



**Andrew Jackson:  
1767 - 1845**

**President:  
1829 - 1837**



## Essential Question



Champion of the "Common Man"? **OR** "King" Andrew?



## Jackson's Top Ten

10. Andrew Jackson was the first President from a state **west** of the Appalachian Mountains.
9. Andrew Jackson was the **first Tennessean** to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives.
8. Andrew Jackson was the **first** territorial Governor of Florida.
7. Andrew Jackson was the **first person** to serve as a U.S. Representative, Senator, and President.
6. Andrew Jackson exercised his **veto** power **12 times** as President, more than all of his predecessors combined.



## Jackson's Top Ten

5. Andrew Jackson was the first President to articulate that as President he **represented** all the people and the will of the **majority** must govern.
4. Andrew Jackson helped found and was the first U.S. President to represent the **Democratic Party**.
3. Andrew Jackson is the only U.S. President to be censured by the U.S. Senate. The censure (**official criticism**) was **cancelled** in the last year of his presidency.



## Jackson's Top Ten

2. The first **assassination** attempt on a sitting U.S. President occurred on January 30, 1835, when Robert Lawrence failed to slay Andrew Jackson.
1. Andrew Jackson was the only President in American History to **pay off the national debt** and leave office with the country in the black.



**What were the  
democratic  
(Egalitarian) trends  
between 1800 to  
1830?**





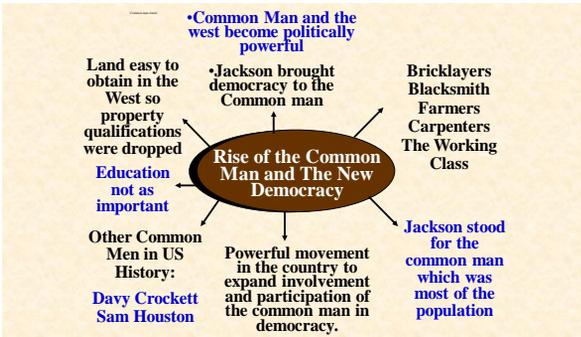
### The Age of Jackson and the Rise of the Common Man

- ❖ The Planter Elite in the South
- ❖ People on the Frontier
- ❖ State Politicians – *spoils system*
- ❖ Immigrants in the cities.



### Jackson's Faith in the Common Man

- ❖ Intense distrust of Eastern “establishment,” monopolies, & special privilege.
- ❖ His heart & soul was with the “plain folk.”
- ❖ Belief that the common man was capable of uncommon achievements.



### The Rise of a Democratic Society

- European visitors to the U.S. in the 1830s were amazed by the informal manners and democratic attitudes of Americans  
– Alex de Tocqueville
- The hero of the age was the “self-made man”



### NEW DEMOCRACY

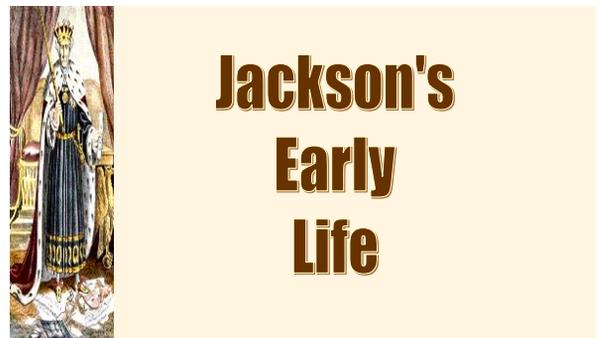
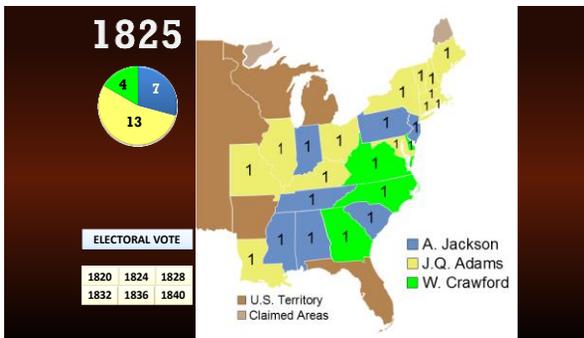
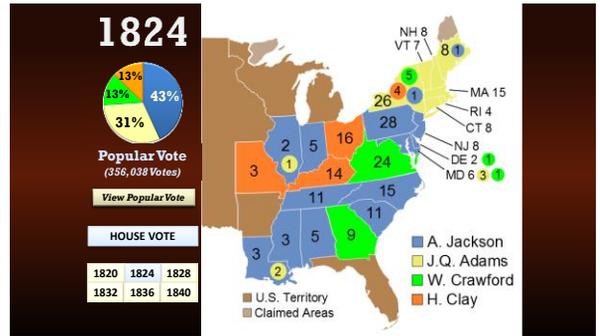
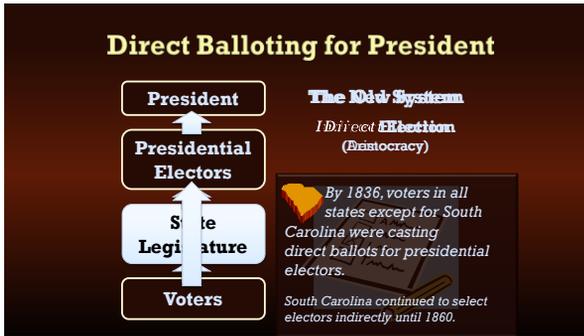
#### JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

People should be governed as little possible

#### JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Whatever governing needed to be done, it should be done by the **common man**. “Government by the majority of people; instead of a government governed by the upper class was introduced during Jackson’s Presidency.

- Property ownership/education not needed to vote
- Growth of political power of the working class
  - Increased number of elected officials
  - Land easy to get out West
- Ideas of the DOI become important and people saw inequalities in society.



### JACKSON THE MAN

Jackson the man

- Born March 15, 1767, on North Carolina/South Carolina border
- Father died when was baby.
- Read a copy of the DOI to the townspeople who were illiterate.
- Hated the British and blamed them for the death of his mother and brother.
- Orphaned at 13, self-educated and no formal education
- Did not care for President Washington
- Called him an "aristo" (short for aristocrat or "upper class, wealthy and rules")

THE GRAVE BOY OF THE WAXHAW.



## General Jackson During the Seminole Wars




## Jackson's First Hermitage Residence





## Jackson's Hermitage Residence



Born in the Carolinas and moved to Hermitage, Tennessee



## Jackson's Hermitage Residence




SIDE VIEW                      REAR VIEW

## JACKSON THE MAN

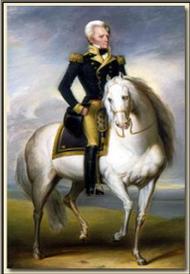


- Emotional, arrogant and passionate.
- Dued--could drink, smoke, curse and fight with the best of them
- Lawyer, Judge, senator, general and finally President
- First president from the West

Appealed to the Common Man because he was one.....?



## General Jackson's Military Career



- ❖ Defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend in 1814
- ❖ Defeated the British at New Orleans in 1815
- ❖ Took Florida and claimed it for the US in 1819.
- ❖ Loved by his soldiers called him "Old Hickory"



## Westward Expansion

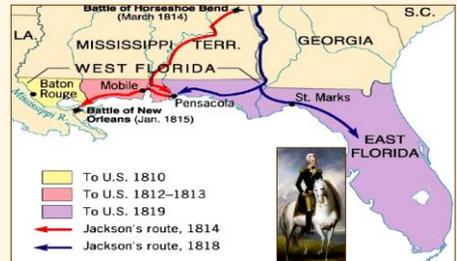
- Florida Becomes Part of US
- After War of 1812, Spain had difficulty governing Florida
- Seminole Indians, runaway slaves, and white outlaws conducted raids into U.S. territory and retreated to safety across the Florida border

• President Monroe commissioned General Andrew Jackson to stop the raiders

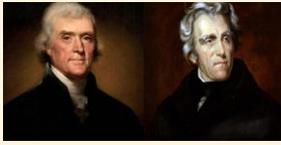
- Jackson led a force into Florida, destroyed Seminole villages, and hanged 2 Seminole chiefs
- Jackson captured Pensacola and drove out the Spanish governor




## Jackson's Florida Campaigns



To U.S. 1810  
 To U.S. 1812–1813  
 To U.S. 1819  
→ Jackson's route, 1814  
→ Jackson's route, 1818

## JACKSON THE MAN

*1824, Thomas Jefferson said of Jackson*

“When I was President of the Senate he was a Senator; and he could never speak on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly, and as often choke with rage. His passions are no doubt cooler now....***BUT HE IS A DANGEROUS MAN.***”



## Jackson's First Presidential Run



## The “Common Man’s” Presidential Candidate

**JACKSON TICKET.**

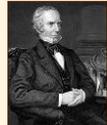


Firm united let us be,  
Rallying round our Hickory tree.<sup>14</sup>

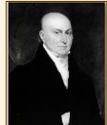
**For the Assembly,  
JOHN V. L. McMAHON,  
GEORGE H. STEUART.**



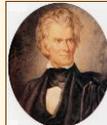
## Jackson's Opponents in 1824



Henry Clay  
[KY]

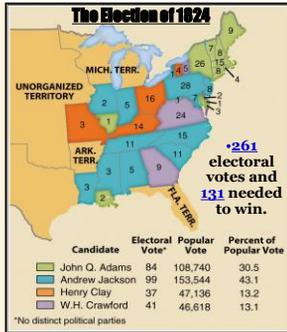


John Quincy Adams  
[MA]



John C. Calhoun  
[SC]

William H. Crawford  
[GA]



### ADAMS VS. JACKSON

- Even with Jackson winning the popular vote, he had to win the electoral vote as well.
- There were **261** total electoral votes and Jackson needed **131** to win the electoral vote and the election.
- Jackson did not receive a **majority** of electoral votes to win the election.
- Sent to the House of Representatives to choose the president.



Was there a  
**“Corrupt Bargain”**  
 in the 1824  
 Election?”

### Analyzing Trends

	Previously Held Office
President A	Vice President
President B	Secretary of State
President C	Secretary of State
President D	Secretary of State

What trends emerge from this data?

YEARS	PRESIDENT	SEC OF STATE	VICE PRESIDENT
1789-1797	George Washington	Thomas Jefferson	John Adams
1797-1801	John Adams		Thomas Jefferson
1801-1809	Thomas Jefferson	James Madison	
1809-1817	James Madison	James Monroe	
1817-1825	James Monroe	John Quincy Adams	
1825-1829	John Quincy Adams	Henry Clay	John C. Calhoun

### Hypothetical Election

	Qualifications
Candidate A	Secretary of State
Candidate B	Speaker of the House
Candidate C	Treasure
Candidate D	Military Hero

Who do you think is the most and least qualified to be president?

### Hypothetical Election Results

Candidate	Popular Votes	Electoral Votes
A	108,740	84
B	47,136	37
C	46,618	41
D	153,544	99

Who won this election?

### Election of 1824 Candidates Revealed

Candidate	Popular Votes	Electoral Votes
A John Quincy Adams	108,740	84
B Henry Clay	47,136	37
C William Crawford	46,618	41
D Andrew Jackson	153,544	99

Who won this election?

### Amendment 12, United States Constitution (1804)

*"if no person have such a majority [of electoral votes], then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President..."*

### A "Corrupt Bargain"?



The northwestern states that had supported Clay all threw their support behind John Quincy Adams.

Sec. of State



Henry Clay

POTUS



John Q. Adams

### ADAMS VS JACKSON



#### The Corrupt Bargain



•Henry Clay gives his support to John Adams and the House of Representatives chooses Adams as the President.

•Two weeks later, Adams appoints Henry Clay as his Secretary of State....

•Jackson cries out corruption and calls this the "Corrupt Bargain."

•Jackson promises he would run again for the Presidency in 1828 and would smash Adams.



### The Corrupt Bargain



Suspicion of a "corrupt bargain" have been strengthened by entries in the diary of John Q. Adams. On January 1, 1825, after a public dinner, he wrote,

*"He (Clay) told me (in a whisper) that he should be glad to have with me soon some confidential conversation upon public affairs. I said I should be happy to have it whenever it might suit his convenience."*

In the diary entry for January 9, reads in part, *"Mr. Clay came at six and spent the evening with me in a long conversation explanatory of the past and prospective of the future."*

Exactly a month later, with Clay's backing, Adams was elected. This happened because Clay was Speaker of the House.....They also hated Andrew Jackson.....

### A "Corrupt Bargain"?

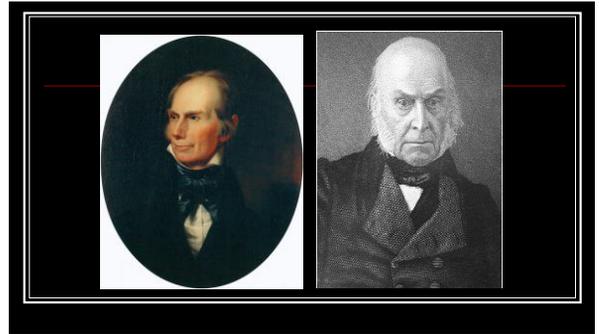
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1797-1801	John Adams		Thomas Jefferson
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1809-1817	James Madison	James Monroe	
1817-1825	James Monroe	John Quincy Adams	
1825-1829	John Quincy Adams	Henry Clay	John C. Calhoun

## A "Corrupt Bargain"?

"I see in the fact that Mr. Clay has made the President against the voice of his constituents, and that he has been rewarded by the man elevated by him by the first office in his gift, the most dangerous stab, which the liberty of this country has ever received. I will not be on that side. I am with the people."



John C. Calhoun  
Vice President



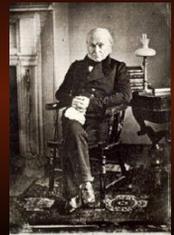
## John Quincy Adams



- One of the ablest men, hardest workers, and finest intellectuals ever in the White House.
  - Tried to promote not only manufacturing and agriculture, but also the arts, literature, and science.
- But he lacked the common touch and refused to play the game of politics.
  - Most found him cold and tactless.
  - Could not build any popular support for his programs.

## A Yankee Misfit in the White House

- John Quincy Adams was a man of puritanical honor, and he had achieved high office by commanding respect rather than by boasting great popularity. Like his father, however, he was able but somewhat wooden and lacked the "people's touch" (which Jackson notably had).
- Adams' weaknesses included his deep nationalistic views at the expense of states' rights, the fact that only 1/3 of the voters voted for him, his tactlessness and sarcastic personality.**
- During his administration, he only removed 12 public servants from the federal payroll, thus refusing to kick out efficient officeholders in favor of his own, possibly less efficient, supporters.



## A Yankee Misfit in the White House Cont.

- In his first annual message, Adams urged Congress on the construction of roads and canals, proposed a national university, and advocated support for an astronomical observatory.
- Public reaction was mixed: roads were good, but observatories weren't important, and Southerners knew that if the government did anything, it would have to continue collecting tariffs.
- With land, Adams tried to curb the sort of over-speculation that had led to Panic of 1819 - much to Westerners' anger - even though he was doing it for their own good.
- And with the Cherokee Indians, he tried to deal fairly with them although the state of Georgia successfully resisted federal attempts to help the Cherokees.

## John Quincy Adams



- Successful as Sec. of State
- Not popular, failed to relate the common man.
- Supported protective tariff, BUS and internal improvements
- Minority president, last of the Federalists and connection with the Founding Fathers....



## John Quincy Adams

- The election had united his enemies and was creating a new party system
  - Adams, Clay, and the minority became National-Republicans
  - Jackson and the majority became the Democratic-Republicans (later just Democrats)

## POLITICAL PARTIES

AFTER ELECTION OF 1824

### JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Political world changed during the New Democracy. Two new political parties emerge

#### NATIONAL REPUBLICANS

1. Adams, Clay and Webster
2. strong national govt.
3. Favored the BUS, tariffs, internal improvements, industry, public schools and moral reforms such as prohibition of liquor and abolition of slavery.
4. Best/privileged run the govt.

#### DEMOCRATS

1. Jackson and Calhoun
2. Believed in state's rights and federal restraint in economic and social affairs.
3. Favored the liberty of the individual and were fiercely on guard against the inroads of privilege into the government.
4. Protected the common man. 🌟

## Jacksonian Democracy



Belief in the Common Man



Universal (White Male) Suffrage



Popular Campaigning

## "Jacksonian" Democracy?



Which came first???

## What were the key issues in 1828?

- End corruption in Washington, D.C.
- Reform and eliminate the National debt
- The People vs. Special Interests
  - Against King Caucus



## The 1828 Campaign

- Candidate-centered
- Negative Advertising



Further Reading

**A Man of the People**

*Jackson campaigned as a man of the people standing against "corrupt bargainers" like Adams.*



**Jackson Forever!**  
The Hero of Two Wars and of Orleans!  
**The Man of the People!**  
HE WHO COULD NOT BARELY SUE BARBARY FOR THE  
**PRESIDENCY!**

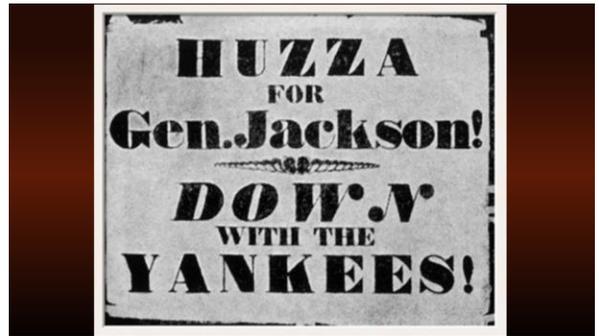
Who, although - a *Military Chief* - valued the purity of Elections and of the Nation, MORE than the title of *PRESIDENT* itself? Although the greatest in the gift of his countrymen, and the highest in point of dignity, of any in the world.

**BECAUSE**  
It should be derived from the  
**PEOPLE!**

No Cox Laws! No Black Codes! No Reign of Terror! No Standing Army or Navy Officers, when under the pay of Government, or breakers, or

**KNOCK DOWN**  
All Revolutionary Characters, or our Representatives while in the discharge of their duty. To the Pollsters, and vote for those who will support

**OLD HICKORY**  
AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.



**Some Account of some of the Bloody Deeds OF GENERAL JACKSON.**



**"Coffin Handbills"**

*Distributed by Adams supporters*

**Further Reading**

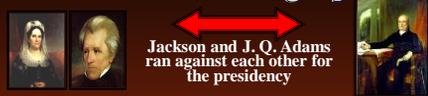


**Rachel Jackson**




**Final Divorce Decree**

**Election of 1828**  
**An American Tragedy**



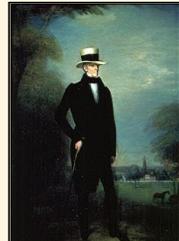
Jackson and J. Q. Adams ran against each other for the presidency

*One anti-Jackson newspaper declared,*  
"General Jackson's mother was a common prostitute, brought to this country by the British soldiers! She, afterwards married a mulatto man with whom she had several children, of which one was Andrew Jackson."

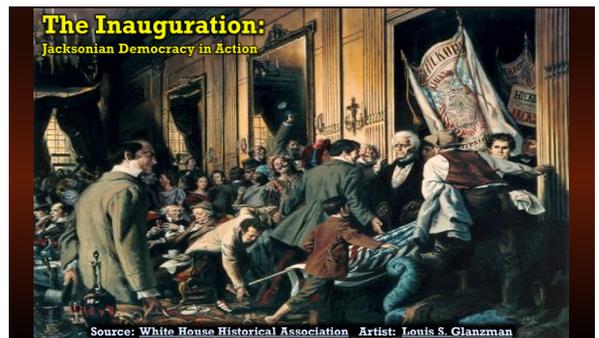
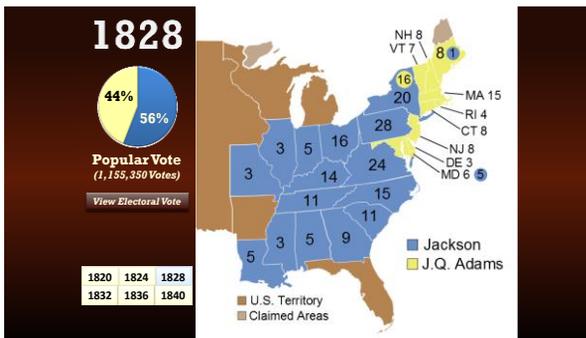
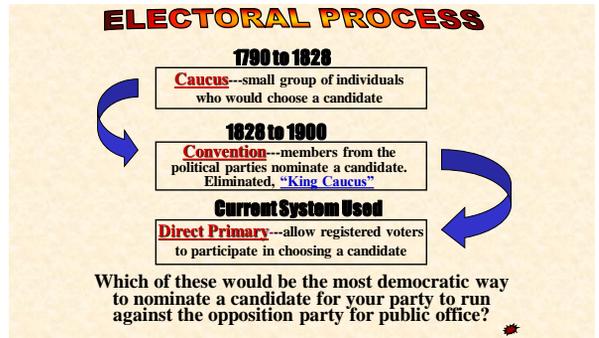
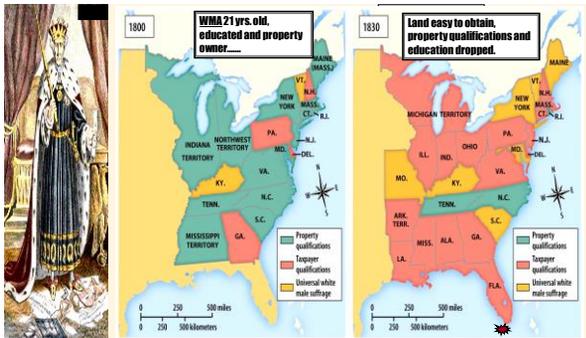
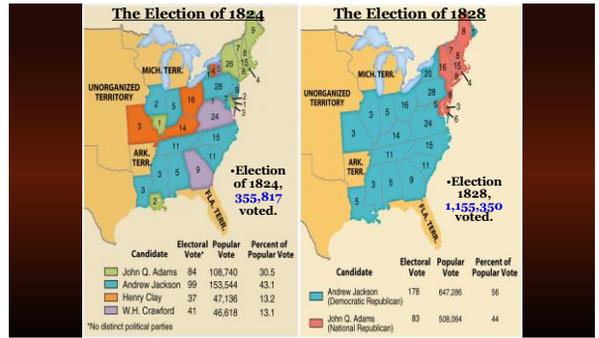
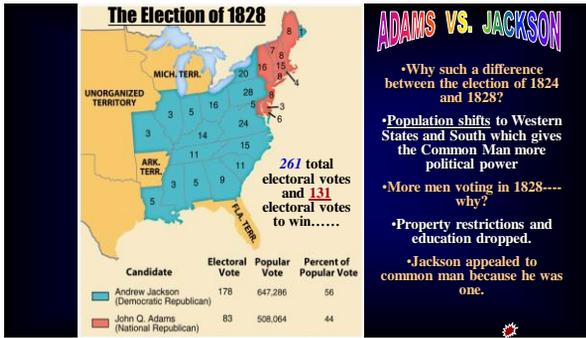
- Anti-Adams people accused him of hiring a servant girl a visiting Russian ambassador...
- Adams was accused of gambling in the White House.

- One of the worst elections in US History for its "mudslinging."
- As a result of this, Jackson's wife Rachel, died of a heart attack just before he became President...He blamed Adams and Clay and never forgave them....

**Jackson in Mourning for His Wife**




**Tomb of Jackson and his wife.**



## KING MOB



• Jackson's Inaugural was a victory for the Common Man

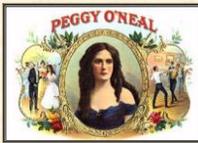
• Thousands of commoners came to Washington, D.C. to see Jackson inaugurated.....

• Is this what the Federalist Feared?

## Andrew Jackson as President



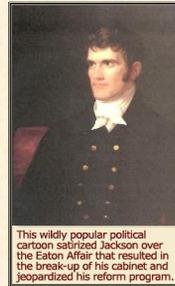
## EATON AFFAIR



• Peggy (O'Neal) Eaton was the wife of Jackson's secretary of war (John Eaton) who was the target of malicious gossip by other cabinet wives

• Jackson became her "**champion**" and stood up for her because of what happened to his late wife, Rachel....

## EATON AFFAIR



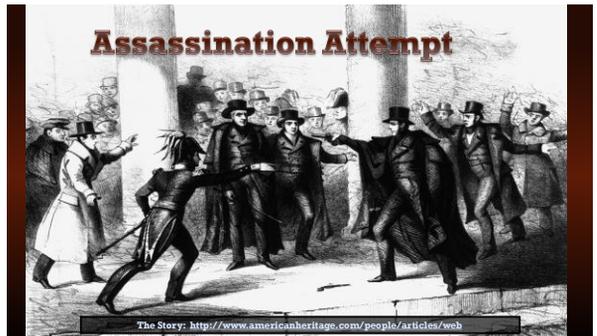
This wildly popular political cartoon satirized Jackson over the Eaton Affair that resulted in the break-up of his cabinet and jeopardized his reform program.

- When Jackson tried to force the cabinet wives to accept Eaton socially, most of the cabinet resigned.
- VP Calhoun resigns and goes back to South Carolina.
- Jackson creates the "kitchen cabinet" which were informal advisers, Jackson's "**good ole boys**".

## Jackson-Dickinson Duel (1806)



## Assassination Attempt



The Story: <http://www.americanheritage.com/people/articles/web>

## The Spoils System

*"To the victor belong the spoils..."*

**Political Patronage**  
Government offices given to political supporters



In memoriam—our civil service as it was. A Political cartoon by Thomas Nast showing statue of Andrew Jackson on pig which is over "fraud", "bribery", and "spoils," eating "plunder," in Harper's Weekly, 1877 April 28, p. 329.

## The Tariff and Nullification Issue



## The Tariff of 1828

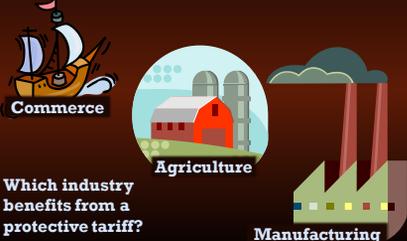
The "Tariff of Abominations"

**Highest tariff rates ever passed by Congress**

**PROTECTIVE**  
In excess of \$\$\$ necessary to finance the government



## Three Major Industries:



Commerce      Agriculture      Manufacturing

Which industry benefits from a protective tariff?

## The Tariff of 1828

The "Tariff of Abominations"

House Vote on Tariff of 1828	+	-
New England	16	23
Middle States (Mid-Atlantic)	57	11
West	29	10
South	3	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>94</b>



*Did the Tariff of 1828 provide for the general welfare?*

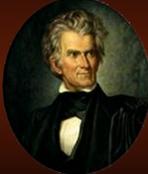
## From Article I, Section 8



**"The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties [tariffs], Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States..."**

**By this standard, was the Tariff of 1828 constitutional?**

# Nullification

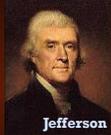
**John C. Calhoun**  
Vice President

- South Carolina threatened to nullify the Tariff of 1828
  - Refused to collect the tariff within the state's borders
- The South Carolina Exposition [and Protest]



# From the Kentucky Resolution of 1798

*"Resolved, That the several States composing, the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government... and that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force..."*



Jefferson

# NULLIFICATION CRISIS




John C. Calhoun, former VP under Jackson, US Senator from South Carolina




President Jackson

# Jackson's Dilemma



States' Rights      Federal Authority



# 1830 A TOAST




**Webster:**  
*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*



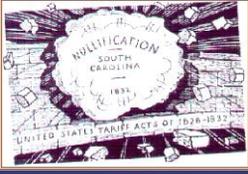
**Jackson:**  
*Our Federal Union— it must be preserved.*



**Calhoun:**  
*The Union, next to our liberty, most dear.*



# NULLIFICATION CRISIS



**Tariff of 1828**  
The constitutional doctrine of implied powers was used to justify higher protective tariffs

- Protective tariff would be raised to 45% on a dollar....
- South upset with this b/c they saw the US Govt. favoring the North and industry...
- Feared the US Govt. would take away slavery

## JACKSON VS CALHOUN




- John C. Calhoun, resigns as VP because of the Eaton Affair and **Tariff of 1828**
  - **Tariff of Abomination**
- Calhoun becomes a US Senator from South Carolina and defends **slavery** and **state's rights**.
- Calhoun threatened **secession (leaving the US)** if tariff was not lowered.
- Calhoun believed in the **doctrine of nullification** or each state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or to declare it null and void
  - **South Carolina Exposition**---Compact theory

## JACKSON VS CALHOUN




- Jackson persuaded Congress to pass a **Force Bill** giving the president authority to take military action in SC
- Jackson issued a **Proclamation** to the People of SC stating that nullification and disunion were **treason**
  - Jackson also suggested that Congress lower the tariff

## WEBSTER VS HAYNE DEBATE



- Daniel Webster of Massachusetts debated Robert Hayne of SC on the nature of the federal Union under the Constitution in 1830
- Webster attacked the idea that any state could defy or leave the Union
- Hayne argued that the states had the right to nullify federal laws believed to be unconstitutional

## JACKSON VS CALHOUN

### The Nullification Crisis




- **Compromise of 1833**
  - Henry Clay proposes a compromise
  - Tariffs were gradually lowered--25% over 10 years
  - South Carolina dropped nullification
  - South lost its dominance to North and West
  - Jackson preserved the Union
- **Southerners believed they were becoming a permanent minority**
  - As that feeling of isolation grew, it was not nullification but the threat of secession that ultimately became the South's primary weapon.

	WHIGS	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Party System	DEMOCRATS
	Henry Clay	Leaders	Andrew Jackson
	Nationalistic	Federalism	States' Rights
	Elitist	Attitude toward the "Common Man"	Democratic
	YES	Moral Reform?	NO
	<i>loose</i>	Constitution	<b>STRICT</b>
	Gov. Involvement OK	Economy	<i>Laissez-faire</i>
	Northeast	Sectional Support	South / West
	<b>YES</b>	National Bank	<b>NO</b>
	<b>YES</b>	Internal Improvements	<b>NO</b>
	<b>YES</b>	Protective Tariff	<b>NO</b>

## 1832 Tariff Conflict



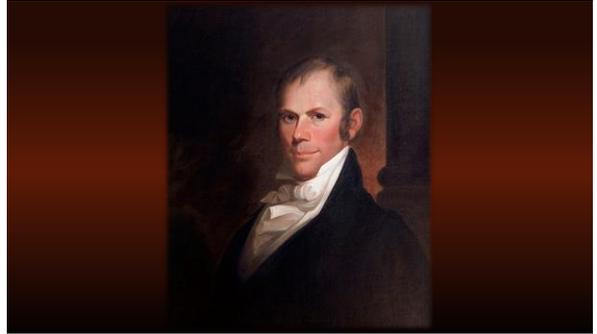
- 1828 --> **"Tariff of Abomination" Tariff of 1828**
- 1832 --> new tariff
- **South Carolina's reaction?**
- **Jackson's response?**
- **Clay's "Compromise" Tariff?**

# The Force Bill

1832

Congress authorizes Jackson to use force to collect the tariff in SC.

SC calls out militia



# The Compromise Tariff of 1833

of 1833

- ◉ Lowered protective rates
- ◉ South Carolina accepts
  - Then nullified the Force Bill
- ◉ **CRISIS AVERTED**
  - For now...



Henry Clay

"The Great Compromiser"

# Renewing the Charter of the 1st National Bank



# The Center of Population in the



# Jackson's Use of Federal Power

**VETO**

1830 → Maysville Road project in KY [state of his political rival, Henry Clay]

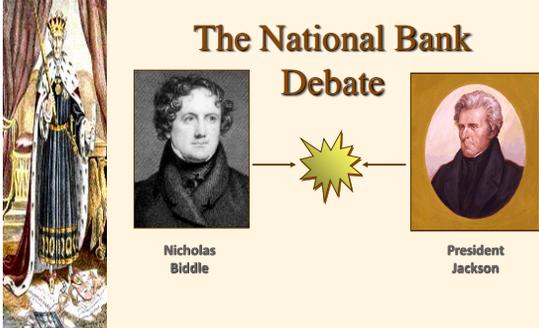


## THE BANK WAR



The Bank of the United States, although privately owned, received federal deposits and attempted to serve a public purpose by cushioning the ups and downs of the national economy

## The National Bank Debate



Nicholas Biddle
President Jackson

## Jackson vs. the Bank

**Second Bank of the United States**  
• Chartered 1816-1836



"Pet Banks"



A "Hydra of Corruption"



## THE BANK WAR

### Biddle v Jackson

- Jackson believed BUS was too powerful because it was privately owned.
- Considered it unconstitutional regardless of Marshall's *McCulloch vs. Maryland*
- Should be controlled more by government and the people because it was corrupt.
- Nicholas Biddle, President of the BUS, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster supported the BUS

## THE BANK WAR

*Jackson believed that the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional*



- In 1832, an election year, Henry Clay decided to challenge Jackson on the bank issue by persuading a majority in Congress to pass a bank recharter bill
- Jackson vetoed this bill

The Cartoon from the 1832 presidential cartoon depicts Jackson as a cat with "Veto" written on his tail clearing Uncle Sam's barn of bank and clay rats

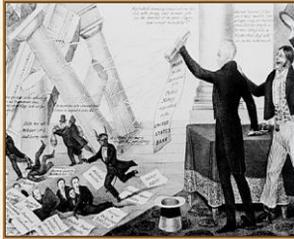
## KING ANDREW



- The Bank War inspired numerous cartoons.
- Opponents referred to him as King Andrew because used the **veto** more than any president to that time.....**12 times**
- Destroyed the **BUS** in 1832 with the veto.

Picture shows President Jackson holding a **veto** in his left hand and **scepter** in his right. US Constitution is torn up and Jackson is standing on it...

## THE BANK WAR



A triumphant Jackson holds his order to remove government deposits from the bank as the bank crumbles and a host of demonic characters scurry from its ruins.

## Opposition to the 2<sup>nd</sup> B.U.S.



"Soft"  
(paper) \$

→

"Hard"  
(specie) \$

- ♦ state bankers felt it restrained their banks from issuing bank notes freely.
- ♦ felt that coin was the only safe currency.
- ♦ supported rapid economic growth & speculation.
- ♦ didn't like any bank that issued bank notes.
- ♦ suspicious of expansion & speculation.



- In July of 1832, Martin Van Buren called at the White House and found President Jackson lying ill. Clutching his lieutenant by the hand, Jackson told him, "**The bank, Mr. Van Buren is trying to kill me, but I will kill it!**"
- A week later, Jackson vetoed the recharter bill, condemning the Bank as "unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive to the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

**"The bank... is trying to kill me, but I will kill it."**

-- Andrew Jackson



Jackson's Veto Message

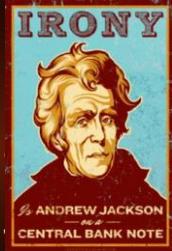


Image Credit: <http://www.wazzle.com>





### Results of the Specie Circular

- ❖ Banknotes loose their value.
- ❖ Land sales plummeted.
- ❖ Credit not available.
- ❖ Businesses began to fail.
- ❖ Unemployment rose.

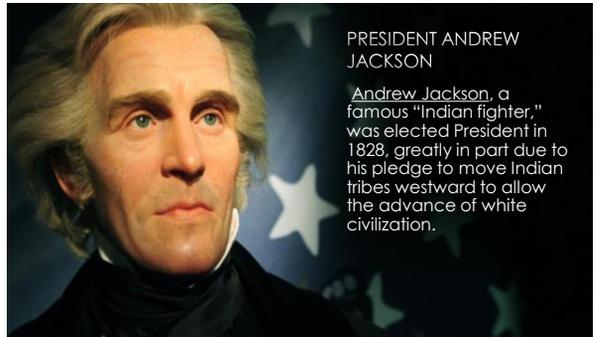
↓  
**The Panic of 1837!**



### The Panic of 1837



## Jackson's Native-American Policy



PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON

*Andrew Jackson*, a famous "Indian fighter," was elected President in 1828, greatly in part due to his pledge to move Indian tribes westward to allow the advance of white civilization.



### INDIAN FIGHTER

- In 1814, Andrew Jackson commanded the U.S. military forces that defeated a faction of the Creek nation. In their defeat, the Creeks lost 22 million acres of land in southern Georgia and central Alabama.
- From 1814 to 1824, Jackson was very involved in negotiating nine out of eleven treaties which the southern tribes lost much of their eastern lands in exchange for lands in the west. The tribes agreed to the treaties because they thought this would appease the government in the hopes of retaining some of their land, and they wanted to protect themselves from white harassment. As a result of the treaties, the United States gained control over three-quarters of Alabama and Florida, as well as parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and North Carolina.

### NEW ADMINISTRATION

- SUPPORTED BY JACKSON'S STANCE, STATE LEGISLATORS IN GEORGIA PASSED LAWS THAT:
  - ABOLISHED THE CHEROKEE GOVERNMENT
  - INVALIDATED CHEROKEE LAWS
  - CREATED A LOTTERY SYSTEM BY WHICH WHITE GEORGIANS COULD LEGALLY TAKE CHEROKEE HOMES AND LAND.



## Indian Removal

**Trail of Tears Cherokee Tribe**

Trail of Tears National Historic Trail ••••• Land Route ——— Water Route ———— Other Major Routes

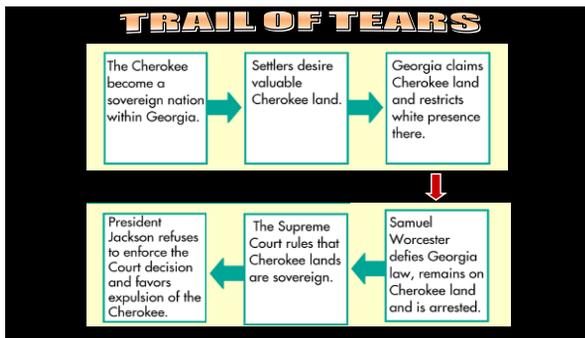
## INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

- In 1830, just a year after taking office, Jackson pushed a new piece of legislation called the "Indian Removal Act" through both houses of Congress.
- It gave the president power to negotiate removal treaties with Indian tribes living east of the Mississippi.
- Under these treaties, the Indians were to give up their lands east of the Mississippi in exchange for lands to the west. Those wishing to remain in the east would become citizens of their home state.
- This act affected not only the southeastern nations, but many others further north.
- The removal was supposed to be voluntary and peaceful, and it was that way for the tribes that agreed to the conditions.
- But the southeastern nations resisted, and Jackson forced them to leave.



## Indian Removal

- ❖ **Jackson's Goal?**
  - Expansion into the southwest for southern planters
- ❖ **1830: Indian Removal Act**
  - 5 Civilized Tribes: (forced removal)
    - Cherokee Creek Choctaw
    - Chickasaw Seminole
- ❖ **Cherokee Nation v. GA (1831)**
  - "domestic dependent nation"
- ❖ **Worcester v. GA (1832)**
  - Cherokee law is **sovereign** and Georgia law does not apply in Cherokee nation.
- ❖ **Jackson: John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!**



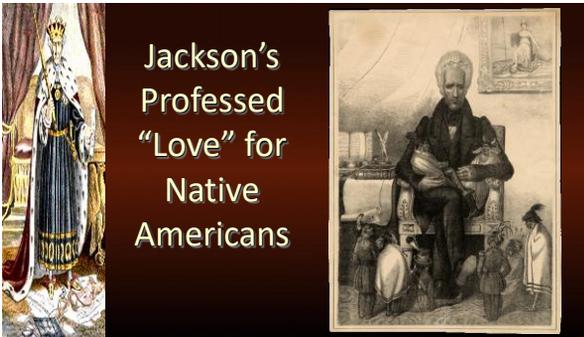
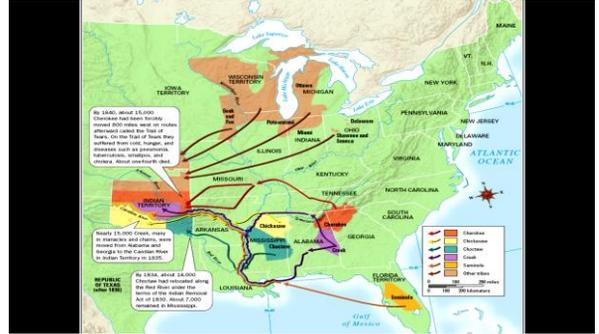
## Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831): John Marshall

- The Court ruled that the state of Georgia could **not seize the lands** of a "domestic, dependent nation" which possessed some sovereignty. The Cherokees were NOT a foreign nation as described in the Constitution.
- "The conditions of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any two people in existence." Chief Justice John Marshall wrote, "their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian. (they were a) domestic dependent nation."
- Established a "trust relationship" with the tribes directly under federal authority.

**Worcester v. Georgia**

(1832): John Marshall

- Established tribal autonomy (self-governing state, community, or group within their boundaries),
- The tribes were “distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries within which their authority is exclusive (private).”
- The **Court ruled** that the laws of Georgia had not force within the territorial boundaries of the Cherokee Nation.



Jackson's Professed "Love" for Native Americans

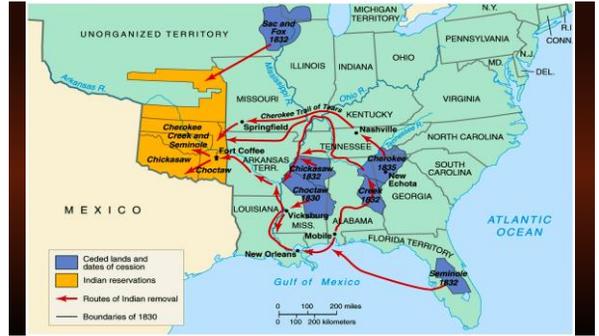
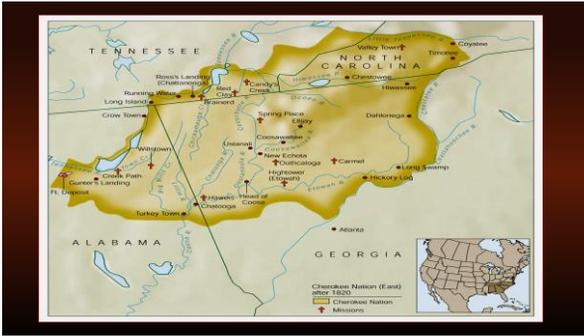
**TRAIL OF TEARS**  
 In 1829, Andrew Jackson reflected on the condition of the Indians, and on Indian-white relations. Jackson's **Indian Removal Act 1831**.  
*"Our conduct toward these people is deeply interesting to our national character....Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions.  
 By persuasion and force they have been made to retire from river to river and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct and others have left but remnants to preserve for awhile their once terrible names.*

**TRAIL OF TEARS**  
*Surrounded by the whites with their arts of civilization, which by destroying the resources of the savage doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, Narragansett, and the Delaware is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek.  
 That this fate surely awaits them if they remain within the limits of the States does not admit of a doubt.  
 Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert such a calamity.*

**TRAIL OF TEARS**  
**Division in the Cherokee Nation**  
 • Cherokee went from being a peaceful nation to a group of people who were divided.  
 • Some Cherokee in cooperation with the US government illegally signed the **Treaty of New Echota**.
 

- US government would give land and goods to the Cherokee who left their land peacefully.

 • Georgia and the U.S. government used the treaty as justification to force almost all of the 17,000 Cherokees from their southeastern homeland.



**TRAIL OF TEARS 1838 TO 1839**



- We were eight days in making the journey (80 miles), and it was pitiful to behold the women & children who suffered exceedingly as they were all obliged to walk, with the exception of the sick....
- I had three regular ministers of the gospel in my party, and
- we have preaching or prayer meeting every night while on the march, and you may well imagine that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, among those sublime mountains and in the deep forest with the thunder often roaring in the distance, that nothing could be more solemn and impressive.
- And I always looked on with awe, lest their prayers which I felt... ascending to Heaven and calling for justice to Him who alone can & will grant it... [might] fall upon my guilty head as one of the instruments of oppression.

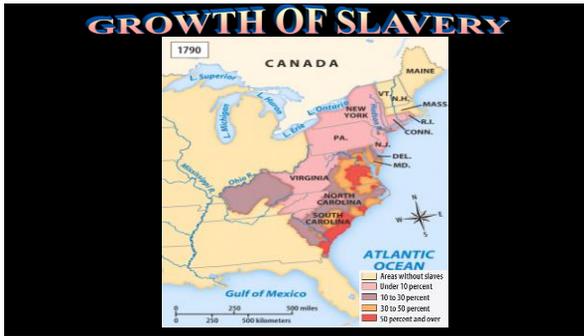
**Lt. L.B. Webster**

**TRAIL OF TEARS 1838 TO 1839**



Long time we travel on way to new land. People feel bad when they leave old nation. Women cry and make sad wails. Children cry and many men cry, and all look sad like when friends die, but they say nothing and just put heads down and keep on go towards West. Many days pass and people die very much. We bury close by Trail.

**Survivor of the Trail of Tears**



## JACKSON'S LEGACY

### Accomplishments

- Enlarged the power of the presidency
  - "The President is the direct representative of the American people"
  - Only responsible to the people, not Congress
- Converted the veto into an effective presidential power
  - The veto would help presidents shape legislation in Congress
- Political parties seen as a positive good

## KING ANDREW

- Opponents referred to him as King Andrew because used the **veto** more than any president to that time....[12 times](#)
- Used **veto** to benefit the Common Man.
  - Destroyed the **BUS** in 1836
- Used the **veto** for personal revenge against his enemies...
  - Henry Clay----**Maysville Road**
- Opposed increasing federal spending and the national debt
- Interpreted the powers of Congress narrowly
- Kitchen cabinet

Picture shows President Jackson holding a **veto** in his left hand and **scpter** in his right. US Constitution is torn up and Jackson is standing on it...

## JACKSON'S LEGACY

**JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY**  
Grew out of the rich soil of Jeffersonian republicanism

**JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY**

Political world changed during the New Democracy. Two new political parties emerge

**WHIGS**

1. Strong national govt.
2. Favored the BUS, protective tariffs, internal improvements, industry, public schools and moral reforms such as prohibition of liquor and abolition of slavery.
3. Best and privileged run the govt.

**DEMOCRATS**

1. Believed in state's rights and federal restraint in economic and social affairs.
2. Liberty of the individual and were fiercely on guard against the inroads of privilege into the government. Pro-slavery
3. Protected the common man....

## JACKSON'S LEGACY

### Failures

- Growing social stratification
  - Gap between rich and poor visibly widened
- Jackson's financial policies and lack of a national bank helped lead to the Panic of 1837, which was a serious depression that lasted until 1843

### Andrew Jackson in Retirement

### Photo of Andrew Jackson in 1844 (one year before his death)

1767 - 1845

### The Presidency of Martin Van Buren

## Martin Van Buren

Eighth President  
(1837-1841)

**DEMOCRAT**

- New York
- The "Little Magician"
- Panic of 1837
- Panic of 1839

Van Buren

### The 1836 Election Results

	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
Van Buren (Democrat)	170	57.8	764,176	51
Harrison (Whig)	73	24.8	550,816	36
White (Whig)	26	8.8	146,107	10
Wichewer (Whig)	14	4.8	41,201	3
Mangum (Independent Democrat)	11	3.7	.....	.....

Martin Van Buren  
"Old Kinderhook"  
[O. K.]

## The Presidency of Martin Van Buren

- V.P. Martin Van Buren wins in 1836
- Van Buren did not appeal to the common people
- Panic of 1837
  - Blamed on the Democrats
  - "Van Ruin's" Depression
- "Divorce Bill"
  - separating the bank from the government and storing money in some of the vaults of the larger American cities,
  - thus keeping the money safe but also unavailable that advocated the **independent treasury**, and in 1840, it was passed.
- Independent treasury

## Election of 1840



- "Log Cabin and Hard Cider"
  - William Henry Harrison (Whig)
  - "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"
  - "Van! Van! Is a Used-up Man!"
  - The Whigs' Triumph

## Election of 1840

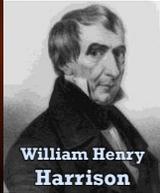
Elitist Whigs Regroup



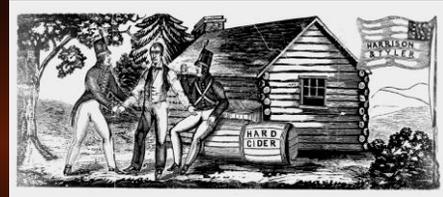
The "Log Cabin" Campaign

Whigs beat the Democrats at their own game.

Tippecanoe and Tyler Too!



William Henry Harrison



Looks like democracy...  
smells like democracy...  
tastes like democracy...

