



Jackson's Native-American Policy

Indian Removal

❖ *Jackson's Goal?*

- Expansion into the southwest for southern planters

❖ *1830: Indian Removal Act*

- 5 Civilized Tribes: (*forced removal*)
 - CherokeeCreekChoctaw
 - ChickasawSeminole

❖ *Cherokee Nation v. GA (1831)*

- “domestic dependent nation”

❖ *Worcester v. GA (1832)*

- Cherokee law is sovereign and Georgia law does not apply in Cherokee nation.

❖ *Jackson:* John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!



TRAIL OF TEARS

The Cherokee become a sovereign nation within Georgia.



Settlers desire valuable Cherokee land.



Georgia claims Cherokee land and restricts white presence there.



President Jackson refuses to enforce the Court decision and favors expulsion of the Cherokee.



The Supreme Court rules that Cherokee lands are sovereign.



Samuel Worcester defies Georgia law, remains on Cherokee land and is arrested.

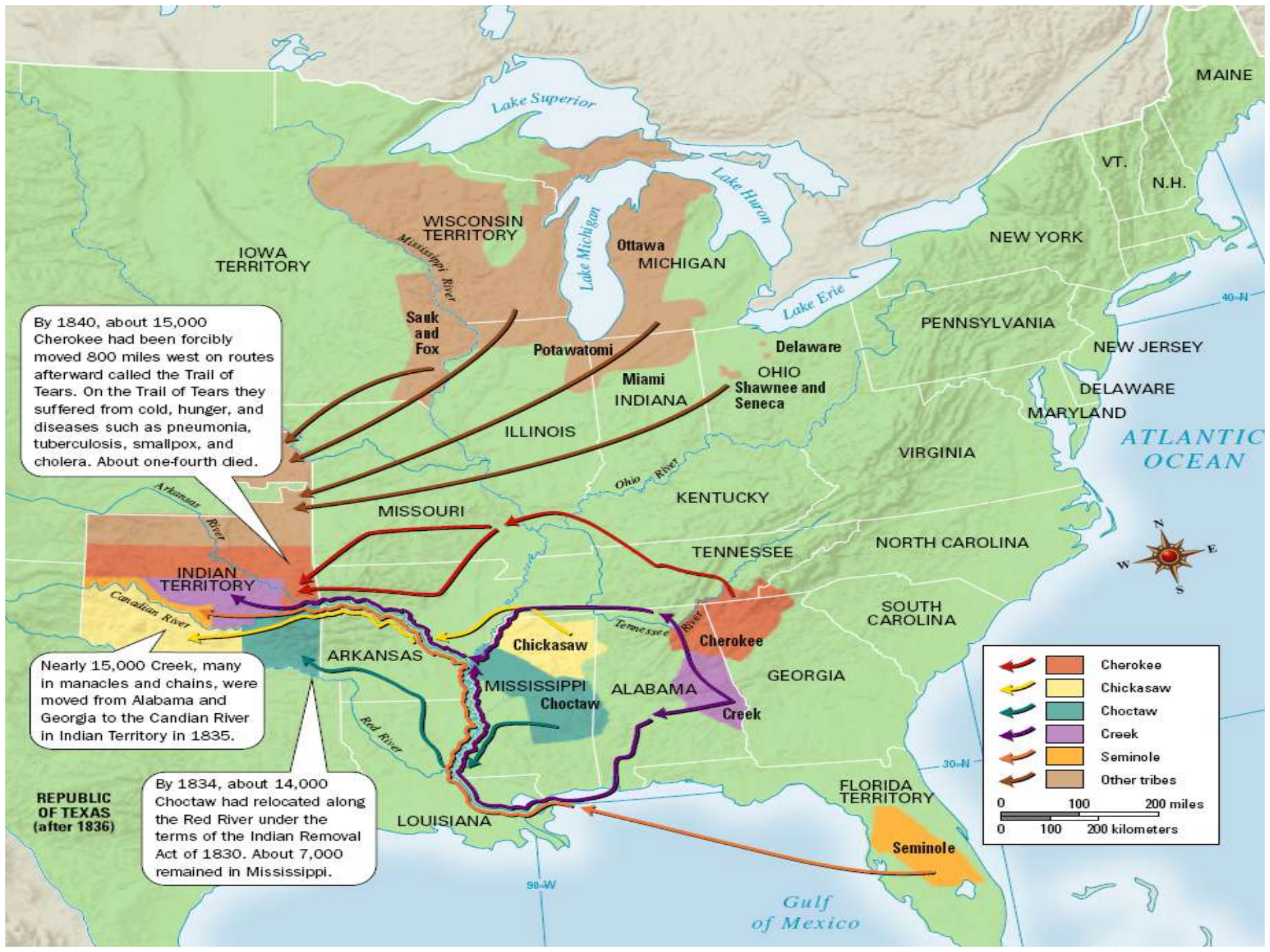
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831): John Marshall

- The Court ruled that the state of Georgia could not seize the lands of a "domestic, dependent nation" which possessed some sovereignty. The Cherokees were NOT a foreign nation as described in the Constitution.
- "The conditions of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any two people in existence," Chief Justice John Marshall wrote, "their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian. (they were a) domestic dependent nation."
- Established a "trust relationship" with the tribes directly under federal authority.

Worcester v. Georgia

(1832): John Marshall

- Established tribal autonomy (self-governing state, community, or group within their boundaries),
- The tribes were “distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries within which their authority is exclusive (private).”
- The **Court ruled** that the laws of Georgia had not force within the territorial boundaries of the Cherokee Nation.



By 1840, about 15,000 Cherokee had been forcibly moved 800 miles west on routes afterward called the Trail of Tears. On the Trail of Tears they suffered from cold, hunger, and diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, smallpox, and cholera. About one-fourth died.

Nearly 15,000 Creek, many in manacles and chains, were moved from Alabama and Georgia to the Canadian River in Indian Territory in 1835.

By 1834, about 14,000 Choctaw had relocated along the Red River under the terms of the Indian Removal Act of 1830. About 7,000 remained in Mississippi.

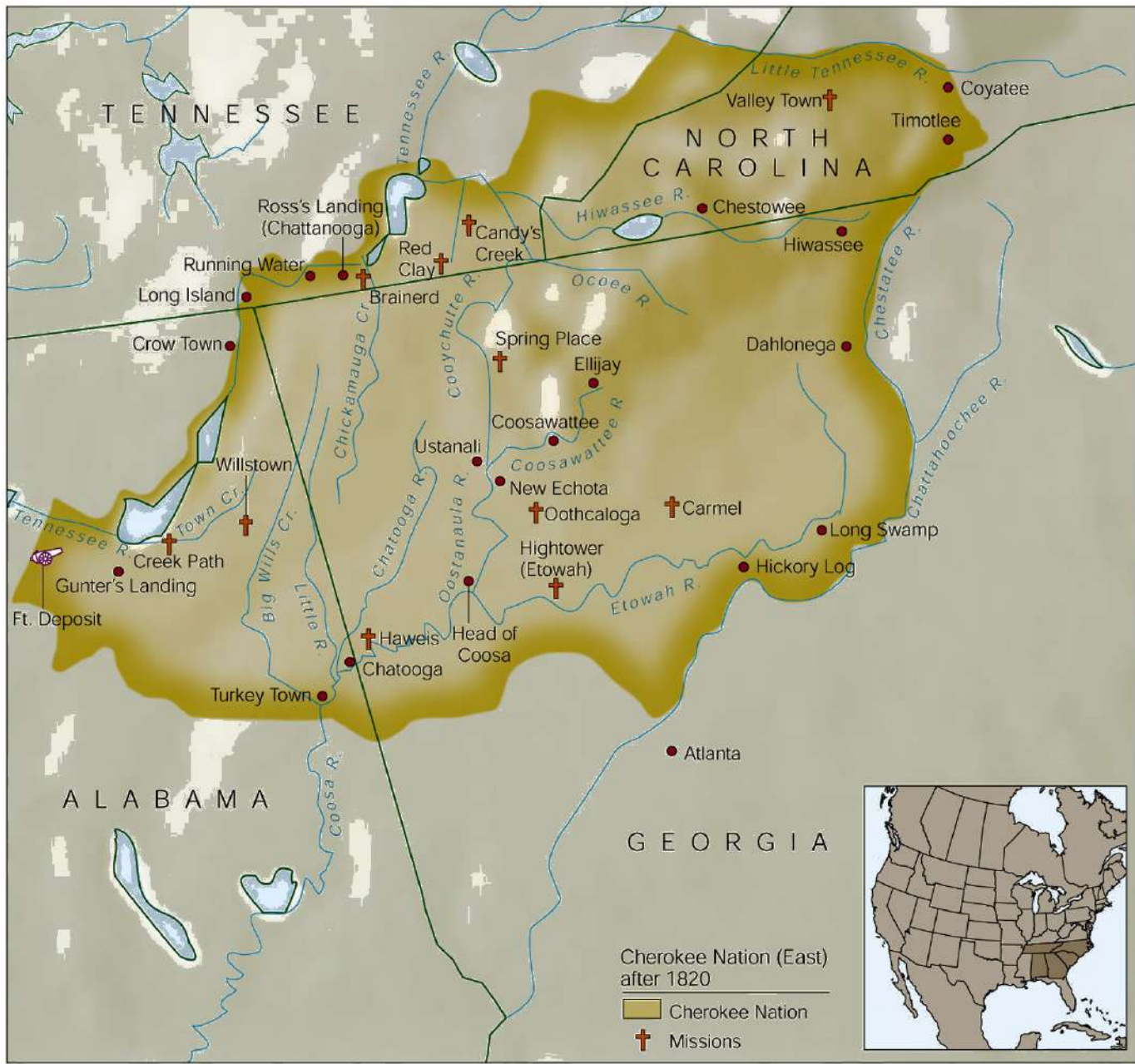
| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| | | Cherokee |
| | | Chickasaw |
| | | Choctaw |
| | | Creek |
| | | Seminole |
| | | Other tribes |

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

TRAIL OF TEARS

Division in the Cherokee Nation

- Cherokee went from being a peaceful nation to a group of people who were divided.
- Some Cherokee in cooperation with the US government illegally signed the Treaty of New Echota
 - US government would give land and goods to the Cherokee who left their land peacefully.
- Georgia and the U.S. government used the treaty as justification to force almost all of the 17,000 Cherokees from their southeastern homeland.





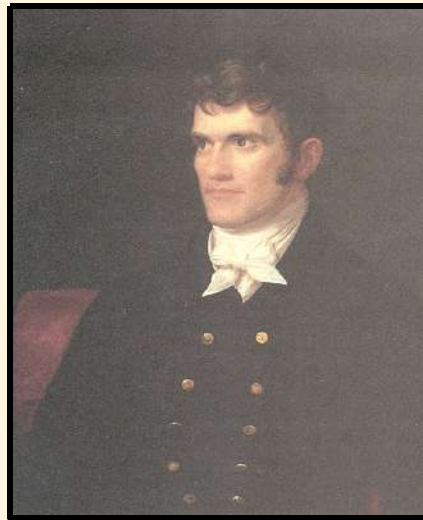
Trial of tears



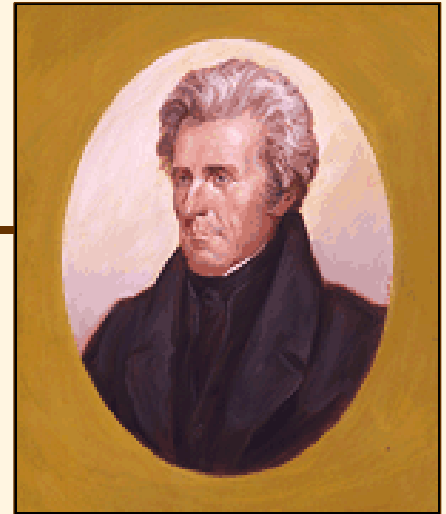
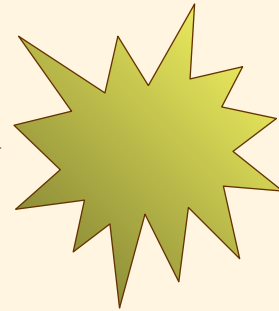


The Tariff and Nullification Issue

NULLIFICATION CRISIS



John C. Calhoun,
former VP under
Jackson, US
Senator from
South Carolina



President
Jackson

1830

Webster:

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

Jackson:

Our Federal Union – it must be preserved.

Calhoun:

The Union, next to our liberty, most dear.

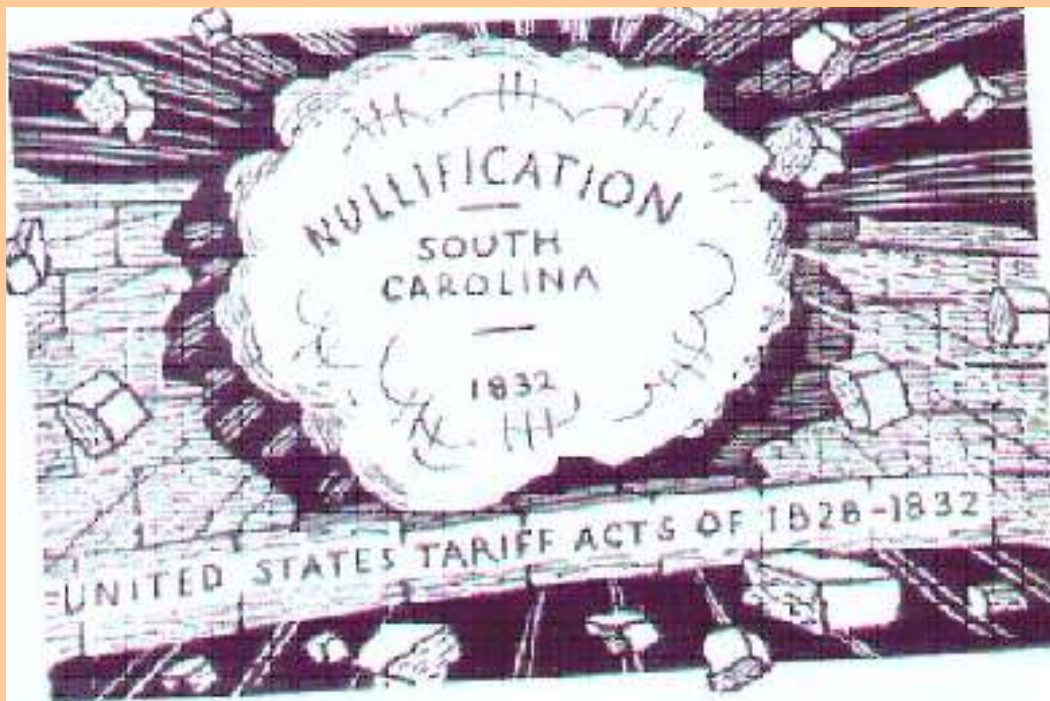


1832 Tariff Conflict

- 1828 --> **“Tariff of Abomination”**
Tariff of 1828
- 1832 --> new tariff
- South Carolina’s reaction?
- Jackson’s response?
- Clay’s **“Compromise”** Tariff?



NULLIFICATION CRISIS



Tariff of 1828

The constitutional doctrine of implied powers was used to justify higher protective tariffs

- Protective tariff would be raised to 45% on a dollar....
- South upset with this b/c they saw the US Govt. favoring the North and industry...
- Feared the US Govt. would take away slavery



JACKSON VS CALHOUN



- John C. Calhoun, resigns as VP because of the Eaton Affair and Tariff of 1828
- **Tariff of Abomination**
- Calhoun becomes a US Senator from South Carolina and defends slavery and state's rights.
- Calhoun threatened secession (leaving the US) if tariff was not lowered.
- Calhoun believed in the doctrine of nullification or each state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or to declare it null and void
- South Carolina Exposition---Compact theory



JACKSON VS CALHOUN



- Jackson persuaded Congress to pass a Force Bill giving the president authority to take military action in SC
- Jackson issued a Proclamation to the People of SC stating that nullification and disunion were treason
 - Jackson also suggested that Congress lower the tariff



JACKSON VS CALHOUN



The Nullification Crisis

- **Compromise of 1833**
 - Henry Clay proposes a compromise
 - Tariffs were gradually lowered---25% over 10 years
 - South Carolina dropped nullification
 - South lost its dominance to North and West
 - Jackson preserved the Union
- **Southerners believed they were becoming a permanent minority**
 - As that feeling of isolation grew, it was not nullification but the threat of secession that ultimately became the South's primary weapon.





Renewing the Charter of the 1st National Bank

THE BANK WAR

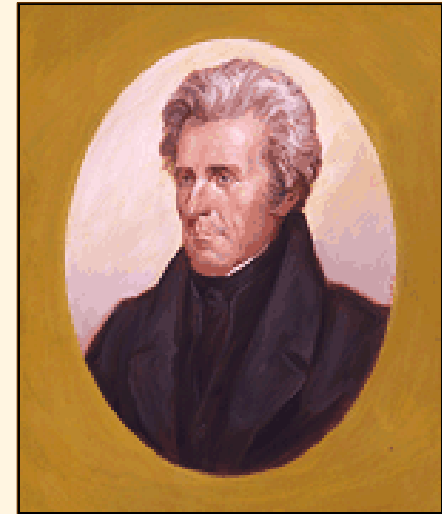
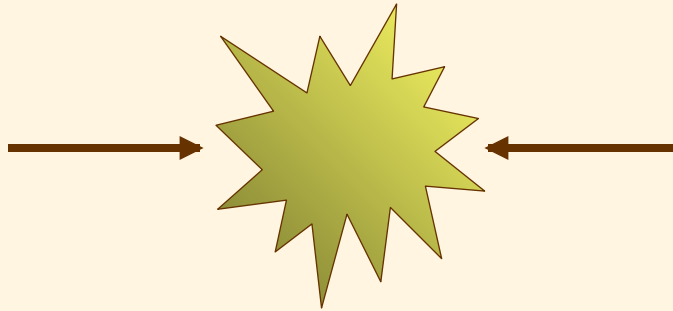


The Bank of the United States, although privately owned, received federal deposits and attempted to serve a public purpose by cushioning the ups and downs of the national economy

The National Bank Debate



**Nicholas
Biddle**



**President
Jackson**

THE BANK WAR



Biddle v Jackson

- Jackson believed BUS was too powerful because it was privately owned.
 - Considered it unconstitutional regardless of Marshall's *McCulloch vs. Maryland*

- Should be controlled more by government and the people because it was corrupt.
- Nicholas Biddle, President of the BUS, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster supported the BUS

THE BANK WAR

Jackson believed that the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional



- In 1832, an election year, Henry Clay decided to challenge Jackson on the bank issue by persuading a majority in Congress to pass a bank recharter bill
- Jackson vetoed this bill

The Cartoon from the 1832 presidential cartoon depicts Jackson as a cat with “Veto” written on his tail clearing Uncle Sam’s barn of bank and clay rats

KING ANDREW

BORN TO COMMAND.



KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

- The Bank War inspired numerous cartoons.

- Opponents referred to him as King Andrew because he used the veto more than any president to that time.....12 times

- Destroyed the **BUS** in 1832 with the veto.

Picture shows President Jackson holding a veto in his left hand and scepter in his right. US Constitution is torn up and Jackson is standing on it...



THE BANK WAR

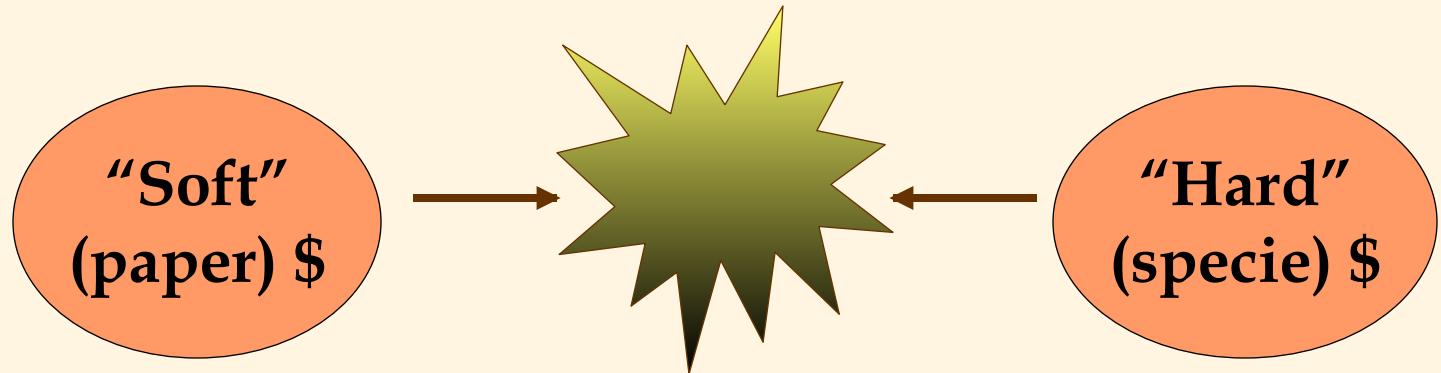


The 1832 Election

| | Electoral Vote | | Popular Vote | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Jackson (Democratic) | 219 | 76 | 701,780 | 54 |
| Clay (National Republican) | 49 | 17 | 484,205 | 38 |
| Wirt (Anti-Masonic) | 7 | 2.4 | 100,715 | 8 |
| Floyd (Independent Democrat) | 11 | 3.8 | ----- | --- |

- An overwhelming majority of voters approved of Jackson's veto
- Jackson won reelection with more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the electoral vote

Opposition to the 2nd B.U.S.



- ❖ state bankers felt it restrained their banks from issuing bank notes freely.
- ❖ supported rapid economic growth & speculation.

- ❖ felt that coin was the only safe currency.
- ❖ didn't like any bank that issued bank notes.
- ❖ suspicious of expansion & speculation.

The “Monster” Is Destroyed!

- ❖ “pet banks” or wildcat banks
- ❖ 1832: Jackson vetoed the extension of the 2nd National Bank of the United States.
- ❖ 1836: the charter expired.
- ❖ 1841: the bank went bankrupt!



The Specie Circular (1936)

- ❖ “wildcat banks.”
- ❖ buy future federal land only with gold or silver.
- ❖ Jackson’s goal?





Results of the Specie Circular

- ❖ Banknotes lose their value.
- ❖ Land sales plummeted.
- ❖ Credit not available.
- ❖ Businesses began to fail.
- ❖ Unemployment rose.



The Panic of 1837!

JACKSON'S LEGACY

Accomplishments

- **Enlarged the power of the presidency**
 - “The President is the direct representative of the American people”
 - Only responsible to the people, not Congress
- **Converted the veto into an effective presidential power**
 - The veto would help presidents shape legislation in Congress
- **Political parties seen as a positive good**

JACKSON'S LEGACY

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Grew out of the rich soil of Jeffersonian republicanism

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

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

WHIGS

1. Strong national govt.
2. Favored the BUS, protective tariffs, internal improvements, industry, public schools and moral reforms such as prohibition of liquor and abolition of slavery.
3. Best and privileged run the govt.

DEMOCRATS

1. Believed in state's rights and federal restraint in economic and social affairs.
2. Liberty of the individual and were fiercely on guard against the inroads of privilege into the government. Pro-slavery
3. Protected the common man....

JACKSON'S LEGACY

Failures

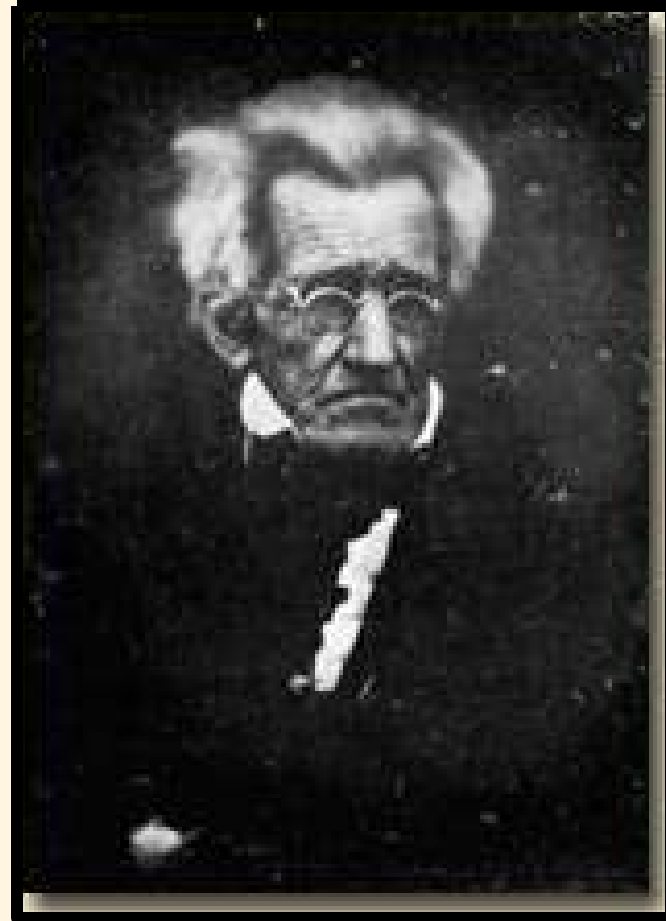
- **Growing social stratification**
 - Gap between rich and poor visibly widened
- **Jackson's financial policies and lack of a national bank helped lead to the Panic of 1837, which was a serious depression that lasted until 1843**

Andrew Jackson in Retirement



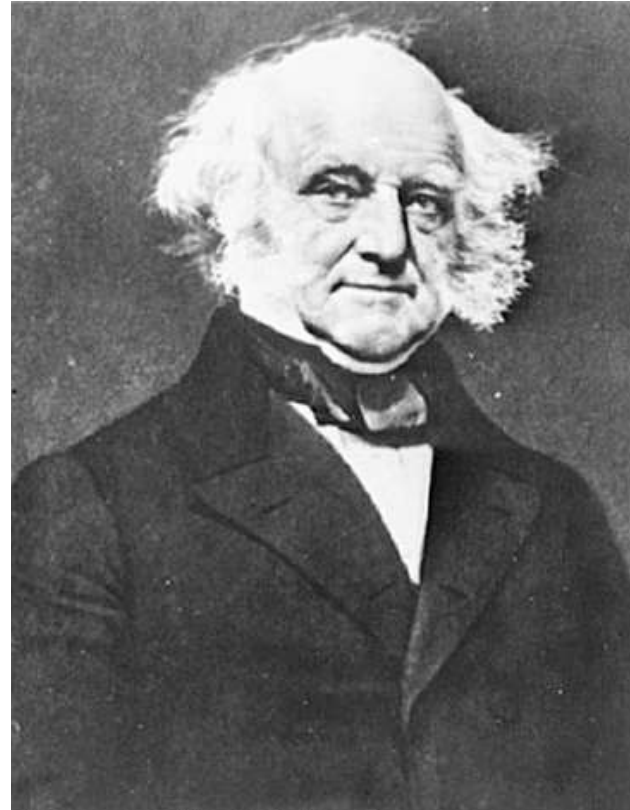
Photo of Andrew Jackson in 1844

(one year before his death)



1767 - 1845

The Presidency of Martin Van Buren

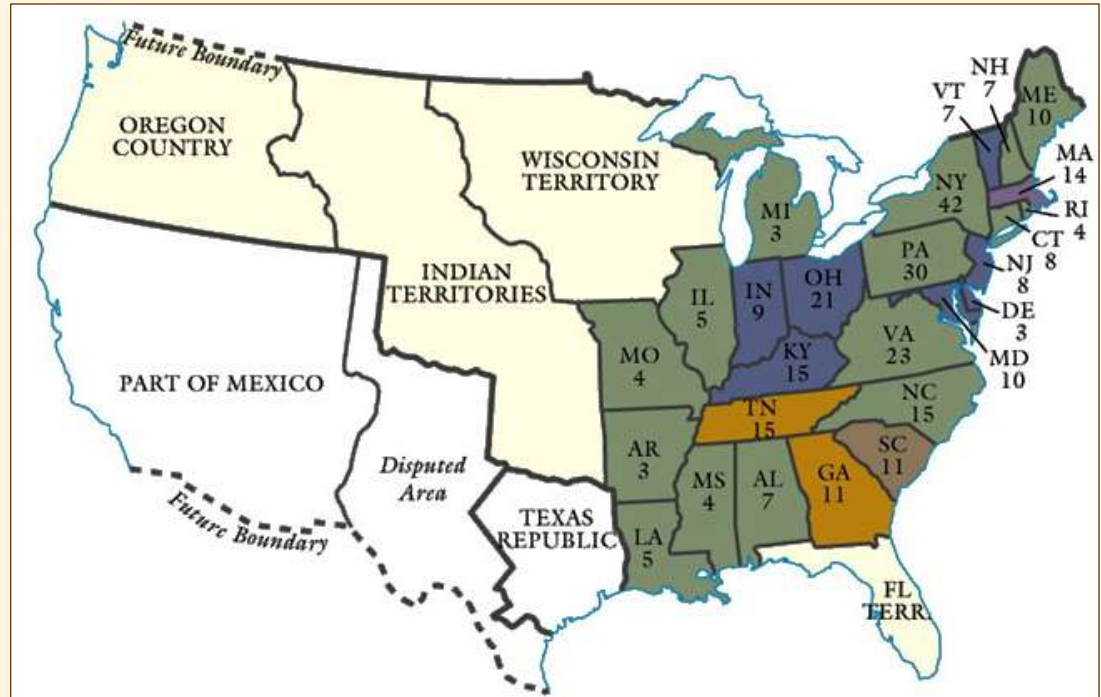







The 1836 Election Results



Martin Van Buren

“Old Kinderhook”
[O. K.]

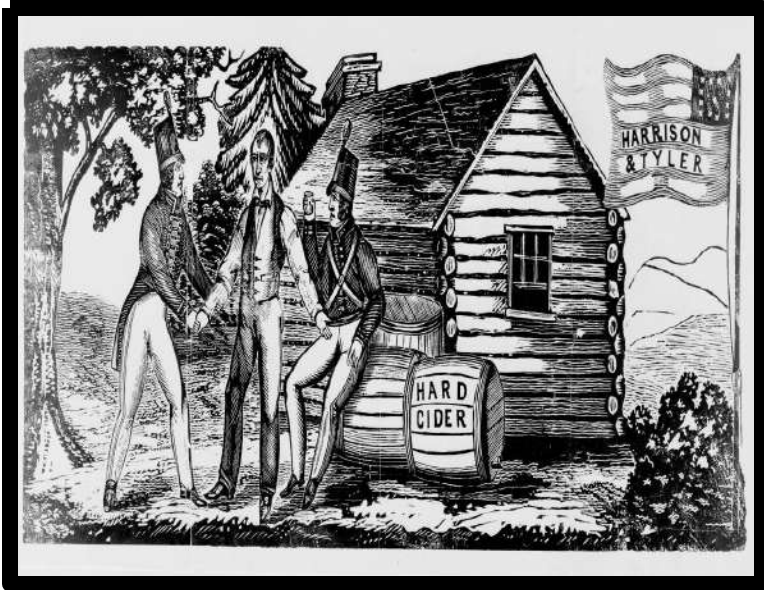


| | Electoral Vote | | Popular Vote | |
|---|----------------|------|--------------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
|  Van Buren (Democrat) | 170 | 57.8 | 764,176 | 51 |
|  Harrison (Whig) | 73 | 24.8 | 550,816 | 36 |
|  White (Whig) | 26 | 8.8 | 146,107 | 10 |
|  Webster (Whig) | 14 | 4.8 | 41,201 | 3 |
|  Mangum (Independent Democrat) | 11 | 3.7 | ----- | --- |

The Presidency of Martin Van Buren

- V.P. Martin Van Buren wins in 1836
- Van Buren did not appeal to the common people
- Panic of 1837
 - Blamed on the Democrats
 - “Van Ruin’s” Depression
- **“Divorce Bill”**
 - separating the bank from the government and storing money in some of the vaults of the larger American cities,
 - thus keeping the money safe but also unavailable that advocated the **independent treasury**, and in 1840, it was passed.
- Independent treasury

Election of 1840



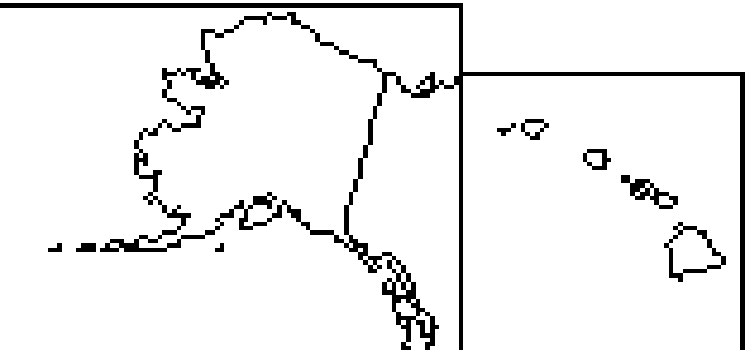
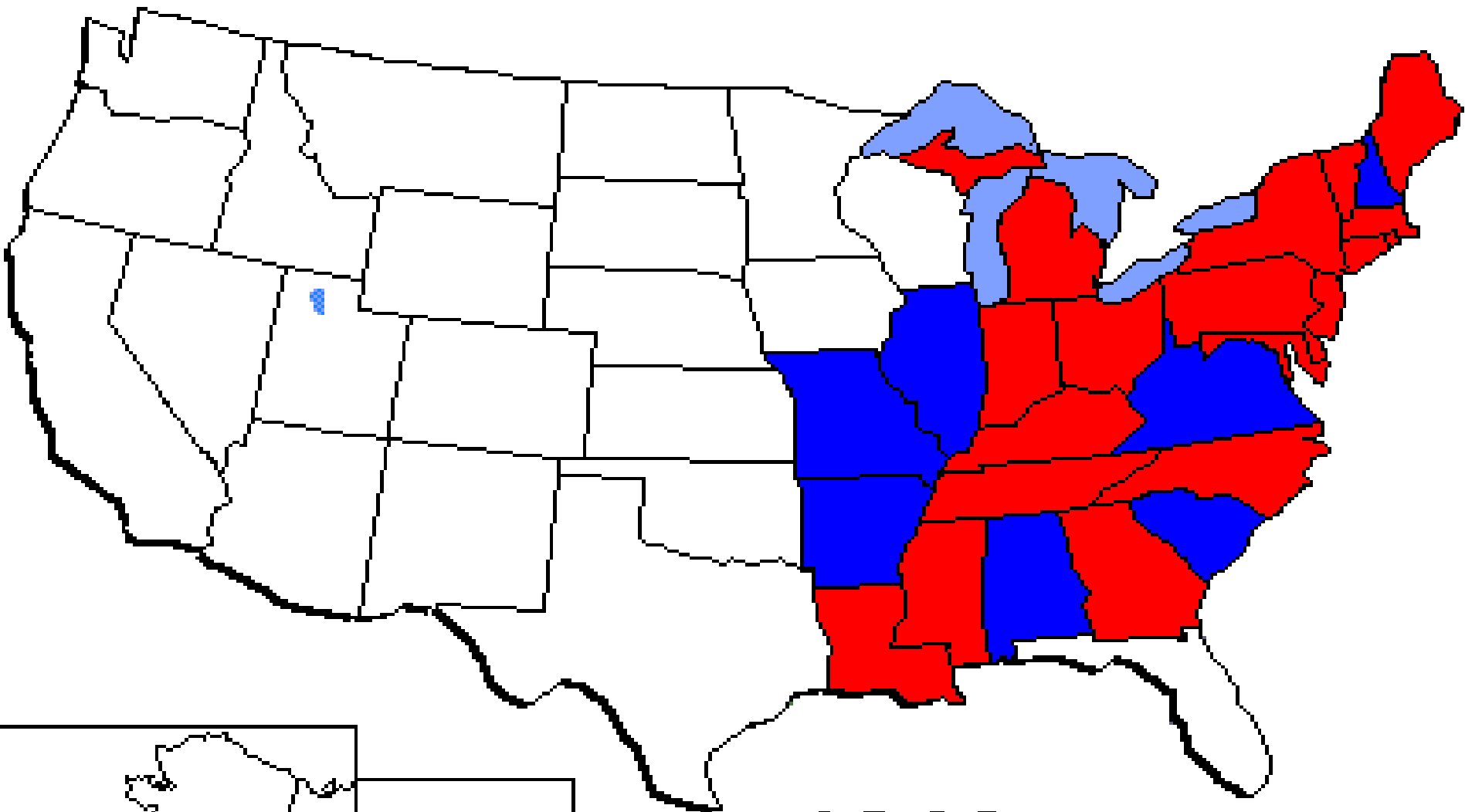
- “Log Cabin and Hard Cider”
 - William Henry Harrison (Whig)
 - “Tippecanoe and Tyler too”
 - “Van! Van! Is a Used-up Man!”
 - The Whigs’ Triumph

Election of 1840



A HARD ROAD TO HOE!

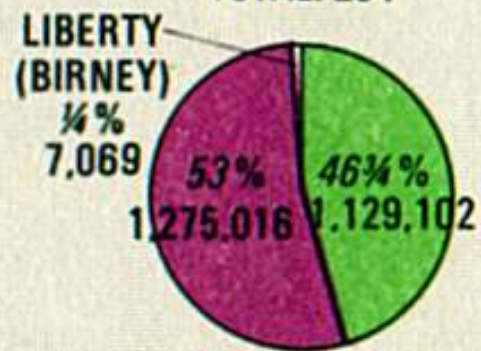
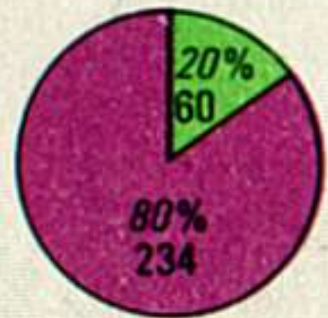
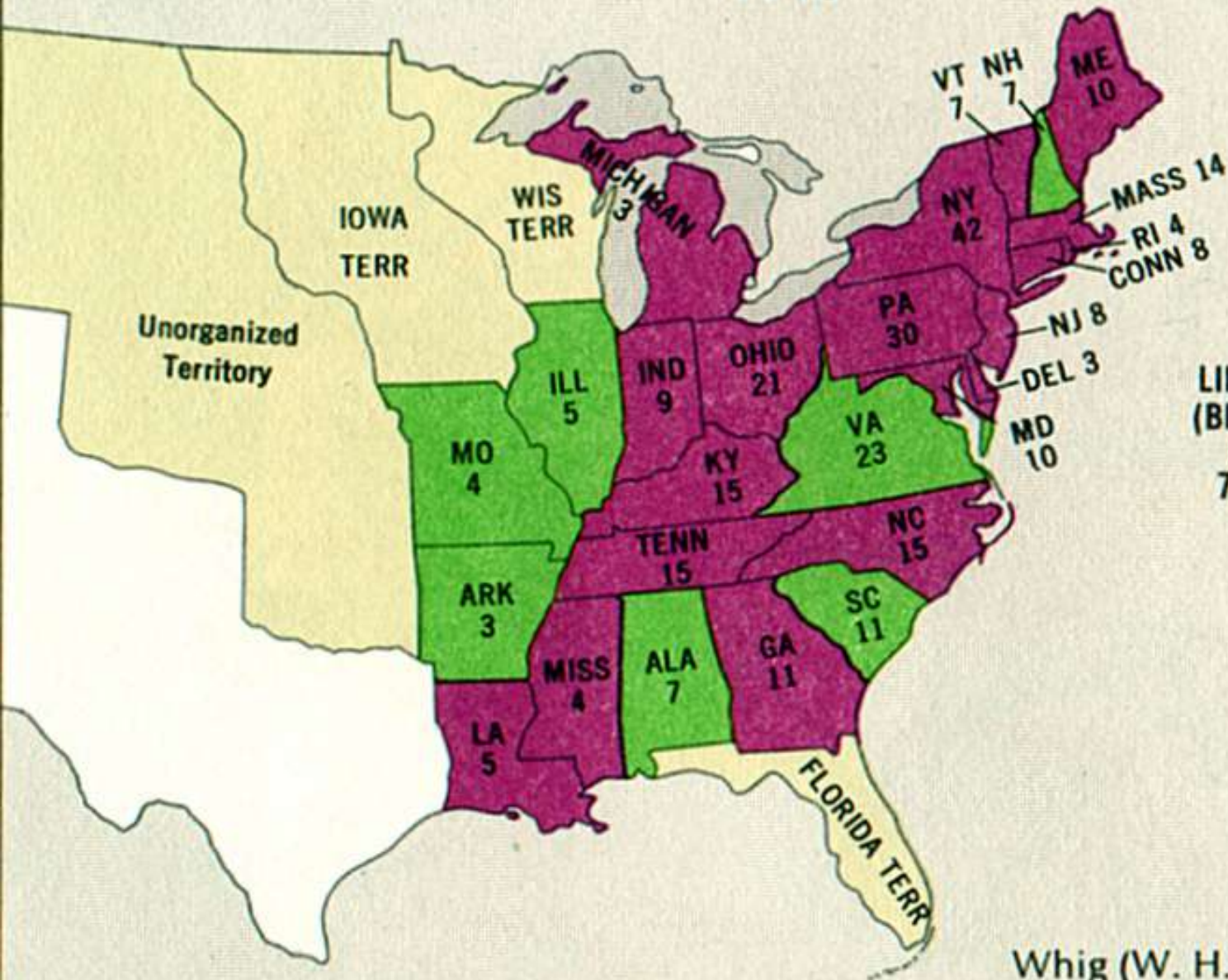
Or, the White House Turnpike, macadamized by the North Benders.



1840

| | <u>E</u> | <u>P</u> |
|--|----------|----------|
| ■ Demo. M. Van Buren | 60 | 47% |
| ■ Whig W. H. Harrison | 234 | 53% |

1840



Territories

Whig (W. H. Harrison)

Democratic (Van Buren)

