

**5.7**

# **The Age of Jackson**



## **As a Young Historian, I will be able to...**

- **Analyze the movement toward greater democracy under Andrew Jackson.**
- **Summarize the causes and effects of the removal of American Indians in the early 1800s.**
- **Evaluate the significance of the debate over tariffs and the idea of nullification.**
- **Summarize the key events of the conflict over the second Bank of the United States in the 1830s.**

# **Andrew Jackson**

**People saw Jackson as the “true” American.**

**Born in a log cabin, orphaned as a boy,  
wounded in the American Revolution**

**He eventually becomes a lawyer & gains  
widespread fame due to being a war hero  
in the war of 1812.**

**He serves in both the U.S. House & Senate, but then  
sets his sights on the presidency.**

# Elections & Corrupt Bargains

**1824- Democratic Republicans choose William Crawford in a caucus- closed meeting of party members for the purpose of choosing candidates**

**Jackson, John Quincy Adams, & Henry Clay also run. Jackson wins popular vote, but no clear electoral vote winner.**

**House of representatives have to determine outcome, & clay supports Adams.**

**Adams becomes president, Clay Secretary of State in what Jackson calls **The Corrupt Bargain.****



# **The Election of 1828**

**Jackson begins to criticize the government & the parties split between the Democratic Republicans & the Democrats**

**Jackson wins election in 1828 & a rowdy crowd parties in the white house.**

**The goal of the democrats & Jackson- Strong states & a weak federal government that did not interfere with slavery.**

# American Indian Removal

Many American Indians in the south see great success in the south. A Cherokee named Sequoyah invents a writing system to print newspaper & books

Southerners, however, don't believe they can be civilized & seek removal.

Many states begin to dissolve Indian governments & seize lands.

*Worcester v. Georgia* says this is unconstitutional, Jackson ignores the court.



# Indian Removal Act

**Congress passes this act to exchange American Indian lands in the South for Indian Territory (Oklahoma)**

**A small group of Cherokees make an agreement against their nations will.**

**Trail of Tears-** 16,000 forced to walk to Oklahoma, 4,000 die of disease, exposure, & hunger.

**The Seminole tribes in the South & the Sauk & Fox nations in the Midwest try to fight back, eventually they are crushed by American troops**

# Other Problems

**John C. Calhoun wants to implement nullification-**  
idea that states could void any federal law  
deemed unconstitutional

**Jackson helps reduce Tariffs to avoid succession &  
nullification**

**Jackson fights the National Bank System,  
thinking it was designed for corruption  
& greed**