Andrew Jackson and the “Age of the Common Man”
Timeline of Events
1819 - Spain cedes East Florida to the U.S.
1819 - McCulloch v. Maryland
1819 - Panic of 1819 (ends 1823)
1820 - Missouri Compromise
1820 - Land Act of 1820
1823 - Monroe Doctrine
1824 - Russo-American Treaty
1827 - Cherokee written constitution
1828 – Tariff of Abominations
1830 – Indian Removal Act (ends in 1838)
1832 – Tariff and Nullification Crisis
1832 – Jackson vetoes National Bank
1834 – Whig Party Organized
1835 – Second Seminole War (ends 1842)
1836 – National Bank System disappears
1836 – “Gage rule” does not allow discussion of Slavery in Congress
1837 – Panic of 1837
1838 – Trail of Tears
1839 – Depression of 1839 (ends 1843)

The United States map
Northern Mexico Map
Population of the United States Chart
The Movement West Map
America Moves Westward

- American population doubles in every 22 years
- In the 1830’s 600,000 immigrants would enter America
- Western land sales
  - 3.5 million acres in 1818
  - Land Act of 1820
  - Speculators sold on Credit
- Movement from Upper South to Lower South
- Austin Family settles Mexico starting 1821

Equality and Opportunity Quote

The Election of 1824

- Republican Congressional Caucus settled on William H Crawford
  - No “King Caucus”
  - John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun
  - Andrew Jackson (Hero of New Orleans)
- Sectionalism showed itself in the election
- No one received a majority of the vote
The Widening of Democracy

- New politics created by new markets
  - “will of the people” + government + “economic well being”
- Election Process opened
  - Elimination of property qualifications
  - No property requirements for office holders
- Presidential elections became democratic
  - Voters chose electors
- The rise of the stump speaker and political organizations
- Britain approves Reform Bill of 1832

John Quincy Adams 1825-1829

- Secretary of State under Monroe
- Operated under the “old system”
- Champion of internal improvements
- He would collapse on the floor of the house in 1848
- However parties and party politics developed
  - Henry Clay would organize the National Republicans
  - The Democrats would organize around Andrew Jackson
- In 1828 Jackson would charge corruption and win

King Andrew I Picture

Andrew Jackson 1829-1837

- Election of 1828 was
  - Personality over issues
  - Mass electioneering techniques
- Jackson enters as national hero -“Old Hickory”
- First president from the West
- And he would handle issues
  - Spoils system
  - Indian Removal
  - Nullification Crisis
  - The Bank War

The Spoils System Picture
Indian Removal Map
The Nullification Crisis

- South Carolina
  - 1819 depression
  - Opening of Southwest
- Denmark Vesey
- 1828 “Tariff of Abominations”
- South Carolina Exposition and Protest
  - Union a compact between states
  - State was allowed to nullify unconstitutional law
- 1831 Senator Robert Hayne “debates” Daniel Webster
- 1832 South Carolina declares tariffs of the 1828 and 1832 “null and void”
- Calhoun and Clay work out Compromise Tariff of 1833

Nullification Quote

The Bank War

- Second bank chartered in 1816
  - Symbol of commercialization
- 1823 Nicholas Biddle becomes bank president
  - Regulate credit
  - Redemption
- Businessmen supported the bank
- Jackson’s Tennessee land speculation
- Bank up for new charter 1832
  - Congress passes the new charter in 1832
  - Jackson veto’s the bank
- Bank becomes central issue of 1832 campaign

Jackson as President

- 1832 Jackson removed Federal deposits from Bank of the US
- Jackson vetoed 12 bills while in office
- Jackson enlarged the powers of the presidency