**Unit 6 Age of Jackson**

**Election of 1824**

Note: This election brought back the 2 party system that had briefly ended during the “Era of Good Feelings”. During the Election of 1820 James Monroe basically ran unopposed & received all but 1 electoral vote. This was only 1 of 3 Presidential elections in which there was no serious competition. The other 2 times were when Pres. Washington was elected.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won the popular vote and the most electoral votes but still lost the election. (note: you need a majority of electoral votes to win the presidency- 50% or more)

Since there was no majority (+50%) of the electoral votes for any of the candidates, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would have to decide who would become the President.

The choice came down to the top two candidates:

National Republican- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vs. Democrat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Speaker of the House, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was extremely powerful. He threw his support in the House behind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whichhelped Adams get elected on the 1st ballot.

Andrew Jackson and his supporters were furious, especially after Adams appointed Henry Clay as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Jackson’s supporters immediately claimed Adams & Clay had made a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.”**

The backlash severely hurt Adams presidency and helped led to him serving only 1 term.

Explain the “corrupt bargain”:

**Start of the AGE of JACKSON**

Period of time when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was President of the United States (1829-1837)

**Election of 1828**- Jackson easily defeated John Quincy Adams

* his supporters called Jackson’s victory as a victory for the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**Election of 1832**- Jackson easily defeats Henry Clay

**Jacksonian Democracy**

1. Positives of the election of 1824
   1. More white males could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many states dropped or lessened the requirements of owning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be able to vote or hold office.

(note: 3 times more men voted in the election of 1828 than in the election of 1824)

* 1. Voters instead of state legislators now chose presidential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Supporters of Jackson believed that ordinary people, not just the wealthy, should be able to do the following:
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Jackson and his supporters did not trust the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and were suspicious of the banks, especially the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (federal bank was 1st created by Alexander Hamilton to stabilize our economy & currency)
   1. They believed both favored the rich and powerful

**“Spoils System”**

What is the “Spoils System”?

Why was Pres. Jackson criticized for using it?

**Andrew Jackson vs. the 2nd Bank of the United States**

1. Pres. Jackson made a point to shut down the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the election of 1832
2. In 1832, Jackson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the renewal of the Bank’s charter (4 years early) and also removed federal deposits from the bank, trying to make it collapse.
3. Without the federal deposits and the veto of the charter’s renewal, the Bank ceased to exist as a Federal Bank in 1836 and completely collapsed in 1841.
4. Jackson’s victory over the Bank helped to increase the powers of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. However, the collapse of the Bank helped led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Though not the major cause of the Panic, the collapse of the 2nd Bank made it more difficult to stabilize the economic crisis.

Note: Pres. Jackson used the veto more than all the previous US Presidents combined, thus he helped to increase the power of the presidency.

**Nullification Crisis**

Define Nullification:

Define Federalism:

What is the “States Rights Doctrine?”

What was the major issue with the Nullification Crisis?

- What was the major Argument **FOR** Nullification?

- Who was the major proponent **For** Nullification? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- What was the major Argument **AGAINST** Nullification?

- Who was the major proponent **AGAINST** Nullification? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- What state threatened to secede from the Union over Nullification?

- What was President Jackson’s response to this states threat?

**Sequoyah**

What major contribution did Sequoyah make to the Cherokee nation?

**Indian Removal**

- When Andrew Jackson came into office more than 100,000 Native Americans lived east of the Mississippi River.

- Many had assimilated many of the American customs, such as converting to Christianity like many Americans at the time or learning to speak English.

- To the government leaders, Native Americans stood in the way of westward expansion.

After the War of 1812, the federal government signed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with several tribes in the Old Northwest Territory. Under these treaties, the tribes gave up their land & moved west of the Mississippi River. However, Native American tribes in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refused to move, especially since many tried to assimilate many of the white man’s customs.

- In the 1820’s, many **Southerners** started demanding that Native Americans be removed by force.

- In 1827, the Cherokee nation established a government based on a written **Constitution**. They also claimed status as a separate nation.

- In 1828, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tried to make the Cherokees sign and treaty to force them to move west.

Georgia said that the Cherokees were not a separate nation & thus had to move off state land.

-In 1832, the Cherokees won a major victory in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Supreme Court case. This case stated that earlier treaties the Cherokee signed were valid and thus the state of Georgia had no right to force them off the land; “federal treaties overruled state laws.”

Georgia, backed by Pres. Jackson, eventually forced the Cherokee to give up their land.

- Andrew Jackson helped get the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passed in 1830.

What did the Indian Removal Act of 1830 do?

1.

2.

- Several tribes finally agreed to sign treaties and move west, such as the Choctaw in 1830.

However, the Cherokee refused to move. They remained on their land even at the time Pres. Jackson left office.

**Trail of Tears**

Finally in 1838, **President** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forced the Cherokee to move. In the winter of 1838-1839, they were forced to move to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (present day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). The route that took is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because so many Native Americans died along the way.

Note: this was not one route but many that forced tribes form their lands east of the Mississippi River to the new Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River.

What happened during the Trail of Tears?