

# King Andrew I or People's President? 



## THE BRAVE BOY OF THE WAXHAWS.

Andrew Jackson, the Seventh President of the United StateS; in 1780 when aboy of 13 enlisted in the cause of his country, and was taken prisoner by the British. Being ordered by an officer to clean his boots, he indignantly refused, and received a sword cut for his temerity.



## Quick Review:

## How did America change from 1800 to $1830 ?$



From 1800 to 1840 , states removed property and tax restrictions which allowed $90 \%$ of "common" white men to vote ("universal white male suffrage")


1836 VOTE VOTE VOTE VOTE VOTE VOTE 157.8




## Election of 1824

- 4 candidates were in the running, each with sectional support:
- William Crawford (GA)
- John Quincy Adams (MA)
- Andrew Jackson (TN)
- Henry Clay (KY)
- Jackson won the popular vote, but no man won a majority in Electoral College
- In such cases, the top 3 candidates are voted on in House of Representatives, with each state getting 1 vote




## "Corrupt Bargain"

- Clay threw his House influence behind Adams, giving him the election.
- Shortly after, Adams named Clay Secretary
 of State; the office at the time thought to be a stepping stone to the presidency.
- Jackson charged that a "corrupt bargain" had been made.


## 1828 Re-Match

Some Account of some of the Bloody Deeds of GRN. JACKSON.
 $x^{2}=4=4$




- The Campaign was one of the nastiest campaigns in presidential history, with vicious attacks and mudslinging by both sides.
- Besides the Corrupt Bargain, Jackson supporters accused Adams of being a pimp for the Russian Tsars and of installing a pool table in the White House, and Adams supporters accused Rachel Jackson of being a bigamist and adulteress.
- Her first husband, disappeared and was presumed dead. She married Andrew. The first husband reappeared, technically making her guilty of bigamy. The Adams attacks caused her great grief. Rachel grew ill and died in December 1828. Andrew blamed the Adams camp.


## Jacleson Forever!

## The Hero of Two Wars and of Or'eans!

## The intan ofthe People

HE WHO COLLD NOT BARTER NOR BARGAIN FOR THE:


Who, although " A Military Chieftain," valued the purity of Elections and of the Electors, MORE than the Office of PRESIDENT itself! Althongh the greatest in the gift of his countrymen, and the highest in point of dignity of any in the woild,

## BECAUSE

## It should be derived from the PDODTH H

No Gag Laws! No Black Cockades! No Reign of Terror! No Standing Army or Davy Officers, when under the pay of Government, to browbeat, or

## KNOCK DOW N

() Id Revolutionary Characters, or our Representatives while in the discharge of their duty. To the Polls then, and vote for those who will support

## Andrew Jackson's victory in the election of 1828 changed American politics



## Andrew Jackson was the first "common man" president

## He was born poor, uneducated, and from the West



## Jackson Forever!

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Jackson's victory split the Democratic-Republicans and led to the formation of the Democratic Party

Jackson and his supporters hoped to return to the Jeffersonian ideas of states' rights, protection of liberty, and westward expansion


## But, during his eight years in office, Andrew Jackson greatly expanded presidential power

## Opposition to Jackson led to the formation of the Whig Party and the return of the two-party system



## The Second American Party System

|  | Democrats | Whigs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Leaders | Andrew Jackson | Henry Clay |
|  | John C. Calhoun | Daniel Webster |
|  | Martin Van Buren | John Quincy Adams |
|  | Thomas Hart Benton | William Henry Harrison |
| Polittcal tradition | Republican party (Jefferson, Madison) | Federalist party (Hamilton, John Adams) |

## Major Political Beliefs

State and local autonomy
Opposition to monopoly and privilege
Low land prices and tariffs
Freedom from government interference

National power
Support for U.S. Bank, high tariff
Internal improvements
Broad government role in reforming America

Primary Sources of Support

Region
Class
Ethnicity
Religlon

South and West
Middle-class and small farmers, northeastern urban laborers and artisans
Scots-Irish, Irish, French, German, and
Canadian immigrants
Catholics, frontier Baptists and Methodists. free thinkers

New England. Middle Atlantic, Upper Midwest Big southern planters and wealthy businessmen middling farmers in Midwest and South, arti:
English, New England old stock
Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Quakers, moralists, reformers

When Jackson entered office, he encouraged the use of the "spoils system"

At the time, this patronage was seen as very democratic because it gave gov't jobs to new people...
...But over time, it led to inefficiency and gov't corruption


He replaced the life-long gov't bureaucrats from previous administrations with his
own loyal party supporters


Andrew Jackson's two term presidency (1829-1837) was defined by three major conflicts and many minor ones, including within his own government

## The "Peggy Eaton Affair"



# By the time Jackson entered office, Americans were spreading West in search of new land to cultivate 

The discovery of gold in north Georgia in 1828 led the Georgia government to seize Cherokee lands


Five "civilized tribes" in the South stood in the way of American westward expansion

> But, Congress passed and Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act of 1830_forcing all Indian tribes to relocate west of the Mississippi River




## FORCED TO LEAVE The Cherokee traveled more than

 800 miles west. Some went by land, others by river.\author{

- Northern route
}
- Water route
- Present-day borders
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## By the 1830 s, sectionalism was becoming more obvious, especially over the issue of tariffs



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Calhoun supported nullification as a way for states to protect themselves from the national government

Calhoun believed that as a last resort, states could secede from the Union

President Jackson did not support the tariff either, but he saw nullification as a threat to unity of the USA

Jackson urged Congress to pass the Force Bill to enforce the tariff


The Nullification Crisis came to an end when Henry Clay introduced a lower tariff (Compromise of 1833)

This conflict revealed sectional tensions between the North and South

The South used "states' rights" to argue that secession from the Union was possible


President Jackson was willing to use force to protect the power of the national gov't fof Mexico

ATLANTIC OCEAN

# Jaclissonn, 


"The I'nion must be Preserved."

The third conflict of the Jackson presidency was his war against the Second Bank of the United States


Jackson thought the BUS was unconstitutional and gave too much power to the elite

In 1832, Congressman Henry Clay and bank manager Nicolas Biddle supported the re-chartering the BUS, 4 years before it was set to expire
Jackson vetoed the bank re-charter which would kill the BUS in 4 years



## Jackson represented a new era in American democracy



KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

He and the Democratic Party represented the will of the "common man"

His use of the spoils system, veto power, stand against states' rights strengthened the power of the president

Opposition to Jackson led to the formation of the Whigs and the return of the two-party system

BORN TO COMMAND


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KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

BORN TO COMMAND.



ATTEMPT ON THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE.


Attempt an General Jackson's life.


Assess the presidencies of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson by completing the chart. For each president, identity as many "successes" and "criticisms" as possible

| President | Events to get you started... |
| :---: | :--- |
| Thomas Jefferson | Embargo of 1807 <br> Louisiana Purchase |
| James Madison | Declaration of War (1812) <br> Washington DC Burned <br> Treaty of Ghent |
| James Monroe | Monroe Doctrine <br> Missouri Compromise <br> Era of Good Feelings |
| Andrew Jackson | Indian Removal Act <br> Nullification Crises <br> Closing Bank of United States |

