

Southeastern Indians – Suggested Websites

General

Age of Jackson: Document Collection

- <http://www.historydoctor.net/Advanced%20Placement%20United%20States%20History/Andrew%20Jackson%20Lead%20Page.htm>

Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/alife/>

Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency: Document and Image Collection

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/primaryresources.html>

Specific

Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History & Culture: Content Summary

- <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/I/IN018.html>

PBS Jackson Documentary: Chief John Ross: Background & Documents

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/webquest2task.html#ross>

Cherokee Nation: Content Summary & Historical Documents

- <http://www.cherokee.org/AboutTheNation/History/TrailOfTears/Default.aspx>

Digital Library of Georgia: Southeastern Indians Content Summary

- http://dbs.galib.uga.edu/cgi-bin/ultimate.cgi?dbs=dlghelp&userid=galileo&action=retrieve&id=zlna_history&server=neptune3.galib.uga.edu&port=80&sessionid=7f000001

Digital Library of Georgia: Southeast Indian Document Collection:

- <http://neptune3.galib.uga.edu/ssp/cgi-bin/ftaccess.cgi?location=fhtml/natamer/browse.html&ls=fhtml/natamer/browse.html&sessionid=7f000001>

Trail of Tears Association: Content & Map Images:

- <http://www.nationaltota.org/chapters/sites.asp?id=1>

Alabama Archives: Creek War in Alabama Documents & Content Summary

- <http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/creekwar/creek.html>

Trail of Tears Painting by Lindneux:

- <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4h1567.html>

PBS Documentary: Indian Removal Theme: Background & Documents

- http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/themes/indian_removal.html

PBS Documentary: Legacy of Indian Removal: Background & Documents

- http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/features/legacy_removal.html

Old Sturbridge Village: Historical Documents

- http://www.osv.org/school/lesson_plans/ShowLessons.php?UnitID=&LessonID=40&PageID=P

Thomas Legion: Removal and Trail of Tears: Maps

- http://thomaslegion.net/indian_removal_and_trail_of_tears.html

Businessmen – Suggested Websites

General

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Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency

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Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency: Document and Image Collection

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/primaryresources.html>

Specific

PBS Documentary: Jackson & Corporations

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/themes/corporations.html>

PBS Documentary: Jackson's Domestic Policy (scroll down for section on Bank Crisis)

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/domesticpolicy.html>

PBS Documentary: Nicholas Biddle's Perspective: Background & Historical Documents

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/webquest2task.html#biddle>

University of Houston's Digital History: Content Summary

- http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/article_display.cfm?HHID=640

Wikipedia: The Bank War (note reference links at bottom of page)

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_War

NEH: Historian Daniel Feller on "King Andrew & the Bank"

- <http://www.neh.gov/news/humanities/2008-01/kingandrewandthebank.html>

University of Groningen (Netherlands) on Bank War

- <http://www.let.rug.nl/usa/E/bankwar/bankwarxx.htm>

Anti-Slavery Coalition – Suggested Websites

General

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- <http://www.historydoctor.net/Advanced%20Placement%20United%20States%20History/Andrew%20Jackson%20Lead%20Page.htm>

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- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/alife/>

Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency: Document and Image Collection

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/primaryresources.html>

Specific

University of Virginia Image Gallery: Images & Documents

- <http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/abolitn/abgall.html>

University of Virginia Abolitionism - Main Page: Background & Documents

- <http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/abolitn/abhp.html>

Library of Congress: Abolition Resource Guide

- <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african/afam005.html>

Cornell University: “Abolitionism in America”

- <http://rmc.library.cornell.edu/abolitionism/index.htm>

Indiana University: American Abolitionist Project

- <http://americanabolitionist.liberalarts.iupui.edu/>

Massachusetts Historical Society: Images of the Antislavery Movement in Massachusetts

- <http://www.masshist.org/online/abolition.cfm>

History Channel: Abolitionist Movement (including 4 related photo galleries)

- <http://www.history.com/topics/abolitionist-movement>
- <http://www.history.com/topics/abolitionist-movement/photos>

Black Abolitionist Archive: Speech Archive

- http://research.udmercy.edu/find/special_collections/digital/baa/

PBS Documentary: Abolitionists & sub-page on Frederick Douglass: Documents

- <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/index.html>
- <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p1539.html>

Women's Rights Advocates – Suggested Websites

General

Age of Jackson: Document Collection

- <http://www.historydoctor.net/Advanced%20Placement%20United%20States%20History/Andrew%20Jackson%20Lead%20Page.htm>

Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/alife/>

Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency: Document and Image Collection

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/primaryresources.html>

Specific

National Women's History Museum: Background & Documents

- <http://www.nwhm.org/online-exhibits/rightsforwomen/index.html>
- <http://www.nwhm.org/online-exhibits/reform/index.html>
- <http://www.nwhm.org/online-exhibits/>

History Channel: Background & Images

- <http://www.history.com/topics/the-fight-for-womens-suffrage>
- <http://www.history.com/topics/the-fight-for-womens-suffrage/photos#suffrage-and-the-women-behind-it>

University of Virginia: Women's Rights Movement

- <http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/abolitn/wmhp.html>

Library of Congress: American Memory: Women's Suffrage Timeline

- <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/naw/nawstime.html>

National Park Service: Seneca Falls

- <http://www.nps.gov/wori/historyculture/the-first-womens-rights-convention.htm>

Spartacus: Elizabeth Cady Stanton Overview

- <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAWstanton.htm>

PBS Jackson Documentary: The Power of Women (including Eaton Affair)

- http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/themes/power_women.html

Yeoman Farmer – Suggested Websites

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Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/alife/>

Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency: Document and Image Collection

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/primaryresources.html>

Specific (w/Summaries)

PBS Jackson Documentary: White Southern Farmer

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/webquest2task.html#farmer>

“Many Americans judged the American System by its impact on their local interests. Jackson had supported it on national grounds, as a means to build the country's strength and secure its economic independence... But the unseemly scramble in Congress for favors and subsidies and the rising sectional acrimony over the tariff during the Adams presidency turned Jackson against the System. As a nationalist, he deplored sectional wrangling that threatened disunion, and he came to see protective tariffs and transportation subsidies as vehicles for corruption and for the advancement of special privilege.” Many small farmers likely supported the American System because it would improve their ability to get crops to market.

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/domesticpolicy.html>

“The best security against the demoralization of society is the constant and profitable employment of its members. The greatest danger to public liberty is from idleness and vice. If manufactures form cities, so does commerce. And the disorders and violence which proceed from the contagion of the passions are as frequent in one description of those communities as in the other. There is no doubt but that the yeomanry of a country is the safest depository of public liberty. In all time to come, and under any probable direction of the labor of our population, the agricultural class must be much the most numerous and powerful, and will ever retain, as it ought to retain, a preponderating influence in our councils. The extent and the fertility of our lands constitute an adequate security against an excess in manufactures, and also against oppression, on the part of capitalists, towards the laboring portions of the community.” – Henry Clay in House of Representatives (1824)

- http://oll.libertyfund.org/?option=com_staticxt&staticfile=show.php%3Ftitle=294&chapter=35075&layout=html&Itemid=27

“A surge of democratic fervor swept the country in the 1820s and 1830s. To open up the legal profession, many states dropped formal training requirements to practice law. Some states also abolished training and licensing requirements for doctors. In New York State, between 1839 and 1843, tenant farmers tarred and feathered sheriffs and agitated for a new state constitution. In Rhode Island, insurgents tried to capture the state arsenal in order to force the state to abolish voting restrictions.”

- <http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/modules/jacksonian/index.cfm>

“The pride that the country felt in recognizing that they now had the will and the ability to defeat any army that would challenge its independence made Jackson a hero for the rest of his life. The American people recognized that although Jackson's qualifications to be President were limited, in that his education and record of public service could not compare with the earlier Presidents, they saw in this man an individual who was an orphan, poor, and yet talented, who through his own abilities, raised himself to the highest office in the land. He personified what the American Dream is all about. That it is not class, or money, or bloodlines, that is rewarded in this country. But rather the ability of each individual to achieve something worthwhile in life.” - Professor Robert Remini, Andrew Jackson Historian

- <http://www.beyondbooks.com/chat/1999/reminiarchive.asp>

“In [Jackson's] view, the president was the only government official elected by all the people, unlike senators and representatives who were elected by state legislatures and individual voter constituencies, and this bestowed a heavy responsibility—to serve the good of all the people—and significant power on the presidency.”

- http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/themes/reinventing_presidency.html

A memorial from the Cherokee Nation reads, "We are overwhelmed; our hearts are sickened; our utterance is paralyzed, when we reflect on the condition in which we are placed by the audacious practices of unprincipled men..." In the case of *Worcester v. Georgia*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Native Americans: "The Cherokee nation...is a distinct community, occupying its own territory, with boundaries accurately described, in which the laws of Georgia can have no force... The whole intercourse between the United States and this nation, is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the government of the United States." Jackson did not enforce the decision. According to historian Kathryn Braund, "In order to keep expanding the cotton and slave economy, Americans needed Indian land." The typical Yeoman farmer likely supported the removal of Indians and Jackson's decision not to enforce the court's decision.

- http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/themes/indian_removal.html

Southern Planter Elite – Suggested Websites

General

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Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/alife/>

Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency: Document and Image Collection

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/primaryresources.html>

Specific (w/Summaries)

President Andrew Jackson was a slaveholder. As a military commander, he had helped to expand the borders of the United States, and slavery. The Treaty of Fort Jackson, which ended the Creek War of 1813-1814, ceded 23 million acres of land in Alabama and Georgia to the US government. Southern planters likely supported expansion, including the extension of slave labor into former Indian lands. In 1816, Jackson ordered an attack in Spanish Florida, which was referred to by Americans as the “Negro Fort.” Many “Black Seminoles,” enslaved persons who had run away, joined with the local Native Americans to hold the fort. Under Jackson’s leadership, the fort was destroyed and Jackson went on to take possession of Spanish Florida. Again, southern planters likely supported this action. Jackson was not born into the class of “elite planters,” those who owned large plantations and many slaves. Instead, he became a slave owner and trader later in life after establishing himself as a “self-made man.” His plantation was known as The Hermitage.

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/alife/candidate.html>
- http://www.qwiki.com/q/#!/Battle_of_Negro_Fort
- <http://www.thehermitage.com/mansion-grounds/farm/slavery>

South Carolinians became deeply concerned about slavery's future. By using the “Tariff of Abominations” as a focus of their grievances, South Carolina found an ideal way to debate the question of state sovereignty without debating the morality of slavery. The tariff crisis became the basis for the nullification debate that came in 1832. The inaugural address of Governor Robert Y. Hayne (1791-1839), presents South Carolina’s (and likely many southern planters’ views) of the emerging nullification crisis.

Jackson: "The Tariff, it is now known, was a mere pretext...the Tariff was only the pretext, and Disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the Negro or Slavery question"

- http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/documents/documents_p2.cfm?doc=63
- <http://www.adena.com/adena/usa/cw/cw267.htm>

“Like most Southerners, Andrew Jackson accepted slavery unquestionably despite the obvious moral dilemmas it poses to us today... Throughout Andrew Jackson's military and political career, he sought to expand the American Southern frontier, eventually eliminating British, Spanish, and Native Americans in the area. These feats propelled him to national prominence and opened up huge tracks of land to grateful white Americans who mostly turned these lands into slave-based cotton plantations... Wealth accumulation was tied to slavery... Jackson practiced and defended what had been the accustomed way for white men to make money for 200 years.” —John Larson, historian

- http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/themes/what_does_america_owe_its_slaves.html

Jackson supported the Union, and during the Nullification Crisis, he said, “Disunion by armed force is treason. Are you ready to incur its guilt?” Digital History at the University of Houston says, “The rise of Jacksonian Democracy and the decline of established churches weakened the elite’s public influence. The disenthralled upper class found a home among Whigs and resumed influencing society and politics.” In the Election 1832, after what South Carolina called “The Tariff of Abominations,” Jackson lost that state, but won almost every other, except for was then considered the western state Kentucky, home to his opponent, Henry Clay. Jackson supported slavery, but not South Carolina’s claim of secession and therefore likely lost many southern planter votes.

- http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/alife/defender_union.html
- <http://www.northcarolinahistory.org/commentary/63/entry>

“[Federal subsidies for transportation projects] were widely hated in much of the South, where they were regarded as devices to siphon wealth from cotton planters to northern manufacturers.”

“The four years of the John Quincy Adams administration constituted one long, acrimonious, and in the end, one-sided presidential campaign. Determined not to be paralyzed by his status as a minority President, Adams overreached with controversial policy initiatives. He threw his support behind the "American System," Henry Clay's program of congressional aid to economic development through transportation subsidies and protective tariffs. Adams's activism backfired as Jackson and his publicists mounted a cry to clean out the corruptionists and restore purity and economy in government.”

- <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/edu/domesticpolicy.html>

Electoral Maps of Elections showing regions of support in 1828 and 1832

- <http://www.presidentelect.org/e1828.html>
- <http://www.presidentelect.org/e1832.html>