

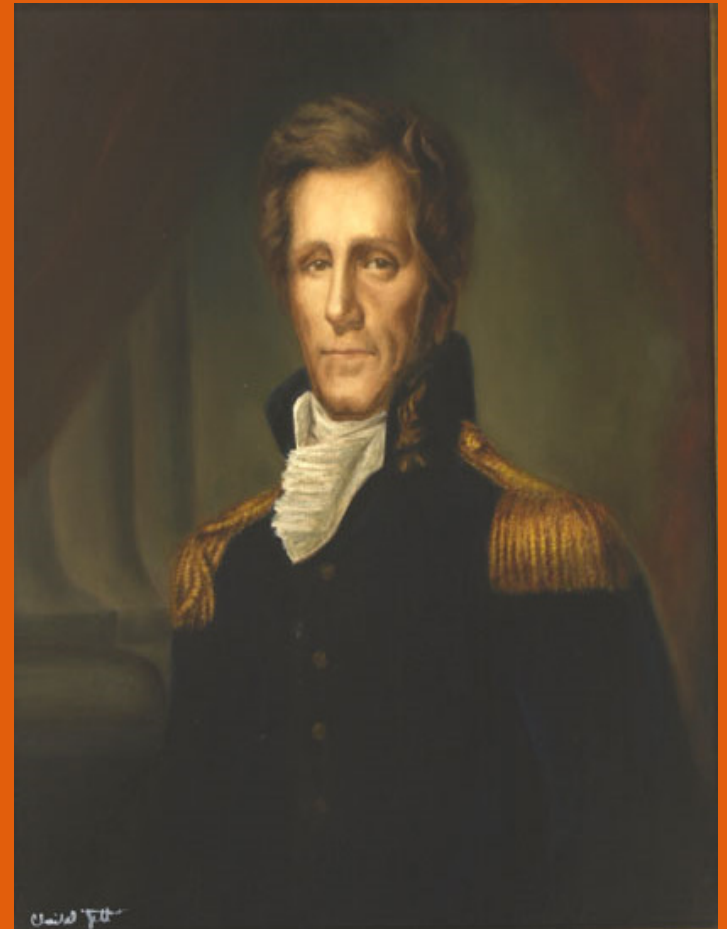
Andrew Jackson
1829-1837

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Jacksonian
Democracy

Old Hickory

- Born 1767 in a log cabin in SC
- Joined Continental Army at age 13
 - Taken prisoner of war
 - Scarred by British officer for refusing to clean the man's boots
 - Brother/Mother died from smallpox contracted while prisoners
- Practiced law in Tennessee
- Hero of the War of 1812
 - Battle of Horseshoe Bend
 - Battle of New Orleans
- Took Florida in First Seminole War
 - First Territorial Governor
- Fought in over 20 duels during his life
 - Had a bullet lodged next to his heart that could never be safely removed
- Lost presidential election of 1824



Expansion of Democracy

- Election of 1824 resulted in election reforms
 - Expanded white male suffrage/nominating conventions
- After having multiple candidates in the election of 1824, The Democratic-Republicans split
 - Jackson formed the Democratic Party
 - John Quincy Adams formed National Republicans
- Jackson won the Election of 1828
 - 178 electoral votes to 83 for Adams
 - Campaign filled with personal attacks
 - Rachel Jackson (wife) died two months after Jackson was elected



President Andrew Jackson

- 7th President of US
 - 1829-1837
- V.P. John C. Calhoun
- People's President
 - Inaugural party on White House lawn
- Increased the power of the President
 - Vetoed more bills than all of his predecessors combined



The Spoils System

- Kitchen Cabinet—informal group of advisors
- Advocated awarding supporters and party loyalists with jobs in his administration
 - Spoils System--“to the victor belong the spoils”
 - Felt that changing officeholders was good for democracy
 - Martin Van Buren – Secretary of State
 - Replaced Calhoun as Vice President
 - Jackson actually changed only about 20% of federal positions

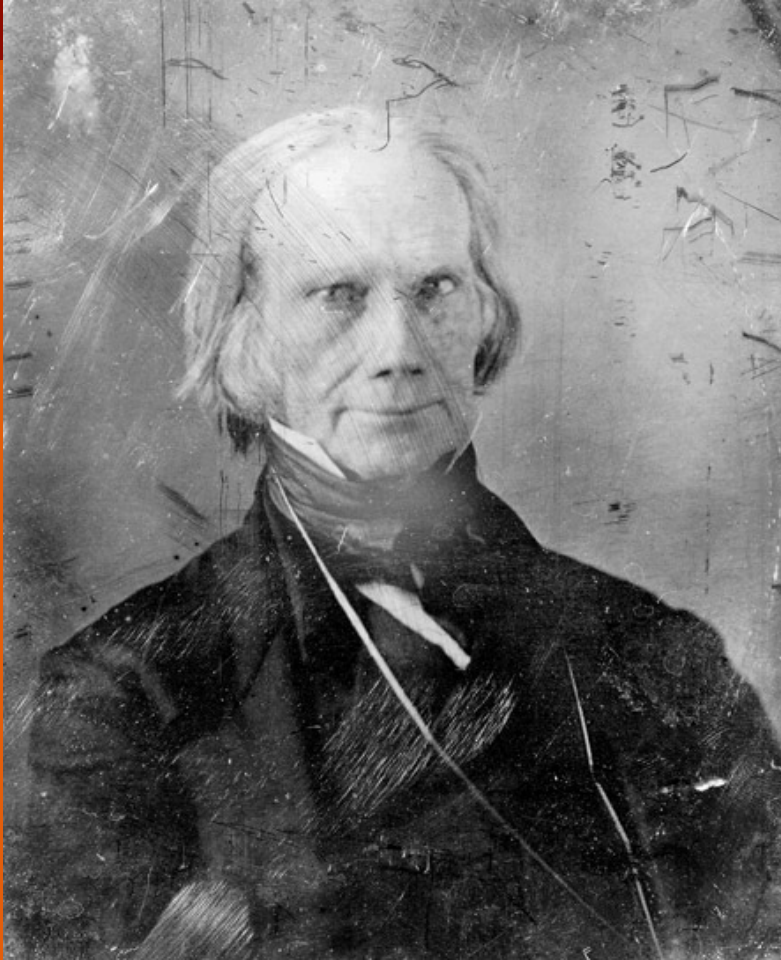
Regionalism

- Americans' views were based on where they lived and the economy of the region.
 - North—Daniel Webster (MA)
 - Economy based on manufacturing
 - Supported tariffs
 - Opposed sale of public lands at low prices
 - South—John C. Calhoun (SC)
 - Economy based on agriculture
 - Opposed to tariffs
 - West—Henry Clay (KY)
 - Emerging and diverse economy
 - Supported internal improvements and
 - Sale of public lands at low prices

The Nullification Crisis

- Congress passed high tariffs on imported goods
 - Pressure from Northerners to protect American business
 - Southerners who opposed tariff called it the “Tariff of Abominations”
- South Carolina passed a law nullifying these tariffs
 - Saw them as a violation of state’s rights
 - Threatened secession
 - V.P. John C. Calhoun resigned over issue
 - Replaced with Martin Van Buren a year later

The Nullification Crisis

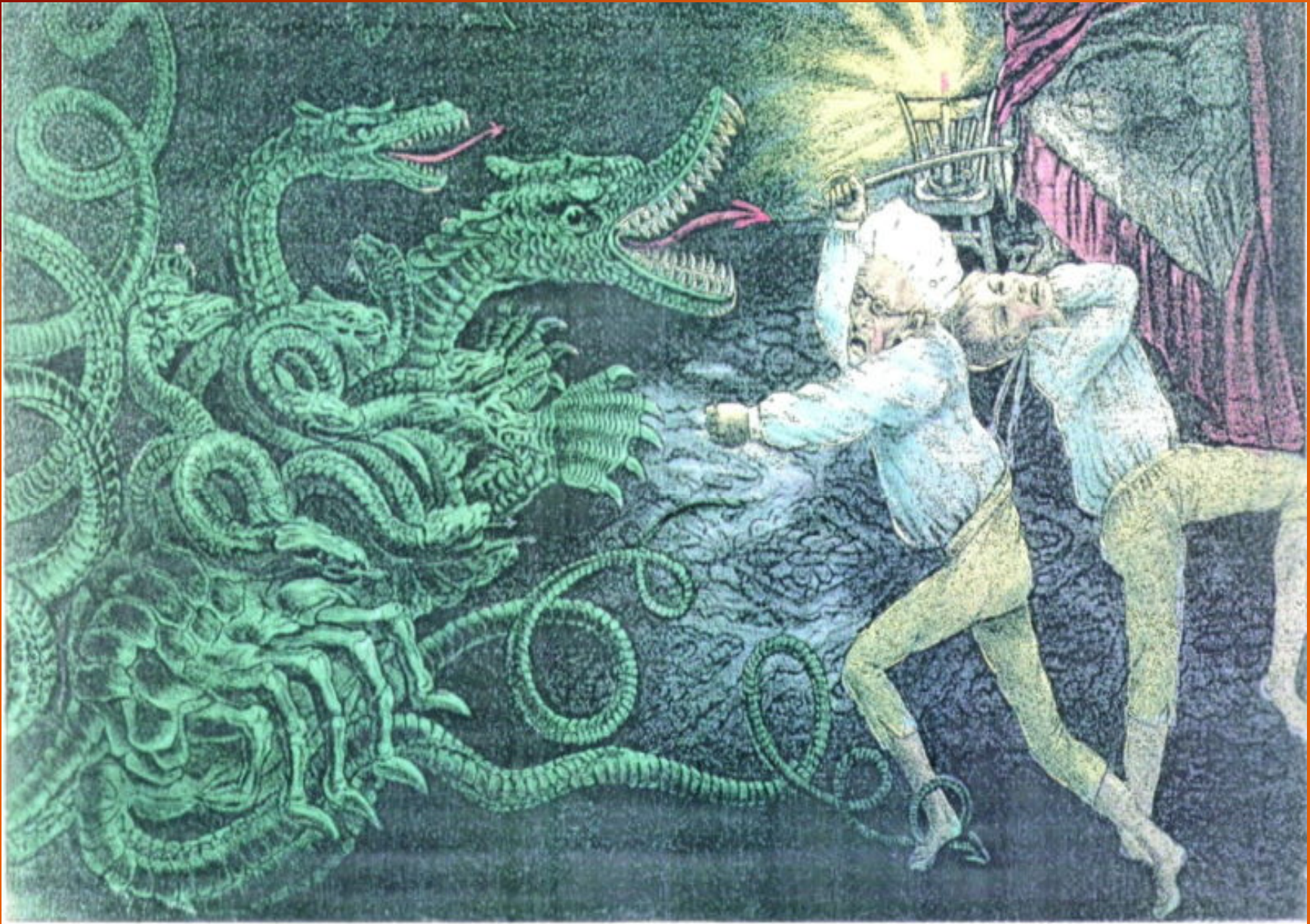


Henry Clay

- Jackson insisted that SC abide by federal law
 - Threatened to send Federal Troops to enforce tariffs
- Henry Clay saved the day by issuing a bill designed to gradually reduce tariffs over 10 years
 - Bill passed, SC satisfied, and “Nullification Crisis” was ended

Opposition to National Bank

- Jackson opposed the Second Bank of the United States
 - Concentrated too much of the Government's finances in one institution
 - Exercised power on members of Congress
 - Served to make the rich richer
 - Favored Northern states
 - Exposed US finances to foreign interests
- Jackson vetoed an extension of bank's charter in 1832
 - Moved funds to various smaller state and local banks
 - "Pet Banks"
 - Led to inflation and contributed to Panic of 1837



Jackson fighting the "National Bank Monster"

Indian Removal

- “Indian Removal Act” in 1830 allowed President to negotiate with Indian tribes for their land
 - Giving them western territory and money
- 70 treaties were signed and over 45,000 Native Americans were moved west during Jackson’s presidency
- “Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek” in 1831 removed Choctaw tribe from Mississippi
 - 1/4 of tribe died during journey
 - Federal officials did not provide enough food/supplies
- Creeks, Chickasaw and others also removed from eastern lands



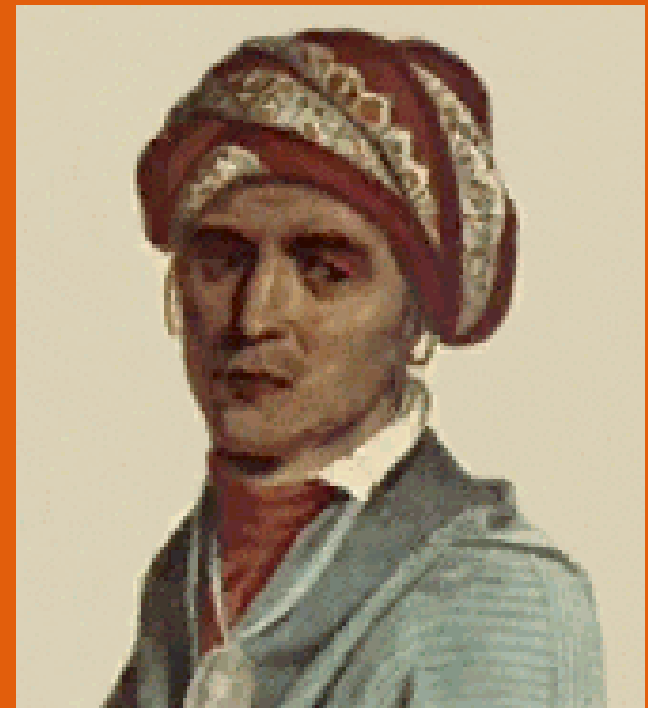
Indian Removal

- Other Native American nations, the Fox and Sauk in Illinois and the Seminole in Florida chose to fight for their lands.
 - Osceola led the Seminole
 - Though he died in prison his followers continued to resist
 - 4,000 Seminole were removed or killed
 - Eventually, the U.S. gave up the fight
 - Descendants of the remaining Seminole live in Florida today.
 - Black Hawk led the Sauk
 - 1832~running out of food, the Sauk were forced to leave Illinois



Cherokee Nation

- In an effort to avoid conflict and removal, the Cherokee adopted many aspects of the American Culture
 - Developed a government modeled after the Constitution
 - Sequoya developed an alphabet so that Cherokee could be written and spoken
 - Published a newspaper in English and Cherokee
- Gold was found on Cherokee lands in Georgia
 - _ Treaty rights ignored
 - Cherokee refused to move
 - Georgia militia attacked Cherokee towns



Cherokee Nation

- Cherokee Nation sued Georgia – “Worcester v. Georgia”
- Supreme Court, led by John Marshall, ruled in favor of Cherokee
 - Jackson replied “Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it”
 - Refused to stop Georgia militia attacks on Cherokee
- Jackson sent negotiators to try and buy Cherokee Land
 - 21 out of thousands of Cherokees signed treaty
 - Approved by Congress
 - Led to “Trail of Tears” – forced removal of remainder of the nation in 1838
 - 800-mile march during which 1/4 of the 18,000 Cherokee died

Assassination attempt



- Assassination attempt in the Capitol on 1-30-1835
- Richard Lawrence approached and attempted to fire 2 pistols at Jackson
 - Both misfired
- Jackson beat Lawrence with his cane
- Lawrence found to be mentally ill
 - Accused Jackson of preventing him from being King of England

Retirement

- Retired to his home, “The Hermitage” in Nashville in 1837
- Died in 1845
 - 78 years old



Jackson Gravesite on the grounds of The Hermitage