Jackson and America

*Makes his name as a fighter against the Indians- He was incredibly harsh.

*Charles Dickinson publically ridicules his wife’s honour- a divorcee. Jackson challenges him to a duel. Dickinson shoots first and hits Jackson in the chest. Jackson’s shot locks and didn’t go off. Shoots again and Dickinson bleeds to death as Jackson walked away- cruel and could elevate his personal feelings into something far more publically important.

*1818- leads army and kills over 2000 Englishmen.

The ‘Corrupt Bargain’ of 1824

*Jackson: 41.3% -99 electoral votes.

*Quincy Adams

The 1828 Campaign

*The first ‘mature’ election however, it was purely based on personality rather than politics.

*Jackson’s wife dies and he is convinced it was the campaign that killed her.

*Lays the foundations of the Democratic Party.

*Jackson’s victory 178 electoral votes to Adam’s 83.

Jackson’s Presidency

*Inaugural boozathon- mob to the white house.

*Main policy was to get rid of the corruption in office. Swept out 10% of the civil service. – rotating office. –decrease corruption. – Jacksonians put their men in important places.

*Another policy was Indian removal. 100 million acres of land is seeded to the white man in return for 8 million dollars.

*Nullification crisis- revealed how much of a union he was- a high tariff on imports and become more expensive to consumers. This threatened American exports be cause of retaliating measures. The major American export s cotton, which is almost exclusively produced in the Southern states and therefore for the south argues that this tariff is focused on them. John C. Calhoun. Believed the state had the right to nullify any legislation which he disagreed with. Jackson is roused to defend the union.

*1830- gathering to celebrate Jefferson’s life. Personal clashing with Calhoun and Jackson.

*The presidential Veto- the government should stay out of the state. Uses similar vetoes on similar occasions showing his power. Veto had been used 9 times altogether before Jackson. He used it 5 times in his first session- shows his power and influence.

*The Bank War- The bank successfully regulated the American economy but Jackson did not like the bank seeing it as a powerful monopoly and believed rumours that the bank had given money to his enemies. 1832 election- exercises the presidential veto, Jackson elected with majority-219 votes- removes all deferral funds from the bank.

The Whig Reaction- believed Jackson had tyrannical tendencies- nicknamed him King Andrew. Agreed with economic expansion, banking, executive power and active government.

*1840 Election- The Log Cabin campaign- how unprincipled American whigery was.