

President Andrew Jackson's Transformative Presidency Transformed the American Political System, by Creating the Democratic Party

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Andrew Jackson utilized a public philosophy of populism, defined by Terry Bimes in her dissertation, “as a mode of rhetorical appeal, one that pits the president and the people against a corrupt special interest”. According to Bimes, the origins of presidential populism originated with Andrew Jackson, were not invented by him, but were “combined with elements of current theories and practices of presidential leadership and governance”. Bimes, in her discussion of how Jackson emphasized the use of populism, stressed that all parts of the government ultimately received their legitimacy from the people and that the government should pursue the common good and prevent those with particular interests from dominating the political process. American politics, I utilize Terry Bimes’ definition of populism, “as a mode of rhetorical appeal, one that pits the president and the people against a corrupt special interest”. A public philosophy has been defined by James W. Ceaser who reviewed the concept that was first used by the journalist Walter Lippman in his book *The Public Philosophy* that was concerned about competing philosophies with liberalism against its adversary, such as Marxism. Political scientists Theodore Lowi and Samuel Beer defined a public philosophy “as a synonym for what social scientists in American politics called ideology”. Lowi and Beer further defined how a public philosophy was a transforming idea that governs public opinion by utilizing Roosevelt’s New Deal to explain an example of a change in public philosophy, in which a federal government is strengthened, replacing the older idea of an inactive government. Further, Lowi described how a public philosophy is a way of understanding the significance of public policies, i.e., New Deal Policies on society. In addition, James W. Ceaser described a public philosophy “as a core set of values embodied in long term opinion that influences public policy over a full era”.

Keywords: public philosophy, populism, periodization, executive power

Introduction

President Andrew Jackson’s presidency through following his 1828 Election described in his inaugural how he intended to govern, as such explaining his initial beliefs according to his public philosophy. Jackson listed how his philosophy would determine his policies regarding the significant issues that had been debated during his campaign: He stated that he

would keep in mind the limitations of executive power, by discharging the functions of my office without transcending its authority. I will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt ... standing armies as dangerous to civil

power, ... I shall not ... enlarge our present establishment ... the bulwark of our defense is the national militia ... to observe toward the Indian Tribes within our limits a just and liberal policy ... on the list of Executive duties ... the task of "reform", which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections ... have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands. (Jackson, 1829)

According to Ceaser (1999), a public philosophy that created Roosevelt's New Deal suggested important assumptions that explain how ideas play a vital role in shaping politics, for example, in the presidency of Andrew Jackson, a public philosophy "while perfectly neutral or scientific, carries along with it some important assumptions. It says ideas play a role in moving or shaping politics, and that these ideas are of a certain kind". As a part of emphasizing the concept of a public philosophy in presidential studies or for analyzing political science questions, he recommended stressing history, as Miroff and Skowronek's (2014) article explained how presidential transformation occurs in "Rethinking presidential studies through historical research: Introduction" and emphasized the significance of using history to analyze presidential research. Miroff and Skowronek (2014) analyzed how historians and political scientists view specific policies or events from different perspectives in analyzing different presidencies. Stephen Skowronek (1997) explained how presidents transform history by analyzing Jackson's reconstruction in creating the Democratic Party.

Andrew Jackson utilized populism to become president. Terri Bimes (1999), in her dissertation "The Contours of Presidential Populism", defined populism as a form of rhetorical appeal, one that pits the president and the people against a corrupt special interest; she described how Andrew Jackson demonstrated populist leadership in his war against the Bank of the United States (BUS), controlled by wealthy Philadelphians, opposed to allowing softer currency bankers to enable Western farmers to obtain financing for purchasing land in the newly opened Western territories. BUS was required by homesteaders to finance new farms. Jackson in his war on BUS enacted policies according to populism. Jackson's populism identified with the common man, urban workers, and farmers who, after the revolution, were moving to the Western territories. Jackson also utilized populism in opposition to elites. Jackson's populism was created by supporting voter's distrust of former President James Monroe's policies and failure to prevent the 1819 economic recession caused by the failure of the monetary system, related to policies by the second Bank of the United States. The 1820s caused sectional discontent that was blamed on the failure of Monroe's presidency to continue Jefferson's policies. Jackson's anti-elitist opposition explained with the opinion of one of Jackson's fellow North Carolinians who identified elites with a "corrupt aristocracy". Another way of understanding what the common man meant by the "corrupt aristocracy" had to do with referring to Alexander Hamilton's distinction between "the rich and well born". As opposed to the "mass" of the people that were identified with dissatisfaction with the federalist government (Schlesinger, 1945, p. 12), the common man identified with Jackson who was believed would agree with their faith in American democracy achieved through the Jeffersonian era (Schlesinger, Israel, & Hansen, 1985). Also, the farmers and pioneers identified with Jackson's success in protecting them on the Western territories against the Indians, while other farmers fought the Indians who resisted losing their lands. Affection for Jackson's identification with settlers formed the basis of populism in creating Jackson's Democratic Party. Andrew Jackson (1829) utilized populism followed policies to present how they would satisfy the people's demands. Jackson's first inaugural prescribed an outline of how Jackson's election intended to restore "American freedom" (Cheatham, 2018, pp. 35-38), described "Jackson's political philosophy", and outlined the elements of the Democratic Party. In creating his new Party, Jackson recognized the tension in the

country over what to do with American Indians, believing that since Congress had not solved what to do about Indians killing settlers, it would indicate that Spain or another nation would need help. Jackson, as a result, emphasized his belief in “states’ rights” but realized that Congress had utilized a partisanship solution in favoring New England states, instead of Western ones in proximity to protecting themselves. However, Jackson stated his commitment to Republican principles of limited government, with his belief in popular sovereignty. Much of what he stated in his philosophy focused on the “corrupt bargain” in the 1824 Election in which Congress, according to the 12th Constitutional Amendment, awarded the presidency to President John Quincy Adams. In addition to Chatham’s analysis of Jackson’s philosophy and administrative intentions, Amos Kiewe’s *Andrew Jackson: A Rhetorical Portrayal of Presidential Leadership* (2019) is a more comprehensive analysis of the Democratic Party. Kiewe (2019) also described Jackson’s 1828 inaugural, as well as how Jackson’s “first annual message to Congress” described the new Party’s public policies. In addition to Cheatham’s and Kiewe’s books, I have included Robert V. Remini’s (1963), as an initial study of the rise of the Democratic Party. I continue following a model in comparing Presidents and by using their inaugurals to explain how a populist public philosophy governed his presidency (Jackson, 1829). Amos Kiewe (2019) analyzed the inaugural following the 1828 Presidential Election. Kiewe, in a chapter on Jackson’s first inaugural, analyzed Andrew Jackson’s path to being elected president in 1828 and also was based on populism. Jackson’s inaugural followed a similar set of presenting how his policies would satisfy what the people desired. Jackson’s first inaugural prescribed an outline of how Jackson’s election was intended to restore “American Freedom. Jackson’s 1828 Election created a transformation of American government” (Jackson, 1829).

President Andrew Jackson, in total control of the three branches of government, transformed the American political system by routing the National Republicans from control over all the branches of government. Winning in the 1828 Presidential Election over John Quincy Adams establishes the first Two-Party system with the Democratic Party for the common man. Stephen Skowronek (1997) labeled Jackson’s reconstruction over Jefferson’s Republicans, the “second reconstruction” of American politics (p. 133). Jackson supported principles of how he would conduct his administration, believing in separation between state and federal government and stressing that laws made by government must adhere to the will of the people by supporting “states’ rights”. Particularly, concerning Indian policies, protecting the frontier was principal concerns throughout his presidency. Jackson’s populism followed populist dissatisfaction with previous administrations, supposedly elitist policies favored administrations, such as Jefferson’s (Kiewe, 2019). In both the 1824 and 1828 Elections, candidates were the same. The Wyoming Letters, written by Tennessee Senators—Jackson, and John H. Eaton, described each of the four candidates competing in the 1824 Presidential Election. Kentucky Senator Henry Clay, having the fourth most votes for the 1824 presidential candidate, traded him to Ambassador and John Quincy Adams to be Secretary of State. Andrew Jackson had the most votes in the election but according to the Twelfth Amendment, the Senate elected Adams. Thereafter, Jackson angrily named Adams’ Presidential Election the “corrupt bargain”. Adams was characterized as being Europeanized, while serving as an Ambassador; Crawford affected in President Monroe’s cabinet member, especially Henry Clay who traded in electoral votes in return for Adams naming him Secretary of State.

The significant purpose of the Wyoming Letters rebuked Senator Clay’s reason for trading his fourth-place electoral votes to Adams. Clay, Jefferson, preferred Adams rather than Jackson, whom he called a “military chieftain” like Napoleon. Most of the “letters” outlined Andrew Jackson’s military and patriotic contributions, such as serving in Revolutionary War combat as well as his decisive victory in New Orleans during the 1812

War. Jackson paralleled his military contributions with George Washington's military success and presidential contributions as the first president (Kiewe, 2019, pp. 31-32).

In addition to the Wyoming Letters, the Swartwout Letter contributed to the 1828 Presidential Election. The letter contained correspondence between Jackson and Samuel Swartwout who had supported his friend in the 1824 Presidential Election. Swartwout wrote Jackson about not reacting to Senator Clay's supporting Adams with his fourth-place electoral votes in return for being offered the Secretary of State cabinet position. In writing *Jackson*, Swartwout wrote Jackson that "*intrigue* and corruption have deprived the people of their president". Both the Wyoming Letters and the Swartwout Letter support the level of populist support for Jackson in both the 1824 and the 1824 Election, which would follow the Republicans' accepted method of having a caucus of republican representatives select their nominee. Since Bradford was favored, it was foregone that he would receive the most votes and become president. But criticism of this process was widespread as partisans of the other candidates preferred a more open and democratic way of selecting the nominee. In the summer, 1824, Bradford suffered a stroke, but despite his tenuous health, he continued his candidacy; the Caucus met in February 1824 and Crawford, as expected, gained the majority.

On October 8, 1824, voting ended with both popular and electoral votes spread across four strong presidential candidates. Adams and Jackson both led the others, with Jackson winning 90 electoral votes and Adams 84. Far behind, Crawford and Clay won 41 and 37, respectively. The 1824 Election was then decided by Henry Clay using his electoral majority to support John Quincy Adams for president. The result of 1824 Election meant that the election would be decided when tied, according to the Twelfth Amendment in the House of Representatives, the same way that President Jefferson was elected (Cooper, 2017). Sean Wilentz described the outcome of the 1824 Election as the "corrupt bargain" where Jackson lost the election despite winning both the popular and electoral vote. Sean Wilentz (2015) described the caucus system of selecting presidents in the 1824 Election as controversial and denounced as a "quasi-aristocratic anachronism" (p. 45). Also, Richard Hofstadter (1967) commented that "King Caucus", as a way of choosing presidents between 1816-1820, "were remote from the popular will" (p. 65). The outcome of the 1824 Election, despite the Constitution being followed to the letter was, according to Wilentz (2015), one of the greatest blunders in American political history, as "the appearance of wrongdoing can be as costly as actual wrongdoing-Clay and Adams flew in the face of becoming the majoritarian, democratic imperative of American politics" (p. 48).

The results of the 1824 Election enhanced Jackson's winning the 1828 Presidential Election and more importantly provided Jackson with the cornerstone of his legacy that "privileged political insiders" should not triumph over the people's voice (p. 49). Following his 1824 defeat, Jackson resigned as Tennessee Senator and the legislature named Jackson as its 1828 presidential nominee to defeat President Adams in the 1828 Election. Reasons for Jackson's victory varied, including perceived corruption in the Adams administration, as well as disappointment with social, and declining economic conditions, resulting from the failure of President Adams to solve the problems associated with Clay's American System. Disappointed Jacksonian partisans voted for the "hero", instead of Adams identified with the "corrupt bargain".

The popular and electoral college results also help to explain President Jackson's victory as follows: sectional voting over plantation states with reducing tariffs, favored by industrial sections and Western states, such as Kentucky needing Internal improvements and Middle States (Pennsylvanian Germans). Voters in general also supported Jackson for his support of the Union and Constitution; Weston (1974) explained in

detail too that “over representation of slaves by the three fifths clause” was not the reason for Jackson’s victory (pp. 10; 190).

Policies that Jackson created during his administration defined his public philosophy. The 1820s was a decade of discontent, created by the 1819 recession and failure of Henry Clay’s American system that failed to provide satisfactory solutions to problems for each of the three sections of the country. In the South, Plantation owners claimed that higher tariffs requested by northern industrialists had reduced profits on their cotton. Also, industrialists objected to their labor migrating to the Western states and territories to invest in land. The American system created a betrayal of Jefferson’s public philosophy of equal rights in favor of special benefits for a single class (Wilentz, 2015).

President Andrew Jackson’s public philosophy transformed American history by creating the Democratic Party. Significant historical references by Andrew M. Schlesinger, Jr. explained how President Andrew Jackson transformed American history. Bruce Miroff and Stephen Skowronek (2014) demonstrated the importance of, “One of the central themes of the historical turn in presidential studies is the role of presidents in the periodic transformations of American government” (p. 3). While not agreeing that presidents can be transformational, he explained how

A common premise underlying the widespread emphasis on political leadership as the wellspring of change is that some leaders have the capability to transform policy by reshaping the influences on it ... “transformational” leadership is the holy grail of leadership studies. (Edwards III, 2009, p. 8)

President Jackson created a public philosophy against the background of the slavery and nullification issues as he addressed voters for the presidency. In the 1824 Election, three of President James Monroe campaigned to replace the third Virginian president. For this election, sectionalism replaced the “era of good feelings”. Andrew Jackson, the hero of the battle of New Orleans, was nominated by the Tennessee legislature to represent the growing number of settlers. I am impressed by how presidential scholars, such as George Edwards explain how presidents, such as Andrew Jackson or Franklin Roosevelt follow the thesis of Neustadt’s periodization thinking in explaining the mysticism of presidential transformation, or for that matter the significance of an article demonstrating how president Jackson replicated Neustadt’s lied motif of leadership.

Remini (1963) explained how the 1828 Election proved to be about restructuring the National Party. Sean Wilentz described how Jackson created his public philosophy by explaining Jackson’s impact on presidential scholarship and wrote that the widespread judgment was Jackson lacked a guiding political philosophy, motivated chiefly by his passions and prejudices, is as mistaken about the realities of the American presidency. Wilentz (2015) described how Jackson’s political philosophy developed “... in a series of pragmatic decisions and actions grounded in a few fundamental and unyielding principles ... the essential ideas of what became known as Jacksonian Democracy in piecemeal fashion throughout his presidency” (p. 53).

Jackson’s public philosophy was created through policy decisions, such as his reasons for attacking and ending the National Bank (BUS). Jacksonian Democracy is manifested by his opinions about who should govern, stating clearly that the people had the power to determine how the banks should be governed. He was clear that government should be freed from the encroachments of powerful business interests, such as Nickolas Biddle who failed to provide a sound currency. According to Wilentz, BUS, managed by Biddle, participated in the “corrupt bargain” in funding Adams presidential campaign. Jackson’s public philosophy is clearly indicated by his decision to end private control of public policy, as facilitating investing in newly opened public lands.

According to Jackson, who were the people? Jackson believed the people were the lower classes, the laboring members as opposed to powerful business individuals. Jackson also expanded on decisions by the people, the working class. In Biddle's eyes, the bank was not accountable to the people any more than was the government. Biddle followed Alexander Hamilton's belief that "a bank is not a mere matter of private property, but a political machine of the greatest importance to the state" (Schlesinger, 1945, p. 76). In attacking Biddle and the Bank of the United States, Jackson expressed the driving force of Jacksonian democracy, followed ridding the country from the old aristocracy. Progressive reform involved making and receiving civil rights or electoral status. Still, according to current opinion, Jackson excluded native Americans and women from representation. Jackson's definition of democratic government followed the 19th century democratic definition—who should be represented. Jackson's public philosophy created a new form of democracy, designed to remove all obstacles to the people having power, necessitated preventing state's rights from interfering with the right of the people to govern themselves. Jackson's opposition to preventing interference with the rights of the people was led by contemporaries such as Martin Van Buren of New York.

Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina challenged Jacksonian democracy's various policy decisions, including tariff policy and slavery. Jackson's antagonisms with Calhoun began earlier by questioning whether Jackson acted unconstitutionally, created an international crime in declaring war against Spain, by attacking the Seminoles in Spanish territories. Also, in addition to Jackson's aggressive actions against the Seminoles, he also became antagonistic with Henry Clay, speaker of the House during President John Quincy Adams' presidency. Clay, a future member of the Whig Party, had criticized Jackson's executive expansion in many of the policies in vetoing the second bank, as excessive executive expansion that formed Jackson's public philosophy and campaigned to be president against Jackson in 1824, and 1828.

Jackson's public philosophy was described in his inaugural, defining the task of reform "included correcting those abuses that had placed power 'in unfaithful and incompetent hands'" (Wilentz, 2015, p. 55). His inaugural outlined the necessary reforms that constitutionally respected sovereign powers of the states and placed limitations on executive power. These reforms reversed the overall facts of his previous attack on the states limiting federal power. The highlight of Jackson's reform policies included rotation in office for all bureaucratic offices, ensuring democracy by preventing equal access to office. Rotation office reform exemplified Jackson, initially purging several Treasury Department office holders that were removed because of alleged corruption through embezzlement. He said, "... we my friends ... labor night and day and will continue to do so, until we destroy the rats, who have been plundering the Treasury" (p. 56). Unlike Jefferson's, Jackson's rotation in office reform was not intended to simply get rid of the federalists. Rather, Jackson's rotation in office reform followed his philosophy of simply creating a more democratic government. But rotation in office initiated increased partisanship through rewarding patronage with government jobs. Jackson's rotation in office reform included replacing higher level office holders but in general included rotation of post masterships, federal marshals, customs officials, and others in the civil service. Hofstadter (1976) summarized the reforms which defined Jacksonian democracy as "militant Nationalism and equal access to office" (p. 69).

Jackson's administration at the cabinet level and the vice presidency was affected by the "Eaton Affair". Senator Eaton, Jackson's close friend, from Tennessee had married Margaret Timberlake, a widowed Irish immigrant, whose moral reputation was disparaged by Vice President Calhoun's wife and other cabinet member's wives. Since the cabinet members were all part of the southern continent allies with Calhoun, this resulted in Jackson attacking Calhoun and replacing those cabinet members associated with the "Eaton Affair".

Snobbery was also linked to Clay's relationship with Adams during the 1824 Election. Of course, the effect of the "Eaton Affair" was to further blame Clay and Adams for preventing Jackson's election. But snobbery of Margaret Eaton, Calhoun's wife and other southern ladies supported Jackson's public philosophy of favoring commoners over aristocratic elites. On a more personal level, the snubbing of Margaret Eaton evidenced the slights against Rachel Jackson, by questioning whether Rachel prior to her marriage had been legally divorced. Politically, implicating both Calhoun and with snobbery further strengthened the ascent of Jacksonian Democracy. In 1824, Congress led by Henry Clay passed a protective tariff to benefit cotton produced by the plantations in South Carolina.

Initially, Calhoun believed that Jackson who as a plantation and slave owner would agree with slave state; tariff was increased in 1828, and immediately named the "tariff of abominations", caused Calhoun to emphasize states' rights over federal power and nationalism to which he once favored. With high prices, southern slave owners would earn higher profits by purchasing European manufactured goods as well from other industrial markets. As such, federal spending from increased tariff revenue paid for internal improvements desired by settlers in Western states, according to Henry Clay's National plan benefitting all sections. To support the doctrine of states' rights, Calhoun drafted "The South Carolina Exposition and Protest" that argued against the federal constitution allowing Congress to create laws in opposition to the states. He argued that governments should have the rights to "limit and restrain within proper bounds the power of the majority" (Wilentz, 2015, p. 93). As a result of Calhoun's nullification dispatch, Jackson improved his philosophy of strengthening federal government as well as consolidating his administration's majority over Clay's National Republicans. Jackson's fundamental belief in the power of federal government over states' rights was contrary to President Jefferson's public philosophy. Jackson's rise created a "new turn in the development of American political institutions" (Hofstadter, 1976, p. 64).

At the same time, as Jackson's conflict with Calhoun's nullification conflict, Indian removal in Georgia reiterated his inaugural explaining his philosophy of defining whom he included in defining the people in his vision of democracy. Gold had been discovered in territories reserved for the Cherokees. In proximity with American settlers, the Cherokee nation had developed similar civilizing characteristics of their neighbors. In New England, English colonists, for hundreds of years, followed the puritan belief that it was their Christian obligation to develop land according to God's wishes and pushed the Indians into the interior. In the face of settlers' claims on native lands, the Cherokees demanded full sovereignty. Jackson disagreed, stating that it was unconstitutional, on the basis that "no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state" (Wilentz, 2015, p. 69). Jackson had in inaugural stated that Indians like women and slaves lacked citizenship rights. Indian removal reinforced the larger legacy of Jacksonian Democracy, agreeing that Indians were inferior to whites. The removal of the Cherokees led to eight thousand transmitted to the Oklahoma territories, forever known as "the Trail of Tears".

The internal improvements issue over the "Maysville Road Bill" occurred at the same time as his executive order to remove the Cherokees. Internal improvements followed Clay's American System, the National Republican's policy to gain partisan support from the three sections, including the West, East, and South. Internal improvements rewarded frontiersmen who had moved to the newly settled Western states. A proposed road from Maysville Kentucky to Lexington was hoped to provide a section of the "National Road" through Pennsylvania that would provide transportation to states in the historical Northwest territories. Jackson vetoed the Maysville Bill as the proponents failed to demonstrate that the project involved the national rather

than local. Jackson's advisor, Van Buren drafted the letter refusing to use federal funding on improvements, adhering to his inaugural "to the limitations as well as the extent of Executive power" (p. 73). Further, Van Buren wrote that the Bill would encourage a "breakneck scramble among local interests to secure federal funds and lead to congressional logrolling". In addition, Jackson reiterated his opposition to both Adams and Clay's "expansive nationalism" of his Jackson's war with the National Bank and his 1832 veto message ending the bank explains Jackson's public philosophy. Richard Hofstadter described Jackson's antagonism with the national bank in "Andrew Jackson and the rise of liberal capitalism". In his narrative of the rise of Jacksonian Democracy, Hofstadter (1967) paralleled Jackson with President F. D. Roosevelt's New Deal's "struggles of large sections of the community against a business elite and its allies" (p. 72). Jacksonians allied with settlers moving Westward and starting businesses with need of capital. Also, the Jacksonians' small capitalists wanted to remove restrictions that a "few monied capitalists" who ran the national banks placed on their ambitions. These ambitious farmers were becoming more interested in land speculation rather than earning income from their crops. To invest in acquiring land required loans, but Nicolas Biddle, a Philadelphia banker, appointed in 1823, by President James Monroe, disagreed with loaning to land investors. Jackson in addition was angered with Biddle's funding John Quincy Adams to become president in the 1824 Election.

Jackson's 1832 reelection campaign highlighted the president's animosities with Biddle as a personal clash. Biddle's arrogance and his apparent disdain for Jackson's allies and supporters made the bank and officers as unelected and unregulated intolerable in a democratic republic (Wilentz, 2015). In opposing re-chartering, Jackson also addressed the constitutional issue that the Supreme Court decision, *McCulloch v. Maryland* was not conclusive to denying presidential power (Wilentz, 2005). Justice Marshall's decision agreed that BUS was constitutional and did not usurp the States' powers and upheld its constitutionality. But Jackson asserted that the *McCulloch* exceeded powers granted to federal government, particularly executive. Jackson's rebuttal of *McCulloch* "countered that the executive had the duty as well as the authority to uphold the constitution however he saw fit" (Wilentz, 2015, p. 78).

Jackson's veto message of BUS stated Jackson's public philosophy:

Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and fruits of superior industry, economy, and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law; but when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers—who have neither the time or the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government. (p. 82)

Jackson's 1832 Veto Message was described by Biddle as "a manifesto of anarchy, such as Marat and Robespierre might have issued to the mob" (Wilentz, 2015, p. 78). The Veto Message was a community associated statement with Justice Roger B. Taney, the Chief Justice who issued the Supreme Court "fugitive slave law". Biddle's reaction suggested that Jackson was influenced by French Revolution radicalism believing the masses influenced the attack on the privately-owned bank. Further conservative reaction followed with the ongoing presidential reelection campaign, but with the voters agreeing with Jackson. The National Republican candidate, Clay, a member of the new Whig Party believed the "Veto" was an obvious electioneering strategy. Senator Daniel Webster also opposed the "Veto" as characteristic of Jackson's executive overreach. The Jacksonians believed New England conservatives still harbored Federalist Party opposition to Jacksonian Democracy after the 1832 Election. However, Jackson's 1832 Election, affirmed that the electorate

overwhelmingly favored Jackson's "Veto" of BUS. Vice President Van Buren, nominated at the Democratic Convention in Maryland, replaced Calhoun, which marked another victory for the Jacksonians? However, despite winning the election, the Democrats failed to exceed their lead in the Senate, and their plurality in the House. Too, Adams' Republican Party slipped seven per cent in the Electoral College, while the Democrats gained 219 votes. Now elected to his second term, Jackson completed his war with director Nicholas Biddle by removing federal funds, from BUS. Definition of Populist Senators Henry Clay and Daniel Webster formed the Whig Party, opposing Jackson's Veto of the Second Bank of the United States, as an overreach of executive powers. Indirectly, the Whig Party also included Massachusetts Senator Daniel Webster. Reelected, Jackson's attack on BUS by Dispersing Federal Bank deposits to favored state banks caused members of Jacksonian Democrats to object. To counter cabinet member Treasury Biddle's opposition to withdrawing federal deposits, Jackson's ally in the House, James Polk, passed a bill ruling that funds in BUS were unsafe, and should be pulled out. Biddle then instructed all BUS directors to restrict credit causing a severe financial panic.

The Whig Party called for impeaching or censuring Jackson for exceeding his executive powers, initially for the Bank Veto based on his unconstitutional interpretation of the McCullough decision. Jackson's removal of federal bank deposits clarified the Whig protest that Jackson is removing funds to be placing several preferred state banks clarified the essentials of the Whig protests of Jackson's usurping legislative powers to exceed executive power. The Whigs accused Jackson on three separate counts of executive overreach against Congress in removing deposits from BUS. One, Jackson's terminating the Secretary of the Treasury was unconstitutional according to the Constitution, as the president appoints cabinet officials while Congress approves them. The Whigs led by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John Calhoun resented Jacksonians and President Jackson's veto message as an overreach of executive power (Stokes, 1976). Clay argued that the executive department had usurped the powers of the legislative branch of the government. Stokes described why Whig leaders, Senators Daniel Webster and Henry Clay objected vehemently to President Jackson's veto, 1832, of rechartering the Bank of the United States. The Whigs primarily opposed the withdrawal of funds to be placed in various "pocket banks". John Calhoun, who had been Jackson's Vice President, but after the Eaton affair he was ineffectual as vice president. Too, he joined Clay and Webster and Whig Party against Jackson. The nullification issue over Tariffs caused Calhoun to write the South Carolina Exposition and Protested whether the Constitution as merely a compact of separate and sovereign nations. With Calhoun allied with the Whig Party, Jackson's "Democracy Party" solidified the meaning of Jacksonian Democracy "that the majority is to govern" (p. 82).

Conclusions

Andrew Jackson utilized populism to rise to power and help the common man Andrew Jackson's populism advocated helping the common man against a "corrupt aristocracy" and restore the American democracy of Jeffersonian democracy that Jackson himself had known from his youth in Carolina. Similarly, both Trump and Jackson restructured their national parties. Jackson would restore Jefferson's Republican Party to increase suffrage and give the people more control over the nomination of the president in the 1824 Election by ending "king caucus" and "legislative election"; according to the Eighteenth Amendment, nominating presidential candidate Jackson created a new Democratic Party through his bank war to restore democracy to the people relationships adhered. To answer the question of leadership, I refer to Richard Neustadt's (1991) to compare president's leadership by rating them by their "power to influence". Presidents are not the government, they are

individuals. Leadership to influence “initiatives in economics”, such as ending a depression as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in the New Deal. Leadership creates or influences legislation in solving problems, such as what President Roosevelt needed to end or create solutions to end the Depression. President Jackson’s leadership in solving economic depression following the War of 1812 represented Jackson’s leadership. Also, Jackson utilized leadership in vetoing the bill to create the second bank of the United States exemplifying Populism in placing the bank to be directed by the people. Jackson solved the currency problem by moving to use hard money rather than currency created through the bank. Neustadt measured the test of leadership by demonstrating how to rate presidents through periodization; we come to a president’s legacy, what happens after he leaves office. Skowronek (1997) refined Neustadt’s Periodization Theory to explain the difference between leadership between modern and past presidents: Having to do with the exercise of power. This is Jackson’s use of leadership. However, Skowronek does not discard Periodization Theory in comparing Jackson and Adams. Skowronek in comparing a weak president like Adams with one such as Jefferson validates Periodization Theory. Skowronek suggests it is possible to separate the strong leaders from the incompetent through comparing their grasp of their skill in using politics. Here Jackson rates highly with Adams simply by following the success of the presidents who followed Jackson: James Polk (territorial expansion following the war with Mexico, but not so much with Presidents Franklin Pierce or James Buchanan, with President Trump’s transformation of the Republican Party). It would be unclear of what will follow.

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