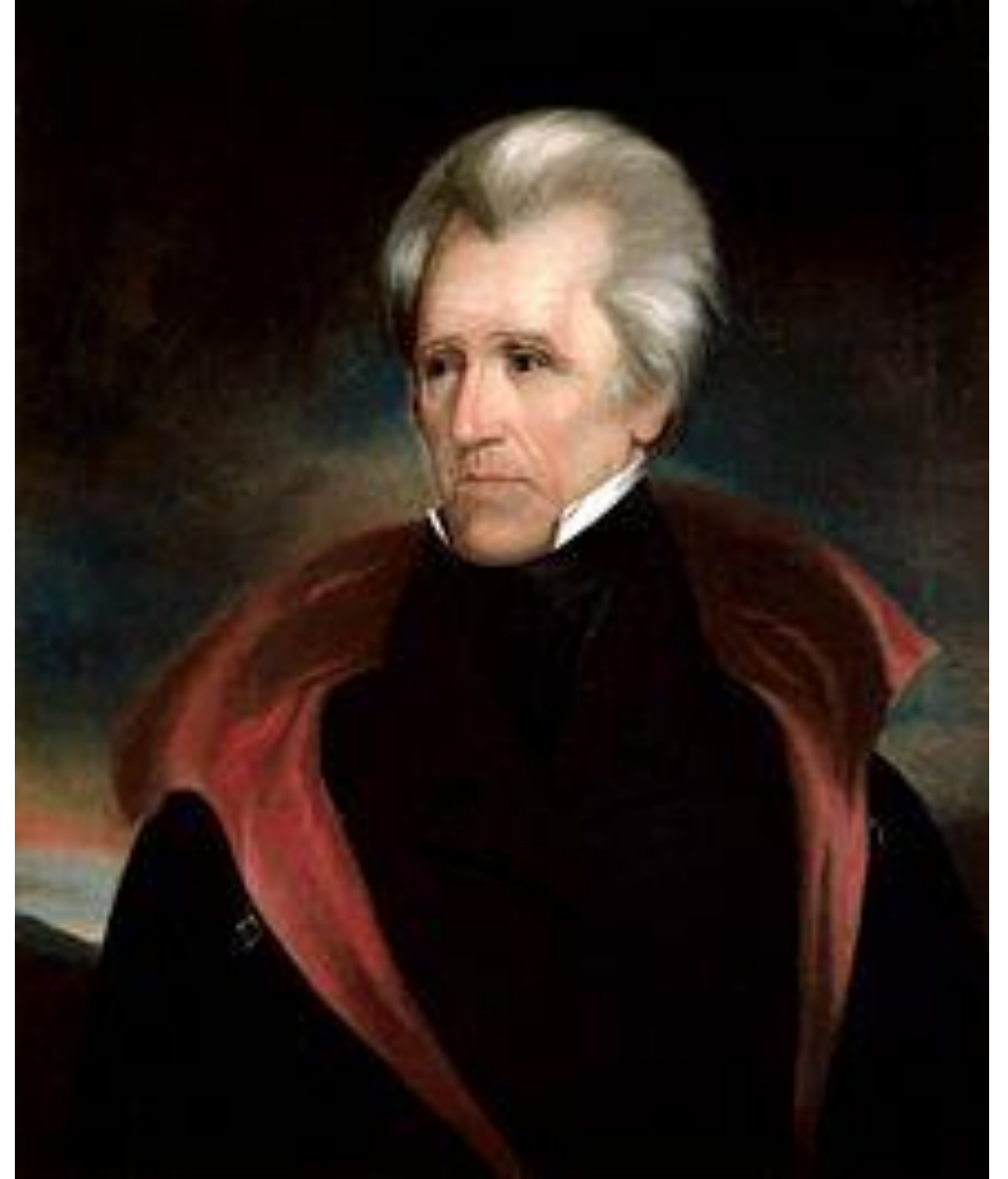


Presentation on
Andrew Jackson:
Seventh President of the
United States, from 1829 to 1837

Presentation by
James L. Jacobson
for Fall Semester
Cincinnati OLLI
on November 5, 2024

as of 11-5-24f Meacham/ Brand video at slide 131

(Portrait to the right by Ralph
Eleaser Whiteside Earl, 1835,
from Wikipedia)

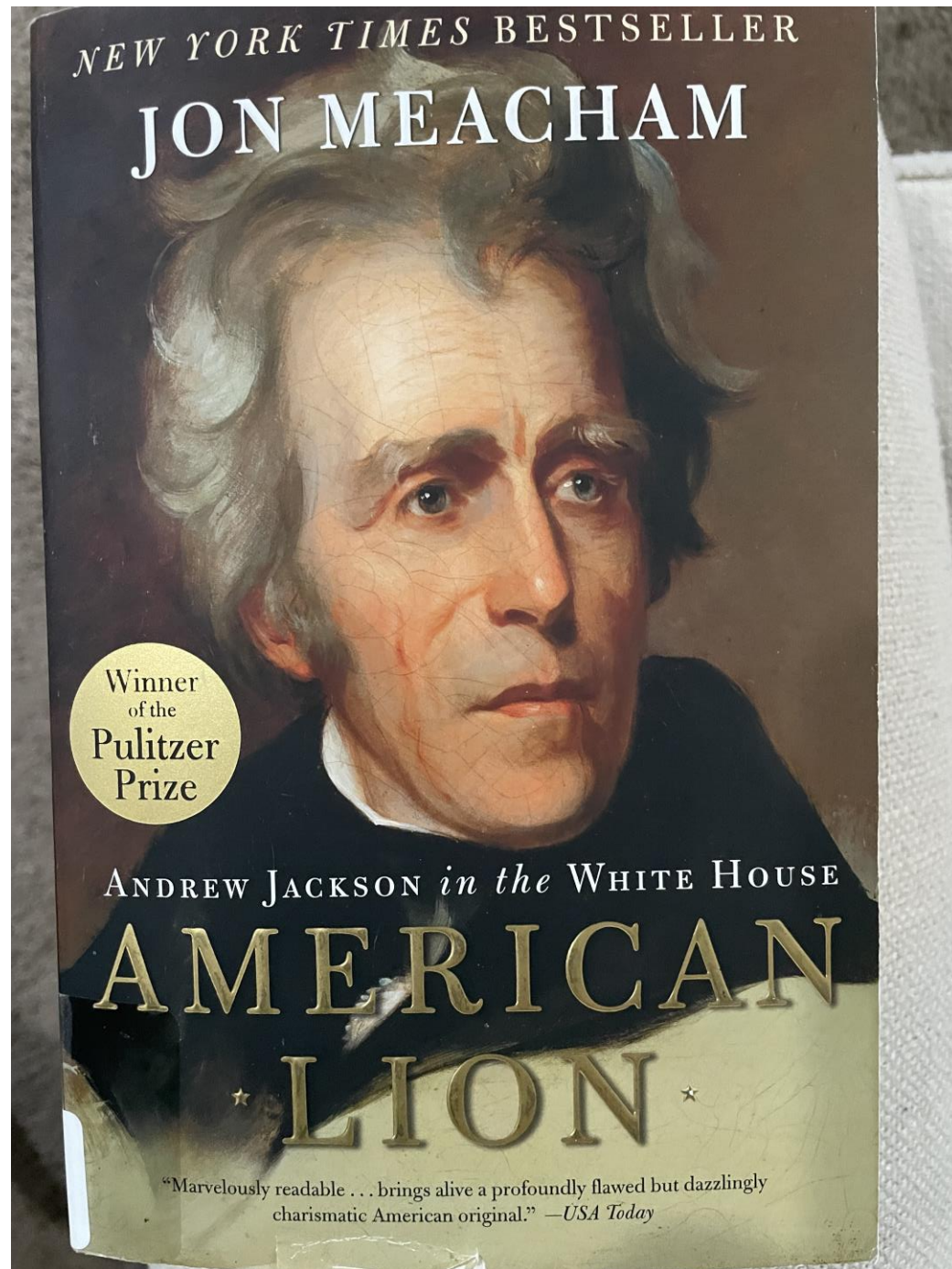


Reference Materials used in Preparation of this Presentation

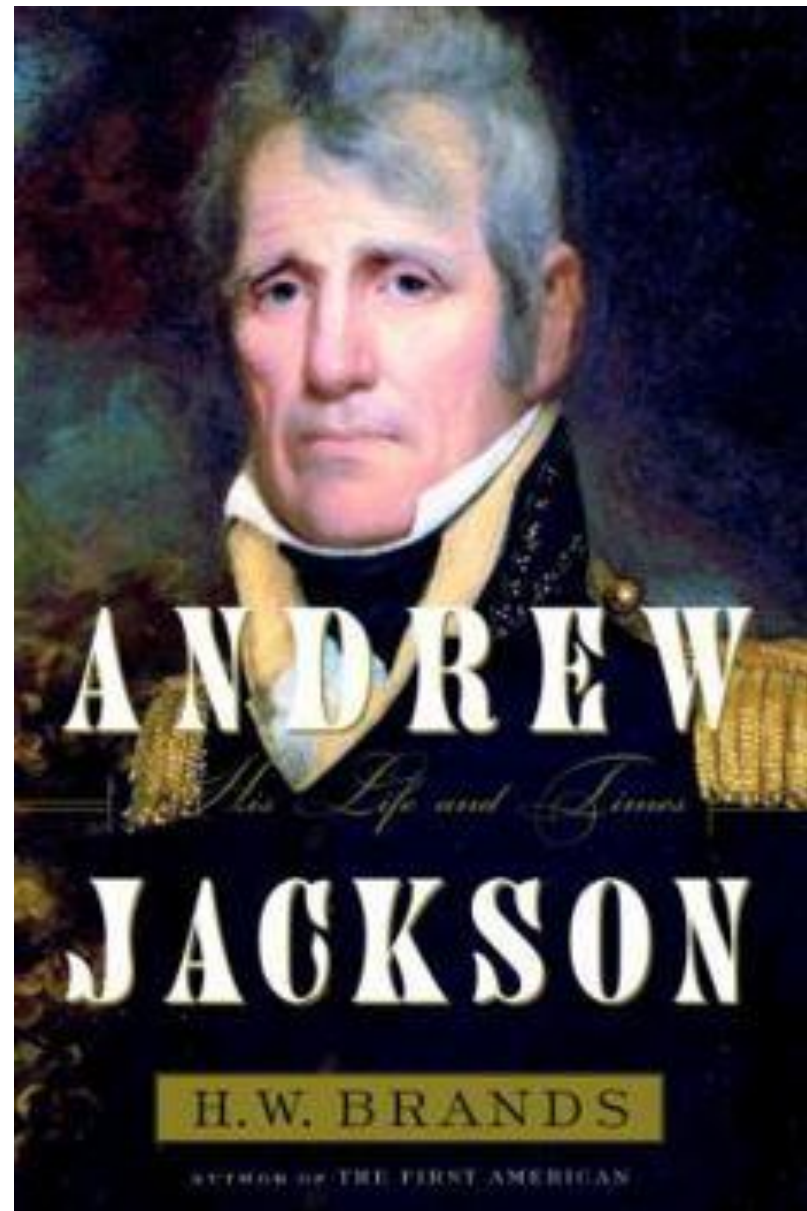
- Most of the historical information came from Wikipedia.
- Some information came from the Library of Congress online information- Collection of Andrew Jackson Papers...
- Jon Meacham's book, "The American Lion" and from You Tube interviews of Jon Meacham in 2008 at the National Constitution Center, etc. about Andrew Jackson and "The American Lion" and other You Tube videos with Meacham and others.
- You Tube video of Meacham and Henry W. Brand, professor & writer.
- Information online at the website of The Hermitage- "thehermitage.com"
- Surveys of historians, educators, etc. from c-span, Wikipedia
- Various pictures of Andrew Jackson and the Hermitage, his home near Nashville, Tennessee from the internet.

“The American Lion” by
author Jon Meacham

(Pulitzer Prize winning book)



Andrew Jackson book
by H. W. Brand



Andrew Jackson - Introduction, page 1

- Andrew Jackson lived from March 15, 1767 to June 8, 1845, and was a self made man and a very controversial person in American history.
- He was a politician, lawyer, and soldier and served as the seventh President of the United States from 1829 to 1837.
- Before becoming President, Jackson gained fame as a general in the United States Army, and was famous for his military service at the end of the War of 1812 fighting the British in The Battle of New Orleans.
- Jackson also served briefly in the Senate and the House of Representatives from Tennessee and also served as a justice on the Tennessee Supreme Court from 1798 until 1804.
- He also became a wealthy slave owning planter.
- Jackson supported western expansion in the United States and fought in many wars against native Indians.

Andrew Jackson - Introduction, page 2

- Jackson expressed his strong political beliefs to support and advance the rights of the "common man" against a "corrupt aristocracy" and to preserve the Union.
- Jackson suffered many significant traumatic, difficult situations in his early life which greatly affected his personality.
- As an adult, Jackson was 6 foot 1 inch tall and weighed about 135 lbs.
- I will try to provide factual information to show Jackson's character traits and actions, both good and bad, and his personal, business and political accomplishments and faults in his life. I only have 1 hour and 15 minutes to present, so I cannot cover all relevant details. I will present important matters in his life and the issues important to Americans in 1820-1840. I will present opinions of two very reputable historians to help put Jackson's historical significance into perspective. Please ask questions as I go- I am glad to answer if time allows.

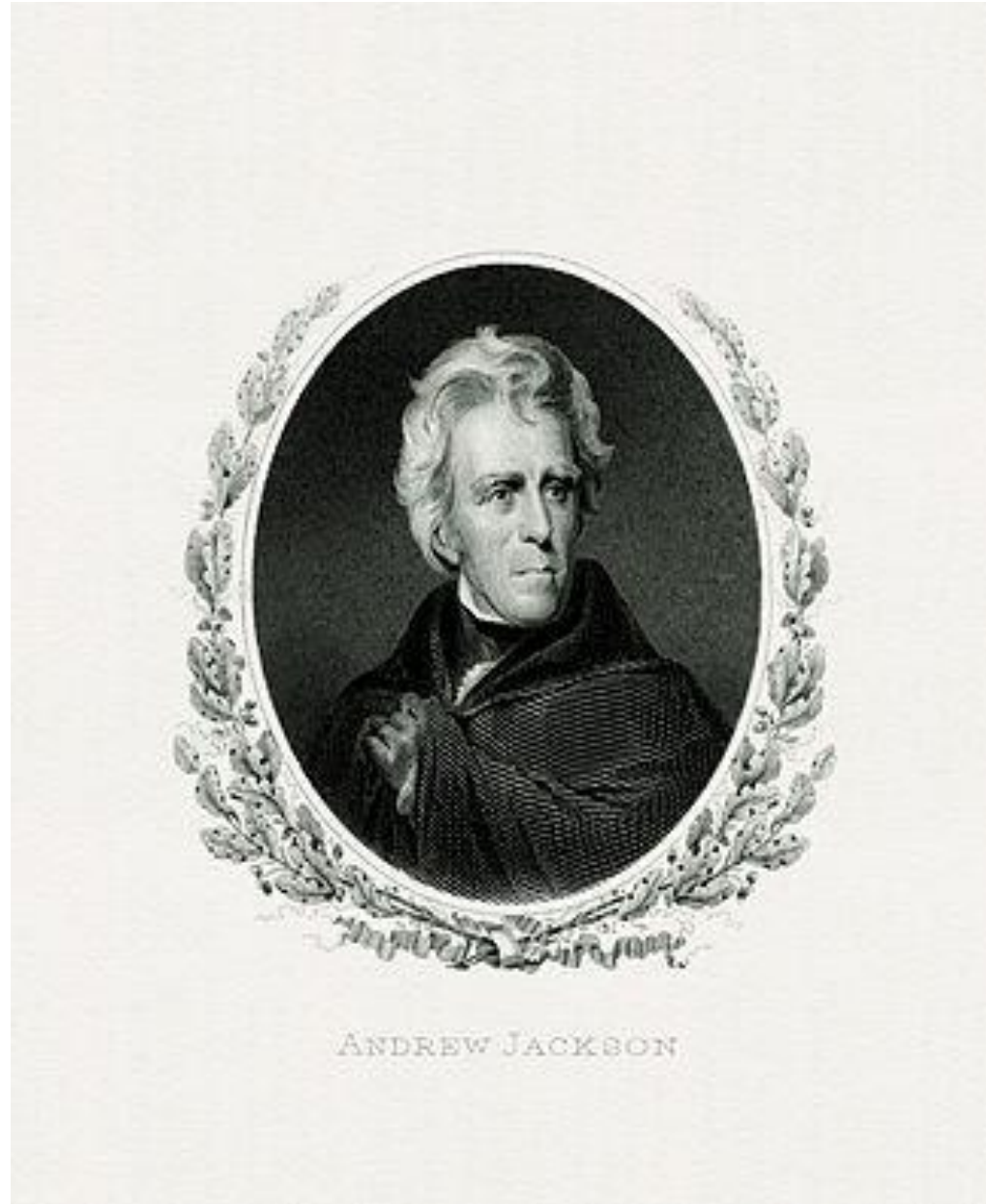
Portrait of Andrew Jackson by Ralph E. W. Earl, c. 1837



General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, by Thomas Sully, in 1845, from an earlier portrait in 1824, from Wikipedia



Andrew Jackson - engraving, from Wikipedia



Andrew Jackson portrait, from Wikipedia



Andrew Jackson portrait on the Twenty dollar bill (since 1928)

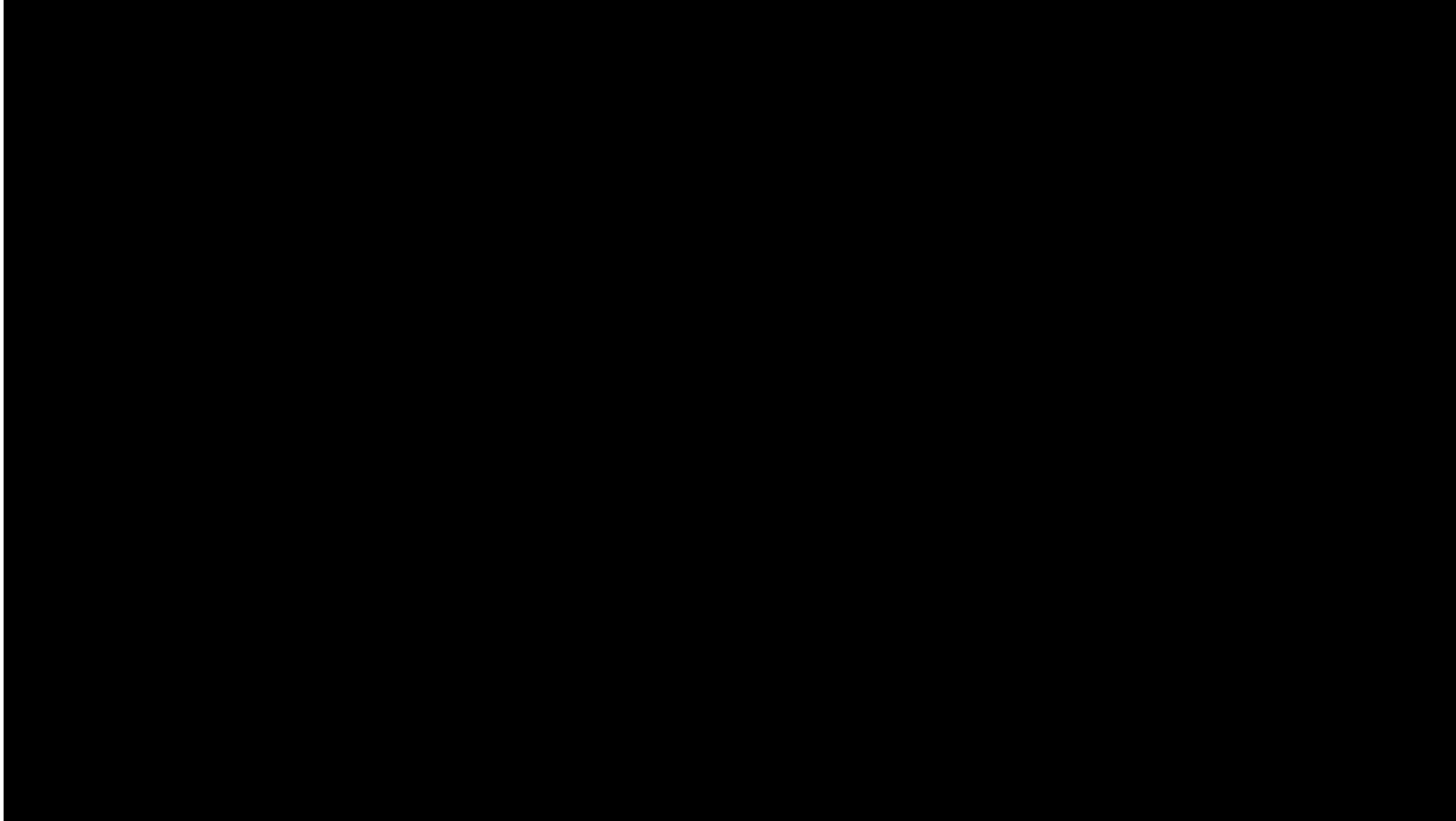


Statue of Andrew Jackson at Jackson County Courthouse, Kansas City,
Missouri, commissioned by Judge Harry S. Truman



Short Summary of Andrew Jackson's historical importance

Video 1 (about 3.5 minutes long)



Short Summary of Andrew Jackson's historical importance

Video 2 (about 5.5 minutes)



Andrew Jackson - Early Life, page 1

- Jackson's Scottish-Irish parents immigrated to America in 1765 with their two children, Hugh and Robert, ending up in the Carolinas. Jackson was born about two years later, on March 15, 1767. His father, Andrew Jackson, died in a logging accident a few weeks before Andrew was born, causing his mother, Elizabeth, and Andrew and his two older brothers to move in with Jackson's aunt and uncle.
- During the American Revolutionary War, his oldest brother died in 1779. The mother encouraged her children Andrew and Robert to be involved with the American militia, and they assisted the Carolina militia as couriers.
- Both brothers were captured by the British in April, 1781. Both brothers refused to clean a British officer's boots and were hit with the officer's sword. This incident resulted in physical and emotional scars to Andrew and a lifelong intense hatred for the British.

Andrew Jackson - Early Life, page 2

- Jackson and his brother were held as prisoners and developed small pox. His mother, Elizabeth, secured their release, but Robert died soon later and Jackson became very sick, near death. Jackson's mother died in 1781 from illness, and Jackson was left with no parents and no brothers alive at 14 years old. He blamed the British for his mother's and brothers' deaths.
- Jackson had only a sporadic education and worked various jobs until 1784.

Andrew Jackson - Early Adult Life, page 1

- Jackson moved to a different area of North Carolina in 1784 and studied law under an attorney. Through his legal studies and connections, Jackson was admitted to the legal bar in September, 1787. Soon thereafter, he was appointed as a prosecutor in the Western District of North Carolina, which later became the State of Tennessee. In 1788, Jackson challenged a fellow attorney who he felt had insulted him to a duel. Both agreed to shoot in the air and no one was hurt.
- In 1788, Jackson moved to the small frontier town of Nashville. Jackson met a lady named Rachel Donelson Robard, who had separated from her abusive husband. Thinking her divorce was final, Jackson married Rachel. Later, they discovered the divorce was not final. Jackson marrying a married woman became a big political issue. Once the divorce was final, Jackson married Rachel in 1794.

Andrew Jackson - Early Adult Life, page 2

- Jackson, like others at the time, became involved with partners in land claims/ sales involving area which was designated as Indian territory which was, by treaty, intended to be for the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians. Jackson was one of the three original founders of Memphis, Tennessee.
- In Nashville, Jackson became involved with a powerful man who was friendly with his wife's family. In 1791, Jackson became an attorney general.
- Jackson was elected as a delegate to the Tennessee constitutional convention in 1796, and Tennessee achieved statehood later that year. Jackson was then elected its only U.S. Representative, as a member of the Democratic-Republican Party (the main political party in Tennessee at that time). In 1797, Jackson was elected by the Tennessee legislature as U.S. Senator.

Andrew Jackson - Early Adult Life, page 3

- The Democratic-Republican Party opposed many actions/policies of the Washington and Adams administration. Thomas Jefferson was the first President who was a member of the Democratic-Republican Party. Jackson did not like being United States Senator and resigned in 1798, the year after his appointment.
- Jackson returned to Tennessee and was appointed as a judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court, and had a good reputation as a fair and honest judge. Jackson also became involved in the Tennessee militia, and in 1802 he became the major general (commander) of the militia. Jackson resigned his judgeship position in 1804. Some biographers believe that he resigned as he had made some bad land investments and may have wanted to devote more time to his business interests and grow his assets.

Andrew Jackson - Land Speculation and Planting Career, page 1

- In 1803, Jackson built his home and the first general store in Gallatin, Tennessee.
- In 1804, Jackson bought about six hundred forty acres of land near Nashville which is referred to as The Hermitage. He later acquired more acres, which eventually would total about one thousand fifty acres. Jackson owned slaves and his main crop was cotton. He started with nine slaves, had about forty-four slaves by 1820, and about one hundred fifty at his death. He also was a co-owner with his son, Andrew Jackson, Jr. of a plantation and slaves in Mississippi. Jackson became wealthy from land speculation and plantation ownership.
- In May 1806, Jackson fought a duel with Charles Dickinson. Their dispute started over payments for a forfeited horse race, and escalated for six months until they agreed to the duel.

Andrew Jackson - Land Speculation and Planting Career, page 2

- Dickinson fired first. The bullet hit Jackson in the chest, but shattered against his breastbone. He returned fire and killed Dickinson.
- The bullet in Jackson's body shot by Dickinson was close to his heart and could not be removed. Somehow, Jackson survived his wound. Jackson lived with that bullet for almost forty more years, which caused him continuing serious pain. This was probably another cause of Jackson's anger and overly tough personality.
- Jackson's reputation was tarnished as a result of this duel and he became a social outcast by many in the area, viewed as violent and vengeful.
- Never being a man to apologize or back down, Jackson looked for ways to move forward in his life and continue to make his mark in the world.

Andrew Jackson - Aaron Burr Interaction, page 1

- An interesting interaction involved Aaron Burr, who had killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel in 1804. In 1805, Burr came to Tennessee and, among other stops, stayed at The Hermitage with Jackson. Burr was promoting a military campaign against the Spanish in Florida and other areas in the West. People in Tennessee, as well as other portions of the western United States frontier at this time, supported military action against native American Indians and the Spanish (who had stirred up Indian raids), to protect their settlements against attacks. Thus, Burr's proposals were very popular in Tennessee and other places on the frontier.
- While Jackson was initially receptive to Burr's plans, Jackson heard that Burr was planning to attack New Orleans (part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803) and may try to establish a new separate country that Burr would be in charge of.

Andrew Jackson - Aaron Burr Interaction, page 2

- Jackson then wrote President Thomas Jefferson and other politicians with a warning about this project by Burr. President Jefferson, a political opponent of Burr, commenced treason charges against Burr and others. Burr was tried for treason, but was not convicted. Because of Jackson's actions to warn Jefferson and others, Jackson was not implicated.

Andrew Jackson - Adopted Children, Guardianships, etc., page 1

- In 1808, the Jacksons adopted one of the infant twins of Rachel's brother, Severn Donaldson, after Severn's death, and named him Andrew Jackson, Jr. (1808-1865) and raised him as their own. His twin, Thomas Jefferson Donelson, remained close to Andrew, Jr.. When Jackson was President, Andrew, Jr. managed Jackson's home.
- In 1813, Jackson found a young Creek Indian orphan boy named Lyncoya on the battlefield, and sent him home to the Hermitage (Jackson's home) to live. He was educated along with Andrew Jackson, Jr., and died of tuberculosis in 1828.
- In 1817, the Jacksons took in Andrew Jackson Hutchings (1812-1841), the grandson of Rachel's sister and son of his former business partner, whose parents had both died by when he was five. He lived at the Hermitage and attended school with Andrew, Jr. and Lyncoya. He went to college and married the son of Jackson's good friend.

Andrew Jackson - Adopted Children, Guardianships, etc., page 2

- Jackson became guardian (court appointed after the father died) of eight children, including the sons of Rachel's brother, Samuel, when he died in 1804 - John Samuel and Andrew Jackson Donelson. Andrew Jackson Donelson (1799-1871) became Jackson's protégé and personal secretary when he was President.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Creek War, page 1

- Tensions between the United States and England became worse prior to 1812 for many reasons. On June 18, 1812, the United States Congress officially declared war on Great Britain, beginning the War of 1812. Jackson responded by sending a letter to the President, offering 2,500 volunteers. There was no quick response. The President at the time was James Madison, and Jackson had supported his opponent, James Monroe. It is uncertain as to the reason for the delay in the response to Jackson's offer.
- On November 1, 1812, Tennessee Governor Blount authorized Jackson to mobilize troops for a southern military expedition. On January 10, 1813, Jackson led an army of 2,071 volunteers (origins of the Tennessee nickname of "The Volunteer State") to New Orleans to defend the region against British and Native Indian attacks. He had been instructed to serve under General Wilkinson, who commanded Federal forces in New Orleans.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Creek War, page 2

- Lacking adequate provisions, Wilkinson ordered Jackson to halt in Natchez and await further orders. Jackson reluctantly obeyed. John Armstrong, Jr., Secretary of War, wrote Jackson on February 6, 1813, ordering him to dismiss his forces and to turn over his supplies to Wilkinson. He turned over the supplies, but marched his troops to Nashville.
- The march to Nashville was filled with agony. Many of the men had fallen ill. Jackson and his officers turned over their horses to the sick. Jackson paid for provisions for the men out of his own pocket. The soldiers began referring to their commander as "Hickory" because of his toughness, and Jackson became known as "Old Hickory". The army arrived in Nashville within about a month. Jackson's actions earned him respect and the praise from the people of Tennessee. Later, Jackson was reimbursed for the expenses he paid for the soldiers' welfare.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Creek War, page 3

- While some native American Indian tribes supported the United States during the War of 1812, many native American Indian tribes sided with the British and attacked settlers on the western frontier, which caused great fear and anger among the American settlers.
- On August 30, 1813, a group of Muscogee (or Creek) Indians called the Red Sticks (named for the color of their war paint), massacred hundreds of American militia, civilians and non-Red Stick Creek Indians at Fort Mims (about 35 miles north of present day Mobile, Alabama). The Red Sticks had broken away from other Creek Indians who wanted peace with the United States. The Red Sticks were allied with Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief who led a war against the United States, and who was allied with the British. The conflict became known as the Creek War. The Red Sticks killed about 250 militia and about 250 civilians in the massacre at Fort Mims. Men, women and children were brutally killed and many were scalped.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Creek War, page 4

- Settlers had been aware that the Spanish in Florida were supplying weapons to the Red Sticks, who were raiding settlers to prevent American expansion. The British may also have been involved in supplying weapons to the Red Sticks and encouraging Indian raids on western American settlers.
- On September 3, 1813, Jackson and his top cavalry officer, John Coffee, were involved in a brawl with two brothers named Benton in Nashville. Jackson was shot in the shoulder by one of the brothers. The wound was so serious that the doctor advised Jackson to allow him to amputate Jackson's arm, but Jackson refused. His wife, Rachel, took care of nursing Jackson back to health.
- Since the Federal military forces were involved in the War of 1812 in the east, the governments of Tennessee, Georgia and the Mississippi territory organized militia forces and worked with friendly Indians to fight the Red Sticks.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Creek War, page 5

- In October, 1813, Shawnee leader Tecumseh (allied with the British) was killed in the Battle of the Thames in Ontario, Canada, in a battle with American military forces led by William Henry Harrison.
- As the news of the massacre at Fort Mims spread across the frontier, settlers moved to towns for safety, and demanded military action against the native Indians. In October, 1813, Tennessee's governor ordered Jackson, who was still recovering from his wound to his shoulder, to wage war against the Red Stick Creek Indians.
- On October 10, 1813, Jackson set out with about 2,500 American militia to accomplish his orders. His officers and Jackson won some battles with the Red Sticks in October. In November, 1813, to exact revenge for the massacre at Fort Mims, they brutally killed many Indians they encountered. Jackson then settled into winter quarters. With some enlistments expiring and many desertions, Jackson sent some officers back to Tennessee to recruit more militia to fight.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Creek War, page 6

- In January, 1814, while marching to meet up with Georgia militia, Jackson's militia and allied Indians were attacked by a larger group of Red Sticks. Jackson repelled the attack, but was forced to withdraw to a fort and wait for more recruits. When his militia numbered over 2,000 again, Jackson marched with the Lower Creek and Cherokee Indian allies and fought the Red Stick Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend (in current Alabama) on March 17, 1814. Jackson had cavalry and about twice as many soldiers of the Red Stick Indians.
- Sam Houston, later a leader in Texas and their war with Mexico, was an officer in Jackson's army. About 800 out of 1,000 Red Stick warriors died in the battle rather than surrender, and the Creek War was pretty much over at the end of this battle.
- The Red Stick chief, Red Eagle, surrendered a few weeks after the battle, but some Red Sticks went to Spanish Florida to keep fighting.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Creek War, page 7

- On June 8, 1814, Jackson became brigadier general in the US Army.
- On August 9, 1814, with President Madison's approval, Jackson met with the Creek Nation of Indians (both enemy and friendly Creeks), to sign the Treaty of Fort Jackson (also known as the Treaty with the Creeks, 1814), which ended the Creek War and gave about 23 million acres in Alabama and Georgia to the United States. Most of the Creeks were bitter about this treaty, but acquiesced and signed. Jackson was promoted to Major General.
- Even though Jackson was suffering from dysentery, he turned his attention to the Spanish and British in Florida. Jackson accused the Spanish of arming the Red Sticks and of violating the terms of their neutrality by allowing British soldiers into Spanish Florida. While both charges were true, Jackson's threats against Florida may have motivated the Spanish to ask the British for protection.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Creek War, page 8

- Jackson sent a friend and trusted scout, John Gordon, on a dangerous mission in hostile territory to go secretly to the Spanish fort at Pensacola to find out if the British and Spanish were arming and encouraging the Red Sticks to attack settlers. John Gordon found a British flag flying at Pensacola and confirmed that the Spanish and British were arming and training the Red Sticks to attack American settlers. When Jackson heard this information, Jackson prepared his army to march toward Pensacola.
- The Battle of Pensacola took place from November 7 to 9, 1814. Jackson had about 4,000 troops, many more than the Spanish and British. The Spanish surrendered pretty quickly and American casualties were small. The British blew up their fort before Jackson attacked and withdrew in five British ships.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Battle of New Orleans, page 1

- Soon after the Battle of Pensacola, Jackson was informed that the British were headed to New Orleans, and so he made plans to move his army there to protect that city. Jackson's forces arrived in New Orleans on December 1, 1814, and ordered martial law in the city. He mistrusted the Spanish and Creole inhabitants.
- Jackson formed an alliance with Jean Lafitte and his pirates/smugglers and recruited African Americans and some friendly Indians to help fight the British.
- The Battle of New Orleans occurred on January 8, 1815, even though the United States and Britain had signed a peace treaty called the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814. Peace negotiations had been going on since August, 1814, but news of the signing of the peace treaty had not reached New Orleans before the battle. The Treaty was not ratified by the U.S. Senate until February 17, 1815.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Battle of New Orleans, page 2

- British General Pakenham had been given orders in October, 1814 to proceed against New Orleans, even if he heard rumors of a peace treaty. Great Britain and Spain did not respect the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France in 1800 or the Louisiana Purchase from France to the US, or any agreements made by Napoleon. Spain hoped that if Britain conquered New Orleans, that the transfer of the Louisiana territory a nullity and Spain could get it all back.
- The British force was led by General Edward Pakenham, with Admiral Alexander Cochrane in charge of the naval fleet, and had about 10,000 soldiers. Many British soldiers were in the Napoleonic Wars. Jackson had only about 5,000 men, mostly inexperienced and poorly trained.
- The British arrived on December 23, 1814 and Jackson organized his defense. There were many skirmishes both on the sea and on land leading up to the main battle on January 8, 1815. The British tried to out flank the Americans, but this move was unsuccessful.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - Battle of New Orleans, page 3

- The British charged into the entrenched Americans, as they believed their superior numbers and professional soldiers would overwhelm the rag tag American army. However, the British suffered over 2,000 casualties, including General Edward Pakenham, after several charges. Jackson's forces suffered only about 70 casualties, including killed, wounded, captured or missing. The British forces withdrew. Jackson's victory made him a national hero.
- The Treaty of peace with Britain was ratified by the US Senate on February 17, 1815. By a Congressional resolution on February 27, 1815, Jackson was given the "Thanks of Congress" and awarded a Congressional Gold Medal.
- After his victory in New Orleans, Jackson was still uncertain about the effect of the peace treaty, and so he refused to cease martial law and refused to release the militia, which created a lot of anger and reaction.

Painting of Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans,
by Edward Percy Moran in 1910, from Wikipedia



Andrew Jackson at Battle of New Orleans



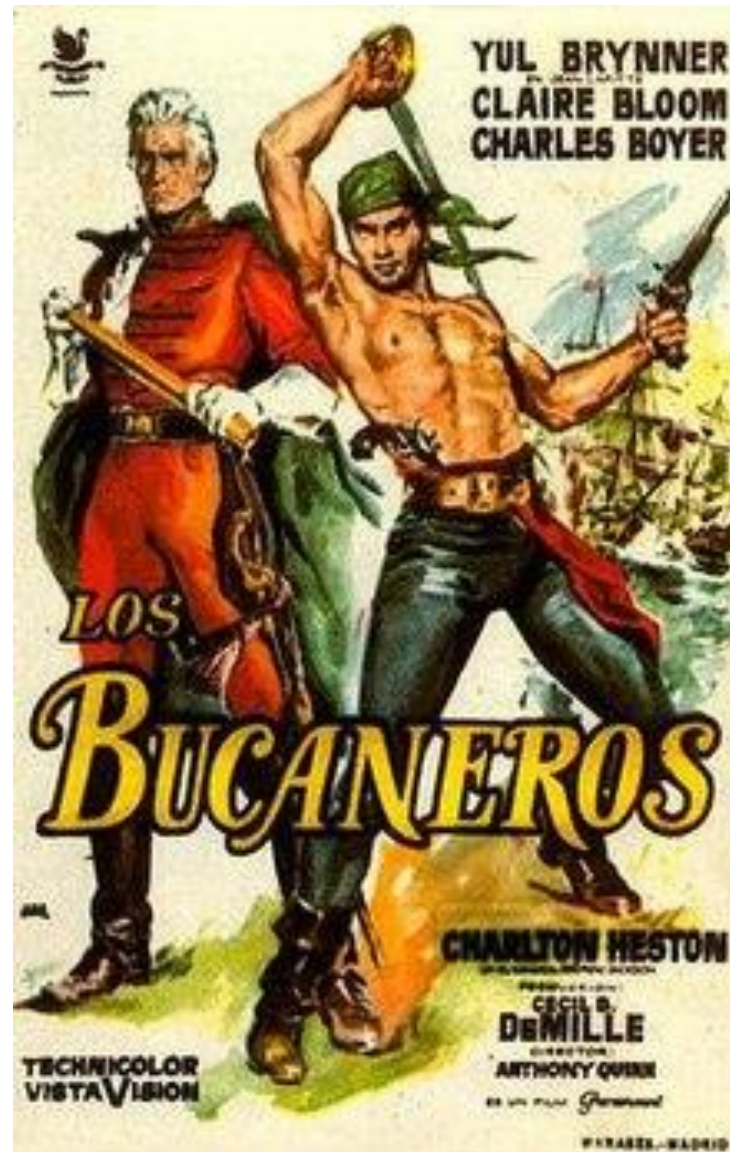
Painting of the Death of British General Pakenham at the Battle of New Orleans by F.O.C. Darley, from Wikipedia



Andrew Jackson - Military Career, continued – Battle of New Orleans, aftermath

- Before he left New Orleans, Jackson imprisoned a state senator who criticized him in a local paper. Further, in March, 1815, when a Federal Judge issued a writ of habeas corpus ordering the release of the state senator, Jackson ordered the arrest of the Federal Judge. Jackson also ordered the execution of six of the militia who had attempted to leave.
- There was a movie made in 1938 by Cecile B. DeMille called “The Buccaneer” about the pirate, Jean Lafitte, assisting Andrew Jackson and the Americans in the Battle of New Orleans. The movie was re-made in 1958 and was directed by Anthony Quinn (who was an actor in the 1938 movie) with Yul Brynner as Jean Lafitte and Charlton Heston as Andrew Jackson.

The Buccaneer movie advertisement in 1958, from Wikipedia



Andrew Jackson - Military Career - First Seminole War, page 1

- Following the War of 1812, Jackson remained in command of troops on the southern border of the U.S. He conducted business from his home at the Hermitage. He signed treaties with the Cherokee and Chickasaw which gained large parts of Tennessee and Kentucky for the United States in return for cash payments and land to the west. The treaty with the Chickasaw, finally agreed to on October 19, 1818, is commonly known as Jackson's Purchase.
- Several Indian tribes collectively known as the Seminole, who lived around the north side of Florida, organized and conducted raids with the assistance of runaway slaves against settlers in Georgia. After the raids, they would usually return to Florida. In July, 1816, Jackson sent a force to Florida and destroyed a fort built by the British during the War of 1812, but was now occupied by escaped slaves and their families and Seminole Indians.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - First Seminole War, page 2

- In December, 1817, President Monroe ordered Jackson to organize and lead a military expedition to Florida against the Seminole and enemy Creek Indians and against the Spanish who were harboring runaway slaves. Jackson accepted the orders. Many would later criticize Jackson for exceeding his orders.
- Jackson invaded Florida on March 15, 1818, crushed Seminole and Spanish resistance in the region and captured the Spanish fort of St. Marks and occupied Pensacola. Jackson captured two British agents, Robert Ambrister and Alexander Arbuthnot, who had been working with the Seminole. After a brief trial, Jackson executed both of them. This caused a diplomatic outrage from Britain. Jackson's actions also caused outrage by some in Monroe's cabinet, who said that Jackson had exceeded Monroe's orders and violated the Constitution, since the United States had not declared war upon Spain or any other European nation.

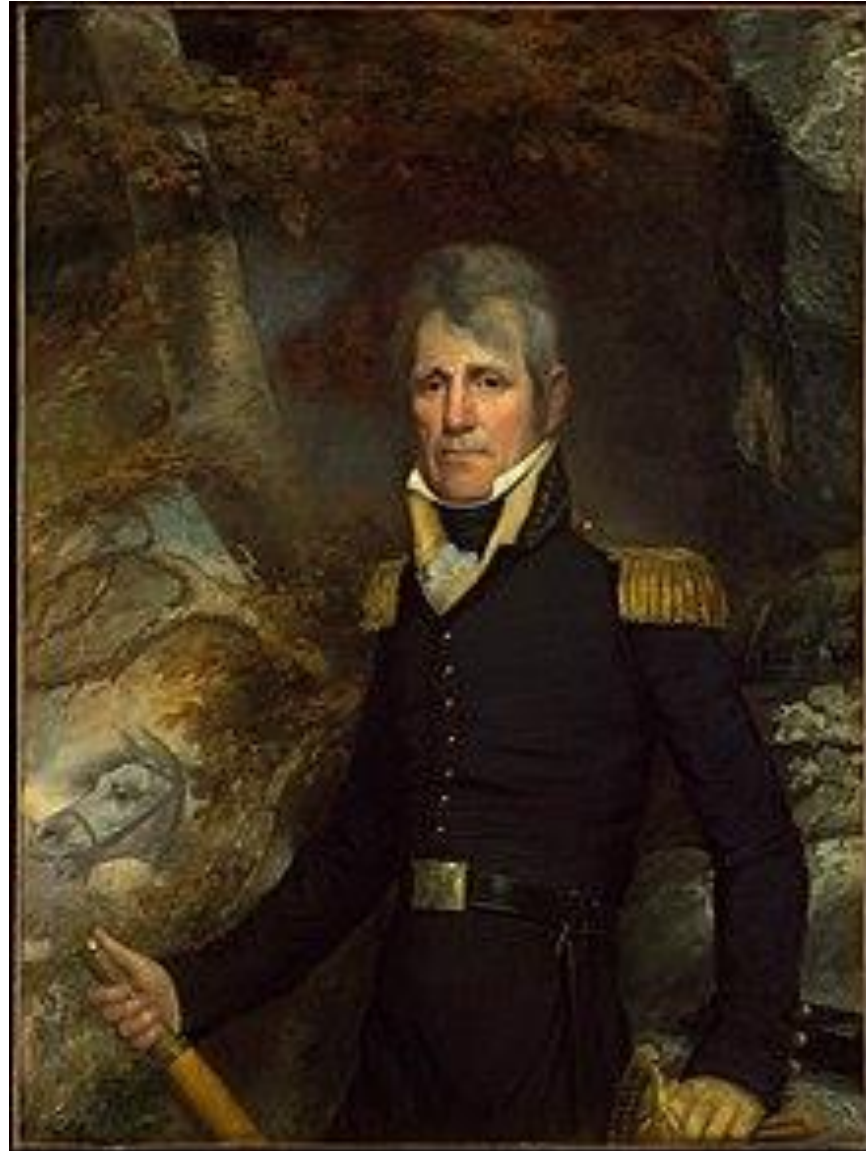
Andrew Jackson - Military Career - First Seminole War, page 3

- Jackson was defended by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, who believed that Jackson's military victories would force Spain to finally sell Florida to the U.S.. Spain did "sell" Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 (ratified by Spain in 1820 and the United States in 1821).
- However, the U. S. did not pay money to Spain, but agreed to pay (or waive) to \$5 million dollars of American claims against Spain. The Treaty also settled some boundary disputes of western territories, and Spain gave up any claims to the western United States north of the 42nd parallel going west from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. There were still joint claims to the northwest with England (not involving Spain).
- A congressional investigation exonerated Jackson, but he was deeply angered by the criticism he received, particularly from Speaker of the House Henry Clay.

Andrew Jackson - Military Career - First Seminole War, page 4

- Although the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 was originally signed on February 22, 1819, there were extensive negotiations and delays and the final ratification of the Adams–Onís Treaty did not occur until 1821. Jackson briefly served as the military Governor of Florida by appointment by President Monroe on March 10, 1821, with the understanding that he would resign as soon as the territorial government was organized and return to Tennessee.

Painting of General Andrew Jackson
by John Wesley Jarvis, in 1819, from Wikipedia



Westward Movement in American from 1800 to 1850, page 1

- The phrase “Manifest Destiny” was not coined until 1845, but the concept was reflected in American policy from the early 1800s. In 1803, Jefferson negotiated the Louisiana Purchase (which nearly doubled the size of the US) with Napoleon. Jefferson hired Lewis and Clark to explore and map the the Louisiana Purchase lands. Lewis and Clark’s expedition was from May, 1804 to September, 1806.
- The movement of American settlers across the US caused frequent confrontation/ disputes/ hostilities/ wars with Native Indians, with settlers demanding protection.
- Due to a high birth rate and high immigration, the population in the United States went from about 5 million in 1800 to more than 23 million by 1850. Many people kept moving west to acquire cheap or free land and build their lives.

Westward Movement in American from 1800 to 1850, page 2

- In 1823, President Monroe spoke to Congress and warned European nations not to interfere with America's western expansion.
- President Monroe said that any attempt of European countries to colonize the "American continents" in the west would be seen as an act of war. This policy became known as the "Monroe Doctrine".
- The addition of new states in the west would also create major political friction and hostilities over the slavery issue. There were many short term political compromises as states were added, but none resolved the slavery issue long term.

Andrew Jackson - Political Career, continued, page 1

- About Jackson's evolving personality, from Jon Meacham's book, "American Lion": While there were many scandals by Jackson that would have ended many political careers, "...Jackson endured and conquered. He knew how to make amends when he had to, and possessed enough charm to turn longtime enemies into new friends. Jackson could, of course, lapse into alarming violence, but he also had the capacity for political grace and conciliation when the spirit moved him" (from page 38, "American Lion"). Jackson did his best to make peace with many people prior to his run for the presidency in 1824. For example, he made peace and friendship with Thomas Benton, who had shot him in the shoulder in 1813 and almost caused an amputation of his arm or even death.
- Meacham discusses how Jackson transformed himself from an angry young man who "lashed out at an unfair world" to what Virginia governor, Henry Wise, called a "cool calculator".

Andrew Jackson - Political Career, continued, page 2

- Part of the answer is that Jackson's "ambition to succeed was matched by his intellectual capacity to realize that his anger would tend to block, not fuel, his rise..."
- Jackson controlled his wilder, temper tantrum behavior "...in order to get what he wanted, which was a place among those at the top, not the bottom, of life." (quotes from page 39, "American Lion").
- In the spring of 1822, Jackson suffered a physical breakdown. His body had two lead bullets lodged in it, and he was exhausted from years of hard military campaigning. He regularly coughed up blood, and at times his body shook. He feared that he was on the brink of death. After several months of rest, he recovered. His thoughts turned to national affairs, as he was financially secure.
- Jackson viewed himself as representing the ordinary American, and against the economic aristocracy in the country.

Andrew Jackson - Political Career, continued, page 3

- Jackson became more and more upset by what he viewed as the corruption of the Monroe administration, and politics in general. He disliked public offices being given to incompetent friends of politicians or those who gave financial benefits to the politicians who appointed them.
- He hated banks who caused various financial problems by being too generous or too restrictive with credit at different times. These banking issues reflected the transition from the colonial financial arrangements with European lenders to a more independent financial economy of the new nation. These financial problems were driven in part by the post Napoleonic wars, excessive land speculation on the western frontier, and lack of regulations and control of issuing paper currency.
- Most plantation owners disliked banks and their lending policies and interest rates.

Andrew Jackson - Political Career, continued, page 4

- This banking situation became an example of swings from one extreme to the other before the problem is resolved or stabilized.
- Starting in 1818, the United States bank recognized the problem of too lenient, unregulated lending habits and sought to tighten lending to prevent defaults.
- Unfortunately, the bank tightened credit more and more severely, causing the Panic of 1819, the first widespread financial crisis in the United States.
- Jackson turned down an offer to be a candidate for governor of Tennessee. However, Jackson was recruited to run for the office of the United States President by the state legislature of Tennessee. While Jackson did not seek the nomination of running for United States President, he did not decline such a request.

Andrew Jackson - Political Career, continued, page 5

- Jackson had indicated that he wished to retire to his estate on the outskirts of Nashville called the Hermitage. However, on July 22, 1822, Jackson was nominated by the Tennessee legislature for President of the United States. He did not decline the nomination.
- Jackson's dislike for banks was popular even outside of Tennessee, as many people had suffered financially from the Panic of 1819. Jackson had a national reputation based on his military victories in the Creek War, in Pensacola against the Spanish and the victory in New Orleans, which made him popular beyond Tennessee. Jackson was well known in America when he ran for President.
- In 1823, Jackson reluctantly allowed his name to be placed for an open United States Senate seat from Tennessee, and he narrowly won.

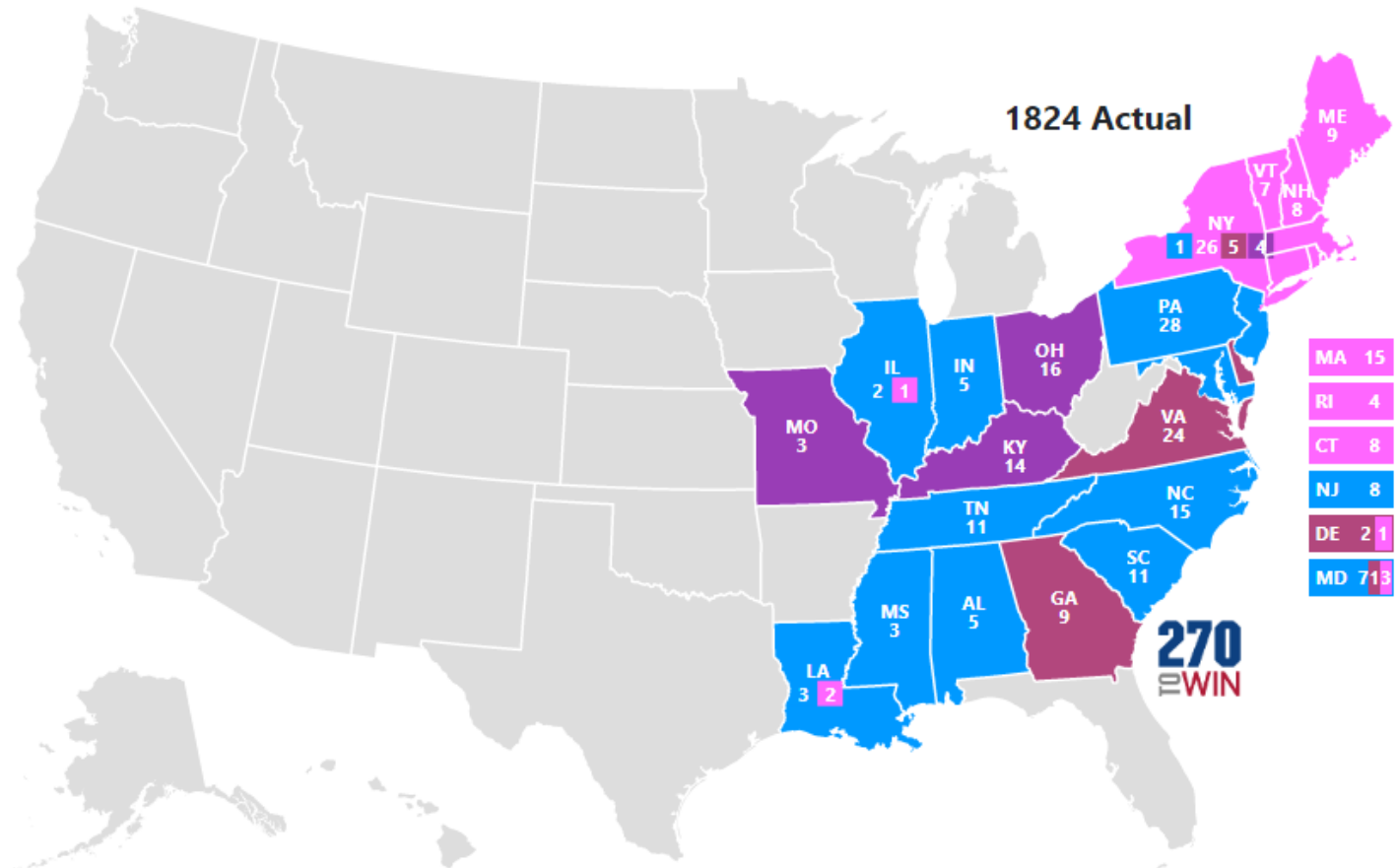
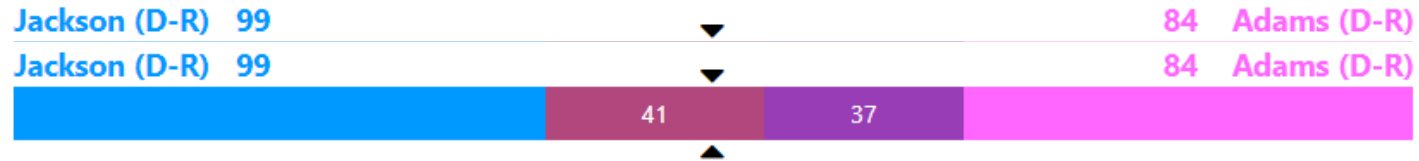
1824 Presidential Election Campaign, page 1 (mostly from Wikipedia)

- Like previous United States Presidents who had been elected to two terms, President Monroe declined to seek re-nomination for a third term.
- Regarding the 1824 election: the Federalist Party had faded away, and all of the presidential candidates were Democratic-Republicans. Jackson emerged as one of five major presidential candidates, along with William Crawford (Secretary of the Treasury), John Quincy Adams (Secretary of State), Henry Clay (Speaker of the House), and John C. Calhoun (Secretary of War). Calhoun later withdrew.
- In the 1824 Presidential election, Jackson won the most electoral votes (99) and the most popular votes (note that some states were decided by the state legislatures instead of a direct popular vote). Adams received 84 electoral votes, Crawford received 41 votes and Clay received 37 votes.

1824 Presidential Campaign: Election Results, page 2

Candidate	Party	Electoral Votes	Popular Votes
Andrew Jackson	Democratic- Republican	99	153,544
John Quincy Adams	Democratic- Republican	84	108,740
William H. Crawford	Democratic- Republican	41	40,856
Henry Clay	Democratic- Republican	37	47,531

1824 Presidential Campaign: Map of Election Results, page 3 (Jackson in blue, Adams in pink, Crawford in red and Clay in purple)



1824 Presidential Campaign: Election Results, page 4

- Andrew Jackson received about 43.8% of the 350,671 total popular votes and about 37.9% of the 261 electoral votes;
- John Quincy Adams received about 31% of the 350,671 total popular votes and about 32.2% of the 261 electoral votes;
- Crawford won Virginia and Georgia; Clay won Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri. Both won some split votes in other states.
- The electoral map confirmed the candidates' sectional support, with Adams winning in New England, Jackson having wide voter appeal, Clay attracting votes from the West, and Crawford attracting votes from the eastern South.
- Since no candidate received a majority of electoral votes, the Twelfth Amendment to the US Constitution provided that the House of Representatives hold a “Contingent Election” to decide who would be President.

1824 Presidential Campaign: Election Results, page 5

- Jackson had a broader popularity beyond his region, had won the most votes and many expected that Jackson would be elected in the “Contingent Election”.
- The Twelfth Amendment required that the House was limited to choosing from among the three candidates who received the most electoral votes: Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William Crawford. Henry Clay, who had finished fourth, was eliminated. Each state delegation, voting *en bloc*, had a single vote. There were 24 states then, so a majority of thirteen (13) votes was required for victory.
- Clay did not like Jackson and gave his support to Adams. Clay used his influence in the House to motivate House delegations in states where he had won a voting plurality to vote for Adams. The Kentucky legislature made a nonbinding vote for its House delegation to choose Jackson. However, the delegation voted 8–4 for Adams instead.

1824 Presidential Campaign: Election Results, page 6

- The US Presidential “Contingent Election” was decided on February 9, 1825, by the House of Representatives. John Quincy Adams was elected President on the first ballot, with the votes of thirteen states, followed by Jackson with seven, and Crawford with four.
- John C. Calhoun, supported by Adams and Jackson, easily won the Vice Presidency (VP elected separately since 1804.12th Amendment)
- Adams' victory shocked Jackson, who, as the winner of a plurality of both the popular and electoral votes, expected the House to choose him. Not long before the Contingent House election, an anonymous statement appeared in a Philadelphia paper, called the *Columbian Observer*. The statement, said to be from a member of Congress, essentially accused Clay of selling Adams his support in return for Adams' appointing him Secretary of State. No formal investigation was conducted, so the matter was neither confirmed nor denied.

1824 Presidential Campaign: Election Results, page 7

- As President, John Quincy Adams did appoint Henry Clay as his Secretary of State.
- By appointing Clay his Secretary of State, President Adams expected Clay to be his heir to the presidency, as Adams and his three predecessors had all served as Secretary of State. Jackson and his followers accused Adams and Clay of striking a “corrupt bargain”, and the Jacksonians would campaign on this claim for the next four years, ultimately helping Jackson defeat Adams in 1828.
- After the Congressional session concluded, Jackson resigned from the Senate and returned to Tennessee.

1828 Presidential Campaign, page 1 (mostly from Wikipedia)

- The two rivals -Adams and Jackson- caused a split in the Democratic-Republican Party. Jackson and his supporters came together to form the Democratic Party.
- The push to elect Jackson in the next election started with great energy almost right after the election of John Quincy Adams. The Tennessee legislature nominated Jackson for the U.S. Presidency in October, 2025, more than three years prior to the 1828 election. This was the earliest nomination for President of the United States in our history. As was the custom at the time, Jackson did not actively campaign, but did work with others to promote his candidacy.
- Opposition to Adams increased during his administration. Many opponents thought Adams' policies were a dangerous expansion of Federal power.

1828 Presidential Campaign, page 2

- Some congressional opponents of Adams, including Martin Van Buren, who had supported William Crawford, now gave his support to Jackson. Congress blocked many of Adams' proposals.
- After the 1824 controversial election, national politics became increasingly polarized between supporters of Adams and supporters of Jackson. In the 1826 Congressional midterm elections, the Jacksonians increased their numbers in Congress. Andrew Stevenson, a Jackson ally, was chosen as the new Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1827 over Adams' ally John W. Taylor.
- As noted before, Jackson promoted the rights of the "common man" against the "corrupt aristocracy". Jackson was popular with ordinary voters as a war hero. Jackson complained against political corruption and promised to restore honesty in government. He also expressed moderate positions. Many supporters established pro-Jackson newspapers and clubs in the country, which promoted him.

1828 Presidential Campaign, page 3

- Adams and his allies, including Secretary of State Henry Clay and Senator Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, became the National Republicans.
- The National Republicans were not as organized as the new Democratic Party. Adams chose Secretary of Treasury Henry Rush, of Pennsylvania, as his running mate. Adams' strategy in 1828 was to run strong in New England, use Clay's influence in the west, use Rush to win mid Atlantic states, and use Webster to win former Federalists.
- Jackson was a favorite in the large Scots-Irish population, especially numerous in the rural South and Southwest.
- The 1828 campaign had many very personal and nasty accusations. Adams attacked Jackson for slave owning and slave trading, his courts-martial and execution of deserting militia, his massacre of Indian villages and his dueling.

1828 Presidential Campaign, page 4

- Adam's most upsetting attack on Jackson was Jackson's "bigamist" marriage to Rachel before her divorce was final. The attacks on Rachel Jackson caused her a lot of stress, especially when Jackson was traveling and not home. Nasty attacks were also leveled at Adams. Both sides tried to portray Thomas Jefferson, who had died in 1826, as a supporter of their candidate.
- The 1828 Presidential election was held from October 31 to December 2, 1828. Jackson dominated in the Southern and Western United States. Adams swept New England, but won only three other small states. There was an ongoing expansion of the right to vote to most white men, instead of just white men who owned property, which had been the requirement in the past. Several states went to a popular vote for President, with only the state legislatures of South Carolina and Delaware choosing presidential electors.

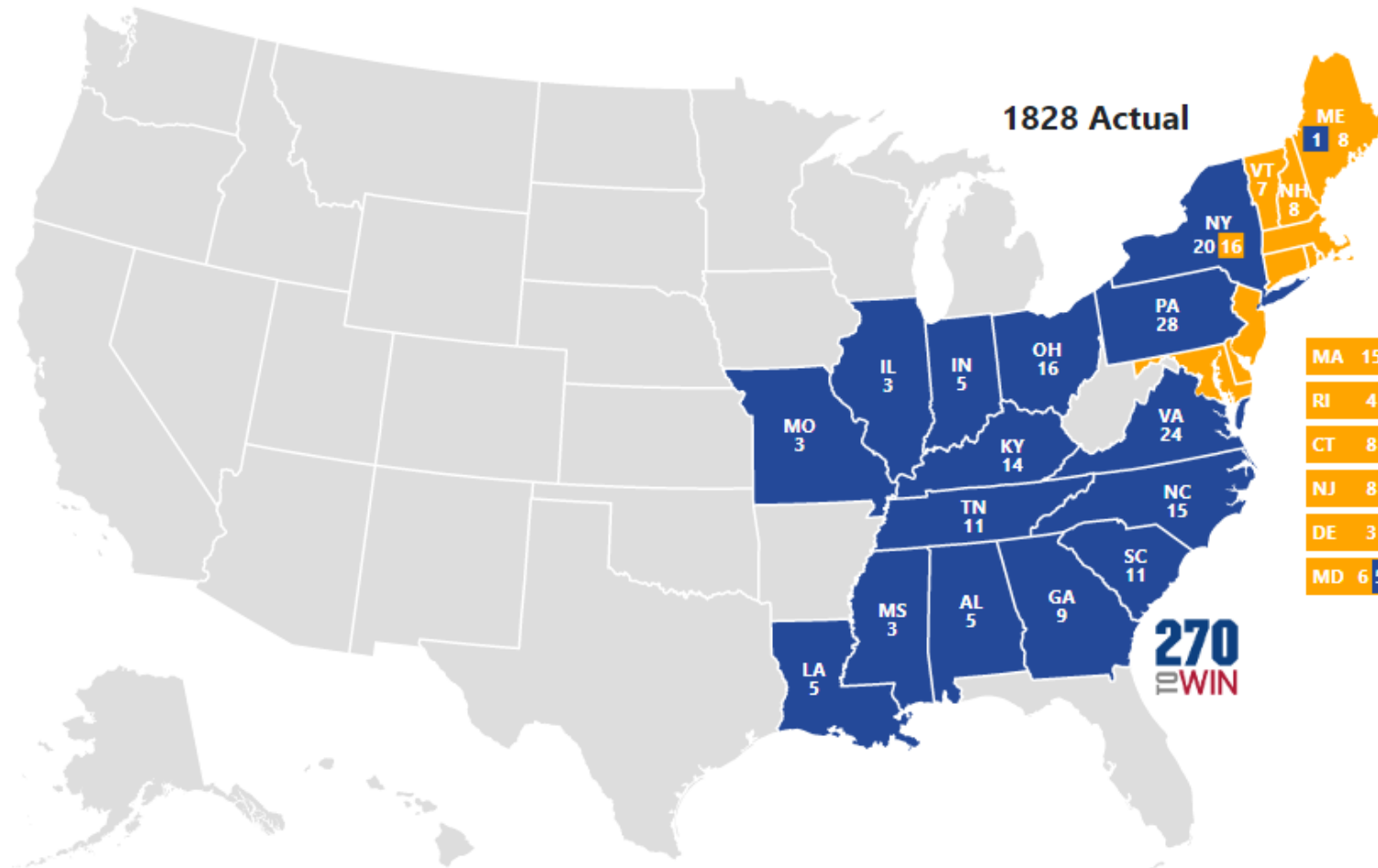
1828 Presidential Campaign, page 5

- Jackson won the 1828 Presidential election by a landslide.
- Jackson received about about 68 percent of the electoral vote (178 vs 83 for Adams) and about 53 percent of the popular vote (not including Delaware and South Carolina whose legislatures chose electors) - 638,348 popular votes for Jackson vs 507,440 votes for Adams. Adams won the New England states, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and Jackson won all other states.
- John Calhoun (the incumbent) won the Vice President race easily.
- In the 1828 election, Jackson became the first president whose home state was neither Massachusetts nor Virginia. Adams was the second president to lose re-election, like his father, John Adams. Adams was also the first of three elected presidents to lose the popular vote in two consecutive elections - the other two being Benjamin Harrison in the late 19th century and Donald Trump in the early 21st century.

1828 Presidential Campaign, page 6

Jackson (D) 178

83 Adams (N)



1828 Presidential Campaign, page 7

- 1828 Election Facts:

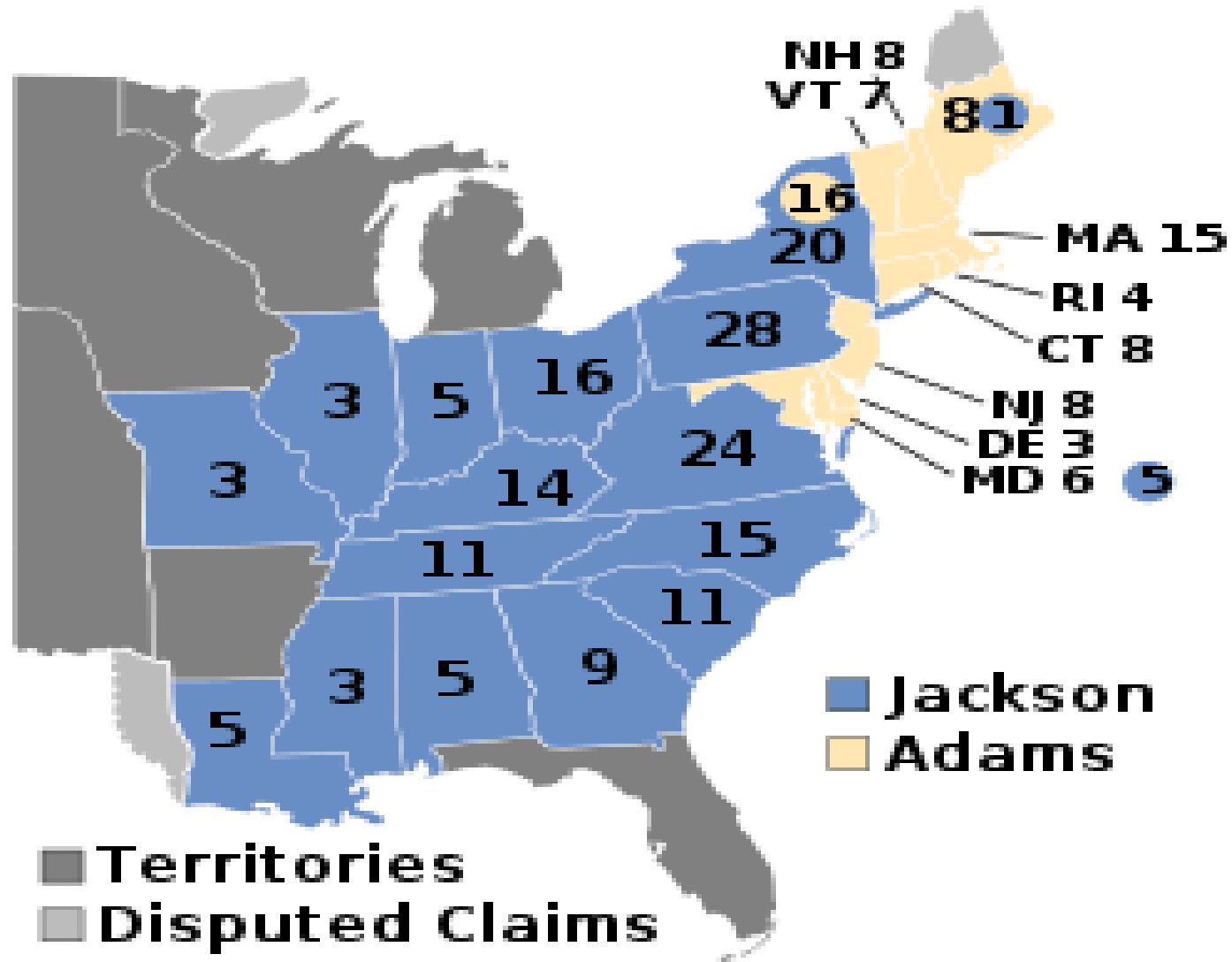
• Candidate:	Party:	Electoral votes:	Popular votes:
• Andrew Jackson	Democratic	178	647,286
• John Quincy Adams	National Republican	83	508,064

- *

- Maryland electors split their vote: 6 for Adams, 5 for Jackson; Jackson had won popular vote
- New York electors split their vote: 20 for Jackson, 16 for Adams; Jackson had won popular vote
- Adams won Maine; however one elector cast a vote for Jackson

1828 Presidential Campaign, page 8

State Election Map electoral results: Jackson 178, Adams 83



1828 Presidential Campaign, page 9

- After struggling for three days, Rachel finally died of a heart attack on December 22, 1828, three weeks after her husband's victory in the election and ten weeks before Jackson took office as President. Jackson felt that the abuse from Adams's supporters during the campaign had hastened her death and never forgave them. Rachel was buried at the Hermitage on Christmas Eve, 1828. "May God Almighty forgive her murderers, as I know she forgave them" Jackson swore at her funeral. "I never can." (quotes from Wikipedia)

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 1

- Jackson's name has been associated with Jacksonian democracy – which refers to the shift and expansion of democracy with the passing of some political power to ordinary voters from political/ economic aristocrats. Jackson's philosophy as President was similar to that of Jefferson. Jackson, like Jefferson, believed in the values of agrarian and ordinary people, and feared that wealthier financial and business interests would corrupt our country. Jackson supported strong states rights with a limited federal government, which he thought would result in less corruption. He thought that a larger, stronger Federal government would result in more corruption.
- Jackson believed in a “strict constructionism” interpretation of our Constitution, and called for term limits on US Presidents. Jackson thought that Supreme Court Justices should be elected by the people, to do the will of the people.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 2

- Jackson also called for the abolition of the Electoral College, as he had suffered the unfairness of the system in which the will of the people had not been followed, for corrupt political reasons. Jackson's Democratic Party ideals reflected his populist values.
- Jackson left Tennessee and arrived in Washington on February 11, 1829.
- Jackson chose the following cabinet: Martin Van Buren as Secretary of State, John Eaton of Tennessee as Secretary of War, Samuel D. Ingram of Pennsylvania as Secretary of Treasury, John M. Berrien of Georgia as Attorney General.
- Jackson blamed Adams, in part, for nasty things said about his wife Rachel, and refused to meet with him when he came to Washington. Therefore, Adams refused to come to Jackson's inauguration.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 3

- On March 4, 1829, Andrew Jackson became the first United States President-elect to take the oath of office on the East Portico of the U.S. Capitol. In his inaugural speech, Jackson promised to respect the sovereign powers of states and the constitutional limits of the Presidency. He also promised to pursue "reform" by removing power from "unfaithful or incompetent hands." Jackson invited the public to the White House for a wild party resulting in chaos and damages.
- Jackson was one of the more sickly presidents, suffering from chronic headaches, abdominal pains, a hacking cough and health issues from the musket ball near his heart that was never removed after his duel.
- To follow up on his promise to rid government of corruption, Jackson started investigations into all executive Cabinet offices and departments. He believed appointees should be hired on merit, and withdrew many candidates that he later found not qualified.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 4

- He believed that he had received a mandate from the American people to purge government corruption. Jackson's investigations uncovered enormous fraud in the federal government, and many officials were removed from office and indicted. In his first year, Jackson's investigations uncovered \$280,000 stolen from the Treasury, and the Department of the Navy saved about \$1 million. He asked Congress to reform embezzlement laws, investigate fraudulent applications for federal pensions, pass laws to prevent evasion of custom duties, and pass laws to improve government accounting.
- William Barry was appointed Postmaster General, but resigned after a Congressional investigation revealed mismanagement of mail services, collusion and favoritism in awarding lucrative contracts, as well as failure to audit accounts and supervise contract performances. Jackson replaced Barry with Amos Kendall, who went on to implement much needed reforms in the Post Office Department.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 5

- Jackson repeatedly called for the abolition of the Electoral College by constitutional amendment in his annual messages to Congress.
- Jackson believed in rotating political appointments to help prevent a corrupt bureaucracy. Jackson's theory regarding rotation of office holders generated what would later be called the spoils system. His goal of only appointing qualified officeholders rather than appointments mainly for political reasons was not always followed, especially for locations outside of Washington.
- Jackson devoted a considerable amount of his time during his early years in office involving what came to be known as the "Petticoat affair" or "Eaton affair", concerning Secretary of War Eaton and his wife, Peggy Eaton. Peggy, who had been a barmaid in her father's tavern, was rumored to have been sexually promiscuous or that she had even been a prostitute. She had remarried soon after her former husband's death, and there were rumors of an adulterous affair.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 6

- The other wives of the Cabinet members, led by the wife of Vice President Calhoun, refused to socialize with the Eatons. Jackson defended the Eatons and was very upset at the vicious rumors, which reminded him of attacks against his wife. Van Buren, a widower, took the side of the Eatons and Jackson.
- In the spring of 1831, at Van Buren's suggestion, Jackson demanded the resignations of all the cabinet members, except Barry. Van Buren himself resigned to avoid the appearance of bias. In 1832, Jackson nominated Van Buren to be Minister to Great Britain, but this was blocked by Vice President Calhoun. Van Buren continued to serve as an important adviser to Jackson, and as a result was selected for Jackson's vice president in the 1832 election, making him Jackson's heir-apparent. These continuing fights with his Cabinet members led to Jackson organizing an unofficial group of advisors to him instead of a formal cabinet, which was referred to as his "Kitchen Cabinet".

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833- Indian matters, page 7

- Relations between Indians and Americans on the frontier increasingly grew tense and many times violent as a result of territorial conflicts. Previous presidents had at times supported removal or attempts to "civilize" native Indians, but generally tried to avoid direct action. By Jackson's time, a growing popular and political movement developed demanding action on the issue. Many Americans demanded to relocate certain native Indian populations. Jackson, being sympathetic to concerns of frontier settlers, became an advocate for this relocation policy, in what many historians consider the most controversial aspect of his presidency.
- In his First Annual Message to Congress, Jackson advocated land west of the Mississippi River be set aside for Indian tribes. On May 26, 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which Jackson signed into law two days later.

- The Act authorized the President to negotiate treaties to buy tribal lands in the east in exchange for lands farther west, outside of existing state borders. The act specifically pertained to the “Five Civilized Tribes” in the South, who were instructed that they could either move west or stay and obey state law, effectively relinquishing their sovereignty. Jackson's presidency thus marked the beginning of a policy of Indian removal. Jackson himself sometimes participated in the treaty negotiating process, and at other times, he left the negotiations to his subordinates.
- The southern Indian tribes affected included the Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, Seminole and Cherokee. The northwest Indian tribes affected include the Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi.
- Jackson led the negotiations with the Chickasaw, who quickly agreed to move.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833 1833- Indian matters, page 9

- Jackson was not involved in negotiations with the Choctaw and Indian leaders were allegedly bribed to agree to the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.
- The removal of the Choctaw took place in the winter of 1831 and 1832, causing great misery and suffering. The Seminole, despite the signing of the Treaty of Payne's Landing in 1832, refused to move. The Creek Nation had signed the Treaty of Cusseta in 1832, allowing the Creek to either sell or retain their land.
- Georgia became involved in a dispute with the Cherokee, resulting in the 1832 Supreme Court decision in Worcester v. Georgia. The court ruled that Georgia could not forbid whites from entering tribal lands. Jackson is said to have commented: "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it."

- Some Cherokees negotiated the Treaty of New Echota, but other Cherokees rejected any agreement and fought the removal attempt. The treaty was enforced by Jackson's successor, Van Buren. Subsequently, as many as 4,000 out of 18,000 Cherokee died on the “Trail of Tears” removal in 1838.
- During Jackson's administration, more than 45,000 Indians were relocated, primarily to Indian territory in present-day Oklahoma.
- In 1832, a group of Indians known as the British Banda crossed into Illinois from Iowa Indian territory, resulting in the Black Hawk War.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833- tariff matters, page 11

- In 1828, Congress had approved a law which set tariffs at an historically high rate (referred by some as the “Tariff of Abominations”). Southern planters, who sold their cotton on the world market, strongly opposed this tariff, which they saw as favoring northern interests.
- The South now had to pay more for goods it did not produce locally; and other countries would have more difficulty affording southern cotton. The issue culminated in the “Nullification Crisis”, in which South Carolina threatened to refuse to follow federal laws and possibly leave the Union.
- The South Carolina Exposition and Protest of 1828, secretly written by Vice President Calhoun, claimed that their state had the right to “nullify” - declare void - the tariff legislation of 1828. Although Jackson sympathized with the South in the tariff debate, he also strongly supported a strong union.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833- tariff matters, page 12

- A very bitter dispute developed between Calhoun and Jackson over this issue. In May, 1830, Jackson found out that Calhoun had asked President Monroe to censure Jackson over his invasion of Spanish Florida in 1818 while Calhoun was serving as Secretary of War. This infuriated Jackson.
- The dispute unfortunately became more heated. Many newspaper articles were published, supporting the two opposing sides.
- Calhoun further aggravated Jackson in the summer of 1831 when he issued his "Fort Hill Letter," in which he outlined the constitutional basis for a state's ability to nullify an act of Congress.
- Jackson then proposed a compromise to try to resolve the Nullification Crisis.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833- tariff matters, page 13

- Jackson supported a revision to tariff rates known as the Tariff of 1832, which lowered tariff rates from 45% to 27%. Representative John Quincy Adams introduced a slightly revised version of the bill, which Jackson accepted. It passed Congress on July 9, 1832, and was signed by the President on July 14, 1832.
- The bill failed to satisfy extremists on either side. On November 24, 1832, the South Carolina legislature took action to “nullify” both the Tariff of 1832 and the Tariff of 1828. In response, Jackson sent U.S. Navy warships to Charleston harbor, and threatened to hang any man who acted to support nullification or secession.
- On December 28, 1832, Calhoun resigned as Vice President, after being elected to the U.S. Senate. This was part of a plan whereby Calhoun, at the end of his VP term, would replace Robert Hayne in the Senate, and Hayne would then become governor of South Carolina.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833- tariff matters, page 14

- Jackson then issued a proclamation against the "nullifiers," stating that he considered "the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."
- South Carolina, Jackson declared, stood on "the brink of insurrection and treason," and he appealed to the people of South Carolina to reassert their allegiance to that Union for which their ancestors had fought. Jackson also denied that states had the right of secession: "The Constitution ... forms a government not a league ... To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union is to say that the United States are not a nation".

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833- tariff matters, page 15

- Jackson asked Congress to pass a law explicitly authorizing the use of military force to enforce the tariff. It was quickly attacked by Calhoun as "military despotism." There were many bills introduced to arrive at a compromise to avoid the escalating confrontation. The final result was the passage of the law giving Jackson authority to use military power to enforce tariffs, and a compromise tariff law on March 1, 1833, which Jackson's signed into law the next day.
- The South Carolina legislature rescinded the previous "nullification" law they passed, but voted to "nullify" the law giving Jackson military authority to enforce the tariff.
- Later, on May 1, Jackson wrote, "the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or slavery question."

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 16

- When Jackson became President, there were ongoing disputes with France regarding the French capturing American ships and sailors dating back to the Napoleonic era. There were many often bitter negotiations to reach a resolution, but finally the French government signed a reparations treaty on July 4, 1831, that would award the U.S. about \$5,000,000 in damages. While there were delinquent payments and stern comments, the final reparations were paid in February, 1836.
- Jackson tried to purchase Texas from Mexico for \$5,000,000, but the effort failed.
- Jackson was unsuccessful in his efforts to open trade with China and Japan.
- Another major issue during Jackson's administration involved his fight over the national bank.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 17

- Modeled on Hamilton's First Bank of the United States, the Second Bank was chartered by President James Madison in 1816 for a 20 year term, and began operations on January 7, 1817, managing 25 branch offices nationwide by 1832. The bank, with branches in many states, lent money to the US government.
- These pro and anti bank issues had been debated for many years in America, dating back to Alexander Hamilton's pro bank financial policies for the developing merchant class versus the Jeffersonian anti bank agrarian politicians who distrusted and disliked banks.
- After the War of 1812, there were economic downturns in America resulting from too lenient lending, land speculation and other factors. The national bank substantially tightened credit because of defaults to stabilize the banking system and calm the economic problems.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 18

- The tightening of credit caused the Panic of 1819, a bad economic downturn and growing anger at the bank and banking policies. The issues involving the national bank and early renewal of its charter became a major political dispute in 1832.
- The U.S. Supreme Court had affirmed the constitutionality of the national bank in *McCulloch v. Maryland* in 1819. From 1823 to 1833, the bank's president, Nicholas Biddle, expanded credit at the bank steadily, but with restraint, which seemed to serve the needs of the expanding economy. By 1829, the economic problems related to past lenient and then too restrictive lending policies had stabilized.
- Nicholas Biddle and pro-bank National Republicans, led by Henry Clay, clashed with the “hard-money” Jackson administration and other interests, referred to as the “Bank War”.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 19

- Jackson believed that the National Bank was a fundamentally corrupt monopoly, did not like that some of its stock was held by wealthy foreigners, and believed the National Bank was being run exclusively for the wealthy. Jackson proposed substantial modifications to the National Bank in 1830. After negotiations, he supported a compromise plan in late 1831 to recharter a reformed version of the bank.
- However, Henry Clay and other Jackson opponents pushed to recharter the bank in 1832 (about four years prior to its expiration), to trigger Jackson's veto, which they thought would hurt Jackson in the 1832 election. The recharter bill passed Congress, and Jackson vetoed it in July, 1832.
- The National Republican Party immediately made Jackson's veto of the Bank a political issue in the 1832 election, characterizing it as an abuse of his Presidential powers.

First Presidential Administration - 1829 to 1833, page 20

- Jackson characterized his veto of the bank recharter bill as “a defense of the common man”, saying the National Bank was being run to make the wealthy more wealthy and the powerful more powerful.
- At Biddle's direction, the National Bank poured thousands of dollars into the 1832 campaign to defeat Jackson. This action seemed to confirm Jackson's allegations that the National Bank was a corrupt mechanism to interfere with the political process. Jackson and his many political supporters were very successful in spreading his message of fighting the wealthy interests and the “corrupt” bank and supporting the common man in his veto action. Clay's plans were very mistaken, and Clay was ultimately unsuccessful in convincing the American public that he was doing the right thing on his attack on Jackson's veto of the recharter of the bank.

1832 Presidential Campaign, page 1

“King Andrew the First”, an Anti-Jacksonian poster during the 1832 election shows Andrew Jackson as a monarch trampling the Constitution, the federal judiciary, and the Bank of the United States



1832 Presidential Campaign, continued, page 2

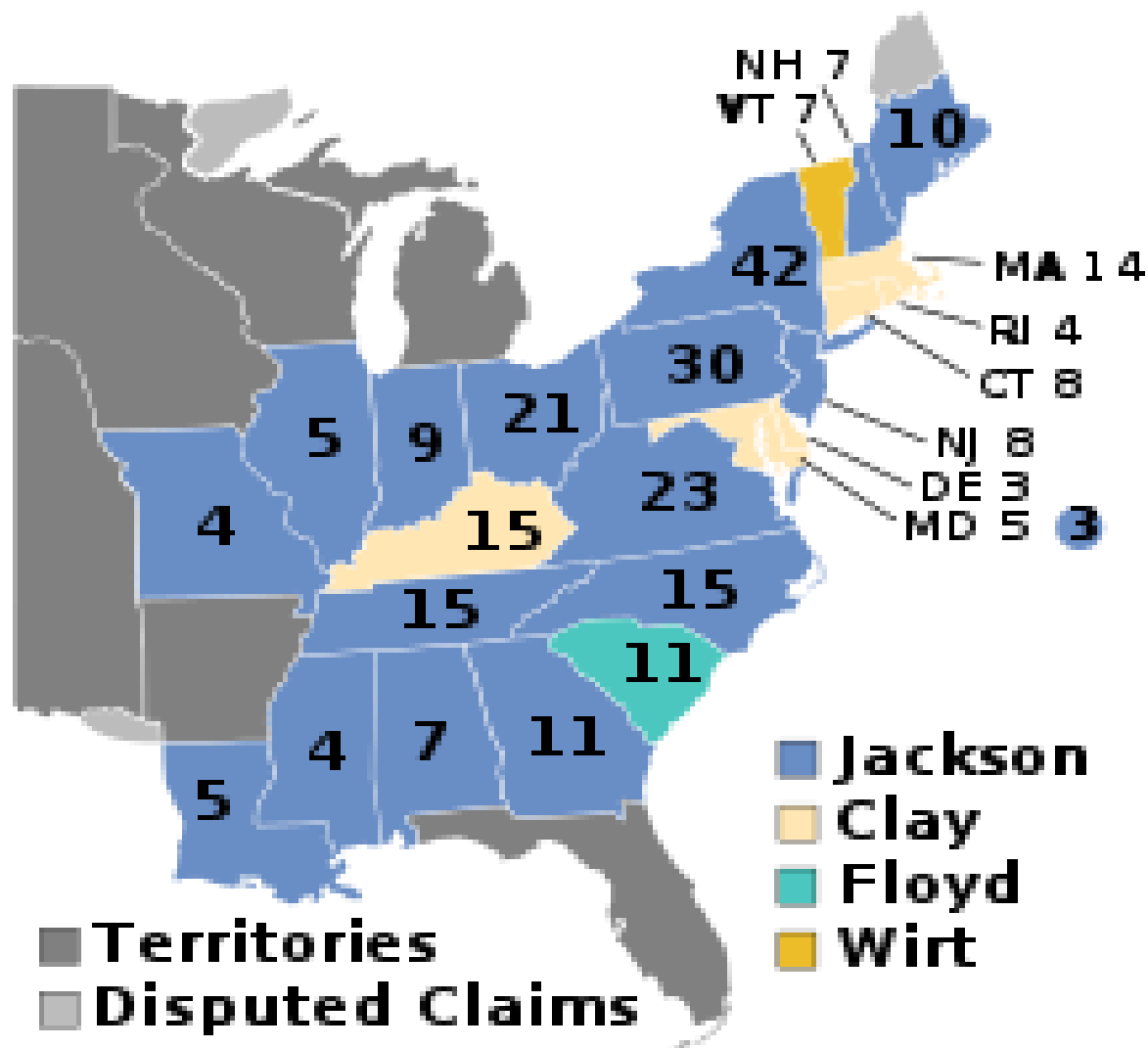
- For nominations for President in 1832, presidential nominating conventions replaced nominating caucuses.
- The Anti-Masonic Party held the nation's first presidential nominating convention in September, 1831, in Baltimore.
- The Democratic Party convention, also in Baltimore, nominated Andrew Jackson, with no opposition, and Martin Van Buren as Vice President, with Jackson's backing.
- The National Republican convention, also in Baltimore, nominated Henry Clay (then a Kentucky senator) as President and Former Pennsylvania Congressman John Sergeant as Vice President.
- The Anti-Masonic Party nominated William Wirt (former U.S. Attorney General) for President and Amos Ellmaker (former Pennsylvania Attorney General) for as Vice President.

1832 Presidential Campaign, continued, page 3

- The Nullifier Party, standing for states rights and against Jackson, nominated Virginia Governor John Floyd for President and Henry Lee as Vice President.
- The 1832 Presidential election was held from November 2 to December 5, 1832, and was won by Andrew Jackson in a landslide. Jackson received about 76 percent of the electoral vote (219 for Jackson vs 49 for Clay and 7 for Wirt) and about 54 percent of the popular vote (Clay won about 37% and Wirt won about 8%).
- Martin Van Buren also won the Vice President race easily.
- The following slide shows the map of the breakdown of the 1832 election:

1832 Presidential Campaign, continued, page 4:

1832 Election electoral results: Jackson 219, Clay 49, Floyd 11, Wirt 7



Second Presidential Administration- 1833 to 1837, page 1

- Jackson believed his big victory in the 1832 election was a mandate for his veto of the Bank's recharter and his continued “Bank War”.
- Jackson continued his attacks on the National Bank by removing its federal deposits, and in 1833, federal revenue was diverted into selected private banks by executive order. This ended the regulatory role of the Second National Bank of the United States. Serious banking/ financial/ economic problems would develop in the future as the result of Jackson’s “bank war”, after Jackson left office. In February, 1836, the Second National Bank became a private corporation under Commonwealth of Pennsylvania law.
- On March 28, 1834, the Senate voted to censure Jackson 26 to 20. The censure was a political maneuver spearheaded by Clay. Jackson called Clay "reckless and as full of fury as a drunken man in a brothel.”

Second Presidential Administration- 1833 to 1837, continued, page 2

- In April, 1834, the House voted in support of Jackson and his attacks on the bank. Later, on January 16, 1837, when the Jacksonians had a majority in the Senate, the censure was expunged after years of effort by Jackson supporters.
- In 1834, those who disagreed with Jackson's expansion of executive power united and formed the Whig Party, calling Jackson "King Andrew I," and named their party after the English Whigs who opposed seventeenth century British monarchy.
- On January 1, 1835, with withdrawals from the national bank and proceeds of sales of "public land", Jackson paid off the entire national debt, the only time in U.S. history that has been accomplished.

Second Presidential Administration- 1833 to 1837, continued, page 3

- In 1835, the Texas Revolution began when American settlers in Texas fought the Mexican government for Texan independence. By May 1836, American settlers had routed the Mexican military, establishing an independent Republic of Texas. The new Texas government legalized slavery and demanded recognition from President Jackson and annexation into the United States.
- Jackson was hesitant in recognizing Texas for various reasons, including not wanting to make Texas an anti-slavery issue during the 1836 election. The strategy worked: the Democratic Party and national loyalties were held intact, and Van Buren was elected President. Jackson formally recognized the Republic of Texas, on the last full day of his presidency, March 3, 1837.

Second Presidential Administration- 1833 to 1837, continued, page 4

- On January 30, 1835, in the first known attempt to kill a sitting President of the United States, Jackson was leaving the Capitol after a funeral when Richard Lawrence, an unemployed house painter from England, aimed a pistol at Jackson, which misfired. Lawrence then pulled out a second pistol, which also misfired. Jackson attacked Lawrence with his cane, until others present, including Davy Crockett, intervened to restrain Jackson and disarm Lawrence. At the trial in April, 1835, Lawrence was found not guilty by reason of insanity and confined to a hospital for the mentally ill where he stayed until his death in 1861.
- During the summer of 1835, Northern abolitionists began sending anti-slavery mail through the postal system into the South. Pro-slavery Southerners demanded that the postal service ban the materials, which were deemed "incendiary".

Second Presidential Administration- 1833 to 1837, continued, page 5

- Jackson hated this anti-slavery/ abolitionist activity, which he believed caused inter regional conflict and would hurt or destroy the Union.
- In 1836, in response to increased land speculation, Jackson issued the Specie Circular, an executive order that required buyers of government lands to pay in "specie" (gold or silver coins). This executive order contributed to the Panic of 1837 (continuing the American cyclical economy of “boom and bust” in the first half of the 1800s).
- Two new states were admitted into the Union during Jackson's presidency: Arkansas (June 15, 1836) and Michigan (January 26, 1837). Both states increased Democratic power in Congress. This was in keeping with the tradition that new states would support the party which had done the most to admit them.

Second Presidential Administration- 1833 to 1837, continued, page 6

- As to Indian matters:
- Members of the Creek Nation had signed the Treaty of Cusseta in 1832, allowing the Creek to either sell or retain their land. Conflict later erupted between the Creek who remained and white settlers, leading to a second Creek War in 1836.
- In December 1835, as a result of the refusal of the Seminole to move west in violation of their treaty agreement in 1832, the Second Seminole War started. The war lasted over six years, ending in 1842.
- On the last day of his presidency, Jackson said that he had but two regrets, that he "had been unable to shoot Henry Clay or to hang John C. Calhoun."

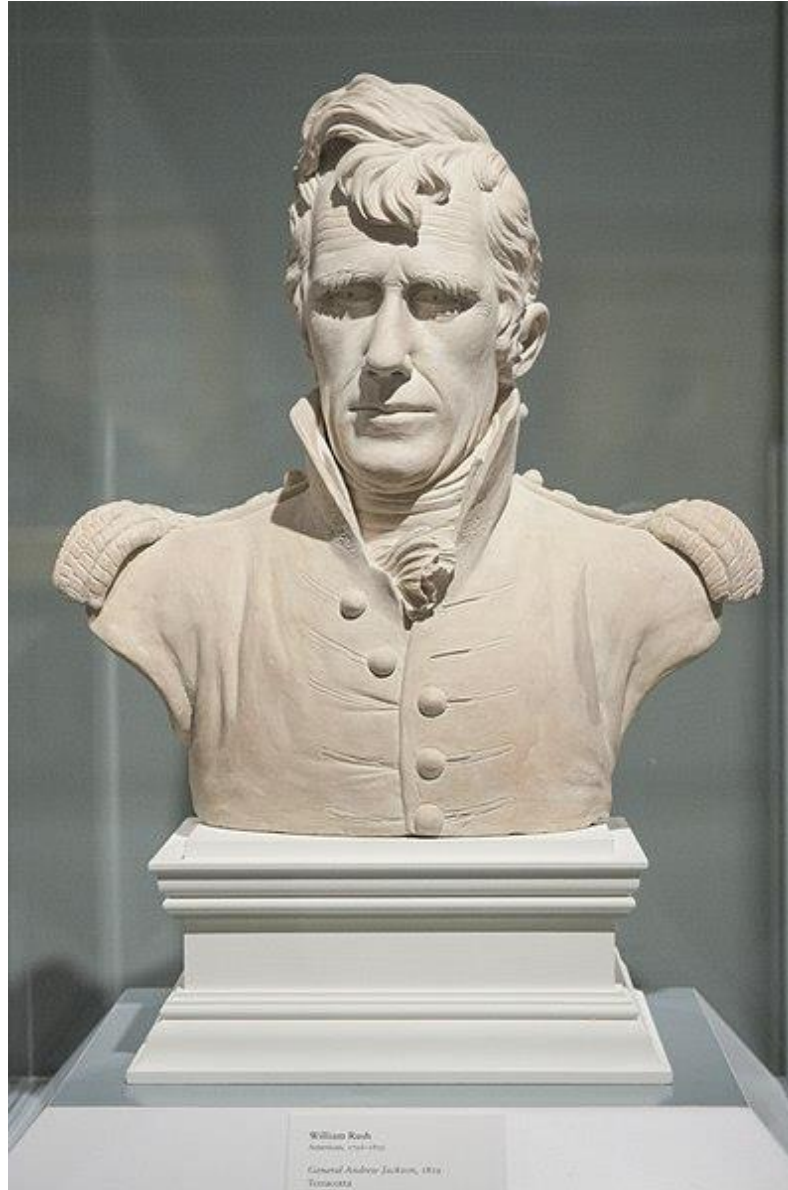
Andrew Jackson - Life After Presidency (1837 to 1845), page 1

- In 1836, Martin Van Buren was elected President (Jackson's chosen successor), and Jackson retired to his home in Nashville, Tennessee in 1837. Jackson tried to get the property in order, as it had been poorly managed in his absence by his adopted son, Andrew Jackson Jr..
- After Jackson left office, a shortage of hard currency ensued, causing the Panic of 1837, which lasted several years. The the Second National Bank suspended payment in 1839 and was liquidated in 1841.
- Although he suffered ill health, Jackson remained influential in both national and state politics after his Presidency. Blamed for causing the Panic of 1837, Jackson was unpopular in his early retirement.

Andrew Jackson - Life After Presidency (1837 to 1845), page 2

- Jackson's age and illnesses eventually overcame him. On June 8, 1845, he was surrounded by family and friends at his deathbed. On his deathbed, he again said he regretting that he had not hanged Calhoun for treason. He died at the age of 78.
- Many historians think Jackson suffered from lead and mercury poisoning, which may explain some of his erratic behavior at times. He had two lead bullets in his body from duels, plus he was given mercurous chloride and lead acetate as medicines for his health ailments.
- In his Will, Jackson left his entire estate to Andrew Jackson Jr., except for enumerated items that were left to various friends and family members.

Teracotta bust of General Jackson by William Rush in 1819 (from Wikipedia)



Andrew Jackson - Tennessee Gentleman Portrait,
by Ralph E. W. Earl, 1831 (from Wikipedia)

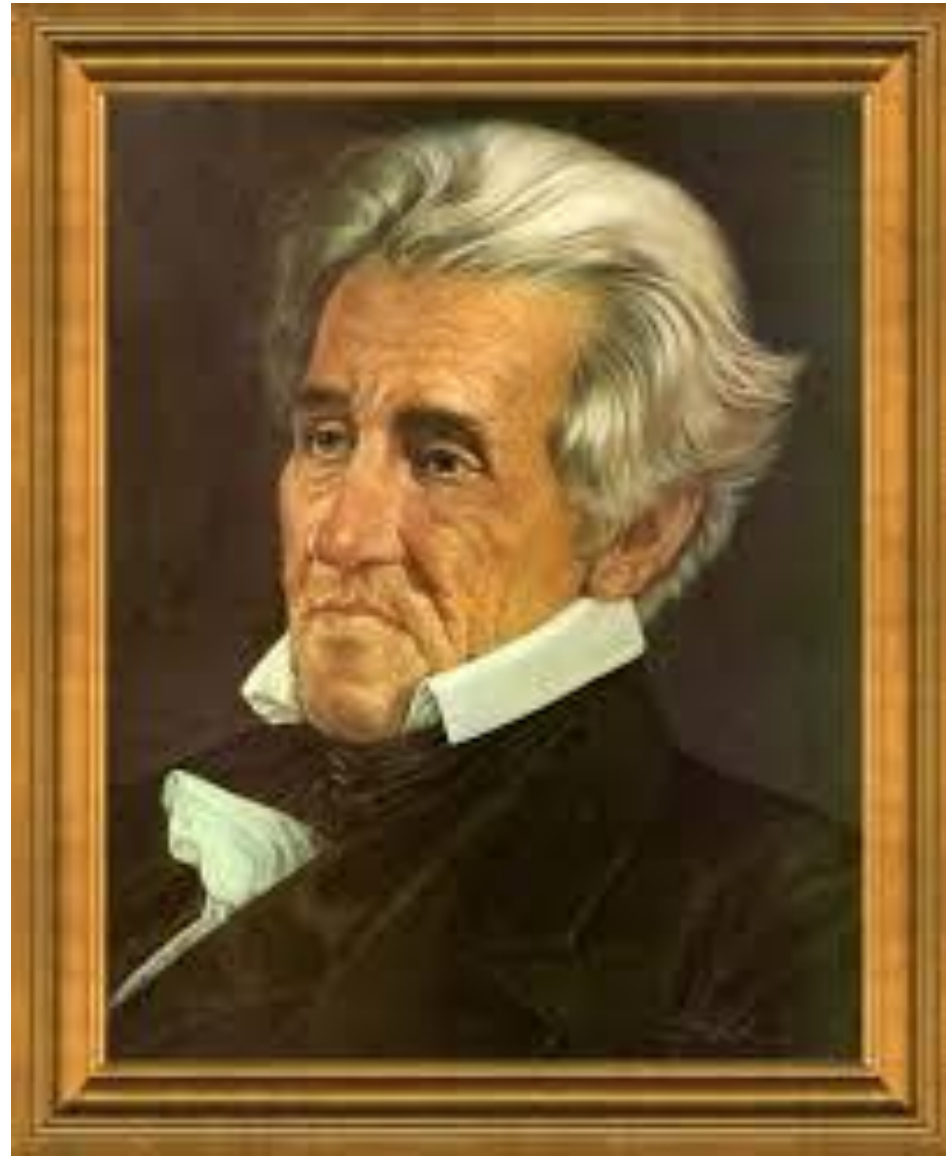


Andrew Jackson in Military Dress



ANDREW JACKSON.

Portrait of older Andrew Jackson (from Wikipedia)



The Hermitage - Andrew Jackson's home, now a museum “Home of the People's President”, page 1

- After they married, Andrew Jackson and Rachel first lived in the Nashville area. He bought more land and invested in various business and real estate. Some investments did well and some did poorly. On July 5, 1804, he purchased a property from his neighbor, Nathaniel Hays. This 425 acre farm would become The Hermitage.
- The original structure of The Hermitage mansion was a brick, Federal-style house constructed between 1819 and 1821. The first floor had two parlors, a dining room and the main bedroom. On the second floor were four bedrooms. The elegant house featured a basement summer kitchen, nine fireplaces, an entrance fanlight, French wallpaper and metal gutters. Later, a simple portico was added.
- During Jackson's presidency, architect David Morrison was hired to do a major renovation.

The Hermitage - Andrew Jackson's home, now a museum “Home of the People's President”, page 2

- In 1831, Morrison redesigned the mansion by adjoining flanking one-story wings, a two-story front portico with ten Doric columns, and a small rear portico. The east wing addition included a library and a farm office. The west wing addition included a large dining room and pantry. A newer kitchen and a smokehouse were also added. Morrison's remodeling gave the house a Classical appearance which was a change from the old traditional southern style.
- In the fall of 1834 a fire extensively damaged the house and Jackson did a major rebuilding. The entrance façade to the Hermitage was transformed into a fashionable Greek temple by adding six, two-story columns with modified Corinthian capitals across the front porch. Similar columns with Doric capitals supported a two-story porch on the back entrance.

The Hermitage- Andrew Jackson's home, continued, page 3

- A light tan paint was added on the wood structures of front façade and sand coating on the columns and trim to simulate the appearance of stone. In the parlors and the nicer guest bedrooms, Greek Revival-style mantels and woodwork were added.
- The highlight of the interior architectural additions was the cantilevered, elliptical staircase in the center hall. This replaced the previous “dog-leg” staircase, which was comprised of two straight flights of stairs with two landings. The destroyed furnishings were replaced with Philadelphia Classical style pieces. When the builders completed the house in 1837, the Hermitage mansion was perhaps the most fashionable house in Tennessee.
- An interior restoration was carried out between 1989 and 1997, which gives visitors a view of what life was like in the years of Andrew Jackson's retirement.

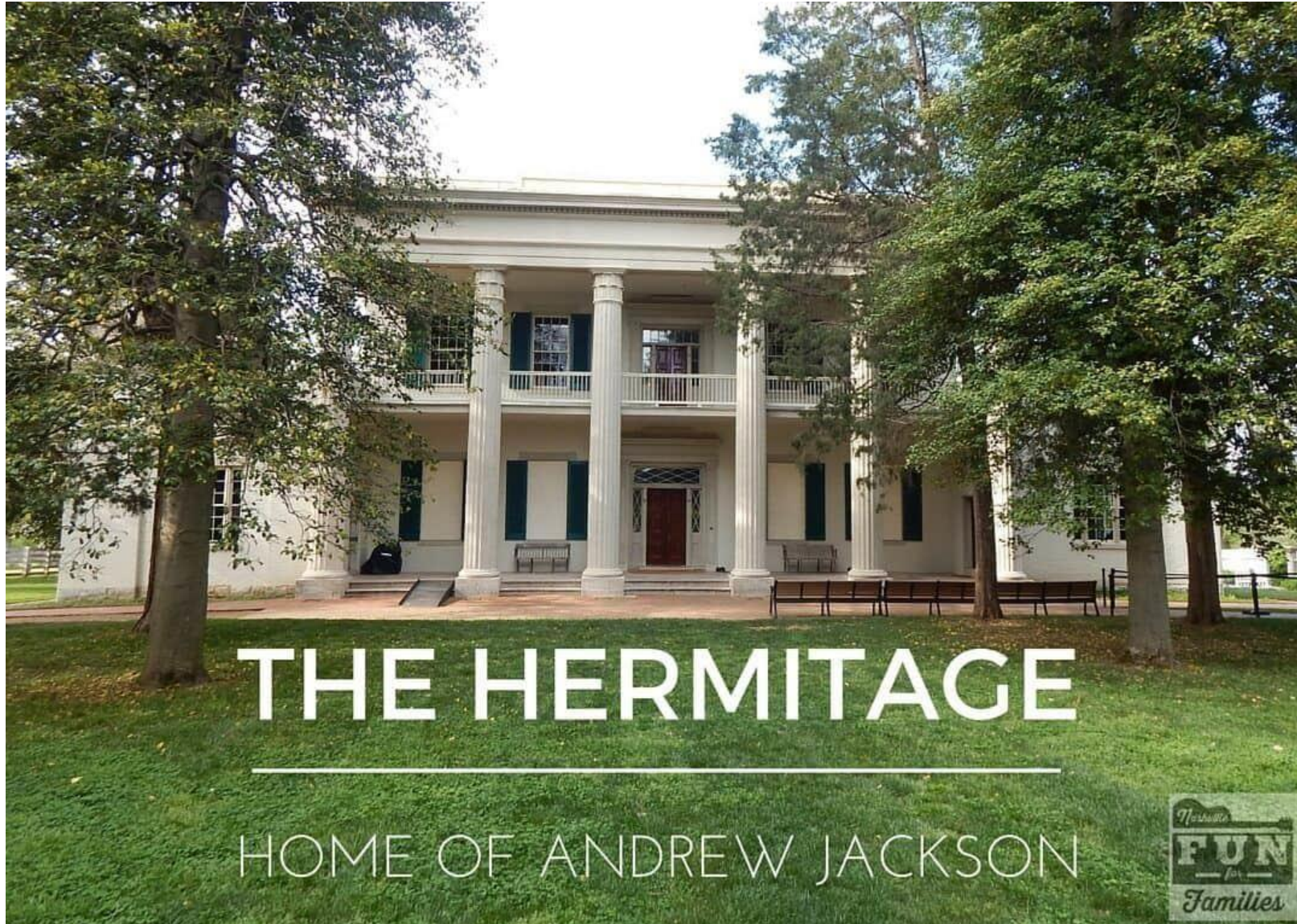
The Hermitage- Andrew Jackson's home, continued, p. 4

- Andrew Jackson's Hermitage is located about twenty minutes east of downtown Nashville and is open Thursday to Monday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- The mansion at The Hermitage has had approximately 17 million visitors from around the world since opening as a museum in 1889.
- There are options for tours. The Mansion Tour includes admission to the grounds, The Hermitage mansion, a self-guided audio tour and a self-guided tour of the farmland that was once The Hermitage. There are other guided tours available.

The Hermitage entrance sign



The Hermitage- a front view



The Hermitage - another front view



The Hermitage - old view of Second Floor Bedroom,
(from Library of Congress records)



The Hermitage - staircase



The Hermitage - dining room



Tomb of Andrew and Rachel Jackson at The Hermitage



Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 1

- From about 1815 to his death in 1845, Jackson was probably the most popular American. Jackson is one of the most studied and controversial figures in American history. Many historians have written about his accomplishments, faults and contradictions.
- What are the reasons that Andrew Jackson was very popular then and not now? Andrew Jackson's policies reflected what most Americans wanted at the time - very different from modern times. To be overly critical of Jackson is to be overly critical of Americans in 1820-1840.
- Modern Americans view America as a world super power and mighty country and take that for granted. They forget that America in the period of 1800-1840 was a very young, vulnerable and less stable country, going through many political, economic and fiscal growing pains. American vulnerabilities, priorities, concerns and values were very different than now, so Jackson needs to be viewed in that context.

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 2

- In modern times, we have no fears of threats from foreign European nations like England, Spain, etc. These fears/ threats were real in 1828-1836. The War of 1812 was not too far in the past; England had invaded and occupied our nation's capital during the war. England's navy was the strongest in the world. Canada on our north was an English colony. Spain, another powerful nation, owned Florida until 1819 and owned much of current southwestern US and Mexico until 1821, when Mexico won its independence.
- Now, Americans have no fear of native Indians. However, in the period of 1800-1840, native Indians attacked American settlers, many times with England or Spain's encouragement. Not to say that native Indians were treated fairly, but they were viewed as a real danger to settlers. Native Indians were viewed as the enemy, aligned with the British or Spanish, who attacked and at times massacred settlers.

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 3

- In modern times, many Americans consider Jackson's policies against native Indians as cruel, as well as his views on slavery. Debating native Indian policy then was not considered a big deal at that time. Jackson was also an unapologetic southern slave owner.
- Meacham said that Jackson's harsh treatment of native Indians may have been horrible, but Jackson reflected the view of the majority of people in Tennessee and America at this time. Meacham says that to condemn Jackson is to condemn the U.S. mainstream at his time.
- It is unfair to judge past historical figures without understanding their times; Not fair to judge our past leaders by current moral and political values and standards. People are not all good or all bad, but a combination thereof. Important historical figures are complicated.
- During Jackson's lifetime, slavery was strongly supported in the American south, and harsh treatment of Indians was also very popular in the many parts of America, including the "frontier" at the time.

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 4

- Brand said that many people at the time in 1820-1840 viewed the Indian Removal Act as a more humane alternative to avoid future wars from conflict between traditional mobile Indian lifestyle and State laws of property ownership. Easterners criticized this policy, but most native Indians who had inhabited the northeast region had been killed.
- Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, and it was carried out after Jackson left office. Therefore, many leaders of our nation at the time (and the majority of Americans) were responsible for the policies involving the mistreatment of native Indians at the time.
- Jackson has been honored over the years, along with Thomas Jefferson, at Democratic party fundraising dinners as the two main founders of the party. However, due to both being slave owners and due to Jackson's treatment of the Indians, these dinners have changed their focus away from these two Presidents.

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 5

- Meacham on Jackson's good leadership qualities/ accomplishments:
 - 1.- Preservation of the Union - believed in the Union above all; despite his sympathies for slavery and the South, he took a strong stand against South Carolina on the nullification and secession issues;
 - 2- Tried to move America's government from "elites oriented" (more of a "republic") restricted voting and "elite" leaders (our first six Presidents) - to allowing less affluent/ less educated average Americans to have more voting power (more of a "democracy") to elect a President who would represent the average American more.
- This was controversial at the time. In America's early years, only white male land owners could vote, as our Founding Fathers did not trust less affluent/ less educated Americans to make good voting/ governing decisions. Over time, there were many Americans pushing to allow white males who did not own property to vote.

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 6

- Wikipedia states that the 1928 US Presidential election (in which Jackson was elected) was the first election in which non-property-owning white males could vote in the vast majority of states, and by the end of the 1820s attitudes and state laws had shifted in favor of universal white male suffrage.
- Many Americans liked Jackson's somewhat radical view (at that time) that the President should represent the views, values and needs of the ordinary citizen, and not just be an elected representative of the elite, as many of the previous Presidents viewed themselves.
- Meacham on Jackson's many faults: 1- Slave holder, racist; 2- No regard for native Indians; 3- Bloody minded warrior; 4- American "Lion" concept for book name - reflected his nature like a lion- if you are part of his tribe, he was very protective...if you were his prey, he would show no mercy on going after you.

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 7

- Jackson's main good character traits, accomplishments and actions which helped America (opinion):
- He overcame very traumatic events and difficult circumstances in his early life. His father died before he was born, and his mother and both older brothers died by the time he was 14. His personality reflected the western frontier settler in his time- had to survive in harsh conditions. He almost died several times and suffered from bad health through much of his life.
- His great redemptive value: a strong belief in the Union of our country above all- referred to the US as "One Great Family". He passionately fought hard for the Union of our country and against the rights of States to nullify Federal laws and secede from the Union.
- He believed he represented and fought for the US "common man".

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 8

- He was a practical man and fought his whole life against corruption in government and in America's early financial institutions/ banking industry.
- He married and was very devoted to his wife, Rachel.
- He paid off the National Debt - fiscally responsibility.
- He was one of the founders of the Democratic Party, a major American political party, which although changed, still exists today.
- He became a very successful military leader, without any formal military training. He defeated the British army who had many more soldiers and who were much better trained at the Battle of New Orleans,
- Without a good education, he became an attorney, judge, successful politician, and served in the U.S House, Senate and as President.

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 9

- The victory at the battle of New Orleans stopped the British or Spain from occupying New Orleans and possibly gaining the control of the Mississippi River trade or parts of the western US.
- He was uncomplicated, candid and accomplished much, despite many health issues. He understood his vices.
- He became very wealthy through his land speculation/purchases and sales, as well as the farm operations at the Hermitage.
- He experienced the unfairness of the electoral college and tried to abolish it.
- He adopted children and was guardian of children and treated them very well.
- His military actions helped America gain ownership of Florida from Spain.

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 10

- Jackson's main character flaws, personal failures and actions which hurt America (again, opinions):
- He had a horrible temper, was very vengeful, got into two duels which almost resulted in his death and caused him lifelong health issues.
- He waged savage war on Native American Indians and was harsh in treaties of removal and taking of Indian territories, although this approach was popular with many Americans in his time and for decades afterward.
- He owned many slaves, profiting in his plantation operations with slaves, although slavery was common in the South in his time and for decades afterward.

Andrew Jackson - Historical Reputation and Legacy, (based on opinions of historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand), page 11

- He was too harsh attacking and destroying the national bank, which greatly hurt America's financial and economic interests, and resulted in a recession in 1837.
- His political battles with Henry Clay were too personal (Clay is to blame also) and he should have done what was best for America and not just oppose Clay.
- Due to experiences with the British in his youth, he always hated the British.
- He did a poor job of picking his "cabinet" and then refused to work with them.

U.S. Presidential Ratings by c-span, page 1

- Andrew Jackson has steadily gone down in the ratings of U.S. Presidents over the years, as voted on by historians, professors and others who have evaluated U.S. Presidents. For example, the c-span survey in 2000 and 2009 rated Jackson as 13th best president, 18th best in 2017 and 22nd best in 2021.
- Participants used a 1 ("not effective") to 10 ("very effective") scale to rate each president on 10 qualities of presidential leadership: Public Persuasion, Crisis Leadership, Economic Management, Moral Authority, International Relations, Administrative Skills, Relations with Congress, Vision/Setting an Agenda, Pursued Equal Justice for All and Performance Within the Context of the Times. The scores were averaged, with equal weight to each category.

U.S. Presidential Ratings by c-span, page 2

- In 2000, 2009, 2017 and 2021, Abraham Lincoln was voted #1. In 2009, 2017 and 2021, George Washington was rated #2, Franklin Roosevelt was rated #3 and Theodore Roosevelt was ranked #4. In 2017 and 2021, Dwight Eisenhower was ranked #5, Harry Truman was ranked #6, Thomas Jefferson was ranked #7, John Kennedy was ranked #8 and Ronald Reagan was named #9.
- The c-span rankings chart is on the next slide:

U.S. Presidential Ratings by c-span, page 3

- c-span Presidential poll of historians June, 2021 and past ratings
- Historians survey/
results
- Total scores/
Overall Rankings

<u>George Washington</u>	851	2	2	2	3
<u>Franklin D. Roosevelt</u>	841	3	3	3	2
<u>Theodore Roosevelt</u>	785	4	4	4	4
<u>Dwight D. Eisenhower</u>	734	5	5	8	9
<u>Harry S. Truman</u>	713	6	6	5	5
<u>Thomas Jefferson</u>	704	7	7	7	7
<u>John F. Kennedy</u>	699	8	8	6	8
<u>Ronald Reagan</u>	681	9	9	10	11
<u>Barack Obama</u>	664	10	12	NA	NA
<u>Lyndon B. Johnson</u>	654	11	10	11	10
<u>James Monroe</u>	643	12	13	15	14
<u>Woodrow Wilson</u>	617	13	11	9	6
<u>William McKinley</u>	612	14	16	16	15
<u>John Adams</u>	609	15	19	17	16
<u>James Madison</u>	604	16	17	20	18
<u>John Quincy Adams</u>	603	17	21	19	19
<u>James K. Polk</u>	599	18	14	12	12
<u>William J. Clinton</u>	594	19	15	14	21

A Perspective on Andrew Jackson's historical importance,
with historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand
*How do we judge fairly Andrew Jackson considering his times?



A Perspective on Andrew Jackson's historical importance, with historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand-times to play from video, p. 1

- times to play from video? Brand 4:50-6:15 why AJ was very popular then & not now- we assume US stability/ success & have no fears of foreign European nations who threatened us then- England, Spain, etc & we have no fear of Indians who attacked American settlers then many times at the encouragement of England, Spain, etc; AJ's policies reflected what most Americans wanted at the time in early 1800s*
- *8:15?-14:30 Brand –talked to history teachers- AJ know mainly for Trail of tears/ killing Indians; bad vs good qualities; not giving credit to AJ for defending US against foreign European enemies; not giving credit to AJ for believing in and giving political power to ordinary people- ordinary US citizens (not women or blacks of course) should exercise political power... at beginning of US politics, only white males who were land owners could vote- should elites rule US. We currently take both of these for granted now- not true back then.

A Perspective on Andrew Jackson's historical importance, with historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand-times to play from video, p. 2

- 15:30 -17? Meacham & Brand... cannot judge past historical figures without understanding the times & cannot judge by current values; to be overly critical of AJ is to be overly critical of Americans at the time; AJ saw country as his family- said he wanted to clean country of disease- corruption;
- 17- 21:20? Meacham says AJ is far more complicated historical figure; to condemn AJ is to condemn ourselves- Americans of 1800-1840; AJ was in the mainstream of Americans at the time- maybe extreme; Indian Removal Act was not hotly debated at the time. Do not mindlessly celebrate or condemn people of our past- if so, we will fail to learn why they were elected leaders;
- 23:45-31:30? Brand- Nobody important in history passes the test of time- much more important to learn what these people/ leaders were important for; history is complicated- moves by half steps... discusses criticism of Thomas Jefferson as a slaveowner. See next slide...

A Perspective on Andrew Jackson's historical importance, with historians Jon Meacham and H.W. Brand-times to play from video, p. 3

- 31:30? AJ had the same Indian policies as all US Presidents from George Washington to Ulysses S Grant. When northeastern states complained how he treated native Indians, he pointed out that native Indians in New York & NE US were pretty much wiped out. AJ & others said native Indians had to abide by laws of their States- Georgia, etc or go somewhere else and many native Indian tribes chose to move elsewhere.
- 36-38? The battles that AJ and his supporters were worried about in 1800-1840 -fighting foreign European enemies and native Indians- have long been won judged by today's standards and are not appreciated as being important like they were in 1800-1840. Preserving the Union was a big issue in 1800-1840 and we take it for granted now. US was a shaky democracy then.