1.) John Quincy Adams

- Monroe's Sec. of State
- NE supported him to be next president
- victor of 1824 election (#6)

2.) Jacksonian democracy

the idea of spreading political power to all the people and ensuring majority rule

3.) spoils system

the practice of giving govn't jobs to political backers

Mar 9-9:58 AM

4. Tariff of Abominations

In 1828 Congress passed a bill that significantly raised the tariffs on raw materials & manufactured goods; helped AJ win election of 1828

5. doctrine of nullification

states have the right to reject a federal law that it considered unconstitutional

6. secession -

withdrawl the Union

Apr 1-11:11 AM

7. Sequoya

Cherokee inventor of writing system for the Cherokee language

8. Indian Removal Act

in 1830 Congress passed this act which called for the govn't to negotiate treaties that would require NA to relocate west

9. Indian Territory

NA would be relocated to this area (OK + parts of KS & NE)

10. Trail of Tears

harsh journey of the Cherokee from their homeland

Apr 1-5:22 PM

11. inflation

increase in prices & decrease in value of money

12. Martin Van Buren

8th president; Dem.

13. Panic of 1837

a widespread fear about the state of the economy; throughout the country

14. depression

severe economic slump

Apr 1-5:24 PM

15. Whig Party

a new political party; opposed the concentration of power in the chief executive; named after a Br. party that opposed royal power

16. William Henry Harrison

9th president; Whig; 30 day term; 1st president to di in office

-defeated Shawnee at Battle of Tippecanoe; hero during War of 1812

17. John Tyler

10th president; Whig; "His Accidency"

Apr 1-5:25 PM

The Common People's President

What happened at Andrew Jackson's first inaugural party?

- 20,000 guests

-mud on carpets

-broke glassware & chairs

How would the wealthy people of the time view Jackson?

incapable/inappropriate for the job

As president, what did Andrew Jackson influence?

modern-day politics, banking, states' rights, power of the executive branch

Mar 28-7:04 AM

A Self-Made Man

What job did Andrew's parents have?

subsistence farmers (grew just enough to live on)

How did Jackson receive the scars on his head & left hand?

refused to shine the shoes of a British officer, so he was slashed with his sword

Mar 28-7:07 AM

Businessperson and War Hero

What are two things Jackson did after the Revolutionary War?

studied law and taught school

What did he do in TN?

-lawyer (prosecutor)

-bought property (land speculator) and slaves

-owned a general store

-served in the state legislature

-military man

How did help the US acquire FL?

won the First Seminole War

Mar 28-7:08 AM

Jackson Enters Politics

In the early 1800s, what did the common people think about the government?

the govn't favored the wealthy landowners and did not consider the working class' needs

A Corrupt Bargain

How did voting laws change by 1824?

all adult white males could vote (21)

In the presidential election of 1824, who were the two top vote getters of the popular vote?

JQA vs. AJ

Mar 28-7:12 AM

Who decided the winner of this election?

HoR

What was the corrupt bargain?

AJ supporters said that in exchange for Clay's support in the HoR (he was the Speaker of the House), JQA made Clay the new Sec. of State

Mar 28-7:15 AM

Who were the two candidates in the election of 1828, as well as their political parties?

JQA = National Republican

AJ = Democrat

How did the Democratic Party appeal to the common people?

appealed to the common man; he'd protect ordinary citizens from the corruption of the upper class

How did AJ change campaigning for the presidency?

-a network of local & state Dem. committees that organized rallies and bbqs, bringing voters together who'd been divided about a single candidate

- held massive fundraisers

- had newspapers publish favorable articles

Mar 28-7:17 AM

Jackson's Rivals 4.3

What made up the National-Republican party?

wealthy, elite

How did they campaign for the presidency in 1828?

as in the past, relying on voters to trust their leaders & vote as instructed

What helped AJ win the presidency in 1828?

expansion of voting rights to include ALL white males

(4x the number who voted in the previous presidential election)

Who is AJ's (first)vice-president? John C. Calhoun

What happened to the National-Republican Party?

dissolved and became the Whig Party

Mar 28-1:17 PM

"Old Hickory" Becomes "King Andrew"

Why did his opponents call AJ "King Andrew"?

his aggressive approach to governing the nation

What was Jackson's view about long-time government officials?

people in positions of power became indifferent to the needs of ordinary citizens

What was Jackson's rotation in office policy?

AJ asked govn't officials to resign & placed new people,those who supported him, in those positions

How as this policy similar to the corrupt bargain?

practice of rewarding supporters with govn't job

Mar 28-1:25 PM

Jackson Resists Nullification

What was the purpose of tariffs during this time?

-encourage people to buy American

-pay for internal improvements (infrastructure)

Why did AJ say that SC could not nullify laws passed by Congress?

since SC signed the Constitution, they were receiving benefits of being part of the Union

How was AJ going to enforce the laws, as president? w/military troops

What was the Force Bill?

authorized the president to use military force to collect the tariff

What did Congress do to help the South stay in the Union?

passed a compromise bill,lowering the tariff

Mar 28-1:26 PM

AJ's War on the Bank 4.4

The Second Bank of the US was powerful because

it held millions of dollars in deposits from the fed. govn't (it was a private business)

Who was the President of the Second National Bank?

Nicholas Biddle

What was Biddle's primary purpose as the bank's president?

earn money for the bank's stockholders

What were Jackson's views about the bank?

-unconstitutional

-resented the special privileges it had over state/local banks

-"the Monster"

Mar 28-1:28 PM

The End of the Bank

What would the bank need to continue? a renewed charter

Why did Clay push for the re-charter even though it wasn't going to expire for four more years?

thought if AJ vetoed it he would not be voted in for a second term

Was the charter granted? yes

What did AJ do? vetoed it

What did Congress try to do?

override his veto (BUT it didn't receive 2/3 majority in the Senate)

What did AJ say about the bank?

govn't $ NOT safe there

Mar 28-1:29 PM

What were "pet banks"?

state banks that now held the govn't funds

What did the Senate do when this happened?

censured (officially reprimanded) AJ

What was the ultimate result of destroying the Second Bank of the US?

a financial crisis struck the nation (after AJ left office)

Mar 28-1:30 PM

Who was elected president in 1836? 4.5
Martin Van Buren (AJ's 2nd VP)

Why did the banks go out of business?
ran out of gold & silver - when the govn't tried to get its money from the state banks, the banks could not pay

Why did farmers have it just a little better during the depression?
at least they could grow their own food

Mar 25-7:32 AM

The Rise in the Whig Party
What did Clay and Webster think should be done about the depression?
the govn't needed to help the economy

How did Van Buren's opinion differ?
he believed it would improve if left alone

When did the Whig Party originate?
during AJ's war on the bank

The Whigs really disliked that Jackson had too much power!

Name two main reasons why the Whigs nominated William Henry Harrison as their presidential candidate.

- good military record
- lack of strong political views

Mar 25-7:36 AM

The Election of 1840

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

They tried to appeal to the common people; emphasized personalities more than issues

*propaganda

What happened **during** Harrison's inauguration?

the 68 year old president spoke for nearly two hours in the cold weather and then it began to rain

Name three effects to the previous answer:

1. caught a cold

2. developed into pneumonia

3. died

*1st president to die in office (one month after being inaugurated)

Mar 25-7:38 AM

One American's Story 4.8

What was Sequoya's hope with his invention?

by gaining literacy, his people could share the power of the whites & keep their independence

How many parts are there to the Cherokee alphabet? 86

	A	E	I	O	U	V
	Da	Re	Ti	Ꮥo	Ꮭu	iv
G/K	Ꮕga Ꮖka	Ꮗge	Ꮘgi	Ꮙgo	Ꮚgu	Ꮛgv
H	Ꮜha	Ꮝhe	Ꮞhi	Ꮟho	Ꮠhu	Ꮡhv
L	Ꮢla	Ꮣle	Ꮤli	Ꮥlo	Ꮦlu	Ꮧlv
M	Ꮨma	Ꮩme	Ꮪmi	Ꮫmo	Ꮬmu	
N	Ꮭna Ꮮhna Ꮯnah	Ꮰne	Ꮱni	Ꮲno	Ꮳnu	Ꮴnv
QU/KW	Ꮵqua	Ꮶque	Ꮷqui	Ꮸquo	Ꮹquu	Ꮺquv
S	Ꮻsa Ꮼs	Ꮽse	Ꮾsi	Ꮿso	Ꮀsu	Ꮁsv
D/T	Ꮂda Ꮃta	Ꮄde Ꮅte	Ꮆdi Ꮇti	Ꮈdo	Ꮉdu	Ꮊdv
DL/TL	Ꮋdla Ꮌtla	Ꮍtle	Ꮎtli	Ꮏtlo	Ꮐtlu	Ꮑtlv
TS/J	Ꮒtsa	Ꮓtse	Ꮔtsi	Ꮕtso	Ꮖtsu	Ꮗtsv
W	Ꮘwa	Ꮙwe	Ꮚwi	Ꮛwo	Ꮜwu	Ꮝwv
Y	Ꮞya	Ꮟye	Ꮠyi	Ꮡyo	Ꮢyu	Ꮣyv

Apr 5-2:17 PM

Native Americans in the Southeast

Name the three opinions whites had regarding Native Americans living in the East:

1. adapt to the whites' ways

2. move

3. uncivilized and didn't want to live near them

How many NA lived east of the MS River?

about 100,000

Apr 5-2:17 PM

Name the Five Civilized Tribes:

- Cherokee
- Choctaw
- Chickasaw
- Creek
- Seminole

Apr 5-2:20 PM

Why were they considered the "Five Civilized Tribes"?

they adopted many aspects of the white culture

In what states were the Five Civilized Tribes living?

- GA

- NC

-SC

- AL

- MS

- TN

Apr 5-2:22 PM

The Cherokee Nation

How many Cherokee are there today?

more than 300,000

Where do they live?

OK, NC

List ways that the Cherokee Nation had adopted "white man's ways":

1. dress
2. owned farms & cattle ranches
3. slave owners
4. newspaper
5. children attended missionary schools
6. Constitution

Why did many "white men" want the Cherokee land?

Gold was there!

What did the government do?

plan to remove all NA from the SE

Mar 22-8:51 AM

Jackson's Removal Policy

Describe AJ's first dealings with the NA.

AJ was Indian treaty commissioner & made treaties with NA; the treaties were forced on the tribes & the US govn't gained large tracts of land

What were three of AJ's six opinions regarding the Native American population?

1. believed that the govn't had a right to regulate where NA could live
2. "conquered subjects" who lived within the borders of the US
3. adopt white culture
4. become citizens
5. move west
6. could not have their own govn't within US borders

How did the Southern states attempt to deal with the Native Americans?

passed laws that gave them the right to take over the NA land

Which side did AJ support?

states

Who or what groups objected to Jackson's proposal to remove the NA?

MA Congressman Edward Everett

Quakers

How did AJ justify his decision?

He said it was "just and liberal" b/c it would allow NA to keep their way of life

Mar 22-8:53 AM

The Trail of Tears

Where was the Indian Territory?

what is now OK and parts of KS & NE

What was the outcome of the Cherokee case to the Supreme Court?

only the federal govn't could make laws governing the Cherokees, not the states

Who was the Supreme Court Justice ruling in this case?

Chief Justice John Marshall

How did AJ react to the Supreme Court's decision?

He ignored it!

A little indignant, too ~ "now let him enforce" his decision

Name the head of the Cherokee people.

John Ross

Who commanded the Federal troops that rounded up the Cherokee people?

Gen. Winfield Scott

What were the conditions of the forced march to OK?

1. cold
2. rainy
3. snow
4. inadequate clothing

What has this forced march been called? Trail of Tears

Mar 22-8:58 AM

Mar 22-9:01 AM

The Legend of the Cherokee Rose.
No better symbol exists of the pain and suffering of the Trail Where They Cried than the Cherokee Rose(pictured at top of page). The mothers of th Cherokee grieved so much that the chiefs prayed for a sign to lift the mother's spirits and give them strength to care for their children. From that day forward, a beautiful new flower, a rose, grew wherever a mother' tear fell to the ground. The rose is white, for the mother's tears. It has a gold center, for the gold taken from the Cherokee lands, and seven leaves on each stem that represent the seven Cherokee clans that made the journey. To this day, the Cherokee Rose prospers along the route of the "Trail of Tears". The Cherokee Rose is now the official flower of the State of Georgia.

Mar 22-9:02 AM

Tsali
- Cherokee
- NC
- fought soldiers on way to stockade/fled
- Tsali & his family gave themselves up to the US Army & were shot (except for the youngest son); SACRIFICED themselves for other Cherokee to stay in their homeland

Mar 22-9:06 AM

Osceola
- Seminoles
- FL (Everglades)
- hid in Everglades; used surprise attacks to defeat the US Army in many battles (Second Seminole War)
- tricked into capture; died in prison

Mar 22-11:04 AM

Black Hawk
- Sauk
- IL
- led a group of Sauk & Fox from Indian Territory to IL
- The IL militia & US Army crushed their attempt

Mar 22-11:05 AM

John Ross
- Cherokee
- GA
- opposed treaty that small group of Cherokee signed which promised that they'd move west
- rounded up & forced into camps; then forced to march 116 days; wife died

Mar 22-11:07 AM