

NATION: Jackson and the Tariff

President Jackson Fights Tariffs, Indians, and Banks

Washington, D.C., 1829

President Andrew Jackson is a fighter. He fought the English at New Orleans and won. He fought in the Indians wars and won. But

as president, Jackson is in three more fights.

They are:

■ The fight to do away with the national bank.

■ The fight to move Indians to the West.

■ The fight to do away with high tariffs.

The Fight Over Tariffs: How The War Between the North and the South Almost Happened

Congress Passes Tariff of 1828

1828
A tariff is a tax on goods coming into America. The government adds the tax to the price of the goods. This means the goods cost more to buy.

For example:

Shoes made in England = \$ 9.00
Tax on shoes made in England = \$ 3.00
Cost of English shoes = \$12.00

Shoes made in America = \$10.00
Tax on shoes made in America = \$ 0.00
Cost of American shoes = \$10.00

South Hates the Tariff Law

1828
South Carolina and other Southern states hate the Tariff of 1828. This tariff makes imported goods cost too much. So, to save money, Southerners have to buy goods from Northern business. The Northern businesses are getting rich. Southerners think the government is helping the Northerners get rich by making tariff laws. This is not fair Southerners say.

Calhoun Writes Paper to Protest

1828
Vice-President John C. Calhoun is from South Carolina. He writes "South Carolina Exposition and Protest." This paper says the states gave the federal government some powers through the Constitution. But, the states did not give the federal government the power to make tariff laws. So, the paper says, it is a state's right not to obey tariff laws. These laws are unconstitutional.

Ordinance of Nullification

1832
South Carolina votes for the Ordinance of Nullification. This says South Carolina has the right not to obey the Tariff of 1832.

Tariff Act of 1832 Passes

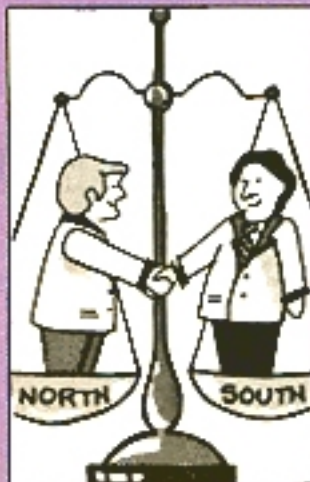
1832
Congress tries to make peace with the U.S. The Tariff Act of 1832 lowers tariffs. It is better for the South—but the South still will not obey even this tariff law.

Jackson Works to Keep the Union

1830
President Andrew Jackson says the states must obey the tariff laws. He will make states obey the tariff laws—even if this means going to war with the South.

S.C. Will Secede

Feb., 1833
South Carolina says it might secede from [leave] the Union—if the U.S. government tries to get tariff taxes. President Jackson says he will send soldiers to South Carolina to keep it from seceding.



Henry Clay Offers Compromise

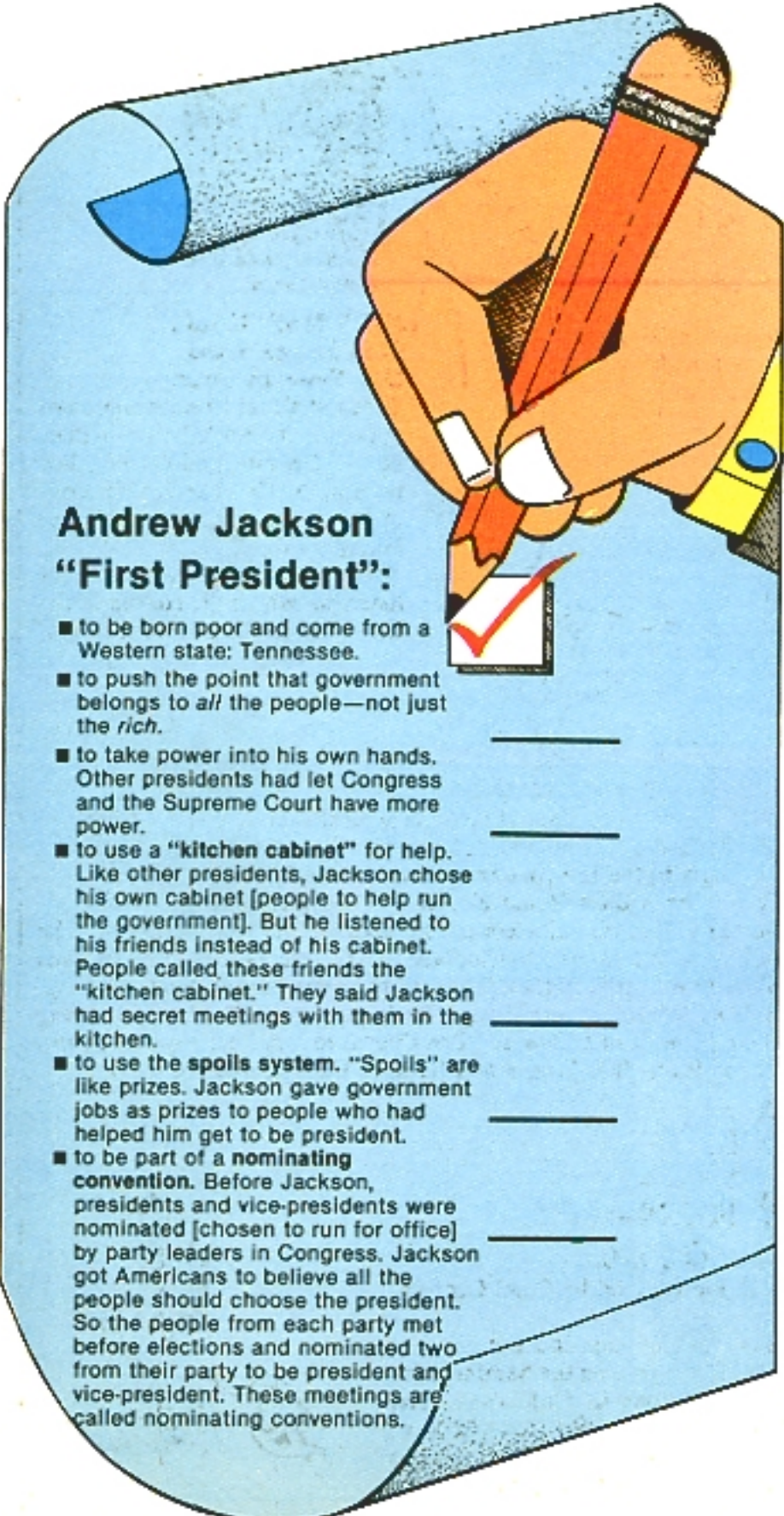
1833
Henry Clay comes up with the Compromise Tariff of 1833. A compromise is a plan to bring together two groups that do not agree with each other. In a compromise, both sides give in a little. Clay is known as the great Compromiser because of the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

The Tariff of 1833 says:

- Tariffs will be kept on imported goods. This makes the North happy.
- Beginning in 1833, the tariffs will get lower each year for 10 years. This makes the South happy.

The Compromise of 1833 keeps the North and the South from going to war.

NATION: Jackson and the Indians



Andrew Jackson "First President":

- to be born poor and come from a Western state: Tennessee.
- to push the point that government belongs to *all* the people—not just the *rich*.
- to take power into his own hands. Other presidents had let Congress and the Supreme Court have more power.
- to use a "kitchen cabinet" for help. Like other presidents, Jackson chose his own cabinet [people to help run the government]. But he listened to his friends instead of his cabinet. People called these friends the "kitchen cabinet." They said Jackson had secret meetings with them in the kitchen.
- to use the spoils system. "Spoils" are like prizes. Jackson gave government jobs as prizes to people who had helped him get to be president.
- to be part of a **nominating convention**. Before Jackson, presidents and vice-presidents were nominated [chosen to run for office] by party leaders in Congress. Jackson got Americans to believe all the people should choose the president. So the people from each party met before elections and nominated two from their party to be president and vice-president. These meetings are called nominating conventions.

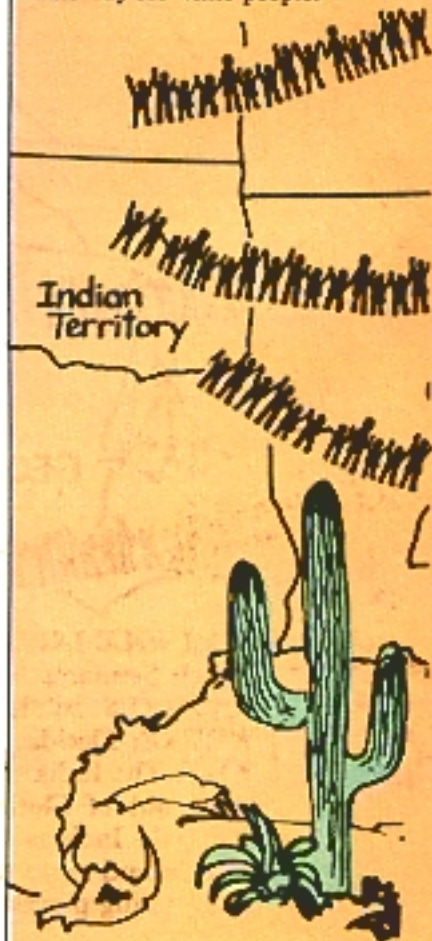
THE INDIAN REMOVAL ACT: 1830

WHO: Indian tribes, like the Cree, Seminoles, Cherokees, Sauk, and Fox.

WHAT: The Indian Removal Act of 1830. Congress made this law so the government could start moving the Indians to reservations.

WHERE: These tribes live on land east of the Mississippi River. The U.S. government wants to move them to land west of the Mississippi River. The government will give these Indians new land, called **Indian reservations**, to live on.

WHY: The white people think they should have the Indians' lands. Many settlers and President Jackson believe the Indians do not know how to take care of the land. They do not know how to grow crops on it. The white people think the Indians are savages [like animals]. They believe the Indians are stopping the white settlers from moving west. So President Jackson and his government are moving the Indians off their lands to make way for white people.



NATION: Native Americans—The Indian Removal Act**Indians on the Move****BLACK HAWK WAR, 1832:**

WHO: Sauk and Fox Indians. Black Hawk is the leader against U.S. soldiers.

WHAT: War fought to drive Indians back to Iowa.

WHERE: Fought in Illinois and Wisconsin.

WHY: Indian Removal Act sent Sauk and Fox tribes away from their homes in Illinois and Wisconsin. They were moved west of the Mississippi River to Iowa. They did not want to be there. So they went back east to their homes. U.S. soldiers would not let them stay. They fought. U.S. soldiers won.



Black Hawk



John Marshall

JOHN MARSHALL,
Chief Justice of the
U.S. Supreme Court:

■ Marshall said a state could not make an Indian tribe leave their home. Georgia had made a law to send the Cherokee Indians out of that state. Marshall said that law was wrong.

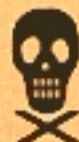
■ President Jackson did not listen to Marshall. He made the Cherokee Indians leave Georgia.

**TRAIL OF TEARS, 1838:**

WHO: Cherokee Indians of Georgia against U.S. soldiers.

WHAT: Route the Indians took to travel from their home in Georgia to the Indian Reservations in Oklahoma.

WHY: The Indian Removal Act of 1830 has sent the Cherokee Indians of Georgia to reservations in Oklahoma. The soldiers have marched the Indians to the reservations. The Indians do not have warm clothes. They do not have enough food. So thousands of Cherokee are dying. Their march to Oklahoma is being called "The Trail of Tears." The Cherokee cry because they do not want to leave their homes and because their people are dying.

**SEMINOLE INDIAN WAR, 1832-1842**

WHO: Seminole Indians of Florida, led by Chief Osceola, against U.S. soldiers.

WHERE: Florida, home of the Seminole Indians.

WHY: The Indian Removal Act is forcing the Seminole Indians out of Florida to reservations in Oklahoma. The Seminole Indians are hiding. They do not want to leave Florida and move to reservations. They fight U.S. soldiers from hiding places. This war has lasted 10 years.



Osceola



NATION: National Bank Problems

Van Buren Becomes President: Gets Panic of 1837

Washington, D.C., 1837

Democrat **Martin Van Buren** is the new president—beating back the new Whig Party.

This is the first election for the Whigs. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Calhoun, and others started the Whig party just two

years ago. They got together because they all hated President Jackson. They called him "King Andrew."

But the people have chosen Jackson's friend, Van Buren, to be president. He takes over a

country in money trouble. The trouble began when Jackson was president.

Jackson hated the national bank. So he put an end to it. That started the country's money problems.

Jackson Sets Out to Kill the National Bank—Ends Up with Panic of 1837

A step-by-step look at what caused the Panic of 1837.

Panel 1: President Jackson takes the government money out of the national bank. Jackson puts the money back in banks he likes. These banks are called pet banks. Jackson wants his pet banks to give the money to farmers to buy land.

Panel 2: Pet banks have the government's gold and silver.

Panel 3: The pet banks have the government's money in gold and silver. But the money they give to the farmers is only paper. The banks have more paper money than they have gold or silver.

Panel 4: President Jackson now finds the paper money is not worth anything.

Panel 5: President Jackson stops taking paper money. He gets a new law passed. It says anyone who buys land from the government has to pay for it in gold or silver. People run to the banks to get gold and silver. Banks do not have enough gold and silver.

Panel 6: The banks close. People have no gold or silver. They only have paper money and that will not buy anything. **PANIC OF 1837**
 ■ People who do not have gold or silver cannot buy food or other goods.
 ■ Businesses close.
 ■ People have no jobs.

PEOPLE: The presidents of the U.S.



Andrew JACKSON #7
1829-1837
■ Became first president elected from western states (Tennessee).



Martin VAN BUREN #8
1837-1841
■ Got hard times because of Jackson's money policies.



William Henry HARRISON #9
March 4-April 4, 1841
■ Died after only one month in office.



John TYLER #10
1841-1845
■ Was the first vice-president to become the president because the president died.

Webster-Ashburton Treaty Signed by U.S. and England 1842

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty has settled the borders between the eastern half of the U.S. and Canada. New borders run from Maine to Lake of the Woods in Minnesota. Another line runs from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains.

