

# Andrew jackson essay examples

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Andrew Jackson, who lived between the years 1767 and 1845, was the United States of America's seventh President and served between the years 1829 and 1837. On the basis of in frontier Tennessee, Andrew Jackson was a political leader as well as a general of the army who overcame the Creek Indians during the Horseshoe Bend Battle that took place in 1814. He also overcame the British at the New Orleans Battle that occurred in 1815. A polarizing name who controlled the Second Party System in the 1820s as well as 1830s, as the head of state he demolished the United States' Second Bank and started forced move and relocation of Native American folks from the Southeastern parts to western parts of the River Mississippi. His keen followers formed the contemporary Democratic Party. The period between 1830 and 1850 later turned to be referred to as the Jacksonian democracy era.

During the leadership of Jackson and his heir Van Buren, the Democrats opened up in proficiencies of organization and regulation of party that they validated as a way of assuring popular dominance over the patricians. In order to have candidates nominated and platforms adopted Democrats honed a pyramidal structure of state, local, as well as national commissions, conventions, and caucuses. These made sure that organized action and purportedly grass roots' reflected view, although their fronts as a matter of fact were frequently commanded from Washington. The government patronage spoils system that was inaugurated by Andrew Jackson enlivened activity and transfused authority within levels of the party.

Andrew Jackson together with the Democrats redacted their political party as the shape of the will of the people, the common man defender against the

aristocracy of the Whig. This claim's content is still in argument. Following the 1812 War, modifications in the constitution in the states had widened the politics' participatory base through deletion of the traditional property prerequisites for right to vote and through rendering offices of the state as well as presidential voters generally elective. By the time Andrew Jackson was voted in, almost every white man could participate in voting, and the vote had acquired in power. In the year 1812, just 50 percent of the states selected presidential electors by majority vote. By the year 1832, every state took part except South Carolina. Andrew Jackson together with the Democrats profited from and took advantage of these modifications, although in no sense did they start them.

There being a class constituent in Jacksonian parties, establishing Democratic simple farmers, as well as, workers against the bourgeoisie of the Whig, is debated up to date. Once the well-liked Andrew Jackson left, both parties were almost equal in their popular support bases. Elections of the Presidency during the 1840s were, in history, among the closest while Congress party control passed to and fro.

Close contest and almost universal suffrage of the white-male turned campaigns into a mixture of spectator sport as well as participatory street drama. Democrats, as well as Whigs, defended the ordinary man and mobilized the multitude at rallies and barbeques. The two parties invoked common voters with fascinating stump speeches as well as through fashioning candidates into common people's heroes. Whigs replied to the fame of Andrew Jackson, New Orleans hero, with people such as William Henry Harrison, winner of the inspiring log cabin 1840 presidential campaign.

With the two parties going after each vote, rates of turnout coiled up toward 80 per cent of the entitled electorate by the year 1840.

Jackson left a lasting impression upon the presidency as well as the politics of America. In eight years, he blended the unstructured personal followers' coalition who had voted him into the most successful and durable political party of the country, an electoral machine whose regulation and organization would act as an example for all others. Simultaneously, his contentious behavior in office startled opponents to put in order the Whig party. The party of Democrats was Andrew Jackson's baby while the two-party system of the nation was his legacy.

The force for the organization of party by Jackson was goaded by his own troubles with Congress. Different from other notably firm presidents, Andrew Jackson outlined himself, not through enacting a legislative agenda but through baffling one. Within eight years, Congress authorized only one key law, the 1830 Indian Removal Act at his command. Through this period, Jackson blackballed twelve bills, over his six predecessors compounded. Among these was the initial pocket veto in the history of America.

Jackson was an ardent loyalist as well as a blatant partisan. Concerning the union of the nation as indivisible and eternal, he branded override and withdrawal while admonishing policies such as the tariff that furthered sectioned divisiveness. His belligerent policy on Indian removal and his acceptance of cheesier western land prices portrayed his patriotism's anchoring in the southwestern frontier. The powerful personality of Jackson served a key role in his reign.

## **Bibliography**

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