

VOLUME

12

J—Kyoto
pages 1-312

Compton's Encyclopedia

and Fact-Index

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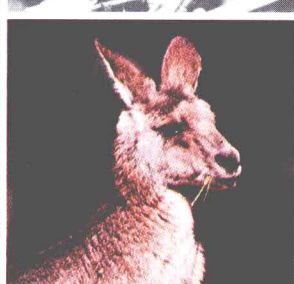
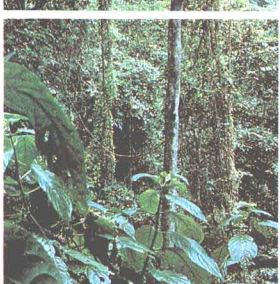
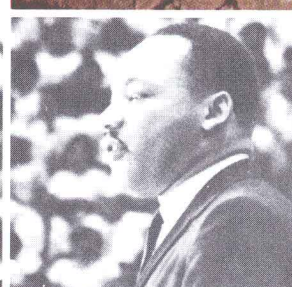
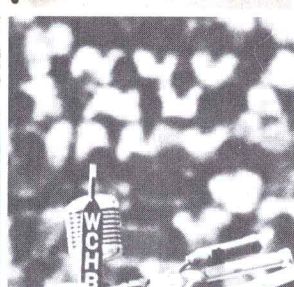
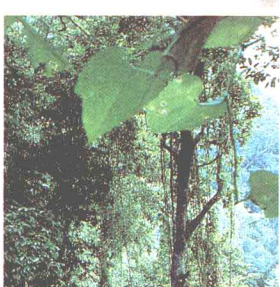
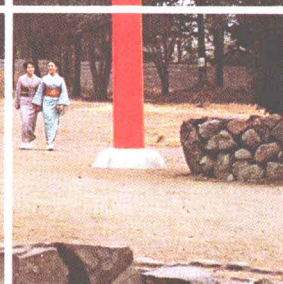


THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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"Let knowledge grow from more to more and thus be human life enriched"

J



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PHOTOS: Row 1: (center left) Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, photographed especially for Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.; (right) Japan National Tourist Organization. Row 3: (far left) E.A. MacAndrew—Natural History Photographic Agency; (center) C.F. Miller—*LIFE* Magazine © 1963 Time Inc., all rights reserved; (far right) Australian News and Information Bureau. Row 4: (center left) Australian News and Information Bureau; (center right) Marathon Oil Co.

EXPLORING VOLUME 12

Joseph T. Collins—Photo Researchers



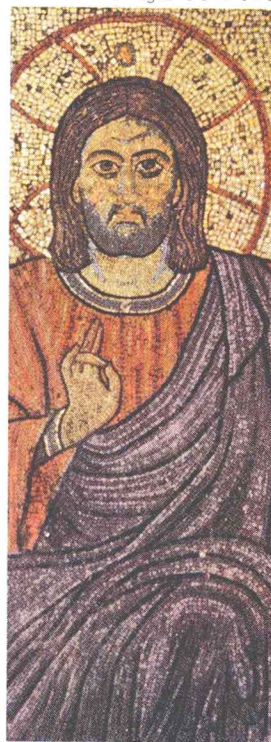
What is the environment of the greatest number of species of land reptiles on Earth? 156.

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What does the feast of Hanuka commemorate? 150.

Why did King Herod order the death of all children up to two years of age? 103-4.

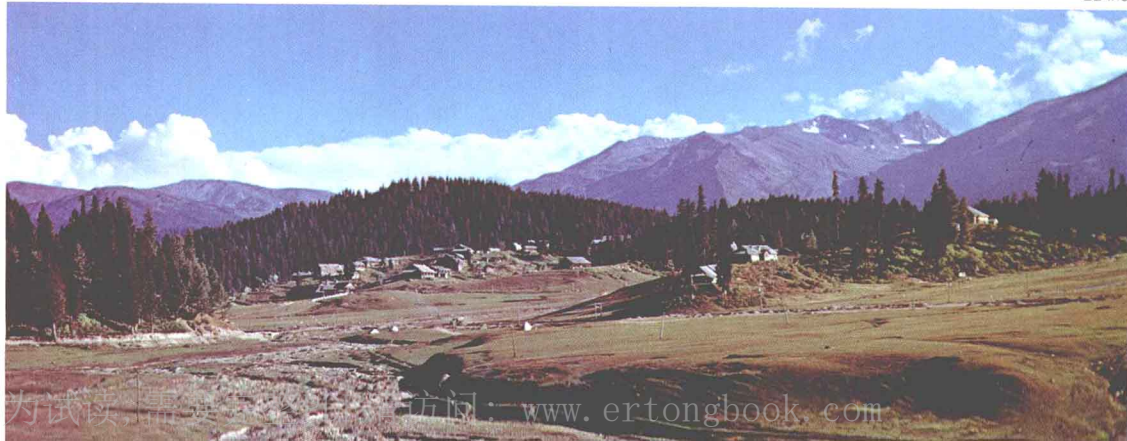


Which is the largest member of the cat family to be found on the American continents? 12.



Name the disputed territory that has three administrative capitals. 22.

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How does the entire Soviet Union tell time by a clock in the Moscow Kremlin? 304.

Detail, 'Kublai Khan Hunting', hanging scroll, attributed to Liu Kuan-tao, 13–14th Century, collection of the National Palace Museum, Taipei; photograph, Wan-go H.C. Weng, Lyme, N.H.

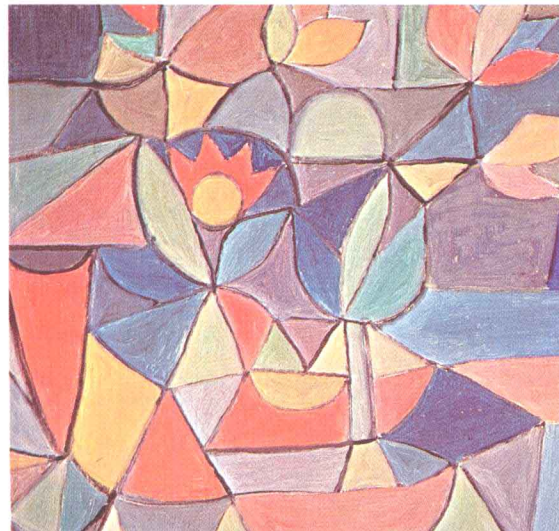


How do bird-watchers identify the female belted kingfisher? 246.



Who was the founder of the foreign dynasty that unified China? 308.

How did a trip to Tunisia affect Paul Klee's art? 254.



Paul Klee—UNICEF

Why did Moslems build a dome over a rock? 100–1.



Art Resource



What was the theme of the Korean mask plays in the late 14th century? 281, 292 illustration.

Who was the only ex-president to be elected to the United States Senate? 128.

What woman was burned at the stake for witchcraft and made a saint five centuries later? 120.

What large animal is only an inch long at birth? 172.

Who learned to "hear" through her fingertips? 196.

How did the reign of a wicked king prove to be a blessing to England? 124.

What common objects helped Franklin find electricity in the lightning? 254.

How do Muslims believe the Koran originated? 268.

What city is held sacred by three faiths? 99.

Who was the first Congressman to enter active duty in World War II? 131.

What country had the first jury system? 158.

Where was America's chief slave market during the 18th century? 17.

How long have forks been used in England? 256.

Which sovereign received a pair of the first machine-knit silk stockings? 260.

What was Tokyo's name before 1868? 65.

What American hero served for a brief time as an admiral in the Russian navy? 139.

What birds are hatched out on a bed of fishbones? 245.

What animal resembles an umbrella? 97.

What lawyer wrote a famous national song? 229.

Who was the only president of the United States to be impeached? 127.

What Roman governor washed his hands to signify his innocence in the death of a prisoner? 104.

Why was a Confederate leader given the nickname Stonewall? 10.

What state is noted for its thoroughbred horses? 208 illustration.

Whose teachings on nonviolent resistance impressed young Martin Luther King, Jr.? 244.

In Japan, which is placed first—a person's given name or his family name? 48.

Who coined the term "beat generation"? 229.

What do a squid and a rocket have in common? 106 illustrations.

What president was a tailor in his youth? 126.

Which president of the United States was the first to be elected in a two-party campaign? 93.

Who built the West Point fortifications? 301.

What was the only jet plane used in combat during World War II? 111, 110 illustration.

Why does a kite fly? 253.

What were the "turtle ships"? 284, 288 illustration.

What reformer made Scotland Protestant? 265.

One of the early United States presidents was also an architect, agriculturalist, inventor, linguist, and scientist. Who was he? 94-5.

What is the most common Korean surname? 271.

What is a sheepshank? 264.

Why was Kyoto the only major Japanese city to escape Allied bombing raids during World War II? 312.

What was the controversial Sister Kenny method for the treatment of infantile paralysis? 207.

Why are the small islands off the coast of Florida called "keys"? 230.

Who claimed he "invented" jazz? 84 illustration.

Where is a *sampon* worn by both sexes? 169.

What sort of habitat has more than 40,000 species of plant life? 155.

How did the outlaws Frank and Jesse James die? 21.

What was the Invisible Empire of the South? 309.

Which African nation has 100 different ethnic groups? 225.

Name the woman who became a labor organizer when she was more than 50 years old. 139.

What are the so-called "Florida lobsters"? 230.

Where is the largest continuous, intact rain forest? The largest tract of jungle? 153.

How did the novelist Jerzy Kosinski teach himself to write in English? 301.

Why did Stone Age men wear jewelry? 112.

Who was the "king of ragtime"? 141.

What is the "Pittsburgh of Russia"? 231.

People employed in certain kinds of work are usually excused from jury duty. Which professions may be exempted? 160.

How did a royal court astrologer discover the laws of planetary motion? 228.

What is slash-and-burn farming? 157.

Who was the gypsy violinist who became a jazz guitarist after a caravan fire mutilated his left hand? 87 list.

What was the Mau Mau rebellion? 227.

Which African capital city had its beginnings as an Egyptian army camp? 231.

Which psychologist first classified personalities as introverts and extroverts? 152.

What popular gem did superstitious people believe could relieve insanity? 112.

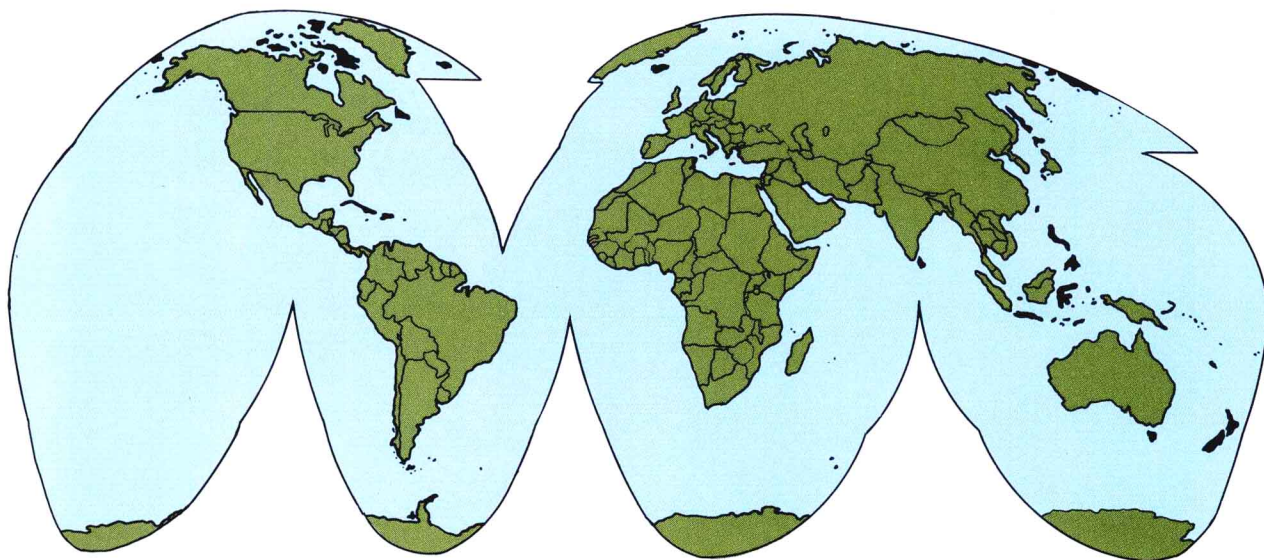
When did the first black indentured servants arrive in America? 22.

Which plants are protected by ant patrols? 156.

According to critics, what was the first major novel written in any language? 80.

Who was Mexico's first president of Indian descent? 145.

Which writer became internationally famous after his death because a friend ignored the provisions of his will? 167.



HERE AND THERE IN VOLUME 12

From the A-1 satellite to the zygote cell, thousands of subjects are gathered together in Compton's Encyclopedia and Fact-Index. Organized alphabetically, they are drawn from every field of knowledge. Readers who want to explore their favorite fields in this volume can use this subject-area outline. While it may serve as a study guide, a specialized learning experience, or simply a key for browsing, it is not a complete table of contents.

Arts

Henry James	20
Japanese Literature	79
Jazz	84
Jewelry and Gems	112
Juan Ramón Jiménez	118
Samuel Johnson	136
Inigo Jones	138
Ben Jonson	140
Scott Joplin	141
Josquin	144
James Joyce	144
Juvenal	161
Franz Kafka	167
Kalidasa	167
Wassily Kandinsky	171
Herbert von Karajan	191
Yasunari Kawabata	193
Edmund Kean	194
John Keats	195
Jack Kerouac	229

Rudyard Kipling	249
Paul Klee	254
Otto Klemperer	255
Korean Literature	292
Jerzy Kosinski	301

Physical Science

James Jeans	88
Lord Kelvin	196
Johannes Kepler	228

Living Things

Jaguar	12
Jellyfish	97
Jungle	153
Juniper	157
Jute	161
Kangaroo	171
Kapok	190
Kinglet and Gnatcatcher	246

Medicine

Edward Jenner	98
Joint	136
Sister Kenny	207
Kidneys	235
Robert Koch	266

Technology and Business

Jet Propulsion	105
Jetty	111
Theodore von Kármán	192
John Maynard Keynes	229
Knitting	260
Krupp Family	306

Geography

Jacksonville	10
Jakarta	15
Jamaica	17
Jammu and Kashmir	22
Japan	23
Jerusalem	99
Johannesburg	122
Jordan	141
Juneau	152
Kabul	166
Kampuchea	168
Kansas	173
Kathmandu	192
Karakoram Range	192
Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic	193
Kentucky	208
Kenya	224
Mount Kilimanjaro	237
Kinshasa	248
Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic	250
Knoxville	265
Kobe	266
Korea	269
Krakatoa	302
Kraków	303
Kuala Lumpur	307
Kuwait	310
Kyoto	312

History

Andrew Jackson	2
Stonewall Jackson	9
Jacobins	11
Jagiellon Dynasty	12
James, Kings of England	19
Jesse James	20
John Jay	83

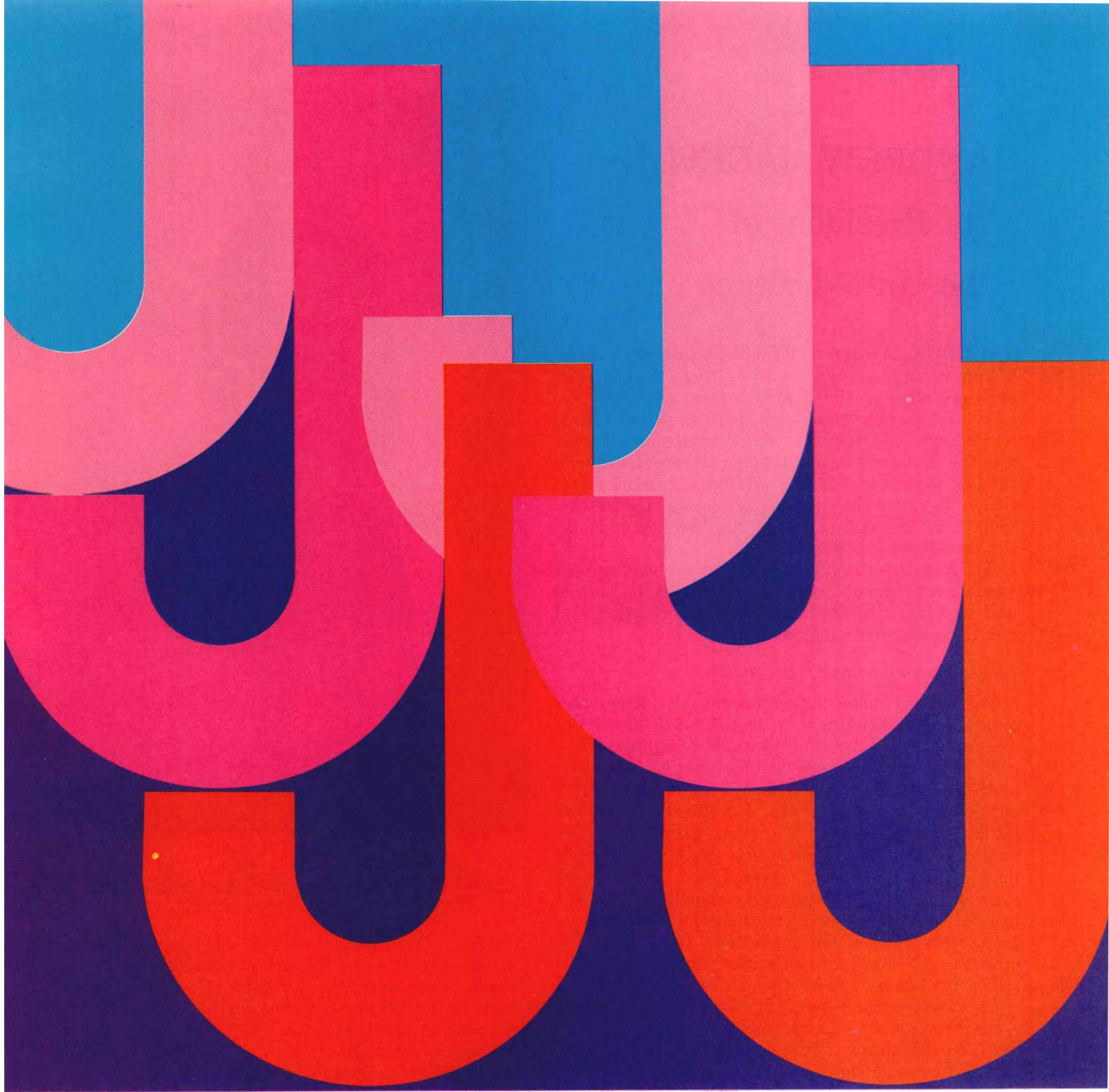
Thomas Jefferson	89
Joan of Arc	119
Andrew Johnson	125
Lyndon B. Johnson	129
John Paul Jones	139
Chief Joseph	143
Josephine	144
Benito Juárez	145
Kaffir Wars	166
John F. Kennedy	197
Jomo Kenyatta	228
Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini	232
Nikita Khrushchev	233
Kish	251
Knighthood	257
Korean War	295

Social and Political Science

Jesse Jackson	9
William James	21
Carl Jung	152
Jury System	158
Juvenile Courts	162
Immanuel Kant	189
Helen Keller	195
Kidnapping	234
Søren Kierkegaard	236
Kindergarten and Nursery School	239
Martin Luther King, Jr.	243
Alfred Korzybski	301

Potpourri

Jack the Ripper	11
Jai Alai	13
Jainism	14
Jehovah's Witness	96
Jeremiah	98
Jesus Christ	103
Jogging	121
John Paul, Popes	124
Jack Johnson	128
Bobby Jones	138
Judaism	146
Juvenile Delinquency	162
Kennedy Family	206
Captain Kidd	234
Jean-Claude Killy	238
Billie Jean King	243
Kite Flying	252
Knife, Fork, and Spoon	255
Knot, Hitch, and Splice	262
Koran	268
Kremlin	304
Ku Klux Klan	309
Kurds	310



The letter J

The history of the letter J is linked with the history of I. The Romans and their European successors used I both for the vocalic "i" and for the consonantal "y" (as in the English word "yet"). The English letter J did not come into existence until the end of medieval times, when scribes began to use a tailed form of "i," with or without the dot, next to the short form of "i" (1).

* When printing was invented, the tailed form of "i" (2) was often used for an initial "i," which is usually consonantal. Not until the 17th century, however, was the distinction between J or j as a consonant and I or i as a vowel fully established.

i j

1

J f

2

ANDREW JACKSON— 7th President of the United States

JACKSON, Andrew (1767–1845; president 1829–37). Fiery, iron-willed General Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, was the best-loved and the most-hated president the young nation had known. Old Hickory, as his troops called him, was the first poor boy to become president. He was the first president to be elected from the frontier, the first to be called the “people’s president,” the first to found a modern political party, and the first to make the presidency a powerful office.

The frontiersmen, the farmers, the workers, and the small businessmen loved him. His foes in politics and in finance accused him of being a tyrant and angrily called him King Andrew.

Jackson’s Astonishing Personality

Through his long stormy life Jackson acted in many opposite ways. He grew up in the rough life of the Tennessee frontier, yet he charmed Washington society with his fine manners. He hanged two men as spies, ordered six soldiers shot for mutiny, killed one man in a duel and wounded others, yet spoiled his little adopted son. He swore, gambled, owned fighting cocks, and raced horses, yet built a church for his wife and he deeply revered God. He was not a great soldier but he won every battle he led. He insisted that others obey, yet broke the law whenever he pleased. He flew into rages when anger suited his purpose, yet showed the greatest patience with his slaves, his family, and his friends.

This was the man who led a new era in American life—the “Jackson era.” In war, in politics, and in his own daily life he always lived according to the rugged, straightforward code of the American frontier.

Youngest Son of Scotch-Irish Immigrants

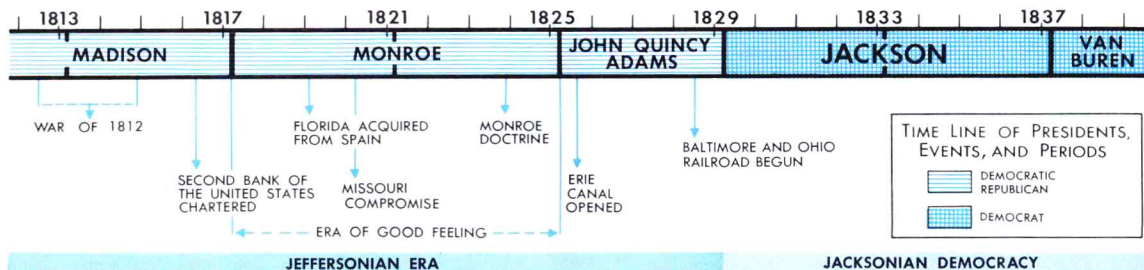
His parents were Andrew Jackson, for whom he was named, and Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson. They



Andrew Jackson

lived in northern Ireland near the little coast town of Carrickfergus (Crag of Fergus), about nine miles from Belfast. They were Scotch-Irish and poor. Andrew, senior, was probably a tenant farmer; Elizabeth, a linen weaver. Their first two sons, Hugh and Robert, were born in Ireland.

In 1765 the family sailed for “better days in America,” landing at Charleston, S. C. They journeyed in a wagon train to join earlier Scotch-Irish immigrants at the Waxhaw settlements near the North Carolina boundary. Andrew, senior, hewed out a small tract of



forest on Twelve Mile Creek; but the hard pioneer life exhausted him, and he died early in March 1767. Just a few days later, on March 15, 1767, his third son was born—and named Andrew.

Andrew's birthplace has been disputed. Some historians believe he was born at the home of Elizabeth Jackson's sister, Mrs. George McKemy, across the border in North Carolina. Others say he was born a few miles farther south, in South Carolina, at the home of another of Elizabeth's sisters, Mrs. James Crawford. In 1824 Andrew Jackson wrote: "I was born in South Carolina, as I have been told, at the plantation whereon James Crawford lived, about one mile from the Carolina Road and of the Waxhaw Creek."

The state of South Carolina, in 1953, established the Andrew Jackson Historical State Park, 11 miles north of Lancaster, S. C. The state said that the park includes the area of Jackson's birthplace.

Mischievous Boyhood on the Frontier

After Andrew's birth, Elizabeth Jackson and her three sons made their home with the Crawfords, who were fairly well to do according to frontier standards. Mrs. Jackson worked as housekeeper for her invalid sister to support the boys.

Andrew grew to be a spindly, long-legged, rather homely and somewhat sickly boy. Lank, sandy-red-dish hair spilled over his high forehead. His beaky nose and jutting jaw warned of his fierce determination. Sensitive to ridicule, he fought anyone who dared tease him and frequently even picked fights. When his quick temper flared, his deeply set bright blue eyes seemed almost to blaze.

Neighbors called him the most mischievous youngster in the whole region. They also said that he always defended the smaller boys and helped them learn how to shoot, fish, race, run, and wrestle. He especially loved to wrestle. One schoolmate remembered: "I could throw him three times out of four; but he would never stay throwed. He was dead game, even then, and never would give up."

His mother hoped that schooling would tame him, and her ambition was to have him become a Presbyterian minister. She sent Andrew and his brothers to an "old-field school," a log shanty. There he learned some arithmetic and how to read and write. He may have gone to other schools, but he learned little more than the necessities demanded by frontier living. He had no use for books, but neighbors already noted his determined "git up and go" spirit.

Boy Soldier in the American Revolution

Andrew was only 13 years old when the American Revolution swept the Waxhaw region. In May 1780 Colonel Tarleton's British raiders slashed out a savage victory over Waxhaw militiamen. Andrew and his brother Robert helped their mother bind up the wounded in the log church. Their elder brother Hugh, a volunteer in a light-horse company, had died a few months earlier. Shortly after the Waxhaw slaughter, Robert and 13-year-old Andrew snatched up their

JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATIONS 1829-1837

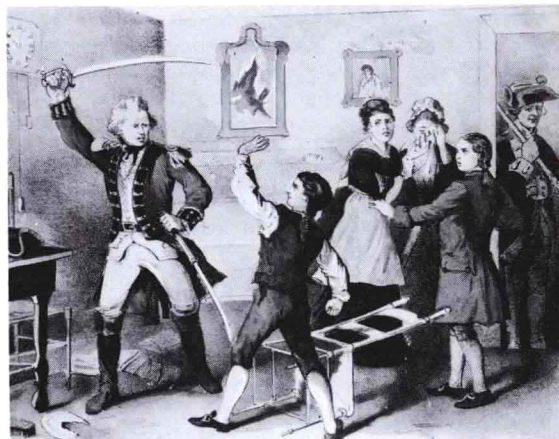
"Spoils" appointments to office (1829)
Webster-Hayne debate (1830)
Garrison publishes 'The Liberator' (1831)
McCormick invents reaper (1831)
South Carolina threatens secession over tariff (1832)
Jackson's war on the Bank of U.S. (1832-37)
Texas secedes from Mexico (1835)
War with Seminole Indians (1835-42)
Arkansas and Michigan admitted (1836, 1837)

muskets and rode their half-wild "Carolina ponies" to join the volunteers in the battle of Hanging Rock, S. C., Aug. 1, 1780.

The next year the two boys served with the Waxhaw fighters, battling the British in backwood skirmishes. In the spring, British soldiers captured the lads but failed to break their spirit. When a red-coated officer pointed to his muddied jackboots and commanded Andrew to clean them, the boy refused. The officer slashed his saber at Andrew's head. Flinging up his arm, he partly blocked the blow but carried scars of the cuts on his scalp and hands the rest of his life. Robert too refused and was cut severely.

Imprisoned, Suffers Smallpox, Left Alone

The soldiers marched the wounded lads 40 miles over wilderness roads to prison in Camden, S. C. Their wounds were not treated, they had no bedding, little clothing, and almost no food or water. Smallpox broke out in the filthy prison, striking both Robert and Andrew. Their courageous mother managed to get their release in exchange for British prisoners at Waxhaw and took the sick, half-starved boys home—Andrew, fighting delirium, stumbling behind the



Refusing to clean the British officer's boots, 14-year-old Andrew Jackson tries to ward off a saber blow. His older brother, Robert, right, watches in horror but also refuses.



Astride his white charger, General Jackson and an aide study the attack of veteran British redcoats in the battle of New Orleans. The mixture of uniforms in Jackson's army show frontiersmen, regulars, militia, and coatless freebooters. They smashed the British.

horses that carried his mother and dying brother.

Elizabeth's nursing saved Andrew. As soon as he began to recover she made her way 160 miles to Charleston to help nurse American troops held in British prison ships. Soon after, she died of ship fever—and Andrew never could learn where she was buried. Throughout his life the memory of her courage and devotion led him to champion and idealize women.

Adrift and Then New Purpose

The last of the family, Andrew, not yet 15 years old, was left to make his own way. He spent the next few months with relatives at Waxhaw. He briefly tried to learn the saddler's trade, then taught school for a short time. Turning 16, the restless lad picked up his few belongings, tied them behind his saddle, and spurred his horse to Charleston—the most elegant American city of its time.

There the rawboned youngster, standing over six feet tall and rail thin, somehow made enough money to live the merry life of a Charleston blade. It was there too that he probably learned the simple, good manners of the Southern aristocracy. After a year of "chancy" living he had little left except a fine horse. He must have looked into his heart and mind and realized that he was wasting his life.

Suddenly he determined to leave Charleston and study to become a lawyer "back in the settlements." He realized his lack of education but also knew that frontiersmen did not ask that a lawyer have great "book learning." It was enough for them that a lawyer be honest, fair, straightforward, and not afraid to stand up for what he thought right. Andrew felt that he could satisfy the frontiersmen.

Studies Law and Starts His Career

For two years he read law at Salisbury, N. C. At the age of 19, in 1786, he began practice in Martins-

ville, N. C., but the community was too well established for his liking. In 1788 he packed his pistols into his saddlebags and rode the Wilderness Road west to Nashville, Tenn. There was the true frontier of the United States in 1788—a dark, strong land of mountains, white-water rivers, and tiny stockaded settlements in the wilderness.

Standing on the wooded bank of the Cumberland River, Nashville was a village of log cabins. Jackson took lodging at the home of Mrs. John Donelson, widow of Colonel Donelson, one of the founders of Nashville. There he met their daughter, the slim, black-haired Rachel Donelson Robards—his own age, 21. Rachel was living at home, having separated from her husband, Lewis Robards of Kentucky. She had married Lewis when she was only 16 years old.

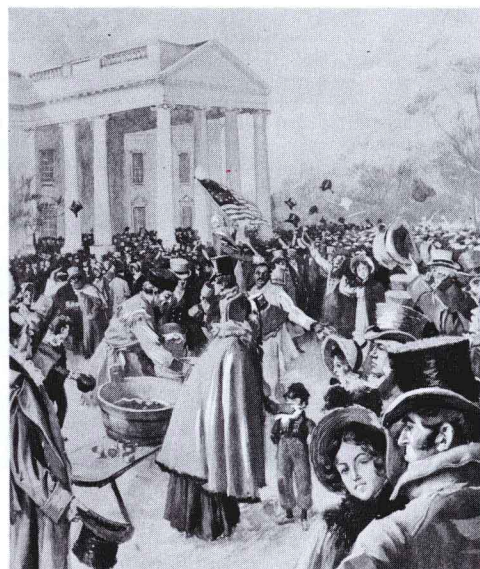
Marriage and Devoted Home Life

Early in 1789 Jackson became prosecuting attorney for the Nashville region. He quickly showed himself to be a rugged, hard-hitting prosecutor. His skimpy knowledge of law in other parts of the nation, however, led him into the most grievous situation of his life. In 1791 he heard the report that Rachel's husband, Robards, had got a divorce in Virginia. Without looking into its legality, Jackson married the lively, handsome Rachel. In his ignorance he did not realize that the divorce was not final. Years later, when he was a candidate for president, his enemies were to accuse him of "running off with another man's wife." The unfounded scandal hastened Rachel's death.

Even Jackson's foes, however, were quick to admit that there was never a more devoted couple. Like Andrew, Rachel had grown up on the frontier. Like



Holding his beaver hat, Jackson greets supporters in a little town on his way to his inauguration. One of the older men, right, wearing a tricorn hat, still dresses in Revolutionary War style.



In 1829 happy crowds stormed the White House to celebrate Jackson's first inauguration day. Pistol-packing frontiersmen joined soldiers and shouting men and women at tubs of punch.

him, she knew very little about spelling or grammar or other book learning; but, also like him, she had courage, generosity, and fine simple manners. (See also White House, section "Hostesses of the White House.")

For the frontier, Jackson and Rachel lived very well. His marriage into the Donelson family gave him added prestige. He was fortunate in buying land and in holding lands given to him as legal fees—at one time he is said to have owned 50,000 acres. For their home, he established a plantation, Hunter's Hill, where he built a frame house—one of the first in that region of log cabins. Hunter's Hill was considered quite elegant in Nashville. While Jackson rode the wilderness on his law circuit, Rachel managed the plantation and developed it into one of the most prosperous in all Tennessee.

Best of all, as Jackson never tired of saying, she made a comfortable warm-hearted home for him. They had no children, and so adopted a nephew of Rachel's—naming him Andrew Jackson, Jr. They also took another of her nephews, Andrew Jackson Donelson, into their home, later sending him to West Point.

A friend recalled: "I arrived at his house one wet, chilly evening in February, and came upon him in the twilight, sitting alone before the fire, a lamb and a child between his knees. He started a little, called a servant to remove the two innocents to another room, and explained to me how it was. The child had cried because the lamb was out in the cold and begged him to bring it in, which he had done to please the child, his adopted son, not then two years old."

Builds the Hermitage

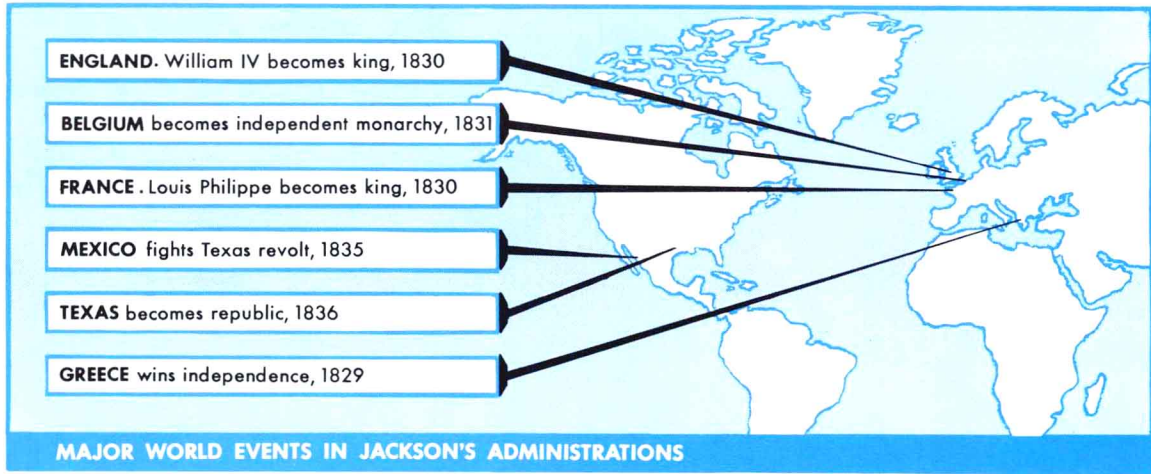
About 1804 Jackson suffered heavy financial loss. He could not collect money he had lent to an eastern

man. To meet the demands of his own creditors, Jackson sold most of his slaves and property, including the fine Hunter's Hill plantation. He took his family to a much smaller property 12 miles from Nashville. He called it the Hermitage.

Within a few years Rachel and he developed the Hermitage into one of the most famous plantations in the country. Even in their handsome brick home they delighted to sit at the hearth in the evening, each puff-



Jackson assumed so much power as president, especially with the veto, that political enemies called him King Andrew.



ing a friendly clay pipe—usually surrounded by the children of their adopted son and nephews. Rachel and Andrew Jackson were bountiful hosts.

On days of worship they gathered their family into the little chapel Jackson built for Rachel at the Hermitage. Rachel was of the Presbyterian faith, as his mother had been. Jackson did not formally enter the faith until after Rachel's death. When he became president, he attended what is now the National Presbyterian Church in Washington.

Jackson was a progressive farmer. He was one of the first to use a cotton gin, which greatly increased his output of the valuable crop. He raised and sold the finest horses in the region. Under Rachel's direction, the slaves carefully cultivated the wide fields of cotton, corn, and wheat.

Jackson Begins His Political Career

Jackson's work as prosecuting attorney made him known throughout the Tennessee region. In that rough frontier country he won respect for his blunt fairness and his willingness to fight or duel at the drop of a hat. Men obeyed him through both respect and fear.

In 1795 they selected him as a delegate to help draw up a constitution for Tennessee, preparatory to statehood in 1796. When Tennessee was admitted as the 16th state in 1796, it was entitled to only one representative in Congress. Jackson was elected.

The nation's capital was still Philadelphia, an old city of some 65,000 people, proud of its culture and refinement. The national government was in the hands of the eastern aristocracy. Into this staid city and into the Congress of bewigged and beribboned gentlemen strode Andrew Jackson in December 1796. He was "the man from the West," and Philadelphia had rarely seen anything like this bold spirit. The elegant Albert Gallatin, later secretary of the treasury, described Congressman Jackson as a "tall, lank backwoodsman with his queue done up in an eel skin."

The Honorable Andrew Jackson at once showed the 4th Congress of the United States his fiery, hard-hitting personality. His speeches were few but meaning-

ful. He was not a ready speaker. Jefferson, in fact, said that Jackson's "violent passions choked his utterance." Yet when principle was involved, Jackson could not be moved. He ardently believed in Jefferson's ideals of democracy as opposed to the Federalist program, which favored the well to do of the nation. When Congress proposed a resolution to approve completely the Federalist administration of George Washington, Jackson firmly voted, "No."

It was in that 4th Congress too that Jackson first showed he could control his temper when to his advantage. As a "freshman congressman," he patiently worked his way through debates and committees to get legislation helping the people of Tennessee.

The next year, 1797, when he was only 30 years old, they elected him senator. Congress now recognized him as "spokesman for the West," representing the liberalism characteristic of life in the newer regions of America—the rugged lands west of the Alleghenies. The restrictions of city life and the intricacies of politics, however, irked Jackson, the man of action. He was, moreover, involved in business troubles back home. In the spring of 1798 he resigned from the Senate and became a judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee—at only 31.

War of 1812 Brings Renown

In 1802 Jackson was elected major general of the militia. In 1804 he resigned from the Supreme Court and gave up political life. He devoted himself to paying off his debts, developing the Hermitage, and training the militia. It seemed that he would spend the rest of his days as just another well-to-do planter.

Not far ahead, however, lay the turning point in his life—his spectacular service in the War of 1812. His first victories were over the Creek Indians. Encouraged by the British attacks on the Americans, the Creeks raided frontier settlements in Georgia and Alabama. After several slashing skirmishes, Jackson and his Tennessee militia crushed the Creeks at the battle of Horseshoe Bend, Ala., March 27, 1814.

The Creek campaign was typical of Jackson as a man

and as a general. Not a great military strategist, he simply bulldozed ahead, determined to win. Without taking time to set up an adequate supply line, he relentlessly led his men through the winter wilderness in attack after attack. Sometimes he and his men had only roasted acorns for food. He himself was sick throughout the six-month campaign and his shoulder was still shattered from a recent duel, but he never faltered. His eyes blazing and his voice shrieking in anger, he put down two mutinies that arose from lack of supplies. To prevent a third, he had a rebellious soldier shot.

The triumph over the Creeks forced them to give up most of their rich lands in Georgia and Alabama and released the American forces to fight the British in the North. The victorious campaign also won acclaim for Jackson as a fighting, winning soldier, and he was commissioned a major general in the regular army.

Wins Battle of New Orleans

Jackson was then ordered to defend New Orleans. Finding the city ignoring its danger, he put it under martial law and rallied the citizens to prepare for attack. To build up his small regular army, he recruited frontier riflemen from Tennessee and Kentucky and organized a force of raw volunteers—free Negroes, planters, and pirates headed by the freebooter, Jean Lafitte (*see* Lafitte). This was the awkward force of some 5,500 that Jackson fused together by his driving, fighting spirit.

Beyond the crude American ramparts of cotton bales lay 10,000 British regulars. These were veteran troops who had fought in Europe's Napoleonic Wars. Beginning late in December 1814 they bombarded the American defenses, setting the cotton bale ramparts afire. Between skirmishes and shellings, Jackson's men doggedly threw up earthen breastworks.

On Jan. 8, 1815, with only contempt for Jackson's

amateur army, the British troops charged. It was a slaughter. Wave after wave of the charging redcoats fell before the grapeshot and rifle bullets of the grim American defenders. Shattered, the British withdrew, having suffered 2,237 casualties, including three generals. Jackson's casualties that day were only 71. (*See also* War of 1812.)

The tragic mistake of the battle was that it was fought after the peace had been signed days earlier, Dec. 24, 1814, ending the war. In that era of slow communication, news of the peace did not reach Jackson in time to prevent the conflict.

Jackson's victory, of course, in no way affected the outcome of the War of 1812, but it did make him a national hero. With the exception of Gen. William Henry Harrison, no other American general had achieved anything like a military triumph. Jackson's resounding defeat of the British restored the people's enthusiastic faith in themselves.

Takes Florida Problem into Own Hands

In 1817 Jackson was again ordered to the Alabama-Georgia region to defend settlers against attacks by Seminole Indians from Florida. In 1818, without awaiting further orders, he pushed over the frontier into Spanish-held Florida. There he captured Pensacola and hanged two British subjects as spies. These high-handed acts threatened to involve the United States in war with both Britain and Spain. President James Monroe felt that Jackson had exceeded his authority; but John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, smoothed matters with both nations. Jackson's daring made him even more popular in the West.

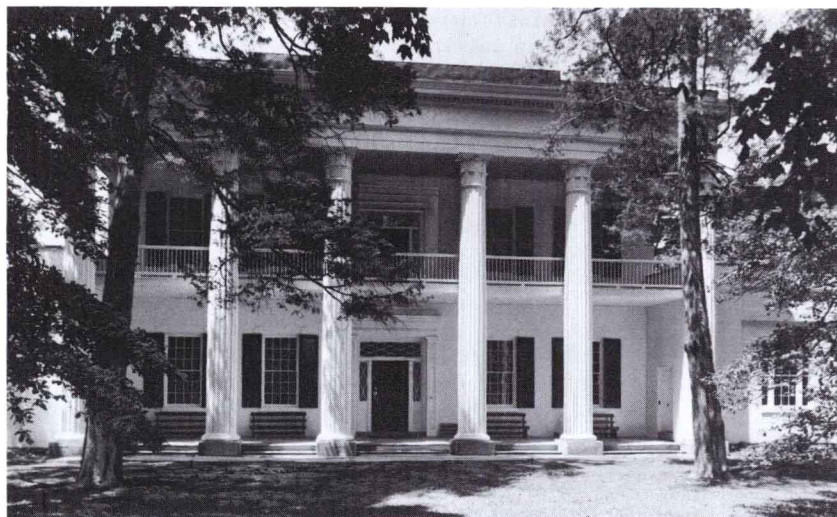
When Spain ceded Florida to the United States in 1821, President Monroe appointed Jackson the first governor. Soon tiring of politics he resigned late in 1821. He planned to retire to private life, but in 1823

was once more elected to the Senate. He again resigned in 1825.

Marches to Presidency

Meanwhile, however, his friends in the West were already promoting him as the man who could break the power of the East in the national government. From Washington through Monroe, the presidency of the United States had gone to men from Virginia and New England—all statesmen and aristocrats. It had become routine, moreover, for the secretary of state to be nominated for the presidency and get it.

Now, however, the nation was entering a new age of development. Foreign af-



One of the most beautiful of pre-Civil War homes, the Hermitage was built in 1819 and enlarged in 1831. It is about 12 miles east of

Nashville. Some cedars on the grounds were planted by Jackson. The tomb where he and Rachel are buried is in the formal garden.

fares were now of less concern than the building of America. With the opening of the West and the increase of small business and industry in the East—especially in New York and Pennsylvania—the changes in the nation seemed to call for a new voice to express the will of the “common people.” The western frontiersmen and farmers and the eastern workers wanted a voice of vigor that could be heard beyond the bounds of tradition.

Jackson had never been bound by tradition. In 1824 the Tennessee legislature nominated him for the presidency of the United States. He received more votes than any of the other four candidates in the election but not a majority. This lack of majority meant, of course, that the House of Representatives must choose the president (*see* President; Voting). One of the candidates, Henry Clay, gave his votes to John Quincy Adams, who thus became the sixth president of the United States (*see* Adams, John Quincy). Adams then made Clay his secretary of state. This led Jackson’s supporters to claim “bargain and corruption.”

Becomes the Seventh President

Though that charge is now generally considered groundless, it whipped up even more enthusiasm for Jackson. As a Democrat he swept the election of 1828 by an electoral vote of 178 to 83 cast for Adams as a National Republican (Whig). John C. Calhoun was re-elected vice-president (*see* Calhoun).

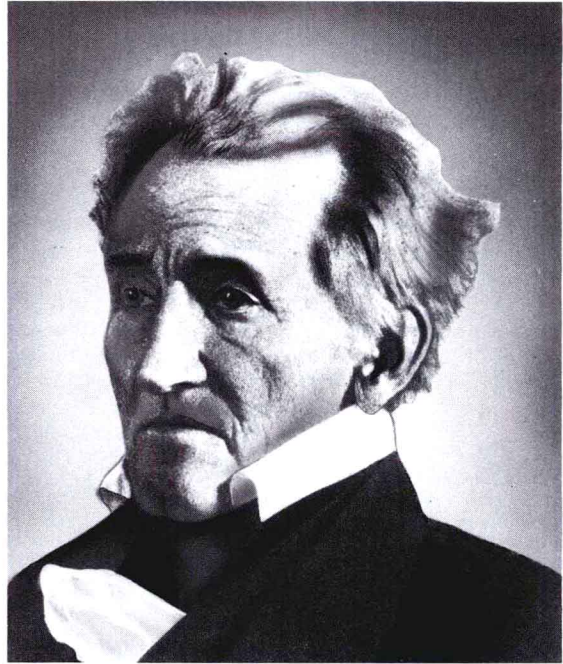
Jackson’s election was a tragic victory for him. Throughout the campaign, political foes not only slandered his character but also slandered Mrs. Jackson. The old, twisted stories about their marriage tortured her. On Dec. 22, 1828, she died of a heart attack.

On March 4, 1829, Andrew Jackson was inaugurated the seventh president of the United States, a grief-stricken, embittered old warrior. The celebration of his inauguration riotously heralded a new era in American politics. Hordes of the “common people” swarmed through the White House to cheer their hero, Old Hickory. The crush was so great that friends had to help him escape by a side door.

When Jackson took office many in the East actually feared him. Jefferson earlier wrote: “I feel very much alarmed at the prospect of seeing General Jackson president. He is one of the most unfit men I know of for the place . . . He is a dangerous man.” Actually Jackson’s political beliefs were near those of Jefferson. Jackson had such complete faith in the common people that he declared: “The duties of all public officers are so plain and simple that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance.”

The Spoils System

Jackson’s belief in the people and his loyalty to his supporters led him to extend what is called the “spoils system.” This is the practice of discharging from public office men of the defeated political party and replacing them by men of the winning party. The system had long been practiced in state governments, and even Jefferson had removed Federalists for men in



This photograph of Jackson, tired, sick, but still unbeatable, was made just a few weeks before his death, June 8, 1845.

his own party. As the next three presidents were of the same party, they, of course, made few changes.

Jackson represented the first real break in that traditional alliance, and he had pledged to sweep the “corrupt” opposition out of office. He quickly removed 919 federal employees in favor of his own party appointments. This, however, was only about one eleventh of the federal total. In his eight years as president, he removed only about one fifth—about the same proportion as Jefferson did.

In answer to criticism of Jackson’s policy, Senator William L. Marcy of New York replied, “To the victor belong the spoils.” This use of political patronage, or rewarding political service with public office, helped to build our modern major parties (*see* Political Parties). In an effort to curb the excesses of the spoils system, the Civil Service was established in 1883 (*see* Civil Service).

Bank of the United States and Re-election

As the “spokesman of the West,” Jackson distrusted the powerful financiers of the East. He especially detested the monopoly held by the Bank of the United States and vetoed a new charter for the bank. He declared that its control of the nation’s money was a menace to both business and democratic government.

The election of 1832 was fought on the issue of “Jackson or the bank.” Jackson won by 219 electoral votes to only 49 for Henry Clay. Martin Van Buren, a close adviser to Jackson, became vice-president.

Though the bank’s old charter still had three years to run, Jackson removed the government funds from