

# THE AGE OF JACKSON

*“Andrew Jackson [was] both an average and an ideal American, one the people could identify with and still revere.”*

—Historian John Garraty


## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ☺☹☹

- Defeated Jackson & others in 1824 presidential election → aka “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- Worst President so far → inept at \_\_\_\_\_.
- Gifted in \_\_\_\_\_ → Treaty of Ghent, Adams-Onís Treaty, Monroe Doctrine.
- Defeated by Jackson in 1828 → ugly campaign of character attacks & dirty politics.
- Adams of high character & integrity → \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
- Adams men → National Republicans (favored fed’l action to promote prosperity).
- Jackson men → Democratic Republicans (vowed to be responsive to majority will).

## ANDREW JACKSON ☺☹☹

- Frontier upbringing → Indian fighter, tobacco chewer, brawler, duelist, patriotic.
- Not as culturally, socially, politically polished as predecessors.
- Most uneducated of Presidents so far → known for action, not ideas.
- Viewed himself as personification of “common man” → called “Old Hickory.”
- Wealthiest man in Tennessee → “aristocrat as democrat.”
- Profoundly democratic → support from every geographical section & social class.
- Dynamic → frequent rages + military background + frontier mentality = reactionary.
- No ear for abolitionists → owner of 100+ slaves & staunch Unionist.
- Used veto power more than other previous Presidents combined.
- Whereas Washington earned immense respect, Jackson enjoyed vast \_\_\_\_\_.

# JEFFERSON VS. JACKSON ☺☹☹

THEORETICAL HERITAGE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY		
	<i>Th. Jefferson</i>	<i>Andrew Jackson</i>
Government by the People...		
Welfare of Farmers...		
Congress & the Supreme Court...		
Political Adversaries ...		
Democratic Party Legacy...		

# SPOILS SYSTEM ☺☹☹

- Used more extensively by Jackson than previous Presidents.
- Concept → “to the victor belong the spoils.”
- Jackson defended use of extreme patronage by associating it with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Formed group of unofficial advisers → so-called “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- One common member between Cabinet → \_\_\_\_\_; Jackson’s ...
  - First-term → \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Second-term → \_\_\_\_\_.

# INDIAN REMOVAL ☺☹☹

Jackson = President most associated with Indian Removal

- Precedent est'd by British \_\_\_\_\_.
- Official policy began under \_\_\_\_\_ (reluctant supporter).
- Most blatant episode occurred while \_\_\_\_\_ was President.

Jackson ≠ Indian-hater, per se

- Upbringing influential → grew up on \_\_\_\_\_.
- Highly disrespectful & unsympathetic.
- Tribes not automatically considered inferior, but culturally \_\_\_\_\_ with whites.
- Consistent with prevailing attitude.

Indians viewed as competitors for desired land

- Indians treated like all other groups → any occupants of desired land problematic.
- Wanted land for Union → reduced American Indian to mere obstacle.
- Westerners believed they had greater claim to land because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dealt with tribes in bad faith → claimed past treaties had to be \_\_\_\_\_.

Indian Removal Act of 1830

- Five “civilized tribes” from Southeast to present-day \_\_\_\_\_.
- Not inherently evil (white view) because it authorized \_\_\_\_\_.

*Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)

- Georgia wanted Cherokee land.
- Georgia also frustrated because \_\_\_\_\_ often took refuge on Indian land.
- Supreme Court → Cherokee tribe under jurisdiction/protection of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jackson: “John Marshall has made his decision—now let him enforce it!”



Robert Lindneux's 1942 painting, entitled *The Trail of Tears*, shows the heartbreak of America's Indian Removal policy passed in 1830 by Congress and enthusiastically embraced by the Andrew Jackson administration. In 1838-39, under President Martin Van Buren, over 15,000 Cherokees were forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands in Georgia to faraway areas in present-day Oklahoma. During the journey, an estimated 4,000 mercilessly perished due to exhaustion, illness, and starvation.

## NULLIFICATION CRISIS ☺☹☹

Somewhat high tariff passed in 1828

- Tariff = tax on \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lowers foreign competition; protects home manufacture.
- South (few factories) forced to buy manufactured items from North & \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many southerners concluded they were legislated into exorbitant profits for North.
- South also resentful because \_\_\_\_\_ was nation's leading export.
- High tariff might bring retaliation from other nations against American industry.

South Carolina led the attack

- Southerners hopeful: Tennessean + *Worcester v. Georgia* = Jackson's support.
- Referred to tariff as "Tariff of Abominations."
- Calhoun (anonymously) published protest against tariff & support of states' rights.
- Known as "nullification doctrine."
- Led to \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

Another tariff followed in 1832, also unsatisfactory to South

- So. Car. passed Ordinance of Nullification → no tariff collection after Feb 1, 1833.
- So. Car. approved formation of militia to support its states' rights action.
- Congress replied w/ Force Bill → troops could be used to collect tariff after March 1.
- Meanwhile, Clay's compromise tariff → gradual reduction over 10-year period.
- So. Car. repealed Nullification Ordinance, but then nullified Force Act!

## BANK WAR ☺☹☹

Part of Hamilton's brilliant economic plan

- Req'd re-chartering every 20 years (done so in 1816).
- Blamed for economic hard times of late 1810s (aka Panic of 1819).

Jackson distrusted banks

- Banks placed undue emphasis on eastern elite's business interests.
- Paramount issue in 1832 presidential campaign (vs. Clay).
- Jackson removed \$ from nat'l bank & deposited in state banks.
- Immediate prosperity for West, but eventual recession (aka Panic of 1837).
- Successor's issue to handle.

## RISE OF THE WHIGS ☺☹☹

- Whig Party formed from several outlets → common denominator was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Political dominance briefly interrupted two-party system → hence factions within.
- Great resources of wealth & political talent → inc. \_\_\_\_\_ at certain times.
- Appealed to elite, intellectual, wealthy, northerner.
- Major obstacle → image of Jackson as President championing “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- Whigs unsuccessful in 1836, but next 4 of 5 Presidents before dissolution in 1850s.



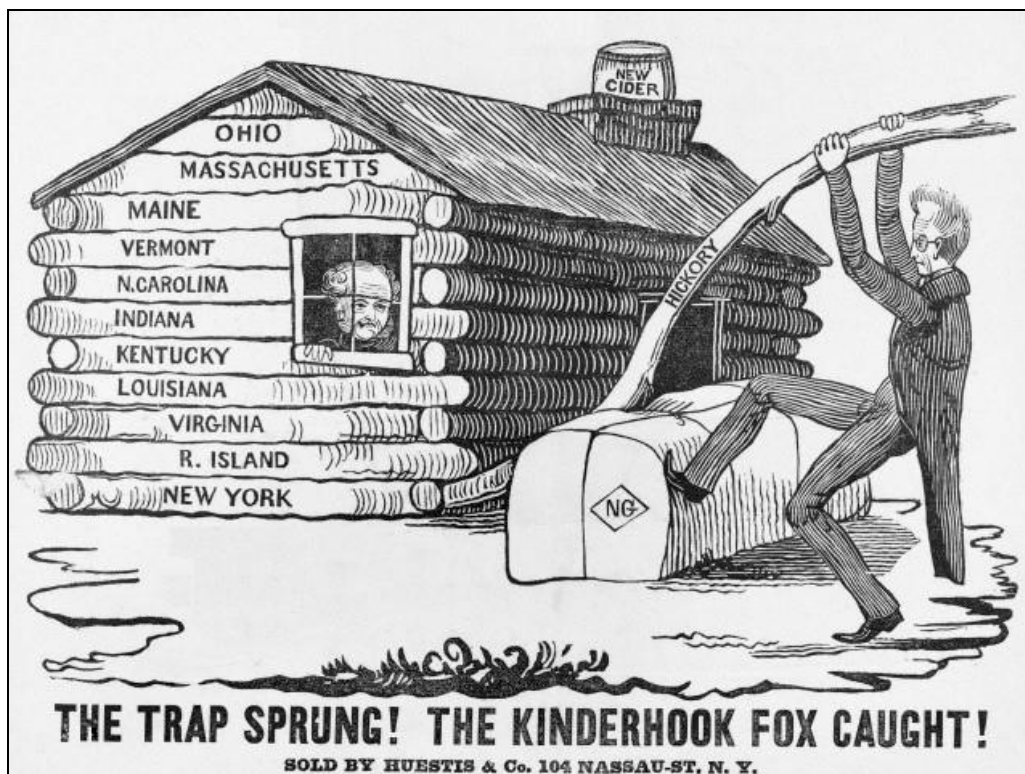
## MARTIN VAN BUREN ☺☹☹

- Worst President so far → politician in negative sense (no clear stand on issues).
- Preferred state action to fed'l programs.
- Benefitted from dynamic Jackson (first-term Sec. of State & second-term V-P).
- Lack of serious opposition in 1836.

## LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN ☺☹☹

### Whig Party's strategy to overcome "common man" obstacle

- Portrayed incumbent Van Buren as suave & luxuriating ("common man" converse).
- Wm. Henry Harrison plain & simple (aka of log cabin & apple cider roots).
- No real socio-economic distinction existed.
- Campaign one of noisy fanfare → new form of public entertainment (80% turnout).
- Considered the first "modern" by some historians.
- Harrison solidly elected → served one month as President.
- Two-hour inaugural address + inclement weather + underdressed = pneumonia.



This woodcut presents a parody of the 1840 presidential election in which the Democratic incumbent, Martin Van Buren, was ousted by challenger William Henry Harrison of the newly formed Whig Party. The so-called "Log Cabin Campaign" reflected the effective Whig strategy of creating the illusion of the suave and luxuriating Van Buren (antithesis of Jackson's "common man") versus the homespun Harrison, so folksy that he lived in a log cabin. In truth, no such socio-economic void separating the candidates existed. No matter—the grand fabrication enabled the Whigs to score a landslide victory.

### V-P John Tyler elevated to White House

- Some constitutional questions arose (politically-based).
- Political opponents called him "His Accidency."
- Courteous, proud, stubborn, unimaginative, worshipped consistency → mediocre.
- States' rights southerner unaligned w/ Jackson and Clay both.
- Worst President so far → actions frustrated Whigs & Democrats alike.
- Later elected to Confederate House of Representatives.