

Focus on Themes In this chapter you will read about the events that shaped the United States from 1828 to 1838. You will see how **political** and **economic** decisions were intertwined. For instance, you will read about the tensions between southern and northern states over tariff regulations. You will also read about the forced relocation of many Native Americans to the West. Understanding how economic issues led to political decisions will help you understand this time.

Focus on Reading Writers don't always tell you everything you need to know about a subject. Sometimes you need to think critically about what they have said and make your own decisions about what you've read.

Election of 1828

The 1828 campaign focused a great deal on the candidates' personalities. Jackson's campaigners described him as a war hero who had been born poor and rose to success through his own hard work.

Adams was a Harvard graduate whose father had been the second U.S. president. Jackson's supporters described Adams as being out of touch with everyday people . . . When the ballots were counted, Jackson had defeated Adams, winning a record number of popular votes. (pp. 323–324)

Inference: Jackson shared many qualities with American voters.

+

Inference: Adams enjoyed many privileges that most Americans did not.

+

Inference: Jackson easily won the election by a huge majority.



Conclusion: In 1828, Americans chose a president to whom they could relate.

Section 1: Jacksonian Democracy

nominating conventions, p. 323

Jacksonian Democracy, p. 323

Democratic Party, p. 323

John C. Calhoun, p. 323

spoils system, p. 324

Martin Van Buren, p. 324

Kitchen Cabinet, p. 324

BUILDING BACKGROUND In the early years of the United States, the right to vote belonged mainly to a few—free white men who owned property. As the country grew, more men were given the right to vote. This expansion of democracy led to the election of Andrew Jackson, a war hero. But not everyone approved of Jackson.

Main Ideas

1. Democracy expanded in the 1820s as more Americans held the right to vote.
2. Jackson's victory in the election of 1828 marked a change in American politics.

The Big Idea

The expansion of voting rights and the election of Andrew Jackson signaled the growing power of the American people.

Expansion of Democracy- 1:

1. What was happening to shops in the North?
2. What was happening to farms in the south?

Expansion of Democracy- 2:

3. What was happening in both regions?
4. How did people react to this?

Election of 1828:

5. what did Jackson supporters believe?
6. Who did they start?
7. Who was John C. Calhoun?

The Campaign:

1. What did the campaign focus on?
2. How did the candidates differ?
 - a. Jackson-
 - b. Adams-



Jackson's Inauguration:

- 3. How did Jackson's supporters view his victory?
- 4. How did his inauguration differ from ones in the past?

Changes Made by Jackson:

- 5. What is the spoils system?
- 6. What is the kitchen cabinet?
- 7. Who was Martin van Buren?

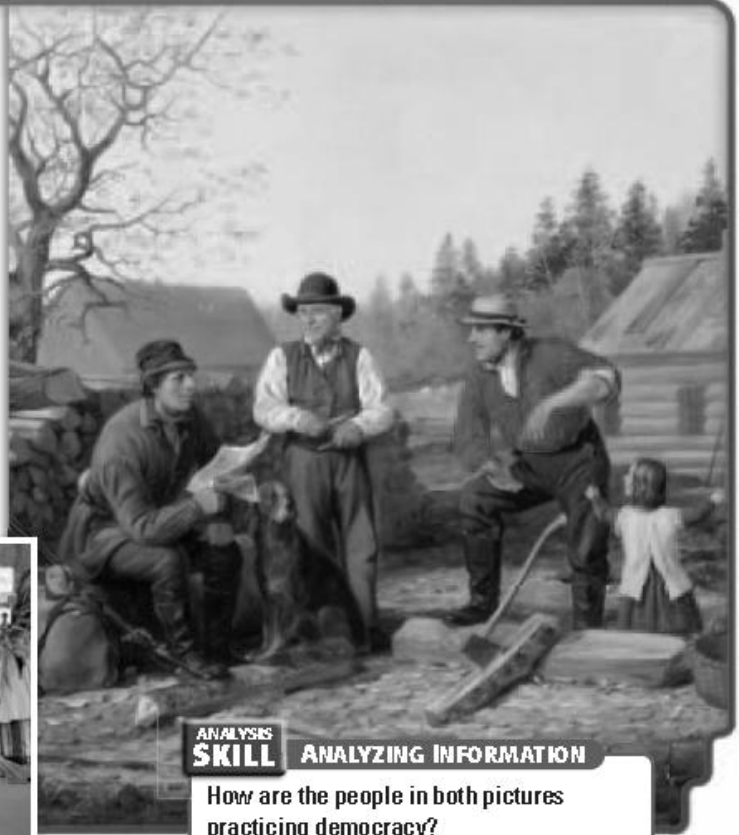
Directions: Read about the presidency of Jackson on page 325 and write a paragraph to describe if you agree or disagree with his use of presidential power and why:

LINKING TO TODAY

Democracy in Action

Democracy spread in the early 1800s as more people became active in politics. Many of these people lived in the new western states. In these mostly rural areas, a political rally could be as simple as neighboring farmers meeting to talk about the issues of the day, as the farmers in the painting on the right are doing.

During the early 1800s democracy and demonstrations blossomed in the United States. The demonstrators of today owe much to the Americans of Andrew Jackson's time. Today, political rallies are a familiar sight in communities all over the country.



ANALYSIS SKILL ANALYZING INFORMATION

How are the people in both pictures practicing democracy?

Section 2-Jacksons Administration:

Tariff of Abominations, p. 327
states' rights doctrine, p. 328
nullification crisis, p. 328
Daniel Webster, p. 328
McCulloch v. Maryland, p. 330
Whig Party, p. 330
Panic of 1837, p. 331
William Henry Harrison, p. 331

BUILDING BACKGROUND Even though Americans had a new feeling of national unity, different sections of the country still had very different interests. The industrial North competed with the agricultural South and the western frontier. As Congress favored one section over another, political differences grew.

Main Ideas

1. Regional differences grew during Jackson's presidency.
2. The rights of the states were debated amid arguments about a national tariff.
3. Jackson's attack on the Bank sparked controversy.
4. Jackson's policies led to the Panic of 1837.

The Big Idea

Andrew Jackson's presidency was marked by political conflicts.

Sectional Differences Increase:

1. What impacted Jacksons presidency?
2. What did people base their views on?

Three Regions Emerge-North:

3. What was the economy of the north based on?
4. How did they feel about the tariff?
5. What did they oppose?

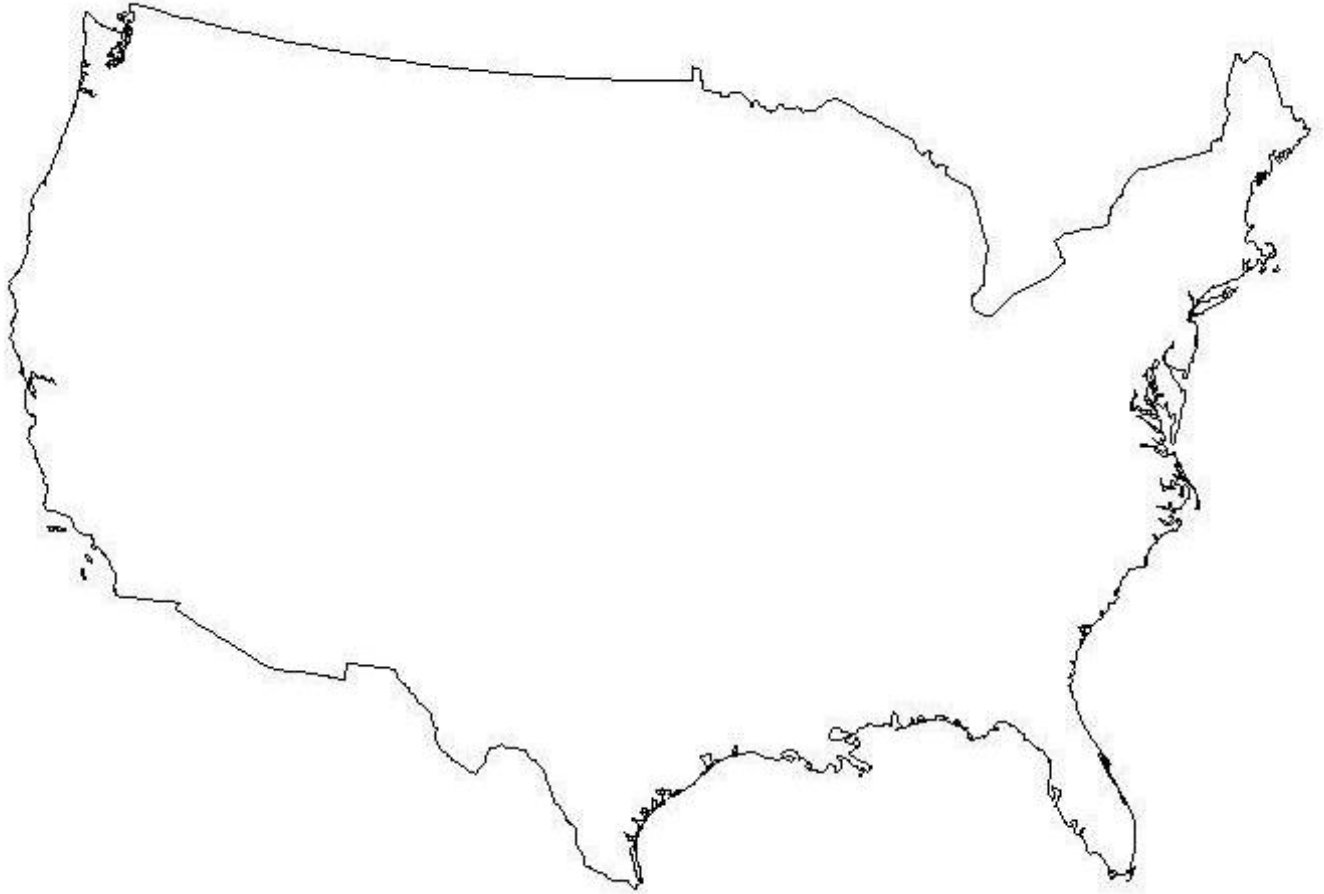
Three Regions Emerge-South:

6. What was its economy based on?
7. What did they do with their crops?
8. What impact did the tariff have on them?

Three Regions Emerge-West:

9. What did they favor?
10. What were their biggest concerns?

Directions: on the map- divide the land into the three regions and illustrate the sectional differences in each.



Tariff of Abominations:

11. What was the Tariff of abominations?
12. Why did the South hate it?
13. Why did the North like it?

States' Rights Debate:

14. What was the basis of the debate on the tariff?

States rights today:

15. Directions: List one issue of states' rights today and describe both sides of the issue

Nullification Crisis:

- 16. What is nullification?
- 17. What was Calhoun's response to the nullification crisis?
- 18. What were his beliefs on the separation of powers?

Jackson Responds:

- 19. How did Jackson feel about nullification?
- 20. What actions did he approve of?

Jackson Attacks the Bank:

- 21. What power did the charter of the second national bank give to it?
- 22. Who did the farmers think the bank helped?
- 23. What did Jackson do?

Election of 1836:

- 24. Did America like Jackson?
- 25. Who did he support for president?
- 26. What was the Whig party?
- 27. Who won the election?
- 28. Why?

Panic of 1837:

- 29. What was the panic of 1837?
- 30. What caused it?
- 31. Who became the next president because of this?

Elections today:

Describe one "crisis issue" that we have today and explain how it effects our elections

Primary Source

POLITICAL CARTOON
Jackson against the Bank

Andrew Jackson's fight with the Bank was the subject of many political cartoons, like this one.

In this scene, Jackson is shown fighting a hydra that represents the national bank. The hydra is a mythological monster whose heads grow back when cut off. The heads of the hydra are portraits of politicians who opposed Jackson's policies.

Nicholas Biddle is at the center of the hydra. Why?

Andrew Jackson fights the hydra with a cane labeled "veto."

Why do you think the cartoonist chose this monster to represent the Bank?



ANALYSIS SKILL ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

How does this image show the difficulty Jackson had politically?

Section 3- Indian Removal:

Indian Removal Act, p. 332

Indian Territory, p. 332

Bureau of Indian Affairs, p. 332

Sequoya, p. 333

Worcester v. Georgia, p. 334

Trail of Tears, p. 334

Black Hawk, p. 335

Osceola, p. 335

BUILDING BACKGROUND President Andrew Jackson had become famous as an American Indian fighter. He had no sympathy with Native Americans' claim to the lands where they had always lived. With public support, he reversed the government's pledge to respect Indian land claims. The result was the brutal removal of the southeastern peoples to empty lands in the West.

Main Ideas

1. The Indian Removal Act authorized the relocation of Native Americans to the West.
2. Cherokee resistance to removal led to disagreement between Jackson and the Supreme Court.
3. Other Native Americans resisted removal with force.

The Big Idea

President Jackson supported a policy of Indian removal.

Indian Removal Act:

1. Where have Native Americans lived for many years?
2. Why did this upset Jackson?
3. What was the Indian Removal act?
4. Where is the Indian Territory?

The Trail of tears:

5. What happened during the trail of tears?

Cherokee Resistance-1:

6. What did the Cherokee believe?
7. Describe 2 things they did to help achieve this:
 - a. -
 - b. -

Cherokee Resistance-2:

8. Did it help them?
9. What broke the treaty?

10. What was the ruling in *Worcester v. Georgia*?

11. What did troops begin to do?

Other Native Americans Resist:

12. What were the Seminole leaders forced to do?

13. Who was Oceola?

14. What happened to the Seminole?

Treaty	Date	Indian Group	Results for United States	Results for Indian Groups	Outcome
Treaty of Greenville	1795	12 Groups	Ended battles in Northwest Territory	Payment of \$20,000; acknowledgment of lands	Indian land claims disregarded by American settlers
Treaty at Holston River	1798	Cherokee	Received land promised to Cherokee	Payment of \$5,000, followed by annual payments	Cherokee lands reduced
Treaty at St. Louis	1804	Sauk and Fox	Received land from Sauk and Fox	Annual payment of \$1,000	Indians claimed their leaders acted without permission; conflicts arose as settlers moved to Sauk and Fox land
Treaty at Ft. Jackson	1814	Creek	Ended battles with Red Eagle; received 23 million acres of land in Georgia	Received small amount of land in Alabama	Conflicts between settlers and Creek led to removal of Creek to Indian Territory
Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek	1830	Choctaw	Received all Choctaw lands east of Mississippi River	Received land in Indian Territory	Choctaw became first tribe moved from southeast to land in Indian Territory

In 1830 President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act into law. As its name implies, the purpose of the act was to remove Native Americans from land that white settlers wanted for themselves. Five tribes were forced to leave their traditional lands and walk to a territory west of the Mississippi River. The land in the new Indian Territory was land white settlers did not want. It was poor and not good for farming. The poor land made life very difficult for newly arrived Indians. Many died from malnutrition and disease. Within 10 years, about 60,000 Indians had been relocated.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

- 1. Place** How did land in the Indian Territory compare to the land in the Indians' homelands?
- 2. Movement** How do you think being forced to leave their homelands affected the Indians' way of life?