CHAPTER 10 Part 1
A Democratic Revolution
1800–1844
I. The Rise of Popular Politics, 1810–1828

A. The Decline of the Notables and the Rise of Parties

1. The Rise of Democracy

   - Difference between men of property vs all taxpayers

   - By 1810’s= New and old states begin to dismiss property as voting requirements= Universal Male Suffrage

   - Types of men voted into office now changes…
I. The Rise of Popular Politics, 1810–1828

A. The Decline of the Notables and the Rise of Parties

2. Parties Take Command
   - Early Republic = Not encourages - Factions
   - Eventually Democratic-Republicans vs Federalists
     = First Party System
   - Political Machines develop
   - 1817-1821 Martin Van Buren creates a machine in NY
     - Propaganda
     - Patronage = Spoils System of rewards
     - Caucus = Force All vote the same ideology
     = Second Party System
The Little Magician

-OK

“Old Kinderhook”
I. The Rise of Popular Politics, 1810–1828

B. The Election of 1824

1. The Democratic-Republican Party

5 Major Candidates

- John Quincy Adams = Sec of State
- John C. Calhoun = Sec of War
- William H Crawford = Sec of Treasury
- Rep Henry Clay – KY
- Senator Andrew Jackson – TN

All have different regional interests and support from different types of voters…..
Jackson’s Opponents in 1824

- Henry Clay [KY]
- John Quincy Adams [MA]
- John C. Calhoun [SC]
- William H. Crawford [GA]
I. The Rise of Popular Politics, 1810–1828

B. The Election of 1824

2. Dispute

- Jackson has most Electoral votes but no majority
- Goes to House of Rep= 1 vote per state
- Meeting between Adams and Clay ...........
- Clay supports Adams and Adams wins
- Corrupt Bargain = was there a deal?
Even with Jackson winning the popular vote, he had to win the electoral vote as well.

There were 261 total electoral votes and Jackson needed 131 to win the electoral vote and the election.

Jackson did not receive a majority of electoral votes to win the election.

Sent to the House of Representatives to choose the president.
The Corrupt Bargain

• Henry Clay gives his support to John Adams and the House of Representatives chooses Adams as the President.

• Two weeks later, Adams appoints Henry Clay as his Secretary of State....

• Jackson cries out corruption and calls this the “Corrupt Bargain.”

• Jackson promises he would run again for the Presidency in 1828 and would smash Adams.
B. The Election of 1824

3. Andrew Jackson
- War Hero from 1812
- Tennessee Lawyer, Judge, Militia leader, Senator
• Born March 15, 1767, on North Carolina/South Carolina border
• Father died when was baby.
• Read a copy of the DOI to the townspeople who were illiterate.
• Hated the British and blamed them for the death of his mother and brother.
• Orphaned at 13, self-educated and no formal education
• Did not care for President Washington
• Called him an “aristo” (short for aristocrat or “upper class, wealthy and rules”)
• Emotional, arrogant and passionate.
• Dueled---could drink, smoke, curse and fight with the best of them
• Lawyer, Judge, senator, general and finally President
• First president from the West

Appealed to the Common Man because he was one......
General Jackson’s Military Career

- Defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend in 1814
- Defeated the British at New Orleans in 1815
- Took Florida and claimed it for the US in 1819.
- Loved by his soldiers called him “Old Hickory”
John Quincy Adams

- One of the ablest men, hardest workers, and finest intellectuals ever in the White House.
  - Tried to promote not only manufacturing and agriculture, but also the arts, literature, and science.
- But he lacked the common touch and refused to play the game of politics.
  - Most found him cold and tactless.
  - Could not build any popular support for his programs.
I. The Rise of Popular Politics, 1810–1828

C. The Last Notable President: John Quincy Adams

1. The Fate of Adams’s Policies

The American System by Henry Clay=

a) Tariffs to protect and stimulate manufacturing
b) Federally subsidized roads and canals
c) National Bank to control credit and currency

-Southerners and Jeffersonians oppose
-Doesn’t help them and “unconstitutional”
I. The Rise of Popular Politics, 1810–1828

C. The Last Notable President: John Quincy Adams

2. The Tariff Battle
- 1828 issue of a high tariff on English Cotton Cloth
- Liked by West and North; Not by South
- Despite Van Buren’s and Jackson’s support, Adams takes the hit for it
  - Tariff of Abomination!
- Seen as too sympathetic to Native Americans too
- "Stands" for election in 1828 rather than “Runs”
A CARTOON COMPARING CONDITIONS UNDER FREE TRADE AND PROTECTIVE TARIFF

From "The United States Weekly Telegram," November 5, 1832.
I. The Rise of Popular Politics, 1810–1828

D. “The Democracy” and the Election of 1828

1. “Democrats”
   - Jackson had been running since 1824, VB runs it
   - Massive publicity = “Democrats” for Democracy
   - Appeal to Common Man around US

2. Ugly fight
   - One of worst in American History = Mudslinging
Jackson and J. Q. Adams ran against each other for the presidency.

One anti-Jackson newspaper declared,

“General Jackson’s mother was a common prostitute, brought to this country by the British soldiers! She, afterwards married a mulatto man with whom she had several children, of which one was Andrew Jackson.”

- Anti-Adams people accused him of hiring a servant girl a visiting Russian ambassador...
- Adams was accused of gambling in the White House.

One of the worst elections in US History for its “mudslinging.”

As a result of this, Jackson’s wife Rachel, died of a heart attack just before he became President... He blamed Adams and Clay and never forgave them....
The Election of 1828

Why such a difference between the election of 1824 and 1828?

- Population shifts to Western States and South which gives the Common Man more political power
- More men voting in 1828—why?
- Property restrictions and education dropped.
- Jackson appealed to common man because he was one.

261 total electoral votes and 131 electoral votes to win.....

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Electoral Vote</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Percent of Popular Vote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson (Democratic Republican)</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>647,286</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>John Q. Adams (National Republican)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>508,064</td>
<td>44</td>
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The Election of 1824

- Election of 1824, 355,817 voted.

The Election of 1828

- Election 1828, 1,155,350 voted.

### The Election of 1824

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<tr>
<td>John Q. Adams</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>108,740</td>
<td>30.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>153,544</td>
<td>43.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47,136</td>
<td>13.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.H. Crawford</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46,618</td>
<td>13.1</td>
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*No distinct political parties

### The Election of 1828

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D. “The Democracy” and the Election of 1828

3. Equal rights and popular rule
   - Find mass national appeal
   - Voter turn out increases (1/2)

   - Some fear this “popularity contest”

   - Inauguration Day
FIGURE 10.1 The Rise of Voter Turnout, 1824–1844
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