

13. The “corrupt bargain” settled the presidential election of 1828.
14. John Quincy Adams’s administration was crippled from the beginning because his election united his foes.
15. The political party shifts of 1816–1820 resulted in a Federalist party that opposed a National Bank and loose construction of the Constitution.
16. The movement for manhood suffrage since 1800 had developed as a Western idea and spread gradually to the older coastal states.

### Essay Questions

1. When was the Era of Good Feelings and what does this title mean? Is it an accurate description?
2. The years from 1814 to 1828 yielded a mixture of strengthened nationalism and growing sectionalism in the United States. Explain the forces that were working in each direction, and assess the dominant trend by 1828.
3. How and why did Calhoun and Webster shift positions regarding national power?
4. Why was 1819 a crucial year in U.S. history?
5. How did the Supreme Court contribute to the growing nationalism of the early nineteenth century? Cite specific cases as examples.
6. Agree or disagree: John Marshall was more influential than any president between 1812 and 1828.
7. What were the terms of the Missouri Compromise, and what impact did it have on the nation?
8. What personal and political factors led to the election of Andrew Jackson in 1828?
9. Of the three presidents—Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams—which was the most successful and which was the least successful? Explain.

### ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-C, 3-A, 4-C, 5-C, 6-D, 7-D, 8-B, 9-D, 10-B, 11-A, 12-D, 13-C, 14-A, 15-D

#### True-False Questions

1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-T, 5-T, 6-F, 7-F, 8-T, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-F, 13-T, 14-T, 15-T, 16-F

# 11



## THE JACKSONIAN IMPULSE

### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

*After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to*

1. Explain the political controversy between Jackson and Calhoun.
2. Understand and explain the nullification controversy with South Carolina.
3. Understand and explain the bank war and its economic consequences.
4. Assess Jackson’s Indian policy.
5. Analyze and explain the emergence of the second political party system.
6. Assess the significance of Jacksonian democracy.

### CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Jacksonian presidency
  - A. Tempo of the nation in 1828
  - B. Issue of equality in the Jacksonian period
  - C. Inauguration
  - D. Jackson characterized
  - E. Appointments
  - F. Political rivalry between Van Buren and Calhoun
  - G. Jackson’s democratic concept of rotation in office
  - H. Peggy Eaton affair and its effects
- II. Policies of conflict with Calhoun
  - A. Internal improvements
    1. Justification of Jackson’s veto of Maysville Road Bill, 1830
    2. Attitude about other internal improvements

- B. Nullification issue
1. Basis for South Carolina's concern about the tariff
  2. Calhoun's theory of nullification
  3. Webster-Hayne debate
  4. Jackson's toast at the Jefferson Day Dinner
- C. The final break with Calhoun
1. Crawford's letter relating to Calhoun's disciplining of Jackson
  2. A new administration newspaper
  3. Cabinet shake-up
  4. Van Buren's appointment to England killed by Calhoun
  5. Jackson to seek reelection
- III. The nullification crisis
- A. The tariff problem
  - B. Calhoun's views
  - C. South Carolina's actions of nullification
  - D. Jackson's firm responses
  - E. Resolution of the crisis
- IV. Jackson's Indian policy
- A. Jackson's attitude
  - B. Indian Removal Act and treaties
  - C. Indians in the Old Southwest
  - D. Cherokees' Trail of Tears
    1. Georgia's legal actions toward Indians
    2. Supreme Court rulings
    3. Jackson's reaction
    4. Cherokee removal
    5. Effect of Jackson's actions on nullificationists
- V. The bank controversy
- A. The bank's opponents
  - B. Jackson's views
  - C. Biddle's effort to recharter
  - D. Jackson's grounds for veto
  - E. The election of 1832
    1. Innovations of the Anti-Masonic party
    2. National conventions of the National Republicans and the Democrats
    3. Results of the election
- F. Jackson's removal of deposits
1. Basis for his actions
  2. Changes in the treasury
  3. Removals to pet banks
- G. Economic reaction to the removal
1. Contraction of credit in Biddle's bank
  2. Speculative binge
  3. Increase in land sales
  4. State indebtedness

- H. Bursting the bubble
1. Distribution Act
  2. Specie Circular
  3. International complications
  4. Banks begin to collapse
- I. Political impact of the controversy
- VI. Van Buren and American politics
- A. Van Buren and the new party system
1. Emergence of the Whigs
    - a. Sources of support
    - b. Whig philosophy
  2. Democratic nominees
  3. Whig coalitions
  4. Results of the election
- B. Van Buren's administration
1. Van Buren characterized
  2. The Panic of 1837
    - a. Causes and effects
    - b. Government reaction
  3. Proposal for an independent treasury
    - a. Basis for the concept
    - b. Passage in 1840
  4. Other issues of the times
- C. The election of 1840
1. Democratic nominees
  2. Whig nominees
  3. The campaign
  4. Results of the election
- VII. Assessing the Jacksonian years
- A. Mass political parties and increased voter participation
  - B. Brief survey of treatment by historians
  - C. A closing assessment

## KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Tariff of Abominations	1828
Calhoun's <i>South Carolina Exposition and Protest</i>	1828
Election of Andrew Jackson	1828
Webster-Hayne debate	1830
Veto Maysville Road Bill	1830
Indian Removal Act	1830
South Carolina ordinance of nullification	1832
Nullification Proclamation	1832
Veto of the Bank recharter	1832

<i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>	1832
Reelection of Andrew Jackson	1832
Compromise tariff and Force Bill	March 1, 1833
Cherokee Treaty and the Trail of Tears	1835–1838
Distribution Act and Specie Circular	1836
Election of Martin Van Buren	1836
Panic of 1837	1837
Independent Treasury Act	1840
“Log cabin and hard cider” campaign	1840
Election of William Henry Harrison	1840

### TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

- “age of the common man”
- rotation in office
- spoils system
- Old Hickory
- Martin Van Buren
- Peggy Eaton
- Maysville Road Bill
- pork barrel
- nullification
- Tariff of Abominations
- John C. Calhoun
- South Carolina Exposition and Protest*
- interposition
- Webster-Hayne debate
- Daniel Webster
- Nullification Proclamation
- Indian Removal Act
- Trail of Tears
- Worcester v. Georgia*
- Nicholas Biddle
- Anti-Masonic party
- nominating convention
- pet banks
- Panic of 1837
- Whig party
- Independent Treasury
- William Henry Harrison

### VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

frenzied	evoke
prestige	reveler
opportunistic	saber
patrician	reputed
balmy	apostolic
boisterous	vivacious

unsavory	protracted
malaise	pilferage
flinty	mandate
rebuke	censure
adroitly	bonanza
extol	imperious
repudiate	rationale
hegemony	animosity
covet	sardonically

### EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- The two main rivals within the Jackson administration were
  - Martin Van Buren and Daniel Webster.
  - Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun.
  - Nicholas Biddle and Henry Clay.
  - Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun.
- Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road Bill
  - struck at both Calhoun and Clay.
  - proved his opposition to internal improvements.
  - indicated his support for the idea of nullification.
  - grew directly out of his Indian policy.
- John C. Calhoun's theory of nullification provided
  - encouragement for secession from the Union.
  - that the United States Supreme Court could overrule a state's nullification.
  - for nullification only by a specially elected state convention.
  - a satisfactory compromise between his views and the position of Jackson.
- In the Webster-Hayne debate, Robert Y. Hayne
  - viewed the Union as a compact of states.
  - supported a policy of using public land sales to raise revenue.
  - denounced the Bank of the United States.
  - sought an alliance between New England and the West.

5. At the Jefferson Day Dinner in 1830, Andrew Jackson offered as a toast,
- "The Union, next to our liberty most dear!"
  - "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
  - "Consolidation!—That perpetual cry, both of terror and delusion—consolidation!"
  - "Our Union—It must be preserved!"
6. "You have broken a minister and elected a Vice-President," Thomas Hart Benton told John C. Calhoun when Calhoun
- spurned Peggy Eaton.
  - sided with Webster on the B.U.S.
  - wrote the *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*.
  - blocked Van Buren's nomination as ambassador.
7. "Their object is disunion. But be not deceived by names. Disunion by armed force is treason," said
- Andrew Jackson about the people of South Carolina.
  - Martin Van Buren about the Masons.
  - Nicholas Biddle about the opponents of the Bank.
  - Henry Clay and Daniel Webster about the supporters of King Andrew.
8. Indian removal in the South was more difficult than in the Midwest because
- southerners were racists.
  - Jackson preferred to leave the Indians in Florida.
  - white settlements had surrounded the Indians.
  - black slaves wanted to keep the Indians nearby as potential allies.
9. The most important issue in the 1832 election was
- Indian removal.
  - the Bank of the United States.
  - a state's right to nullify federal law.
  - the protective tariff.
10. Jackson helped to bring an early end to the Bank of the United States by
- suing the bank in federal court.
  - beginning to deposit government funds in state banks rather than the Bank of the United States.
  - getting Congress to pass an act killing the bank.
  - persuading the English to withdraw their funds from the bank.
11. The Whigs
- got their name from their strong support for President Andrew Jackson.
  - were organized around supporters of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster.
  - generally opposed rechartering the National Bank in 1832.
  - were opposed to the wealthy slave-owner planters in the South.
12. Causes of the Panic of 1837 included
- a financial depression in England.
  - Van Buren's election in 1836.
  - the policies of the Bank of the United States.
  - all of the above
13. To keep the government financially sound after the Panic of 1837, Van Buren proposed
- reviving the Bank of the United States.
  - government aid to state banks.
  - an Independent Treasury.
  - a higher tariff and an increase in the money supply.
14. The Whig coalition included
- Masons.
  - supporters of John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster.
  - advocates of a national bank.
  - all of the above
15. In the election of 1840, William Henry Harrison campaigned
- on the Whig platform.
  - as a simple common man.
  - as a supporter of Andrew Jackson.
  - all of the above

### True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- What Jackson called "rotation in office," his opponents labeled a "spoils system."
- In the Eaton affair, Jackson sided with Van Buren and Peggy Eaton.
- Calhoun's theory of nullification was essentially aimed at protecting minority rights in any state.
- The immediate issue that spurred the Webster-Hayne debate was the tariff.
- In 1840 South Carolina was the only state with a white minority.
- John C. Calhoun resigned as vice president in 1832 to run as an independent for president in the election of that year.
- In 1833, after Congress passed a compromise tariff and the Force Bill, South Carolina nullified the Force Bill.
- In the case of *Worcester v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokees were a "distinct political community" in which Georgia law had no force.
- Enemies of the Bank of the United States included John C. Calhoun.

10. The first third party in presidential politics was the Whig party in 1832.
11. The Distribution Act of 1836 gave the surplus funds in the federal treasury to the states.
12. In the panic of 1837, Van Buren supported emergency government aid for the unemployed.
13. Harrison won the presidential election of 1840 primarily on the basis of major issues that he raised in the campaign.
14. Between 1824 and 1849, participation in presidential elections declined.
15. Jackson and his supporters agreed with Jefferson's vision for America.

### Essay Questions

1. In what ways was the Jacksonian era the "age of the common man" and a period of "Jacksonian democracy"?
2. Would you describe Andrew Jackson as a pragmatic president? Explain in connection with one major issue of his presidency.
3. How did John C. Calhoun's ideas evolve in the 1820s and 1830s? What circumstances contributed to his changing views?
4. How and why did Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun clash?
5. Why did the Bank of the United States play a crucial role in American politics?
6. How did national politics change between 1828 and 1840? Be sure to mention specific developments.
7. Compare the Whig philosophy and program to those of the Democrats.
8. Was Martin Van Buren a successful politician? Was he a successful president? Explain.

### ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-A, 5-D, 6-D, 7-A, 8-C, 9-B, 10-B, 11-B, 12-A, 13-C, 14-C, 15-B

#### True-False Questions

1-T, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T, 8-T, 9-F, 10-F, 11-T, 12-F, 13-F, 14-F, 15-T

# 12

## THE DYNAMICS OF GROWTH

### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

*After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to*

1. Explain changes in agriculture from 1800 to 1860 and describe their social and economic impact.
2. List and describe improvements in transportation from 1800 to 1860.
3. Analyze the significant advances in technology from 1800 to 1860 and their impact on society.
4. Account for the emergence of the factory as a method of production and assess its social impact.
5. Explain how the growth of manufacturing affected urbanization and vice versa.
6. Understand the development of an urban popular culture.
7. Describe the nature of immigration prior to 1860 and the reaction of previously settled Americans to this new immigration.
8. Analyze the early development of labor unions and account for their failure to gain widespread acceptance.
9. Explain the rise of the major professions in the decades before the Civil War.
10. Describe and explain the distribution of wealth in the United States in "the era of the common man."