



Chapter 11, section 1

Jacksonian Democracy

2. In the presidential election of 1824, Andrew Jackson won the largest single share, or plurality, of the votes.



3. Because no one candidate received the majority of the electoral votes in the election, who elected the President? The House of Representatives chose the President.

Who did they choose? John Q. Adams

Why were Jackson's supporters upset?

They felt that Jackson should have been chosen and that Adams and Clay made a deal ("corrupt bargain") when, after Clay threw his support to Adams, Adams made him Sec't. of State

Video: The Election of 1824

4. Adam's Program of Economic Growth:

- Improving roads and waterways
- Build a national university
- Set up astrological observatories
- Support scientific research



5. By 1828 the Republican Party split ~ what were the two “new” parties, who were their supporters and what were their goals?

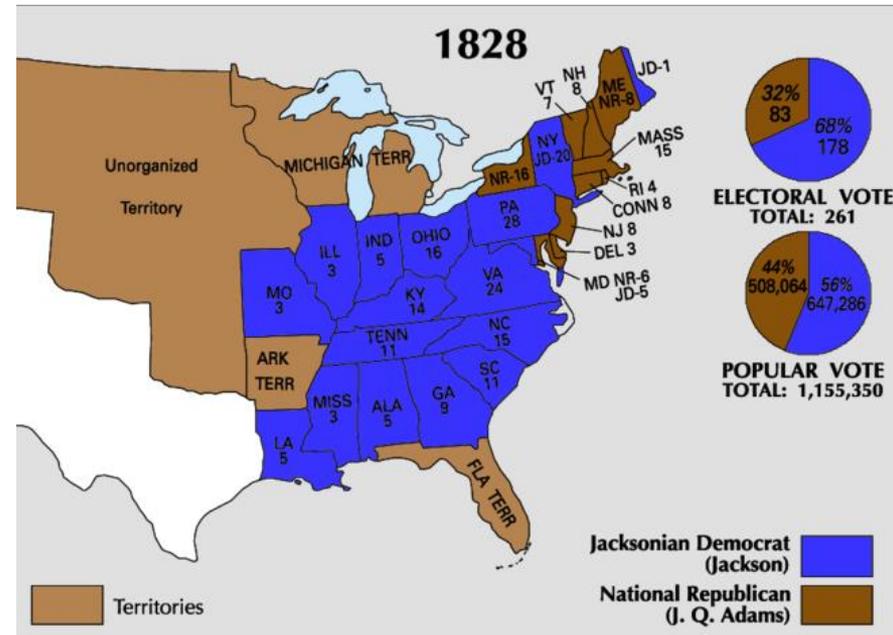
- Democratic-Republicans- (Andrew Jackson)
 - frontiersmen, immigrants, workers in the big cities
 - Favored states rights, mistrusted a strong central government
- National Republicans- (John Q. Adams)
 - Merchants, farmers
 - Favored a strong central government, national measures like road building and Bank of the U.S.

VIDEO: The Election of 1828

The Presidential Election of 1828

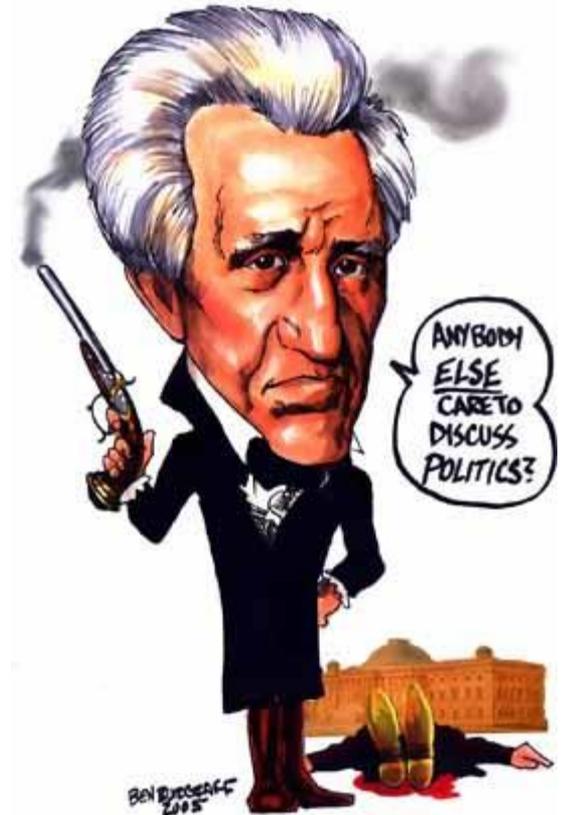


John Quincy Adams vs. *Andrew Jackson*



6. Why did the “common people” support Jackson in 1828?

- He was a patriot
 - Actions in Revolutionary War
- He was a self-made man
 - Improved himself through hard work/ did not inherit wealth
 - Land speculation and horse racing
- He was a war hero
 - Battle of New Orleans
 - Battle of Horseshoe Bend
 - Seminole Wars
- He was like them
 - Born in a log cabin
 - Indian fighter
 - Uneducated
 - A survivor/ tough
 - Sure of himself and his opinions
- He promised equality
 - Extend the vote, at least for white men



- He was what they wanted to be like:
 - Iron will
 - Had a “great American spirit”
 - Fought duels and won
 - Made people do what he wanted them to do
- He married who he wanted--





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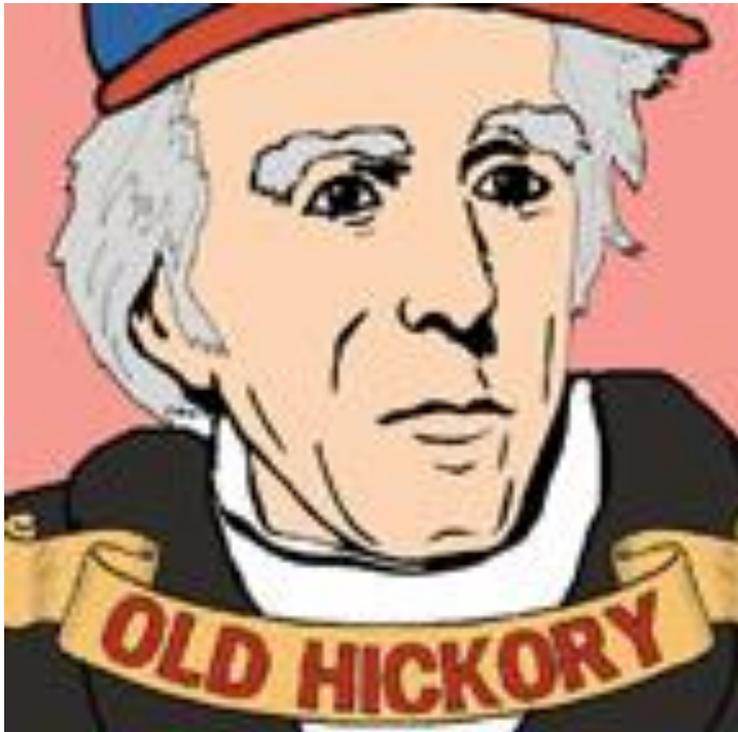
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THE BRAVE BOY OF THE WAXHAW.

Andrew Jackson, the Seventh President of the United States, in 1780 when a boy of 13 enlisted in the cause of his country, and was taken prisoner by the British. Being ordered by an officer to clean his boots, he indignantly refused, and received a sword cut for his temerity.

7. Jackson's nickname?

- "Old Hickory"



8. Define suffrage: right to vote

Who now gained suffrage in the 1830's?

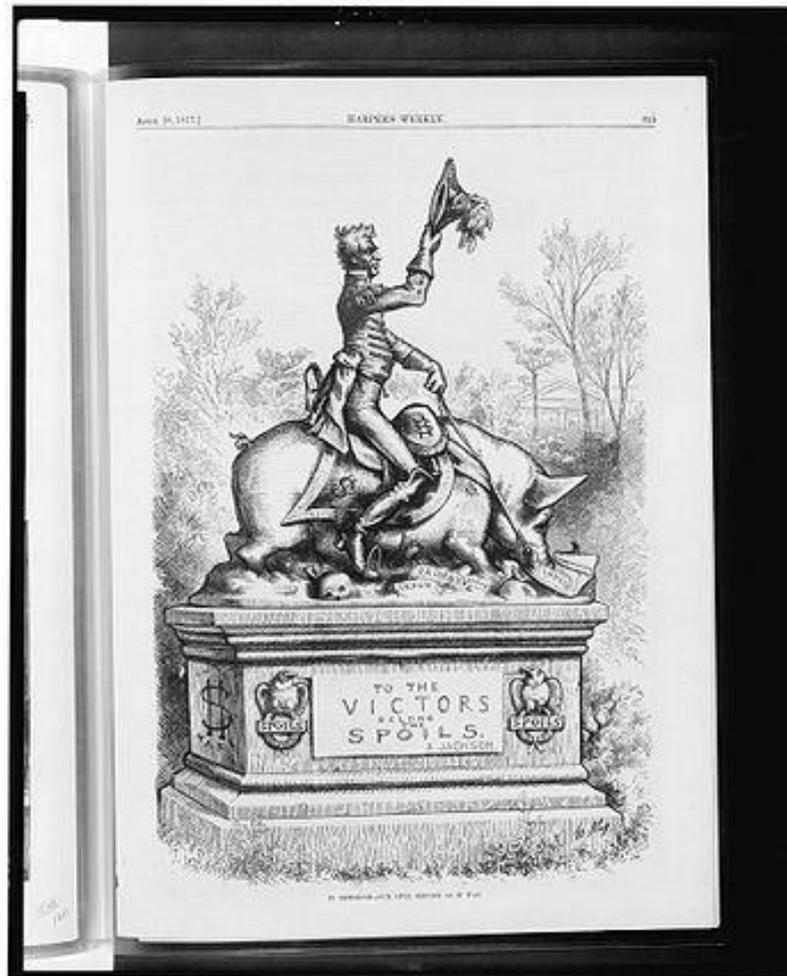
■ Most white men (loosened property requirements):

- Sharecroppers
- Factory workers

Who were discriminated against and denied suffrage?

- Women
- Native Americans
- African Americans

9. President Jackson practiced the spoils system and replaced government employees with his supporters while he was in office.
(690)



10. During Andrew Jackson's presidency, the unpopular caucus system of members of Congress choosing candidates ended.



11. The name Southerners gave to an 1828 law that imposed a very high tax on goods imported from Europe was called the Tariff of Abominations.

Who was helped by it? Why? The North because they manufactured a lot of goods.

Who was hurt by it? Why? The South because they imported manufactured goods and would have to pay

VIDEO: Tariff 1

12. Who led the South's fight against the tariff? John C. Calhoun



The Monkey System or 'Every one for himself at the expense of his neighbor!!!!!!!'

Philadelphia Published by E. W. Clay 1831.

13. Define “nullification”~ to cancel a law passed by congress if it was considered to be against a state’s interests.

“states rights”~ rights and powers independent of the federal government that are reserved for the states by the Constitution; the belief that states’ rights supercede federal rights and laws.

14. Who led the attack on the idea of nullification? Daniel Webster

Video: Tariff 2

BORN TO COMMAND.

OF VETO MEMORY.



HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

15. What was South Carolina threatening to do if challenged on the Nullification Act?

SECEDE: withdraw

16. Who compromised the issue? **Henry Clay**

What was the compromise?

- Lower the tariff
- Pass the Force Bill, allowing the military (Andrew Jackson) to enforce Acts of Congress

Video: Nullification Crisis

