

## AP United States History

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### The Presidency of Andrew Jackson

- Corrupt Bargain
  - In 1824, no one got the electoral vote majority (Jackson, Adams, Clay)
  - Adams and Jackson were top two, Jackson had the most popular votes
  - However, Clay supports Adams in the Congress for making Clay Secretary of State
    - Adams wins, this makes Jackson furious at the east coast elite
- Election of 1828: Adams vs Jackson
  - Adams supporters called themselves the National Republicans
  - Jackson was still a part of the Democratic Republicans
    - He would later go on to split from this party
- Andrew Jackson's Principles
  - Intense distrust of Eastern establishment, monopolies, and special privilege
  - He believed he was with the plain folk and related with them
    - Also thought the common man was capable of anything rich men were
- Spoils system: Jackson believes anyone can serve in government loyal to him
  - Dismisses 2000 civil servants and replaces them with those loyal to Jackson
- Jackson used the veto power more than any other president
- Indian Removal Act of 1830
  - Supports removal of all Indian Tribes west of Mississippi
  - Provides more land for lower class farmers who support him
  - Involves the removal of Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminoles from Florida to Oklahoma
  - Worcester v Georgia—Cherokee fight back
    - Supreme Court actually sides with the Cherokee tribe
    - Rules that the removal of Native Americans is unconstitutional because of prior national and state treaties
    - Jackson literally just ignores this. SCOTUS has no power to enforce.
      - "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it" —Jackson

- Trail of Tears: 1831-1840
  - 60,000-100,000 estimated Native Americans removed
  - About one fourth of Native Americans died on the path