

King Andrew I or People's President?



Cavis harmon of Commendor

Copyright 1876 by Currier & Ives, NY.

125 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

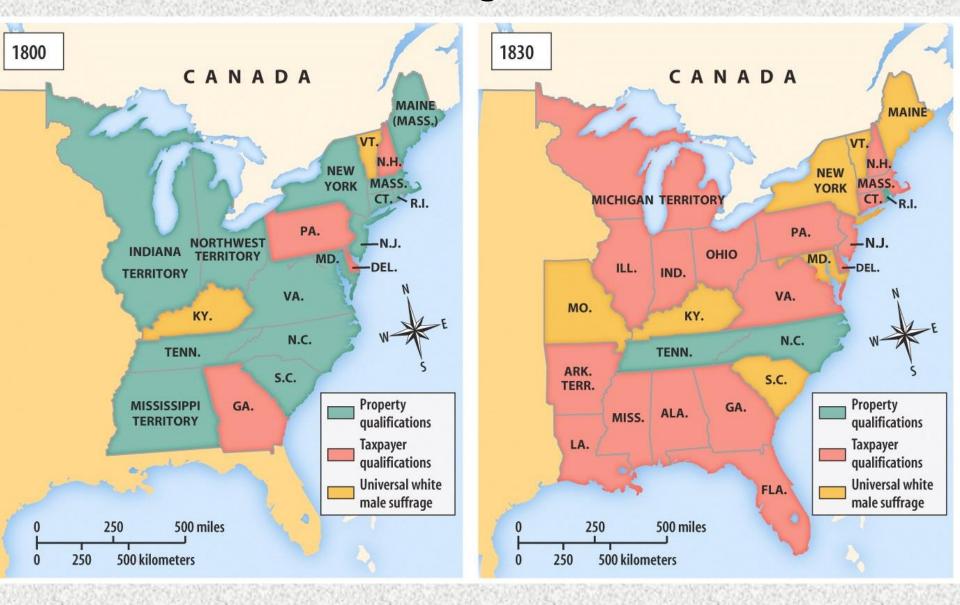
THE BRAVE BOY OF THE WAXHAWS.

Andrew Jackson, the Seventh President of the United States, in 1780 when a boy 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.

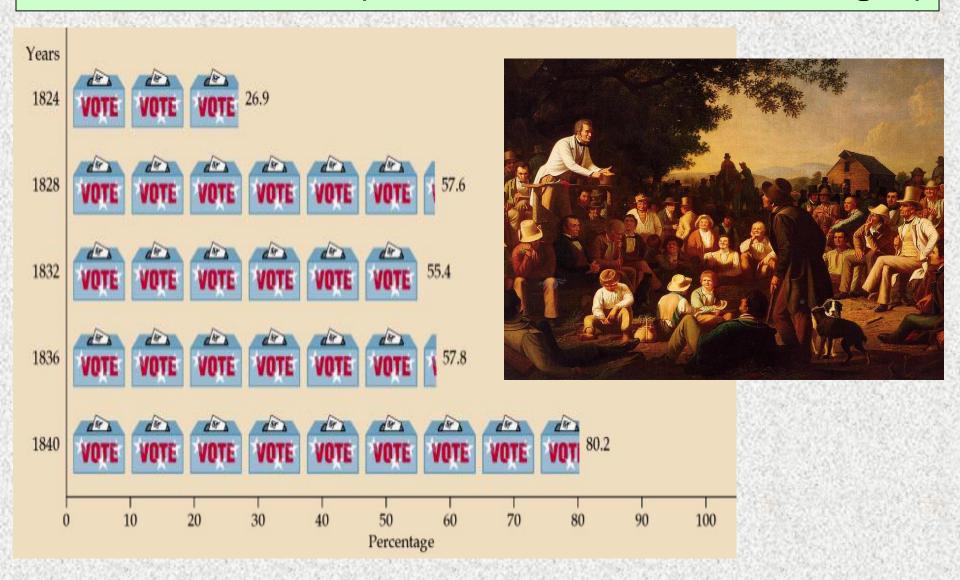




Quick Review: How did America change from 1800 to 1830?



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

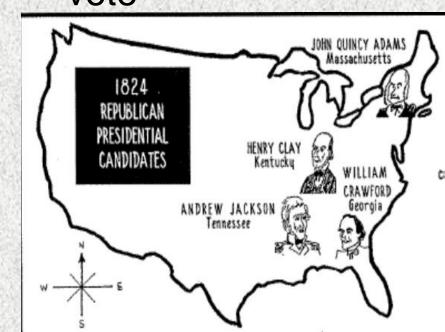


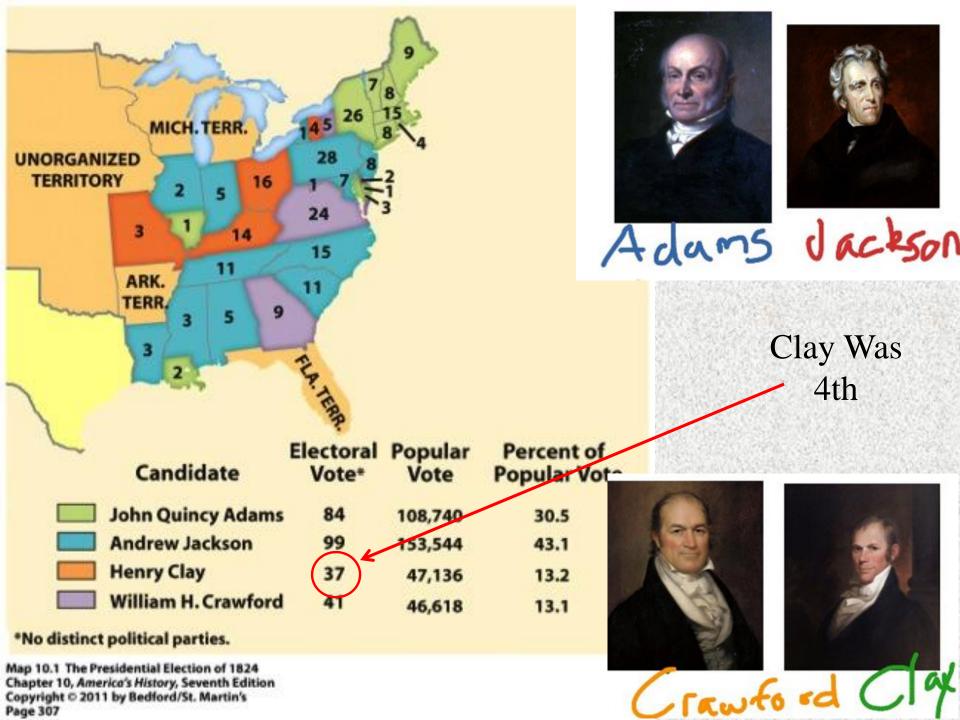


Election of 1824

- 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

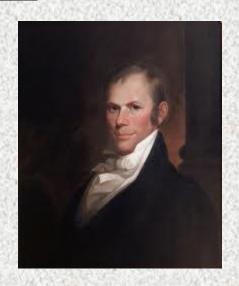




"Corrupt Bargain"

- 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 GEN. JACKSON.

A beig account of the Theoretics of the control of

MOURTUI, TAMBITI |
Law is the earth behave, as the earth behave, as the earth behave, as the earth of a law is the earth behave, as the earth of a law is the earth of a law is

Me sender a control.

"Annexation grows belief to price of the control of the con



Poor JOHN WOODS; he was







- 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.

Jackson Forever!

The Hero of Two Wars and of Orleans!

The Man of the People?

HE WHO COULD NOT BARTER NOR BARGAIN FOR THE

PRESIDENCY

Who, although "A Military Chieftain," valued the purity of Elections and of the Electors, MORE than the Office 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 Gag Laws! No Black Cockades! No Reign of Terror! No Standing Army or Navy Officers, when under the pay of Government, to browbeat, or

KNOCK DOWN

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

OLD HICKORY

AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.

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!

The Hero of Two Wars and of Orleans!

The Man of the People?

HE WHO COULD NOT BARTER NOR BARGAIN FOR THE

Presidency

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

BECAUSE

It should be derived from the

PEOPLE!

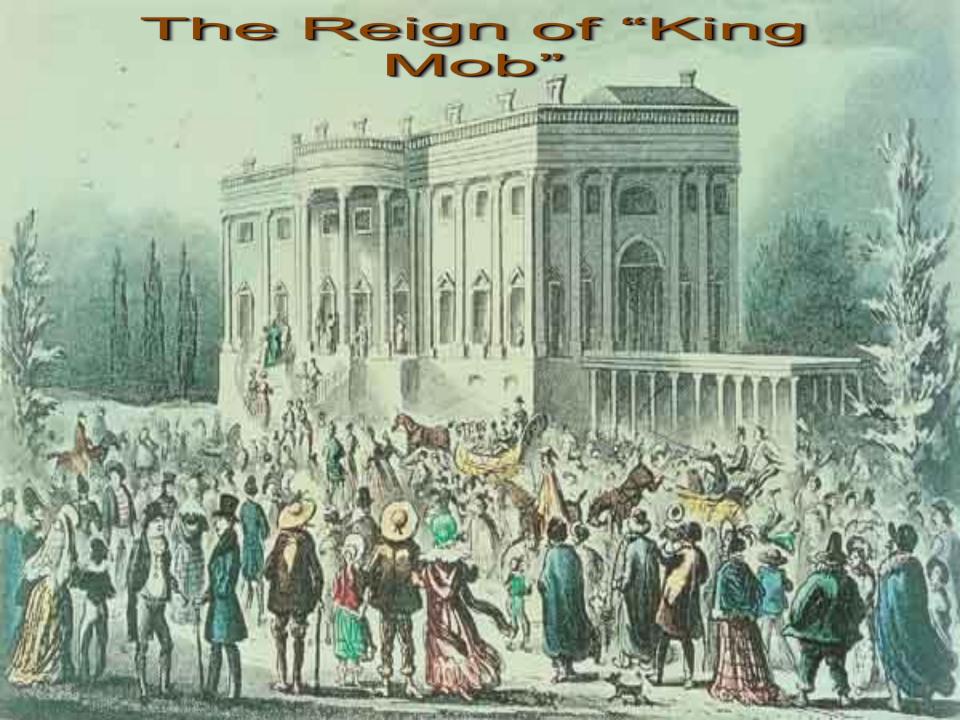
No Gag Laws! No Black Cockades! No Reign of Terror! No Standing Army or Navy Officers, when under the pay of Government, to browbeat, or

KNOCK DOWN

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

OLD HICKORY

AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.





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

8 yrs George Washington (1789-1797) (1797-1801)

4 yrs John **Adams**

8 yrs **Thomas lefferson** (1801-1809)

8 yrs **James** Madison (1809-1817)

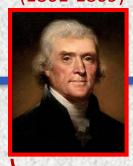
8 yrs James Monroe (1817-1825)

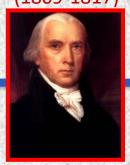
4 yrs John Quincy Adams (1825-1829)

8 yrs **Andrew** Jackson 1829-1837)















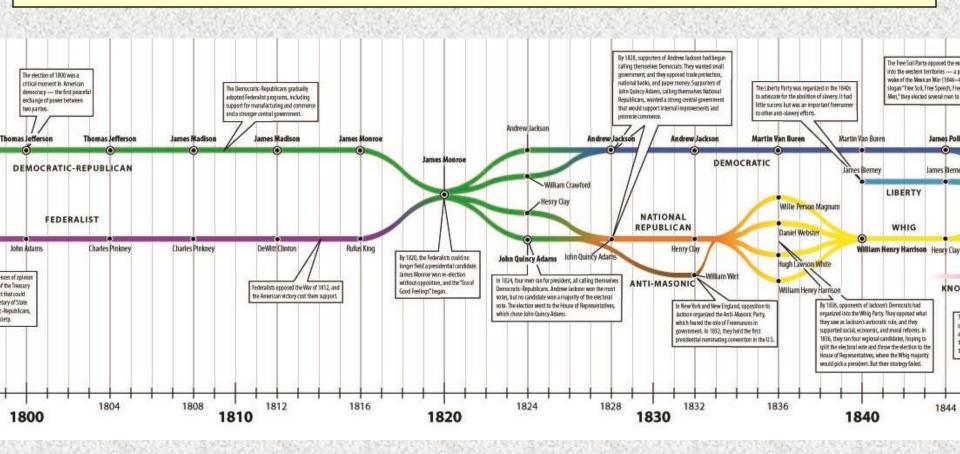
Federalist Party

Democratic-Republican **Party**

Democratic Party

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. Čalhoun	Daniel Webster	
	Martin Van Buren	John Quincy Adams	
	Thomas Hart Benton	William Henry Harrison	
Political tradition	Republican party (Jefferson, Madison)	Federalist party (Hamilton, John Adams)	
	Major Political Beliefs		
	State and local autonomy	National power	
	Opposition to monopoly and privilege	Support for U.S. Bank, high tariff	
	Low land prices and tariffs	Internal improvements	
	Freedom from government interference	Broad government role in reforming America	
	Primary Sources of Support		
Region	South and West	New England, Middle Atlantic, Upper Midwest	
Class	Middle-class and small farmers, northeastern urban laborers and artisans	Big southern planters and wealthy businessmen middling farmers in Midwest and South, artis	
Ethnicity			
		Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Quakers, moralists, reformers	

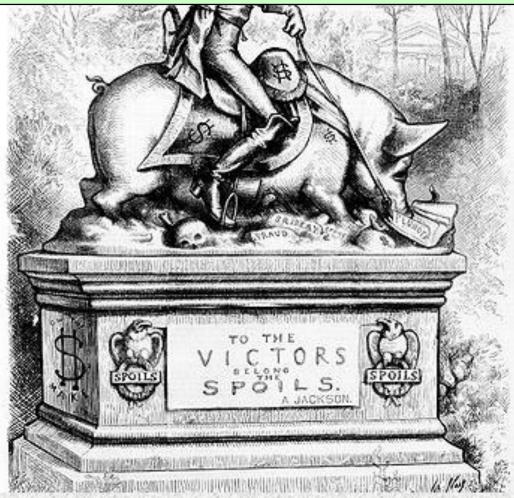
When Jackson entered office, he encouraged the use of the "spoils system"

At the time, this patronage was seen as very democratic because it gave gov't jobs to new people...

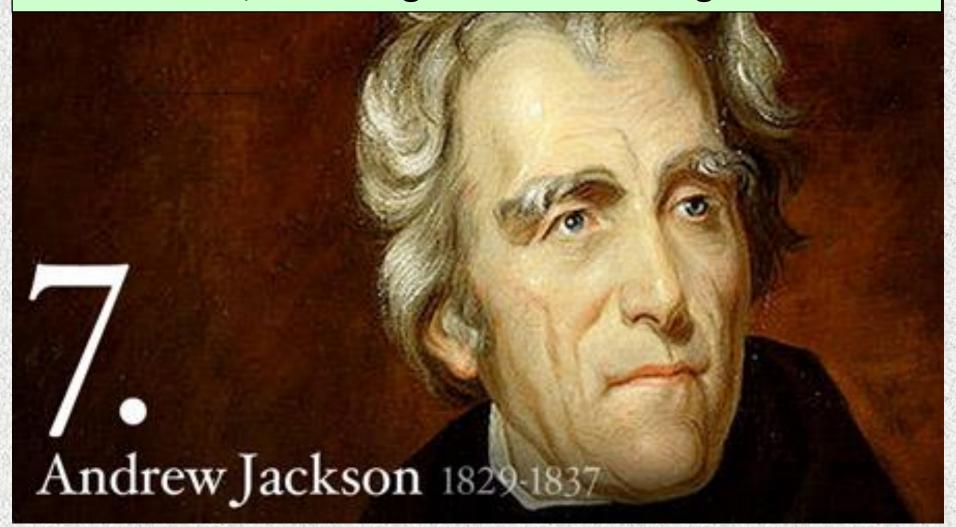
...But over time, it led to inefficiency and gov't corruption



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"



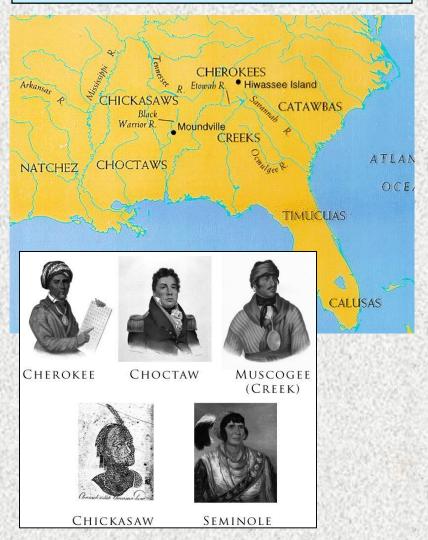


By the time Jackson entered office, Americans were spreading West in search of new land to cultivate

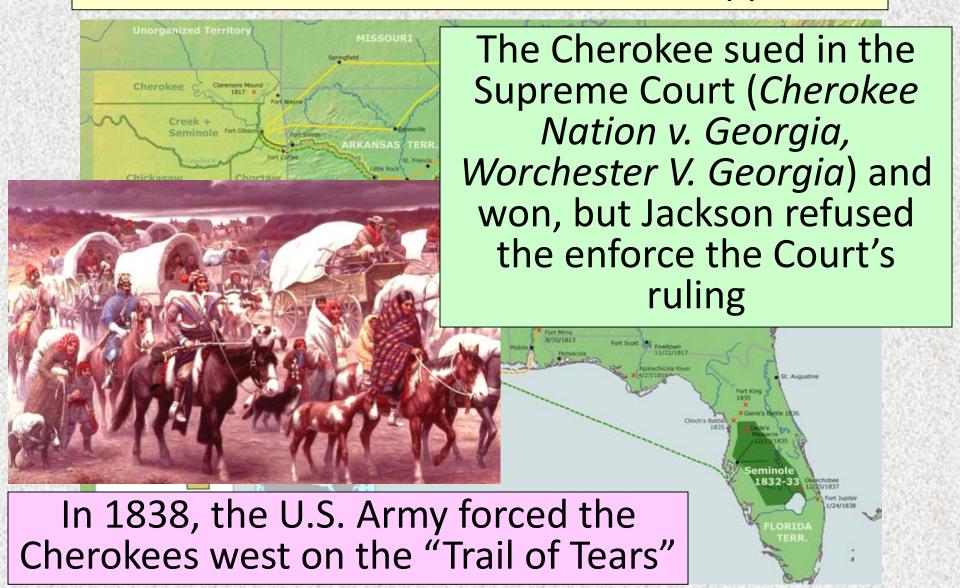
Five "civilized tribes" in the South stood in the way of American westward expansion

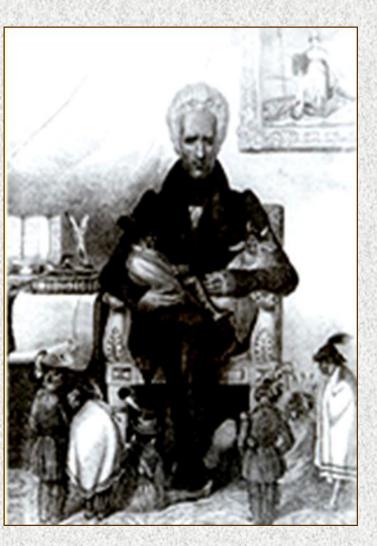
The discovery of gold in north Georgia in 1828 led the Georgia government to seize Cherokee lands

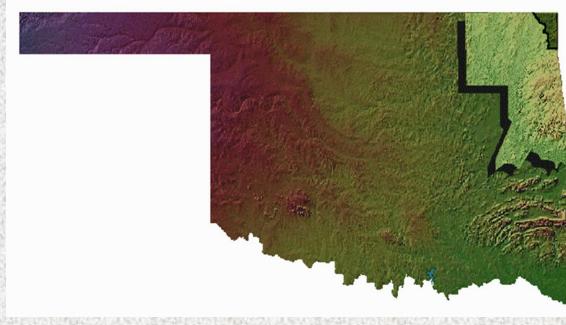




But, Congress passed and Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act of 1830 forcing all Indian tribes to relocate west of the Mississippi River



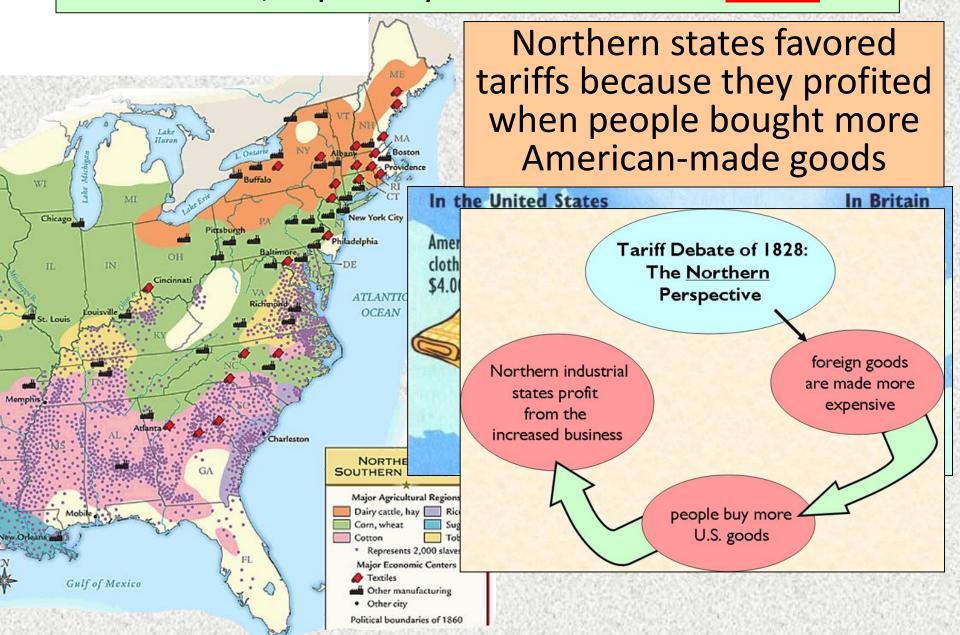






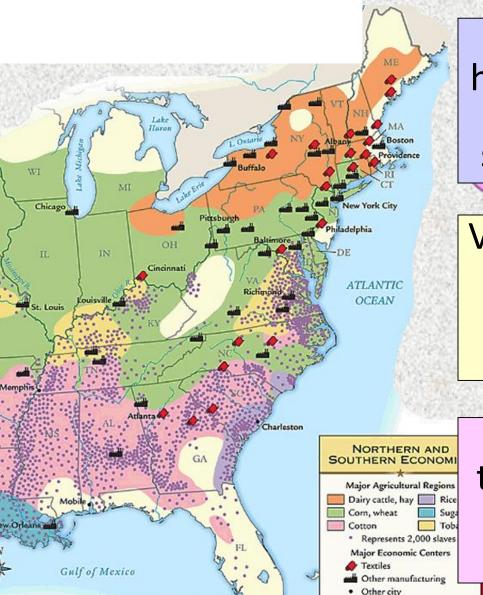


By the 1830s, sectionalism was becoming more obvious, especially over the issue of <u>tariffs</u>



By the 1830s, sectionalism was becoming more obvious, especially over the issue of tariffs

Political boundaries of 1860



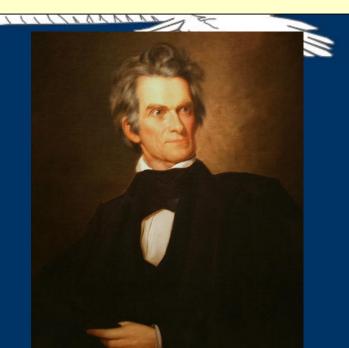
When Congress passed a high tariff in 1832, Southern states claimed that their states' rights were violated

VP John Calhoun threatened that South Carolina would nullify (ignore) the "unfair" federal tax

Southern states opposed tariffs because made goods more expensive and led to European tariffs on cotton

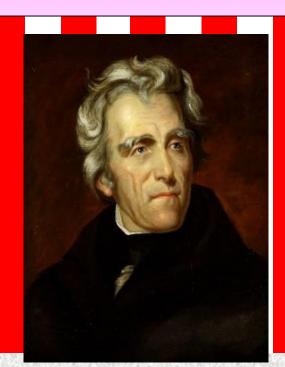
Calhoun supported nullification as a way for states to protect themselves from the national government

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 over the states

Jackson,

DEMOCRACY

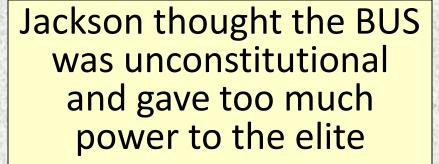


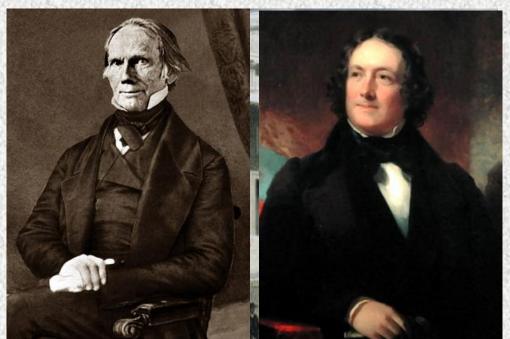
our Country.

"The Union must be Preserved."

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



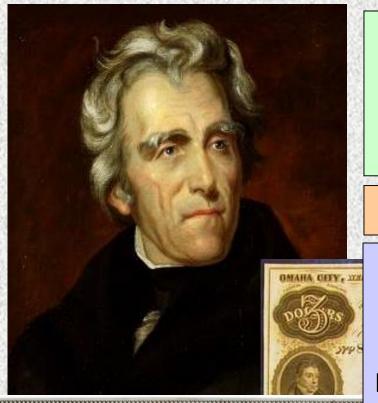




In 1832, Congressman
Henry Clay and bank
manager Nicolas Biddle
supported the
re-chartering the BUS, 4
years before it was set
to expire

Jackson vetoed the bank re-charter which would kill the BUS in 4 years

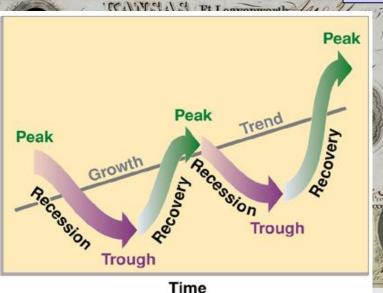




In 1833, Jackson ordered all federal money to be removed from the BUS and put the funds in 23 "pet" state banks

This action killed the BUS

Without the BUS, banking went unregulated from 1833 to 1913 and the economy entered a number of "panics" (depressions)



evel of real output



Jackson represented a new era in American democracy

BORN TO COMMAND.



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

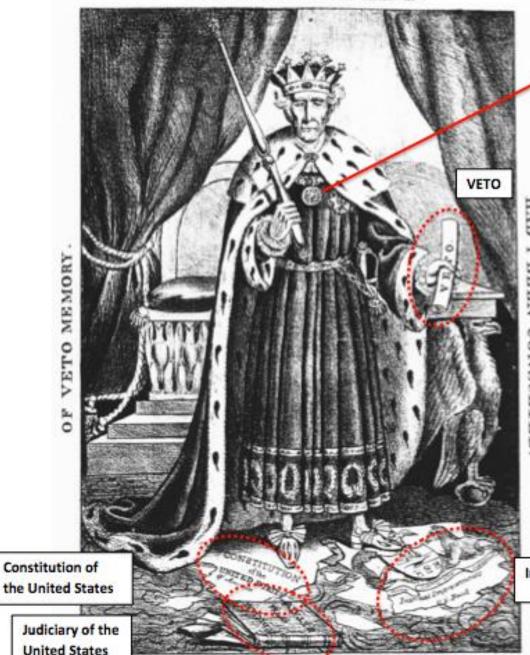
Opposition to Jackson led to the formation of the Whigs and the return of the two-party system

BORN TO COMMAND.



KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

BORN TO COMMAND.



CONSULTED

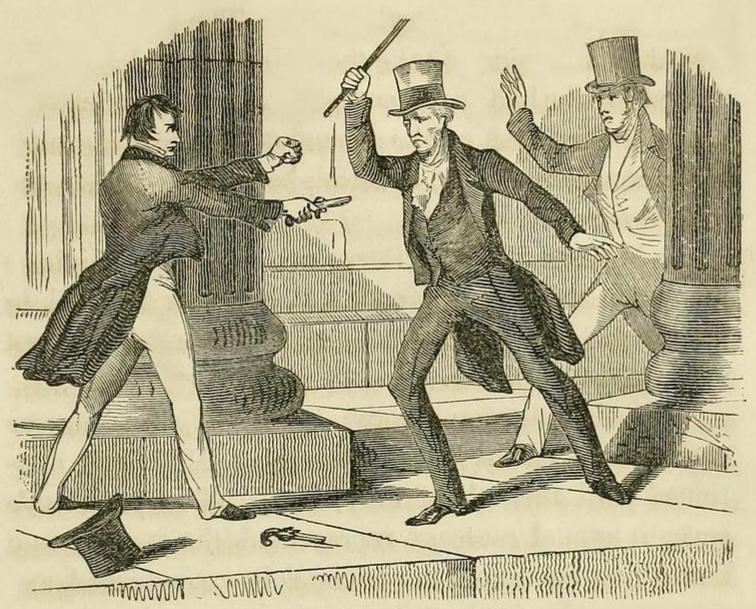
Internal Improvements U.S. Bank

Judiciary of the **United States**

KING ANDREW THE FIRST.



ATTEMPT ON THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE.



Attempt on 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
	Louisiana Purchase
James Madison	Declaration of War (1812)
	Washington DC Burned
	Treaty of Ghent
James Monroe	Monroe Doctrine
	Missouri Compromise
	Era of Good Feelings
Andrew Jackson	Indian Removal Act
	Nullification Crises
	Closing Bank of United States