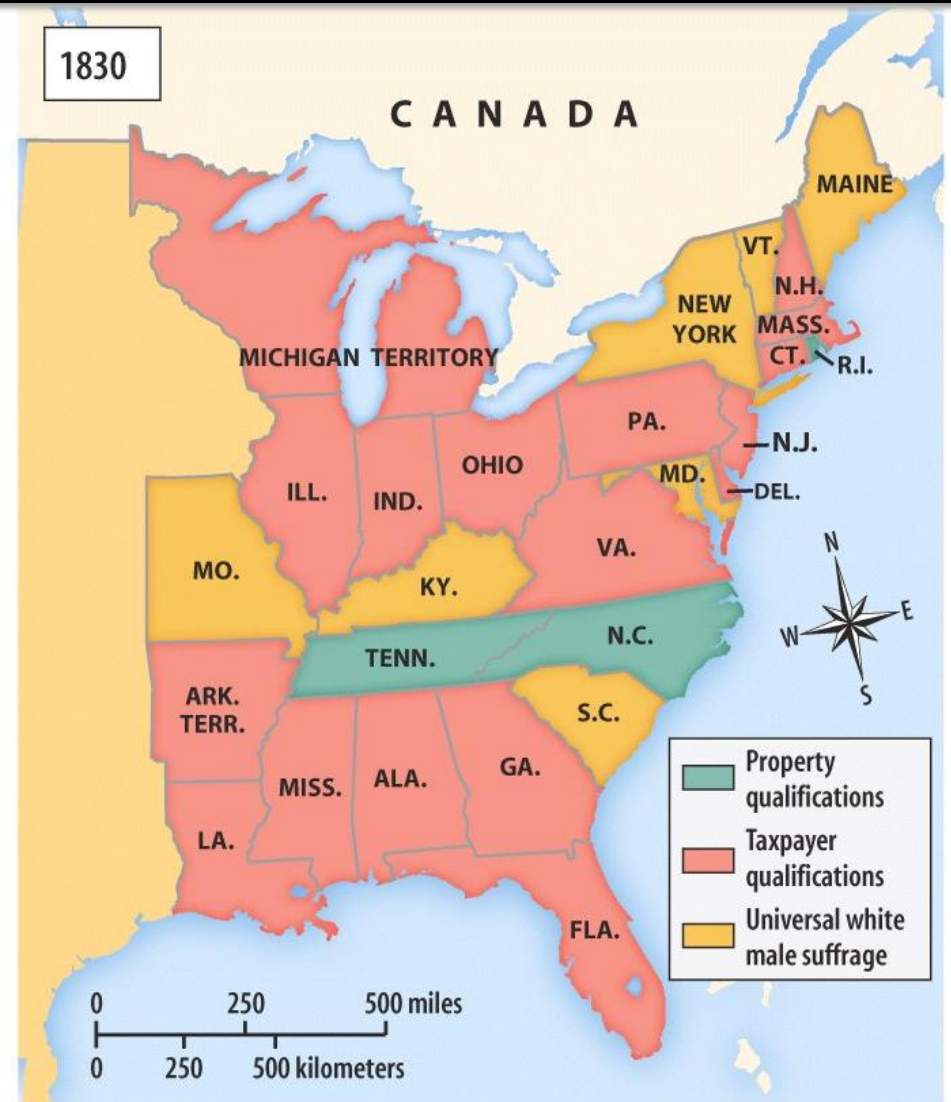


BELLINGER 10/17

Using the maps below, explain how America changed from 1800 to 1830.

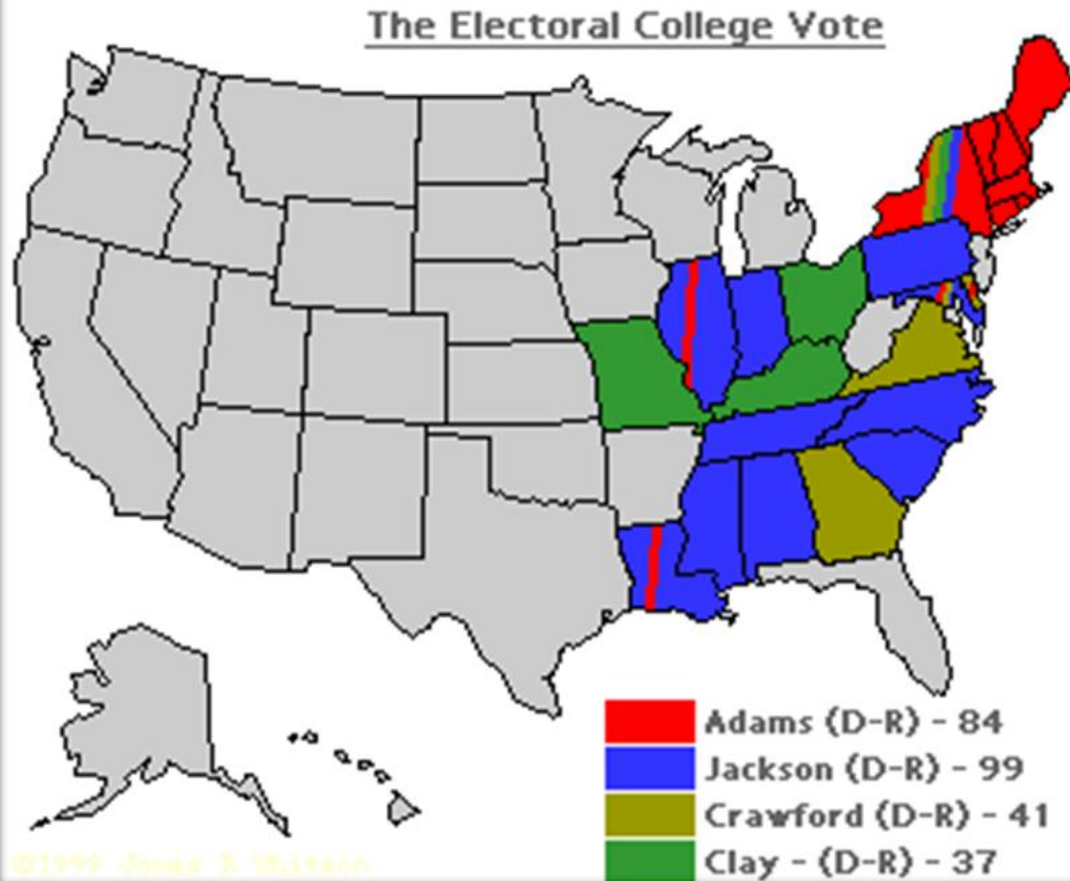


President Jackson Stations

Print the following slides and distribute to groups – use as stations and have students rotate through all eight.

ELECTION OF 1824

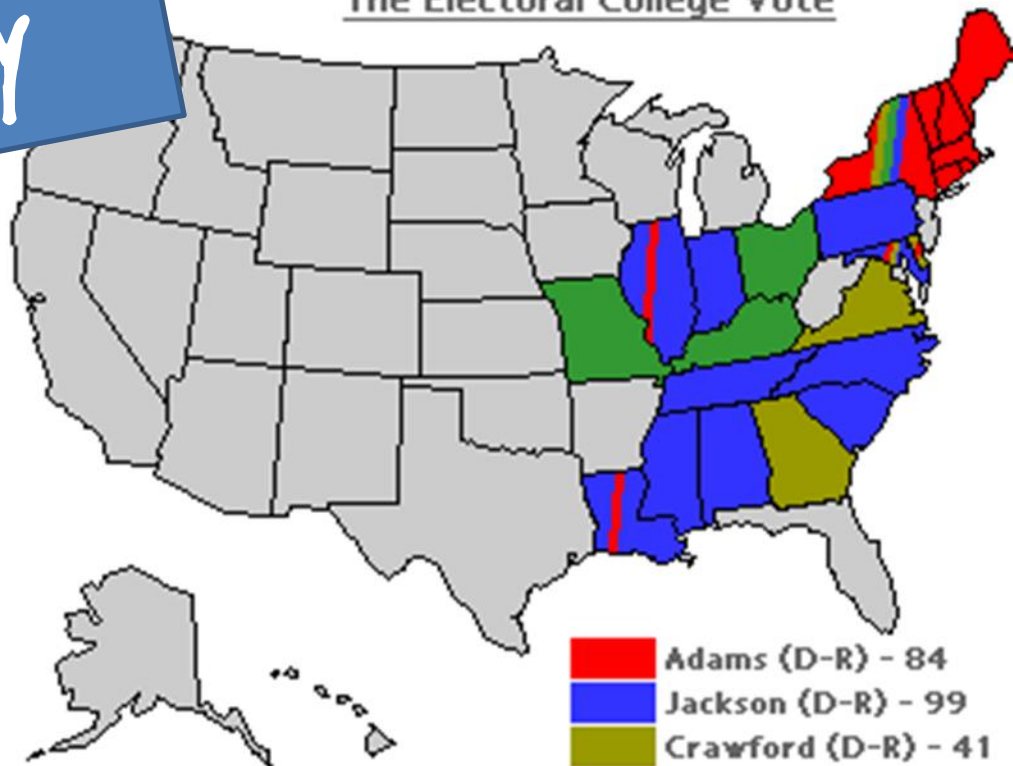
“A Corrupt Bargain”



1824		
AL	KY	ND
AK	LA	OH
AZ	ME	OK
AR	MD	OR
CA	MA	PA
CO	MI	RI
CT	MN	SC
DE	MS	SD
DC	MO	TN
FL	MT	TX
GA	NE	UT
HI	NV	VT
ID	NH	VA
IL	NJ	WA
IN	NM	WV
IA	NY	WI
KS	NC	WY

STATION ACTIVITY

The Electoral College Vote



Adams (D-R) - 84
Jackson (D-R) - 99
Crawford (D-R) - 41
Clay - (D-R) - 37

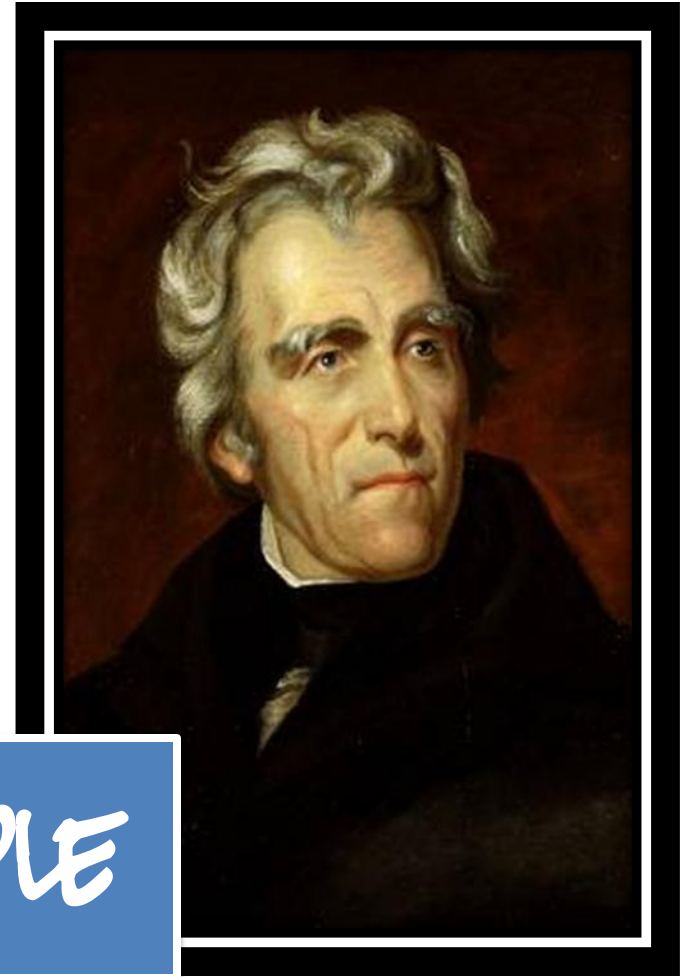
1824		
AL	KY	ND
AK	LA	OH
AZ	ME	OK
AR	MD	OR
CA	MA	PA
CO	MI	RI
CT	MN	SC
DE	MS	SD
DC	MO	TN
FL	MT	TX
GA	NE	UT
HI	NV	VT
ID	NH	VA
IL	NJ	WA
IN	NM	WV
IA	NY	WI
KS	NC	WY

1. According to the map, how many people ran for president in 1824? Name them.
2. According to the map above, who do you think won the election of 1824? Why?

JOHN Q. ADAMS VS. ANDREW JACKSON

- Between 1816 and 1824, the U.S. had only one political party (Jeffersonian-Republicans)
- 4 candidates ran for President in 1824: Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay
 - No one won a majority of electoral votes... even though Jackson won the popular vote
 - Winner would be determined by the House of Representatives
- Speaker of the House Henry Clay & John Q. Adams made a deal with other Representatives — Clay would agree to become Secretary of State instead of President IF members of the House would vote for Adams to become President.
 - Adams won the vote in the House & ultimately won the election.
 - Clay became the Sec. Of State under Adams.
- Jackson/supporters cried “corrupt bargain”
 - Felt election was “stolen” from Jackson
 - Jackson and his supporters began plotting for the Election of 1828 & formed the Democratic Party.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE



Jackson Forever!

The Hero of Two Wars and of Orleans!
The Man of the People!
HE WHO COULD NOT BARTER NOR BARGAIN FOR THE
PRESIDENCY!

Who, although "*A Military Chieftain*," valued the purity of Elections and of the Electors, **MORE** than the Office of **PRESIDENT** itself! Although the greatest in the gift of his countrymen, and the highest in point of dignity of any in the world,

BECAUSE

It should be derived from the
PEOPLE!

No Gag Laws! No Black Cockades! No Reign of Terror! No Standing Army
or Sassy Officers, when under the pay of Government, to browbeat, or

KNOCK DOWN

Old Revolutionary Characters, or our Representatives while in the discharge of
their duty. To the Polls then, and vote for those who will support

OLD HICKORY
AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.

**A MAN OF THE
PEOPLE**

He was born poor, uneducated, and from the West

At the age of 14, he was orphaned as his mother, father and brothers were all dead.

In his adult life, Jackson was a landowner and a merchant. In 1804, he acquired an expansive plantation in Tennessee (near Nashville). He grew cotton, cultivated by a number of slaves, and soon became a member of the planting elite.

After leading 5,000 soldiers in the defeat of the British in New Orleans in 1815, Jackson was dubbed a national hero. He received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal.

On Jackson's Inauguration Day, Washington was jammed with people. "I never saw such a crowd before," wrote Daniel Webster. "Persons have come five hundred miles to see General Jackson." With hotel rooms unavailable even at triple the normal rates, people slept on tavern floors and even in open fields. They reminded some, unhappy at Jackson's election, of the "inundation of the northern barbarians into Rome."

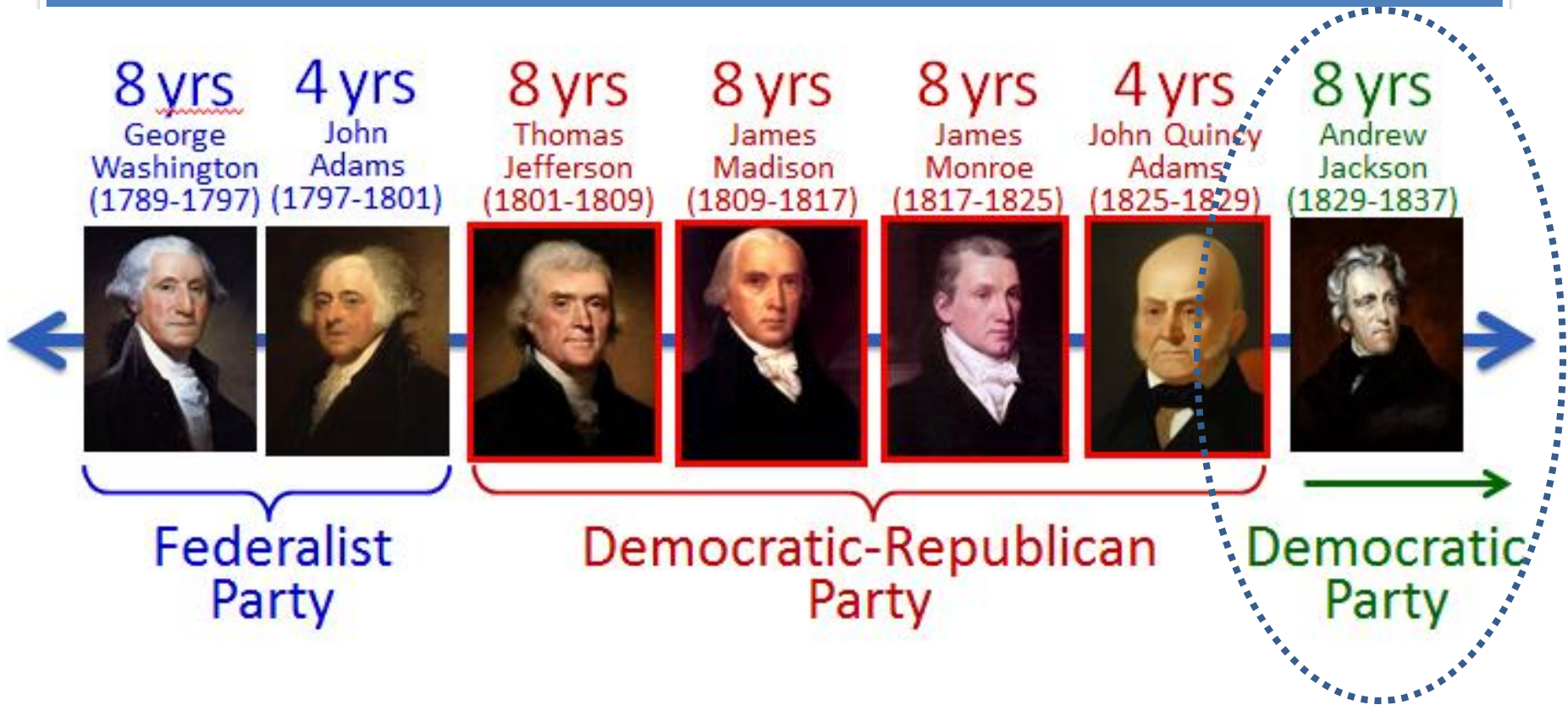
The inauguration ceremony, which previously had usually been held indoors before invited guests, was to take place, for the first time, on the East Front of the Capitol Building, in order to accommodate the crowds. The open area in front of the Capitol was packed by 10 a.m. and the crowd became unruly, trying to swarm up the steps to the portico where the ceremony would be held. A ship's cable was stretched across the stairs to hold them back. Francis Scott Key, an eyewitness, was deeply moved. "It is beautiful," he wrote. "It is sublime!" When Jackson appeared, the crowd went wild. Jackson stared at the crowd for a moment, startled by the roar, and then, with the political instincts that had taken him to that moment, he bowed before the "majesty of the people," and the cheers redoubled in volume. After the swearing in, Jackson exited the Capitol Building by the West Front, mounted a white horse, and made his way through a thronged and muddy Pennsylvania Avenue, still unpaved, to the White House.

The post inaugural reception at the "President's House" had always been an invitation-only affair for the Washington elite. But by the time Jackson made his way there, the White House, as it was just beginning to be called, was packed. People, wrote Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story, from the "highest and most polished down to the most vulgar and gross in the nation," were there. "I never saw such a mixture." The reception soon dissolved into a near riot when barrels of orange punch were brought out. The crowd collided with the waiters and glasses were smashed, liquor spilled as people pushed and shoved. Men in muddy boots stood on the sofas and chairs to get a better view.

Sen. James Hamilton Jr. wrote that "the mob broke in, in thousands -- spirits black yellow and grey, poured in in one uninterrupted stream of mud and filth among the throngs many fit subjects for the penitentiary." He noticed one "stout black wench" sitting by herself, "eating in this free country a jelly with a gold spoon at the President's House." The crowd grew so dense that there were fears for Jackson's safety. He soon escaped out a window and returned to his hotel. The crowd was finally lured out of the White House when the liquor was carried out onto the lawn. The place was a total shambles, with many thousands of dollars in damage due to broken glass and china and ruined upholstery and carpets.

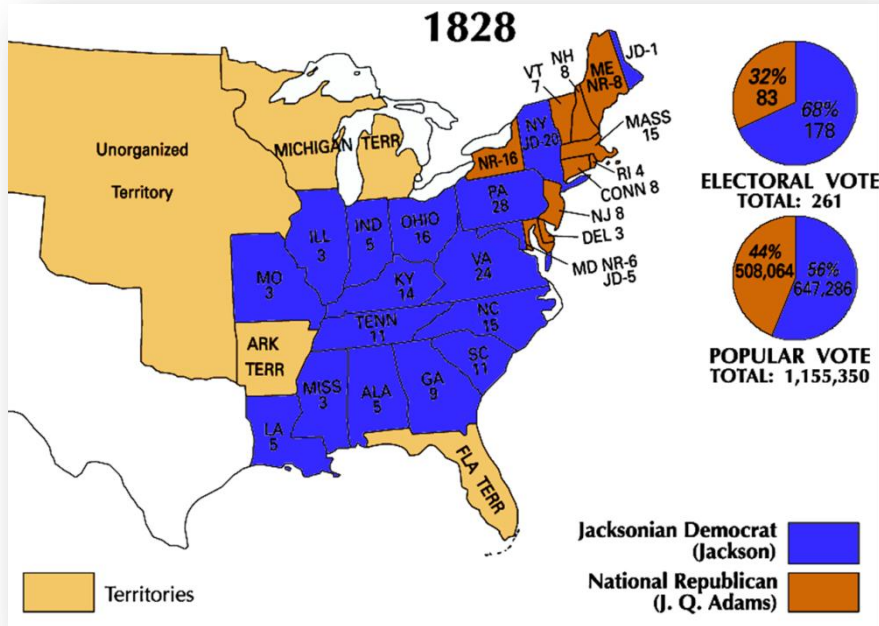
A PARTY TO END ALL PARTIES

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY



ELECTION OF 1828

ANDREW JACKSON VS. JOHN Q. ADAMS



- Jackson's victory split the Democratic-Republicans and led to the formation of the Democratic Party
- Jackson and his supporters hoped to return to the Jeffersonian ideas of states' rights, protection of liberty, and westward expansion



- First election in which Campaign buttons, Rallies, & slogans were used
- Jackson won in a landslide

KING ANDREW?



EXAMINE THE POLITICAL CARTOON AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What OBJECTS do you see in the cartoon?
2. What PEOPLE do you see in the cartoon?
3. What WORDS do you see in the cartoon?
4. What is the message of this cartoon?



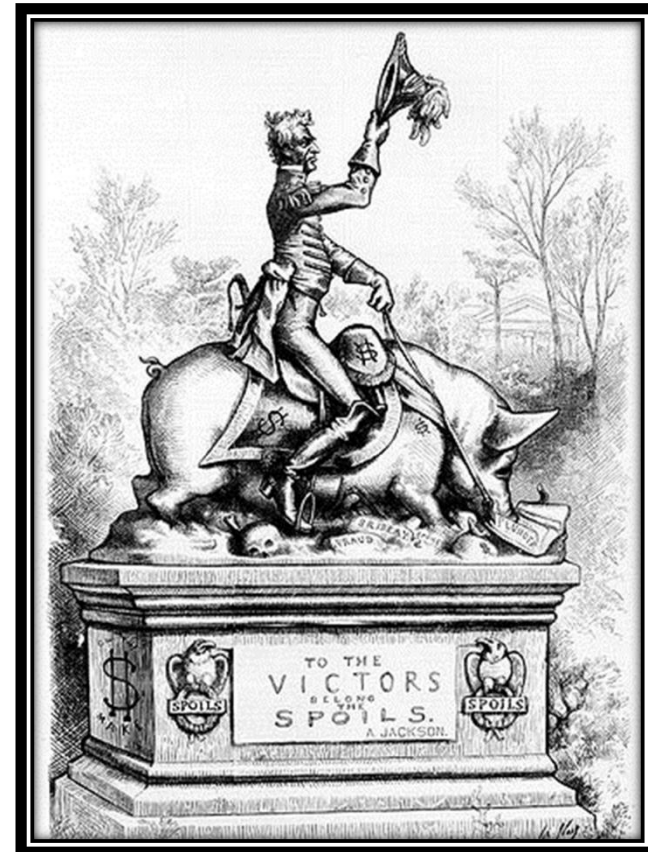
During his eight years in office, Andrew Jackson greatly expanded presidential power

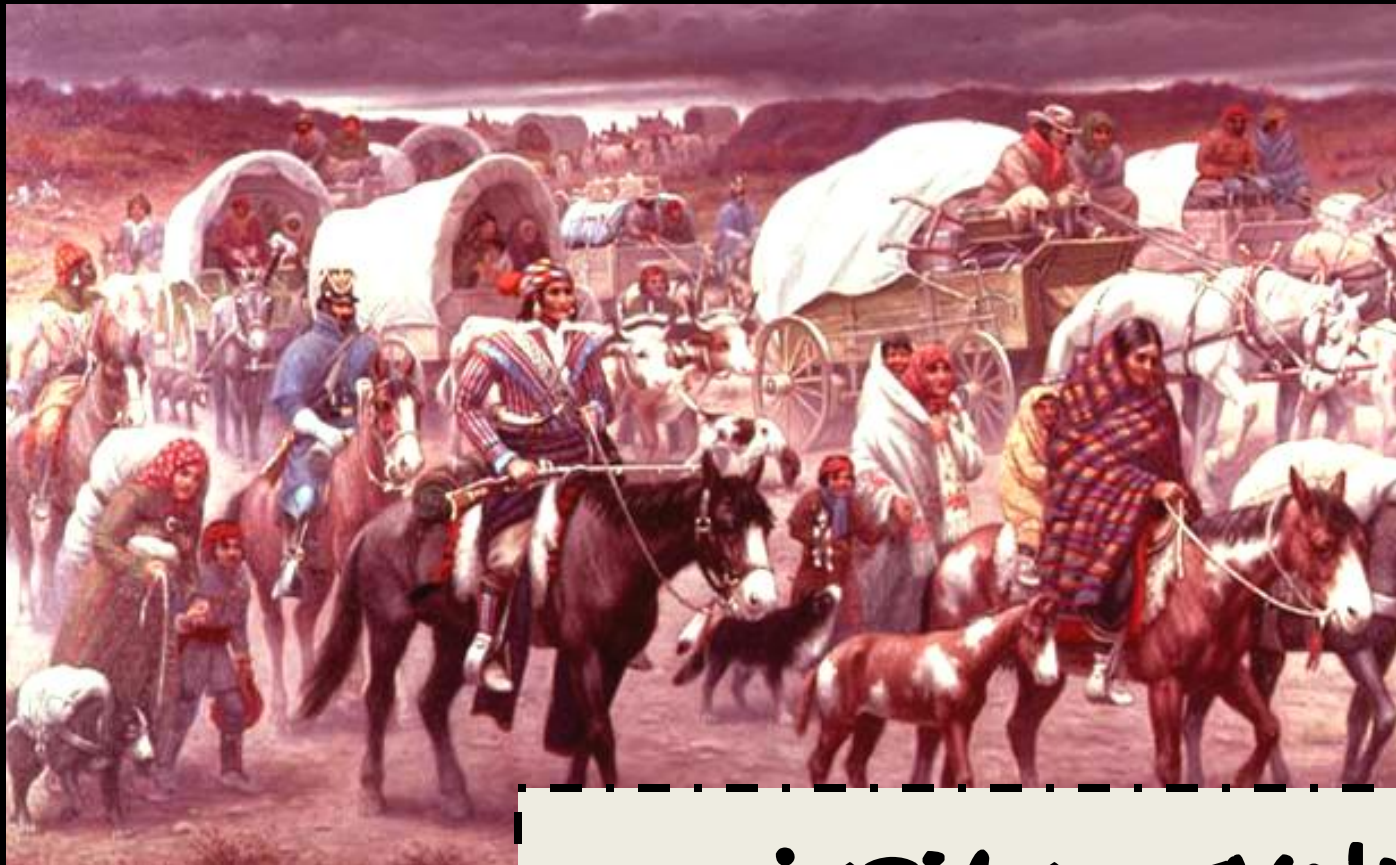
When Jackson entered office, he encouraged the use of the “spoils system”

He replaced the gov't officials from previous administrations with his own loyal party supporters (many were his personal friends)

Jackson used his Presidential **veto** twelve times during his two terms in office — his predecessors had used veto very rarely.

President Andrew Jackson issued the **Nullification Proclamation**, which stated that states are forbidden from *nullifying* federal laws. He threatened to enforce the proclamation with the use of federal weapons. Jackson's proclamation made it clear that he believed the federal government was the supreme power in the United States & he was willing to use the military to ensure its supremacy.





INDIAN REMOVAL

By the time Jackson entered office, Americans were spreading West in search of new land to cultivate

Five "civilized tribes" in the South stood in the way of American westward expansion

The discovery of gold in north Georgia in 1828 led the Georgia government to seize Cherokee lands

The Cherokee sued in the Supreme Court (Cherokee Nation v. Georgia) and **won**

SO THE CHEROKEE GOT TO STAY, RIGHT??



CHEROKEE



CHOCTAW



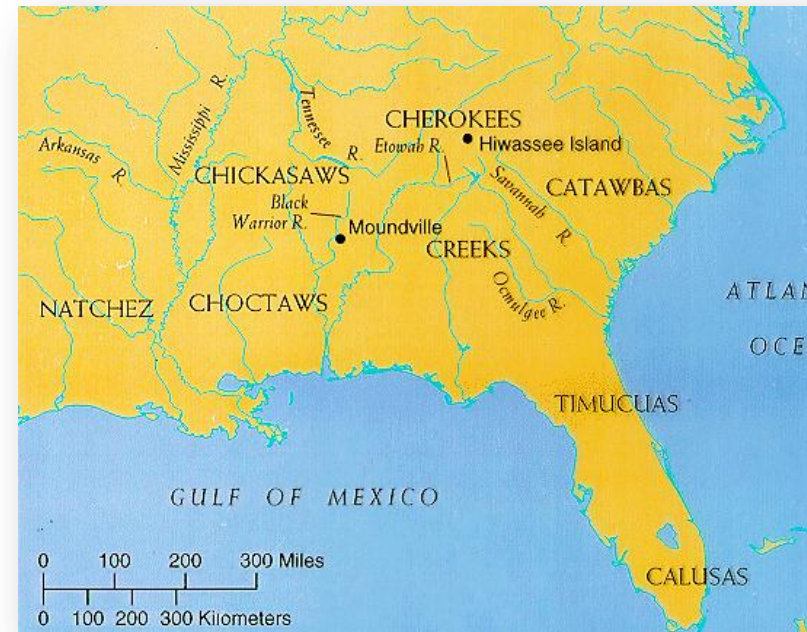
MUSCOGEE
(CREEK)



CHICKASAW

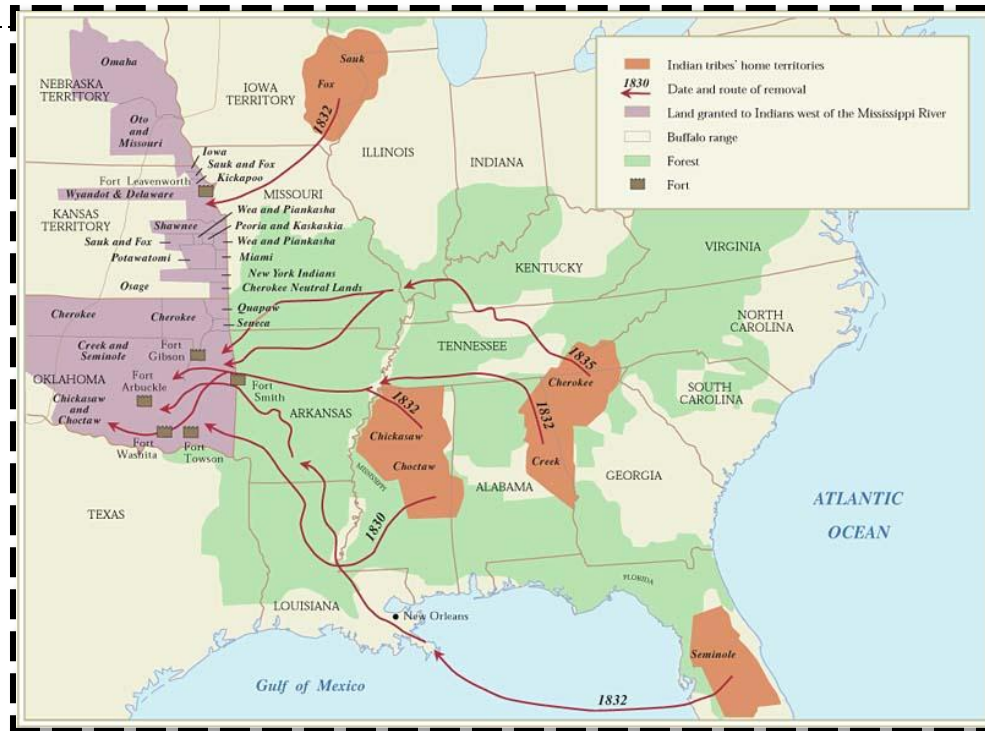


SEMINOLE



THE TRAIL OF TEARS

Read the short excerpt from PBS regarding the Trail of Tears. Answer the corresponding questions on your handout.

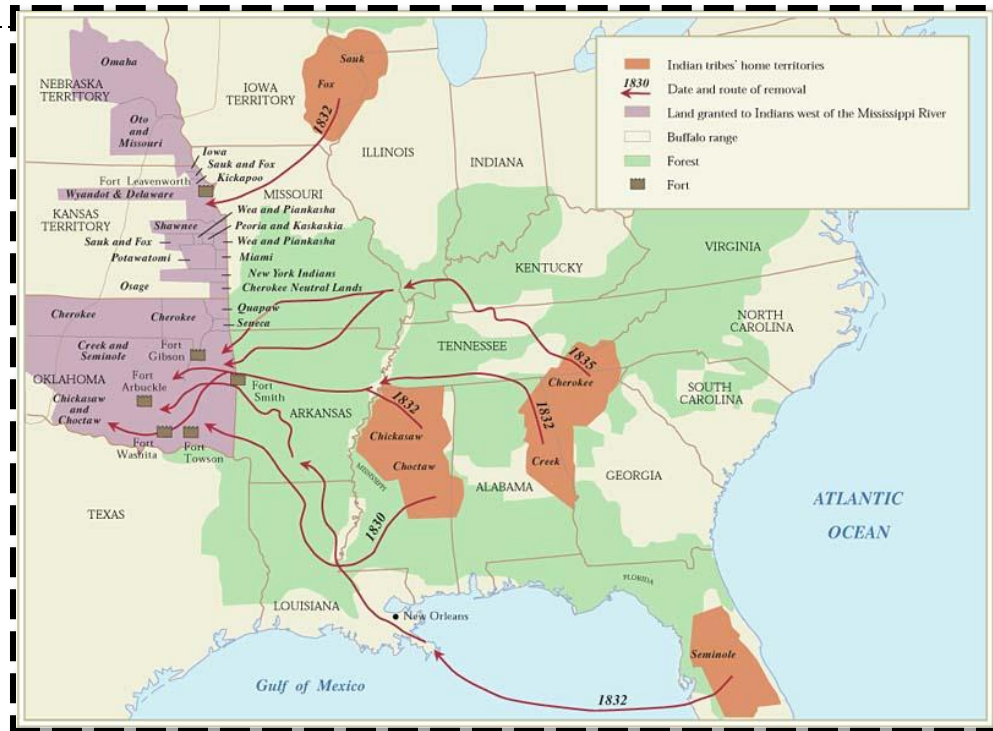


HONORS
VERSION

THE TRAIL OF TEARS

Watch the short clip from *Story of Us* and answer the corresponding questions on your handout

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUILLURVoPhw>



CP VERSION

THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES



Jackson's war against the Second Bank of the United States

Modeled on Alexander Hamilton's First Bank of the United States, the **Second Bank** began operations at its main branch in Philadelphia on January 7, 1817, managing twenty-five branch offices nationwide by 1832.

Jackson thought the BUS was unconstitutional and gave too much power to the elite

In 1832, Congressman Henry Clay and bank manager Nicolas Biddle supported the re-chartering the BUS

Jackson vetoed the bank re-charter which would kill the BUS in 4 years



In 1833, Jackson ordered all federal money to be removed from the BUS and put the funds in 23 "pet" state banks
(he knew that banks can't operate without money!)

This action killed the BUS

Without the BUS, banking went unregulated from 1833 to 1913 and the economy entered a number of "panics" (depressions)



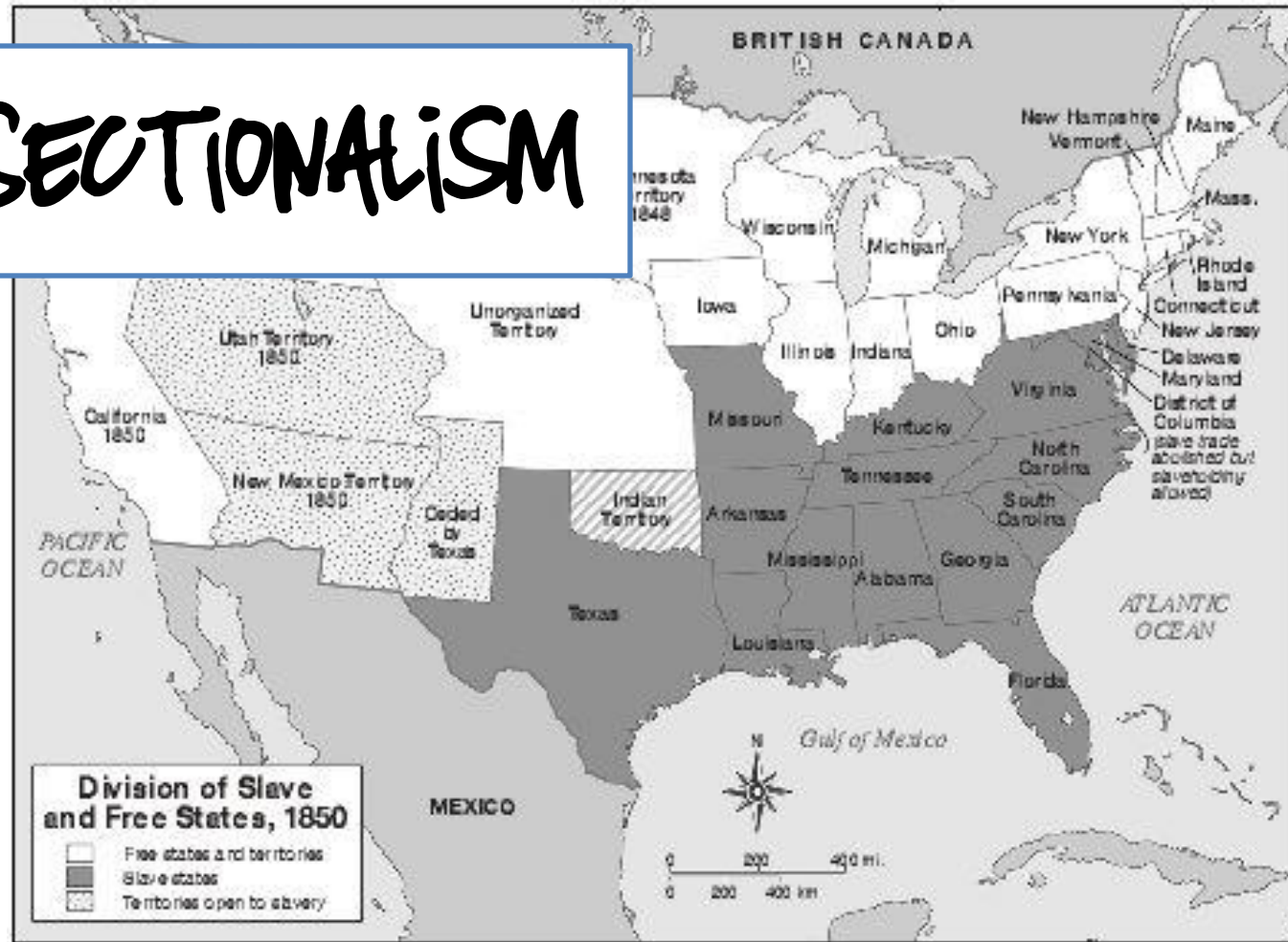
JACKSON & THE \$0 BILL

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ceg5Km7B-CI>



JACKSON WAS A STAINCH OPPONENT OF PAPER MONEY, YET HE IS NOW THE FACE OF THE \$0 BILL. WATCH THE VIDEO AND EXPLAIN WHY.

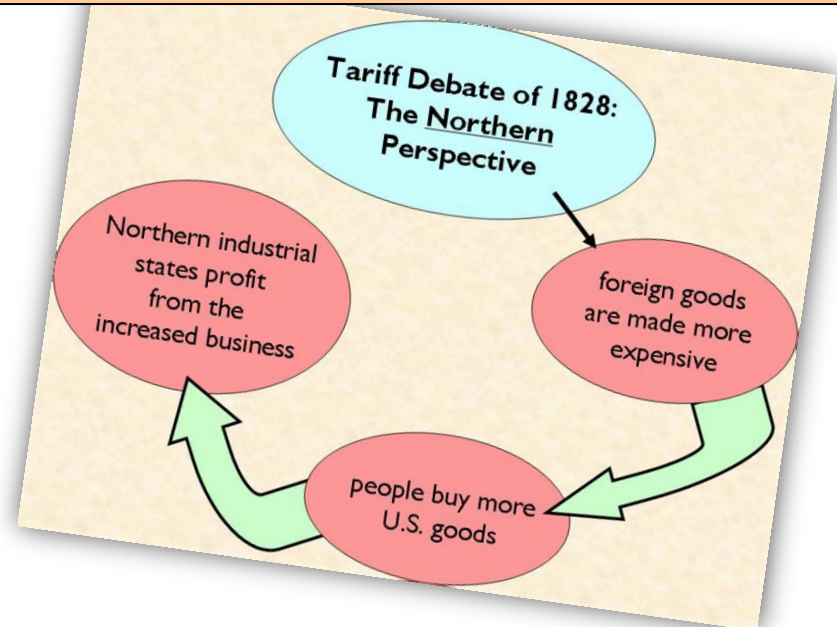
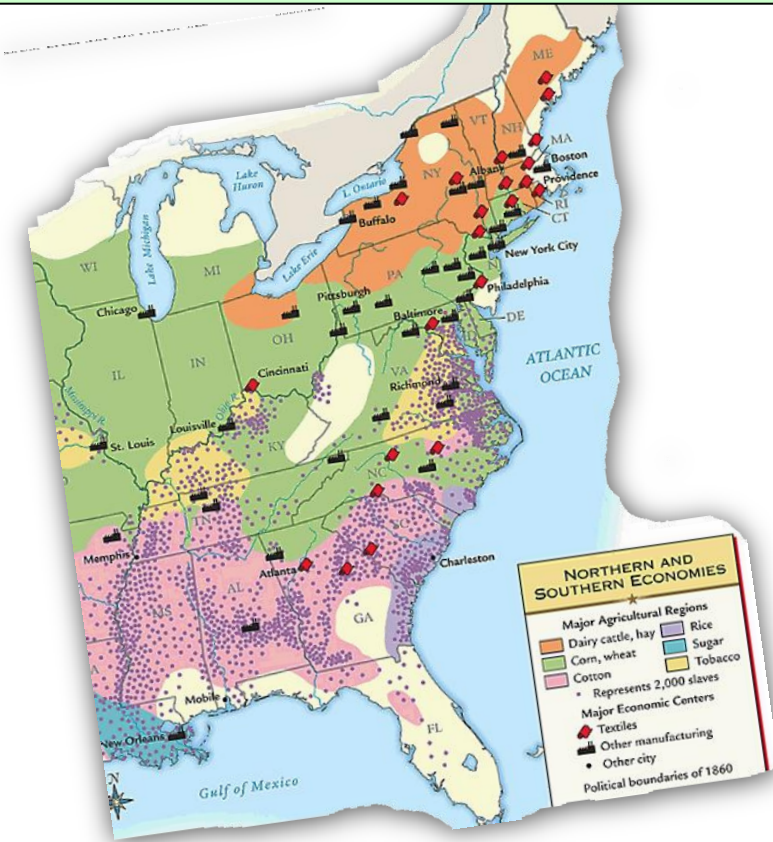
GROWING SECTIONALISM



SECTIONALISM: LOYALTY TO THE INTERESTS OF ONE'S OWN REGION OR SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, RATHER THAN TO THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE

By the 1830s, sectionalism was becoming more obvious, especially over the issue of tariffs

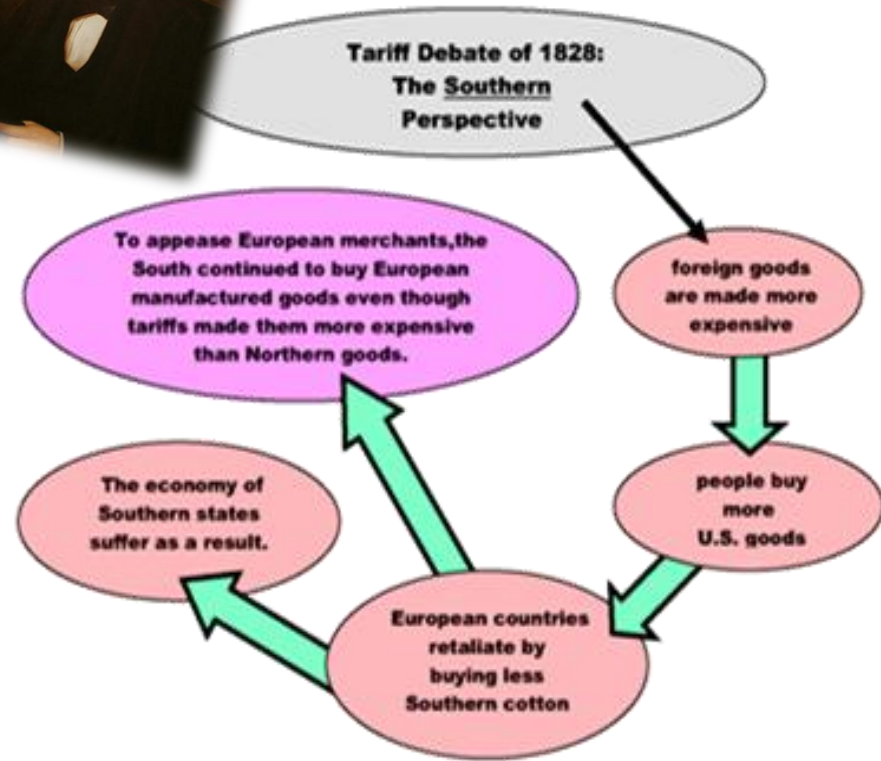
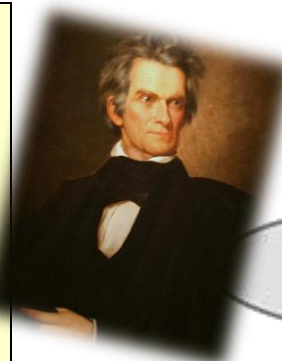
Northern states favored tariffs because they profited when people bought more American-made goods



Southern states opposed tariffs because made goods more expensive and led to European tariffs on cotton

When Congress passed a high tariff in 1832, Southern states claimed that their states' rights were violated

Vice President John Calhoun threatened that South Carolina would nullify (ignore) the "unfair" federal tax as a way for states to protect themselves from the national government



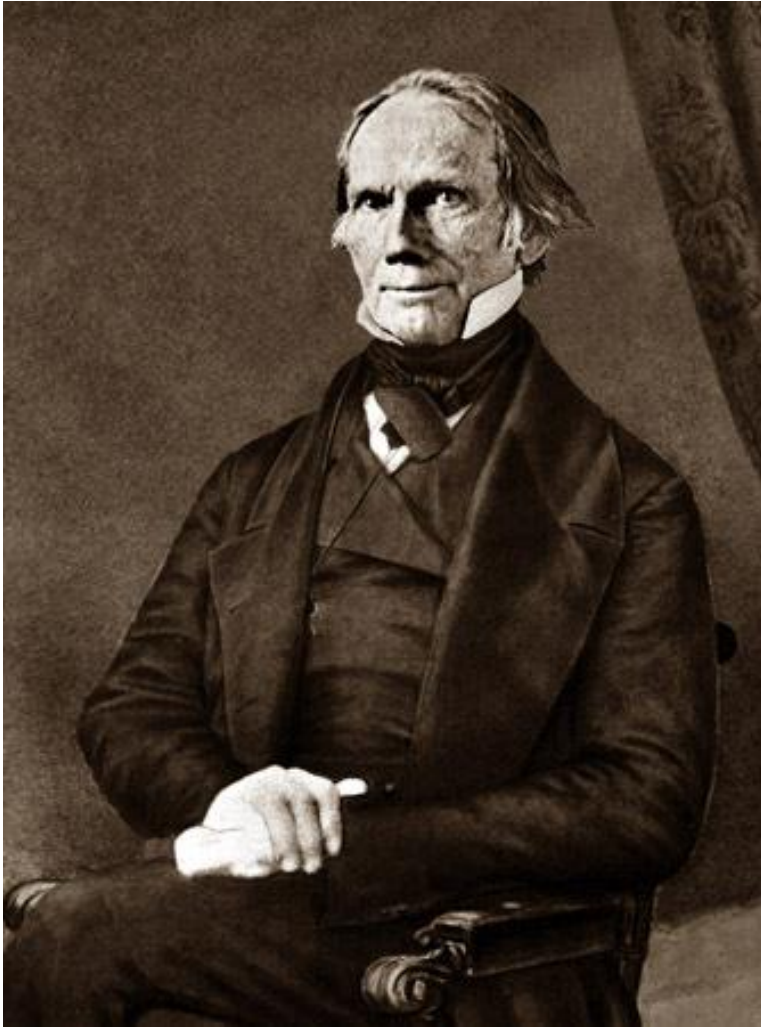
Calhoun believed that as a last resort, states could secede from the Union

President Jackson did not support the tariff either, but he saw nullification as a threat to unity of the USA



Jackson urged Congress to pass the Force Bill to enforce the tariff

The Nullification Crisis came to an end when Henry Clay introduced a lower tariff (Compromise of 1833)



This conflict revealed sectional tensions between the North and South

The South used "states' rights" to argue that secession from the Union was possible

President Jackson was willing to use force to protect the power of the national gov't over the states

COMPARING JACKSON TO JACKSON

Compare Andrew Jackson's Third Annual Address to Congress with his Fifth Annual Address to Congress.

Use the provided Venn diagram to compare the documents.

Andrew Jackson's Fifth Annual Message to Congress (December 3, 1833)

Our relations with the various Indian tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the United States and for the migration of the occupants of the region assigned for their residence West of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes remaining East of that river and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition.

It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the Southern tribes, which in the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That they are surrounded by our settlements and in continual contact with our citizens is neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in the superior race, and without appreciating the causes of their inferiority, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances and ere long

Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it is to be averted -- and if general removal beyond our boundary and by the reorganization of principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed, has not recently made as far proved successful. The emigrants who have prospered and contented, the country suitable to their wants and of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the commission investigating the condition and prospects of these Indians and if intercourse and government is received, I trust simple means of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions of subject.

Location: Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia
An Online Reference Resource, "Fifth Annual Message to Congress"
located at <http://millercenter.org/scripts/archive/speeches>

Andrew Jackson's Third Annual Message to Congress (December 6, 1831)

The internal peace and security of our confederated States is the next principal object of the General Government. Time and experience have proved that the abode of the native Indian within their limits is dangerous to their peace and injurious to himself. In accordance with my recommendation at a former session of Congress, an appropriation of \$500K was made to aid the voluntary removal of the various tribes beyond the limits of the States. At the last session I had the happiness to announce that the Chickasaw and Choctaw had accepted the generous offer of the Government and agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi River, by which the whole of the State of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama had opened to a civilized population. The treaties with these tribes are in a course of execution, and their removal, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of 1832.

At the request of the authorities of Georgia the registration of Cherokee Indians for emigration has been resumed, and it is confidently expected that half, if not two-thirds, of that tribe will follow the wise example of their more westerly brethren. Those who prefer remaining at their present homes will hereafter be governed by the laws of Georgia, as all her citizens are, and cease to be the objects of peculiar care on the part of the General Government.

During the present year the attention of the Government has been particularly directed to those tribes in the powerful and growing State of Ohio, where considerable tracts of the finest lands were still occupied by the aboriginal proprietors. Treaties, either absolute or conditional, have not been made extinguishing the whole Indian title to the reservations in that State, and the time is not distant, it is hoped, when Ohio will be no longer embarrassed with the Indian population. The same measure will be extended to Indiana as soon as there is reason to anticipate success. It is confidently believed that perseverance for a few years in the present policy of the Government will extinguish the Indian title to all lands lying within the States composing our Federal Union, and remove beyond their limits every Indian who is not willing to submit to their laws.

But the removal of the Indians beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the States does not place them beyond the reach of philanthropic aid and Christian instruction. On the contrary, those whom philanthropy or religion may induce to live among them in their new abode will be more free in the exercise of their benevolent functions than if they had remained within the limits of the States, embarrassed by their internal regulations. Now subject to no control but the superintending agency of the General Government, exercised with the sole view of preserving peace, they may proceed unmolested in the interesting experiment of gradually advancing a community of American Indians from barbarism to the habits and enjoyments of civilized life.

Location: Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, *The American President: An Online Reference Resource*, "Third Annual Message to Congress (December 6, 1831)" located at <http://millercenter.org/scripts/archive/speeches/detail/3635>