

### Era of Good Feelings

- Term used by a newspaper of the period to describe the years between 1816 and 1823.
- Following the War of 1812, the U.S. remained generally free of foreign conflicts, while political strife at home was at a bare minimum because of the collapse of the Federalist Party.

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### American System

- An economic plan promoted by Speaker of the House Henry Clay in the years following the War of 1812.
- Promoted vigorous growth of the American economy and the use of protective tariffs to encourage Americans to buy more domestic goods.

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### Second National Bank

- Bank established by Congress in 1816.
- President Madison called for the bank in 1815 to spur economic growth.
- After the economic downturn in 1818, the bank shrank the amount of currency available for loans and helped create the economic collapse of 1819.

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### Tariff of 1816

- A protectionist tariff designed to assist new American industries in the aftermath of the War of 1812.
- Raised important duties by nearly 25%.

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### Monroe Doctrine

- President James Monroe's 1823 statement that an attack by a European state on any nation in the Western Hemisphere would be considered an attack on the U.S.
- Monroe's statement was scoffed at by certain European political leaders, especially those in Great Britain.

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### John Marshall

- Served as chief justice of the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835.
- His ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle of judicial review.
- A Federalist, Marshall was a defender of a strong national government.

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### **Panic of 1819**

- An economic panic hit the U.S. in 1819.
- Caused by the recovery of European economies after the Napoleonic wars, by the money policies of the National Bank, and by speculation on the part of officials of branch banks of the national Bank.
- Led to rural distrust of the National Bank.

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### **Henry Clay**

- leading American statesman from Kentucky who promoted "The American System."
- Served as a congressman, senator, presidential candidate, and diplomat.
- Known as "the Great Pacificator" because of his ability to craft compromises in the Senate.

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### **Missouri Crisis**

- After the War of 1812, Missouri applied for admission to the Union, raising the question of whether it would be free or a slaveholding state.
- Bigger question: The question of whether the vast new western regions of the United States would ultimately move into the orbit of the North or the South.

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### **Sectionalism**

- Different parts of the country developing unique and separate cultures (as the North, South and West). This can lead to conflict.

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### **Second Bank of the United States**

- As a Republican, Jefferson opposed the National Bank.
- The Second Bank of the U.S. was established in 1816 and was given more authority than the First Bank of the U.S. Bank loans were used to finance the American industrial revolution in the period after the War of 1812.

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### **John C. Calhoun**

- Formerly Jackson's vice-president, later a South Carolina senator.
- He said the North should grant the South's demands and keep quiet about slavery to keep the peace. He was a spokesman for the South and states' rights.

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### Fur trade

- John Jacob Astor created a fortune in his ownership of American Fur Company. At first, fur traders did most of their business by purchasing pelts from the Indians. But increasingly, white trappers entered the region and began to hunt beaver on their own.
- As the trappers, or "mountain men," moved west from the Great Lakes region, they began to establish themselves in what is now Utah and in parts of New Mexico.
- Many trappers and mountain men lived peacefully and successfully with Native Americans. These mountain men were closely bound up with the expanding market economy of the United States.

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### John Q. Adams

- He served under president Monroe. In 1819, he drew up the Adams-Onis Treaty in which Spain gave the U.S. Florida in exchange for the U.S. dropping its claims to Texas. The Monroe Doctrine was mostly Adams' work.

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### Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819

- 1819 - Under the Adams-Onis Treaty, Spain sold Florida to the U.S., and the U.S. gave up its claims to Texas.

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### Missouri Compromise

- Admitted Missouri as a slave state and at the same time admitted Maine as a free state.
- Declared that all territory north of the 36°30" latitude would become free states, and all territory south of that latitude would become slave states.

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### Tariff of Abominations

- 1828 - Also called Tariff of 1828, it raised the tariff on imported manufactured goods.
- The tariff protected the North but harmed the South; South said that the tariff was economically discriminatory and unconstitutional because it violated state's rights. It passed because New England favored high tariffs.

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### Nullification

- Belief that a state has the right to "nullify" any federal law believed to be unjust.
- Andrew Jackson was able to resolve a Nullification Crisis in 1832.
- The concept of nullification was accepted by many Southerners, and controversy over this was a cause of the Civil War.

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### ***Cherokee Nation v. Georgia***

- 1831 Supreme Court case in which the Cherokees claimed that Georgia had no right to enforce laws in Cherokee territory since the Cherokees were a sovereign nation.
- Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that the Cherokees were a "domestic dependent nation" and could not appeal in a federal court.

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### **Removal Act of 1830**

- Part of the effort to remove native Americans from western lands to make way for American settlement.
- Authorized the president to buy all the Native American lands east of the Mississippi and to purchase new lands for the Native Americans west of the Mississippi.

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### **Trail of Tears**

- The forced march of 20,000 members of the Cherokee tribe to their newly designated "homeland" in Oklahoma.
- Federal troops forced the Cherokees westward in 1838, with 1 out of every 5 Native Americans dying from hunger, disease, or exhaustion along the way.

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### **Democratic Party**

- Party born during the candidacy of Andrew Jackson.
- Originally drew its principles from Thomas Jefferson and advocated limited government.
- In modern times, most Democrats favor domestic programs that a larger, more powerful government allows.

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### **Kitchen Cabinet**

- An informal group of advisors, with no official titles, on whom the president relies on for advice.
- That most famous kitchen cabinet was that of Andrew Jackson, who met with several old political friends and two journalists for advice on many occasions.

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### **Spoils System**

- A patronage system in which an elected official is able to fill government jobs with political allies and former campaign workers.
- Andrew Jackson began the spoils system.
- Political reformers of the 1880s and 1890s introduced legislation calling for these jobs to be filled by a merit system.

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### Webster-Hayne Debate

- 1830 Senate debate between Daniel Webster of Massachusetts and Robert Hayne of South Carolina over the issue of states' rights and nullification.
- Webster outlined the dangers that would be caused by the practice of nullification.
- This reflected regional political divisions.

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### Force Act

- 1832 legislation that gave President Andrew Jackson the power to invade any state if that action was necessary to enforce federal law.
- The bill was in response to the nullification of federal tariff regulation by the legislature of South Carolina.

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### Bank War

- The political battles surrounding the attempt by President Andrew Jackson to greatly reduce the power of the Second Bank of the United States.
- Jackson claimed that the bank was designed to serve special interests in America and not the common people.

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### Whig Party

- A political party that arose in 1834 in opposition to President Andrew Jackson.
- Opposed Jackson's great political power and his use of the spoils system.
- Favored an activist federal government, unlike the Democrats.
- Dissolved in the 1850s.

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### Andrew Jackson

- The first president to come from the West.
- Achieved fame as a general, fighting the Creeks and winning the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.
- Founded the Democratic Party and was hailed as the champion of the common man.

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### Alexis de Tocqueville

- French aristocrat who visited the United States in 1831. One feature of American society that struck him as fundamental was the "general equality of condition among the people."

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### Political bosses

- The politician in charge of the machine, usually the ranking elected official in a political unit (state, country, city, and so on); the person responsible for getting out the vote and for dispensing patronage.

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### Blackhawk War

- An earlier treaty had ceded tribal lands in Illinois to the United States; but Black Hawk and his followers refused to recognize the legality of the agreement, which a rival tribal faction had signed.
- The Black Hawk War, as it came to be known, resulted in the defeated and starving Sauks and Foxes retreating across the Mississippi into Iowa.
- The Black Hawk War was fought between the citizens of the United States and the Sauk and Fox Indians.

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### *Worcester v. Georgia*

- The Supreme Court decided Georgia had no jurisdiction over Cherokee reservations.
- Georgia refused to enforce decisions and President Jackson didn't support the court.

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### Seminole War

- The Indian tribe that most successfully resisted removal was the Seminole.
- Many Seminoles in Florida refused to cede their land and under the leadership of the chieftain Osceola, refused to leave and staged an uprising beginning in 1835 to defend their lands, which would drag on for years.

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### Nicolas Biddle

- Nicolas Biddle became the Bank of the United States' president.
- He made the bank's loan policy stricter and testified that, although the bank had enormous power, it didn't destroy small banks.
- The bank went out of business in 1836 amid controversy over whether the national Bank was constitutional and should be rechartered.

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### "King Andrew I"

- Andrew Jackson's opponents gave him this nickname suggesting abuses of power in the name of the people.

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### Lowell System

- A system developed in the textile mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, that used as much machinery as possible.
- Few skilled workers were needed; most were single young farm women working a few years before marriage.
- Managers prized this female labor pool.

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### Labor Movement

- The drive that began in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to unionize workers.
- Divisions existed in unions over whether they should concentrate on political against or "bread and butter" issues.
- In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, unions became political powers, financing political candidates.

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### Panic of 1837

- The American economy suffered a deep depression when Great Britain reduced the amount of credit if offered the U.S.
- American merchants and industrialists had to use their available cash to pay off debts, causing businesses to cut production and lay off workers.

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### Know-Nothing Party

- A political party that developed in the 1850s, claiming that the other parties and the whole political process were corrupt.
- Know-Nothings believed that immigrants were depressing wages and that Catholics were destroying American democracy.
- This foreshadowed later nativist groups.

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### Nativism

- A movement that believes immigration should be greatly limited or banned altogether because immigrants hurt the economy and social-well-being of America.
- Nativist groups have shown great strength on several occasions in American history, most notably in the 1920s.

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### Mercantile economy

- The economic revolution transformed America between 1820 and 1860 by: 1. The development of a national market economy, 2. the appearance of a major manufacturing sector, 3. the alliance of the Northeast and Northwest, 4. the participation of farmers in the increasingly international economy.

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### Erie Canal

- 1825 - The Erie canal was opened as a toll waterway connecting New York to the Great Lakes. The canal was approved in 1817 with the support of New York's Governor, Dewitt Clinton. Along with the Cumberland Road, it helped connect the North and the West. New York was first to act – Erie Canal – 350 miles between Lake Erie and the Hudson River.

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### Native American Party

- 1845 – Nativists held a convention in Philadelphia and formed the Native American Party.
- Many of the nativist groups combined in 1850 and endorsed a list of demands that included banning Catholics or the foreign-born from holding public office, more restrictive naturalization laws, and literacy tests for voting.

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### corporations

- Corporations began to develop particularly rapidly in the 1830s. New laws also permitted a system of limited liability, which meant that individual stockholders risked losing only the value of their own investment if a corporation should fail.
- The rise of these new corporations made possible the accumulation of much greater amounts of capital and hence made possible much larger manufacturing and business enterprises.

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### Steamboats

- A famous inventor, Robert Fulton designed and built America's first steamboat, the *Clermont* in 1807. He also built the *Nautilus*, the first practical submarine.

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