

Jacksonian Democracy 1829–1853

Who Was President during the Jacksonian Democracy?

Year(s)	President	Political Party	Influence
1828; 1832	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	Believed in the common man and westward expansion
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	Stabilized the nation's economy
1840	William Henry Harrison	Whig	Died of pneumonia after one month in office, succeeded by John Tyler
1844	James K. Polk	Democratic	Believed in aggressive westward expansion
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	Struggled with issues of states' rights and slavery; died in office and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	Governed as a moderate

Territorial and Social Changes during the Jacksonian Democracy

1830 The Indian Removal Act passed and required Native Americans in the East to abandon their homes, farms, and land for relocation on poorer lands to the west.

1831 Nat Turner's Rebellion was the first major slave rebellion, during which 55 white people were massacred.

1831–1838 The Trail of Tears was a result of the Indian Removal Act. Thousands of Native Americans were forced to move to Oklahoma. Nearly 25 percent of these people died on the 1,200-mile-long trail because of the harsh conditions, drought, sickness, and starvation.

1836 Texas declared its independence from Mexico.

1846 The United States declared war on Mexico because of an argument over the location of the Texas and Mexico border. Mexico agreed to give up New Mexico and California for \$15 million.

1850 The Compromise of 1850 was concerned with which states would be free states and which would be slave states as new states were added to the Union. The compromise strengthened laws allowing slave owners to retrieve escaped slaves.

(continued)