

WHAT WAS “JACKSONIAN” DEMOCRACY?”

In the 1820s, most states transitioned from requiring property in order to vote to allowing all white males to vote, regardless of property ownership.

EFFECTS OF DEMOCRACY:

1. Popular Campaigning
 - a. Jackson campaigned on the “Corrupt Bargain” in 1828
 - b. Jackson campaigned against the BUS in 1832
 - c. The Whig “Log Cabin and Hard Cider” Campaign of 1840
 - d. Polk campaigned on Texas annexation and Oregon in 1844
2. Second Two Party System (Democrats and Whigs)
3. Expansion of Presidential Power (Veto - “Third House of Congress”)
4. Antebellum Reform Movements
 - a. Second Great Awakening (CONTEXT)
 - i. Across the nation
 - ii. Camp Meetings
 - iii. Increase in *evangelical* denominations (e.g., Baptists and Methodists)
 - iv. Inspired Antebellum Reform Movements
 - b. Abolitionism - abolishing slavery IMMEDIATELY across the United States
 - i. William Lloyd Garrison (*The Liberator*)
 - ii. Frederick Douglass (*Narrative on the Life of Frederick Douglass: An American Slave*)
 - c. Temperance - an effort to ban alcohol in the United States (some success in the Northeast)
 - d. Women’s Rights
 - i. Women were very active in the abolitionist and temperance movements
 - ii. Seneca Falls Convention (1848 - NY State)
 - iii. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - e. Public Education (Horace Mann - Massachusetts)
 - i. Compulsory Education
 - ii. Non-Sectarian (not controlled by a religious group)
 - iii. Most common in the Northeast (wasn’t implemented in the South until Reconstruction)
 - f. Prison and Asylum Reform
 - i. Dorothea Dix tried to improve conditions in prisons and asylums

HENRY CLAY’S AMERICAN SYSTEM:

1. National Bank
2. Internal Improvements
3. Protective Tariff

GOAL: To create an economy that was independent of Europe (CONTEXT: War of 1812)

Why “Whigs”? An opposition party to oppose “King Andrew I”

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/32/King_Andrew_the_First_%28political_cartoon_of_President_Andrew_Jackson%29.jpg

1830s	1850s
“Gag Rule” - no discussion of slavery in Congress No action on Texas (1836-1845)	Charles Sumner’s “Crime Against Kansas” Speech (Provoked Brooks/Sumner Incident) Heated debates over slavery in the West
Remnants of aristocratic political culture that focused on avoiding controversy	Fully democratic political culture, in which politicians court controversy