

Name: _____

Chapter 9 Video Guide for Connecting With The Past

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">The Rise of Mass Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age of Jackson??<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More Americans (_____) participated in politics• _____ requirements and taxpaying requirements disappeared in many states• Voting did _____ extend to women or African Americans• _____ states gain more prominence• Dorr Rebellion<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forced conservatives in _____ to adopt a new constitution that expanded suffrage• Presidential electors:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Traditionally chosen by _____ legislatures○ 1828: all but SC allowed popular vote of electors• Presidential election trends:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 1824: _____% of adult white males voted○ 1828: _____% of adult white males voted○ 1840: _____% of adult white males voted• _____:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Alexis de Tocqueville○ Argued that America lacked typical aristocracies, people could _____• The Second Party System:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Many believed parties were essential to democracy○ Loyalty to the _____ was more important than ideology<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spoils System: _____• 1830s: two party system at the national level<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Democrats (_____) and Whigs (_____)• The “Common Man” President<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 1st president from the _____ (Tennessee)○ Equality for all white males○ Against wealthy, eastern establishments (_____)• National Party Convention:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Re-nominated Jackson in 1832○ Replaced the congressional caucus○ More power for people <p style="text-align: center;">“Our Federal Union”</p>	

What is the
"compact theory?"

- John C. Calhoun:
 - VP under JQ Adams and Jackson (1st Term)]
 - Wrote _____ (1828)
 - Urged states to _____ the Tariff of Abominations
 - Argued since the states created the federal government, they had the ability to nullify federal laws
- _____ Cabinet:
 - Group of official and unofficial advisors to Jackson
- Webster-Hayne Debate:
 - States' Rights (Hayne) v. National Power (Webster)
 - Hayne advocated nullification
 - "_____ Reply to Hayne"
 - Webster advocated national power
 - "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
- _____ Crisis:
 - Calhoun becomes Senator from SC
 - SC nullified tariffs of _____
- Compromise Tariff of 1833 (_____):
 - Reduced tariff rates by _____% per year for _____ years
- Force Bill:
 - President could use _____ in future to collect tariffs

The Removal of Indians

- Jackson advocated removal of Natives west of Mississippi River
- "5 Civilized Tribes"
 - Located in the South – GA, AL, MS, FL
- Indian Removal Act (1830)
 - Aimed to move _____
- *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)
 - Supreme Court stated Natives could NOT be forced to move
 - Jackson _____ the decision
- Trail of Tears:
 - Winter of 1838
 - Forced removal of 1,000s of Natives
 - _____ died during or shortly after arriving out west

Jackson and the Bank War

- Maysville Road Veto:
 - Jackson vetoed bill that was part of _____ commerce
- Nicholas Biddle:
 - President of the _____
- Hard Money Advocates:
 - Favored payment with gold and silver

What does interstate
commerce mean?

- Wealthy would favor
- Soft Money Advocates
 - Favored paper money
 - Poor would favor, lead to _____
- 1832 veto:
 - Jackson vetoes the re-charter of the BUS (BUS would expire in 1836)
- Removal of Bank Deposits:
 - Jackson removed all government deposits from the BUS and placed in state “_____” banks
 - Biddle called in loans
 - Economic crisis ensues
- Roger B. Taney
 - Jackson’s Treasury Secretary, appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after Marshall died (1835)
- *Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge (1837)*:
 - Contracts could be breached if it _____
 - _____
 - In essence, it reversed *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*

The Changing Face of American Politics

- Whigs:
 - Formed in response to “King Andrew I”
 - Favored strong _____ government
 - Promoted industry and _____ (especially in the West)
- Anti-Mason Party
 - 1st _____ Party
 - Anti-secret society
- Irish and Germans (immigrants) tended to be _____
- Specie Circular (1836):
 - All payments for land must be in _____
 - Helped contribute to.....
- Panic of 1837:
 - Causes:
 - _____
 - Crop failures
 - Panics in Europe
 - Effects:
 - 100s of banks failed
 - Unemployment grew
 - Prices of land dropped
- Independent Treasury:
 - Government money would no longer be in _____ banks
- Election of 1840
 - MVB v. “_____”
 - “Log Cabins and Hard Cider”
 - “Get the ball rolling”

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WHH dies 30 days into his presidency• Tyler "His Ascendency"<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Democrat at heart, hated _____• _____:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ British attack that killed 1 American• "Aroostook War"<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Conflict between lumberjacks in Maine and Canada○ Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled boundary dispute in ME• <i>Creole</i>:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 100 slaves took over ship, fled to Bahamas• Two treaties to know:• Webster-Ashburton Treaty:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Resolved a boundary dispute between _____• Treaty of Wang Hya (1844):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Caleb Cushing○ Americans received trading rights in _____○ _____	
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