



Chapter 10

The Triumph of White Men's
Democracy – APUSH, Mr. Muller

Aim: What makes the Jacksonian Democracy different from the previous?

Do Now: “The political activity that pervades the U.S. must be seen in order to be understood. No sooner do you set foot upon American ground than you are stunned by a kind of tumult.”

-Alexis de Tocqueville, Democracy in America, 1835

BARTOLOMÉ DE LAS CASAS, *Brief Account of the Destruction of the Indies*

1542

Dominican priest Bartolomé de las Casas (1484–1566), one of the first settlers in New Spain, protested the treatment of Indians by the Spanish in this address to Prince Philip, the future king of Spain. In this passage, Las Casas advocates for the rights of native peoples and rejects the *encomienda* system.

They are by nature the most humble, patient, and peaceable, holding no grudges, free from embroilments, neither excitable nor quarrelsome. . . . They are also poor people, for they not only possess little but have no desire to possess worldly goods. For this reason they are not arrogant, embittered, or greedy. . . . They are very clean in their persons, with alert, intelligent minds, docile and open to doctrine, very apt to receive our holy Catholic faith, to be endowed with virtuous customs, and to behave in a godly fashion. And once they begin to hear the tidings of the Faith, they are so insistent on knowing more and on taking the sacraments of the Church and on observing the divine cult that, truly, the missionaries who are here need to be endowed by God with great patience in order to cope with such eagerness. . . .

Yet into this sheepfold, into this land of meek outcasts there came some Spaniards who immediately behaved like ravening wild beasts, wolves, tigers, or lions that had been starved for many days. . . .

Bartolomé de las Casas, *The Devastation of the Indies: A Brief Account*, ed. Bill M. Donovan (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992), 28.

PRACTICING Historical Thinking

Identify: A historian's **summary** can provide a short but accurate account of the original text. Summaries include key details and feature general statements of fact, attitude, or purpose. Summarize Las Casas's presentation of native peoples and the actions of the Spaniards.

Analyze: What portrayals of native peoples here might make a historian skeptical of their accuracy?

Evaluate: What European beliefs and values might have led Las Casas to portray native peoples in this way?

Andrew Jackson



Grew up on the frontier and was known for his courage, stubbornness and toughness.



With little formal education he managed to become a lawyer and grew wealthy by buying and selling land. He owned a large plantation, called Hermitage, in Tennessee and was a slave owner.



Elected to Congress in 1796, but his greatest fame came from his generalship at New Orleans in the War of 1812, and later defeating the Creek Indians and conquering Florida.

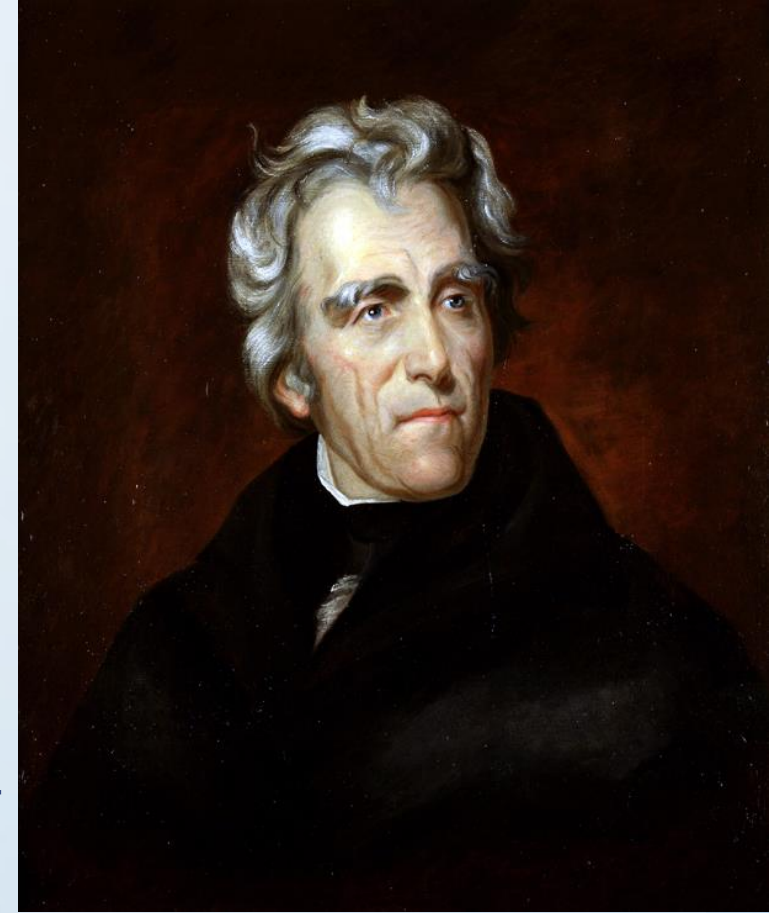


Jackson at Battle of New Orleans
The Hermitage: Jackson's
plantation home



The Jacksonian Era

- Champion of the People
 - The Common Man's Man
- In the election of 1824, Andrew Jackson (the hero of the battle of New Orleans) ran against John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay for president



**Election of 1824
will formally put
an end to the Era
of Good Feelings**

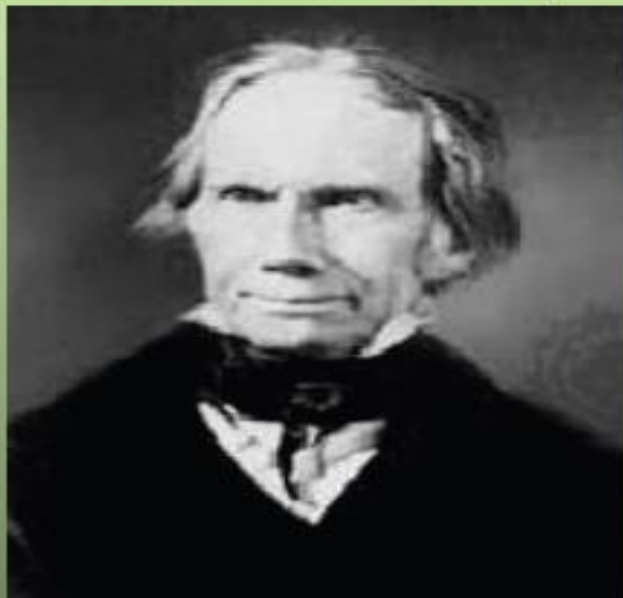
Candidates of 1824: All four claimed to be Republicans



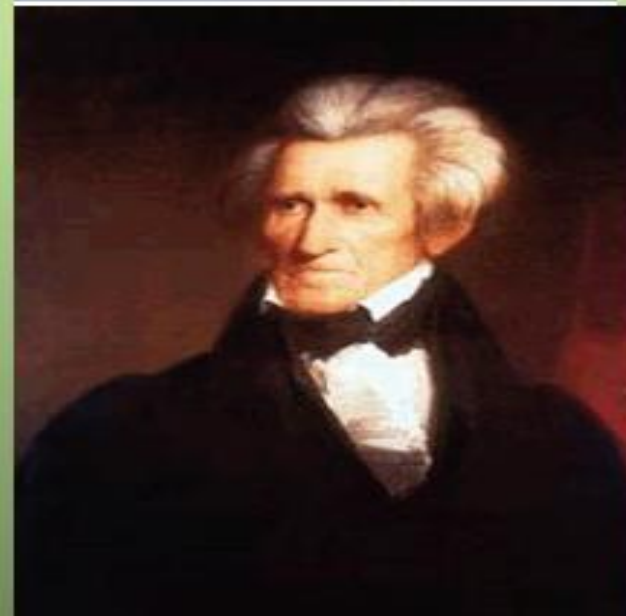
**John Q
Adams**
Sec of State



**William
Crawford**
**Sec of
Treasury**



**Henry
Clay**
Kentucky



**Andrew
Jackson**
Tennessee

The Corrupt Bargain

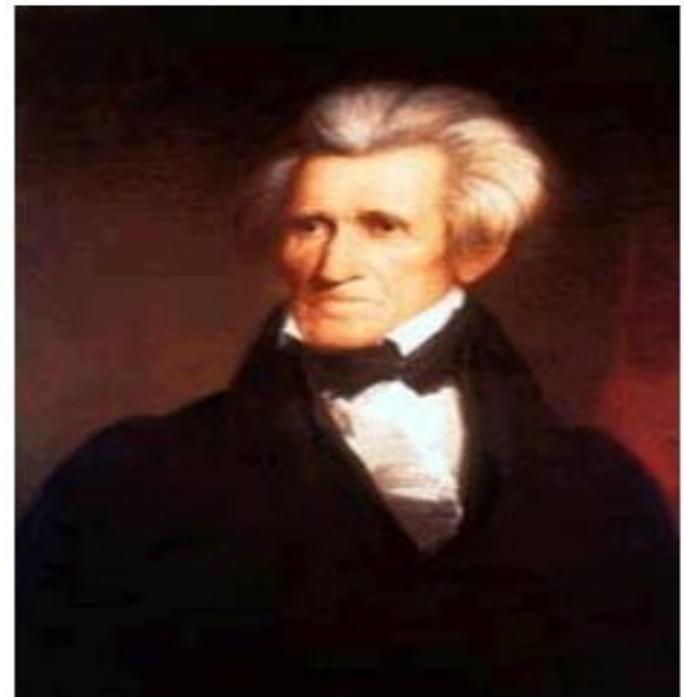
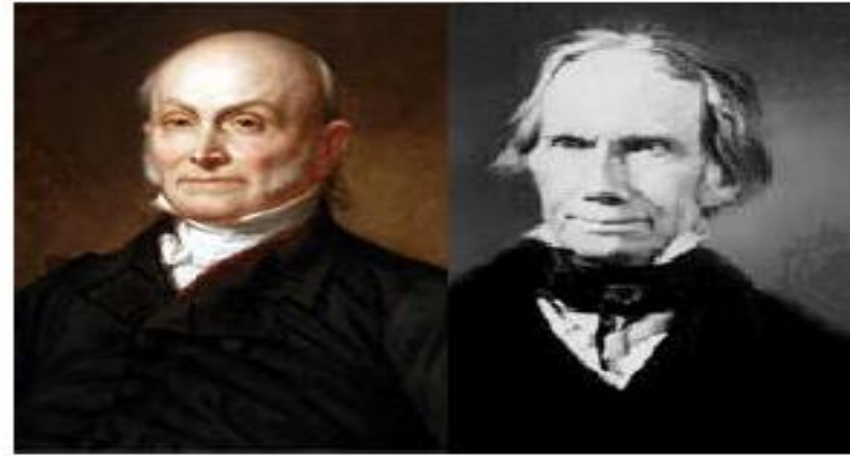
- In the election, Jackson won the majority of the popular vote, but no candidate won a majority of the electoral votes.



- When no candidate wins a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives must choose who become President.
- Henry Clay dropped out of the race for president, and as Speaker of the House of Representatives he influenced other Congressmen to vote for Adams.
- After Adams won, Adams appointed Clay Secretary of State

BACKGROUND TO THE 'CORRUPT BARGAIN'

- **Under 12th Amendment:** They must choose among the top three candidates
- Speaker of the **House Clay** and JQA both supported the American System
- Clay throws his support behind John Quincy Adams
- Henry Clay was picked as new **Sec. of State.**
- Awesome position to become President (3 had become President)
- According to Jackson's supporters, Adams had **bribed Clay** with the position.
- Jackson peeps denounce "**corrupt bargain**"



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

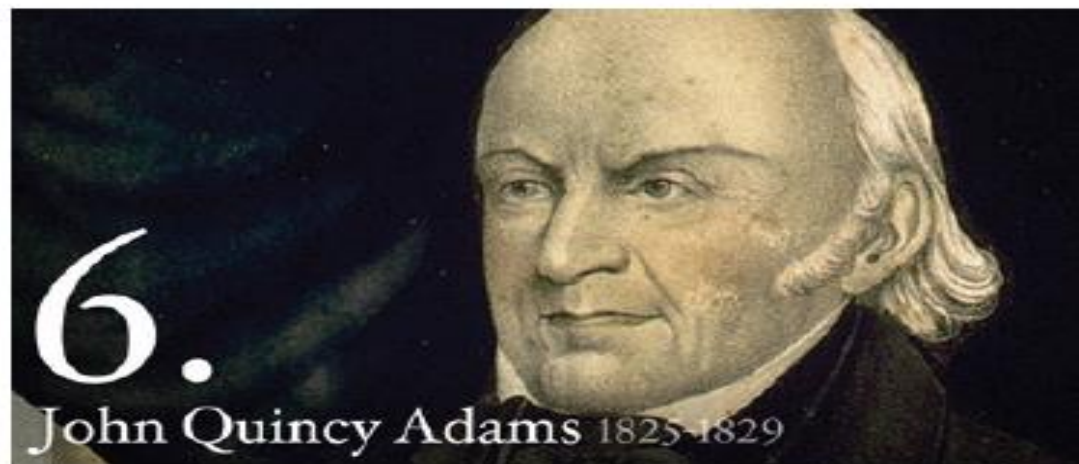
Foreign policy legend:

Accomplishments as Secretary of State:

- 1) Rush-Bagot Treaty
- 2) British-American Convention
- 3) Adams-Onis Treaty
- 4) Monroe Doctrine

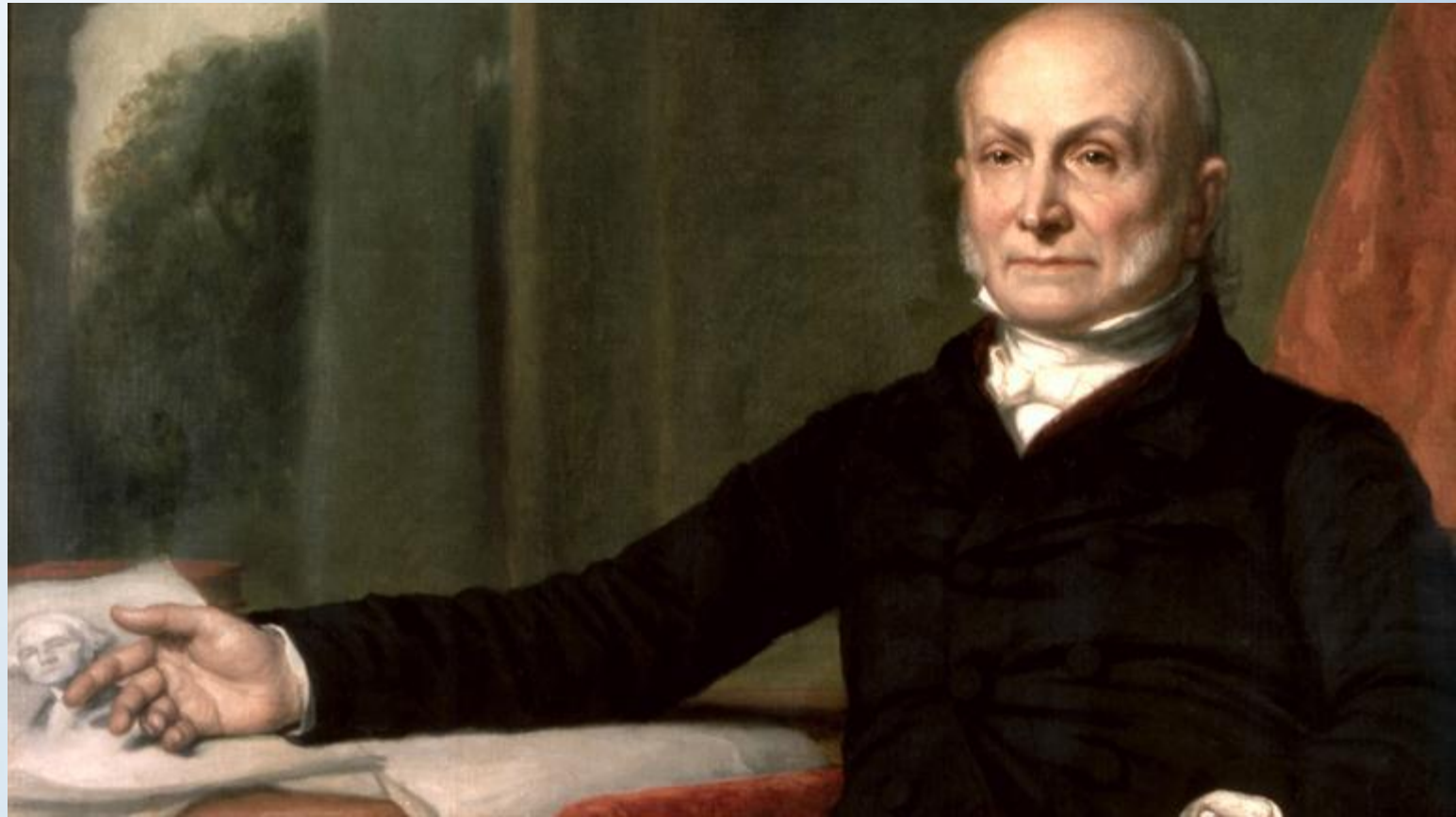


- Difficulties as President
 - Never had majority of support
 - charges of “corruption” hanging over him



President John Quincy Adams

- Alienates Jacksonians by asking Congress for \$ for internal improvements, aid to manufacturers, a national university and an astronomical observatory.
- Actions as Pres. viewed as waster of \$\$

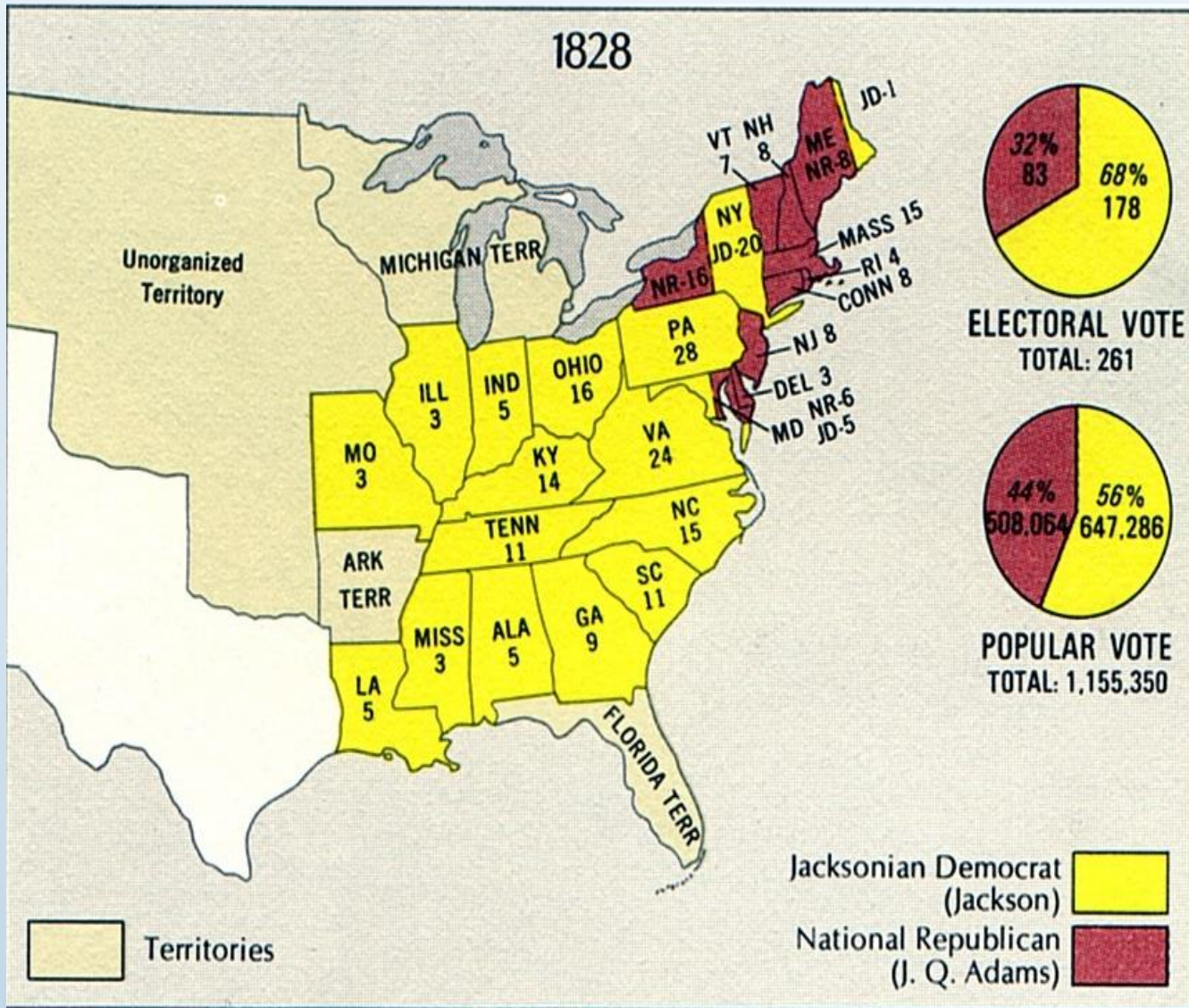


POST 1824 ELECTION

Final split amongst “united” Republicans under the Era of Good Feelings

- 1) The **National Republicans** with Adams
- 2) The **Democratic-Republicans** with Jackson

The Election of 1828



One of the most vicious elections in U.S. history.

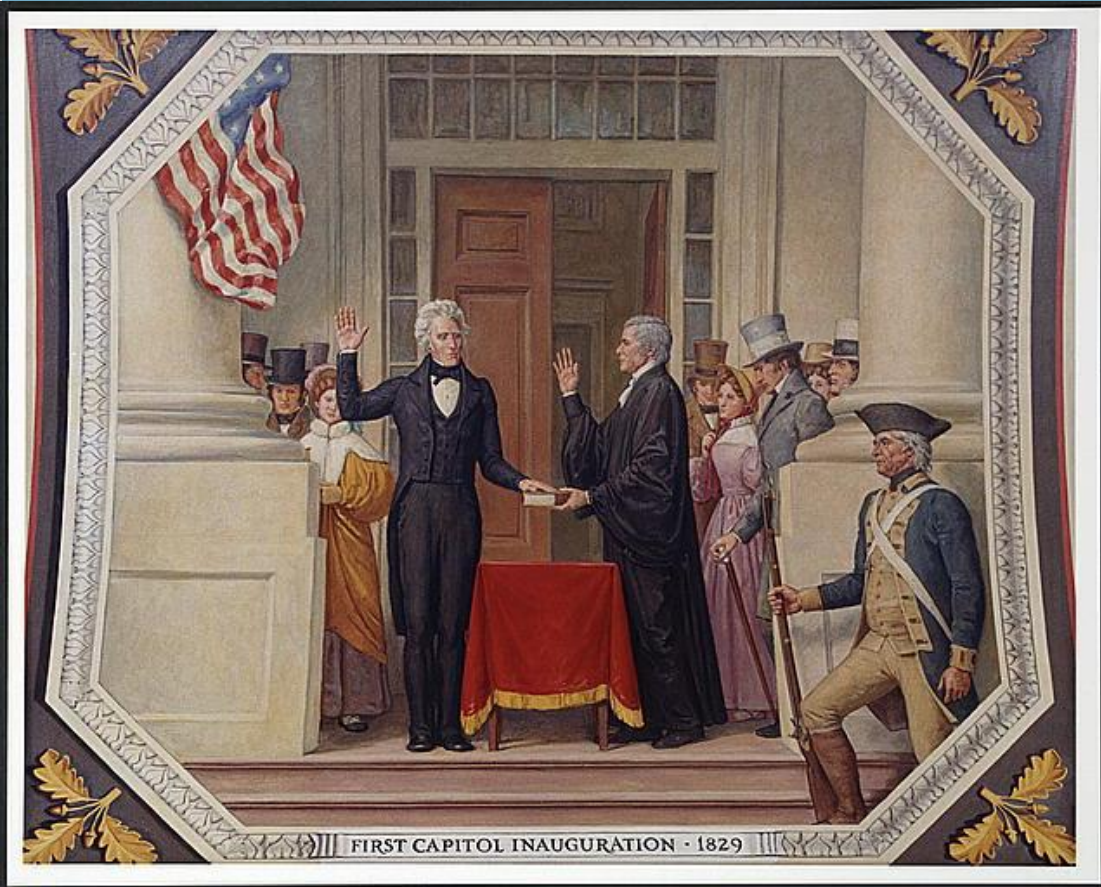
Jackson's opponents accused him of murder, gambling, slave trading and treason.

They said his mother was a prostitute.

His wife was attacked as an immoral woman. She died right after the election and Jackson blamed the personal attacks for her death.

Jackson's 1828 campaign was the first to appeal directly to voters through a professional political organization. Twice as many votes were cast in this election than in 1824.

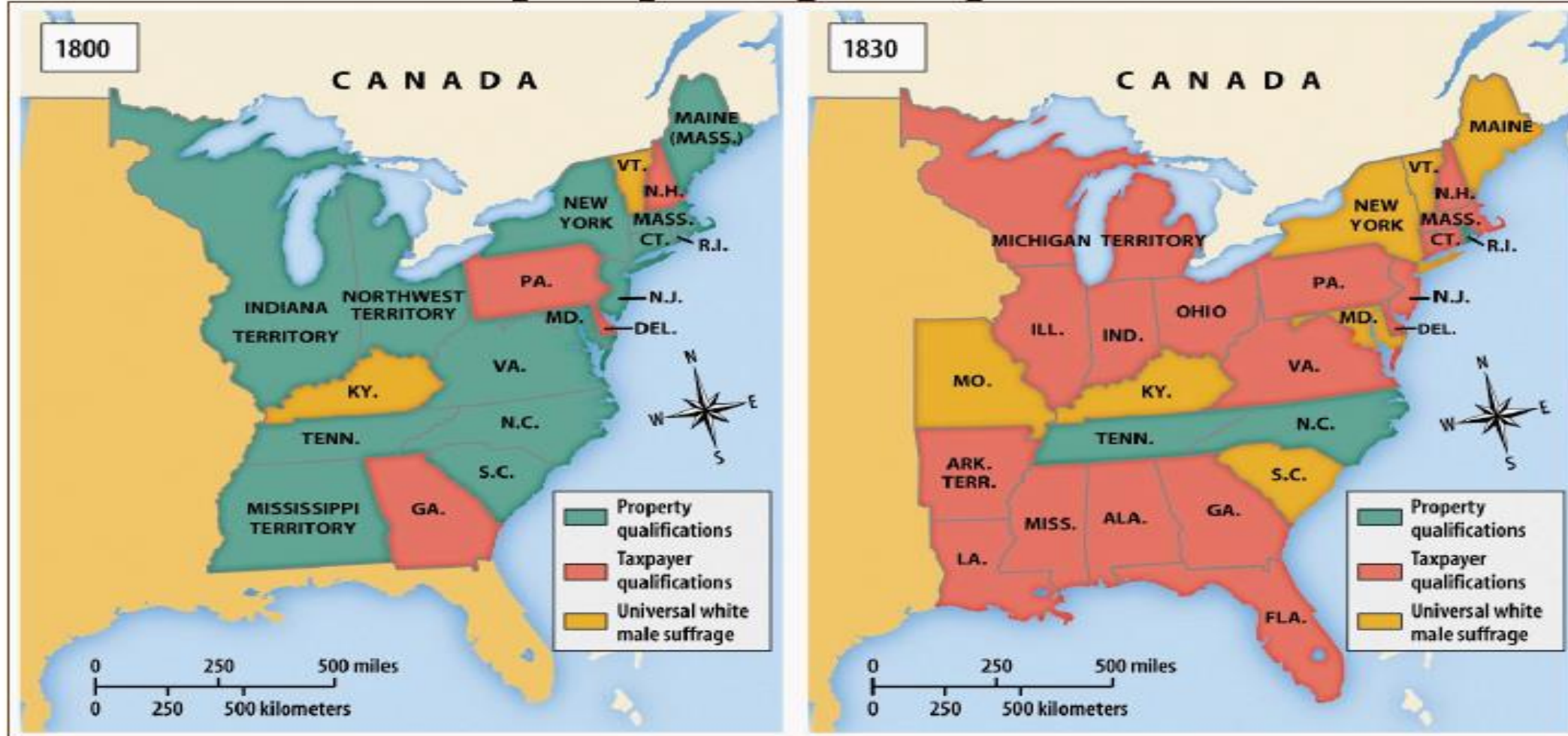
Jackson's election was seen as a victory for the "common man." Thousands crowded the White House for the free food and drink given away in the inaugural celebration.



Jackson's supporters declared his win a victory for the "farmers and mechanics of the country" over the "rich and well born." Almost all agreed that the election was the beginning of a new democratic republic.

Democratization of American society

Most states eliminate property requirements for voting



Eventually universal white male voting (suffrage)

POLITICAL CHANGES

- **1790-1828: Caucus System**
 - **Small group of individuals within the party would choose the candidate**
- **After 1828: Party Convention**
 - **Members from the political party nominate the candidate**
- **Spoils System**—rewarding political supporters with public office
 - **Jackson defended it on **democratic grounds****
 - **Corruption and ineffectiveness accompanied the new system**

“To the victor belongs the spoils”

✦ The spoils system refers to a political party giving government jobs to supporters after winning an election as a reward for working toward victory.

✦ Jackson greatly increased the practice. He felt that he was increasing democracy in government by opening up jobs to ordinary citizens.



In 1881 President Garfield was assassinated by a disappointed government job seeker and soon after laws were passed to do away with the spoils system

Indian Removal Act of 1830

- ✚ The motivation behind the law was greed for the vast Native American lands.
- ✚ An Indian-hating mentality by certain groups of frontiersmen also contributed to the passage of the act.
- ✚ Mandated the removal of all American Indian tribes east of the Mississippi River to lands in the west.
- ✚ President Jackson outlined his Indian removal policy to Congress on December 6, 1830: "It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress, and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes also to seek the same obvious advantages."

Cherokee Indians

- Andrew Jackson wants to force Native Americans to move off of their land
- Andrew Jackson believes this will open up more land for white settlers
- Cherokee Nation sues the United States in the US Supreme Court to stop the removal
- Cherokee Nation wins their court case
- Andrew Jackson refuses to enforce the court's decision



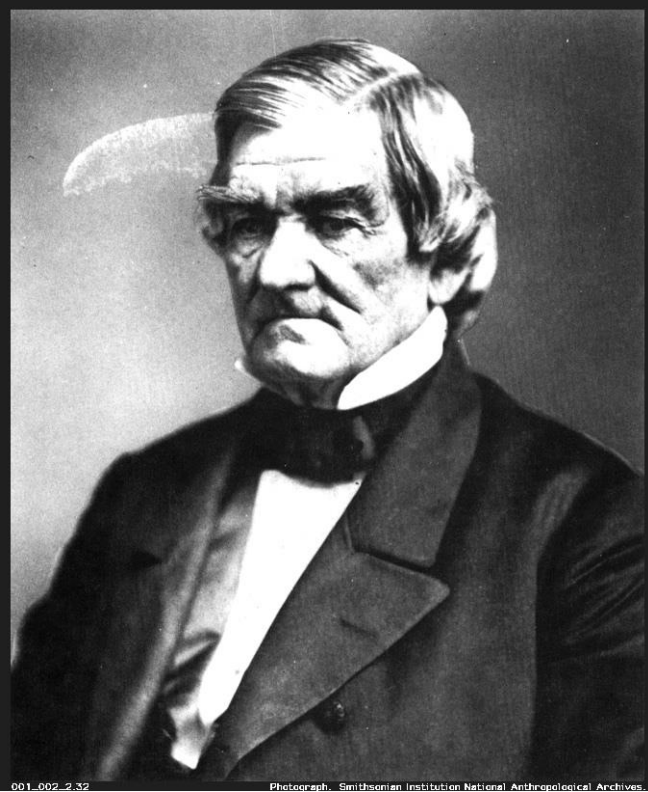
RESULTS OF INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

- Jackson's policy led to uprooting of thousands of Native people
- **Seminole** Indians refused to leave Florida
 - Brutal war took place between the U.S. and Seminole Natives called **Second Seminole War**
- Courts protect the rights of **Cherokee**:
 - **Worcester v. Georgia** (1832): Georgia law does not apply to the Cherokee nation
 - Cherokee cannot be forced to move by the U.S. government
- Jackson chooses to ignore federal courts decision
 - **“John Marshall has made his decision, let him enforce it if he can.”**

The Cherokee fought removal in the Supreme Court

Despite being described as “uncivilized savages” the Cherokee and other five civilized tribes adopted the lifestyle of European Americans. They lived in towns with roads, schools, churches, a system of representational government, and were farmers and cattle ranchers. They believed in the justice offered through the American court system and took their case to the Supreme Court.


The Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee were sovereign people, **Worcester v. Georgia**, and could not be made to move without a treaty formally ratified by the Senate. Major Ridge, a Cherokee leader of a small minority group supporting removal, signed a treaty which the Senate ratified. Despite the fact that many Americans opposed the act, President Jackson immediately sent the army to relocate the entire tribe.



001_002_2_32 Photograph, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

Trail of Tears

 In 1838, the army forcibly removed more than 16,000 Cherokee Indians from their homelands in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, and sent them to Indian Territory (today known as Oklahoma).

 One in four died along the journey, and thousands more perished later from the consequences of relocation.

John Ross, veteran of various wars in which he fought with Jackson, served as president of the Cherokee nation from 1839 until his death in 1866. Although he opposed relocation, the tribe was forced to move.

CHEROKEE REMOVAL ROUTES



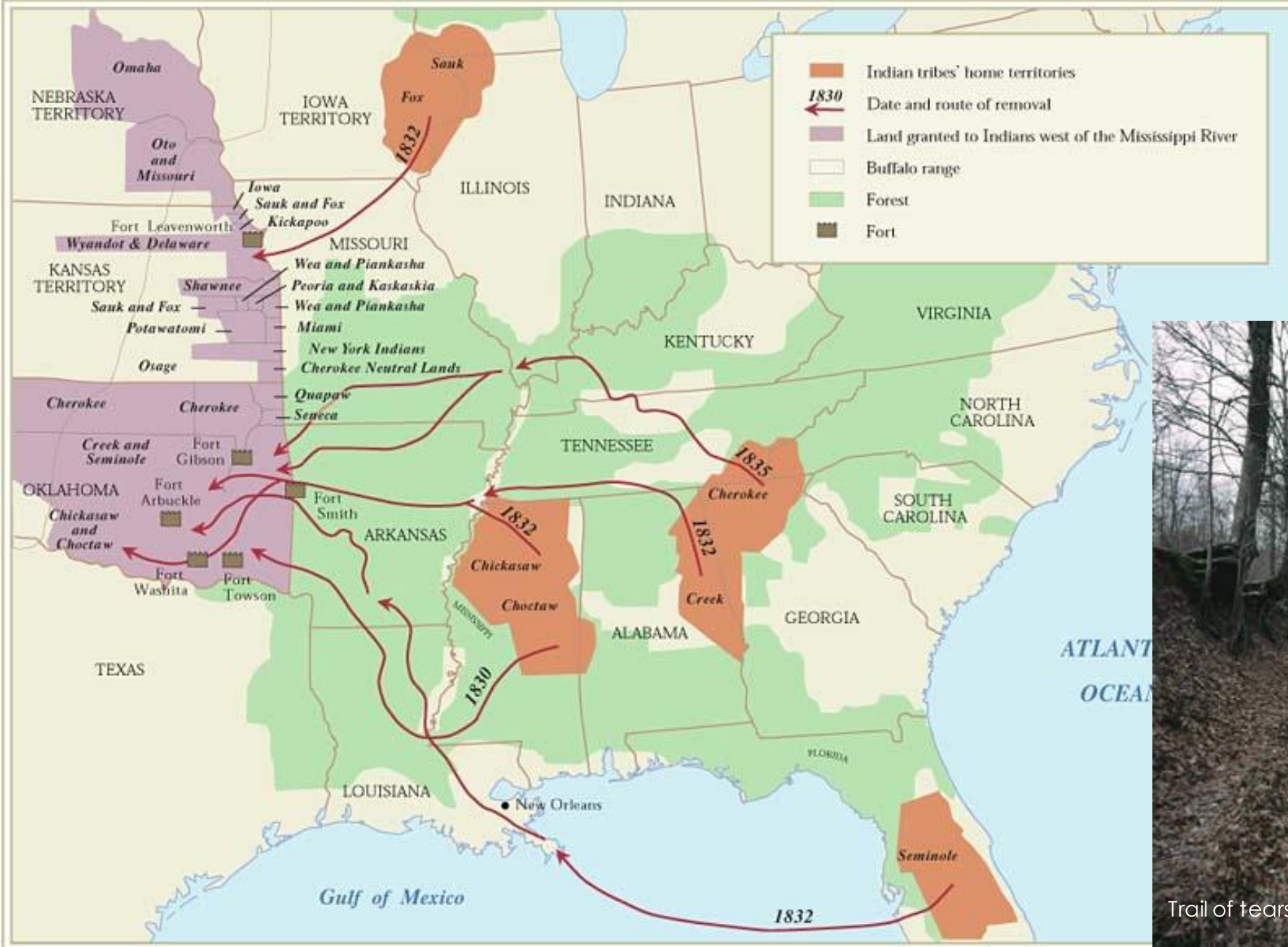
Trail of Tears National Historic Trail: Land Route — Water Route — Other Routes



R. Michelson Galleries

"The Trail of Tears"

© Max D. Standley



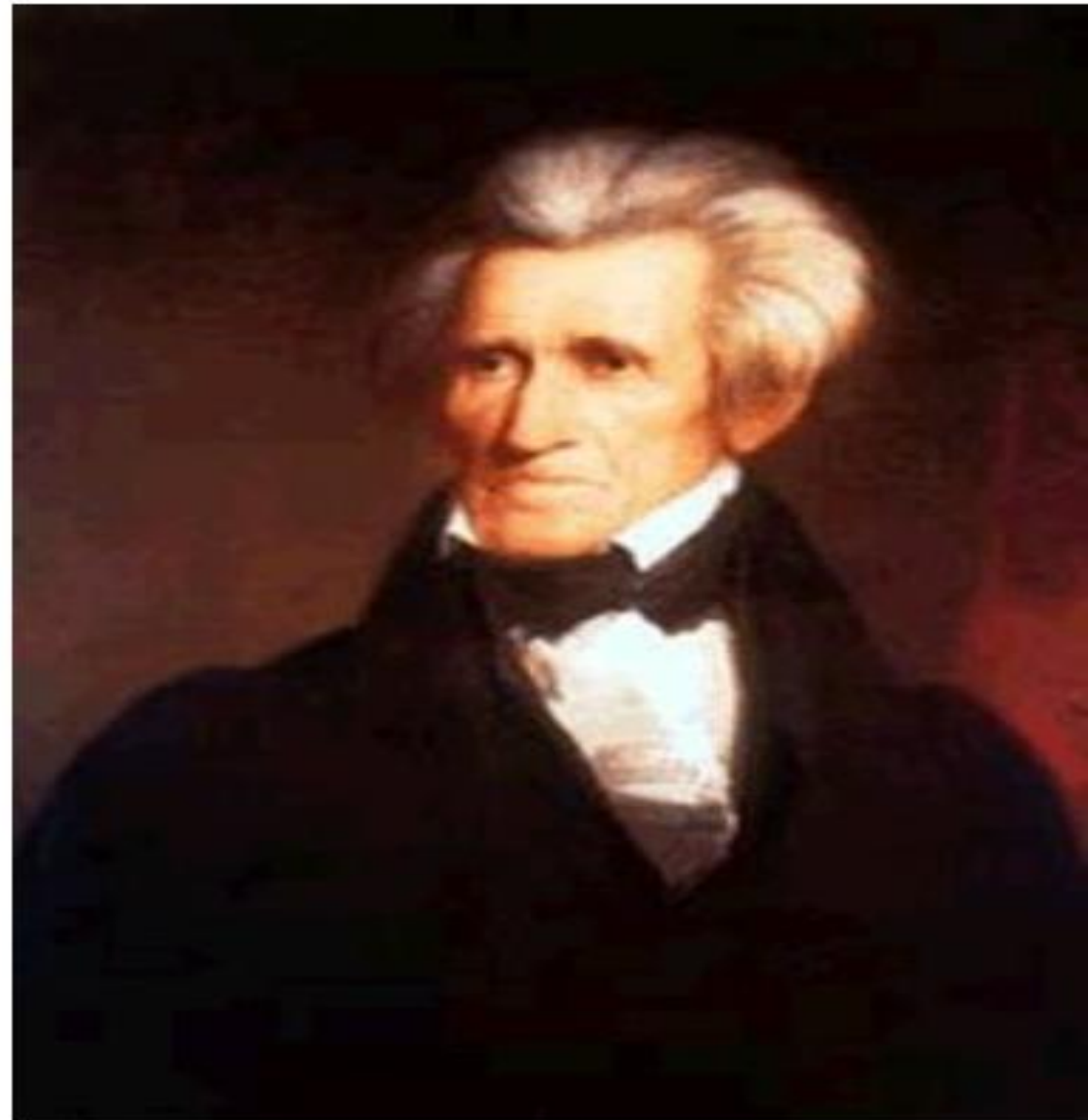
Trail of tears today

NULLIFICATION CRISIS

- **Tariff of 1828** passed by Congress
 - Northerners like, Southerners hate it
 - **Sectionalism** on the rise again!
- Southerners refer to the Tariff of 1828 as **the “Tariff of Abominations”**
- Pamphlet published **“South Carolina Exposition”** written by **John C. Calhoun**
- **Nullification Theory:** a state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or nullify it.
 - Remember the Seditions Acts (**Kentucky and Virginia Resolution 1798**)
- Another tariff passed by Congress- **Tariff of 1832**
- South Carolina is pissed
 - **Nullification approved:** the tariff would not be collected in **South Carolina**
 - Threaten **secession** if attempts made to collect the tax

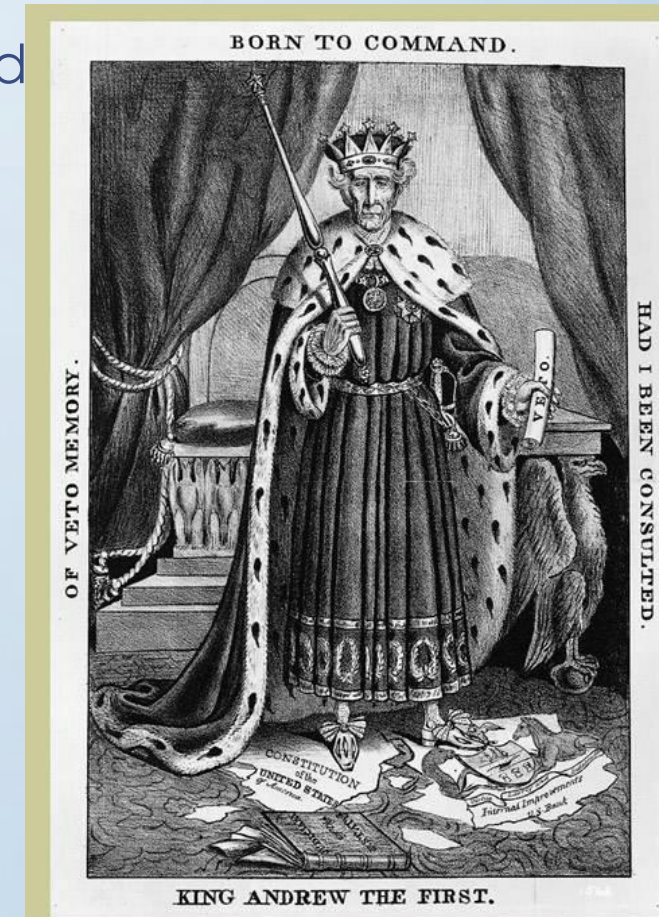
JACKSON RESPONDS

- **Jackson was not a fan of the tariff, but wanted to defend the union**
- **“Olive Branch and Sword”**
 - **Force Bill of 1833: Federal army would collect tariff**
 - Nullification would not be tolerated
 - **Compromise Tariff of 1833: Henry Clay help negotiate a lower tariff**
- **Nullification was rescinded**
 - **Union preserved**
- **Sign of things to come?**
 - **South Carolina will leave union in 1860**





States' Rights vs. Federal Supremacy

- The Nullification Crisis → Southern states opposed a protective tariff (higher price paid for imported goods). Felt the North benefited from this.
 - South Carolina deemed the tariff unconstitutional. They declared it void.
 - President Andrew Jackson, declared South Carolina's actions were treasonous, and sent federal troops to collect the tariff.




Bank war

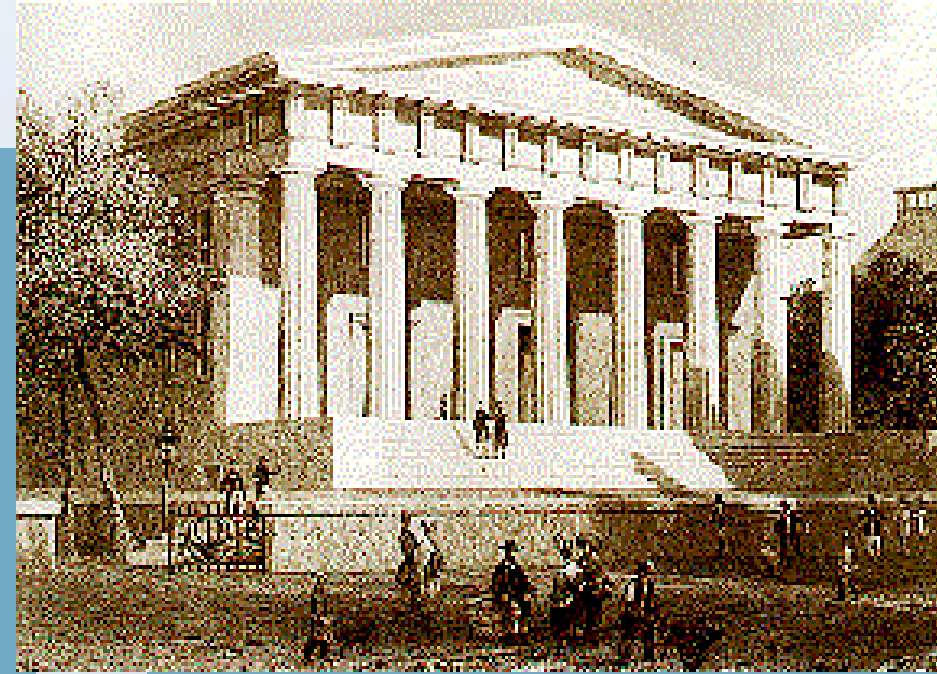
 The Second Bank of the United States (BUS) was founded in 1816, five years after the expiration of the First Bank of the United States.

 In 1822, Nicholas Biddle, a wealthy upper class intellectual and financier, was appointed president of the bank.

 The BUS was owned by individuals but the government used it to hold all its gold and silver.

 The bank's paper bills were accepted as equivalent to gold for any payments to the government.

 Jackson thought the BUS was a menace to the economy. He believed money should be in gold and silver coins and not paper.



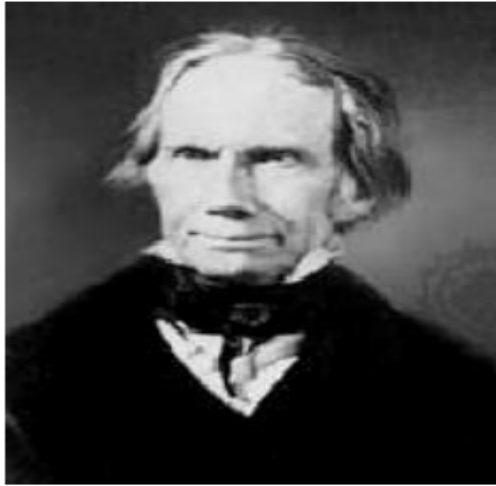
BUS building in Philadelphia in 1830 and (below) today.



Bank War

- **1816 Congress** gave **20 year Charter** to the **Bank of the U.S.**

– Congress approves **recharter in 1832** with help of **Henry Clay**. Wants to make it an issue in **Election of 1832**.



- **1832** → **Jackson vetoed the recharter** of the **2nd National Bank of the United States**.



Some accuse him of exercising too much power

The Bank War: Jackson versus Biddle



President Jackson



BUS president Biddle

**The Supreme Court declared
the National Bank to be
constitutional in
McCulloch v. Maryland
(1819)**

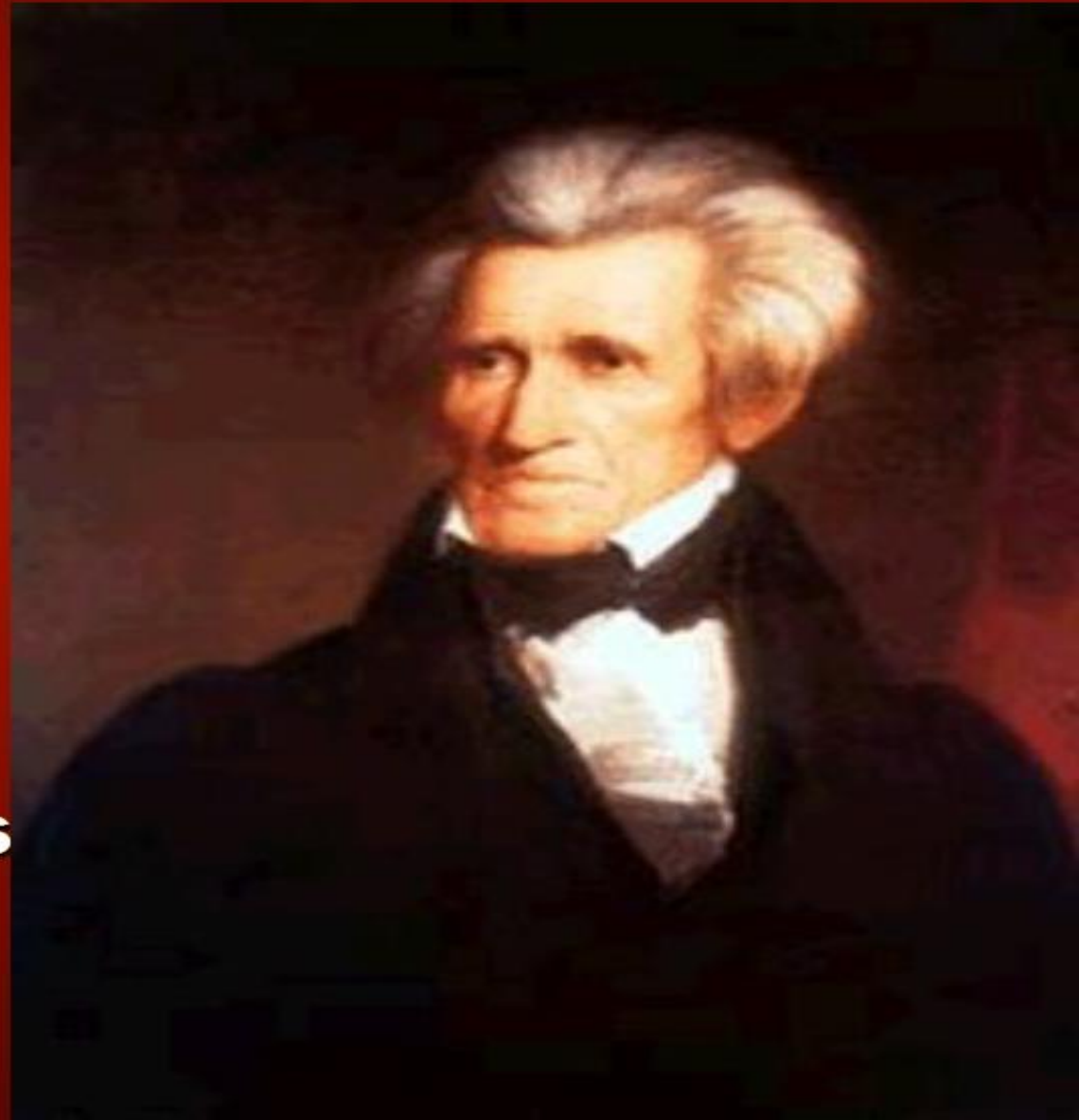
Jackson's veto of the bank was one of many vetoes he used. He had vetoed more times than all the other Presidents combined.

1. Presidential Vetoes, 1789-Present

President	Congresses coincident with terms	Regular vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total vetoes	Vetoes overridden
Washington	1, 2, 3, 4	2	—	2	—
Adams	5, 6	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	7, 8, 9, 10	—	—	—	—
Madison	11, 12, 13, 14	5	2	7	—
Monroe	15, 16, 17, 18	1	—	1	—
J.Q. Adams	19, 20	—	—	—	—
Jackson	21, 22, 23, 24	5	7	12	—

Bank War

- Takes steps to destroy the National Bank prior to 1836.
- Orders all federal funds withdrawn in 1833
 - Place them into “Pet Banks”
- Bank President Nicholas Biddle calls in loans.
 - Widespread economic uncertainty



 Jackson and his Democratic supporters viewed the BUS as a center for aristocratic, undemocratic privilege and wanted to abolish it.

 Jackson felt Biddle had too much power and corrupted some members of Congress. He vowed not to renew its government charter that was up in 1836, which would put the BUS out of business.

 Jackson's Whig Party opponents, led by Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, believed that the majority of Americans supported the BUS and wanted to make it an issue in the 1832 elections.

 In 1832, Congress passed a BUS re-charter bill which Jackson immediately vetoed.

 The Bank went out of business in 1836.



BUS \$2,000 bill from the 1830's. Today \$2,000 would equal over \$43,000. Below, satire on Jackson's war against the BUS.



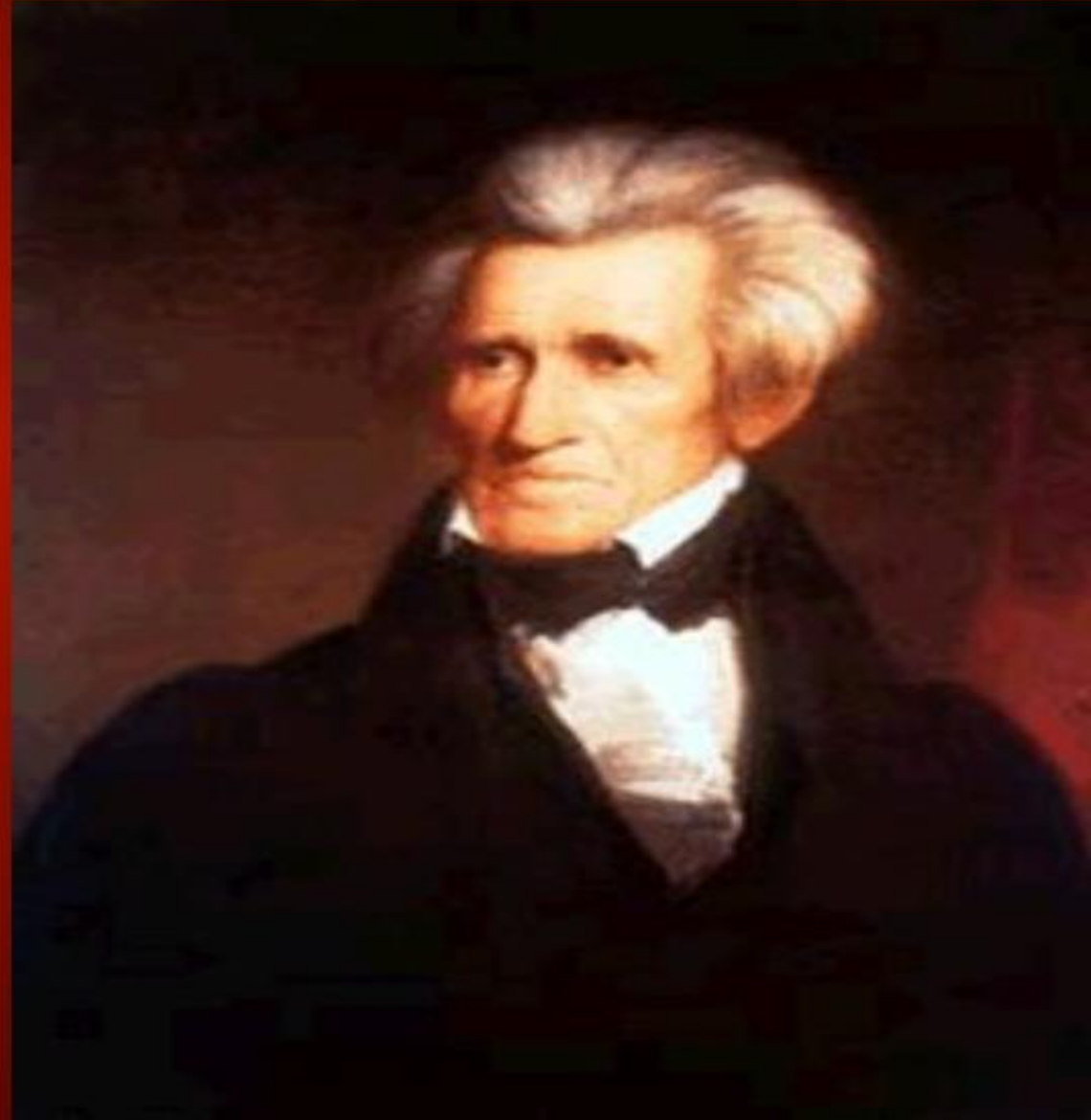
GENERAL JACKSON SLAYING THE MANY HEADED MONSTER.

ECONOMIC COLLAPSE

- **Specie Circular** issued in 1836: required that public land be purchased with gold or silver (“hard” currency)

- **Panic of 1837-** caused by a variety of factors

- Over speculation in western lands
- Bank battle
- Specie circular



The battle between Jackson and Biddle over the Bank of the U.S. The print is sympathetic to Jackson, showing him as champion of the common man against the wealthy supporters of the BUS. In the center Biddle (left) and Jackson square off. A fat woman, "Mother Bank", holds a bottle of expensive port wine for Biddle. Behind her are Biddle supporters Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.



SET TO BETWEEN OLD HICKORY AND BULLY NICK.

How long his day fight to Nick
Put the screws to him my lady!

Blow us fight of Nick and
been wounded for months.
You see, no how he's losing
his wind!

Hurray! Nick my kiddy
his time is paid in the
Smellon!

Go it Hickory, my old father!
give it to him in the bread
basket, it will make him
throw up his deposits!

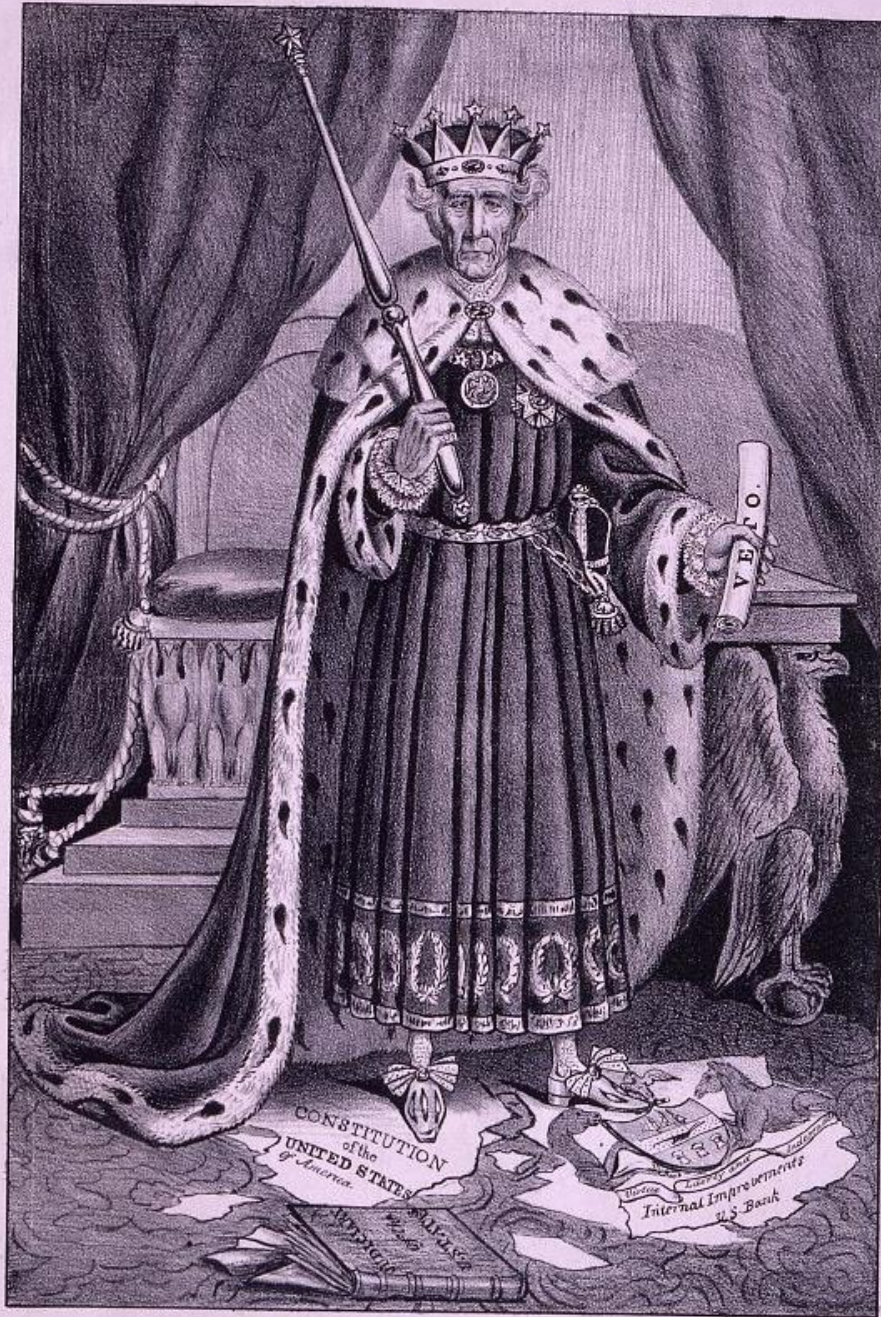
I wish if that general
hairy been taken
before from Puller!

Hurray! my old father
flour of the forest,
make into him like a streak
of lightning through
a gooseberry bush!

This celebrated fight took place at Washington in 1824. Hickory was seconded by Little Van and Mayer Jack Downing, with Joe Tammany for bottle holder; Long Hairy and Black Dan were Nick's seconds, and Old Mother Bank bottle holder. Several long and severe rounds were fought, and from the immense sums bet, many of the fancy were losers to a large amount. Old Mother B. is said to have backed her champion to the tune of more than \$400,000. Nick's weight of metal was superior as well as his science, but neither were sufficient for the pluck and wind of Hickory, who showed his thorough training and sound condition so effectually that in the last round Nick was unable to come to time and gave in.

BORN TO COMMAND.

OF VETO MEMORY.



HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

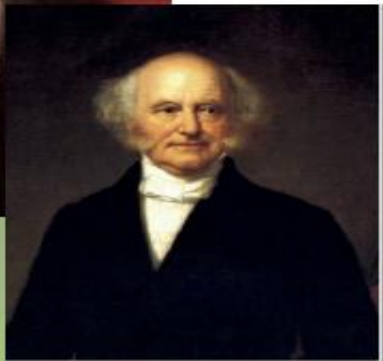
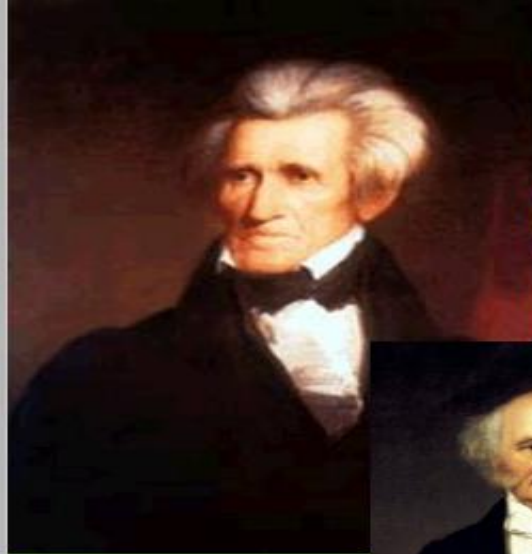
KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

Anti-Jackson cartoon, shows him in regal costume, stands before a throne in a frontal pose like a playing-card king.

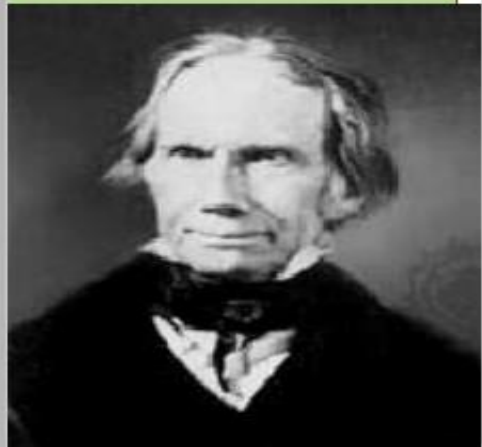
He holds a "veto" in his left hand and a scepter in his right.





The Federal Constitution and the arms of Pennsylvania (the United States Bank was located in Philadelphia) lie in tatters under his feet.

A book "Judiciary of the U[nited] States" lies nearby.



Election of 1832



	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
 Jackson (Democratic)	219	76	701,780	54
 Clay (National Republican)	49	17	484,205	38
 Wirt (Anti-Masonic)	7	2.4	100,715	8
 Floyd (Independent Democrat)	11	3.8	-----	----

The Two Party System

- **Whigs**: People who supported John Adams and his idea that government must help the economy (Hamilton's Federalists)
- **Democrats**: People who supported Andrew Jackson. (Jeffersonian Republicans)



JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY!

OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES!

Admittance to all, including Rear-Seats in Parquette and Balcony.....	only 30 cents
Children under ten years.....	15 cents
Reserved Seats in Parquette and Balcony.....	30 cts. extra
Do do do Children under 10 years.....	15 cts. extra
Single Seats in Private Boxes and Orchestra Chairs.....	60 cts. extra
Entire Private Boxes.....	5 dollars Extra

A SYLLABUS

Wonders to dazzle and amaze!

UNIVERSAL WHITE MALE SUFFRAGE!

GENUINE SPECIMENS OF IRISH IMMIGRATION

Phrenological Examinations and Charts, by Prof. O'Malley.

DIORAMAS OF AMERICAN LIFE!

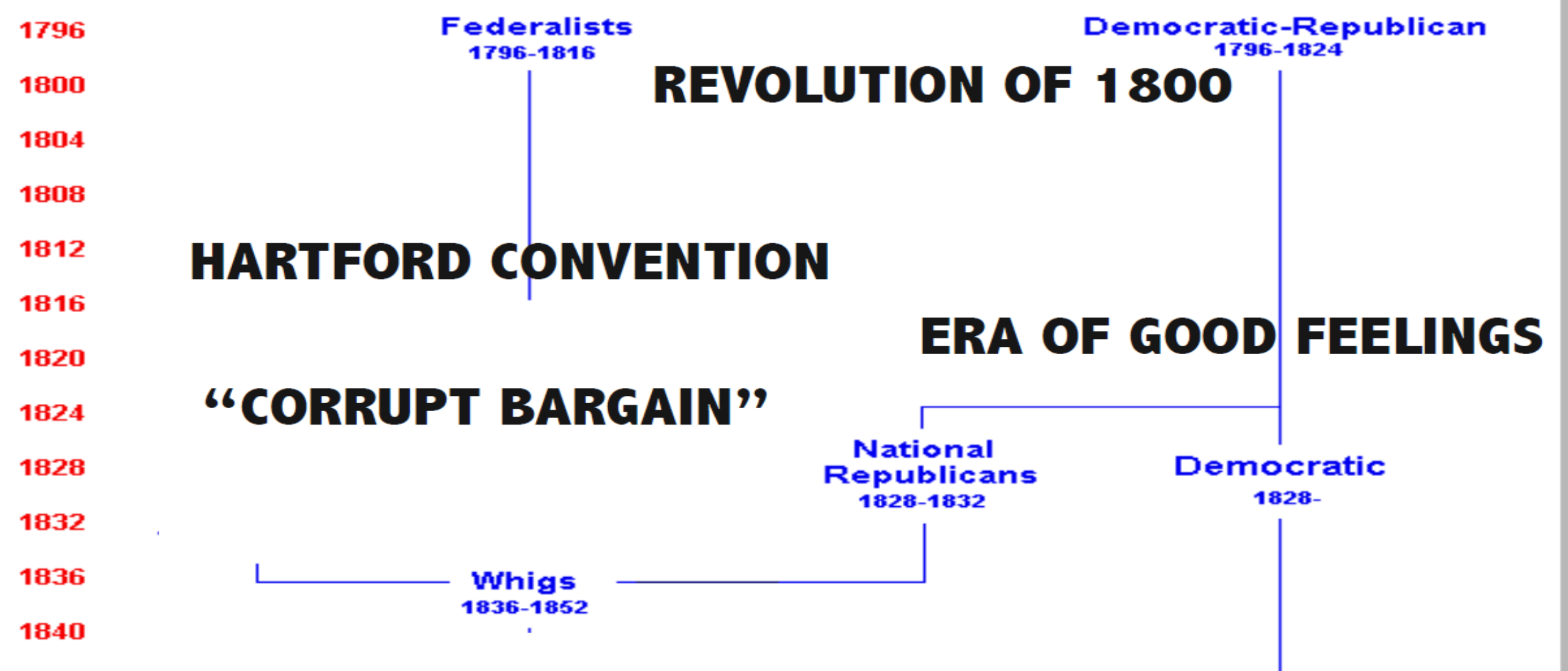
NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

DEMOCRATS

- **Small national government**
- **Federal government should stay out of economic affairs and social issues**
- **Strength: South, West, and amongst workers in urban area**

WHIGS

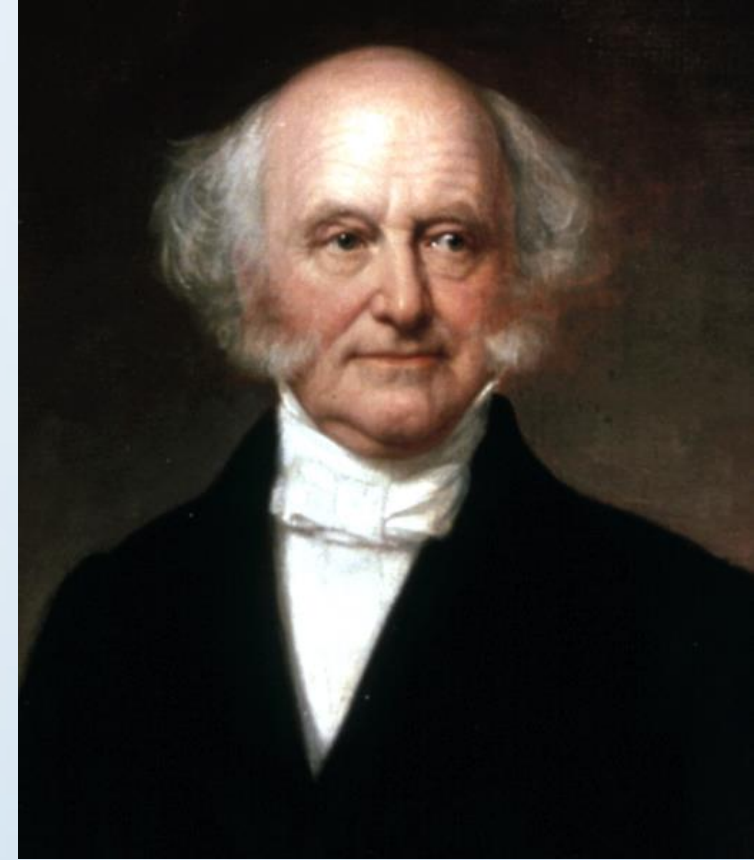
- **Favored strong central government.**
- **Supported Clay's American system**
- **Tended to support public schooling and moral reform movements (prohibition of liquor)**
- **Strength: New England area, Protestants, etc.**



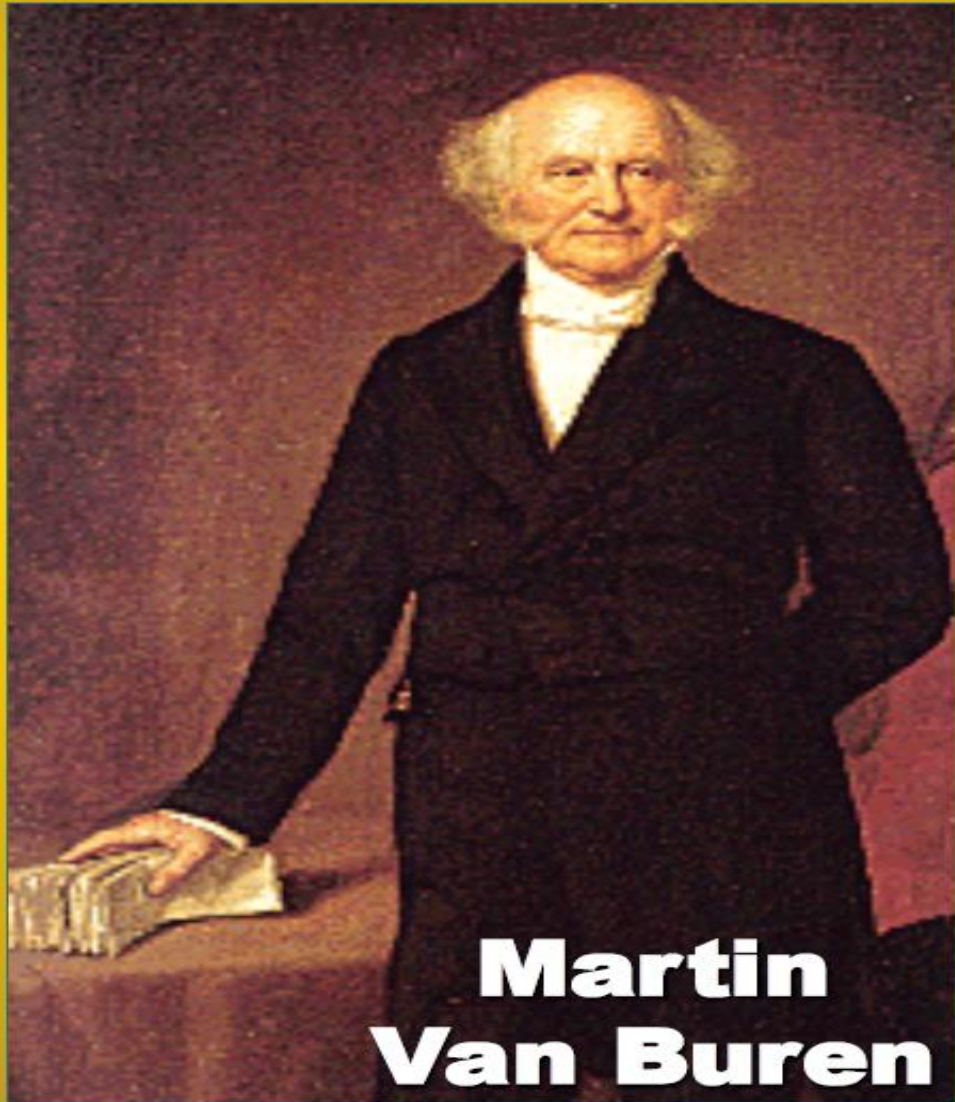
DEVELOPMENT OF THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM

Jackson Leaves Office

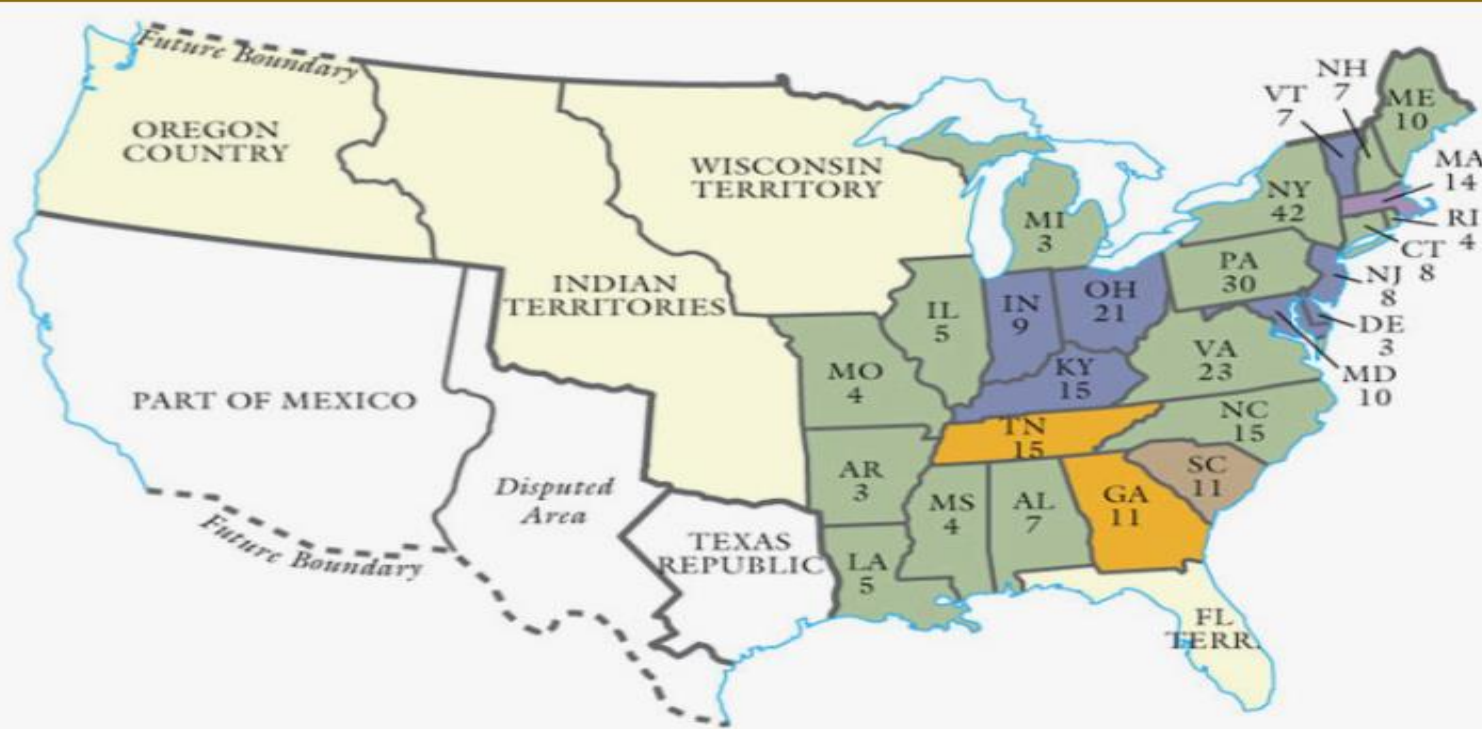
- Following the precedent set out by George Washington, Andrew Jackson serves only two terms as President
- Jackson's Vice President is elected President – Martin Van Buren
- Panic of 1837 → Caused mainly by Jackson's lack of support for the national bank.
- Loses to William Henry "Tippecanoe" Harrison in 1840 election.
 - Harrison dies in office less than a month after taking office from pneumonia. → John Tyler new pres. (1st VP to succeed the Presidency)




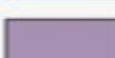
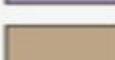


The 1836 Election Results



**Martin
Van Buren**



	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
 Van Buren (Democrat)	170	57.8	764,176	51
 Harrison (Whig)	73	24.8	550,816	36
 White (Whig)	26	8.8	146,107	10
 Webster (Whig)	14	4.8	41,201	3
 Mangum (Independent Democrat)	11	3.7	-----	----



Martin Van “Ruin”



Questions 1–3 refer to the excerpt below.

“We hold . . . that on their separation from the Crown of Great Britain, the several colonies became free and independent States, each enjoying the separate and independent right of self-government; and that no authority can be exercised over them . . . but by their consent . . . It is equally true, that the Constitution of the United States is a compact formed between the several States . . . that the government created by it is a joint agency of the States, appointed to execute the powers enumerated and granted by that instrument; that all its acts not intentionally authorized are of themselves essentially null and void, and that the States have the right . . . to pronounce, in the last resort, authoritative judgment on the usurpations of the Federal Government . . . Such we deem to be inherent rights of the States.”

—John C. Calhoun, statement adopted by a convention in South Carolina, 1832

1. Which of the following was the immediate cause of the publication of the statement in this excerpt?
(A) The election of Andrew Jackson
(B) The decision to halt to slave importation
(C) A Supreme Court decision on states’ rights
(D) An increase in the tariff passed by Congress
2. As described in the excerpt, which individual or body makes the final decision on whether a law is valid in a state?
(A) Congress
(B) President
(C) States
(D) Supreme Court
3. Which of the following is or are most similar to the statement in the excerpt?
(A) Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
(B) Monroe Doctrine
(C) Specie Circular
(D) Tallmadge Amendment

Questions 4–6 refer to the excerpt below.

“It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government . . . In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy, and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law.

“But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions . . . to make the rich richer . . . the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics, and laborers— . . . have a right to complain of the injustices of their government.

“There are no necessary evils in government . . . If it would confine itself to equal protection . . . the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles.”

—President Andrew Jackson, Message vetoing the Bank, July 10, 1832

4. Based on the excerpt, which of the following groups was President Jackson trying to help?
(A) Common individuals
(B) Landowners
(C) Small bankers
(D) War veterans
6. President Jackson’s veto of the Bank bill would contribute most significantly to
(A) lower interest rates
(B) a financial panic
(C) increased land sales
(D) Clay’s political support