

1. Transition under John Quincy Adams (pp. 256–260)

a. From the introduction, try to summarize what the authors say about the big changes in the nation's political life between 1824 and 1840.

(1) 1824:

(2) 1840:

b. In the “_____ Bargain” election of 1824, thrown to the House of Representatives because no candidate could poll a majority in the _____ College, Andrew _____, the largest popular vote-getter, accused Henry _____ of corruption for throwing his support to the eventual winner, John Quincy _____, in return for political office. The authors seem to _____ (agree or disagree) with this charge of corruption. A cold but honest nationalist, Adams had trouble leading an increasingly rancorous and sectional country.

2. The Ascendancy of Jackson (pp. 260–263)

a. The election of Jackson in 18__ symbolized the shift of political power to the West and the increasing participation of the “common man” in the political process. Read the section describing “Old _____” and list two major areas where Jackson was radically different from his predecessors:

(1)

(2)

b. Define “spoils system.” *** What do you think of Jackson's defense of this system?

Definition:

Justification:

3. Tariffs and “Nullification” (pp. 263–265)

a. List two reasons cited by the authors, one economic and the other more political (related to slavery), why Southerners took a stand against the very high Tariff of 1828, which they called the “Tariff of _____.”

(1) Economic objection:

(2) Political objection:

b. What is the essence of the “Nullification Doctrine” put forward in 1828 by John C. _____ in his famous “South Carolina _____”?

c. Some in the defiant state of South _____ were ready to secede (they were the first to do so in 1861) over their “right to nullify” a new tariff law in 1832. However, President _____ was ready to use military force to prevent this, and the old conciliator, Henry _____ of Kentucky, negotiated a compromise tariff law that allowed both sides to save face. This was a warning of issues that would flare up again over the next twenty to thirty years, leading to the _____ War.

4. “Trail of Tears” (pp. 265–268)

a. *** If you were one of 125,000 Native Americans confronting 13 million Europeans, would you rather be treated as part of a sovereign nation to be negotiated with or would you rather be called an American citizen like any other? Why?

b. The “Five Civilized Tribes” of the Southeast were forcibly removed to the _____ territory in the 1830s. *** Can you reconcile the Indian Removal Act of 1830 with the authors’ statement (p. 267) that Jackson felt an obligation “to rescue this much-injured race”?

5. The Bank War (pp. 268–272)

a. The Bank of the U.S. was actually a private institution under the leadership of Nicholas _____. List two functions of a national bank:

(1)

(2)

b. List two reasons why Jackson and his supporters disliked the bank:

(1)

(2)

c. Jackson vetoed the Bank Re-charter Bill in 1832. After winning re-election against Henry _____ later that year, he then tried to kill the bank by ordering the removal of federal funds, whereupon Biddle contributed to a financial panic by calling in the bank’s own loans. The bank’s charter was finally allowed to expire in 18____. (*Note: The country would have to do without a true central bank until the Federal Reserve Act of 1914!*)

d. Reflect a bit on the leadership of Andrew Jackson (whose portrait adorns our \$___ bill). He is often seen as one of our top presidents. *** What do you see as the pros and cons of Jackson’s presidency?

(1) Pros:

(2) Cons:

6. Whigs and Van Buren (pp. 272–275) The current two-party political system begins to take shape during this period.

The new anti-Jacksonian _____ Party is described as favoring 1) the more prosperous classes, and 2) making active use of the federal government to achieve national objectives. The Jacksonian _____ Party is described as favoring 1) the “little guy,” and 2) a small federal government. In 1836, Jackson engineered the election of his successor, Martin _____ of New York, whose term was dominated by the financial Panic of 18_____.

7. Texas (pp. 275–280) Prior to 1836, Texas was a northern province of _____, whose government had encouraged American colonizers in the 1820s under Stephen F. _____. Under the leadership of Sam _____, Texas declared its independence in 18_____ and won the military victory after eventually capturing Mexican General _____. Why was the U.S. government at first unwilling to accept the request of Texas for admission to the Union?

8. Harrison and Popular Politics (pp. 280-284) The first Whig president, Gen. William Henry _____, was elected in 1840. What are the two major political changes noted by the authors in the concluding section as having taken place by 1840?

(1)

(2)

VARYING VIEWPOINTS **What Was Jacksonian Democracy?**

Look over the first three paragraphs of the historiography on pp. 285-286. Compare and contrast the perspectives on Jacksonian Democracy put forward by Frederick Jackson Turner in 1893 and by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., in 1945.

(1) Turner:

(2) Schlesinger:

*** Which of these aspects of the movement to a mass democracy under Jackson do you feel the authors stressed most in this chapter and why? Do you have any views?

CHAPTER 13 TERM SHEET

The Rise of Mass Democracy

Pages 256–260

“Era of Good Feelings”

1824 election (Jackson, Clay, Adams, Crawford)

“Corrupt Bargain”

John Quincy Adams

Pages 260–263

1828 election

“Old Hickory”

spoils system

Pages 263–265

1828 “Tariff of Abominations”

Denmark Vesey/slave rebellion (1822)

John C. Calhoun

South Carolina Exposition (1828)

Nullification

Clay’s compromise tariff of 1833

Force Bill (1833)

Pages 265–268

Cherokee Nation/Sequoyah

“Five Civilized Tribes”

Supreme Court - support of Indian rights

Indian Removal Act (1830)

“Trail of Tears”

Bureau of Indian Affairs (1836)

Black Hawk War (1832)

Seminole War (1835-1842)

Pages 268–272

Bank of the U.S.

Nicholas Biddle

Webster/Clay and Recharter Bill (1832)

Election of 1832

Anti-Masonic Party

National nominating conventions

“Biddle’s Panic”

“Pet” banks

“Wildcat” banks

Specie Circular (1836)

Pages 272–275

“King Andrew the First”

Whig Party

Martin Van Buren

Panic of 1837

“Divorce Bill”

Independent Treasury Bill (1840)

Pages 275–280

Texas

Stephen Austin (1823)

Davy Crockett/James Bowie

Sam Houston

Santa Anna

Texas Republic (1836)

“Remember the Alamo”

Battle of San Jacinto (1836)

Pages 280–284

William Henry Harrison (Whig, 1840)

“Tippecanoe and Tyler too”