**Unit 4 Review: Age of Jacksonian Democracy**

 In 1828, Andrew Jackson, the hero of the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, defeated John Quincy Adams (John Adams son) in a very ugly election. In his two terms of office, President Jackson was both a very significant and controversial President, but who undoubtedly had a lasting impact on the shape of America. Throughout his political career as a representative from Tennessee and then as President, Jackson was a champion of the common man. Jackson’s support for changes and the following era of those changes became known as **“The Age of Jacksonian Democracy**.” Jacksonian democracy was built on the following general principles: extended suffrage (voting rights) – voting rights were given to all white men (only white land owning men could previously vote), **manifest destiny** (it is our right to expand West), patronage (giving offices to supporters – such as Jackson’s **Spoil System)**, **strict constructionist** (strict reading of the Constitution – although many debate how much Jackson did this), **laissez-faire economics** (government should stay out of economics) and an opposition to banks. In order to help laissez-faire economics and stop what Jackson believed was the corruption of the **Bank of the United States (**Jackson believed that too few were getting too rich at the price of farmers and laborers), Jackson refused to renew the Bank re-Charter Act in 1832. As a result, the national bank closed down. This unfortunately led to the **Panic of 1837 and an economic depression** because local banks ran out of gold and silver and had to shut down.

 Jackson also believed the two other branches of government were becoming too powerful and corrupt. During his time as President, he vetoed most of the bills that came from Congress. He also was the first President to challenge the Supreme Court’s power of **judicial review.** The power of judicial review was created as part of the unwritten constitution in the case of ***Marbury v. Madison*** (1803). Chief Justice John Marshall stated that the power of judicial review was meant to be in the Constitution (as a part of checks and balances) by the Founders and that the courts have the power to rule acts, actions and laws constitutional or unconstitutional. Marshall then used this power (in cases such as Gibbons v. Ogden and McCulloch v. Maryland) to strengthen the power of the Federal Government over the States and encourage the growth of business and capitalism. However, in 1830, Jackson signed the **Indian Removal Act** which allowed the President to buy Indian lands and then give them new lands in the West and put them onto **reservations**. The Cherokee Nation sued the U.S. government and the case went all the ways up to the Supreme Court. In the case of ***Worcester v. Georgia*** the Supreme Court said that this act was illegal. However, in response Jackson stated, “John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!” Jackson and the following President Martin Van Buren moved thousands of Indians onto reservations (now present day Oklahoma). This was unfortunately a sad episode in American History because 800 Indians died along the way from starvation, poor nutrition and drowning in poor government transports and became known as **The Trail of Tears.**

Jackson also strengthened the system of Federalism and enforce that the Federal Government was stronger than the states. **States’ Rights** has been an issue since the founding of America, and this issue came to a head with the **Nullification Crisis of 1832.** When North Carolina wanted to nullify (cancel) a federal tariff (trade tax), Jackson was prepared to send the army to the state to enforce the tariff. Fortunately, Congressman Henry Clay stepped in and created a compromise tariff. However, the issue of sectionalism (northern vs. southern states) and states’ rights was becoming an issue that was going to tear the country apart.

**Vocabulary Words – write each word and definition in your homework books**

1. **Spoils System** – Jackson gave political posts to his supporters.

2. **Rotation System** – Government employees can only serve 4 years

3. **Kitchen Cabinet** – Jackson consulted with his friends more than his cabinet.

4. **Indian Removal Act of 1830** – Jackson orders the Cherokee and other Indian nations removed West onto **reservations (special land just for Indians).**

**5. *Worcester v. Georgia (1832)* –** Cherokees sue in the Supreme Court saying that they cannot be removed. The Supreme Court sides with the Cherokees, but Andrew Jackson ignores the Supreme Court’s ruling and moves the Indians onto reservations anyway. (“Marshall made his ruling, now let him enforce it.”)

**6. Trail of Tears –** When the Cherokees were moved from Georgia to Nebraska, 800 of them die on the way due to traveling in bad conditions and using poor equipment to travel with.

**7. Vetoing Congress**– Jackson did not like the power that Congress and Congressmen had too much power and were corrupt. He vetoed many of Congress’s bills and did not take their advice in foreign and domestic policy.

**8. War with the Bank of the U.S. (BUS) –** Jackson believed that the national bank only helped the wealthy class and hurt the poor. He vetoed its re-charter (renewal). When the bank closed, every state had its own main bank. This complication led to **The Panic of 1837.**

**9. The Panic of 1837 --** where many banks closed and people lost their money.

**10. Nullification Crisis –** When North Carolina wanted to not follow and nullify a federal law and Jackson was prepared to send the army to enforce the law.

**11.** **Sectionalism – conflict between Northern and Southern interests** in the country.

**12.** **States Rights:** the political ideology that states have individual rights and do not have to listen to everything the federal government says.

**13.** **Jacksonian Democracy:** time period in American history, when suffrage was extended to all men, and there was increased participation by people in government and politics.

**14.**  **Manifest Destiny**: belief America has the God-given right to expand West and fill the entire continent.

**15.** **laissez-faire economics** – economic ideology that government should stay out of economics.

**16) Supreme Court** – Third branch of government and highest court in the United States. Created in Article III of the Constitution. Responsible for interpreting the Constitution.

**17)** **Judicial review** – **implied power** (not specifically written in the Constitution - **unwritten Constitution** - but becomes **precedent**) that gives the Supreme Court the power to rule laws and actions Constitutional or Unconstitutional

**18) Marshall Court (1801-1832)** – uses his decisions to strengthen federal government power over the states

**19) Marbury v. Madison (1803, *Early Republic Period)*** – gives the Supreme Court the power of judicial review

**20) McCulloch v. Maryland(1812, *Early Republic Period)*** – Maryland wants to tax Bank of the U.S.. Supreme Court says not allowed -- *supremacy of the federal law in taxation*

**21) Gibbons v. Ogden (1824, *Early Republic Period*)** – The Supreme Court rules that a State’s cannot affect **interstate trade (trade occurring over more than one state border)** or a Federal Contract.

**Instructions: Use the historical context and following documents to answer the following questions in one full T.E.A.L. paragraph each (5-7 sentences, using specifics from two documents).**

1. **Describe the different perspectives (points of view and biases) of reasons for Indian Removal and reasons against Indian Removal.**
2. **Evaluate the impact of the Indian Removal Act on the Native Americans and the development of the United States.**

**Document Analysis Historical Context:**

In 1833, Andrew Jackson urged Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act, to relocate the Indians onto reservations in the Louisiana Territory, as the United States citizens continued to expand Westward onto their ancestral homelands. The actual Indian Removal occurred under the next President, Martin Van Buren. Van Buren had the army forcibly remove the Indians from their lands. From all over the United States, 10,000’s of Indians were removed from their native lands and forced onto their new reservations in the West. In 1838, the Cherokees had to travel 800 miles from Georgia –along the way government officials stole money, bandits stole livestock and old transport rafts sunk in icy water – more than 25% of the Cherokee ended up dead along the way to live on land that was worse than they had in Georgia. This deadly trip the Cherokees took became known as The Trail of Tears.

**\*\*\*\*Documents on Next Page\*\*\*\***

**Document #1: Andrew Jackson to Congress, December 3, 1833**

*"My original convictions (beliefs) upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes can not exist surrounded by our settlements and in continual contact with our citizens is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement which are essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without appreciating the causes of their inferiority or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances and ere long disappear."*

**Document #2: Majority ruling of Chief Justice John Marshall in case of *Worcester v. Georgia, 1832, explaining why Indian removal is unconstitutional.***

"Treaties and laws of the United States contemplate (consider) the Indian territory as completely separated from that of the states; and provide that all intercourse (interactions) with them shall be carried on exclusively by the government of the union…The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community occupying its own territory in which the laws of Georgia can have no force [Georgia cannot make laws about the Cherokee since they are considered a different nation]. The whole intercourse between the United States and this nation, is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the government of the United States. [it is unconstitutional for the United States to make laws against the Cherokee as well]"

**Document #3: Map of the Indian Removal Act**



**Documents #4: Description of the Trail of Tears 1838, Private George Burnett**

*"I saw the helpless Cherokees arrested and dragged from their homes, and driven at the bayonet point into the stockades. And in the chill of a drizzling rain on an October morning I saw them loaded like cattle or sheep into six hundred and forty-five wagons and started toward the west....On the morning of November the 17th we encountered a terrific sleet and snow storm with freezing temperatures and from that day until we reached the end of the fateful journey on March the 26th 1839, the sufferings of the Cherokees were awful. The trail of the exiles was a trail of death. They had to sleep in the wagons and on the ground without fire. And I have known as many as twenty-two of them to die in one night of pneumonia due to ill treatment, cold and exposure..."*