

# SSUSH7

- d. Explain women's efforts to gain suffrage; include Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Seneca Falls Conference.

# WOMEN'S RIGHTS

## Situation that existed

1. lacked legal & social equality
  - could not vote (suffrage) sit on juries, own property, earn her own salary, no legal protection from abuse, not guardian of the children
2. "*cult of domesticity*"--women were valued as the moral guardians of the home, family, & society



# WOMEN'S RIGHTS

## WHAT WOMEN WANTED:

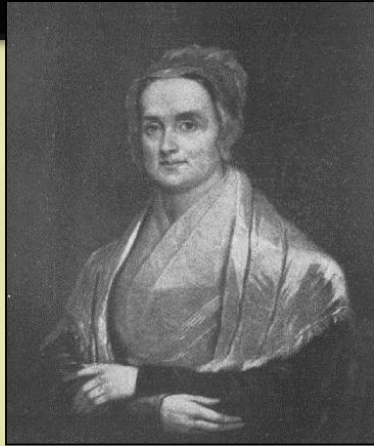
Full citizenship

- Voting rights
- Parental and custody rights

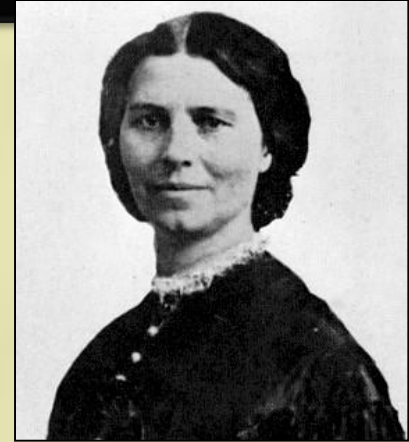
## KEY LEADERS:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
Lucretia Mott

# SENECA FALLS CONVENTION



Seneca Falls,  
NY



Led by: Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
adopted a "Declaration of Sentiments"

- Declaration of Women's Rights, including the right to vote (suffrage)
- modeled on the Dec. of Ind.

## IMPACT:

- very few small changes
- overshadowed by the bigger issue of Abolition

# SSUSH7

- e. Explain Jacksonian Democracy, expanding suffrage, the rise of popular political culture, and the development of American nationalism.

# Election of 1824

## Presidential Election of 1824-

- The rise of sectionalism began with the election candidates:
  - John Quincy Adams (Massachusetts)
  - William Crawford (Georgia)
  - Henry Clay (Kentucky)
  - Andrew Jackson (Tennessee)
- The Election was a tie and was decided by the House of Representatives.

# Election of 1824

## “Corrupt Bargain”-

- Only the top three candidates of the race were voted on by the House of Representatives.
- Crawford dropped out due to health reasons.
- Henry Clay backed John Quincy Adams because of personal feelings toward Andrew Jackson.
- Clay became the Secretary of State under Adams.
- Jackson supporters labeled the move a “corrupt bargain.”

# President John Quincy Adams

6<sup>th</sup> President

1825—1829

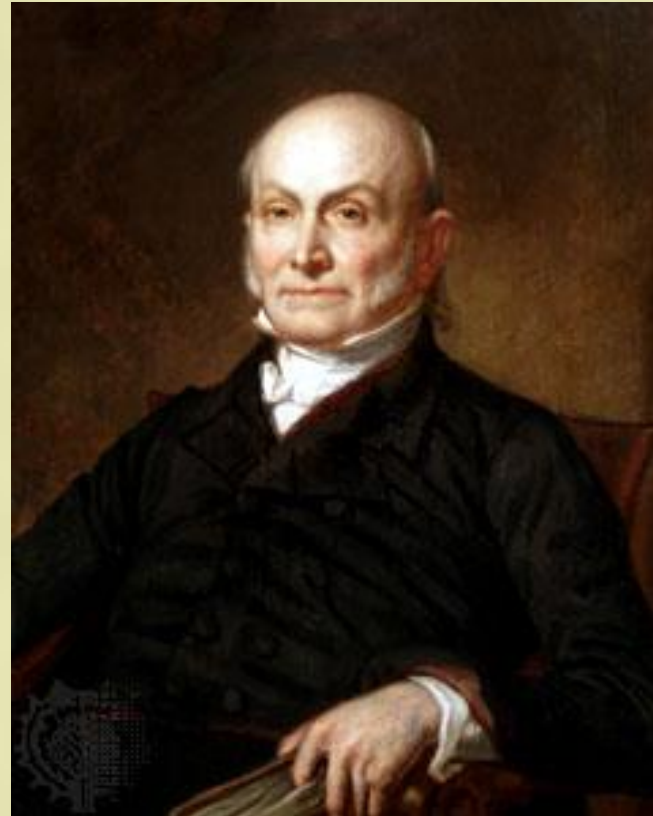
Party: National-Republican

Home State:

Massachusetts

Vice President:

John C. Calhoun





# President John Quincy Adams

## Domestic

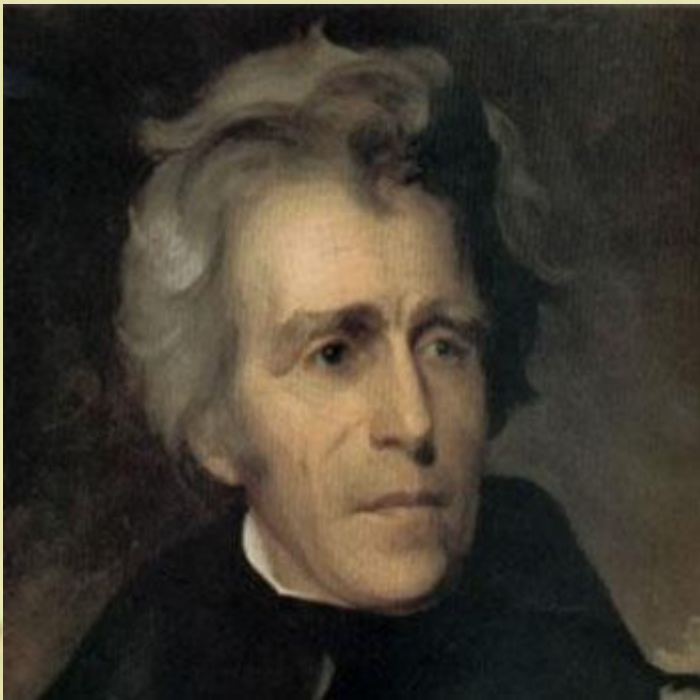
- Election of 1824 decided by the House of Representatives
- Accused of a “Corrupt Bargain” by Jacksonians
- Nicknamed “Old man Eloquent”

## Foreign

- Political Revolutions in Mexico and South America

# Adams' Unpopularity

## Unpopular Presidency-



Andrew Jackson

- Adams' presidency was very disappointing as Andrew Jackson's supporters in Congress made life difficult for the new president.
- Led to a very contested race in 1828.

# Rise of Democracy

## Rise of the Jacksonians-

Jackson's supporters generally were southerners and westerners who favored "universal suffrage" who favored the right to vote for all white males, not just land owners.

## Caucus-

A closed meeting of party members for the purpose of choosing a candidate.

# Election of 1828

## Presidential Election of 1828-

- The race was heated as both Jacksonians and supporters of Adams traded negative ads in newspapers.
- The challenger, Jackson carried the South and the West, while the incumbent Adams carried New England.
- Jackson easily won the presidency.

# President Andrew Jackson

7<sup>th</sup> President

1829–1837

Party: Democratic

Home State:

Tennessee

Vice President:

John C. Calhoun &

Martin Van Buren



# President Andrew Jackson

## Domestic

- Indian Removal Act of 1830
- “Nullification Crisis” (1830–1832)
- (Second) National Bank War (1832–1837)
- “Trail of Tears” (1836–37)
- Formed the Democratic Party (1832)
- Nickname – “Old Hickory”

## Foreign

- Texas Revolution (1835)
- Annexation Debate over Texas (1835–1837)

# Jacksonian Democracy

## Spoils System-

The policy of rewarding political supporters with positions within the government.

## Democratic Party-

Jackson's supporters broke with the Democratic-Republicans and formed the modern-day Democratic Party.

# War on Native Americans

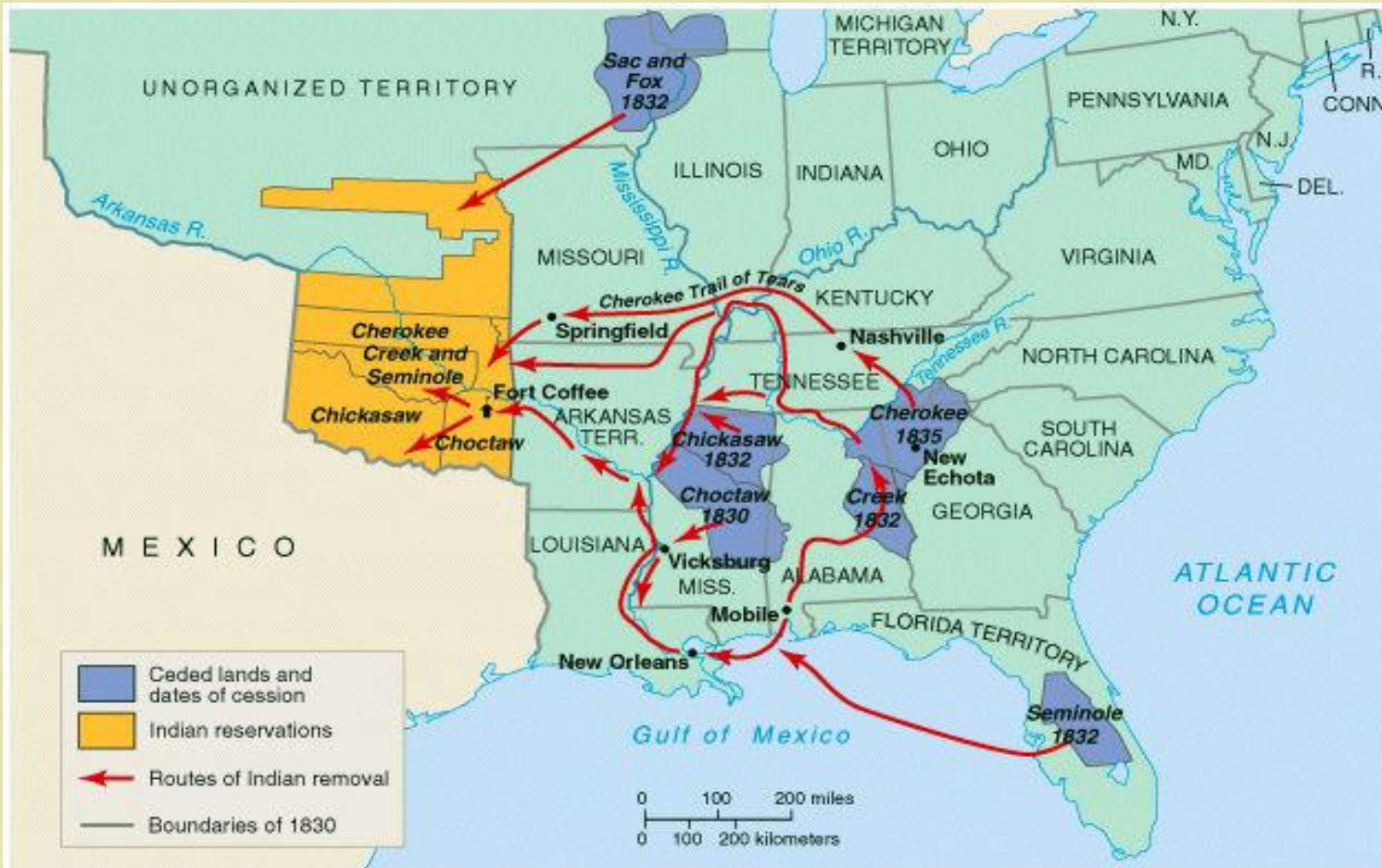
## Indian Removal Act of 1830-

- Under the Act, the United States forced Native Americans off its traditional lands in support of white settlement.
- Native Americans were forced west of the Mississippi River.
- Fighting broke out, but many nations peaceably migrated.



# War on Native Americans

## Indian Removal Act of 1830-



# War on Native Americans

## Worcester v. Georgia (1832)-

- Supreme Court case which supported the Cherokee Nation to remain in Georgia, but Jackson snubbed the decision.
- Chief Justice John Marshall battled Jackson in a war of words over the decision.
- Jackson's response: *"John Marshall has made his decision, let him enforce it"*

# War on Native Americans

## Trail of Tears (1837–38)-

- Forced relocation of Georgia's Cherokee Nation to Oklahoma. (800 mile journey)
- During the forced migration, nearly 25% died due to disease and starvation.

# Trail of Tears



R. Michelson Galleries

"The Trail of Tears"

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