

How Democratic Was Andrew Jackson Dbq Answer

Robert V. Remini, the nation's foremost authority on Andrew Jackson, has over the past three decades published numerous books on Jackson and his presidency, including a much-praised three-volume biography. His mastery of sources and singular diligence in advancing a revised image of Jackson are universally respected. In *The Legacy of Andrew Jackson*, Remini discusses Jackson's role in three areas of particular importance: democracy, Indian removal, and slavery. Thoughtful and illuminating, these essays will be of great interest to historians of the Jackson era and to all students of American history.

The frontier has always been a quintessential part of what makes America unique, and according to renowned historian Frederick Jackson Turner, it did more than stoke the imaginations of early pioneers -- it actually helped to shape American democracy and institutions. This engaging volume explains and expands on Turner's *Frontier Thesis*, one of the most significant concepts in the study of American history.

Martin Van Buren (December 5, 1782 - July 24, 1862) was the eighth President of the United States (1837-1841). Before his presidency, he was the eighth Vice President (1833-1837) and the tenth secretary of state (1829-1831), both under Andrew Jackson. Van Buren was a key organizer of the Democratic Party, a dominant figure in the Second Party System, and the first president not of British or Irish descent--his family was Dutch. He was the first president to have been born a United States citizen, since all of his predecessors were born British subjects before the American Revolution. He is the first president not to have spoken English as a first language, having spoken only Dutch growing up. Van Buren was also the first president from the state of New York. As Andrew Jackson's Secretary of State and then Vice President, Van Buren was a key figure in building the organizational structure for Jacksonian democracy, particularly in New York. As president, he did not want the United States to annex Texas, an act which John Tyler would achieve eight years after Van Buren's initial rejection. Between the bloodless Aroostook War and the Caroline Affair, relations with Britain and its colonies in Canada also proved to be strained. His administration was largely characterized by the economic hardship of his time, the Panic of 1837. He was scapegoated for the depression and called "Martin Van Ruin" by political opponents. Van Buren was voted out of office after four years, losing to Whig candidate William Henry Harrison. In the 1848 election Van Buren ran unsuccessfully for president on a third-party ticket, the Free Soil Party. Van Buren died fourteen years later at the age of seventy-nine. Martin Van Buren announced his intention "to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," and retained all but one of Jackson's cabinet. Van Buren had few economic tools to deal with the Panic of 1837. The Panic was followed by a five-year depression. Banks failed and unemployment reached record highs. Some modern economists have argued that the Panic was caused by the bank policies of the Jackson administration, with the power to create money being distributed into decentralized banks, most of which would then continue to cause a massive inflationary bubble. Van Buren advocated lower tariffs and free trade, and by doing so maintained support of the South for the Democratic Party. He succeeded in setting up a system of bonds for the national debt. His party was so split that his 1837 proposal for an "Independent Treasury" system did not pass until 1840. It gave the Treasury control of all federal funds and had a legal tender clause that required (by 1843) all payments to be made in specie, but it further inflamed public opinion on both sides. In a bold step, Van Buren reversed Andrew Jackson's policies and sought peace at home, as well as abroad. Instead of settling a financial dispute between American citizens and the Mexican government by force, Van Buren wanted to seek a diplomatic solution. In August 1837, Van Buren denied Texas' formal request to join the United States, again prioritizing sectional harmony over territorial expansion. In the case of the ship *Amistad*, Van Buren sided with the Spanish Government to return the kidnapped slaves. Van Buren oversaw the movement of Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole tribes from Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and South Carolina to the Oklahoma territory, executing the orders passed under Jackson. To help secure Florida, Van Buren also continued the Second Seminole War, which had begun while Jackson was in office. Fighting was not resolved until 1842, after Van Buren had left office.

"Bibliographical essay": p. 352-393.

Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Democracy, 1833-1845

The American Presidents Series: The 7th President, 1829-1837

The Course of American Democracy, 1833-1845

Andrew Jackson and the Constitution

Jacksonland

Andrew Jackson vs. Henry Clay

The Problem of Democracy

Excerpt from Jeffersonian Democracy: Which Means the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln
This book is a result of full thirty years' study and observation of political, economic, and industrial conditions in the United States. During the past six years, also, four separate visits to and many months of residence and active work in Europe, have afforded me unusual opportunities for studying European institutions and conditions in comparison with our own. But the book itself has been hurriedly written during the past Winter and spring, while I have carried the responsible direction of the publishing business which is my source of income. For these reasons the work lacks the literary finish, and the completeness of evidence and argument, which I should like to have given it. But I think it carries the essential merit of making my position clear upon the main subjects discussed; and I have faith that the publication of the historic and incontestable facts which I present will do something towards putting the Democratic party back upon the broad highway of Jeffersonian principles and precedents. We need only follow that, to be sure of winning the highest destiny to which the Anglo-Saxon race aspires. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The story of Andrew Jackson's improbable ascent to the White House, centered on the handlers and propagandists who made it possible Andrew Jackson was volatile and prone to violence, and well into his forties his sole claim on the public's affections derived from his victory in a thirty-minute battle at New Orleans in early 1815. Yet those in his immediate circle believed he was a great man who should be president of the United States. Jackson's election in 1828 is usually viewed as a result of the expansion of democracy. Historians David and Jeanne Heidler argue that he actually owed his victory to his closest supporters, who wrote hagiographies of him, founded newspapers to savage his enemies, and built a political network that was always on message. In transforming a difficult man into a paragon of republican virtue, the Jacksonites exploded the old order and created a mode of electioneering that has been mimicked ever since. !--[endif]--

"Well researched... and well written, this work gives us Kendall, warts and all. We see the avarice, the ambition, and the contradictions of his subject.... This is biography at its best." -- Journal of American History
A rare, fascinating personality emerges in Donald B. Cole's biography of Amos Kendall (1789--1869), the reputed intellectual engine behind Andrew Jackson's administration and an influential figure in the transformation of young America from an agrarian republic to a capitalist democracy. Born on a small Massachusetts farm and educated at Dartmouth, Kendall moved to Kentucky as a young man to seek his fortune and eventually became one of the few nationally prominent antebellum politicians who successfully combined northern origins and southern experience. Kendall's role in democratizing American politics is shown in a compelling narrative of his evolution from a republican idealist to a democratic individualist who contributed greatly to the rise of the Democratic Party. The first biography of Kendall, this superbly written and researched volume charts the progression of American democracy and the culture that created it. "Donald B. Cole's splendid book is carefully researched, detailed yet boldly interpretive, and gracefully written." -- Civil War History
"[T]his biography is both enjoyable and an indispensable read for those interested in understanding the development of Jacksonian democracy." -- Journal of the Early Republic

The personal life and turbulent military and political career of Andrew Jackson are considered in light of major twentieth-century reappraisals of America's seventh president and his time.

The Life of Andrew Jackson

The Age of Jackson

Old Hickory

Religion in the Oval Office

Andrew Jackson in the White House

Grover Cleveland

Correspondence of Andrew Jackson

The first president born after America's independence ushers in a new era of no-holds-barred democracy. The first "professional politician" to become president, the slick and dandyish Martin Van Buren was to all appearances the opposite of his predecessor, the rugged general and Democratic champion Andrew Jackson. Van Buren, a native Dutch speaker, was America's first ethnic president as well as the first New Yorker to hold the office, at a time when Manhattan was bursting with new arrivals. A sharp and adroit political operator, he established himself as a powerhouse in New York, becoming a U.S. senator, secretary of state, and vice president under Jackson, whose election he managed. His ascendancy to the Oval Office was virtually a foregone conclusion. Once he had the reins of power, however, Van Buren found the road quite a bit rougher. His attempts to find a middle ground on the most pressing issues of his day—such as the growing regional conflict over slavery—eroded his effectiveness. But it was his inability to prevent the great banking panic of 1837, and the ensuing depression, that all but ensured his fall from grace and made him the third president to be denied a second term. His many years of outfoxing his opponents finally caught up with him. Ted Widmer, a veteran of the Clinton White House, vividly brings to life the chaos and contention that plagued Van Buren's presidency—and ultimately offered an early lesson in the power of democracy. " ... Widmer (Young America) paints a brief but elegant portrait of our eighth president, who, Widmer says, created the modern political party system, for which he deserves our 'grudging respect.' " - Publishers Weekly

A political history of how the fledgling American republic developed into a democratic state at the onset of the Civil War offers insight into how historical beliefs about democracy compromised democratic progress, providing coverage of the rivalry between Jeffersonians and Federalists, and identifying the roles of key contributors, including Andrew Jackson, Anti-Masons, and fugitive slaves. Reprint.

What's so special about Andrew Jackson? In this new, compelling book from author Marie Sykes, find out

more about Andrew Jackson ...Andrew Jackson was the seventh President of the United States. Based in frontier Tennessee, Jackson was a politician and army general who defeated the Creek Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, and the British at the Battle of New Orleans. A polarizing figure who dominated the Second Party System in the 1820s and 1830s, as president he destroyed the national bank and relocated most Indian tribes from the Southeast to west of the Mississippi River. His enthusiastic followers created the modern Democratic Party. The 1830-1850 period later became known as the era of Jacksonian democracy. Jackson was nicknamed "Old Hickory" because of his toughness and aggressive personality; he fought in duels, some fatal to his opponents. He was a rich slaveholder, who appealed to the common men of the United States, and fought politically against what he denounced as a closed, undemocratic aristocracy. He expanded the spoils system during his presidency to strengthen his political base. Elected president in 1828, Jackson supported a small and limited federal government. He strengthened the power of the presidency, which he saw as spokesman for the entire population, as opposed to Congressmen from a specific small district. He was supportive of states' rights, but during the Nullification Crisis, declared that states do not have the right to nullify federal laws. Strongly against the national bank, he vetoed the renewal of its charter and ensured its collapse. Whigs and moralists denounced his aggressive enforcement of the Indian Removal Act, which resulted in the forced relocation of thousands of Native Americans to Indian Territory. Historians acknowledge his protection of popular democracy and individual liberty for United States citizens, and criticize him for his support for slavery and for his role in Indian removal. So, what separates this book from the rest? A comprehensive narrative of Andrew Jackson, this book gives a full understanding of the subject. A brief guide of subject areas covered in "1767 Births - Andrew Jackson" include -- Andrew Jackson- Creek War- Battle of New Orleans- Seminole Wars- United States presidential election, 1824- United States presidential election, 1828- First inauguration of Andrew Jackson- United States presidential election, 1832- Jacksonian democracy- Panic of 1837- Spoils system And much, much more ... Find out more of this subject, its intricacies and its nuances. Discover more about its importance. Develop a level of understanding required to comprehend this fascinating concept. Author Marie Sykes has worked hard researching and compiling this fundamental work, and is proud to bring you "1767 Births - Andrew Jackson" ... Read this book today ...

The first book in almost fifty years on the storied 1828 campaign gets beyond the myths of the infamously nasty election, revealing how it provided the impetus to mass political parties--and therefore to democracy, paving the way for the modern presidential campaign.

Martin Van Buren's Inaugural Address and First State of the Union Address

The Whig Party

The Frontier in American History

Society, Personality, and Politics

The Rise of Andrew Jackson

Myth, Manipulation, and the Making of Modern Politics

Andrew Jackson was the seventh president of the United States. Known as "Old Hickory," he was the first President who championed the rights of the 'common man'. Originally from the frontier, he was known for being rough in speech and mannerisms and his fierce temper. After making his name as a general fighting the Creek Indians in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and the British in the Battle of New Orleans, he entered politics, resulting in the creation of the modern Democratic party. However, Jackson is best known today for the harsh stand he took on Indian Removal. In this concise account, John Belohlavek recounts what made Jackson such a magnetic and controversial figure in his own time. Separating truth from legend, Andrew Jackson: Principle and Prejudice shows how deeply Andrew Jackson's actions and policies as president have affected the modern United States.

Jefferson was devoted to the concept of government created and sustained by the consent of the governed and Lincoln later referred to the American political ideal as "government of the people, by the people, for the people." This timeless doctrine has undergone shifts, as the priorities of the governed have, from government of the people in the Jeffersonian republic, to government by the people in the purist democracy of Andrew Jackson, and finally to the New Deal welfare state based on government for the people.

"He was a man of the frontier, self-made but appreciative of those who gave him their loyalty and support. He was, pure and simple, and American..." He was controversial in his time—and even more controversial in our own. Indian fighter, ardent patriot, hero of the War of 1812, the very embodiment of America's democratic and frontier spirit, Andrew Jackson was an iconic figure. Today, Jackson is criticized and reviled – condemned as a slave-owner, repudiated as the president who dispatched the Indians down the "Trail of Tears," dropped with embarrassment by the Democratic Party, and demanded by many to be removed from the twenty-dollar bill. Who is the real Andrew Jackson? The beloved Old Hickory whom Americans once revered? Or the villain who has become a prime target of the Social Justice Warriors? Using letters, diaries, newspaper columns, and notes, historian Bradley Birzer provides a fresh and enlightening perspective on Jackson—unvarnished, true to history, revealing why President Donald Trump sees Andrew Jackson as a political role model, and illustrating the strong parallels between the anxieties of Jacksonian America and the anxieties of the "Hillbilly Elogy" voting bloc of today. In this brilliant new book, Bradley Birzer makes the case that Jackson was... The epitome of the American frontier republican. Passionately devoted to individual liberty. A staunch proponent of Christian morality. Not only dedicated but also vital to the preservation of the Union. A significant and influential role model to President Donald J. Trump. In *Defense of Andrew Jackson* sets the record straight on our seventh president, revealing a radically new but historically accurate perspective on Jackson. "I'm not an Andrew Jackson fan, but I'm definitely a Bradley Birzer fan. His case for Old Hickory is as strong as any I've seen and deserves to be reckoned with." - THOMAS E. WOODS JR., author of *The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History*. "Most discussion of Andrew Jackson falls into predictable ruts, defaulting automatically

to clichés that reflect more on our own time than his. Whether America is entering another 'Jacksonian' period depends upon understanding the first one more clearly, and we have Bradley Birzer to thank for taking up a spirited defense of this complicated man and his legacy." - STEVEN F. HAYWARD, author of *The Age of Reagan: The Conservative Counterrevolution 1980-1989*. "Liberal revisionists have pounded Andrew Jackson down to the point where Democrats are ashamed to admit he founded their party. In *Defense of Andrew Jackson* sets the record straight on America's first populist president." - JAMES S. ROBBINS, author of *Erasing America: Losing Our Future by Destroying Our Past*. "As a man and a military hero, Andrew Jackson is as American as they come. But in this timely biography, Bradley Birzer has managed to peel back layers of cliché and reveal our seventh president as a more complex human being than current textbooks allow." - GLEAVES WHITNEY, director of Grand Valley State University's Hauenstein Center for Presidential Studies.

The concluding volume of this three-volume biography covers Jackson's triumphant reelection, the war against the Bank of the United States, removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, and the annexation of Texas

The Legacy of Andrew Jackson

The Passions of Andrew Jackson

The American Presidents Series: The 8th President, 1837-1841

The Last Conservative Democratic President

Convolutions of a Doctrine

Gale Researcher Guide for: A New Political Style

Which Means the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln (Classic Reprint)

*"He was a man of the frontier, self-made but appreciative of those who gave him their loyalty and support. He was, pure and simple, and American..." Andrew Jackson was controversial in his time—and even more controversial in our own. Indian fighter, ardent patriot, hero of the War of 1812, the very embodiment of America's democratic and frontier spirit, Andrew Jackson was an iconic figure. Today, Jackson is criticized and reviled – condemned as a slave-owner, repudiated as the president who dispatched the Indians down the "Trail of Tears," dropped with embarrassment by the Democratic Party, and demanded by many to be removed from the twenty-dollar bill. Who is the real Andrew Jackson? The beloved Old Hickory whom Americans once revered? Or the villain who has become a prime target of the Social Justice Warriors? Using letters, diaries, newspaper columns, and notes, historian Bradley Birzer provides a fresh and enlightening perspective on Jackson—unvarnished, true to history, revealing why President Donald Trump sees Andrew Jackson as a political role model, and illustrating the strong parallels between the anxieties of Jacksonian America and the anxieties of the "Hillbilly Elogy" voting bloc of today. In this brilliant new book, Bradley Birzer makes the case that Jackson was... The epitome of the American frontier republican. Passionately devoted to individual liberty. A staunch proponent of Christian morality. Not only dedicated but also vital to the preservation of the Union. A significant and influential role model to President Donald J. Trump. In *Defense of Andrew Jackson* sets the record straight on our seventh president, revealing a radically new but historically accurate perspective on Jackson. "I'm not an Andrew Jackson fan, but I'm definitely a Bradley Birzer fan. His case for Old Hickory is as strong as any I've seen and deserves to be reckoned with." - THOMAS E. WOODS JR., author of *The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History*. "Most discussion of Andrew Jackson falls into predictable ruts, defaulting automatically to clichés that reflect more on our own time than his. Whether America is entering another 'Jacksonian' period depends upon understanding the first one more clearly, and we have Bradley Birzer to thank for taking up a spirited defense of this complicated man and his legacy." - STEVEN F. HAYWARD, author of *The Age of Reagan: The Conservative Counterrevolution 1980-1989*. "Liberal revisionists have pounded Andrew Jackson down to the point where Democrats are ashamed to admit he founded their party. In *Defense of Andrew Jackson* sets the record straight on America's first populist president." - JAMES S. ROBBINS, author of *Erasing America: Losing Our Future by Destroying Our Past*. "As a man and a military hero, Andrew Jackson is as American as they come. But in this timely biography, Bradley Birzer has managed to peel back layers of cliché and reveal our seventh president as a more complex human being than current textbooks allow." - GLEAVES WHITNEY, director of Grand Valley State University's Hauenstein Center for Presidential Studies. Robert V. Remini's prize-winning, three-volume biography *Life of Andrew Jackson* won the National Book Award on its completion in 1984 and is recognized as one of the greatest lives of a U.S. President. In this meticulously crafted single-volume abridgment, Remini captures the essence of the life and career of the seventh president of the United States. As president, from 1829-1837, Jackson was a significant force in the nation's expansion, the growth of presidential power, and the transition from republicanism to democracy. Jackson is a highly controversial figure who is undergoing historical reconsideration today. He is known as spurring the emergence of the modern American political division of Republican and Democratic parties, for the infamous Indian removal on the Trail of Tears, and for his brave victory against the British as Major General at the Battle of New Orleans. Never an apologist, Remini portrays Jackson as a forceful, sometimes tragic, hero—a man whose strength and flaws were larger than life, a president whose conviction provided the nation with one of the most influential, colorful, and controversial administrations in our history.*

"Told with authority and style. . . Crisply summarizing the Adamses' legacy, the authors stress principle over partisanship."--The Wall Street Journal How the father and son presidents foresaw the rise of the cult of personality and fought those who sought to abuse the weaknesses inherent in our democracy. Until now, no one has properly dissected the intertwined lives of the second and sixth (father and son) presidents. John and John Quincy Adams were brilliant, prickly politicians and arguably the most independently minded among leaders of the founding generation. Distrustful of blind allegiance to a political party, they brought a healthy skepticism of a brand-new system of government to the country's first 50 years. They were unpopular for their fears of the potential for demagoguery lurking in democracy, and--in a twist that predicted the turn of twenty-first century politics--they warned against, but were unable to stop, the seductive appeal of political celebrities Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. In a bold recasting of the Adamses' historical roles, *The Problem of Democracy* is a major critique of the ways in which their prophetic warnings have been systematically ignored over the centuries. It's also an intimate family drama that brings out the torment and personal hurt caused by the gritty conduct of

early American politics. Burstein and Isenberg make sense of the presidents' somewhat iconoclastic, highly creative engagement with America's political and social realities. By taking the temperature of American democracy, from its heated origins through multiple upheavals, the authors reveal the dangers and weaknesses that have been present since the beginning. They provide a clear-eyed look at a decoy democracy that masks the reality of elite rule while remaining open, since the days of George Washington, to a very undemocratic result in the formation of a cult surrounding the person of an elected leader.

The definitive biography of a larger-than-life president who defied norms, divided a nation, and changed Washington forever Andrew Jackson, his intimate circle of friends, and his tumultuous times are at the heart of this remarkable book about the man who rose from nothing to create the modern presidency. Beloved and hated, venerated and reviled, Andrew Jackson was an orphan who fought his way to the pinnacle of power, bending the nation to his will in the cause of democracy. Jackson's election in 1828 ushered in a new and lasting era in which the people, not distant elites, were the guiding force in American politics. Democracy made its stand in the Jackson years, and he gave voice to the hopes and the fears of a restless, changing nation facing challenging times at home and threats abroad. To tell the saga of Jackson's presidency, acclaimed author Jon Meacham goes inside the Jackson White House. Drawing on newly discovered family letters and papers, he details the human drama—the family, the women, and the inner circle of advisers— that shaped Jackson's private world through years of storm and victory. One of our most significant yet dimly recalled presidents, Jackson was a battle-hardened warrior, the founder of the Democratic Party, and the architect of the presidency as we know it. His story is one of violence, sex, courage, and tragedy. With his powerful persona, his evident bravery, and his mystical connection to the people, Jackson moved the White House from the periphery of government to the center of national action, articulating a vision of change that challenged entrenched interests to heed the popular will— or face his formidable wrath. The greatest of the presidents who have followed Jackson in the White House—from Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt to FDR to Truman—have found inspiration in his example, and virtue in his vision. Jackson was the most contradictory of men. The architect of the removal of Indians from their native lands, he was warmly sentimental and risked everything to give more power to ordinary citizens. He was, in short, a lot like his country: alternately kind and vicious, brilliant and blind; and a man who fought a lifelong war to keep the republic safe—no matter what it took.

The Religious Lives of American Presidents

Vindicating Andrew Jackson

Principle and Prejudice

The Political and Private Struggles of Andrew Jackson Donelson

Andrew Jackson and the Rise of the Democratic Party

Life of Andrew Jackson

Jacksonian America

Political rivals Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay shaped American politics during the first half of the nineteenth century. Through a clear narrative and primary documents, the student is introduced to the political context, the language and debates of the day, in which the two men arose as spokesmen for their opposing parties, with widely differing views of democratic government.

In his highly praised book *Faith and the Presidency*, Gary Scott Smith cast a revealing light on the role religion has played in presidential politics throughout our nation's history, offering comprehensive, even-handed examinations of the role of religion in the lives, politics, and policies of eleven presidents. Now, in *Religion in the Oval Office*, Smith takes on eleven more of our nation's most interesting and influential chief executives: John Adams, James Madison, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William McKinley, Herbert Hoover, Harry Truman, Richard Nixon, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama. Drawing on a wide range of sources and paying close attention to historical context and America's shifting social and moral values, he examines their religious beliefs, commitments, affiliations, and practices and scrutinizes their relationships with religious leaders and communities. The result is a fascinating account of the ways in which religion has helped shape the course of our history. From John Quincy Adams' treatment of Native Americans, to Harry Truman's decision to recognize Israel, to Bill Clinton's promotion of religious liberty and welfare reform, to Barack Obama's policies on poverty and gay rights, Smith shows how strongly our presidents' religious commitments have affected policy from the earliest days of our nation to the present. Together with *Faith and the Presidency*, *Religion in the Oval Office* provides the most comprehensive examination of the inseparable and intriguing relationship between faith and the American presidency. This book will be invaluable to anyone interested in the presidency and the role of religion in politics.

A revelatory, timely, and masterful biography of President Andrew Jackson that offers a new perspective on this charismatic figure in the context of American populism—identifying the reasons for his unprecedented appeal as it shows us the man and politician in his full complexity. A number of bestselling and award-winning biographies have been written about the seventh president of the US, but none have positioned Andrew Jackson so firmly in the forefront of the country's populist tradition. Now, historian David S. Brown traces Jackson's unusual life and legacy and sheds new light on his place in our nation's history, focusing on

*his role as a popular leader. Andrew Jackson rose from rural poverty to become the dominant figure in American politics between Jefferson and Lincoln. His reputation, however, defies easy description. Some regard him as the symbol of a powerful democratic movement that saw early 19th century suffrage restrictions recede for white men. Others stress his prominent role in removing Native American peoples from their ancestral lands, which were then opened to create a southern cotton kingdom, home to more than a million enslaved people. A self-defined champion of "farmers, mechanics, and laborers," Jackson railed against the established ruling order, fostering a brand of democracy that struck a chord with the common man and helped catapult him into the presidency—he was the first westerner, first orphan, and thus far the only prisoner of war to occupy the office. Drawing on a wide range of research material, *The First Populist* takes a fresh look at Jackson's public career, including the momentous Battle of New Orleans and the far-reaching Bank War; it reveals his marriage to an already married woman, a deadly duel with a Nashville dandy, and analyzes his magnetic hold on much of the country at the time. Presenting a full portrait of a controversial American life, *The First Populist* offers a new way to interpret Jackson's legacy, connecting "Old Hickory" to a longer history of division, dissent, and partisanship that has come to define our current times. Focuses on key Supreme Court battles during Jackson's tenure--states' rights, the status of Native Americans and slaves, and many others--to demonstrate how the fights between Jacksonian Democrats and Federalists, and later Republicans, is simply the inevitable--and cyclical--shift in constitutional interpretation that happens from one generation to the next.*

Martin Van Buren

7 Th President of United States

The Presidents Adams Confront the Cult of Personality

The 1828 Election and the Rise of the Two-party System

Democracy and Development in Antebellum America

The First Populist

Jeffersonian Democracy

Volume Three covers Jackson's reelection to the presidency and the weighty issues with which he was faced: the nullification crisis, the tragic removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi River, the mounting violence throughout the country over slavery, and the tortuous efforts to win the annexation of Texas.

Andrew Jackson
The Course of American Democracy, 1833-1845
JHU Press

Since 1897, when Grover Cleveland left office after his second term as President of the United States, eight other Democrats have been elected to the nation's highest office. What differentiates Cleveland from his Democratic successors? He was a "true Conservative." Cleveland advocated limited government, states' rights, frugal economic principles, strict interpretation of the Constitution, sound currency, low taxes, tariff reduction, a balanced budget, the absence of national debt, and a non-interventionist foreign policy. A self-made man, Cleveland believed that if the federal government provided assistance to any particular group, it would foster a state of dependency that would unfairly punish American taxpayers. Cleveland's political ascendancy was truly remarkable. In the span of just three years, he was elected, in succession, as the Mayor of Buffalo, Governor of New York, and President of the United States. Decidedly opposed to big government, Cleveland backed his philosophy with action. Opposing what were deemed as unnecessary appropriations by the legislative branches of both local and state governments, Cleveland earned the reputation as the "Veto Mayor" and the "Veto Governor." During his two terms as President, he repeatedly stalemated Congress, vetoing 584 bills; more than the combined total (204 vetoes) of the 21 Chief Executives who preceded him. Amazingly, Congress managed to override only seven of Cleveland's vetoes. Cleveland's two terms as President are marked by a plethora of firsts. He remains the only person in history to win non-consecutive terms to the presidency. The uncertainty about chronicity eventually led Congress to pass a resolution formally designating Cleveland as the 22nd and 24th President of the United States. Cleveland, Andrew Jackson, and Franklin Roosevelt are the only presidential candidates to win a majority of the popular vote in three consecutive presidential elections (Roosevelt actually won four consecutive races). Like Jackson, Samuel Tilden, and Al Gore, Cleveland had the unfortunate, but historical distinction of winning the popular vote in a presidential election, while finishing second in the Electoral College. Cleveland is the only President of the United States to have actively participated in an execution, while serving as Sheriff of Erie County, New York. To date, Cleveland is the only man ever to be married in the White House. His 21-year-old wife, Frances (27 years his junior and the nation's youngest First Lady), is the only woman to ever give birth in the White House. "Grover Cleveland: The Last Conservative Democratic President" chronicles the life and times of a man who placed principle above politics, and whose core Conservatism has yet to be matched by subsequent Democratic Presidents.

Though remembered largely by history as Andrew Jackson's nephew, Andrew Jackson Donelson was himself a significant figure in nineteenth-century America: a politician, planter, diplomat, newspaper editor, and vice-presidential candidate. His relationship with his uncle and mentor defined his life, as he struggled to find the political and personal success that he wanted and his uncle thought he deserved. In *Old Hickory's Nephew*, the first definitive biography of this enigmatic man, Mark R. Cheatham explores both Donelson's political contributions and his complex, tumultuous, and often-overlooked relationship with Andrew Jackson. Born in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1799, Donelson lost his father only five years later. Andrew Jackson soon became a force in his nephew's life, seeing in his namesake his political protégé. Jackson went so far as to predict that

Donelson would one day become president. After attending West Point, Donelson helped establish the Jacksonian wing of the Democratic party and edited a national Democratic newspaper. As a diplomat, he helped bring about the annexation of Texas and, following in his uncle's footsteps, he became the owner of several plantations. On the surface, Donelson was a political and personal success. But few lives are so straightforward. The strong relationship between the uncle and nephew -- defined by the concept of honor that suffused the southern society in which they lived -- quickly frayed when Donelson and his wife defied his uncle during the infamous Peggy Eaton sex scandal of Jackson's first presidential administration. This resulted, Cheatham shows, in a tense relationship, full of distrust and suspicion, between Donelson and Jackson that lasted until the "Hero of New Orleans" died in 1845. Donelson later left the Democratic party in a tiff and joined the American, or Know Nothing, party, which selected him as Millard Fillmore's running mate in 1856. Though Donelson tried to establish himself as his uncle's political successor and legator, his friends and foes alike accused him of trading on his uncle's name to gain political and financial success. The life of Andrew Jackson Donelson illuminates the expectations placed upon young southern men of prominent families as well as the complexities and contradictions in their lives. In this biography, Cheatham awakens interest in a nearly forgotten but nonetheless intriguing figure in American history.

Essays on Democracy, Indian Removal, and Slavery

Avenging the People

The Rise of American Democracy

A Life of Andrew Jackson

The Rise and Fall of Generational Regimes

Jefferson's 'Consent of the Governed'

Andrew Jackson, the Rule of Law, and the American Nation

"The story of the Cherokee removal has been told many times, but never before has a single book given us such a sense of how it happened and what it meant, not only for Indians, but also for the future and soul of America." —The Washington Post Five decades after the Revolutionary War, the United States approached a constitutional crisis. At its center stood two former military comrades locked in a struggle that tested the boundaries of our fledgling democracy. One man we recognize: Andrew Jackson—war hero, populist, and exemplar of the expanding South—whose first major initiative as president instigated the massive expulsion of Native Americans known as the Trail of Tears. The other is a half-forgotten figure: John Ross—a mixed-race Cherokee politician and diplomat—who used the United States' own legal system and democratic ideals to oppose Jackson. Representing one of the Five Civilized Tribes who had adopted the ways of white settlers, Ross championed the tribes' cause all the way to the Supreme Court, gaining allies like Senator Henry Clay, Chief Justice John Marshall, and even Davy Crockett. Ross and his allies made their case in the media, committed civil disobedience, and benefited from the first mass political action by American women. Their struggle contained ominous overtures of later events like the Civil War and defined the political culture for much that followed. *Jacksonland* is the work of renowned journalist Steve Inskeep, cohost of NPR's *Morning Edition*, who offers a heart-stopping narrative masterpiece, a tragedy of American history that feels ripped from the headlines in its immediacy, drama, and relevance to our lives. *Jacksonland* is the story of America at a moment of transition, when the fate of states and nations was decided by the actions of two heroic yet tragically opposed men.

**Includes pictures *Includes excerpts of contemporary accounts *Includes a bibliography for further reading* When President Thomas Jefferson went ahead with the Louisiana Purchase, he wasn't entirely sure what was on the land he was buying, or whether the purchase was even constitutional. Ultimately, the Louisiana Purchase encompassed all or part of 15 current U.S. states and two Canadian provinces, including Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, parts of Minnesota that were west of the Mississippi River, most of North Dakota, nearly all of South Dakota, northeastern New Mexico, northern Texas, the portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado east of the Continental Divide, and Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, including the city of New Orleans. In addition, the Purchase contained small portions of land that would eventually become part of the Canadian provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The purchase, which immediately doubled the size of the United States at the time, still comprises around 23% of current American territory. With so much new territory to carve into states, the balance of Congressional power became a hot topic in the decade after the purchase, especially when the people of Missouri sought to be admitted to the Union in 1819 with slavery being legal in the new state. While Congress was dealing with that, Alabama was admitted in December 1819, creating an equal number of free states and slave states. Thus, allowing Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state would disrupt the balance. It was against that backdrop and the election of Andrew Jackson that the Whigs emerged as opponents to the Jacksonian Democrats during a period of American history known as the Second Party System (1828–1854). Initially, the conflict was rooted not only in different visions for the United States – the Whigs believed in a strong central bank and federally funded infrastructure projects (known as "internal improvements") – but also in opposition to one man: Andrew Jackson. When it first formed, the Democratic Party coalesced around Jackson, and his beliefs and actions became Democratic Party dogma, which left the diverse group of people who opposed Jackson to become the Whigs. The problem with this arrangement is that while the Whigs scored some notable successes as an opposition party, they found governing more difficult. The two Whigs elected president, William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, died in office, raising to the presidency their respective vice-presidents, John Tyler and Millard Fillmore. Neither man succeeded in uniting the Whig Party behind him (a gargantuan task, to be sure), and neither was ever elected president in his own right. The increasing rancor over slavery is what finally killed the Whig Party. A truly national party, there were both Southern and Northern Whigs. When the Mexican-American War resulted in the country gaining millions of acres of land for potential new states, it galvanized both pro- and anti-slavery forces, and the Whig Party found itself incapable of navigating this fraught political issue before it eventually collapsed in the mid-1850s. However,

many of its policy objectives, including a strong protective tariff, were picked up by the newly formed Republican Party, which more or less dominated national politics from the Civil War through the early 20th century. *The Whig Party: The History and Legacy of the Influential Political Party in 19th Century America* looks at how the party came into being, its most important leaders and ideas, and why the party disappeared shortly before the Civil War. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Whig Party like never before.

Most people vaguely imagine Andrew Jackson as a jaunty warrior and a man of the people, but he was much more—a man just as complex and controversial as Jefferson or Lincoln. Now, with the first major reinterpretation of his life in a generation, historian Andrew Burstein brings back Jackson with all his audacity and hot-tempered rhetoric. The unabashedly aggressive Jackson came of age in the Carolinas during the American Revolution, migrating to Tennessee after he was orphaned at the age of fourteen. Little more than a poorly educated frontier bully when he first opened his public career, he was possessed of a controlling sense of honor that would lead him into more than one duel. As a lover, he fled to Spanish Mississippi with his wife-to-be before she was divorced. Yet when he was declared a national hero upon his stunning victory at the Battle of New Orleans, Jackson suddenly found the presidency within his grasp. How this brash frontiersman took Washington by storm makes a fascinating story, and Burstein tells it thoughtfully and expertly. In the process he reveals why Jackson was so fiercely loved (and fiercely hated) by the American people, and how his presidency came to shape the young country's character.

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American Lion

President Andrew Jackson, Cherokee Chief John Ross, and a Great American Land Grab

Amos Kendall and the Rise of American Democracy

1767 Births

Andrew Jackson

The History and Legacy of the Influential Political Party in 19th Century America

Jefferson to Lincoln

The towering figure who remade American politics—the champion of the ordinary citizen and the scourge of entrenched privilege "It is rare that historians manage both Wilentz's deep interpretation and lively narrative." - Publishers Weekly The Founding Fathers espoused a republican government, but they were distrustful of the common people, having designed a constitutional system that would temper popular passions. But as the revolutionary generation passed from the scene in the 1820s, a new movement, based on the principle of broader democracy, gathered force and united behind Andrew Jackson, the charismatic general who had defeated the British at New Orleans and who embodied the hopes of ordinary Americans. Raising his voice against the artificial inequalities fostered by birth, station, monied power, and political privilege, Jackson brought American politics into a new age. Sean Wilentz, one of America's leading historians of the nineteenth century, recounts the fiery career of this larger-than-life figure, a man whose high ideals were matched in equal measure by his failures and moral blind spots, a man who is remembered for the accomplishments of his eight years in office and for the bitter enemies he made. It was in Jackson's time that the great conflicts of American politics—urban versus rural, federal versus state, free versus slave—crystallized, and Jackson was not shy about taking a vigorous stand. It was under Jackson that modern American politics began, and his legacy continues to inform our debates to the present day.

Andrew Jackson was born on March 15th, 1767. He was the seventh President of the United States in period between 1829-1837. He was also military governor of Florida (1821), a founder of the modern Democratic Party, commander of the American forces at the Battle of New Orleans (1815). He dominated American politics in the 1820's and 1830's. Jackson was the first President primarily associated with the frontier (although born in South Carolina, he based his career in Tennessee). He died on June 8th, 1845

The most powerful American of his time, Andrew Jackson saw himself as the people's "great avenger." Yet his ideas also limited the people's sovereignty, imposing one kind of law to inflict one sort of "justice." Drawing from new evidence about Jackson and the southern frontiers, *Avenging the People* boldly reinterprets the man and his age.

Andrew Jackson was an American statesman who served as the seventh President of the United States from 1829 to 1837 and is considered the founder of the Democratic Party

A Jackson Man

In Defense of Andrew Jackson

The Era of Good Feelings and the Age of Jackson, 1816-1841

Old Hickory's Nephew

The Defiant Life of Andrew Jackson