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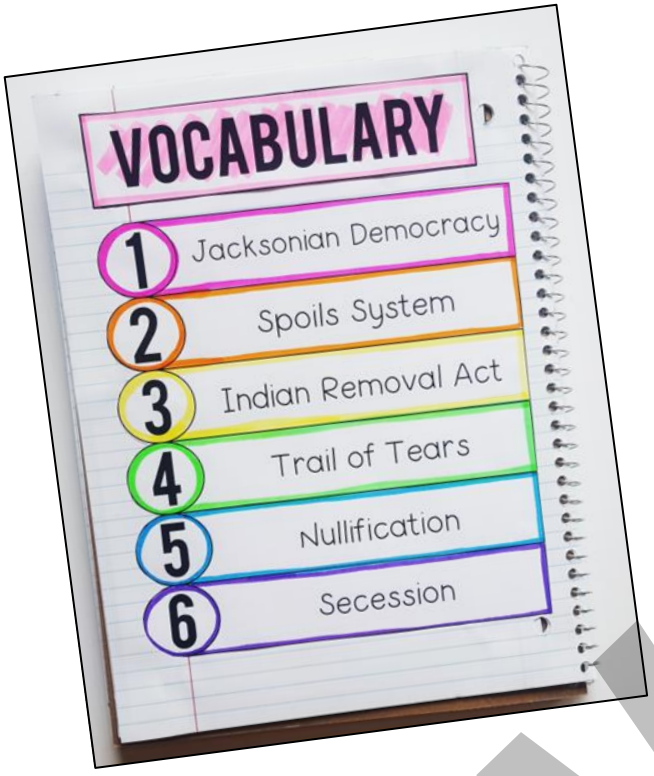
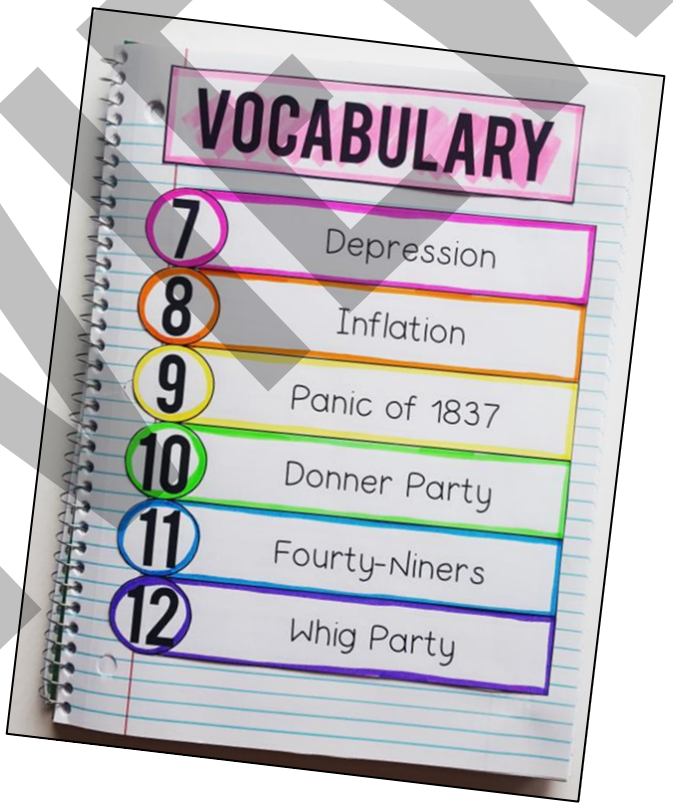
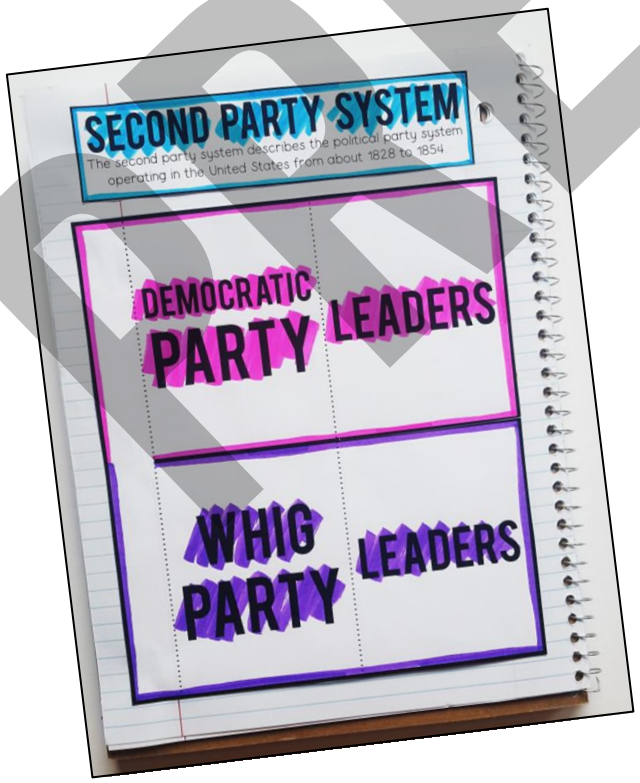


These key vocabulary terms will help with your students' overall understanding of the Age of Jackson





Flippables to describe the second party system

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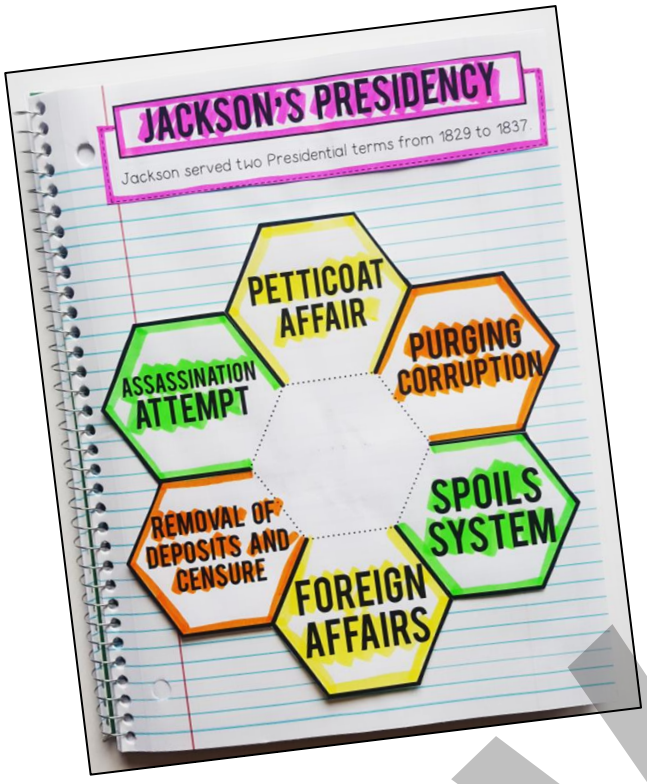
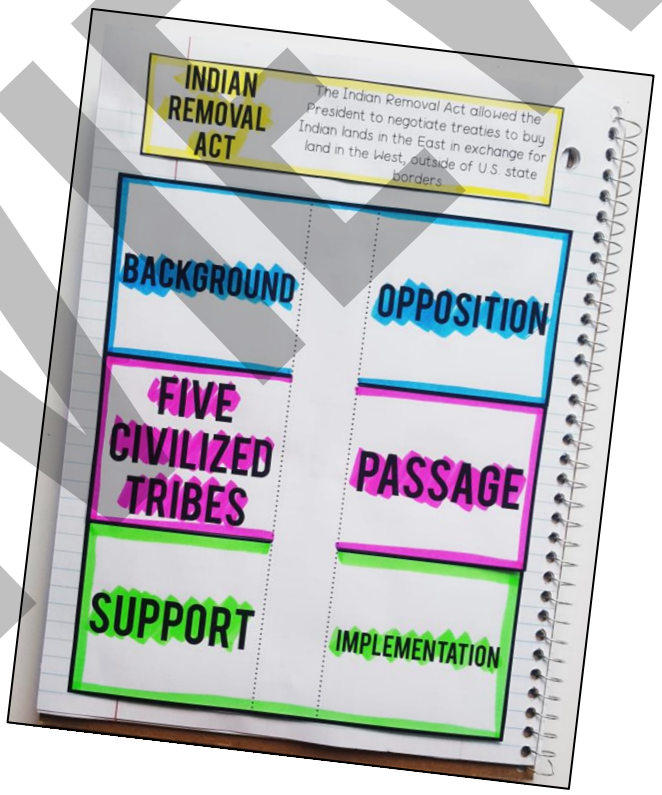
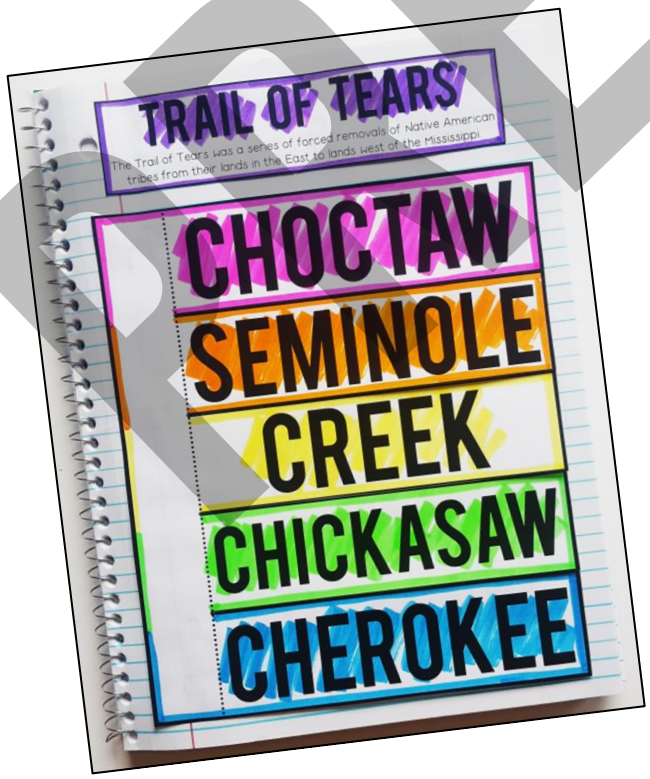


Flippables about Jackson's presidency



Graphic organizer to describe the Indian Removal Act.



Flippable to describe the Trail of Tears.

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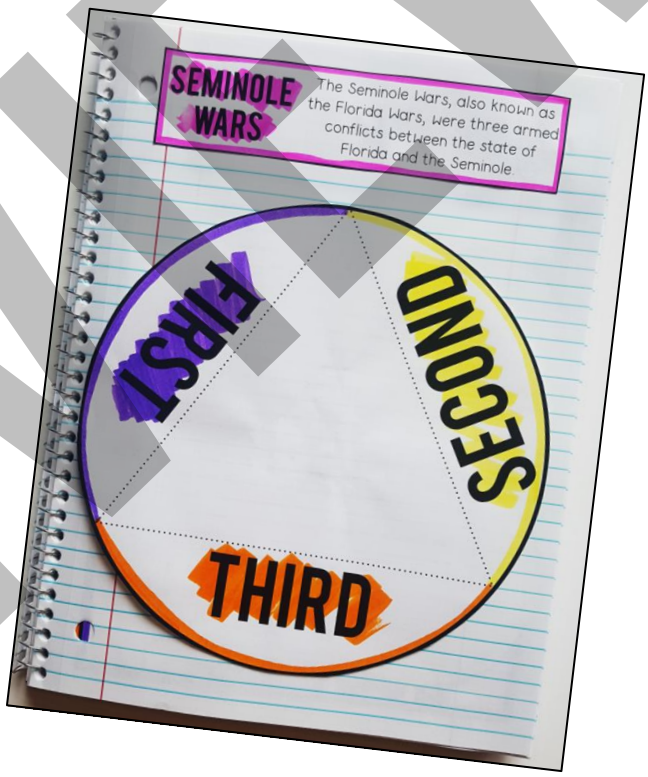
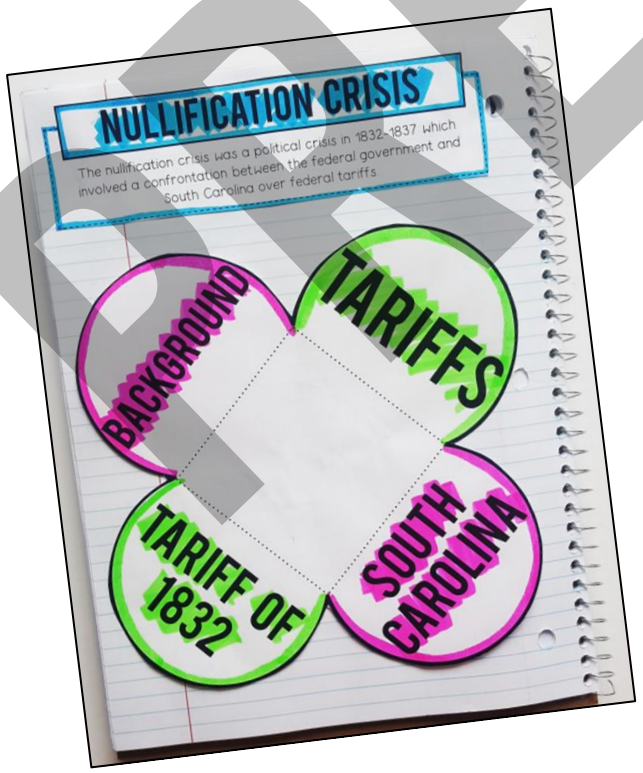
Map of the Trail of Tears.



Graphic organizer about the different Seminole Wars.



Graphic organizer about the Nullification Crisis.

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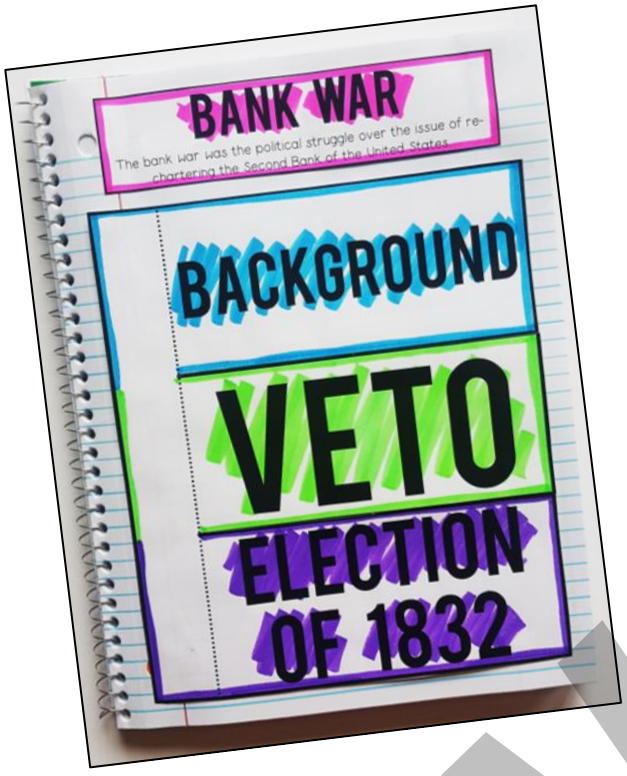
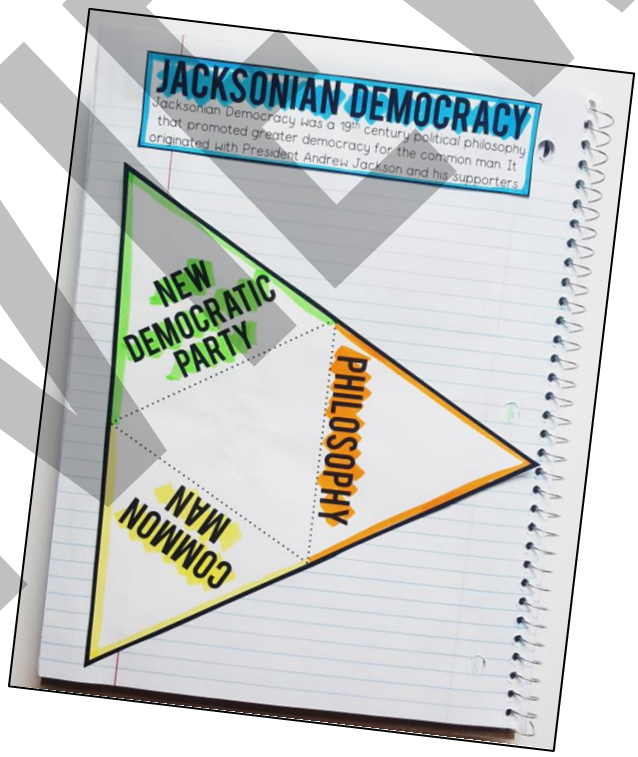


Flippable that describes the Bank War.



Graphic organizer that describes Jacksonian Democracy.

Flippable about the Second Great Awakening.

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Suggested Answer Keys (3 1/2)

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY

Vocab

- Jacksonian Democracy – 19th century political philosophy that called for greater democracy for the common man
- Spoils System – the practice of a political party giving public office to its supporters
- Indian Removal Act – signed into law in 1830 by Andrew Jackson, mandated that Native Americans be resettled from east of the Mississippi to the Indian territory in the West
- Trail of Tears – the route along which Native Americans were forced to migrate west of the Mississippi from the 1820s-1840s
- Nullification – the belief that states could chose not to follow federal laws that they did not agree with
- Secession – Withdrawal from the union
- Depression – a severe economic slump
- Inflation – an increase in prices and a decrease in the value of money
- Panic of 1837 – financial crisis that lasted until the mid-1840s
- Donner Party – group of American pioneers who set out for California in 1846. After a series of mishaps and mistakes, they spent the winter of 1846-47 in the Sierra Nevada
- Forty-Niners – prospectors who took part in the California gold rush of 1849
- Whig Party – an American political party formed in the 1830s to oppose President Andrew Jackson and the Democrats

Second Party System

- Democratic Party – stood for the "sovereignty of the people" and used popular demonstrations, constitutional conventions, and majority rule
- Democratic leaders – Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John C. Calhoun, James K. Polk, Lewis Cass, and Stephen Douglas
- Whig Party – advocated for the rule of law, written and unchanging constitutions, and the protection against tyranny
- Whig leaders - John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, William H. Seward, and Thurlow Weed

Jackson's Presidency

- Petticoat Affair – a scandal that occurred in 1829-1831 involving Jackson's cabinet members and their wives. Some of the women (the "petticoats") ostracized secretary of war John Eaton and his wife Peggy over the circumstances of their marriage and Peggy's failure to meet their moral standards. The affair shook up the cabinet, and all but one cabinet member resigned
- Purging Corruption – Jackson launched presidential investigations into Cabinet departments in order to purge the government of corruption. He also asked Congress to reform embezzlement and fraud laws
- Spoils System – Jackson gave hundreds of jobs to his supporters during the first months of his presidency. Although he did not begin the spoils system, Jackson used it and encouraged its growth in the future
- Foreign Affairs – there were few major foreign affair events during Jackson's presidency. He reversed the failures of Adams' presidency, negotiated a trade agreement with Great Britain and other European nations. However, he was unable to purchase Texas from Mexico for $5,000,000

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SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Jackson's Presidency

- Removal of Deposits and Censure – In 1833 Jackson removed federal deposits from the bank of the United States. Local and state banks took over the money-lending, which increased credit and speculation. Jackson was censured by the Senate for removing the funds
- Assassination Attempt – Richard Lawrence fired a pistol at Jackson in 1835, but it misfired. Jackson confronted Lawrence, clubbing him several times with his walking cane. He was the first president to be targeted by an assassin

Indian Removal Act

- Background – the U.S. government began removing Native American tribes in the southeast in the early 1800s. Washington and Jefferson wanted to respect the Native's rights to stay on their land as long as the adopted Anglo-European culture and practices. Andrew Jackson wanted to remove Natives from their land and move them out West
- Five Civilized Tribes – five Native American tribes that were considered "civilized" by Anglo-Europeans: Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole
- Support – the Act was supported by the South because settlers wanted access to Native American land. Georgia was especially supportive because it was going through a dispute with the Cherokee
- Opposition – the Act was opposed by Christian missionaries, and a few members of Congress
- Passage – the Act was passed on April 24, 1830, it passed in the Senate with a vote of 28 to 19 and in the House with a vote of 101 to 97
- Implementation – Native American leaders were pressured into signing treaties to give up their land and move West. Many believed that the passing of the Act made Indian removal inevitable. The Choctaw were the first to give up their land and move West

Trail of Tears

- Choctaw – the Choctaw nation occupied lands in what is now Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi. They ceded their land to the U.S. government in 1831 with the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. About 17,000 Choctaw began to move West to what would later be called Oklahoma. 2,500-6,000 died along the way. About 5,000-6,000 remained in Mississippi after initial removal and were harassed by Southern settlers
- Seminole – the Seminole nation occupied land in Florida and strongly resisted removal. The result of tensions between Florida and the Seminoles was the three Seminole wars. After the war, many Native Americans were forcibly removed to Creek lands West of the Mississippi or retreated to the Everglades
- Creek – at their peak, the Creek nation occupied lands in present day Florida, Georgian, and Alabama. Through a series of treaties, creeks ceded their lands to the government. In 1827, 703 Creeks began to relocate to Oklahoma. More began to follow soon after. Over 15,000 Creeks were forced from their land. 3,500 Creeks did not survive the move West
- Chickasaw – the U.S. government paid the Chickasaw $530,000 for their land. They joined the Choctaws and the Creeks in Indian Territory in 1836 and eventually merged with the Choctaw nation
- Cherokee – the Cherokee nation occupied land in Georgia. Some voluntarily moved to Indian Territory, and by 1838 2,000 Cherokee already lived there. Forced removals began in 1838. Around 4,000 Cherokee died on the Trail of Tears

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SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Seminole Wars

- The Seminole Wars, also known as the Florida Wars, were three armed conflicts between the state of Florida and the Seminole
- First Seminole War – around 1818 to 1819. Began when Andrew Jackson went on excursions into West Florida against the Seminoles after the War of 1812. After the Spanish ceded Florida to the U.S. government in 1819, the Seminoles were required to leave northern Florida and were confined to a reservation in the center of the Florida peninsula
- Second Seminole War – 1835 to 1842. Occurred as a result of the U.S. government attempting to force the Seminoles out of Florida. After a handful of skirmishes and larger battles, the U.S. Army began targeting Seminole farms and villages. Most of the Seminole population was killed during the war, died from disease, or were relocated to Indian territory in Oklahoma. A few hundred Seminoles were allowed to remain in southwest Florida
- Third Seminole War – 1855 to 1858. Was a result of the settlers and U.S. Army scouting parties encroaching on Seminole land. After American forces destroyed Seminole food supply, most of the remaining Seminoles agreed to relocate to Oklahoma. Around 100 Seminoles refused to leave Florida and retreated deep into the Everglades

Nullification Crisis

- Background – the concept of nullification was advocated by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-99. John Calhoun also advocated for nullification in his work *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*. This work was a response to the Tariff of 1828 (the Tariff of Abominations)
- Tariffs – the tariff of 1816 protected U.S. manufacturing from overseas competition. The tariff of 1824 was another protective tariff that was linked to internal improvements. In 1828, Congress approved a tariff called the "Tariff of Abominations" by its critics. The tariff was set at a historically high rate, which unsettled Southern planters who sold their cotton around the world
- South Carolina – John C. Calhoun wrote the South Carolina Exposition and Protest of 1828, which argued that South Carolina's leaders had the right to nullify the Tariff of 1828. Although Jackson sympathized with the South, he wanted to preserve a strong Union
- Tariff of 1832 – Jackson signed the Tariff od 1832 into law, which lowered tariff rates, but Southerners were not satisfied. South Carolina legislators nullified the tariffs of 1828 and 1832. In response, Jackson sent Navy warships to Charleston and threatened to hang any man who supported nullification or secession

Bank War

- Background – The Bank of the United States was chartered by President James Madison in 1816. Jacksonian Democrats were opposed to the bank, and viewed it as a corrupt monopoly
- Veto – In January 1832, the head of the bank, Nicholas Biddle, asked Congress to renew the bank's charter. The re-charter bill passed in Congress but was vetoed by Jackson
- Dismantling of the bank
- Election of 1832 – the dismantling of the bank became a primary issue during the election. Despite criticism, Jackson's popularity and the Democratic party's strong political network secured Jackson the election of a second term. Jackson believed that his victory was a popular mandate of his veto of the bank

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SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Jacksonian Democracy

- Philosophy – expanded suffrage (voting should be available to all white men), manifest destiny, patronage (the spoils system), Laissez-faire (hands off approach to the economy), opposition to banking, strict constructionism (limits or restricts judicial interpretation of the constitution)
- "Common Man" – expanding the right to vote to all white men was an important movement in the U.S. from 1800 – 1840. The extension of suffrage to nearly all white men was a major characteristic of the Age of Jackson and of Jacksonian Democracy. Andrew Jackson embodied the common man, especially since he was the first president not born to an elite family
- New Democratic Party – the new party was pulled together by Martin Van Buren in 1828 and was made up of famers, city-dwelling laborers, and Irish Catholics. The party believed in the Jeffersonian agrarian society and fought against government intervention on personal liberties

Second Great Awakening

- Theology – Postmillennialism theology dominated American Protestantism at this time. This theology taught that Christ would return after each millennium, and that Christians had the duty to purify society in preparation for his return
- Burned-over district – term used to describe Western New York state where the religious revivals took place
- Camp meetings – some denominations sent missionary preachers to the backcountry on the American frontier. Their techniques were based on the camp meeting, which originated in England and Scotland. Camp meetings were held for worship, communion, and preaching
- Church Memberships – the Methodist and Baptist churches made enormous gains in membership during the Second Great Awakening. New denominations also formed: the Churches of Christ, Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and the Evangelical Christian Church in Canada. The majority of converts were female

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