

Andrew Jackson

America's 7th President

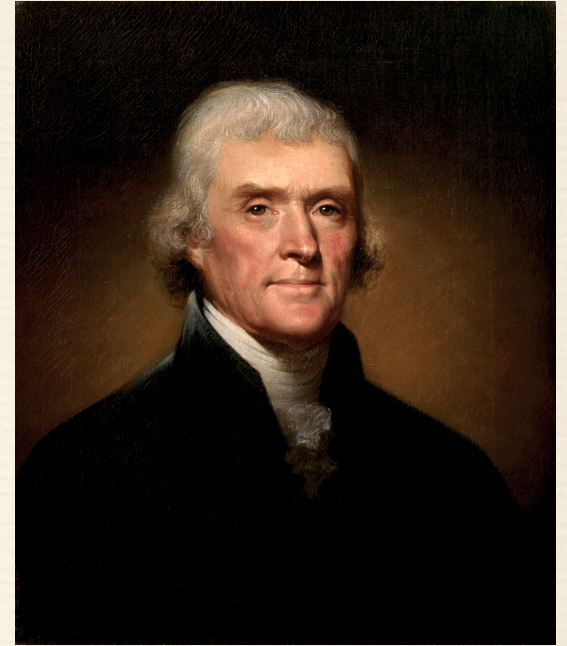
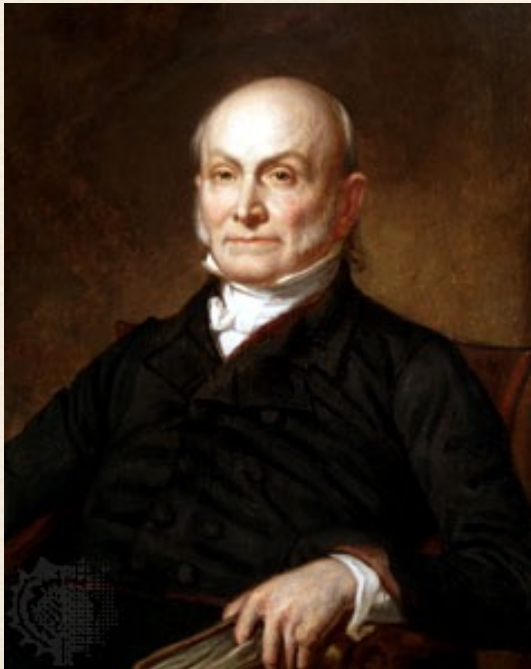
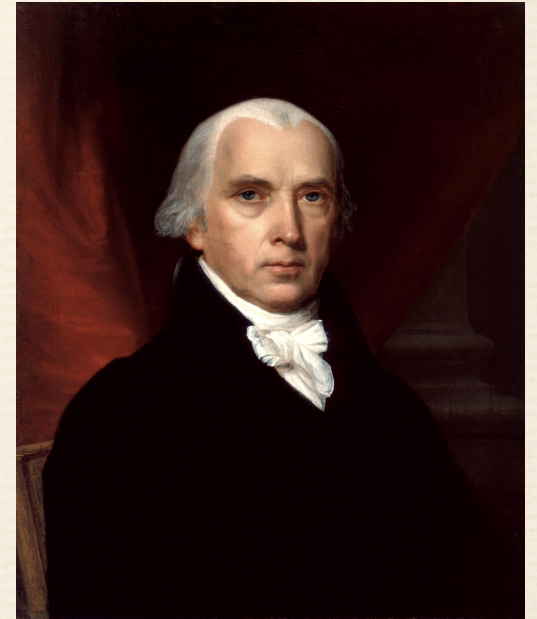
1820 - 1845

Mr. McAtee, Iroquois High School,
Elma, NY



[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/
File:Andrew_Jackson_by_Ralph_E._W._Earl_%28detail
%29,_c._1817_-_DSC03218.JPG](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Andrew_Jackson_by_Ralph_E._W._Earl_%28detail%29,_c._1817_-_DSC03218.JPG)

How revolutionary was the American Revolution?





Andrew Jackson, War Hero

Battle of New Orleans, January 1815

5,000 Americans defeat 7,500 British soldiers

Jackson's Childhood

- ❖ Born 1767 - in the Carolinas. He was raised by his widowed mother
- ❖ At the age of 13 he volunteered to fight in the Revolutionary War
- ❖ In 1781, Jackson and his brother were captured. Jackson was slashed by a British officer when Jackson refused to polish the officer's shoes.



THE BRAVE BOY OF THE WAXHAW.

seventh President of the United States, in 1780 when a boy of 13 enlisted in the cause of his country. Being ordered by an officer to clean his boots, he indignantly refused, and received a sword





Jackson and the First Seminole War

- ❖ In 1817, Jackson was ordered to lead a military campaign in Georgia against Seminole and Creek Indians - this came to be known as the First Seminole War
- ❖ Jackson was a ruthless fighter, earning the nickname “Sharp Knife”
- ❖ Jackson’s victories helped to convince Spain to give Florida to the United States. Jackson served as military governor of Florida from March - December 1821

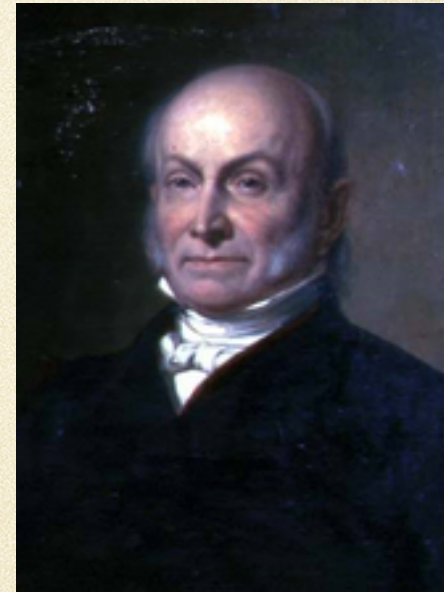


Presidential Election of 1824

William
Crawford



John
Quincy
Adams



Andrew
Jackson



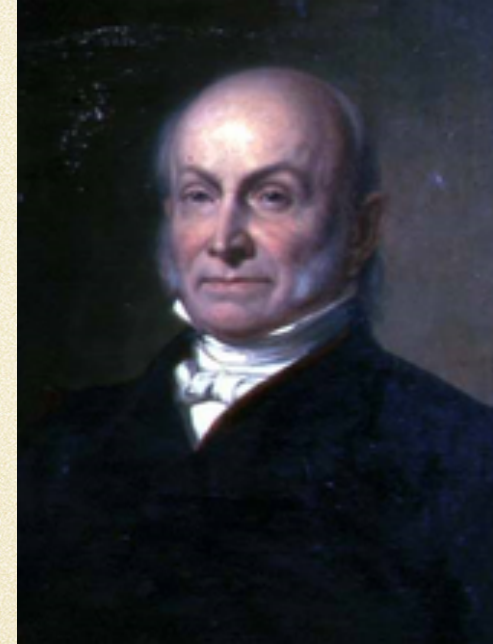
Henry
Clay



Election Results



Jackson



Adams

Popular
Vote

151,271

113,122

Electoral
Vote

99

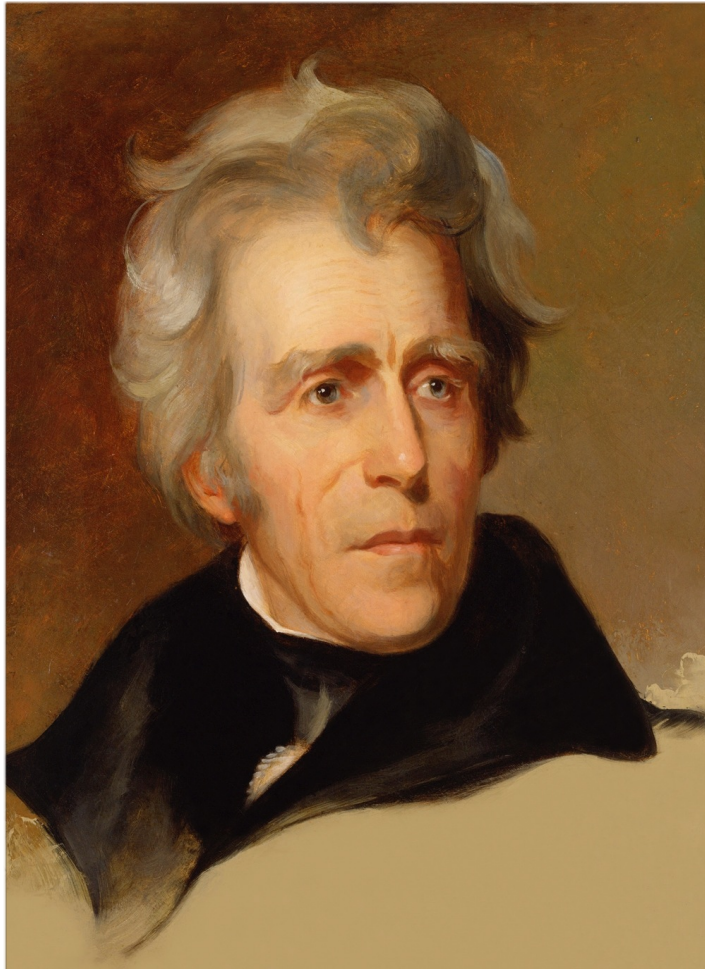
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John Adams “won” the 1824 Presidential Election



- ❖ Jackson received the most popular votes and the most electoral votes - he did not win a majority of the electoral votes. Therefore, it was up to the House of Representatives to choose the winner.
- ❖ The Speaker of the House was Henry Clay - he hated Jackson.
- ❖ The House chose to make Adams president. Adams made Clay Secretary of State. To Jackson, this was a “Corrupt Bargain”

Jackson Wins 1828 Election



- ❖ Jackson easily defeated John Quincy Adams
- ❖ Jackson ran as a “man of the people” and as a candidate of the new Democratic Party
- ❖ Jackson’s wife, who had been attacked by critics during the presidential campaign, died on December 22, 1828
- ❖ Jackson invited the public to attend the White House ball honoring his inauguration; the place was trashed!

Ongoing Political Debates

How much power should the federal government have?

What is the proper relationship between the federal government and the states?

What are the rights and responsibilities of individual citizens?



Jackson & Native Americans



[http://education-portal.com/cimages/multimages/16/
general_andrew_jackson.jpg](http://education-portal.com/cimages/multimages/16/general_andrew_jackson.jpg)

In 1820, 100,000 Native Americans were living east of the Mississippi River - mostly in the Southeast

American policy to this point had tended to offer two choices to the Native Americans: adopt American culture and become U.S. citizens OR keep their cultures and move to the western territories

Jackson felt that Native Americans were conquered subjects living in the U.S. Therefore, the government had the right to control where they lived

Jackson and the Cherokee



Sequoyah

Developed written form of
Cherokee language

- ❖ The Cherokee held a huge amount of land in the Southeast.
- ❖ The Cherokee were “civilized” and doing all they could to adopt the American Culture
- ❖ Cherokee developed a written language
- ❖ In 1827 the Cherokee developed a constitution modeled on the American Constitution
- ❖ 1828 gold discovered on Cherokee land

**Excerpt from a speech by Cherokee John Ridge,
Delivered in Philadelphia in 1832**



<http://www.vanderbilt.edu/AnS/history/carltodl/140/hist140.html>

*You asked us to throw off the hunter and
warrior state. We did so. — you asked
us to form a republican government:
We did so — adopting your own as a
model. You asked us to cultivate the earth,
and learn the mechanic arts: We did so.
You asked us to learn to read: We did so.
You asked us to cast away our idols, and
worship your God: We did so.*

Document Analysis -

Worcester v. Georgia, 1832

Indian Removal

1830 Indian Removal Act is passed requiring Native Americans to give up their land and move west.

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)

The Cherokee were a domestic dependent nation. They resemble wards of the American government.

Worcester v. Georgia (1832)

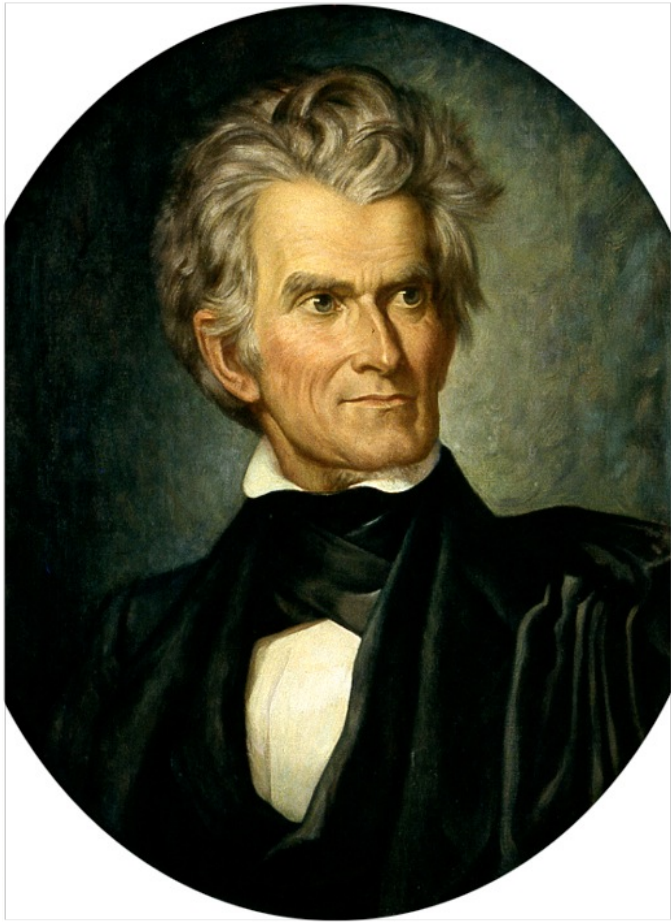
The Cherokee nation was a distinct political community. The state of Georgia could not regulate the Cherokee or invade their lands.

President Jackson responded, *John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it.*

Jackson sent troops to enforce Indian Removal Act. This led ultimately to the **Trail of Tears**. In 1838, 16,000 people were forced west to Oklahoma. More than twenty-five percent died on the way!



Conflicts Over States Rights

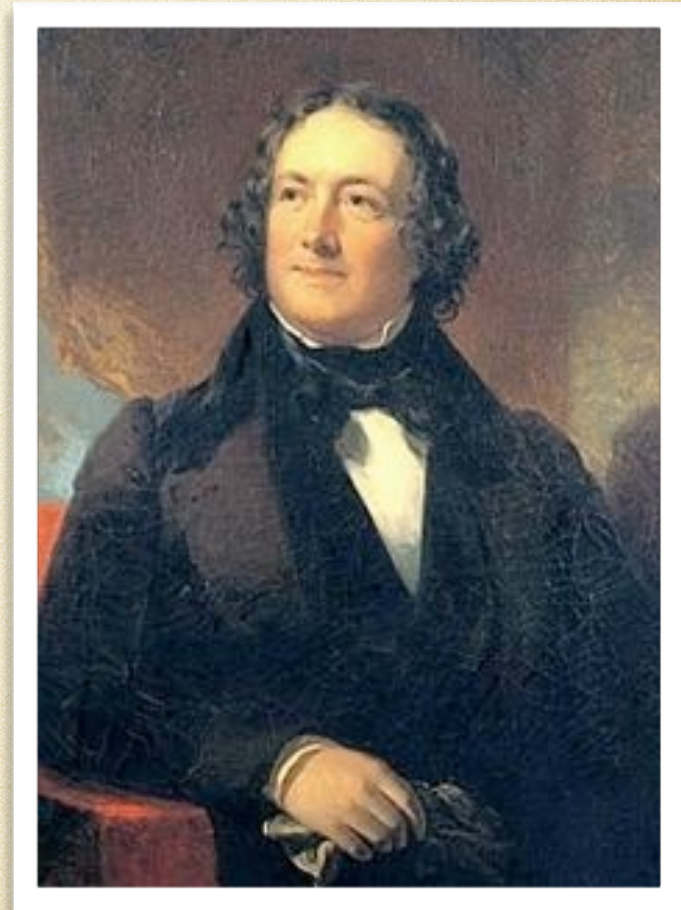


John C. Calhoun

- ❖ The Tariff [Tariff of Abominations] angered the South. South Carolina threatened to leave the union because of this law
- ❖ John C. Calhoun, who became Jackson's Vice President, developed an idea called the **doctrine of nullification** -- the idea that a state had the right to nullify [reject] a federal law within its borders.
- ❖ As president, Jackson opposed the idea of nullification. He made it clear that he would use federal troops to enforce U.S. laws

Jackson and the National Bank

- ❖ The Second Bank of the United States was the most powerful bank in the country.
- ❖ In 1832, the bank asked the federal government to renew its charter.
- ❖ Jackson vetoed the renewal. He said that the bank was unconstitutional, and that it favored the few at the expense of the average person.
- ❖ Jackson destroyed the bank by putting government money in state banks. The people supported Jackson.



Nicholas Biddle

*President, Second Bank
of the United States*

King Andrew Jackson

BORN TO COMMAND.



KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

As president, Jackson vetoed bills that he personally disagreed with - he was not necessarily concerned about whether the bills were legal / constitution

Jackson's opponents began to argue / believe that he had become too powerful