



Andrew Jackson:
1767 - 1845

President:
1829 - 1837

Essential Question



Champion of
the “Common
Man”?

OR

“King”
Andrew?

Jackson's Top Ten

10. Andrew Jackson was the first President from a state west of the Appalachian Mountains.
9. Andrew Jackson was the first Tennessean to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives.
8. Andrew Jackson was the first territorial Governor of Florida.
7. Andrew Jackson was the first person to serve as a U.S. Representative, Senator, and President.
6. Andrew Jackson exercised his veto power 12 times as President, more than all of his predecessors combined.




Jackson's Top Ten

5. Andrew Jackson was the first President to articulate that as President he represented all the people and the will of the majority must govern.
4. Andrew Jackson helped found and was the first U.S. President to represent the Democratic Party.
3. Andrew Jackson is the only U.S. President to be censured by the U.S. Senate. The censure (official criticism) was cancelled in the last year of his presidency.



Jackson's Top Ten

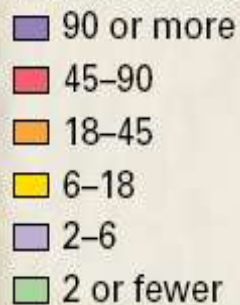
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2. The first assassination attempt on a sitting U.S. President occurred on January 30, 1835, when Robert Lawrence failed to slay Andrew Jackson.
 1. Andrew Jackson was the only President in American History to pay off the national debt and leave office with the country in the black.



**What were the
democratic
(Egalitarian) trends
between 1800 to
1830?**

Population Density, 1790

Number of persons
per square mile



PACIFIC
OCEAN

MEXICO

SPANISH
LOUISIANA

NORTHWEST
TERRITORY

UNORGANIZED
TERRITORY

CANADA

MAINE
(Mass.)

NH

MA

NY

RI

CT

PA

NJ

DE

MD

VA

KY

TN

NC

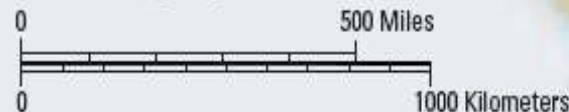
SC

GA

SPANISH
FLORIDA

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

Gulf of Mexico

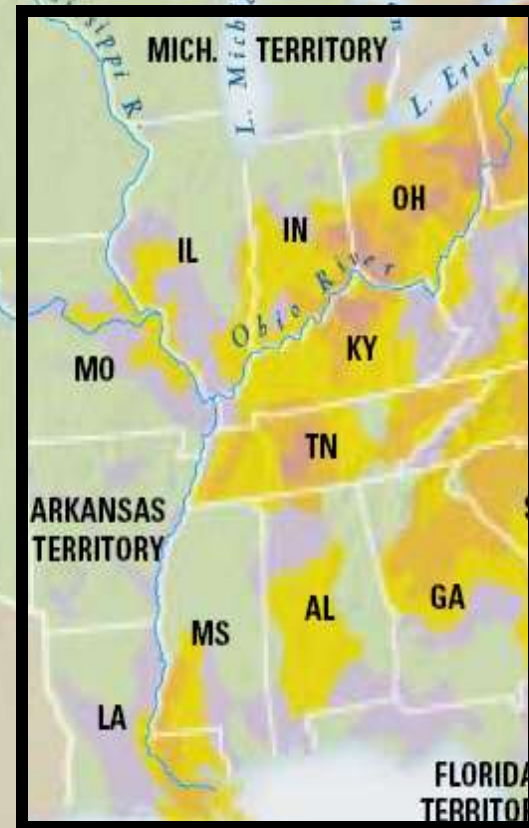


Population Density, 1830

Number of persons
per square mile

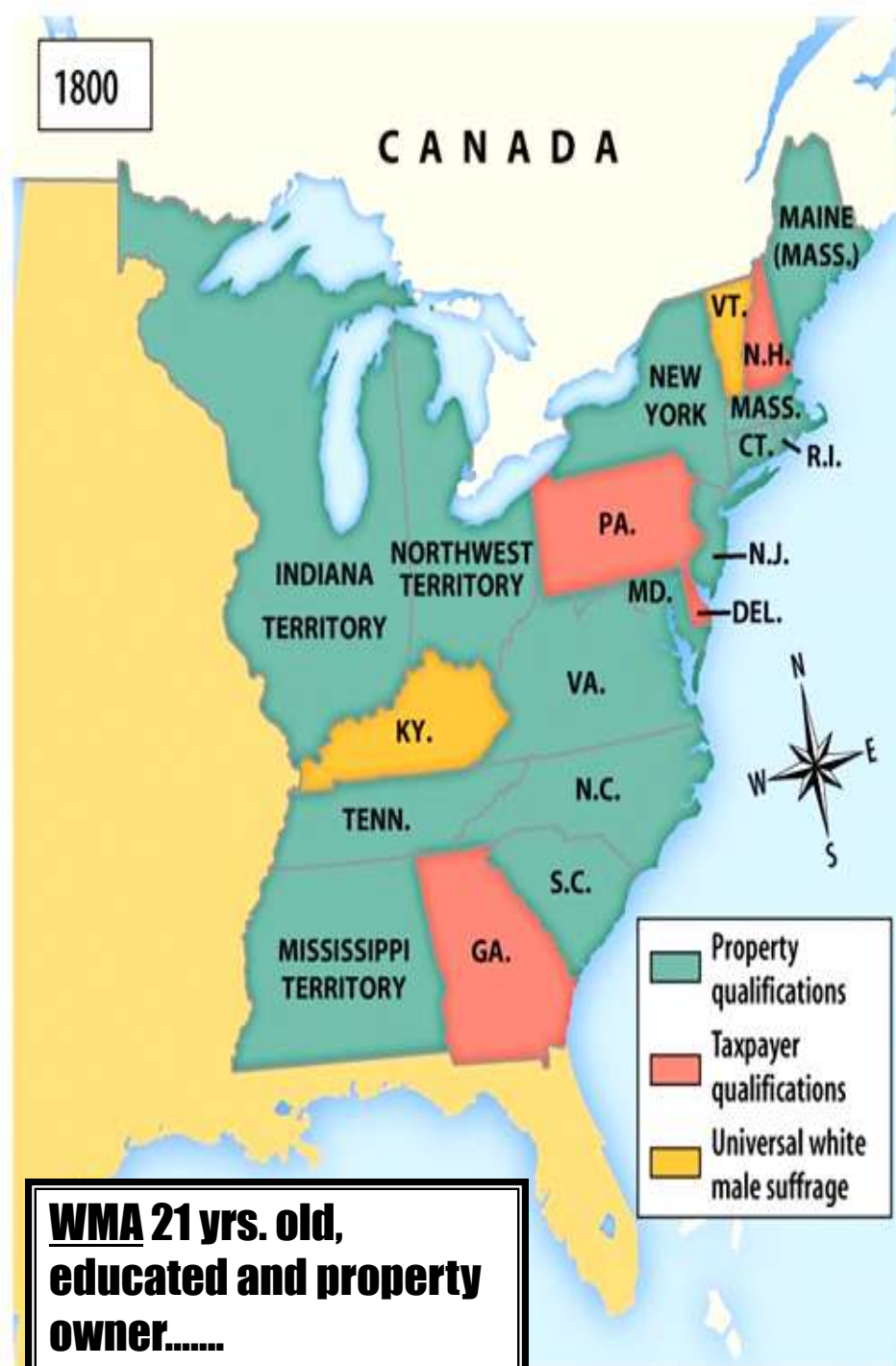


- **Population shift and West becomes politically powerful**
- **Jackson appealed to the Common Man because he was one.**



1800

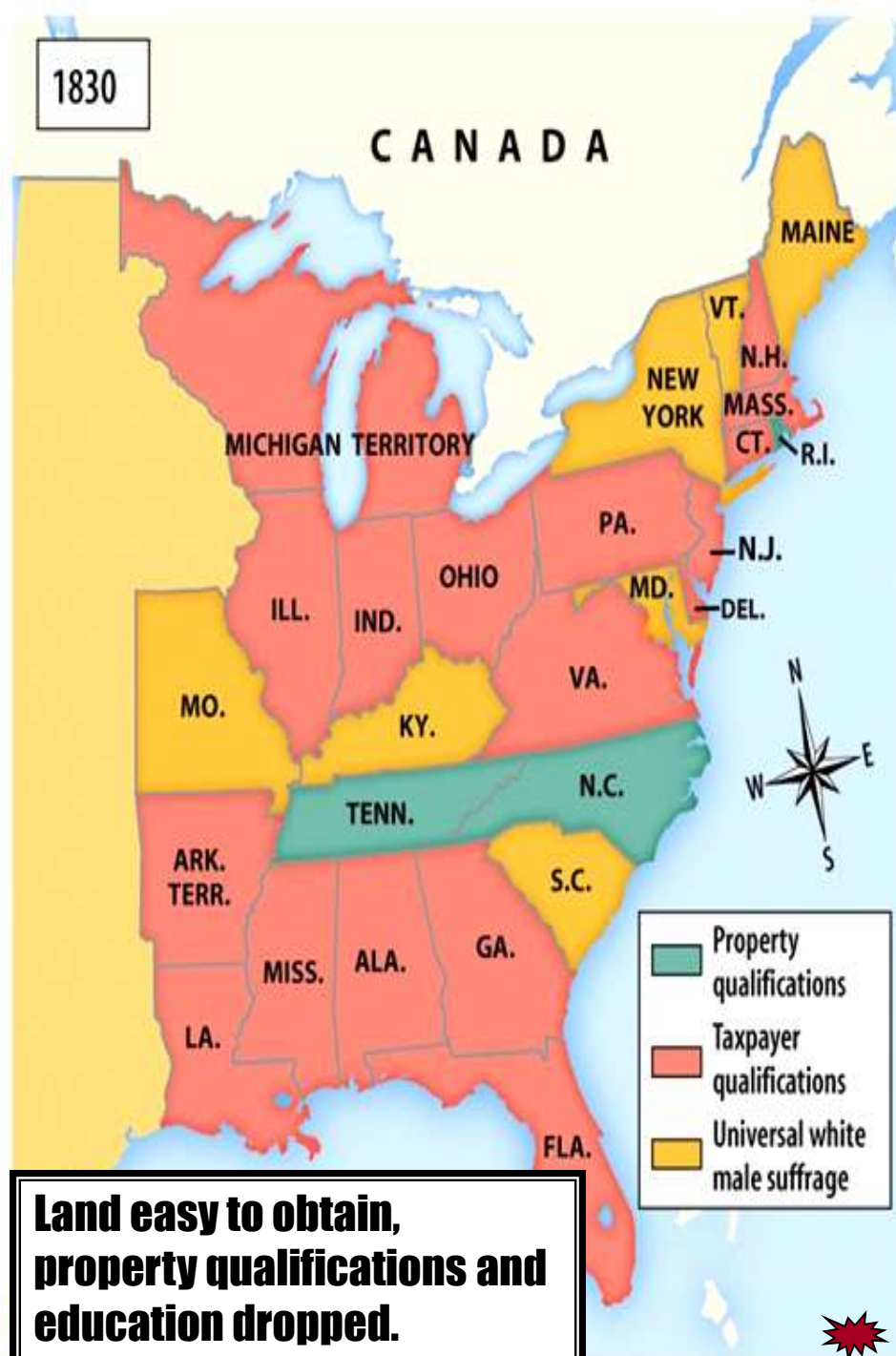
CANADA



**WMA 21 yrs. old,
educated and property
owner.....**

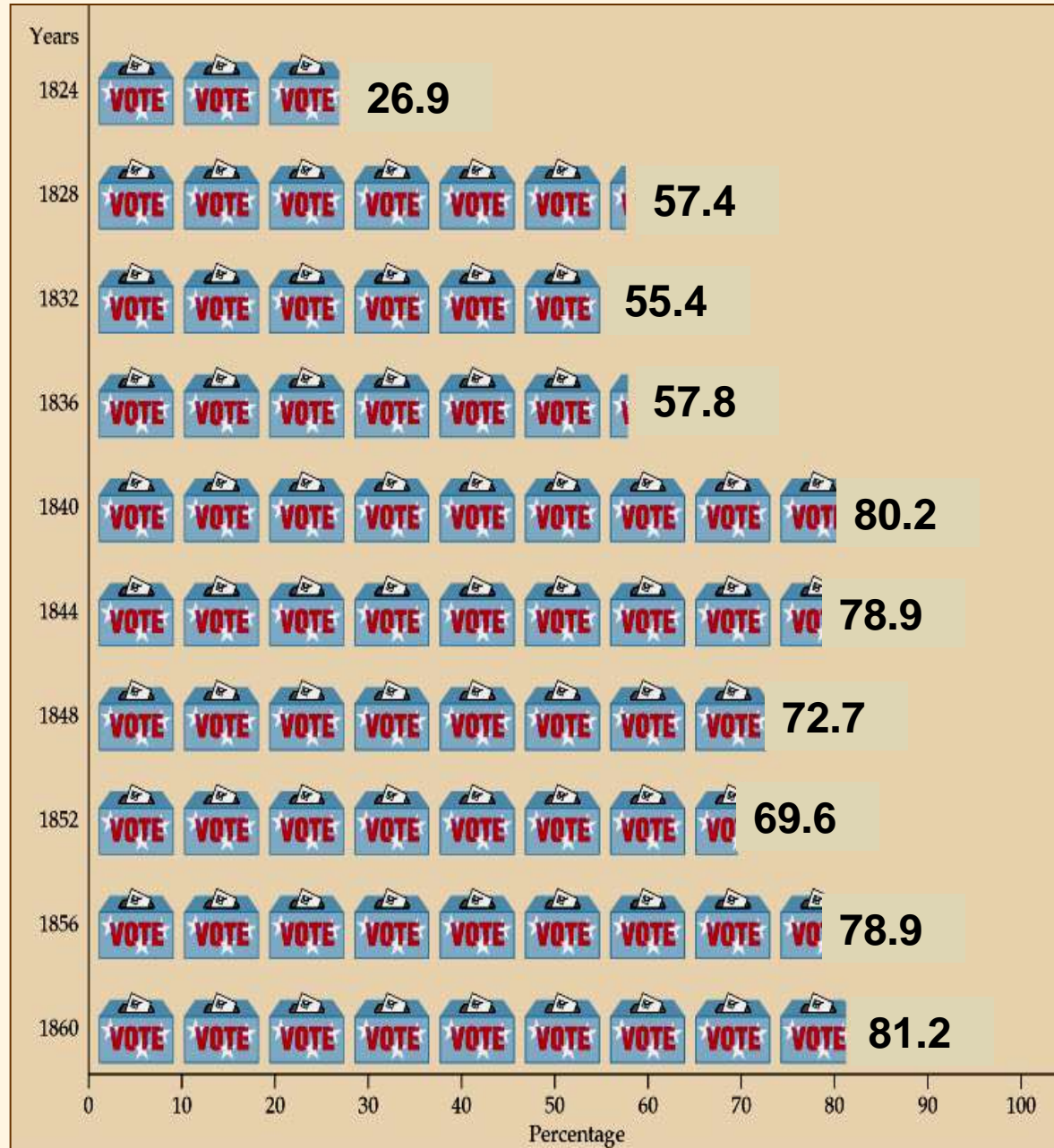
1830

CANADA



**Land easy to obtain,
property qualifications and
education dropped.**

Voter Turnout: 1820 - 1860





The Age of Jackson and the Rise of the Common Man

- ❖ The Planter Elite in the South
- ❖ People on the Frontier
- ❖ State Politicians – *spoils system*
- ❖ Immigrants in the cities.

Jackson's Faith in the Common Man



- ❖ Intense distrust of Eastern “establishment,” monopolies, & special privilege.
- ❖ His heart & soul was with the “plain folk.”
- ❖ Belief that the common man was capable of uncommon achievements.

•Common Man and the west become politically powerful

•Jackson brought democracy to the Common man

Bricklayers
Blacksmith
Farmers
Carpenters
The Working Class

Rise of the Common Man and The New Democracy

Land easy to obtain in the West so property qualifications were dropped

Education not as important

Other Common Men in US History:

Davy Crockett
Sam Houston

Powerful movement in the country to expand involvement and participation of the common man in democracy.

Jackson stood for the common man which was most of the population

The Rise of a Democratic Society

- European visitors to the U.S. in the 1830s were amazed by the informal manners and democratic attitudes of Americans
 - *Alex de Tocqueville*
- The hero of the age was the “self-made man”

NEW DEMOCRACY

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

People should be governed as little possible

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Whatever governing needed to be done, it should be done by the common man. “Government by the majority of people; instead of a government governed by the upper class was introduced during Jackson’s Presidency.

- **Property ownership/education not needed to vote**
- **Growth of political power of the working class**
 - **Increased number of elected officials**
 - **Land easy to get out West**
- **Ideas of the DOI become important and people saw inequalities in society.**





Jackson's Early Life

JACKSON THE MAN

jackson the man



- Born March 15, 1767, on North Carolina/South Carolina border
- Father died when was baby.
- Read a copy of the DOI to the townspeople who were illiterate.
- Hated the British and blamed them for the death of his mother and brother.
- Orphaned at 13, self-educated and no formal education
- Did not care for President Washington
- Called him an “aristo” (short for aristocrat or “upper class, wealthy and rules”)

Jackson's First Hermitage Residence



**Born in the Carolinas and moved to
Hermitage, Tennessee**

JACKSON THE MAN

jackson the man



- Emotional, arrogant and passionate.
- Dueled---could drink, smoke, curse and fight with the best of them
- Lawyer, Judge, senator, general and finally President
- First president from the West

**Appealed to the
Common Man
because he was
one.....**



General Jackson's Military Career



- ❖ Defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend in 1814
- ❖ Defeated the British at New Orleans in 1815
- ❖ Took Florida and claimed it for the US in 1819.
- ❖ Loved by his soldiers called him **“Old Hickory”**

JACKSON THE MAN

jackson the man

*1824, Thomas Jefferson
said of Jackson*

“When I was President of the Senate he was a Senator; and he could never speak on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly, and as often choke with rage. His passions are no doubt cooler now....*BUT HE IS A DANGEROUS MAN.*”



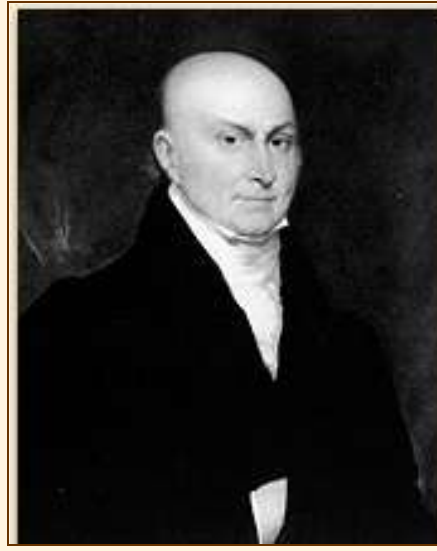


Jackson's First Presidential Run

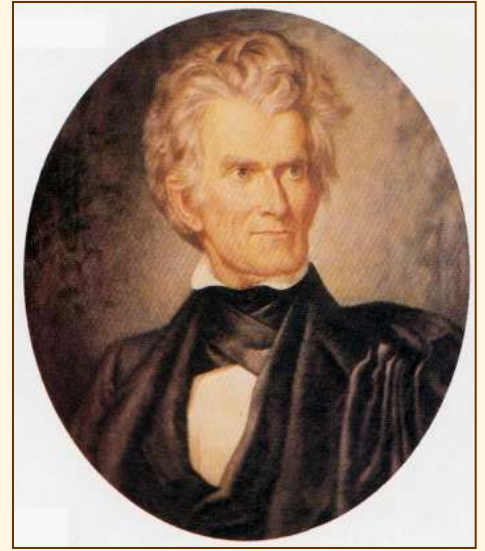
Jackson's Opponents in 1824



Henry Clay
[KY]



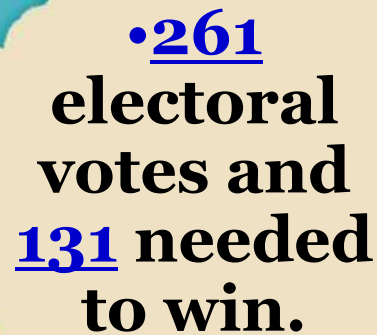
John Quincy Adams
[MA]



John C. Calhoun
[SC]

William H. Crawford
[GA]

ADAMS VS. JACKSON



	Candidate	Electoral Vote*	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
	John Q. Adams	84	108,740	30.5
	Andrew Jackson	99	153,544	43.1
	Henry Clay	37	47,136	13.2
	W.H. Crawford	41	46,618	13.1

*No distinct political parties

- Even with Jackson winning the popular vote, he had to win the electoral vote as well.
- There were 261 total electoral votes and Jackson needed 131 to win the electoral vote and the election.
- Jackson did not receive a majority of electoral votes to win the election.
- Sent to the House of Representatives to choose the president.



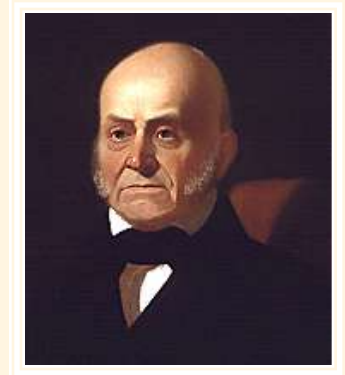


**Was there a
“Corrupt Bargain”
in the 1824
Election?”**

ADAMS VS JACKSON



The Corrupt Bargain



- Henry Clay gives his support to John Adams and the House of Representatives chooses Adams as the President.
- Two weeks later, Adams appoints Henry Clay as his Secretary of State....
- Jackson cries out corruption and calls this the “Corrupt Bargain.”
- Jackson promises he would run again for the Presidency in 1828 and would smash Adams.



The Corrupt Bargain



Suspensions of a “corrupt bargain” have been strengthened by entries in the diary of John Q. Adams. On January 1, 1825, after a public dinner, he wrote,

“He (Clay) told me (in a whisper) that he should be glad to have with me soon some confidential conversation upon public affairs. I said I should be happy to have it whenever it might suit his convenience.”

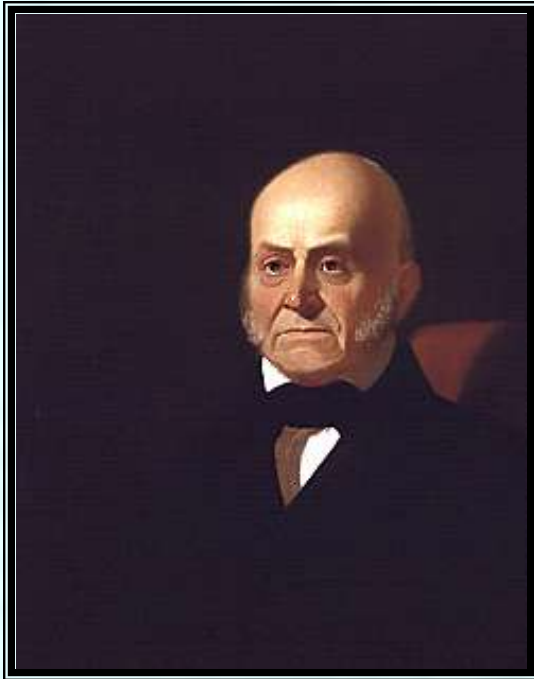
In the diary entry for January 9, reads in part,

“Mr. Clay came at six and spent the evening with me in a long conversation explanatory of the past and prospective of the future.”

Exactly a month later, with Clay’s backing, Adams was elected. This happened because Clay was Speaker of the House.....They also hated Andrew Jackson.....



John Quincy Adams



One of the ablest men, hardest workers, and finest intellectuals ever in the White House.

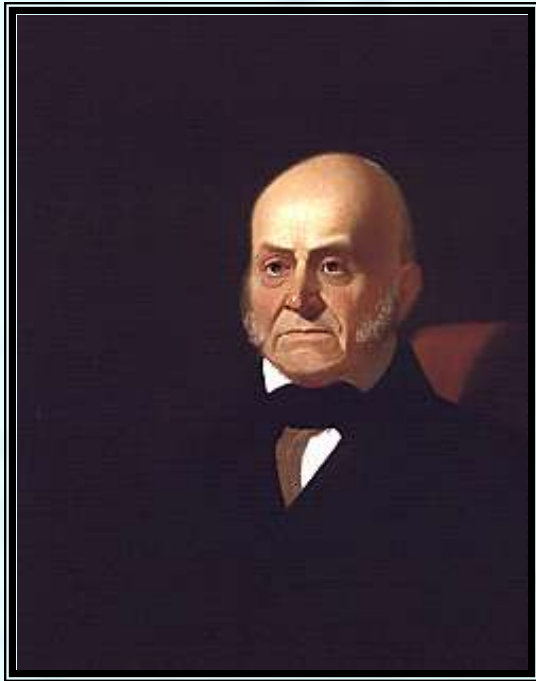
- Tried to promote not only manufacturing and agriculture, but also the arts, literature, and science.



But he lacked the common touch and refused to play the game of politics.

- Most found him cold and tactless.
- Could not build any popular support for his programs.

John Quincy Adams



- ☞ **Successful as Sec. of State**
- ☞ **Not popular, failed to relate the common man.**
- ☞ **Supported protective tariff, BUS and internal improvements**
- ☞ **Minority president, last of the Federalists and connection with the Founding Fathers....**



John Quincy Adams

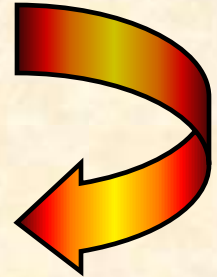
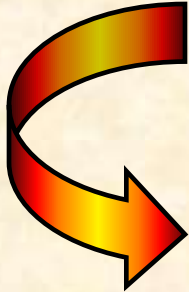


The election had united his enemies and was creating a new party system

- Adams, Clay, and the minority became National-Republicans
- Jackson and the majority became the Democratic-Republicans (later just Democrats)

POLITICAL PARTIES

AFTER ELECTION OF 1824




JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Political world changed during the New Democracy. Two new political parties emerge

NATIONAL REPUBLICANS

1. Adams, Clay and Webster
2. strong national govt.
3. Favored the BUS, tariffs, internal improvements, industry, public schools and moral reforms such as prohibition of liquor and abolition of slavery.
4. Best/privileged run the govt.

DEMOCRATS

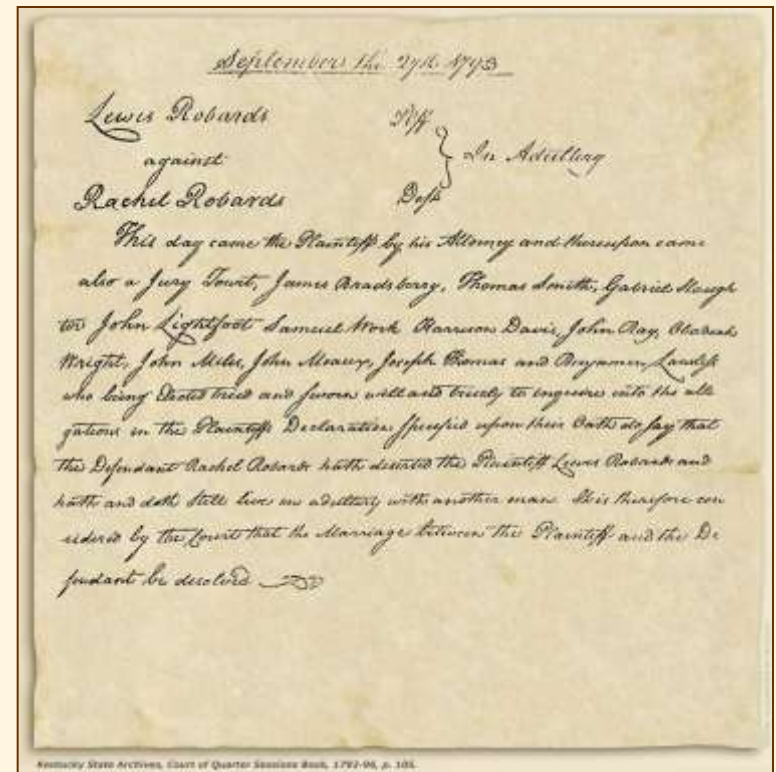
1. Jackson and Calhoun
2. Believed in state's rights and federal restraint in economic and social affairs.
3. Favored the liberty of the individual and were fiercely on guard against the inroads of privilege into the government.
4. Protected the common man. 



What were the key issues in 1828?

- **End corruption in Washington, D.C.**
- **Reform and eliminate the National debt**
- **The People vs. Special Interests**
- **Against King Caucus**

Rachel Jackson



Final Divorce Decree

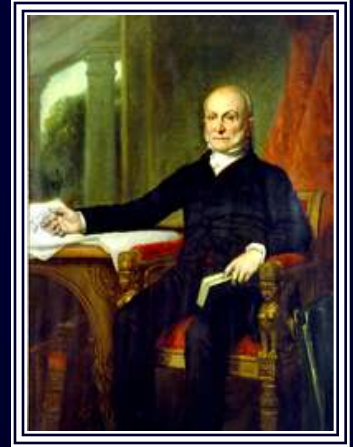
Election of 1828

An American Tragedy

Election of 1828



Jackson and J. Q. Adams ran
against each other for the
presidency



One anti-Jackson newspaper declared,

“General Jackson’s mother was a common prostitute, brought to this country by the British soldiers! She, afterwards married a mulatto man with whom she had several children, of which one was Andrew Jackson.”

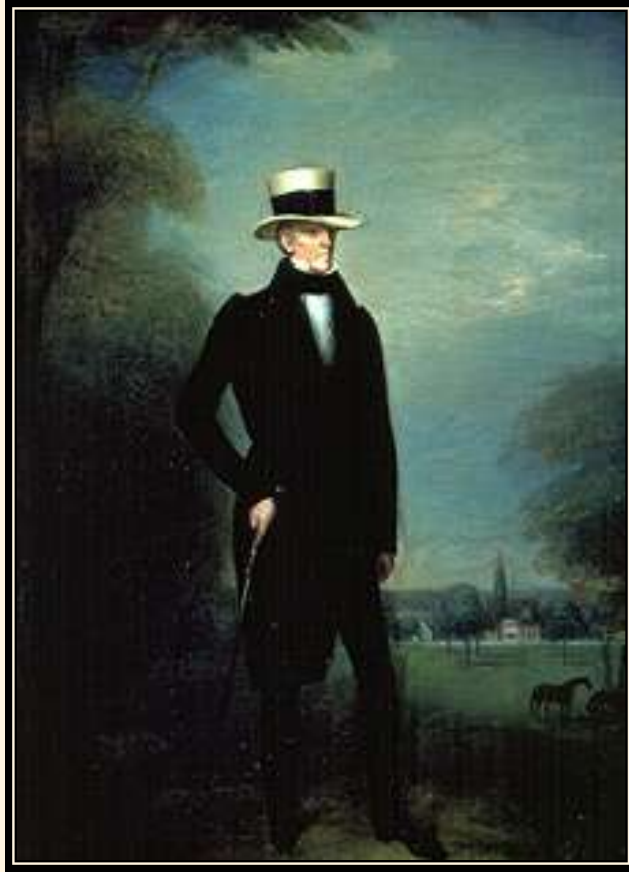
- **Anti-Adams people accused him of hiring a servant girl a visiting Russian ambassador...**
- **Adams was accused of gambling in the White House.**

• One of the worst elections in US History for its “**mudslinging**.”

• As a result of this, Jackson’s wife Rachel, died of a heart attack just before he became President...He blamed Adams and Clay and never forgave them.....

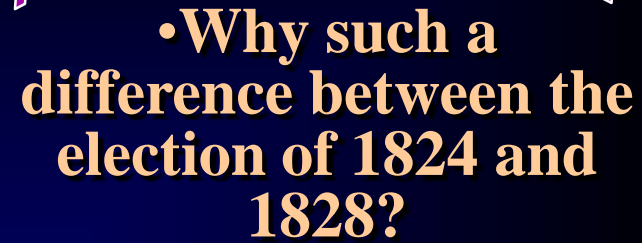


Jackson in Mourning for His Wife



**Tomb of Jackson
and his wife.**

ADAMS VS. JACKSON





- Population shifts to Western States and South which gives the Common Man more political power

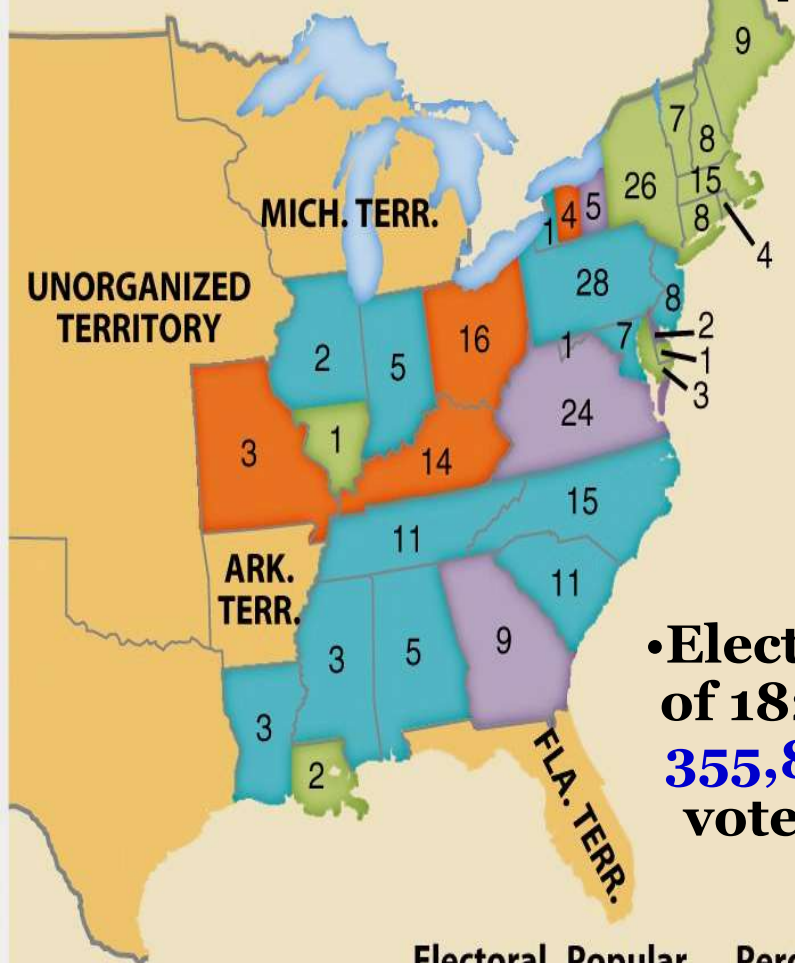
- More men voting in 1828----why?

- **Property restrictions and education dropped.**

- **Jackson appealed to common man because he was one.**

	Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
	Andrew Jackson (Democratic Republican)	178	647,286	56
	John Q. Adams (National Republican)	83	508,064	44

The Election of 1824

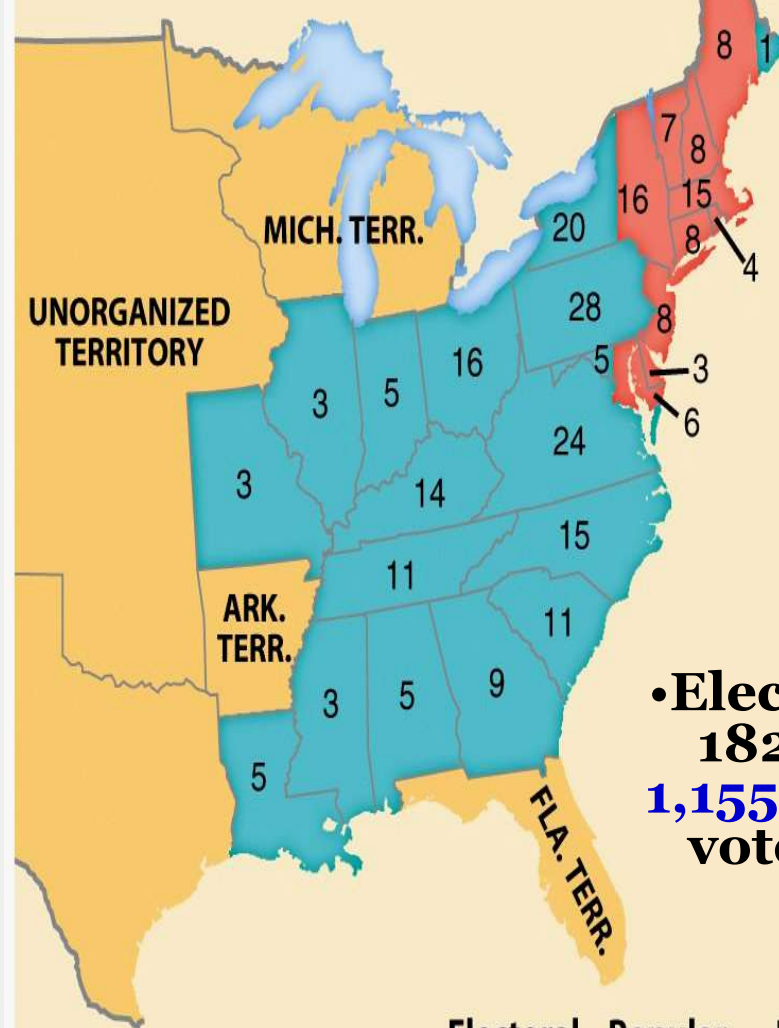


•Election
of 1824,
355,817
voted.

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*No distinct political parties

The Election of 1828



•Election
1828,
1,155,350
voted.

Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
Andrew Jackson (Democratic Republican)	178	647,286	56
John Q. Adams (National Republican)	83	508,064	44

1800

CANADA



WMA 21 yrs. old, educated and property owner.....

1830

CANADA



Several states would drop property qualifications and education.....



ELECTORAL PROCESS

1790 to 1828

Caucus---small group of individuals
who would choose a candidate

1828 to 1900

Convention---members from the
political parties nominate a candidate.
Eliminated, **“King Caucus”**

Current System Used

Direct Primary---allow registered voters
to participate in choosing a candidate

Which of these would be the most democratic way
to nominate a candidate for your party to run
against the opposition party for public office?



KING MOBE



- Jackson's Inaugural was a victory for the Common Man
- Thousands of commoners came to Washington, D.C. to see Jackson inaugurated.....



Andrew Jackson as President



EATON AFFAIR

Eaton

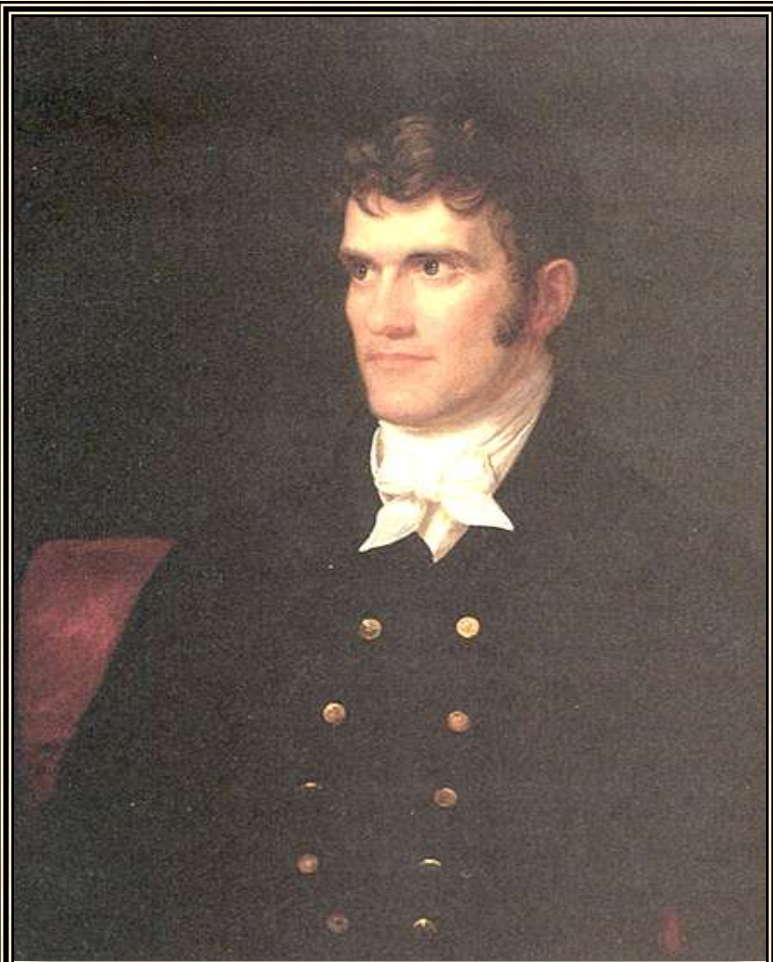


- Peggy (O'Neal) Eaton was the wife of Jackson's secretary of war (John Eaton) who was the target of malicious gossip by other cabinet wives
- Jackson became her “champion” and stood up for her because of what happened to his late wife, Rachel....



EATON AFFAIR

Eaton



This wildly popular political cartoon satirized Jackson over the Eaton Affair that resulted in the break-up of his cabinet and jeopardized his reform program.

- When Jackson tried to force the cabinet wives to accept Eaton socially, most of the cabinet resigned.
- VP Calhoun resigns and goes back to South Carolina.
- Jackson creates the “kitchen cabinet” which were informal advisers, Jackson’s “good ole boys”.

