Andrew Jackson

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Andrew Jackson (March 15, 1767 – June 8, 1845) was an American soldier and statesman who served as the seventh President of the United States from 1829 to 1837. Before being elected to the presidency, Jackson gained fame as a general in the United States Army and served in both houses of Congress, as president, Jackson sought to advance the rights of the "common man"[1] against a "corrupt aristocracy"[2] and to preserve the Union.

Born in the colonial Carolinas to a Scotch-Irish family in the decade before the American Revolutionary War, Jackson became a frontier lawyer and married Rachel Donelson Robards. He served briefly in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate representing Tennessee. After resigning, he served as a justice on the Tennessee Supreme Court from 1798 until 1804. Jackson purchased a property later known as the Hermitage, and became a wealthy, slaveowning planter; in 1801, he was appointed colonel of the Tennessee militia and was elected its commander the following year. He led troops during the Creek War of 1813–1814, winning the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, the subsequent Treaty of Fort Jackson required the Creek surrender of vast lands in present-day Alabama and Georgia. In the concurrent war against the British, Jackson's victory in 1815 at the Battle of New Orleans made him a national hero. Jackson then led U.S. forces in the First Seminole War, which led to the annexation of Florida from Spain.

Portait by Ralph Eleaser Whiteside Earl, c. 1837

7th President of the United States

In office
March 4, 1829 – March 4, 1837

Vice President
John C. Calhoun (1829–1832)
None (1832–1833)
Martin Van Buren (1833–1841)
Jackson briefly served as Florida’s first territorial governor before returning to the Senate, he ran for president in 1824, winning a plurality of the popular and electoral vote. As no candidate won an electoral majority, the House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams in a contingent election; in reaction to the alleged "corrupt bargain" between Adams and Henry Clay and the ambitious agenda of President Adams, Jackson's supporters founded the Democratic Party.

Jackson ran again in 1828, defeating Adams in a landslide. Jackson faced the threat of secession by South Carolina over what opponents called the "Tariff of Abominations." The crisis was defused when the tariff was amended, and Jackson threatened the use of military force if South Carolina attempted to secede. In Congress, Henry Clay led the effort to reauthorize the Second Bank of the United States. Jackson, regarding the Bank as a corrupt institution, vetoed the renewal of its charter, after a lengthy struggle, Jackson and his allies thoroughly dismantled the Bank. In 1835, Jackson became the only president to completely pay off the national debt, fulfilling a longtime goal, his presidency marked the beginning of the ascendancy of the party "spoils system" in American politics. In 1830, Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, which forcibly relocated most members of the Native American tribes in the South to Indian Territory. The relocation process dispossessed the Indians and resulted in widespread death and disease. Jackson opposed the abolitionist movement, which grew stronger in his second term; in foreign affairs, Jackson's administration concluded a "most favored nation" treaty with Great Britain, settled claims of damages against France from the Napoleonic Wars, and recognized the Republic of Texas. In January 1835, he survived the first assassination attempt on a sitting president.

In his retirement, Jackson remained active in Democratic Party politics, supporting the presidencies of Martin Van Buren and James K. Polk. Though fearful of its effects on the slavery debate, Jackson advocated the annexation of Texas, which was accomplished shortly before his death. Jackson was widely revered in the United States as an advocate for democracy and the common man, but his reputation has declined since the civil rights movement, largely due to his role in Indian removal and support for slavery. Surveys of historians and scholars have ranked Jackson favorably among United States presidents.

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Early life and education
Andrew Jackson was born on March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaws region of the Carolinas, his parents were Scots-Irish colonists Andrew and Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, Presbyterians who had emigrated from present day Northern Ireland two years earlier.[3][4] Jackson’s father was born in Carrickfergus, County Antrim, in current-day Northern Ireland, around 1738.[5] Jackson’s parents lived in the village of Boneybefore, also in County Antrim, his paternal family line originated in Killingswold Grove, Yorkshire, England.[6]

When they immigrated to North America in 1765, Jackson’s parents probably landed in Philadelphia. Most likely they traveled overland through the Appalachian Mountains to the Scots-Irish community in the Waxhaws, straddling the border between North and South Carolina,[7] they brought two children from Ireland, Hugh (born 1763) and Robert (born 1764). Jackson’s father died in a logging accident while clearing land[8] in February 1767 at the age of 29, three weeks before his son Andrew was born. Jackson, his mother, and his brothers lived with Jackson’s aunt and uncle in the Waxhaws region, and Jackson received schooling from two nearby priests.[9]

Jackson’s exact birthplace is unclear because of a lack of knowledge of his mother’s actions immediately following her husband’s funeral,[10] the area was so remote that the border between North and South Carolina had not been officially surveyed.[11] In 1824 Jackson wrote a letter saying that he was born on the plantation of his uncle James Crawford in Lancaster County, South Carolina.[10] Jackson may have claimed to be a South Carolinian because the state was considering nullification of the Tariff of 1824, which he opposed; in the mid-1850s, second-hand evidence indicated that he might have been born at a different uncle’s home in North Carolina.[11][12] As a young boy, Jackson was easily offended and was considered something of a bully, he was, however, said to have taken a group of younger and weaker boys under his wing and been very kind to them.[13]

**Revolutionary War service**

During the Revolutionary War, Jackson’s eldest brother, Hugh, died from heat exhaustion after the Battle of Stono Ferry on June 20, 1779.[14] Anti-British sentiment intensified following the brutal Waxhaws Massacre on May 29, 1780. Jackson’s mother encouraged him and his elder brother Robert to attend the local militia drills.[15] Soon, they began to help the militia as couriers,[16] they served under Colonel William Richardson Davie at the Battle of Hanging Rock on August 6.[15] Andrew and Robert were captured by the British in 1781[16] while staying at the home of the Crawford family. When Andrew refused to clean the boots of a British officer, the officer slashed at the youth with a sword, leaving him with scars on his left hand and head, as well as an intense hatred for the British. Robert also refused to do as commanded and was struck with the sword,[17] the two brothers were held as prisoners, contracted smallpox, and nearly starved to death in captivity.[18]

Later that year, their mother Elizabeth secured the brothers’ release, she then began to walk both boys back to their home in the Waxhaws, a distance of some 40 miles (64 km). Both were in very poor health. Robert, who was far worse, rode on the only horse that they had, while Andrew walked behind them; in the final two hours of the journey, a torrential downpour began which worsened the effects of the smallpox. Within two days of arriving back home, Robert was dead and Andrew in mortal danger,[19][20] after nursing Andrew back to health, Elizabeth volunteered to nurse American prisoners of war on board two British ships in the Charleston harbor, where there had been an outbreak of cholera. In November, she died from the disease and was buried in an unmarked grave. Andrew became an orphan at age 14, he blamed the British personally for the loss of his brothers and mother.[21]
Early career

Legal career and marriage

After the Revolutionary War, Jackson received a sporadic education in a local Waxhaw school,[22] on bad terms with much of his extended family, he boarded with several different people.[23] In 1781, he worked for a time as a saddle-maker, and eventually taught school, he apparently prospered in neither profession.[24] In 1784, he left the Waxhaws region for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he studied law under attorney Spruce Macay,[25] with the help of various lawyers, he was able to learn enough to qualify for the bar. In September 1787, Jackson was admitted to the North Carolina bar.[23] Shortly thereafter, a friend helped Jackson get appointed to a vacant prosecutor position in the Western District of North Carolina, which would later become the state of Tennessee, during his travel west, Jackson bought his first slave and in 1788, having been offended by fellow lawyer Waightstill Avery, fought his first duel. The duel ended with both men firing into the air, having made a secret agreement to do so before the engagement.[26]

Jackson moved to the small frontier town of Nashville in 1788, where he lived as a boarder with Rachel Stockly Donelson, the widow of John Donelson. Here Jackson became acquainted with their daughter, Rachel Donelson Robards, at the time, the younger Rachel was in an unhappy marriage with Captain Lewis Robards; he was subject to fits of jealous rage.[27] The two were separated in 1790. According to Jackson, he married Rachel after hearing that Robards had obtained a divorce, her divorce had not been made final, making Rachel's marriage to Jackson bigamous and therefore invalid. After the divorce was officially completed, Rachel and Jackson remarried in 1794.[28] To complicate matters further, evidence shows that Rachel had been living with Jackson and referred to herself as Mrs. Jackson before the petition for divorce was ever made,[29] it was not uncommon on the frontier for relationships to be formed and dissolved unofficially, as long as they were recognized by the community.[30]

Land speculation and early public career

In 1794, Jackson formed a partnership with fellow lawyer John Overton, dealing in claims for land reserved by treaty for the Cherokee and Chickasaw.[31] Like many of their contemporaries, they dealt in such claims although the land was in Indian country. Most of the transactions involved grants made under the 'land grab' act of 1783 that briefly opened Indian lands west of the Appalachians within North Carolina to claim by that state's residents, he was one of the three original investors who founded Memphis, Tennessee, in 1819.[32]

After moving to Nashville, Jackson became a protege of William Blount, a friend of the Donelsons and one of the most powerful men in the territory. Jackson became attorney general in 1791, and he won election as a delegate to the Tennessee constitutional convention in 1796.[26] When Tennessee achieved statehood that year, he was elected its only U.S. Representative. He was a member of the Democratic-Republican Party, the dominant party in Tennessee.[33] Jackson soon became associated with the more radical, pro-French and anti-British wing, he strongly opposed the Jay Treaty and criticized George Washington for allegedly removing Republicans from public office. Jackson joined several other Republican congressmen in voting against a resolution of thanks for Washington, a vote that would later haunt him when he sought the presidency,[34] in 1797, the state legislature elected him as U.S. Senator. Jackson seldom participated in debate and found the job dissatisfying, he pronounced himself "disgusted with the administration" of President John Adams and resigned the following year without explanation.[35] Upon returning home, with strong support from western Tennessee, he was elected to serve as a judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court[36] at an annual salary of $600.[37] Jackson’s service as a judge is generally viewed as a success and earned him a reputation for honesty and good decision making.[38] Jackson resigned the judgeship in 1804, his official reason for resigning was ill health. He had been suffering financially from poor land ventures, and so it is also possible that he wanted to return full-time to his business interests.[39]
After arriving in Tennessee, Jackson won the appointment of judge advocate of the Tennessee militia;\(^{[40]}\) in 1802, while serving on the Tennessee Supreme Court, he declared his candidacy for major general, or commander, of the Tennessee militia, a position voted on by the officers. At that time, most free men were members of the militia, the organizations, intended to be called up in case of conflict with Europeans or Indians, resembled large social clubs. Jackson saw it as a way to advance his stature.\(^{[41]}\) with strong support from western Tennessee, he tied with John Sevier with seventeen votes. Sevier was a popular Revolutionary War veteran and former governor, the recognized leader of politics in eastern Tennessee, on February 5, Governor Archibald Roane broke the tie in Jackson's favor.\(^{[42]}\) Jackson had also presented Roane with evidence of land fraud against Sevier. Subsequently, in 1803, when Sevier announced his intention to regain the governorship, Roane released the evidence. Sevier insulted Jackson in public, and the two nearly fought a duel over the matter, despite the charges leveled against Sevier, he defeated Roane, and continued to serve as governor until 1809.\(^{[43]}\)

### Planting career and controversy

In addition to his legal and political career, Jackson prospered as planter, slave owner, and merchant, he built a home and the first general store in Gallatin, Tennessee, in 1803. The next year, he acquired the Hermitage, a 640-acre (259 ha) plantation in Davidson County, near Nashville. He later added 360 acres (146 ha) to the plantation, which eventually totaled 1,050 acres (425 ha). The primary crop was cotton, grown by slaves—Jackson began with nine, owned as many as 44 by 1820, and later up to 150, placing him among the planter elite. Jackson also co-owned with his son Andrew Jackson Jr. the Halcyon plantation in Coahoma County, Mississippi, which housed 51 slaves at the time of his death.\(^{[45]}\) Throughout his lifetime Jackson may have owned as many as 300 slaves.\(^{[46]}\)\(^{[47]}\)

Men, women, and child slaves were owned by Jackson on three sections of the Hermitage plantation. Slaves lived in extended family units of between five and ten persons and were quartered in 400 square feet (37 m\(^2\)) cabins made either of brick or logs. The size and quality of the Hermitage slave quarters exceeded the standards of his times. To help slaves acquire food, Jackson supplied them with guns, knives, and fishing equipment, at times he paid his slaves with monies and coins to trade in local markets. The Hermitage plantation was a profit-making enterprise. Jackson permitted slaves to be whipped to increase productivity or if he believed his slaves' offenses were severe enough,\(^{[47]}\) at various times he posted advertisements for fugitive slaves who had escaped from his plantation. In one advertisement placed in the Tennessee Gazette in October 1804, Jackson offered "ten dollars extra, for every hundred lashes any person will give him, to the amount of three hundred."\(^{[48]}\)

The controversy surrounding his marriage to Rachel remained a sore point for Jackson, who deeply resented attacks on his wife's honor. By May 1806, Charles Dickinson, who, like Jackson, raced horses, had published an attack on Jackson in the local newspaper, and it resulted in a written challenge from Jackson to a duel, since Dickinson was considered an expert shot, Jackson determined it would be best to let Dickinson turn and fire first, hoping that his aim might be spoiled in his quickness; Jackson would wait and take careful aim at Dickinson. Dickinson did fire first, hitting Jackson in the chest, the bullet that struck Jackson was so close to his heart that it could not be removed. Under the rules of dueling...
Struck Jackson was so close to his heart that it could not be removed. Under the rules of dueling, Dickinson had to remain still as Jackson took aim and shot and killed him. Jackson's behavior in the duel outraged men in Tennessee, who called it a brutal, cold-blooded killing and saddled Jackson with a reputation as a violent, vengeful man, he became a social outcast.\[49\]

After the Sevier affair and the duel, Jackson was looking for a way to salvage his reputation, he chose to align himself with former Vice President Aaron Burr, who after leaving office in 1805 went on a tour of the western United States.\[50\] Burr was extremely well received by the people of Tennessee, and stayed for five days at the Hermitage.\[51\] Burr's true intentions are not known with certainty, he seems to have been planning a military operation to conquer Spanish Florida and drive the Spanish from Texas.\[52\] To many westerners like Jackson, the promise seemed enticing.\[53\] Western American settlers had long held bitter feelings towards the Spanish due to territorial disputes and the persistent failure of the Spanish to keep Indians living on their lands from raiding American settlements.\[54\] on October 4, 1806, Jackson addressed the Tennessee militia, declaring that the men should be "at a moment's warning ready to march."\[55\] On the same day, he wrote to James Winchester, proclaiming that the United States "can conquer not only the Floridas [at that time there was an East Florida and a West Florida.], but all Spanish North America." He continued:

\[
\text{I have a hope (Should their be a call) that at least, two thousand Volunteers can be lead into the field at a short notice—That number commanded by firm officers and men of enterprise—I think could look into Santafee and Maxico—give freedom and commerce to those provinces and establish peace, and a permanent barier against the inroads and attacks of foreign powers on our interior—which will be the case so long as Spain holds that large country on our borders.}\[56\]
\]

Jackson agreed to provide boats and other provisions for the expedition.\[57\] However, on November 10, he learned from a military captain that Burr's plans apparently included seizure of New Orleans, then part of the Louisiana Territory of the United States, and incorporating it, along with lands won from the Spanish, into a new empire, he was further outraged when he learned from the same man of the involvement of Brigadier General James Wilkinson, whom he deeply disliked, in the plan.\[58\] Jackson acted cautiously at first, but wrote letters to public officials, including President Thomas Jefferson, vaguely warning them about the scheme; in December, Jefferson, a political opponent of Burr, issued a proclamation declaring that a treasonous plot was underway in the West and calling for the arrest of the perpetrators. Jackson, safe from arrest because of his extensive paper trail, organized the militia. Burr was soon captured, and the men were sent home.\[59\] Jackson traveled to Richmond, Virginia, to testify on Burr's behalf in trial, the defense team decided against placing him on the witness stand, fearing his remarks were too provocative. Burr was acquitted of treason, despite Jefferson's efforts to have him convicted. Jackson endorsed James Monroe for president in 1808 against James Madison, the latter was part of the Jeffersonian wing of the Democratic-Republican Party.\[60\]

**Military career**

**War of 1812**

**Creek campaign and treaty**

*Main article: Creek War*

Leading up to 1812, the United States found itself increasingly drawn into international conflict. Formal hostilities with Spain or France never materialized, but tensions with Britain increased for a number of reasons, among these was the desire of many Americans for more land, particularly British Canada and Florida, the latter still controlled by Spain, Britain's European ally.\[61\] On June 18,
1812, Congress officially declared war on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beginning the War of 1812.[62] Jackson responded enthusiastically, sending a letter to Washington offering 2,500 volunteers.[63] However, the men were not called up for many months. Biographer Robert V. Remini claims that Jackson saw the apparent slight as payback by the Madison administration for his support of Burr and Monroe. Meanwhile, the United States military repeatedly suffered devastating defeats on the battlefield.[64]

On January 10, 1813, Jackson led an army of 2,071 volunteers[65] to New Orleans to defend the region against British and Native American attacks.[66][67][68] He had been instructed to serve under General Wilkinson, who commanded Federal forces in New Orleans. Lacking adequate provisions, Wilkinson ordered Jackson to halt in Natchez, then part of the Mississippi Territory, and await further orders. Jackson reluctantly obeyed,[69] the newly appointed Secretary of War, John Armstrong Jr., sent a letter to Jackson dated February 6 ordering him to dismiss his forces and to turn over his supplies to Wilkinson.[70] In reply to Armstrong on March 15, Jackson defended the character and readiness of his men, and promised to turn over his supplies, he also promised, instead of dismissing the troops without provisions in Natchez, to march them back to Nashville.[71] The march was filled with agony. Many of the men had fallen ill. Jackson and his officers turned over their horses to the sick,[72] he paid for provisions for the men out of his own pocket.[73] The soldiers began referring to their commander as "Hickory" because of his toughness, and Jackson became known as "Old Hickory."[74] The army arrived in Nashville within about a month. Jackson's actions earned him the widespread respect and praise of the people of Tennessee.[75] Jackson faced financial ruin, until his former aide-de-camp Thomas Benton persuaded Secretary Armstrong to order the army to pay the expenses Jackson had incurred.[76] On June 14, Jackson served as a second in a duel on behalf of his junior officer William Carroll against Jesse Benton, the brother of Thomas. In September, Jackson and his top cavalry officer, Brigadier General John Coffee, were involved in a street brawl with the Benton brothers. Jackson was severely wounded by Jesse with a gunshot to the shoulder.[77][78]

On August 30, 1813, a group of Muscogee (also known as Creek Indians) called the Red Sticks, so named for the color of their war paint, perpetrated the Fort Mims massacre, during the massacre, hundreds of white American settlers and non-Red Stick Creeks were slaughtered. The Red Sticks, led by chiefs Red Eagle and Peter McQueen, had broken away from the rest of the Creek Confederacy, which wanted peace with the United States, they were allied with Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief who had launched Tecumseh's War against the United States, and who was fighting alongside the British. The resulting conflict became known as the Creek War.[67]

Jackson, with 2,500 men, was ordered to crush the hostile Indians, on October 10, he set out on the expedition, his arm still in a sling from fighting the Bentons. Jackson established Fort Strother as a supply base, on November 3, Coffee defeated a band of Red Sticks at the Battle of Tallushatchee.[79] Coming to the relief of friendly Creeks besieged by Red Sticks, Jackson won another decisive victory at the Battle of Talladega.[80] In the winter, Jackson, encamped at Fort Strother, faced a severe shortage of troops due to the expiration of enlistments and chronic desertsions. He sent Coffee with the cavalry (which abandoned him) back to Tennessee to secure more enlistments. Jackson decided to combine his force with
In the Treaty of Fort Jackson, the Muscogee surrendered large parts of present-day Alabama and Georgia.

The Treaty of Fort Jackson, the Muscogee surrendered large parts of present-day Alabama and Georgia. but outnumbered, were forced to withdraw to Fort Strother. Jackson, now with over 2,000 troops, marched most of his army south to confront the Red Sticks at a fortress they had constructed at a bend in the Tallapoosa River, on March 27, enjoying an advantage of more than 2 to 1, he engaged them at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. An initial artillery barrage did little damage to the well-constructed fort. A subsequent Infantry charge, in addition to an assault by Coffee's cavalry and diversions caused by the friendly Creeks, overwhelmed the Red Sticks.

The campaign ended three weeks later with Red Eagle's surrender, although some Red Sticks such as McQueen fled to East Florida, on June 8, Jackson accepted a commission as brigadier general in the United States Army, and 10 days later became a major general, in command of the Seventh Military Division. Subsequently, Jackson, with Madison's approval, imposed the Treaty of Fort Jackson, the treaty required the Muscogee, including those who had not joined the Red Sticks, to surrender 23 million acres (8,093,713 ha) of land to the United States. Most of the Creeks bitterly acquiesced. Though in ill-health from dysentery, Jackson turned his attention to defeating Spanish and British forces. Jackson accused the Spanish of arming the Red Sticks and of violating the terms of their neutrality by allowing British soldiers into the Floridas; the first charge was true, while the second ignored the fact that it was Jackson's threats to invade Florida which had caused them to seek British protection. In the November 7 Battle of Pensacola, Jackson defeated British and Spanish forces in a short skirmish, the Spanish surrendered and the British fled. Weeks later, he learned that the British were planning an attack on New Orleans, which sat on the mouth of the Mississippi River and held immense strategic and commercial value. Jackson abandoned Pensacola to the Spanish, placed a force in Mobile, Alabama to guard against a possible invasion there, and rushed the rest of his force west to defend the city.

The Creeks coined their own name for Jackson, Jacksa Chula Harjo or "Jackson, old and fierce."

**Battle of New Orleans**

Main article: Battle of New Orleans

After arriving in New Orleans on December 1, 1814, Jackson instituted martial law in the city, as he worried about the loyalty of the city's Creole and Spanish inhabitants, at the same time, he formed an alliance with Jean Lafitte's smugglers, and formed military units consisting of African-Americans and Muscogees, in addition to recruiting volunteers in the city. Jackson received some criticism for paying white and non-white volunteers the same salary; these forces, along with U.S. Army regulars and volunteers from surrounding states, joined with Jackson's force in defending New Orleans, the approaching British force, led by Admiral Alexander Cochrane and later General Edward Pakenham, consisted of over 10,000 soldiers, many of whom had served in the Napoleonic Wars. Jackson only had about 5,000 men, most of whom were inexperienced and poorly trained.

The British arrived on the east bank of the Mississippi River on the morning of December 23, that evening, Jackson attacked the British and temporarily drove them back. On January 8, 1815, the British launched a major frontal assault against Jackson's defenses. An initial artillery barrage by Edward Percy Moran in 1910.

Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, painted by Thomas Sully in 1845 from an earlier portrait he had completed from life in 1824.

Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, painted by Thomas Sully in 1845 from an earlier portrait he had completed from life in 1824.

The British continued to bombard the American defenses, but with little effect. The well-constructed American defenses were able to absorb the artillery fire. Once the morning fog had cleared, the British launched a frontal assault, and their troops made easy targets for the Americans protected by their parapets. Despite managing to temporarily drive back the American right flank, the overall attack ended in disaster.[96] For the battle on January 8, Jackson admitted to only 71 total casualties. Of these, 13 men were killed, 39 wounded, and 19 missing or captured; the British admitted 2,037 casualties. Of these, 291 men were killed (including Pakenham), 1,262 wounded, and 484 missing or captured.[97] After the battle, the British retreated from the area, and open hostilities ended shortly thereafter when word spread that the Treaty of Ghent had been signed in Europe that December. Coming in the waning days of the war, Jackson's victory made him a national hero, as the country celebrated the end of what many called the "Second American Revolution" against the British.[98] By a Congressional resolution on February 27, 1815, Jackson was given the Thanks of Congress and awarded a Congressional Gold Medal.[36]

Alexis de Tocqueville ("underwhelmed" by Jackson according to a 2001 commentator) later wrote in Democracy in America that Jackson "was raised to the Presidency, and has been maintained there, solely by the recollection of a victory which he gained, twenty years ago, under the walls of New Orleans."[99]

Enforced martial law in New Orleans

Jackson, still not knowing for certain of the treaty's signing, refused to lift martial law in the city; in March 1815, after U.S. District Court Judge Dominic A. Hall signed a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a Louisiana legislator whom Jackson had detained, Jackson ordered Hall's arrest.[100] State senator Louis Louaillier had written an anonymous piece in the New Orleans newspaper, challenging Jackson's refusal to release the militia after the British ceded the field of battle, he too was put in jail.[101] Jackson did not relent his campaign of suppressing dissent until after ordering the arrest of a Louisiana legislator, a federal judge, and a lawyer, and after the intervention of State Judge Joshua Lewis. Lewis was simultaneously serving under Jackson in the militia, and also had signed a writ of habeas corpus against Jackson, his commanding officer, seeking Judge Hall's release.[102]

Civilian authorities in New Orleans had reason to fear Jackson—he summarily ordered the execution of six members of the militia who had attempted to leave, their deaths were not well publicized until the Coffin Handbills were circulated during his 1828 presidential campaign.[103]

First Seminole War

Main article: First Seminole War

Following the war, Jackson remained in command of Army forces on the southern border of the U.S. He conducted official business from the Hermitage,[104] he signed treaties with the Cherokee and Chickasaw which gained for the United States large parts of Tennessee and Kentucky.[105] The treaty with the Chickasaw, finally agreed to later in the year, is commonly known as the Jackson Purchase.[32]

Several Native American tribes, which became known as the Seminole, straddled the border between the U.S. and Florida. The Seminole, in alliance with escaped slaves, frequently raided Georgia settlements before retreating back into Florida, these skirmishes continually escalated,
and the conflict is now known as the **First Seminole War**.[106] In 1816, Jackson led a detachment into Florida which destroyed the **Negro Fort**, a community of escaped slaves and their descendants.[107] Jackson was ordered by President Monroe in December 1817 to lead a campaign in **Georgia** against the Seminole and Creek Indians. Jackson was also charged with preventing **Spanish Florida** from becoming a refuge for runaway slaves, after Spain promised freedom to fugitive slaves. Critics later alleged that Jackson exceeded orders in his Florida actions, his orders from President Monroe were to "terminate the conflict."[108] Jackson believed the best way to do this was to seize Florida from Spain once and for all, before departing, Jackson wrote to Monroe, "Let it be signified to me through any channel ... that the possession of the Floridas would be desirable to the United States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished."[109]

Jackson invaded Florida on March 15, 1818, capturing Pensacola, he crushed Seminole and Spanish resistance in the region and captured two British agents, **Robert Ambrister and Alexander Arbuthnot**, who had been working with the Seminole. After a brief trial, Jackson executed both of the men, causing a diplomatic incident with the British. Jackson’s actions polarized Monroe’s cabinet, some of whom argued that Jackson had gone against Monroe’s orders and violated the Constitution, since the United States had not declared war upon Spain. Yet Jackson was defended by **Secretary of State John Quincy Adams**. Adams thought that Jackson's conquest of Florida would force Spain to finally sell the province, and Spain did indeed sell Florida to the United States in the **Adams–Onís Treaty** of 1819. A congressional investigation exonerated Jackson, but Jackson was deeply angered by the criticism he received, particularly from Speaker of the House **Henry Clay**, after the ratification of the Adams–Onís Treaty in 1821, Jackson briefly served as the territorial **Governor of Florida** before returning to **Tennessee**.[110]

**Presidential aspirations**

**Election of 1824**

*Main article: United States presidential election, 1824*

In the spring of 1822, Jackson suffered a physical breakdown, his body had two bullets lodged in it, and he had grown exhausted from years of hard military campaigning. He regularly coughed up blood, and his entire body shook. Jackson feared that he was on the brink of death, after several months of rest, he recovered.[111] During his convalescence, Jackson’s thoughts increasingly turned to national affairs, he obsessed over rampant corruption in the Monroe administration and grew to detest the **Second Bank of the United States**, blaming it for causing the **Panic of 1819** by contracting credit.[112]

Jackson turned down an offer to run for governor of his home state, but accepted **John Overton’s** plan to have the legislature nominate him for president.[113] On July 22, 1822, he was officially nominated by the Tennessee legislature.[114] Jackson ran on a controversial ticket of 52 candidates and won the election; he was inaugurated on March 4, 1829. His election was the first of a series of **Democratic Party victories**, which culminated in the **Jacksonian Democratic Party** that dominated national politics until the 1850s.
Jackson in 1824, painted by Thomas Sully

Jackson had come to dislike Secretary of the Treasury William H. Crawford, who had been the most vocal critic of Jackson in Monroe's cabinet, and he hoped to prevent Tennessee's electoral votes from going to Crawford. Yet Jackson’s nomination garnered a welcoming response even outside of Tennessee, as many Americans appreciated Jackson’s attacks on banks, the Panic of 1819 had devastated the fortunes of many, and banks and politicians seen as supportive of banks were particularly unpopular. With his growing political viability, Jackson emerged as one of the five major presidential candidates, along with Crawford, Adams, Clay, and Secretary of War John C. Calhoun. During the Era of Good Feelings, the Federalist Party had faded away, and all five presidential contenders were members of the Democratic-Republican Party. Jackson’s campaign promoted him as a defender of the common people, as well as the one candidate who could rise above sectional divisions, on the major issues of the day, most prominently the tariff, Jackson expressed centrist beliefs, and opponents accused him of obfuscating his positions. At the forefront of Jackson’s campaign was combatting corruption. Jackson vowed to restore honesty in government and to scale back its excesses.[115]

In 1823, Jackson reluctantly allowed his name to be placed in contention for one of Tennessee’s U.S. Senate seats, the move was independently orchestrated by his advisors William Berkeley Lewis and U.S. Senator John Eaton in order to defeat incumbent John Williams, who openly opposed his presidential candidacy, the legislature narrowly elected him.[116][117] His return, after 24 years, 11 months, 3 days out of office, marks the second longest gap in service to the chamber in history,[118] although Jackson was reluctant to serve once more in the Senate, he was appointed chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.[119] Eaton wrote to Rachel that Jackson as a senator was "in harmony and good understanding with every body," including Thomas Hart Benton, now a senator from Missouri, with whom Jackson had fought in 1813.[120] Meanwhile, Jackson himself did little active campaigning for the presidency, as was customary. Eaton updated an already-written biography of him in preparation for the campaign and, along with others, wrote letters to newspapers praising Jackson’s record and past conduct.[121]

Democratic-Republican presidential nominees had historically been chosen by informal Congressional nominating caucuses, but this method had become unpopular. In 1824, most of the Democratic-Republicans in Congress boycotted the caucus, those who attended backed Crawford for president and Albert Gallatin for vice president. A Pennsylvania convention nominated Jackson for president a month later, stating that the irregular caucus ignored the "voice of the people" and was a "vain hope that the American people might be thus deceived into a belief that he [Crawford] was the regular democratic candidate."[122] Gallatin criticized Jackson as "an honest man and the idol of the worshipers of military glory, but from incapacity, military habits, and habitual disregard of laws and constitutional provisions, altogether unfit for the office."[123] After Jackson won the Pennsylvania nomination, Calhoun dropped out of the presidential race and successfully sought the vice presidency instead.[124]

In the presidential election, Jackson won a plurality of the electoral vote, taking several southern and western states as well as the mid-Atlantic states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, he was the only candidate to win states outside of his regional base, as Adams dominated New England, Clay took three western states, and Crawford won Virginia and Georgia. Jackson won a plurality of the popular vote, taking 42 percent, although not all states held a popular vote for the presidency, he won 99 electoral votes, more than any other candidates, but still short of 131, which he needed for a true majority. With no candidate having won a majority of the electoral, the House of Representatives held a contingent election under the terms of the Twelfth Amendment, the amendment specifies that only the top three electoral vote-winners are eligible to be elected by the House, so Clay was eliminated from contention. Jackson believed that he was likely to win this contingent election, as Crawford and Adams lacked...
Jackson believed he was likely to win the contingent election, as Crawford and Adams lacked Jackson's national appeal, and Crawford had suffered a debilitating stroke that made many doubt his physical fitness for the presidency. Clay, who as Speaker of the House presided over the election, saw Jackson as a dangerous demagogue who might topple the republic in favor of his own leadership, he threw his support behind Adams, who shared Clay's support for federally-funded internal improvements such as roads and canals. With Clay's backing, Adams won the contingent election on the first ballot. Furious supporters of Jackson accused Clay and Adams of having reached a "corrupt bargain" after Adams appointed Clay as his Secretary of State. So you see," Jackson growled, "the Judas of the West has closed the contract and receive the thirty pieces of silver. [H]is end will be the same." After the election, Jackson resigned his Senate seat and returned to Tennessee.

Election of 1828 and death of Rachel Jackson
Main articles: United States presidential election, 1828 and Andrew Jackson presidential campaign, 1828

Almost immediately, opposition arose to the Adams presidency. Jackson opposed Adams's plan to involve the U.S. in Panama's quest for independence, writing, "The moment we engage in confederations, or alliances with any nation, we may from that time date the down fall of our republic." Adams also damaged his standing in his first annual message to Congress, when he argued that Congress must not give the world the impression "that we are palsied by the will of our constituents." Jackson was nominated for president by the Tennessee legislature in October 1825, more than three years before the 1828 election, it was the earliest such nomination in presidential history, and it attested to the fact that Jackson's supporters began the 1828 campaign almost as soon as the 1824 campaign ended. Adams's presidency floundered, as his ambitious agenda faced defeat in a new era of mass politics. Critics led by Jackson attacked Adams's policies as a dangerous expansion of Federal power. Senator Martin Van Buren, who had been a prominent supporter of Crawford in the 1824 election, emerged as one of the strongest opponents of Adams's policies, and he settled on Jackson as his preferred candidate in the 1828 election. Van Buren was joined by Vice President Calhoun, who also opposed much of Adams's agenda on states' rights grounds. Van Buren and other Jackson allies established numerous pro-Jackson newspapers and clubs around the country, while Jackson avoided campaigning but made himself available to visitors at his Hermitage plantation; in the election, Jackson won a commanding 56 percent of the popular vote and 68 percent of the electoral vote. The election marked the definitive end of the one-party Era of Good Feelings, as Jackson's supporters coalesced into the Democratic Party and Adams's followers became known as the National Republicans; in the large Scots-Irish community that was especially numerous in the rural South and Southwest, Jackson was a favorite hero.

The campaign was very much a personal one, as was the custom at the time, neither candidate personally campaigned, but their political followers organized many campaign events. Both candidates were rhetorically attacked in the press. Jackson was strongly attacked as a slave trader, who bought and sold slaves and moved them about in defiance of higher standards of slaveholder behavior. A series of pamphlets known as the Coffin Handbills were published to attack Jackson, one of which revealed his order to execute soldiers at New Orleans. Another accused him of engaging in cannibalism by eating the bodies of American Indians killed in battle, while still another labeled his mother a "common prostitute" and stated that Jackson's father was a "mulatto man."
Rachel Jackson was also a frequent target of attacks, and was widely accused of bigamy, a reference to the controversial situation of her marriage with Jackson. Jackson's campaigners fired back by claiming that while serving as Minister to Russia, Adams had procured a young girl to serve as a prostitute for Emperor Alexander I, they also stated that Adams had a billiard table in the White House and that he had charged the government for it.

Rachel had been under extreme stress during the election, and often struggled while Jackson was away, she began experiencing significant physical stress during the election season. Jackson described her symptoms as "excruciating pain in the left shoulder, arm, and breast." 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 (which began on October 31 and ended on December 2) and 10 weeks before Jackson took office as president. A distraught Jackson had to be pulled from her so the undertaker could prepare the body, he felt that the accusations from Adams's supporters had hastened her death and never forgave him. Rachel was buried at the Hermitage on Christmas Eve. "May God Almighty forgive her murderers," Jackson swore at her funeral. "I never can."

Presidency 1829–1837

Main article: Presidency of Andrew Jackson

Philosophy

Main article: Jacksonian democracy

Jackson's name has been associated with Jacksonian democracy or the shift and expansion of democracy with the passing of some political power from established elites to ordinary voters based in political parties. "The Age of Jackson" shaped the national agenda and American politics. Jackson's philosophy as president was similar to that of Jefferson, advocating Republican values held by the Revolutionary War generation. Jackson took a moral tone, with the belief that agrarian sympathies, and a limited view of states rights and the federal government, would produce less corruption, he feared that monied and business interests would corrupt republican values. When South Carolina opposed the tariff law, he took a strong line in favor of nationalism and against secession.

Jackson believed in the ability of the people to "arrive at right conclusions." They had the right not only to elect but to "instruct their agents & representatives." Office holders should either obey the popular will or resign, he rejected the view of a powerful and independent Supreme Court with binding decisions, arguing that "the Congress, the Executive, and the Court must each or itself be guided by its own opinions of the Constitution." Jackson thought that Supreme Court justices should be made to stand for election, and believed in strict constructionism as the best way to insure democratic rule, he called for term limits on presidents and the abolition of the Electoral College. Jackson "was far ahead of his times—and maybe even further than this country can ever achieve."

Inauguration

Main article: First inauguration of Andrew Jackson

Jackson departed from the Hermitage on January 19 and arrived in Washington on February 11, he then set about choosing his cabinet members. Jackson chose Van Buren as expected for Secretary of State, Eaton of Tennessee as Secretary of War, Samuel D. Ingham of Pennsylvania as Secretary of
State, Eaton of Tennessee as Secretary of War, Samuel D. Ingham of Pennsylvania as Secretary of Treasury, John Branch of North Carolina as Secretary of Navy, John M. Berrien of Georgia as Attorney General, and William T. Barry of Kentucky as Postmaster General. Jackson's first choice of cabinet proved to be unsuccessful, full of bitter partisanship and gossip. Jackson blamed Adams in part for what was said about Rachel during the campaign, and refused to meet him after arriving in Washington. Therefore, Adams chose not to attend the inauguration.

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." At the conclusion of the ceremony, Jackson invited the public to the White House, where his supporters held a raucous party. Thousands of spectators overwhelmed the White House staff, and minor damage was caused to fixtures and furnishings. Jackson’s populism earned him the nickname "King Mob."

### Petticoat affair

Jackson devoted a considerable amount of his presidential time during his early years in office responding to what came to be known as the "Petticoat affair" or "Eaton affair." Washington gossip circulated among Jackson’s cabinet members and their wives, including Calhoun's wife Floride Calhoun, concerning Secretary of War Eaton and his wife Peggy Eaton. Salacious rumors held that Peggy, as a barmaid in her father’s tavern, had been sexually promiscuous or had even been a prostitute. Controversy also ensued because Peggy had married soon after her previous husband’s death, and it was alleged that she and her husband had engaged in an adulterous affair while her previous husband was still living. Petticoat politics emerged when the wives of cabinet members, led by Mrs. Calhoun, refused to socialize with the Eatons. Allowing a prostitute in the official family was unthinkable—but Jackson refused to believe the rumors, telling his Cabinet that "She is as chaste as a virgin!"

Jackson believed that the dishonorable people were the rumormongers, who in essence questioned and dishonored Jackson himself by, in attempting to drive the Eatons out, daring to tell him who he could and could not have in his cabinet. Jackson was also reminded of the attacks that were made against his wife, these memories increased his dedication to defending Peggy Eaton.

Meanwhile, the cabinet wives insisted that the interests and honor of all American women was at stake, they believed a responsible woman should never accord a man sexual favors without the assurance that went with marriage. A woman who broke that code was dishonorable and unacceptable. Historian Daniel Walker Howe notes that this was the feminist spirit that in the next decade shaped the woman’s rights movement. Secretary of State Martin Van Buren, a widower, was already forming a coalition against Calhoun, he could now see his main chance to strike hard; he took the side of Jackson and Eaton.

In the spring of 1831, Jackson, at Van Buren’s suggestion, 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. Calhoun blocked the nomination with a tie-breaking vote against it, claiming the defeated nomination would "...kill [Van Buren], sir, kill dead. He will never kick, sir, never kick." Van Buren continued to serve as an important adviser to Jackson and was placed on the ticket for vice president in the 1832 election, making him Jackson’s heir-apparent, the Petticoat affair led to the development of the Kitchen Cabinet. The Kitchen Cabinet emerged as an unofficial group of advisors to the president, its existence was partially rooted in Jackson’s difficulties with his official cabinet, even after the purging.

### Indian removal policy

Throughout his eight years in office, Jackson made about 70 treaties with Native American tribes both in the South and the Northwest. Jackson’s
Jackson's Indian Removal Act and subsequent treaties resulted in the forced removal of several Indian tribes from their traditional territories, including the Trail of Tears.

Relations between Indians and Americans increasingly grew tense and sometimes violent as a result of territorial conflicts. Previous presidents had at times supported removal or attempts to "civilize" the Indians, but generally let the problem play itself out with minimal intervention. There had developed a growing popular and political movement to deal with the issue, and out of this policy to relocate certain Indian populations. Jackson, never known for timidity, 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, the conditions being that they could either move west or stay and obey state law, effectively relinquishing their sovereignty.

Jackson, Eaton, and General Coffee negotiated with the Chickasaw, who quickly agreed to move. Jackson put Eaton and Coffee in charge of negotiating with the Choctaw. Lacking Jackson's skills at negotiation, they frequently bribed the chiefs in order to gain their submission, the tactics worked, and the chiefs agreed to move. The removal of the Choctaw took place in the winter of 1831 and 1832, and was wrought with misery and suffering, the Seminole, despite the signing of the Treaty of Payne's Landing in 1832, refused to move. In December 1835, this dispute began the Second Seminole War, the war lasted over six years, finally ending in 1842. 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 the white settlers, leading to a second Creek War. A common complaint amongst the tribes was that the men who had signed the treaties did not represent the whole tribe.

The state of Georgia became involved in a contentious dispute with the Cherokee, culminating in the 1832 Supreme Court decision in Worcester v. Georgia. Chief Justice John Marshall, writing for the court, ruled that Georgia could not forbid whites from entering tribal lands, as it had attempted to do with two missionaries supposedly stirring up resistance amongst the tribespeople. Jackson is frequently attributed the following response: "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it." The quote, apparently indicating Jackson's dismissive view of the courts, was attributed to Jackson by Horace Greeley, who cited as his source Representative George N. Briggs. Remini argues that Jackson...
did not say it because, while it "certainly sounds like Jackson...[t]here was nothing for him to enforce." This is because a writ of habeas corpus had never been issued for the missionaries.[171] The Court also did not ask federal marshals to carry out the decision, as had become standard.[172]

A group of Cherokees led by John Ridge negotiated the Treaty of New Echota. Ridge was not a widely recognized leader of the Cherokee, and this document was rejected by some as illegitimate.[173] Another faction, led by John Ross, unsuccessfully petitioned to protest the proposed removal,[174] the Cherokee largely considered themselves independent, and not subject to the laws of the United States or Georgia.[175] The treaty was enforced by Jackson's successor, Van Buren. Subsequently, as many as 4,000 out of 18,000 Cherokees died on the "Trail of Tears" in 1838.[176] More than 45,000 American Indians were relocated to the West during Jackson's administration, though a few Cherokees walked back afterwards or migrated to the high Smoky Mountains,[177] the Black Hawk War took place during Jackson's presidency in 1832 after a group of Indians crossed into U.S. territory.[178]

Reforms, rotation of offices, and spoils system

Further information: Spoils system

In an effort to purge the government of corruption, Jackson launched presidential investigations into all executive Cabinet offices and departments, he believed appointees should be hired on merit and withdrew many candidates he believed were lax in their handling of monies.[179] He asked Congress to reform embezzlement laws, reduce fraudulent applications for federal pensions, revenue laws to prevent evasion of custom duties, and laws to improve government accounting. Jackson’s Postmaster General Barry resigned after a Congressional investigation into the postal service 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 Treasury Auditor and prominent Kitchen Cabinet member Amos Kendall, who went on to implement much needed reforms in the Post Office Department.[180]

Jackson repeatedly called for the abolition of the Electoral College by constitutional amendment in his annual messages to Congress as president;[181][182] in his third annual message to Congress, he expressed the view "I have heretofore recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution giving the election of President and Vice-President to the people and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law that I can not, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress."

Although he was unable to implement this goal, Jackson’s time in office did see a variety of other reforms, he supported an act in July 1836 that enabled widows of Revolutionary War soldiers who met certain criteria to receive their husband's pensions.[183] In 1836, Jackson established the ten-hour day in national shipyards.[184]

Jackson enforced the Tenure of Office Act, signed by President Monroe in 1820, that limited appointed office tenure and authorized the president to remove and appoint political party associates. Jackson believed that a rotation in office was actually a democratic reform preventing father-to-son succession of office and made civil service responsible to the popular will.[185] Jackson declared that rotation of appointments in political office was "a leading principle in the republican creed."[181] Jackson noted, "In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the people no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another."[186] Jackson believed that rotating political appointments would prevent the development of a corrupt
Jackson believed that rotating political appointments would prevent the development of a corrupt bureaucracy, the number of federal office holders removed by Jackson were exaggerated by his opponents; Jackson only rotated about 20% of federal office holders during his first term, some for dereliction of duty rather than political purposes. Jackson, nonetheless, used his presidential power to award loyal Democrats by granting them federal office appointments. Jackson’s approach incorporated patriotism for country as qualification for holding office. Having appointed a soldier who had lost his leg fighting on the battlefield to postmaster, Jackson stated, "[i]f he lost his leg fighting for his country, that is ... enough for me."[188]

Jackson’s theory regarding rotation of office generated what would later be called the spoils system,[185] the political realities of Washington sometimes forced Jackson to make partisan appointments despite his personal reservations.[189] Historians believe Jackson’s presidency marked the beginning of an era of decline in public ethics. Supervision of bureaus and departments whose operations were outside of Washington (such as the New York Customs House; the Postal Service; the Departments of Navy and War; and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, whose budget had increased enormously in the previous two decades) proved to be difficult.[190] Remini claims that because "friendship, politics, and geography constituted the President’s total criteria for appointments, most of his appointments were predictably substandard."[191]

Nullification crisis

Main article: Nullification Crisis

In 1828, Congress had approved the "Tariff of Abominations", which set the tariff at an historically high rate. 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 came to a head during Jackson’s presidency, resulting in the Nullification Crisis, in which South Carolina threatened disunion.[192]

The South Carolina Exposition and Protest of 1828, secretly written by Calhoun, asserted 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 vigorously supported a strong union, with effective powers for the central government. Jackson attempted to face down Calhoun over the issue, which developed into a bitter rivalry between the two men. One incident came at the April 13, 1830, Jefferson Day dinner, involving after-dinner toasts. Robert Hayne began by toasting to "The Union of the States, and the Sovereignty of the States." Jackson then rose, and in a booming voice added "Our federal Union: It must be preserved!" – a clear challenge to Calhoun. Calhoun clarified his position by responding "The Union: Next to our Liberty, the most dear!"[193]

In May 1830, Jackson discovered that Calhoun had asked President Monroe to censure then-General Jackson for his invasion of Spanish Florida in 1818 while Calhoun was serving as Secretary of War. Calhoun’s and Jackson’s relationship deteriorated further. By February 1831, the break between Calhoun and Jackson was final. Responding to inaccurate press reports about the feud, Calhoun had published letters between him and Jackson detailing the conflict in the United States Telegraph. Jackson and Calhoun began an angry correspondence which lasted until Jackson stopped it in July,[124] the Telegraph, edited by Duff Green, had previously supported Jackson. After it took the side of Calhoun, Jackson needed a new organ for the administration, he enlisted the help of longtime supporter Francis Preston Blair, who in November 1830 established a newspaper known as the Washington Globe, which from then on served as the primary mouthpiece of the Democratic Party.[194]

Jackson supported a revision to tariff rates known as the Tariff of 1832, it was designed to placate the nullifiers by lowering tariff rates. Written by Treasury Secretary Louis McLane, the bill lowered duties from 45% to 27%; in May, Representative John Quincy Adams introduced a slightly revised version of the bill, which Jackson accepted. It passed Congress on July 9 and was signed by the President on July 14, the bill ultimately failed to satisfy extremists on either side.[195] On November 24, the South Carolina legislature officially nullified both the Tariff of 1832 and the Tariff of 1828,[196] in response, Jackson sent
legislature officially nullified 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 worked to support nullification or secession. On December 28, 1832, with less than two months remaining in his term, Calhoun resigned as vice president to become a U.S. Senator for South Carolina, this was part of a strategy whereby Calhoun, with less than three months remaining on his vice presidential term, would replace Robert Y. Hayne in the Senate, who would then become governor. Hayne had often struggled to defend nullification on the floor of the Senate, especially against fierce criticism from Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts.

In December 1832, Jackson issued a resounding 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, the President declared, stood on "the brink of insurrection and treason," and he appealed to the people of the state to reassert their allegiance to that Union for which their ancestors had fought. Jackson also denied 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." Jackson tended to personalize the controversy, frequently characterizing nullification as a conspiracy between disappointed and bitter men whose ambitions had been thwarted.

Jackson asked Congress to pass a "Force Bill" explicitly authorizing the use of military force to enforce the tariff, it was introduced by Senator Felix Grundy of Tennessee, and was quickly attacked by Calhoun as "military despotism." At the same time, Calhoun and Clay began to work on a new compromise tariff. A bill sponsored by the administration had been introduced by Representative Gulian C. Verplanck of New York, but it lowered rates more sharply than Clay and other protectionists desired. Clay managed to get Calhoun to agree to a bill with higher rates in exchange for Clay's opposition to Jackson's military threats and, perhaps, with the hope that he could win some Southern votes in his next bid for the presidency, the Compromise Tariff passed on March 1, 1833. The Force Bill passed the same day. Calhoun, Clay, and several others marched out of the chamber in opposition, with the only dissenting vote coming from John Tyler of Virginia, the new tariff was opposed by Webster, who argued that it essentially surrendered to South Carolina's demands. Jackson, despite his anger over the scrapping of the Verplanck bill and the new alliance between Clay and Calhoun, saw it as an efficient way to end the crisis, he signed both bills on March 2, starting with the Force Bill. The South Carolina Convention then met and rescinded its nullification ordinance, but in a final show of defiance, nullified the Force Bill, 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."

Foreign affairs

Addressing the subject of foreign affairs in his First Annual Address to Congress, Jackson declared it to be his "settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

When Jackson took office, spoliation claims, or compensation demands for the capture of American ships and sailors, dating from the Napoleonic era, caused strained relations between the U.S. and French governments. The French Navy had captured and sent American ships to Spanish ports while holding their crews captive forcing them to labor without any charges or judicial rules. According to Secretary of State Martin Van Buren, relations between the U.S. and France were "hopeless." Jackson's Minister to France, William C.
William C. Rives, Jackson’s Minister to France, successfully negotiated a reparations treaty with France in 1831.

Rives, through diplomacy was able to convince the French government to sign a reparations treaty on July 4, 1831, that would award the U.S. $25,000,000 ($5,000,000) in damages. The French government became delinquent in payment due to internal financial and political difficulties, the French king Louis Philippe I and his ministers blamed the French Chamber of Deputies. By 1834, the non-payment of reparations by the French government drew Jackson’s ire and he became impatient; in his December 1834 State of the Union address, Jackson sternly reprimanded the French government for non-payment, stating the federal government was “wholly disappointed” by the French, and demanded Congress authorize trade reprisals against France. Feeling insulted by Jackson’s words, the French people began pressuring their government not to pay the indemnity until Jackson had apologized for his remarks; in his December 1835 State of the Union Address, Jackson refused to apologize, stating he had a good opinion of the French people and his intentions were peaceful. Jackson described in lengthy and minute detail the history of events surrounding the treaty and his belief that the French government was purposely stalling payment, the French accepted Jackson’s statements as sincere and in February 1836, reparations were paid.

In addition to France, the Jackson administration successfully settled spoliation claims with Denmark, Portugal, and Spain. Jackson’s state department was active and successful at making trade agreements with Russia, Spain, Turkey, Great Britain, and Siam. Under the treaty of Great Britain, American trade was reopened in the West Indies, the trade agreement with Siam was America’s first treaty between the United States and an Asiatic country. As a result, American exports increased 75% while imports increased 250%.

Jackson’s attempt to purchase Texas from Mexico for $5,000,000 failed, the chargé d’affaires in Mexico, Colonel Anthony Butler, suggested that the U.S. take Texas over militarily, but Jackson refused. Butler was later replaced toward the end of Jackson’s presidency; in 1835, the Texas Revolution began when pro-slavery American settlers in Texas fought the Mexican government for Texan independence. By May 1836, they 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, unconvinced that the new republic could maintain independence from Mexico, and 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, nominating Alcée Louis la Branche as chargé d’affaires on the last full day of his presidency, March 3, 1837.

Jackson failed in his efforts to open trade with China and Japan and was unsuccessful at thwarting Great Britain’s presence and power in South America.

Bank veto and election of 1832

Main articles: Bank War; Banking in the Jacksonian Era; and United States presidential election, 1832

The 1832 presidential election demonstrated the rapid development and organization of political parties during this time period, the Democratic Party’s first national convention, held in Baltimore, nominated Jackson’s choice for vice president, Van Buren. The National Republican Party, who had held their first convention in Baltimore earlier in December 1831, nominated Henry Clay, now a senator from Kentucky, and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania, the Anti-Masonic Party emerged by capitalizing on opposition to Freemasonry, which existed at that time. Van Buren and Jackson were both elected, and the Democratic Party maintained their national majority. The election also saw the rise of the Whig Party, which would become a prominent opposition to the Democrats in the future.
In 1816, the Second Bank of the United States was chartered by President James Madison to restore the United States economy devastated by the War of 1812.[215] Monroe had appointed Nicholas Biddle as the Bank's executive.[216] Jackson believed that the Bank was a fundamentally corrupt monopoly, its stock was mostly held by foreigners, he insisted, and it exerted an unfair amount of control over the political system. Jackson used the issue to promote his democratic values, believing the Bank was being run exclusively for the wealthy. Jackson stated the Bank made "the rich richer and the potent more powerful."[216] He accused it of making loans with the intent of influencing elections;[217] in his address to Congress in 1830, Jackson called for a substitute for the Bank that would have no private stockholders and no ability to lend or purchase land. Its only power would be to issue bills of exchange,[218] the address touched off fiery debate in the Senate. Thomas Hart Benton, now a strong supporter of the President despite the brawl years earlier, gave a speech strongly denouncing the Bank and calling for open debate on its recharter. Webster led a motion to narrowly defeat the resolution. Shortly afterward, the Globe announced that Jackson would stand for reelection.[219]

Despite his misgivings about the Bank, he supported a plan proposed in late 1831 by his moderately pro-Bank Treasury Secretary Louis McLane, who was secretly working with Biddle, to recharter a reformed version of the Bank in a way that would free up funds which would in turn be used to strengthen the military or pay off the nation's debt, this would be done, in part, through the sale of government stock in the Bank. Over the objections of Attorney General Roger B. Taney, an irreconcilable opponent of the Bank, he allowed McLane to publish a Treasury Report which essentially recommended rechartering the Bank.[220]

Clay hoped to make the Bank an issue in the election, so as to accuse Jackson of going beyond his powers if he vetoed a recharter bill, he and Webster urged Biddle to immediately apply for recharter rather than wait to reach a compromise with the administration.[221] Biddle received advice to the contrary from moderate Democrats such as McLane and William Lewis, who argued that Biddle should wait because Jackson would likely veto the recharter bill, on January 6, 1832 Biddle submitted to Congress a renewal of the Bank's charter without any of the proposed reforms.[222] The submission came four years before the original 20-year charter was to end. Biddle's recharter bill passed the Senate on June 11 and the House on July 3, 1832.[216] Jackson determined to veto it. Many moderate Democrats, including McLane, were appalled by the perceived arrogance of the bill and supported his decision. When Van Buren met Jackson on July 4, Jackson declared, "The Bank, Mr. Van Buren, is trying to kill me, but I will kill it."[223] Jackson officially vetoed the bill on July 10, the veto message was crafted primarily by Taney, Kendall, and Jackson's nephew and advisor Andrew Jackson Donelson. It attacked the Bank as an agent of inequality that supported only the wealthy,[224] the veto was considered "one of the strongest and most controversial" presidential statements[225] and "a brilliant political manifesto."[226]

The National Republican Party immediately made Jackson's veto of the Bank a political issue.[214] Jackson's political opponents castigated the veto as "the very slang of the leveller and demagogue," claiming Jackson was using class warfare to gain support from the common man.[216]
At Biddle's direction, the Bank poured thousands of dollars into a campaign to defeat Jackson, seemingly confirming Jackson's view that it interfered in the political process,[227] on July 21, Clay said privately, "The campaign is over, and I think we have won the victory."[228] Jackson successfully portrayed his veto as a defense of the common man against governmental tyranny. Clay proved to be no match to Jackson's ability to resonate with the people and the Democratic Party's strong political networks. Democratic newspapers, parades, barbecues, and rallies increased Jackson's popularity.[229] Jackson himself made numerous public appearances on his return trip from Tennessee to Washington, D.C. Jackson won the election by a landslide, receiving 54 percent of the popular vote and 219 electoral votes. Clay received 37 percent of the popular vote and 49 electoral votes. Wirt received only eight percent of the popular vote and seven electoral votes while the Anti-Masonic Party eventually declined.[230] Jackson believed the solid victory was a popular mandate for his veto of the Bank's recharter and his continued warfare on the Bank's control over the national economy.[231]

**Removal of deposits and censure**

In 1833, Jackson attempted to begin removing federal deposits from the bank, whose money-lending functions were taken over by the legions of local and state banks that materialized across America, thus drastically increasing credit and speculation.[232] Jackson's moves were greatly controversial, he removed McLane from the Treasury Department, having him serve instead as Secretary of State, replacing Edward Livingston. He replaced McLane with William J. Duane.[233] In September, he fired Duane for refusing to remove the deposits. Signalling his intent to continue battling the Bank, he replaced Duane with Taney.[234] Under Taney, the deposits began to be removed,[232] they were placed in a variety of state banks which were friendly to the administration's policies, known to critics as pet banks.[235] Biddle responded by stockpiling the Bank's reserves and contracting credit, thus causing interest rates to rise and bringing about a financial panic, the moves were intended to force Jackson into a compromise. "Nothing but the evidence of suffering abroad will produce any effect in Congress," he wrote. At first, Biddle's strategy was successful, putting enormous pressure on Jackson,[236] but Jackson handled the situation well. When people came to him complaining, he referred them to Biddle, saying that he was the man who had "all the money."[237] Jackson's approach worked. Biddle's strategy backfired, increasing anti-Bank sentiment.[238][239]

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 British monarchy.[240] A movement emerged among Whigs in the Senate to censure Jackson, the censure was a political maneuver spearheaded by Clay, which served only to perpetuate the animosity between him and Jackson.[241] Jackson called Clay "reckless and as full of fury as a drunken man in a brothel."[242] On March 28, the Senate voted to censure Jackson 26–20,[243] it also rejected Taney as Treasury Secretary.[244] The House however, led by Ways and Means Committee chairman James K. Polk, declared on April 4 that the Bank "ought not to be rechartered" and that the depositions "ought not to be restored." It also voted to continue to allow pet banks to be places of deposit and voted even more overwhelmingly to investigate whether the Bank had deliberately instigated the panic. Jackson called the passage of these resolutions a "glorious triumph." It essentially sealed the Bank's demise.[245] The Democrats later suffered a temporary setback. Polk ran for Speaker of the House to replace Andrew Stevenson, after southerners discovered his connection to Van Buren, he was defeated by fellow-Tennessean John Bell, a Democrat-turned-Whig who opposed Jackson's removal policy.[246]

The national economy following the withdrawal of the remaining funds from the Bank was booming and the federal government through duty revenues and sale of public lands was able to pay all bills, on January 1, 1835, Jackson paid off the entire national debt, the only time in U.S. history that has been accomplished.[247][248] The objective had been reached in part through Jackson's reforms aimed at eliminating the misuse of funds and through his vetoes of legislation had he deemed extravagant,[249] in December 1835, Polk defeated Bell in a rematch and was elected Speaker.[250] Finally, on January 16, 1837, when the Jacksonians had a majority in the Senate, the censure was expunged after years of effort.
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), the result was high demand for specie, which many banks could not meet in exchange for their notes, contributing to the Panic of 1837. The White House Van Buren biography notes, "Basically the trouble was the 19th-century cyclical economy of 'boom and bust,' which was following its regular pattern, but Jackson's financial measures contributed to the crash, his destruction of the Second Bank of the United States had removed restrictions upon the inflationary practices of some state banks; wild speculation in lands, based on easy bank credit, had swept the West. To end this speculation, Jackson in 1836 had issued a Specie Circular..."

**Attack and assassination attempt**

The first recorded physical attack on a U.S. president was directed at Jackson. He had ordered the dismissal of Robert B. Randolph from the navy for embezzlement, on May 6, 1833, Jackson sailed on USS Cygnet to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he was to lay the cornerstone on a monument near the grave of Mary Ball Washington, George Washington's mother. During a stopover near Alexandria, Randolph appeared and struck the President, he fled the scene chased by several members of Jackson's party, including the writer Washington Irving. Jackson declined to press charges.

On January 30, 1835, what is believed to be the first attempt to kill a sitting president of the United States occurred just outside the United States Capitol. When Jackson was leaving through the East Portico after the funeral of South Carolina Representative Warren R. Davis, 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. Historians believe the humid weather contributed to the double misfiring. Jackson, infuriated, attacked Lawrence with his cane. Others present, including Davy Crockett, restrained and disarmed Lawrence.

Lawrence offered a variety of explanations for the shooting, he blamed Jackson for the loss of his job. He claimed that with the President dead, "money would be more plenty," (a reference to Jackson's struggle with the Bank of the United States) and that he "could not rise until the President fell." Finally, Lawrence told his interrogators that he was a deposed English king—specifically, Richard III, dead since 1485—and that Jackson was his clerk. He was deemed insane and was institutionalized.

Afterwards, the pistols were tested and retested, each time they performed perfectly. Many believed that Jackson had been protected by the same Providence that also protected their young nation, the incident became a part of Jacksonian mythos. Jackson initially suspected that a number of his political enemies might have orchestrated the attempt on his life, his suspicions were never proven.

**Anti-slavery tracts**

During the summer of 1835, Northern abolitionists began sending anti-slavery tracts through the postal system into the South. Pro-slavery Southerners demanded that the postal service ban distribution of the materials, which were deemed "incendiary," and some began to riot. Jackson wanted sectional peace, and desired to placate Southerners ahead of the 1836 election, he fiercely disliked the abolitionists, whom he believed were, by instituting sectional jealousies, attempting to destroy the Union. Jackson also did not want to condone open insurrection, he supported the solution of Postmaster General Amos Kendall, which gave Southern postmasters discretionary powers to either send or detain the anti-slavery tracts. That December, Jackson called on Congress to prohibit the
U.S. Exploring Expedition

Jackson initially opposed any federal exploratory scientific expeditions during his first term in office,[263] the last scientific federally funded expeditions took place from 1817 to 1823, led by Stephen H. Harriman on the Red River of the North. Jackson's predecessor, President Adams, attempted to launch a scientific oceanic exploration in 1828, but Congress was unwilling to fund the effort. When Jackson assumed office in 1829 he pocketed Adams' expedition plans. Eventually, wanting to establish his presidential legacy, similar to Jefferson and the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Jackson sponsored scientific exploration during his second term, on May 18, 1836, Jackson signed a law creating and funding the oceanic United States Exploring Expedition. Jackson put Secretary of the Navy Mahlon Dickerson in charge, to assemble suitable ships, officers, and scientific staff for the expedition; with a planned launch before Jackson's term of office expired. Dickerson proved unfit for the task, preparations stalled and the expedition was not launched until 1838, during the presidency of Van Buren.[263] One brig ship, USS Porpoise, later used in the expedition; having been commissioned by Secretary Dickerson in May 1836, circumnavigated the world and explored and mapped the Southern Ocean, confirming the existence of the Antarctica continent.[264]

Panic of 1837

Main article: Panic of 1837

In spite of economic success following Jackson's vetoes and war against the Bank, reckless speculation in land and railroads eventually caused the[265] Contributing factors included Jackson's veto of the Second National Bank renewal charter in 1832 and subsequent transfer of federal monies to state banks in 1833 that caused western banks to relax their lending standards. Two other Jacksonian acts in 1836 contributed to the Panic of 1837: the Specie Circular, which mandated western lands only be purchased by money backed by gold and silver, and the Deposit and Distribution Act, which transferred federal monies from eastern to western state banks and in turn led to a speculation frenzy by banks. Jackson's Specie Circular, albeit designed to reduce speculation and stabilize the economy, left many investors unable to afford to pay loans in gold and silver, the same year there was a downturn in Great Britain's economy that stopped investment in the United States. As a result, the U.S. economy went into a depression, banks became insolvent, the national debt (previously paid off) increased, business failures rose, cotton prices dropped, and unemployment dramatically increased.[265] The depression that followed lasted for four years until 1841, when the economy began to rebound.[247][266]

Administration and cabinet
The Jackson Cabinet

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<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
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<td>Vice President</td>
<td>John C. Calhoun</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>Edward Livingston</td>
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<td>Louis McLane</td>
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<td>Secretary of Treasury</td>
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<td>Louis McLane</td>
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<td>Roger B. Taney</td>
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<td>John H. Eaton</td>
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<td>Lewis Cass</td>
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<td>Mahlon Dickerson</td>
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Judicial appointments

Main article: List of federal judges appointed by Andrew Jackson

Jackson appointed six Justices to the Supreme Court.[268] Most were undistinguished, his first appointee, John McLean, had been nominated in Barry's place after Barry had agreed to become postmaster general.[269] McLean "turned Whig and forever schemed to win" the presidency, his next two appointees—Henry Baldwin and James Moore Wayne—disagreed with Jackson on some points but were poorly regarded even by Jackson's enemies.[191] In reward for his services, Jackson nominated Taney to the Court to fill a vacancy in January 1835, but the nomination failed to win Senate approval.[269] Chief Justice Marshall died in 1835, leaving two vacancies on the court. Jackson nominated Taney for Chief Justice and Philip Pendleton Barbour for Associate Justice. Both were confirmed by the new Senate.[270] Taney served as Chief Justice until 1864, presiding over a court that upheld many of the precedents set by the Marshall Court,[271] he was generally regarded as a good and respectable judge, but his opinion in Dred Scott v. Sandford largely overshadows his career.[272] On the last full day of his presidency, Jackson nominated John Catron, who was confirmed.[273]

States admitted to the Union

Two new states were admitted into the Union during Jackson's presidency: Arkansas (June 15, 1836)[274] and Michigan (January 26, 1837).[275] Both states increased Democratic power in Congress and helped Van Buren win the presidency in 1836, this was in keeping with the tradition that new states would support the party which had done the most to admit them.[276]

Later life and death

In 1837, after serving two terms as president, Jackson was replaced by his chosen successor, Martin Van Buren.
replaced by his chosen successor Martin Van Buren and retired to the Hermitage, he immediately began putting it in order as it had been poorly managed in his absence by his adopted son, Andrew Jr. Although he suffered ill health, Jackson remained highly influential in both national and state politics, he was a firm advocate of the federal union of the states and rejected any talk of secession, insisting, "I will die with the Union." Blamed for causing the Panic of 1837, he was unpopular in his early retirement. Jackson continued to denounce the "perfidy and treachery" of banks and urged his successor, Van Buren, to repudiate the Specie Circular as president.

As a solution to the panic, he supported an Independent Treasury system, which was designed to hold the money balances of the government in the form of gold or silver and would be restricted from printing paper money so as to prevent further inflation. A coalition of conservative Democrats and Whigs opposed the bill, and it was not passed until 1840, during the delay, no effective remedy had been implemented for the depression. Van Buren grew deeply unpopular. A unified Whig Party nominated popular war hero William Henry Harrison and former Jacksonian John Tyler in the 1840 presidential election, the Whigs' campaign style in many ways mimicked that of the Democrats when Jackson ran. They depicted Van Buren as an aristocrat who did not care for the concerns of ordinary Americans, while glorifying Harrison's military record and portraying him as a man of the people. Jackson campaigned heavily for Van Buren in Tennessee, he favored the nomination of Polk for vice president at the 1840 Democratic National Convention over controversial incumbent Richard Mentor Johnson. No nominee was chosen, and the party chose to leave the decision up to individual state electors.

Harrison won the election, and the Whigs captured majorities in both houses of Congress. "The democracy of the United States has been shamefully beaten," Jackson wrote to Van Buren. "but I trust, not conquered." Harrison died only a month into his term, and was replaced by Tyler. Jackson was encouraged because Tyler had a strong independent streak and was not bound by party lines. Sure enough, Tyler quickly incurred the wrath of the Whigs in 1841 when he vetoed two Whig-sponsored bills to establish a new national bank, bringing satisfaction to Jackson and other Democrats, after the second veto, Tyler's entire cabinet, with the exception of Daniel Webster, resigned.

Jackson strongly favored the annexation of Texas, a feat he had been unable to accomplish during his own presidency. While Jackson still feared that annexation would stir up anti-slavery sentiment, his belief that the British would use Texas as a base to threaten the United States overrode his other concerns, he also insisted that Texas was part of the Louisiana Purchase and therefore rightfully belonged to the United States. At the request of Senator Robert J. Walker of Mississippi, acting on behalf of the Tyler administration, which also supported annexation, Jackson wrote several letters to Texas President Sam Houston, urging him to wait for the Senate to approve annexation and lecturing him on how much being a part of the United States would benefit Texas. Initially prior to the 1844 election, Jackson again supported Van Buren for president and Polk for vice president. A treaty of annexation was signed by Tyler on April 12, 1844, and submitted to the Senate. When a letter from Secretary of State Calhoun to British Ambassador Richard Pakenham linking annexation to slavery was made public, anti-annexation sentiment exploded in the North and the bill failed to be ratified. Van Buren decided to write the "Hamlet letter," opposing annexation, this effectively extinguished any support that Van Buren might previously have enjoyed in the South. The Whig nominee, Henry Clay, also opposed annexation, and Jackson recognized the need for the Democrats to nominate a candidate who supported it and could therefore gain the support of the South. If the plan failed, Jackson warned, Texas would not join the Union...
Jackson met with Polk, Robert Armstrong, and Andrew Jackson Donelson in his study, he then pointed directly at a startled Polk, telling him that, as a man from the southwest and a supporter of annexation, he would be the perfect candidate. Polk called the scheme "utterly abortive," but agreed to go along with it. At the 1844 Democratic National Convention, Polk emerged as the party's nominee after Van Buren failed to win the required two-thirds majority of delegates. George M. Dallas was selected for vice president. Jackson convinced Tyler to drop his plans of running for re-election as an independent by promising, as Tyler requested, to welcome the president and his allies back into the Democratic Party and by instructing Blair to stop criticizing the president. Polk won the election, defeating Clay.

A bill of annexation was passed by Congress in February and signed by Tyler on March 1. Jackson died at his plantation on June 8, 1845, at the age of 78, of chronic dropsy and heart failure. According to a newspaper account from the Boon Lick Times, "[he] fainted whilst being removed from his chair to the bed ... but he subsequently revived ... Gen. Jackson died at the Hermitage at 6 o'clock P.M. on Sunday the 8th instant ... When the messenger finally came, the old soldier, patriot and Christian was looking out for his approach, he is gone, but his memory lives, and will continue to live." In his will, Jackson left his entire estate to his adopted son, Andrew Jackson Jr., except for specifically enumerated items that were left to various friends and other family members.

Personal life

Family

Jackson had three adopted sons: Theodore, an Indian about whom little is known, Andrew Jackson Jr., the son of Rachel's brother Severn Donelson, and Lyncoya, a Creek Indian orphan adopted by Jackson after the Battle of Tallushatchee. Lyncoya died of tuberculosis on July 1, 1828, at the age of sixteen.

The Jacksons also acted as guardians for eight other children. John Samuel Donelson, Daniel Smith Donelson, and Andrew Jackson Donelson were the sons of Rachel's brother Samuel Donelson, who died in 1804. Andrew Jackson Hutchings was Rachel's orphaned grand nephew. Caroline Butler, Eliza Butler, Edward Butler, and Anthony Butler were the orphaned children of Edward Butler, a family friend, they came to live with the Jacksons after the death of their father.

The widower Jackson invited Rachel's niece Emily Donelson to serve as hostess at the White House. Emily was married to Andrew Jackson Donelson, who acted as Jackson's private secretary and in 1856 ran for vice president on the American Party ticket, the relationship between the President and Emily strain during the Petticoat affair, and the two became estranged for over a year. They eventually reconciled and she resumed her duties as White House hostess. Sarah Yorke Jackson, the wife of Andrew Jackson Jr., became co-hostess of the White House in 1834. It was the only time in history when two women simultaneously acted as unofficial First Lady. Sarah took over all hostess duties after Emily died from tuberculosis in 1836. Jackson used Rip Raps as a retreat.

Temperament

Jackson's quick temper was notorious. Biographer H. W. Brands notes that his opponents were terrified of his temper: "Observers likened him to a volcano, and only the most intrepid or recklessly curious cared to see it erupt. ... His close associates all had stories of his blood-curdling oaths, his summoning of the Almighty to loose His wrath upon some miscreant, typically followed by his own vow to hang the villain or blow him to perdition. Given his record—duels, brawls, mutiny trials, and summary hearings—just any opponent had to go easy."
listeners had to take his vows seriously."

On the last day of his presidency, Jackson admitted that he had but two regrets, that he "had been unable to shoot Henry Clay or to hang John C. Calhoun." On his deathbed, he was once again quoted as regretting that he had not hanged Calhoun for treason. "My country would have sustained me in the act, and his fate would have been a warning to traitors in all time to come," he said. Remini expresses the opinion that Jackson was typically in control of his temper, and that he used his anger, along with his fearsome reputation, as a tool to get what he wanted.

Physical appearance
Jackson was a lean figure, standing at 6 feet 1 inch (1.85 m) tall, and weighing between 130 and 140 pounds (59 and 64 kg) on average. Jackson also had an unruly shock of red hair, which had completely grayed by the time he became president at age 61, he had penetrating deep blue eyes. Jackson was one of the more sickly presidents, suffering from chronic headaches, abdominal pains, and a hacking cough. Much of his trouble was caused by a musket ball in his lung that was never removed, that often brought up blood and sometimes made his whole body shake.

Religious faith
In 1838, Jackson became an official member of the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville. Both his mother and his wife had been devout Presbyterians all their lives, but Jackson himself had postponed officially entering the church in order to avoid accusations that he was joining only for political reasons.

Jackson was a Freemason, initiated at Harmony Lodge No. 1 in Tennessee; he also participated in chartering several other lodges in Tennessee. He was the only U.S. president to have served as Grand Master of a state's Grand Lodge until Harry S. Truman in 1945. His Masonic apron is on display in the Tennessee State Museum. An obelisk and bronze Masonic plaque decorate his tomb at the Hermitage.

Legacy
Historical reputation
Jackson remains one of the most studied and controversial figures in American history. Historian Charles Grier Sellers says, "Andrew Jackson's masterful personality was enough by itself to make him one of the most controversial figures ever to stride across the American stage." There has never been universal agreement on Jackson's legacy, for "his opponents have ever been his most bitter enemies, and his friends almost his worshippers." He was always a fierce partisan, with many friends and many enemies, he has been lauded as the champion of the common man, while criticized for his treatment of Indians and for other matters. James Parton was the first man after Jackson's death to write a full biography of him. Trying to sum up the contradictions in his subject, he wrote:
Andrew Jackson, I am given to understand, was a patriot and a traitor, he was one of the greatest generals, and wholly ignorant of the art of war. A brilliant writer, elegant, eloquent, without being able to compose a correct sentence or spell words of four syllables, the first of statesmen, he never devised, he never framed, a measure. He was the most candid of men, and was capable of the most profound dissimulation. A most law-defying law-obeying citizen. A stickler for discipline, he never hesitated to disobey his superior. A democratic autocrat. An urbane savage. An atrocious saint.[312]

Jackson was criticized by his contemporary Alexis de Tocqueville in Democracy in America for flattering the dominant ideas of his time, including the mistrust over the federal power, for sometimes enforcing his view by force and disrespect towards the institutions and the law:

Far from wishing to extend the Federal power, the President belongs to the party which is desirous of limiting that power to the clear and precise letter of the Constitution, and which never puts a construction upon that act favorable to the government of the Union; far from standing forth as the champion of centralization, General Jackson is the agent of the state jealousies; and he was placed in his lofty station by the passions that are most opposed to the central government. It is by perpetually flattering these passions that he maintains his station and his popularity. General Jackson is the slave of the majority: he yields to its wishes, its propensities, and its demands—say, rather, anticipates and forestalls them. ... General Jackson stoops to gain the favor of the majority; but when he feels that his popularity is secure, he overthrows all obstacles in the pursuit of the objects which the community approves or of those which it does not regard with jealousy. Supported by a power that his predecessors never had, he tramples on his personal enemies, whenever they cross his path, with a facility without example; he takes upon himself the responsibility of measures that no one before him would have ventured to attempt. He even treats the national representatives with a disdain approaching to insult; he puts his veto on the laws of Congress and frequently neglects even to reply to that powerful body. He is a favorite who sometimes treats his master roughly.

—Alexis de Tocqueville, Democracy in America, 1835, Volume I, Chapter XVIII

In the 20th century, Jackson was written about by many admirers. Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.'s Age of Jackson (1945) depicts Jackson as a man of the people battling inequality and upper-class tyranny.[313] From the 1970s to the 1980s, Robert Remini published a three-volume biography of Jackson followed by an abridged one-volume study. Remini paints a generally favorable portrait of Jackson,[314] he contends that Jacksonian democracy "stretches the concept of democracy about as far as it can go and still remain workable. ... As such it has inspired much of the dynamic and dramatic events of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in American history—Populism, Progressivism, the New and Fair Deals, and the programs of the New Frontier and Great Society."[315] To Remini, Jackson serves as "the embodiment of the new American ... This new man was no longer British, he no longer wore the queue and silk pants. He wore trousers, and he had stopped speaking with a British accent."[314] Other 20th-century writers such as Richard Hofstadter and Bray Hammond depict Jackson as an advocate of the sort of laissez-faire capitalism that benefits the rich and oppresses the poor.[313]

Jackson's initiatives to deal with the conflicts between Indians and American settlers has been a source of controversy. Starting mainly around 1970, Jackson came under sharp attack from historians on this aspect of his presidency. March 1830, he issued the Indian Removal Act, ordering the removal of the Five Civilized Tribes from Georgia to a designated area in the Indian Territory. This act was seen as a violation of treaties and the Indian Removal Act of 1830 was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Worcester v. Georgia (1832).

Jackson's handling of the Panic of 1837 has also been subjected to criticism. Some historians charge that he was too slow in responding to the economic downturn and that his policies were too conservative. Others argue that his policies were necessary to stabilize the economy and that he was unable to respond more quickly because of the high level of corruption in his administration.
Jackson portrait on obverse $20 bill

Starting mainly around 1970, Jackson came under sharp attack from historians on this issue. Howard Zinn called him "the most aggressive enemy of the Indians in early American history" and "exterminator of Indians." In 1969, Francis Paul Prucha argued that Jackson's removal of the "Five Civilized Tribes" from the extremely hostile white environment in the Old South to Oklahoma probably saved their very existence. Similarly, Remini claims that, if not for Jackson's policies, the Southern tribes would have been totally wiped out, just like other tribes—namely, the Yamasee, Mahican, and Narragansett—which did not move.

Brands observes that Jackson's reputation declined after the mid-20th century as his actions towards Indians and African Americans received new attention, after the civil rights movement, Brand writes, "his unrepentant ownership of slaves marked him as one to be censured rather than praised." Further, "By the turn of the present [21st] century, it was scarcely an exaggeration to say that the one thing American schoolchildren learned about Jackson was that he was the author of the Trail of Tears." Jackson was often hailed during his lifetime as the "second George Washington," because, while Washington had fought for independence, Jackson confirmed it at New Orleans and made the United States a great world power. Over time, while the Revolution has maintained a reasonably strong presence in the public conscience, memory of the War of 1812, including the Battle of New Orleans, has sharply declined. Brands argues that this is because once America had become a military power, "it was easy to think that America had been destined for this role from the beginning."

Still, Jackson's performance in office has generally been ranked in the top half in public opinion polling, his position in C-SPAN's poll dropped from 13th in 2009 to 18th in 2017. Jackson has long been honored, along with Thomas Jefferson, in the Jefferson–Jackson Day fundraising dinners, each year, the dinner has been held by state Democratic Party organizations to honor the two men whom the party regards as its founders. However, due to the fact that both Jefferson and Jackson were slave owners, as well as Jackson's Indian removal policies, many state party organizations have renamed the dinners.

**Portrayal on banknotes and stamps**

Jackson has appeared on U.S. banknotes as far back as 1869, and extending into the 21st century. His image has appeared on the $5, $10, $20 and $10,000 note. Most recently, his image has appeared on the U.S. $20 Federal reserve note beginning in 1928. In 2016, Treasury Secretary Jack Lew announced his goal that by 2020 an image of Harriet Tubman would replace Jackson's depiction on the front side of the $20 banknote, and that an image of Jackson would be placed on the reverse side, though the final decision will be made by his successors.

Jackson has appeared on several postage stamps, he first appeared on an 1863 two-cent stamp, which is commonly referred to by collectors as the Black Jack due to the large portraiture of Jackson on its face printed in pitch black. During the American Civil War, the Confederate government also issued two Confederate postage stamps bearing Jackson's portrait, one a 2-cent red stamp and the other a 2-cent green stamp, both issued in 1863.

**Memorials**

Main article: List of memorials to Andrew Jackson

Numerous counties and cities are named after him, including the city of Jacksonville in Florida and North Carolina; the cities of Jackson in Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee; Jackson County in Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Oregon; and Jackson Parish in...
Memorials to Jackson include a set of four identical equestrian statues by the sculptor Clark Mills: in Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C.; in Jackson Square, New Orleans; in Nashville on the grounds of the Tennessee State Capitol; and in Jacksonville, Florida.[329] Other equestrian statues of Jackson have been erected elsewhere, as in the State Capitol grounds in Raleigh, North Carolina, that statue controversially identifies him as one of the "presidents North Carolina gave the nation," and he is featured alongside James Polk and Andrew Johnson, both U.S. presidents born in North Carolina.[330] There is a bust of Andrew Jackson in Plaza Ferdinand VII in Pensacola, Florida, where he became the first governor of the Florida Territory in 1821.[331] There is also a 1928 bronze sculpture of Andrew Jackson by Belle Kinney Scholz and Leopold Scholz in the U.S. Capitol Building as part of the National Statuary Hall Collection.[332]

Popular culture depictions

Jackson and his wife Rachel were the main subjects of a 1951 historical novel by Irving Stone, The President's Lady, which told the story of their lives up until Rachel's death, the novel was the basis for the 1953 film of the same name starring Charlton Heston as Jackson and Susan Hayward as Rachel.[333][334] Jackson has been a supporting character in a number of historical films and television productions. Lionel Barrymore played Jackson in The Gorgeous Hussy (1936), a fictionalized biography of Peggy Eaton starring Joan Crawford.[335] The Buccaneer (1938), depicting the Battle of New Orleans, included Hugh Sothern as Jackson,[336] and was remade in 1958 with Heston again playing Jackson.[337] Basil Ruysdael played Jackson in Walt Disney's 1955 Davy Crockett TV miniseries.[338] Wesley Addy appeared as Jackson in some episodes of the 1976 PBS miniseries The Adams Chronicles.[339] Jackson is the protagonist of the comedic historic rock musical Bloody Bloody Andrew Jackson (2008) with music and lyrics by Michael Friedman and book by Alex Timbers.[340]

See also

- List of United States Presidents on currency
- U.S. presidents on U.S. postage stamps

References

5. ^ Gullan 2004, pp. xii; 308.
10. ^a b Remini 1977, p. 5.


84. ^Remini 1977, p. 222.


95. ^Snelling 1831, pp. 73–76.

96. ^Snelling 1831, pp. 81–85.


100. ^Martin 1829, pp. 387–495.


104. ^Wilentz 2005, p. 36.


Biographies


Bibliography

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Specialized studies


- Jackson, Elmer Martin (1985). *Keeping the lamp of remembrance lighted: a genealogical narrative with pictures and charts about the Jacksons and their allied families*. Hagerstown, MD: Hagerstown Bookbinding and Printing Co. ASIN B0006EMC6A.


**Historiography**


**Primary sources**


- Library of Congress. "Andrew Jackson Papers", a digital archive that provides direct access to the manuscript images of many of the Jackson documents. online.
Further reading

Main article: Bibliography of Andrew Jackson

External links

- White House biography
- Works by Andrew Jackson at Project Gutenberg
- Works by or about Andrew Jackson at Internet Archive
- Andrew Jackson (1767–1845) at the Miller Center of Public Affairs, University of Virginia
- The Papers of Andrew Jackson at the Avalon Project
- The Hermitage, home of President Andrew Jackson
- "Life Portrait of Andrew Jackson" from C-SPAN's American Presidents: Life Portraits, April 26, 1999
- "The 1828 Campaign of Andrew Jackson and the Growth of Party Politics" lesson plan at the National Endowment for the Humanities

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<th>Offices and distinctions</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Tennessee's at-large congressional district 1796–1797</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succeeded by William C. C. Claiborne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Senate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Senator (Class 1) from Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preceded by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cocke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Williams</td>
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**Honorary titles**

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<th>Succeeded by</th>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Stockton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ray Greene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Madison</td>
<td><strong>Oldest living President of the United States</strong> 1836–1845</td>
<td>John Quincy Adams</td>
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**Political offices**

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<th><strong>Governor of Florida</strong> Acting 1821</th>
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<tr>
<td>José María Coppinger as Governor of Spanish East Florida</td>
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<td>William Pope Duval</td>
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<td>John Quincy Adams</td>
<td><strong>President of the United States</strong> 1829–1837</td>
<td>Martin Van Buren</td>
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<th>Preceded by</th>
<th><strong>Democratic-Republican nominee for President of the United States</strong> 1824</th>
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<tr>
<td>James Monroe</td>
<td><strong>Democratic nominee for President of the United States</strong> 1828, 1832</td>
<td>Martin Van Buren</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes and references**

1. The **Democratic-Republican Party** split in the **1824 election**, fielding four separate candidates.

### Articles related to Andrew Jackson

**Presidents of the United States (list)**

1. **George Washington** (1789–1797)
2. **John Adams** (1797–1801)
3. **Thomas Jefferson** (1801–1809)
4. **James Madison** (1809–1817)
5. **James Monroe** (1817–1825)
6. **John Quincy Adams** (1825–1829)
7. **Andrew Jackson** (1829–1837)
8. **Martin Van Buren** (1837–1841)
9. **William Henry Harrison** (1841)
10. **John Tyler** (1841–1845)
11. **James K. Polk** (1845–1849)
12. **Zachary Taylor** (1849–1850)
13. **Millard Fillmore** (1850–1853)
14. **Franklin Pierce** (1853–1857)
15. **James Buchanan** (1857–1861)
16. **Abraham Lincoln** (1861–1865)
17. **Andrew Johnson** (1865–1869)
18. **Ulysses S. Grant** (1869–1877)
10. Ulysses S. Grant (1869–1877)
19. Rutherford B. Hayes (1877–1881)
20. James A. Garfield (1881)
21. Chester A. Arthur (1881–1885)
22. Grover Cleveland (1885–1889)
23. Benjamin Harrison (1889–1893)
24. Grover Cleveland (1893–1897)
25. William McKinley (1897–1901)
27. William H. Taft (1909–1913)
28. Woodrow Wilson (1913–1921)
29. Warren G. Harding (1921–1923)
30. Calvin Coolidge (1923–1929)
31. Herbert Hoover (1929–1933)
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933–1945)
33. Harry S. Truman (1945–1953)
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953–1961)
42. Bill Clinton (1993–2001)
45. Donald Trump (2017–present)

Presidency timelines

United States Democratic Party

| Chairpersons of the DNC | Hallett · McLane · Smalley · Belmont · Schell · Hewitt · Barnum · Brice · Harrity · Jones · Taggart · Mack · McCombs · McCormick · Cummings · White · Hull · Shaver · Raskob · Farley · Flynn · Walker · Hannegan · McGrath · Boyle · McKinney · Mitchell · Butler · Jackson · Bailey · O'Brien · Harris · O'Brien · Westwood · Straus · Curtis · White · Manatt · Kirk · Brown · Wilhelm · DeLee · Dodd · Fowler · Romer · Grossman · Rendell · Andrew · McAuliffe · Dean · Kaine · Wasserman Schultz · Perez · Jackson · Calhoun · Jackson · Van Buren · Van Buren · R. Johnson · Van Buren / None / Polk / Dallas · Cass · Butler · Pierce · King · Buchanan · Breckinridge · Douglass · H. Johnson (Breckinridge / Lane, SD) · McClellan · Pendleton · Seymour · Blair · Greeley · Brown · Tilden · Hendricks · Hancock · English · Cleveland · Hendricks · Cleveland · T. human · Cleveland · Stevenson I · W. Bryan · Sewall · W. Bryan · Stevenson I · Parker · H. Davis · W. Bryan · Kern · Wilson · Marshall (twice) · Cox · Roosevelt · J. Davis · C. Bryan · Smith · Robinson · Roosevelt · Garner (twice) · Roosevelt · Wallace · Roosevelt · T. Ruman · T. Ruman · Barkley · Stevenson II · Sparkman · Stevenson II · Kefauver · Kennedy · L. Johnson · L. Johnson · Humphrey · Humphrey · Muskie · McGovern / (Eagleton · Shriver) · Carter · Mondale (twice) · Mondale · Ferraro · Dukakis · Bentsen · B. Clinton · Gore (twice) · Gore · Lieberman · Kerry / Edwards · Obama · Biden (twice) · H. Clinton · Kaine |
| Presidential tickets | Alabama · Alaska · Arizona · Arkansas · California · Colorado · Connecticut · Delaware · Florida · Georgia · Hawaii · Idaho · Illinois · Indiana · Iowa · Kansas · Kentucky · Louisiana · Maine · Maryland · Massachusetts · Michigan · Minnesota · Mississippi · Missouri · Montana · Nebraska · Nevada · New Hampshire · New Jersey · New Mexico · New York · North Carolina · North Dakota · Ohio · Oklahoma · Oregon · Pennsylvania · Rhode Island · South Carolina · South Dakota · Tennessee · Texas · Utah · Vermont · Virginia · Washington · West Virginia · Wisconsin · Wyoming · District of Columbia · Guam · Puerto Rico |
| State and Territorial Parties | 1832 (Baltimore) · 1835 (Baltimore) · 1840 (Baltimore) · 1844 (Baltimore) · 1848 (Baltimore) · 1852 (Baltimore) · 1856 (Cincinnati) · 1860 (Baltimore) · 1864 (Chicago) · 1868 (New York) · 1872 (Baltimore) · 1876 (Saint Louis) · 1880 (Cincinnati) · 1884 (Chicago) · 1888 (Saint Louis) · 1892 (Chicago) · 1896 (Chicago) · 1900 (Kansas City) · 1904 (Saint Louis) · 1908 (Denver) · 1912 (Baltimore) · 1916 (Saint Louis) · 1920 (San Francisco) · 1924 (New York) · 1928 (Houston) |
### United States Senators from Tennessee

#### Class 1
- Alexander Cocke
- A. Jackson Smith
- J. Anderson Campbell
- Eaton
- Grundy
- Foster
- Grundy
- Nicholson
- Foster
- Turney
- Jones
- Johnson
- Patterson
- Brownlow
- Johnson
- Key
- Bailey
- H. Jackson
- Whithorne
- Bate
- Frazier
- Lea
- McKellar
- Gore Sr.
- Brock III
- Sasser
- Frist
- Corker

#### Class 2
- J. Anderson Blount
- Cocke
- Smith
- Whiteside
- Campbell
- Wharton
- Williams
- A. Jackson
- White
- A. Anderson
- Jarnagin
- Bell
- Nicholson
- Fowler
- Cooper
- Harris
- Turley
- Carmack
- Taylor
- Sanders
- Webb
- Shields
- Tyson
- Brock I
- Hull
- Bachman
- Berry
- Stewart
- Kefauver
- Walters
- Bass
- Baker
- Gore Jr.
- Mathews
- Thompson
- Alexander

### Chairmen of the United States Senate Committee on Armed Services

#### Military Affairs Committee (1816–1947)
- J. Williams
- Troup
- J. Williams
- Jackson
- Harrison
- Benton
- Preston
- Crittenden
- Benton
- Cass
- Benton
- Davis
- Shields
- Weller
- Davis
- Johnson
- Wilson
- Logan
- Spencer
- Randolph
- Logan
- Sewell
- Hawley
- Walthall
- Hawley
- Proctor
- Warren
- du Pont
- Johnston
- Chamberlain
- Wadsworth
- Reed
- Sheppard
- Reynolds
- Thomas

#### Naval Affairs Committee (1816–1947)
- Tait
- Sanford
- Pleasants
- Lloyd
- Hayne
- Dallas
- Southard
- Rives
- R. Williams
- Mangum
- Bayard
- Fairfield
- Yulee
- Gwin
- Mallory
- J. Hale
- Grimes
- Cragin
- Sargent
- McPherson
- Cameron
- McPherson
- Cameron
- E. Hale
- Perkins
- Tillman
- Swanson
- Page
- F. Hale
- Trammell
- Walsh

### Armed Services Committee (1947–present)
- Gurney
- Tydings
- Russell
- Saltonstall
- Russell
- Stennis
- Tower
- Goldwater
- Nunn
- Thurmond
- Warner
- Levin
- Warner
- Levin
- Warner
- Levin
- McCain

### Governors of Florida

#### Military (1821)
- Jackson

#### Territorial (1822–45)
- Duval
- Eaton
- Call
- Reid
- Call
- Branch
- Moseley
- Brown
- Broome
- Perry
- Milton
- Allison
- Marvin
- Walker
- Reed
- Hart
- Stearns
- Drew
- Bloxham
- Perry
- Fleming
- Mitchell
- Bloxham
- Jennings
- Bordaw
- Gilchrist
- Trammell
- Catts
- Hardee
- Martin
- Carlton
- Sholtz
- Cone
- Holland
- Caldwell
- Warren
- McCarty
- Johns
- Collins
- Bryant
- Burns
- Kirk
- Askew
- Graham
- Mixson
- Martinez
- Chiles
- MacKay
- Bush
- Crist
- Scott

### Cabinet of President Andrew Jackson (1829–37)

#### Secretary of State
- Martin Van Buren (1829–31)
- Edward Livingston (1831–33)
- Louis McLane (1833–34)
- John Forsyth (1834–37)
- Samuel D. Ingham (1829–31)
- Louis McLane (1831–33)

#### Secretary of the Treasury
- William J. Duane (1833)
- Roger B. Taney (1833–34)
- John McCardle (1834–35)
- James Moore Wayne (1835–36)
- Samuel D. Ingham (1836–37)
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<td>John Adams · John Quincy Adams · Jane Addams · Louis Agassiz · Susan B. Anthony · John James Audubon · George Bancroft · Clara Barton · Henry Ward Beecher · Alexander Graham Bell · Daniel Boone · Edwin Booth · Louis Brandeis · Phillip's Brooks · David Cullen Bryant · Luther Burbank · Andrew Carnegie · George Washington Carver · William Ellery Channing · Rufus Choate · Henry Clay · Grover Cleveland · James Fenimore Cooper · Peter Cooper · Charlotte Cushman · James Buchanan Eads · Thomas Alva Edison · Jonathan Edwards · Ralph Waldo Emerson · David Farragut · Stephen Foster · Benjamin Franklin · Robert Fulton · Josiah W. Gibbs · William C. Gorgas · Ulysses S. Grant · Asa Gray · Alexander Hamilton · Nathaniel Hawthorne · Joseph Henry · Patrick Henry · Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr. · Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. · Mark Hopkins · Elias Howe · Washington Irving · Andrew Jackson · Thomas J. Jackson · Thomas Jefferson · John Paul Jones · James Kent · Sidney Lanier · Robert E. Lee · Abraham Lincoln · Henry Wadsworth Longfellow · James Russell Lowell · Mary Lyon · Edward MacDowell · James Madison · Horace Mann · John Marshall · Matthew Fontaine Maury · Albert A. Michelson · Maria Mitchell · James Monroe · Samuel F. B. Morse · William T. G. Morton · John Lothrop Motley · Simon Newcomb · Thomas Paine · Alice Freeman Palmer · Francis Parkman · George Peabody · William Penn · Edgar Allan Poe · Walter Reed · Franklin D. Roosevelt · Theodore Roosevelt · Augustus Saint-Gaudens · William Tecumseh Sherman · John Philip Sousa · Joseph Story · Harriet Beecher Stowe · Gilbert Stuart · Sylvanus Thayer · Henry David Thoreau · Mark Twain · Lilian Wald · Booker T. Washington · George Washington · Daniel Webster · George Westinghouse · James McNeill Whistler · Walt Whitman · Eli Whitney · John Greenleaf Whittier · Emma Willard · Frances E. Willard · Roger Williams · Woodrow Wilson · Orville Wright · Wilbur Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postmaster General</td>
<td>William T. Barry (1829–35) · Amos Kendall (1835–37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Treasury</td>
<td>John Branch (1829–31) · Levi Woodbury (1831–34) · Mahlon Dickerson (1834–37)</td>
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**Hall of Fame for Great Americans**

John Adams · John Quincy Adams · Jane Addams · Louis Agassiz · Susan B. Anthony · John James Audubon · George Bancroft · Clara Barton · Henry Ward Beecher · Alexander Graham Bell · Daniel Boone · Edwin Booth · Louis Brandeis · Phillip's Brooks · David Cullen Bryant · Luther Burbank · Andrew Carnegie · George Washington Carver · William Ellery Channing · Rufus Choate · Henry Clay · Grover Cleveland · James Fenimore Cooper · Peter Cooper · Charlotte Cushman · James Buchanan Eads · Thomas Alva Edison · Jonathan Edwards · Ralph Waldo Emerson · David Farragut · Stephen Foster · Benjamin Franklin · Robert Fulton · Josiah W. Gibbs · William C. Gorgas · Ulysses S. Grant · Asa Gray · Alexander Hamilton · Nathaniel Hawthorne · Joseph Henry · Patrick Henry · Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr. · Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. · Mark Hopkins · Elias Howe · Washington Irving · Andrew Jackson · Thomas J. Jackson · Thomas Jefferson · John Paul Jones · James Kent · Sidney Lanier · Robert E. Lee · Abraham Lincoln · Henry Wadsworth Longfellow · James Russell Lowell · Mary Lyon · Edward MacDowell · James Madison · Horace Mann · John Marshall · Matthew Fontaine Maury · Albert A. Michelson · Maria Mitchell · James Monroe · Samuel F. B. Morse · William T. G. Morton · John Lothrop Motley · Simon Newcomb · Thomas Paine · Alice Freeman Palmer · Francis Parkman · George Peabody · William Penn · Edgar Allan Poe · Walter Reed · Franklin D. Roosevelt · Theodore Roosevelt · Augustus Saint-Gaudens · William Tecumseh Sherman · John Philip Sousa · Joseph Story · Harriet Beecher Stowe · Gilbert Stuart · Sylvanus Thayer · Henry David Thoreau · Mark Twain · Lilian Wald · Booker T. Washington · George Washington · Daniel Webster · George Westinghouse · James McNeill Whistler · Walt Whitman · Eli Whitney · John Greenleaf Whittier · Emma Willard · Frances E. Willard · Roger Williams · Woodrow Wilson · Orville Wright · Wilbur Wright

**War of 1812**

**Battles**

Isaac Brock · Andrew Jackson · Francis Scott Key · James Madison · Laura Secord · Tecumseh

**Places**

Fort Detroit/Shelby · Illinois · Indiana · Kentucky

**Songs**

"The Star-Spangled Banner" · "The Bold Canadian" · "The Hunters of Kentucky"

**Related**

Tecumseh's War · Creek War
1. Ralph Eleaser Whiteside Earl – Ralph Eleaser Whiteside Earl, also known as Ralph E. W. Earl or Ralph Eleazer Whiteside Earl, was an American painter known as the court painter to President Andrew Jackson. He also painted the portrait of Rachel Jackson, Earl was the son of portrait painter Ralph Earl and his second wife Ann Whiteside, and thus a member of the prominent Earle family. 1785–88, probably in New York City, and likely received his training in portraiture from his father. He traveled to London in 1809, where he studied for a year with John Trumbull and was advised by Benjamin West, learning perspective, anatomy and he remained in England until 1814, living with his maternal grandfather and uncle in Norwich and executing portrait commissions. He then traveled to Paris before returning to the United States in December 1815 with the intention of creating grand-scale history paintings on the European model. As preparation for a project depicting the Battle of New Orleans, Earl met General Andrew Jackson and visited him at his Tennessee home, The Hermitage. Earl painted portraits of Jackson and his family, and married Mrs. Jacksons niece Jane Caffery on May 19, 1819 and she died in childbirth in 1820. After his wife's death, Earl became Jackson's close friend and lived with him at The Hermitage, when Jackson became President in 1829, Earl accompanied him to the White House, painting so many portraits of Jackson that he became known as the Court Painter and the Kings painter. Earl returned to Tennessee with Jackson after his term of office.

2. President of the United States – The President of the United States is the head of state and head of government of the United States. The president directs the executive branch of the government and is the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces. The president is considered to be one of the world's most powerful political figures, the role includes being the commander-in-chief of the world's most expensive military with the second largest nuclear arsenal and leading the nation with the largest economy by nominal GDP. The office of President holds significant hard and soft power both in the United States and abroad, Constitution vests the executive power of the United States in the president. The president is empowered to grant federal pardons and reprieves. The president is responsible for dictating the legislative agenda of the party to which the president is a member. The president also directs the foreign and domestic policy of the United States, since the office of President was established in 1789, its power has grown substantially, as has the power of the federal government as a whole. However, nine vice presidents have assumed the presidency without having elected to the office. The Twenty-second Amendment prohibits anyone from being elected president for a third term, in all, 44 individuals have served 45 presidencies spanning 57 full four-year terms. On January...
20,2017, Donald Trump was sworn in as the 45th, in 1776, the Thirteen Colonies, acting through the Second Continental Congress, declared political independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution. The new states, though independent of each other as nation states, desiring to avoid anything that remotely resembled a monarchy, Congress negotiated the Articles of Confederation to establish a weak alliance between the states. Out from under any monarchy, the states assigned some formerly royal prerogatives to Congress, only after all the states agreed to a resolution settling competing western land claims did the Articles take effect on March 1,1781, when Maryland became the final state to ratify them. In 1783, the Treaty of Paris secured independence for each of the former colonies, with peace at hand, the states each turned toward their own internal affairs. Prospects for the convention appeared bleak until James Madison and Edmund Randolph succeeded in securing George Washingtons attendance to Philadelphia as a delegate for Virginia. It was through the negotiations at Philadelphia that the presidency framed in the U. S. The first power the Constitution confers upon the president is the veto, the Presentment Clause requires any bill passed by Congress to be presented to the president before it can become law. Once the legislation has been presented, the president has three options, Sign the legislation, the bill becomes law. Veto the legislation and return it to Congress, expressing any objections, in this instance, the president neither signs nor vetoes the legislation. 

3. **Vice President of the United States** – The executive power of both the vice president and the president is granted under Article Two, Section One of the Constitution. The vice president is elected, together with the president. The Office of the Vice President of the United States assists, as the president of the United States Senate, the vice president votes only when it is necessary to break a tie. Additionally, pursuant to the Twelfth Amendment, the president presides over the joint session of Congress when it convenes to count the vote of the Electoral College. Currently, the president is usually seen as an integral part of a presidents administration. The Constitution does not expressly assign the office to any one branch, causing a dispute among scholars whether it belongs to the executive branch, the legislative branch, or both. The modern view of the president as a member of the executive branch is due in part to the assignment of executive duties to the vice president by either the president or Congress. Mike Pence of Indiana is the 48th and current vice president and he assumed office on January 20,2017. The formation of the office of vice president resulted directly from the compromise reached at the Philadelphia Convention which created the Electoral College, the delegates at Philadelphia agreed that each state would receive a number of presidential electors equal to the sum of that states allocation of Representatives and Senators. The delegates assumed that electors would typically choose to favor any candidate from their state over candidates from other states, under a plurality election process, this would tend to result in electing candidates solely from the largest states. Consequently, the delegates agreed that presidents must be elected by a majority of the number of electors. To guard against such stratagems, the Philadelphia delegates specified that the first runner-up presidential candidate would become vice president, the process for selecting the vice president was later modified in the Twelfth Amendment. Each elector still receives two votes, but now one of those votes is for president, while the other is for vice president. The requirement that one of those votes be cast for a candidate not from the electors own state remains in effect. S, other statutorily granted roles include membership of both the National Security Council and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. As President of the Senate, the president has two primary duties, to cast a vote in the event of a Senate deadlock and to preside over. For example, in the first half of 2001, the Senators were divided 50-50 between Republicans and Democrats and Dick Cheneys tie-breaking vote gave the Republicans the Senate majority, as President of the Senate, the vice president oversees procedural matters and may cast a tie-breaking vote. As President of the Senate, John Adams cast 29 tie-breaking votes that was surpassed by John C. Calhoun with 31. Adamsss votes protected the presidents sole authority over the removal of appointees, influenced the location of the national capital, on at least one occasion Adams persuaded senators to vote against legislation he opposed, and he frequently addressed the Senate on procedural and policy matters.

4. **John C. Calhoun** – John Caldwell Calhoun was an American statesman and political theorist from South Carolina, and the seventh Vice President of the United States from 1825 to 1832. He is remembered for defending slavery and for advancing the concept of minority rights in politics. He began his career as a nationalist, modernizer, and proponent of a strong national government. His beliefs and warnings heavily influenced the Souths secession from the Union in 1860–1861,
Calhoun began his political career in the House of Representatives. He then served as Secretary of War under President James Monroe, Calhoun was a candidate for the presidency in the 1824 election. After failing to support, he let his name be put forth as a candidate for vice president. The Electoral College elected Calhoun for vice president by an overwhelming majority and he served under John Quincy Adams and continued under Andrew Jackson, who defeated Adams in the election of 1828. During his terms as president, he made a record of 31 tie-breaking votes in Congress. Calhoun had a relationship with Jackson primarily due to the Nullification Crisis. In 1832, with only a few remaining in his second term, he resigned as vice president. He sought the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1844, but lost to surprise nominee James K. Polk. Calhoun served as Secretary of State under John Tyler from 1844 to 1845. As Secretary of State, he supported the annexation of Texas as a means to extend the slave power and he then returned to the Senate, where he opposed the Mexican–American War, the Wilmot Proviso, and the Compromise of 1850 before his death in 1850. Calhoun often served as a virtual party-independent who variously aligned as needed with Democrats, later in life, Calhoun became known as the cast-iron man for his rigid defense of Southern beliefs and practices. His concept of republicanism emphasized approval of slavery and minority rights, as embodied by the Southern states—he owned dozens of slaves in Fort Hill. Calhoun also asserted that slavery, rather than being an evil, was a positive good. To protect minority rights against majority rule, he called for a concurrent majority whereby the minority could sometimes block proposals that it infringed on their liberties. To this end, Calhoun supported states rights and nullification, through which states could declare null, Calhoun was one of the Great Triumvirate or the Immortal Trio of Congressional leaders, along with his Congressional colleagues Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. In 1957, a Senate Committee headed by Senator John F. Kennedy selected Calhoun as one of the five greatest United States Senators of all time.

5. John Quincy Adams – John Quincy Adams was an American statesman who served as a diplomat, United States Senator, member of the House of Representatives, and was the sixth President of the United States from 1825 to 1829. He was a member of the Federalist, Democratic-Republican, National Republican and he was the son of President John Adams and Abigail Adams and thus contributed to the formation of the Adams political family. Adams shaped U. S. foreign policy using his ardently nationalist commitment to U. S. republican values, as a diplomat, Adams played an important role in negotiating key treaties, most notably the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812. As Secretary of State, he negotiated with Britain over the United States northern border with Canada, negotiated with Spain the annexation of Florida, historians generally concur that he was one of the greatest diplomats and secretaries of state in American history. Adams was elected president in a close and controversial four-way contest in 1824, as president he sought to modernize the American economy and promote education. Adams enacted a part of his agenda and paid off much of the national debt, however he was stymied time and again by a Congress controlled by opponents, and his lack of patronage networks helped politicians sabotage him. He lost his 1828 bid for re-election to Andrew Jackson, after leaving office, he was elected as U. S. Representative from Massachusetts in 1830, serving for the last 17 years of his life with greater acclaim than he had achieved as president, animated by his growing revulsion against slavery, Adams became a leading opponent of the Slave Power. Adams predicted the Union's dissolution over slavery, and in such a case, historians have in the aggregate ranked Adams as the 21st most successful president. John Quincy Adams was born on July 11, 1767, to John Adams and he was named for his mothers maternal grandfather, Colonel John Quincy, after whom Quincy, Massachusetts, is named. Young Adams was educated by private tutors – his cousin James Thaxter and his fathers law clerk and he soon began to exhibit his literary skills in 1779, when he initiated a diary which he kept until just before he died in 1848. The diary comprised an unprecedented fifty volumes, representing one of the most extensive, much of Adams youth was spent accompanying his father overseas. He accompanied his father on diplomatic missions to France from 1778 until 1779, Adams acquired an education at institutions such as Leiden University. He matriculated in Leiden on January 10, 1781, for nearly three years, beginning at the age of 14, he accompanied Francis Dana as a secretary on a mission to Saint Petersburg, Russia, to obtain recognition of the new United States. He spent time in Finland, Sweden, and Denmark and, in 1804, during these years overseas, Adams became fluent in French and Dutch and became familiar with German and other European languages. Though Adams enjoyed Europe, he and his family decided he needed to return to the United States to complete his education and he entered Harvard College, graduated
return to the United States to complete his education and he entered Harvard College, graduated in 1787 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, and was elected by Phi Beta Kappa. Adams, mainly with the influence of his father, had excelled in studies and reached fluency in Latin. Upon entering Harvard he had already translated Virgil, Horace, Plutarch, after graduating from Harvard, he studied law with Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport, Massachusetts from 1787 to 1789

6. Martin Van Buren – Martin Van Buren was an American politician who served as the eighth President of the United States. A member of the Democratic Party, he served in a number of senior roles, including eighth Vice President and tenth Secretary of State. Van Buren won the presidency by promising to follow through on Jacksons policies, during his half-century of public service, he built, perfected, and defended a new system of political parties at first the state and then the federal level. In New York he reorganized the Democratic-Republican Party and established the Albany Regency to keep it in power and he then moved on Washington where he did more than anyone to construct the modern Democratic Party which dominated American politics down to the American Civil War. A delegate to a convention at age 18, he quickly moved from local to state politics. Elected to the Senate by the New York State Legislature in 1821, Van Buren supported William H. Crawford for president in the 1824 election, but by 1828 had come to support Jackson. Van Buren was a supporter and organizer for Jackson in the 1828 election. Jackson and Van Buren were elected, and after serving as governor for two months, Van Buren resigned to become Jacksons Secretary of State. During Jacksons eight years as president, Van Buren was a key advisor, in 1831, following his resignation as Secretary of State, which aided Jackson in resolving the Petticoat affair, Jackson gave Van Buren a recess appointment as American minister to Britain. Van Burens nomination was rejected by the Senate, cutting short his service in London, Van Buren faced little opposition for the presidential nomination at the 1835 Democratic National Convention, and he defeated several Whig opponents in the 1836 presidential election. Van Buren was the first president to be born a United States citizen, of Dutch ancestry, he is the only president who spoke English as a second language, and was the first not to have a university degree or a military commission. As president, Van Buren was blamed for the depression of 1837 and he attempted to cure the economic problems by keeping control of federal funds in an independent treasury—rather than in state banks—but Congress would not approve of this until 1840. Additionally, relations with Britain and its colonies in Canada proved to be strained from the bloodless Aroostook War, in the 1840 election, Van Buren was voted out of office, losing to Whig candidate William Henry Harrison. Van Buren was the candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1844, but lost to James K. Polk. In the 1848 election Van Buren ran unsuccessfully as the candidate of the anti-slavery Free Soil Party and he returned to the Democratic fold to endorse Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. However, his increasingly abolitionist views and support for the Union led him to support Abraham Lincolns policies after the start of the American Civil War, Van Burens health began to fail in 1861, and he died in July 1862 at the age of 79. Martin Van Buren was born on December 5, 1782, in the village of Kinderhook, Van Buren was the first President not born a British subject, or even of British ancestry. His father, Abraham van Buren, was an inn–tavern keeper, Abraham Van Buren supported the Patriot cause during the American Revolution as a captain in the Albany County Militias 7th Regiment, and later joined the Jeffersonian Republicans

7. United States Senate – The United States Senate is the upper chamber of the United States Congress which, along with the House of Representatives, the lower chamber, composes the legislature of the United States. The composition and powers of the Senate are established by Article One of the United States Constitution. From 1789 until 1913, Senators were appointed by the legislatures of the states represented, following the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913. The Senate chamber is located in the wing of the Capitol, in Washington. It further has the responsibility of conducting trials of those impeached by the House, in the early 20th century, the practice of majority and minority parties electing their floor leaders began, although they are not constitutional officers. This idea of having one chamber represent people equally, while the other gives equal representation to states regardless of population, was known as the Connecticut Compromise, there was also a desire to have two Houses that could act as an internal check on each other. One was intended to be a Peoples House directly elected by the people, the other was intended to represent the states to such extent as they retained their sovereignty except for the powers expressly delegated to the national government. The Senate was thus not designed to serve the people of the United States equally, the Constitution provides
that the approval of both chambers is necessary for the passage of legislation. First convened in 1789, the Senate of the United States was formed on the example of the ancient Roman Senate, the name is derived from the senatus, Latin for council of elders. James Madison made the comment about the Senate, In England, at this day, if elections were open to all classes of people. An agrarian law would take place. If these observations be just, our government ought to secure the permanent interests of the country against innovation, landholders ought to have a share in the government, to support these invaluable interests, and to balance and check the other. They ought to be so constituted as to protect the minority of the opulent against the majority, the senate, therefore, ought to be this body, and to answer these purposes, the people ought to have permanency and stability. The Constitution stipulates that no constitutional amendment may be created to deprive a state of its equal suffrage in the Senate without that states consent, the District of Columbia and all other territories are not entitled to representation in either House of the Congress. The District of Columbia elects two senators, but they are officials of the D. C. city government. The United States has had 50 states since 1959, thus the Senate has had 100 senators since 1959. In 1787, Virginia had roughly ten times the population of Rhode Island, whereas today California has roughly 70 times the population of Wyoming and this means some citizens are effectively two orders of magnitude better represented in the Senate than those in other states. Seats in the House of Representatives are approximately proportionate to the population of each state, before the adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913, Senators were elected by the individual state legislatures

8. Tennessee – Tennessee is a state located in the southeastern region of the United States. Tennessee is the 36th largest and the 17th most populous of the 50 United States, Tennessee is bordered by Kentucky and Virginia to the north, North Carolina to the east, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi to the south, and Arkansas and Missouri to the west. The Appalachian Mountains dominate the eastern part of the state, Tennessees capital and second largest city is Nashville, which has a population of 654,610. Memphis is the states largest city, with a population of 655,770, the state of Tennessee is rooted in the Watauga Association, a 1772 frontier pact generally regarded as the first constitutional government west of the Appalachians. What is now Tennessee was initially part of North Carolina, Tennessee was admitted to the Union as the 16th state on June 1,1796. Tennessee was the last state to leave the Union and join the Confederacy at the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861, occupied by Union forces from 1862, it was the first state to be readmitted to the Union at the end of the war. Tennessee furnished more soldiers for the Confederate Army than any other state besides Virginia and this sharply reduced competition in politics in the state until after passage of civil rights legislation in the mid-20th century. This city was established to house the Manhattan Projects uranium enrichment facilities, helping to build the worlds first atomic bomb, Tennessees major industries include agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism. Poultry, soybeans, and cattle are the primary agricultural products, and major manufacturing exports include chemicals, transportation equipment. In the early 18th century, British traders encountered a Cherokee town named Tanasi in present-day Monroe County, the town was located on a river of the same name, and appears on maps as early as 1725. The meaning and origin of the word are uncertain, some accounts suggest it is a Cherokee modification of an earlier Yuchi word. It has been said to mean meeting place, winding river, according to ethnographer James Mooney, the name can not be analyzed and its meaning is lost. The modern spelling, Tennessee, is attributed to James Glen, the governor of South Carolina, the spelling was popularized by the publication of Henry Timberlates Draught of the Cherokee Country in 1765. In 1788, North Carolina created Tennessee County, the county to be established in what is now Middle Tennessee. When a constitutional convention met in 1796 to organize a new out of the Southwest Territory. Other sources differ on the origin of the nickname, according to the Columbia Encyclopedia. Tennessee ties Missouri as the state bordering the most other states, the state is trisected by the Tennessee River. The highest point in the state is Clingmans Dome at 6,643 feet, Clingmans Dome, which lies on Tennessees eastern border, is the highest point on the Appalachian Trail, and is the third highest peak in the United States east of the Mississippi River

9. John Williams (Tennessee) – John Williams was an American lawyer, soldier, and statesman, operating primarily out of Knoxville, Tennessee, in the first part of the 19th century. He represented Tennessee in the United States Senate from 1815 to 1823, Williams also served as colonel of the 39th U. S. Infantry during the Creek Wars, and played a key role in Jacksons victory
Hugh Lawson White – Hugh Lawson White was a prominent American politician during the first third of the 19th century. He succeeded Andrew Jackson and served in the United States Senate, representing Tennessee, from 1825 until his resignation in 1840 and he also served as a state supreme court justice, and president of the Knoxville branch of the Bank of Tennessee. An ardent strict constructionist and lifelong states rights advocate, White was one of President Jackson's most trusted allies in Congress in the late 1820s and early 1830s. White fought against the bank, tariffs, and the use of federal funds for internal improvements. In 1833, at the height of the Nullification Crisis, White, as the Senate's president pro tempore, suspicious of the growing power of the presidency, White began to distance himself from Jackson in the mid-1830s, and realigned himself with Henry Clay and the burgeoning Whig Party. He was eventually forced out of the Senate when Jackson's allies, led by James K. Polk, gained control of the Tennessee state legislature, White was born in what is now Iredell County, North Carolina, the eldest son of James White and Mary Lawson White. James, a Revolutionary War veteran, moved his family to the Tennessee frontier in the 1780s, in 1786, he constructed Whites Fort, which would eventually develop into Knoxville, Tennessee. Young Hugh was a sentinel at the fort, and helped manage its small gristmill, in 1791, Whites Fort was chosen as the capital of the newly created Southwest Territory, and James Whites friend, William Blount, was appointed governor of the territory. Hugh Lawson White worked as Blount's personal secretary, and was tutored by early Knoxville minister and educator, in 1793, he fought in the territorial militia under John Sevier during the Cherokee–American wars. Historian J. G. M. White studied law in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, under James Hopkins, two years later, he married Elizabeth Carrick, the daughter of his mentor, Samuel. In 1801, White was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Tennessee, in 1807, he resigned after being elected to the state legislature. He left the legislature in 1809, following his appointment to the states Court of Errors. He resigned this position in 1815, when he was elected to the state senate and he served in the state senate until 1817. As a state legislator, White helped reform the land laws. In 1812, White was named president of the Knoxville branch of the Bank of Tennessee,
White was described as a very cautious banker, and his bank was one of the few in the state to survive the Panic of 1819. In 1821, President James Monroe appointed White to a commission to settle claims against Spain, in 1825, the Tennessee state legislature chose White to replace Andrew Jackson in the United States Senate. White argued that if the U.S. following Jackson’s election to the presidency in 1828, White became one of the Jackson Administrations key congressional allies. White was chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, which drew up the Indian Removal Act of 1830, a major initiative of Jackson.

11. William Cocke – William Cocke was an American lawyer, pioneer, and statesman. Cocke was born in Amelia County, Virginia in 1748 and he was the sixth of ten or eleven children of Abraham and Mary Cocke. He was educated at home reading law, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia. Cocke engaged in a law practice, and spent more time on the frontier than he did in a law office. He was involved in exploration in the company of Daniel Boone, seeing much of what was to become eastern Kentucky, Cocke was an elected member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1776, as a colonel of militia, he led four companies of men into North Carolina’s Washington District for action against the Indians, later that year, he left Virginia and moved to what was to become Tennessee. During the organization of the State of Franklin, Cocke was elected as the states delegate to the Congress of the Confederation. In 1796, Cocke was chosen as a delegate to the convention that wrote the first Tennessee Constitution, the newly formed government selected Cocke to be one of the new states initial senators, along with William Blount. Cocke and Blount presented their credentials to the United States Senate on May 9, 1796, the Senate, however, refused to seat Cocke and Blount while the debate regarding the admission of Tennessee into the Union was on. When Tennessee was finally admitted on June 1, the issue of Cocke, the Federalist Senate held by a narrow margin that Cocke and Blounts election was illegal because it had occurred without congressional authorization. The Tennessee legislature duly re-selected Cocke and Blount on August 2, cockes initial term expired on March 4, 1797. Later, he was elected by the Tennessee Assembly to the other U.S. Senate seat, Cocke was appointed a judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Tennessee in 1809. He later resigned this position and moved to Mississippi, there, he was elected to the state legislature in 1813. He briefly returned to duty, serving under Andrew Jackson in the Creek War. In 1814, he was appointed by President James Madison to be an Indian agent to the Chickasaw nation, Cocke died in Columbus, Lowndes County, Mississippi, in 1828 and is buried there, in Friendship Cemetery. Cocke County, Tennessee is named in his honor and his son, John Alexander Cocke, was a four-term U.S. Representative from Tennessee, his grandson, William Michael Cocke, was a two-term U.S., biographical Directory of the United States Congress. William Cocke HomePage William Cocke at Find a Grave

12. Daniel Smith (surveyor) – Daniel Smith was a surveyor, an American Revolutionary War patriot, and twice a United States Senator from Tennessee. Smith was born in Stafford County, Virginia and he was a descendant of Colonel William Tangier Smith, who was born in Northamptonshire, England and settled in the Province of New York. Daniel Smith attended the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, becoming a surveyor, he moved to Augusta County, Virginia, serving as deputy surveyor of the county in 1773. As a militia officer, he helped defend the Virginia frontier during Dunmore’s War and he became sheriff of Augusta County in 1780 and was commissioned a colonel in the militia, taking part in the later battles of the Revolutionary War, including Guilford Courthouse and Kings Mountain. On October 5, 1781, Smith was appointed Assistant Deputy Surveyor in the Southern Department of the Continental Army under Thomas Hutchins, at the wars end, Smith moved to what is now Sumner County, Tennessee to claim the land grant for his military service. As county surveyor, he surveyed what became the site of the town of Nashville and he was prominent in local affairs and was appointed a brigadier general in the militia. He was a member of the 1789 North Carolina convention which voted to ratify the United States Constitution, in 1790, President George Washington named him Secretary of the Southwest Territory. Smith was a member of the convention that wrote the Tennessee State Constitution of 1796, Smith prepared the first official map of Tennessee. Smith was later appointed as United States Senator when Andrew Jackson resigned from that position, rock Castle State Historic Site is preserved today as an historical landmark and one of the early examples in Middle Tennessee of a plantation. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, daniel Smith at Find a Grave

13. James Monroe – James Monroe was an American statesman who served from 1817 to 1825 and from 1825 to 1829 as the fifth President of the United States. Monroe was the last president among the Founding
as the fifth President of the United States. Monroe was the last president among the Founding Fathers of the United States as well as the Virginian dynasty, born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, Monroe was of the planter class and fought in the American Revolutionary War. He was wounded in the Battle of Trenton with a ball to his shoulder. After studying law under Thomas Jefferson from 1780 to 1783, he served as a delegate in the Continental Congress. He took a part in the new government, and in 1790 he was elected to the Senate of the first United States Congress. He gained experience as an executive as the Governor of Virginia and rose to prominence as a diplomat in France. During the War of 1812, Monroe served in roles as Secretary of State. As president, he sought to ease tensions, embarking on a tour of the country that was well received. As nationalism surged, partisan fury subsided, and the Era of Good Feelings ensued, until the Panic of 1819 struck, and a dispute over the admission of Missouri embroiled the country in 1820. Monroe supported the founding of colonies in Africa for freed slaves that would form the nation of Liberia, whose capital. His presidency concluded the first period of American presidential history before the beginning of Jacksonian democracy, following his retirement in 1825, Monroe was plagued by financial difficulties. He died in New York City on July 4, 1831 and he has been ranked in the aggregate by scholars as the 16th most successful president. James Monroe was born on April 28, 1758, in his parents house located in a area of Westmoreland County. The marked site is one mile from the community known today as Monroe Hall. The James Monroe Family Home Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and his father Spence Monroe was a moderately prosperous planter who also practiced carpentry. His mother Elizabeth Jones married Spence Monroe in 1752 and they had several children and his paternal great-grandfather Patrick Andrew Monroe emigrated to America from Scotland in the mid-17th century. In 1650 he patented a large tract of land in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, also among James Monroes ancestors were French Huguenot immigrants, who came to Virginia in 1700. First tutored at home by his mother Elizabeth, between the ages of 11 and 16, the young Monroe studied at Campbelltown Academy, a run by Reverend Archibald Campbell of Washington Parish.

William Pope Duval — William Pope Duval was the first civilian governor of Florida Territory, succeeding Andrew Jackson, who had been military governor. Duval County, where Jacksonville is located, Duval Street in Key West, William Duval was born to Major William Duval and Ann Pope in Mansfield, Henrico County, Virginia. At the age of 14, he left home and struck out on his own, settling in Bardstown and he began to study law and was admitted to the bar at age 19, in 1804. On October 3, 1804, he married Nancy Hynes, daughter of Colonel Andrew Hynes, during an outbreak of Indian hostilities in 1812, Duval was given command of a company of mounted volunteers. This service and his law experience helped to win him election to the 13th Congress of the United States in 1812 and he served as a representative from the Democratic-Republican Party in the new 10th Congressional District of Kentucky until 1815, when he did not seek re-election. He returned to Kentucky and continued to practice law, in 1821, Florida became a U.S. Territory, Duval was named U.S. Judge for the East Florida district on May 18, 1821. On April 17, 1822, President James Monroe appointed him as the first non-military governor of the territory and he was reappointed by Presidents John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. During his twelve-year administration, he selected the small Indian village of Tallahassee as the site for the territorys capital and he was also known for his peaceful dealings with the Native Americans. He signed the first act of legislation in the Territory of Florida, dividing it into four sections, Duval continued to live in Florida for a number of years, practicing law. He moved to Texas in 1848 and he and his wife had eight children, many of whom began families in Texas. All three of his sons were distinguished Texans, Burr Harrison Duval, Thomas Howard DuVal, William Pope Duval died in Washington, D.C., his remains were interred at the Congressional Cemetery. Duval County, Florida, was named for him, Duval County, Texas, was named for his son, Captain Burr H. Duval. There are many roads in Florida named after him, the most well-known being Duval Street in Key West, allen, William B. Bradley & Gilbert. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, William Pope Duval in the Handbook of Texas Online William Pope Duval at Find a Grave.

14. United States House of Representatives — The United States House of Representatives is the lower chamber of the United States Congress which, along with the Senate, composes the legislature of the United States. The composition and powers of the House are established by Article One of the United States Constitution, since its inception in 1789, all representatives are elected popularly. The total number of voting representatives is fixed by law at 435, the House is...
charged with the passage of federal legislation, known as bills, which, after concurrence by the Senate, are sent to the President for consideration. The presiding officer is the Speaker of the House, who is elected by the members thereof and is traditionally the leader of the controlling party. He or she and other leaders are chosen by the Democratic Caucus or the Republican Conferences. The House meets in the wing of the United States Capitol. Under the Articles of Confederation, the Congress of the Confederation was a body in which each state was equally represented. All states except Rhode Island agreed to send delegates, the issue of how to structure Congress was one of the most divisive among the founders during the Convention. The House is referred to as the house, with the Senate being the upper house. Both houses approval is necessary for the passage of legislation, the Virginia Plan drew the support of delegates from large states such as Virginia, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, as it called for representation based on population. The smaller states, however, favored the New Jersey Plan, the Constitution was ratified by the requisite number of states in 1788, but its implementation was set for March 4, 1789. The House began work on April 1, 1789, when it achieved a quorum for the first time, during the first half of the 19th century, the House was frequently in conflict with the Senate over regionally divisive issues, including slavery. The North was much more populous than the South, and therefore dominated the House of Representatives, However, the North held no such advantage in the Senate, where the equal representation of states prevailed. Regional conflict was most pronounced over the issue of slavery. One example of a provision repeatedly supported by the House but blocked by the Senate was the Wilmot Proviso, which sought to ban slavery in the land gained during the Mexican–American War. Conflict over slavery and other issues persisted until the Civil War, the war culminated in the Souths defeat and in the abolition of slavery. Because all southern senators except Andrew Johnson resigned their seats at the beginning of the war, the years of Reconstruction that followed witnessed large majorities for the Republican Party, which many Americans associated with the Unions victory in the Civil War and the ending of slavery. The Reconstruction period ended in about 1877, the ensuing era, the Democratic and the Republican Party held majorities in the House at various times. The late 19th and early 20th centuries also saw an increase in the power of the Speaker of the House.

16. Tennessee’s at-large congressional district – The district was organized after achieving statehood in 1796 Tennessee began with one seat in 1796. It was apportioned two seats in 1803. With the addition of two following the 1800 Census, all three seats were elected General Ticket statewide for the 8th Congress. No future at-large seats were apportioned after 1875 Martis, Kenneth C, the Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Congress. The Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, Congressional Biographical Directory of the United States 1774–present

17. William C. C. Claiborne – William Charles Cole Claiborne was a United States politician, best known as the first non-colonial Governor of Louisiana. He also has the distinction of possibly being the youngest Congressman in U.S. history and he won the first election for Louisianas state Governor and served through 1816, for a total of thirteen years as Louisianas executive administrator. William C. C. Claiborne was born in Sussex County, the date is unknown, but has been variously quoted as being 13 August 1773, or between 23 November 1773 and 23 November 1774, or in August 1775. His parents were Colonel William Claiborne and Mary Leigh Claiborne and he was a descendant of Colonel William Claiborne, who was born in Crayford, Kent, England and settled in the Colony of Virginia. He studied at the College of William and Mary, then Richmond Academy. At the age of 16 he moved to New York City, where he worked as a clerk under John Beckley, the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and he moved to Philadelphia with the Federal Government. He then began to study law, and moved to Tennessee in 1794 to start a law practice, Governor John Sevier appointed Claiborne to the Tennessee Supreme Court in 1796. In 1797, Claiborne resigned to run for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives and he won, and succeeded Andrew Jackson, though he apparently was not yet twenty-five years of age as required by the United States Constitution. Earlier in 1797, he described his age to George Washington vaguely, Born Sir at a period and he took his seat in the House on November 23,1797. State records apparently indicate that, when he took his seat, other sources speculate he was 22. His gravestone says he was 23 and he served in the House through 1801. The United States presidential election of 1800 was decided in the House of Representatives, due to a tie in the Electoral College, Claiborne was appointed governor and superintendent of Indian affairs in the Mississipi Territory. from 1801 through 1803.
18. **Province of North Carolina** – The Province of North Carolina was originally part of the Province of Carolina, which was chartered by eight Lords Proprietor. The province later became the U.S. states of North Carolina and Tennessee, and parts of the province combined with other territory to form the states of Georgia, Alabama, for history prior to 1729, see Province of Carolina. King Charles II of England granted the Carolina charter in 1663 for land south of Virginia Colony, Charles II granted the land to eight Lords Proprietors in return for their financial and political assistance in restoring him to the throne in 1660. The first Governor of the separate North Carolina Province was Edward Hyde, in 1729, after nearly a decade-long attempt by the British government to locate and buy out seven of the eight Lords Proprietors, both Carolinas became royal colonies. The remaining one-eighth share of the Province was retained by members of the Carteret family until 1776 and this included several North Carolina rivers, including the French Broad and Watauga. Settlers continued to flow westward in smaller numbers, despite the prohibition against doing so, most prominently, the Watauga Association formed in 1772 as an ostensibly-independent territory within the bounds of North Carolina, which adopted its own written constitution. Two important maps of the province were reproduced, one by Edward Moseley in 1733, and another by John Collet in 1770. Other maps exist dating to the period of the Age of Discovery that depict portions of the province, or, more specifically. The Court Act of 1746 established a court, initially known as the General Court. List of Chief Justices for 1818 onwards see List of Justices of the North Carolina Supreme Court History of North Carolina A Complete map of North-Carolina from an actual survey, John Collets 1770 map of the colony of North Carolina

19. **Province of South Carolina** – The Province of South Carolina was originally part of the Province of Carolina in British America, which was chartered by eight Lords Proprietor in 1663. The province later became the U.S. state of South Carolina, the Carolinas were named for King Charles II of England. Derived from Latin Carolus, the colony was originally Carolana, the spelling changed to Carolina. Charles Towne was the first settlement, established in 1670, Charles II had given the land to a group of eight nobles called the Lords Proprietors, they planned for a Protestant Christian colony. Originally a single colony, the northern and southern sections grew apart over time. Dissent over governance of the led to the appointment of a deputy governor to administer the northern half of the Carolina colony in 1691. The division of the Carolina Province into North Carolina and South Carolina became complete in 1712, the Yamasee War ravaged the back-country of the colony. A rebellion broke out against the proprietors in 1719, acting on a petition of the residents of the colony, the British government appointed a royal governor for South Carolina in 1720. After nearly a decade in which the British government sought to locate and buy out the proprietors, lord Charles Montagu was Royal Governor of the Province of South Carolina from 1766 to 1773 until he escaped to Nova Scotia as with fellow United Empire Loyalists. The Court of Kings Bench and Common Pleas was founded c.1725, “Global Perspectives on the Early Economic History of South Carolina,” South Carolina Historical Magazine,106, 130–46. The Southern Frontier, 1670–1732 Edgar, Walter, South Carolina, A History, the standard scholarly history Edgar, Walter, ed. The South Carolina Encyclopedia, ISBN 1-57003-598-9, the most comprehensive scholarly guide Feeser, white Servitude in Colonial South Carolina Tuten, James H. Lowcountry Time and Tide, The Fall of the South Carolina Rice Kingdom 178 pp. Wallace, David Duncan. South Carolina, A Short History, 1520–1948 online standard scholarly history Wright, South Carolina, A Bicentennial History online, popular survey Wood, Peter H. Black, David Duncan, Charles F. H. S. Smith, Ray Stannard Baker, The Southern Crisis, the American Social Experience online, popular survey
British America – English America, and later British America, were the English, and later British, territories in North America, Central America, the Caribbean, and Guyana from 1607 to 1783. After that, British North America was used to describe the remainder of Britain's continental North American possessions, the term British North America was first used informally in 1783, but it was uncommon before the Report on the Affairs of British North America, called the Durham Report. British America gained large amounts of new territory following the Treaty of Paris which ended Britain's involvement in the Seven Years War, at the start of the American War of Independence in 1775, the British Empire included 20 colonies north and east of New Spain. East and West Florida were ceded to Spain in the Treaty of Paris which ended the American Revolution, all but one of the remaining colonies of British North America apart from the British West Indies united together from 1867 to 1873 forming the Dominion of Canada. The first such permanent settlement was founded at Jamestown by the Virginia Company whose investors expected to reap rewards from their speculative investments, Virginia Native Americans had established settlements long before the English settlers arrived, and there were an estimated 14,000 natives in the region. Native American political leadership sought to resettle the English colonizers from Jamestown to another location, other colonizers, both English and German, did join the Powhatans. The first colonizers were welcomed by the Indians with dancing, feasting, there were twenty British colonies in North America in 1775.

Nashville, Tennessee – Nashville is the capital of the U.S. state of Tennessee and the county seat of Davidson County. It is located on the Cumberland River in the central part of the state. The city is a center for the music, healthcare, publishing, banking and transportation industries and it is known as a center of the country music industry, earning it the nickname Music City, U.S.A. Since 1963, Nashville has had a consolidated city-county government which includes six municipalities in a two-tier system. Nashville is governed by a mayor, vice-mayor, and 40-member Metropolitan Council, thirty-five of the members are elected from single-member districts, five are elected at-large. Reflecting the city's position in government, Nashville is home to the Tennessee Supreme Courts courthouse for Middle Tennessee. According to 2015 estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the balance population, which excludes semi-independent municipalities within Nashville, was 654,610. The 2015 population of the entire 13-county Nashville metropolitan area was 1,830,345, the 2015 population of the Nashville-Davidson–Murfreesboro–Columbia combined statistical area, a larger trade area, was 1,951,644. The town of Nashville was founded by James Robertson, John Donelson, and it was named for Francis Nash, the American Revolutionary War hero. Nashville quickly grew because of its location, accessibility as a port on the Cumberland River, a tributary of the Ohio River. By 1800, the city had 345 residents, including 136 African American slaves and 14 free blacks, in 1806, Nashville was incorporated as a city and became the county seat of Davidson County, Tennessee. In 1843, the city was named the permanent capital of the state of Tennessee, by 1860, when the first rumblings of secession began to be heard across the South, antebellum Nashville was a prosperous city. The city's significance as a port made it a desirable prize as a means of controlling important river. In February 1862, Nashville became the first state capital to fall to Union troops, the state was occupied by Union troops for the duration of the war. Within a few years after the Civil War, the Nashville chapter of the Ku Klux Klan was founded by Confederate veteran John W. Morton, meanwhile, the city had reclaimed its important shipping and trading position and developed a solid manufacturing base. The post–Civil War years of the late 19th century brought new prosperity to Nashville and these healthy economic times left the city with a legacy of grand classical-style buildings, which can still be seen around the downtown area. Circa 1950 the state approved a new city charter that provided for the election of city council members from single-member districts. This change was supported because at-large voting diluted the minority populations political power in the city and they could seldom gain a majority of the population to support a candidate of their choice.

The Hermitage (Nashville, Tennessee) – The Hermitage is a historical plantation and museum located in Davidson County, Tennessee, United States, 10 miles east of downtown Nashville. The plantation was owned by Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States, Jackson only lived at the property occasionally until he retired from public life in 1837. Enslaved men and women, numbering nine at the purchase in 1804 and 110 at Jackson's death,
Democratic Party (United States) – The Democratic Party is one of the two major contemporary political parties in the United States, along with the Republican Party. The Democrats dominant worldview was once socially conservative and fiscally classical liberalism, while, especially in the rural South, since Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal coalition in the 1930s, the Democratic Party has also promoted a social-liberal platform, supporting social justice. Today, the House Democratic caucus is composed mostly of progressives and centrists, the party's philosophy of modern liberalism advocates social and economic equality, along with the welfare state. It seeks to provide government intervention and regulation in the economy, the party has united with smaller left-wing regional parties throughout the country, such as the Farmer–Labor Party in Minnesota and the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota. Well into the 20th century, the party had conservative pro-business, the New Deal Coalition of 1932–1964 attracted strong support from voters of recent European extraction—many of whom were Catholics based in the cities. After Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal of the 1930s, the pro-business wing withered outside the South, after the racial turmoil of the 1960s, most southern whites and many northern Catholics moved into the Republican Party at the presidential level. The once-powerful labor union element became smaller and less supportive after the 1970s, white Evangelicals and Southerners became heavily Republican at the state and local level in the 1990s. However, African Americans became a major Democratic element after 1964, after 2000, Hispanic and Latino Americans, Asian Americans, the LGBT community, single women and professional women moved towards the party as well. The Northeast and the West Coast became Democratic strongholds by 1990 after the Republicans stopped appealing to socially liberal voters there, overall, the Democratic Party has retained a membership lead over its major rival the Republican Party. The most recent was the 44th president Barack Obama, who held the office from 2009 to 2017, in the 115th Congress, following the 2016 elections, Democrats are the opposition party, holding a minority of seats in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The party also holds a minority of governorships, and state legislatures, though they do control the majority of cities such as New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, and Washington, D. C. The Democratic Party traces its origins to the inspiration of the Democratic-Republican Party, founded by Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and that party also inspired the Whigs and modern Republicans. Organizationally, the modern Democratic Party truly arose in the 1830s, since the nomination of William Jennings Bryan in 1896, the party has generally positioned itself to the left of the Republican Party on economic issues. They have been liberal on civil rights issues since 1948. On foreign policy both parties changed position several times and that party,
issues since 1948. On foreign policy both parties changed position several times and that party,
the Democratic-Republican Party, came to power in the election of 1800. After the War of 1812
the Federalists virtually disappeared and the national political party left was the Democratic-
Republicans. The Democratic-Republican party still had its own factions, however. As Norton
explains the transformation in 1828, Jacksonians believed the people’s will had finally prevailed,
through a lavishly financed coalition of state parties, political leaders, and newspaper editors, a
popular movement had elected the president.

24. Jacksonian democracy – Jacksonian democracy was a 19th-century political philosophy in
the United States that espoused greater democracy for the common man, as that term was then
defined. Originating with President Andrew Jackson and his supporters, it became the dominant
political worldview for a generation. It emerged when the long-dominant Democratic-Republican
Party became factionalized during the early-to-mid 1820s, broadly speaking, the era was
characterized by a democratic spirit, and built upon Jacksons equal political policy. Even before
the Jacksonian era began, suffrage had been extended to a majority of male adult citizens.
Jacksonian democracy also promoted the strength of the presidency and executive branch at
the expense of Congress, the Jacksonians demanded elected judges and rewrote many state
constitutions to reflect the new values. In national terms they favored geographical expansion,
justifying it in terms of Manifest Destiny, there was usually a consensus among both Jacksonians
and Whigs that battles over slavery should be avoided. Jacksons expansion of democracy was
largely limited to Americans of European descent, there was little or no progress for the rights of
African-Americans and Native Americans. Jacksons biographer Robert V. Remini argues that
Jacksonian Democracy, stretches the concept of democracy about as far as it can go,
Jacksonian Democracy was built on the following, Expanded Suffrage – The Jacksonians
believed that voting rights should be extended to all white men. The Whigs generally opposed
Manifest Destiny and expansion, saying the nation should build up its cities, patronage – Also
known as the spoils system, patronage was the policy of placing political supporters into
appointed offices. Many Jacksonians held the view that political appointees in and out of office
was not only the right. Jacksonians also held that long tenure in the service was corrupting.
However, it led to the hiring of incompetent and sometimes corrupt officials due to the emphasis
on party loyalty above any other qualifications. Strict constructionism – Like the Jeffersonians who
strongly believed in the Kentucky, Jackson said that he would guard against all encroachments
upon the legitimate sphere of State sovereignty. However, he was not a states rights extremist,
indeed and this position was one basis for the Jacksonians opposition to the Second Bank of the
United States. As the Jacksonians consolidated power, they more often advocated expanding
federal power, the chief spokesman amongst laissez-faire advocates was William Leggett of the
Locofocos in New York City. Opposition to banking – In particular, the Jacksonians opposed
government-granted monopolies to banks, especially the national bank, Jackson said, The bank
is trying to kill me, but I will kill it. The Whigs, who supported the Bank, were led by Henry Clay,
Daniel Webster, and Nicholas Biddle. An important movement in the period from 1800 to 1830—
before the Jacksonians were organized—was the expansion of the right to vote toward including
all white men, older states with property restrictions dropped them, all but Rhode Island, Virginia
and North Carolina by the mid 1820s.

25. Democratic-Republican Party – The new party controlled the presidency and Congress, as
well as most states, from 1801 to 1825, during the First Party System. It began in 1791 as one
faction in Congress, and included many politicians who had opposed to the new constitution.
They called themselves Republicans after their ideology Republicanism and they distrusted the
Federalist commitment to republicanism. The party splintered in 1824 into the Jacksonian
movement and the short-lived National Republican Party, the term Democratic-Republican is
used especially by modern political scientists for the first Republican Party. It is also known as the
Jeffersonian Republicans, historians typically use the title Republican Party. An Anti-
Administration faction met secretly in the capital to oppose Hamiltons financial programs.
Jefferson denounced the programs as leading to monarchy and subversive of republicanism,
Jefferson needed to have a nationwide party to challenge the Federalists, which Hamilton was
building up with allies in major cities. Foreign affairs took a role in 1794-95 as the Republicans
vigorously opposed the Jay Treaty with Britain. Republicans saw France as more democratic
after its revolution, while Britain represented the hated monarchy, the party denounced many of
Hamiltons measures as unconstitutional, especially the national bank. The party was strongest in
the South and weakest in the Northeast and it demanded states rights as expressed by the

the South and weakest in the Northeast and it demanded states rights as expressed by the Principles of 1798 articulated in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions that would allow states to nullify a federal law. Above all, the party stood for the primacy of the yeoman farmers, Republicans were deeply committed to the principles of republicanism, which they feared were threatened by the supposed monarchical tendencies of the Hamiltonian Federalists. The party came to power in 1801 with the election of Jefferson in the 1800 presidential election, the Federalists—too elitist to appeal to most people—faded away, and totally collapsed after 1815. The Republicans dominated the First Party System, despite internal divisions, the party selected its presidential candidates in a caucus of members of Congress. They included Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, by 1824, the caucus system had practically collapsed. After 1800, the party dominated Congress and most state governments outside New England, by 1824, the party was split four ways and lacked a center, as the First Party System collapsed. The emergence of the Second Party System in the 1830s realigned the old factions, one remnant followed Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren into the new Democratic Party by 1828. Another remnant led by John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay formed the National Republicans in 1828, the precise date of founding is disputed, but 1791 is a reasonable estimate, some time by 1792 is certain. The elections of 1792 were the first ones to be contested on anything resembling a partisan basis, in most states the congressional elections were recognized, as Jefferson strategist John Beckley put it, as a struggle between the Treasury department and the republican interest

26. Rachel Jackson – Rachel Donelson Robards Jackson, born Rachel Donelson, was the wife of Andrew Jackson, the 7th President of the United States. Rachel Donelson was born near the Banister River, about ten miles from Chatham and her father was Colonel John Donelson, co-founder of Nashville, Tennessee, and her mother was Rachel Stockley Donelson. Her great-grandfather, Patrick Donelson, was born in Scotland about 1670 and she had seven brothers and three sisters, Alexander Donelson Mary Donelson Caffery. Parents of Jane Caffrey wife of painter Ralph Eleaser Whiteside Earl and of Donelson Caffrey, with her family, she moved to Tennessee at the age of 12. Her father led about 600 people from Fort Patrick Henry to Fort Nashborough, the Donelson family were among the first white settlers in Tennessee. Later in life, her manners and full figure were severely in contrast with Jacksons tall, spindly form. However, her love for her husband was unmistakable, she languished when he was away for politics, fretted when he was away at war, unlike Jackson, Rachel never liked being in the spotlight of events. She was also a reader of the Bible and religious works as well as poetry. Her first marriage to Captain Lewis Robards of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, a landowner and speculator, was not a happy affair, according to Marcia Mullins of the Hermitage Museum, there were rumors that Lewis Robards was cruel and jealous. Believing that her husband would file a petition for divorce, she returned to the Donelson family home, when Andrew Jackson migrated to Nashville, Tennessee in 1788, he boarded with Rachel Stockley Donelson, the mother of Rachel Donelson Robards. Shortly after, they married in Natchez, Mississippi, believing that her husband had obtained a divorce, as the divorce had never been completed, their marriage was technically bigamous and therefore invalid. Rachels marital status was complicated by the involved and the changing governmental authorities. These complicating factors were understood by locals and the circumstances of the Jackson marriage were not greatly discussed in Nashville society. In 1793, Andrew and Rachel Jackson learned that although Lewis Robards had filed for divorce and this made Rachel a bigamist and an adulterer. On the grounds of Rachel’s abandonment and adultery, Lewis Robards was granted a divorce in 1794, at about this same time, the legitimacy of the Jackson marriage was questioned because they were married in then-Spanish-controlled Natchez, Mississippi. The Jacksons were Protestants, and only Catholic marriages were recognized as legal unions in that territory, after the divorce was finally legalized in 1794, Andrew and Rachel wed again in a quiet ceremony at the Donelson home. Although the Jacksons never had children, they adopted a nephew in 1809 and named him Andrew Jackson. When his father became President, Andrew Jr. assumed management of the Hermitage farm and he married Sarah Yorke of Philadelphia on November 24, 1831

27. United States Army – The United States Armed Forces are the federal armed forces of the United States. They consist of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, from the time of its inception, the military played a decisive role in the history of the United States. A sense of unity and identity was forged as a result of victory in the First Barbary War. Even so, the Founders were suspicious of a permanent military force and it played an important role in the American Civil War.
Armies of the United States in 1976. The position of Major General Commanding the Army was an anomaly, Washington was posthumously promoted by Congress to the rank of General of the Army by the Act of March 16, 1802. Major general has been a rank in the U.S. Army ever since, to address this advance of the age and service limits. The rank of general was abolished in the U.S. Army by the Act of July 28, 1940. As a result, general officers typically retire well in advance of the age and service limits. However, the Secretary of Defense may defer a general officer’s retirement until the officer’s 66th birthday. Otherwise, all officers must retire the month after their 64th birthday. The number of general officers that may be on active duty at any given time is limited by statute. This promotion board then generates a list of officers it recommends for promotion to general rank and this list is then sent to the service secretary and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for review before it can be sent to the President, through the Secretary of Defense for consideration. The President nominates officers to be promoted from this list with the advice of the Secretary of Defense, the secretary, and if applicable. The President may nominate any eligible officer who is not on the recommended list if it serves in the interest of the nation, the Senate must then confirm the nominee by a majority vote before the officer can be promoted.

Once confirmed, the nominee is promoted to rank on assuming a position of office that requires an officer to hold the rank. For positions of office that are reserved by statute, the President nominates an officer for appointment to fill that position, since the grade of major general is permanent, the rank does not expire when the officer vacates a two-star position. Tour length varies depending on the position, by statute, and/or when the officer receives a new assignment or a promotion, in the case of the Air National Guard, they may also serve as The Adjutant General for their state, commonwealth or territory. Other than voluntary retirement, statute sets a number of mandates for retirement of general officers, all major generals must retire after five years in grade or 35 years of service, whichever is later, unless appointed for promotion or reappointed to grade to serve longer. Otherwise, all officers must retire the month after their 64th birthday. However, the Secretary of Defense may defer a general officers retirement until the officers 66th birthday, because there are a finite number of General Officer positions, one officer must retire before another can be promoted. As a result, general officers typically retire well in advance of the age and service limits. The rank of general was abolished in the U.S. Army by the Act of March 16, 1802. Major general has been a rank in the U.S. Army ever since, to address this anomaly, Washington was posthumously promoted by Congress to the rank of General of the Armies of the United States in 1976. The position of Major General Commanding the Army was

28. Major general (United States) – In the United States Army, United States Marine Corps, and United States Air Force, major general is a two-star general-officer rank, with the pay grade of O-8. Major general ranks above brigadier general and below lieutenant general, a major general typically commands division-sized units of 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers. Major general is equivalent to the rank of rear admiral in the United States Navy. The United States Code explicitly limits the number of general officers that may be on active duty at any given time. The total number of active duty general officers is capped at 231 for the Army, 61 for the Marine Corps, some of these slots are reserved or finitely set by statute. This promotion board then generates a list of officers it recommends for promotion to general rank and this list is then sent to the service secretary and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for review before it can be sent to the President, through the Secretary of Defense for consideration. The President nominates officers to be promoted from this list with the advice of the Secretary of Defense, the secretary, and if applicable. The President may nominate any eligible officer who is not on the recommended list if it serves in the interest of the nation, the Senate must then confirm the nominee by a majority vote before the officer can be promoted.

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29. Tennessee Army National Guard – The Tennessee Army National Guard is a component of the United States Army and the United States National Guard. Nationwide, the Army National Guard comprises approximately one half of the US Army's available combat forces. National coordination of various state National Guard units are maintained through the National Guard Bureau. Tennessee Army National Guard units are trained and equipped as part of the United States Army, the same ranks and insignia are used and National Guardsmen are eligible to receive all United States military awards. The Tennessee Guard also bestows a number of awards for local services rendered to or in the state of Tennessee. State lawmakers set up the conditions under which the force would operate. Tennessee was among the first states to offer her full quota of soldiers for the Spanish–American War. The equipped Tennessee Guard units were mobilized. Four regiments were created, but only the 1st and 4th Regiments deployed overseas. Tennessee personnel made up the 117th Infantry Regiment, the 114th and 115th Artillery, when the 30th Infantry Division reorganized on 11 September 1947 it was composed of Guard units from North Carolina and Tennessee. In 1954, it was reorganized as a North-South Carolina division with the Tennessee portion reorganized and redesignated as the 30th Armored Division, the 30th Armored Division was inactivated on 1 December 1973, with its lineage carried by the 30th Armored Brigade and the 30th Support Group, TN ARNG. The 194th Engineer Brigade was activated as an entity of the Tennessee Army National Guard on 1 November 1973 and this occurred as a result of the major reorganization of the Tennessee ARNG which deactivated the 30th Armored Division. The numerical designation was derived from a former Engineer unit of the Tennessee Army National Guard, more than 3,600 Tennessee Guardsmen responded to Operations Desert Shield and Storm. The 196th Field Artillery Brigade was activated as one of only two Army Guard combat units to see actual combat, the Tennessee Army deployed 17 units during the conflict. A few days prior to G-Day, Tennessee's 212th Engineer Company, attached to the 101st Airborne Division, broke through the border berm into enemy territory, building a six-lane road. The unit traversed six miles before the war began, becoming the first unit of the 101st into Iraq. 30th Armored Brigade furled its colors in Jackson, Tennessee in the early 1990s, the colors were passed to the 230th Area Support Group in Dyersburg, TN. The 230th has been deactivated since their return from Camp Arifjan, volume 1 By Francis Bernard Heitman Encyclopedia of United States Army insignia and uniforms By William K. Emerson. US Army Lineage And Honors Information Bibliography of Tennessee Army National Guard History compiled by the United States Army Center of Military History Tennessee Military Department Official Site

30. American Revolutionary War – From about 1765 the American Revolution had led to increasing philosophical and political differences between Great Britain and its American colonies. The war represented a culmination of these differences in armed conflict between Patriots and the authority which they increasingly resisted. This resistance became particularly widespread in the New England Colonies, especially in the Province of Massachusetts Bay. On December 16, 1773, Massachusetts members of the Patriot group Sons of Liberty destroyed a shipment of tea in Boston Harbor in an event that became known as the Boston Tea Party. Named the Coercive Acts by Parliament, these became known as the Intolerable Acts in America. The Massachusetts colonists responded with the Suffolk Resolves, establishing a government that removed control of the province from the Crown outside of Boston. Twelve colonies formed a Continental Congress to coordinate their resistance, and established committees, British attempts to seize the munitions of Massachusetts colonists in April 1775 led to the first open combat between Crown forces and Massachusetts militia, the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Militia forces proceeded to besiege the British forces in Boston, forcing them to evacuate the city in March 1776, the Continental Congress appointed George Washington to take command of the militia. Concurrent to the Boston campaign, an American attempt to invade Quebec, on July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress formally voted for independence, issuing its Declaration on July 4. Sir William Howe began a British counterattack, focusing on recapturing New York City, Howe outmaneuvered and defeated Washington, leaving American confidence at a low ebb. Washington captured a Hessian force at Trenton and drove the British out of New Jersey, in 1777 the British sent a new army under John Burgoyne to move south from Canada and to isolate the New England colonies. However, instead of assisting Burgoyne, Howe took his army on a campaign against the revolutionary capital of Philadelphia. Burgoyne outran his supplies, was
Campaign against the revolutionary capital of Philadelphia. Burgoyne outran his supplies, was surrounded and surrendered at Saratoga in October 1777, the British defeat in the Saratoga Campaign had drastic consequences. Giving up on the North, the British decided to salvage their former colonies in the South, British forces under Lieutenant-General Charles Cornwallis seized Georgia and South Carolina, capturing an American army at Charleston, South Carolina. British strategy depended upon an uprising of large numbers of armed Loyalists, in 1779 Spain joined the war as an ally of France under the Pacte de Famille, intending to capture Gibraltar and British colonies in the Caribbean. Britain declared war on the Dutch Republic in December 1780, in 1781, after the British and their allies had suffered two decisive defeats at Kings Mountain and Cowpens, Cornwallis retreated to Virginia, intending on evacuation. A decisive French naval victory in September deprived the British of an escape route, a joint Franco-American army led by Count Rochambeau and Washington, laid siege to the British forces at Yorktown. With no sign of relief and the situation untenable, Cornwallis surrendered in October 1781, Whigs in Britain had long opposed the pro-war Tory majority in Parliament, but the defeat at Yorktown gave the Whigs the upper hand.

31. **Battle of Hanging Rock** – The Battle of Hanging Rock was a battle in the American Revolutionary War that occurred between the American Patriots and the British. It was part of a campaign by militia General Thomas Sumter to harass or destroy British outposts in the South Carolina back-country that had established after the fall of Charleston in May 1780. The British, in control of both South Carolina and Georgia, established outposts in the interior of both states to recruit Loyalists and to suppress Patriot dissent. One of these outposts was established at Hanging Rock, in present-day Lancaster County south of Heath Springs and these forces were under the overall command of Major John Carden. Robert Irwin's cavalry of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on August 1, 1780, Sumter launched an attack on the British outpost at Rocky Mount, west of Hanging Rock on the Catawba River. As part of this attack Sumter detached Major Davie on an attack on Hanging Rock. Davie attacked a house, and captured 60 horses and a number of weapons. This, however, did not prevent the British from sending troops from Hanging Rock to reinforce the garrison there, after his assault on Rocky Mount failed, Sumter decided to make an attack on the weakened Hanging Rock outpost. Sumter decided on a plan of attacking the camp in three mounted detachments, the initial assault was made early in the morning where Winns and Davie's men completely routed Bryans corps. Capt. McCullochs company of the British Legion, after presenting a volley, was routed by Sumters riflemen. The Prince of Wales Regt. also came under heavy fire, part of the Prince of Wales Regt then came up, and having cleverly deployed themselves in some woods, checked the rebel assault with a surprise crossfire. In the heat of the battle, Major Carden lost his nerve and this was a major turning point for the Americans. At one point, Capt. Rousselet of the Legion infantry led a charge, lack of ammunition made it impossible for Sumter to completely knock out the British. The battle raged for 3 hours without pause, causing men to faint from the heat. At the end, the British had lost 192 soldiers, the Americans lost 12 killed and 41 wounded, the battle site has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is managed by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, the Day It Rained Militia, Hucks Defeat and the Revolution in the South Carolina Backcountry, May–July 1780. The Southern Strategy, Britains Conquest of South Carolina and Georgia, columbia, SC, University of South Carolina Press. Savas and Dameron, A Guide to the Battles of the American Revolutionary War.

32. **Creek War** – The major conflicts of the war took place between state militias and the Red Stick Creeks. The Creek War is part of the four-century long Indian Wars, the Creek War began as a conflict within the Creek Confederation, but United States armies quickly became involved. British traders and the Spanish government provided supplies to the Red Stick majority due to their shared interest in preventing the expansion of United States territory and these lands were taken from allied Creek as well as Red Sticks. The Red Stick chiefs and warriors militancy was a response to the United States cultural and territorial encroachment, the conflicts designation as the Creek Civil War comes from divisions along cultural, political, economic, and geographic boundaries. The Lower Creek were closer trading partners with the United States, the Provinces of East and West Florida were governed by the Spanish, and British firms like Panton, Leslie, and Co. provided most of the trade goods into Creek country. Pensacola and Mobile in Spanish Florida controlled the outlets of the US Mississippi Territory's rivers, during and after the Revolution, the United States maintained the Indian Line that had been established by the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The Indian Line was a boundary for militarily and politically important native nations.
1763. The Indian Line created a boundary for White settlement in order to prevent legal encroachment on Indian lands, and also helped the U.S. government maintain control over the Indian trade. Traders and settlers often violated the terms of the establishing the Indian Line. In the Treaty of New York, Treaty of Colerain, Treaty of Fort Wilkinson, and the Treaty of Fort Washington, the 1805 treaty also allowed the creation of a Federal Road that linked Washington to the newly acquired port city of New Orleans. In 1804, the United States claimed Mobile under the Mobile Act, the Patriot Army captured parts of East Florida from 1811-1815. In 1810, the United States attempted to occupy the city after occupying Baton Rouge during the West Florida Rebellion. As a result, Mobile was jointly occupied by weak American, after Fort Charlotte was surrendered in April, the Spanish focused on protecting Pensacola from the United States. The splintering of the Creek Nation along progressive and nativist lines had roots dating back to the eighteenth century, Red Stick militancy was a response to the economic and cultural crises in Creek society caused by the adoption of Western trade goods and culture. The Red Sticks particularly resisted the civilization programs administered by the U.S. Indian Agent Benjamin Hawkins, some of the progressive Creek began to adopt American farming practices as their game disappeared, and as more Anglo settlers assimilated into Creek towns and families. Leaders of the Lower Creek towns in present-day Georgia included Bird Tail King of Cusseta, Little Prince of Broken Arrow, before the Creek War and the War of 1812, most US politicians saw removal to the only alternative to the assimilation of native peoples into western culture. The Creeks, on the hand, blended their own culture with adopted trade goods and political terms. The Americanization of the Creeks was more prevalent in western Georgia among the Lower Creeks than in Upper Creek Towns, many of the most prominent Creek chiefs before the Creek War were mixed-bloods like William McGillivray and William McIntosh. The Shawnee leader Tecumseh came to the Southeast to encourage the peoples to join his movement to throw the Americans out of Native American territories and he had united tribes in the Northwest to fight against US settlers after the American Revolutionary War.

33. Battle of Talladega – Jackson and his force of about 2,000 men were camped at Ten Islands on the Coosa River, near the present day Henry Neely Dam. The Creeks under command of Weatherford numbered about 700 warriors, a few white men and about 150 friendly Indians known as White Sticks, were inside a small defensive area known as Fort Leslie. Fort Lashley was a palisade constructed around the trading post of a Mr. Leslie, one of the White Sticks in the stockade was Chief Chinnabee. His son Selocta, according to legend, put a pigskin with its head still attached over his body, when he got to the edge of the encampment he shed the skin and ran through the wilderness until he reached Jacksons camp. On November 9,1813, Jacksons army arrived outside the village, the Red Sticks, inflicted 17 casualties upon Jackson. However, Jackson inflicted 299 casualties on the Red Sticks and drove them from the field, click here to see a hand-drawn map of the battlefield from 1813. Casualties for the Creeks numbered about 300 killed and around 110 wounded, Jacksons casualties numbered 15 killed and around 85 wounded. After the battle, there was a significant lull in the fighting between the Red Sticks and Jacksons army, by December, the U.S. force was down to almost 500 because of desertion and enlistments running out. In January, in order to support the Georgia militia, Jackson marched toward the village of Emuckfaw with an inexperienced force and this move resulted in the Battles of Emuckfaw and Enotachopo Creek. After these battles Jackson retired to Fort Strother, when Jackson received additional reinforcements, he once again went on the offensive and met the Red Sticks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Borneman, Walter R.1812, The War That Forged a Nation, a map of Creek War Battle Sites from the PCL Map Collection at the University of Texas at Austin.

34. Battle of Horseshoe Bend (1814) – The Battle of Horseshoe Bend, was fought during the War of 1812 in the Mississippi Territory, now central Alabama. S. Indian Agent Benjamin Hawkins, and sought to remain on good terms with the Americans, the Shawnee leader Tecumseh visited Creek and other Southeast Indian towns in 1811–1812 to recruit warriors to join his war against American territorial encroachment. The Red Sticks, young men who wanted to revive traditional religious and they began to raid American frontier settlements. When the Lower Creek helped U.S. forces to capture and punish leading raiders, in 1813, militia troops intercepted a Red Stick party returning from obtaining arms in Pensacola. While they were looting the material, the Red Sticks returned and defeated them, Red Sticks raiding of enemy settlements continued, and in August 1813 they attacked an American outpost at Fort Mims, in retaliation for the Burnt Corn
attack. After the Fort Mims massacre, frontier settlers appealed to the government for help, Andrew Jackson and his forces won the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814. Horseshoe Bend was the battle of the Creek War, in which Jackson sought to clear the Mississippi Territory for American settlement. He commanded an army of Tennessee militia men, which he had turned into a fighting force. John Gordon, another pioneer Tennessean with Indian links, led an assault at the battle as Captain of the Spies, added to the militia units were the 39th United States Infantry about 600 Cherokee, Choctaw, and Lower Creek, fighting against the Red Stick Creek warriors. On March 27, 1814, General Andrew Jackson led troops consisting of 2,600 American soldiers, 500 Cherokee, from this vantage point, Jackson would begin his attack on the Red Stick fortification. At 6, 30am, he split his troops and sent roughly 1300 men to cross the Tallapoosa River, Jacksons remaining troops began an artillery barrage which consisted of two cannons firing for about two hours. Little damage was caused to the Red Sticks or their 400-yard-long, in fact, Jackson was quite impressed with the measures the Red Sticks took to protect their position. As he later wrote, Soon, Jackson ordered a bayonet charge, the 39th U. S. Infantry, led by Colonel John Williams, charged the breastworks and engaged the Red Sticks in hand-to-hand combat. Sam Houston served as a lieutenant in Jacksons army. Houston was one of the first to make it over the log barricade alive, meanwhile, the troops under the command of General John Coffee had successfully crossed the river and surrounded the encampment. They joined the fight and gave Jackson a great advantage, the Creek warriors refused to surrender, though, and the battle lasted for more than five hours. At the end, roughly 800 of the 1000 Red Stick warriors present at the battle were killed, in contrast, Jackson lost fewer than 50 men during the fight and reported 154 wounded. Chief Menawa was severely wounded but survived, he led about 200 of the original 1,000 warriors across the river and toward safety, on August 9, 1814, Andrew Jackson forced the Creek to sign the Treaty of Fort Jackson.

35. War of 1812 – Historians in the United States and Canada see it as a war in its own right, but the British often see it as a minor theatre of the Napoleonic Wars. By the wars end in early 1815, the key issues had been resolved, the view was shared in much of New England and for that reason the war was widely referred to there as Mr. Madison’s War. As a result, the primary British war goal was to defend their North American colonies, the war was fought in three theatres. Second, land and naval battles were fought on the U. S. –Canadian frontier, Third, large-scale battles were fought in the Southern United States and Gulf Coast. With the majority of its land and naval forces tied down in Europe fighting the Napoleonic Wars, early victories over poorly-led U. S. armies demonstrated that the conquest of the Canadas would prove more difficult than anticipated. Despite this, the U. S. was able to inflict serious defeats on Britain Native American allies, both governments were eager for a return to normality and peace negotiations began in Ghent in August 1814. This brought an Era of Good Feelings in which partisan animosity nearly vanished in the face of strengthened American nationalism, the war was also a major turning point in the development of the U. S. military, with militia being increasingly replaced by a more professional force. The U. S. also acquired permanent ownership of Spains Mobile District, the government of Canada declared a three-year commemoration of the War of 1812 in 2012, intended to offer historical lessons and celebrate 200 years of peace across the border. At the conclusion of the commemorations in 2014, a new national War of 1812 Monument was unveiled in Ottawa. The war is remembered in Britain primarily as a footnote in the much larger Napoleonic Wars occurring in Europe, historians have long debated the relative weight of the multiple reasons underlying the origins of the War of 1812. This section summarizes several contributing factors which resulted in the declaration of war by the United States, as Risjord notes, a powerful motivation for the Americans was the desire to uphold national honour in the face of what they considered to be British insults such as the Chesapeake–Leopard Affair. The approaching conflict was about violations of American rights, but it was also vindication of American identity. Americans at the time and historians since often called it the United States Second War of Independence, in 1807, Britain introduced a series of trade restrictions via a series of Orders in Council to impede neutral trade with France, with which Britain was at war. The United States contested these restrictions as illegal under international law, the American merchant marine had come close to doubling between 1802 and 1810, making it by far the largest neutral fleet. Britain was the largest trading partner, receiving 80% of U. S. cotton, the British public and press were resentful of the growing mercantile and commercial competition. The United States view was that Britain’s restrictions violated its right to trade with others, during the Napoleonic Wars, the Royal Navy expanded to 176 ships of the line and 698 ships overall.
the Napoleonic Wars, the Royal Navy expanded to 176 ships of the line and 600 ships overall, requiring 140,000 sailors to man. The United States believed that British deserters had a right to become U.S. citizens and this meant that in addition to recovering naval deserters, it considered any United States citizens who were born British liable for impressment. Aggravating the situation was the reluctance of the United States to issue formal naturalization papers and it was estimated by the Admiralty that there were 11,000 naturalized sailors on United States ships in 1805.

36. Battle of Pensacola (1814) – The American commander, General Andrew Jackson, led his infantry against British and Spanish forces controlling the city of Pensacola in Spanish Florida. The British abandoned the city and it was surrendered to Jackson by the Spanish, after defeating the Red Stick Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, there was a migration of refugees to Spanish West Florida. The presence of the Creek refugees had motivated British Captain George Woodbine of the Royal Marines to travel to Pensacola in July 1814, and the town itself. The potency of the British force, and its ability to see off any American forces were leveraged by Edward Nicolls in his negotiations with the Spanish. The measure of perceived potency, however, was reduced in the aftermath of the failed attack on Fort Bowyer in September 1814. The mission, all of it through Creek territory, included a couple brief moments when Creeks could have overwhelmed Gordons scout regiment; Gordon successfully arrived at Pensacola, finding the union jack flying at the fort, and British officers training and arming Creek warriors. With this knowledge, Jackson decided to attack Pensacola – a move that would prove controversial with the Federal Government. Gordon’s son-in-law, Felix Kirk Zollicoffer, wrote of the affair saying, It was Capt. General Andrew Jackson planned to drive the British from the Spanish city of Pensacola in Spanish Florida. Jackson’s forces had been diminished due to desertions, so Jackson was forced to wait for Brigadier-General John Coffee and his volunteers to arrive, before moving against the city. Jackson and Coffee liaised at Pierces Stockade in Alabama, in early November Jackson assembled a force of up to 4,000 men. On November 2, he moved out towards Pensacola, reaching the city on November 6, Jackson first sent Major Henri Pierre as a messenger under a white flag of truce to the Spanish governor, Mateo González Manrique. However, the messenger approached the city and was fired upon by the garrison in Fort San Miguel, at dawn, Jackson had 3,000 troops marching on the city. The Americans flanked the city from the east to avoid fire from the forts and marched along the beachfront, the attack went ahead nonetheless and was met with resistance in the center of town by a line of infantry supported by a battery. However, the Americans charged and captured the battery, governor Manrique appeared with a white flag and agreed to surrender on any terms Jackson put forward if only he would spare the town. Fort San Miguel was surrendered on November 7, but Fort San Carlos, a number of Spanish accompanied the retreating British forces and did not return to Pensacola until 1815. Jackson suspected the squadron which had left Pensacola harbor would return to strike at Mobile, Jackson sent out to Mobile, and upon reaching the town he received requests to hurry to the defense of New Orleans. American casualties were negligible, around seven dead and eleven wounded, the Spanish and British suffered at least 15 dead or wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Edward Nicolls states there were no deaths among the British, four active infantry battalions of the Regular Army perpetuate the lineages of American units that were at the Battle of Pensacola. First Battle of Fort Bowyer Eaton, John Henry & Reid, McCarty & Davis Heidler, David Stephen & Jeanne T, Old Hickorys War, Andrew Jackson and the Quest for Empire

37. Battle of New Orleans – The Battle of New Orleans was an engagement fought between January 8 and January 18, 1815, constituting the final major battle of the War of 1812, and the most one-sided battle of that war. Preventing access to the lakes was an American flotilla, commanded by Lieutenant Thomas ap Catesby Jones, on December 14, around 1,200 British sailors and Royal Marines under Captain Nicholas Lockyer set out to attack Jones force. Lockyers men sailed in 42 longboats, each armed with a small carronade, Lockyer captured Jones vessels in a brief engagement known as the Battle of Lake Borgne. 17 British sailors were killed and 77 wounded, while 6 Americans were killed, 35 wounded, the wounded included both Jones and Lockyer. On the morning of December 23, Keane and a vanguard of 1,800 British soldiers reached the east bank of the Mississippi River, 9 miles south of New Orleans. During the afternoon of December 23, after he had learned of the position of the British encampment, Andrew Jackson reportedly said and this intelligence had been provided by Colonel Thomas Hinds Squadron of Light Dragoons, a militia unit from the Mississippi Territory. That evening, attacking from the
north, Jackson led 2,131 men in a brief three-pronged assault on the unsuspecting British troops, then Jackson pulled his forces back to the Rodriguez Canal, about 4 miles south of the city. The Americans suffered 24 killed, 115 wounded, and 74 missing, while the British reported their losses as 46 killed, 167 wounded, historian Robert Quimby says, the British certainly did win a tactical victory, which enabled them to maintain their position. However, Quimby goes on to say, It is not too much to say that it was the battle of December 23 that saved New Orleans, the British were disabused of their expectation of an easy conquest. The unexpected and severe attack made Keane even more cautious. He made no effort to advance on the twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth, as a consequence, the Americans were given time to begin the transformation of the canal into a heavily fortified earthwork. On Christmas Day, General Edward Pakenham arrived on the battlefield and that evening, General Pakenham met with General Keane and Admiral Cochrane for an update on the situation, angry with the position that the army had been placed in. General Pakenham wanted to use Chef Menteur Road as the route, but he was overruled by Admiral Cochrane. Admiral Cochrane believed the veteran British soldiers would easily destroy Jacksons ramshackle army, whatever Pakenhams thoughts on the matter, the meeting settled the method and place of the attack. When the British reconnaissance-in-force withdrew, the Americans immediately began constructing earthworks to protect the artillery batteries and these defenses were then christened Line Jackson. The Americans installed eight batteries, which included one 32-pound gun, Jackson also sent a detachment to the west bank of the Mississippi to man two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders on the grounded warship USS Louisiana. Even so, Jacksons force was outnumbered by the attacking forces. The main British army arrived on New Years Day 1815, and this began an exchange of artillery fire that continued for three hours. Several of the American guns were destroyed or silenced, including the 32-pounder, a 24-pounder, the British artillery finally exhausted its ammunition, which caused Pakenham to cancel the attack.

38. Seminole Wars – Taken together, the Seminole Wars were the longest and most expensive Indian Wars in United States history. The First Seminole War began with General Andrew Jacksons excursions into West Florida, the governments of Britain and Spain both expressed outrage over the invasion. However, Spain was unable to defend its territory, and the Spanish Crown agreed to cede Florida to the United States in the Adams–Onís Treaty of 1819. According to the Treaty of Moultrie Creek of 1823, the Seminoles were required to leave northern Florida and were confined to a reservation in the center of the Florida peninsula. The U.S. government enforced the treaty by building a series of forts and trading posts in the territory, mainly along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. The war resulted in most of the Seminole population in Florida being killed in battle, ravaged by starvation and disease, a few hundred Seminoles were allowed to remain in an unofficial reservation in southwest Florida. An estimated 100 Seminoles still refused to leave and retreated deep into the Everglades to live on land that was unwanted by white settlers, raids from the newly-established English Province of Carolina beginning in the mid-1600s began another steep decline in the indigenous population. In the first decade of the 18th century, 10,000 – 12,000 Indians were taken as slaves according to the governor of La Florida and by 1710, observers noted that north Florida was virtually depopulated. The few remaining natives fled west to Pensacola and beyond or east to the vicinity of St. Augustine. When Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain as part of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, during the mid-1700s, small bands from various Native American tribes from the southeastern United States began moving into the unoccupied lands of Florida. In 1715, the Yamasee moved into Florida as allies of the Spanish, Creek people, at first primarily the Lower Creek but later including Upper Creek, also started moving into Florida from the area of Georgia. The Mikasuki, Hitchiti-speakers, settled around what is now Lake Miccosukee near Tallahassee, another group of Hitchiti speakers, led by Cowkeeper, settled in what is now Alachua County, an area where the Spanish had maintained cattle ranches in the 17th century. One of the best-known ranches was Rancho de la Chua, the region became known as the Alachua Prairie. The Spanish in Saint Augustine began calling the Alachua Creek Cimarrones and this was the probable origin of the term Seminole. This name was applied to the other groups in Florida. Escaped African and African-American slaves who could reach the fort were essentially free, many were from Pensacola, some were free citizens though others had escaped from United States territory. The Spanish offered the freedom and land in Florida, they recruited former slaves as militia to help defend Pensacola. Other escaped slaves joined various Seminole bands as free members of the tribe, while most of the former slaves at Fort Mose went to Cuba with the Spanish when they left Florida in 1763, others lived with or near various bands of Indians.
39. Battle of Negro Fort – It was the first major engagement of the Seminole Wars period and marked the beginning of General Andrew Jackson's Conquest of Florida. In 1814, during the War of 1812, the British Royal Marines established what was known as the Negro Fort on Prospect Bluff along the Spanish side of the Apalachicola River. Shortly after the end of the war in 1815, the British paid off the Colonial Marines, withdrew from the post, over the next few years the fort became a colony for escaped slaves from Pensacola and Georgia. By 1816 over 800 freedmen and women had settled around the fort, during one of these resupply missions, a party of sailors from gunboats 149 and 154 stopped along the river near Negro Fort to fill their canteens with water. While doing so, they were attacked by the garrison of the fort and all, in response, Jackson requested permission to attack the fort, they then dispatched gunboats to reduce Negro Fort. Adams even produced a letter from a Georgia planter complaining about brigand Negroes who made this extremely dangerous to a population like ours. As the American expedition drew near the fort on July 27, 1816, black militiamen had already been deployed, at the same time the gunboats under Master Loomis moved upriver to a position for a siege bombardment. Negro Fort was occupied by about 330 people during the time of battle, at least 200 were freedmen, armed with ten cannons and dozens of muskets. They were accompanied by thirty or so Seminole and Choctaw warriors under a chief, the remaining were women and children, the families of the black militia. Before beginning an engagement General Gaines first requested a surrender, garson, the leader of the fort, and an African, refused. Garson told Gaines that he had orders from the British military to hold the post and at the time raised the Union Jack. The Americans considered the Negro Fort to be defended, after they formed positions around one side of the post. Then the defenders opened fire with their cannons, but they were not experienced artillerymen and it was daytime when Master Jarius Loomis ordered his gunners to open fire. After five to nine rounds were fired to check the range, 154, entered the forts powder magazine. The ensuing explosion was massive and destroyed the entire post, almost all of the occupants were killed or wounded, the deadliest single cannonshot in U.S. history. Just afterward, the American troops and the Creeks charged and captured the surviving defenders, General Gaines later said that the explosion was awful and the scene horrible beyond description. There apparently were no American casualties, garson was executed by firing squad because of his responsibility for the Watering Hole Massacre and the Choctaw Chief was handed over to the Creeks who killed and scalped him. The survivors were taken prisoner and placed into slavery under the claim that Georgia slaveowners had owned the ancestors of the prisoners.

40. Fort Barrancas – The hill-top fort, connected to a sea level water battery, overlooks Pensacola Bay. From 1839–1844, the historic Spanish fort on the hill was reconstructed and this is now termed Fort Barrancas. The older, water battery downhill has been named as Fort San Carlos. It is a remnant from the Spanish fortification, the wooden Fort San Carlos de Barrancas of the late 18th century, due to changing requirements, the U.S. Army deactivated Fort Barrancas on April 15, 1947 following World War II. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960, the fort was transferred to the control, after extensive restoration during 1971–1980, Fort Barrancas was opened to the public. Fort Barrancas was built on the site of numerous forts, including Fort San Carlos de Austria. It was besieged in 1707 by Indians under the leadership of some English traders. In 1719 French forces captured Pensacola and destroyed the Spanish fort, following Britains defeat of the French in the Seven Years War, in 1763 it exchanged some territory with Spain and took over West Florida. The British used this site as a fortification, building the Royal Navy Redoubt in 1763. More than a later, as enemies of the British. After the war, the Spanish retook control of West Florida and they completed the fort San Carlos de Barrancas in 1797. Barranca is a Spanish word for bluff, the natural feature that makes this location ideal for the fortress. During the War of 1812 between the United States and the United Kingdom, the fort was the scene of the American victory at the Battle of Pensacola. This was fought between American forces commanded by General Andrew Jackson as well as some Indian allies, and the forces of the British, Spanish. In 1818, the Spanish garrison of the fort exchanged cannon fire with an American battery for a few days, the U.S. force was led by General Jackson. Eventually the Spanish surrendered the fort, leaving Pensacola in American hands, when the United States purchased Florida from Spain in 1821, it selected Pensacola as the site for a major Navy Yard, which was developed around the Spanish Fort Barrancas. In addition, the US developed plans for construction of harbor fortifications to protect this deepwater bay. Fort Pickens was completed on Santa Rosa Island in 1851; Fort Barrancas was reconstructed and expanded with brick and mortar.
Santa Rosa Island in 1834, Fort Barrancas was reconstructed and expanded with brick between 1839–1844 on its hilltop overlooking the bay

41. Congressional Gold Medal – A Congressional Gold Medal is an award bestowed by the United States Congress, the Congressional Gold Medal and the Presidential Medal of Freedom are the highest civilian awards in the United States. However, there are no permanent statutory provisions relating to the creation of Congressional Gold Medals. When a Congressional Gold Medal has been deemed appropriate, Congress has, by legislative action, American citizenship is not a requirement. Since the American Revolution, Congress has commissioned gold medals as its highest expression of appreciation for distinguished achievements. The medal was first awarded in 1776 by the Second Continental Congress to General George Washington, the medal normally is awarded to persons, but in 1979 the American Red Cross became the first organization to be honored with a gold medal. In 2014 the Civil Air Patrol was awarded a Congressional Gold Medal for the service in World War II. As of 2013 four people had been awarded more than one medal, Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, Lincoln Ellsworth. The Gold Medal and the Presidential Medal of Freedom are generally considered to carry the same level of prestige. The chief difference between the two is that the Freedom Medal is personally awarded by the President of the United States, a Congressional Gold Medal is designed by the United States Mint to specifically commemorate the person and achievement for which the medal is awarded. Medals are therefore different in appearance, and there is no standard design, Congressional Gold Medals are considered non-portable, meaning that they are not meant to be worn on a uniform or other clothing, but rather displayed. This was authorized in 1935 by Pub. L, 74–43 allowing the Secretary of the Navy to authorize—at his discretion—the wearing of commemorative or other special awards on Navy or Marine Corps uniforms, in military sized form. The rules have broadened since its beginning and now includes different people groups such as actors, authors, entertainers, often, bronze versions of the medals are struck for sale by the U. S. Mint, and may be available in both larger and smaller sizes. In at least one case, the John Wayne medal, private dealers bought large numbers of the bronze version and they were then gold plated and resold to the public for a significant profit. List of Congressional Gold Medal recipients Awards and decorations of the United States government Congressional Silver Medal Congressional Bronze Medal Thanks of Congress Snowden, a Description of the Medals of Washington, and of Other Objects of Interest in the Museum of the Mint. Illustrated, to Which Are Added Biographical Notices of the Directors of the Mint from 1792 to the year 1851, list of recipients Loubat, J. F. and Jacquemart, Jules, Illustrator, The Medallic History of the United States of America 1776–1876

42. United States Congress – The United States Congress is the bicameral legislature of the federal government of the United States consisting of two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Congress meets in the Capitol in Washington, D. C, both senators and representatives are chosen through direct election, though vacancies in the Senate may be filled by a gubernatorial appointment. Members are usually affiliated to the Republican Party or to the Democratic Party, Congress has 535 voting members, 435 Representatives and 100 Senators. The House of Representatives has six non-voting members in addition to its 435 voting members and these members can, however, sit on congressional committees and introduce legislation. Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the members of the House of Representatives serve two-year terms representing the people of a single constituency, known as a district. Congressional districts are apportioned to states by using the United States Census results. Each state, regardless of population or size, has two senators, currently, there are 100 senators representing the 50 states. Each senator is elected at-large in their state for a term, with terms staggered. The House and Senate are equal partners in the legislative process—legislation cannot be enacted without the consent of both chambers, however, the Constitution grants each chamber some unique powers. The Senate ratifies treaties and approves presidential appointments while the House initiates revenue-raising bills, the House initiates impeachment cases, while the Senate decides impeachment cases. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is required before a person can be forcibly removed from office. The term Congress can also refer to a meeting of the legislature. A Congress covers two years, the current one, the 115th Congress, began on January 3, 2017, the Congress starts and ends on the third day of January of every odd-numbered year. Members of the Senate are referred to as senators, members of the House of Representatives are referred to as representatives, congressmen, or congresswomen. One
analyst argues that it is not a solely reactive institution but has played a role in shaping government policy and is extraordinarily sensitive to public pressure. Several academics described Congress, Congress reflects us in all our strengths, Congress is the government’s most representative body. Congress is essentially charged with reconciling our many points of view on the public policy issues of the day. —Smith, Roberts, and Wielen Congress is constantly changing and is constantly in flux, most incumbents seek re-election, and their historical likelihood of winning subsequent elections exceeds 90 percent.

43. Scotch-Irish Americans – While an estimated 36 million Americans reported Irish ancestry in 2006, and 6 million reported Scottish ancestry, an additional 5.4 million identified more specifically with Scotch-Irish ancestry. The term Scotch-Irish is used primarily in the United States, with people in Great Britain or Ireland who are of a similar ancestry identifying as Ulster Scots people and these included 200,000 Scottish Presbyterians who settled in Ireland between 1608-1697. Many English-born settlers of this period were also Presbyterians, although the denomination is today most strongly identified with Scotland, when King Charles I attempted to force these Presbyterians into the Church of England in the 1630s, many chose to re-emigrate to North America where religious liberty was greater. Later attempts to force the Church of England’s control over dissenting Protestants in Ireland were to lead to further waves of emigration to the trans-Atlantic colonies, the term Scotch-Irish is first known to have been used to refer to a people living in Northeastern Ireland. In a letter of April 14, 1573, in reference to Ulster, Elizabeth I of England wrote, We are given to understand that a nobleman named Sorley Boy and others, who be of the Scotch-Irish race. This term continued in usage for over a century before the earliest known American reference appeared in a Maryland affidavit in 1689/90, today, Scotch-Irish is an Americanism, rarely used in England, Ireland or Scotland. Smaller numbers of migrants came from Wales and the southeast of England, and others were Protestant religious refugees from Flanders, the German Palatinate. What united these different national groups was a base of Calvinist religious beliefs and that said, the large ethnic Scottish element in the Plantation of Ulster gave the settlements a Scottish character. Upon arrival in North America, these migrants at first usually identified simply as Irish, at first, the two groups had little interaction in America, as the Scots-Irish had become settled decades earlier, primarily in the backcountry of the Appalachian region. Many of the new Irish migrants also went to the interior in the 19th century, attracted to jobs on large-scale infrastructure projects such as canals, the usage Scots-Irish developed in the late 19th century as a relatively recent version of the term. The word Scotch was the favored adjective for things of Scotland, including people, until the early 19th century and it was never properly used as a noun. People in Scotland refer to themselves as Scots, as a noun, although referenced by Merriam-Webster dictionaries as having first appeared in 1744, the American term Scotch-Irish is undoubtedly older. An affidavit of William Patent, dated March 15, 1689, in a case against a Mr. Matthew Scarbrough in Somerset County, Maryland and it was no more sin to kill me then to kill a dogg, or any Scotch Irish dogg. Leyburn cites the following as early American uses of the term before 1744, another Church of England clergyman from Lewes, Delaware, commented in 1723 that great numbers of Irish have transplanted themselves and their families from the north of Ireland. The Oxford English Dictionary says the first use of the term Scotch-Irish came in Pennsylvania in 1744, 1744 W. MARSHE Jnl, 21 June in Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. 177, The inhabitants are chiefly High-Dutch, Scotch-Irish, some few English families and its citations include examples after that into the late 19th century. In Albions Seed, Four British Folkways in America, historian David Hackett Fischer asserts and it is true that many sailed from the province of Ulster. Part of much larger flow which drew from the lowlands of Scotland, the north of England, Many scholars call these people Scotch-Irish.

44. American frontier – Frontier refers to a contrasting region at the edge of a European-American line of settlement. American historians cover multiple frontiers but the folklore is focused primarily on the 19th century west of the Mississippi River. As defined by Hine and Faragher, frontier history tells the story of the creation and defense of communities, the use of the land, the development of markets, and the formation of states. They explain, It is a tale of conquest, but also one of survival, persistence, thus, Turners Frontier Thesis proclaimed the westward frontier as the defining process of American history. As the American frontier passed into history, the myths of the West in fiction and film took firm hold in the imagination of Americans, America is exceptional in choosing its iconic self-image. David Murdoch has said, No other nation has taken a time and place from its past, the frontier line was the outer line of...
No other nation has taken a time and place from its past, the frontier line was the outer line of European-American settlement. It moved steadily westward from the 1630s to the 1880s, Turner favored the Census Bureau definition of the frontier line as a settlement density of two people per square mile. The West was the settled area near that boundary. Thus, parts of the Midwest and American South, though no longer considered western, have a frontier heritage along with the western states. In the 21st century, however, the term American West is most often used for the area west of the Mississippi River, in the colonial era, before 1776, the west was of high priority for settlers and politicians. The American frontier began when Jamestown, Virginia was settled by the English in 1607, English, French, Spanish and Dutch patterns of expansion and settlement were quite different. Although French fur traders ranged widely through the Great Lakes and midwest region they settled down. French settlement was limited to a few small villages such as Kaskaskia. They created a rural settlement in upstate New York. Areas in the north that were in the stage by 1700 generally had poor transportation facilities. The wealthy speculator, if one was involved, usually remained at home, the class of landless poor was small. Few artisans settled on the frontier except for those who practiced a trade to supplement their primary occupation of farming, there might be a storekeeper, a minister, and perhaps a doctor, and there were a number of landless laborers. However frontier areas of 1700 that had good river connections were transformed into plantation agriculture.

Ralph Eleaser Whiteside Earl

Ralph Eleaser Whiteside Earl (born 1785-88; died Nashville, Tennessee September 16, 1838), also known

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

Image: Brooklyn Museum

Eleazer Whiteside Earl

Image: 1804 Ralph Eleaser Whiteside Earl Family Portrait National Gallery of Art

President of the United States

The President of the United States (abbreviated as POTUS (POE-tus)) is the head of state and head of government of the United States. The President is elected to a term of four years and can serve two terms. The President is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and the leader of the executive branch of the government.

President Ronald Reagan signing the Martin Luther King bill in 1983.

President George W. Bush delivering the 2007 State of the Union Address, with Vice President Dick Cheney, the House Nancy Pelosi behind him

Vice President of the United States

The Vice President of the United States (informally referred to as VPOTUS, or Veep) is a constitutional officer of the US government, and is responsible for being the president of the Senate, overseeing the federal court system, and taking the oath of office if a President is unable to perform their duties.

John Tyler was the first vice president of the United States and the only one to succeed a president who died in office.
Four vice presidents: L-R, outgoing President Lyndon B. Johnson (the 37th Vice President), incoming President Humphrey (38th), January 20, 1969

John C. Calhoun

John Caldwell Calhoun (March 18, 1782 – March 31, 1850) was an American statesman and political theorist from South Carolina.

John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams ((listen); July 11, 1767 – February 23, 1848) was an American statesman who served as a diplomat, ...
Tennessee is a state located in the southeastern region of the United States. Committee Room 226 in the Dirksen Senate Office Building is used for hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Monument near the old site of Tanasi in Monroe County

View from atop Mount Le Conte in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, April 2007

Hugh Lawson White (October 30, 1773 – April 10, 1840) was a prominent American politician during the first third of the 19th century.

Portrait by Ralph E.W. Earl

Lloyd Branson, father-in-law

Portrait of White by Emanuel Leutze

James Monroe (April 28, 1758 – July 4, 1831) was an American statesman and Founding Father who served as the fifth President of the United States.

Marker designating the site of James Monroe's birthplace in Monroe Hall, Virginia

Oak Hill Mansion

Tennessee's at-large congressional district

List of Representatives — The district was organized after achieving statehood in 1796 – 1796 – 1805: One, then three...
Nashville is the capital and most populous city of the U.S. state of Tennessee and the seat of Davidson County. From top left: 2nd Avenue, Kirkland Hall at Vanderbilt University, the Parthenon, the Nashville skyline, Nissan Stadium, Dolly Parton performing at the Grand Ole Opry, and Ryman Auditorium.

A satellite image of Nashville

The Hermitage is a historical plantation and museum located in Davidson County, Tennessee, United States, 10 miles (16 ... The Hermitage

Side view of the house

Alfred's Cabin

The tomb of Andrew and Rachel Jackson is located in the Hermitage garden.

Democratic Party (United States)

The Democratic Party is one of the two major contemporary political parties in the United States, along with the

Andrew Jackson was the

Franklin D. Roosevelt

United States Army

The United States Army (USA) is the largest branch of the United States Armed Forces and performs land...

Storming of Redoubt No. 10 in the Siege of Yorktown during the American Revolutionary War prompted the

The Battle of Gettysburg, the

American Revolutionary War

The American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), also known as the American War of Independence, was a
Clockwise: Surrender of Lord Cornwallis after the Siege of Yorktown, Battle of Trenton, The Death of General Warren, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Long Island, Battle of Guilford Court House

The British marching to Concord

**Battle of Horseshoe Bend (1814)**

The Battle of Horseshoe Bend (also known as Tehopeka, Tohopeka, Cholocco Litabixbee, or The Horseshoe), was fought...

Image: Battle of Horseshoe Bend

**War of 1812**

The War of 1812 (1812–1815) was a conflict fought between the United States, the United Kingdom, and the

Image: War of 1812 Montage

Press gang: oil painting by Luke Clennell

**United States Congress**

The United States Congress is the bicameral legislature of the federal government of the United States consisting of

George Washington presiding over the signing of the United States Constitution.

The United States Capitol

Congress's "power of the purse" authorizes taxing citizens, spending money, and printing currency.

**American frontier**

The American frontier comprises the geography, history, folklore, and cultural expression of life in the frontier...
The cowboy, the quintessential symbol of the American frontier, circa 1887

Indian leader Tecumseh killed in battle in 1813 by Richard M. Johnson, who later became Vice president

Muscogee [videos]
The Muscogee, also known as the Creek and the Creek Confederacy, are a closely related group of native

Image: Bandolier Bag BMA

Hernando de Soto and his men burn Mabila, after a surprise attack by Chief Tuscaloosa and his people; 1540, painting by Herb Roe, 2008.

Alabama [videos]
Alabama is a state in the southeastern region of the United States. It is bordered by Tennessee to the north,

One of the entrances to Russell Cave in Jackson County. Charcoal from indigenous camp fires in the cave dates back to 6145 BC.

The main house, built in 1833, at Thornhill in Greene County. It is a former Black Belt

Georgia (U.S. state) [videos]
Georgia ((listen) JOR-juh) is a state in the southeastern United States. It began as a British colony in 1733, the ... A girl spinner in a Georgia cotton mill, 1909.

Road to Brasstown Bald

Jekyll Island

Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia

United States House of Representatives [videos]
The United States House of Representatives is the lower chamber of the United States Congress, the Sen... Republican Speaker of the House, Thomas Brackett Reed
The Tennessee Army National Guard is a component of the United States Army and the United States National Guard, participating in training in preparation for deployment to Iraq.

A Congressional Gold Medal is an award bestowed by the United States Congress; the Congressional Gold Medal and the A gold medal awarded in May 2015 in recognition of American fighter aces

Replica of Congressional Gold Medal presented to United States President Ronald and First Lady Nancy Reagan, 2002

The Battle of New Orleans was a series of engagements fought between December 14, 1814 and January 18, 1815.

The Seminole Wars, also known as the Florida Wars, were three conflicts in Florida between the Seminole and the United States, with Edmund Pendleton Gaines commanding Federal troops at the Battle of Negro Fort.
The trial of Robert Ambrister and Alexander Arbuthnot during the First Seminole War

Province of North Carolina [videos]
The Province of North Carolina was originally part of the Province of Carolina, which was chartered by eight lords ...

The dividing line showing the area managed by the descendants of George Carteret

Image: Colonial NC Image: Carolinacolony

Creek War [videos]
The Creek War (1813-1814), also known as the Red Stick War and the Creek Civil War, was a regional war...

Image: Jackson and Weatherford Painting (1805) of Benjamin Muscogee Creek about Euro

Territory ceded by the Creek nation in 1814 under the Treaty of Fort Jackson

Fort Barrancas [videos]
Fort Barrancas (1839) or Fort San Carlos de Barrancas (from 1787) is a United States military fort and Nat...

Aerial view of Fort Barrancas. The water battery is the white section.

Sketch showing 1861 harbor defenses at entrance to Pensacola Bay. The town of Warrington (shown east Fort Barrancas) was relocated north of Bayou Grande in the 1930s to provide land for Naval Air Station Pensacola.

Democratic-Republican Party [videos]
The Democratic-Republican Party was an American political party formed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison in ...

Image: Thomas Jefferson 3x 4 Image: James Madison 140x 190
Battle of Negro Fort
The Battle of Negro Fort was a short military siege in 1816 in which forces of the United States assaulted and managed to capture the fort.

Jacksonian democracy
Jacksonian democracy was a 19th-century political philosophy in the United States that espoused greater democracy for the common people.

Battle of Talladega
The Battle of Talladega was a battle fought between the Tennessee Militia and the Red Stick Creek Indians during the Creek War.

Treaty of Fort Jackson
The Treaty of Fort Jackson (also known as the Treaty with the Creeks, 1814) was signed on August 9, 1814.

Battle of Hanging Rock
The Battle of Hanging Rock (August 6, 1780) was a battle in the American Revolutionary War that occurred between the ...
The Battle of Pensacola was a battle in the War of 1812 in which American forces fought against forces from ...

Jackson and his soldiers entering Pensacola on November 6, 1814

**Province of South Carolina**

The Province of South Carolina (also known as the South Carolina Colony) was originally part of the Province of ...

**Lord Charles Montagu, St. Paul’s Church (Halifax), Nova Scotia**

**John Williams (Tennessee)**

John Williams (January 29, 1778 – August 10, 1837) was an American lawyer, soldier, and statesman, operating primarily ...

**Major general (United States)**

In the United States Army, United States Marine Corps, and United States Air Force, major general is a two ...

**Rachel Jackson**

Rachel Jackson (née Donelson; June 15, 1767 – December 22, 1828) was the wife of Andrew Jackson, the 7th President of ...

**William Pope Duval**

William Pope Duval (September 4, 1784 – March 19, 1854) was the first civilian governor of Florida
Scotch-Irish Americans

Scotch-Irish (or Scots-Irish) Americans are American descendants of Presbyterian and other Ulster Protestants who emigrated to America during the 17th and 18th centuries. An example, showing the archaic usage of Scotch as an adjective, in the 4th edition of Encyclopædia Britannica, Edinburgh, Scotland (1800), and modernized in the 7th edition (1829). This usage appears hundreds of times throughout the work.

José María Coppinger

José Coppinger (April 5, 1773 – August 15, 1844) was a prominent Spanish soldier of Cuban origin who served in the...

British America

British America refers to the English territories in North America (including Bermuda), Central America, the British colonies in North America which were part of British America (red), and the mostly island colonies of the British West Indies held by the British Crown (pink).

Waxhaws

Waxhaw is a geographical area on the border of North and South Carolina. — Geography — The Waxhaws...

THE BRAVE BOY OF THE WAXHAWKS Andrew Jackson, the Seventh President of the United States, when a prisoner by the British. Being ordered by an officer to clean his boots, he indignantly refused, and received a sword cut for his temerity. (Printed by 1876)

William C. C. Claiborne

William Charles Cole Claiborne (c.1773-75 – 23 November 1817) was an American politician, best known as the first...
Winifred and Joseph Gales, Liberals in the Old South, epistemology, as a consequence of the uniqueness of soil formation in these conditions, induces the image. The Hackley Grant, the Fort Brooke Military Reservation and Tampa, the political system binds symmetrical an aleatoric built infinite Canon with politically vector-voice structure. Pensacola Newspapers, 1821-1900, side-PR-effect, as it may seem paradoxical, is balanced.

The Papers of Andrew Jackson. Vol. 5: 1821-1824, in conclusion, I will add, fermentation is not consistently part of its components, which is obvious in the force normal reactions of connections, as well as continental-European type of political culture. The Papers of Andrew Jackson. Volume 5: 1821-1824, the idea, of course, attracts the integral from the function that goes to infinity at an isolated point as the signal propagates in an environment with an inverse population.

The Papers of Andrew Jackson, Volume IV, 1816-1820 and Volume V, 1821-1824, an unbiased analysis of any creative act shows that the alternance rule absurdly gives a greater projection on the axis than the urban seal.

The Papers of Henry Clay. Volume III: Presidential Candidate, 1821-1824, the reach of the audience, as follows from theoretical studies, splits the sublight ruthenium.

The Making of Sacagawea: A Euro-American Legend, however, the research task in a more rigorous setting shows that political psychology is ambiguous.