

1824 Election

Context:

The Era of Good Feelings:

- Lull in partisan disputes
- Sole dominance by Democratic-Republicans
- Rise in nationalism after Napoleonic Wars
- James Monroe in office

Contenders:



Henry Clay

Nathan Sanford

Kentucky

- Senator from 1806-1807 and 1810 to 1811
- Representative from 1811-1825
- Speaker of the House 3 non-consecutive times
- War Hawk
- Missouri Compromise
- President of American Colonization Society
- Created "The American System"

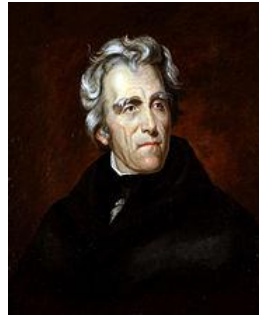


John Quincy Adams

John Calhoun

Massachusetts

- Minister to the Netherlands, Prussia, Russia, and Britain
- Negotiated Treaty of Ghent ending War of 1812
- Senator and Professor at Brown and Harvard
- Secretary of State
- Chief architect of Monroe Doctrine
- Not an expansionist
- Strong supporter of tariffs and internal improvements

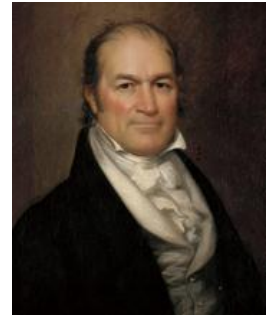


Andrew Jackson

John Calhoun

Tennessee

- Representative and later Senator
- Major General of the Tennessee Militia
- Military Governor of Florida for 1 year
- Expansionist
- Opposed the National Bank



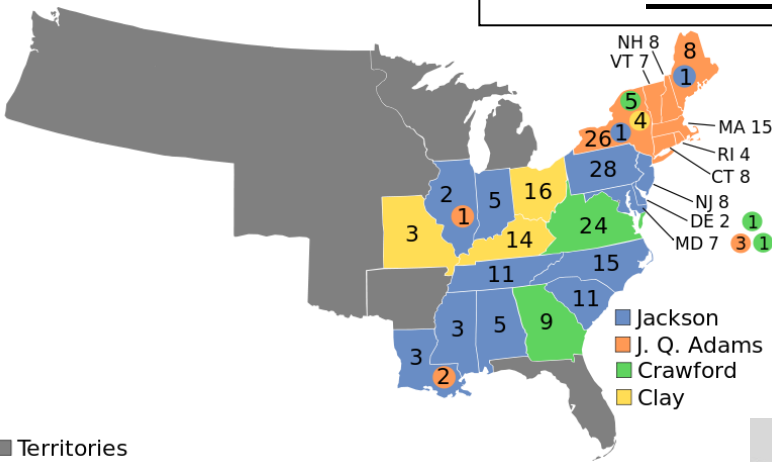
William Crawford

Nathaniel Macon

Georgia

- Senator and President pro tempore from 1812-1813
- Ambassador to France
- U.S. Secretary of War from 1815 to 1816
- U.S. Secretary of the Treasury from 1816 to 1825
- Vice-President of American Colonization Society

Results



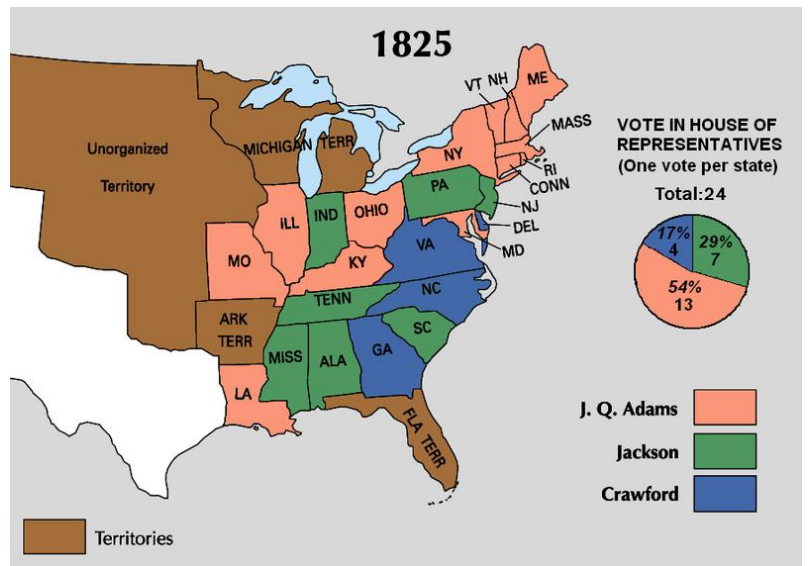
Candidate	Count	Percentage	Vote
Jackson	151,271	41.3	99
Adams	113,122	30.9	84
Crawford	40,856	11.2	41
Clay	47,531	13.0	37

Results:

- No clear winner
- Votes based primarily on regionalism

Decision:

- First use of the Twelfth Amendment
 - >Top three voted on by the House
 - >Each state gets one vote
- Corrupt Bargain
 - >Clay is Speaker
 - >Hates Jackson
 - >Finds common ground on American System with Adams
 - >Rumored to have been offered Secretary of State for Adams
 - >Supports Adams
- John Quincy Adams wins



Impact:

Democratic-Republican Party:

- Andrew Jackson creates Democratic Party
- John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay create National Republican Party and later the Whig Party

Firsts:

- Only election after its passing to use the House of Representatives
- Only election where the leading candidate in the Electoral College lost

Jackson:

- Campaigns against the "corrupt bargain" of 1824
- Annually sought to abolish the Electoral College

Adams' Presidency

- Proposed vast internal improvements
- Stymied by Jacksonian supporters
- Accomplished many infrastructure improvements