CHAPTER 10 Part 2
A Democratic Revolution
1800–1844
Essential Question

Champion of the “Common Man”? OR “King” Andrew?
Rise of the Common Man and The New Democracy

• **Common Man and the west become politically powerful**

Land easy to obtain in the West so property qualifications were dropped

Education not as important

Other Common Men in US History:
- Davy Crockett
- Sam Houston

• **Jackson brought democracy to the Common man**

Powerful movement in the country to expand involvement and participation of the common man in democracy.

Bricklayers
Blacksmith
Farmers
Carpenters
The Working Class

Jackson stood for the common man which was most of the population
NEW DEMOCRACY

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY
People should be governed as little possible

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Whatever governing needed to be done, it should be done by the common man. “Government by the majority of people; instead of a government governed by the upper class was introduced during Jackson’s Presidency.

- Property ownership/education not needed to vote
- Growth of political power of the working class
  - Increased number of elected officials
  - Land easy to get out West
- Ideas of the DOI become important and people saw inequalities in society.
II. The Jacksonian Presidency, 1829–1837

A. Jackson’s Agenda: Rotation and Decentralization

1. “Kitchen Cabinet”

=After Eaton Affair, Jackson relies on advisors
=Preston Blair and Amos Kendall
=Roger B. Taney becomes Attorney General and then Chief Justice when Marshall dies
=MVB is sec of state
• Peggy (O’Neal) Eaton was the wife of Jackson’s secretary of war (John Eaton) who was the target of malicious gossip by other cabinet wives.

• Jackson became her “champion” and stood up for her because of what happened to his late wife, Rachel....
When Jackson tried to force the cabinet wives to accept Eaton socially, most of the cabinet resigned.

VP Calhoun resigns and goes back to South Carolina.

Jackson creates the “kitchen cabinet” which were informal advisers, Jackson’s “good ole boys”.

This wildly popular political cartoon satirized Jackson over the Eaton Affair that resulted in the break-up of his cabinet and jeopardized his reform program.
II. The Jacksonian Presidency, 1829–1837

A. Jackson’s Agenda: Rotation and Decentralization
   2. Patronage = installs loyalty and discipline
      - Rewards friends with gov jobs

      - Against Clay and his American System
        - Vetoed plans for national subsidies on internal improvements and transportation initiatives (Clay’s Maysville Road)
II. The Jacksonian Presidency, 1829–1837

B. The Tariff and Nullification

1. The Tariff of 1828- passed by Adams but supported by Jackson
   - As only state with a black majority, South Carolina feared slave rebellion and wanted lower rates
     - What they buy cost more
     - What they sell doesn’t need protection
1830

**Webster:**
Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

**Jackson:**
Our Federal Union—it must be preserved.

**Calhoun:**
The Union, next to our liberty, most dear.
Tariff of 1828

The constitutional doctrine of implied powers was used to justify higher protective tariffs.

- Protective tariff would be raised to 45% on a dollar.
- South upset with this b/c they saw the US Govt. favoring the North and industry...
- Feared the US Govt. would take away slavery
NULLIFICATION CRISIS

John C. Calhoun, former VP under Jackson, US Senator from South Carolina

President Jackson
II. The Jacksonian Presidency, 1829–1837

B. The Tariff and Nullification

2. South Carolina and “nullification”
- Adopts the “Ordinance of Nullification” in Nov, 32
- Declares tariffs of 28/32 are “Null and Void”
- Will secede if government forces them to follow
- Follow along path of K/V Resolutions =
  - Illegitimate if states find fed law wrong
- John C. Calhoun (VP) writes South Carolina Exposition and supports
- Jackson wants middle ground but can’t back down
  - Force Bill passed in Congress
- SC backs down and they compromise on tariff
• John C. Calhoun, resigns as VP because of the Eaton Affair and Tariff of 1828
  - Tariff of Abomination
• Calhoun becomes a US Senator from South Carolina and defends slavery and state’s rights.
• Calhoun threatened secession (leaving the US) if tariff was not lowered.
• Calhoun believed in the doctrine of nullification or each state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or to declare it null and void
  - South Carolina Exposition---Compact theory
The Nullification Crisis

**Compromise of 1833**
- Henry Clay proposes a compromise
- Tariffs were gradually lowered---25% over 10 years
- South Carolina dropped nullification
- South lost its dominance to North and West
- Jackson preserved the Union

**Southerners believed they were becoming a permanent minority**
- As that feeling of isolation grew, it was not nullification but the threat of secession that ultimately became the South’s primary weapon.
The rejected Minister,
We never can make him President,
without first making him Vice-president.

Who Will Be Jackson's Heir?
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The National Bank Debate

Nicholas Biddle

President Jackson
Jackson believed BUS was too powerful because it was privately owned.

- Considered it unconstitutional regardless of Marshall’s *McCulloch vs. Maryland*.

Should be controlled more by government and the people because it was corrupt.

- Nicholas Biddle, President of the BUS, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster supported the BUS.
THE BANK WAR

Jackson believed that the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional

- In 1832, an election year, Henry Clay decided to challenge Jackson on the bank issue by persuading a majority in Congress to pass a bank recharter bill
- Jackson vetoed this bill

The Cartoon from the 1832 presidential cartoon depicts Jackson as a cat with “Veto” written on his tail clearing Uncle Sam’s barn of bank and clay rats
II. The Jacksonian Presidency, 1829–1837

C. The Bank War

1. Jackson’s Bank Veto

- 2nd Bank of US still stabilizing economy
- But is very cautious/conservative and supports haves
- Democrats want state banks instead and easier $$

- At Clay’s urging in election year, Nicholas Biddle (Bank President) as Congress to recharter 4 years early

- Jackson Vetoes and is reelected; People support him
The Bank War inspired numerous cartoons.

Opponents referred to him as King Andrew because used the **veto** more than any president to that time..... **12 times**

Destroyed the **BUS** in 1832 with the veto.

Picture shows President Jackson holding a **veto** in his left hand and **scepter** in his right. US Constitution is torn up and Jackson is standing on it....
• An overwhelming majority of voters approved of Jackson’s veto

• Jackson won reelection with more than \(\frac{3}{4}\) of the electoral vote

The 1832 Election

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<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Number</td>
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<td>Jackson (Democratic)</td>
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<td>Clay (National Republican)</td>
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<td>Wirt (Anti-Masonic)</td>
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<td>Floyd (Independent Democrat)</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
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</table>
II. The Jacksonian Presidency, 1829–1837

C. The Bank War

2. The Bank Destroyed

-In 1833 Taney now head of Treasury
-US Gov withdraws all investment and gold/silver in bank and puts it in state banks instead
-Debate rages but Jackson prevails and doesn’t recharter the Bank in 1836.

=Bank Dead

=Ramifications?
A triumphant Jackson holds his order to remove government deposits from the bank as the bank crumbles and a host of demonic characters scurry from its ruins.
Indian Removal

❖ **Jackson’s Goal?**
  - Expansion into the southwest for southern planters

❖ **1830: Indian Removal Act**
  - 5 Civilized Tribes: (forced removal)
    - Cherokee
    - Creek
    - Choctaw
    - Chickasaw
    - Seminole

❖ **Cherokee Nation v. GA (1831)**
  - “domestic dependent nation”

❖ **Worcester v. GA (1832)**
  - Cherokee law is sovereign and Georgia law does not apply in Cherokee nation.

❖ **Jackson:** John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!
II. The Jacksonian Presidency, 1829–1837

D. Indian Removal

1. Cherokee Resistance
- Whites demand land in American Southeast
- 5 Civilized tribes including Cherokees and partially assimilated into White culture
  - Cherokee
  - Choctaw
  - Chickasaw
  - Creek
  - Seminole

-Jackson refuses to follow Marshall Court decisions and stops using federal troops to protect them

“Marshall made his decision, now let him enforce it”
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831): John Marshall

• The Court ruled that the state of Georgia could not seize the lands of a "domestic, dependent nation" which possessed some sovereignty. The Cherokees were NOT a foreign nation as described in the Constitution.

• "The conditions of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any two people in existence," Chief Justice John Marshall wrote, "their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian. (they were a) domestic dependent nation."

• Established a "trust relationship" with the tribes directly under federal authority.
Worcester v. Georgia
(1832): John Marshall

• Established tribal autonomy (self-governing state, community, or group within their boundaries),

• The tribes were “distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries within which their authority is exclusive (private).”

• The Court ruled that the laws of Georgia had not force within the territorial boundaries of the Cherokee Nation.
Division in the Cherokee Nation

• Cherokee went from being a peaceful nation to a group of people who were divided.

• Some Cherokee in cooperation with the US government illegally signed the Treaty of New Echota
  
  – US government would give land and goods to the Cherokee who left their land peacefully.

• Georgia and the U.S. government used the treaty as justification to force almost all of the 17,000 Cherokees from their southeastern homeland.
II. The Jacksonian Presidency, 1829–1837

D. Indian Removal

2. The Removal Act and Its Aftermath

- Indian Removal Act of 1830 is protested against
- Oklahoma area becomes Indian Territory
  - Promises land and $ to those who leave
- After failure of US gov to enforce law/safety, Treaty of New Echota signed with minority faction of Cherokee
- Trail of Tears begins forced removal in 1838 as 3,000 die along 1200 mile route
By 1840, about 15,000 Cherokee had been forcibly moved 800 miles west on routes afterward called the Trail of Tears. On the Trail of Tears they suffered from cold, hunger, and diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, smallpox, and cholera. About one-fourth died.

Nearly 15,000 Creek, many in manacles and chains, were moved from Alabama and Georgia to the Caddoan River in Indian Territory in 1835.

By 1834, about 14,000 Choctaw had relocated along the Red River under the terms of the Indian Removal Act of 1830. About 7,000 remained in Mississippi.
II. The Jacksonian Presidency, 1829–1837

E. The Jacksonian Impact

1. The Taney Court- Replaces Marshall (1834-1864)
   - Advocate of states rights and free enterprise
   - State Governments see increase in power

2. States Revise Their Constitutions
   - 20 States revise constitutions = Power to People
     = election of public officials, justices, sheriffs
     = embody principles of classical liberalism and Laissez-Faire = limited role of Gov in economy