



Andrew Jackson:

1767 - 1845

Ms. Susan M. Pojer
Horace Greeley HS
Chappaqua, NY

Essential Question:



Champion of
the
"Common Man"?

OR

"King"
Andrew?



What were the
democratic
trends
in the 19c?

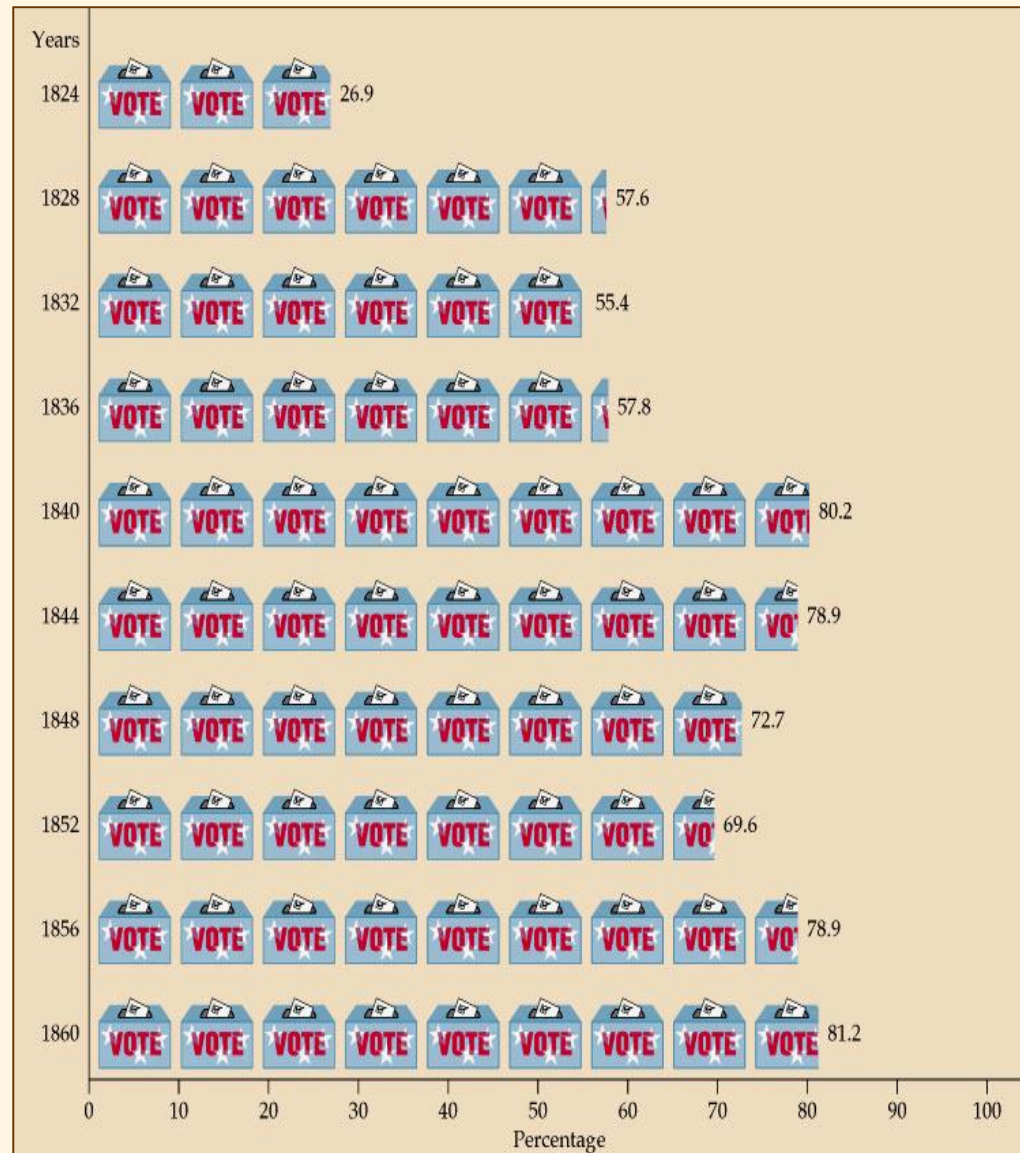
The Center of Population



Voting Requirements in the Early 19c



Voter Turnout: 1820





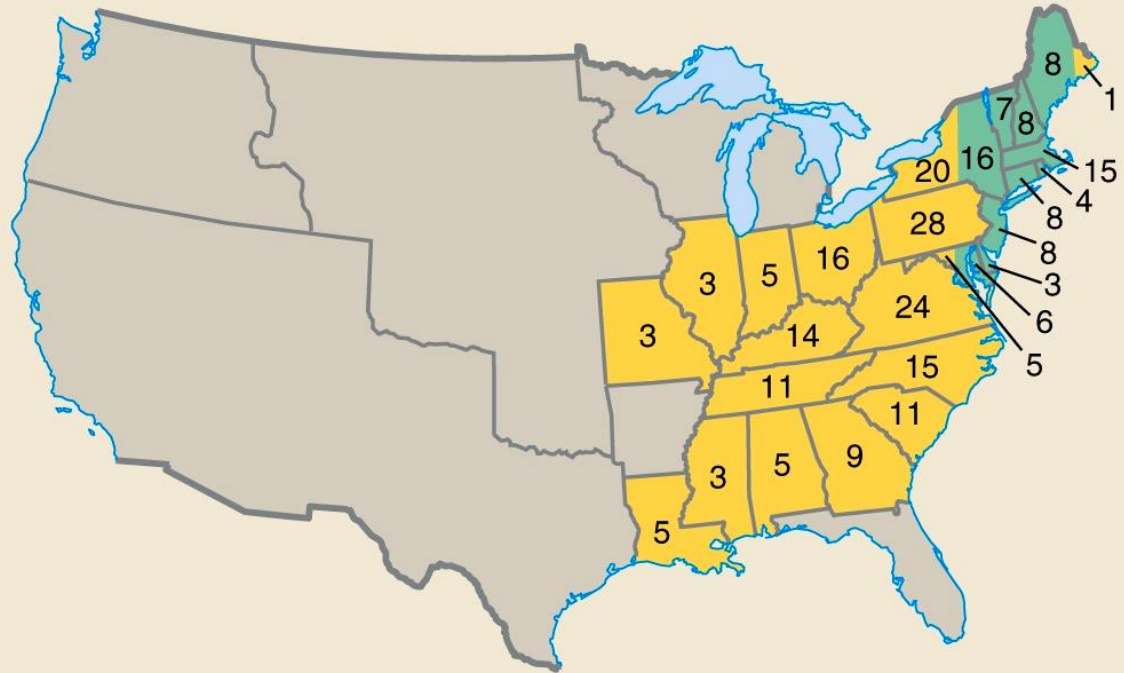
Why Increased Voting?

- White male suffrage increased
- Voters chose their state's slate of Presidential electors.
- Spoils system.
- Popular campaigning (parades, rallies, floats, etc.)
- Two-party system returns:
 - Natl. Reps.(1825) → Whigs
(1834) → Republicans (1854)
 - Dem-Reps → Democrats (1828)



Election of 1828

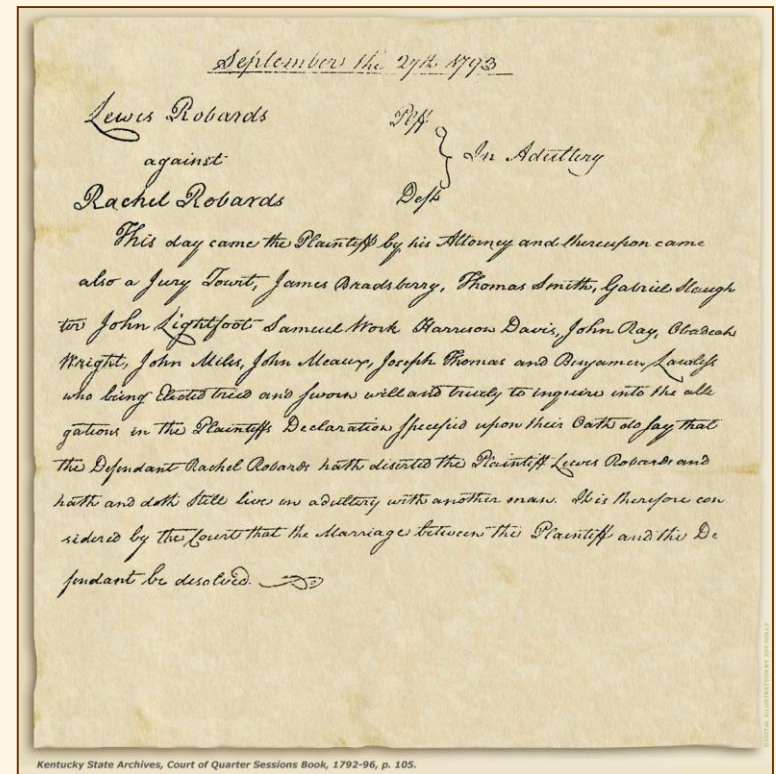
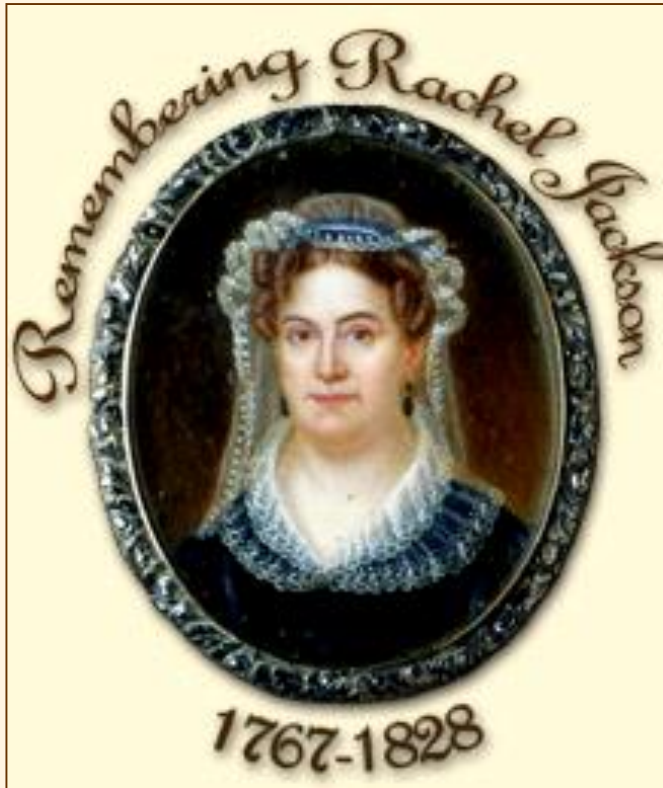
1828 Election



Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote*	Percent of Popular Vote
 Andrew Jackson (Democratic Republican)	178	647,286	56
 John Q. Adams (National Republican)	83	508,064	44

*Approximate

Rachel Jackson



Final Divorce Decree

Jackson in Mourning for His Wife





The New “Jackson Coalition”

- 🦅 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.

Andrew Jackson as President



Spoils System

- Rewarding political supporters with public office
- What is the benefit of this system?
- What is the negative aspect of this system?



Tariff Issue

- Tariff of 1828-placed even higher taxes on imported goods
- Inherited by Jackson from Congress
- Who benefits from high tariffs? Why?
- Who is hurt by high tariffs ? Why?



South Responds

- Many in the South call these “tariffs of abomination”
- They begin a group known as **Nullies** due to their goal of getting states to nullify or void these tariffs John C. Calhoun led them (VP)
- Congress Passes Tariff of 1832-less protective, but not enough for nullies
- S.C threatens to secede, Jackson prepares military as does S.C.



Outcome


- Henry Clay of Kentucky saves the day by proposing a new tariff law.
- **Compromise Tariff of 1833**-reduce the tariff over 8 year period
- **Force Bill/Bloody Bill**-President has the power to use military to collect federal tariff duties



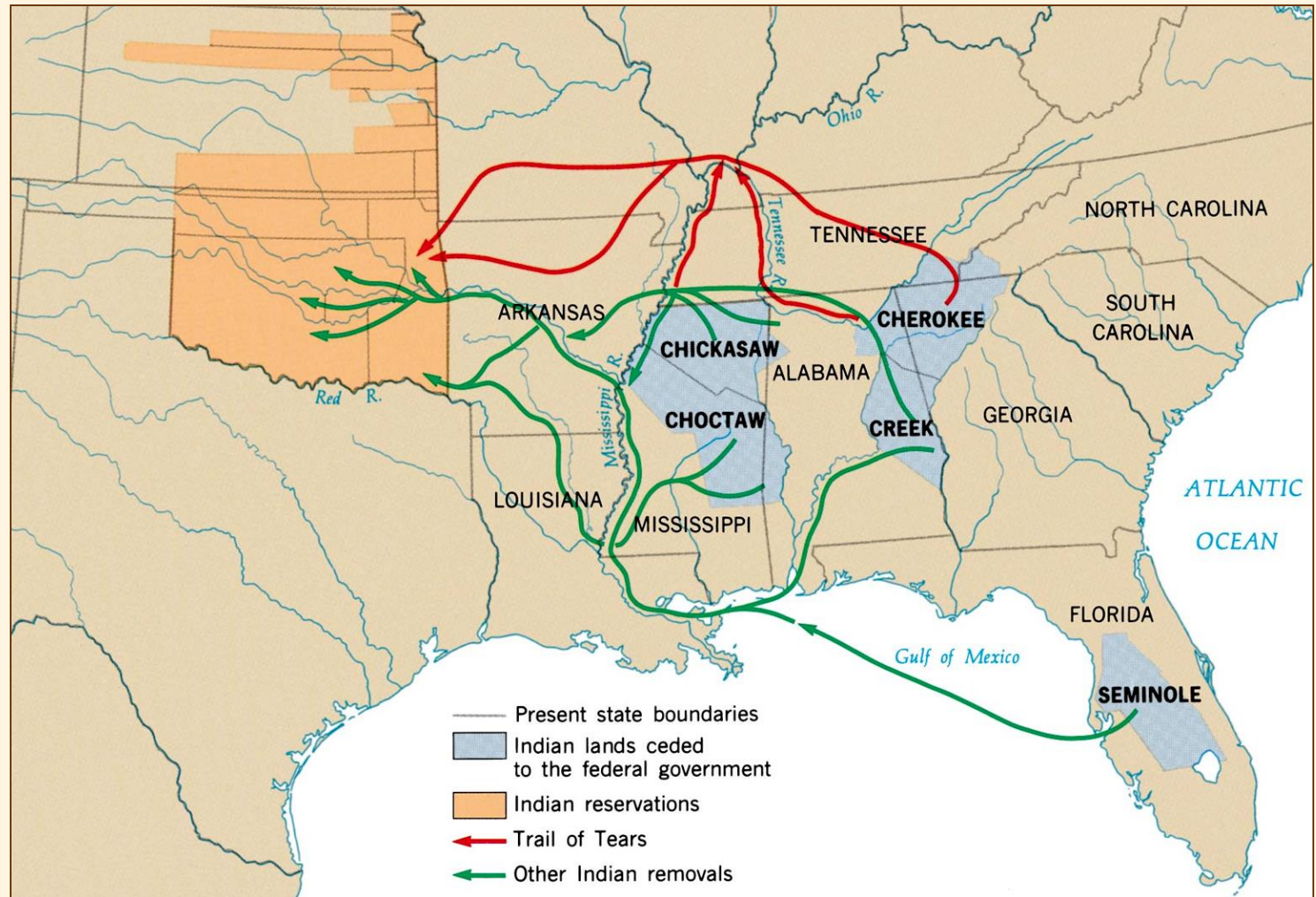


Jackson's Native-American Policy

Indian Removal

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- ❖ Jackson's Goal-Open the West for Settlement. 5 Civilized tribes hurt the most.
 - ❖ 1830 → Indian Removal Act-"humane" way of getting the "barbarians" out of the way.
 - ❖ *Worcester v. GA* -GA has no power over Cherokee land since it was created in a treaty signed with the U.S.(1832)
 - ❖ Jackson:"John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it"

Indian Removal



Trail of Tears (1838-39)



- In 1835 Cherokee have no choice but to sign a treaty.
- They agree to give up their land in SE in exchange for barren land in OK, \$5 mil and travel expenses
- In 1838 17,000 Cherokee and 2000 enslaved African Americans set out on a 116 day journey in the bitter cold
- 4,000 died along the “Trail of Tears”



Renewing the Charter of the 1st National Bank



Views on the National Bank

- Read 268-270
- Supporters of the National Bank would say?
- Opponents of the National Bank would Argue?
- Why did Clay and Daniel Webster propose to extend the banks Charter in 1832?
- What was Jackson's response?
- What was controversial about his response?

The “Monster” Is Destroyed!

- 🦅 1832 → Jackson vetoed the extension of the 2nd National Bank of the United States.
- 🦅 1836 → the charter expired.
- 🦅 1841 → the bank went bankrupt!

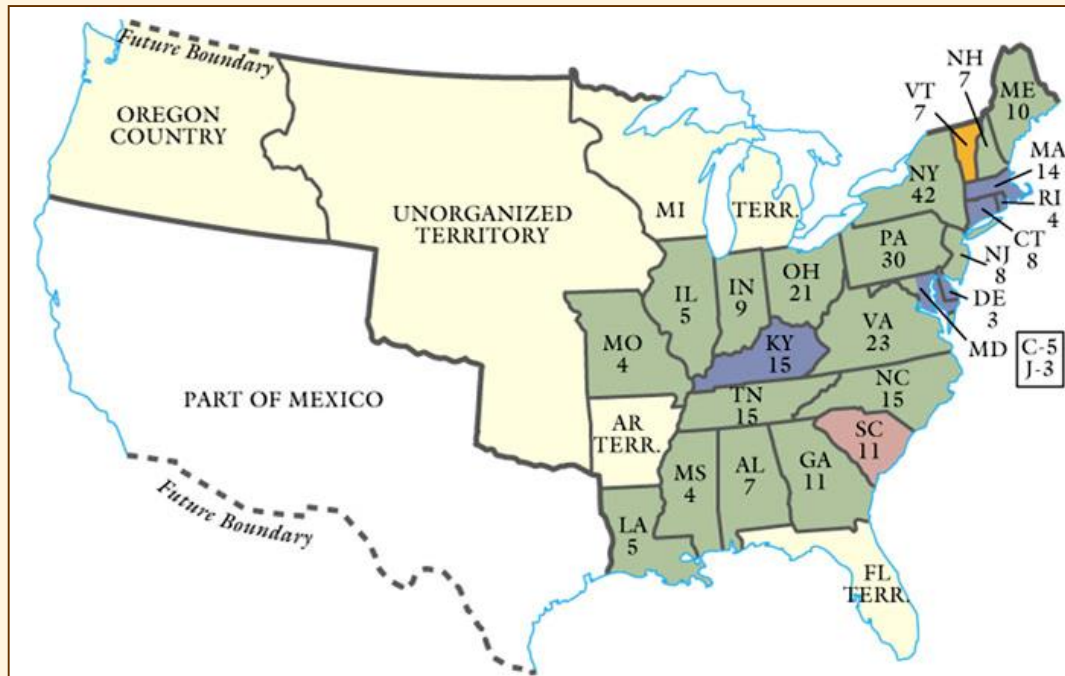








An 1832 Cartoon: “King Andrew” ?



1832 Election



Main
Issue?

	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
	Number	%	Number	%
 Jackson (Democratic)	219	76	701,780	54
 Clay (National Republican)	49	17	484,205	38
 Wirt (Anti-Masonic)	7	2.4	100,715	8
 Floyd (Independent Democrat)	11	3.8	-----	----



Jackson's Second Term

- Jackson's Goal was to bury Nicholas Biddle and the National Bank
- He stops depositing money in the National Bank
- He starts putting money in "pet banks" and even smaller "wildcat" banks
- These banks began to issue paper money due to surplus from government funds. Most of the money was given to buy land.
- Leads to a false sense of security
- Biddle responds by calling in the loans given by National bank. Many pet banks went under, others printed more paper money to pay off the debt.
- Jackson issues **Specie Circular**-all public land must be purchased with gold or silver coins
- People who needed credit to purchase land could not get it, real estate business in big trouble
- Leads to Panic of 1837

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



1767 - 1845

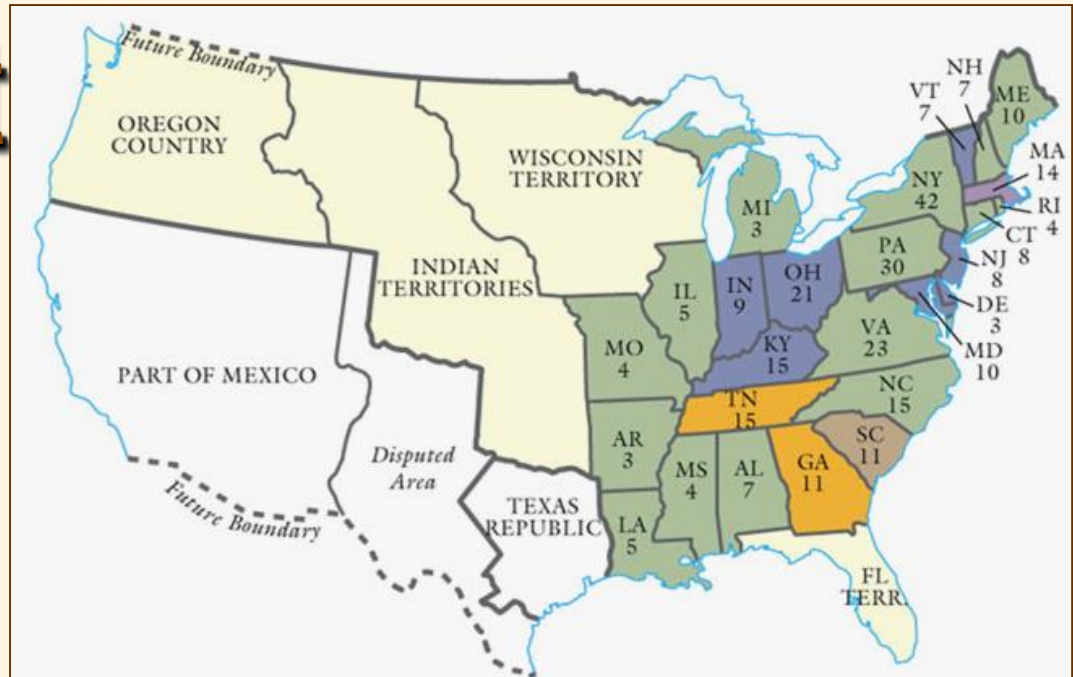


The 1836 Election Result



Martin Van Buren

**"Old Kinderhook"
[O. K.]**



	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
Webster (Whig)	14	4.8	41,201	3
Mangum (Independent Democrat)	11	3.7	-----	---



Van Buren's Mediocrity

- He followed a legend in Jackson
- He inherited an economic crisis with the Panic of 1837
- Economic downturn in Europe begins to further stress the American Economy with fewer customers to buy our products
- Banks continue to fail unable to collect on loans
- Unemployment skyrocketed
- Whigs proposed the government step in and help, Van Buren refused