

HANDOUT

1828-1840 STUDENT HANDOUT

1828 Doc. #2

THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY

Words: Samuel Woodworth

Melody: "The Unfortunate Miss Bailey"

(Selected Verses)

Ye gentlemen and ladies fair, who grace this famous city,
Just listen if you've time to spare, while I rehearse a ditty;
And for an opportunity, conceive yourselves lucky,
For 'tis not often here you see a hunter from Kentucky.

Chorus:

O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky.

O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky.

I s'pose you've read it in the prints how Pakenham attempted,
To make Old Hickory Jackson wince, but soon his schemes repented;
For we with rifles ready cock'd thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around the hero flock'd the hunters of Kentucky.

(Chorus)

But Jackson, he was wide awake, and wasn't scar'd at trifles,
For well he knew what aim we take with our Kentucky rifles;
So he led us down to cypress swamp, the ground was low and mucky,
There stood John Bull in martial pomp, and here was old Kentucky.

(Chorus)

They found at last 'twas vain to fight, where lead was all their booty;
And so they wisely took a flight, and left us all our beauty.
And now if danger e'er annoys, remember what our trade is;
Just send for us Kentucky boys, and we'll protect you, ladies.

(Chorus)

1840 doc. #4

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO

Words: Alexander Coffman Ross

Melody: "Little Pigs"

Oh, who has heard the great commotion,
motion, motion, all the country through?
It is the ball a rolling on,

Chorus:

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too, For Tippecanoe and Tyler too
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van,
Van is a used up man,
and with them we'll beat little Van.

Sure, let them talk about hard cider, cider, cider
And log cabins too,
It will only help to speed the ball

(Chorus)

Like the rush of mighty waters, waters, waters
Onward it will go
And its course will bring you through

(Chorus)

1828 doc. #4

LITTLE WAT YE WHA'S A-COMIN'

Words adapted from *Cincinnati Gazette*, July 30, 1828

Melody: Traditional Scottish tune, "Highland Muster Roll"

Little wat ye wha's a-comin',
Little wat ye wha's a-comin',
Little wat ye wha's a-comin',
Murder wi' gory han's a-comin',
Fire's a-comin', swords a-comin',
Pistols, guns an' knives are comin',
Nero's comin', Hero's comin',
Forbye, the second section's comin'.

Little wat ye wha's a-comin',
Little wat ye wha's a-comin',
Little wat ye wha's a-comin',
Martial an' Lynch's Law are comin',
Slavery's comin', knavery's comin',
Plunder's comin', Blunder's comin'
Robbing's comin', Jobbing's comin'
An' a' the plague o' War's a-comin'.

Little wat ye wha's a-comin',
Little wat ye wha's a-comin',
Little wat ye wha's a-comin',
JUGGERNAUT himself is comin',
He'll fret and fume, he'll shoot and stab,
He'll stamp an' swear "like any drab,"
He'll play Jack Cade—hang honest men,
An' after that Calhoun's a-comin'.

1840 doc. #6

ROCK-A-BYE BABY, DADDY'S A WHIG

Words: Anonymous

Melody: "Rockabye Baby"

Adapted by: Oscar Brand

Rock-a-bye Baby, Daddy's a Whig
When he comes home, hard cider he'll swig
When he has swug he'll fall in a stew
And down will come Tyler and Tippecanoe
Rock-a-Bye Baby, when you awake
You will discover Tip is a fake
Far from the battle, war cry and drum
He sits in his cabin a - drinking that rum
Rock-a-bye baby, never you cry
You need not fear old Tip and his Ty
What they would ruin Van Buren will affix

1832 doc. #2

King Andrew Handbill

**King
Andrew
THE FIRST,
"Born to Command."**

A KING who, possessing as much power as his Gracious Brother William IV, makes a worse use of it.

A KING who has placed himself above the laws, as he has shown by his contempt of our judges.

A KING who would destroy our currency, and substitute Old Rags, payable by no one knows who, and no one knows where, instead of good Silver Dollars.

A KING who, while he was feeding his favorites out of the public money, denied a pittance to the Old Soldiers who fought and bled for our independence.

A KING whose Prime Minister and Heir Apparent, was thought unfit for the office of ambassador by the people:

**Shall he reign over us,
Or shall the PEOPLE RULE?**

1840 doc. #5

National Democratic Republican Party Newspaper Advertisement

FOR VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M JOHNSON

Born in that part of Virginia which now forms the State of Kentucky in 1781 At the age of 22 Years elected a member of the State Legislature From 1807 to 1837, a period of 30 years on the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States. In 1812, advocated and voted for the war against Great Britain. In two campaigns a volunteer in its support at the Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813 commanded the regiment of Kentucky mounted men and in their charge on the enemy led his battalion against the Indians headed by Tecumseh in which daring movement his horse was killed under him. Several balls passed through his clothes and three several wounds brought him to the battle ground, weltering in his blood, but not till he had slain with his own hand, their Indian chief routed the army of Proctor, and obtained for Harrison and Shelby an easy victory, A Democrat from boyhood, and a champion of equal rights.

FOR PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN

Born in Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York Dec 5 1782, son of a farmer, a self-made man, and a consistent democrat of the Jeffersonian school. In 1812, elected a state senator, in which capacity he manfully sustained the war with Great Britain. In 1815 appointed Attorney General of New York. In 1821, a member of the convention, to revise the constitution, and one of the leading advocates of the extension of the rights of suffrage. In the same year, appointed senator in congress, and re-appointed in 1827, in 1828 elected Governor of New York. In 1829 appointed Secretary of State of the United states by the Patriot Jackson. In 1831 sent as minister to Great Britain. In 1832 rejected by the senate but elected by the People Vice President of the United states. In every station, honest and able, in his present office he has preserved without stain the honor of his country, has been faithful to all his duties and equal to every emergency and has nobly devoted himself with unshaken firmness to the great work of rescuing the People and Government of the United States from the control and influence of the monied aristocracy and of rendering them truly Independent, and in 1840, on the ever memorable fourth of July, affixed his signature to the Independent Treasury Bill.

A SHORT HISTORY OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES

The earliest political parties were **Federalists** and **Anti-Federalists**. In the 1790s Thomas Jefferson founded the **Democratic Republican** Party, also called the **Jeffersonian Republicans**, in opposition to the Federalists. By 1816, the Federalists had disappeared and the Democratic-Republicans were the only major party.

In the election of 1824, four Democratic Republicans vied for the presidency. Although Jackson won the popular vote and got more electoral votes than any other candidate, he did not have a majority in the Electoral College. So the decision went to the House of Representatives, with each state getting one vote. After making a deal with the Speaker of the House, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams was elected President. During this time those who supported Jackson came to be known as **Jacksonian Democrats**, although still officially Democratic-Republicans, while followers of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay began calling themselves **National Republicans**.

After the 1832 election, the National Republicans joined up with other anti-Jackson groups and formed the **Whig** Party. In 1844 the Democratic Republicans shortened their name to **Democratic Party**. The Whig party later broke apart over the issue of slavery and states' rights, with pro-slavery Whigs moving to the Democratic Party and anti-slavery Whigs forming the new **Republican Party**.

TEACHER GUIDE

1828 DOC. #1: Jackson on his Way to Washington

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 1828 Andrew Jackson mounted the first truly "popular" campaign. He was able to do this because by then 22 of the 24 states elected the president by popular vote rather than by a vote in the state legislature. The lifting of property qualifications allowed far more white men to cast a vote than ever before. In fact, 1828 saw three times as many votes cast as in the previous election.

Jackson's campaign workers were known as "Hurrah Boys." They organized as never before to elect their candidate whom they nicknamed "Ol' Hickory," a reference to Jackson's unbending will and determination. His Democratic Party organized Hickory Clubs, which collected funds, compiled lists of voters, and made up songs and slogans. The "Hurrah Boys" hosted rallies, barbecues, and street demonstrations. They distributed hickory poles to plant in town squares and gave out hickory leaves for parade marchers to wear in their hats. Adams' supporters protested, "Planting hickory trees! Odd nuts and drumsticks! What have hickory trees to do with republicanism and the great contest?" (Boller 44).

Jackson himself only made one major campaign trip during the election season since it was still seen as unbecoming of a presidential candidate to seek votes in person. He attended a commemoration of his 1815 victory in New Orleans and was cheered by supporters wherever he appeared. We have few images of these gatherings today since newspapers of that time did not usually print illustrations.

This document is a drawing of Jackson greeting a crowd on the way to his inauguration in March 1829. It gives a sense of what the crowds might have been like during the aftermath of the first great popular campaign in U.S. presidential election history. This scene took place somewhere between Jackson's home in Nashville and his new residence at the White House.