

LEQ: Which President served in office for only one month?



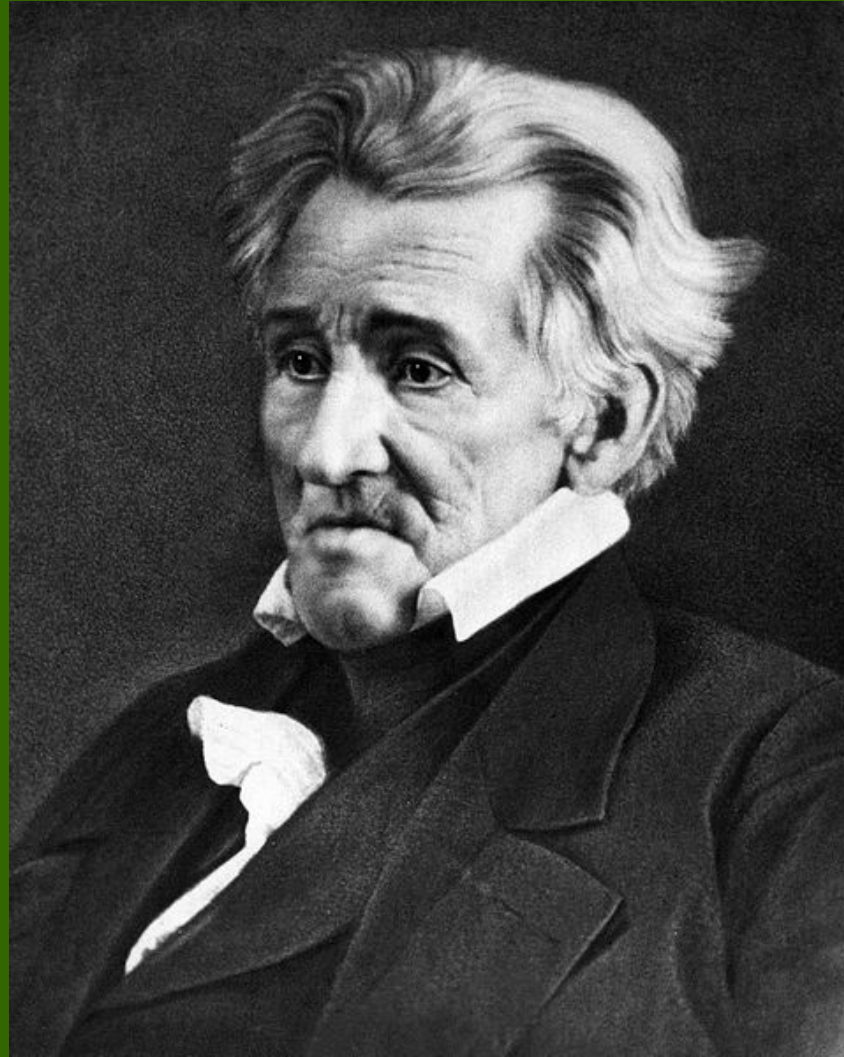
William Henry Harrison on his deathbed with Reverend Hawley to Harrison's left, a niece to Harrison's right, a nephew to the right of the niece, a physician standing with his arms folded, Secretary of State Daniel Webster with his right hand raised, and Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury sitting with a handkerchief over his face. Postmaster General Francis Granger is standing by the right door. This image was created by Nathaniel Currier circa 1841. It is titled "Death of Harrison, April 4 A.D. 1841." This is a later, hand colored version of that image.

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The Age of Jackson Ends



Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) was said to have physically suffered at one time or another from the following: chronic headaches, abdominal pains, and a cough caused by a musket ball in his lung that was never removed. After retiring to his home near Nashville, Tennessee, The Hermitage, he lived eight more years before dying of chronic tuberculosis, dropsy, and heart failure. This image by Mathew Brady (1823-1896) was taken on April 15, 1845, a few months before Andrew Jackson's death. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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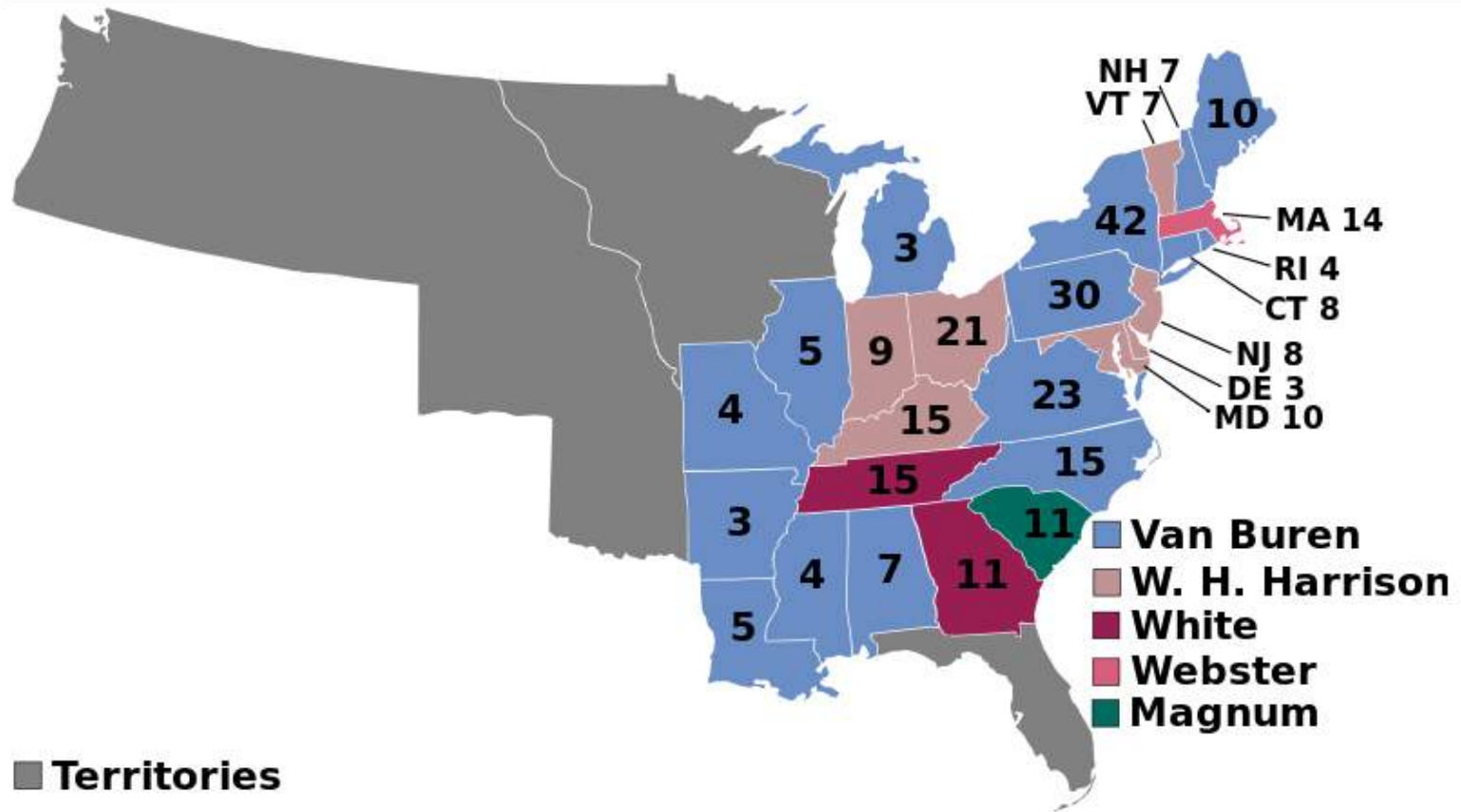
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On March 4, 1837, popular President Jackson turned over the reins of government to Martin Van Buren.



A caricature of Andrew Jackson sitting upon a donkey whose saddle reads "Specie Currency circulating Medium." He beats the donkey on the head with a "Veto" cane. A "Farewell Address" handkerchief flies from his pocket. Vice President Martin Van Buren follows behind with his hat in hand. An apparition holds up a flaming sword to stop them. This image, titled "The Modern Balaam and His Ass" parodies a scene from the Old Testament when Balaam's donkey could see danger ahead, but Balaam could not. To the right is a building labeled "Mechanics Bank." Additional dialog and phrases appear on the print. This has been cited as an early example of the donkey as a symbol of the Democratic Party although there are earlier examples of Andrew Jackson caricaturized as a "Jack-ass" or riding a donkey. This image by Henry R. Robinson is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Martin Van Buren defeated four other candidates to win the Election of 1836.



The results of the 1836 election show the ticket of Martin Van Buren (New York) and Richard M. Johnson (Kentucky), Democrats, won with 170 electoral votes. William Henry Harrison (Ohio) and Francis P. Granger (New York) of the Whig Party came in second with 73 votes. Hugh Lawson White (Tennessee) and John Tyler (Virginia) of the Whig Party came in third with 26 votes. Daniel Webster (Massachusetts) and Francis P. Granger (New York) (yes Granger was also Webster's Vice Presidential candidate) of the Whig Party came in fourth with 14 electoral votes. Willie Person Mangum (North Carolina) and John Tyler (Virginia) (yes Tyler was also Mangum's Vice Presidential candidate) came in fifth with 11 electoral votes. This is the only time that a major political party ran four different candidates for the Presidency. They wanted to split the votes so that the election would be decided in the House of Representatives. Van Buren won enough votes, however, and the House did not vote on the candidates. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Martin Van Buren's home state was New York.



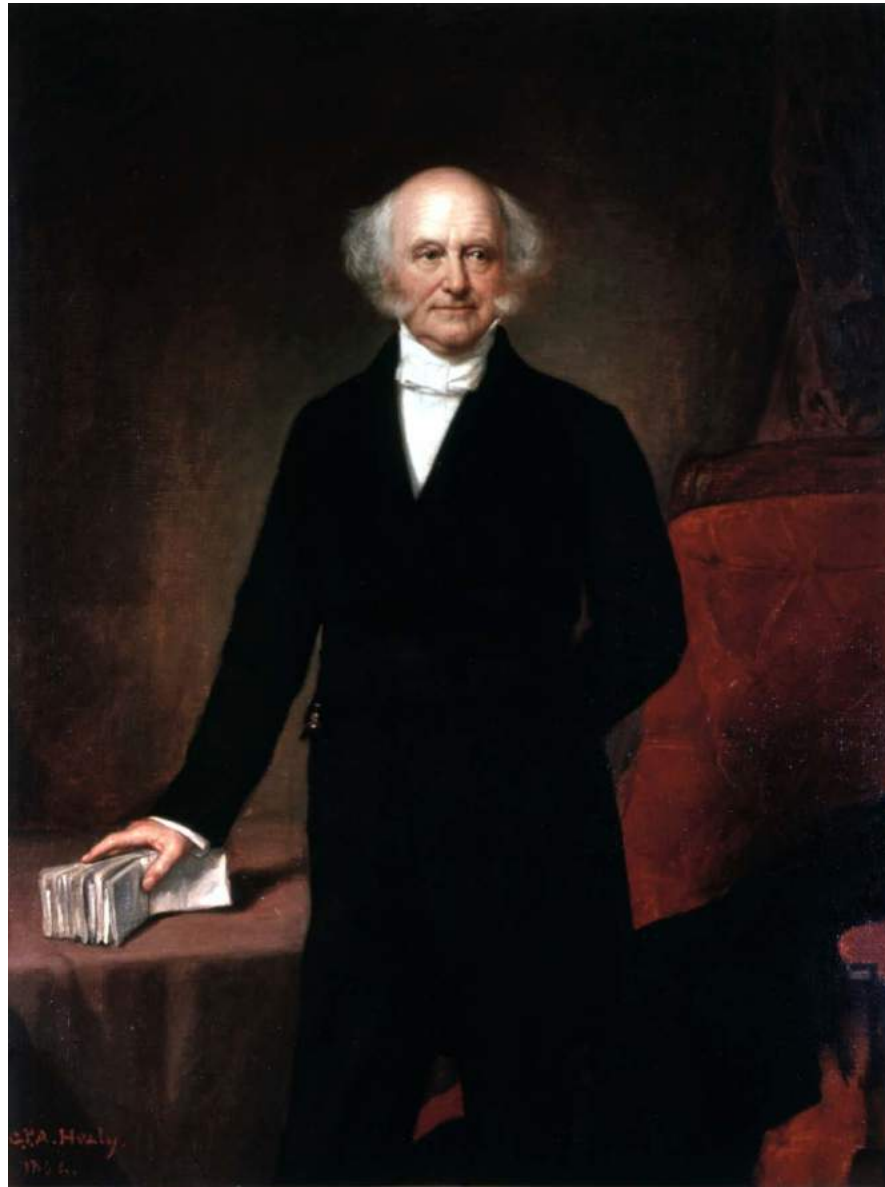
Martin Van Buren's home, Lindenwald, is located at 1013 Old Post Road, Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York. This photograph, from the Historic American Buildings Survey, is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Van Buren's supporters hailed the new President for his skill in dealing with voters and other political leaders.



Martin Van Buren, known as "the Little Magician" for his remarkable political agility, summons spirits to divine the Democratic or "Loco Foco" prospects for election in 1844. He sits in an astrological circle, conjuring up three imps in the smoke of his pipe, and addresses them. Democratic nominees James K. Polk, wearing the striped trousers associated with the Loco Foco or radical wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas stand at right. On the left Andrew Jackson brandishes his cane and threatens. This image was created in 1844 by H. Bucholzer and was published by J. Baillie at 118 Nassau Street, New York, New York. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

There were challenges left to Van Buren by Andrew Jackson.



Martin Van Buren (1782-1862) was the eighth President of the United States (1837-1841). He was a key organizer of the Democratic Party. This image was painted by George Peter Alexander Healy (1818-1894) in 1858. It is on display at the White House and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The charter for the Bank of the United States ran out.



The Second Bank of the United States was chartered for twenty years in 1816, five years after the First Bank of the United States lost its charter. The Second Bank of the United States was chartered because of during the War of 1812, the United States experienced severe inflation, and had difficulty in financing the military. The Second Bank of the United States failed to have its charter renewed in 1836. It existed for five more years and an ordinary bank before going bankrupt in 1841. The structure was built from 1819-1824 in the Greek Revival style. The architect was William Strickland (1788-1854). The exterior is Pennsylvania Blue Marble. This image was taken by Robert Housch facing south at approximately 9:30 AM on Tuesday, July 30, 2009.

Many state banks began to loan money freely.



The State Bank in Decatur, Alabama was established in 1836. Part of the lobby of the “Old State Bank Building” has been recreated with a teller from the time period. This photograph was taken by NiteOwlTX circa 2006 and is courtesy of igougo.com.

The state banks also printed many paper notes as money.



This image is a five dollar banknote of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana. This note was printed circa the 1850s. In 1842 Louisiana required banks to hold in reserve one-third of the value of notes and deposits in specie and the balance in short term paper, giving the state some of the strongest banks in the United States for that time period. The Citizens' Bank notes were in English and in French. This image from the collection of Phmoreno is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The paper notes were more than the state banks could back up by specie.



A United States of America, five dollar gold piece. Following the Act of June 28, 1834, which mandated a reduction in weight and composition of gold coins, the half eagle was redesigned by William Kneass, chief engraver of the Philadelphia mint. Known as the "Classic Head" style, the new 1834 issue is a cousin to the quarter eagle of the same date. The obverse depicts the head of Liberty facing left, her hair secured by a band inscribed LIBERTY, with stars circling her head and with the date below. The reverse shows an eagle with a shield on its breast, perched on an olive branch and holding three arrows. In inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 5 D. surrounds. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, used earlier, was discontinued. Half eagles of this style were produced at the Philadelphia Mint continuously from 1834 through 1838 and at Charlotte and Dahlonega in 1838 only. Most of the mintage was accomplished at Philadelphia. The branch mint issues are rare. This image is courtesy of pcgscoinfacts.com.

The state banks gave their customers easy credit and printed large amounts of paper money.



This image shows a one dollar note from the Bank of Augusta, Georgia. It was issued in August, 1836. This image is courtesy of coincircuit.com.

The easy credit and large amounts of paper money helped increase prices, especially the price of land.



Some acreage near the White Mountain in New Hampshire. The location is in the Mount Washington Valley near North Conway, New Hampshire. This image is courtesy of farmbytheriver.com.

As land prices went up and up, speculators bought more and more land.



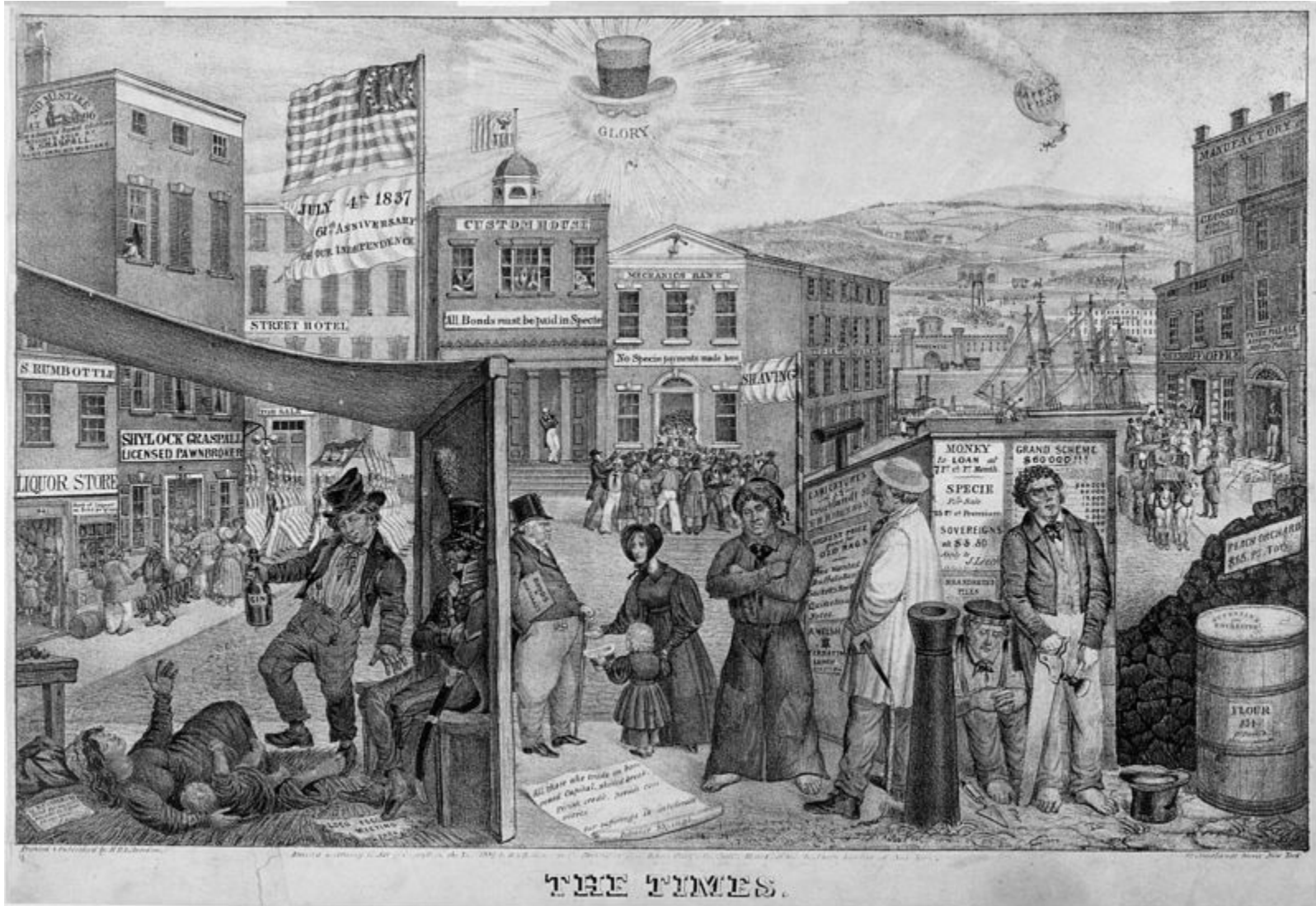
Speculation is a financial action that does not promise the safety of an investment or the return on the principal sum invested. Speculation involves the lending of money for the purchase of assets, in a manner that has not been given thorough analysis and is thought to have an amount of significant risk. In this painting by Francis William Edmonds (1806-1863) titled "The Speculator," a candle maker and his wife listen to a proposal by a speculator. It was painted circa 1852 and is courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American Art.

Most consumers used credit or borrowed paper money to pay for the land.



Of course, United States citizens did not have credit cards in the 1830s, but the same idea with credit applied then as it does now. Credit is the trust which allows one party to provide resources to another party where that second party does not reimburse the first party immediately (thereby generating a debt), but instead arranges either to repay or return those resources (or other materials of equal value) at a later date. This image is courtesy of suite101.com.

These actions led to an Economic Crisis.



THE TIMES.

This image is a commentary on the depressed state of the American economy, particularly in New York, during the financial panic of 1837. The blame is laid on the treasury policies of Andrew Jackson, whose hat, spectacles, and clay pipe with the word "Glory" appear in the sky overhead. This image by Edward Williams Clay was published by H.R. Robinson, 52 Courtland Street, New York, New York in 1837. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress and Wikimedia Commons.

The United States government decided that government land could only be purchased with specie.



This image shows the Georgia Land Lottery which took place seven different times from 1805-1832. The land that was distributed had been taken from the Cherokee and the Creek Indians. The men standing in front of the tables are drawing numbers representing different properties. The largest lots were 490 acres, and the smallest lots were 40 acres. This image by George L. Parrish Jr. is courtesy of the Georgia Department of Archives and History.

Because most speculators did not have enough gold and silver to purchase land, sales of land quickly fell.



The Liberty Head Gold Dollar (1849 dollar is shown here) had been authorized by Congress in 1836, but it was not produced until 1849 following the California Gold Rush. It was produced until 1889 and is 90% pure gold, and 10% copper. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



The seated Liberty Dollar is made of silver. Although this coin was minted in 1841, it was designed in 1836. Christian Gobrecht was the engraver at the United States Mint. This image is from the collection of the American Numismatic Association Library in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Banks started to take over many properties.



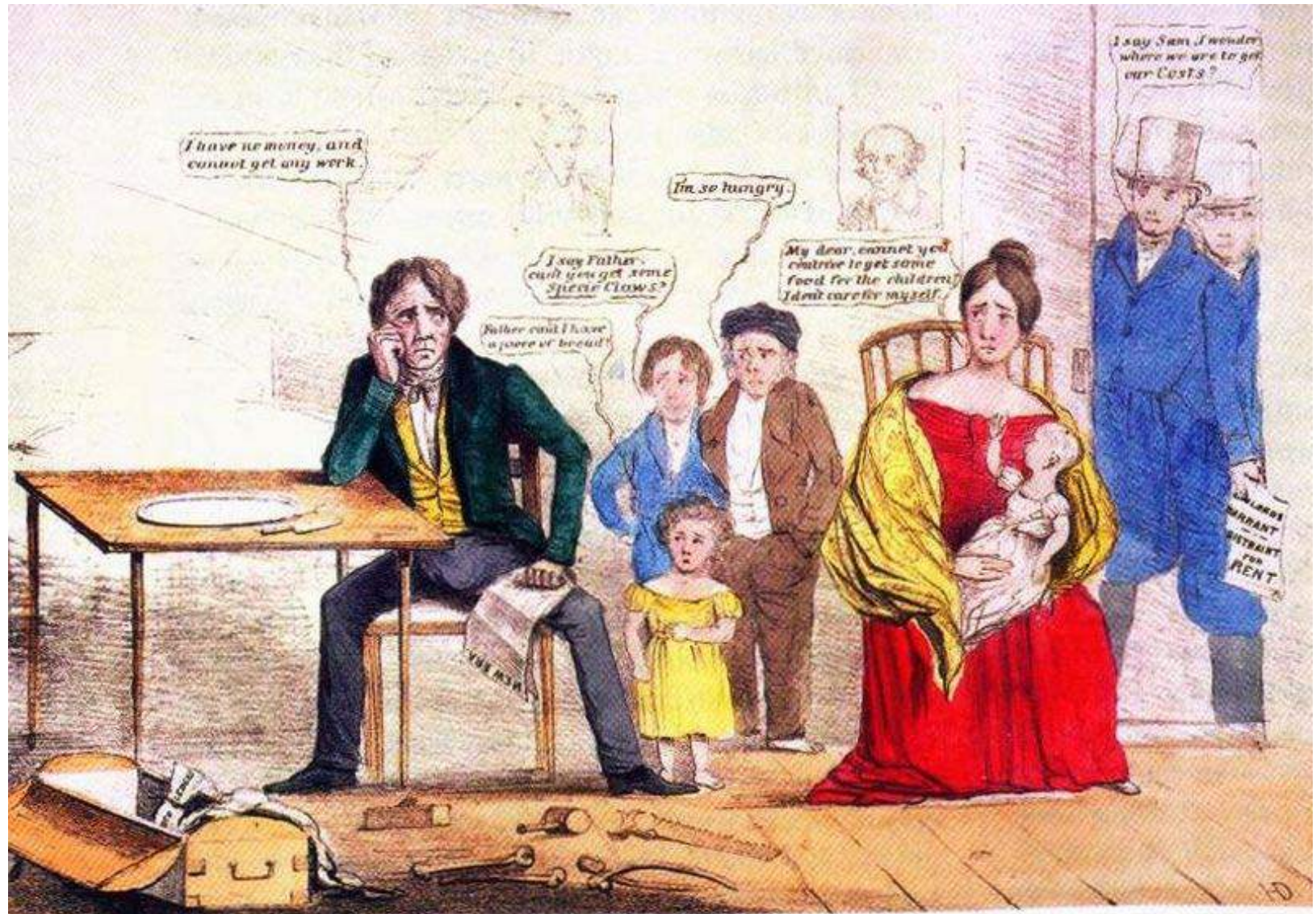
This is not a picture from the 1830s, it is a photograph from the 1930s. It depicts a foreclosure sale in Iowa. Military police are on hand to keep farmers from preventing the auction. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The banks, however, could not sell the land for enough money to recover the loans that they had made.



A home in Salinas, California that was valued at \$500,000, and which was under foreclosure. This image by "Brendel" was taken on August 2, 2012. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Because banks could not recover the money that they had loaned, and because there was too much paper money, a problem developed for banks and businesses.



This cartoon shows an out of work father on the left trying to figure out how to get food for his starving children, and money for the people that he owes and who are standing at his door. This image from 1837 is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

People rushed to exchange their paper money for gold or silver coins.



This image shows a coin whose obverse or front on the left shows a phoenix rising from the ashes. The phoenix alludes to the burning of worthless paper money that was issued in large quantities by private institutions to compensate for lack of metal specie. 'Substitute for Shin Plasters' refers to the saying at the time that paper money was only good for lining boots. Reverse (right) legend 'Specie Payment Suspended May Tenth 1837' refers to the date when banks could no longer redeem metal money to customers and met to officially institute the payment suspension. On the obverse, Nov 1837 refers to the date of a meeting amongst bankers in New York to set a date for resumption of said payments in metal specie. Payments were resumed on May 10, 1838. This image is courtesy of cointalk.com.

The economic crisis worsened when the price of cotton dropped in the South.



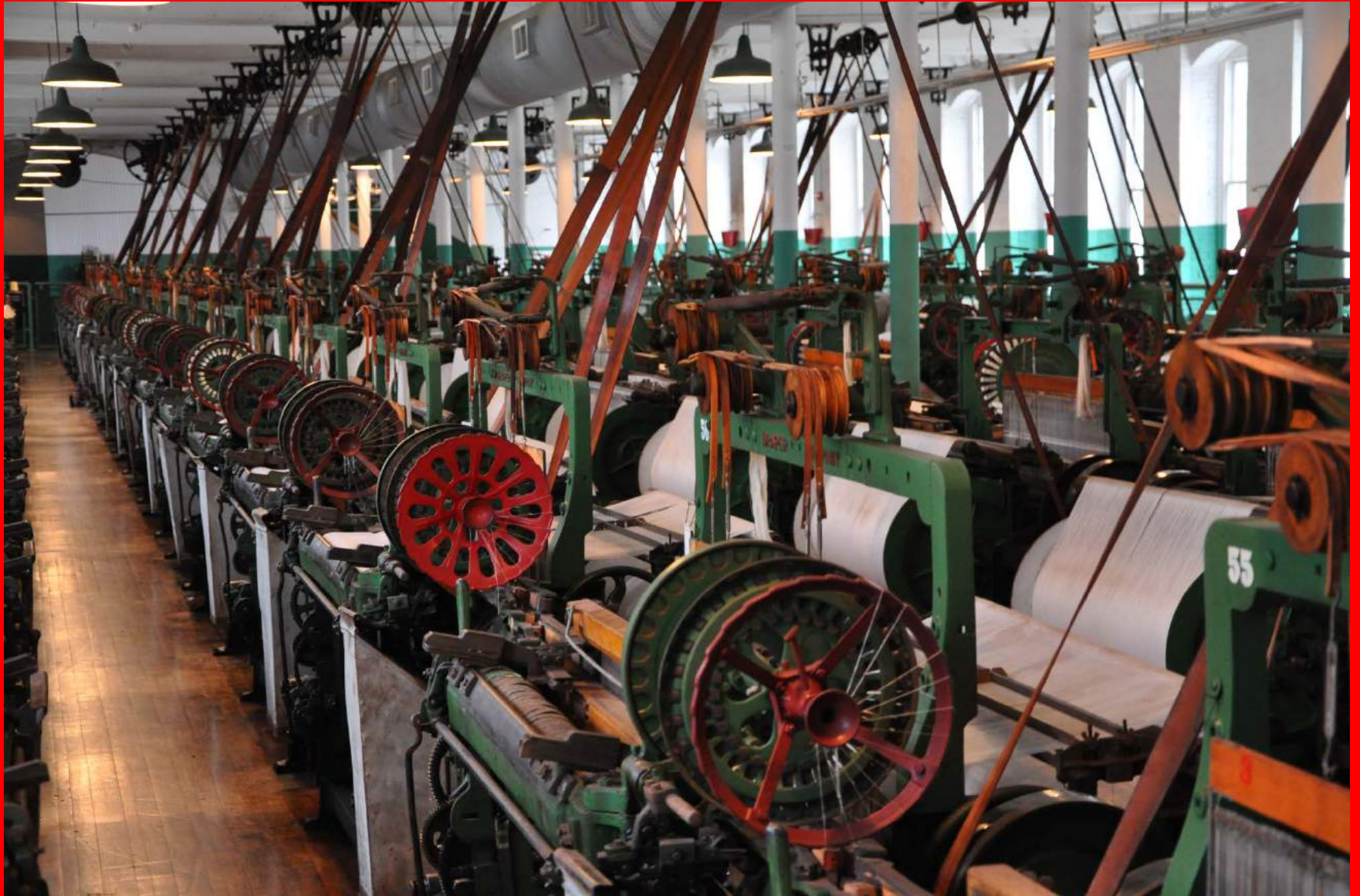
Cotton is a fluffy fiber that grows in a boll, or protective capsule. Cotton is most often spun into yarn or thread and used to make a soft, breathable textile. This image taken in Texas in 1996 is courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service and Wikimedia Commons.

A similar situation developed in the West when bad weather wiped out wheat crops in 1836.



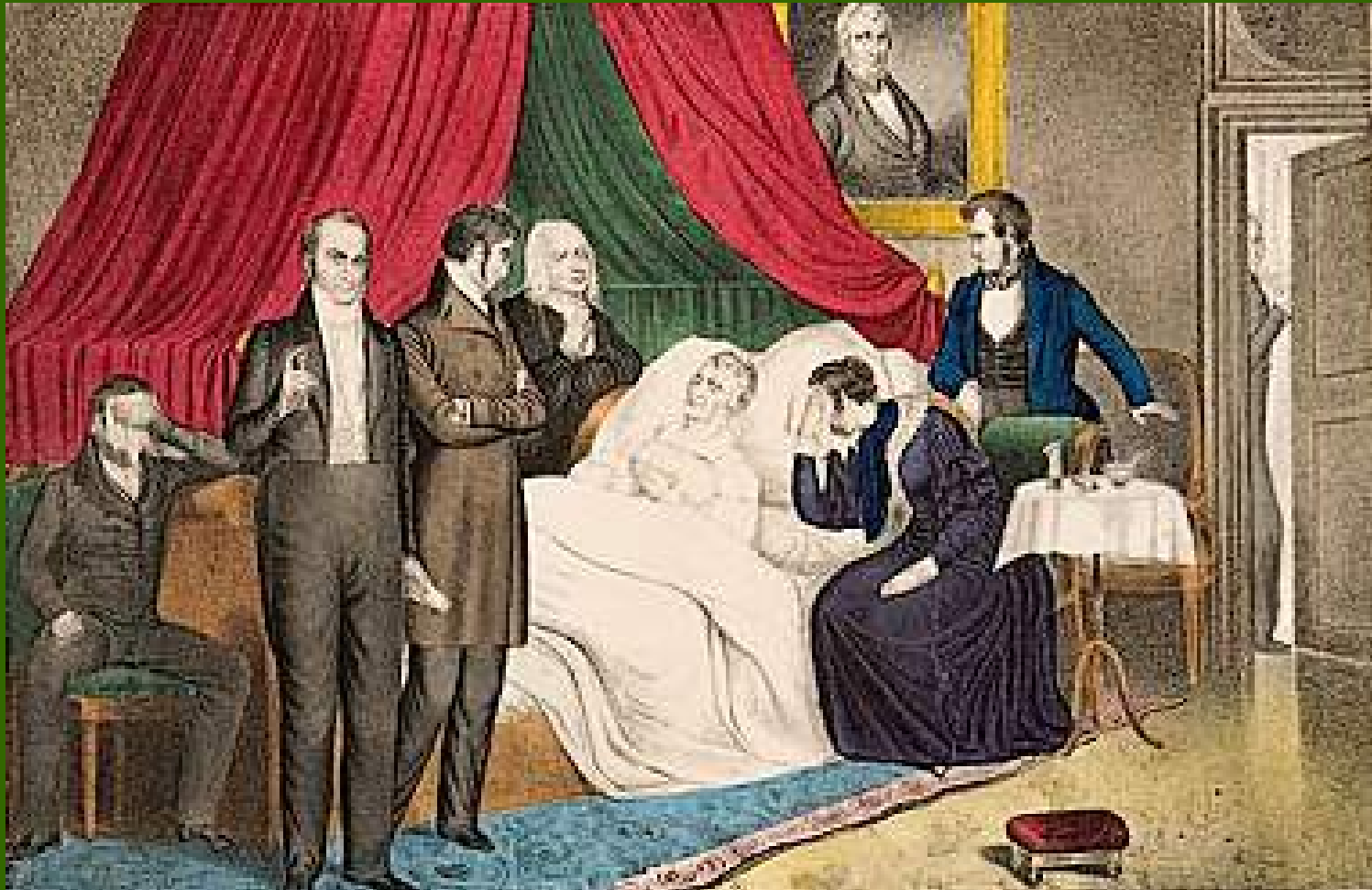
Wheat is a cereal grain, originally from the Levant region of the Near East and Ethiopian Highlands. This image is part of the wheat harvest in Palouse, Idaho. This image was taken circa 2004. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Because many people had less money to spend, the demand for factory goods dropped and people were out of work.



This photograph shows the Boott Mill Weave Room in Lowell, Massachusetts. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

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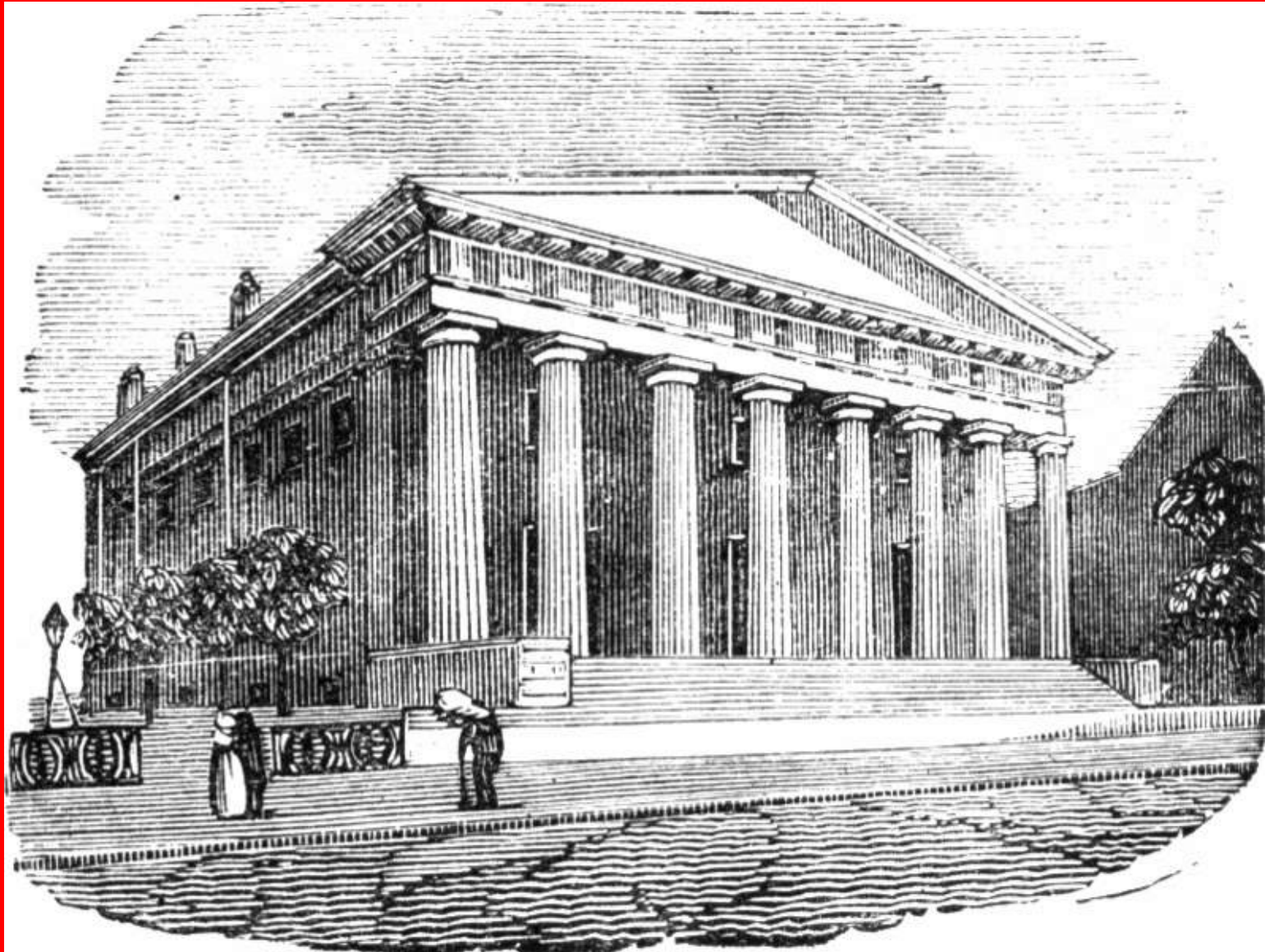
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Because of money problems and crop problems, the "Panic of 1837" began.



This image is a satire attributing the dire fiscal straits of the nation to Andrew Jackson's banking policies, with specific reference to recent bank failures in New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia. The artist blames the 1837 panic on Jackson's and later Van Buren's efforts to limit currency and emphasize specie (or coinage) as the circulating medium in the American economy. This image by Edward Williams Clay (1799-1857) was published by Henry R. Robinson in 1837. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Several important banks in the East closed their doors and went out of business.



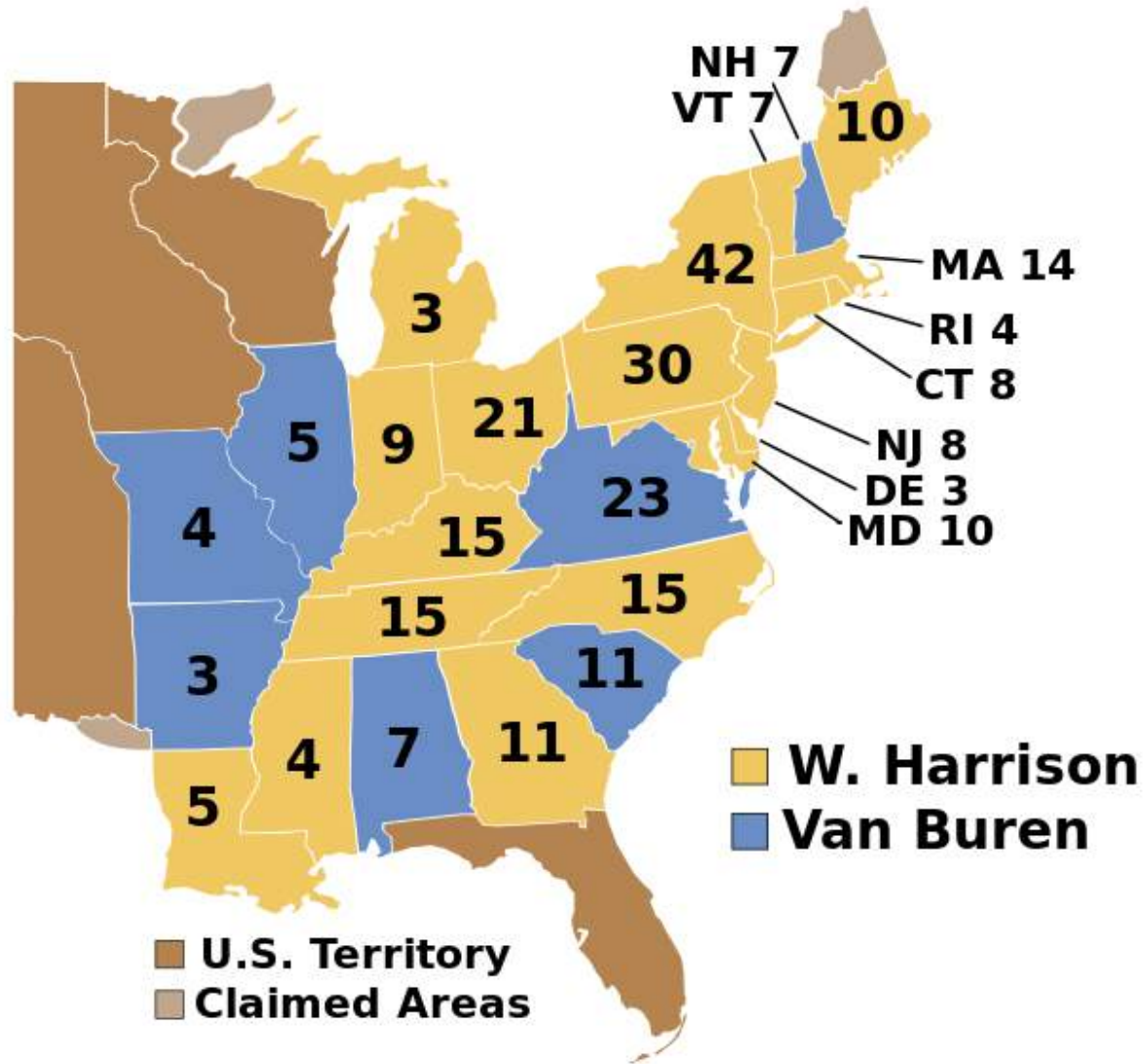
The Second Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Although it ceased operations as the federal government's bank in 1836, it attempted to operate as a state bank until it failed in 1841. This image is from the 1875 publication *A Pictorial History of the United States*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, J. H. Butler & Company. It was written by S.G. Goodrich. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

President Martin Van Buren did persuade Congress to establish an independent federal treasury in 1840.



The Independent Treasury was a system for keeping government funds in the United States Treasury and its subtreasuries, independent of the national banking and financial systems. Although the act passed in 1840, the Whigs repealed the act in 1841. The Democrats won the election of 1844, and reestablished the Independent Treasury System in 1846. It existed in one form or another until 1921 when the Federal Reserve took over its duties. This photograph of the north portico of the United States Department of the Treasury Building was taken on August 1, 2010 by Florian Hirzinger. The statue of Albert Gallatin is in the foreground. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Election of 1840 was a contest between Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison.



The Whig party held its first nominating convention in December, 1839 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. William Henry Harrison defeated Henry Clay and Winfield Scott. During the general election, William Henry Harrison (Ohio) and his Vice Presidential candidate John Tyler (Virginia) with 234 electoral votes defeated President Martin Van Buren (New York) who had 60 electoral votes. Van Buren decided to let the Electoral College choose his Vice President. This image by "CG-Realms" and "AndyHogan14" is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A new political party, the Whigs, chose General William Henry Harrison, the hero of the Battle of Tippecanoe, to be its candidate for President.



General Harrison is on the horse in the left background of this painting. This image is titled *The Battle of Tippecanoe*. It was created by Kurz and Allison circa 1889. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Whigs bombarded the nation with advertisements and posters for their candidate.



PUBLIC MEETING.

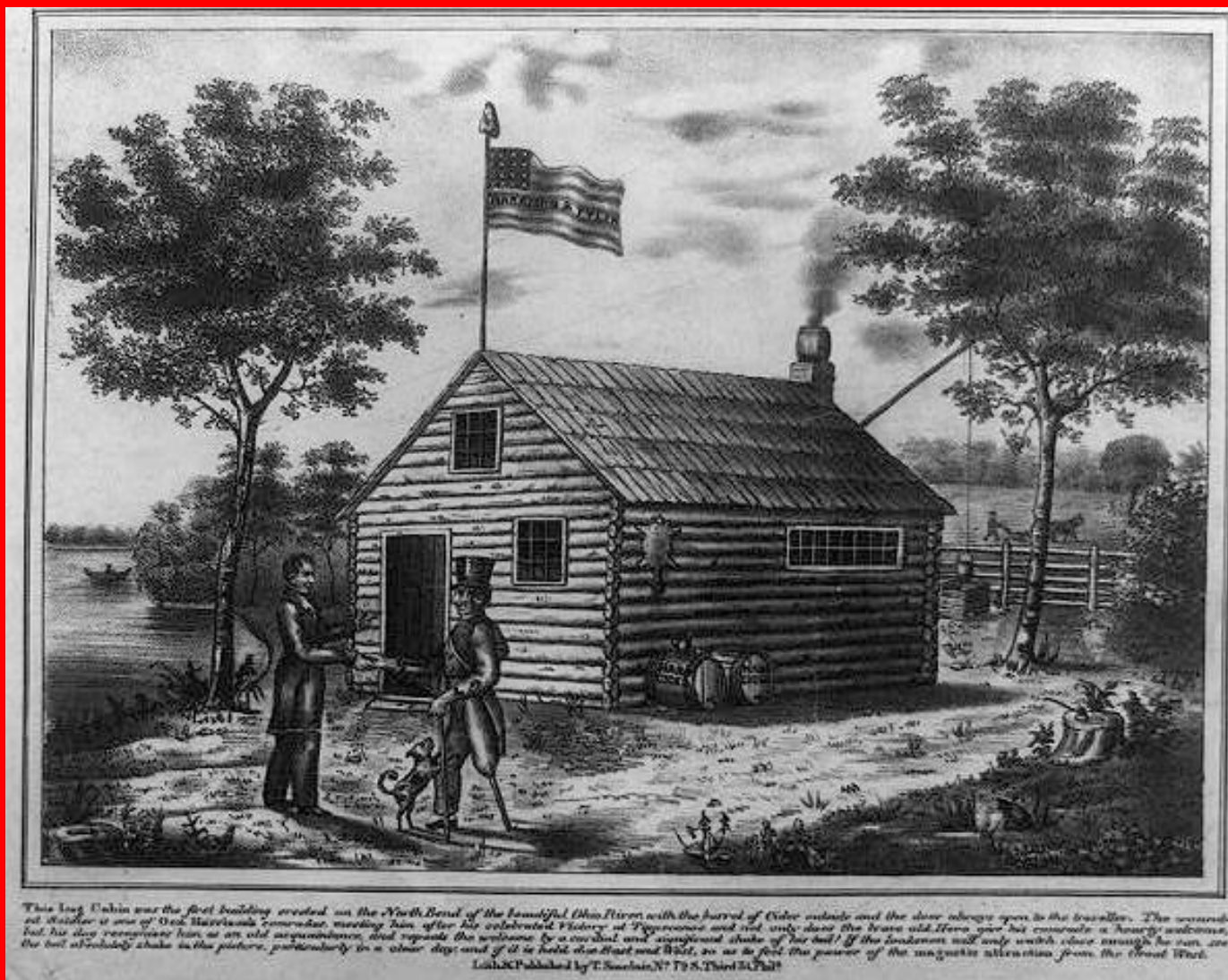
A general MEETING of the friends of
HARRISON & REFORM,

In the City of Alton will be held at the
Old Court Room, Riley's Building, on
THIS EVENING, the Ninth inst., at
Seven o'clock, to make arrangements for
the approaching Convention at Springfield
on the Fourth of June next.

Alton, May 9, 1840.

An illustrated broadside announcing a "general meeting of the friends of Harrison & Reform" in Alton (Illinois) on May 9, 1840. Harrison, in farmer's clothes and broad-brimmed hat, stands next to a plough. Behind him is a barrel of hard cider, a log cabin, and another log building or shed. Overhead an eagle flies a streamer bearing the slogan "William Henry Harrison. The Farmer of North Bend". This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The posters presented Harrison as a humble Ohio farmer born in a log cabin.



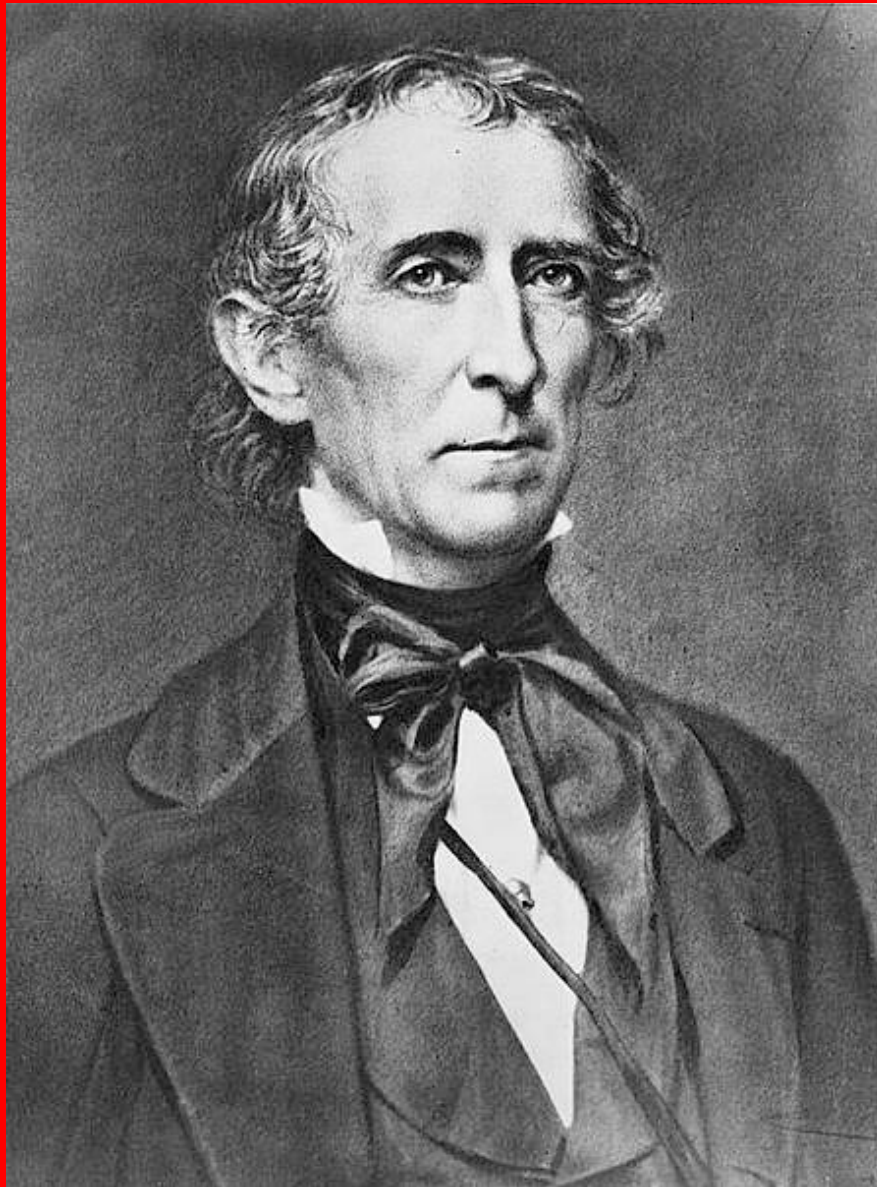
A piece of campaign literature showing the log cabin that was supposed to be the birthplace of William Henry Harrison. Harrison is on the left talking to a wounded veteran. The Ohio River is on the left. The cabin flies an American flag with the words "Harrison & Tyler" and with a liberty cap on its staff. A coonskin is tacked to the side of the cabin, two barrels of hard cider stand by, and a farmer ploughs a field in the distance. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Harrison was not born in a modest Ohio log cabin. He was born on one of the largest plantations in Virginia.



William Henry Harrison was born at Berkeley Plantation in Charles City County, Virginia. His father, Benjamin Harrison V was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a Governor of Virginia for three terms. The Georgian mansion was completed in 1726. William Henry Harrison's grandson, Benjamin Harrison, the 23rd President of the United States, was also born here. This image is courtesy of the Historic American Buildings Survey and of the Library of Congress.

The Whigs selected John Tyler of Virginia as Harrison's running mate.




This portrait of John Tyler was created between 1860 and 1862. After becoming the 10th President of the United States, Tyler served in the Congress of the Confederate States of America. This image is courtesy of the Brady-Handy Collection of the Library of Congress.

The Whigs coined a catchy slogan to capture the public's imagination: "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too."


13

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO!
A Comic Glee,
Strung
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK
As Sung
WITH TREMPERING APPLAUSE
At the
SYRACUSE CONVENTION.



Some of the Low Rice party have prepared and paraded a Log Cabin Trap representing a Log Cabin set on a figure 4, and baited with a barrel of hard cider. By the above it will be seen that the Trap has been sprung, and a shy riddler from 'Rook' is taking out through the gratings. An elderly gentleman with an hickory pole is intent on prying him out, but it is manifestly no go!... The logs are too heavy and growing more so daily.
Log Cabin.

Philadelphia, G. E. Blake, 13 So Fifth Street.



Blake's Log Cabin Music... Copy right reserved 1840.

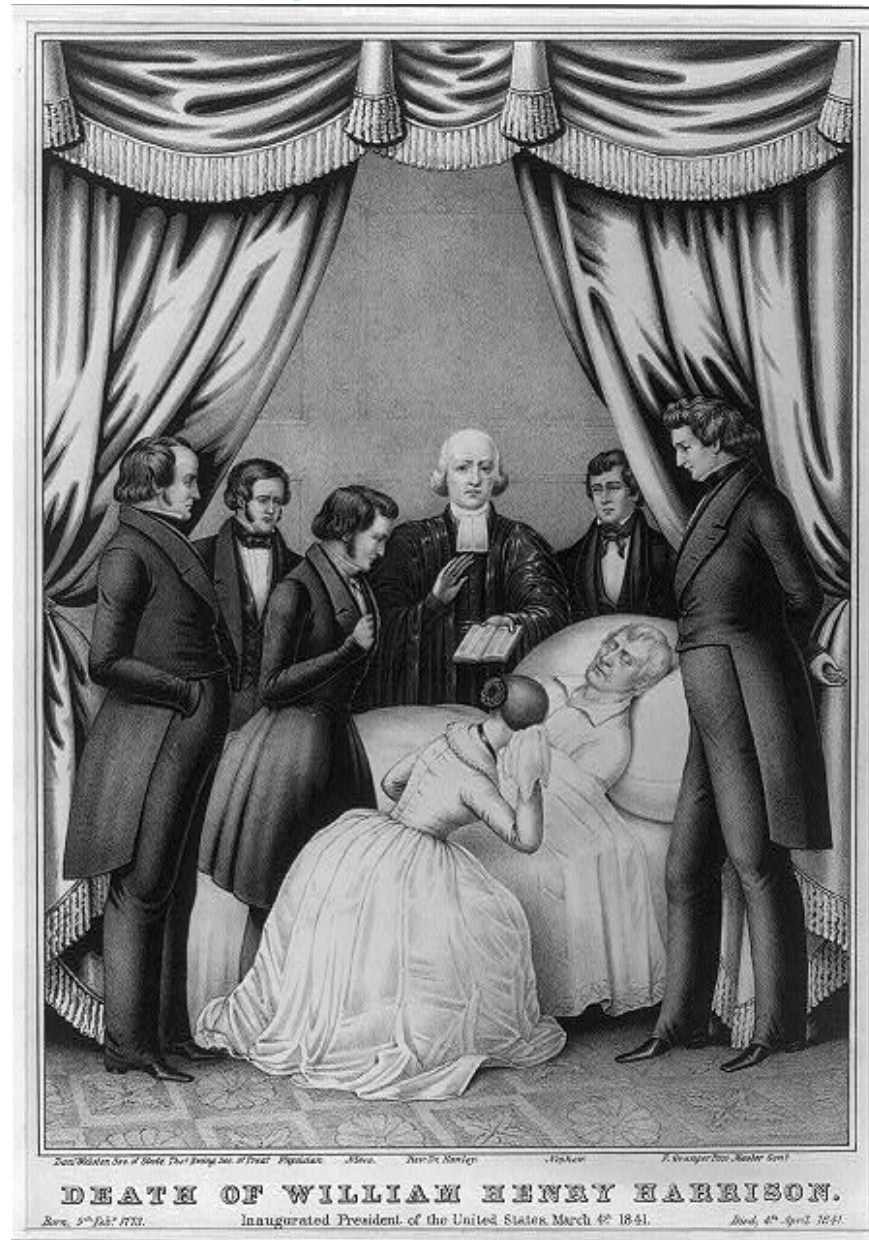
This image shows a score for "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" (or possibly a variation on the original score) copyrighted and published by G. E. Blake of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1840. The song was written by another man, Alexander Coffman Ross, to a common minstrel tune; Ross did not copyright it. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

In 1840 a huge voter turnout gave Harrison a sweeping victory.



An untitled woodcut, bold in design, apparently created for use on broadsides or banners during the Whigs' "log cabin" campaign of 1840. In front of a log cabin, a shirtsleeved William Henry Harrison welcomes a soldier, inviting him to rest and partake of a barrel of "Hard Cider." Nearby another soldier, already seated, drinks a glass of cider. On a staff at right is an American flag emblazoned with "Harrison & Tyler." This image was created circa 1840 and is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Soon after he was inaugurated, President Harrison died.



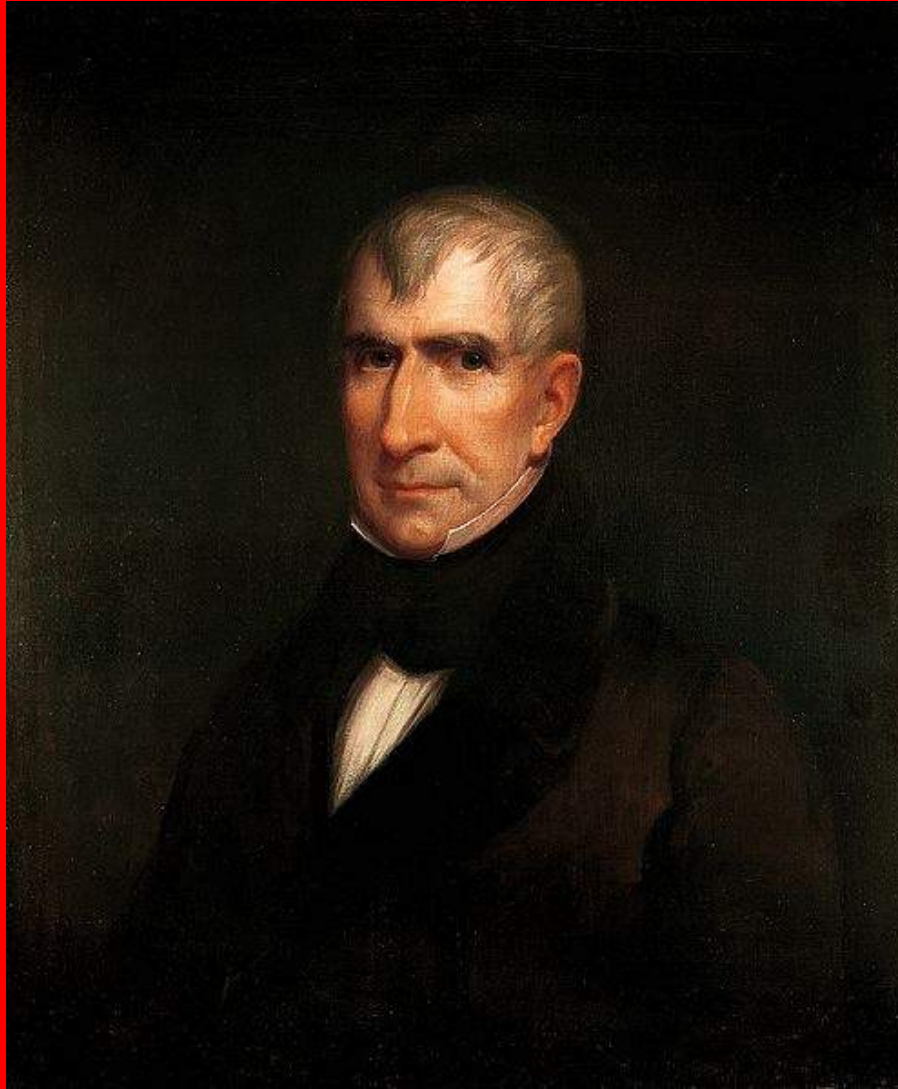
The Death of William Henry Harrison. This image was published circa February 5, 1846. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Harrison had little time to enjoy his election victory.



Presidential Inauguration of Wm. H. Harrison in Washington City, D.C., on the 4th of March 1841. This lithograph by Charles Fenderich, was created circa 1841. It shows crowds on the east side of the United States Capitol. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

While giving his inaugural speech, he caught a cold.



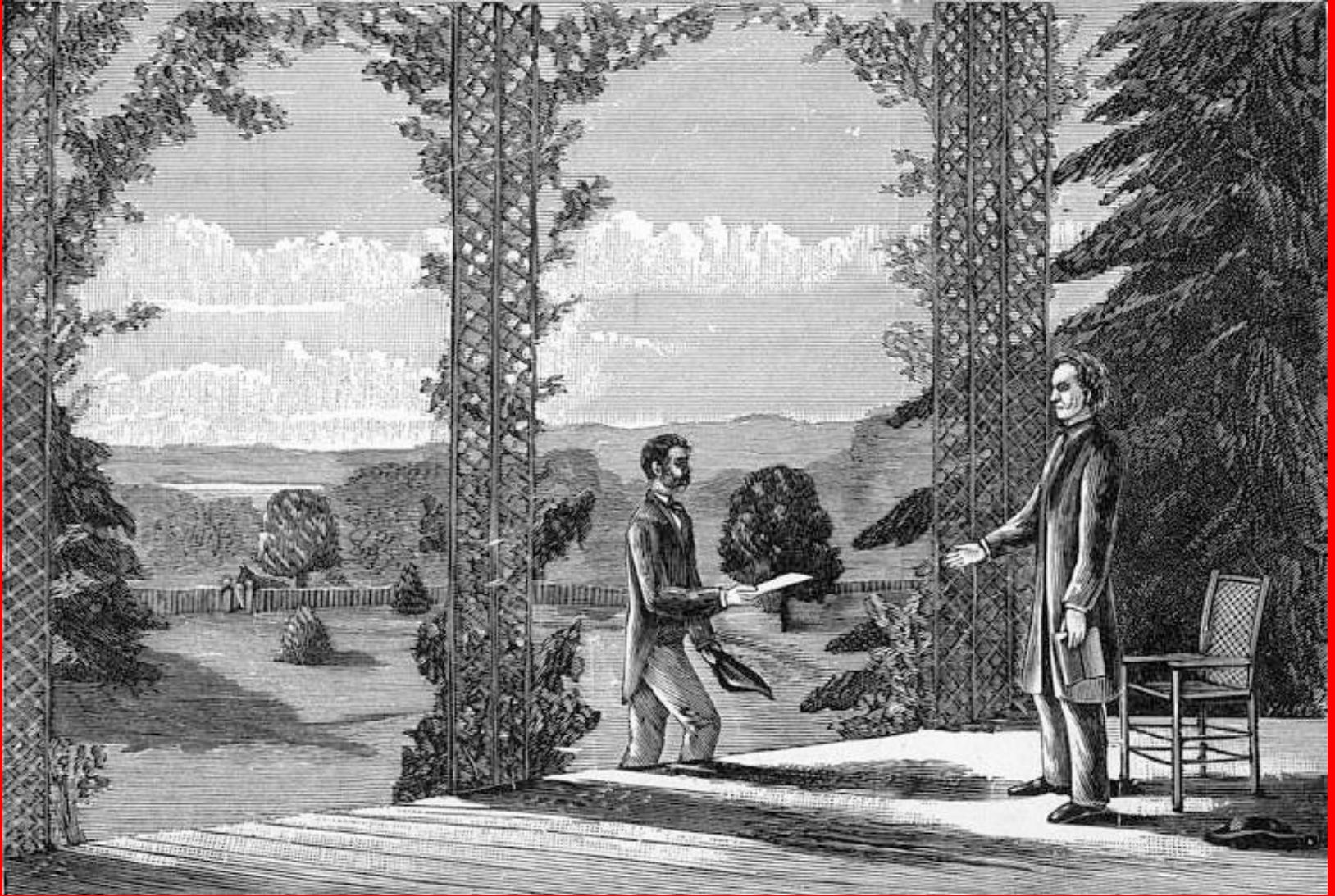
When William Henry Harrison took the oath of office on March 4, 1841, it was a cold and wet day. He did not wear either an overcoat or a hat, and delivered the longest inaugural address in American history, almost two hours. He then rode through the streets of Washington in the inaugural parade. James Reid Lambdin painted this portrait of General William Harrison in Cincinnati, Ohio circa October, 1835. This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association and Wikimedia Commons.

Harrison died of pneumonia a month later.



This photograph shows William Henry Harrison's tomb and memorial in North Bend, Ohio, near Cincinnati, Ohio. This image was taken by Kevin Myers on August 21, 2005. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Harrison's death thrust John Tyler into the presidency.



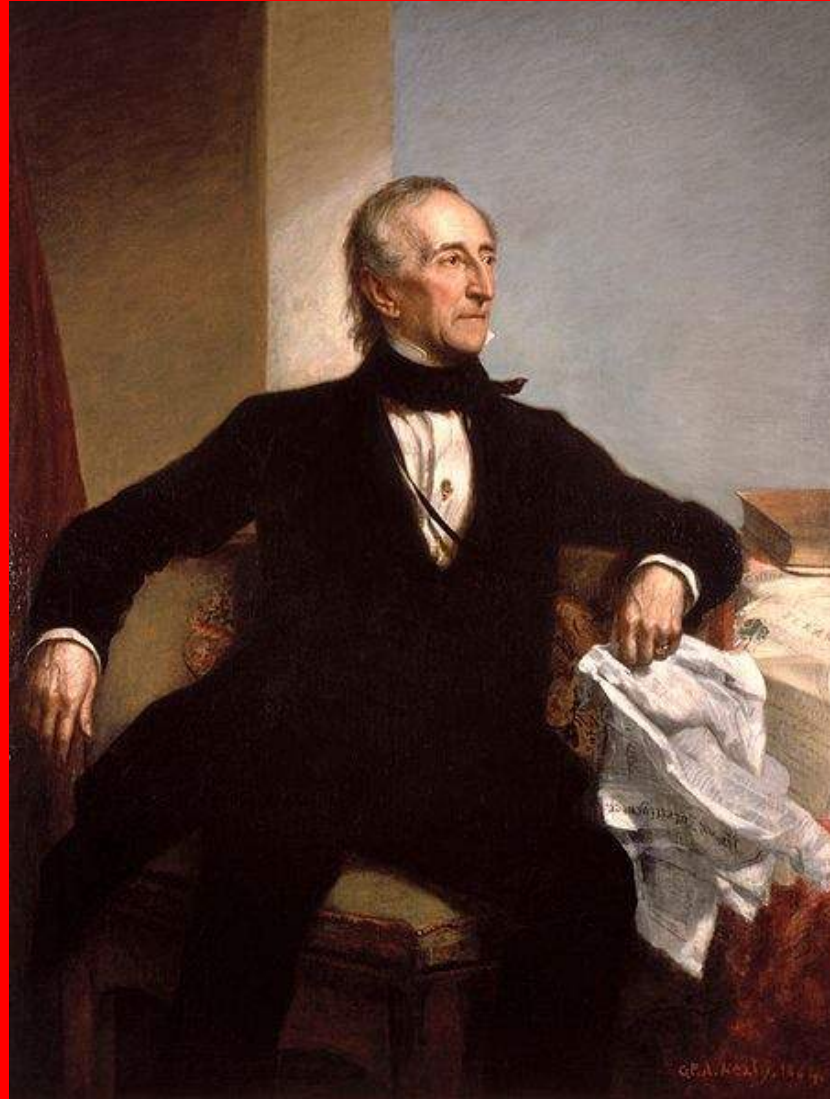
Vice President John Tyler receiving the news of the death of President William Henry Harrison on the porch of his home near Williamsburg, Virginia on April 5, 1841. The messenger was the Chief Clerk of the State Department, Fletcher Webster, who was the son of Secretary of State Daniel Webster. This image by William Osborn Stoddard (1835-1925) was created circa 1888. It appeared in *The Lives of the Presidents*, volume 5 published by Frederick A. Stokes & Brother of New York, New York. It appeared on pages 12-13. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Tyler would change the course of history by following a policy of Manifest Destiny.



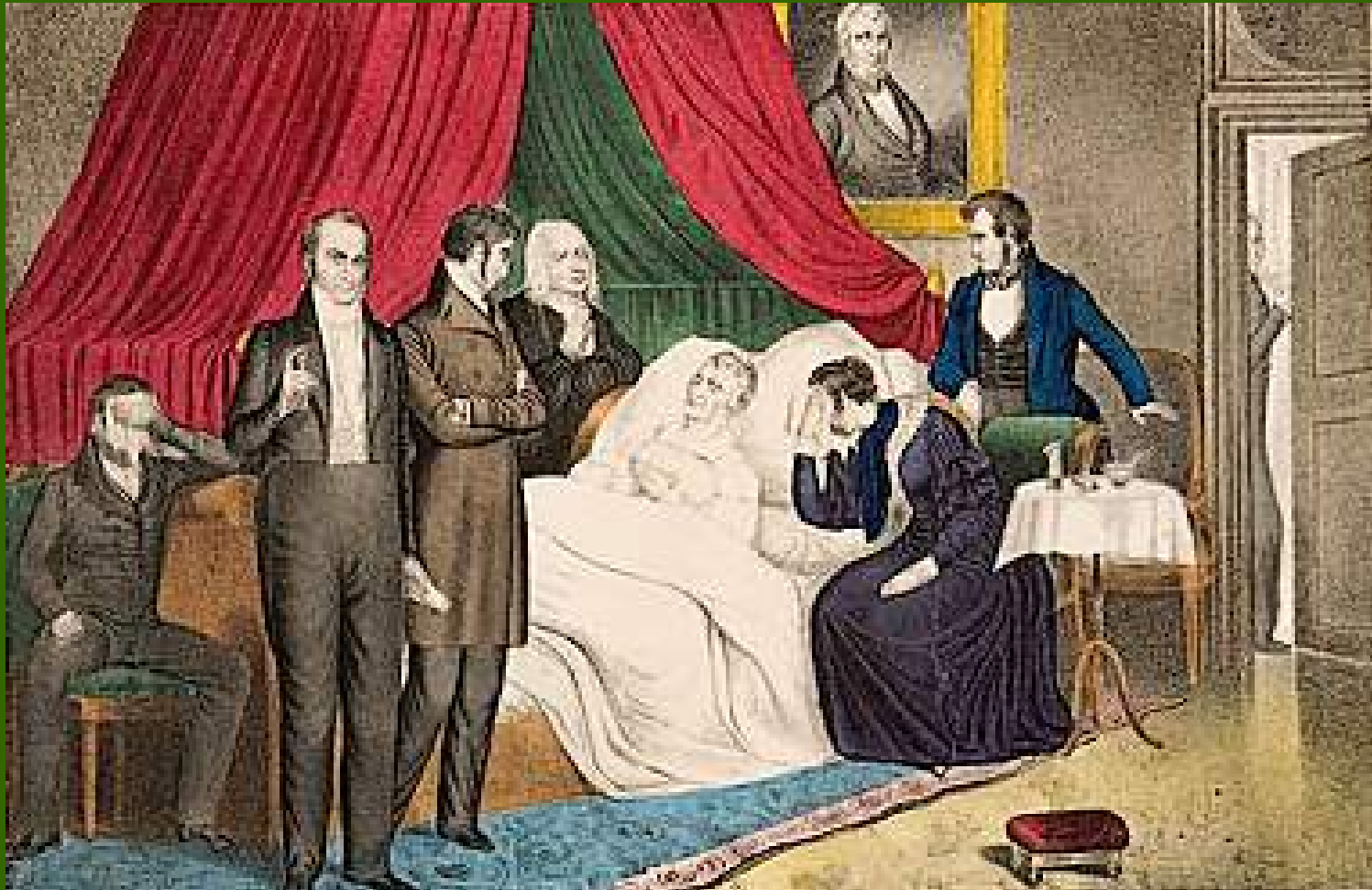
This painting (circa 1872) by John Gast called *American Progress*, is an allegorical representation of the modernization of the new west. Here Columbia, a personification of the United States, leads civilization westward with American settlers, stringing telegraph wire as she sweeps west; she holds a school book. The different stages of economic activity of the pioneers are highlighted and, especially, the changing forms of transportation. Native Americans and animals flee into darkness. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

John Tyler was the first Vice President to become President upon the death of an elected President.



John Tyler (1790-1862) was the tenth President of the United States (1841-1845). This image was created in February, 1859 by George Peter Alexander Healy (1818-1894). It is in the Blue Room of the White House. This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association and Wikimedia Commons.

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George Washington's Inauguration



What were some characteristics of people who ran the government during the Federalist period?



Think of **at least three words** (hopefully more) to describe these people. Be prepared to come up and highlight examples of those words.



Listen to the song “The President’s March.”



Write down on your paper how you feel when you hear this song.



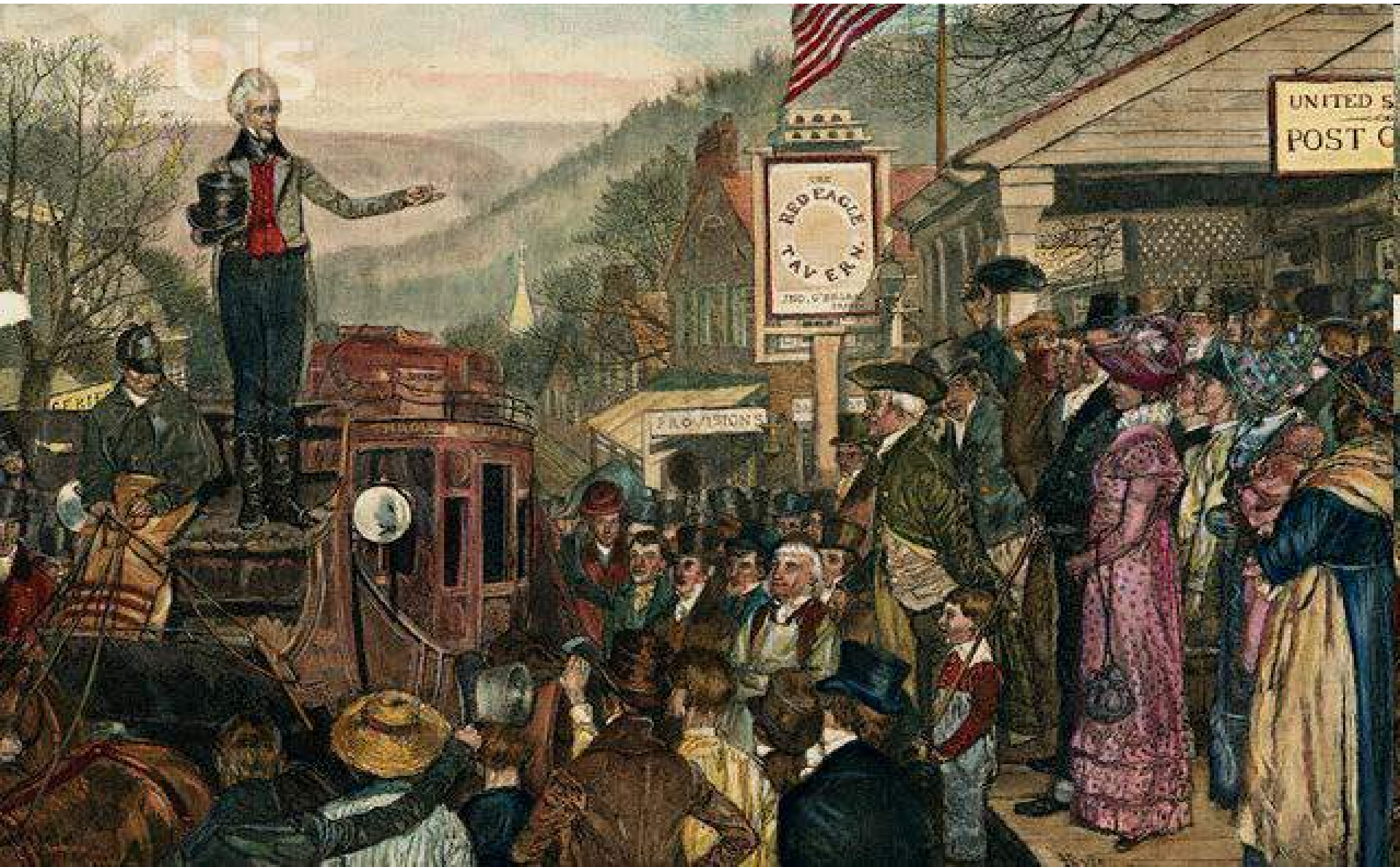
Write down on your paper **at least three words** to describe this song.



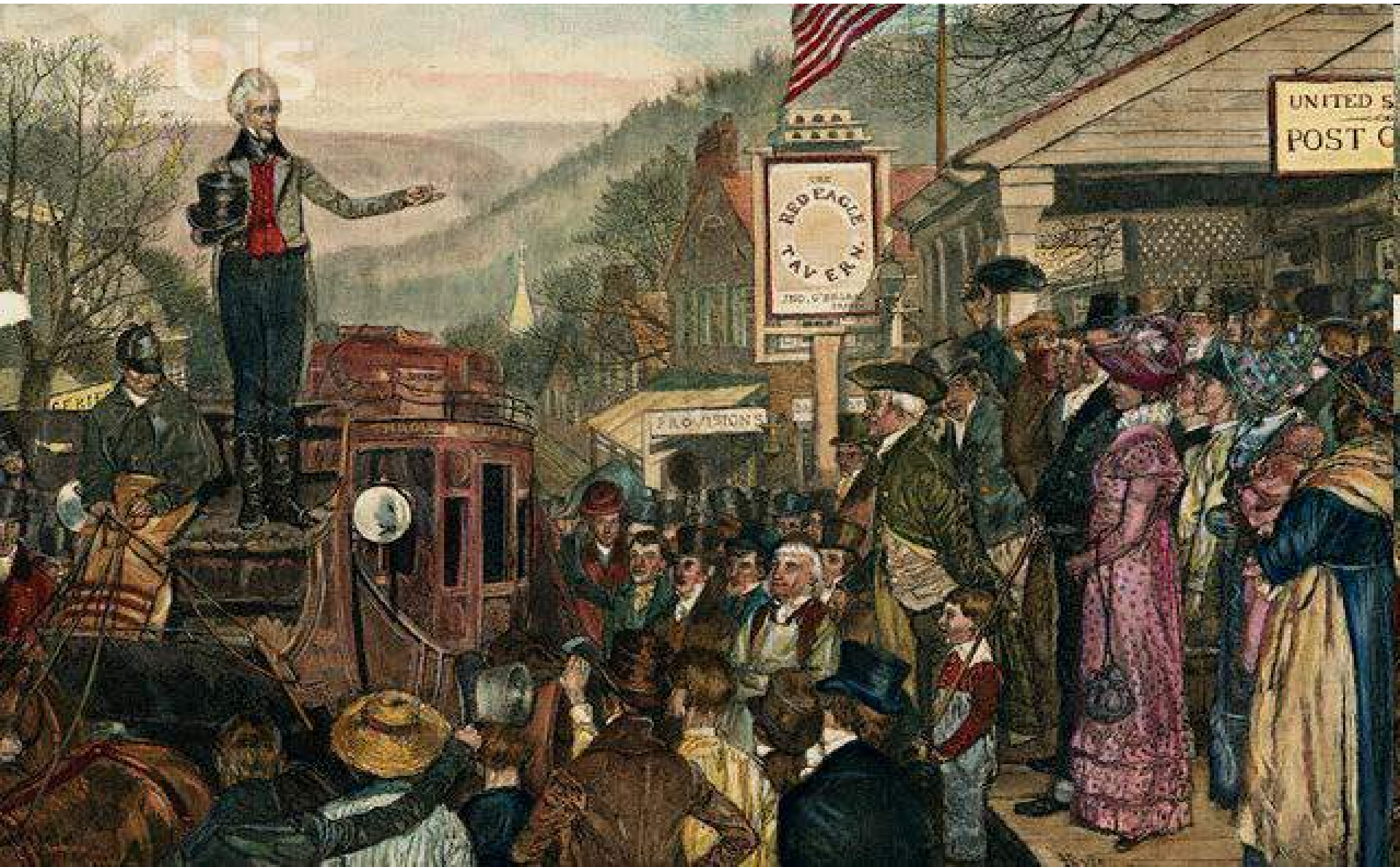
Write down on your paper what this song tells you about the Federalist Period.



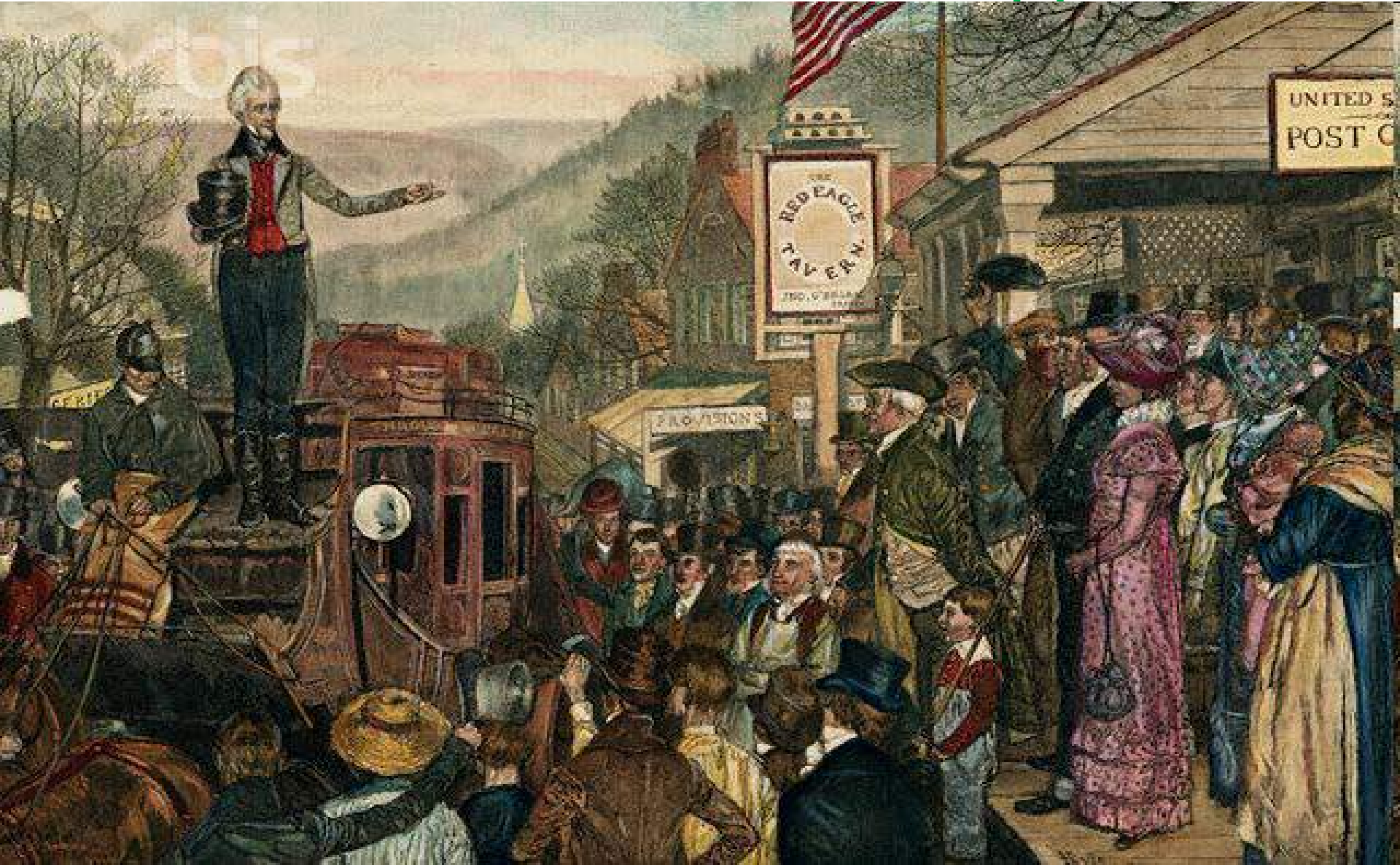
Andrew Jackson speaking to crowd outside of a Tavern



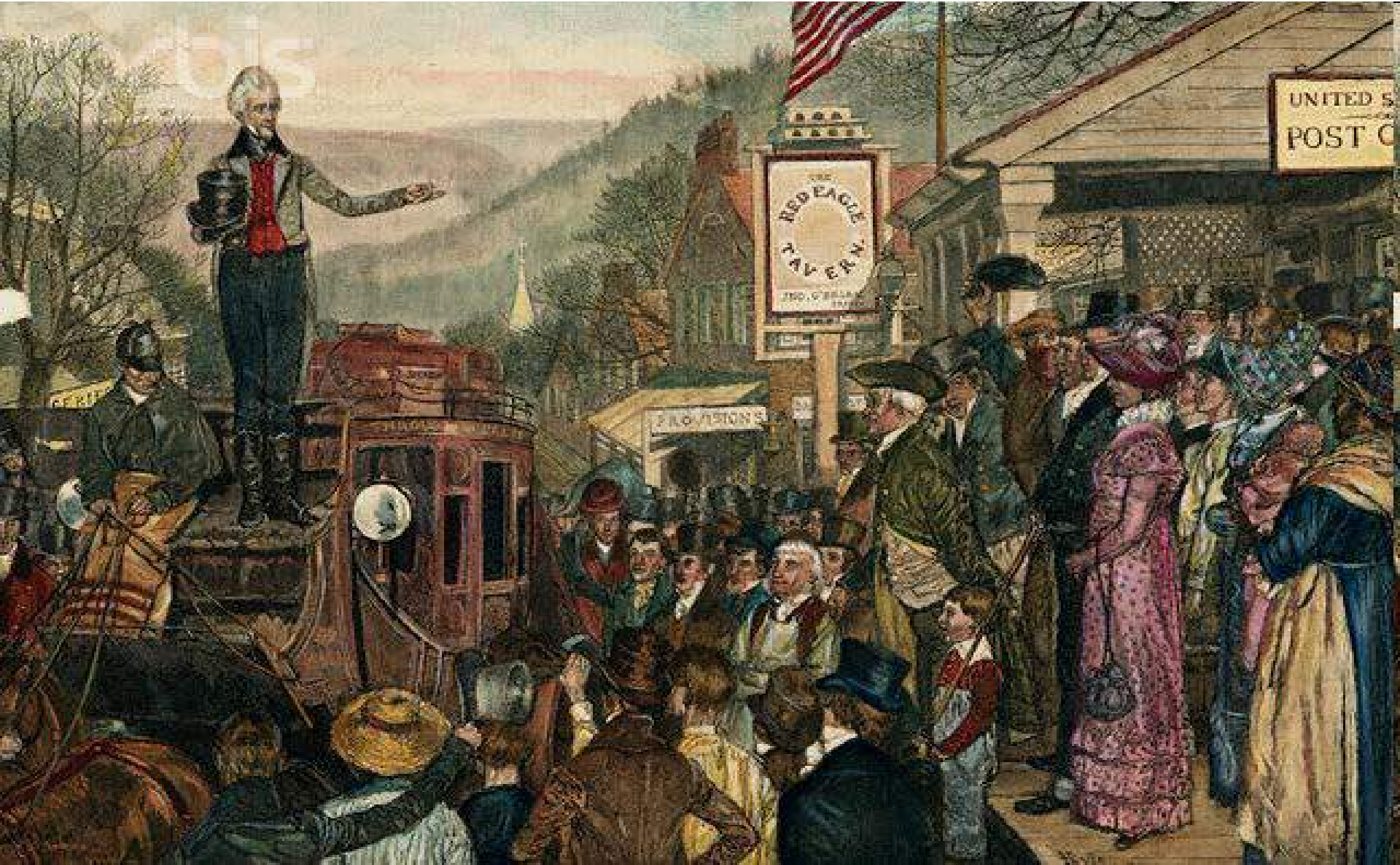
What were some characteristics of the people who ran the government during the Age of Andrew Jackson?



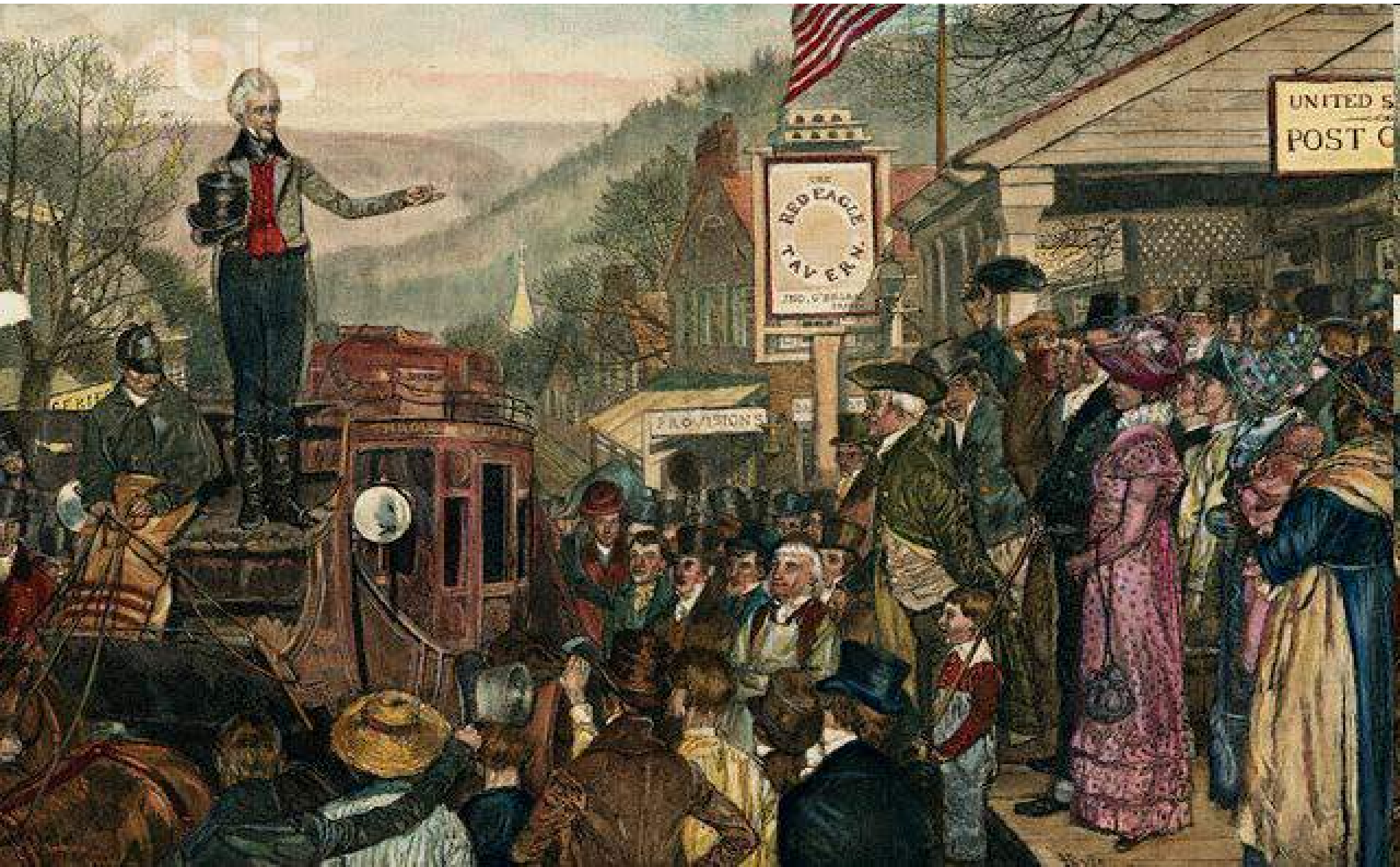
What **three words** best describe Andrew Jackson and his supporters?



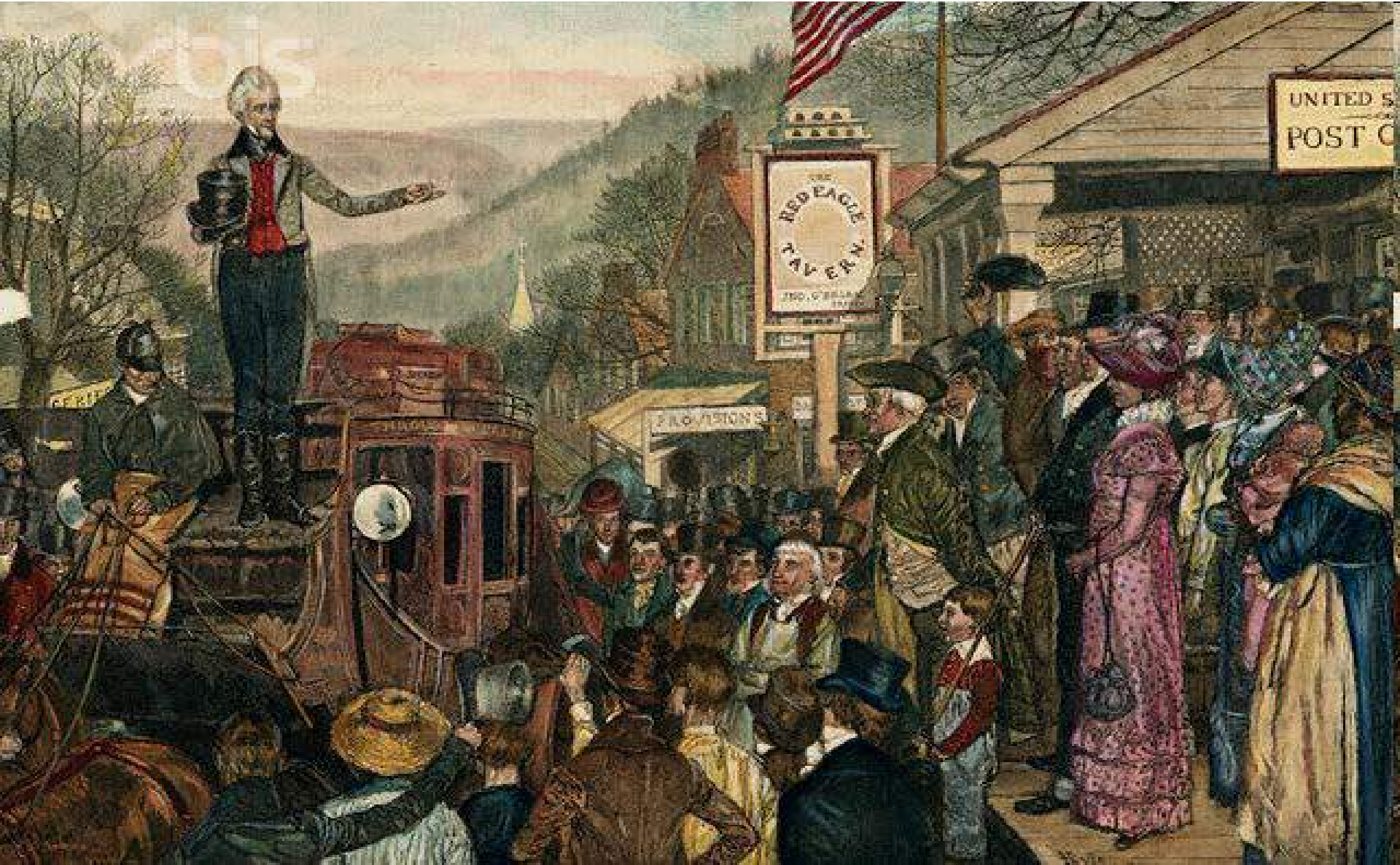
I am passing you the lyrics to the song “The Hunters of Kentucky” which was one of Andrew Jackson’s 1828 Presidential campaign songs. Listen to the song.



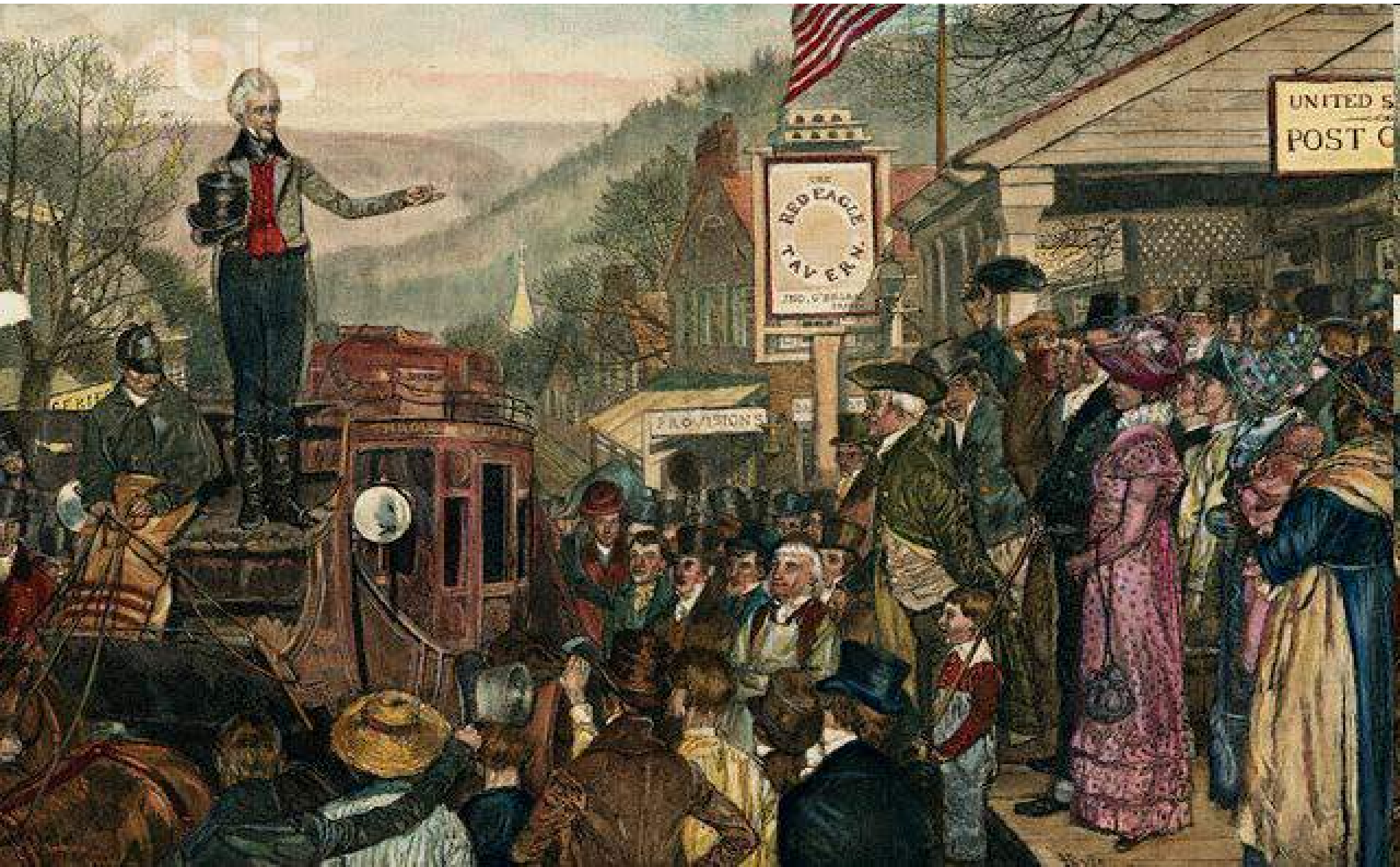
Write down on your paper how you feel when you hear this song.



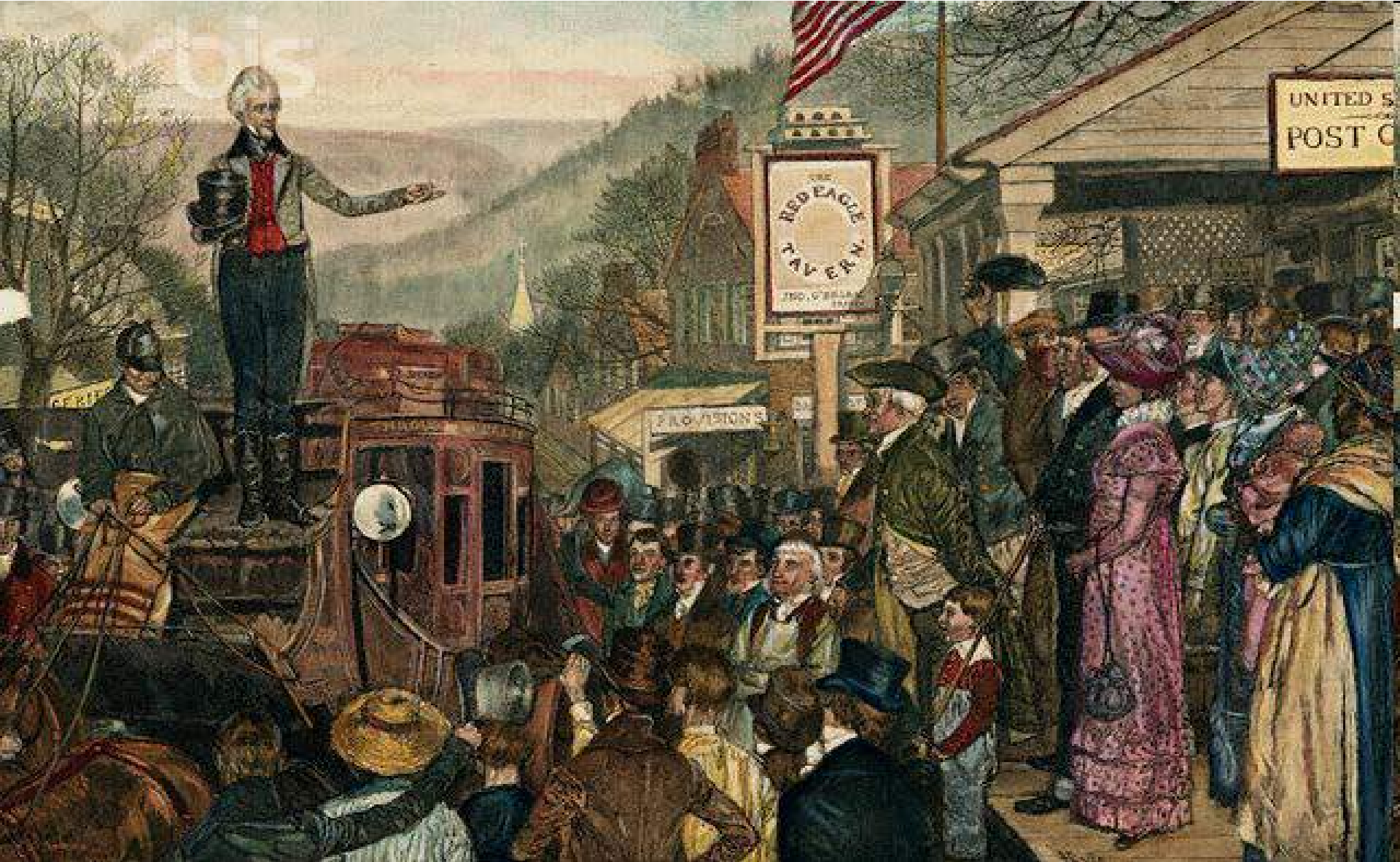
Write down on your paper what this song tells you about the Age of Jackson.



Write down on your paper **at least three words** to describe this song.



Judging from the images and the songs, write down on your paper how the Federalist Period compared to the Age of Jackson.



Write down on your paper what ideas, events, or personalities led to the differences between the Federalist period and the Age of Jackson.

