

Old Hickory

A faded, grayscale portrait of Andrew Jackson is visible in the background, showing his face and upper torso. He has a serious expression and is wearing a dark coat.

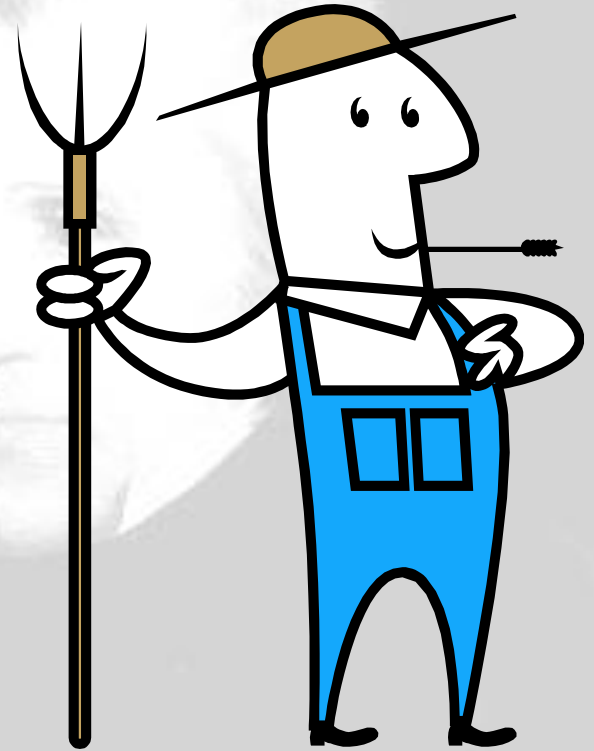
“I was born for a storm, and a calm does not suit me.”

-Andrew Jackson

The Age of Jackson is also known as the Era of the Common Man

It completely changed the landscape of American politics. More people were involved than ever before.

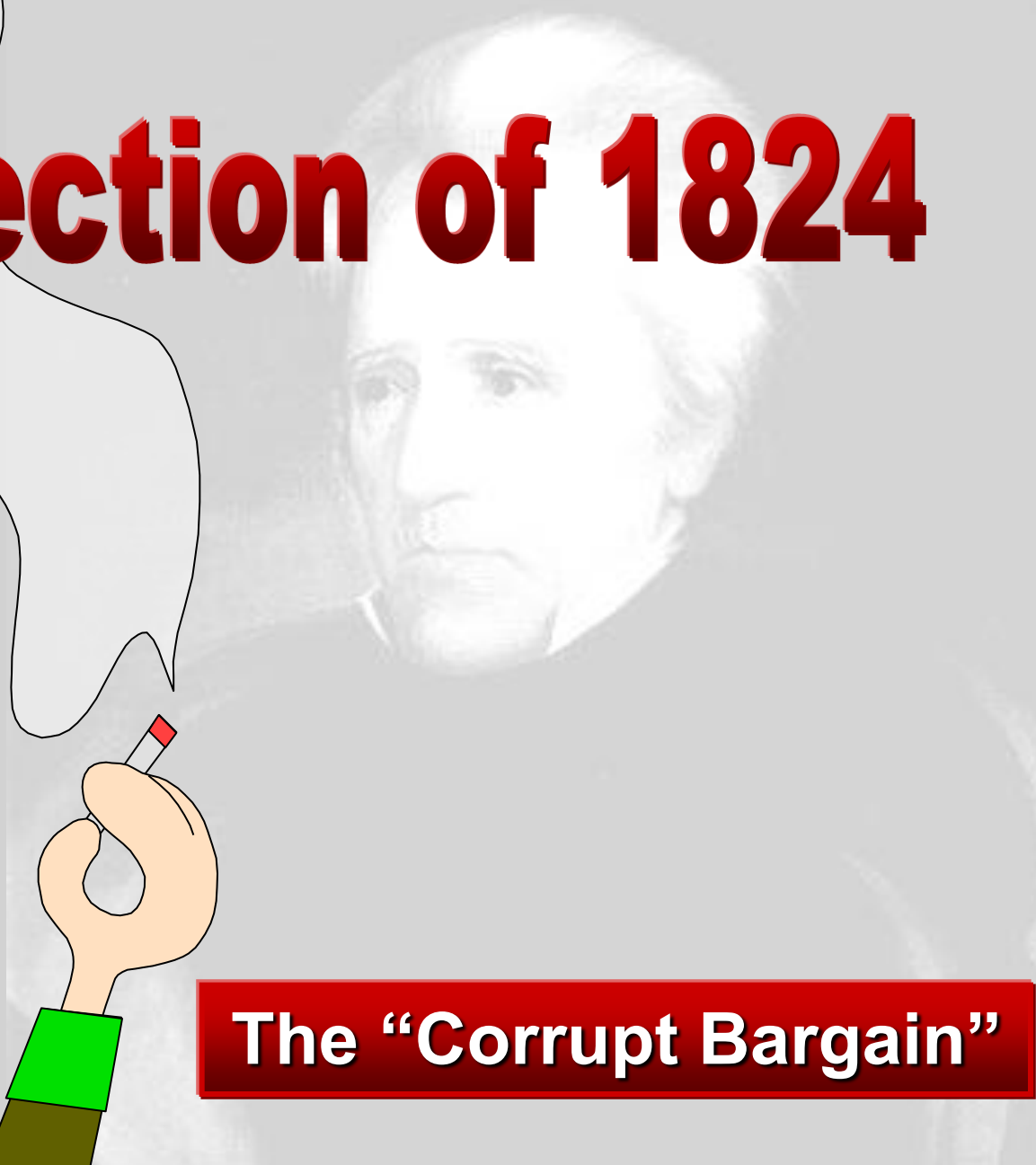
Jackson made it his mission to look out for the common citizen with his policies.





Elections

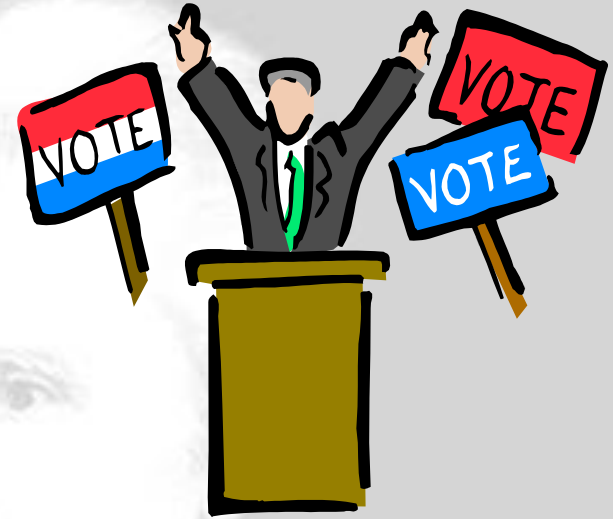
The Election of 1824



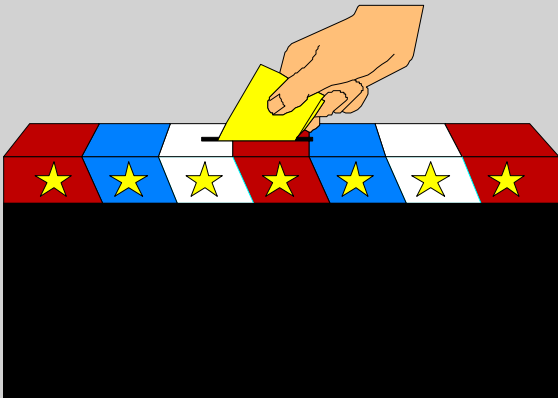
The “Corrupt Bargain”

The Candidates

- Andrew Jackson- Democrat
- John Quincy Adams- Whig
 - Henry Clay- Whig
- William Crawford- Democrat



Jackson won the popular vote, but no candidate won the electoral vote.



The vote went to the House of Representatives who picked from the top three- Jackson, Adams, and Crawford.



Clay used his position as Speaker of the House to persuade representatives to vote for Adams, who won.



Adams appointed Clay Secretary of State.

Jackson called the election a “Corrupt Bargain.”



Why did he feel this was a “Corrupt Bargain”?



**Secretary of State
Henry Clay**

A stylized illustration of a wooden desk and chair. The desk is dark brown with a lighter brown top surface. A black chair is positioned behind the desk. A red rectangular label with a white border is placed on the desk, containing the text 'Secretary of State Henry Clay'.

John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson faced each other again in the 1828 election.

Jackson won by a landslide in a brutal campaign.

Adams would become a senator that fought for the end to the slave trade



To the victor belongs the spoils!



The Spoils System



**Spoils - benefits
gained by the
winner**

**After taking office, Jackson
fires many Federalist
officials.**



**He gave their jobs to his
loyal supporters.**

**The Spoils System is
giving political jobs to
loyal supporters.**

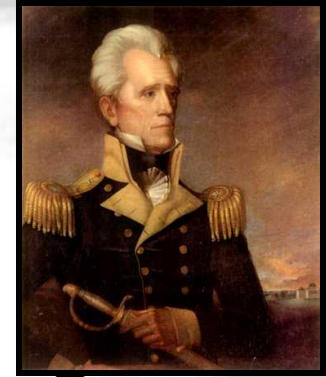


The Kitchen Cabinet



The Kitchen Cabinet was Jackson's unofficial advisors consisting of the press, democratic leaders, loyal supporters and friends.

They met informally in the White House kitchen to discuss politics and give Jackson advice.



They were known as a “rough” group.

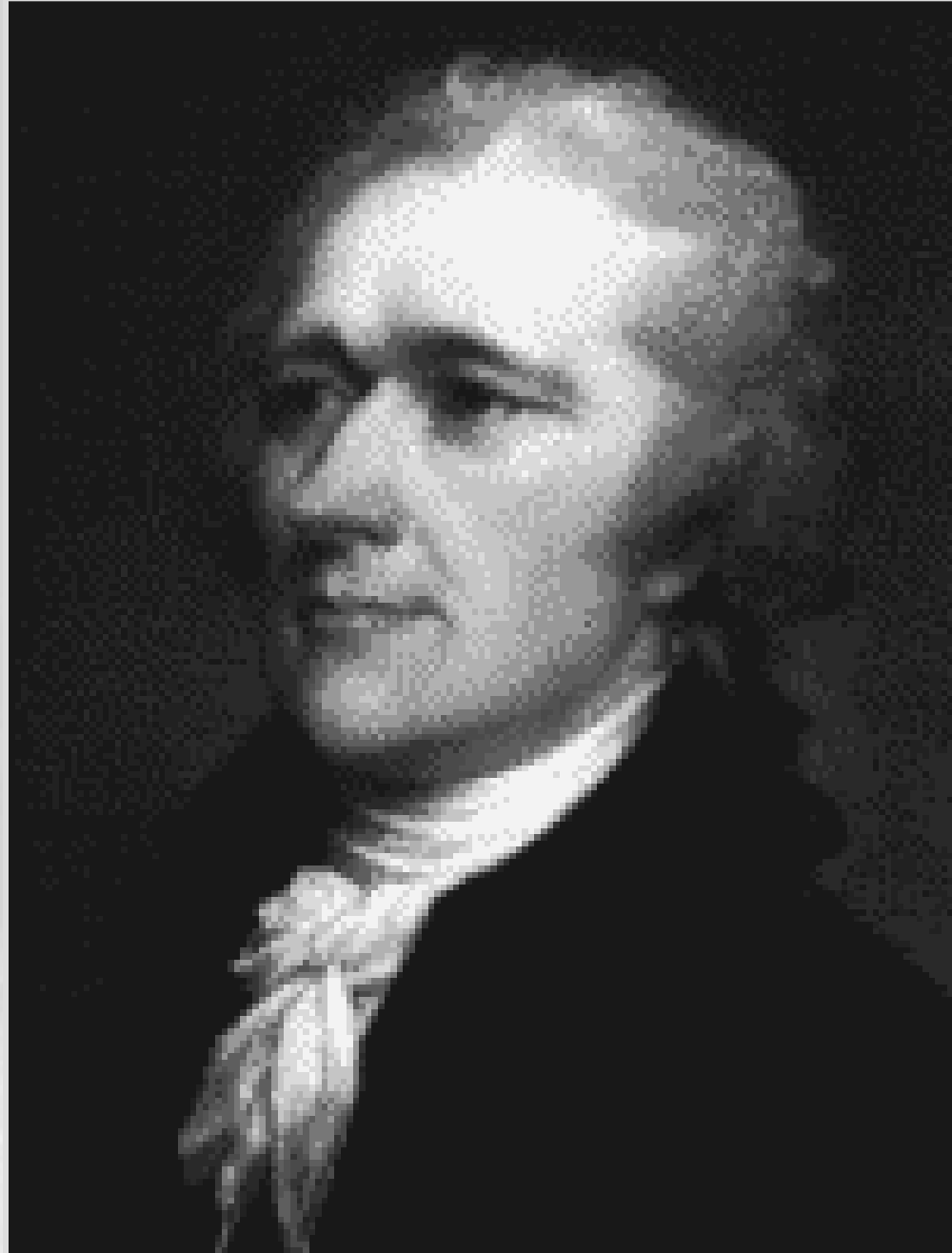


The Bank of the United States



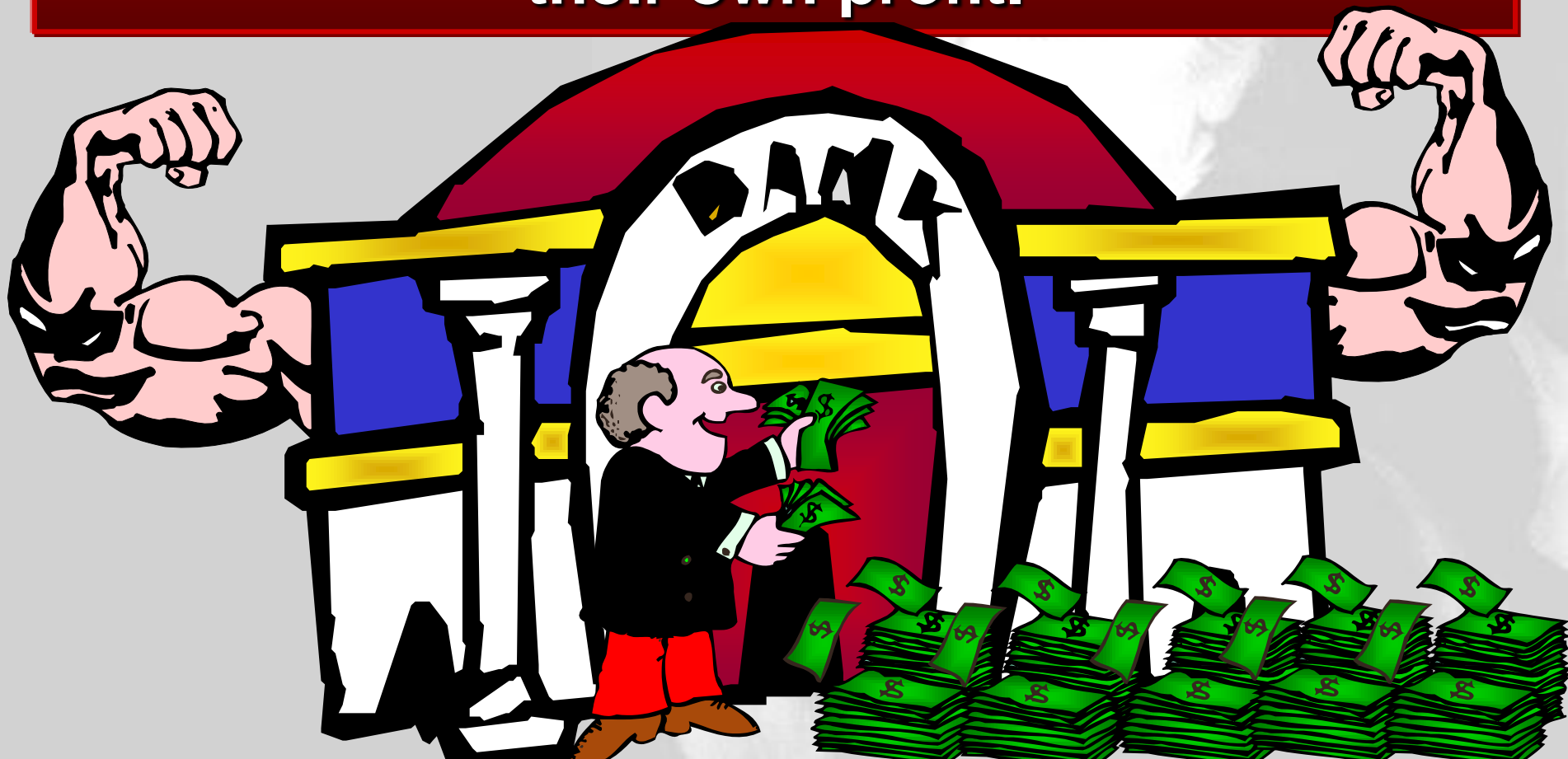
The Bank of the U.S.
was created by
**Federalist Alexander
Hamilton.**

The Bank's purpose
was to regulate
economic policies.



Jackson thought the Bank was too powerful.

He thought Bank president **Nicholas Biddle** and Bank administrators used the Bank for their own profit.



The Bank cut back on loans which hurt farmers in the West.



Jackson vowed, "I will kill it!"



He vetoed the Bank when its charter was up for renewal.



The Nullification Crisis



Congress passed the Tariff Bill of 1828 which was the highest import tax ever.



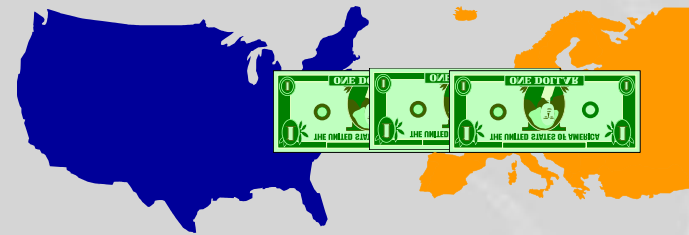
This was a “**protective tariff**” because it was designed to protect U.S. industry by increasing tariffs on goods from Europe.



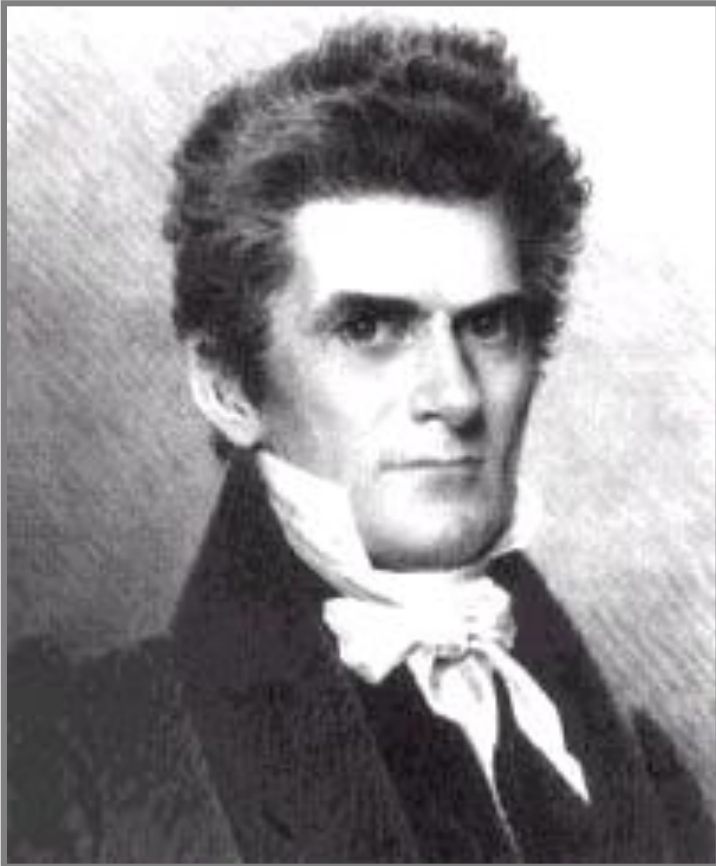
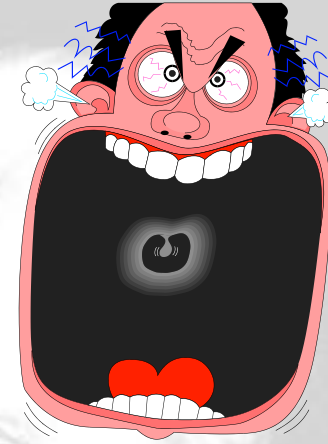
This tax hurt Southern planters because they depended on trade with Europe.



The high tariff meant Southerners still sold their cotton to Europe, but paid more for European imports.



They called it the “Tariff of Abominations”. An abomination is something hated.



Vice President **John C. Calhoun** was from South Carolina and, like most Southerners, believed in the idea of “states’ rights”.

States' rights is the right of states to limit the power of the federal government.

South Carolina passed the Nullification Act and declared the tariff illegal.



Nullify means



cancel.

South Carolina threatened to secede if the tariff was not lifted.

Secede means withdraw.

What are Jackson's options?

If you were Jackson, what would you do?



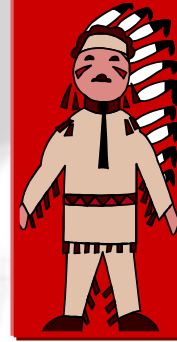


Henry Clay
designed a
compromise that
lowered the tariff
but gave the
president more
power to use
force if a state
threatened to
secede.

The Trail of Tears



In a desire to attract more white settlers, Georgia began moving Native Americans west.



The Supreme court decided that Indians had the right to stay in the case Worcester v. Georgia

Jackson believed he did not have the power as president to interfere with Georgia's rights and stop the removal.



Jackson pushed the “Indian Removal Act” through Congress which gave the president power to move Native Americans west of the Mississippi.



**Many Native Americans,
mostly Cherokee, were
forced to move.**



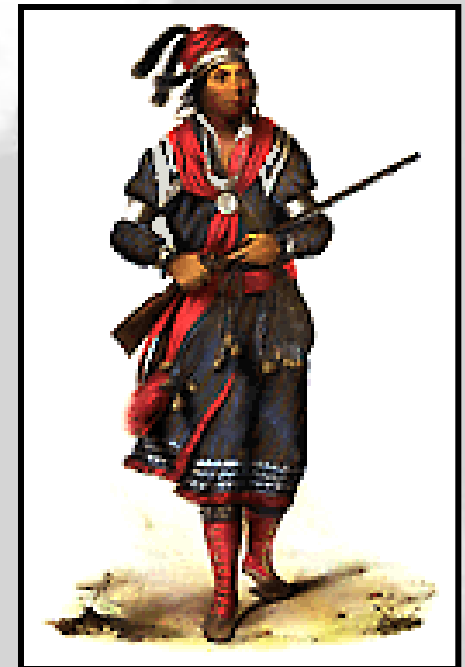
**Besides losing their
homeland, many Native
Americans died along the
way.**



This forced removal and journey west became known as the “Trail of Tears”.



Some groups, such as the **Seminoles** of Florida, resisted.



Led by **Chief Osceola**,
The Seminole Indians of
Florida resisted removal
by fighting the U.S.
government in what
became known as the
Seminole Wars.



However, the Seminoles
were eventually
removed.



How do you think Andrew Jackson handled the issues his presidency?



What do you think of this common man raised in a log cabin in Tennessee?

What do you think should be on Jackson's tombstone? Fill in your thoughts in the graphic in your packet.

