

Andrew Jackson

America's 7th
President

1829 - 1837

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





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



Andrew Jackson, War Hero

Battle of New Orleans, January 1815

5,000 Americans defeat 7,500 British soldiers

Presidential Election of 1824

William
Crawford



John
Quincy
Adams



Andrew
Jackson



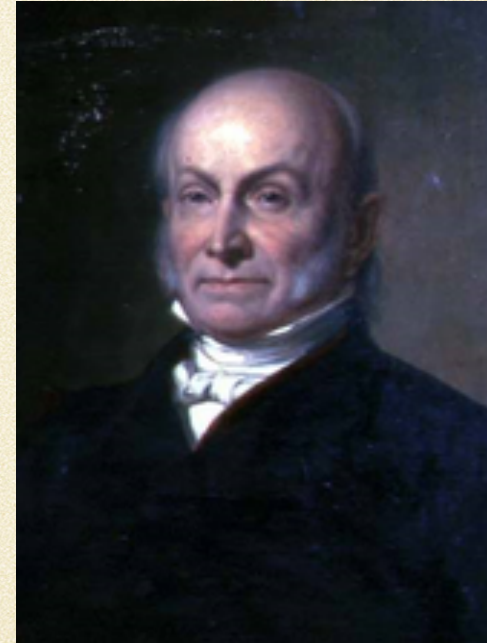
Henry
Clay



Election Results - 1824



Jackson



Adams

Popular
Vote

151,271
(41.4%)

113,122
(30.9%)

Electoral
Vote

99 (of 261)
38%

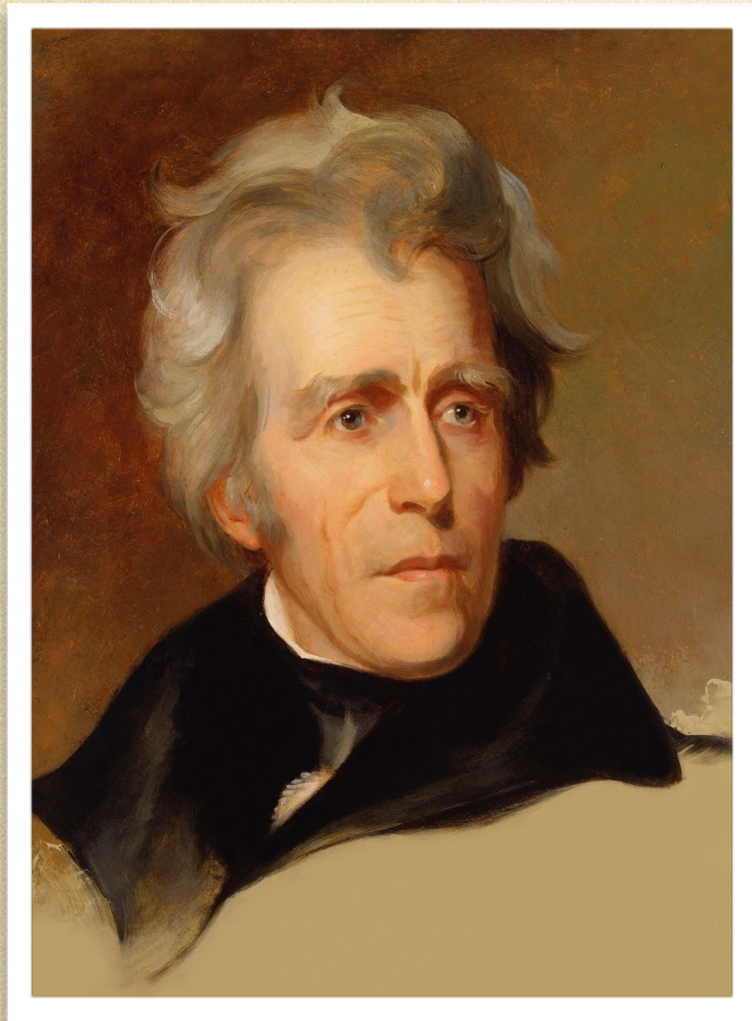
84 (of 261)
32%

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?



Destroying the American System

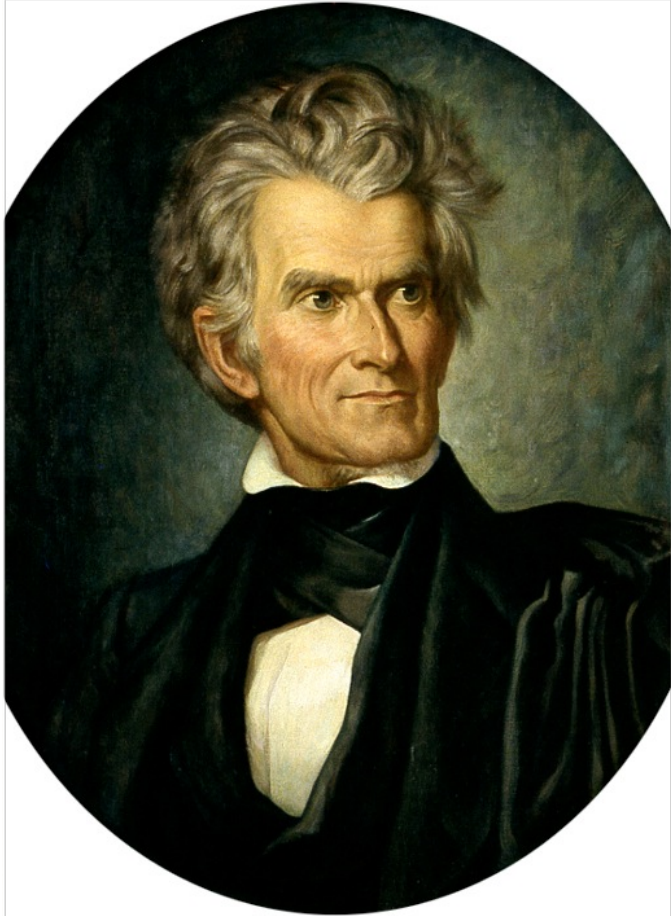


Jackson believed that economic development efforts sponsored by the federal government were not Constitutional - and gave the federal government too much power

In 1830, Jackson vetoed four internal improvement bills

Jackson's hatred of Henry Clay perhaps also influenced his actions on this issue!

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 & 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

To this point, U.S. policy 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 believed that Native Americans were conquered subjects. Therefore, the federal 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 - land that many white Americans wanted
- ❖ 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/carlton/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.*

Indian Removal

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

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.

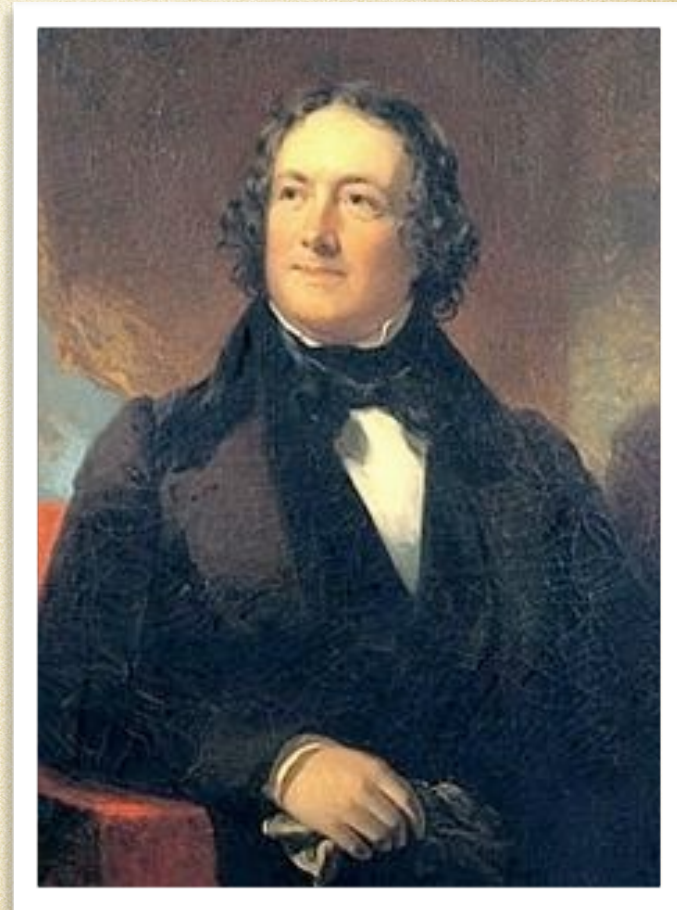
President Jackson responded, *John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it.*

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!



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.



OF VETO MEMORY.

HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

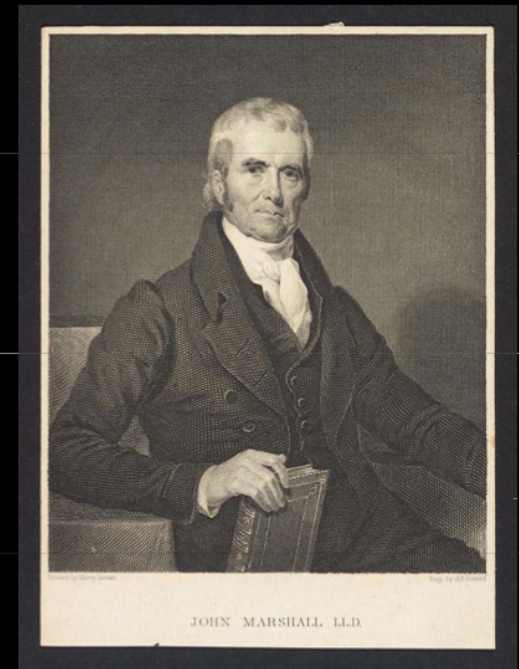
KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

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

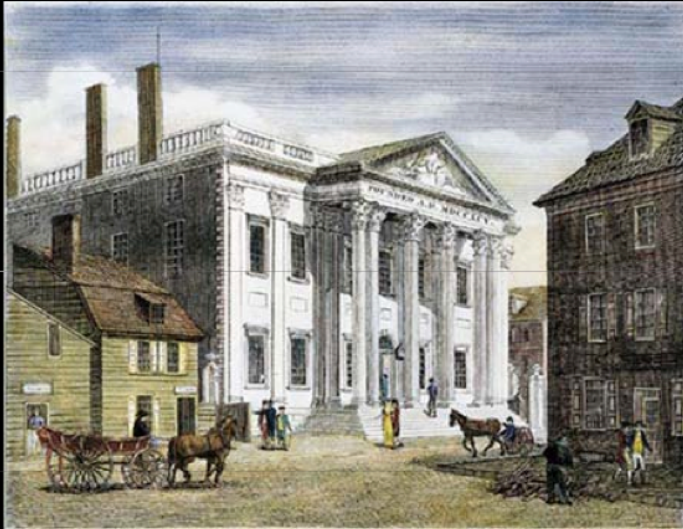
Jackson's opponents began to argue / believe that he had become too powerful

Marbury v. Madison - 1803

- Quick Summary:
 - Appointment of midnight justices by John Adams rejected by Thomas Jefferson. Supreme Court must decide constitutionality of Judiciary Act.
- Outcome:
 - John Marshall declares Judiciary Act unconstitutional The Supreme Court has the right of Judicial Review.



McCulloch v. Maryland – 1819



- **Quick Summary:**
 - Maryland attempts to tax the National Bank of the United States. The court must decide whether Bank is legitimate under the elastic clause and whether Maryland can tax it.
- **Outcome:**
 - John Marshall declares "the power to tax is the power to destroy." The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution prohibits state taxation of a federal institution.

Gibbons v. Ogden – 1824

- **Summary:**

- Ogden receives exclusive right from New York to use Steam boat to navigate in New York and to N.J. Gibbons gets right from Congress.

- **Outcome:**

- John Marshall declares that Congress has the exclusive authority to regulate Interstate Commerce, especially when it involves a "stream of commerce."

