

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](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

In 1781, Jackson and
his brother were
captured by British
soldiers.

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

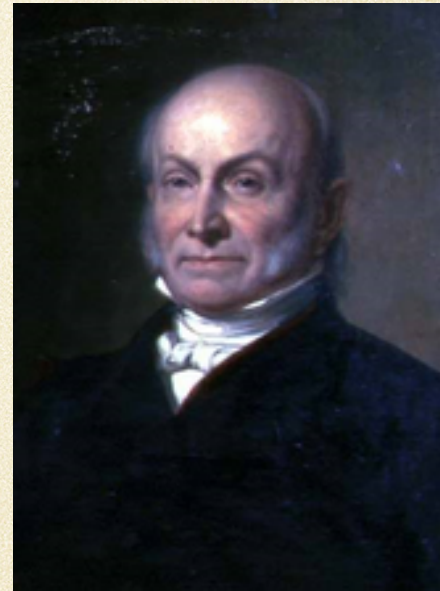
5,000 Americans defeat 7,500 British soldiers

Presidential Election of 1824

William
Crawford



John
Quincy
Adams



Andrew
Jackson



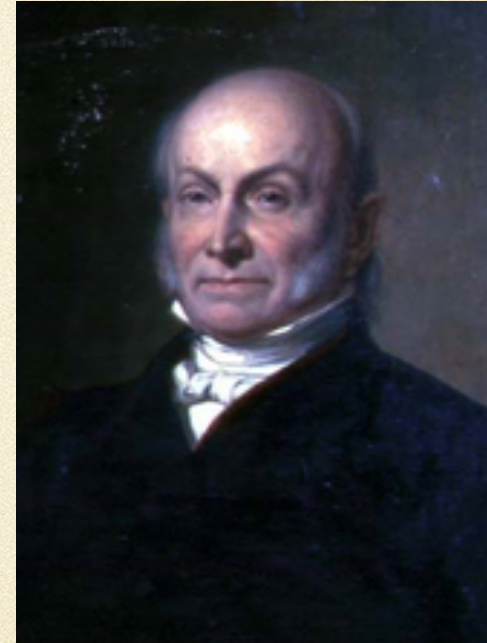
Henry
Clay



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 Quincy Adams “won” the 1824 Presidential Election



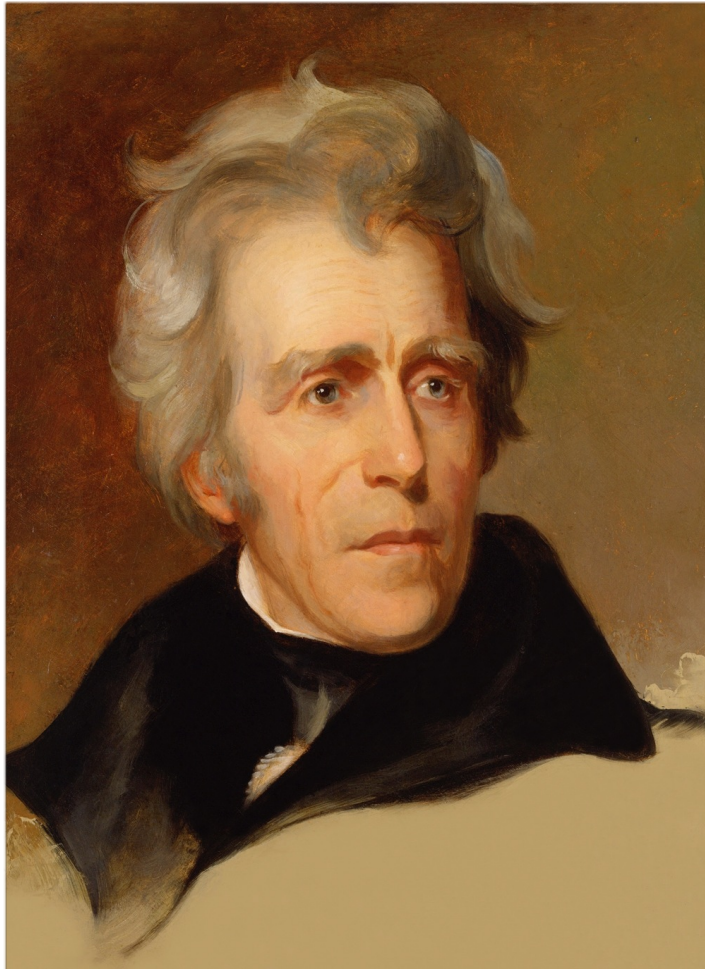
Jackson did not win a majority of the electoral votes.
It was up to the House of Representatives to choose the winner.

The Speaker of the House was Henry Clay - he hated Jackson.

The Corrupt Bargain

Adams selected president. Clay became Secretary of State

Jackson Wins 1828 Election



Jackson ran as a “man of the people”

Jackson's wife, who had been attacked by critics during the campaign, died on December 22, 1828

Jackson invited the public to attend the White House ball honoring his inauguration; the place was trashed!



President's Levee, or all Creation going to the White House. W.D. 1841

President's Levee, or all Creation Going to the White House
by Robert Cruikshank (1789-1856) - published 1841

Ongoing Political Debates



How much power should the federal government have?

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

Destroying the American System



Jackson believed that economic development efforts carried out by the federal government gave the government too much power — and were not Constitutional

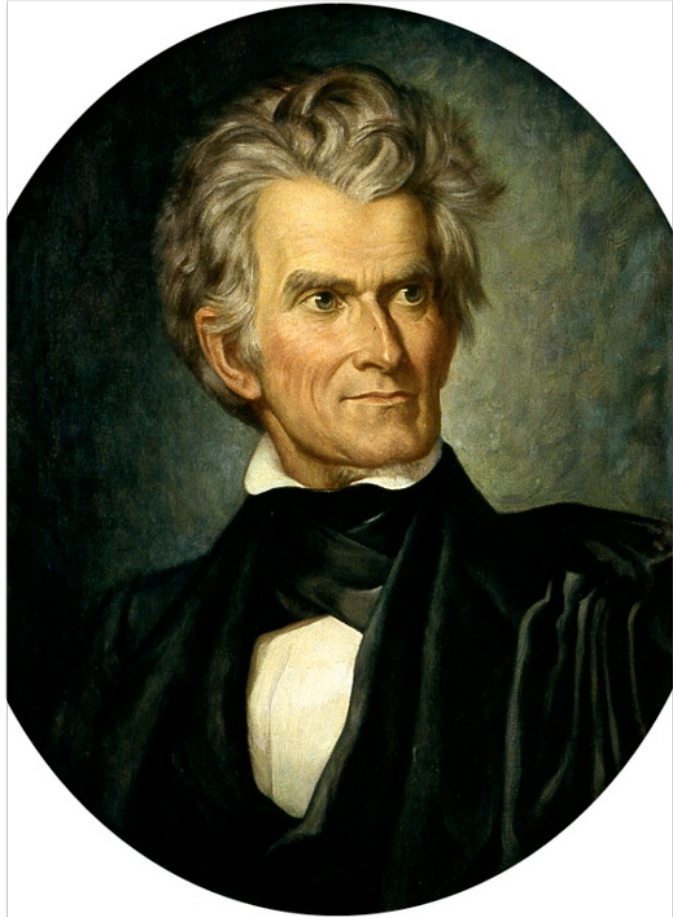
In 1830, Jackson vetoed four internal improvement bills

**Before Jackson, only 10 bills
had ever been vetoed
(Jackson vetoed 12!)**

Conflicts Over States Rights

The Tariff (*Tariff of Abominations*)
angered the South.

South Carolina threatened to leave
the union because of this law



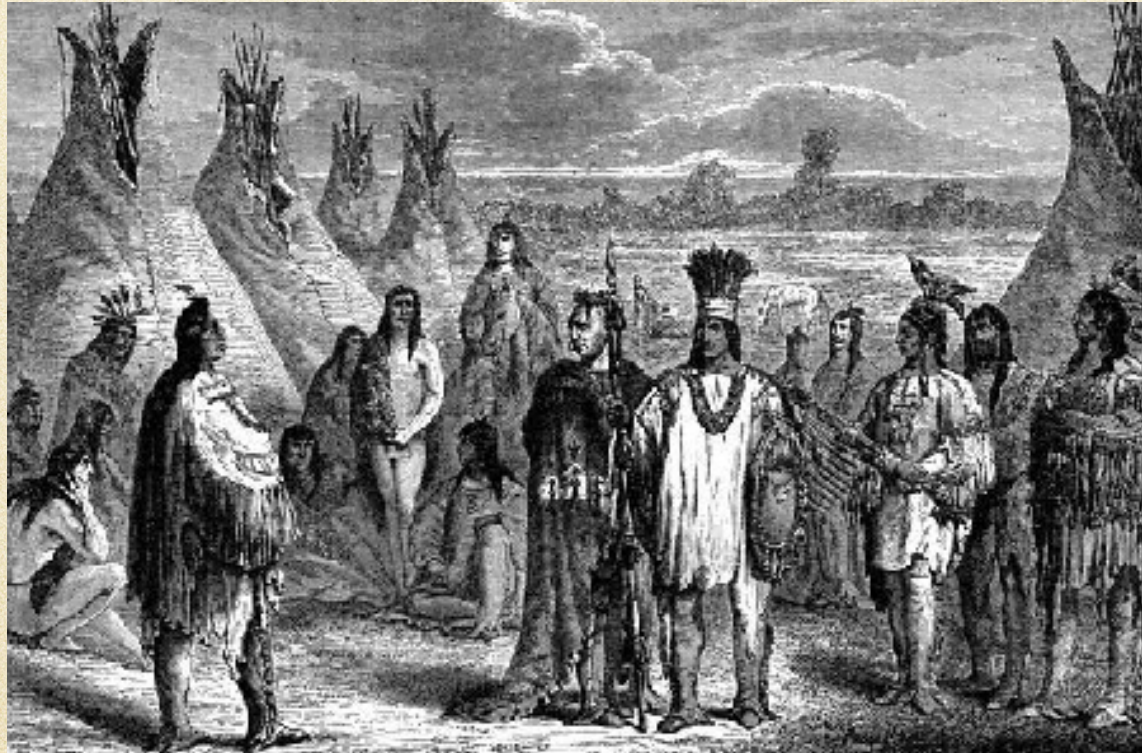
John C. Calhoun

John C. Calhoun, who was Jackson's
Vice President, developed the
doctrine of nullification -- the idea
that a state had the right to nullify
[reject] a federal law within its
borders.

Jackson opposed nullification.
He said that he would use federal
troops to enforce U.S. laws

Native American Issues

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



U.S. tended to offer two choices to the Native Americans:

1. Adopt American culture and become U.S. citizens
2. Keep their native culture, but move to the west

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

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)

Jackson believed that Native Americans were conquered subjects

The federal government had the right to control where they lived

1828 gold was discovered on Cherokee land

1830 Indian Removal Act

Required Native Americans to give up their land and move west

**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

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!



For Homework —
Complete pages 136 - 141
in your U.S. History
workbook

*What is the
message of
this
cartoon?*

OF VETO MEMORY.



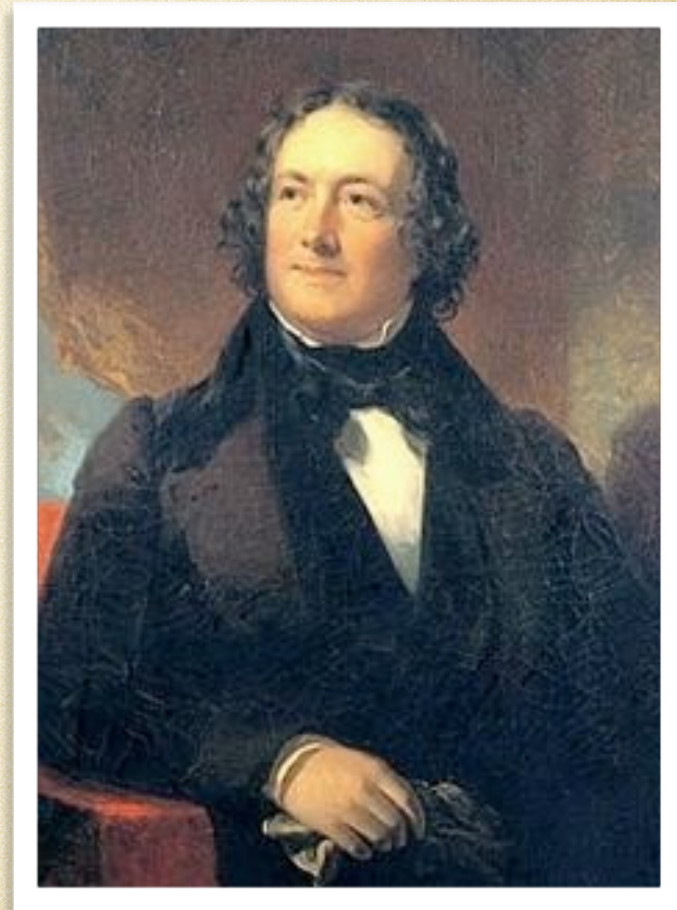
KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

1864

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*

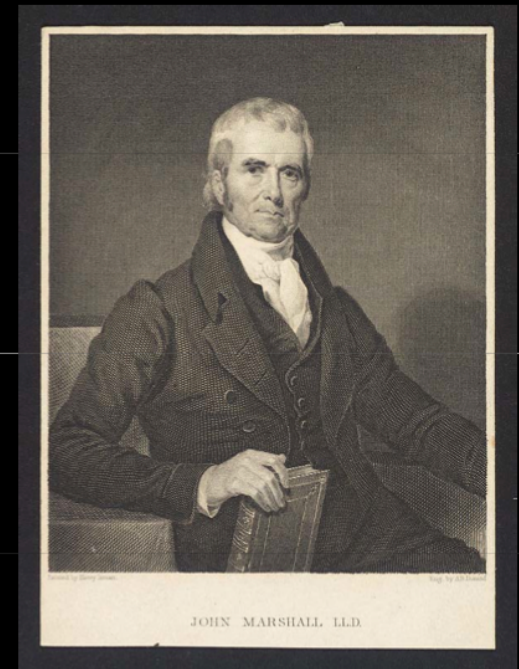
Marbury v. Madison - 1803

- Quick Summary:

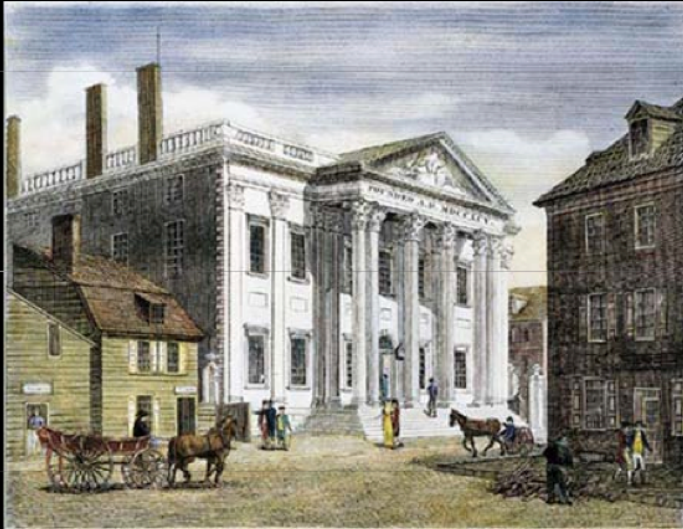
- Appointment of midnight justices by John Adams rejected by Thomas Jefferson. Supreme Court must decide constitutionality of Judiciary Act.

- 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."

