

SECTION 1: CH. 10

BUILDING A NATIONAL IDENTITY

The Era of Good Feelings

- *After the War of 1812, the Republicans controlled the government.
- *Republican James Monroe's huge victory in the 1816 presidential election crushed the Federalist Party.
- *To promote national unity, Monroe toured parts of the country. He was warmly greeted even in states that had not voted for him in 1816.
- *A Boston newspaper called the new spirit of national unity the "Era of Good Feelings," and the name has since been used to describe Monroe's two terms as President.

Building the National Economy

- *After 1815, three gifted members of Congress emerged.
- ***Henry Clay** of Kentucky represented the West.
- ***John C. Calhoun** of South Carolina spoke for southern interests.
- ***Daniel Webster** of Massachusetts was a leading politician for the Northeast.
- *The economy was one topic of debate for these men.
- *When the first Bank of the United States closed in 1811, the U.S. economy suffered.
- *In 1816, Congress approved a new **charter**—a legal document giving certain rights to a person or company—for a second Bank of the United States. This federal bank stabilized the money supply and helped business, but it did not solve all the nation's economic problems.
- *After the War of 1812, British companies began to sell manufactured goods below market price in America, a practice known as **dumping**. This drove many New England companies out of business.
- *Congress responded by passing the Tariff of 1816, which taxed foreign goods like cloth, iron, leather goods, and paper.
- *Congress passed even higher tariffs in 1818 and 1824.
- *Such protective tariffs were popular in the North, where they protected local factories. But in the South, people resented the high tariffs that made goods more expensive.
- *Henry Clay defended high tariffs in a plan he called the American System. He said the money from tariffs could pay to build infrastructure, such as bridges, canals, and roads. Clay argued that this would help all regions.
- *Southerners rejected the American System and continued to oppose the tariffs.

Three Important Supreme Court Rulings

- *Between 1819 and 1824, the Supreme Court issued three major rulings that affected the economy and the power of the federal government.
- *In **Dartmouth College v. Woodward** (1819), the Court protected private contracts. A **contract** is an agreement between two or more parties that can be enforced by law. This ruling promoted **capitalism**, an economic system in which private businesses compete in a free market.
- *In **McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819), the Court ruled that a state cannot pass a law that violates a federal law. In addition, the Court said states had no power to interfere with federal institutions. This protected the second Bank of the United States from being taxed by the state of Maryland.
- *In **Gibbons v. Ogden** (1824), the Court blocked New York State from giving a steamboat company the sole right to carry passengers on the Hudson River. Because the trip involved trade between two or more states, it was considered **interstate commerce**. Only Congress can regulate such trade.
- *The **McCulloch v. Maryland** and **Gibbons v. Ogden** rulings both increased the power of the federal government when dealing with the states.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

- *Name the political party that gained power after the War of 1812.
- *Name three key members of Congress and the regions they represented.
Member:
Region:
Member:
Region:
Member:
Region:
- *Name the Supreme Court ruling that said states cannot pass laws that violate federal laws.

SECTION 2: CH. 10

DEALING WITH OTHER NATIONS

Relations With Spain

- *The Spanish territory of Florida was a source of conflict between the United States and Spain.
- *The Spanish could not stop enslaved African Americans who had escaped from plantations in Georgia and Alabama from crossing into Florida. Many of these former slaves joined the Seminole Nation.
- *The Seminoles in turn often crossed the border to raid American settlements.
- *In 1817, the U.S. government sent Andrew Jackson to recapture escaped slaves.
- *Jackson destroyed Seminole villages and then captured two Spanish towns.
- *Spain realized that it could not defend Florida from the United States, so it decided to give up the territory. Spain **ceded**, or gave up, Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819.

Spanish Colonies Win Independence

- *Spain's control of its other American colonies was also fading. The people of Latin America were inspired by the American and French revolutions to seek independence.
- *In 1810, **Father Miguel Hidalgo** (ee DAHL goh) led an unsuccessful rebellion against Spanish rule in Mexico.
- *But in 1820, there was another revolution, forcing Spain to grant Mexico independence in 1821. Mexico overthrew its emperor and became a republic in 1823.
- *In South America, **Simón Bolívar** (see MOHN boh LEE vahr) led several struggles for independence. Known as the Liberator, Bolívar defeated the Spanish in 1819 and formed the Republic of Great Colombia. This included what are now Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela.
- *The people of Central America soon followed by declaring their independence from Spain in 1821. They formed the United Provinces of Central America two years later.
- *By 1825, most of Latin America had thrown off European rule.

The Monroe Doctrine

- *In 1822, the United States recognized the independence of Mexico and six other former colonies in Latin America. But European powers like France and Russia wanted to help Spain regain its colonies.
- *Great Britain and the United States opposed this idea.
- *In 1823, Britain suggested that America and Britain act jointly. They would announce that they would protect the freedom of Latin America.

- *President **James Monroe** approved, but Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams** argued that the United States would look like Britain's junior partner if the two cooperated.
- *In a message to Congress in 1823, the President stated what is now called the Monroe Doctrine. The United States would not allow European nations to create American colonies or to interfere with the free nations of Latin America. Any attempt to do so would be considered "dangerous to our peace and safety."
- *In truth, the United States was not strong enough to block European action. Only the British navy could do that. As U.S. power grew, however, the Monroe Doctrine boosted the influence of the United States in the region.

Relations With Canada

- *Britain faced its own challenges in Canada.
- *In 1791, this British colony was divided into Upper and Lower Canada.
- *After each part rebelled in 1837, Britain rejoined the colony in 1841 under the Act of Union. This act gave the Canadian people greater **self-government**—the right of people to rule themselves independently. Britain, however, still had ultimate control.
- *Canadian relations with the United States were strained.
- *Tensions were particularly high during the War of 1812 when U.S. forces tried to invade Canada.
- *However, relations improved as Britain and the United States settled several border disputes involving Canada from 1818 to 1846.
- *Eventually, the United States and Canada established excellent relations. These relations remain strong even today.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

- *Name the reason Spain was willing to cede Florida to the United States.
- *Name two events that inspired Latin American independence movements.
- *Name the region covered by the Monroe Doctrine.
- *Name the act that reunited Canada in 1841.

SECTION 3: CH. 10

THE AGE OF JACKSON

Adams and Jackson in Conflict

- *Born in a log cabin, **Andrew Jackson** began his life with very little. However, Jackson's toughness and determination helped him become wealthy.
- *Jackson stood for the idea that ordinary people should participate, or take part, in American political life.
- *As a general and later as President, Andrew Jackson was deeply loved by millions of ordinary Americans who respected his humble beginnings and firm leadership.
- *In the presidential election of 1824, Jackson won the most popular and electoral votes, but not a majority. According to the Constitution, the House of Representatives would have to decide the election.
- *Candidate and Speaker of the House Henry Clay told his supporters to vote for John Quincy Adams. When Adams was elected and made Clay his secretary of state, Jackson was outraged.
- *His supporters claimed that Clay and Adams had made a "corrupt bargain."
- *These rumors burdened Adams as President. He had ambitious plans for the nation, but he lacked the political skill to push his programs through Congress.
- *Adams never won Americans' trust, and as a result, he served only one term.

A New Era in Politics

- *Jackson's defeat was the beginning of a new era in politics.
- *By 1824, **suffrage**—the right to vote—had been granted to almost all adult white males, not just those who owned property. But suffrage was still restricted. Women and enslaved African Americans could not vote.
- *States also were changing how they chose presidential electors. Previously, state legislatures chose them. Now, that right went to voters.
- *In 1824, voters in 18 out of 24 states chose their electors. Greater voting rights were part of a growing belief in democratic ideas.
- *Jackson and his supporters believed that ordinary people should vote and hold public office. Jackson did not trust the government and banks, which he felt favored the rich.
- *During the 1824 election, the Republican Party split.
- *Jackson's supporters called themselves Democrats.
- *Supporters of Adams called themselves National Republicans.
- *In 1836, the new Whig Party replaced the Republicans.

- *The two parties began to hold **nominating conventions**, or large meetings of party delegates who choose party candidates. Previously, a party's members of Congress held a **caucus**—a meeting of members of a political party.

Jackson Becomes President

- *Three times as many people voted in 1828 as had voted in 1824. Most of these new voters supported Jackson, who easily defeated Adams.
- *The election revealed growing sectional and class divisions among American voters.
- *Jackson did best in the West and South. He also had strong support from farmers, small business people, and workers nationwide.
- *Adams was most popular in New England.
- *Many people celebrated Jackson's victory as a win for the "common man." Some supporters called Jackson the "People's President."
- *Once in office, Jackson quickly replaced some government officials with his own supporters. Although this was not a new practice, he claimed that bringing in new people furthered democracy.
- *This practice of rewarding supporters with government jobs became known as the **spoils system**.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

- *The result of the 1824 election was that the House of Representatives voted to make Adams President. What did Jackson's supporters believe was the cause of this event?
- *List two reasons Jackson was deeply loved by millions of Americans.
- *Name two political parties that formed during the Age of Jackson.
- *How many more people voted in the 1828 election than in the 1824 election?

SECTION 4: CH. 10

INDIAN REMOVAL

Native Americans of the Southeast

- *In 1828, more than 100,000 Native Americans lived east of the Mississippi River.
- *These nations included the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek. The groups lived in various parts of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.
- *The Seminoles, who lived in Florida, had an unusual origin. They were a combination of Creeks who had moved into Florida in the late 1700s, Florida Native Americans, and escaped African American slaves.
- *Many of the southeastern Native Americans were farmers or lived in towns.
- *The Cherokees in particular adopted some white customs. Many Cherokees became Christians. They also had businesses, small industries, schools, and even a newspaper written in English and Cherokee. The alphabet for the Cherokee language was created by a leader named **Sequoyah** (suh KWOY uh). In 1827, the Cherokee set up a government based on a written constitution. They claimed status as a separate nation.

Conflict Over Land

- *To many government leaders and white farmers, Native Americans stood in the way of westward expansion. Furthermore, Native Americans lived on fertile land.
- *White farmers wanted that land for growing cotton.
- *Policies to move Native Americans from their lands dated from the presidency of Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson thought that the only way to prevent conflict and protect Native American culture was to send the Native Americans west.
- *After the War of 1812, the federal government signed treaties with several Native American groups in the Old Northwest. Groups agreed to give up their land and move west of the Mississippi River.
- *The pressure to move increased on the Native Americans who remained in the Southeast.
- *In 1825 and 1827, the state of Georgia passed a law that forced the Creeks to give up most of their land.
- *Then in 1828, Georgia tried to get the Cherokees to leave the state, but they refused to move, choosing instead to sue the state of Georgia. Two cases eventually made their way to the Supreme Court.
- *The first case, **Cherokee Nation v. Georgia**, reached the Supreme Court in 1831. The decision in this suit went against the Cherokees.
- *However, in the second case, **Worcester v. Georgia** (1832), the Court declared that Georgia's laws "can have no force" within Cherokee land. In his ruling, John Marshall pointed to

treaties that the United States had signed guaranteeing certain territory to Native Americans. These treaties meant Georgia could not take away Cherokee territory.

*President Andrew Jackson, who wanted to move Native Americans to the West, refused to support the Court's decision.

*Instead, Jackson chose to enforce the Indian Removal Act of 1830. This law gave him the power to offer Native Americans land west of the Mississippi for their land in the East.

On the Trail of Tears

*Believing they had no choice, most Native American leaders signed treaties agreeing to move westward to Indian Territory. Today, most of that area is in the state of Oklahoma.

*The Choctaws signed the first treaty in 1830, and they moved between 1831 and 1833. However, the federal government did not give the Choctaw enough food and supplies for the long trip. As a result, many people died in the cold winter weather.

*The Cherokees held out a few years longer.

*Finally, President Martin Van Buren forced the Cherokees to move in the winter of 1838-1839 while being guarded by 7,000 soldiers. Once again, there were not enough supplies. Some 4,000 of the 15,000 Cherokees who began the journey died along the route that became known as the Trail of Tears.

*The Seminoles refused to move, choosing instead to fight a war against removal. In the 1840s, most Seminoles were eventually removed to Indian Territory.

*In their new homes, Native Americans struggled to rebuild their lives under very difficult conditions.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

*List two white customs adopted by the Cherokees.

*Name the law that allowed President Jackson to move Native American groups to the West.

*What was the Trail of Tears?

SECTION 5: CH. 10

STATES' RIGHTS AND THE ECONOMY

The Bank War

- *The second Bank of the United States earned strong support from business people.
- *The Bank loaned money to many businesses and was a safe place for the federal government to keep its money. The money it issued formed a stable currency.
- *But Andrew Jackson and many other Americans believed that the Bank favored the rich and hurt everyday people. For example, the Bank sometimes limited the amount of money that state banks could lend.
- *In the South and West, the Bank was blamed for the economic crisis of 1819, which cost many people their farms.
- *In 1832, Nicholas Biddle, the Bank's president, got Congress to renew the Bank's charter.
- *Jackson vetoed this bill, promising to defeat Biddle. Most voters stood behind Jackson, who won the election by a large margin. As a result, the Bank ceased to exist when its charter ran out in 1836.

The Question of States' Rights

- *Since the founding of the United States, Americans had debated how to divide power between the federal government and the states.
- *The Constitution gives the federal government many significant powers, but at the same time, the Tenth Amendment states that powers not specifically given to the federal government are reserved to the states or to the people. Over the years, the issue of balancing federal and state power had come up repeatedly.
- *During Jackson's presidency, arguments over this issue caused a serious crisis.

The Nullification Crisis

- *The issue of states' rights was raised again in 1828 when Congress passed a new tariff on manufactured goods. This tariff helped northern businesses but hurt southerners, who were forced to pay more for goods.
- *Southerners felt the law was unfair, and to many, the tariff issue was part of a larger problem.
- *If the federal government could enforce what southerners considered an unjust law, could it also use its power to ban slavery? Vice President John C. Calhoun argued that the states had the right of **nullification**—an action by a state that cancels a federal law to which the state objects.

Arguments For Nullification	Arguments Against Nullification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Union was formed by an agreement between the states. • States kept the right to nullify federal laws that the people of the state considered unfair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Union had been formed by the American people, not the states. • The supreme power in the land lay with the American people, not the states.

- *When Congress passed another high tariff in 1832, South Carolina voted to nullify the tariffs. State leaders also threatened to secede, or leave the Union.
- *Jackson asked Congress to allow the federal government to collect its tariff by force if necessary. But he also supported a compromise bill that would lower the tariffs.
- *In 1832, Congress passed both laws. South Carolina accepted the new tariff, ending the crisis.

The End of the Jackson Era

- ***Martin Van Buren**, Jackson's Vice President, won the presidency in 1836.
- *Just as he took office, the U.S. economy faced the Panic of 1837.
- *British mills began buying less cotton, which caused cotton prices to fall. Cotton growers could not repay their bank loans, which caused hundreds of banks to fail.
- *Van Buren's presidency was ruined.
- *In 1840, the Whig candidate, **William Henry Harrison**, easily beat Van Buren. The Whigs had learned how to reach ordinary voters by using parades and other forms of entertainment in their campaign.
- *The Age of Jackson had ended.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

- *Name the two men who opposed each other over the Bank charter.
- *Name the Constitutional amendment that reserves certain powers to the states and people.
- *Name the act of Congress that South Carolina was trying to nullify.
- *Name the crisis that ruined Van Buren's presidency.