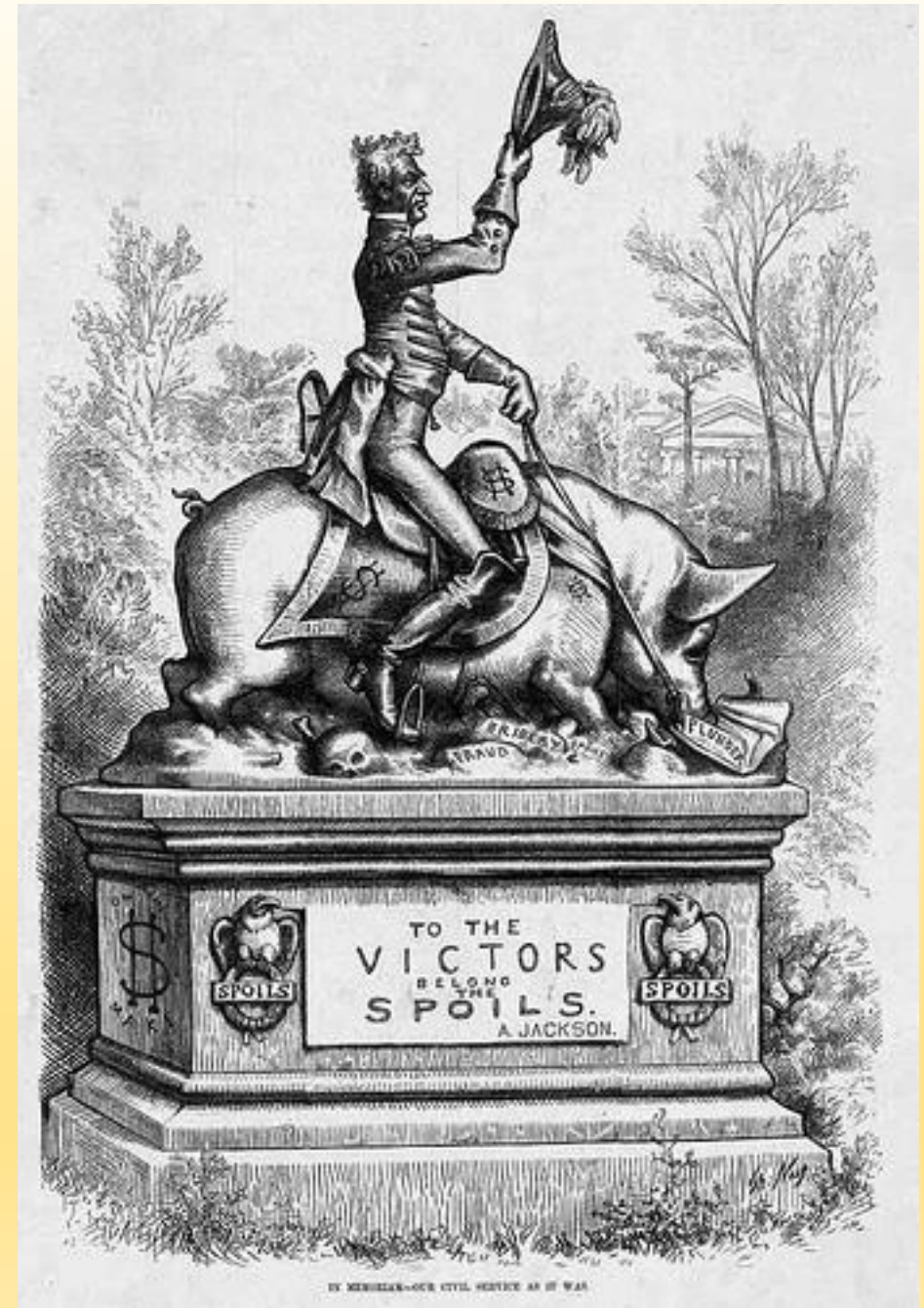


Jackson's Mom Charleston, SC



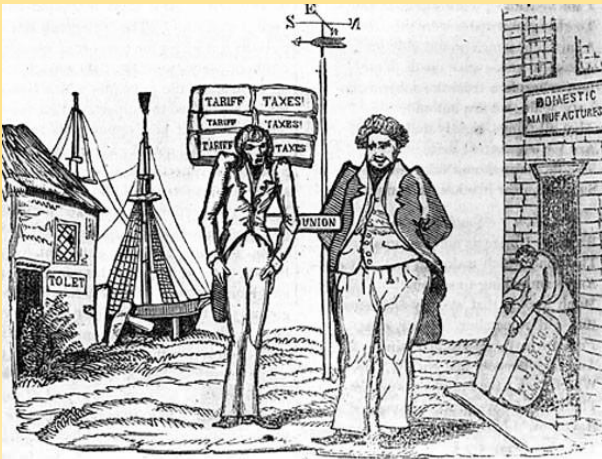
The Spoils System

- Democrats **replaced most public officials** with their own people (the common man). Illiterate and incompetent.
 - The Spoils System

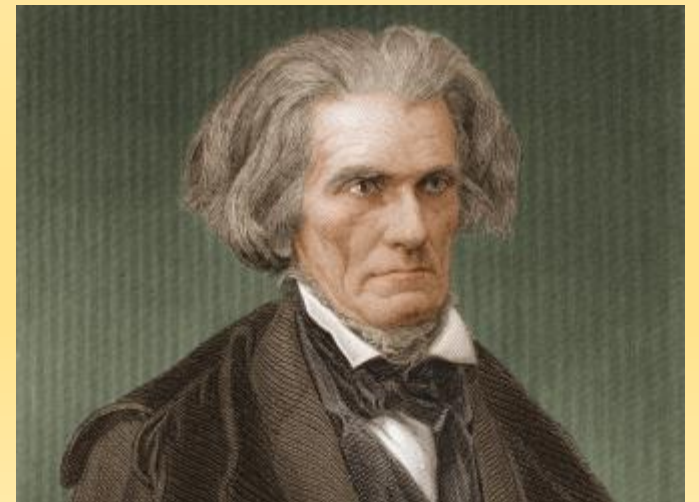


The Tricky “Tariff of Abominations”

- Congress increased the tariff on imports.
- **The Tariff of 1828:** called the "Tariff of Abominations"; hated by Southerners
- The ***South Carolina Exposition (1828)***, made by John C. Calhoun.
 - Denounced the Tariff of 1828 as unjust and unconstitutional.



John C.
Calhoun
→



James C. Calhoun Monument

Charleston, SC



“Nullies” in the South

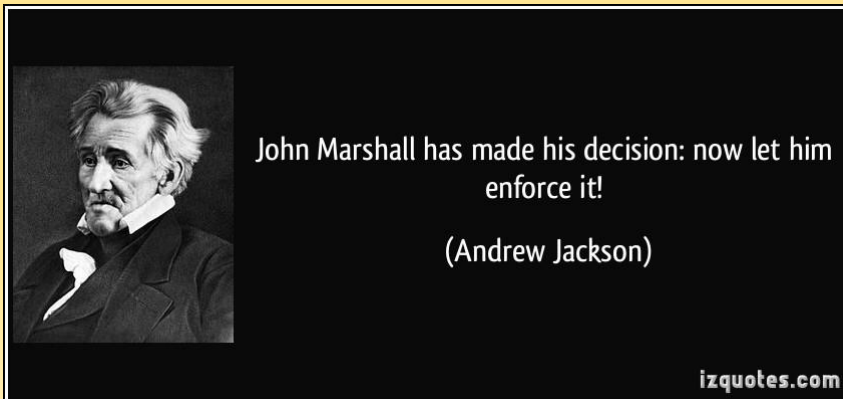
- Congress lowered the tariff in 1832 - Fell short of the South's demands.
- South Carolina called for the **Columbia Convention**. Void the tariff in SC. Threatened to take South Carolina out of the Union
- Henry Clay introduced the **Tariff of 1833. (Compromise Tariff)**
 - Prior to the compromise, Congress had passed the **Force Bill**

The Tariff of 1832



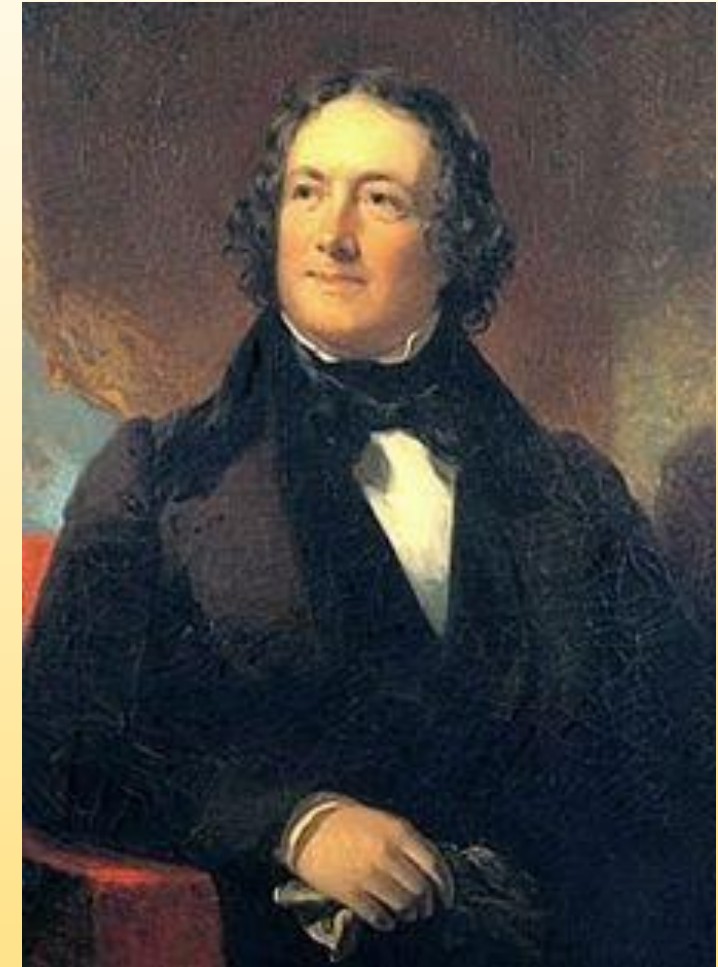
The Trail of Tears

- Jackson - committed to western expansion
- The "**Five Civilized Tribes**" were the **Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles**. Made efforts to assimilate into white culture. Jackson wanted them moved further west.
- Despite Supreme Court rulings, Congress passed the **Indian Removal Act in 1830**.
 - Trail of Tears



The Bank War

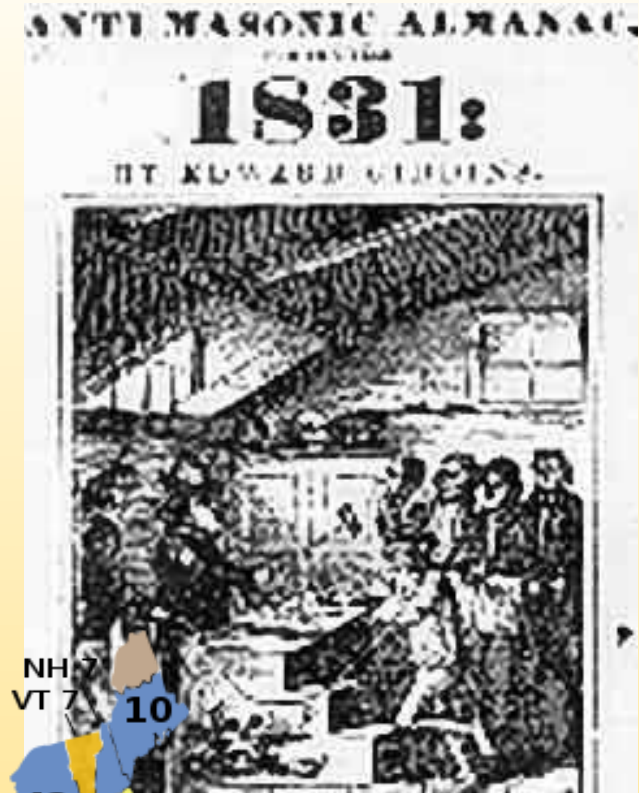
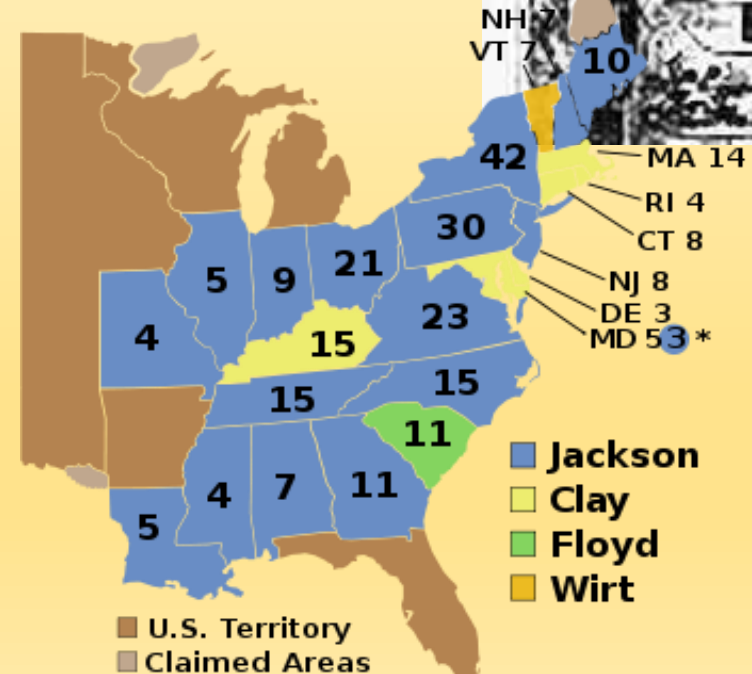
- Jackson viewed the national bank as a monopoly (not held accountable)
- Nicholas Biddle, the president of the Bank of the United States, held a lot of power.
- Henry Clay and Daniel Webster wanted to make the bank an issue for the 1832 election. (Jackson would alienate either the West or the East)
- Jackson vetoed the bill.



Nicholas Biddle

“Old Hickory” Wallops Clay in 1833

- **The Anti-Masonic party** (anti-Jackson party)
- The Jacksonians (Democrats) opposed government involvement in social and economic life.
- Andrew Jackson was reelected in **1832**.



* Two votes were not given in Maryland.

Burying Biddle's Bank

- In **1833**, 3 years before the Bank's charter expired, Jackson removed federal deposits.
- Surplus federal funds were placed in “pet banks”
- Wildcat banks – different from pet banks (unregulated)
 - “Wildcat currency” became unreliable

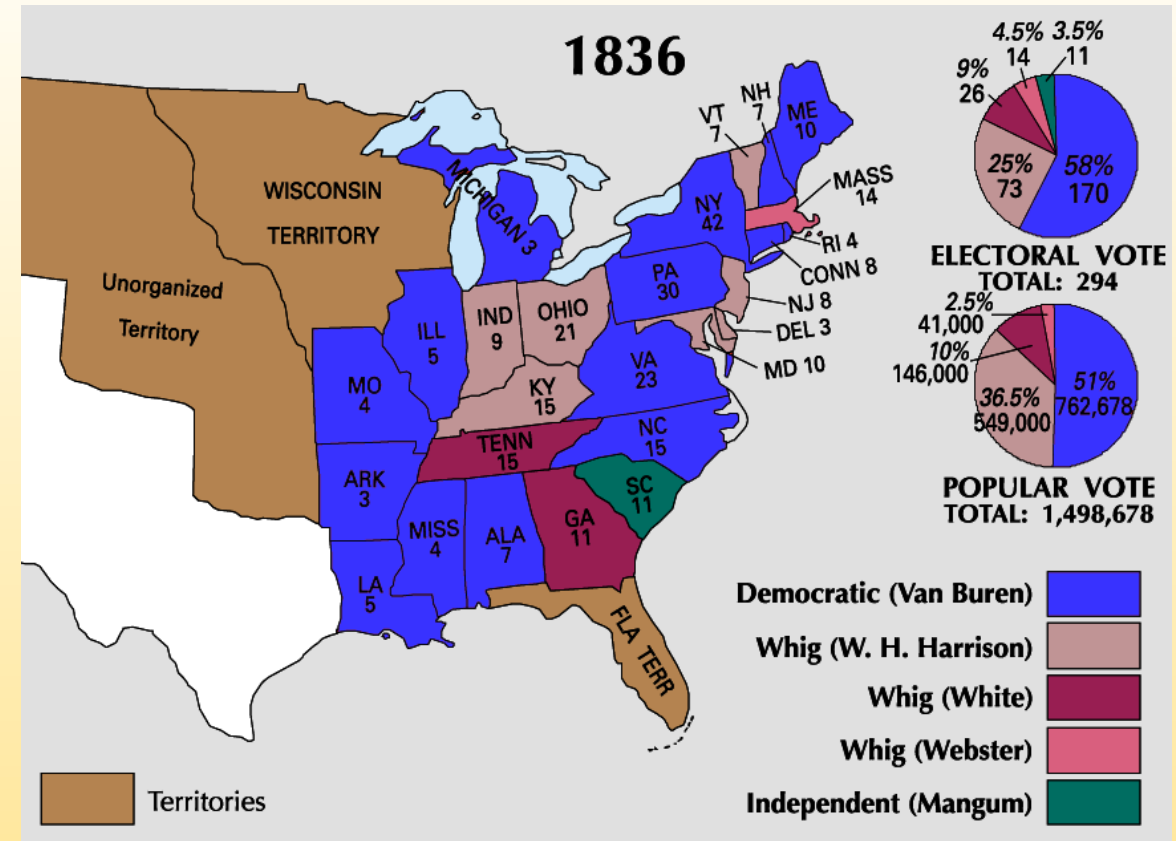


Jackson defeating Biddle and the bank.

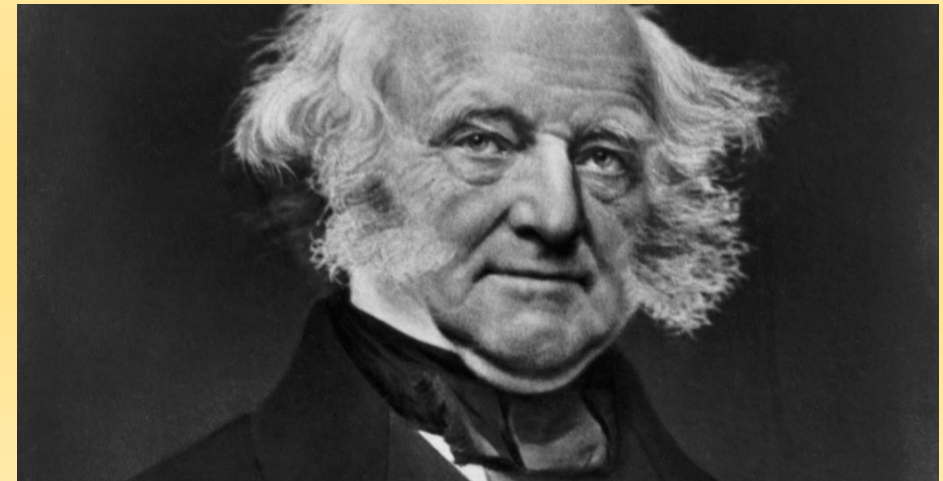


The Birth of the Whigs

- The Whigs supported government programs, reforms, and public schools. Wanted **internal improvements** like canals, railroads, and telegraph lines.
 - Absorbed the Anti-Masonic Party.
- **The Election of 1836**
- Martin Van Buren - Jackson's handpicked successor won in 1836.



Martin
Van
Buren
→

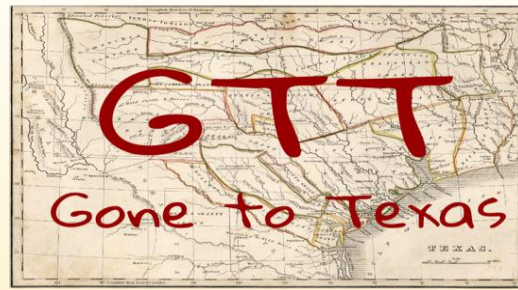


Depression Doldrums and the Independent Treasury

- **Panic of 1837** caused by rampant speculation
 - Banks collapsed, commodity prices dropped, jobs lost
- The Whigs proposed - expansion of bank credit, higher tariffs, subsidies for internal improvement.
- Van Buren rejected these proposals - wanted to keep government involvement out of the economy.
 - Divorce Bill – Separate government from banking (was not passed)
- **The Independent Treasury Bill (1840)**

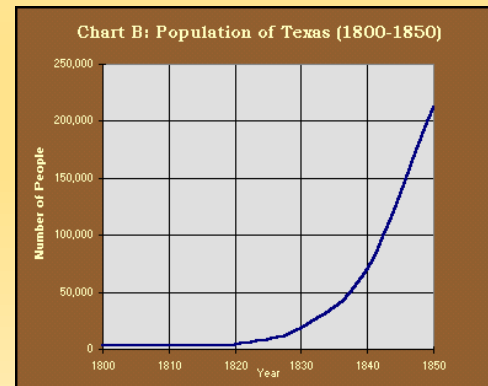
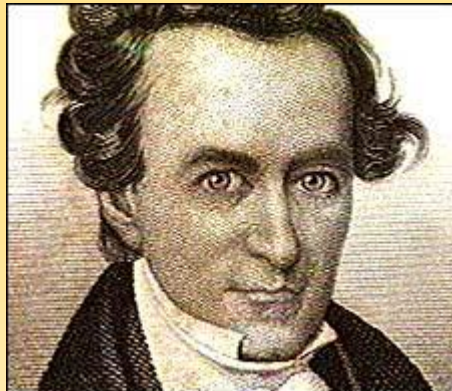


Gone to Texas



- **Mexico** independent in **1821**. Texas passed from Spain to Mexico.
- Stephen Austin promised to bring families into Texas.
- Texans differed from Mexicans (especially over slavery)
- Santa Anna: dictator of Mexico; in 1835, raised army to suppress the rebelling Texans.

Stephen
Austin
→

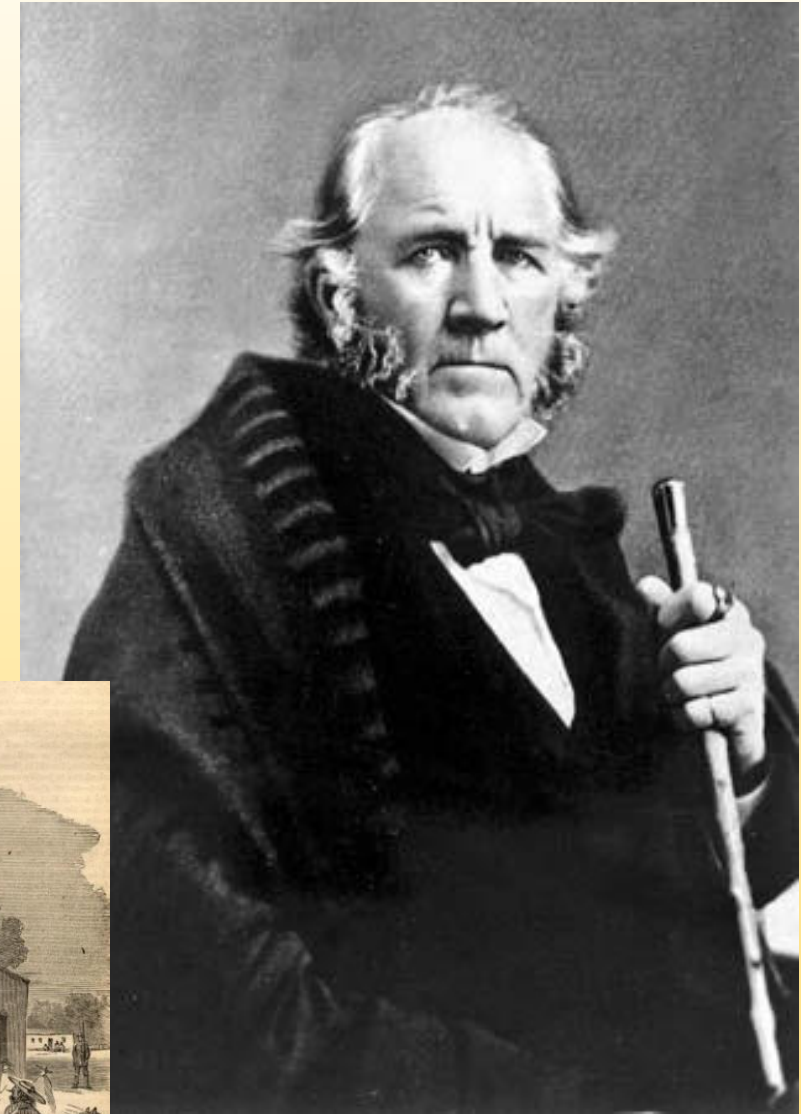


Santa
Anna
→



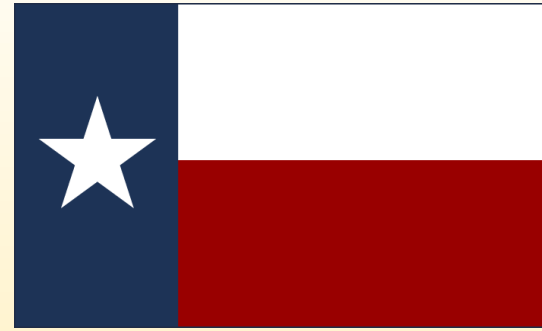
The Lone Star Rebellion

- Texas declared independence in **1836**. Sam Houston: commander in chief for Texas army.
- Attack on the Alamo



Sam Houston

The Lone Star Rebellion

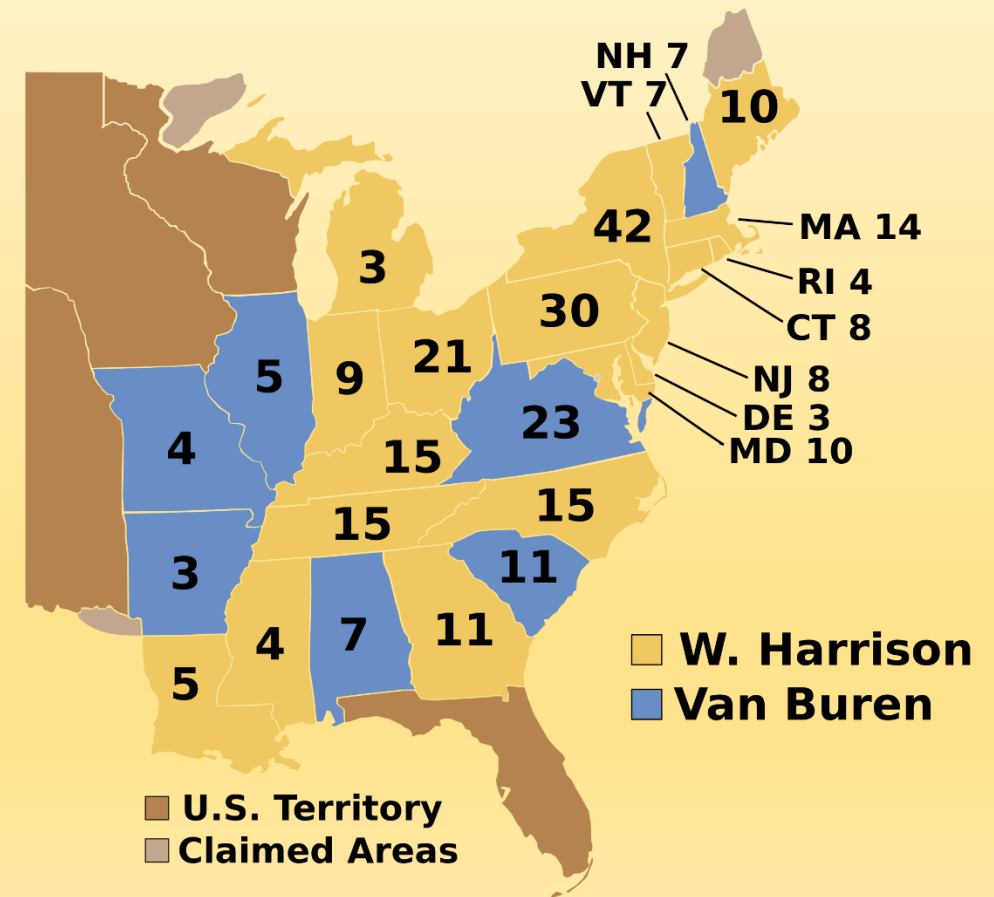
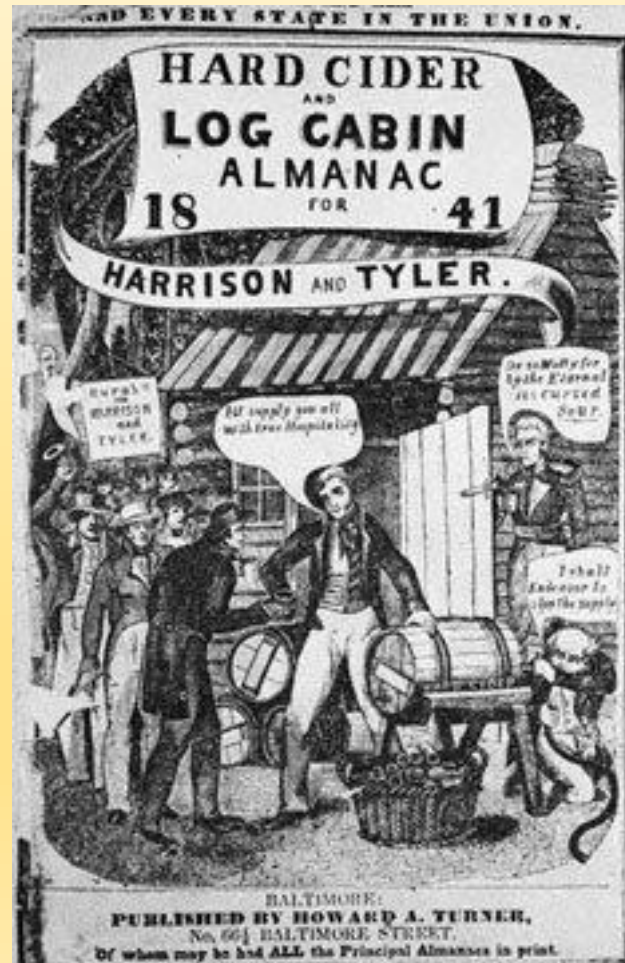
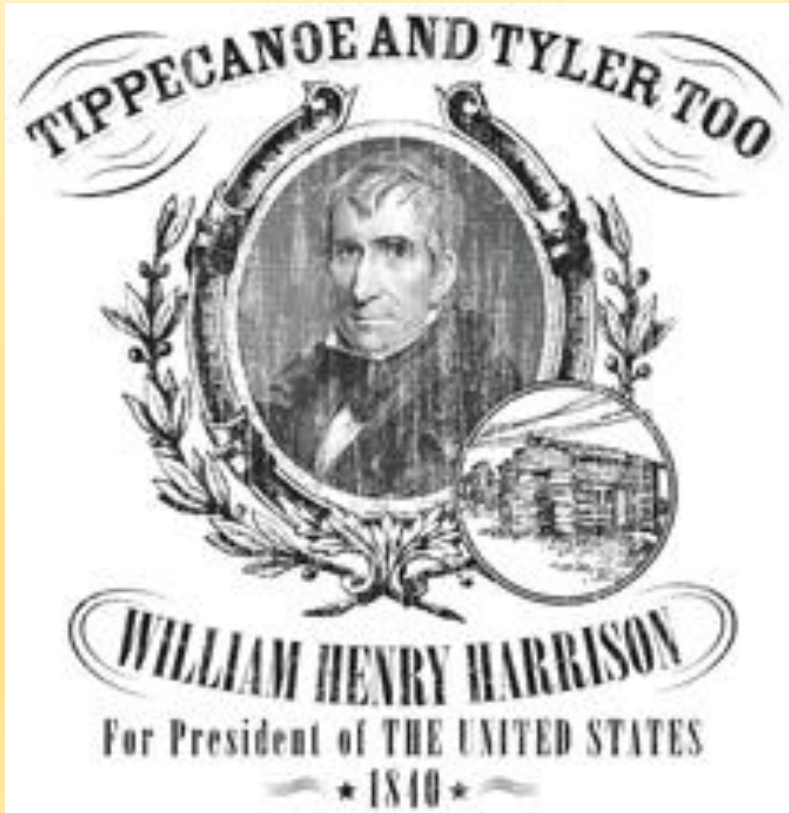


- General Houston defeated and captured Santa Anna in the **Battle of San Jacinto**. Rio Grande became the boundary.
- Texas wanted in the US, the North did not want them in as a slave state.



Log Cabins and Hard Cider of 1840

- William Henry Harrison defeated Van Buren to win the **election of 1840** for the Whigs.



1840 Campaign Cartoon

- C
- A
- P
- P



Politics for the People

- **2 major changes in politics** after the Era of Good Feelings that were highlighted by the election of 1840:
 - 1) The Common Man was moving the center stage
 - 2) There was a formation of a **two-party system**. The two parties consisted of the **Democrats** and the **Whigs**.



The Two-Party System

- Jacksonian **Democrats** - individual liberties, states' rights, and federal restraint in social and economic affairs.
 - “Little Government”
- The **Whigs** - renewed national bank, protective tariffs, internal improvements, public schools, and moral reforms, such as the prohibition of liquor and the abolition of slavery.
 - “Big Government”

