

WHAT  
HAPPENED

Maj. General Andrew Jackson arrived in New Orleans on Dec. 1, 1814.

# Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson's defeat of the British in the Battle of New Orleans helped him win the presidency.

The Tennessee native rushed to New Orleans' aid when he learned the British planned to attack the city. "Old Hickory" rounded up a group of 4,500 soldiers, including Choctaw, free men of color and even pirates, that defeated an army of 8,000 British regulars in the 1815 battle.

During his campaign for president, Jackson leaned heavily on his victory and was often referred to as the "Hero of New Orleans."

However, despite the victory, Jackson had made enemies in New Orleans. In preparation for the battle, Jackson had declared martial law — which stayed in place after the victory. Jackson jailed a state legislator, a judge and a district attorney, and defied habeas corpus. When word of the treaty with Britain reached the city, Jackson lifted martial law. Citizens, with their restored rights, sued Jackson for defying the Constitution and won the case in court.

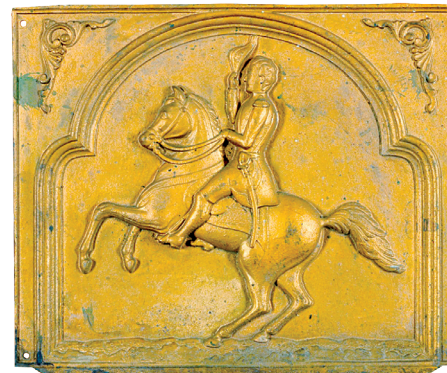
Jackson had to pay a fine, which he resented his entire life. After serving as president, he persuaded Congress to return the money.

Through all of it, though, Jackson was still revered by most in New Orleans. He returned to the city in 1840 to lay the cornerstone for a monument to the war, and after his death, Place d'Armes was renamed after him. A statue of Jackson was unveiled in Jackson Square in 1856.

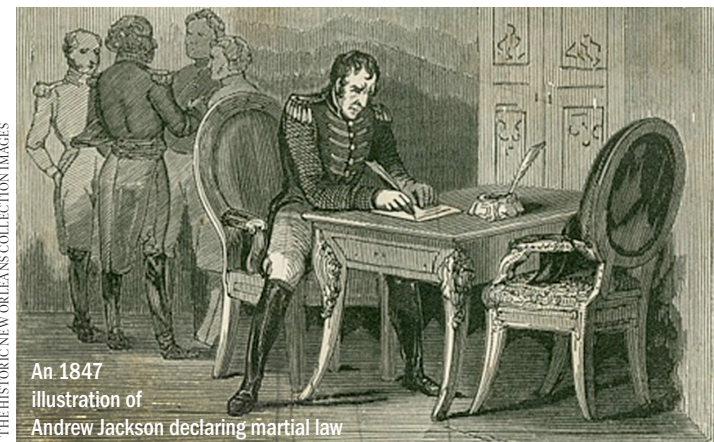


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The inauguration of President Andrew Jackson, who served from 1829 until 1837.



A decorative hearth or stove panel, based on the Clark Mills statue of Andrew Jackson. Mills crafted four versions of the Jackson statue, including the one in Jackson Square.



THE HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION IMAGES

An 1847 illustration of Andrew Jackson declaring martial law

ANDREW JACKSON  
The Hero of New-Orleans  
Lith. of D.W. Peckham & Co. New-York, N.Y.