Evolution of Democracy from Jefferson to Jackson

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| Questions | JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY | JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY |
| POLITICAL:  Suffrage | A property requirement was a test of character that a man of initiative should be able to meet | By J. time, property requirements had been erased |
| Office-holding | Educated elite should rule, although he proposed education for all to prepare poorer individuals for public office | Believed all men qualified to hold office and political positions should be rotated |
| Nomination of Pres. | Candidates were chosen by caucuses of political leaders | Nominating conventions were introduced |
| ECONOMIC:  Chosen Classes | Yeoman farmer | Planters, farmers, laborers, and mechanics |
| Industrialization | Originally feared consequences of industrialization | Accepted industry as essential to the American economy |
| Charles R. Bridge v  Warren Bridge | Corporate charters were granted to favorites of state legislators and often implied monopoly rights to a business | Roger Taney (Jackson’s appointee) ruled that corporate charters should be available to all who chose to rick starting a business |

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| Bank of United States | Disapproved; Strict Interpretation not allow it | Disapproved; Seen as a monopoly of the rich |
| SOCIAL: Slavery | Owned slaves, but saw it as evil and time would eradicate it | Owned slaves, seemed little interested in abolition |
| Women & Native  Americans | Did not see women or Native Americans as equal with white men | Did not see women or Native Americans as equal with white men and had a particularly negative attitude toward N.A. |
| Education | An educated man, saw education as necessary for citizen participation in democracy | Had little education and believed education relatively unimportant |
| Social Mobility | Believed education and ambition were keys to success, but unable to get education system in place | Self-made man, believed economic progress allowed upward social mobility and others could follow his example. Economic opportunities opened up by end to Bank & court decision |
| Separation of Church  & State | Most state constitutions ended established churches after Am. Revolution | Mass. last state to end established church in 1834 |