Bellringer

Finish the War of 1812 chart (at least A-G).

Review of War of 1812

Political Trends in the Early Republic

MS. LUCO

IB HISTORY

OCT 24-25, 2019

Standards

SSUSH6 Investigate political, economic, and social developments during the Age of Jackson.

a) Explain Jacksonian Democracy, including expanding suffrage, the Nullification Crisis and states' rights, and the Indian Removal Act.

b) Explain how the North, South, and West were linked through industrial and economic expansion including Henry Clay and the American System.

Learning Objective

SWBAT explain Jacksonian Democracy IOT investigate political, economic, and social developments during the Age of Jackson.

Causes of the War of 1812

1. Britain violating U.S. neutral rights to conduct maritime trade
2. British impressment of U.S. sailors
3. British presence on U.S.-Canada border and their support of Indian resistance
4. Wish to drive out British from North America (conquer Canada)

Effects of the War of 1812

1. End of the Federalist party
2. Stimulation of America's economic growth
3. Development of American identity and national pride
4. Set stage for future economic and territorial growth

Era of Good Feelings

- 1817-25 Presidency of **James Monroe**
- Democratic-Republicans did not face opposition from another political party
- Agreement among politicians on national agenda

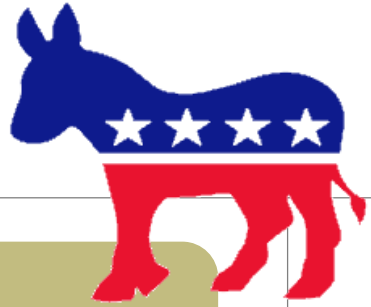
Other Political Changes

Era of Good Feelings

Election of 1824- **“The Corrupt Bargain”**

the Democrats (new party!)

New Mass Politics

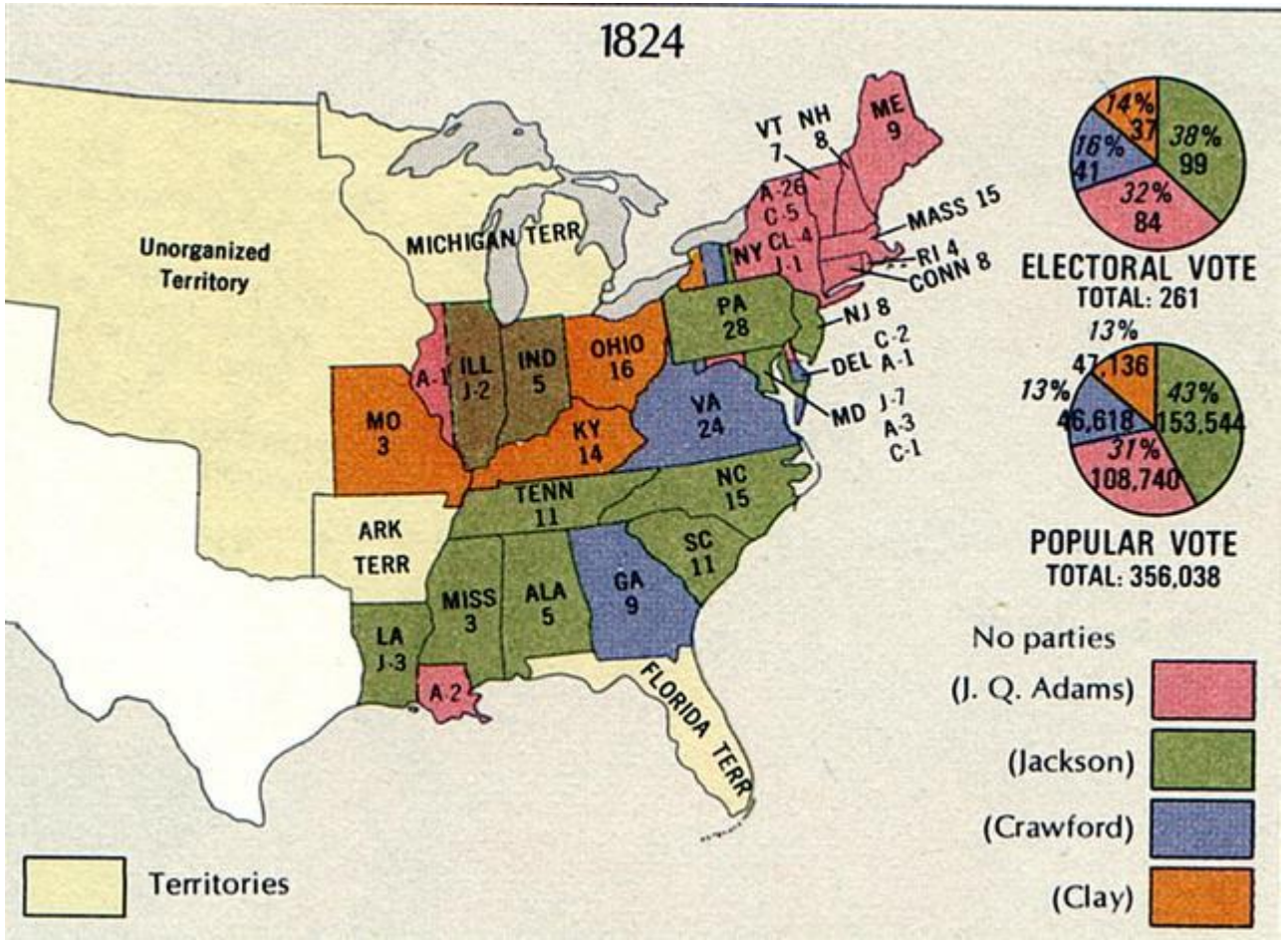


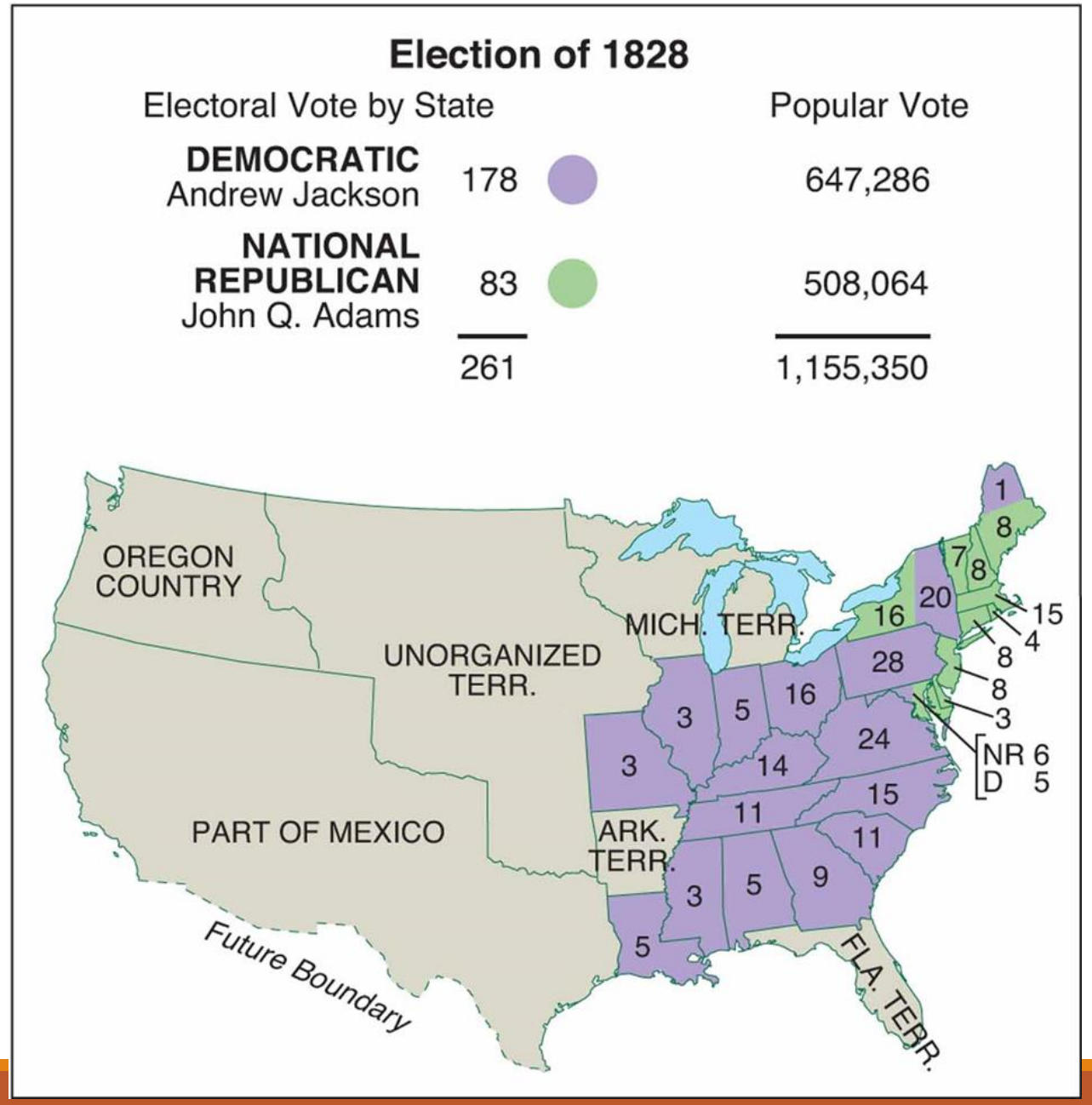
Candidate	Party	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote*
J. Q. Adams	No party designations	113,122	84
Jackson		151,271	99
Clay		47,531	37
Crawford		40,856	41

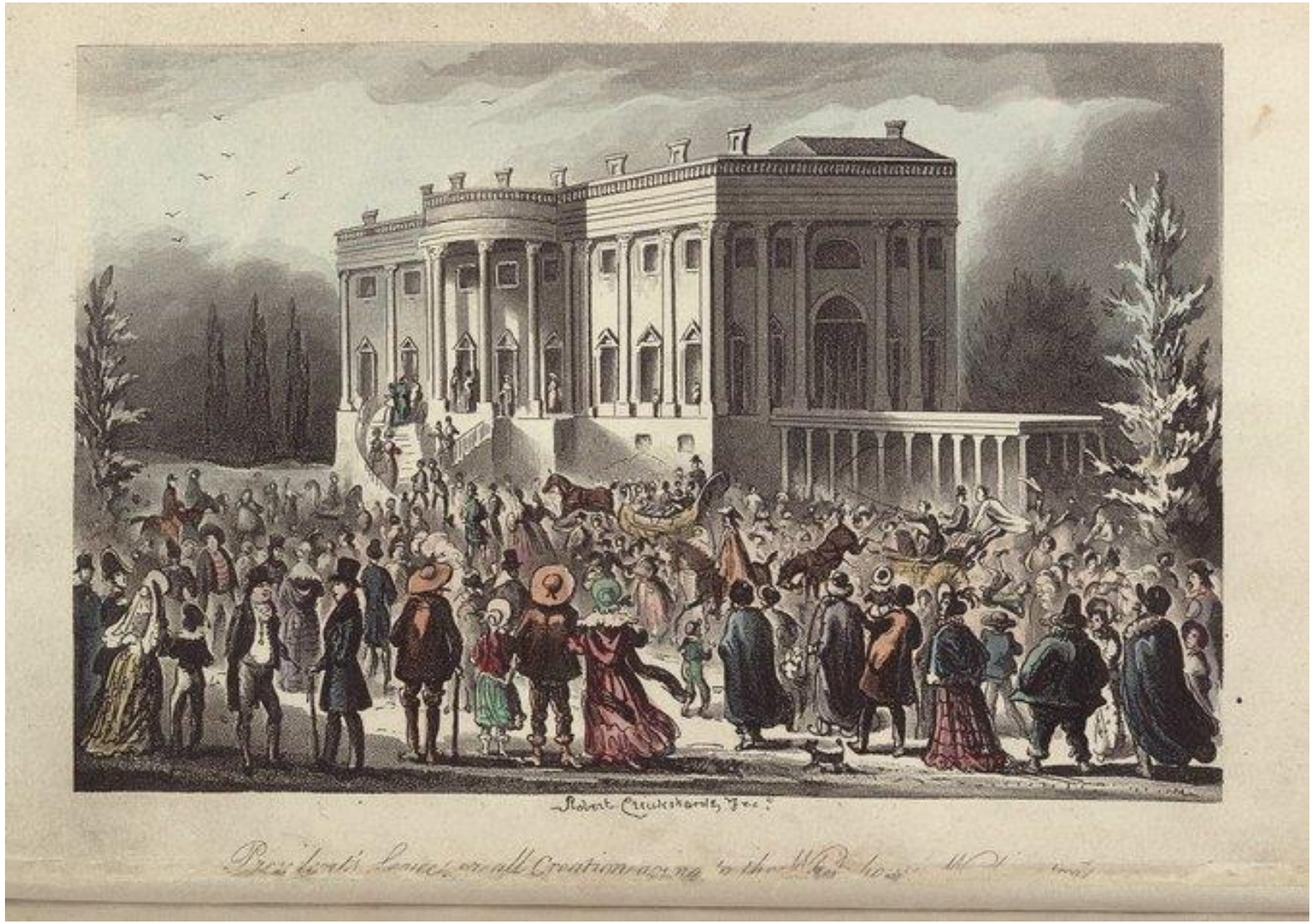
*No candidate received a majority of the electoral votes. Adams was elected by the House of Representatives.

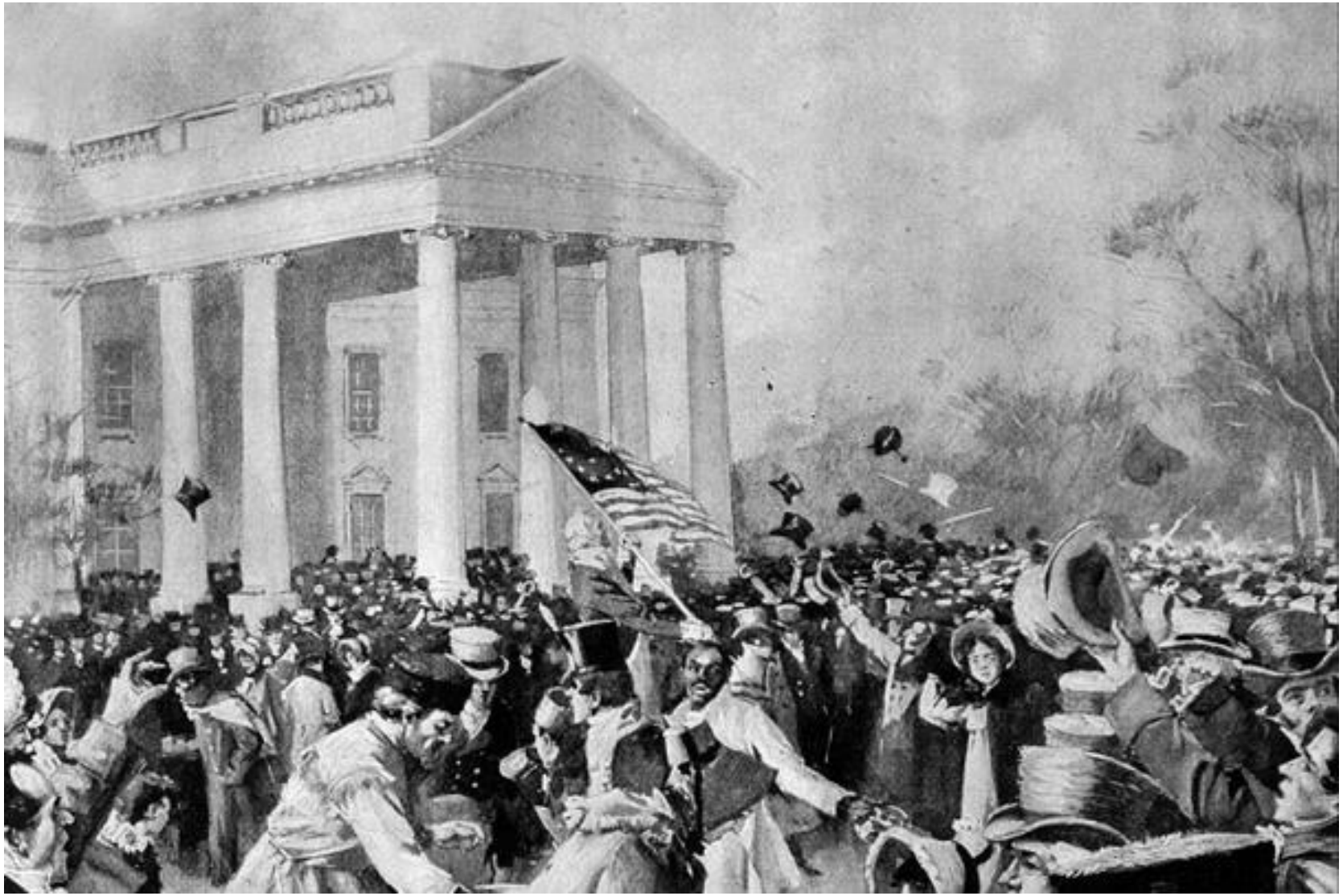
Election of 1824 – “Corrupt Bargain”

- Andrew Jackson and his followers accused Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams of a **“corrupt bargain”** when Clay used his political influence to have Adams elected.
- **Marks the end of the Era of Good Feelings**



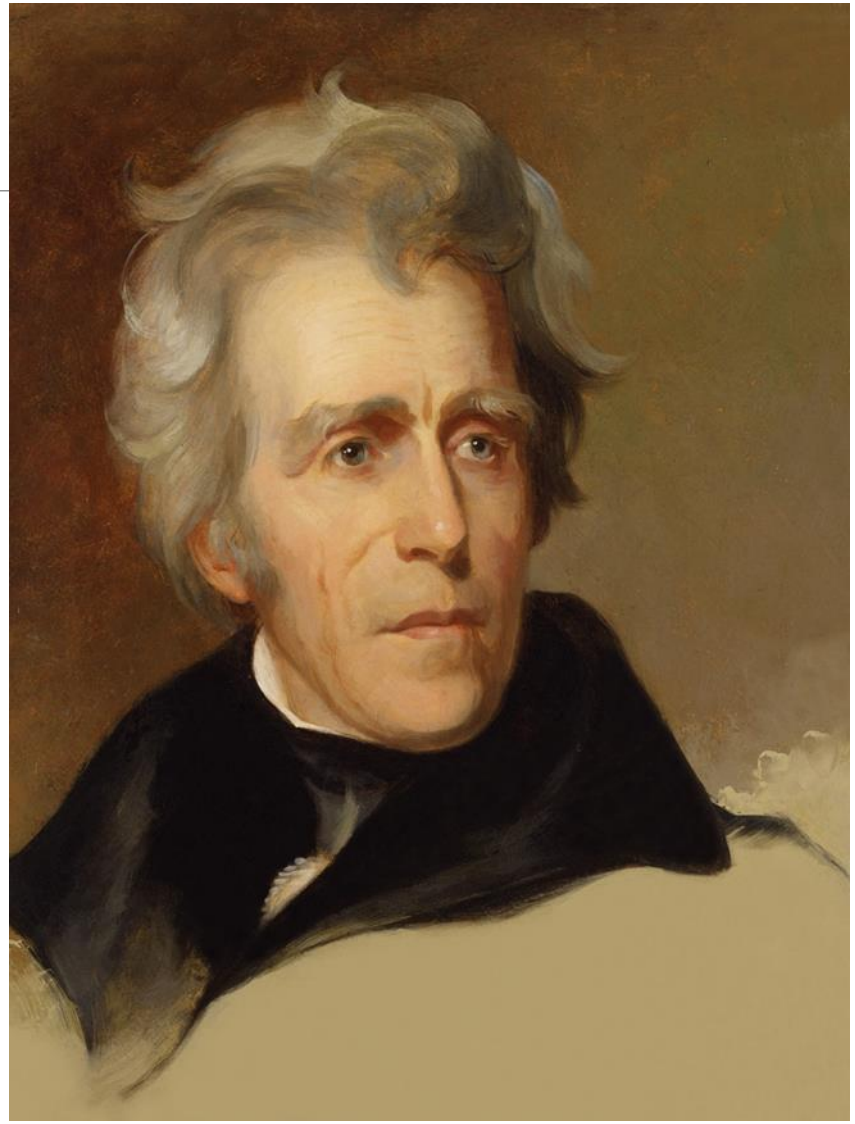

Election of 1828
Electoral Vote by State
Popular Vote
DEMOCRATIC
Andrew Jackson
178
647,286
NATIONAL
REPUBLICAN
John Q. Adams
83
508,064
261
1,155,350
OREGON
COUNTRY
UNORGANIZED
TERR.
MICH. TERR.
PART OF MEXICO
ARK.
TERR.
Future Boundary
FLA. TERR.
1
8
7
8
20
16
15
4
8
28
8
3
16
5
3
24
3
14
NR 6
D 5
15
11
11
9
5
3
5

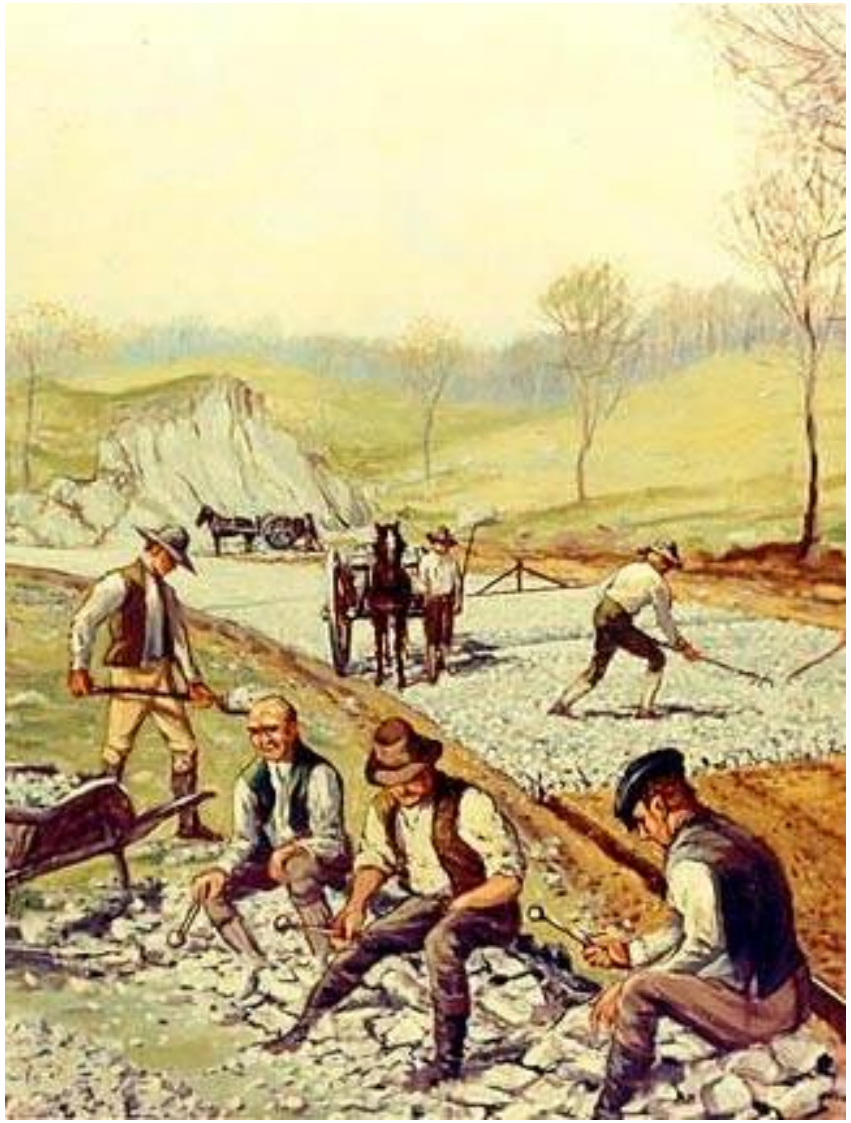




Mass Politics

- Spread of **universal white manhood suffrage** increased political participation
- Jackson's new party – dropped the "Republican" part and became the **Democratic Party**
- Jackson's election was painted by his campaign as a contest between the common man and established authority





Sectional Politics

- Strong sectional leaders in Congress
  - North: **Daniel Webster**
  - South: **John C. Calhoun**
  - West: **Henry Clay**
- Henry Clay's **American System:** program of government subsidies to promote American economic growth and protect American manufacturers from foreign competition
  - Established Second Bank of U.S.
  - Protective tariffs
  - Funding for roads and canals (inc. **Erie Canal**)
  - Source of sectional controversy during Jackson's presidency

“First, the removal of the Indians from the vicinity of the white population and their settlement beyond the Mississippi. Second, to put a stop to the abuses of the Federal government in regard to internal improvements [and] Third, to oppose as well the existing re-incorporation of the existing National Bank.”

-ANDREW JACKSON’S AGENDA, AS RECALLED BY MARTIN VAN BUREN IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Second American Two-Party System

Democrats

- Formed in 1828 in support of Andrew Jackson
- FOR: Jeffersonian democracy, expansion, freedom of the “common man”
- AGAINST: Bank of the U.S., government interference
- Base: South, West, northern urban laborers

Whigs

- Formed in 1830s in opposition to Andrew Jackson
- FOR: strong role of national government in the economy, active social reform, American System
- Base: North and Old Northwest

Homework – Complete Ch. 11 Reading Questions