**The Essential Question About Jackson:**

* Was he a mans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or King \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**Jackson’s First Run at the Presidency**

* Andrew Jackson runs for President in the election of 1824
* His main opponents were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Rise of a Relatable President**

* Andrew Jackson was seen as a man of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* People identified with Jacksons “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” image
* Those that supported Jackson were men with little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**John Quincy Adams**

* Seen as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ background
* He was a serious man that had a hard time connecting to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Corrupt Bargain**

* Jackson and Adams did not earn a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of electoral college votes
* So according to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it must go to the House for the final decision
* Henry Clay promised Adams he would use his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help Adams win.
* Thanks to Clay's backing, on February 9, 1825, the House elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as president of the United States.
* When Adams then appointed Clay to the top Cabinet post of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Jackson and his supporters decided the appointment as the fulfillment of a corrupt bargain.

**The Election of 1828: A battle of rumors**

* When Jackson ran again for the presidency in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he had the Corrupt Bargain on his side.
* Many felt that Adams was corrupt politician.
* This election was filled with harsh words from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In the end Jackson was the victor and became the 7th president of the United States

**What is Nullification?**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Nullification: The Tariff of Abominations**

* Raised the tariff on imported manufactured goods.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protected the North but harmed the South
* South said that the tariff was economically discriminatory and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it violated state's rights.
* It passed because New England favored high tariffs.

**The Argument of Nullification 1830**

* Senator Daniel Webster From Massachusetts: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, now and forever, one and inseparable.*
* Jackson: *Our\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—it must be preserved.*
* Calhoun: *The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, next to our liberty, most dear.*

**Nullification?**

* South Carolina Exposition: which proposed that each state in the union counter the tyranny of the majority by asserting the right to nullify an unconstitutional act of Congress.
* South Carolina threatened to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the tariff was not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;
* Calhoun suggested state nullification as a more peaceful solution.

**Jacksons Plan**

* It was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* It called for the use of whatever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to enforce Federal tariffs.
* Intended to suppress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_refusal to collect tariffs
* It also denied the right of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to individual states

**Clay’s Compromise**

* This Act stipulated that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would gradually be cut over the next decade
* They would be cut until they matched the levels set in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--an average of 20%. (1824)

**Indian Removal**

* 1830: Indian Removal Act
* Two Trials over the Indian Removal Act
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*(1831)  
  Not independent nations but “domestic dependent nation”
  + A domestic dependent nation is a nation that has limited sovereignty but allowed to govern themselves within the United States
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (1832) The Supreme Court decided Georgia had no jurisdiction over Cherokee reservations.
* Jackson: *John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce It!*

**The Bank Wars**

* The National Bank Argument
* **Business People**
* The bank made ­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Safe place for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to keep money
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_created a stable economy
* Provided confidence for other banks
* **Regular People**
* It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from state banks
* Limited the amount of money other banks could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people
* Blamed the bank for the crisis of 1819 (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Nicolas Biddle vs. Andrew Jackson**

* Biddle had the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_renewed in 1836.
* That was 4 years before the charter was up for renewal
* Jackson found out and vetoed the bill. He claimed that “the bank is trying to kill me…..but I will kill it”
* Andrew Jackson felt the National Bank was a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” that gave the rich an unfair advantage.
* Nicolas Biddle was the President of the bank who was known for doing favors for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Effect of the Bank Wars**

* It was a major issue in the Presidential Race of 1832.
* Jackson won against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on the Bank Wars
* It increased the powers of the presidency. By using his veto power against Congress
* In 1836 the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not exist, and after Jackson left office an economic crisis hit. It as harder for Martin Van Buren to end the crisis with out the bank.

**The Effects of Jackson on Democracy**

* **Suffrage** (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) extended to more men
* Distrust of the Government if not run by “common people”
* A new two-party system
* Creation of a **caucus** (­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* Creation of **nominating committees** (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)