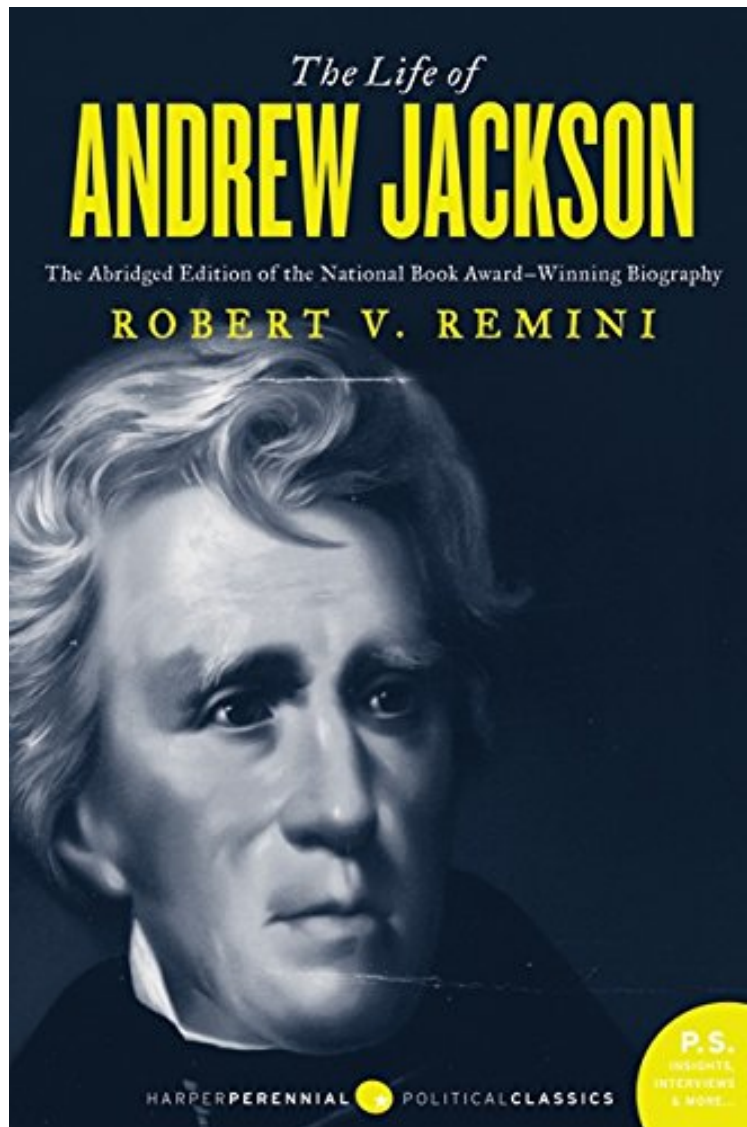


[Read ebook] The Life of Andrew Jackson

The Life of Andrew Jackson

Robert V. Remini

*DOC | *audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF | ePub*



DOWNLOAD



+

READ ONLINE

#123112 in Books 2010-02-16 2010-02-16 Original language: English PDF # 1 8.00 x 1.05 x 5.311, .76 #File Name: 0061807885464 pages | File size: 27.Mb

Robert V. Remini : The Life of Andrew Jackson before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Life of Andrew Jackson:

3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. ONE DETERMINED MAN IS A MAJORITY By Jeremy A. Perron Andrew Jackson changed the face of the Republic; his election would signify the new reality that any American man* could be president. He was the first person of common humble origins to be elected to the highest office. Jackson was the first president not to be from the original thirteen colonies, and the first time the nation had turned to a 'Westerner**'. He is the only president to have his own time period named after him, the 'Jacksonian Era.' Until

Andrew Jackson came on the scene 'democracy' was a negative word similar to 'anarchy'. Jackson changes all that making the republic the possession of the common people. Robert Remini does an incredible job displaying the good and bad of this incredible figure. Jackson never knew his father, because he died while the future president was still in his mother's womb. Jackson, at the age thirteen, joined the American Revolution, during which he was captured. As a prisoner of war, he refused to clean a British officer's boots and consequently had his face slit open. Jackson grew to manhood in the frontier he became a county lawyer and judge, dealing out harsh justice that the frontier expects. He would start a plantation that would ultimately become the Hermitage, and at this time, he would commit the horrible sin of slavery by acquiring slaves. He would fight in duels, most famously the fatal duel with Charles Dickinson. The Dickinson duel occurred because Dickinson insulted Rachel Jackson. What happened involving his wife was embarrassing, they had already married and then they found out her divorce from her first husband was invalid, so they had to remarry. This would be used against the Jacksons for the rest of their lives. Jackson became involved in politics, serving at the Tennessee Constitutional Convention. He would later go on to be elected one of the state's first U.S. Representatives and then a U.S. Senator. Jackson found that he hated the Senate and resigned to gain a seat on the Tennessee Supreme Court. Jackson would gain the colonelcy of the Tennessee State Militia, and this would be the jumping point to a military career that earned him the nickname 'Old Hickory'. Remini describes a military career of incredible success. When the War of 1812 breaks out, the Creek Nation erupts into a civil war and as a result. Pro-British Creeks attack American settlements, and Jackson is sent to stop them. He and the men under his command, some of them were Native American allies, routed the Creeks. At the end of the war***, Jackson had one of the greatest American military victories at the Battle of New Orleans. "Hours earlier the battle in front of the Rodriguez Canal had ended. The entire assault had taken hardly more than two hours, the principal attack lasting only thirty minutes. When the grim business of counting the dead was done, the figures showed 13 American dead, 39 wounded, and 19 missing in action on January 8. British casualties amounted to 2,037, of which 291 were killed, 1,262 wounded, and 484 captured or missing." p.104 During the Monroe administration, in response to Spanish influenced incursions on the South by the Seminole Nation, Jackson was sent to stop the raids. Jackson went further than his orders indicated and apparently, James Monroe did not really seem to care! However, it might have been plausible deniability for President Monroe was rather pleased by his progress. The election of 1824 was known as the battle of the giants with the single Democratic-Republican Party coming apart with fragments each rallying around each faction's chosen champion. When the votes were counted, Andrew Jackson had won the popular vote**** and he had more electoral votes than any other candidate, but the Constitution mandated a majority of electoral votes, which he did not have. The election was thrown to the U.S. House of Representatives where the top three candidates were: Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William Crawford. However, Henry Clay, who was the Speaker of House, was the fourth place candidate who did not qualify to be in the House consideration. Clay through all of his support behind Adams. Adams was elected and Clay was then made into the new Secretary of State. Considering the short history of that office*****, Jackson ran off screaming 'corrupt bargain!' Jackson did something no one had ever done before and that is he 'ran for president'. He traveled built up support for four years and, in 1828, Jackson had a 'revolution' where he and his newly named Democratic Party crushed John Quincy Adams's re-election bid. He would go on to hold the first 'people's inaugural' that led to a great deal of partying and property destruction. "The inauguration of General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, despite the vulgarity and animal spirits unleashed by the occasion, was one of the great moments in American history. And the reason for this, as everyone agreed, was that it represented in a symbolic way a significant advance in representative government for the American people. Andrew Jackson was the people's own president -the first such--and that was something wonderful and exciting. Seeing the crowds and hearing them cheer a government that they themselves had called into existence augured well for the future of a democratic society." p.181-2 Remini then tells the story of Jackson's historic presidency. The seventh president would use the power of his office like no other before him. His struggle with the bank would prove to be one of the defining moments, not only of the nation's history, but in the office of the President of the United States. "Indeed, Jackson's Bank veto is the most important veto ever issued by a President. Its novel doctrines advanced the process already in train by which the presidency was transformed and strengthened. To begin with, Jackson accomplished something quite unprecedented by writing this veto. Previous Presidents had employed the veto a total of nine times. In forty years under the Constitution only nine acts of Congress had been struck down by the chief executive, and only three of these dealt with important issues. In every instance the President claimed that the offending legislation violated the Constitution. It was therefore generally accepted that the question of a bill's constitutionality was the only reason to apply a veto. Jackson disagreed. He believed that a President could kill a bill for any reason--political, social, economic, or whatever--when he felt it injured the nation and the people." p.229-30 Another great event was the Nullification Crisis, in which, Jackson acted to save the Union establishing precedent for his future successor, Abraham Lincoln. Henry Clay acted swift enough to avoid bloodshed, but Jackson established the important precedent. What he had told once told Calhoun over drinks he was now telling to the nation: "The Union Must Be Preserved." There is also discussion of Jackson's failures and bad acts. The 'Petticoat Affair' that resulted in the entire cabinet leaving and the establishment of the informal kitchen cabinet is discussed. In addition, most disgracefully, Remini writes about the removal of the Cherokee Nation from

their ancestral lands to Oklahoma, which is the darkest stain of Jackson's legacy. There is also the triumphant reelection of President Jackson over Henry Clay in 1832, the Big Cheese event, and his eventual retirement a brief eight-year post-presidency. Andrew Jackson led an incredible life and Robert Remini did an incredible job consolidating his massive research on Jackson into this one-book biography. I highly recommend this to anyone looking to explore the Jacksonian Era and the life of man who made it. *at least white American**Back when being a 'westerner' was possible on east of the Mississippi.***Actually it was after the war, at least on paper****First time in the history of the country that the popular vote was counted.*****Thomas Jefferson had been Washington's Secretary of State.; James Madison had been Jefferson's. James Monroe had been James Madison's; and, John Quincy Adams filled the role for President Monroe.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. You Must Read This Book - Understand Today's Political LandscapeBy CustomerUndoubtedly one of the finest historical pieces on the dawning of Manifest Destiny. Truly engaging details of Jackson's life, times, temperament and his populist appeal. Much the same as we see with President Trump's followers today, we can see this man of great vision, truth, and determination to fight for America, its people, culture and moral values. One great read, the best since I read "Last of the Mohicans" at age 10. This is a page turner and Remini deserves all the acclaim for his repeated supreme works of historic proportions. Well worth the price!0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Easy to read and chock full of information and anecdotes.By J. GarzaI enjoyed reading this biography. The author was mostly favorable toward Andrew Jackson. I especially enjoyed reading about the political disputes with Webster and Clay. Easy to read and chock full of information and anecdotes.

Superb professional history that moves boldly beyond the scholars monograph to make the American past alive and exciting for the general reader. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. [Remini] has produced a wonderful portrait, rich in detail, of a fascinating and important man and an authoritative . . . account of his role in American History. New York Times Book Review The classic one-volume abridgement of the definitive, three-volume, National Book Award-winning biography of Andrew Jackson from esteemed historian Robert V. Remini.

From the Back CoverRobert V. Remini's prize-winning, three-volume biography Life of Andrew Jackson won the National Book Award on its completion in 1984 and is recognized as one of the greatest lives of a U.S. President. In this meticulously crafted single-volume abridgment, Remini captures the essence of the life and career of the seventh president of the United States. As president, from 1829-1837, Jackson was a significant force in the nation's expansion, the growth of presidential power, and the transition from republicanism to democracy. Jackson is a highly controversial figure who is undergoing historical reconsideration today. He is known as spurring the emergence of the modern American political division of Republican and Democratic parties, for the infamous Indian removal on the Trail of Tears, and for his brave victory against the British as Major General at the Battle of New Orleans. Never an apologist, Remini portrays Jackson as a forceful, sometimes tragic, hero--a man whose strength and flaws were larger than life, a president whose conviction provided the nation with one of the most influential, colorful, and controversial administrations in our history.About the AuthorRobert V. Remini is professor of history emeritus and research professor of humanities emeritus at the University of Illinois at Chicago and historian of the United States House of Representatives. He is the winner of the National Book Award for the third volume of his study of Andrew Jackson, and he lives in Wilmette, Illinois.