

Chapter 12 “The Age of Jackson” pg. 366-389

12-1 “Politics of the People”

The Election of 1824

What four men ran for president and what parts of the country did they represent?

Why was the election of 1824 decided by the House of Representatives?

How did Clay help Adams win the election which some people called corrupt?

** Which of the following is true about the election of 1824: the candidate with the most popular votes lost, a Northerner was elected president, a depression followed the election, all of the above are true

** Why did J.Q. Adams have difficulty accomplishing his goals as president?

Jacksonian Democracy

In the campaign of 1828 who did Jackson say he represented and who did Jackson say Adams represented?

What does the phrase “Jacksonian democracy” mean?

What helped Jackson win the 1828 presidential election?

The president whose election was seen as ending control of the government by an educated elite was:
Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson

** What term refers to the extension of political power to common people in the 1820s and 1830s?

** What political party did Jackson supporters become?

** What was the central principle of Jacksonian democracy: spreading political power to common people, practicing the spoils system and supporting industrialization, easing voting restrictions to include women, using tariffs to increase federal revenues

The People's President and Jackson Takes Office

Jackson was the first president not from where?

What experiences during the Revolutionary War left Jackson with a lifelong hatred of the British?

What battle allowed Jackson to become a national war hero?

What nickname was given to Jackson?

How did Jackson's supporters celebrate his inauguration?

A New Political Era Begins

What was the spoils system?

What three major issues would Jackson face as President?

What are one reason for the spoils system and one reason against it? **(Critical Thinking. Not in the book.)**

** What did Andrew Jackson's practice of rewarding his political backers become known as?

12-2 "Jackson's Policy Toward Native Americans" pg. 374-378

One American's Story

Who was Sequoyia and what did he do?

In 1821, the brilliant Cherokee _____ perfected a writing system that allowed his people to write and read their own language.

** What did Sequoyia invent for the Cherokee people?

** Why was Sequoyia an important figure in the 1800s: he wrote the constitution of the Seminole people, he invented a writing system for the Cherokee language, he fought to keep the Seminoles from being removed from Florida, he led the Cherokees on the Trail of Tears

Native Americans in the Southeast and The Cherokee Nation

What was the biggest conflict between whites and Native Americans in the Eastern states?

Who were the Five Civilized Tribes?

Write down three ways that the Cherokee adapted to living among white settlers.

Why did the whites pressure the government to force the Cherokee out of Georgia?

** Which was not a reason why the Cherokeees were forced to move west: they refused to accept white customs and ways, gold was discovered on their land, President Jackson ignored a Supreme Court ruling in their favor, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act

** What distinguished the Cherokee from other tribes: Sequoya developed a written language, Cherokeees owned farms and ranches, the Cherokeees had their own constitution, all of the above are true

Jackson's Removal Policy

Why did Jackson believe the government had the right to decide where the Native Americans could live?

Who did Jackson support when Indian tribes protested?

What was the Indian Removal Act?

In 1830, Congress passed the _____ to authorize the government to negotiate treaties that would force Native Americans to move west.

The Trail of Tears

How did the Supreme Court rule on the Cherokee case, and why was Jackson able to ignore this ruling?

Why is the journey of the Cherokee to Indian Territory known as the Trail of Tears?

The region that was once known as _____ covers what is now Oklahoma and parts of Kansas and Nebraska.

** What was the name for the journey made by the Cherokee after they were removed from their lands by force?

** After the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokees, Jackson said, "John Marshall has made his decision....Now let him enforce it." What did he mean: that it was up to the Supreme Court to enforce its decisions, that Jackson did not intend to carry out the court's ruling, that Jackson was upset that Marshall had made the court's decision, that it was not the president's job to enforce the rulings of the court

Native American Resistance

What happened to Tsali and his family?

What were the causes and the outcome of the Second Seminole War?

Who was Osceola and what happened to him?

Besides the Southeastern tribes, what other groups were forced to move to Indian Territory?

A band of Seminoles led by _____ hid in the Everglades and used guerilla tactics to defeat the U.S. Army.

12-3 "Conflicts over States' Rights" pg. 379-383

One American's Story

Who was raised in South Carolina?

What did he support?

What did he speak out against?

What caused him to later change his beliefs?

So in consensus, what political leader from South Carolina was a strong nationalist before becoming a champion of states' rights?

** What changed Calhoun into a champion of states' rights: his humble beginnings and his lack of formal education, the need to conform to Jackson's programs as Jackson's vice-president, his concern for the well being of the South, all of the above

Rising Sectional Differences

What year did Andrew Jackson take office?

What were the three major economic issues legislatures from the different areas of the country were arguing over?

Why did Northeasterners not want public land to be sold in the west at cheap prices?

Why did Westerners want low land prices?

How would more people affect the West politically?

What did business leaders in the Northeast and West back government spending on?

Why would these two places favor good transportation?

Why did the Southerners oppose these government financed projects?

What had become the government's main source of income?

Why did Northerners support high tariffs?

Which area of the country had most of the nation's manufacturing?

How did tariffs help American manufacturers?

Why did the South oppose rising tariffs?

What would the tariff issue eventually lead to?

** Why did Northeasterners oppose Jackson's easy credit policies for land sales?

Tariff of Abominations

What was the Tariff of Abominations?

Why did it upset Southerners so much?

How did this tariff help Jackson win the election of 1828?

Which of these statements explains why the tariff passed in 1828 was called the Tariff of Abominations: Northerners were upset that the tariff forced them to pay high prices for Southern cotton, Southerners were outraged because they felt they were being forced to pay for the North's prosperity, the tariff was controversial and helped Andrew Jackson win the presidential election of 1828, some Southerners threatened to not collect the tariff in their states

** Which was not a reason why Southerners objected to high tariffs: Southerners believed that tariffs hurt them to help the Northeast, Southerners bought many products from Northeastern manufacturers, tariff funds were used to pay for improvements in the Northeast, the South's economy depended on trade with Great Britain

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION.** Why did Southerners object to the tariff Congress passed in the last months of John Quincy Adams presidency? In your answer, discuss the broader issues and problems related to the tariff.

Crisis over Nullification

What state was hit hardest by the Tariff of Abominations?

What position in government did John. C. Calhoun hold at this time?

What is the doctrine of nullification?

Who first developed the doctrine of nullification?

What resolution first used it?

Why did Calhoun believe Congress had no right to impose a tariff?

Why didn't Calhoun sign his name as the author of "South Carolina Exposition and Protest"?

**Which Southern leader did the Tariff of Abominations lead to publicly support the doctrine of nullification?

** Which reason best explains why the doctrine of nullification became popular in the South: Southerners wanted to force the federal government to provide the same transportation improvements in the South that had benefited the West, Southerners believed that Congress was controlled by an alliance of leaders from the Northeast and the West, the 1828 tariff hit the South especially hard economically, Southerners wanted to divide the United States into two separate countries

The States' Rights Debate

What is the question that would be a major political issue for this time until the Civil War was fought to resolve it some 30 years later?

Who was Daniel Webster?

Who did Webster say made the Union?

What did Webster declare?

What is Webster's last line of his speech?

So in consensus, the Massachusetts political leader who was one of the strongest nationalists in the U.S. Senate was whom?

What did Jackson learn as dinner was prepared?

What was Jackson invited to do after dinner?

Who did Jackson look at?

What, exactly, did Jackson say?

Summarize Calhoun's toast for me and tell me what he meant.

What did the two men become?

** What was the issue in the Webster-Hayne debate: whether John Quincy Adams or Andrew Jackson should become president, whether or not to pass the controversial tariff of 1828, whether the federal government or a state had more power, whether the government should collect the tariff in South Carolina

** The Webster-Hayne debate was part of an ongoing discussion about what issue: slavery, the rights of Native Americans, political parties, state's rights

** Why was Daniel Webster featured in newspapers across the country: he developed the nation's first dictionary, he defended the federal government in a Senate debate over nullification, he supported John Quincy Adams in the 1824 presidential election, he made an eloquent Senate speech attacking Jackson's removal policy

South Carolina Threatens to Secede

What did Congress do in 1832?

What did South Carolina vote to do?

What did South Carolina threaten to do?

What did Jackson say about state's leaders that defied federal laws?

Who won the election of 1832? (Henry Clay tried again, making him unsuccessful in both 1824 and 1832.)

Who came forward with another compromise? (His nickname was "The Great Compromiser")

In what ways would the doctrine of nullification have made it difficult for the federal government to operate?

**What did South Carolina threaten to do because of the Tariff of Abominations?

12-4 "Prosperity and Panic" pg. 384-387

Mr. Biddle's Bank

Why was the Second Bank of the United States important?

What was Nicholas Biddle's role in it?

Why did Jackson oppose the bank?

**Why did Andrew Jackson dislike the national bank: the bank's leaders had opposed him in the election of 1824, he thought the bank's policies favored the wealthy over average people, the bank's supporter's also supported nullification, all of the above are true

** Whose policies controlled the nation's money supply during most of Jackson's presidency

Jackson's War on the Bank

How did Jackson justify his veto of the bank charter?

After his reelection what did Jackson assume of about the people's thoughts on his war on the bank?

How did Jackson drive the national bank out of business?

Prosperity Becomes Panic

How did Jackson's use of "pet banks" cause inflation?

How did Jackson's way to fight inflation actually plunge the country into a depression?

What were two economic consequences of the depression?

What event resulted from a widespread concern about the nation's economic health?

Who was the vice president who became president because of the former president's great popularity?

What happened as a result from the failure of the nation's money system?

What resulted from an increase in the money supply and a decrease in the value of money?

** What contributed to the Panic of 1837 and the depression that followed: inflation, William Henry Harrison, Democratic Party, the doctrine of nullification

** What development led to the Panic of 1837: state banks issued too much paper money, having too much paper money in circulation caused inflation, people worried about the health of the nation's economy, all of the above are true

The Rise of the Whig Party and The Election of 1840

How did Clay's and Webster's ideas about the economy differ from Van Buren's?

Many people blamed Van Buren for the Panic, but who should've been blamed?

What did the Whig party oppose?

Why did they choose Harrison as their candidate?

How did the Whigs try to win the votes of the common people in 1840?

Who was the candidate whose military record helped him to be elected president in 1840?

What vice-president became president when the popular war-hero president died in office?

** Which political party did Clay, Webster, and other opponents of Jackson form?

** Which president was a military hero who died after one month in office?