

# Andrew jackson assignment

[History](#)



Andrew Jackson worked to pull apart the Second Bank of the United States. The original Bank of the United States had been introduced in 1791 by Alexander Hamilton as a way of organizing the federal government's finances. This first Bank became invalid in 1811. It was followed by the second Bank, put together by James Madison in 1816 to reduce the economic problems caused by the War of 1812. Both Banks were involved in the growth of the U. S. Economy, but President Jackson did not approve of the concept on ideal grounds.

In President Jackson's opinion, the Bank needed to be abolished because it was unconstitutional. It also concentrated an excessive amount of the nation's financial strength. It exposed the government to control by foreign interests. It put too much control over members of the U. S. Congress. It favored northeastern states over southern and western states. President Jackson's opposition to the Bank was evident as a strong personal dislike. The spoils system was a method of appointing officials to the government of the United States of America based on political connections rather than on impersonal assurance of merit.

President Jackson introduced it as a democratic measure by his understanding of politics and democracy. He considered that popular election gave the winning party a mandate to select officials from its own ranks. The spoils system was closely linked to the new party system which he was instrumental in creating, generally known to scholars as the "second party system." The system was formally ended in 1883. This introduced the concept of a separate government and civil service to American governance.

The government would continue to be formed by the party of the winner of the Presidential election.

President Jackson's veto message counter-claimed the good, plain people against the Bank's privileged stockholders. The next year President Jackson moved the federal government's deposits from the Bank to state-chartered banks, setting off a brief financial panic and causing the Senate to condemn him in 1834. Fearlessly, President Jackson launched a broader assault against all forms of government-granted privilege, especially corporate charters. The discovery of gold on the Cherokee land in Georgia (1828 - 29) set off political efforts to deprive all of the Indians east of the Mississippi River of their property.

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 authorized the U. S. President to negotiate with tribes for land to be handed over and removed to western territories. Many native people were forced from their homes, and most took the Journey to the west under severe force. Around 15, 000 people died of disease on the Journey, which became known as the " Trail of Tears. " Although the Trail of Tears is most closely associated with the Cherokee specifically and the Southeast tribes more generally, perhaps one-third to one-half of the 100, 000 people removed were Northeast Indians. Under President Jackson, the presidency became a more powerful office. HIS presidency was famous for its " spoils system. " He replaced many federal employees with his supporters for government jobs. He was well known for his quick temper. He was known for never tackling a clown. However like earlier presidents, he stoutly believed that the Constitution must be obeyed. Although a Southerner he favored the power of the federal government over

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that of the states. Like most past presidents, he felt that the federal government should have the power over the individual states.