

Vocabulary (63-64)

- **Jacksonian Democracy** - political movement where the "common man" voted and participated in government
- **Democracy** - where people vote and it is majority rules
- **Suffrage** - right to vote
- **Spoils System** - the practice of a political party, after winning an election, giving government jobs to its supporters as a reward
- **Nullification** - idea that a **state** has the right to ignore or invalidate any federal law that the state government deems unconstitutional
- **Abominations** - something greatly disliked or hated
- **Trail of Tears** - forced removal of Cherokee by the US government due to **Indian Removal Act**

Election of 1828

- Democratic Party is formed to support Andrew Jackson
 - Election of personalities: Jackson vs. John Q. Adams
 - Jackson: war hero, poor -> success story
- Victory for the "common man"
- Rewarded his supporters with government jobs
 - Spoils system: the practice of giving government jobs to political backers
 - "Kitchen Cabinet" - group of trusted advisors to Jackson who entered through the White House kitchen

Sectional Differences

- Three regions emerge: North, South, West
 - North: manufacturing
 - South: agricultural
- Tariff of Abominations - high tax on imported goods
 - South hated this = made products more expensive
 - North liked it = protected their industries from foreign competition
- Nullification - states have the right to nullify or reject any law they judge unconstitutional
 - Federalism
 - John C. Calhoun supported States Rights
 - Do states' have the right to do this?

Sectional Differences

- South Carolina passes Nullification Act
 - Declared tariffs void
 - Threatened to leave the Union if military came to collect taxes
 - Andrew Jackson enforced the law and would use the Army if necessary
 - Compromise Tariff of 1833 by Henry Clay is accepted

National Bank

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- National Bank
 - Issued money, held deposits, helped stabilize economy
- Jackson opposed the Second National Bank of the US
 - Felt it was unconstitutional
 - *McCulloch v Maryland*: National Bank IS constitutional
 - Vowed to "kill it"
- Small farmers felt it was only helping the wealthy
- When Biddle tried to renew the bank's charter Jackson vetoed it
 - Congress didn't have a 2/3rds majority to override his veto
 - The bank is dead
- Long term effect -> Panic of 1837

Indian Removal Act

- Native Americans lived in the area from Georgia to Mississippi
 - Americans wanted this land for settlement
- Congress establishes Indian Territory
 - Present day Oklahoma
- To manage the Indian removal to the West, Congress establishes the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Cherokee
 - 1/4th of Choctaw died of cold, disease, and starvation
 - Creek were handcuffed
 - Many Chickasaw died as well

Trail of Tears

- Cherokee tried to conform to white culture
 - Reading, writing, schools
- Gold found on their land in Georgia
 - Georgia prepares for their removal
 - Worcester v Georgia: Cherokee nation is a distinct community not subject to Georgia's laws
 - Georgia ignored court's ruling (SO DID JACKSON)
 - THIS IS A VIOLATION OF HIS PRESIDENTIAL OATH
 - 1838 Trail of Tears began
 - 800 mile march where almost 1/4th of the 18,000 Cherokee died from disease, starvation, and harsh weather