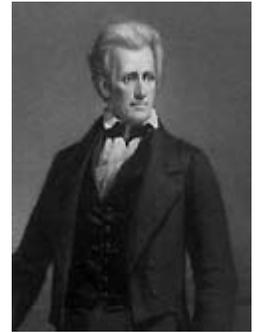


From ABC-CLIO's American History website
<https://americanhistory.abc-clio.com/>

ANDREW JACKSON: MAN OF THE PEOPLE

The era known as the Age of the Common Man owes much of its flavor to the leadership of Andrew Jackson. From simple origins, Jackson broke the mold of wealth and privilege that had dominated the U.S. presidency. His presence and actions shaped the country in profound ways and represented a dramatic break with political tradition



Old Hickory

A driven man nicknamed Old Hickory because of his toughness, Jackson was born in a log cabin in 1767. The son of immigrants, he faced a difficult frontier childhood and became an orphan at just 14. Jackson matured into a self-made man who gained an education, had a successful legal practice, and acquired both wealth and property. He also served as a congressman, senator, and judge in Tennessee. After some political mistakes, Jackson retrieved his reputation through his military efforts in the War of 1812.

Expanding the Presidency

Jackson became president in 1828 after campaigning on behalf of democracy and the ordinary citizen, on the importance of states' rights, and on the need to limit federal power. His extremely well-organized campaign machine helped to secure victory. Oddly enough, once in office, Jackson aggressively used his executive power to overrule Congress on legislation. In particular, he continually vetoed legislation to expand the role of the federal government and insisted that states pay for their own domestic improvements. He also rewarded followers with federal jobs by ousting existing federal workers—under the "democratic" claim of making government service more accessible. Nonetheless, people viewed him as their advocate, and he was enormously popular.

The Age of Jackson

During and after Jackson's two terms as president, the Democratic Party gained tremendous power. It used that power to seek reforms at least publicly designed to benefit common citizens. Election reforms, for example, made Jackson the first presidential candidate nominated at a national political convention. Furthermore, Jacksonians worked for such labor protections as a 10-hour work day and for regulations to ensure banking honesty. In addition to that legacy of reform, Jackson responded to memorable issues as president.

Tough Issues

Near the close of Jackson's first administration, Jackson went to war with Congress over national banking policy. He opposed the Bank of the United States, a congressionally chartered but private bank designed to create a stable currency, provide credit to government and private business, and ensure banking integrity. Jackson and his supporters felt that the bank was unfairly restricting credit in some regions through its policies. In addition, he viewed the bank as unconstitutional. When Congress tried to recharter the bank in 1832, Jackson vetoed the legislation, took all government funds out of the bank, and in effect destroyed it. Not long after, Jackson faced down the South Carolina nullification crisis to cement his image as the people's president.

Donald Trump-Bio

<http://www.biography.com/people/donald-trump-9511238>

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/07/10/opinions/donald-trump-biography-michael-dantonio/>

Donald Trump's plan to remove 11 million illegal immigrants...



Early Life and Education

Donald John Trump was born on June 14, 1946, in Queens, New York, the fourth of five children of Frederick C. and Mary MacLeod Trump. Frederick Trump was a builder and real estate developer who specialized in constructing and operating middle-income apartments in Queens, Staten Island and Brooklyn. Donald was an energetic, assertive child, and his parents sent him to the New York Military Academy at age 13, hoping the discipline of the school would channel his energy in a positive manner.

Ups and Downs of Business

Expanding his empire to the south, around this time Trump developed a condominium project in West Palm Beach, Florida, and in 1989 he branched out to purchase the Eastern Air Lines Shuttle for \$365 million, which he later renamed the Trump Shuttle. After failing to be profitable, Trump defaulted on the loans and the airline venture ended in 1992 after a merger. In January 1990, Trump flew to Los Angeles to unveil a plan to build a \$1 billion commercial and residential project featuring a 125-story office building.

Donald Trump-Bio

Reality TV & Political Ambitions

On October 7, 1999, Trump announced the formation of an exploratory committee to inform his decision whether or not to seek the Reform Party's nomination for the presidential race of 2000. However, after a poor showing during the California primary, Trump withdrew his candidacy. It would not quell his political aspirations, however.

On June 16, 2015, Trump made his White House ambitions official when he announced his run for president on the Republican ticket for the 2016 elections, joining a crowded field of more than a dozen major candidates. "I am officially running for president of the United States," Trump said during his announcement at Trump Towers in New York City, "and we are going to make our country great again." He added with his signature bravado: "I will be the greatest jobs president that God ever created."

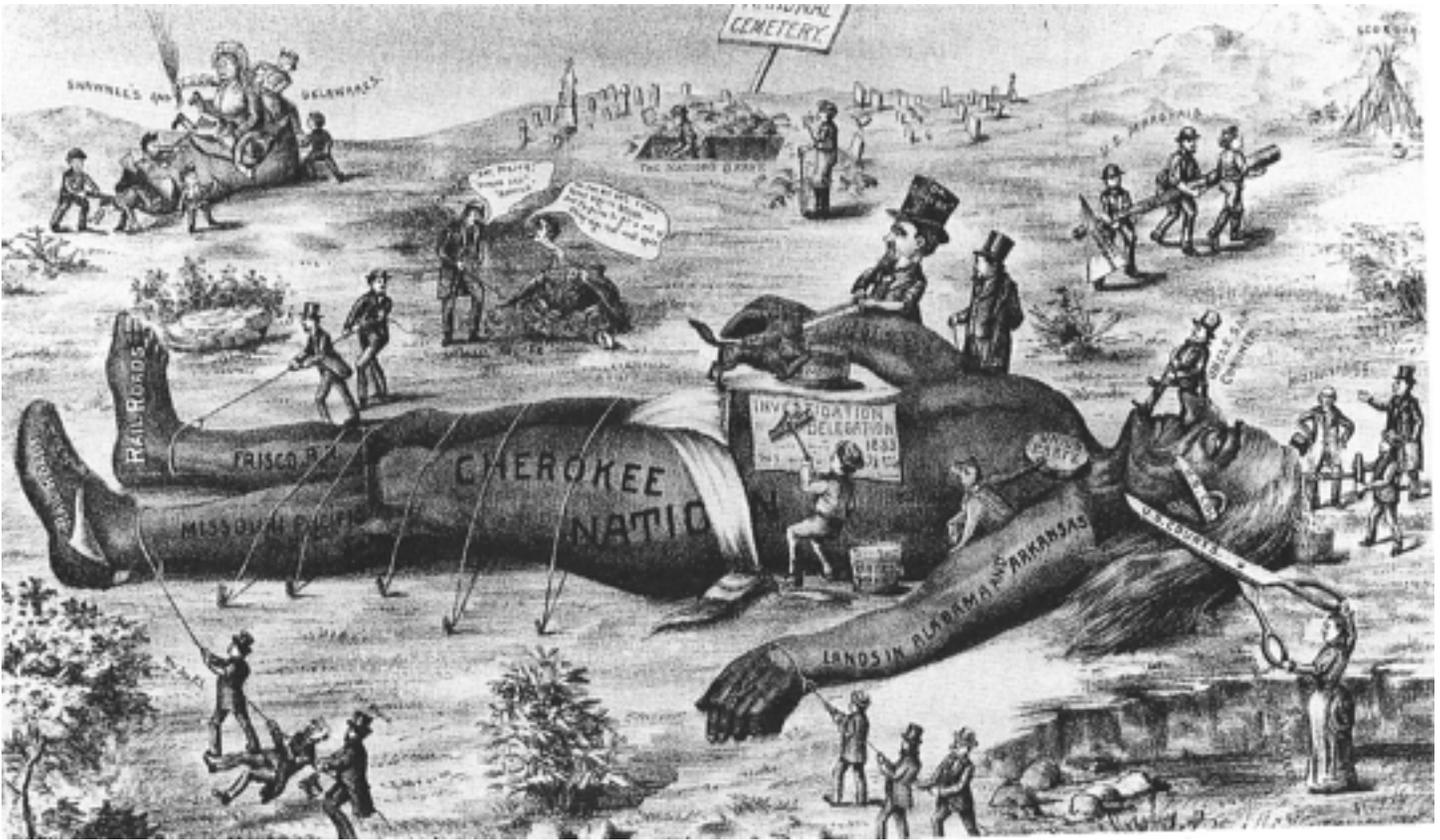
In 1977, Trump married Ivana Zelnickova Winklmayr, a New York fashion model who had been an alternate on the 1972 Czech Olympic Ski Team.

In 1993 Trump married Marla Maples, an actress with whom he had been involved for some time and already had a daughter, Tiffany (born in 1993).

In January 2005, Trump married for a third time in another highly publicized and lavish wedding, this time to Slovenian model Melania Knauss, more than twenty years his junior.

Trump's children — Donald Jr., Ivanka and Eric— work as executive vice presidents for The Trump Organization.

Level 3: Andrew Jackson - Policies



Government and The Spoils System:

Jackson entered the White House with an uncertain policy agenda beyond a vague craving for "reform" (or revenge) and a determination to settle relationships between the states and the Indian tribes within their borders. On these two matters he moved quickly and decisively.

During the campaign, Jackson had charged president Adams **bureaucracy** (syn: **government officials**) with fraud and with working against his election. As President, he initiated sweeping removals among highranking government officials. Jackson claimed to be **purging** the corruption, laziness, and arrogance of the Adams's government. Jackson claimed to be restoring the government to the citizens, through a "rotation in office." Under the guise (syn: **disguise**) of reform, Jackson gave out many official positions in the government as rewards to people who politically served Jackson's campaign. Newspaper editors who had championed Jackson's cause, some of them very unsavory characters, came in for special favors. His most **appalling** (syn: **terrible**) appointee was an old army comrade and political **sycophant** (syn: **kiss-up**) named Samuel Swartwout. Against all advice, Jackson made him collector of the New York City customhouse, where the government collected nearly half its annual **revenue** (syns: **income, money, profit**). Jackson denied that political loyalty motivated his appointments, claiming honesty and efficiency as his only goals. Yet he removed an Adams appointee to the government just because he was appointed by Adams. A senator from New York, William L. Marcy, defended Jackson's office removals by proclaiming frankly that in politics as in war, "to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." Jackson chose to

Level 3: **Andrew Jackson - Policies**

accept and use Marcy's idea of the "spoils system" a system of **partisan** (exp: political party loyalty) manipulation of political appointments.

Native Americans:

The conflict between tribal and state authority came to a head just as Jackson assumed office. The Cherokee nation had acquired many of the attributes of white civilization, including a written language, a newspaper, and a constitution of government. Under its treaties with the federal government, the tribe claimed **sovereign** (syn: absolute) authority over its territory in Georgia and adjoining states of Alabama, and Mississippi. Georgia (the state) wanted to remove the Cherokee and take their land. The Supreme Court intervened and told Georgia it was unconstitutional to force the Cherokee off their land.

Jackson said that the supreme court had no right to protect the Cherokees against the state of Georgia's encroachments onto their land. To **facilitate** (syn: support) the removal, Jackson convinced Congress to pass a bill, the "Indian Removal Act," that empowered him to designate new Indian homelands west of the Mississippi and force the Cherokee to move onto that land.

SOURCE: <http://millercenter.org/president/biography/jackson-domestic-affairs>

Mexico:

Jackson craved the Mexican border province of Texas for the United States and he made its purchase the first priority of his presidential diplomacy. Given the instability of Mexico's government and its suspicions of American designs, a Texas negotiation required great discretion and patience. Jackson's chosen agent, Anthony Butler, possessed neither of those qualities, and Jackson's own careless instructions encouraged Butler's clumsy dabbling in the diplomatic underworld of bribery and personal influence. His machinations, combined with the flow of American settlers into Texas, aroused Mexican apprehensions of American designs there. In 1835, American emigrants to Texas, led by Jackson's old Tennessee comrade Sam Houston, mounted a successful revolt against Mexico and declared their independence. Jackson prudently declined to endorse American annexation of Texas or even to recognize the new republic without prior congressional approval. Still, his earlier inept efforts to buy the province helped sow seeds of mutual distrust that would bear fruit in war between the United States and Mexico a decade later.

SOURCE: <http://millercenter.org/president/biography/jackson-foreign-affairs>

Level 3: **Donald Trump - Policies**

CLICK THIS LINK TO READ ABOUT ALL OF HIS DOMESTIC POLICIES: <https://www.politiplatform.com/trump>

Immigration and Mexico: <https://www.donaldjtrump.com/policies/immigration>

Trump... said he wants to end birthright citizenship, rescind President Obama's executive orders on immigration and deport those in the U.S. illegally while providing an expedited return process for "the good ones."

Trump also stuck by the vow he made when announcing his campaign that if elected he would build a wall along the southern U.S. border and have Mexico pay the cost.

"The cost of building a permanent border wall pales mightily in comparison to what American taxpayers spend every single year on dealing with the fallout of illegal immigration on their communities, schools and unemployment offices," Trump said on his website. "Mexico must pay for the wall."

He vowed several consequences until Mexico pays for the wall, including an increase of fees on all temporary visas issued to Mexican chief executives and diplomats and at ports of entry to the U.S. from Mexico.

SOURCE: <http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2015/08/16/trump-wants-money-from-mideast-countries-supported-by-us.html>

Native Americans: <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-election-trump-nativeamericans-idUSKCN0YI201>

The dilemma facing North Dakota's American Indians represents the tensions at play in the U.S. ... Trump on Thursday announced to a cheering crowd of roughly 7,700 people that he would sweep away initiatives by President Barack Obama to curb U.S. emissions and protect waterways from pollution, as ways to revive drilling and coal mining sectors that are in the middle of a steep downturn.

The split is felt sharply by the Chippewa, people who have been hard hit by both the global oil market crash since 2014, as well as the environmental impacts of the preceding drilling boom that spread drillpads and pipelines across the landscape. "Twenty percent of our people have been laid off or seen cuts in salaries and it's going to get worse," McCowan said, adding that he will likely support Trump as the best hope of reversing the crisis.

Trenton is 14 miles southwest of oil boom town Williston. Until a year or so ago, locals were making \$25-\$30 an hour. Now, McCowan said, the number of people needing food stamps has risen 40 percent.

Level 3: **Donald Trump - Policies**

Government:

Trump said, "Well, the greatest function of all, by far, is security for our nation. I would also say health care, I would also say education. I mean, there are many, many things, but I would say the top three are security, security, security."

Have you always wanted to work for the federal government? Here's your chance, because President-elect Donald Trump is scouting more than 4,000 new political employees as he prepares to enter the White House.

He made the announcement on his GreatAgain.gov site and newly created Twitter account, Transition 2017, this week, listing four different types of appointments he's looking to fill:

Presidential Appointments with Senate Confirmation (PAS)

The 1,212 senior leader positions, which must be approved by the Senate, include Cabinet secretaries and their deputies, the heads of most independent agencies and ambassadors.

Presidential Appointments without Senate Confirmation (PA)

These 353 positions, which mostly consists of the White House staff, do not need Senate approval.

Non-career Senior Executive Service

Trump needs 680 employees for this category. These appointees will work to ensure political leaders carry out civil service throughout the federal government.

Schedule C Appointments

From schedulers and assistants to policy experts, there are 1,403 openings available for these confidential roles.

Level 3: Quotes by Andrew Jackson

"It (exp: Indian Removal Act) will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the states; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their



numbers, and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the government and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session an object of much solicitude."

SOURCE: "Andrew Jackson: Indian Removal Message to Congress (1829)." American History, ABC-CLIO, 2016, americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/254474.

"There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favours alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing."

SOURCE: "Andrew Jackson: Quote on Government." American History, ABC-CLIO, 2016, americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/264387.

"The wisdom of man never yet contrived a system of taxation that would operate with perfect equality."

SOURCE: "Andrew Jackson: Quote on Taxation." American History, ABC-CLIO, 2016, americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/264389.

"In general, the great can protect themselves, but the poor and humble require the arm and shield of the law."

SOURCE: "Andrew Jackson: Quote on Law." American History, ABC-CLIO, 2016, americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/264388.

Level 3: Quotes by Donald Trump

FOR A LINK TO MANY OTHER QUOTES FROM TRUMP ABOUT HIS PROPOSED POLICIES

CLICK THIS LINK: <https://www.google.com/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=Donald+Trump+policies&eob=m.0cq90/m.02144t/full>

"I want surveillance and I don't care, are you ready for this, are you ready," Trump asked the crowd. "I want surveillance of certain mosques, if that's okay, I want surveillance, and you know what, we've had it before and we'll have it again."

SOURCE: <http://wiat.com/2015/11/21/donald-trump-rally-in-birmingham/>

"We're lowering taxes very substantially and we're going to be getting rid of a tremendous amount of regulations," Trump said in a wide-ranging interview with CNBC.

"The business people they talk about regulation more than they talk about taxes," he said.

SOURCE: <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-election-trump-idUSKCN0XW13G>

"We are going to cut the Department of Education," Trump said when asked if he would cut spending to curb the national debt.

SOURCE: <http://www.dallasnews.com/news/politics/2016/02/17/trump-speaks-in-msnbc-town-hall-to-counter-cruz-rubio-appearance-on-cnn>

"Dodd-Frank (a law that protects consumers from predatory practices by banks and investment firms) has made it impossible for bankers to function," "It makes it very hard for bankers to loan money for people to create jobs, for people with businesses to create jobs. And that has to stop," Trump told the news outlet. Asked how much he would change the regulations, Trump said "it will be close to dismantling of Dodd-Frank."

SOURCE: <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/obama-rails-against-donald-trumps-crazy-economic-plans/>