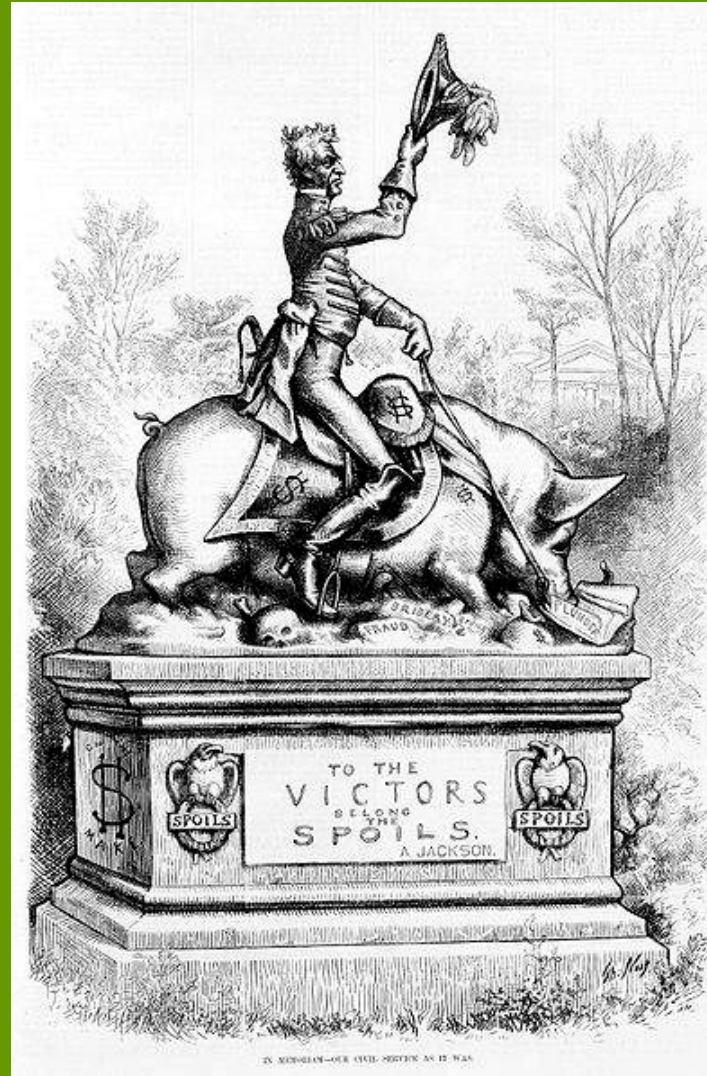
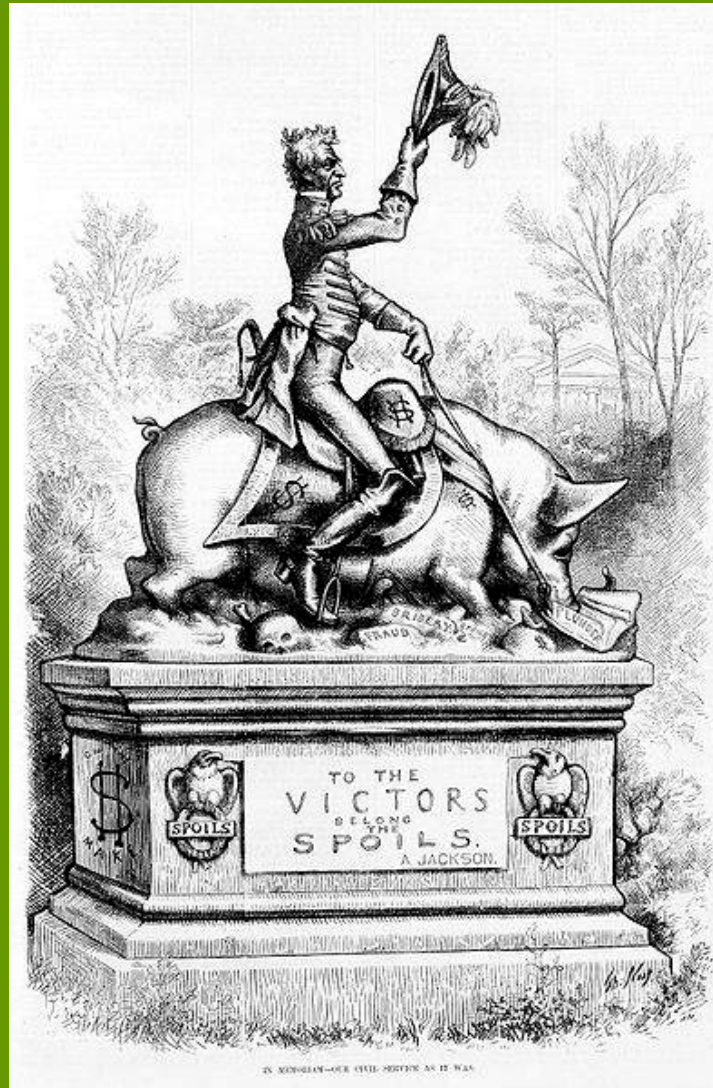


LEQ: What was the name given to handing out political jobs to one's supporters?



A cartoon by Thomas Nast (1840-1902) for *Harper's Weekly's* April 28, 1877 edition. Andrew Jackson is riding a pig which is above the words "Fraud," "Bribery," and "Spoils." This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

LEQ: What was the name given to handing out political jobs to one's supporters?
Spoils System



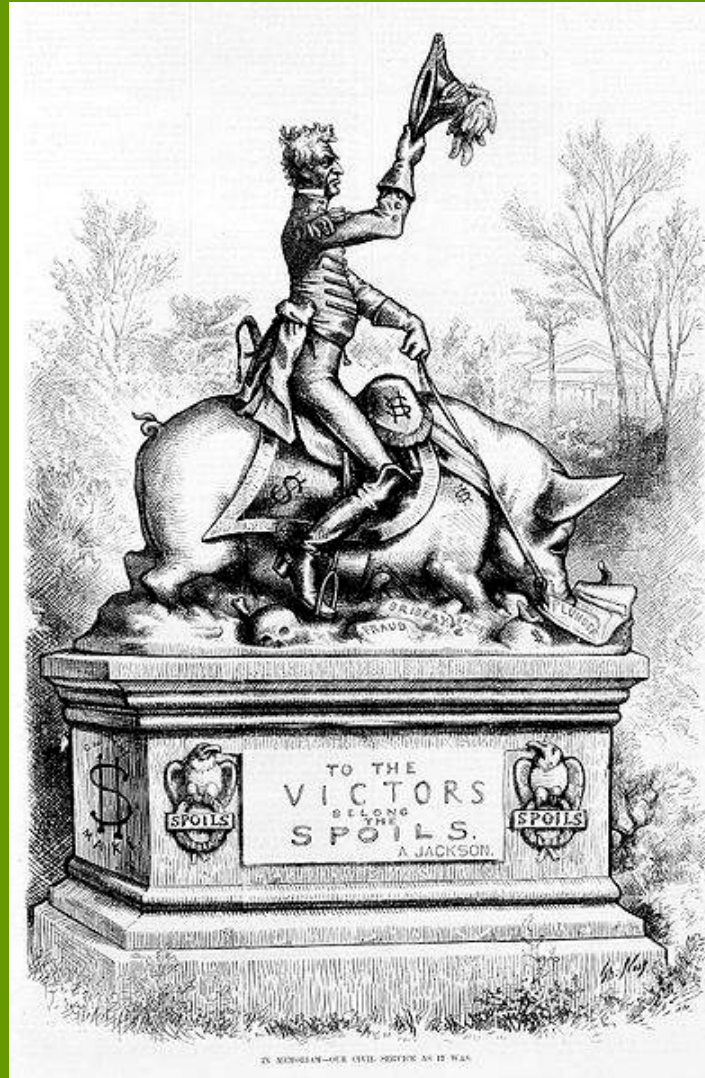
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The Age of Jackson Begins



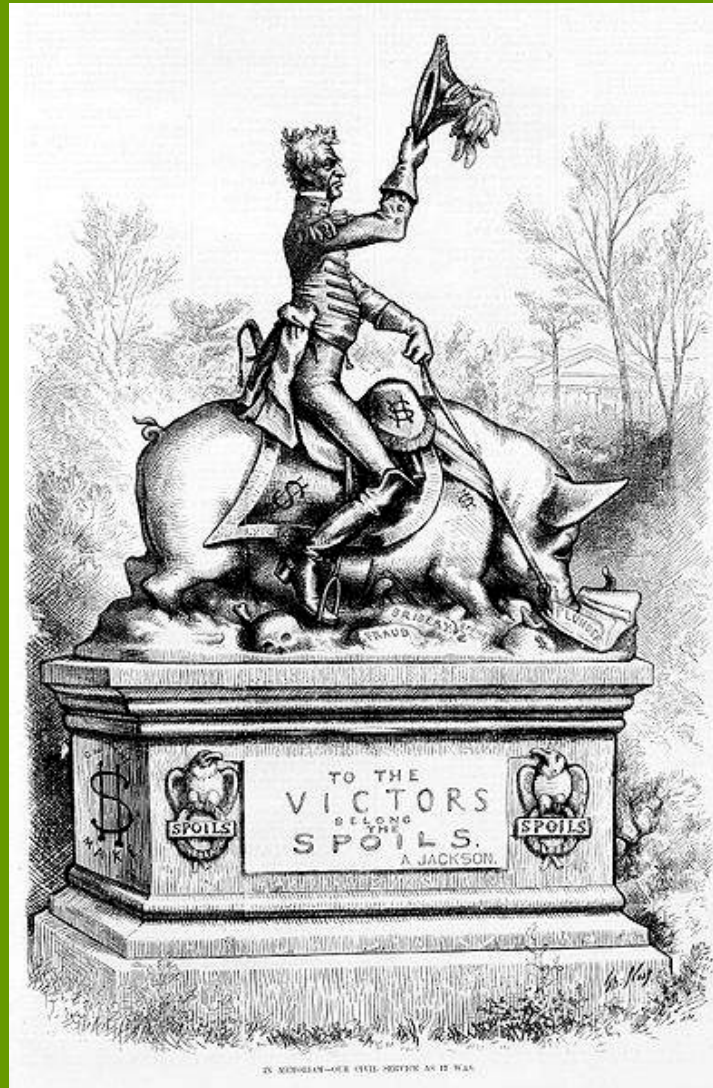
This image shows the South Lawn of the White House at the time of Andrew Jackson's presidency. This steel engraving was created for Captain Andrews and Company. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

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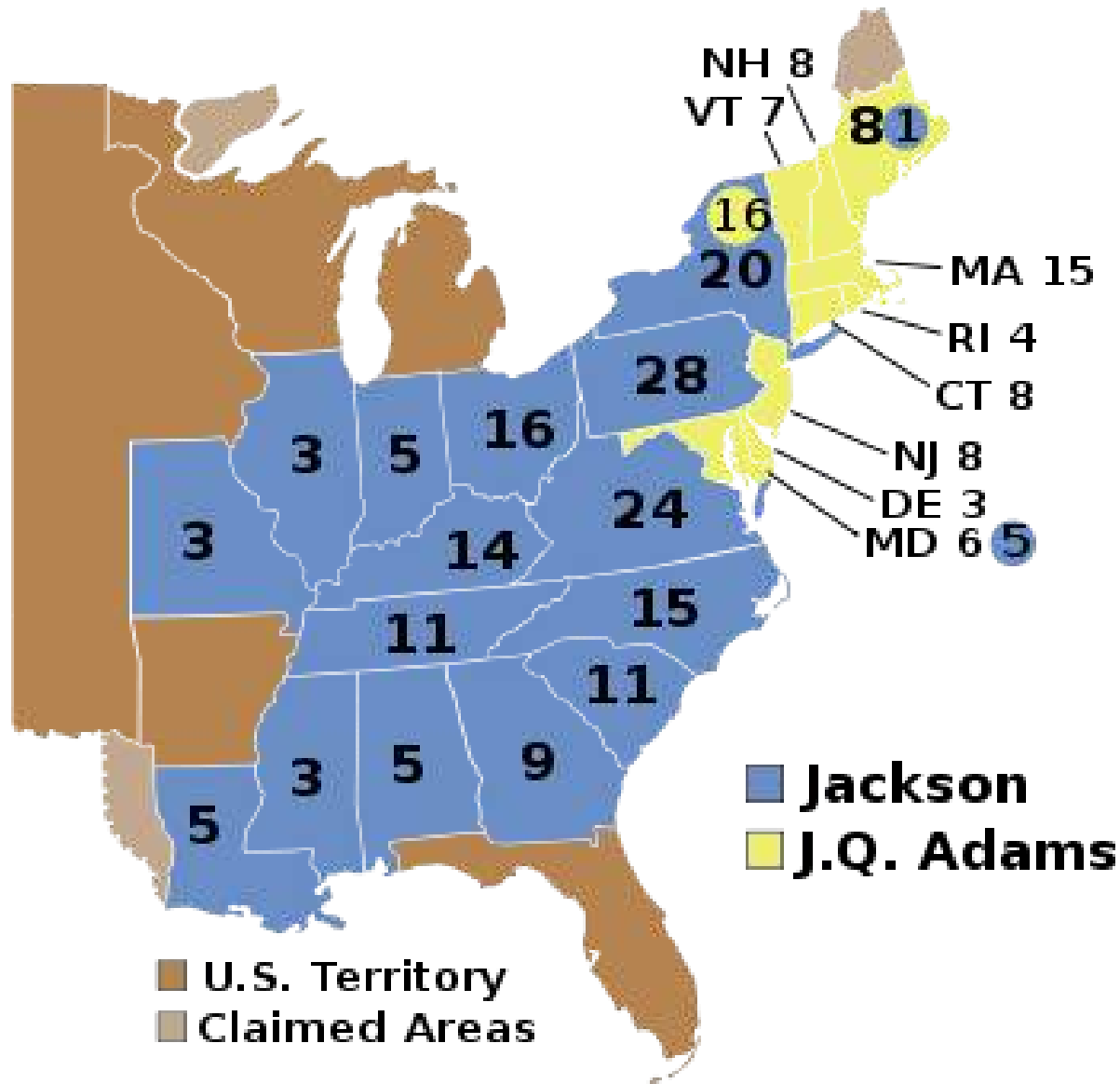
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Andrew Jackson was elected President in the fall of 1828.



The election took place in the various states from October 31-December 2, 1828. 131 Electoral votes were needed to win. Jackson won 261 electoral votes. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Jackson would not be inaugurated until March 4, 1829.



FIRST CAPITOL INAUGURATION - 1829

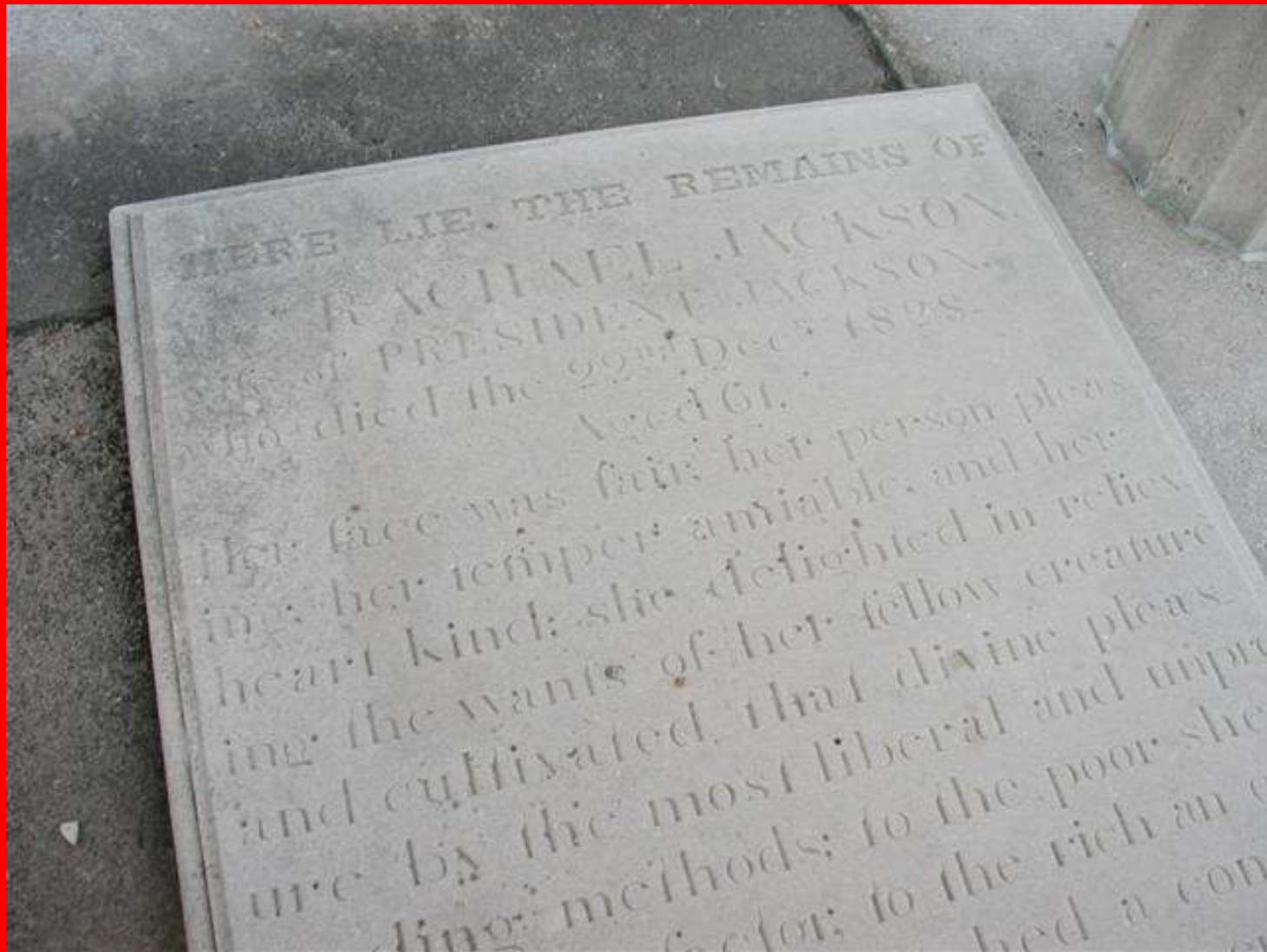
Andrew Jackson was the first person elected to the Presidency whose home state was neither Virginia nor Massachusetts. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

A short time before his inauguration, Jackson's beloved wife Rachel died.



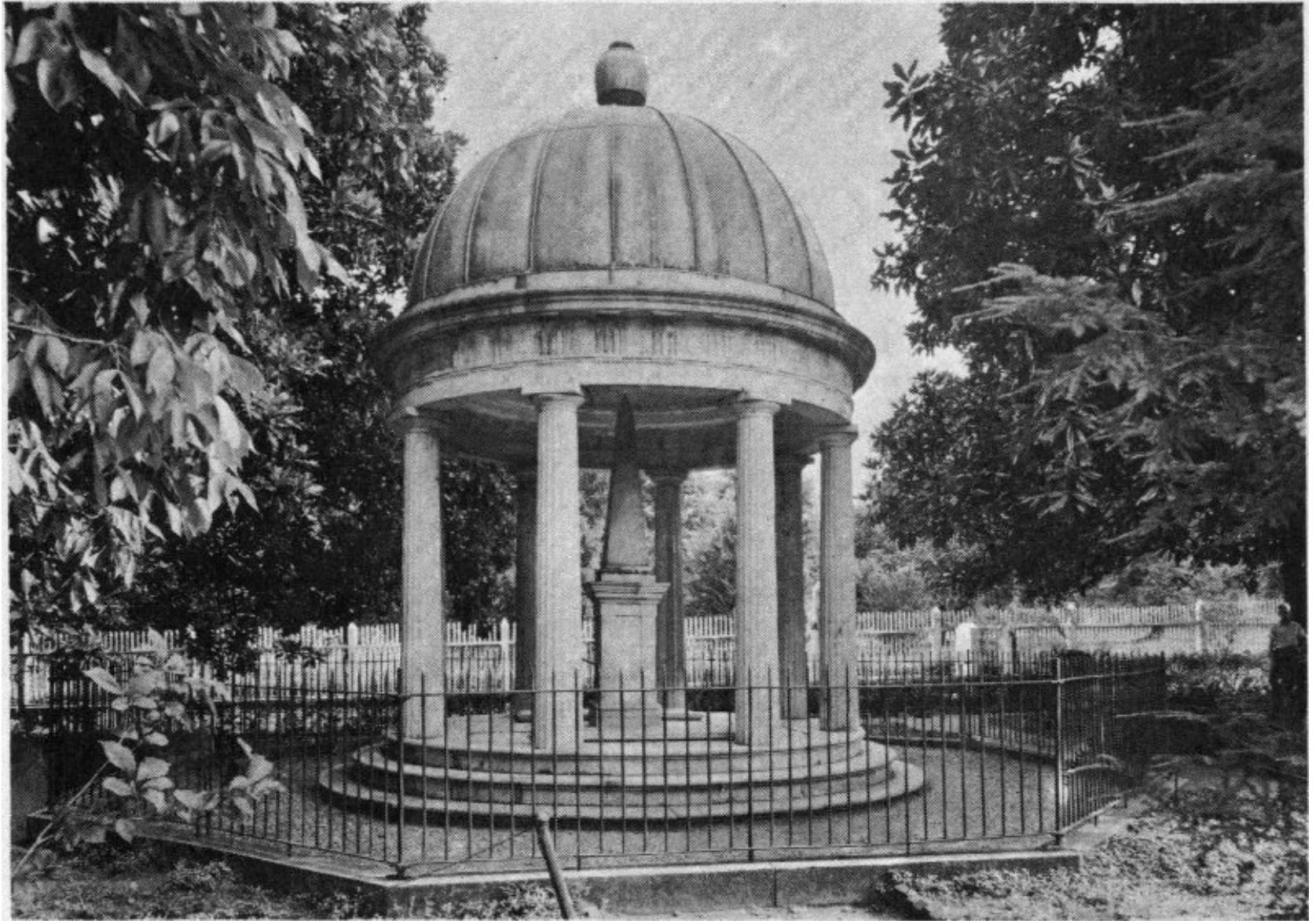
This painting of Rachel Jackson was produced circa 1830-1832 by Ralph E. W. Earl (circa 1785-1838). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Jackson set aside his mourning to do his work for whom he considered to be “the people.”



This photograph shows the gravestone of Rachel Jackson at The Hermitage near Nashville, Tennessee. At first Andrew Jackson would not believe that his wife had died, and ordered multiple blankets to be placed on her body to keep her warm. This image by Mike Reed is courtesy of findagrave.com.

In remembrance of his wife, Jackson brought seeds from her favorite tree, a magnolia, to the south lawn of the White House.



The seeds came from her favorite tree near her grave (and later President Jackson's grave) at Jackson's home near Nashville, Tennessee, the Hermitage. This image is courtesy of Gutenberg.org.

The original tree over Rachel's grave at the Hermitage in Nashville was destroyed by a tornado in 1998.



However, some seeds from the magnolia tree at the White House were replanted at the Hermitage so that a new magnolia tree, descended from the original, could grow. This image is courtesy of Gutenberg.org.

The tree on the south lawn of the White House became one of the most photographed trees in history.



The Jackson Magnolia tree is on the left, just outside the windows to the State Dining Room. A companion magnolia tree was planted on the right. This image is was taken by Robert Housch on February 24, 2016.

The Jackson Magnolia tree was prominently shown on the back of the \$20 bill. A picture of Andrew Jackson is on the front.



The Jackson Magnolia tree is on the left, just outside the windows to the State Dining Room. This image is was taken by Robert Housch on February 24, 2016.

The Jackson Magnolia Tree was finally removed in December, 2017 because it was rotting away and became dangerous.



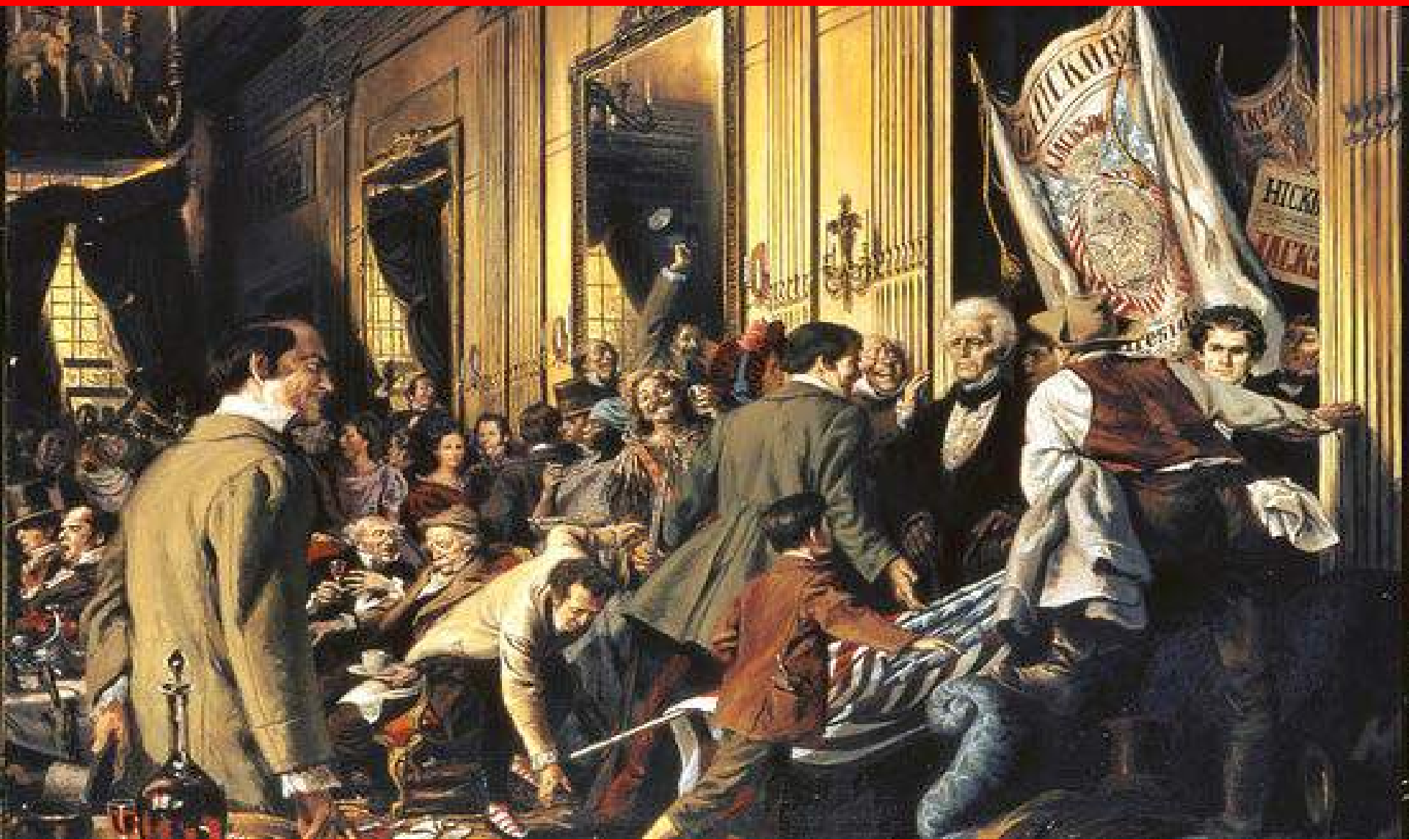
Seedlings from the tree were saved, and have been replanted to take the place of the original Jackson magnolia tree. The original Jackson magnolia tree stood here for 188 years. This image is courtesy of nydailynews.com.

In keeping with the new spirit of democracy, Jackson gave a giant inaugural party.



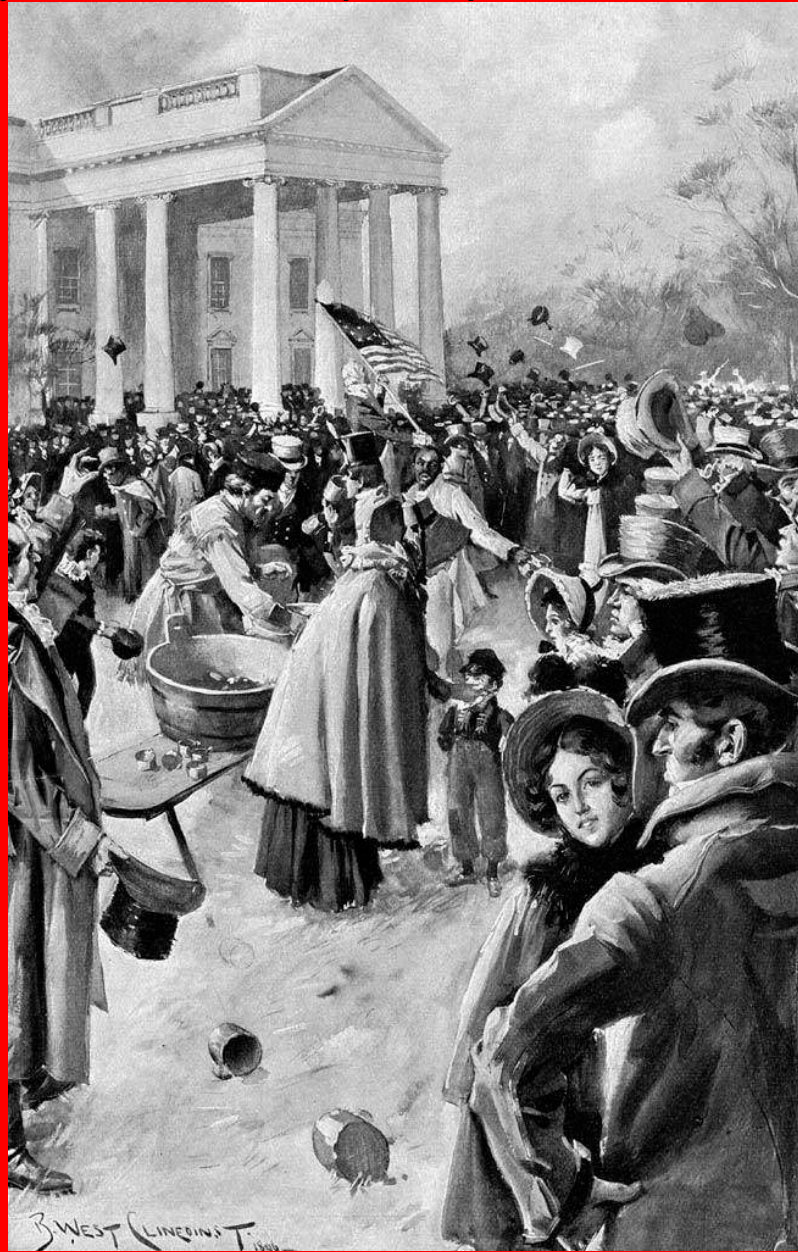
The crowd swarms to the White House on March 4, 1829. This image was created by Robert Cruikshank (1789-1856) in 1842. It is titled: "President's Levee, or all Creation going to the White House." This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Rugged country folk and enthusiastic townspeople poured into the White House.



The crowds began to push Andrew Jackson out of the White House's Cross Hall, and into the Blue Room, which is behind the President and the banners. This image is courtesy of presidentialimages.com.

It was the People's day, and the People's president, and the people would rule.



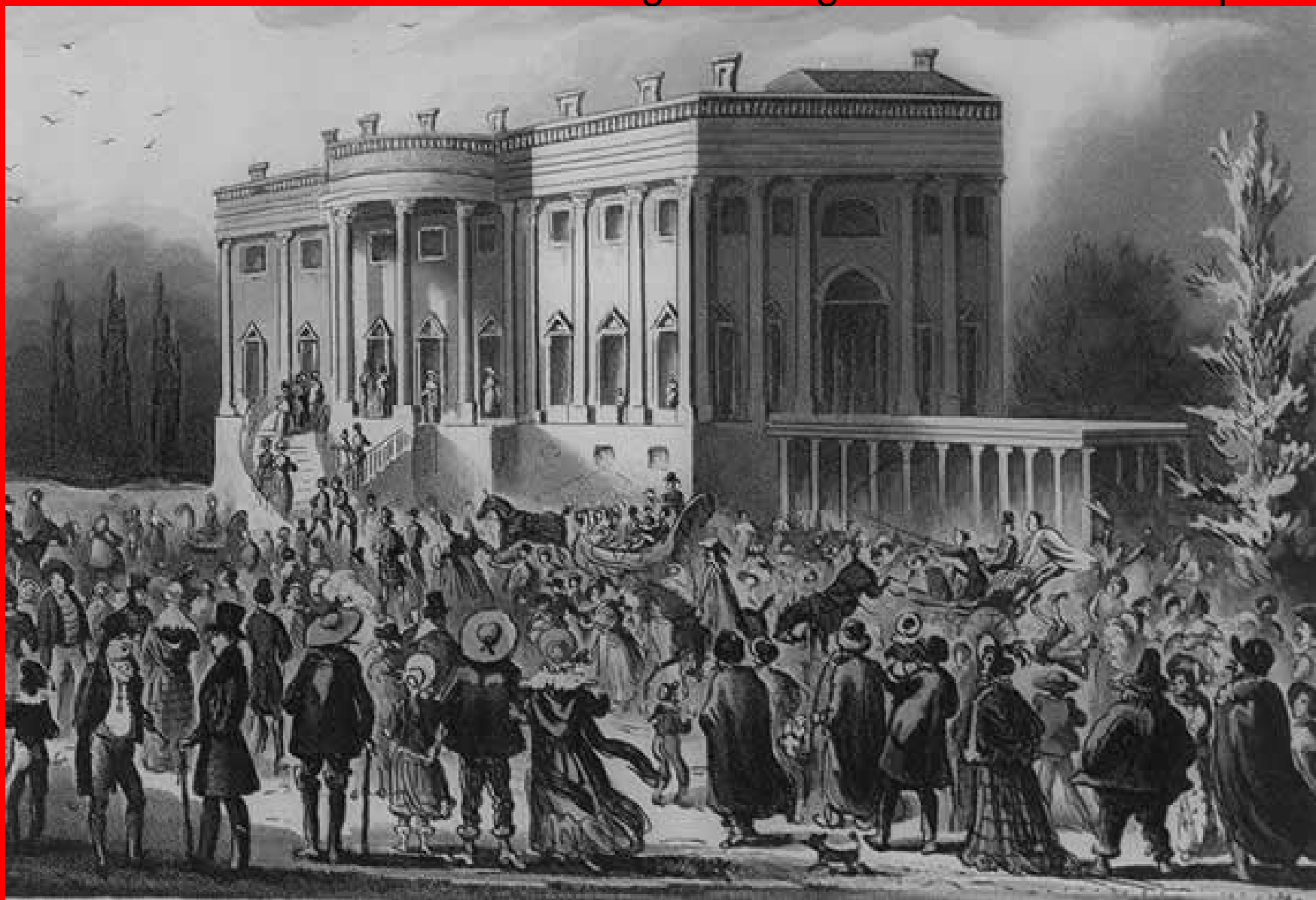
This image shows drinks being served on the north lawn of the White House in order to get the crowds out of the building. This image was created by Benjamin West Clinedinst (1859-1931) in 1896. It is courtesy of thedaily.com.

Some Americans viewed the events of Jackson's Inauguration Day as a bad sign.



The crowds gathered on the north lawn of the White House on March 4, 1829. This image is courtesy of wjla.com.

One observer claimed that “the reign of King Mob seemed triumphant.”



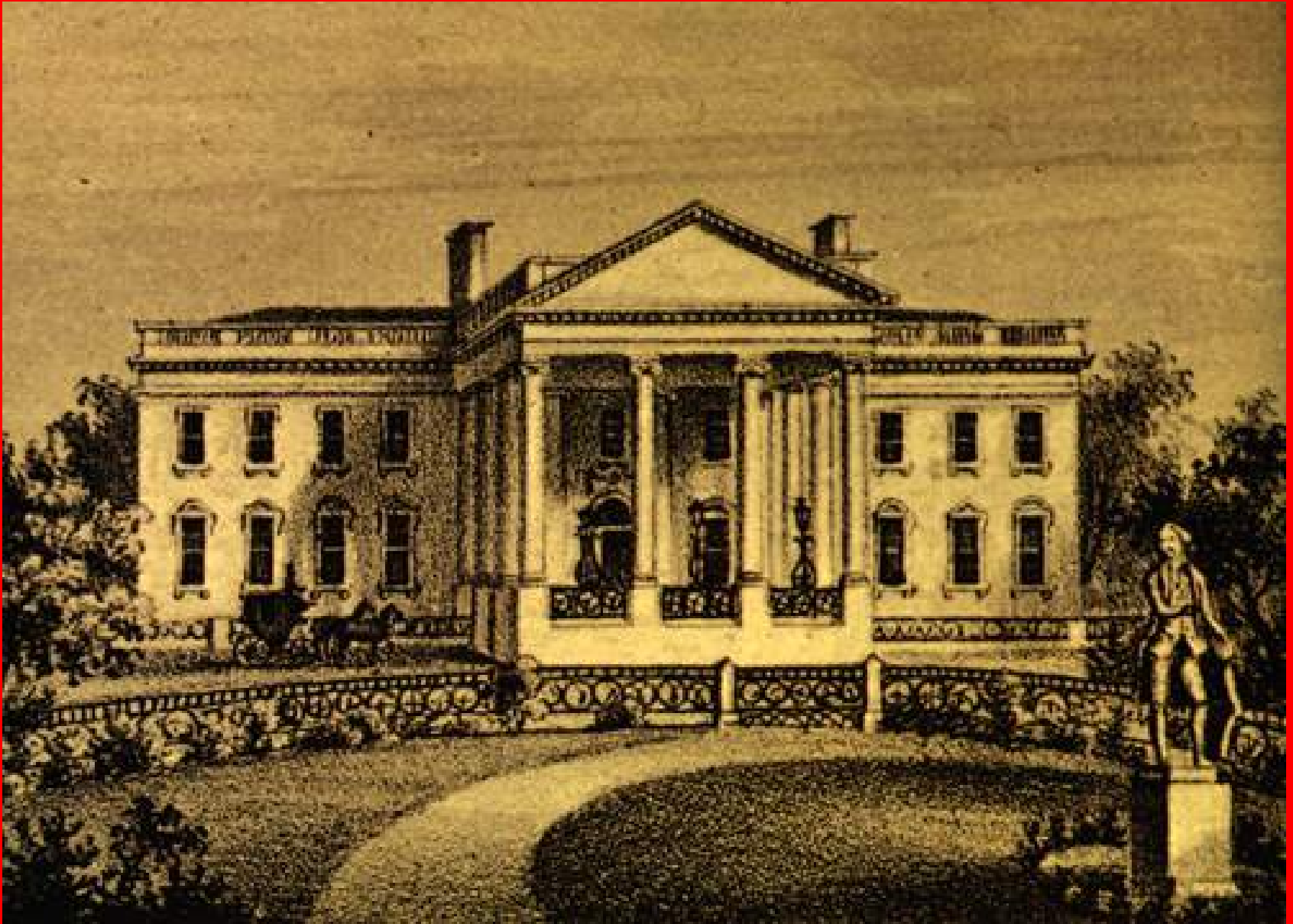
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Jackson, however, saw the day as a signal of changes to come.



This is a lithograph of President Andrew Jackson taken from a portrait by William James Hubard (1807-1862). It was created by Lehman & Duval in Philadelphia circa 1830. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Jackson intended to involve his supporters in far more than White House parties.



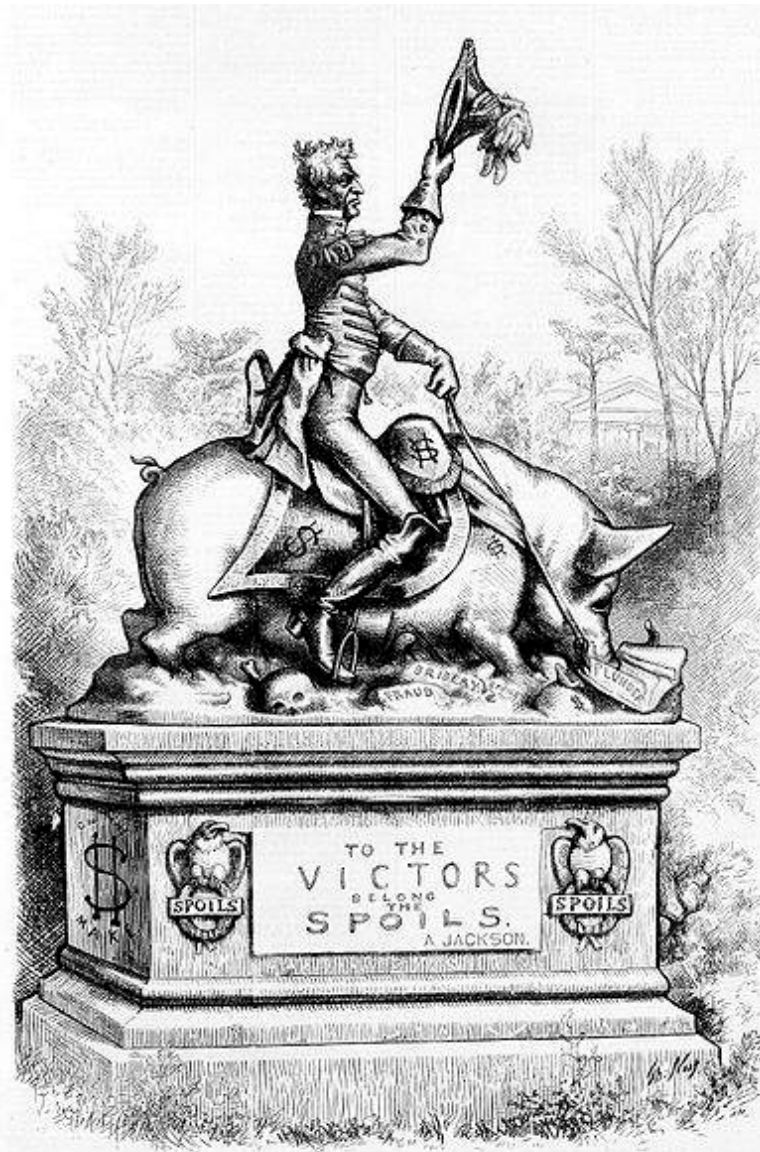
In 1830, President Jackson completed the North Portico of the White House. The project had been started by John Quincy Adams. The statue is of Thomas Jefferson. This image was created circa 1849 by Edward Weber and Company, and is courtesy of whitehousehistory.org.

Andrew Jackson felt that as a reward for his election victory, he should be able to hand out political jobs to whomever he wanted.



This statue of Andrew Jackson is located in Lafayette Square, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House. The statue was created by Clark Mills in 1853. This statue is the basis for the Spoils of Victory cartoon by Thomas Nast. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The practice became known as the “Spoils System.”



IN MEMORIAM—ONE CIVIL SERVICE AS IT WAS

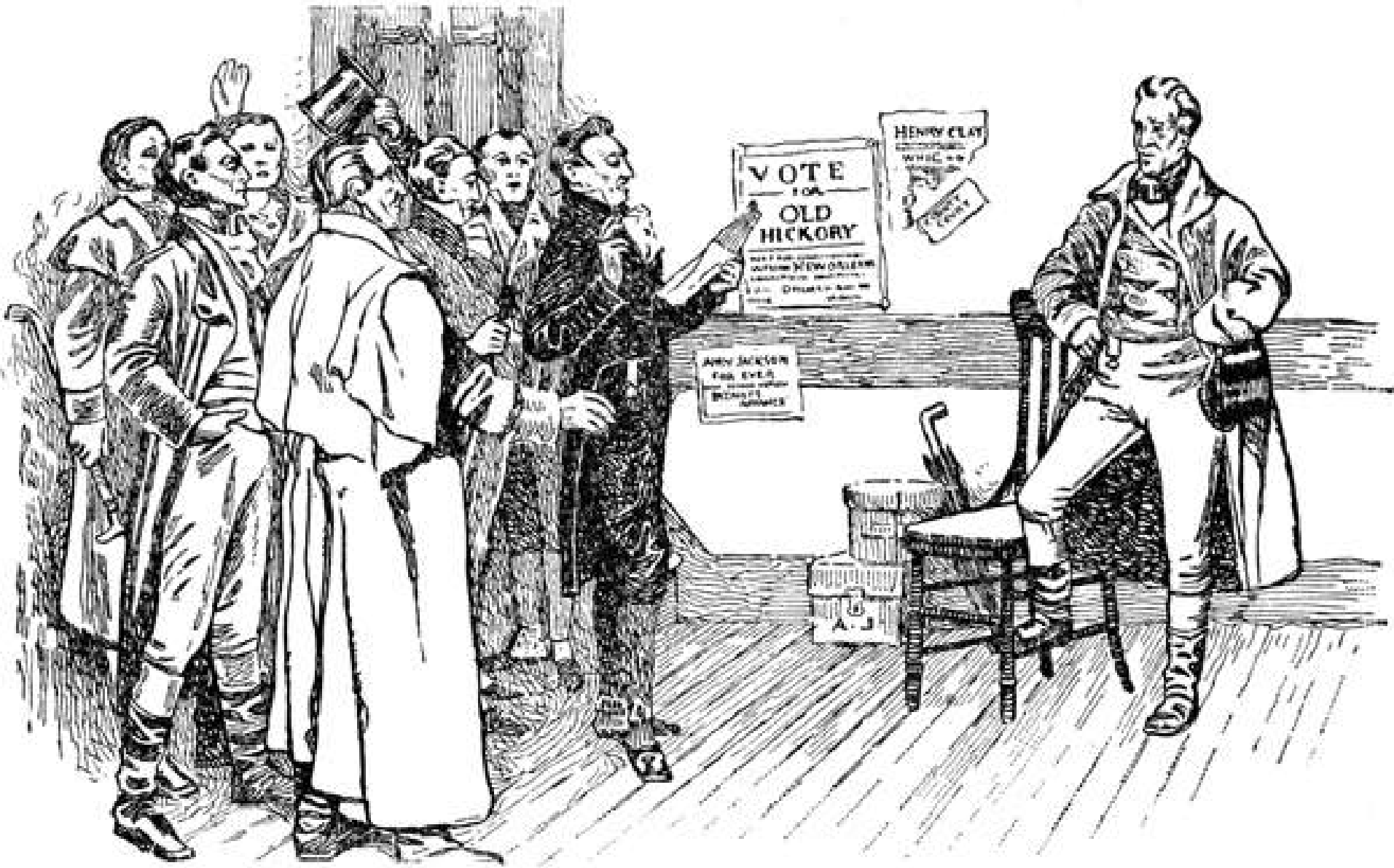
The Spoils System was also known as the Patronage System. Artist Thomas Nast modeled his cartoon on equestrian statues of Jackson that existed in Washington, D.C., New Orleans, Louisiana, Nashville, Tennessee, and Jacksonville, Florida. This is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Shortly after his inauguration, Jackson fired many government employees.



This is not a picture of Andrew Jackson firing government employees. It shows him receiving delegates from other nations. This image by Benjamin J. Lossing is from *Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History*, published in 1912.

Jackson replaced the employees that he fired with his own loyal supporters.



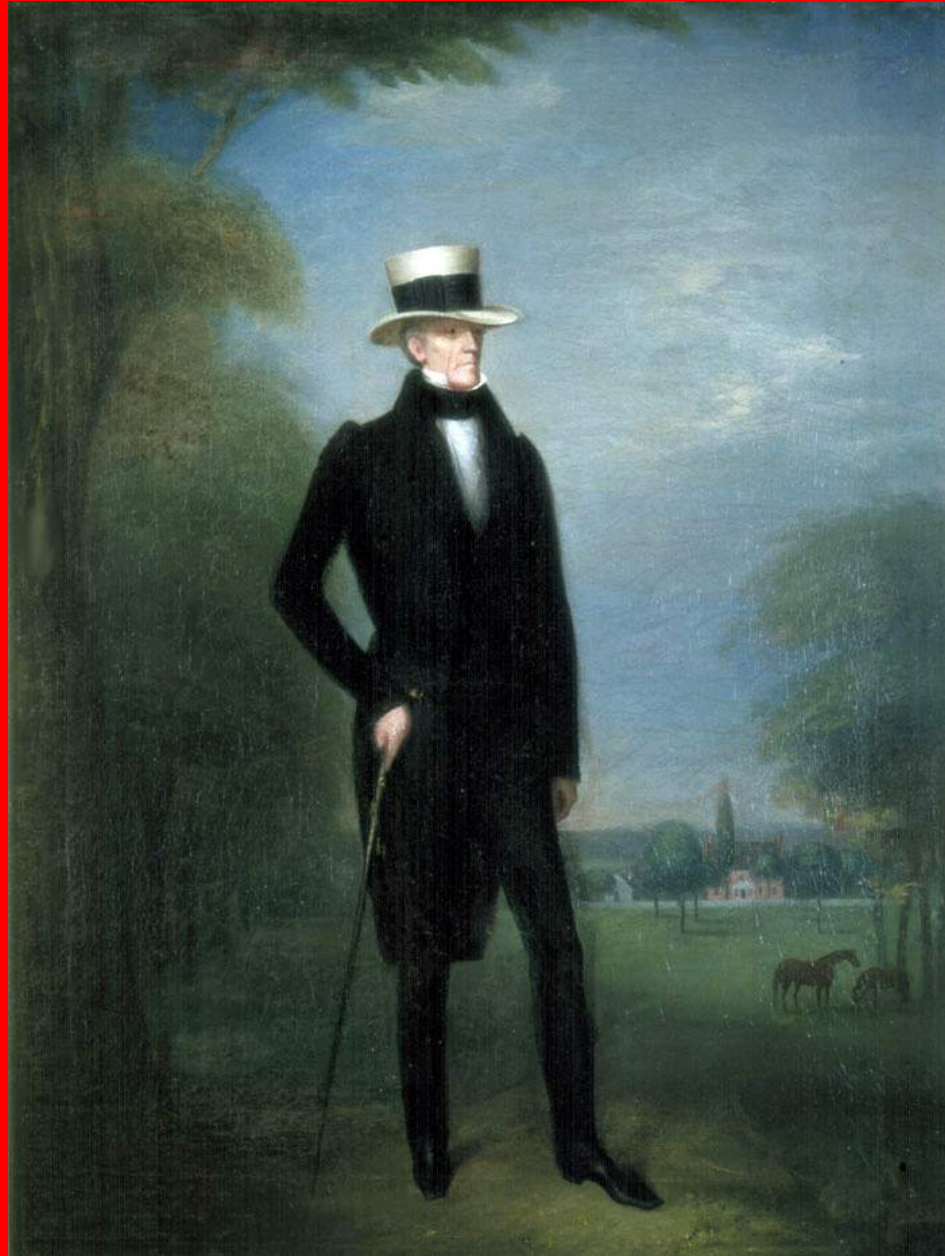
This drawing is titled "A Committee of Citizens Bids Jackson Welcome." This image is from William H. Mace's *A School History of the United States*, published in 1904 by Rand, McNally and Company.

“To the victor belong the spoils of the enemy,” declared Jackson.



The Clark Mills statue of Andrew Jackson that is located in front of St. Louis Cathedral in Jackson Square, New Orleans, Louisiana. This image was taken in 2005 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Jackson handed out more political jobs to his supporters than any President before him.



Ralph E.W. Earl's (ca. 1785-1838) portrait of Andrew Jackson is titled "Tennessee Gentleman." It was painted circa 1828-1832. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Jackson believed the spoils system expanded democracy.



A wooden ballot box used in the northeastern United States in the 1870s. Andrew Jackson thought the Spoils System expanded democracy because more people who previously not been involved in the running of government were now involved in their government's operations. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A cabinet is a group of officials who advise the head of a government.



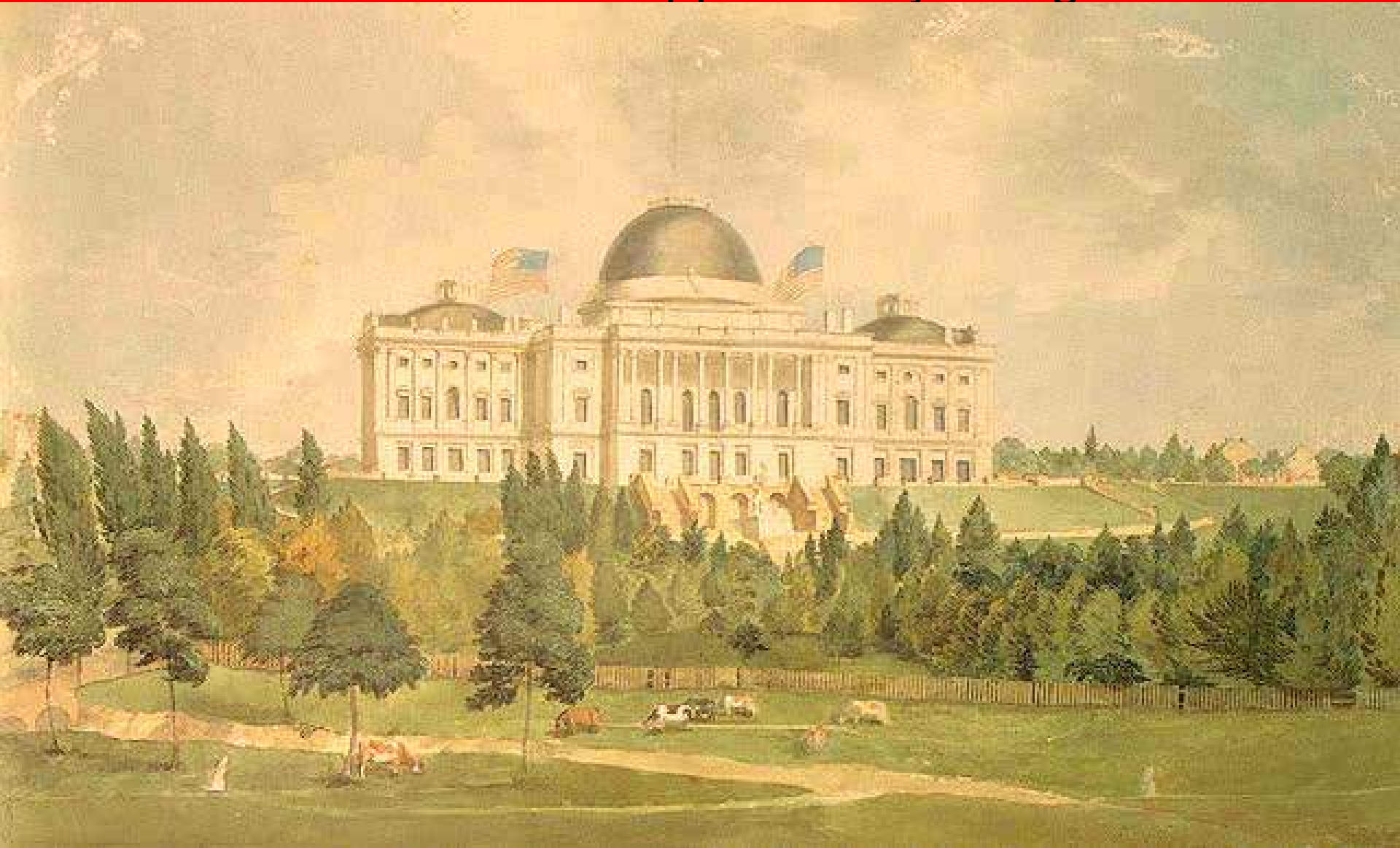
Some of the members of Andrew Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet" get into a fight in this drawing by Ezra Bisbee titled "Major Downing Quelling the Riot in the Kitchen Cabinet." This incident must have occurred after Jackson's Presidency as the ghost of Jackson is peeking through the door on the left. This image is courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.

Jackson angered many people by relying upon a group of his own personal advisers, nicknamed the Kitchen Cabinet.



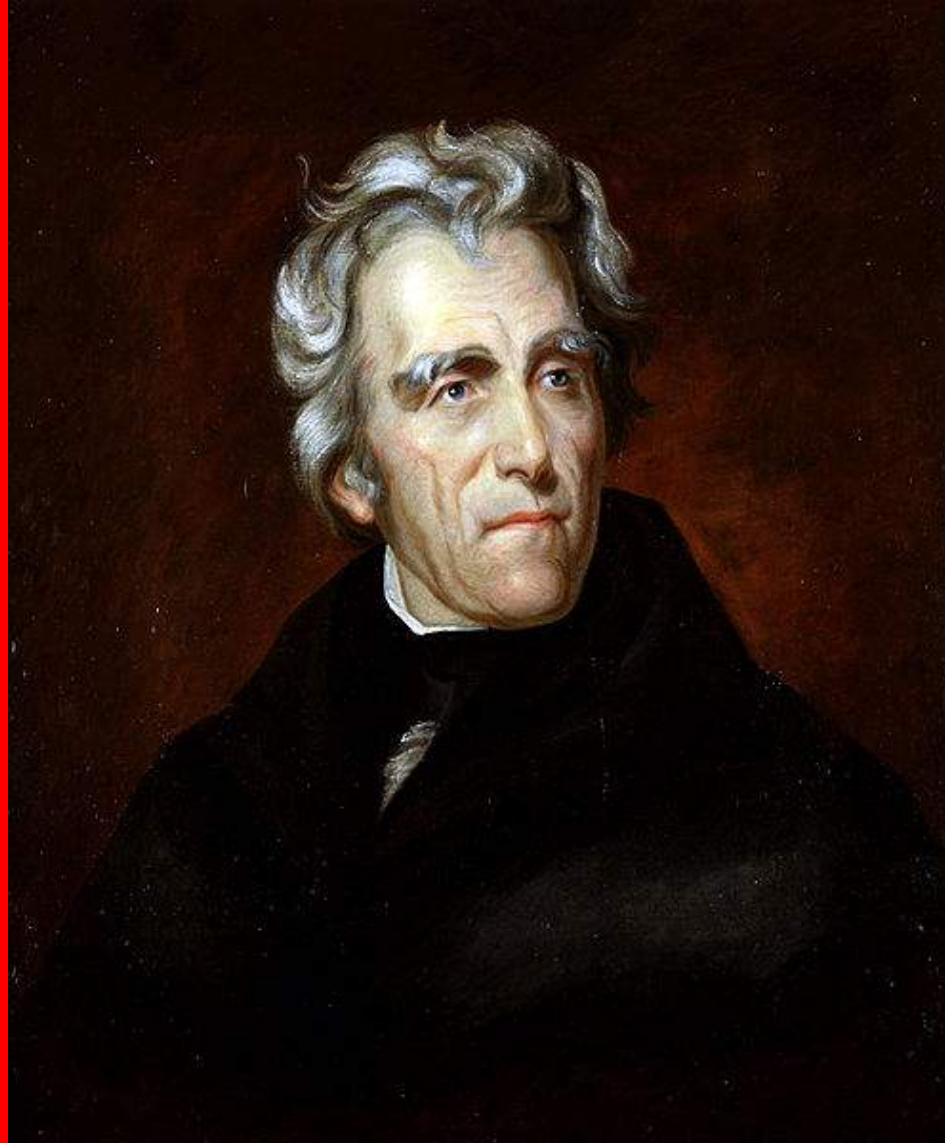
This image is a mild satire on Jackson and his Cabinet, portraying a White House reception of popular French dancer and actress Madame Celeste. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Critics believed Jackson should seek the advice of the cabinet members approved by Congress.



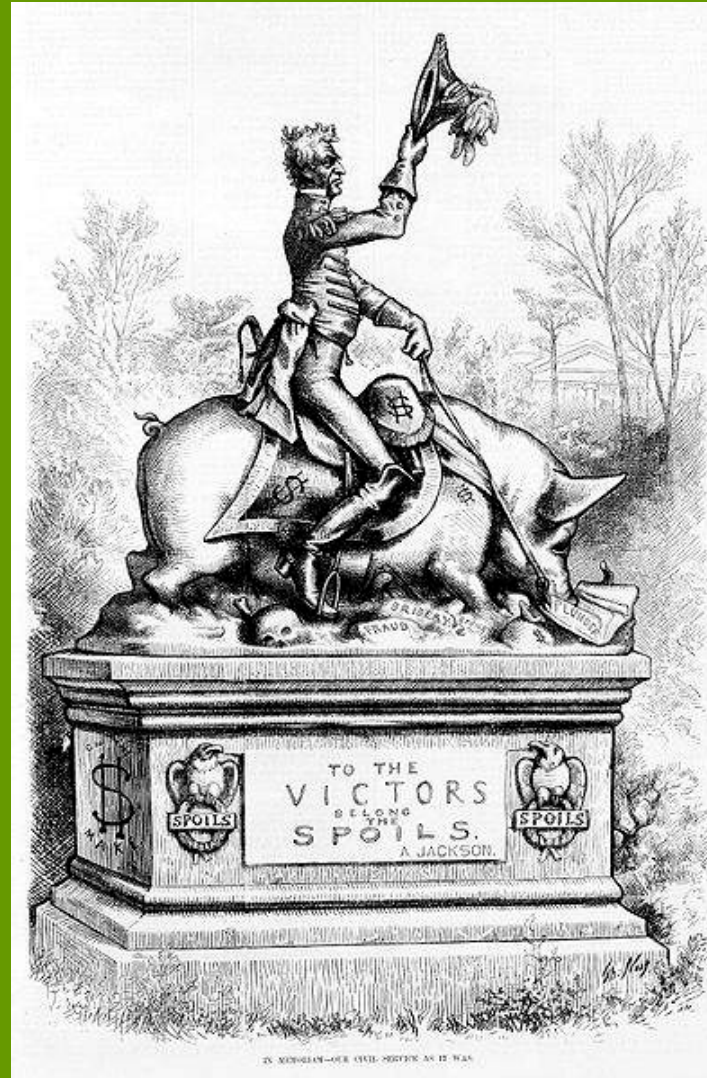
This image shows the west front of the United States Capitol circa 1830. This image was painted by John Rubens Smith (1775-1849). This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Jackson, however, turned a deaf ear to critics, saying “I do precisely what I think just and right.”



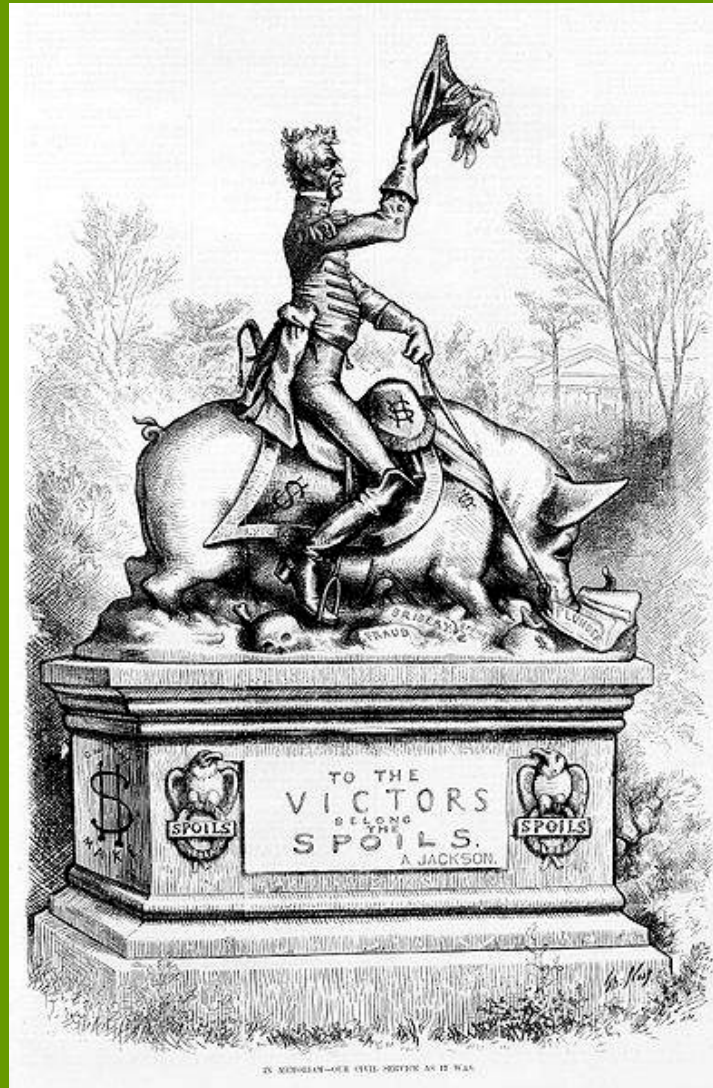
A portrait of Andrew Jackson in 1824, the year he lost the Presidential election to John Quincy Adams. This image by Thomas Sully (1783-1872) is courtesy of the United States Senate.

LEQ: What was the name given to handing out political jobs to one's supporters?



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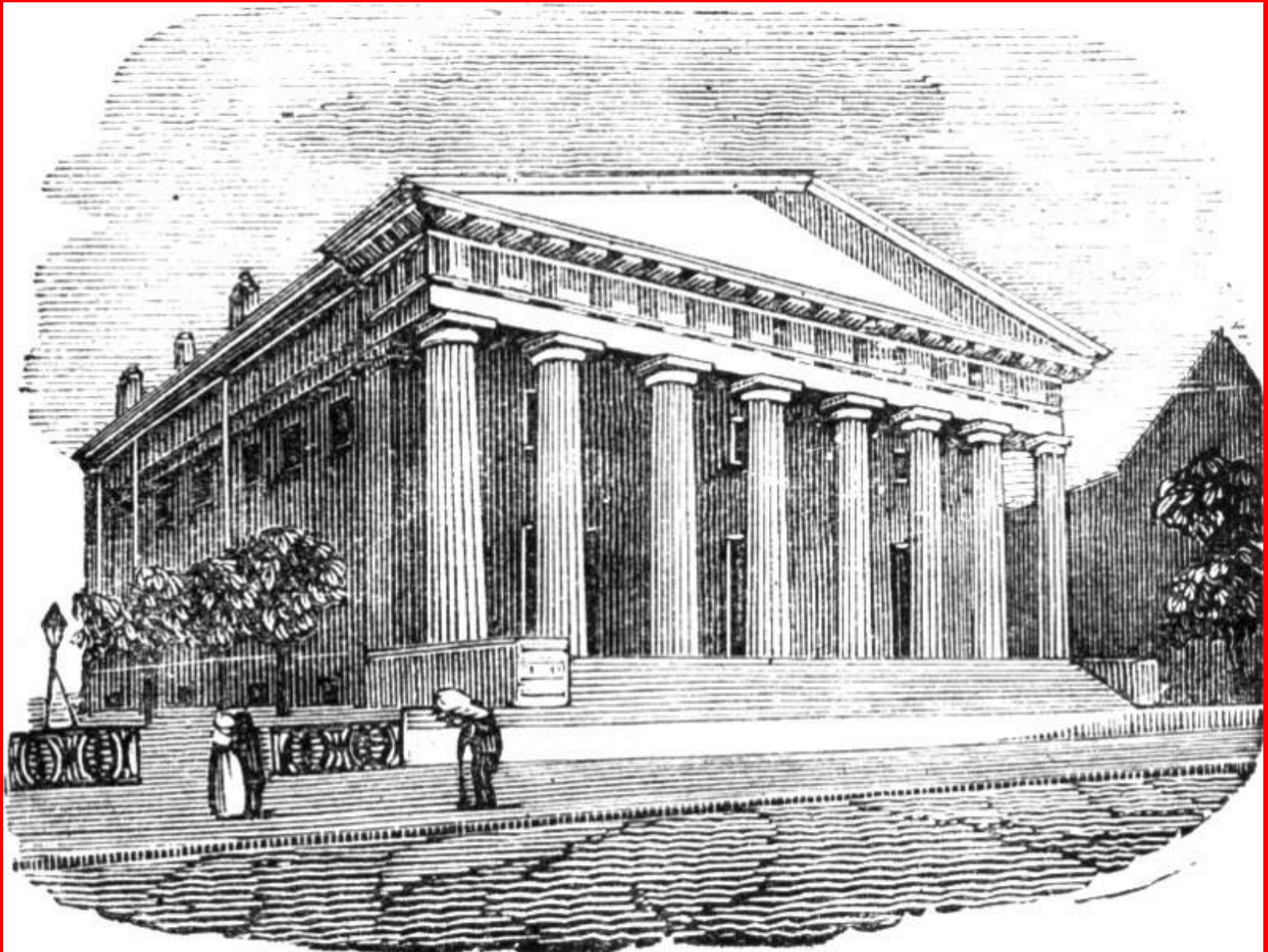
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Jackson began a “war” with the Second Bank of the United States.



The Second Bank of the United States was in existence from 1817-1836. It was located at 4th Street and Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This image by Robert Housch was taken facing southwest on July 30, 2009.

Debate had surrounded the Bank ever since its creation in 1816.



The bank was authorized in 1816, but did not receive its charter until February, 1817. This building was constructed in 1816, and the architect was William Strickland. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The federal government deposited all of its money in the Bank.



This photograph shows the east side of the United States Capitol in 1846. The copper dome was completed in 1826. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

As a result, the Bank had complete control over credit.



Credit is any sort of payment that is not due at the time a good or service is purchased. The purchaser will pay the money at a later time to his/her creditor, in this case the Bank of the United States. This image is courtesy of villanova.edu.

Because the bank mostly loaned money to wealthy people, farmers and merchants hated the Bank. So did Andrew Jackson.



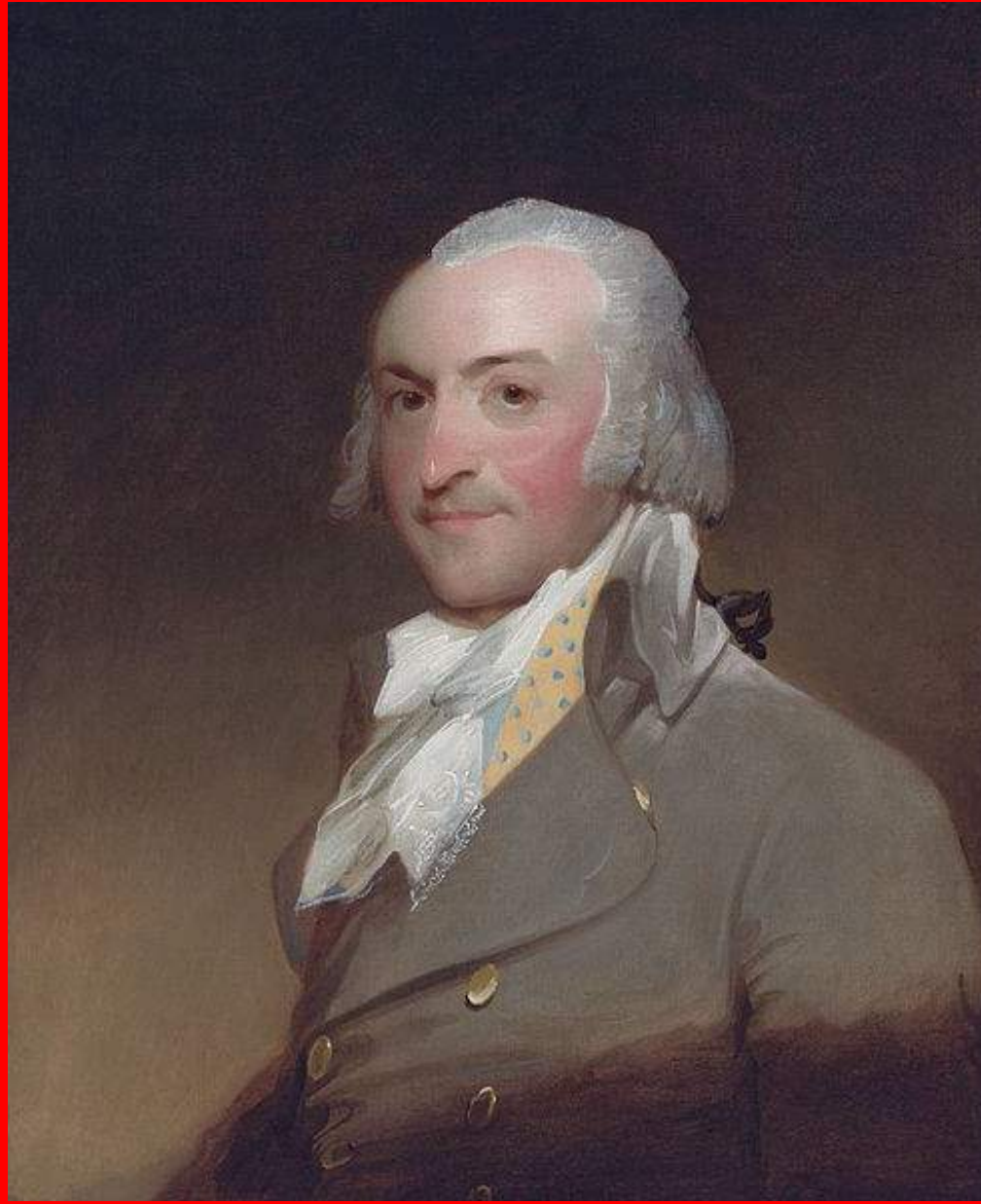
This is the interior of the White Hall Tavern in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. This image was taken by Robert Housch on December 31, 2010.

Jackson focused his anger at the president of the bank, Nicholas Biddle.



Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844) served as the president of the Second Bank of the United States. He was born in Philadelphia, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the age of 10. This portrait was created by William Inman (1797-1874) circa the 1830s. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In Jackson's mind, Biddle represented the power of wealthy easterners.



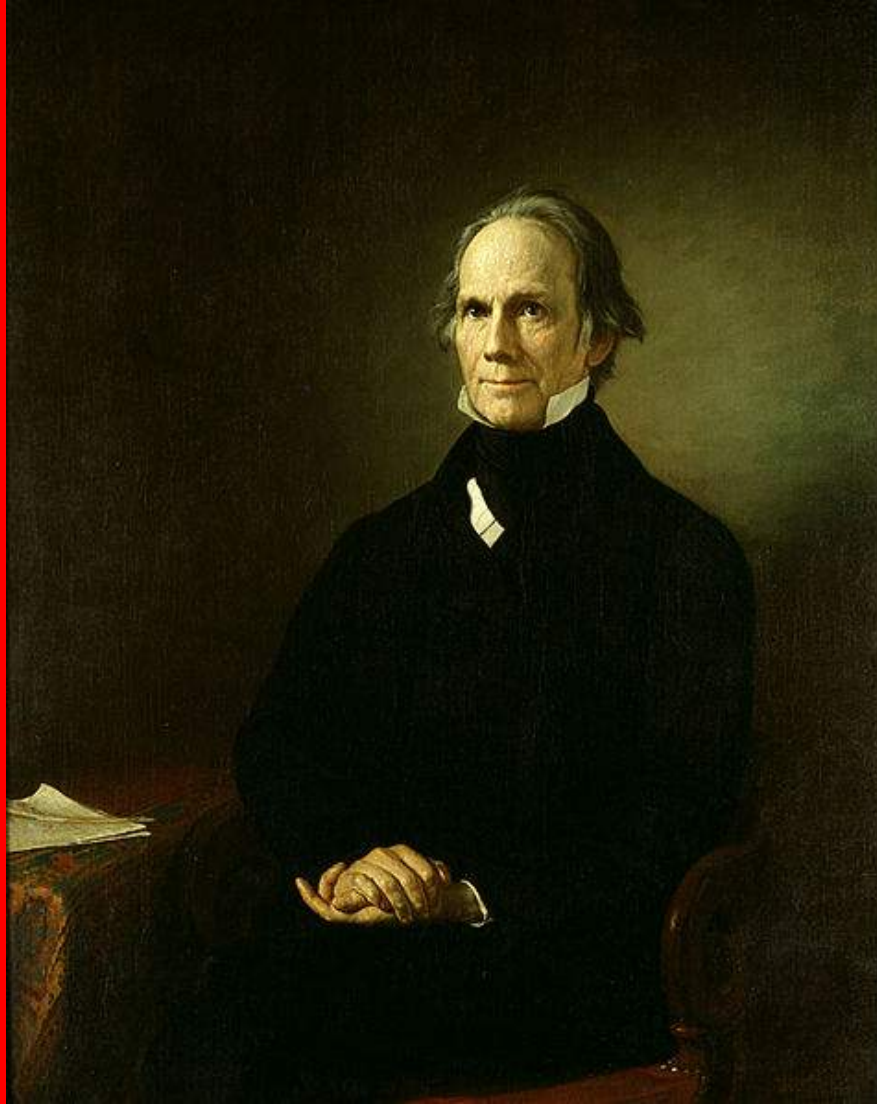
John Jacob Astor (1763-1848) built a fur-trading empire and became the first multi-millionaire in the United States. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1832 Biddle asked Congress to renew the Bank's charter.



This photograph shows the south entrance to the Second Bank of the United States. This image was taken facing northeast by Carol Highsmith between 1986-2006. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Henry Clay ran against Jackson for President in the 1832 election. Clay saw the Bank as a way to unseat Jackson.



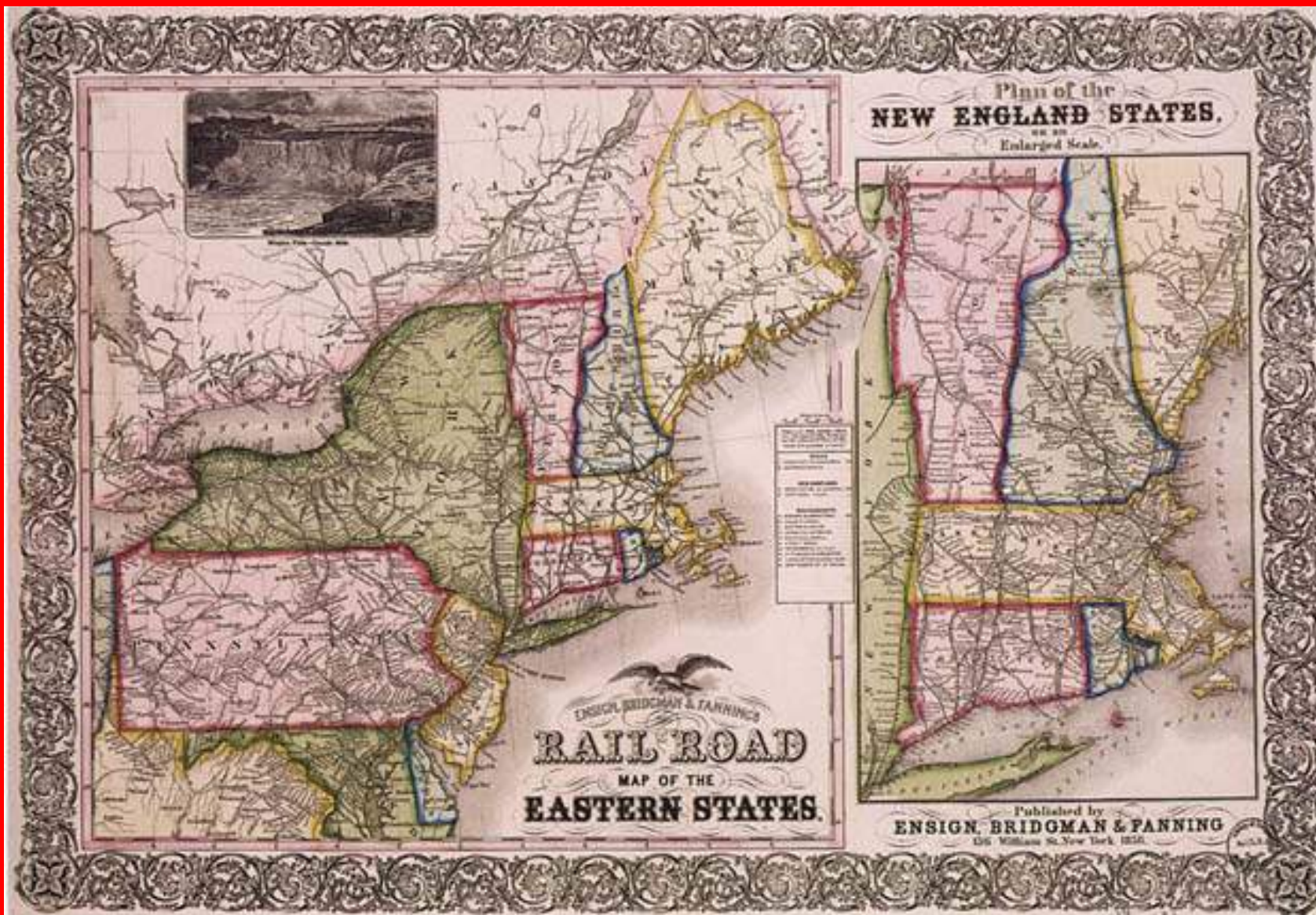
Henry Clay (1777-1853) represented Kentucky both in the United States Senate and in the United States House of Representatives. He served three times as the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This image by Henry F. Darby (1829-1897) was painted circa 1858. This image is courtesy of senate.gov.

If Jackson signed a congressional bill to renew the Bank, he would lose votes in the 1832 election in the south and west.



A map of the southern and at that time western states in 1832. This map is found in the Family Cabinet Atlas, created by Carey & Lea of Philadelphia. This image is courtesy of philadelphiaprintshop.com.

If Jackson vetoed the Bank bill, it would cost him votes in the Northeast.



The Northeast was the home to the wealthy easterners who supported the Bank of the United States. This map documents the developing railroad network in the Middle Atlantic and New England states before the American Civil War. The railroads were just being constructed during the presidency of Andrew Jackson. This image published by Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Jackson vetoed the Bank renewal bill and charged that the Bank was corrupt and anti-American.



From July 4, 1822-July 3, 1836, this United States flag with 24 stars was the official flag of the United States of America. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

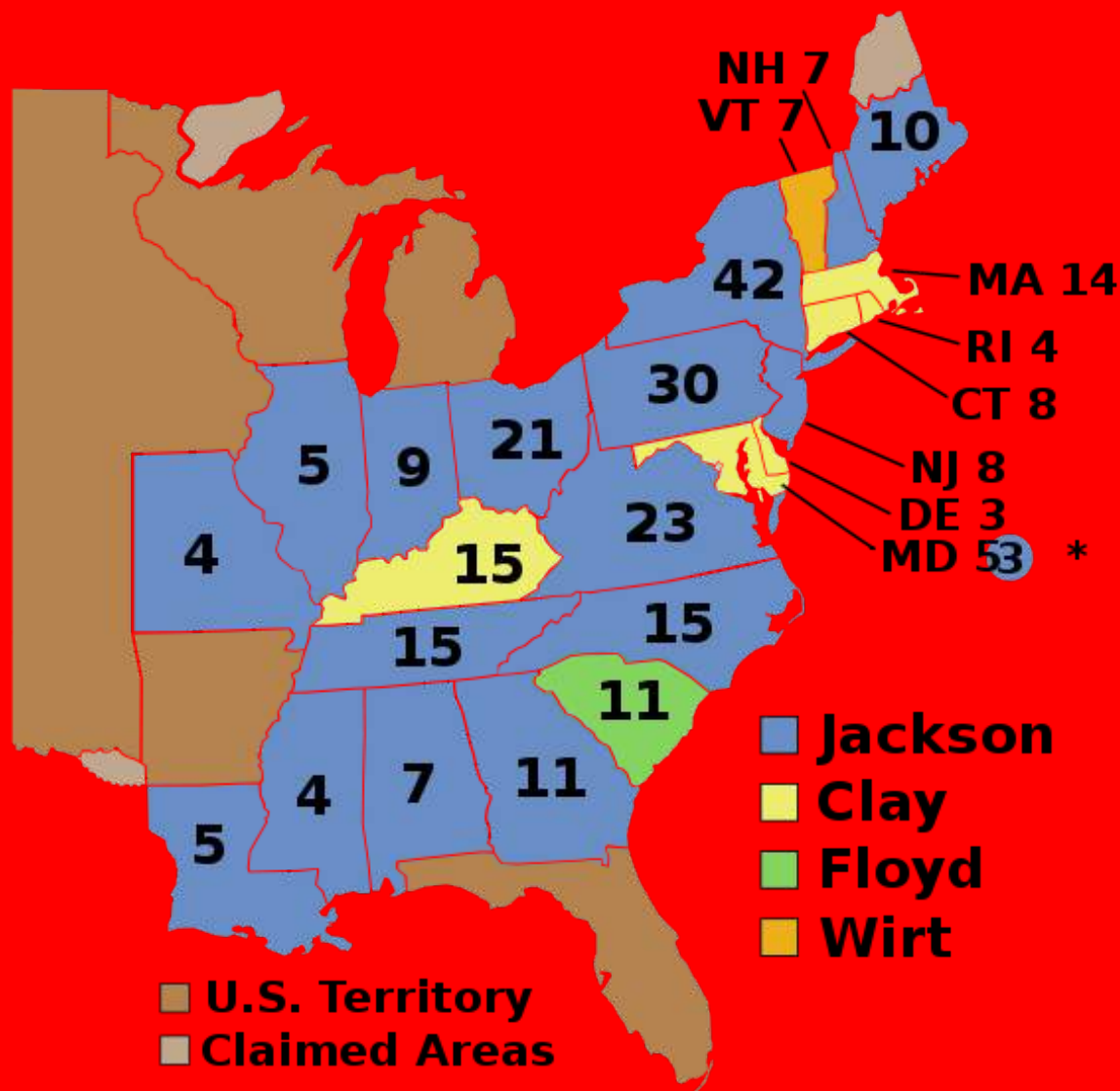
Jackson's actions eventually led to the Bank being shut down.



GENERAL JACKSON SLAYING THE MANY HEADED MONSTER.

The "many headed monster" in this image is the Bank of the United States. The heads of the serpents represent supporters of the Bank in the different states. The largest head belongs to Nicholas Biddle and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

In the 1832 election, the common people handed Jackson a sweeping victory.



* Two votes were not given in Maryland.

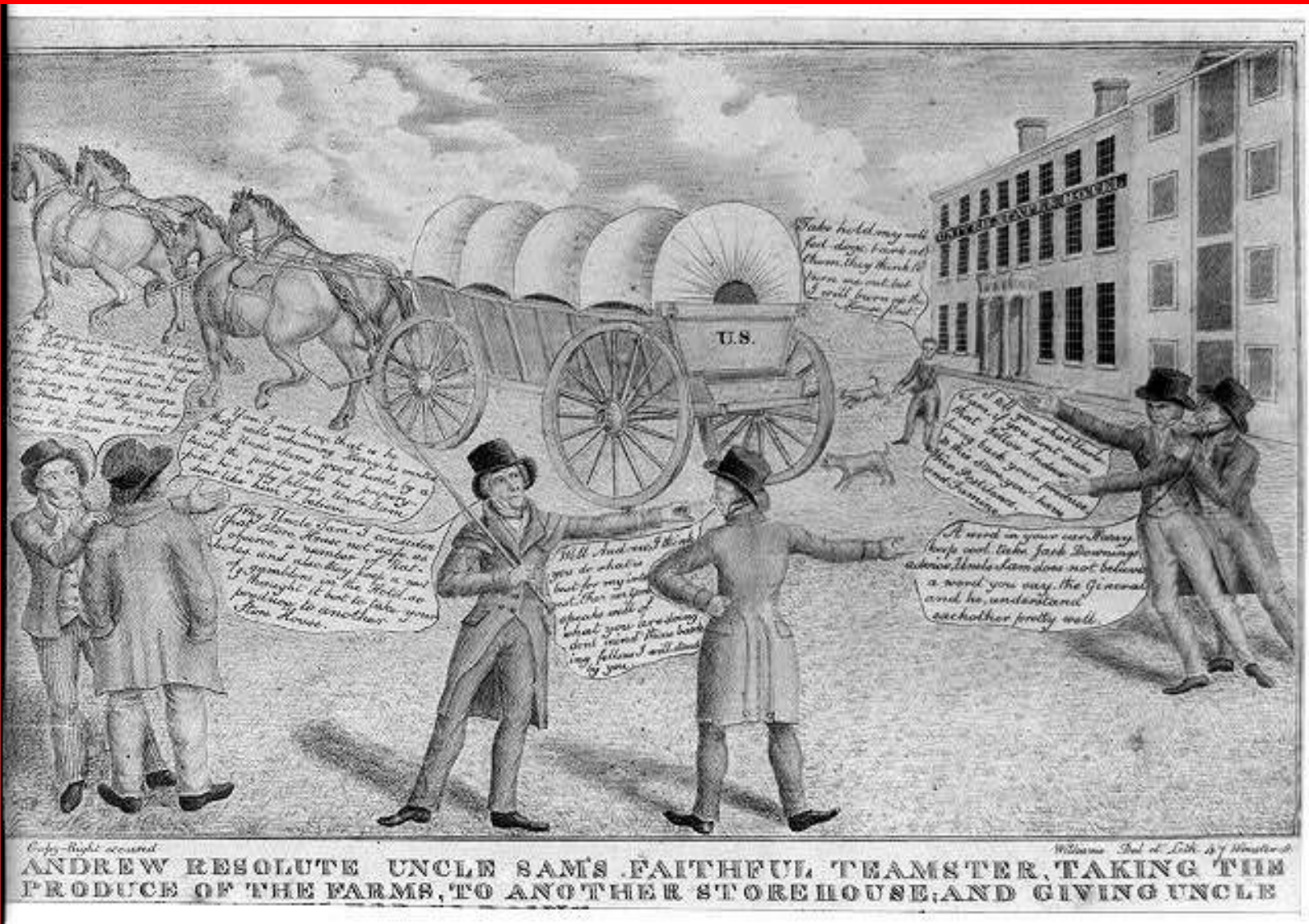
In the 1832 Presidential election, 144 electoral votes were needed to win. Jackson received 286 electoral votes. John Floyd was a Virginia Congressman. William Wirt lived in Maryland. This map is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Jackson promptly ordered Secretary of the Treasury Roger Taney ...



Roger Brooke Taney (1777-1864) served as Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury under Andrew Jackson. President Jackson appointed Taney to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1836. This image by George Healy (1818-1894) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

... to put federal funds into certain state banks, known as pet banks.



The name "pet bank" became a nickname because these were Jackson's favorite or "pet" banks. This image shows Andrew Jackson moving money out of the Bank of the United States and placing it in certain state banks, which were known as his "pet banks." This image was created by Michael Williams in 1834. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Paper money became so scarce that a financial crisis seemed likely.



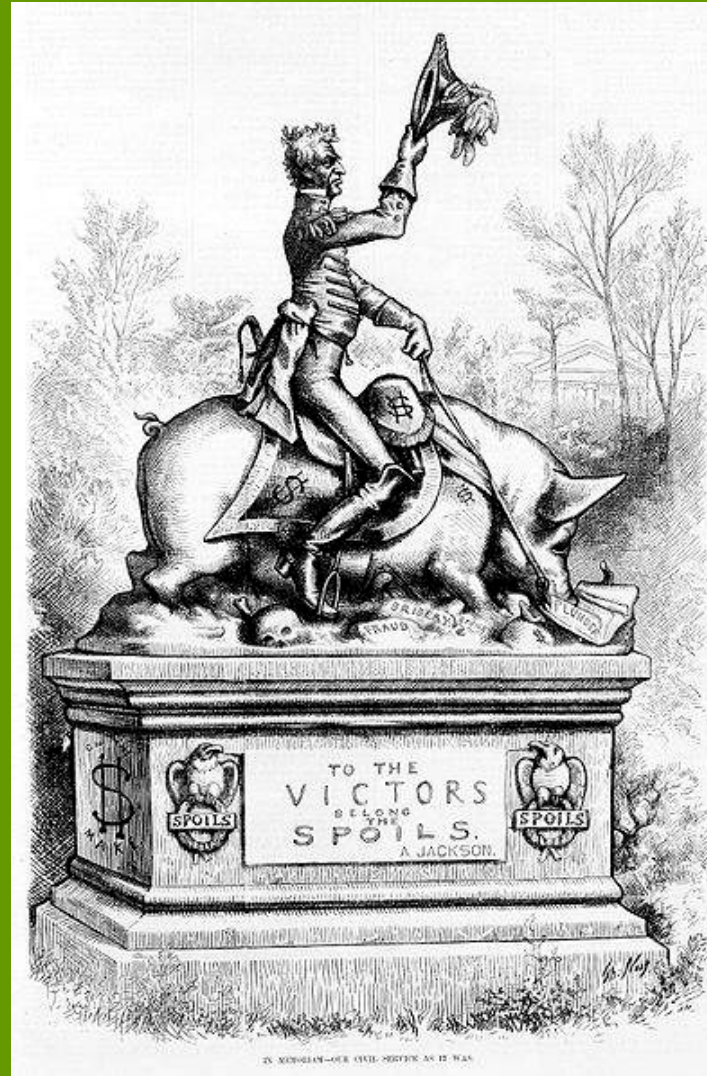
This is a promissory note issued by the Second Bank of the United States on December 15, 1840. During that time the bank was under the control of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1836 when its charter ran out, it went out of business.



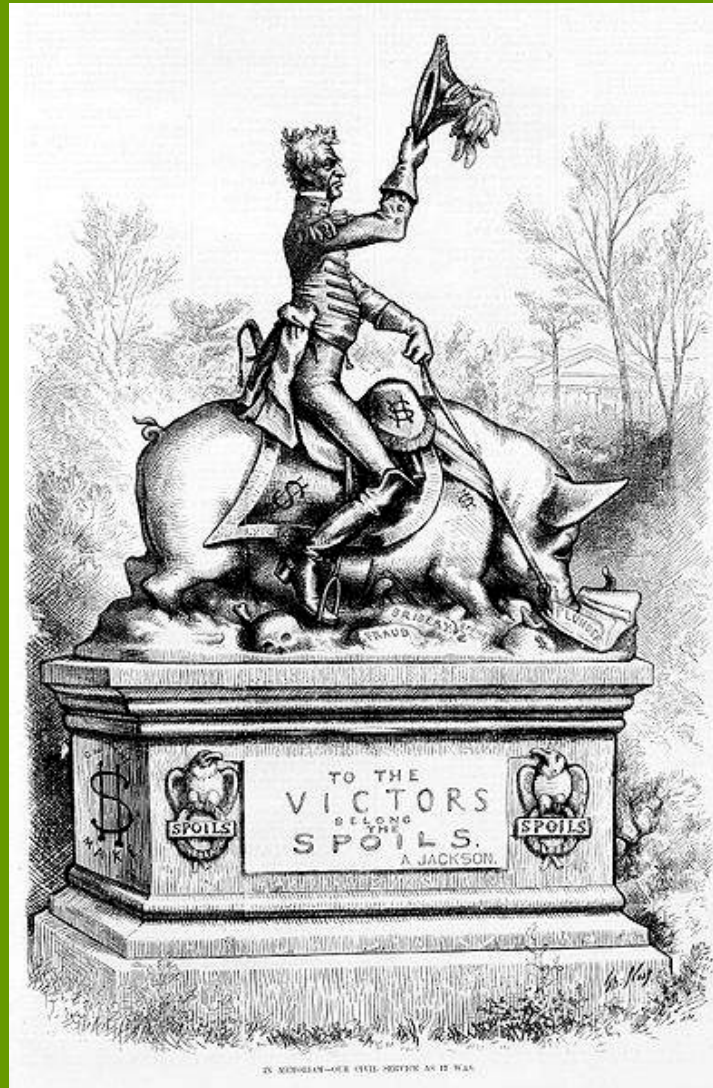
The Great Hall of the Second Bank of the United States in Philadelphia. This image was taken during renovation work by the National Park Service. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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