

KEVIN M. SCHULTZ

HIST³

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Approach to Learning*

U.S. History

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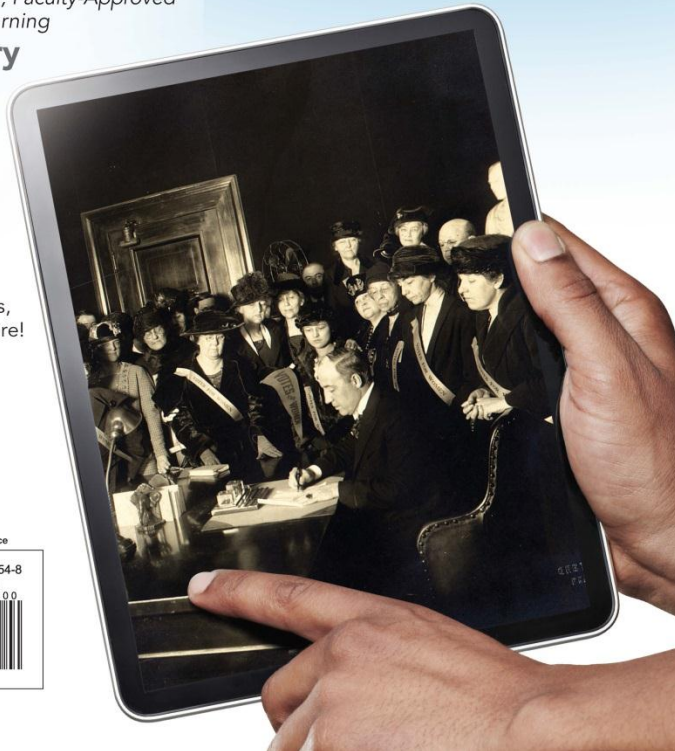
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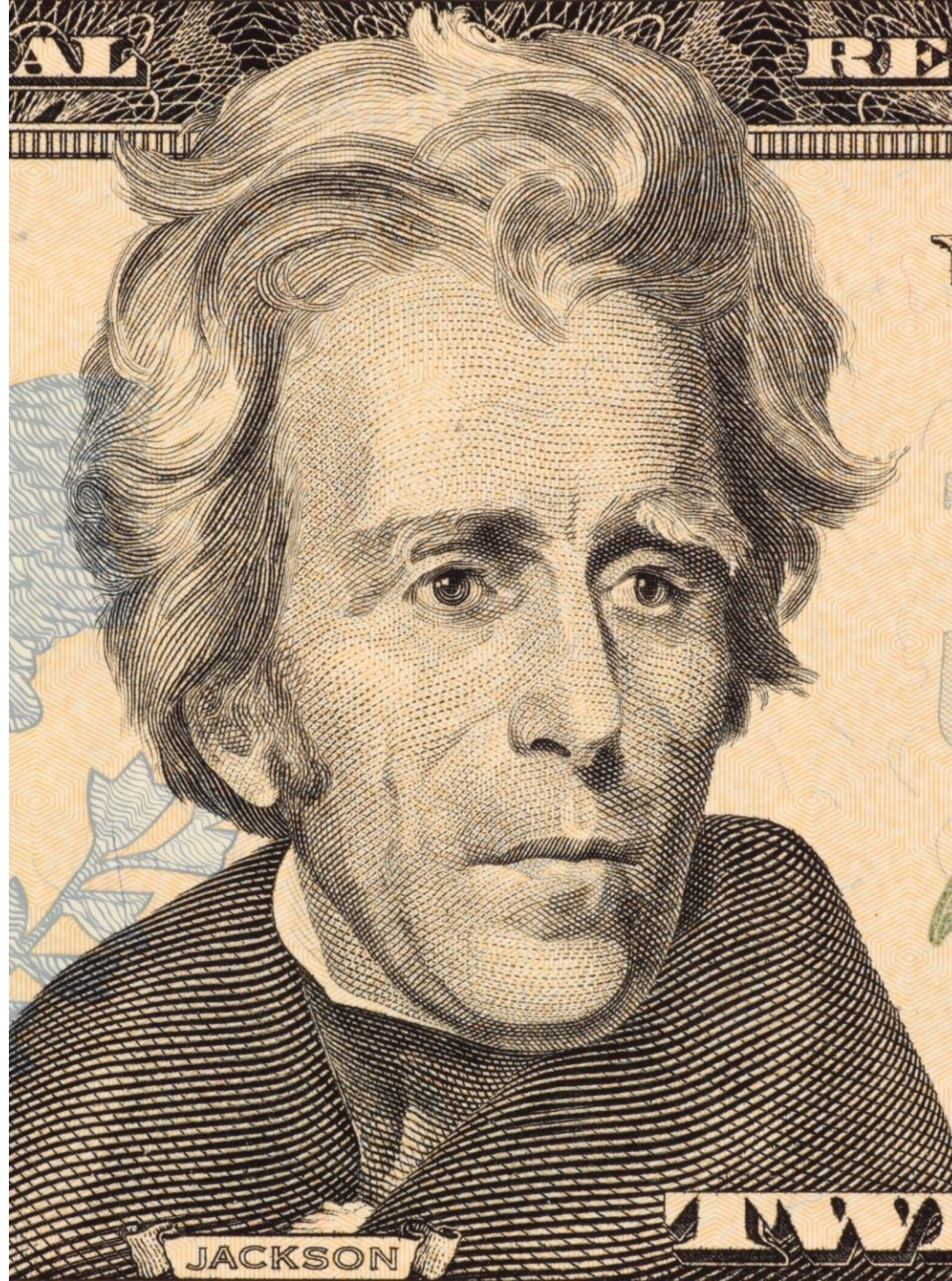
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STUDENT EDITION



Chapter 11 Politics of the Market Revolution



What do **you** think?

Andrew Jackson's election showed that the United States was finally a true democracy.

Strongly Disagree

Strongly Agree

1

2

3

4

5

6

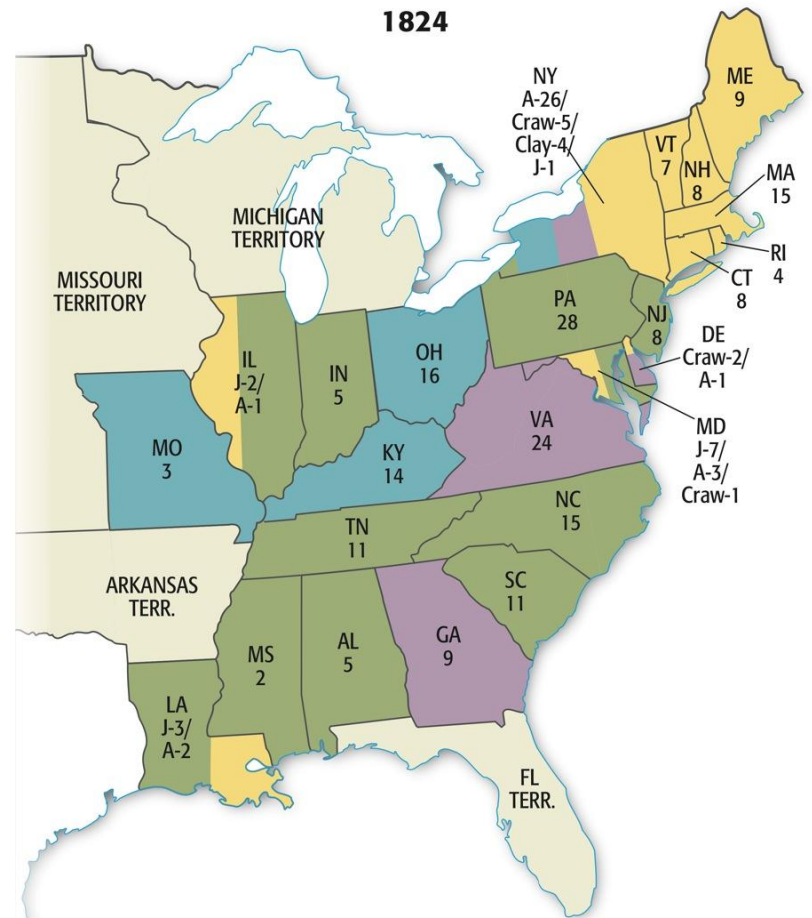
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Politics in the Age of Jackson

- “era of the common man”
- America of the early 1800s considered the “common man” to be white and a man

A New Kind of Politics

- The Panic of 1819
- Expansion of the Franchise
- The Election of 1824
- A New Culture of Politics



Candidate	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
Jackson	99	38%	153,544	43.1%
J. Q. Adams	84	32%	108,740	30.5%
Crawford	41	16%	46,618	13.1%
Clay	37	14%	47,136	13.2%
Territories, unsettled, etc.				



Map 11.1. The Election of 1824

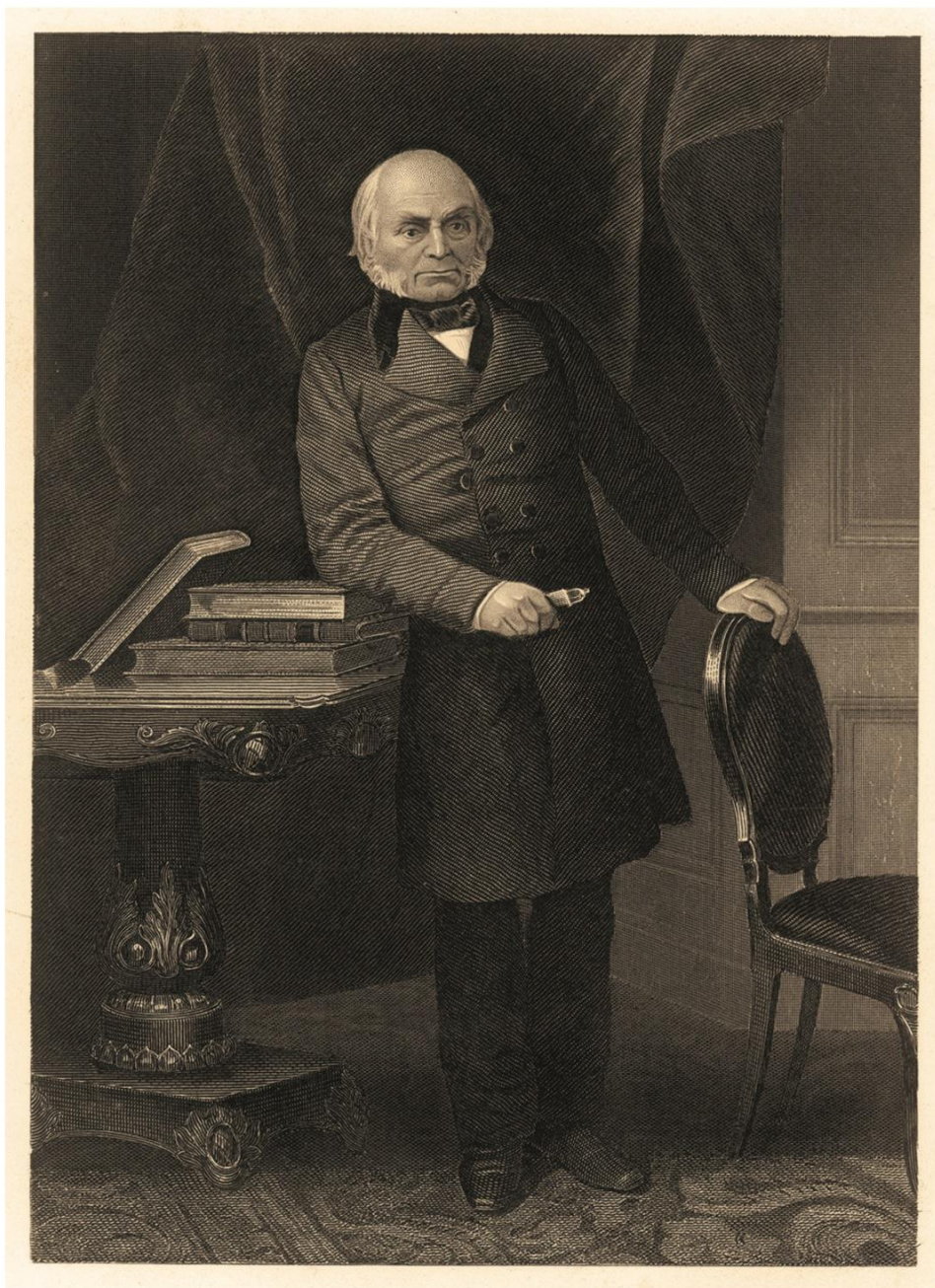
Andrew Jackson and the Politics of the “Common Man”

- The Election of 1828
- A New Style of Politics
- White Male Democracy
- Racism in the North

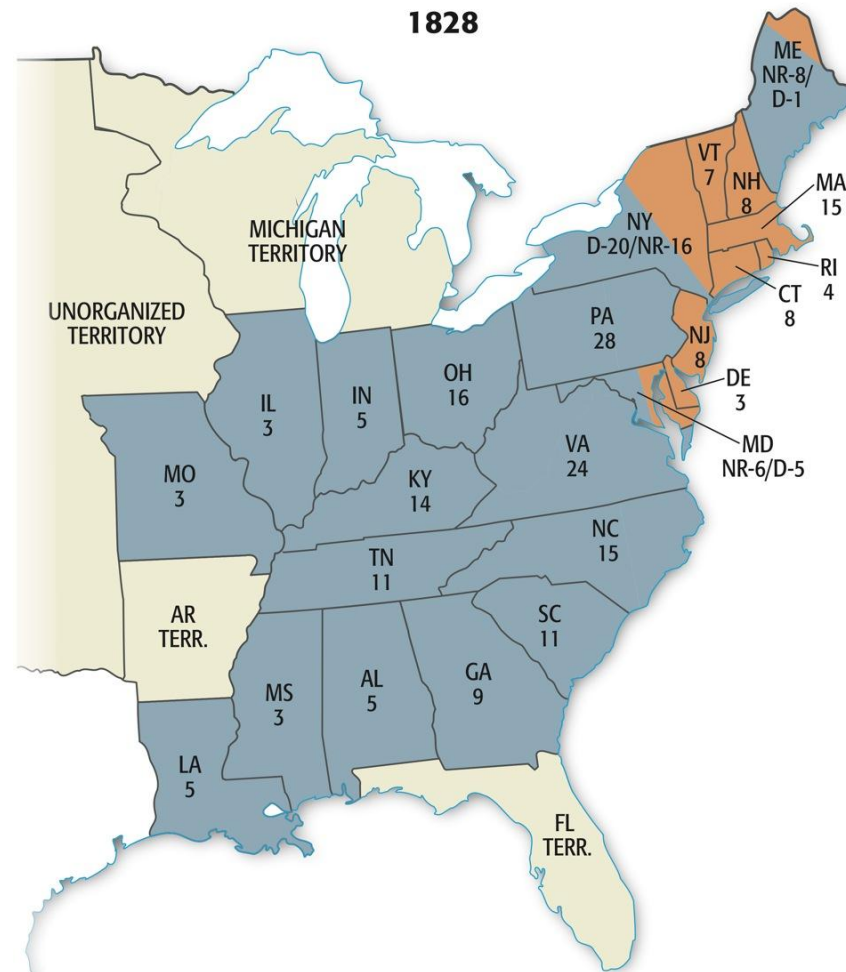


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Mary Evans Picture Library/Alamy



Candidate (Party)	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
Jackson (Democrat)	178	68%	647,286	56.0%
J. Q. Adams (National Republican)	83	32%	508,064	44.0%
Territories, unsettled, etc.				



Map 11.2. The Election of 1828

Jackson as President

- Four issues dominated his presidency:
 - patronage
 - the nullification crisis
 - the Bank War
 - Indian removal

Patronage

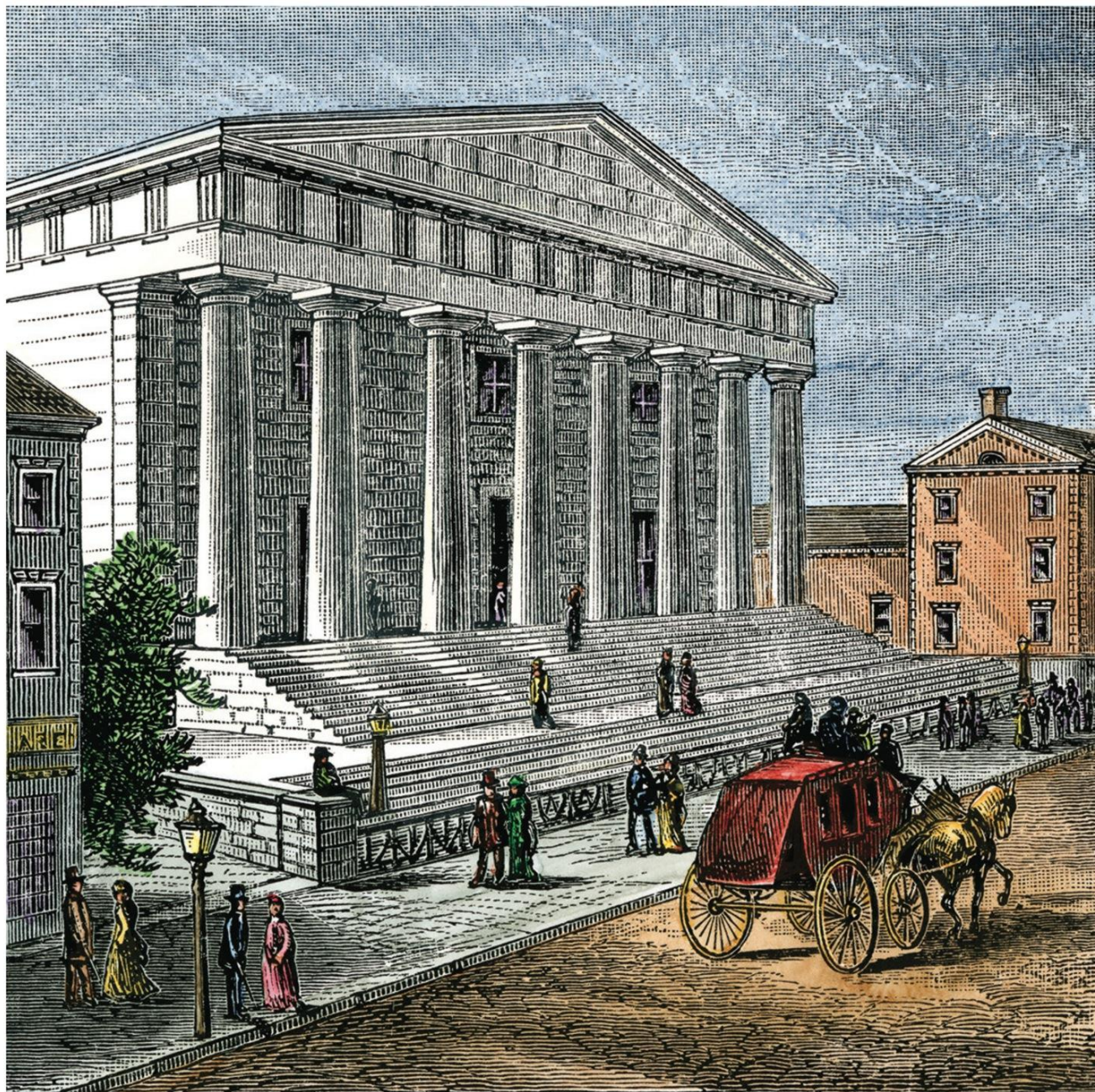
- Patronage is the direct exchange of a government job in return for political campaign work

The Nullification Crisis

- The Context of Nullification
- Tariffs
- What Was Nullification?
- Jackson's Response

The Bank War

- The Bank
- Jackson's Opposition
- Crushing the Bank
- Wildcat Banking



Westward Expansion and Indian Removal

- Indian Resistance
- Indian Removal Act of 1830
- The Cherokee Nation versus Georgia
- Was Jackson Anti-Indian?
- The Seminole Revolt



The Trail of Tears (oil on canvas), Lindneux, Robert Ottokar (1871–1970)/ Woolaroc Museum, Oklahoma, USA, Peter Newark Western Americana/The Bridgeman Art Library

The Panic of 1837

- The Specie Circular
- The Panic of 1837

The Development of the Second Two-Party System

- 1830s
- Andrew Jackson's Democrats
- John Quincy Adams's and Henry Clay's Whigs



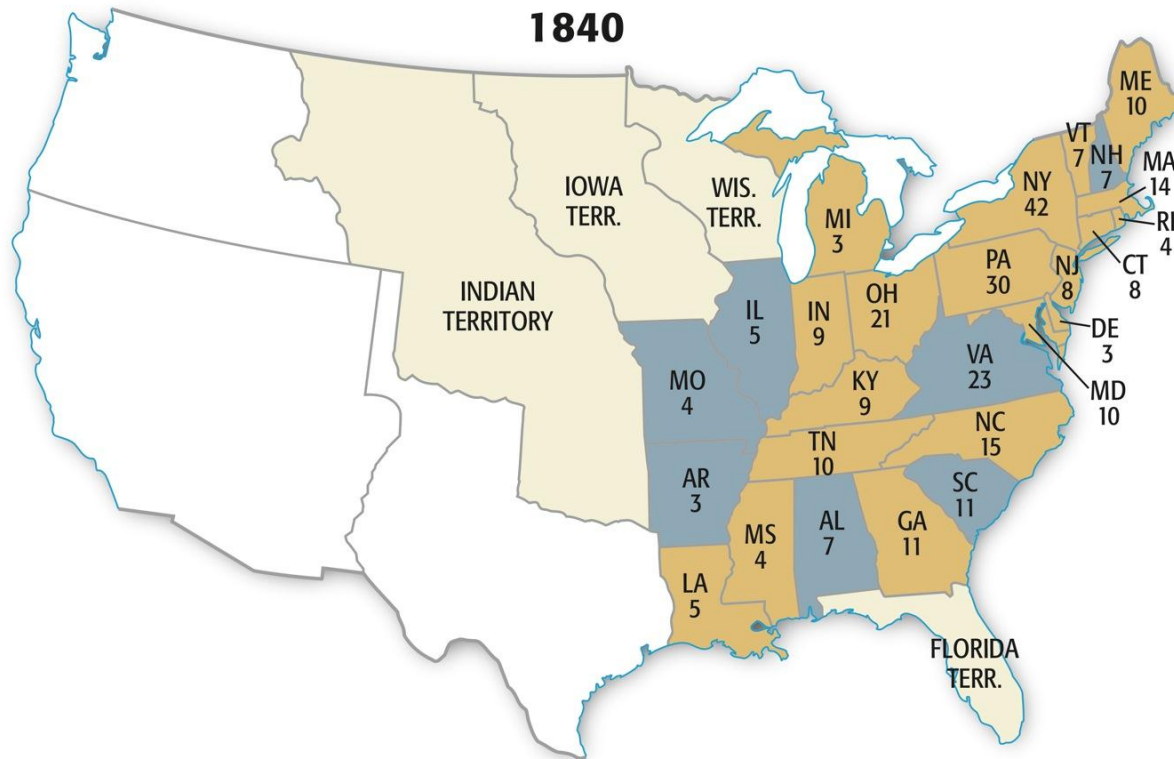
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Jackson' s Democrats

- Extremely nationalistic
- Believed in a small federal government
- Government was not supposed to control the way that people conducted themselves privately
- Included Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and James K. Polk

The Whigs

- Favored a more active federal government
- Supported using federal funds to finance internal improvements
- Believed that government power could be used to promote the moral health of the nation
- More comfortable with market capitalism



Candidate (Party)	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
 Harrison (Whig)	234	80%	1,274,624	53.1%
 Van Buren (Democrat)	60	20%	1,127,781	46.9%
 Territories				



Map 11.3. The Election of 1840

The Differences Between Jacksonians and Whigs

	Jacksonians	Whigs
Strength in government	Presidency	Legislature
Economics	Local growth	Nationalists
National Bank	Against	For
Internal improvements	Against	For
Constituents	Southerners, westerners, and the working class	Social conservatives, native born

Constituencies

- Whigs: connected to business but had farmer and worker support
- Democrats had more support from farmers and alienated workers and incoming Irish immigrants

Political Stability

- By the election of 1840, Americans had succeeded in building a stable two-party system

What else was happening . . .

1821	Mexicans finally win an eleven-year war for their independence from Spain.
1822–1834	English mathematician Charles Babbage proposes constructing machines to perform mathematical calculations: the Difference and Analytical Engines, forerunners of the modern computer. He runs out of money before completing either.
1824	Michael Faraday invents the first toy balloon.
July 4, 1826	Both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—longtime friends, rivals, and, in the end, correspondents—die, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.
1830	Simón Bolívar dies of tuberculosis in Colombia, after contributing to the independence of much of Latin America, including Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.
1837	The first kindergarten, called “small child occupation institute,” opens in Germany.