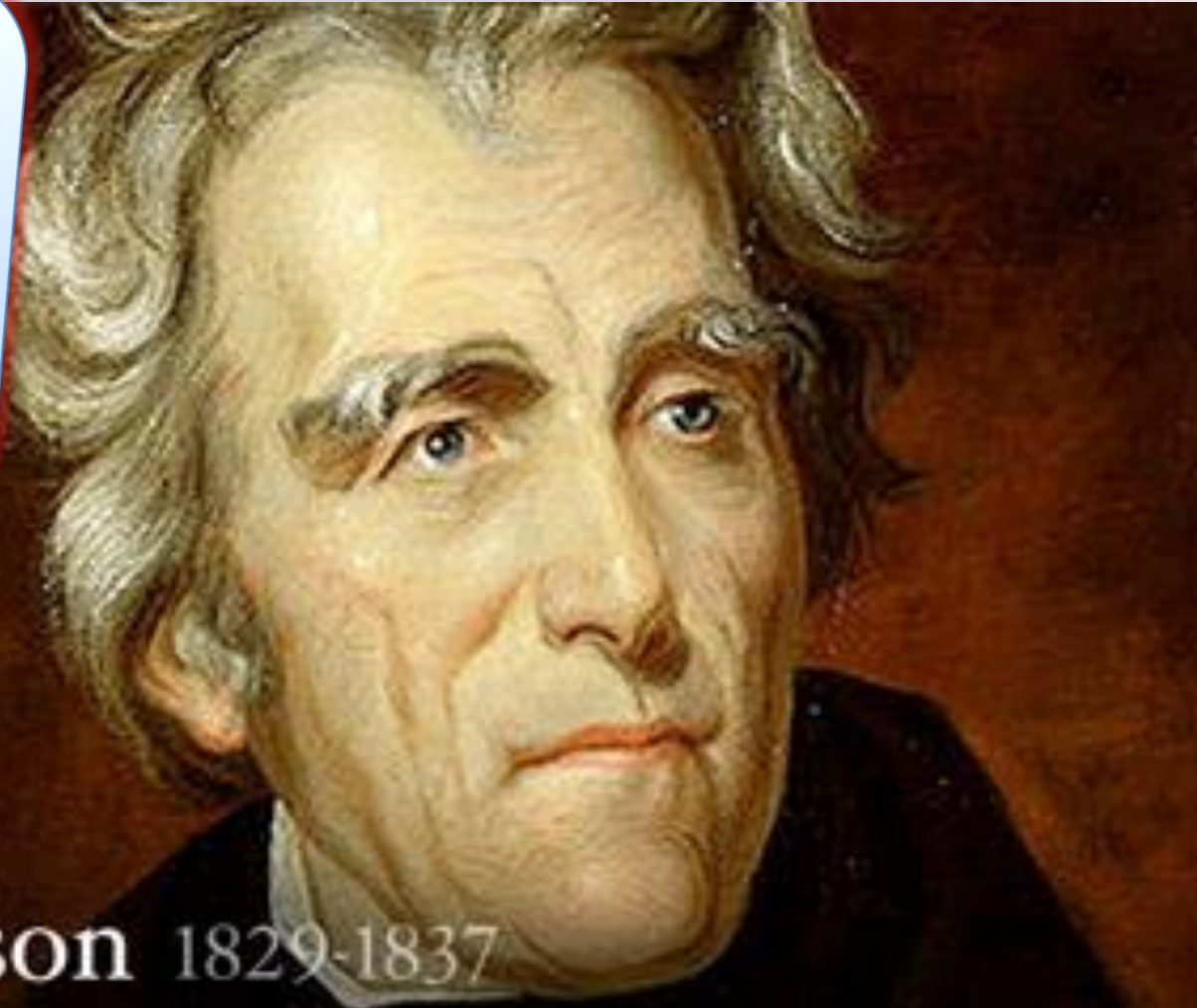


Andrew Jackson becomes President

"I was born for a
storm, calm does
not suit me."

-Andrew Jackson



7.

Andrew Jackson 1829-1837

Age of Jackson



Reading Overview

Andrew Jackson Presidency Timeline

Directions:

- 1. Read each slide**
- 2. Summarize by answering the questions**
- 3. Write vocabulary words on page 54**

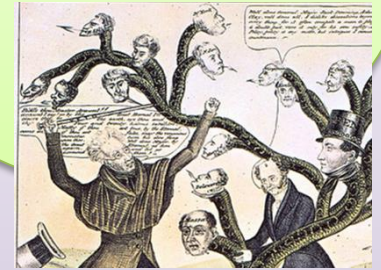


Expanded Voting rights to the Common man
- Jacksonian Democracy

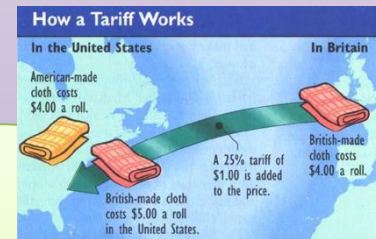


Hired his friends and supporters
- Spoils System

Tried to destroy the 2nd National Bank



Jackson removed Indians from their land
-Trail of Tears



Tariffs of Abomination and the Nullification Crisis



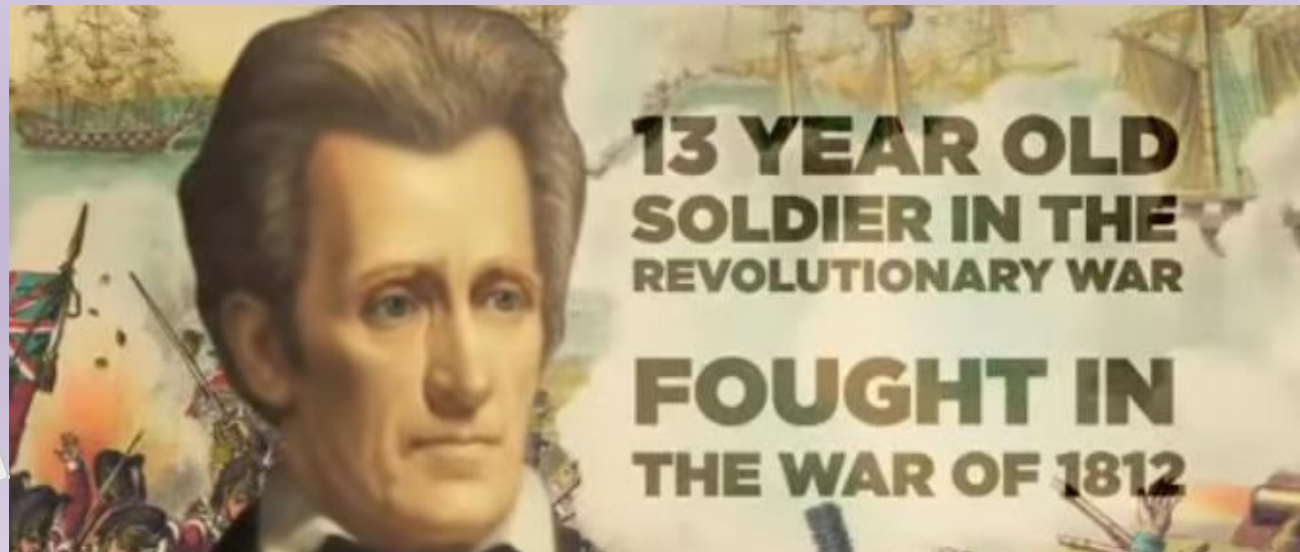
Age of Jackson



1. What number president was Jackson?
2. Describe Jackson's personality traits.
3. How did America view his presidency?

Age of Jackson

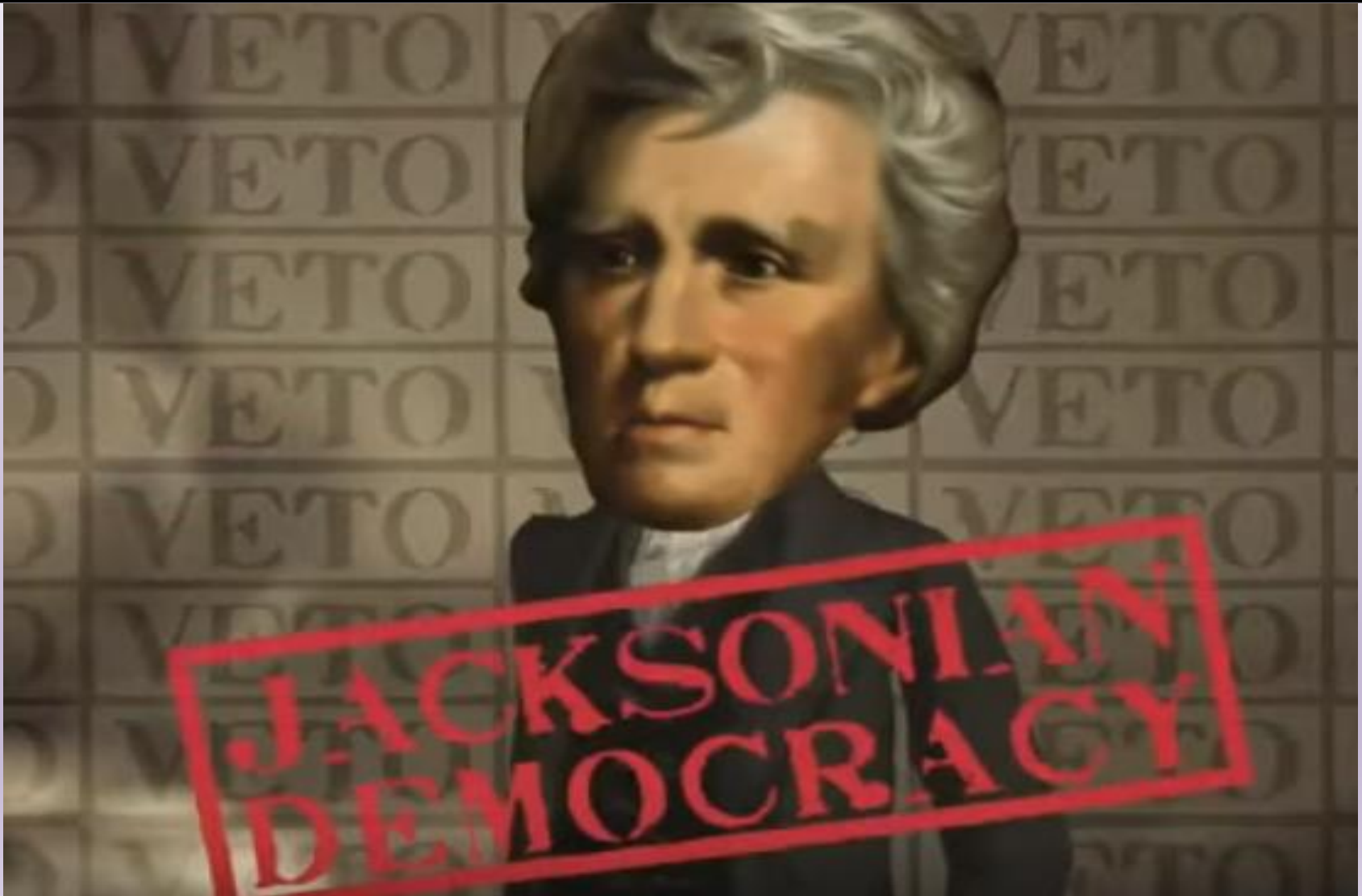
Jackson won national fame for his achievements during the War of 1812 at the Battle of New Orleans. He had led a violent and adventurous life. He was quick to lose his temper and dealt with his enemies harshly. Often called “King Andrew”. When he became the 7th president, he expanded his power of the presidency. America considered him a man of his word and champion of the common people.



An artist drew
this political
cartoon to
criticize what
he saw Andrew
Jackson's
hunger for
power



Jacksonian Democracy



Democracy

- A system where the majority rules



“Common Man”

The average person

(farmers, factory workers, blacksmiths, etc.)



Suffrage

The right to vote



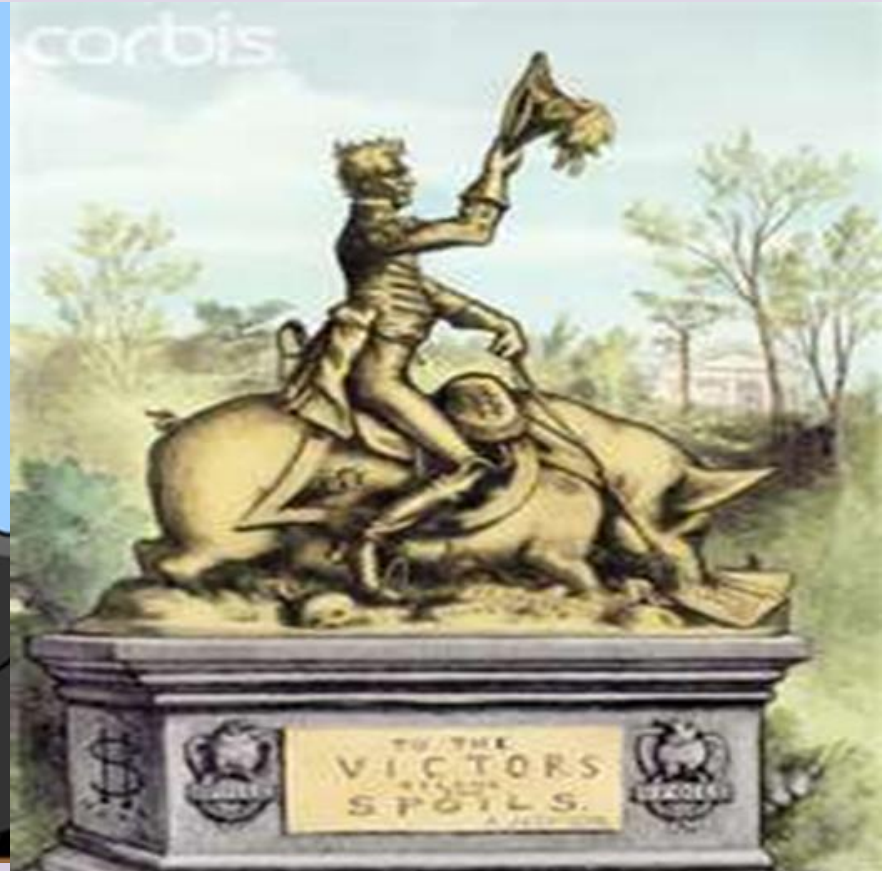
Political Backers

- Political supporters



Spoils System

This act of giving government jobs to friends/backers



1. How did he support the common man?

Jacksonian Democracy

Jackson was the first westerner that marked a shift of political power to the West. He focused on the individual freedom of the **common man**, especially small farmers. Jackson wanted to expand **suffrage** to all white men rich or poor. Man from all walks of life turned out to supported Jackson. He called himself “the man of the people”.



Jacksonian Democracy

1. Who did Jackson replaced of the government men he fired?
2. How did the critics react?

One of the biggest effects of Jacksonian politics was the development of the **spoils system**. After taking office, Jackson fired many government employees. Jackson gave jobs to his **political backers**. Previous presidents done the same but Jackson did it on a much larger scale. Critics accused Jackson for awarding his supporters instead of choosing qualified men.





National Bank



THE BANK, MR. VAN BUREN, IS TRYING TO KILL ME, BUT I WILL KILL IT.

-ANDREW JACKSON
TO MARTIN VAN BUREN, 1832



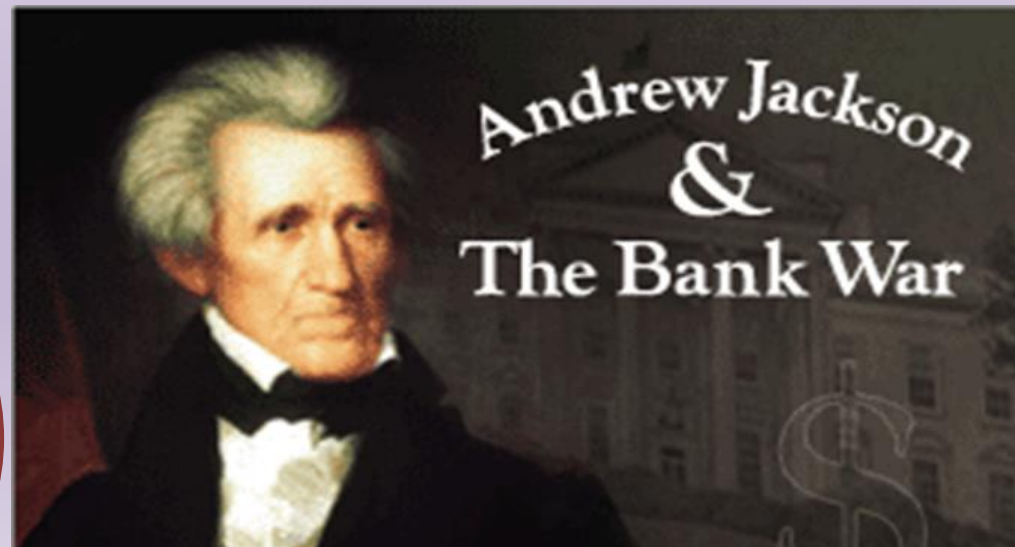
War on the National Bank



National Bank

1. What are the two reasons that Jackson was opposed on the National Bank?
2. What are the responsibilities of the individual states?

Like many westerners, Jackson thought that the Bank was too powerful and needed to be eliminated. Jackson's Democratic party opposed (against) the bank and saw the Bank as undemocratic. Jackson also believed the bank only helped rich people. In an angry message to Congress, Jackson **vetoed** the Bank bill. Without the national bank to regulate the country's financial system, and the responsibility fell to the individual states. Each State will set its own rules for banks.



Nullification Crisis



Nullification

Act of canceling something



Secede

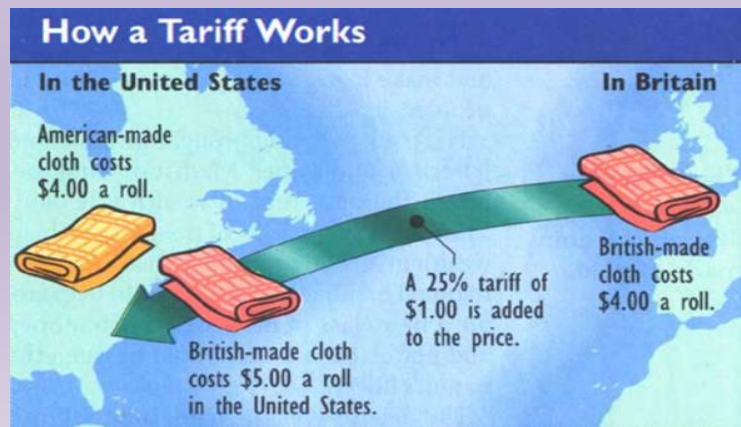
To go your own way, breaking off ties



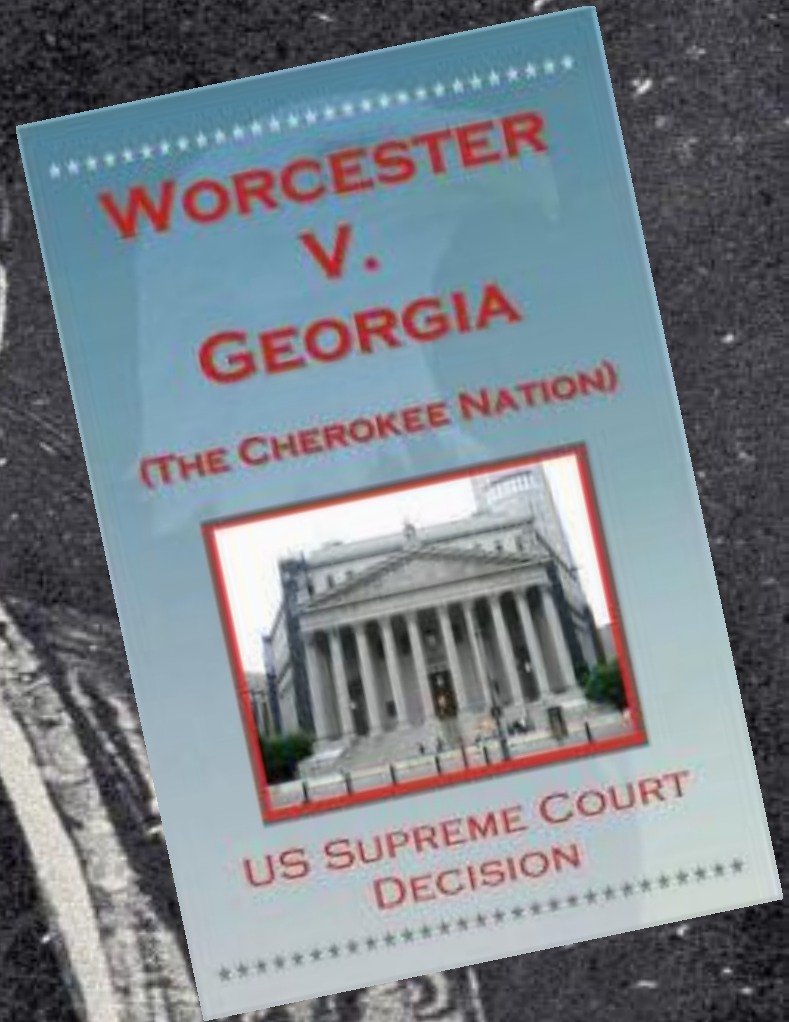
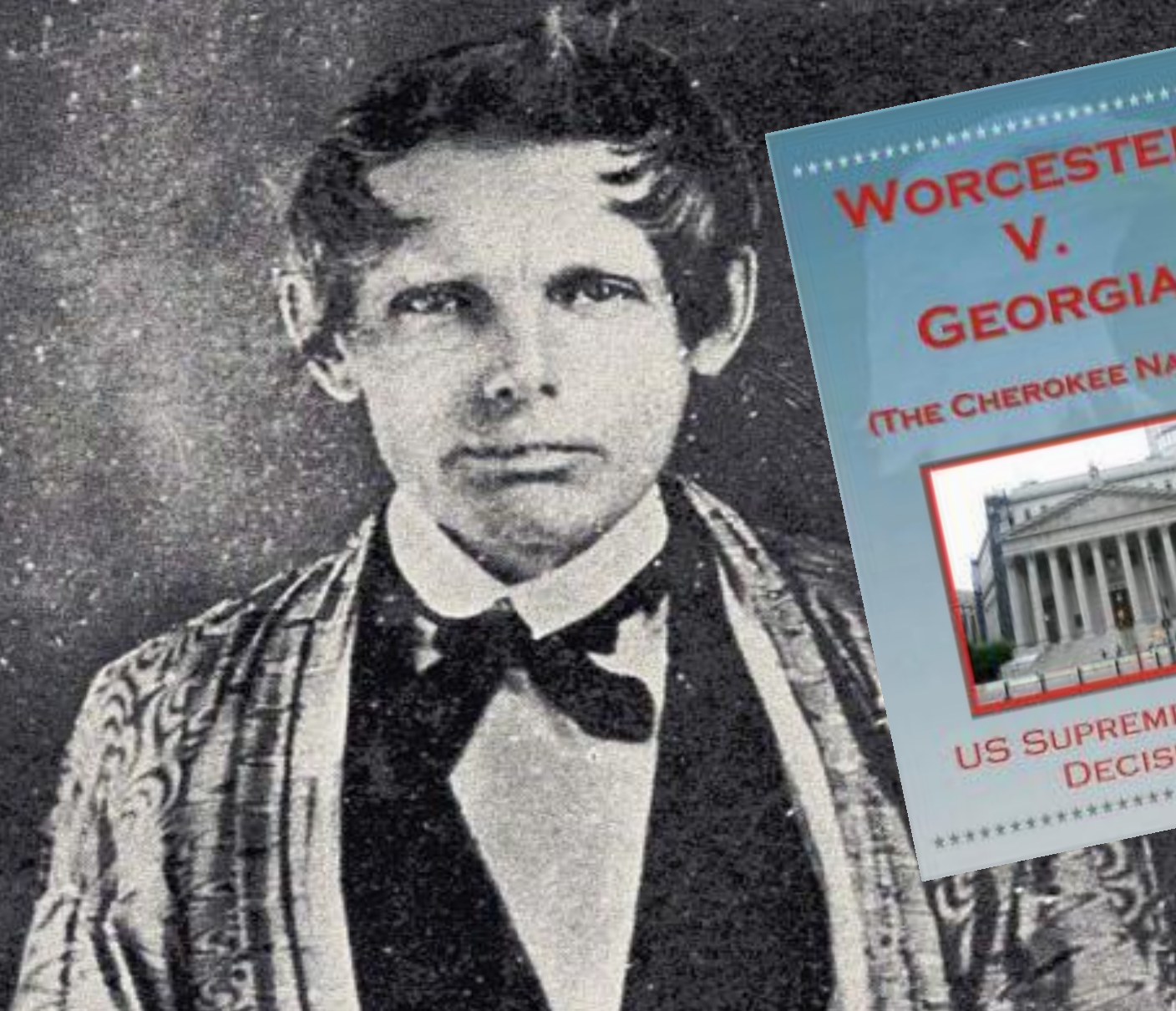
Nullification Crisis

1. Why did the South refused to pay tariffs?
2. What did South Carolina threatened to do?

After the War of 1812, the government started to create protective tariffs to help American manufacturers. Since the tariff is a tax on imported goods, it made foreign-made goods more expensive. The South reused to pay the tariff because they thought it was unfair. The Southern economy depended on agriculture and slave labor, not manufacturing as the North. South Carolina attempted to ignore the tariff and threatened to **secede** from the U.S. the conflict over states' rights divided the country.



Worcester v. Georgia



Sovereign

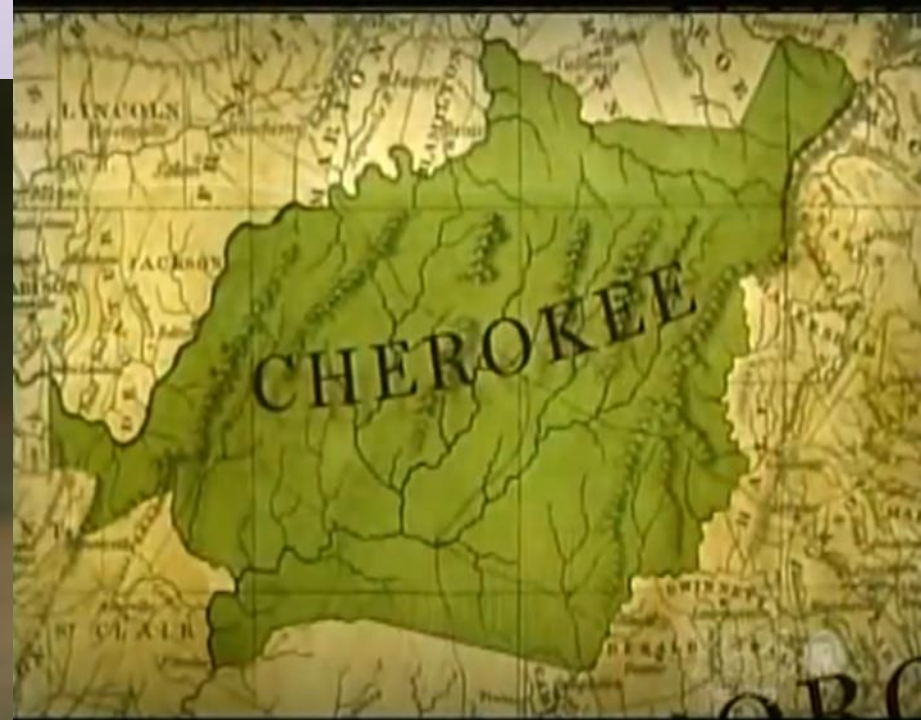
Independent and self-governing



Worcester v. Georgia

1. Why was Samuel Worcester arrested?

Georgia passed a law in 1830, stating that any white person living among Indians without a license from the governor would be sent to prison. Samuel Worcester, a white missionary, was arrested and sentenced to prison for four years for living among the Cherokees. Worcester sued to obtain his freedom. His case made it all the way to the Supreme Court.



Worcester v. Georgia

1. What was the Supreme Court outcome?
2. What did Jackson end up ordering after the court outcome?

The court said that the Cherokee nation were **sovereign** nation and had a right to their land. President Jackson didn't listen to the Supreme Court. Jackson said “The court made the ruling now lets see them enforce it.” Jackson ordered federal troops into Georgia to remove the Cherokee anyway.



THE INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

Forced Relocation



Indian Removal Act

1. Why did Jackson believe the Indian removal was necessary?

Before becoming President, Jackson had served on the frontier, fighting the Creeks and the Seminoles. Jackson believed that Native Americans tribes might ally with foreign invaders and therefore stood a danger to the nation. He believed the Indian removal was the only way for Indians to preserve their traditions and maintain a separate identity.

REMOVAL OF THE INDI

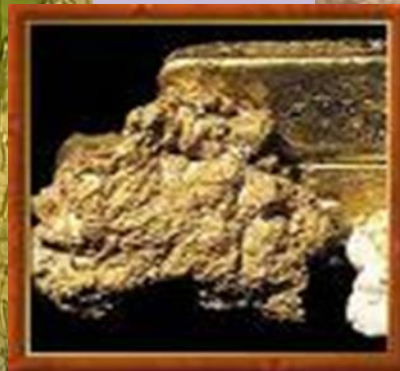
The Jackson Party is making a great the inequity of the course pursued by the with relation to the Cherokee and other look upon it as a conspiracy to drive these



Indian Removal Act

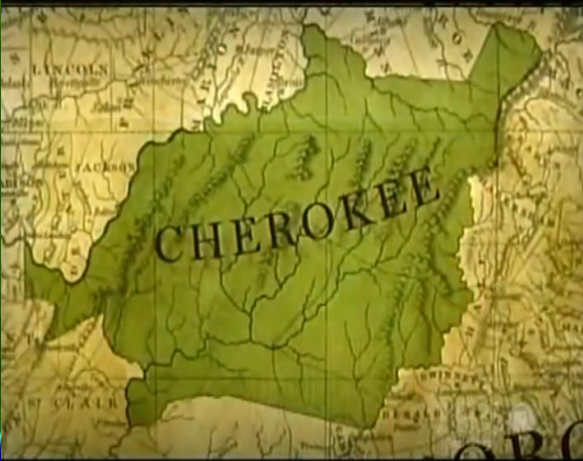
1. What was found in Georgia?
2. Where were the Indians forced to be moved?

In 1830 gold was discovered on Cherokee land in Georgia. White settlers wanted the land even more. President Andrew Jackson stepped in to remove the Cherokee and surrounding tribes from their land. Andrew Jackson asked his friends in Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act. This act gave President Jackson the power to remove Indians from their land. Under the **Indian Removal Act**, Native tribes were forced to move west of the Mississippi River.





Mississippi River



Trail of Tears



Trail

A pathway/ road

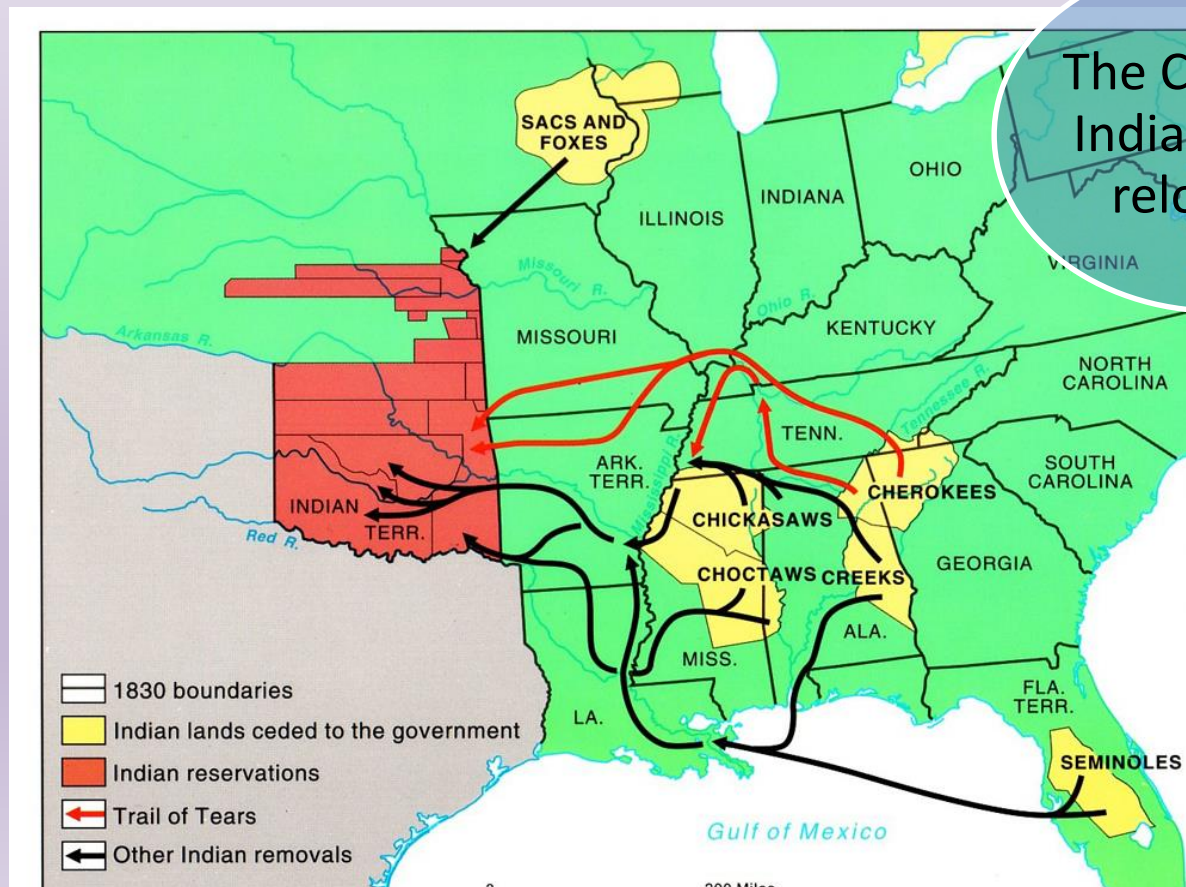


- To walk with a purpose



Relocate

To move somewhere else.
(find a new location).

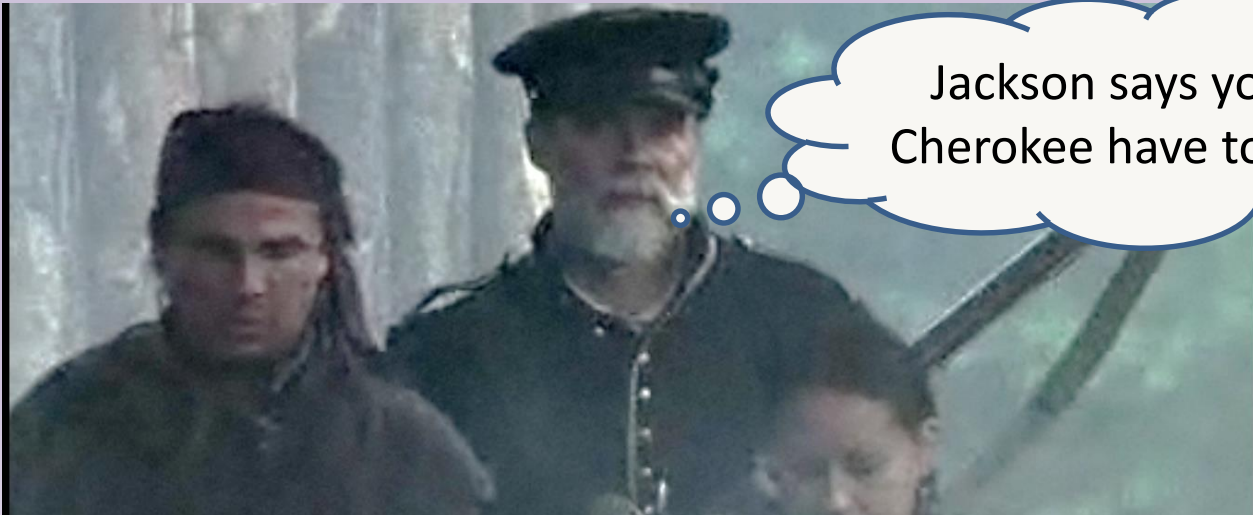


The Cherokee Indians were relocated

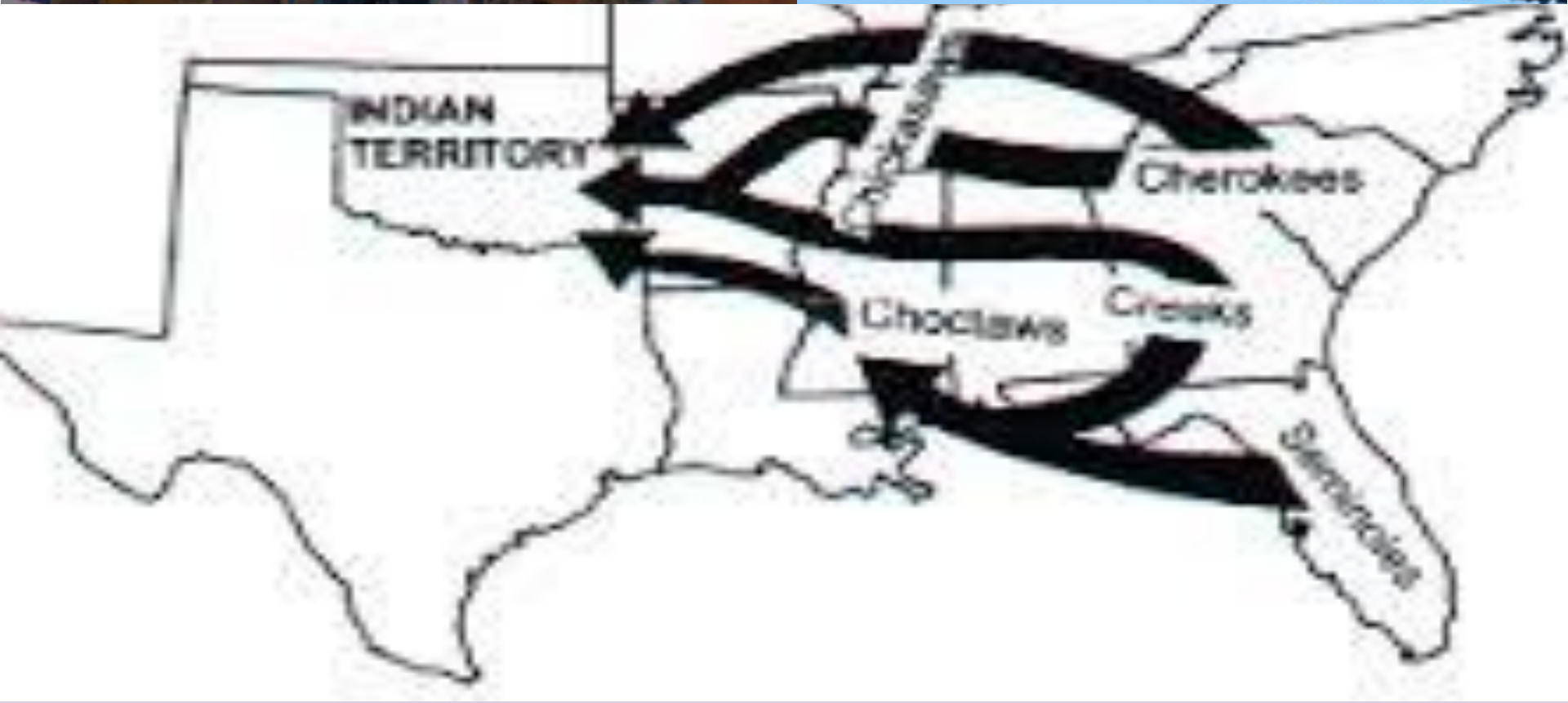
Trail of Tears

1. During which season the Indians were forced to move?
2. Why was the march called "Trail of Tears"?

Cherokee leaders delayed moving. Because of this legal delay, Cherokees were now forced to move in late fall and winter, when the weather had turned bitterly cold. In the winter of 1838, the Cherokees' were forced to begin **march** west to Oklahoma "Indian Territory". The Cherokee people walked for months in the cold, rain and snow. During the forced march west 1 out of every 4 Cherokee died during **relocation** (about 4,000 people). The horrible 800-mile journey west is called the Trail of Tears.



Jackson says you Cherokee have to go





Expanded Voting rights to the Common man
- Jacksonian Democracy

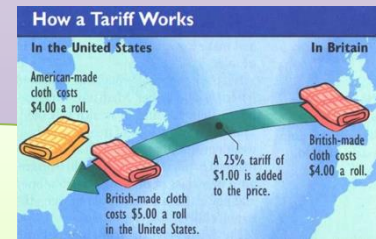


Hired his friends and supporters
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Tariffs of Abomination and the Nullification Crisis

