This Power Point presentation goes with the *Mastering the Grade 8 Social Studies TEKS* book by Jarrett, Zimmer, and Killoran. Chapter 11 The Age of Jackson
Hero of the Battle of New Orleans

Won the popular vote in Presidential Election of 1824 but House of Representatives chose John Q. Adams

Fought Indians in Georgia and Florida after War of 1812

Common Man: supporters were farmers, laborers, and frontiersman

Democrat

What attributes might Jackson have that made him popular with the ordinary person?
Voting Rights

Eliminated the requirement to own property to vote.

Choosing a President

Part leaders no longer picked Presidential candidate, instead conventions were held to elect the candidate.

Democratic Changes Under Jackson

Campaign Methods

New ways to get votes emerged such as dinners, rallies, and public meetings. Ordinary people were invited to Jackson’s inauguration.

Spoils System

People who helped Jackson get elected were awarded jobs in government. He felt this would help end government corruption if ordinary people held the jobs.

What are the positive and negative aspects of a spoils system?
Jackson and Native American Indians

Jackson fought the Creeks and Seminoles on the frontier

He thought the Indians might ally with foreign invaders and posed a security threat

Jackson negotiated the removal of the Cherokee in 1817

He also felt that for Indians to keep their traditions they must be kept separated

Indian Removal Act 1830
Move all tribes east of Mississippi River to western territory. US would give provisions for one year

Excerpt from the Indian Removal Act:

An Act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi.
The Cherokee rejected Jackson’s plan. The Cherokee Nation sued the government saying they were an independent nation. In *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* the Supreme Court ruled that they were “dependent” nation subject to federal law but not state. So Georgia could not move them. Jackson gave them 2 years to move.

In *Worcester v. Georgia*, a missionary sued for being arrested for living with the Indians. Georgia had passed a law saying no white man could live with the Indians. They thought missionaries were convincing them not to move.

The Trail of Tears

The Cherokee delayed moving. In the fall of 1837 Federal troops forced 16000 Cherokee to relocate. 1/4th of them died on the march of starvation, exposure, and fever.
The Nullification Crisis

Who did this tax favor and who did it harm?

Tariff of Abominations

Increase in tax on raw materials, lowered taxes on manufactured goods

Vice President John C. Calhoun declared this tariff unconstitutional and said that state’s had the right to nullify unconstitutional federal laws

Senator Daniel Webster said that the Supreme Court had the right to declare laws unconstitutional but not the states
Jackson responded by sending US naval ships to Charleston and strengthening the federal fortifications. Congress also gave Jackson the power to use force.

The Nullification Crisis

Ordinance of Nullification

In 1832 South Carolina put the idea to a test. They voided the tariff, banned the collection of duties, and threatened to secede.

Henry Clay proposed a compromise. A reduction in tariffs over the next 10 years. South Carolina backed down.

Why would Jackson send troops to South Carolina even though he supported state’s rights?
Washington had introduced the National Bank as part of Hamilton’s economic plan.

The 2nd National Bank was chartered in 1816.

Jackson thought the bank gave an unfair monopoly to the wealthy in the Northeast.

Based on this and other issues, explain why people might see Jackson as a dictator?

Jackson wanted to eliminate the bank.

Jackson removed all federal money from the bank and placed them in state banks. This crippled the national Bank.

Jackson refused to renew the National Bank’s charter.

Some people admired Jackson for this but some began to consider him too dictatorial in this and other matters.