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President andrew jackson used the spoils system to

The era of good feeling continued at half of the 1800s. In the election of 1824 Monroe left the place to John Quincy Adams that he had worked against Andrew Jackson. In reality Jackson received most popular votes and more electoral votes compared to Adams, but since there was a third candidate, Henry Clay, Jackson had no majority of electoral votes. The 12th amendment requires the House of Representatives to decide with a majority vote between the two candidates when there is no majority of electoral votes. In an agreement between clay supporters and Adams Clay supported Adams and Congilla became Secretary of State and Adams won the Presidency. Jackson and the supporters of him were indignant and in the next elections they defeated Adams from a large margin. I. The Presidency of John Quincy Adams A. How did the two-part system led to the election of John Quincy Adams in 1824? 1. The heir of MonroeA ½s apparent was John Quincy Adams. To become President he had to defeat three rivals: William Crawford who claimed to be the true heir of Thomas Jefferson. Henry Clay, The War Hawk, who had built a political power base as a speaking of the House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson a night hero a battle of New Orleans that had taken place in the public eye of him in Florida. 2. Popolarities and sectional interests rather than national questions dominated the campaign. 3. Jackson received the largest number of popular votes and the largest number of electoral college votes. 4. No one had an electoral majority and the elections entered the House of Representatives. 4. The clay has been thrown out, Crawford suffered a stroke. 5. The competition dropped to a struggle between the supporters of JacksonA ½ and those that favor Adams. 6. ADAMS agreed to support Claya's policy ideas. 7. The Adams was elected president of the majority of the States represented in the house. The supporters of Jackson led by Martin Van Buren were indignant and sustained that the elections had been made up by Henry Clay. When Adams started his mandate, the Jacksonians started camping to put their man in the White House at the next elections. B. How did people react to the Presidency of John Quincy Adams? 1. ADAMS, not the type of man who attracted public sympathy proceeded to prepare a program that was political suicide. 2. He tried to continue the strong national program The Republicans had taken over the federalists, but most of the voters wanted less power in the federal government and less influence by the East in national policy. 3. Adams recalled the congress the Constitution: He gave the power to provide for the common defense and promote general well-being. Hearing the national government should: a) establish a national university b) finance expeditions c) the reform of the patent system D) promote literature and arts. 4. People said it was silly to spend public money on topics such as art and literature. 5. Adams' programmes were finally adopted years later. 6. More and more people started toThe propaganda that Adams had stolen the election in Jackson. 7. Adams irritated southern states when he tried to protect the rights of the Creek Indians. 8. Adams threatened to send to federal troops to stop an investigation that was taken in the south as regards the presidency of him. F. When did the Democratic Party born? 1. The presidential campaign of 1828 marked a fundamental change in the national attitude towards political parties. More and more people came to believe that a two-party system helped the nation. It has allowed people of different views of grouping and expressing their beliefs and means provided with which citizens could challenge the way their governments were working. It has allowed the political power to switch from one group to another in a systematic way without bloodshed. 2. ADAMS called a national Republican Jackson has called a Democratic Republican Party Jackson has become known as the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party was organized largely by a short, fascinating politician, extremely discreet, extremely ambitious, named Martin Van Buren. 3. Van Buren and his political colleagues also developed a country style. They embedded songs and slogans in campaigns, opened shows, barbecue, trees plantations, dinners and rally. Used buttons and clothes, cartoons, songs and funny stories 4. Martin Van Buren led the countryside to make Andrew Jackson elect. Jackson was nicknamed Old Hickory. II. Jackson A. What made Jackson rendered different? 1. Jackson first presidential candidate from the west of Appalachi and the first to come from a poor family. People felt that he was one of them and elected him. 2. He was obvious to everyone that the American Presidency now belonged to the masses. Yet others they said the King Mob now ruled the nation. It was a derogatory reference to him with the common man. 3. Jackson thought about himself as a man of ordinary people. 4. In reality, at the time of its election at the age of 61, Jackson was just one of the common peoples. He was a very rich man. B. How was Jackson? 1. Jackson had a suspicious nature, has despised groups of special interests and men whose power came from privilege 2. It seemed to symbolize the virtues of New America, a common man who climbed the scale of success, ready to destroy the Aristocratic privileges wherever you found them. C. How did Jackson increase the power of the presidency? 1. The kitchen cabinet - most of his toilet appointments went to non-distinct men. Many newspaper publishers nicknamed the kitchen cabinet. This allowed him to dominate the toilet. 2. The stain system in one of Jackson's first moves listed almost 10 percent of employees of Federal, most of whom are in charge of adams administration, gave their job to loyal jacksonians. Jackson defined this a rotation in the office, believed that ordinary people should have the right to hold the office. known as the spoils system, incoming incomingThe parties have launched ex appointed and replaced them with their friends. 3. Jacksonian Vetoes The beliefs brought him to Veto more legislation than all previous combined presidents. The famous vetoes were the proposal of Maysville Road in Kentucky. He continued to the vetoes of internal improvements he would have thoroughly irritated the West. He signed many bills to improve the structures in which the Democrats were numerous. He expected fidelity to the party and himself. 4. Jackson ignores the Supreme Court Congress passed the Indian Removal Act in 1830. The federal government would provide funds to negotiate treaties that could force Indians to move west. For Jackson, the removal policy was not only liberal, but generous because it would allow Indians to maintain their way of life. The Cherokees Indians had done what Jefferson had asked and turned from hunting agriculture. He established small manifadal shops, schools built and began publishing a newspaper in their own language. They decided to form a separate state with their own constitution. Georgia refused to recognize the action of cherokeans and opened Cherokee's land to white settlers. The decision of Marshall's chief of justice found that the Cherokeys formed a nation with clearly defined boundaries within which the laws of Georgia cannot have any strength. On the basis of this judgment, Georgian citizens could not enter the territory of Cherokee. In response to Marshall's ruling, Jackson, he said: "The Supreme Court has made its decision, now let them learn it." That way he ignored the court order. Jackson told the Cherokees that i½2 should thrive in the middle of the civilized community and that they had only the choice to remove west. The Cherokee had to make a journey of 800 miles made partly by Steamboat and Railway and partly on foot. This trip was called "Trail of Tears". Government officials stole Cherokeys' money, while the outlaws made their cattle. Cheroketes buried more than a quarter of their people along the process of tears. 5. Jackson uses the force bill. a) In 1816 congresses approved a tariff to protect the industries of the U.S. infantry. The tariff was raised in 1824 and again in 1828. B) Jacksoni Vice-President John Calhoun of South Carolina called him a price of abomination because the high tariff on manufactured goods prevented Britain from selling its goods in the United States Calhoun And others felt the North was becoming rich at the expense of the south c) Calhoun argued Calhoun in favor of annulment - he had long been known as a nationalist spokesman, and had supported the tariff1816, but the economy of South Carolina failed The recovery completely from the depression in 1819 and the prices of cotton remained low because the florists and their slaves moved to more fertile lands. Calhoun has devised an annulment boredom very similar to the one expressed in Jefferson's Kentucky resolution against alien and deputies. D) D)The subject was the establishment of the United States based on a compact between sovereign states. e) If the Federal Government refused to allow a state of canceling a federal law, the State has had the right to settle, or withdraw from the Union. F) Jackson told the leaders of the Democratic Party to leave Calhoun from the national ticket of 1832 and replace Van Buren S as a Jackson race companion. g) South Carolina threatened to settle and in 1832 the congress approved a new tariff law that lowered the d duties h) Jackson was furious, threatened to hang Calhoun and lead federal troops in the field, if necessary. He proclaimed that the action of South Carolina threatened the existence of the Union and violated the letter of the Constitution. This brought to the passage of the "Force Bill" and South Carolina decided to pay the rate. 6. Jackson states the war on the monster bank a) to Jackson the National Bank symbolized wealth and eastern power. b) Jackson feared the bank's financial strength and influence on the economy, he believed it was a threat to American democracy. c) In 1831 Jackson introduced a resolution against the recharge of the bank. He attacked the bank to add to the inequality of fortunes. This made it rich and poor. d) Jackson has not succeeded in having the congress revoke the charter bank. e) the bank war continued after the election with almost disastrous results for the American economy. Jackson ordered all government deposits to be picked up by banks branches and placed in some state institutions. f) the banking war, especially panic of 1833-1834 took to the formation of a new political party called Whigs, its nucleus consisted of Republicans and then from some democrats returning to syllabus syllabus

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