

## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 1 Jacksonian Democracy

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

***What are the characteristics of a leader?***

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. ***What new ways of campaigning appeared during the elections of 1824 and 1828?***
2. ***How did Andrew Jackson make the American political system more democratic?***
3. ***How did a fight over tariffs become a debate about states' rights versus federal rights?***

#### Terms to Know

**favorite son** a candidate for national office who has support mostly from his home state

**plurality** the largest number of something, but less than a majority

**majority** greater than half of a total number of something

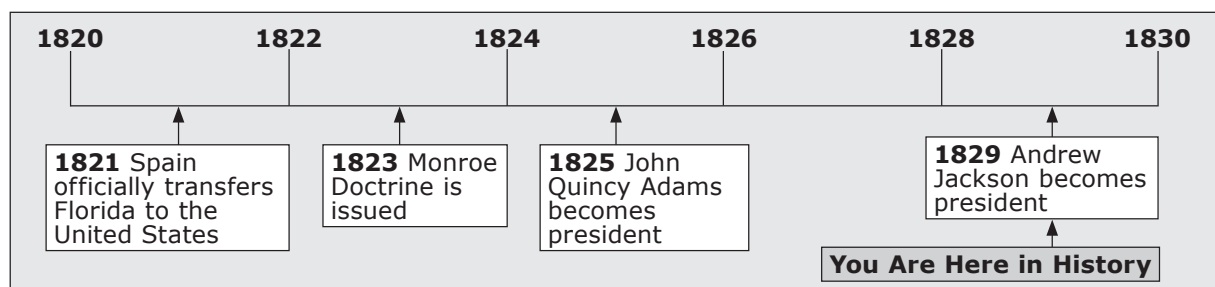
**mudslinging** a method in election campaigns that uses gossip and lies to make an opponent look bad

**bureaucracy** a system of government in which specialized tasks are carried out by appointed officials rather than by elected ones

**spoils system** practice of handing out government jobs to supporters; replacing government employees with the winning candidate's supporters

**nominating convention** a meeting in which representative members of a political party choose candidates to run for important elected offices

### When did it happen?



### What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now...		Later...
	How many strong political parties were there in the 1824 presidential election?	
	What area of the country favored higher tariffs and what area opposed them?	

## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 1 Jacksonian Democracy, *Continued*

#### New Parties Emerge

Early political groups became political parties. The parties and their views changed over time. From 1816 to 1824, the Democratic-Republican party was the only major political party.

The four candidates for president in the election of 1824 were all members of the same party. Party leaders supported William Crawford. The other three were **favorite sons** who got most of their support from their home states. Each favored the interests of his state.

Support for John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts came from merchants and business owners in the Northeast. Henry Clay of Kentucky was supported by his state on the frontier. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee was a war hero. He was well-known and popular. He came from a poor family and wanted ordinary people to have a voice in politics.

The vote was split among the four candidates. Jackson won a **plurality**, or more votes than any of the other candidates. No candidate had a **majority**, or more than half, of the electoral votes. The Constitution stated that if a candidate does not win a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives must decide the winner. The representatives picked John Quincy Adams.

Presidential candidates, 1824

Candidate	Political Party	Main base of support
William Crawford	Democratic-Republican	Democratic-Republican party leaders
John Quincy Adams	Democratic-Republican	Merchants and people in the Northeast
Henry Clay	Democratic-Republican	People in Kentucky and on the frontier
Andrew Jackson	Democratic-Republican	People in Tennessee and the West; people who felt left out of politics

Like many in the Northeast, Adams wanted a strong federal government. Others did not agree, especially those on the frontier. The Democratic-Republicans split into two parties before the election in 1828. The Republicans backed Adams and a strong central government. The Democrats supported Jackson and states' rights.



#### Identifying

- Who won the election of 1824, and how was the winner determined?

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#### Assessing

- What did Crawford's failure to win the 1824 election say about the strength of the party leaders?

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## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 1 Jacksonian Democracy, *Continued*

#### **Contrasting**

3. What were two major differences between the Democrats and the National Republicans in 1828?

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#### **Drawing Inferences**

4. What changes taking place in the country contributed to Jackson's victory?

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#### **Reading Check**

5. What campaign practices of the 1828 election are still used today?

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	Democrats	National Republicans
<b>Idea of government</b>	avored states' rights	wanted strong federal government
<b>National bank</b>	opposed national bank	supported national bank
<b>Base of support</b>	workers, farmers, immigrants	wealthy voters, merchants
<b>Candidate</b>	Andrew Jackson	John Quincy Adams

In the election of 1828, Jackson faced Adams. Their ideas and supporters were very different. Adams and the National Republicans wanted a strong federal government and a national bank to help the economy. Many National Republicans were wealthy business owners. Many of the Democrats were workers, farmers, or immigrants.

The campaign grew ugly. Both parties used **mudslinging**, or insults meant to make candidates look bad. The candidates also came up with slogans, handed out printed flyers, and held rallies and barbecues to try to win voters' support. Jackson's popularity gave him an easy victory in the 1828 election.

### Jackson as President

Jackson thought more people should be involved in government. By 1828, most people no longer had to own property to be able to vote. Many states had changed their constitutions so that voters selected the presidential electors in their states. Jackson also thought that the federal **bureaucracy** was not democratic. Many workers were not elected officials. He used the **spoils system** to fire many workers and replace them with people who had supported his election.

The caucus system was replaced by special state meetings called **nominating conventions**. At these meetings, elected representatives voted for party candidates.

### The Tariff Debate

Americans were also split on their views about **tariffs**, or taxes, on goods from other countries. Merchants in the

**The Jackson Era****Lesson 1** Jacksonian Democracy, *Continued*

Northeast wanted higher tariffs so that European goods would cost more than American goods. Southerners, however, liked buying cheaper goods from Europe. They also worried that Europeans might tax the U.S. cotton sold in Europe, meaning Southerners would lose business.

Jackson's vice president, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, was a strong supporter of states' rights. However, his views were different from those of Jackson. When Congress raised tariffs, Calhoun did not think it was good for his state. He felt that a state could and should nullify, or cancel, federal laws that were not good for that state.

When Congress again raised tariffs in 1832, South Carolina passed a law saying that the state would not pay them. It also threatened to secede from, or leave, the United States if the federal government tried to enforce the tariff law. Jackson did not agree with his vice president. He did not believe the states had the right to nullify federal laws or to secede from the Union.

Jackson did not think the federal government should support projects that helped only one state. He thought the federal government should support projects that helped the entire nation. These included tariff laws which involved international trade.

Jackson tried to calm angry Southerners by working to lower the tariffs. But to keep the union together and strong, he also supported the Force Act. This act would allow him to enforce federal laws by using the military if necessary. South Carolina was happy to have the tariffs lowered. Still, the state nullified the Force Act.

**Check for Understanding**

**List two ways in which the country became more democratic in the 1820s.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**What was Jackson's opinion when it came to states nullifying a federal law and seceding from the United States?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Check**

6. How would Northeastern factory owners react to a high tariff?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



7. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Write the title *Jackson Presidency* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *Federal Government* and *States' Rights*. Recall information about each and list facts to compare the candidates and the outcome of the election. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 2 Conflicts over Land

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*What are the consequences when cultures interact?*

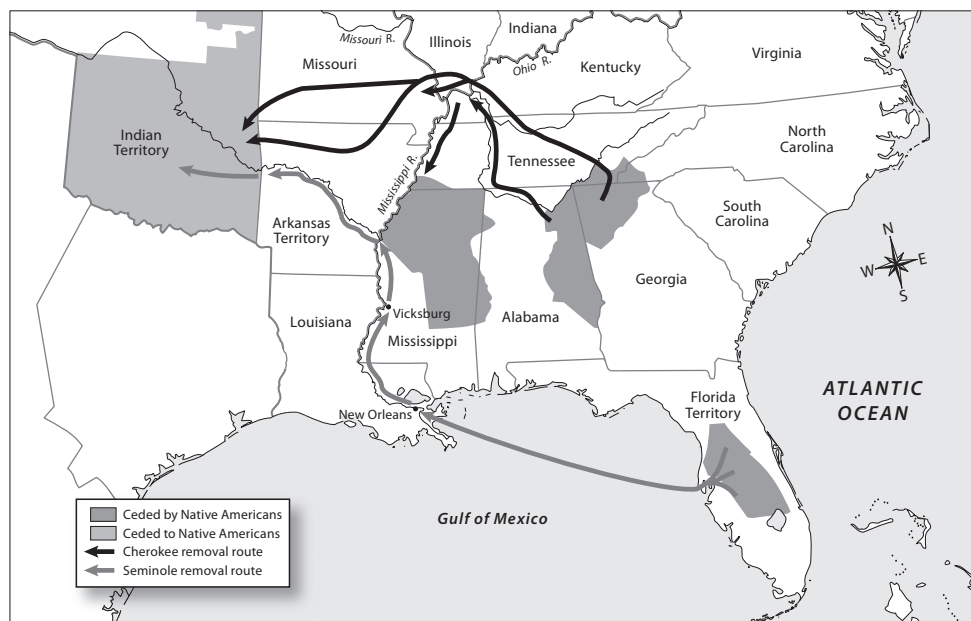
#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why were Native Americans forced to abandon their land and move west?*
2. *Why did some Native Americans resist resettlement?*

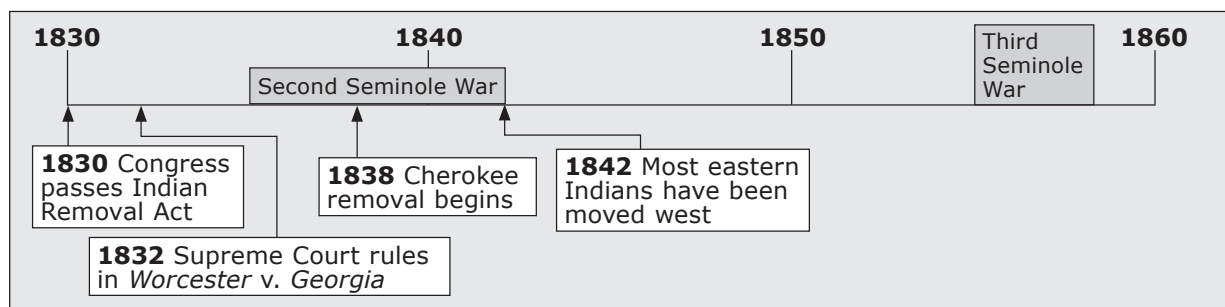
#### Term to Know

**relocate** to move to another place

### Where in the world?



### When did it happen?



## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 2 Conflicts over Land, *Continued*

#### Removing Native Americans

In the early 1800s, American settlers were moving both west and south. The country had to decide what to do about Native Americans who lived on this land. The Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw peoples lived in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida. These Native American groups were farmers. Their communities were much like many other American communities. As a result, other Americans called these groups the "Five Civilized Tribes."

As settlers moved farther south and west, many people wanted the federal government to force the Five Civilized Tribes to **relocate**. Settlers needed more land. They wanted to take it from Native Americans. President Jackson had once fought the Creek and Seminole people in Georgia and Florida. He agreed that Native Americans should not be allowed to stand in the way of this expansion.

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As president, Jackson pushed a bill through Congress that would help the settlers. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 allowed the federal government to pay eastern Native Americans to give up their land and move west. Most Native American groups signed treaties and agreed to do so. However, the Cherokee already had a treaty with the federal government. That treaty said that Cherokee land was not part of the United States. Much of this Cherokee land was inside the state of Georgia. By 1830, Georgia wanted it. The state of Georgia ignored the Cherokee treaty. Georgia asked the federal government to use the new law to take the Cherokee's land.

The Cherokee took the matter to court. The case, called *Worcester v. Georgia*, went to the U.S. Supreme Court. Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that the Cherokee owned the land. He said that the state of Georgia could not take control of it. President Jackson disagreed with the Court's ruling. He refused to prevent Georgia from making the Cherokee move.

In 1835 the federal government signed a new treaty with a small group of Cherokee. In the Treaty of New Echota, this small group promised that all the Cherokee would move by 1838. However, Cherokee chief John Ross and most of the Cherokee leaders had not signed this treaty. For this reason, Ross did not think the treaty could be enforced. Some members of Congress agreed. But most agreed with President Jackson and the treaty became law.



#### Locating

1. In which states did most of the "Five Civilized Tribes" live?

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#### Explaining

2. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in *Worcester v. Georgia*?

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#### Describing

3. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the text that begins with "As president, Jackson pushed a bill through ...". Write the title *Native Americans* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *The Indian Removal Act of 1830* and *Treaty of New Echota*. On both sides of the tabs, write a description of the documents.

## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 2 Conflicts over Land, *Continued*



#### Marking the Text

4. Underline the sentence that explains the meaning of *guerrilla tactics*.



#### Identifying

5. Who were the Black Seminoles?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



#### Making Connections

6. Why were Black Seminoles willing to support the Seminole fight to stay in Florida?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



#### Summarizing

7. What finally happened to the Seminoles?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Most Cherokee did not want to relocate. In 1838 President Van Buren sent the army to enforce the treaty. The army forced the Cherokee off their land and into a new territory west of the Mississippi River. It was called the Indian Territory because Congress had created it to be the new home of many eastern Native Americans. Most of this territory is the present-day state of Oklahoma. The other Five Civilized Tribes and other Native Americans were also forced to move to the Indian Territory.

The Cherokee had to travel from their homes in Georgia to the Indian Territory. Losing their homes and taking this long and difficult journey greatly saddened the Native Americans. Many died waiting for the journey to begin. Many more died along the way. Their journey was later called the Trail of Tears.

### Resistance and Removal

Most of the Five Civilized Tribes did not want to sell their lands. Osceola, a leader of the Seminoles in Florida, refused to move. Instead, he and his followers decided to stay and fight. This began a long and bloody fight called the Seminole Wars. The Seminoles were skilled at fighting in Florida's swamps and marshlands. Small groups surprised and attacked army troops and then ran away into the swamps. This method of fighting is called guerilla tactics. It was successful, at least for a while. The Seminoles were greatly outnumbered, but they kept the army from a quick victory.

In their fight, Seminoles were joined by Black Seminoles. Black Seminoles were escaped slaves who ran away to Florida. Because Florida was not a state yet, they thought they would be safe there. Some of the runaway slaves built their own homes. Others lived with the Seminole people. When war broke out, Black Seminoles fought alongside the Native Americans. They were afraid that the army might return them to slavery.

The fighting continued, on and off, for more than 20 years, from 1832 to 1858. Neither side was able to defeat the other. Eventually, most of the Seminoles either died or moved to the Indian Territory. Some, however, stayed in Florida, where their descendants still live today.

By the end of the Seminole Wars, very few Native American groups were still living in the eastern United States. Most had been removed to the Indian Territory. They shared the land with other Native American groups

## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 2 Conflicts over Land, *Continued*

already living there. In later years, American settlers would look to expand into the Indian Territory, too. Many of the same problems would be repeated years later.

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#### Check for Understanding

**Besides the Cherokee, name three other Native American groups who were forced to relocate.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Identify two ways that Native Americans resisted being relocated.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_



8. Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Trail of Tears* on the anchor tab. Label the right side of the tab *Northeast* and the left side *Oklahoma*. List two things you remember about why Native Americans were forced to leave their land and go west. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 3 Jackson and the Bank

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How do governments change?*

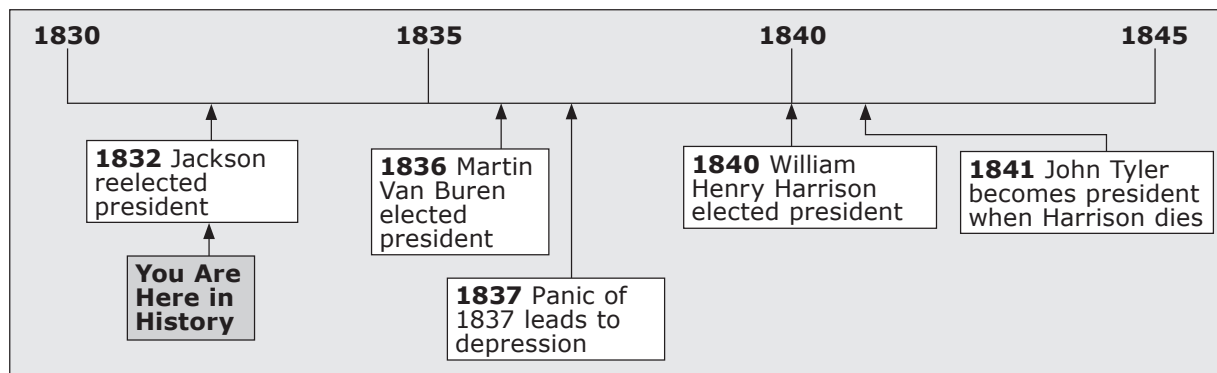
#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What events occurred when President Jackson forced the National Bank to close?*
2. *What events occurred during the 1840s that led to the weakening of the Whig Party?*

#### Term to Know

**veto** to reject a bill and prevent it from becoming law

### When did it happen?



### What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now...		Later...
	Why was the Second Bank of the United States important to the economy?	
	Why did President Jackson oppose the National Bank?	
	Why did the Whigs think they could win the presidential election in 1840?	
	How did President Harrison's death affect the Whigs' plans for the country?	

## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 3 Jackson and the Bank, *Continued*

#### Jackson's War Against the Bank

Congress created the Second Bank of the United States to hold the federal government's money. Its job was to control the nation's money supply. However, the Bank was not run by government officials. Instead it was run by Eastern bankers. Most of these bankers had wealth and a good education.

President Andrew Jackson had neither of these. He was a pioneer from the West. He had worked hard and became president. He did not like the wealthy bankers who ran the Bank.

Jackson was against the Bank for another reason, too. Jackson understood the needs of the settlers in the West. They depended on banks to loan them money to run their farms. However, the National Bank's control over smaller private banks was very strict. Farmers often had a hard time getting the loans they needed. Jackson thought that the nation's many small state banks could manage the money supply. Without the Bank watching over them, they would also be more likely to lend money to farmers.

Senators Henry Clay and Daniel Webster supported the Bank. They wanted to make sure that Jackson did not put it out of business. They also wanted to keep Jackson from being elected again. They thought that most Americans liked the Bank, and if Jackson tried to close it, he would lose votes in the next election.

Years earlier, Congress had given the Bank a charter for 20 years. A charter is a legal document that gives an organization permission to do its work. Clay and Webster helped the Bank get a new charter from Congress before the old charter ran out. They thought Jackson would not dare to **veto** the new charter, or prevent it from becoming a law. They thought he would not veto it because it was an election year and he might lose votes. Jackson vetoed it anyway. This meant that the Bank would be forced to go out of business in a few years. Most people supported Jackson's veto. It actually helped him get reelected.

After the election, Jackson took the federal government's money out of the Bank and put it into smaller state banks. When the Bank's charter ended, the Second Bank of the United States closed.

Martin Van Buren, Jackson's vice president, ran for president in 1836. Jackson was still very popular. Jackson's support helped Van Buren win. Soon after the election,



#### Marking the Text

1. Underline the text that describes the role of the Second Bank of the United States.



#### Explaining

2. Why did Western settlers need to get loans from banks?



#### Sequencing

3. Number the events relating to the Second Bank of the United States from 1 to 6, in the order in which they happened.

- \_\_\_ government's money put in state banks
- \_\_\_ Congress passes new charter for Bank
- \_\_\_ Second Bank of United States closes
- \_\_\_ Jackson vetoes new charter
- \_\_\_ Bank's charter expires
- \_\_\_ Jackson removes government's money from Bank

## The Jackson Era

### Lesson 3 Jackson and the Bank, *Continued*

#### Reading Check

4. After the Bank closed, what kind of payment did the government require from people who wanted to buy public land?
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### Explaining

5. What was President Van Buren's response to the Panic of 1837?
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### Reading Check

6. What was the purpose of the new treasury system?
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### Explaining

7. Why did the Whigs think they had a chance to win the presidency in 1840?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

though, the country was in trouble. Jackson's actions toward the Bank had led to an economic panic.

When the Bank's charter expired and it closed, there was no national bank to control the state banks. They began printing more banknotes. Federal officials became concerned that these notes had little value. As a result, the federal government decided to require gold and silver as payment for public land. It would not accept the banknotes.

People who had banknotes feared their notes might become worthless. This fear set off an economic panic, called the Panic of 1837. Many people lost their jobs and their land. Thousands of businesses had to close.

President Van Buren believed that the government should not do anything to help the nation during the depression. He did, however, work with Congress to create a federal treasury where the federal government would keep its money. The government, not private bankers, would own and run the treasury. Leaders hoped that this new treasury would prevent future panics.

## The Whigs in Power

Van Buren ran for reelection in 1840. With the country still in the depths of a depression, the Whigs thought they had a chance to win the presidency. The Whigs ran William Henry Harrison against Van Buren.

Like Andrew Jackson, Harrison became a hero during the War of 1812. He fought at the Battle of Tippecanoe. His running mate was John Tyler, a planter from Virginia. Their campaign slogan was "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too."

Harrison had to gain the support of the workers and farmers who had voted for Jackson. He was wealthy and from Ohio, but his campaign painted him as a simple frontiersman like Jackson. The Democrats responded to this false picture. They said all Harrison was good for was sitting in front of a log cabin and collecting his military pension. The Whigs turned the attack around. They adopted the simple frontier log cabin as the symbol of their campaign.

At the same time, the Whigs painted Van Buren as a wealthy snob with perfume-scented whiskers. They blamed him for the depression. They accused him of spending money on fancy furniture for the White House. The Whigs' plan worked. A record number of voters elected Harrison by a wide margin.

**The Jackson Era****Lesson 3** Jackson and the Bank, *Continued*

Harrison gave his long inaugural speech in the bitter cold without a hat or coat. He died of pneumonia 32 days later. He served the shortest term of any president. John Tyler became the first vice president to become president because the elected president died in office.

Tyler had been elected as a Whig. He had once been a Democrat and did not support many Whig policies. Whig Party leaders thought he would attract voters in the South. Webster and Clay believed that they would be able to get Harrison to agree to their plans for the country. Harrison's death spoiled their plan.

Tyler vetoed several Whig bills. His lack of party loyalty angered many Whigs. Finally, they threw him out of the party. He became a president without a party. Tyler's biggest success was the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which was signed by the United States and Great Britain. The treaty ended the disagreement over the border between Maine and Canada. It also settled the location of the long U.S.-Canadian border from Maine to Minnesota.

Unfortunately, the Whigs could not agree on goals for their party. They did agree on their dislike for President Tyler, however. The Whigs continued to vote more and more according to sectional ties—North, South, and West—and not party ties. It is likely that Whig presidential candidate Henry Clay lost the election of 1844 because of this division. James Polk, a Democrat, became the new president.

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**Check for Understanding**

**List two reasons that President Jackson shut down the Second Bank of the United States.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Why was John Tyler not an effective president?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Check**

8. How did the Whigs lose power in the election of 1844?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



9. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Cut the tabs in half to form four tabs. Write the title *Changes* on the anchor tab. Label the four tabs *Andrew Jackson*, *Martin Van Buren*, *William Henry Harrison*, and *John Tyler*. List two things you remember about each president. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.