Everything I Need to Know about Andrew Jackson

Election of 1824. So who wins?
• No candidate received a MAJORITY (1/2 plus 1) of the electoral votes.
• Amendment 12 says vote goes to the House of Representatives.
• House elects John Quincy Adams
• 3 days later Adams appoints Clay (Speaker of the House) to become his secretary of State.
• Jackson supporters claim it was a Corrupt Bargain.

Jackson was both tough and frail
• The men who fought for him called him “________________________”—after the wood that is so incredibly hard that it made great canes for gentlemen to carry (and clobber each other with). Yet he was over 6’ 1” and weighed about 130 lbs.

1835 a man attempts to shoot the president
• But his palms were sweaty, so both his pistols misfired.
• Jackson proceeded to nearly beat the poor man to death with his cane. It took several people to pry the old man off the would-be _____________________.

Jackson saw himself as the champion of the “Common Man”
• At his first ________________________, the “Common Men” at the White House reception nearly tore the place apart during their celebration for “Old Andy.”
• They were distracted only when a 300-lb. cheese was wheeled out onto the White House lawn.
• Which is where we get the term: “Big Cheese”

Although he loved the “Common Man,” this did not extend to people of color
• Jackson’s wealth was based on The Hermitage, his plantation, worked by ____________________ labor
• He hated Indians and probably would have preferred to have seen them exterminated

And his political philosophy followed Jefferson's
• He believed that farmers and workers were the __________________ of America
• He opposed a powerful national government; he felt that political power should be at the state level, closer to the people
• Both men hated the Bank of the United States—both felt it gave the national government too much power
• Neither man trusted wealthy, city-dwelling easterners
Jackson's Presidency

- Was one of the most controversial in American history
- His power either made him a hero or a dictator, depending on your point of view

The Spoils System

- After taking office, Jackson fired many government employees
  - He dismissed more than 200 employees.
- Critics accused him of rewarding Democrats instead of choosing qualified men
  - Jackson felt that ________________ Americans could fill
government jobs, instead of just the wealthy
  - Spoils System – practice of rewarding supporters with government jobs

The "Kitchen Cabinet"

- Jackson gave a number of his supporters ________________________
  - Most of these men were NOT qualified so he rarely met with them
- Instead, he relied on a group of unofficial advisors such as Democratic leaders and
  newspaper editors
  - Because he met with them in the White House kitchen they became known as the
  "__________________________"

The Bank War

- President Jackson _______________________ the Bank of the United States
  - He thought it was too powerful
- The bank had great power because it controlled loans in the United States
  - Example: If the bank directors thought state banks were making too many loans,
    they limited the amount of money those banks could lend
  - This angered farmers and merchants who borrowed money

Jackson's Veto

- Jackson vetoed the bank bill for two reasons
  1. He declared the bank ________________________
  2. He believed the bank helped aristocrats and hurt the ________________________

But the biggest crisis of Jackson's Presidency

- May have been the ________________________ Crisis over the Tariff
  of 1828. In 1833, it nearly tore the Union apart.
- Jackson's foe in the crisis was John C. ________________________, whose
  wife had insulted Peggy Eaton. Jackson intensely disliked Calhoun.
- What was the crisis about? How did Jackson resolve it?
- It was one of the most important achievements of his Presidency
THE ECONOMIES OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

- Economy of the North
  - Fishing, shipbuilding industry and naval supplies, trade and port cities
  - Skilled craftsmen, shopkeepers, manufacturing (textiles, tools, metals, building materials, etc.)

- Economy of the South
  - Large farms/plantations, cash crops (tobacco, indigo, rice, cotton), wood products, small farms
  - Slavery

**The Debate over Tariffs**

- Tariffs are taxes that the government puts on imported goods (Goods brought in from other countries).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{£2.50 to produce in Britain} + \text{£1.00 profit} & = \text{£3.50} + \text{40\% tariff} = \£4.90 \\
\text{£3.00 to produce in the U.S.} + \text{£1.00 profit} & = \text{£4.00} \\
\end{align*}
\]

1828

- Congress passes a controversial high __________________________ tariff
- Who do you predict will support this new law, and who will oppose this tariff?
The Debate over Tariffs

Pro: If you were a craftsman or manufacturer in the United States, you would like tariffs because your products would not have that additional tax, therefore your products are cheaper than foreign products. People will be more likely to buy your products.

Con: If your business is agriculture, you need to sell your food and raw materials and buy manufactured goods. You may depend on foreign nations to buy your goods and in return you buy their manufactured goods. You are afraid that tariffs will make foreign goods more expensive. You worry that if you don't buy their goods, then they won't buy your farm goods and your economy will suffer.

John C. Calhoun
• Believed the Tariff of 1828 was unconstitutional since it favored the North
• Insisted that states had a right to refuse to follow a law if the state felt it violated its rights
  – States could declare a federal law
  – This is called nullification, a rejection of the law
  – He and many other Southerners called the 1828 tariff a "Tariff of Abominations"

Andrew Jackson
• President of the United States
• Believed in the Union and fought nullification
• Recommended to Congress to reduce the Tariff of 1828, so they passed another tariff in 1832

Nullification Ordinance
• South Carolina was not pleased with the new tariff either. They said it was oppressive, so the state passed the Nullification Ordinance in 1832.
• Declared the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 null and void
• Stated they would if the federal government used force to make them comply.

Jackson's Response
• Claimed secession would be considered.
• Defended the federal government's power to impose tariffs and chastised South Carolina for violating federal law because a state had no right to declare any national law null and void.
Force Bill
- Jackson asked Congress to grant him the ability to use ________________ force to compel South Carolina to accept and follow the law -- The Force Bill
- Meanwhile Henry Clay proposed another tariff in Congress that would reduce tariffs significantly over the next ten years -- ____________________ Tariff
Both of these passed in 1833, and South Carolina repealed its ordinance.

Indian Removal Act
- President Jackson pushes Congress to force ____________________ to move west of the Mississippi
- Congress established Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) as the new Indian homeland
- US government creates Bureau of Indian Affairs

Cherokee Sue For Land
- Cherokee ____________________ the government of Georgia for taking their land
- Worcester vs. Georgia - Supreme Court rules Georgia’s actions are illegal and that the Cherokee can stay

President Andrew Jackson
"Chief Justice John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him ______________ it."
1. What is the job of the Supreme Court?
2. What is the job of the President?
What should happen if a government official refuses to do his job?

Trail of Tears
- US troops move ____________ Cherokee at gunpoint 800 miles from 1838-1839
- ________ of Cherokee died (Over 4000) - most elderly and children
- US troops steal things, rape women, and beat Cherokee’s that resist.

Political Cartoons
- Here are some illustrations and cartoons about Andrew Jackson
- What events do they show? What opinion do they communicate?