



How did the nation reflect a growing sense of national pride and identity?

Section 1 Building a National Identity

- James Monroe's time as President was called the Era of Good Feelings.
- Tariffs protected northern factories but forced the South to pay more for goods.
- Key Supreme Court decisions strengthened the power of the federal government.

Section 2 Dealing With Other Nations

- The United States acquired Florida in 1819.
- Spanish territories in the Americas revolted and gained their independence.
- Britain granted Canadians more rights.

Section 3 The Age of Jackson

- John Quincy Adams served only one term.
- Democratic reforms allowed more white men to vote.

Section 4 Indian Removal

- The government forced Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River.
- Thousands of Native Americans died resisting removal or along the journey west.

Section 5 States' Rights and the Economy

- Jackson vetoed a bill to renew the charter of the second Bank.
- South Carolina said that states had the right to nullify federal laws.
- Jackson insisted that states could not nullify federal laws.
- Eventually, South Carolina backed down on nullification.



Exploring the Essential Question

Use the online study guide to explore the essential question.

Section 1

How was the power of the federal government strengthened during the Era of Good Feelings?

Chapter 10 Essential Question

How did the nation reflect a growing sense of national pride and identity?

Section 2

How did U.S. foreign affairs reflect new national confidence?

Section 5

How did old issues take a new shape in the conflict over a national bank and tariffs?

Section 3

How did the people gain more power during the Age of Jackson?

Section 4

Why did Jackson use force to remove Native Americans from the Southeast?

CHAPTER 10 | Review and Assessment

Key Terms

Answer the following questions in complete sentences that show your understanding of the key terms.

1. How would British **dumping** hurt American business?
2. What are the advantages of **suffrage**?
3. Which group of people might hold a **caucus**?
4. Who did John C. Calhoun believe had the right of **nullification**?

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

5. (a) **List** How did Henry Clay believe the United States would benefit from his American System?
(b) **Analyze Cause and Effect** Which regions of the country were likely to benefit most from the plan? Why?
6. (a) **Explain** Why did President Monroe issue the Monroe Doctrine?
(b) **Apply Information** How might the Monroe Doctrine aid Latin American nations?
(c) **Draw Conclusions** How do you think Latin American leaders felt about the Monroe Doctrine?
7. (a) **Describe** Why did Andrew Jackson lose the presidential election in 1824?
(b) **Analyze Cause and Effect** What changes occurred between 1824 and 1828 that resulted in Jackson winning the 1828 election?
8. (a) **Identify** What was the Trail of Tears?
(b) **Link Past and Present** Why does the state of Oklahoma today have a large Native American population?
9. (a) **Describe** How did the spoils system work?
(b) **Draw Conclusions** How would it affect a political party?
(c) **Detect Points of View** Why did Jackson say the spoils system furthered democracy?
10. (a) **Identify** What was the Panic of 1837?
(b) **Draw Inferences** How might the panic have contributed to the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840?

History Reading Skill

11. **Analyze Cause and Effect** Reread the text in Section 1 under the heading "Three Important Supreme Court Rulings." What was the cause of the Supreme Court's decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland*? What were the results of the decision? Which results were short-term? Which were long-term?

Writing

12. **Revise the following paragraph to correct the errors in grammar, spelling, and punctuation:**
In 1832, congress pass a new law, which lowered some tariffs but continued the high tariffs on iron and textiles. Generally the South opposed tariffs. South Caroline actually voted to oppose the tariff legislation. Because President Jackson regard this act as a challenge to his authority. He issued a "Proclamation to the People of South Carolina." Which said that leaving the Union would be an act of treason.
13. **Write a Narrative:**
Imagine you are a Cherokee in 1838–1839. Write a narrative describing your journey to the Indian Territory.

Skills for Life

Identify Bias

Use the excerpt below to answer the questions.

"More than eight millions of the stock of this bank are held by foreigners. By this act the American Republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars. . . . If we must have a bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy and every impulse of American feeling admonishes that it should be *purely American*. . . ."

—Andrew Jackson, "Bank Veto Message,"
July 10, 1832

14. (a) Who is the author? (b) Why would the author's position be biased?
15. What is the main point of the message?
16. Give an example of emotionally charged words used to support the writer's point of view.
17. What message does the writer want to convey to the audience?

Test Yourself

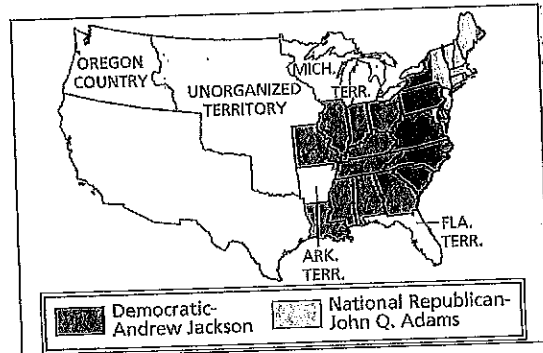
1. What was the principal reason Andrew Jackson opposed the second Bank of the United States?

- A Its policies hurt revenue Jackson expected to get from tariffs.
- B The second Bank refused to loan money to state banks.
- C Jackson believed it gave power to a small group of wealthy people.
- D The second Bank backed John C. Calhoun on the issue of nullification.

2. Which issue was Andrew Jackson referring to when he said, "John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it"?

- A a case about the importance of private contracts
- B a state attempt to apply its laws to Cherokee territory
- C interstate commerce
- D the dumping of goods by Britain in the United States

Refer to the map below to answer Question 3.



3. Based on the map above, what was the major reason Jackson won the election of 1828?

- A Jackson won only the states with large electoral vote totals.
- B New states that joined the Union between 1824 and 1828 voted for Jackson.
- C Many states that had voted for Adams in 1824 switched to Jackson.
- D Jackson swept the electoral votes of states in the South and West.

Document-Based Questions

Task: Look at Documents 1 and 2, and answer their accompanying questions. Then, use the documents and your knowledge of history to complete this writing assignment:

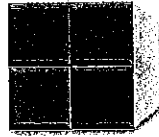
Write a short essay describing how changing political practices reflected new views of democracy that began to take hold during the Age of Jackson.

Document 1: William Henry Harrison's 1840 presidential campaign was filled with advertising, slogans, organized rallies, and campaign songs like this one. *What image of Harrison was this song trying to create?*

"Come swell the throng and join the song,
Make the circle wider
Join the round for Harrison, Log Cabin and Hard Cider.
With Harrison our country's won,
No treachery can divide her.
Thy will be done
With Harrison, Log Cabin and Hard Cider."

Document 2: This campaign poster combines images of a humble log cabin with slogans about Harrison's exploits as a general. *What image of Harrison does this poster create? How does this image compare to Andrew Jackson's image?*



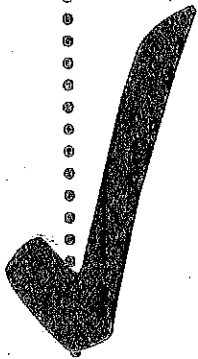


What problems might a new nation face?

DIRECTIONS: Analyze the following documents from the period of the new American republic. Answer the questions that accompany each document or series of documents. You will use your answers to build an answer to the unit question.

HISTORIAN'S CHECKLIST

- WHO produced the document?
- WHERE was it made?
- WHEN was it produced?
- WHY was it made and for what audience?
- WHAT is its viewpoint?
- HOW does it connect to what I've learned?
- WHY is the document important?



Economic Problems

PROBLEM	HAMILTON'S SOLUTION
• States owe money on loans made during American Revolution	Federal government repays state debts to restore lenders' confidence
• Government needs income to pay off debts	Government places tariff on imports
• Government needs a safe place to deposit its funds	Government creates national bank

Why did the new government have a debt problem?

Whiskey Rebellion

"I, George Washington, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons, being insurgents, ... to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes."

—George Washington, 1794



Why did Washington's new government have trouble collecting taxes?

Party Politics

“Let us, then, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind. Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. . . . Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.”

—Thomas Jefferson,
First Inaugural Address, 1801

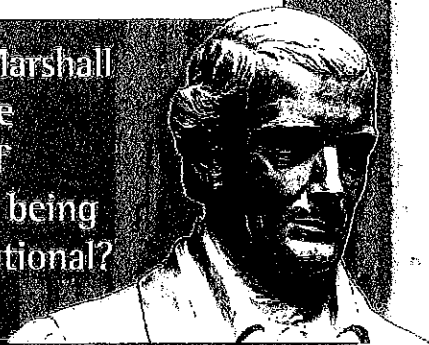
According to Jefferson, what was causing disharmony?

The Supreme Court

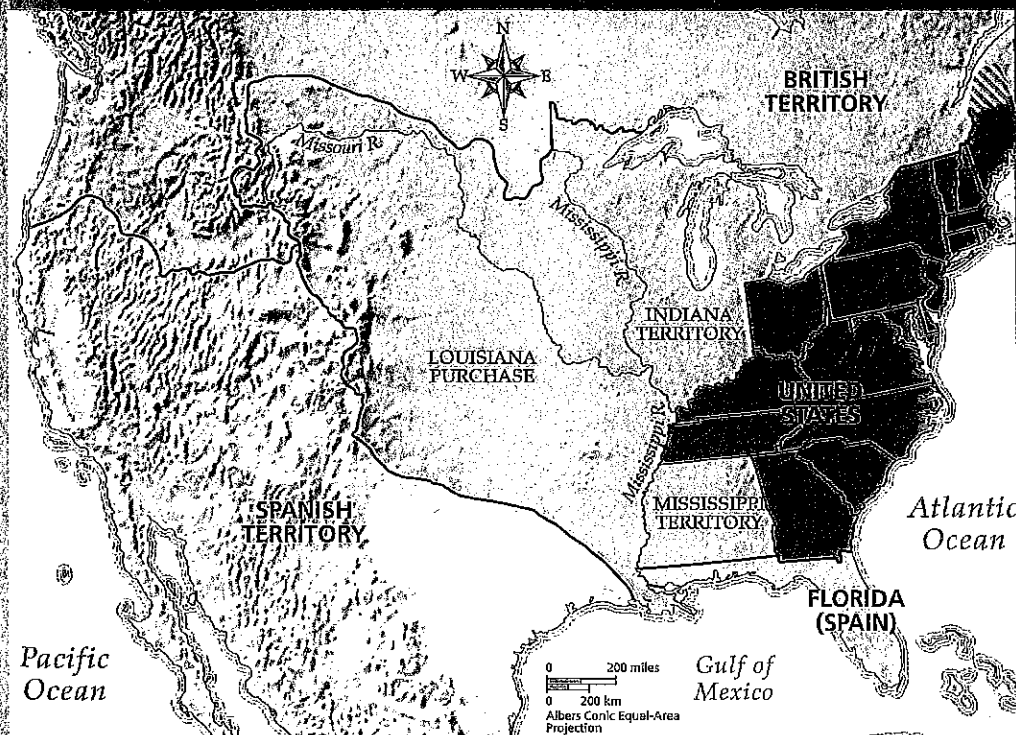
“It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each.”

—John Marshall,
Marbury v. Madison, 1803

How did Marshall address the problem of some laws being unconstitutional?



The Louisiana Purchase



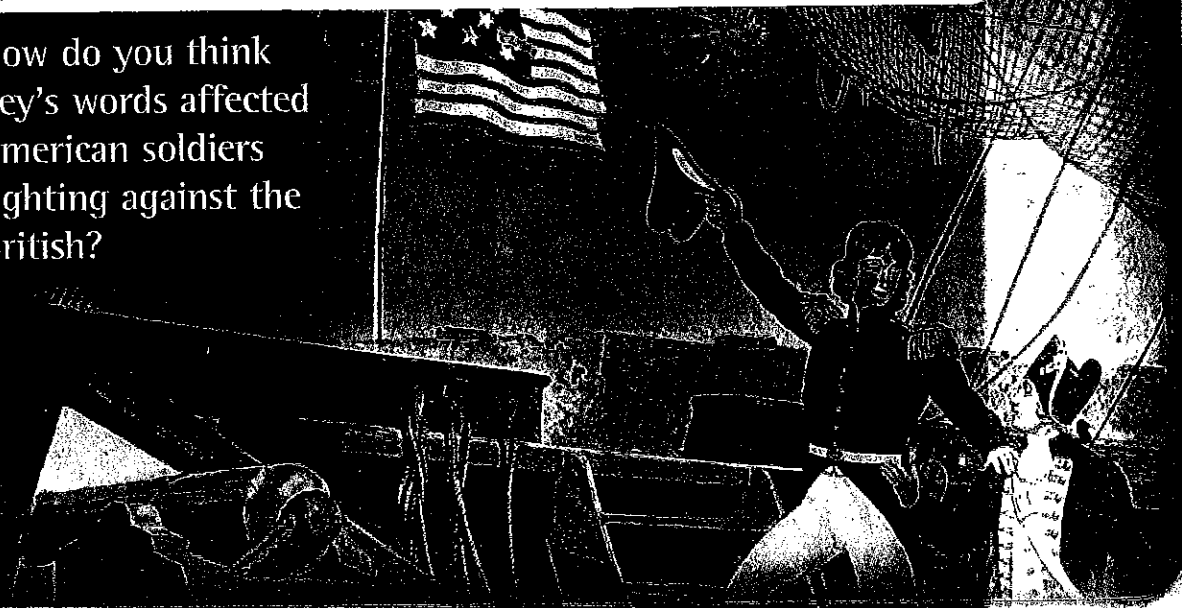
How did the Louisiana Purchase increase the likelihood of wars in the West?

document 6 The War of 1812

"Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming? Whose
broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight, O'er the
ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming? And the
rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

—Francis Scott Key, "The Star-Spangled Banner," 1814

How do you think
Key's words affected
American soldiers
fighting against the
British?



document 7 Differing Views

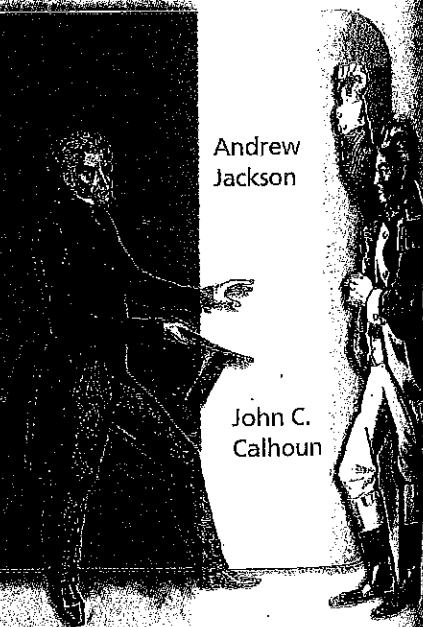
"Our federal Union—it must be preserved!"

—President Andrew Jackson, April 13, 1830

"To the Union. Next to our liberty, most dear."

—Vice President John C. Calhoun, April 13, 1830

What were Jackson and Calhoun
disagreeing about?



Andrew
Jackson

John C.
Calhoun

8 Conflict With Native Americans

document

"We wish to remain on the land of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to remain without interruption or molestation. The treaties with us, and laws of the United States made in pursuance of treaties, guarantee our residence and our privileges, and secure us against intruders. Our only request is, that these treaties may be fulfilled, and these laws executed. But if we are compelled to leave our country, we see nothing but ruin before us."

—Letter from the Cherokee Nation, 1830

Why did the Cherokee write this letter to the federal government?

9 Jacksonian Democracy

document

Jackson Forever!
The Hero of Two Wars and of Orleans!
The Man of the People!
HE WHO COULD NOT BARTER NOR BARGAIN FOR THE
PRESIDENCY!

Who, although "A Military Chief," valued the purity of Elections and of the Electors, MORE than the Office of PRESIDENT itself! Although the greatest in the gift of his country men, and the highest in point of dignity of any in the world,

BECAUSE
It should be derived from the
PEOPLE!

No Gag Laws! No Black Cuckolds! No Reign of Terror! No Standing Army or Navy Officers, when under the pay of Government, to browbeat, or

KNOCK DOWN
Old Revolutionary Characters, or our Representatives while in the discharge of their duty. To the Polls then, and vote for those who will support

OLD HICKORY
AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.

How did politics change in the "Age of Jackson"?

ACTIVITY

Divide into three groups to prepare and stage a mock Congressional hearing on the unit question:

? What problems might a new nation face?

Each group should use the documents and other information from the unit to prepare a report to submit to Congress. One group should focus on the economic problems our new nation faced. The second group should concentrate on the political problems. And the third group should focus on problems in international relations. After the groups have prepared their reports, conduct a Congressional hearing. The class is Congress. One member from each group presents an oral report to Congress. After each report, members of Congress may ask questions regarding the problems and possible solutions.