



### Jacksonian Democracy

#### The Big Idea

The expansion of voting rights and the election of Andrew Jackson signaled the growing power of the American people.

#### Main Ideas

- Democracy expanded in the 1820s as more Americans held the right to vote.
- Jackson's victory in the election of 1828 marked a change in American politics.



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### Main Idea 1: Democracy expanded in the 1820s as more Americans held the right to vote.

- America changed fast in the early 1800s.
  - Large-scale factories replaced workshops in the North.
  - Small family farms gave way to cotton plantations in the South.
- Wealth was concentrated among fewer people.
- Many ordinary Americans believed the wealthy were tightening their grip on power in the United States.
- Small farmers, frontier settlers, and slaveholders backed Andrew Jackson in the election of 1828.
  - They believed he would defend the rights of common people and the slave states.



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## Chapter 10

### Voting Reforms

Democracy spread in the early 1800s as more people became active in politics.

Democratic reform made voting reform possible.

Many states lowered or eliminated the property ownership requirement for men to be eligible to vote.

Political parties held **nominating conventions**, which allowed party members, not just leaders, to select candidates.

The period of expanding democracy in the 1820s and 1830s was called **Jacksonian democracy**.



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### Importance of Judicial Review

- Chief Justice **John Marshall** wrote Court's opinion in *Marbury v. Madison*.
- Ruling established **judicial review**—Court's power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.
- This ruling made judicial branch equal to other two branches of government.



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### Election of 1828

#### Jackson vs. Adams

- **Democratic Party** arose from Jackson's supporters.
- Backers of President John Quincy Adams called National Republicans.
- Jackson chose **John C. Calhoun** as running mate.
- Jackson portrayed as war hero who had been born poor and worked to succeed.
- Adams was Harvard graduate and son of the second president.
- Jackson defeated Adams, winning a record number of popular votes.



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### Main Idea 2: Native Americans, Great Britain, and the United States came into conflict in the West.

#### Jackson's Inauguration

- Supporters saw Jackson victory as win for common people.

#### Spoils System

- Jackson rewarded political backers with government jobs, called spoils system, from “to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy.”

#### Martin Van Buren

- One of Jackson's closet advisors and member of his Kitchen Cabinet.

#### Kitchen Cabinet

- Jackson relied on an informal group of trusted advisers who met sometimes in White House kitchen.



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### Jackson's Administration

#### The Big Idea

Andrew Jackson's presidency was marked by political conflicts.

#### Main Ideas

- Regional differences grew during Jackson's presidency.
- The rights of the states were debated amid arguments about a national tariff.
- Jackson's attack on the Bank sparked controversy.
- Jackson's policies led to the Panic of 1837.



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### Main Idea 1: Regional differences grew during Jackson's presidency.

#### North

- Economy based on manufacturing
- Support for tariffs—American goods could be sold at lower prices than British goods

#### South

- Economy based on agriculture
- Opposition to tariffs increased the cost of imported goods

#### West

- Emerging economy
- Support for internal improvements and the sale of public lands



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### Tariff of Abominations

- In 1827, northern manufacturers demanded a tariff on imported wool goods.
  - Would provide protection against foreign competition
- Southerners opposed a tariff because it would hurt their economy.
- Congress passed a high tariff on imports before Jackson became president.
- The South called it the **Tariff of Abominations**.



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### Main Idea 2: The rights of the states were debated amid arguments about a national tariff.

- Jackson was forced to deal with growing conflicts over tariffs.
- The question of an individual state's right to disregard a law passed by Congress was at the heart of a growing conflict over tariffs.
- Vice President John C. Calhoun supported the South
  - Advanced states' rights doctrine
  - States' power greater than federal power because states had formed national government
  - States could nullify, or reject, federal law judged unconstitutional.
- Calhoun's theory was controversial.
  - Produced **the nullification crisis**



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### States' Rights Debate.

- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-99 were early discussions on states' rights.
- **Daniel Webster** debated Robert Y. Hayne in Senate on nullification.
  - Webster argued that the United States was one nation, not a pact among independent states.
- Jackson urged Congress to pass lower tariff rate in 1832.
  - Jackson opposed nullification, but was worried about the southern economy.
- South Carolina enacted Nullification Act to void tariffs.
- Congress then passed another lower-tariff compromise.
- States' rights controversy continued until Civil War.



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### Main Idea 3: Jackson's attack on the Bank sparked controversy.

- Jackson did not always support federal power.
  - Opposed Second Bank of the United States.
  - Believed it unconstitutional: only states should have banking power.
- Southern states opposed the Bank because they believed it only helped the wealthy.
- In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Supreme Court ruled the national bank was constitutional.
  - McCulloch was a cashier at the Bank's branch in Maryland who refused to pay the tax that was designed to limit the Bank's operations.
- Jackson vetoed the renewal of the Bank's charter in 1832.
  
- In 1827, northern manufacturers demanded a tariff on imported wool goods.
  - Would provide protection against foreign competition



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### Main Idea 4: Jackson's policies led to the Panic of 1837.

- Jackson took funds out of the Bank and put them in state banks.
- State banks used funds to give credit to land buyers.
  - Helped land expansion but caused inflation
- Jackson tried to slow inflation.
  - Ordered Americans to use only gold and silver to buy land
  - Still did not help the national economy
- Jackson's banking and inflation policies opened the door for economic troubles.
- Jackson urged Congress to pass lower tariff rate in 1832.
  - Jackson opposed nullification



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### Elections of 1836 and 1840

- Jackson chose not to run again in 1836; Vice President Martin Van Buren was nominated.
- Van Buren defeated four candidates nominated by the new **Whig Party**.
- A severe economic depression called the **Panic of 1837** followed the election.
- People blamed Van Buren even though Jackson's economic policies had contributed to the panic.
- Van Buren was defeated in 1840 by Whig candidate **William Henry Harrison**.



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### Indian Removal

#### The Big Idea

President Jackson supported a policy of Indian removal.

#### Main Ideas

- The Indian Removal Act authorized the relocation of Native Americans to the West.
- Cherokee resistance to removal led to disagreement between Jackson and the Supreme Court.
- Other Native Americans resisted removal with force..



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### Main Idea 1: The Indian Removal Act authorized the relocation of Native Americans to the West.

- Native Americans had long lived in settlements stretching from Georgia to Mississippi.
  - Jackson and other political leaders wanted to open land to settlement by American farmers.
- Congress passed the **Indian Removal Act** in 1830.
  - The act authorized the removal of Native Americans living east of Mississippi to lands in the West.
- Congress then established the **Indian Territory**.
  - Native Americans would be moved to land in present-day Oklahoma.
- Congress approved the creation of the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** to manage removal.



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### Legislative Requirements

- Choctaw
  - First to be sent to Indian Territory.
  - 7.5 million acres of their land taken by Mississippi.
  - One-fourth died on the way.
- Creek
  - Resisted but were captured and forced to march to Indian Territory.
- Chickasaw
  - Negotiated treaty for better supplies, but many died.



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### Main Idea 3: Other Native Americans resisted removal with force.

- Chief **Black Hawk** of the Fox and Sauk fought rather than leave Illinois.
  - He was eventually forced to leave, after running out of food and supplies.
- **Osceola** led his followers in the Second Seminole War in Florida.
  - Hundreds of Seminoles, including Osceola were killed, and some 4,000 Seminoles were removed
  - Small groups of Seminole resisted removal, and their descendants live in Florida today.



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