**Jackson Study Guide**

Highlighted stuff is things that need to be done.

How did America become more egalitarian during the 1820s?

* **voice of the common man was more emphasized (citizens didn’t blindly follow gov.)**
* **politics was now open to the masses**
* **voters not required to own as much land (to protect them from elites)**
* **voters voted now, instead of having a state legislature vote for them**
* **All WHITE MEN treated equally**

Second Great Awakening- What was it? What were its effects? Denominations?

* **2nd GA= groups of Methodists and Baptists transformed religious landscape. People could now choose salvation, not be chosen by God (predestination), which the previous Great Awakening had taught . Religion became more popular to the common man.**
* **Evangelical Christianity= religion of the common people (appealed to women and blacks because of ideas of equality)**
* **Sadly, white and black churches were separate (this religion also helped to encourage the common man’s power in everyday government)**

New Democracy- What was it? What made someone well qualified?

* Jacksonian Democracy, or New Democracy, is the political movement toward greater democracy for the common man by Jackson and his supporters.
* What made someone qualified was their ability to do hard work.

New Democracy – The Rise of the common man in politics

In the 1820s, due in part to the messages of the Second Great Awakening, many people felt they deserved a stronger voice in the government, which was run by elite politicians. In this time period, restraints of suffrage based on wealth, land, and status were largely eliminated, greatly and permanently changing how elections and politics in general worked. This movement was known as egalitarianism, but it only benefited white men.

Election of 1824- Who ran? Who won? What decision was made?

“corrupt bargain” What was it? Who was involved? What effects did it have on Adams’ presidency? What effect did it have on the US?

**The candidates: Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, William Crawford, and John C. Calhoun (Calhoun drops out because he wants to be vice president)**

**Andrew Jackson was the highest vote getter, but none of the 4 candidates got the majority, so it had to be decided in the House of Representatives. Clay is the speaker of the house, so John Quincy Adams makes a deal with him called the “corrupt bargain”. Clay is promised the position of secretary of state if he convinces the House of Representatives to vote for John Quincy Adams. As a result, John Quincy Adams wins, and the common people mistrust John Quincy Adams and their government as a result. The “corrupt bargain” causes a movement in the U.S. where common men have equal rights to elites in terms of government. This is what leads to Jackson winning the election of 1828, because common men now vote and are looking for a strong man who has similarities to them, rather than a well-educated elite.**

Election of 1828

Andrew Jackson – political philosophy

**While president, he abused his powers, in cases such as the Worcester v. Georgia case, where he completely went against the Supreme Court’s ruling. He expanded executive power by abusing his powers and ignoring those of other branches of government.**

Andrew Jackson – President of the people?

**During his campaign, Jackson ran as he war hero who supported the common man. This was especially shown in his fight against the Bank of the United States, as he portrayed it as an elitist organization and he was going to kill it to protect the common man. Also, Jackson incorporated the common man into his presidency. He was able to ignore what the Supreme Court said due to the fact that he went straight to the people and gained their support. Because the people supported him, there were no repercussions for him not abiding by the Supreme Court’s ruling.**

Andrew Jackson as candidate v president

**As a candidate Jackson refused to give opinions on political matter and instead spoke about how he was a man of the people, but when he became president he executed the government power forcefully and ignored the Supreme Court's ruling on the Indian Removal Topic.**

What questionable decisions did Jackson make while president?

**Jackson enacted the Indian Removal and cause the Trail of Tears.**

Jackson- kitchen cabinet

Peggy Eaton and her effect on Jackson’s Cabinet**.** Peggy Eaton and how she “caused” the rise of states’ rights

* **The Peggy Eaton affair was started in the capitol after Margaret who was married to a naval officer got close to John Eaton who was a U.S. Senator at first, but the Secretary of War under Jackson. Women labeled Peggy as a “loose woman” (and she was) for spending time with John Eaton while her husband was away. She was criticized for marrying Eaton right after her husband's death and the women in Washington spread a false rumor that Peggy’s former husband committed suicide when he learned about her affair. This was the only fake part.**
* **The women urged their husbands who were in Jackson’s cabinet to boycott any public events to which Peggy was invited. However, Jackson felt like protecting Peggy because of the incident involving his dead wife Rachel. After wasting the first portion of his presidency on defending her, Jackson’s cabinet disbanded, including Eaton.** **This was the first and last time in U.S. history where a whole cabinet broke apart.**
* **\*John C. Calhoun the VP was the only one who remained by Jackson’s side. By remaining alone, Calhoun’s cheese was already sliding off his cracker. The man was a Southerner and was obsessed with having slavery. A strong supporter of State’s Rights, he would later undermine Jackson by supporting the nullification of Jackson’s high tariffs on cloth. (The Tariff of Abomination).**

Jackson and the Indian Removal Act

Jackson’s Message to Congress on Indian Removal

* **In his Message to Congress on Indian Removal, Jackson says that Indian removal will benefit both the US and the Indians.**
* **It will allow many Americans to move out west, strengthen the southwestern frontier, and prevent Indian attacks.**
* **The Indians would be able to live in their own civilizations and allow them to gradually become an “interesting, civilized, and Christian community**
* **Jackson says that though Indians were previously killed for their land, he will now make a “fair exchange” for their land, and he’ll even pay for their relocation**
* **He compares their removal to the Europeans that immigrated to the US, and says the Indians should be grateful**

What was the Indian Removal Act? What provisions were made in it?

* **The Indian Removal Act appropriated $500,000 for the negotiation of Indian removal treaties, in which Indians living east of the Mississippi were to exchange their land for land in the west(Oklahoma)**
* **Provisions- aid and assistance will be provided to the Indians during their removal , support will be provided for the first year after removal, and the president may protect a tribe from other tribes**

Worcester v Georgia-Ruling? Significance?

* **In Worcester v Georgia, the Cherokees sue Georgia, claiming that the land that Georgia claims is theirs is actually Indian land**
* **Marshall rules in favor of the Cherokees**
* **In the end, Georgia ignores the ruling, still claiming ownership**
* **Although Jackson should have stepped in to say this was not okay, he looked the other way and let Georgia have its claims**
* **This is significant because it undermines the judicial branch of government and diminishes its power**
* **However this was somewhat acceptable because there would have been backlash for supporting the Indians, who were “not American”**

John Marshall’s decision and Jackson’s reaction to it

* **John Marshall ruled in favor of the Cherokees.**
* **Jackson ignored this ruling, famously saying “He made his ruling, now let him enforce it.”**

Trail of Tears **Native Americans left their homes to go to Oklahoma because of the Indian Removal Act. The long journey was during a cold November (winter came early) and the conditions were horrible. There was little food, soldiers from the US would beat and mistreat them, some had no shoes, many caught diseases (especially pneumonia), and many died along the way.**

John C Calhoun – South Carolina Exposition

**The South Carolina Exposition was a document that protested against the Tariff of 1828. It was written by John Calhoun, and said that if the tariff was not repealed, then South Carolina would secede from the union.**

Tariff of Abominations (1828)- What was it? What part of the country supported it? Why? What part was against it? Why? What compromise did Clay come up with?

**It increased the duties on foreign goods to 50% and also taxed raw materials. The tariff economically supported the North. It also supported the growing industry in the North. The South was mainly against it because they believed it was unconstitutional. The tariff was initially created to gain support of Northerners for Jackson’s presidential campaign. Also, the high tariff worsened the agricultural depression because it required farmers to pay more to purchase manufactured goods. It also lowered the foreign demand for agricultural exports because it taxed their main exports, tobacco and cotton. Many southerners also believed that this was a tactic to force the South to emancipate their slaves. Clay came up with the Tariff of 1833 that gradually lowered the rates over the next 10 years.**

Nullification crisis- what was it? What was it in response to?

**It occurred when South Carolina nullifiers challenged Jackson over tariff policy. In 1832, after the passage of another tariff, South Carolina declared the tariffs null and void, and threatened to leave the Union. Jackson asked Congress for the power to use military force to ensure that states adhered to federal law. Congress debated the resulting Force Bill—which would grant the President his wish.**

Force Bill- **The Force Bill authorized Jackson to use military force against any state that resisted the protective tariff laws. The Force Bill also rejected the Nullification Doctrine which was the concept that it was within individual states' rights to nullify federal law or to secede from the Union.**

Gag Rule **The gag rule was a policy that slavery could not be discussed on the congressional floor.**

Andrew Jackson and the Bank War- Why did he hate the bank?

**Proud of being a self-made "common" man, he argued that the bank favored the wealthy. As a nationalist, he distrusted foreign members of the bank board and argued the bank could not be trusted in time of war. As a westerner, he feared the expansion of eastern business interests and the draining of species from the west**

Biddle’s role **Biddle was the president of the Second National Bank. Jackson hated him because he defended and led the bank. Jackson destroys Biddle’s power by vetoing the rechartering of the bank.**

Consequence of the Bank Wars on the Economy and Van Buren’s Presidency’

The Bank Wars resulted in a complete collapse of the US economy, triggering the worst depression the nation has ever suffered through. Since the effects were not felt until after Jackson left office, blame was placed on his successor, Van Buren.

The Whig Party – Who belonged to it? What was the glue that held these different people together?

The Whig Party consisted of men of many backgrounds, including Henry Clay and William Henry Harrison. They were united by nothing save a hatred of Jackson and the Democrats.

Harrison- Who was he? Myth of the log cabin What happened to him?

Harrison was the Whig candidate in the election of 1840 and ended up winning. A myth grew around him that he wanted little more than to live simply in a log cabin, and despite there being no truth to this (Harrison was a wealthy aristocrat), it allowed him to appeal to common men. During his inauguration he became ill, and died several weeks later.

Tyler- Why was he on the ticket? What ramifications did this have? **Tyler was chosen to be Harrison’s vice president as a way to appeal to the South, because Tyler believed in states’ rights. However, this was a problem when he becomes president after Harrison’s death because he tries to block key parts of Clay’s economic plan to help the nation economically after the Panic of 1837. This gets him kicked out of the Whig party, so he then becomes a Democrat.**

How did Jackson change the role of the president? **Jackson changed the role of the president by expanding the power of the executive branch enormously. He used more vetoes that all of the previous presidents combined. His campaign that focused on white egalitarianism resulted in more voting rights to the common white man and shifted political power from the elites to the commoner. Now, the president is forced to appeal to commoner interests. Other examples of how Jackson expanded the role the executive was how he ignored Marshall’s supreme court ruling in favor of the Cherokees (Worcester vs. Georgia) and came down with an iron fist on states rights advocates during the nullification crisis. He established the precedent of the spoils system as well, in which the winning party gave government positions to supporters of that party instead of on the basis of qualification for the job.**

How did Jackson change America? (socially, politically, and economically)

Americans move into Texas- What caused the Texan Mexican rift?

Who supported the annexation of Texas? Why? Who did not? Why?

* The South mainly supported the annexation because it would be an addition to the slave states.
* The North did not support it because it would tip the balance between between slave and free states in favor of the Souh.

How did America become more egalitarian during the 1820s?

* voice of the common man was more emphasized (citizens didn’t blindly follow gov.)
* politics was now open to the masses
* voters not required to own as much land (to protect them from elites)
* voters voted now, instead of having a state legislature vote for them
* All WHITE MEN treated equally

Second Great Awakening- What was it? What were its effects? Denominations?

* 2nd GA= groups of Methodists and Baptists transformed religious landscape. People could not choose salvation, not be randomly picked. Religion became more popular to the common man.
* Evangelical Christianity= religion of the common people (appealed to women and blacks because of ideas of equality)
* Sadly, white and black churches were separate (this religion also helped to encourage the common man’s power in everyday government)

New Democracy- What was it? What made someone well qualified?

* Andrew Jackson made the Democratic Party, which favored the commoner. Limited federal power and encouraged gov. to listen to the common man.
* A government job didn’t require expertise, just hard work.

New Democracy – The Rise of the common man in politics

* this new democracy encouraged power to the common man.
* the elites were in power to give a voice to the commoners, not control the country

Election of 1824- Who ran? Who won? What decision was made?

* Runners= Crawford (stroke), Adams (Won), Clay (Lost), Jackson (Lost)
* After noone got a major vote it went to congress. It was between Adams and Jackson and Adams won.

“corrupt bargain” What was it? Who was involved? What effects did it have on Adams’ presidency? What effect did it have on the US?

* After Clay was eliminated he convinced Congress to elect Adams. Adams then gave Clay the secretary of state job.
* This tarnished Adam’s presidency and many saw him as a controlling elite who was out to destroy the common man (Adams couldn’t connect with common man)
* This made the US hate the elite and favor the commoner.

Albany Regency

* Led by Van Buren (political rallies for Jackson)
* Helped to convince people to vote for Jackson and helped him win pres
* Magazines and rallies used to gain the votes of the masses

Election of 1828

* Election was based on personality and mud-slinging
* Jackson carried South, Adams North (in end Jackson wins)
* Jackson wins mostly because of his campaign team

Andrew Jackson – political philosophy

* Jackson was a very controlling president. He was a general in the army so he was used to not being questioned and leading (shows in office)
* He made sure the elites in the gov were not given any special privileges
* He made sure that to get into office all that was required was honest work
* SPOIL SYSTEM- firing many of the losing parties government employees
* Jackson hated Clay’s American System (government favoritism at worst)
* Jackson only allowed government paid improvements to happen if they happened to the whole country

Andrew Jackson – President of the people?

* Jackson may have appeared to be a president of the people, but he was very controlling
* He would often dominate Congress and proved to be rather tyrannical.

Andrew Jackson as candidate v president

* As a candidate Jackson promised to listen to the people and that he would be the voice of the commoners.
* Yet, as Pres. Jackson took over and did whatever he saw best for the country

What questionable decisions did Jackson make while president?

* Removing the Indians
* Nullification Crisis (sticking with the north)
* Worcester vs Georgia (ignoring the role of Supreme Court)

Jackson- kitchen cabinet

* Vice = Calhoun
* Sec. of State = Van Buren
* Sec. of War = John Eaton
* All party members had fights that led to disagreements and the eventual resignation of the whole cabinet

Peggy Eaton and her effect on Jackson’s Cabinet

* Eaton Affair- wife of Calhoun calls Peggy Eaton a “loose woman” (marries Eaton a month after death of husband)
* Wives of Cabinet would not let gentlemen attend meetings that Peggy attended
* Jackson defended Peggy (reminds him of what happened to his wife)
* Cabinet resigns

Peggy Eaton and how she “caused” the rise of states’ rights

* John C. Calhoun the VP was the only one who remained by Jackson’s side. By remaining alone, Calhoun gained more influence over the people.
* A strong supporter of State’s Rights, he would later undermine Jackson by supporting the nullification of Jackson’s high tariff

Jackson and the Indian Removal Act

* President Andrew Jackson's measure that allowed state officials to override federal protection of Native Americans.
* 125,000 Natives lived east of the Mississippi
* 5 Indian confederations: Cherokee, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and the Seminoles
* Once expelled millions of acres of land was opened up for Westerners. Therefore, they favored Jackson’s decision.

Jackson’s Message to Congress on Indian Removal

* Jackson overrided the federal protection of Native Americans. Therefore, he put himself above Congress and expressed his superior power.
* If you were not with Jackson, you were against him.

What was the Indian Removal Act? What provisions were made in it?

* A treaty in which we force many Native American tribes to move west
* The reason we moved them was because they prevented America’s westward expansion
* We promised the N.A. that we’d pay for the trip and would ensure that their empire existed for eternity in the west
* Although, we treated the N.A. like Savages and many of them died of the journey to the west (TRAIL OF TEARS) where 20% of them died.
* On the trail of tears (which occurred in Winter) Indians were mistreated and mis clothed and many died

Worcestor v Georgia-Ruling? Significance?

* John Marshall ruled over the chase
* Indians were suing Georgia, because of stolen land
* Marshall rules in favor of the Indians. This is significant because Jackson was notorious for stealing land from the Spanish and Indian.

John Marshall’s decision and Jackson’s reaction to it

* Jackson ignored Marshall’s decision and allowed Georgia to continue stealing the Indian’s land
* This emphasized Jackson’s tyrannical style of ruling.

John C Calhoun – South Carolina Exposition

* In response to the “Abomination Act” (where tax was put on the clothes that slaves wore) Calhoun (known slavery lover/ states rights activist) encouraged South Carolina to nullify the tariff
* Jackson disagrees and seeks to keep the tariff. Much controversy brews in South Carolina
* If the tariff were not nullified then South Carolina threatened to secede

Tariff of Abominations (1828)- What was it? What part of the country supported it? Why? What part was against it? Why? What compromise did Clay come up with?

* Tariff of 1828 taxed clothing that slaves wore, it was beneficial to the North because it protected and encouraged manufacturing
* South HATED it because it not only made clothing more expensive, but many saw it as an attack against slavery
* Clay came up with the Compromise Tariff of 1833, which gradually reduced the Tariff of 1828
* This was enough to prevent South Carolina from seceding

Nullification crisis- what was it? What was it in response to?

* Basically the South Carolina Exposition
* South Carolina mad at tax and so was Calhoun
* Calhoun encouraged nullification and South Carolina threatened to secede if tax not nullified

Force Bill

* It was a Bill that allowed Congress to use military force if South Carolina did not allow for the collection of the tariff of 1828
* Jackson giving South Carolina a final chance to accept the tariff

Gag Rule

* Jackson passed it, prohibit all discussion of slavery in the House or Representatives
* Any anti-slavery literature sent to the south was burned

Andrew Jackson and the Bank War- Why did he hate the bank?

* Jackson disliked the bank because it represented the elites power in America
* These few unelected elites controlled the economy
* Jackson vetoed the bank’s call for a renewal charter
* Jackson called for federal funds to be stored in state banks (Pet Banks)
* Jackson also pushed for gold commerce, rather than paper

Biddle’s role

* Biddle ruled and controlled the bank
* Biddle introduced the bank’s renewal charter early in an attempt to stop Jackson from getting re-elected (also influenced by Webster and Clay)
* The people rallied behind Jackson and he was re-elected

Consequence of the Bank Wars on the Economy and Van Buren’s Presidency’

* Jackson put Van Buren in an awful economic situation and Buren only made it worse
* Britain stopped buying as much cotton, which put American into a depression
* Many people unemployed
* Independent Treasury System- dispense of banks, store gold and silver in regional vaults
* People in North wanted slavery gone (tension harmed Van Buren’s presidency)

The Whig Party – Who belonged to it? What was the glue that held these different people together?

* Calhoun, Clay, Webster
* All the people in this party had one thing in common, they hated Jackson
* They didn’t like the fact he destroyed the bank or got rid of paper money
* All liked the economic program of Adams
* Pro-bank democrats and states’ rights activists joined together
* Reaction to Bank War/ Nullification
* Anti-Masons (wanted equal rights for all white men and good morals) join Whigs
* Claimed to defend the people
* Liked strong government but also helped the common man (both north and south)
* Also wanted people to have good morals

Harrison- Who was he? Myth of the log cabin What happened to him?

* Harrison was a military hero who connected w/ the people
* But he was old as hell
* Log Cabin myth was the Harrison was too dumb and couldn’t handle the job
* Died in office

Tyler- Why was he on the ticket? What ramifications did this have?

* Tyler was Harrison’s running mate, and a farmer from Virginia
* He advocated states’ rights
* He vetoes all of Clays programs and they argued
* Whigs expelled him from party

How did Jackson change the role of the president?

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How did Jackson change America? (socially, politically, and economically)

* Socially- common man now the center of attention, appealing to the common man in politics, created fear of a tyrannical president, made people distrust elites
* Politically- a very strong leader, gave himself too much power, would often make decisions himself
* Economically- wanted to destroy the Bank of the United States

Americans move into Texas- What caused the Texan Mexican rift?

Who supported the annexation of Texas? Why? Who did not? Why?

* Texans declared their independence from Mexico
* Tyler wanted to annex Texas
* North didn’t want Texas (didn’t like slavery), much controversy occurred
* South did (slavery)