

CHAPTER NINE JACKSONIAN AMERICA

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Nine should enable the student to understand:

1. Andrew Jackson's philosophy of government and his impact on the office of the presidency.
2. The debate among historians about the meaning of "Jacksonian Democracy," and Andrew Jackson's relationship to it.
3. The nullification theory of John C. Calhoun, and President Jackson's reaction to the attempt to put nullification into action.
4. The supplanting of John C. Calhoun by Martin Van Buren as successor to Jackson, and the significance of the change.
5. The reasons why the eastern Indians were removed to the West and the impact this had on the tribes.
6. The reasons for the Jacksonian war on the Bank of the United States, and the effects of Jackson's veto on the powers of the president and on the American financial system.
7. The causes of the Panic of 1837, and the effect of the panic on the presidency of Van Buren.
8. The differences in party philosophy between the Democrats and the Whigs, the reasons for the Whig victory in 1840, and the effect of the election on political campaigning.
9. The negotiations that led to the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, and the importance of the treaty in Anglo-American relations.
10. The reasons why John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster were never able to reach their goal—the White House.

Main Themes

1. How mass participation became the hallmark of the American political system.
2. The growing tension between nationalism and states' rights.
3. The rise of the Whig Party as an alternative to Andrew Jackson and the Democrats.

Glossary

1. **political machine:** A well-organized local political group that can turn out voters on specific issues. In return for delivering these votes, the machine is allowed to dispense patronage in its particular area.
2. **party boss:** The politician in charge of the machine, usually the ranking elected official in a political unit (state, county, city, and so on); the person responsible for getting out the vote and for dispensing patronage.
3. **"Jacksonian Democracy":** A term that more accurately describes the spirit of the age than a movement led by Andrew Jackson. During this period (1820–1850), more offices became elective, voter restrictions were reduced or eliminated (for white male adults), and popular participation in politics increased. The Democratic Party, led by Jackson, appealed to this growing body of voters by stressing its belief in rotation in office, economy in government, governmental response to popular demands, and decentralization of power.

4. **states' rights:** The belief that the United States was formed as a compact of sovereign states and that the national government was violating that sovereignty. The theory rests on the conviction that the states did not surrender their sovereignty to the central government by adopting the Constitution and that when their rights are violated, they can act in their own defense. (See the discussion of nullification in the text and interposition below.)
5. **interposition:** The idea that a state, having retained its sovereignty in a federal system, can interpose its authority between the central government and an individual, to protect its citizens from illegal or unconstitutional action. (See the discussion of nullification in the text and states' rights above.)
6. **Marxism:** The theory that history has been characterized by a struggle between the working classes and their masters, the middle-class capitalists. The outcome of struggle is to be an uprising of the oppressed and the overthrow of capitalism. In part, this belief was shared by John C. Calhoun, who feared that the growth of industrial capitalism in America would lead to just such a class struggle.
7. **soft money:** Paper money. Easily produced, this currency increased the amount of money in circulation, made credit easier, and made prices higher. Generally favored by speculators, by agricultural interests, and by debtors.
8. **hard money:** Specie, coin with a fixed value, which could not be cheaply manufactured to flood the market. Its use made money scarce and credit expensive and difficult, and it discouraged speculation. It also kept wages low and reduced commercial activity. Its advocates were known as "sound money" men.
9. **land-poor:** The condition in which many speculators found themselves during the Panic of 1837 (and in 1819, as well). Having bought land on credit, they were unable to pay their debts when the land did not sell. Hence, they had a lot of land, but no money, and the result was bankruptcy.

Pertinent Questions

THE RISE OF MASS POLITICS (236-240)

1. What were the general characteristics of "Jacksonian Democracy," its philosophy, and its practice?
2. How did the spoils system fit into Jackson's "democratic" plans? What other means did he use to bring more people into the political process?
3. What role did social rank and occupation play in the growing democratization of American politics?
4. What was the reaction in New York and Rhode Island to these democratic trends?
5. What groups were excluded from this widening of political opportunity? Why?
6. What was the effect of this growth of democracy? How did it change, or not change, the American political system? What is its significance?

"OUR FEDERAL UNION" (240-244)

7. What was the dilemma faced by John C. Calhoun, and what factors gave rise to it?
8. How did Calhoun attempt to resolve this dilemma? What arguments did he use, and on which sources did he draw?
9. What did Calhoun really hope this theory of nullification would accomplish?
10. How did Martin Van Buren's and John C. Calhoun's backgrounds and rise to prominence differ?
11. What was the Kitchen Cabinet? Who were its members? Why did it come into existence?

12. What were the origins of the Calhoun-Jackson split? How did the Eaton affair contribute to the division? What effect did it have on the Jackson administration?
 13. How did the Webster-Hayne debate fit into the controversy between Jackson and Calhoun? What brought about the debate, what was the major point of disagreement between the two, and what were the arguments advanced?
 14. How did Calhoun and South Carolina propose to test the theory of nullification? What factors contributed to their decision?
 15. What was Jackson's reaction to South Carolina's attempt at nullification? How did his action in this case correspond to his action in the case of the Cherokee removal? What accounts for this?
 16. What was the outcome of the nullification crisis? What, if anything, did the antagonists learn from the confrontation?
- THE REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS (244-248)**
17. What were the whites' attitudes toward the tribes and how did they contribute to the decision in favor of removal?
 18. What was the program (inherited by Jackson) designed to deal with the Indians who lived east of the Mississippi? What happened when this program was applied to the Cherokee in Georgia?
 19. Explain the Supreme Court's decisions regarding the Indian tribes and Jackson's response.
 20. How did Jackson's action in the matter of the Cherokee removal correspond to his views on the role of the president and on the issue of states' rights?
 21. How were Jackson's views concerning the Indians "little different" from those of most white Americans?
 22. What was "the meaning of removal"?
- JACKSON AND THE BANK WAR (248-251)**
23. What was Jackson's opinion on the Bank of the United States? On what did he base his views?
 24. What other factors contributed to his stand?
 25. What was Nicholas Biddle's initial attitude toward the Bank's involvement in politics? What caused him to change his mind, what steps did he take, and who were his supporters?
 26. How did Jackson respond to the efforts to recharter the Bank? What reasons did he give for his action, and what effect did the election of 1832 have on his Bank policy?
 27. How did the supporters of the Bank respond to Jackson's action? What did Biddle do? What were the results?
 28. How did the Supreme Court under Roger B. Taney differ from the court under Marshall? What groups profited from Taney's decisions?
- THE CHANGING FACE OF AMERICAN POLITICS (251-258)**
29. How did the "party philosophy" of the Whigs differ from that of the Democrats?
 30. Who were the Whig leaders? How do they reflect the variety of political opinions found in the Whig Party?
 31. What was the Whig strategy in the election of 1836? Who was the Democratic candidate? Why was he selected? What was the result?
 32. What was the general condition of the American economy in 1836? What factors contributed to this? What was the most pressing problem that Congress and the administration faced between 1835 and 1837, and how did they propose to solve it?
 33. What was the effect of the government's decision to lend surplus money to state banks? What action did Jackson take to ease that effect, and what was the result?

33. What caused the Panic of 1837? What effect did it have on the nation? on the Democratic Party?
 34. What programs did Martin Van Buren propose to ease the depression? Why did he act in this way?
 35. What other programs did Van Buren propose? How did these proposals reflect the balance of power in the Democratic Party?
 36. Why did the Whigs select William Henry Harrison as their candidate in 1840? How did his campaign set a new pattern for presidential contests?
 37. What did the selection of John Tyler as Harrison's vice-presidential candidate reveal about the composition of the Whig Party?
 38. What was the legislative program that Clay and the leading Whigs hoped to institute under Tyler? On what parts did Tyler agree? disagree?
 39. What was the origin of the split between Tyler and Clay? What effect did it have on the administration? on the Whig Party? What was the result?
 40. What were the accomplishments of Whig diplomacy?
- WHERE HISTORIANS DISAGREE (238-239)**
41. How have historians differed over the nature of Jacksonian Democracy?
 42. Explain how these different opinions reflect divisions over what historians feel was the role Andrew Jackson played in the era named for him.
- PATTERNS OF POPULAR CULTURE (256-257)**
43. How did the advent of the penny press reflect the social, technological, and cultural changes taking place in America during the 1820s and 1830s?
 44. How did the penny press capture the spirit of the Age of Jackson?
- Identification**
- Identify each of the following, and explain why it is important within the context of the chapter.
1. "The reign of King 'Mob'"
 2. James Kent
 3. Dorr Rebellion
 4. Albany Regency
 5. William L. Marcy
 6. Tariff of Abominations
 7. Peggy Eaton
 8. Robert Y. Hayne
 9. Webster's Second Reply to Hayne
 10. Democrats' Jefferson banquet
 11. force bill
 12. Black Hawk War
 13. Five Civilized Tribes
 14. Indian Removal Act
 15. Worcester v. Georgia
 16. Trail of Tears
 17. "soft money"/"hard money"

18. "pet banks"
19. Loco-focos
20. Anti-Mason Party
21. the Great Triumvirate
22. specie circular
23. independent treasury
24. "log cabin" campaign
25. Caroline affair
26. "Aroostook war"
27. Creole
28. Webster-Ashburton Treaty

Document 1

Below is an excerpt from Daniel Webster's reply to Robert Y. Hayne's defense of the theory of nullification. What does Webster see as the danger inherent in Calhoun's doctrine? How is this speech in keeping with Webster's political views—especially his view of the nature of the Union and the role of the national government?

I have not allowed myself, Sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the changes of preserving liberty when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counsellor in the affairs of this government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union may be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it should be broken up and destroyed. While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise! God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind! When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, and belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies steaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as "What is all this worth?" nor those other words of delusion and folly, "Liberty first and Union afterwards"; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart,—Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable!

Daniel Webster, *The Writings and Speeches of Daniel Webster*, National Edition (Boston, 1903), 6:75.

Document 2

Joseph G. Baldwin's *Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi* caught the spirit and unmasked the pretensions of the age of Jackson. With unerring aim, his satire hit its mark, and future generations were left with a delightful portrait of the period. But Baldwin, like most good satirists, was serious about his subject, and his insights into the era may tell us more than a hundred political speeches on the same subject.

What is the author describing here? What gave rise to the economic conditions he pictures, and what is his opinion of what was taking place? What does Baldwin feel to be the main problem highlighted by these activities? On whom does he place the blame?

Who was the "Jupiter Tonans of the White House" to whom the author calls attention? What action did this individual take to stop the abuses, and what resulted? From the way it was described, what was the author's opinion of the action taken by this Jupiter Tonans, and, considering what you have read in your text, would the author have been a Whig or a Democrat? In either case, what element (or branch or faction) of that party does he seem to support? What was the result of the action taken by Jupiter Tonans?

Historian Bray Hammond, in his study of American banking, described the Jacksonian program as "one of enterpriser against capitalist, of banker against regulation." How does the account by Baldwin correspond with Hammond's theory? How might it be possible that the Jacksonian program both created and ended the situation described here?

In the fulness of time the new era had set in—the era of the second great experiment of independence: the experiment, namely, of credit without capital, and enterprise without honesty . . .

This country was just setting up. Marvellous accounts had gone forth of the fertility of its virgin lands; and the productions of the soil were commanding a price remunerating to slave labor as it had never been remunerated before. Emigrants came flocking in from all quarters of the Union, especially from the slaveholding States. The new country seemed to be a reservoir, and every road leading to it a vagrant stream of enterprise and adventure. Money, or what passed for money, was the only cheap thing to be had. Every cross road and every avocation presented an opening—through which a fortune was seen by the adventurer in near perspective. Credit was a thing of course. To refuse it—if the thing was ever done—were an insult for which a bowie knife were not a too summary or exemplary means of redress. The State banks were issuing their bills by the sheet, like a patent steam printing-press its issues; and no other showing was asked of the applicant for the loan than an authentication of his great distress for money. Finance, even in its most exclusive quarter, had thus already got, in this wonderful revolution, to work upon the principles of the charity hospital . . .

Under this stimulating process prices rose like smoke. Lots in obscure villages were held at city prices; lands, bought at the minimum cost of government, were sold at from thirty to forty dollars per acre, and considered dirt cheap at that . . .

The old rules of business and the calculations of prudence were alike disregarded, and profligacy, in all the departments of the *crimen falso*, held riotous carnival. Larceny grew not only respectable, but genteel, and ruffed it in all the pomp of purple and fine linen . . .

"Commerce was king"—and Rags, Tag and Bobtail his cabinet council. Rags were treasurer. Banks, chartered on a specie basis, did a very flourishing business on the promissory notes of the individual stockholders ingeniously substituted in lieu of cash. They issued ten for one, the one being fictitious. They generously loaned all the directors could not use themselves . . .

The Jupiter Tomans of the White House saw the monster of a free credit prowl about like a beast of apocalyptic vision, and marked him for his prey. Gathering all his bolts in his sinewy grasp, and standing back on his heels, and waving his wiry arm, he let them all fly, hard and swift upon all the hydra's heads. . . .

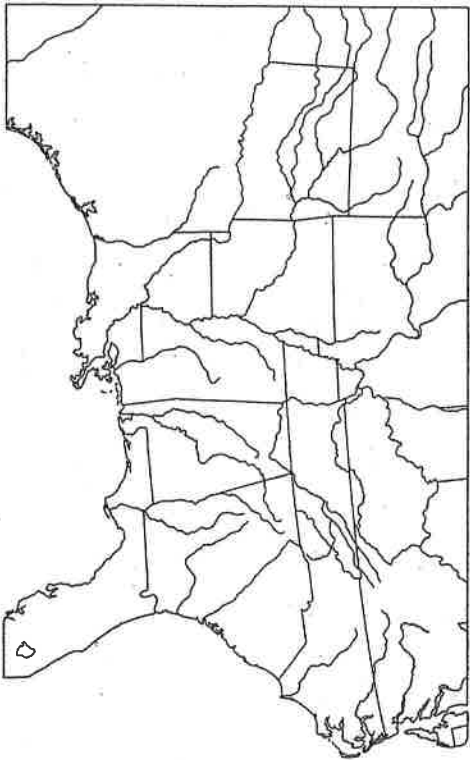
To get down from the clouds to level ground, the Specie Circular was issued without warning, and the splendid lie of a false credit burst into fragments. . . . he did some very pretty fairy work, in converting the bank bills back again from rags and oak-leaves. Men worth a million were insolvent for two millions; promising young cities marched back again into the wilderness. The ambitious town plat was re-annexed to the plantation, like a country girl taken home from the city. The frolic was ended, and what headaches, and feverish limbs the next morning! The retreat from Moscow was performed over again, and "Devil take the hindmost" was the tune to which the soldiers of fortune marched. The only question was as to the means of escape, and the nearest and best route to Texas. . . .

Joseph G. Baldwin, The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi (New York: Appleton, 1853), pp. 80-91.

Map Exercise

Fill in or identify the following on the blank map provided. Use the map in the text as your source.

1. Tribal lands and the states and territories in which they were located.
2. Other states in the region.
3. Removal routes (including the towns and forts along the way).
4. Reservations and the forts within them.



Interpretive Questions

Based on what you have filled in, answer the following. On some of the questions you will need to consult the narrative in your text for information or explanation.

1. Why did the states involved want the Indians removed? Look at the location of the tribal lands, and explain why their continued occupation by the Indians represented not only the loss to the state of valuable territory but might also have threatened the westward movement itself.
2. How did the land to which the Indians were removed differ from that on which they had lived? Were whites aware of the significance of the difference? What does this suggest about white attitudes toward the Indians?
3. Note the removal routes. What geographic features were considered in determining where the Indians would travel? Do you feel this made the trek easier or more difficult?
4. What geographic features made it possible for the Seminoles (and some Cherokees) to resist removal?
5. Note the location of the forts in or near the Indian Territory. Why were they placed as they were? What does this indicate about American Indian policy?

Summary

At first glance, Andrew Jackson seems a study in contradictions: an advocate of states' rights who forced South Carolina to back down in the nullification controversy; a champion of the West who removed the Indians from land east of the Mississippi River and who issued the specie circular, which brought the region's "flush times" to a disastrous halt; a nationalist who allowed Georgia to ignore the Supreme Court; and a defender of majority rule who vetoed the Bank after the majority's representatives, the Congress, had passed it. Perhaps he was, as his enemies argued, simply out for himself. But in the end, few would argue that Andrew Jackson was a popular president, if not so much for what he did as for what he was. Jackson symbolized what Americans perceived (or wished) themselves to be—defiant, bold, independent. He was someone with whom they could identify. So what if the image was a bit contrived, it was still a meaningful image. Thus Jackson was relected by an overwhelming majority and was able to transfer that loyalty to his successor, a man who hardly lived up to the image. But all this left a curious question unanswered. Was this new democracy voting for leaders whose programs they favored or, rather, for images that could be altered and manipulated almost at will? The answer was essential for the future of American politics, and the election of 1840 gave the nation a clue.

Review Questions

These questions are to be answered with essays. This will allow you to explore relationships between individuals, events, and attitudes of the period under review.

1. Historian Lee Benson has contended that the democratic movement in America during this period was much broader than the Democratic Party and that this should be called the age of egalitarianism rather than the age of Jackson. Having read the text chapter (paying attention to "Where Historians Disagree") and completed this unit in the guide, what evidence have you found to support Benson? What have you found to contradict his assertion? Write an essay evaluating both sides.
2. Andrew Jackson thought of himself as the "president of the people." Was he? What can you find in the career of Jackson that would support his assertion, and what can you find to deny it?

3. How were Andrew Jackson's attitudes toward the Indian tribes "little different from those of most other white Americans"? How did eastern Indians attempt to live in harmony with whites, and how did attitudes like Jackson's make that impossible?
4. Why the split between Calhoun and Jackson? The Eaton affair is generally seen as a symptom, not a cause, which would indicate the real division between the two men was much deeper. Assess the causes of the split, and speculate on the significance of the split for the South and for the Democrats.
5. How did William Henry Harrison win in 1840? What were the issues that worked against him, and how did his party exploit them? Furthermore, how was this candidate presented to the people? What image were his managers trying to create, and what does this image tell you about the American electorate?
6. How did Calhoun (and South Carolina) justify and explain the theory of nullification? On what points did Webster (and Jackson) oppose this theory? Be sure to read your documents in the text.
7. Analyze the presidency of John Tyler. On which programs can he be considered successful, and on which did he fail? What does his elevation to the presidency and the problems he experienced tell you about the nature of the Whig Party?

Chapter Self Test

After you have read the chapter in the text and done the exercises in the Study Guide, take the following self test to see if you understand the material you have covered. Answers appear at the end of the Study Guide.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response which best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. The goal of the Jacksonians was to:
 - a. redistribute the wealth of the nation.
 - b. reduce the influence of southern planters.
 - c. ensure that people could rise to prominence on the basis of their own talents and energies.
 - d. put as many of their own people in office as possible.
2. During the Jacksonian era, the number of voters:
 - a. increased at a more rapid pace that did the population as a whole.
 - b. increased at a slower pace than in the previous decade.
 - c. actually decreased as a percentage of the population.
 - d. remained stable.
3. The most significant change regarding "party" to take place in the Jacksonian era was the:
 - a. recognition of the value of "third parties".
 - b. view that institutionalized parties were a desirable part of the political process.
 - c. view that party leaders should be presidential candidates.
 - d. emergence of a hard core of party loyalists who picked all candidates for national office.

4. Which of the following did Jackson and the Jacksonians not attack?
 - a. A "class" of permanent officeholders.
 - b. The system by which presidential candidates were selected.
 - c. The "spoils system."
 - d. The party caucus.
5. Which of the following was not a democratic reform of the age of Jackson?
 - a. Adoption of the national nominating convention for the selection of presidential candidates.
 - b. Adoption of the secret ballot.
 - c. Popular election of presidential electors in most states.
 - d. Removal by most states of property and taxation requirements for voting.
6. The South Carolina Exposition and Protest condemned as unconstitutional the:
 - a. recharter of the national bank.
 - b. Maysville Road Bill.
 - c. Indian Removal Act.
 - d. "tariff of abominations."
7. John C. Calhoun advanced the theory of nullification as:
 - a. a moderate alternative to secession.
 - b. a means of making the national government secondary to the states.
 - c. a concession to western interests.
 - d. a way to force Congress to pass a protective tariff.
8. The most significant result of the Eaton affair was that:
 - a. John C. Calhoun became the leader of the Kitchen Cabinet.
 - b. it led to the Webster-Hayne debate.
 - c. Martin Van Buren emerged as Jackson's choice to succeed him.
 - d. John Eaton became Jackson's secretary of state.
9. Robert Y. Hayne supported the continued sale of western lands in an effort to:
 - a. aid the expansion of slavery.
 - b. help finance internal improvements.
 - c. add to the deposits in the National Bank.
 - d. get western support for efforts to reduce the tariff.
10. Daniel Webster's "Second Reply to Hayne" was made in an attempt to:
 - a. refute Calhoun's theory of nullification.
 - b. affirm the integrity of nullification.
 - c. support the sale of western lands.
 - d. a. and b.
 - e. b. and c.
11. The "force bill" of 1832:
 - a. authorized the president to use force to see that acts of Congress were obeyed.
 - b. forced Jackson to stand up to Calhoun.
 - c. forced the president to consult Congress if he planned to use troops against South Carolina.
 - d. made it impossible for other southern states to nullify laws.

12. The "Five Civilized Tribes" were the:
 - a. Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw.
 - b. Cherokee, Cahaba, Iroquois, Mohawk, and Pequot.
 - c. Cherokee, Creek, Miami, Mowra, and Iroquois.
 - d. Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, Cahaba, and Pequot.
13. The Cherokees were supported in their unsuccessful battle for removal by:
 - a. President Jackson.
 - b. the Supreme Court.
 - c. Congress.
 - d. the state of Georgia.
14. When the Indian removal was completed:
 - a. every Indian west of the Mississippi River was gone.
 - b. only elements of the Seminoles and Cherokees remained.
 - c. the Indians were relocated in reservations much like the tribal lands they left.
 - d. the Indians were far enough removed from whites where they would not face further encroachments.
15. Under Nicholas Biddle, the national bank:
 - a. withheld credit from new businesses.
 - b. restrained less well managed state banks.
 - c. did little general banking business.
 - d. operated solely from its Philadelphia headquarters.
16. The national bank was supported by:
 - a. "hard-money" advocates.
 - b. "soft-money" advocates.
 - c. western farmers.
 - d. eastern business interests.
17. Determined to reduce the Bank's power even before its charter expired, Jackson:
 - a. fired most of its officials, including Biddle.
 - b. removed government deposits from the Bank.
 - c. removed government deposits from state banks.
 - d. exposed the high officials who had been borrowing from the Bank.
18. After the Panic of 1837 the Democrats' efforts to produce a new financial system resulted in the creation of:
 - a. a third national bank.
 - b. the "independent treasury" or "subtreasury" system.
 - c. a system without state banks.
 - d. a system where only gold was used as currency.

19. Roger B. Taney's tenure as chief justice:
 - a. marked a sharp break with the Marshall Court in constitutional interpretation.
 - b. was little more than an extension of the Marshall Court.
 - c. helped modify Marshall's vigorous nationalism.
 - d. was greatly influenced by the views of John C. Calhoun.
20. The Whig Party:
 - a. favored expanding the power of the federal government.
 - b. encouraged industrial and commercial development.
 - c. advocated knitting the country together into a consolidated economic system.
 - d. did all of the above.
 - e. did none of the above.

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

- Read each statement carefully. Mark true statements "T" and false statements "F."
1. If the Jacksonians were consistent in nothing else, they were consistent Democrats.
 2. During the age of Jackson, politics became open to virtually all of the nation's white male citizens.
 3. Jackson wanted to weaken the functions of the federal government and give the states more power.
 4. Jackson opposed the "spoils system" because it was undemocratic.
 5. Calhoun wanted his nullification theory to be put to the test as soon as possible.
 6. Andrew Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet" was a group of men the president wanted to have as little to do with as possible.
 7. Daniel Webster believed that the Union was essential to liberty.
 8. When South Carolina nullified the tariffs of 1828 and 1832, Jackson had no choice but to go along.
 9. If Calhoun and his allies learned nothing else from the nullification crisis, they learned that, alone, no state could defy the federal government.
 10. During the first decades of the nineteenth century the American view of Indians as "noble savages" changed to a view of them simply as "savages."
 11. Indian removal was a purely Jacksonian idea.
 12. President Jackson vigorously supported (and even actively encouraged) Georgia's efforts to remove the Cherokees before the Supreme Court could rule on the legality of removal.
 13. Jackson believed the national bank was a citadel of privilege, and he was determined to destroy it.
 14. Clay was able to use Jackson's veto of the bank to defeat him for the presidency.
 15. When the Bank of the United States died in 1836, the country was left with a fragmented and chronically unstable banking system.
 16. The Democratic Party looked with suspicion on government efforts to stimulate commercial and industrial growth.
 17. The Whig vision of America was one of a nation embracing the industrial future and rising to world greatness as a commercial and manufacturing power.
 18. The Van Buren presidency was successful because he was able to quickly bring the nation out of the Panic of 1837.

19. The 1840 presidential campaign illustrated how getting elected had become as important as governing.
20. Though Harrison died soon after he took office, John Tyler pushed ahead with Whig programs.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Egalitarian	The Bank War	Henry Clay
"Democratization"	Whigs	"Noble savages" / "savages"
Alexis de Tocqueville	Maryville Road veto	"King Andrew I"
"Mass politics"	Nicolas Biddle	Whig party
King "Mob"	"Soft money" / "hard money"	Constituencies
Daniel Webster	Roger B. Taney	Anti-Mason
Doorites	<i>Charles Riverbridge v. Warren</i>	The Great Triumvirate
Political bosses	<i>Bridge</i>	William Henry Harrison
Martin Van Buren	Spoils system	Frederick Jackson Turner
Blackhawk War	Caucus	The Panic of 1837
The Marshall Court	Political convention	Pet Banks
"Five civilized tribes"	John C. Calhoun	"Specie circular"
Cherokees	Nullification	Log Cabin Campaign
Trail of Tears	Tariff	"Old Tippacano"
Removal Act of 1830	"Tariff of Abomination" 1828	John Tyler
Indian Territory	<i>The South Carolina</i>	The Caroline and Creole Affairs
<i>Cherokee Nation v. Georgia</i>	<i>Exposition and Protest</i>	The Aroostook War
<i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>	Peggy Eaton Affair	Webster-Ashburton Treaty
Seminole War	The Webster-Hayne Debate	Caleb Cushing
Osceola	Senator Thomas Hart Benton	The Treaty of Wang Hya